

---

# Early Release of Selected Estimates Based on Data From **the 2001 NHIS**

(Released 7/15/2002)

## [About this release](#)

### Early Release Measures

1. [Health insurance coverage](#)
2. [Usual place to go for medical care](#)
3. [Obtaining needed medical care](#)
4. [Influenza vaccination](#)
5. [Pneumococcal vaccination](#)
6. [Obesity](#)
7. [Leisure time physical activity](#)
8. [Current smoking](#)
9. [Alcohol consumption](#)
10. [HIV testing](#)
11. [General health status](#)
12. [Personal care needs](#)\*

\*New measure

### 1. Health insurance coverage

**Figure 1.1.** Percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage: United States, 1997-2001

**Table 1.1.** Number and percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997-2001

**Table 1.2.** Number and percent of persons aged under 65 years with private health insurance and with public coverage, by age group: United States, 1997-2001

**Figure 1.2.** Percent of persons aged under 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, 2001

**Figure 1.3.** Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity: all ages, United States, 2001

**Table 1.3.** Age-adjusted percent of persons under 65 years old without health insurance coverage, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, 2001

**Table 1.4.** Percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, 1997-2001

#### [Data tables for figures 1.1-1.3](#)

---

## 2. Usual place to go for medical care

**Figure 2.1.** Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2001

**Table 2.1.** Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with a usual place to go for medical care, by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, 2001

**Figure 2.2.** Percent of children under 18 years old with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2001

**Table 2.2.** Percent of children under 18 years old with a usual place to go for medical care, by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, 2001

**Table 2.3.** Age-adjusted percent of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care, by sex and race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001

[Data tables for figures 2.1-2.2](#)

## 3. Obtaining needed medical care

**Figure 3.1.** Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers for all ages: United States, 1997-2001

**Figure 3.2.** Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by sex and age group: United States, 2001

**Figure 3.3.** Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001

[Data tables for figures 3.1-3.3](#)

## 4. Influenza vaccination

**Figure 4.1.** Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group: United States, quarter one 1997-quarter four 2001

**Table 4.1.** Percent of adults aged 50 years and over who received influenza vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, 1997-2001

**Figure 4.2.** Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 2001

**Figure 4.3.** Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001

**Table 4.2.** Age-adjusted percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received influenza vaccine, by sex and race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001

[Data tables for figures 4.1-4.3](#)

## 5. Pneumococcal vaccination

**Figure 5.1.** Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: United States, 1997-2001

**Figure 5.2.** Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, January-June 2001

**Figure 5.3.** Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001

**Table 5.1.** Age-adjusted percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by sex and race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001

[Data tables for figures 5.1-5.3](#)

## 6. Obesity

[Figure 6.1.](#) Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and older: United States, 1997-2001

[Figure 6.2.](#) Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, 2001

[Figure 6.3.](#) Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, 2001

[Data tables for figures 6.1-6.3](#)

## 7. Leisure-time physical activity

[Figure 7.1.](#) Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997-2001

[Figure 7.2.](#) Percent of adults aged 18 and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by sex and age group: United States, 2001

[Figure 7.3.](#) Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001

[Table 7.1.](#) Age-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by sex and race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001

[Data tables for figures 7.1-7.3](#)

## 8. Current smoking

[Figure 8.1.](#) Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997-2001

[Figure 8.2.](#) Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, 2001

[Figure 8.3.](#) Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex and age group: United States, 2001

[Figure 8.4.](#) Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001

[Table 8.1.](#) Age-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001

[Table 8.2.](#) Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who smoked any cigarettes in the past month, by age group and sex: United States, 1997-2001

[Data tables for figures 8.1-8.4](#)

## 9. Alcohol consumption

[Figure 9.1.](#) Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption: United States, 1997-2001

[Figure 9.2.](#) Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex: United States, 2001

[Figure 9.3.](#) Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001

[Table 9.1.](#) Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who consumed any alcohol in the past year, by age group and sex: United States, 1997-2001

[Data tables for figures 9.1-9.3](#)

---

## 10. HIV testing

[Figure 10.1.](#) Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV: United States, 1997-2001

[Figure 10.2.](#) Percent of adults aged 18 years and older who had ever been tested for HIV, by sex and age group: United States, 2001

[Figure 10.3.](#) Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001

[Data tables for figures 10.1-10.3](#)

## 11. General health status

[Figure 11.1.](#) Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good for all ages: United States, 1997-2001

[Figure 11.2.](#) Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, 2001

[Figure 11.3.](#) Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by sex and age group for all ages: United States, 2001

[Figure 11.4.](#) Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001

[Data tables for figures 11.1-11.4](#)

## 12. Personal care needs

[Figure 12.1.](#) Percent of adults age 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs: United States, 1997-2001

[Figure 12.2.](#) Percent of adults age 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by sex and age group: United States, 2001

[Figure 12.3.](#) Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001

[Data tables for figures 12.1-12.3](#)

---

## About This Release

### Early Release of Selected Estimates based on data from the January-June 2001 National Health Interview Survey

(Released 2/4/02)

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), is pleased to present the 3rd Early Release of timely data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). In this release, NCHS provides estimates for 11 selected health measures based on new data from the January-June 2001 NHIS, with comparison to estimates from the NHIS back to 1997. For this release, estimates of health insurance coverage are expanded to include type of coverage. The measure of regular leisure-time physical activities has been updated to reflect the new definition used by *Healthy People 2010*, which defines engaging in leisure-time physical activity as a report of light-moderate physical activity as well as a report of vigorous physical activity. These measures are in sections 1 and 7. The 11 early release measures are being published prior to final data editing and weighting to provide improved access to the most recent information from the NHIS.

**Objective:** This third Early Release provides updates for previously released estimates with data through June 2001. The 11 measures included are: Health insurance coverage (including type of coverage), Usual place to go for medical care, Failure to obtain needed medical care, Influenza vaccination, Pneumococcal vaccination, Obesity, Regular leisure-time physical activities, Current smoking, Excessive alcohol consumption, HIV testing, and Respondent-assessed health status.

For each selected health measure, a graph is presented showing the trend over time from 1997 through June 2001 for the total population, followed by graphs or tables showing estimates by sex, age group, and race/ethnicity based on 6 months of data from the 2001 NHIS. Key findings are highlighted with bulleted text. Data tables providing values displayed in the figures are included at the end of each section. This release also provides age-adjusted estimates for those Early Release measures that are also *Healthy People 2010* Leading Health Indicators (Lack of health insurance coverage, Usual source of medical care, Influenza vaccination, Pneumococcal vaccination, Obesity, Leisure time physical activities, and Current smoking), which generally are presented in the data table for the first figure of each indicator.

**Data source:** Data from the NHIS conducted from January through June 2001 (quarters 1 and 2) are used to update the early release measures in this release. The data are derived from three components of the NHIS: the Family Core questionnaire, which collects information on all family members (data from 43,874 persons in quarters 1-2 of 2001); the Sample Adult Core questionnaire, which collects information from one randomly selected adult (18 years or older) in each family in the NHIS (data from 15,824 adults in quarters 1-2 of 2001); and the Sample Child Core questionnaire, which collects information about one randomly selected child in each family with a child in the NHIS (data from 6,458 children in quarters 1-2 of 2001). Please visit the [NHIS Web site](#) for more detailed information on the structure and content of the NHIS questionnaire.

---

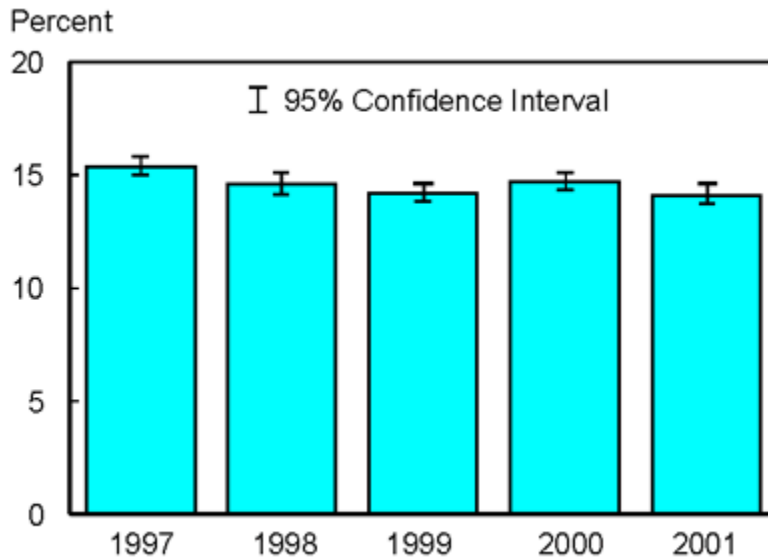
**Estimation procedures:** Using population totals provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, sample weights were calculated to provide national population estimates and to adjust for nonresponse. NCHS creates weights for each calendar quarter of the NHIS sample. The NHIS data weighting procedure has been described in more detail elsewhere ([view/download PDF](#)). As the estimates for the year 2001 are being released prior to final data editing and weighting, they should be considered preliminary and may differ from estimates that will be made later using the final data file. The smaller-than-annual sample sizes also limit the amount of detail that can be shown for the year 2001. This report presents estimates from 1997-2000 that were derived from the final data files for those years. A provisional public use file for the 2000 NHIS was released in December 2001. Please check the [NHIS Web site](#) for announcements and more detailed information.

Point and variance estimates were calculated using the SUDAAN software package to incorporate the complex sample design of the NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was chosen for variance estimation. All estimates shown meet the NCHS standard of less than 30% relative standard error. Point estimates in some figures are shown with 95% confidence intervals. Differences between percents or rates were evaluated using two-sided significant tests at the 0.05 level. Terms such as "similar" or "no difference" indicate that the statistics being compared were not significantly different. Lack of comments regarding the difference between any two statistics does not necessarily mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant. When necessary for the purpose of comparison, direct standardization was used to estimate age-sex-adjusted or age-adjusted percents using the year 2000 projected U.S. population as the standard population. The age groups used varied depending upon the impact of age on specific measures.

**Partial-year data:** In this Early Release, the estimates for the year 2001 were based on data from January through June. For the purpose of comparison, when the selected estimate varies seasonally, the estimates based on the first 6 months of the previous years are also provided in the graph showing the trend. Because the early 2001 estimates may differ from the final 2001 estimates, caution should be used when interpreting the trend through 2001.

**Future plans for Early Release of NHIS estimates:** Additional Early Releases of NHIS estimates are planned. New measures may be added as work continues and in response to changing data needs. Feedback on the Early Release mechanism and on the estimates is welcome ([e-mail](#)). Announcements about Early Releases, new data releases, publications, or corrections related to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) will be sent to members of the HISUSERS Listserv. To join, visit the [NHIS Listserv Web site](#).

**Figure 1.1. Percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage: United States, 1997-2001**



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicaid, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The number of uninsured persons was calculated as the percent of uninsured multiplied by the total population, including persons with unknown coverage. The data on health insurance status were cleaned and 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 not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on manual editing procedures used for the final data files. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, the total percent of uninsured persons was 14.1% (95% CI = 13.7% - 14.6%). The estimate was 14.2% (39.1 million persons) in the first quarter, 13.9% (38.3 million) in the second quarter, 14.4% (39.9 million) in the third quarter, and 14.0% (38.8 million) in the last quarter of 2001. The differences in the quarterly estimates are not statistically significant.

The annual percent of persons without health insurance decreased from 15.4% in 1997 to 14.1% in 2001.

**Table 1.1. Number and percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997-2001**

Age group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Number in millions</b>					
All ages	41.0	39.3	38.7	40.4	39.1
Less than 65 years	40.7	39.0	38.3	39.9	38.7
18-64 years	30.8	30.0	29.8	31.2	30.9
Less than 18 years	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.8	7.8
<b>Percent (95% confidence interval)</b>					
All ages	15.4 (15.0-15.8)	14.6 (14.1-15.1)	14.2 (13.8-14.6)	14.7 (14.3-15.1)	14.1 (13.7-14.6)
Less than 65 years					
Crude	17.4 (16.9-17.9)	16.5 (16.0-17.0)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	16.6 (16.1-17.1)	15.9 (15.0-16.7)
Age-adjusted	17.2 (16.8-17.7)	16.4 (15.9-16.9)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	16.6 (16.1-17.1)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)
18-64 years	18.9 (18.4-19.4)	18.2 (17.7-18.7)	17.8 (17.3-18.3)	18.4 (17.9-18.9)	18.1 (17.5-18.6)
Less than 18 years	13.9 (13.2-14.6)	12.7 (12.0-13.4)	11.8 (11.2-12.4)	12.2 (11.6-12.8)	10.8 (10.1-11.5)

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicaid, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage, or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The data on health insurance status were cleaned and 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 not having health insurance coverage are within 0.1 percentage point of those based on manual editing procedures used for the final data files. The number of uninsured was calculated as the percent of uninsured multiplied by the total population including persons with unknown coverage. The age-specific numbers of uninsured may not add to their respective totals due to rounding error. Age-adjusted estimates for persons under 65 years old (Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator) are based on a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: under than 18 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, the percent of uninsured persons was 15.9% (38.7 million) for persons under 65 years old, 18.1% (30.9 million) for persons aged 18-64 years, and 10.8% (7.8 million) for children under 18 years old.

The percent of children under 18 years old who lacked health insurance coverage decreased from 13.9% in 1997 to 10.8% in 2001.



