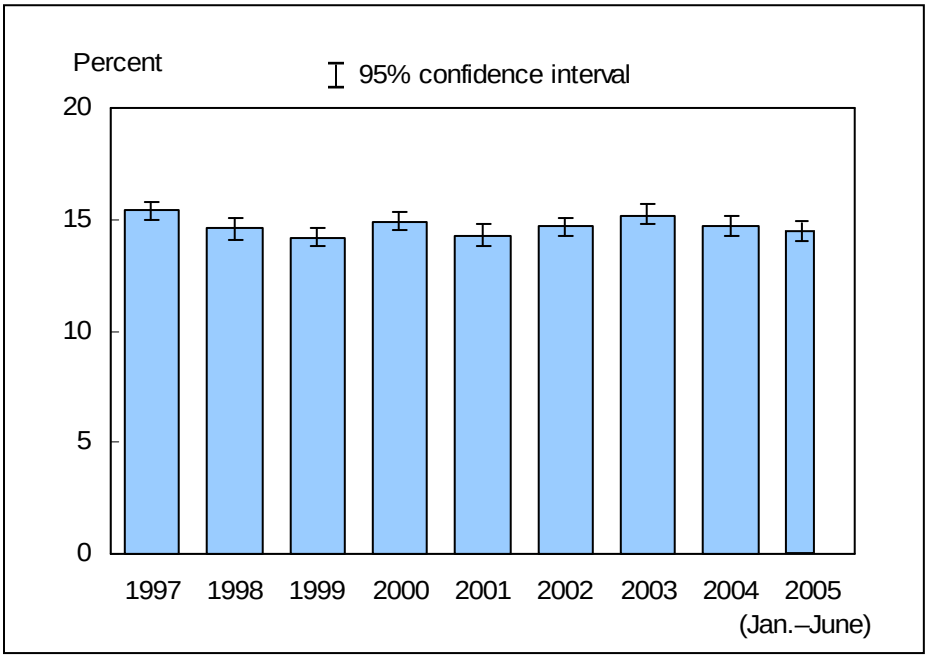
Figure 1.1. Percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage: United States, 1997–2005



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons without health insurance coverage are generally 0.1–0.2 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table II in the Appendix for more details.

In quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years of age with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without using the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1 in the data table) and with using the responses to these new questions (presented in the figure above and noted as Method 2 in the data table). Beginning in 2005, all estimates are calculated using Method 2. See "About This Release" for additional information.

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

- For the period January through June 2005, the percentage of uninsured persons was 14.4% (95% confidence interval = 13.8–15.0%), which was not significantly different from the Method 2 2004 estimate of 14.6%.

- The annual percentage of uninsured persons was 15.4% in 1997, 14.6% in 1998, 14.2% in 1999, and 14.9% in 2000. The estimate increased from 14.3% in 2001 to 15.2% in 2003, and then decreased (although not significantly) to 14.7% (Method 1) in 2004.

Table 1.1. Number and percentage of persons without health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997–2005

Year	All ages	Under 65 years	18–64 years	Under 18 years	All ages	Under 65 years		18–64 years	Under 18 years
						Crude	Age-adjusted		
	Number in millions				Percent (95% confidence interval)				
1997	41.0	40.7	30.8	9.9	15.4 (15.0–15.8)	17.4 (16.9–17.9)	17.2 (16.8–17.7)	18.9 (18.4–19.4)	13.9 (13.2–14.6)
1998	39.3	39.0	30.0	9.1	14.6 (14.1–15.1)	16.5 (16.0–17.0)	16.4 (15.9–16.9)	18.2 (17.7–18.7)	12.7 (12.0–13.4)
1999	38.7	38.3	29.8	8.5	14.2 (13.8–14.6)	16.0 (15.5–16.5)	16.0 (15.5–16.5)	17.8 (17.3–18.3)	11.8 (11.2–12.4)
2000	41.3	40.8	32.0	8.9	14.9 (14.5–15.3)	16.8 (16.3–17.2)	16.8 (16.3–17.3)	18.7 (18.1–19.2)	12.3 (11.7–12.9)
2001	40.2	39.8	31.9	7.9	14.3 (13.8–14.8)	16.2 (15.7–16.7)	16.2 (15.7–16.7)	18.3 (17.8–18.8)	11.0 (10.3–11.7)
2002	41.5	41.1	33.5	7.6	14.7 (14.3–15.1)	16.5 (16.0–16.9)	16.6 (16.1–17.1)	19.1 (18.6–19.6)	10.5 (9.9–11.1)
2003	43.6	43.2	35.9	7.3	15.2 (14.8–15.7)	17.2 (16.6–17.7)	17.3 (16.8–17.8)	20.1 (19.5–20.6)	10.1 (9.4–10.7)
2004 (Method 1[1])	42.5	42.0	35.0	7.0	14.7 (14.3–15.1)	16.6 (16.1–17.0)	16.7 (16.3–17.2)	19.4 (18.9–19.9)	9.6 (9.0–10.2)
2004 (Method 2[1])	42.1	41.7	34.9	6.8	14.6 (14.2–15.0)	16.4 (16.0–16.9)	16.6 (16.1–17.1)	19.3 (18.8–19.8)	9.4 (8.8–9.9)
Jan.–June 2005	41.8	41.5	34.9	6.6	14.4 (13.8–15.0)	16.2 (15.6–16.9)	16.4 (15.7–17.1)	19.2 (18.4–19.9)	8.9 (8.2–9.7)

[1] In quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years of age with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without using the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1) and with using the responses to these new questions (noted as Method 2). Beginning in 2005, all estimates are calculated using Method 2. See "About This Release" for additional information.

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons without health insurance coverage are generally 0.1–0.2 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. The number of uninsured persons was calculated as the percentage of uninsured persons multiplied by the total weighted population, including persons with unknown coverage. The age-specific numbers of uninsured may not add to their respective totals due to rounding. Age-adjusted estimates for persons under 65 years of age for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. Beginning with the 2003 data, the NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table II in the Appendix for more details.

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

- For the period January through June 2005, the percentage of uninsured persons was 16.2% (41.5 million) for persons under age 65 years, 19.2% (34.9 million) for persons aged 18–64 years, and 8.9% (6.6 million) for children under age 18 years.
- For adults aged 18–64 years, there was a decrease in the percentage of those who were uninsured from 1997 to 1999, followed by an increase from 1999 to 2003, and shows no trend in more recent years.

- For children under age 18 years, the percentage of those who were uninsured decreased from 13.9% in 1997 to 8.9% for the period January through June 2005. This decreasing trend was observed regardless of whether Method 1 or Method 2 was used to calculate the 2004 estimate, but the extent of the decrease is larger using Method 2 compared with Method 1.

Table 1.2. Percentage of persons under age 65 years with public health plan coverage and private health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997–2005

	Public[1]			Private[1]		
Year	Under 65 years	18–64 years	Under 18 years	Under 65 years	18–64 years	Under 18 years
	Percent (95% confidence interval)					
1997	13.6 (13.1–14.1)	10.2 (9.8–10.6)	21.5 (20.5–22.4)	70.8 (70.1–71.5)	72.8 (72.2–73.4)	66.2 (65.1–67.3)
1998	12.7 (12.2–13.2)	9.5 (9.1–9.9)	20.0 (19.0–20.9)	72.0 (71.3–72.7)	73.5 (72.9–74.1)	68.5 (67.4–69.5)
1999	12.4 (12.0–12.9)	9.0 (8.6–9.3)	20.5 (19.5–21.4)	73.1 (72.3–73.8)	74.8 (74.1–75.4)	69.1 (68.0–70.2)
2000	12.9 (12.4–13.4)	9.1 (8.7–9.4)	22.0 (21.0–23.0)	71.8 (71.1–72.5)	73.8 (73.2–74.4)	67.1 (66.1–68.2)
2001	13.6 (13.1–14.1)	9.4 (9.0–9.8)	23.6 (22.6–24.5)	71.6 (70.9–72.3)	73.7 (73.1–74.4)	66.7 (66.4–68.6)
2002	15.2 (14.6–15.8)	10.3 (9.9–10.7)	27.1 (26.0–28.2)	69.8 (69.0–70.6)	72.3 (71.6–72.9)	63.9 (62.7–65.1)
2003	16.0 (15.4–16.6)	10.9 (10.4–11.4)	28.6 (27.4–29.7)	68.2 (67.5–69.0)	70.6 (69.9–71.3)	62.6 (61.4–63.8)
2004 (Method 1[2])	16.1 (15.5–16.7)	11.1 (10.6–11.5)	28.5 (27.5–29.6)	68.6 (67.9–69.4)	70.9 (70.2–71.6)	63.1 (61.9–64.3)
2004 (Method 2[2])	16.2 (15.6–16.8)	11.1 (10.7–11.6)	28.7 (27.7–29.8)	...	...	...
Jan.–June 2005	16.9 (16.1–17.7)	11.5 (10.9–12.1)	30.1 (28.5–31.8)	68.2 (67.0–69.4)	70.6 (69.6–71.7)	62.2 (60.3–64.0)

...Category not applicable. See footnote 2 for more information.

[1]The category "public health plan coverage" includes Medicare (disability), Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, and military plans. The category "private health insurance" excludes plans that paid for only one type of service such as accidents or dental care. A small number of persons were covered by both public and private plans and were included in both categories. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). The data on type of coverage were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons having public or private coverage are within 0.1–0.2 percentage points of those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files.

[2] In quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years of age with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without using the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1) and with using the responses to these new questions (noted as Method 2). Estimates of private insurance are not affected by the two additional questions. Beginning in 2005, all estimates are calculated using Method 2. See "About This Release" for additional information.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table II in the Appendix for more details.

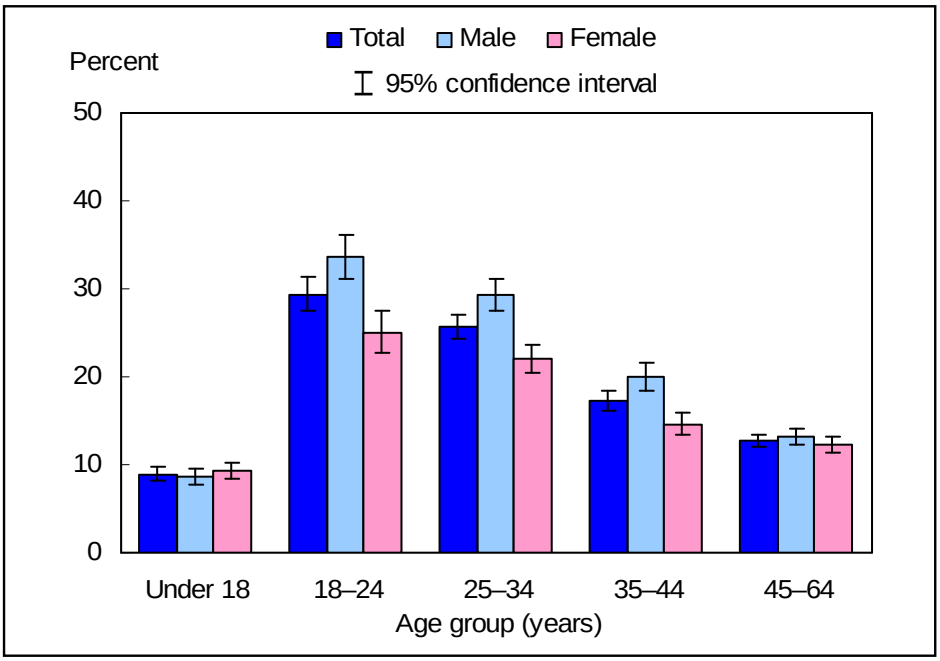
DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–2005 NHIS. The estimates for 2005 were based on data collected from January through June. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For the period January through June 2005, 16.9% of persons under age 65 years were covered by public health plans, and 68.2% were covered by private health insurance plans.

- For persons aged 18–64 years, after a period of decrease from 1997 to 1999, there was an increasing trend in public coverage from 1999 to June 2005. There was an increase from 1997 to 1999 followed by a decreasing trend from 1999 to June 2005 in private coverage for this age group. These trends were observed regardless of whether Method 1 or Method 2 was used to calculate the 2004 estimate for public coverage, but the extent of the increase in public coverage is larger using Method 2 compared with Method 1.

- For children under age 18 years, after a period of decrease from 1997 to 1999, there was an increasing trend in public coverage from 1999 to June 2005. There was an increase from 1997 to 1999 followed by a decreasing trend from 1999 to June 2005 in private coverage for this age group. These trends were observed regardless of whether Method 1 or Method 2 was used to calculate the 2004 estimate for public coverage, but the extent of the increase in public coverage is larger using Method 1 compared with Method 2.

Figure 1.2. Percentage of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005



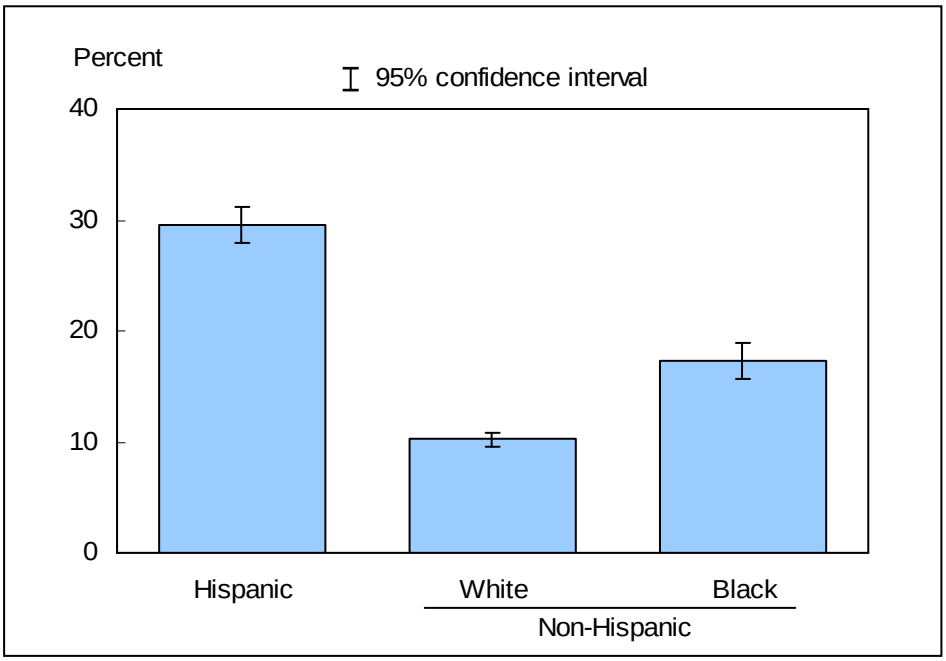
NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analyses excluded 438 persons (1.1%) with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1–0.2 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files.

In quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years of age with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without using the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1 in the data table) and with using the responses to these new questions (presented in the figure above and noted as Method 2 in the data table). Estimates for this figure in previous Early Releases were calculated using Method 1 and are, therefore, not directly comparable to estimates in the above figure. Beginning in 2005, all estimates are calculated using Method 2. See "About This Release" for additional information.

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

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of those who were uninsured was highest among persons aged 18–24 years (29.4%) and lowest among persons under age 18 years (8.9%) and at ages 45–64 years (12.8%). Starting at age 18 years, younger adults were more likely than older adults to lack health insurance coverage.
- Among adults in the age groups 18–24 years, 25–34 years, and 35–44 years, men were more likely than women to lack health insurance coverage.

Figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analyses excluded 482 persons (1.0%) with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1–0.2 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

In quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years of age with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without using the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1 in the data table) and with using the responses to these new questions (presented in the figure above and noted as Method 2 in the data table). Estimates for this figure in previous Early Releases were calculated using Method 1 and are, therefore, not directly comparable to estimates in the above figure. Beginning in 2005, all estimates are calculated using Method 2. See "About This Release" for additional information.

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

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of uninsured persons was 29.6% for Hispanic persons, 10.2% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 17.3% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons were most likely to be uninsured, followed by non-Hispanic black persons and non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for figures 1.1–1.3:

Data table for figure 1.1. Percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage: United States, 1997–2005

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	15.4	15.0–15.8
1998	14.6	14.1–15.1
1999	14.2	13.8–14.6
2000	14.9	14.5–15.3
2001	14.3	13.8–14.8
2002	14.7	14.3–15.1
2003	15.2	14.8–15.7
2004 (Method 1[1])	14.7	14.3–15.1
2004 (Method 2[1])	14.6	14.2–15.0
January–June 2005	14.4	13.8–15.0

[1]In quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years of age with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without using the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1) and with using the responses to these new questions (noted as Method 2). Beginning in 2005, all estimates are calculated using Method 2. See “About This Release” for additional information.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table II in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 1.2. Percentage of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	8.9	8.2–9.7
Male	8.6	7.7–9.5
Female	9.3	8.3–10.3
18–24 years		
Total	29.4	27.5–31.3
Male	33.6	31.2–36.1
Female	25.1	22.8–27.5
25–34 years		
Total	25.7	24.3–27.1
Male	29.3	27.4–31.1
Female	22.1	20.5–23.7
35–44 years		
Total	17.3	16.1–18.4
Male	20.0	18.4–21.5
Female	14.6	13.4–15.8
45–64 years		
Total	12.8	12.0–13.5
Male	13.2	12.2–14.2
Female	12.3	11.4–13.2
Under 65 years: crude[1]		
Total	16.2	15.6–16.9
Male	17.7	16.9–18.5
Female	14.8	14.0–15.5
Under 65 years: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	16.4	15.7–17.1
Male	18.0	17.2–18.7
Female	14.9	14.1–15.6

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are for persons under 65 years of age and are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years.

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

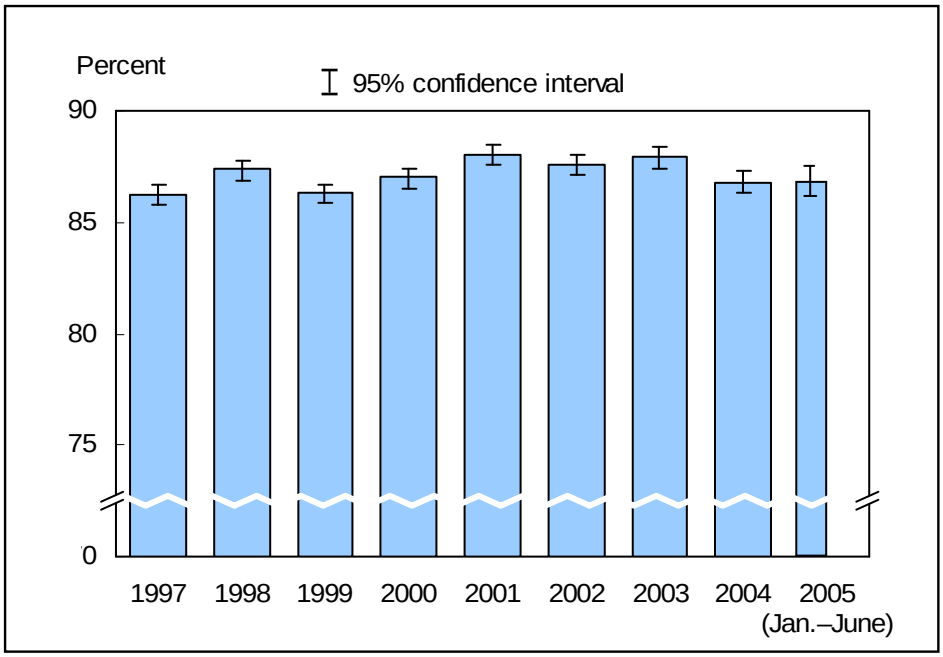
Data table for figure 1.3. Adjusted percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

Race/ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted[1]	Age-adjusted[2]
Hispanic or Latino	29.6 (28.0–31.2)	29.2 (27.6–30.7)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	10.2 (9.5–10.8)	10.5 (9.8–11.2)
Black, single race	17.3 (15.7–18.9)	17.2 (15.6–18.8)

[1]Age-sex adjusted estimates are presented in the figure. Estimates are for persons of all ages and are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are for persons under 65 years of age and are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

Figure 2.1. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997–2005



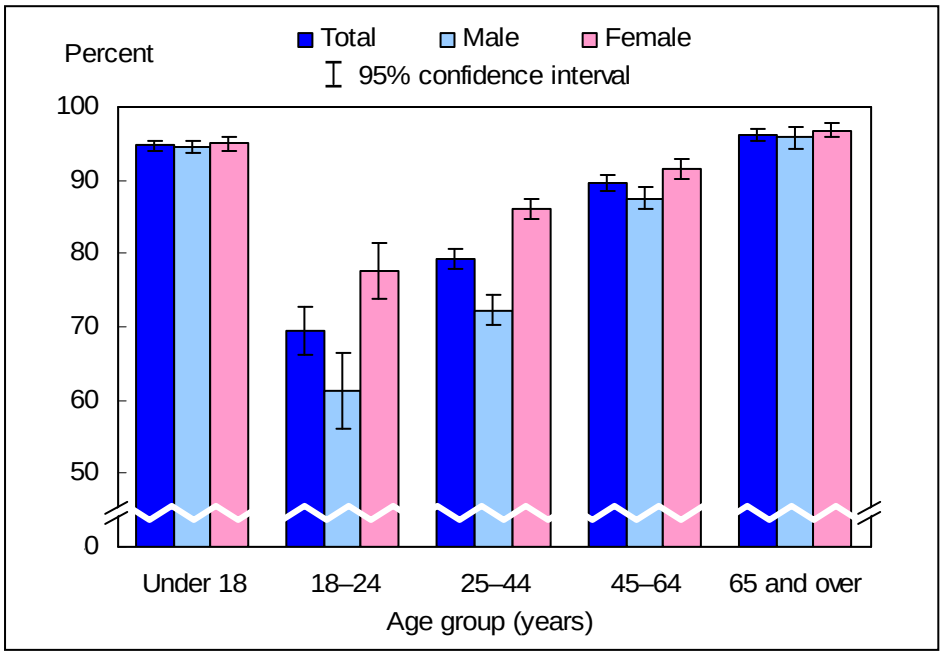
NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded persons with an unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 0.6% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 1997–2005 NHIS. The estimate for 2005 was based on data collected from January through June. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For the period January through June 2005, the percentage of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care was 86.8% (95% confidence interval = 86.1–87.5%), which was the same as the 2004 estimate of 86.8%.

