
Early Release of Selected Estimates Based on Data From the January-June 2002 NHIS

(Released 12/31/2002)

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About This Release

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

(Released 12/31/02)

In this release, the Early Release Program of the Centers for Disease Control's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides updated estimates for 12 selected health measures based on new data from the January-June 2002 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), with comparisons to estimates from the NHIS back to 1997. In addition, a new measure, prevalence of serious psychological distress among U.S. adults, has been added in section 13. The 13 early release measures are being published prior to final data editing and final weighting to provide access to the most recent information from the NHIS.

The 13 measures included are health insurance coverage (including lack of health insurance and type of coverage), usual place to go for medical care, obtaining needed medical care, influenza vaccination, pneumococcal vaccination, obesity, leisure-time physical activity, current smoking, alcohol consumption, HIV testing, general health status, personal care needs, and serious psychological distress.

A new measure, prevalence of serious psychological distress, is estimated using six questions in the Sample Adult Core component of the NHIS that ask how often a respondent experienced 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.(1)

For each selected health measure, a graph is presented that shows the trend over time, from 1997 through June 2002, for the total population. It is followed by graphs and tables showing estimates by sex, age group, and race/ethnicity based on data from the January-June 2002 NHIS. Key findings are highlighted with bulleted text. Data tables providing values displayed in the graphs are included at the end of each section. This release also provides updates for age-adjusted estimates for those early release measures that are also Healthy People 2010 leading health indicators (lack of health insurance, usual place to go for medical care, influenza vaccination, pneumococcal vaccination, obesity, leisure-time physical activity, and current smoking)(2).

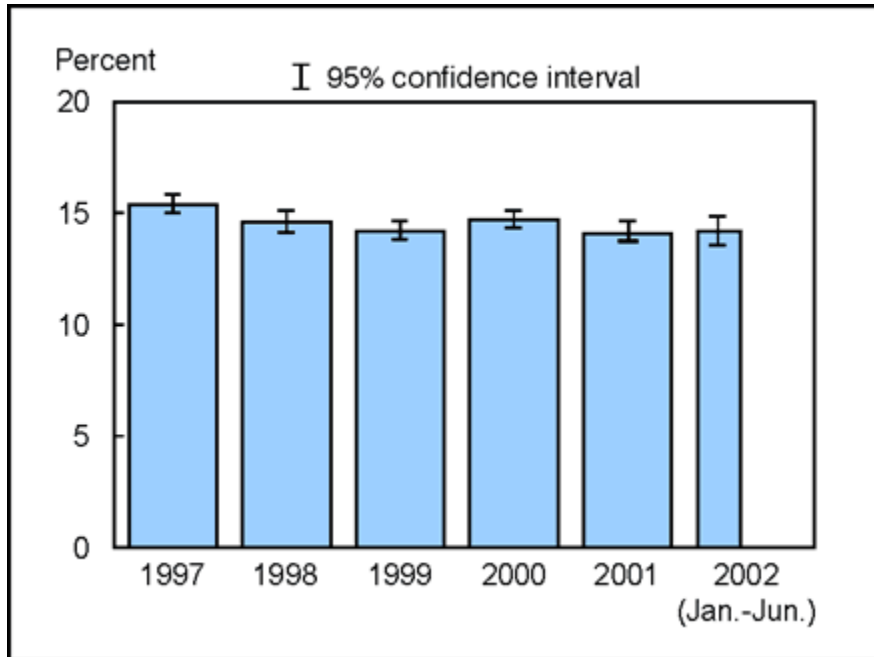
Data source: The data are derived from three components of the 2002 NHIS (January-June): the Family Core questionnaire, which collects information on all family members (data for 47,189 persons); the Sample Adult Core questionnaire, which collects information from one randomly selected adult aged 18 years or over in each family in the NHIS (data for 15,705 adults); and the Sample Child Core questionnaire, which collects information about one randomly selected child in each family with a child in the NHIS (data for 6,338 children). Visit the [NHIS Web site](#) for more information on the design, content, and use of the NHIS.

Estimation procedures: Using population totals provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, sample weights were calculated to provide national estimates for the noninstitutionalized civilian population and to adjust for nonresponse. NCHS creates weights for each calendar quarter of the NHIS sample. The NHIS data weighting procedure has been described in more detail elsewhere ([view/download PDF](#)). Because the estimates for the year 2002 are being released prior to final data editing and final weighting, they should be considered preliminary and may differ slightly from estimates made later using the final data files. The estimates from the 1997-2001 NHIS were derived from the final data files for those years (except for health insurance coverage; see that section for details). A public use file for the 2001 NHIS was just released in December 2002. For the NHIS announcements and more detailed information, check the [NHIS Web site](#).

Point estimates and estimates of their variances were calculated using the SUDAAN software package to account for the complex sample design of the NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was chosen for variance estimation. All estimates shown meet the NCHS standard of having less than 30% relative standard error. Point estimates in some figures are shown with 95% confidence intervals. Differences between percents or rates were evaluated using two-sided significance tests at the 0.05 level. Terms such as "greater than" and "less than" indicate a statistically significant difference. Terms such as "similar" and "no difference" indicate that the statistics being compared were not significantly different. Lack of comments regarding the difference between any two statistics does not necessarily mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant. When appropriate for comparison purposes, direct standardization was used to calculate age-sex-adjusted or age-adjusted percents using the 2000 U.S. standard population. The age groups used varied depending upon the impact of age on specific measures. Rates presented are crude rates unless otherwise stated.

Future plans for early release of NHIS estimates: The NCHS Early Release Program will update and release estimates 6 months after NHIS data collection has been completed for each quarter. These releases are tentatively scheduled for March, June, September, and December. New measures may be added as work continues and in response to changing data needs. Feedback on the early release mechanism and on the estimates is welcome ([e-mail](#)). Announcements about early releases, new data releases, publications, or corrections related to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) will be sent to members of the HISUSERS Listserv. To join, visit the [NHIS Listserv Web site](#).

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 June.

From January through June 2002, the total percent of uninsured persons was 14.2% (95% CI = 13.5% - 14.8%), which is not statistically different from 14.1% in 2001.

persons without health insurance decreased over the period 1997-2001, from 15.4% in 1997 to 14.1% in 2001.

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.-June
Number in millions						
All ages	41.0	39.3	38.7	40.4	39.1	39.4
Less than 65 years	40.7	39.0	38.3	39.9	38.7	38.9
18-64 years	30.8	30.0	29.8	31.2	30.9	31.8
Less than 18 years	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.8	7.8	7.2
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)	14.2 (13.5-14.8)
Less than 65 years	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)	15.9 (15.2-16.6)
Crude	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)	16.0 (15.3-16.7)
Age-adjusted						
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)	18.5 (17.7-19.2)
Less than 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)	9.8 (8.9-10.7)

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 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 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 June.

From January through June 2002, the percent of uninsured persons was 15.9% (38.9 million) for persons under age 65 years, 18.5% (31.8 million) for persons aged 18-64 years, and 9.8% (7.2 million) for children under age 18 years.

The percent of children under age 18 years who lacked health insurance coverage continued to decrease from 13.9% in 1997 to 10.8% in 2001 and 9.8% in January-June 2002 (with a small, insignificant increase in 2000).

Table 1.2. Number and percent of persons aged 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. –June
Percent (95% confidence interval)						
Public						
Less than 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)	15.3 (14.5-16.1)
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 (9.6-10.9)
Less than 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 (25.8-28.7)
Private						
Less than 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)	70.4 (69.4-71.5)
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)	73.0 (72.0-73.9)
Less than 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)	64.5 (63.0-66.0)

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.

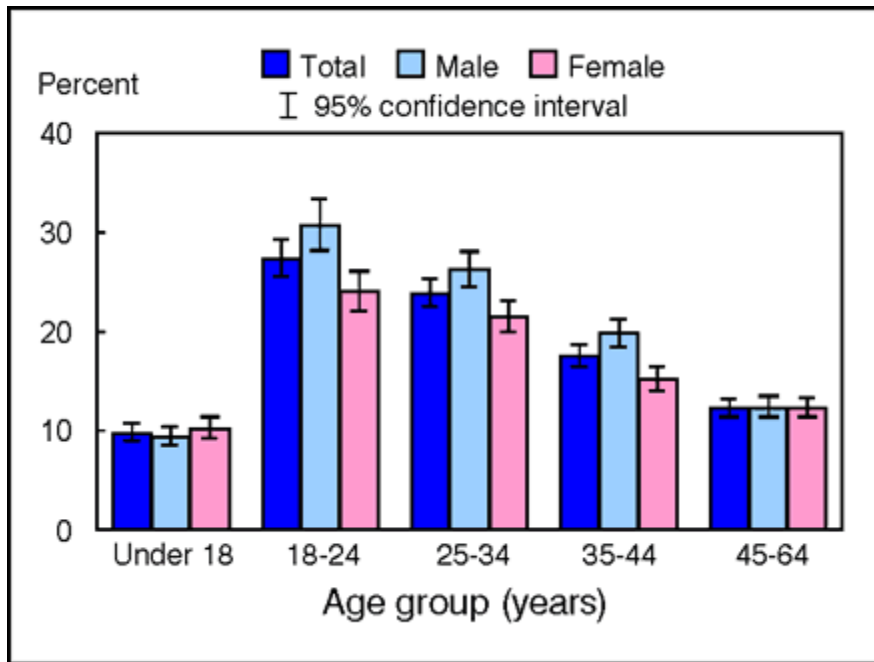
DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through June.

From January through June 2002, 15.3% of persons under age 65 years were covered by public plans, and 70.4% were covered by private health insurance plans.

For children under age 18 years, the percent of those with public coverage significantly increased to 27.2% in January-June 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 64.5% in January-June 2002.

From 1999 through June 2002, the percent covered by public health plans increased from 12.4% to 15.3%, whereas the percent of persons under age 65 years covered by private health insurance decreased from 73.1% to 70.4%.

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



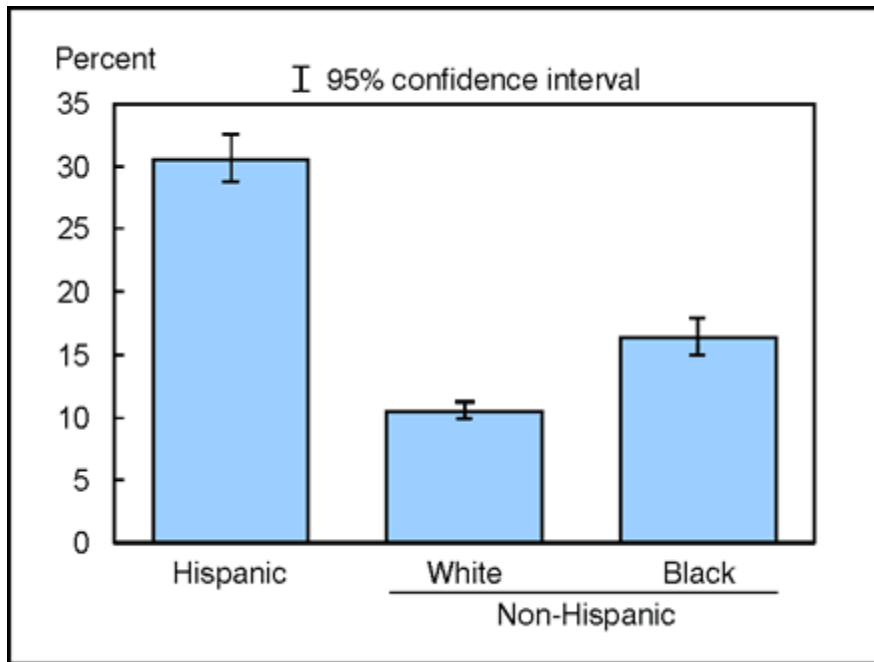
NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children’s Health Insurance Program, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured 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 567 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 June 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 (27.3%) and lowest among persons under age 18 years (9.8%) and 45-64 years (12.3%). 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–June 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 567 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 June in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of uninsured was 30.6% for Hispanic persons, 10.5% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 16.4% for black non-Hispanic persons.