**Table 1.2. Number and percent of persons aged under 65 years with private health insurance and with public coverage, by age group: United States, 1997-2001**

Type of coverage	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Percent (95% confidence interval)					
<b>Public</b>					
Less than 65 years	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	12.7 (12.2-13.2)	12.4 (12.0-12.9)	12.9 (12.4-13.4)	13.6 (13.1-14.1)
Less than 18 years	21.5 (20.5-22.4)	20.0 (19.0-20.9)	20.5 (19.5-21.4)	21.8 (20.8-22.8)	23.4 (22.4-24.3)
18-64 years	10.2 (9.8-10.6)	9.5 (9.1-9.9)	9.0 (8.6-9.3)	9.0 (8.7-9.4)	9.4 (9.0-9.8)
<b>Private</b>					
Less than 65 years	70.8 (71.5-71.5)	72.0 (71.3-72.7)	73.1 (72.3-73.8)	72.0 (71.4-72.7)	71.9 (71.2-72.6)
Less than 18 years	66.2 (65.1-67.3)	68.5 (67.4-69.5)	69.1 (68.0-70.2)	67.5 (66.4-68.5)	67.1 (66.0-68.2)
18-64 years	72.8 (72.2-73.4)	73.5 (72.9-74.1)	74.8 (74.1-75.4)	74.0 (73.4-74.6)	73.9 (73.3-74.6)

NOTES: The category "public coverage" includes Medicaid, Medicare (disability), State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, and military plan. The category "private health insurance" excludes plans that paid for only one type of service such as accidents or dental care. A small number of persons were covered by both private and public plans and are included in both categories. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The data on type of coverage were cleaned and 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 private or public coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower or higher than those based on manual editing procedures used for the final data files. CI is confidence interval.

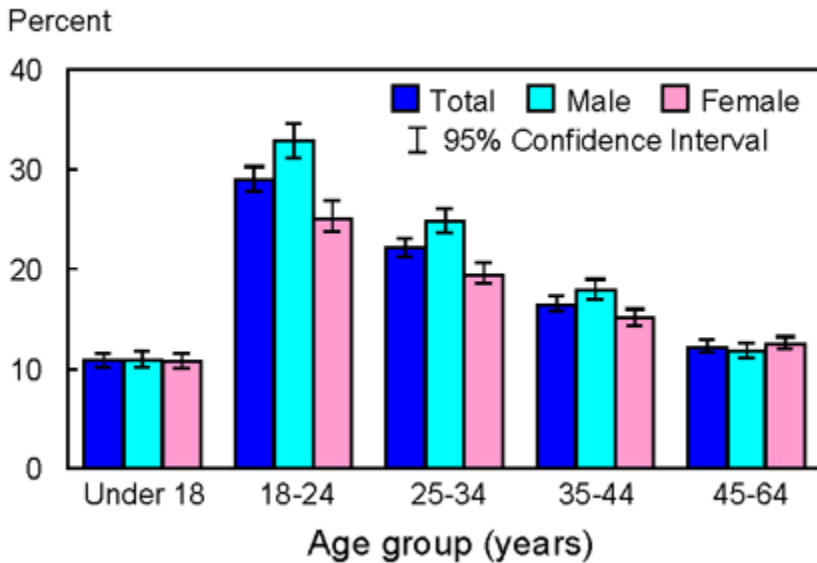
DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, of persons under 65 years old, 71.9% (95% CI = 71.2% - 72.6%) were covered by private health insurance plans, and 13.6% (95% CI = 13.1% - 14.1%) were covered by public plans.

From 1999 to 2001, the percent of persons aged under 65 years covered by private health insurance decreased from 73.1% to 71.9%, whereas the percent covered by public plans increased from 12.4% to 13.6%.

For children under 18 years old, there was an increasing trend since 1998 in the public coverage rate (20.0% in 1998 to 20.5% in 1999, 21.8% in 2000, and 23.4% in 2001). In contrast, the percent of children covered by private health insurance plans decreased from 69.1% in 1999 to 67.1% in 2001.

**Figure 1.2. Percent of persons aged under 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, 2001**



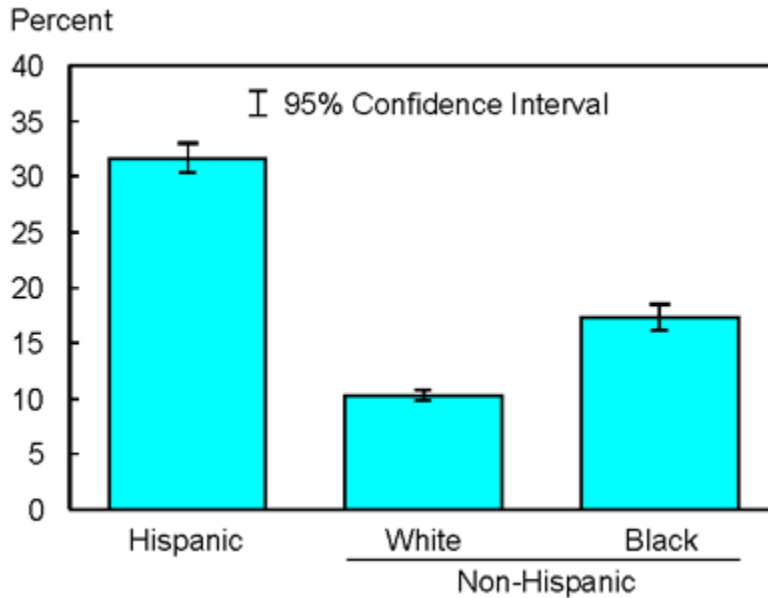
NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicaid, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage, or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded 1,159 persons with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were electronically cleaned or edited using logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on the final data files. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the percent of persons uninsured was highest among persons aged 18-24 years (28.9%, 95% CI = 27.7% - 30.2%) and lowest among persons under 18 years (10.8%, 95% CI = 10.1% - 11.5%) and aged 45-64 years (12.2%, 95% CI = 11.6% - 12.8%). Starting at age 18 years, younger adults were more likely than older adults to lack health insurance coverage.

For adults in age groups 18-24, 25-34, and 35-44 years, men were more likely than women to lack health insurance coverage.

**Figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity: all ages, United States, 2001**



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicaid, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage, or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded 1,247 persons with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were electronically cleaned or edited using logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on the final data files. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

After adjusting for age and sex among the three racial/ethnic groups, Hispanic persons were most likely to be uninsured (31.6%), followed by black non-Hispanic persons (17.3%) and white non-Hispanic persons (10.3%).

**Table 1.3. Age-adjusted percent of persons under 65 years old without health insurance coverage, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Total</b>	16.0	15.5-16.5
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	17.0	16.4-17.6
Female	15.0	14.4-15.5
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	34.5	33.1-35.9
White non-Hispanic	11.8	11.3-12.3
Black non-Hispanic	18.9	17.7-20.2

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicaid, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded 1,159 persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The data on health insurance status were cleaned and edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on manual editing procedures used for the final data files. Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: less than 18 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

**Table 1.4. Percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, 1997-2001**

Age and Race/ethnicity	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Percent (standard error)					
<b>Less than 18 years</b>	13.9 (0.36)	12.7 (0.34)	11.8 (0.32)	12.2 (0.32)	10.8 (0.34)
Total	26.8 (0.89)	26.2 (0.81)	26.5 (0.87)	25.3 (0.84)	24.1 (0.89)
Non-Hispanic					
White	10.7 (0.43)	8.9 (0.37)	8.1 (0.36)	8.6 (0.38)	7.2 (0.37)
Black	14.0 (0.87)	13.7 (0.85)	12.0 (0.81)	11.9 (0.79)	10.5 (0.86)
<b>18-64 years</b>					
Total	18.9 (0.23)	18.2 (0.27)	17.8 (0.26)	18.4 (0.26)	18.1 (0.26)
Hispanic	39.1 (0.77)	38.8 (0.95)	38.3 (0.87)	40.3 (0.87)	40.1 (0.77)
Non-Hispanic					
White	14.8 (0.26)	13.8 (0.29)	13.6 (0.27)	13.9 (0.28)	13.5 (0.27)
Black	23.2 (0.63)	23.9 (0.64)	22.9 (0.77)	23.3 (0.56)	22.8 (0.68)

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicaid, state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, Medicare or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage, or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The data on health insurance status were cleaned and 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 not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on manual editing procedures used for the final data files.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

Between 1997 and 2001, a significant decrease in the percent of children uninsured was seen in all the three racial/ethnic groups: from 26.8% to 24.1% among Hispanic children; from 14.0% to 10.5% among non-Hispanic black children; and from 10.7% to 7.2% among non-Hispanic white children.

The percent of non-Hispanic white persons aged 18-64 years who lacked health insurance coverage decreased slightly from 14.8% in 1997 to 13.5% in 2001. The decrease, however, was not seen among Hispanic persons aged 18-64 years, and the slight decrease among non-Hispanic black persons aged 18-64 years was not statistically significant.

**Data tables for figures 1.1-1.3:**

**Data table for figure 1.1. Percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage: United States, 1997 - 2001**

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>1997</b>	15.4	15.0-15.8
<b>1998</b>	14.6	14.1-15.1
<b>1999</b>	14.2	13.8-14.6
<b>2000</b>	14.7	14.3-15.1
<b>2001</b>	14.1	13.7-14.6
Quarter 1	14.2	13.3-15.1
Quarter 2	13.9	13.0-14.8
Quarter 3	14.4	13.5-15.4
Quarter 4	14.0	13.2-14.9

**Data table for figure 1.2. Percent of persons aged under 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, 2001**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Under 18 years</b>		
Total	10.8	10.1-11.5
Male	10.9	10.1-11.7
Female	10.7	10.0-11.5
<b>18-24 years</b>		
Total	28.9	27.7-30.2
Male	32.8	31.1-34.5
Female	25.1	23.6-26.7
<b>25-34 years</b>		
Total	22.1	21.1-23.0
Male	24.8	23.5-26.0
Female	19.5	18.4-20.6
<b>35-44 years</b>		
Total	16.5	15.7-17.2
Male	17.9	16.9-18.9
Female	15.1	14.3-15.9
<b>45-64 years</b>		
Total	12.2	11.6-12.8
Male	11.8	11.1-12.5
Female	12.5	11.9-13.2

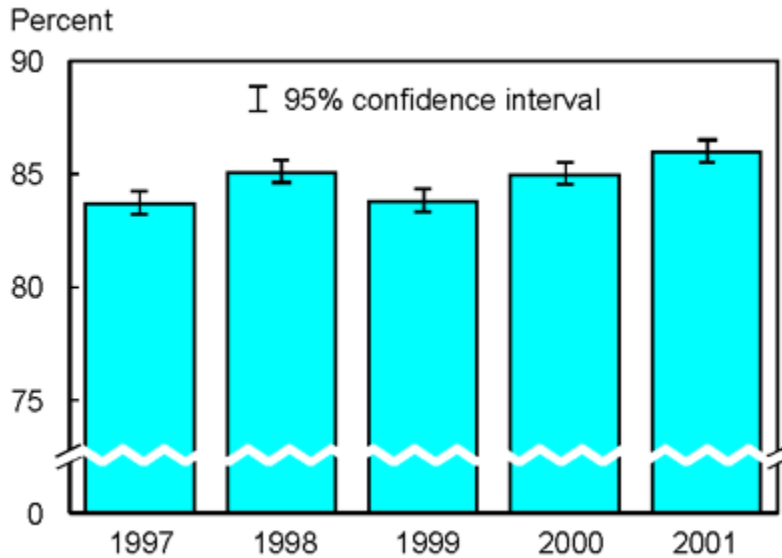
**Data table for figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	31.6	30.3-32.9
<b>White non-Hispanic</b>	10.3	9.8-10.7
<b>Black non-Hispanic</b>	17.3	16.1-18.4

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.



**Figure 2.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2001**



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, 86.0% (95% CI = 85.5% - 86.5%) of adults had a usual place to go for medical care.

The percent of adults who had a usual place to go for medical care increased from 83.8% in 1999 to 86.0% in 2001.

**Table 2.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with a usual place to go for medical care, by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**

Characteristic	Unweighted sample size	Weighted percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Total</b>	33,158	86.0	85.5-86.5
<b>Sex</b>			
Men	14,413	81.5	80.6-82.3
Women	18,745	90.2	89.7-90.8
<b>Age</b>			
18-24 years	3,493	73.4	71.6-75.2
25-44 years	13,538	82.5	81.7-83.3
45-64 years	10,009	90.7	90.1-91.4
65 years and over	6,118	96.2	95.6-96.7
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	5,581	70.6	68.9-72.3
White non-Hispanic	21,789	88.5	88.0-89.0
Black non-Hispanic	4,591	85.6	84.2-87.0

NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 168 persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care. CI is confidence interval.

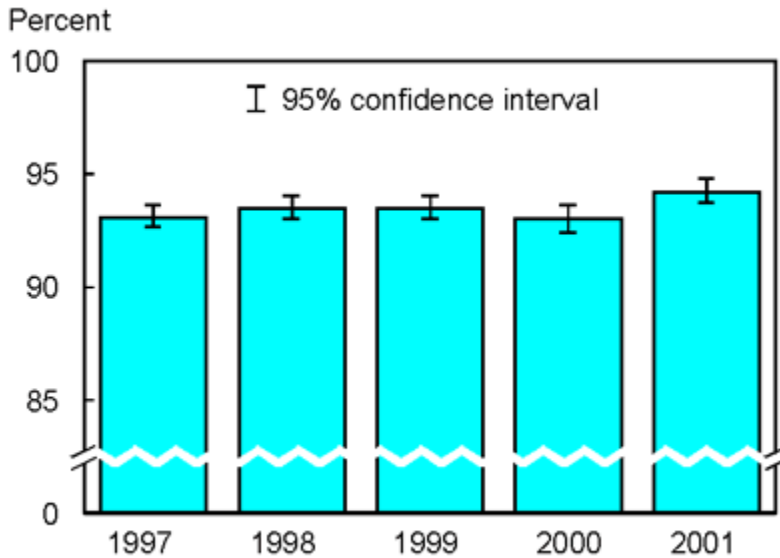
DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

Men were less likely than women to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Persons aged 18-24 years were less likely than those in other age groups to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Hispanic persons were less likely than white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic persons to have a usual place to go for medical care. Adjusting for age and sex did not change this result.

**Figure 2.2. Percent of children under 18 years old with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2001**



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded children with unknown usual place to go for medical care. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Child Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, 94.2% (95% CI = 93.7% - 94.8%) of children under 18 years old had a usual place to go for medical care.

The percent of U.S. children who had a usual place to go for medical care increased from 93.0% in 2000 to 94.2% in 2001.

