

Healthy People 2010 Final Review: Overview and Selected Findings

Health Promotion Statistics Branch
Office of Analysis and Epidemiology
National Center for Health Statistics



HEALTHY
PEOPLE
2010

National Center for Health Statistics
Health Promotion Statistics Branch





Healthy People 2010 Final Review

HEALTHY PEOPLE IN CONTEXT

Alaska

Hawaii





Healthy People: What is it?

- A comprehensive set of national 10-year health objectives
- A framework for public health priorities and actions
- An evolving initiative
 - 1979: Surgeon General's Report
 - 1980: *Promoting Health, Preventing Disease*
 - 1990: Healthy People 2000
 - 2000: Healthy People 2010
 - 2010: Healthy People 2020

Evolution of Healthy People

Target Year	1990 	2000 	2010 	2020 
Overarching Goals	<p>Decrease mortality: infants–adults</p> <p>Increase independence among older adults</p>	<p>Increase span of healthy life</p> <p>Reduce health disparities</p> <p>Achieve access to preventive services for all</p>	<p>Increase quality and years of healthy life</p> <p>Eliminate health disparities</p>	<p>Attain high-quality, longer lives free of preventable disease</p> <p>Achieve health equity and eliminate disparities</p> <p>Create social and physical environments that promote good health</p> <p>Promote quality of life, healthy development, healthy behaviors across life stages</p>
Number of Topic Areas	15	22	28	42
Number of Objectives	226	312	969	Approximately 1,200

SOURCE: *Healthy People 2010 Final Review.*



Key features of Healthy People

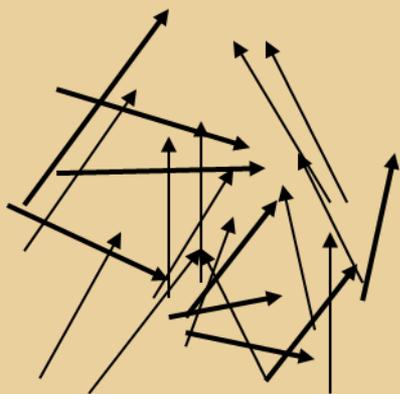
- Addresses disease prevention and health promotion issues of national, public health significance
- Provides science/evidence-based objectives and targets
- Data driven and measures progress over time (10-year span)
- Designed to drive action to improve health
- Collaborative process

Strength of Healthy People

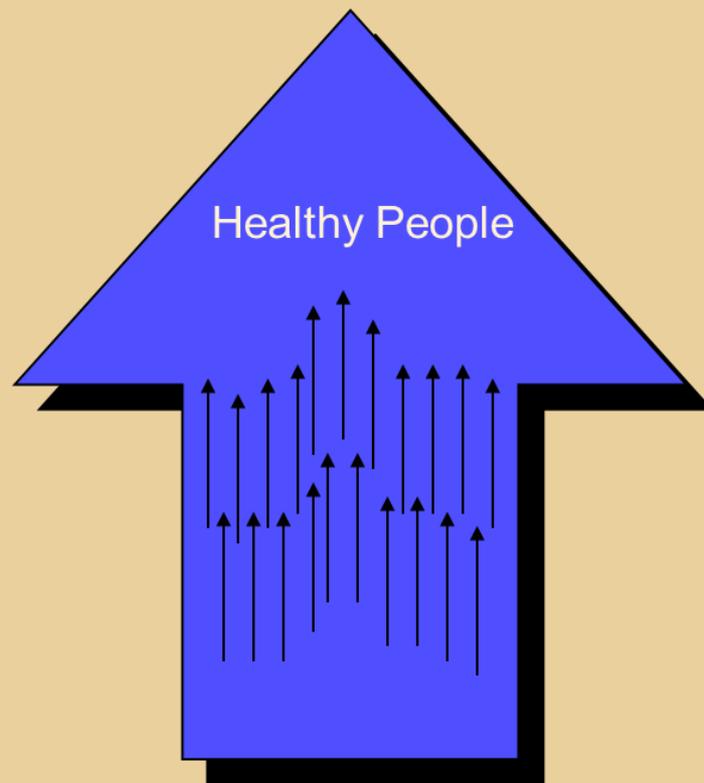
Aligns strategic public health goals and efforts across the nation

Non-aligned effort

Random acts of innovation



Aligned effort



Key players

- Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (HHS/OS/OASH)
- Assistant Secretary for Health (HHS/OS)
- Federal Agencies (HHS and non-HHS)
- National Center for Health Statistics (HHS/CDC)
- State and Local Health Departments

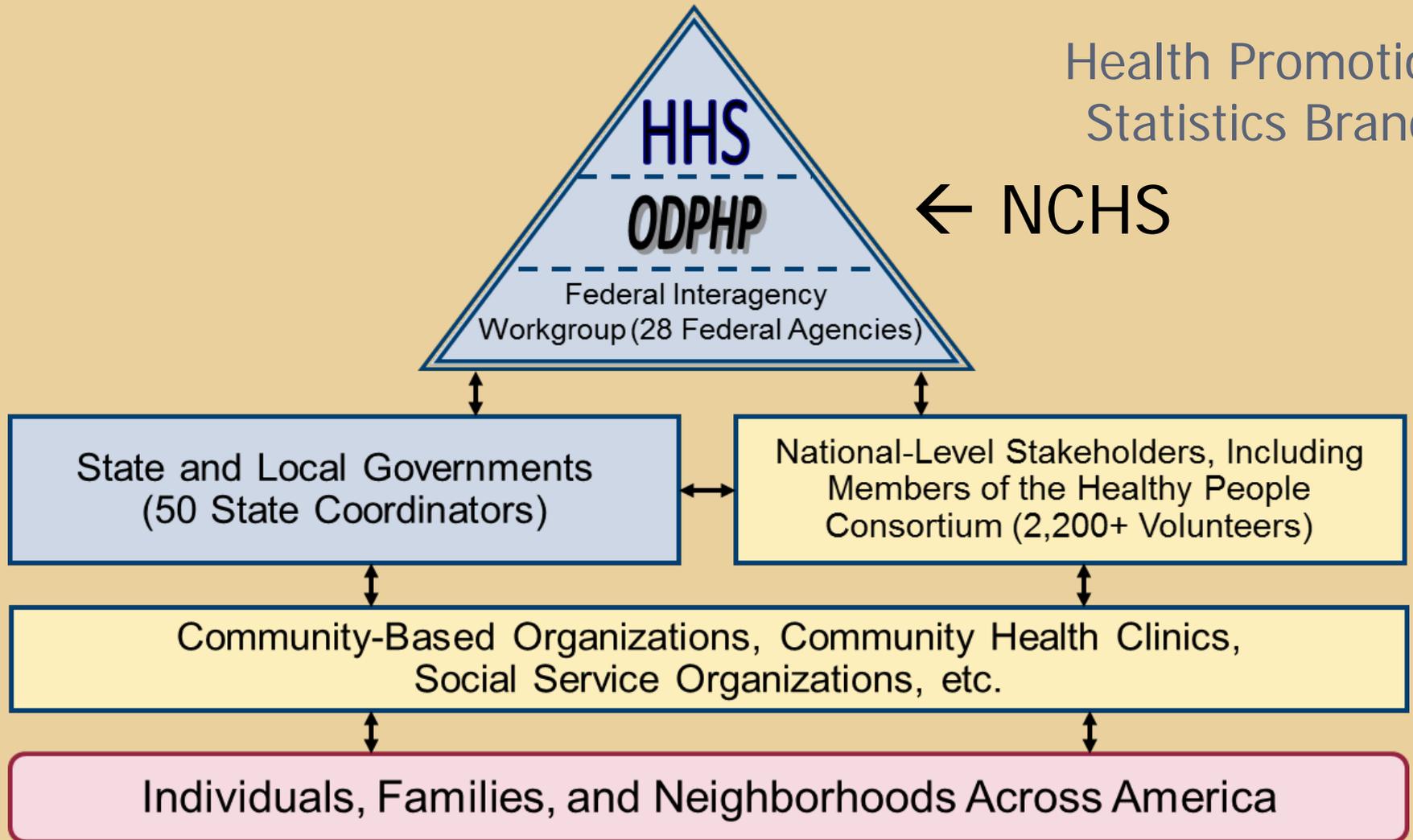


Stakeholders

Federally-led, stakeholder-driven process

Health Promotion
Statistics Branch

← NCHS





National Center for Health Statistics

- Serves as statistical advisor to HHS, Healthy People workgroups, and the Federal Interagency Workgroup
 - Healthy People, National Prevention Strategy, etc.
- Maintains comprehensive database of all Healthy People objective data
- Coordinates monitoring of Healthy People goals/objectives
- Develops research on measuring the overarching goals of Healthy People
- Develops analytic and graphical presentations to track Healthy People goals and objectives, including Progress Reviews

How stakeholders are using Healthy People

- Data tool for measuring program performance
- Framework for program planning and development
- Goal setting and agenda building
- Teaching public health courses
- Benchmarks to compare State and local data
- Way to develop nontraditional partnerships



Healthy People 2010 Final Review

OVERVIEW





Two overarching goals

- Goal 1: Increase the quality and years of healthy life
- Goal 2: Eliminate health disparities across
 - Race and ethnicity
 - Sex
 - Educational attainment
 - Income
 - Geographic location
 - Disability status
 - Sexual orientation



Twenty-eight 'Focus Areas'

1. Access to Quality Health Services
2. Arthritis, Osteoporosis, and Chronic Back Conditions
3. Cancer
4. Chronic Kidney Disease
5. Diabetes
6. Disability and Secondary Conditions
7. Educational and Community-Based Programs
8. Environmental Health
9. Family Planning
10. Food Safety
11. Health Communication
12. Heart Disease and Stroke
13. HIV
14. Immunization and Infectious Diseases
15. Injury and Violence Prevention
16. Maternal, Infant, and Child Health
17. Medical Product Safety
18. Mental Health and Mental Disorders
19. Nutrition and Overweight
20. Occupational Safety and Health
21. Oral Health
22. Physical Activity and Fitness
23. Public Health Infrastructure
24. Respiratory Disease
25. Sexually Transmitted Diseases
26. Substance Abuse
27. Tobacco Use
28. Vision and Hearing

SOURCE: *Healthy People 2010 Final Review.*





Ten 'Leading Health Indicators' (LHIs)

Physical Activity

Moderate/vigorous physical activity among adults
Vigorous physical activity among adolescents

Overweight and Obesity

Obesity in adults
Obesity in children and adolescents

Tobacco Use

Cigarette smoking among adults
Cigarette smoking among adolescents

Substance Abuse

Adolescents not using alcohol or illicit drugs
Adults using illicit drugs
Adult binge drinking

Responsible Sexual Behavior

Condom use by sexually active unmarried persons
Adolescent sexual behavior

Mental Health

Suicides
Treatment of adults with depression

Injury and Violence

Deaths from motor vehicle crashes
Homicides

Environmental Quality

Exposure to ozone
Children's exposure to tobacco smoke at home
Nonsmoker exposure to tobacco smoke

Immunization

Fully immunized young children
Influenza & pneumonia vaccination of older adults

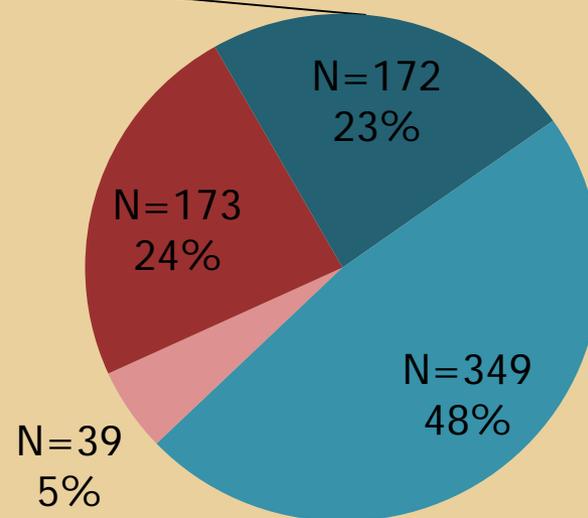
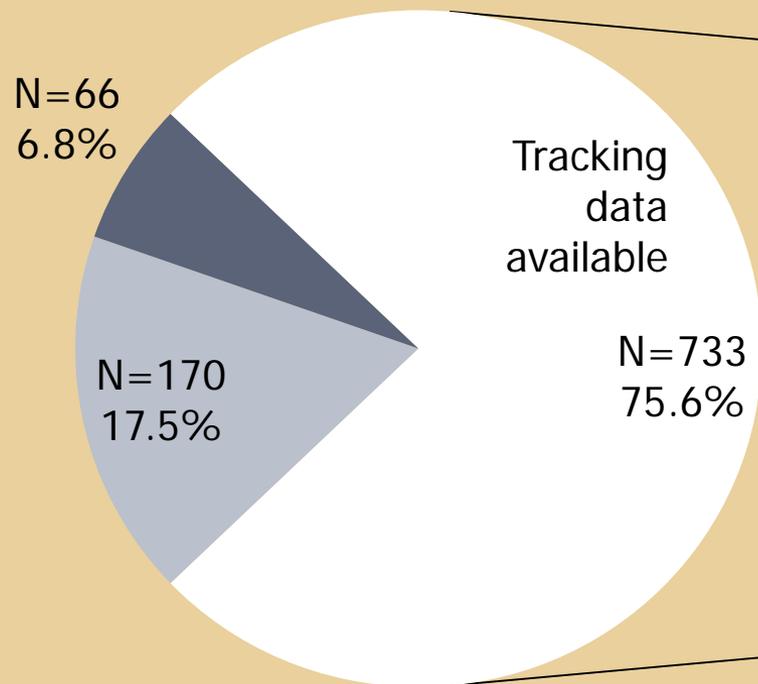
Access to Health Care

Persons with health insurance
Persons with a source of ongoing care
Hospitalizations for pediatric asthma
Early prenatal care

Objective status at Final Review

Total objectives:
N = 969

Objectives with tracking data:
N = 733



- Could not be assessed
- Deleted at Midcourse Review
- Demonstrated no change
- Moved away from target
- Met or exceeded target
- Moved toward target

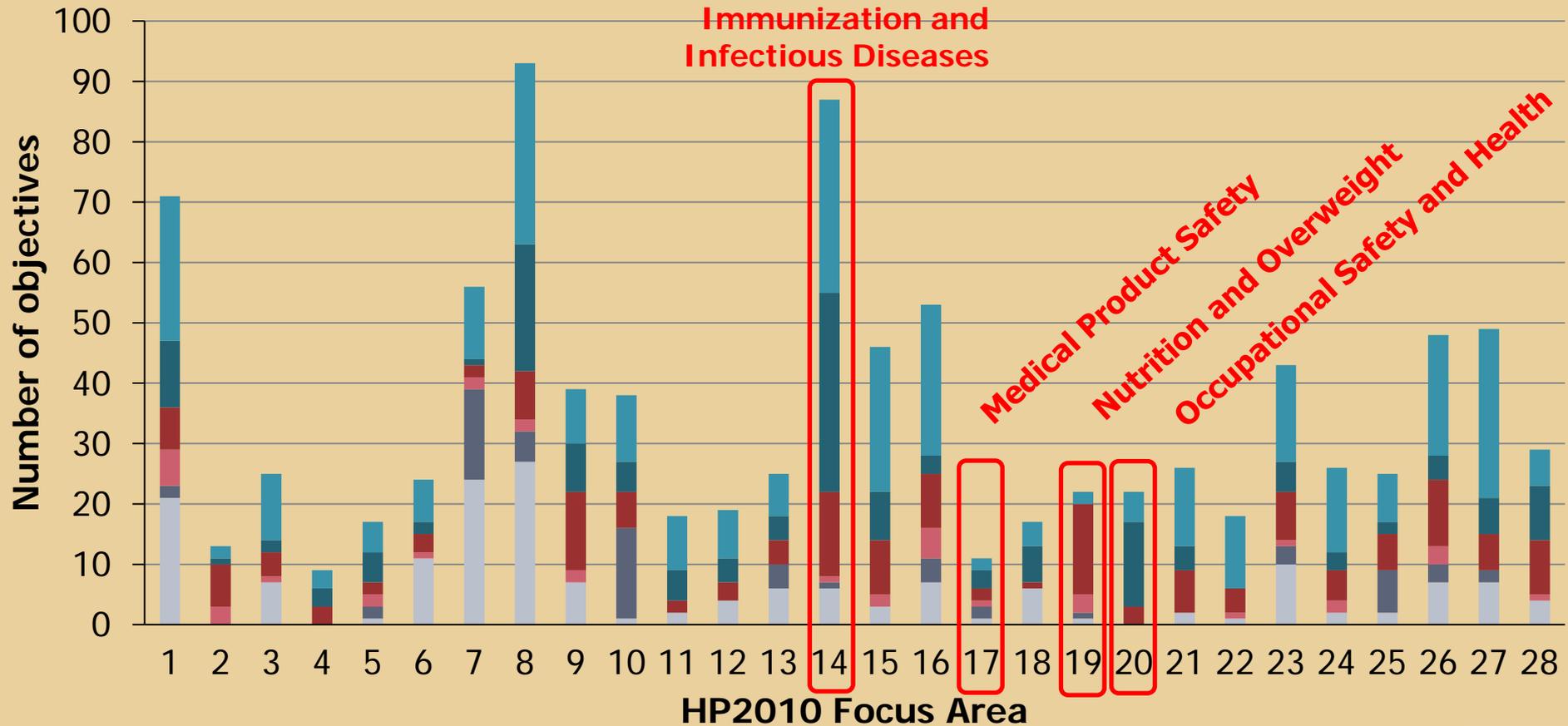
SOURCE: *Healthy People 2010 Final Review.*



Progress at Final Review by Focus Area

Total objectives: N = 696

- Could not be assessed
- Deleted at Midcourse Review
- Demonstrated no change
- Moved away from target
- Met or exceeded target
- Moved toward target



SOURCE: *Healthy People 2010 Final Review.*



'Progress Chart' excerpt for LHIs

LEGEND



Moved away from target¹



Moved toward target



Met or exceeded target

Objective	Percent of targeted change achieved ²					2010 Target	Baseline (Year)	Final (Year)	Baseline vs. Final		
	0	25	50	75	100				Difference ³	Statistically Significant ⁴	Percent Change ⁵
Physical Activity											
22-2. Regular physical activity—Moderate or vigorous (age adjusted, 18+ years)	0.0%					50%	32% (1997)	32% (2008)	0	No	0.0%
22-7. Vigorous physical activity in students (grades 9–12)	15.0%					85%	65% (1999)	68% (2009)	3	No	4.6%
Overweight and Obesity											
19-2. Obesity in adults (age adjusted, 20+ years)	0.0%					15%	23% (1988–94)	34% (2005–08)	11	Yes	47.8%
19-3c. Obesity in children and adolescents (6–19 years)	0.0%					5%	11% (1988–94)	18% (2005–08)	7	Yes	63.6%
Tobacco Use											
27-1a. Cigarette use by adults (age adjusted, 18+ years)	25.0%					12%	24% (1998)	21% (2008)	-3	Yes	-12.5%
27-2b. Cigarette use in past month by students (grades 9–12)	84.2%					16%	35% (1999)	19% (2009)	-16	Yes	-45.7%

SOURCE: *Healthy People 2010 Final Review.*

'Progress Chart' excerpt for LHIs (cont.)

Injury and Violence									
15-15a.	Deaths from motor vehicle crashes (age adjusted, per 100,000 population)		13.4%	8.0	14.7 (1999)	13.8 (2007)	-0.9	Yes	-6.1%
15-32.	Homicides (age adjusted, per 100,000 population)		2.8	6.0 (1999)	6.1 (2007)	0.1	No	1.7%	

Environmental Quality									
8-1a.	Percent of persons exposed to ozone		16.3%	0%	43% (1997)	36% (2010)	-7	Not tested	-16.3%
27-9.	Exposure to tobacco smoke at home among children (<=6 years)*		111.8%	10%	27% (1994)	8% (2005)	-19	Yes	-70.4%
27-10.	Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke among nonsmokers (age adjusted, 4+ years)		153.6%	56%	84% (1988-94)	41% (2005-08)	-43	Yes	-51.2%

Immunization									
14-24a.	Fully immunized young children 19-35 months		71.4%	80%	73% (1998)	78% (2008)	5	Yes	6.8%
14-29.	Vaccination of noninstitutionalized high-risk older adults (age adjusted, 65+ years)								
	a. Influenza vaccine in past 12 months		11.5%	90%	64% (1998)	67% (2008)	3	Yes	4.7%
	b. Pneumococcal vaccine ever received		31.8%	90%	46% (1998)	60% (2008)	14	Yes	30.4%

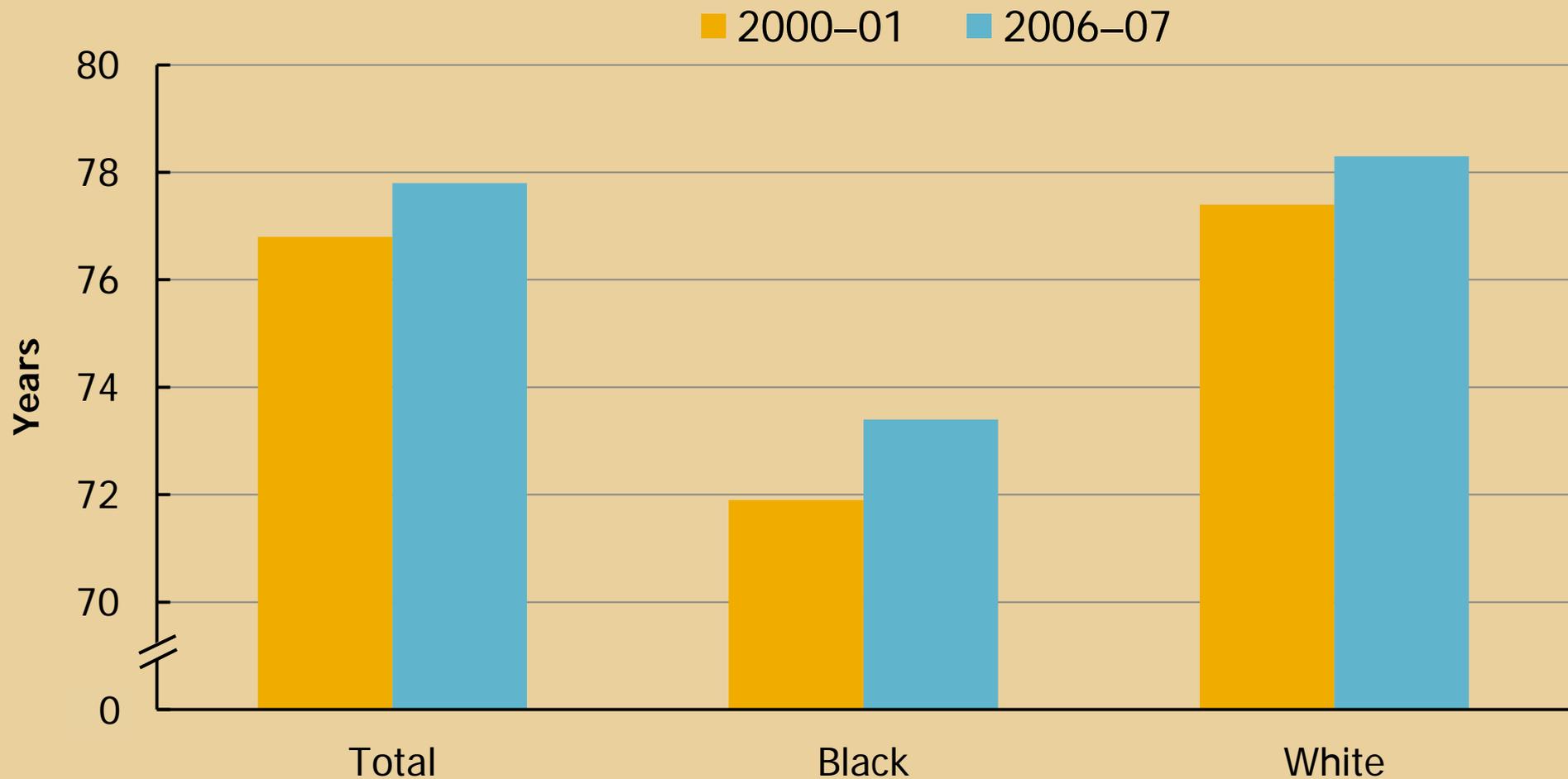
SOURCE: *Healthy People 2010 Final Review.*



Two overarching goals: Goal 1

- Goal 1: Increase the quality and years of healthy life
- Goal 2: Eliminate health disparities across
 - Race and ethnicity
 - Sex
 - Educational attainment
 - Income
 - Geographic location
 - Disability status
 - Sexual orientation

Healthy life expectancy at birth, 2000–01 and 2006–07



NOTES: Measures of healthy life expectancy combine life expectancy with a measure of health status. Life expectancy is decremented by some aspect of health on a factor between 0 and 1. For the data shown here, health status is assessed by the respondent.

SOURCES: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS; National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), CDC, NCHS.

Goal 1



Healthy life expectancy at age 65, 2000–01 and 2006–07



NOTES: Measures of healthy life expectancy combine life expectancy with a measure of health status. Life expectancy is decremented by some aspect of health on a factor between 0 and 1. For the data shown here, health status is assessed by the respondent.

SOURCES: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS; National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), CDC, NCHS.

Goal 1





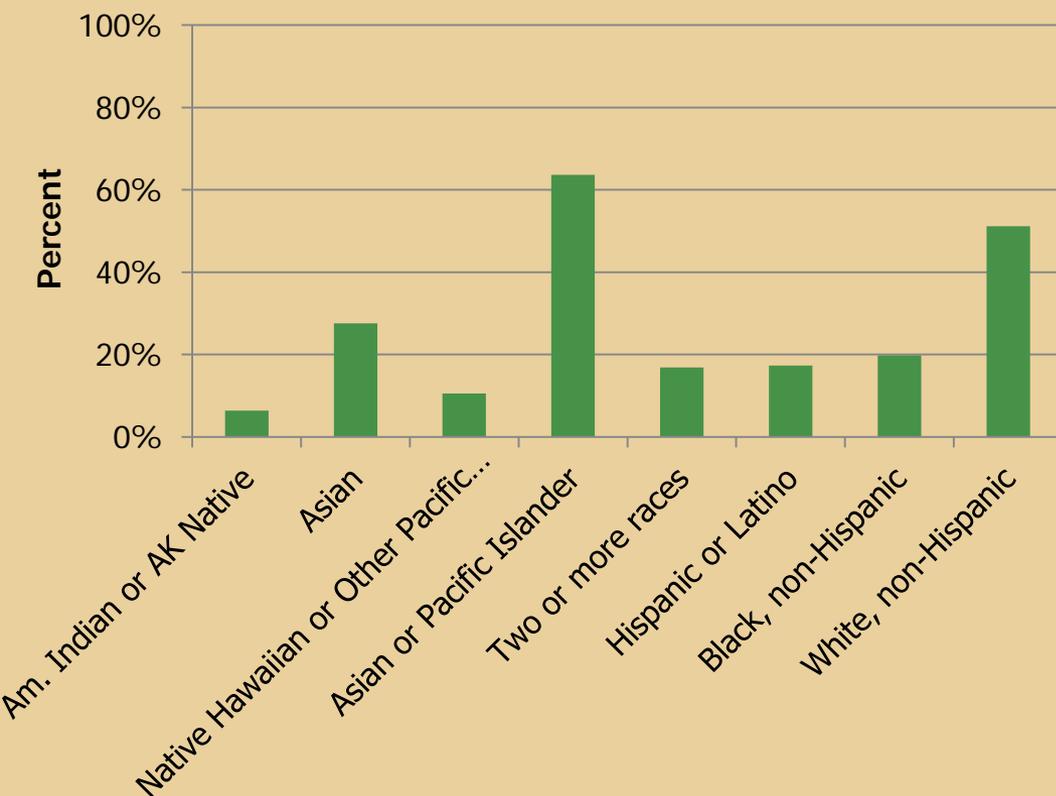
Two overarching goals: Goal 2

- Goal 1: Increase the quality and years of healthy life
- Goal 2: Eliminate health disparities across
 - Race and ethnicity
 - Sex
 - Educational attainment
 - Income
 - Geographic location
 - Disability status
 - Sexual orientation



Disparities by race and ethnicity at Final Review

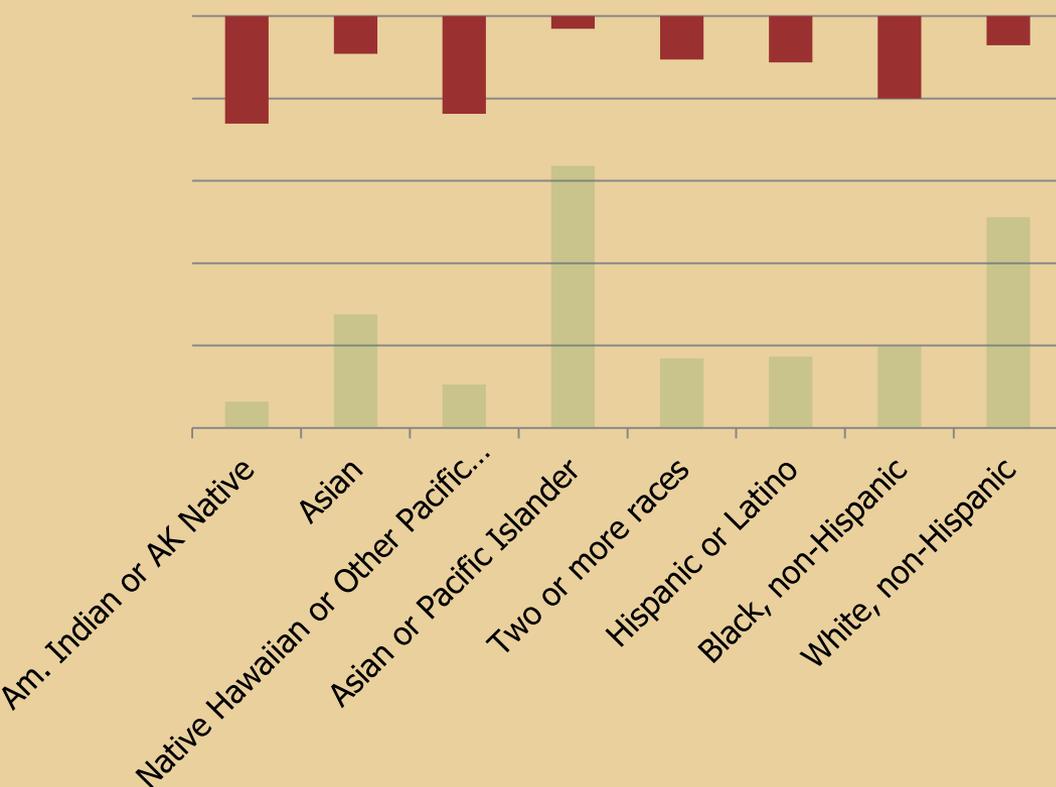
Percent of objectives in which population group had the “best” rate:



- Non-Hispanic white: 51%
- Non-Hispanic black: 20%
- Hispanic or Latino: 17%
- American Indian or Alaska Native: 6%

Disparities by race and ethnicity at Final Review (cont.)

Percent of objectives in which population group had a rate that was **at least two times worse than** the best rate:



- Non-Hispanic white: 7%
- Non-Hispanic black: 20%
- Hispanic or Latino: 11%
- American Indian or Alaska Native: 26%



Changes in disparities at Final Review

- No significant change in health disparities by race and ethnicity for 117 (69%) of 169 objectives
- Of the 52 objectives with significant changes in disparities:
 - 27 showed a decrease of 10 percentage points or more
 - 25 showed an increase of 10 percentage points or more



Healthy People 2010 Final Review

SELECTED FINDINGS BY FOCUS AREA

Alaska

Hawaii





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 1

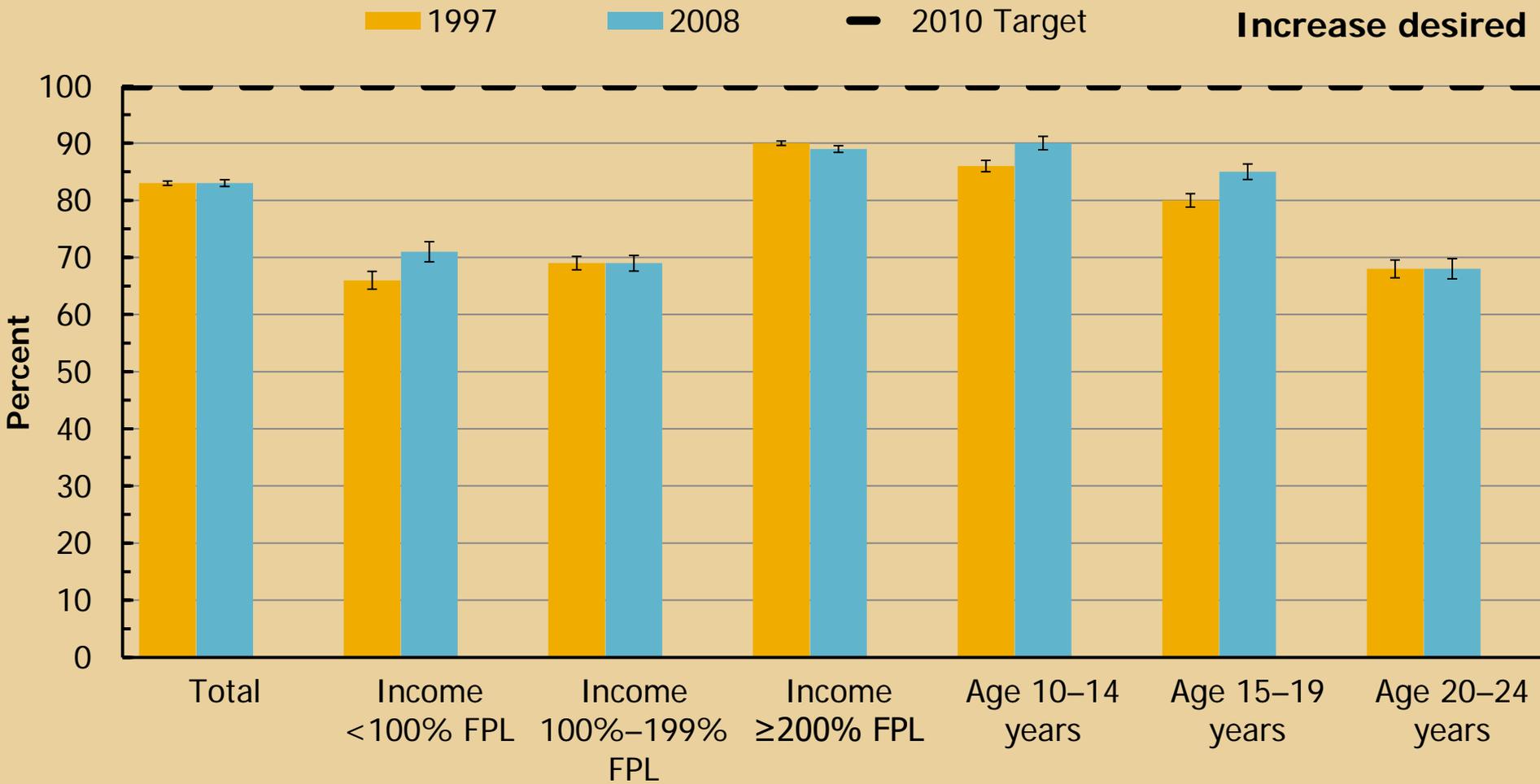
ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH SERVICES

Alaska

Hawaii



Health insurance coverage, 1997 and 2008



NOTES: Data are the proportion of persons under age 65 with health insurance coverage. Healthy People 2010 target is total coverage (100%).

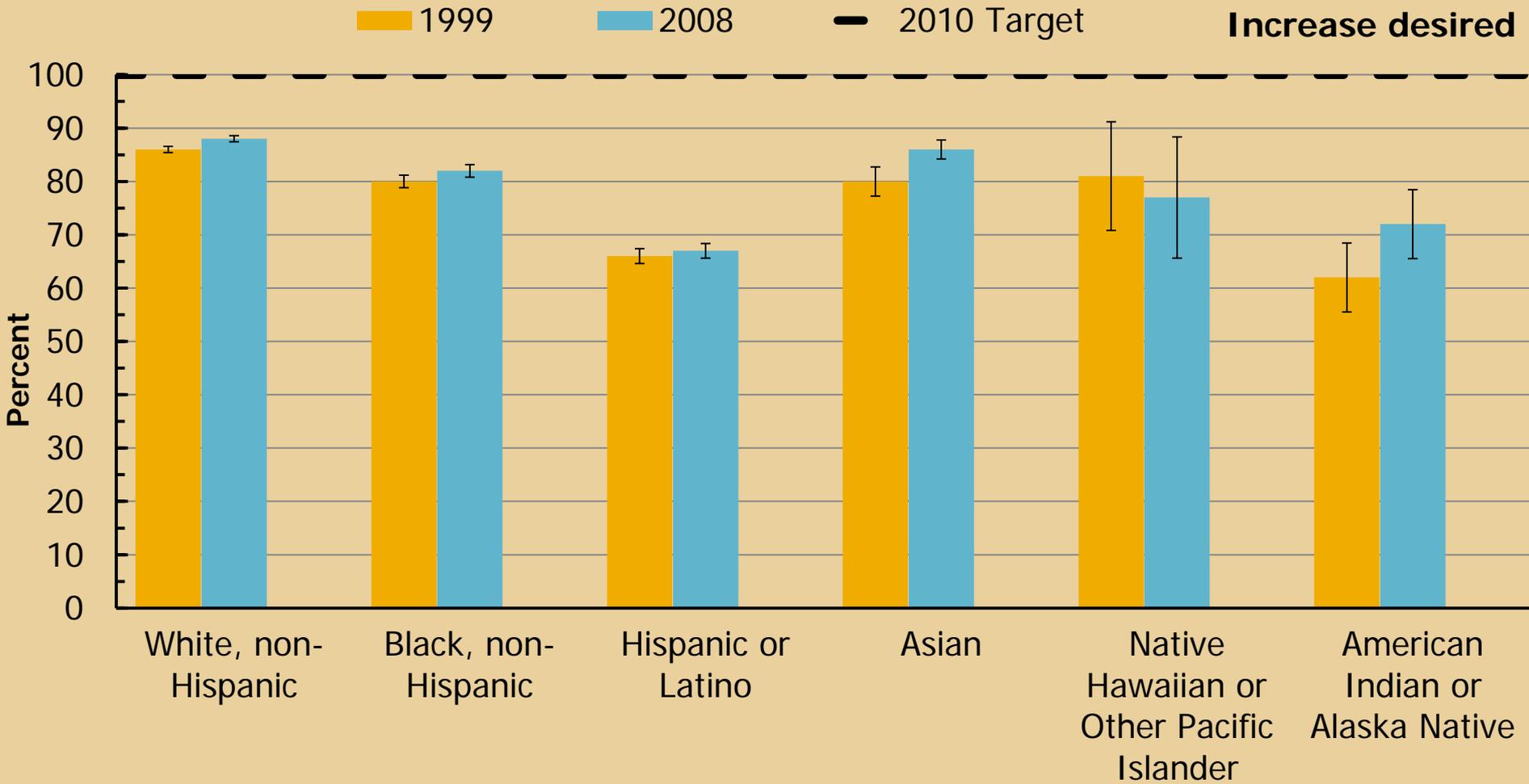
I = 95% confidence interval. FPL = Federal poverty level.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 1-1



Health insurance coverage, 1999 and 2008



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of persons under age 65 with health insurance coverage. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races; the single race categories listed include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Healthy People 2010 target is total coverage (100%).

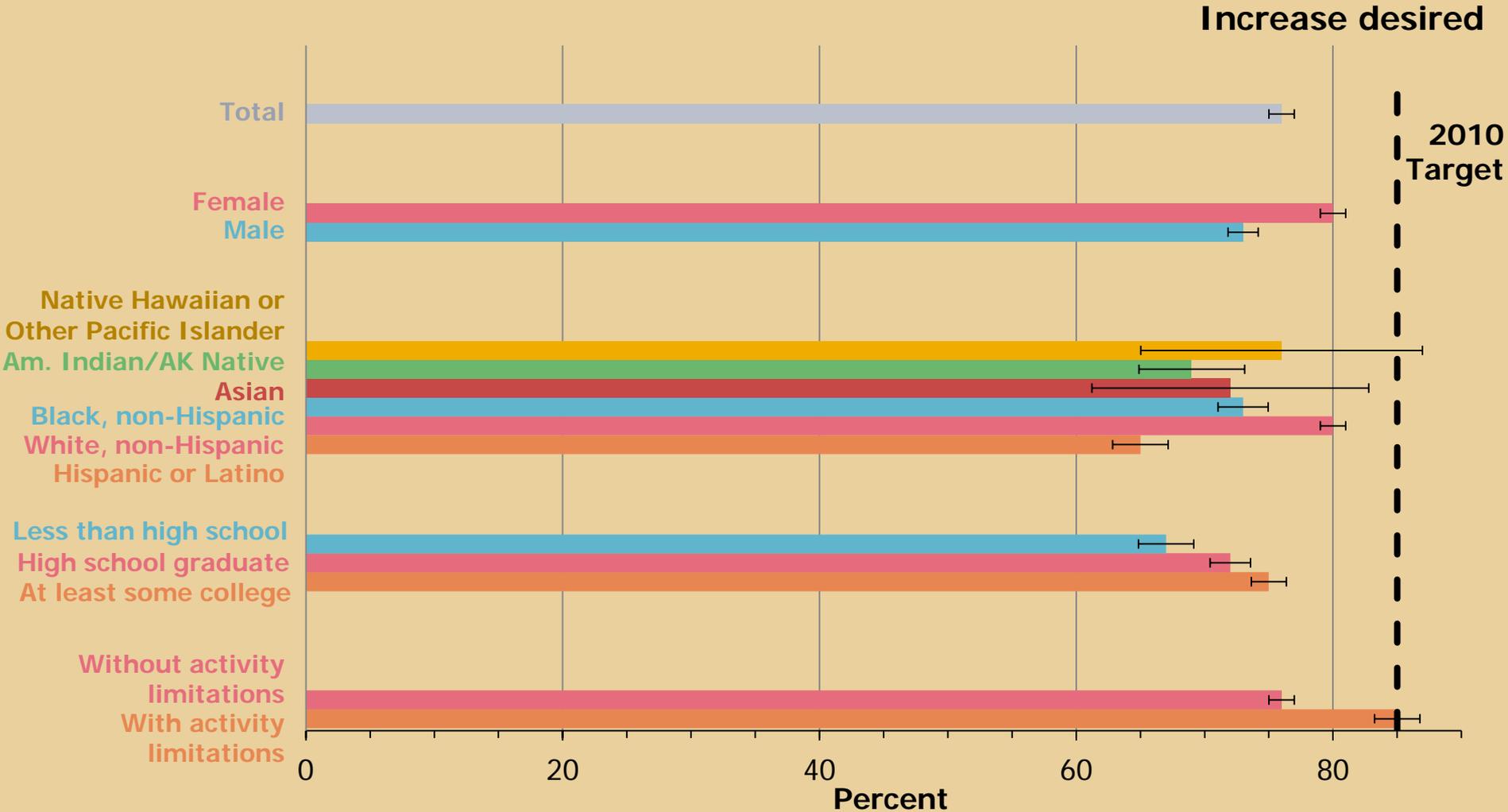
I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 1-1



Persons with a usual primary care provider, 2007



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of persons with a usual primary care provider. Respondents were asked to select one or more races. The single race categories listed include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data by education are for persons aged 18 and over.

I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 1-5

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.



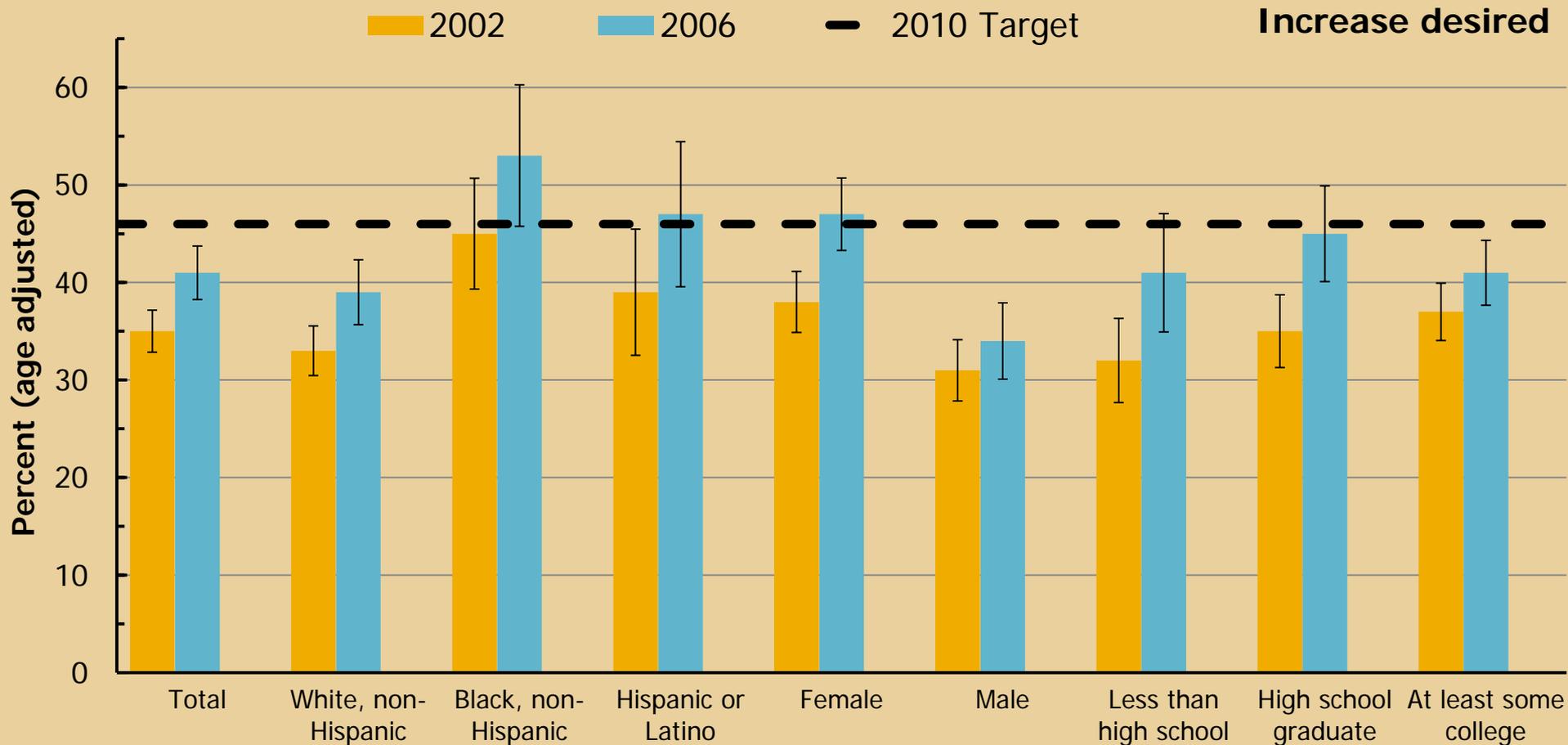


Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 2

ARTHRITIS, OSTEOPOROSIS, AND CHRONIC BACK CONDITIONS



Weight reduction counseling, overweight or obese adults with arthritis, 2002 and 2006



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of overweight or obese adults aged 18 and over with arthritis who received counseling for weight reduction and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Respondents were asked to select one or more races. The categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data by education are for persons aged 25 and over.

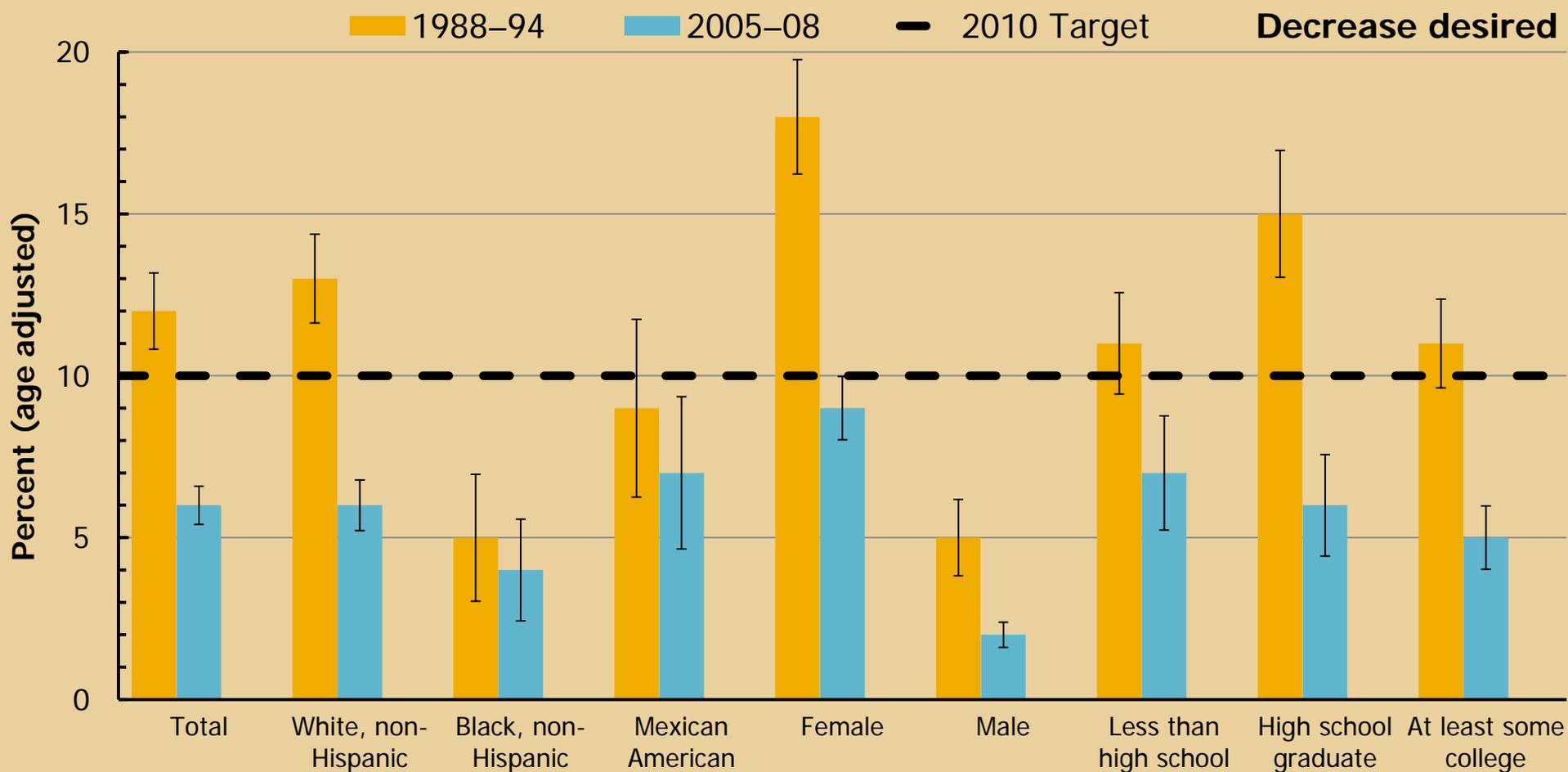
I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 2-4a



Osteoporosis, 1988–94 and 2005–08



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of adults aged 50 and over with osteoporosis, defined as femoral bone mineral density value (BMD) < 0.64, and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Mexican American origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

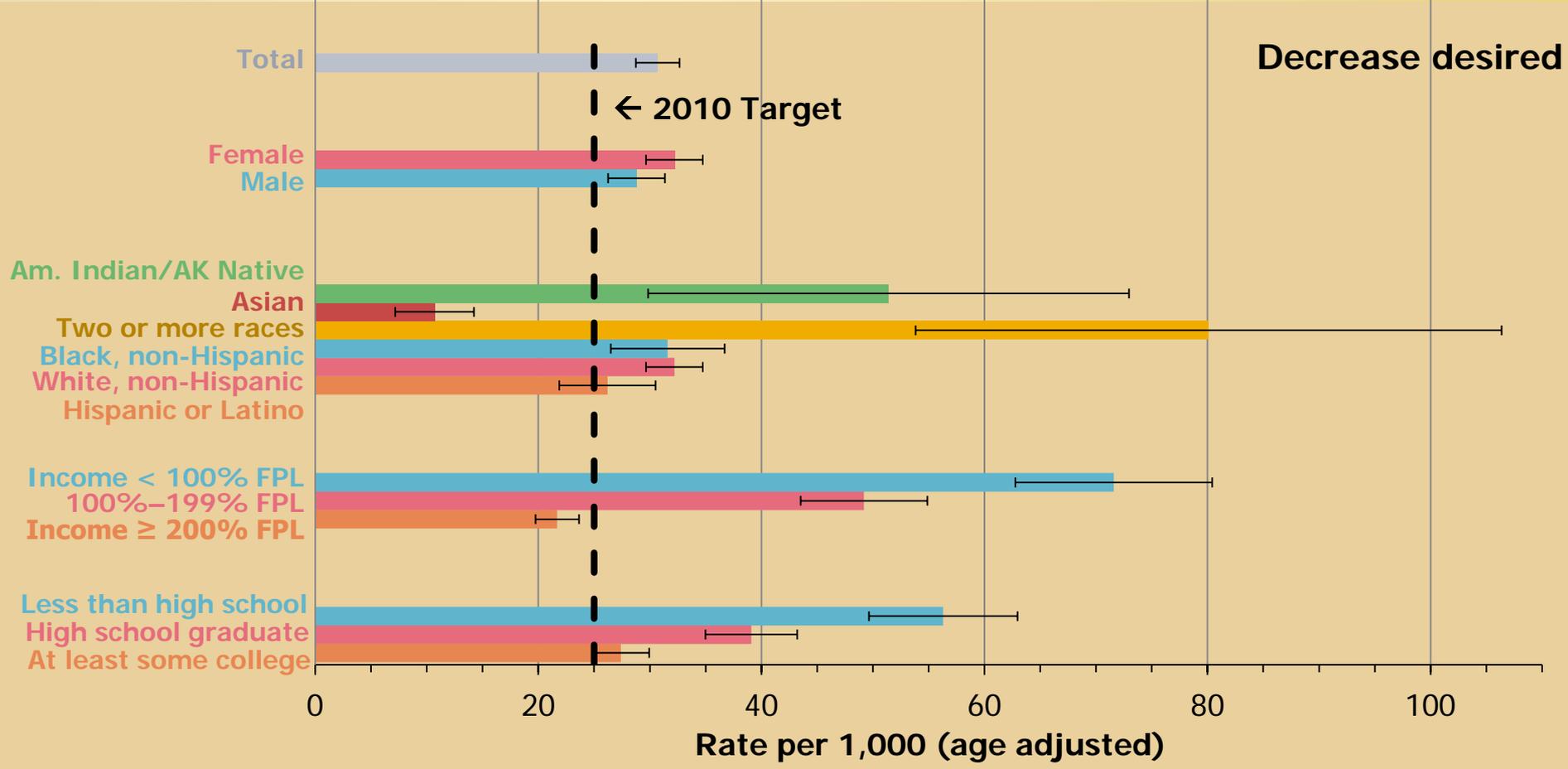
SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 2-9





Activity limitations due to chronic back conditions, 2008



NOTES: Data are for adults aged 18 and over with activity limitations due to chronic back conditions and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Respondent asked to select one or more races. The single race categories listed include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data by education are for persons aged 25 and over.