Hispanic persons were most likely to be uninsured, followed by black 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-June)	14.2	13.5-14.8
Quarter 1	14.3	13.5-15.1
Quarter 2	14.0	13.0-15.0

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-June 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	9.8	8.9-10.7
Male	9.5	8.5-10.4
Female	10.2	9.1-11.3
18-24 years		
Total	27.3	25.5-29.2
Male	30.7	28.1-33.3
Female	24.0	22.0-26.0
25-34 years		
Total	23.8	22.5-25.2
Male	26.3	24.5-28.0
Female	21.5	19.9-23.0
35-44 years		
Total	17.5	16.4-18.6
Male	19.8	18.4-21.2
Female	15.2	14.0-16.4
45-64 years		
Total	12.3	11.4-13.1
Male	12.3	11.3-13.4
Female	12.3	11.3-13.2
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	16.0	15.3-16.7
Male	17.1	16.3-17.9
Female	14.9	14.2-15.6

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

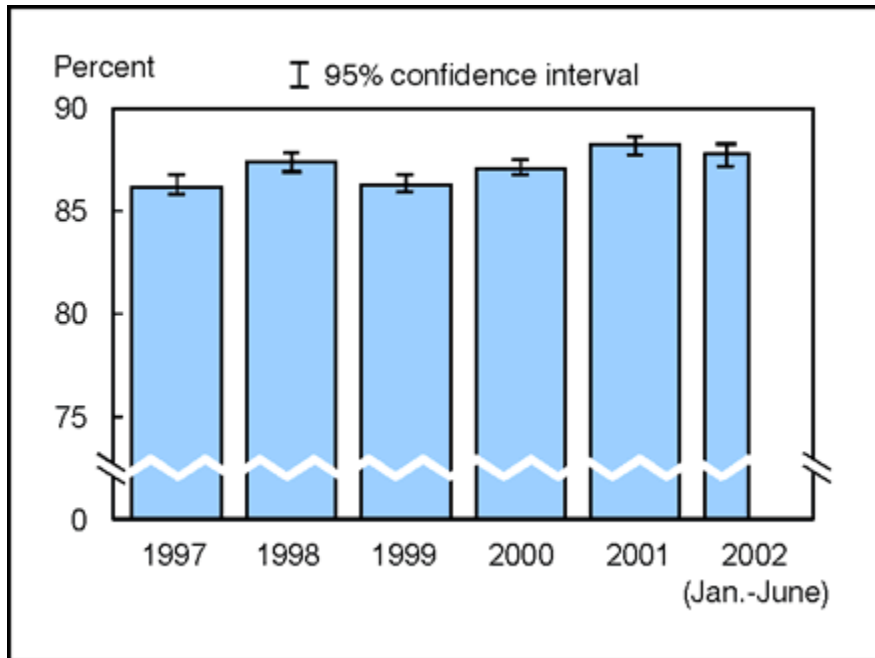
Data table for figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, January-June 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic	29.7 (27.0-32.3)	31.9 (29.1-34.8)
White non-Hispanic	10.8 (10.0-11.7)	12.4 (11.4-13.4)
Black non-Hispanic	16.5 (14.5-18.5)	17.9 (15.8-20.1)

¹Estimates 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.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are for persons under age 65 years and are age adjusted to the 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



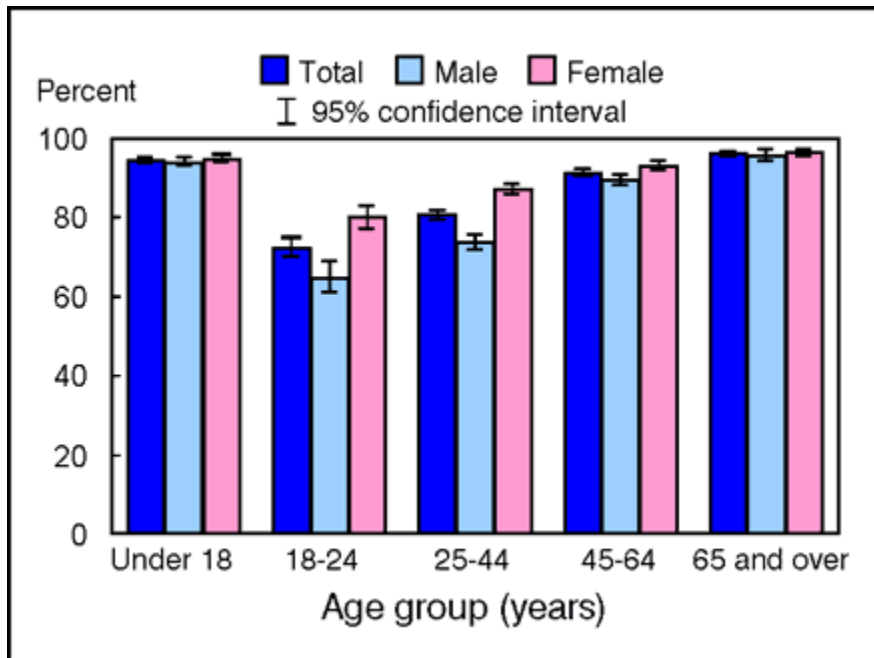
NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 0.6% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

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 June.

From January through June 2002, 87.7% (95% CI = 87.1% - 88.3%) 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–June 2002



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 132 persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care.

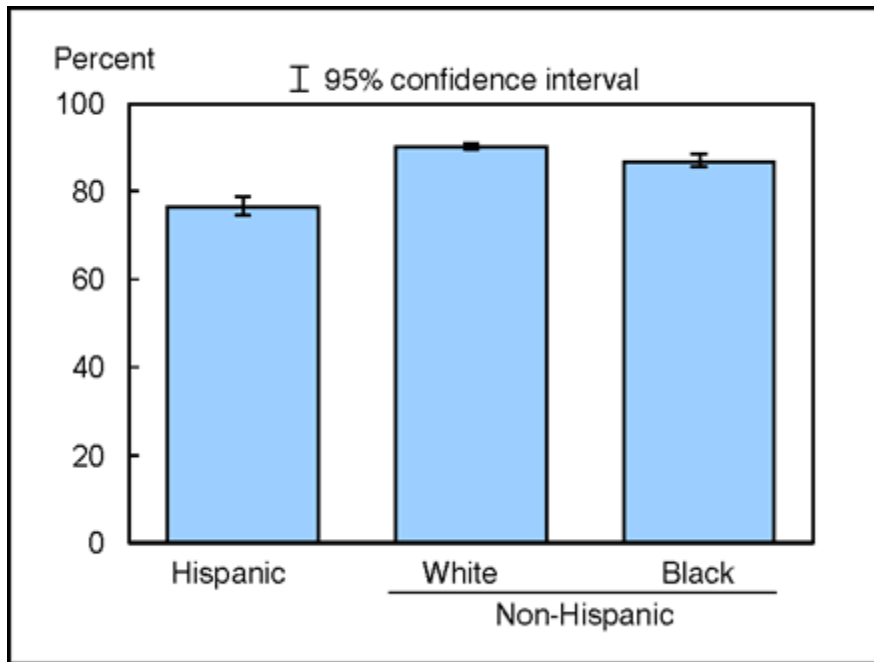
DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

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.

men were less likely than women to have a usual place to go for medical care.

and over, the percent of persons having a usual place to go for medical care increased by 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-June 2002



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 132 persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June 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 76.6% for Hispanic persons, 90.1% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 86.9% for black non-Hispanic persons.

Hispanic persons were less likely than white non-Hispanic and black 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-June)	87.7 (87.1-88.3)	87.7 (87.1-88.3)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the 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-June 2002

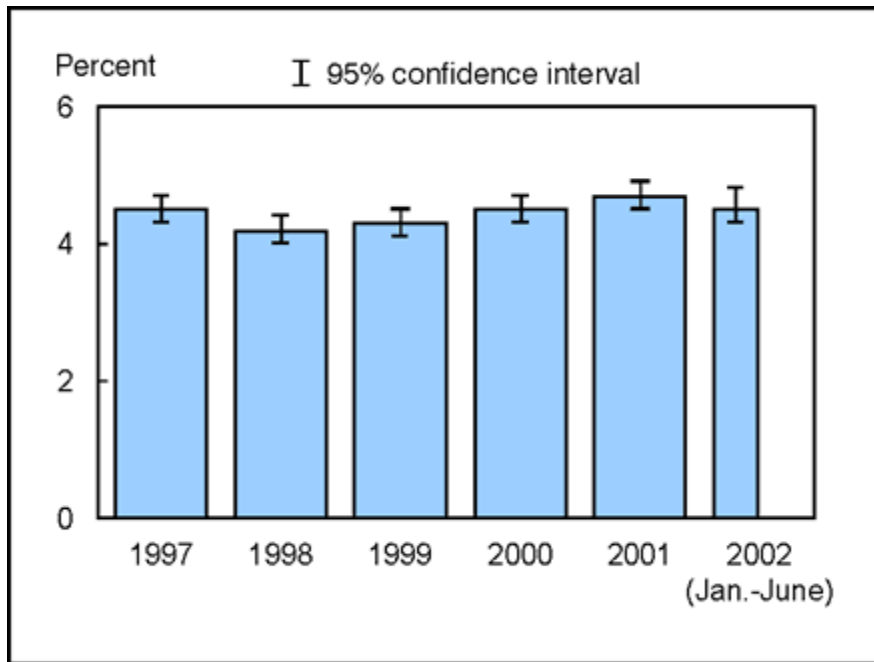
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	94.4	93.7-95.1
Men	93.9	93.0-94.9
Women	94.8	93.8-95.8
18-24 years		
Total	72.3	69.8-74.7
Men	64.5	60.6-68.3
Women	80.1	77.1-83.0
25-44 years		
Total	80.6	79.4-81.8
Men	73.8	71.8-75.8
Women	87.2	86.0-88.5
45-64 years		
Total	91.4	90.5-92.2
Men	89.6	88.2-90.9
Women	93.1	92.0-94.2
65 years and over		
Total	96.0	95.2-96.8
Men	95.7	94.2-97.1
Women	96.3	95.3-97.3
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	87.7	87.1-88.3
Men	84.4	83.4-85.3
Women	91.0	90.3-91.6

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-June 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic	76.6 (74.6-78.6)	76.6 (74.6-78.6)
White non-Hispanic	90.1 (89.5-90.7)	90.1 (89.5-90.8)
Black non-Hispanic	86.9 (85.4-88.4)	87.1 (85.7-88.6)

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the 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 who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers: United States, 1997-2002



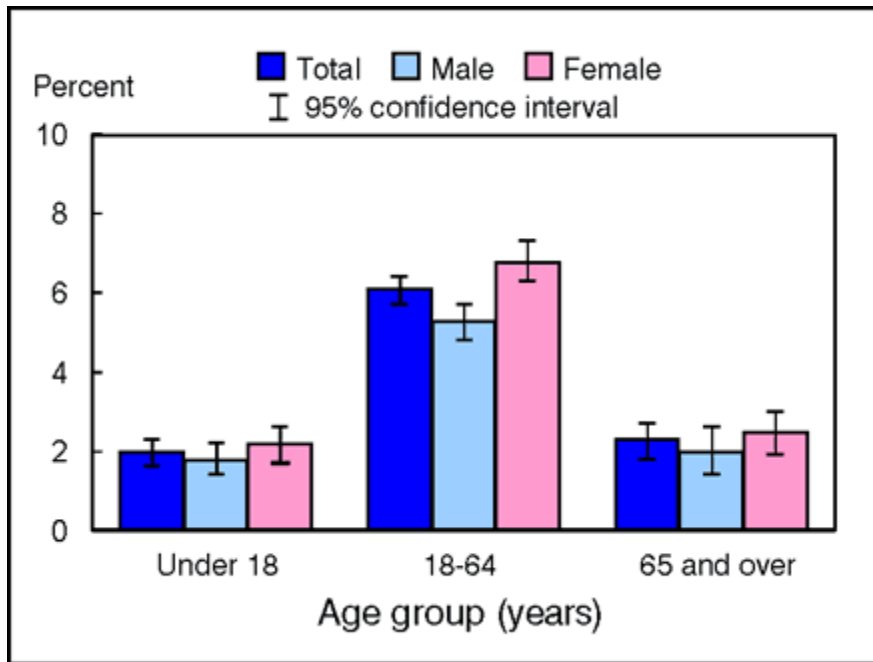
NOTES: The analysis excluded persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care (about 0.5% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

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 June.

From January through June 2002, 4.5% (95% CI = 4.3% - 4.8%) of the population was unable to obtain needed medical care due to financial barriers during the year preceding the interview, a slight decrease from 4.7% in 2001 but not statistically significant.

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-June 2002



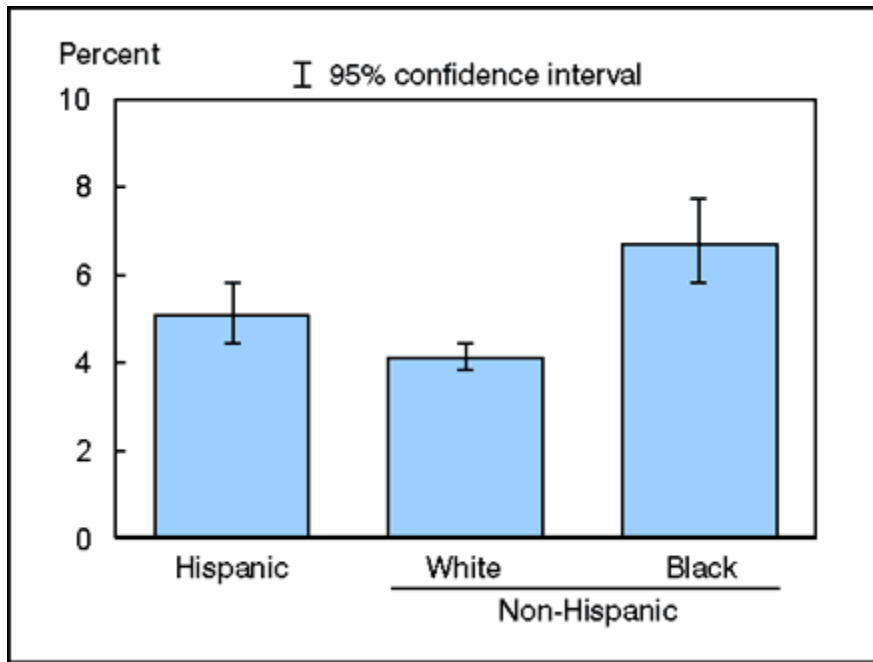
NOTES: The analysis excluded 220 persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June 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, 6.1% for those aged 18-64 years, and 2.3% those aged 65 years and over.

