



Early Release of Selected Estimates from the 2000 and Early 2001 National Health Interview Surveys (9/20/01)

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is pleased to present the 2nd Early Release of timely data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). In this release, NCHS provides estimates of 11 selected health measures based on data from the 2000 NHIS and the first quarter of the 2001 NHIS. Of these 11 measures, four are new: lack of health insurance coverage, pneumococcal vaccination, obesity, and participation in leisure time physical activities. These 11 estimates are being released prior to final data editing and weighting to provide improved access to the most recent information from the NHIS.

Objective: This second Early Release provides estimates of four additional health measures and updates the estimates of seven previously-released health measures using more recent data from the 2000 NHIS and the first quarter of the 2001 NHIS. For each selected health measure, a graph is presented showing the trend over time from 1997 to the first quarter of 2001 for the total population, followed by graphs or tables showing the estimates by sex, age group, and race/ethnicity based on 12 months of data from the 2000 NHIS. Key findings are highlighted with bulleted text. Data tables providing values displayed in the figures are included at the end of the file for each health measure. Because the estimates from the early 2001 NHIS are preliminary and are based on a smaller-than-annual sample, caution should be used when interpreting the data.

The four new measures included are: lack of health insurance coverage, pneumococcal vaccination, obesity, and participation in leisure time physical activities. The seven updated measures are: a usual place to go for medical care, failure to obtain needed medical care, influenza vaccination, current smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, HIV testing, and respondent-assessed health status. Several of these are among the Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicators, while others are targeted as key areas for the elimination of racial disparities in health.

Data source: This Early Release of selected estimates from the NHIS is based on 12-month data from 2000 and data collected between January and March of 2001. The data are derived from three components of the NHIS: the Family Core questionnaire, which collects information on all family members (data from a sample of 100,358 persons in 2000 and 22,034 persons in the first quarter of 2001); the Sample Adult Core that collects information from one randomly selected adult (18 years or older) in each family in the NHIS (data from a sample of 32,375 adults in 2000 and 7,235 adults in the first quarter of 2001); and the Sample Child Core that collects information about one randomly selected child in each family included in the NHIS (data from a sample of 13,377 children in 2000 and 2,942 children in the first quarter of 2001). Please visit the NHIS web site (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>) for more detailed information on the structure and content of the NHIS questionnaire.

Estimation procedures: Using population totals provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, sample weights were calculated to provide national population estimates and to adjust for non-response. NCHS creates weights for each calendar quarter of the NHIS sample. The NHIS data weighting procedure has been described in more detail elsewhere (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr2_130.pdf) As the estimates for 2000 and 2001 are being released prior to final data editing and weighting, they should be considered preliminary and may differ from estimates that will be made later using the final data file. The smaller-than-annual sample size also limits the amount of detail that can be shown.

Data from the 1997-1999 NHIS that are shown were derived from the final data files for those years. A public use file for the 1999 NHIS was released in August 2001, and release of a public use file for the 2000 NHIS is forthcoming. Please check the NHIS web site at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm> for announcements and more detailed information.

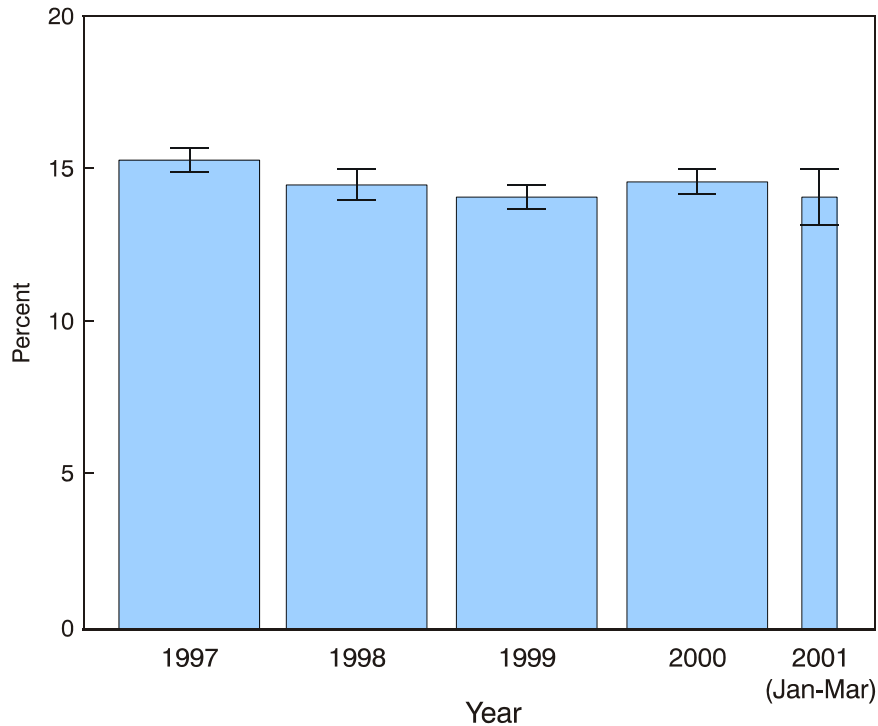
Point and variance estimates were calculated using the SUDAAN software package to incorporate the complex sample design of the NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was chosen for variance estimation. All estimates shown meet the NCHS standard of less than 30% relative standard error. Point estimates in some figures are shown with 95% confidence intervals. Differences between percentages or rates were evaluated using two-sided tests at the .05 level. Terms such as “similar” or “no difference” indicate that the statistics being compared were not significantly different. Lack of comments regarding the difference between any two statistics does not necessarily mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant. When necessary for the purpose of comparison, direct standardization was used to estimate age-sex-adjusted or age-adjusted percentages using the year 2000 projected U.S. population as the standard population. The age groups used varied depending upon the impact of age on specific measures.

Quarterly data: The design of the NHIS yields a nationally representative sample of the U.S. noninstitutionalized population each week. On occasion, this has enabled the NCHS to reduce the sample during the year for financial or operational reasons without impacting the ability to make national estimates. It has also allowed NCHS to analyze data for less than annual time periods.

In this release, only the first quarter estimates are presented for the year 2001. For the purpose of comparison, when the selected estimates are seasonally varied by quarter, the first quarter or quarterly estimates from the previous years are also provided in the graph showing the trend. As the early 2001 estimates may differ from the final yearly estimates, caution should be used when interpreting the trend resulting from changes occurring in 2001.

Future plans for Early Release of NHIS estimates: Additional Early Releases of NHIS estimates are planned. New measures may be added as work continues and in response to changing data needs. Feedback on the Early Release mechanism and on the estimates is welcome (e-mail: nhislist@cdc.gov). Announcements about the Early Release, new data releases, publications, or errors related to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) will be sent to members of the HISUSERS Listserv. To join, visit the CDC web site at: <http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html>.

Figure 1.1 Percentage of persons without health insurance coverage: all ages, United States, 1997 - 2001



DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicaid, state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage, or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded people with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were cleaned and edited using an automated system based on strategies of logical checking and keyword searching. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1% lower than those based on manual editing procedures used for the final data files. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! In early 2001, the total percentage of persons uninsured was 14.2% (95% CI = 13.3%-15.1%), a slight decrease from 2000 but not statistically significant.
- ! The annual percentage of persons uninsured decreased from 15.4% in 1997 to 14.6% in 1998 and 14.2% in 1999, and then slightly increased to 14.7% in 2000. The increase in the percentage of persons uninsured between 1999 and 2000, however, was not statistically significant.

Table 1.1 Number and percentage of persons without health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997-2001

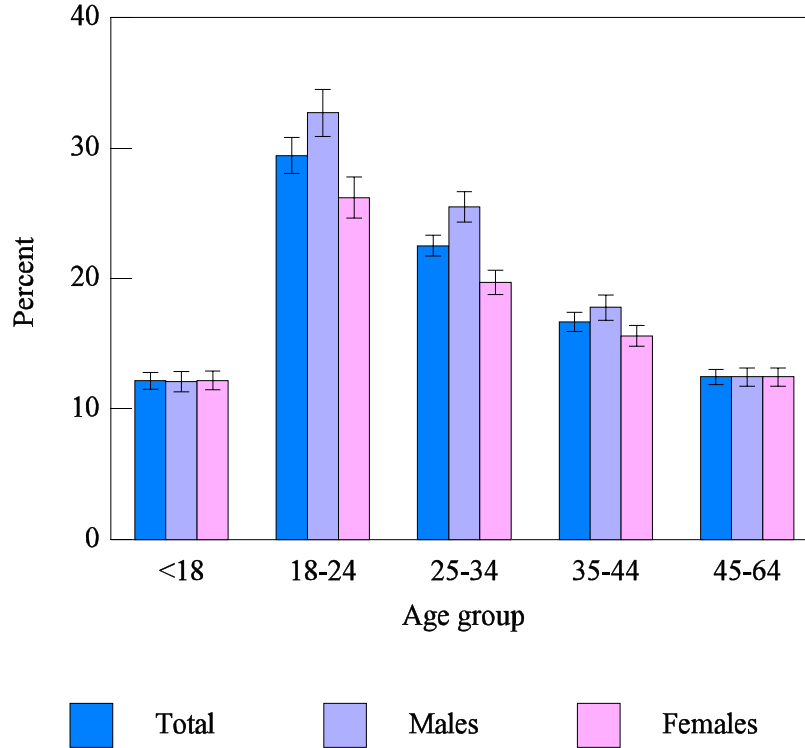
Year	All ages	under 65 years	18-64 years	under 18 years
Number in millions				
1997	41.0	40.7	30.8	9.9
1998	39.3	39.0	30.0	9.1
1999	38.7	38.3	29.8	8.5
2000	40.4	39.9	31.2	8.8
2001 (Jan-Mar)	39.1	38.7	30.4	8.3
Percent (95% confidence interval)				
1997	15.4 (15.0-15.8)	17.4 (16.9-17.9)	18.9 (18.4-19.4)	13.9 (13.2-14.6)
1998	14.6 (14.1-15.1)	16.5 (16.0-17.0)	18.2 (17.7-18.7)	12.7 (12.0-13.4)
1999	14.2 (13.8-14.6)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	17.8 (17.3-18.3)	11.8 (11.2-12.4)
2000	14.7 (14.3-15.1)	16.6 (16.1-17.1)	18.4 (17.9-18.9)	12.2 (11.6-12.8)
2001 (Jan-Mar)	14.2 (13.3-15.1)	15.9 (14.9-16.9)	17.9 (16.8-19.0)	11.5 (10.1-12.9)

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicaid, state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage, or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded people with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were cleaned and edited using an automated system based on strategies of logical checking and keyword searching. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1% lower than those based on manual editing procedures used for the final data files. The number of uninsured was calculated as the percent of uninsured multiplied by the total population including persons with unknown coverage. The age-specific numbers of uninsured may not add to their respective totals due to rounding error.

- ! In early 2001, the percentage of persons uninsured was 15.9% (38.7 million) for persons under 65 years, 17.9% (30.4 million) for persons aged 18-64 years, and 11.5% (8.3 million) for children under 18 years.
- ! The percentage of children under 18 years who lacked health insurance coverage decreased from 13.9% in 1997 to 11.5% in the first quarter of 2001.

Figure 1.2. Percentage of persons aged under 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, 2000

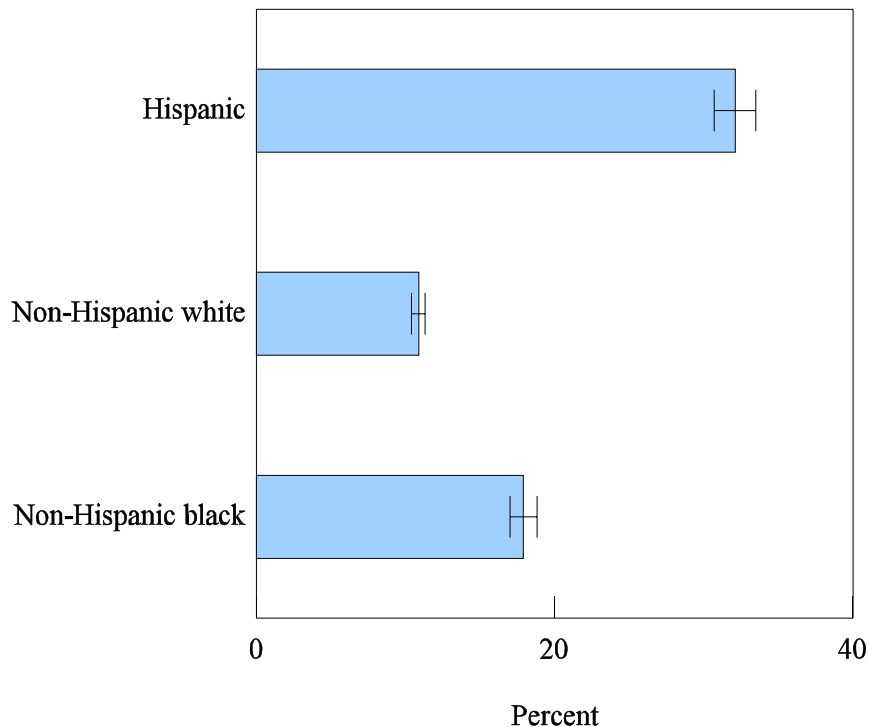


DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicaid, state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage, or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded 1,153 people with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were electronically cleaned or edited using strategies of logical checking and keyword searching. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1% lower than those based on the final data files. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons uninsured was highest in persons aged 18-24 years (29.4%, 95% CI=28.1%-30.8%) and lowest in persons under 18 years (12.2%, 95% CI=11.5%-12.8%) and 45-64 years (12.5%, 95% CI=11.9%-13.1%). Younger adults were more likely than older adults to lack health insurance coverage.
- ! For adults in age groups 18-24, 25-34 and 35-44 years, men were more likely than women to lack health insurance coverage.

Figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity: all ages, United States, 2000



DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicaid, state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage, or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded 1,262 people with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were electronically cleaned or edited using strategies of logical checking and keyword searching. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1% lower than those based on the final data files. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- ! In 2000, about one in three Hispanic persons had no health insurance coverage.
- ! After adjusting for age and sex, among the three racial/ethnic groups, Hispanic persons were most likely to be uninsured (32.1%), followed by non-Hispanic black persons (17.9%) and non-Hispanic white persons (10.9%).

Data tables for figures 1.1-1.3:

Figure 1.1. Percentage of persons without health insurance coverage: all ages, United States, 1997 - 2001

Year	Percent	95% Confidence interval
1997	15.4	15.0-15.8
1998	14.6	14.1-15.1
1999	14.2	13.8-14.6
2000	14.7	14.3-15.1
2001 (Jan-Mar)	14.2	13.3-15.1

Figure 1.2. Percentage of persons aged under 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, 2000

Age and sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	12.2	11.5-12.8
Males	12.1	11.3-12.9
Females	12.2	11.5-12.9
18-24 years		
Total	29.4	28.1-30.8
Males	32.7	30.9-34.5
Females	26.2	24.6-27.8
25-34 years		
Total	22.5	21.7-23.3
Males	25.5	24.3-26.7
Females	19.7	18.8-20.6

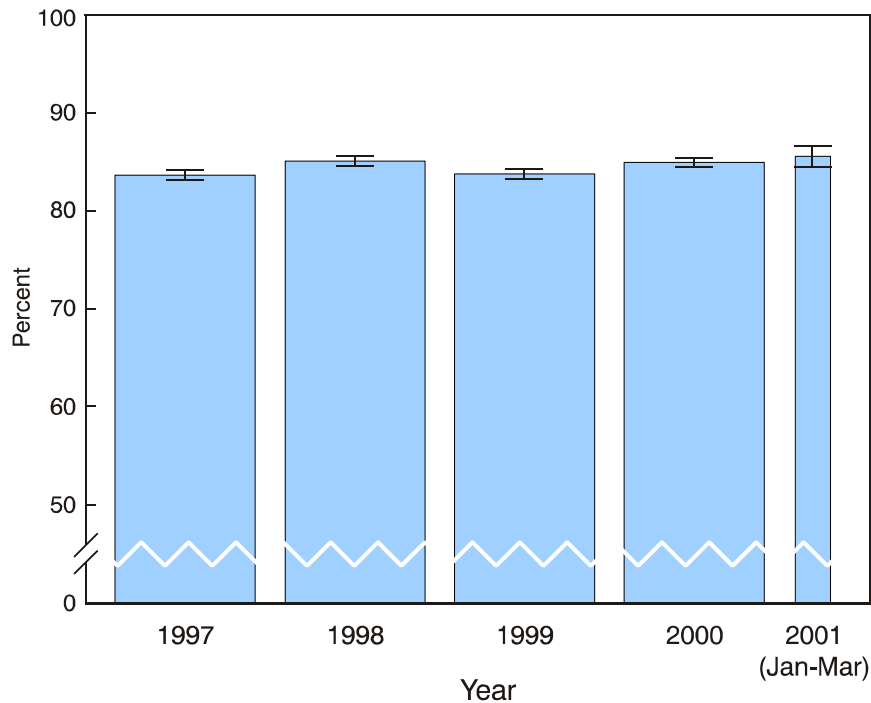
Figure 1.2. Percentage of persons aged under 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, 2000 - Continued

Age and sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
35-44 years		
Total	16.7	16.0-17.4
Males	17.8	16.8-18.7
Females	15.6	14.8-16.4
45-64 years		
Total	12.5	11.9-13.1
Males	12.5	11.8-13.2
Females	12.5	11.8-13.2

Figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity: all ages, United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Hispanic	32.1	30.7-33.5
Non-Hispanic white	10.9	10.4-11.3
Non-Hispanic black	17.9	17.0-18.8

Figure 2.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997- 2001



DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded people with unknown usual place to go for medical care. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! In early 2001, 85.6% (95% CI = 84.5% - 86.7%) of adults had a usual place to go for medical care.
- ! The annual percentages of U.S. adults who had a usual source to go for medical care were similar from 1997 to 2000: 83.7% in 1997, 85.1% in 1998, 83.8% in 1999, and 85.0% in 2000, although there was some evidence on increasing trend since 1999.

Table 2.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older with a usual place to go for medical care, by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, 2000

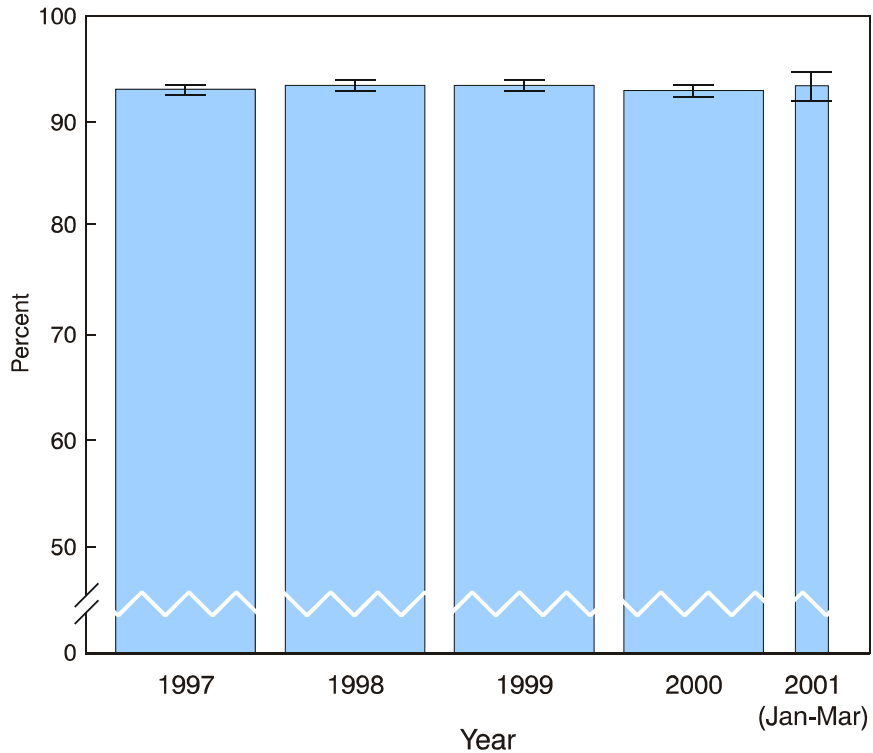
Characteristic	Unweighted Sample size	Weighted Percentage	95% CI
Total	32,146	85.0	84.5-85.5
Sex			
Men	13,890	79.8	79.0-80.6
Women	18,256	89.7	89.2-90.2
Age, year			
18-24	3,462	74.5	72.7-76.3
25-44	13,065	80.8	79.9-81.6
45-64	9,463	89.5	88.7-90.2
65+	6,156	95.6	95.0-96.2
Race/Ethnicity			
Hispanic	5,336	69.4	67.2-71.6
Non-Hispanic white	21,188	87.7	87.0-88.3
Non-Hispanic black	4,515	83.0	81.6-84.4

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 229 people with unknown usual place to go for medical care. CI = confidence interval.

- ! Men were less likely than women to have a usual source of medical care.
- ! People aged 18-24 years were less likely than those in other age groups to have a usual place to go for medical care.
- ! Hispanics and non-Hispanic black persons were less likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have a usual place to go for medical care. Adjusting for age and sex did not change this result.

Figure 2.2. Percentage of children under 18 years old with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997- 2001



DATA SOURCE: Sample Child Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected January-March.

NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded children with unknown usual place to go for medical care. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

! In early 2001, 93.4% (95% CI = 92.1% - 94.7%) of children under 18 years old had a usual place to go for medical care.

! The annual percentages of U.S. children who had a usual place to go for medical care were similar from 1997 to 2000: 93.1% in 1997, 93.5% in 1998, 93.5% in 1999, and 93.0% in 2000.

Table 2.2. Percentage of children under 18 years old with a usual place to go for medical care, by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, 2000

Characteristic	Unweighted Sample size	Weighted Percentage	95% CI
Total	13,350	93.0	92.4-93.6
Sex			
Boys	6,870	93.4	92.7-94.1
Girls	6,480	92.6	91.7-93.5
Age, year			
<6	4,624	95.4	94.7-96.1
6-10	3,505	93.6	92.6-94.6
11-13	2,083	92.8	91.6-94.0
14-17	3,138	89.0	87.6-90.4
Race/Ethnicity			
Hispanic	3,617	86.2	84.7-87.7
Non-Hispanic white	6,979	95.2	94.6-95.8
Non-Hispanic black	2,165	91.8	90.1-93.5

DATA SOURCE: Sample Child Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 27 children with unknown usual place to go for medical care. CI = confidence interval.

- ! Over the four age groups, children aged 14-17 years were less likely to have a usual place to go for medical care.
- ! Hispanic children were less likely than non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black children to have a usual place to go for medical care. Adjusting for age and sex did not change this result.

Data tables for figure 2.1 - 2.2:

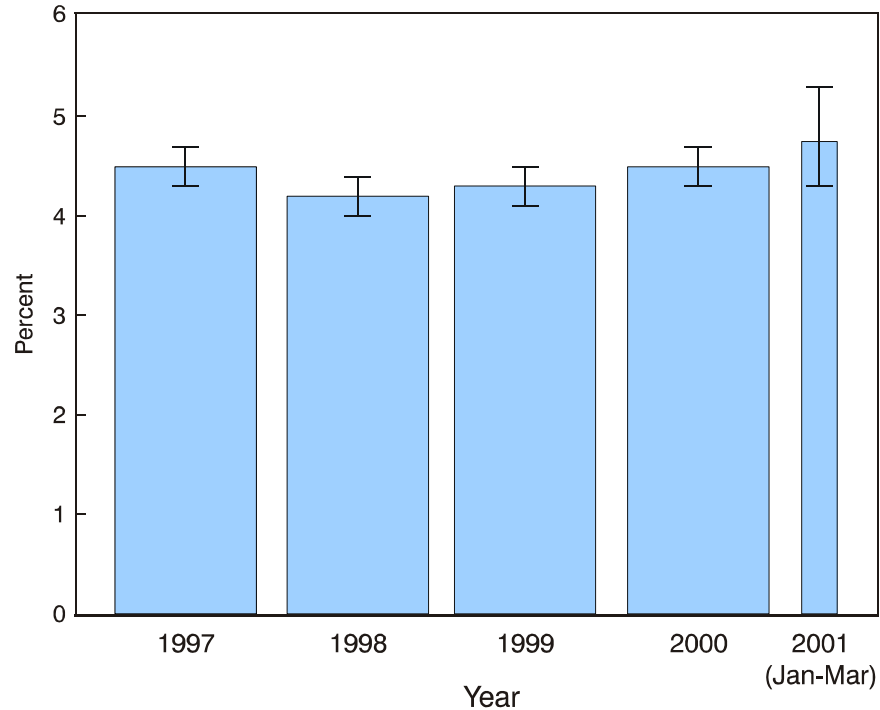
Figure 2.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2001

Year	Percent	95% Confidence interval
1997	83.7	83.2-84.2
1998	85.1	84.6-85.6
1999	83.8	83.3-84.3
2000	85.0	84.5-85.5
2001 (Jan-Mar)	85.6	84.5-86.7

Figure 2.2. Percentage of children under 18 years old with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2001

Year	Percent	95% Confidence interval
1997	93.1	92.6-93.6
1998	93.5	93.0-94.0
1999	93.5	93.0-94.0
2000	93.0	92.4-93.6
2001 (Jan-Mar)	93.4	92.1-94.7

Figure 3.1. Percentage of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers: all ages, United States, 1997-2001

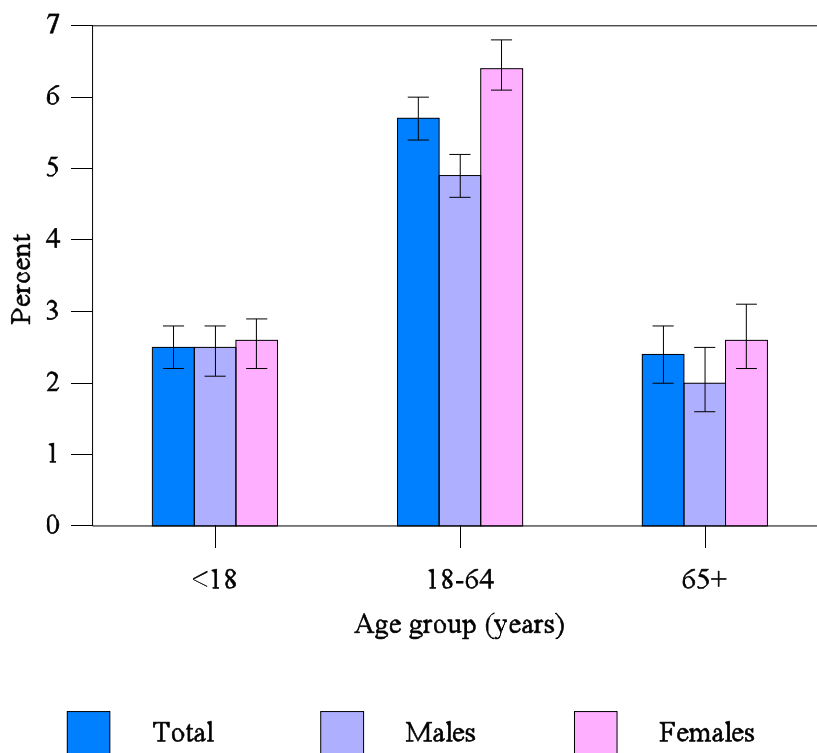


DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

NOTES: The analysis excluded people with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! In early 2001, 4.8% (95% CI = 4.3% - 5.3%) of the population were unable to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers during the year preceding the interview.
- ! From 1998 to 2001, an increasing trend was noticed in the percentages of people who experienced this lack of access to medical care (4.5% in 1997, 4.2% in 1998, 4.3% in 1999, 4.5% in 2000, and 4.8% in 2001).

