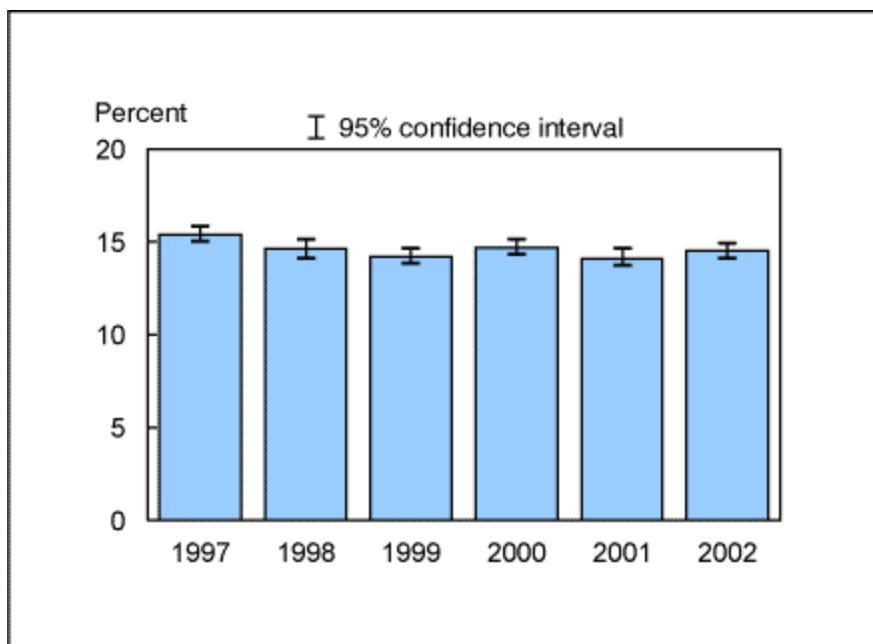




Figure 1.1. Percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage: United States, 1997-2002



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year).

The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons without health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, the percent uninsured was 14.5% (95% CI = 14.1% - 14.9%), which is slightly higher than but not statistically different from the 2001 estimate of 14.1%.
- The percent uninsured was 14.3% in quarter 1, 14.0% in quarter 2, 14.9% in quarter 3, and 14.8% in quarter 4. However, the differences were not statistically significant.
- The percent of persons without health insurance decreased over the period 1997-2001, from 15.4% in 1997 to 14.6% in 1998, 14.2% in 1999, 14.7% in 2000, 14.1% in 2001, and 14.5% in 2002.



Table 1.1. Number and percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997–2002

Age group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number in millions						
All ages	41.0	39.3	38.7	40.4	39.1	40.4
Under 65 years	40.7	39.0	38.3	39.9	38.7	40.0
18-64 years	30.8	30.0	29.8	31.2	30.9	32.4
Under 18 years	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.8	7.8	7.6
Percent (95% confidence interval)						
All ages	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 (13.7-14.6)	14.5 (14.1-14.9)
Under 65 years						
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)	16.3 (15.8-16.7)
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)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	16.4 (15.9-16.9)
18-64 years	18.9 (18.4-19.4)	18.2 (17.7-18.7)	17.8 (17.3-18.3)	18.4 (17.9-18.9)	18.1 (17.5-18.6)	18.8 (18.3-19.3)
Under 18 years	13.9 (13.2-14.6)	12.7 (12.0-13.4)	11.8 (11.2-12.4)	12.2 (11.6-12.8)	10.8 (10.1-11.5)	10.4 (9.8-11.0)

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons without health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files.

The number of uninsured was calculated as the percent of uninsured multiplied by the total weighted population including persons with unknown coverage. The age-specific numbers of uninsured may not add to their respective totals due to rounding error. Age-adjusted estimates for persons under 65 years old for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, the percent uninsured was 16.3% (40.0 million) for persons under age 65 years, 18.8% (32.4 million) for persons aged 18-64 years, and 10.4% (7.6 million) for children under age 18 years.
- For adults aged 18-64 years, the percent uninsured increased from 18.1% in 2001 to 18.8% in 2002, but the difference was not statistically significant.
- For children under age 18 years, the percent uninsured decreased from 13.9% in 1997 to 10.8% in 2001 and 10.4% in 2002 (with an insignificant increase in 2000).



Table 1.2. Percent of persons under age 65 years with public health plan and private health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997–2002

Type of coverage and age group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Percent (95% confidence interval)						
Public						
Under 65 years	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	12.7 (12.2-13.2)	12.4 (12.0-12.9)	12.9 (12.4-13.4)	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	15.2 (14.6-15.8)
18-64 years	10.2 (9.8-10.6)	9.5 (9.1-9.9)	9.0 (8.6-9.3)	9.0 (8.7-9.4)	9.4 (9.0-9.8)	10.2 (9.8-10.7)
Under 18 years	21.5 (20.5-22.4)	20.0 (19.0-20.9)	20.5 (19.5-21.4)	21.8 (20.8-22.8)	23.4 (22.4-24.3)	26.8 (25.7-27.9)
Private						
Under 65 years	70.8 (70.1-71.5)	72.0 (71.3-72.7)	73.1 (72.3-73.8)	72.0 (71.4-72.7)	71.9 (71.2-72.6)	70.1 (69.3-70.9)
18-64 years	72.8 (72.2-73.4)	73.5 (72.9-74.1)	74.8 (74.1-75.4)	74.0 (73.4-74.6)	73.9 (73.3-74.6)	72.6 (71.9-73.2)
Under 18 years	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 (66.0-68.2)	64.3 (63.1-65.5)

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

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, 15.2 of persons under age 65 years were covered by public plans, and 70.1% were covered by private health insurance plans.
- From 1999 through 2002, the percent of persons under age 65 years covered by public health plans increased from 12.4% to 15.2%, whereas the percent covered by private health insurance decreased from 73.1% to 70.1%.
- For children under age 18 years, the percent of those with public coverage significantly increased to 26.8% in 2002 from 23.4% in 2001. In contrast, the percent of children covered by private health insurance decreased from 67.1% in 2001 to 64.3% in 2002.



Table 1.3. Percent of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage, with public or private coverage, by age group and poverty status: United States, 1997-2002

Insurance coverage, age group, and poverty status ¹	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Percent (Standard error)						
Lack of insurance²						
Less than age 65 years						
Total	17.4 (0.24)	16.5 (0.26)	16.0 (0.25)	16.6 (0.24)	15.9 (0.25)	16.3 (0.24)
Poor	32.7 (0.80)	32.7 (0.84)	32.1 (0.93)	32.2 (0.88)	30.5 (0.98)	28.1 (0.79)
Near poor	30.4 (0.70)	30.8 (0.79)	30.7 (0.73)	30.9 (0.69)	28.1 (0.69)	27.8 (0.70)
Not poor	8.9 (0.22)	8.0 (0.21)	7.8 (0.20)	8.7 (0.22)	8.4 (0.21)	9.4 (0.24)
Unknown	21.6 (0.59)	20.7 (0.53)	20.1 (0.48)	19.5 (0.51)	20.0 (0.52)	20.4 (0.55)
Less than age 18 years						
Total	13.9 (0.36)	12.7 (0.34)	11.8 (0.32)	12.2 (0.32)	10.8 (0.34)	10.4 (0.32)
Poor	22.4 (0.99)	21.6 (1.02)	21.4 (1.13)	20.5 (1.04)	18.7 (1.26)	15.8 (0.98)
Near poor	22.8 (0.96)	22.5 (0.97)	21.6 (0.92)	21.2 (0.93)	16.8 (0.85)	15.6 (0.84)
Not poor	6.1 (0.33)	4.9 (0.29)	4.4 (0.29)	5.3 (0.30)	4.4 (0.26)	5.3 (0.36)
Unknown	18.3 (0.90)	16.5 (0.75)	14.9 (0.69)	14.8 (0.71)	15.3 (0.84)	14.0 (0.76)
Public coverage²						
Less than age 65 years						
Total	13.6 (0.25)	12.7 (0.26)	12.4 (0.24)	12.9 (0.26)	13.6 (0.26)	15.2 (0.29)
Poor	46.1 (1.01)	44.7 (1.05)	43.4 (1.04)	43.8 (1.12)	45.1 (1.15)	47.2 (1.08)
Near poor	18.2 (0.56)	17.5 (0.57)	20.5 (0.63)	21.8 (0.63)	25.2 (0.70)	27.7 (0.73)
Not poor	5.3 (0.19)	5.1 (0.23)	4.8 (0.18)	5.3 (0.22)	5.6 (0.22)	6.1 (0.24)
Unknown	13.2 (0.49)	13.4 (0.45)	13.2 (0.43)	12.8 (0.42)	13.1 (0.42)	16.6 (0.46)
Less than age 18 years						
Total	21.4 (0.48)	20.0 (0.49)	20.4 (0.46)	21.8 (0.50)	23.3 (0.50)	26.8 (0.54)
Poor	62.1 (1.31)	61.1 (1.34)	60.7 (1.37)	61.8 (1.49)	65.2 (1.48)	69.0 (1.35)
Near poor	24.3 (0.93)	22.9 (0.95)	28.7 (1.15)	32.4 (1.15)	36.9 (1.24)	42.1 (1.19)
Not poor	6.3 (0.32)	6.0 (0.39)	6.0 (0.32)	7.3 (0.40)	8.1 (0.39)	8.8 (0.44)
Unknown	21.4 (0.97)	22.1 (0.95)	22.2 (0.88)	21.9 (0.85)	22.8 (0.94)	30.3 (0.99)
Private coverage²						
Less than age 65 years						
Total	70.8 (0.35)	72.0 (0.36)	73.1 (0.36)	72.1 (0.34)	71.9 (0.37)	70.1 (0.39)
Poor	22.9 (0.93)	23.1 (1.02)	26.1 (1.12)	25.6 (1.02)	25.9 (1.16)	26.3 (1.16)
Near poor	53.5 (0.80)	53.0 (0.92)	50.9 (0.86)	49.3 (0.87)	48.7 (0.86)	46.9 (0.90)
Not poor	87.6 (0.27)	88.1 (0.29)	88.9 (0.24)	87.5 (0.28)	87.3 (0.27)	86.1 (0.33)
Unknown	66.7 (0.71)	67.1 (0.71)	68.0 (0.65)	69.1 (0.64)	68.1 (0.69)	64.3 (0.72)
Less than age 18 years						
Total	66.2 (0.57)	68.5 (0.55)	69.1 (0.55)	67.5 (0.53)	67.1 (0.57)	64.3 (0.61)
Poor	17.5 (1.09)	19.3 (1.17)	20.2 (1.16)	19.7 (1.23)	18.3 (1.14)	17.3 (1.09)
Near poor	55.0 (1.15)	56.3 (1.22)	52.1 (1.23)	49.0 (1.24)	48.6 (1.24)	45.2 (1.31)
Not poor	88.9 (0.43)	89.9 (0.48)	90.6 (0.39)	88.4 (0.47)	88.5 (0.40)	87.0 (0.54)
Unknown	61.7 (1.18)	62.1 (1.13)	63.8 (1.02)	64.6 (0.99)	62.7 (1.16)	56.7 (1.20)

¹Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as those below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes of 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The estimates for those respondents with unknown poverty status (19.1% in 1997, 23.6% in 1998, 26.4% in 1999, 27.0% in 2000, 27.1% in 2001, and 28.1% in 2002) are not shown in the table. Please visit www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm for more information on the unknown income and poverty status categories.

²A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The category "public coverage" includes Medicaid, SCHIP, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare (disability), and military plan. The category "private health insurance" excludes plans that paid for only one type of service such as accidents or dental care. A small number of persons were covered by both public and private plans, and were included in

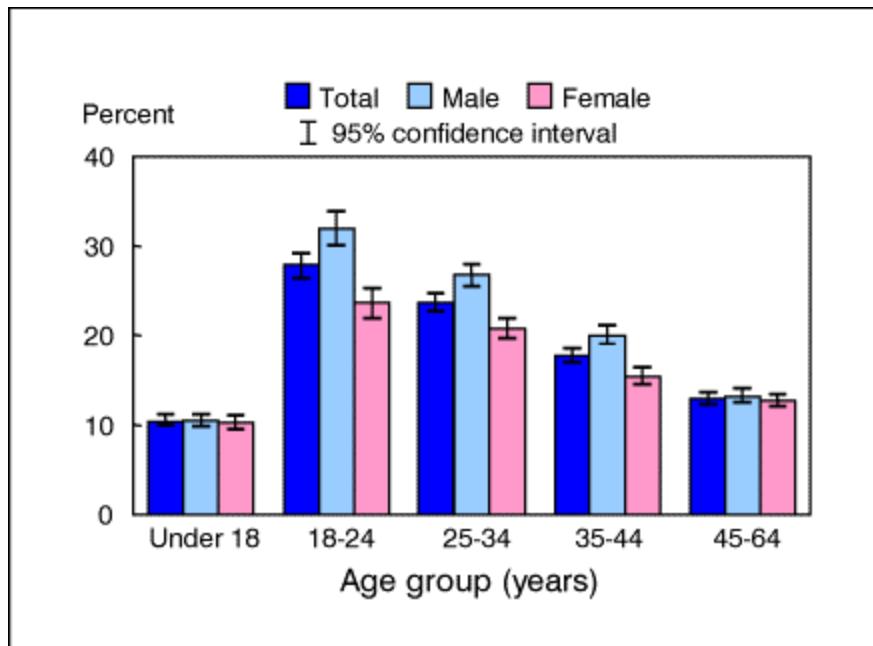


both categories. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of health insurance coverage are generally within 0.1 percentage point of those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The percent of uninsured decreased over time from 1997 through 2002 among children under age 18 years who were poor or near poor. In 2002, 15.8% of poor children and 15.6% of near poor children did not have health insurance at the time of interview. During the same period, the percent of uninsured for children who were not poor has remained stable (6.1% in 1997, 4.9% in 1998, 4.4% in 1999, 5.3% in 2000, 4.4% in 2001, and 5.3% in 2002).
- The percent of persons with public coverage increased from 1998 through 2002 among persons under age 65 years who were near poor. The largest increase (almost double) was seen among children under age 18 years who were at near poor poverty status. A slight increase was also seen among children who were not poor.
- The percent of persons with private coverage decreased over time from 1998 through 2002 among children under age 18 years who were near poor. A significant decrease in the estimate of private coverage was also noticed between 2001 and 2002 among children who were not poor.

**Figure 1.2. Percent of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex:
United States, 2002**

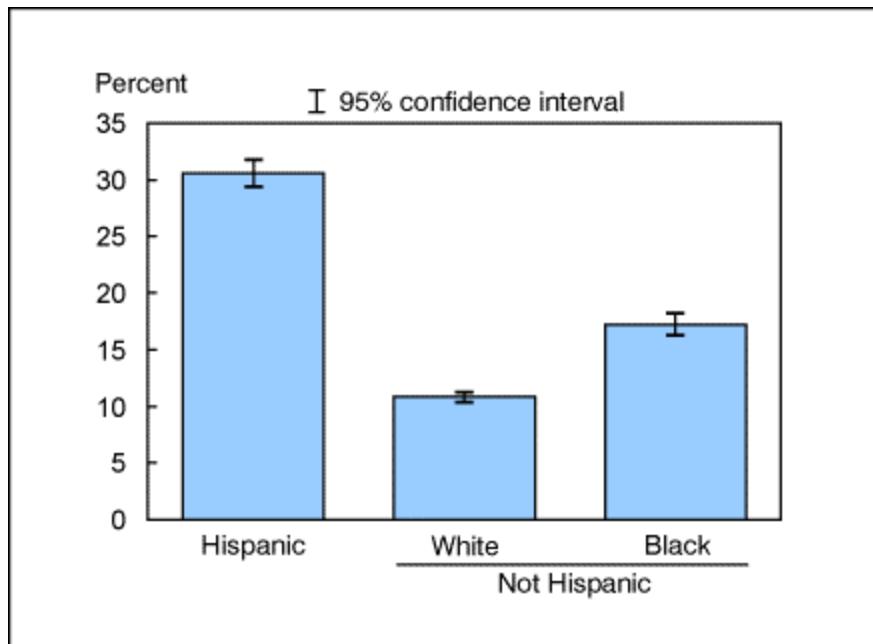


NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded 1,103 (1.2%) persons with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent uninsured was highest among persons aged 18-24 years (27.8%) and lowest among persons under age 18 years (10.4%) and at ages 45-64 years (12.9%). Starting at age 18 years, younger adults were more likely than older adults to lack health insurance coverage.
- Among adults in age groups 18-24 years, 25-34 years, and 35-44 years, men were more likely than women to lack health insurance coverage.

Figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded 1,186 (1.3%) persons with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percent uninsured was 30.6% for Hispanic persons, 10.8% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 17.2% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons were most likely to be uninsured, followed by non-Hispanic black persons and non-Hispanic white persons.



Data tables for figures 1.1-1.3:

Data table for figure 1.1. Percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage: United States, 1997-2002

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	14.1	13.7-14.6
2002	14.5	14.1-14.9
Quarter 1	14.3	13.5-15.1
Quarter 2	14.0	13.0-15.0
Quarter 3	14.9	14.0-15.7
Quarter 4	14.8	13.8-15.7

Data table for figure 1.2. Percent of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	10.4	9.8-11.0
Men	10.5	9.8-11.2
Women	10.3	9.5-11.0
18-24 years		
Total	27.8	26.3-29.2
Men	31.9	30.1-33.8
Women	23.6	21.9-25.2
25-34 years		
Total	23.7	22.7-24.6
Men	26.7	25.4-27.9
Women	20.8	19.7-21.9
35-44 years		
Total	17.7	16.9-18.5
Men	20.0	19.0-21.1
Women	15.4	14.5-16.3
45-64 years		
Total	12.9	12.3-13.6
Men	13.2	12.5-14.0
Women	12.7	12.0-13.4
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	16.4	15.9-16.9
Men	17.9	17.3-18.4
Women	15.0	14.5-15.4

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are for persons under 65 years and are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years.



Data table for figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002

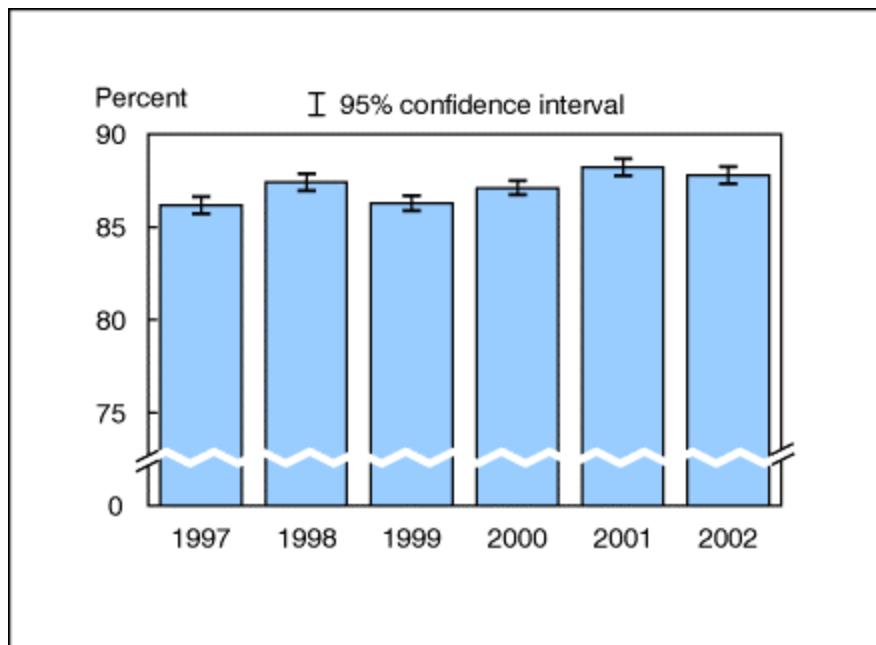
Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic or Latino	30.6 (29.4-31.7)	33.2 (31.9-34.4)
White, not Hispanic	10.8 (10.3-11.2)	12.5 (12.0-13.0)
Black or African American, not Hispanic	17.2 (16.2-18.2)	18.9 (17.8-22.0)

¹Estimates are for persons of all ages and are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are for persons under 65 years and are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years.



Figure 2.1. Percent of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2002

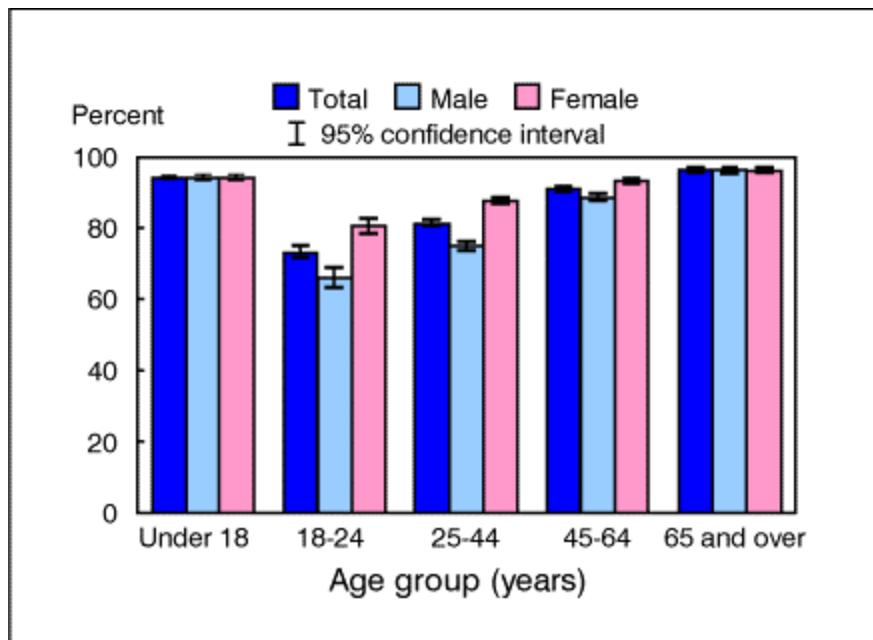


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 0.6% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, 87.8% (95% CI = 87.3% - 88.2%) of persons had a usual place to go for medical care.
- The annual percent of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care was 86.2% in 1997, 87.4% in 1998, 86.3% in 1999, 87.1 in 2000, 88.2% in 2001, and 87.8% in 2002.

Figure 2.2. Percent of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

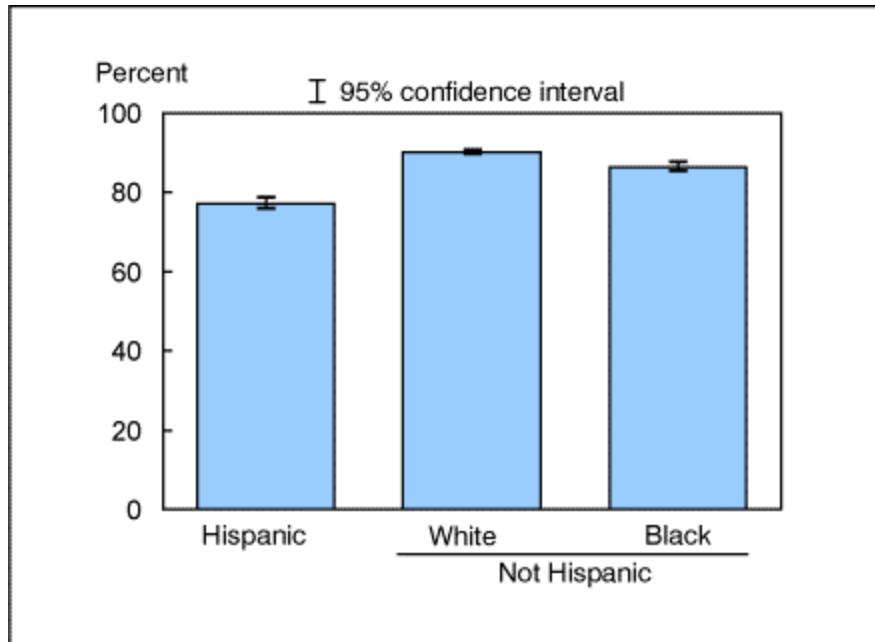


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 256 (0.6%) persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- Of the five age groups, persons aged 18-24 years were least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care. Children under age 18 years were more likely than adults aged 18-64 years to have a usual place to go for medical care.
- For adults aged 18-64 years, men were less likely than women to have a usual place to go for medical care.
- Among those aged 18 years and over, the percent of persons having a usual place to go for medical care increased with age.

Figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 256 (0.6%) persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of persons with a usual place to go for medical care was 77.2% for Hispanic persons, 90.2% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 86.5% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnic groups, Hispanic persons were least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care.



Data tables for figures 2.1-2.3:

Data table for figure 2.1. Percent of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2002

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	86.2 (85.8-86.7)	86.3 (85.9-86.7)
1998	87.4 (86.9-87.8)	87.4 (87.0-87.9)
1999	86.3 (85.9-86.7)	86.4 (86.0-86.8)
2000	87.1 (86.7-87.5)	87.1 (86.7-87.6)
2001	88.2 (87.7-88.6)	88.2 (87.8-88.6)
2002	87.8 (87.3-88.2)	87.8 (87.3-88.2)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Data table for figure 2.2. Percent of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	93.9	93.4-94.5
Men	93.9	93.2-94.6
Women	94.0	93.2-94.7
18-24 years		
Total	73.2	71.4-75.1
Men	65.9	63.1-68.8
Women	80.5	78.4-82.6
25-44 years		
Total	81.3	80.5-82.2
Men	75.0	73.6-76.3
Women	87.5	86.6-88.4
45-64 years		
Total	90.8	90.1-91.4
Men	88.4	87.4-89.4
Women	93.0	92.2-93.7
65 years and over		
Total	96.0	95.4-96.6
Men	96.0	95.1-97.0
Women	95.9	95.2-96.7
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	87.8	87.3-88.2
Men	84.6	84.0-85.3
Women	90.8	90.3-91.2

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.



Data table for figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002

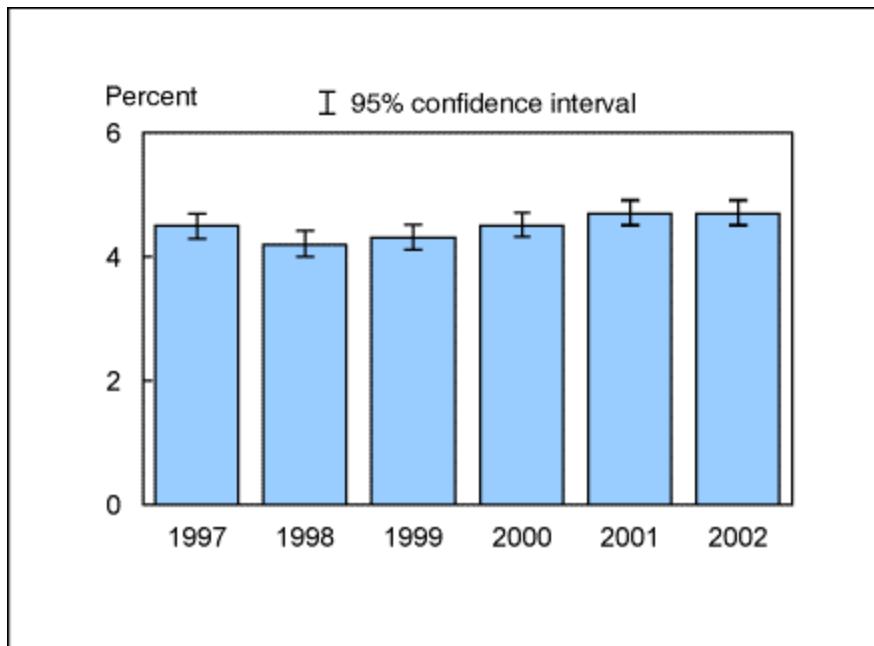
Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic or Latino	77.2 (75.8-78.6)	77.2 (75.8-78.6)
White not Hispanic	90.2 (89.7-90.7)	90.2 (89.7-90.7)
Black or African American not Hispanic	86.5 (85.4-87.7)	86.8 (85.7-87.9)

¹Age-sex-adjusted estimates are presented in the graph. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.



Figure 3.1. Percent of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care at some time during the past 12 months due to financial barriers: United States, 1997-2002

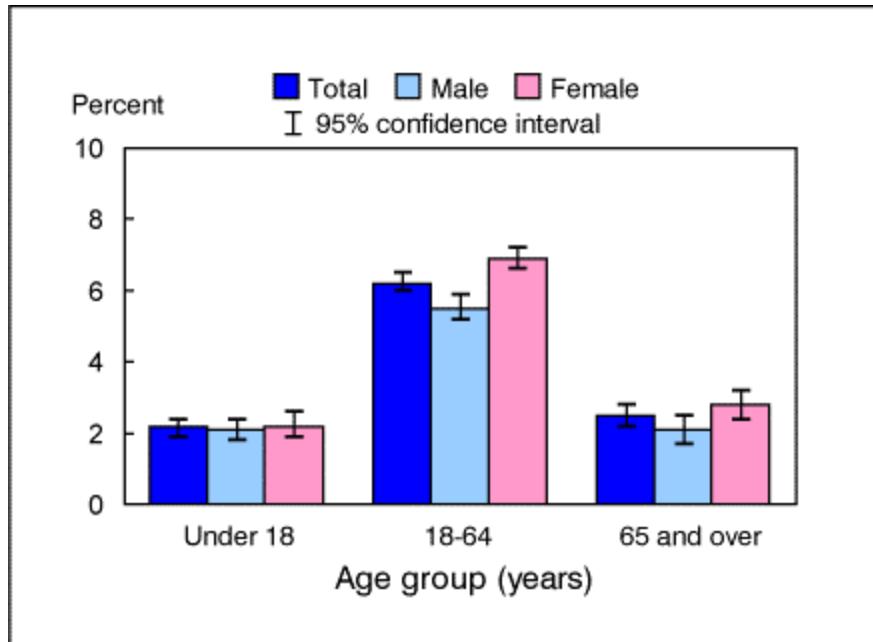


NOTES: The analysis excluded persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care (about 0.5% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, 4.7% (95% CI = 4.5% - 4.9%) of the population was unable to obtain needed medical care at some time during the year preceding the interview due to financial barriers.
- From 1998 through 2001, an increasing trend has occurred in the annual percent of persons who experienced this lack of access to medical care (4.2% in 1998, 4.3% in 1999, 4.5% in 2000, 4.7% in 2001, and 4.7% in 2002).