For persons aged 18-64 years, 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 who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity for: United States, January–June 2002



NOTES: The analysis excluded 220 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: less than 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

After adjusting for age and sex, 5.1% of Hispanic persons, 4.1% of white non-Hispanic persons, and 6.7% of black non-Hispanic persons were unable to obtain needed medical care during the year preceding the interview.

Hispanic persons and black 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 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-June)	4.5	4.3-4.8

Data table for 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-June 2002

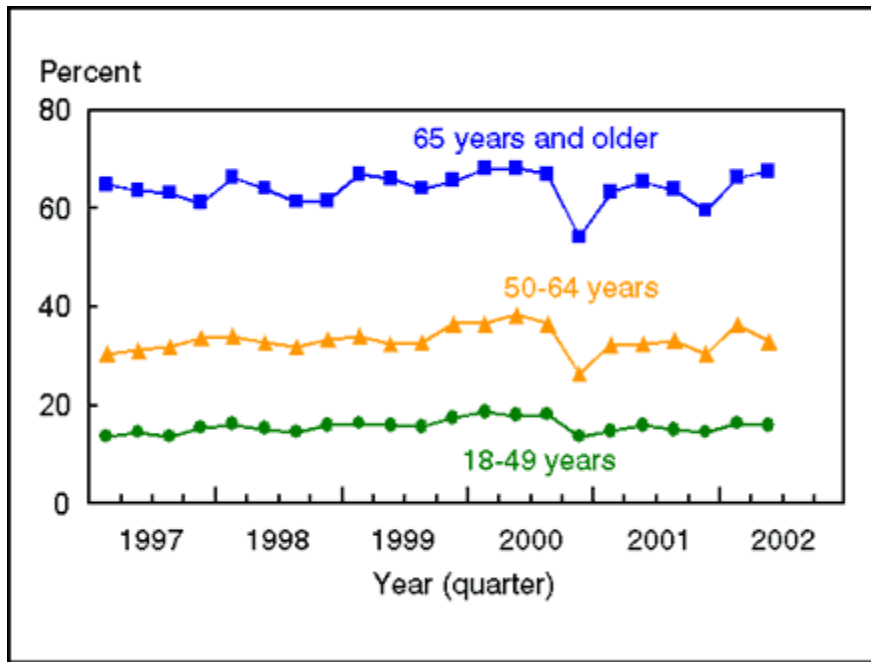
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	2.0	1.6-2.3
Male	1.8	1.4-2.2
Female	2.2	1.7-2.6
18-64 years		
Total	6.1	5.7-6.4
Male	5.3	4.8-5.7
Female	6.8	6.3-7.3
65 years and over		
Total	2.3	1.8-2.7
Male	2.0	1.4-2.6
Female	2.5	1.9-3.0

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

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	5.1	4.4-5.8
White non-Hispanic	4.1	3.8-4.4
Black non-Hispanic	6.7	5.8-7.7

¹Estimates 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.

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



NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of influenza vaccinations 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 June.

Based on data obtained from the second quarter of 2002, the percent of persons who received influenza vaccine during the past year was 67.6% for adults aged 65 years and over, 33.0% for adults aged 50-64 years, and 16.0% for adults 18-49 years.

For persons aged 65 years and over, the second quarter estimate increased from 65.4% in 2001 to 67.6% in 2002. This is similar to the estimate of 68.0% in the second quarter of 2000, which is before the vaccine delays occurred in the fall of 2000. (3,4) For the other two age groups, the second quarter estimates in 2002 were still lower than that in 2000.

Table 4.1. Annual percent of adults aged 50 years and over who received influenza vaccine 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)

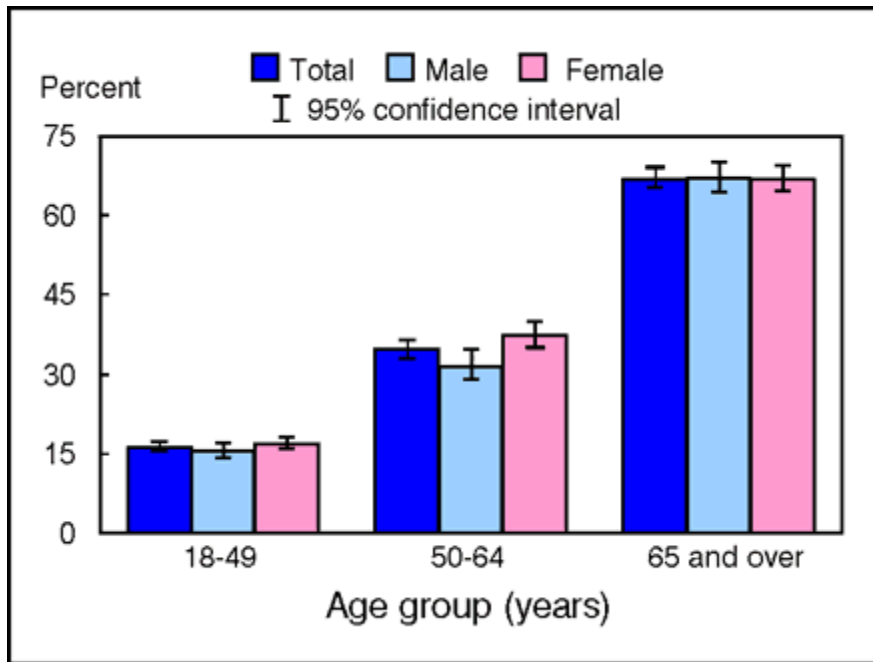
NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of influenza vaccinations 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 influenza vaccine 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 influenza vaccine 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 seasons.

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



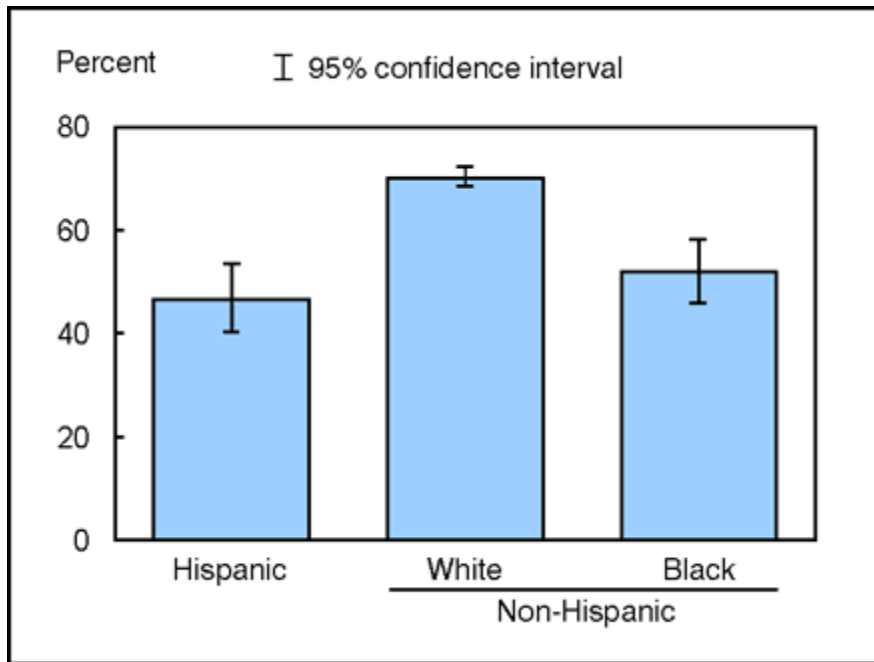
NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of influenza vaccinations is seasonal. The analysis excluded 209 adults with unknown influenza vaccination status.

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

For both sexes combined, the percent of adults who were vaccinated against influenza during the past 12 months was highest among adults aged 65 years and over (67.0%), followed by adults aged 50-64 years (34.6%) and 18-49 years (16.2%).

For persons aged 50-64 years, women were more likely than men to receive influenza vaccination during the past 12 months.

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



NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of influenza vaccinations is seasonal. The analysis excluded 52 adults aged 65 years and over with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June 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 influenza vaccine during the past 12 months was 46.7% for Hispanic persons, 70.2% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 52.0% for black non-Hispanic persons.

Hispanic persons and black non-Hispanic persons were less likely than white non-Hispanic persons to have received influenza vaccine 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 influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997-2002

Year and 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)

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

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-49 years		
Total	16.2	15.3-17.1
Men	15.5	14.2-16.8
Women	16.9	15.8-18.1
50-64 years		
Total	34.6	32.8-36.4
Men	31.6	28.9-34.4
Women	37.3	34.9-39.8
65 years and over		
Total	67.0	65.2-68.9
Men	67.2	64.3-70.1
Women	66.9	64.4-69.3
Age adjusted¹		
Total	67.2	65.4-69.0
Men	68.0	65.2-70.9
Women	66.8	64.3-69.3

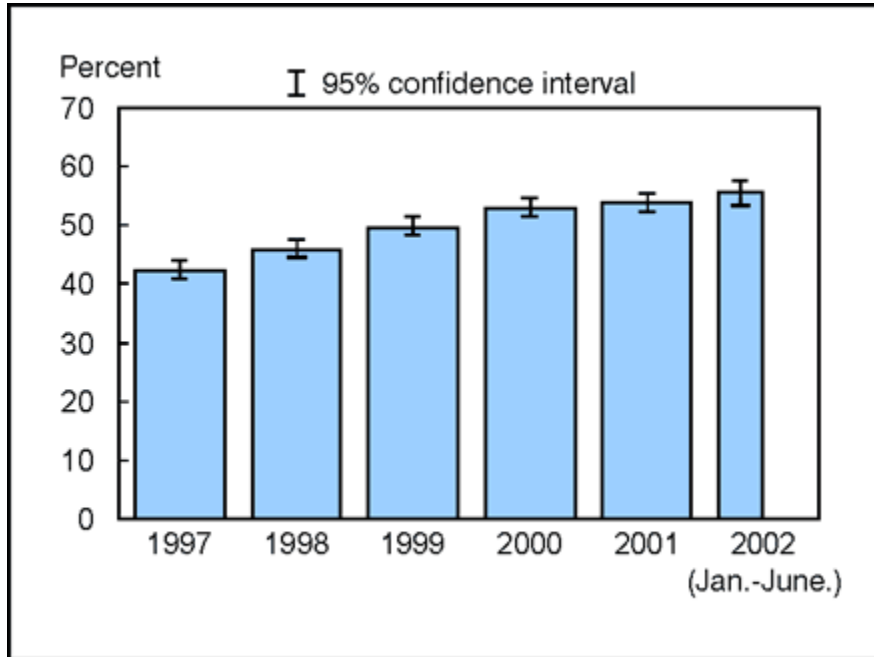
¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

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

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude	Age-adjusted ¹
Hispanic	46.7 (40.2-53.3)	48.4 (41.9-54.9)
White non-Hispanic	70.2 (68.2-72.2)	70.2 (68.2-72.2)
Black non-Hispanic	52.0 (45.9-58.1)	52.5 (46.4-58.7)

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the 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 pneumococcal vaccine: United States, 1997-2002



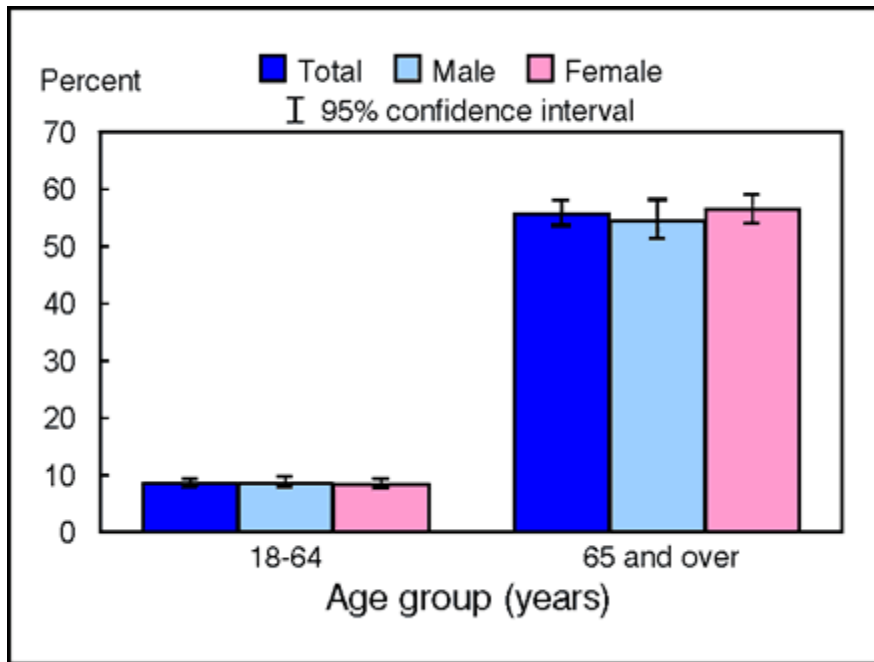
NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status (about 3% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

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 June.