**Table 2.2. Percent of children under 18 years old with a usual place to go for medical care, by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**

Characteristic	Unweighted sample size	Weighted percent	95% confidence interval
Total	13,569	94.2	93.7-94.8
<b>Sex</b>			
Boys	6,980	94.3	93.6-95.1
Girls	6,589	94.1	93.4-94.9
<b>Age</b>			
Less than 6 years	4,697	95.9	95.1-96.7
6-10 years	3,567	94.0	93.0-94.9
11-13 years	2,155	94.0	92.9-95.2
14-17 years	3,150	92.3	91.2-93.4
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	3,655	85.6	83.9-87.2
White non-Hispanic	7,155	96.9	96.3-97.4
Black non-Hispanic	2,208	93.6	92.4-94.8

NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 168 persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Child Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

Over the four age groups, children aged 14-17 years were least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Children were more likely than adults aged under 65 years to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Hispanic children were less likely than white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic children to have a usual place to go for medical care. Adjusting for age and sex did not change this result.

**Table 2.3. Age-adjusted percent of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care, by sex and race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001**

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Total</b>	88.2	87.8-88.6
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	85.1	84.5-85.8
Female	91.2	90.7-91.6
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	76.9	75.6-78.2
White non-Hispanic	90.4	89.9-90.8
Black non-Hispanic	88.4	87.3-89.5

NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 178 persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care. Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using six age groups: less than 18 years, 18-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult and Sample Child core components of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

## Data tables for figures 2.1 - 2.2:

### Data table for figure 2.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2001

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup>
1997	83.7 (83.2-84.2)	84.0 (83.5-84.5)
1998	85.1 (84.6-85.6)	85.4 (84.8-85.9)
1999	83.8 (83.3-84.3)	84.0 (83.5-84.5)
2000	85.0 (84.5-85.5)	85.1 (84.6-85.6)
2001	86.0 (85.5-86.5)	86.1 (85.6-86.6)

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

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

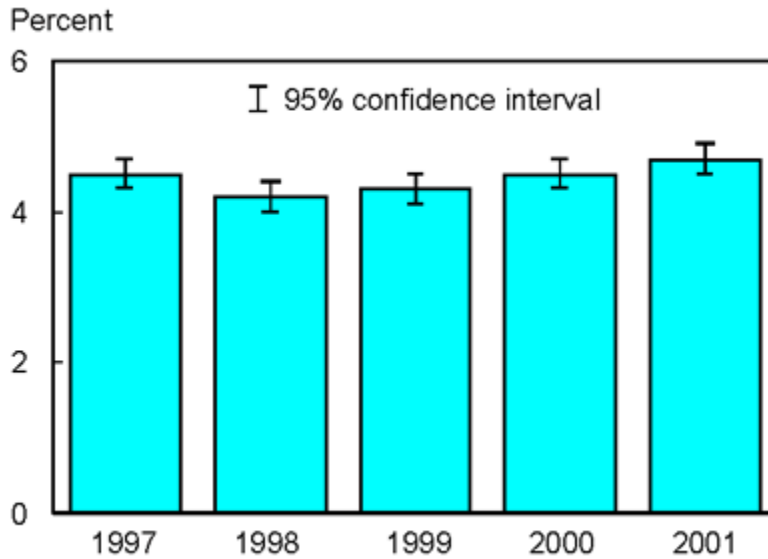
### Data table for figure 2.2. Percent of children under 18 years old with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2001

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age adjusted <sup>2</sup>
1997	93.1 (92.6-93.6)	93.0 (92.6-93.5)
1998	93.5 (93.0-94.0)	93.5 (93.0-94.0)
1999	93.5 (93.0-94.0)	93.4 (93.0-93.9)
2000	93.0 (92.4-93.6)	93.0 (92.4-93.6)
2001	94.2 (93.7-94.8)	94.2 (93.7-94.8)

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator using three age groups: 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years.

**Figure 3.1. Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers for all ages: United States, 1997-2001**



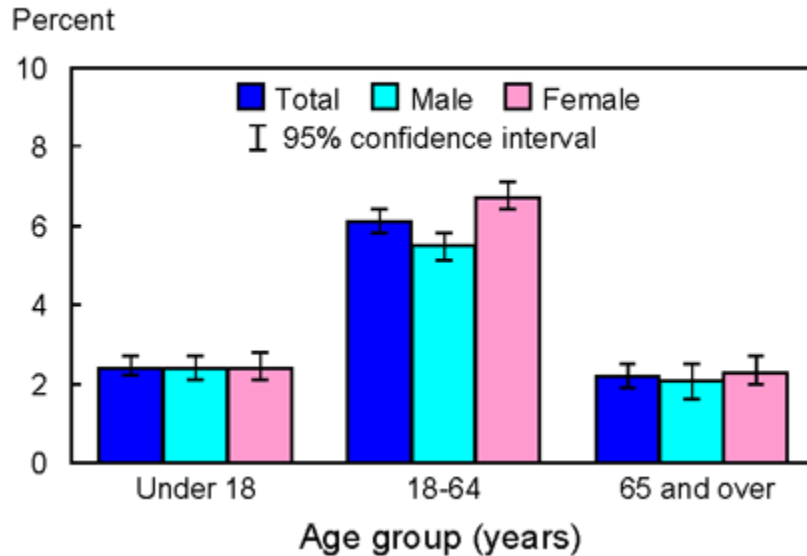
NOTES: The analysis excluded persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, 4.7% (95% CI = 4.5% - 4.9%) of the population was unable to obtain needed medical care due to financial barriers during the year preceding the interview.

From 1998 to 2001, an increasing trend was noticed in the percent of persons who experienced this lack of access to medical care (4.2% in 1998, 4.3% in 1999, 4.5% in 2000, and 4.7% in 2001).

**Figure 3.2. Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by sex and age group: United States, 2001**



NOTES: The analysis excluded 405 persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. CI is confidence interval.

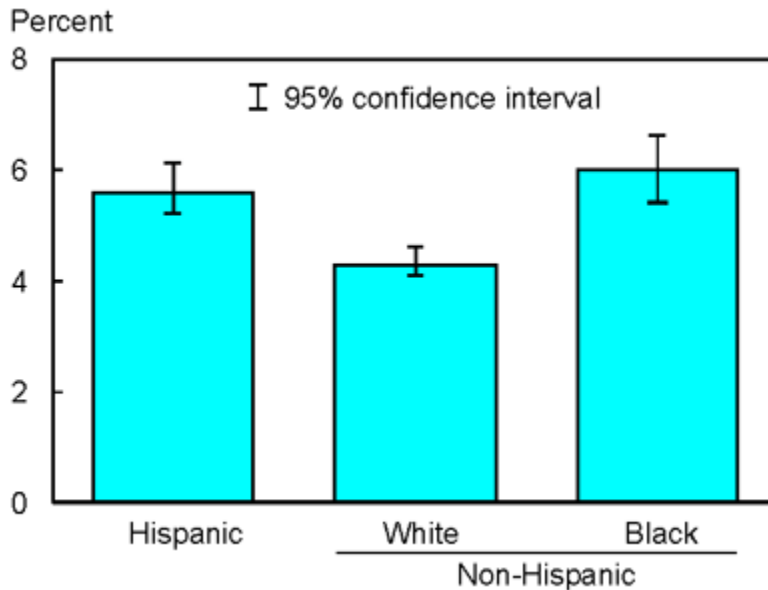
DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the percent of persons who were unable to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months was 2.4% (95% CI = 2.2%-2.7) for those aged under 18 years, 6.1% (95% CI = 5.8%-6.4%) for those aged 18-64 years, and 2.2% (95% CI = 1.9%-2.5%) those aged 65 years and over.

For persons aged 18-64 years, women were more likely than men to have experienced this lack of access to medical care during the past 12 months.



**Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001**



NOTES: The analysis excluded 405 persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

After adjusting for age and sex, 4.3% of white non-Hispanic, 5.6% of Hispanic, and 6.0% of black non-Hispanic persons were unable to obtain needed medical care during the year preceding the interview.

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

**Data tables for figures 3.1-3.3:**

**Data table for figure 3.1. Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers for all ages: United States, 1997-2001**

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

**Data table for figure 3.2. Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by sex and age group for all ages, United States, 2001**

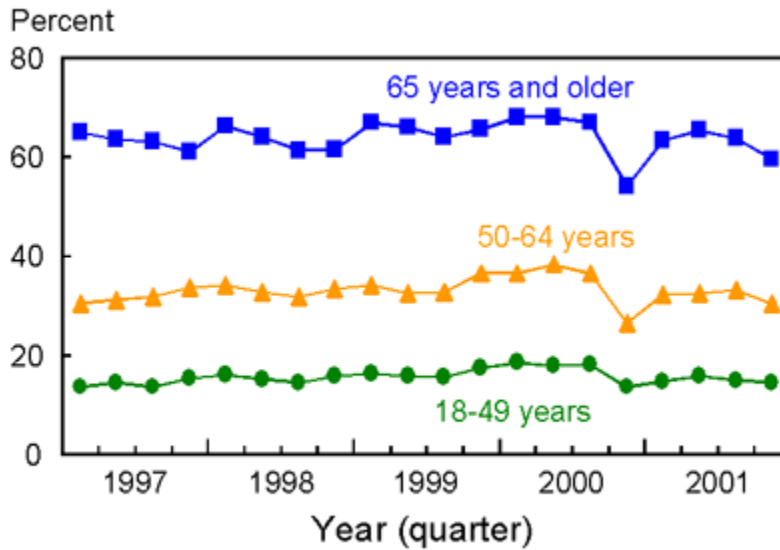
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Under 18</b>		
Total	2.4	2.2-2.7
Males	2.4	2.1-2.7
Females	2.4	2.1-2.8
<b>18-64 years</b>		
Total	6.1	5.8-6.4
Males	5.5	5.1-5.8
Females	6.7	6.4-7.1
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	2.2	1.9-2.5
Males	2.1	1.6-2.5
Females	2.3	2.0-2.7

**Data table for figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity for all ages, United States, 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	5.6	5.2-6.1
White non-Hispanic	4.3	4.1-4.6
Black non-Hispanic	6.0	5.4-6.6

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

**Figure 4.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group: United States, quarter one 1997-quarter four 2001**



NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months. Responses to this question 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 influenza vaccinations is seasonal. The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

The quarter 4 estimates increased from 54.2% in 2000 to 59.5% in 2001 for persons aged 65 years and over, and from 26.6% in 2000 to 30.6% in 2001 for persons aged 50-64 years. The estimates, however, were still lower than the quarter 4 estimates in 1999.

**Table 4.1. Percent of adults aged 50 years and over who received influenza vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, 1997-2001**

Characteristic	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Percent (95% confidence interval)					
<b>Aged 50-64 years</b>					
Total	31.9 (30.5-33.3)	33.1 (31.7-34.5)	34.1 (32.8-35.4)	34.6 (33.1-36.1)	32.2 (30.8-33.5)
Men	28.0 (26.1-29.9)	29.0 (27.0-31.0)	30.5 (28.6-32.4)	31.8 (29.8-33.8)	30.2 (28.3-32.2)
Women	35.5 (33.6-37.4)	37.0 (35.1-38.9)	37.4 (35.5-39.3)	37.1 (35.1-39.1)	33.9 (32.1-35.7)
<b>Aged 65 years and over</b>					
Total, crude	63.2 (61.9-64.6)	63.3 (61.9-64.7)	65.7 (64.3-67.2)	64.3 (62.9-65.7)	63.0 (61.6-64.4)
Total, age adjusted	63.1 (61.7-64.4)	63.3 (61.9-64.6)	65.1 (63.6-66.5)	64.0 (62.6-65.4)	63.1 (61.7-64.5)
Men	64.8 (62.5-67.1)	63.7 (61.5-65.9)	67.2 (65.0-69.4)	65.9 (63.7-68.1)	64.7 (62.4-67.0)
Women	62.1 (60.5-63.7)	63.0 (61.2-64.8)	64.6 (62.7-66.5)	63.2 (61.5-64.9)	61.7 (59.9-63.4)

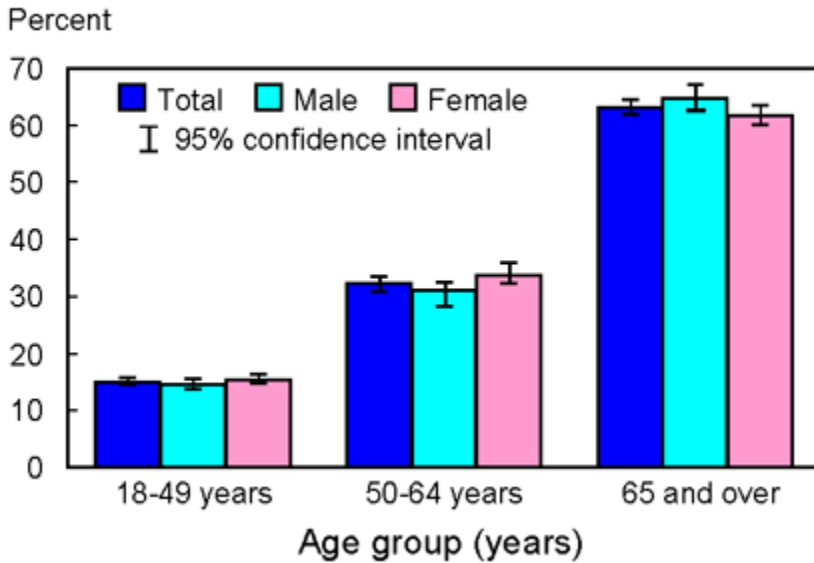
NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status. Age-adjusted estimates for persons aged 65 years and over (Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator) are based on year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

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

For adults aged 50-64 years, the annual percent of persons who received influenza vaccine decreased from 34.6% in 2000 to 32.2% in 2001. The decrease was primarily seen among women who had higher rates than men.

For adults aged 65 years and over, the annual percent of persons who received influenza vaccine continued to decline: 65.7% in 1999, to 64.3% in 2000 and 63.0% in 2001. This was due to the delay in influenza vaccine availability for 2000-01 and 2001-02 seasons.