Figure 3.2. Percentage of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by sex and age group: all ages, United States, 2000

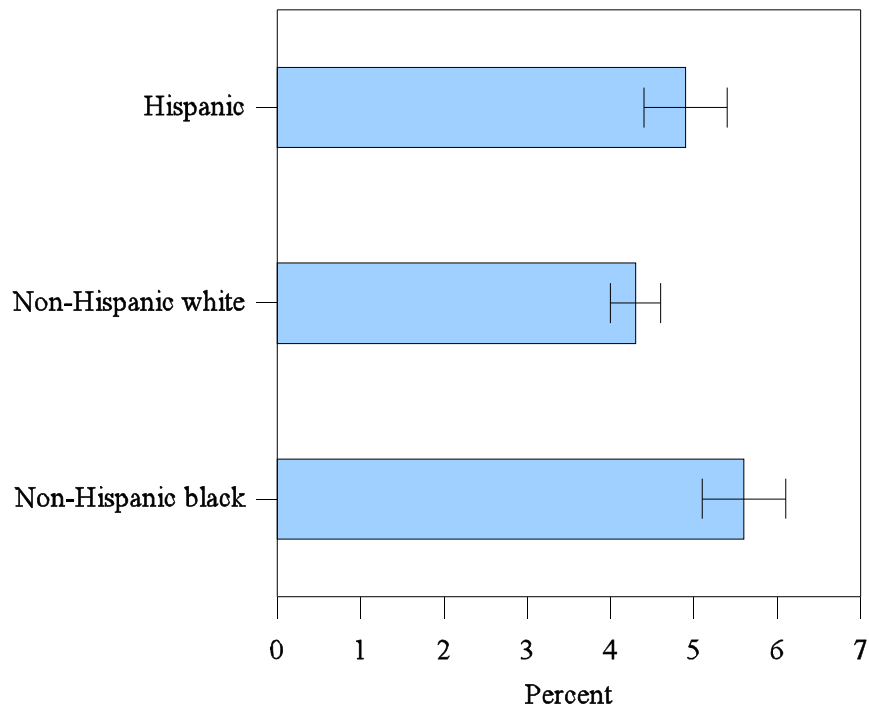


DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 403 people with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! For both sexes combined, the percentage of people who were unable to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months was 2.5% (95% CI = 2.2%-2.8%) for those aged <18 years, 5.7% (95% CI = 5.4%-6.0%) for those aged 18-64 years, and 2.4% (95% CI = 2.0%-2.8%) those aged 65 years and older.
- ! For people aged 18-64 years, women were more likely than men to have experienced this lack of access to medical care during the past 12 months.

Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity: all ages, United States, 2000



DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 403 people with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- ! After adjusting for age and sex, 4.3% of non-Hispanic whites, 4.9% of Hispanics, and 5.6% of non-Hispanic blacks were unable to obtain needed medical care during the year preceding the interview.
- ! Over the three race/ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic blacks were the most likely to experience this lack of access to medical care.

Data tables for figure 3.1-3.3:

Figure 3.1. Percentage of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers: all ages, United States, 1997-2001

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 (Jan-Mar)	4.8	4.3-5.3

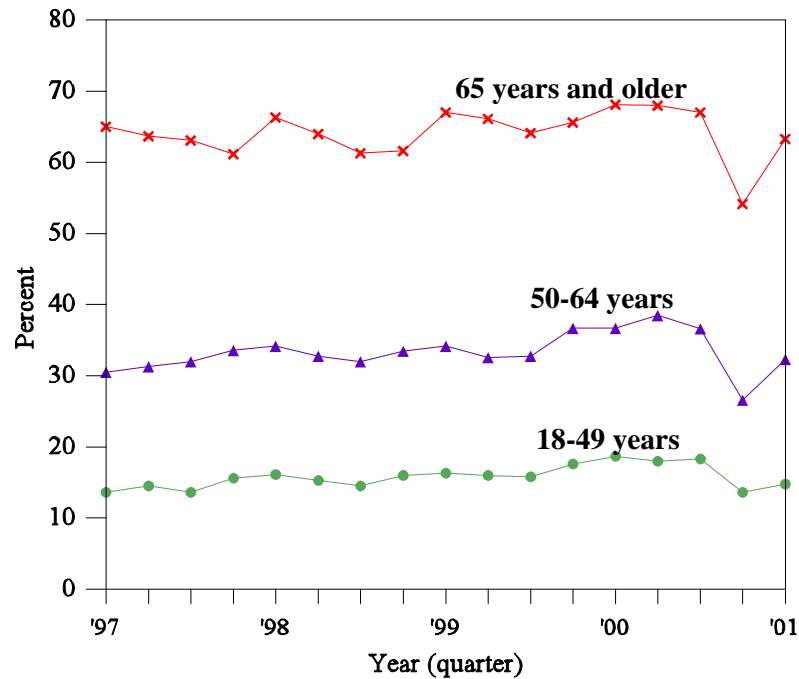
Figure 3.2. Percentage of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by sex and age group: all ages, United States, 2000

Age and Sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Under 18		
Total	2.5	2.2-2.8
Males	2.5	2.1-2.8
Females	2.6	2.2-2.9
18-64 years		
Total	5.7	5.4-6.0
Males	4.9	4.6-5.2
Females	6.4	6.1-6.8
65+ years		
Total	2.4	2.0-2.8
Males	2.0	1.6-2.5
Females	2.6	2.2-3.1

Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity: all ages, United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Hispanic	4.9	4.4-5.4
Non-Hispanic white	4.3	4.0-4.6
Non-Hispanic black	5.6	5.1-6.1

Figure 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group: United States, 1997-first quarter 2001



DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

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

- ! In the first quarter of 2001, the percentage of adults who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months was 63.3% (95% CI = 60.2%-66.3%) for those aged 65 years and older, and 32.3% (95% CI = 29.6%-35.0%) for those aged 50-64 years. For those aged 65 years and over, estimates of flu vaccinations received during the past 12 months based on quarter one data only (interviews conducted between January and March) increased between 1997 and 2000: 65.0% (95% CI = 62.3%-67.6%) in 1997, 66.3% (95% CI = 63.2%-69.4%) in 1998, 67.0 (95% CI = 64.0%-70.1%) in 1999, and 68.1% (95% CI = 65.2%-70.9%) in 2000.
- ! The percentage of adults who received flu vaccine during the past 12 months dropped in the last quarter of 2000 for all three age groups. For adults aged 65 years and older, the quarter four percentages increased from 61.2% (95% CI = 58.7%-63.8%) in 1997 to 61.6% (95% CI = 58.7%-64.5%) in 1998 and 65.7% (95% CI = 62.7%-68.6%) in 1999, and then declined to 54.2% (95% CI=51.5%-57.0%) in 2000. The similar pattern was observed among adults aged 50-64 and 18-49 years. The decline between first quarter estimates for 2000 and 2001 and last quarter for 1999 and 2000 reflects the delay in the receipt of vaccine for the 2000-2001 flu season.

Table 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 50 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1997-2000

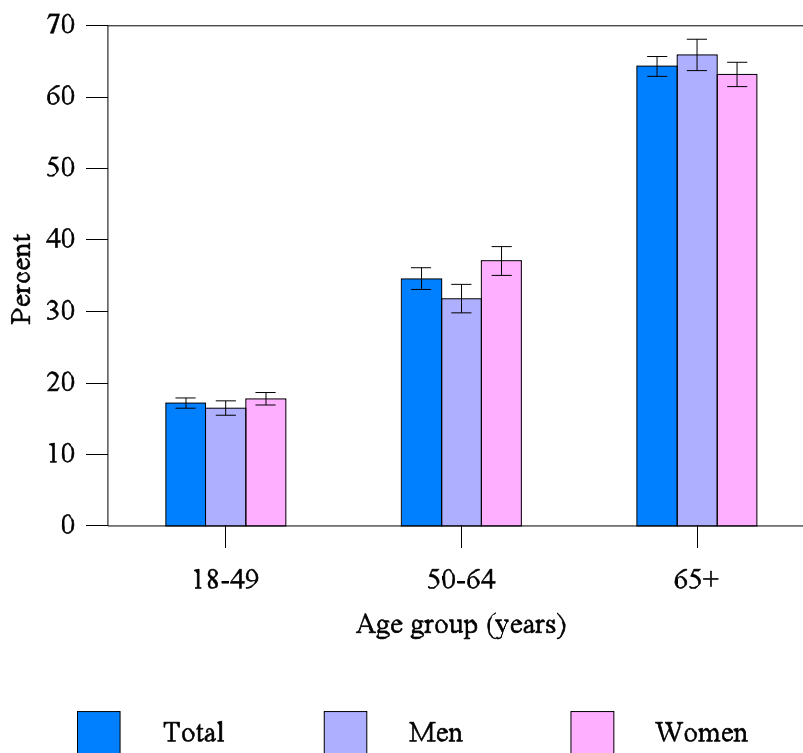
Characteristic	1997	1998	1999	2000
Aged 50-64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval)			
Total	31.9 (30.5-33.3)	33.1 (31.7-34.5)	34.1 (32.8-35.4)	34.6 (33.1-36.1)
Gender				
Men	28.0 (26.1-29.9)	29.0 (27.0-31.0)	30.5 (28.6-32.4)	31.8 (29.8-33.8)
Women	35.5 (33.6-37.4)	37.0 (35.1-38.9)	37.4 (35.5-39.3)	37.1 (35.1-39.1)
Race/Ethnicity				
Hispanic	22.8 (19.4-26.2)	24.1 (19.9-28.3)	26.0 (22.6-29.4)	22.4 (19.0-25.8)
Non-Hispanic white	33.8 (32.1-35.5)	35.0 (33.4-36.6)	35.8 (34.3-37.3)	37.0 (35.3-38.7)
Non-Hispanic black	22.6 (19.5-25.7)	24.8 (21.2-28.4)	27.4 (23.6-31.2)	23.8 (20.8-26.8)
Aged 65 years and older				
Total	63.2 (61.9-64.6)	63.3 (61.9-64.7)	65.7 (64.3-67.2)	64.3 (62.9-65.7)
Gender				
Men	64.8 (62.5-67.1)	63.7 (61.5-65.9)	67.2 (65.0-69.4)	65.9 (63.7-68.1)
Women	62.1 (60.5-63.7)	63.0 (61.2-64.8)	64.6 (62.7-66.5)	63.2 (61.5-64.9)
Race/Ethnicity				
Hispanic	52.7 (46.8-58.6)	50.3 (45.3-55.3)	55.1 (50.0-60.2)	55.7 (50.8-60.6)
Non-Hispanic white	65.8 (64.3-67.3)	65.6 (64.1-67.1)	67.9 (66.3-69.5)	66.6 (65.0-68.2)
Non-Hispanic black	44.8 (44.4-45.3)	46.0 (41.6-50.4)	49.9 (45.7-54.1)	48.0 (43.5-52.5)

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2000 National Health Interview Surveys.

NOTE: The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status.

- ! For adults aged 65 years and older, the annual estimates of the flu vaccination increased from 63.2% in 1997 to 63.3% in 1998 and 65.7% in 1999, and then decreased slightly to 64.3% in 2000. The decline between 1999 and 2000, however, was not statistically significant.
- ! For Hispanic and non-Hispanic black adults aged 50-64 years, the annual estimates of the flu vaccination during the past 12 months increased between 1997 and 1999. The increasing trend from 1997 to 1999 was also noticed among non-Hispanic black adults aged 65 years and older. Nevertheless, compared with Non-Hispanic white adults, Hispanic and Non-Hispanic black adults had lower levels of vaccine coverage during the past four years.

