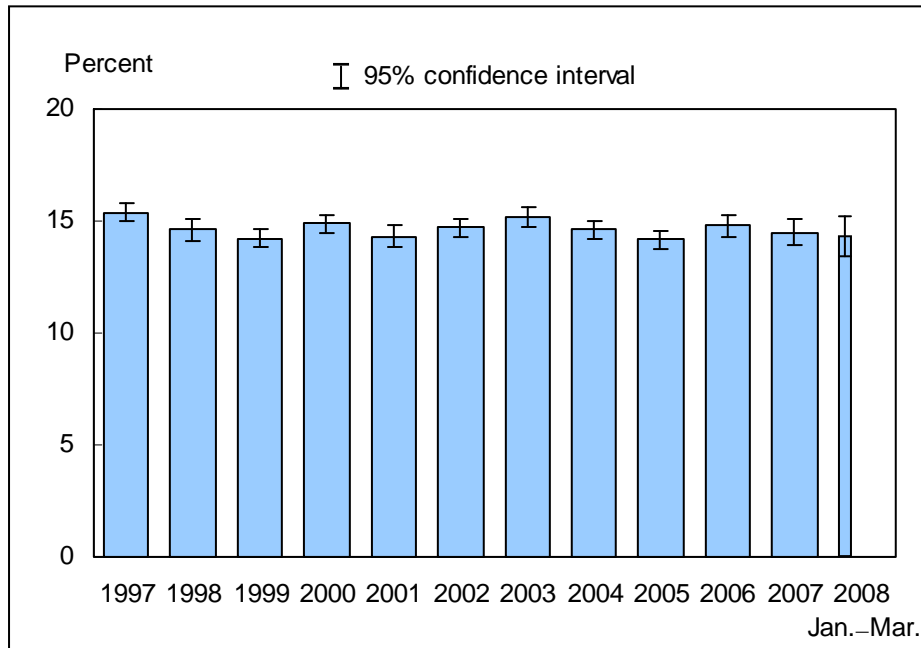


Figure 1.1. Percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage at the time of interview: United States, 1997–March 2008



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons without health insurance coverage are generally 0.1–0.3 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was 14.3% (95% confidence interval = 13.40–15.18%), which was not significantly different from the 2007 estimate of 14.5%.
- The annual percentage uninsured at the time of interview ranged from 14.2% in 1999 and 2005 to 15.4% in 1997.

Table 1.1a. Number of persons without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Number in millions: all ages	Number in millions: under 65 years	Number in millions: 18–64 years	Number in millions: under 18 years
1997	41.0	40.7	30.8	9.9
1998	39.3	39.0	30.0	9.1
1999	38.7	38.3	29.8	8.5
2000	41.3	40.8	32.0	8.9
2001	40.2	39.8	31.9	7.9
2002	41.5	41.1	33.5	7.6
2003	43.6	43.2	35.9	7.3
2004 (Method 1 ¹)	42.5	42.0	35.0	7.0
2004 (Method 2 ¹)	42.1	41.7	34.9	6.8
2005	41.1	40.8	34.4	6.5
2006	43.6	43.3	36.5	6.8
2007	43.3	43.0	36.3	6.7
January–March 2008	42.6	42.4	36.1	6.3