- The annual percentage of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care was 86.2% in 1997, 87.4% in 1998, 86.3% in 1999, 87.0% in 2000, 88.0% in 2001, 87.6% in 2002, 87.9% in 2003, and 86.8% in 2004.

Figure 2.2. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 140 persons (0.9%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care.

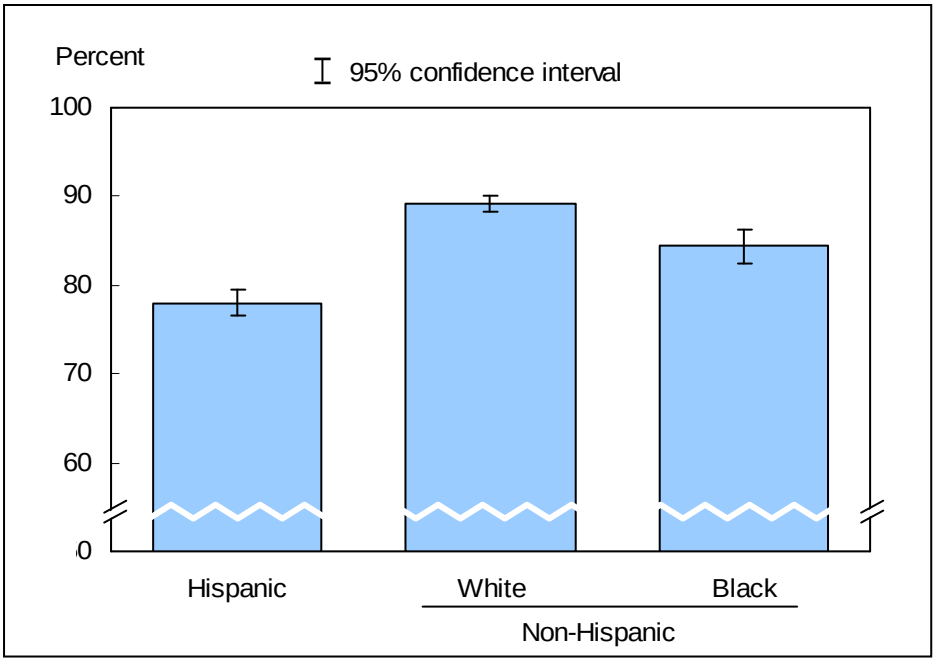
DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- Of the five age groups, persons aged 18–24 years were least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care. Children under age 18 years were more likely than adults aged 18–64 years to have a usual place to go for medical care.

- For adults aged 18–64 years, men were less likely than women to have a usual place to go for medical care.

- Among those aged 18 years and over, the percentage of persons having a usual place to go for medical care increased with age.

Figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 140 persons (0.9%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of persons with a usual place to go for medical care was 78.0% for Hispanic persons, 89.2% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 84.4% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnicity groups, Hispanic persons were least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Data tables for figures 2.1–2.3:

Data table for figure 2.1. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997–2005

	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
Year	**Crude[1]**	**Age-adjusted[2]**
1997	86.2 (85.8–86.7)	86.3 (85.9–86.7)
1998	87.4 (86.9–87.8)	87.4 (87.0–87.9)
1999	86.3 (85.9–86.7)	86.4 (86.0–86.8)
2000	87.0 (86.5–87.4)	87.0 (86.6–87.4)
2001	88.0 (87.6–88.5)	88.0 (87.6–88.5)
2002	87.6 (87.1–88.0)	87.6 (87.1–88.0)
2003	87.9 (87.4–88.4)	87.9 (87.4–88.4)
2004	86.8 (86.3–87.3)	86.8 (86.3–87.2)
January–June 2005	86.8 (86.1–87.5)	86.8 (86.1–87.4)

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 2.2. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	94.8	94.1–95.4
Male	94.6	93.7–95.5
Female	95.0	94.1–95.9
18–24 years		
Total	69.4	66.2–72.6
Male	61.3	56.2–66.5
Female	77.6	73.8–81.4
25–44 years		
Total	79.2	77.9–80.6
Male	72.3	70.2–74.3
Female	86.1	84.6–87.5
45–64 years		
Total	89.6	88.6–90.6
Male	87.5	86.1–89.0
Female	91.5	90.2–92.9
65 years and over		
Total	96.3	95.5–97.1
Male	95.8	94.4–97.2
Female	96.8	95.8–97.7
All ages: crude[1]		
Total	86.8	86.1–87.5
Male	83.3	82.2–84.3
Female	90.2	89.5–91.0
All ages: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	86.8	86.1–87.4
Male	83.3	82.3–84.3
Female	90.1	89.4–90.9

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

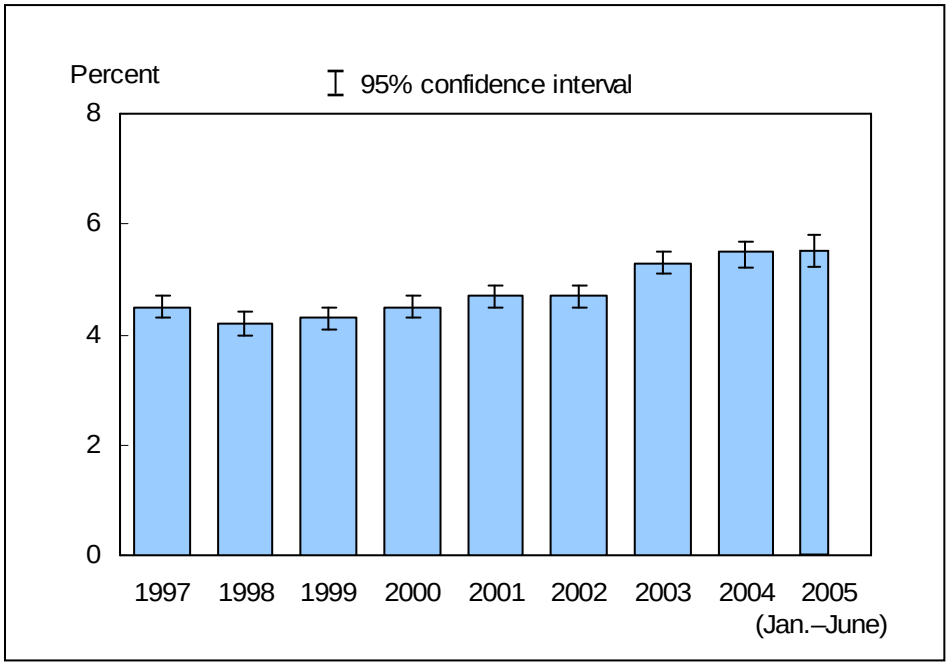
Data table for figure 2.3. Adjusted percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
Race/ethnicity	**Age-sex-adjusted[1]**	**Age-adjusted[2]**
Hispanic or Latino	78.0 (76.5–79.6)	77.8 (76.2–79.3)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	89.2 (88.4–90.0)	89.3 (88.5–90.1)
Black, single race	84.4 (82.4–86.3)	84.7 (82.8–86.5)

[1]Age-sex adjusted estimates are presented in the figure. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

Figure 3.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months: United States, 1997–2005

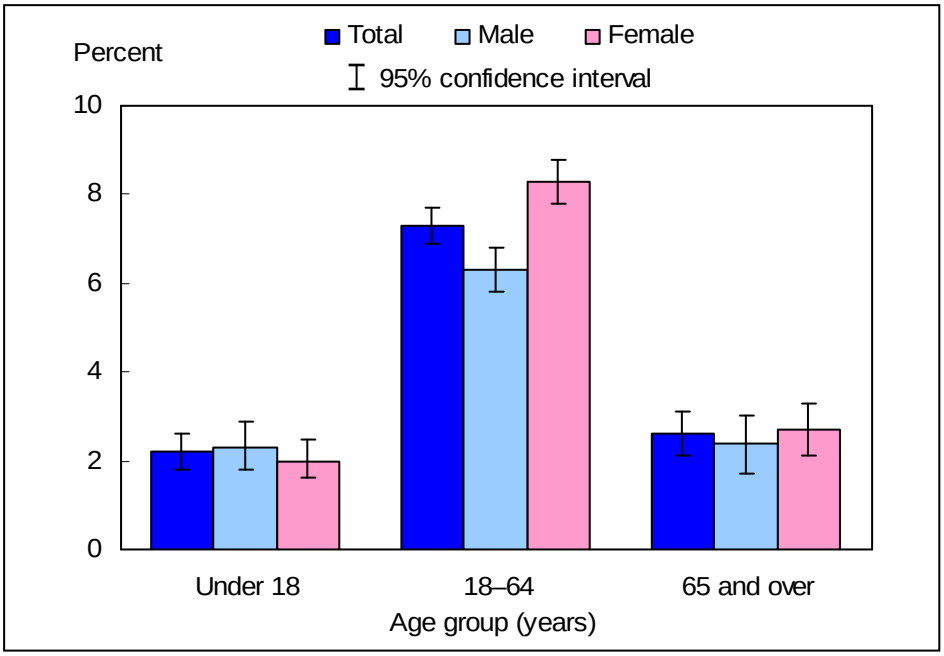


NOTES: The analyses excluded persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care (about 0.5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

- For the period January through June 2005, 5.5% (95% confidence interval = 5.1–5.8%) of the population was unable to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months. This estimate is the same as the 2004 estimate of 5.5%.
- From 1998 through June 2005, an increasing trend has been observed in the percentage of persons who experienced this lack of access to medical care (4.2% in 1998 to 5.5% for the period January through June 2005).

Figure 3.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

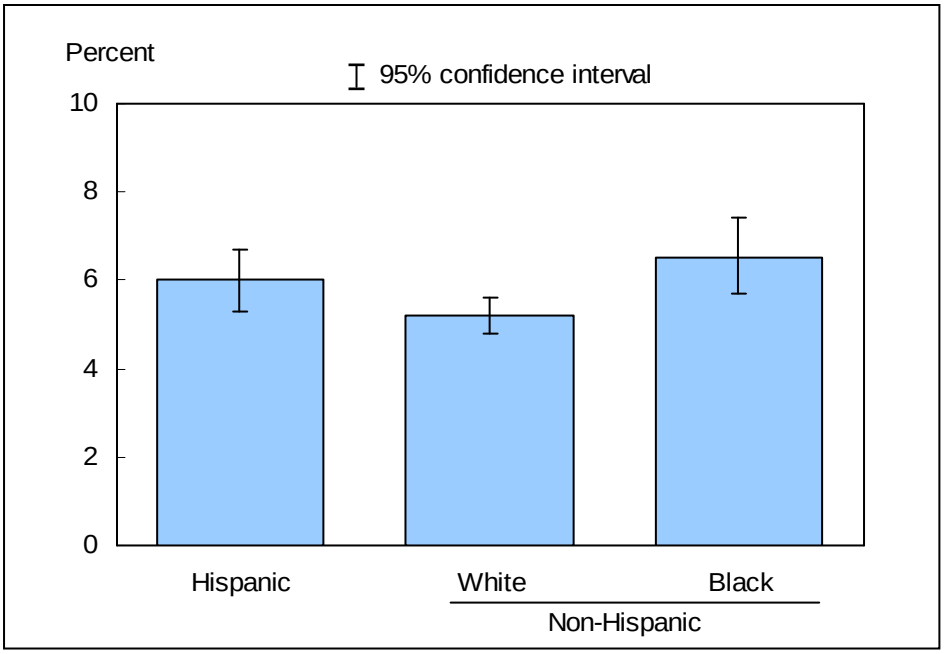


NOTE: The analyses excluded 137 persons (0.3%) with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care.

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

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who were unable to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months was 2.2% for those aged under 18 years, 7.3% for those aged 18–64 years, and 2.6% for those aged 65 years and over.
- For adults aged 18–64 years, women were more likely than men to have lacked access to medical care due to cost during the past 12 months.

Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: The analyses excluded 137 persons (0.3%) with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

- After adjusting for age and sex, 6.0% of Hispanic persons, 5.2% of non-Hispanic white persons, and 6.5% of non-Hispanic black persons were unable to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the year preceding the interview.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were more likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have lacked access to medical care due to cost.

Data tables for figures 3.1–3.3:

Data table for figure 3.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months: United States, 1997–2005

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	4.5	4.3–4.7
1998	4.2	4.0–4.4
1999	4.3	4.1–4.5
2000	4.5	4.3–4.7
2001	4.7	4.5–4.9
2002	4.7	4.5–4.9
2003	5.3	5.1–5.5
2004	5.5	5.2–5.7
January–June 2005	5.5	5.1–5.8

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 3.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	2.2	1.8–2.6
Male	2.3	1.8–2.9
Female	2.0	1.6–2.5
18–64 years		
Total	7.3	6.9–7.7
Male	6.3	5.8–6.8
Female	8.3	7.8–8.8
65 years and over		
Total	2.6	2.1–3.1
Male	2.4	1.7–3.0
Female	2.7	2.1–3.3
All ages: crude[1]		
Total	5.5	5.1–5.8
Male	4.9	4.5–5.2
Female	6.0	5.7–6.4
All ages: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	5.4	5.1–5.7
Male	4.8	4.4–5.2
Female	6.0	5.6–6.3

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

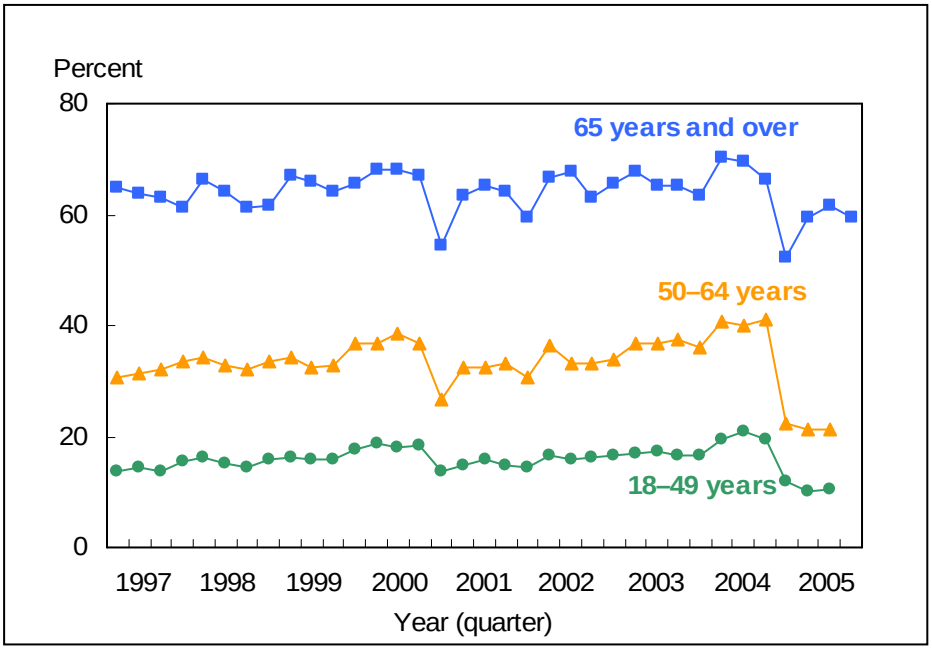
Data table for figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

Race/ethnicity	Percent[1]	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	6.0	5.3–6.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	5.2	4.8–5.6
Black, single race	6.5	5.7–7.4

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

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

Figure 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997–2005



NOTES: From 1997 to August 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in September 2003, respondents were asked about influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to the question regarding the flu shot. Beginning in 2005, receipt of nasal spray flu vaccinations was included in the calculation of flu vaccination estimates. The impact of this change on the estimates was minimal (typically 0.5 percentage points or less). Responses to the flu vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of a flu vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all adults aged 65 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (8). In the 2000–01 flu season (but not issued until the 2001–02 flu season), these recommendations for influenza vaccination were expanded to include persons 50 to 64 years of age, a group for which influenza vaccination was formerly recommended only if they had existing high-risk conditions (9). Adults aged 18–49 years are recommended to receive influenza vaccination only if they have existing high-risk conditions. The analyses excluded those with unknown flu vaccination status (about 1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–2005 NHIS. The estimates for 2005 were based on data collected from January through June. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In the second quarter of 2005, the percentage of adults who had received an influenza vaccination during the past year was 61.7% for persons aged 65 years and over, 21.1% for persons aged 50–64 years, and 10.3% for persons aged 18–49 years.

- For all three age groups, second quarter estimates in 2005 were considerably lower than second quarter estimates in 2004. An influenza vaccination shortage occurred during the 2004–05 flu season (8). Previous delays in availability of the flu shots also occurred in the fall of 2000 and, to a lesser extent, in the fall of 2001) (9,10).

Table 4.1. Annual percentage of adults aged 50 years and over who had received an influenza shot during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 1997–2004

Year	50–64 years			65 years and over			
				Total			
	Total	Men	Women	Crude	Age-adjusted	Men	Women
1997	31.9 (30.5–33.3)	28.0 (26.1–29.9)	35.5 (33.6–37.4)	63.2 (61.9–64.6)	63.1 (61.7–64.4)	64.8 (62.5–67.1)	62.1 (60.5–63.7)
1998	33.1 (31.7–34.5)	29.0 (27.0–31.0)	37.0 (35.1–38.9)	63.3 (61.9–64.7)	63.3 (61.9–64.6)	63.7 (61.5–65.9)	63.0 (61.2–64.8)
1999	34.1 (32.8–35.4)	30.5 (28.6–32.4)	37.4 (35.5–39.3)	65.7 (64.3–67.2)	65.1 (63.6–66.5)	67.2 (65.0–69.4)	64.6 (62.7–66.5)
2000	34.6 (33.1–36.1)	31.9 (29.9–33.9)	37.2 (35.2–39.1)	64.4 (63.0–65.9)	64.6 (63.2–66.0)	66.0 (63.8–68.3)	63.3 (61.6–65.0)
2001	32.2 (30.9–33.5)	30.3 (28.3–32.2)	34.0 (32.2–35.8)	63.1 (61.7–64.5)	63.2 (61.8–64.6)	64.8 (62.5–67.1)	61.8 (60.1–63.5)
2002	34.0 (32.7–35.3)	30.7 (28.8–32.5)	37.2 (35.4–38.9)	65.7 (64.3–67.2)	65.9 (64.5–67.3)	67.1 (64.7–69.5)	64.7 (62.8–66.6)
2003	36.8 (35.4–38.2)	34.5 (32.6–36.3)	38.9 (37.0–40.9)	65.5 (64.1–66.9)	65.6 (64.2–66.9)	66.0 (63.9–68.1)	65.1 (63.2–67.0)
2004	35.9 (34.6–37.3)	33.3 (31.3–35.3)	38.5 (36.7–40.3)	64.6 (63.2–66.1)	64.7 (63.3–66.1)	64.1 (61.9–66.3)	65.0 (63.3–66.7)

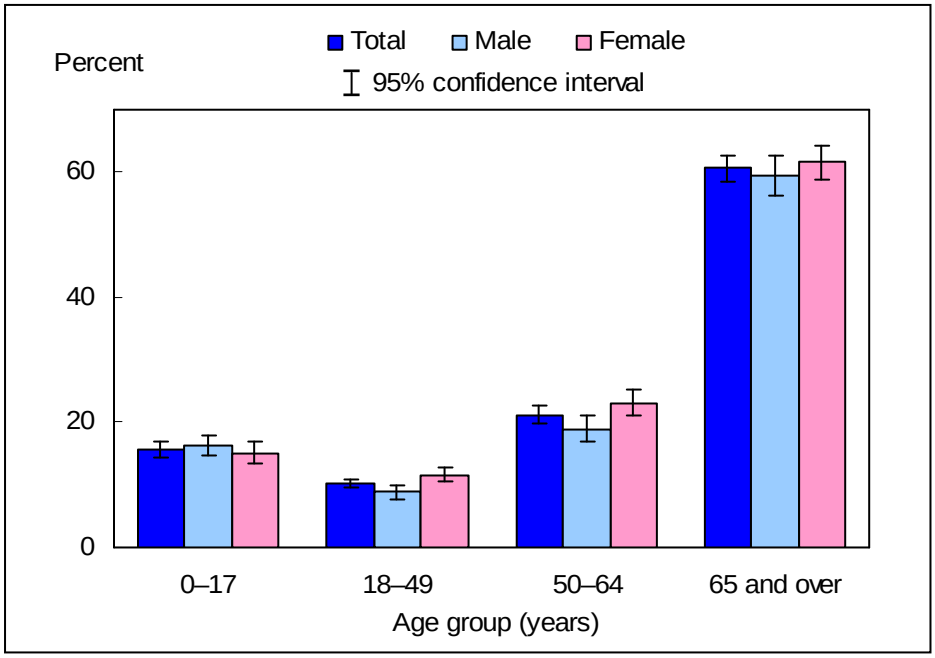
NOTES: From 1997 to August 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in September 2003, respondents were asked about influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to the question regarding the flu shot. Receipt of nasal spray flu vaccinations was not included in the calculation of flu vaccination estimates for Early Releases before 2005. Responses to the flu vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of a flu shot is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all adults aged 65 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (8). In the 2000–01 flu season (but not issued until the 2001–02 flu season), these recommendations for influenza vaccination were expanded to include persons 50 to 64 years of age, a group for which influenza vaccination was formerly recommended only if they had existing high-risk conditions (9). Adults aged 18–49 years are recommended to receive influenza vaccination only if they have existing high-risk conditions. The analyses excluded those with unknown flu shot status (about 1% of respondents each year). Age-adjusted estimates for persons aged 65 years and over for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are based on the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–2004 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For adults aged 50–64 years, the annual percentage of persons who received a flu shot during the past 12 months was 35.9% in 2004. The estimate in 2004 was lower than, but not significantly different from, that in 2003. This pattern was seen in men and women.