From January through June 2002, the percent of adults aged 65 years and over who reported ever receiving pneumococcal vaccine increased to 55.7% (95% CI = 53.7%-57.8%) from 53.8% in 2001.

There has been an increasing trend in the annual percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: 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 pneumococcal vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2002



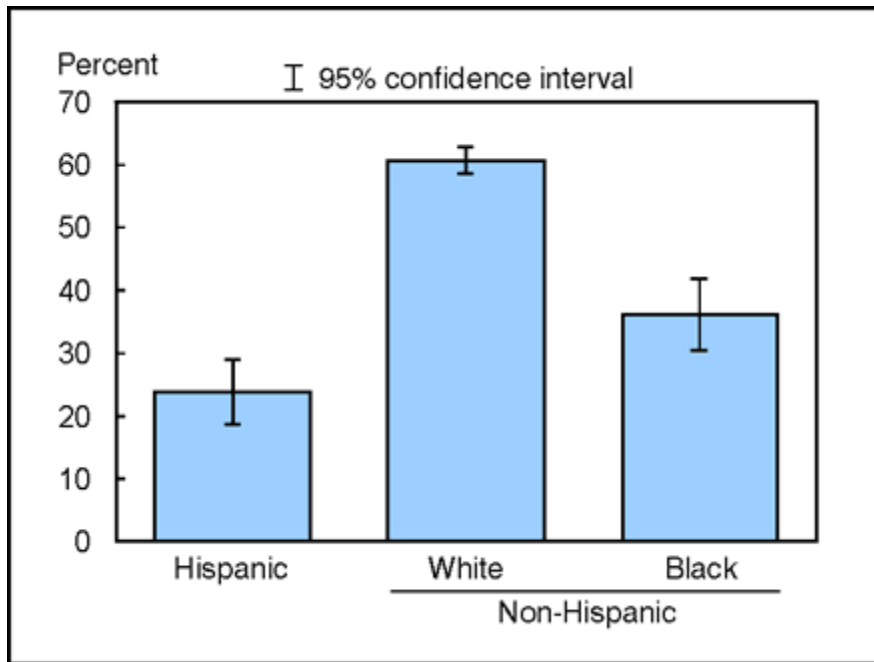
NOTES: The analysis excluded 484 adults with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. For persons aged 18-64 years, Pneumococcal vaccine is only recommended for those who have selected chronic illnesses or immunosuppression.

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

The percent of adults who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine was 55.7% for persons aged 65 years and over and 8.6% for persons aged 18-64 years.

There was no difference between men and women in pneumococcal vaccination status.

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



NOTES: The analysis excluded 108 adults aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

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

The percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received pneumococcal vaccine was 23.8% for Hispanic persons, 60.6% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 36.1% for black non-Hispanic persons.

White non-Hispanic persons were more likely than Hispanic persons and black non-Hispanic persons to have ever received pneumococcal vaccine.

Data tables for figures 5.1-5.3:

Data table for figure 5.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: 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-June)	55.7 (53.7-57.8)	56.0 (54.0-58.1)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the 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 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-64 years		
Total	8.6	7.9-9.2
Men	8.7	7.9-9.6
Women	8.4	7.6-9.2
65 years and over		
Total	55.7	53.7-57.8
Men	54.7	51.3-58.0
Women	56.5	54.0-59.1
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	56.0	54.0-58.1
Men	55.9	52.7-59.1
Women	56.5	54.0-59.0

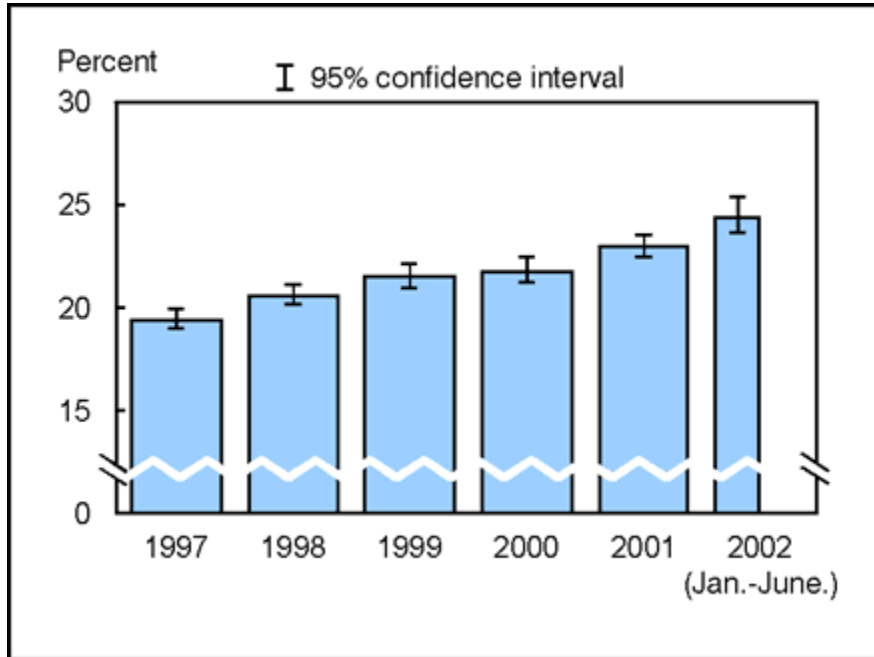
¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

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

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude	Age-adjusted ¹
Hispanic	23.8 (18.6-29.0)	25.1 (19.4-30.8)
White non-Hispanic	60.6 (58.5-62.8)	60.7 (58.6-62.8)
Black non-Hispanic	36.1 (30.3-41.8)	36.3 (30.6-42.1)

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the 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



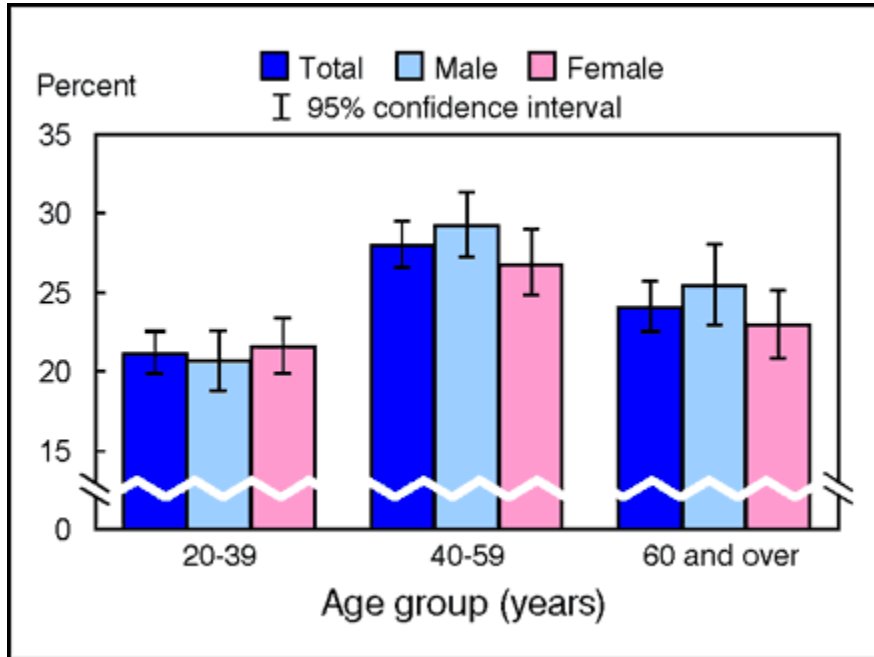
NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The analysis excluded people with unknown height or weight (about 4% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

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 June.

From January through June 2002, 24.4% (95% CI = 23.6%-25.3%) 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-June 2002



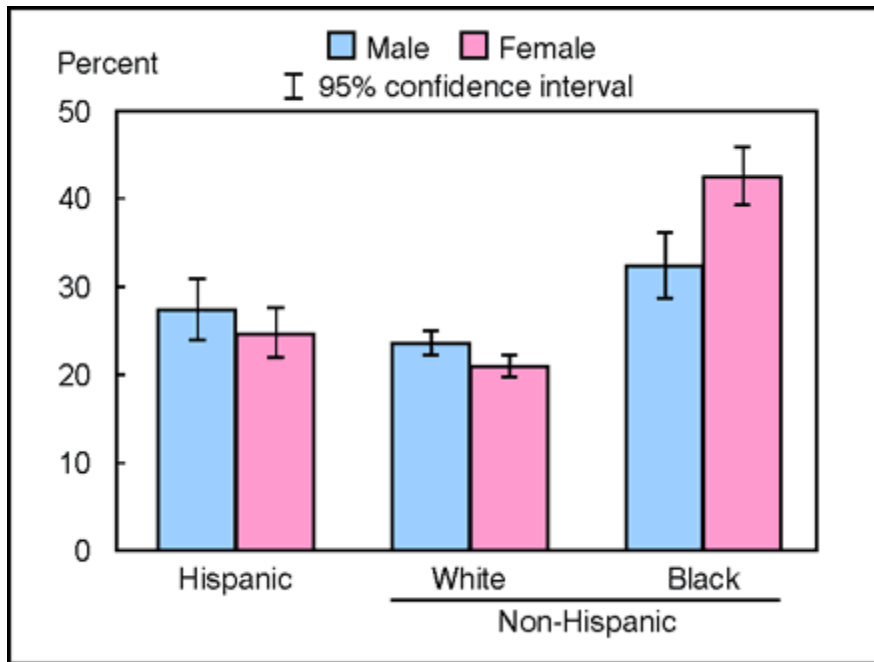
NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The analysis excluded 716 people with unknown height or weight.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June 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 (28.0%) and lowest among adults aged 20-39 years (21.1%). 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-June 2002



NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The analysis excluded 716 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 June in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sex groups, black non-Hispanic persons were more likely than Hispanic and white non-Hispanic persons to be obese.

Among the three racial/ethnic groups, the age-adjusted prevalence of obesity was highest among black non-Hispanic women (42.6%) and lowest among white non-Hispanic women (20.9%).

Data tables for figures 6.1-6.3:

Data table 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-June)	24.4 (23.6-25.3)	24.3 (23.5-25.2)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the 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-June 2002

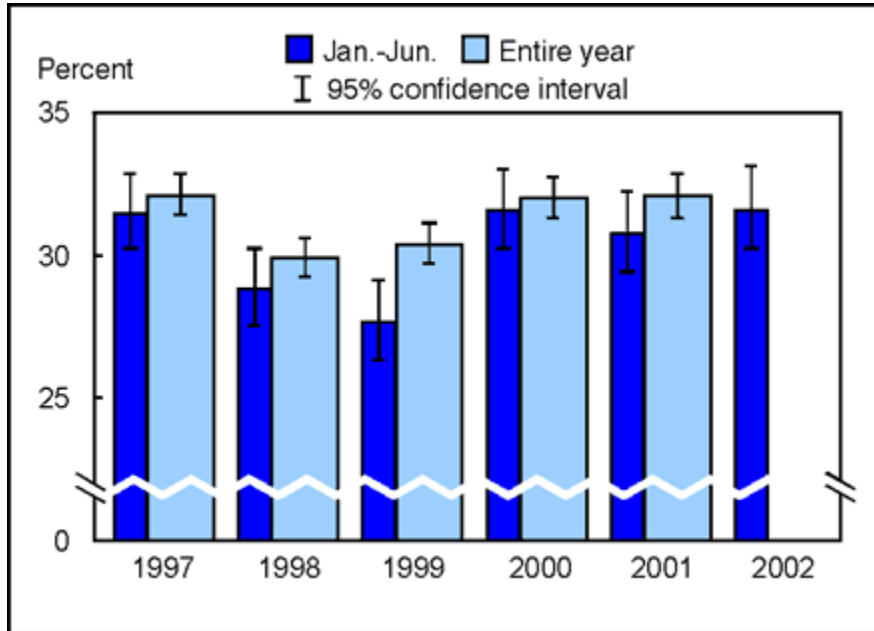
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
20-39 years		
Total	21.1	19.8-22.5
Men	20.7	18.8-22.6
Women	21.6	19.8-23.3
40-59 years		
Total	28.0	26.6-29.5
Men	29.3	27.2-31.3
Women	26.8	24.8-28.9
60 years and over		
Total	24.1	22.5-25.7
Men	25.5	22.9-28.0
Women	23.0	20.8-25.1

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-June 2002

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Men		
Hispanic	27.4	23.9-30.9
White non-Hispanic	23.6	22.2-25.0
Black non-Hispanic	32.4	28.6-36.1
Women		
Hispanic	24.7	21.9-27.6
White non-Hispanic	20.9	19.6-22.2
Black non-Hispanic	42.6	39.3-45.9

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator 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.

