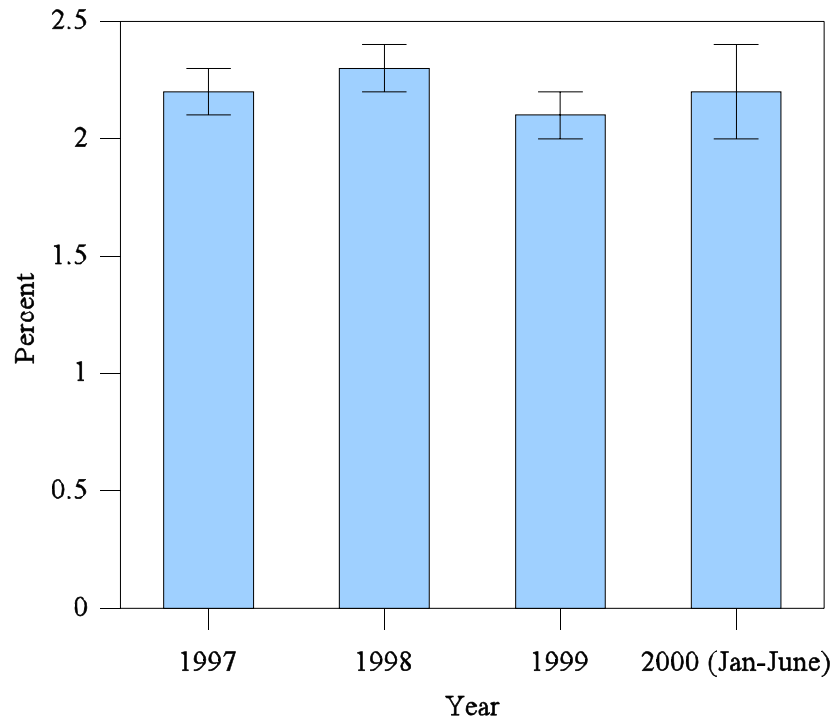


**Percentage of people whose health was assessed as “poor:”  
United States, 1997-2000**

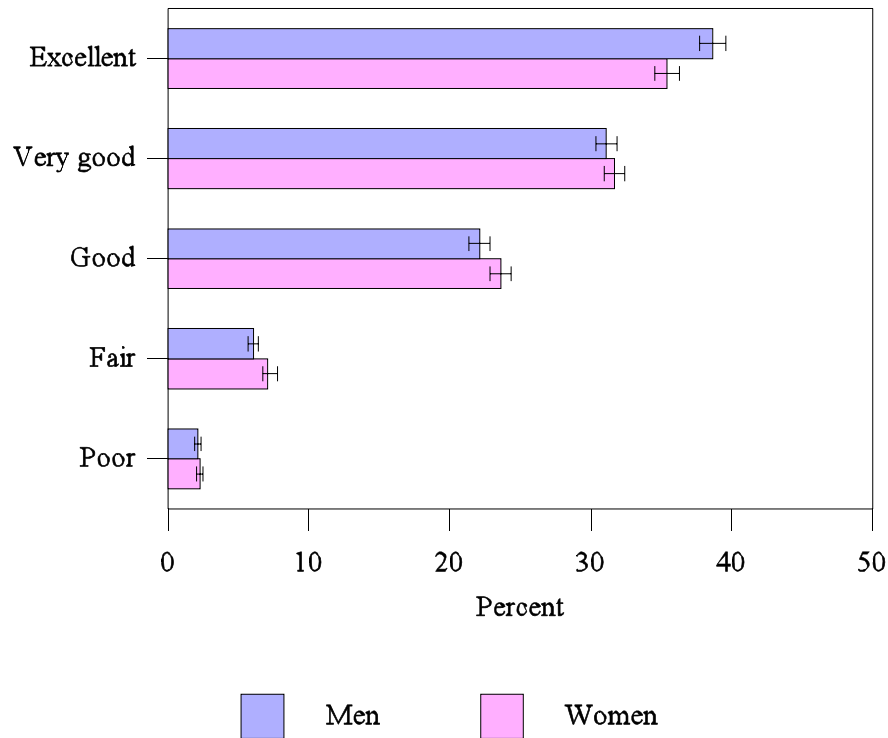


SOURCE: Based on data from the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey. The estimate for the year 2000 was based on data collected from January-June in 2000.

NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health or that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded people with unknown health status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- From 1997 to 2000, the percentage of people whose health was assessed as “poor” remained small, about 2% each year (2.2% in 1997, 2.3% in 1998, 2.1% in 1999, and 2.2% in 2000).

**Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex:  
United States, January-June 2000**

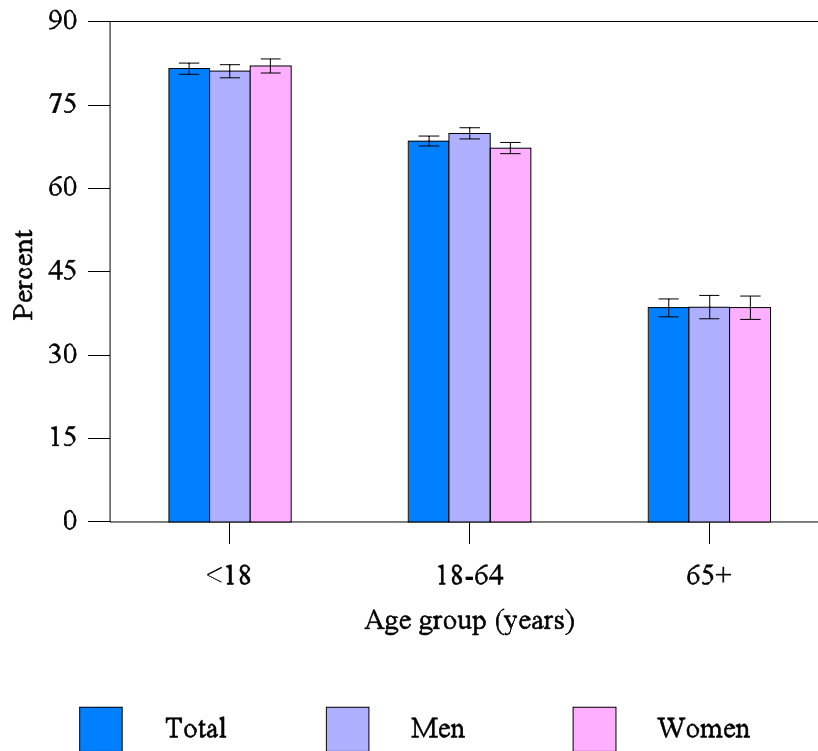


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health or that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 189 people with unknown health status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- For both sexes, the health of most people was assessed as “excellent” (37.0%), “very good” (31.4%), or “good” (22.9%). Only a small percent was assessed as “fair” (6.6%) or “poor” (2.2%).
- Compared with men, a slightly smaller proportion of women was assessed as “excellent” (38.6% vs. 35.4%).