Figure 3.2. Percent of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care at some time during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

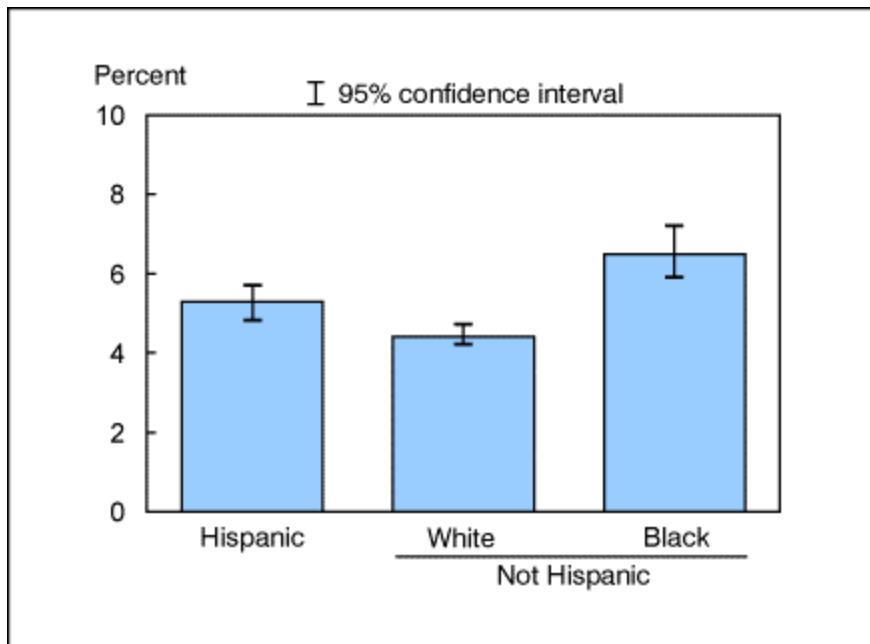


NOTES: The analysis excluded 466 (0.5%) persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of persons who were unable to obtain needed medical care at some time during the past 12 months was 2.2% for those aged under 18 years, 6.2% for those aged 18-64 years, and 2.5% for those aged 65 years and over.
- For age groups 18-64 years and 65 years and over, 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 of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care at some time during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002



NOTES: The analysis excluded 466 (0.5%) persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- After adjusting for age and sex, 5.3% of Hispanic persons, 4.4% of non-Hispanic white persons, and 6.5% of non-Hispanic black persons were unable to obtain needed medical care at some time during the year preceding the interview due to financial barriers.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were more likely than non-Hispanic white persons to experience this lack of access to medical care.



Data tables for figures 3.1-3.3:

Data table for figure 3.1. Percent of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care at some time during the past 12 months due to financial barriers: United States, 1997–2002

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	4.5	4.3-4.7
1998	4.2	4.0-4.4
1999	4.3	4.1-4.5
2000	4.5	4.3-4.7
2001	4.7	4.5-4.9
2002	4.7	4.5-4.9

Data table for figure 3.2. Percent of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care at some time during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by age group and sex, United States, 2002

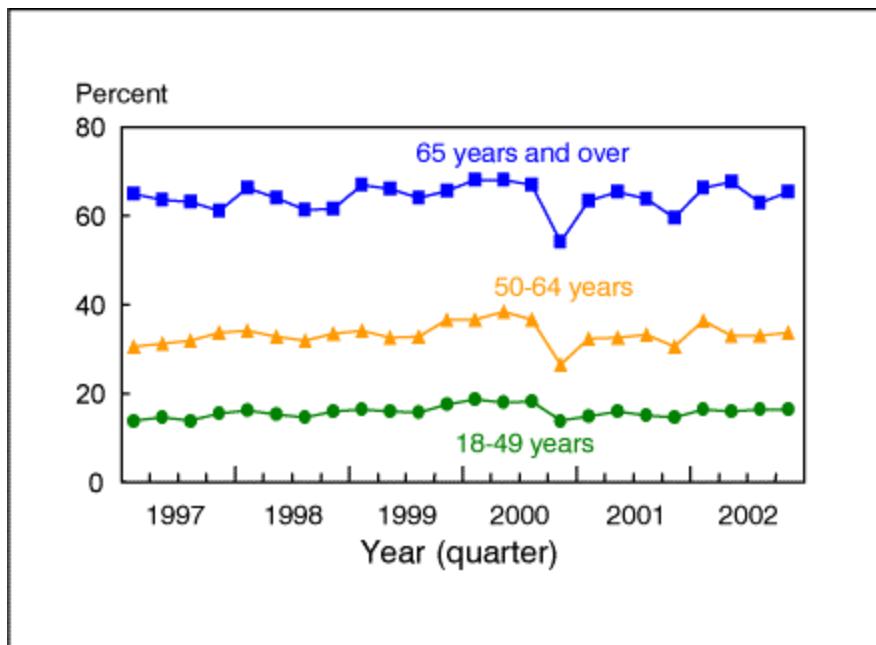
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	2.2	1.9-2.4
Male	2.1	1.8-2.4
Female	2.2	1.9-2.6
18-64 years		
Total	6.2	6.0-6.5
Male	5.5	5.2-5.9
Female	6.9	6.6-7.2
65 years and over		
Total	2.5	2.2-2.8
Male	2.1	1.7-2.5
Female	2.8	2.4-3.2

Data table for figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care at some time during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity, United States, 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	5.3	4.8-5.7
White, not Hispanic	4.4	4.2-4.7
Black or African American, not Hispanic	6.5	5.9-7.2

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

Figure 4.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997–2002



NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu shot. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 1% of respondents each year).

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- The percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccination during the past year continued to increase in the fourth quarter of 2002. For age groups 18-49 years and 65 years and over, the fourth quarter estimates in 2002 were significantly higher than those in 2001.
- Although the fourth quarter estimates in 2002 were still slightly lower than those in 1999 (the delays in the availability of influenza vaccine occurred in the fall of 2000 and to a lesser extent in the fall of 2001) (3,4), the differences were not statistically significant.



Table 4.1. Percent of adults aged 50 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 1997-2002

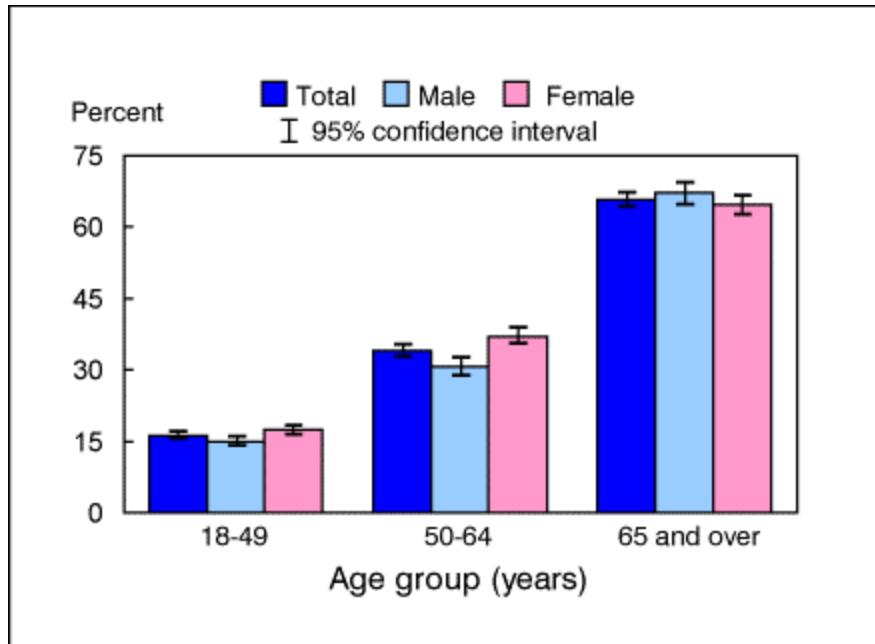
Age and sex	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Percent (95% confidence interval)						
50-64 years						
Total	31.9 (30.5-33.3)	33.1 (31.7-34.5)	34.1 (32.8-35.4)	34.6 (33.1-36.1)	32.2 (30.8-33.5)	34.0 (32.7-35.3)
Men	28.0 (26.1-29.9)	29.0 (27.0-31.0)	30.5 (28.6-32.4)	31.8 (29.8-33.8)	30.2 (28.3-32.2)	30.7 (28.8-32.5)
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)	33.9 (32.1-35.7)	37.1 (35.4-38.9)
65 years and over						
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)	63.0 (61.6-64.4)	65.6 (64.1-67.0)
Total, age adjusted	63.1 (61.7-64.4)	63.3 (61.9-64.6)	65.1 (63.6-66.5)	64.0 (62.6-65.4)	63.1 (61.7-64.5)	65.8 (64.4-67.2)
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)	64.7 (62.4-67.0)	67.0 (64.6-69.4)
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)	61.7 (59.9-63.4)	64.5 (62.6-66.4)

NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu shot. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 1% of respondents). Age-adjusted estimates for persons aged 65 years and over for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are based on the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- For adults aged 50-64 years, the annual percent of persons who received an influenza vaccination had increased from 32.2% in 2001 to 34.0% in 2002. The increase mainly was seen among women.
- For adults aged 65 years and over, the annual percent of persons who received an influenza vaccination increased from 63.0% in 2001 to 65.6% in 2002. The estimate in 2002 was similar to that in 1999 (65.6% vs. 65.7%) (the delays in the availability of influenza vaccine occurred in the fall of 2000 and to a lesser extent in the fall of 2001).

Figure 4.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

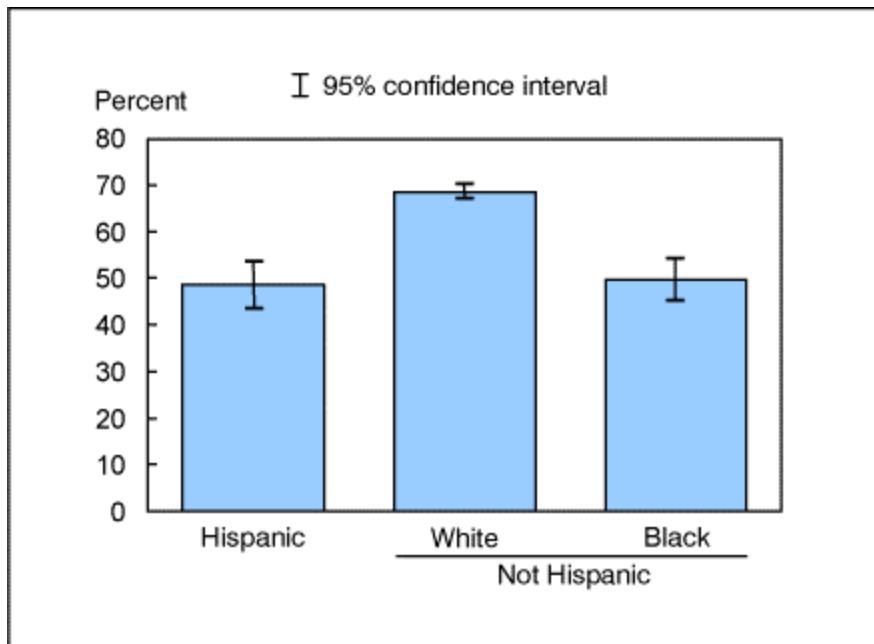


NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu shot. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The analysis excluded 436 (1.4%) adults with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of adults vaccinated against influenza during the past 12 months was highest among adults aged 65 years and over (65.6%), followed by adults aged 50-64 years (34.0%) and 18-49 years (16.3%).
- For age groups 18-49 years and 50-64 years, women were more likely than men to receive an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months.

Figure 4.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002



NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu shot. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The analysis excluded 103 (1.0%) adults aged 65 years and over with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For adults aged 65 years and over, the percent of persons receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 48.5% for Hispanic persons, 68.6% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 49.6% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were less likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have received an influenza vaccination 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 had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997-2002

Year/quarter	Percent (95% confidence interval)		
	18-49 years	50-64 years	65 years and over
1997			
Quarter 1	13.6 (12.5-14.6)	30.5 (27.8-33.2)	65.0 (62.3-67.6)
Quarter 2	14.5 (13.4-15.5)	31.3 (28.7-34.0)	63.7 (61.1-66.2)
Quarter 3	13.6 (12.6-14.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	63.1 (60.3-65.9)
Quarter 4	15.6 (14.5-16.7)	33.6 (31.1-36.2)	61.2 (58.7-63.8)
1998			
Quarter 1	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	34.2 (31.3-37.1)	66.3 (63.2-69.4)
Quarter 2	15.3 (14.1-16.5)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.0 (61.3-66.8)
Quarter 3	14.5 (13.3-15.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	61.3 (58.5-64.0)
Quarter 4	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.5 (30.8-36.1)	61.6 (58.7-64.5)
1999			
Quarter 1	16.3 (14.8-17.7)	34.2 (31.1-37.3)	67.0 (64.0-70.1)
Quarter 2	16.0 (14.7-17.3)	32.6 (29.8-35.4)	66.1 (63.4-68.8)
Quarter 3	15.8 (14.5-17.1)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.1 (61.2-67.0)
Quarter 4	17.6 (16.2-18.9)	36.7 (34.2-39.2)	65.7 (62.7-68.6)
2000			
Quarter 1	18.7 (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)
Quarter 2	15.9 (14.7-17.1)	32.5 (30.0-35.0)	65.4 (62.8-68.0)
Quarter 3	15.0 (14.0-16.0)	33.2 (30.6-35.7)	63.8 (60.9-66.6)
Quarter 4	14.6 (13.5-15.8)	30.6 (28.0-33.1)	59.5 (56.6-62.3)
2002			
Quarter 1	16.4 (15.2-17.7)	36.3 (33.6-38.9)	66.4 (63.6-69.2)
Quarter 2	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.0 (30.5-35.5)	67.6 (65.1-70.1)
Quarter 3	16.3 (15.0-17.6)	33.1 (30.6-35.6)	62.9 (60.3-65.6)
Quarter 4	16.4 (15.1-17.8)	33.8 (31.0-36.6)	65.3 (62.2-68.4)



Data table for figure 4.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-49 years		
Total	16.3	15.7-17.0
Men	15.1	14.2-16.0
Women	17.4	16.5-18.4
50-64 years		
Total	34.0	32.7-35.3
Men	30.7	28.8-32.5
Women	37.1	35.4-38.9
65 years and over		
Total	65.6	64.1-67.0
Men	67.0	64.6-69.4
Women	64.5	62.6-66.4
Age-adjusted ¹ :		
Total	65.8	64.3-67.2
Men	67.6	65.3-70.0
Women	64.4	62.5-66.3

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

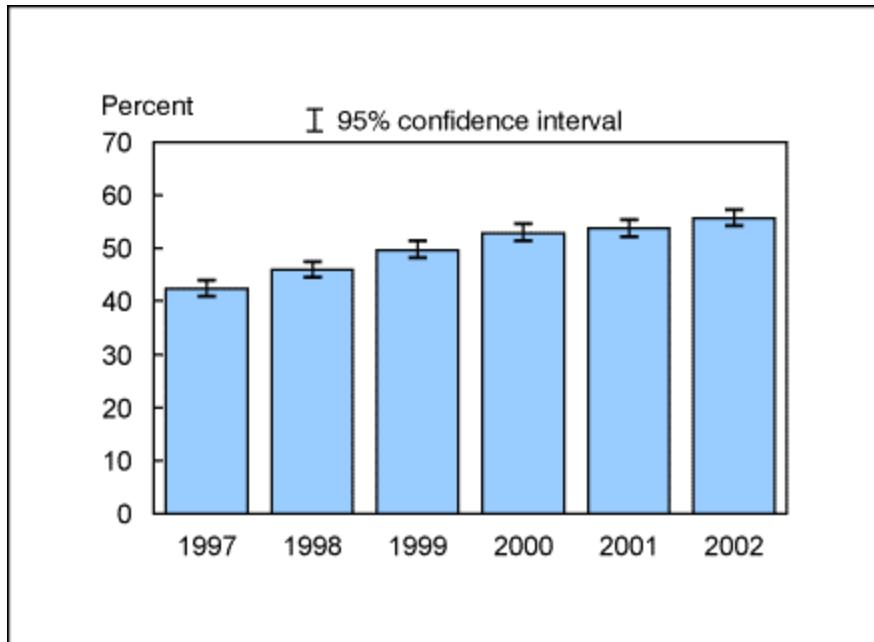
Data table for figure 4.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic or Latino	48.5 (43.4-53.5)	49.4 (44.2-54.5)
White not Hispanic	68.6 (67.0-70.2)	68.6 (67.1-70.2)
Black or African American not Hispanic	49.6 (45.1-54.1)	50.1 (45.6-54.5)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

Figure 5.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997-2002

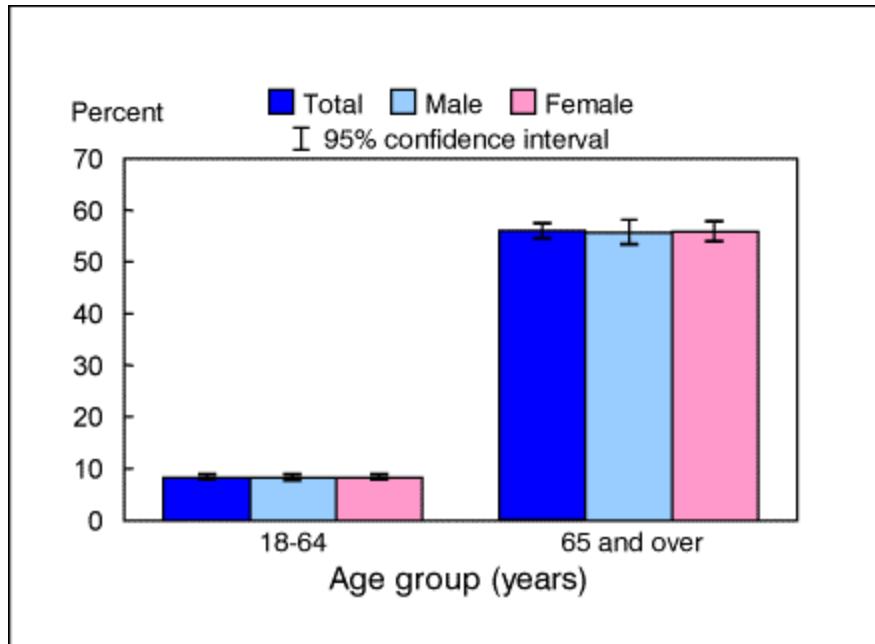


NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status (about 3% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, the percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 55.7% (95% CI = 54.2%-57.2%).
- There has been an increasing trend in the percent of adults aged 65 years and over who have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: 42.4% in 1997, 46.0% in 1998, 49.7% in 1999, 52.9% in 2000, 53.8% in 2001, and 55.7% in 2002.