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



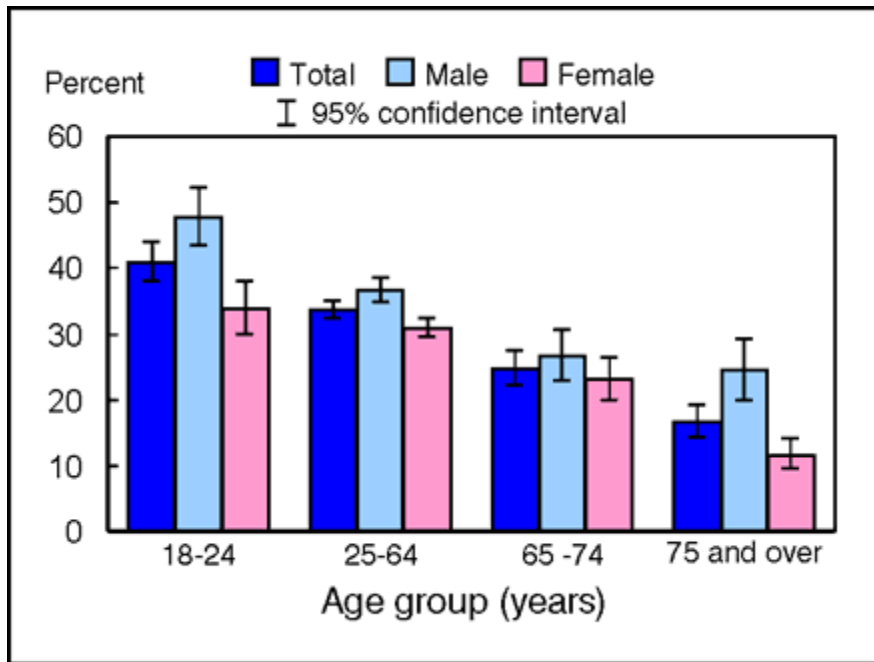
NOTES: This measure reflects the new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes greater than or equal to 5 times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes 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 June.

From January through June 2002, 32.6% (95% CI = 31.6-33.7%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over reported regularly engaging in leisure-time physical activity. The estimates for January-June have been stable from 2000 through 2002 (32.5% in 2000, 32.6% in 2001, and 32.6% in early 2002).

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

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



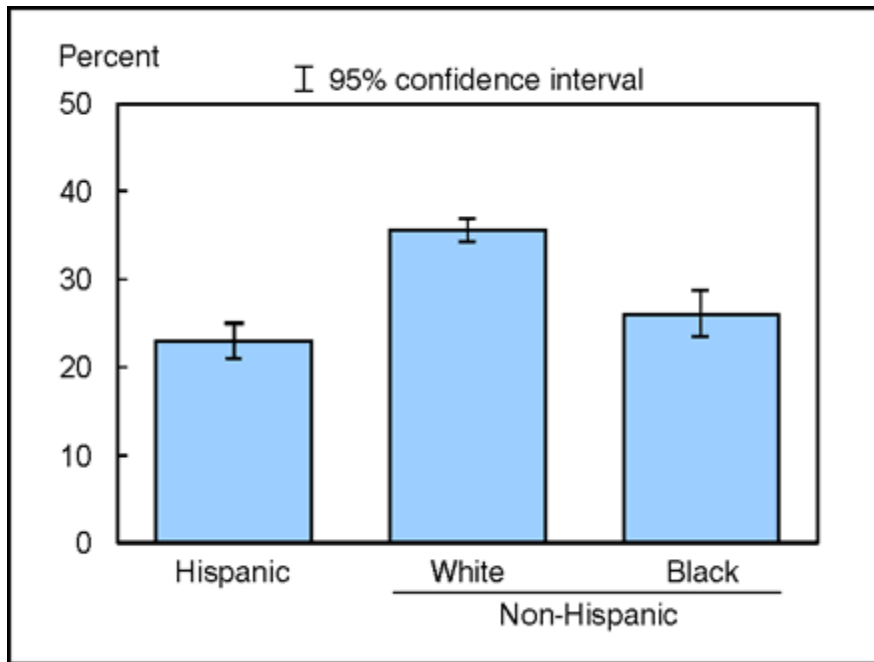
NOTES: This measure reflects the new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes greater than or equal to 5 times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes greater than or equal to 3 times per week. The analysis excluded 532 persons with unknown physical activity participation.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June 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 the age groups 18-24 years, 25-64 years, and 75 years and over, 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-June 2002



NOTES: This measure reflects the new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes 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 greater than or equal to 3 times per week. The analysis excluded 532 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 June 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 23.0% for Hispanic adults, 35.6% for white non-Hispanic adults, and 26.1% for black non-Hispanic adults.

White non-Hispanic adults were more likely to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity than Hispanic and black 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		
Jan-June	32.7 (31.8-33.6)	-
Annual	32.1 (31.4-32.8)	31.9 (31.2-32.5)
1998		
Jan-June	29.9 (29.0-30.8)	-
Annual	29.9 (29.2-30.6)	29.7 (29.0-30.4)
1999		
Jan-June	29.9 (28.8-31.0)	-
Annual	30.4 (29.7-31.1)	30.2 (29.5-30.9)
2000		
Jan-June	32.5 (31.5-33.5)	-
Annual	32.0 (31.3-32.7)	31.9 (31.2-32.6)
2001		
Jan-June	32.6 (31.5-33.6)	-
Annual	32.1 (31.3-32.8)	32.0 (31.2-32.7)
2002		
Jan-June	32.6 (31.6-33.7)	-

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age 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 table for figure 7.2. Percent of adults aged 18 and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by sex and age group: United States, January–June 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-24 years		
Total	40.9	37.9-43.9
Men	47.7	43.4-52.1
Women	34.0	30.0-38.0
25-64 years		
Total	33.7	32.4-35.0
Men	36.7	34.8-38.5
Women	30.9	29.5-32.3
65-74 years		
Total	24.9	22.3-27.4
Men	26.8	23.0-30.6
Women	23.2	19.9-26.5
75 years and over		
Total	16.8	14.4-19.2
Men	24.6	19.9-29.2
Women	11.8	9.6-14.1
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	32.5	31.5-33.6
Men	36.3	34.7-37.9
Women	29.1	27.9-30.3

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age 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.

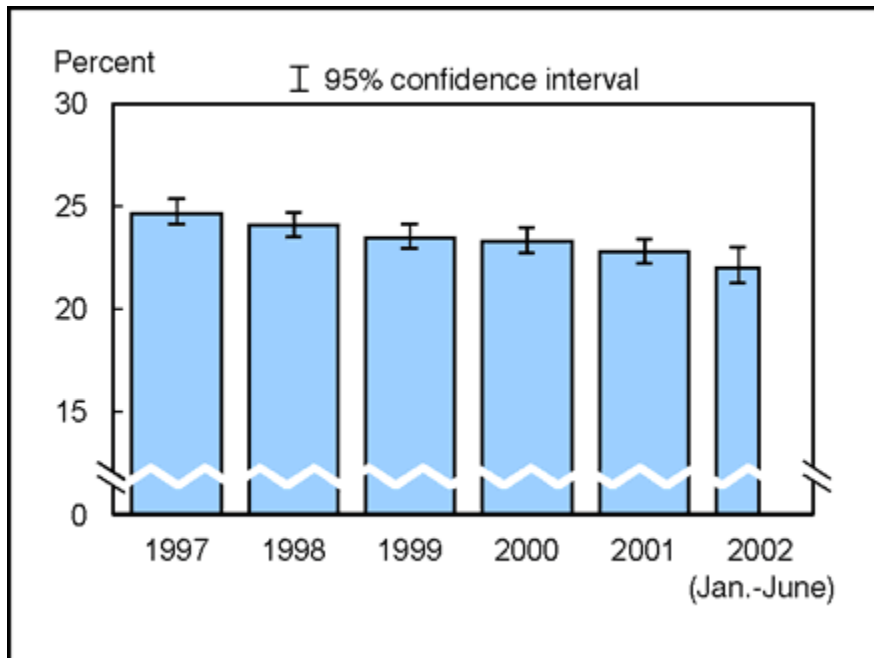
Data table for figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic	23.0 (20.9-25.0)	23.0 (21.0-25.1)
White non-Hispanic	35.6 (34.3-36.8)	35.6 (34.3-36.8)
Black non-Hispanic	26.1 (23.4-28.7)	25.5 (22.9-28.2)

¹Estimates 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.

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.

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



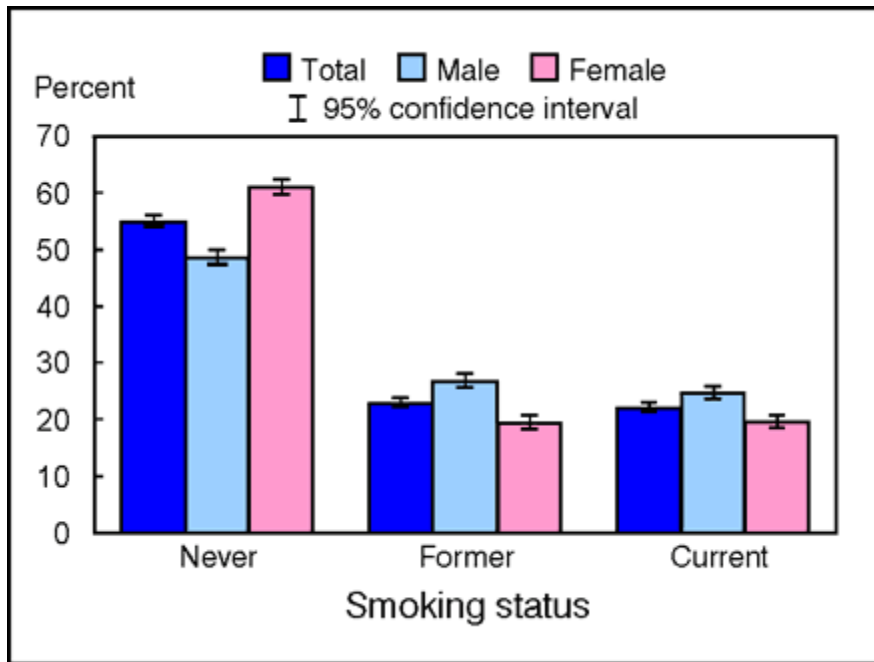
NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded people with unknown smoking status (about 1% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

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 June.

From January through June 2002, 22.0% (95% CI = 21.2% - 22.9%) 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, 22.8% in 2001, and 22.0% in early 2002.

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



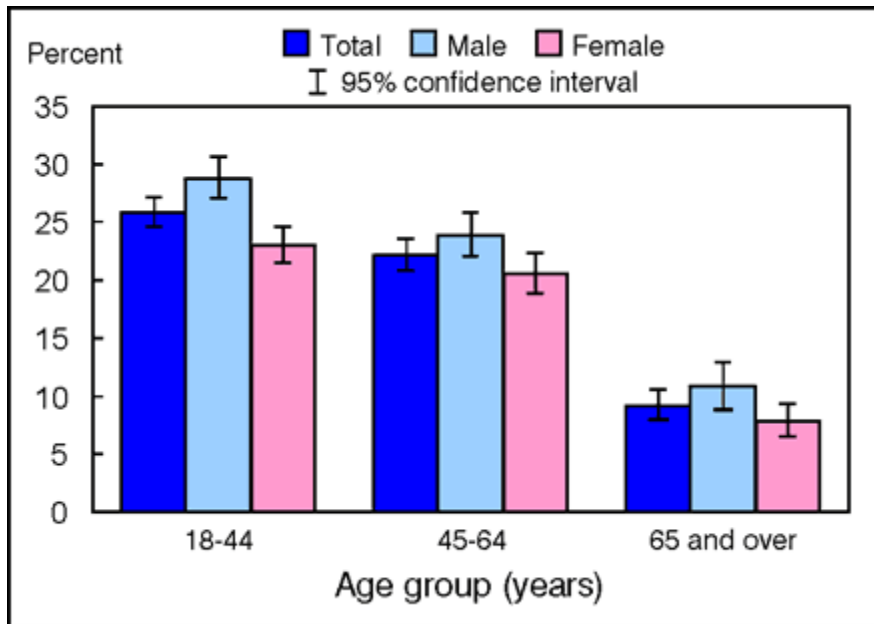
NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 167 people with unknown smoking status.

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

The percent current smokers was higher for men (24.7%) than for women (19.6%).

The percent former smokers was also higher for men than for women, whereas 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-June 2002



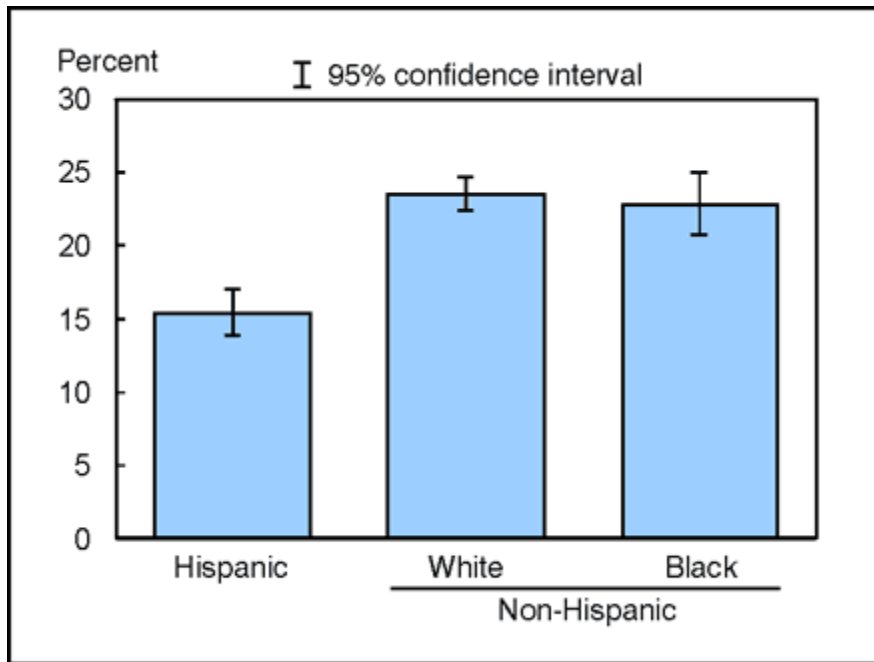
NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 167 people with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June 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 (9.2%), compared with adults aged 18-44 years (25.9%) and adults aged 45-64 years (22.2%). This pattern in current smoking by age group was seen in both men and women.