I = 95% confidence interval. FPL = Federal poverty level.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 2-11





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 3

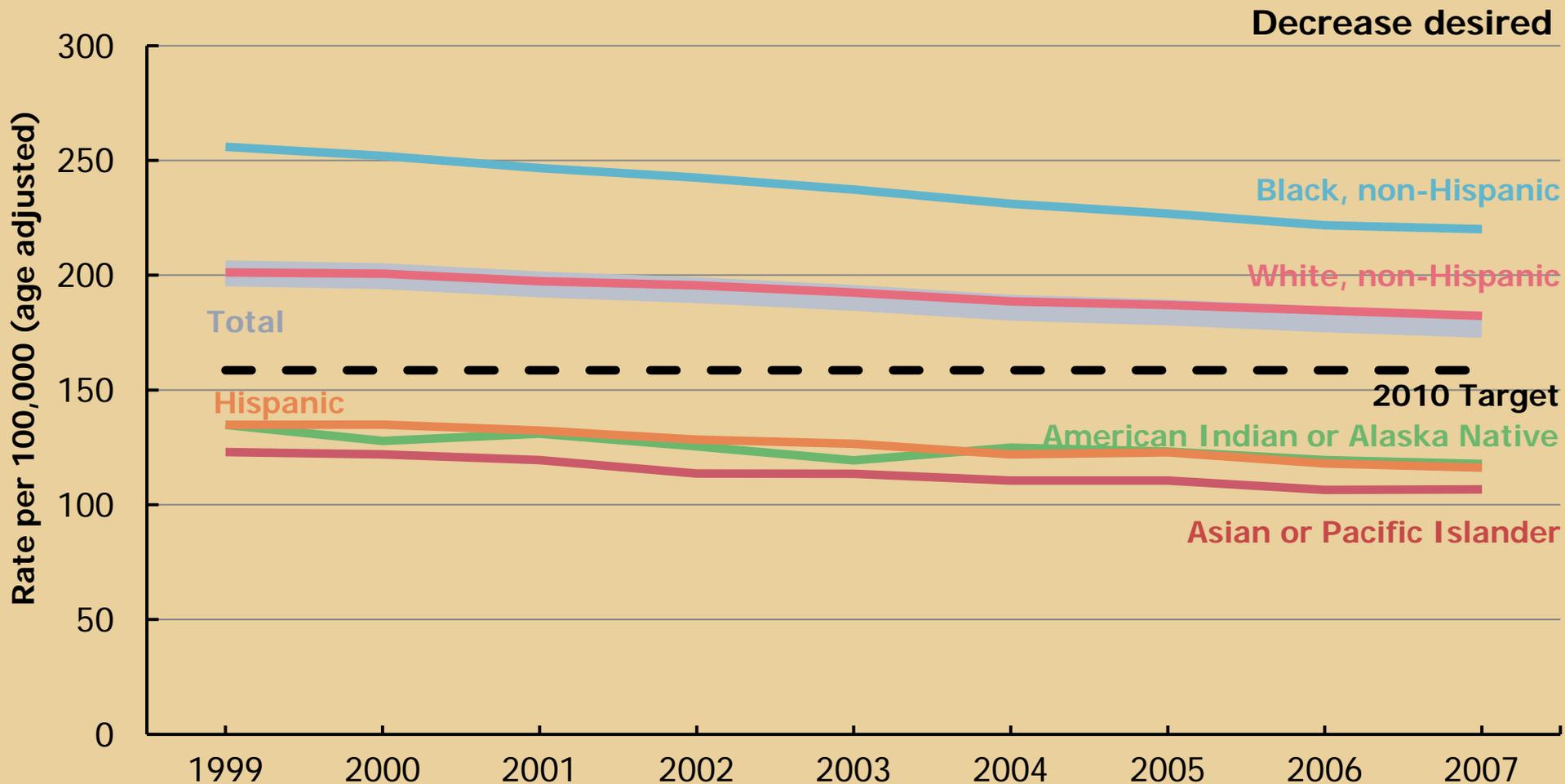
CANCER

Alaska

Hawaii



Overall cancer deaths, 1999–2007



Decrease desired

2010 Target

NOTES: Data are for ICD-10 codes C00–C97 reported as underlying cause of death and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Prior to 2003 only one race category could be recorded; recording more than one race was not an option. Beginning in 2003 multiple-race data were reported by some states; multiple-race data were bridged to the single-race categories for comparability. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

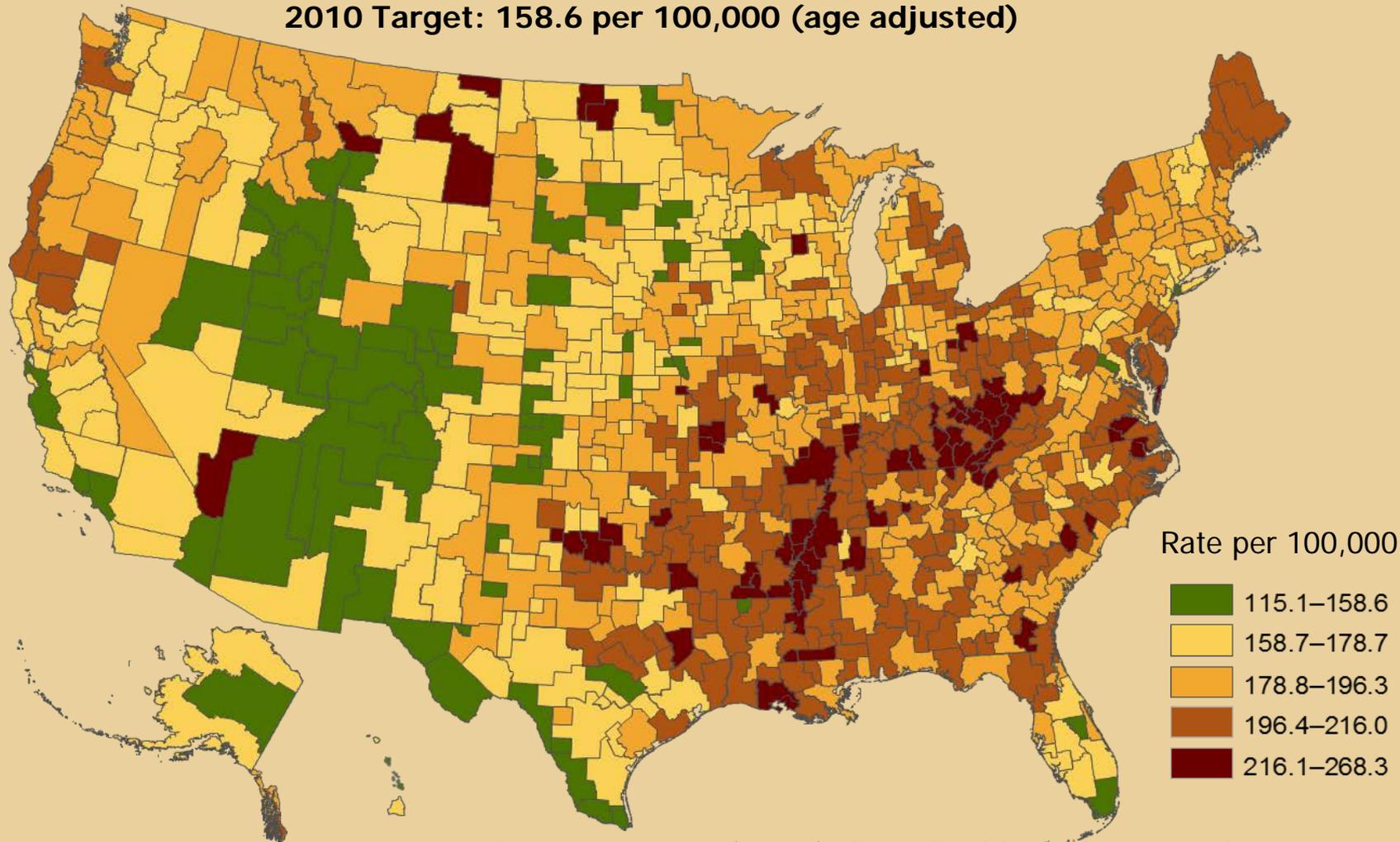
SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 3-1



Overall cancer deaths, 2005–07—map

2010 Target: 158.6 per 100,000 (age adjusted)



Lowest category (green) shows health service areas that met target.

NOTES: Data are for ICD-10 codes C00–C97 reported as underlying cause of death and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Rates are displayed by a modified Jenks classification for U.S. health service areas.

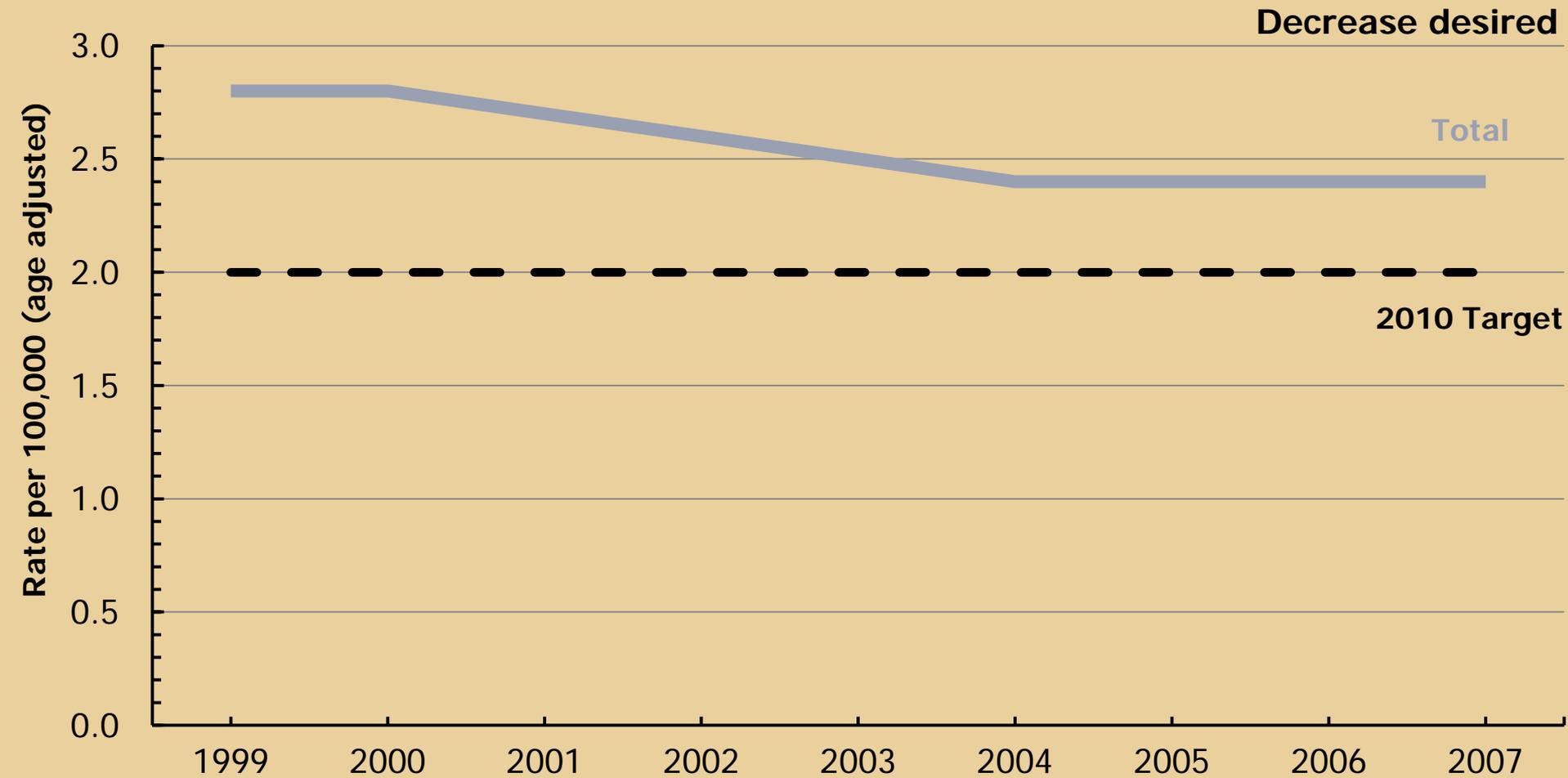
SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 3-1





Cervical cancer deaths, 1999–2007



NOTE: Data are for cervical cancer reported as the underlying cause of death and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.

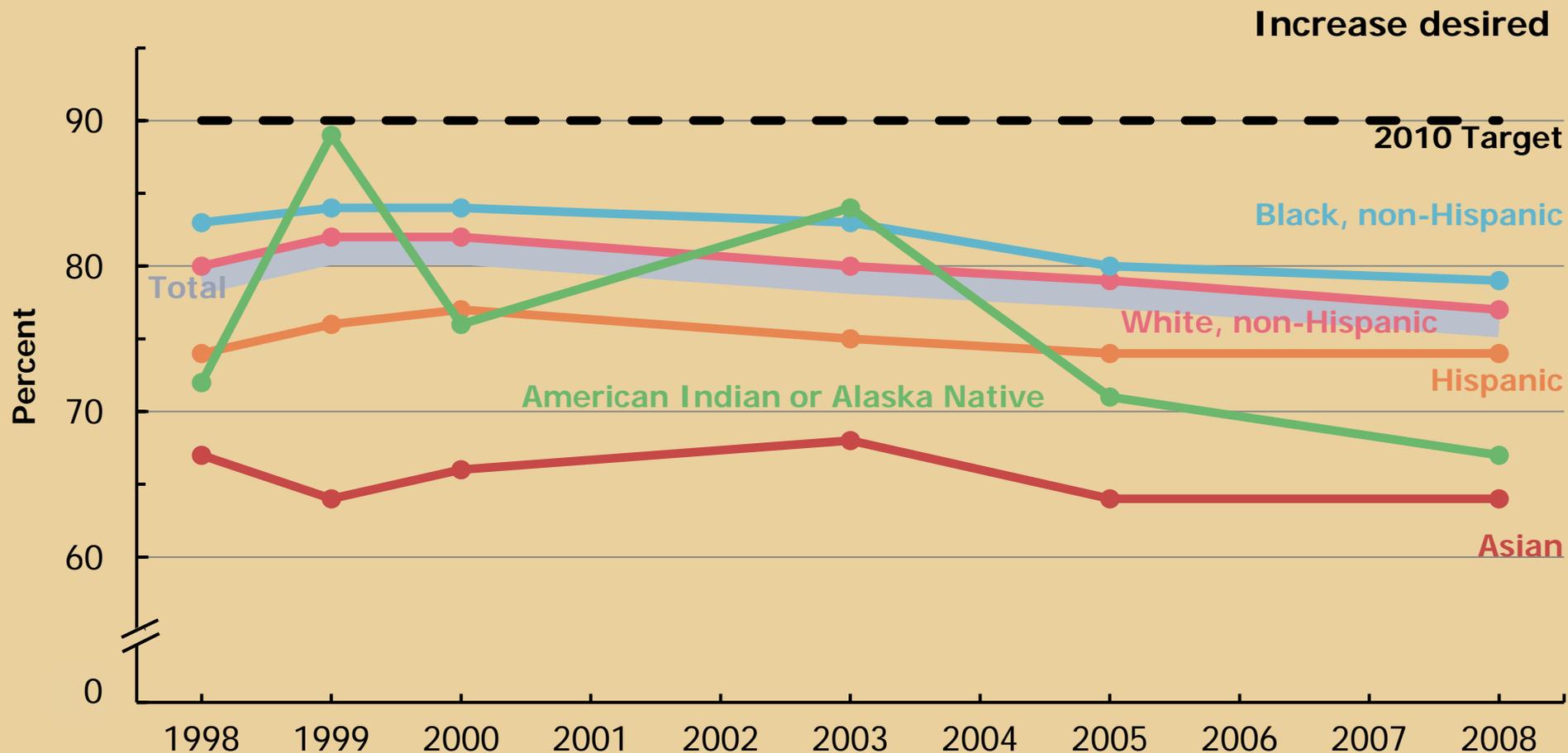
SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 3-4





Pap test received in past 3 years, 1998–2008



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of women aged 18 and over who had received a Pap test within the past three years. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the single race categories listed include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

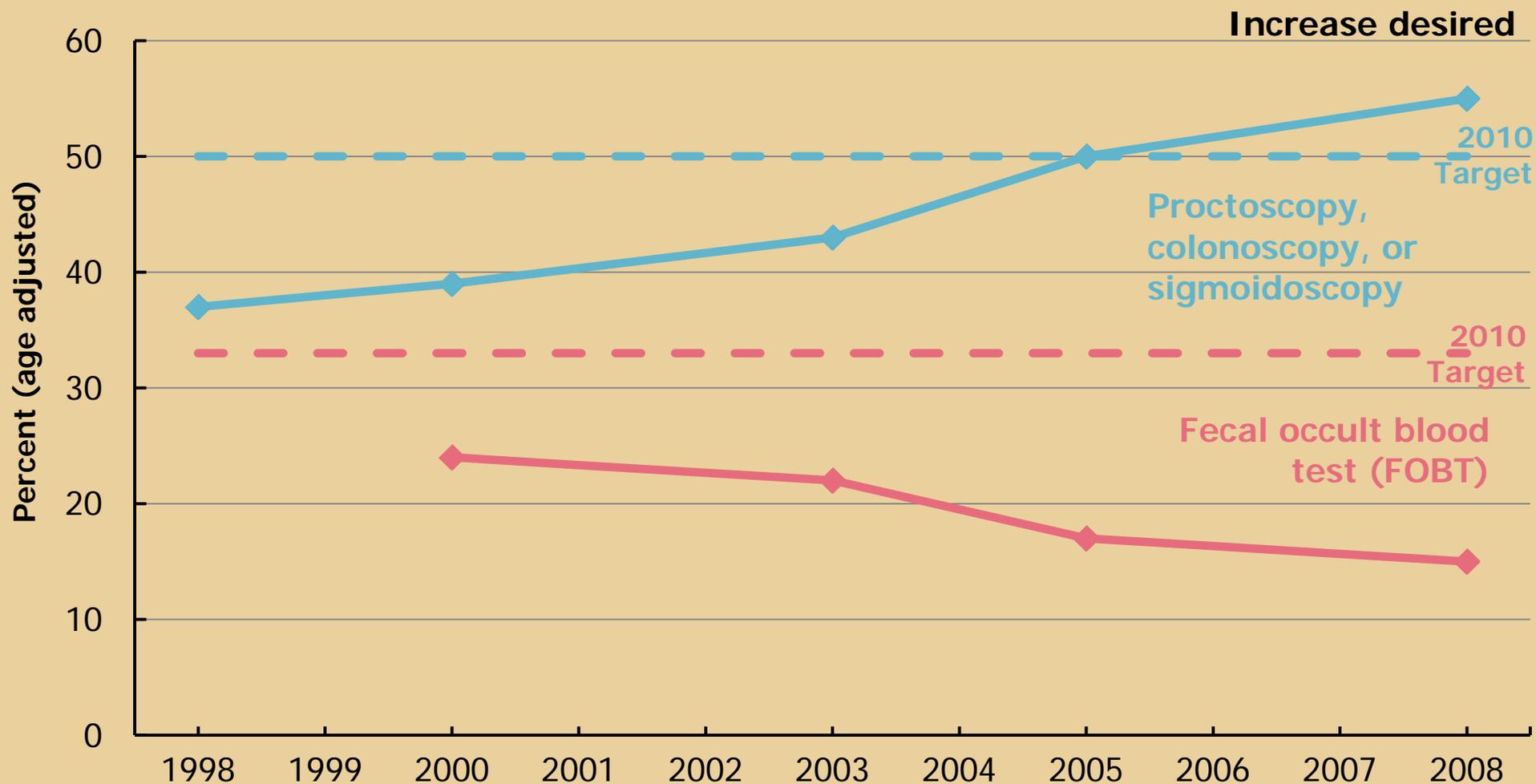
SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 3-11b





Colorectal cancer screening, 1998–2008



NOTE: Data are for the proportion of adults aged 50 and over who had ever received a proctoscopy, colonoscopy, or sigmoidoscopy (Healthy People 2010 objective 3-12b), or a fecal occult blood test within the past 2 years (Healthy People 2010 objective 3-12a), and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 3-12a

Obj. 3-12b





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 4

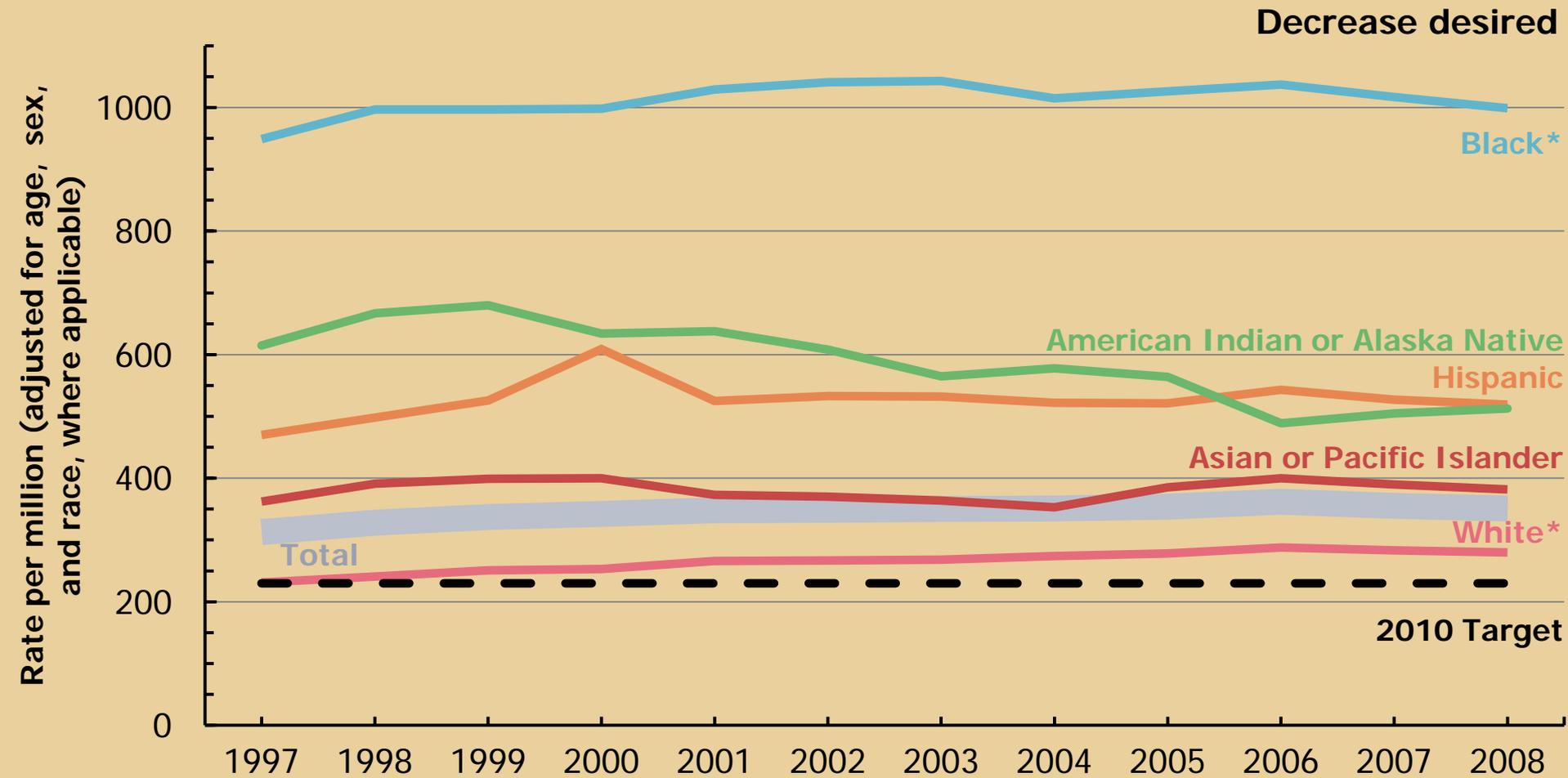
CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

Alaska

Hawaii



New cases of end-stage renal disease, 1997–2008



* Data for the non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white populations were not collected prior to 2000.

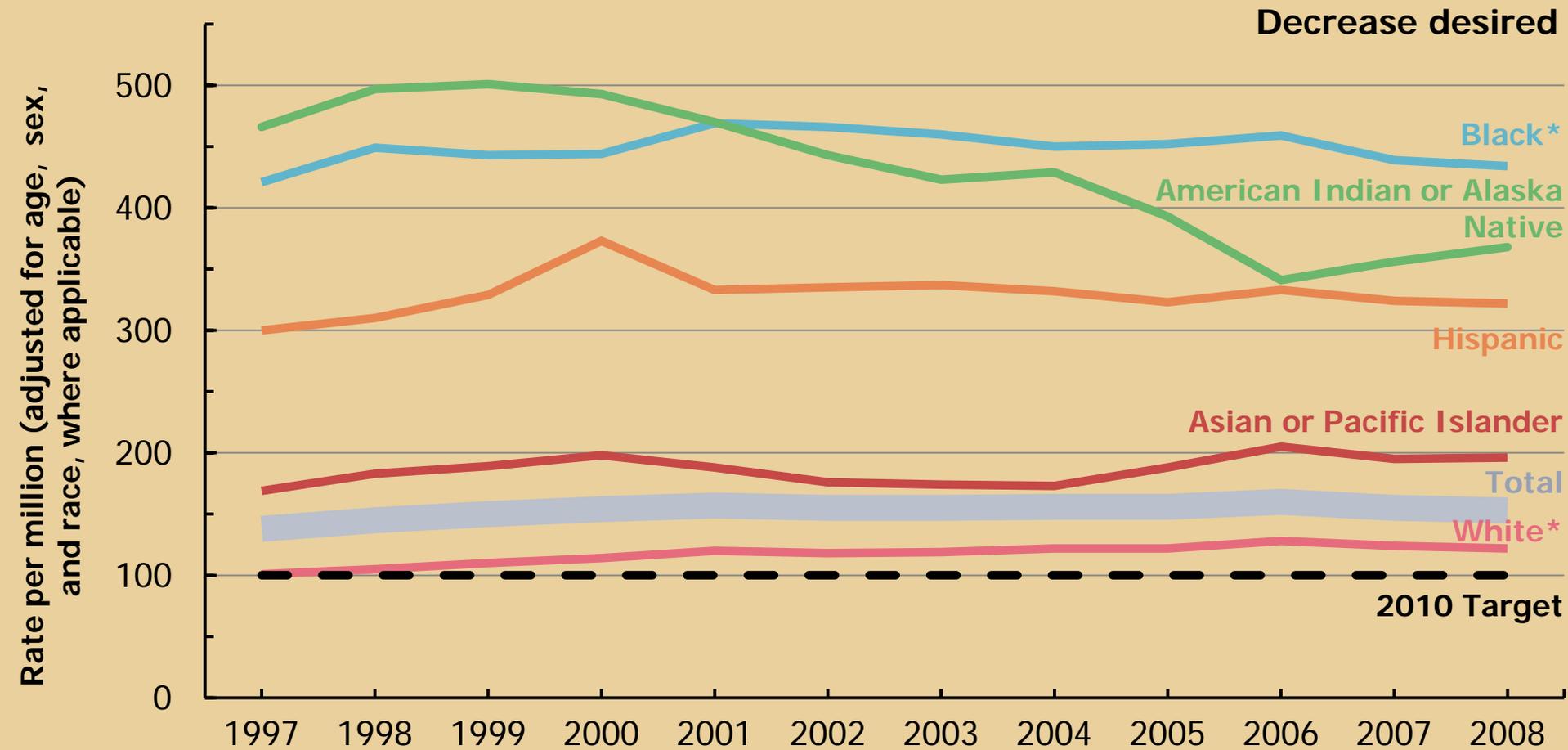
NOTES: Data are for new cases of end-stage renal disease and are adjusted for age, sex, and race, where applicable. For all years, only one race category could be recorded per person. The categories black and white include persons of Hispanic or non-Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: United States Renal Data System (USRDS), NIH, NIDDK.

Obj. 4-1



New cases of end-stage renal disease due to diabetes, 1997–2008



* Data for the non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white populations were not collected prior to 2000.

NOTES: Data are for new cases of end-stage renal disease that are due to diabetes and are adjusted for age, sex, and race, where applicable. For all years, only one race category could be recorded per person. The categories black and white include persons of Hispanic or non-Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 5

DIABETES

Alaska

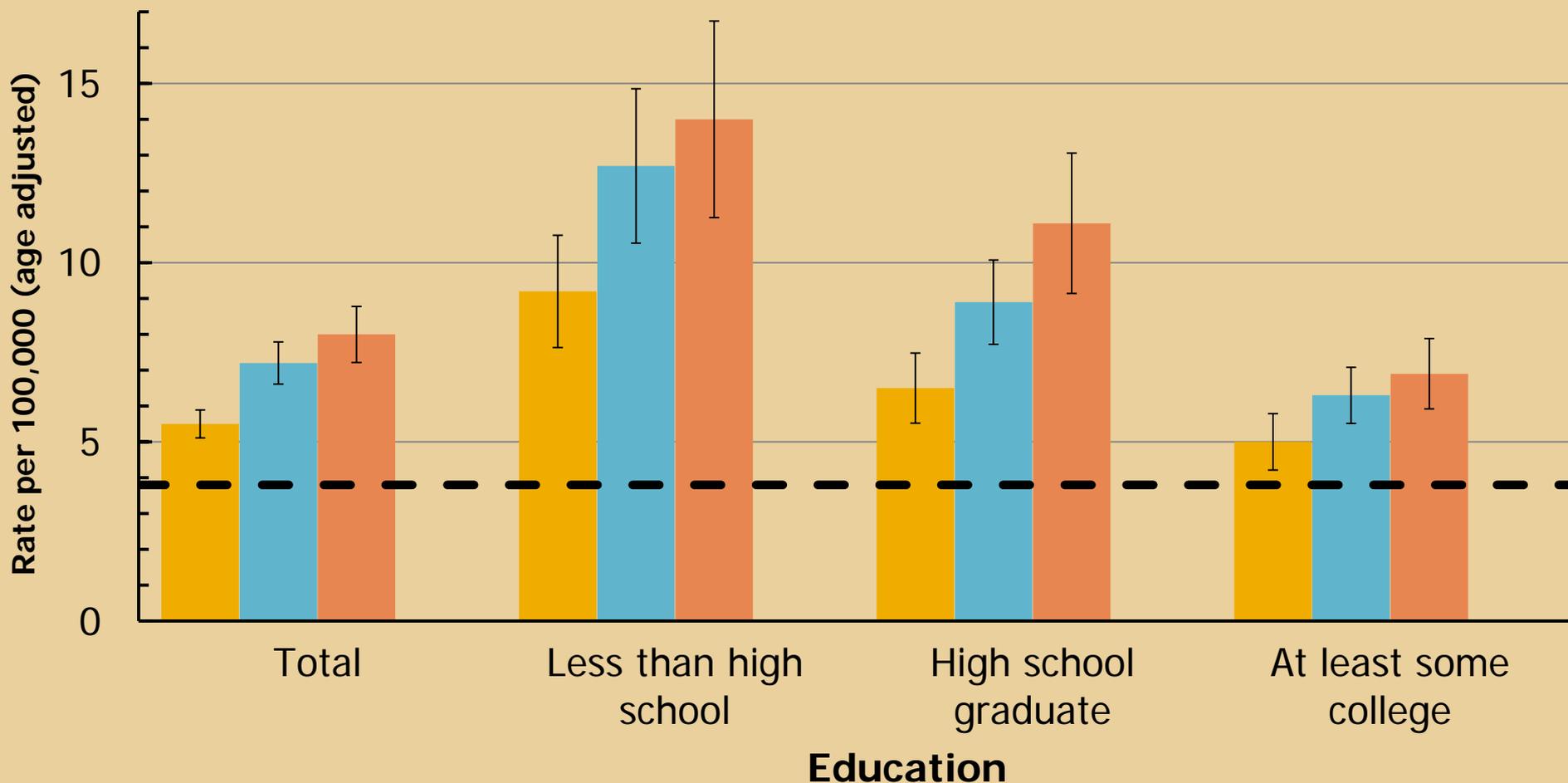
Hawaii





New cases of diabetes, 1997–99, 2001–03, and 2006–08

■ 1997–99
 ■ 2001–03
 ■ 2006–08
 2010 Target
 Decrease desired



NOTES: Data are for new cases of diabetes in adults aged 18–84, are based on a 3-year average, and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Data by education level are for persons aged 25–84.

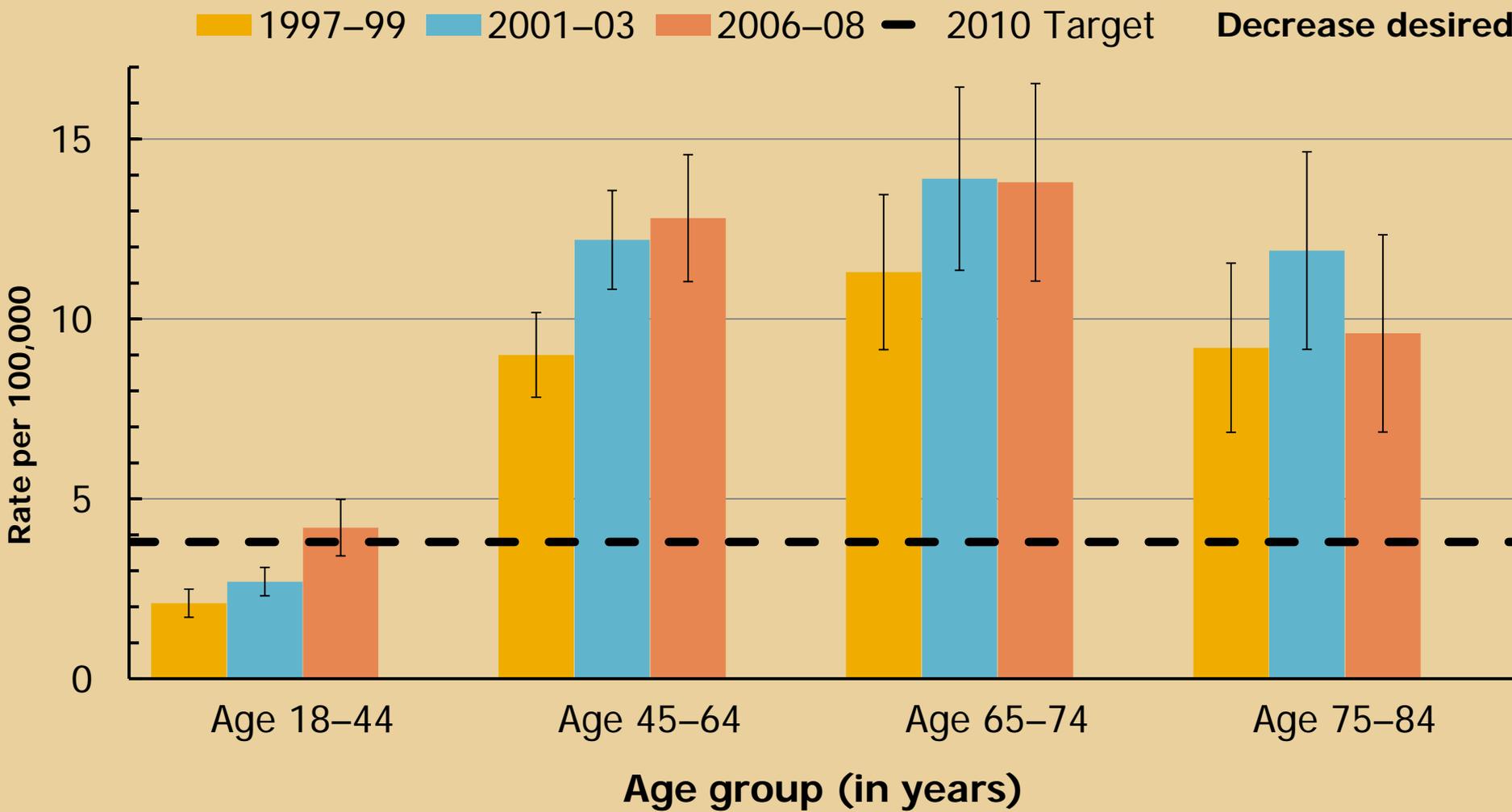
I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 5-2



New cases of diabetes, 1997–99, 2001–03, 2006–08 (cont.)



NOTE: Data are for new cases of diabetes in adults aged 18–84 and are based on a 3-year average.

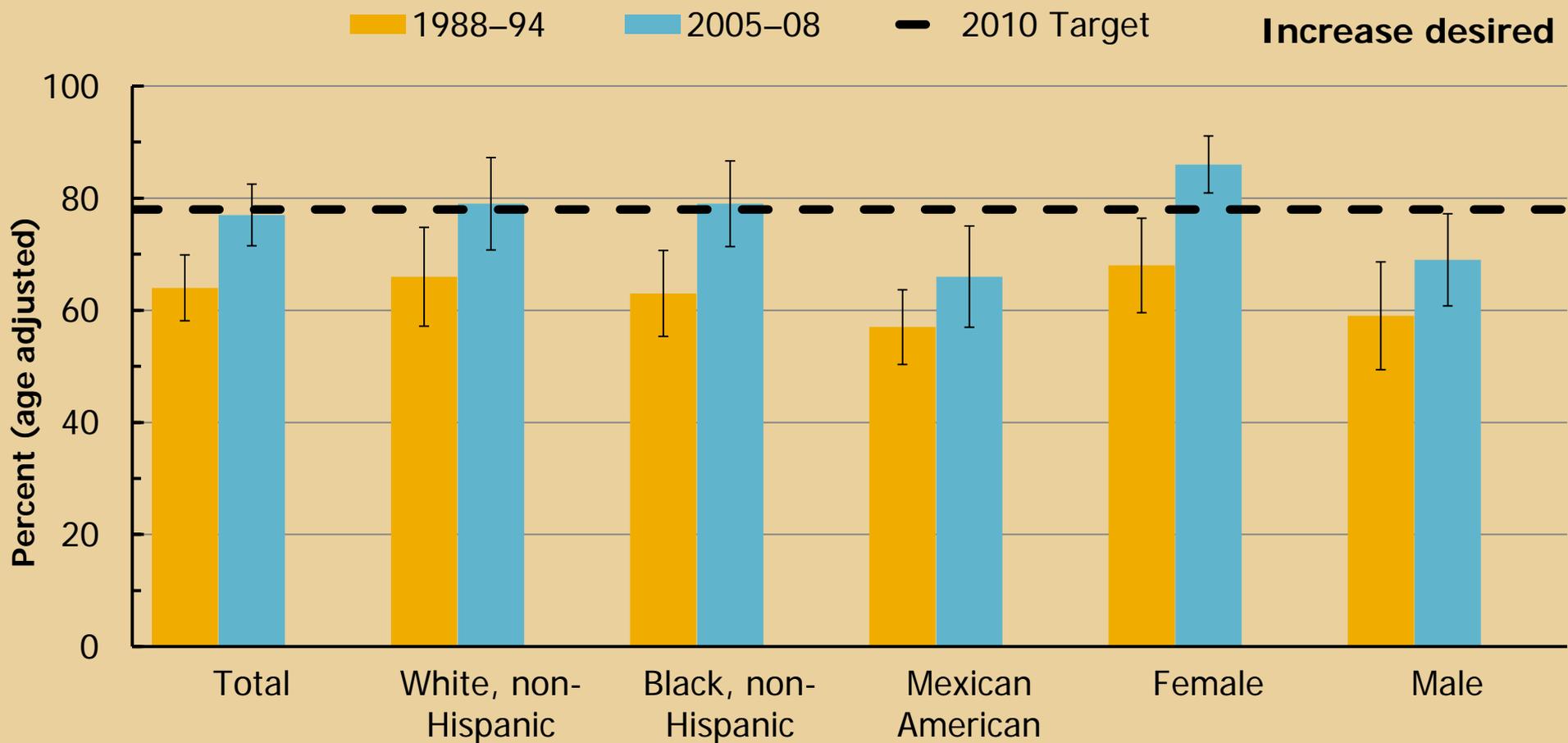
I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 5-2



Adults with diagnosed diabetes, 1988–94 and 2005–08



NOTES: Data are the proportion of adults aged 20 and over with diagnosed diabetes and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Mexican American origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

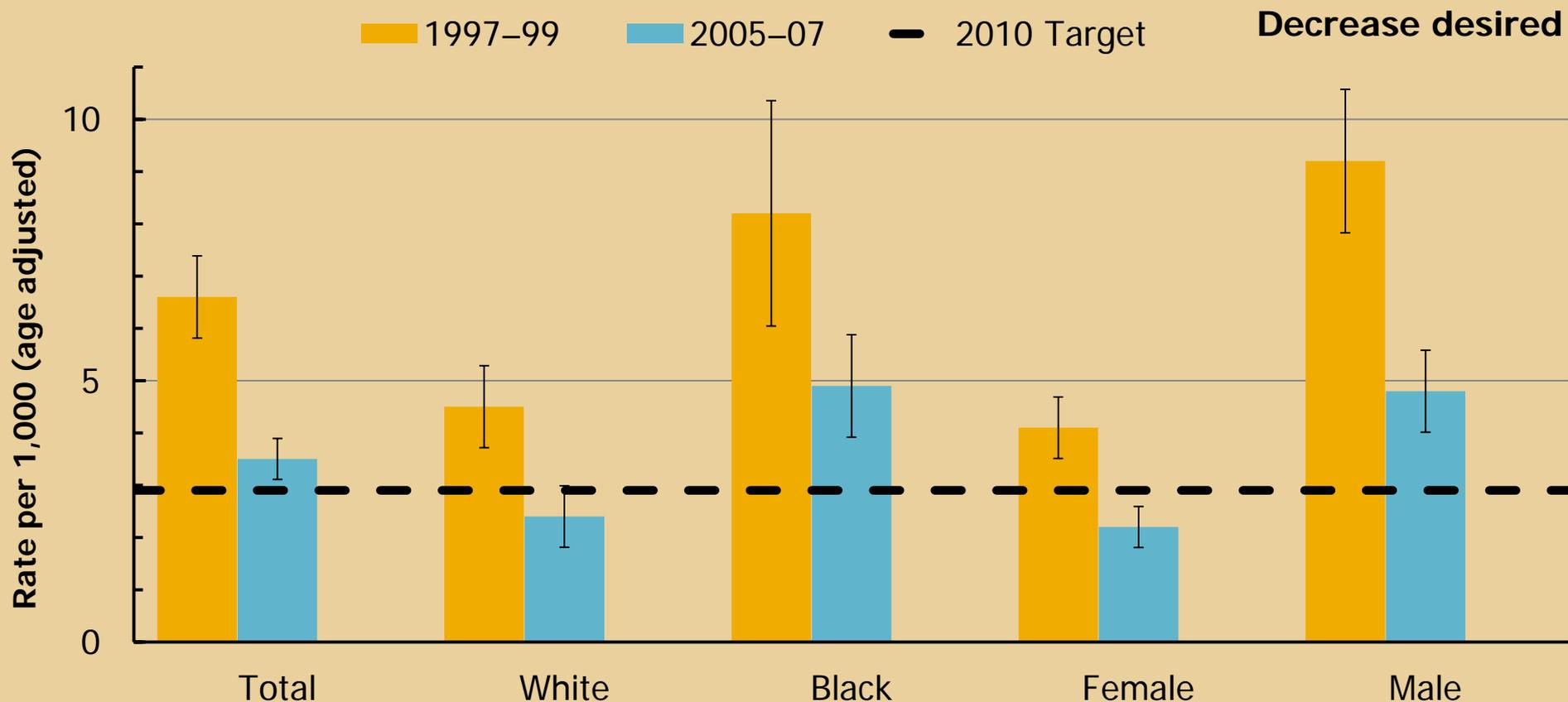
SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 5-4





Lower extremity amputations, persons with diabetes, 1997–99 and 2005–07



NOTES: Data are for any amputation of lower limb among persons with diabetes, are based on a 3-year average, and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. For NHDS, only one race could be recorded prior to 2000. For NHIS, respondents reported one or more races yet identified one race as best representing them. For 1999 and later years (NHIS), and for 2000 and later years (NHDS), one or more races were reported. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group, and include persons of Hispanic origin. For comparability with 1997–98 data, the selection of more than one race in NHIS was not used in 1999. I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCES: National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS), CDC, NCHS; National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 5-10





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 6

DISABILITY AND SECONDARY CONDITIONS

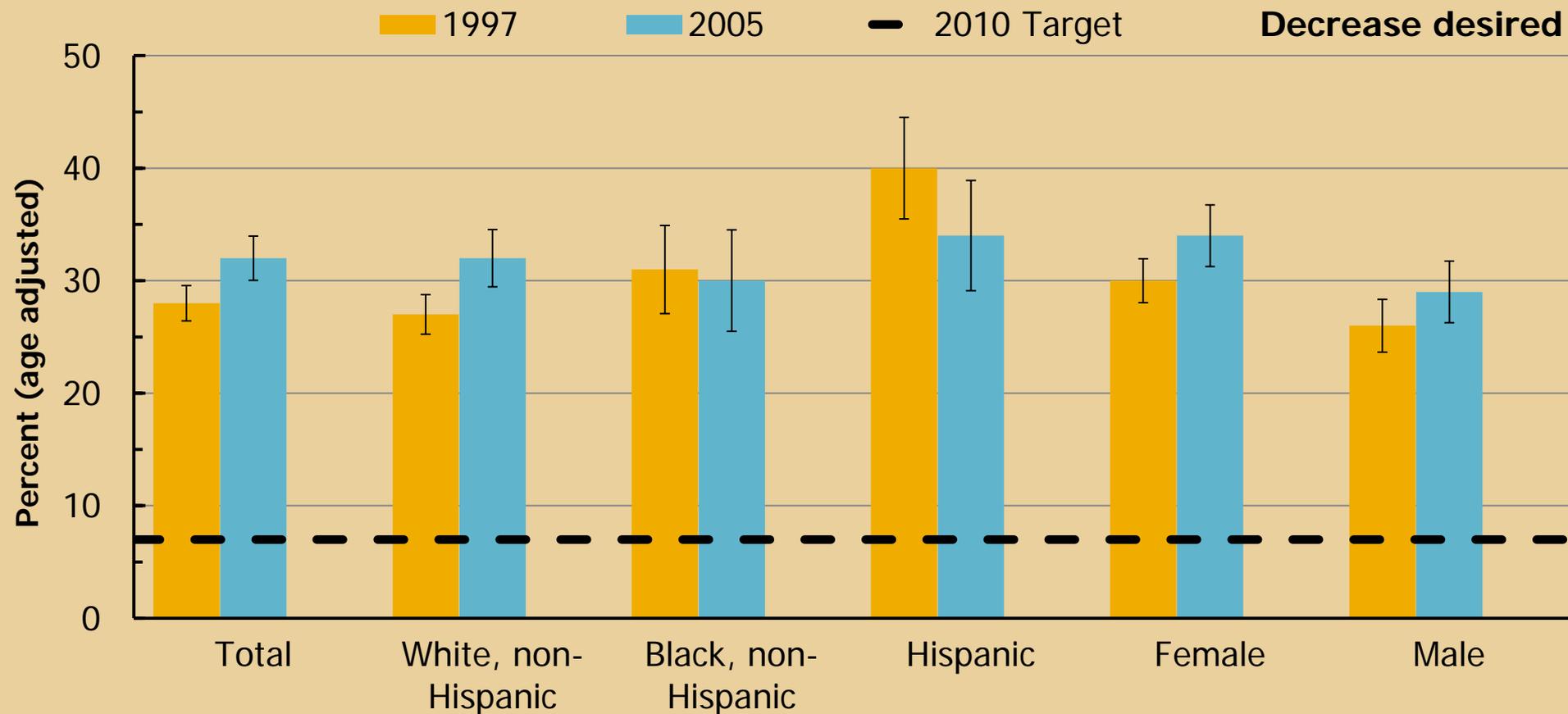
Alaska

Hawaii





Psychological symptomatology that interferes with activities, adults with disabilities, 1997 and 2005



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of adults with disabilities aged 18 and over who reported that negative feelings interfered with their activities and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

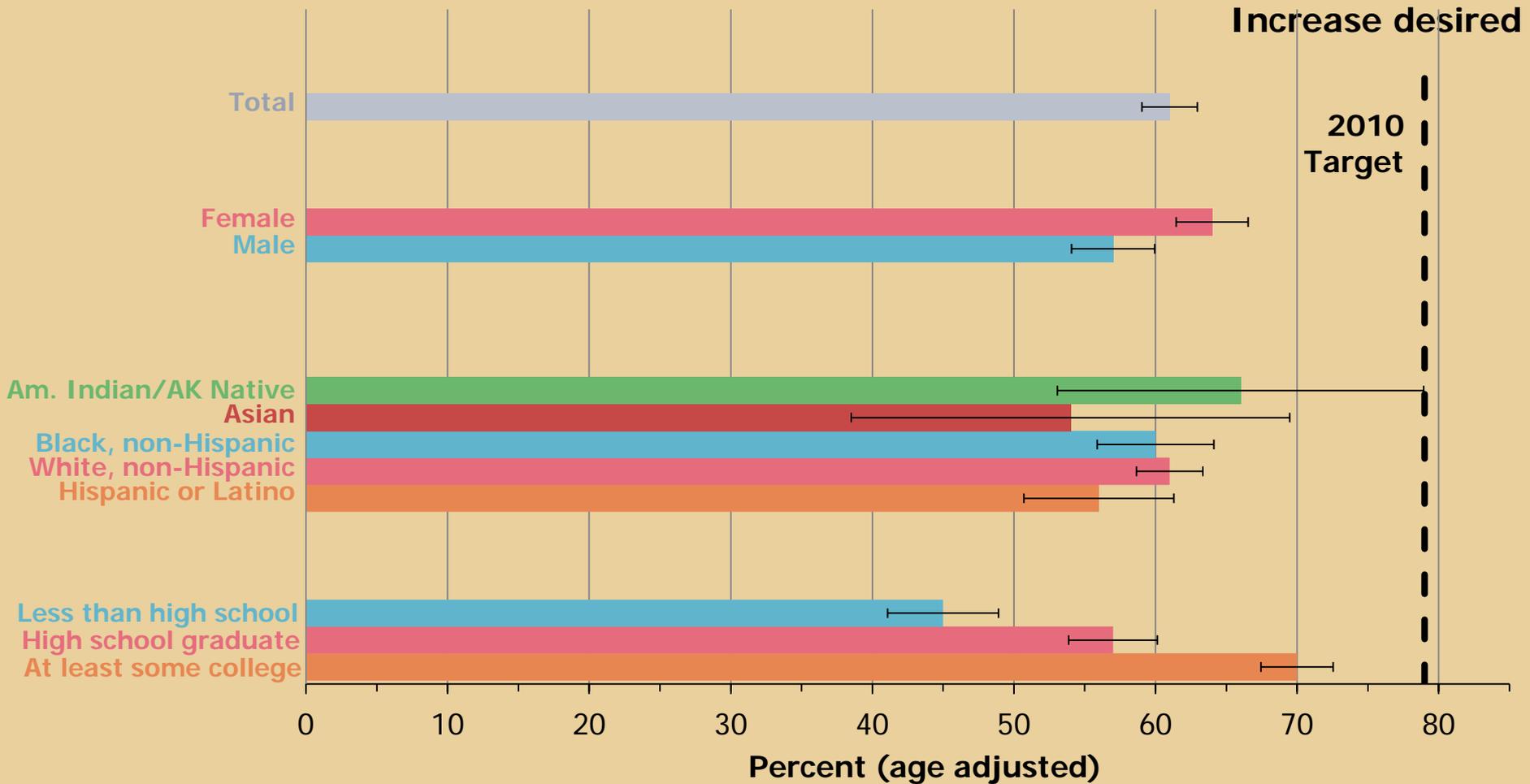
I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 6-3



Social participation, adults with disabilities, 2001



NOTES: Data are for the rate of social participation among adults with disabilities aged 18 and over and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Respondents were asked to select one or more races. Data for the single race categories are for persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data by education are for persons aged 25 and over.

I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

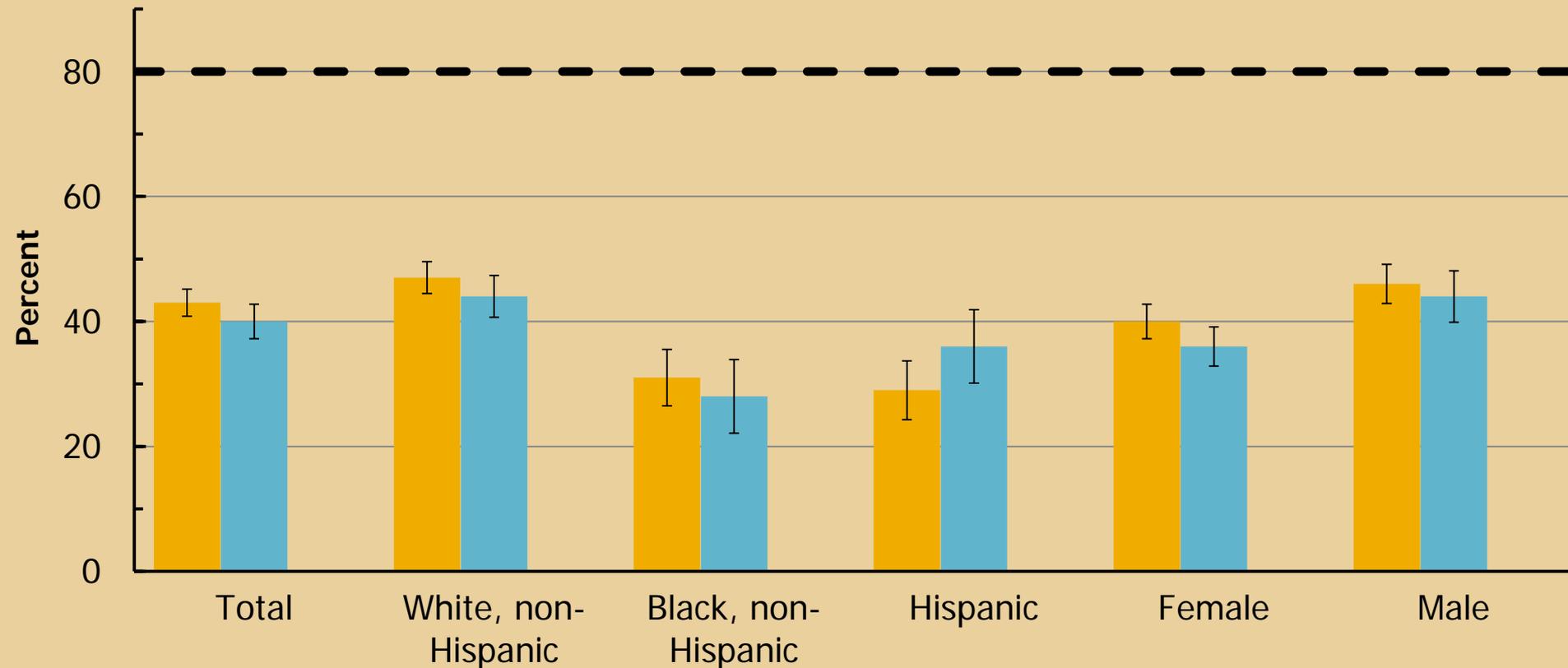
Obj. 6-4





Employment parity, adults with disabilities, 1997 and 2005

■ 1997
 ■ 2005
 - 2010 Target
 Increase desired



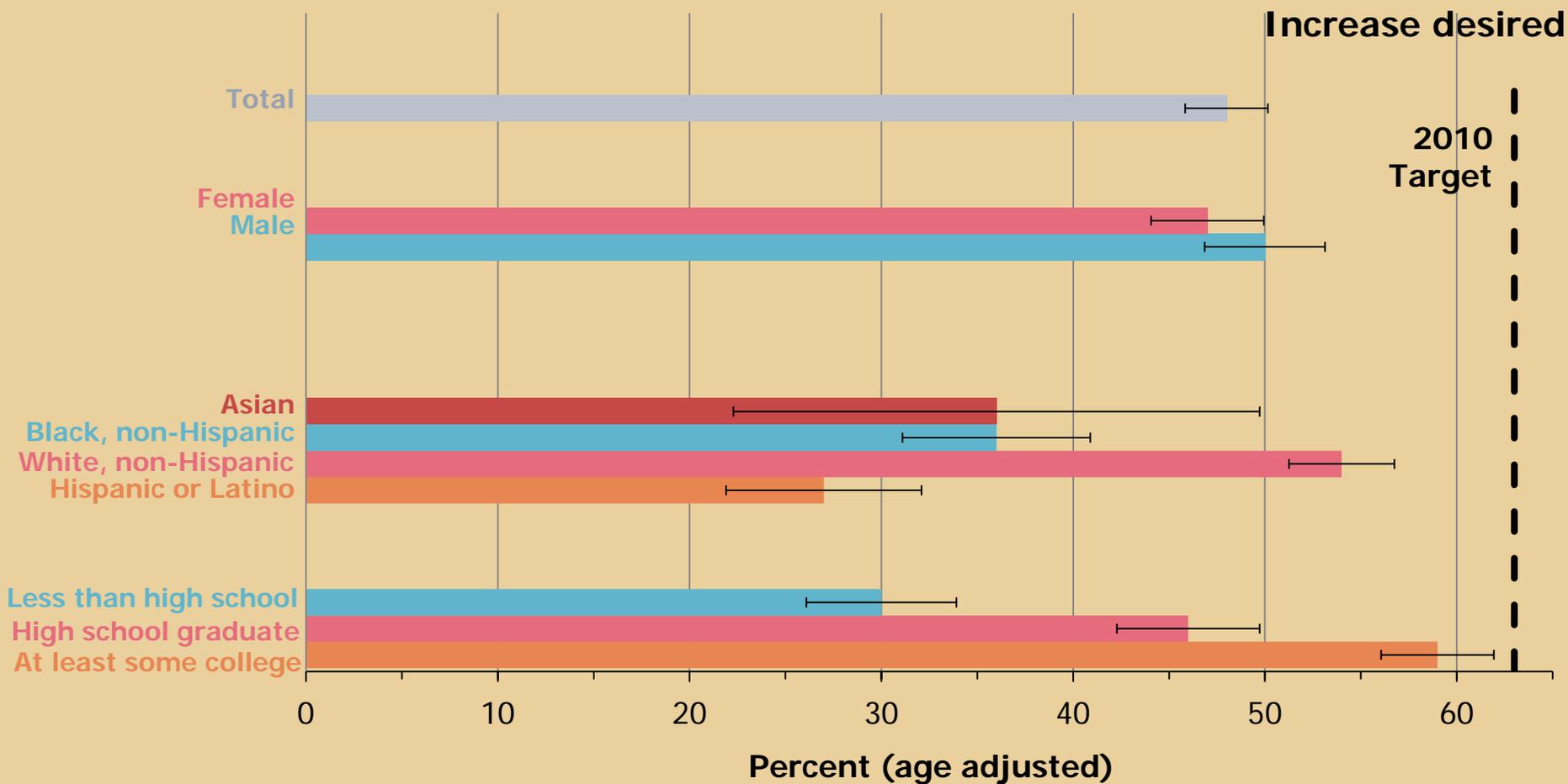
NOTES: Data are for the rate of employment parity among adults with disabilities aged 18–64. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.