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

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons without health insurance coverage are generally 0.1–0.3 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points. The number of uninsured persons was calculated as the percentage of uninsured persons multiplied by the total weighted population, including persons with unknown coverage. The age-specific numbers of uninsured may not add to their respective totals due to rounding. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 1.1b. Percentage of persons without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval): all ages	Crude percent (95% confidence interval): under 65 years	Age-adjusted percent (95% confidence interval): under 65 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18–64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 18 years
1997	15.4 (15.0-15.8)	17.4 (16.9-17.9)	17.2 (16.8-17.7)	18.9 (18.4-19.4)	13.9 (13.2-14.6)
1998	14.6 (14.1-15.1)	16.5 (16.0-17.0)	16.4 (15.9-16.9)	18.2 (17.7-18.7)	12.7 (12.0-13.4)
1999	14.2 (13.8-14.6)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	17.8 (17.3-18.3)	11.8 (11.2-12.4)
2000	14.9 (14.5-15.3)	16.8 (16.3-17.2)	16.8 (16.3-17.3)	18.7 (18.1-19.2)	12.3 (11.7-12.9)
2001	14.3 (13.8-14.8)	16.2 (15.7-16.7)	16.2 (15.7-16.7)	18.3 (17.8-18.8)	11.0 (10.3-11.7)
2002	14.7 (14.3-15.1)	16.5 (16.0-16.9)	16.6 (16.1-17.1)	19.1 (18.6-19.6)	10.5 (9.9-11.1)
2003	15.2 (14.8-15.7)	17.2 (16.6-17.7)	17.3 (16.8-17.8)	20.1 (19.5-20.6)	10.1 (9.4-10.7)
2004 (Method 1 ¹)	14.7 (14.3-15.2)	16.6 (16.1-17.0)	16.7 (16.3-17.2)	19.4 (18.9-19.9)	9.6 (9.0-10.2)
2004 (Method 2 ¹)	14.6 (14.2-15.0)	16.4 (16.0-16.9)	16.6 (16.2-17.1)	19.3 (18.8-19.8)	9.4 (8.8-10.0)
2005	14.2 (13.75-14.58)	16.0 (15.53-16.46)	16.2 (15.72-16.65)	18.9 (18.34-19.38)	8.9 (8.34-9.49)
2006	14.8 (14.34-15.34)	16.8 (16.21-17.33)	17.0 (16.44-17.57)	19.8 (19.12-20.42)	9.3 (8.60-9.92)
2007	14.5 (13.93-15.08)	16.4 (15.76-17.05)	16.6 (15.95-17.28)	19.4 (18.68-20.09)	8.9 (8.10-9.66)
Jan.–March 2008	14.3 (13.40-15.18)	16.2 (15.20-17.25)	16.5 (15.46-17.56)	19.3 (18.07-20.47)	8.5 (7.29-9.76)

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



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons without health insurance coverage are generally 0.1–0.3 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points. The number of uninsured persons was calculated as the percentage of uninsured persons multiplied by the total weighted population, including persons with unknown coverage. Age-adjusted estimates for persons under 65 years of age for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was 16.2% (42.4 million) for persons under age 65 years, 19.3% (36.1 million) for persons aged 18–64 years, and 8.5% (6.3 million) for children under age 18 years.
- For children under age 18 years, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview decreased from 13.9% in 1997 to 8.5% in early 2008.
- For adults aged 18–64 years, the annual percentage uninsured at the time of interview decreased from 1997 to 1999, followed by an increase from 1999 to 2003, and then did not change significantly from 2003 to 2007.

Table 1.2a. Percentage of persons under age 65 years with public health plan coverage: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 65 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18–64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 18 years
1997	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	10.2 (9.8-10.6)	21.5 (20.5-22.4)
1998	12.7 (12.2-13.2)	9.5 (9.1-9.9)	20.0 (19.0-20.9)
1999	12.4 (12.0-12.9)	9.0 (8.6-9.3)	20.5 (19.5-21.4)
2000	12.9 (12.4-13.4)	9.1 (8.7-9.4)	22.0 (21.0-23.0)
2001	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	9.4 (9.0-9.8)	23.6 (22.6-24.5)
2002	15.2 (14.6-15.8)	10.3 (9.9-10.7)	27.1 (26.0-28.2)
2003	16.0 (15.4-16.6)	10.9 (10.4-11.4)	28.6 (27.4-29.7)
2004 (Method 1 ¹)	16.1 (15.6-16.7)	11.1 (10.6-11.5)	28.5 (27.5-29.6)
2004 (Method 2 ¹)	16.2 (15.7-16.8)	11.1 (10.7-11.6)	28.7 (27.7-29.8)
2005	16.8 (16.26-17.38)	11.5 (11.12-11.98)	29.9 (28.80-30.99)
2006	18.1 (17.40-18.77)	12.4 (11.89-12.92)	32.3 (30.94-33.64)
2007	18.1 (17.35-18.90)	12.3 (11.72-12.95)	32.7 (31.22-34.25)
Jan.–March 2008	19.4 (17.89-21.01)	13.2 (12.00-14.38)	35.3 (32.25-38.33)

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

NOTES: The category "public health plan coverage" includes Medicare (disability), Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, and military plans. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). The data on type of coverage were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons having public or private coverage are within 0.1–0.3 percentage points of those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points.

Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 1.2b. Percentage of persons under age 65 years with private health insurance coverage: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 65 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18–64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 18 years
1997	70.8 (70.1-71.5)	72.8 (72.2-73.4)	66.2 (65.1-67.3)
1998	72.0 (71.3-72.7)	73.5 (72.9-74.1)	68.5 (67.4-69.5)
1999	73.1 (72.3-73.8)	74.8 (74.1-75.4)	69.1 (68.0-70.2)
2000	71.8 (71.1-72.5)	73.8 (73.2-74.4)	67.1 (66.1-68.2)
2001	71.6 (70.9-72.3)	73.7 (73.1-74.4)	66.7 (65.6-67.8)
2002	69.8 (69.0-70.6)	72.3 (71.6-72.9)	63.9 (62.7-65.1)
2003	68.2 (67.5-69.0)	70.6 (69.9-71.3)	62.6 (61.4-63.8)
2004 (Method 1 ¹)	68.6 (67.9-69.4)	70.9 (70.2-71.6)	63.1 (61.9-64.3)
2004 (Method 2 ¹)
2005	68.4 (67.66-69.20)	70.9 (70.18-71.58)	62.4 (61.18-63.54)
2006	66.5 (65.54-67.41)	69.2 (68.33-70.02)	59.7 (58.32-61.14)
2007	66.8 (65.76-67.85)	69.6 (68.64-70.47)	59.9 (58.25-61.48)
Jan.–March 2008	65.6 (63.57-67.54)	68.7 (67.02-70.45)	57.5 (54.45-60.60)

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

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

NOTES: The category "private health insurance" excludes plans that paid for only one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). The data on type of coverage were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons having public or private coverage are within 0.1–0.3 percentage points of those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points.

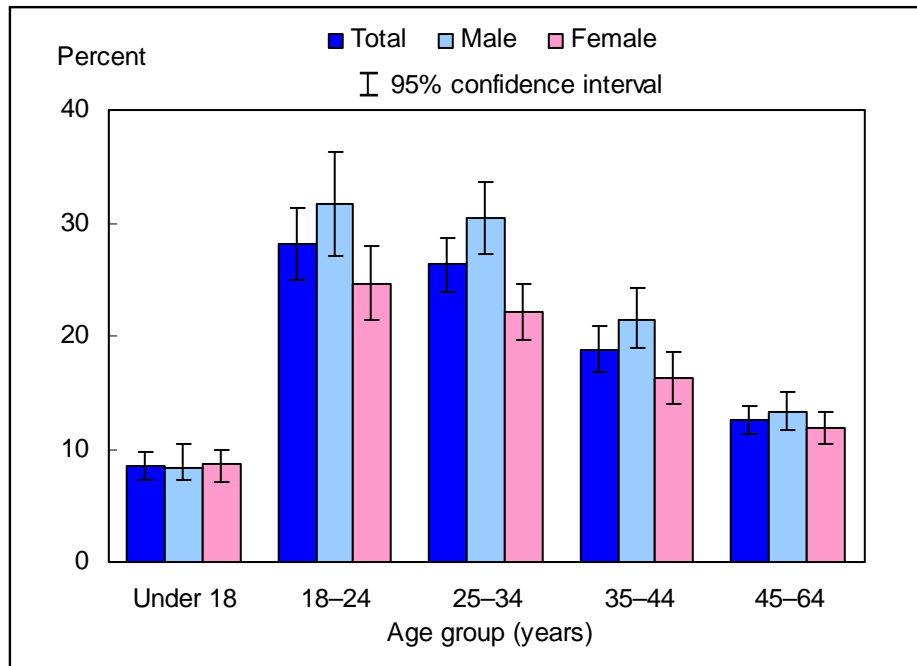
Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



- In early 2008, 19.4% of persons under age 65 years were covered by public health plans, and 65.6% were covered by private health insurance plans.
- For persons aged 18–64 years, after a period of decrease from 1997 to 1999, there was an increasing trend in public coverage from 1999 to 2007. Private coverage for this age group increased from 1997 to 1999 then followed a generally decreasing trend from 1999 to 2007.
- For children under age 18 years, after a period of decrease from 1997 to 1999, there was an increasing trend in public coverage from 1999 to 2007. The growth in public coverage for children since 1999 has greatly exceeded the corresponding growth among adults. An increase from 1997 to 1999 was followed by a generally decreasing trend from 1999 to 2007 in private coverage for children under age 18 years.