Figure 4.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 2000

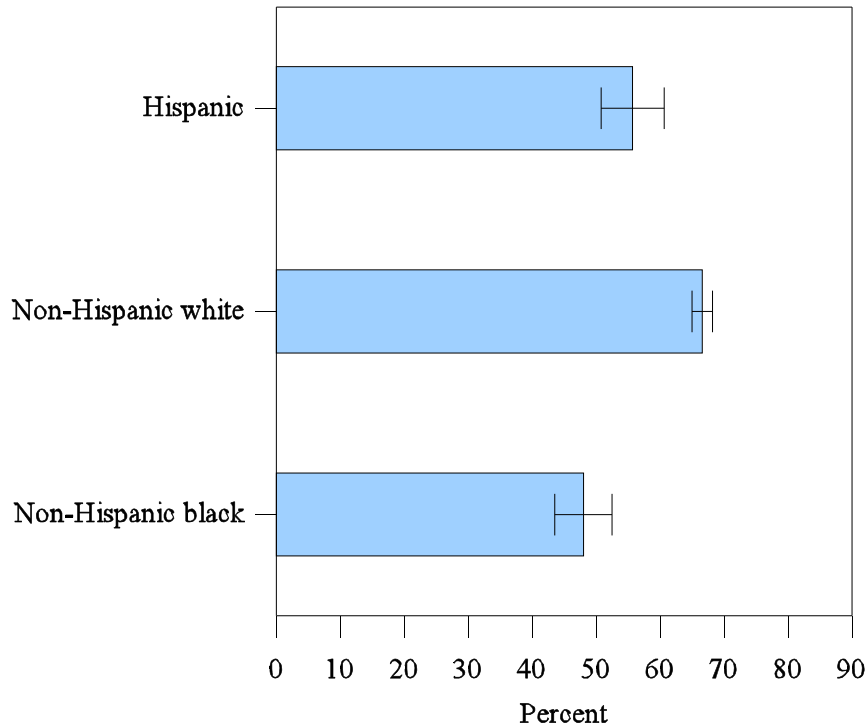


DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 471 adults with unknown influenza vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! For both sexes combined, the percentages of adults who were vaccinated against influenza during the past 12 months were 64.3% (95% CI = 62.9%-65.7%) for adults aged 65 years and older, 34.6% (95% CI = 33.1%-36.1%) for adults aged 50-64 years, and 17.2% (95% CI = 16.5%-17.9%) for adults aged 18-49 years.
- ! For adults aged 50-64 years, women were more likely than men to receive the influenza vaccine, but this gender difference was not seen for adults aged 18-49 years or 65 years and older.

Figure 4.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000



SOURCE: Based on data from the Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 89 adults aged 65 years and older with unknown influenza vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

! For adults aged 65 years and older, non-Hispanic whites (66.6%, 95% CI = 65.0%-68.2%) were more likely than Hispanics (55.7%, 95% CI = 50.8-60.6%) and non-Hispanic blacks (48.0%, 95% CI = 43.5%-52.5%) to have received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months.

Data tables for figures 4.1-4.3:

Figure 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group: United States, 1997-first quarter 2001

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

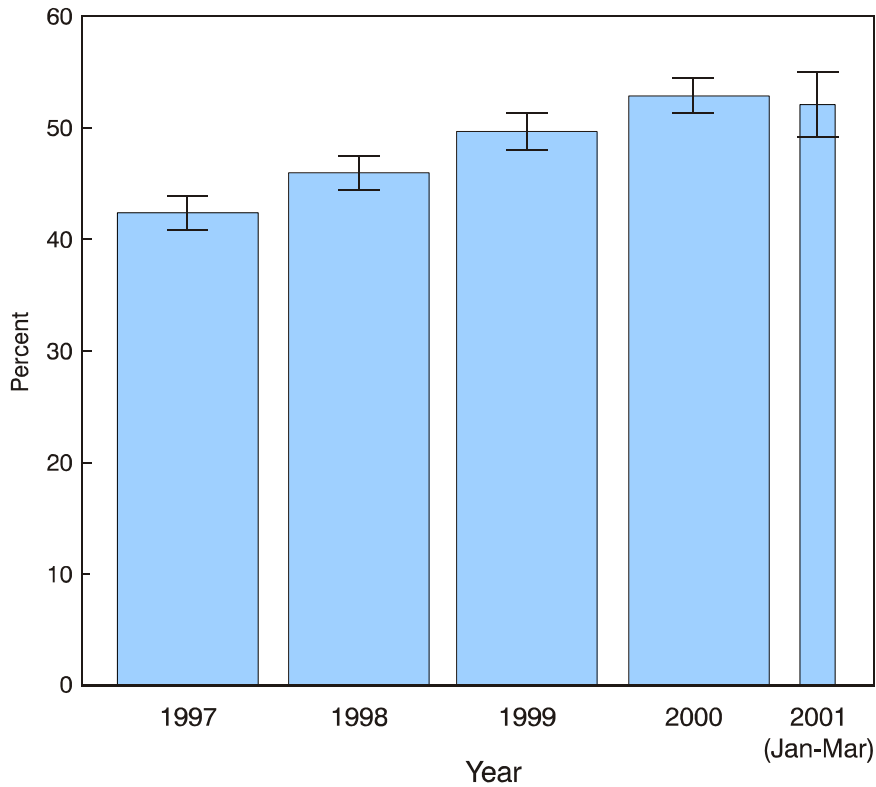
Figure 4.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 2000

Age and Sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
18-49 years		
Total	17.2	16.5-17.9
Men	16.5	15.5-17.5
Women	17.8	16.9-18.7
50-64 years		
Total	34.6	33.1-36.1
Men	31.8	29.8-33.8
Women	37.1	35.1-39.1
65 years and older		
Total	64.3	62.9-65.7
Men	65.9	63.7-68.1
Women	63.2	61.5-64.9

Figure 4.3. Percentage of adult aged 65 years and older who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Hispanic	55.7	50.8-60.6
Non-Hispanic white	66.6	65.0-68.2
Non-Hispanic black	48.0	43.5-52.5

Figure 5.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: United States, 1997-2001

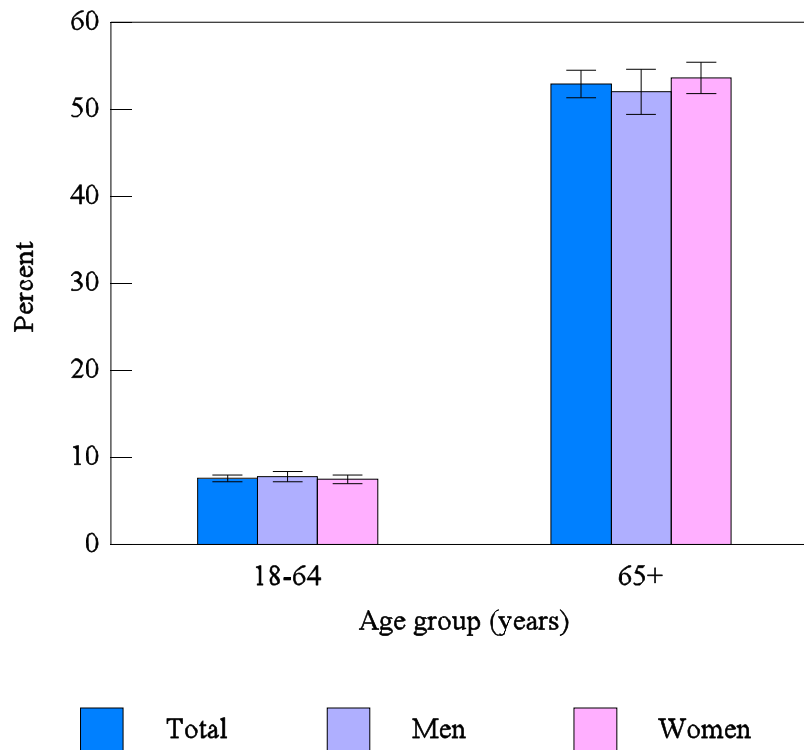


SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! In early 2001, the percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who reported ever receiving pneumococcal vaccine was 52.1% (95% CI = 49.2%-55.0%).
- ! From 1997 to 2000, there was an increasing trend in the annual percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine. The annual percentages increased from 42.4% in 1997 to 46.0% in 1998, 49.7% in 1999, and 52.9% in 2000.

Figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, 2000



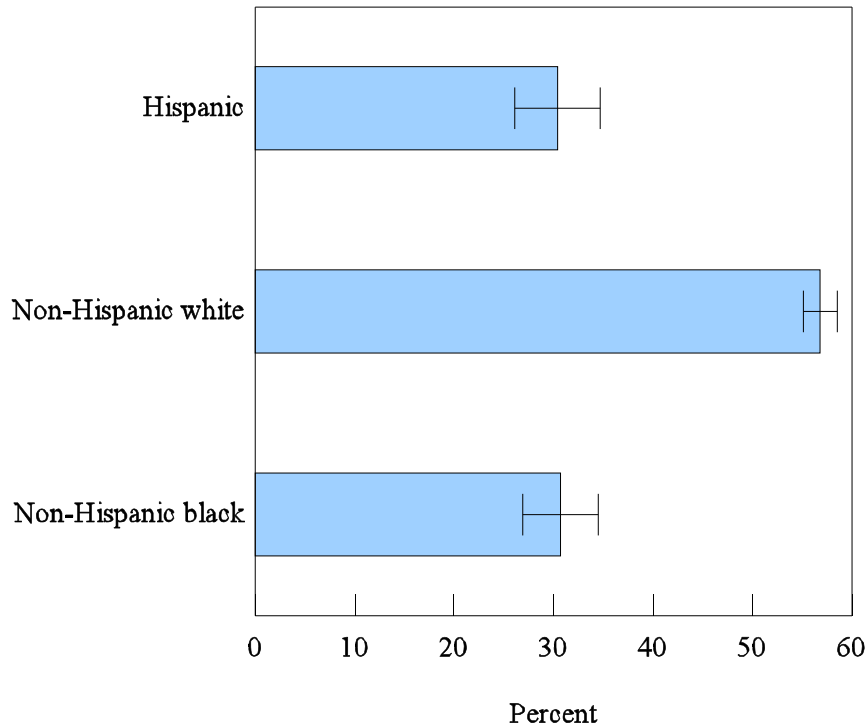
DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 1,037 adults with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

! The percentages of adults who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine were 52.9% (95% CI = 51.3%-54.5%) for people aged 65 years and older, and 7.6% (95% = 7.2%-8.0%) for people aged 18-64 years.

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

Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000



DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 212 adults aged 65 years and older with unknown influenza vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

! For adults aged 65 years and older, non-Hispanic whites (56.8%, 95% CI = 55.1%-58.5%) were more likely than Hispanics (30.4%, 95% CI = 26.1-34.7%) and non-Hispanic blacks (30.7%, 95% CI = 26.9%-34.5%) to have received influenza vaccine during the year preceding the interview.

Data tables for figure 5.1-5.3:

Figure 5.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: United States, 1997-2001

Year	Percent	95% Confidence interval
1997	42.4	40.9-43.9
1998	46.0	44.5-47.5
1999	49.7	48.1-51.3
2000	52.9	51.3-54.5
2001 (Jan-Mar)	52.1	49.2-55.0

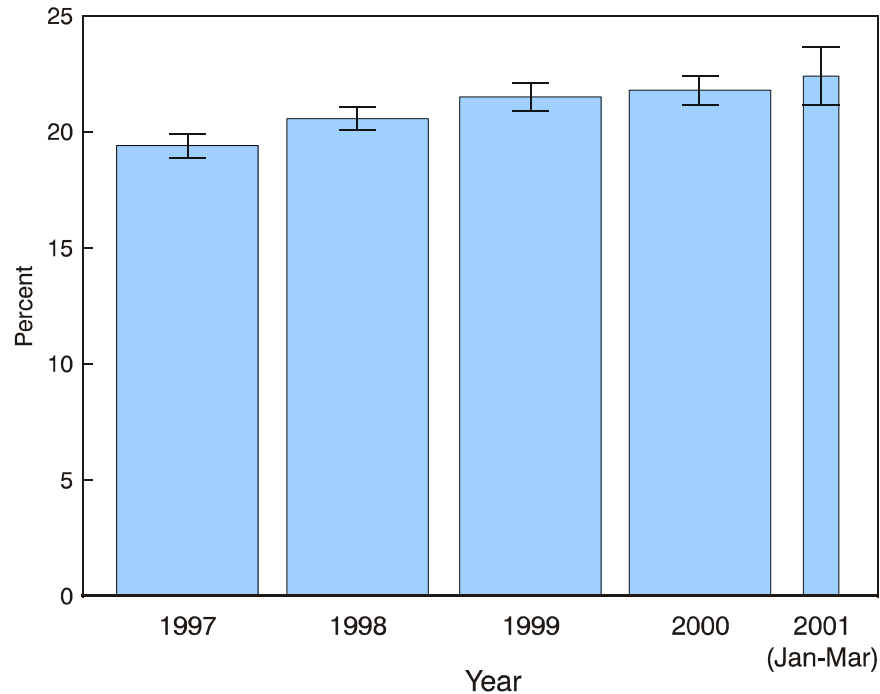
Figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, 2000

Age and sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
18-64 years		
Total	7.6	7.2-8.0
Men	7.8	7.2-8.4
Women	7.5	7.0-8.0
65 years and older		
Total	52.9	51.3-54.6
Men	52.0	49.4-54.6
Women	53.6	51.8-55.4

Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Hispanic	30.4	26.1-34.7
Non-Hispanic white	56.8	55.1-58.5
Non-Hispanic black	30.7	26.9-34.5

Figure 6.1. Self-reported prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and older: United States, 1997 - 2001

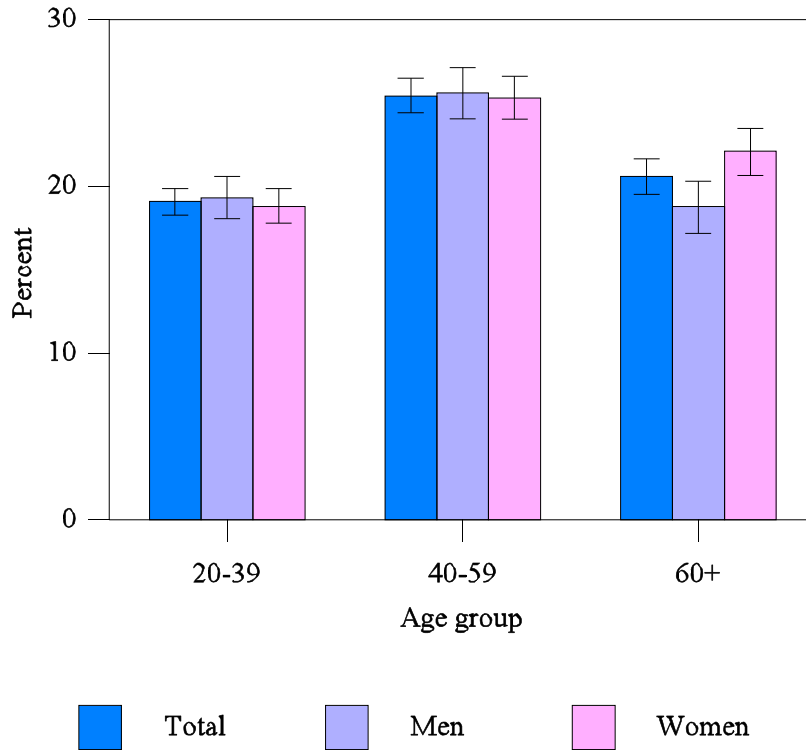


SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The analysis excluded people with unknown height or weight. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! In early 2001, 22.4% (95% CI = 21.2%-23.7%) of U.S. adults aged 20 years and older were obese.
- ! The annual prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults increased slightly over time from 19.4% in 1997 to 20.6% in 1998, 21.5% in 1999, and 21.8% in 2000.