Figure 5.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

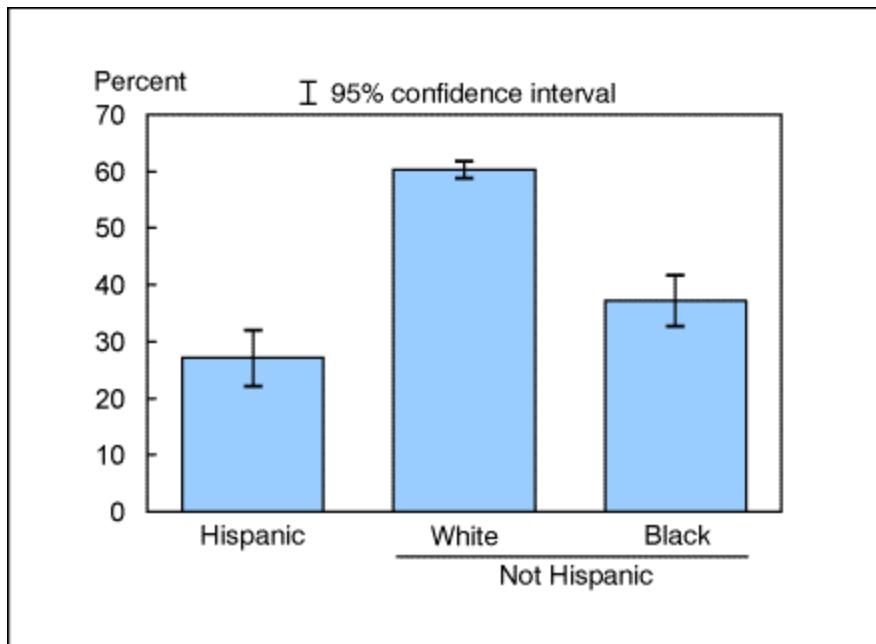


NOTES: The analysis excluded 960 (3.1%) adults with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. For persons aged 18-64 years, pneumococcal vaccination is only recommended for those who have selected chronic illnesses or immunosuppression.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The percent of adults who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 55.7% for persons aged 65 years and over and 8.3% for persons 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 a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002



NOTES: The analysis excluded 216 (3.0%) adults aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received a pneumococcal vaccination was 27.1% for Hispanic persons, 60.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 37.2% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnic groups, Hispanic persons were least likely to have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, followed by non-Hispanic black persons.



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 a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997-2002

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	42.4 (40.9-43.9)	42.6 (41.1-44.1)
1998	46.0 (44.5-47.5)	46.3 (44.8-47.8)
1999	49.7 (48.1-51.3)	49.9 (48.3-51.5)
2000	52.9 (51.3-54.5)	53.2 (51.6-54.8)
2001	53.8 (52.2-55.4)	54.0 (52.4-55.5)
2002	55.7 (54.2-57.2)	56.0 (54.5-57.5)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

Data table for figure 5.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-64 years		
Total	8.3	7.9-8.8
Men	8.3	7.7-8.9
Women	8.3	7.8-8.9
65 years and over		
Total	55.7	54.2-57.2
Men	55.6	53.3-58.0
Women	55.8	53.9-57.7
Age adjusted ¹ :		
Total	56.0	54.5-57.5
Men	56.5	54.3-58.8
Women	55.7	53.8-57.6

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

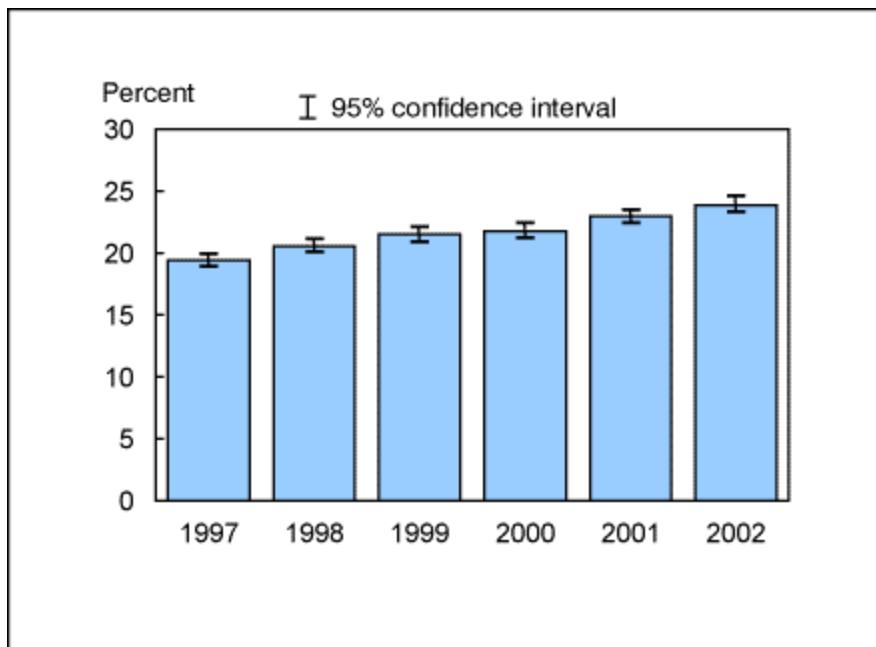
Data table for figure 5.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic or Latino	27.1 (22.1-32.0)	27.5 (22.3-32.7)
White, not Hispanic	60.3 (58.8-61.8)	60.4 (58.9-61.9)
Black or African American, not Hispanic	37.2 (32.7-41.6)	37.6 (33.2-42.1)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

Figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997-2002

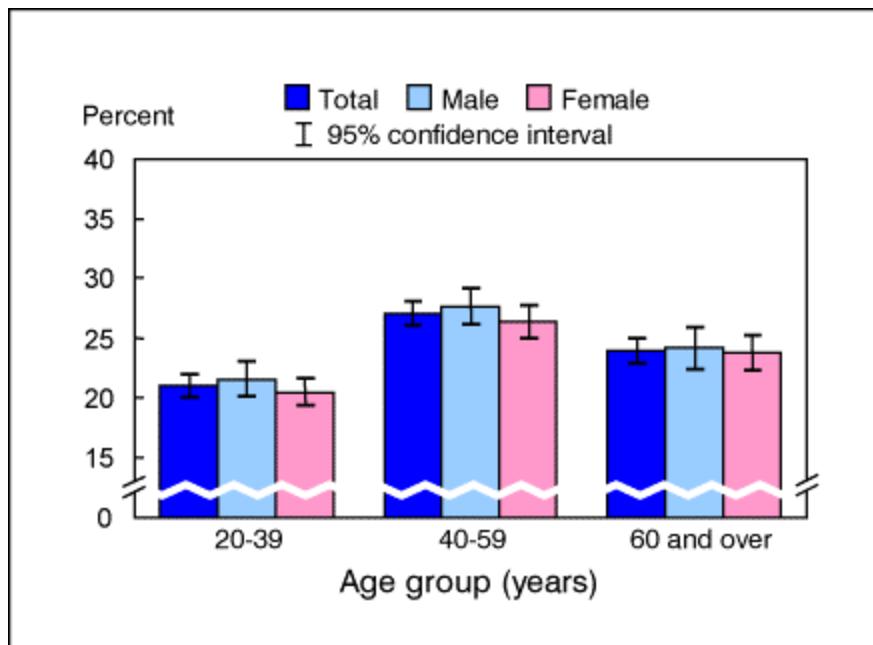


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m^2 or more. The analysis excluded people with unknown height or weight (about 4% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, 23.9% (95% CI = 23.6%-25.1%) of U.S. adults aged 20 years and over were obese.
- The prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults aged 20 years and over has increased over time from 19.4% in 1997 to 20.6% in 1998, 21.5% in 1999, 21.8% in 2000, 23.0% in 2001, and 23.9% in 2002.

Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

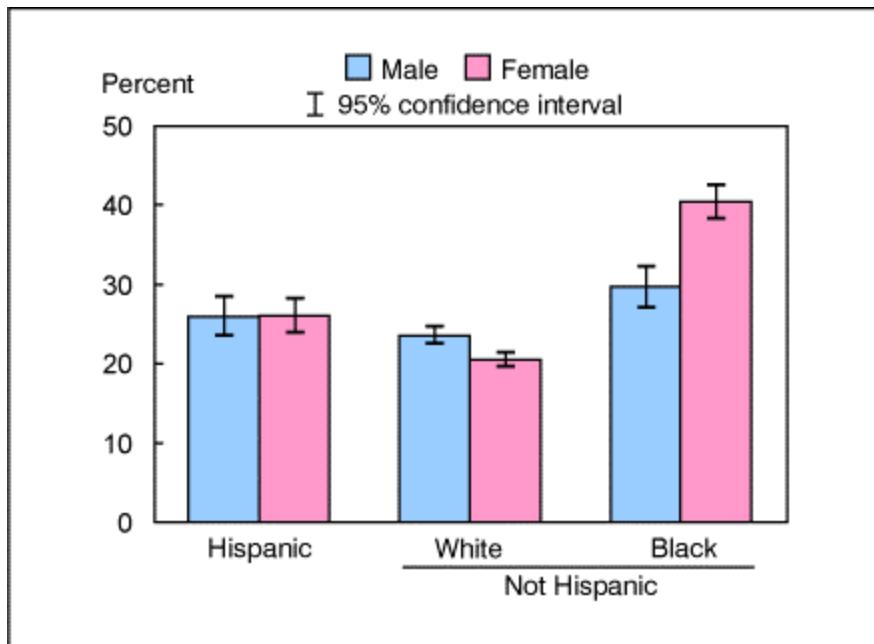


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m^2 or more. The analysis excluded 1,503 (5.0%) people with unknown height or weight.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of obesity was highest among adults aged 40-59 years (27.0%) and lowest among adults aged 20-39 years (21.0%). This pattern in obesity by age group was seen in both men and women.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of obesity between women and men for all three age groups.

Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, 2002



NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The analysis excluded 1,503 (5.0%) people with unknown height or weight. Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 20-39 years, 40-59 years, and 60 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sex groups, non-Hispanic black persons were more likely than Hispanic and non-Hispanic white persons to be obese.
- Among the six sex-specific race/ethnic groups, the age-adjusted prevalence of obesity was highest among non-Hispanic black women (40.4%) and lowest among non-Hispanic white women (20.5%).



Data tables for figures 6.1-6.3:

Data for figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997–2002

Year	Percent (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	19.4 (18.9-19.9)	19.5 (18.9-20.0)
1998	20.6 (20.1-21.1)	20.6 (20.0-21.1)
1999	21.5 (20.9-22.1)	21.5 (20.9-22.1)
2000	21.8 (21.2-22.4)	21.8 (21.2-22.3)
2001	23.0 (22.4-23.5)	22.9 (22.3-23.5)
2002	23.9 (23.3-24.6)	23.8 (23.2-24.5)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

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

Data table for figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

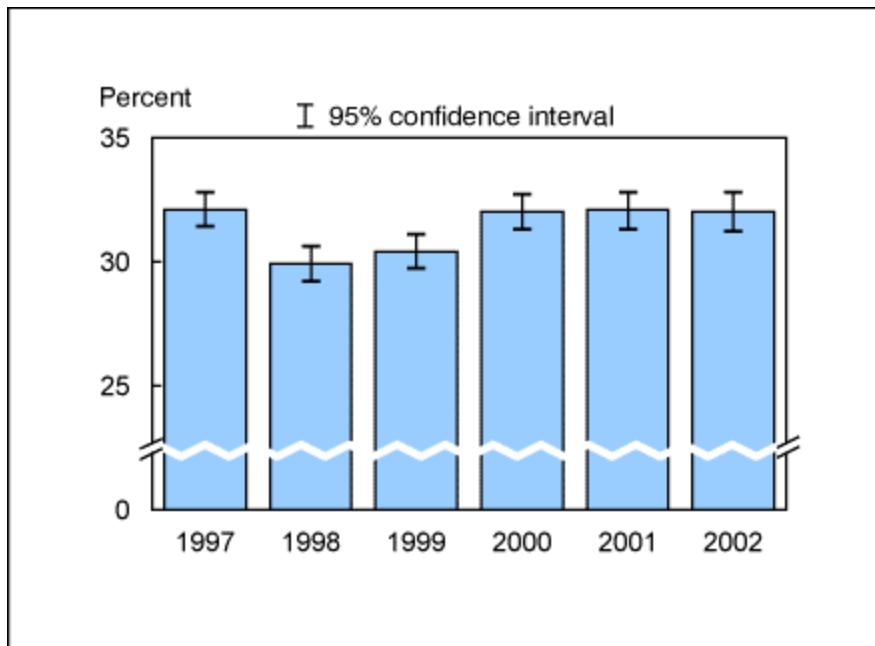
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
20-39 years		
Total	21.0	20.0-21.9
Men	21.5	20.1-23.0
Women	20.4	19.3-21.6
40-59 years		
Total	27.0	26.0-28.0
Men	27.6	26.1-29.1
Women	26.4	25.0-27.7
60 years and over		
Total	23.9	22.8-25.0
Men	24.1	22.3-25.9
Women	23.7	22.2-25.2

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, 2002

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Men		
Hispanic or Latino	26.0	23.5-28.5
White not Hispanic	23.6	22.6-24.7
Black or African American not Hispanic	29.7	27.1-32.3
Women		
Hispanic or Latino	26.1	23.9-28.2
White, not Hispanic	20.5	19.6-21.4
Black or African American, not Hispanic	40.4	38.3-42.6

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. 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, 1997-2002**

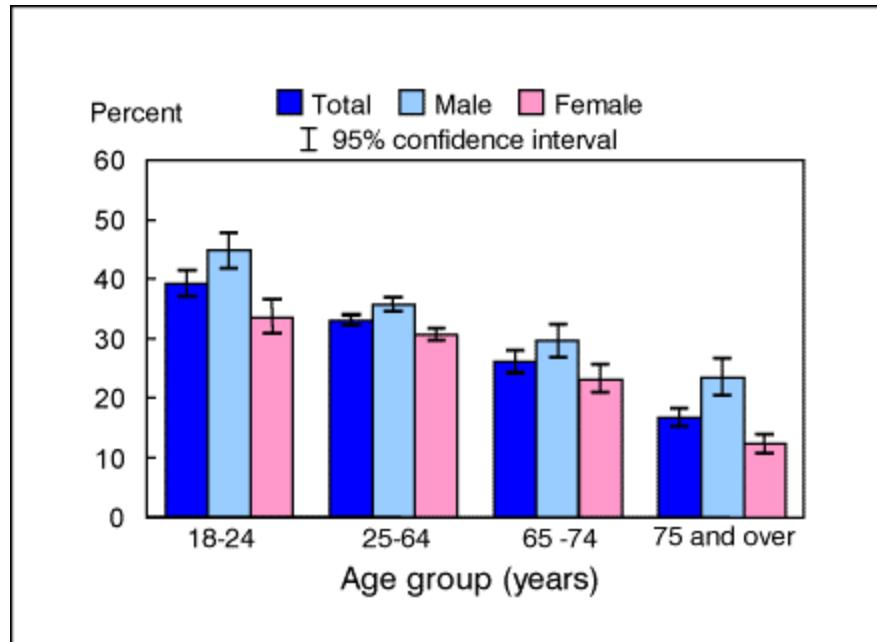


NOTES: This measure reflects a new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to 5 times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to 3 times per week. The analysis excluded persons with unknown physical activity participation (about 3% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, 32.0% (95% CI = 31.2% - 32.8%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity.
- The percents of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity increased from 29.9% in 1998 to 32.1% in 2001.