Access to health and wellness programs, adults with disabilities, 2002



NOTES: Data are for the rate of access to health and wellness programs among adults with disabilities aged 18 and over and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Respondents were asked to select one or more races. Data for the single race categories are for persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data by education are for persons aged 25 and over.

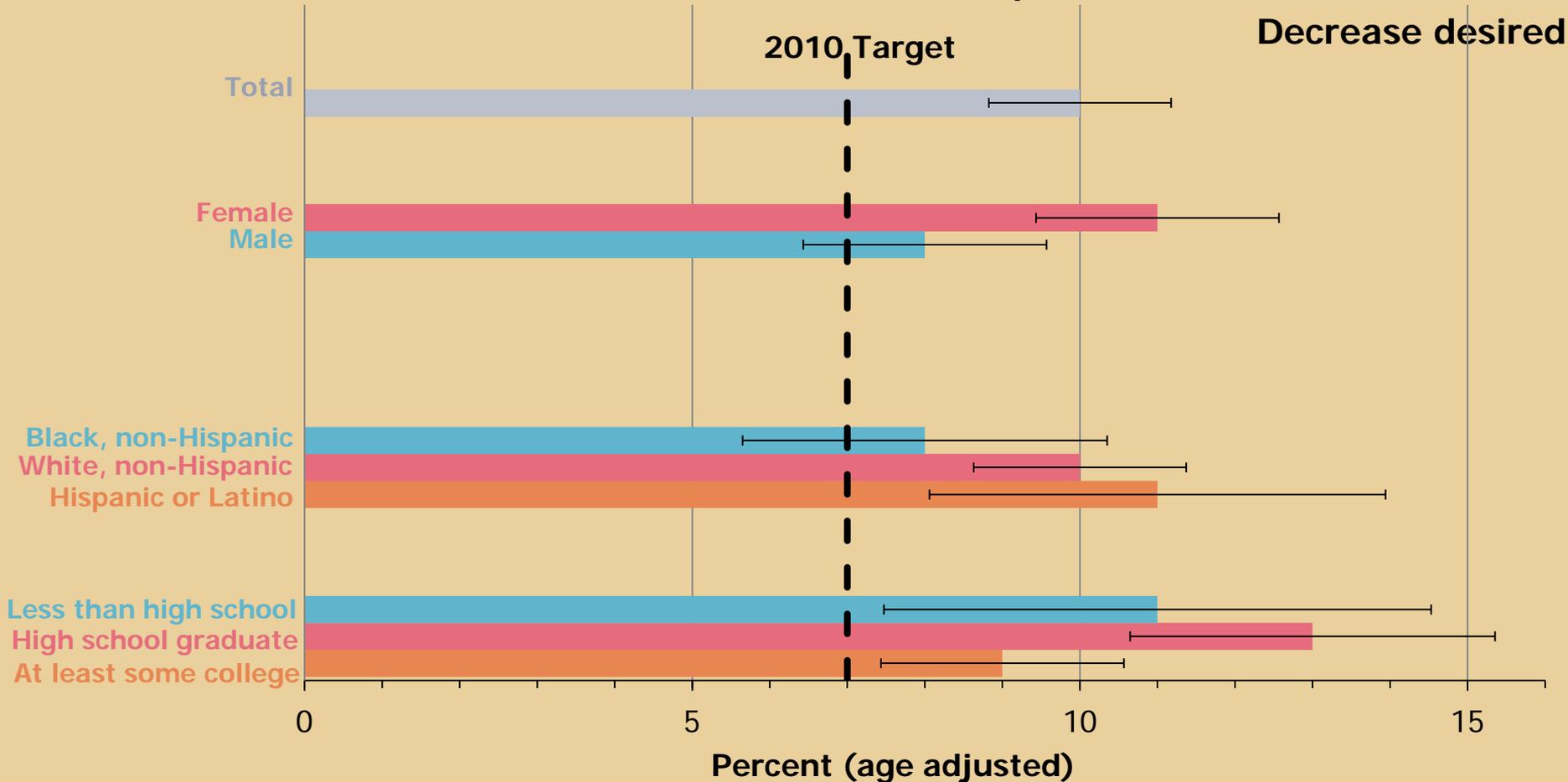
I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 6-10

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.



Not having needed assistive devices and technology, adults with disabilities, 2002



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of adults with disabilities aged 18 and over who reported not having needed assistive devices and technology and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Respondents were asked to select one or more races. Data for the single race categories are for persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data by education are for persons aged 25 and over.

I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 6-11

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 7

EDUCATIONAL AND COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

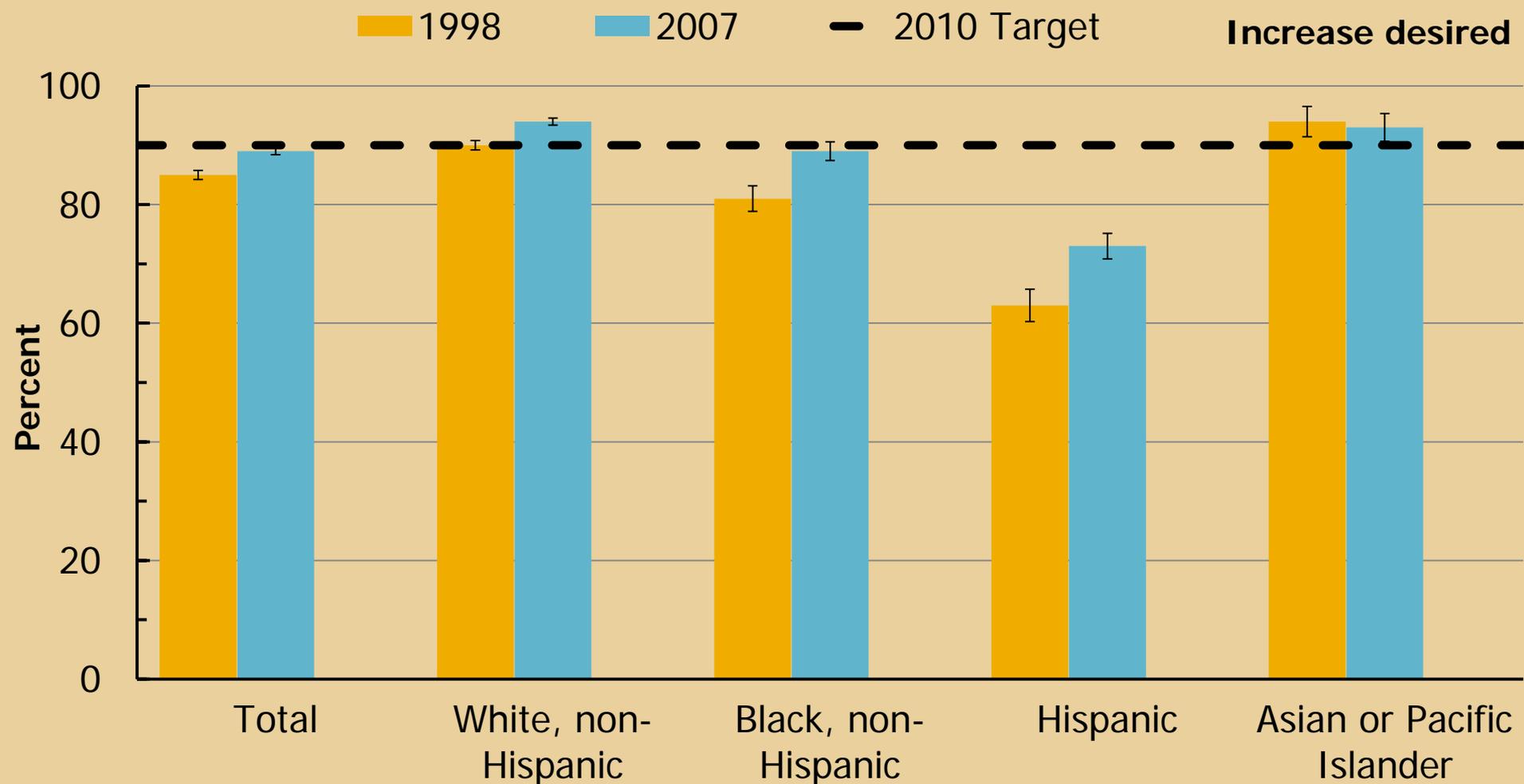
Alaska

Hawaii





High school completion, 1998 and 2007



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of persons aged 18–24 years not enrolled in grades 7–12 who report that they have received a high school diploma or its equivalent. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCE: National Household Education Survey (NHES), Department of Education.

Obj. 7-1





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 8

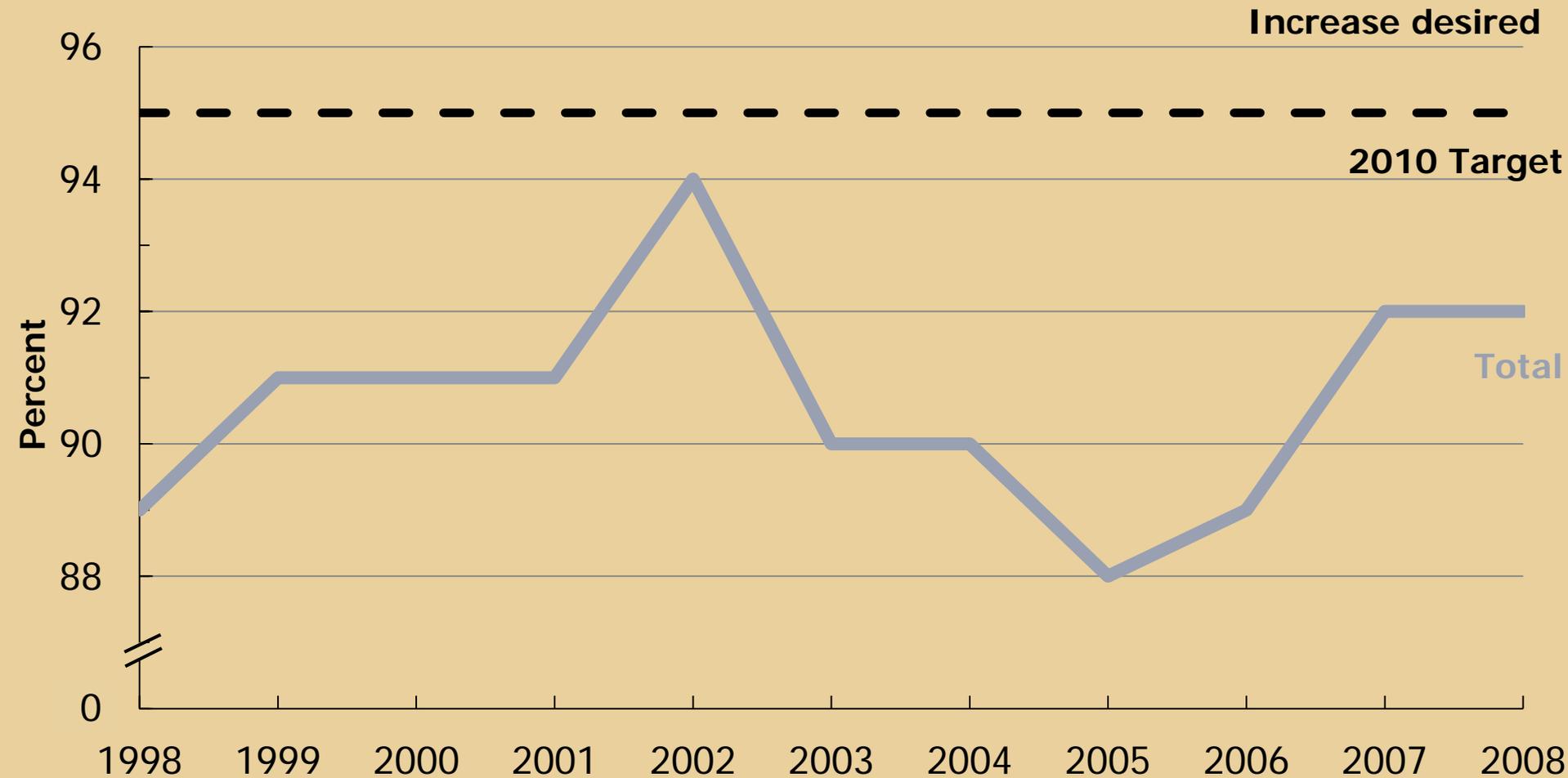
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Alaska

Hawaii



Safe drinking water, 1998–2008



NOTE: Data are for the proportion of persons served by community water supply utilities that do not have violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act Regulation.

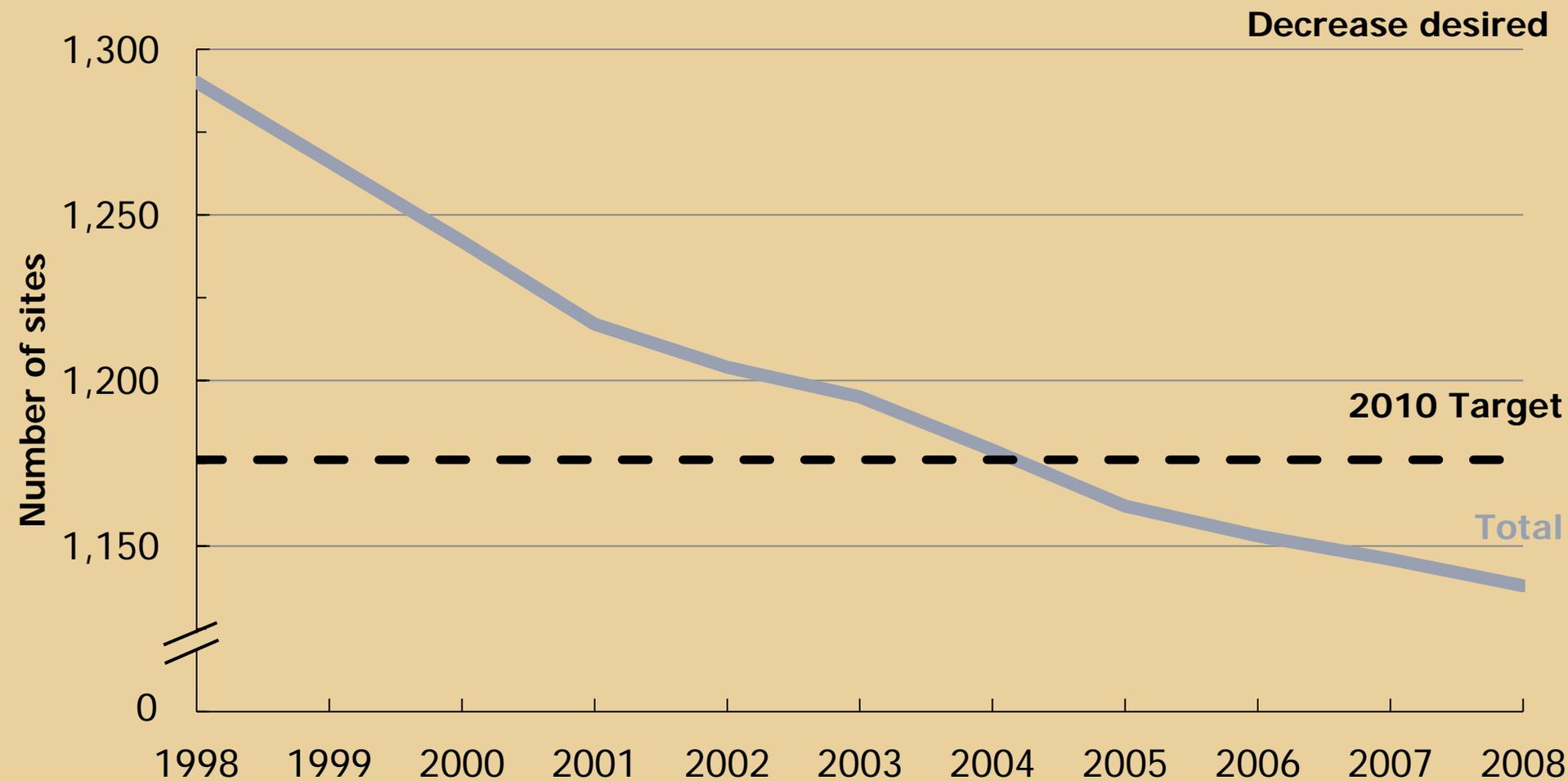
SOURCES: Potable Water Surveillance System (PWSS) and Safe Water Information System (SDWIS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Obj. 8-5





Risks posed by National Priority List sites, 1998–2008



NOTE: Data are for the number of National Priority List sites.

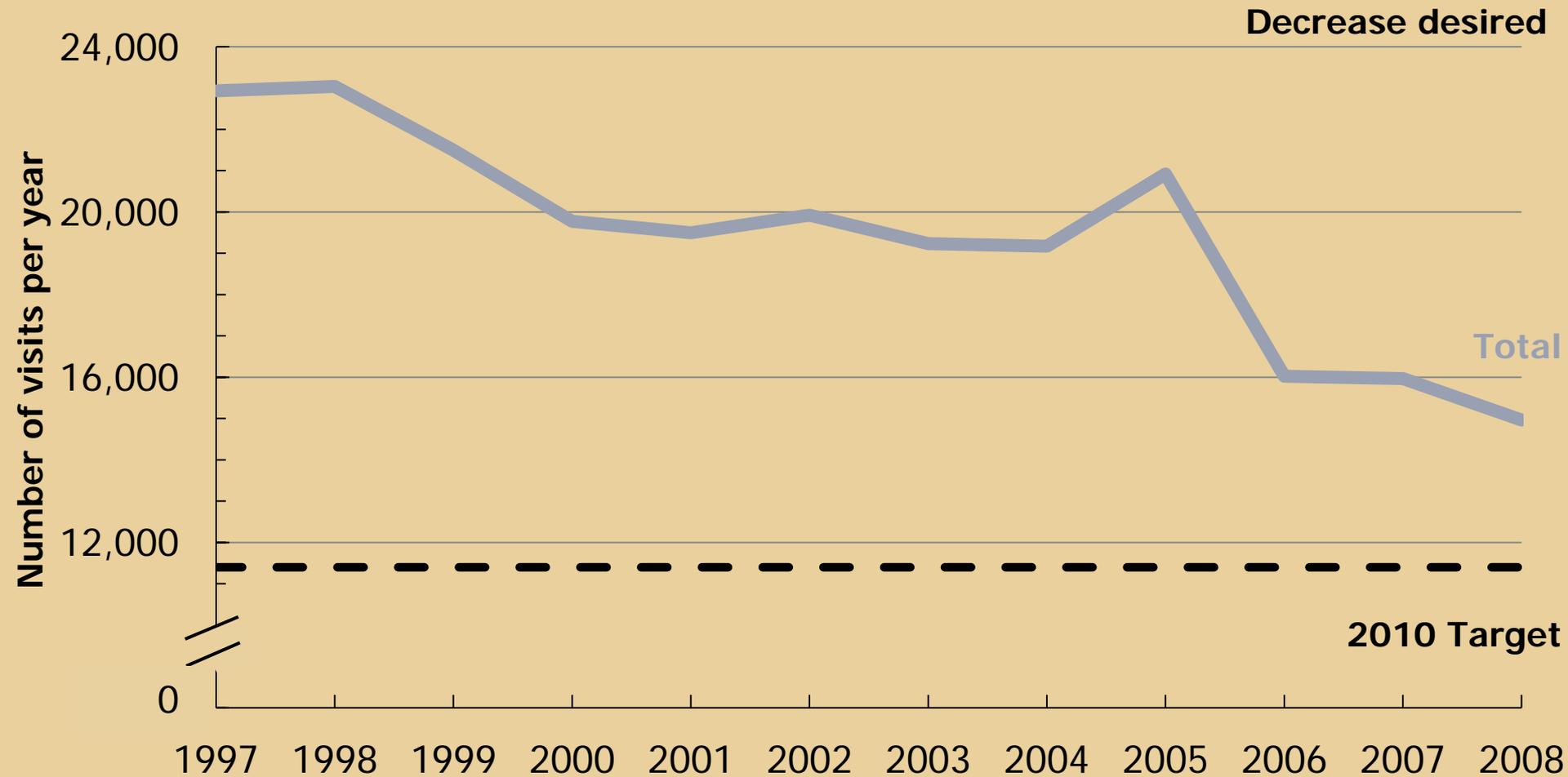
SOURCE: Comprehensive Environmental Response and Cleanup Liability Information System (CERCLIS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Obj. 8-12a





Pesticide exposures, 1998–2008



NOTE: Data are for the number of pesticide exposures resulting in visits to a health care facility.

SOURCE: Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS), American Association of Poison Control Centers.

Obj. 8-13





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 9

FAMILY PLANNING

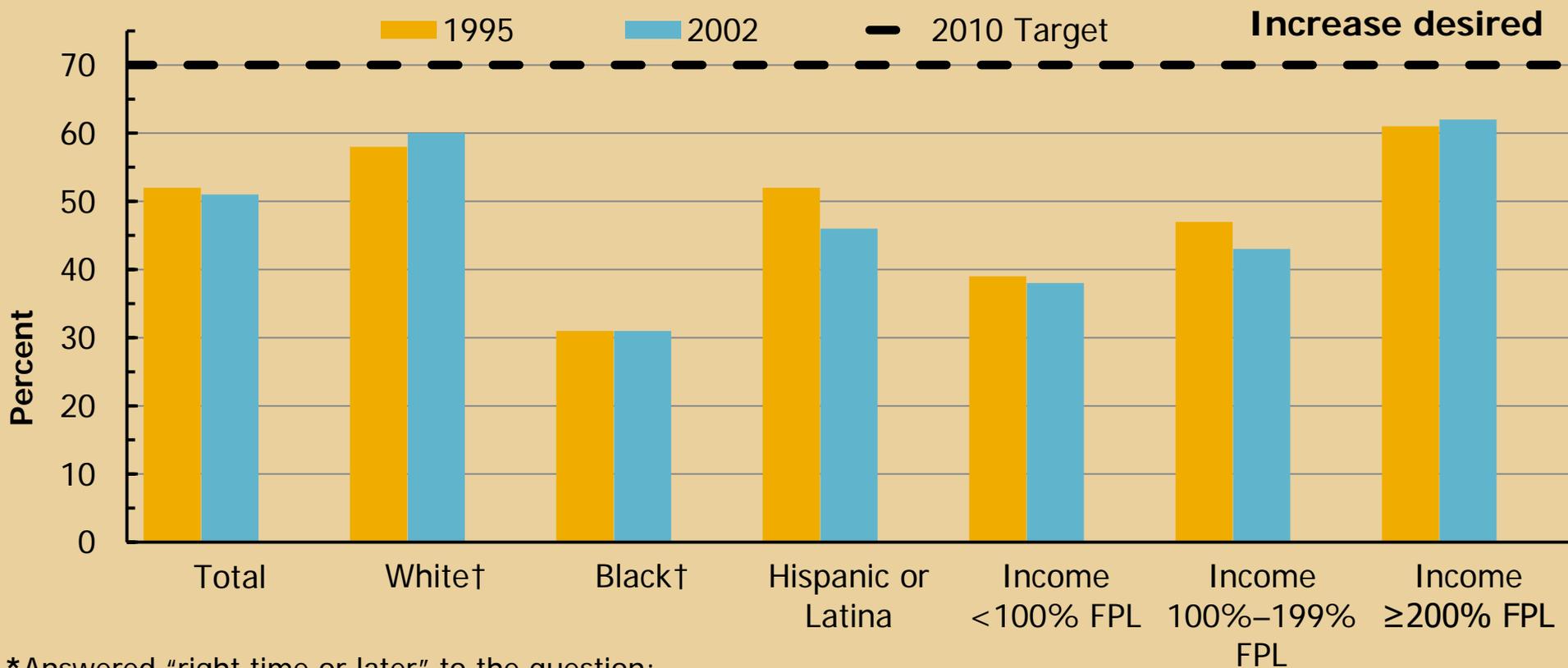
Alaska

Hawaii





Proportion of pregnancies that are intended*, 1995 and 2002



* Answered "right time or later" to the question:

"Did you become pregnant too soon, at about the right time, or later than you wanted?"

† Data for the non-Hispanic black or white populations were not analyzed.

NOTES: Data are for the proportion of intended pregnancies among females aged 15–44 years. The categories black and white include persons of Hispanic or non-Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. FPL = Federal poverty level. REFERENCE: Finer and Henshaw (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health* 38(2):90–96.

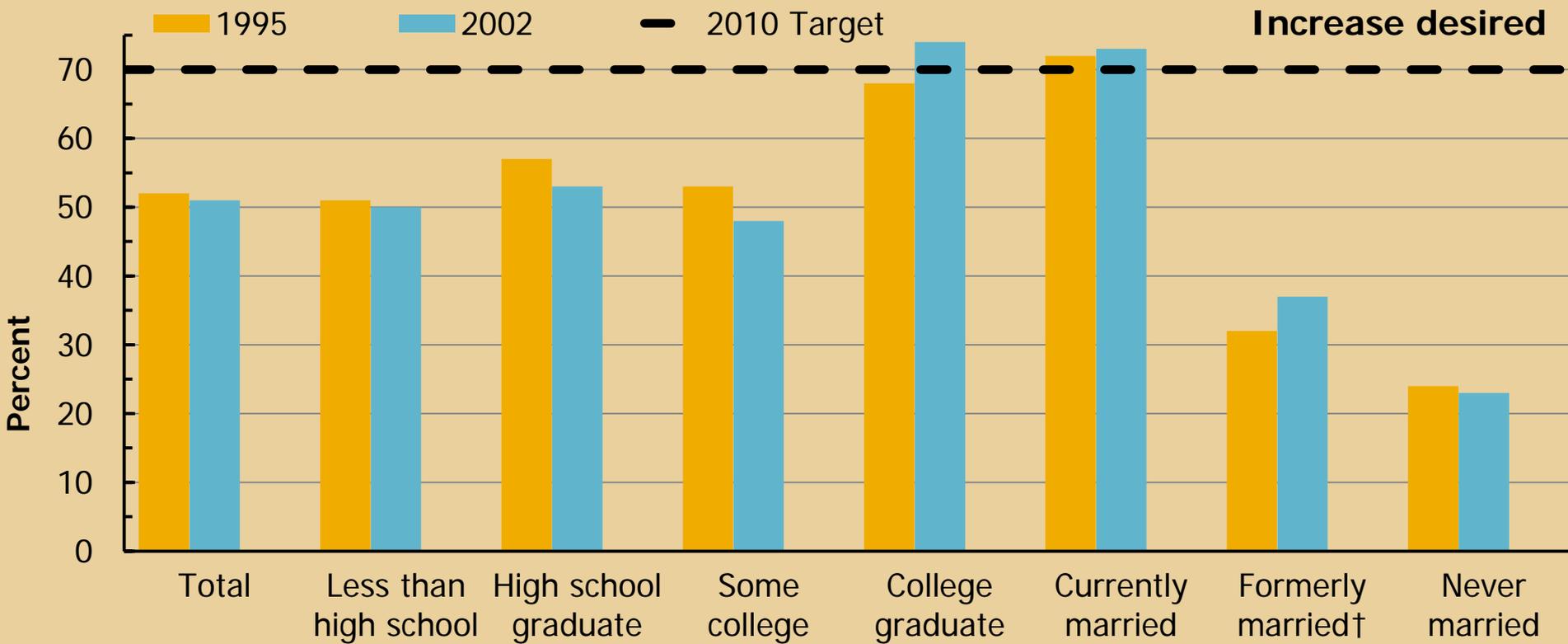
SOURCES: National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC, NCHS; National Vital Statistics System—Natality (NVSS-N), CDC, NCHS; Abortion Provider Survey, Guttmacher Institute; Abortion Surveillance Data, CDC, NCCDPHP.

Obj. 9-1





Proportion of pregnancies that are intended*, 1995 and 2002 (cont.)



*Answered "right time or later" to the question:

"Did you become pregnant too soon, at about the right time, or later than you wanted?"

†Formerly married is defined as divorced, widowed, or separated.

NOTES: Data are for the proportion of intended pregnancies among females aged 15–44 years. The categories black and white include persons of Hispanic or non-Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

REFERENCE: Finer and Henshaw (2006). Disparities in Rates of Unintended Pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health* 38(2):90–96.

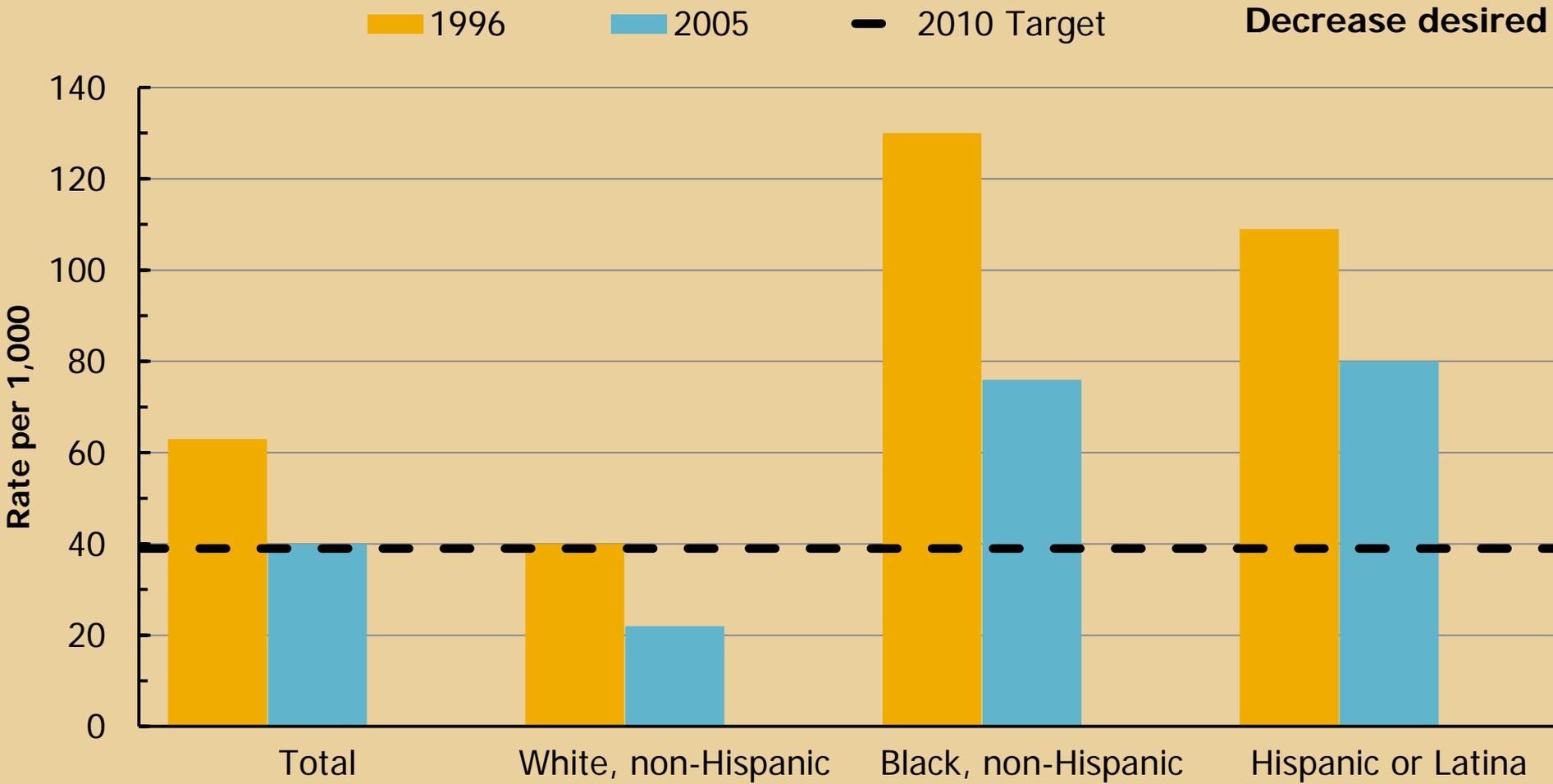
SOURCES: National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC, NCHS; National Vital Statistics System—Natality (NVSS-N), CDC, NCHS; Abortion Provider Survey, Guttmacher Institute; Abortion Surveillance Data, CDC, NCCDPHP.

Obj. 9-1





Adolescent pregnancies, 1996 and 2005



NOTES: Data are for pregnancies among adolescent females aged 15–17 years. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCES: National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC, NCHS; National Vital Statistics System—Natality (NVSS-N), CDC, NCHS; Abortion Provider Survey, Guttmacher Institute; Abortion Surveillance Data, CDC, NCCDPHP.

Obj. 9-7





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 10

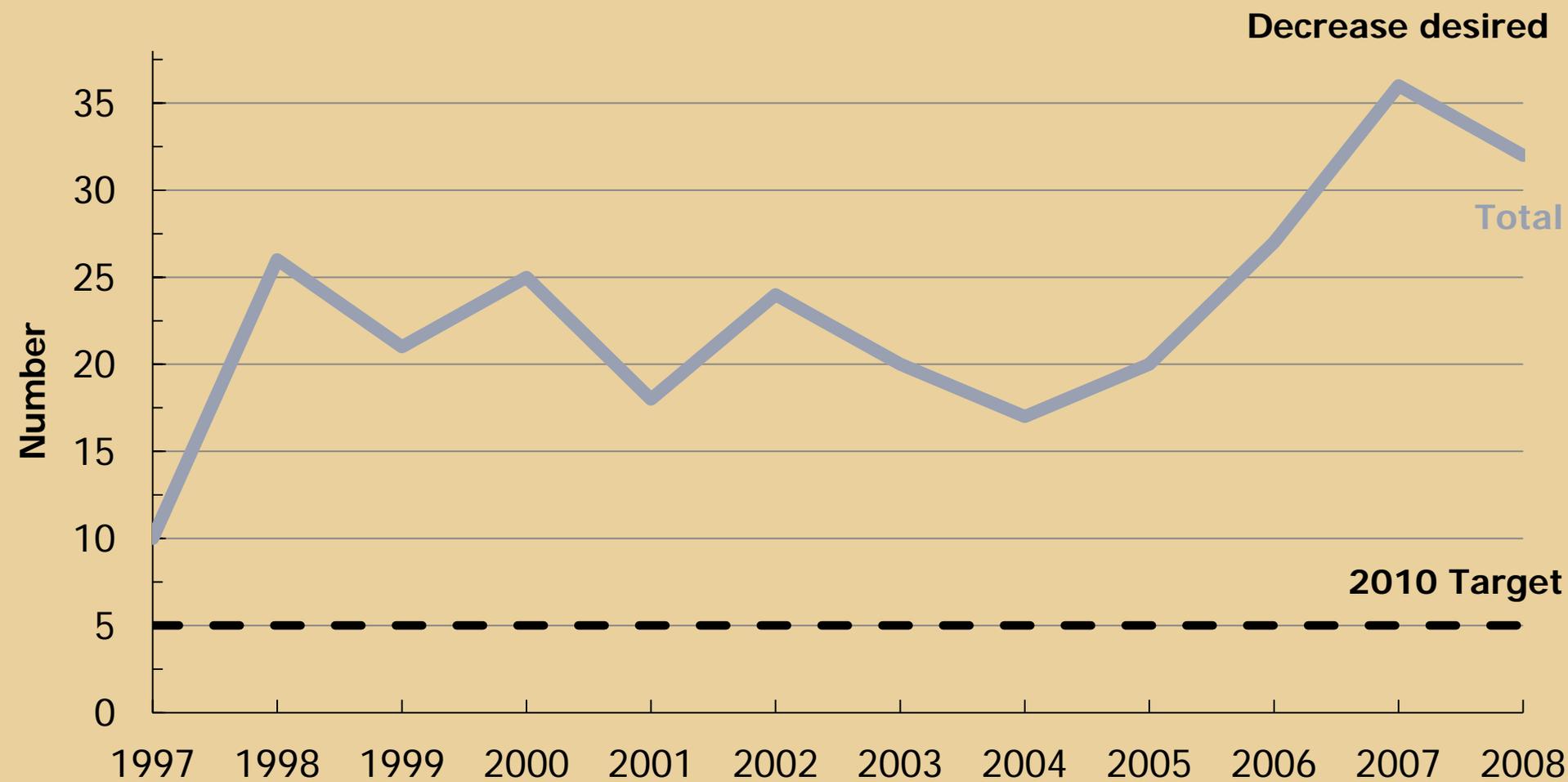
FOOD SAFETY

Alaska

Hawaii



Escherichia coli O157:H7 outbreaks, 1997–2008



NOTE: Data are for the number of outbreaks of infections caused by *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 in the U.S. resident population.

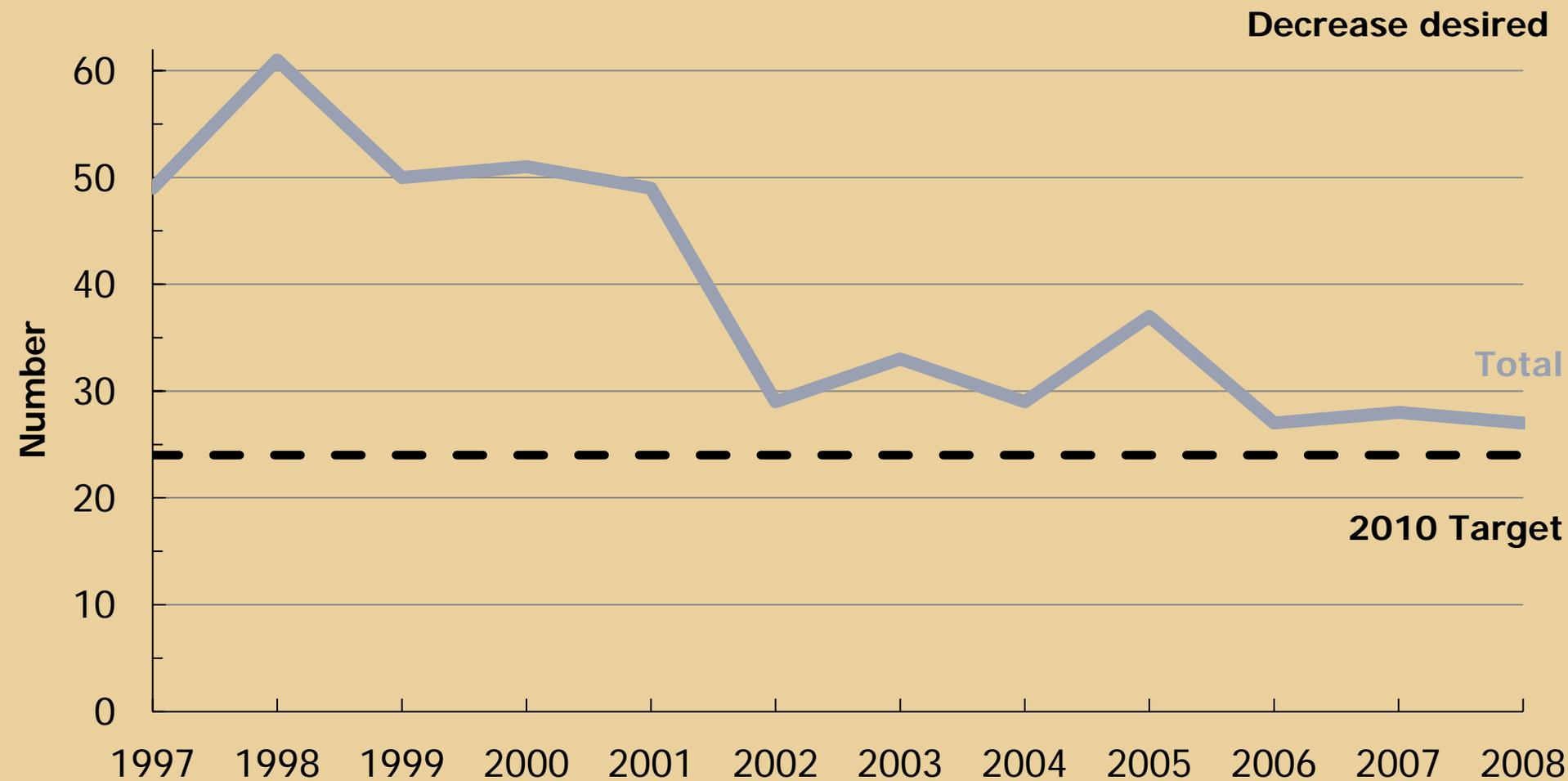
SOURCE: Foodborne Disease Outbreak Surveillance System, CDC, NCEZID.

Obj. 10-2a





Salmonella serotype Enteritidis outbreaks, 1997–2008



NOTE: Data are for the number of outbreaks of infections caused by *Salmonella* serotype Enteritidis in the U.S. resident population.

SOURCE: Foodborne Disease Outbreak Surveillance System, CDC, NCEZID.

Obj. 10-2b





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 11

HEALTH COMMUNICATION

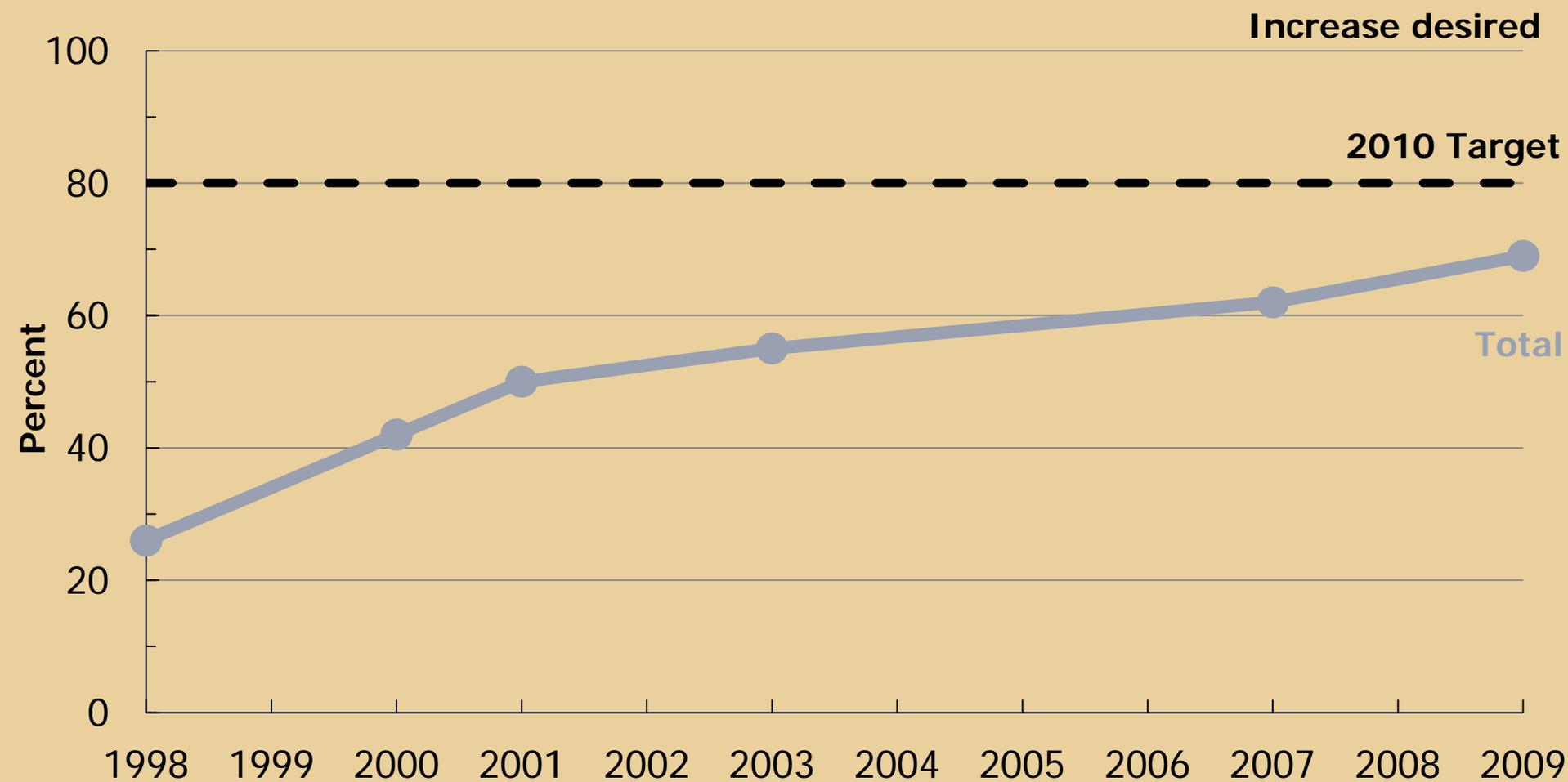
Alaska

Hawaii





Internet access at home, 1998–2009



NOTE: Data are for the proportion of persons aged 18 and over who live in households with connections to the Internet.

SOURCE: Internet Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS): Department of Commerce, Census Bureau; Department of Labor (DOL), Bureau of Labor Statistics (DOL). **Obj. 11-1**





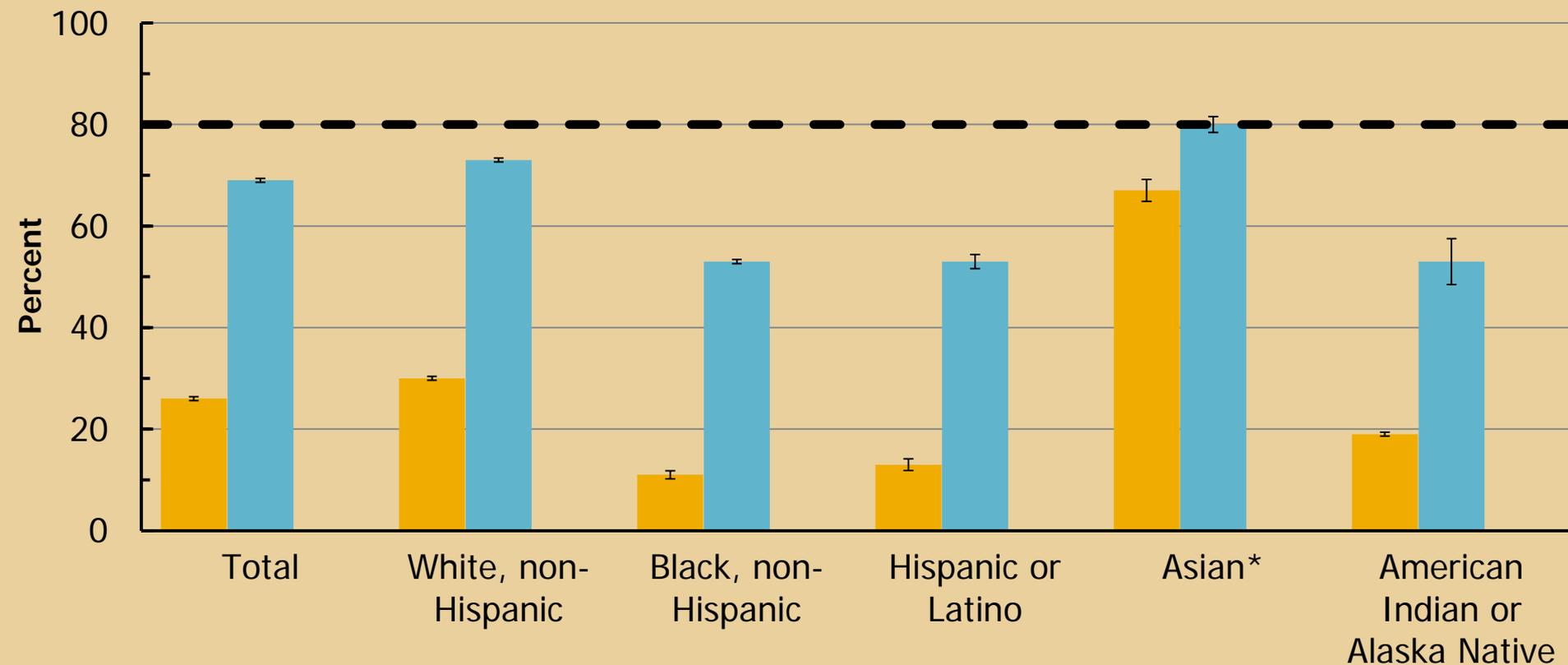
Internet access at home, 1998 and 2009

1998

2009

2010 Target

Increase desired



*Data for the Asian only population were collected starting in 2003; thus, the data years for the Asian category are 2003 and 2009.

