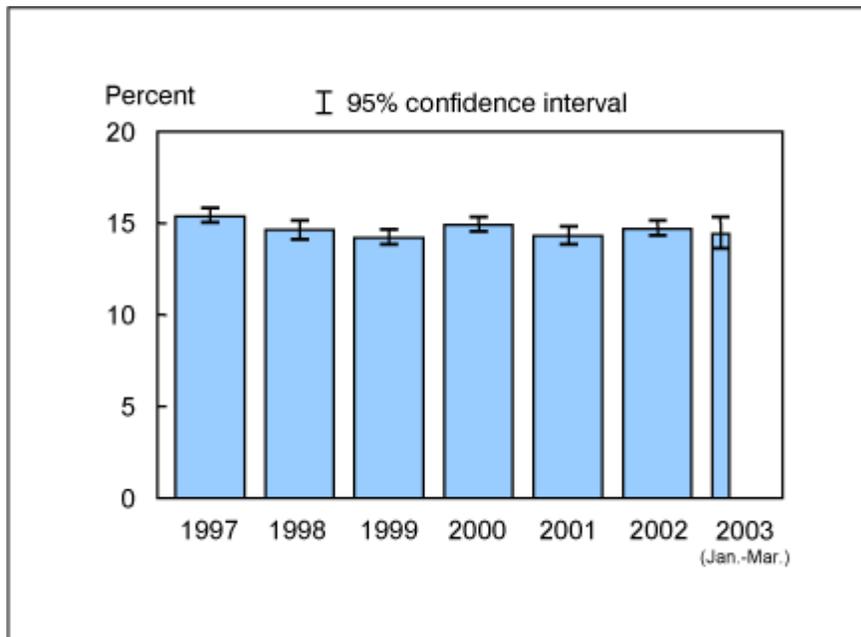


**Figure 1.1. Percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage: United States, 1997-2003**



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The 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 0.1-0.2 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, the percent of uninsured persons was 14.4% (95% CI = 13.6% - 15.3%), which was slightly lower than but not statistically different from the 2002 estimate of 14.7%.
- The annual percent of uninsured persons was 15.4% in 1997, 14.6% in 1998, 14.2% in 1999, 14.9% in 2000, 14.3% in 2001, and 14.7% in 2002.

**Table 1.1. Number and percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997–2003**

Age group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 quarter 1
<b>Number of uninsured<sup>1</sup> in millions</b>							
<b>All ages</b>	41.0	39.3	38.7	41.3	40.2	41.5	41.1
<b>Under 65 years</b>	40.7	39.0	38.3	40.8	39.8	41.1	40.7
<b>18-64 years</b>	30.8	30.0	29.8	32.0	31.9	33.5	34.0
<b>Under 18 years</b>	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.9	7.9	7.6	6.7
<b>Percent uninsured<sup>1</sup> (95% confidence interval)</b>							
<b>All ages</b>	15.4 (15.0-15.8)	14.6 (14.1-15.1)	14.2 (13.8-14.6)	14.9 (14.5-15.3)	14.3 (13.8-14.8)	14.7 (14.3-15.1)	14.4 (13.6-15.3)
<b>Under 65 years</b>							
Crude	17.4 (16.9-17.9)	16.5 (16.0-17.0)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	16.8 (16.3-17.2)	16.2 (15.7-16.7)	16.5 (16.0-16.9)	16.2 (15.3-17.2)
Age adjusted	17.2 (16.8-17.7)	16.4 (15.9-16.9)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	16.8 (16.3-17.3)	16.2 (15.7-16.7)	16.6 (16.1-17.1)	16.3 (15.4-18.6)
<b>18-64 years</b>	18.9 (18.4-19.4)	18.2 (17.7-18.7)	17.8 (17.3-18.3)	18.7 (18.1-19.2)	18.3 (17.8-18.8)	19.1 (18.6-19.6)	19.1 (18.1-20.2)
<b>Under 18 years</b>	13.9 (13.2-14.6)	12.7 (12.0-13.4)	11.8 (11.2-12.4)	12.3 (11.7-12.9)	11.0 (10.3-11.7)	10.5 (9.9-11.1)	9.1 (7.9-10.3)

<sup>1</sup>A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The 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 0.1-0.2 percentage points lower than those based on the 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.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, the percent of uninsured persons was 16.2% (40.7 million) for persons under age 65 years, 19.1% (34.0 million) for persons aged 18-64 years, and 9.1% (6.7 million) for children under age 18 years.
- For adults aged 18-64 years, the percent uninsured increased from 18.3% in 2001 to 19.1% in 2002 and early 2003,

although the differences were not statistically significant.

- For children under age 18 years, the percent uninsured continued to decrease from 13.9% in 1997 to 9.1% in early 2003 (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, 1997–2003**

Type of coverage <sup>1</sup> and age group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 quarter 1
<b>Percent (95% confidence interval)</b>							
<b>Public</b>							
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)	15.4 (14.4-16.4)
18-64 years	10.2 (9.8-10.6)	9.5 (9.1-9.9)	9.0 (8.6-9.3)	9.1 (8.7-9.4)	9.4 (9.0-9.8)	10.3 (9.9-10.7)	10.2 (9.5-11.0)
Under 18 years	21.5 (20.5-22.4)	20.0 (19.0-20.9)	20.5 (19.5-21.4)	22.0 (21.0-23.0)	23.6 (22.6-24.5)	27.1 (26.0-28.2)	28.0 (25.9-30.0)
<b>Private</b>							
Under 65 years	70.8 (70.1-71.5)	72.0 (71.3-72.7)	73.1 (72.3-73.8)	71.8 (71.1-72.5)	71.6 (70.9-72.3)	69.8 (69.0-70.6)	69.9 (68.4-71.3)
18-64 years	72.8 (72.2-73.4)	73.5 (72.9-74.1)	74.8 (74.1-75.4)	73.8 (73.2-74.4)	73.7 (73.1-74.4)	72.3 (71.6-72.9)	72.2 (70.9-73.5)
Under 18 years	66.2 (65.1-67.3)	68.5 (67.4-69.5)	69.1 (68.0-70.2)	67.1 (66.1-68.2)	66.7 (66.4-68.6)	63.9 (62.7-65.1)	64.2 (61.9-66.4)

<sup>1</sup>The category "public health plan coverage" includes Medicare (disability), Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, and military plans. The category "private health insurance" excludes plans that paid for only one type of service such as accidents or dental care. A small number of persons were covered by both public and private plans and were included in both categories. The 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 the editing procedures used for the final data files.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, 15.4% of persons under age 65 years were covered by public plans, and 69.9% were covered by private health insurance plans.
- From 1999 through early 2003, the percent of persons under age 65 years covered by public health plans increased from 12.4% to 15.4%, whereas the percent covered by private health insurance decreased from 73.1% to 69.9%.
- For children under age 18 years, the percent of those with public coverage significantly increased from 20.5% in 1999 to 28.0% in early 2003. In contrast, the percent of children covered by private health insurance decreased from 69.1% in 1999 to 64.2% in early 2003.

**Table 1.3. Percent uninsured for persons under age 65 years, by age group and poverty status: United States, 1997-2003**

Age group and poverty status <sup>1</sup>	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 quarter 1
<b>Percent (standard error) uninsured<sup>2</sup></b>							
<b>Under 65 years</b>							
Total	17.4 (0.24)	16.5 (0.26)	16.0 (0.25)	16.8 (0.24)	16.2 (0.26)	16.5 (0.24)	16.2 (0.49)
Poor	32.7 (0.80)	32.7 (0.84)	32.1 (0.93)	32.7 (0.89)	31.0 (0.99)	28.6 (0.80)	29.9 (1.65)
Near poor	30.4 (0.70)	30.8 (0.79)	30.7 (0.73)	31.3 (0.69)	28.6 (0.69)	28.3 (0.70)	30.0 (1.40)
Not poor	8.9 (0.22)	8.0 (0.21)	7.8 (0.20)	8.7 (0.22)	8.4 (0.21)	9.5 (0.24)	8.4 (0.44)
Unknown	21.6 (0.59)	20.7 (0.53)	20.1 (0.48)	19.7 (0.51)	20.3 (0.53)	20.7 (0.55)	19.5 (0.95)
<b>Under 18 years</b>							
Total	13.9 (0.36)	12.7 (0.34)	11.8 (0.32)	12.3 (0.32)	11.0 (0.34)	10.5 (0.32)	9.1 (0.62)
Poor	22.4 (0.99)	21.6 (1.02)	21.4 (1.13)	20.6 (1.04)	18.8 (1.24)	15.9 (0.97)	14.3 (2.14)
Near poor	22.8 (0.96)	22.5 (0.97)	21.6 (0.92)	21.4 (0.93)	17.0 (0.85)	15.7 (0.84)	14.3 (1.63)
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)	4.6 (0.56)
Unknown	18.3 (0.90)	16.5 (0.75)	14.9 (0.69)	15.0 (0.72)	15.5 (0.84)	14.1 (0.76)	11.7 (1.32)
<b>18-64 years</b>							
Total	18.9 (0.23)	18.2 (0.27)	17.8 (0.26)	18.7 (0.27)	18.3 (0.27)	19.1 (0.26)	19.1 (0.53)
Poor	40.2 (0.88)	40.8 (1.02)	39.9 (1.11)	41.1 (1.05)	39.5 (1.19)	37.0 (1.09)	39.7 (2.03)
Near poor	34.9 (0.71)	36.0 (0.83)	36.3 (0.81)	37.4 (0.77)	35.6 (0.78)	36.2 (0.77)	39.3 (1.64)
Not poor	9.9 (0.22)	9.2 (0.23)	9.0 (0.20)	10.0 (0.24)	9.9 (0.22)	11.0 (0.25)	9.8 (0.49)
Unknown	22.9 (0.58)	22.2 (0.60)	22.2 (0.50)	21.5 (0.53)	22.1 (0.52)	23.2 (0.56)	22.5 (1.02)

<sup>1</sup>Poverty 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, 28.1% in 2002, and 29.0% in the first quarter 2003) are not shown in the table. Please visit [www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm) for more information on the unknown income and poverty status categories.

<sup>2</sup>A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The 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 the editing procedures used for the final data files.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Survey. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, 14.3% of poor children and 14.3% of near poor children did not have health insurance coverage at the time of interview.
- From 1997 through early 2003, the percent uninsured decreased over time among poor and near poor children, but it remained stable among children who were not poor.
- From 1997 through early 2003, the percent uninsured remained stable for poor and not poor adults aged 18-64 years. However, the estimate significantly increased from 35.6% in 2001 to 39.3% in early 2003 for those who were near poor.

**Table 1.4. Percent of persons under age 65 years with public plan coverage, by age group and poverty status: United States, 1997-2003**

Age group and poverty status <sup>1</sup>	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 quarter 1
<b>Percent (standard error) of persons with public coverage<sup>2</sup></b>							
<b>Under 65 years</b>							
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)	15.4 (0.51)
Poor	46.1 (1.01)	44.7 (1.05)	43.4 (1.04)	43.7 (1.11)	45.0 (1.14)	47.0 (1.07)	49.6 (2.05)
Near poor	18.2 (0.56)	17.5 (0.57)	20.5 (0.63)	21.7 (0.62)	25.0 (0.69)	27.5 (0.72)	27.3 (1.32)
Not poor	5.3 (0.19)	5.1 (0.23)	4.8 (0.18)	5.3 (0.21)	5.7 (0.21)	6.1 (0.24)	6.5 (0.46)
Unknown	13.2 (0.49)	13.4 (0.45)	13.2 (0.43)	12.8 (0.42)	13.1 (0.42)	16.6 (0.45)	15.2 (0.78)
<b>Under 18 years</b>							
Total	21.4 (0.48)	20.0 (0.49)	20.4 (0.46)	22.0 (0.50)	23.6 (0.50)	27.1 (0.54)	28.0 (1.04)
Poor	62.1 (1.31)	61.1 (1.34)	60.7 (1.37)	61.8 (1.48)	65.2 (1.47)	69.0 (1.33)	74.0 (2.53)
Near poor	24.3 (0.93)	22.9 (0.95)	28.7 (1.15)	32.4 (1.13)	37.0 (1.23)	42.2 (1.18)	45.5 (2.47)
Not poor	6.3 (0.32)	6.0 (0.39)	6.0 (0.32)	7.4 (0.39)	8.1 (0.39)	8.9 (0.45)	9.9 (0.97)
Unknown	21.4 (0.97)	22.1 (0.95)	22.2 (0.88)	22.1 (0.85)	23.1 (0.94)	30.7 (0.99)	28.1 (1.77)
<b>18-64 years</b>							
Total	10.2 (0.20)	9.5 (0.21)	9.0 (0.19)	9.1 (0.19)	9.4 (0.21)	10.3 (0.23)	10.2 (0.39)
Poor	34.3 (0.93)	32.9 (1.08)	30.8 (0.98)	31.1 (1.00)	30.8 (1.10)	32.5 (1.10)	34.2 (2.15)
Near poor	14.6 (0.51)	14.1 (0.53)	15.4 (0.52)	15.2 (0.54)	17.8 (0.62)	18.3 (0.66)	16.6 (1.13)
Not poor	5.0 (0.18)	4.8 (0.21)	4.4 (0.17)	4.5 (0.19)	4.8 (0.20)	5.1 (0.22)	5.2 (0.37)
Unknown	10.1 (0.41)	10.0 (0.34)	9.6 (0.33)	9.1 (0.33)	9.4 (0.33)	11.2 (0.35)	10.4 (0.61)

<sup>1</sup>Poverty 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, 28.1% in 2002, and 29.0% in the first quarter 2003) are not shown in the table. Please visit [www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm) for more information on the unknown income and poverty status categories.

<sup>2</sup>The category "public health plan coverage" includes Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare (disability), and military plan. A small number of persons were covered by both public and private plans, and thus 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 the editing procedures used for the final data files.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Survey. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, 74.0% of poor children and 45.5% of near poor children were covered by a public health plan at the time of interview.

- The estimates of public coverage increased over time from 1999 through early 2003 among children under age 18 years who were poor, near poor, or not poor.

- From 1999 through early 2003, the estimates of public coverage increased slightly but significantly among adults who were not poor. Although the estimates also increased slightly among adults who were poor, the differences were not significant.

**Table 1.5. Percent of persons under age 65 years with private insurance coverage, by age group and poverty status: United States, 1997-2003**

Age group and poverty status <sup>1</sup>	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 quarter 1
<b>Percent (standard error) of persons with private coverage<sup>2</sup></b>							
<b>Under 65 years</b>							
Total	70.8 (0.35)	72.0 (0.36)	73.1 (0.36)	71.8 (0.34)	71.6 (0.37)	69.8 (0.39)	69.9 (0.72)
Poor	22.9 (0.93)	23.1 (1.02)	26.1 (1.12)	25.2 (1.00)	25.5 (1.13)	26.0 (1.14)	22.5 (2.04)
Near poor	53.5 (0.80)	53.0 (0.92)	50.9 (0.86)	49.1 (0.87)	48.4 (0.85)	46.5 (0.89)	44.4 (1.78)
Not poor	87.6 (0.27)	88.1 (0.29)	88.9 (0.24)	87.4 (0.28)	87.2 (0.27)	86.0 (0.33)	86.6 (0.60)
Unknown	66.7 (0.71)	67.1 (0.71)	68.0 (0.65)	68.8 (0.63)	67.8 (0.69)	63.9 (0.71)	66.6 (1.26)
<b>Under 18 years</b>							
Total	66.2 (0.57)	68.5 (0.55)	69.1 (0.55)	67.1 (0.53)	66.7 (0.57)	63.9 (0.61)	64.2 (1.15)
Poor	17.5 (1.09)	19.3 (1.17)	20.2 (1.16)	19.5 (1.21)	18.1 (1.12)	17.2 (1.08)	14.9 (2.31)
Near poor	55.0 (1.15)	56.3 (1.22)	52.1 (1.23)	48.8 (1.23)	48.4 (1.23)	44.9 (1.29)	41.9 (2.57)
Not poor	88.9 (0.43)	89.9 (0.48)	90.6 (0.39)	88.4 (0.47)	88.4 (0.40)	86.9 (0.54)	86.5 (1.07)
Unknown	61.7 (1.18)	62.1 (1.13)	63.8 (1.02)	64.2 (0.99)	62.2 (1.16)	56.3 (1.19)	61.0 (2.02)
<b>18-64 years</b>							
Total	72.8 (0.30)	73.5 (0.32)	74.7 (0.33)	73.8 (0.32)	73.7 (0.33)	72.3 (0.35)	72.2 (0.64)
Poor	26.8 (1.09)	25.8 (1.17)	30.4 (1.39)	29.2 (1.16)	31.7 (1.41)	31.8 (1.50)	27.2 (2.48)
Near poor	52.6 (0.76)	50.9 (0.90)	50.2 (0.85)	49.3 (0.83)	48.4 (0.82)	47.5 (0.85)	45.9 (1.72)
Not poor	87.1 (0.26)	87.4 (0.27)	88.2 (0.24)	87.1 (0.27)	86.8 (0.28)	85.7 (0.30)	86.6 (0.56)
Unknown	68.6 (0.65)	69.1 (0.66)	69.7 (0.60)	70.6 (0.61)	69.9 (0.61)	66.9 (0.62)	68.7 (1.17)

<sup>1</sup>Poverty 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, 28.1% in 2002, and 29.0% in the first quarter 2003) are not shown in the table. Please visit [www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm) for more information on the unknown income and poverty status categories.