**Figure 4.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 2001**



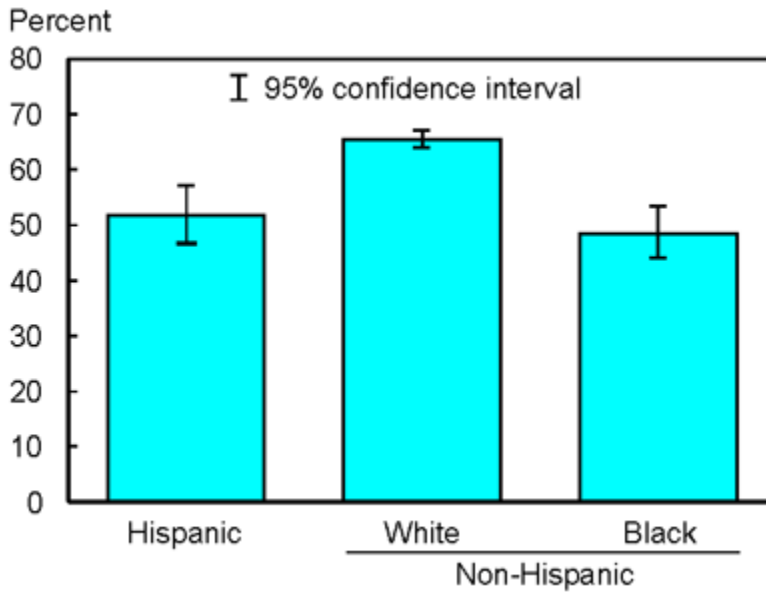
NOTES: The analysis excluded 445 adults with unknown influenza vaccination status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

In 2001, for both sexes combined, the percents of adults who were vaccinated against influenza during the past 12 months were 63.0% (95% CI = 61.6%-64.4%) for adults aged 65 years and over, 32.2% (95% CI = 30.8%-33.5%) for adults aged 50-64 years, and 15.1% (95% CI = 14.5%-15.7%) for adults aged 18-49 years.

For the elderly aged 65 years and over, women were less likely than men to receive influenza vaccine.

**Figure 4.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**



NOTE: The analysis excluded 106 adults aged 65 years and over with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

For adults aged 65 years and over, black non-Hispanic persons were least likely among the three racial/ethnic groups to have received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months.

**Table 4.2. Age-adjusted percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received influenza vaccine, by sex and race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001**

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Total</b>	63.1	61.7-64.5
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	65.0	62.7-67.3
Female	61.7	59.9-63.4
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	52.1	46.8-57.5
White non-Hispanic	65.5	63.9-67.0
Black non-Hispanic	48.3	43.7-52.8

NOTES: The analysis excluded 106 adults aged 65 years and over with unknown influenza vaccination status. Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

SOURCE: Based on data from the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.



## Data tables for figures 4.1-4.3:

**Data table for figure 4.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group: United States, 1997-2001**

Year/quarter	Percent (95% confidence interval)		
	18-49 years	50-64 years	65 years and over
<b>1997</b>			
Quarter 1	13.6 (12.5-14.6)	30.5 (27.8-33.2)	65.0 (62.3-67.6)
Quarter 2	14.5 (13.4-15.5)	31.3 (28.7-34.0)	63.7 (61.1-66.2)
Quarter 3	13.6 (12.6-14.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	63.1 (60.3-65.9)
Quarter 4	15.6 (14.5-16.7)	33.6 (31.1-36.2)	61.2 (58.7-63.8)
<b>1998</b>			
Quarter 1	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	34.2 (31.3-37.1)	66.3 (63.2-69.4)
Quarter 2	15.3 (14.1-16.5)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.0 (61.3-66.8)
Quarter 3	14.5 (13.3-15.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	61.3 (58.5-64.0)
Quarter 4	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.5 (30.8-36.1)	61.6 (58.7-64.5)
<b>1999</b>			
Quarter 1	16.3 (14.8-17.7)	34.2 (31.1-37.3)	67.0 (64.0-70.1)
Quarter 2	16.0 (14.7-17.3)	32.6 (29.8-35.4)	66.1 (63.4-68.8)
Quarter 3	15.8 (14.5-17.1)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.1 (61.2-67.0)
Quarter 4	17.6 (16.2-18.9)	36.7 (34.2-39.2)	65.7 (62.7-68.6)
<b>2000</b>			
Quarter 1	18.7 (17.3-20.0)	36.7 (33.8-39.5)	68.1 (65.2-70.9)
Quarter 2	18.0 (16.7-19.4)	38.5 (35.7-41.4)	68.0 (65.5-70.6)
Quarter 3	18.3 (17.0-19.5)	36.6 (33.7-39.5)	67.0 (64.3-69.7)
Quarter 4	13.6 (12.4-14.8)	26.6 (24.2-29.0)	54.2 (51.5-57.0)
<b>2001</b>			
Quarter 1	14.8 (13.5-16.1)	32.3 (29.6-35.0)	63.3 (60.2-66.3)
Quarter 2	15.9 (14.7-17.1)	32.5 (30.0-35.0)	65.4 (62.8-68.0)
Quarter 3	15.0 (14.0-16.0)	33.2 (30.6-35.7)	63.8 (60.9-66.6)
Quarter 4	14.6 (13.5-15.8)	30.6 (28.0-33.1)	59.5 (56.6-62.3)

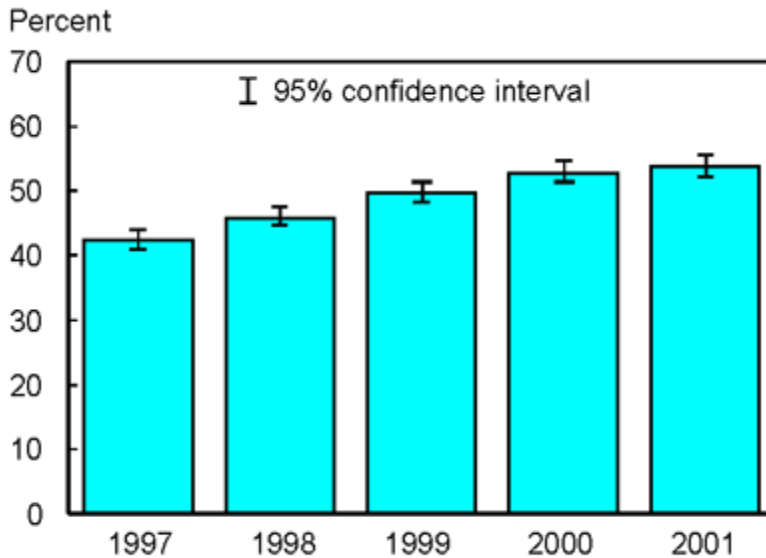
**Data table for figure 4.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 2001**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-49 years</b>		
Total	15.1	14.5-15.7
Men	14.7	13.8-15.5
Women	15.5	14.6-16.3
<b>50-64 years</b>		
Total	32.2	30.8-33.5
Men	31.2	28.3-32.2
Women	33.9	32.1-35.7
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	63.0	61.6-64.4
Men	64.7	62.4-67.0
Women	61.7	59.9-63.4

**Data table for figure 4.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Hispanic</b>	51.8	46.5-57.1
<b>White non-Hispanic</b>	65.4	63.9-67.0
<b>Black non-Hispanic</b>	48.6	43.9-53.1

**Figure 5.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: United States, 1997-2001**



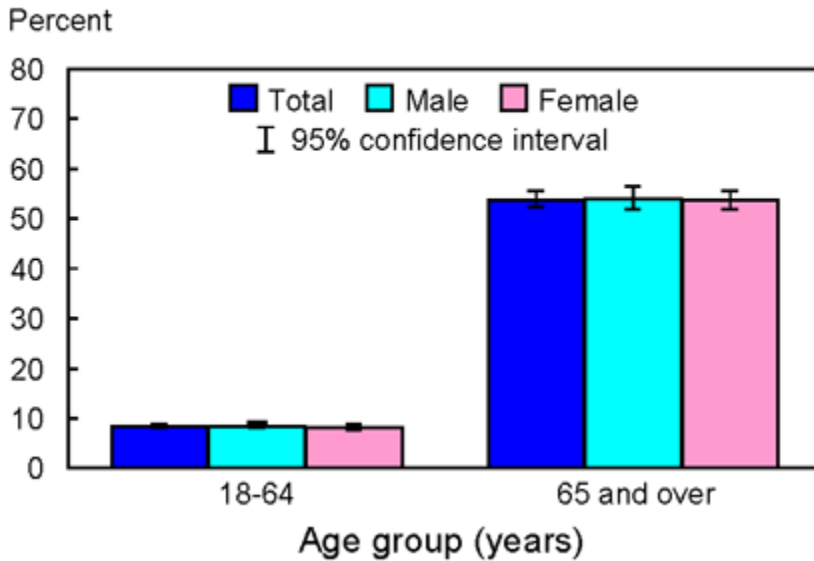
NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, the percent of adults aged 65 years and over who reported ever receiving pneumococcal vaccine was 53.8% (95% CI = 52.2%-55.4%).

There has been an increasing trend in the percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: 42.4% in 1997, 46.0% in 1998, 49.7% in 1999, 52.9% in 2000, and 53.8% in 2001.

**Figure 5.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, 2001**



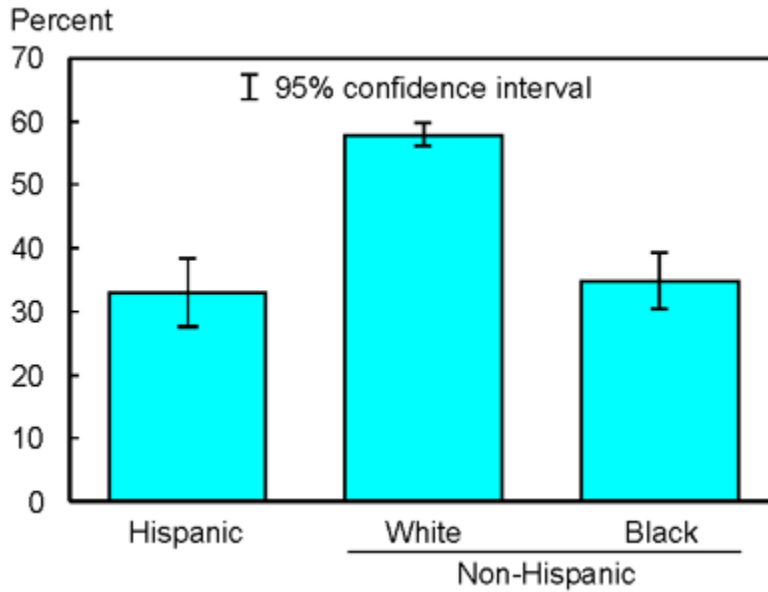
NOTES: The analysis excluded 1,005 adults with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

The percents of adults who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine were 53.8% (95% CI = 52.2%-55.4%) for persons aged 65 years and over, and 8.3% (95% CI = 7.9%-8.7%) for persons aged 18-64 years.

There was no difference between men and women in pneumococcal vaccination status.

**Figure 5.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**



NOTE: The analysis excluded 211 adults aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

For adults aged 65 years and over, white non-Hispanic persons were more likely than Hispanic and black non-Hispanic persons to have ever received pneumococcal vaccine.

**Table 5.1. Age-adjusted percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by sex and race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001**

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Total</b>	54.0	52.4-55.5
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	54.6	52.2-57.0
Female	53.6	51.7-55.5
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	33.0	27.5-38.5
White non-Hispanic	57.9	56.2-59.6
Black non-Hispanic	34.6	30.2-39.0

NOTES: The analysis excluded 211 adults aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

## Data tables for figures 5.1-5.3:

### Data table for figure 5.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: United States, 1997-2001

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

### Data table for figure 5.2. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, 2001

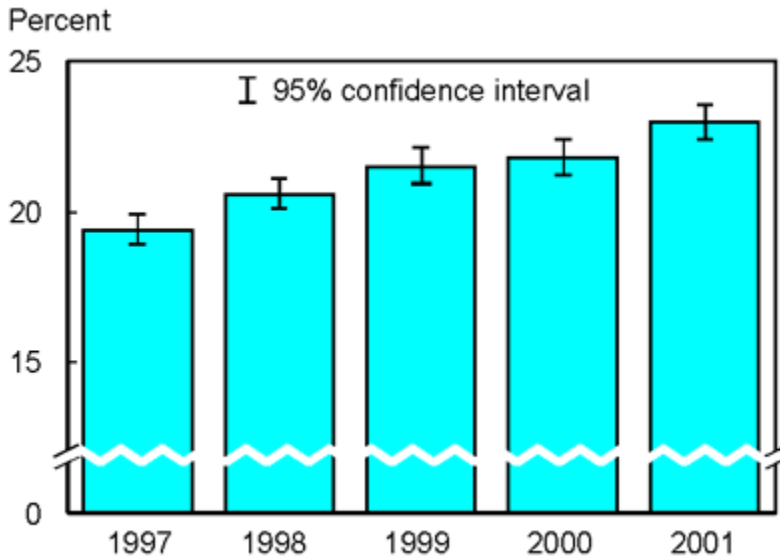
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-64 years</b>		
Total	8.3	7.9-8.7
Men	8.5	7.9-9.0
Women	8.1	7.6-8.6
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	53.8	52.2-55.4
Men	54.0	51.7-56.4
Women	53.6	51.7-55.5

**Data table for figure 5.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	32.9	27.5-38.3
White non-Hispanic	57.8	56.1-59.6
Black non-Hispanic	34.8	30.4-39.2



**Figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997-2001**



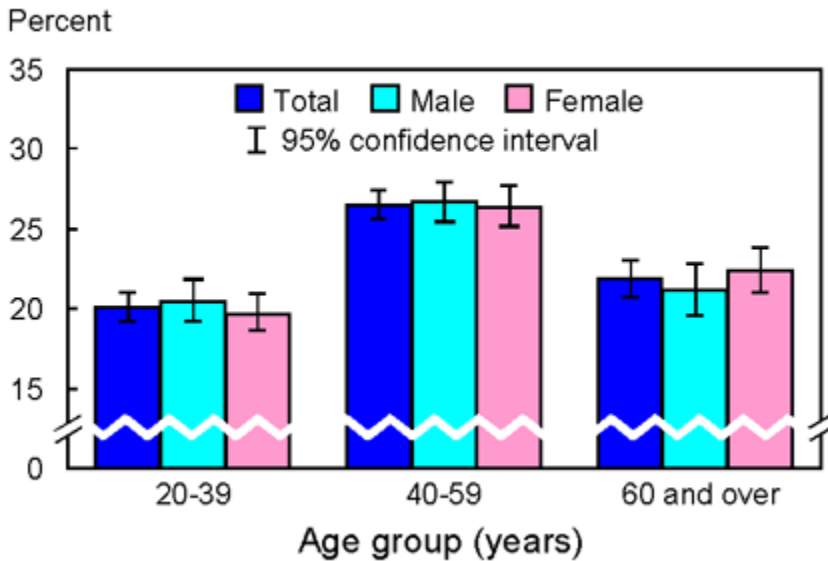
NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or more. The analysis excluded people with unknown height or weight. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, 23.0% (95% CI = 22.4%-23.5%) of U.S. adults aged 20 years and over were obese.