A significant difference between men and women in current smoking was seen for all three age groups.

Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 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 167 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 June in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was 15.4% for Hispanic persons, 23.5% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 22.8% for black non-Hispanic persons.

White non-Hispanic adults and black non-Hispanic adults were more likely than Hispanic 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 (23.1-24.8)
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-June)	22.0 (21.2-22.9)	21.9 (21.1-22.7)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age 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 table for Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January–June 2002

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Never		
Both sexes	55.0	54.0-55.9
Men	48.5	47.2-49.8
Women	60.9	59.6-62.2
Former		
Both sexes	23.0	22.2-23.8
Men	26.8	25.6-28.0
Women	19.5	18.4-20.6
Current		
Both sexes	22.0	21.2-22.9
Men	24.7	23.5-25.9
Women	19.6	18.5-20.7

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

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44 years		
Total	25.9	24.6-27.1
Men	28.8	27.0-30.6
Women	23.0	21.5-24.6
45-64 years		
Total	22.2	20.8-23.5
Men	23.9	22.0-25.8
Women	20.6	18.9-22.3
65 years and over		
Total	9.2	7.9-10.5
Men	10.9	8.8-12.9
Women	7.9	6.5-9.3
Age adjusted¹		
Total	21.9	21.1-22.7
Men	24.2	23.1-25.4
Women	19.7	18.7-20.8

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age 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.

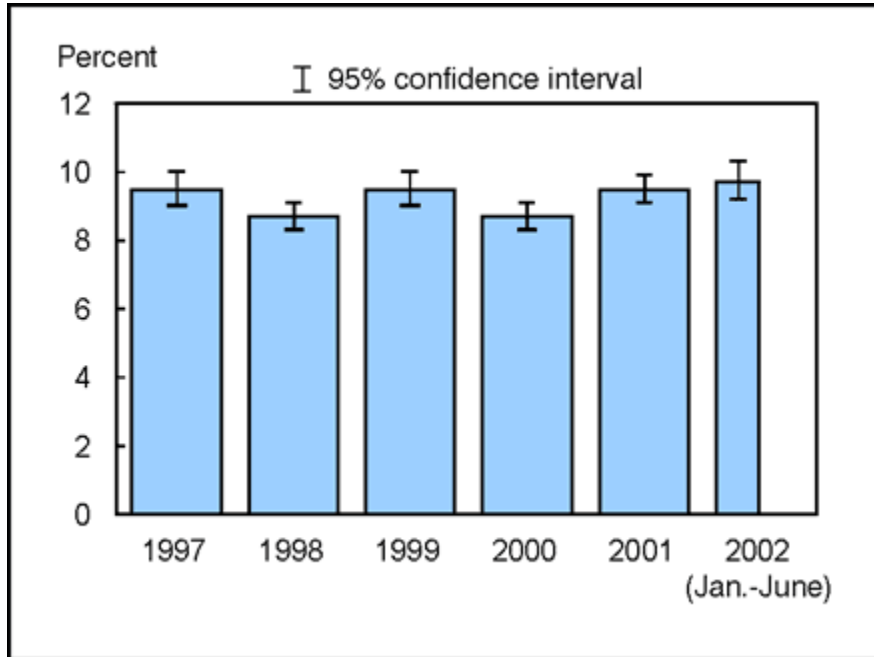
Data table for figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic	15.4 (13.8-17.0)	15.5 (13.9-17.0)
White non-Hispanic	23.5 (22.4-24.6)	23.5 (22.4-24.6)
Black non-Hispanic	22.8 (20.7-24.9)	22.5 (20.5-24.5)

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 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 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 9.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption: United States, 1997-2002



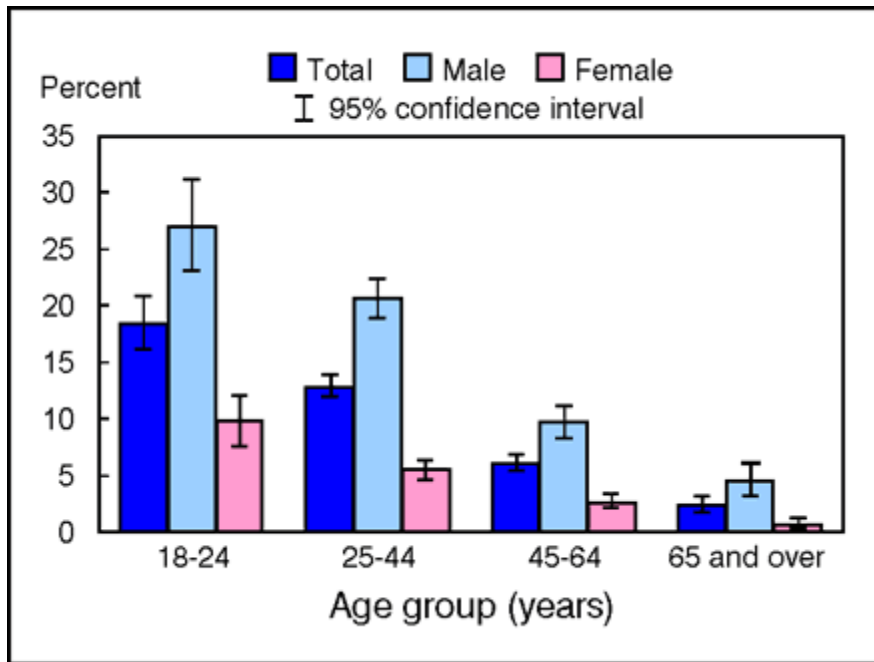
NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed greater than or equal to 5 drinks in one day at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption (about 2% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

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 June.

From January through June 2002, the percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption during the past 12 months was 9.7% (95% CI = 9.2%-10.3%).

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-June 2002



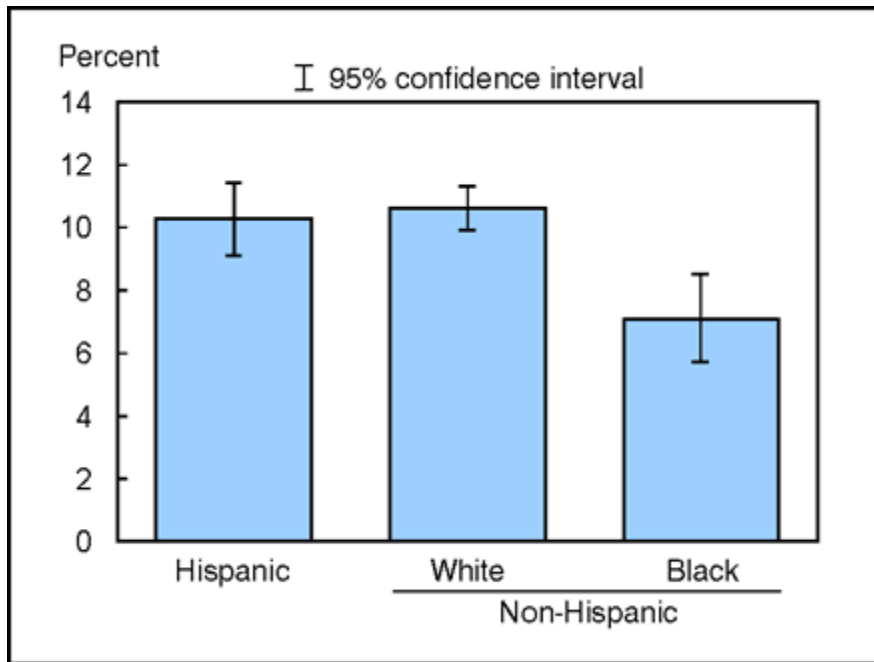
NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed greater than or equal to 5 drinks in one day at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 404 adults with unknown alcohol consumption.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June 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-June 2002



NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed greater than or equal to 5 drinks in one day at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 404 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 June 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 10.6% for white non-Hispanic persons, 7.1% for black non-Hispanic persons, and 10.3% for Hispanic persons.

Black non-Hispanic persons were less likely to drink excessively than white non-Hispanic persons and Hispanic 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-June)	9.7	9.2-10.3

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-June 2002

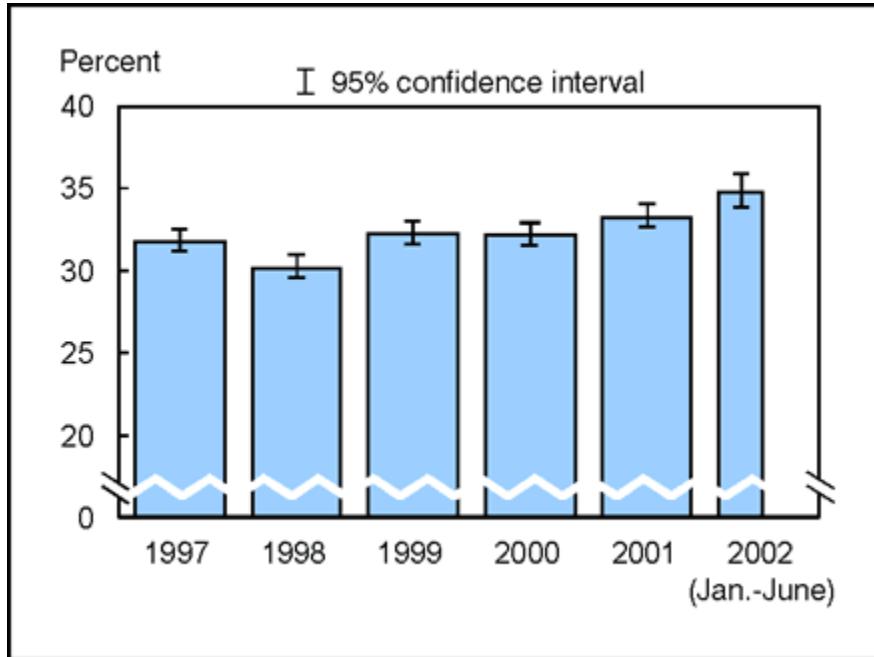
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence Interval
18-24 years		
Total	18.4	16.0-20.8
Men	27.0	23.0-31.1
Women	9.8	7.5-12.0
25-44 years		
Total	12.8	11.9-13.8
Men	20.7	18.9-22.4
Women	5.5	4.6-6.3
45-64 years		
Total	6.0	5.3-6.8
Men	9.7	8.3-11.1
Women	2.6	2.0-3.3
65 years and over		
Total	2.4	1.7-3.1
Men	4.6	3.1-6.0
Women	0.7	0.3-1.2

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-June 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	10.3	9.1-11.4
White non-Hispanic	10.6	9.9-11.3
Black non-Hispanic	7.1	5.7-8.5

¹Estimates 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.

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



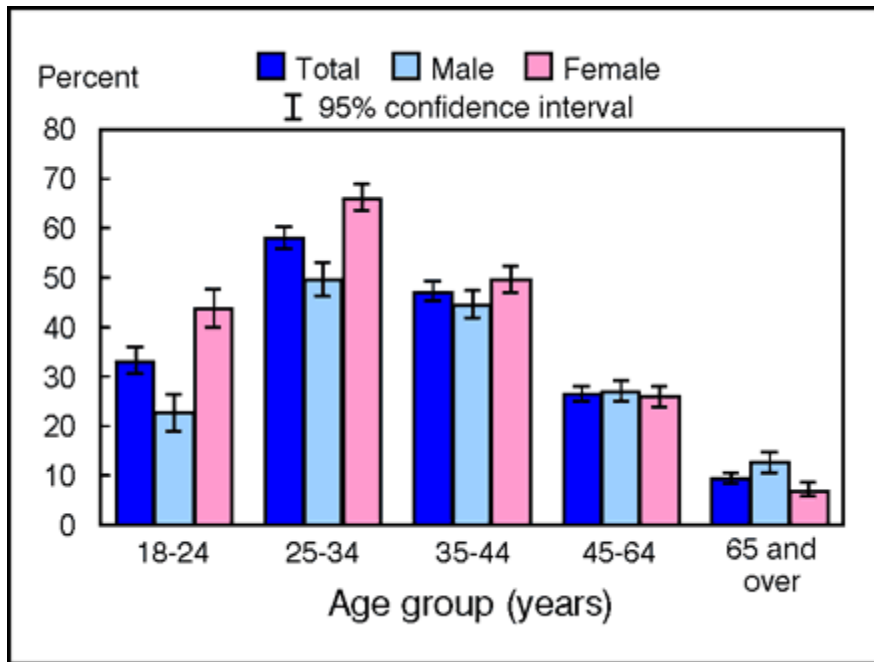
NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status (about 4% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

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 June.

From January through June 2002, 34.8% of U.S. adults had ever been tested for HIV (95% CI = 33.8% - 35.8%).