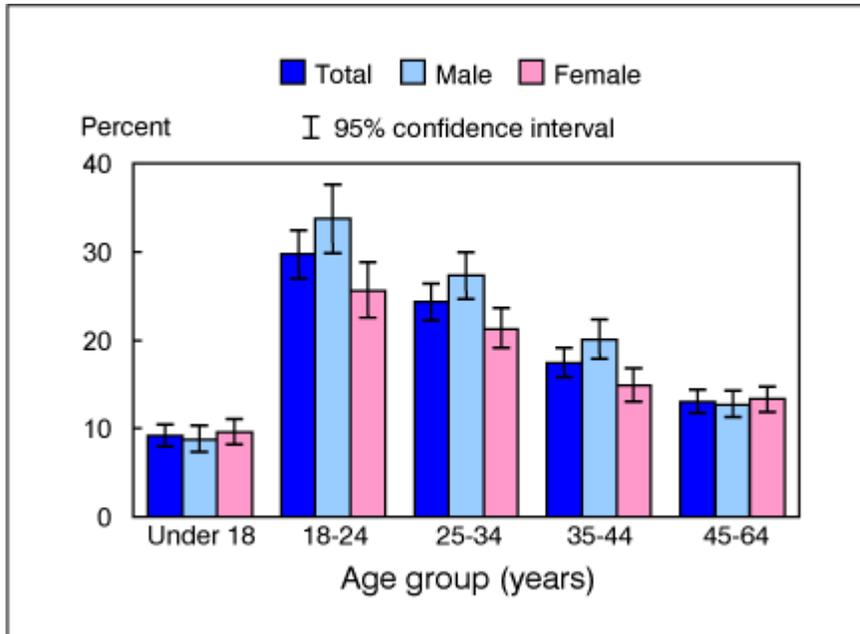
<sup>2</sup>The category "private health insurance" excludes plans that paid for only one type of service such as accidents or dental care. A small number of persons were covered by both public and private plans, and thus were included in both categories. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health 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 the editing procedures used for the final data files.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Survey. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, 14.9% of poor children and 41.9% of near poor children were covered by private health insurance at the time of interview.
- The estimates of private coverage decreased over time from 1999 through early 2003. A significant decrease in the estimate of private coverage was also noticed among children who were not poor.
- From 1997 through early 2003, a decreasing trend in the estimate of private health insurance coverage was also noticed among adults aged 18-64 years who were near poor.

**Figure 1.2. Percent of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, January-March 2003**

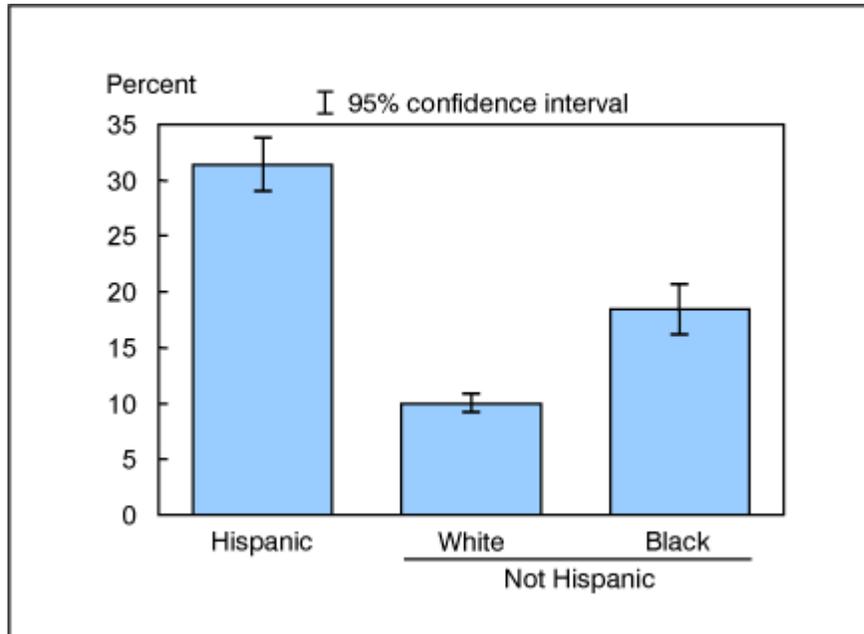


NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded 260 (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 the editing procedures used for the final data files.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of uninsured persons was highest among persons aged 18-24 years (29.7%) and lowest among persons under age 18 years (9.1%) and at ages 45-64 years (13.0%). 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, January-March 2003**



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded 273 (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 the 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: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of uninsured persons was 31.4% for Hispanic persons, 10.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 18.4% 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, 1997-2003**

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>1997</b>	15.4	15.0-15.8
<b>1998</b>	14.6	14.1-15.1
<b>1999</b>	14.2	13.8-14.6
<b>2000</b>	14.9	14.5-15.3
<b>2001</b>	14.3	13.8-14.8
<b>2002</b>	14.7	14.3-15.1
<b>2003 (January-March)</b>	14.4	13.6-15.3

**Data table for figure 1.2. Percent of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, January-March 2003**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Under 18 years</b>		
Total	9.1	7.9-10.4
Men	8.7	7.3-10.2
Women	9.6	8.2-11.0
<b>18-24 years</b>		
Total	29.7	26.9-32.4
Men	33.7	29.8-37.6
Women	25.6	22.5-28.8
<b>25-34 years</b>		
Total	24.3	22.2-26.3
Men	27.3	24.6-29.9
Women	21.3	19.1-23.6
<b>35-44 years</b>		
Total	17.4	15.8-19.1
Men	20.1	17.9-22.3
Women	14.9	13.0-16.8
<b>45-64 years</b>		
Total	13.0	11.7-14.3
Men	12.7	11.2-14.2
Women	13.3	11.8-14.7
<b>Age adjusted<sup>1</sup></b>		
Total	16.3	15.4-17.3
Men	17.5	16.4-18.6
Women	15.1	14.1-16.2

<sup>1</sup>Estimates 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.

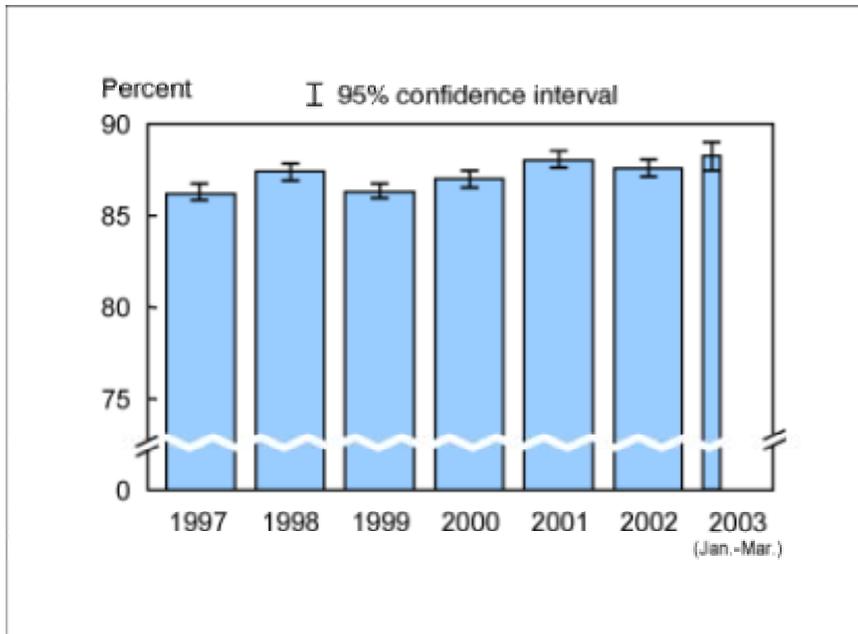
**Data table for figure 1.3. Age- sex- adjusted percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent (95% confidence interval)</b>	
	<b>Age-sex-adjusted<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Age adjusted<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	31.4 (29.0-33.8)	33.8 (31.2-36.3)
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	10.0 (9.2-10.8)	11.5 (10.6-12.5)
<b>Black, single race</b>	18.4 (16.1-20.6)	20.4 (17.9-22.9)

<sup>1</sup>Estimates 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.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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, 1997-2003**

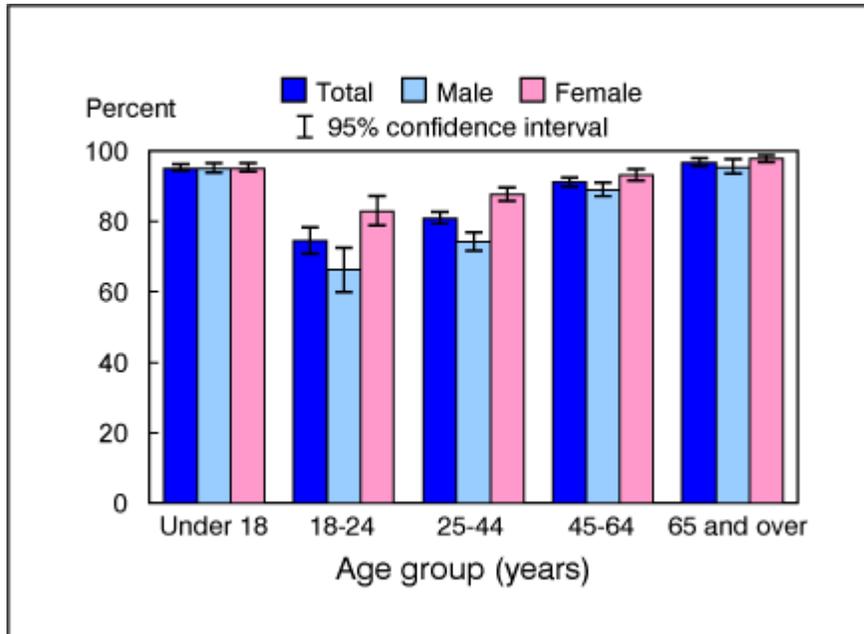


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 0.6% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, the percent of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care was 88.2% (95% CI = 87.4%-89.0%), which was slightly higher than but not statistically different from the 2002 estimate of 87.6%.
- 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, 87.0% in 2000, 88.0% in 2001, and 87.6% 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, January-March 2003**

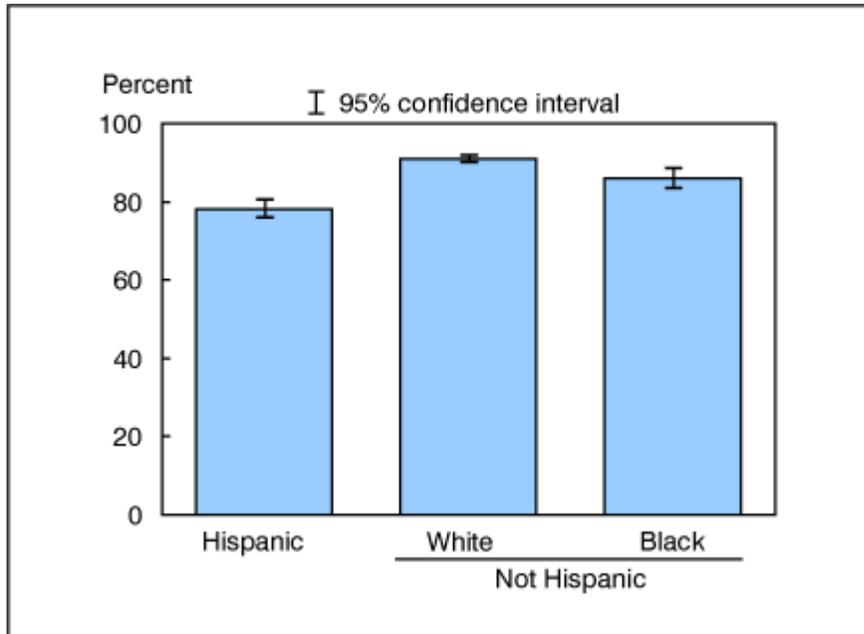


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 54 (0.5%) persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2003 National Health Interview Surveys.

- 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, January-March 2003**



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 54 (0.5%) 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: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2003 National Health Interview Surveys.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of persons with a usual place to go for medical care was 78.1% for Hispanic persons, 90.9% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 86.0% 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, 1997-2003**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age adjusted <sup>2</sup>
<b>1997</b>	86.2 (85.8-86.7)	86.3 (85.9-86.7)
<b>1998</b>	87.4 (86.9-87.8)	87.4 (87.0-87.9)
<b>1999</b>	86.3 (85.9-86.7)	86.4 (86.0-86.8)
<b>2000</b>	87.0 (86.5-87.4)	87.0 (86.6-87.4)
<b>2001</b>	88.0 (87.6-88.5)	88.0 (87.6-88.5)
<b>2002</b>	87.6 (87.1-88.0)	87.6 (87.1-88.2)
<b>2003 (January-March)</b>	88.2 (87.4-89.0)	88.2 (87.4-89.0)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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, January-March 2003**

<b>Age and sex</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
<b>Under 18 years</b>		
Total	95.1	93.4-94.5
Men	95.0	93.2-94.6
Women	95.1	93.2-94.7
<b>18-24 years</b>		
Total	74.4	71.4-75.1
Men	66.1	63.1-68.8
Women	82.8	78.4-82.6
<b>25-44 years</b>		
Total	80.9	80.5-82.2
Men	74.1	73.6-76.3
Women	87.6	86.6-88.4
<b>45-64 years</b>		
Total	91.1	90.1-91.4
Men	89.0	87.4-89.4
Women	93.1	92.2-93.7
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	96.7	95.4-96.6
Men	95.4	95.1-97.0
Women	97.7	95.2-96.7
<b>Age-adjusted<sup>1</sup></b>		
Total	88.2	87.3-88.2
Men	84.7	84.0-85.3
Women	91.6	90.3-91.2

<sup>1</sup>Estimates 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.

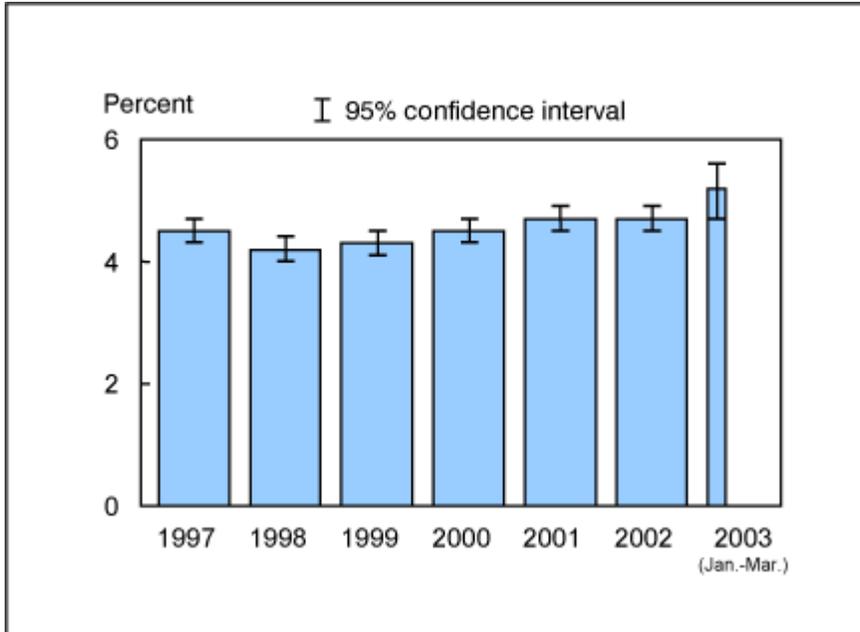
**Data table for figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent (95% confidence interval)</b>	
	<b>Age- sex- adjusted<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Age adjusted<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	78.1 (75.9-80.4)	77.9 (75.5-80.3)
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	90.9 (90.0-91.7)	90.9 (90.0-91.7)
<b>Black, single race</b>	86.0 (83.5-88.5)	86.4 (83.9-88.9)

<sup>1</sup>Age-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.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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, 1997-2003**



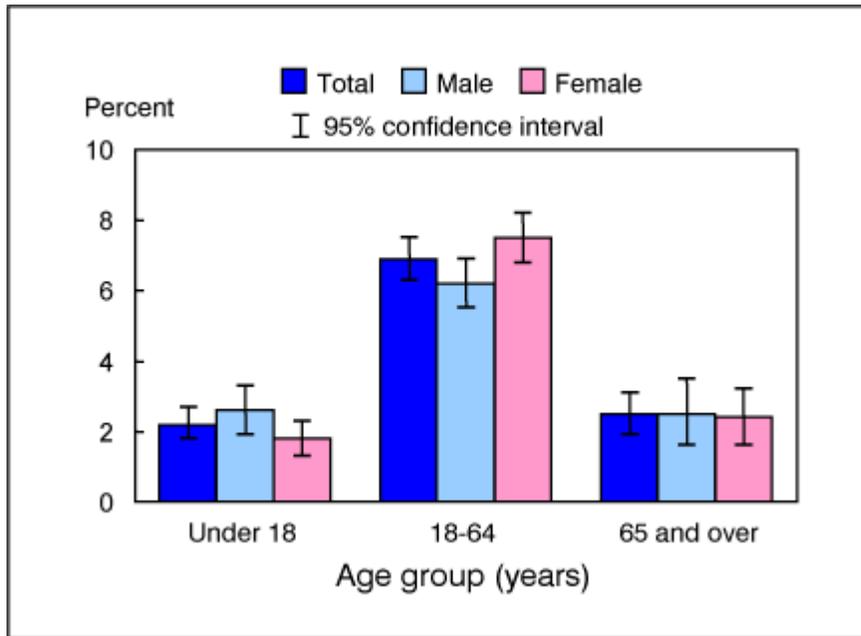
NOTES: The analysis excluded persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care (about 0.5% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

■ In early 2003, 5.2% (95% CI = 4.7%-5.6%) of the population was unable to obtain needed medical care at some time during the past year due to financial barriers. The estimate is slightly higher than but not significantly different from the 2002 estimate of 4.7%.

■ 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, January-March 2003**

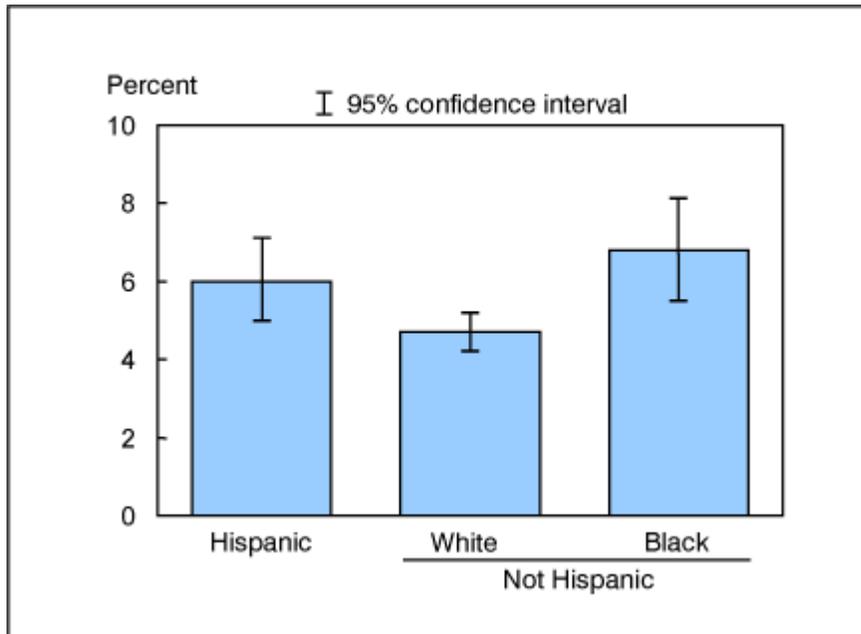


NOTE: The analysis excluded 95 (0.4%) persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Family Core component of the 2003 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, 6.9% for those aged 18-64 years, and 2.5% for those aged 65 years and over.
- For age group 18-64 years, women were more likely than men to have experienced this lack of access to medical care during the past 12 months.

**Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons 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, January-March 2003**



NOTES: The analysis excluded 95 (0.4%) 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: Based on data collected from January-March in the Family Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- After adjusting for age and sex, 6.0% of Hispanic persons, 4.7% of non-Hispanic white persons, and 6.8% 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, 1997-2003**

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>1997</b>	4.5	4.3-4.7
<b>1998</b>	4.2	4.0-4.4
<b>1999</b>	4.3	4.1-4.5
<b>2000</b>	4.5	4.3-4.7
<b>2001</b>	4.7	4.5-4.9
<b>2002</b>	4.7	4.5-4.9
<b>2003 (January-March)</b>	5.2	4.7-5.6

**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, January-March 2003**

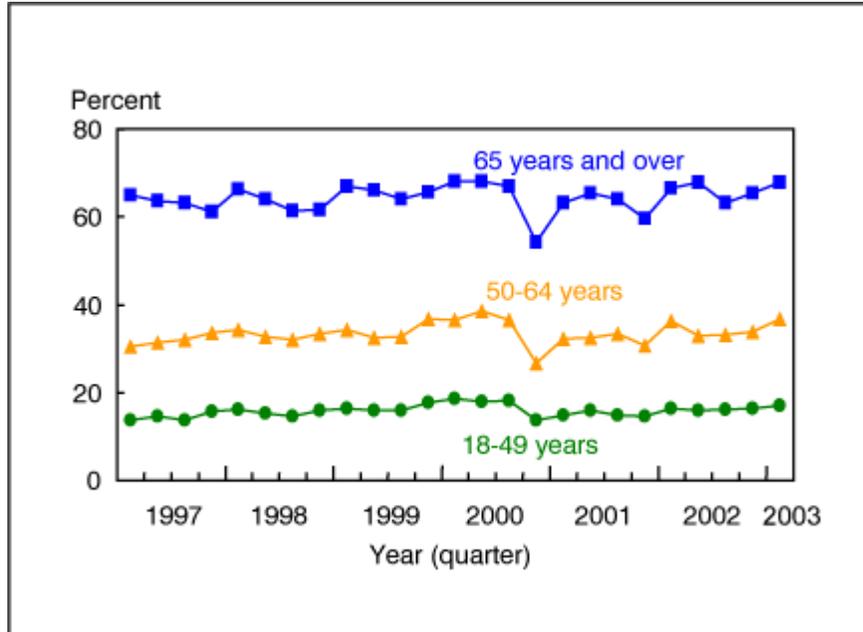
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Under 18 years</b>		
Total	2.2	1.8-2.7
Male	2.6	1.9-3.3
Female	1.8	1.3-2.3
<b>18-64 years</b>		
Total	6.9	6.3-7.5
Male	6.2	5.5-6.9
Female	7.5	6.8-8.2
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	2.5	1.9-3.1
Male	2.5	1.6-3.5
Female	2.4	1.6-3.2

**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, January-March 2003**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	6.0	5.0-7.1
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	4.7	4.2-5.2
<b>Black, single race</b>	6.8	5.5-8.1

<sup>1</sup>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.

**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). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

■ In the first quarter of 2003, the percent of adults who received influenza vaccination during the past year was 67.8% for persons aged 65 years and over, 36.8% for persons aged 50-64 years, and 17.1% for persons aged 18-49 years.

■ For persons aged 65 years and over, the first quarter estimate increased from 63.3% in 2001 to 66.6% in 2002 and 67.8% in 2003 (the delays in the availability of influenza vaccine occurred in the fall of 2000, and to a lesser extent, in the fall of 2001) (4,5). Although the first quarter estimate in 2003 was still slightly lower than that in 2000 (67.8% vs. 68.2%), the difference was not statistically significant.

**Table 4.1. Annual 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
<b>Percent (95% confidence interval)</b>						
<b>50-64 years</b>						
Total	31.9 (30.5-33.3)	33.1 (31.7-34.5)	34.1 (32.8-35.4)	34.6 (33.1-36.1)	32.2 (30.9-33.5)	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)	31.9 (29.9-33.9)	30.3 (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)	37.2 (35.2-39.1)	34.0 (32.2-35.8)	37.2 (35.4-38.9)
<b>65 years and over</b>						
Total, crude	63.2 (61.9-64.6)	63.3 (61.9-64.7)	65.7 (64.3-67.2)	64.4 (63.0-65.9)	63.1 (61.7-64.5)	65.7 (64.3-67.2)
Total, age-adjusted	63.1 (61.7-64.4)	63.3 (61.9-64.6)	65.1 (63.6-66.5)	64.6 (63.2-66.0)	63.2 (61.8-64.6)	65.9 (64.5-67.3)
Men	64.8 (62.5-67.1)	63.7 (61.5-65.9)	67.2 (65.0-69.4)	66.0 (63.8-68.3)	64.8 (62.5-67.1)	67.1 (64.7-69.5)
Women	62.1 (60.5-63.7)	63.0 (61.2-64.8)	64.6 (62.7-66.5)	63.3 (61.6-65.0)	61.8 (60.1-63.5)	64.7 (62.8-66.6)

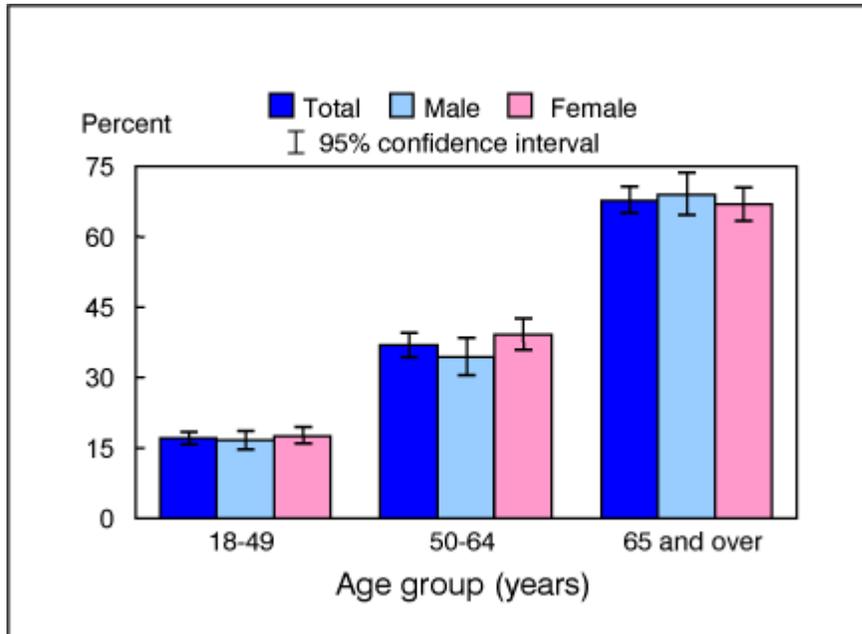
NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu shot. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when 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. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

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 increased from 32.2% in 2001 to 34.0% in 2002. The increase was seen mainly among women.

■ For adults aged 65 years and over, the annual percent of persons who received an influenza vaccination increased from 63.1% in 2001 to 65.7% in 2002. The estimate in 2002 was the same as that 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).

**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, January-March 2003**

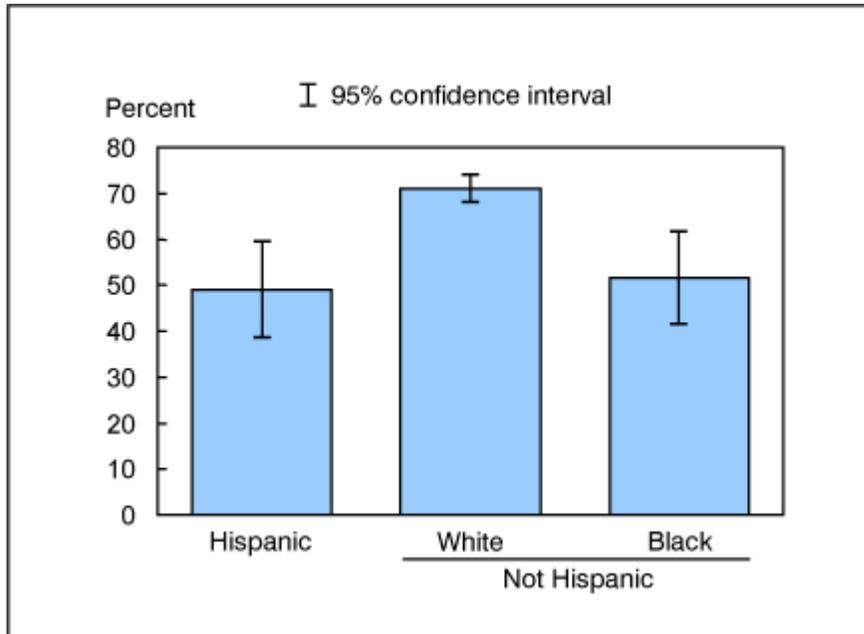


NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu shot. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The analysis excluded 113 (1.5%) adults with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 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 (67.8%), followed by adults aged 50-64 years (36.8%) and 18-49 years (17.1%).
- For age groups 18-49 years and 50-64 years, although the percent was higher for women than for men, the differences were not statistically significant.

**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, January-March 2003**



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 24 (1.7%) adults aged 65 years and over with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 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 49.0% for Hispanic persons, 71.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 51.7% 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, 1997-2003**

Year/quarter	Percent (95% confidence interval)		
	18-49 years	50-64 years	65 years and over
<b>1997</b>			
Quarter 1	13.6 (12.5-14.6)	30.5 (27.8-33.2)	65.0 (62.3-67.6)
Quarter 2	14.5 (13.4-15.5)	31.3 (28.7-34.0)	63.7 (61.1-66.2)
Quarter 3	13.6 (12.6-14.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	63.1 (60.3-65.9)
Quarter 4	15.6 (14.5-16.7)	33.6 (31.1-36.2)	61.2 (58.7-63.8)
<b>1998</b>			
Quarter 1	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	34.2 (31.3-37.1)	66.3 (63.2-69.4)
Quarter 2	15.3 (14.1-16.5)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.0 (61.3-66.8)
Quarter 3	14.5 (13.3-15.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	61.3 (58.5-64.0)
Quarter 4	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.5 (30.8-36.1)	61.6 (58.7-64.5)
<b>1999</b>			
Quarter 1	16.3 (14.8-17.7)	34.2 (31.1-37.3)	67.0 (64.0-70.1)
Quarter 2	16.0 (14.7-17.3)	32.6 (29.8-35.4)	66.1 (63.4-68.8)
Quarter 3	15.8 (14.5-17.1)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.1 (61.2-67.0)
Quarter 4	17.6 (16.2-18.9)	36.7 (34.2-39.2)	65.7 (62.7-68.6)
<b>2000</b>			
Quarter 1	18.6 (17.2-19.9)	36.6 (33.7-39.4)	68.2 (65.3-71.0)
Quarter 2	18.0 (16.7-19.4)	38.5 (35.7-41.4)	68.1 (65.6-70.7)
Quarter 3	18.2 (16.9-19.4)	36.6 (33.7-39.5)	67.1 (64.4-69.8)
Quarter 4	13.6 (12.4-14.8)	26.6 (24.2-29.0)	54.3 (51.6-57.1)
<b>2001</b>			
Quarter 1	14.7 (13.4-16.0)	32.3 (29.6-35.0)	63.3 (60.2-66.3)
Quarter 2	15.9 (14.7-17.1)	32.6 (30.1-35.1)	65.4 (62.8-68.0)
Quarter 3	14.9 (13.9-15.9)	33.3 (30.7-35.8)	64.0 (61.1-66.8)
Quarter 4	14.5 (13.6-15.9)	30.6 (28.0-33.1)	59.6 (56.7-62.4)
<b>2002</b>			
Quarter 1	16.4 (15.2-17.7)	36.3 (33.6-38.9)	66.6 (63.8-69.4)
Quarter 2	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.0 (30.5-35.5)	67.8 (65.3-70.3)
Quarter 3	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	33.1 (30.6-35.6)	63.1 (60.5-65.8)
Quarter 4	16.4 (15.1-17.8)	33.8 (31.0-36.6)	65.5 (62.4-68.6)
<b>2003</b>			
Quarter 1	17.1 (15.7-18.4)	36.8 (34.2-39.4)	67.8 (65.0-70.6)

**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, January-March 2003**

<b>Age and sex</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
<b>18-49 years</b>		
Total	17.1	15.7-18.4
Men	16.6	14.6-18.5
Women	17.6	15.8-19.4
<b>50-64 years</b>		
Total	36.8	34.2-39.4
Men	34.3	30.4-38.3
Women	39.1	35.8-42.4
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	67.8	65.0-70.6
Men	69.0	64.5-73.6
Women	66.9	63.4-70.4
<b>Age adjusted:<sup>1</sup></b>		
Total	67.8	65.0-70.6
Men	69.3	64.9-73.8
Women	66.9	63.4-70.3

<sup>1</sup>Estimates 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.

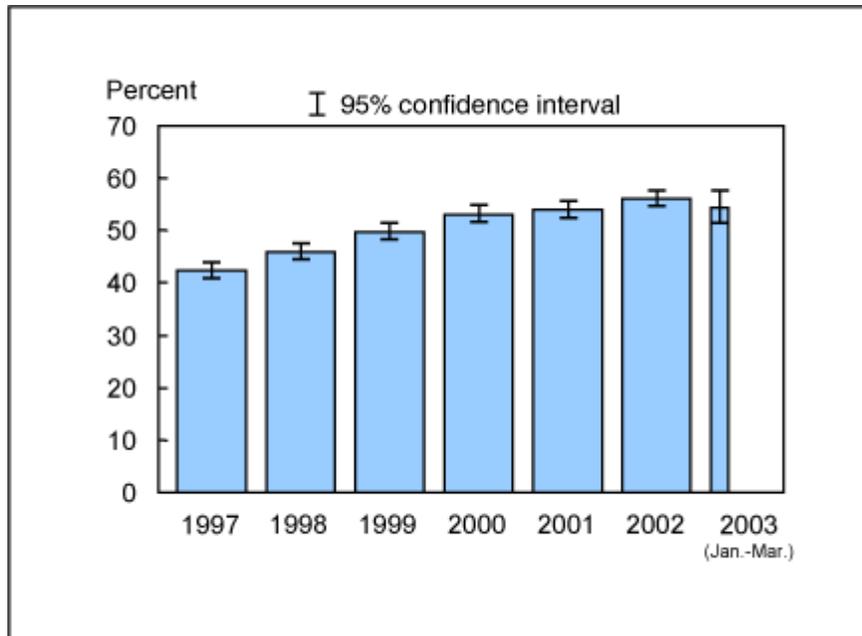
**Data table for figure 4.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent (95% confidence interval)</b>	
	<b>Crude<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Age-adjusted<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	49.0 (38.6-59.5)	49.0 (38.5-59.5)
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	71.0 (68.0-74.0)	71.0 (68.0-73.9)
<b>Black, single race</b>	51.7 (41.6-61.7)	52.7 (42.4-63.0)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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, 1997-2003**

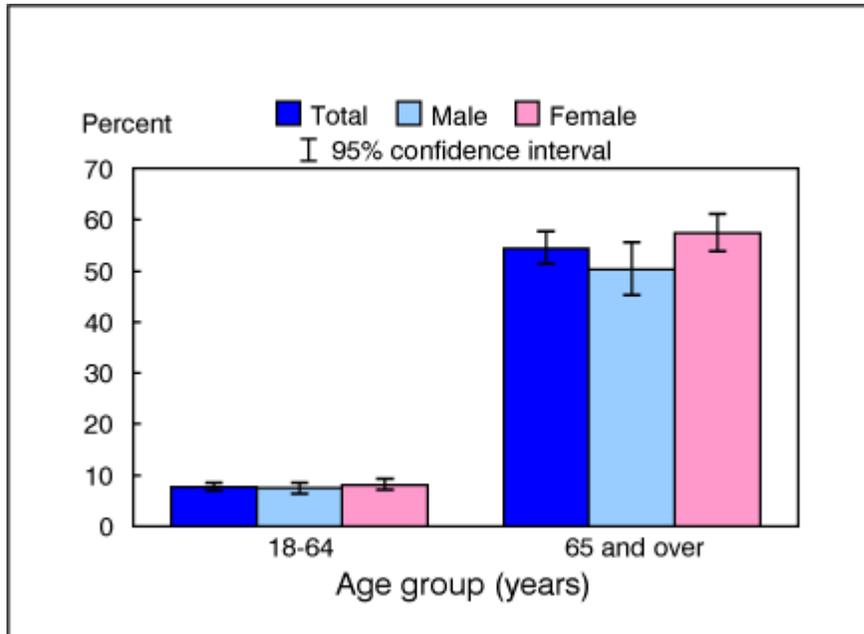


NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status (about 3% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: The Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, the percent of adults aged 65 years and over who have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 54.4% (95% CI = 51.3%-57.5%), which was slightly lower than but not statistically different from the 2002 estimate of 56.0%.
- 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, 53.1% in 2000, 54.0% in 2001, and 56.0% 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, January-March 2003**

