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# Early Release of Selected Estimates from the **National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)**

Data From **January-June 2001** (Released 2/4/2002)

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## About This Release

### Early Release of Selected Estimates based on data from the **January-June 2001 National Health Interview Survey**

(Released 2/4/02)

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), is pleased to present the 3rd Early Release of timely data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). In this release, NCHS provides estimates for 11 selected health measures based on new data from the January-June 2001 NHIS, with comparison to estimates from the NHIS back to 1997. For this release, estimates of health insurance coverage are expanded to include type of coverage. The measure of regular leisure-time physical activities has been updated to reflect the new definition used by *Healthy People 2010*, which defines engaging in leisure-time physical activity as a report of light-moderate physical activity as well as a report of vigorous physical activity. These measures are in sections 1 and 7. The 11 early release measures are being published prior to final data editing and weighting to provide improved access to the most recent information from the NHIS.

**Objective:** This third Early Release provides updates for previously released estimates with data through June 2001. The 11 measures included are: Health insurance coverage (including type of coverage), Usual place to go for medical care, Failure to obtain needed medical care, Influenza vaccination, Pneumococcal vaccination, Obesity, Regular leisure-time physical activities, Current smoking, Excessive alcohol consumption, HIV testing, and Respondent-assessed health status.

For each selected health measure, a graph is presented showing the trend over time from 1997 through June 2001 for the total population, followed by graphs or tables showing estimates by sex, age group, and race/ethnicity based on 6 months of data from the 2001 NHIS. Key findings are highlighted with bulleted text. Data tables providing values displayed in the figures are included at the end of each section. This release also provides age-adjusted estimates for those Early Release measures that are also *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicators (Lack of health insurance coverage, Usual source of medical care, Influenza vaccination, Pneumococcal vaccination, Obesity, Leisure time physical activities, and Current smoking), which generally are presented in the data table for the first figure of each indicator.

**Data source:** Data from the NHIS conducted from January through June 2001 (quarters 1 and 2) are used to update the early release measures in this release. The data are derived from three components of the NHIS: the Family Core questionnaire, which collects information on all family members (data from 43,874 persons in quarters 1-2 of 2001); the Sample Adult Core questionnaire, which collects information from one randomly selected adult (18 years or older) in each family in the NHIS (data from 15,824 adults in quarters 1-2 of 2001); and the Sample Child Core questionnaire, which collects information about one randomly selected child in each family with a child in the NHIS (data from 6,458 children in quarters 1-2 of 2001). Please visit the [NHIS Web site](#) for more detailed information on the structure and content of the NHIS questionnaire.

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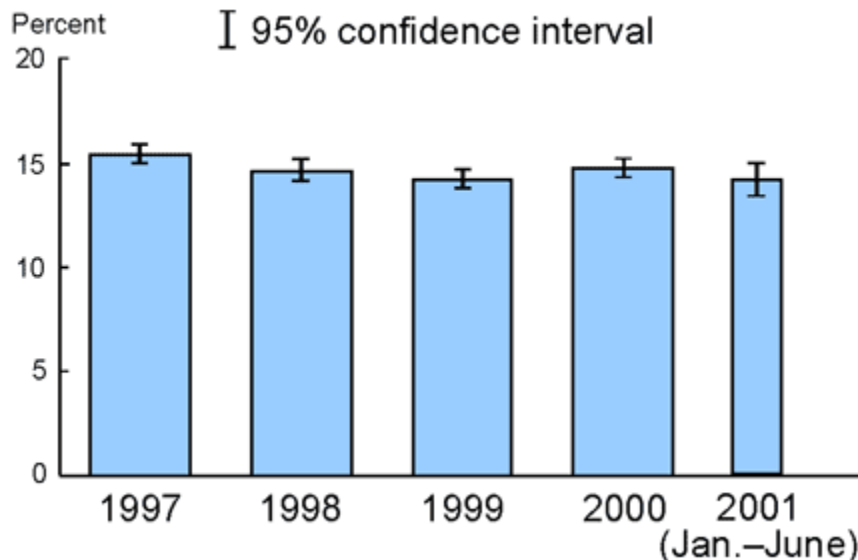
**Estimation procedures:** Using population totals provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, sample weights were calculated to provide national population estimates and to adjust for nonresponse. NCHS creates weights for each calendar quarter of the NHIS sample. The NHIS data weighting procedure has been described in more detail elsewhere ([view/download PDF](#)). As the estimates for the year 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 sizes also limit the amount of detail that can be shown for the year 2001. This report presents estimates from 1997-2000 that were derived from the final data files for those years. A provisional public use file for the 2000 NHIS was released in December 2001. Please check the [NHIS Web site](#) 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 percents or rates were evaluated using two-sided significant tests at the 0.05 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 percents 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.

**Partial-year data:** In this Early Release, the estimates for the year 2001 were based on data from January through June. For the purpose of comparison, when the selected estimate varies seasonally, the estimates based on the first 6 months of the previous years are also provided in the graph showing the trend. Because the early 2001 estimates may differ from the final 2001 estimates, caution should be used when interpreting the trend through 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](#)). Announcements about Early Releases, new data releases, publications, or corrections related to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) will be sent to members of the HISUSERS Listserv. To join, visit the [NHIS Listserv Web site](#).

**Figure 1.1. Percent of persons without health insurance coverage for 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-June.

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 persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The data on health insurance status were cleaned and 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 not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on manual editing procedures used for the final data files.

For January through June 2001, the total percent of uninsured persons was 14.1% (95% CI = 13.4% - 14.9%), a decrease from 2000 but not statistically significant. The estimate was 14.2% (39.1 million) in the first quarter and 13.9% (38.3 million) in the second quarter. The two quarterly estimates were not statistically different.

The annual percent of persons uninsured decreased from 15.4% in 1997 to 14.6% in 1998 and 14.2% in 1999, and then increased slightly to 14.7% in 2000. The increase in the percent of persons uninsured between 1999 and 2000 was, however, not statistically significant.

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

Age group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (Jan.-June)
<b>Number in millions</b>					
<b>All ages</b>	41.0	39.3	38.7	40.4	38.9
<b>Under 65 years</b>	40.7	39.0	38.3	39.9	38.6
<b>18-64 years</b>	30.8	30.0	29.8	31.2	30.5
<b>Under 18 years</b>	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.8	8.1
<b>Percent (95% confidence interval)</b>					
<b>All ages</b>	15.4 (15.0-15.8)	14.6 (14.1-15.1)	14.2 (13.8-14.6)	14.7 (14.3-15.1)	14.1 (13.4-14.9)
<b>Under 65 years</b>					
Crude	17.4 (16.9-17.9)	16.5 (16.0-17.0)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	16.6 (16.1-17.1)	15.9 (15.0-16.7)
Age adjusted	17.2 (16.8-17.7)	16.4 (15.9-16.9)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	16.6 (16.1-17.1)	15.9 (15.1-16.7)
<b>18-64 years</b>	18.9 (18.4-19.4)	18.2 (17.7-18.7)	17.8 (17.3-18.3)	18.4 (17.9-18.9)	17.9 (17.0-18.7)
<b>Under 18 years</b>	13.9 (13.2-14.6)	12.7 (12.0-13.4)	11.8 (11.2-12.4)	12.2 (11.6-12.8)	11.2 (10.1-12.4)

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

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 persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The data on health insurance status were cleaned and 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 not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point 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. Age-adjusted estimates for persons under 65 years old (*Healthy People 2010* leading health indicator) are based on a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years.

For January through June 2001, the percent of persons uninsured was 15.9% (38.6 million) for persons under 65 years old, 17.9% (30.5 million) for persons aged 18-64 years, and 11.2% (8.1 million) for children under 18 years old.

The percent of children under 18 years old who lacked health insurance coverage decreased from 13.9% in 1997 to 11.2% in the first half of 2001.



**Table 1.2. Number and percent of persons aged under 65 years with private health insurance and with public coverage, by age group: United States, 1997-2001**

Type of coverage	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (Jan.-June)
<b>Public</b>	<b>Percent (95% confidence interval)</b>				
<b>Under 65 years</b>	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	12.7 (12.2-13.2)	12.4 (12.0-12.9)	12.9 (12.4-13.4)	13.4 (12.5-14.3)
<b>Under 18 years</b>	21.5 (20.5-22.4)	20.0 (19.0-20.9)	20.5 (19.5-21.4)	21.8 (20.8-22.8)	23.1 (21.3-24.8)
<b>18-64 years</b>	10.2(9.8-10.6)	9.5 (9.1-9.9)	9.0 (8.6-9.3)	9.0 (8.7-9.4)	9.3 (8.6-9.9)
<b>Private</b>					
<b>Under 65 years</b>	70.8(71.5-71.5)	72.0 (71.3-72.7)	73.1 (72.3-73.8)	72.0 (71.4-72.7)	72.2 (70.9-73.4)
<b>Under 18 years</b>	66.2 (65.1-67.3)	68.5 (67.4-69.5)	69.1 (68.0-70.2)	67.5 (66.4-68.5)	67.1 (65.2-69.1)
<b>18-64 years</b>	72.8 (72.2-73.4)	73.5 (72.9-74.1)	74.8 (74.1-75.4)	74.0 (73.4-74.6)	74.3 (73.2-75.4)

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

NOTES: Public coverage includes Medicaid, Medicare (disability), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, and military plan. 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 private and public plans and are included in both categories. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% respondents). The data on type of coverage were cleaned and 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 private or public coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower or higher than those based on manual editing procedures used for the final data files.

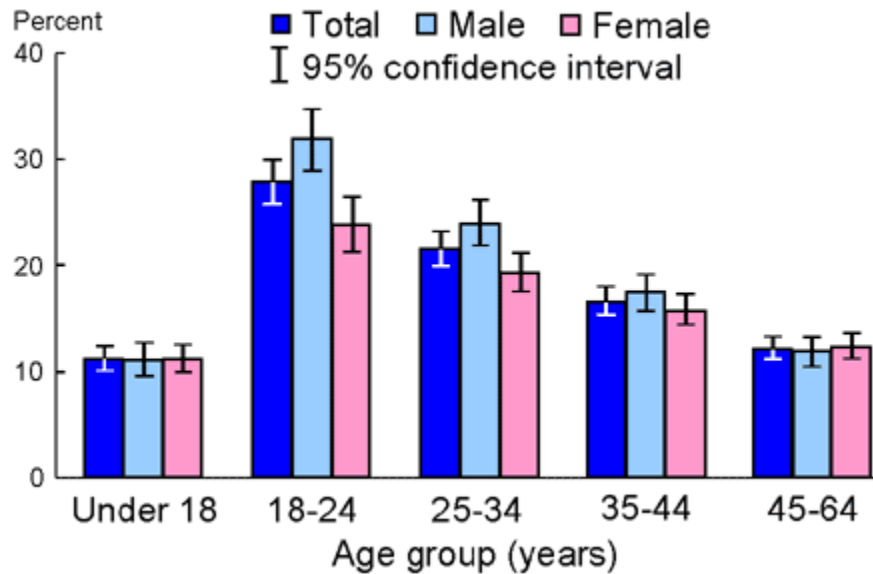
For January through June 2001, among persons under 65 years old, 72.2% (95% CI = 70.9% - 73.4%) were covered by private health insurance plans, and 13.4% (95% CI = 12.5% - 14.3%) were covered by public plans.

Children under 18 years old were more likely than adults aged 18-64 years to have public coverage (23.1% vs. 9.3%).

From 1998 through 2001, there was an increasing trend in the percent of children who had public coverage (20.0% in 1998 to 20.5% in 1999, 21.8% in 2000, and 23.1% in 2001).

The percent of children who were covered by private health insurance plans decreased from 69.1% in 1999 to 67.5% in 2000.

