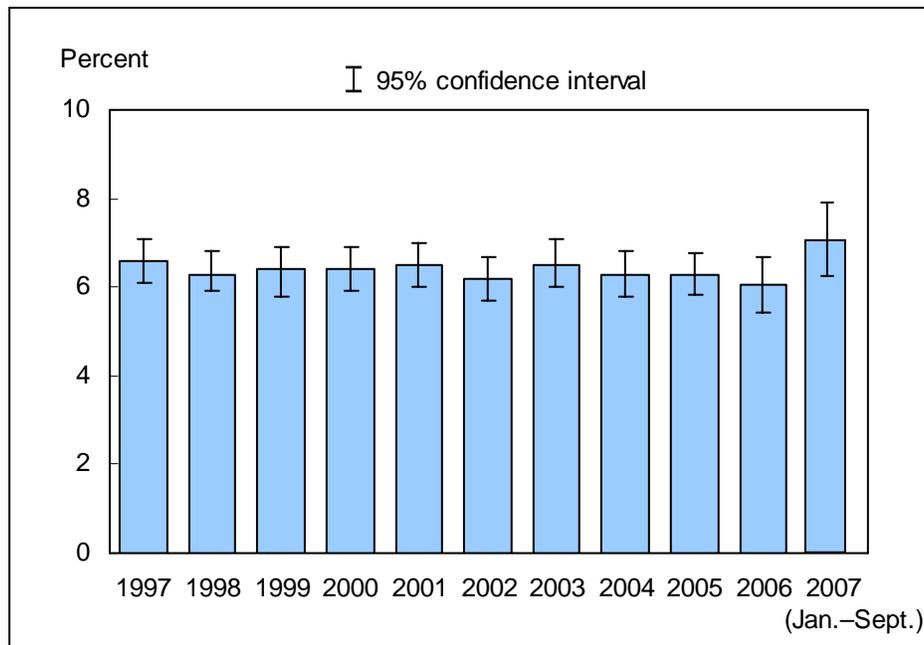


Figure 12.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons: United States, 1997–September 2007