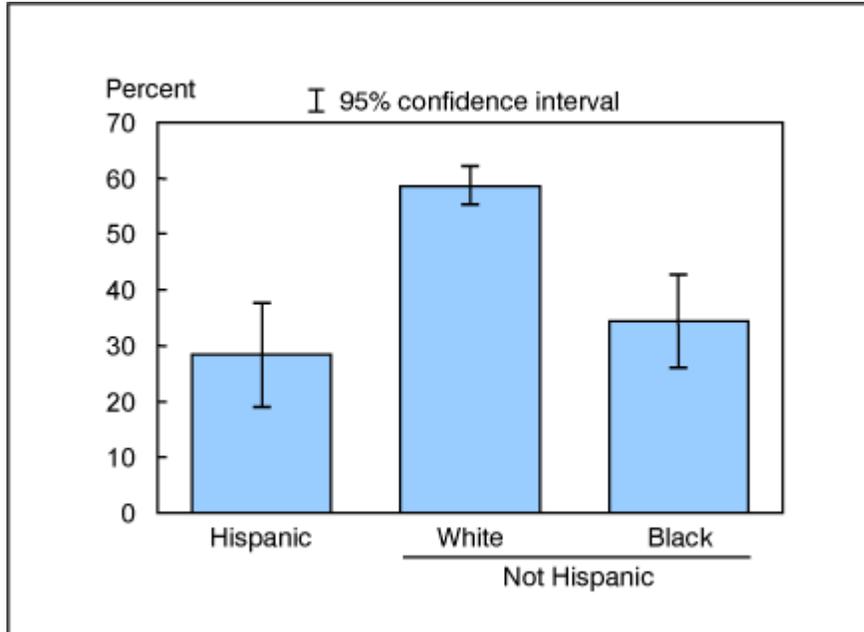


NOTES: The analysis excluded 242 (3.2%) adults with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. For persons aged 18-64 years, pneumococcal vaccination is only recommended for those who have selected chronic illnesses or immunosuppression.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- The percent of adults who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 54.4% for persons aged 65 years and over and 7.7% 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, January-March 2003**



NOTE: The analysis excluded 53 (3.8%) adults aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- The percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received a pneumococcal vaccination was 28.3% for Hispanic persons, 58.6% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 34.3% 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, 1997-2003**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup>
<b>1997</b>	42.4 (40.9-43.9)	42.6 (41.1-44.1)
<b>1998</b>	46.0 (44.5-47.5)	46.3 (44.8-47.8)
<b>1999</b>	49.7 (48.1-51.3)	49.9 (48.3-51.5)
<b>2000</b>	53.1 (51.5-54.7)	53.4 (51.8-55.0)
<b>2001</b>	54.0 (52.4-55.6)	54.2 (52.6-55.7)
<b>2002</b>	56.0 (54.5-57.5)	56.2 (54.8-57.7)
<b>2003 (January-March)</b>	54.4 (51.3-57.5)	54.5 (51.4-57.5)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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, January-March 2003**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-64 years</b>		
Total	7.7	6.9-8.5
Men	7.4	6.3-8.4
Women	8.1	7.0-9.1
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	54.4	51.3-57.5
Men	50.3	45.1-55.5
Women	57.4	53.7-61.0
Age adjusted: <sup>1</sup>		
Total	54.5	51.4-57.5
Men	50.7	45.6-55.8
Women	57.1	53.5-60.7

<sup>1</sup>Estimates 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.

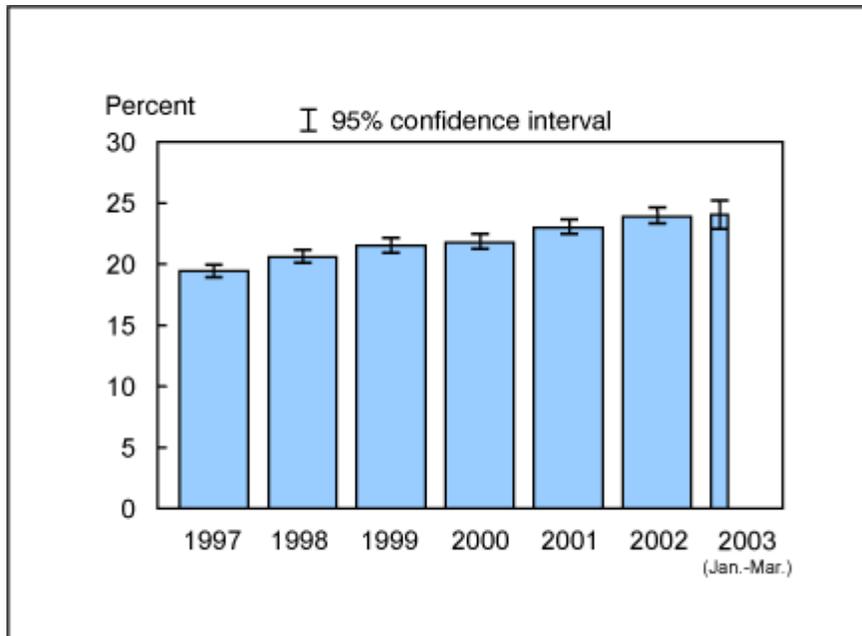
**Data table for figure 5.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age adjusted <sup>2</sup>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	28.3 (18.9-37.6)	28.3 (18.8-37.8)
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	58.6 (55.2-62.0)	58.5 (55.1-61.8)
<b>Black, single race</b>	34.3 (26.0-42.6)	33.1 (24.7-41.6)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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, 1997-2003**



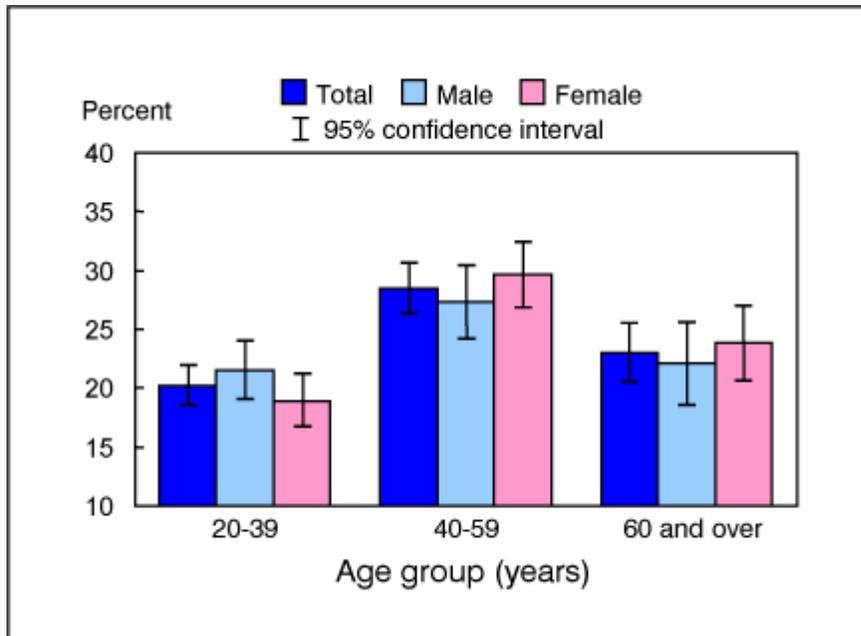
NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analysis excluded people with unknown height or weight (about 4% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

■ In early 2003, 24.0% (95% CI = 22.8%-25.2%) of U.S. adults aged 20 years and over were obese.

■ The annual 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, January-March 2003**

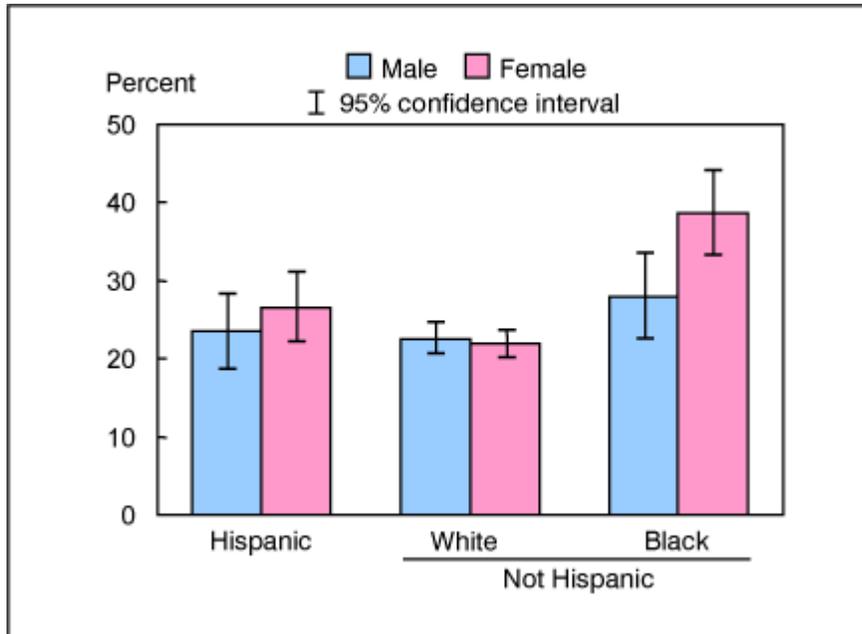


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analysis excluded 431 (5.6%) people with unknown height or weight.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of obesity was highest among adults aged 40-59 years (28.5%) and lowest among adults aged 20-39 years (20.2%). This pattern in obesity by age group was seen in both men and women.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of obesity between women and men for all three age groups.

**Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**



NOTES: Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analysis excluded 431 (5.6%) 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: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- Non-Hispanic black women were more likely than Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women to be obese. This race/ethnic difference was not statistically significant among men.
- Among the six sex-specific race/ethnic groups, the age-adjusted prevalence of obesity was highest among non-Hispanic black women only (38.7%) and lowest among non-Hispanic white women (21.9%).

## 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, 1997-2003

Year	Percent (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup>
<b>1997</b>	19.4 (18.9-19.9)	19.5 (18.9-20.0)
<b>1998</b>	20.6 (20.1-21.1)	20.6 (20.0-21.1)
<b>1999</b>	21.5 (20.9-22.1)	21.5 (20.9-22.1)
<b>2000</b>	21.8 (21.2-22.4)	21.8 (21.2-22.3)
<b>2001</b>	23.0 (22.4-23.5)	22.9 (22.3-23.5)
<b>2002</b>	23.9 (23.3-24.6)	23.8 (23.2-24.5)
<b>2003 (January-March)</b>	24.0 (22.8-25.2)	23.8 (22.6-25.1)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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, January-March 2003

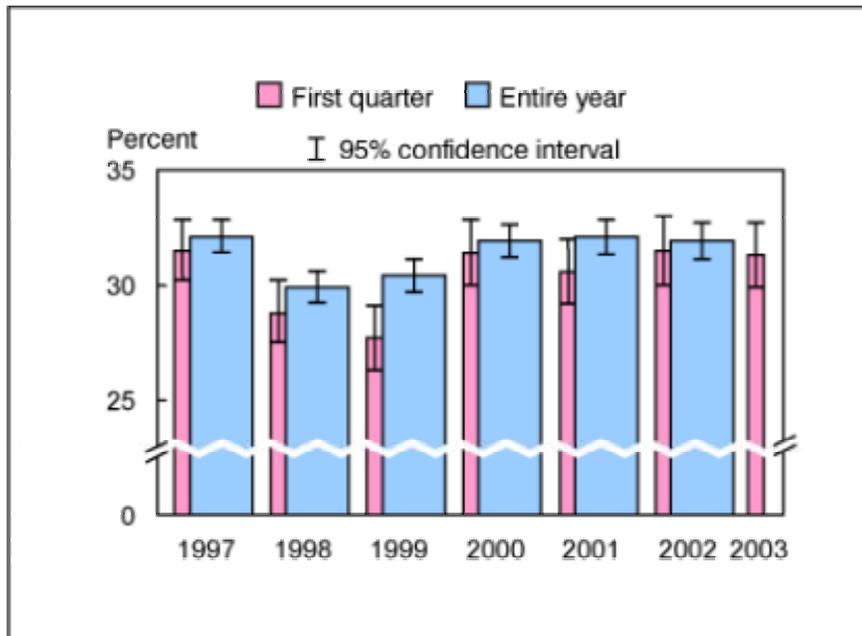
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>20-39 years</b>		
Total	20.2	18.5-21.9
Men	21.5	19.0-24.0
Women	18.9	16.7-21.2
<b>40-59 years</b>		
Total	28.5	26.3-30.6
Men	27.3	24.2-30.4
Women	29.6	26.8-32.4
<b>60 years and over</b>		
Total	23.0	20.5-25.5
Men	22.1	18.5-25.6
Women	23.8	20.6-27.0

**Data table for figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**

<b>Sex and race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
<b>Men</b>		
Hispanic or Latino	23.5	18.6-28.3
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	22.6	20.6-24.7
Black, single race	28.0	22.6-33.5
<b>Women</b>		
Hispanic or Latino	26.6	22.2-31.1
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	21.9	20.1-23.7
Black, single race	38.7	33.2-44.1

<sup>1</sup>Estimates 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, 1997-2003**

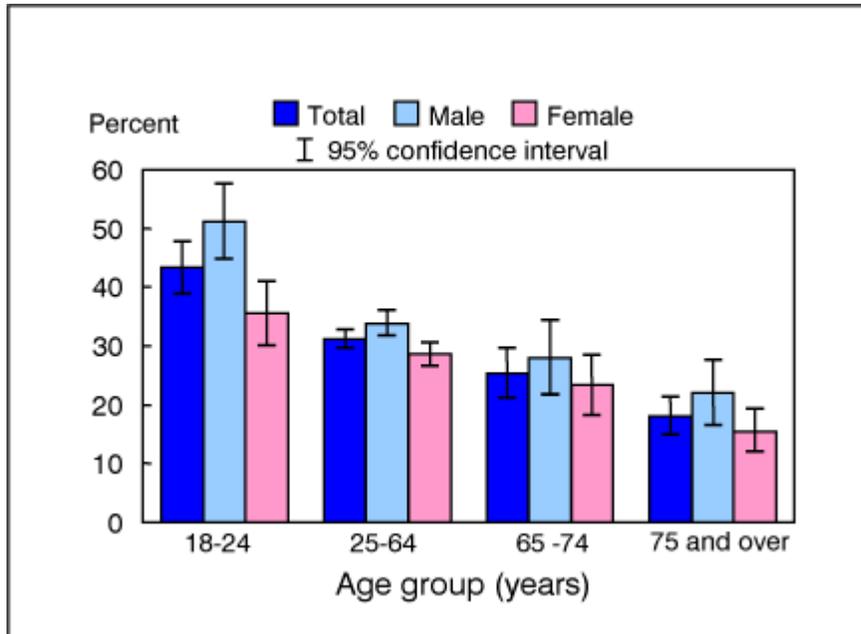


NOTES: This measure reflects a new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater 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. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In the first quarter of 2003, 31.3% (95% CI = 29.9%-32.7%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity. This first quarter estimate was 31.5% in 1997, 28.8% in 1998, 27.7% in 1999, 31.4% in 2000, 30.6% in 2001, and 31.5 in 2002.
- The annual percents of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity increased from 29.9% in 1998 to 31.9% in 2000, but remained stable thereafter.

**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, January-March 2003**

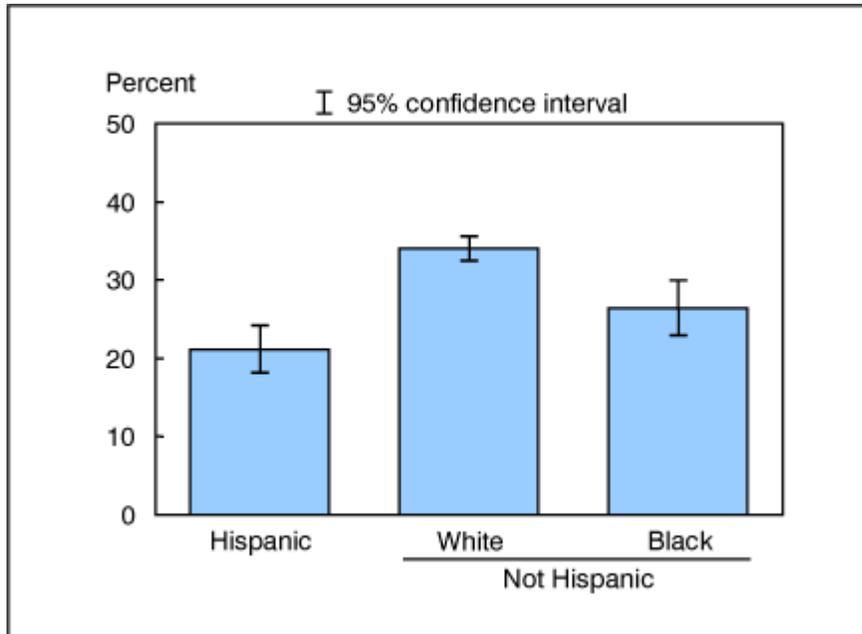


NOTES: This measure reflects a new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater 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 213 (2.9%) persons with unknown physical activity participation.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity decreased with age.
- For age groups 18-24 years and 25-64 years, 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, January-March 2003**



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 213 (2.9%) 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: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted percent of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity was 21.1% for Hispanic adults, 34.0% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 26.4% 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, 1997-2003**

Year	Percent (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup>
<b>1997 Yearly</b>	32.1 (31.4-32.8)	31.9 (31.2-32.5)
<b>Quarterly</b>	31.5 (30.2-32.8)	31.3 (30.0-32.5)
<b>1998 Yearly</b>	29.9 (29.2-30.6)	29.7 (29.0-30.4)
<b>Quarterly</b>	28.8 (27.5-30.2)	28.6 (27.3-29.9)
<b>1999 Yearly</b>	30.4 (29.7-31.1)	30.2 (29.5-30.9)
<b>Quarterly</b>	27.7 (26.3-29.1)	27.6 (26.1-29.0)
<b>2000 Yearly</b>	31.9 (31.2-32.6)	31.8 (31.1-32.5)
<b>Quarterly</b>	31.4 (30.0-32.8)	31.3 (29.9-32.7)
<b>2001 Yearly</b>	32.1 (31.3-32.8)	32.0 (31.2-32.7)
<b>Quarterly</b>	30.6 (29.2-32.0)	30.5 (29.1-31.9)
<b>2002 Yearly</b>	31.9 (31.1-32.7)	31.8 (31.1-32.6)
<b>Quarterly</b>	31.5 (30.0-33.0)	31.4 (30.0-32.9)
<b>2003 Quarterly</b>	31.3 (29.9-32.7)	31.2 (29.8-32.6)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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, January-March 2003**

<b>Age and sex</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
<b>18-24 years</b>		
Total	43.3	38.9-47.7
Men	51.2	44.8-57.5
Women	35.5	30.0-41.0
<b>25-64 years</b>		
Total	31.2	29.6-32.7
Men	33.9	31.7-36.0
Women	28.6	26.6-30.6
<b>65-74 years</b>		
Total	25.4	21.2-29.6
Men	28.0	21.6-34.3
Women	23.4	18.2-28.5
<b>75 years and over</b>		
Total	18.1	14.9-21.3
Men	22.0	16.4-27.6
Women	15.5	11.9-19.2
<b>Age-adjusted<sup>1</sup></b>		
Total	31.2	29.8-32.6
Men	34.7	32.8-36.6
Women	28.0	26.2-29.8

<sup>1</sup>Estimates 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.