**Percentage of people whose health was assessed as “Excellent” or “Very good,”  
by sex and age group: United States, January-June 2000**

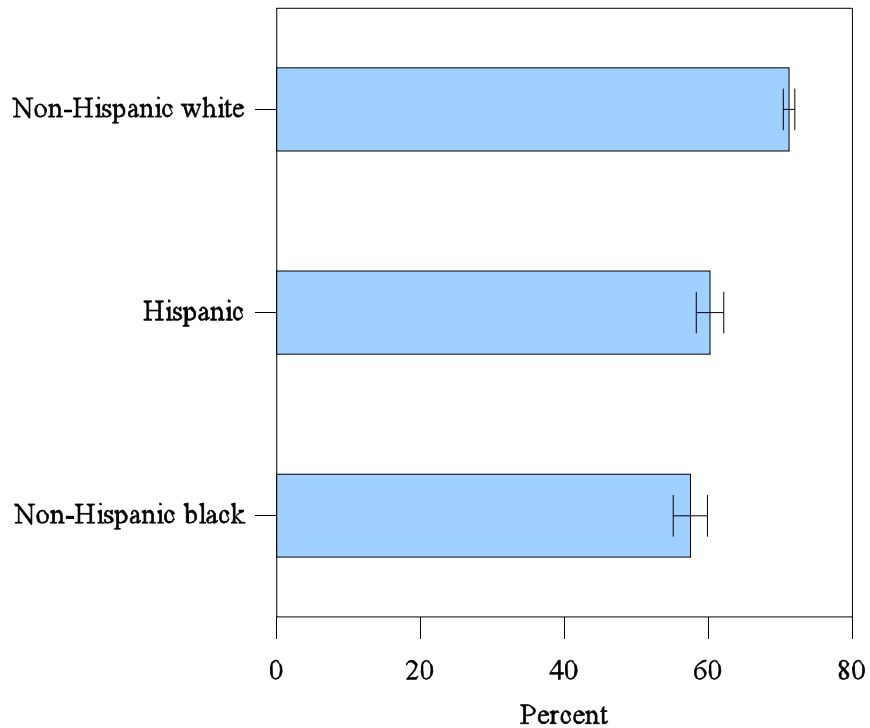


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health or that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 189 people with unknown health status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- The percentages of people whose health was assessed as “excellent” or “very good” were similar for men and women for each age group.
- For both sexes, the percentage of people whose health was assessed as “excellent” or “very good” decreased with age: 81.5% (95% CI = 80.5%-82.5%) for those aged <18 years, 68.5% (95% CI = 67.6%-69.4) for those aged 18-64 years and 38.5% (95% CI = 36.9%-40.1%) for those aged 65 years and older.

**Age-sex-adjusted percentage of people whose health was assessed  
as “Excellent” or “Very good,” by race/ethnicity:  
United States, January-June 2000**

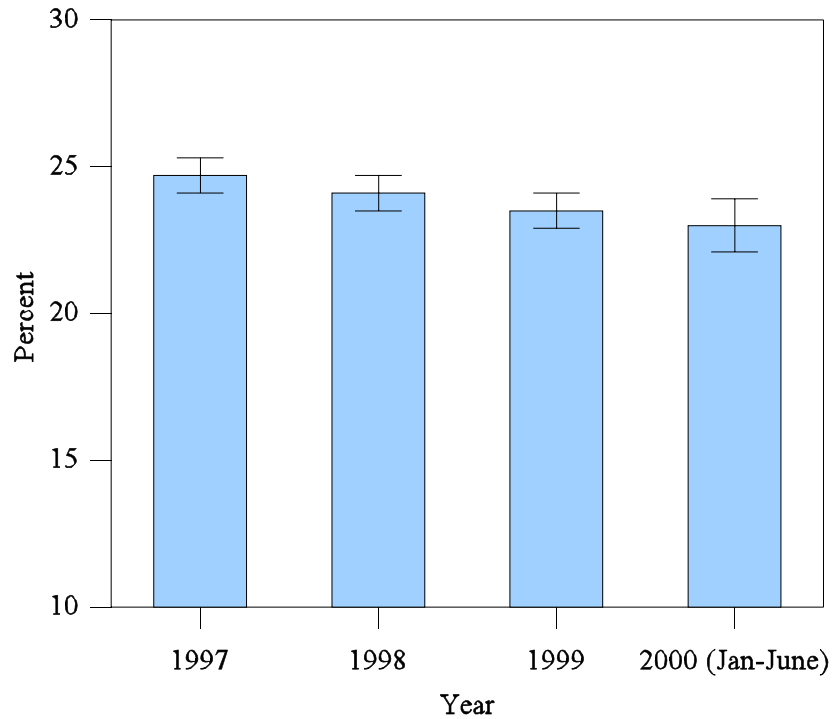


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health or that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 189 people with unknown health status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of people whose health was assessed as “excellent” or “very good” was lower for Hispanics (60.2%) and non-Hispanic blacks (57.5%) than for non-Hispanic whites (71.2%).

**Prevalence of current smoking among adults:  
United States, 1997 - 2000**

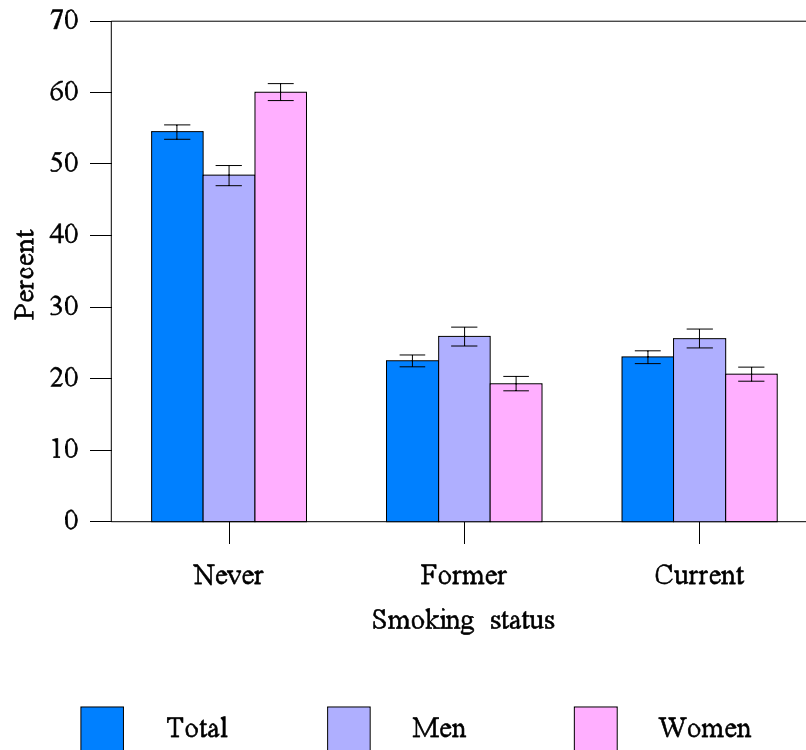


SOURCE: Based on data from the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey. The estimate for the year 2000 was based on data collected from January-June in 2000.

NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded people with unknown smoking status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- In 2000, 23.0% (95% CI = 22.1%-23.9%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and older were current smokers.
- The prevalence of current smoking among US adults has declined slightly over time from 24.7% in 1997 to 24.1% in 1998, 23.5% in 1999, and 23.0% in 2000.

**Percent distribution of smoking status among adults, by sex:  
United States, January-June 2000**

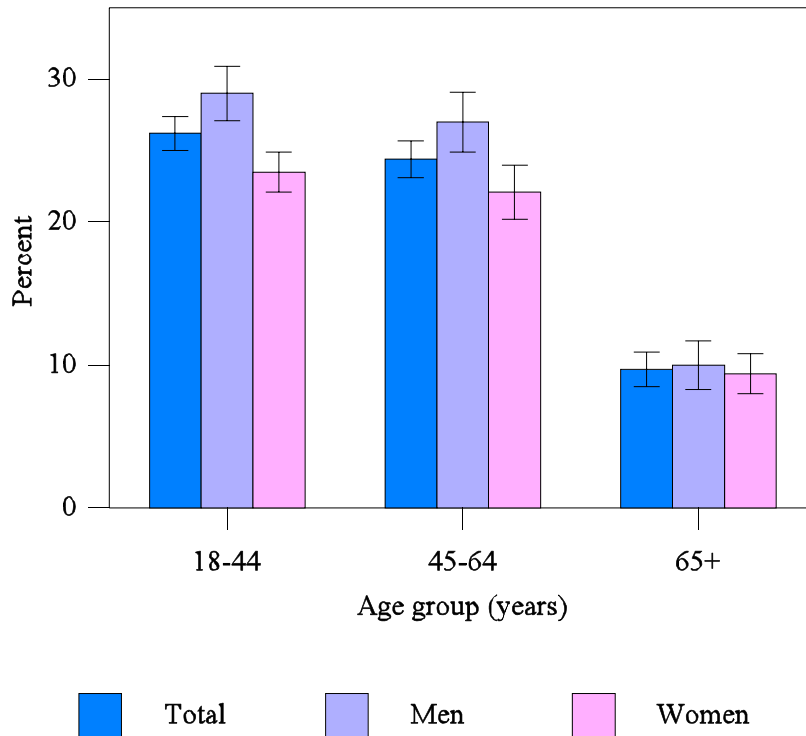


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 136 people with unknown smoking status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- The percent of current smokers was higher for men (25.6%, 95% CI = 24.3%-26.9%) than for women (20.6%, 95% CI=19.6%-21.6%).
- The percent of former smokers was also higher for men than for women, whereas the percent of those who had never smoked was higher for women than for men.

**Prevalence of current smoking among adults, by sex and age group:  
United States, January-June 2000**

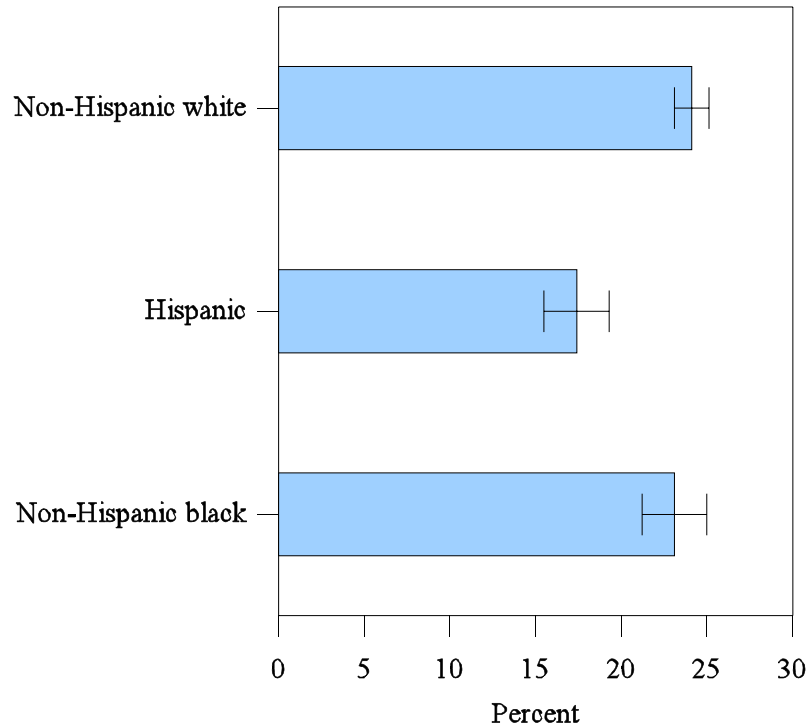


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 136 people with unknown smoking status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- For both sexes, the prevalence of current smoking was lower among adults aged 65 years and older (9.7%, 95% CI = 8.5%-10.9%), compared with adults aged 18-44 years (26.2%, 95% CI = 25.0%-27.4%) and adults aged 45-64 years (24.4%, 95% CI = 23.1%-25.7%). This difference in current smoking by age group was seen in both men and women.
- A difference in current smoking by sex was seen among adults aged 18-44 years and 45-64 years, but not among adults aged 65 years and older.

**Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults,  
by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2000**



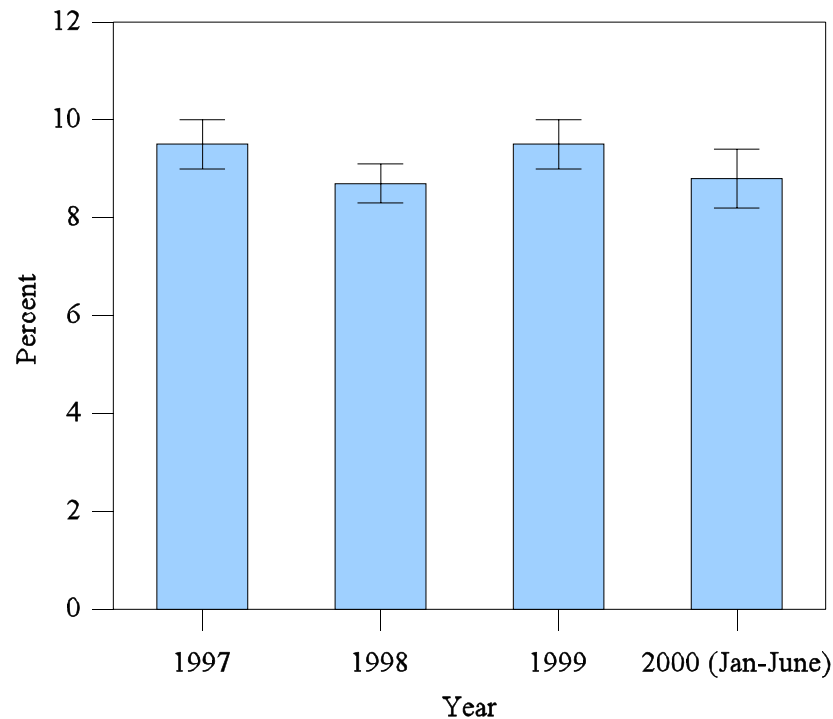
SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 136 people with unknown smoking status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was higher for non-Hispanic whites (24.1%) and non-Hispanic blacks (23.1%) than for Hispanics (17.4%).