- For adults aged 65 years and over, the annual percentage of persons who received a flu shot was 64.6% in 2004. The estimate in 2004 was lower than, but not significantly different from, that in 2003. This pattern was seen in men and women.

Figure 4.2. Percentage of persons who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

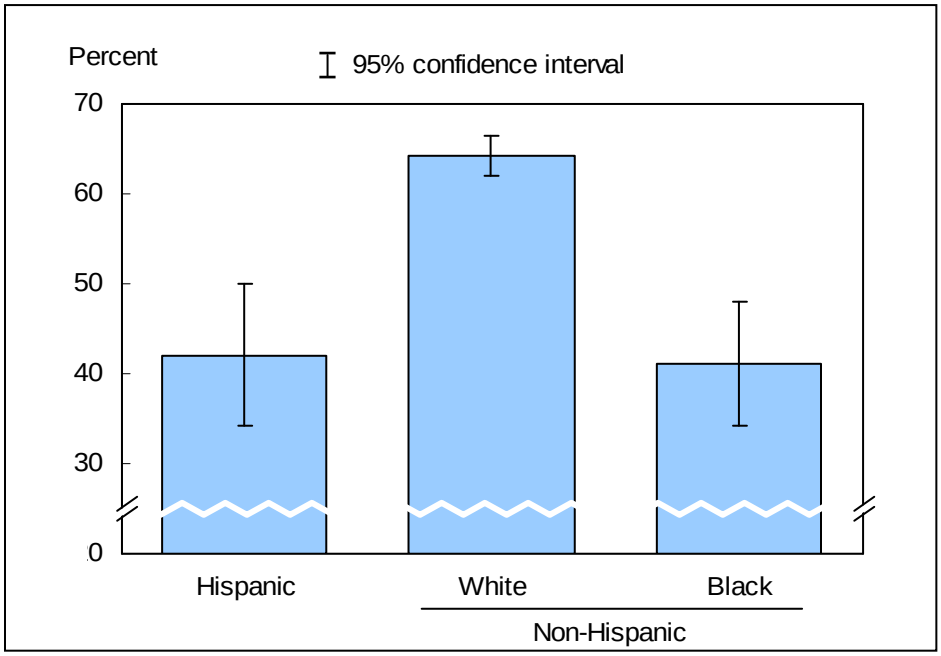


NOTES: Respondents were asked about receipt of influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to a question regarding receipt of a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to these questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of a flu vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all adults aged 65 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (8). In the 2000–01 flu season (but not implemented until the 2001–02 flu season), these recommendations for influenza vaccination were expanded to include persons 50 to 64 years of age, a group for which influenza vaccination was formerly recommended only if they had existing high-risk conditions (9). The recommendations were again expanded for the 2003–2004 flu season to include children aged 6–23 months (11). Persons aged 2–49 years are recommended to receive an influenza vaccination only if they have existing high-risk conditions. The analyses excluded 326 persons (1.5%) with unknown flu vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who had a flu vaccination during the past 12 months was highest among persons aged 65 years and over (60.6%), followed by persons aged 50–64 years (21.1%), 0–17 years (15.7%), and 18–49 years (10.2%).
- For the age groups 18–49 years and 50-64 years, women were more likely than men to have received a flu vaccination during the past 12 months.

Figure 4.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: Respondents were asked about receipt of influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to a question regarding receipt of a flu shot during the past 12 months. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of a flu vaccination is seasonal. The analyses excluded 53 adults (1.8%) aged 65 years and over with unknown flu vaccination status.

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

- For adults aged 65 years and over, the percentage of persons receiving a flu vaccination during the past 12 months was 42.1% for Hispanic persons, 64.2% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 41.2% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were less likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have received a flu vaccination during the past 12 months.

Data tables for figures 4.1–4.3:

Data table for figure 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997–2005

	Percent (95% confidence interval)		
Year and quarter	**18–49 years**	**50–64 years**	**65 years and over**
1997			
Quarter 1	13.6 (12.5–14.6)	30.5 (27.8–33.2)	65.0 (62.3–67.6)
Quarter 2	14.5 (13.4–15.5)	31.3 (28.7–34.0)	63.7 (61.1–66.2)
Quarter 3	13.6 (12.6–14.6)	32.0 (29.3–34.6)	63.1 (60.3–65.9)
Quarter 4	15.6 (14.5–16.7)	33.6 (31.1–36.2)	61.2 (58.7–63.8)
1998			
Quarter 1	16.1 (14.8–17.3)	34.2 (31.3–37.1)	66.3 (63.2–69.4)
Quarter 2	15.3 (14.1–16.5)	32.8 (30.1–35.5)	64.0 (61.3–66.8)
Quarter 3	14.5 (13.3–15.6)	32.0 (29.3–34.6)	61.3 (58.5–64.0)
Quarter 4	16.0 (14.8–17.2)	33.5 (30.8–36.1)	61.6 (58.7–64.5)
1999			
Quarter 1	16.3 (14.8–17.7)	34.2 (31.1–37.3)	67.0 (64.0–70.1)
Quarter 2	16.0 (14.7–17.3)	32.6 (29.8–35.4)	66.1 (63.4–68.8)
Quarter 3	15.8 (14.5–17.1)	32.8 (30.1–35.5)	64.1 (61.2–67.0)
Quarter 4	17.6 (16.2–18.9)	36.7 (34.2–39.2)	65.7 (62.7–68.6)
2000			
Quarter 1	18.6 (17.2–19.9)	36.6 (33.7–39.4)	68.2 (65.3–71.0)
Quarter 2	18.0 (16.7–19.4)	38.5 (35.7–41.4)	68.1 (65.6–70.7)
Quarter 3	18.2 (16.9–19.4)	36.6 (33.7–39.5)	67.1 (64.4–69.8)
Quarter 4	13.6 (12.4–14.8)	26.6 (24.2–29.0)	54.3 (51.6–57.1)
2001			
Quarter 1	14.7 (13.4–16.0)	32.3 (29.6–35.0)	63.3 (60.2–66.3)
Quarter 2	15.9 (14.7–17.1)	32.6 (30.1–35.1)	65.4 (62.8–68.0)
Quarter 3	14.9 (13.9–15.9)	33.3 (30.7–35.8)	64.0 (61.1–66.8)
Quarter 4	14.5 (13.6–15.9)	30.6 (28.0–33.1)	59.6 (56.7–62.4)
2002			
Quarter 1	16.4 (15.2–17.7)	36.3 (33.6–38.9)	66.6 (63.8–69.4)
Quarter 2	16.0 (14.8–17.2)	33.0 (30.5–35.5)	67.8 (65.3–70.3)
Quarter 3	16.2 (14.9–17.5)	33.1 (30.6–35.6)	63.1 (60.5–65.8)
Quarter 4	16.4 (15.1–17.8)	33.8 (31.0–36.6)	65.5 (62.4–68.6)
2003			
Quarter 1	17.1 (15.7–18.4)	36.8 (34.2–39.4)	67.8 (65.0–70.6)
Quarter 2	17.2 (15.8–18.6)	36.8 (33.9–39.7)	65.4 (62.6–68.3)
Quarter 3	16.4 (15.2–17.6)	37.4 (34.9–39.9)	65.4 (62.8–67.9)
Quarter 4	16.7 (15.2–18.1)	36.1 (33.3–39.0)	63.3 (60.1–66.5)
2004			
Quarter 1	19.3 (17.9–20.8)	40.6 (38.0–43.3)	70.3 (67.5–73.0)
Quarter 2	20.9 (19.1–22.6)	40.0 (37.1–43.0)	69.5 (66.7–72.3)
Quarter 3	19.4 (18.2–20.7)	41.0 (38.4–43.6)	66.4 (63.6–69.3)
Quarter 4	12.0 (10.9–13.1)	22.3 (20.1–24.4)	52.4 (49.5–55.4)
2005			
Quarter 1	10.2 (9.0–11.4)	21.2 (19.0–23.3)	59.6 (56.5–62.7)
Quarter 2	10.3 (9.2–11.4)	21.1 (19.0–23.1)	61.7 (58.7–64.6)

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 4.2. Percentage of persons who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
0–2 years		
Total	32.3	28.8–35.8
Male	33.1	28.1–38.2
Female	31.4	26.4–36.4
3–4 years		
Total	22.2	18.4–26.1
Male	22.7	17.2–28.3
Female	21.7	16.1–27.3
5–11 years		
Total	12.6	10.9–14.2
Male	13.6	11.1–16.0
Female	11.5	9.3–13.7
12–17 years		
Total	9.0	7.6–10.5
Male	9.0	7.0–11.0
Female	9.1	6.8–11.3
18–49 years		
Total	10.2	9.5–11.0
Male	8.8	7.8–9.9
Female	11.6	10.6–12.7
50–64 years		
Total	21.1	19.7–22.6
Male	19.0	16.9–21.1
Female	23.1	21.1–25.1
65 years and over		
Total	60.6	58.4–62.8
Male	59.4	56.1–62.7
Female	61.6	58.7–64.4
0–17 years		
Total	15.7	14.5–16.8
Male	16.2	14.6–17.9
Female	15.1	13.4–16.8
18 years and over: crude[1]		
Total	20.8	20.0–21.6
Male	18.4	17.3–19.4
Female	23.1	21.9–24.2
65 years and over: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	60.7	58.6–62.9
Male	60.2	57.1–63.4
Female	61.3	58.5–64.2

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

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

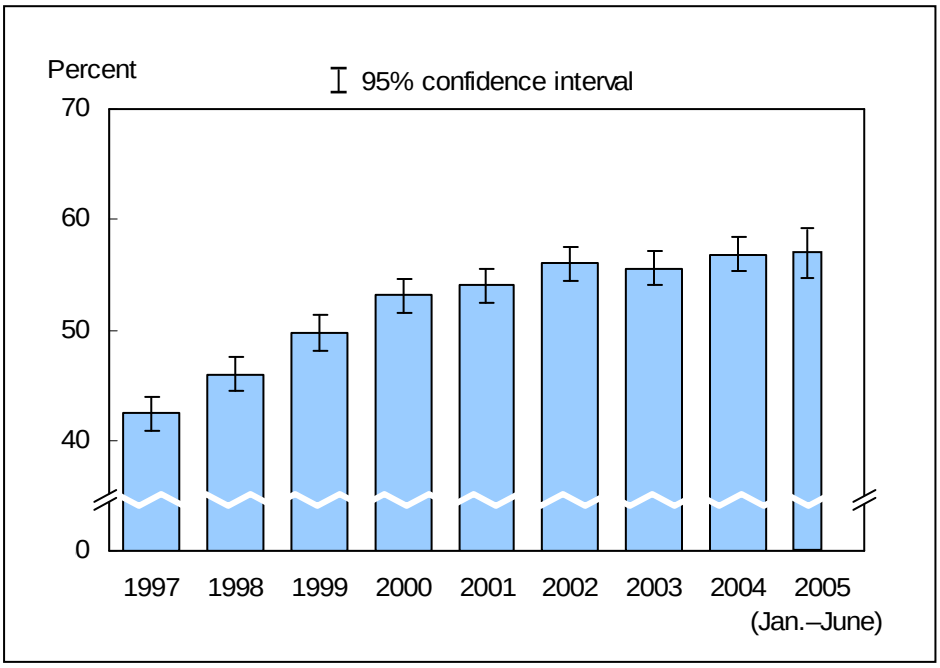
Data table for figure 4.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
Race/ethnicity	**Crude[1]**	**Age-adjusted[2]**
Hispanic or Latino	42.1 (34.3–49.9)	44.4 (36.7–52.1)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	64.2 (61.9–66.4)	64.0 (61.7–66.3)
Black, single race	41.2 (34.2–48.1)	41.1 (34.1–48.1)

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

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

Figure 5.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997–2005



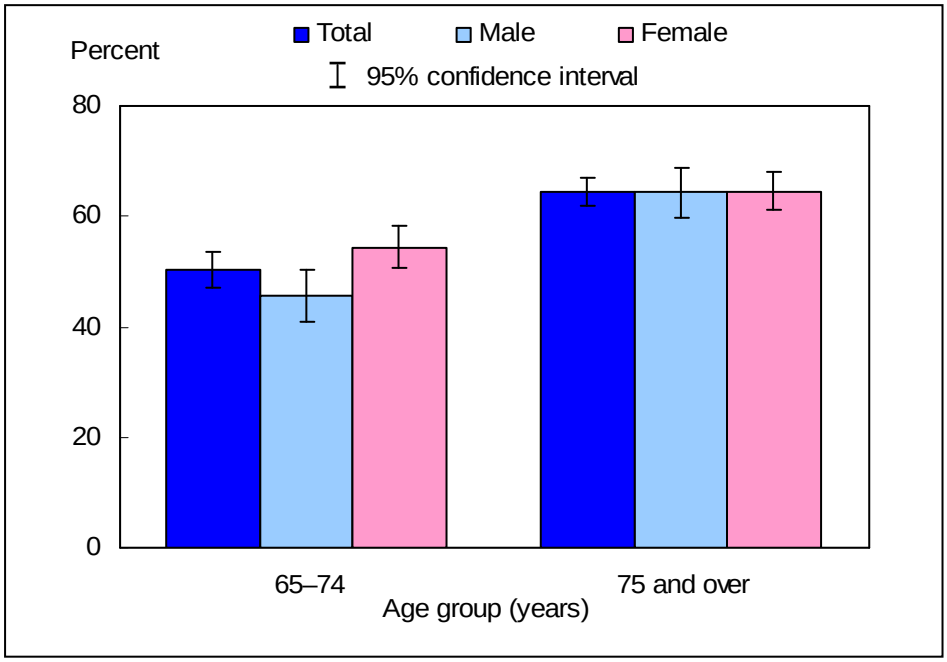
NOTES: The analyses excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status (about 3% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

- For the period January through June 2005, the percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 56.9% (95% confidence interval = 54.8–59.1%), which was not significantly different from the 2004 estimate of 56.8%.

- The percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination increased from 42.4% in 1997 to 56.0% in 2002, and shows no trend in more recent years.

Figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

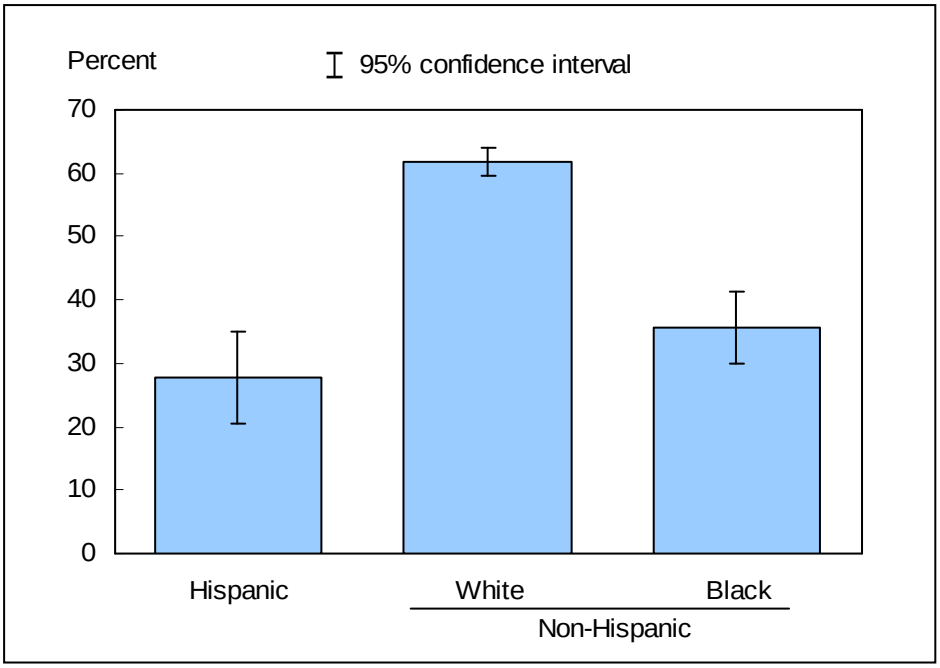


NOTES: The analyses excluded 108 adults (3.7%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

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

- The percentage of adults who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 50.3% for persons aged 65–74 years and 64.4% for persons aged 75 years and over.
- For adults aged 65–74 years, women were more likely than men to have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination.

Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTE: The analyses excluded 108 adults (3.7%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

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

- The percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 27.7% for Hispanic persons, 61.9% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 35.6% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were less likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination.

Data tables for figures 5.1–5.3:

Data table for figure 5.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997–2005

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude[1]	Age-adjusted[2]
1997	42.4 (40.9–43.9)	42.6 (41.1–44.1)
1998	46.0 (44.5–47.5)	46.3 (44.8–47.8)
1999	49.7 (48.1–51.3)	49.9 (48.3–51.5)
2000	53.1 (51.5–54.7)	53.4 (51.8–55.0)
2001	54.0 (52.4–55.6)	54.2 (52.6–55.7)
2002	56.0 (54.5–57.5)	56.2 (54.8–57.7)
2003	55.6 (54.1–57.1)	55.7 (54.2–57.1)
2004	56.8 (55.3–58.4)	57.0 (55.5–58.5)
January–June 2005	56.9 (54.8–59.1)	57.0 (54.9–59.2)

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65–74 years		
Total	50.3	47.2–53.4
Male	45.5	40.8–50.2
Female	54.4	50.6–58.2
75 years and over		
Total	64.4	61.8–67.1
Male	64.4	59.9–68.8
Female	64.5	61.0–67.9
65 years and over: crude[1]		
Total	56.9	54.8–59.1
Male	53.6	50.2–56.9
Female	59.4	56.8–62.0
65 years and over: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	57.0	54.9–59.2
Male	54.5	51.3–57.8
Female	59.2	56.6–61.8

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

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

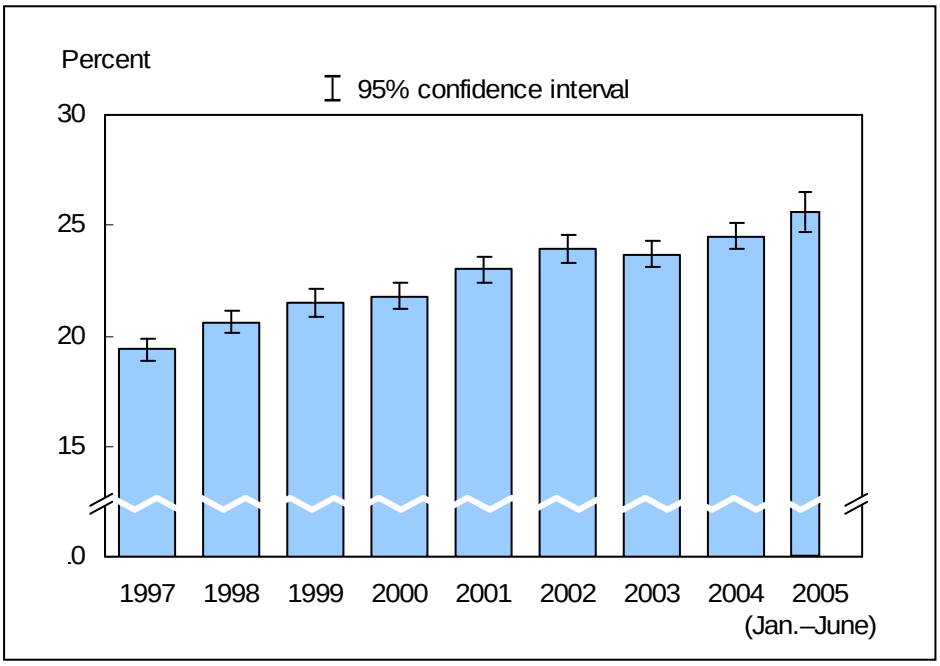
Data table for figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude[1]	Age-adjusted[2]
Hispanic or Latino	27.7 (20.5–34.9)	29.2 (21.9–36.5)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	61.9 (59.6–64.1)	61.8 (59.5–64.0)
Black, single race	35.6 (30.0–41.2)	35.7 (30.0–41.4)

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

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

Figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997–2005



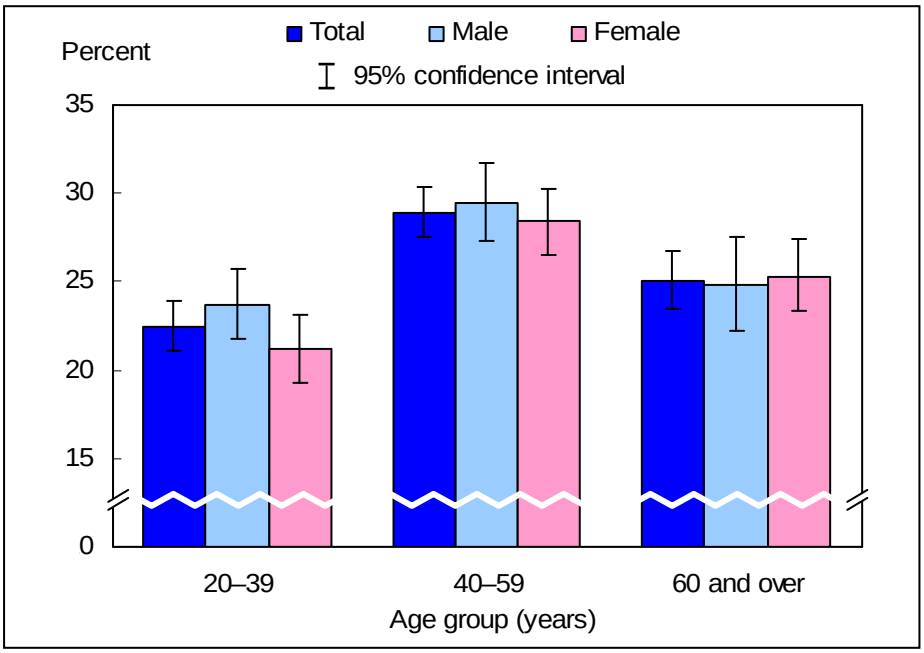
NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m^2 or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded people with unknown height or weight (about 4% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

- For the period January through June 2005, 25.6% (95% confidence interval = 24.7–26.5%) of U.S. adults aged 20 years and over were obese, which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2004 estimate of 24.5%.

