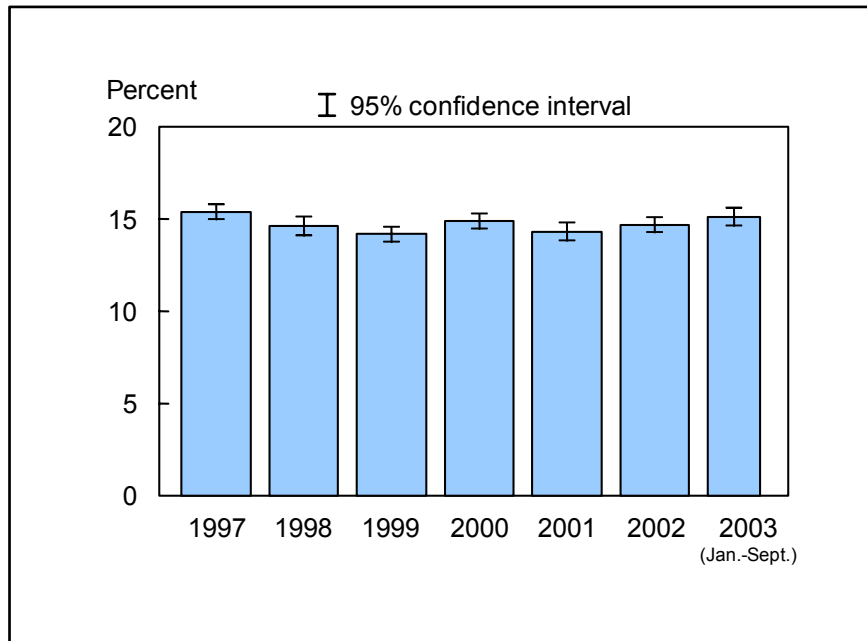


Figure 1.1. Percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage: United States, 1997-2003



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 analyses 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. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

■ From January through September 2003, the percent uninsured was 15.1% (95% CI = 14.6% -15.6%), which was slightly higher than but not statistically different from the 2002 estimate of 14.7%. The estimate was 14.4% in the first quarter, 15.3% in the second quarter, and 15.6% in the third quarter.

■ The annual percent uninsured 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

Year	Number of uninsured ¹ in millions				Percent uninsured ¹ (95% confidence interval)				
	All ages	Under 65 years	18-64 years	Under 18 years	All ages	Under 65 years		18-64 years	Under 18 years
						Crude	Age-adjusted		
1997	41.0	40.7	30.8	9.9	15.4 (15.0-15.8)	17.4 (16.9-17.9)	17.2 (16.8-17.7)	18.9 (18.4-19.4)	13.9 (13.2-14.6)
1998	39.3	39.0	30.0	9.1	14.6 (14.1-15.1)	16.5 (16.0-17.0)	16.4 (15.9-16.9)	18.2 (17.7-18.7)	12.7 (12.0-13.4)
1999	38.7	38.3	29.8	8.5	14.2 (13.8-14.6)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	17.8 (17.3-18.3)	11.8 (11.2-12.4)
2000	41.3	40.8	32.0	8.9	14.9 (14.5-15.3)	16.8 (16.3-17.2)	16.8 (16.3-17.3)	18.7 (18.1-19.2)	12.3 (11.7-12.9)
2001	40.2	39.8	31.9	7.9	14.3 (13.8-14.8)	16.2 (15.7-16.7)	16.2 (15.7-16.7)	18.3 (17.8-18.8)	11.0 (10.3-11.7)
2002	41.5	41.1	33.5	7.6	14.7 (14.3-15.1)	16.5 (16.0-16.9)	16.6 (16.1-17.1)	19.1 (18.6-19.6)	10.5 (9.9-11.1)
2003 Jan.-Sept.	43.1	42.7	35.6	7.2	15.1 (14.6-15.6)	17.0 (16.4-17.6)	17.1 (16.5-17.7)	19.9 (19.3-20.6)	9.8 (9.1-10.6)

¹A 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 analyses 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. 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. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were also recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

- From January through September 2003, the percent uninsured was 17.0% (42.7 million) for persons under age 65 years, 19.9% (35.6 million) for persons aged 18-64 years, and 9.8% (7.2 million) for children under age 18 years.
- For adults aged 18-64 years, there was an increasing trend in the percent uninsured from 2001 through September 2003.
- For children under age 18 years, the percent uninsured continued to decrease from 10.5% in 2002 to 9.8% in 2003.

Table 1.2. Percent of persons under age 65 years with public health plan coverage and private health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997-2003

Year	Public ¹			Private ¹		
	Under 65 years	18-64 years	Under 18 years	Under 65 years	18-64 years	Under 18 years
	Percent (95% confidence interval)					
1997	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	10.2 (9.8-10.6)	21.5 (20.5-22.4)	70.8 (70.1-71.5)	72.8 (72.2-73.4)	66.2 (65.1-67.3)
1998	12.7 (12.2-13.2)	9.5 (9.1-9.9)	20.0 (19.0-20.9)	72.0 (71.3-72.7)	73.5 (72.9-74.1)	68.5 (67.4-69.5)
1999	12.4 (12.0-12.9)	9.0 (8.6-9.3)	20.5 (19.5-21.4)	73.1 (72.3-73.8)	74.8 (74.1-75.4)	69.1 (68.0-70.2)
2000	12.9 (12.4-13.4)	9.1 (8.7-9.4)	22.0 (21.0-23.0)	71.8 (71.1-72.5)	73.8 (73.2-74.4)	67.1 (66.1-68.2)
2001	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	9.4 (9.0-9.8)	23.6 (22.6-24.5)	71.6 (70.9-72.3)	73.7 (73.1-74.4)	66.7 (66.4-68.6)
2002	15.2 (14.6-15.8)	10.3 (9.9-10.7)	27.1 (26.0-28.2)	69.8 (69.0-70.6)	72.3 (71.6-72.9)	63.9 (62.7-65.1)
2003 Jan.-Sept.	15.9 (15.2-16.6)	10.7 (10.2-11.3)	28.4 (27.1-29.7)	68.6 (67.7-69.5)	70.9 (70.1-71.7)	63.1 (61.7-64.4)

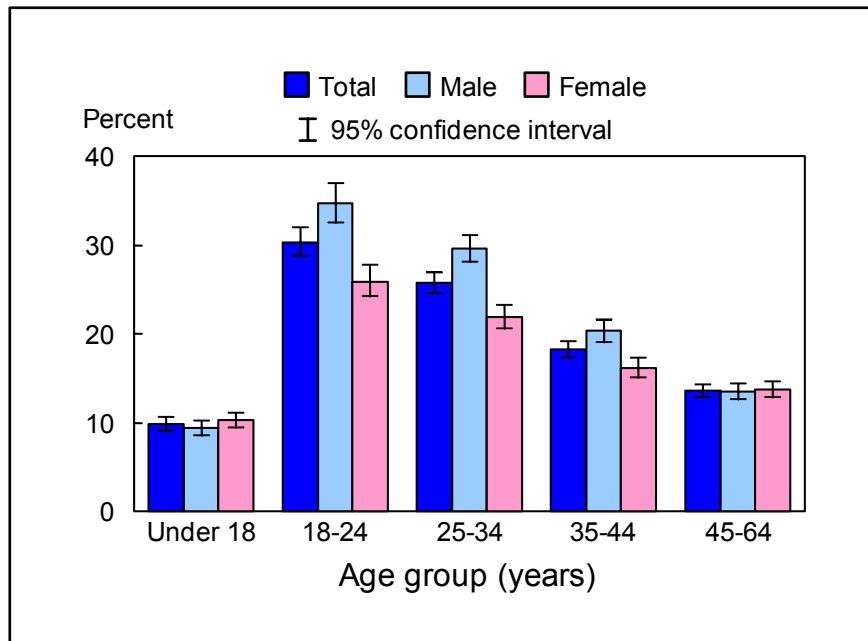
¹The category "public health plan coverage" includes Medicare (disability), Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, and military plans. The category "private health insurance" excludes plans that paid for only one type of 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 analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). 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 0.1-0.3 percentage points 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. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were also recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

- From January through September 2003, 15.9% of persons under age 65 years were covered by public plans, and 68.6% were covered by private health insurance plans.
- For children under age 18 years, from 1999 through September 2003, there was also an increasing trend in public coverage and a decreasing trend in private coverage.
- For persons aged 18-64 years, from 1999 through September 2003, there was an increasing trend in public coverage and a decreasing trend in private coverage.

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

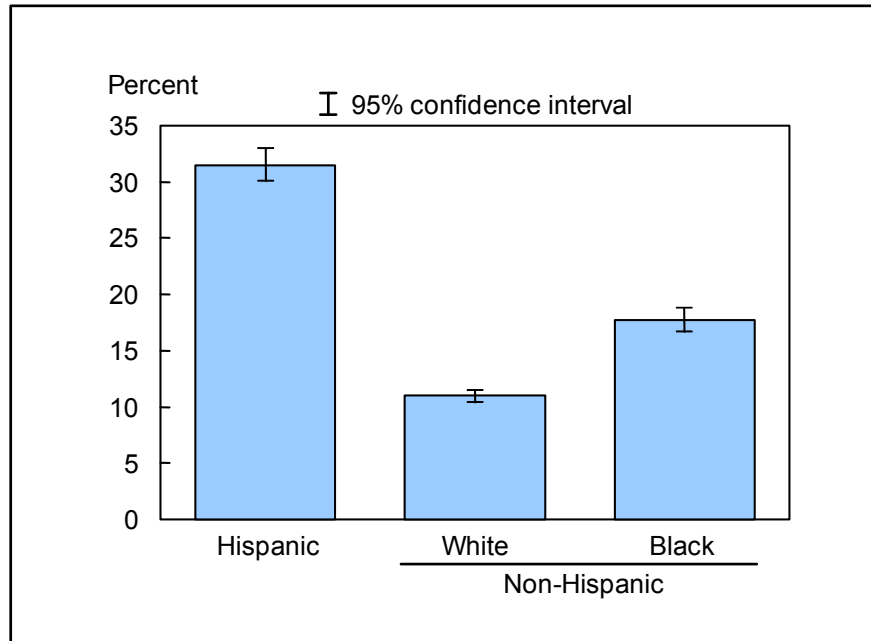


NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as 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 analyses excluded 793 persons (1.3%) 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 0.1-0.2 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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 (30.3%) and lowest among persons under age 18 years (9.8%) and at ages 45-64 years (13.6%). 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-September 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 analyses excluded 843 persons (1.2%) 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 0.1-0.2 percentage points 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 September in the Family Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

■ After adjusting for age and sex, the percent uninsured was 31.5% for Hispanic persons, 11.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 17.7% 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
1997	15.4	15.0-15.8
1998	14.6	14.1-15.1
1999	14.2	13.8-14.6
2000	14.9	14.5-15.3
2001	14.3	13.8-14.8
2002	14.7	14.3-15.1
2003 (Jan.-Sept.)	15.1	14.6-15.6

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-September 2003

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	9.8	9.1-10.6
Men	9.4	8.5-10.2
Women	10.3	9.4-11.2
18-24 years		
Total	30.3	28.7-31.9
Men	34.7	32.5-36.9
Women	25.9	24.2-27.7
25-34 years		
Total	25.7	24.5-26.9
Men	29.6	28.1-31.1
Women	21.9	20.5-23.2
35-44 years		
Total	18.2	17.2-19.1
Men	20.3	19.0-21.6
Women	16.1	15.0-17.2
45-64 years		
Total	13.6	12.8-14.3
Men	13.5	12.6-14.4
Women	13.7	12.8-14.6
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	17.1	16.5-17.7
Men	18.5	17.8-19.2
Women	15.8	15.2-16.4

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

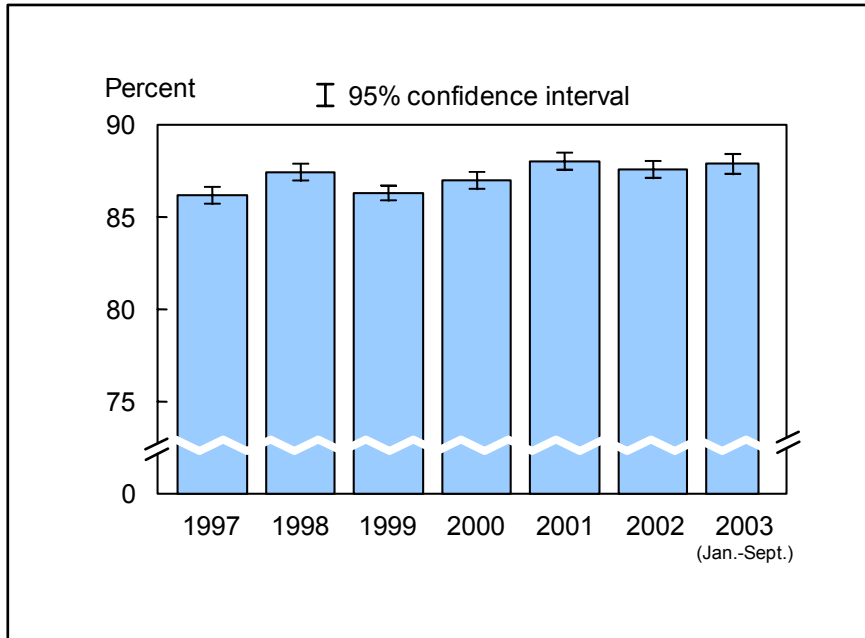
Data table for figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic or Latino	31.5 (30.1-33.0)	34.2 (32.7-35.8)
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	11.0 (10.4-11.5)	12.7 (12.1-13.4)
Black, single race	17.7 (16.7-18.8)	19.7 (18.6-20.9)

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

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

Figure 2.1. Percent of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2003



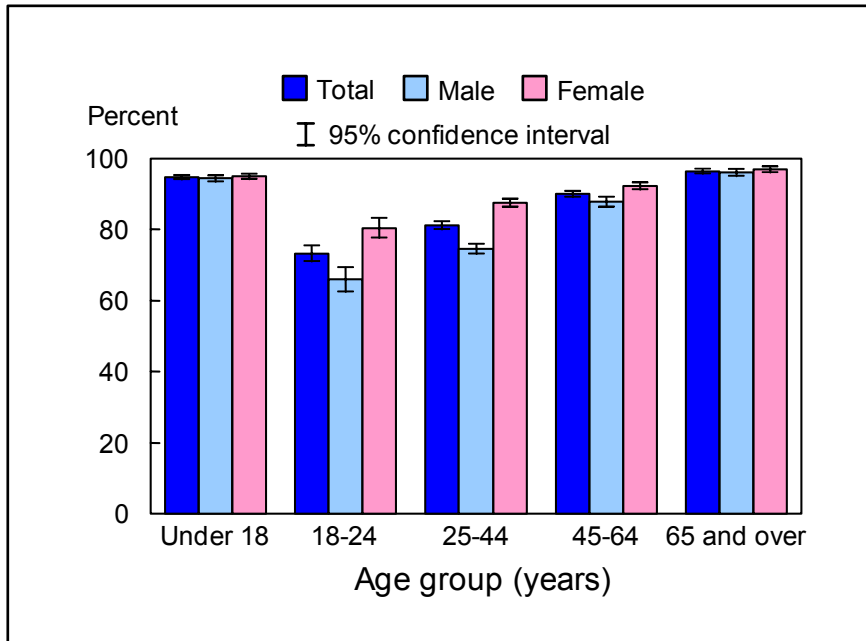
NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 0.6% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

■ From January through September 2003, the percent of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care was 87.9% (95% CI = 87.3%-88.4%), which was similar to 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-September 2003

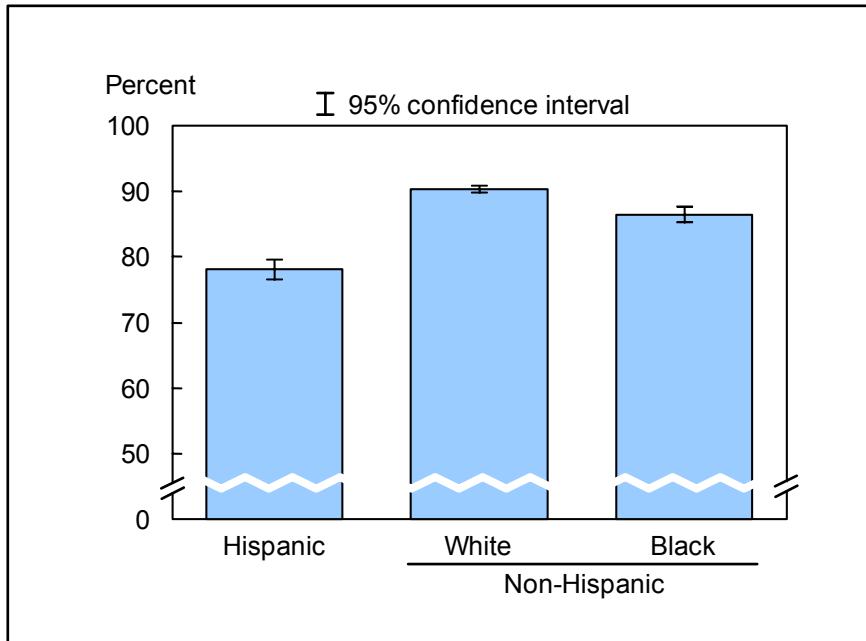


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 102 persons (0.5%) with unknown usual place to go for medical care.