Figure 1.2. Percentage of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

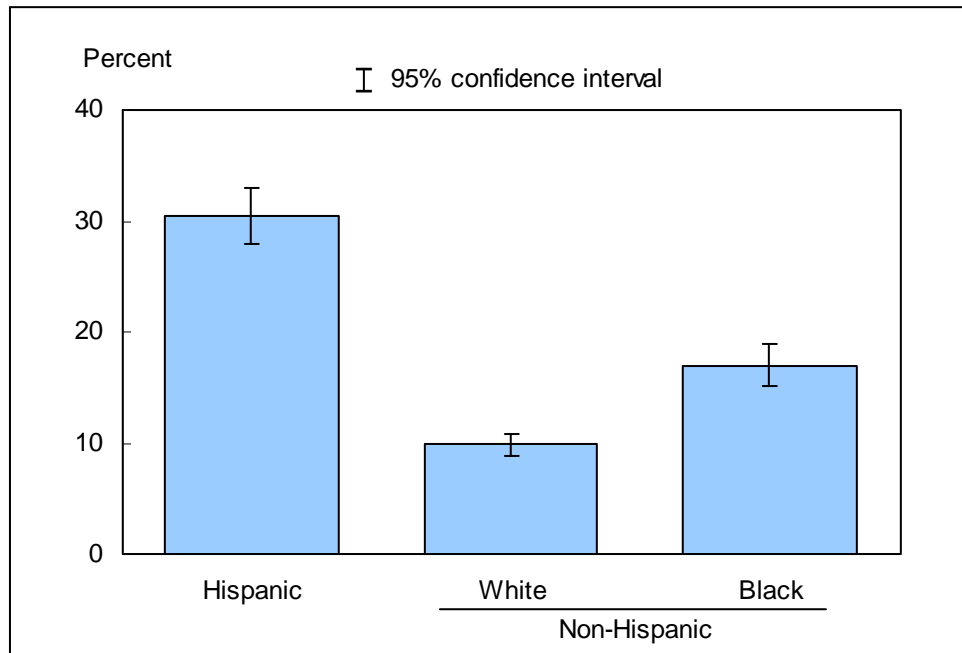


NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analyses excluded 213 persons (1.3%) with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1–0.3 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was highest among persons aged 18–24 years (28.2%) and 25–34 years (26.3%) and lowest among persons under age 18 years (8.5%), followed by those aged 45–64 years (12.6%). Starting at age 18 years, younger adults were more likely than older adults to lack health insurance coverage.
- Among adults in the age groups 18–24 years, 25–34 years, and 35–44 years, men were more likely than women to lack health insurance coverage at the time of interview.

Figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analyses excluded 226 persons (1.2%) with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1–0.3 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was 30.4% for Hispanic persons, 9.9% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 17.0% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons were most likely to be uninsured at the time of interview, followed by non-Hispanic black persons and non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for Figures 1.1–1.3:

Data table for Figure 1.1. Percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage at the time of interview: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	15.4	15.0-15.8
1998	14.6	14.1-15.1
1999	14.2	13.8-14.6
2000	14.9	14.5-15.3
2001	14.3	13.8-14.8
2002	14.7	14.3-15.1
2003	15.2	14.8-15.7
2004 (Method 1 ¹)	14.7	14.3-15.2
2004 (Method 2 ¹)	14.6	14.2-15.0
2005	14.2	13.75-14.58
2006	14.8	14.34-15.34
2007	14.5	13.93-15.08
January–March 2008	14.3	13.40-15.18

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

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 1.2. Percentage of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	8.5	7.29-9.76
Under 18 years, male	8.4	6.98-9.89
Under 18 years, female	8.6	7.14-10.09
18–24 years, total	28.2	25.00-31.34
18–24 years, male	31.7	27.04-36.30
18–24 years, female	24.7	21.43-27.92
25–34 years, total	26.3	23.95-28.66
25–34 years, male	30.4	27.20-33.64
25–34 years, female	22.2	19.71-24.66
35–44 years, total	18.9	16.88-20.84
35–44 years, male	21.5	18.92-24.16
35–44 years, female	16.3	13.97-18.57
45–64 years, total	12.6	11.24-13.89
45–64 years, male	13.3	11.66-14.96
45–64 years, female	11.9	10.38-13.34
Under 65 years (crude ¹), total	16.2	15.20-17.25
Under 65 years (crude ¹), male	17.8	16.55-19.09
Under 65 years (crude ¹), female	14.6	13.62-15.66
Under 65 years (age-adjusted ²), total	16.5	15.46-17.56
Under 65 years (age-adjusted ²), male	18.2	16.93-19.52
Under 65 years (age-adjusted ²), female	14.8	13.78-15.86