- The prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults aged 20 years and over has increased over time from 19.4% in 1997 to 25.6% for the period January through June 2005. The estimate in 2003 was lower than, but not significantly different from, that in 2002.

Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

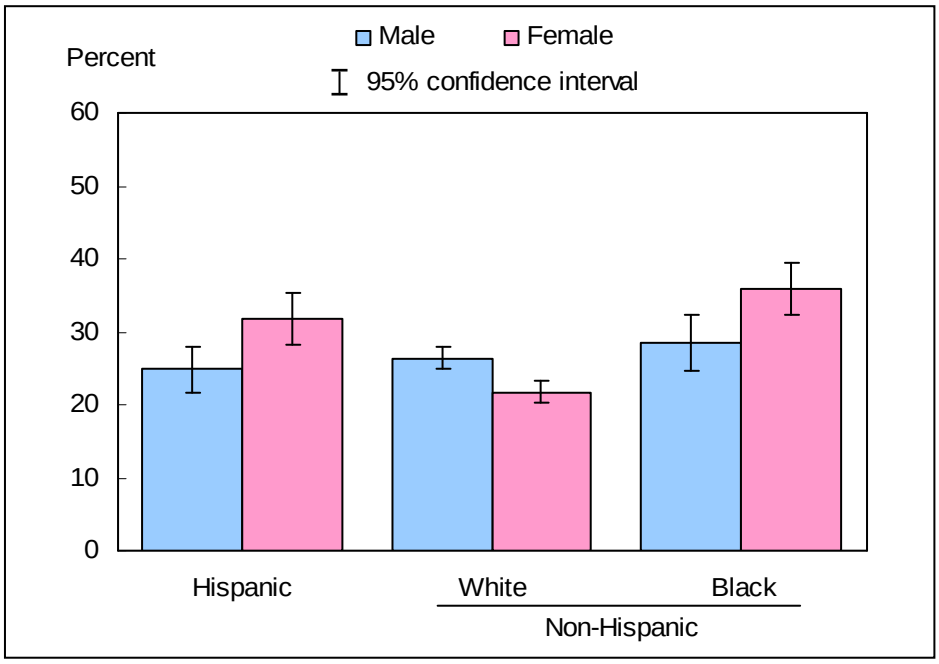


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m^2 or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded 719 people (4.9%) with unknown height or weight.

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

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of obesity was highest among adults aged 40–59 years (28.9%) and lowest among adults aged 20–39 years (22.5%). This pattern in obesity by age group was seen in both men and women.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of obesity between women and men for all three age groups.

Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m^2 or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded 719 people (4.9%) with unknown height or weight. Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 20–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

- Non-Hispanic white women were less likely than Hispanic and non-Hispanic black women to be obese. This race/ethnicity difference was not seen among men.
- Among the six sex-specific race/ethnicity groups, the age-adjusted prevalence of obesity was highest among non-Hispanic black women (35.8%).

Data tables for figures 6.1–6.3:

Data table for figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997–2005

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude[1]	Age-adjusted[2]
1997	19.4 (18.9–19.9)	19.5 (18.9–20.0)
1998	20.6 (20.1–21.1)	20.6 (20.0–21.1)
1999	21.5 (20.9–22.1)	21.5 (20.9–22.1)
2000	21.8 (21.2–22.4)	21.8 (21.2–22.3)
2001	23.0 (22.4–23.6)	22.9 (22.3–23.5)
2002	23.9 (23.3–24.6)	23.8 (23.2–24.5)
2003	23.7 (23.1–24.3)	23.5 (22.9–24.2)
2004	24.5 (23.9–25.1)	24.3 (23.8–24.9)
January–June 2005	25.6 (24.7–26.5)	25.4 (24.5–26.4)

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using seven age groups: 20–29 years, 30–39 years, 40–49 years, 50–59 years, 60–69 years, 70–79 years, and 80 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
20–39 years		
Total	22.5	21.1–23.9
Male	23.7	21.8–25.7
Female	21.2	19.3–23.1
40–59 years		
Total	28.9	27.5–30.4
Male	29.5	27.3–31.7
Female	28.4	26.5–30.3
60 years and over		
Total	25.1	23.5–26.7
Male	24.8	22.2–27.5
Female	25.3	23.3–27.4
20 years and over: crude[1]		
Total	25.6	24.7–26.5
Male	26.3	24.9–27.6
Female	25.0	23.8–26.2
20 years and over: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	25.4	24.5–26.4
Male	26.0	24.7–27.3
Female	24.8	23.6–26.1

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using seven age groups: 20–29 years, 30–39 years, 40–49 years, 50–59 years, 60–69 years, 70–79 years, and 80 years and over.

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

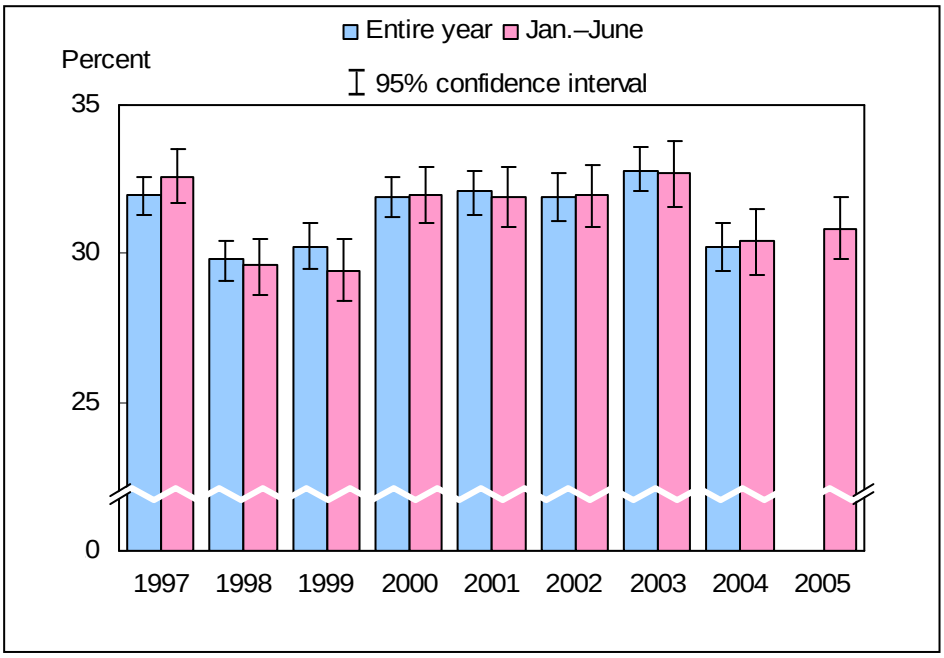
Data table for figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent[1]	95% confidence interval
Male		
Hispanic or Latino	24.8	21.7–27.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	26.4	24.8–28.0
Black, single race	28.4	24.7–32.2
Female		
Hispanic or Latino	31.8	28.2–35.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	21.7	20.3–23.2
Black, single race	35.8	32.2–39.5

[1]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 20–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

Figure 7.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997–2005



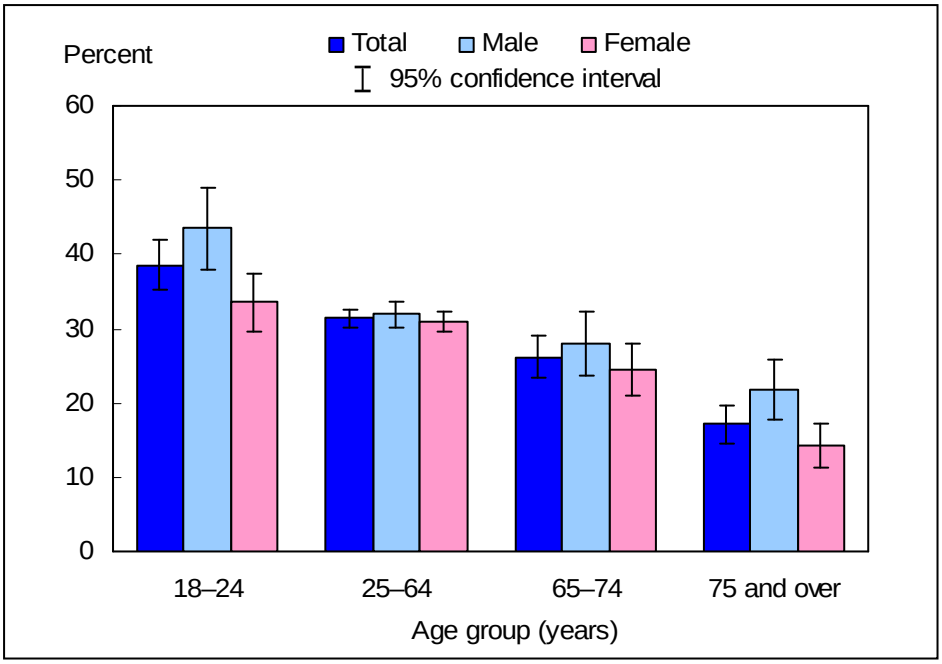
NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to three times per week. The analyses excluded persons with unknown physical activity participation (about 3% of respondents each year). In Early Releases before June 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently than that of Healthy People 2010. The earlier Early Release estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration of light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations for light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity (i.e. partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. All estimates have been rerun using the revised denominator. The impact of the change on the estimates was minimal (typically 0.1 percentage points or less). Beginning with the 2003 data, the NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

- For the period January through June 2005, 30.8% (95% confidence interval = 29.8–31.9%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity. This estimate was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2004 quarter two estimate of 29.9%.

- The annual percentages of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity increased from 29.8% in 1998 to 31.9% in 2000, did not change significantly from 2000 to 2003, and decreased from 2003 to 2004.

Figure 7.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

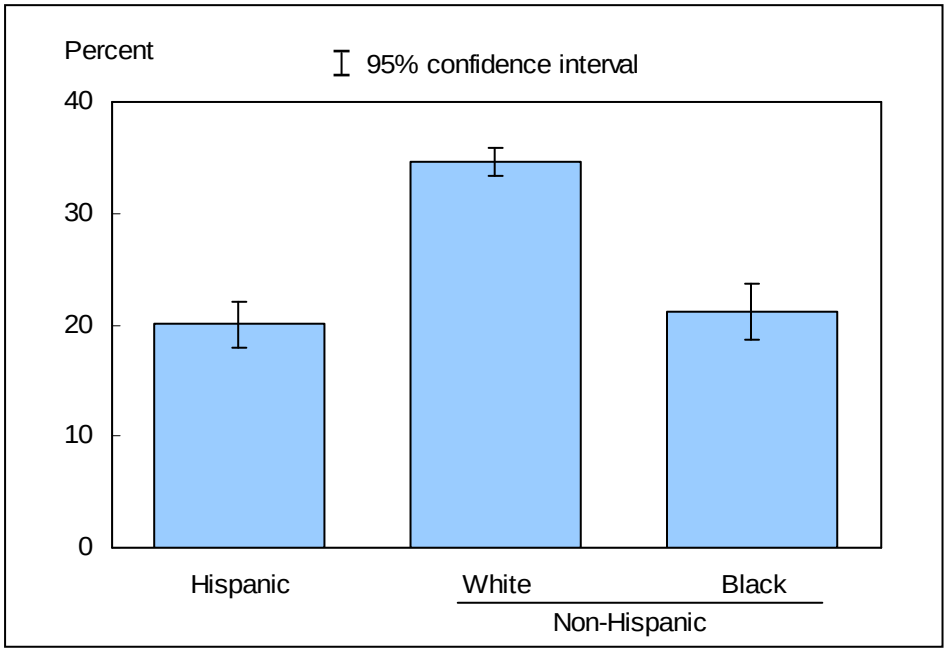


NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to three times per week. In Early Releases before June 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently than that of Healthy People 2010. The earlier ER estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations (i.e., partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. The analyses excluded 389 persons (2.6%) with unknown physical activity participation.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2005 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity decreased with age.
- For adults 18–24 years and 75 years and over, women were less likely than men to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity.

Figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to three times per week. In Early Releases before June 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently from that of Healthy People 2010. The earlier ER estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations (i.e., partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. The analyses excluded 389 persons (2.6%) with unknown physical activity participation. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2005 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity was 20.1% for Hispanic adults, 34.6% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 21.1% for non-Hispanic black adults.
- Non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity than Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults.

Data tables for figures 7.1–7.3:

Data table for figure 7.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997–2005

	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
Year	**Crude[1]**	**Age-adjusted[2]**
1997 Yearly	32.0 (31.3–32.6)	31.8 (31.1–32.4)
January–June	32.6 (31.7–33.5)	32.4 (31.4–33.3)
1998 Yearly	29.8 (29.1–30.4)	29.6 (28.9–30.3)
January–June	29.6 (28.6–30.5)	29.6 (28.7–30.6)
1999 Yearly	30.2 (29.5–31.0)	30.1 (29.4–30.8)
January–June	29.4 (28.4–30.5)	29.7 (28.6–30.7)
2000 Yearly	31.9 (31.2–32.6)	31.8 (31.1–32.5)
January–June	32.0 (31.0–32.9)	32.3 (31.3–33.3)
2001 Yearly	32.1 (31.3–32.8)	31.9 (31.2–32.7)
January–June	31.9 (30.9–32.9)	32.3 (31.3–33.3)
2002 Yearly	31.9 (31.1–32.7)	31.8 (31.0–32.6)
January–June	32.0 (30.9–33.0)	32.4 (31.3–33.4)
2003 Yearly	32.8 (32.1–33.6)	32.8 (32.0–33.6)
January–June	32.7 (31.6–33.8)	33.0 (31.9–34.1)
2004 Yearly	30.2 (29.4–31.0)	30.1 (29.3–30.9)
January–June	30.4 (29.3–31.5)	30.3 (29.2–31.4)
2005 January–June	30.8 (29.8–31.9)	30.8 (29.8–31.8)

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 7.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–24 years		
Total	38.5	35.2–41.9
Male	43.5	38.0–49.0
Female	33.5	29.5–37.5
25–64 years		
Total	31.4	30.2–32.6
Male	31.9	30.2–33.6
Female	30.9	29.5–32.4
65–74 years		
Total	26.2	23.5–29.0
Male	28.1	23.8–32.4
Female	24.6	21.1–28.1
75 years and over		
Total	17.1	14.6–19.7
Male	21.8	17.8–25.8
Female	14.2	11.4–17.1
18 years and over: crude[1]		
Total	30.8	29.8–31.8
Male	32.5	31.0–34.1
Female	29.2	28.0–30.4
18 years and over: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	30.8	29.8–31.8
Male	32.3	30.8–33.8
Female	29.4	28.2–30.7

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

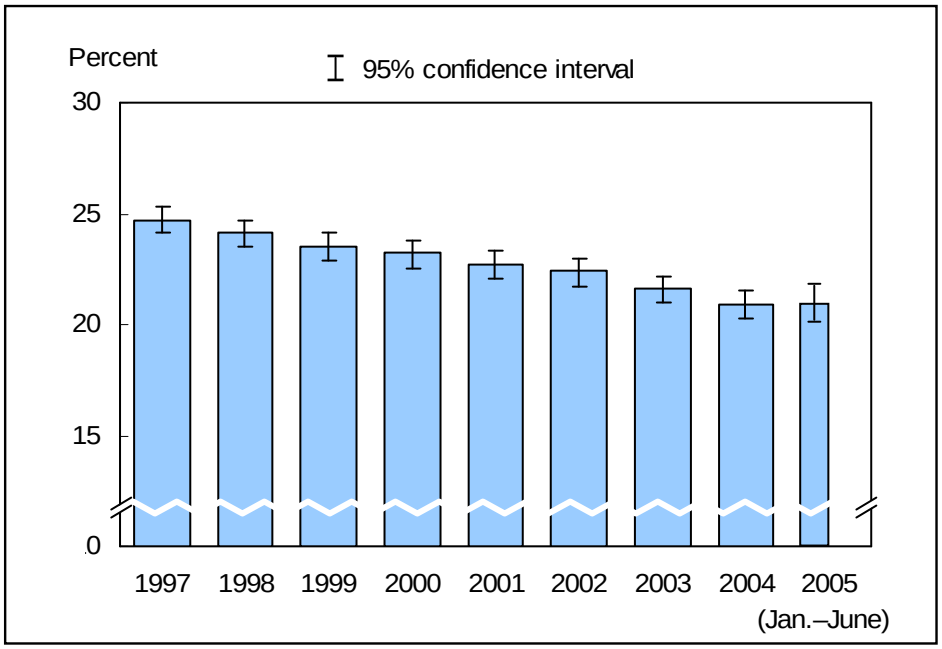
Data table for figure 7.3. Adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
Race/ethnicity	**Age-sex-adjusted[1]**	**Age-adjusted[2]**
Hispanic or Latino	20.1 (18.0–22.1)	20.0 (17.9–22.1)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	34.6 (33.4–35.8)	34.6 (33.4–35.8)
Black, single race	21.1 (18.6–23.6)	20.9 (18.4–23.4)

[1]Age-sex adjusted estimates are presented in the figure. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

Figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–2005

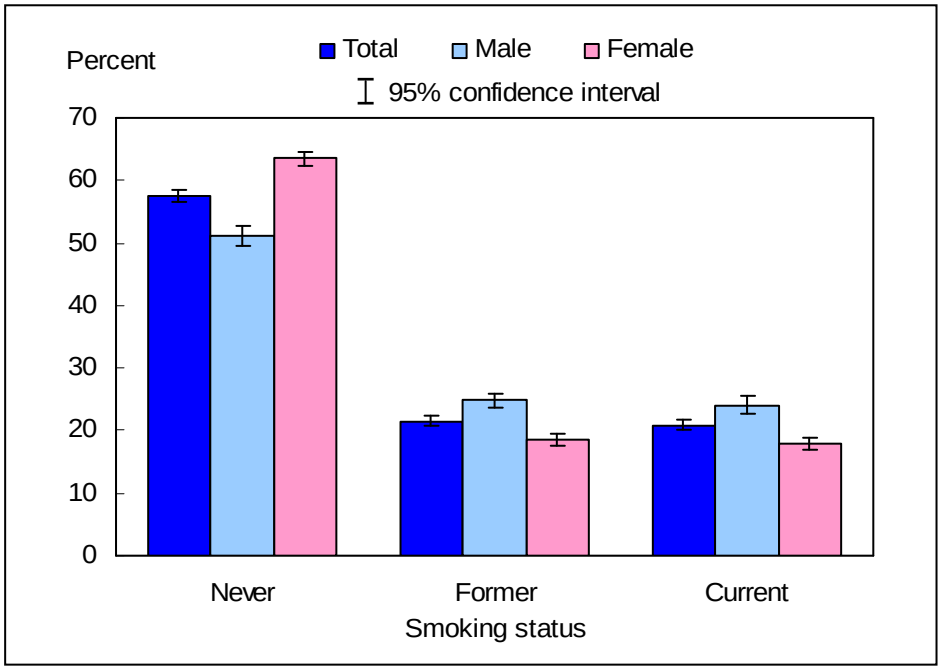


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded persons with unknown smoking status (about 1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

- For the period January through June 2005, 20.9% (95% confidence interval = 20.1–21.8%) of adults aged 18 years and over were current smokers, which was the same as the 2004 estimate of 20.9%.
- The annual prevalence of current smoking among U.S. adults declined from 24.7% in 1997 to 20.9% in 2004.

Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January–June 2005

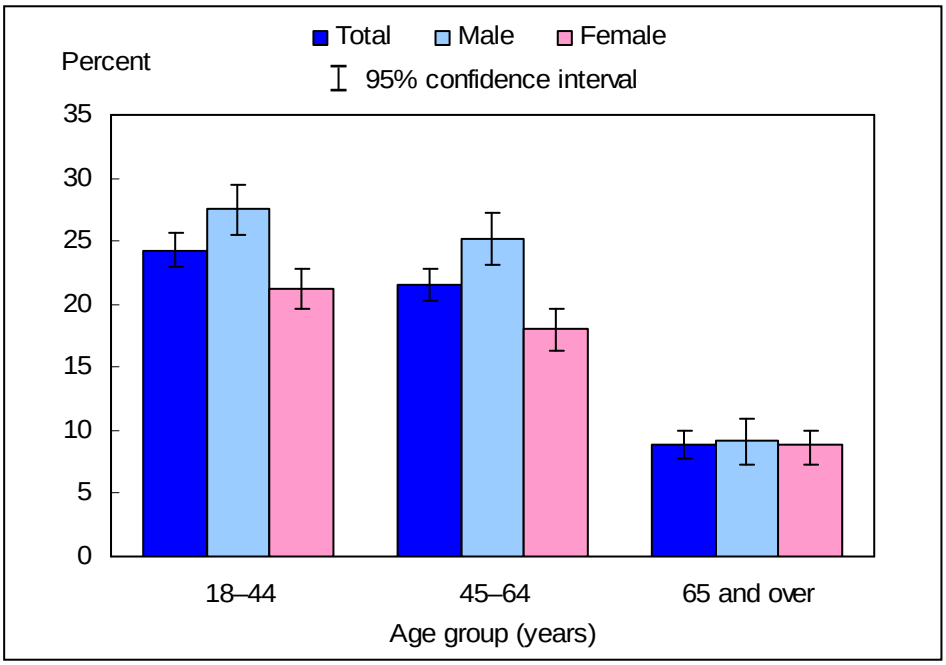


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 127 persons (0.8%) with unknown smoking status.

