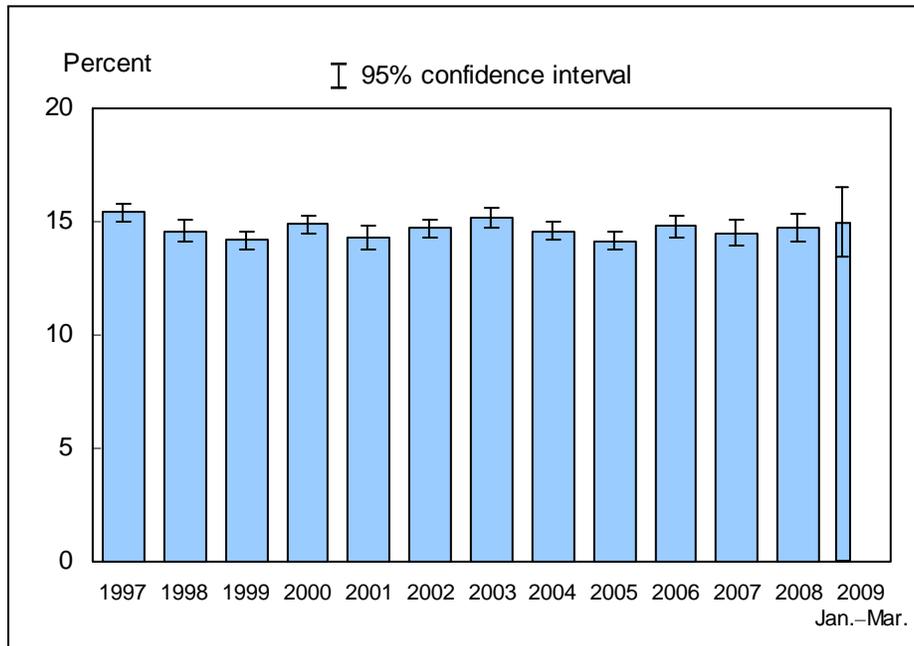


**Figure 1.1. Percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage at the time of interview: United States, 1997–March 2009**



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of 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 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 0.1–0.3 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance 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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was 14.9% (95% confidence interval = 13.38%–16.49%), which was not significantly different from the 2008 estimate of 14.7%.
- The annual percentage uninsured at the time of interview ranged from 14.2% in 1999 and 2005 to 15.4% in 1997.

**Table 1.1a. Number of persons without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group: United States, 1997–March 2009**

Year	Number in millions: all ages	Number in millions: under 65 years	Number in millions: 18–64 years	Number in millions: under 18 years
1997	41.0	40.7	30.8	9.9
1998	39.3	39.0	30.0	9.1
1999	38.7	38.3	29.8	8.5
2000	41.3	40.8	32.0	8.9
2001	40.2	39.8	31.9	7.9
2002	41.5	41.1	33.5	7.6
2003	43.6	43.2	35.9	7.3
2004 (Method 1 <sup>1</sup> )	42.5	42.0	35.0	7.0
2004 (Method 2 <sup>1</sup> )	42.1	41.7	34.9	6.8
2005	41.2	41.0	34.4	6.5
2006	43.6	43.3	36.5	6.8
2007	43.1	42.8	36.3	6.5
2008	43.8	43.6	37.1	6.6
January–March 2009	44.9	44.4	38.4	6.0

<sup>1</sup> In the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without using the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1) and with using the responses to these new questions (noted as Method 2). Beginning in 2005, all estimates are reported using Method 2. See "About This Early Release" for additional information.

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of 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 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 0.1–0.3 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points. The number of uninsured persons was calculated as the percentage of uninsured persons 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. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 1.1b. Percentage of persons without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group: United States, 1997–March 2009**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval): all ages	Crude percent (95% confidence interval): under 65 years	Age-adjusted percent (95% confidence interval): under 65 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18–64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 18 years
1997	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	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	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	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	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	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	15.2 (14.8-15.7)	17.2 (16.6-17.7)	17.3 (16.8-17.8)	20.1 (19.5-20.6)	10.1 (9.4-10.7)
2004 (Method 1 <sup>1</sup> )	14.7 (14.3-15.2)	16.6 (16.1-17.0)	16.7 (16.3-17.2)	19.4 (18.9-19.9)	9.6 (9.0-10.2)
2004 (Method 2 <sup>1</sup> )	14.6 (14.2-15.0)	16.4 (16.0-16.9)	16.6 (16.2-17.1)	19.3 (18.8-19.8)	9.4 (8.8-10.0)
2005	14.2 (13.75-14.58)	16.0 (15.53-16.46)	16.2 (15.72-16.65)	18.9 (18.34-19.38)	8.9 (8.34-9.49)
2006	14.8 (14.34-15.34)	16.8 (16.21-17.33)	17.0 (16.44-17.57)	19.8 (19.12-20.42)	9.3 (8.60-9.92)
2007	14.5 (13.93-15.08)	16.4 (15.76-17.05)	16.6 (15.95-17.28)	19.4 (18.68-20.09)	8.9 (8.10-9.66)
2008	14.7 (14.04-15.27)	16.7 (15.96-17.36)	16.9 (16.24-17.63)	19.7 (18.95-20.51)	8.9 (8.04-9.73)
Jan.-March 2009	14.9 (13.38-16.49)	16.9 (15.16-18.65)	17.2 (15.37-18.94)	20.3 (18.44-22.23)	8.2 (5.93-10.39)

<sup>1</sup> In the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without using the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1) and with using the responses to these new questions (noted as Method 2). Beginning in 2005, all estimates are reported using Method 2. See "About This Early Release" for additional information.

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of 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 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 0.1–0.3 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points. Age-adjusted estimates for persons under age 65 for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



- In early 2009, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was 16.9% (44.4 million) for persons under age 65 years, 20.3% (38.4 million) for persons aged 18–64, and 8.2% (6.0 million) for children under age 18.
- For children under age 18 years, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview decreased from 13.9% in 1997 to 8.2% in early 2009.
- For adults aged 18–64 years, the annual percentage uninsured at the time of interview decreased from 1997 to 1999, followed by an increase from 1999 to 2003, and then did not change significantly from 2003 to 2008.

**Table 1.2a. Percentage of persons under age 65 years with public health plan coverage, by age group: United States, 1997–March 2009**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 65 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18–64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 18 years
1997	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	10.2 (9.8-10.6)	21.4 (20.5-22.4)
1998	12.7 (12.2-13.2)	9.5 (9.1-9.9)	20.0 (19.0-20.9)
1999	12.4 (12.0-12.9)	9.0 (8.6-9.3)	20.4 (19.5-21.4)
2000	12.9 (12.4-13.4)	9.1 (8.7-9.4)	22.0 (21.0-23.0)
2001	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	9.4 (9.0-9.8)	23.6 (22.6-24.5)
2002	15.2 (14.6-15.8)	10.3 (9.9-10.7)	27.1 (26.0-28.2)
2003	16.0 (15.4-16.6)	10.9 (10.4-11.4)	28.6 (27.4-29.7)
2004 (Method 1 <sup>1</sup> )	16.1 (15.6-16.7)	11.1 (10.6-11.5)	28.5 (27.5-29.6)
2004 (Method 2 <sup>1</sup> )	16.2 (15.7-16.8)	11.1 (10.7-11.6)	28.7 (27.7-29.8)
2005	16.8 (16.26-17.38)	11.5 (11.12-11.98)	29.9 (28.80-30.99)
2006	18.1 (17.40-18.77)	12.4 (11.89-12.92)	32.3 (30.94-33.64)
2007	18.1 (17.35-18.90)	12.3 (11.72-12.95)	32.7 (31.22-34.25)
2008	19.3 (18.45-20.09)	13.4 (12.71-14.02)	34.2 (32.70-35.78)
Jan.-March 2009	21.1 (19.17-22.94)	14.1 (12.78-15.49)	38.7 (34.54-42.83)

<sup>1</sup> In the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without using the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1) and with using the responses to these new questions (noted as Method 2). Beginning in 2005, all estimates are reported using Method 2. See "About This Early Release" for additional information.

NOTES: "Public health plan coverage" includes Medicare (disability), Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, and military plans. 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. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 1.2b. Percentage of persons under age 65 years with private health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997–March 2009**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 65 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18–64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 18 years
1997	70.8 (70.1-71.5)	72.8 (72.2-73.4)	66.2 (65.1-67.3)
1998	72.0 (71.3-72.7)	73.5 (72.9-74.1)	68.5 (67.4-69.5)
1999	73.1 (72.3-73.8)	74.7 (74.1-75.4)	69.1 (68.0-70.2)
2000	71.8 (71.1-72.5)	73.8 (73.2-74.4)	67.1 (66.1-68.2)
2001	71.6 (70.9-72.3)	73.7 (73.1-74.4)	66.7 (65.6-67.8)
2002	69.8 (69.0-70.6)	72.3 (71.6-72.9)	63.9 (62.7-65.1)
2003	68.2 (67.5-69.0)	70.6 (69.9-71.3)	62.6 (61.4-63.8)
2004 (Method 1 <sup>1</sup> )	68.6 (67.9-69.4)	70.9 (70.2-71.6)	63.1 (61.9-64.3)
2004 (Method 2 <sup>1</sup> )	...	...	...
2005	68.4 (67.66-69.20)	70.9 (70.18-71.58)	62.4 (61.18-63.54)
2006	66.5 (65.54-67.41)	69.2 (68.33-70.02)	59.7 (58.32-61.14)
2007	66.8 (65.76-67.85)	69.6 (68.64-70.47)	59.9 (58.25-61.48)
2008	65.4 (64.21-66.49)	68.1 (67.10-69.20)	58.3 (56.61-59.91)
Jan.-March 2009	63.7 (60.94-66.39)	66.8 (64.48-69.06)	55.8 (51.20-60.35)

...Category not applicable. See Footnote 1 for more information.

<sup>1</sup> In the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without using the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1) and with using the responses to these new questions (noted as Method 2). Estimates of private insurance are not affected by the two additional questions. Beginning in 2005, all estimates are reported using Method 2. See "About This Early Release" for additional information.

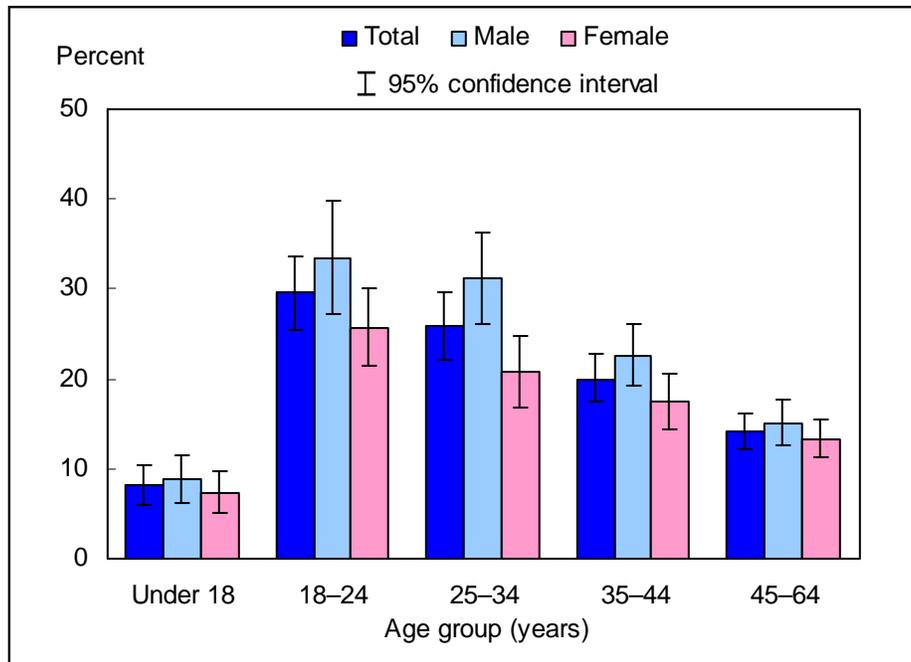
NOTES: "Private health insurance" excludes plans that paid for only one type of service, such as accidents or dental care. The data on type of coverage were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these 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. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



- In early 2009, 21.1% of persons under age 65 years were covered by public health plans, and 63.7% were covered by private health insurance plans.
- For persons aged 18–64 years, after a period of decrease from 1997 to 1999, there was an increasing trend in public coverage from 1999 to early 2009. Private coverage for this age group increased from 1997 to 1999, then followed a generally decreasing trend from 1999 to early 2009.
- For children under age 18 years, after a period of decrease from 1997 to 1998, there was an increasing trend in public coverage from 1998 to early 2009. The growth in public coverage for children since 1998 has greatly exceeded the corresponding growth among adults. An increase in private coverage for children from 1997 to 1999 was followed by a generally decreasing trend from 1999 to early 2009 in private coverage.

**Figure 1.2. Percentage of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

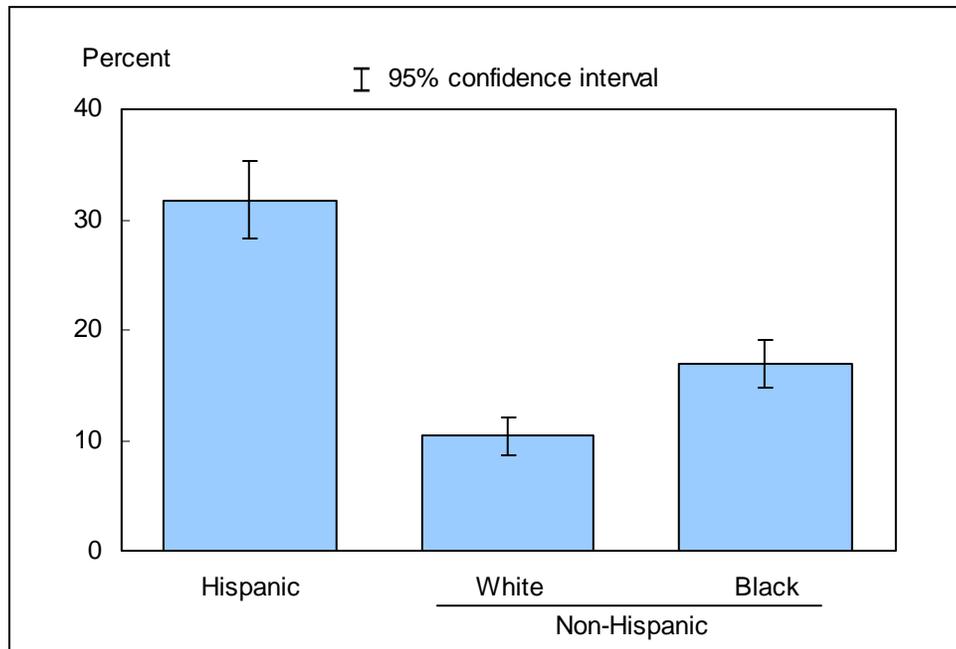


NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of interview. A person was also defined as uninsured 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 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 0.1–0.3 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 53 persons (0.6%) with unknown health insurance status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes under age 65 years, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was highest among persons aged 18–24 years (29.6%) and 25–34 years (25.9%) and lowest among persons under age 18 (8.2%), followed by those aged 45–64 (14.2%). Starting at age 18, younger adults were more likely than older adults to lack health insurance coverage.
- Among adults in the age groups 18–24 years, 25–34 years, and 35–44 years, men were more likely than women to lack health insurance coverage at the time of interview.

**Figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of 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 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 0.1–0.3 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 59 persons (0.6%) with unknown health insurance status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was 31.8% for Hispanic persons, 10.4% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 16.9% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons were most likely to be uninsured at the time of interview, 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. Percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage at the time of interview: United States, 1997–March 2009

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	15.2	14.8-15.7
2004 (Method 1 <sup>1</sup> )	14.7	14.3-15.2
2004 (Method 2 <sup>1</sup> )	14.6	14.2-15.0
2005	14.2	13.75-14.58
2006	14.8	14.34-15.34
2007	14.5	13.93-15.08
2008	14.7	14.04-15.27
January–March 2009	14.9	13.38-16.49

<sup>1</sup>In the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons aged 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without using the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1) and with using the responses to these new questions (noted as Method 2). Beginning in 2005, all estimates are reported using Method 2. See "About This Early Release" for additional information.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 1.2. Percentage of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	8.2	5.93-10.39
Under 18 years, male	8.9	6.22-11.57
Under 18 years, female	7.4	5.01-9.78
18–24 years, total	29.6	25.54-33.70
18–24 years, male	33.5	27.22-39.76
18–24 years, female	25.7	21.36-30.13
25–34 years, total	25.9	22.15-29.64
25–34 years, male	31.1	26.04-36.20
25–34 years, female	20.7	16.71-24.70
35–44 years, total	20.1	17.42-22.71
35–44 years, male	22.7	19.15-26.16
35–44 years, female	17.5	14.46-20.64
45–64 years, total	14.2	12.16-16.22
45–64 years, male	15.1	12.57-17.67
45–64 years, female	13.3	11.20-15.41
Under 65 years (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	16.9	15.16-18.65
Under 65 years (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	19.0	16.94-21.01
Under 65 years (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	14.9	13.14-16.56
Under 65 years (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	17.2	15.37-18.94
Under 65 years (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	19.4	17.30-21.45
Under 65 years (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	15.0	13.20-16.72

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Age-sex-adjusted<sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)</b>	<b>Age-adjusted<sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)</b>
Hispanic or Latino	31.8 (28.34-35.28)	31.2 (27.80-34.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	10.4 (8.66-12.08)	10.8 (9.05-12.53)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	16.9 (14.76-19.08)	16.9 (14.81-19.02)

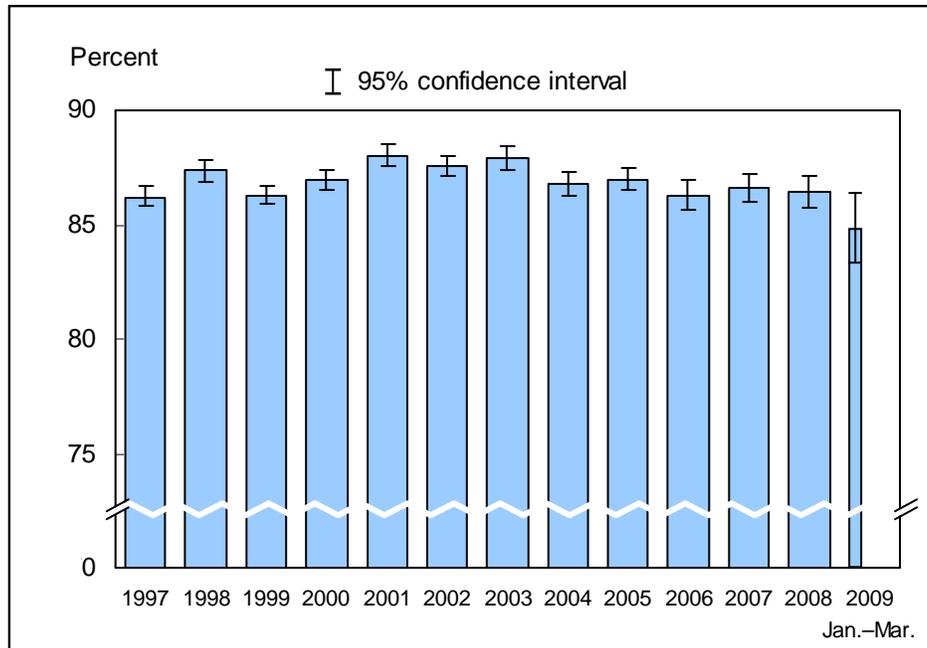
<sup>1</sup>Age-sex-adjusted estimates are presented in the figure. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 2.1. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997–March 2009**

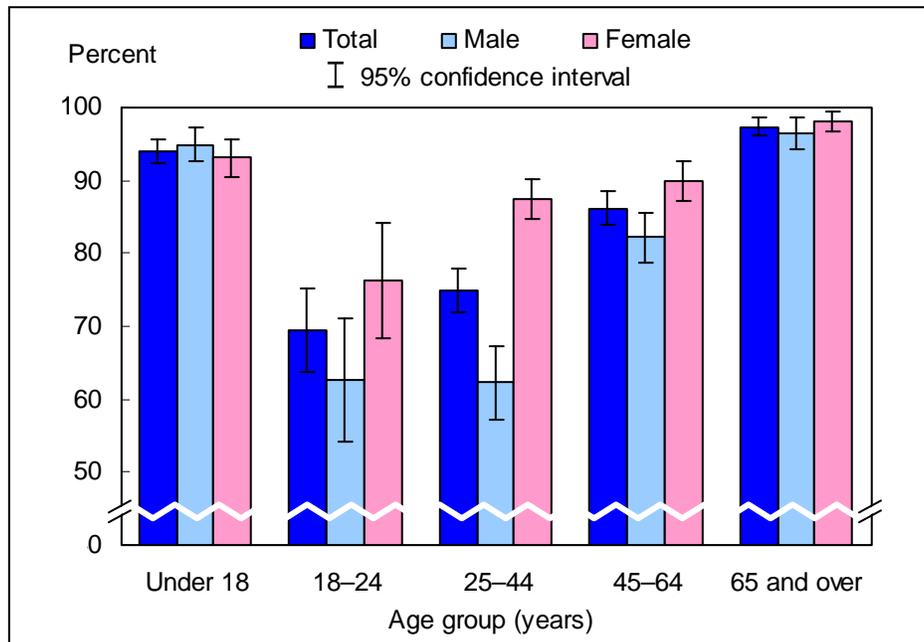


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded persons with an unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 1.5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, the percentage of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care was 84.8% (95% confidence interval = 83.32%–86.38%), which was lower than, but not significantly different from, the 2008 estimate of 86.4%.
- The percentage of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care generally decreased from 87.9% in 2003 to 84.8% in early 2009.