**Figure 1.2. Percent of persons aged under 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2001**



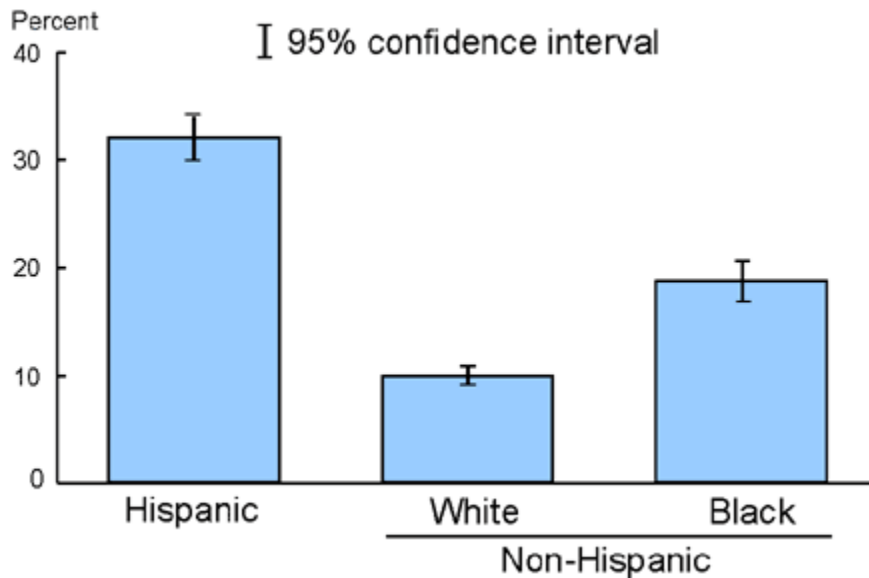
DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

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 573 persons with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were electronically cleaned or edited using logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on the final data files.

For both sexes combined, the percent of persons uninsured was highest among persons aged 18-24 years (27.9%, 95% CI = 25.9% - 29.9%) and lowest among persons under 18 years (11.2%, 95% CI = 10.1% - 12.4%) and 45-64 years (12.2%, 95% CI = 11.2% - 13.2%). Younger adults were more likely than older adults to lack health insurance coverage.

For adults in age groups 18-24 years and 25-34 years, men were more likely than women to lack health insurance coverage.

**Figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, January-June 2001**



DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Family Core component of the 2001 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 573 persons with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were electronically cleaned or edited using logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on the final data files. Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: less than 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

After adjusting for age and sex, among the three racial/ethnic groups, Hispanic persons were most likely to be uninsured (32.1%), followed by black non-Hispanic persons (18.8%) and white non-Hispanic persons (10.0%). About 1 in 3 Hispanic persons had no health insurance coverage.

**Data tables for figures 1.1-1.3:**

**Data table for figure 1.1. Percent of persons without health insurance coverage for 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-June)	14.1	13.4-14.9
Quarter 1	14.2	13.5-14.9
Quarter 2	13.9	13.0-14.8

**Data table for figure 1.2. Percent of persons aged under 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2001**

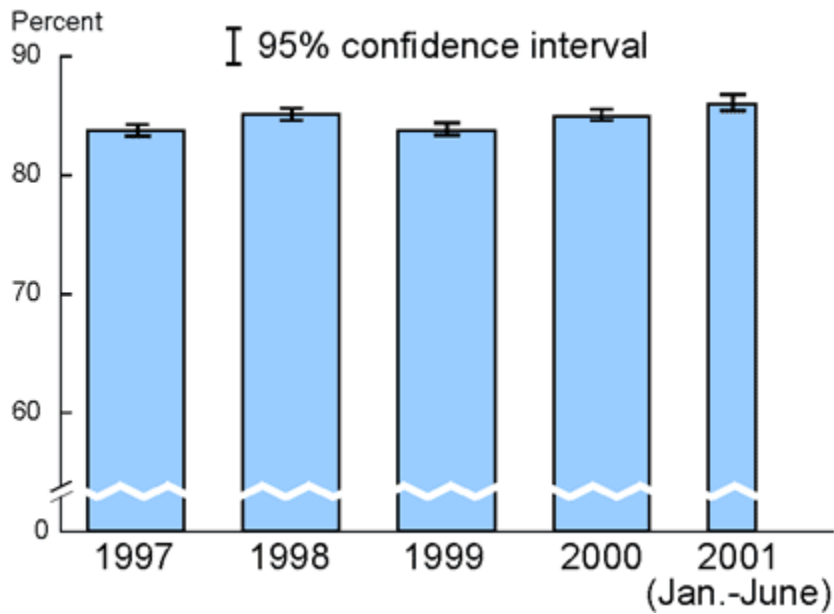
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Under 18 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	11.2	10.1-12.4
<b>Male</b>	11.1	9.7-12.6
<b>Female</b>	11.3	10.1-12.5
<b>18-24 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	27.9	25.9-29.9
<b>Male</b>	31.9	29.0-34.7
<b>Female</b>	23.9	21.4-26.4
<b>24-34 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	21.6	20.0-23.2
<b>Male</b>	24.0	21.9-26.1
<b>Female</b>	19.3	17.6-21.1
<b>35-44 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	16.6	15.4-17.9
<b>Male</b>	17.5	15.8-19.1
<b>Female</b>	15.8	14.4-17.3
<b>45-64 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	12.2	11.2-13.2
<b>Male</b>	11.9	10.6-13.2
<b>Female</b>	12.4	11.3-13.5

**Data table for figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted Percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity for all ages, United States, January-June 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	32.1	30.0-34.1
White non-Hispanic	10.0	9.2-10.7
Black non-Hispanic	18.8	16.9-20.6

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: less than 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

**Figure 2.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over 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 2001 was based on data collected from January-June.

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.

For January through June 2001, 86.0% (95% CI = 85.3% - 86.7%) of adults had a usual place to go for medical care.

The percents of adults who had a usual place to go for medical care increased from 83.8% in 1999 to 86.0% in 2001.

**Table 2.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with a usual place to go for medical care, by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**

Characteristic	Unweighted sample size	Weighted percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Total</b>	15,745	86.0	85.3-86.7
<b>Sex</b>			
Men	6,847	81.4	80.3-82.5
Women	8,898	90.3	89.5-91.0
<b>Age</b>			
18-24 years	1,644	75.1	72.8-77.4
25-44 years	6,413	82.0	80.9-83.1
45-64 years	4,748	90.7	89.8-91.6
65 years and over	2,940	96.1	95.3-96.9
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	2,643	69.7	67.0-72.4
White non-Hispanic	10,372	88.5	87.8-89.2
Black non-Hispanic	2,184	85.2	83.1-87.4

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 81 people with unknown usual place to go for medical care.

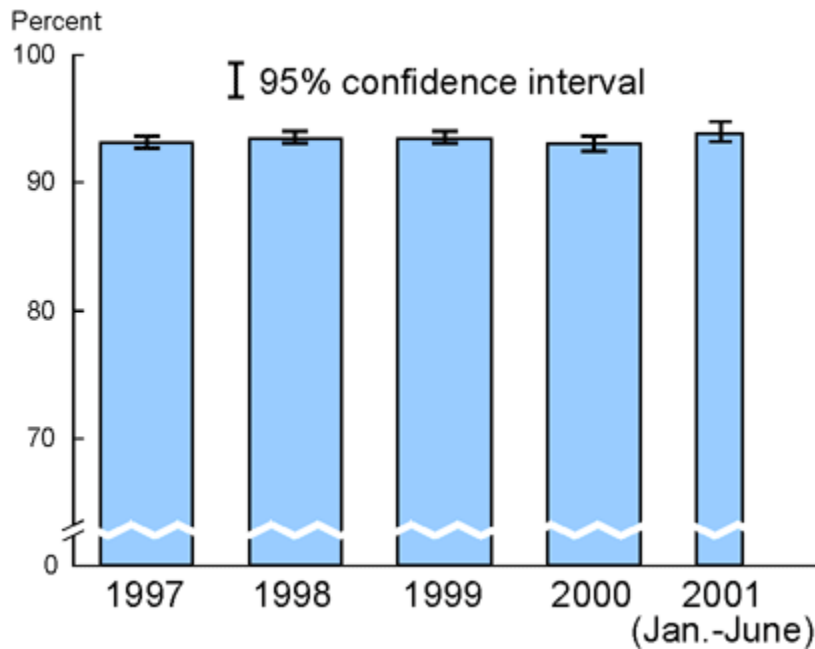
Men were less likely than women to have a usual place to go for medical care.

People aged 18-24 years were less likely than those in other age groups to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Hispanic persons were less likely than white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic persons to have a usual place to go for medical care. Adjusting for age and sex did not change this result.



**Figure 2.2. Percent of children aged under 18 years 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 2001 was based on data collected from January-June.

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.

For January through June 2001, 93.9% (95% CI = 93.1% - 94.7%) of children under 18 years old had a usual place to go for medical care.

The percents of U.S. children who had a usual place to go for medical care were similar from 1997 through 2001: 93.1% in 1997, 93.5% in 1998, 93.5% in 1999, 93.0% in 2000, and 93.9% in 2001.

**Table 2.2. Percent of children aged under 18 years with a usual place to go for medical care, by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**

Characteristic	Unweighted sample size	Weighted percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Total</b>	6,450	93.9	92.4-93.6
<b>Sex</b>			
Boys	3,314	93.9	92.8-95.1
Girls	3,136	92.9	92.7-95.1
<b>Age</b>			
Under 6 years	2,195	95.4	94.0-96.7
6-10 years	1,699	94.1	92.7-95.5
11-13 years	1,026	94.0	92.3-95.7
14-17 years	1,530	91.4	89.7-93.1
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	1,741	85.1	82.7-87.5
White non-Hispanic	3,393	96.6	95.7-97.5
Black non-Hispanic	1,060	93.2	91.4-95.0

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Child Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

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

Over the four age groups, children aged 14-17 years were least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Hispanic children were less likely than white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic 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:**

**Data table for figure 2.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2001**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age adjusted <sup>2</sup>
1997	83.7 (83.2-84.2)	84.0 (83.5-84.5)
1998	85.1 (84.6-85.6)	85.4 (84.8-85.9)
1999	83.8 (83.3-84.3)	84.0 (83.5-84.5)
2000	85.0 (84.5-85.5)	85.1 (84.6-85.6)
2001 (January-June)	86.0 (85.3-86.7)	86.1 (85.5-86.7)

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population for this *Healthy People 2010* leading health indicator using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

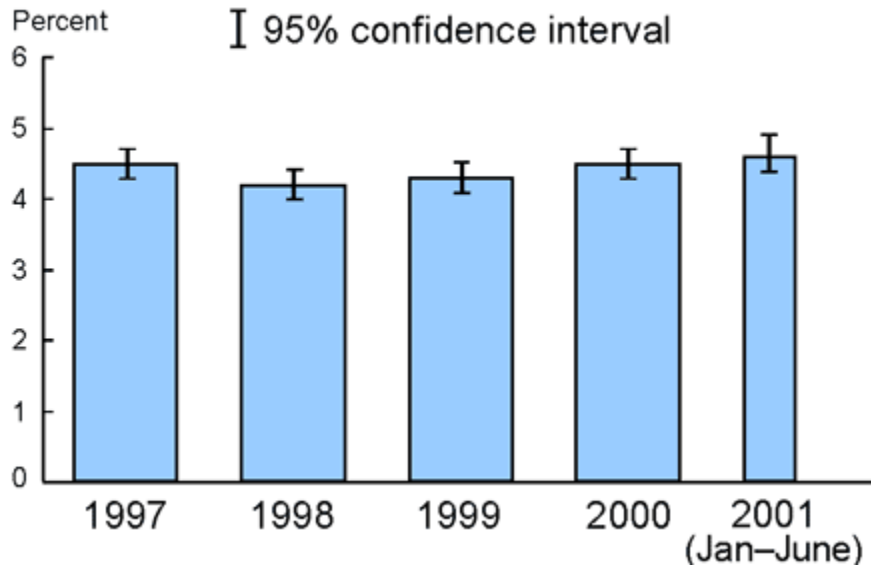
**Data table for figure 2.2. Percent of children under 18 years old with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2001**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age adjusted <sup>2</sup>
1997	93.1 (92.6-93.6)	93.0 (92.6-93.5)
1998	93.5 (93.0-94.0)	93.5 (93.0-94.0)
1999	93.5 (93.0-94.0)	93.4 (93.0-93.9)
2000	93.0 (92.4-93.6)	93.0 (92.4-93.6)
2001 (January-June)	93.9 (93.1-94.7)	93.9 (93.1-94.7)

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population for this *Healthy People 2010* leading health indicator using three age groups: 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years.