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

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

Figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2003



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 102 persons (0.5%) 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 September in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- 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, 90.4% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 86.4% 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 ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	86.2 (85.8-86.7)	86.3 (85.9-86.7)
1998	87.4 (86.9-87.8)	87.4 (87.0-87.9)
1999	86.3 (85.9-86.7)	86.4 (86.0-86.8)
2000	87.0 (86.5-87.4)	87.0 (86.6-87.4)
2001	88.0 (87.6-88.5)	88.0 (87.6-88.5)
2002	87.6 (87.1-88.0)	87.6 (87.1-88.0)
2003 (Jan.-Sept.)	87.9 (87.3-88.4)	87.9 (87.3-88.4)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

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

Data table for figure 2.2. Percent of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2003

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	94.7	94.2-95.3
Men	94.5	93.7-95.3
Women	95.0	94.3-95.7
18-24 years		
Total	73.2	70.9-75.5
Men	65.9	62.5-69.4
Women	80.5	77.7-83.2
25-44 years		
Total	81.2	80.2-82.2
Men	74.6	73.1-76.1
Women	87.7	86.5-88.8
45-64 years		
Total	90.1	89.3-91.0
Men	87.8	86.5-89.1
Women	92.3	91.3-93.3
65 years and over		
Total	96.5	95.9-97.2
Men	96.0	95.1-96.9
Women	96.9	96.1-97.8
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	87.9	87.3-88.4
Men	84.5	83.8-85.3
Women	91.1	90.5-91.7

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

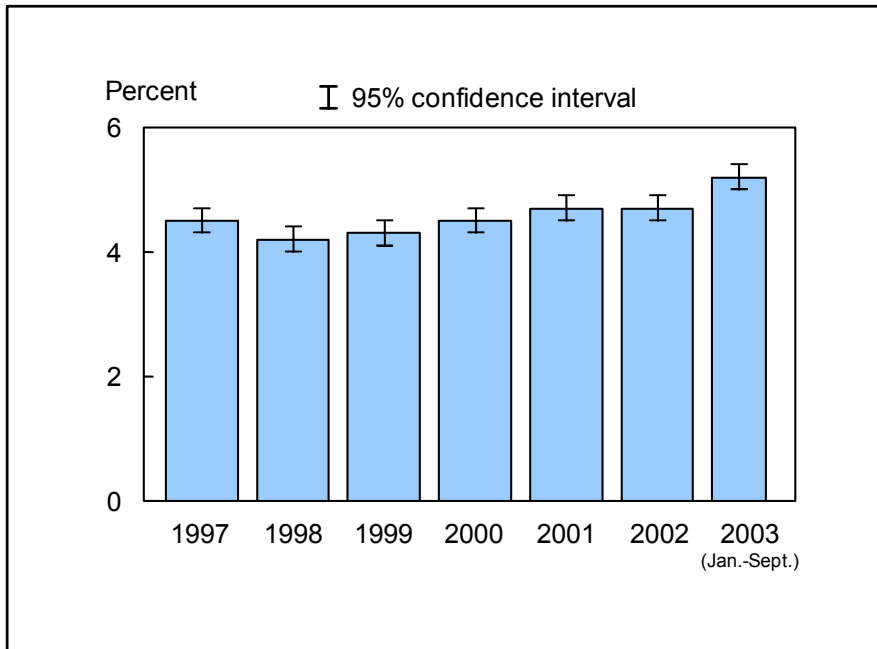
Data table for figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted¹	Age-adjusted²
Hispanic or Latino	78.1 (76.6-79.6)	77.8 (76.3-79.4)
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	90.4 (89.8-90.9)	90.4 (89.8-90.9)
Black, single race	86.4 (85.2-87.6)	86.7 (85.5-87.9)

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

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

Figure 3.1. Percent of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care at some time during the past 12 months due to financial barriers: United States, 1997-2003



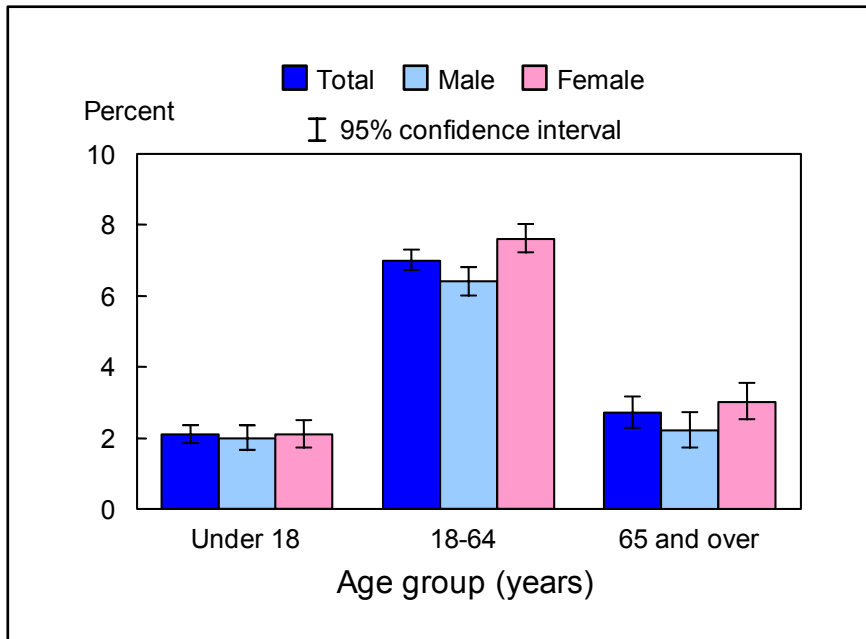
NOTES: The analyses excluded persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care (about 0.5% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

■ From January through September 2003, 5.2% (95% CI = 5.0%-5.4%) of the population was unable to obtain needed medical care at some time during the past year due to financial barriers. The estimate is significantly higher than the 2002 estimate of 4.7%.

■ From 1998 through 2003, 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-September 2003

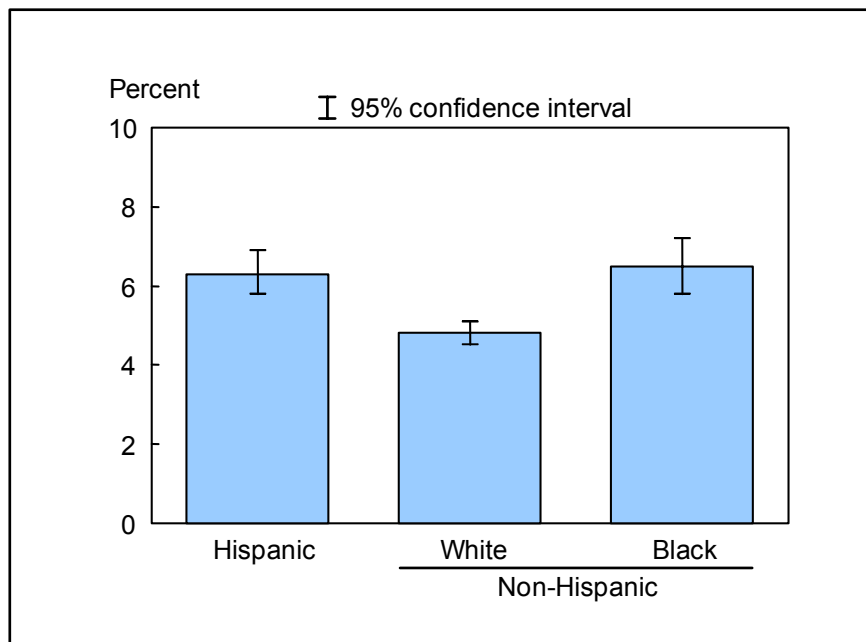


NOTE: The analyses excluded 318 persons (0.5%) with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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 2.1% for those aged under 18 years, 7.0% for those aged 18-64 years, and 2.7% for those aged 65 years and over.
- For the 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-September 2003



NOTES: The analyses excluded 318 persons (0.5%) 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 through September in the Family Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

■ After adjusting for age and sex, 6.3% of Hispanic persons, 4.8% of non-Hispanic white persons, and 6.5% of non-Hispanic black persons were unable to obtain needed medical care at some time during the year preceding the interview due to financial barriers.

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

Data tables for figures 3.1-3.3:

Data table for figure 3.1. Percent of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care at some time during the past 12 months due to financial barriers: United States, 1997-2003

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	4.5	4.3-4.7
1998	4.2	4.0-4.4
1999	4.3	4.1-4.5
2000	4.5	4.3-4.7
2001	4.7	4.5-4.9
2002	4.7	4.5-4.9
2003 (Jan.-Sept.)	5.2	5.0-5.4

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-September 2003

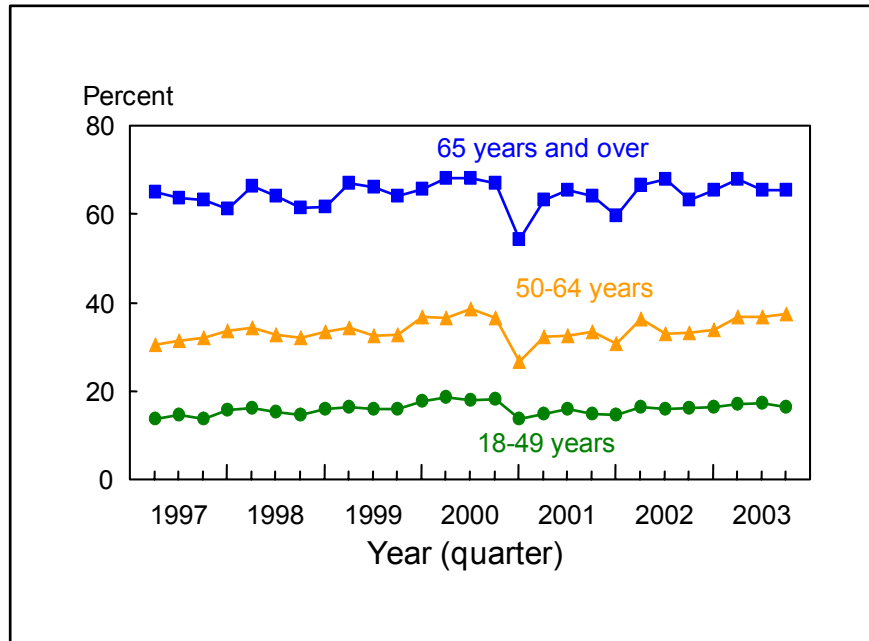
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	2.1	1.8-2.3
Male	2.0	1.7-2.4
Female	2.1	1.7-2.5
18-64 years		
Total	7.0	6.7-7.3
Male	6.4	6.0-6.8
Female	7.6	7.2-8.0
65 years and over		
Total	2.7	2.2-3.1
Male	2.2	1.7-2.7
Female	3.0	2.5-3.5

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-September 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	6.3	5.8-6.9
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	4.8	4.5-5.1
Black, single race	6.5	5.8-7.2

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

Figure 4.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997–2003



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 analyses 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. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

■ In the third quarter of 2003, the percent of adults who had received influenza vaccination during the past year was 65.4% for persons aged 65 years and over, 37.4% for persons aged 50-64 years, and 16.4% for persons aged 18-49 years.

■ For persons aged 65 years and over, the third quarter estimate in 2003 was still slightly lower than the third quarter estimate in 2000 (65.4% vs. 67.1%), but the difference was not statistically significant (delays in availability of influenza vaccine occurred in the fall of 2000, and to a lesser extent, in the fall of 2001) (5,6).

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
Percent (95% confidence interval)						
50-64 years						
Total	31.9 (30.5-33.3)	33.1 (31.7-34.5)	34.1 (32.8-35.4)	34.6 (33.1-36.1)	32.2 (30.9-33.5)	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)
65 years and over						
Total, crude	63.2 (61.9-64.6)	63.3 (61.9-64.7)	65.7 (64.3-67.2)	64.4 (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)

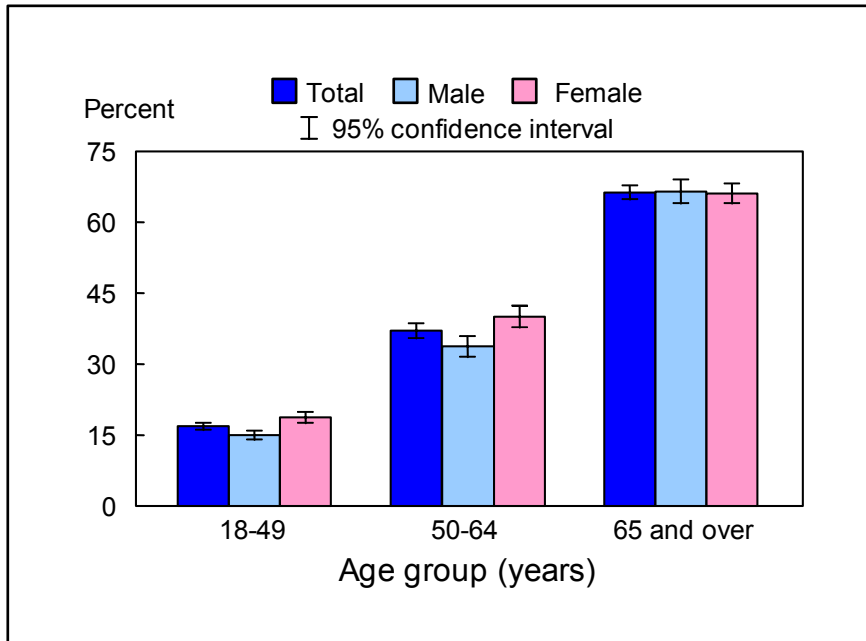
NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu shot. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The analyses excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 1% of respondents each year). 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. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were also recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About this release" and appendix tables in this release for more details. Because of the seasonality, only annual estimates of influenza vaccination are presented in this table.

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 during the past 12 months 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) (5,6).