**Figure 2.2. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

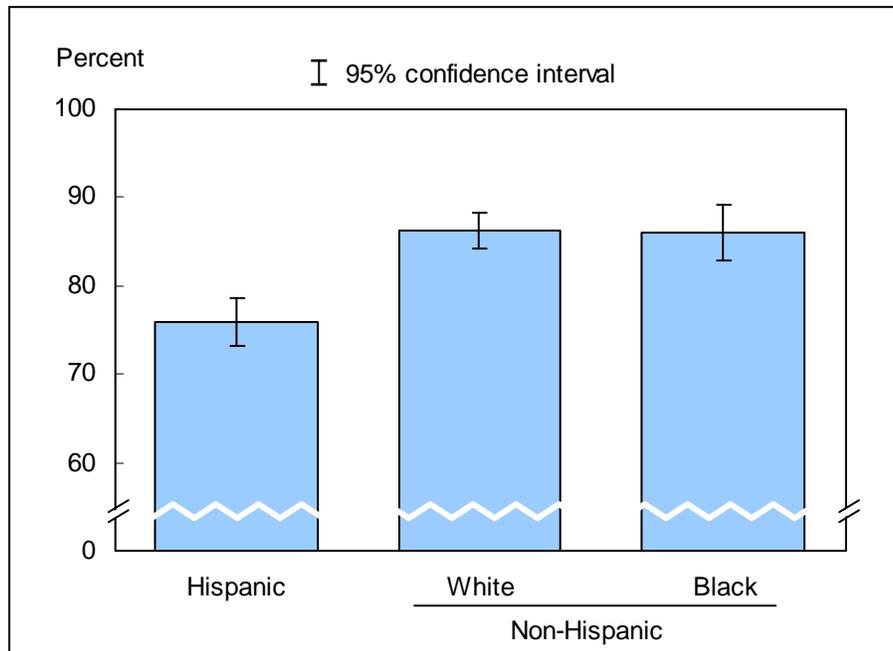


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 11 persons (0.4%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- Of the five age groups, persons aged 18–24 years and 25–44 years were least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care. Children under age 18 were more likely than adults in age groups 18–24 years, 25–44 years, and 45–64 years to have a usual place to go for medical care.
- Among those aged 18 years and over, the percentage of persons having a usual place to go for medical care increased with age.
- Women were more likely than men in age groups 18-24 years, 25-44 years, and 45-64 years to have a usual place to go for medical care.

**Figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 11 persons (0.4%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of persons with a usual place to go for medical care was 75.9% for Hispanic persons, 86.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 86.1% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnicity 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. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997–March 2009

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
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	87.9 (87.4-88.4)	87.9 (87.4-88.4)
2004	86.8 (86.3-87.3)	86.8 (86.3-87.2)
2005	87.0 (86.56-87.50)	86.9 (86.47-87.41)
2006	86.3 (85.68-86.92)	86.2 (85.56-86.80)
2007	86.6 (85.97-87.19)	86.5 (85.84-87.06)
2008	86.4 (85.73-87.09)	86.2 (85.54-86.88)
January–March 2009	84.8 (83.32-86.38)	84.7 (83.07-86.24)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 2.2. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	94.0	92.37-95.63
Under 18 years, male	94.9	92.66-97.14
Under 18 years, female	93.1	90.59-95.54
18–24 years, total	69.4	63.63-75.25
18–24 years, male	62.6	54.13-70.98
18–24 years, female	76.3	68.41-84.28
25–44 years, total	74.9	71.93-77.94
25–44 years, male	62.3	57.29-67.32
25–44 years, female	87.4	84.61-90.15
45–64 years, total	86.2	83.83-88.54
45–64 years, male	82.2	78.72-85.66
45–64 years, female	89.9	87.26-92.55
65 years and over, total	97.4	96.06-98.67
65 years and over, male	96.5	94.18-98.75
65 years and over, female	98.1	96.61-99.53
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	84.8	83.32-86.38
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	79.7	77.57-81.75
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	89.8	88.21-91.44
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	84.7	83.07-86.24
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	79.5	77.33-81.60
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	89.7	88.07-91.33

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Age-sex-adjusted<sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)</b>	<b>Age-adjusted<sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)</b>
Hispanic or Latino	75.9 (73.17-78.69)	75.5 (72.57-78.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	86.3 (84.34-88.34)	86.3 (84.29-88.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	86.1 (82.98-89.28)	86.7 (83.38-89.98)

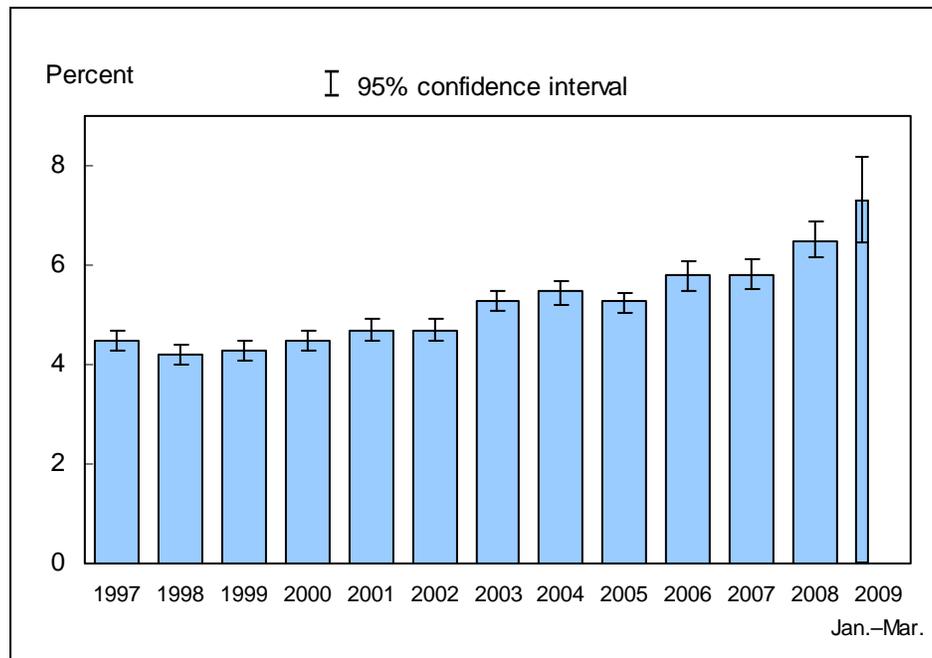
<sup>1</sup>Age-sex-adjusted estimates are presented in the figure. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 3.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months: United States, 1997–March 2009**

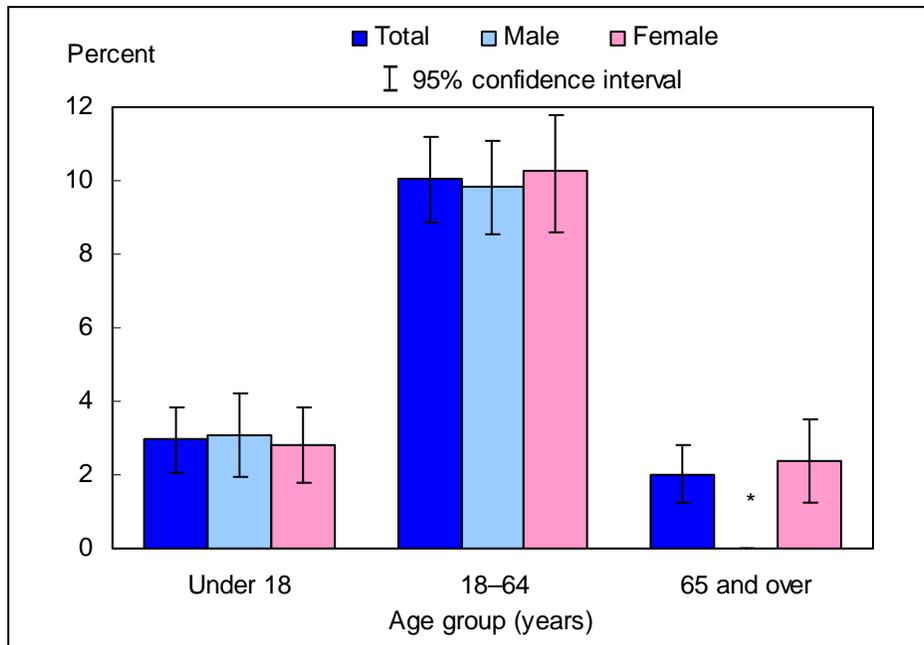


NOTES: The analyses excluded persons with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost (about 0.2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, 7.3% (95% confidence interval = 6.44%–8.17%) of the population failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2008 estimate of 6.5%.
- From 1998 to early 2009, there was a generally increasing trend in the percentage of persons who failed to obtain medical care due to cost (from 4.2% in 1998 to 7.3% in early 2009).

**Figure 3.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**



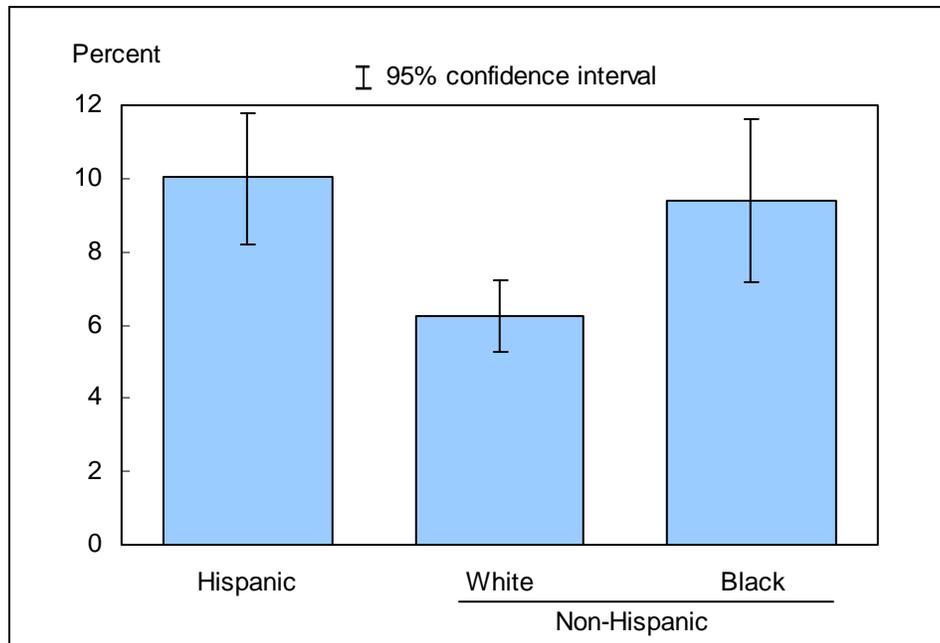
\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

NOTE: Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 28 persons (0.3%) with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months was 3.0% for those under age 18 years, 10.1% for those aged 18–64, and 2.0% for those aged 65 and over.
- Adults aged 18–64 years were more likely to have failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost during the past 12 months than children under age 18 and adults aged 65 and over.

**Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 28 persons (0.3%) with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, 10.0% of Hispanic persons, 6.2% of non-Hispanic white persons, and 9.4% of non-Hispanic black persons failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the year preceding the interview.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were more likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost.

### Data tables for Figures 3.1–3.3:

#### Data table for Figure 3.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months: United States, 1997–March 2009

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	4.5 (4.3-4.7)	4.5 (4.4-4.7)
1998	4.2 (4.0-4.4)	4.2 (4.0-4.4)
1999	4.3 (4.1-4.5)	4.3 (4.1-4.5)
2000	4.5 (4.3-4.7)	4.5 (4.2-4.7)
2001	4.7 (4.5-4.9)	4.7 (4.5-4.9)
2002	4.7 (4.5-4.9)	4.7 (4.5-4.9)
2003	5.3 (5.1-5.5)	5.2 (5.0-5.5)
2004	5.5 (5.2-5.7)	5.4 (5.2-5.6)
2005	5.3 (5.05-5.45)	5.2 (4.99-5.40)
2006	5.8 (5.49-6.07)	5.7 (5.42-6.00)
2007	5.8 (5.54-6.11)	5.8 (5.47-6.03)
2008	6.5 (6.17-6.87)	6.4 (6.09-6.78)
January–March 2009	7.3 (6.44-8.17)	7.2 (6.36-8.07)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 3.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	3.0	2.08-3.86
Under 18 years, male	3.1	1.97-4.23
Under 18 years, female	2.8	1.80-3.86
18–64 years, total	10.1	8.84-11.27
18–64 years, male	9.9	8.54-11.17
18–64 years, female	10.3	8.62-11.89
65 years and over, total	2.0	1.23-2.80
65 years and over, male	*	*
65 years and over, female	2.4	1.24-3.54
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	7.3	6.44-8.17
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	7.2	6.24-8.16
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	7.4	6.27-8.54
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	7.2	6.36-8.07
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	7.1	6.14-7.98
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	7.3	6.21-8.48

\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

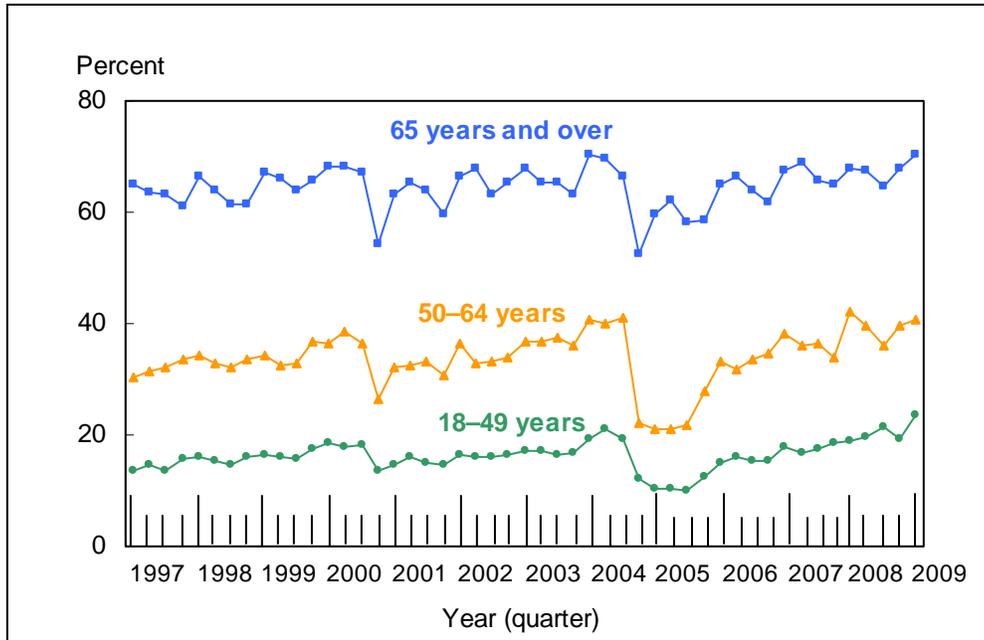
Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	10.0	8.18-11.87
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	6.2	5.28-7.20
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	9.4	7.18-11.60

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 4.1. Percentage 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–March 2009**



NOTES: From 1997 to August 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in September 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months, in addition to the question regarding the flu shot. Beginning in 2005, receipt of nasal spray influenza vaccinations was included in the calculation of influenza vaccination estimates. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release, and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to these influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all adults aged 50 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (10). The expansion of the recommendations to include adults aged 50–64—a group for which influenza vaccination was formerly recommended only if they had existing high-risk conditions—occurred in the 2000–2001 influenza season but was not implemented until the 2001–2002 influenza season due to a delay in vaccine availability (11). Adults aged 18–49 are recommended to receive influenza vaccination if they have existing high-risk conditions (including pregnancy during the influenza season), are health care workers, or are in close contact with persons at increased risk of influenza. An influenza vaccination shortage occurred during the 2004–2005 influenza season (12). Previous delays in availability of the influenza shots also occurred in fall 2000 and, to a lesser extent, in fall 2001 (11,13). The analyses excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 3% 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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



- In the first quarter of 2009, the percentage of adults who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 70.5% for persons aged 65 years and over, 40.7% for persons aged 50–64, and 23.6% for persons aged 18–49.
- For the age group 18–49 years, the first-quarter estimate in 2009 was higher than the first-quarter estimate in 2008. For the age group 65 years and over, the first-quarter estimate from 2009 was higher than, but not significantly different from, the first-quarter estimate from 2008. For the age group 50–64 years, the first-quarter estimate from 2009 was lower than, but not significantly different from, the first-quarter estimate from 2008. For all three age groups, first-quarter estimates increased from 2005 to 2009. An influenza vaccination shortage occurred during the 2004–2005 influenza season (12). Previous delays in availability of the influenza shots also occurred in fall 2000 and, to a lesser extent, in fall 2001 (11,13).