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

- The percentage of current smokers was higher for men (24.1%) than for women (17.9%).
- The percentage of former smokers was higher for men than for women, and the percentage of those who had never smoked was higher for women than for men.

Figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

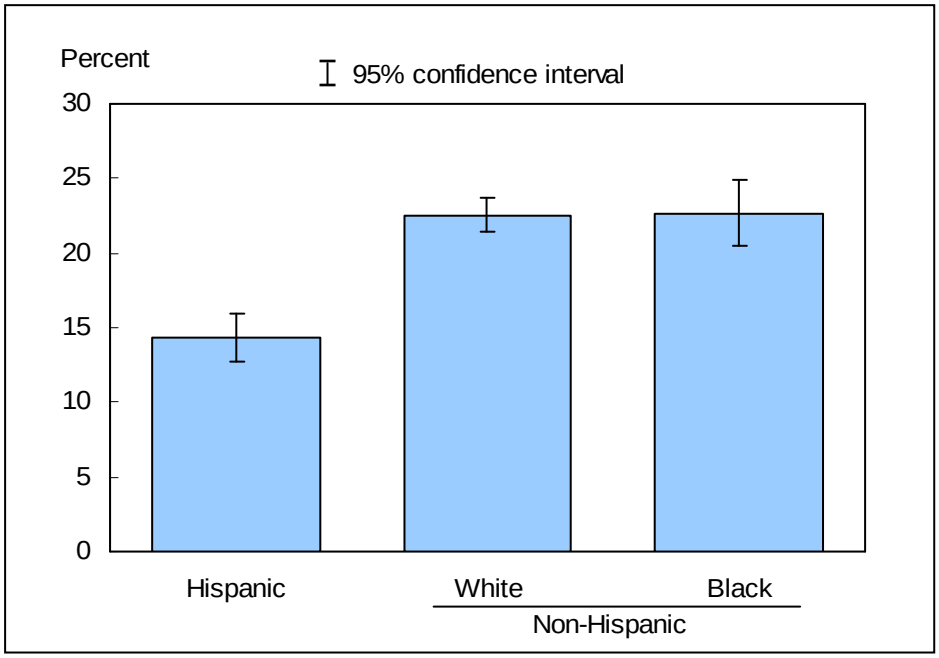


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 127 persons (0.8%) with unknown smoking status.

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

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of adults who were current smokers was lower among adults aged 65 years and over (8.9%) than among adults aged 18–44 years (24.3%) and 45–64 years (21.5%). This pattern in current smoking by age group was seen in both men and women.
- For the age groups 18–44 years and 45–64 years, men were more likely than women to be current smokers.

Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 127 persons (0.8%) with unknown smoking status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was 14.3% for Hispanic persons, 22.5% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 22.7% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely than Hispanic adults to be current smokers.

Data tables for figures 8.1–8.4:

Data table for figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–2005

	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
Year	**Crude[1]**	**Age-adjusted[2]**
1997	24.7 (24.1–25.3)	24.6 (24.0–25.1)
1998	24.1 (23.5–24.7)	24.0 (25.1–26.8)
1999	23.5 (22.9–24.1)	23.3 (22.7–24.0)
2000	23.2 (22.5–23.8)	23.1 (22.5–23.7)
2001	22.7 (22.1–23.3)	22.6 (22.0–23.2)
2002	22.4 (21.7–23.0)	22.3 (21.7–22.9)
2003	21.6 (21.0–22.2)	21.5 (20.9–22.1)
2004	20.9 (20.3–21.5)	20.8 (20.2–21.4)
January–June 2005	20.9 (20.1–21.8)	20.9 (20.0–21.7)

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January–June 2005

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Never		
Total	57.5	56.5–58.5
Male	51.1	49.6–52.6
Female	63.5	62.3–64.7
Former		
Total	21.5	20.7–22.3
Male	24.8	23.6–26.0
Female	18.5	17.6–19.5
Current		
Total	20.9	20.1–21.8
Male	24.1	22.8–25.5
Female	17.9	17.0–18.9

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

Data table for figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years		
Total	24.3	23.0–25.7
Male	27.5	25.5–29.5
Female	21.2	19.7–22.8
45–64 years		
Total	21.5	20.2–22.8
Male	25.2	23.1–27.3
Female	18.0	16.3–19.7
65 years and over		
Total	8.9	7.8–10.1
Male	9.2	7.3–11.0
Female	8.8	7.3–10.3
18 years and over: crude[1]		
Total	20.9	20.1–21.8
Male	24.1	22.8–25.5
Female	17.9	17.0–18.9
18 years and over: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	20.9	20.0–21.7
Male	23.7	22.4–25.0
Female	18.2	17.2–19.1

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

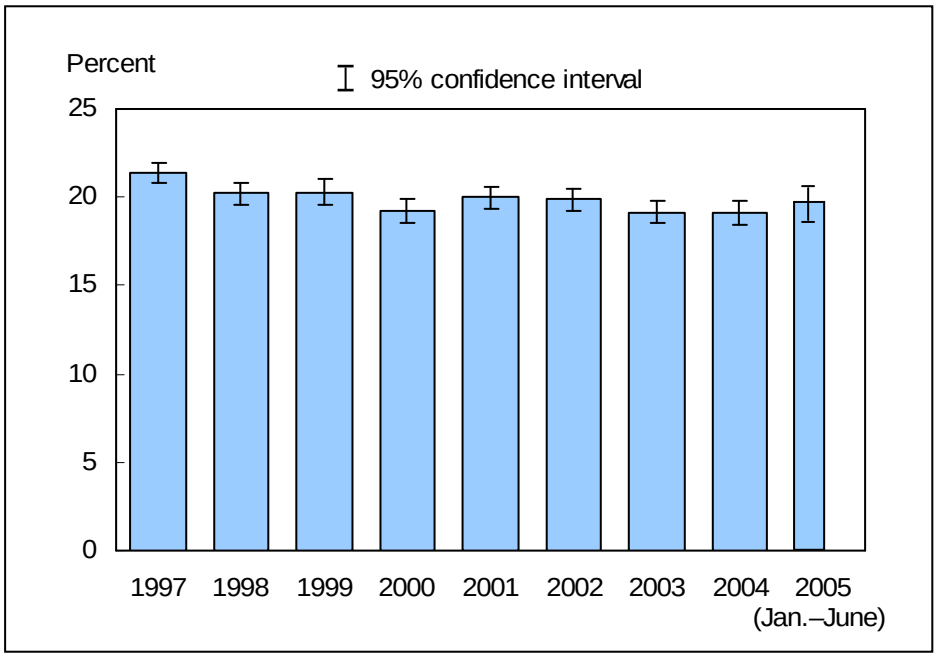
Data table for figure 8.4. Adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
Race/ethnicity	**Age-sex-adjusted[1]**	**Age-adjusted[2]**
Hispanic or Latino	14.3 (12.7–16.0)	14.5 (12.9–16.2)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	22.5 (21.4–23.7)	22.5 (21.4–23.7)
Black, single race	22.7 (20.5–24.9)	22.3 (20.1–24.5)

[1]Age-sex adjusted estimates are presented in the figure. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.
[2]Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

Figure 9.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year: United States, 1997–2005

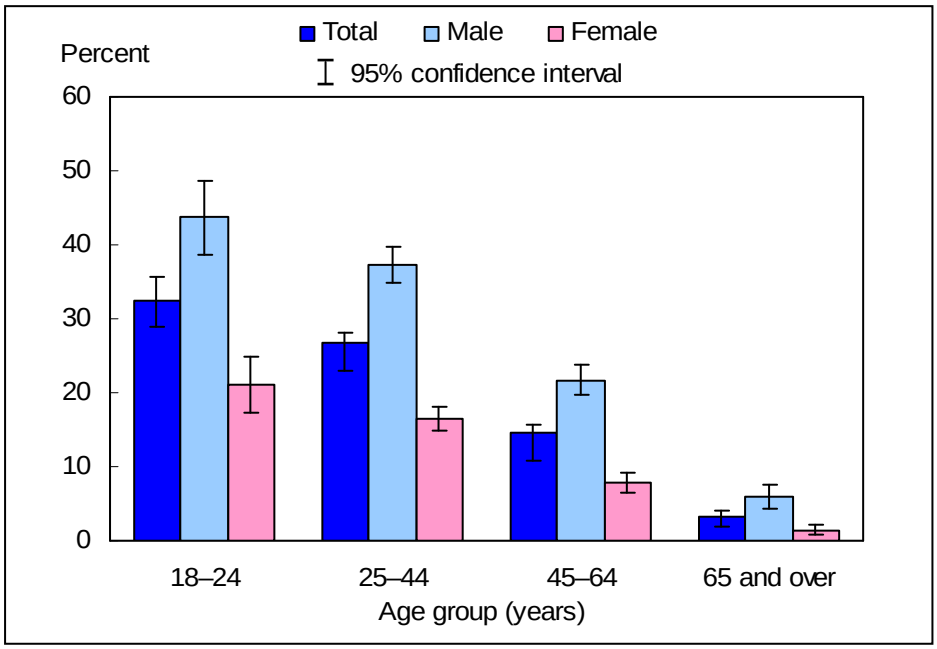


NOTES: The analyses excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption (about 2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

- For the period January through June 2005, the percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year was 19.7% (95% confidence interval = 18.7–20.6%), which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2004 estimate of 19.1%.
- From 2001 through 2003, the percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year decreased from 20.0% to 19.1% and remained stable from 2003 to 2004.

Figure 9.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

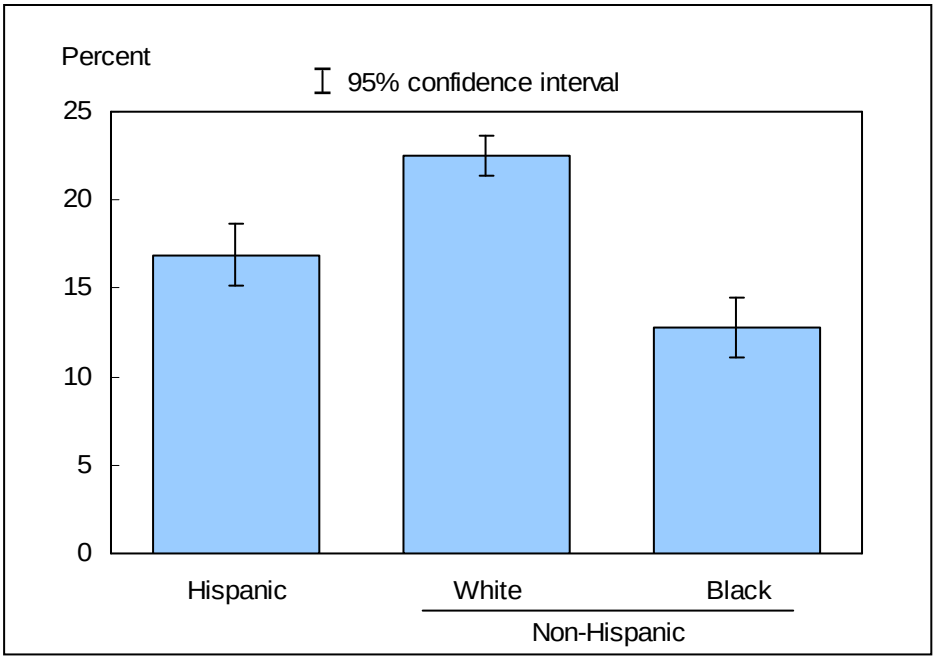


NOTE: The analyses excluded 302 adults (2.0%) with unknown alcohol consumption.

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

- For both men and women, younger adults were more likely than older adults to have had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year.
- In all four age groups, men were considerably more likely than women to have had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year.

Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: The analyses excluded 302 adults (2.0%) with unknown alcohol consumption. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year was 16.9% for Hispanic adults, 22.5% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 12.8% for non-Hispanic black adults.
- Non-Hispanic white adults were most likely to have had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, followed by Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults.

Data tables for figures 9.1–9.3:

Data table for figure 9.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year: United States, 1997–2005

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	21.4	20.8–22.0
1998	20.2	19.6–20.8
1999	20.3	19.6–21.0
2000	19.2	18.6–19.9
2001	20.0	19.4–20.6
2002	19.9	19.2–20.5
2003	19.1	18.5–19.8
2004	19.1	18.4–19.8
January–June 2005	19.7	18.7–20.6

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 9.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–24 years		
Total	32.4	29.0–35.8
Male	43.7	38.7–48.6
Female	21.1	17.3–24.9
25–44 years		
Total	26.7	25.3–28.1
Male	37.2	34.9–39.6
Female	16.5	15.0–18.0
45–64 years		
Total	14.5	13.3–15.7
Male	21.7	19.6–23.8
Female	7.8	6.5–9.1
65 years and over		
Total	3.3	2.6–4.1
Male	5.9	4.4–7.5
Female	1.4	0.7–2.1
18 years and over: crude[1]		
Total	19.7	18.7–20.6
Male	28.5	27.0–30.0
Female	11.5	10.6–12.5
18 years and over: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	19.8	18.9–20.7
Male	28.1	26.7–29.5
Female	11.9	11.0–12.8

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

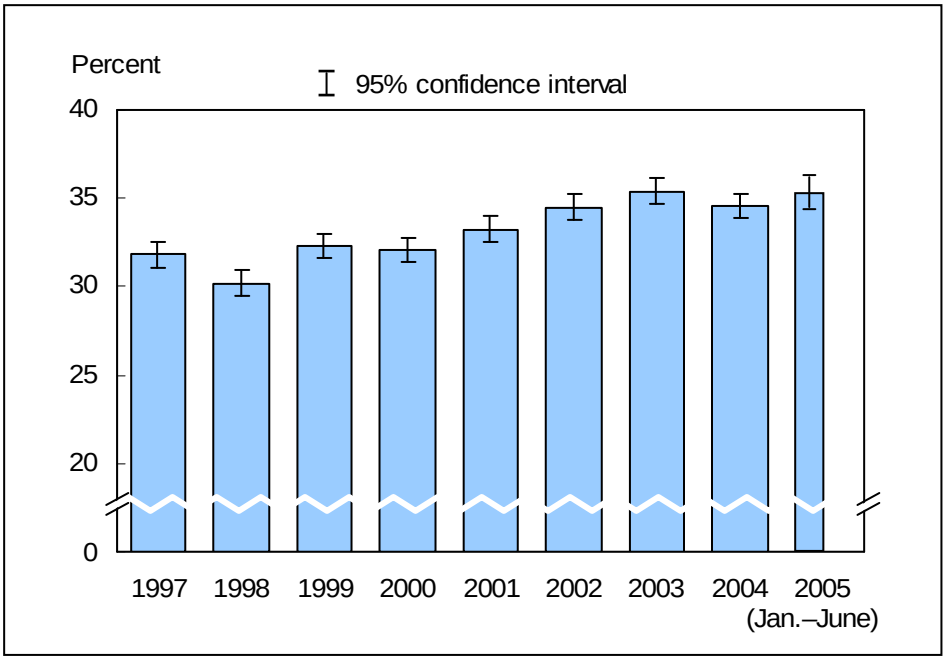
Data table for figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

Race/ethnicity	Percent[1]	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	16.9	15.2–18.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	22.5	21.4–23.6
Black, single race	12.8	11.1–14.5

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

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

Figure 10.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus: United States, 1997–2005

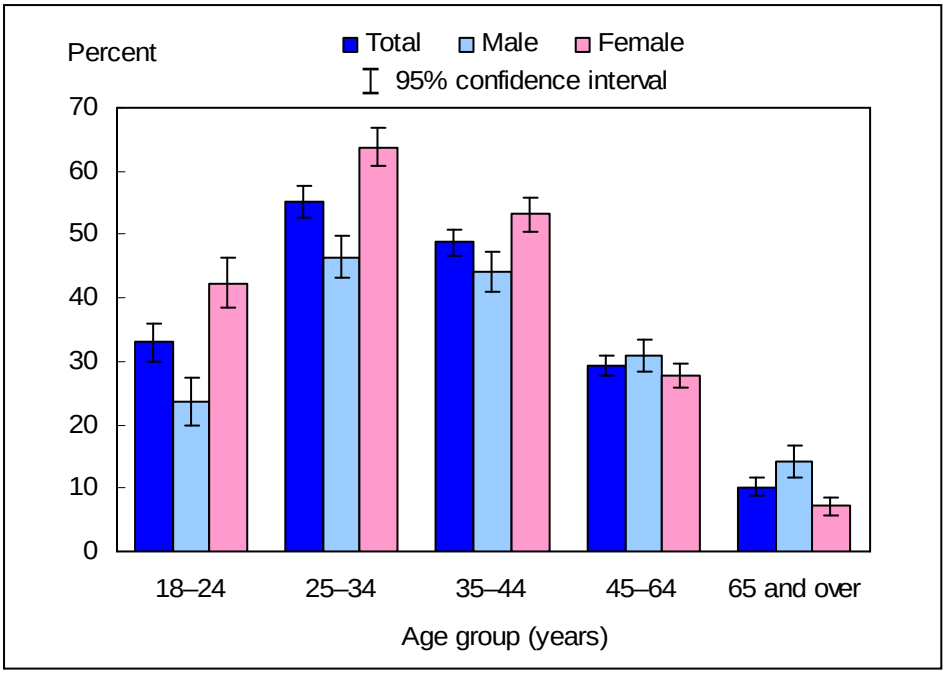


NOTES: The analyses excluded those with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status (about 4% of respondents each year). Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

- For the period January through June 2005, the percentage of U.S. adults who had ever been tested for HIV was 35.3% (95% confidence interval = 34.3–36.3%), which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2004 estimate of 34.6%.
- The annual percentage of adults who had ever had an HIV test increased from 30.2% in 1998 to 35.4% in 2003, and shows no trend in more recent years.

Figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

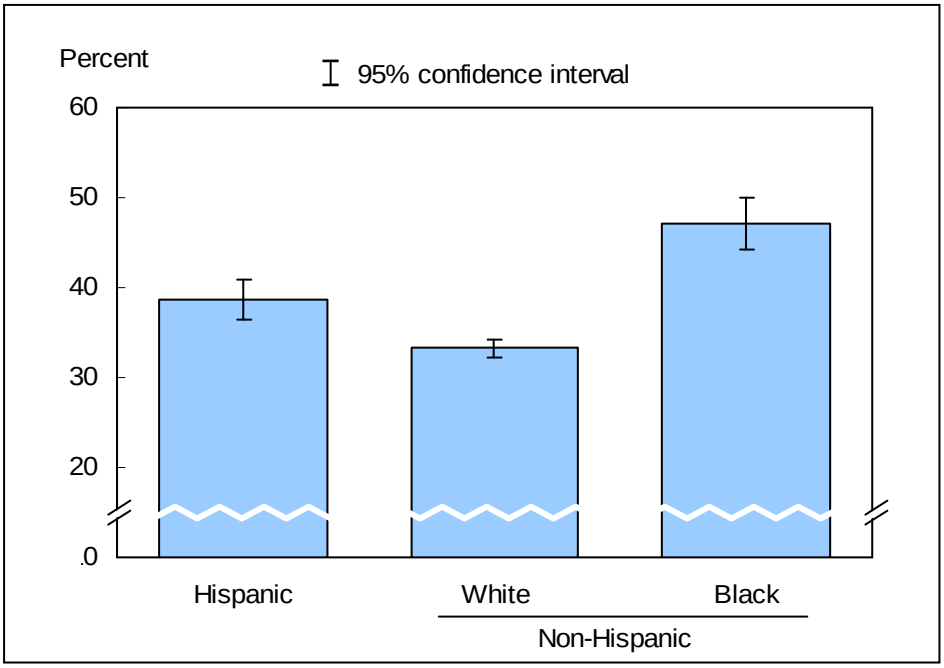


NOTES: The analyses excluded 679 adults (4.5%) with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status. Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV.

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

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who ever had an HIV test was highest among adults aged 25–34 years (55.2%) and lowest among adults aged 65 years and over (10.2%).
- For age groups 18–24 years, 25–34 years, and 35–44 years, women were more likely than men to have ever had an HIV test, whereas for age groups 45–64 years and 65 years and over, women were less likely than men to have ever had an HIV test.

Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: The analyses excluded 679 adults (4.5%) with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status. Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

- The age-sex-adjusted percentages of persons who ever had an HIV test were 38.7% for Hispanic persons, 33.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 47.1% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic black persons were most likely to have ever had an HIV test.