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-September 2003

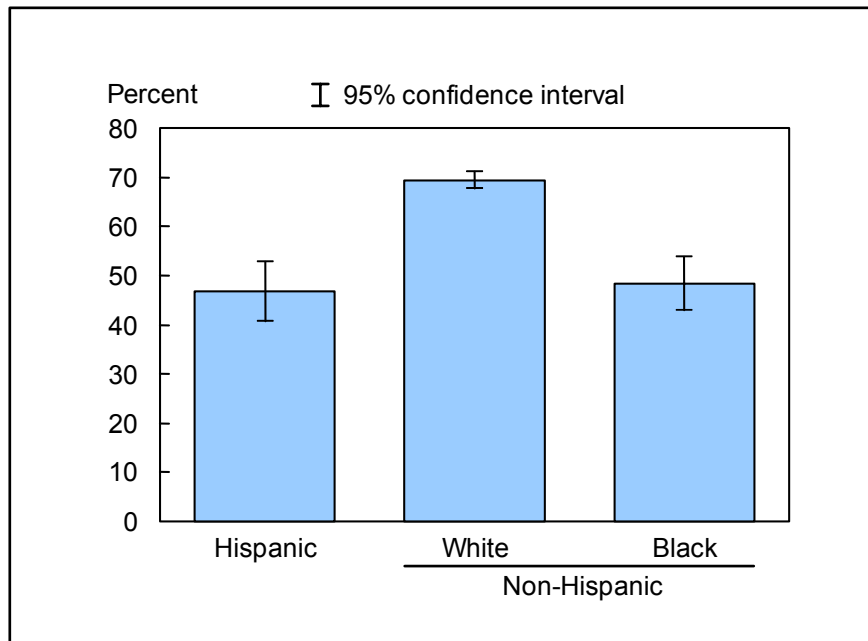


NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the flu shot. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. The analyses excluded 368 adults (1.6%) with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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 (66.2%), followed by adults aged 50-64 years (37.0%) and 18-49 years (16.9%).
- For age groups 18-49 years and 50-64 years, women were more likely than men to have received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months.

Figure 4.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 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 analyses excluded 67 adults (1.6%) aged 65 years and over with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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 46.7% for Hispanic persons, 69.4% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 48.4% 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
1997			
Quarter 1	13.6 (12.5-14.6)	30.5 (27.8-33.2)	65.0 (62.3-67.6)
Quarter 2	14.5 (13.4-15.5)	31.3 (28.7-34.0)	63.7 (61.1-66.2)
Quarter 3	13.6 (12.6-14.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	63.1 (60.3-65.9)
Quarter 4	15.6 (14.5-16.7)	33.6 (31.1-36.2)	61.2 (58.7-63.8)
1998			
Quarter 1	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	34.2 (31.3-37.1)	66.3 (63.2-69.4)
Quarter 2	15.3 (14.1-16.5)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.0 (61.3-66.8)
Quarter 3	14.5 (13.3-15.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	61.3 (58.5-64.0)
Quarter 4	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.5 (30.8-36.1)	61.6 (58.7-64.5)
1999			
Quarter 1	16.3 (14.8-17.7)	34.2 (31.1-37.3)	67.0 (64.0-70.1)
Quarter 2	16.0 (14.7-17.3)	32.6 (29.8-35.4)	66.1 (63.4-68.8)
Quarter 3	15.8 (14.5-17.1)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.1 (61.2-67.0)
Quarter 4	17.6 (16.2-18.9)	36.7 (34.2-39.2)	65.7 (62.7-68.6)
2000			
Quarter 1	18.6 (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)
2001			
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)
2002			
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)
2003			
Quarter 1	17.1 (15.7-18.4)	36.8 (34.2-39.4)	67.8 (65.0-70.6)
Quarter 2	17.2 (15.8-18.6)	36.8 (33.9-39.7)	65.4 (62.6-68.3)
Quarter 3	16.4 (15.2-17.6)	37.4 (34.9-39.9)	65.4 (62.8-67.9)

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-September 2003

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-49 years		
Total	16.9	16.1-17.6
Men	15.1	14.1-16.1
Women	18.7	17.6-19.7
50-64 years		
Total	37.0	35.4-38.6
Men	33.7	31.5-35.9
Women	40.1	37.8-42.3
65 years and over		
Total	66.2	64.7-67.8
Men	66.4	63.9-68.9
Women	66.1	64.0-68.2
Age-adjusted:¹		
Total	66.3	64.7-67.8
Men	66.9	64.5-69.4
Women	65.9	63.8-68.0

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

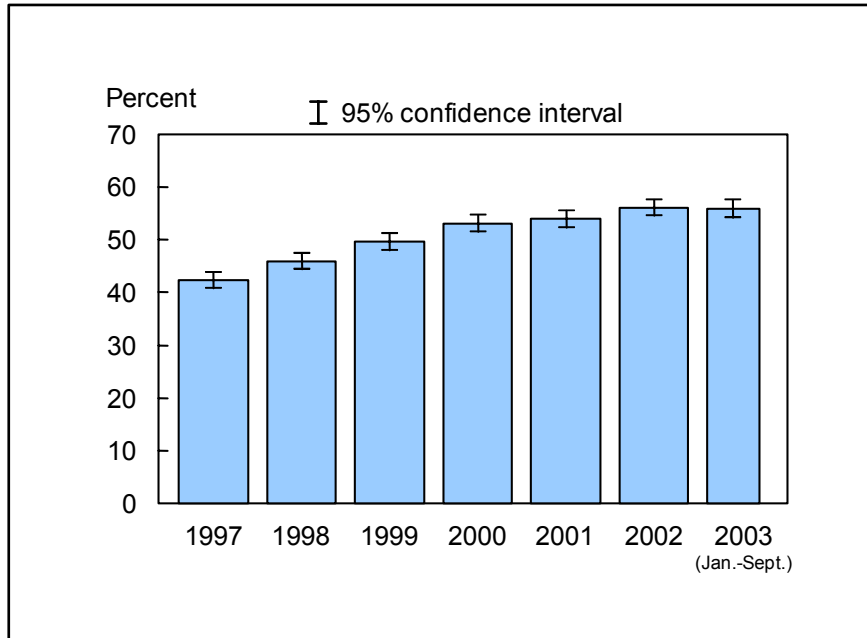
Data table for figure 4.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude¹	Age-adjusted²
Hispanic or Latino	46.7 (40.7-52.8)	47.4 (40.9-54.0)
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	69.4 (67.7-71.1)	69.3 (67.6-71.0)
Black, single race	48.4 (43.0-53.9)	49.1 (43.7-54.6)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

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

Figure 5.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997-2003



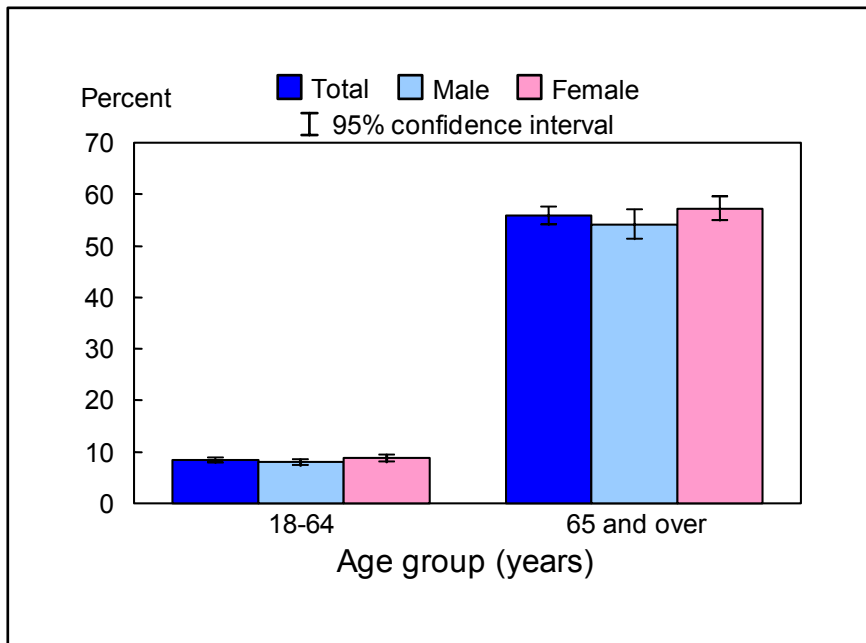
NOTES: The analyses excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status (about 3% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

■ From January through September 2003, the percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 55.8% (95% CI = 54.1%-57.6%), which was similar to the 2002 estimate of 56.0%.

■ Between 1997 and 2002, the annual percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination increased from 42.4% in 1997 to 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-September 2003



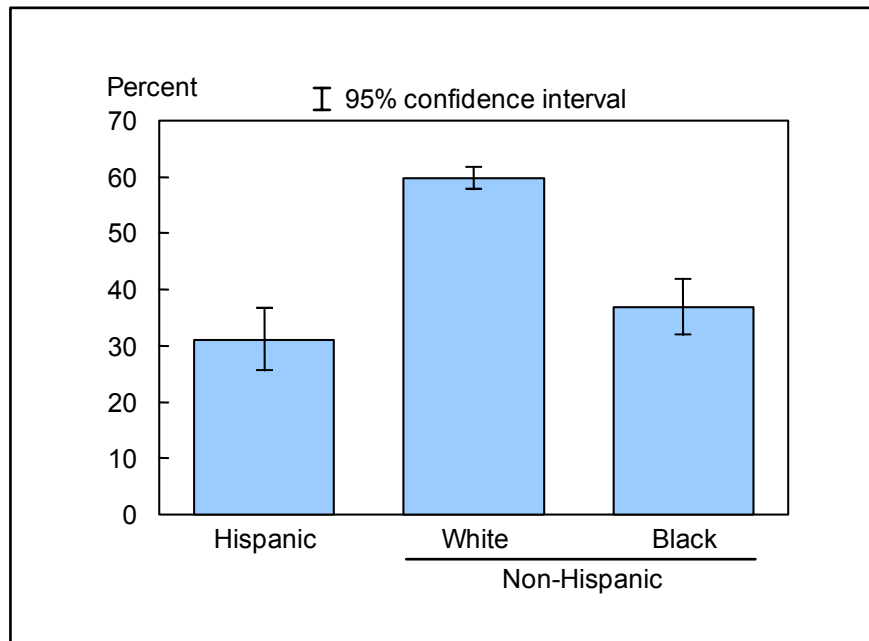
NOTES: The analyses excluded 753 adults (3.2%) with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. For persons aged 18-64 years, pneumococcal vaccination is only recommended for those who have selected chronic illnesses or immunosuppression.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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 55.8% for persons aged 65 years and over and 8.5% for persons aged 18-64 years.

■ For age groups 18-64 years and 65 years and over, 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-September 2003



NOTE: The analyses excluded 159 adults (3.7%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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 31.1% for Hispanic persons, 59.8% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 36.8% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were less likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination.

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 ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	42.4 (40.9-43.9)	42.6 (41.1-44.1)
1998	46.0 (44.5-47.5)	46.3 (44.8-47.8)
1999	49.7 (48.1-51.3)	49.9 (48.3-51.5)
2000	53.1 (51.5-54.7)	53.4 (51.8-55.0)
2001	54.0 (52.4-55.6)	54.2 (52.6-55.7)
2002	56.0 (54.5-57.5)	56.2 (54.8-57.7)
2003 (Jan.-Sept.)	55.8 (54.1-57.6)	55.9 (54.2-57.6)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

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

Data table for figure 5.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2003

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-64 years		
Total	8.5	8.0-8.9
Men	8.0	7.4-8.7
Women	8.8	8.2-9.5
65 years and over		
Total	55.8	54.1-57.6
Men	54.1	51.3-56.9
Women	57.1	54.8-59.4
Age-adjusted:¹		
Total	55.9	54.2-57.6
Men	54.6	51.8-57.4
Women	56.9	54.6-59.2

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

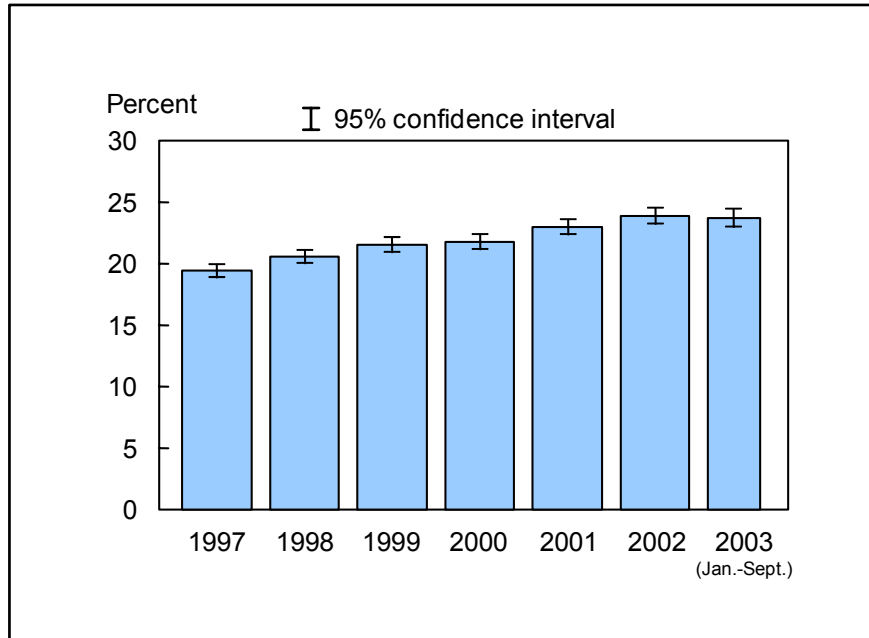
Data table for figure 5.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic or Latino	31.1 (25.5-36.6)	31.3 (25.5-37.0)
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	59.8 (57.8-61.7)	59.7 (57.8-61.6)
Black, single race	36.8 (31.9-41.8)	37.3 (32.3-42.3)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

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

Figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997-2003

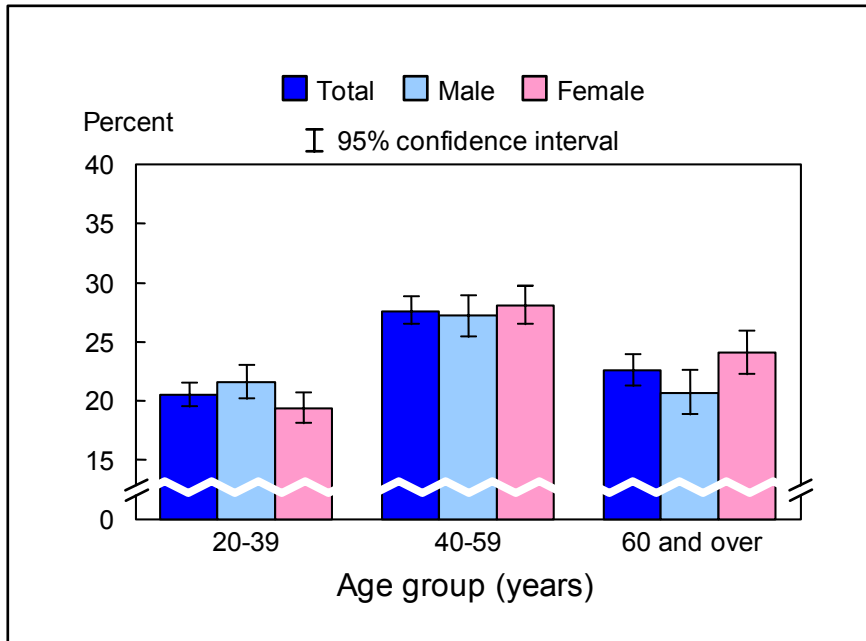


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded people with unknown height or weight (about 4% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

- From January through September 2003, 23.7% (95% CI = 23.0%-24.4%) of U.S. adults aged 20 years and over were obese, which is similar to the 2002 estimate of 23.9%.
- The prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults aged 20 years and over has increased over time from 19.4% in 1997 to 20.6% in 1998, 21.5% in 1999, 21.8% in 2000, 23.0% in 2001, and 23.9% in 2002.

Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2003

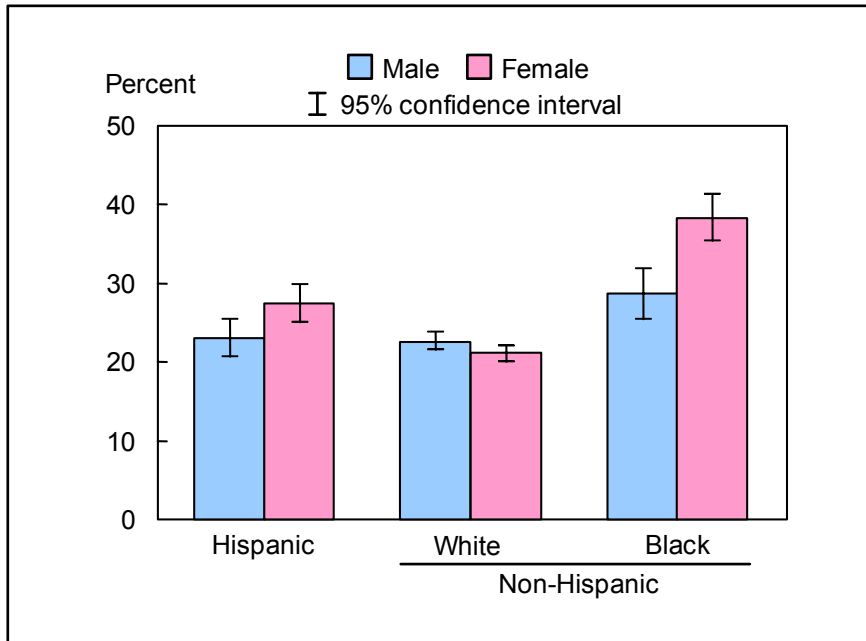


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded 1,274 people (5.5%) with unknown height or weight.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-September 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 (27.6%) and lowest among adults aged 20-39 years (20.5%). This pattern in obesity by age group was seen in both men and women.
- For adults aged 60 years and over, the prevalence of obesity was higher for women than for men, whereas for adults aged 20-39 years, the prevalence was higher for men than for women. The gender difference in obesity was not found among adults aged 40-59 years.

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



NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded 1,274 people (5.5%) 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 through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sex groups, non-Hispanic black persons were more likely than Hispanic and non-Hispanic white persons to be obese.
- Among the six sex-specific race/ethnic groups, the age-adjusted prevalence of obesity was highest among non-Hispanic black women (38.3%).

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 ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	19.4 (18.9-19.9)	19.5 (18.9-20.0)
1998	20.6 (20.1-21.1)	20.6 (20.0-21.1)
1999	21.5 (20.9-22.1)	21.5 (20.9-22.1)
2000	21.8 (21.2-22.4)	21.8 (21.2-22.3)
2001	23.0 (22.4-23.6)	22.9 (22.3-23.5)
2002	23.9 (23.3-24.6)	23.8 (23.2-24.5)
2003 (Jan.-Sept.)	23.7 (23.0-24.4)	23.6 (22.9-24.3)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

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

Data table for figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2003

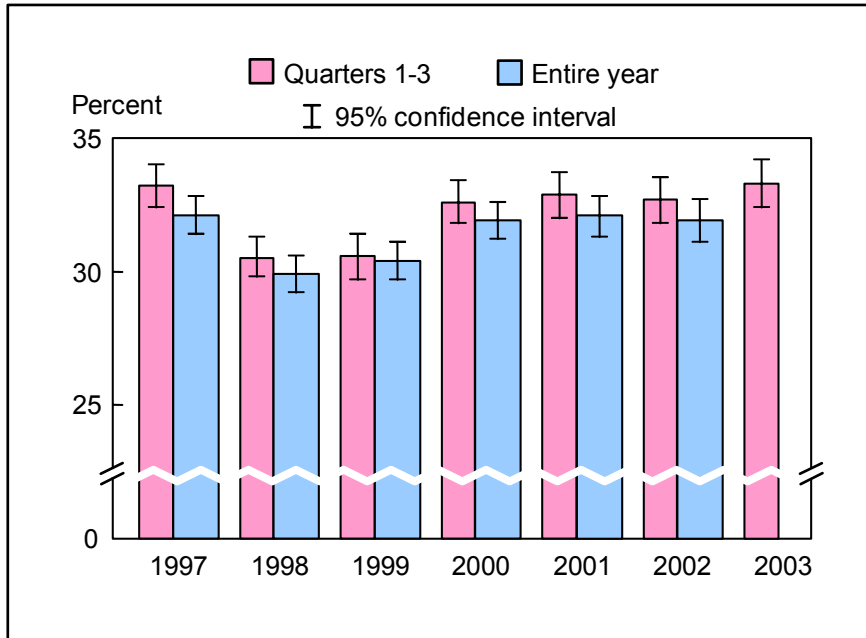
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
20-39 years		
Total	20.5	19.5-21.5
Men	21.6	20.2-23.0
Women	19.4	18.1-20.7
40-59 years		
Total	27.6	26.5-28.8
Men	27.2	25.4-28.9
Women	28.1	26.5-29.7
60 years and over		
Total	22.6	21.3-23.9
Men	20.7	18.9-22.6
Women	24.1	22.3-25.9

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-September 2003

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Men		
Hispanic or Latino	23.1	20.7-25.5
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	22.6	21.5-23.8
Black, single race	28.7	25.4-31.9
Women		
Hispanic or Latino	27.5	25.1-29.9
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	21.1	20.0-22.1
Black, single race	38.3	35.4-41.3

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 20-39 years, 40-59 years, and 60 years and over.

Figure 7.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997-2003

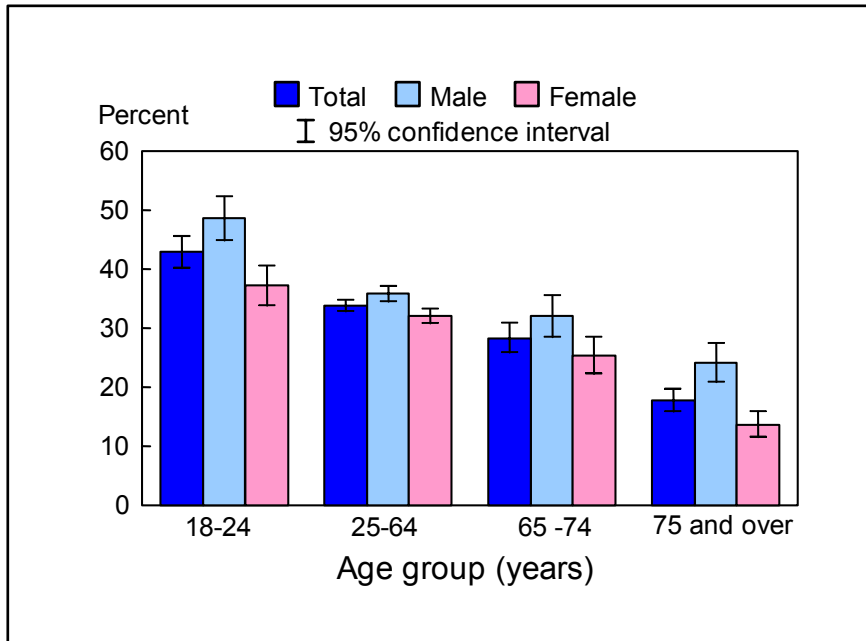


NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five 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 three times per week. The analyses 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. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

- From January through September 2003, 33.3% (95% CI = 32.4%-34.2%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity. The estimate for January-September was 33.2% in 1997, 30.5% in 1998, 30.6% in 1999, 32.6% in 2000, 32.9% in 2001, and 32.7 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-September 2003

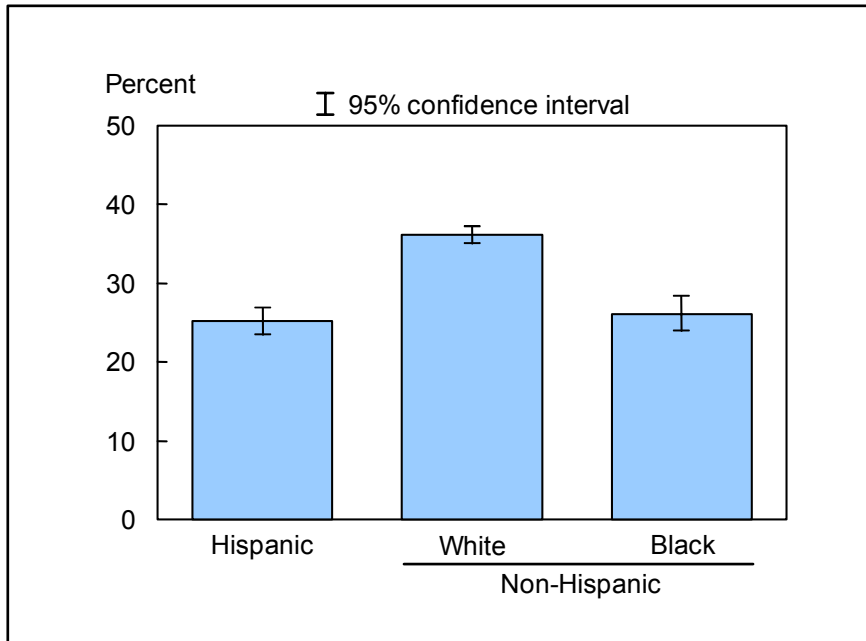


NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five 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 three times per week. The analyses excluded 697 persons (3.0%) with unknown physical activity participation.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-September 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 all age groups, women were less likely than men to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity.

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



NOTES: This measure reflects the definition 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 five 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 three times per week. The analyses excluded 697 persons (3.0%) 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 through September 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 25.2% for Hispanic adults, 36.2% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 26.1% 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 ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997 Yearly	32.1 (31.4-32.8)	31.9 (31.2-32.5)
Jan.-Sept.	33.2 (32.4-34.0)	-
1998 Yearly	29.9 (29.2-30.6)	29.7 (29.0-30.4)
Jan.-Sept.	30.5 (29.8-31.3)	-
1999 Yearly	30.4 (29.7-31.1)	30.2 (29.5-30.9)
Jan.-Sept.	30.6 (29.7-31.4)	-
2000 Yearly	31.9 (31.2-32.6)	31.8 (31.1-32.5)
Jan.-Sept.	32.6 (31.8-33.4)	-
2001 Yearly	32.1 (31.3-32.8)	32.0 (31.2-32.7)
Jan.-Sept.	32.9 (32.0-33.7)	-
2002 Yearly	31.9 (31.1-32.7)	31.8 (31.1-32.6)
Jan.-Sept.	32.7 (31.8-33.5)	-
2003 Jan.-Sept.	33.3 (32.4-34.2)	-

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 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-September 2003

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-24 years		
Total	42.9	40.2-45.6
Men	48.6	44.9-52.3
Women	37.2	33.8-40.6
25-64 years		
Total	33.8	32.9-34.8
Men	35.8	34.4-37.1
Women	32.0	30.8-33.2
65-74 years		
Total	28.3	25.9-30.8
Men	32.1	28.5-35.6
Women	25.3	22.2-28.4
75 years and over		
Total	17.8	15.9-19.7
Men	24.1	20.8-27.4
Women	13.7	11.6-15.8
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	33.3	32.4-34.2
Men	36.2	35.1-37.4
Women	30.6	29.6-31.7

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

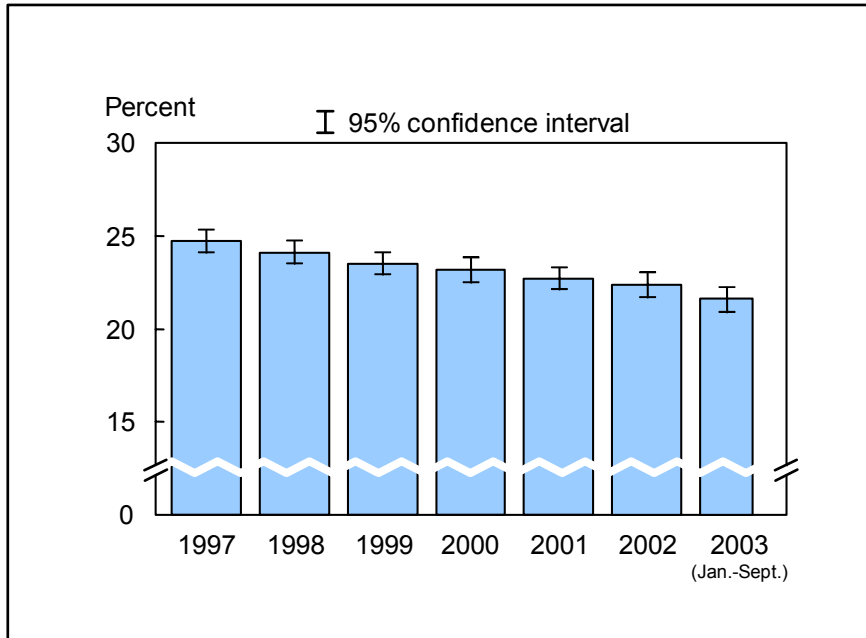
Data table for figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted¹	Age-adjusted²
Hispanic or Latino	25.2 (23.5-26.9)	25.3 (23.6-27.0)
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	36.2 (35.2-37.3)	36.2 (35.2-37.3)
Black, single race	26.1 (23.9-28.4)	25.8 (23.6-28.1)

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

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

Figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997-2003

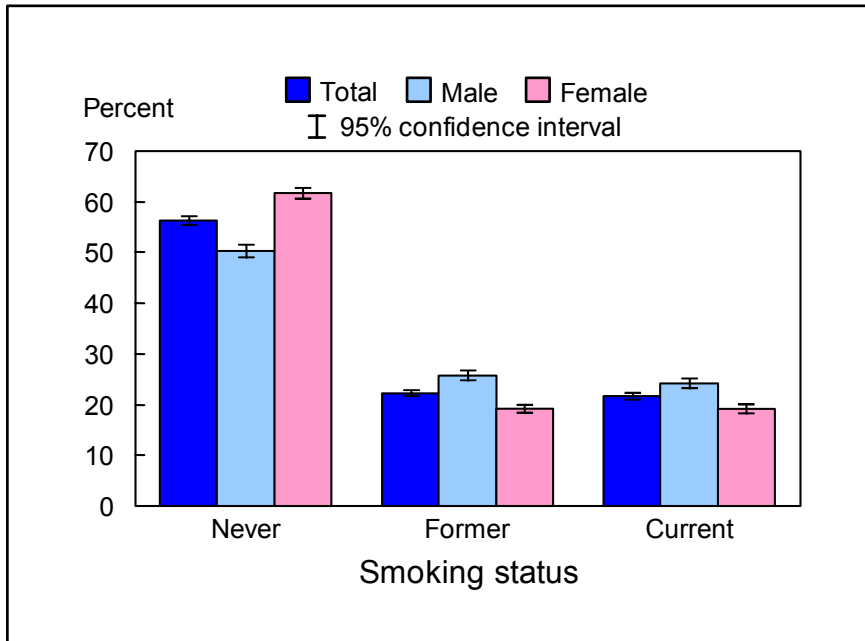


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded persons with unknown smoking status (about 1% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

- From January through September 2003, 21.6% (95% CI = 20.9%-22.2%) of adults aged 18 years and over were current smokers, continuing a decline in the prevalence of current smoking among adults in the United States.
- The prevalence of current smoking among U.S. adults has declined over time from 24.7% in 1997 to 24.1% in 1998, 23.5% in 1999, 23.2% 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-September 2003



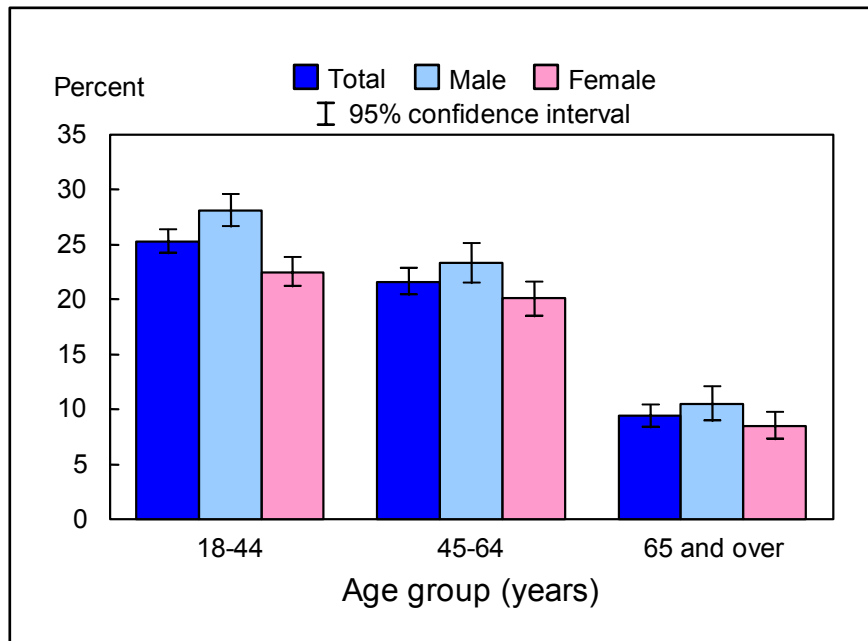
NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 268 persons (1.2%) with unknown smoking status.