NOTES: Data are for the proportion of persons aged 18 and over who live in households with connections to the Internet. Single race categories shown are for persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCE: Internet Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS): Department of Commerce, Census Bureau; Department of Labor (DOL), Bureau of Labor Statistics (DOL). **Obj. 11-1**





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 12

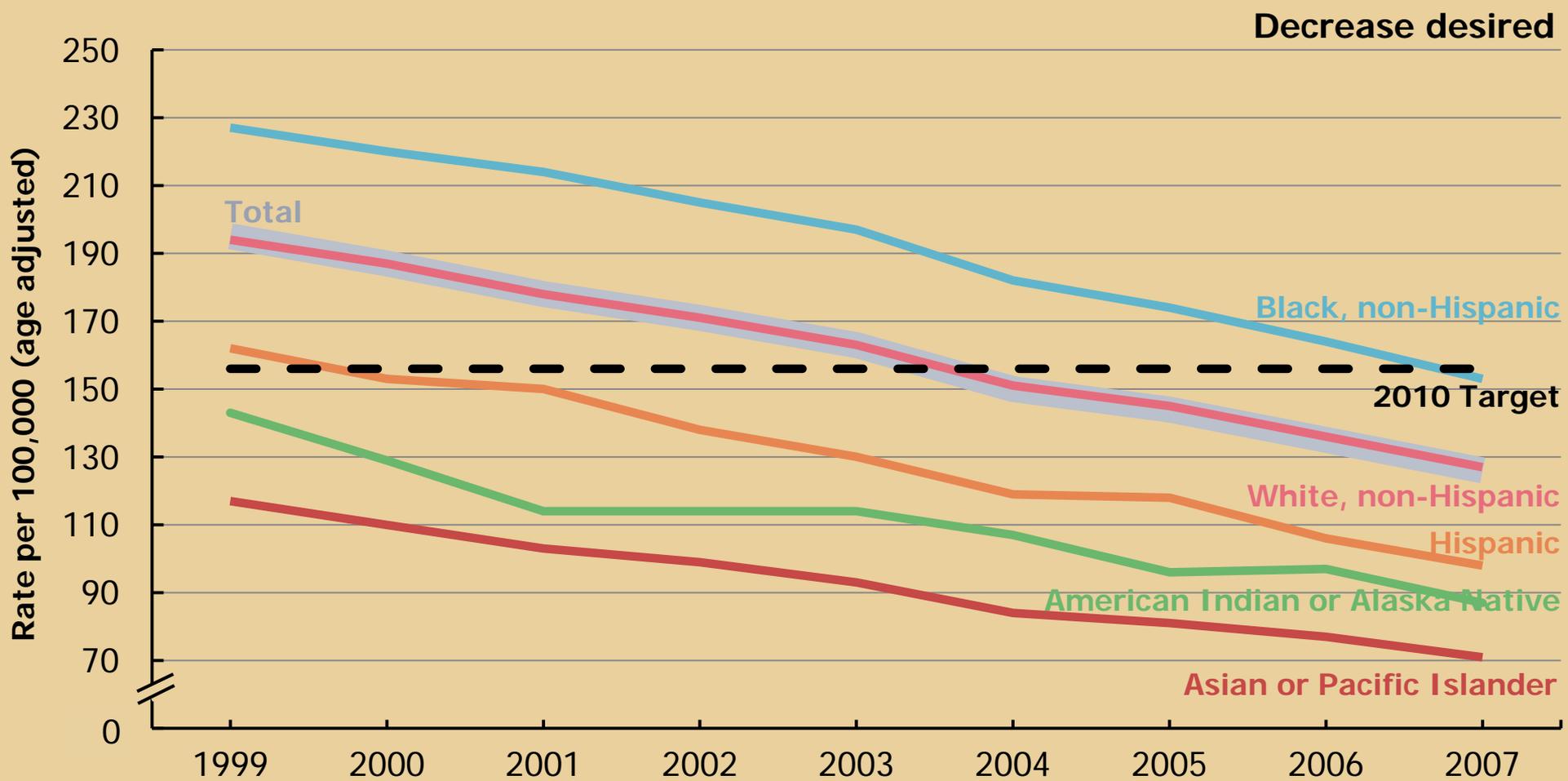
HEART DISEASE AND STROKE

Alaska

Hawaii



Coronary heart disease deaths, 1999–2007



NOTES: Data are for ICD-10 codes I20–I25 reported as underlying cause of death and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Prior to 2003 only one race category could be recorded; recording more than one race was not an option. Beginning in 2003 multiple-race data were reported by some states; multiple-race data were bridged to the single-race categories for comparability. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

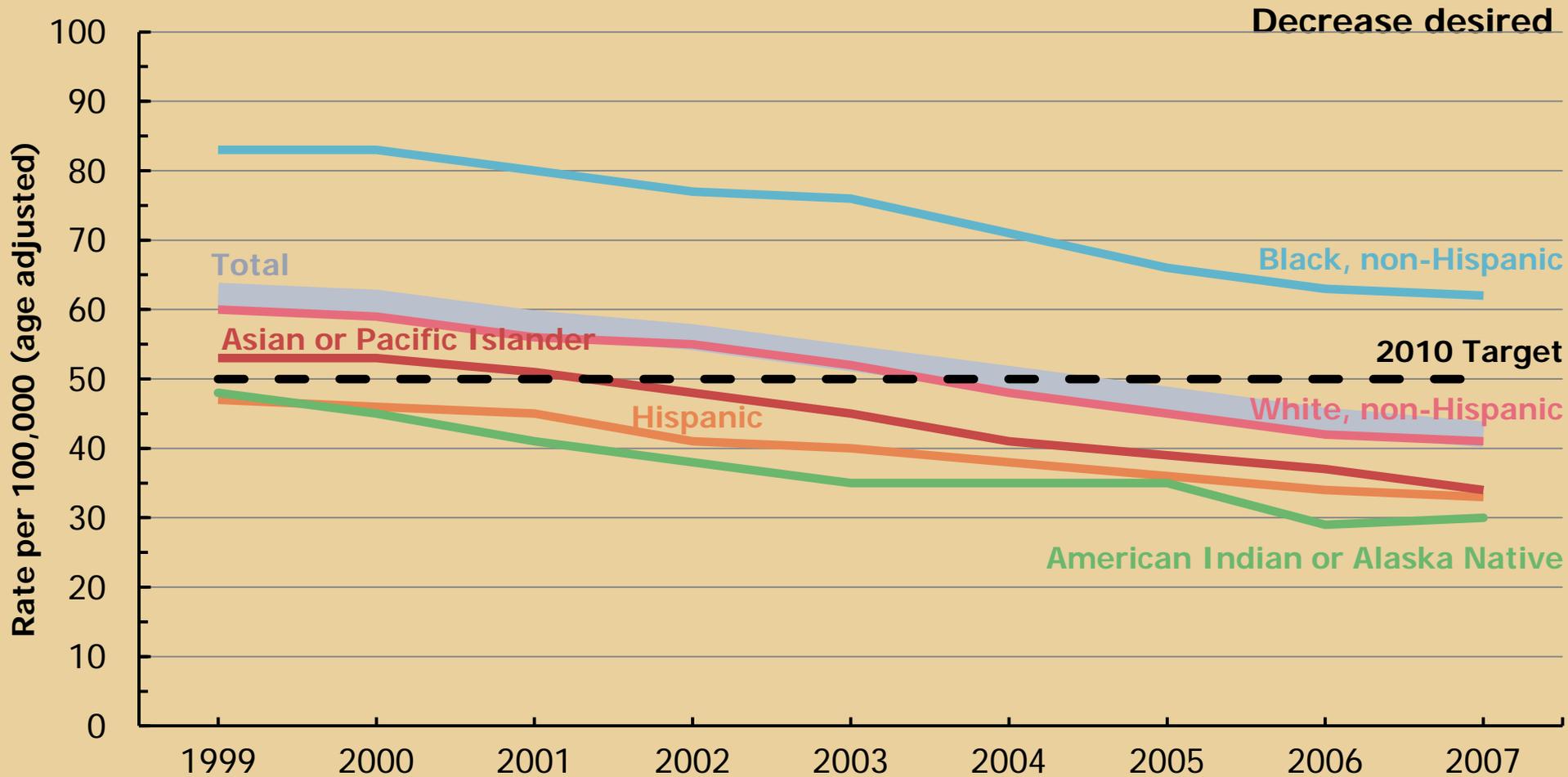
SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 12-1





Stroke deaths, 1999–2007



NOTES: Data are for ICD-10 codes I60–I69 reported as underlying cause of death and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Prior to 2003 only one race category could be recorded; recording more than one race was not an option. Beginning in 2003 multiple-race data were reported by some states; multiple-race data were bridged to the single-race categories for comparability. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

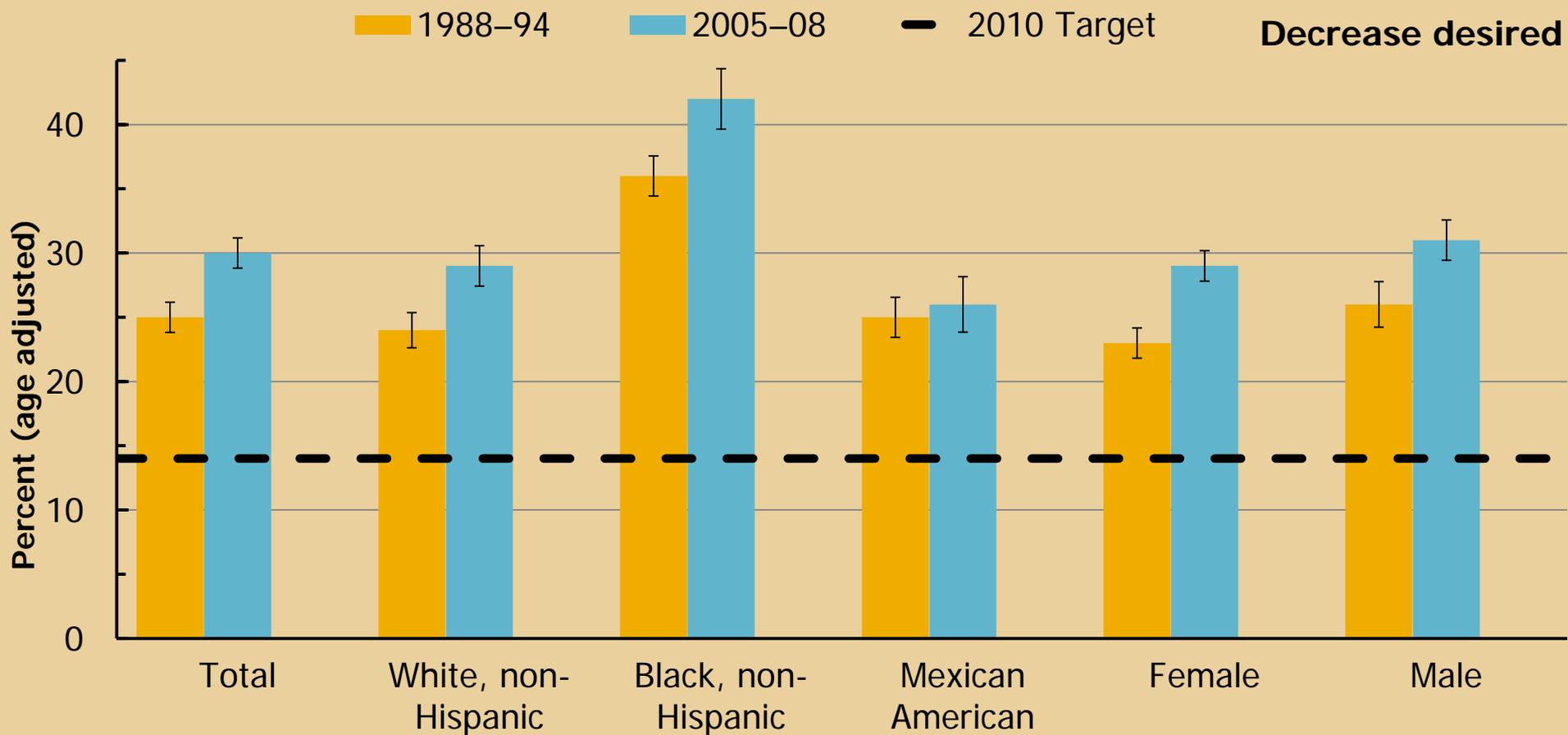
SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 12-7





High blood pressure prevalence, 1988–94 and 2005–08



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of adults aged 18 and over with high blood pressure and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. High blood pressure is defined for adults as an average systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mm Hg, an average diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mm Hg, or self-reported current use of blood pressure lowering medication. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Mexican American origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

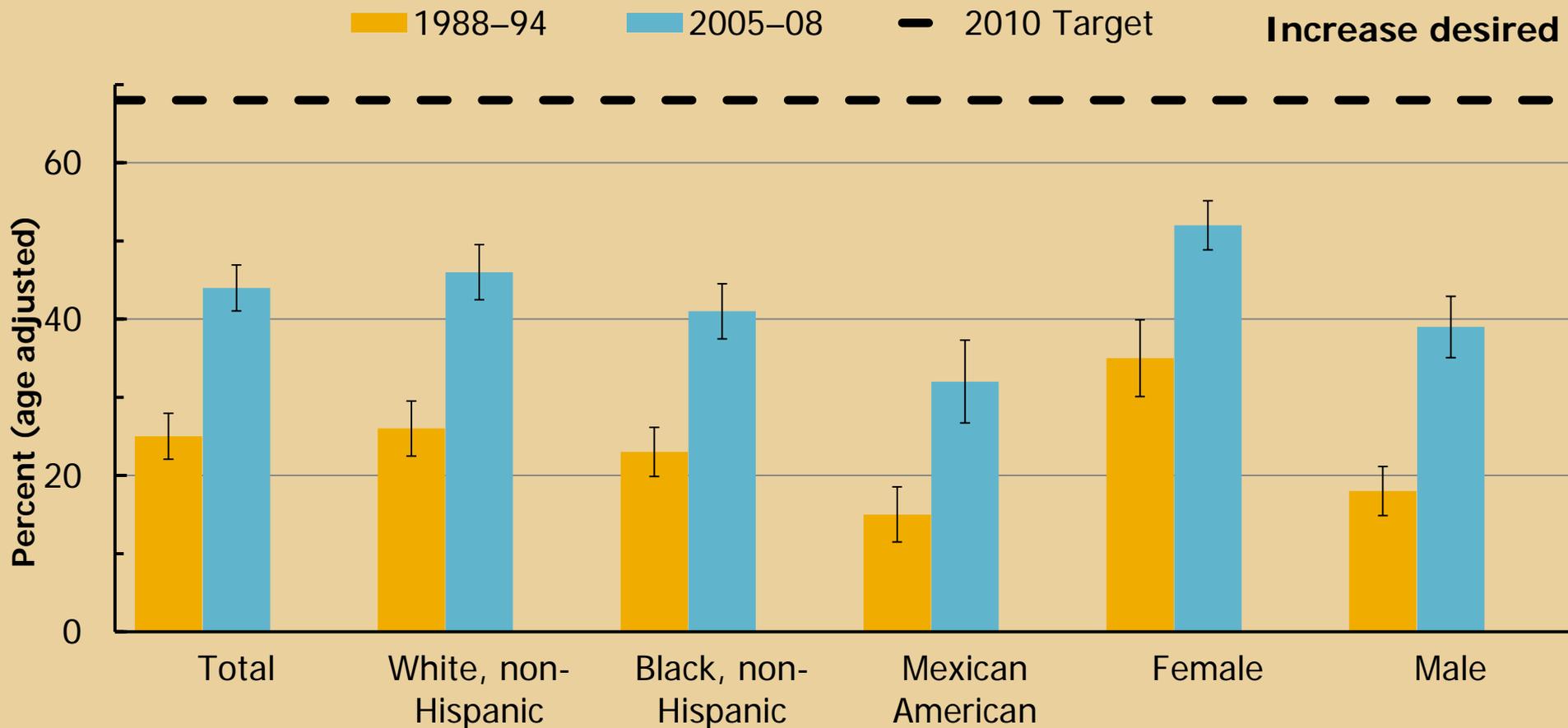
Obj. 12-9

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.





High blood pressure control, 1988–94 and 2005–08



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of adults aged 18 and over with a controlled blood pressure and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Controlled blood pressure is defined as an average systolic blood pressure <140 mm Hg and an average diastolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg among adults with hypertension. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Mexican American origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

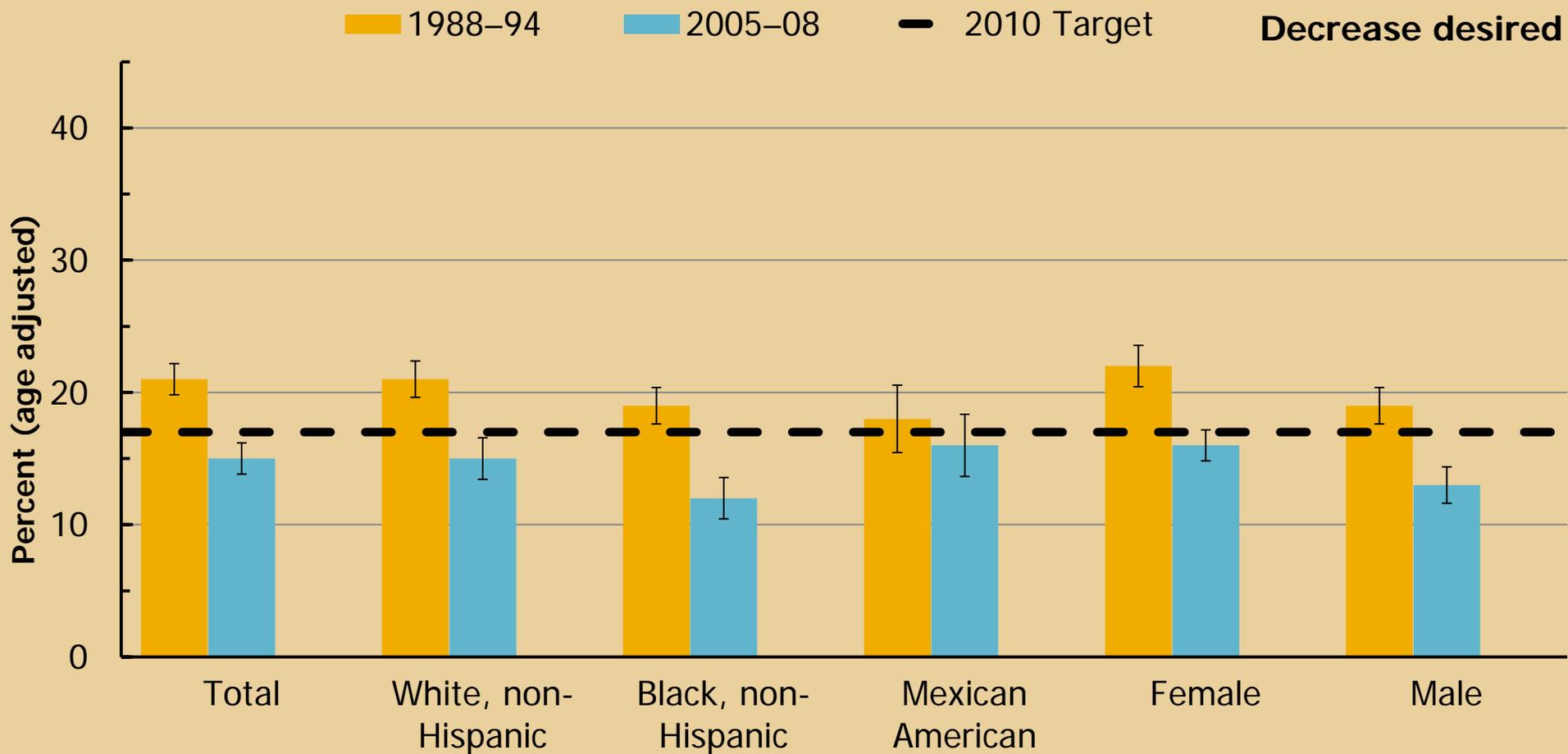
Obj. 12-10

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.





High cholesterol prevalence, 1988–94 and 2005–08



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of adults aged 20 and over with high cholesterol levels and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. High cholesterol level is defined as a total blood cholesterol of 240 mg/dL or greater. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Mexican American origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 12-14

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 13

HIV

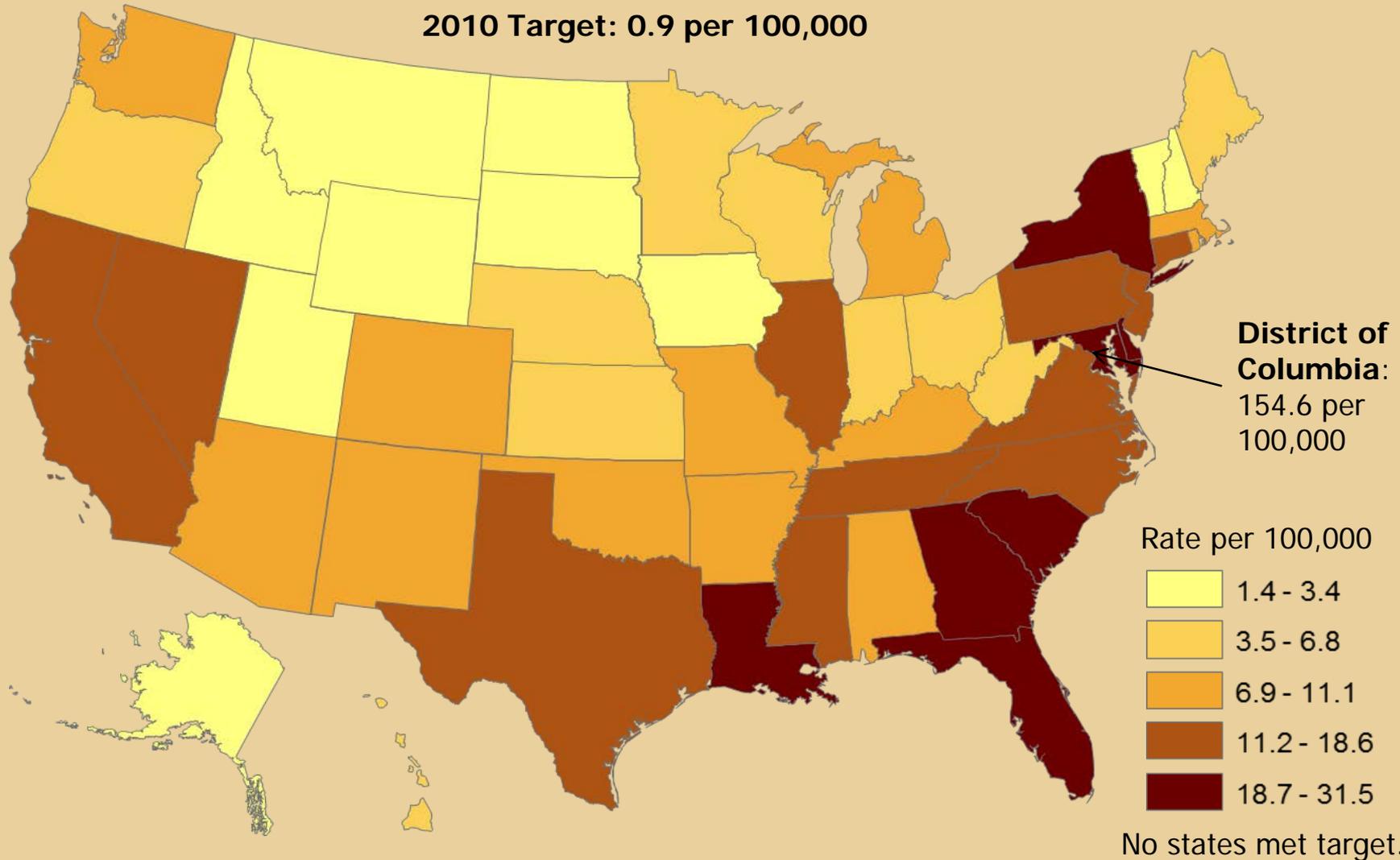
Alaska

Hawaii



New AIDS cases, 2007—map

2010 Target: 0.9 per 100,000



NOTES: Data are for new cases of AIDS in persons aged 13 years and over. Rates are displayed by a modified Jenks classification for U.S. states.

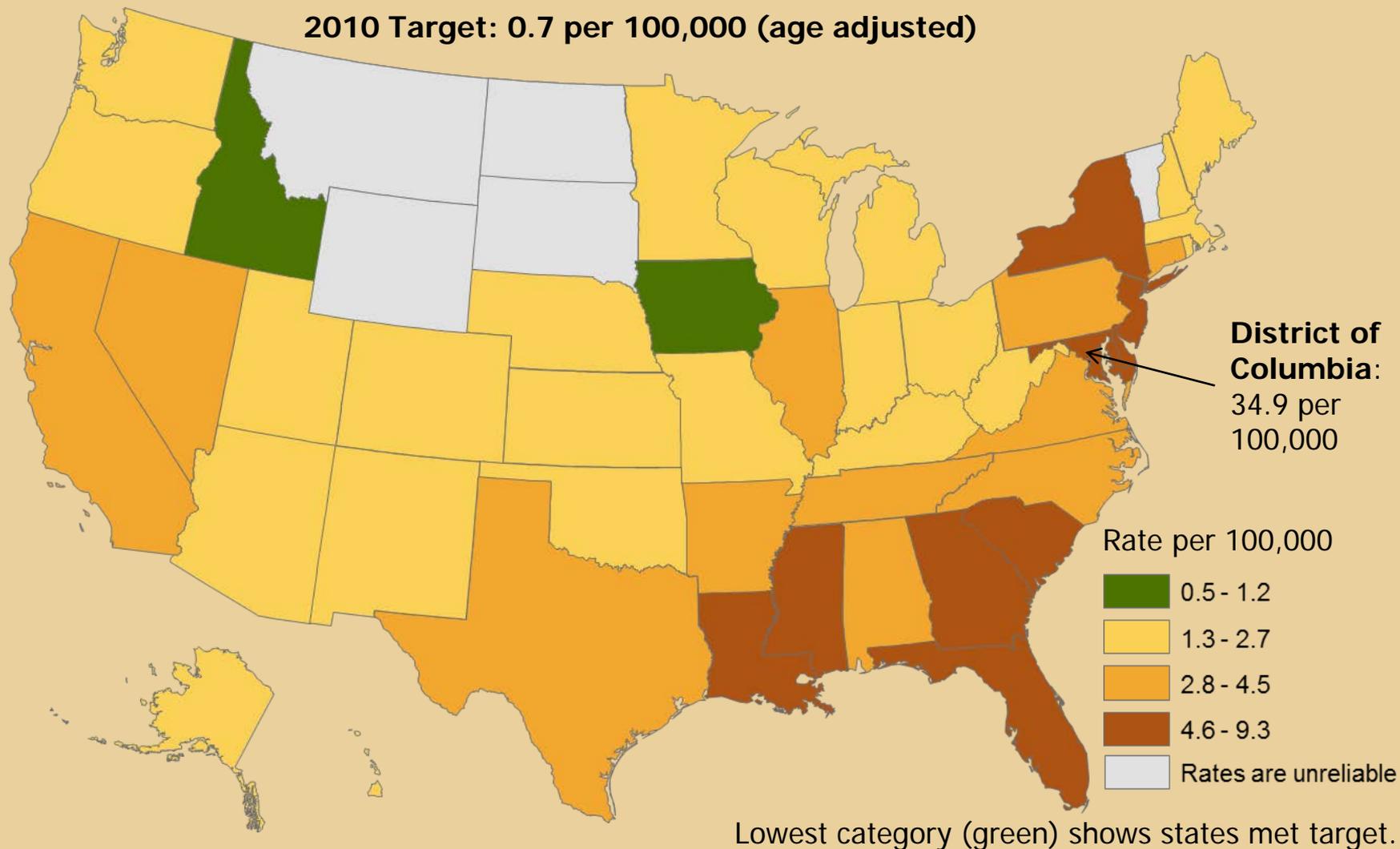
SOURCE: HIV Surveillance System, CDC, NCHHSTP.

Obj. 13-1



HIV infection deaths, 2005–07—map

2010 Target: 0.7 per 100,000 (age adjusted)



NOTES: Data are for ICD-10 codes B20–B24 reported as underlying cause of death and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Rates are displayed by a modified Jenks classification for U.S. states.

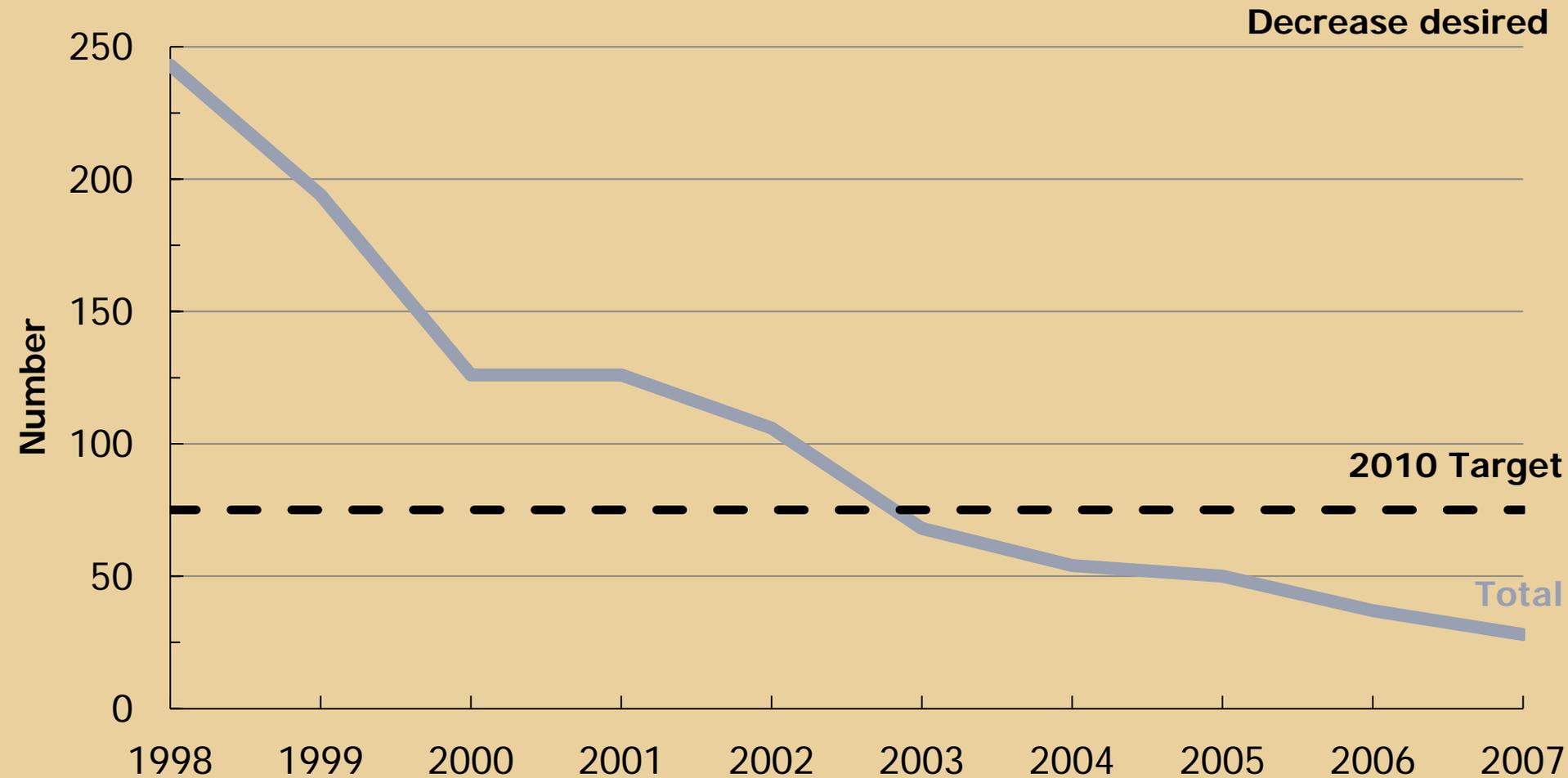
SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 13-14





Perinately acquired AIDS, 1998–2007



NOTE: Data are for the number of new cases of perinately acquired AIDS.

SOURCE: HIV Surveillance System, CDC, NCHHSTP.

Obj. 13-17b





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 14

IMMUNIZATION AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Alaska

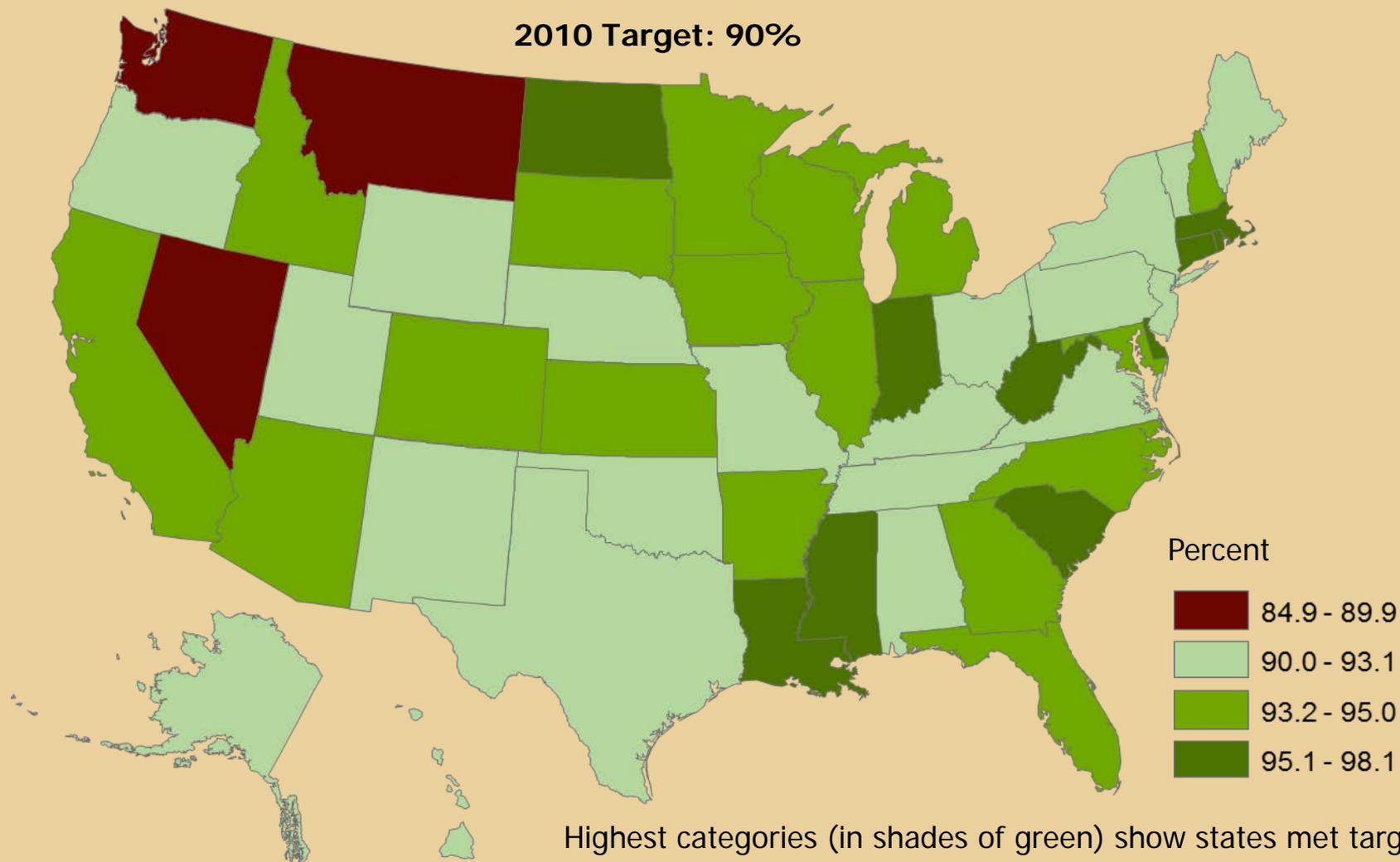
Hawaii





Vaccination of children aged 19–35 months: 3 Doses Hepatitis B (Hep B) vaccine, 2008—map

2010 Target: 90%



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of children aged 19–35 months who received 3 doses of hepatitis B (Hep B) vaccine. Rates are displayed by a modified Jenks classification for U.S. states.

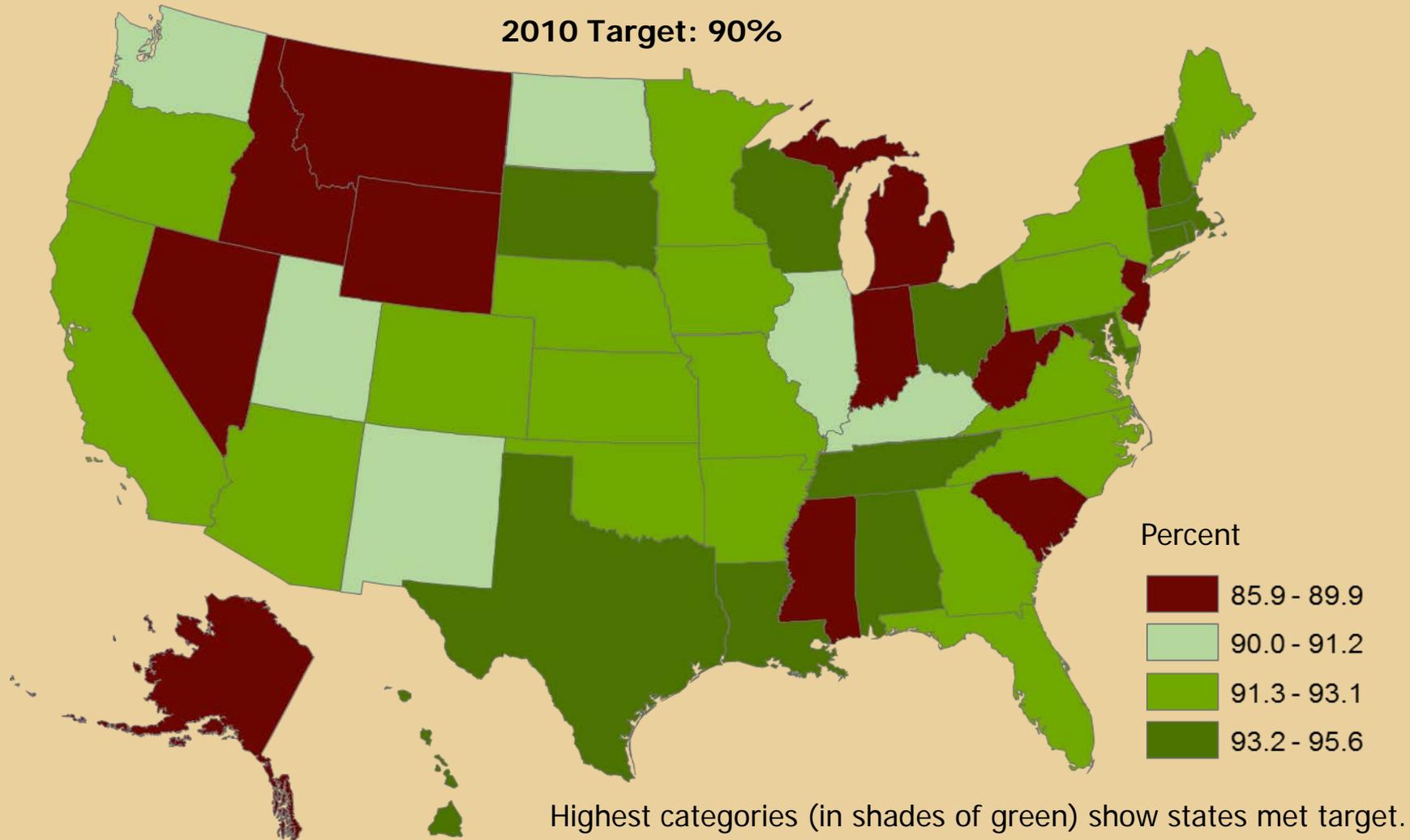
SOURCE: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

Obj. 14-22c





Vaccination of children aged 19–35 months: 1 Dose Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) vaccine, 2008—map



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of children aged 19–35 months who received 1 dose of measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine. Rates are displayed by a modified Jenks classification for U.S. states.

SOURCE: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

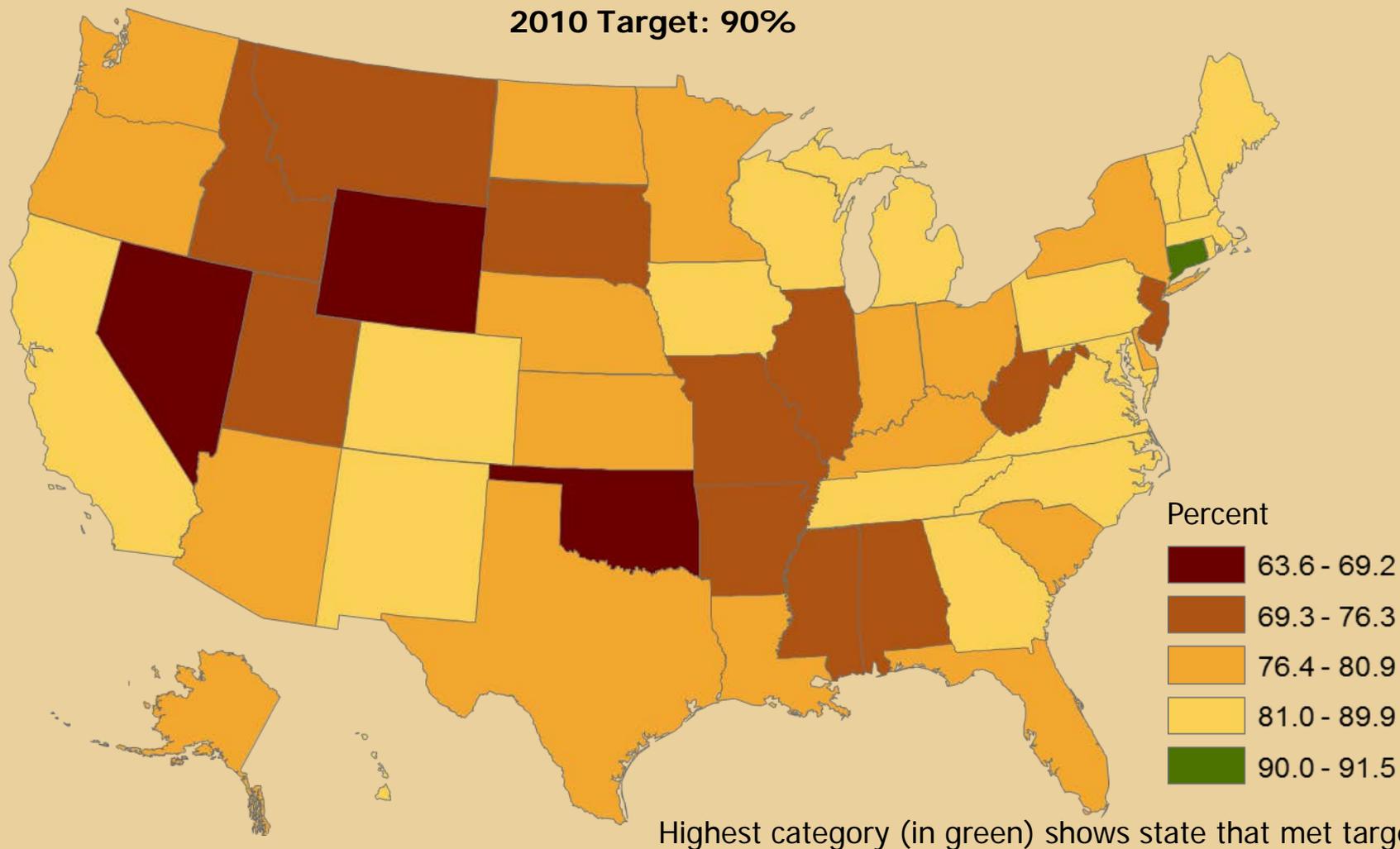
Obj. 14-22d





Vaccination of children aged 19–35 months: 4 Doses Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV), 2008—map

2010 Target: 90%



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of children aged 19–35 months who received 4 doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV). Rates are displayed by a modified Jenks classification for U.S. states.

SOURCE: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

Obj. 14-22g





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 15

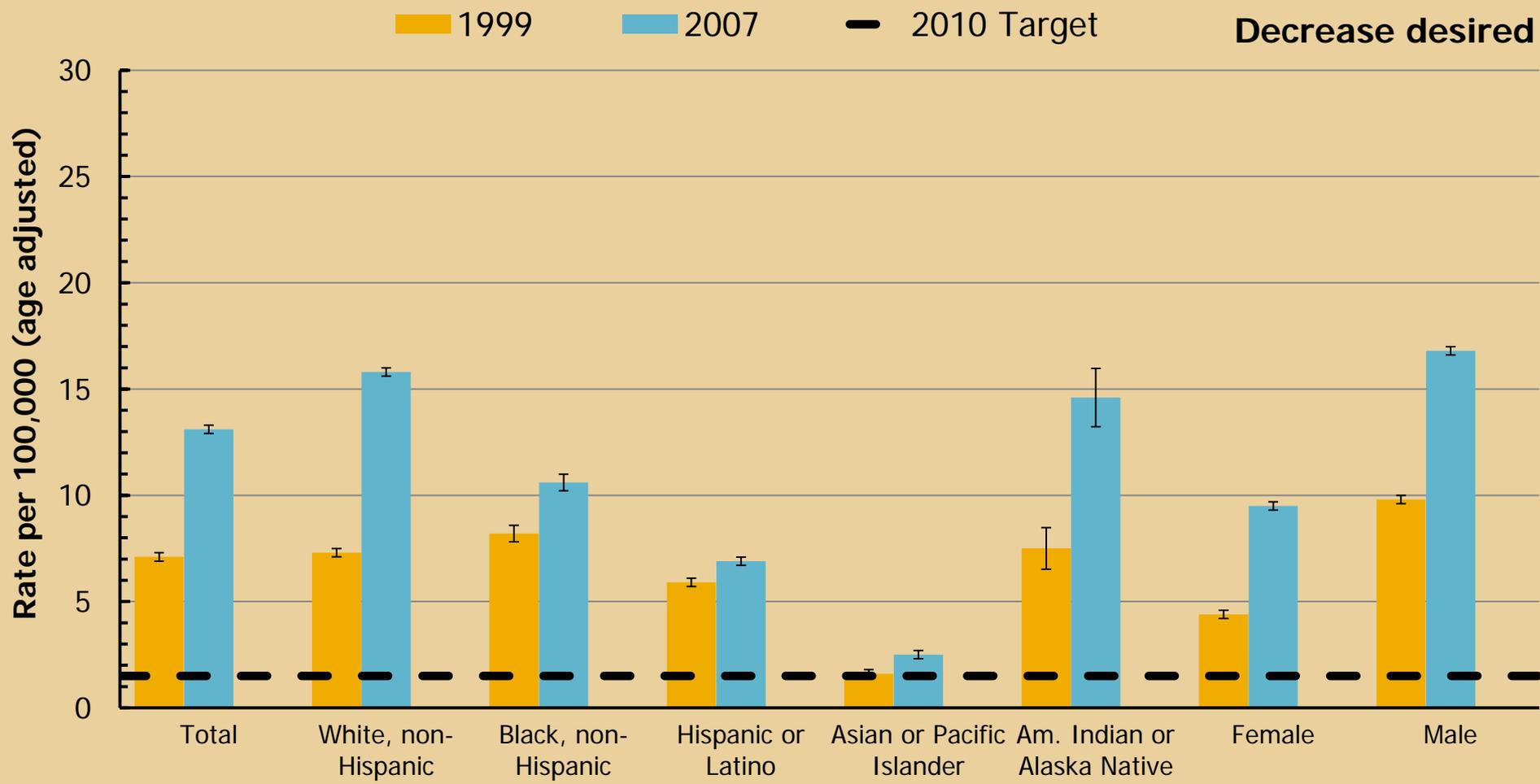
INJURY AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Alaska

Hawaii



Poisoning deaths, 1999 and 2007



NOTES: Data are for ICD-10 codes X40–X49, X60–X69, X85–X90, Y10–Y19, and Y35.2 reported as underlying cause of death and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Only one race could be recorded prior to 2003. For 2003 and later years, one or more races were recorded. For all years, the single race categories include persons for whom only one racial group was recorded. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

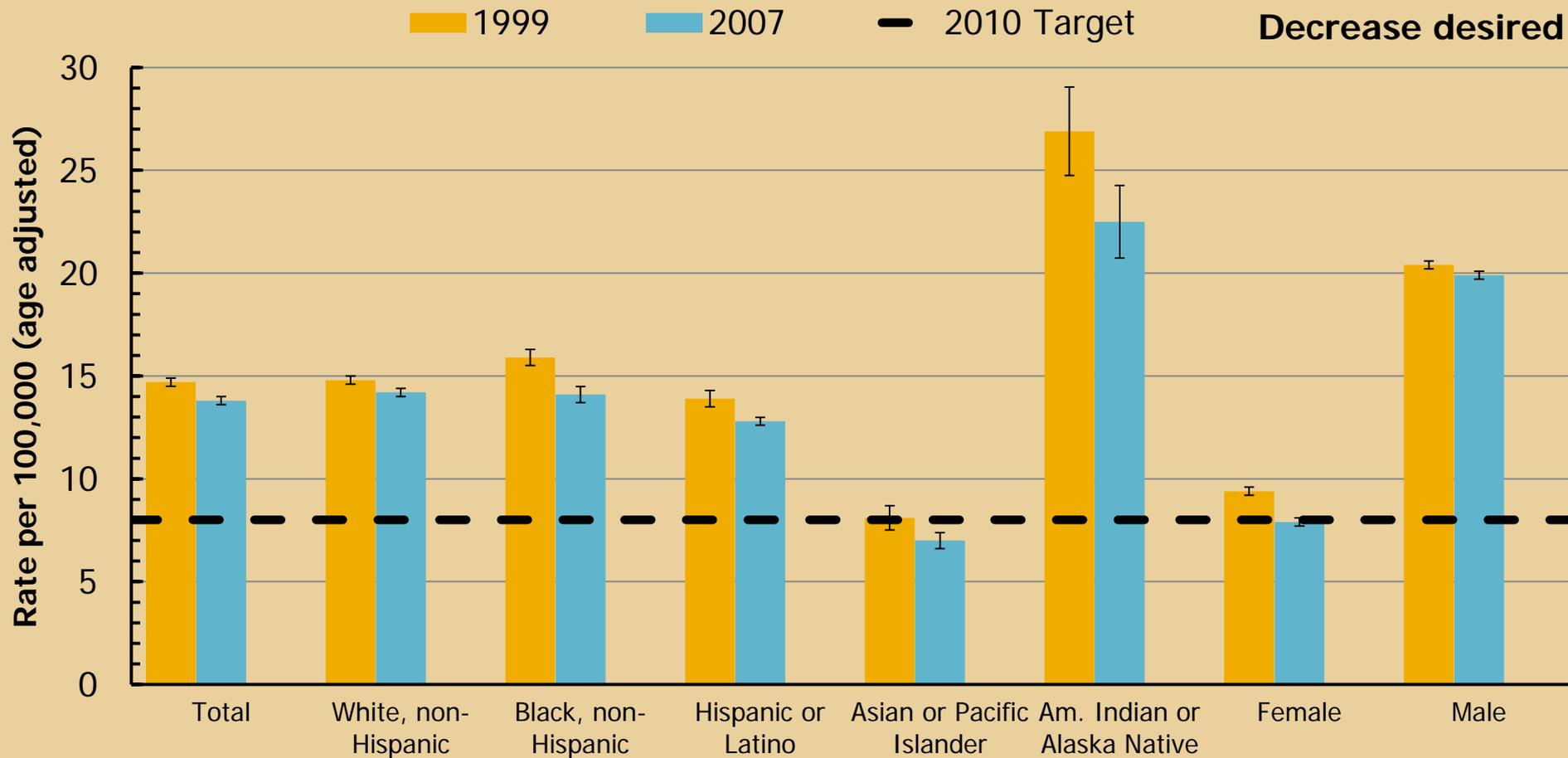
Obj. 15-8

SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.





Motor vehicle traffic-related deaths, 1999 and 2007



NOTES: Data are for ICD-10 codes V02–V04 (.1, .9), V09.2, V12–V14 (.3–.9), V19 (.4–.6), V20–V28 (.3–.9), V29–V79 (.4–.9), V80 (.3–.5), V81.1, V82.1, V83–V86 (.0–.3), V87 (.0–.8), and V89.2 reported as underlying cause of death and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Only one race could be recorded prior to 2003. For 2003 and later years, one or more races were recorded. For all years, the single race categories include persons for whom only one racial group was recorded. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

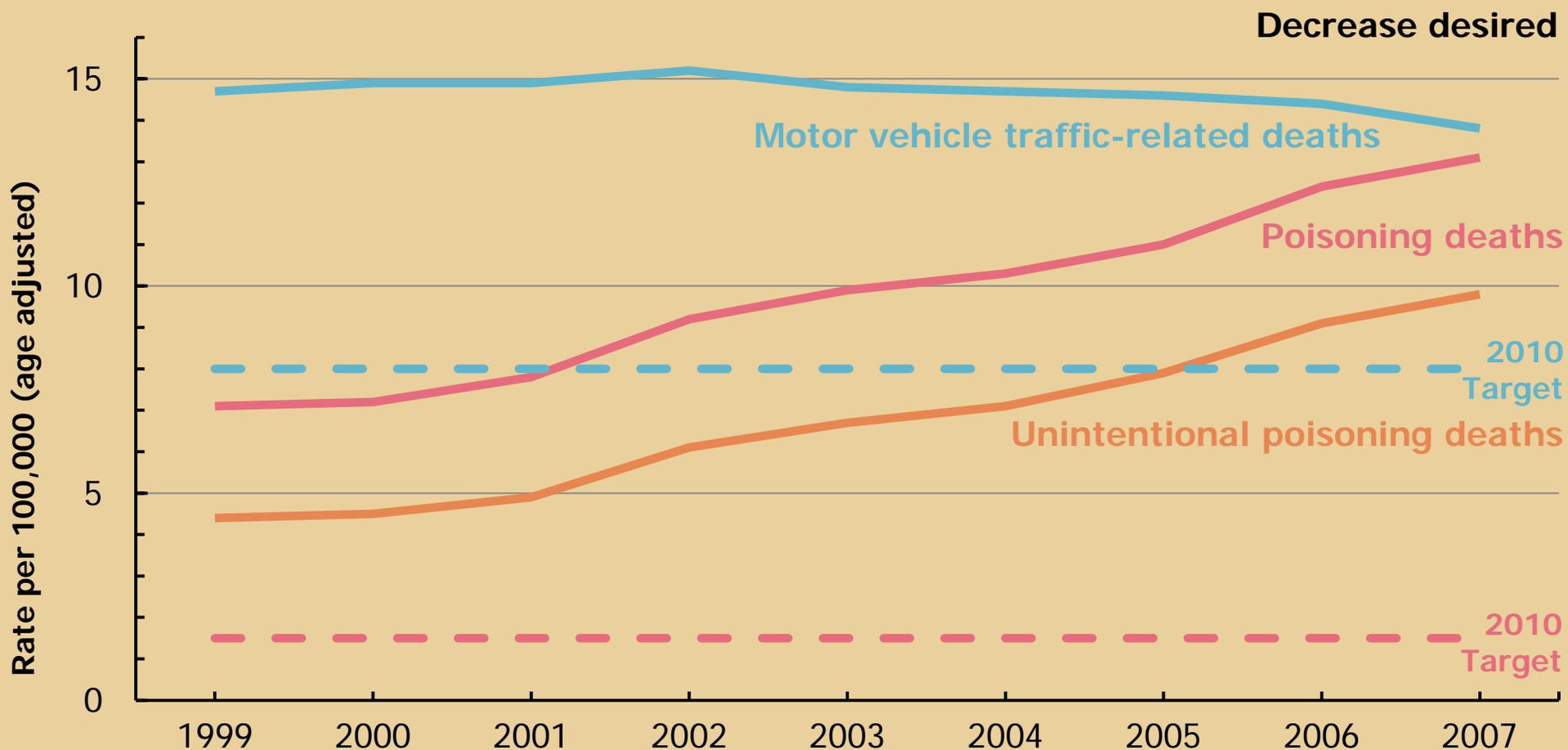
SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 15-15a





Leading causes of injury deaths, 1999–2007



NOTES: Motor vehicle crash data are for ICD-10 codes V02–V04 (.1, .9), V09.2, V12–V14 (.3–.9), V19 (.4–.6), V20–V28 (.3–.9), V29–V79 (.4–.9), V80 (.3–.5), V81.1, V82.1, V83–V86 (.0–.3), V87 (.0–.8), and V89.2 reported as underlying cause of death. Poisoning data are for ICD-10 codes X40–X49, X60–X69, X85–X90, Y10–Y19, and Y35.2 reported as underlying cause of death. Unintentional poisoning data are for ICD-10 codes X40–X49 only. Data are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.

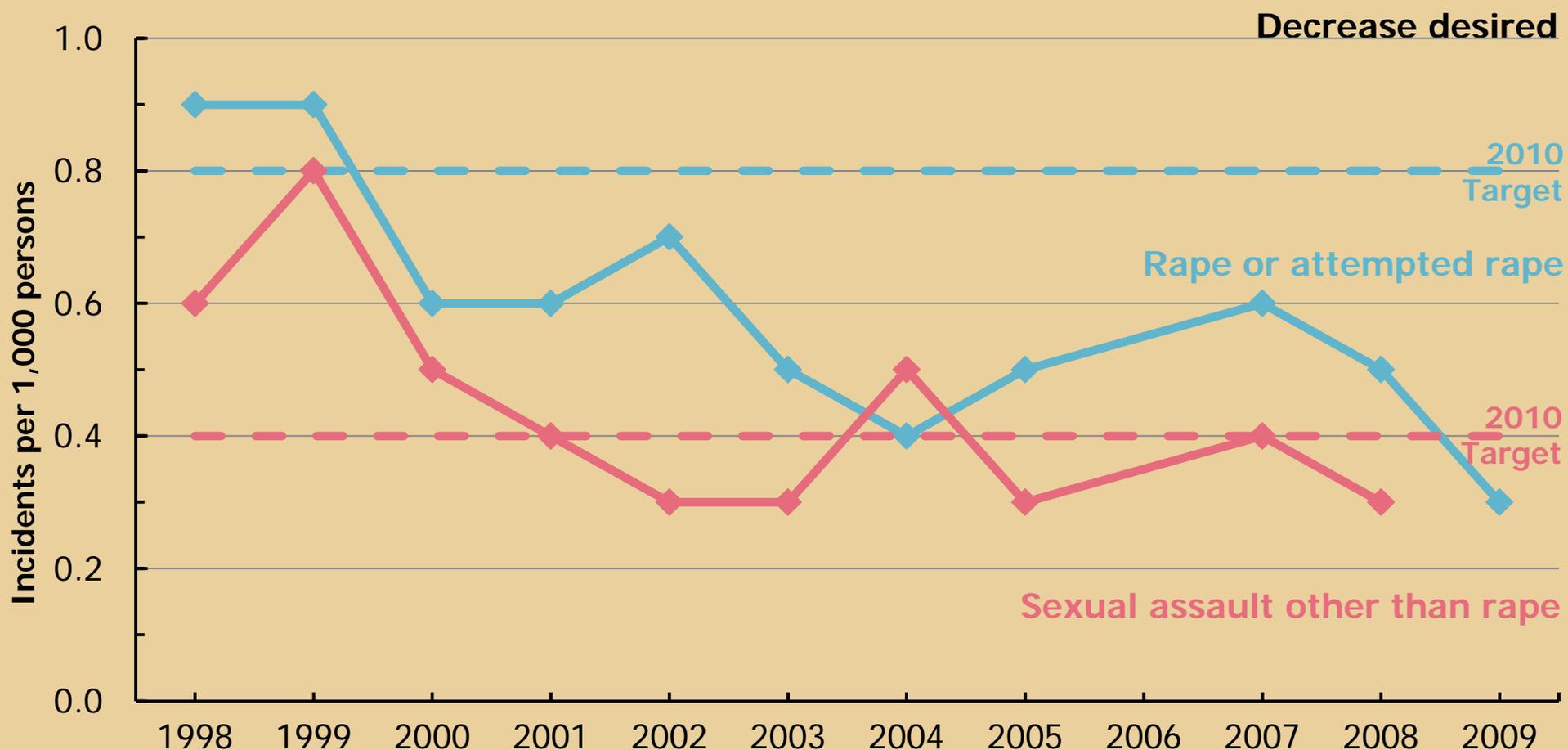
SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 15-8

Obj. 15-15a



Sexual violence, 1998–2009



NOTES: Data are for incidents of rape or attempted rape (Healthy People 2010 objective 15-35) and sexual assault other than rape (Healthy People 2010 objective 15-36) among persons aged 12 years and over.