Figure 6.2. Self-reported prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and older, by age group and sex: United States, 2000

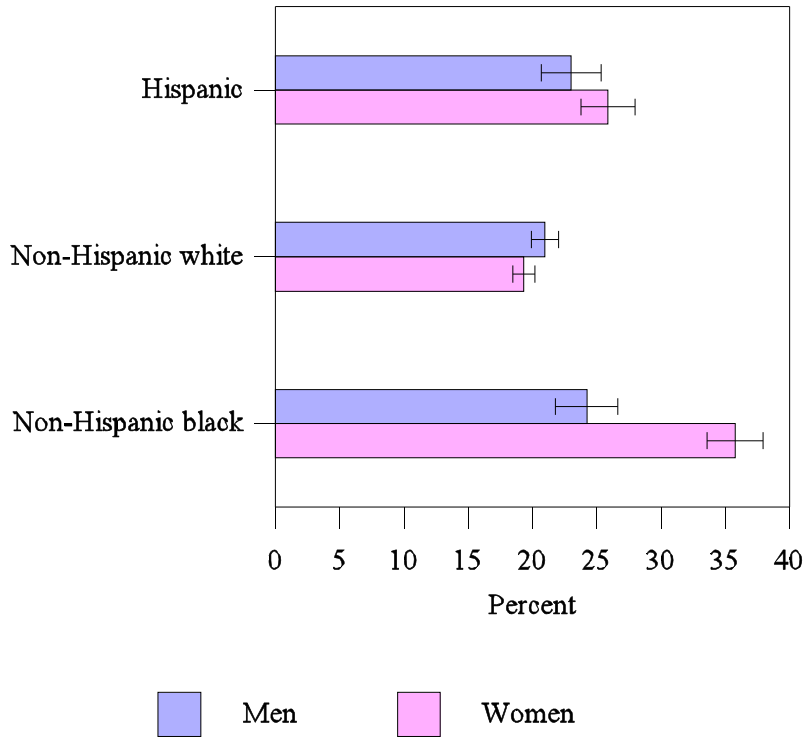


DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The analysis excluded 1,335 people with unknown height or weight. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! For both sexes combined, the prevalence of obesity was higher among adults aged 40-59 years (25.4%, 95% CI = 24.4%-26.5%), compared with adults aged 20-39 years (19.1%, 95% CI = 18.3%-19.9%) and adults aged 60 years and older (20.6%, 95% CI = 19.5%-21.7%). This pattern in obesity by age group was seen in both men and women.
- ! For adults aged 60 years and older, women were more likely than men to be obese (22.1% vs. 18.8%). This difference in obesity by sex was not seen in other two age groups.

Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and older, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, 2000



DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The analysis excluded 1,335 people with unknown height or weight. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

! The differences in age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among the three race/ethnicity groups were mainly seen in women. The age-adjusted prevalence of obesity was 35.8% in non-Hispanic black women, 25.9% in Hispanic women, and 19.3% in non-Hispanic white women.

Data tables for figures 6.1-6.3:

Figure 6.1. Self-reported prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and older: United States, 1997-2001

Year	Percent	95% Confidence interval
1997	19.4	18.9-19.9
1998	20.6	20.1-21.1
1999	21.5	20.9-22.1
2000	21.8	21.2-22.4
2001 (Jan-Mar)	22.4	21.2-23.7

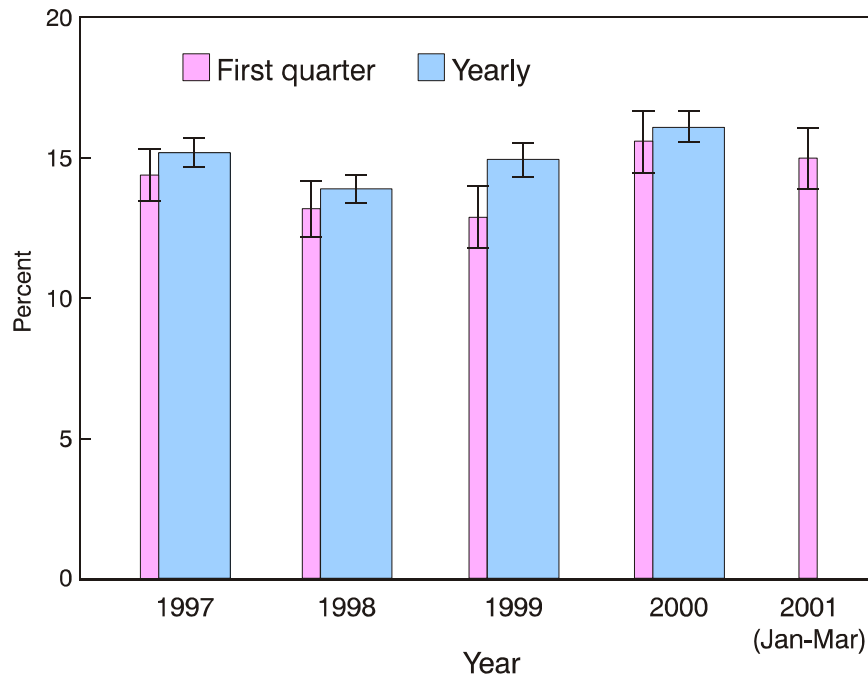
Figure 6.2. Self-reported prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 ears and older, by age group and sex: United States, 2000

Age and Sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
20-39 years		
Total	19.1	18.3-19.9
Men	19.3	18.1-20.6
Women	18.8	17.8-19.9
40-59 years		
Total	25.4	24.4-26.5
Men	25.6	24.1-27.1
Women	25.3	24.0-26.6
60 years and older		
Total	20.6	19.5-21.7
Men	18.8	17.2-20.3
Women	22.1	20.7-23.5

Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and older, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Men		
Hispanic	23.0	20.7-25.3
Non-Hispanic white	21.0	19.9-22.0
Non-Hispanic black	24.2	21.8-26.7
Women		
Hispanic	25.9	23.8-28.0
Non-Hispanic white	19.3	18.5-20.2
Non-Hispanic black	35.8	33.6-37.9

Figure 7.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who regularly participated in light or moderate leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997 - 2001

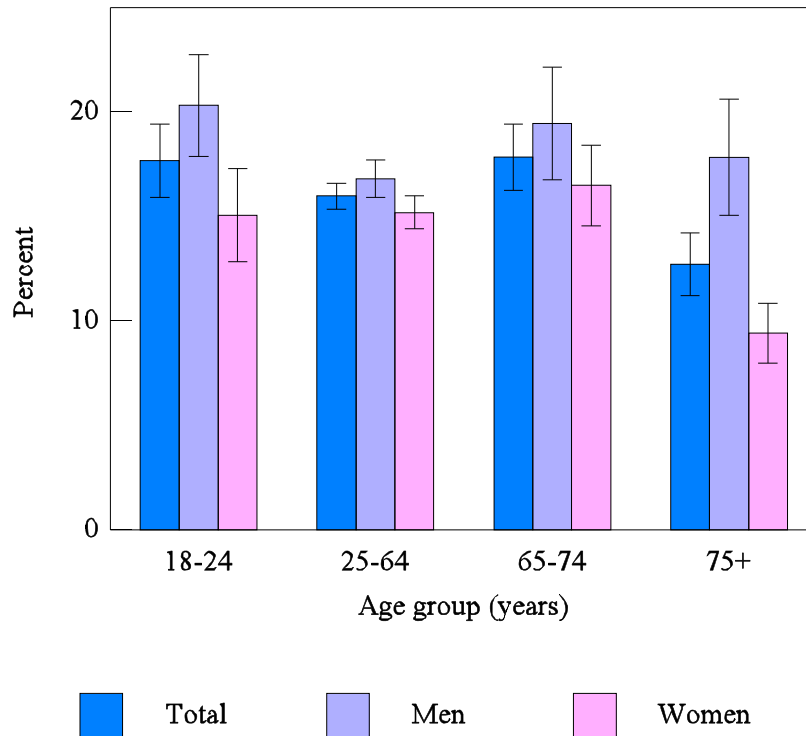


DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

NOTES: Regular participation in light or moderate leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in such activities for ≥ 30 minutes ≥ 5 times per week. The analysis excluded people with unknown physical activity participation. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! In early 2001, 15.0% (95% CI = 13.9%-16.1%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and older reported regularly participating in light or moderate leisure-time physical activities.
- ! The first quarter percentage for adults aged 18 years and older was 14.4% in 1997, 13.2% in 1998, 12.9% in 1999, and 15.6% in 2000.
- ! The annual percentages of adults aged 18 years and older who regularly participated in leisure-time physical activities were 15.2% in 1997, 13.9% in 1998, 14.9% in 1999, and 16.1% in 2000.

Figure 7.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who regularly participated in light or moderate leisure-time physical activity, by sex and age group: United States, 2000

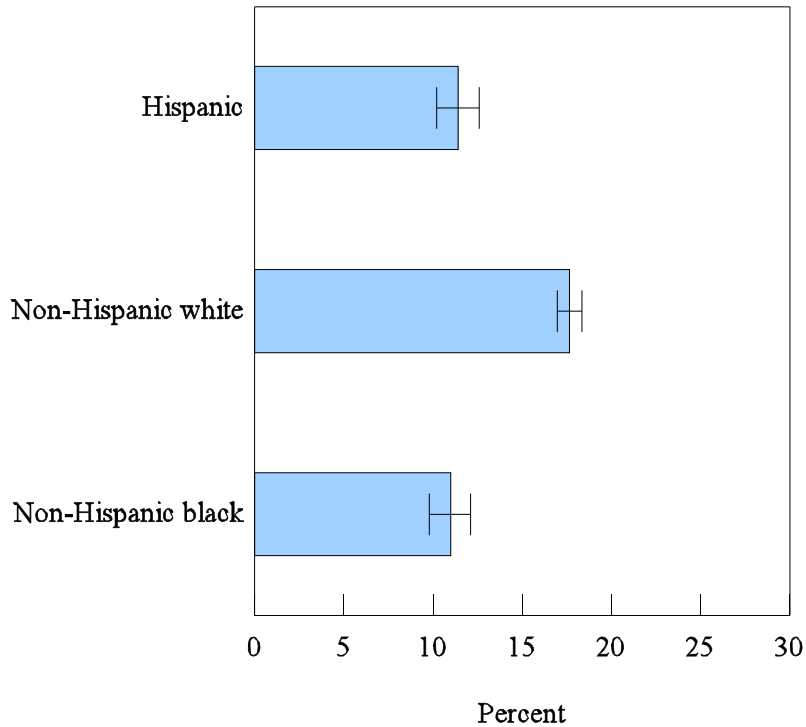


DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Regular participation in light or moderate leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in such activities for ≥ 30 minutes ≥ 5 times per week. The analysis excluded 1,730 people with unknown physical activity participation. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! For both sexes combined, the percentage of adults who regularly participated in light or moderate leisure-time physical activity was higher in age groups 18-24 (17.7%, 95% CI = 15.9%-19.4%) and 65-74 years (17.8%, 95% CI = 16.3%-19.4%), compared with age groups 25-64 (16.0%, 95% CI = 15.4%-16.6%) and 75 years and over (12.7%, 95% CI = 11.2%-14.2%).
- ! Women were less likely than men to regularly participate in light or moderate leisure-time physical activities in all four age groups.

Figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who regularly participated in light or moderate leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000



DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Regular participation in light or moderate leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in such activities for ≥ 30 minutes ≥ 5 times per week. The analysis excluded 1,730 people with unknown physical activity participation. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

! The age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults who regularly participated in light or moderate physical activity was higher for non-Hispanic white (17.7%) than for Hispanic (11.4%) and non-Hispanic black adults (11.0%).