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

■ The percent of current smokers was higher for men (24.1%) than for women (19.2%).

■ 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-September 2003

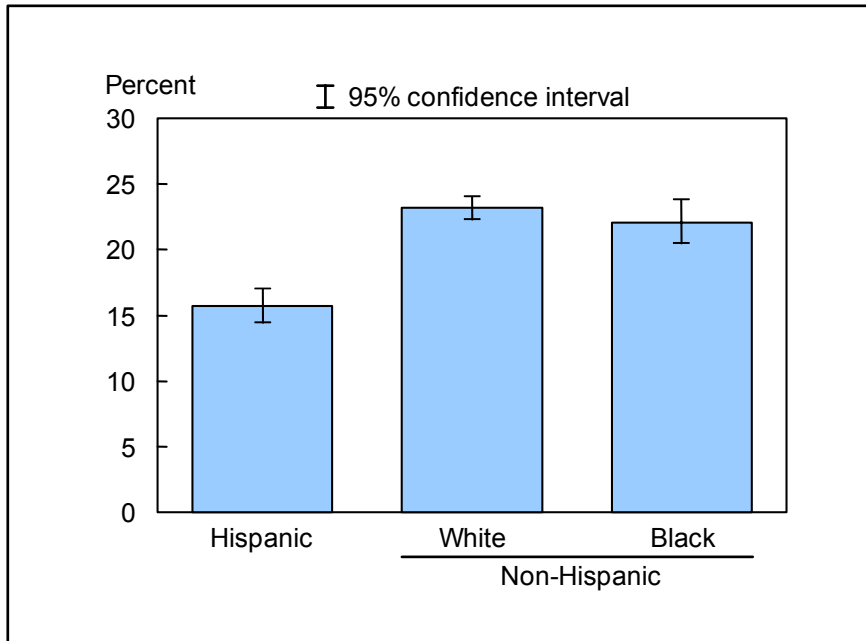


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 268 persons (1.2%) with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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 (9.4%) compared with adults aged 18-44 years (25.3%) and 45-64 years (21.6%). This pattern in current smoking by age group was seen in both men and women.
- For all three age groups, 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-September 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 analyses excluded 268 persons (1.2%) 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 through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was 15.7% for Hispanic persons, 23.2% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 22.1% 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 ¹	Age adjusted ²
1997	24.7 (24.1-25.3)	24.6 (24.0-25.1)
1998	24.1 (23.5-24.7)	24.0 (23.1-24.8)
1999	23.5 (22.9-24.1)	23.3 (22.7-24.0)
2000	23.2 (22.5-23.8)	23.1 (22.5-23.7)
2001	22.7 (22.1-23.3)	22.6 (22.0-23.2)
2002	22.4 (21.7-23.0)	22.3 (21.7-22.9)
2003 (Jan.-Sept.)	21.6 (20.9-22.2)	21.5 (20.8-22.2)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: 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-September 2003

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Never		
Both sexes	56.2	55.4-57.0
Men	50.2	49.0-51.5
Women	61.7	60.6-62.7
Former		
Both sexes	22.2	21.6-22.9
Men	25.7	24.7-26.6
Women	19.1	18.3-19.9
Current		
Both sexes	21.6	20.9-22.2
Men	24.1	23.1-25.0
Women	19.2	18.4-20.1

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-September 2003

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44 years		
Total	25.3	24.2-26.3
Men	28.1	26.6-29.6
Women	22.5	21.2-23.8
45-64 years		
Total	21.6	20.4-22.8
Men	23.3	21.5-25.1
Women	20.1	18.5-21.6
65 years and over		
Total	9.4	8.4-10.4
Men	10.5	8.9-12.1
Women	8.5	7.3-9.7
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	21.5	20.8-22.2
Men	23.7	22.8-24.6
Women	19.4	18.5-20.3

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

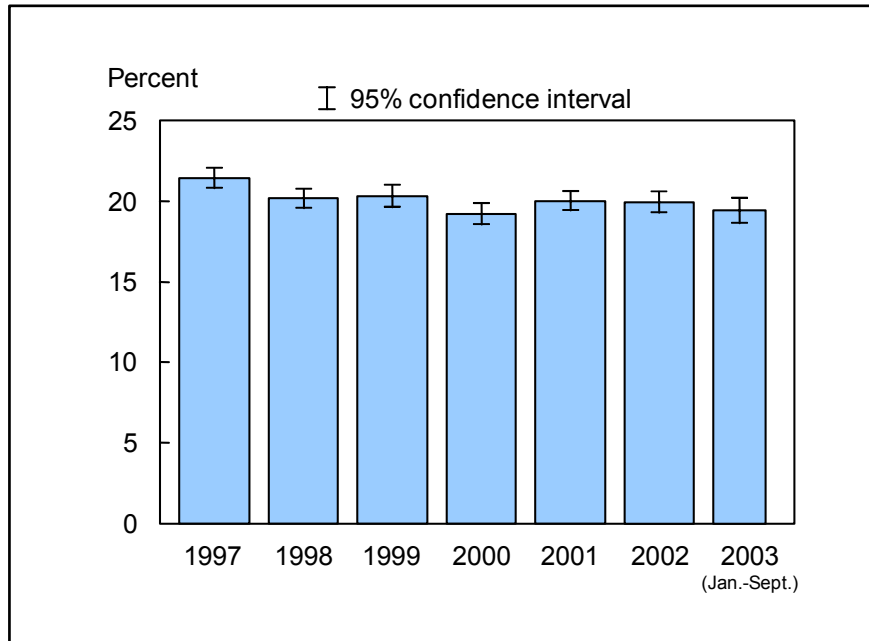
Data table for figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted¹	Age-adjusted²
Hispanic or Latino	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	15.9 (14.6-17.3)
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	23.2 (22.3-24.0)	23.2 (22.3-24.0)
Black, single race	22.1 (20.5-23.8)	21.9 (20.2-23.5)

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

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

Figure 9.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year: United States, 1997-2003

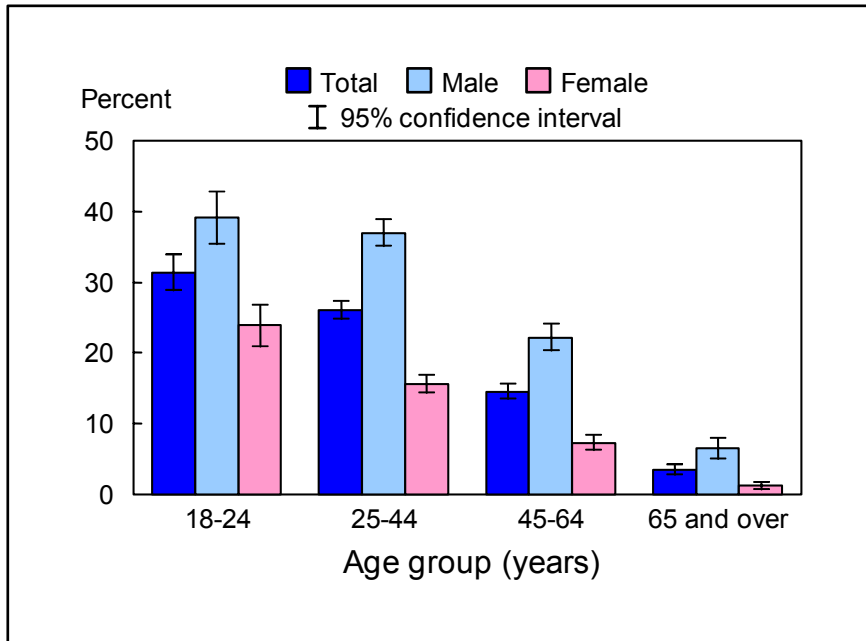


NOTES: The analyses excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption (about 2% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

- From January through September 2003, the percent of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year was 19.4% (95% CI=18.6%-20.2%).
- 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 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-September 2003

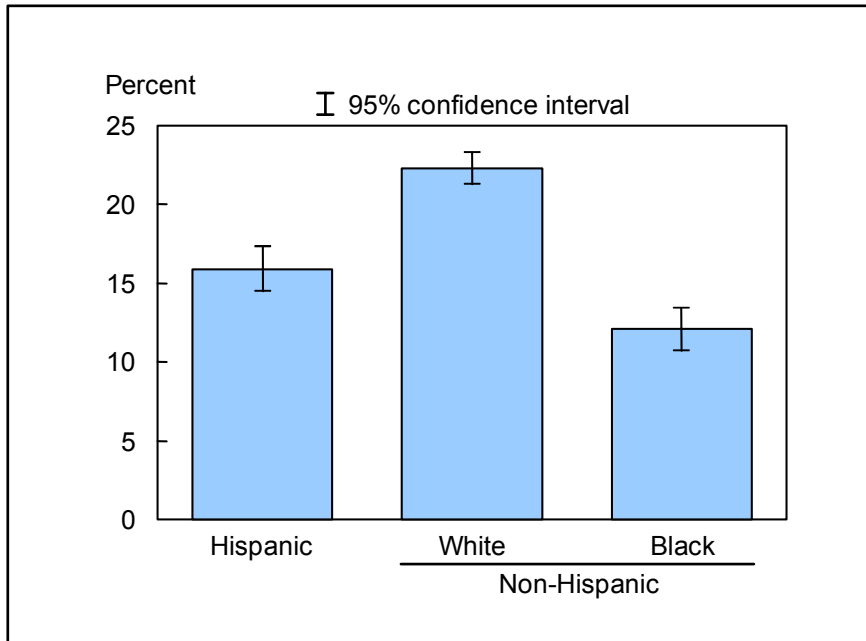


NOTE: The analyses excluded 679 adults (2.9%) with unknown alcohol consumption.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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-September 2003



NOTES: The analyses excluded 679 adults (2.9%) 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 through September 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 15.9% for Hispanic adults, 22.3% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 12.1% for non-Hispanic black adults.
- Non-Hispanic white adults were most likely to have had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, followed by Hispanic adults.

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 in 1 day at least once in the past year: United States, 1997-2003

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	21.4	20.8-22.0
1998	20.2	19.6-20.8
1999	20.3	19.6-21.0
2000	19.2	18.6-19.9
2001	20.0	19.4-20.6
2002	19.9	19.2-20.5
2003 (Jan.-Sept.)	19.4	18.6-20.2

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-September 2003

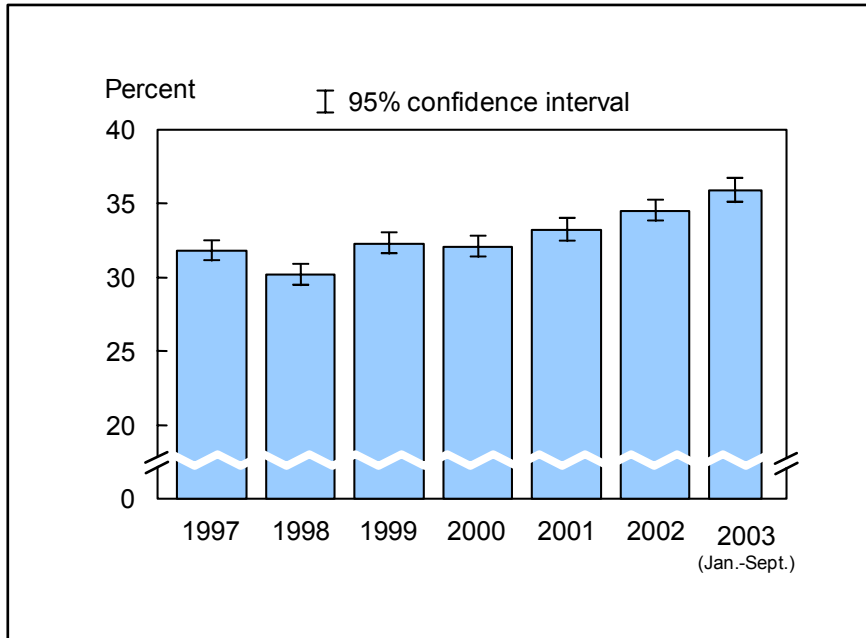
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-24 years		
Total	31.3	28.8-33.8
Men	39.1	35.4-42.7
Women	23.9	20.9-26.8
25-44 years		
Total	26.0	24.8-27.3
Men	36.9	35.1-38.8
Women	15.6	14.3-16.9
45-64 years		
Total	14.5	13.5-15.6
Men	22.2	20.4-24.1
Women	7.3	6.3-8.3
65 years and over		
Total	3.5	2.8-4.2
Men	6.5	5.0-8.0
Women	1.3	0.8-1.8

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-September 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	15.9	14.5-17.3
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	22.3	21.3-23.3
Black, single race	12.1	10.7-13.4

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

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

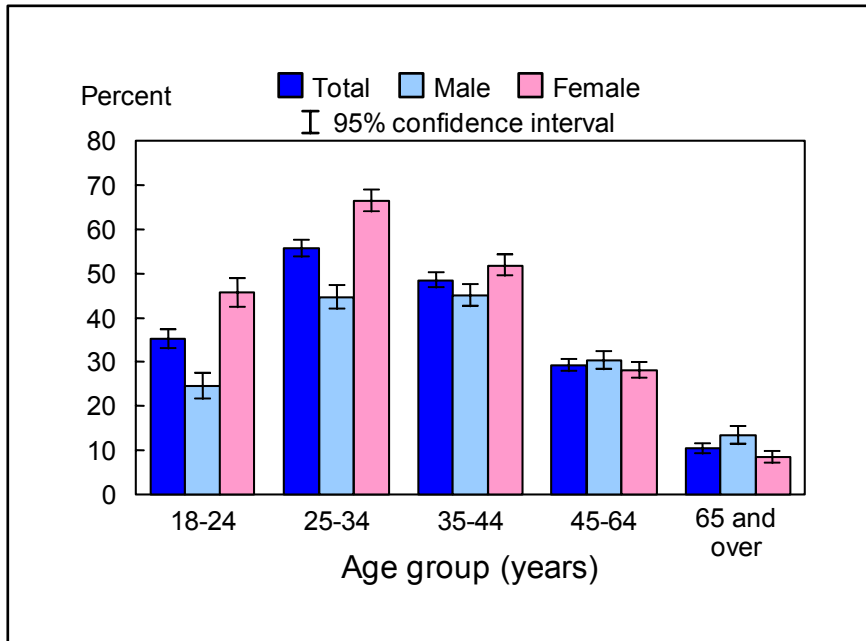


NOTES: The analyses excluded those with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status (about 4% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

- From January through September 2003, the percent of U.S. adults who had ever been tested for HIV was 35.9% (95% CI = 35.1%-36.7%), 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-September 2003



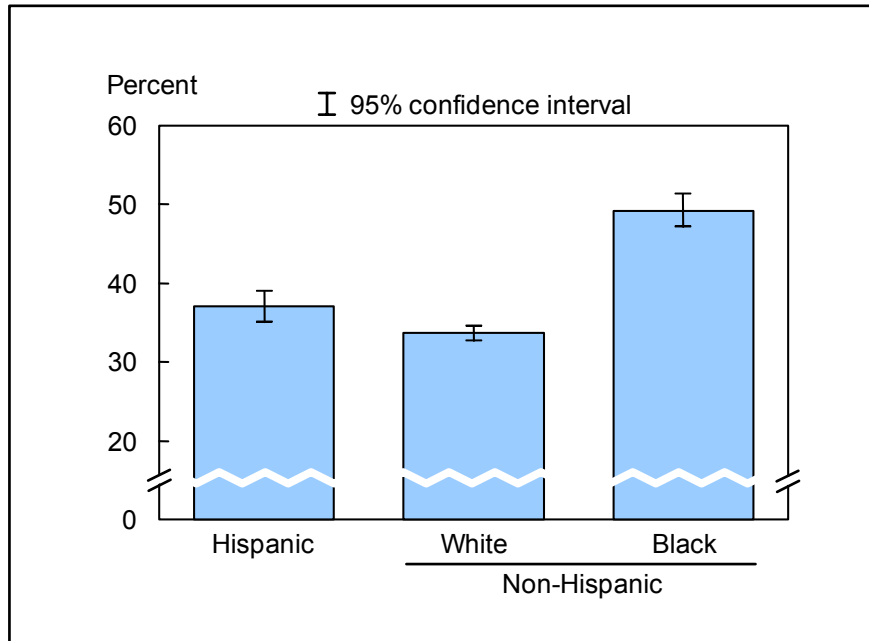
NOTES: The analyses excluded 1,028 adults (4.4%) with unknown HIV test status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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 (55.6%) and lowest among adults aged 65 years and over (10.5%).