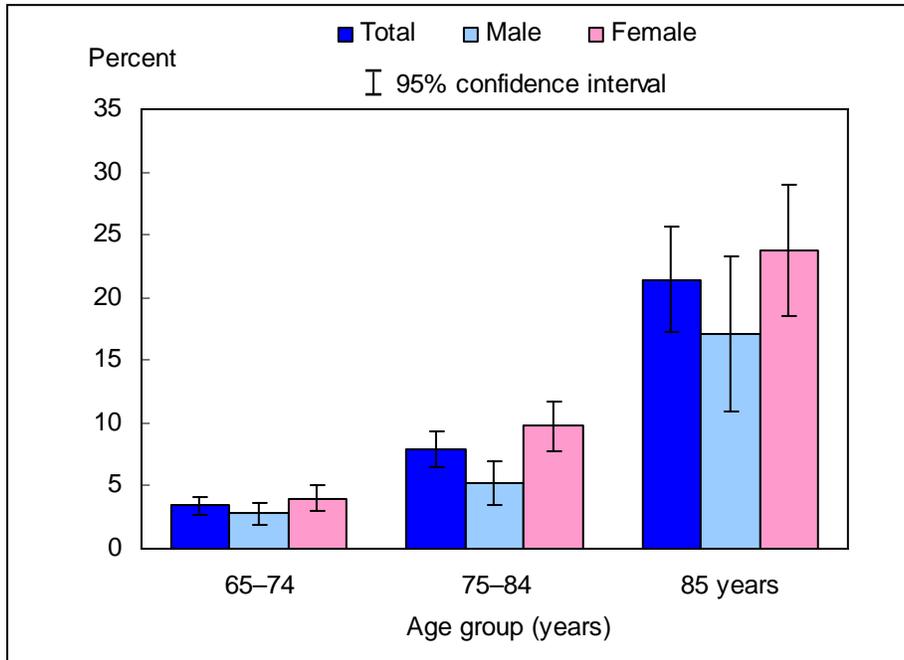


NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADL), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person’s home. The analyses excluded persons with unknown information on personal care needs (about 0.01% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–2007 NHIS. The estimate for 2007 was based on data collected from January through September. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For the period January through September 2007, 7.1% (95% confidence interval = 6.25–7.89%) of adults aged 65 years and over needed help with personal care from other persons. This estimate was not significantly different than the 2006 estimate of 6.1%.
- The annual percentage of adults who needed help with personal care from other persons ranged from 6.6% in 1997 to 6.1% in 2006.

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–September 2007

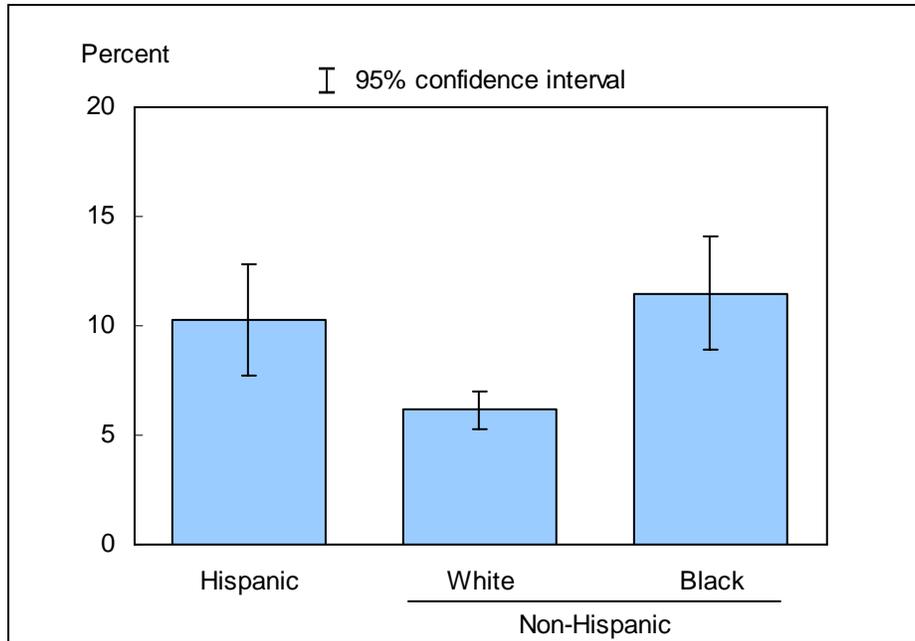


NOTE: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADL), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analyses excluded one person (0.0%) with unknown information on personal care needs.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2007 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 (21.4%) were about six times as likely as adults aged 65–74 years (3.4%) to need help with personal care from other persons.
- For adults aged 75–84 years, women were more likely than men to need help with personal care.

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–September 2007



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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2007 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 10.3% for Hispanic persons, 6.1% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 11.5% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The percentage of those who needed help with personal care from other persons was higher for Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black 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–September 2007

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
2005	6.3	5.83-6.76
2006	6.1	5.44-6.69
January–September 2007	7.1	6.25-7.89

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–September 2007. 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–September 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65–74 years		
Total	3.4	2.73-4.16
Male	2.8	1.88-3.68
Female	4.0	2.99-5.03
75–84 years		
Total	7.9	6.45-9.42
Male	5.3	3.53-6.99
Female	9.7	7.82-11.67
85 years and over		
Total	21.4	17.21-25.65
Male	17.1	10.92-23.25
Female	23.8	18.54-29.02
65 years and over: crude¹		
Total	7.1	6.25-7.89
Male	4.9	3.94-5.92
Female	8.7	7.56-9.77
65 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	7.2	6.43-8.06
Male	5.4	4.29-6.54
Female	8.5	7.43-9.51

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2007. 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–September 2007

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	10.3	7.74-12.78
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	6.1	5.29-7.00
Black, single race	11.5	8.87-14.10

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.