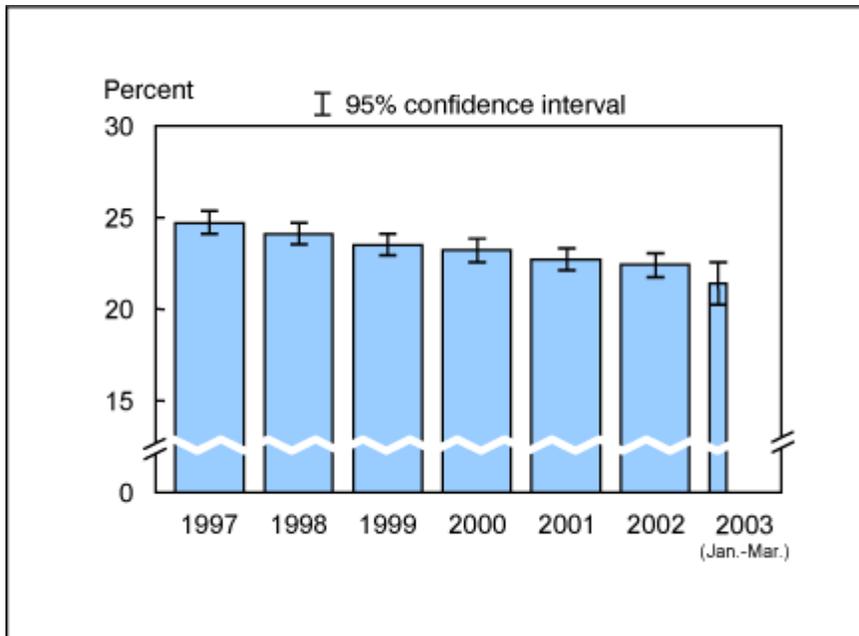
**Data table for figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent (95% confidence interval)</b>	
	<b>Age-sex-adjusted<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Age adjusted<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	21.1 (18.1-24.1)	21.2 (18.2-24.3)
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	34.0 (32.4-35.6)	34.0 (32.4-35.6)
<b>Black, single race</b>	26.4 (22.9-29.9)	26.0 (22.2-29.7)

<sup>1</sup>Age-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.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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, 1997-2003**

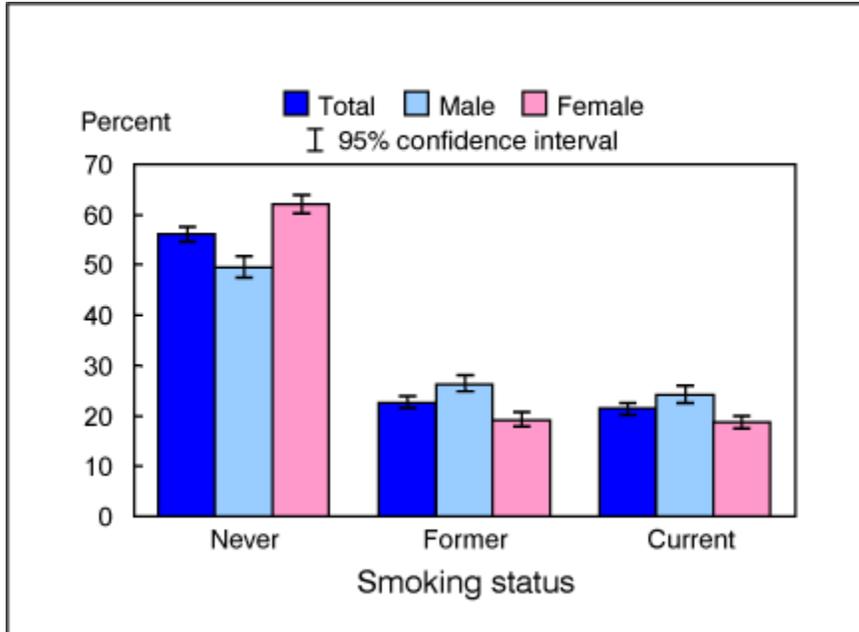


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded people with unknown smoking status (about 1% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, 21.4% (95% CI = 20.2%-22.5%) 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 annual 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, 23.2% in 2000, 22.7% in 2001, and 22.4% in 2002.

**Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January-March 2003**



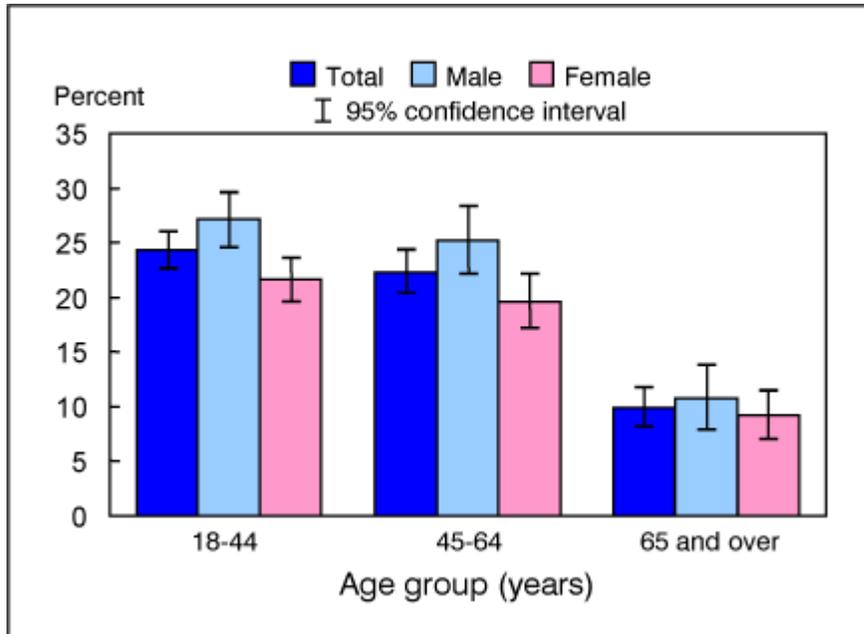
NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 330 (1.1%) people with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- The percent of current smokers was higher for men (24.2%) than for women (18.8%).

- 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, January-March 2003**

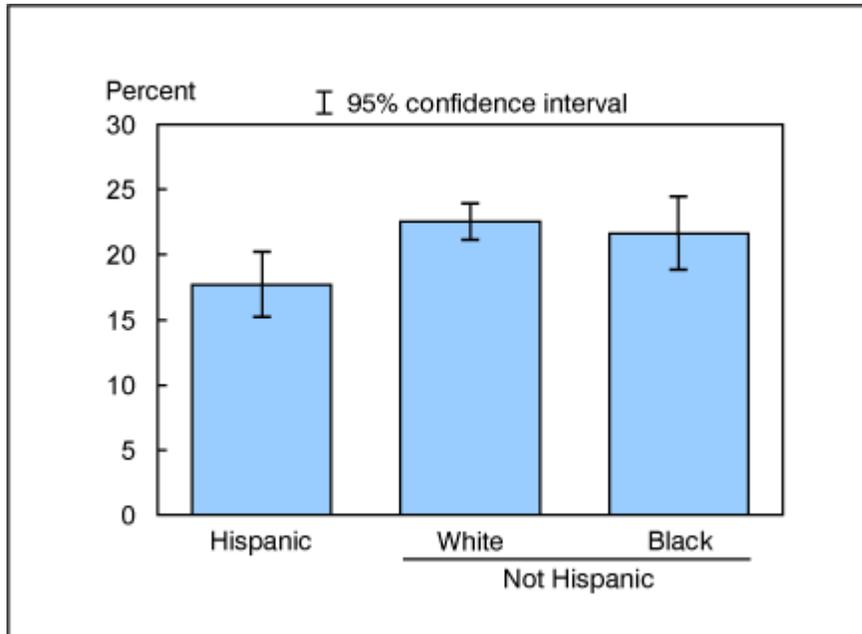


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 92 (1.2%) people with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of current smoking was lower among adults aged 65 years and over (9.9%) compared with adults aged 18-44 years (24.3%) and 45-64 years (22.3%). 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, January-March 2003**



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 92 (1.2%) 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: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was 17.7% for Hispanic persons, 22.5% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 21.6% 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, 1997-2003**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age adjusted <sup>2</sup>
<b>1997</b>	24.7 (24.1-25.3)	24.6 (24.0-25.1)
<b>1998</b>	24.1 (23.5-24.7)	24.0 (25.1-26.8)
<b>1999</b>	23.5 (22.9-24.1)	23.3 (22.7-24.0)
<b>2000</b>	23.2 (22.5-23.8)	23.1 (22.5-23.7)
<b>2001</b>	22.7 (22.1-23.3)	22.6 (22.0-23.2)
<b>2002</b>	22.4 (21.7-23.0)	22.3 (21.7-22.9)
<b>2003 (January-March)</b>	21.4 (20.2-22.5)	21.3 (20.2-22.4)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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, January-March 2003**

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Never</b>		
Both sexes	56.0	54.6-57.5
Men	49.5	47.3-51.6
Women	62.1	60.2-63.9
<b>Former</b>		
Both sexes	22.6	21.5-23.7
Men	26.3	24.7-28.0
Women	19.2	17.7-20.6
<b>Current</b>		
Both sexes	21.4	20.2-22.5
Men	24.2	22.4-26.0
Women	18.8	17.5-20.0

**Data table for figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January-March 2003**

<b>Age and sex</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
<b>18-44 years</b>		
Total	24.3	22.6-26.0
Men	27.1	24.5-29.6
Women	21.6	19.6-23.6
<b>45-64 years</b>		
Total	22.3	20.4-24.3
Men	25.2	22.1-28.3
Women	19.6	17.2-22.1
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	9.9	8.1-11.7
Men	10.8	7.9-13.8
Women	9.2	7.0-11.4
<b>Age-adjusted<sup>1</sup></b>		
Total	21.3	20.2-22.4
Men	23.8	22.1-25.5
Women	18.9	17.6-20.2

<sup>1</sup>Estimates 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.

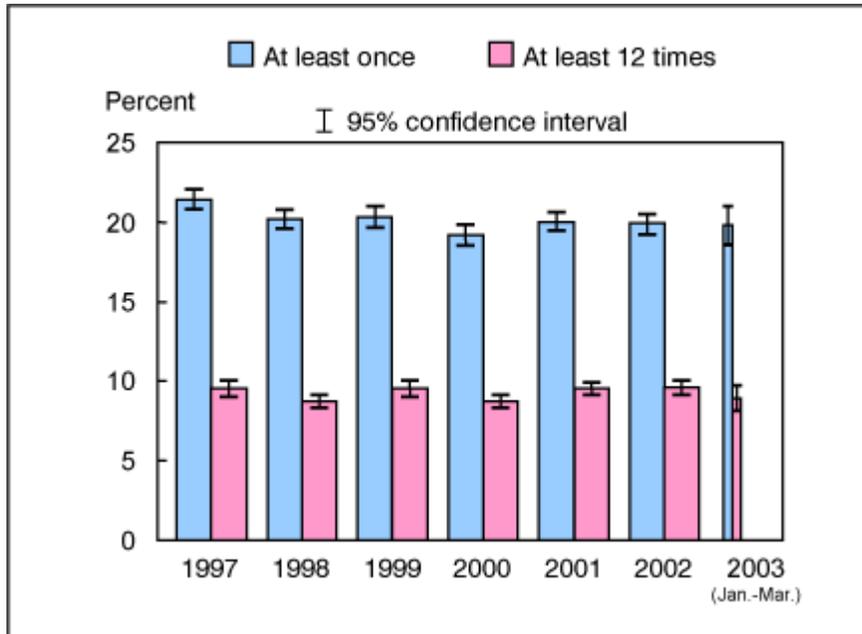
**Data table for figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent (95% confidence interval)</b>	
	<b>Age-sex-adjusted<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Age adjusted<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	17.7 (15.2-20.2)	17.9 (15.3-20.5)
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	22.5 (21.1-23.9)	22.5 (21.1-23.9)
<b>Black, single race</b>	21.6 (18.8-24.4)	21.4 (18.6-24.1)

<sup>1</sup>Age-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.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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 who had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once and at least 12 times in the past year: United States, 1997-2003**



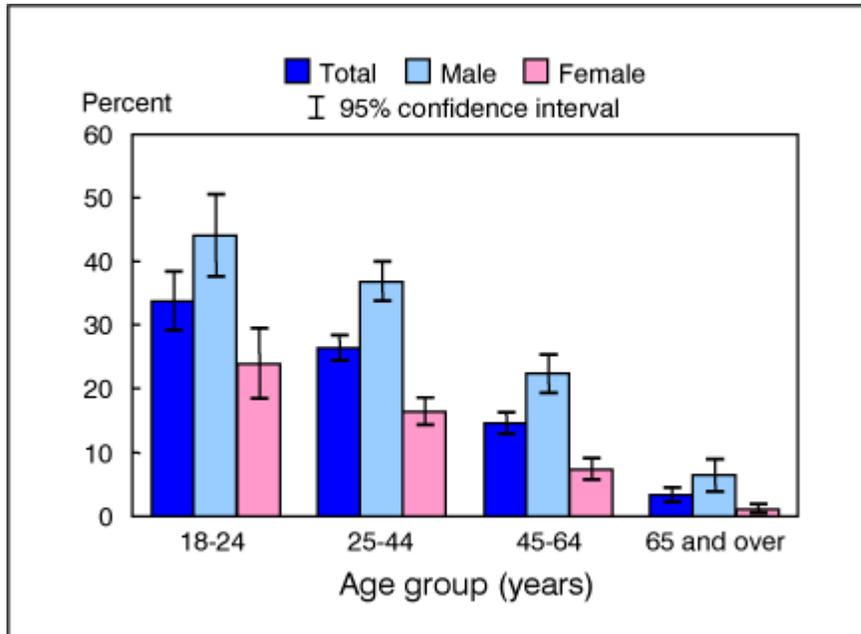
NOTES: The analysis excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption (about 2% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

■ In early 2003, the percent of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year was 19.8% (95% CI=18.6%-21.0%). The percent of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least 12 times in the past year was 8.9% (95% CI = 8.1%-9.7%).

■ From 1997 through 2002, there was no significant trend in the annual estimates of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once or at least 12 times in the past year.

**Figure 9.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by age group and sex: United States, January-March 2003**

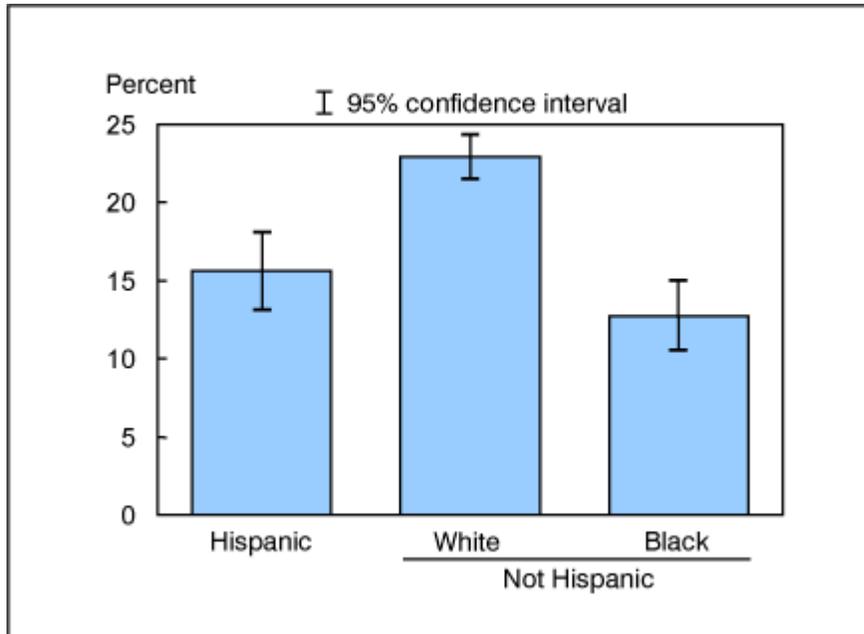


NOTE: The analysis excluded 214 (2.8%) adults with unknown alcohol consumption.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

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

**Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**



NOTES: The analysis excluded 214 (2.8%) 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: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted percent of adults who had five or more drinks at least once in the past year was 15.6% for Hispanic persons, 22.9% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 12.7% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Non-Hispanic white persons were more likely than Hispanic and non-Hispanic black persons to have had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year.