Data tables for figures 7.1-7.3:

Figure 7.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who regularly participated in light or moderate leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997-2001

Year	Percent	95% Confidence interval
1997	15.2	14.7-15.7
1998	13.9	13.4-14.4
1999	14.9	14.4-15.5
2000	16.1	15.6-16.7
2001 (Jan-Mar)	15.0	13.9-16.1

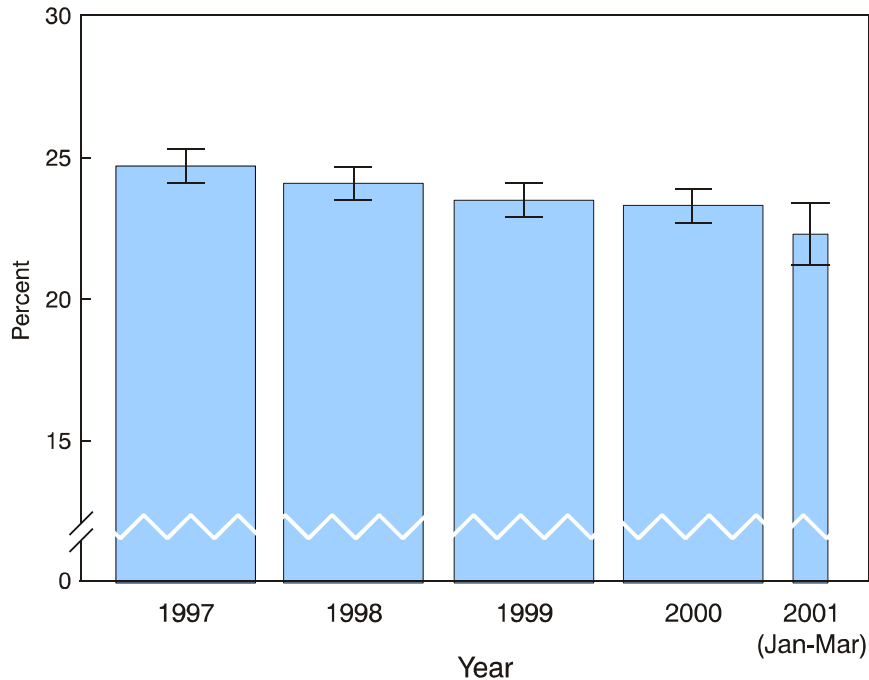
Figure 7.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 and older who regularly participated in light or moderate leisure-time physical activity, by sex and age group: United States, 2000

Age and Sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
18-24 years		
Total	17.7	15.9-19.4
Men	20.3	17.9-22.7
Women	15.1	12.8-17.3
25-64 years		
Total	16.0	15.4-16.6
Men	16.8	15.9-17.7
Women	15.2	14.4-16.0
65-74 years		
Total	17.8	16.3-19.4
Men	19.5	16.8-22.1
Women	16.5	14.6-18.4
75 years and older		
Total	12.7	11.2-14.2
Men	17.8	15.1-20.6
Women	9.9	8.0-10.8

Figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who regularly participated in light or moderate leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Hispanic	11.4	10.2-12.6
Non-Hispanic white	17.7	17.0-18.3
Non-Hispanic black	11.0	9.8-12.1

**Figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and older:
United States, 1997 - 2001**

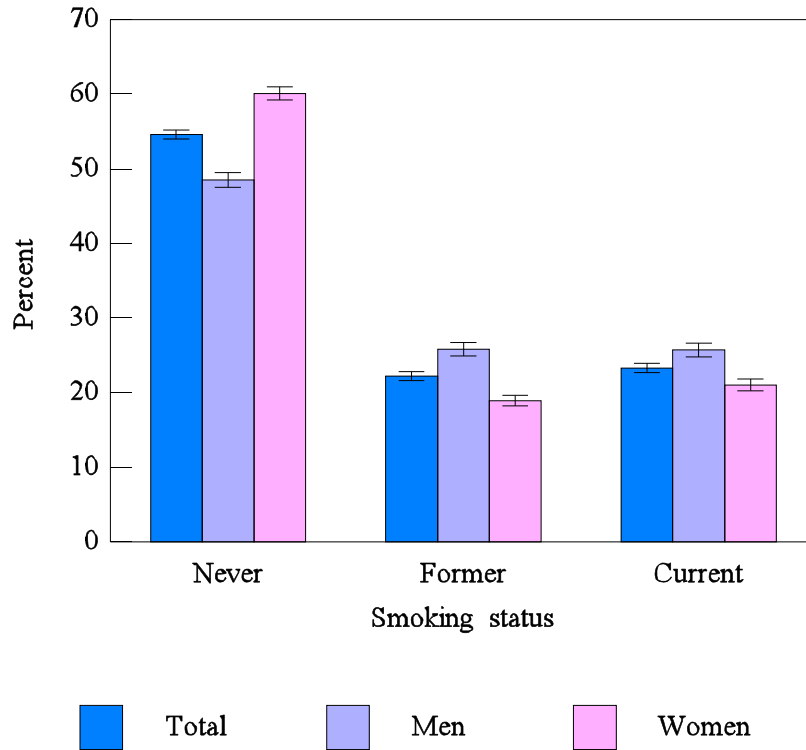


DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetimes and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded people with unknown smoking status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! In early 2001, 22.3% (95% CI = 21.2% - 23.4%) of adults aged 18 years and older were current smokers, continuing a decline in the prevalence of current smoking among adults in the United States.
- ! The annual prevalence of current smoking among U.S. adults declined slightly over time from 24.7% in 1997 to 24.1% in 1998, 23.5% in 1999, and 23.3% in 2000.

Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and older, by sex: United States, 2000

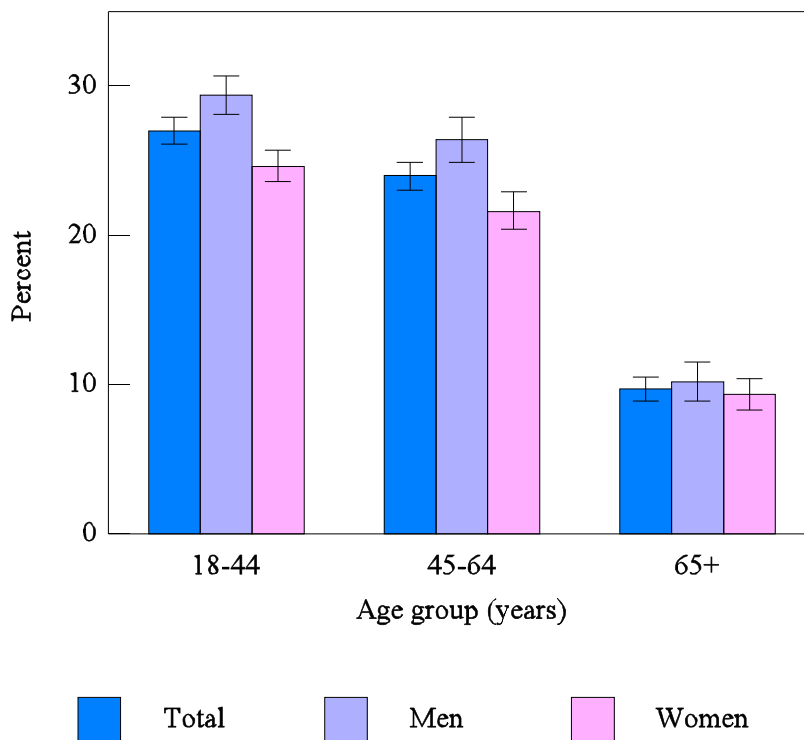


DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 301 people with unknown smoking status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! The percent of current smokers was higher for men (25.7%, 95% CI = 24.8%-26.6%) than for women (21.0%, 95% CI = 20.2% - 21.8%).
- ! The percent of former smokers was also higher for men than for women, whereas the percent of those who had never smoked was higher for women than for men.

Figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and older, by sex and age group: United States, 2000

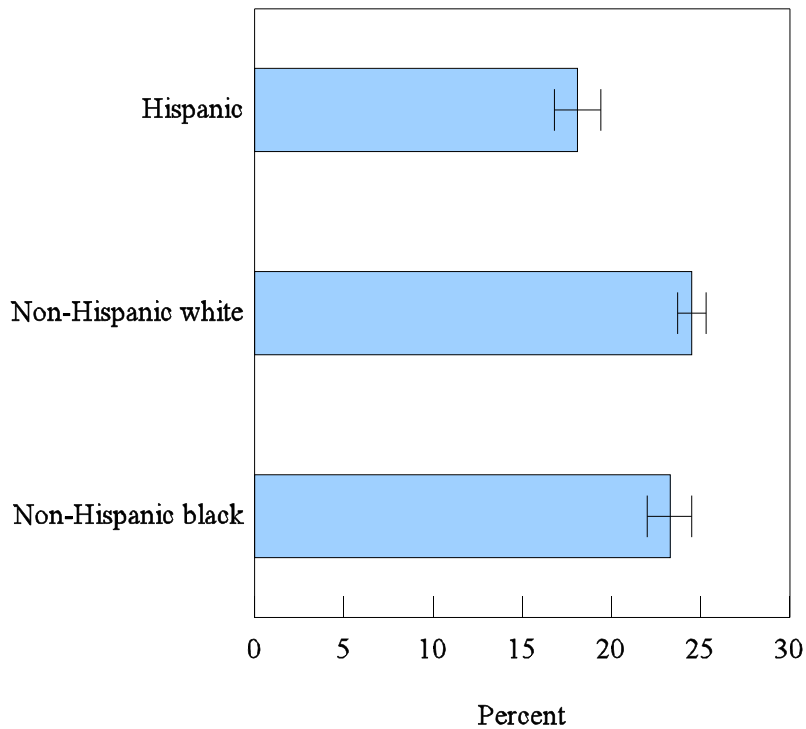


DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 301 people with unknown smoking status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! For both sexes combined, the prevalence of current smoking was lower among adults aged 65 years and older (9.7%, 95% CI = 8.9%-10.5%), compared with adults aged 18-44 years (27.0%, 95% CI = 26.1%-27.9%) and adults aged 45-64 years (24.0%, 95% CI = 23.0%-24.9%). This pattern in current smoking by age group was seen in both men and women.
- ! A significant difference between men and women in current smoking was seen at age groups 18-44 and 45-64 years, but not at age group 65 years and older.

Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and older, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000



DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 301 people with unknown smoking status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

! The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was higher for non-Hispanic white (24.5%) and non-Hispanic black adults (23.3%) than for Hispanic adults (18.1%).

Data tables for figures 8.1-8.4:

Figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and older: United States, 1997-2001

Year	Percent	95% Confidence interval
1997	24.7	24.1-25.3
1998	24.1	23.5-24.7
1999	23.5	22.9-24.1
2000	23.3	22.7-23.9
2001 (Jan-Mar)	22.3	21.2-23.4

Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and older, by sex: United States, 2000

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Never		
Total	54.6	54.0-55.2
Men	48.5	47.5-49.5
Women	60.1	59.2-61.0
Former		
Total	22.2	21.6-22.8
Men	25.8	24.9-26.7
Women	18.9	18.2-19.6
Current		
Total	23.3	22.7-23.9
Men	25.7	24.8-26.6
Women	21.0	20.2-21.8

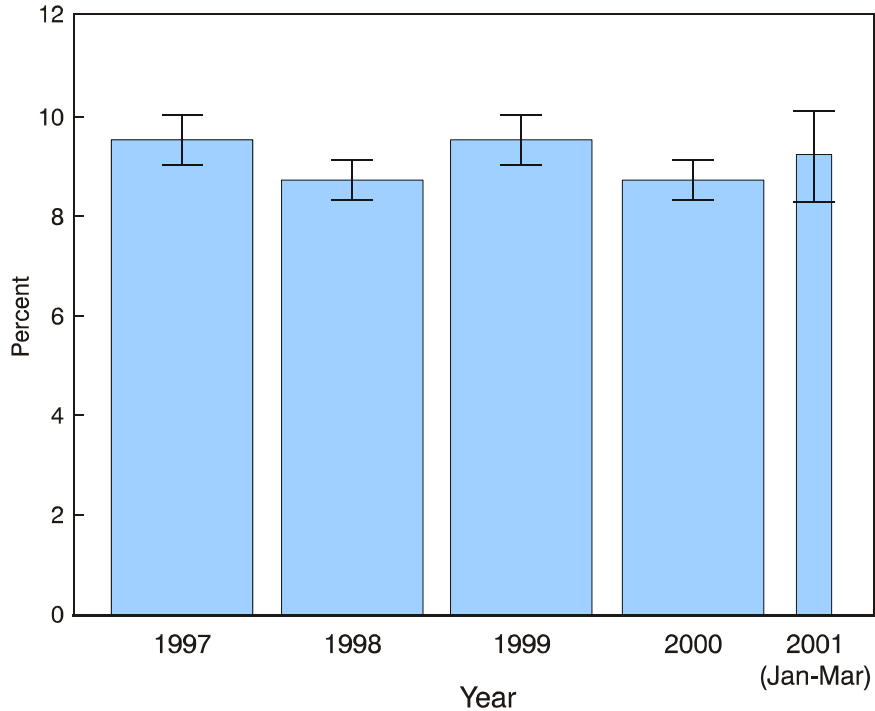
Figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and older, by sex and age group: United States, 2000

Age and Sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
18-44 years		
Total	27.0	26.1-27.9
Men	29.4	28.1-30.7
Women	24.6	23.6-25.7
45-64 years		
Total	24.0	23.0-24.9
Men	26.4	24.9-27.9
Women	21.6	20.4-22.9
65 years and older		
Total	9.7	8.9-10.5
Men	10.2	8.9-11.5
Women	9.3	8.3-10.4

Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and older, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Hispanic	18.1	16.8-19.4
Non-Hispanic white	24.5	23.7-25.3
Non-Hispanic black	23.3	22.0-24.5

Figure 9.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older with excessive alcohol consumption: United States, 1997-2001