The annual prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults aged 20 years and over has increased over time from 19.4% in 1997 to 20.6% in 1998, 21.5% in 1999, 21.8% in 2000, and 23.0% in 2001.

**Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, 2001**

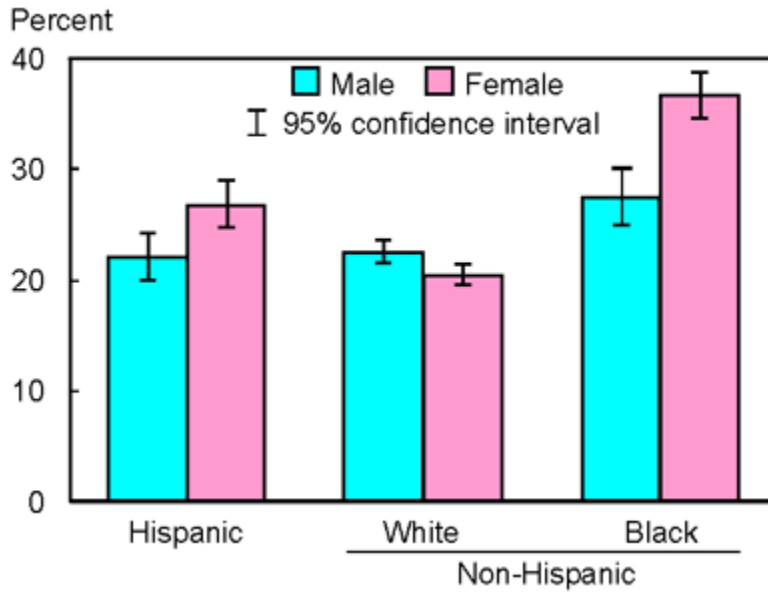


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or more. The analysis excluded 1,433 people with unknown height or weight. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the prevalence of obesity was higher among adults aged 40-59 years (26.5%, 95% CI = 25.6%-27.5%) compared with adults aged 20-39 years (20.1%, 95% CI = 19.2%-21.0%) and adults aged 60 years and over (21.9%, 95% CI = 20.7%-23.0%). This pattern in obesity by age group was seen in both men and women.

**Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**



NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or more. The analysis excluded 1,433 people with unknown height or weight. Estimates are age-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 20-39 years, 40-59 years, and 60 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

Black non-Hispanic persons were more likely than Hispanic and white non-Hispanic persons to be obese.

Among the three racial/ethnic groups, the age-adjusted prevalence of obesity was highest among black non-Hispanic women (36.7%), followed by Hispanic women (26.8%).

## 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, 1997-2001

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age adjusted <sup>2</sup>
1997	19.4 (18.9-19.9)	19.5 (18.9-20.0)
1998	20.6 (20.1-21.1)	20.6 (20.0-21.1)
1999	21.5 (20.9-22.1)	21.5 (20.9-22.1)
2000	21.8 (21.2-22.4)	21.8 (21.2-22.3)
2001	23.0 (22.4-23.5)	22.9 (22.3-23.5)

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

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

### Data table for figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, 2001

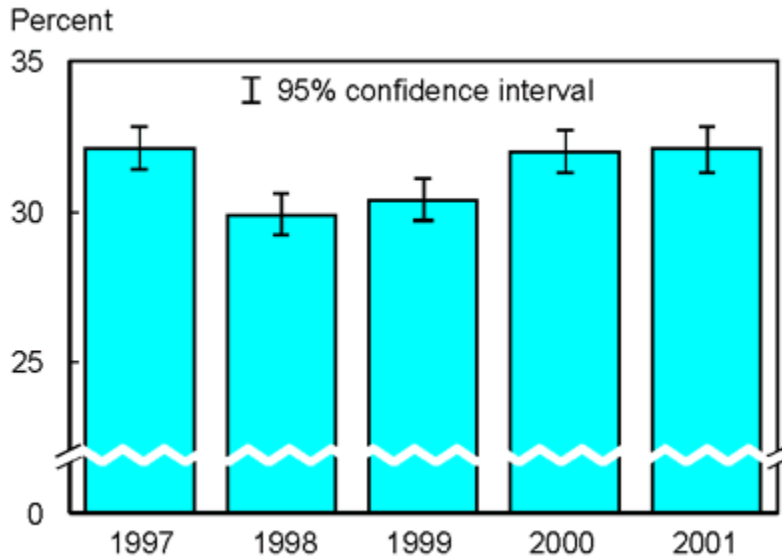
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>20-39 years</b>		
Total	20.1	19.2-21.0
Men	20.5	19.2-21.8
Women	19.7	18.6-20.9
<b>40-59 years</b>		
Total	26.5	25.6-27.5
Men	26.7	25.4-27.9
Women	26.4	25.1-27.7
<b>60 years and over</b>		
Total	21.9	20.7-23.0
Men	21.2	19.5-22.8
Women	22.4	21.0-23.8

**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, 2001**

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
<b>Men</b>		
Hispanic	22.1	20.0-24.2
White non-Hispanic	22.5	21.5-23.6
Black non-Hispanic	27.5	24.9-30.0
<b>Women</b>		
Hispanic	26.8	24.7-28.9
White non-Hispanic	20.5	19.5-21.4
Black non-Hispanic	36.7	34.6-38.7

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 20-39 years, 40-59 years, and 60 years and over.

**Figure 7.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997-2001**



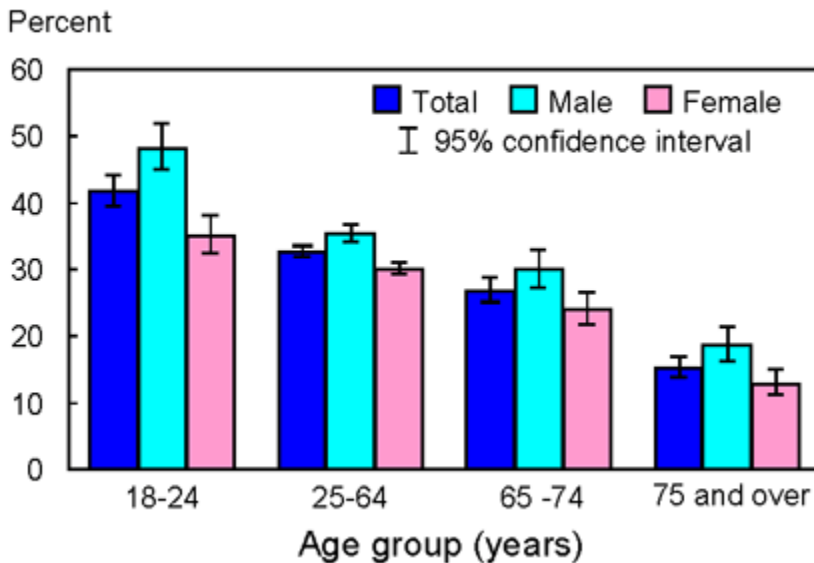
NOTES: This measure reflects the new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for  $\geq 30$  minutes  $\geq 5$  times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for  $\geq 20$  minutes  $\geq 3$  times per week. The analysis excluded persons with unknown physical activity participation. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, 32.1% (95% CI = 31.3-32.8%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over reported regularly engaging in leisure-time physical activity.

The annual percents of adults aged 18 years and over who regularly engaged in leisure-time physical activity increased from 29.9% in 1998 to 32.1% in 2001.

**Figure 7.2. Percent of adults aged 18 and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by sex and age group: United States, 2001**



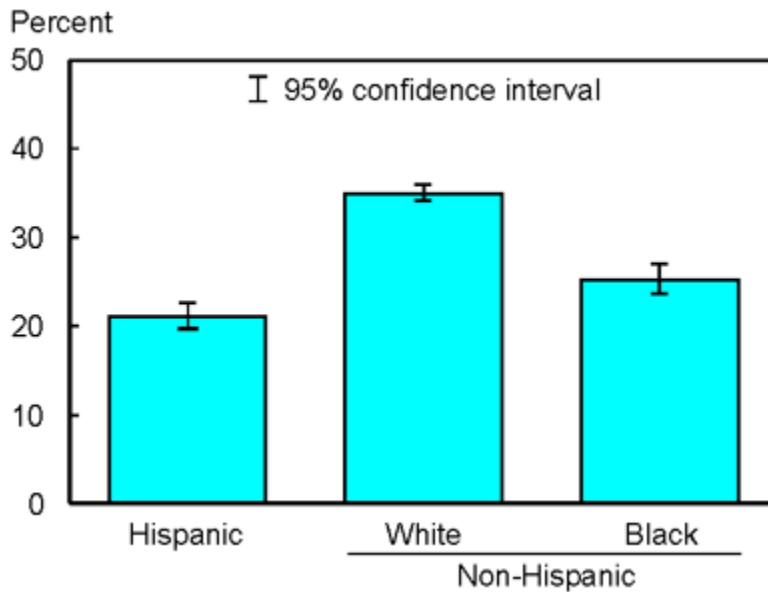
NOTES: This measure reflects the new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for  $\geq 30$  minutes  $\geq 5$  times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for  $\geq 20$  minutes  $\geq 3$  times per week. The analysis excluded 991 persons with unknown physical activity participation.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the percent of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity decreased with age.

Women were less likely than men to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity in all four age groups.

**Figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**



NOTES: This measure reflects the new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for  $\geq 30$  minutes  $\geq 5$  times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for  $\geq 20$  minutes  $\geq 3$  times per week. The analysis excluded 991 persons with unknown physical activity participation. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

The age-sex-adjusted percent of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity was higher for white non-Hispanic (35.0%) than for Hispanic (21.1%) and black non-Hispanic adults (25.3%).



**Table 7.1. Age-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by sex and race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001**

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Total</b>	32.0	31.2-32.7
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	35.4	34.3-36.4
Female	28.8	28.0-29.6
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	21.1	19.6-22.5
White non-Hispanic	35.0	34.1-35.9
Black non-Hispanic	24.9	23.3-26.5

NOTES: This measure reflects the new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in light to moderate leisure-time physical activities for equal to or greater than 30 minutes equal to or greater than 5 times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activities for equal to or greater than 20 minutes equal to or greater than 3 times per week. The analysis excluded 991 adults with unknown physical activity participation. Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

## Data tables for figures 7.1-7.3:

### Data table for figure 7.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997-2001

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

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

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

**Data table for figure 7.2. Percent of adults aged 18 and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by sex and age group: United States, 2001**

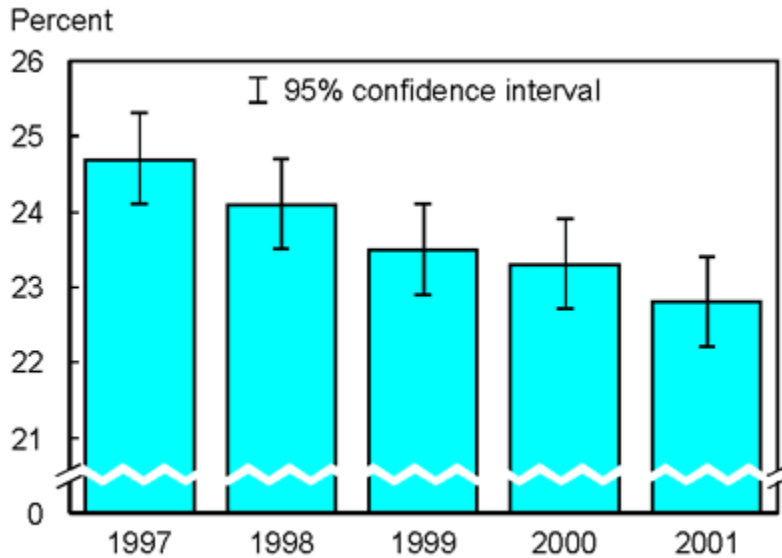
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-24 years</b>		
Total	41.7	39.4-44.1
Men	48.3	44.9-51.8
Women	35.2	32.3-38.0
<b>25-64 years</b>		
Total	32.7	31.8-33.5
Men	35.4	34.2-36.6
Women	30.0	29.1-31.0
<b>65-74 years</b>		
Total	26.8	25.0-28.6
Men	30.0	27.1-32.9
Women	24.1	21.7-26.6
<b>75 years and over</b>		
Total	15.3	13.7-16.9
Men	18.8	16.1-21.4
Women	13.0	11.1-14.9

**Data table for figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	21.1	19.6-22.5
White non-Hispanic	35.0	34.1-35.9
Black non-Hispanic	25.3	23.6-26.9

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

**Figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997-2001**

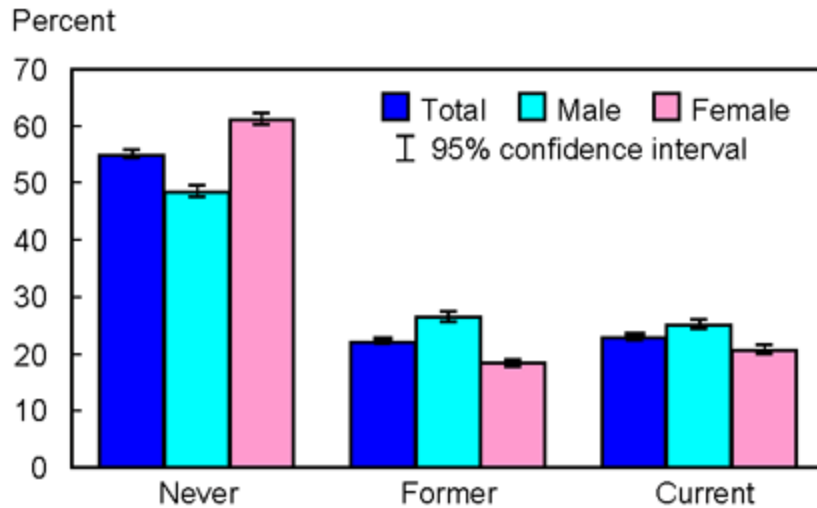


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded people with unknown smoking status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, 22.8% (95% CI = 22.2% - 23.4%) of adults aged 18 years and over were current smokers, continuing a decline in the prevalence of current smoking among adults in the United States. The prevalence of current smoking among U.S. adults has declined over time from 24.7% in 1997 to 24.1% in 1998, 23.5% in 1999, 23.3% in 2000, and 22.8% in 2001.

**Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, 2001**



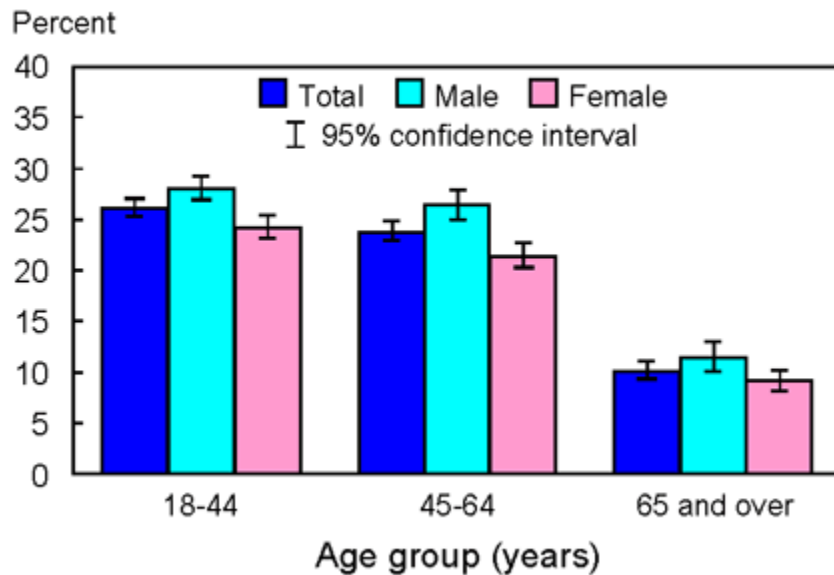
NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 301 people with unknown smoking status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

The percent of current smokers was higher for men (25.2%, 95% CI = 24.3%-26.0%) than for women (20.7%, 95% CI = 19.9% - 21.4%).

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.

**Figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex and age group: United States, 2001**



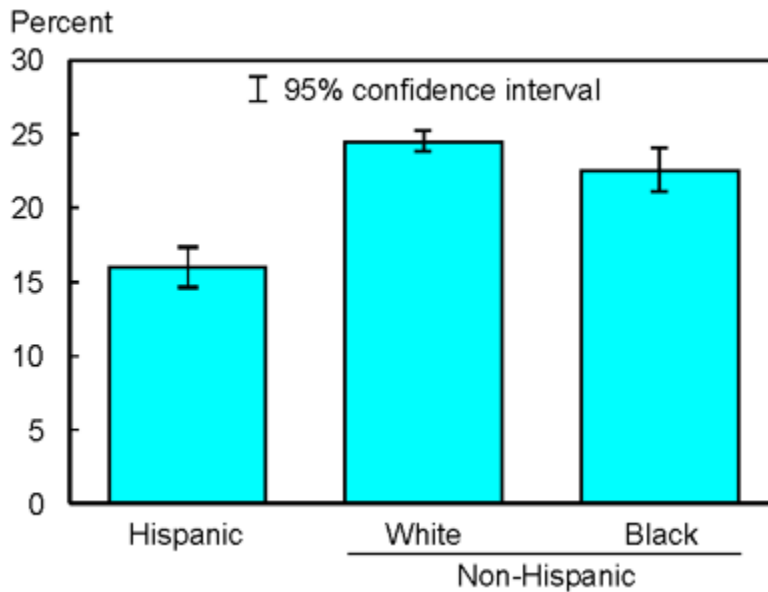
NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 301 people with unknown smoking status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the prevalence of current smoking was lower among adults aged 65 years and over (10.2%, 95% CI = 9.3%-11.0%), compared with adults aged 18-44 years (26.1%, 95% CI = 25.2%-27.0%) and adults aged 45-64 years (23.8%, 95% CI = 22.9%-24.7%). This pattern in current smoking by age group was seen in both men and women.

A significant difference between men and women in current smoking was seen for all three age groups.

**Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**



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 301 people with unknown smoking status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was higher for white non-Hispanic adults (24.5%) and black non-Hispanic adults (22.5%) than for Hispanic adults (16.0%).



**Table 8.1. Age-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001**

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Total</b>	22.7	22.1-23.3
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	24.7	23.9-25.6
Female	20.8	20.1-21.5
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	16.0	14.6-17.4
White non-Hispanic	24.5	23.8-25.2
Black non-Hispanic	22.2	22.1-23.3

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

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

**Table 8.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who smoked any cigarettes in the past month, by age group and sex: United States, 1997-2001**

Age and sex	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Percent (95% confidence interval)				
<b>Total</b>	24.8 (24.2-25.4)	24.3 (23.7-24.9)	23.7 (23.0-24.3)	23.4 (22.8-24.0)	22.9 (22.3-23.5)
<b>Age group</b>					
<b>18-25 years</b>	29.3 (27.4-31.1)	28.5 (26.7-30.3)	28.6 (26.7-30.4)	27.2 (25.3-29.0)	27.8 (25.9-29.7)
18-20 years	25.5 (22.6-28.3)	27.0 (23.9-30.1)	25.9 (22.7-29.0)	24.7 (21.9-27.5)	26.0 (23.1-28.9)
21-25 years	31.8 (29.6-34.0)	29.5 (27.2-31.7)	30.2 (27.9-32.5)	28.8 (26.6-31.0)	28.9 (26.7-31.1)
<b>26 years and over</b>	24.1 (23.5-24.6)	23.5 (22.9-24.2)	22.8 (22.2-23.4)	22.7 (22.1-23.4)	22.1 (21.5-22.6)
26-34 years	27.4 (26.2-28.6)	26.3 (24.9-27.8)	26.2 (24.8-27.5)	25.7 (24.3-27.1)	24.7 (23.5-25.9)
35-49 years	28.6 (27.6-29.5)	28.2 (27.1-29.2)	27.7 (26.5-28.8)	27.6 (26.4-28.7)	26.1 (25.1-27.1)
50 years and over	18.2 (17.5-19.0)	18.0 (17.2-18.8)	16.9 (16.1-17.7)	17.1 (16.3-17.9)	17.4 (16.6-18.2)
<b>Sex and age</b>					
<b>Men</b>					
Total	27.7 (26.8-28.6)	26.5 (25.6-27.4)	25.9 (25.0-26.9)	25.8 (24.9-26.7)	25.3 (24.4-26.1)
18-25 years	32.3 (29.6-34.9)	31.8 (29.2-34.3)	30.3 (27.5-33.0)	28.9 (26.4-31.4)	31.3 (28.7-34.0)
26 years and over	26.9 (26.0-27.8)	25.6 (24.7-26.6)	25.1 (24.1-26.1)	25.2 (24.3-26.2)	24.2 (23.3-25.0)
<b>Women</b>					
Total	22.2 (21.5-22.9)	22.1 (21.4-22.9)	21.6 (20.8-22.3)	21.2 (20.4-22.0)	20.8 (20.0-21.5)
18-25 years	26.3 (23.9-28.6)	25.3 (22.8-27.8)	26.9 (24.4-29.3)	25.5 (23.2-27.8)	24.3 (21.8-26.7)
26 years and over	21.5 (20.8-22.2)	21.6 (20.9-22.4)	20.7 (19.9-21.5)	20.5 (19.7-21.3)	20.2 (19.4-20.9)

Notes: Cigarette smokers in the past month include those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and smoked at least one cigarette in the past month. The analysis excluded those with unknown cigarette smoking status (about 1% each year).

Data source: National Health Interview Survey.

## 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, 1997-2001

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup>
1997	24.7 (24.1-25.3)	24.6 (24.0-25.1)
1998	24.1 (23.5-24.7)	24.0 (23.1-24.8)
1999	23.5 (22.9-24.1)	23.3 (22.7-24.0)
2000	23.3 (22.7-23.9)	23.1 (22.5-23.7)
2001	22.8 (22.2-23.4)	22.7 (22.1-23.3)

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

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

### Data table for figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, 2001

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Never</b>		
Both sexes	55.0	54.3-55.7
Men	48.5	47.4-49.5
Women	61.1	60.1-62.0
<b>Former</b>		
Both sexes	22.1	21.6-22.7
Men	26.4	25.5-27.2
Women	18.3	17.6-18.9
<b>Current</b>		
Both sexes	22.8	22.2-23.4
Men	25.2	24.3-26.0
Women	20.7	19.9-21.4

**Data table for figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex and age group: United States, 2001**

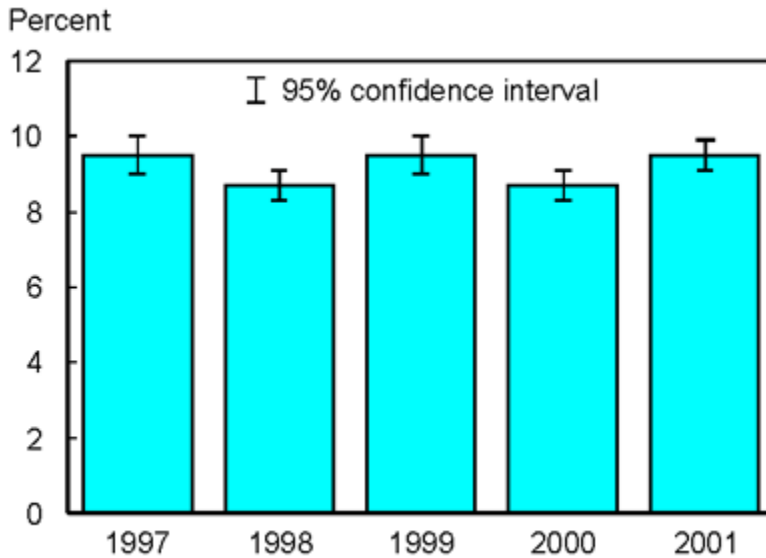
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-44 years</b>		
Total	26.1	25.2-27.0
Men	28.1	26.9-29.2
Women	24.2	23.1-25.3
<b>45-64 years</b>		
Total	23.8	22.9-24.7
Men	26.4	24.9-27.9
Women	21.4	20.2-22.6
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	10.2	9.3-11.0
Men	11.5	10.1-12.9
Women	9.2	8.1-10.2

**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, 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
<b>Hispanic</b>	16.0	14.6-17.3
<b>White non-Hispanic</b>	24.5	23.8-25.2
<b>Black non-Hispanic</b>	22.5	21.1-24.0

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

**Figure 9.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption: United States, 1997-2001**



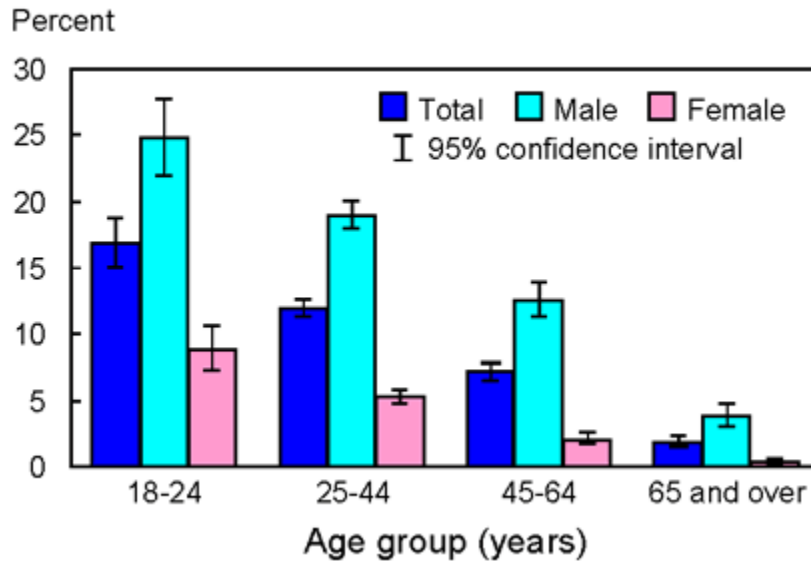
NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed  $\geq 5$  drinks on one occasion at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, the percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption was 9.5% (95% CI = 9.1%-9.9%).

There was no trend in the estimates of excessive alcohol consumption among U.S. adults since 1997 (9.5% in 1997, 8.7% in 1998, 9.5% in 1999, 8.7% in 2000, and 9.5% in 2001).