**Percentage of adults with excessive alcohol consumption:  
United States, 1997-2000**

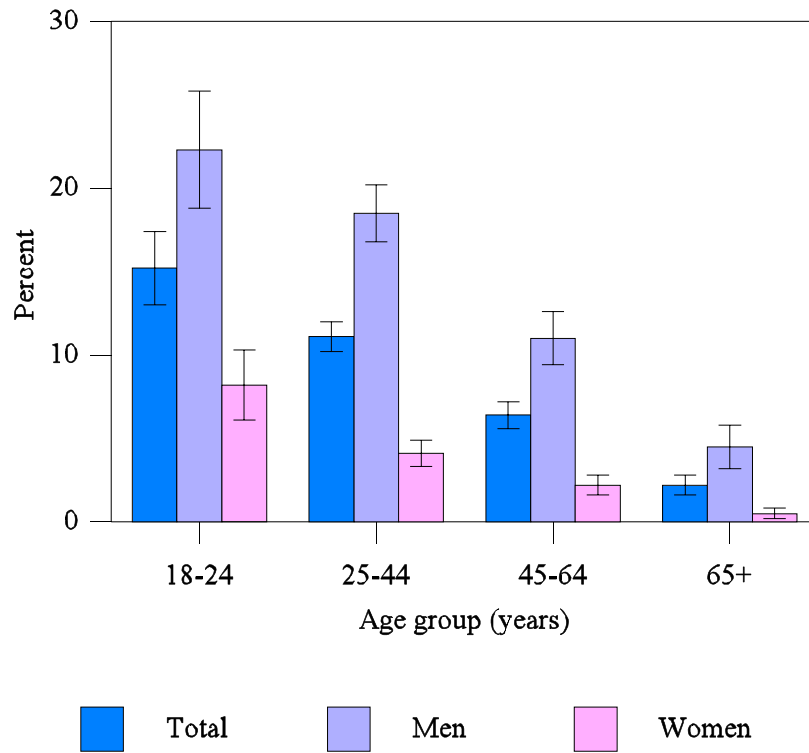


SOURCE: Based on data from the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey. The estimate for the year 2000 was based on data collected from January-June in 2000.

NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who had  $\geq 12$  drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage in their lifetime *and* consumed  $\geq 5$  drinks on one occasion for at least 12 times during the year preceding the interview. The analysis excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- In 2000, the percentage of adults with excessive alcohol consumption was 8.8% (95% CI = 8.2%-9.3%).
- The estimate of excessive alcohol consumption among adults for 2000 was not statistically different from the estimates for 1997-1999.

**Percentage of adults with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex:  
United States, January-June 2000**

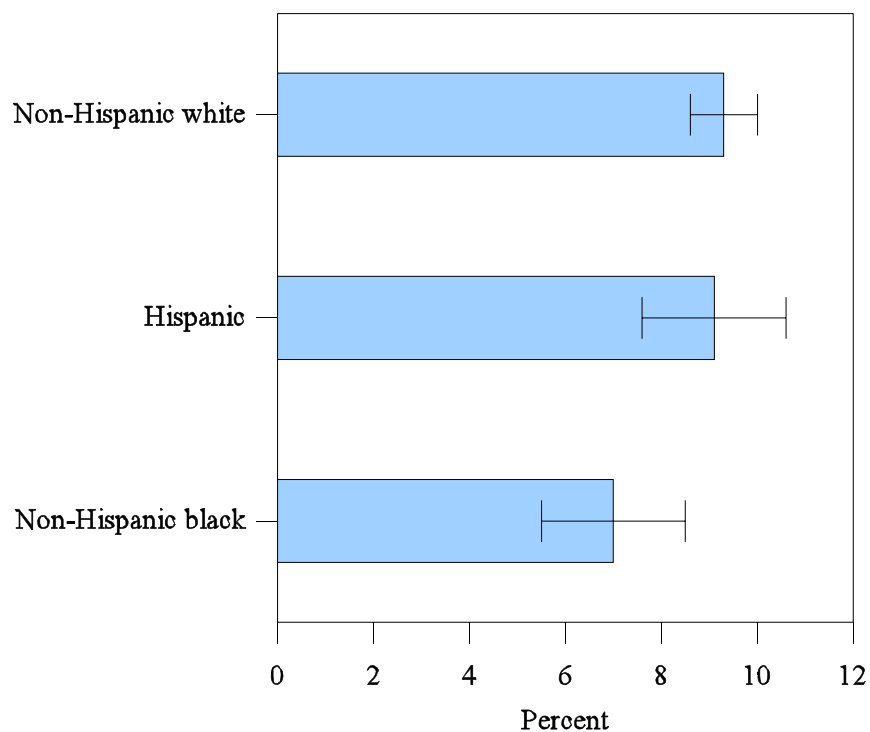


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who had  $\geq 12$  drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage in their lifetime *and* consumed  $\geq 5$  drinks on one occasion for at least 12 during the year preceding the interview. The analysis excluded 439 adults with unknown alcohol consumption. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- Men were more likely than women to drink excessively for all four age groups.
- For both men and women, younger adults (<45 years) were more likely to drink excessively than older adults (45 years and older).

**Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults with excessive alcohol consumption,  
by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2000**