Data tables for figures 10.1–10.3:

Data table for figure 10.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus: United States, 1997–2005

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	31.8	31.1–32.5
1998	30.2	29.5–30.9
1999	32.3	31.6–33.0
2000	32.1	31.4–32.8
2001	33.2	32.5–34.0
2002	34.5	33.8–35.2
2003	35.4	34.7–36.1
2004	34.6	33.9–35.3
January–June 2005	35.3	34.3–36.3

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–24 years		
Total	33.0	30.0–35.9
Male	23.7	20.0–27.3
Female	42.4	38.4–46.4
25–34 years		
Total	55.2	52.8–57.6
Male	46.4	43.1–49.8
Female	63.8	60.7–66.9
35–44 years		
Total	48.8	46.8–50.9
Male	44.2	41.1–47.3
Female	53.3	50.6–55.9
45–64 years		
Total	29.3	27.7–30.8
Male	30.9	28.5–33.3
Female	27.7	25.8–29.6
65 years and over		
Total	10.2	8.9–11.6
Male	14.3	11.8–16.8
Female	7.1	5.8–8.5
18 years and over: crude[1]		
Total	35.3	34.3–36.3
Male	33.2	31.8–34.6
Female	37.3	36.1–38.6
18 years and over: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	35.5	34.6–36.4
Male	32.9	31.6–34.2
Female	38.3	37.2–39.4

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

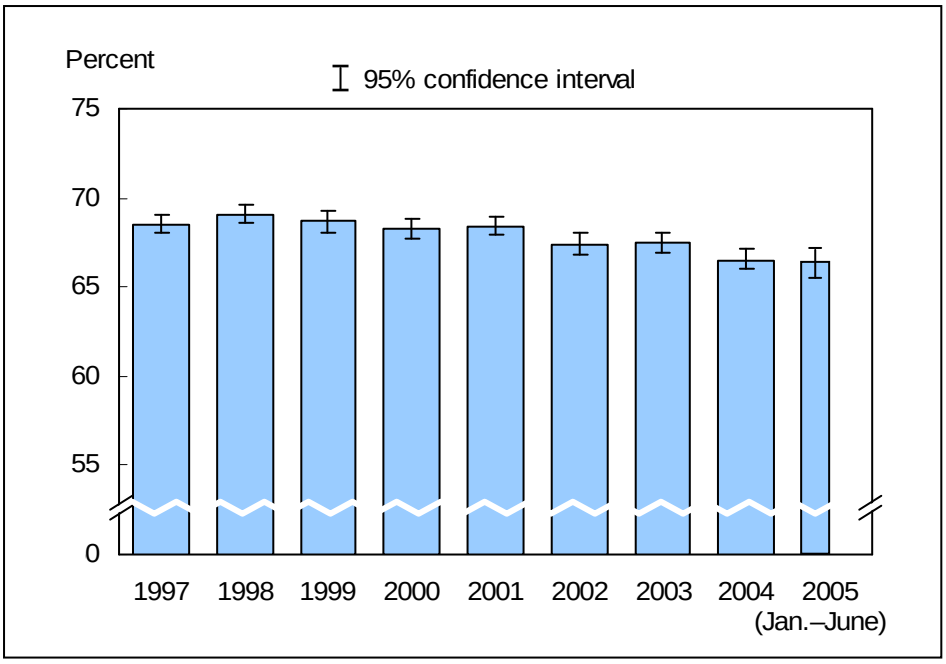
Data table for figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

Race/ethnicity	Percent[1]	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	38.7	36.4–41.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	33.3	32.2–34.3
Black, single race	47.1	44.3–49.9

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

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

Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who assessed their health as excellent or very good: United States, 1997–2005



NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

- For the period January through June 2005, the percentage of persons who assessed their health as excellent or very good was 66.4% (95% confidence interval = 65.6–67.1%), which was which was not significantly different from the 2004 estimate of 66.5%.

- From 1997 through 2001, the annual percentage of persons who assessed their health as excellent or very good remained similar: 68.5% in 1997, 69.1% in 1998, 68.7% in 1999, 68.3% in 2000, and 68.4% in 2001. The annual estimates decreased from 2001 to 2004 (66.5%).

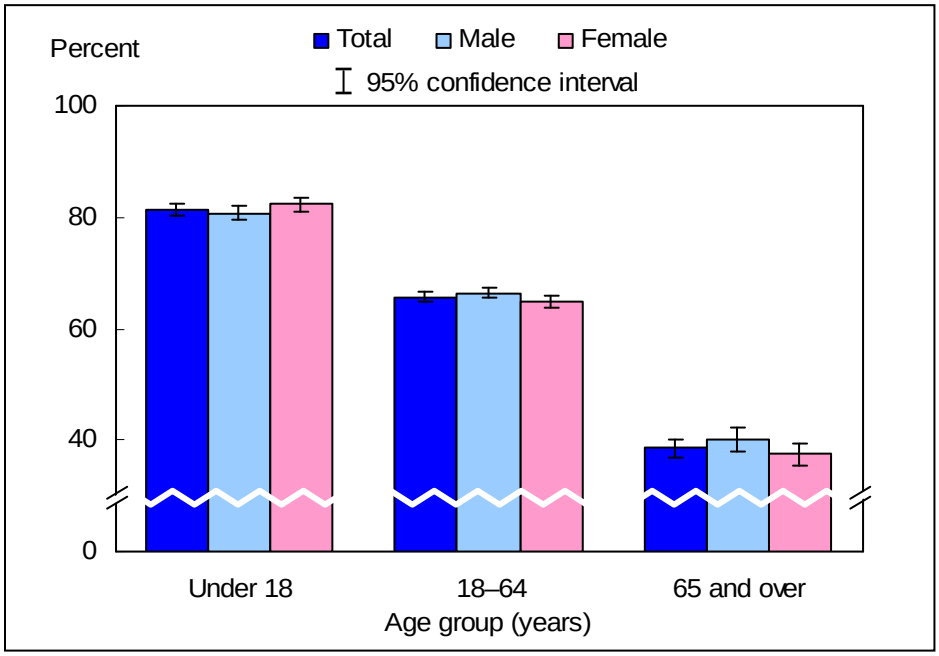
Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January–June 2005

NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 140 persons (0.3%) with unknown health status.

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

- For both sexes combined, most persons assessed their health as either excellent (35.6%) or very good (30.8%). A smaller percentage of persons assessed their health as good (24.4%). Fewer persons assessed their health as fair (7.0%) or poor (2.2%).
- Compared with males, females were less likely to assess their health as excellent and more likely to assess their health as fair or poor.

Figure 11.3. Percentage of persons of all ages who assessed their health as excellent or very good, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

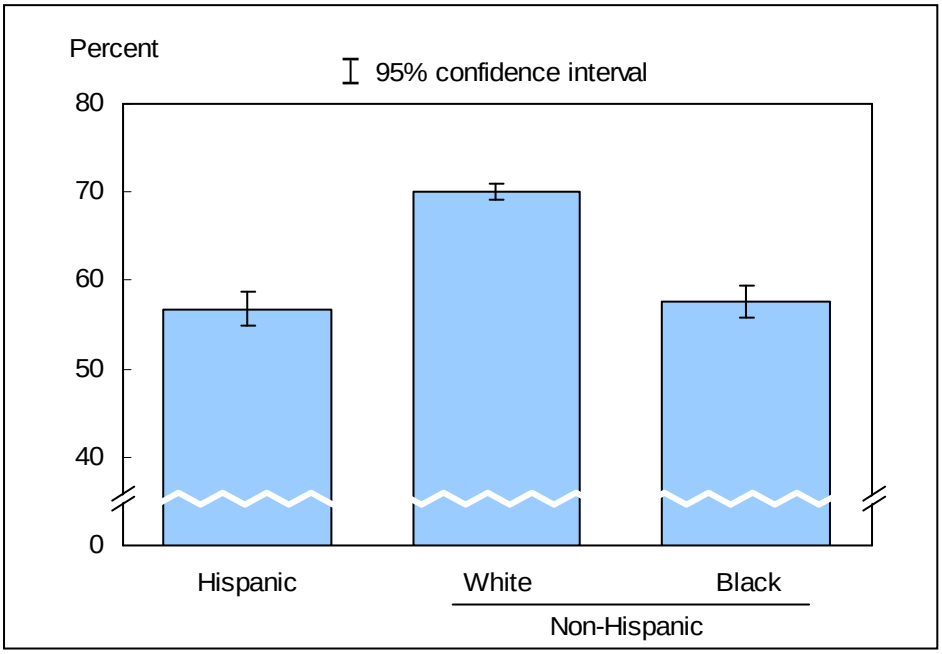


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 140 persons (0.3%) with unknown health status.

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

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who assessed their health as excellent or very good decreased with age: 81.5% for those under 18 years, 65.6% for those aged 18–64 years, and 38.5% for those aged 65 years and over.
- For adults aged 18–64 years, the percentage of persons who assessed their health as excellent or very good was higher for men than women.

Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who assessed their health as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 140 persons (0.3%) with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of persons who assessed their health as excellent or very good was 56.8% for Hispanic persons, 70.1% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 57.7% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The health of Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons was less likely to be assessed as excellent or very good than that of non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for figures 11.1–11.4:

Data table for figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who assessed their health as excellent or very good: United States, 1997–2005

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	68.5	68.0–69.1
1998	69.1	68.6–69.6
1999	68.7	68.1–69.3
2000	68.3	67.7–68.8
2001	68.4	67.9–69.0
2002	67.4	66.8–68.0
2003	67.5	66.9–68.0
2004	66.5	66.0–67.1
January–June 2005	66.4	65.6–67.1

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January–June 2005

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent		
Total	35.6	34.7–36.4
Male	36.5	35.6–37.5
Female	34.7	33.8–35.6
Very good		
Total	30.8	30.1–31.5
Male	30.9	30.1–31.8
Female	30.6	29.9–31.4
Good		
Total	24.4	23.8–25.1
Male	24.1	23.3–24.8
Female	24.8	24.1–25.5
Fair		
Total	7.0	6.7–7.3
Male	6.5	6.1–6.8
Female	7.5	7.1–7.8
Poor		
Total	2.2	2.1–2.4
Male	2.0	1.8–2.2
Female	2.4	2.2–2.7

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

Data table for figure 11.3. Percentage of persons of all ages who assessed their health as excellent or very good, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	81.5	80.4–82.6
Male	80.8	79.4–82.1
Female	82.3	81.0–83.5
18–64 years		
Total	65.6	64.7–66.5
Male	66.4	65.4–67.4
Female	64.8	63.8–65.8
65 years and over		
Total	38.5	36.8–40.2
Male	40.1	37.9–42.2
Female	37.4	35.4–39.3
All ages: crude[1]		
Total	66.4	65.6–67.1
Male	67.4	66.6–68.3
Female	65.3	64.5–66.2
All ages: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	66.3	65.5–67.0
Male	66.8	65.9–67.6
Female	65.8	65.0–66.7

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

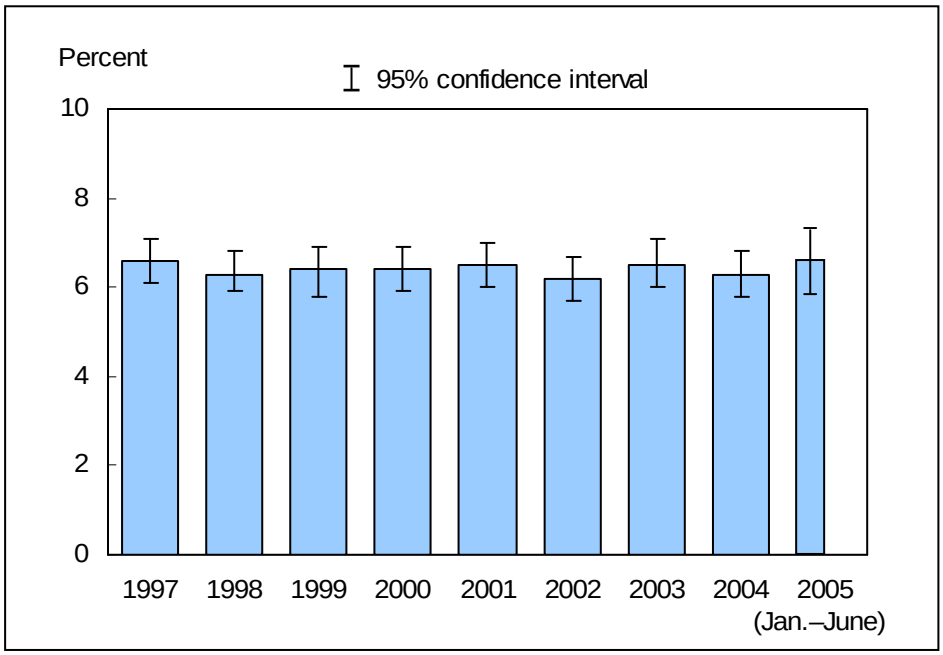
Data table for figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who assessed their health as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

Race/ethnicity	Percent[1]	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	56.8	54.9–58.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	70.1	69.2–70.9
Black, single race	57.7	55.8–59.5

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

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

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



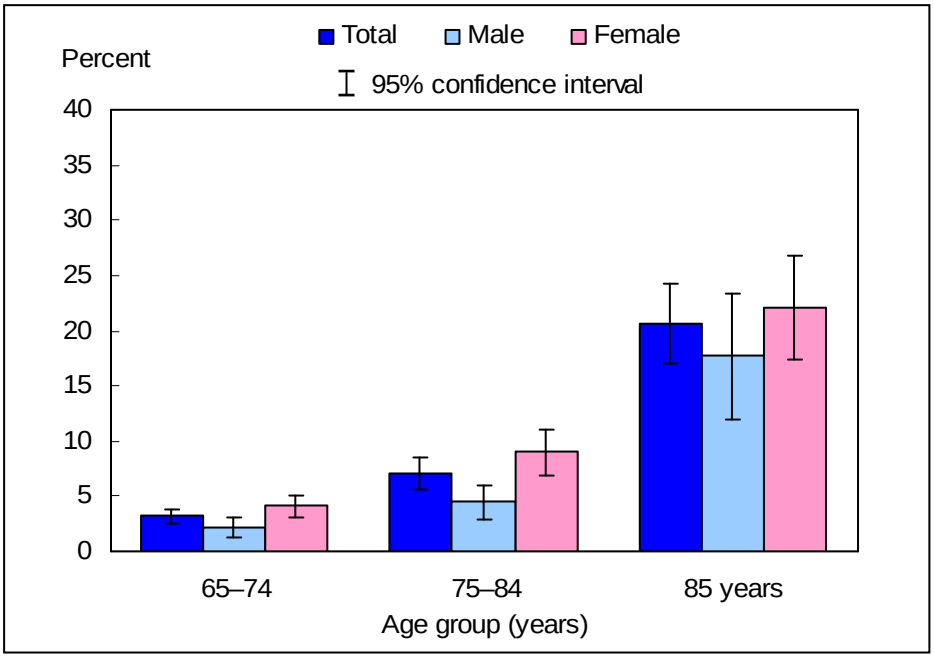
NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADL), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analyses excluded persons with unknown information on personal care needs (about 0.01% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

- For the period January through June 2005, 6.6% (95% confidence interval = 5.8–7.3%) of adults aged 65 years and over needed help with personal care from other persons. This estimate was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2004 estimate of 6.3%.

- The annual percentage of adults who needed help with personal care from other persons was 6.6% in 1997, 6.3% in 1998, 6.4% in 1999, 6.4% in 2000, 6.5% in 2001, 6.2% in 2002, 6.5% in 2003, and 6.3% in 2004.

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

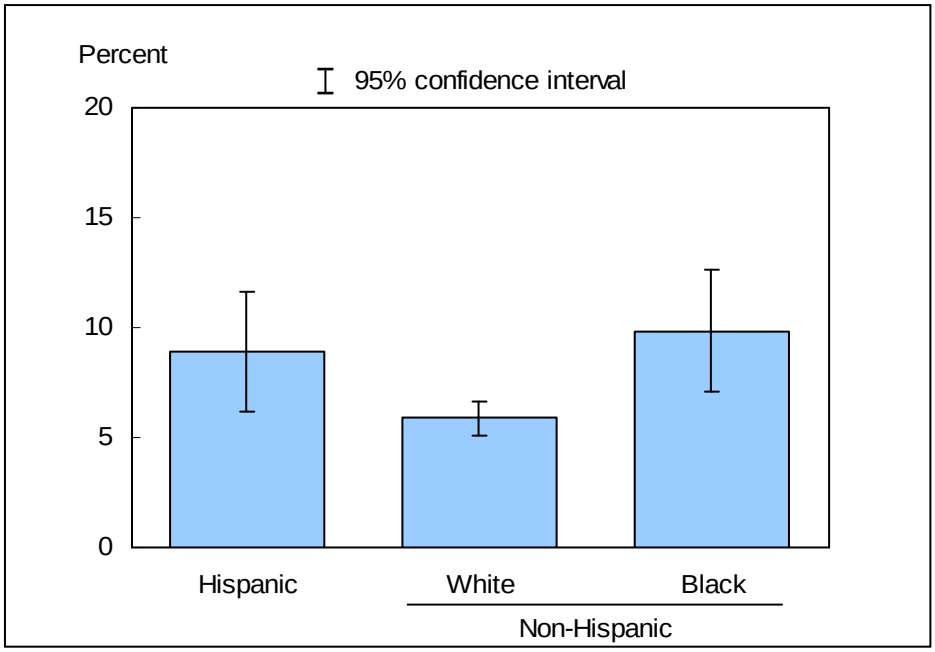


NOTE: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADL), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analyses excluded one person (0.0%) with unknown information on personal care needs.

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

- For both sexes combined, adults aged 85 years and over were more than six times as likely as adults aged 65–74 years old to need help with personal care from other persons (20.6% vs. 3.2%).
- For the age groups 65–74 years and 75–84 years, the percentage of women who needed help with personal care from other persons was higher than that of men.

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



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

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

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons who needed help with personal care from other persons was 8.9% for Hispanic persons, 5.9% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 9.8% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The percentage of those who needed help with personal care from other persons was higher for non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons than for non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for figures 12.1–12.3:

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

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	6.6	6.1–7.1
1998	6.3	5.9–6.8
1999	6.4	5.8–6.9
2000	6.4	5.9–6.9
2001	6.5	6.0–7.0
2002	6.2	5.7–6.7
2003	6.5	6.0–7.1
2004	6.3	5.8–6.8
January–June 2005	6.6	5.8–7.3

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2002–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

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

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65–74 years		
Total	3.2	2.6–3.8
Male	2.2	1.3–3.0
Female	4.1	3.1–5.0
75–84 years		
Total	7.1	5.7–8.5
Male	4.5	2.9–6.0
Female	9.0	6.9–11.0
85 years and over		
Total	20.6	17.0–24.2
Male	17.7	12.0–23.3
Female	22.0	17.4–26.7
65 years and over: crude[1]		
Total	6.6	5.8–7.3
Male	4.3	3.4–5.2
Female	8.2	7.2–9.3
65 years and over: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	6.7	6.0–7.4
Male	4.9	3.9–5.9
Female	8.0	7.0–9.0

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over.

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

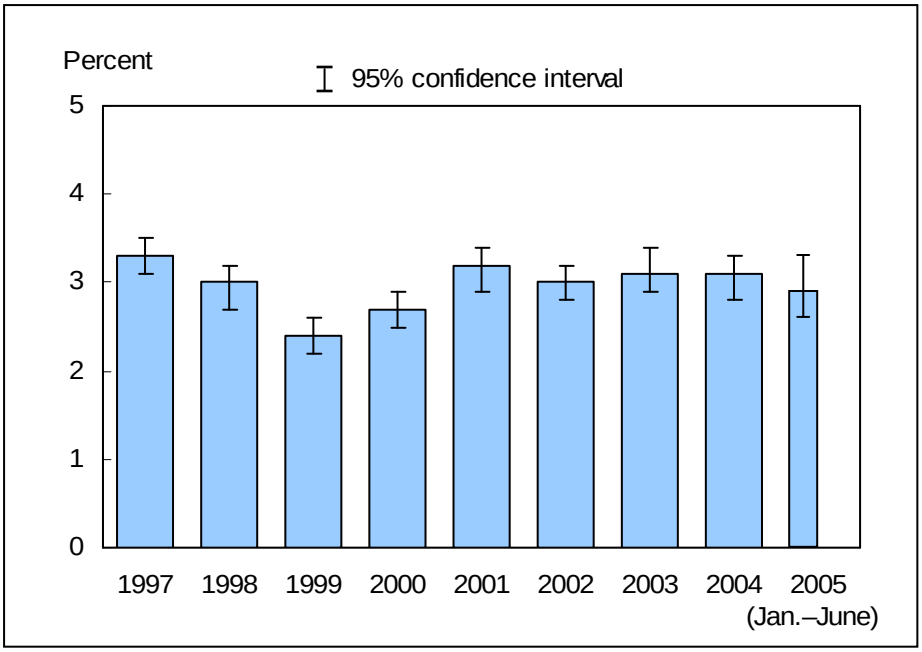
Data table for figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

Race/ethnicity	Percent [1]	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	8.9	6.2–11.6
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	5.9	5.1–6.6
Black, single race	9.8	7.1–12.6

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

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

Figure 13.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997–2005



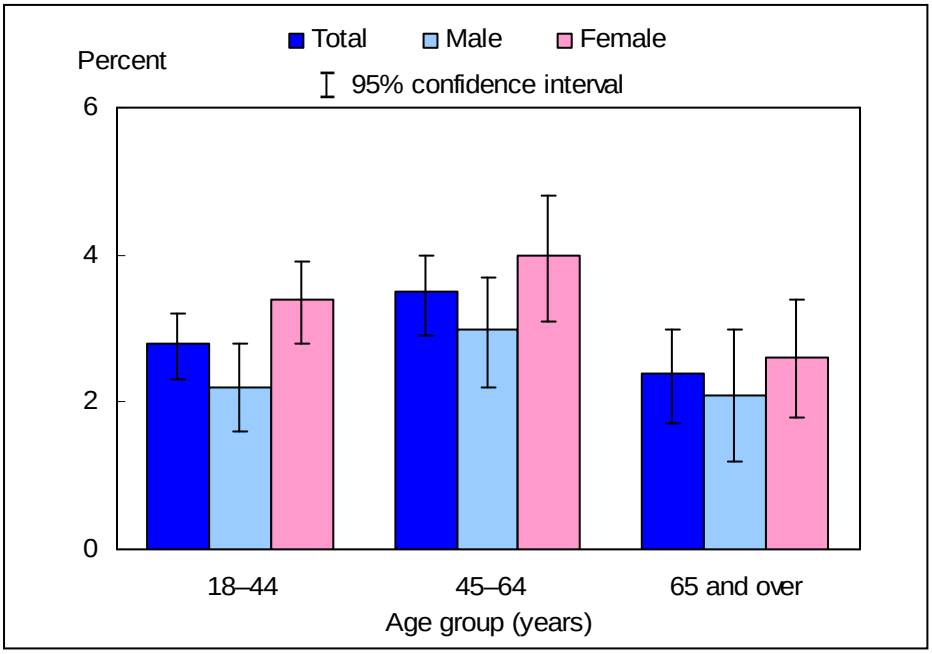
NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0–to–24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (12). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

- For the period January through June 2005, 2.9% (95% confidence interval = 2.6–3.3%) of adults aged 18 years and over experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, which was not significantly different from the 2004 estimate of 3.1%.