■ 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-September 2003



NOTES: The analyses excluded 1,028 adults (4.4%) 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 through September 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, 33.7% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 49.2% 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
1997	31.8	31.1-32.5
1998	30.2	29.5-30.9
1999	32.3	31.6-33.0
2000	32.1	31.4-32.8
2001	33.2	32.5-34.0
2002	34.5	33.8-35.2
2003 (Jan.-Sept.)	35.9	35.1-36.7

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-September 2003

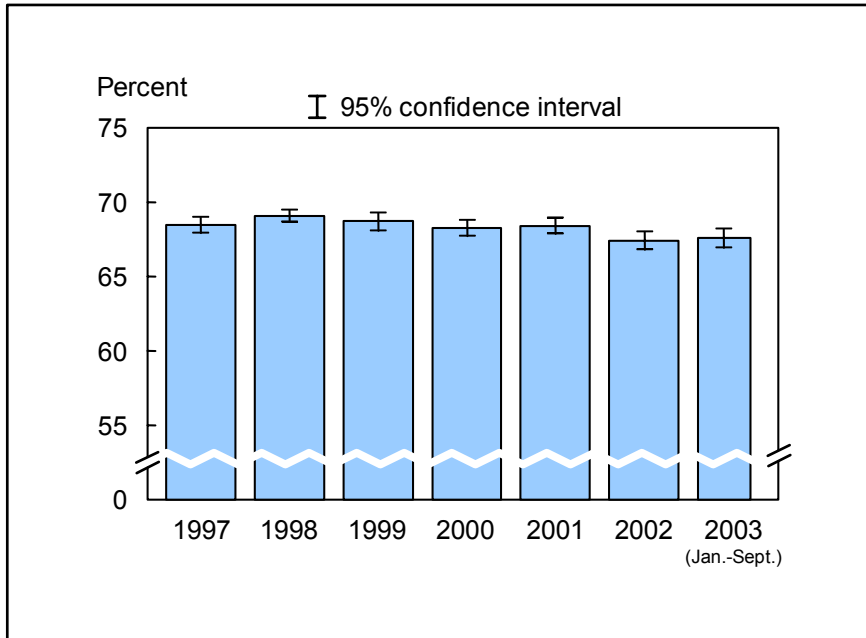
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-24 years		
Total	35.1	32.9-37.3
Men	24.6	21.7-27.5
Women	45.6	42.4-48.8
25-34 years		
Total	55.6	53.7-57.5
Men	44.5	41.8-47.3
Women	66.5	64.0-68.9
35-44 years		
Total	48.4	46.7-50.1
Men	45.0	42.6-47.4
Women	51.7	49.4-54.1
45-64 years		
Total	29.2	27.9-30.5
Men	30.4	28.4-32.3
Women	28.1	26.4-29.9
65 years and over		
Total	10.5	9.3-11.6
Men	13.4	11.4-15.3
Women	8.4	7.1-9.7

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-September 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	37.1	35.1-39.0
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	33.7	32.8-34.7
Black, single race	49.2	47.1-51.3

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

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



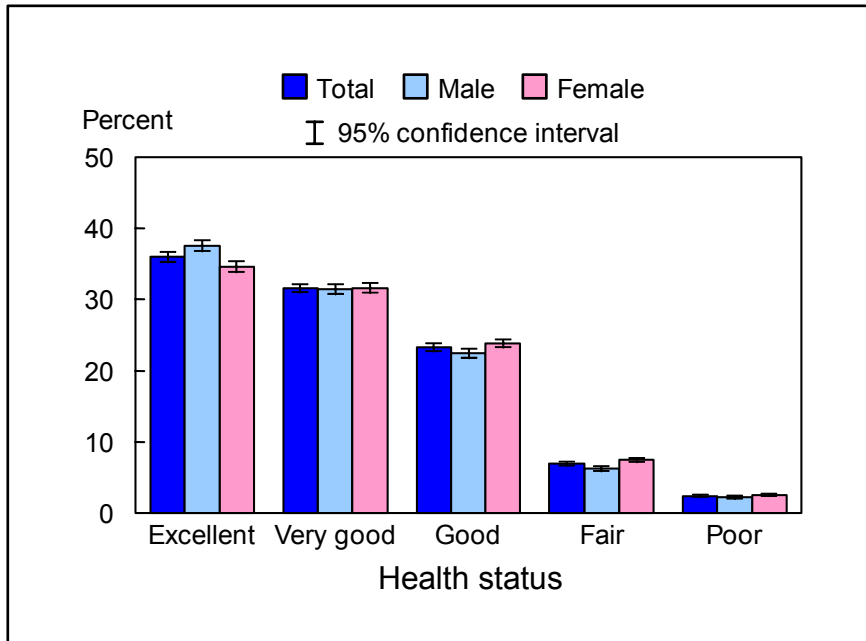
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.5% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

■ From January through September 2003, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 67.6% (95% CI = 66.9% - 68.2%), 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 remained similar: 68.5% in 1997, 69.1% in 1998, 68.7% in 1999, 68.3% in 2000, and 68.4% in 2001. The estimate in 2002 (67.4%) 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-September 2003



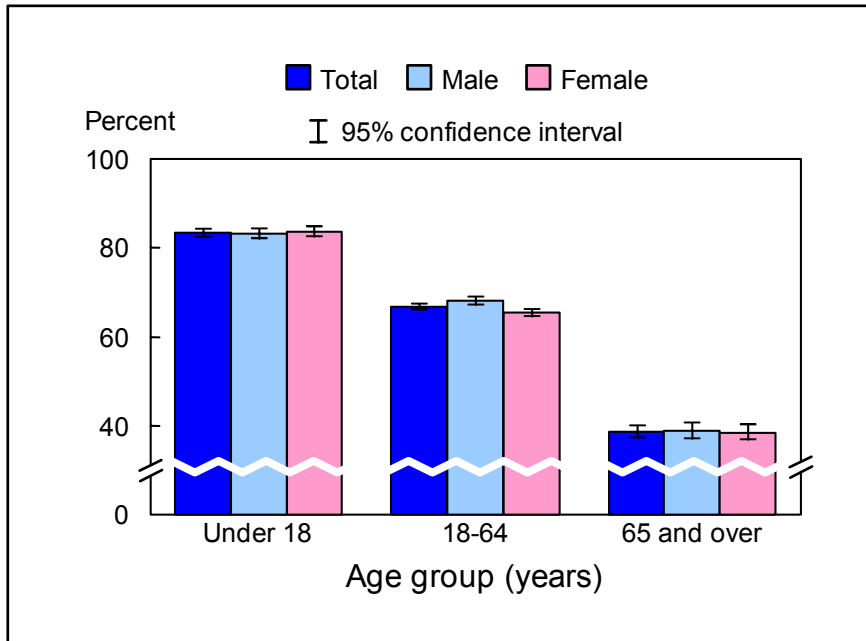
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 335 persons (0.5%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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 (36.0%) or very good (31.6%). The health status of a smaller percent of persons was assessed as good (23.2%), and that of even fewer was assessed as fair (6.9%) or poor (2.3%).

- Compared with men, the health status of women was less likely to be assessed as excellent (37.5% vs. 34.6%) and more likely to be assessed as good (22.5% vs. 23.8%), fair (6.3% vs. 7.5%), or poor (2.2% vs. 2.5%).

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

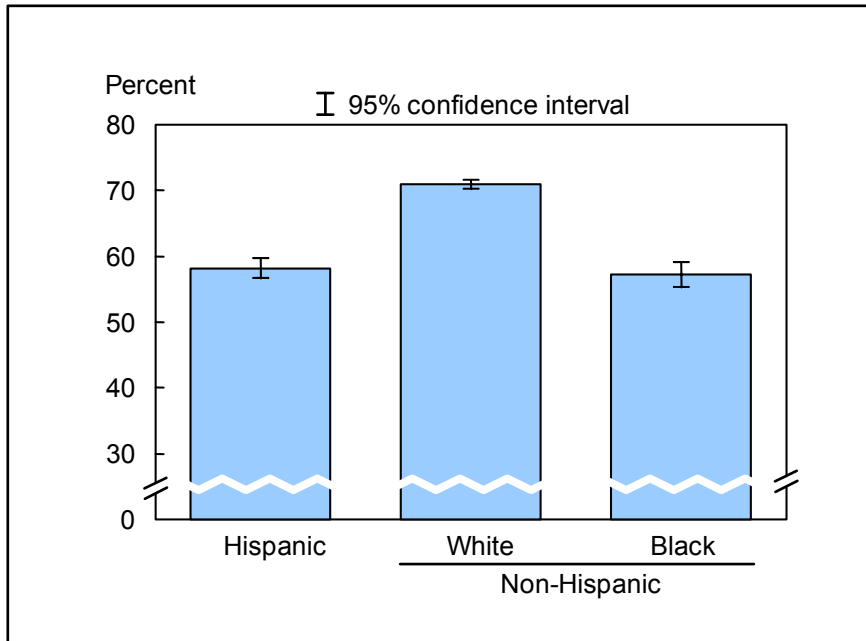


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 335 persons (0.5%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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: 83.3% for those under 18 years, 66.7% for those aged 18-64 years, and 38.6% 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 (65.4%).

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-September 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 analyses excluded 335 persons (0.5%) 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 through September 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 58.2% for Hispanic persons, 71.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 57.2% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The health status of Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons was less likely to be assessed as excellent or very good than that of non-Hispanic white 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
1997	68.5	68.0-69.1
1998	69.1	68.6-69.6
1999	68.7	68.1-69.3
2000	68.3	67.7-68.8
2001	68.4	67.9-69.0
2002	67.4	66.8-68.0
2003 (Jan.-Sept.)	67.6	66.9-68.2

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

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent		
Both sexes	36.0	35.3-36.7
Male	37.5	36.8-38.3
Female	34.6	33.8-35.3
Very good		
Both sexes	31.6	31.0-32.2
Male	31.5	30.8-32.2
Female	31.6	30.9-32.3
Good		
Both sexes	23.2	22.6-23.7
Male	22.5	21.9-23.1
Female	23.8	23.2-24.4
Fair		
Both sexes	6.9	6.7-7.2
Male	6.3	6.0-6.6
Female	7.5	7.2-7.8
Poor		
Both sexes	2.3	2.2-2.5
Male	2.2	2.0-2.4
Female	2.5	2.3-2.7

Data table for figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2003

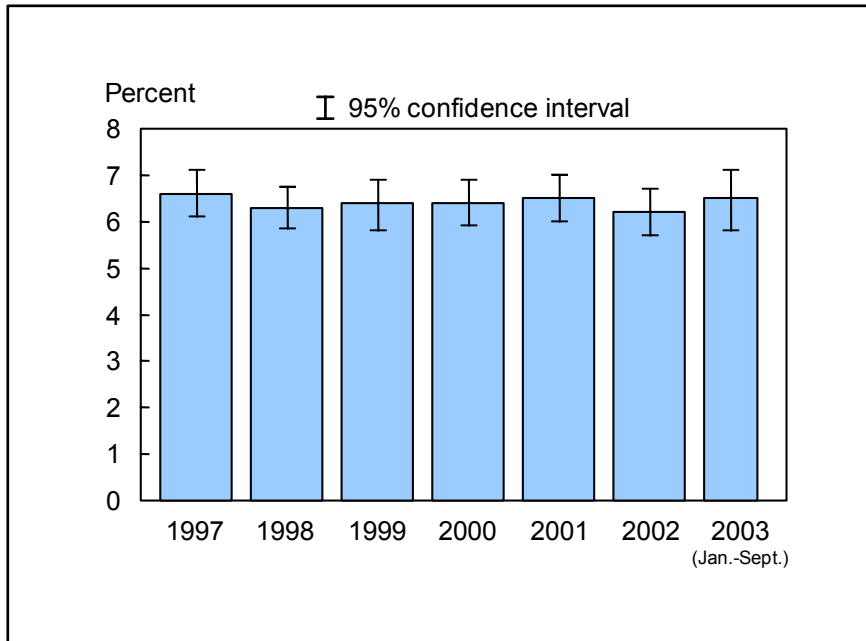
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	83.3	82.5-84.2
Male	83.1	82.1-84.2
Female	83.6	82.5-84.6
18-64 years		
Total	66.7	66.0-67.4
Male	68.1	67.2-68.9
Female	65.4	64.6-66.2
65 years and over		
Total	38.6	37.2-40.0
Male	38.8	37.0-40.6
Female	38.5	36.8-40.1

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-September 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	58.2	56.7-59.7
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	71.0	70.4-71.7
Black, single race	57.2	55.3-59.1

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

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

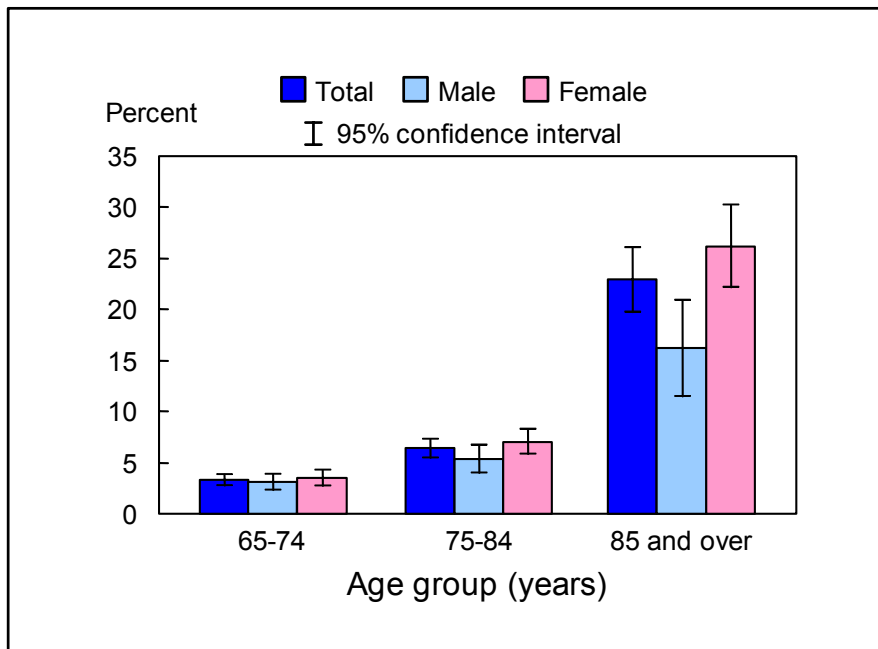


NOTES: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analyses excluded persons with unknown information on personal care needs (about 0.01% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