SOURCE: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

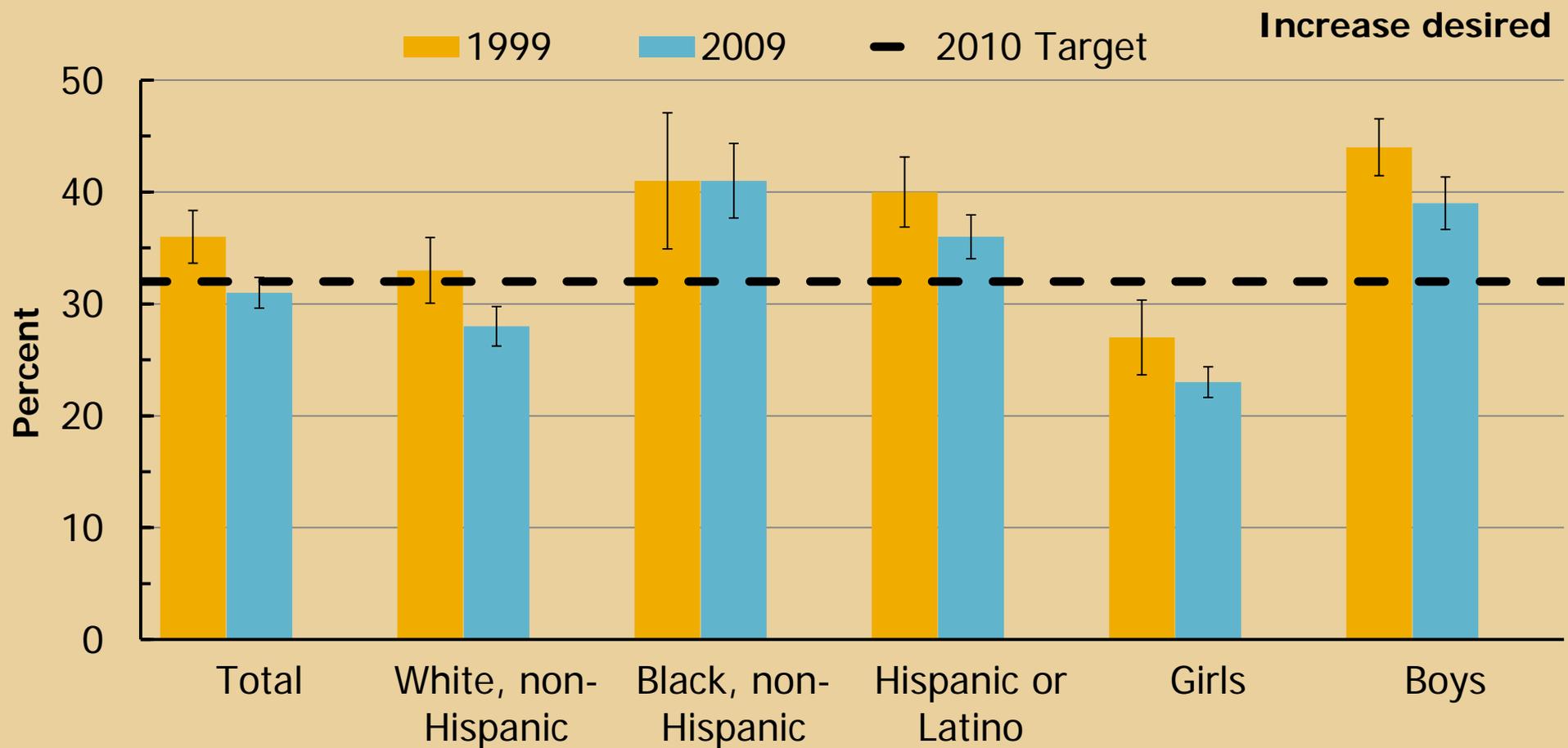
Obj. 15-35

Obj. 15-36





Physical fighting, students in grades 9–12, 1999 and 2009



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of students in grades 9–12 who reported being in a physical fight at least once during the 12 months preceding the survey. Respondents were asked to select one or more races. The categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 15-38

SOURCE: Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS), CDC, NCCDPHP.





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 16

MATERNAL, INFANT, AND CHILD HEALTH

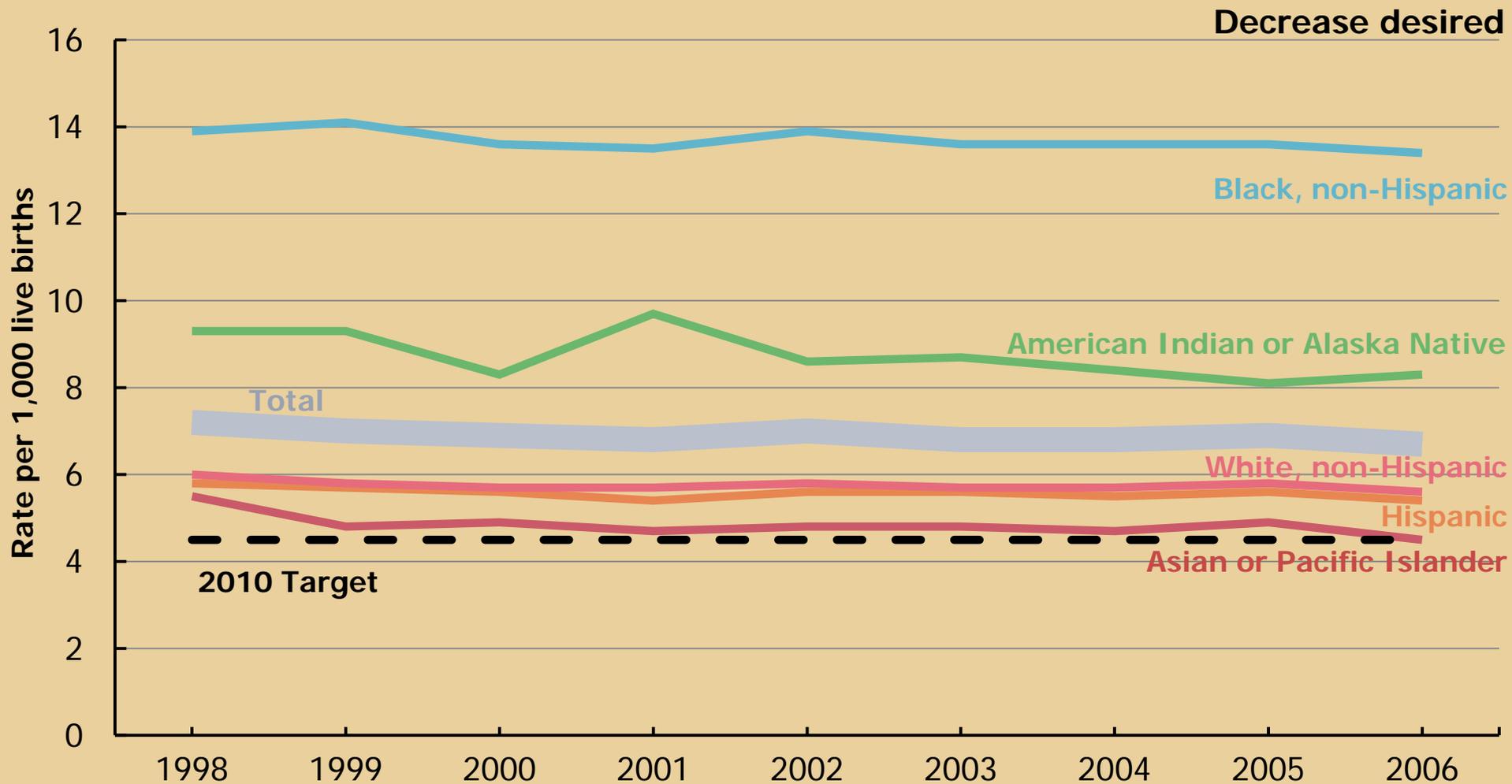
Alaska

Hawaii





Infant mortality, 1998–2006



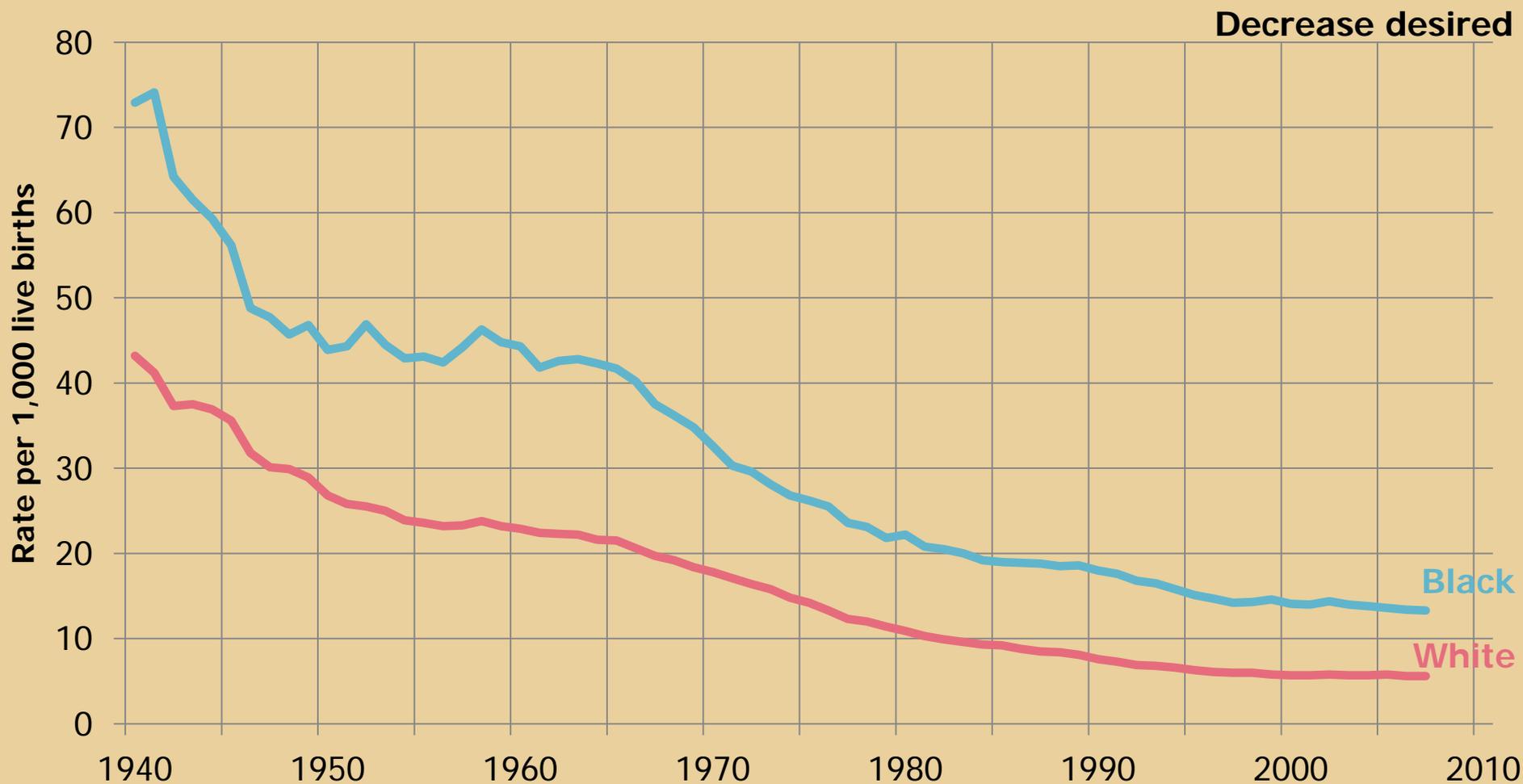
NOTES: Data include all infant deaths within 1 year. Race and ethnicity are mother's.

SOURCES: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality and Natality (NVSS-M, NVSS-N), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 16-1c



Infant mortality, 1940–2007



NOTES: Data include all infant deaths within 1 year. For 1940–79, infant deaths are classified by their race as reported on the death certificate. For 1980–2007, infant deaths are classified by race of mother.

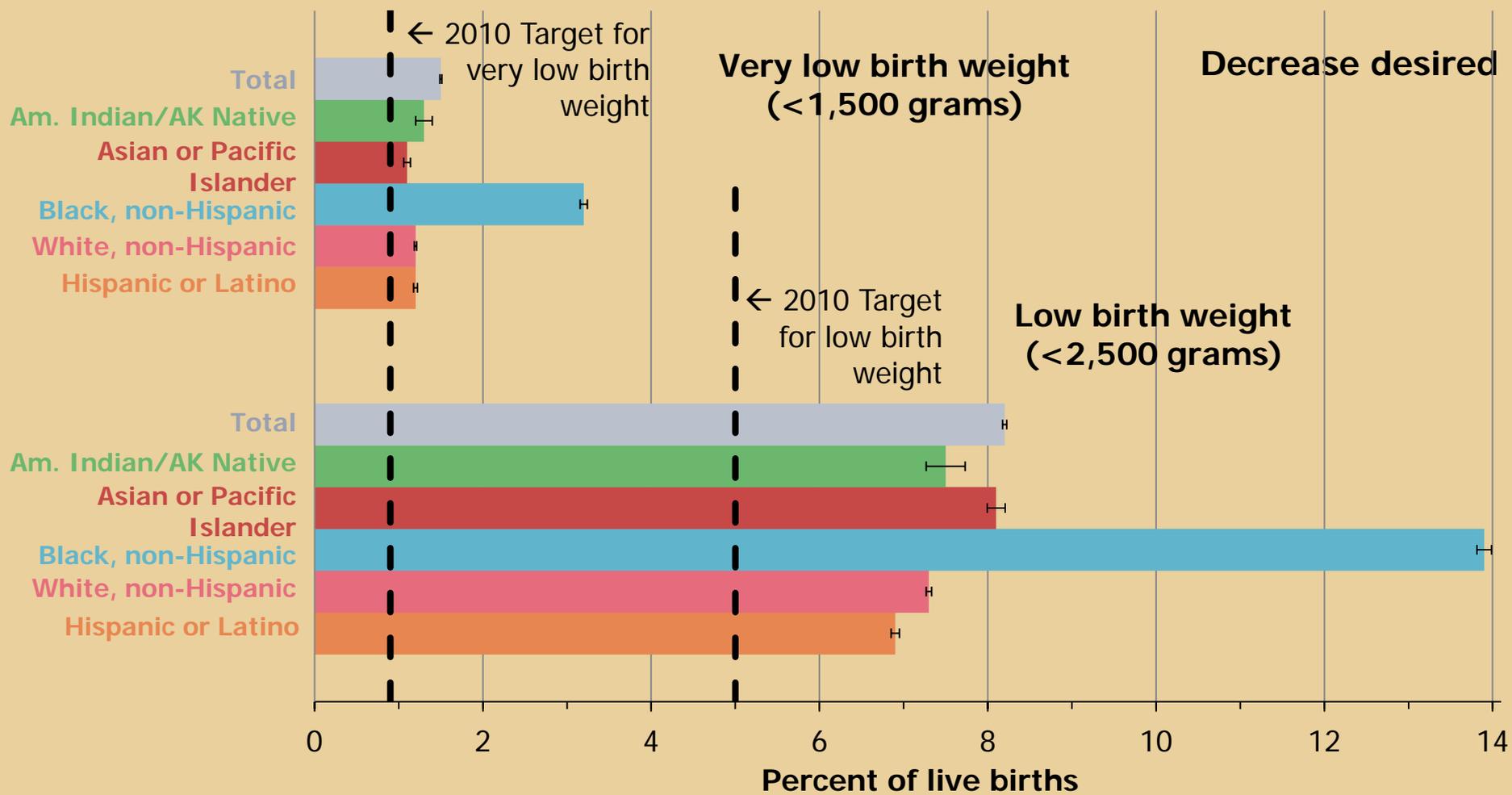
SOURCES: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality and Natality (NVSS-M, NVSS-N), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 16-1c





Low and very low birth weight infants, 2007



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of low birth weight infants (<2,500 grams; Healthy People 2010 objective 16-10a) and very low birth weight infants (<1,500 grams; Healthy People 2010 objective 16-10b) among all live births. Race and ethnicity are those of the mother. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Natality (NVSS-N), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 16-10a

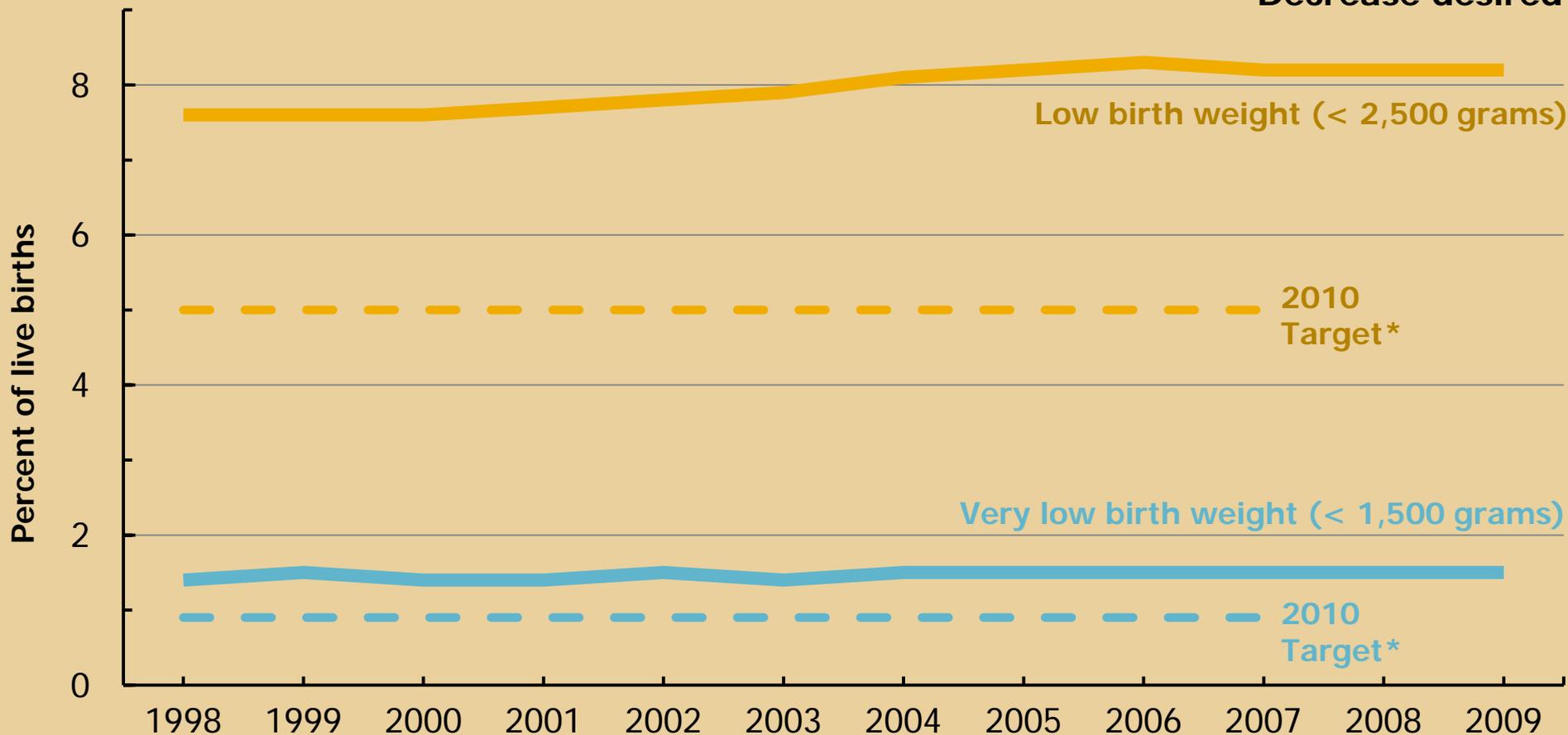
Obj. 16-10b





Low and very low birth weight infants, 1998–2009

Decrease desired



*Healthy People 2010 tracking period is 1998–2007.

NOTES: Data are for the proportion of low birth weight (<2,500 grams; Healthy People 2010 objective 16-10a) and very low birth weight infants (<1,500 grams; Healthy People 2010 objective 16-10b) among all live births.

SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Natality (NVSS-N), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 16-10a

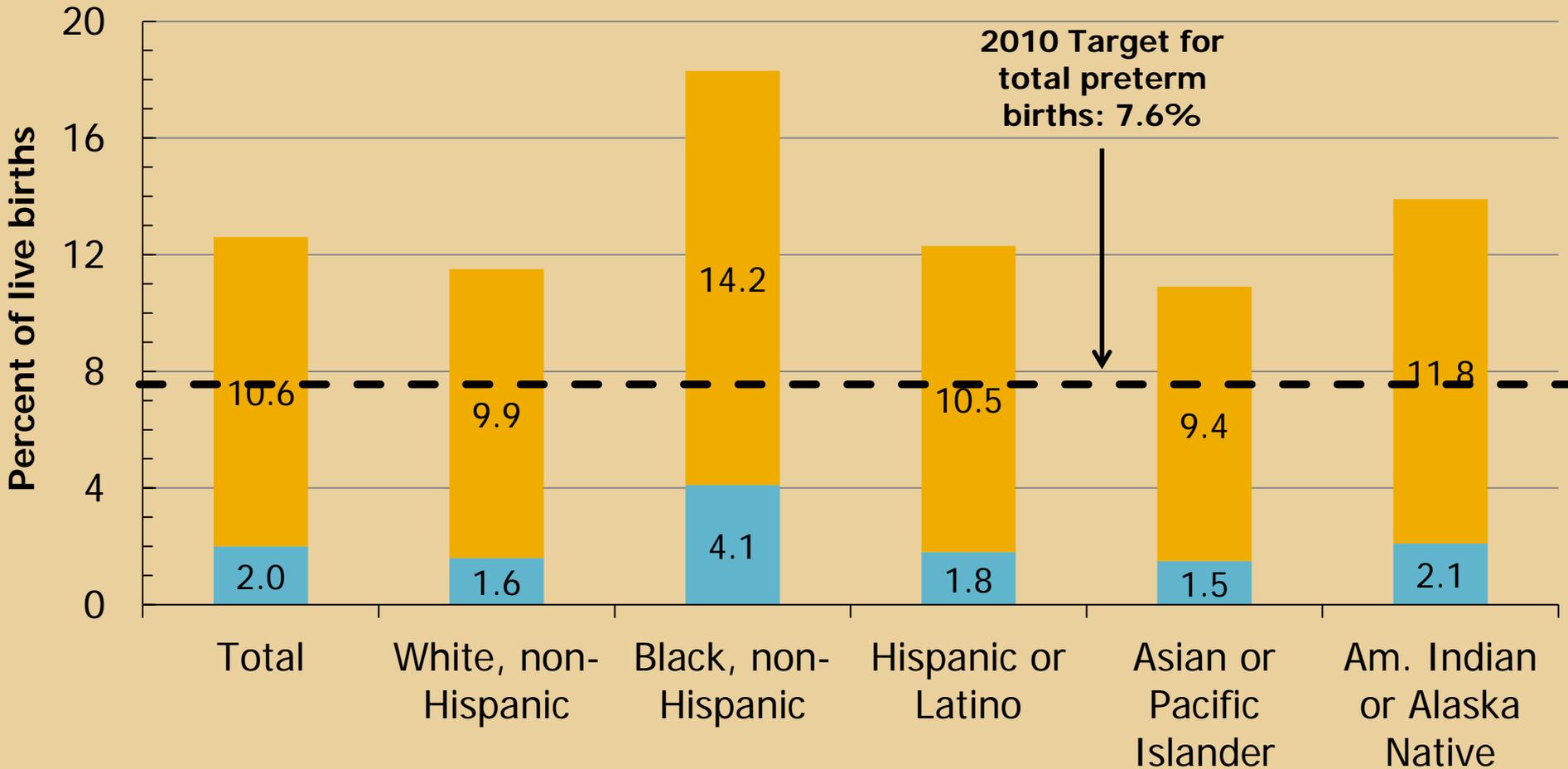
Obj. 16-10b



Preterm births, 2007

■ Gestation < 32 weeks ■ Gestation 32–36 weeks

Decrease desired



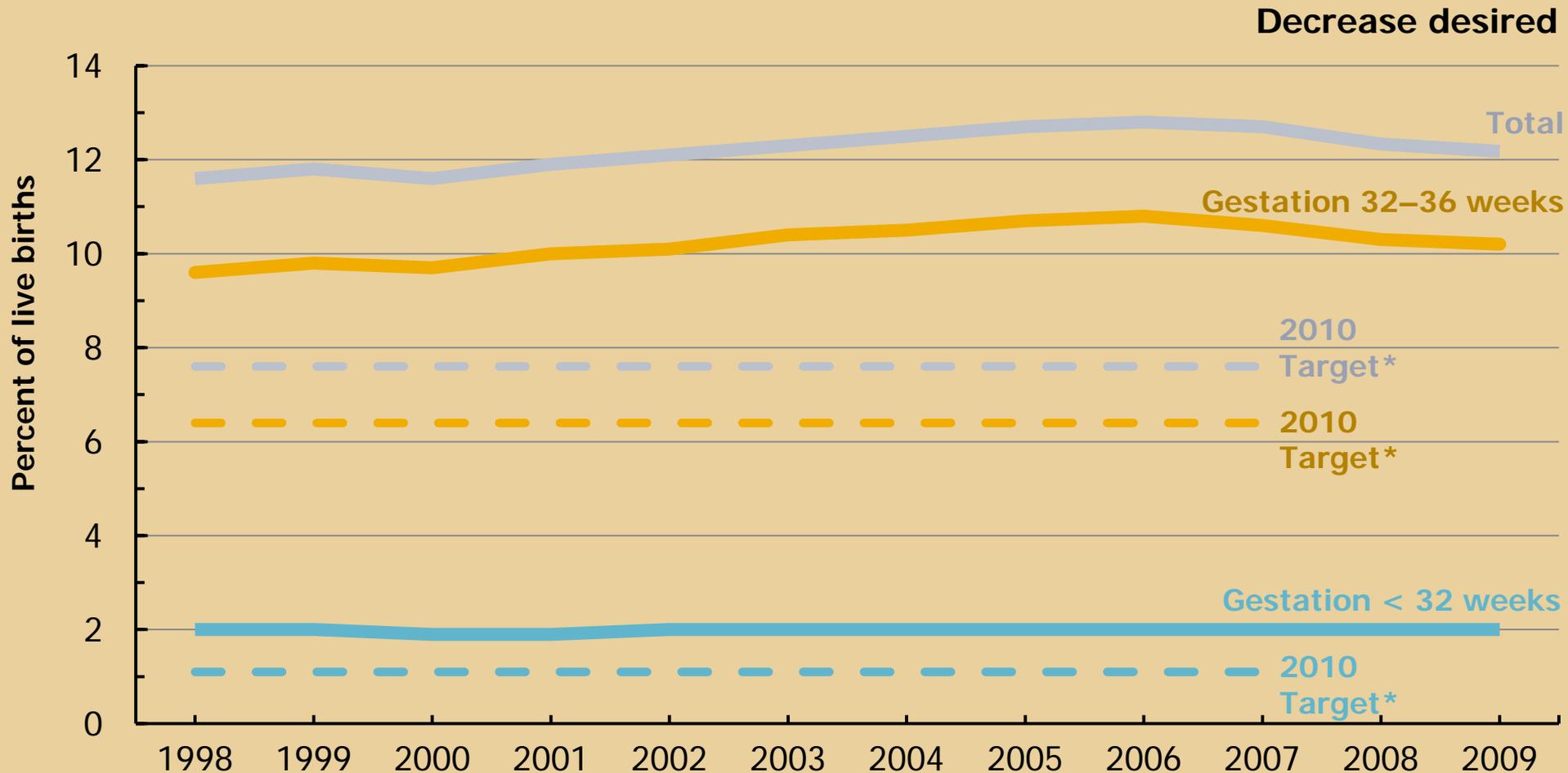
NOTES: Data are for the proportion of total preterm births, as well as those with gestation < 32 weeks and those with gestation 32–36 weeks, among all live births. Race & ethnicity are those of the mother. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Natality (NVSS-N), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 16-11a–c



Preterm births, 1998–2009



*Healthy People 2010 tracking period is 1998–2007.

NOTE: Data are for the proportion of total preterm births, as well as those with gestation < 32 weeks and those with gestation 32–36 weeks, among all live births.

SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Natality (NVSS-N), CDC, NCHS.

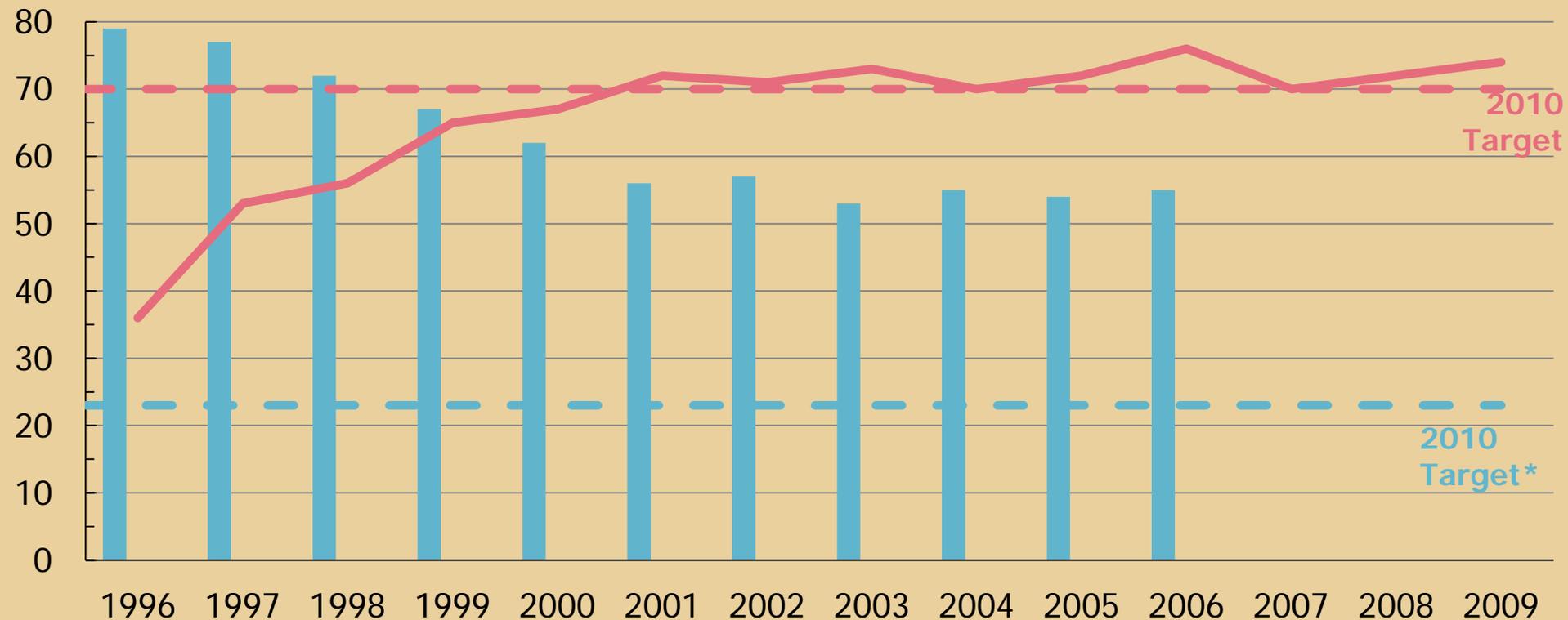
Objs. 16-11a–c





Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and sleep position, 1996–2009

■ SIDS deaths (per 100,000 live births) — Decrease desired



*Healthy People tracking period for objective 16-1h is 1999–2006.

NOTE: Data are for the number of SIDS deaths per 100,000 live births (Healthy People 2010 objective 16-1h) and for the proportion of infants who were put to sleep on their backs (Healthy People 2010 objective 16-13).

SOURCES: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality and Natality (NVSS-M, NVSS-N), CDC, NCHS. National Infant Sleep Position Study (NISPS), NIH.

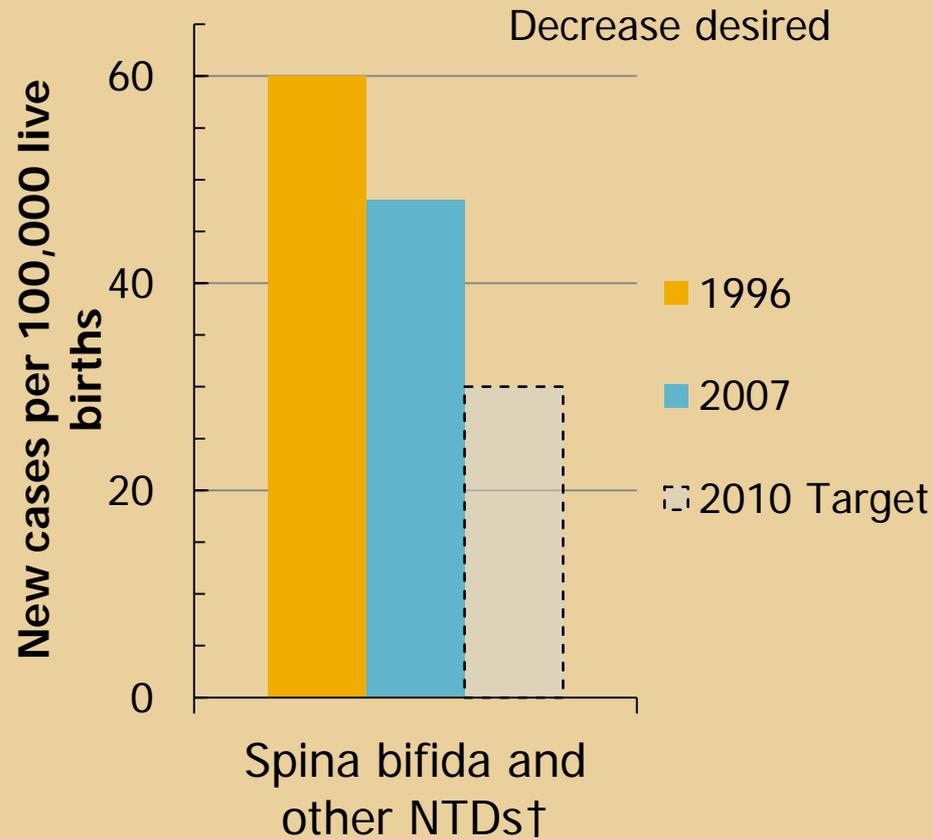
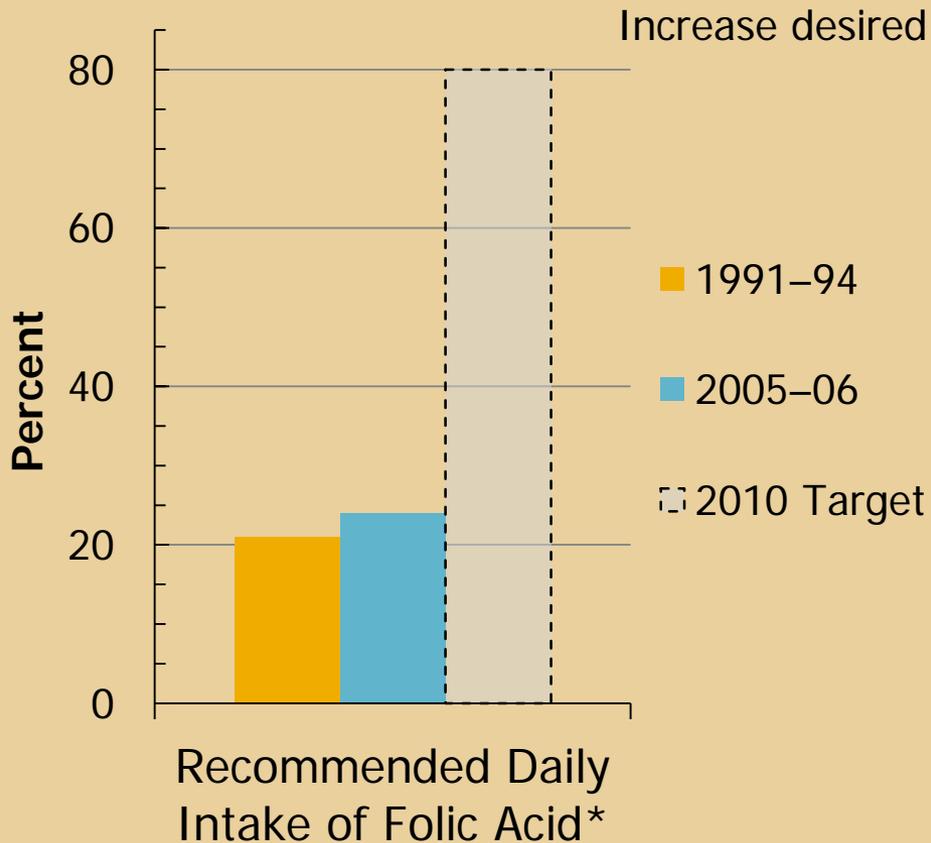
Obj. 16-1h

Obj. 16-13





Recommended daily intake of folic acid, and new cases of neural tube defects (NTDs)



*Data are for the proportion of non pregnant women aged 15–44 years getting $\geq 400\mu\text{g}$ of folic acid per day from supplements and fortified foods.

†Data are for new cases among live births and fetal deaths at greater than 20 weeks gestation.

SOURCES: National Birth Defects Prevention Network (NBDPN), CDC, NCBDDD.

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 16-15

Obj. 16-16a





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 17

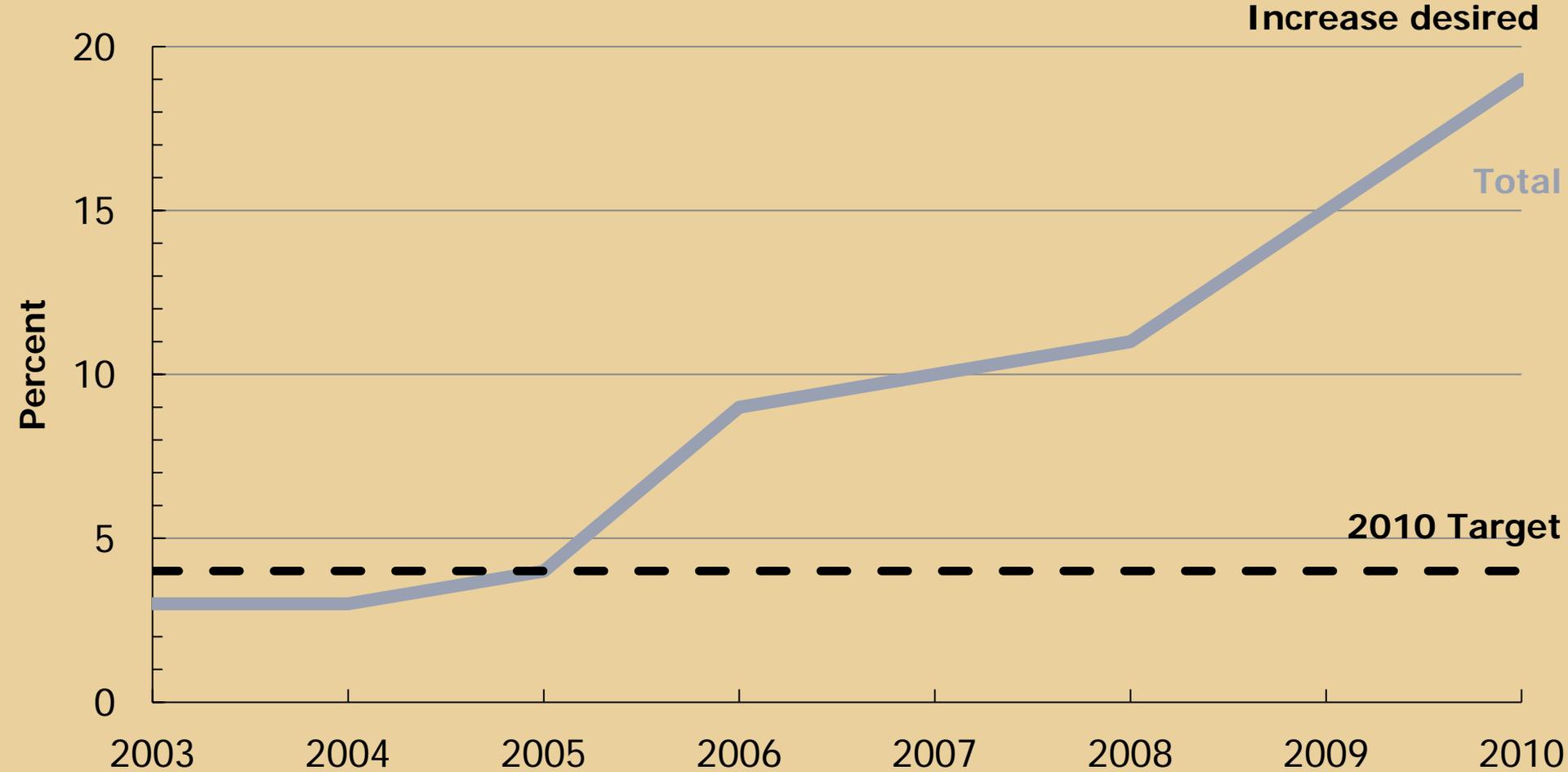
MEDICAL PRODUCT SAFETY

Alaska

Hawaii



Computerized Prescriber Order Entry (CPOE), general and children's hospitals, 2003–2010



NOTE: Data are for the proportion of general and children's hospitals that have a computerized prescriber order entry (CPOE) system for inpatient medication orders.

SOURCE: National Survey of Pharmacy Practice in Hospital Settings, American Society of Health System Pharmacists.

Obj. 17-2c





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 18

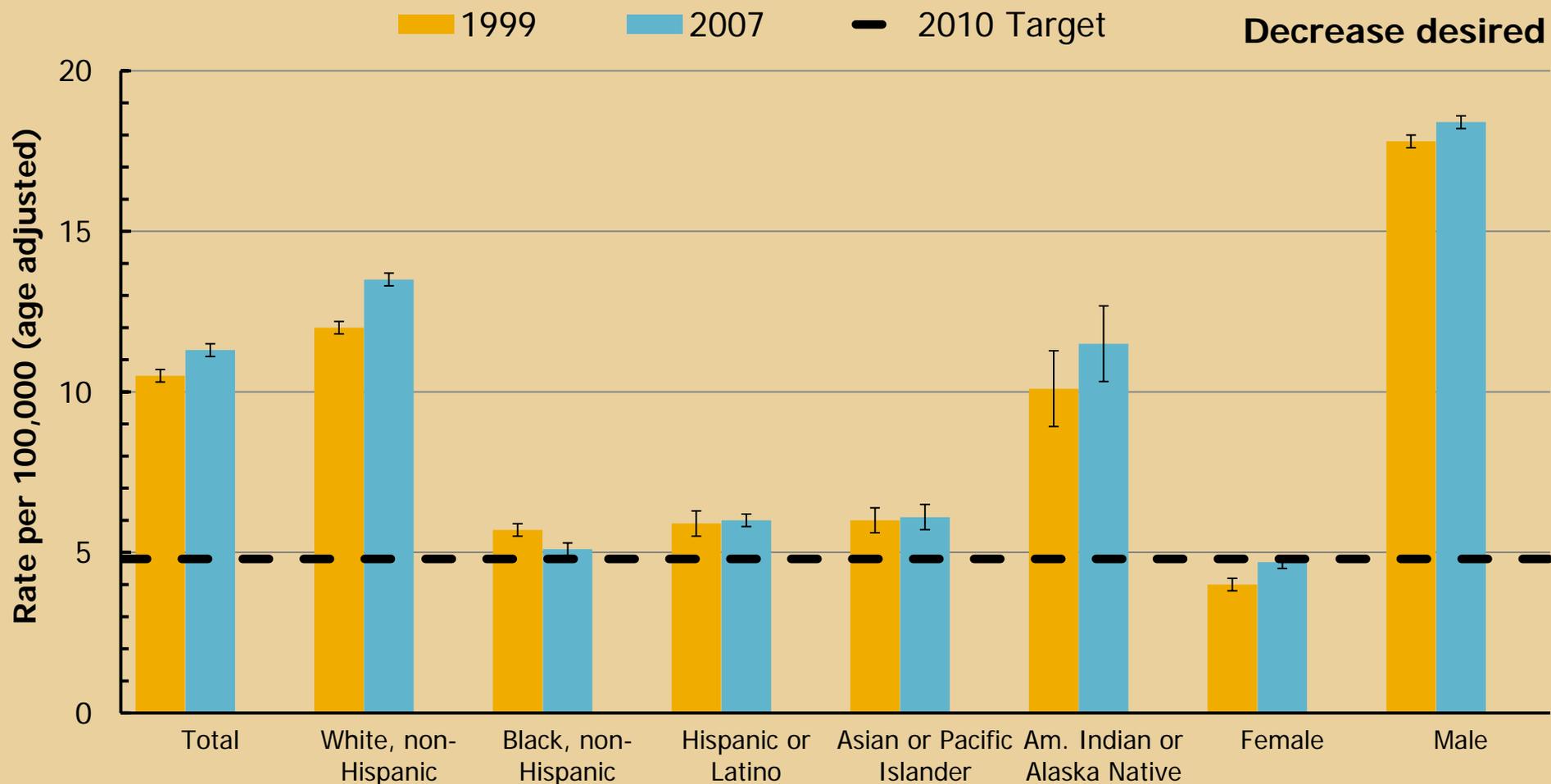
MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL DISORDERS

Alaska

Hawaii



Suicide, 1999 and 2007



NOTES: Data are for ICD-10 codes X60–X84 reported as underlying cause of death and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Only one race could be recorded prior to 2003. For 2003 and later years, one or more races were recorded. For all years, the single race categories include persons for whom only one racial group was recorded. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

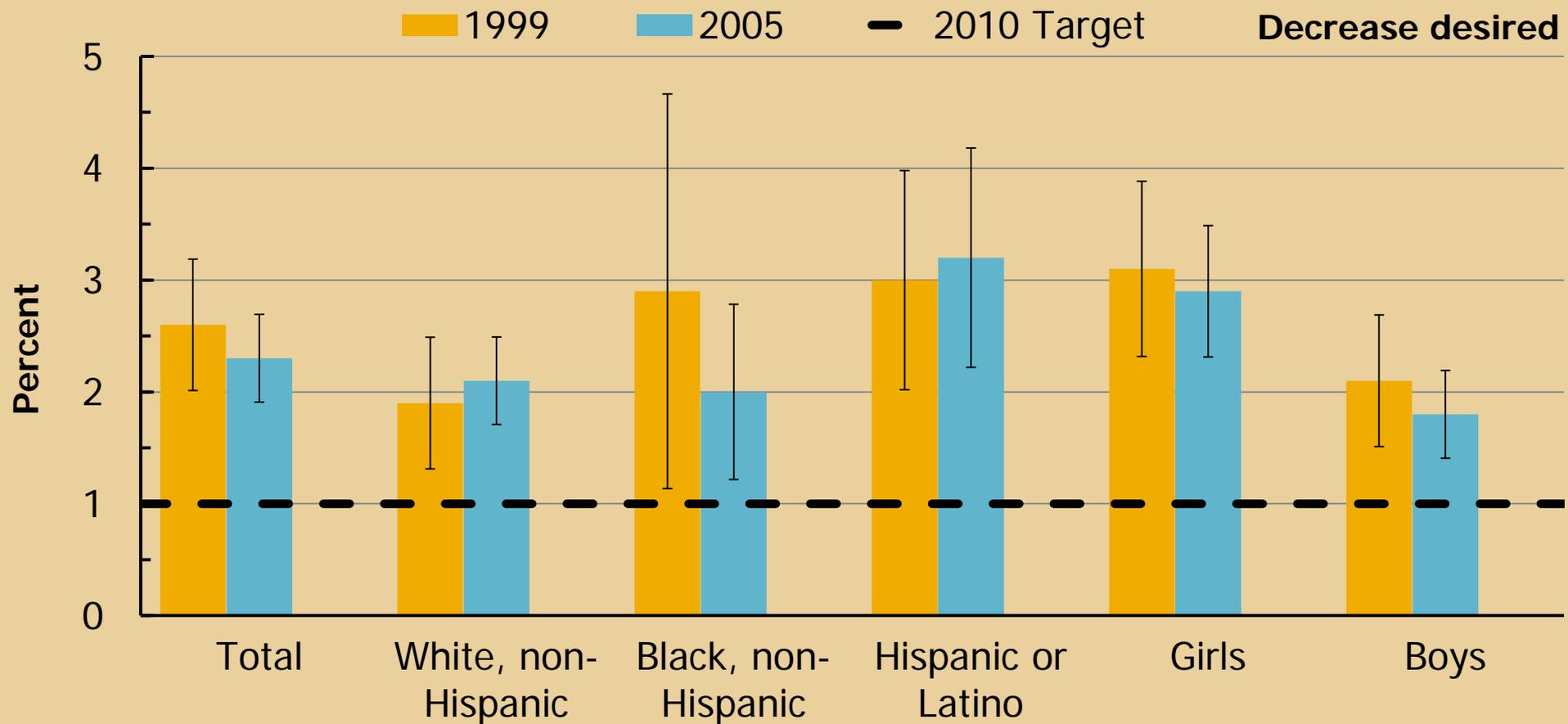
SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 18-1





Serious suicide attempts, students in grades 9–12, 1999 and 2005



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of students in grades 9–12 who made a serious suicide attempt. Serious suicide attempt is defined as attempted suicide requiring medical attention. Respondents were asked to select one or more races. The categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

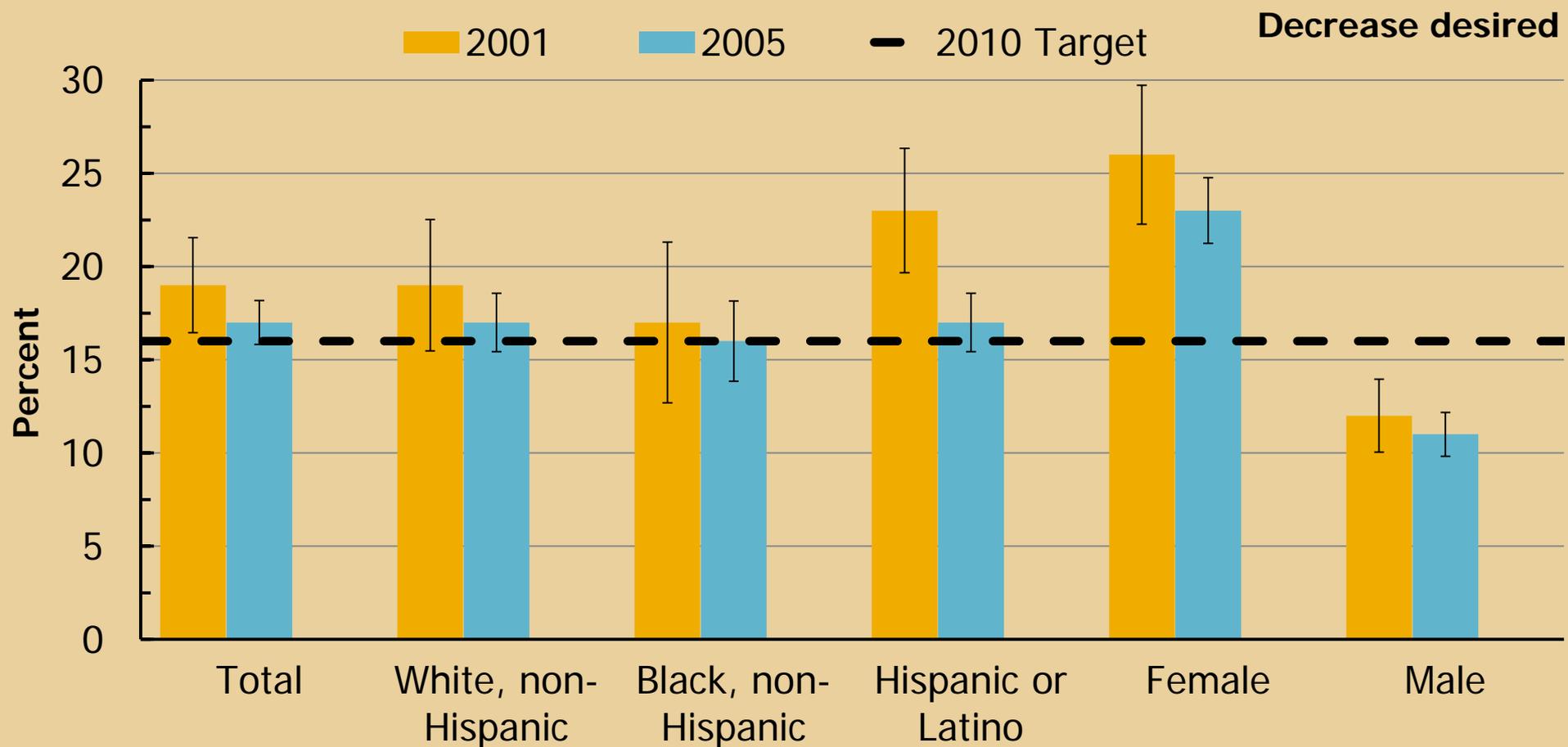
Obj. 18-2

SOURCE: Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS), CDC, NCCDPHP.