Figure 7.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

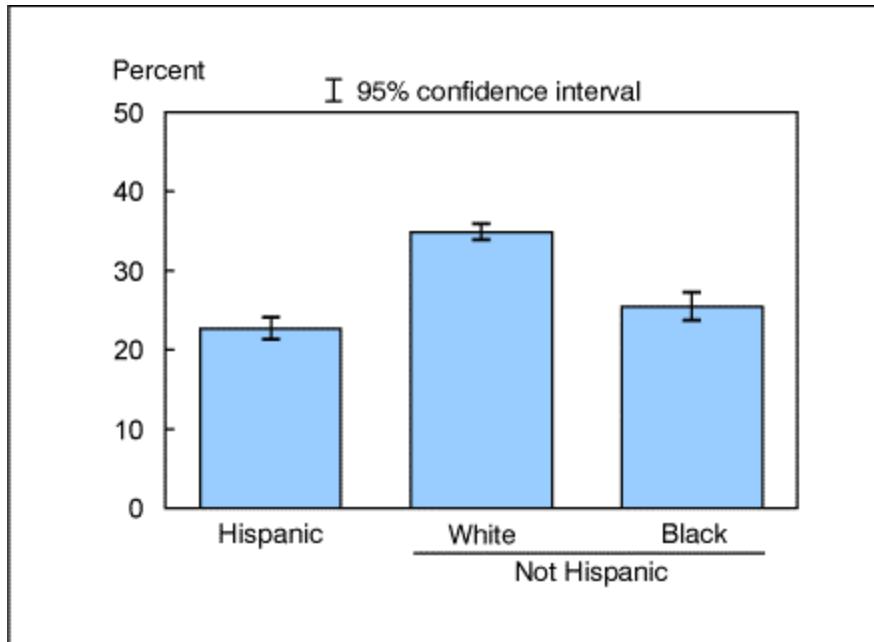


NOTES: This measure reflects a new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to 5 times per week, or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to 3 times per week. The analysis excluded 1,019 (3.3%) persons with unknown physical activity participation.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity decreased with age.
- For all the age groups, women were less likely than men to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity.

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, 2002



NOTES: This measure reflects a new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to 5 times per week, or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to 3 times per week. The analysis excluded 1,019 (3.3%) persons with unknown physical activity participation. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted percent of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity was 22.7% for Hispanic adults, 34.9% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 25.4% for non-Hispanic black adults.
- Non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity than Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults.



Data tables for figures 7.1-7.3:

Data table for figure 7.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997–2002

Year	Percent (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	32.1 (31.4-32.8)	31.9 (31.2-32.5)
1998	29.9 (29.2-30.6)	29.7 (29.0-30.4)
1999	30.4 (29.7-31.1)	30.2 (29.5-30.9)
2000	32.0 (31.3-32.7)	31.9 (31.2-32.6)
2001	32.1 (31.3-32.8)	32.0 (31.2-32.7)
2002	32.0 (31.2-32.8)	32.0 (31.2-32.8)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.



**Data table for figure 7.2. Percent of adults aged 18 and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex:
United States, 2002**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-24 years		
Total	39.2	37.0-41.4
Men	44.8	41.7-47.9
Women	33.6	30.7-36.5
25-64 years		
Total	33.1	32.1-34.0
Men	35.7	34.4-36.9
Women	30.6	29.5-31.6
65-74 years		
Total	26.1	24.2-28.0
Men	29.5	26.7-32.4
Women	23.2	20.8-25.6
75 years and over		
Total	16.7	15.1-18.3
Men	23.5	20.4-26.6
Women	12.3	10.6-13.9
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	32.0	31.2-32.8
Men	35.4	34.3-36.5
Women	28.8	27.9-29.8

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Data 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, 2002

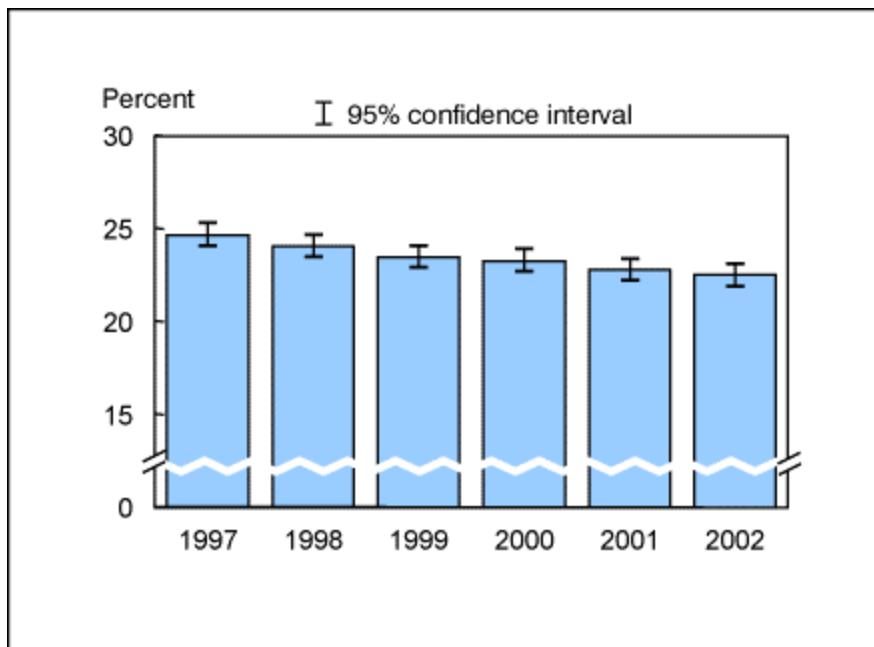
	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic or Latino	22.7 (21.3-24.1)	22.7 (21.3-24.1)
White, not Hispanic	34.9 (33.9-35.9)	34.9 (33.9-35.9)
Black or African American, not Hispanic	25.4 (23.7-27.2)	24.9 (23.2-26.7)

¹Age-sex-adjusted estimates are presented in the graph. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

²Estimates for the Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.



Figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997-2002

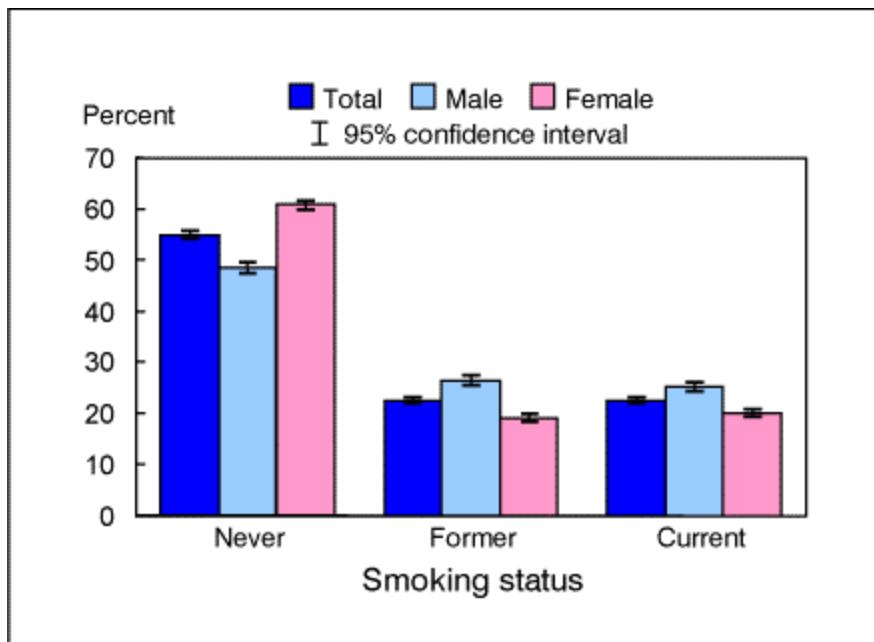


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded people with unknown smoking status (about 1% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, 22.5% (95% CI = 21.9% - 23.1%) 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, 22.8% in 2001, and 22.5% in 2002.

Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, 2002

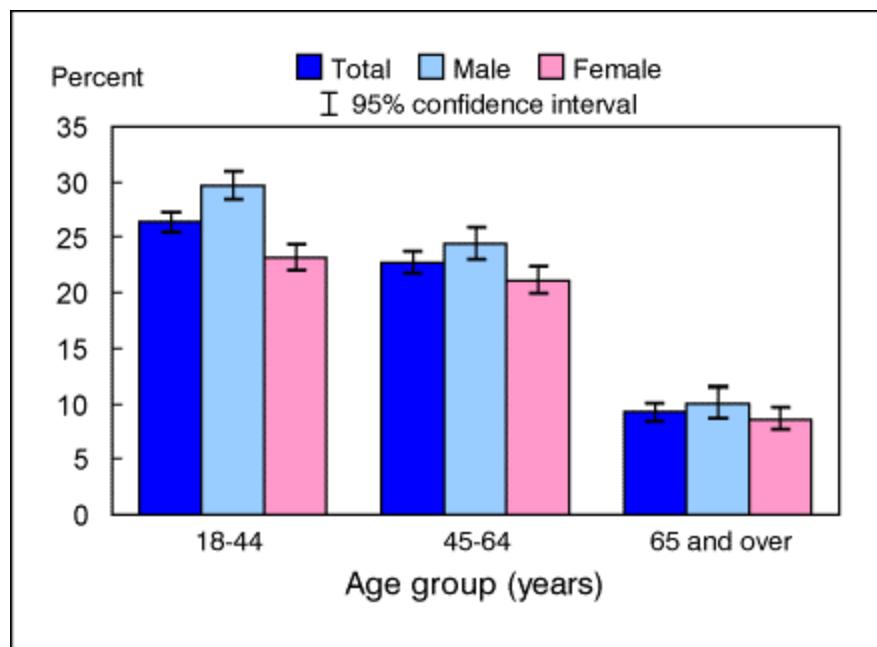


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 330 (1.1%) people with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The percent of current smokers was higher for men (25.2%) than for women (20.0%).
- The percent of former smokers was higher for men than for women, and 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 age group and sex: United States, 2002

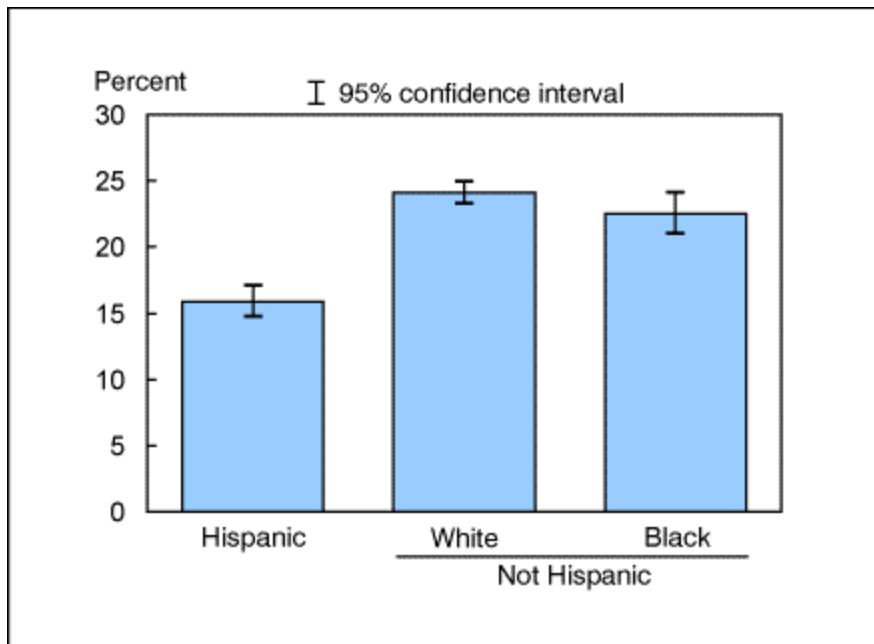


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 330 (1.1%) people with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of current smoking was lower among adults aged 65 years and over (9.3%), compared with adults aged 18-44 years (26.4%) and 45-64 years (22.7%). This pattern in current smoking by age group was seen in both men and women.
- For age groups 18-44 years and 45-64 years, men were more likely than women to be current smokers.

Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002



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 330 (1.1%) people with unknown smoking status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was 15.9% for Hispanic persons, 24.1% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 22.5% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely than Hispanic adults to be current smokers.