- From January through September 2003, 6.5% (95% CI = 5.8%-7.1%) of adults aged 65 years and over needed help with personal care from other persons. The estimate was not significantly different from the 2002 estimate of 6.2%.
- From 1997 through 2002, there was no significant time trend in the annual 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-September 2003



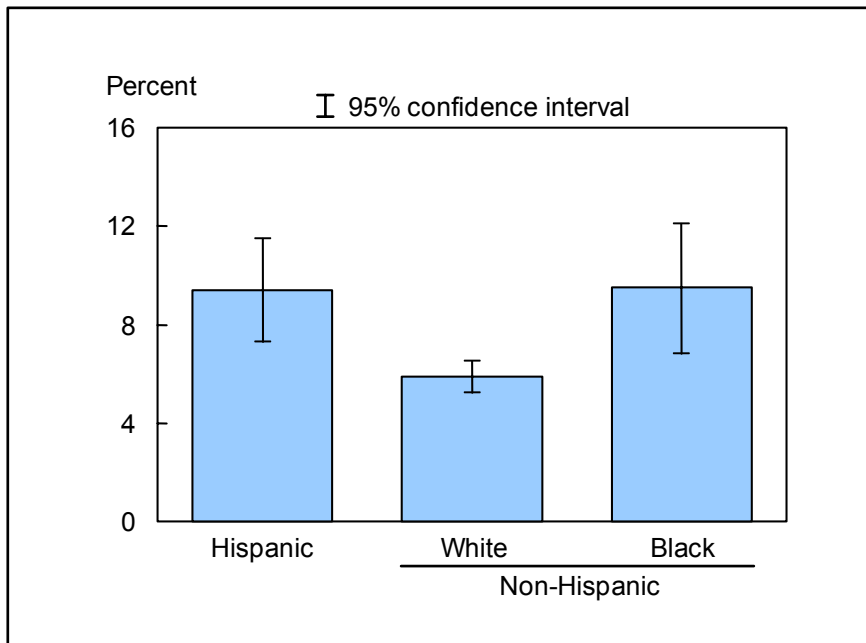
NOTE: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analyses excluded one person (0.01%) with unknown information on personal care needs.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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 seven times as likely as adults aged 65-74 years old to need help with personal care from other persons (22.9 vs. 3.3%).

- 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.

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-September 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 analyses excluded one person (0.01%) with unknown information on personal care needs. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 65-74 years, 75-84 years, and 85 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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 9.4% for Hispanic persons, 5.9% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 9.5% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The percent of those who needed help with personal care from other persons was higher for Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons than for non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for figures 12.1-12.3:

Data table for figure 12.1. 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
1997	6.6	6.1-7.1
1998	6.3	5.9-6.8
1999	6.4	5.8-6.9
2000	6.4	5.9-6.9
2001	6.5	6.0-7.0
2002	6.2	5.7-6.7
2003 (Jan.-Sept.)	6.5	5.8-7.1

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-September 2003

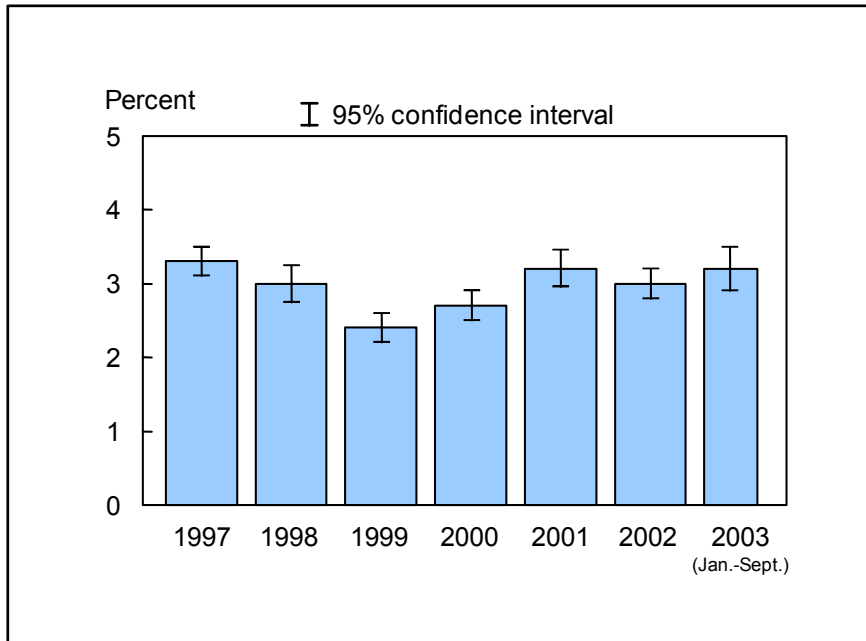
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65-74 years		
Total	3.3	2.8-3.9
Men	3.1	2.3-3.9
Women	3.5	2.7-4.3
75-84 years		
Total	6.4	5.4-7.3
Men	5.3	4.0-6.7
Women	7.0	5.8-8.3
85 years and over		
Total	22.9	19.7-26.1
Men	16.2	11.5-20.9
Women	26.2	22.2-30.2

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-September 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	9.4	7.3-11.5
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	5.9	5.3-6.6
Black, single race	9.5	6.8-12.1

¹Estimates 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.

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



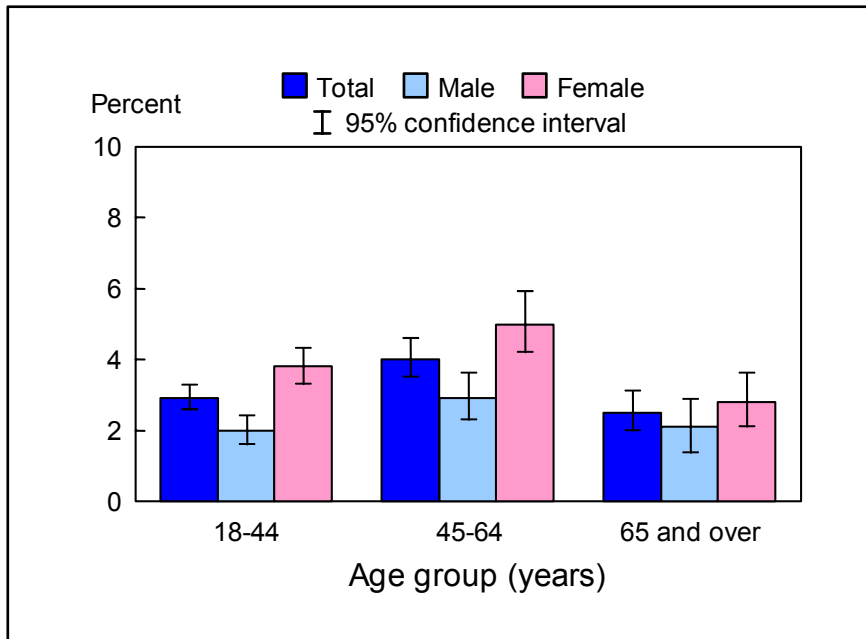
NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0-4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0 to 24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (7). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

■ From January through September 2003, 3.2% (95% CI = 2.9%-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, then increased from 2.4% in 1999 to 3.2% in 2001, and shows no trend in more recent years.

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-September 2003

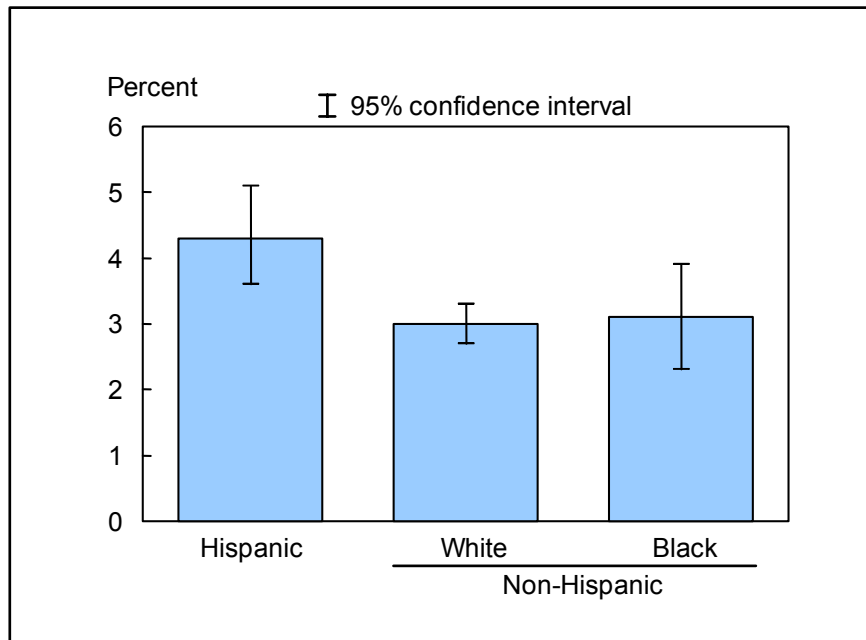


NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0-4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0 to 24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (7).

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

- For both sexes combined, persons aged 45-64 years (4.0%) were more likely to have experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days compared with persons aged 18-44 years (2.9%) and 65 years and over (2.5%).
- For all age groups, women were more likely than men to have experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days.

Figure 13.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 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 (7). 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 through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of serious psychological distress was 4.3% for Hispanic persons, 3.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 3.1% 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
1997	3.3	3.1-3.5
1998	3.0	2.7-3.2
1999	2.4	2.2-2.6
2000	2.7	2.5-2.9
2001	3.2	2.9-3.4
2002	3.0	2.8-3.2
2003 (Jan.-Sept.)	3.2	2.9-3.5

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-September 2003

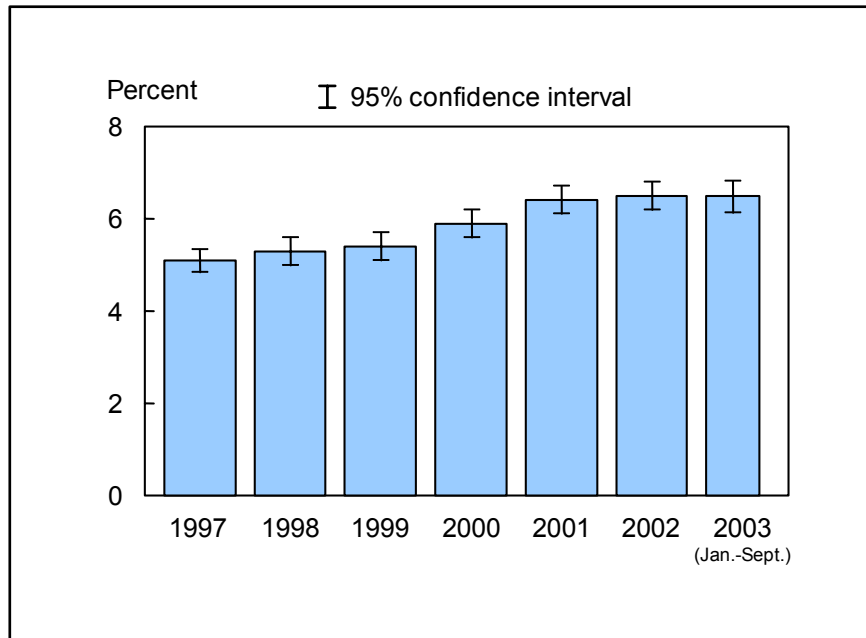
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44 years		
Total	2.9	2.6-3.3
Men	2.0	1.6-2.4
Women	3.8	3.3-4.3
45-64 years		
Total	4.0	3.5-4.6
Men	2.9	2.3-3.6
Women	5.0	4.2-5.9
65 years and over		
Total	2.5	2.0-3.1
Men	2.1	1.3-2.8
Women	2.8	2.1-3.6

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-September 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	4.3	3.6-5.1
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	3.0	2.7-3.3
Black, single race	3.1	2.3-3.9

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

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



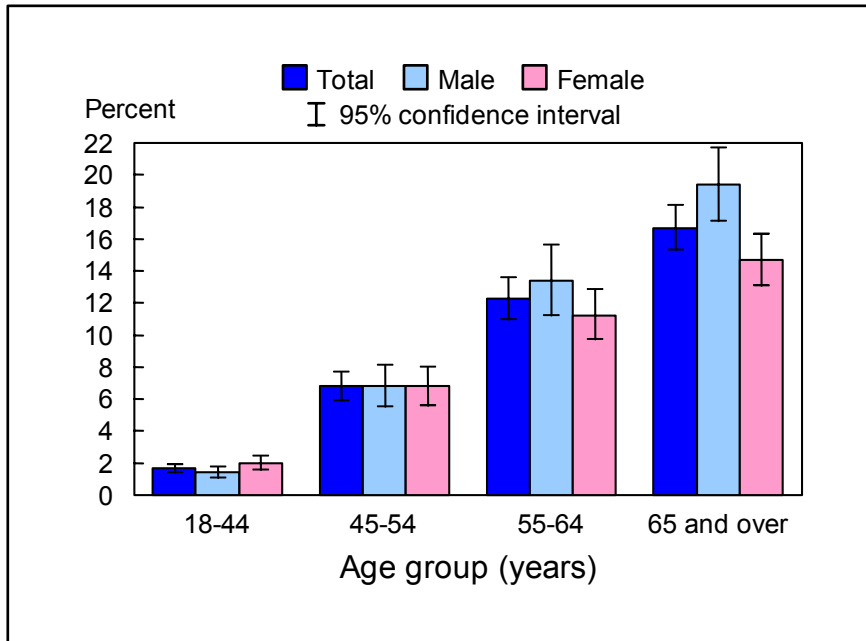
NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded persons 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. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

■ From January through September 2003, 6.5% (95% CI = 6.1% - 6.8%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes. The estimate was the same as the 2002 estimate of 6.5%.

■ From 1997 through 2002, the 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-September 2003

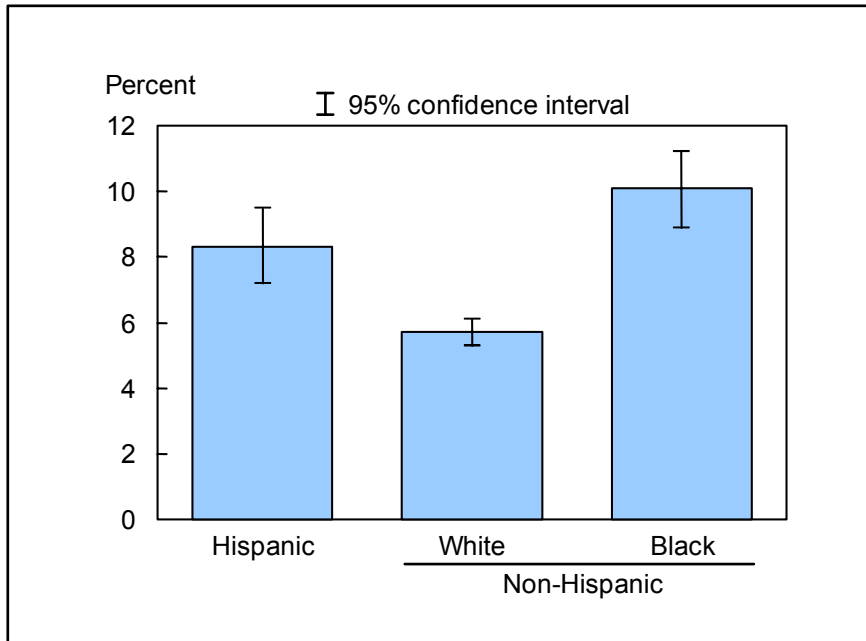


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 18 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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 (16.7%) and the lowest rate among adults aged 18-44 years (1.7%).
- For persons aged 65 years and over, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among men than women.