**Table 4.1a. Annual percentage of adults aged 50–64 years who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by sex: United States, 1997–2008**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval): total	Percent (95% confidence interval): men	Percent (95% confidence interval): women
1997	31.9 (30.5-33.3)	28.0 (26.1-29.9)	35.5 (33.6-37.4)
1998	33.1 (31.7-34.5)	29.0 (27.0-31.0)	37.0 (35.1-38.9)
1999	34.1 (32.8-35.4)	30.5 (28.6-32.4)	37.4 (35.5-39.3)
2000	34.6 (33.1-36.1)	31.9 (29.9-33.9)	37.2 (35.2-39.1)
2001	32.2 (30.9-33.5)	30.3 (28.3-32.2)	34.0 (32.2-35.8)
2002	34.0 (32.7-35.3)	30.7 (28.8-32.5)	37.2 (35.4-38.9)
2003	36.8 (35.4-38.2)	34.5 (32.6-36.3)	38.9 (37.0-40.9)
2004	35.9 (34.6-37.3)	33.3 (31.3-35.3)	38.5 (36.7-40.3)
2005	23.0 (21.93-24.10)	19.7 (18.11-21.36)	26.1 (24.61-27.52)
2006	33.2 (31.59-34.82)	29.9 (27.58-32.18)	36.3 (34.23-38.36)
2007	36.2 (34.56-37.93)	33.0 (30.94-35.05)	39.3 (36.93-41.64)
2008	39.4 (37.79-41.10)	36.3 (34.04-38.56)	42.4 (40.18-44.68)

NOTES: From 1997 to August 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in September 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months, in addition to the question regarding the flu shot. Beginning in 2005, receipt of nasal spray influenza vaccinations was included in the calculation of influenza vaccination estimates. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release, and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to these influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all adults aged 50 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (10). The expansion of the recommendations to include adults aged 50–64—a group for which influenza vaccination was formerly recommended only if they had existing high-risk conditions—occurred in the 2000–2001 influenza season but was not implemented until the 2001–2002 influenza season due to a delay in vaccine availability (11). Adults aged 18–49 are recommended to receive influenza vaccination if they have existing high-risk conditions (including pregnancy during the influenza season), are health care workers, or are in close contact with persons at increased risk of influenza. An influenza vaccination shortage occurred during the 2004–2005 influenza season (12). Previous delays in availability of the influenza shots also occurred in fall 2000 and, to a lesser extent, in fall 2001 (11,13). The analyses excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 3% 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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2008, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Table 4.1b. Annual percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by sex: United States, 1997–2008**

Year	Crude percent (95% confidence interval): total	Age-adjusted percent (95% confidence interval): total	Percent (95% confidence interval): men	Percent (95% confidence interval): women
1997	63.2(61.9-64.6)	63.1 (61.7-64.4)	64.8 (62.5-67.1)	62.1 (60.5-63.7)
1998	63.3(61.9-64.7)	63.3 (61.9-64.6)	63.7 (61.5-65.9)	63.0 (61.2-64.8)
1999	65.7(64.3-67.2)	65.1 (63.6-66.5)	67.2 (65.0-69.4)	64.6 (62.7-66.5)
2000	64.4 (63.0-65.9)	64.6 (63.2-66.0)	66.0 (63.8-68.3)	63.3 (61.6-65.0)
2001	63.1 (61.7-64.5)	63.2 (61.8-64.6)	64.8 (62.5-67.1)	61.8 (60.1-63.5)
2002	65.7 (64.3-67.2)	65.9 (64.5-67.3)	67.1 (64.7-69.5)	64.7 (62.8-66.6)
2003	65.5 (64.1-66.9)	65.6 (64.2-66.9)	66.0 (63.9-68.1)	65.1 (63.2-67.0)
2004	64.6 (63.2-66.1)	64.7 (63.2-66.1)	64.1 (61.9-66.3)	65.0 (63.3-66.7)
2005	59.7 (58.16-61.15)	59.7 (58.24-61.23)	58.9 (56.64-61.17)	60.2 (58.22-62.20)
2006	64.3 (62.39-66.19)	64.4 (62.51-66.32)	64.7 (62.04-67.43)	63.9 (61.65-66.24)
2007	66.7 (64.90-68.59)	66.8 (65.00-68.68)	66.7 (64.06-69.31)	66.8 (64.62-68.96)
2008	66.9 (65.08-68.80)	67.1 (65.31-68.89)	65.5 (62.74-68.33)	68.0 (65.94-70.07)

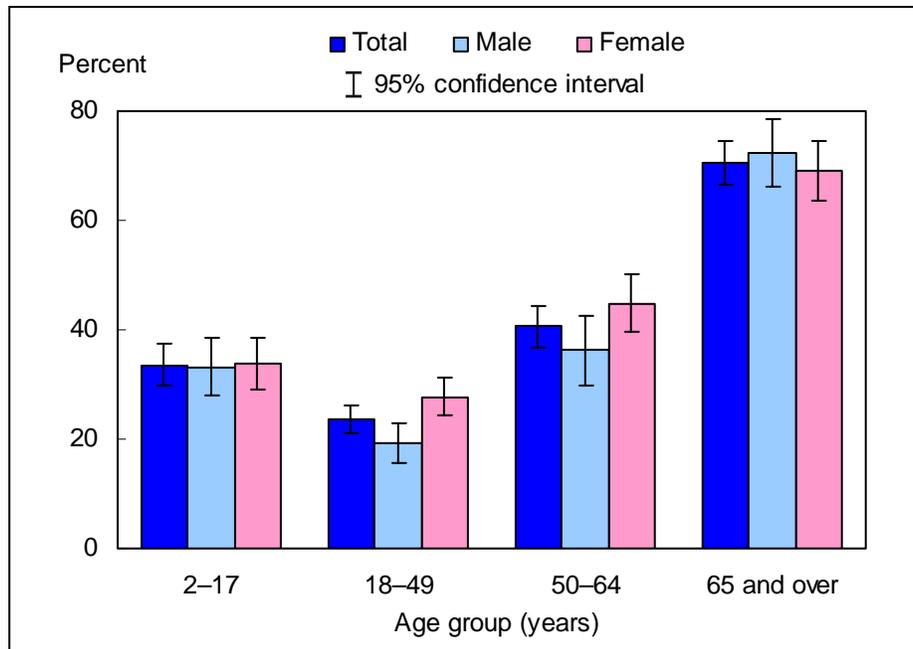
NOTES: From 1997 to August 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in September 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months, in addition to the question regarding the flu shot. Beginning in 2005, receipt of nasal spray influenza vaccinations was included in the calculation of influenza vaccination estimates. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release, and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to these influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all adults aged 50 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (10). The expansion of the recommendations to include adults aged 50–64—a group for which influenza vaccination was formerly recommended only if they had existing high-risk conditions—occurred in the 2000–2001 influenza season but was not implemented until the 2001–2002 influenza season due to a delay in vaccine availability (11). Adults aged 18–49 are recommended to receive influenza vaccination if they have existing high-risk conditions (including pregnancy during the influenza season), are health care workers, or are in close contact with persons at increased risk of influenza. An influenza vaccination shortage occurred during the 2004–2005 influenza season (12). Previous delays in availability of the influenza shots also occurred in fall 2000 and, to a lesser extent, in fall 2001 (11,13). The analyses excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 3% 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 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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2008, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



- For adults aged 50–64 years, the annual percentage of persons who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 39.4% in 2008. This estimate was higher than the estimate in 2007 (36.2%). This pattern was also seen in women, but the observed increase in men was not significant. Following the influenza vaccination shortage during the 2004–2005 influenza season, estimates for this age group increased from 2005 to 2008, with the 2007 estimates being similar to the estimates in 2004 (12).
- For adults aged 65 years and over, the annual percentage of persons who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 66.9% in 2008. This estimate was not significantly different than the 2007 estimate (66.7%). This pattern was seen in both men and women. Following the influenza vaccination shortage during the 2004–2005 influenza season, estimates for this age group increased from 2005 to 2008, with the 2006 estimates being similar to the estimates in 2004 (12).

**Figure 4.2. Percentage of persons who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

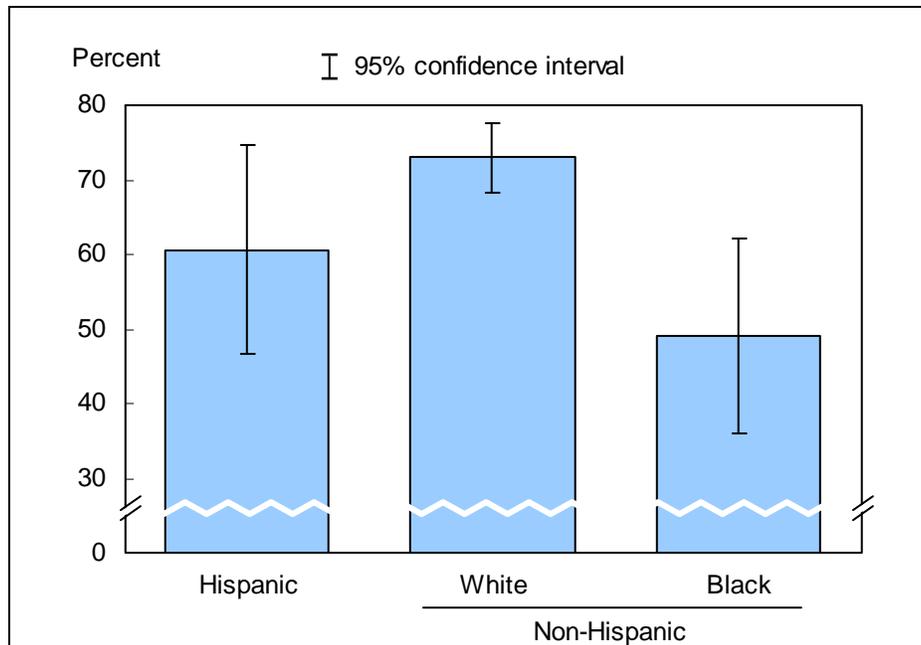


NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months, in addition to a question regarding receipt of a flu shot during the past 12 months. These questions do not indicate whether the vaccination was a child's first or second dose. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release, and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to these influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, at the time of interview, all children aged 6–59 months and all adults aged 50 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (10). Beginning with this Early Release, the minimum age shown for influenza vaccination has been changed from 0 years to 2 years to reflect the 6 months minimum age (and 12-month reference period) for influenza vaccination eligibility. Adults aged 18–49 are recommended to receive influenza vaccination if they have existing high-risk conditions (including pregnancy during the influenza season), are health care workers, or are in close contact with persons at increased risk of influenza (10). The recommendations were expanded in February 2008 to include children aged 5–18 years (14). Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 46 persons (1.1%) with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who had an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was highest among persons aged 65 years and over (70.5%), followed by persons aged 50–64 years (40.7%), 2–17 years (33.6%), and 18–49 years (23.6%).
- For adults aged 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. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months, in addition to a question regarding receipt of a flu shot during the past 12 months. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release, and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to these influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all adults aged 50 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (10). Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 7 adults (1.2%) aged 65 and over with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For adults aged 65 years and over, the percentage of persons receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 60.6% for Hispanic persons, 73.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 49.1% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- 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. Percentage 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–March 2009**

Year and quarter	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18–49 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 50–64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 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)
1997, quarter 2	14.5 (13.4-15.5)	31.3 (28.7-34.0)	63.7 (61.1-66.2)
1997, quarter 3	13.6 (12.6-14.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	63.1 (60.3-65.9)
1997, 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)
1998, quarter 2	15.3 (14.1-16.5)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.0 (61.3-66.8)
1998, quarter 3	14.5 (13.3-15.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	61.3 (58.5-64.0)
1998, 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)
1999, quarter 2	16.0 (14.7-17.3)	32.6 (29.8-35.4)	66.1 (63.4-68.8)
1999, quarter 3	15.8 (14.5-17.1)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.1 (61.2-67.0)
1999, 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)
2000, quarter 2	18.0 (16.7-19.4)	38.5 (35.7-41.4)	68.1 (65.6-70.7)
2000, quarter 3	18.2 (16.9-19.4)	36.6 (33.7-39.5)	67.1 (64.4-69.8)
2000, 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)
2001, quarter 2	15.9 (14.7-17.1)	32.6 (30.1-35.1)	65.4 (62.8-68.0)
2001, quarter 3	14.9 (13.9-15.9)	33.3 (30.7-35.8)	64.0 (61.1-66.8)
2001, 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)
2002, quarter 2	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.0 (30.5-35.5)	67.8 (65.3-70.3)
2002, quarter 3	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	33.1 (30.6-35.6)	63.1 (60.5-65.8)
2002, 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)
2003, quarter 2	17.2 (15.8-18.6)	36.8 (33.9-39.7)	65.4 (62.6-68.3)
2003, quarter 3	16.4 (15.2-17.6)	37.4 (34.9-39.9)	65.4 (62.8-67.9)
2003, quarter 4	16.7 (15.2-18.1)	36.1 (33.3-39.0)	63.3 (60.1-66.5)
2004, quarter 1	19.3 (17.9-20.8)	40.6 (38.0-43.3)	70.3 (67.5-73.0)
2004, quarter 2	20.9 (19.1-22.6)	40.0 (37.1-43.0)	69.5 (66.7-72.3)
2004, quarter 3	19.4 (18.2-20.7)	41.0 (38.4-43.6)	66.4 (63.6-69.2)
2004, quarter 4	12.0 (10.9-13.1)	22.3 (20.2-24.5)	52.4 (49.5-55.4)

See notes at end of table.



<b>Year and quarter</b>	<b>Percent (95% confidence interval): 18–49 years</b>	<b>Percent (95% confidence interval): 50–64 years</b>	<b>Percent (95% confidence interval): 65 years and over</b>
2005, quarter 1	10.2 (9.03-11.41)	21.2 (19.05-23.42)	59.8 (56.66-62.90)
2005, quarter 2	10.3 (9.25-11.37)	21.1 (19.05-23.19)	62.0 (59.02-64.91)
2005, quarter 3	10.0 (9.03-11.03)	21.8 (19.64-24.01)	58.2 (55.42-60.97)
2005, quarter 4	12.4 (11.28-13.51)	27.8 (25.47-30.19)	58.7 (55.68-61.71)
2006, quarter 1	15.0 (13.69-16.36)	33.1 (29.95-36.20)	64.9 (61.65-68.15)
2006, quarter 2	16.2 (14.78-17.68)	31.8 (29.05-34.50)	66.6 (63.60-69.51)
2006, quarter 3	15.5 (13.56-17.47)	33.5 (29.45-37.51)	63.9 (58.90-68.84)
2006, quarter 4	15.4 (14.07-16.82)	34.5 (31.81-37.11)	61.9 (58.72-65.00)
2007, quarter 1	18.0 (16.36-19.63)	38.3 (35.28-41.39)	67.5 (64.47-70.62)
2007, quarter 2	16.7 (15.07-18.31)	36.2 (33.37-39.03)	68.8 (65.62-71.91)
2007, quarter 3	17.6 (15.47-19.74)	36.5 (32.10-40.95)	65.6 (60.90-70.39)
2007, quarter 4	18.7 (17.11-20.38)	34.0 (31.14-36.79)	65.1 (62.17-68.02)
2008, quarter 1	19.0 (17.41-20.56)	42.3 (39.12-45.57)	68.0 (64.78-71.21)
2008, quarter 2	19.5 (17.87-21.08)	39.8 (37.01-42.57)	67.4 (64.60-70.20)
2008, quarter 3	21.6 (19.95-23.26)	36.0 (33.10-38.86)	64.5 (61.09-68.00)
2008, quarter 4	19.4 (17.29-21.60)	39.7 (35.45-43.92)	67.8 (63.70-71.91)
2009, quarter 1	23.6 (20.99-26.18)	40.7 (36.87-44.53)	70.5 (66.39-74.69)

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 4.2. Percentage of persons who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
2–4 years, total	48.1	38.83-57.40
2–4 years, male	53.4	40.08-66.64
2–4 years, female	42.5	30.88-54.14
5–11 years, total	34.2	27.78-40.55
5–11 years, male	32.6	24.14-41.15
5–11 years, female	35.8	28.21-43.35
12–17 years, total	25.2	20.64-29.80
12–17 years, male	22.9	17.16-28.56
12–17 years, female	27.6	20.21-34.92
2–17 years, total	33.6	29.72-37.40
2–17 years, male	33.2	28.03-38.43
2–17 years, female	33.9	29.17-38.62
18–49 years, total	23.6	20.99-26.18
18–49 years, male	19.4	15.69-23.09
18–49 years, female	27.7	24.21-31.23
50–64 years, total	40.7	36.87-44.53
50–64 years, male	36.3	30.00-42.59
50–64 years, female	44.8	39.50-50.03
65 years and over, total	70.5	66.39-74.69
65 years and over, male	72.4	66.11-78.66
65 years and over, female	69.1	63.68-74.48
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	35.6	33.47-37.66
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	31.5	28.45-34.64
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	39.3	36.72-41.93
65 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	70.7	66.69-74.66
65 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	73.0	67.11-78.95
65 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	68.9	63.64-74.12

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Data table for Figure 4.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Crude<sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)</b>	<b>Age-adjusted<sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)</b>
Hispanic or Latino	60.6 (46.57-74.72)	59.5 (45.42-73.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	73.0 (68.25-77.66)	73.0 (68.50-77.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	49.1 (36.08-62.15)	50.2 (37.87-62.52)

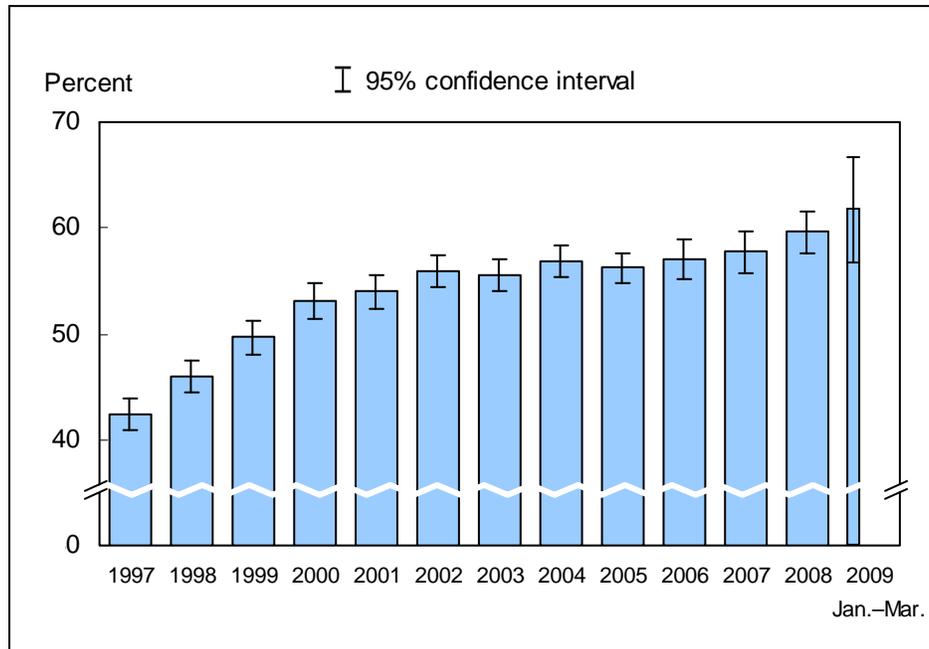
<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 5.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997–March 2009**

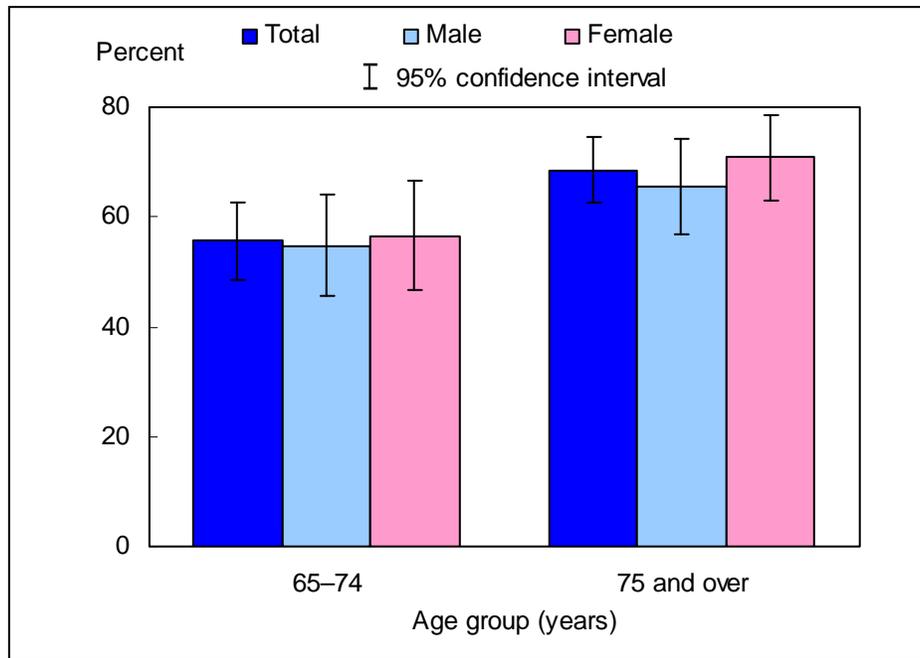


NOTES: The analyses excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status (about 5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, the percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 61.7% (95% confidence interval = 56.72%–66.66%), which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2008 estimate of 59.6%.
- The percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination increased from 42.4% in 1997 to 61.7% in early 2009.

**Figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

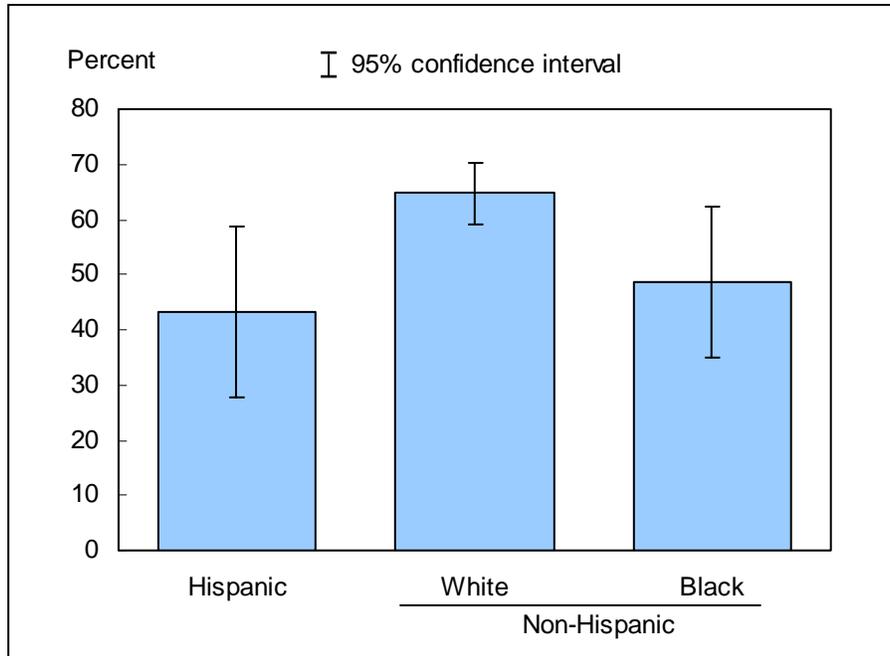


NOTE: Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 17 adults (3.0%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of adults who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 55.6% for persons aged 65–74 years and 68.6% for persons aged 75 and over. This pattern in pneumococcal vaccination by age group was seen in women but not men.

**Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



NOTE: Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 17 adults (3.0%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 43.1% for Hispanic persons, 64.7% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 48.7% 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. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997–March 2009

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
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	55.6 (54.1-57.1)	55.7 (54.2-57.1)
2004	56.8 (55.3-58.3)	57.0 (55.5-58.5)
2005	56.2 (54.82-57.64)	56.3 (54.95-57.72)
2006	57.1 (55.25-58.88)	57.2 (55.43-59.04)
2007	57.7 (55.68-59.69)	57.8 (55.78-59.80)
2008	59.6 (57.68-61.48)	59.8 (57.98-61.64)
January–March 2009	61.7 (56.72-66.66)	61.8 (57.03-66.61)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Data table for Figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65–74 years, total	55.6	48.62-62.67
65–74 years, male	54.7	45.47-63.92
65–74 years, female	56.5	46.54-66.46
75 years and over, total	68.6	62.64-74.50
75 years and over, male	65.4	56.78-74.04
75 years and over, female	70.8	63.11-78.48
65 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	61.7	56.72-66.66
65 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	59.3	52.93-65.76
65 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	63.6	56.50-70.65
65 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	61.8	57.03-66.61
65 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	59.8	53.58-66.05
65 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	63.3	56.45-70.20

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component.. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

Race/ethnicity	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	43.1 (27.66-58.60)	41.3 (26.28-56.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	64.7 (59.19-70.18)	64.7 (59.51-69.96)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	48.7 (34.82-62.50)	48.5 (34.73-62.37)

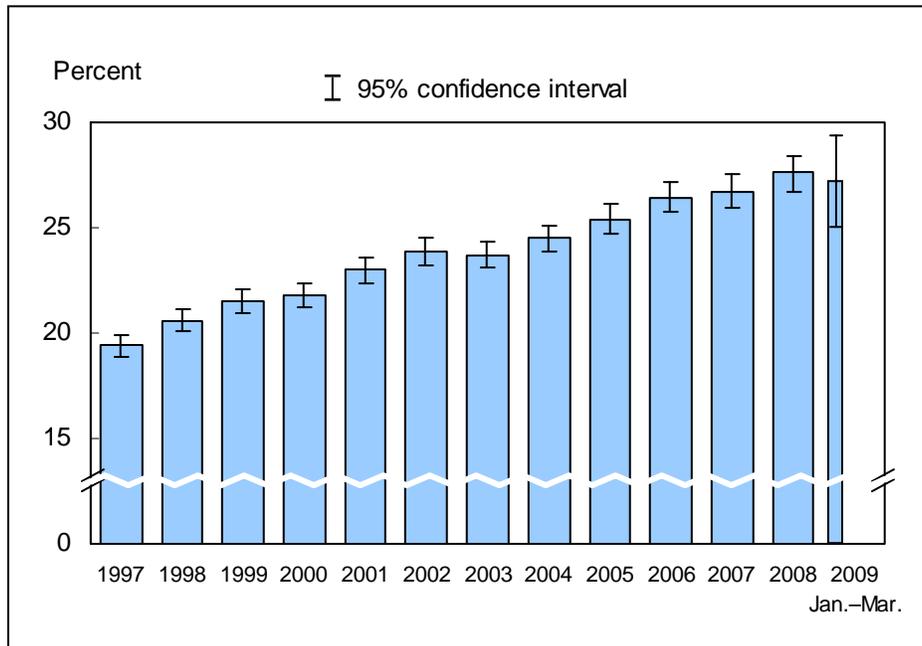
<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component.. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2009**

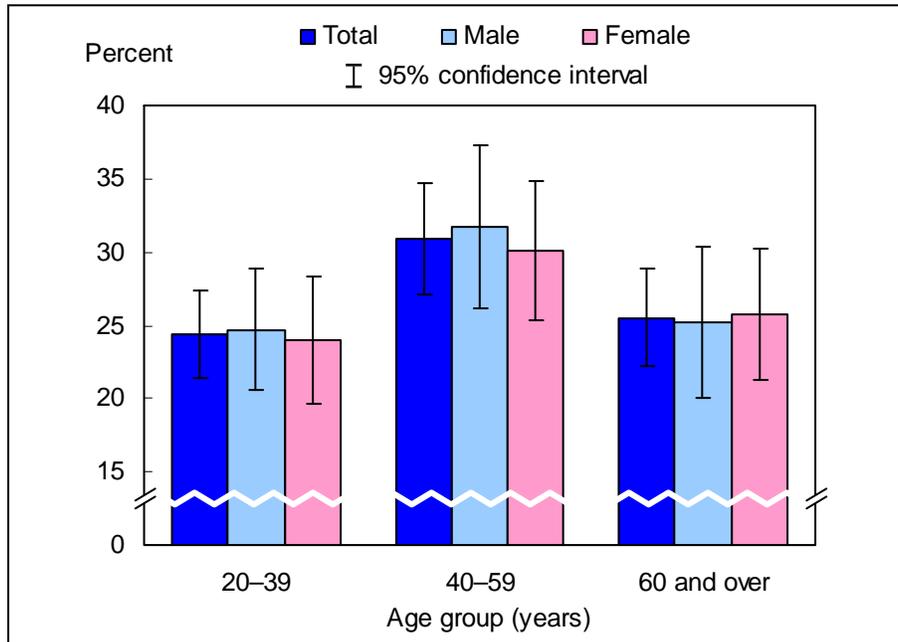


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded people with unknown height or weight (about 6% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, 27.2% (95% confidence interval = 24.98%–29.36%) of U.S. adults aged 20 years and over were obese, which was not significantly different from, the 2008 estimate of 27.6%.
- The annual prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults aged 20 years and over has generally increased over time from 19.4% in 1997 to 27.6% in 2008.

**Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

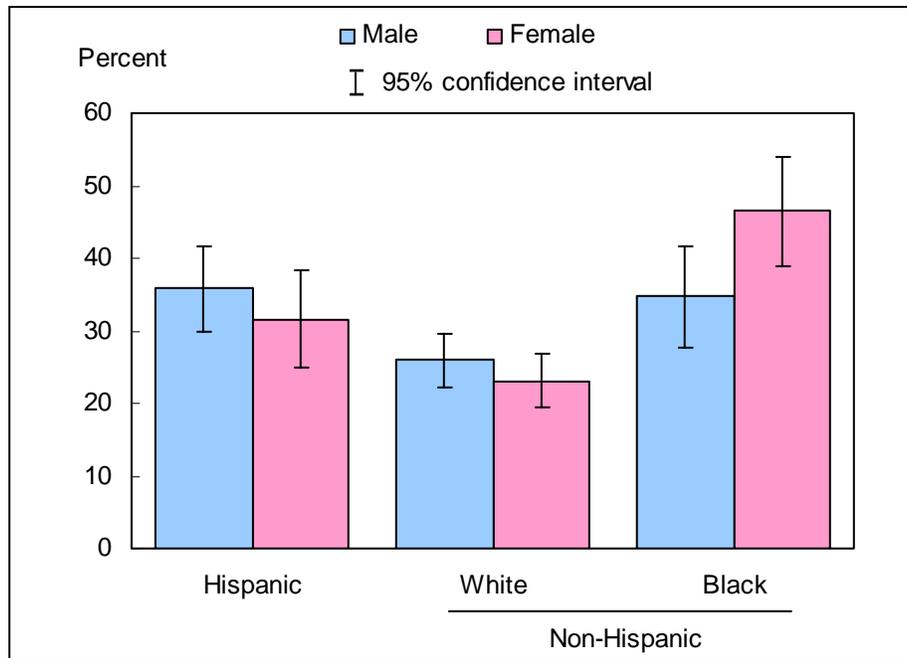


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 134 people (4.5%) with unknown height or weight.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of obesity was higher among adults aged 40–59 years (30.9%) than among adults aged 20–39 (24.4%) and 60 years and over (25.5%).

**Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



NOTES: Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 134 people (4.5%) with unknown height or weight. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 20–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- Non-Hispanic white women were less likely than Hispanic and non-Hispanic black women to be obese.
- Non-Hispanic white men were less likely than Hispanic and non-Hispanic black men to be obese.

## Data tables for Figures 6.1–6.3:

### Data table for Figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2009

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
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	23.7 (23.1-24.3)	23.5 (22.9-24.2)
2004	24.5 (23.9-25.1)	24.3 (23.8-25.0)
2005	25.4 (24.77-26.09)	25.3 (24.66-25.96)
2006	26.4 (25.62-27.09)	26.2 (25.44-26.90)
2007	26.7 (25.82-27.50)	26.6 (25.78-27.49)
2008	27.6 (26.80-28.50)	27.5 (26.69-28.36)
January–March 2009	27.2 (24.98-29.36)	27.3 (25.08-29.46)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and 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.

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
20–39 years, total	24.4	21.36-27.35
20–39 years, male	24.7	20.54-28.86
20–39 years, female	24.0	19.68-28.34
40–59 years, total	30.9	27.15-34.67
40–59 years, male	31.8	26.21-37.32
40–59 years, female	30.1	25.32-34.81
60 years and over, total	25.5	22.17-28.81
60 years and over, male	25.2	20.04-30.38
60 years and over, female	25.7	21.32-30.16
20 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	27.2	24.98-29.36
20 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	27.6	24.64-30.54
20 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	26.8	23.80-29.73
20 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	27.3	25.08-29.46
20 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	27.7	24.70-30.68
20 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	26.7	23.84-29.65

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and 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.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

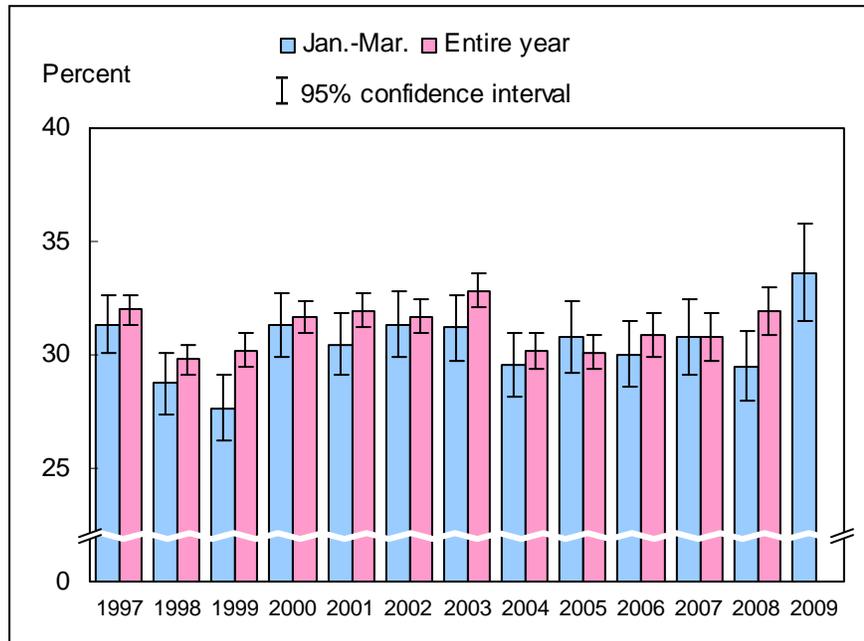
<b>Sex and race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
Male, Hispanic or Latino	35.8	29.90-41.72
Male, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	25.9	22.26-29.64
Male, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	34.7	27.79-41.53
Female, Hispanic or Latino	31.5	24.83-38.24
Female, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	23.1	19.35-26.78
Female, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	46.5	38.91-54.09

<sup>1</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 20–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 7.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997–March 2009**

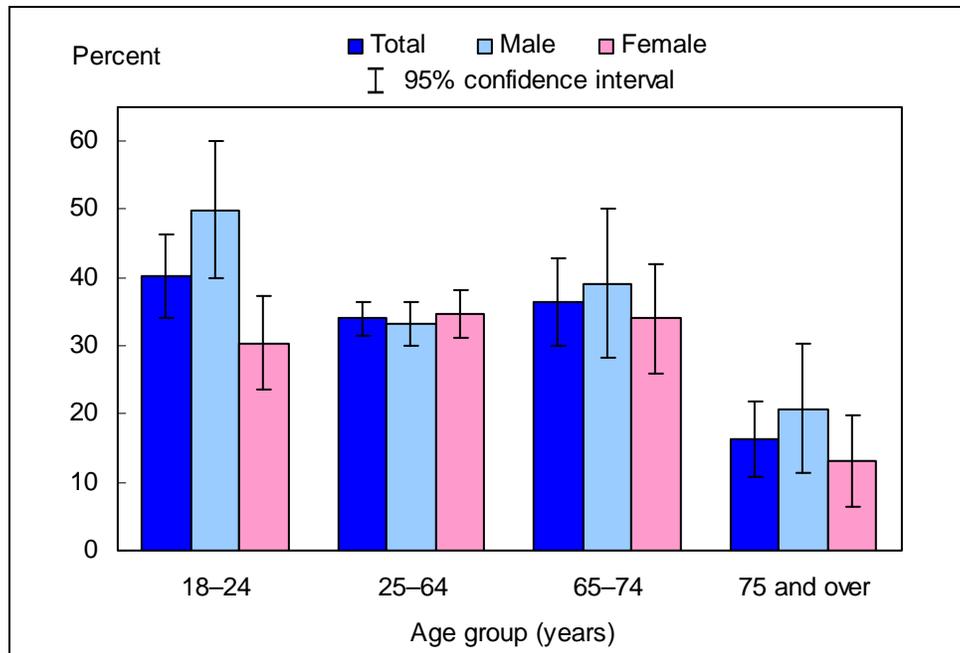


NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator in *Healthy People 2010* (3). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater 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. In Early Releases before September 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently than for *Healthy People 2010*. The earlier Early Release estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration of light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations for light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity (i.e., partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. All estimates have been rerun using the revised denominator. The impact of the change on the estimates was minimal (typically 0.1 percentage points or less). The analyses excluded persons with unknown physical activity participation (about 3% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, 33.6% (95% confidence interval = 31.52%–35.76%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, which was higher than the early 2008 estimate of 29.5%.
- The annual percentages of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity ranged from 29.8% in 1998 to 32.8% in 2003.

**Figure 7.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

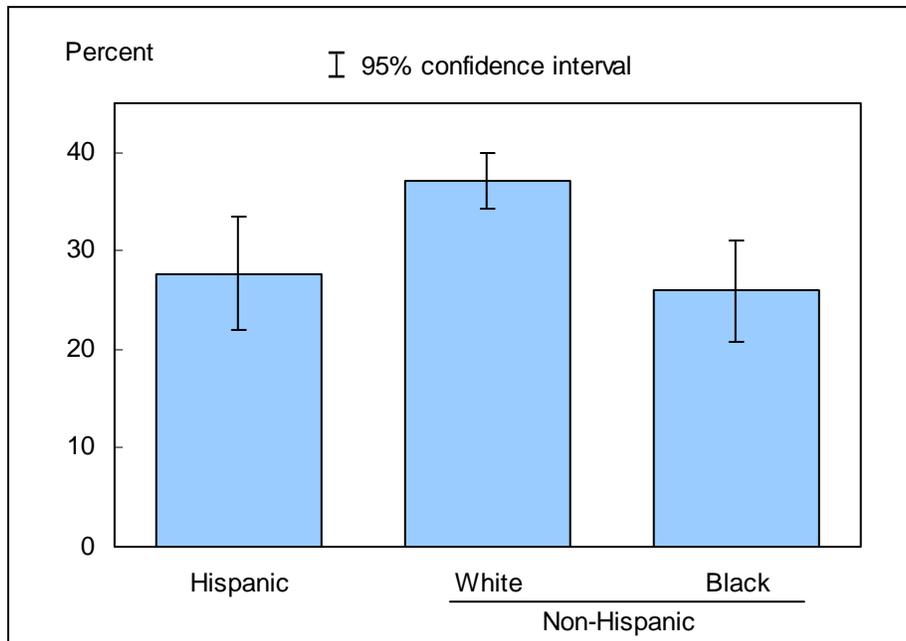


NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator in *Healthy People 2010* (3). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater 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. In Early Releases before September 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently than for *Healthy People 2010*. The earlier Early Release estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration of light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity (i.e., partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 51 persons (1.7%) with unknown physical activity participation.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, adults aged 75 years and over were less likely than adults in younger age groups to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity.
- For adults aged 18–24 years, women were less likely than men to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity.

**Figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator in *Healthy People 2010* (3). 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. In Early Releases before September 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently than for *Healthy People 2010*. The earlier Early Release estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration of light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations for light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity (i.e., partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 51 persons (1.7%) with unknown physical activity participation. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity was 27.7% for Hispanic adults, 37.2% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 26.0% 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. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997–March 2009

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
1997 yearly	32.0 (31.3-32.6)	31.8 (31.1-32.4)
1997 January–March	31.3 (30.1-32.6)	31.1 (29.9-32.5)
1998 yearly	29.8 (29.1-30.4)	29.6 (28.9-30.3)
1998 January–March	28.8 (27.4-30.1)	28.5 (27.2-29.9)
1999 yearly	30.2 (29.5-31.0)	30.1 (29.4-30.8)
1999 January–March	27.6 (26.2-29.1)	27.4 (26.0-28.9)
2000 yearly	31.7 (31.0-32.4)	31.7 (31.0-32.4)
2000 January–March	31.3 (29.9-32.7)	31.2 (29.8-32.6)
2001 yearly	31.9 (31.2-32.7)	31.8 (31.1-32.6)
2001 January–March	30.4 (29.1-31.8)	30.3 (29.0-31.7)
2002 yearly	31.7 (31.0-32.5)	31.7 (30.9-32.5)
2002 January–March	31.3 (29.9-32.8)	31.3 (29.9-32.7)
2003 yearly	32.8 (32.1-33.6)	32.8 (32.0-33.6)
2003 January–March	31.2 (29.7-32.6)	31.1 (29.7-32.5)
2004 yearly	30.2 (29.4-31.0)	30.1 (29.3-30.9)
2004 January–March	29.6 (28.2-31.0)	29.5 (28.1-30.9)
2005 yearly	30.1 (29.38-30.92)	30.1 (29.37-30.90)
2005 January–March	30.8 (29.20-32.39)	30.7 (29.20-32.34)
2006 yearly	30.9 (29.91-31.80)	30.9 (29.96-31.85)
2006 January–March	30.0 (28.57-31.46)	30.0 (28.58-31.48)
2007 yearly	30.8 (29.73-31.82)	30.8 (29.74-31.82)
2007 January–March	30.8 (29.13-32.50)	30.7 (29.02-32.40)
2008 yearly	31.9 (30.92-32.97)	32.0 (30.95-33.01)
2008 January–March	29.5 (27.96-31.07)	29.7 (28.15-31.16)
2009 January–March	33.6 (31.52-35.76)	33.8 (31.59-35.92)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 7.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–24 years, total	40.2	34.04-46.37
18–24 years, male	49.9	39.90-59.96
18–24 years, female	30.4	23.56-37.26
25–64 years, total	34.0	31.59-36.42
25–64 years, male	33.2	29.93-36.43
25–64 years, female	34.8	31.31-38.27
65–74 years, total	36.4	30.06-42.72
65–74 years, male	39.1	28.15-50.12
65–74 years, female	34.0	26.07-41.98
75 years and over, total	16.3	10.70-21.88
75 years and over, male	20.8	11.23-30.36
75 years and over, female	13.1	6.37-19.86
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	33.6	31.52-35.76
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	35.1	31.99-38.14
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	32.3	29.60-35.05
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	33.8	31.59-35.92
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	34.8	31.72-37.88
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	32.9	30.14-35.64

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Age-sex-adjusted<sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)</b>	<b>Age-adjusted<sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)</b>
Hispanic or Latino	27.7 (21.92-33.49)	27.9 (22.01-33.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	37.2 (34.35-39.99)	37.2 (34.31-40.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	26.0 (20.81-31.12)	25.8 (20.61-30.90)