Disordered eating, students in grades 9–12, 2001 and 2005



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of students in grades 9–12 who engaged in disordered eating. Disordered eating includes any of the following behaviors to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight: (a) going without eating for 24 hours or more, (b) taking diet medication without a doctor’s advice, (c) or vomiting or taking laxatives. Respondents were asked to select one or more races. The categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

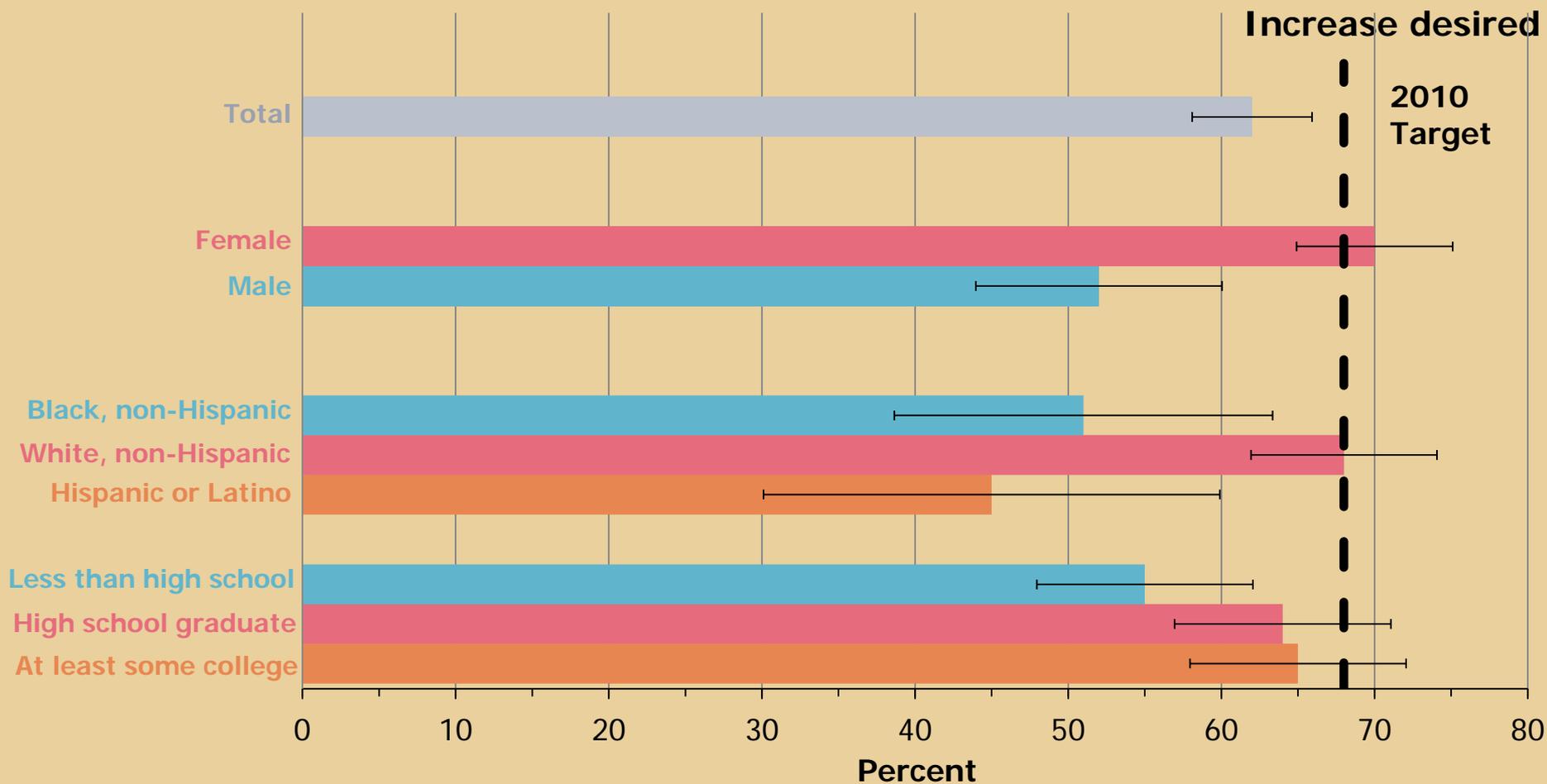
I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 18-5

SOURCE: Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS), CDC, NCCDPHP.



Treatment, adults with serious mental illness, 2002



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of adults aged 18 and over with serious mental illness who received treatment. Treatment is defined as one that is based on therapeutic intervention and/or the prescription of psychotropic medications. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

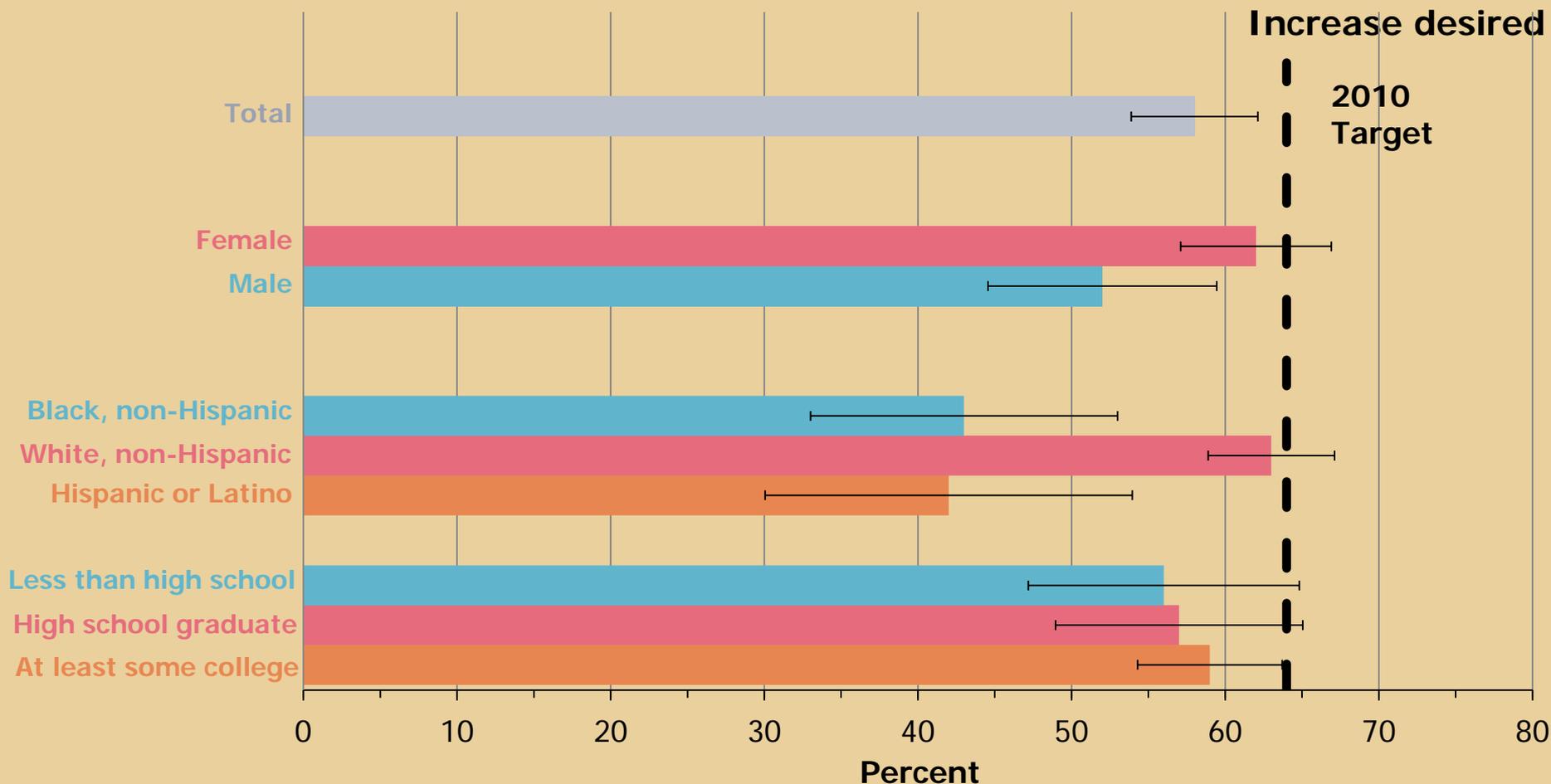
Obj. 18-9a

SOURCE: National Comorbidity Survey—Replication (NCS-R), NIH, NIMH.





Treatment, adults with depression, 2002



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of adults aged 18 and over with depression who received treatment. Treatment is defined as one that is based on therapeutic intervention and/or the prescription of psychotropic medications. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

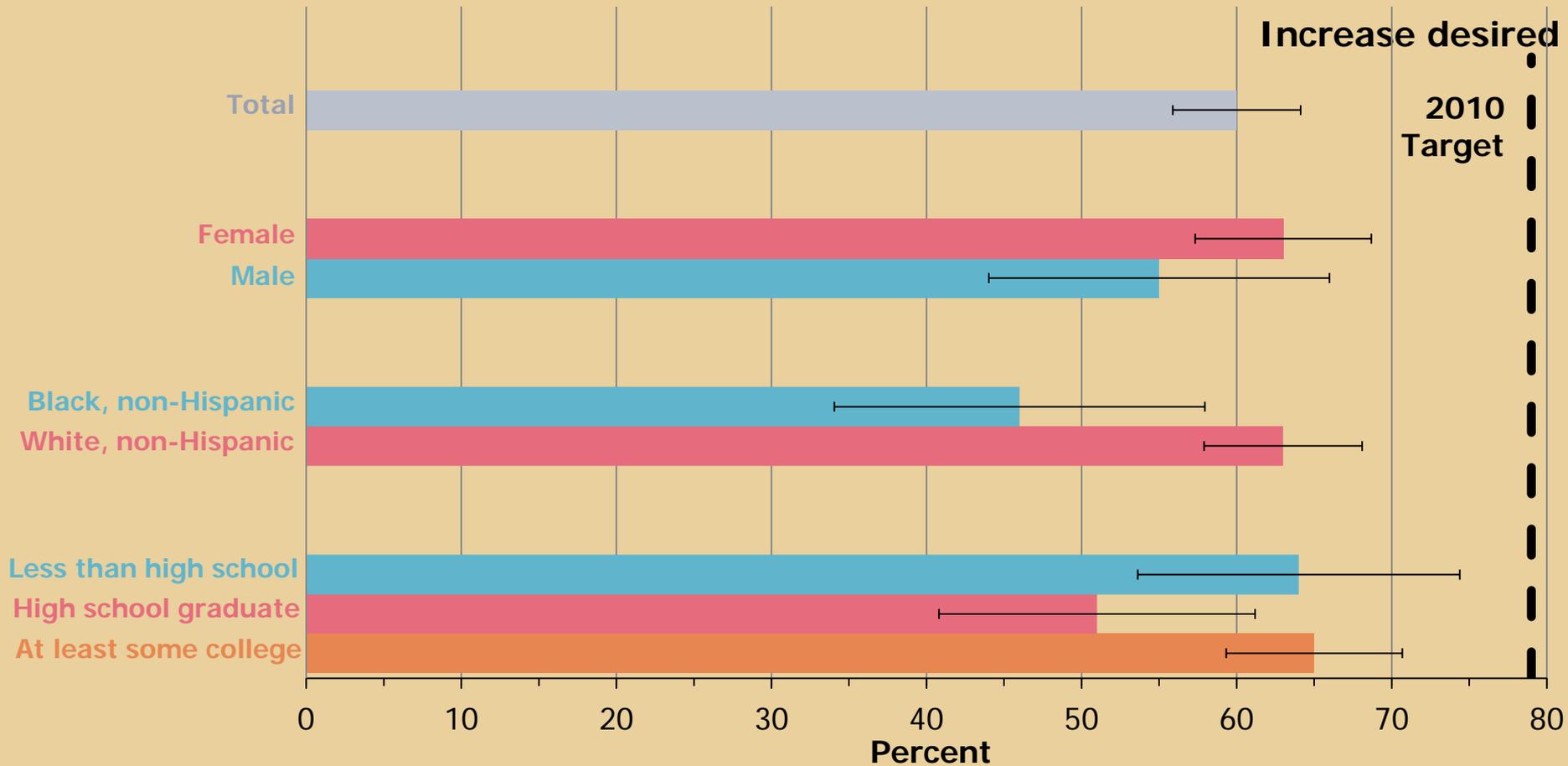
I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 18-9b

SOURCE: National Comorbidity Survey—Replication (NCS-R), NIH, NIMH.



Treatment, adults with generalized anxiety disorder, 2002



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of adults aged 18 with generalized anxiety disorder who received treatment. The Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) uses the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Third Edition Revised (DSM-III-R) criteria to establish a diagnosis of major depressive episode.

I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 18-9d

SOURCE: National Comorbidity Survey—Replication (NCS-R), NIH, NIMH.





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 19

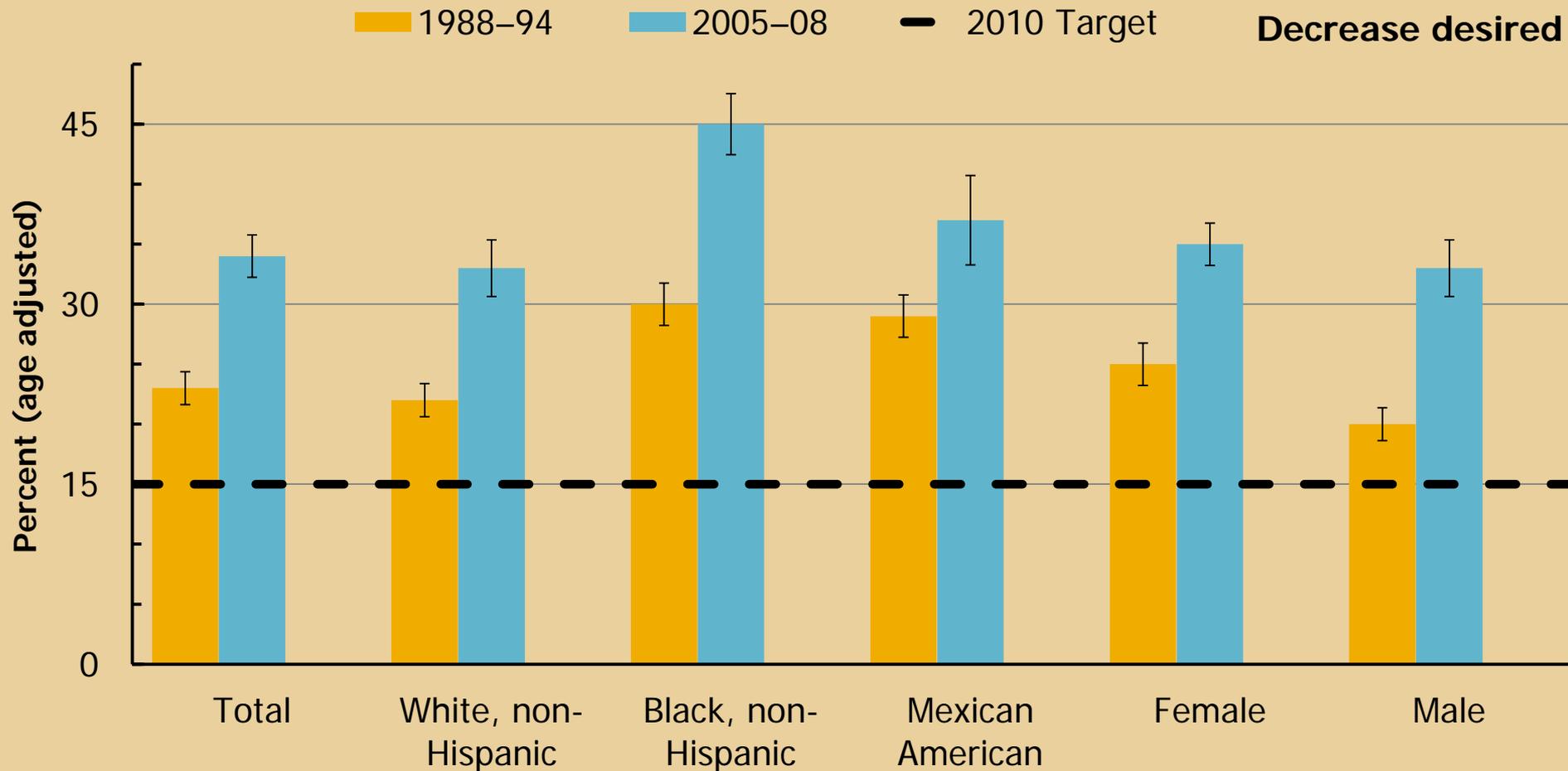
NUTRITION AND OVERWEIGHT

Alaska

Hawaii



Adult obesity, 1988–94 and 2005–08



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of adults aged 20 and over who are obese and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Obesity is defined as body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30.0 . Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Mexican-American origin may be of any race.

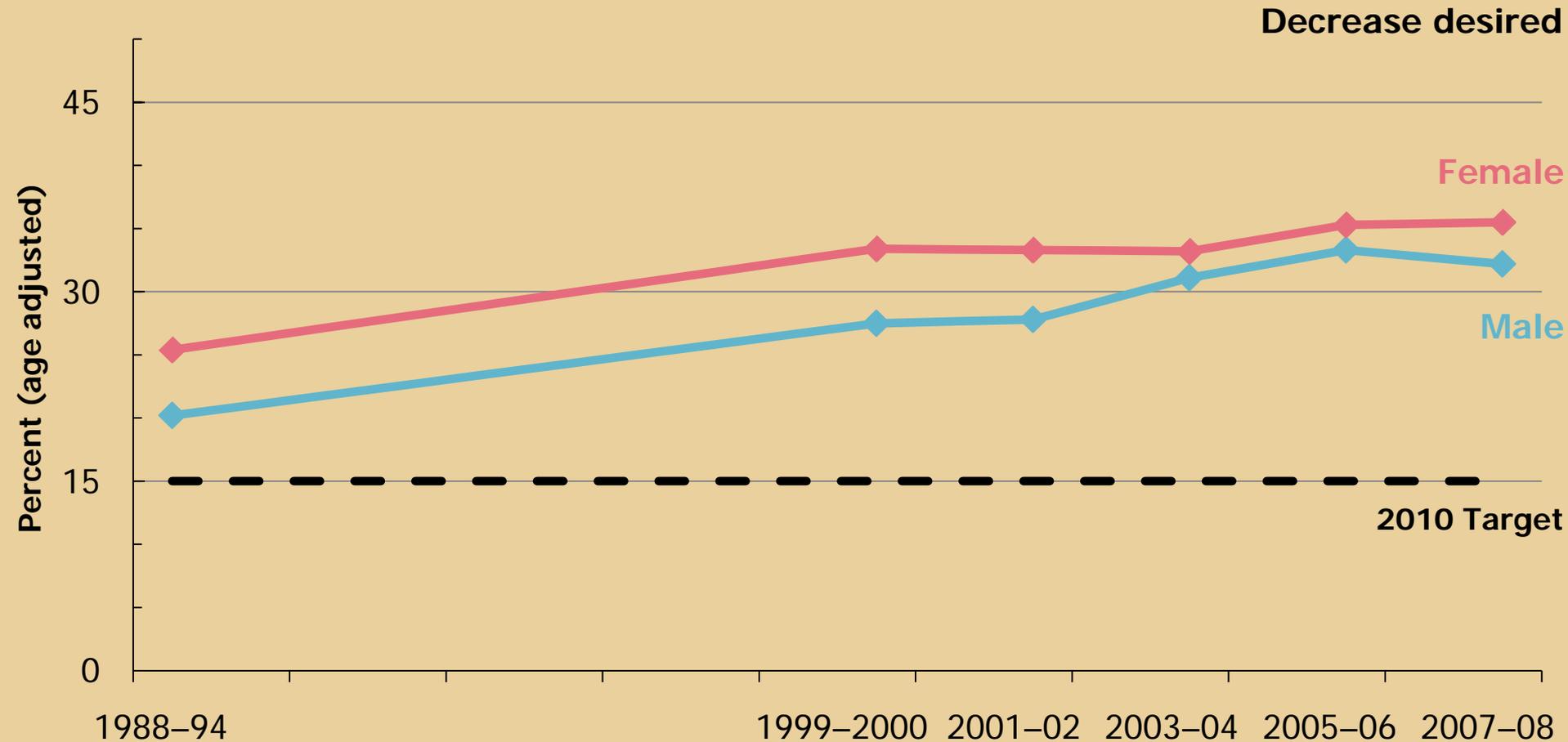
I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 19-2

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.



Adult obesity, 1988–2008



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of adults aged 20 and over who are obese and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Obesity is defined as body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30.0 .

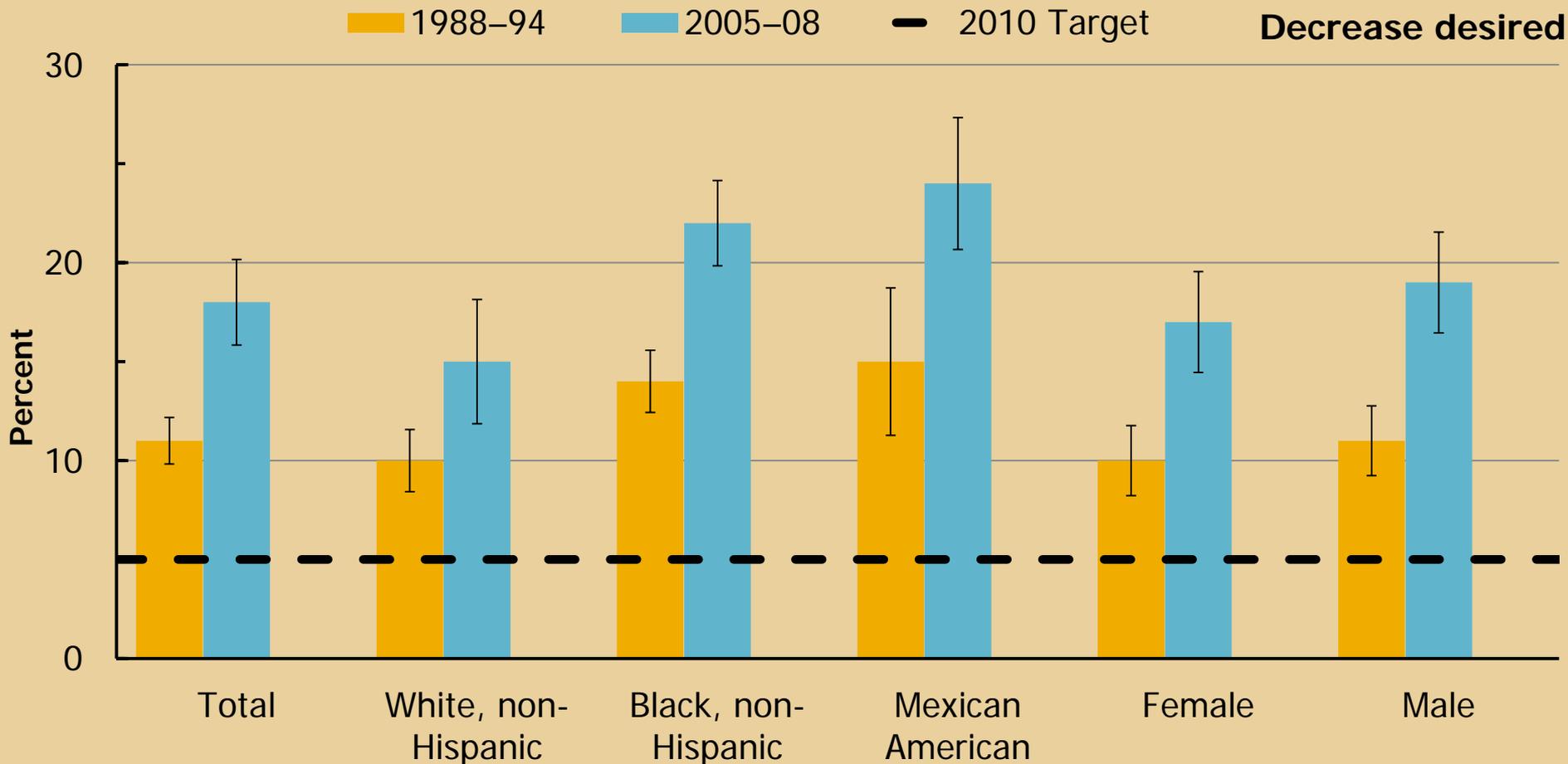
SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 19-2





Child and adolescent obesity, 1988–94 and 2005–08



NOTES: Data are for children and adolescents aged 6–19 years who are overweight or obese. Overweight is defined as body mass index (BMI) \geq gender- and age-specific 95th percentile from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts for the United States. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Mexican American origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 19-3c

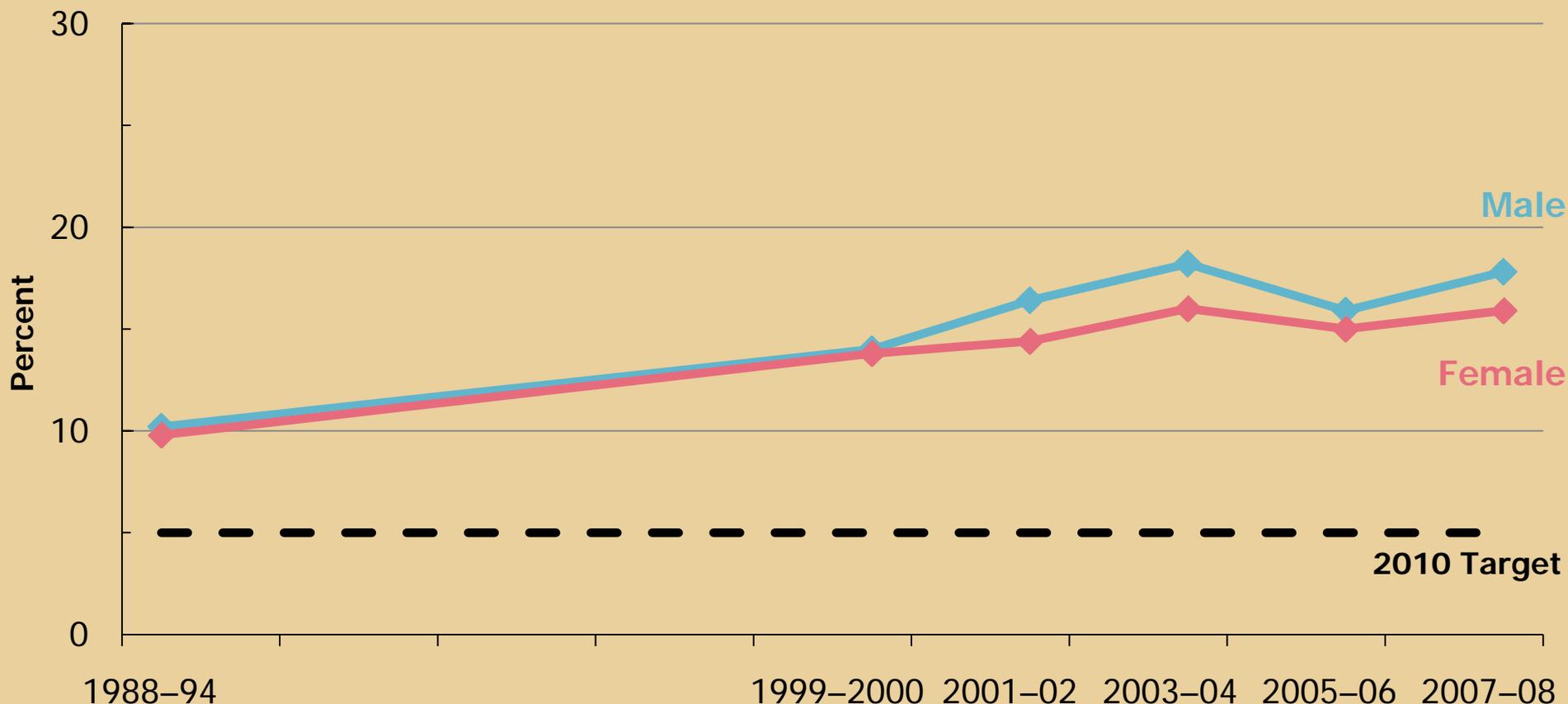
SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.





Child and adolescent obesity, 1988–2008

Decrease desired



NOTES: Data are for children and adolescents aged 2–19 years who are overweight or obese. Overweight is defined as body mass index (BMI) \geq gender- and age-specific 95th percentile from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts for the United States.

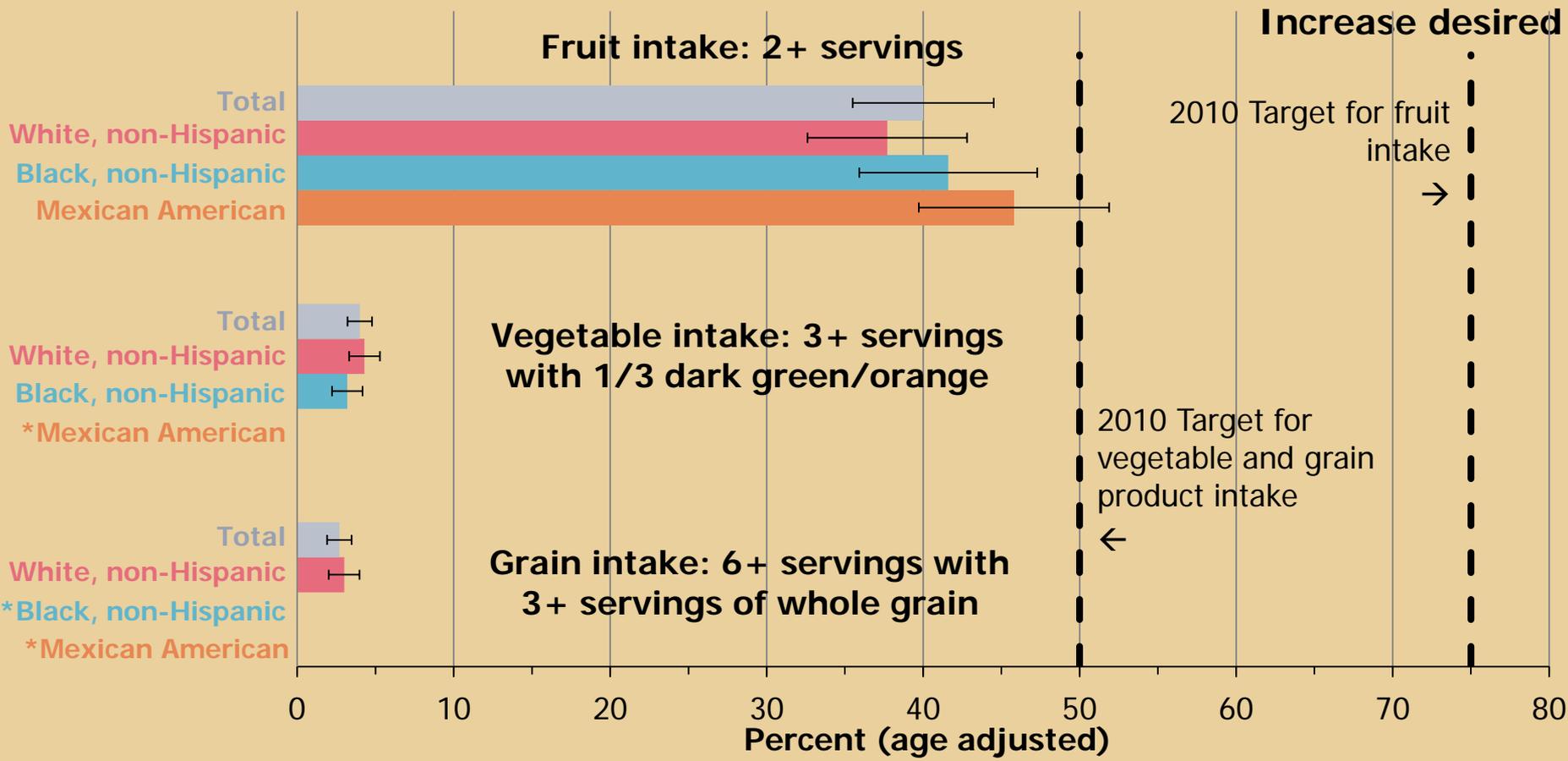
SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 19-3c





Fruit, vegetable, and grain product intake, 2003–04



* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

NOTES: Data are for persons aged 2 years and over, exclude pregnant or lactating women and breast-fed children, and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Serving size for children aged 2–3 years calculated as 2/3 of a standard serving. Respondents were asked to select one or more races. The categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Mexican American origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

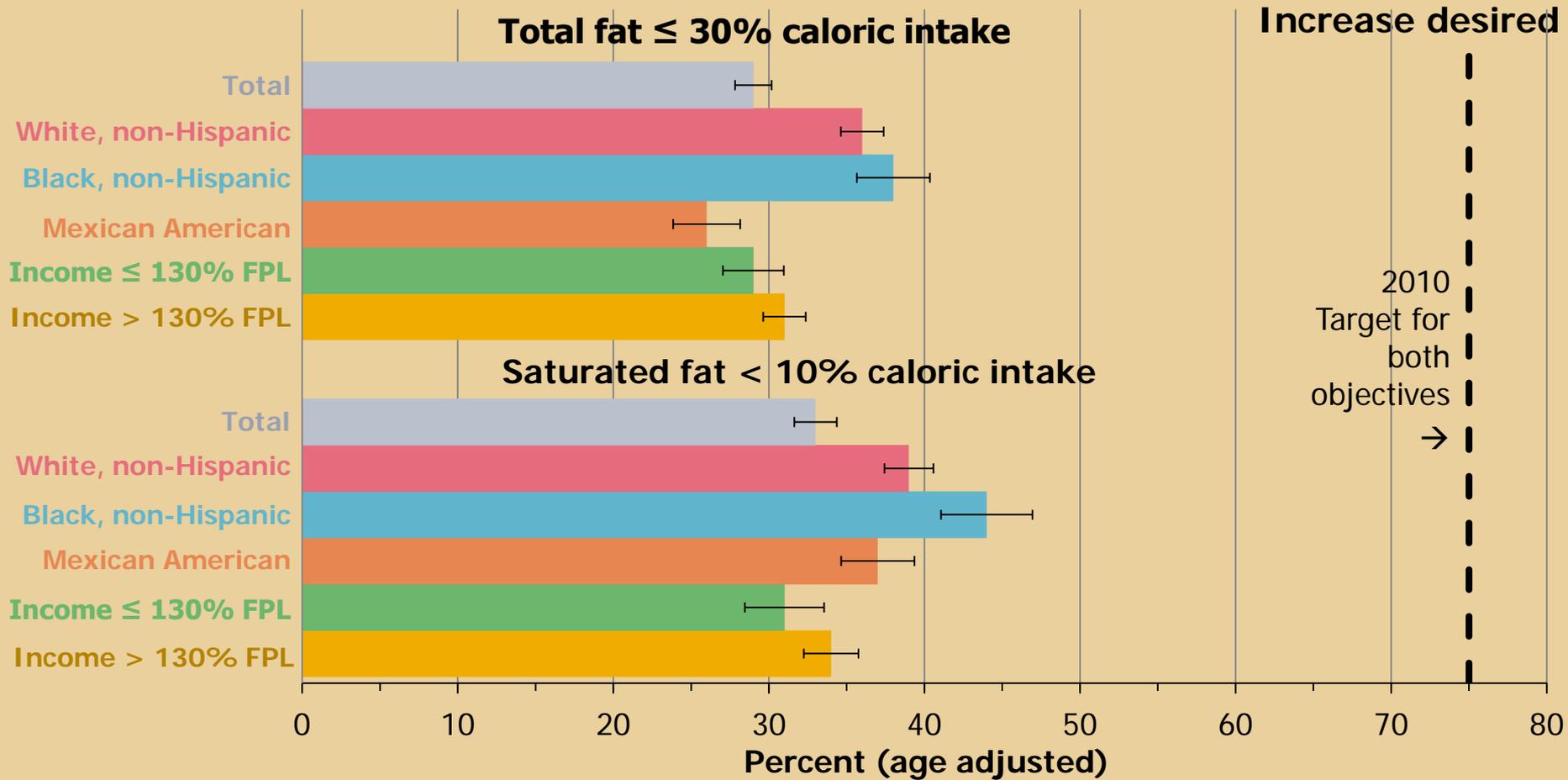
Obj. 19-5 Obj. 19-6
Obj. 19-7

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.





Limited total and saturated fat intake, 2005–08



NOTES: Data are for persons aged 2 years and over, exclude pregnant or lactating women and breast-fed children, and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Respondents were asked to select one or more races. The categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Mexican American origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval. FPL = Federal poverty level.

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 19-8

Obj. 19-9





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 20

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

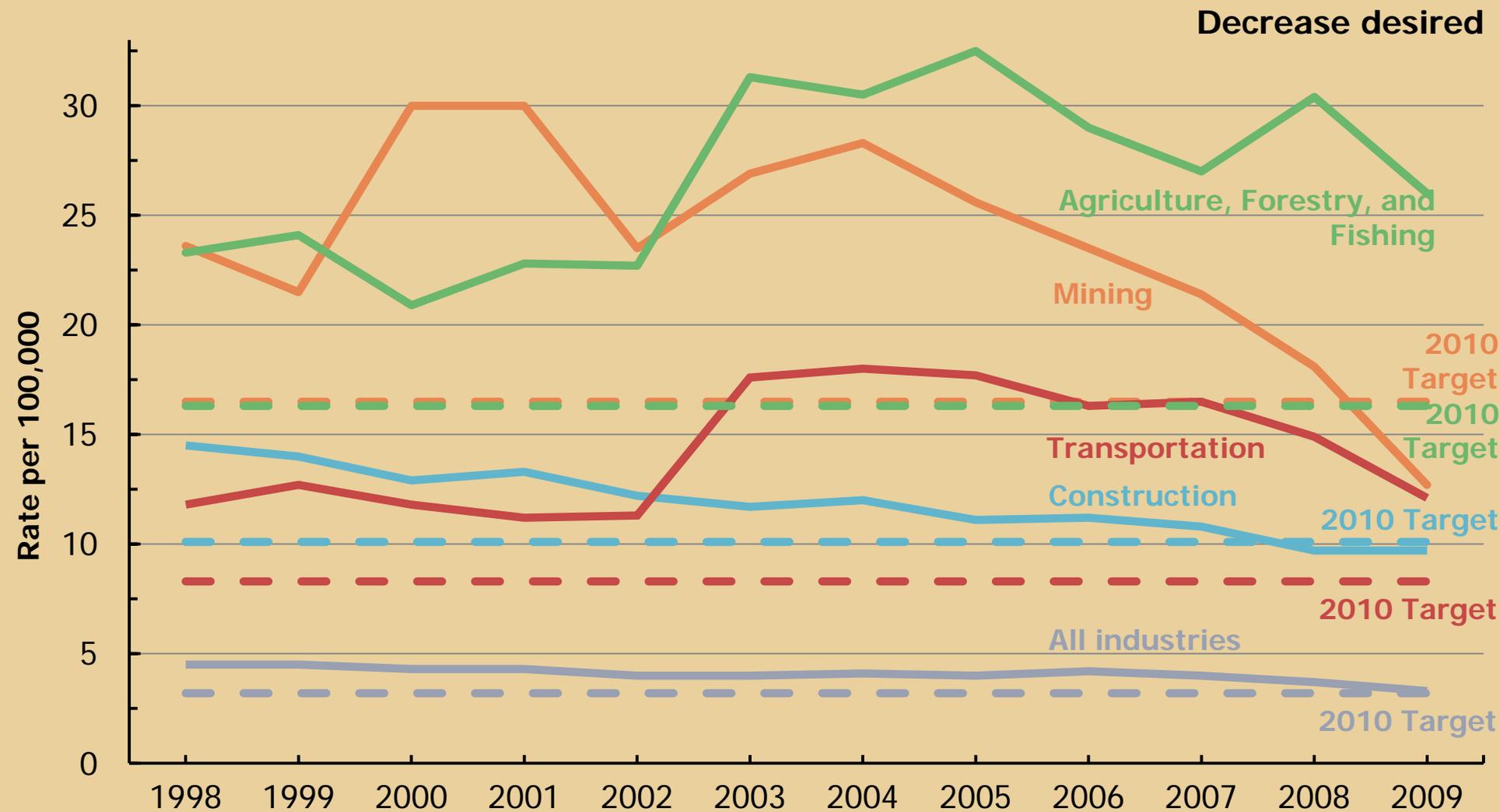
Alaska

Hawaii





Work-related injury deaths, 1998–2009



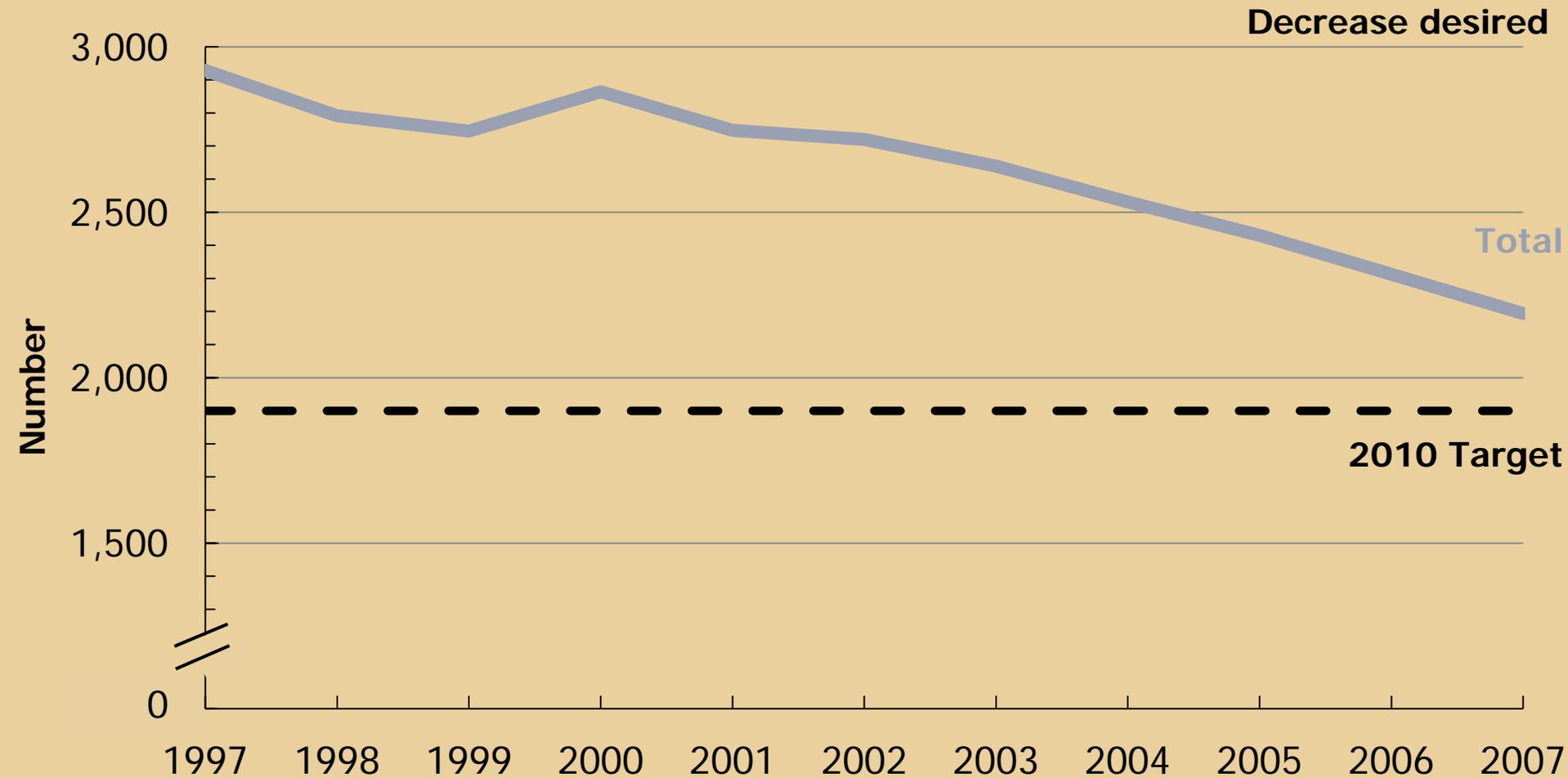
NOTE: Data are for work-related injury deaths among workers aged 16 years and over.

SOURCE: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), Department of Labor (DOL), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). **Obj. 20-1a-e**





Pneumoconiosis deaths, 1997–2007



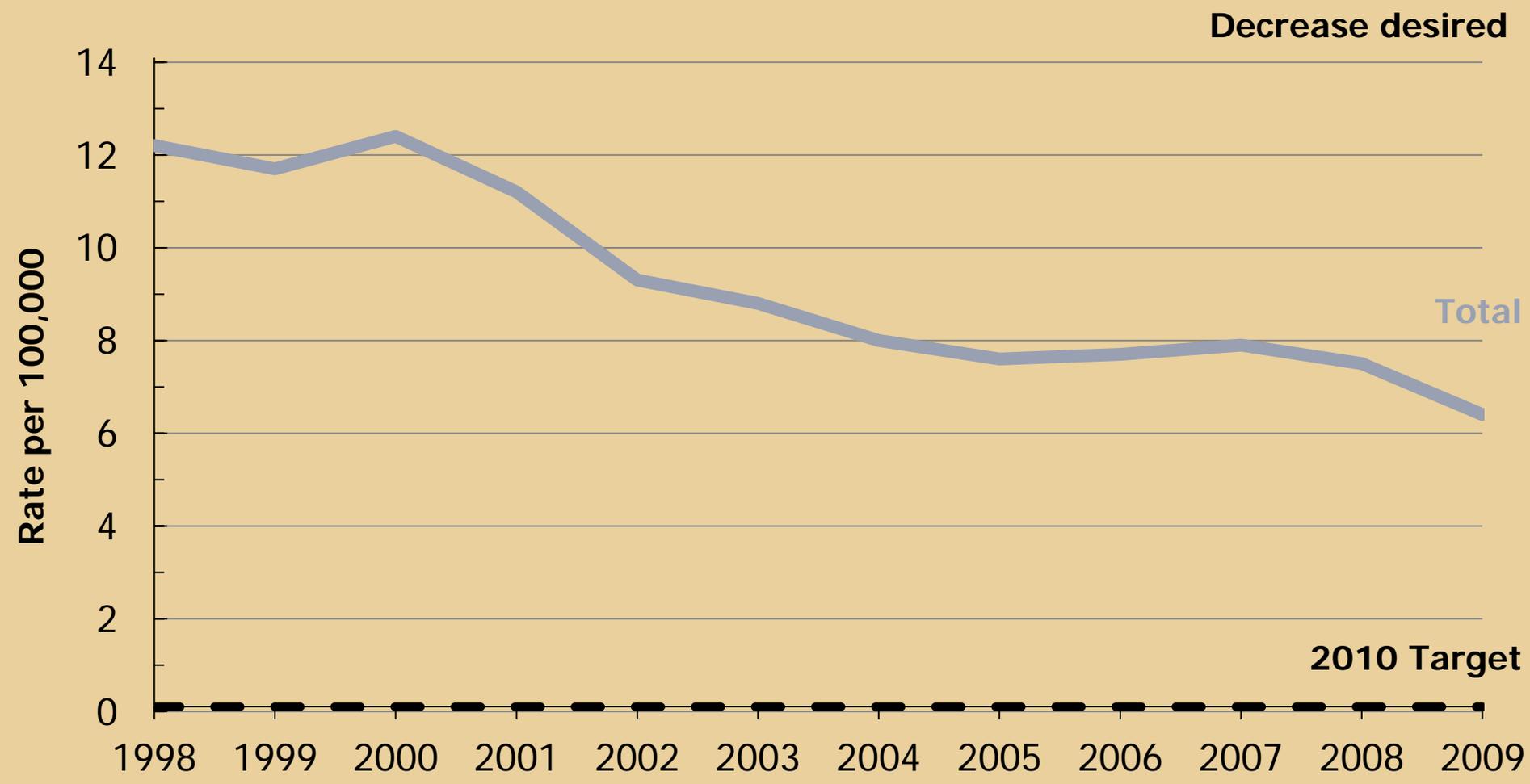
NOTE: Data are for the number of pneumoconiosis deaths in persons aged 15 years and over.

SOURCE: National Occupational Respiratory Mortality System (NORMS), CDC, NIOSH.

Obj. 20-4



Elevated blood lead levels, employed persons, 1998–2009

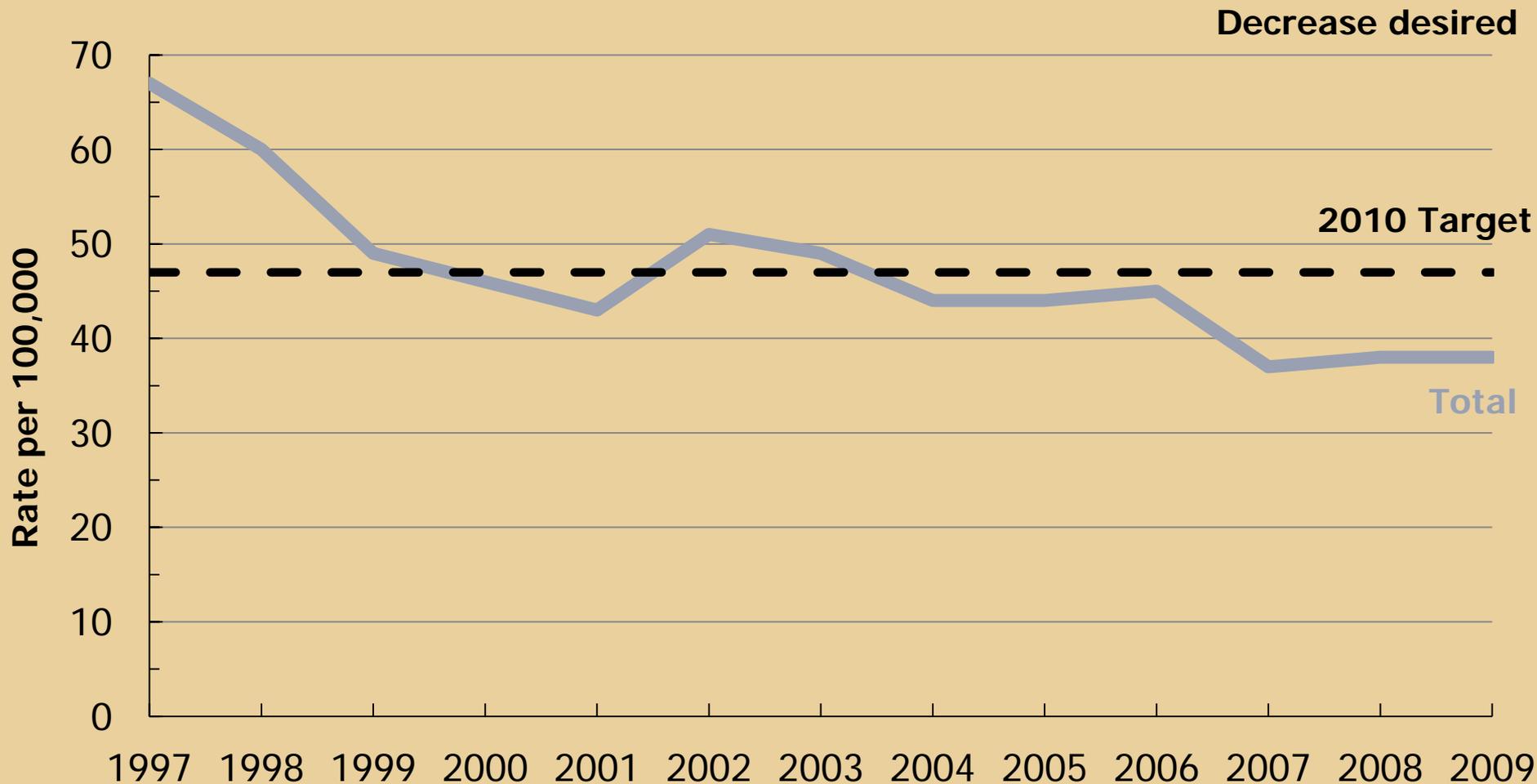


NOTES: Data are for employed persons aged 16 years and over with elevated blood lead levels. Elevated blood lead level is defined as blood lead level $\geq 25 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

SOURCE: Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology and Surveillance Program (ABLES), CDC, NIOSH. **Obj. 20-7**



Occupational skin diseases or disorders, 1997–2009



NOTES: Data are for occupational skin diseases or disorders among full-time workers.

SOURCE: Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), Department of Labor (DOL), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Obj. 20-8





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 21

ORAL HEALTH

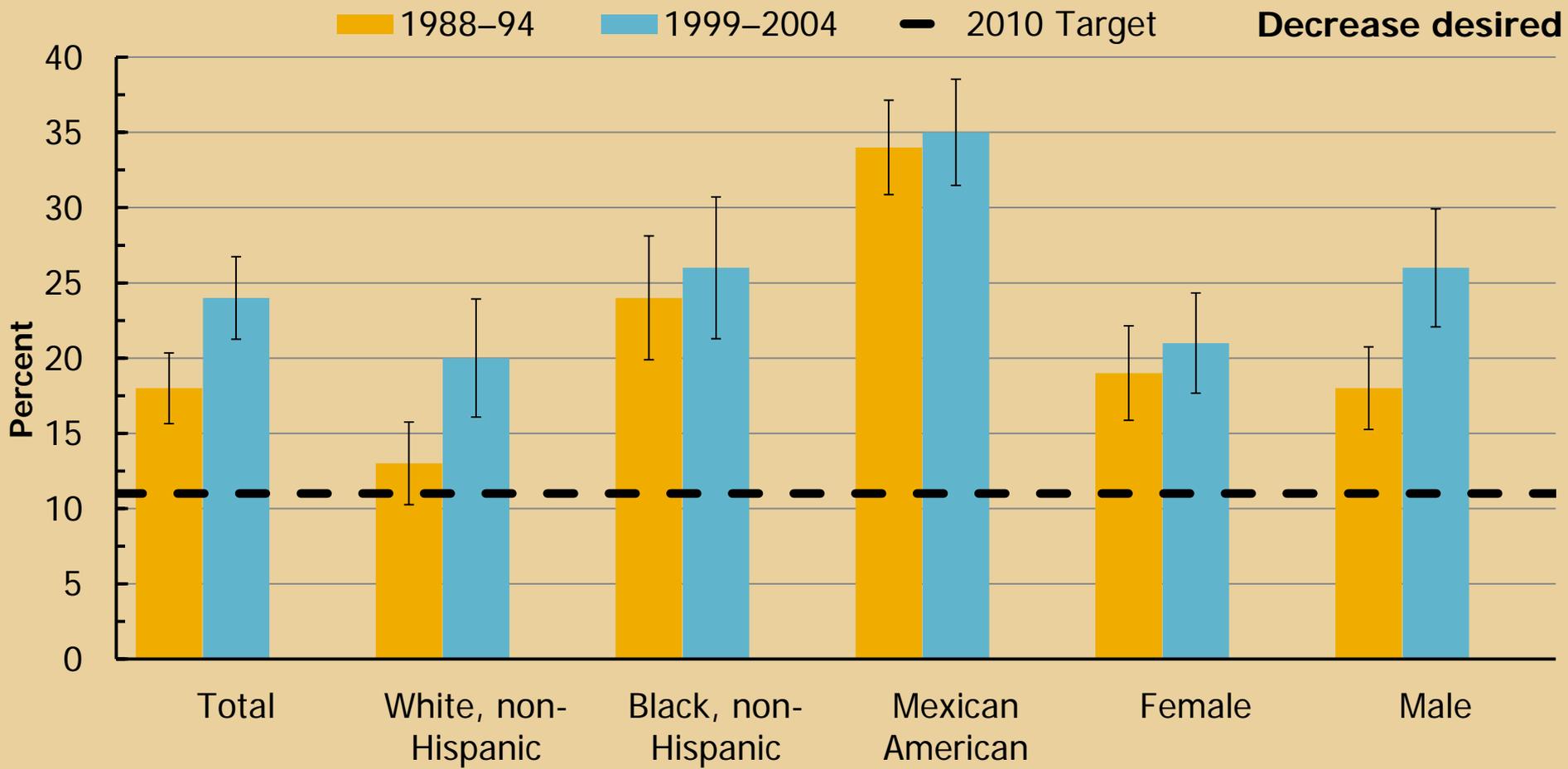
Alaska

Hawaii





Dental caries in primary teeth, children aged 2–4 years, 1988–94 and 1999–2004



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of children aged 2–4 years who have ever had dental caries in their primary teeth. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Mexican American origin may be of any race.