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 sex and age group: United States, January–June 2002



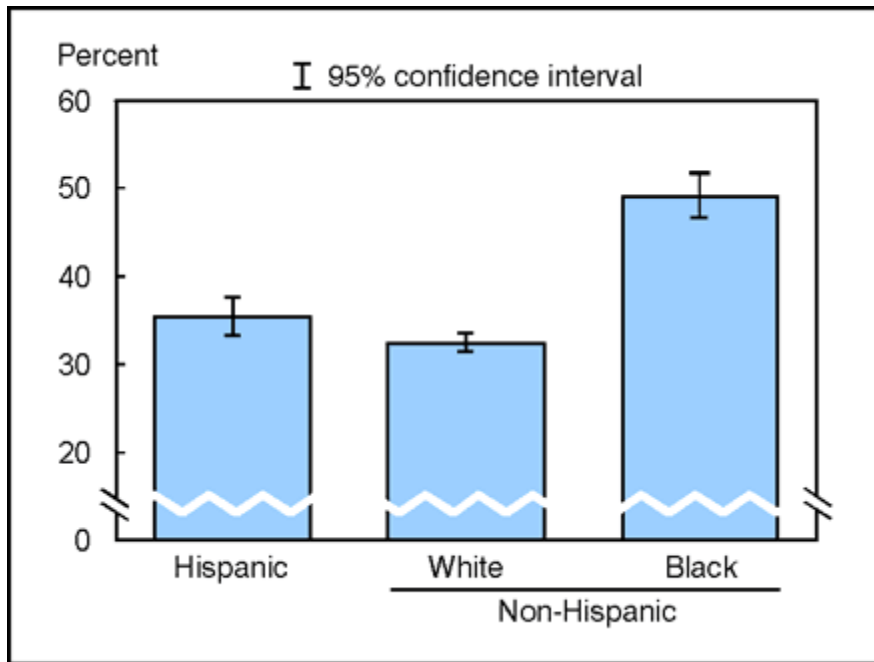
NOTES: The analysis excluded 598 adults with unknown HIV test status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June 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 (58.1%) and lowest among adults aged 65 years and over (9.4%).

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-June 2002



NOTES: The analysis excluded 598 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 June 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 35.4% for Hispanic persons, 32.4% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 49.2% for black non-Hispanic persons.

Of the three racial/ethnic groups, black 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-June)	34.8	33.8-35.8

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

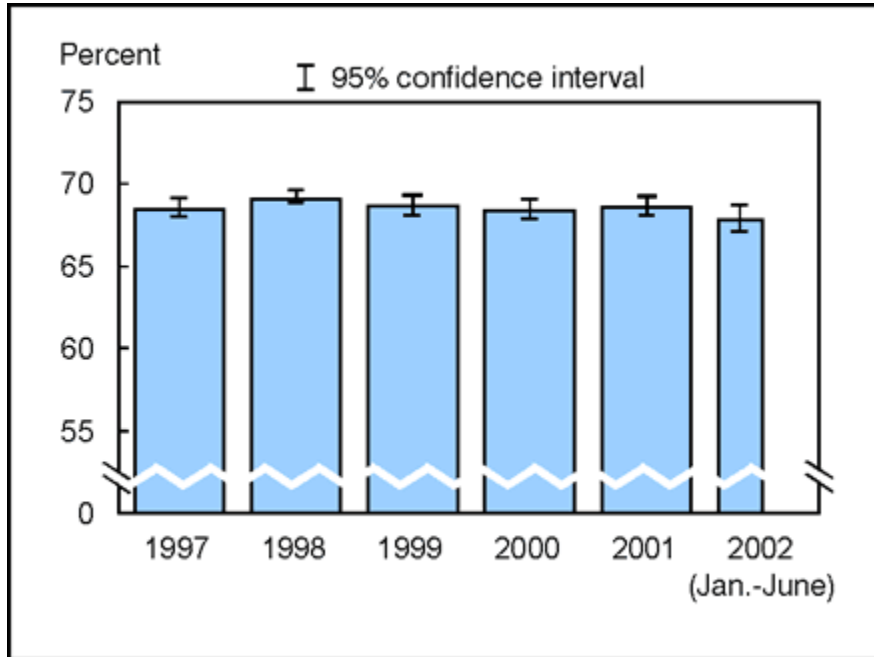
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-24 years		
Total	33.1	30.5-35.8
Men	22.6	19.0-26.2
Women	43.7	39.8-47.6
25-34 years		
Total	58.1	55.8-60.3
Men	49.6	46.3-52.9
Women	66.1	63.3-68.8
35-44 years		
Total	47.1	45.1-49.2
Men	44.5	41.7-47.4
Women	49.6	46.9-52.3
45-64 years		
Total	26.4	24.9-28.0
Men	27.0	24.8-29.2
Women	25.9	23.8-28.0
65 years and over		
Total	9.4	8.3-10.5
Men	12.6	10.5-14.7
Women	7.0	5.7-8.4

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

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	35.4	33.2-37.6
White non-Hispanic	32.4	31.4-33.4
Black non-Hispanic	49.2	46.7-51.7

¹Estimates 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.

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



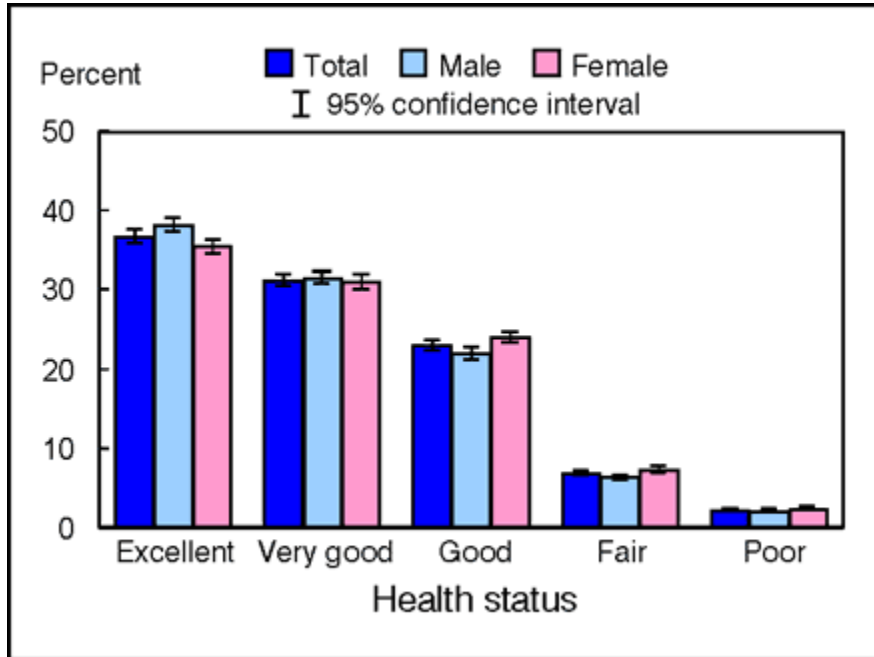
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.5% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

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 June.

From January through June 2002, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 67.9% (95% CI = 67.1% - 68.7%).

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-June 2002



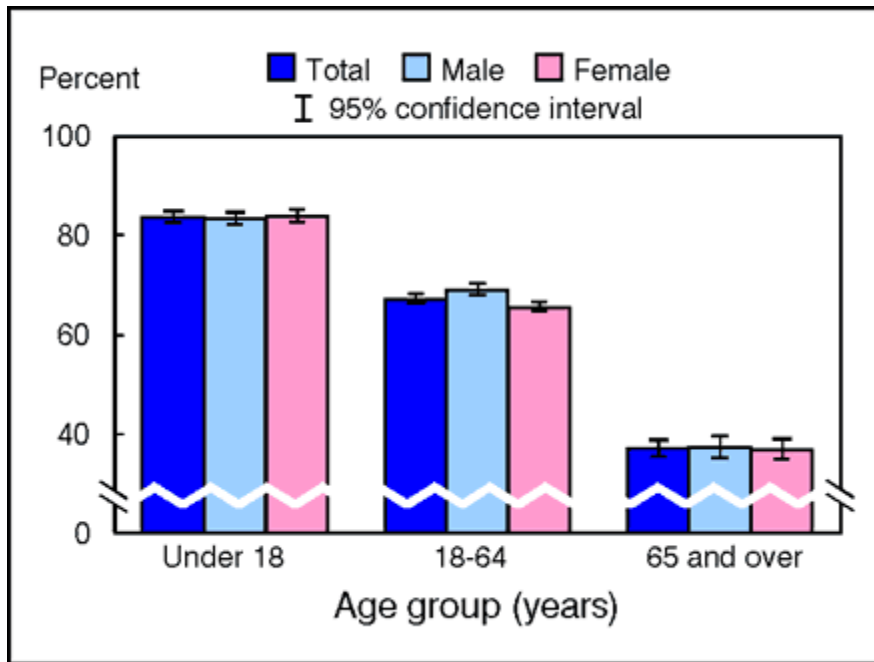
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 217 persons with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June 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 (36.7%) or very good (31.2%). The health status of a smaller percent of persons was assessed as good (23.0%), and that of even fewer was assessed as fair (6.9%) or poor (2.2%).

Compared with men, the health status of women were less likely to be assessed as excellent (38.1% vs. 35.4%) and more likely to be assessed as fair (6.4% vs. 7.3%).

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



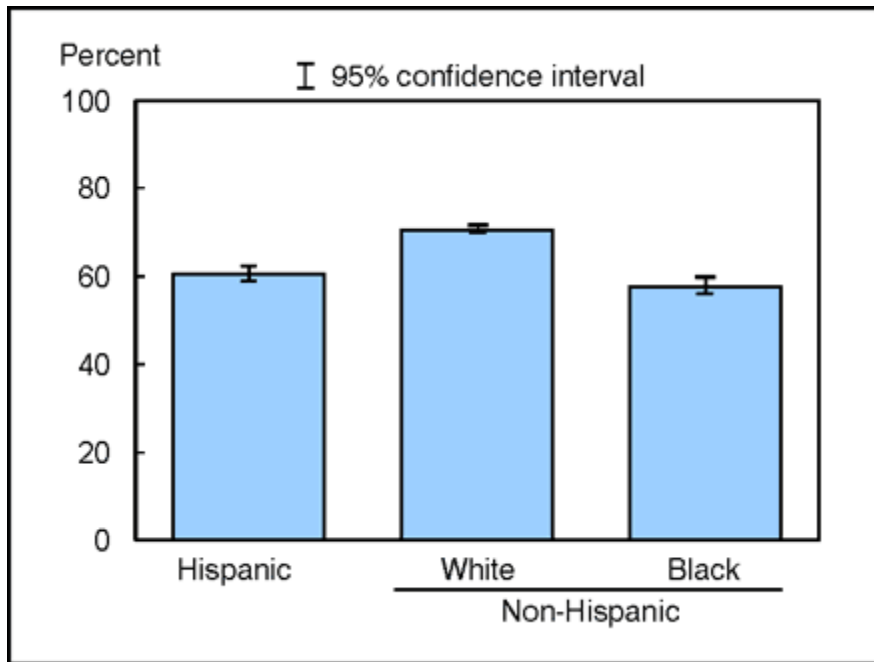
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 217 persons with unknown health status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June 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: 83.5% for those aged under 18 years, 67.2% 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 (69.0%, 95% CI = 67.9% - 70.0%) than for women (65.5%, 95% CI = 64.6% - 66.5%).

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–June 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 217 persons with unknown health status. 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 June 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 persons, 70.6% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 57.8% for black non-Hispanic persons.

Health status of Hispanic persons and black non-Hispanic persons was less likely than 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-June)	67.9	67.1-68.7

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

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent		
Both sexes	36.7	35.9-37.6
Male	38.1	37.2-39.1
Female	35.4	34.5-36.3
Very good		
Both sexes	31.2	30.5-31.9
Male	31.5	30.7-32.3
Female	31.0	30.1-31.8
Good		
Both sexes	23.0	22.3-23.6
Male	22.0	21.2-22.7
Female	23.9	23.2-24.7
Fair		
Both sexes	6.9	6.6-7.2
Male	6.4	6.0-6.7
Female	7.3	6.9-7.7
Poor		
Total	2.2	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 sex and age group: United States, January-June 2002

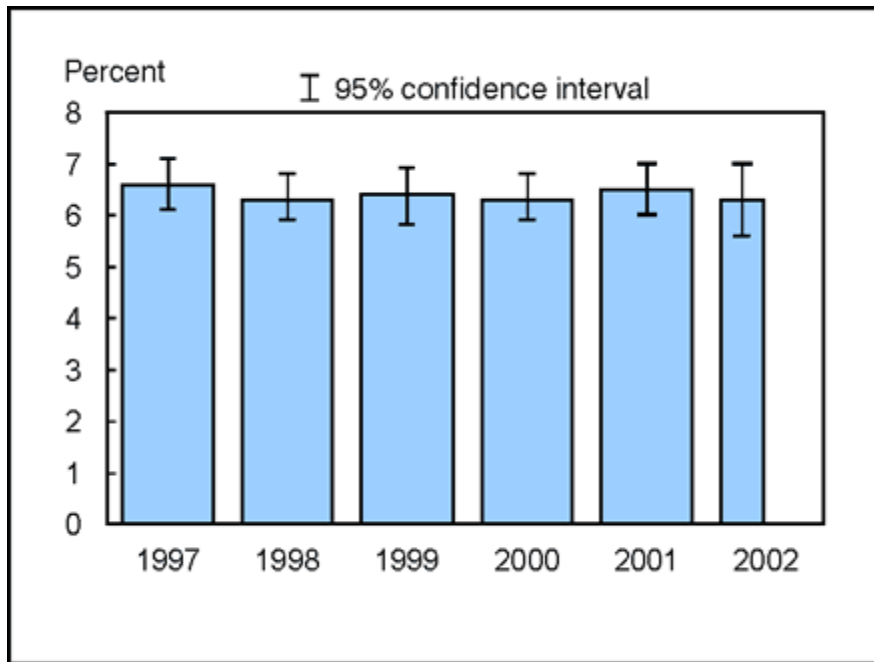
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	83.5	82.5-84.6
Male	83.3	82.1-84.4
Female	83.8	82.6-85.1
18-64 years		
Total	67.2	66.3-68.1
Male	69.0	67.9-70.0
Female	65.5	64.6-66.5
65 years and over		
Total	37.1	35.4-38.7
Male	37.3	35.1-39.4
Female	36.9	34.9-38.8

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-June 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	60.6	58.8-62.3
White non-Hispanic	70.6	69.7-71.5
Black non-Hispanic	57.8	55.8-59.8

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.