Data tables for figures 8.1-8.4:

Data table for figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997-2002

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age adjusted ²
1997	24.7 (24.1-25.3)	24.6 (24.0-25.1)
1998	24.1 (23.5-24.7)	24.0 (25.1-26.8)
1999	23.5 (22.9-24.1)	23.3 (22.7-24.0)
2000	23.3 (22.7-23.9)	23.1 (22.5-23.7)
2001	22.8 (22.2-23.4)	22.7 (22.1-23.3)
2002	22.5 (21.9-23.1)	22.4 (21.7-23.0)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Data table for figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, 2002

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Never		
Both sexes	54.9	54.1-55.7
Men	48.4	47.3-49.4
Women	60.9	60.0-61.8
Former		
Both sexes	22.6	22.0-23.2
Men	26.4	25.5-27.3
Women	19.1	18.4-19.8
Current		
Both sexes	22.5	21.9-23.1
Men	25.2	24.3-26.1
Women	20.0	19.2-20.8



Data table for figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44 years		
Total	26.4	25.4-27.3
Men	29.7	28.4-30.9
Women	23.2	22.0-24.4
45-64 years		
Total	22.7	21.8-23.7
Men	24.5	23.0-25.9
Women	21.1	19.9-22.3
65 years and over		
Total	9.3	8.4-10.1
Men	10.1	8.7-11.5
Women	8.6	7.6-9.7
Age adjusted¹		
Total	22.4	21.7-23.0
Men	24.8	23.9-25.6
Women	20.1	19.3-20.9

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

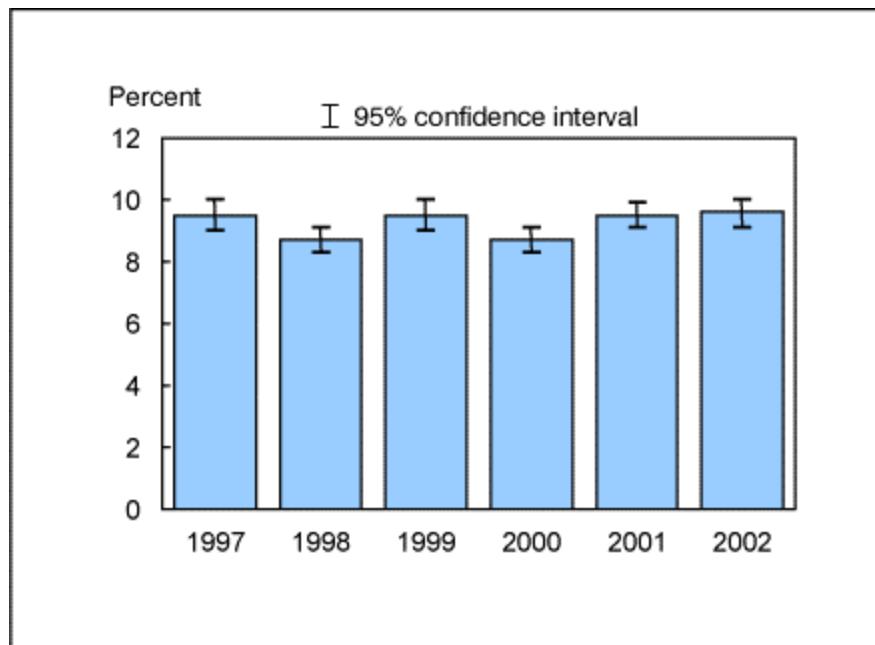
Data table for figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002

	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic or Latino	15.9 (14.7-17.1)	16.0 (14.7-17.2)
White, not Hispanic	24.1 (23.3-24.9)	24.1 (23.3-24.9)
Black or African American, not Hispanic	22.5 (21.0-24.1)	22.2 (20.7-23.8)

¹Age-sex-adjusted estimates are presented in the graph. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 9.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption: United States, 1997-2002

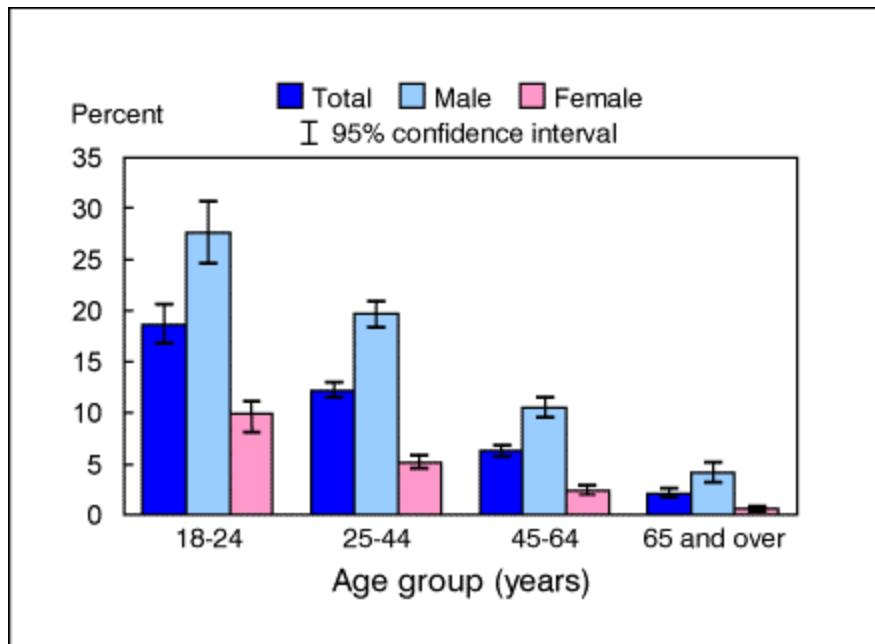


NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed greater than or equal to five drinks in one day at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption (about 2% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, the percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption during the past 12 months was 9.6% (95% CI = 9.1%-10.0%).
- From 1997 through 2001, there was no significant trend in the estimates of excessive alcohol consumption among adults: 9.5% in 1997, 8.7% in 1998, 9.5% in 1999, 8.7% in 2000, 9.5% in 2001, and 9.6% in 2002.

Figure 9.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

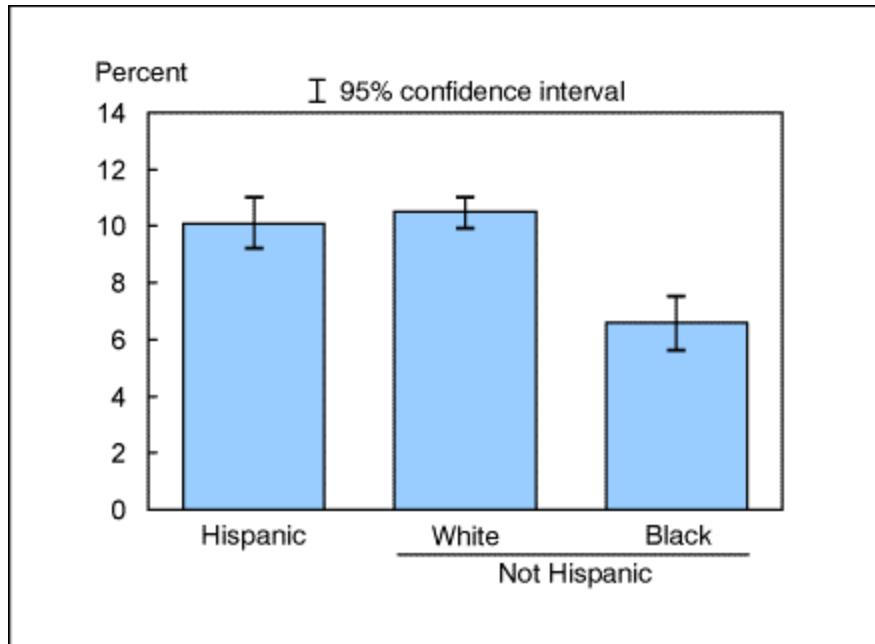


NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed greater than or equal to five drinks in one day at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 840 (2.7%) adults with unknown alcohol consumption.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both men and women, younger adults were more likely to drink excessively than older adults.
- Men were more likely than women to drink excessively in 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, 2002



NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed greater than or equal to five drinks in one day at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 840 (2.7%) adults with unknown alcohol consumption. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption was 10.1% for Hispanic persons, 10.5% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 6.6% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Non-Hispanic black persons were less likely to drink excessively than non-Hispanic white persons and Hispanic persons.



Data tables for figures 9.1-9.3:

Data table for figure 9.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption: United States, 1997-2002

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	9.5	9.1-9.9
2002	9.6	9.1-10.0

Data table for figure 9.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

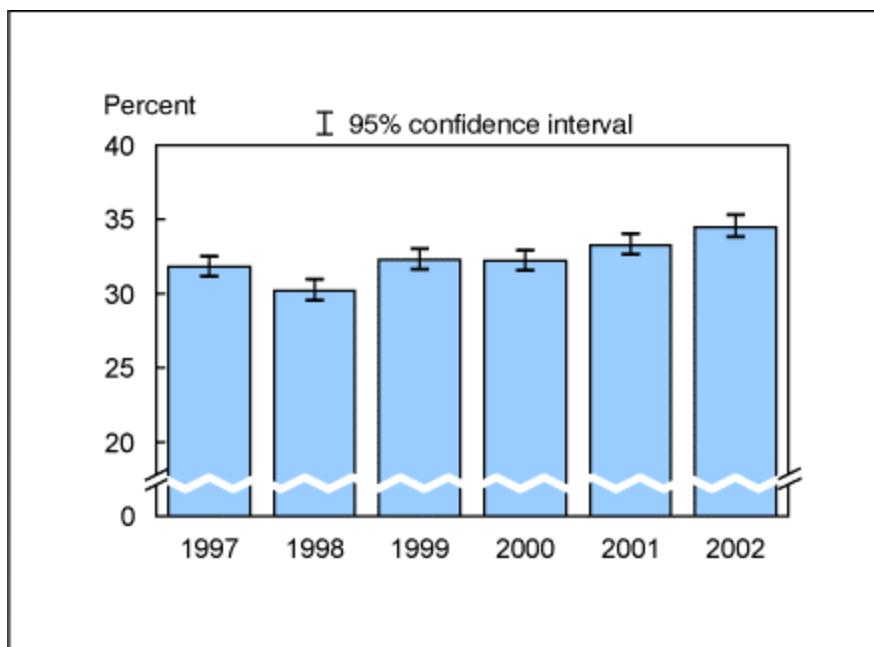
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-24 years		
Total	18.7	16.8-20.6
Men	27.6	24.6-30.6
Women	9.9	8.1-11.7
25-44 years		
Total	12.2	11.5-12.9
Men	19.7	18.4-20.9
Women	5.2	4.6-5.8
45-64 years		
Total	6.3	5.7-6.8
Men	10.5	9.5-11.5
Women	2.4	1.9-2.9
65 years and over		
Total	2.1	1.7-2.6
Men	4.2	3.2-5.2
Women	0.6	0.3-0.8

Data table for figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	10.1	9.2-11.0
White, not Hispanic	10.5	9.9-11.0
Black or African American, not Hispanic	6.6	5.6-7.5

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. 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, 1997-2002

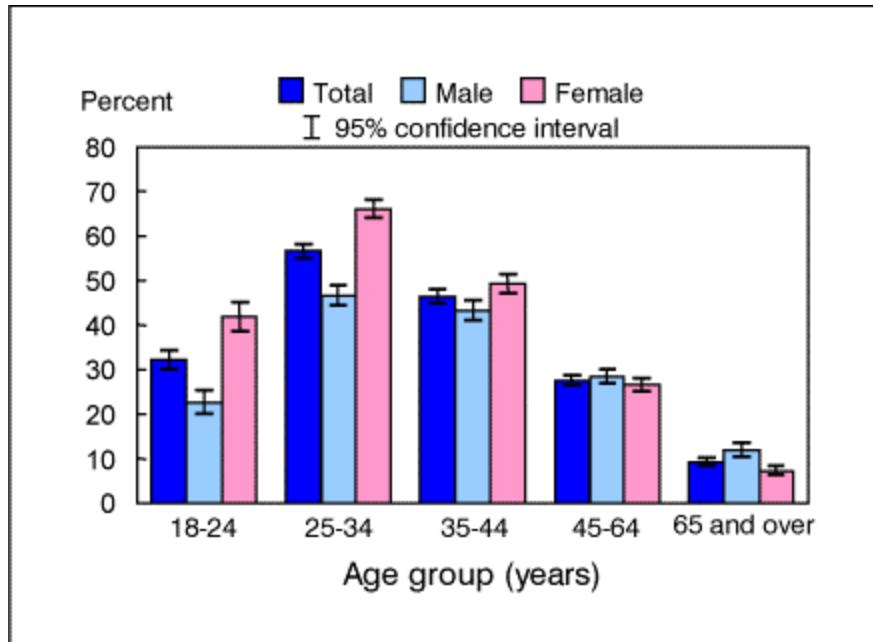


NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status (about 4% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, 34.5% of U.S. adults had ever been tested for HIV (95% CI = 33.8% - 35.3%).
- The percent of adults who had ever had an HIV test increased from 30.2% in 1998 to 32.3% in 1999, 32.2% in 2000, 33.3% in 2001, and 34.5% in 2001.

Figure 10.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

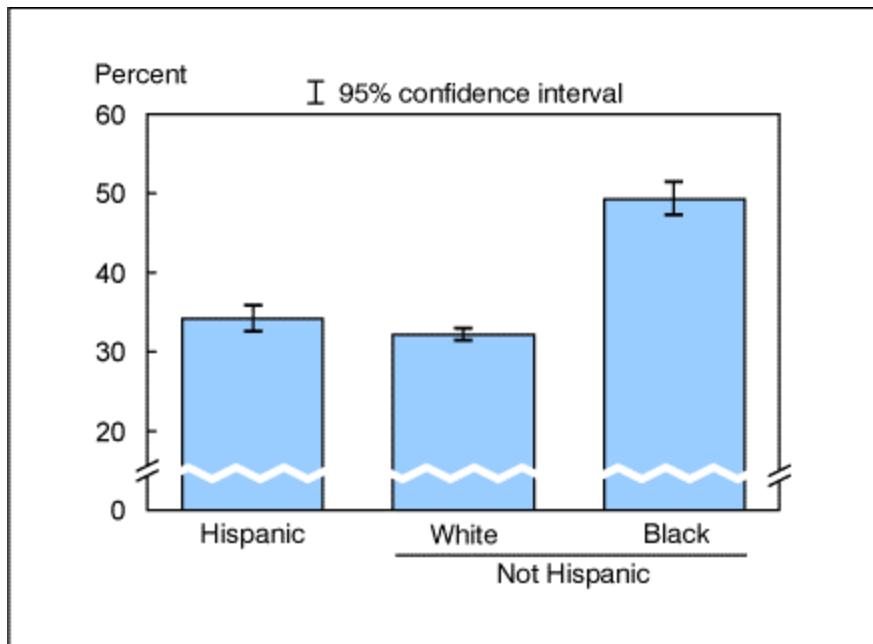


NOTES: The analysis excluded 1,241 (4.0%) adults with unknown HIV test status.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of persons who ever had an HIV test was highest among adults aged 25-34 years (56.6%) and lowest among adults aged 65 years and over (9.3%).
- For age groups 18-24 years, 25-34 years, and 35-44 years, women were more likely than men to have ever had an HIV test, whereas for adults aged 65 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, 2002



NOTES: The analysis excluded 1,241 (4.0%) adults with unknown HIV test status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted percents of persons who ever had an HIV test were 34.2% for Hispanic persons, 32.2% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 49.3% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnic groups, non-Hispanic black persons were most likely to have ever had an HIV test.