## Data tables for figures 9.1-9.3:

**Data table for figure 9.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had 5 or more drinks on 1 day at least once and at least 12 times in the past year: United States, 1997-2003**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	At least once in the past year	At least 12 times in the past year
1997	21.4 (20.8-22.0)	9.5 (9.0-10.0)
1998	20.2 (19.6-20.8)	8.7 (8.3-9.1)
1999	20.3 (19.6-21.0)	9.5 (9.0-10.0)
2000	19.2 (18.6-19.9)	8.7 (8.3-9.1)
2001	20.0 (19.4-20.6)	9.5 (9.1-9.9)
2002	19.9 (19.2-20.5)	9.6 (9.1-10.0)
2003 (January-March)	19.8 (18.6-21.0)	8.9 (8.1-9.7)

**Data table for figure 9.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by age group and sex: United States, January-March 2003**

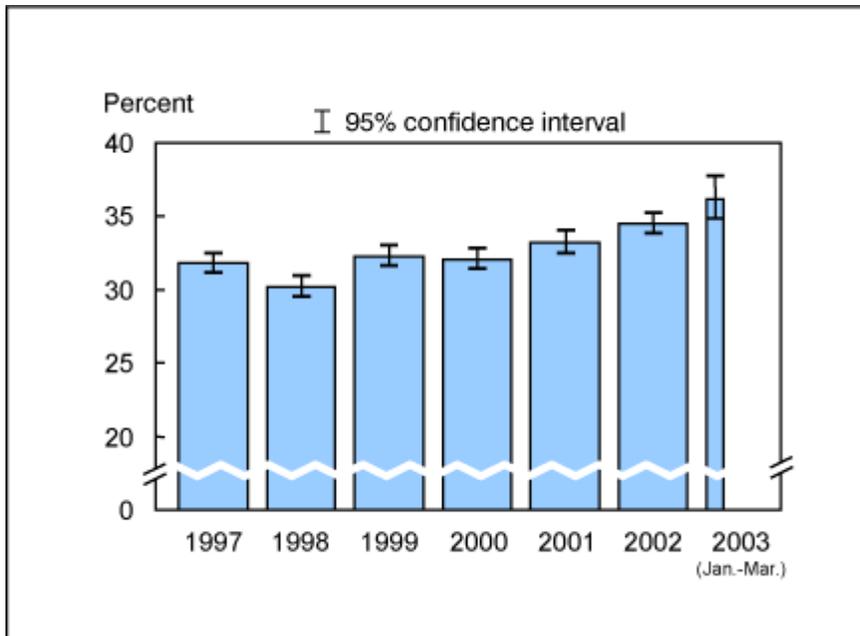
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-24 years</b>		
Total	33.7	29.1-38.3
Men	44.0	37.5-50.4
Women	23.9	18.4-29.4
<b>25-44 years</b>		
Total	26.4	24.4-28.3
Men	36.7	33.7-39.8
Women	16.4	14.3-18.5
<b>45-64 years</b>		
Total	14.6	12.8-16.3
Men	22.3	19.3-25.3
Women	7.4	5.7-9.1
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	3.3	2.2-4.5
Men	6.4	3.9-8.9
Women	1.1	0.5-1.8

**Data table for figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	15.6	13.1-18.1
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
White, single race	22.9	21.5-24.3
Black, single race	12.7	10.5-15.0

<sup>1</sup>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.

**Figure 10.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV: United States, 1997-2003**

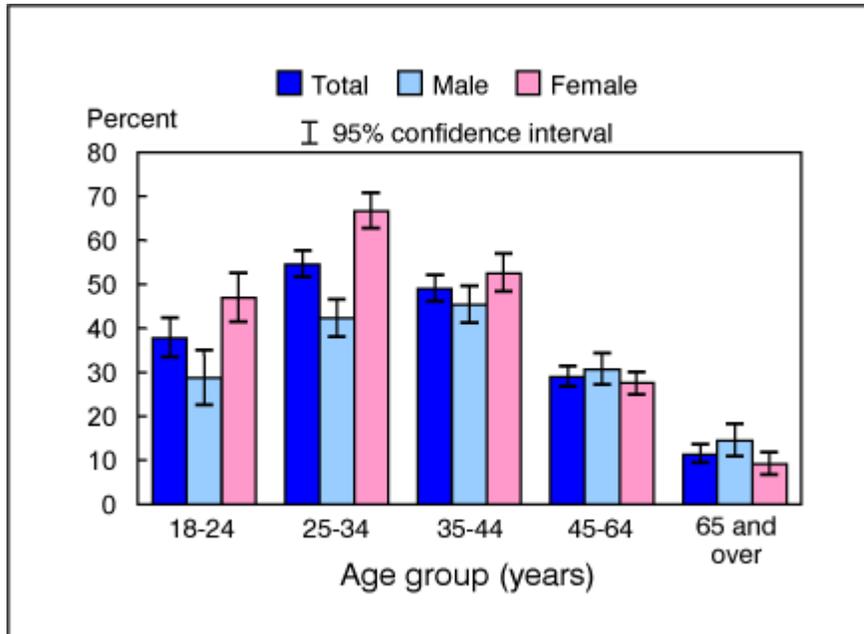


NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status (about 4% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, the percent of U.S. adults who had ever been tested for HIV was 36.2% (95% CI = 34.8%-37.7%), continuing an increase in the estimate of adults who had ever had an HIV test.
- The annual percent of adults who had ever had an HIV test increased from 30.2% in 1998 to 34.5% in 2002.

**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, January-March 2003**



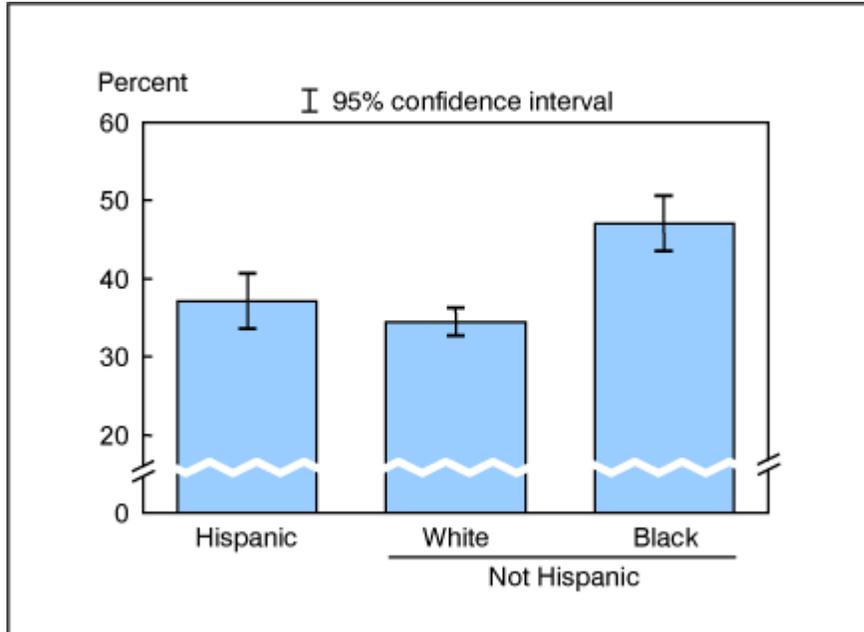
NOTES: The analysis excluded 342 (4.5%) adults with unknown HIV test status. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 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 (54.5%) and lowest among adults aged 65 years and over (11.4%).

- 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, January-March 2003**



NOTES: The analysis excluded 342 (4.5%) 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: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted percents of persons who ever had an HIV test were 37.1% for Hispanic persons, 34.4% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 47.0% 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, 1997-2003**

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>1997</b>	31.8	31.1-32.5
<b>1998</b>	30.2	29.5-30.9
<b>1999</b>	32.3	31.6-33.0
<b>2000</b>	32.1	31.4-32.8
<b>2001</b>	33.2	32.5-34.0
<b>2002</b>	34.5	33.8-35.2
<b>2003 (January-March)</b>	36.2	34.8-37.7

**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, January-March 2003**

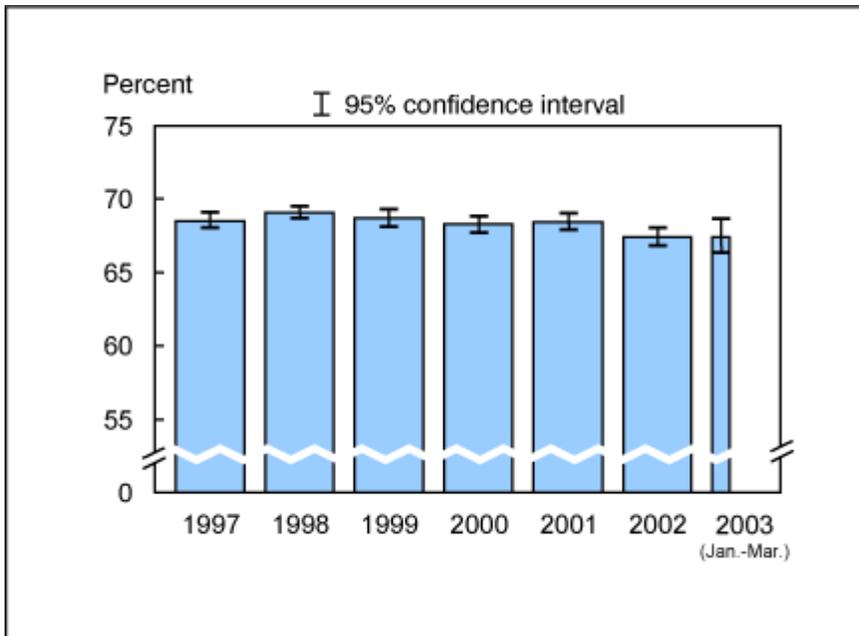
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-24 years</b>		
Total	37.8	33.4-42.3
Men	28.6	22.4-34.8
Women	46.9	41.3-52.5
<b>25-34 years</b>		
Total	54.5	51.5-57.5
Men	42.3	38.1-46.5
Women	66.7	62.7-70.7
<b>35-44 years</b>		
Total	49.0	46.0-51.9
Men	45.3	41.1-49.5
Women	52.5	48.2-56.8
<b>45-64 years</b>		
Total	29.0	26.7-31.4
Men	30.7	27.2-34.2
Women	27.5	24.8-30.1
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	11.4	9.3-13.6
Men	14.5	10.9-18.2
Women	9.2	6.7-11.7

**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, January-March 2003**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	37.1	33.6-40.6
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	34.4	32.7-36.2
<b>Black, single race</b>	47.0	43.5-50.5

<sup>1</sup>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.

**Figure 11.1. Percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good: United States, 1997-2003**



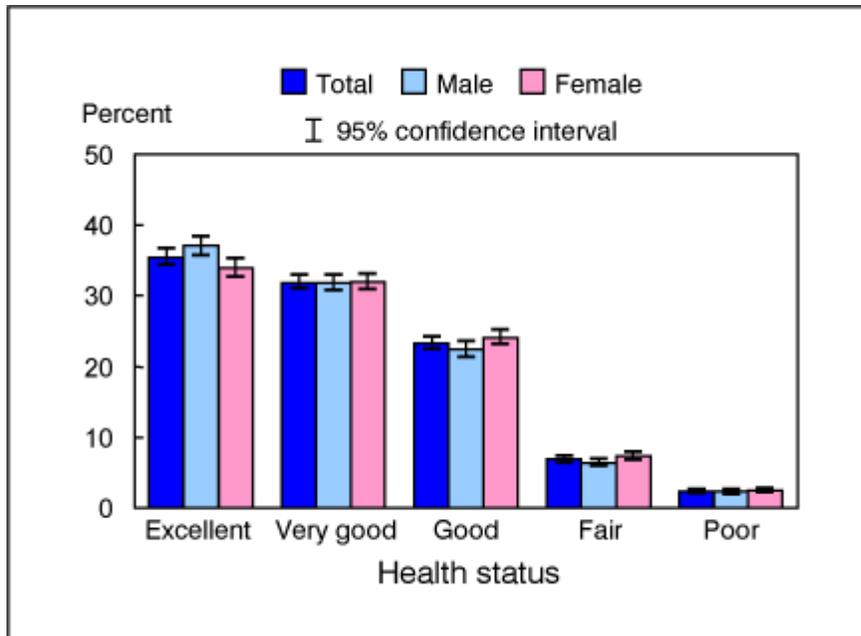
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.5% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

■ In early 2003, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 67.4% (95% CI = 66.3% - 68.6%), which is similar to the 2002 estimate of 67.4%.

■ From 1997 through 2001, the annual 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, 68.3% in 2000, and 68.4% in 2001, and 67.4% in 2002. The estimate in 2002 was significantly lower than that in 2001.

**Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January-March 2003**



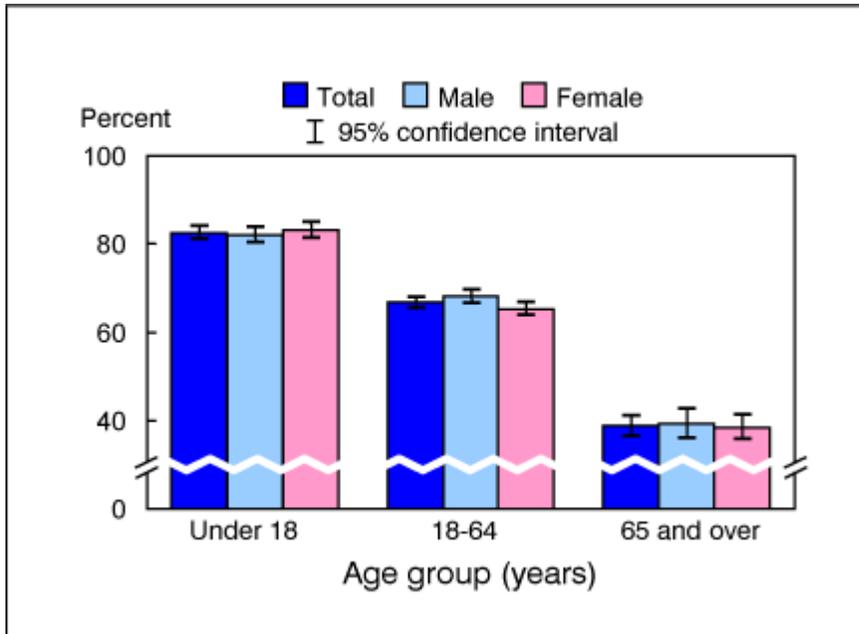
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 99 (0.4%) persons with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Family Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

■ For both sexes combined, the health status of most persons was assessed as either excellent (35.5%) or very good (31.9%). The health status of a smaller percent of persons was assessed as good (23.3%), and that of even fewer was assessed as fair (6.9%) or poor (2.4%).

■ Compared with men, the health status of women was less likely to be assessed as excellent (37.1% vs. 34.0%) and more likely to be assessed as good (22.4% vs. 24.1%) or fair (6.4% vs. 7.3%).

**Figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by age group and sex: United States, January-March 2003**

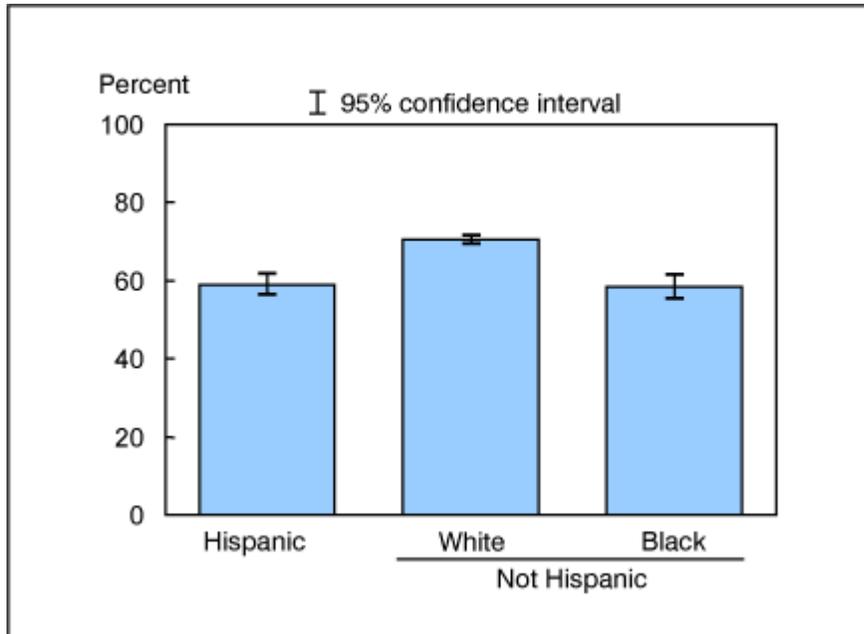


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 99 (0.4%) persons with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Family Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good decreased with age: 82.6% for those aged under 18 years, 66.7% for those aged 18-64 years, and 38.8% 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 (68.1%) than for women (65.3%).

**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, January-March 2003**



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 99 (0.4%) 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: Based on data collected from January-March in the Family Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 59.0% for Hispanic persons, 70.6% 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, 1997-2003**

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>1997</b>	68.5	68.0-69.1
<b>1998</b>	69.1	68.6-69.6
<b>1999</b>	68.7	68.1-69.3
<b>2000</b>	68.3	67.7-68.8
<b>2001</b>	68.4	67.9- 69.0
<b>2002</b>	67.4	66.8-68.0
<b>2003 (January-March)</b>	67.4	66.3-68.6

**Data table for figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January-March 2003**

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Excellent</b>		
Both sexes	35.5	34.3-36.7
Male	37.1	35.7-38.4
Female	34.0	32.7-35.3
<b>Very good</b>		
Both sexes	31.9	31.0-32.9
Males	31.8	30.7-33.0
Females	32.0	30.9-33.1
<b>Good</b>		
Both sexes	23.3	22.4-24.2
Male	22.4	21.3-23.6
Female	24.1	23.1-25.2
<b>Fair</b>		
Both sexes	6.9	6.4-7.3
Male	6.4	5.9-6.9
Female	7.3	6.8-7.9
<b>Poor</b>		
Both sexes	2.4	2.1-2.7
Male	2.3	2.0-2.6
Female	2.5	2.2-2.8

**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, January-March 2003**

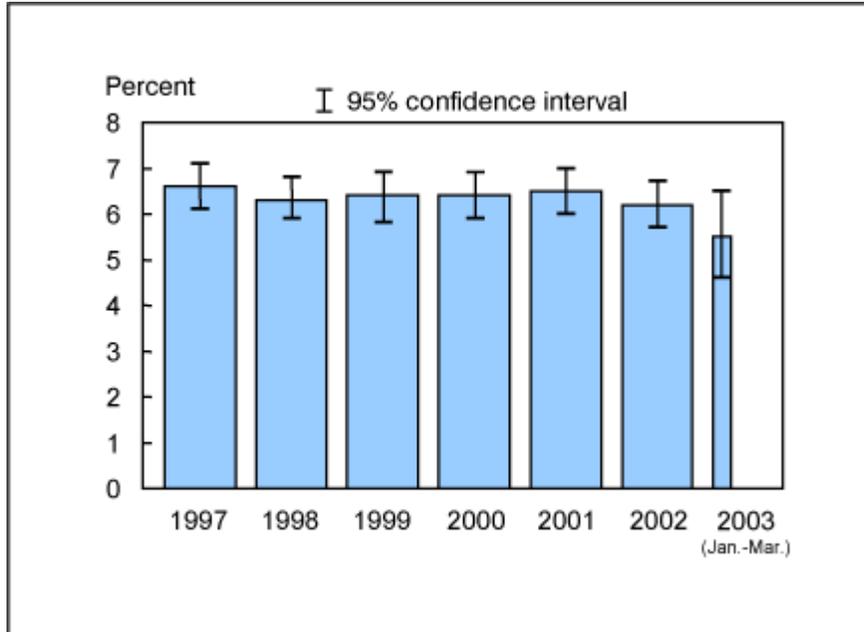
<b>Age and sex</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
<b>Under 18 years</b>		
Total	82.6	81.1-84.1
Male	82.1	80.3-83.9
Female	83.2	81.4-85.0
<b>18-64 years</b>		
Total	66.7	65.4-67.9
Male	68.1	66.6-69.6
Female	65.3	63.8-66.7
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	38.8	36.4-41.1
Male	39.2	35.9-42.5
Female	38.5	35.7-41.3

**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, January-March 2003**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	59.0	56.3-61.7
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	70.6	69.5-71.8
<b>Black, single race</b>	58.5	55.4-61.5

<sup>1</sup>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.