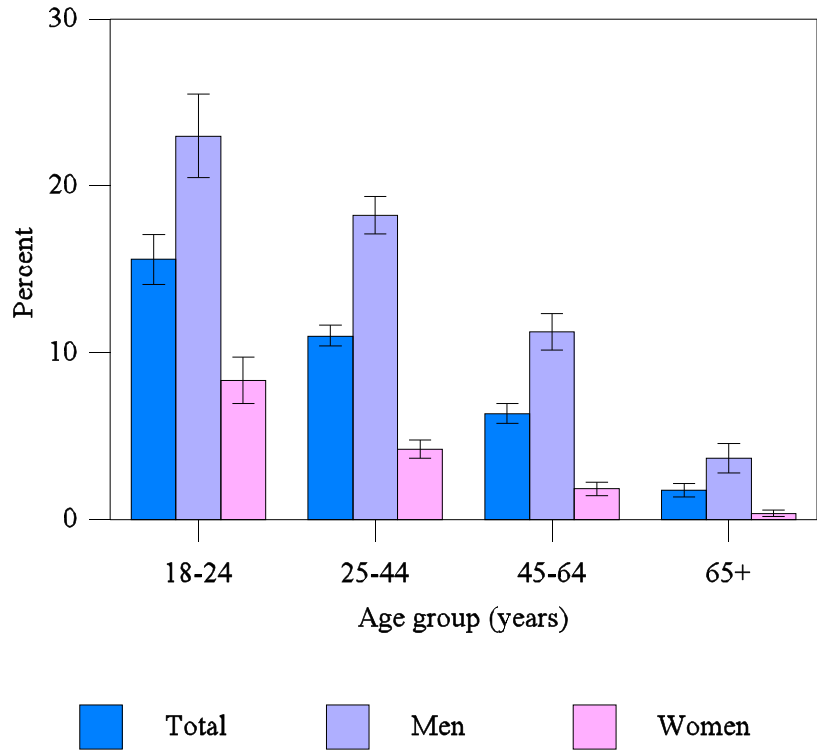
DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who had ≥ 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage in their lifetimes and consumed ≥ 5 drinks on one occasion at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

! In early 2001, the percentage of adults with excessive alcohol consumption was 9.2% (95% CI = 8.3%-10.1%).

! There is no trend in the annual estimates of excessive alcohol consumption among U.S. adults since 1997 (9.5% in 1997, 8.7% in 1998, 9.5% in 1999, and 8.7% in 2000).

Figure 9.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex: United States, 2000

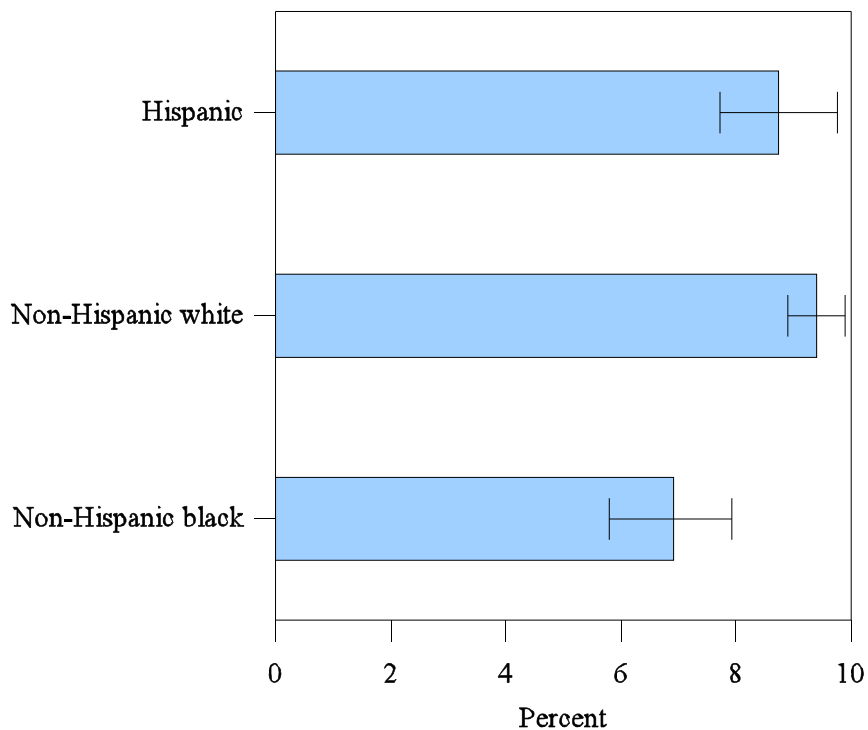


DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who had ≥ 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage in their lifetime *and* consumed ≥ 5 drinks on one occasion at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 898 adults with unknown alcohol consumption. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- ! For both men and women, younger adults were more likely to drink excessively than older adults. For men, the percentage of adults with excessive alcohol consumption was 23.0% for age group 18-24 years, 18.3% for age group 25-44 years, 11.3% for age group 45-64 years, and 3.7% for age group 65 years and older. For women, these percentages were 8.4%, 4.2%, 1.8% and 0.4%, respectively.
- ! Men were more likely than women to drink excessively for all four age groups.

Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and older with excessive alcohol consumption, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000



DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who had ≥ 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage in their lifetime *and* consumed ≥ 5 drinks on one occasion at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 898 adults with unknown alcohol consumption. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

! The age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults with excessive alcohol consumption during the past 12 months was higher for non-Hispanic whites (9.4%) than for non-Hispanic blacks (6.9%).

Data tables for figures 9.1-9.3:

Figure 9.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older with excessive alcohol consumption: United States, 1997-2001

Year	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
1997	9.5	9.0-10.0
1998	8.7	8.3-9.1
1999	9.5	9.0-10.0
2000	8.7	8.3-9.1
2001 (Jan-Mar)	9.2	8.3-10.1

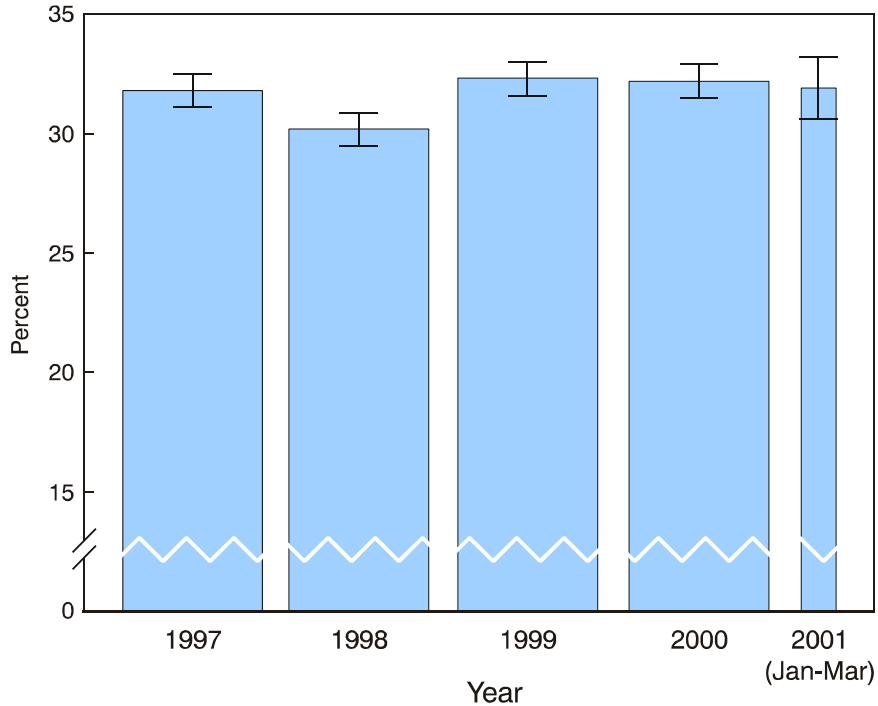
Figure 9.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex: United States, 2000

Age and Sex	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
18-24 years		
Total	15.6	14.1-17.1
Men	23.0	20.5-25.5
Women	8.4	6.9-9.8
25-44 years		
Total	11.0	10.4-11.7
Men	18.3	17.1-19.4
Women	4.2	3.7-4.8
45-64 years		
Total	6.4	5.8-7.0
Men	11.3	10.2-12.4
Women	1.8	1.4-2.3
65 years and older		
Total	1.8	1.4-2.2
Men	3.7	2.8-4.6
Women	0.4	0.2-0.6

Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and older with excessive alcohol consumption, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Hispanic	8.7	7.7-9.8
Non-Hispanic white	9.4	8.9-9.9
Non-Hispanic black	6.9	5.8-7.9

Figure 10.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who reported ever being tested for HIV: United States, 1997-2001

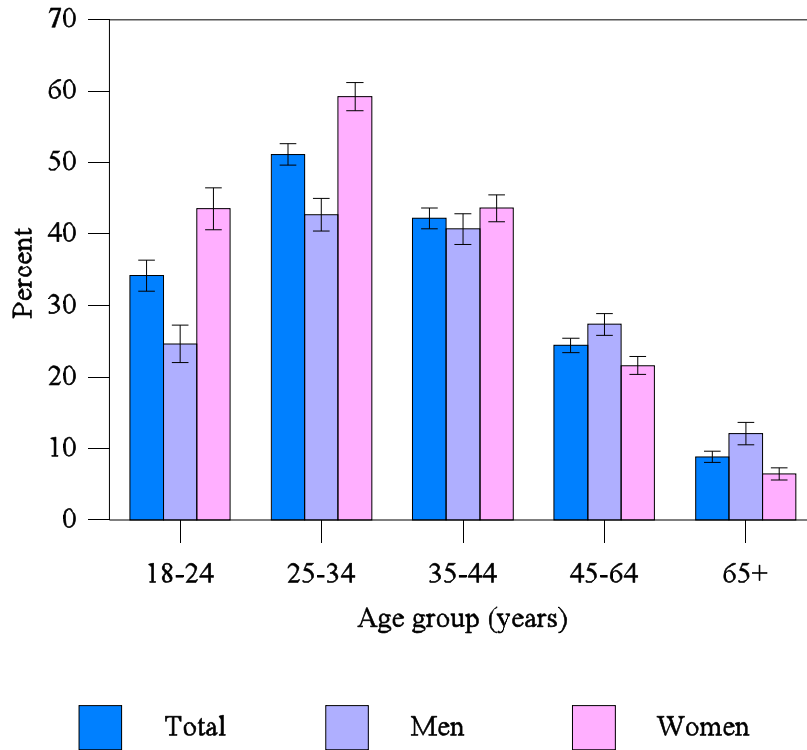


DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown HIV test status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! In early 2001, 31.9% of U.S. adults reported having ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (95% CI = 30.6%-33.2%).
- ! The annual percentages of adults who reported ever having an HIV test were 31.8% (95% CI = 31.1%-32.5%) in 1997, 30.2% (95% CI = 29.5% - 30.9%) in 1998, 32.3% (95% CI = 31.6%-33.0%) in 1999, and 32.2% (95% CI = 31.5% - 32.9%) in 2000.

Figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who had ever been tested for HIV, by sex and age group: United States, 2000

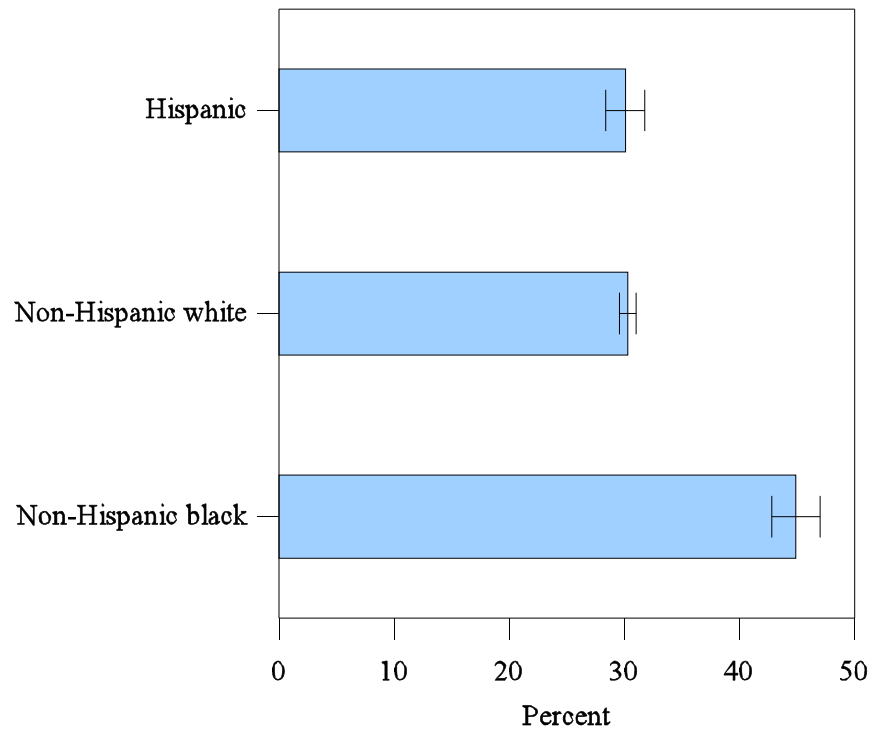


DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 2,250 adults with unknown HIV test status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! For both sexes combined, the percentage of people who ever had an HIV test was highest in adults aged 25-34 years (51.2%, 95% CI = 49.7%-52.6%) and lowest in adults aged 65 years and older (8.9%, 95% CI = 8.1%-9.6%).
- ! For adults aged 18-34 years, women were more likely than men to have ever had an HIV test, whereas for adults aged 45 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 older who had ever been tested for HIV, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000



DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 2,250 adults with unknown HIV test status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

! Of the three racial/ethnic groups, non-Hispanic blacks were most likely to have ever had an HIV test. The age-sex-adjusted percentages of people who ever had an HIV test were 30.3% for non-Hispanic whites, 30.1% for Hispanics, and 44.9% for non-Hispanic blacks.