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



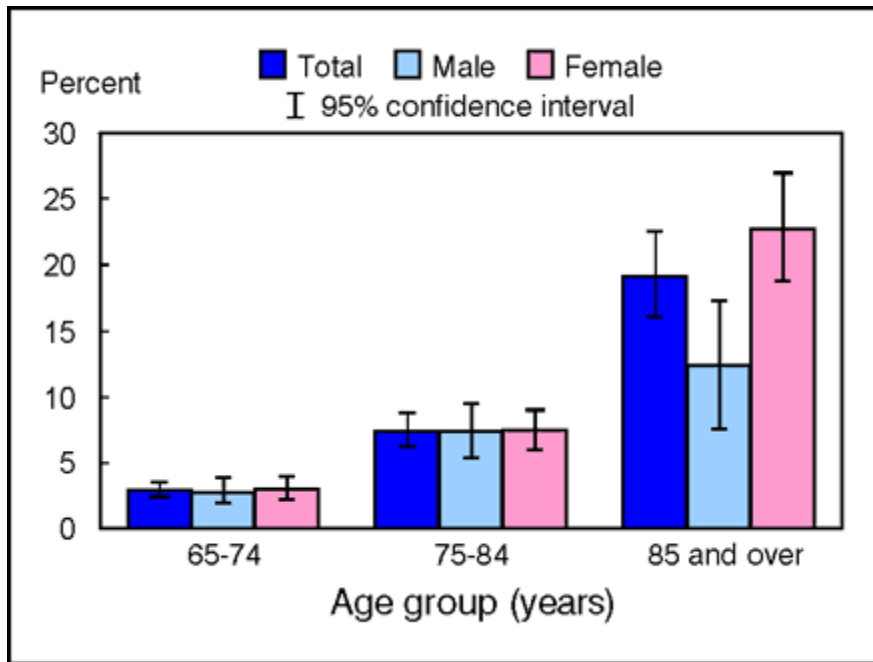
NOTES: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analysis excluded persons with unknown personal care needs status (about 0.1% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

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 June.

From January through June 2002, 6.3% (95% CI = 5.6%-7.0%) of adults aged 65 years and over needed help with personal care from other persons.

There was no significant 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 sex and age group: United States, January-June 2002



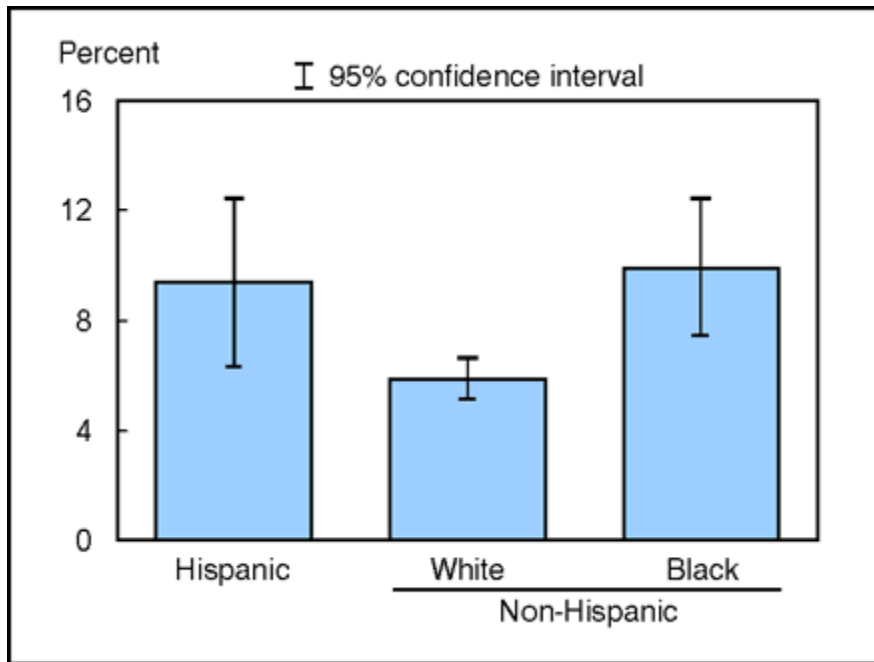
NOTE: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June 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 to 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-June 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. 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 June 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 9.4% for Hispanic persons, 5.9% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 9.9% for black non-Hispanic persons.

Hispanic persons and black 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-June)	6.3	5.6-7.0

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 sex and age group: United States, January-June 2002

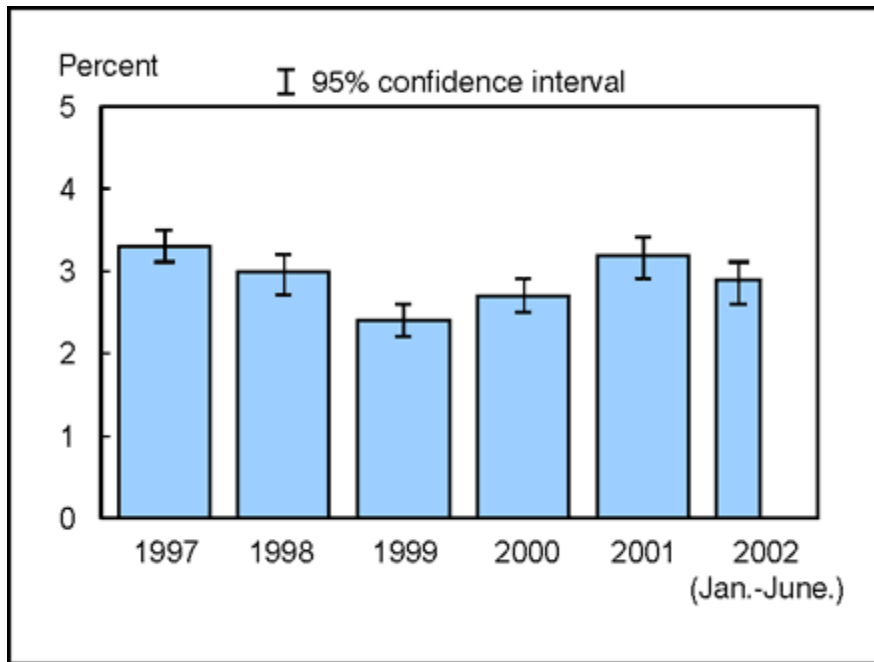
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65-74 years		
Total	3.0	2.4-3.5
Men	2.8	1.9-3.8
Women	3.1	2.2-3.9
75-84 years		
Total	7.4	6.2-8.7
Men	7.4	5.3-9.5
Women	7.5	6.0-9.0
85 years and over		
Total	19.2	16.0-22.5
Men	12.4	7.6-17.2
Women	22.8	18.7-26.9

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-June 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	9.4	6.3-12.4
White non-Hispanic	5.9	5.1-6.6
Black non-Hispanic	9.9	7.4-12.4

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



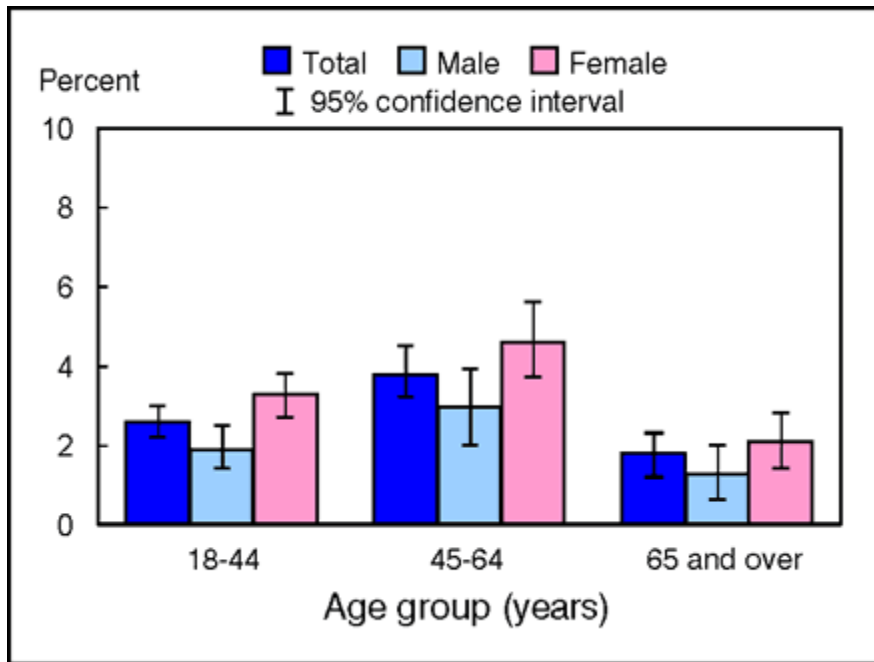
NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0-4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0-24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (1).

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 June.

From January through June 2002, 2.9% (95% CI = 2.6% - 3.1%) 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 significantly declined from 3.3% in 1997 to 2.4 percent 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 - June 2002



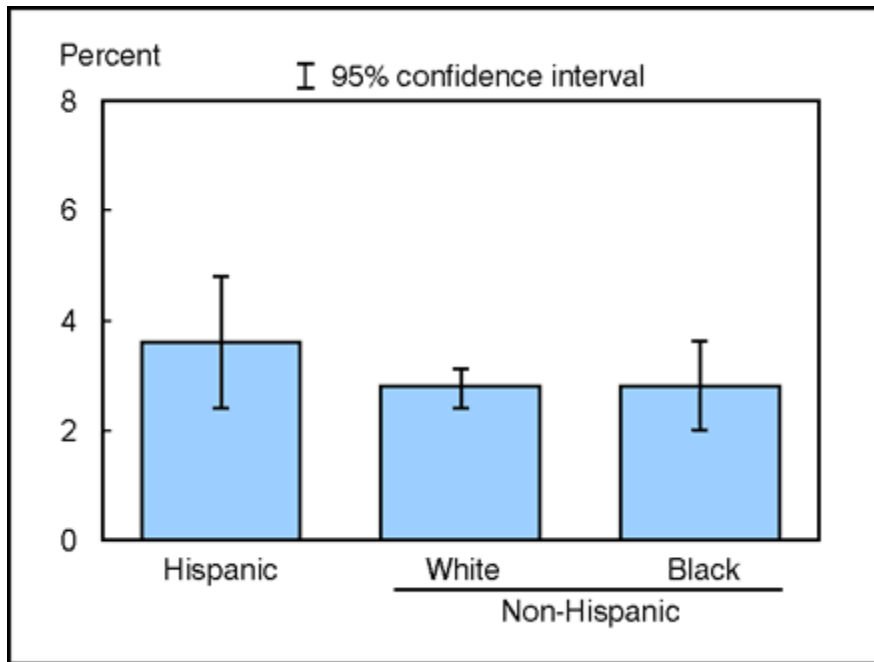
NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0-4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0-24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (1).

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June 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 experience serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, followed by persons aged 18-44 years.

For age groups 18-44 years and 45-64 years, women were more likely than men to experience serious psychological distress during the past 30 days. A similar pattern was found for those aged 65 years and over but was not statistically significant.

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 - June 2002



NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced 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 (1).

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June 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 persons, 2.8% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 2.8% for black non-Hispanic persons.

Although the prevalence was higher among Hispanic persons than among white non-Hispanic persons and black 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 reported experiencing 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-June)	2.9	2.6-3.1

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

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44 years		
Total	2.6	2.2-3.0
Men	1.9	1.4-2.5
Women	3.3	2.7-3.8
45-64 years		
Total	3.8	3.2-4.5
Men	3.0	2.0-3.9
Women	4.6	3.7-5.6
65 years and over		
Total	1.8	1.2-2.3
Men	1.3	0.6-2.0
Women	2.1	1.4-2.8

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

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	3.6	2.4-4.8
White non-Hispanic	2.8	2.4-3.1
Black non-Hispanic	2.8	2.0-3.6

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.