- The annual percentage of adults who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days declined significantly from 3.3% in 1997 to 2.4% in 1999, then increased from 2.4% in 1999 to 3.2% in 2001, and shows no trend in more recent years.

Figure 13.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

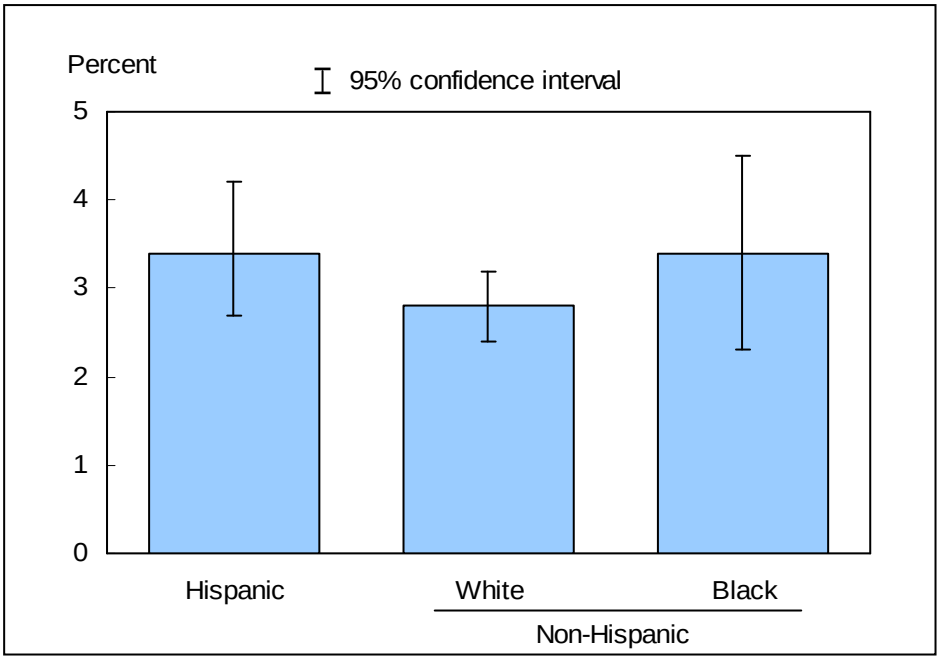


NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0–to–24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (12).

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

- For both sexes combined, persons 65 years and over (2.4%) were less likely to have experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days compared with persons aged 45–64 years (3.5%).
- For the age group 18–44 years, women were more likely than men to have experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days.

Figure 13.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0–to–24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (12). Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

- The Age-sex adjusted prevalence of serious psychological distress was 3.4% for Hispanic persons, 2.8% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 3.4% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The percentages of adults who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days were similar across the three race/ethnicity groups.

Data tables for figures 13.1–13.3:

Data table for figure 13.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997–2005

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	3.3	3.1–3.5
1998	3.0	2.7–3.2
1999	2.4	2.2–2.6
2000	2.7	2.5–2.9
2001	3.2	2.9–3.4
2002	3.0	2.8–3.2
2003	3.1	2.9–3.4
2004	3.1	2.8–3.3
January–June 2005	2.9	2.6–3.3

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 13.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years		
Total	2.8	2.3–3.2
Male	2.2	1.6–2.8
Female	3.4	2.8–3.9
45–64 years		
Total	3.5	2.9–4.0
Male	3.0	2.2–3.7
Female	4.0	3.1–4.8
65 years and over		
Total	2.4	1.7–3.0
Male	2.1	1.2–3.0
Female	2.6	1.8–3.4
18 years and over: crude[1]		
Total	2.9	2.6–3.3
Male	2.4	2.0–2.9
Female	3.4	3.0–3.9
18 years and over: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	2.9	2.6–3.2
Male	2.4	2.0–2.8
Female	3.4	3.0–3.8

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

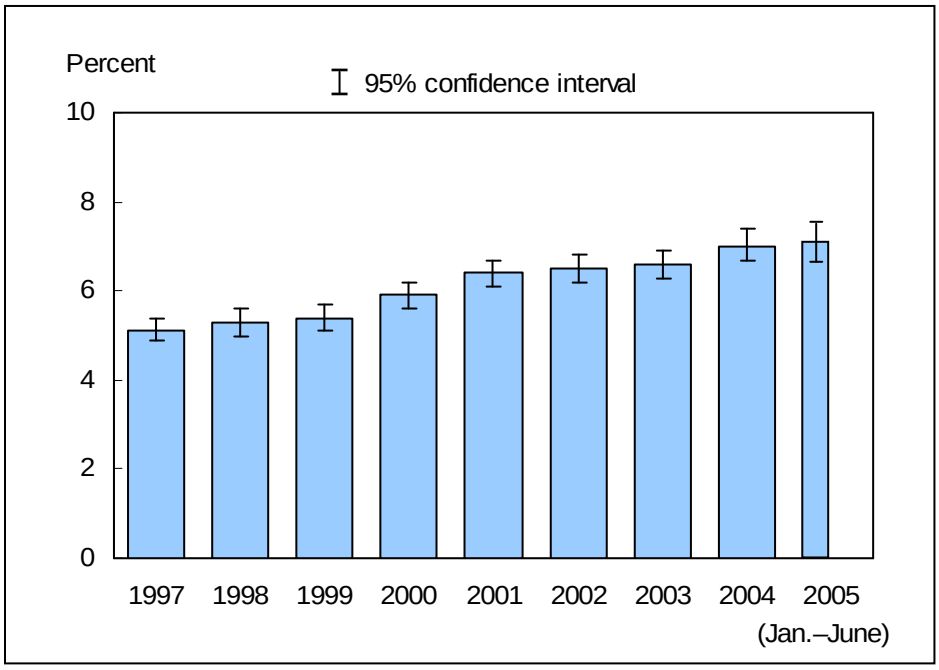
Data table for figure 13.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

Race/ethnicity	Percent[1]	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	3.4	2.7–4.2
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	2.8	2.4–3.2
Black, single race	3.4	2.3–4.5

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

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

Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–2005

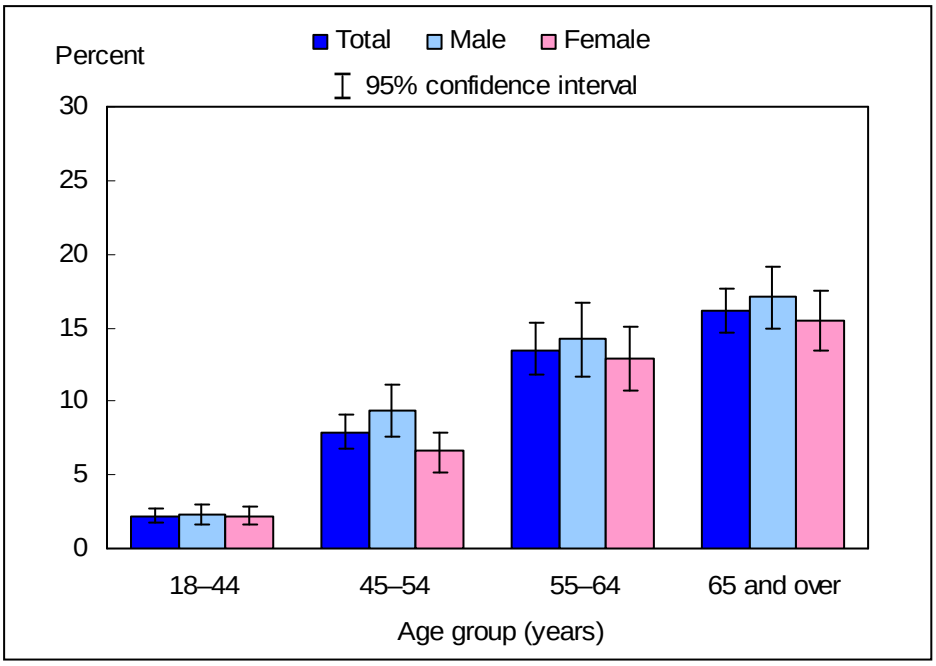


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded persons with unknown diabetes status (about 0.1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

- For the period January through June 2005, 7.1% (95% confidence interval = 6.6–7.6%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes, which was not significantly different from the 2004 estimate of 7.0%.
- From 1997 through June 2005, there was an increasing trend in the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among U.S. adults aged 18 years and over, from 5.1% in 1997 to 7.1% for the period January through June 2005.

Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

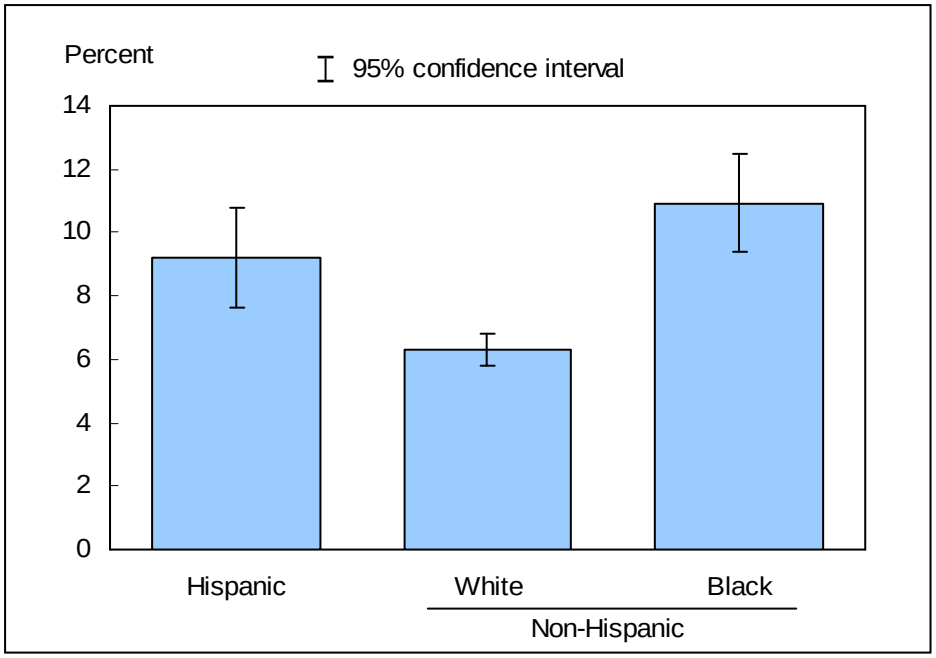


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 13 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status.

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

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age, with the highest rate among adults aged 65 years and over (16.2%) and the lowest rate among adults aged 18–44 years (2.2%).
- For the age group 45–54 years, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among men than women.

Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 13 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 9.2% for Hispanic persons, 6.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 10.9% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons than among non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for figures 14.1–14.3:

Data table for figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–2005

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude[1]	Age-adjusted[2]
1997	5.1 (4.9–5.4)	5.3 (5.1–5.6)
1998	5.3 (5.0–5.6)	5.4 (5.1–5.7)
1999	5.4 (5.1–5.7)	5.5 (5.2–5.8)
2000	5.9 (5.6–6.2)	6.0 (5.7–6.3)
2001	6.4 (6.1–6.7)	6.4 (6.1–6.7)
2002	6.5 (6.2–6.8)	6.5 (6.2–6.8)
2003	6.6 (6.3–6.9)	6.5 (6.2–6.9)
2004	7.0 (6.7–7.4)	6.9 (6.6–7.2)
January–June 2005	7.1 (6.6–7.6)	7.0 (6.5–7.4)

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years		
Total	2.2	1.8–2.7
Male	2.3	1.6–3.0
Female	2.2	1.6–2.8
45–54 years		
Total	7.9	6.8–9.1
Male	9.3	7.6–11.1
Female	6.6	5.2–7.9
55–64 years		
Total	13.5	11.8–15.3
Male	14.2	11.7–16.7
Female	12.9	10.7–15.1
65 years and over		
Total	16.2	14.7–17.6
Male	17.1	14.9–19.2
Female	15.5	13.5–17.5
18 years and over: crude[1]		
Total	7.1	6.6–7.6
Male	7.4	6.8–8.1
Female	6.9	6.2–7.5
18 years and over: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	7.0	6.5–7.4
Male	7.5	6.9–8.1
Female	6.5	5.9–7.1

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

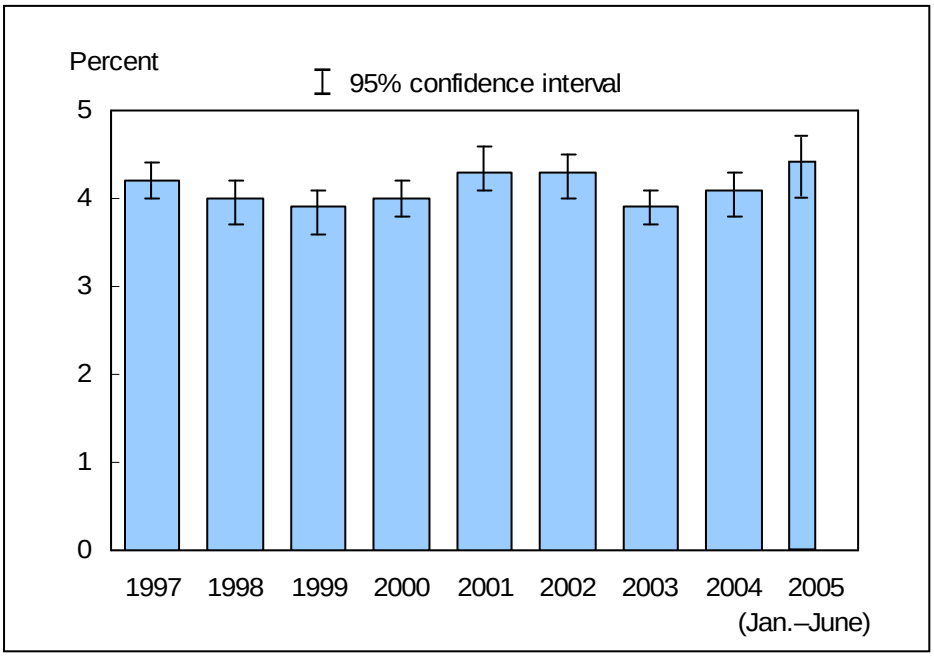
Data table for figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

Race/ethnicity	Percent[1]	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	9.2	7.6–10.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	6.3	5.8–6.8
Black, single race	10.9	9.4–12.5

[1]Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

Figure 15.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months: United States, 1997–2005



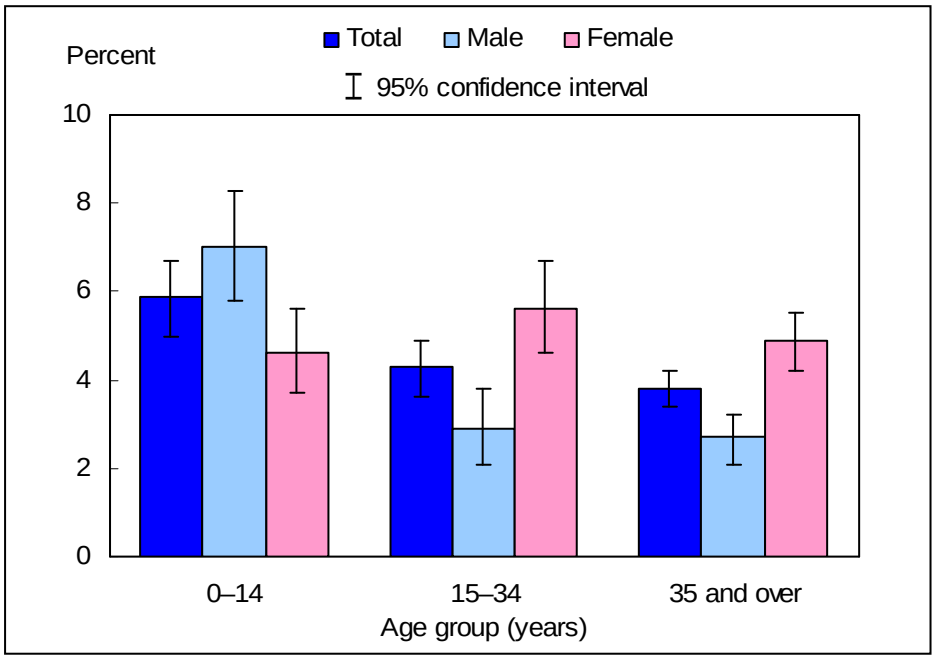
NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded people with unknown asthma episode status (about 0.3% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 1997–2005 NHIS. The estimate for 2005 was based on data collected from January through June. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For the period January through June 2005, the percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months was 4.4% (95% confidence interval = 4.0–4.7%), which was not significantly different from the 2004 estimate of 4.1%.

- The annual percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months was 4.2% in 1997, 4.0% in 1998, 3.9% in 1999, 4.0% in 2000, 4.3% in 2001, 4.3% in 2001, 4.3% in 2002, 3.9% in 2003, and 4.1% in 2004.

Figure 15.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

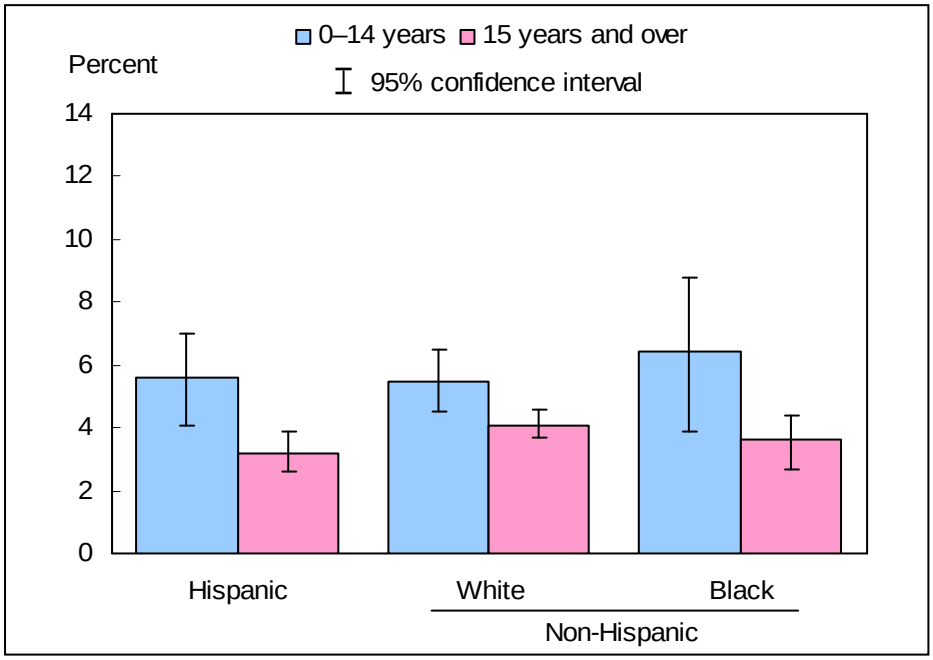


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 35 persons (0.2%) with unknown asthma episode status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months was higher among children under age 15 years than among persons aged 15–34 years and 35 years and over. This age difference was seen among males, but not among females.
- For children under age 15 years, the percentage of persons who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months was higher among boys than among girls. However, for the age groups 15–34 years and 35 years and over, the percentage was higher among females than among males.

Figure 15.3. Sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

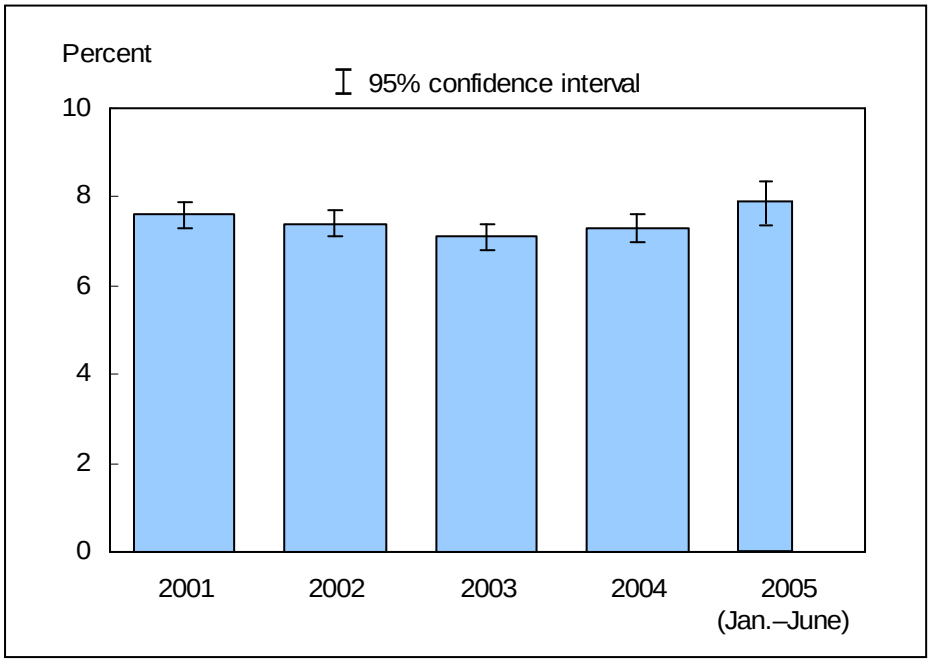


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 35 persons (0.2%) with unknown asthma episode status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For children under age 15 years, the sex-adjusted percentage of persons who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months was higher among non-Hispanic black children than among Hispanic or non-Hispanic white children, but this difference was not significant.
- For persons aged 15 years and over, the sex-adjusted percentages of persons who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months were similar across the three race/ethnicity groups.