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



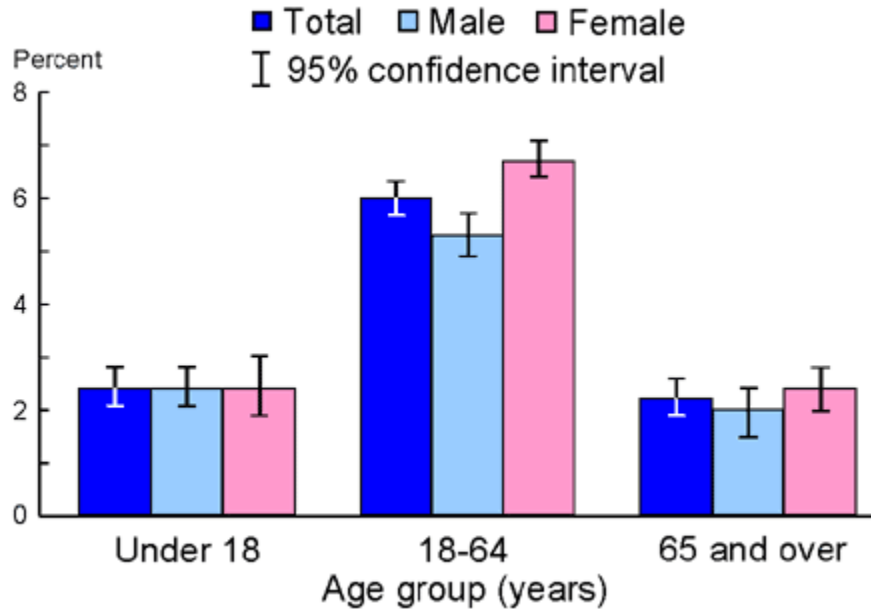
DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2001 was based on data collected from January-June.

NOTE: The analysis excluded people with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care.

For January to June 2001, 4.6% (95% CI = 4.4%-4.9%) of the population was unable to obtain needed medical care due to financial barriers during the year preceding the interview.

From 1998 through 2001, an increasing trend was noticed in the percents of persons who experienced this lack of access to medical care (4.2% in 1998, 4.3% in 1999, 4.5% in 2000, and 4.6% in 2001).

**Figure 3.2. Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by sex and age group for all ages: United States, January-June 2001**



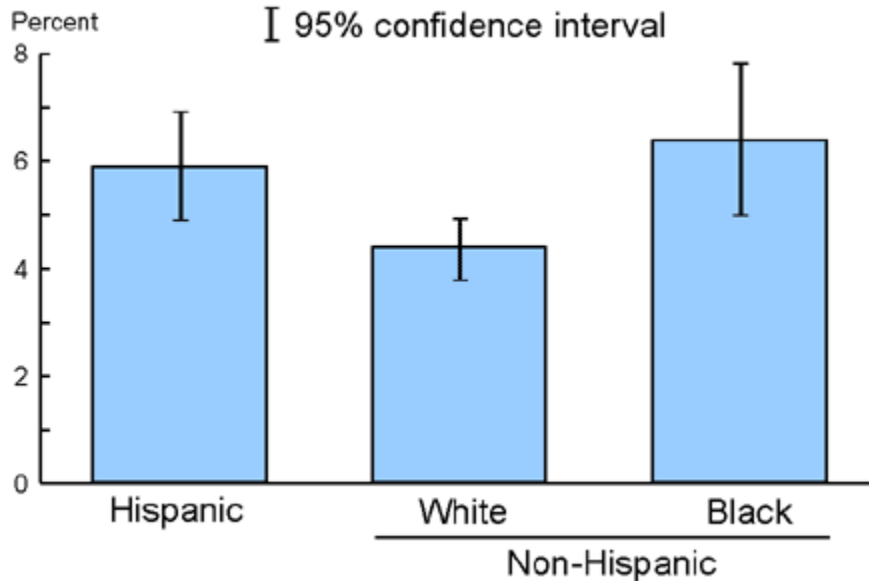
DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTE: The analysis excluded 165 people with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care.

For both sexes combined, the percent of people who were unable to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months was 2.4% (95% CI = 2.1%-2.8%) for those aged less than 18 years, 6.0% (95% CI = 5.7%-6.3%) for those aged 18-64 years, and 2.2% (95% CI = 1.9%-2.6%) those aged 65 years and over.

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 percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity for all ages, United States: January-June 2001**



DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 165 people with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: less than 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

After adjusting for age and sex, 4.4% of white non-Hispanics, 5.9% of Hispanics, and 6.4% of black non-Hispanics were unable to obtain needed medical care during the year preceding the interview.

Hispanic and black non-Hispanic persons were more likely than white non-Hispanic white persons to experience this lack of access to medical care.

**Data tables for figure 3.1-3.3:**

**Data table for figure 3.1. Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers for 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 (January-June)	4.6	4.4-4.9



**Data table for figure 3.2. Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by sex and age group for all ages: United States, January-June 2001**

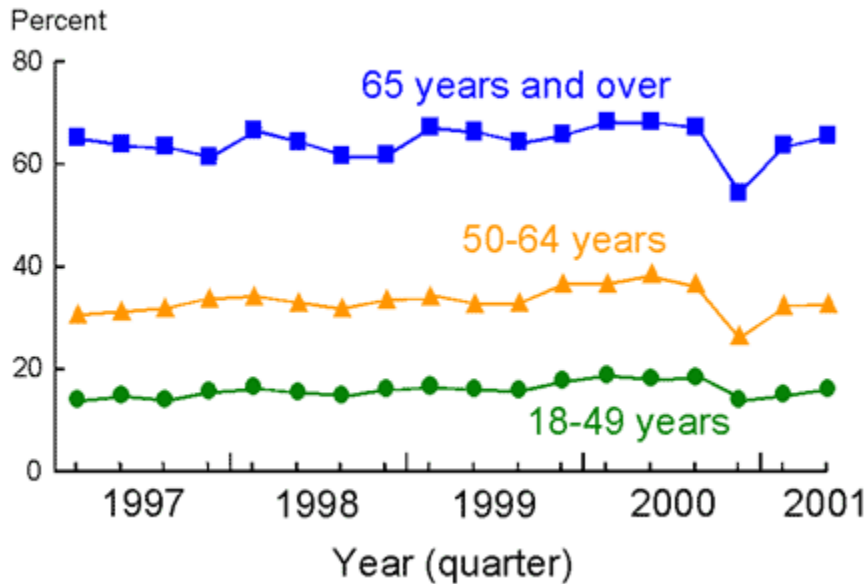
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Under 18 years</b>		
Total	2.4	2.1-2.8
Male	2.4	2.1-2.8
Female	2.4	1.9-3.0
<b>18-64 years</b>		
Total	6.0	5.7-6.3
Male	5.3	4.9-5.7
Female	6.7	6.4-7.1
<b>65 years and over</b>		
<b>Total</b>	2.2	1.9-2.6
Male	2.0	1.5-2.4
Female	2.4	2.0-2.8

**Data table for figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, January-June 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	5.9	4.9-6.9
White non-Hispanic	4.4	3.8-4.9
Black non-Hispanic	6.4	5.0-7.8

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: less than 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

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



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

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

In early 2001, the percent of adults aged 65 year and over who reported receiving influenza vaccine during the past 12 months slightly increased from 63.3% (95% CI = 60.2%-66.3%) in the first quarter to 65.4% (95% CI = 62.8%-68.0%) in the second quarter, but the difference was not statistically significant. For those aged 50-64 years, the two quarterly estimates were similar: 32.3% in the first quarter and 32.5% in the second quarter.

Focusing only on the second quarter data in each year, for those aged 65 years and over, estimates of influenza vaccinations increased from 1997 to 2000 (63.7% in 1997, 64.0% in 1998, 66.1% in 1999, 68.0% in 2000), and then decreased to 65.4% in 2001. The difference between the quarter two estimates for 2000 and 2001 was not statistically significant.

However, based on data collected from January through June, for persons aged 65 years and over, the estimate of influenza vaccinations decreased from 68.1% in 2000 to 64.3% in 2001.

**Table 4.1. Percent of adults aged 50 years and over who received influenza vaccine in the past 12 months, by gender and race/ethnicity: United States, 1997-2000**

Characteristic	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Persons aged 50-64 years</b>	<b>Percent (95% confidence interval)</b>			
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)
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)
<b>Persons aged 65 years and over</b>				
Total, crude	63.2 (61.9-64.6)	63.3 (61.9-64.7)	65.7 (64.3-67.2)	64.3 (62.9-65.7)
Total, age adjusted	63.5 (62.1-64.8)	63.6 (62.2-65.0)	65.9 (64.5-67.4)	64.5 (63.1-65.9)
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)

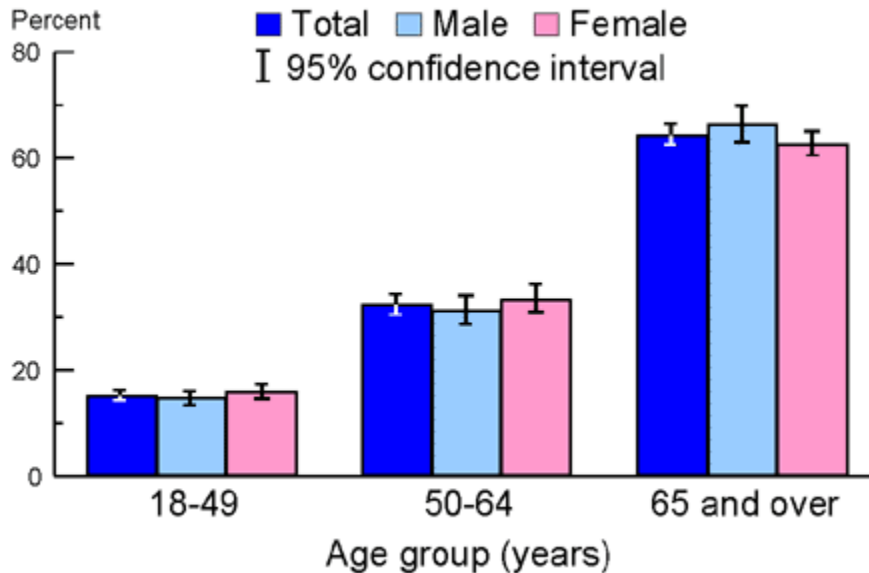
SOURCE: Based on data from the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status. Age-adjusted estimates for persons aged 65 years and over (*Healthy People 2010* leading health indicator) are based on year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

For adults aged 50-64 years, the annual percent of persons who received influenza vaccine increased from 31.9% in 1997 to 34.6% in 2000. Women were more likely than men to receive the influenza vaccine.

For adults aged 65 years and over, the annual percent of persons who received influenza vaccine increased from 63.2% in 1997 to 65.7% in 1999 and then decreased slightly to 64.3% in 2000. The difference between the percents for 1999 and 2000, however, was not statistically significant.

**Figure 4.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2001**

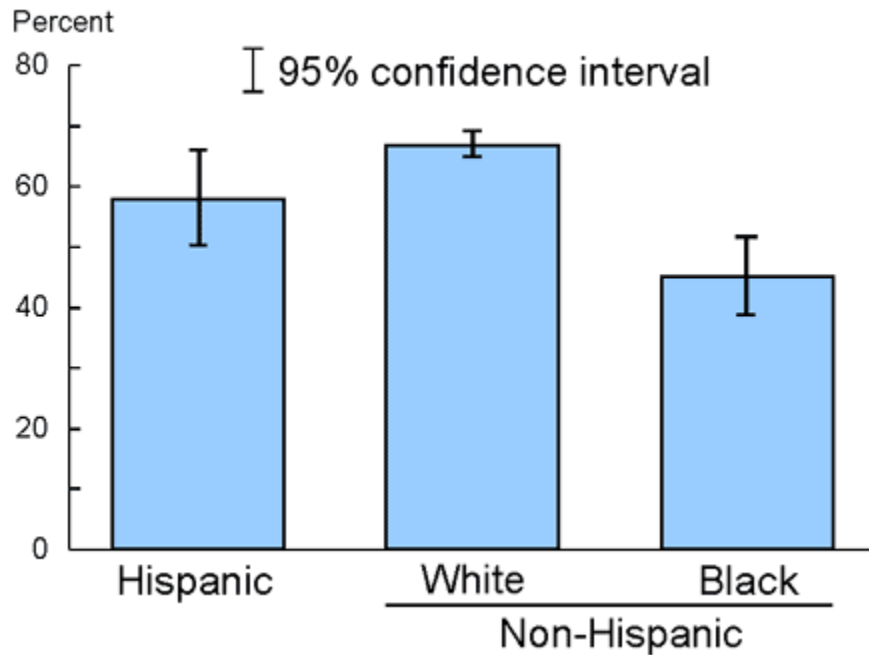


DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 204 adults with unknown influenza vaccination status.