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

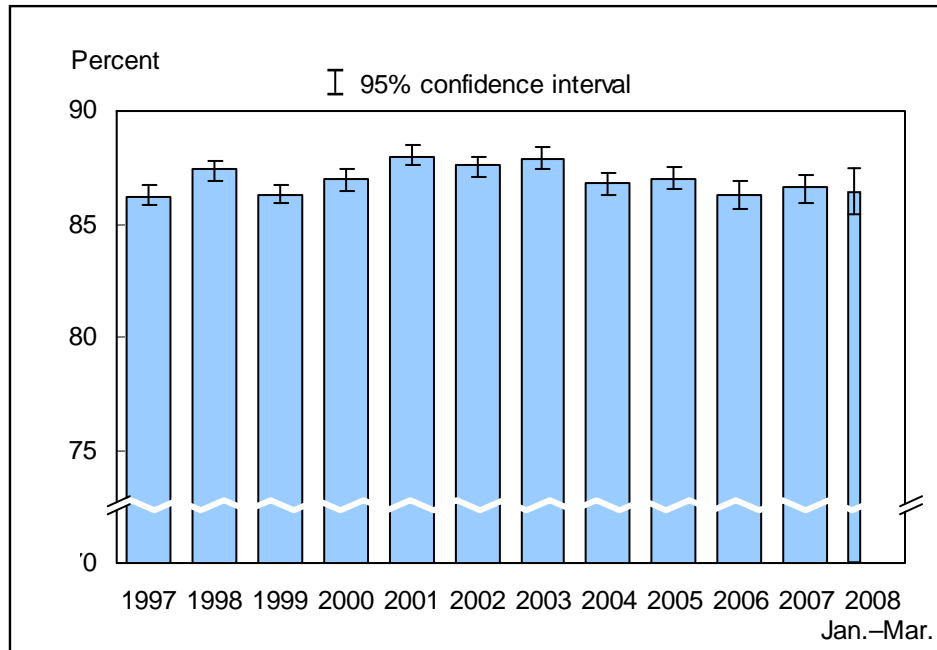
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	30.4 (27.87-32.89)	29.9 (27.47-32.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	9.9 (8.89-10.86)	10.4 (9.39-11.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	17.0 (15.17-18.88)	17.0 (15.15-18.90)

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 2.1. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997–March 2008

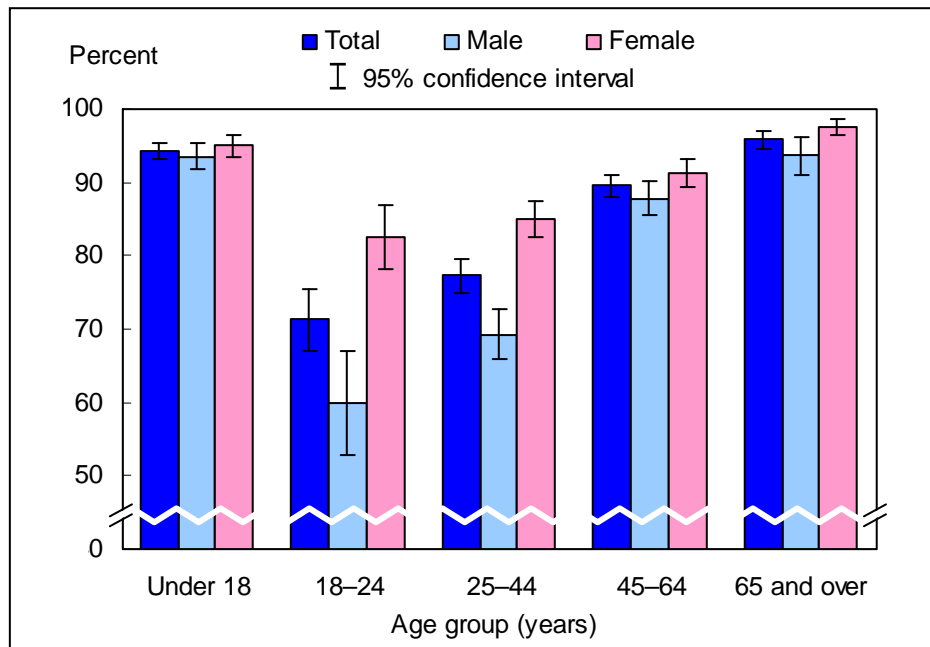


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded persons with an unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 1.5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, the percentage of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care was 86.4% (95% confidence interval = 85.34–87.44%), which was not significantly different from the 2007 estimate of 86.6%.
- The annual percentage of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care ranged from 86.2% in 1997 to 88.0% in 2001.