Data tables for figures 10.1-10.3:

Figure 10.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who reported ever being tested for HIV: United States, 1997-2001

Year	Percent	95% Confidence interval
1997	31.8	31.1-32.5
1998	30.2	29.5-30.9
1999	32.3	31.6-33.0
2000	32.2	31.5-32.9
2001 (Jan-Mar)	31.9	30.6-33.2

Figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who had ever been tested for HIV, by sex and age group: United States, 2000

Age and Sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
18-24 years		
Total	34.2	32.0-36.4
Men	24.7	22.0-27.3
Women	43.5	40.6-46.5
25-34 years		
Total	51.2	49.7-52.6
Men	42.7	40.5-45.0
Women	59.2	57.2-61.2
35-44 years		
Total	42.2	40.8-43.6
Men	40.7	38.6-42.9
Women	43.6	41.8-45.5

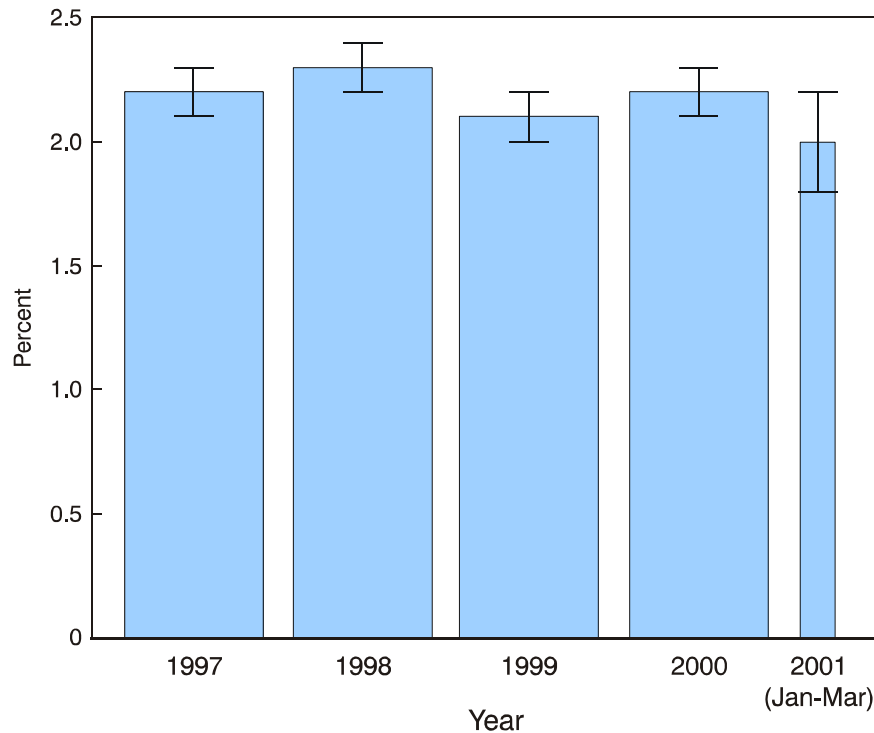
Figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who had ever been tested for HIV, by sex and age group: United States, 2000 - Continued

Age and Sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
45-64 years		
Total	24.5	23.5-25.5
Men	27.4	25.9-28.9
Women	21.6	20.4-22.9
65 years and older		
Total	8.9	8.1-9.6
Men	12.1	10.6-13.7
Women	6.5	5.6-7.3

Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who had ever been tested for HIV, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Hispanic	30.1	28.4-31.8
Non-Hispanic white	30.3	29.6-31.1
Non-Hispanic black	44.9	42.8-47.0

**Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons whose health was assessed as “poor”:
all ages, United States, 1997-2001**

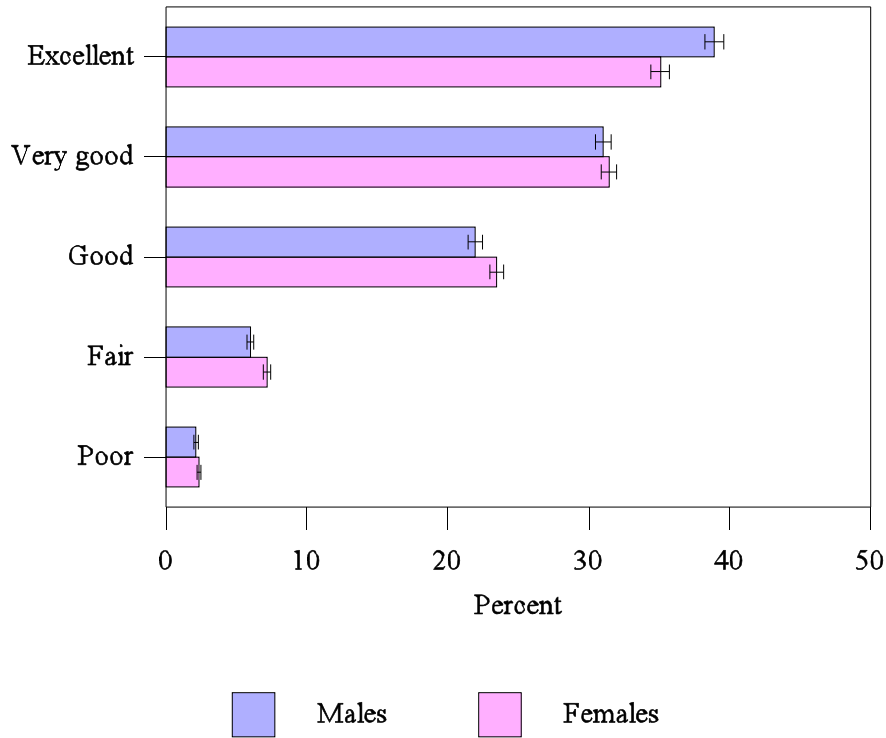


DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for the year 2001 was based on data collected from January-March.

NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded people with unknown health status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! In early 2001, the percentage of people whose health was assessed as “poor” was 2.0% (95% CI = 1.8% - 2.2%).
- ! From 1997 to 2000, the annual percentage of people whose health was assessed as “poor” remained small, about 2% each year (2.2% in 1997, 2.3% in 1998, 2.1% in 1999, and 2.2% in 2000).

Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex: all ages, United States, 2000

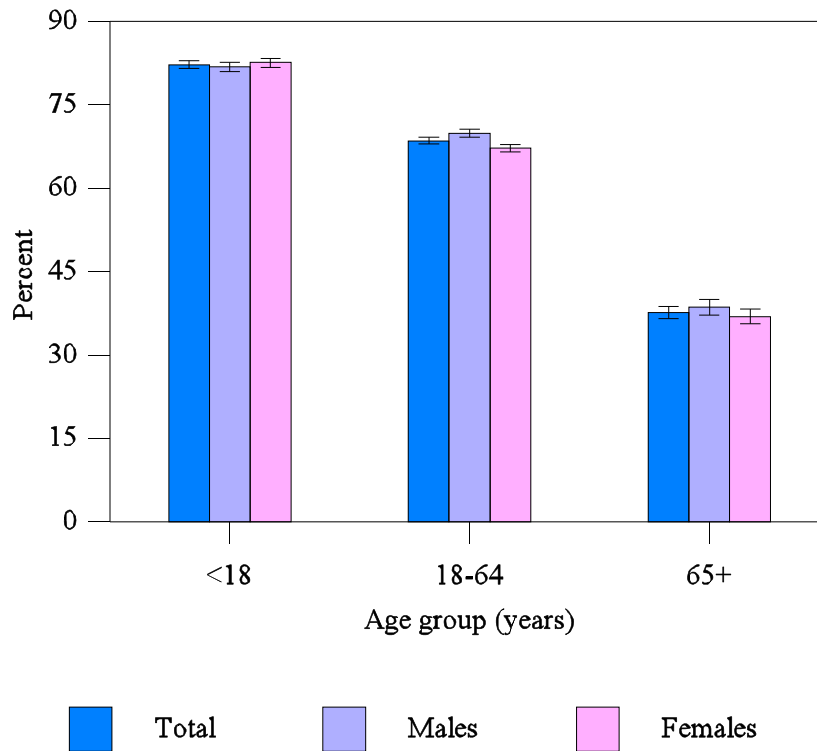


DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 420 people with unknown health status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- ! For both sexes combined, the health status of most people was assessed as either “excellent” (37.2%), or “very good” (31.2%). A small percent were assessed as “good” (22.7%), and even fewer were assessed as “fair” (6.6%) or “poor” (2.2%).
- ! Compared with men, a smaller proportion of women was assessed as “excellent” (38.9% vs. 35.6%).

Figure 11.3. Percentage of persons whose health was assessed as “Excellent” or “Very good,” by sex and age group: all ages, United States, 2000

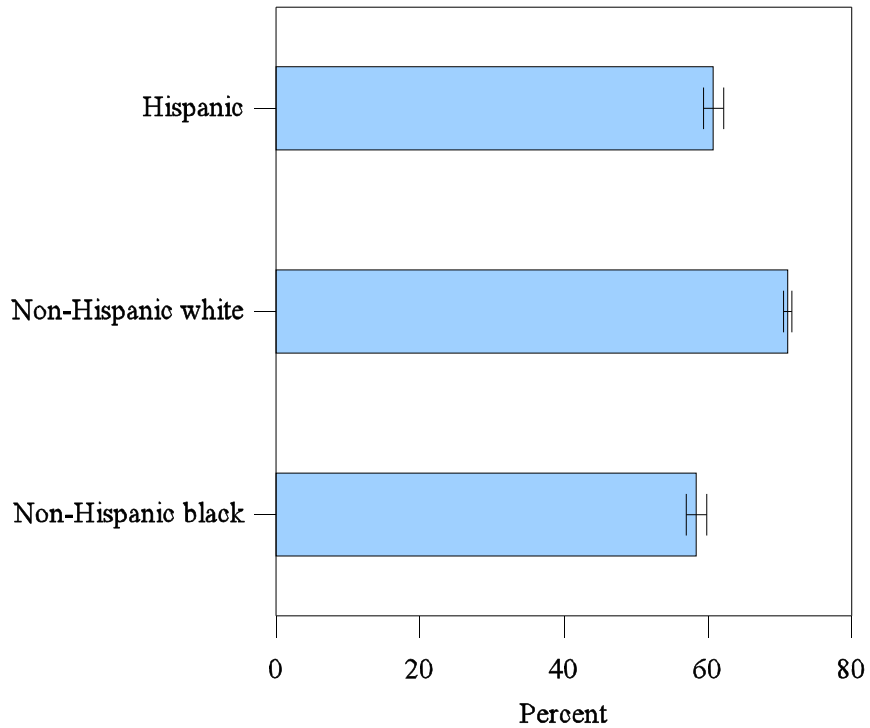


DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 420 people with unknown health status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- ! For both sexes combined, the percentage of people whose health was assessed as “excellent” or “very good” decreased with age: 82.2% (95% CI = 81.5%-82.9%) for those aged <18 years, 68.5% (95% CI = 67.9%-69.1) for those aged 18-64 years, and 37.6% (95% CI = 36.5%-38.7%) for those aged 65 years and older.
- ! The percentages of people whose health was assessed as “excellent” or “very good” were similar for men and women for each age group.

Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons whose health was assessed as “Excellent” or “Very good,” by race/ethnicity: all ages, United States, 2000



DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2000 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 420 people with unknown health status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

! After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of people whose health was assessed as “excellent” or “very good” was lower for Hispanics (60.8%) and non-Hispanic blacks (58.4%) than for non-Hispanic whites (71.1%).

Data tables for figures 11.1-11.4:

**Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons whose health was assessed as “poor”:
all ages, United States, 1997-2001**

Year	Percent	95% Confidence interval
1997	2.2	2.1-2.3
1998	2.3	2.2-2.4
1999	2.1	2.0-2.2
2000	2.2	2.1-2.3
2001 (Jan-Mar)	2.0	1.8-2.2

**Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex:
all ages, United States, 2000**

Health Status and sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Excellent		
Males	38.9	38.2-39.6
Females	35.1	34.4-35.7
Very Good		
Males	31.0	30.5-31.6
Females	31.4	30.9-32.0
Good		
Males	22.0	21.4-22.5
Females	23.5	23.0-24.0
Fair		
Males	6.0	5.7-6.2
Females	7.2	7.0-7.4
Poor		
Males	2.1	2.0-2.3
Females	2.3	2.2-2.5

Figure 11.3. Percentage of persons whose health was assessed as “Excellent” or “Very good,” by sex and age group: all ages, United States, 2000

Age and Sex	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	82.2	81.5-82.9
Males	81.8	81.0-82.6
Females	82.6	81.8-83.4
18-64 years		
Total	68.5	67.9-69.1
Males	69.9	69.2-70.6
Females	67.2	66.5-67.8
65 years and older		
Total	37.6	36.5-38.7
Males	38.6	37.1-40.0
Females	36.9	35.7-38.2

Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons whose health was assessed as “Excellent” or “Very good,” by race/ethnicity: all ages, United States, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	95% Confidence interval
Hispanic	60.8	59.4-62.2
Non-Hispanic white	71.1	70.5-71.7
Non-Hispanic black	58.4	57.0-59.9