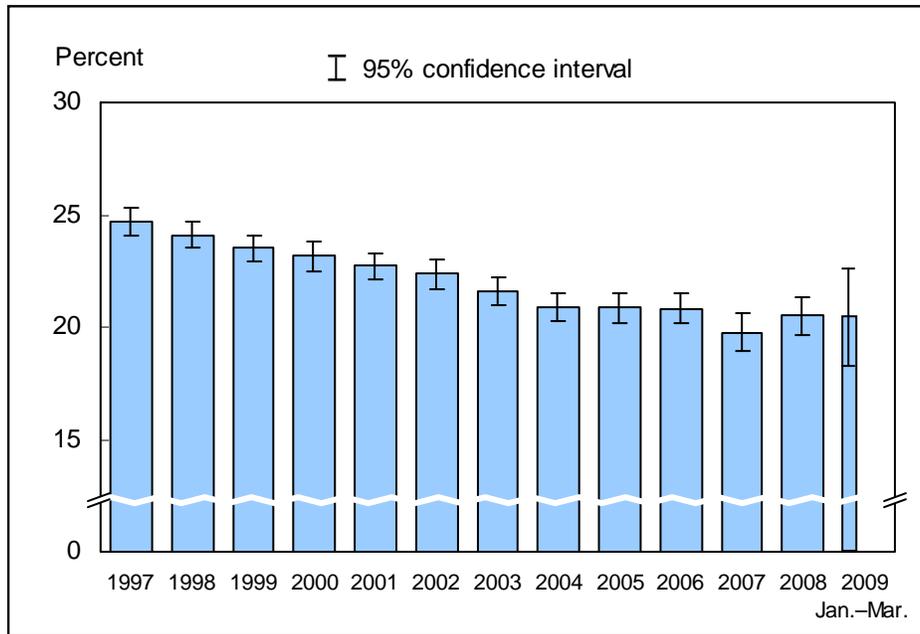
<sup>1</sup>Age-sex-adjusted estimates are presented in the figure. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2009**

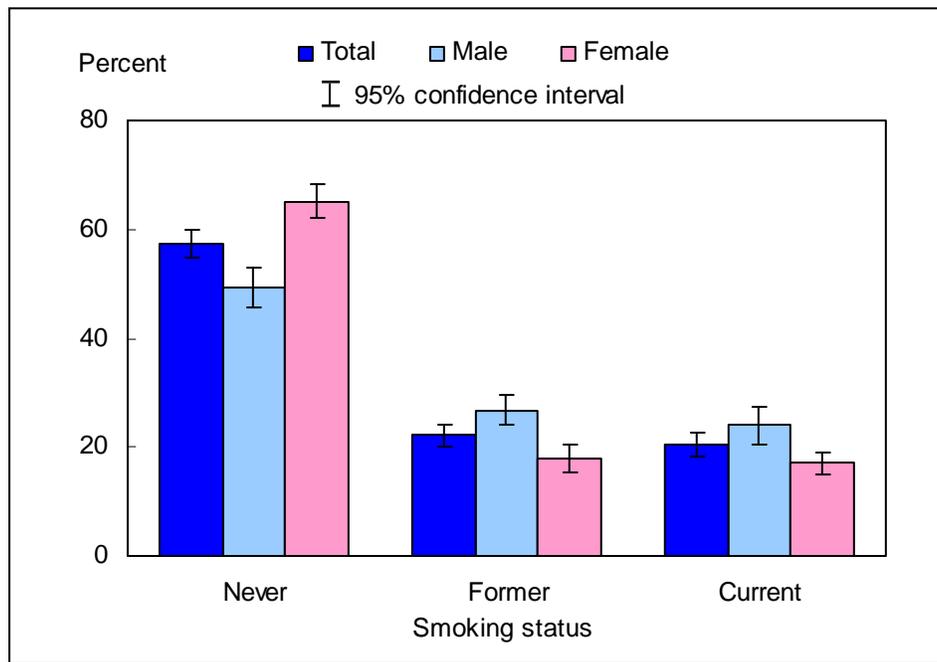


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded persons with unknown smoking status (about 2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, the percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who were current smokers was 20.4% (95% confidence interval = 18.26%–22.59%), which was not significantly different from the 2008 estimate of 20.5%.
- The prevalence of current smoking among U.S. adults generally declined from 24.7% in 1997 to 20.4% in early 2009.

**Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January–March 2009**

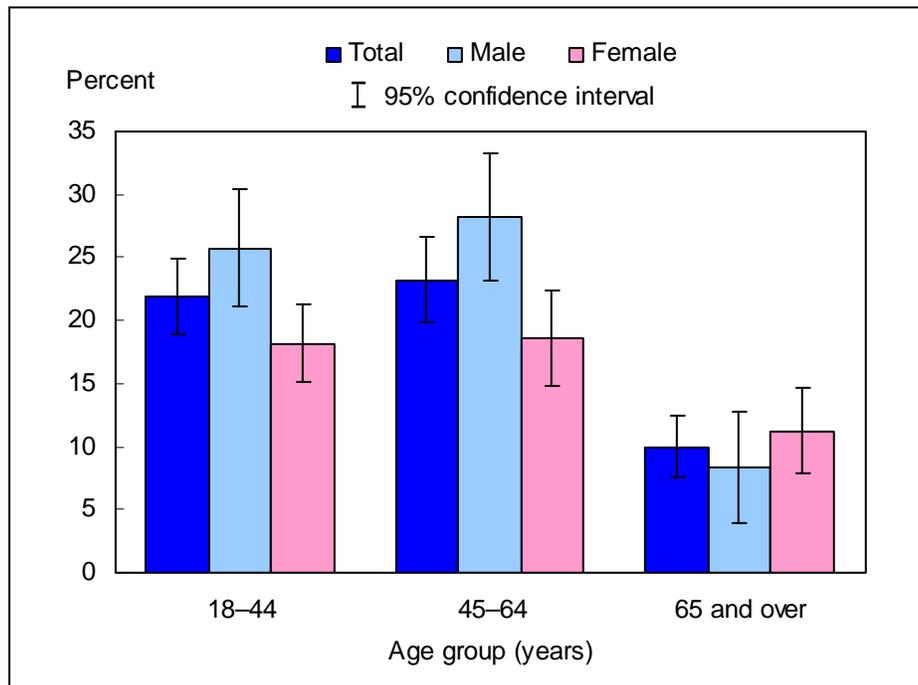


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 5 persons (0.2%) with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The percentage of current smokers was higher for men (24.0%) than for women (17.1%).
- The percentage of former smokers was higher for men than for women, and the percentage of those who had never smoked was higher for women than for men.

**Figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

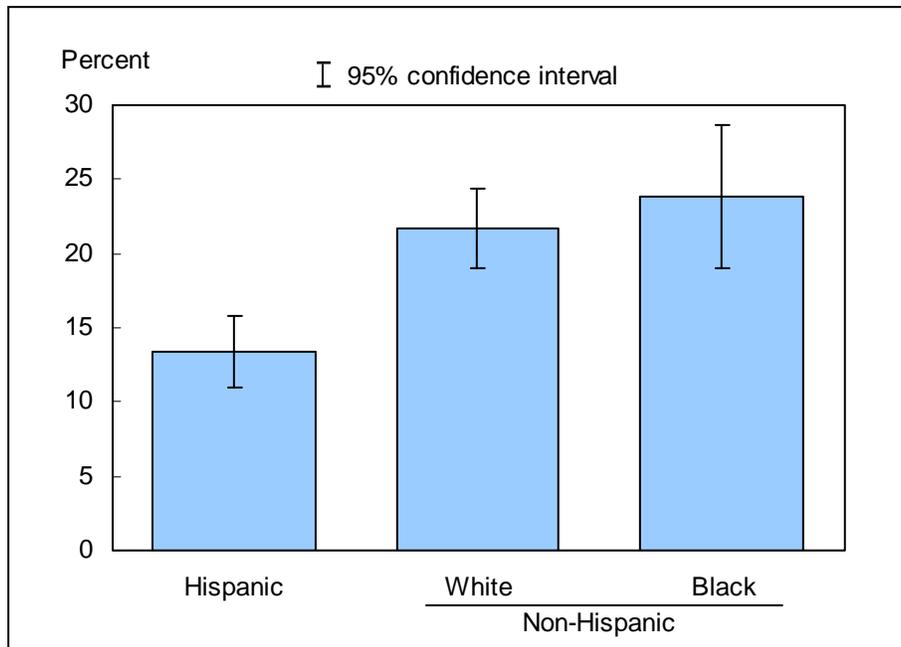


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 5 persons (0.2%) with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of adults who were current smokers was lower among adults aged 65 years and over (10.0%) than among adults aged 18–44 years (21.9%) and 45–64 years (23.2%). This pattern in current smoking by age group was seen in both men and women.
- For the age groups 18–44 years and 45–64 years, men were more likely than women to be current smokers.

**Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 5 persons (0.2%) with unknown smoking status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was 13.4% for Hispanic persons, 21.7% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 23.8% 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–March 2009

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	24.7 (24.1-25.3)	24.6 (24.0-25.1)
1998	24.1 (23.5-24.7)	24.0 (23.4-24.6)
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	21.6 (21.0-22.2)	21.5 (20.9-22.1)
2004	20.9 (20.3-21.5)	20.8 (20.2-21.4)
2005	20.9 (20.28-21.52)	20.8 (20.20-21.44)
2006	20.8 (20.14-21.51)	20.8 (20.09-21.43)
2007	19.7 (18.91-20.59)	19.7 (18.83-20.48)
2008	20.5 (19.65-21.30)	20.4 (19.59-21.21)
January–March 2009	20.4 (18.26-22.59)	20.3 (18.13-22.47)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Never, total	57.4	54.96-59.92
Never, male	49.3	45.65-52.93
Never, female	65.0	61.92-68.17
Former, total	22.1	20.25-24.02
Former, male	26.7	23.98-29.41
Former, female	17.9	15.44-20.33
Current, total	20.4	18.26-22.59
Current, male	24.0	20.47-27.56
Current, female	17.1	15.01-19.13

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years, total	21.9	18.96-24.89
18–44 years, male	25.7	21.07-30.39
18–44 years, female	18.2	15.08-21.24
45–64 years, total	23.2	19.80-26.65
45–64 years, male	28.2	23.19-33.29
45–64 years, female	18.6	14.76-22.35
65 years and over, total	10.0	7.54-12.45
65 years and over, male	8.4	3.97-12.82
65 years and over, female	11.2	7.88-14.62
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	20.4	18.26-22.59
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	24.0	20.47-27.56
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	17.1	15.01-19.13
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	20.3	18.13-22.47
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	23.5	20.03-27.05
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	17.1	15.08-19.16

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Age-sex adjusted<sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)</b>	<b>Age-adjusted<sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)</b>
Hispanic or Latino	13.4 (10.95-15.78)	13.4 (10.82-16.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	21.7 (19.00-24.35)	21.7 (19.02-24.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	23.8 (19.00-28.66)	23.8 (19.15-28.53)

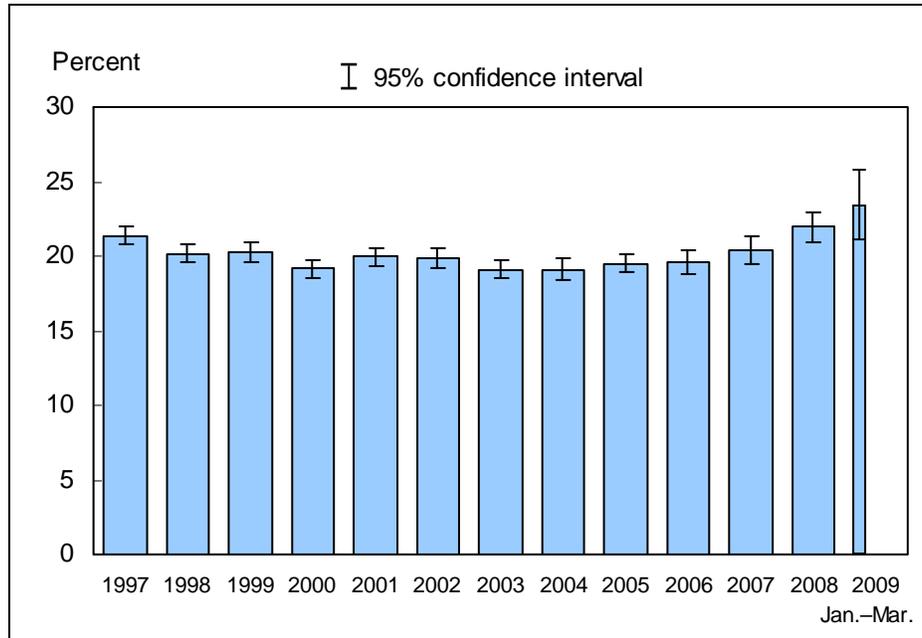
<sup>1</sup>Age-sex-adjusted estimates are presented in the figure. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 9.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year: United States, 1997–March 2009**

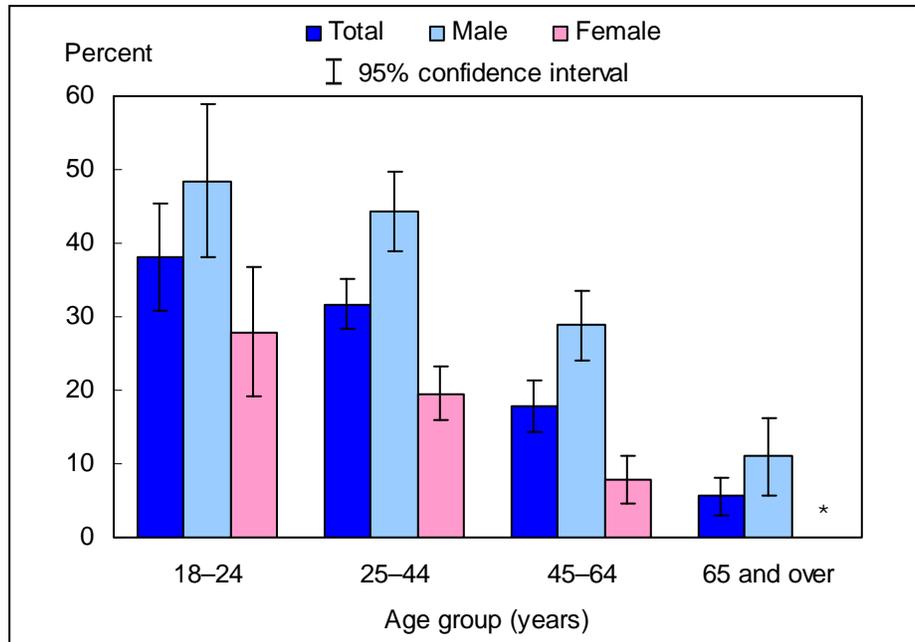


NOTES: The analyses excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption (about 2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, the percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year was 23.4% (95% confidence interval = 21.06%–25.67%), which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2008 estimate of 22.0%.
- The percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year decreased from 21.4% in 1997 to 19.1% in 2004, then increased to 23.4% in early 2009.

**Figure 9.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**



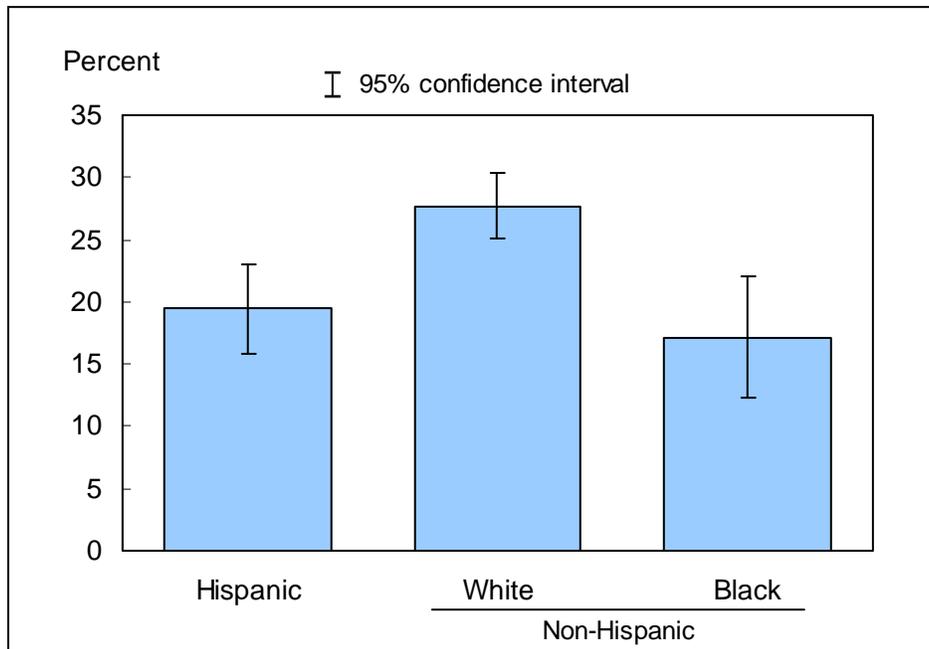
\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

NOTE: Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 49 adults (1.6%) with unknown alcohol consumption.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes, the percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year decreased with age.
- Among adults in the age groups 18–24 years, 25–44 years, and 45–64 years, men were considerably 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 percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 49 adults (1.6%) with unknown alcohol consumption. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year was 19.5% for Hispanic adults, 27.7% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 17.2% for non-Hispanic black adults.
- Non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to have had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year compared with Hispanic and non-Hispanic black adults.

## Data tables for Figures 9.1–9.3:

### Data table for Figure 9.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year: United States, 1997–March 2009

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	21.4 (20.8-22.0)	21.1 (20.5-21.6)
1998	20.2 (19.6-20.8)	19.9 (19.3-20.5)
1999	20.3 (19.6-21.0)	20.1 (19.5-20.7)
2000	19.2 (18.6-19.9)	19.2 (18.6-19.8)
2001	20.0 (19.4-20.6)	20.0 (19.4-20.6)
2002	19.9 (19.2-20.5)	20.0 (19.4-20.6)
2003	19.1 (18.5-19.8)	19.2 (18.6-19.9)
2004	19.1 (18.4-19.8)	19.2 (18.6-19.9)
2005	19.5 (18.89-20.18)	19.8 (19.20-20.49)
2006	19.6 (18.86-20.39)	19.9 (19.19-20.68)
2007	20.4 (19.44-21.34)	20.7 (19.79-21.68)
2008	22.0 (21.00-22.93)	22.4 (21.47-23.38)
January–March 2009	23.4 (21.06-25.67)	24.0 (21.81-26.09)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 9.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–24 years, total	38.1	30.71-45.51
18–24 years, male	48.5	38.08-58.89
18–24 years, female	27.9	19.06-36.81
25–44 years, total	31.7	28.37-35.03
25–44 years, male	44.3	39.01-49.66
25–44 years, female	19.5	15.82-23.20
45–64 years, total	17.9	14.39-21.44
45–64 years, male	28.9	24.06-33.64
45–64 years, female	7.8	4.49-11.06
65 years and over, total	5.6	2.94-8.17
65 years and over, male	11.1	5.79-16.31
65 years and over, female	*	*
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	23.4	21.06-25.67
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	34.4	31.19-37.59
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	13.2	10.85-15.54
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	24.0	21.81-26.09
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	34.6	31.58-37.56
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	14.0	11.74-16.20

\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

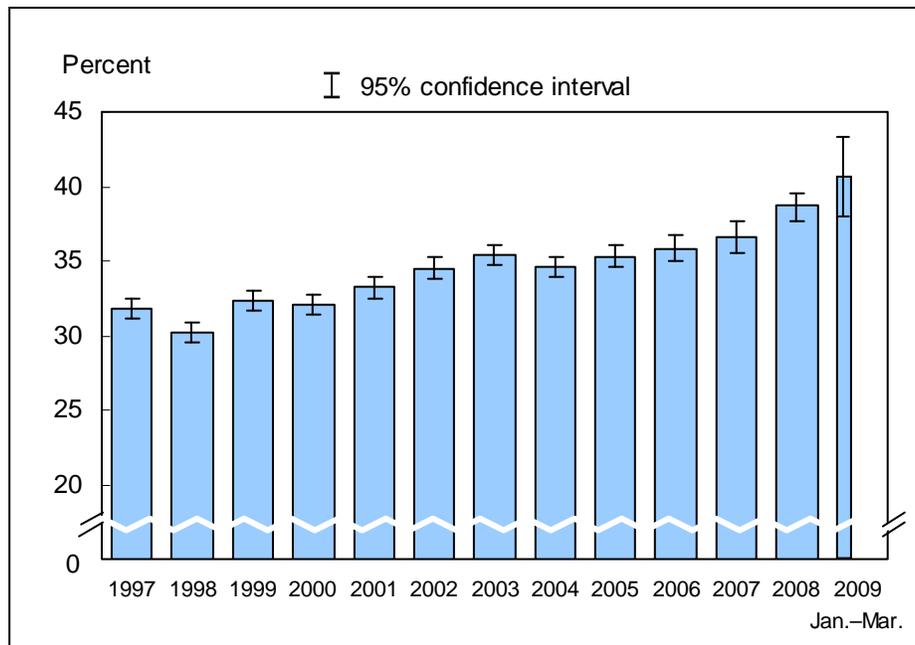
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
Hispanic or Latino	19.5	15.90-23.04
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	27.7	25.05-30.30
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	17.2	12.23-22.12

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 10.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV): United States, 1997–March 2009**

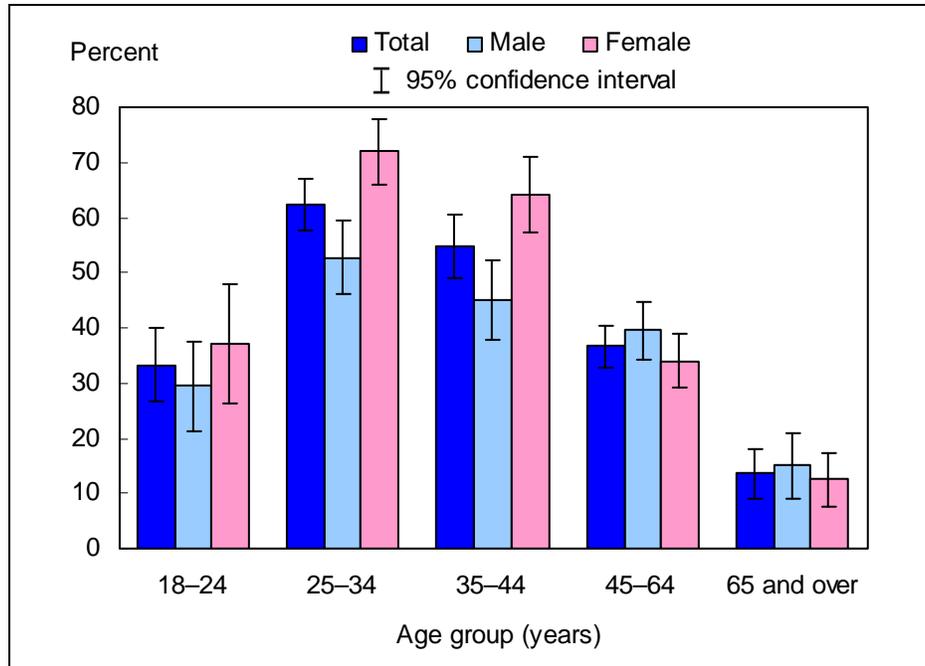


NOTES: Individuals who received human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. The analyses excluded those with unknown HIV test status (about 5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, the percentage of U.S. adults who had ever been tested for HIV was 40.6% (95% confidence interval = 37.87%–43.28%), which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2008 estimate of 38.7%.
- The percentage of adults who had ever had an HIV test increased from 30.2% in 1998 to 40.6% in early 2009.

**Figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

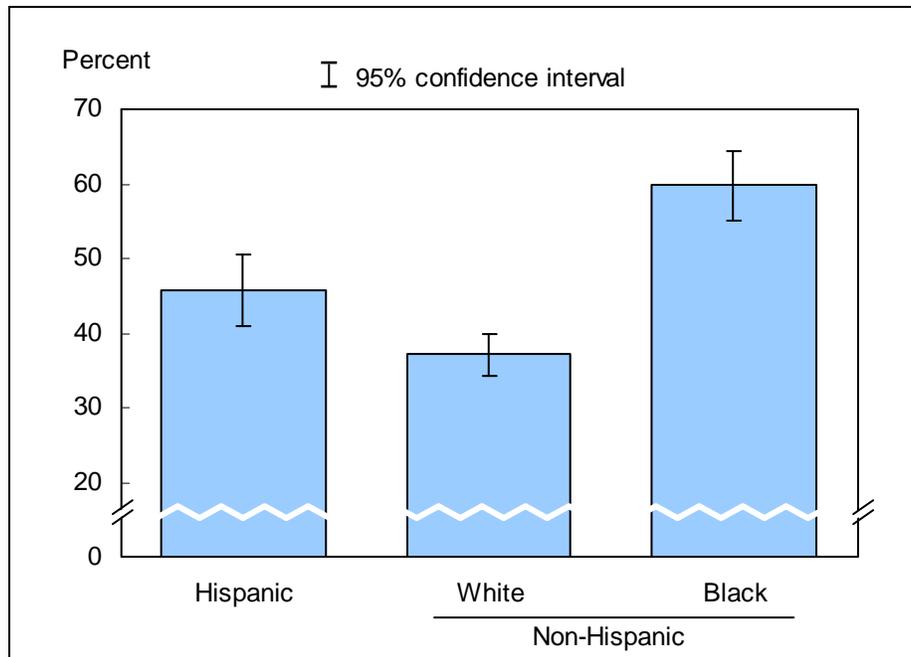


NOTES: Individuals who received human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 90 adults (3.0%) with unknown HIV test status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who ever had an HIV test was highest among adults aged 25–34 years (62.4%) and 35–44 years (54.8%) and lowest among adults aged 65 and over (13.6%).
- For age groups 25–34 years and 35–44 years, women were more likely than men to have ever had an HIV test.

**Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



NOTES: Individuals who received human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 90 adults (3.0%) with unknown HIV test status. Estimates are age-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentages of persons who ever had an HIV test were 45.7% for Hispanic persons, 37.1% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 59.8% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnicity 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. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV): United States, 1997–March 2009

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	31.8 (31.1-32.5)	31.0 (30.4-31.6)
1998	30.2 (29.5-30.9)	29.6 (28.9-30.2)
1999	32.3 (31.6-33.0)	31.8 (31.1-32.5)
2000	32.1 (31.4-32.8)	31.8 (31.2-32.5)
2001	33.2 (32.5-34.0)	33.1 (32.4-33.7)
2002	34.5 (33.8-35.2)	34.5 (33.8-35.1)
2003	35.4 (34.7-36.1)	35.3 (34.7-36.0)
2004	34.6 (33.9-35.3)	34.8 (34.1-35.5)
2005	35.3 (34.58-36.01)	35.4 (34.73-36.10)
2006	35.8 (34.94-36.70)	36.1 (35.25-36.92)
2007	36.6 (35.59-37.62)	37.0 (35.28-38.79)
2008	38.7 (37.73-39.59)	39.2 (38.40-40.09)
January–March 2009	40.6 (37.87-43.28)	40.9 (38.44-43.45)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–24 years, total	33.2	26.49-39.95
18–24 years, male	29.4	21.39-37.48
18–24 years, female	37.1	26.28-47.87
25–34 years, total	62.4	57.67-67.06
25–34 years, male	52.7	45.96-59.42
25–34 years, female	71.9	66.00-77.87
35–44 years, total	54.8	49.06-60.50
35–44 years, male	45.1	37.81-52.31
35–44 years, female	64.3	57.43-71.17
45–64 years, total	36.6	32.86-40.40
45–64 years, male	39.5	34.19-44.80
45–64 years, female	34.0	29.26-38.78
65 years and over, total	13.6	9.08-18.07
65 years and over, male	15.0	9.10-20.91
65 years and over, female	12.4	7.70-17.20
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	40.6	37.87-43.28
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	38.1	34.95-41.31
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	42.8	39.42-46.27
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	40.9	38.44-43.45
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	37.7	34.65-40.67
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	44.3	41.26-47.34

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Data table for Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

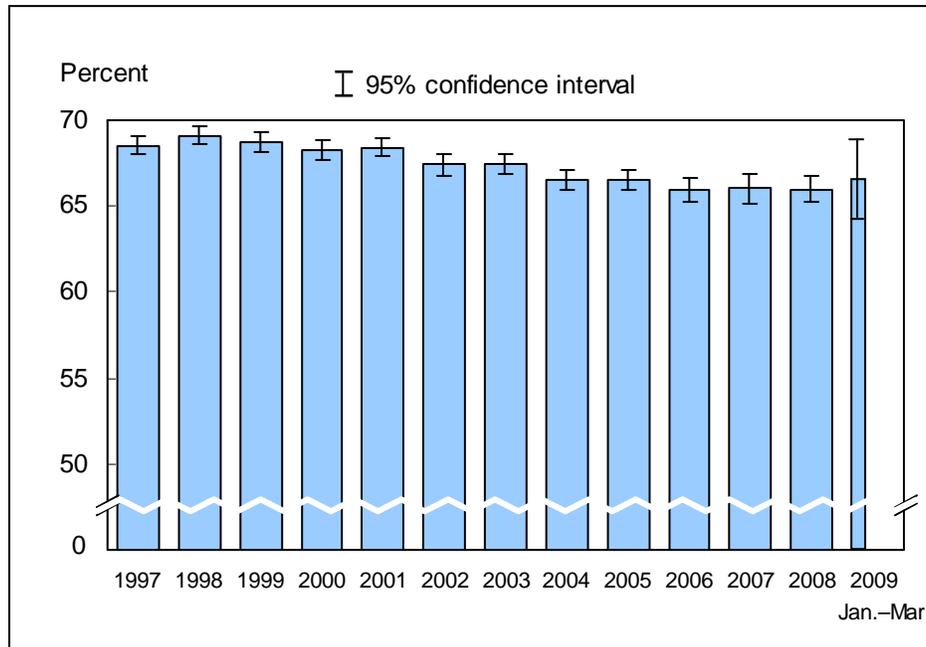
Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	45.7	40.89-50.55
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	37.1	34.35-39.82
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	59.8	55.08-64.52

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health: United States, 1997–March 2009**

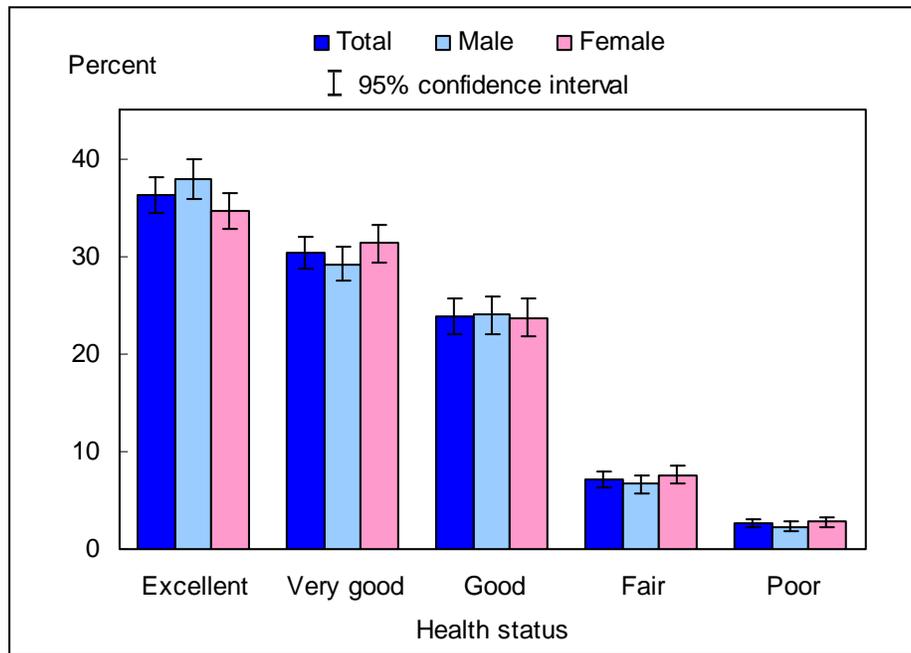


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 66.5% (95% confidence interval = 64.16%–68.81%), which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2008 estimate of 66.0%.
- The annual percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health generally decreased from 1998 (69.1%) to 2008 (66.0%).

**Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January–March 2009**

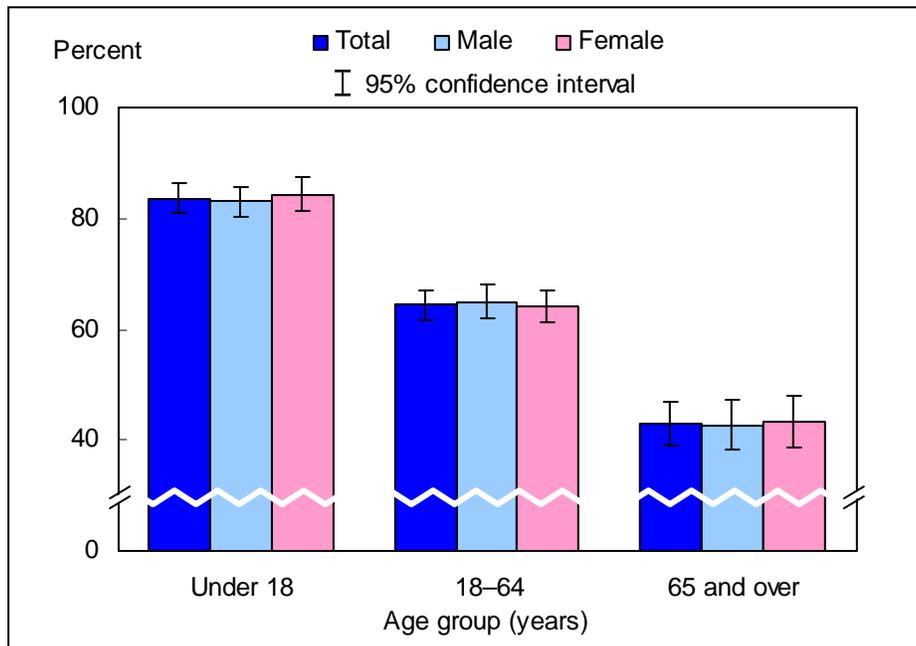


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 6 persons (0.1%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, most persons' health was either excellent (36.2%) or very good (30.3%). Smaller percentages of persons had good (23.8%), fair (7.1%), or poor (2.6%) health.
- Compared with males, females were less likely to have excellent health.

**Figure 11.3. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

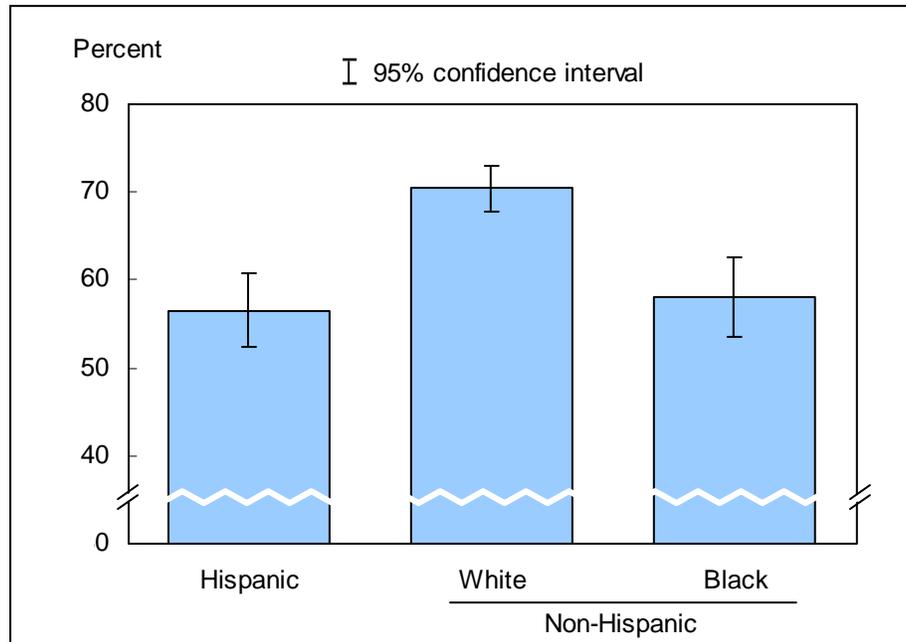


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 6 persons (0.1%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons with excellent or very good health decreased with age: 83.6% for those under age 18 years, 64.4% for those aged 18–64, and 43.0% for those aged 65 and over.

**Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



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. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 6 persons (0.1%) with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 56.6% for Hispanic persons, 70.5% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 58.1% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The health of Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons was less likely to be 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. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health: United States, 1997–March 2009

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	67.5	66.9-68.0
2004	66.5	66.0-67.1
2005	66.5	65.98-67.11
2006	65.9	65.25-66.61
2007	66.0	65.18-66.88
2008	66.0	65.30-66.79
January–March 2009	66.5	64.16-68.81

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January–March 2009**

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent, total	36.2	34.36-38.05
Excellent, male	37.9	35.78-40.01
Excellent, female	34.6	32.72-36.45
Very good, total	30.3	28.61-31.95
Very good, male	29.2	27.43-30.93
Very good, female	31.3	29.42-33.24
Good, total	23.8	21.99-25.65
Good, male	24.0	21.95-25.96
Good, female	23.7	21.70-25.69
Fair, total	7.1	6.35-7.93
Fair, male	6.7	5.77-7.55
Fair, female	7.6	6.66-8.54
Poor, total	2.6	2.16-2.96
Poor, male	2.3	1.83-2.79
Poor, female	2.8	2.29-3.29

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 11.3. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	83.6	80.96-86.32
Under 18 years, male	83.0	80.20-85.75
Under 18 years, female	84.3	81.34-87.34
18–64 years, total	64.4	61.75-67.14
18–64 years, male	64.9	61.84-67.92
18–64 years, female	64.0	61.17-66.90
65 years and over, total	43.0	39.16-46.84
65 years and over, male	42.6	38.14-47.15
65 years and over, female	43.3	38.58-47.96
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	66.5	64.16-68.81
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	67.1	64.59-69.56
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	65.9	63.47-68.36
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	66.7	64.44-68.93
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	66.7	64.35-69.11
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	66.6	64.25-69.03

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

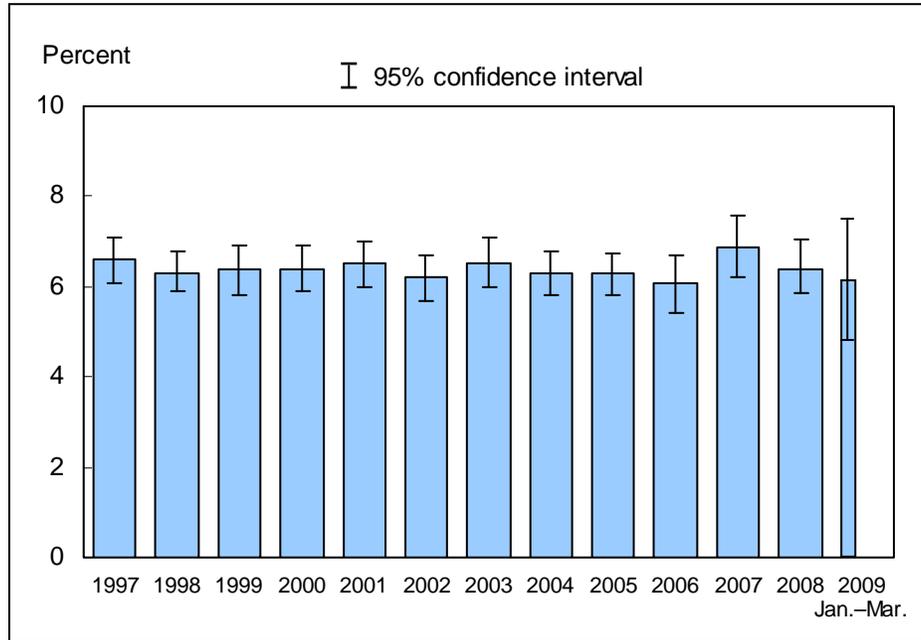
Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	56.6	52.43-60.73
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	70.5	67.84-73.08
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	58.1	53.63-62.55

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 12.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons: United States, 1997–March 2009**

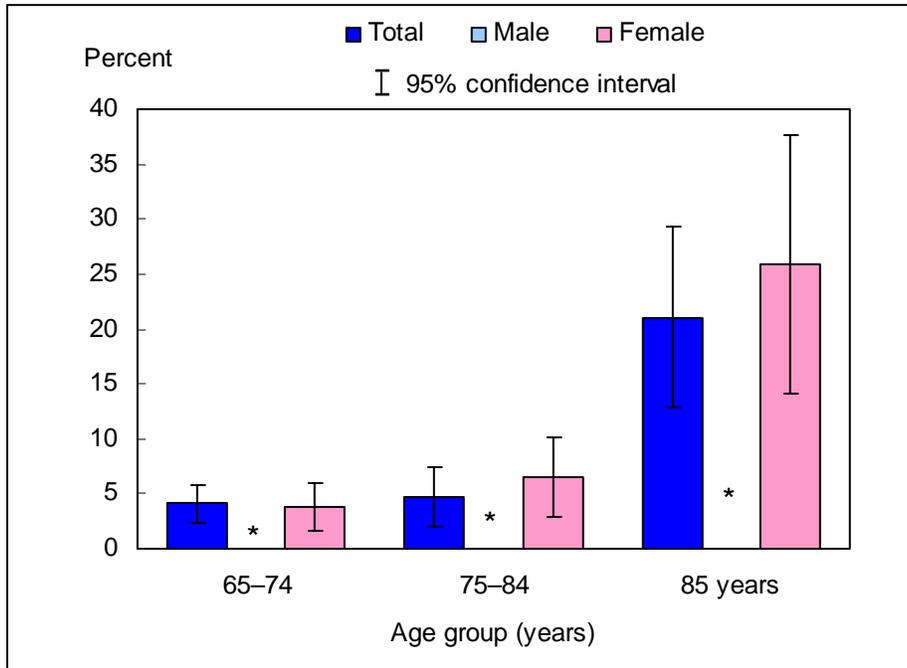


NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADLs), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analyses excluded persons with unknown information on personal care needs (about 0.0% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, 6.1% (95% confidence interval = 4.80%–7.47%) of adults aged 65 years and over needed help with personal care from other persons. This estimate was not significantly different from the 2008 estimate of 6.4%.
- The annual percentage of adults who needed help with personal care from other persons ranged from 6.1% in 2006 to 6.9% in 2007.