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



NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 18 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status. 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.

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

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 8.3% for Hispanic persons, 5.7% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 10.1% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was highest among non-Hispanic black persons, followed by Hispanic persons and 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 ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	5.1 (4.9-5.4)	5.3 (5.1-5.6)
1998	5.3 (5.0-5.6)	5.4 (5.1-5.7)
1999	5.4 (5.1-5.7)	5.5 (5.2-5.8)
2000	5.9 (5.6-6.2)	6.0 (5.7-6.3)
2001	6.4 (6.1-6.7)	6.4 (6.1-6.7)
2002	6.5 (6.2-6.8)	6.5 (6.2-6.8)
2003 (Jan.-Sept.)	6.5 (6.1-6.8)	6.4 (6.1-6.8)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates are age-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.

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-September 2003

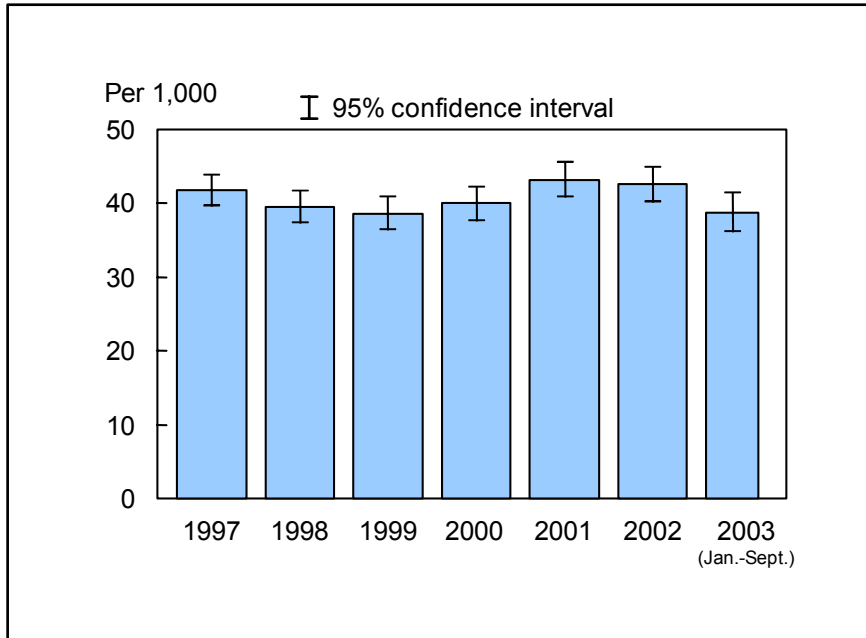
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44		
Total	1.7	1.5-2.0
Men	1.4	1.1-1.8
Women	2.0	1.6-2.5
45-54		
Total	6.8	5.9-7.7
Men	6.8	5.5-8.1
Women	6.8	5.6-8.0
55-64		
Total	12.3	11.0-13.6
Men	13.4	11.2-15.6
Women	11.2	9.7-12.8
65 years and over		
Total	16.7	15.3-18.1
Men	19.4	17.1-21.7
Women	14.7	13.1-16.3

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-September 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	8.3	7.2-9.5
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	5.7	5.3-6.1
Black, single race	10.1	8.9-11.2

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

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



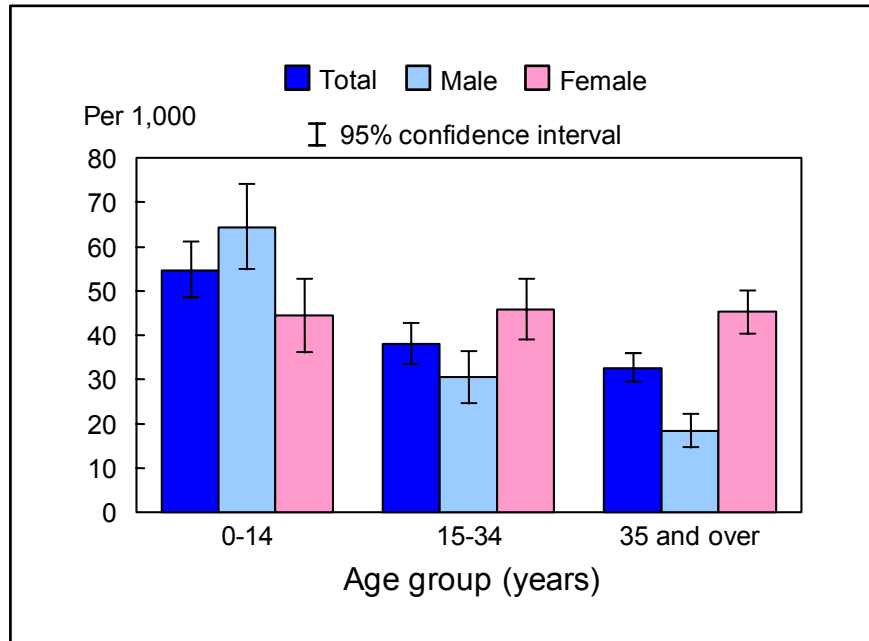
NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses 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. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and 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 September.

■ From January through September 2003, the prevalence of an asthma episode (per 1,000 population) in the past 12 months for persons of all ages was 38.7 (95% CI = 36.1-41.4), which was significantly lower than the 2002 estimate of 42.6.

■ The prevalence (per 1,000 population) of an asthma episode in the past 12 months for persons of all ages decreased from 41.8 in 1997 to 38.6 in 1999, but then increased significantly to 40.0 in 2000 and 43.2 in 2001. The prevalence in 2002 was 42.6/1,000 population, slightly lower than but not significantly different from the 2001 estimate.

Figure 15.2. Prevalence of an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2003

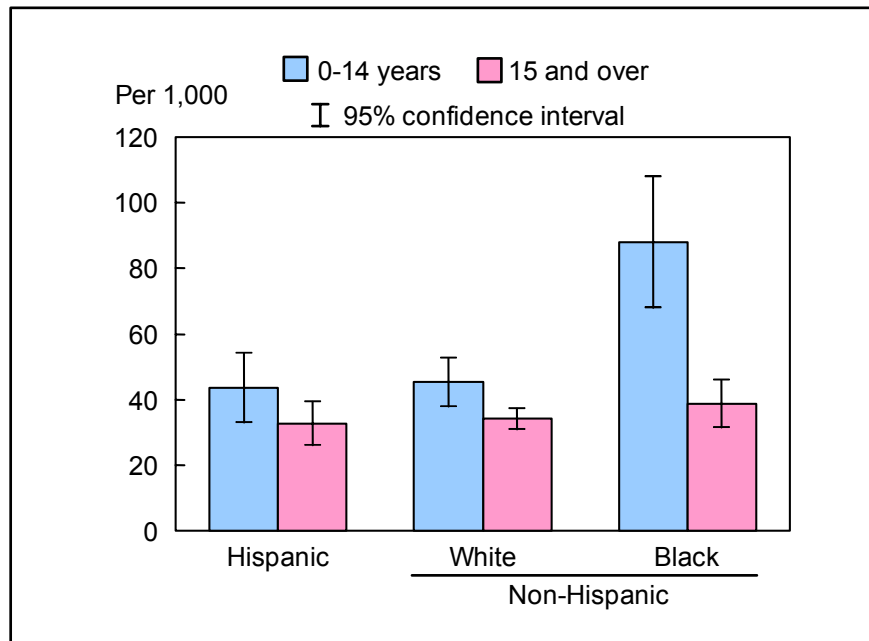


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 58 persons (0.2%) with unknown asthma status.

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

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of an asthma episode during the past 12 months was higher among children under age 15 years than among those aged 15 years and over. For males, asthma was higher among children 0-14 years than among those aged 15 years and over. This age difference was not seen among females.
- For children under age 15 years, the prevalence of an asthma episode 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 an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 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 analyses excluded 58 persons (0.2%) with unknown asthma status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September 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 an asthma episode during the past 12 months was higher among non-Hispanic black children than among Hispanic or non-Hispanic white children. This racial/ethnic disparity was not seen among persons aged 15 years and over.
- Among the six age-specific racial/ethnic groups, the sex-adjusted prevalence of an asthma episode was highest among non-Hispanic black children under age 15 years (88.0/1,000 population).

Data tables for figures 15.1-15.3:

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

Year	Percent ¹ (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Crude ²	Age-adjusted ³
1997	41.8 (39.7-43.8)	41.5 (39.4-43.5)
1998	39.5 (37.4-41.7)	39.3 (37.2-41.5)
1999	38.6 (36.4-40.9)	38.5 (36.2-40.7)
2000	40.0 (37.7-42.2)	39.9 (37.6-42.1)
2001	43.2 (40.8-45.5)	43.1 (40.8-45.4)
2002	42.6 (40.2-44.9)	42.5 (40.2-44.9)
2003 (Jan.-Sept.)	38.7 (36.1-41.4)	38.8 (36.1-41.4)

¹Per 1,000 population.

²Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

³Estimates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 projected U.S. 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 an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2003

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
0-14 years		
Total	54.6	48.3-61.0
Male	64.4	54.7-74.1
Female	44.4	36.1-52.7
15-34 years		
Total	38.0	33.4-42.7
Male	30.4	24.5-36.3
Female	45.7	38.8-52.6
35 years and over		
Total	32.5	29.3-35.7
Male	18.3	14.6-22.0
Female	45.2	40.3-50.0

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

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
0-14 years		
Hispanic or Latino	43.4	32.9-54.0
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	45.3	37.9-52.7
Black, single race	88.0	68.1-108.0
15 years and over		
Hispanic or Latino	32.7	26.1-39.4
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	34.3	31.1-37.5
Black, single race	38.6	31.3-45.8

¹Estimates 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 coverage and 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 ¹	2000-based ²	1990-based ¹	2000-based ²	1990-based ¹	2000-based ²
Number of uninsured in millions						
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
Percent (95% confidence interval)						
Uninsured						
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)
Public						
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)
Private						
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)

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

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



Appendix Table II. Selected estimates using NHIS weights based on the 1990 and 2000 census population estimates: United States, 2000-2002

Indicator	2000		2001		2002	
	1990 based ¹	2000 based ²	1990 based ¹	2000 based ²	1990 based ¹	2000 based ²
Percent (95% confidence interval)						
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 ³ 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)

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

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

³ HIV is human immunodeficiency virus.

Appendix Table III. The 2003 NHIS questions used to define selected health measures

Lack of health insurance and type of coverage¹

FHI.010² **Field Representative: SHOW FLASHCARD F10**
{Are you/Is anyone} covered by any kind of health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?

Field Representative: READ IF NECESSARY: INCLUDE HEALTH INSURANCE OBTAINED THROUGH EMPLOYMENT OR PURCHASED DIRECTLY AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS LIKE MEDICARE AND MEDICAID THAT PROVIDE MEDICAL CARE OR HELP PAY MEDICAL BILLS.

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

FHI.070 What kind of health insurance or health care coverage {do/does} {you/subject name} have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care), exclude private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized.

Field Representative: PLEASE REFER TO FLASHCARDS F10 AND F11 FOR YOUR STATE

- (01) Private health insurance plan from employer or workplace
- (02) Private health insurance plan purchased directly
- (03) Private health insurance plan through a state or local government or community program
- (04) Medicare
- (05) Medi-Gap
- (06) Medicaid
- (07) CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program)
- (08) Military health care/VA
- (09) TRICARE/CHAMPUS/CHAMP-VA
- (10) Indian Health Service
- (11) State-sponsored health plan
- (12) Other government program
- (13) Single Service Plan (e.g. dental, vision, prescriptions)
- (14) No coverage of any type

Usual place to go for medical care

AAU.020 Is there a place that you USUALLY go to when you are sick or need advice about your health?

- (1) Yes
- (2) There is NO place
- (3) There is MORE THAN ONE place
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

AAU.030 What kind of place is it - a clinic, doctor's office, emergency room, or some other place?

- (1) Clinic or health center
- (2) Doctor's office or HMO
- (3) Hospital emergency room
- (4) Hospital outpatient department
- (5) Some other place
- (6) Doesn't go to one place most often
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Obtaining needed medical care

AAU.111 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when {you/someone in the family} needed medical care, but did not get it because {you/the family} couldn't afford it?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Influenza vaccination

AAU.310 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, have you had a flu shot? A flu shot is usually given in the fall and protects against influenza for the flu season.

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Pneumococcal vaccination

AAU.320 Have you EVER had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Obesity

AHB.190 How tall are you without shoes?

- (2-7) 2-7 feet
- (0-11) 0-11 Inches
- (97) Refused
- (99) Don't know

FT Feet _____
IN Inches _____

AHB.200 How much do you weigh without shoes?

- (50-500) 50-500 pounds
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

Leisure-time physical activity

The next questions are about physical activities (exercises, sports, physically active hobbies...) that you may do in your LEISURE time.

AHB.110 How often do you do LIGHT OR MODERATE activities for AT LEAST 10 MINUTES that cause ONLY LIGHT sweating or a SLIGHT to MODERATE increase in breathing or heart rate?

Field Representative: IF NECESSARY, PROMPT WITH: HOW MANY TIMES PER DAY, PER WEEK, PER MONTH, OR PER YEAR DO YOU DO THESE ACTIVITIES?

- @NO times per
- (0) Never
- (1-995) 1-995
- (996) Unable to do this type activity
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

- @TP time period
- (1) Day
- (2) Week
- (3) Month
- (4) Year

AHB.120 About how long do you do these light or moderate activities each time?

- @NO number
- (1-995) 1-995
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

- @TP time period
- (1) Minutes
- (2) Hours
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

AHB.090 How often do you do VIGOROUS activities for AT LEAST 10 MINUTES that cause HEAVY sweating or LARGE increases in breathing or heart rate?

Field Representative: IF NECESSARY, PROMPT WITH: HOW MANY TIMES PER DAY, PER WEEK, PER MONTH, OR PER YEAR DO YOU DO THESE ACTIVITIES?

@NO times per
(0) Never
(1-995) 1-995
(996) Unable to do this type activity
(997) Refused
(999) Don't know

@TP time period
(1) Day
(2) Week
(3) Month
(4) Year

AHB.100 About how long do you do these vigorous activities each time?

@NO number
(1-995) 1-995
(997) Refused
(999) Don't know

@TP time period
(1) Minutes
(2) Hours
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Current smoking

AHB.010 Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your ENTIRE LIFE?

(1) Yes
(2) No
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

AHB.030 Do you NOW smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?

(1) Every day
(2) Some days
(3) Not at all
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

Alcohol consumption

AHB.150 In your ENTIRE LIFE, have you had at least 12 drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

AHB.180 In the PAST YEAR, on how many DAYS did you have 5 or more drinks of any alcoholic beverage?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

HIV testing

ADS.040 Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

General health status

FHS.500 Would you say {subject name's} health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- (1) Excellent
- (2) Very good
- (3) Good
- (4) Fair
- (5) Poor
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Personal care needs

FHS.070 Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, {do/does} {you/anyone in the family} need the help of other persons with PERSONAL CARE NEEDS, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside this home?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Serious psychological distress

ACN.471 During the PAST 30 DAYS, how often did you feel...

- ...So sad that nothing could cheer you up?
- ...Nervous?
- ...Restless or fidgety?
- ...Hopeless?
- ...That everything was an effort?
- ...Worthless?

- (1) ALL of the time
- (2) MOST of the time
- (3) SOME of the time
- (4) A LITTLE of the time
- (5) NONE of the time
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Diagnosed diabetes

ACN.160 Other than during pregnancy, have you EVER been told by a doctor or health professional that you have diabetes or sugar diabetes?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Borderline
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Asthma episodes

ACN.090 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

¹Information from follow-up questions such as plan name(s) was used to reassign insurance status and type of coverage to avoid misclassification.

²Alphanumeric codes refer directly to the question on the 2003 NHIS that was used to define the health measure.