Figure 15.4. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages: United States, 2001–2005

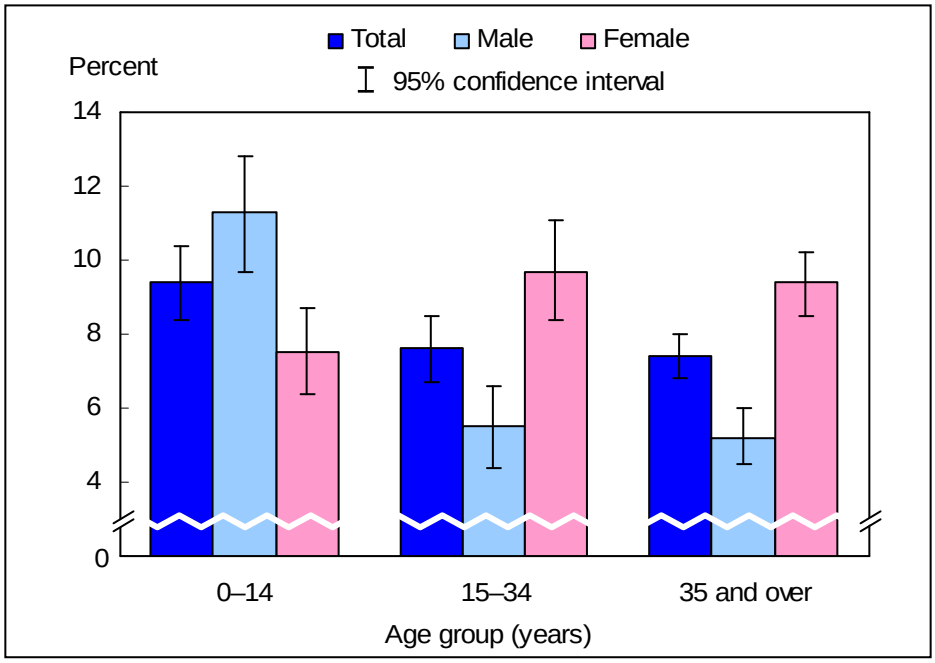


NOTES: Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded people with unknown current asthma status (about 0.3% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2001–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2001–2005 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For the period January through June 2005, 7.9% (95% confidence interval = 7.4–8.3%) of persons of all ages currently had asthma, which was higher than the 2004 estimate of 7.3%.
- The annual prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages was 7.6% in 2001, 7.4% in 2002, 7.1% in 2003, and 7.3% in 2004.

Figure 15.5. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005



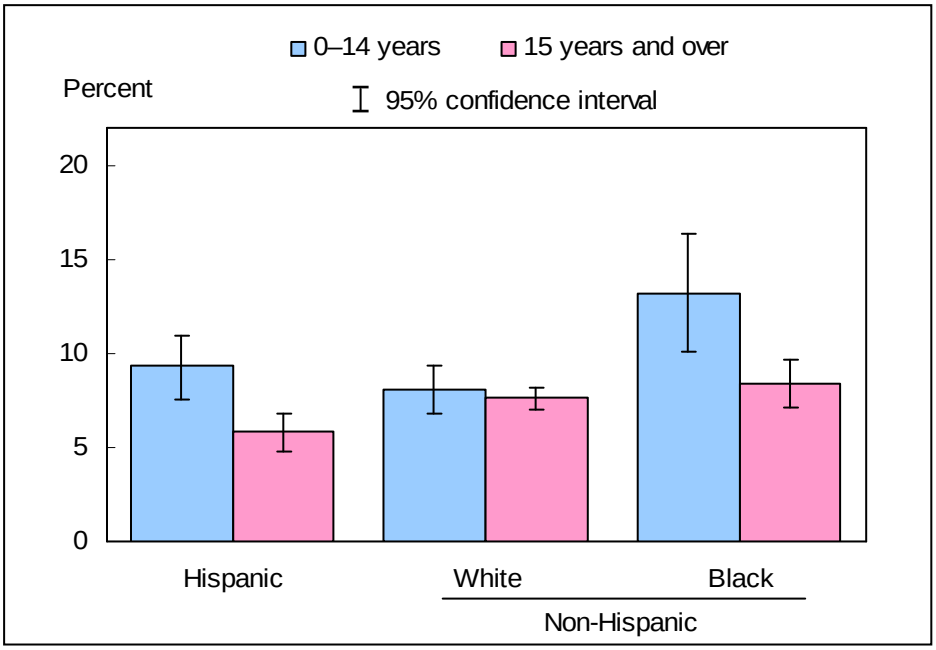
NOTES: Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 41 persons (0.2%) with unknown current asthma status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of current asthma was higher among children 0–14 years old than among persons aged 15–34 years and 35 years and over. This pattern was seen among males, but not females.

- For children under age 15 years, the prevalence of current asthma was higher among boys than among girls. However, for the age groups 15–34 years and 35 years and over, the prevalence of current asthma was higher among females than among males.

Figure 15.6. Sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005



NOTES: Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 41 persons (0.2%) with unknown current asthma status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For children under age 15 years, the sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma was higher among non-Hispanic black children than among Hispanic or non-Hispanic white children.
- Among the six age-specific race/ethnicity groups, the sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma was highest among non-Hispanic black children under age 15 years (13.2%).

Data tables for figures 15.1–15.6:

Data for figure 15.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months: United States, 1997–2005

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude[1]	Age-adjusted[2]
1997	4.2 (4.0–4.4)	4.2 (3.9–4.4)
1998	4.0 (3.7–4.2)	3.9 (3.7–4.2)
1999	3.9 (3.6–4.1)	3.9 (3.6–4.1)
2000	4.0 (3.8–4.2)	4.0 (3.8–4.2)
2001	4.3 (4.1–4.6)	4.3 (4.1–4.5)
2002	4.3 (4.0–4.5)	4.3 (4.0–4.5)
2003	3.9 (3.7–4.1)	3.9 (3.7–4.1)
2004	4.1 (3.8–4.3)	4.1 (3.8–4.3)
January–June 2005	4.4 (4.0–4.7)	4.4 (4.0–4.7)

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 0–14 years, 15–34 years, and 35 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

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

Data table for figure 15.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
0–14 years		
Total	5.9	5.0–6.7
Male	7.0	5.8–8.3
Female	4.6	3.7–5.6
15–34 years		
Total	4.3	3.6–4.9
Male	2.9	2.1–3.8
Female	5.6	4.6–6.7
35 years and over		
Total	3.8	3.4–4.2
Male	2.7	2.1–3.2
Female	4.9	4.2–5.5
All ages: crude[1]		
Total	4.4	4.0–4.7
Male	3.7	3.2–4.1
Female	5.0	4.5–5.5
All ages: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	4.4	4.0–4.7
Male	3.7	3.2–4.1
Female	5.0	4.5–5.5

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 0–14 years, 15–34 years, and 35 years and over.

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

Data table for figure 15.3. Sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

Age and race/ethnicity	Percent[1]	95% confidence interval
0–14 years		
Hispanic or Latino	5.6	4.1–7.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	5.5	4.5–6.5
Black, single race	6.4	3.9–8.8
15 years and over		
Hispanic or Latino	3.2	2.6–3.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	4.1	3.7–4.6
Black, single race	3.6	2.7–4.4

[1]Estimates are sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population.

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

Data for figure 15.4. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages: United States, 2001–2005

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude[1]	Age-adjusted[2]
2001	7.6 (7.3–7.9)	7.6 (7.3–7.9)
2002	7.4 (7.1–7.7)	7.4 (7.1–7.7)
2003	7.1 (6.8–7.4)	7.1 (6.8–7.4)
2004	7.3 (7.0–7.6)	7.3 (7.0–7.6)
January–June 2005	7.9 (7.4–8.3)	7.9 (7.4–8.3)

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 0–14 years, 15–34 years, and 35 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 2001–05. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for figure 15.5. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and sex: United States, January–June 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
0–14 years		
Total	9.4	8.4–10.4
Male	11.3	9.7–12.8
Female	7.5	6.4–8.7
15–34 years		
Total	7.6	6.7–8.5
Male	5.5	4.4–6.6
Female	9.7	8.4–11.1
35 years and over		
Total	7.4	6.8–8.0
Male	5.2	4.5–6.0
Female	9.4	8.5–10.2
All ages: crude[1]		
Total	7.9	7.4–8.3
Male	6.6	6.0–7.2
Female	9.1	8.4–9.7
All ages: age-adjusted[2]		
Total	7.9	7.4–8.3
Male	6.6	6.0–7.2
Female	9.1	8.4–9.7

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 0–14 years, 15–34 years, and 35 years and over.

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

Data table for figure 15.6. Sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–June 2005

Age and race/ethnicity	Percent[1]	95% confidence interval
0–14 years		
Hispanic or Latino	9.3	7.5–11.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	8.1	6.8–9.3
Black, single race	13.2	10.1–16.4
15 years and over		
Hispanic or Latino	5.8	4.8–6.8
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	7.6	7.0–8.2
Black, single race	8.4	7.1–9.7

[1]Estimates are sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population.

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

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Table I. The 2005 National Health Interview Survey questions used to define selected health measures

Lack of health insurance and type of coverage[1]

FHI.050[2] **Field Representative: SHOW FLASHCARD F10**
{Are you/Is anyone} covered by any kind of health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?

Field Representative: READ IF NECESSARY: INCLUDE HEALTH INSURANCE OBTAINED THROUGH EMPLOYMENT OR PURCHASED DIRECTLY AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS LIKE MEDICARE AND MEDICAID THAT PROVIDE MEDICAL CARE OR HELP PAY MEDICAL BILLS.

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

FHI.070 What kind of health insurance or health care coverage {do/does} {you/subject name} have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care), exclude private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized.

Field Representative: PLEASE REFER TO FLASHCARDS F12 AND F13 FOR YOUR STATE.

(01) Private health insurance
(02) Medicare
(03) Medi-Gap
(04) Medicaid
(05) SCHIP (CHIP/Children's Health Insurance Program)
(06) Military health care (TRICARE/VA/CHAMP-VA)
(07) Indian Health Service
(08) State-sponsored health plan
(09) Other government program
(10) Single service plan (e.g. dental, vision, prescriptions)
(11) No coverage of any type
(97) Refused
(99) Don't know

FHI.072 People covered by Medicare have a card that looks like this. {Are/Is} {person} covered by Medicare?
(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

FHI.073 There is a program called Medicaid that pays for health care for persons in need. In this state it is also called [state name]. {Are/Is} {person} covered by Medicaid?
(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Usual place to go for medical care

AAU.020 Is there a place that you USUALLY go to when you are sick or need advice about your health?

(1) Yes
(2) There is NO place
(3) There is MORE THAN ONE place
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

AAU.030 What kind of place is it—a clinic, doctor's office, emergency room, or some other place?

(1) Clinic or health center
(2) Doctor's office or HMO
(3) Hospital emergency room
(4) Hospital outpatient department
(5) Some other place
(6) Doesn't go to one place most often
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Obtaining needed medical care

FAU.040 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when {you/someone in the family} needed medical care, but did not get it because {you/the family} couldn't afford it?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Influenza vaccination

AAU.310 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, have you had a flu shot? A flu shot is usually given in the fall and protects against influenza for the flu season.

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

AAU.315 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, have you had a flu vaccine sprayed in your nose by a doctor or other health professional? A health professional may have let you spray it. This vaccine is usually given in the fall and protects against influenza for the flu season.

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Pneumococcal vaccination

AAU.320 Have you EVER had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Obesity

AHB.190 How tall are you without shoes?

(2-7) 2-7 feet
(0-11) 0-11 Inches
(97) Refused
(99) Don't know

FT Feet_____
IN Inches_____

AHB.200 How much do you weigh without shoes?

(50-500) 50-500 pounds
(997) Refused
(999) Don't know

Leisure-time physical activity
The next questions are about physical activities (exercises, sports, physically active hobbies...) that you may do in your LEISURE time.

AHB.110 How often do you do LIGHT OR MODERATE activities for AT LEAST 10 MINUTES that cause ONLY LIGHT sweating or a SLIGHT to MODERATE increase in breathing or heart rate?

Field Representative: IF NECESSARY, PROMPT WITH: HOW MANY TIMES PER DAY, PER WEEK, PER MONTH, OR PER YEAR DO YOU DO THESE ACTIVITIES?

Number of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities
(0) Never
(1-995) 1-995
(996) Unable to do this type activity
(997) Refused
(999) Don't know

Time period for light or moderate leisure-time physical activities
(1) Day
(2) Week
(3) Month
(4) Year

AHB.120 About how long do you do these light or moderate activities each time?

Number for length of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities
(1-995) 1-995
(997) Refused
(999) Don’t know

Time period for length of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities
(1) Minutes
(2) Hours
(7) Refused
(9) Don’t know

AHB.090 How often do you do VIGOROUS activities for AT LEAST 10 MINUTES that cause HEAVY sweating or LARGE increases in breathing or heart rate?

Field Representative: IF NECESSARY, PROMPT WITH: HOW MANY TIMES PER DAY, PER WEEK, PER MONTH, OR PER YEAR DO YOU DO THESE ACTIVITIES?

Number of vigorous leisure-time physical activities
(0) Never
(1-995) 1-995
(996) Unable to do this type activity
(997) Refused
(999) Don't know

Time period for light or moderate leisure-time physical activities
(1) Day
(2) Week
(3) Month
(4) Year

AHB.100 About how long do you do these vigorous activities each time?

Number for length of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities
(1-995) 1-995
(997) Refused
(999) Don't know

Time period for length of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities
(1) Minutes
(2) Hours
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Current smoking

AHB.010 Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your ENTIRE LIFE?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

AHB.030 Do you NOW smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?

(1) Every day
(2) Some days
(3) Not at all
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Alcohol consumption

AHB.150 In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

AHB.180 In the PAST YEAR, on how many DAYS did you have 5 or more drinks of any alcoholic beverage?

(0) Never
(1-365) 1-365
(997) Refused
(999) Don't know

HIV testing

ADS.040 Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

General health status

FHS.500 Would you say {subject name's} health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

(1) Excellent
(2) Very good
(3) Good
(4) Fair
(5) Poor
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Personal care needs

FHS.070 Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, {do/does} {you/anyone in the family} need the help of other persons with PERSONAL CARE NEEDS, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside this home?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Serious psychological distress

ACN.471 During the PAST 30 DAYS, how often did you feel...

...So sad that nothing could cheer you up?
...Nervous?
...Restless or fidgety?
...Hopeless?
...That everything was an effort?
...Worthless?

(1) ALL of the time
(2) MOST of the time
(3) SOME of the time
(4) A LITTLE of the time
(5) NONE of the time
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Diagnosed diabetes

ACN.160 Other than during pregnancy, have you EVER been told by a doctor or health professional that you have diabetes or sugar diabetes?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(3) Borderline
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Asthma

ACN.090 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

ACN.085 Do you still have asthma?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

[1]Information from followup questions such as plan name(s) was used to reassign insurance status and type of coverage to avoid misclassification.
[2]Alphanumeric codes refer directly to the question on the 2005 National Health Interview Survey that was used to define the health measure.

Table II. Number and percentage of uninsured persons, persons with public coverage, and persons with private coverage, based on the 1990 and 2000 census population estimates, by age group: United States, 2000–02

Health insurance coverage and age group	2000		2001		2002	
	1990-based[1]	2000-based[2]	1990-based[1]	2000-based[2]	1990-based[1]	2000-based[2]
Number of uninsured in millions						
All ages	40.4	41.3	39.1	40.2	40.4	41.5
Under 65 years	39.9	40.8	38.7	39.8	40.0	41.1
18–64 years	31.2	32.0	30.9	31.9	32.4	33.5
Under 18 years	8.8	8.9	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.6
Percent (95% confidence interval)						
Uninsured						
All ages	14.7 (14.3-15.1)	14.9 (14.5-15.3)	14.1 (13.7-14.6)	14.3 (13.8-14.8)	14.5 (14.1-14.9)	14.7 (14.3-15.1)
Under 65 years:						
Crude	16.6 (16.1-17.1)	16.8 (16.3-17.2)	15.9 (15.4-16.4)	16.2 (15.7-16.7)	16.3 (15.8-16.7)	16.5 (16.0-16.9)
Age-adjusted	16.6 (16.1-17.1)	16.8 (16.3-17.3)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	16.2 (15.7-16.7)	16.4 (15.9-16.9)	16.6 (16.1-17.1)
18–64 years	18.4 (17.9-18.9)	18.7 (18.1-19.2)	18.1 (17.5-18.6)	18.3 (17.8-18.8)	18.8 (18.3-19.3)	19.1 (18.6-19.6)
Under 18 years	12.2 (11.6-12.8)	12.3 (11.7-12.9)	10.8 (10.1-11.5)	11.0 (10.3-11.7)	10.4 (9.8-11.0)	10.5 (9.9-11.1)
Public						
Under 65 years	12.9 (12.4-13.4)	12.9 (12.4-13.4)	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	15.2 (14.6-15.8)	15.2 (14.6-15.8)
18–64 years	9.0 (8.7-9.4)	9.1 (8.7-9.4)	9.4 (9.0-9.8)	9.4 (9.0-9.8)	10.2 (9.8-10.7)	10.3 (9.9-10.7)
Under 18 years	21.8 (20.8-22.8)	22.0 (21.0-23.0)	23.4 (22.4-24.3)	23.6 (22.6-24.5)	26.8 (25.7-27.9)	27.1 (26.0-28.2)
Private						
Under 65 years	72.0 (71.4-72.7)	71.8 (71.1-72.5)	71.9 (71.2-72.6)	71.6 (70.9-72.3)	70.1 (69.3-70.9)	69.8 (69.0-70.6)
18–64 years	74.0 (73.4-74.6)	73.8 (73.2-74.4)	73.9 (73.3-74.6)	73.7 (73.1-74.4)	72.6 (71.9-73.2)	72.3 (71.6-72.9)
Under 18 years	67.5 (66.4-68.5)	67.1 (66.1-68.2)	67.1 (66.0-68.2)	66.7 (66.4-68.6)	64.3 (63.1-65.5)	63.9 (62.7-65.1)

[1]The estimates are calculated based on data with sample weights derived from the 1990 census.
[2] The estimates are calculated based on data with sample weights derived from the 2000 census.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000–02. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table III. Selected estimates using National Health Interview Survey weights based on the 1990 and 2000 census population estimates: United States, 2000–02

Indicator	2000		2001		2002	
	1990-based[1]	2000-based[2]	1990-based[1]	2000-based[2]	1990-based[1]	2000-based[2]
	Percent (95% confidence interval)					
With a usual place to go for medical care	87.1 (86.7-87.5)	87.0 (86.5-87.4)	88.2 (87.7-88.6)	88.0 (87.6-88.5)	87.8 (87.3-88.2)	87.6 (87.1-88.0)
Failed to obtain needed care due to cost	4.5 (4.3-4.7)	4.5 (4.3-4.7)	4.7 (4.5-4.9)	4.7 (4.5-4.9)	4.7 (4.5-4.9)	4.7 (4.5-4.9)
Had influenza shot in the past year	64.3 (62.9-65.7)	64.4 (63.0-65.9)	63.0 (61.6-64.4)	63.1 (61.7-64.5)	65.6 (64.1-67.0)	65.7 (64.3-67.2)
Had pneumococcal vaccination in the past year	52.9 (51.3-54.5)	53.1 (51.5-54.7)	53.8 (52.2-55.4)	54.0 (52.4-55.6)	55.7 (54.2-57.2)	56.0 (54.5-57.5)
With obesity	21.8 (21.2-22.4)	21.8 (21.2-22.4)	23.0 (22.4-23.5)	23.0 (22.4-23.6)	23.9 (23.3-24.6)	23.9 (23.3-24.6)
Engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity	32.0 (31.3-32.7)	31.9 (31.2-32.6)	32.1 (31.3-32.8)	32.1 (31.3-32.8)	32.0 (31.2-32.8)	31.9 (31.1-32.7)
Current smoking	23.3 (22.7-23.9)	23.2 (22.5-23.8)	22.8 (22.2-23.4)	22.7 (22.1-23.3)	22.5 (21.9-23.1)	22.4 (21.7-23.0)
Had 5 or more drinks in one day at least once in the past year	19.3 (18.7-20.0)	19.2 (18.6-19.9)	20.1 (19.5-20.7)	20.0 (19.4-20.6)	19.9 (19.3-20.6)	19.9 (19.2-20.5)
Ever had HIV[3] test	32.2 (31.5-32.9)	32.1 (31.4-32.8)	33.3 (32.6-34.0)	33.2 (32.5-34.0)	34.5 (33.8-35.3)	34.5 (33.8-35.2)
With excellent or very good health status	68.4 (67.9-69.0)	68.3 (67.7-68.8)	68.6 (68.1-69.2)	68.4 (67.9-69.0)	67.6 (67.0-68.2)	67.4 (66.8-68.0)
With need for personal care	6.3 (5.9-6.8)	6.4 (5.9-6.9)	6.5 (6.0-7.0)	6.5 (6.0-7.0)	6.2 (5.6-6.7)	6.2 (5.7-6.7)
Serious psychological distress	2.7 (2.5-2.9)	2.7 (2.5-2.9)	3.2 (2.9-3.4)	3.2 (2.9-3.4)	3.0 (2.8-3.3)	3.0 (2.8-3.2)
Diagnosed diabetes	5.9 (5.6-6.2)	5.9 (5.6-6.2)	6.4 (6.1-6.7)	6.4 (6.1-6.7)	6.5 (6.2-6.8)	6.5 (6.2-6.8)
Asthma episodes in the past year	40.1 (37.9-42.4)	40.0 (37.7-42.2)	43.4 (41.0-45.8)	43.2 (40.8-45.5)	42.8 (40.4-45.2)	42.6 (40.2-44.9)

[1]The estimates are calculated based on data with sample weights derived from the 1990 census.
[2] The estimates are calculated based on data with sample weights derived from the 2000 census.
[3]HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000–02. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.