**Figure 12.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**



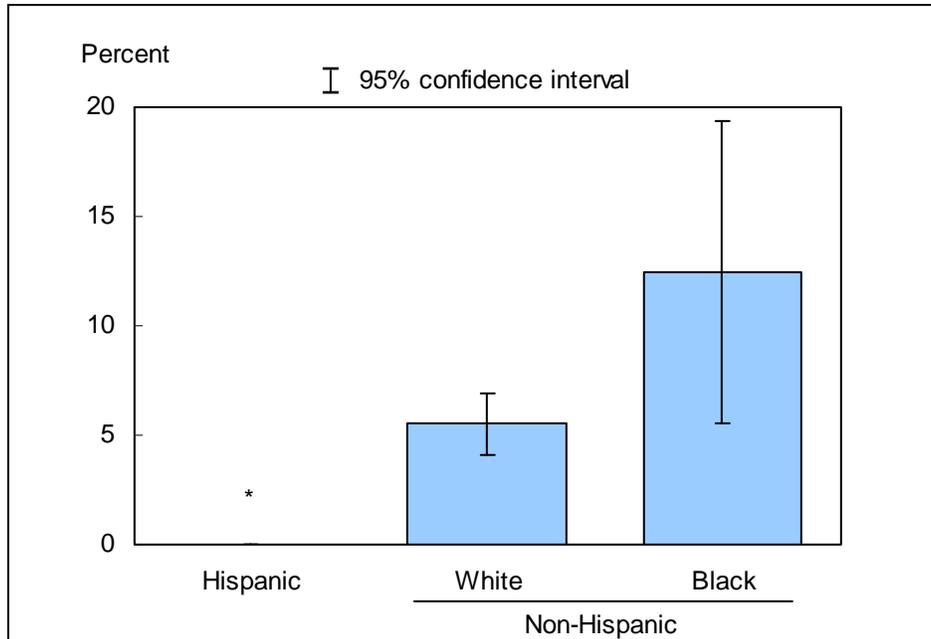
\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADLs), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person’s home. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 2 persons (0.2%) with unknown information on personal care needs.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, adults aged 85 years and over (21.1%) were more than five times as likely as adults aged 65–74 (4.1%) to need help with personal care from other persons.

**Figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADLs), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person’s home. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 2 persons (0.2%) with unknown information on personal care needs. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons who needed help with personal care from other persons was 5.5% for non-Hispanic white persons and 12.4% for non-Hispanic black persons.

## Data tables for Figures 12.1–12.3:

### Data table for Figure 12.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons: United States, 1997–March 2009

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	6.6	6.1-7.1
1998	6.3	5.9-6.8
1999	6.4	5.8-6.9
2000	6.4	5.9-6.9
2001	6.5	6.0-7.0
2002	6.2	5.7-6.7
2003	6.5	6.0-7.1
2004	6.3	5.8-6.8
2005	6.3	5.83-6.76
2006	6.1	5.44-6.69
2007	6.9	6.21-7.58
2008	6.4	5.84-7.03
January–March 2009	6.1	4.80-7.47

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 12.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65–74 years, total	4.1	2.34-5.88
65–74 years, male	*	*
65–74 years, female	3.8	1.65-6.01
75–84 years, total	4.7	2.08-7.34
75–84 years, male	*	*
75–84 years, female	6.5	2.83-10.10
85 years and over, total	21.1	12.84-29.32
85 years and over, male	*	*
85 years and over, female	25.9	14.17-37.61
65 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	6.1	4.80-7.47
65 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	4.7	2.92-6.43
65 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	7.2	5.03-9.44
65 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	6.4	5.05-7.76
65 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	4.8	3.05-6.59
65 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	7.5	5.26-9.68

\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
Hispanic or Latino	*	*
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	5.5	4.12-6.92
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	12.4	5.56-19.33

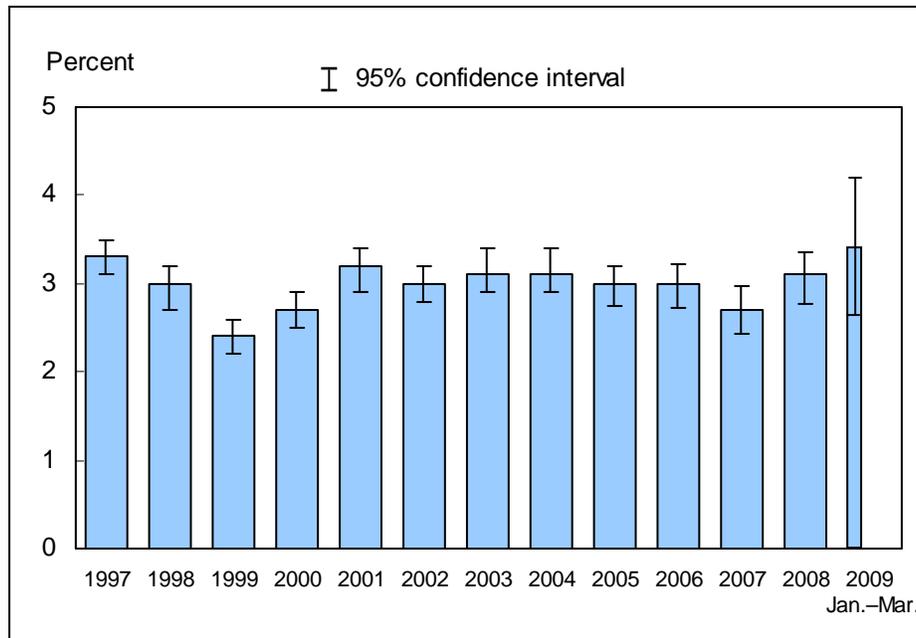
\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 13.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997–March 2009**

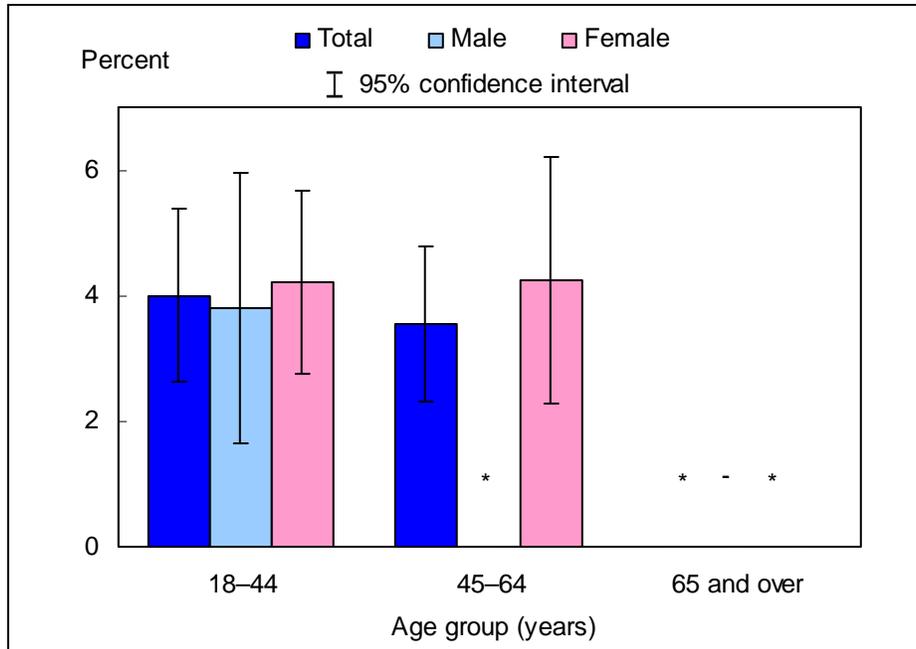


NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the National Health Interview Survey's (NHIS) Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0–24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (15). Beginning with the 2003 data, the NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, 3.4% (95% confidence interval = 2.64%–4.18%) of adults aged 18 years and over experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, which was not significantly different from the 2008 estimate of 3.1%.
- The annual percentage of adults who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days ranged from 2.4% in 1999 to 3.3% in 1997.

**Figure 13.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**



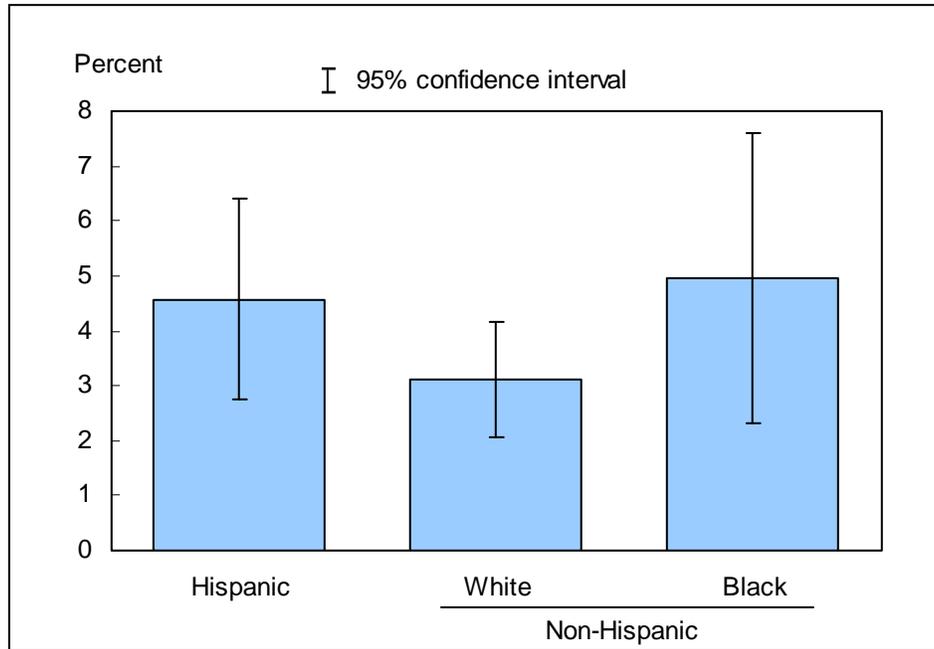
\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.  
 -Quantity zero.

NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the National Health Interview Survey's Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0–24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (15). Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days was 4.0% for adults aged 18–44 years and 3.5% for adults aged 45–64.

**Figure 13.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the National Health Interview Survey's Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0–24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (15). Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of serious psychological distress was 4.6% for Hispanic persons, 3.1% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 5.0% for non-Hispanic black persons.



**Data tables for Figures 13.1–13.3:**

**Data table for Figure 13.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997–March 2009**

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	3.3 (3.1-3.5)	3.3 (3.1-3.6)
1998	3.0 (2.7-3.2)	3.0 (2.8-3.2)
1999	2.4 (2.2-2.6)	2.4 (2.2-2.6)
2000	2.7 (2.5-2.9)	2.7 (2.5-2.9)
2001	3.2 (2.9-3.4)	3.2 (2.9-3.4)
2002	3.0 (2.8-3.2)	3.0 (2.8-3.2)
2003	3.1 (2.9-3.4)	3.1 (2.9-3.4)
2004	3.1 (2.9-3.4)	3.0 (2.8-3.3)
2005	3.0 (2.74-3.20)	2.9 (2.72-3.17)
2006	3.0 (2.73-3.23)	2.9 (2.68-3.17)
2007	2.7 (2.43-2.98)	2.7 (2.39-2.93)
2008	3.1 (2.78-3.36)	3.0 (2.74-3.32)
January–March 2009	3.4 (2.64-4.18)	3.4 (2.63-4.20)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Data table for Figure 13.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years, total	4.0	2.64-5.37
18–44 years, male	3.8	1.64-5.97
18–44 years, female	4.2	2.75-5.66
45–64 years, total	3.5	2.31-4.79
45–64 years, male	*	*
45–64 years, female	4.2	2.28-6.22
65 years and over, total	*	*
65 years and over, male	-	-
65 years and over, female	*	*
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	3.4	2.64-4.18
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	2.9	1.62-4.15
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	3.9	2.94-4.86
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	3.4	2.63-4.20
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	2.9	1.58-4.14
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	3.9	2.95-4.87

\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.  
 -Quantity zero.

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



**Data table for Figure 13.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

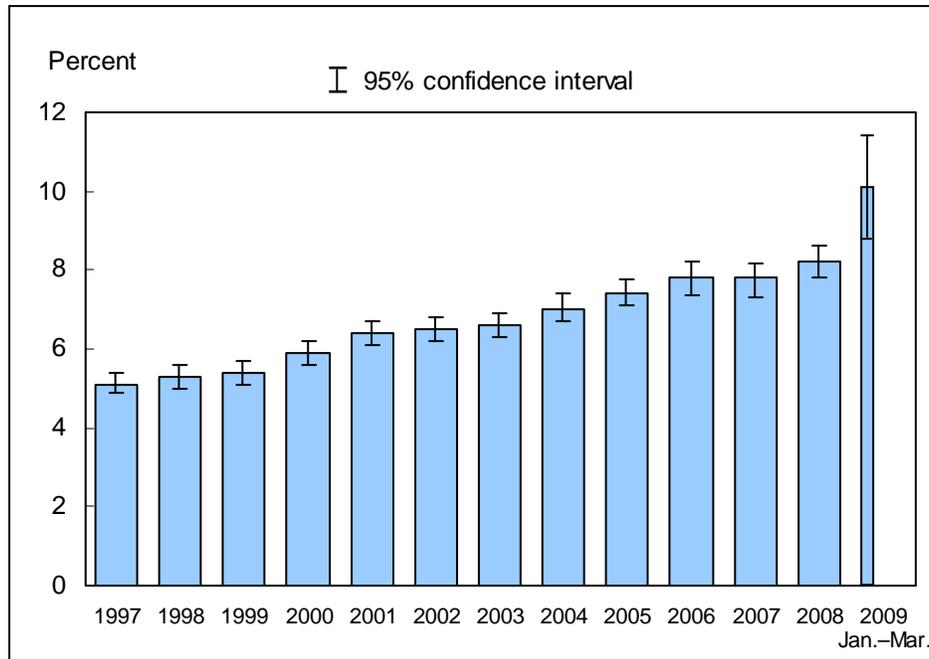
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
Hispanic or Latino	4.6	2.75-6.40
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	3.1	2.06-4.15
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	5.0	2.31-7.59

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2009**

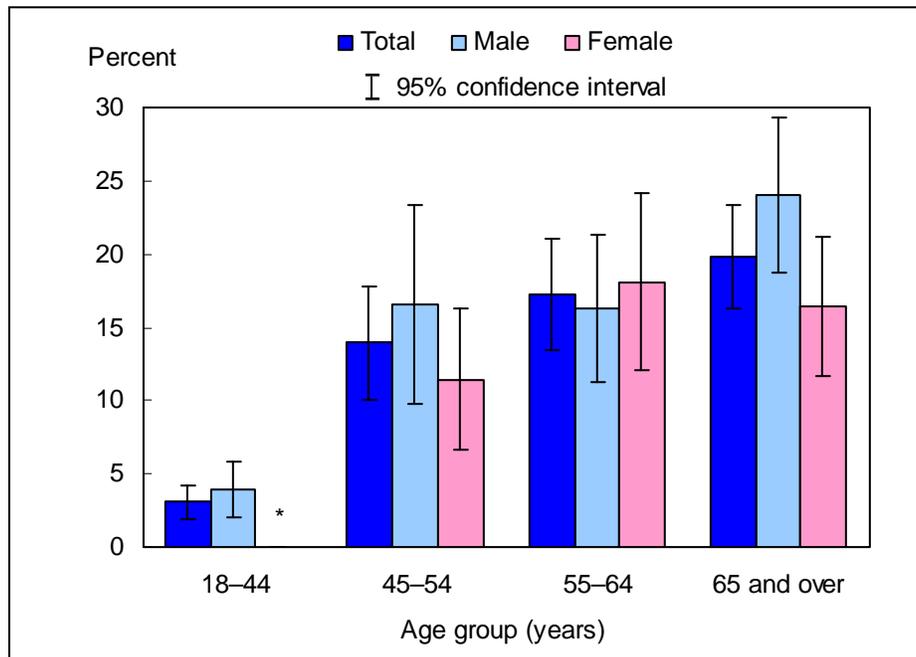


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded persons with unknown diabetes status (about 0.1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, 10.1% (95% confidence interval = 8.79%–11.43%) of adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes, which was higher than the 2008 estimate of 8.2%.
- From 1997 through early 2009, there was an increasing trend in the annual prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, from 5.1% in 1997 to 10.1% in early 2009.

**Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**



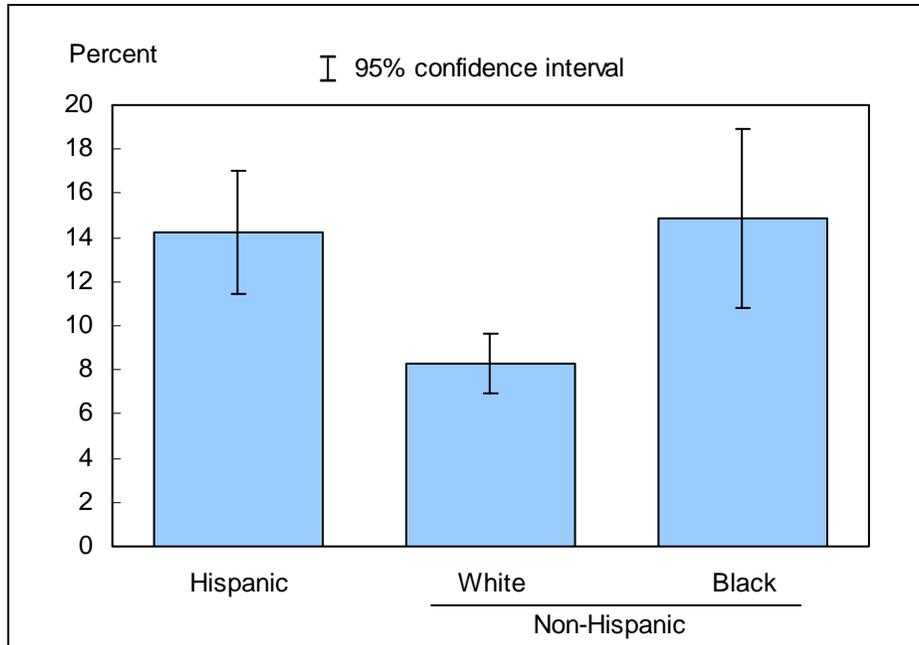
\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

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. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 1 persons (0.0%) with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age. Adults aged 65 years and over (19.8%) were more than six times as likely as adults aged 18–44 (3.1%) to have diagnosed diabetes.
- For adults aged 65 years and over, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher for men than for women.

**Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



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. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 1 persons (0.0%) with unknown diabetes status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 14.3% for Hispanic persons, 8.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 14.9% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons than among non-Hispanic white persons.