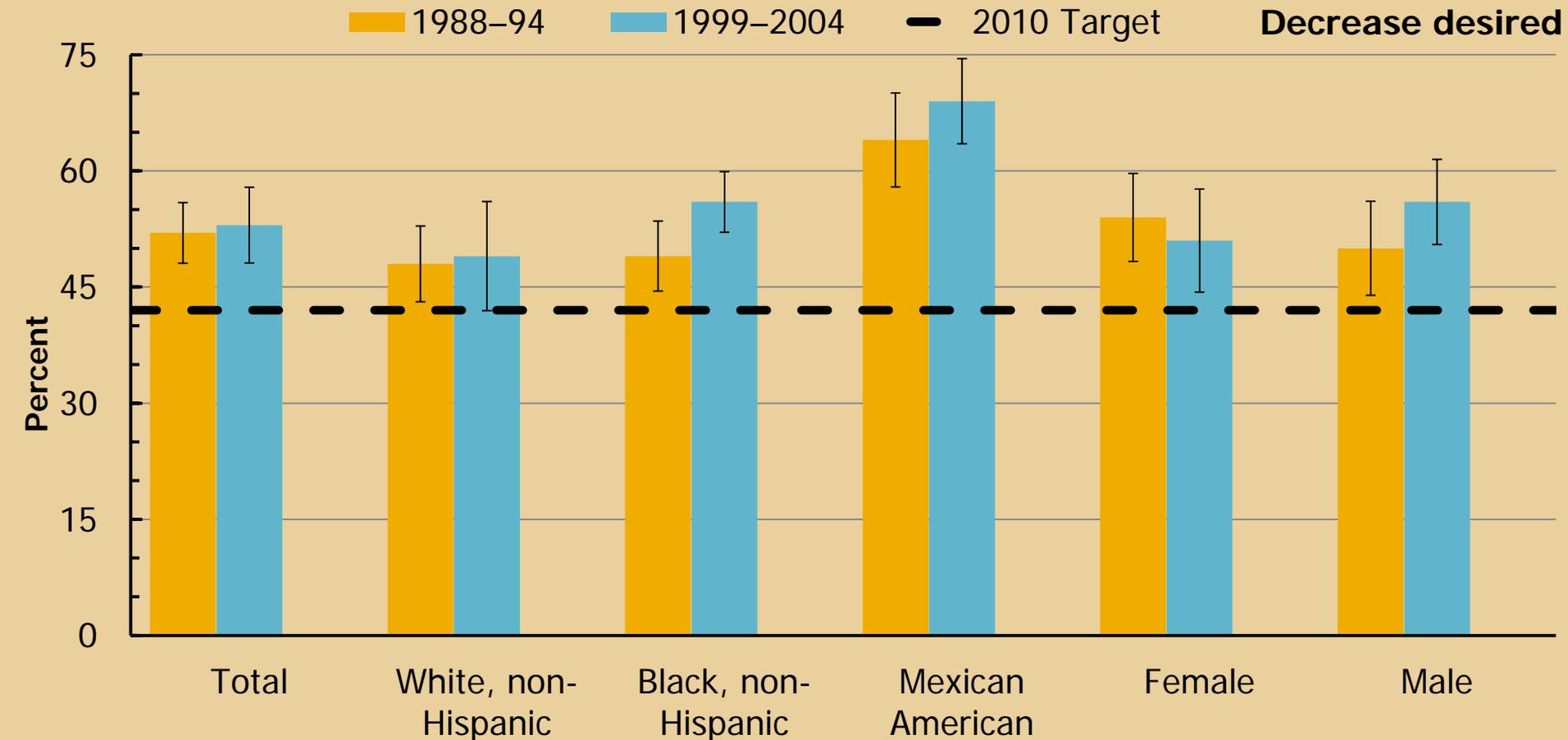
I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 21-1a

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.



Dental caries in primary or permanent teeth, children aged 6–8 years, 1988–94 and 1999–2004



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of children aged 6–8 years who have ever had dental caries in their primary or permanent teeth. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Mexican American origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 21-1b

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.



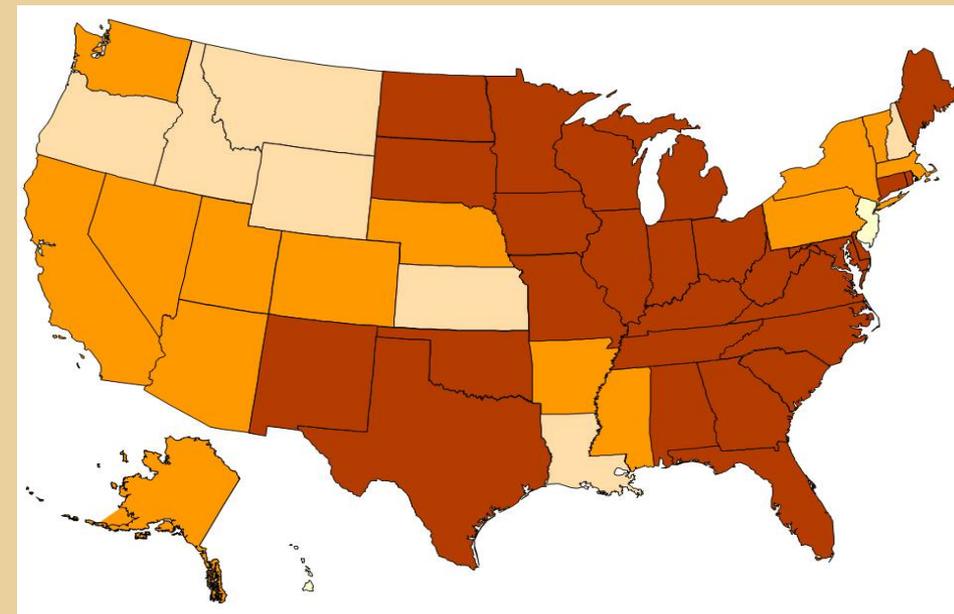
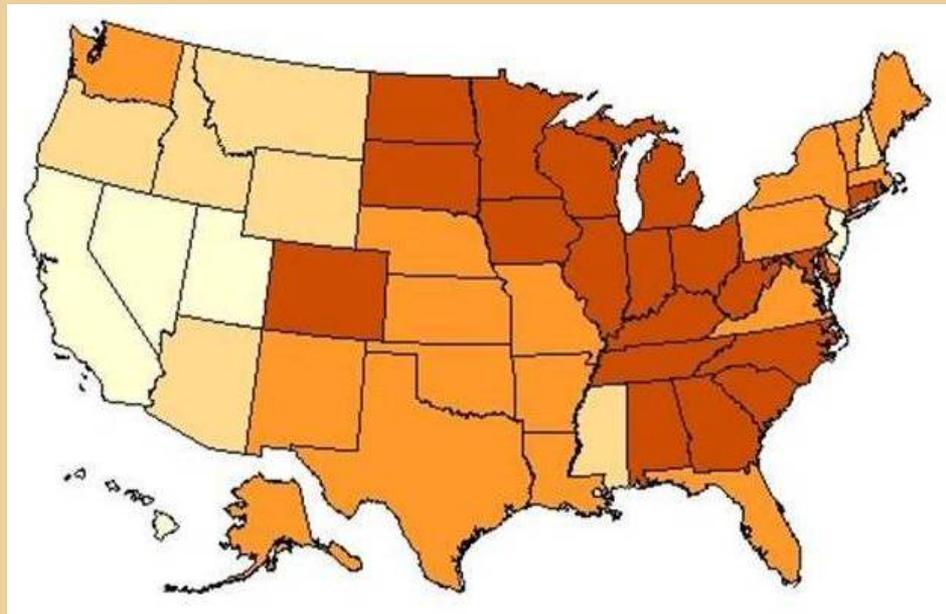
Residents served with community water fluoridation, 1992 and 2008—maps

Healthy People 2010 target: 75%

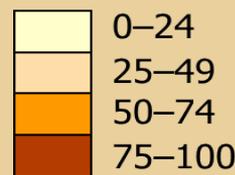
Increase desired

1992: 62%

2008: 72%



Percent



NOTE: Data are for the proportion of persons receiving optimally fluoridated water from public systems among resident population served by public water systems.

SOURCE: CDC Fluoridation Census, CDC, NCCDPHP.

Obj. 21-9





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 22

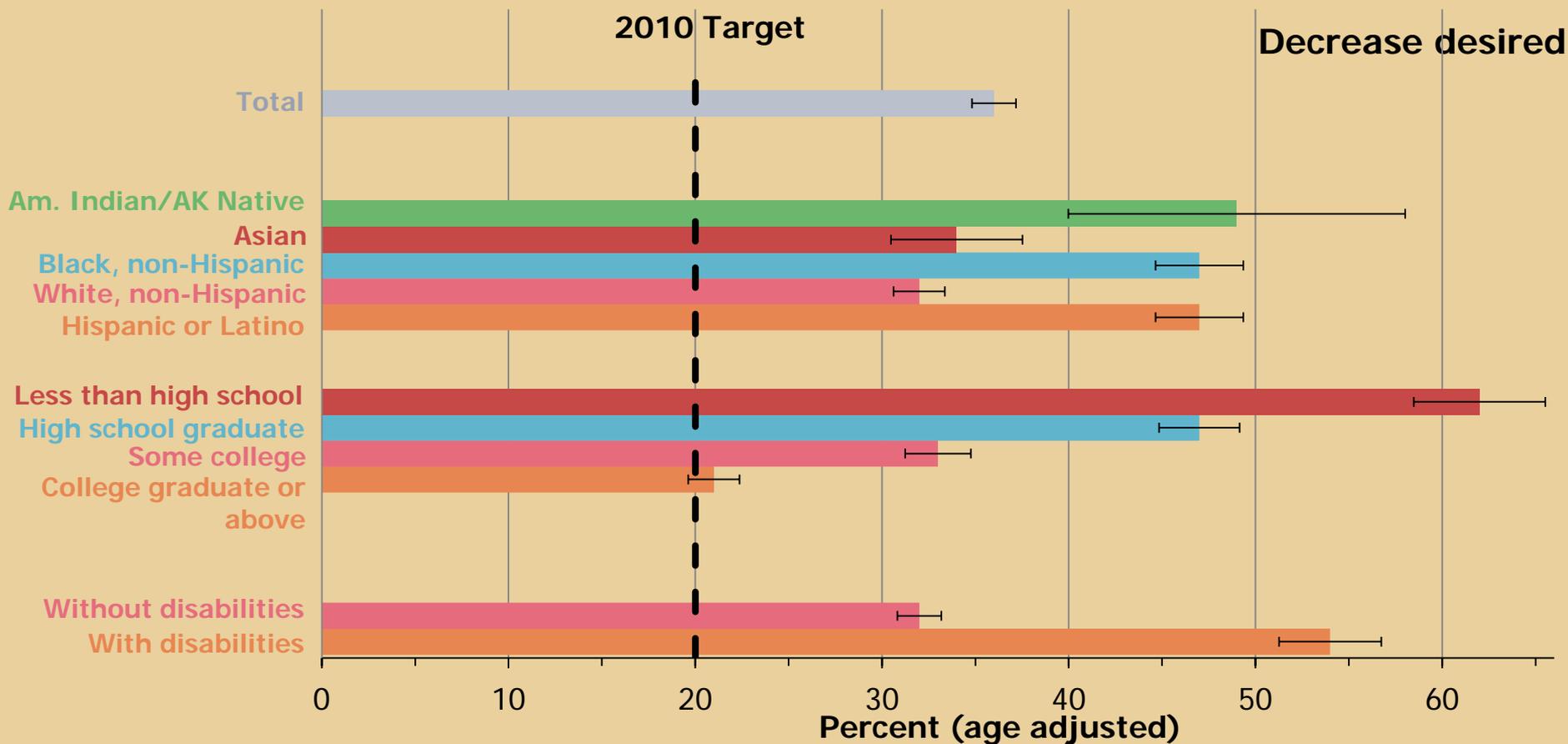
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND FITNESS

Alaska

Hawaii



No leisure-time physical activity, adults, 2008



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of adults aged 18 and over who reported no leisure-time physical activity, and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Respondents were asked to select one or more races. The single race categories listed include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data by education are for persons aged 25 and over.

I = 95% confidence interval.

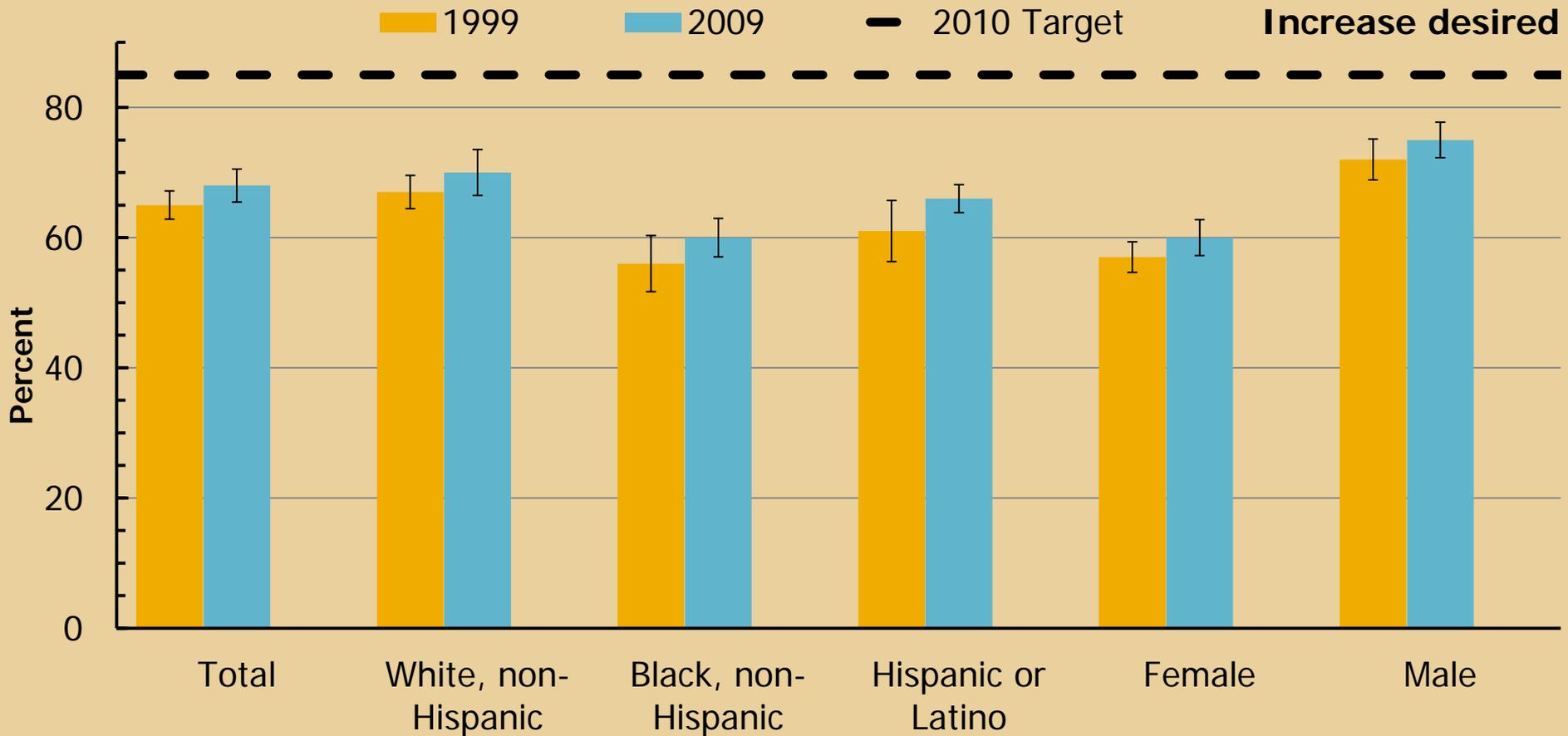
Obj. 22-1

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.





Regular vigorous physical activity, students in grades 9–12, 1999 and 2009



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of students in grades 9–12 who engaged in regular vigorous physical activity. Regular vigorous physical activity is defined as a regular activity ≥ 20 minutes on 3 or more of the past 7 days that makes the individual sweat or breathe hard. Respondents were asked to select one or more races. The categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 22-7

SOURCE: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), CDC, NCCDPHP.





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 23

PUBLIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

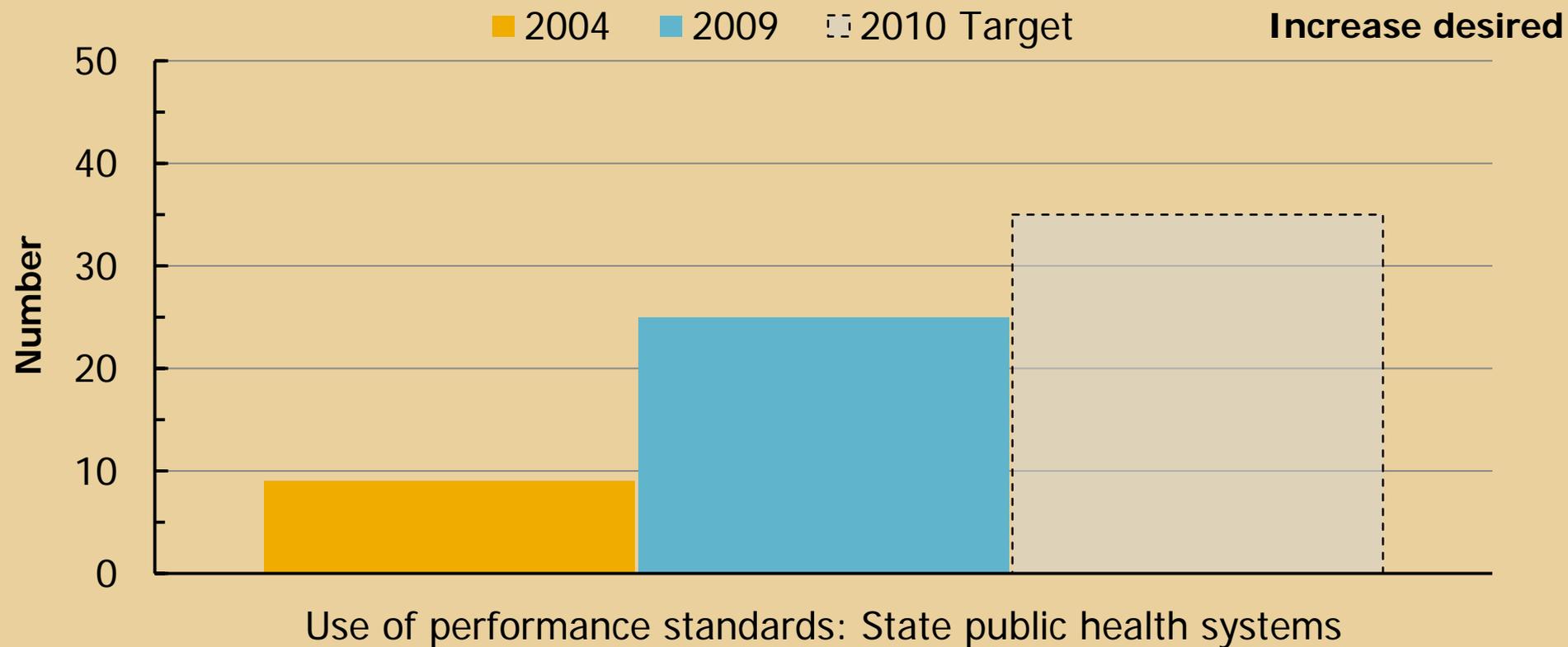
Alaska

Hawaii





Performance standards in State and local public health systems, 2004 and 2009



NOTE: Data are for the number of State public health systems that used performance standards (Healthy People objective 23-11a).

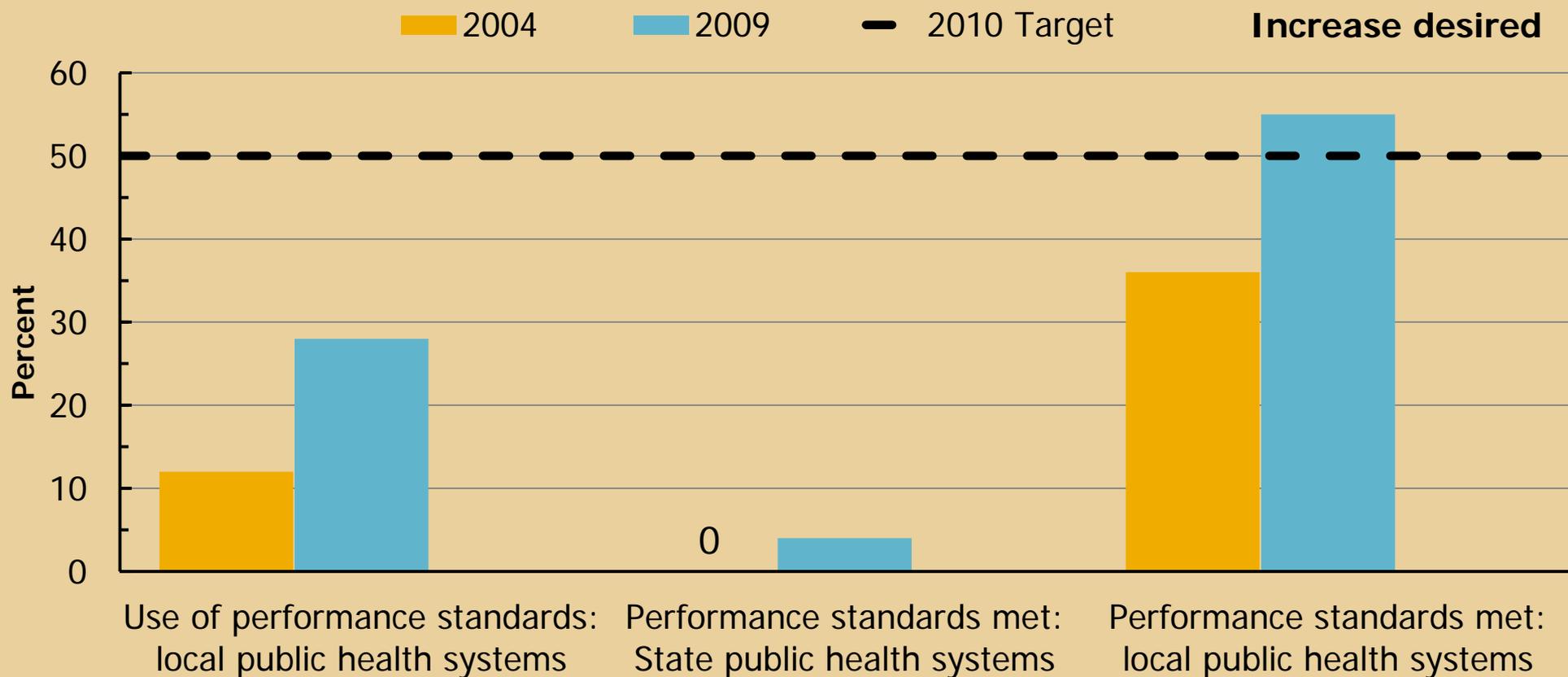
SOURCE: National Public Health Performance Standards Program, CDC, OCPHP.

Obj. 23-11a





Performance standards in State and local public health systems, 2004 and 2009 (cont.)



Increase desired

NOTE: Data are for the proportion of State and local public health systems that used performance standards (Healthy People objective 23-11c) or met performance standards (Healthy People 2010 objectives 23-11b and d).

SOURCE: National Public Health Performance Standards Program, CDC, OCPHP. **Objs. 23-11b-d**





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 24

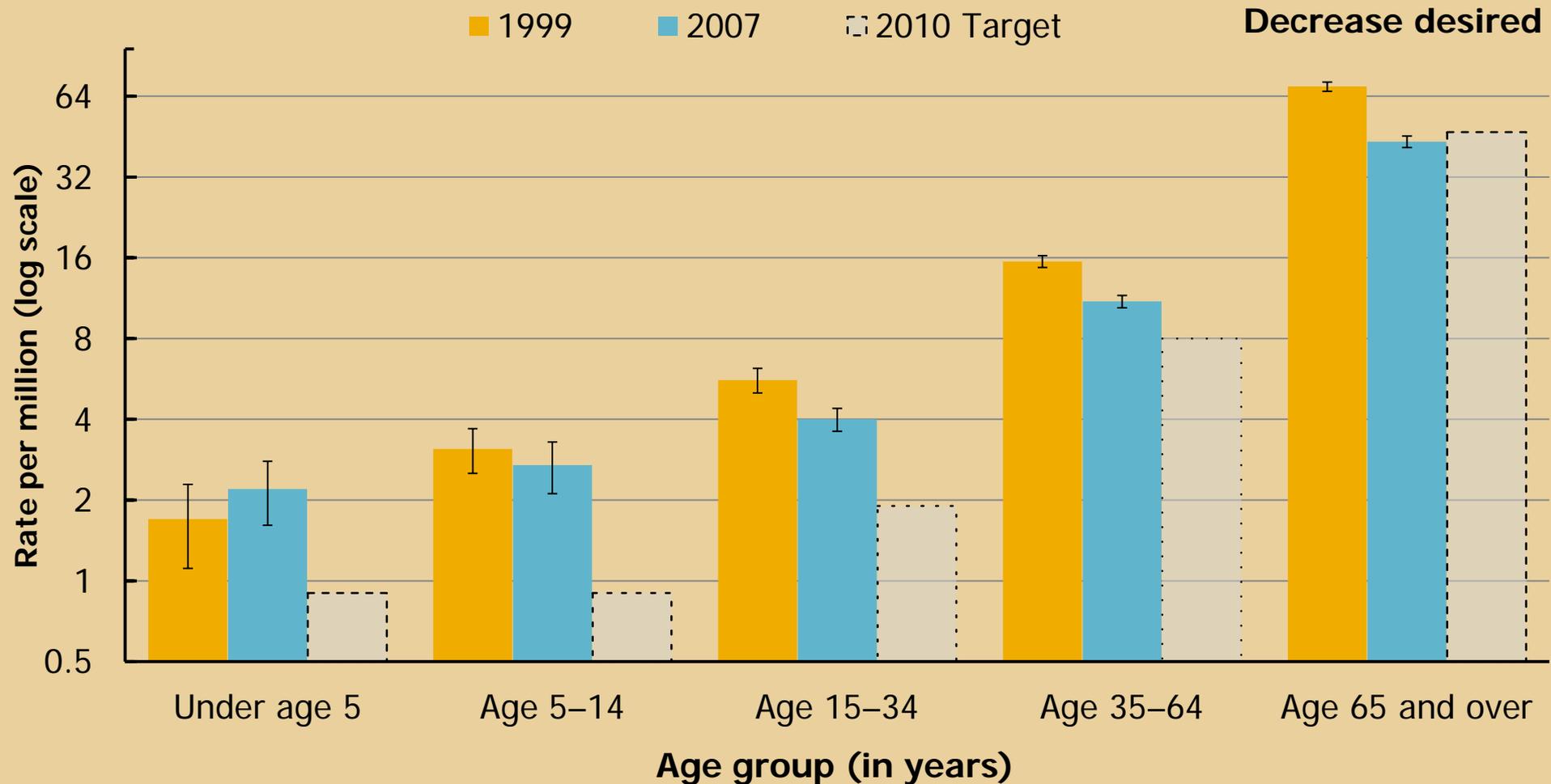
RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Alaska

Hawaii



Asthma deaths, 1999 and 2007



NOTES: Data are for ICD-10 codes J45–J46 reported as underlying cause of death. Total number of deaths due to asthma (all ages combined) declined 26.0% between 1999 and 2007, from 4,657 deaths to 3,447 deaths.

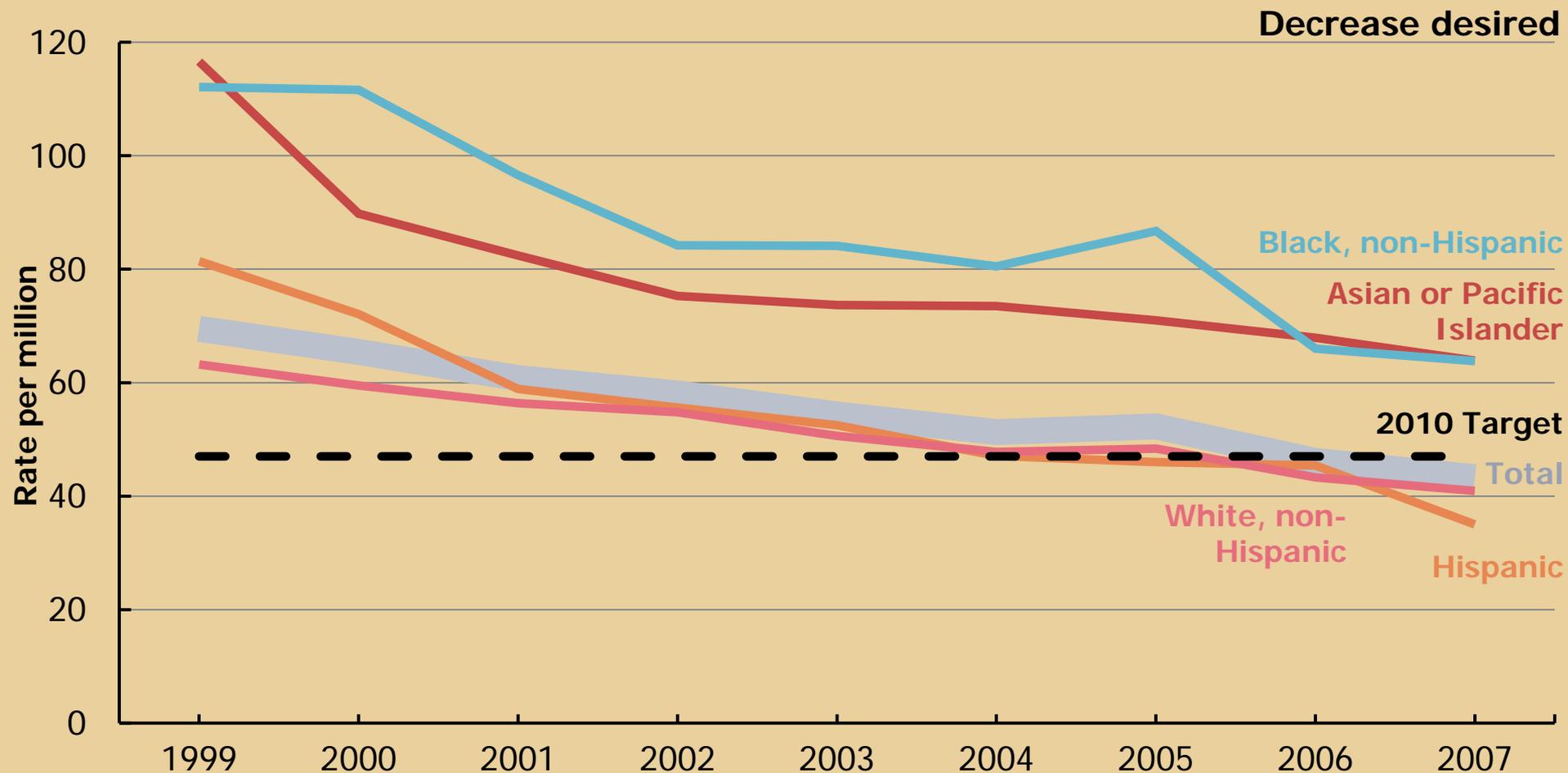
I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

Objs. 24-1a–e



Asthma deaths, older adults, 1999–2007



NOTES: Data are for ICD-10 codes J45–J46 reported as underlying cause of death among older adults aged 65 and over. Only one race could be recorded prior to 2003. For 2003 and later years, one or more races were recorded. For all years, the categories black and white include persons for whom only one racial group was recorded. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

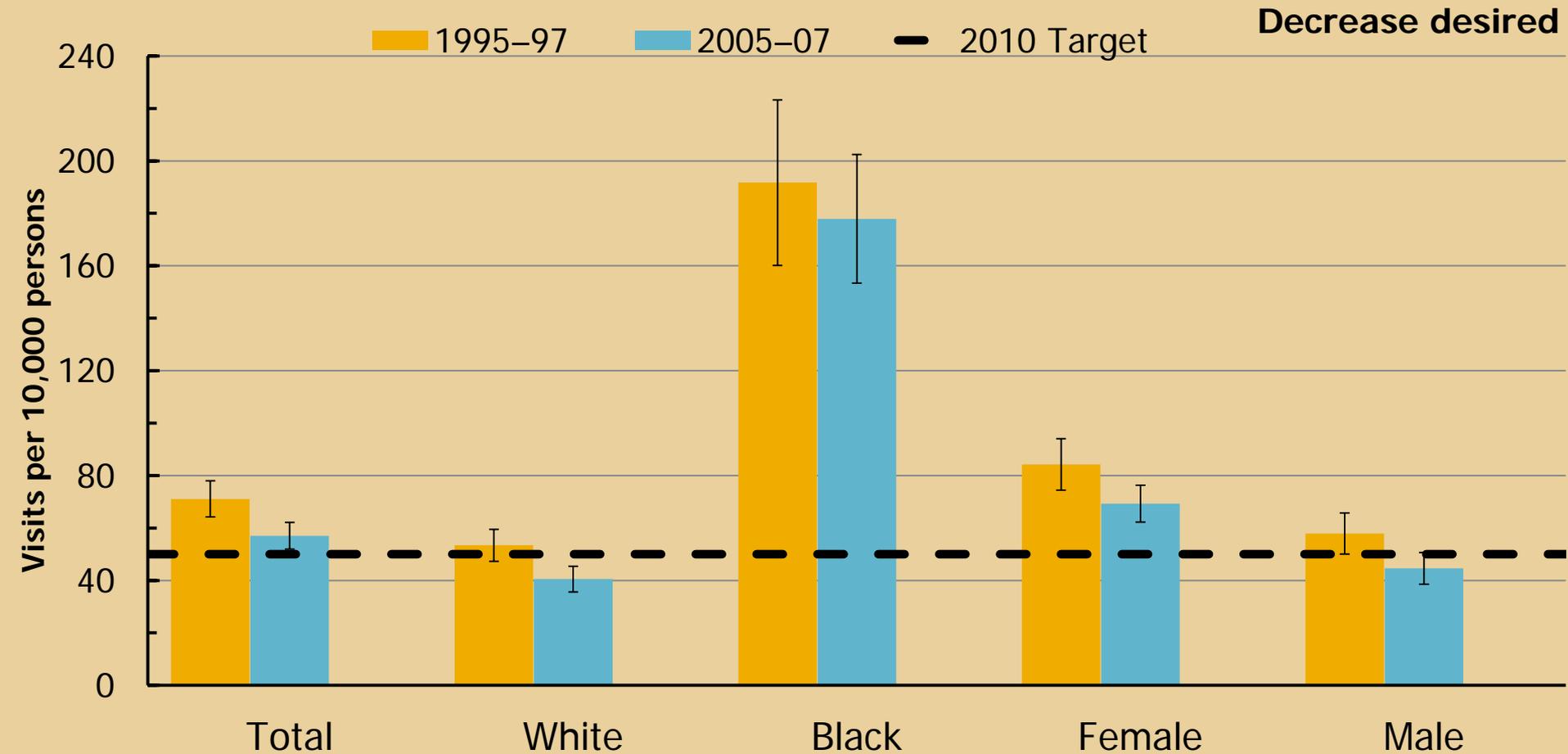
SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 24-1e





Asthma-related emergency department visits, 1995–97 and 2005–07



NOTES: Data are for visits to an emergency department by children and adults aged 5–64 years with a first-listed diagnosis of asthma (ICD-9-CM code 493). Only one race could be recorded prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, one or more races were recorded. For all years, the categories black and white include persons for whom only one racial group was recorded, and include persons of Hispanic or non-Hispanic origin.

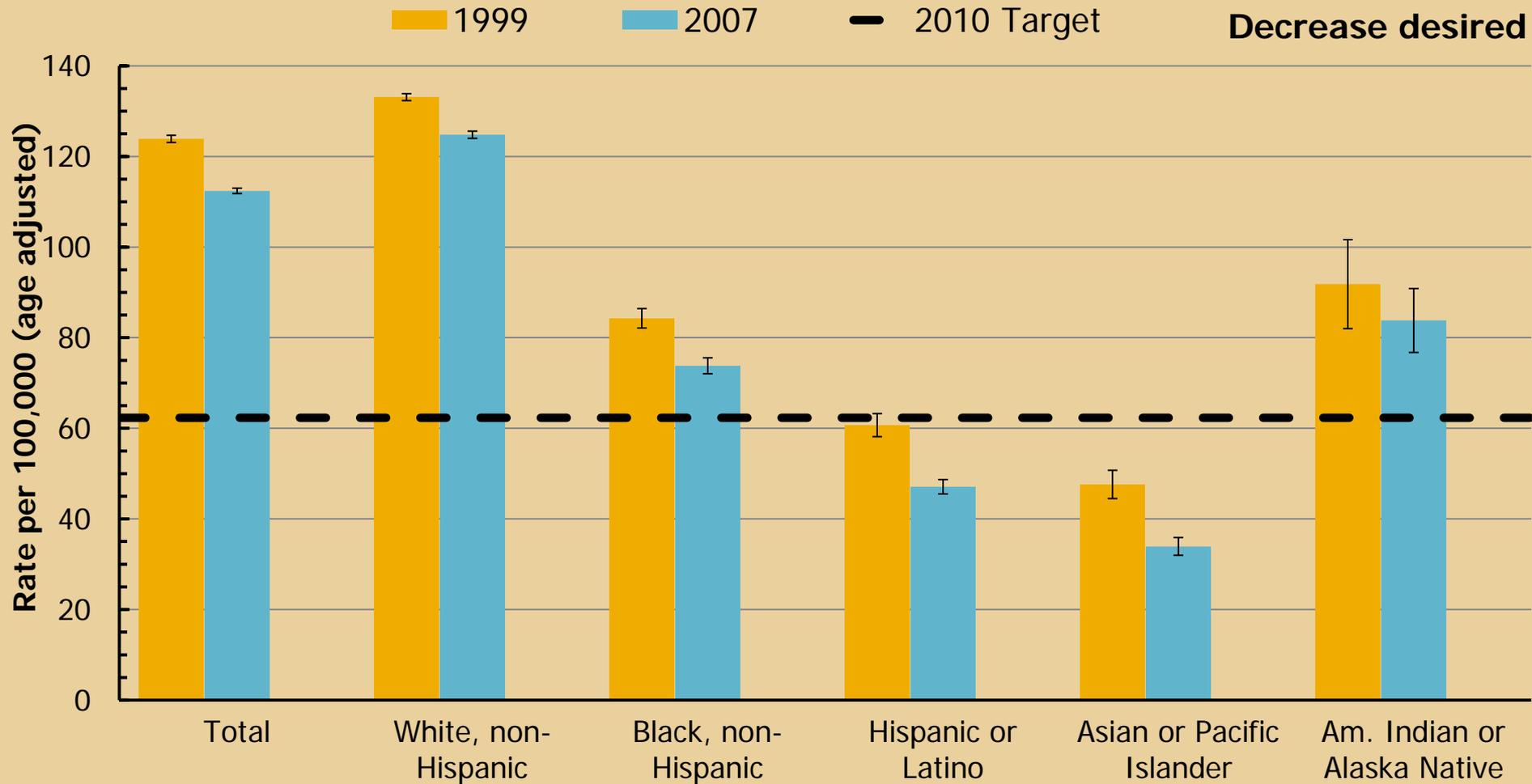
I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 24-3b

SOURCE: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), CDC, NCHS.



COPD deaths, 1999 and 2007



NOTES: Data are for ICD-10 codes J40–J44 reported as underlying cause of death among adults aged 45 and over and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Only one race could be recorded prior to 2003. For 2003 and later years, one or more races were recorded. For all years, the categories black and white include persons for whom only one racial group was recorded. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

Obj. 24-10

SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 25

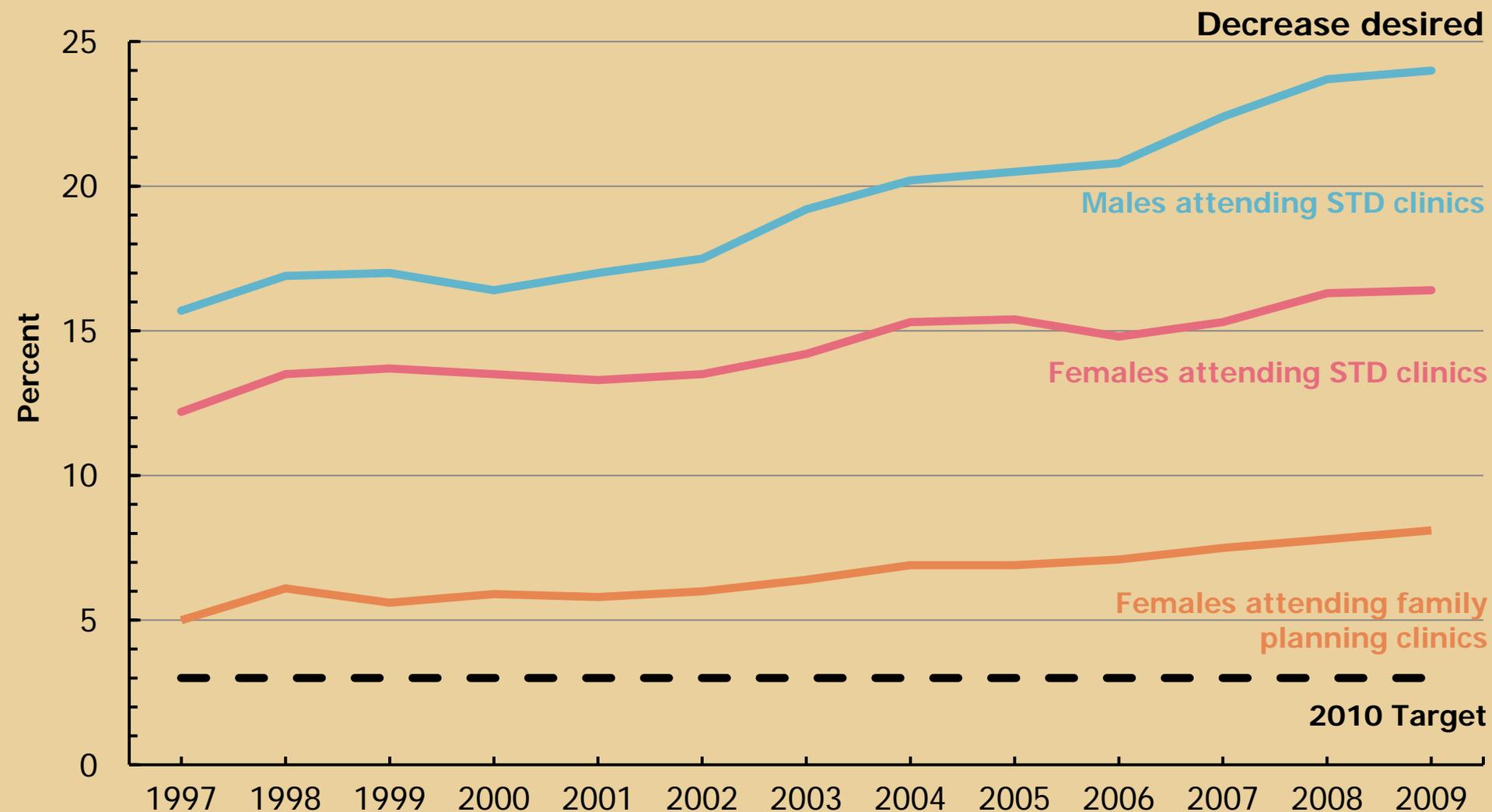
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Alaska

Hawaii



Chlamydia infections, 1997–2009



NOTE: Data are for persons aged 15–24 years. Observed increases in chlamydia diagnoses likely reflect expanded screening efforts, and not necessarily a true increase in disease burden.

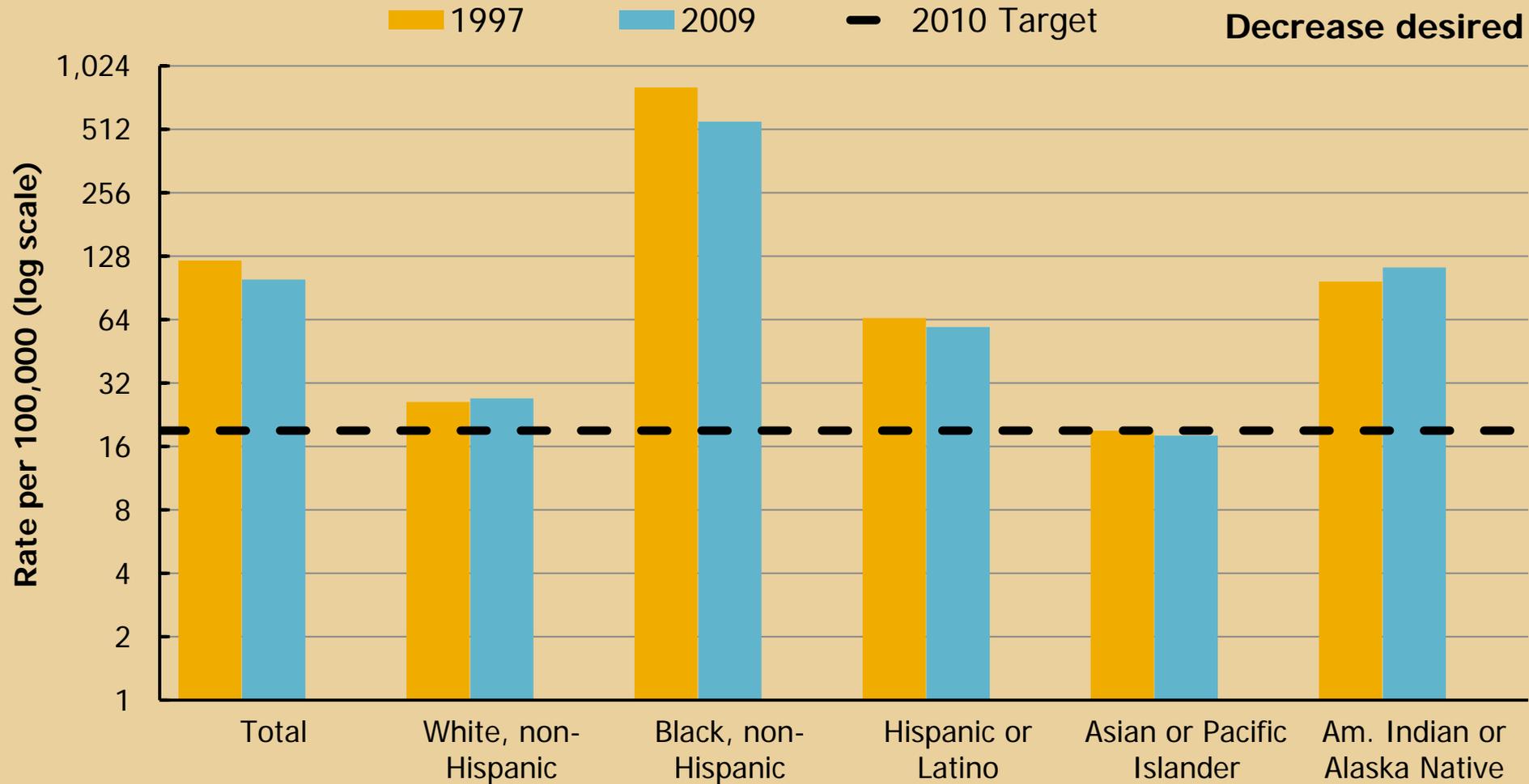
SOURCE: STD Surveillance System (SDTSS), CDC, NCHHSTP.

Objs. 25-1a–c





Gonorrhea, new cases, 1997 and 2009



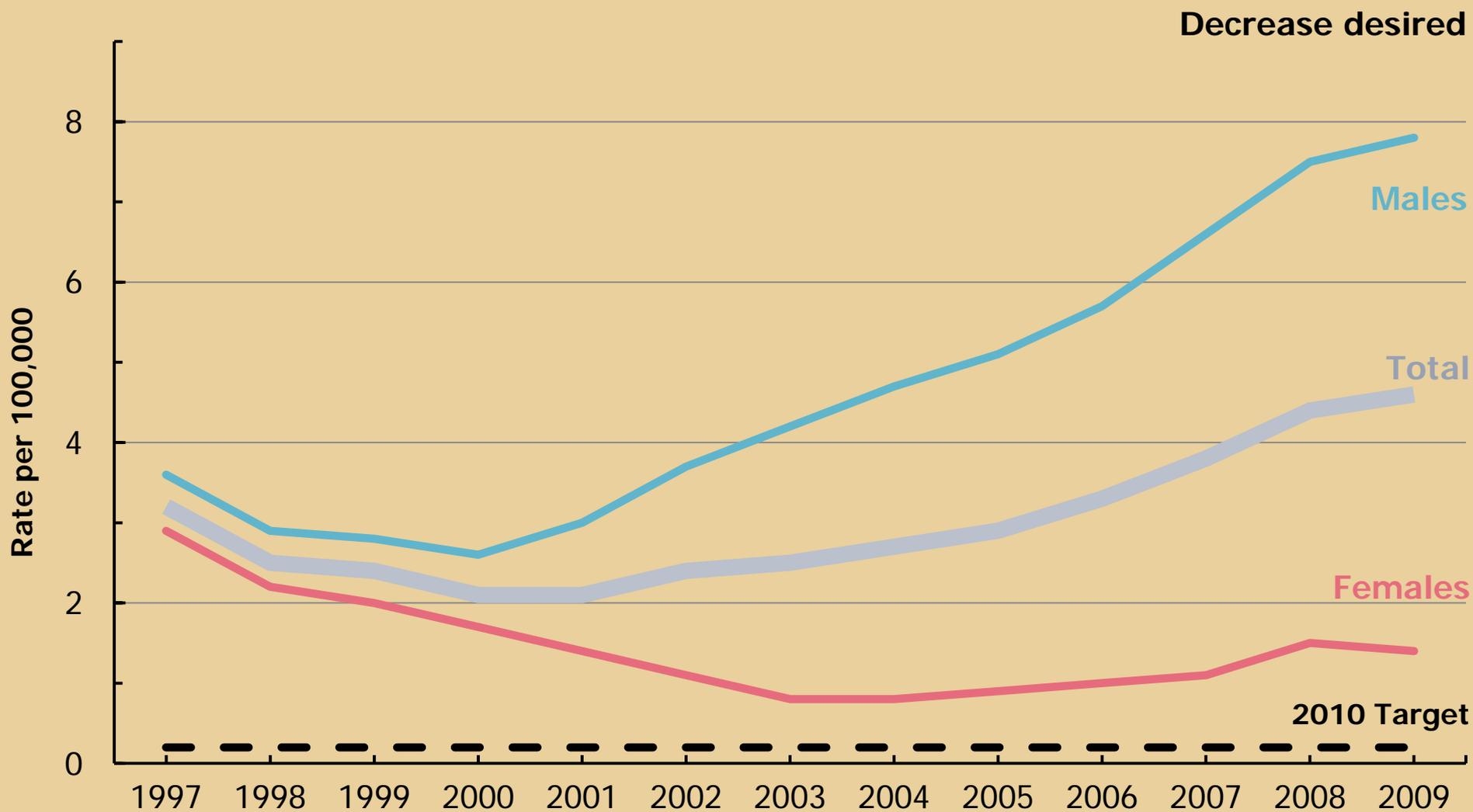
NOTES: Data are for new cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 population. The single race categories listed include persons for whom only one racial group was recorded. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: STD Surveillance System (SDTSS), CDC, NCHHSTP.

Obj. 25-2a



Primary and secondary syphilis, new cases, 1997–2009



NOTE: Data are for new cases of primary and secondary syphilis per 100,000 population.

SOURCE: STD Surveillance System (SDTSS), CDC, NCHHSTP.

Obj. 25-3





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 26

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

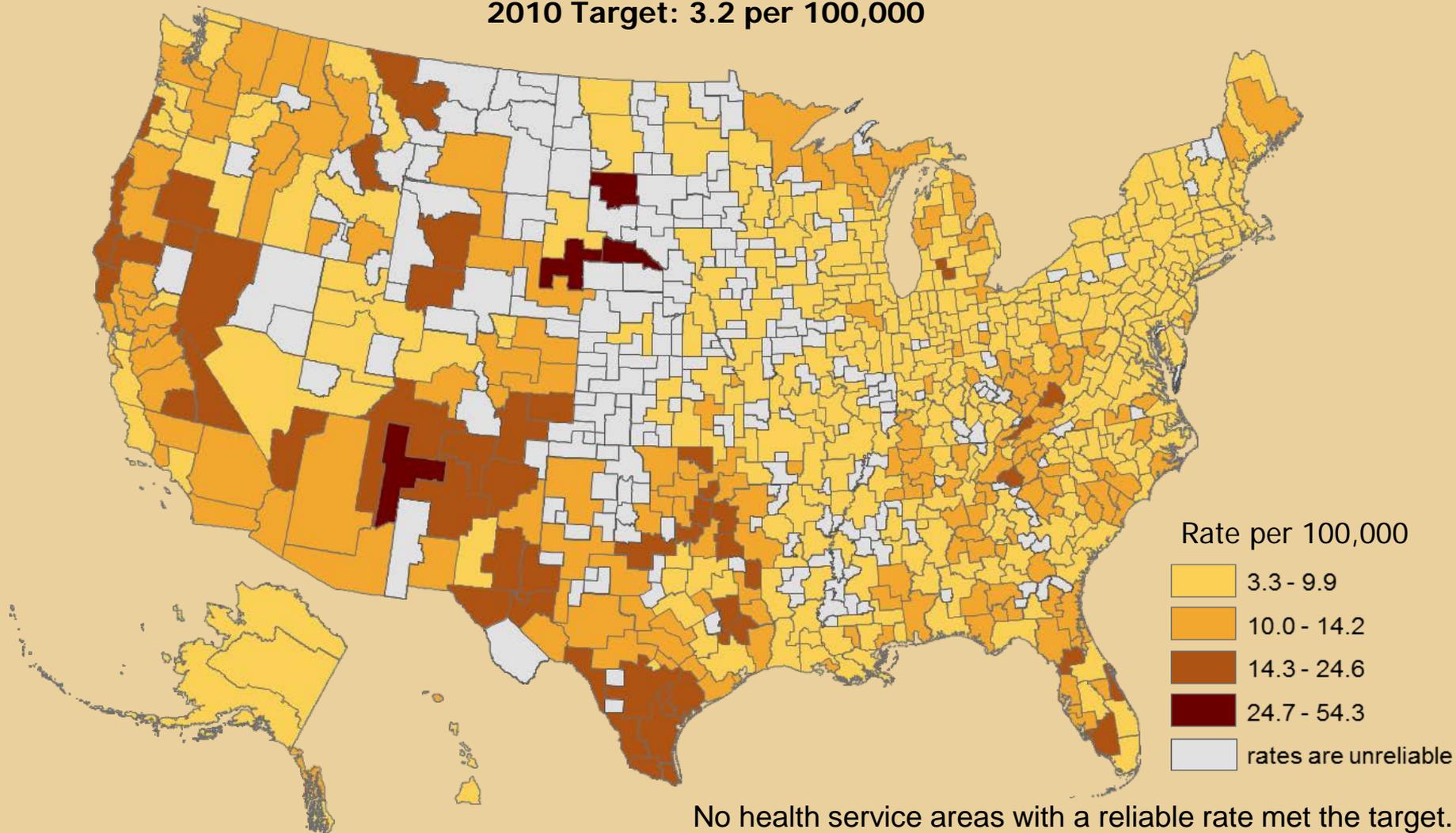
Alaska

Hawaii



Cirrhosis deaths, 2005–07—map

2010 Target: 3.2 per 100,000



NOTE: Data are for ICD-10 codes K70 and K73–K74 reported as the underlying cause of death and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population.