Data tables for figures 10.1-10.3:

Data table for figure 10.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV: United States, 1997-2002

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	33.3	32.6-34.0
2002	34.5	33.8-35.3

Data table for figure 10.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

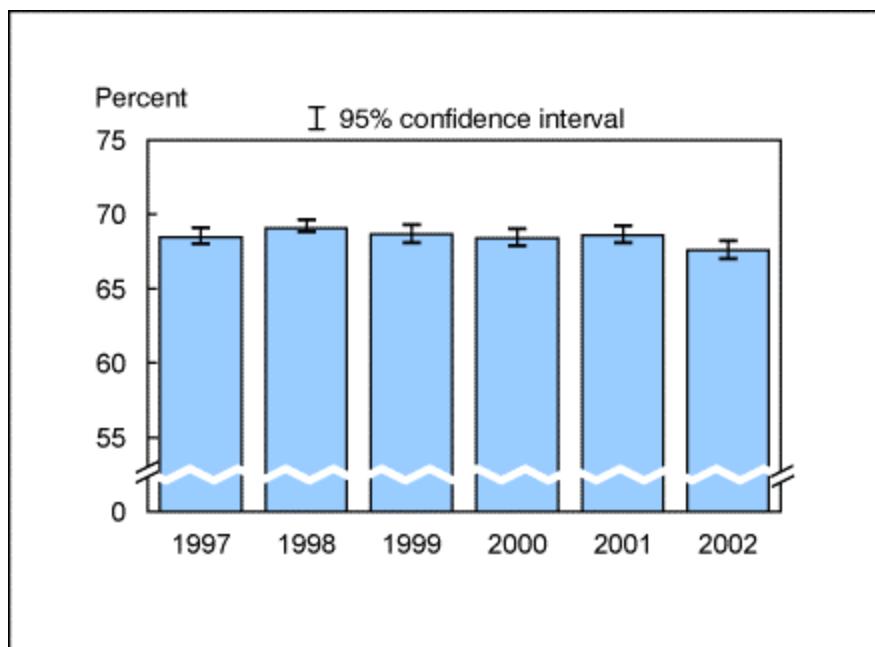
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-24 years		
Total	32.2	30.1-34.3
Men	22.6	19.9-25.3
Women	41.9	38.6-45.2
25-34 years		
Total	56.6	55.0-58.1
Men	46.7	44.4-49.0
Women	65.9	63.9-67.9
35-44 years		
Total	46.4	44.8-48.0
Men	43.3	41.2-45.5
Women	49.3	47.2-51.3
45-64 years		
Total	27.5	26.4-28.6
Men	28.5	26.9-30.0
Women	26.6	25.1-28.1
65 years and over		
Total	9.3	8.5-10.2
Men	11.9	10.4-13.5
Women	7.4	6.5-8.4

Data table for 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, 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	34.2	32.6-35.8
White, not Hispanic	32.2	31.4-32.9
Black or African American, not Hispanic	49.3	47.3-51.4

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

Figure 11.1. Percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good: United States, 1997-2002

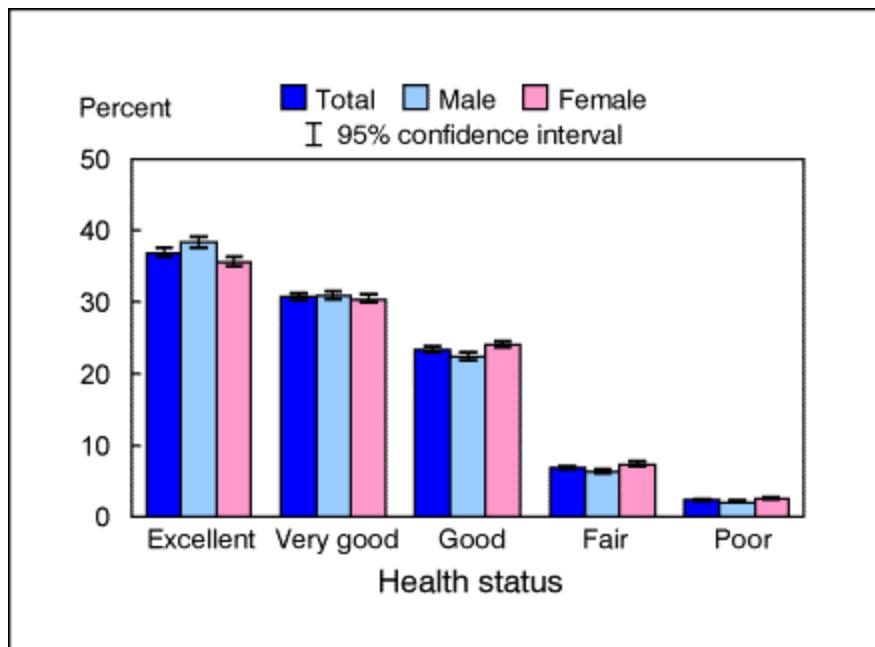


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.5% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 67.6% (95% CI = 67.0% - 68.2%), which is significantly lower than the estimate in 2001.
- From 1997 through 2001, the percent of persons 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 68.6% in 2001.

Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, 2002

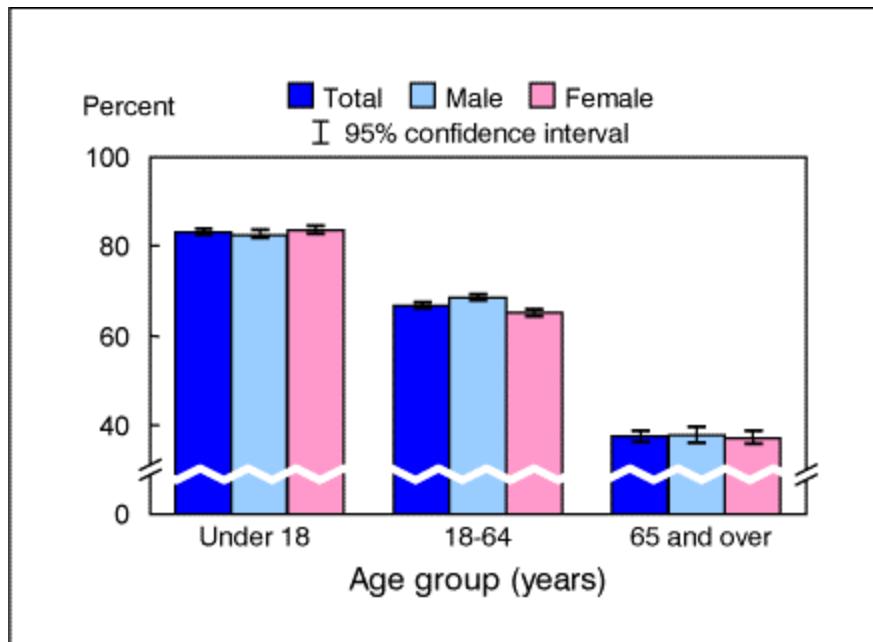


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 476 (0.5%) persons with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the health status of most persons was assessed as either excellent (36.9%) or very good (30.7%). The health status of a smaller percent of persons was assessed as good (23.2%), and that of even fewer was assessed as fair (6.9%) or poor (2.3%).
- Compared with men, the health status of women was less likely to be assessed as excellent (38.3% vs. 35.6%) and more likely to be assessed as good (22.3% vs 24.0%) or fair (6.4% vs. 7.4%).

Figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

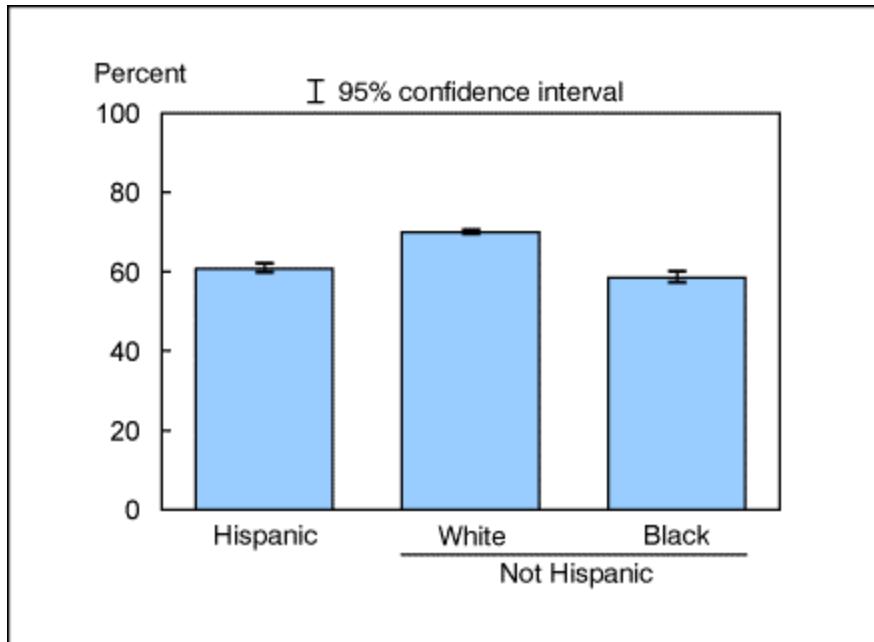


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 476 (0.5%) persons with unknown health status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good decreased with age: 83.1% for those aged under 18 years, 66.8% for those aged 18-64 years, and 37.4% for those aged 65 years and over.
- For persons aged 18-64 years, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was higher for men (68.6%, 95% CI = 67.8% - 69.3%) than for women (65.1%, 95% CI = 64.4% - 65.8%).

Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002



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 476 (0.5%) persons with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 60.8% for Hispanic persons, 70.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 58.5% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The health status of non-Hispanic black persons was least likely to be assessed as excellent or very good, followed by Hispanic persons.



Data tables for figures 11.1-11.4:

Data table for figure 11.1. Percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good: United States, 1997-2002

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	68.6	68.1-69.2
2002	67.6	67.0-68.2

Data table for figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, 2002

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent		
Both sexes	36.9	36.3-37.6
Male	38.3	37.6-39.0
Female	35.6	34.9-36.3
Very good		
Both sexes	30.7	30.2-31.2
Males	30.9	30.3-31.5
Females	30.4	29.9-31.0
Good		
Both sexes	23.2	22.8-23.7
Male	22.3	21.8-22.9
Female	24.0	23.5-24.5
Fair		
Both sexes	6.9	6.7-7.1
Male	6.4	6.1-6.6
Female	7.4	7.1-7.7
Poor		
Both sexes	2.3	2.1-2.4
Male	2.0	1.9-2.2
Female	2.5	2.3-2.7



Data table for figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

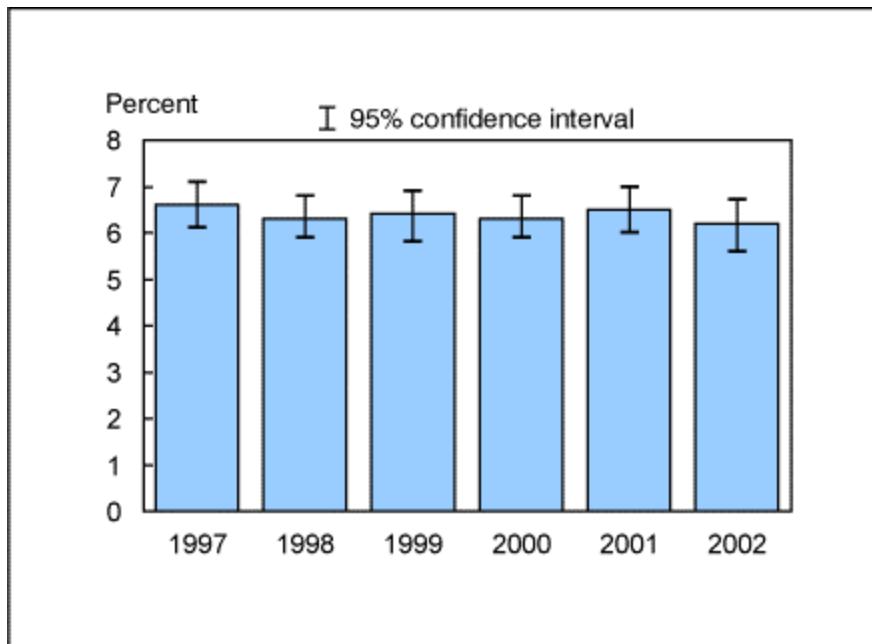
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	83.1	82.4-83.8
Male	82.6	81.8-83.5
Female	83.6	82.7-84.4
18-64 years		
Total	66.8	66.2-67.5
Male	68.6	67.8-69.3
Female	65.1	64.4-65.8
65 years and over		
Total	37.4	36.1-38.7
Male	37.7	35.9-39.4
Female	37.1	35.7-38.6

Data table for figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	60.8	59.6-62.0
White, not Hispanic	70.0	69.4-70.6
Black or African American or African American, not Hispanic	58.5	57.1-59.9

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

Figure 12.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons: United States, 1997-2002

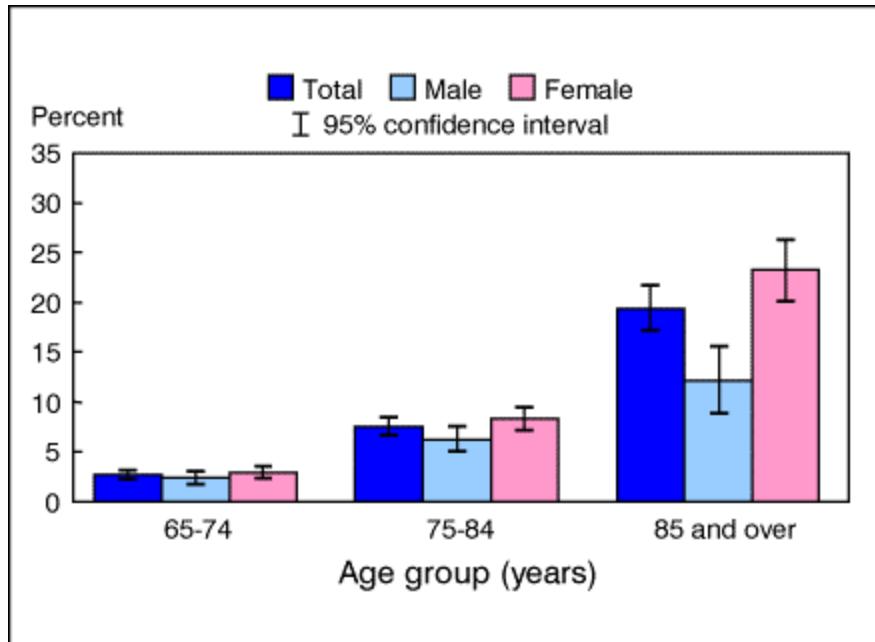


NOTES: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analysis excluded persons with unknown information on personal care needs (about 0.1% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, 6.2% (95% CI = 5.6%-6.7%) of adults aged 65 years and over needed help with personal care from other persons.
- There was no significant time trend in the percent of adults who needed help with personal care from other persons (6.6% in 1997, 6.3% in 1998, 6.4% in 1999, 6.3% in 2000, and 6.5% in 2001).

Figure 12.2. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

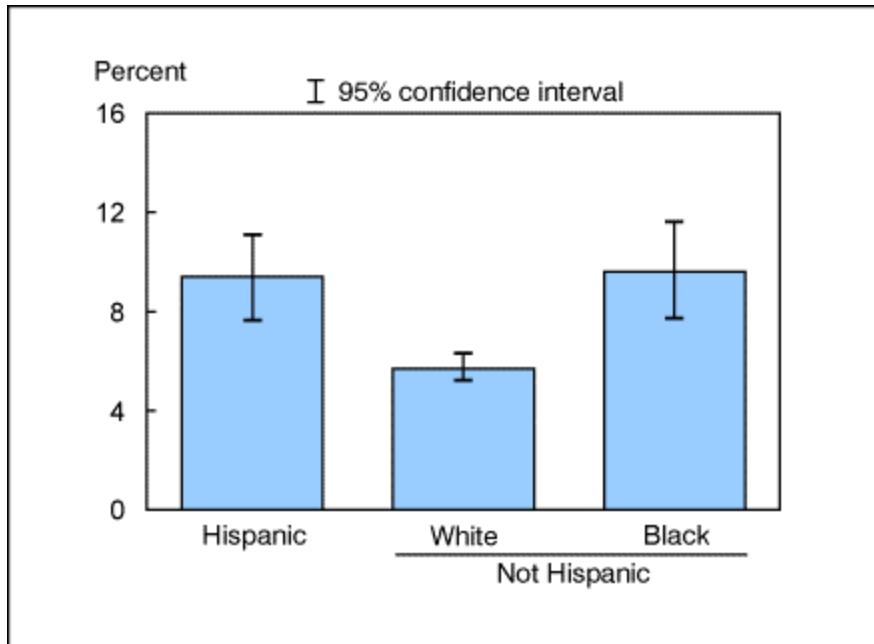


NOTE: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analysis excluded 6 (0.1%) persons with unknown information on personal care needs.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, adults aged 85 years and over were more than six times as likely as adults aged 65-74 years old to need help with personal care from other persons.
- For adults aged 85 years and over, women were more likely than men to need help with personal care from other persons.

Figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002



NOTES: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analysis excluded 6 (0.1%) persons with unknown information on personal care needs. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 65-74 years, 75-84 years, and 85 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted percent of persons who needed help with personal care from other persons was 9.4% for Hispanic persons, 5.7% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 9.6% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were more likely than white not Hispanic persons to need help with personal care from other persons.



Data tables for figures 12.1-12.3:

Data table for figure 12.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons: United States, 1997–2002

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	6.3	5.9-6.8
2001	6.5	6.0-7.0
2002	6.2	5.6-6.7

Data table for figure 12.2. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

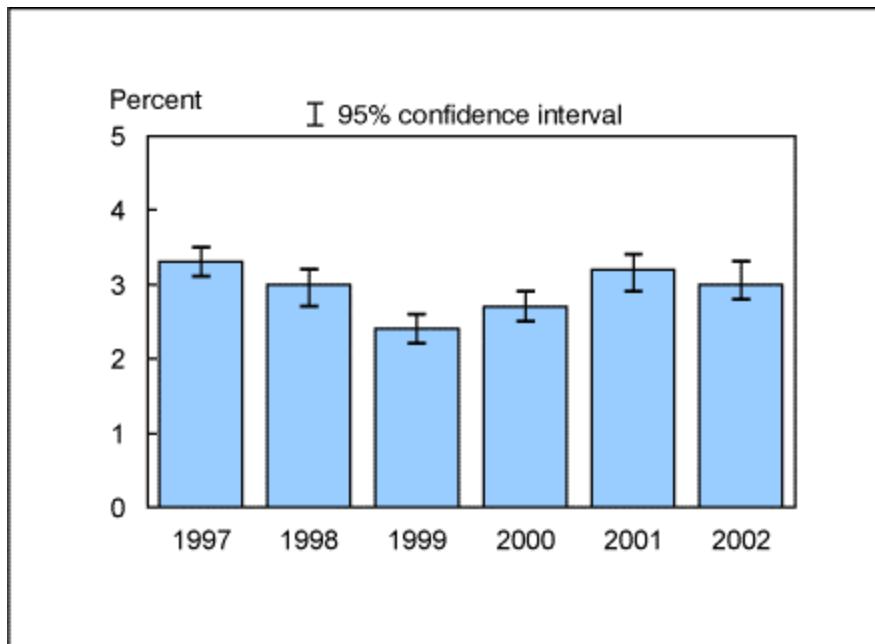
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65-74 years		
Total	2.8	2.3-3.2
Men	2.5	1.8-3.1
Women	3.0	2.4-3.6
75-84 years		
Total	7.5	6.6-8.4
Men	6.2	5.0-7.5
Women	8.3	7.1-9.5
85 years and over		
Total	19.4	17.1-21.7
Men	12.2	8.9-15.5
Women	23.2	20.1-26.3

Data table for figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	9.4	7.6-11.1
White, not Hispanic	5.7	5.2-6.3
Black or African American or African American, not Hispanic	9.6	7.7-11.6

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

Figure 13.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997–2002

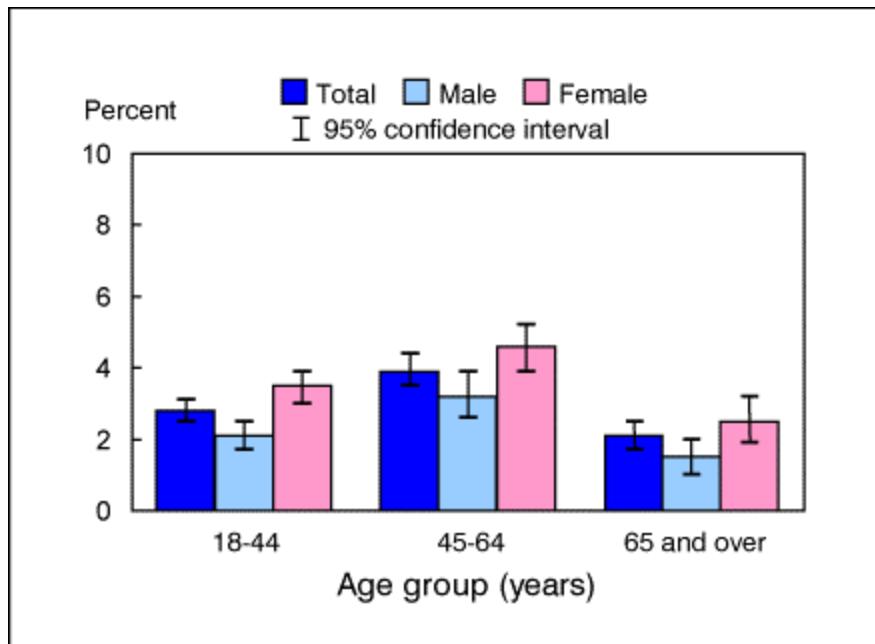


NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0-4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0-24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (5).

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, 3.0% (95% CI = 2.8% - 3.3%) of adults aged 18 years and over experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days.
- The percent of adults who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days declined significantly from 3.3% in 1997 to 2.4% in 1999, and then increased from 2.4% in 1999 to 2.7% in 2000 and 3.2% in 2001.

Figure 13.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

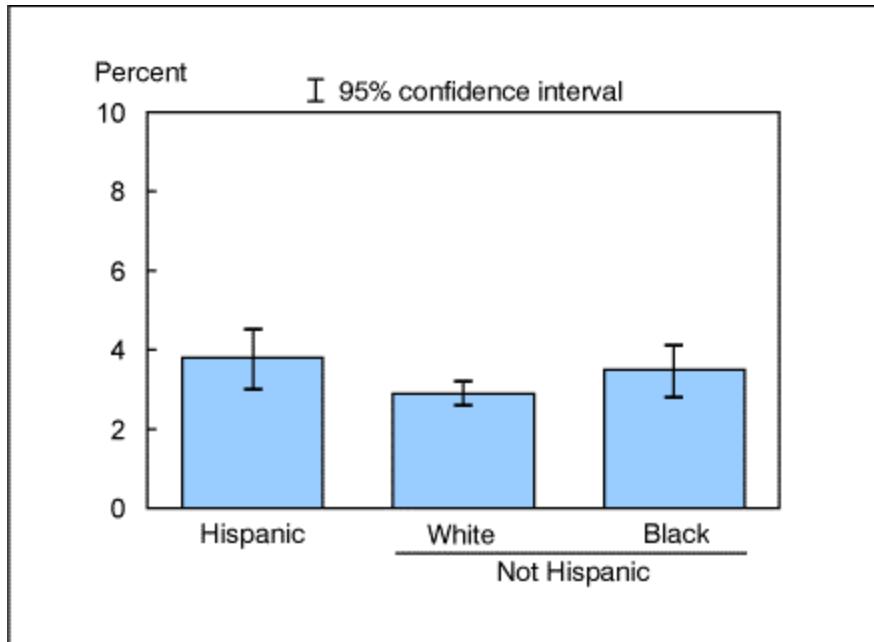


NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0-4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0-24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (5).

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, persons aged 45-64 years were most likely to have experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, followed by persons aged 18-44 years.
- For all three age groups, women were more likely than men to have experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days.

Figure 13.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002



NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0-4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0-24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (5). Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 18-44 years, 45-64 years and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of serious psychological distress was 3.8% for Hispanic persons, 2.9% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 3.5% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Although the prevalence was lower among not Hispanic white persons than among Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons, the differences were not statistically significant.



Data tables for figures 13.1-13.3:

Data table for figure 13.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997-2002

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	3.3	3.1-3.5
1998	3.0	2.7-3.2
1999	2.4	2.2-2.6
2000	2.7	2.5-2.9
2001	3.2	2.9-3.4
2002	3.0	2.8-3.3

Data table for figure 13.2. Percent of adults aged 18 and over who experienced psychological distress during the past 30 days, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

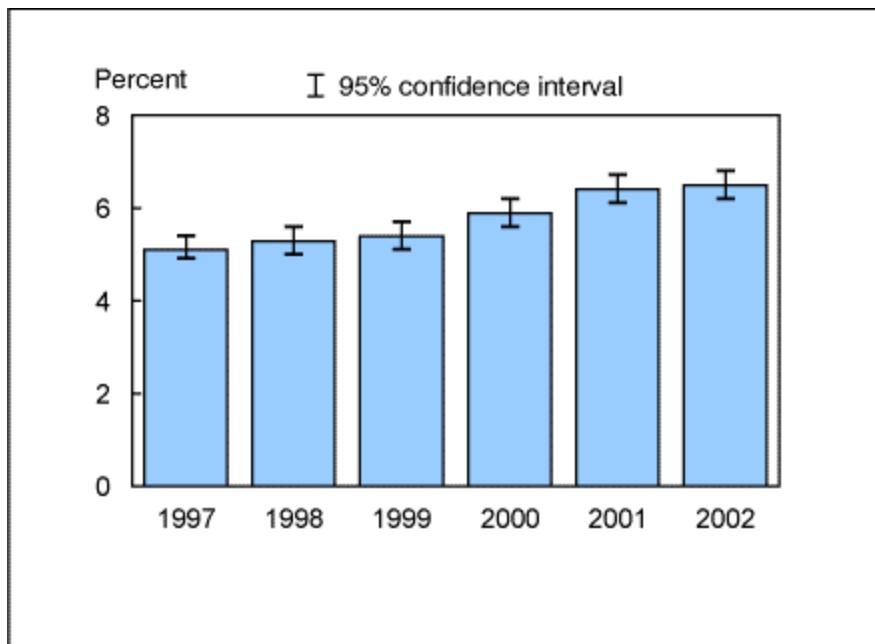
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44 years		
Total	2.8	2.5-3.1
Men	2.1	1.7-2.5
Women	3.5	3.0-3.9
45-64 years		
Total	3.9	3.5-4.4
Men	3.2	2.6-3.9
Women	4.6	3.9-5.2
65 years and over		
Total	2.1	1.7-2.5
Men	1.5	1.0-2.0
Women	2.5	1.9-3.2

Data table for figure 13.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	3.8	3.0-4.5
White, not Hispanic	2.9	2.6-3.2
Black or African American, not Hispanic	3.5	2.8-4.1

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 18-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997-2002

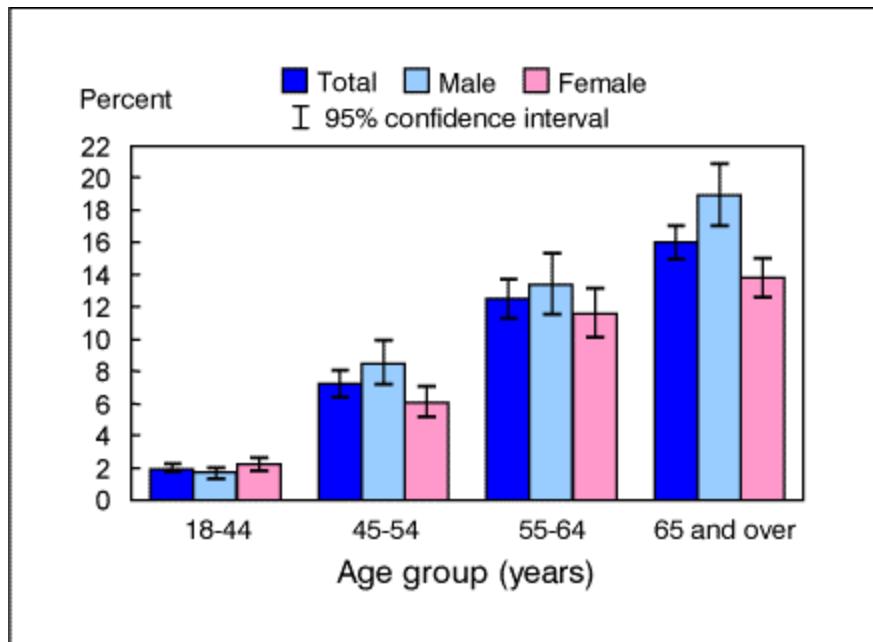


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of physician diagnosis. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in this analysis. The analysis excluded people with unknown diabetes status (about 0.1% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, 6.5% (95% CI = 6.2% - 6.8%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes.
- From 1997 through 2002, the annual prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among U.S. adults aged 18 years and over increased from 5.1% in 1997 to 5.3% in 1998, 5.4% in 1999, 5.9% in 2000, 6.4% in 2001, and 6.5% in 2002.

Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

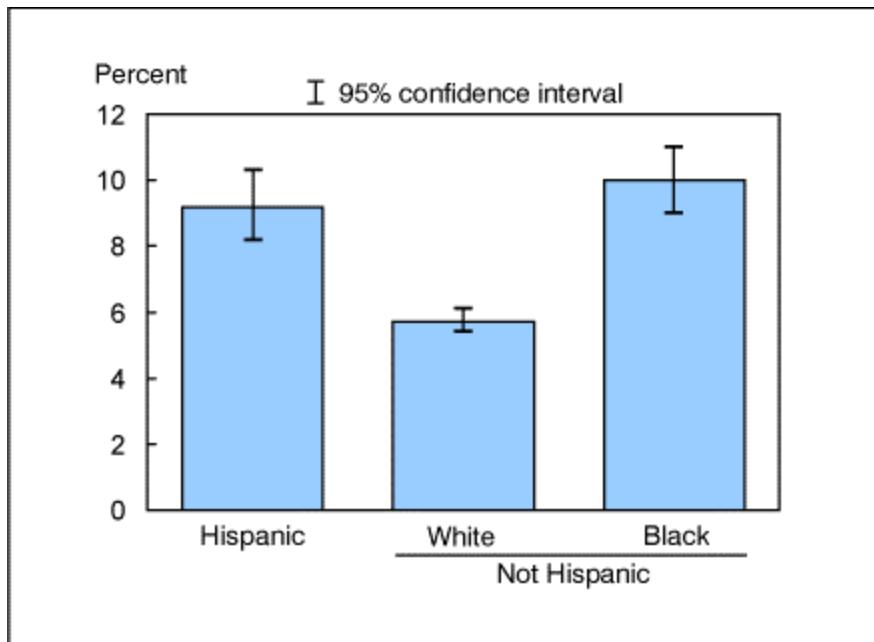


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of physician diagnosis. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in this analysis. The analysis excluded 39 (0.1%) people with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age, with the highest rate among adults aged 65 years and over (16.0%) and the lowest rate among adults aged 18-44 years (1.9%).
- For age groups 45-54 years and 65 years and over, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among men than women.

Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002



NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of physician diagnosis. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in this analysis. The analysis excluded 39 (0.1%) people with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 9.2% for Hispanic persons, 5.7% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 10.0% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons than among non-Hispanic white persons.



Data tables for figures 14.1-14.3:

Data for figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–2002

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	5.1 (4.9-5.4)	5.3 (5.1-5.6)
1998	5.3 (5.0-5.6)	5.4 (5.1-5.7)
1999	5.4 (5.1-5.7)	5.5 (5.2-5.8)
2000	5.9 (5.6-6.2)	6.0 (5.7-6.3)
2001	6.4 (6.1-6.7)	6.5 (6.2-6.8)
2002	6.5 (6.2-6.8)	6.5 (6.2-6.8)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 projected standard population using four age groups: 18-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Data table for figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44 years		
Total	1.9	1.7-2.2
Men	1.7	1.3-2.0
Women	2.2	1.8-2.6
45-54 years		
Total	7.3	6.4-8.1
Men	8.5	7.2-9.9
Women	6.1	5.1-7.1
55-64 years		
Total	12.5	11.3-13.7
Men	13.4	11.5-15.3
Women	11.6	10.1-13.1
65 years and over		
Total	16.0	14.9-17.0
Men	18.9	17.0-20.9
Women	13.8	12.6-15.0

Data table for figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	9.2	8.2-10.3
White, not Hispanic	5.7	5.4-6.1
Black or African American, not Hispanic	10.0	9.0-11.0

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



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