**Figure 9.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex: United States, 2001**



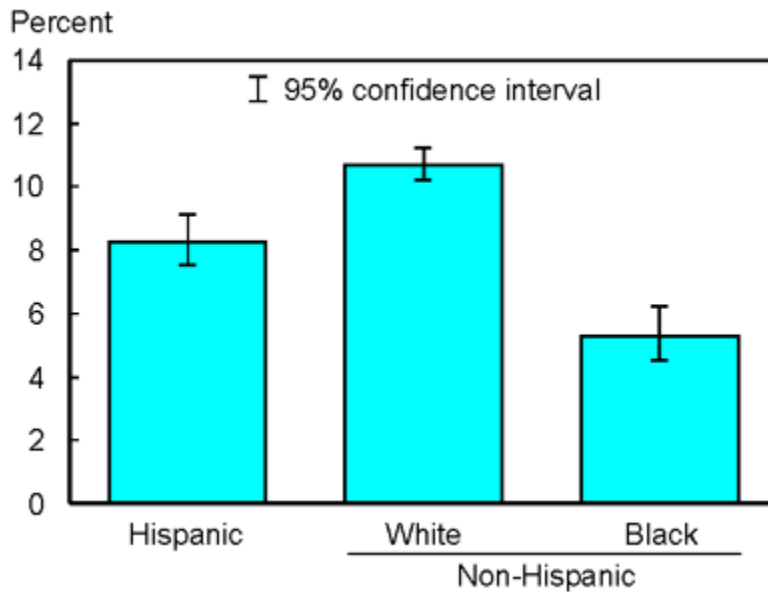
NOTE: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed  $\geq 5$  drinks on one occasion at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 919 adults with unknown alcohol consumption.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

For both men and women, younger adults were more likely to drink excessively than older adults. For men, the percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption was 24.8% for age group 18-24 years, 19.0% for age group 25-44 years, 12.6% for age group 45-64 years, and 3.9% for age group 65 years and over. For women, these percents were 8.9%, 5.3%, 2.1%, and 0.4%, respectively.

Men were more likely than women to drink excessively in all four age groups.

**Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**



NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed  $\geq 5$  drinks on one occasion at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 919 adults with unknown alcohol consumption. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using four age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

The age-sex-adjusted percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption during the past 12 months was higher for white non-Hispanic persons (10.7%) than for black non-Hispanic persons (5.3%) and Hispanic persons (8.3%).

**Table 9.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who consumed any alcohol in the past year, by age group and sex: United States, 1997-2001**

Age and sex	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Percent (95% confidence interval)				
<b>Total</b>	63.3 (62.6-64.0)	62.1 (61.4-62.9)	62.6 (61.7-63.4)	61.5 (60.6-62.3)	62.7 (62.0-63.4)
<b>Age group</b>					
<b>18-25 years</b>	63.3 (61.3-65.2)	61.9 (59.9-63.9)	63.6 (61.4-65.8)	60.7 (58.5-62.8)	64.7 (62.6-66.8)
18-20 years	50.5 (47.2-53.7)	49.0 (45.6-52.5)	51.4 (47.7-55.0)	47.4 (44.0-50.9)	54.6 (51.0-58.2)
21-25 years	71.7 (69.7-73.7)	70.1 (67.7-72.4)	71.2 (68.8-73.5)	69.2 (66.7-71.7)	71.0 (68.7-73.3)
<b>26 years and over</b>	63.3 (62.6-64.0)	62.2 (61.4-63.0)	62.4 (61.6-63.2)	61.6 (60.8-62.5)	62.3 (61.6-63.1)
26-34 years	72.4 (71.1-73.7)	71.9 (70.5-73.3)	71.7 (70.1-73.2)	70.4 (69.0-71.9)	71.5 (70.2-72.8)
35-49 years	70.0 (68.9-71.0)	68.9 (67.8-70.1)	70.0 (68.8-71.2)	68.2 (67.0-69.4)	69.1 (68.0-70.2)
50 years and over	52.4 (51.3-53.5)	51.2 (50.1-52.3)	51.1 (50.0-52.2)	51.7 (50.6-52.9)	52.4 (51.3-53.5)
<b>Sex and age</b>					
<b>Men</b>					
Total	70.3 (69.5-71.2)	69.2 (68.2-70.1)	69.8 (68.8-70.8)	68.0 (67.0-69.0)	69.3 (68.4-70.3)
18-25 years	68.4 (65.6-71.2)	68.7 (65.9-71.5)	68.8 (66.0-71.7)	66.0 (63.2-68.9)	70.6 (67.8-73.5)
26 years and over	70.6 (69.8-71.5)	69.2 (68.2-70.3)	60.0 (68.9-71.0)	68.4 (67.4-69.4)	69.1 (68.1-70.1)
<b>Women</b>					
Total	56.8 (55.9-57.8)	55.7 (54.8-56.6)	56.0 (54.9-57.1)	55.5 (54.4-56.6)	56.6 (55.6-57.5)
18-25 years	58.1 (55.7-60.6)	55.2 (52.3-58.0)	58.5 (55.5-61.4)	55.4 (52.7-58.1)	58.7 (55.8-61.5)
26 years and over	56.6 (55.6-57.6)	55.8 (54.8-56.7)	55.6 (54.5-56.7)	55.5 (54.4-56.6)	56.2 (55.3-57.2)

Notes: Consuming any alcohol in the past year is defined as having at least 12 drinks in one's lifetime and having at least one drink in the past year. The analysis excluded those with unknown alcohol use status (about 2% each year).

Data source: National Health Interview Survey



**Data tables for figures 9.1-9.3:**

**Data table for figure 9.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption: United States, 1997-2001**

Year	Percent	95% confidence Interval
1997	9.5	9.0-10.0
1998	8.7	8.3-9.1
1999	9.5	9.0-10.0
2000	8.7	8.3-9.1
2001	9.5	9.1-9.9

**Data table for figure 9.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex: United States, 2001**

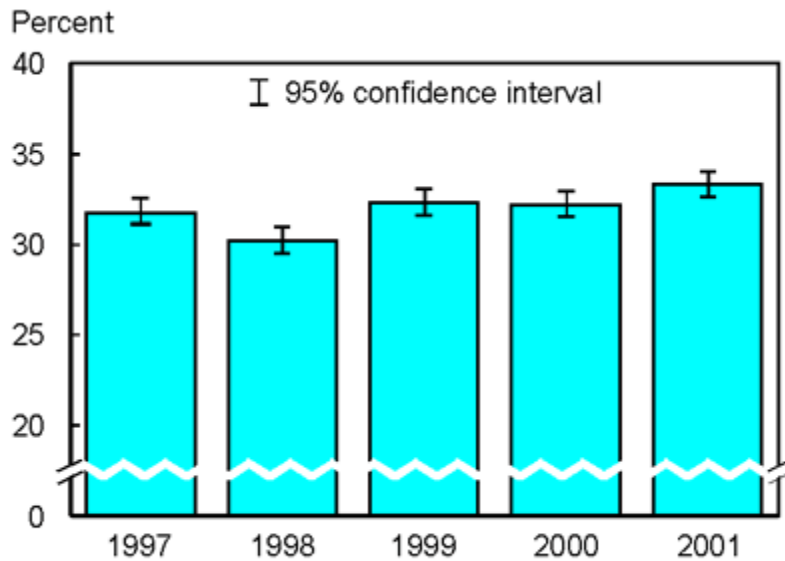
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence Interval
<b>18-24 years</b>		
Total	16.9	15.0-18.7
Men	24.8	21.9-27.7
Women	8.9	7.2-10.6
<b>25-44 years</b>		
Total	11.9	11.3-12.6
Men	19.0	17.9-20.0
Women	5.3	4.7-5.8
<b>45-64 years</b>		
Total	7.2	6.5-7.8
Men	12.6	11.3-13.8
Women	2.1	1.7-2.6
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	1.9	1.5-2.3
Men	3.9	3.0-4.7
Women	0.4	0.2-0.6

**Data table for figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	8.3	7.5-9.1
White non-Hispanic	10.7	10.2-11.2
Black non-Hispanic	5.3	4.5-6.2

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using four age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

**Figure 10.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV: United States, 1997-2001**

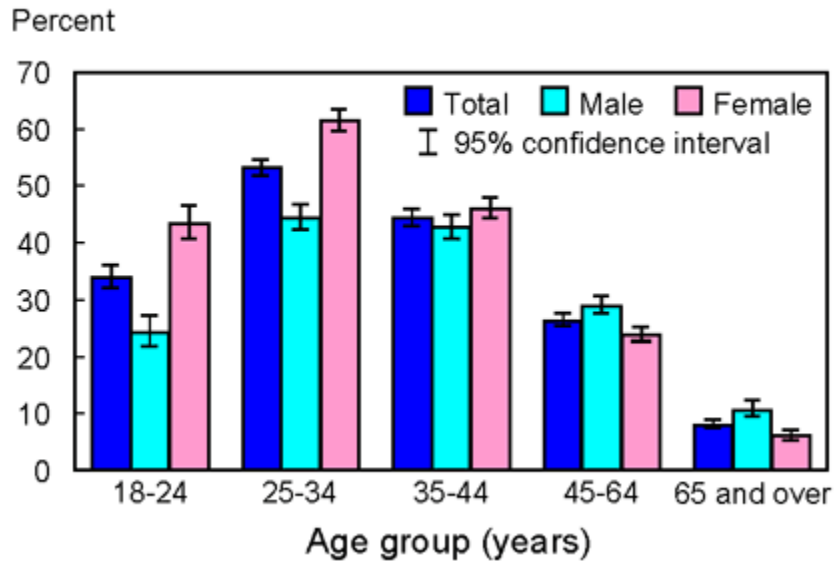


NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, 33.3% of U.S. adults had ever been tested for HIV (95% CI = 32.6%-34.0%). The percent of adults who had ever had an HIV test increased from 31.8% in 1997 to 33.3% in 2001.

**Figure 10.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by sex and age group: United States, 2001**



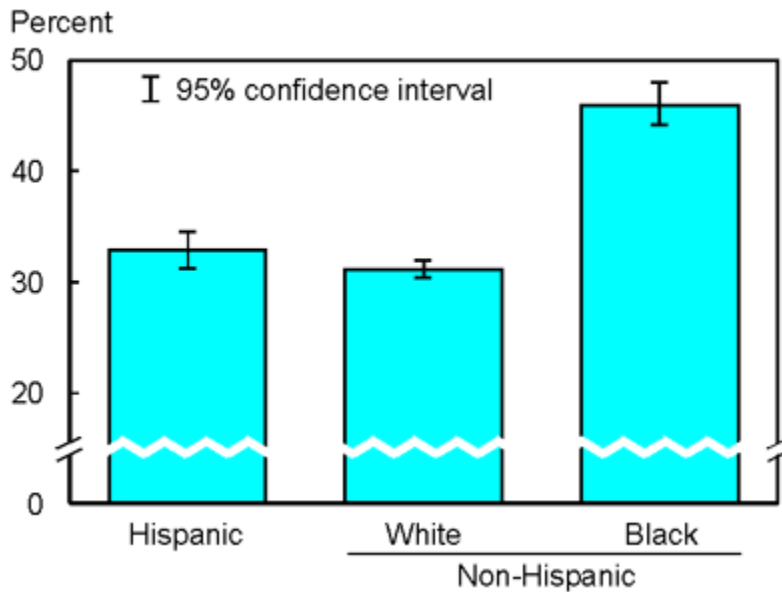
NOTES: The analysis excluded 1,288 adults with unknown HIV test status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the percent of persons who ever had an HIV test was highest among adults aged 25-34 years (53.1%, 95% CI = 51.6%-54.6%) and lowest among adults aged 65 years and over (8.1%, 95% CI = 7.3%-8.8%).

For adults aged 18-34 years, women were more likely than men to have ever had an HIV test, whereas for adults aged 45 and over, women were less likely than men to have ever had an HIV test.

**Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**



NOTES: The analysis excluded 1,288 adults with unknown HIV test status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

Of the three racial/ethnic groups, black non-Hispanic persons were most likely to have ever had an HIV test. The age-sex-adjusted percents of people who ever had an HIV test were 31.2% for white non-Hispanic persons, 32.9% for Hispanic persons, and 46.0% for black non-Hispanic persons.

**Data tables for figures 10.1-10.3:****Data table for figure 10.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV: United States, 1997-2001**

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	31.8	31.1-32.5
1998	30.2	29.5-30.9
1999	32.3	31.6-33.0
2000	32.2	31.5-32.9
2001	33.3	32.6-34.0

**Data table for figure 10.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by sex and age group: United States, 2001**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-24 years</b>		
Total	34.0	32.0-35.9
Men	24.4	21.7-27.0
Women	43.6	40.6-46.5
<b>25-34 years</b>		
Total	53.1	51.6-54.6
Men	44.4	42.2-46.6
Women	61.4	59.5-63.4
<b>35-44 years</b>		
Total	44.4	42.9-45.9
Men	42.7	40.6-44.9
Women	46.0	44.2-47.9
<b>45-64 years</b>		
Total	26.3	25.3-27.4
Men	29.0	27.4-30.6
Women	23.9	22.6-25.1
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	8.1	7.3-8.8
Men	10.7	9.4-12.1
Women	6.1	5.2-7.0

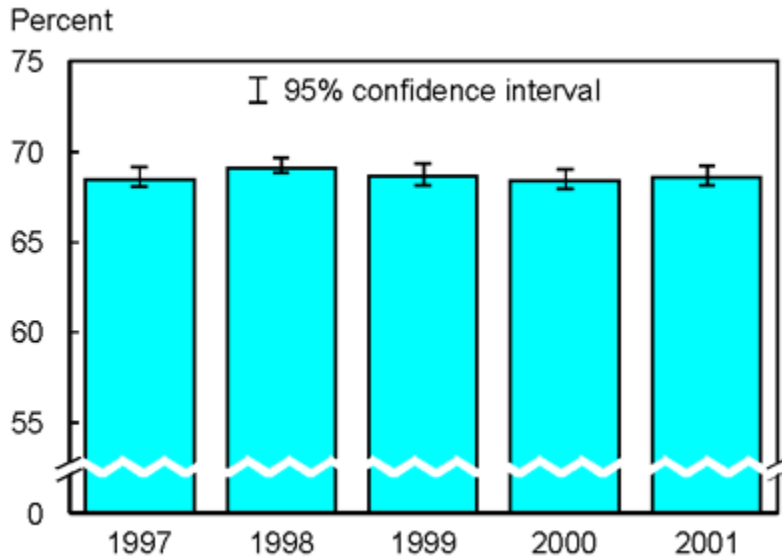
**Data table for figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	32.9	31.2-34.5
White non-Hispanic	31.2	30.4-31.9
Black non-Hispanic	46.0	44.1-47.9

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.