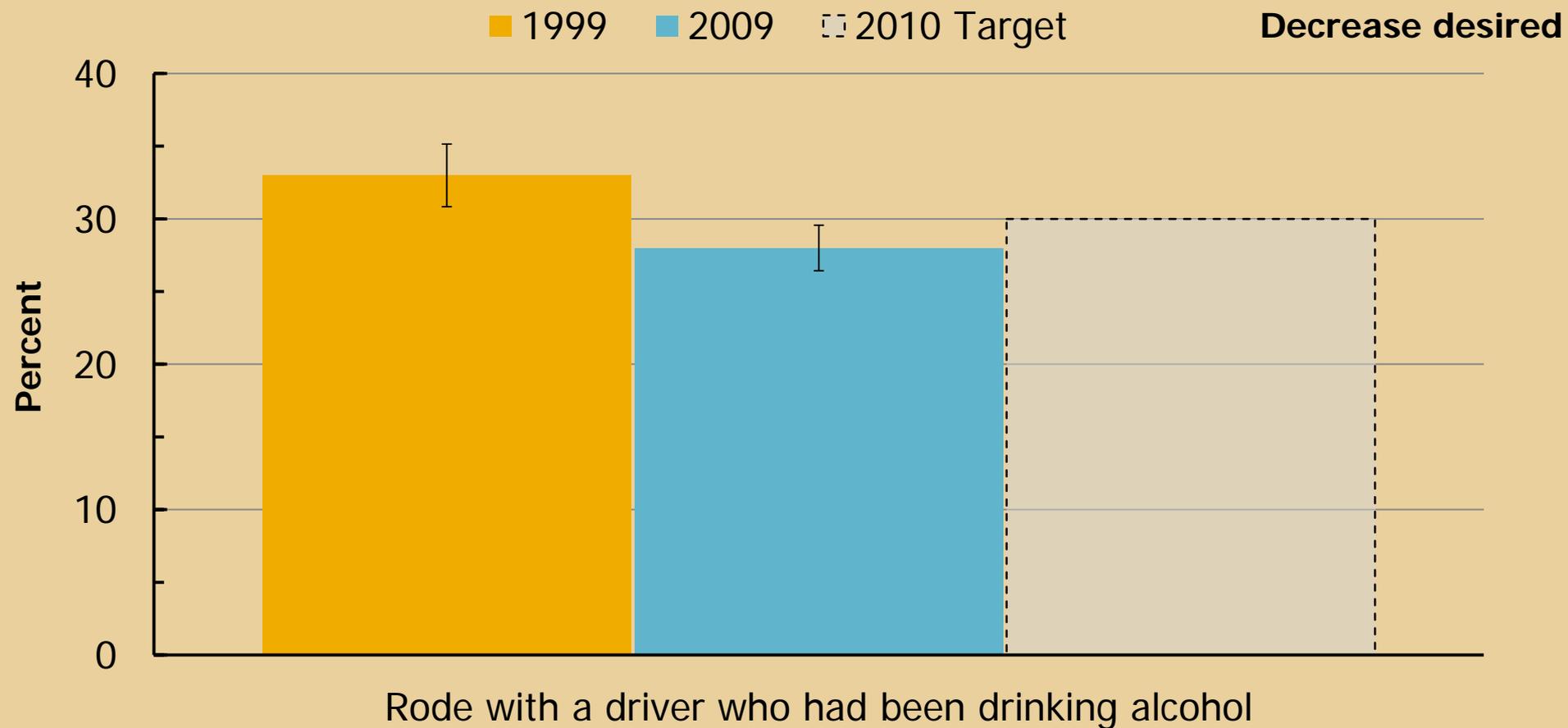
SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 26-2





Riding with a driver who has been drinking, students in grades 9–12, 1999 and 2009



NOTE: Data are for the proportion of students in grades 9–12 who reported riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.

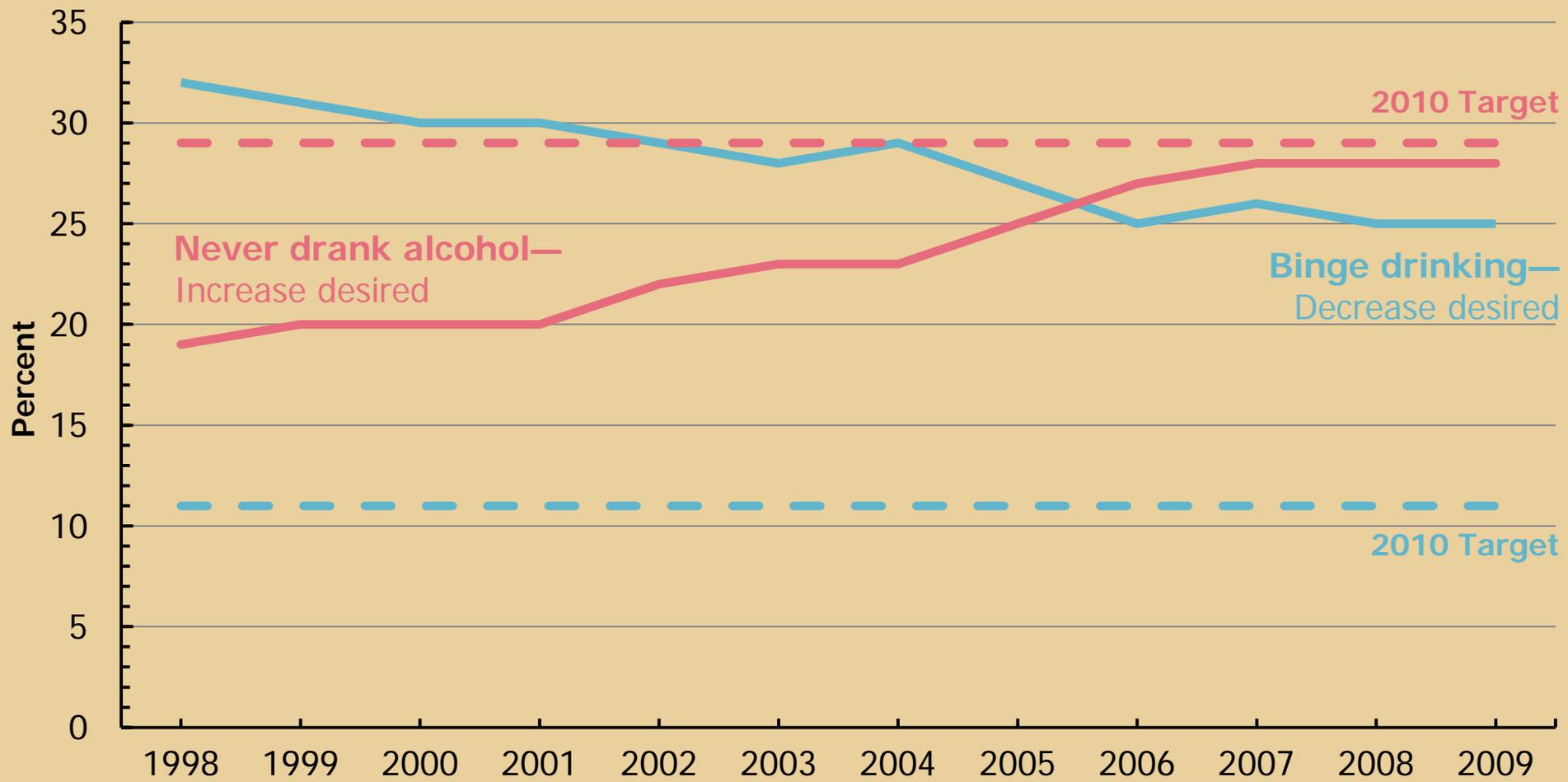
SOURCE: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), CDC, NCCDPHP.

Obj. 26-6





Alcohol use, high school seniors, 1998–2009



NOTES: Data are for the proportion of high school senior who reported that they never had more than just a few sips of alcohol in their life (Healthy People 2010 objective 26-9c) and for the proportion of high school senior who reported drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages in a row during the past 2 weeks (Healthy People 2010 objective 26-11a).

SOURCE: Monitoring the Future Study (MTF), NIH, NIDA.

Obj. 26-9c

Obj. 26-11a



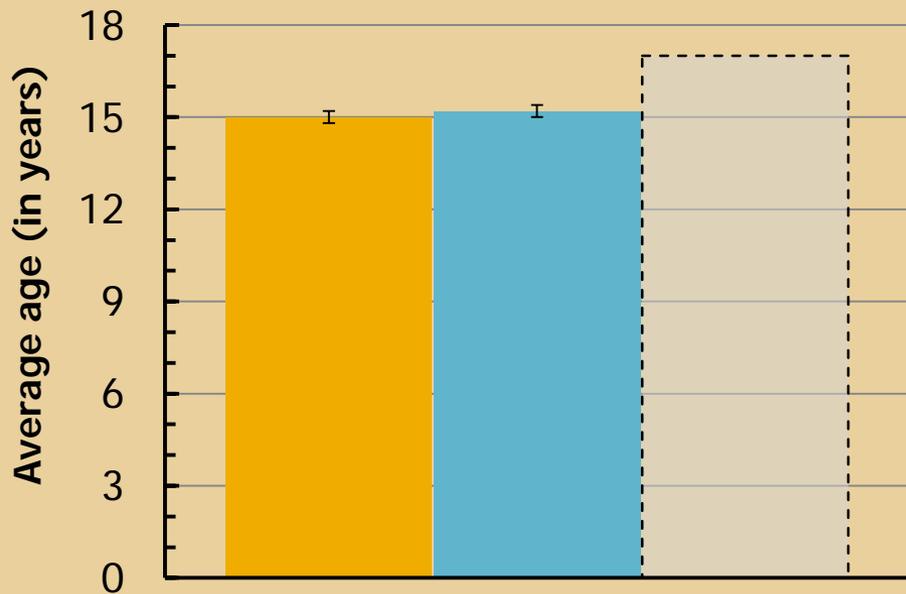


Marijuana use, adolescents aged 12–17, 2002–2008

Average age at first use among new users*

Increase desired

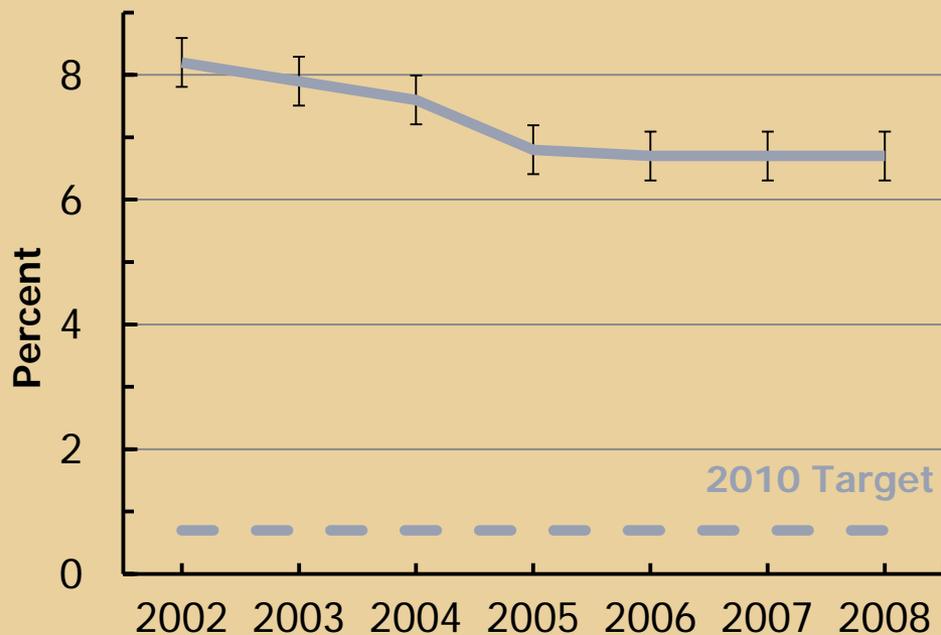
■ 2002 ■ 2008 ■ 2010 Target



*Used marijuana for the first time in the past 12 months

Use in past 30 days

Decrease desired



NOTE: Data are for adolescents aged 12–17 years.

I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCE: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA.

Obj. 26-9b

Obj. 26-10b





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 27

TOBACCO USE

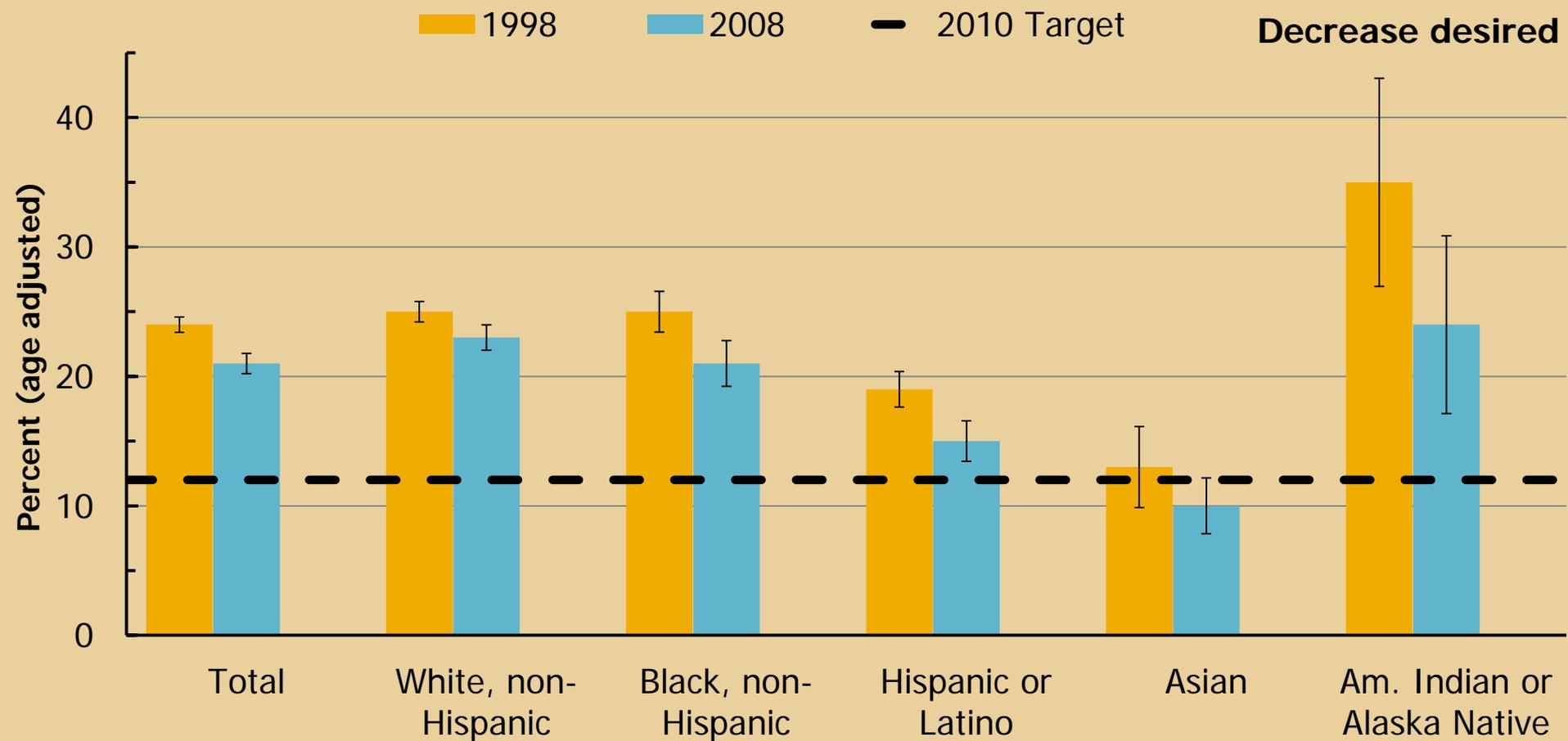
Alaska

Hawaii





Cigarette smoking, adults, 1998 and 2008



NOTES: Data are for adults aged 18 and over and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Cigarette smoking is defined as adults who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently report smoking everyday or some days. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the single race categories include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

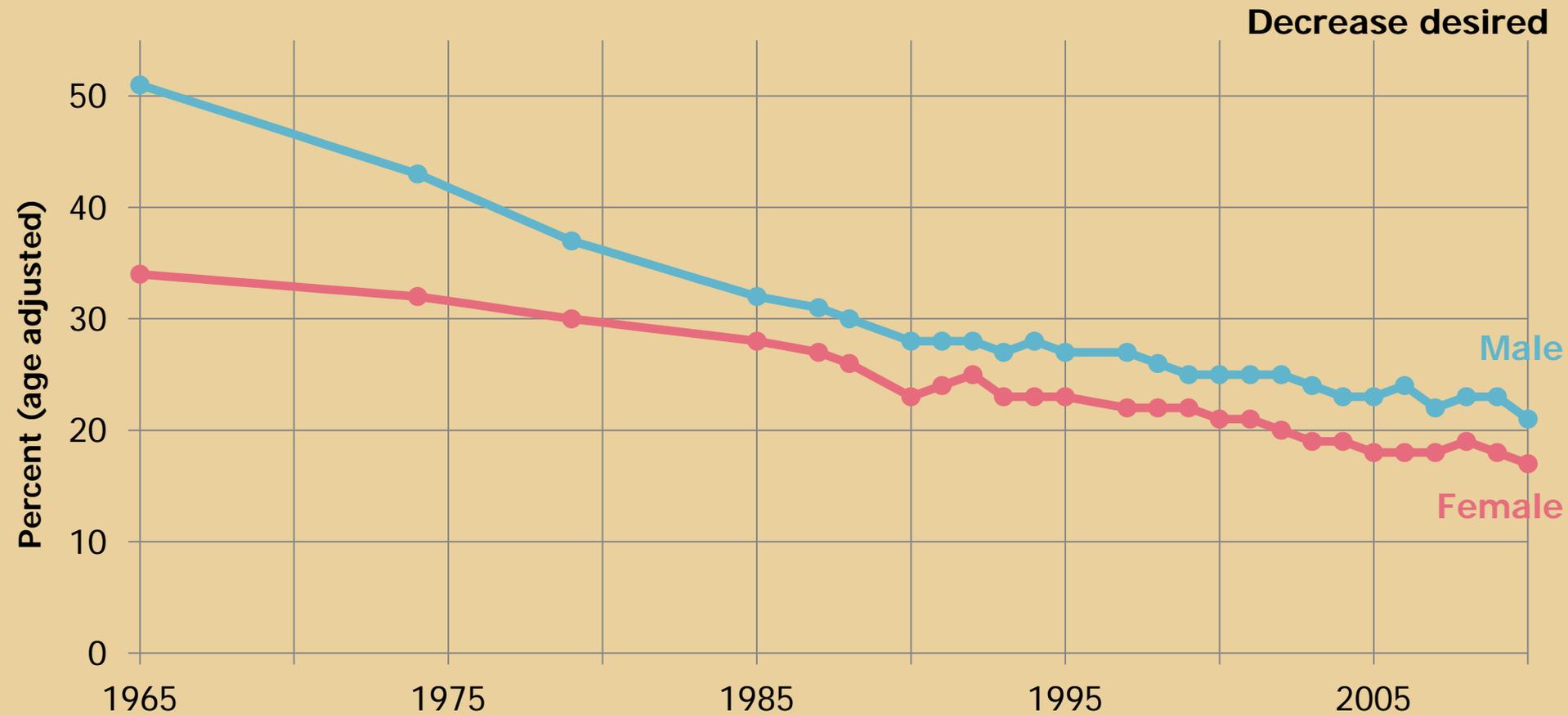
SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 27-1a





Cigarette smoking, adults, 1965–2010



NOTES: Data are for adults aged 18 and over and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Cigarette smoking is defined as adults who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently report smoking everyday or some days. Data prior to 1997 are not strictly comparable with data for later years due to the 1997 questionnaire redesign. Healthy People 2010 objective 27-1a tracks 1998–2008 data only.

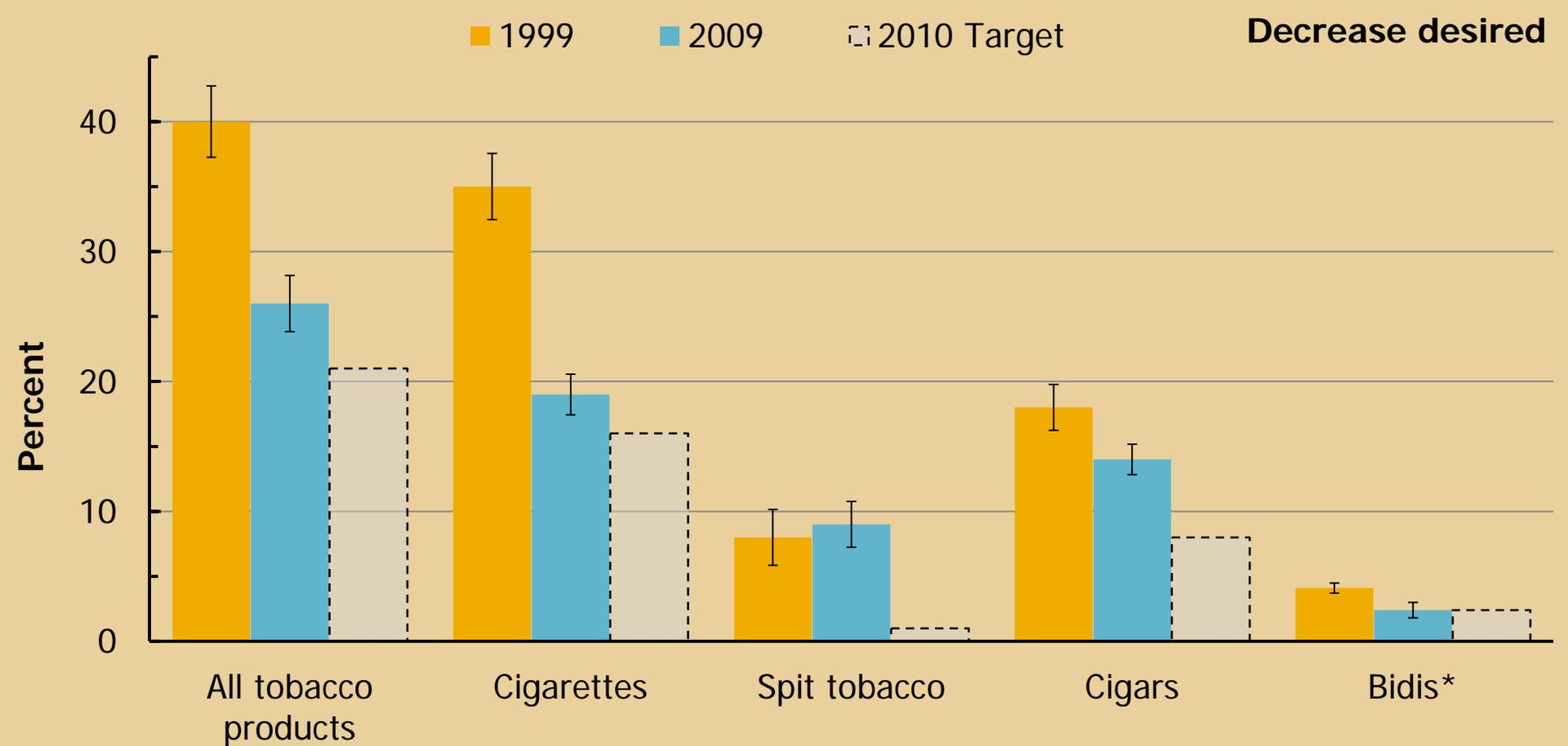
SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 27-1a





Tobacco use, students in grades 9–12, 1999 and 2009



*Data displayed for Bidis are for data years 2000 and 2009.

NOTES: Data are for students in grades 9–12. Tobacco use is defined as use of cigarettes, spit tobacco, or cigars on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. These categories are not mutually exclusive; students are counted for each tobacco type used in the past 30 days.

I = 95% confidence interval.

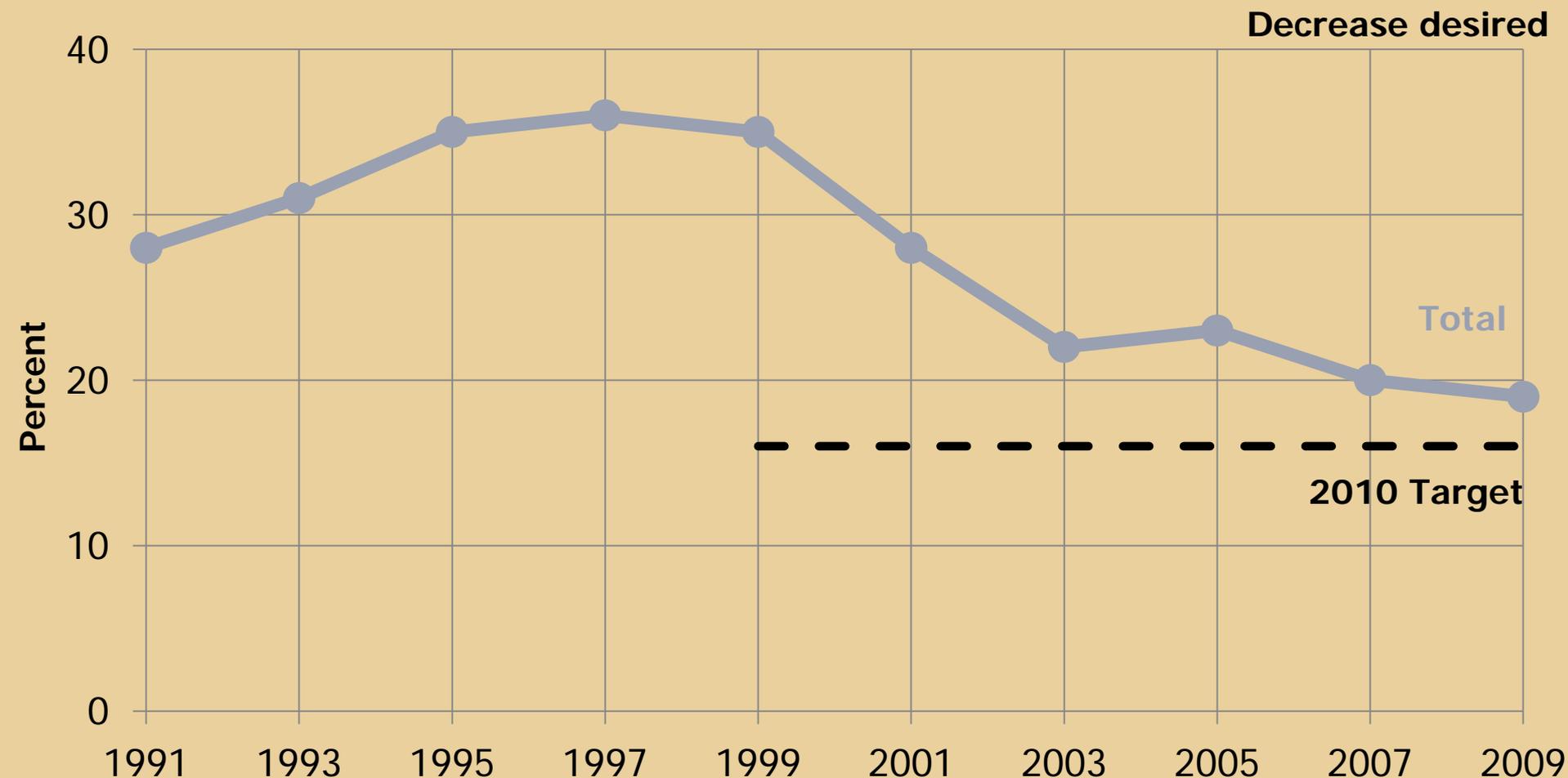
SOURCES: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), CDC, NCCDPHP; National Youth Tobacco Survey, American Legacy Foundation and CDC.

Objs. 27-2a–e





Cigarette smoking, students in grades 9–12, 1991–2009



NOTE: Data are for students in grades 9–12. Cigarette smoking is defined as use of cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

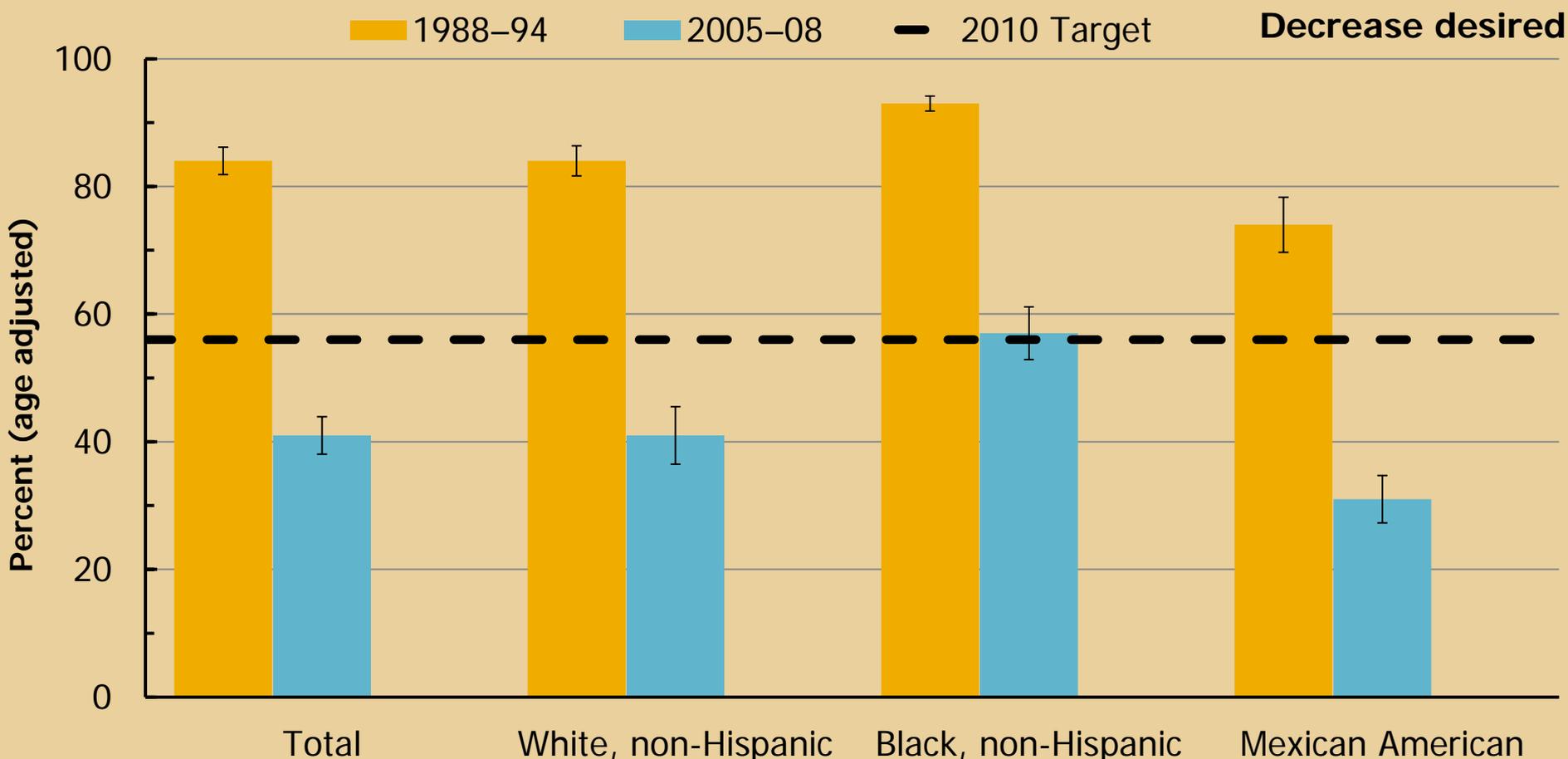
SOURCE: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), CDC, NCCDPHP.

Obj. 27-2b





Exposure to tobacco smoke, non-smokers, 1988-94 and 2005-08



NOTES: Data are for non-smokers aged 4 years and over and are age adjusted to the 2000 standard population. Exposure to tobacco smoke is measured by serum cotinine levels ≥ 0.05 ng/ml. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Mexican American origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

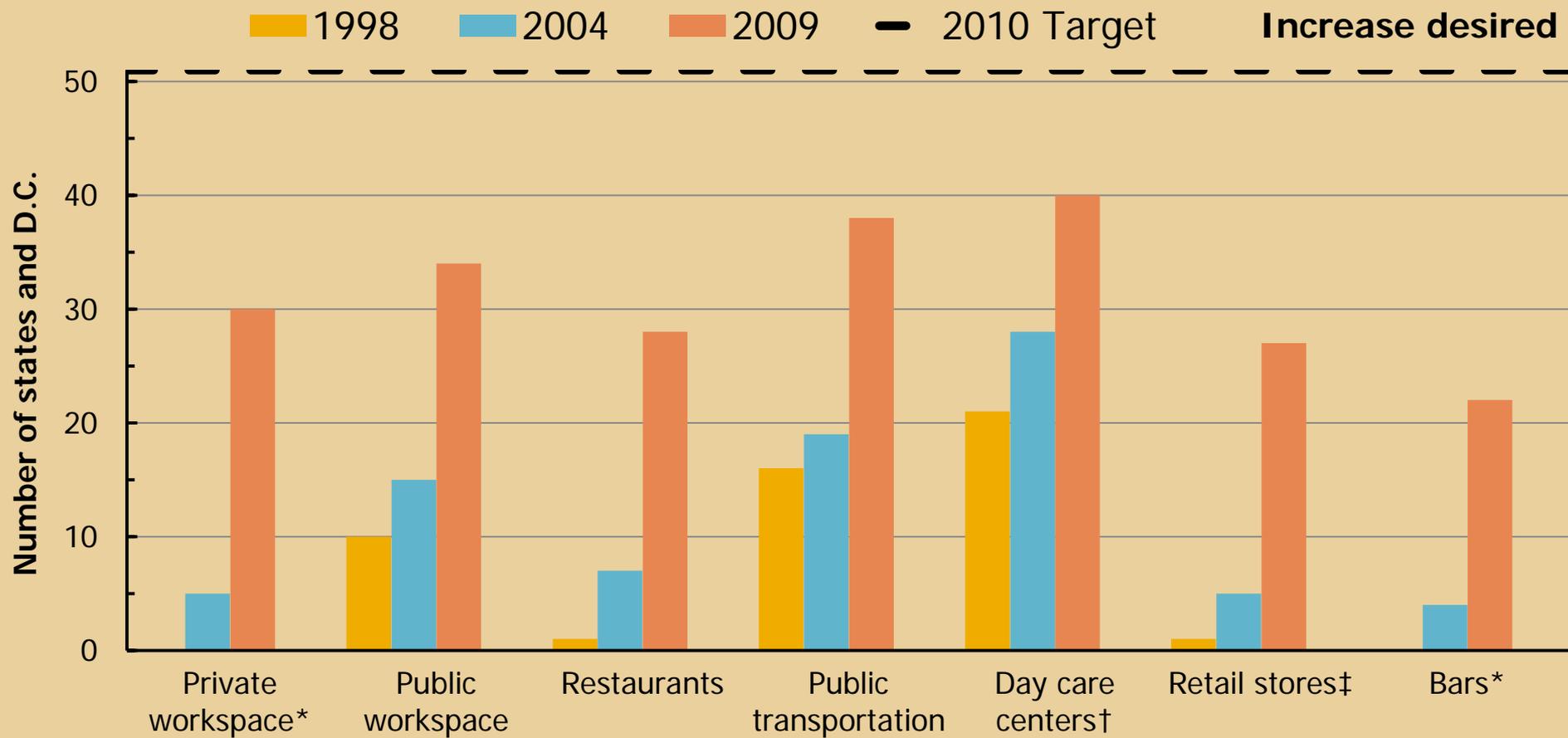
Obj. 27-10

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.





Smoke-free indoor air laws, 1998, 2004, and 2009



*No states had established laws prohibiting any smoking in those establishments in 1998.

†Data for day care centers include both commercial and home based centers. Commercial and home based centers are each tracked separately but they are combined for this objective.

‡Data for retail stores include only malls and grocery stores.

SOURCE: State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation System (STATE), CDC, NCCDPHP.

Objs. 27-13 a-f & i





Healthy People 2010 Final Review
Selected Findings—Focus Area 28

VISION AND HEARING

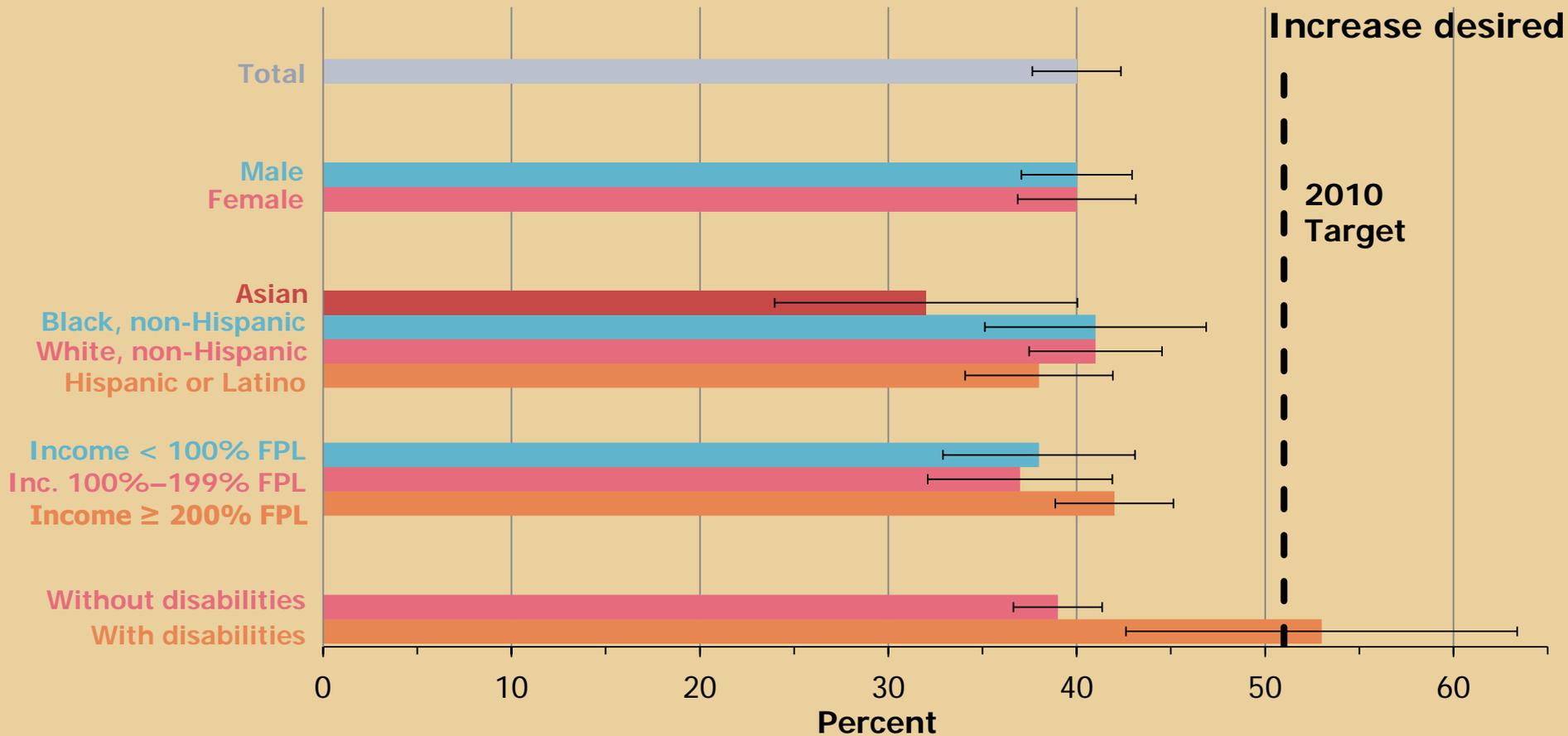
Alaska

Hawaii





Vision screening, preschool children, 2008



Increase desired

2010 Target

NOTES: Data are for children aged 5 years and under who have ever had their vision tested. Respondents were asked to select one or more races. The single race categories listed include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

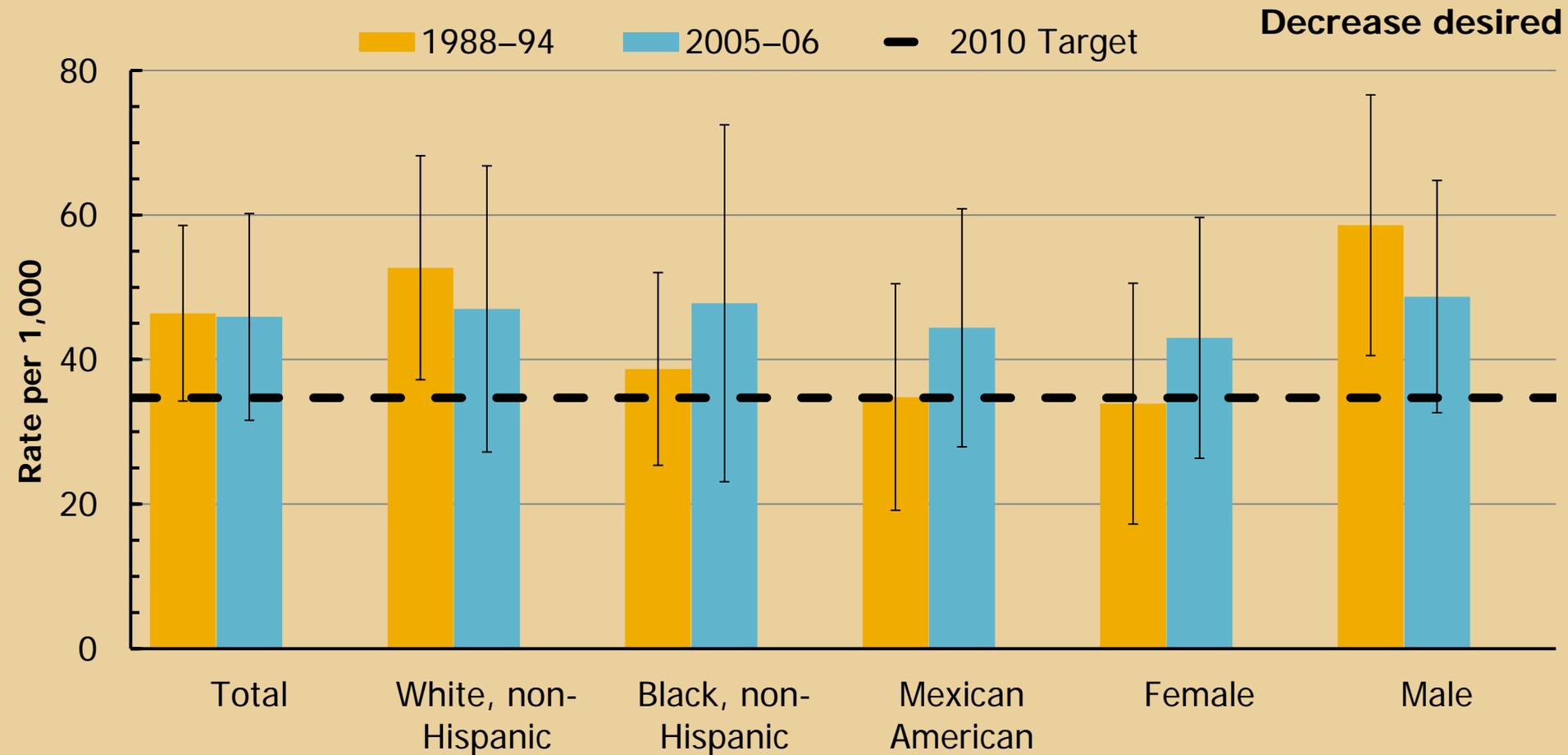
SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 28-2





Noise-induced hearing loss, adolescents, 1988–94 and 2005–06



NOTES: Data are for adolescents aged 12–19 years who have an audiometric notch in both ears signifying the noise induced hearing loss. Respondents were asked to select only one race prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. The categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group. Persons of Mexican American origin may be of any race.

I = 95% confidence interval.

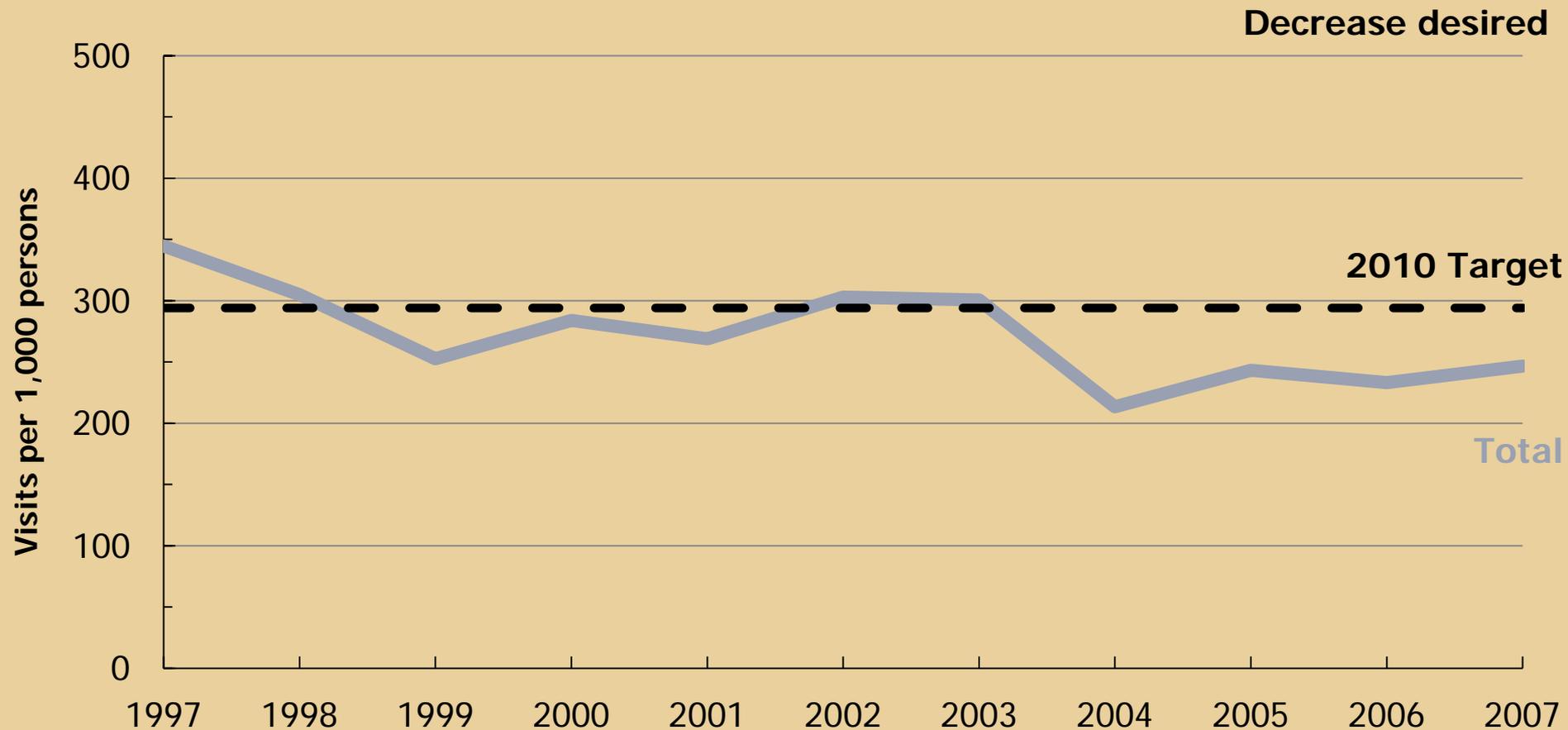
Obj. 28-17

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.





Office visits for otitis media, children and adolescents, 1997–2007



NOTES: Data are for visits to ambulatory care facilities with a diagnosis of otitis media (ICD-9-CM codes 381.0–381.4, 382) among children and adolescents under age 18.

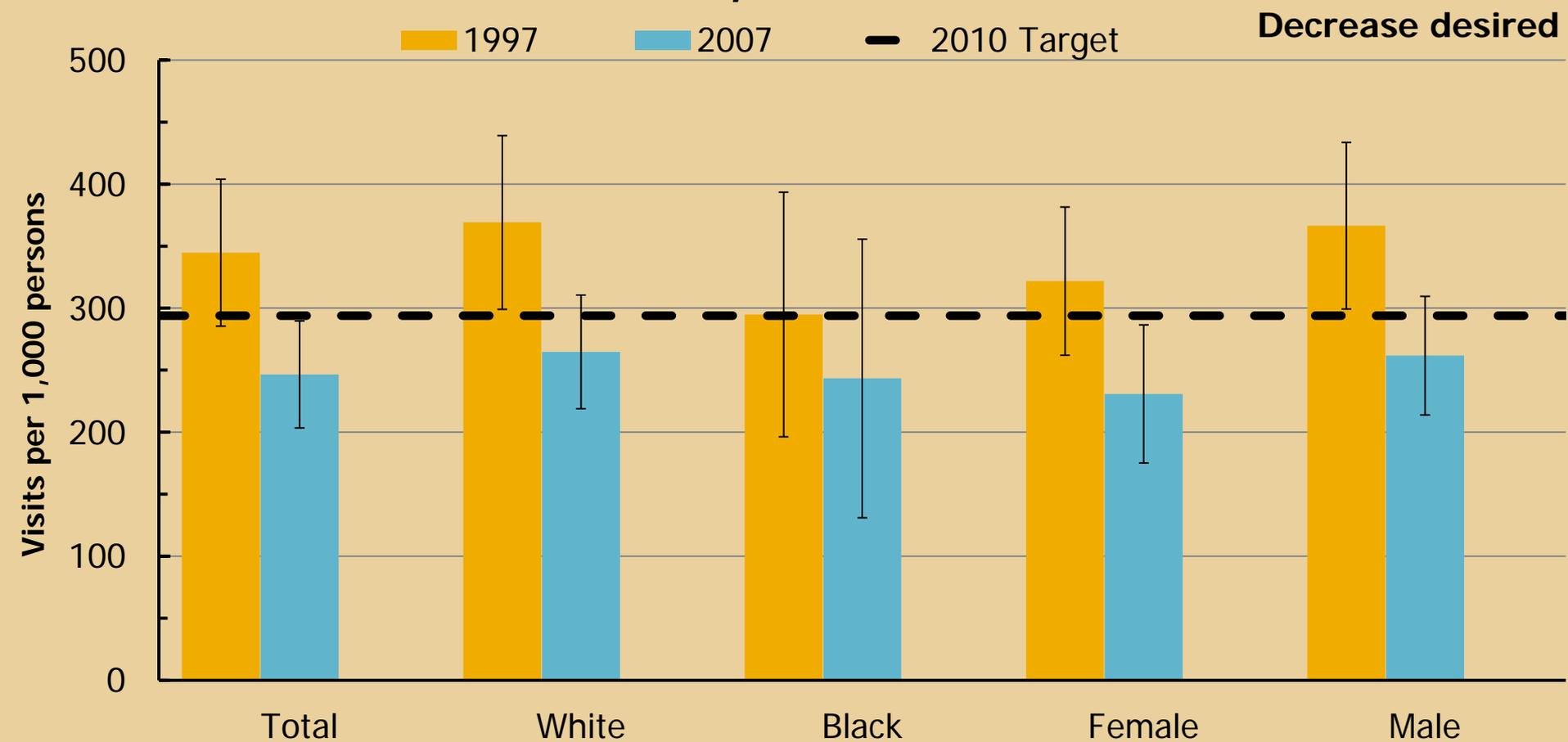
SOURCES: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), CDC, NCHS;
National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 28-12





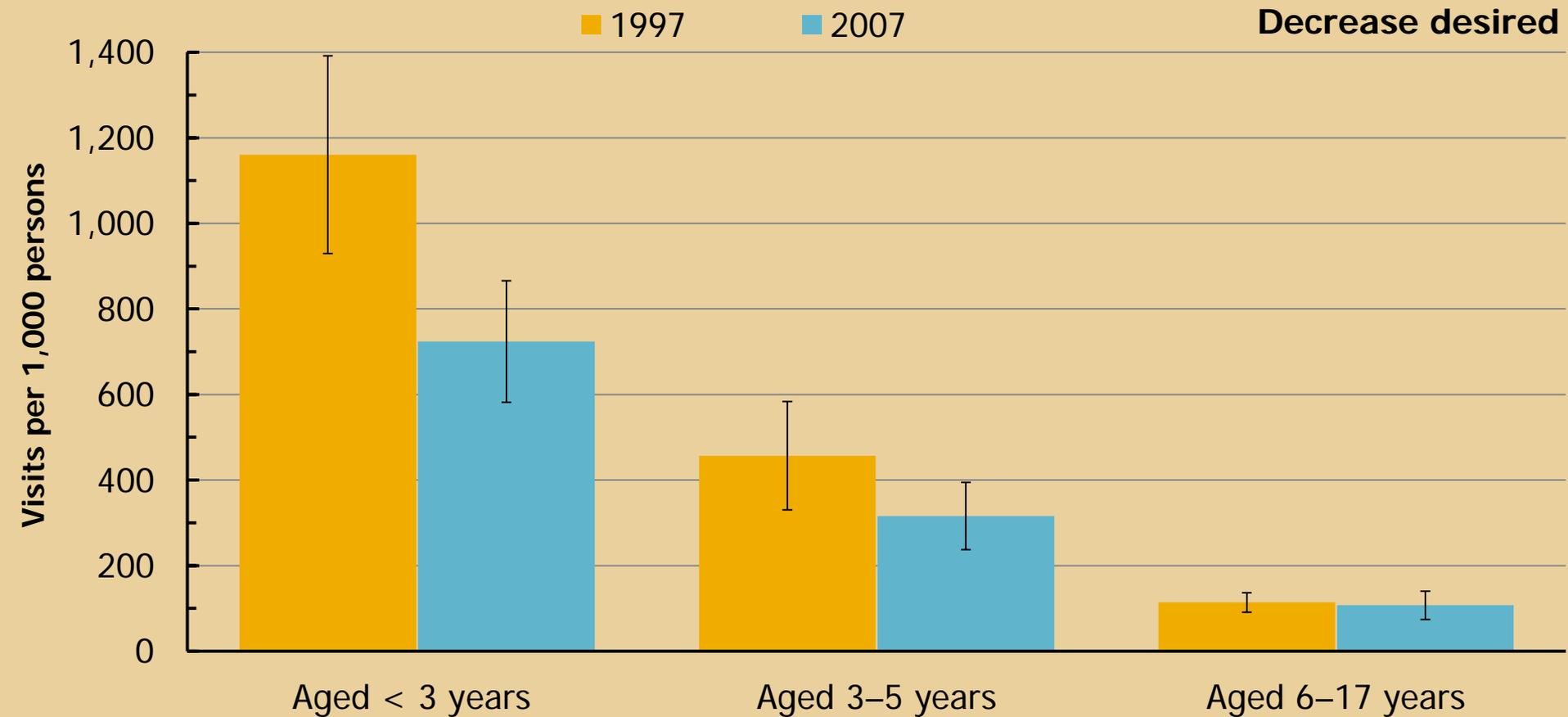
Office visits for otitis media, children and adolescents, 1997 and 2007



NOTES: Data are for visits to ambulatory care facilities with a diagnosis of otitis media (ICD-9-CM codes 381.0–381.4, 382) among children and adolescents under age 18. Only one race could be recorded prior to 1999. For 1999 and later years, one or more races were recorded. For all years, the categories black and white include persons for whom only one racial group was recorded, and include persons of Hispanic or non-Hispanic origin. I = 95% confidence interval.



Office visits for otitis media, children and adolescents, 1997 and 2007 (cont.)



NOTES: Data are for visits to ambulatory care facilities with a diagnosis of otitis media (ICD-9-CM codes 381.0–381.4, 382) among children and adolescents under age 18.

I = 95% confidence interval.

SOURCES: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), CDC, NCHS;
National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), CDC, NCHS.

Obj. 28-12





Healthy People 2010 Final Review

CONCLUSIONS



Key takeaway messages

1. Significant progress toward achieving Healthy People 2010 objectives has been made over the decade.
2. Health disparities persist across the U.S. population.
3. Obesity remains an important challenge to monitor closely.
4. Data must be a priority.



Data sources

- About 45% of objectives were measured by four data sources:
 - National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)
 - National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)
 - National Vital Statistics System—Mortality (NVSS-M)
 - National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG)
- Remaining 55% were measured by more than 150 other data sources
- Many objectives lack critical demographic specificity



For more information

- Healthy People 2010
 - Healthy People 2010 Final Review
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/healthy_people/hp2010/hp2010_final_review.htm
 - Healthy People NCHS Website
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/healthy_people.htm
 - Healthy People Data and Technical Information at DATA2010
<http://wonder.cdc.gov/data2010>
- Healthy People 2020
 - Healthy People 2020 Website
<http://www.healthypeople.gov>