## Data tables for Figures 14.1–14.3:

### Data table for Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2009

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
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	6.6 (6.3-6.9)	6.5 (6.2-6.9)
2004	7.0 (6.7-7.4)	6.9 (6.6-7.3)
2005	7.4 (7.10-7.78)	7.3 (6.95-7.57)
2006	7.8 (7.35-8.20)	7.6 (7.15-7.96)
2007	7.8 (7.33-8.18)	7.5 (7.08-7.87)
2008	8.2 (7.81-8.64)	7.8 (7.43-8.19)
January–March 2009	10.1 (8.79-11.43)	9.5 (8.38-10.72)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years, total	3.1	1.89-4.24
18–44 years, male	3.9	1.97-5.84
18–44 years, female	*	*
45–54 years, total	13.9	10.07-17.77
45–54 years, male	16.6	9.81-23.30
45–54 years, female	11.4	6.61-16.28
55–64 years, total	17.3	13.44-21.09
55–64 years, male	16.3	11.32-21.36
55–64 years, female	18.1	12.09-24.14
65 years and over, total	19.8	16.25-23.29
65 years and over, male	24.0	18.72-29.34
65 years and over, female	16.4	11.71-21.17
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	10.1	8.79-11.43
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	11.3	9.21-13.36
18 years and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	9.0	7.29-10.73
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	9.5	8.38-10.72
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	11.1	9.19-13.00
18 years and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	8.2	6.69-9.68

\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

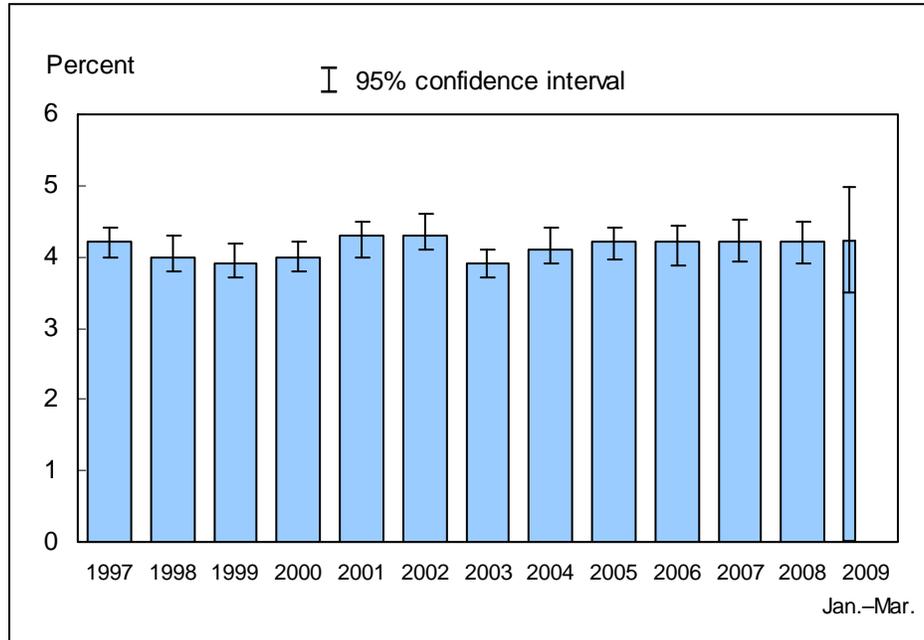
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
Hispanic or Latino	14.3	11.46-17.06
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	8.3	6.93-9.67
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	14.9	10.84-18.93

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Figure 15.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months: United States, 1997–March 2009**

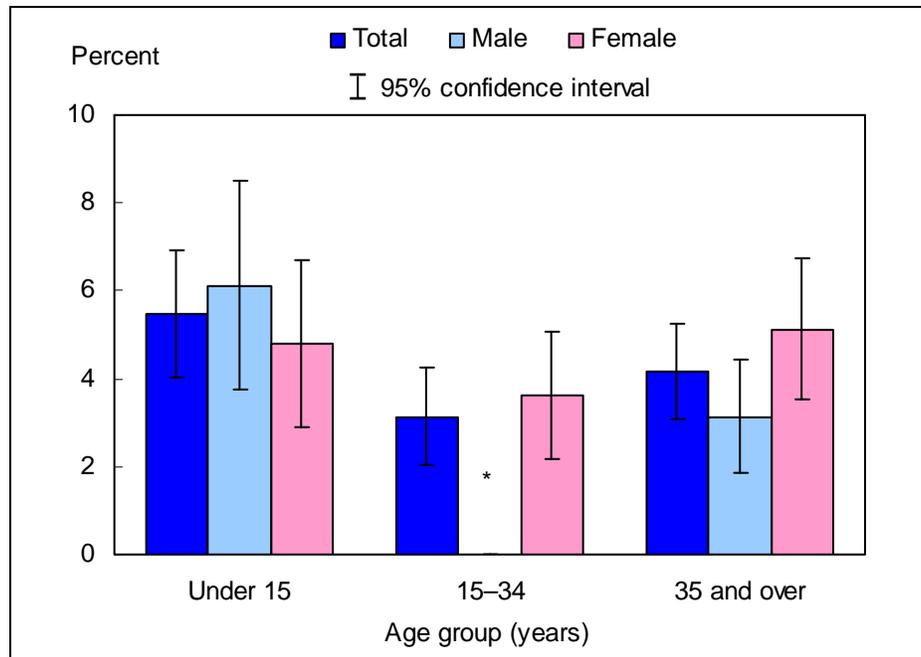


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded people with unknown asthma episode status (about 0.1% 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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, the percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months was 4.2% (95% confidence interval = 3.42%–4.90%), which was the same as the 2008 estimate.
- The annual percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months ranged from 3.9% in 1999 and 2003 to 4.3% in 2001 and 2002.

**Figure 15.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**



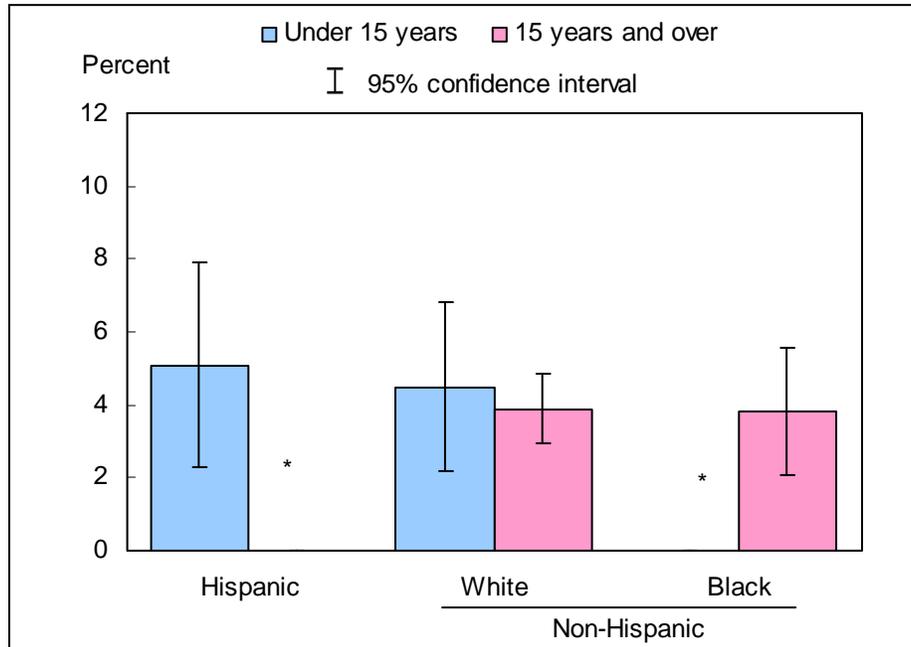
\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

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, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 2 persons (0.1%) with unknown asthma episode status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months was higher among children under age 15 years than among persons aged 15–34.

**Figure 15.3. Sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



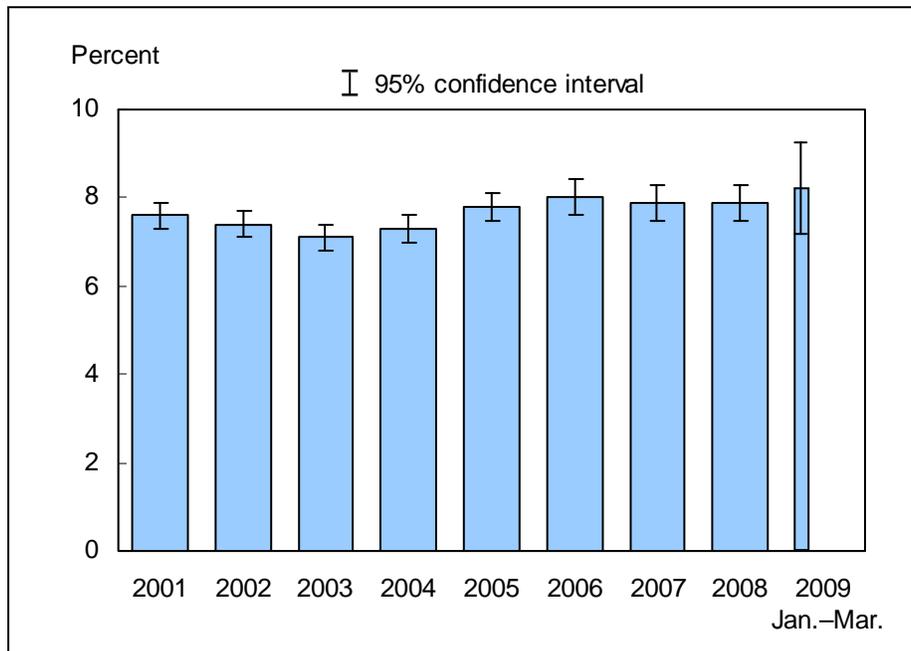
\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

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, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 2 persons (0.1%) with unknown asthma episode status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For children under age 15 years, the sex-adjusted percentages who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months were 5.1% for Hispanic persons and 4.5% for non-Hispanic white persons.

**Figure 15.4. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages: United States, 2001–March 2009**

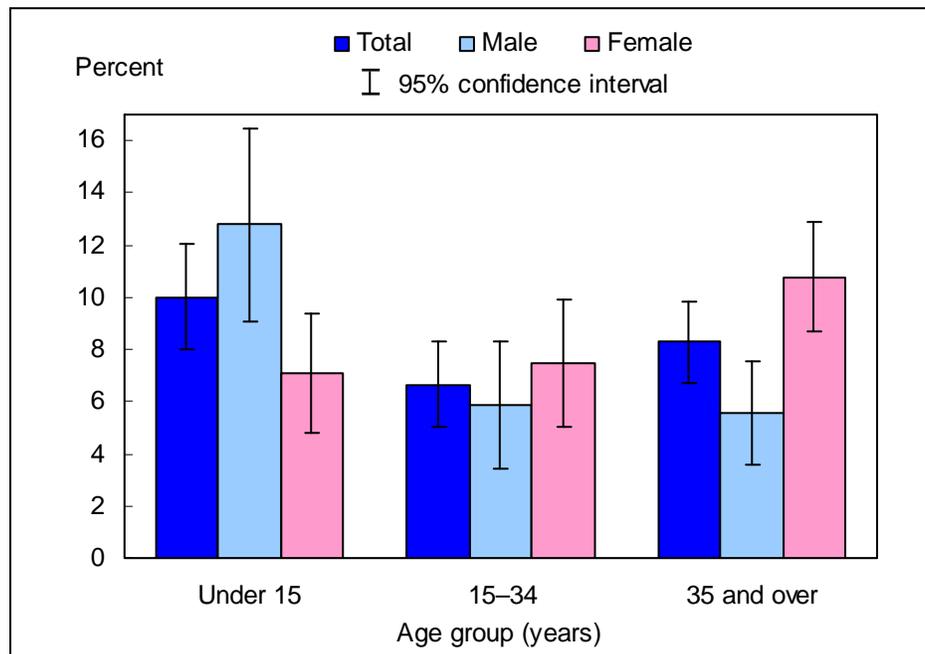


NOTES: Beginning in 2001, respondents were asked about current asthma in addition to the question regarding asthma episodes. Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded people with unknown current asthma status (about 0.2% 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 2001–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, 8.2% (95% confidence interval = 7.17%–9.22%) of persons of all ages currently had asthma, which was not significantly different from the 2008 estimate of 7.9%.
- The annual prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages ranged from 7.1% in 2003 to 8.0% in 2006.

**Figure 15.5. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

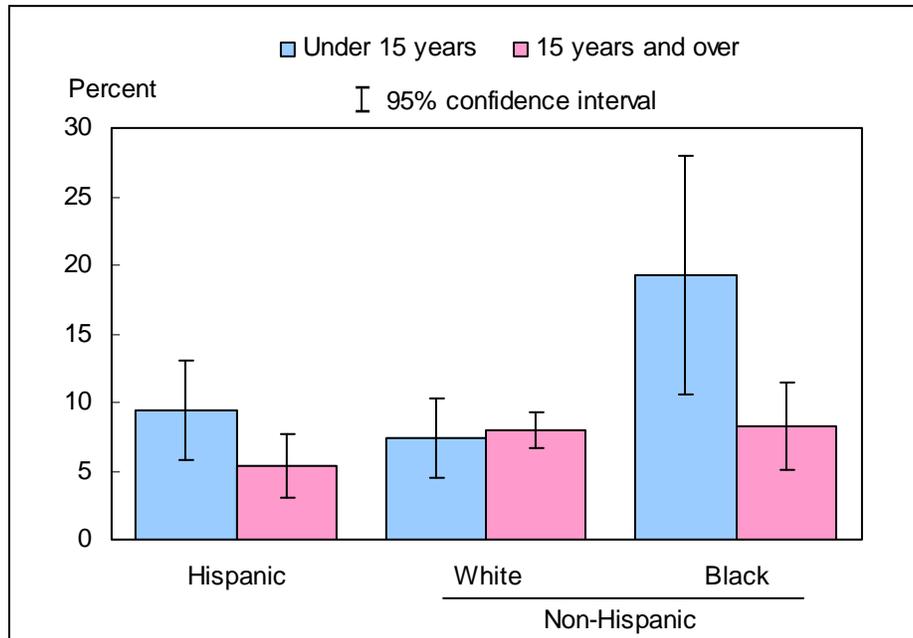


NOTES: Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 7 persons (0.2%) with unknown current asthma status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of current asthma was lower among persons aged 15–34 years than among persons under age 15.
- For children under age 15 years, the prevalence of current asthma was higher among boys than among girls. However, for adults aged 35 and over, the prevalence of current asthma was higher among females than among males.

**Figure 15.6. Sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**



NOTES: Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 7 persons (0.2%) with unknown current asthma status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For children under age 15 years, the sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma was higher among non-Hispanic black children than among Hispanic and non-Hispanic white children.

## Data tables for Figures 15.1–15.6:

### Data table for Figure 15.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months: United States, 1997–March 2009

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	4.2 (4.0-4.4)	4.2 (3.9-4.4)
1998	4.0 (3.7-4.2)	3.9 (3.7-4.2)
1999	3.9 (3.6-4.1)	3.9 (3.6-4.1)
2000	4.0 (3.8-4.2)	4.0 (3.8-4.2)
2001	4.3 (4.1-4.6)	4.3 (4.1-4.5)
2002	4.3 (4.0-4.5)	4.3 (4.0-4.5)
2003	3.9 (3.7-4.1)	3.9 (3.7-4.1)
2004	4.1 (3.8-4.3)	4.1 (3.8-4.3)
2005	4.2 (3.99-4.43)	4.2 (4.00-4.44)
2006	4.2 (3.96-4.52)	4.3 (3.98-4.54)
2007	4.2 (3.87-4.46)	4.2 (3.88-4.47)
2008	4.2 (3.91-4.48)	4.2 (3.93-4.50)
January–March 2009	4.2 (3.42-4.90)	4.2 (3.43-4.91)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 0–14 years, 15–34 years, and 35 years and over.

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 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 15.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 15 years, total	5.5	4.02-6.93
Under 15 years, male	6.1	3.76-8.50
Under 15 years, female	4.8	2.89-6.68
15–34 years, total	3.1	2.04-4.25
15–34 years, male	*	*
15–34 years, female	3.6	2.19-5.07
35 years and over, total	4.2	3.08-5.27
35 years and over, male	3.1	1.84-4.43
35 years and over, female	5.1	3.51-6.73
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	4.2	3.42-4.90
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	3.6	2.57-4.71
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	4.7	3.76-5.55
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	4.2	3.43-4.91
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	3.6	2.58-4.72
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	4.6	3.77-5.51

\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 0–14 years, 15–34 years, and 35 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 15.3. Sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

<b>Age and race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
Under 15 years, Hispanic or Latino	5.1	2.28-7.89
Under 15 years, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	4.5	2.17-6.82
Under 15 years, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	*	*
15 years and over, Hispanic or Latino	*	*
15 years and over, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	3.9	2.93-4.86
15 years and over, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	3.8	2.08-5.54

\*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 15.4. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages: United States, 2001–March 2009**

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
2001	7.6 (7.3-7.9)	7.6 (7.3-7.9)
2002	7.4 (7.1-7.7)	7.4 (7.1-7.7)
2003	7.1 (6.8-7.4)	7.1 (6.8-7.4)
2004	7.3 (7.0-7.6)	7.3 (7.1-7.7)
2005	7.8 (7.50-8.10)	7.8 (7.51-8.11)
2006	8.0 (7.61-8.41)	8.0 (7.62-8.43)
2007	7.9 (7.50-8.31)	7.9 (7.51-8.33)
2008	7.9 (7.48-8.27)	7.9 (7.51-8.30)
January–March 2009	8.2 (7.17-9.22)	8.2 (7.19-9.22)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 0–14 years, 15–34 years, and 35 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning in 2001, respondents were asked about current asthma in addition to the question regarding asthma episodes. Beginning with 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 15.5. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2009**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 15 years, total	10.0	8.03-12.01
Under 15 years, male	12.8	9.08-16.48
Under 15 years, female	7.1	4.83-9.36
15–34 years, total	6.7	5.02-8.30
15–34 years, male	5.9	3.42-8.29
15–34 years, female	7.5	5.02-9.90
35 years and over, total	8.3	6.74-9.81
35 years and over, male	5.5	3.56-7.53
35 years and over, female	10.8	8.66-12.85
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	8.2	7.17-9.22
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	7.2	5.64-8.72
All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	9.2	7.94-10.39
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	8.2	7.19-9.22
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	7.2	5.68-8.68
All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	9.1	7.89-10.24

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 0–14 years, 15–34 years, and 35 years and over.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 15.6. Sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2009**

<b>Age and race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
Under 15 years, Hispanic or Latino	9.4	5.80-12.98
Under 15 years, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	7.4	4.49-10.24
Under 15 years, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	19.2	10.58-27.91
15 years and over, Hispanic or Latino	5.4	3.06-7.72
15 years and over, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	8.0	6.60-9.30
15 years and over, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	8.2	5.05-11.40

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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## Appendix.

### 2009 National Health Interview Survey questions used to define selected health measures

Alphanumeric codes refer directly to the question on the 2008 National Health Interview Survey that was used to define the health measure.

#### Lack of health insurance and type of coverage

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

**FHI.050      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 F12 AND F13 FOR YOUR STATE.**

- (01) Private health insurance
- (02) Medicare
- (03) Medi-Gap
- (04) Medicaid
- (05) CHIP (CHIP/Children's Health Insurance Program)
- (06) Military health care (TRICARE/VA/CHAMP-VA)
- (07) Indian Health Service
- (08) State-sponsored health plan
- (09) Other government program
- (10) Single service plan (e.g. dental, vision, prescriptions)
- (11) No coverage of any type
- (97) Refused
- (99) Don't know

FHI.072 People covered by Medicare have a card that looks like this. {Are/Is} {person} covered by Medicare?

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

FHI.073 There is a program called Medicaid that pays for health care for persons in need. In this state it is also called [state name]. {Are/Is} {person} covered by Medicaid?

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

#### **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**

FAU.040 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

**Receipt of 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

AAU.315 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, have you had a flu vaccine sprayed in your nose by a doctor or other health professional? A health professional may have let you spray it. This vaccine is usually given in the fall and protects against influenza for the flu season.

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

**Receipt of 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?**

Number of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

- (0) Never
- (1-995) 1-995
- (996) Unable to do this type activity
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

Time period for light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

- (1) Day
- (2) Week
- (3) Month
- (4) Year

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

Number for length of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

- (1-995) 1-995
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

Time period for length of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

- (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?**

Number of vigorous leisure-time physical activities

- (0) Never
- (1-995) 1-995
- (996) Unable to do this type activity
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

Time period for light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

- (1) Day
- (2) Week
- (3) Month
- (4) Year

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

Number for length of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

- (1-995) 1-995
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

Time period for length of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

- (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?

- (0) Never
- (1-365) 1-365
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

**Human Immunodeficiency Virus (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.47 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 and current asthma**

ACN.080 Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?

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

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

ACN.085 Do you still have asthma?

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