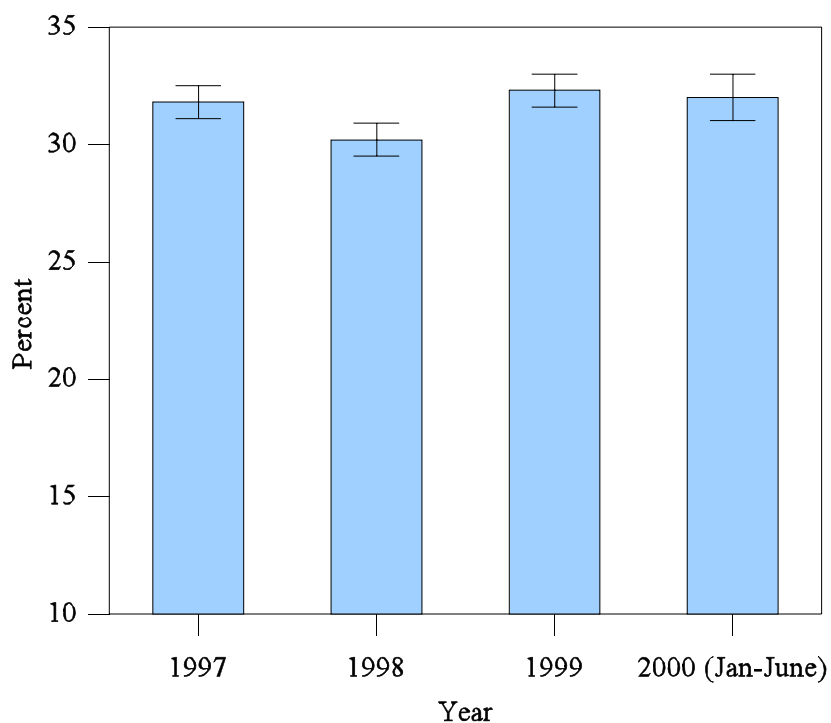


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who had  $\geq 12$  drinks of any type of alcoholic beverage in their lifetime *and* consumed  $\geq 5$  drinks on one occasion for at least 12 days during the year preceding the interview. The analysis excluded 439 adults with unknown alcohol consumption. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults with excessive alcohol consumption during the past year was slightly higher for non-Hispanic whites (9.3%) than for non-Hispanic blacks (7.0%).

**Percentage of adults who reported ever being tested for HIV:  
United States, 1997-2000**

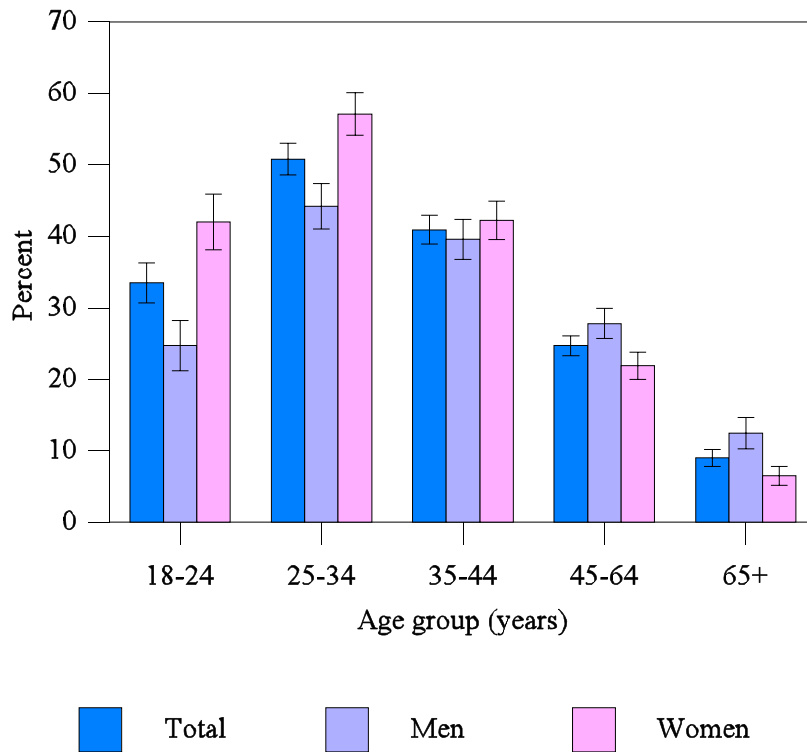


SOURCE: Based on data from the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey. The estimate for the year 2000 was based on data collected from January-June in 2000.

NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown HIV test status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- In 2000, 32.0% of US adults had ever been tested for HIV (95% CI = 31.0%-33.0%).
- There were not statistically significant differences from 1997 to 2000 in the percentages of adults who reported ever having an HIV test.

**Percentage of adults who had ever been tested for HIV,  
by sex and age group: United States, January-June 2000**

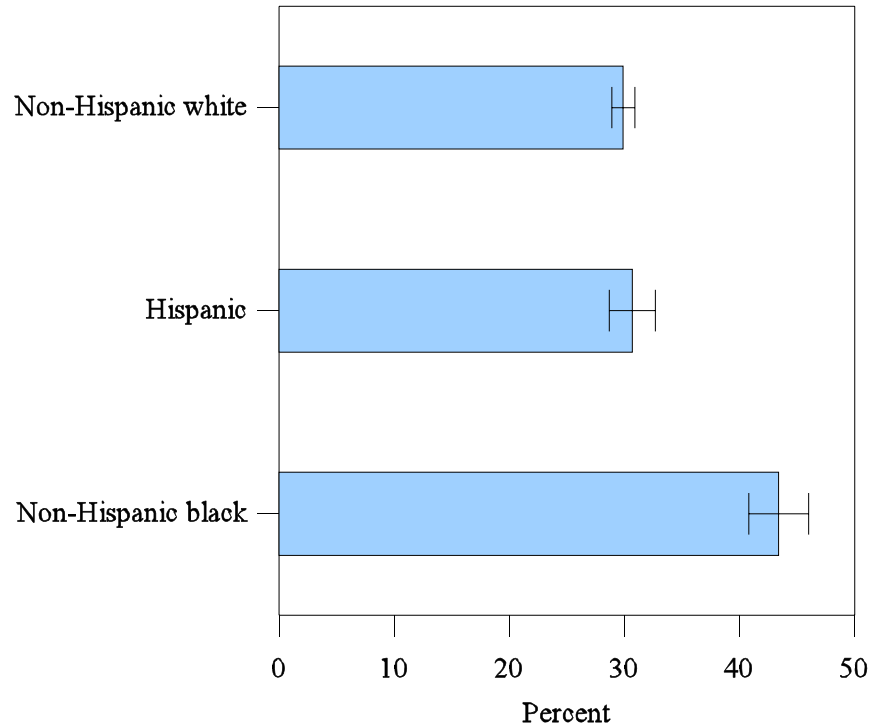


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 1,102 adults with unknown HIV test status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- For people aged <35 years, women were more likely than men to have ever had an HIV test.
- For both sexes, the percentage of people who ever had an HIV test was highest in adults aged 25-34 years (50.8%, 95% CI = 48.6%-53.0%) and lowest in adults aged 65 years and older (9.0%, 95% CI = 7.8%-10.2%).

**Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults who had ever been tested for HIV  
by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2000**

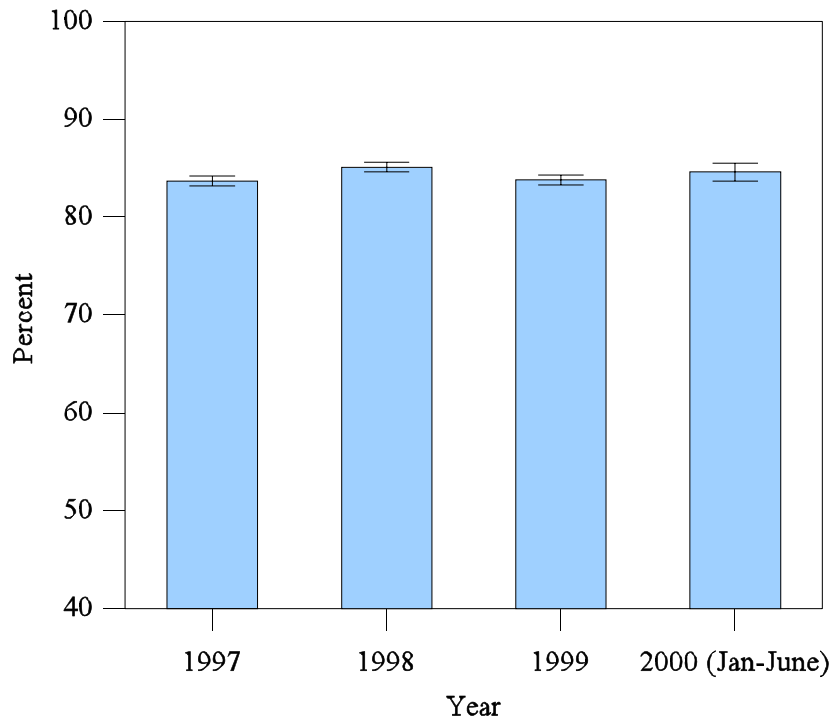


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 1,102 adults with unknown HIV test status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- Of the three racial/ethnic groups, non-Hispanic blacks were most likely to have ever had an HIV test. The age-sex-adjusted percentages of people who ever had an HIV test were 29.9% for non-Hispanic whites, 30.7% for Hispanics, and 43.4% for non-Hispanic blacks.

**Percentage of adults with a usual source of medical care:  
United States, 1997- 2000**



SOURCE: Based on data from the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey. The estimate for the year 2000 was based on data collected from January-June in 2000.

NOTES: The usual source of medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded people with unknown usual source of medical care. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- In 2000, 84.6% (95% CI = 83.7% - 85.5%) of adults had a usual place to go for medical care.
- The percentage of US adults who had a usual source for medical care was similar from 1997 to 2000.

**Percentage of adults with a usual source of medical care,  
by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2000**

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Unweighted Sample size</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>95% CI</b>
<b>Total</b>	15,642	84.6	83.7-85.5
<b>Sex</b>			
Men	6,830	79.1	77.7-80.5
Women	8,812	89.6	88.8-90.4
<b>Age, year</b>			
18-24	1,731	74.1	71.6-76.6
25-44	6,256	80.5	79.2-81.8
45-64	4,605	88.7	87.4-90.0
65+	3,050	95.9	95.1-96.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
Non-Hispanic white	10,420	87.3	86.3-88.3
Hispanic	2,575	69.4	66.7-72.1
Non-Hispanic black	2,133	82.1	80.0-84.3

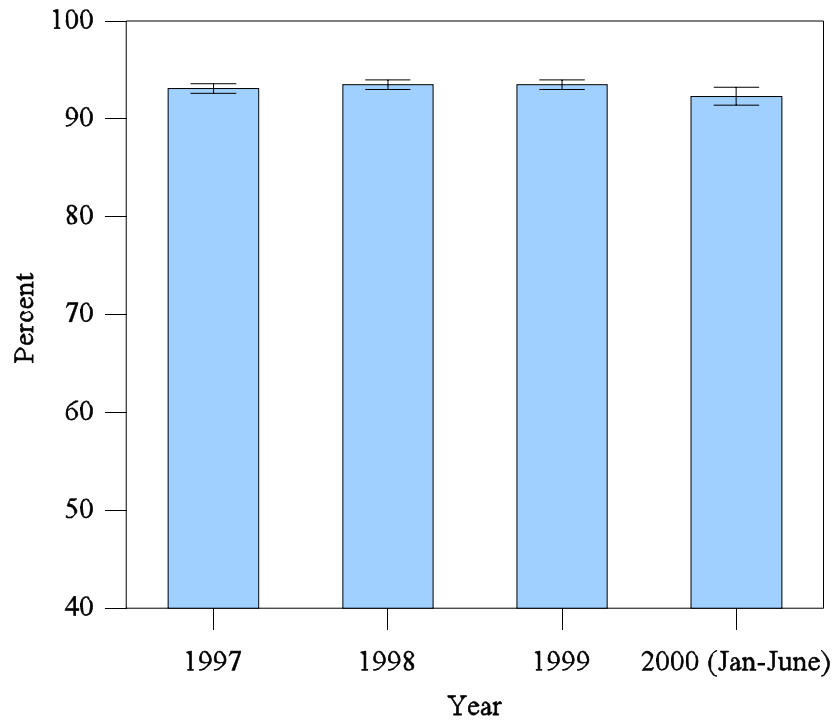
SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The usual source of medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 111 people with unknown usual source of medical care. CI = confidence interval.

- Men were less likely than women to have a usual source of medical care.
- People aged 18-24 years were less likely than those in other age groups to have a usual source of medical care.
- Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks were less likely than non-Hispanic whites to have a usual source of medical care. Adjusting for age and sex did not change this result.



**Percentage of children with a usual source of medical care:  
United States, 1997- 2000**



SOURCE: Based on data from the Sample Child Core component of the National Health Interview Survey. The estimate for the year 2000 was based on data collected from January-June in 2000.

NOTES: The usual source of medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded children with unknown usual source of medical care. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- In 2000, 92.3% (95% CI = 91.4% - 93.2%) of children under 18 years old had a usual source of medical care.
- The percentage of U.S. children who had a usual source of medical care was similar from 1997 to 2000.

**Percentage of children with a usual source of medical care,  
by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2000**

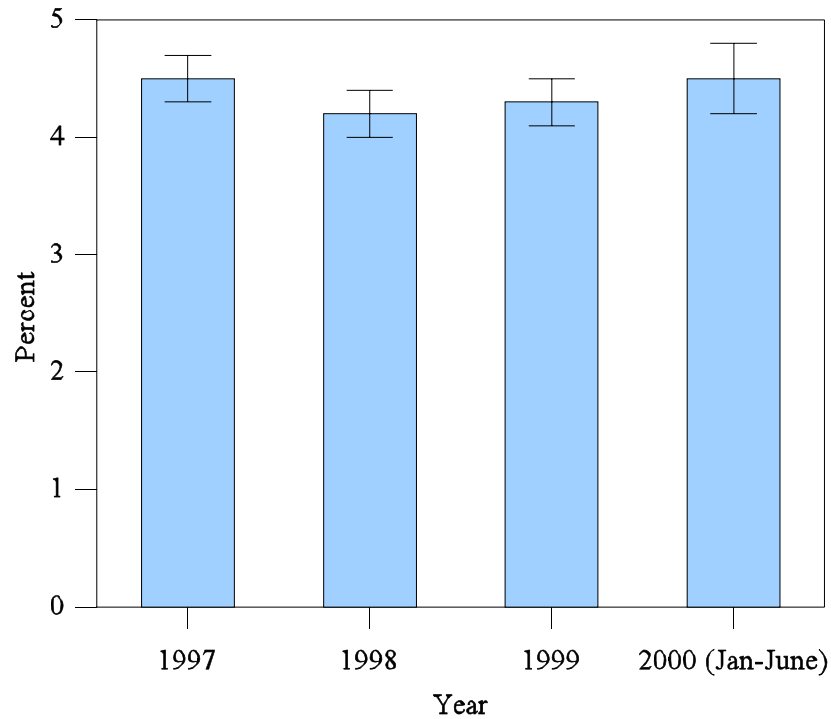
<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Unweighted Sample size</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>95% CI</b>
<b>Total</b>	6,368	92.3	91.4-93.2
<b>Sex</b>			
Boys	3,298	93.1	91.9-94.3
Girls	3,070	91.4	90.1-92.7
<b>Age, year</b>			
<6	2,207	94.6	93.4-95.8
6-10	1,707	93.5	92.0-95.0
11-13	980	91.7	89.6-93.8
14-17	1,474	87.7	85.6-89.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
Non-Hispanic white	3,395	94.8	93.8-95.8
Hispanic	1,710	84.9	82.7-87.1
Non-Hispanic black	981	90.4	87.7-93.1

SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Child Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The usual source of medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 10 children with unknown usual source of medical care. CI=confidence interval.

- Over the four age groups, children aged 14-17 years were less likely to have a usual source of medical care.
- Hispanic children were less likely than non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black children to have a usual source of medical care. Adjusting for age and sex did not change this result.

**Percentage of people who failed to obtain needed medical care in the past year due to financial barriers: United States, 1997-2000**

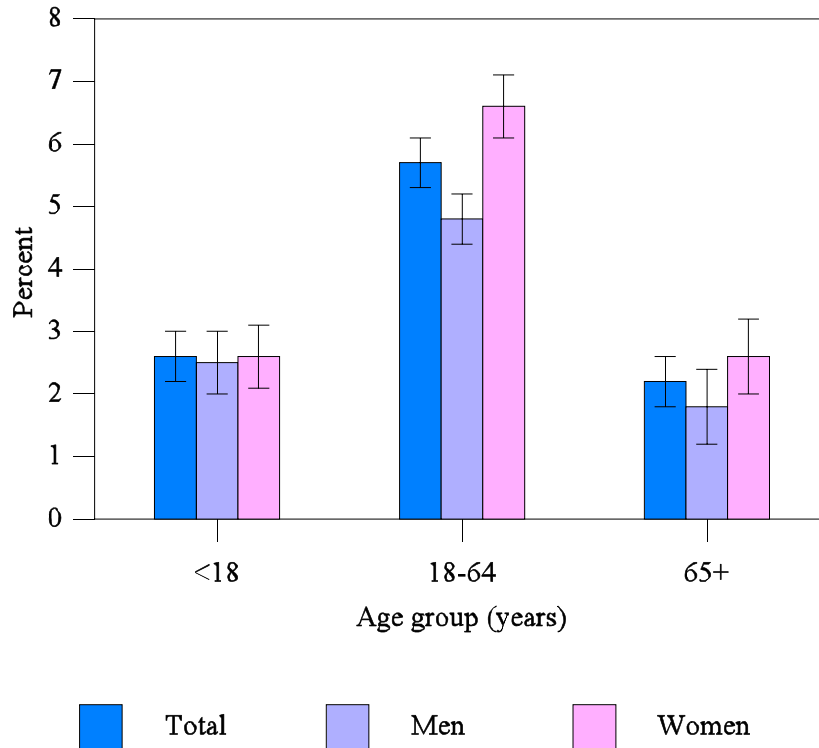


SOURCE: Based on data from the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey. The estimate for the year 2000 was based on data collected from January-June in 2000.

NOTES: The analysis excluded people with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- In 2000, 4.5% (95% CI = 4.2% - 4.8%) of the population failed to obtain needed medical care in the past year due to financial barriers during the year preceding the interview.
- There were no differences from 1997 to 2000 in the percentages of people who experienced this lack of access to medical care.

**Percentage of people who failed to obtain needed medical care in the past year  
due to financial barriers, by sex and age group:  
United States, January-June 2000**

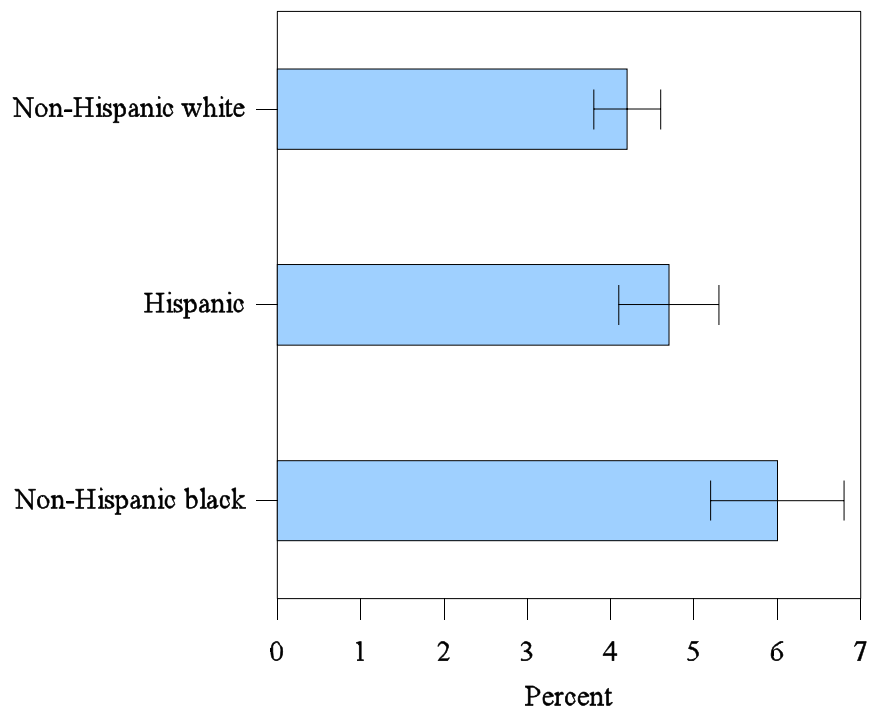


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 167 people with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- For both sexes, the percentage of people who were unable to obtain needed medical care in the past year was 2.6% for those aged <18 years, 5.7 for those aged 18-64 years, and 2.2 for those aged 65 years and older.
- For people aged 18-64 years, women were more likely than men to have failed to receive needed medical care due to financial barriers in the past year.

**Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults who failed to obtain needed medical care in the past year due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2000**

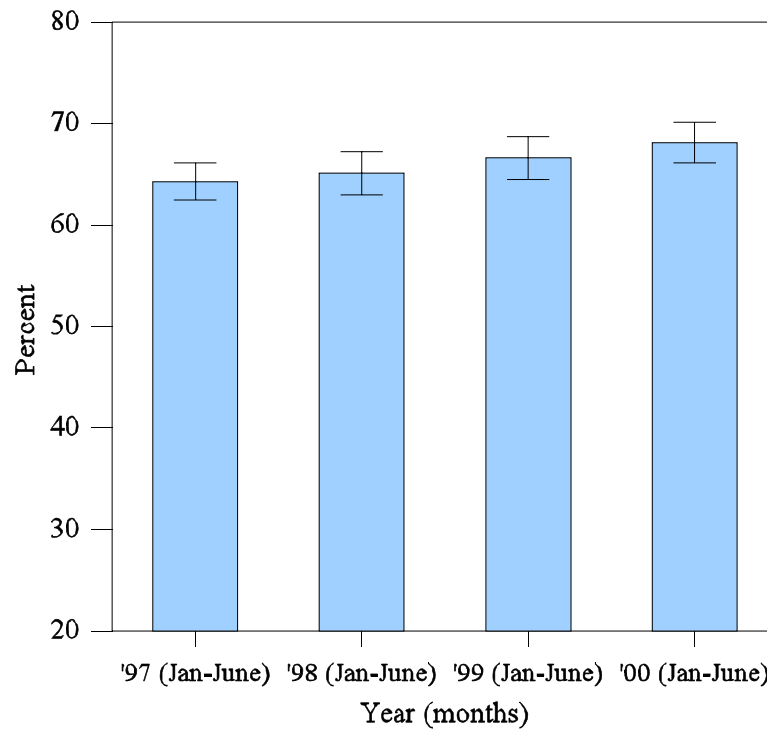


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 167 people with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- After adjusting for age and sex, 4.2% of non-Hispanic whites, 4.7% of Hispanics, and 6.0% of non-Hispanic blacks were unable to obtain needed medical care during the year preceding the interview.
- Non-Hispanic blacks were the most likely to experience this lack of access to medical care.

**Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who received influenza vaccine  
in the past year: United States, 1997-2000**

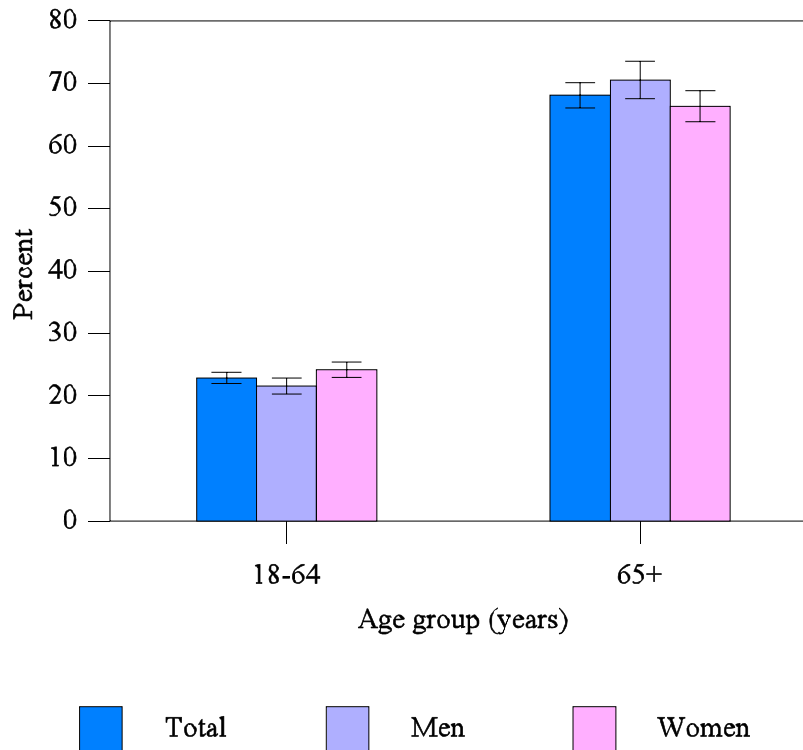


SOURCE: Based on data from the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). As this measure has seasonal variation, the estimates presented for earlier years were also based on data collected from January-June to be comparable with available data from the 2000 NHIS.

NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- There was an upward trend in the percentage of adults who were vaccinated against influenza during the year preceding the interview. The percentages increased from 64.3% in 1997 to 65.1% in 1998, 66.6% in 1999, and 68.1% in 2000.

**Percentage of adults who received influenza vaccine in the past year,  
by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2000**

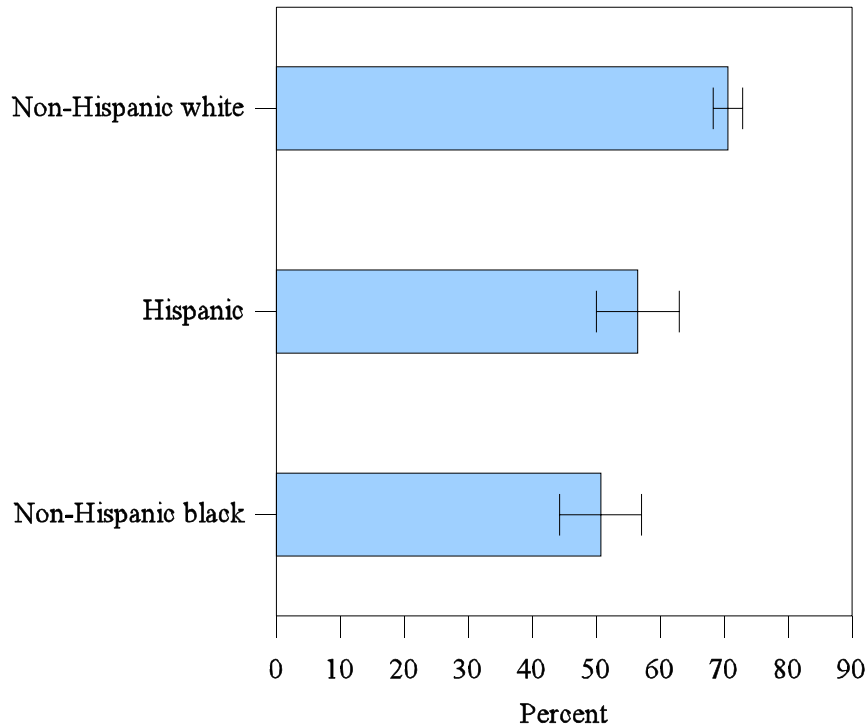


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 219 adults with unknown influenza vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- The percentages of adults who were vaccinated against influenza during the year preceding the interview were 68.1% (95% CI= 66.1%-70.1%) for people aged 65 years and older, and 22.9% (95%=22.0%-23.8%) for people aged 18-64 years.
- There was no difference between men and women in influenza vaccination status.

**Percentage of adults aged 65 years and older who received influenza vaccine  
in the past year, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2000**



SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The analysis excluded 35 adults aged 65 years and older with unknown influenza vaccination status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- For adults aged 65 years and older, non-Hispanic whites (70.6%) were more likely than Hispanics (56.5%) and non-Hispanic blacks (50.7%) to have received influenza vaccine during the year preceding the interview.