**Figure 11.1. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good for all ages: United States, 1997-2001**



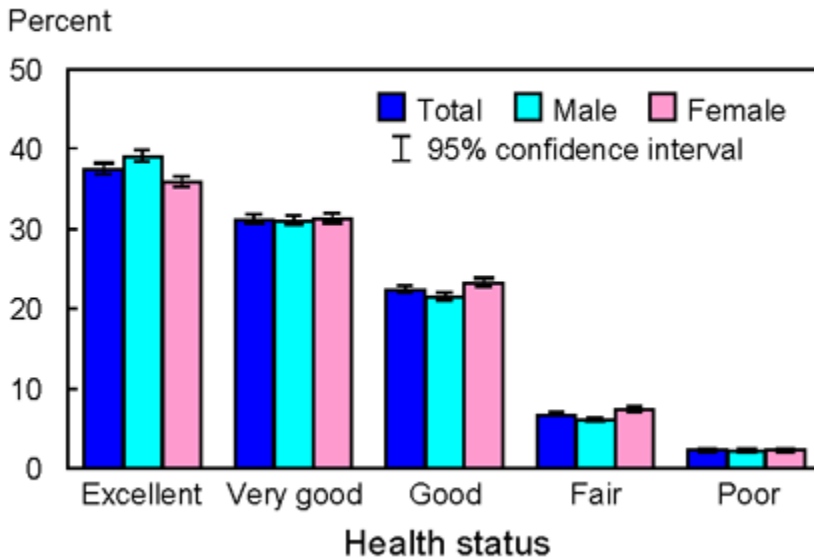
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 68.6% (95% CI = 68.1% - 69.2%).

Since 1997, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good has remained similar: 68.5% in 1997, 69.1% in 1998, 68.7% in 1999, 68.4% in 2000, and 68.6% in 2001.

**Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent- assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, 2001**



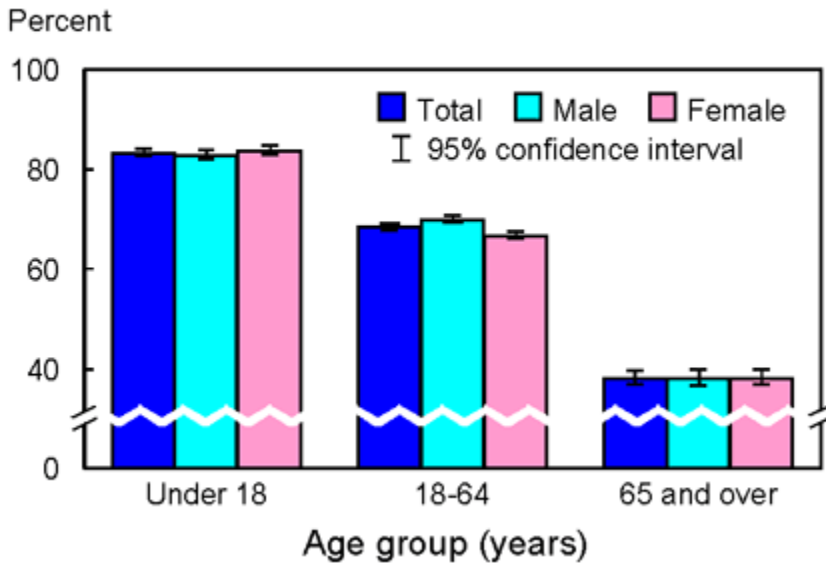
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 417 persons with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the health status of most persons was assessed as either excellent (37.4%) or very good (31.2%). A small percent were assessed as good (22.4%), and even fewer were assessed as fair (6.8%) or poor (2.3%).

Compared with men, a smaller proportion of women was assessed as excellent (35.9% vs. 39.1%).

**Figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by sex and age group for all ages: United States, 2001**



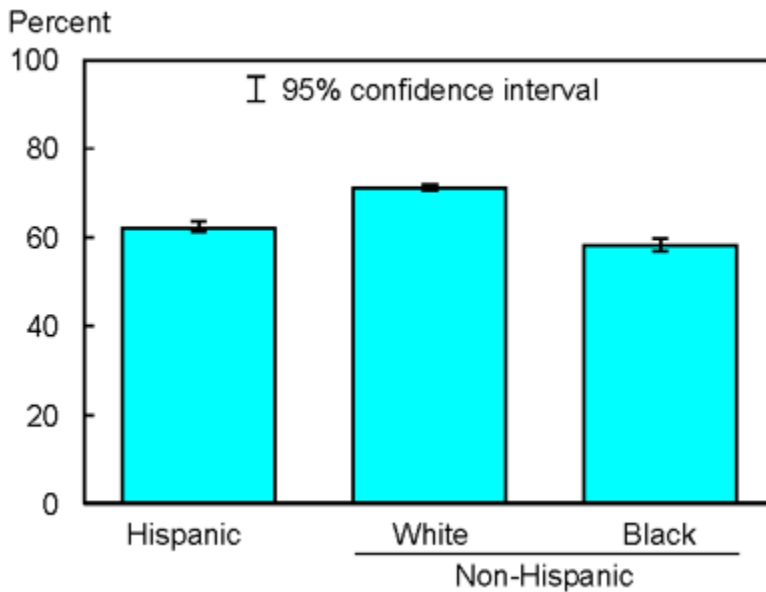
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 417 persons with unknown health status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good decreased with age: 83.2% (95% CI = 82.5%-83.9%) for those aged under 18 years, 68.3% (95% CI = 67.6%-68.9%) for those aged 18-64 years, and 38.1% (95% CI = 36.9%-39.4%) for those aged 65 years and over.

For persons aged 18-64 years, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was higher for men (69.9%, 95% CI = 69.2% - 70.5%) than for women (66.7%, 95% CI = 66.0% - 67.4%).

**Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001**



NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 417 persons with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 18-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was lower for Hispanic (62.3%) persons and black non-Hispanic persons (58.3%) than for white non-Hispanic persons (71.2%).

**Data tables for figures 11.1-11.4:**

**Data table for figure 11.1. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good for all ages: United States, 1997-2001**

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	68.5	68.0-69.1
1998	69.1	68.6-69.6
1999	68.7	68.1-69.3
2000	68.4	67.9-69.0
2001	68.6	68.1-69.2

**Data table for figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, 2001**

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Excellent</b>		
Both sexes	37.4	36.8-38.1
Males	39.1	38.4-39.8
Females	35.9	35.2-36.5
<b>Very good</b>		
Both sexes	31.2	30.7-31.7
Males	31.0	30.5-31.6
Females	31.3	30.7-31.9
<b>Good</b>		
Both sexes	22.4	21.9-22.8
Males	21.5	21.0-22.0
Females	23.2	22.7-23.7
<b>Fair</b>		
Both sexes	6.8	6.6-7.0
Males	6.1	5.9-6.4
Females	7.4	7.1-7.7
<b>Poor</b>		
Total	2.3	2.1-2.4
Males	2.2	2.1-2.4
Females	2.3	2.1-2.4

**Data table for figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by sex and age group: United States, 2001**

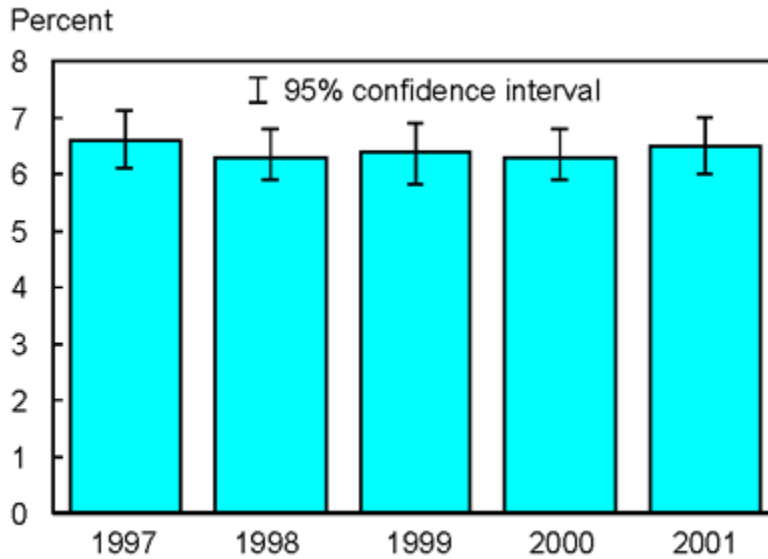
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Under 18 years</b>		
Total	83.2	82.5-83.9
Males	82.7	81.9-83.6
Females	83.7	82.8-84.5
<b>18-64 years</b>		
Total	68.3	67.6-68.9
Males	69.9	69.2-70.5
Females	66.7	66.0-67.4
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	38.1	36.9-39.4
Males	38.1	36.6-39.6
Females	38.1	36.7-39.6

**Data table for figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
<b>Hispanic</b>	62.3	61.1-63.5
<b>White non-Hispanic</b>	71.2	70.6-71.9
<b>Black non-Hispanic</b>	58.3	56.8-59.7

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 18-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

**Figure 12.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs: United States, 1997-2001**



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

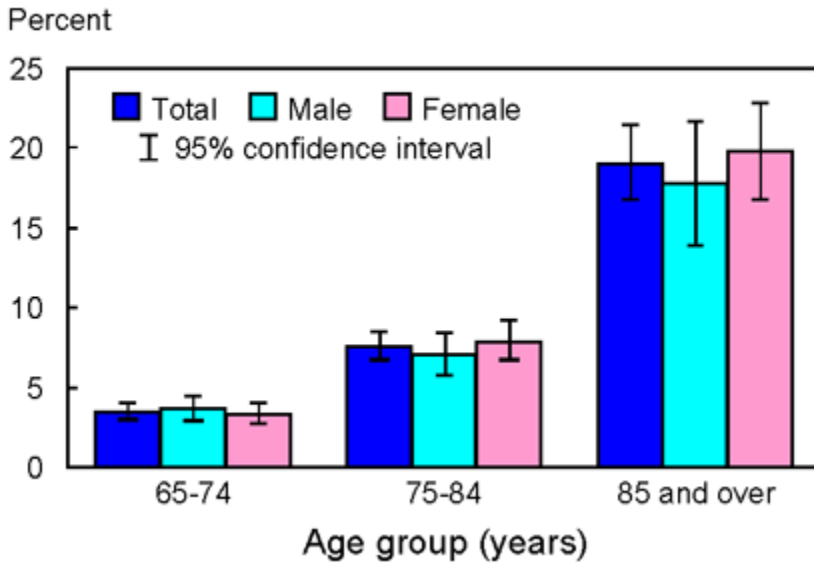
DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

In 2001, 6.5% (95% CI = 6.0%-7.0%) of U.S. adults aged 65 years and over needed the help of other persons with personal care needs.

There was no significant trend in the percents of adults who needed the help of other persons with personal care needs (6.6% in 1997, 6.3% in 1998, 6.4% in 1999, 6.3% in 2000, and 6.5% in 2001).



**Figure 12.2. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by sex and age group: United States, 2001**



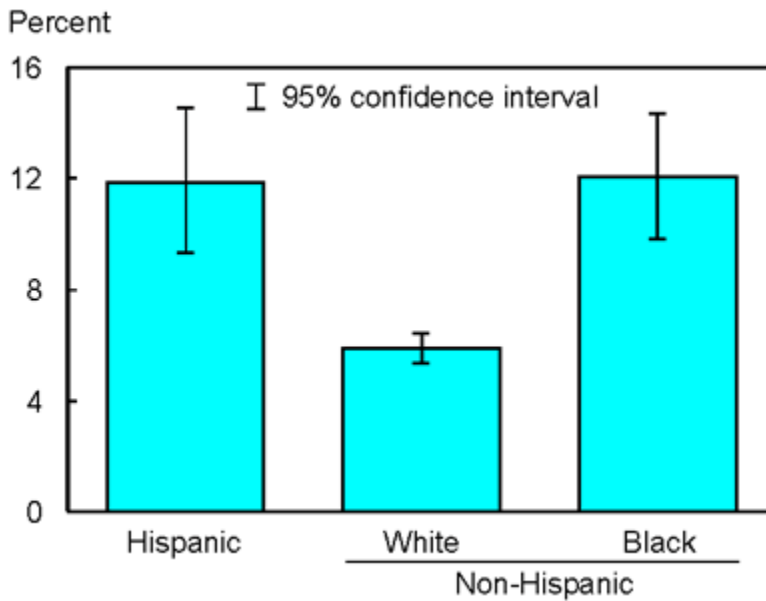
NOTES: Personal care needs include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analysis excluded nine elderly adults with unknown personal care needs status.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, adults aged 85 years and over were almost five times as likely as adults aged 65-74 years to need the help of other persons with personal care needs.

For adults in all three age groups, there was little difference in the percent of men and women needing the help of other persons with personal care needs.

**Figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**



NOTES: Personal care needs include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analysis excluded nine elderly adults with unknown personal care needs status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 65-74 years, 75-84 years, and 85 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2001 National Health Interview Survey.

Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic persons were about twice as likely as white non-Hispanic persons to need the help of other persons with personal care needs. The age-sex-adjusted percent of persons who need the help of other persons with personal care needs was 12.1% for black non-Hispanic persons, 11.9% for Hispanic persons, and 5.9% for white non-Hispanic persons.

**Data tables for figures 12.1-12.3:**

**Data table for figure 12.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs: United States, 1997-2001**

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	6.6	6.1-7.1
1998	6.3	5.9-6.8
1999	6.4	5.8-6.9
2000	6.3	5.9-6.8
2001	6.5	6.0-7.0

**Data table for figure 12.2. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by sex and age group: United States, 2001**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>65-74 years</b>		
Total	3.5	3.0-4.0
Men	3.7	2.9-4.4
Women	3.4	2.7-4.0
<b>75-84 years</b>		
Total	7.6	6.7-8.5
Men	7.1	5.7-8.4
Women	7.9	6.7-9.2
<b>85 years and over</b>		
Total	19.0	16.7-21.4
Men	17.8	13.9-21.6
Women	19.8	16.7-22.8

**Data table for figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2001**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	11.9	9.3-14.5
White non-Hispanic	5.9	5.3-6.4
Black non-Hispanic	12.1	9.8-14.3

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to a year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 65-74 years, 75-84 years, and 85 years and over.