For January through June 2001, for both sexes combined, the percents of adults who were vaccinated against influenza during the past 12 months were 64.3% (95% CI = 62.4%-66.3%) for adults aged 65 years and over, 32.4% (95% CI = 30.5%-34.3%) for adults aged 50-64 years, and 15.3% (95% CI = 14.4%-16.2%) for adults aged 18-49 years.

**Figure 4.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**



SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 49 adults aged 65 years and over with unknown influenza vaccination status.

For adults aged 65 years and over, black non-Hispanic persons were least likely among the three racial/ethnic groups to have received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months.

Data tables for figures 4.1-4.3:

Data table for figure 4.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group: United States, 1997-second quarter 2001

Year/quarter	Percent (95% confidence interval)		
	18-49 years	50-64 years	65 years and over
<b>1997</b>			
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)
<b>1998</b>			
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)
<b>1999</b>			
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)
<b>2000</b>			
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)
<b>2001</b>			
Quarter 1	14.8 (13.5-16.1)	32.3 (29.6-35.0)	63.3 (60.2-66.3)
Quarter 2	15.9 (14.7-17.1)	32.5 (30.0-35.0)	65.4 (62.8-68.0)

**Data table for figure 4.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2001**

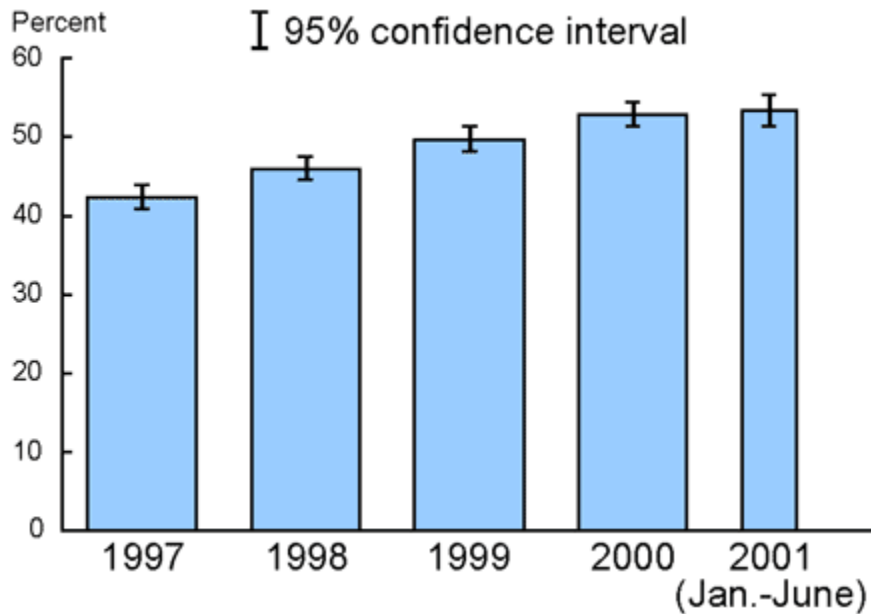
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-49 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	15.3	14.4-16.2
<b>Men</b>	14.7	13.5-16.0
<b>Women</b>	15.9	14.6-17.2
<b>50-64 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	32.4	30.5-34.3
<b>Men</b>	31.3	28.6-34.0
<b>Women</b>	33.5	30.8-36.1
<b>65 years and over</b>		
<b>Total</b>	64.3	62.4-66.3
<b>Men</b>	66.4	63.0-69.8
<b>Women</b>	62.8	60.5-65.1



**Data table for figure 4.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	58.0	50.1-65.8
White non-Hispanic	67.0	64.9-69.1
Black non-Hispanic	45.1	38.6-51.5

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



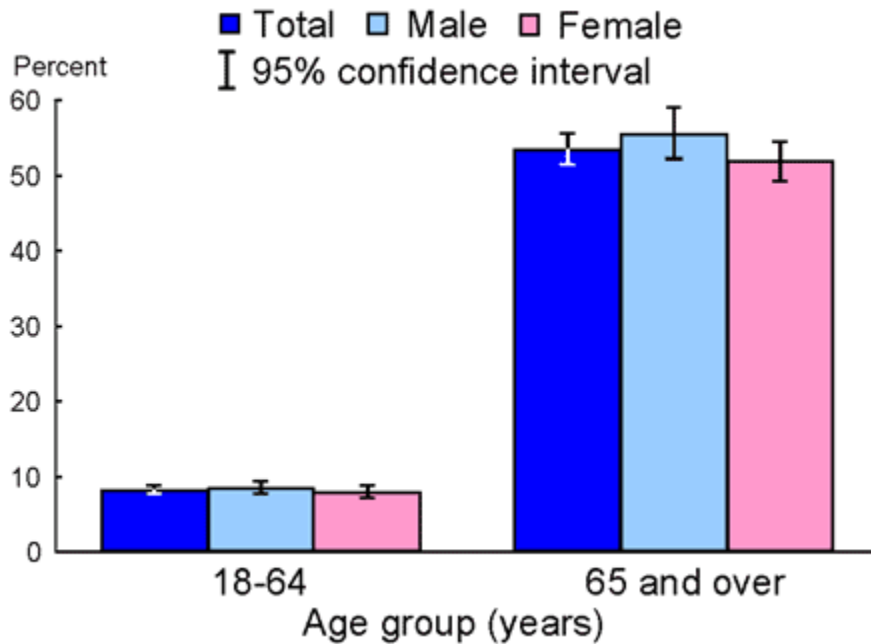
SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2001 was based on data collected from January-June.

NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

For January through June 2001, the percent of adults aged 65 years and over who reported ever receiving pneumococcal vaccine was 53.4% (95% CI = 51.3%-55.4%).

There has been an increasing trend in the percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: 42.4% in 1997, 46.0% in 1998, 49.7% in 1999, 52.9% in 2000, and 53.4% in 2001.

**Figure 5.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2001**



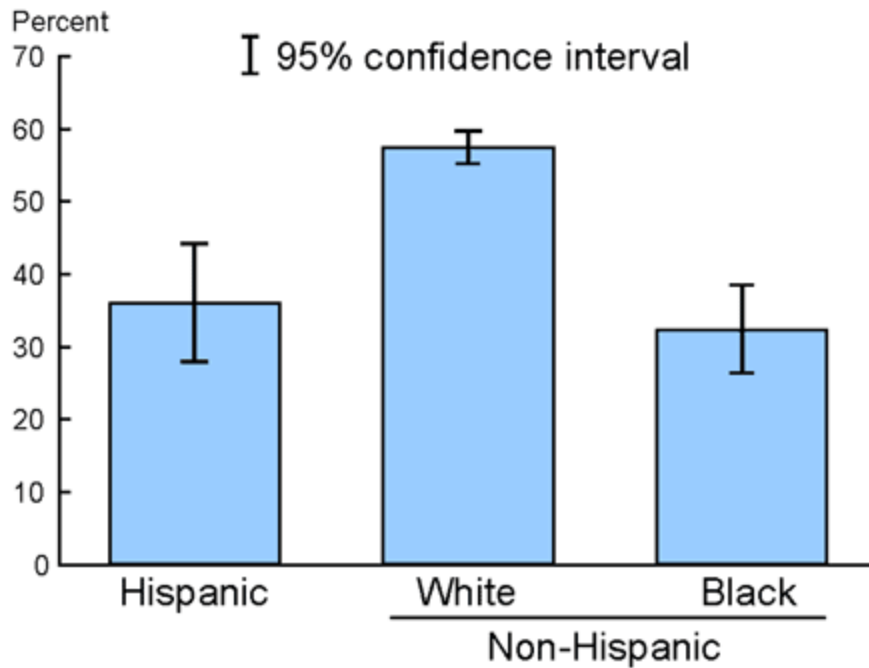
DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 470 adults with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

The percents of adults who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine were 53.4% (95% CI = 51.3%-55.4%) for people aged 65 years and over, and 8.2% (95% CI = 7.6%-8.7%) for people aged 18-64 years.

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

**Figure 5.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**



DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 110 adults aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

For adults aged 65 years and over, white non-Hispanic persons (57.4%, 95% CI = 55.1%-59.7%) were more likely than Hispanic (36.1%, 95% CI = 27.9-44.2%) and black non-Hispanic persons (32.4%, 95% CI = 26.2%-38.5%) to have received pneumococcal vaccine during the year preceding the interview.

**Data tables for figures 5.1-5.3:**

**Data table for figure 5.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: United States, 1997-2001**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age adjusted <sup>2</sup>
1997	42.4 (40.9-43.9)	42.6 (41.1-44.1)
1998	46.0 (44.5-47.5)	46.3 (44.8-47.8)
1999	49.7 (48.1-51.3)	49.9 (48.3-51.5)
2000	52.9 (51.3-54.5)	53.2 (51.6-54.8)
2001 (Jan-June)	53.4 (51.3-55.4)	53.5 (51.5-55.5)

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator using two age groups: 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

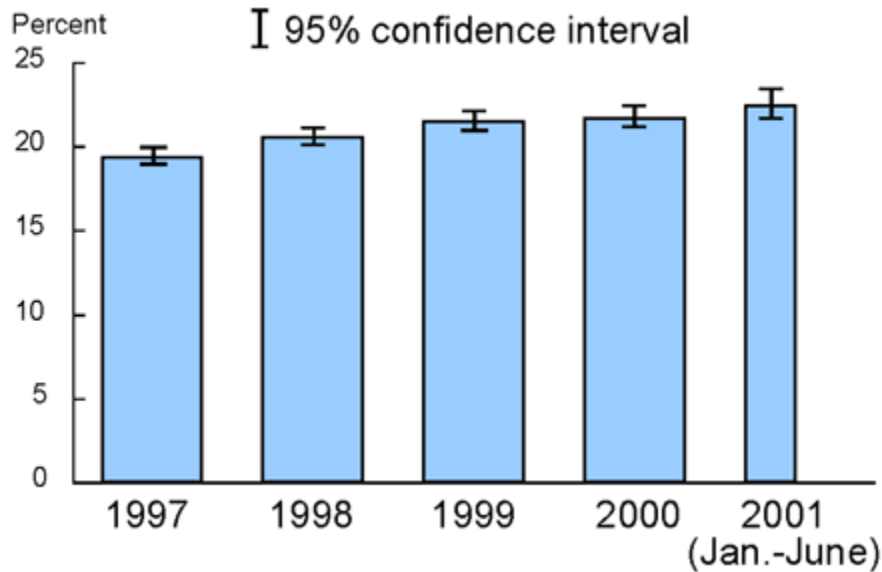
**Data table for figure 5.2. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2001**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-64 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	8.2	7.6-8.7
<b>Men</b>	8.4	7.6-9.3
<b>Women</b>	7.9	7.1-8.7
<b>65 years and over</b>		
<b>Total</b>	53.4	51.3-55.4
<b>Men</b>	55.5	52.1-58.9
<b>Women</b>	51.8	49.1-54.4

**Data table for figure 5.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**

Race/Ethnicity	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Hispanic</b>	36.1	27.9-44.2
<b>White non-Hispanic</b>	57.4	55.1-59.7
<b>Black non-Hispanic</b>	32.4	26.2-38.5

**Figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and older: United States, 1997-2001**



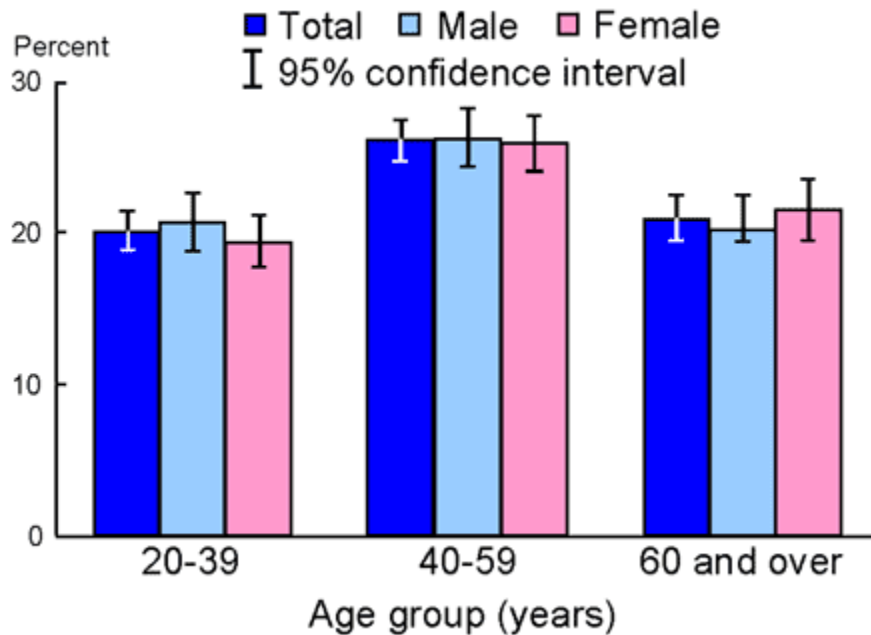
SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2001 was based on data collected from January-June.

NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or more. The analysis excluded people with unknown height or weight.

For January through June 2001, 22.5% (95% CI = 21.7%-23.4%) of U.S. adults aged 20 years and over were obese.

The annual prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults has increased slightly over time from 19.4% in 1997 to 20.6% in 1998, 21.5% in 1999, 21.8% in 2000, and 22.5% in 2001.

**Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2001**



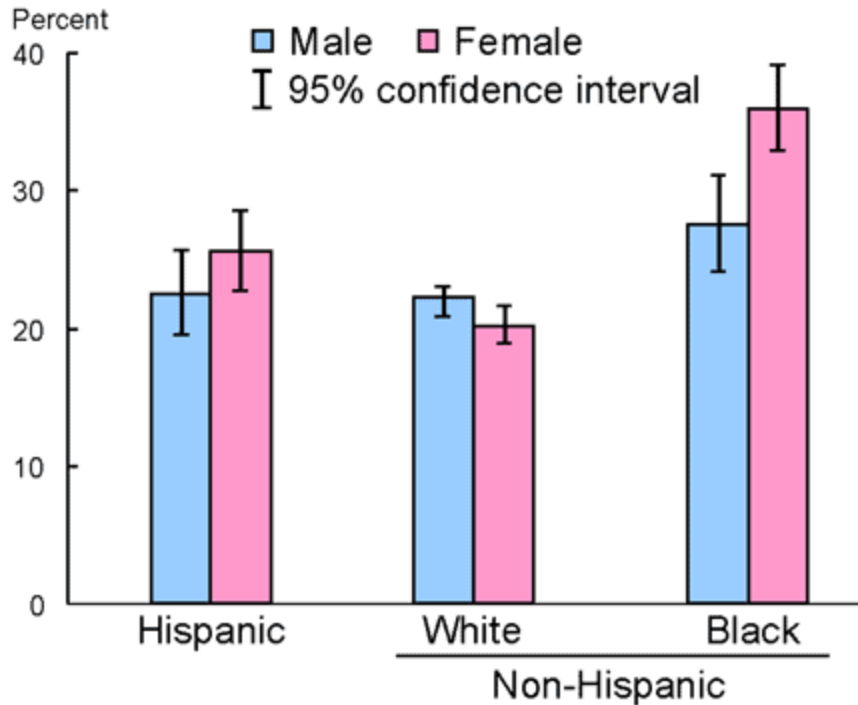
DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or more. The analysis excluded 676 people with unknown height or weight.

For both sexes combined, the prevalence of obesity was higher among adults aged 40-59 years (26.1%, 95% CI = 24.7%-27.4%), compared with adults aged 20-39 years (20.1%, 95% CI = 18.8%-21.4%) and adults aged 60 years and over (20.9%, 95% CI = 19.4%-22.5%). This pattern in obesity by age group was seen in both men and women.



**Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**



DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or more. The analysis excluded 676 people with unknown height or weight. Estimates are age-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 20-39 years, 40-59 years, and 60 years and over.

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 36.0% in black non-Hispanic women, 25.6% in Hispanic women, and 20.2% in white non-Hispanic women.

**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, 1997-2001**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age adjusted <sup>2</sup>
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 (January-June)	22.5 (21.7-23.4)	22.4 (21.6-23.3)

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator using seven age groups: 20-29 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, 60-69 years, 70-79 years, and 80 years and over.

**Data table for figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2001**

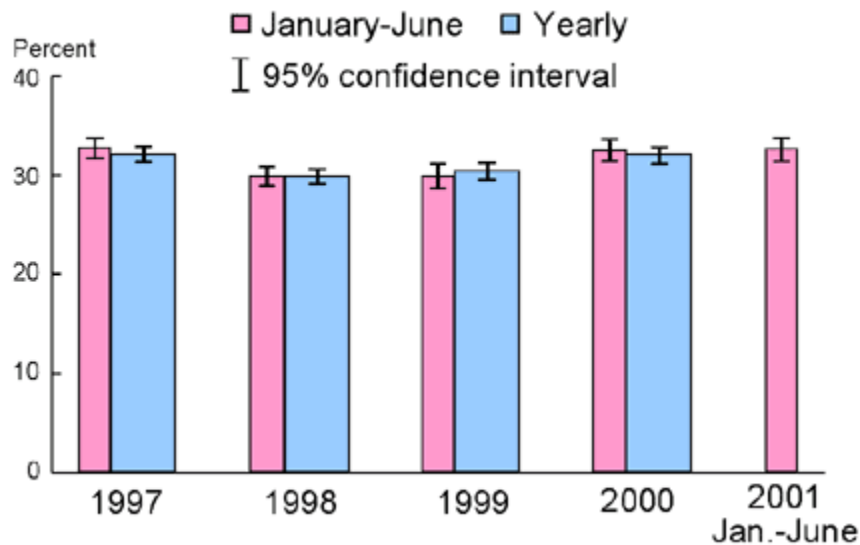
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>20-39 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	20.1	18.8-21.4
<b>Men</b>	20.7	18.7-22.6
<b>Women</b>	19.4	17.7-21.1
<b>40-59 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	26.1	24.7-27.4
<b>Men</b>	26.2	24.3-28.2
<b>Women</b>	25.9	24.0-27.7
<b>60 years and over</b>		
<b>Total</b>	20.9	19.4-22.5
<b>Men</b>	20.2	17.8-22.5
<b>Women</b>	21.5	19.5-23.5

**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 2001**

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
<b>Men</b>		
Hispanic	22.5	19.5-25.6
White non-Hispanic	22.3	20.8-23.0
Black non-Hispanic	27.6	24.1-31.1
<b>Women</b>		
Hispanic	25.6	22.7-28.5
White non-Hispanic	20.2	18.9-21.6
Black non-Hispanic	36.0	32.9-39.1

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 20-39 years, 40-59 years, and 60 years and over.

**Figure 7.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997-2001**



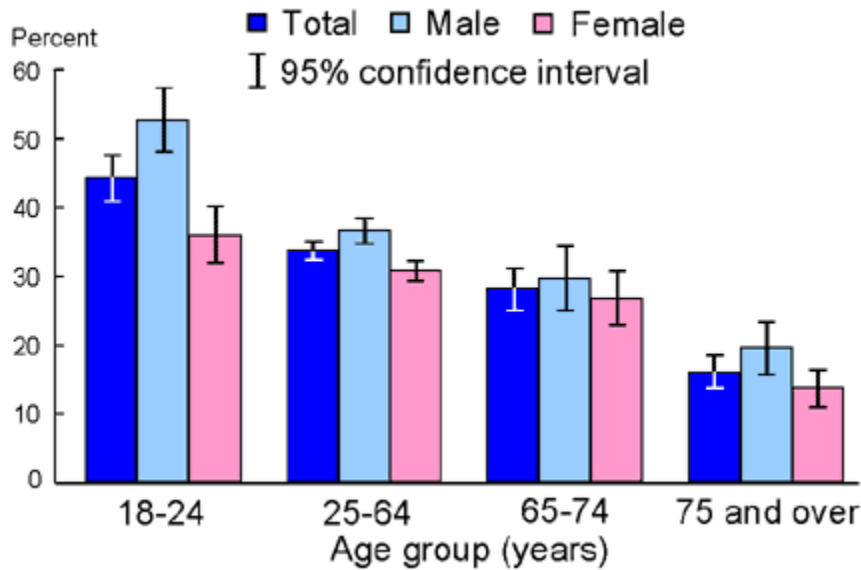
DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2001 was based on data collected from January-June.

NOTES: This measure was updated to reflect the new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (*Healthy People 2010*). Engaging in leisure-time physical activities includes not only a report of light-moderate physical activity but also a report of vigorous physical activity. Specifically, regular leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in light to moderate leisure-time physical activities for  $\geq 30$  minutes  $\geq 5$  times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activities for  $\geq 20$  minutes  $\geq 3$  times per week. The analysis excluded persons with unknown physical activity participation.

For January through June 2001, 32.4% (95% CI = 31.4-33.4%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over reported regularly engaging in leisure-time physical activities. Percents based on the first 6 months for adults aged 18 years and over were 32.6% in 1997, 29.8% in 1998, 29.8% in 1999, and 32.4% in 2000.

From 1998 through 2000, the annual percents of adults aged 18 years and over who regularly engaged in leisure-time physical activities increased from 29.8% in 1998 to 30.2% in 1999 and 31.9% in 2000.

**Figure 7.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by sex and age group: United States, January-June 2001**



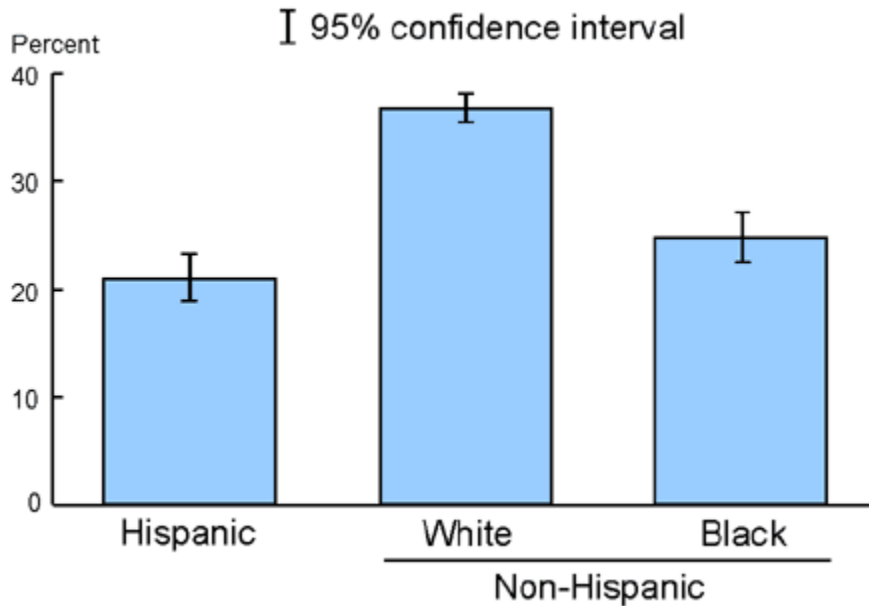
DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: This measure was updated to reflect the new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (*Healthy People 2010*). Engaging in leisure-time physical activities includes not only a report of light-moderate physical activity but also a report of vigorous physical activity. Specifically, regular leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in light to moderate leisure-time physical activities for  $\geq 30$  minutes  $\geq 5$  times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activities for  $\geq 20$  minutes  $\geq 3$  times per week. The analysis excluded 554 persons with unknown physical activity participation.

For both sexes combined, the percent of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activities decreased with age.

Women were less likely than men to engage in regular leisure-time physical activities in age groups 18-24 years, 25-64 years, and 75 years and over.

**Figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**



DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: This measure was updated to reflect the new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (*Healthy People 2010*). Engaging in leisure-time physical activities includes not only a report of light-moderate physical activity but also a report of vigorous physical activity. Specifically, regular leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in light to moderate leisure-time physical activities for  $\geq 30$  minutes  $\geq 5$  times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activities for  $\geq 20$  minutes  $\geq 3$  times per week. The analysis excluded 554 persons with unknown physical activity participation. Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using four age groups: 18-24 years, 25-64 years, 65-74 years, and 65 years and over.