**Figure 12.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons: United States, 1997-2003**

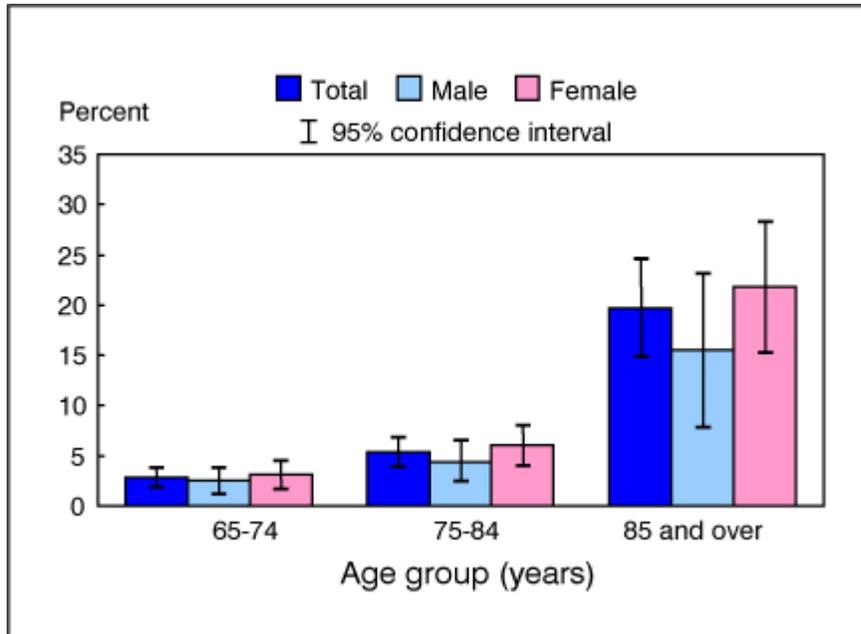


NOTES: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analysis excluded persons with unknown information on personal care needs (about 0.1% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also recalculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, 5.5% (95% CI = 4.6%-6.5%) of adults aged 65 years and over needed help with personal care from other persons. The estimate was lower than but not significantly different from the 2002 estimate of 6.2%.
- 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, 6.4% in 2000, 6.5% in 2001, and 6.2% in 2002).

**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, January-March 2003**

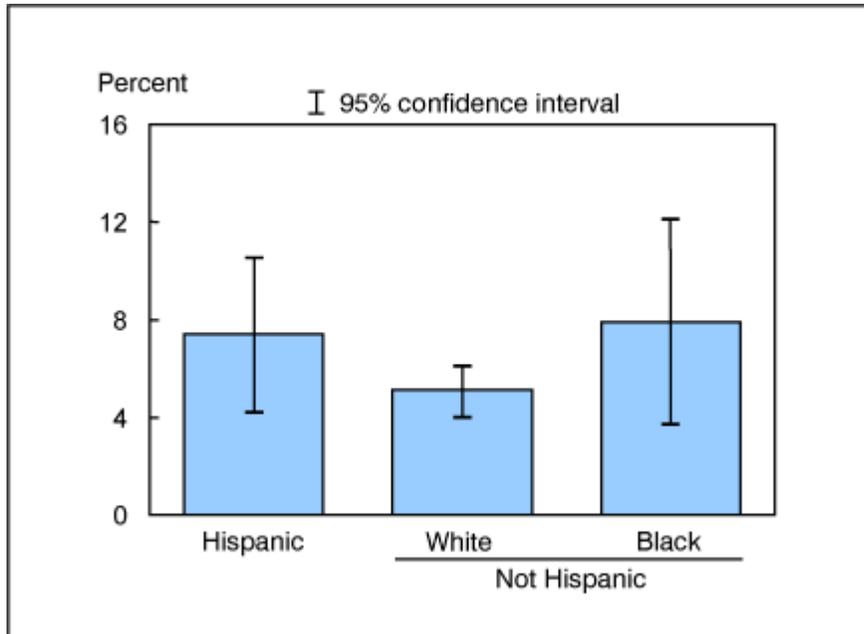


NOTE: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Family Core component of the 2003 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 (19.7% vs. 2.8%).
- For adults aged 85 years and over, the percent of women who needed help with personal care from other persons was higher than that for men, but the difference was not statistically significant due to small numbers.

**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, January-March 2003**



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. 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: Based on data collected from January-March in the Family Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age- sex-adjusted percent of persons who needed help with personal care from other persons was 7.4% for Hispanic persons, 5.1% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 7.9% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The percents of Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons who needed help with personal care from other persons were higher than that for non-Hispanic white persons, but the differences were not statistically significant due to small numbers.

## 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, 1997–2003**

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>1997</b>	6.6	6.1-7.1
<b>1998</b>	6.3	5.9-6.8
<b>1999</b>	6.4	5.8-6.9
<b>2000</b>	6.4	5.9-6.9
<b>2001</b>	6.5	6.0-7.0
<b>2002</b>	6.2	5.7-6.7
<b>2003 (January-March)</b>	5.5	4.6-6.5

**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, January-March 2003**

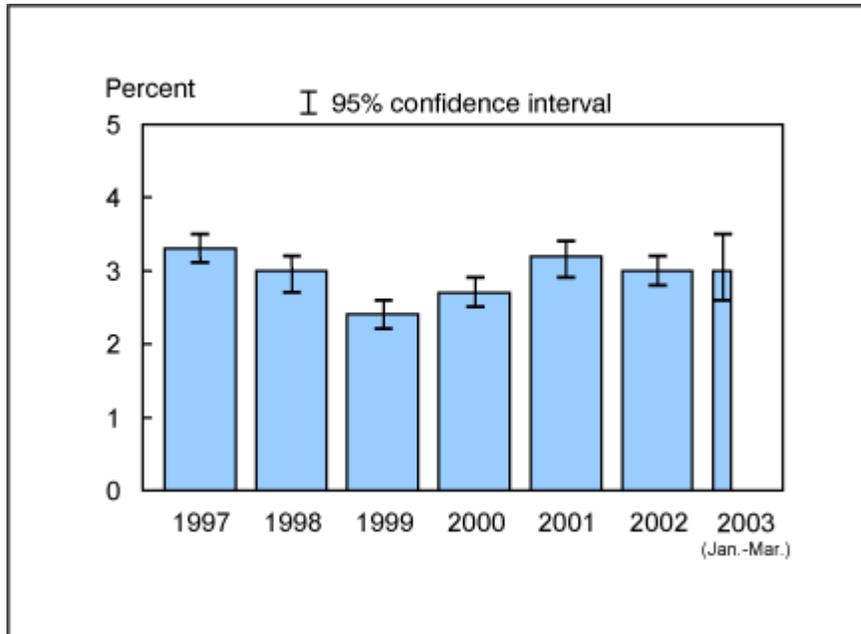
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>65-74 years</b>		
Total	2.8	1.9-3.8
Men	2.5	1.2-3.8
Women	3.1	1.7-4.5
<b>75-84 years</b>		
Total	5.4	3.9-6.8
Men	4.4	2.4-6.5
Women	6.0	4.0-8.0
<b>85 years and over</b>		
Total	19.7	14.8-24.6
Men	15.5	7.8-23.1
Women	21.8	15.2-28.3

**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, January-March 2003**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	7.4	4.2-10.5
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	5.1	4.0-6.1
<b>Black, single race</b>	7.9	3.7-12.1

<sup>1</sup>Estimates 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, 1997–2003**

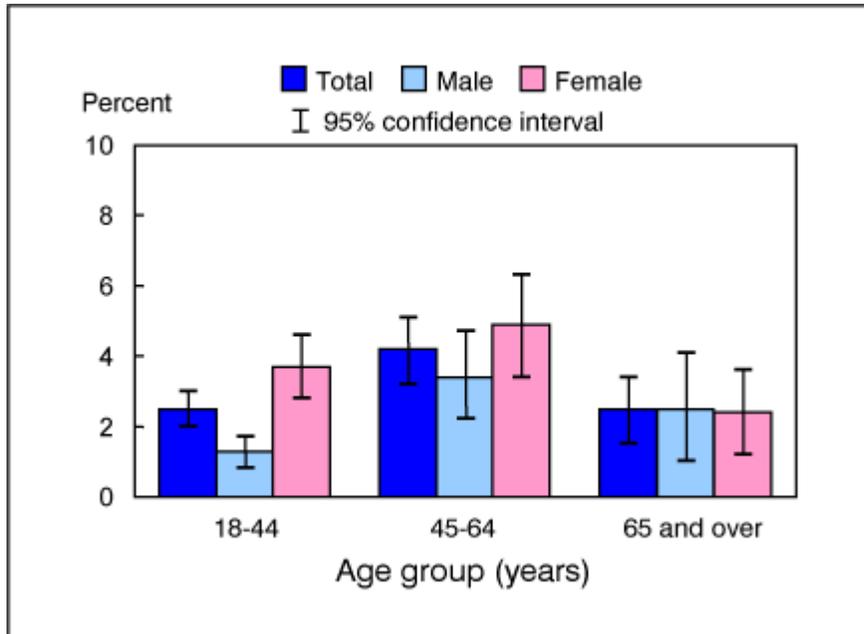


NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0-4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0 to 24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (6). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also re-calculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, 3.0% (95% CI = 2.6% - 3.5%) of adults aged 18 years and over experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days.
- The annual 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 3.0% in 2002.

**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, January-March 2003**



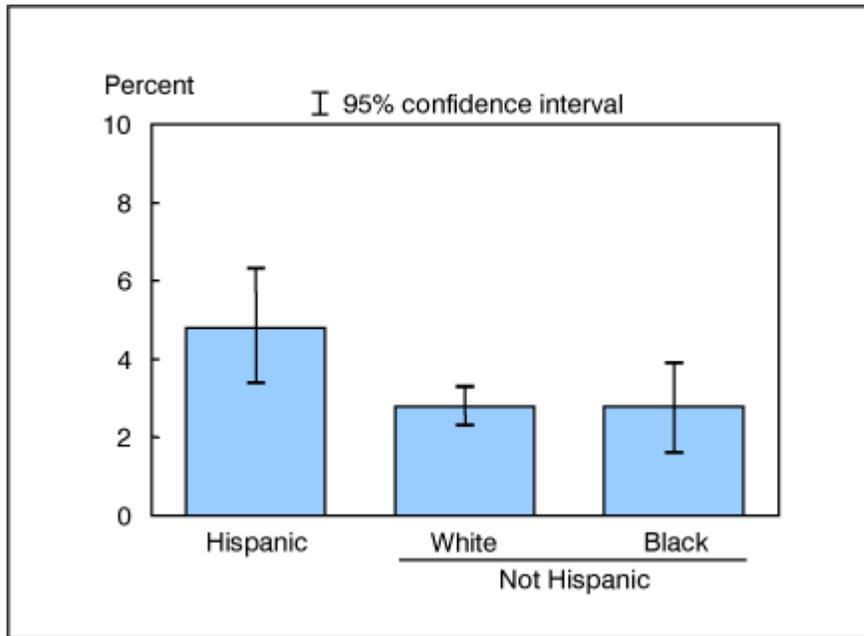
NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0-4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0 to 24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (6).

Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also re-calculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, persons aged 45-64 years (4.2%) were more likely to have experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days compared with persons aged 18-44 years (2.5%) and 65 years and over (2.5%).
- For age group 18-44 years, women were more likely than men to have experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days.

**Figure 13.3. Age- sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**



NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0-4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0 to 24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (6). 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: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age- sex-adjusted prevalence of serious psychological distress was 4.8% for Hispanic persons, 2.8% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 2.8% for non-Hispanic black persons.

- The prevalence of serious psychological distress was higher among Hispanic persons than among non-Hispanic white persons and non-Hispanic black persons.

## Data tables for figures 13.1-13.3:

**Data table for figure 13.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997-2003**

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>1997</b>	3.3	3.1-3.5
<b>1998</b>	3.0	2.7-3.2
<b>1999</b>	2.4	2.2-2.6
<b>2000</b>	2.7	2.5-2.9
<b>2001</b>	3.2	2.9-3.4
<b>2002</b>	3.0	2.8-3.2
<b>2003 (January-March)</b>	3.0	2.6-3.5

**Data table for figure 13.2. Percent of adults aged 18 and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by age group and sex: United States, January-March 2003**

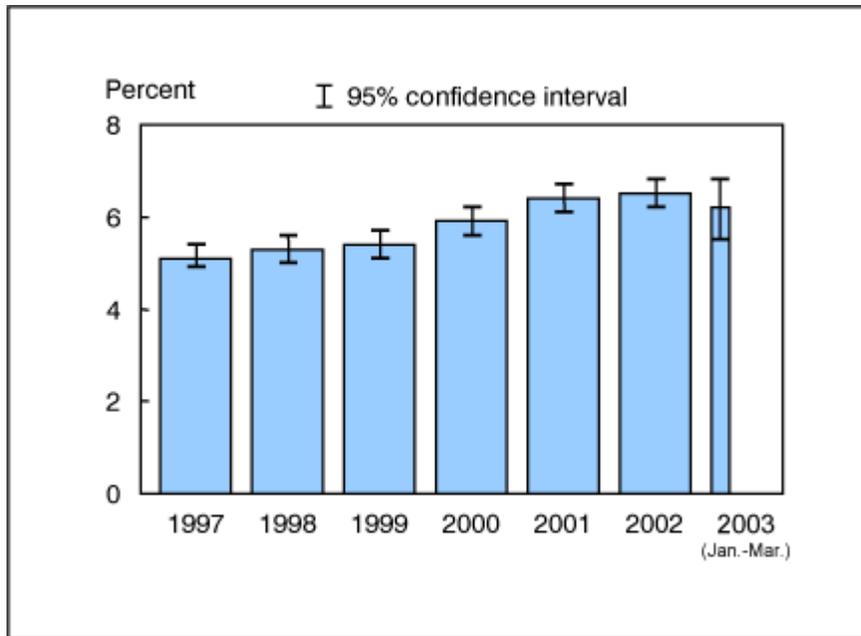
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-44 years</b>		
Total	2.5	2.0-3.0
Men	1.3	0.8-1.7
Women	3.7	2.8-4.6
<b>45-64 years</b>		
Total	4.2	3.2-5.1
Men	3.4	2.2-4.7
Women	4.9	3.4-6.3
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	2.5	1.5-3.4
Men	2.5	1.0-4.1
Women	2.4	1.2-3.6

**Data table for 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, January-March 2003**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	4.8	3.4-6.3
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	2.8	2.3-3.3
<b>Black, single race</b>	2.8	1.6-3.9

<sup>1</sup>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.

**Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997-2003**

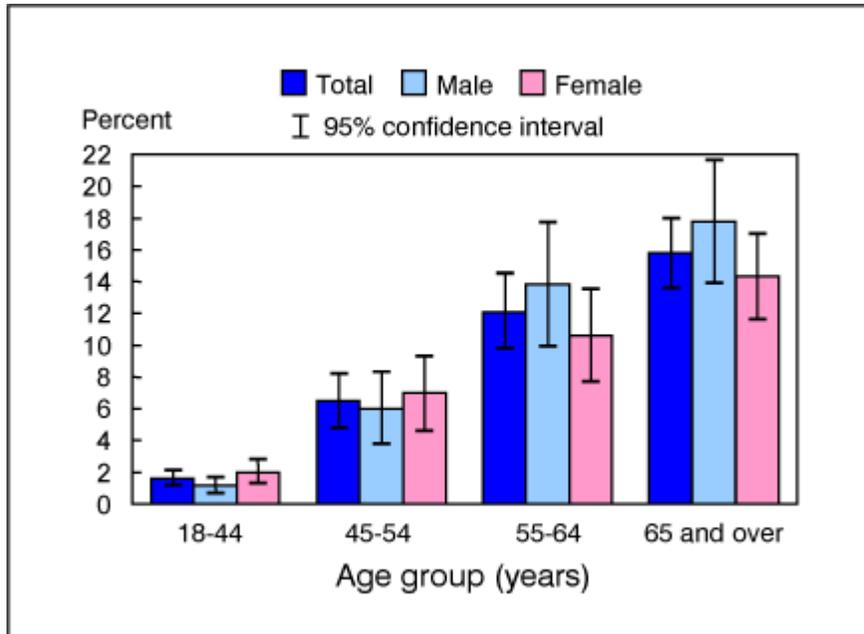


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of physician diagnosis. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in this analysis. The analysis excluded people with unknown diabetes status (about 0.1% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also re-calculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, 6.2% (95% CI = 5.5% - 6.8%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes. The estimate was slightly lower, but not significantly, from the 2002 estimate of 6.5%.
- 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, January-March 2003**

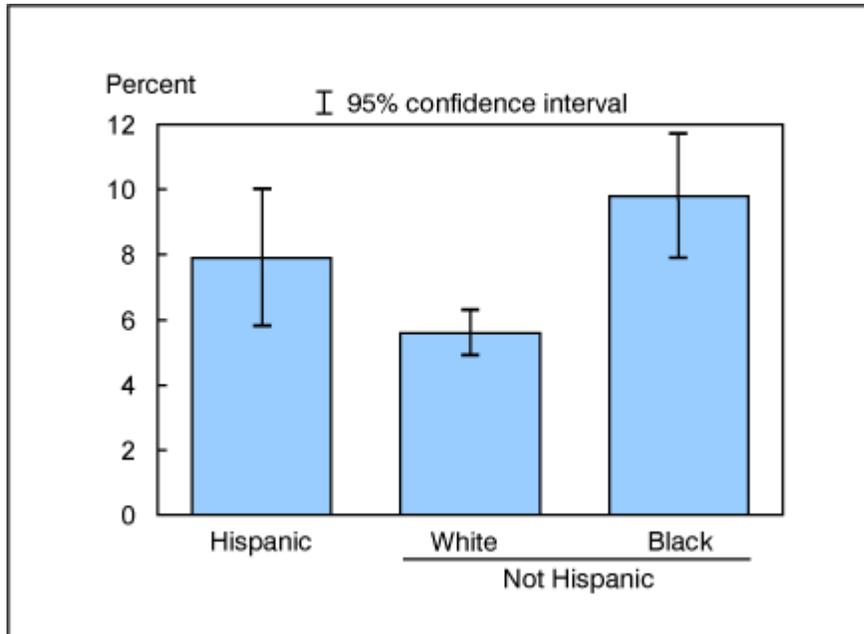


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of physician diagnosis. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in this analysis. The analysis excluded 8 (0.1%) people with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 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 (15.8%) and the lowest rate among adults aged 18-44 years (1.6%).
- For age groups 55-64 years and 65 years and over, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among men than women, but the differences were not statistically significant.