Figure 2.2. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

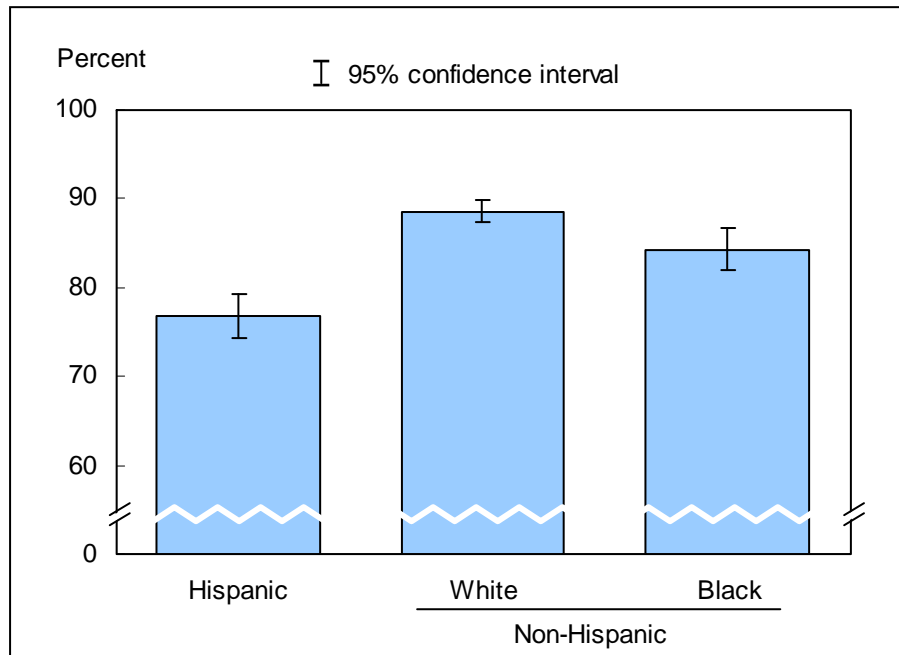


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 81 persons (1.4%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

Figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 81 persons (1.4%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of persons with a usual place to go for medical care was 76.8% for Hispanic persons, 88.6% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 84.3% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnicity groups, Hispanic persons were least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Data tables for Figures 2.1–2.3:

Data table for Figure 2.1. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	86.2 (85.8-86.7)	86.3 (85.9-86.7)
1998	87.4 (86.9-87.8)	87.4 (87.0-87.9)
1999	86.3 (85.9-86.7)	86.4 (86.0-86.8)
2000	87.0 (86.5-87.4)	87.0 (86.6-87.4)
2001	88.0 (87.6-88.5)	88.0 (87.6-88.5)
2002	87.6 (87.1-88.0)	87.6 (87.1-88.0)
2003	87.9 (87.4-88.4)	87.9 (87.4-88.4)
2004	86.8 (86.3-87.3)	86.8 (86.3-87.2)
2005	87.0 (86.56-87.50)	86.9 (86.47-87.41)
2006	86.3 (85.68-86.92)	86.2 (85.56-86.80)
2007	86.6 (85.97-87.19)	86.5 (85.84-87.06)
January–March 2008	86.4 (85.34-87.44)	86.2 (85.13-87.18)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 2.2. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	94.3	93.07-95.43
Under 18 years, male	93.6	91.77-95.36
Under 18 years, female	95.0	93.58-96.37
18–24 years, total	71.3	67.13-75.47
18–24 years, male	59.9	52.81-67.05
18–24 years, female	82.5	78.06-87.02
25–44 years, total	77.3	74.99-79.55
25–44 years, male	69.3	65.90-72.60
25–44 years, female	85.1	82.67-87.49
45–64 years, total	89.6	88.07-91.13
45–64 years, male	87.8	85.45-90.14
45–64 years, female	91.3	89.42-93.21
65 years and over, total	95.8	94.50-97.11
65 years and over, male	93.6	91.00-96.28
65 years and over, female	97.5	96.39-98.53
All ages (crude ¹), total	86.4	85.34-87.44
All ages (crude ¹), male	82.1	80.56-83.62
All ages (crude ¹), female	90.5	89.42-91.60
All ages (age-adjusted ²), total	86.2	85.13-87.18
All ages (age-adjusted ²), male	81.8	80.30-83.35
All ages (age-adjusted ²), female	90.3	89.24-91.43