The age-sex-adjusted percent of adults who engaged in regular leisure time physical activity was higher for white non-Hispanic (36.7%) than for Hispanic (21.0%) and black non-Hispanic adults (24.8%).

**Data tables for figures 7.1-7.3:**

**Data table for figure 7.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997-2001**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age adjusted <sup>2</sup>
<b>1997</b>		
January-June	32.6 (31.7-33.5)	-
Annual	32.0 (31.3-32.6)	31.8 (31.1-32.4)
<b>1998</b>		
January-June	29.8 (28.9-30.8)	-
Annual	29.8 (29.1-30.4)	29.6 (28.9-30.3)
<b>1999</b>		
January-June	29.8 (28.8-30.8)	-
Annual	30.2 (29.5-31.0)	30.1 (29.4-30.8)
<b>2000</b>		
January-June	32.4 (31.4-33.4)	-
Annual	31.9 (31.2-32.6)	31.8 (31.1-32.5)
<b>2001</b>		
January-June	32.4 (31.4-33.4)	32.3 (31.3-33.3)

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the graph. <sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted to a year 2000 standard population for this *Healthy People 2010* leading health indicator using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.



**Data table for figure 7.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by sex and age group: United States, January-June 2001**

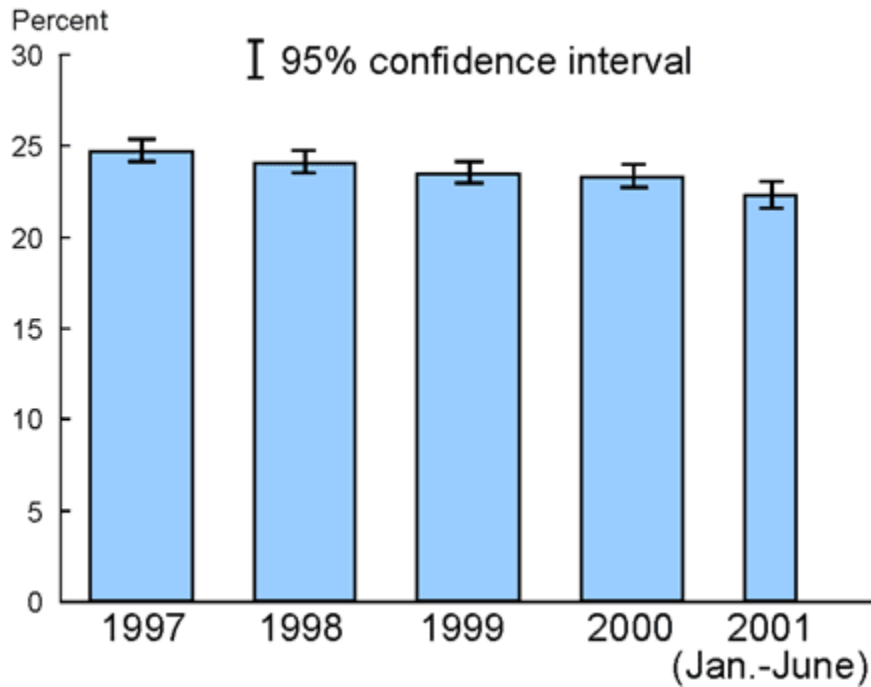
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-24 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	44.3	41.1-47.5
<b>Men</b>	52.6	47.9-57.3
<b>Women</b>	36.0	32.0-40.0
<b>25-64 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	33.7	32.5-34.9
<b>Men</b>	36.6	34.8-38.4
<b>Women</b>	30.9	29.5-32.3
<b>65-74 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	28.1	25.1-31.1
<b>Men</b>	29.7	25.1-34.3
<b>Women</b>	26.8	23.0-30.6
<b>75 years and over</b>		
<b>Total</b>	16.1	13.8-18.4
<b>Men</b>	19.6	15.8-23.4
<b>Women</b>	13.8	11.1-16.4

**Data table for figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	21.0	18.9--23.2
White non-Hispanic	36.7	35.4-38.0
Black non-Hispanic	24.8	22.5--27.0

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using four age groups: 18-24 years, 25-64 years, 65-74 years, and 65 years and over.

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



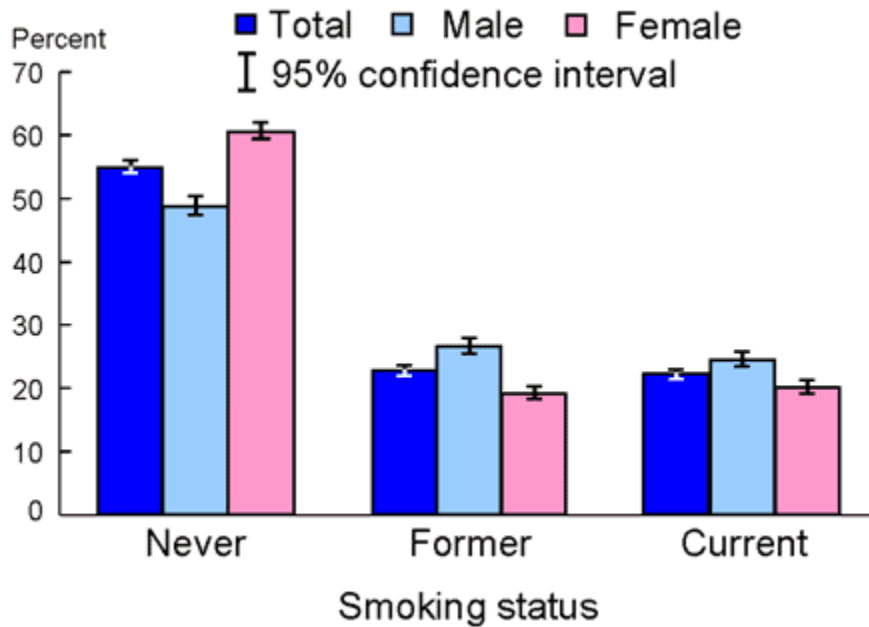
DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2001 was based on data collected from January-June.

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

For January through June 2001, 22.3% (95% CI = 21.5% - 23.0%) of adults aged 18 years and over were current smokers, continuing a decline in the prevalence of current smoking among adults in the United States.

The prevalence of current smoking among U.S. adults has declined over time from 24.7% in 1997 to 24.1% in 1998, 23.5% in 1999, 23.3% in 2000, and 22.3% in 2001.

**Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January-June 2001**



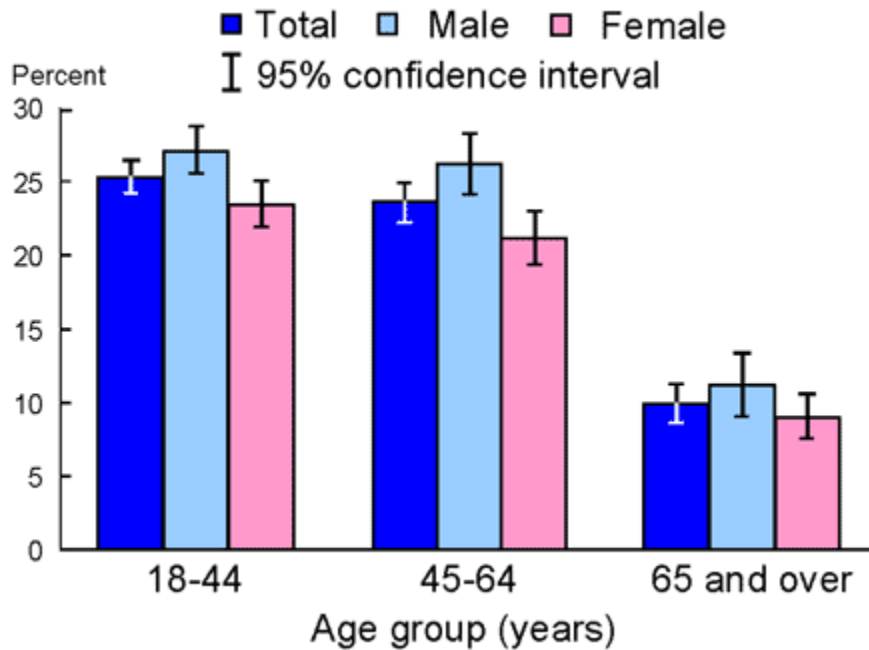
DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

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 146 people with unknown smoking status.

The percent of current smokers was higher for men (24.5%, 95% CI = 23.4%-25.7%) than for women (20.2%, 95% CI = 19.1% - 21.2%).

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 over, by sex and age group: United States, January-June 2001**



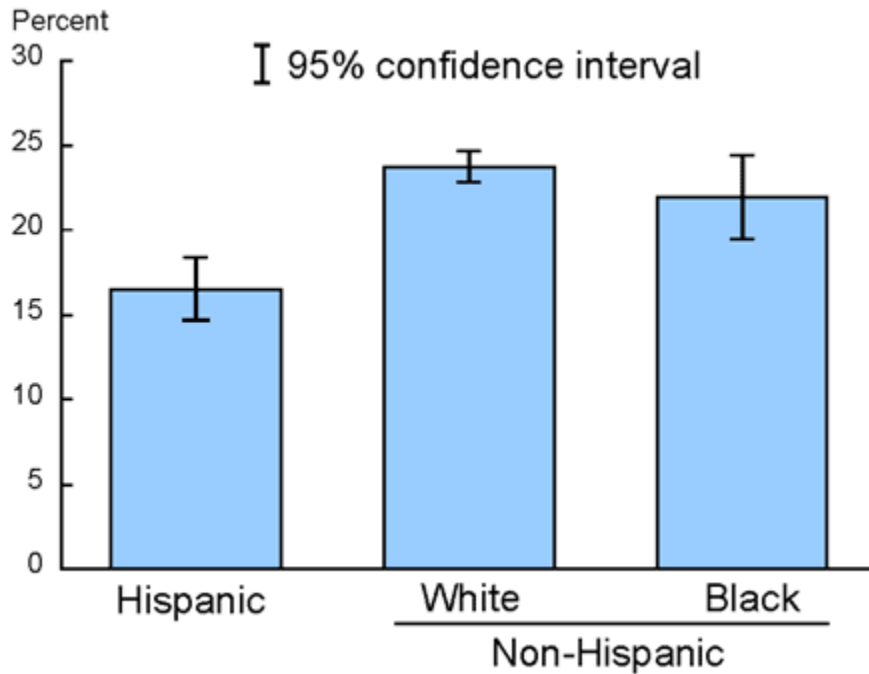
DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

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 146 people with unknown smoking status.

For both sexes combined, the prevalence of current smoking was lower among adults aged 65 years and over (9.9%, 95% CI = 8.6%-11.2%), compared with adults aged 18-44 years (25.3%, 95% CI = 24.2%-26.4%) and adults aged 45-64 years (23.6%, 95% CI = 22.2%-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 for age groups 18-44 years and 45-64 years, but not for age group 65 years and over.

**Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**



DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 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 146 people with unknown smoking status. Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 18-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was higher for white non-Hispanic adults (23.7%) and black non-Hispanic adults (21.9%) than for Hispanic adults (16.5%).