**Figure 14.3. Age- sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**



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 8 (0.1%) people with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

■ The age- sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 7.9% for Hispanic persons, 5.6% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 9.8% 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, 1997-2003

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup>
<b>1997</b>	5.1 (4.9-5.4)	5.3 (5.1-5.6)
<b>1998</b>	5.3 (5.0-5.6)	5.4 (5.1-5.7)
<b>1999</b>	5.4 (5.1-5.7)	5.5 (5.2-5.8)
<b>2000</b>	5.9 (5.6-6.2)	6.0 (5.7-6.3)
<b>2001</b>	6.4 (6.1-6.7)	6.4 (6.1-6.7)
<b>2002</b>	6.5 (6.2-6.8)	6.5 (6.2-6.8)
<b>2003 (January-March)</b>	6.2 (5.5-6.8)	6.2 (5.5-6.8)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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, January-March 2003

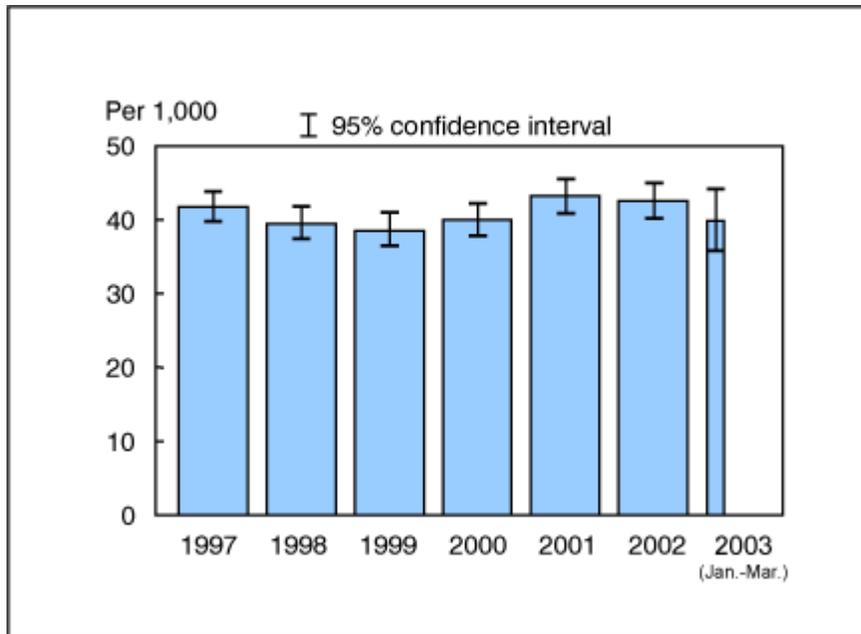
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-44 years</b>		
Total	1.6	1.2-2.1
Men	1.2	0.7-1.7
Women	2.0	1.3-2.8
<b>45-54 years</b>		
Total	6.5	4.8-8.2
Men	6.0	3.8-8.3
Women	7.0	4.6-9.3
<b>55-64 years</b>		
Total	12.1	9.8-14.5
Men	13.8	9.9-17.7
Women	10.6	7.7-13.5
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	15.8	13.6-18.0
Men	17.8	13.9-21.6
Women	14.3	11.6-17.0

**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, January-March 2003**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	7.9	5.8-10.0
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	5.6	4.9-6.3
<b>Black, single race</b>	9.8	7.9-11.7

<sup>1</sup>Estimates 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.

**Figure 15.1. Prevalence of asthma episodes in the past 12 months among persons of all ages: United States, 1997-2003**

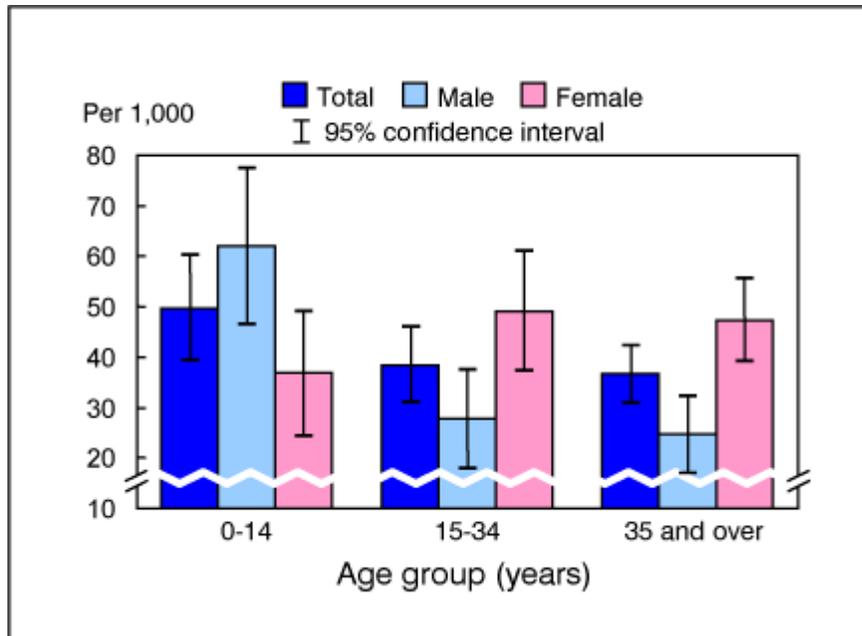


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analysis excluded people with unknown asthma status (about 0.3% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. This Early Release also re-calculated the estimates using weights derived from the 2000 census for the 2000-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. See appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2003 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2003, the prevalence of asthma episodes in the past 12 months for persons of all ages was 39.9/1,000 population (95% CI = 35.7/1,000-44.1/1,000 population), which was lower than but not significantly different from the 2002 estimate of 42.6%.
- The annual prevalence (per 1,000 population) of asthma episodes in the past 12 months for persons of all ages decreased from 41.8 in 1997 to 38.6 in 1999, but since then increased significantly to 43.2 in 2001.

**Figure 15.2. Prevalence of asthma episodes in the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January-March 2003**

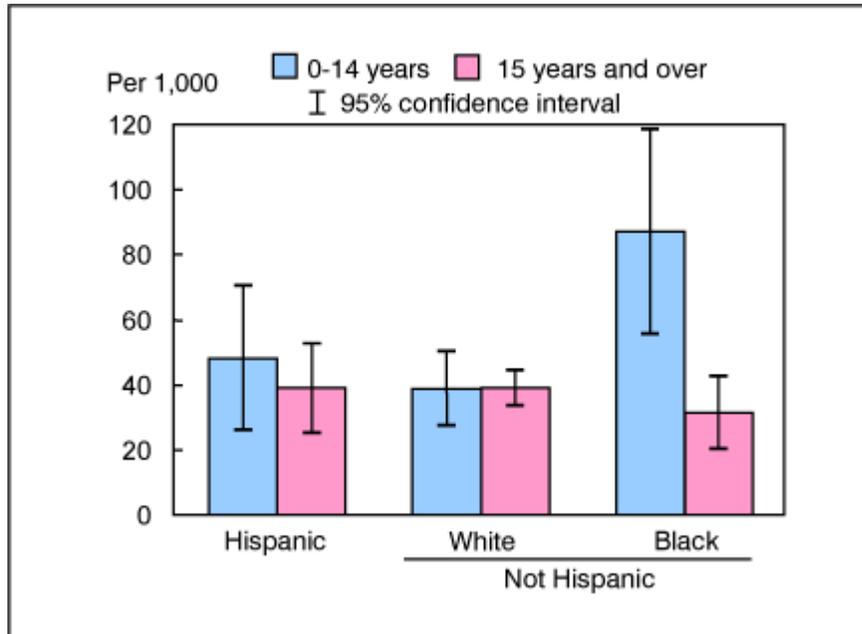


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analysis excluded 130 persons with unknown asthma status (0.3%).

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of asthma episodes was higher among children under age 15 years than among adults aged 35 years and over. For males, asthma was higher among children 0-14 years than among those aged 15 years and over.
- For children under age 15 years, the prevalence of asthma episodes was higher among boys than among girls. However, for persons in age groups 15-34 years and 35 years and over, the prevalence was higher among females than among males.

**Figure 15.3. Sex-adjusted prevalence of asthma episodes in the past 12 months, by age and race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**



NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analysis excluded 130 persons with unknown asthma status (0.3%). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-March in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- For children under age 15 years, the sex-adjusted prevalence of asthma episodes was higher among non-Hispanic black children than among Hispanic or non-Hispanic white children. This race/ethnic disparity was not seen among persons aged 15 years and over.

- Among the six age-specific race/ethnic groups, the sex-adjusted prevalence of asthma episodes was highest among non-Hispanic black children under age 15 years (87.1/1,000 population).

## Data tables for figures 15.1-15.3:

### Data for figure 15.1. Prevalence of asthma episodes in the past 12 months among persons of all ages: United States, 1997-2003

Year	Prevalence <sup>1</sup> (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>2</sup>	Age-adjusted <sup>3</sup>
<b>1997</b>	41.8 (39.7-43.8)	41.5 (39.4-43.5)
<b>1998</b>	39.5 (37.4-41.7)	39.3 (37.2-41.5)
<b>1999</b>	38.6 (36.4-40.9)	38.5 (36.2-40.7)
<b>2000</b>	40.0 (37.7-42.2)	39.9 (37.6-42.1)
<b>2001</b>	43.2 (40.8-45.5)	43.1 (40.8-45.4)
<b>2002</b>	42.6 (40.2-44.9)	42.5 (40.2-44.9)
<b>2003 (January-March)</b>	39.9 (35.7-44.1)	39.9 (35.7-44.1)

<sup>1</sup>Per 1,000 population.

<sup>2</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

<sup>3</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 projected standard population using three age groups: 0-14 years, 15-34 years, and 35 years and over.

### Data table for figure 15.2. Prevalence of asthma episodes in the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January-March 2003

Age and sex	Prevalence (per 1,000 population)	95% confidence interval
<b>0-14 years</b>		
Total	49.7	39.3-60.2
Male	62.1	46.6-77.5
Female	36.8	24.4-49.1
<b>15-34 years</b>		
Total	38.4	31.0-45.9
Male	27.7	17.9-37.5
Female	49.1	37.2-61.1
<b>35 years and over</b>		
Total	36.6	30.9-42.3
Male	24.6	16.9-32.2
Female	47.4	39.2-55.6

**Data table for figure 15.3. Sex-adjusted prevalence of asthma episodes in the past 12 months, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2003**

<b>Age group and race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Prevalence<sup>1</sup> (per 1,000 population)</b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
<b>0-14 years</b>		
Hispanic or Latino	48.2	26.0-70.4
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	38.8	27.6-50.1
Black, single race	87.1	55.7-118.5
<b>15 years and over</b>		
Hispanic or Latino	38.9	25.2-52.6
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	39.0	33.6-44.4
Black, single race	31.4	20.2-42.7

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population.



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**Appendix Table I. Number and percent of persons uninsured, with public or private coverage, based on the 1990 and 2000 census population estimates, by age group: United States, 2000-2002**

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

<sup>1</sup>The estimates are calculated based on data with sample weights derived from the 1990 census.

<sup>2</sup>The estimates are calculated based on data with sample weights derived from the 2000 census.

**Appendix Table II. Percent of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage, with public or private coverage, based on the 1990 and 2000 census population estimates, by age and poverty status: United States, 2000-2002**

Health insurance coverage, age group, and poverty status	2000		2001		2002	
	1990-based <sup>1</sup>	2000-based <sup>2</sup>	1990-based <sup>1</sup>	2000-based <sup>2</sup>	1990-based <sup>1</sup>	2000-based <sup>2</sup>
<b>Uninsured</b>						
<b>Percent (standard error) uninsured</b>						
<b>Under age 18 years</b>						
Total	12.2 (0.32)	12.3 (0.32)	10.8 (0.34)	11.0 (0.34)	10.4 (0.32)	10.5 (0.32)
Poor	20.5 (1.04)	20.6 (1.04)	18.7 (1.26)	18.8 (1.24)	15.8 (0.98)	15.9 (0.97)
Near poor	21.2 (0.93)	21.4 (0.93)	16.8 (0.85)	17.0 (0.85)	15.6 (0.84)	15.7 (0.84)
Not poor	5.3 (0.30)	5.3 (0.30)	4.4 (0.26)	4.4 (0.26)	5.3 (0.36)	5.3 (0.36)
Unknown	14.8 (0.71)	15.0 (0.72)	15.3 (0.84)	15.5 (0.84)	14.0 (0.76)	14.1 (0.76)
<b>18-64 years</b>						
Total	18.4 (0.26)	18.7 (0.27)	18.1 (0.26)	18.3 (0.27)	18.8 (0.26)	19.1 (0.26)
Poor	40.4 (1.04)	41.1 (1.05)	38.8 (1.19)	39.5 (1.19)	36.4 (1.09)	37.0 (1.09)
Near poor	37.0 (0.77)	37.4 (0.77)	35.1 (0.78)	35.6 (0.78)	35.6 (0.76)	36.2 (0.77)
Not poor	9.9 (0.24)	10.0 (0.24)	9.8 (0.22)	9.9 (0.22)	10.9 (0.25)	11.0 (0.25)
Unknown	21.3 (0.52)	21.5 (0.53)	21.7 (0.51)	22.1 (0.52)	22.9 (0.56)	23.2 (0.56)
<b>Public</b>						
<b>Percent (standard error) with public coverage</b>						
<b>Under age 18 years</b>						
Total	21.8 (0.50)	22.0 (0.50)	23.3 (0.50)	23.6 (0.50)	26.8 (0.54)	27.1 (0.54)
Poor	61.8 (1.49)	61.8 (1.48)	65.2 (1.48)	65.2 (1.47)	69.0 (1.35)	69.0 (1.33)
Near poor	32.4 (1.15)	32.4 (1.13)	36.9 (1.24)	37.0 (1.23)	42.1 (1.19)	42.2 (1.18)
Not poor	7.3 (0.40)	7.4 (0.39)	8.1 (0.39)	8.1 (0.39)	8.8 (0.44)	8.9 (0.45)
Unknown	21.9 (0.85)	22.1 (0.85)	22.8 (0.94)	23.1 (0.94)	30.3 (0.99)	30.7 (0.99)
<b>18-64 years</b>						
Total	9.0 (0.19)	9.1 (0.19)	9.4 (0.21)	9.4 (0.21)	10.2 (0.23)	10.3 (0.23)
Poor	31.3 (1.01)	31.1 (1.00)	31.0 (1.11)	30.8 (1.10)	32.6 (1.11)	32.5 (1.10)
Near poor	15.2 (0.54)	15.2 (0.54)	17.9 (0.62)	17.8 (0.62)	18.4 (0.67)	18.3 (0.66)
Not poor	4.5 (0.19)	4.5 (0.19)	4.7 (0.20)	4.8 (0.20)	5.1 (0.22)	5.1 (0.22)
Unknown	9.2 (0.33)	9.1 (0.33)	9.4 (0.33)	9.4 (0.33)	11.2 (0.35)	11.2 (0.35)
<b>Private</b>						
<b>Percent (standard error) with private coverage</b>						
<b>Under age 18 years</b>						
Total	67.5 (0.53)	67.1 (0.53)	67.1 (0.57)	66.7 (0.57)	64.3 (0.61)	63.9 (0.61)
Poor	19.7 (1.23)	19.5 (1.21)	18.3 (1.14)	18.1 (1.12)	17.3 (1.09)	17.2 (1.08)
Near poor	49.0 (1.24)	48.8 (1.23)	48.6 (1.24)	48.4 (1.23)	45.2 (1.31)	44.9 (1.29)
Not poor	88.4 (0.47)	88.4 (0.47)	88.5 (0.40)	88.4 (0.40)	87.0 (0.54)	86.9 (0.54)
Unknown	64.6 (0.99)	64.2 (0.99)	62.7 (1.16)	62.2 (1.16)	56.7 (1.20)	56.3 (1.19)
<b>18-64 years</b>						
Total	74.0 (0.31)	73.8 (0.32)	73.9 (0.33)	73.7 (0.33)	72.6 (0.35)	72.3 (0.35)
Poor	29.7 (1.19)	29.2 (1.16)	31.3 (1.45)	31.7 (1.41)	32.3 (1.54)	31.8 (1.50)
Near poor	49.5 (0.83)	49.3 (0.83)	48.7 (0.83)	48.4 (0.82)	48.0 (0.85)	47.5 (0.85)
Not poor	87.1 (0.27)	87.1 (0.27)	86.9 (0.28)	86.8 (0.28)	85.8 (0.30)	85.7 (0.30)
Unknown	70.9 (0.61)	70.6 (0.61)	70.2 (0.61)	69.9 (0.61)	67.2 (0.62)	66.9 (0.62)

<sup>1</sup>The estimates are calculated based on data with sample weights derived from the 1990 census.

<sup>2</sup>The estimates are calculated based on data with sample weights derived from the 2000 census.

**Appendix Table III. Estimates of selected measures based on the 1990 and 2000 census population estimates: United States, 2000-2002**

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

<sup>1</sup>The estimates are calculated based on data with sample weights derived from the 1990 census.

<sup>2</sup>The estimates are calculated based on data with sample weights derived from the 2000 census.