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

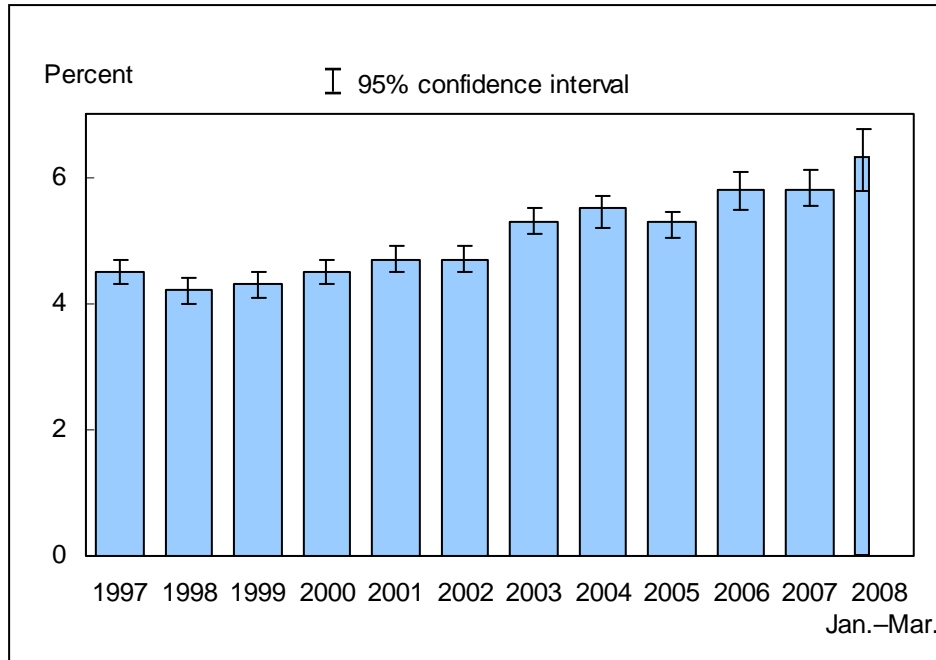
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	76.8 (74.33-79.18)	76.5 (73.87-79.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	88.6 (87.41-89.86)	88.7 (87.43-89.88)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	84.3 (81.96-86.68)	84.6 (82.25-87.02)

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 3.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months: United States, 1997–March 2008