**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, 1997-2001**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age adjusted <sup>2</sup>
1997	24.7 (24.1-25.3)	24.6 (24.0-25.1)
1998	24.1 (23.5-24.7)	24.0 (23.1-26.8)
1999	23.5 (22.9-24.1)	23.3 (22.7-24.0)
2000	23.3 (22.7-23.9)	23.1 (22.5-23.7)
2001 (January-June)	22.3 (21.5-23.0)	22.1 (21.4-22.9)

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population for this *Healthy People 2010* leading health indicator using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

**Data table for figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January-June 2001**

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Never smoked</b>		
<b>Both sexes</b>	55.0	54.0-55.9
<b>Men</b>	48.8	47.4-50.2
<b>Women</b>	60.6	59.4-61.9
<b>Former smoker</b>		
<b>Both sexes</b>	22.8	22.0-23.6
<b>Men</b>	26.6	25.4-27.8
<b>Women</b>	19.2	18.2-20.2
<b>Current smoker</b>		
<b>Both sexes</b>	22.3	21.5-23.0
<b>Men</b>	24.5	23.4-25.7
<b>Women</b>	20.2	19.1-21.2



**Data table for figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex and age group: United States, January-June 2001**

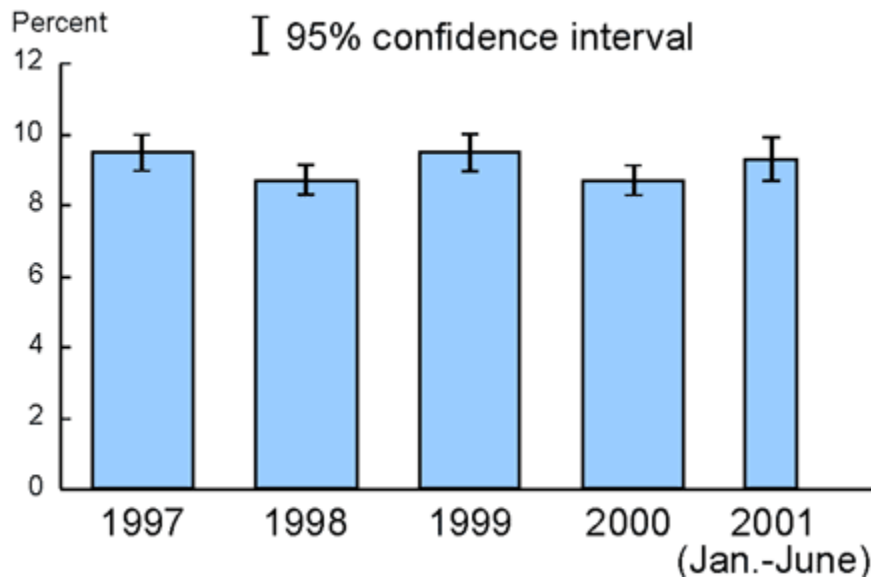
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-44 years</b>		
Total	25.3	24.2-26.4
Men	27.1	25.5-28.7
Women	23.4	21.9-25.0
<b>45-64 years</b>		
Total	23.6	22.2-24.9
Men	26.2	24.1-28.2
Women	21.1	19.3-22.9
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	9.9	8.6-11.2
Men	11.2	9.0-13.3
Women	9.0	7.5-10.5

**Data table for figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	16.5	14.6-18.3
White non-Hispanic	23.7	22.8-24.6
Black non-Hispanic	21.9	19.4-24.4

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 18-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

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



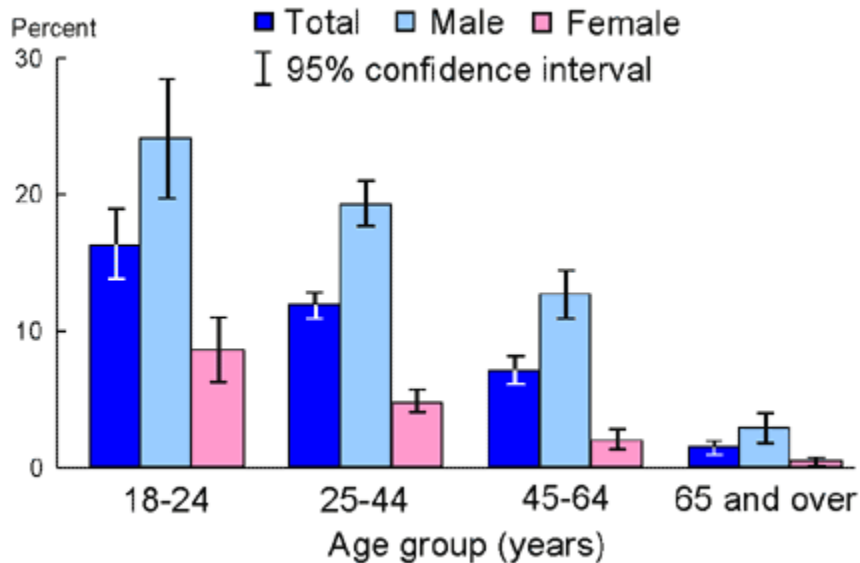
DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2001 was based on data collected from January-June.

NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who had  $\geq 12$  drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage in their lifetime and consumed  $\geq 5$  drinks on one occasion at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption.

For January through June 2001, the percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption was 9.3% (95% CI = 8.7%-9.9%).

There was no trend in the estimates of excessive alcohol consumption among U.S. adults since 1997 (9.5% in 1997, 8.7% in 1998, 9.5% in 1999, 8.7% in 2000, and 9.3% in 2001).

**Figure 9.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2001**



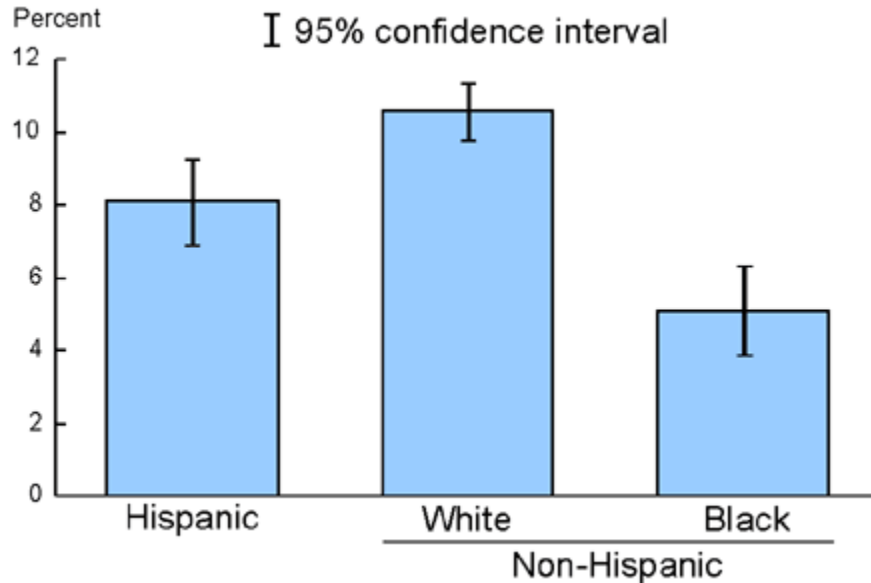
DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who had  $\geq 12$  drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage in their lifetime and consumed  $\geq 5$  drinks on one occasion at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 432 adults with unknown alcohol consumption.

For both men and women, younger adults were more likely to drink excessively than older adults. For men, the percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption was 24.1% for age group 18-24 years, 19.3% for age group 25-44 years, 12.7% for age group 45-64 years, and 2.9% for age group 65 years and over. For women, these percents were 8.6%, 4.8%, 2.0% and 0.4%, respectively.

Men were more likely than women to drink excessively for all four age groups.

**Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**



DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who had  $\geq 12$  drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage in their lifetime and consumed  $\geq 5$  drinks on one occasion at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 432 adults with unknown alcohol consumption. Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using four age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

The age-sex-adjusted percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption during the past 12 months was higher for white non-Hispanic persons (10.6%) than for black non-Hispanic persons (5.1%) and Hispanic persons (8.1%).

**Data tables for figures 9.1-9.3:****Figure 9.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over 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 (January-June)	9.3	8.7-9.9

**Figure 9.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2001**

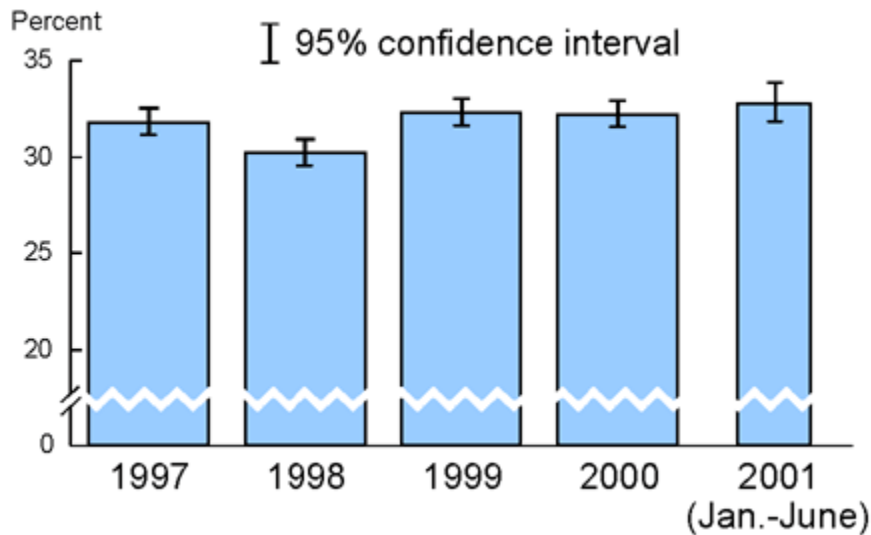
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-24 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	16.3	13.8-18.9
<b>Men</b>	24.1	19.8-28.4
<b>Women</b>	8.6	6.3-10.9
<b>25-44 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	11.9	10.9-12.8
<b>Men</b>	19.3	17.7-21.0
<b>Women</b>	4.8	4.1-5.6
<b>45-64 years</b>		
<b>Total</b>	7.1	6.2-8.1
<b>Men</b>	12.7	10.9-14.4
<b>Women</b>	2.0	1.4-2.7
<b>65 years and over</b>		
<b>Total</b>	1.5	1.0-1.9
<b>Men</b>	2.9	1.8-3.9
<b>Women</b>	0.4	0.1-0.7

**Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and older with excessive alcohol consumption, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	8.1	6.9-9.2
White non-Hispanic	10.6	9.8-11.3
Black non-Hispanic	5.1	3.9-6.3

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using four age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

**Figure 10.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV: United States, 1997-2001**



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

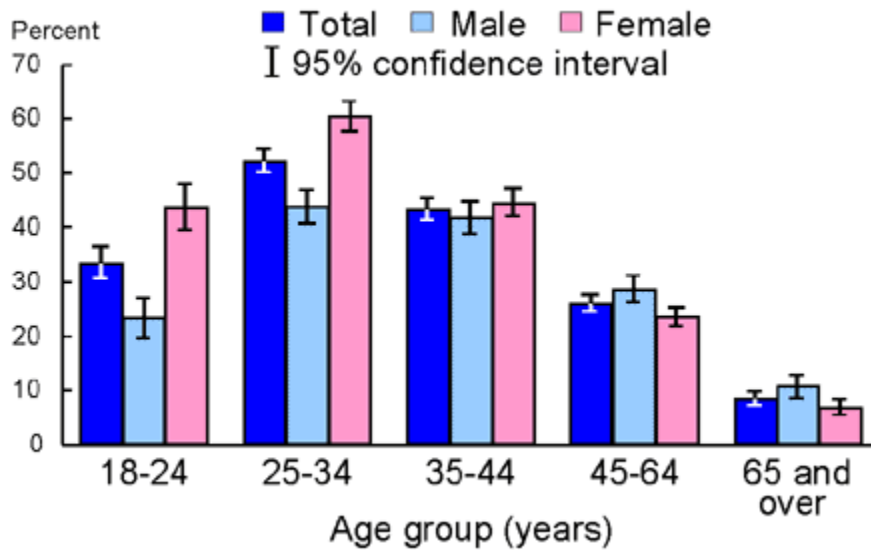
NOTE: The analysis excluded those with unknown HIV test status.

For January through June 2001, 32.8% of U.S. adults had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (95% CI = 31.8%-33.8%).

There was no significant trend in the percents of adults who had ever had an HIV test (31.8% in 1997, 30.2% in 1998, 32.3% in 1999, 32.2% in 2000, and 32.8% in 2001).



**Figure 10.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and older who had ever been tested for HIV, by sex and age group: United States, January-June 2001**



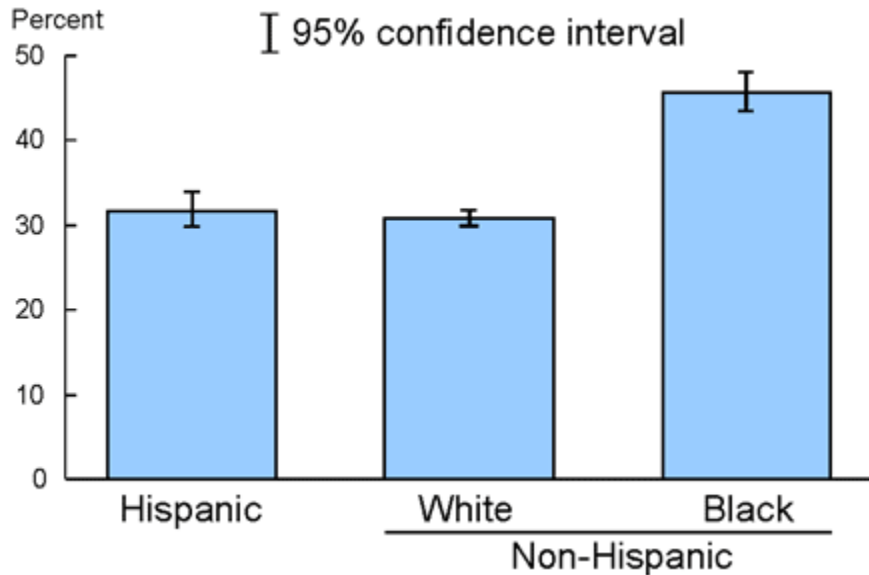
DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 617 adults with unknown HIV test status.

For both sexes combined, the percent of persons who ever had an HIV test was highest among adults aged 25-34 years (52.2%, 95% CI = 50.0%-54.4%) and lowest among adults aged 65 years and over (8.5%, 95% CI = 7.3%-9.7%).

For adults aged 18-34 years, women were more likely than men to have ever had an HIV test, whereas for adults aged 45 years and over, women were less likely than men to have ever had an HIV test.

**Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**



DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 617 adults with unknown HIV test status. Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Of the three racial/ethnic groups, black non-Hispanics were most likely to have ever had an HIV test. The age-sex-adjusted percents of people who ever had an HIV test were 30.8% for white non-Hispanics, 31.8% for Hispanics, and 45.7% for black non-Hispanics.

**Data tables for figures 10.1-10.3:****Data table for Figure 10.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV: United States, 1997-2001**

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 (January-June)	32.8	31.8-33.8

**Data table for figure 10.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by sex and age group: United States, January-June 2001**

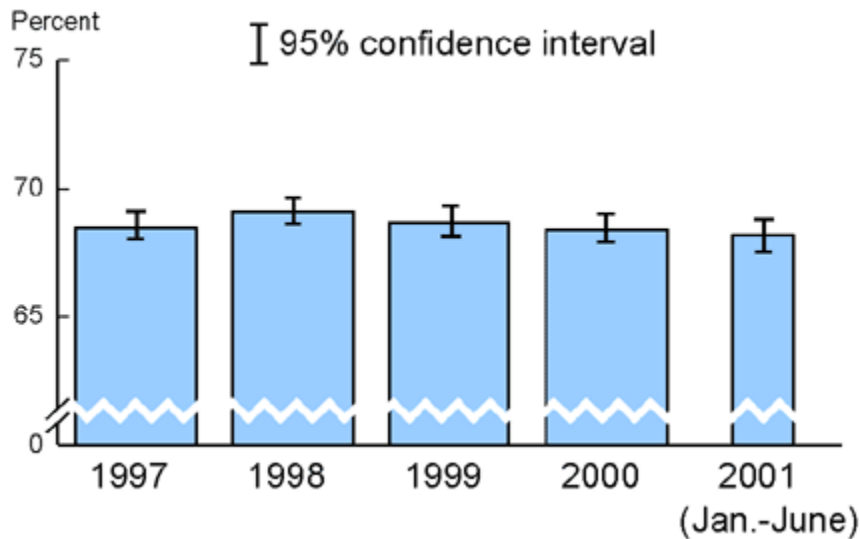
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-24 years</b>		
Total	33.5	30.6-36.4
Men	23.2	19.5-27.0
Women	43.7	39.5-47.9
<b>25-34 years</b>		
Total	52.2	50.0-54.4
Men	43.8	40.6-46.9
Women	60.4	57.6-63.1
<b>35-44 years</b>		
Total	43.2	41.2-45.3
Men	41.8	38.8-44.8
Women	44.6	42.1-47.1
<b>45-64 years</b>		
Total	26.0	24.5-27.5
Men	28.6	26.2-31.0
Women	23.5	21.7-25.3
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	8.5	7.3-9.7
Men	10.7	8.5-12.8
Women	6.9	5.5-8.2

**Data table for figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	31.8	29.7-33.9
White non-Hispanic	30.8	29.8-31.8
Black non-Hispanic	45.7	43.4-48.0

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

**Figure 11.1. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, for all ages: United States, 1997-2001**



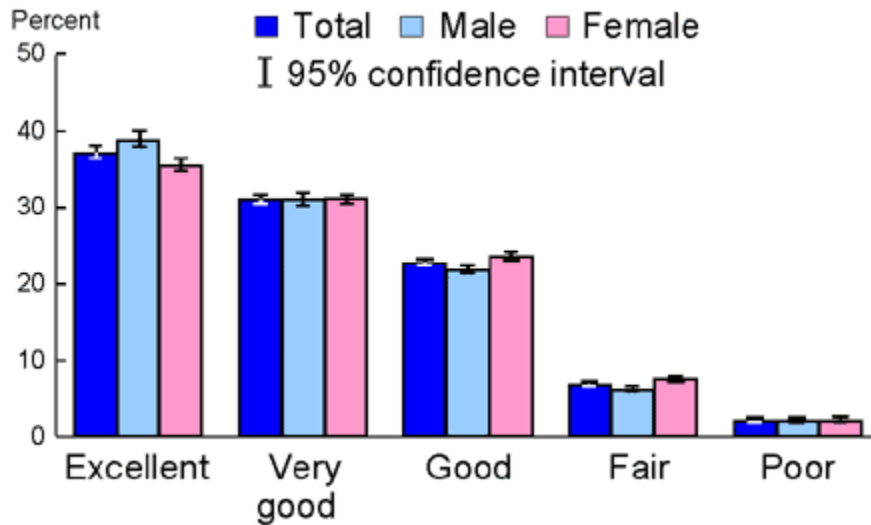
DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2001 was based on data collected from January-June.

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.

For January through June 2001, the percent of people whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 68.2% (95% CI = 67.5% - 68.8%).

Since 1997, the percent of people whose health was assessed as excellent or very good has remained similar: 68.5% in 1997, 69.1% in 1998, 68.7% in 1999, 68.4% in 2000, and 68.2% in 2001.

**Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January-June 2001**



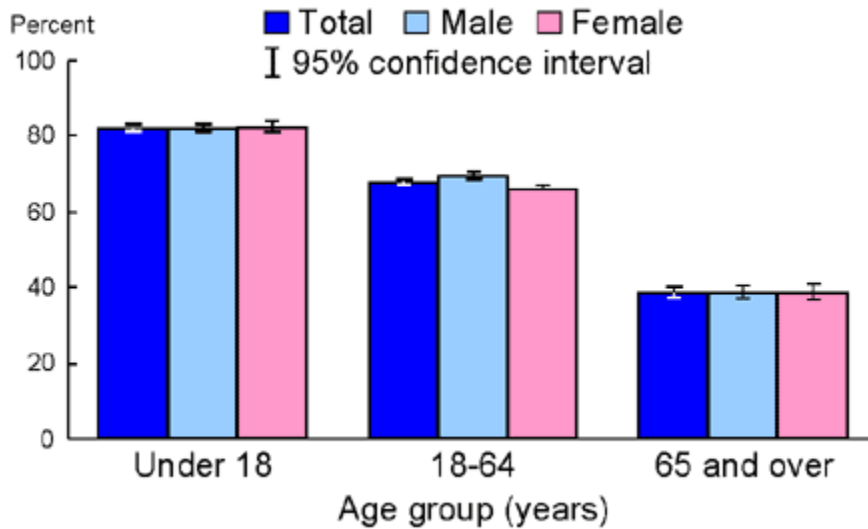
DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

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 210 people with unknown health status.

For both sexes combined, the health status of most people was assessed as either excellent (37.1%), or very good (31.0%). A small percent were assessed as good (22.8%), and even fewer were assessed as fair (6.9%) or poor (2.2%).

Compared with men, a smaller proportion of women was assessed as excellent (38.8% vs. 35.5%).

**Figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by sex and age group for all ages: United States, January-June 2001**



DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

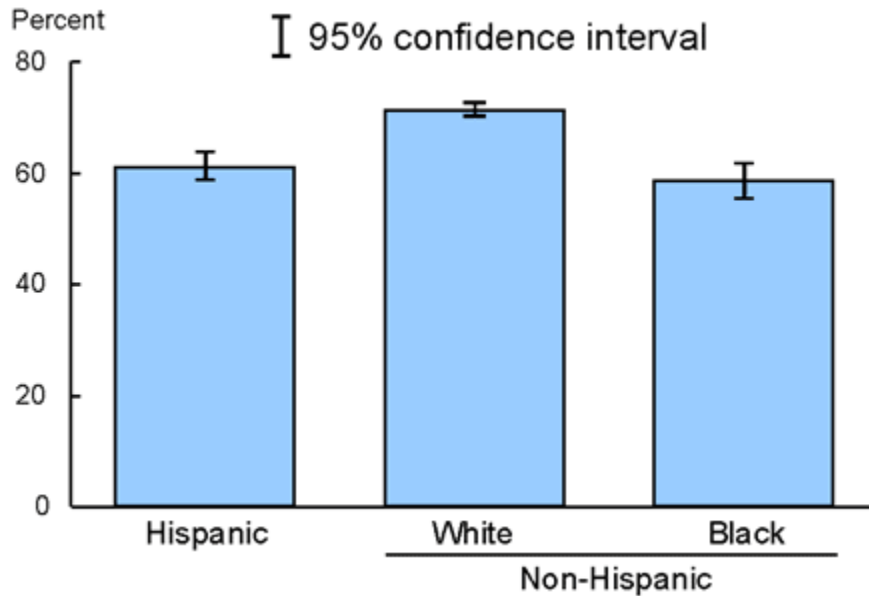
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 210 people with unknown health status.

For both sexes combined, the percent of people whose health was assessed as excellent or very good decreased with age: 82.2% (95% CI = 81.3%-83.0%) for those aged <18 years, 67.9 (95% CI = 67.1%-68.6) for those aged 18-64 years, and 38.7% (95% CI = 37.3%-40.0%) for those aged 65 years and over.

The percents of people whose health was assessed as excellent or very good were similar for men and women within each age group.



**Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, January-June 2001**



DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2001 in the Family Core component of the 2001 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 210 persons with unknown health status. Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 18-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and older.

After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of people whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was lower for Hispanic (61.2%) persons and black non-Hispanic persons (58.6%) than for white non-Hispanic persons (71.4%).

**Data tables for figures 11.1-11.4:****Data table for figure 11.1. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good for all ages:  
United States, 1997-2001**

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	68.5	68.0-69.1
1998	69.1	68.6-69.6
1999	68.7	68.1-69.3
2000	68.4	67.9-69.0
2001 (January-June)	68.2	67.5-68.8

**Data table for figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January-June 2001**

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Excellent</b>		
Both sexes	37.1	36.3-38.0
Male	38.8	37.8-39.9
Female	35.5	34.7-36.3
<b>Very Good</b>		
Both sexes	31.0	30.5-31.6
Male	31.0	30.1-31.8
Female	31.1	30.5-31.6
<b>Good</b>		
Both sexes	22.8	22.3-23.2
Male	21.8	21.3-22.4
Female	23.6	23.1-24.2
<b>Fair</b>		
Both sexes	6.9	6.6-7.1
Male	6.2	5.9-6.5
Female	7.5	7.1-7.8
<b>Poor</b>		
Total	2.2	1.9-2.5
Male	2.2	1.8-2.5
Female	2.3	2.0-2.6

**Data table for figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by sex and age group for all ages: United States, January-June 2001**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Under 18 years</b>		
Total	82.2	81.3-83.0
Male	82.0	81.1-83.0
Female	82.4	81.1-83.7
<b>18-64 years</b>		
Total	67.9	67.1-68.6
Male	69.6	68.6-70.5
Female	66.2	65.5-66.9
<b>65 years and older</b>		
Total	38.7	37.3-40.0
Male	38.6	36.9-40.3
Female	38.7	36.6-40.8

**Data table for figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, January-June 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	61.2	58.7-63.7
White non-Hispanic	71.4	70.2-72.6
Black non-Hispanic	58.6	55.3-61.8

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-and-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 18-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.