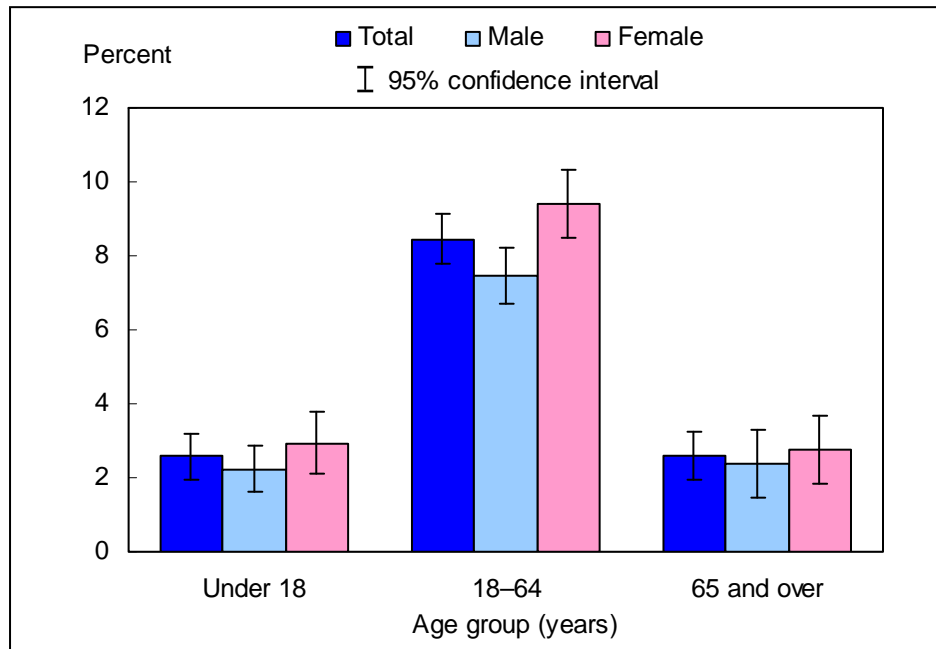


NOTES: The analyses excluded persons with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost (about 0.2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, 6.3% (95% confidence interval = 5.76–6.76%) of the population was unable to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2007 estimate.
- From 1998 to March 2008, there was a generally increasing trend in the percentage of persons who experienced this lack of access to medical care due to cost (from 4.2% in 1998 to 6.3% in early 2008).

Figure 3.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

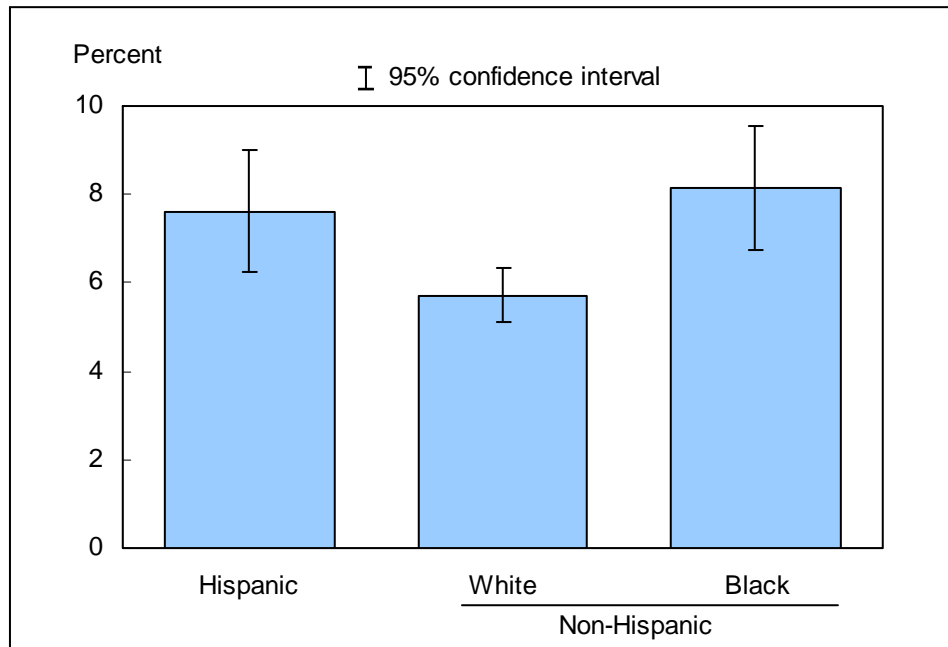


NOTE: The analyses excluded 36 persons (0.2%) with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who were unable to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months was 2.6% for those aged under 18 years, 8.4% for those aged 18–64 years, and 2.6% for those aged 65 years and over.
- Adults aged 18–64 years were more likely to have lacked access to medical care due to cost during the past 12 months than children aged under 18 years and adults aged 65 years and over. This pattern was seen among males and females.

Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: The analyses excluded 36 persons (0.2%) with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, 7.6% of Hispanic persons, 5.7% of non-Hispanic white persons, and 8.2% of non-Hispanic black persons were unable to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the year preceding the interview.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were more likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have lacked access to medical care due to cost.

Data tables for Figures 3.1–3.3:

Data table for Figure 3.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	4.5 (4.3-4.7)	4.5 (4.4-4.7)
1998	4.2 (4.0-4.4)	4.2 (4.0-4.4)
1999	4.3 (4.1-4.5)	4.3 (4.1-4.5)
2000	4.5 (4.3-4.7)	4.5 (4.2-4.7)
2001	4.7 (4.5-4.9)	4.7 (4.5-4.9)
2002	4.7 (4.5-4.9)	4.7 (4.5-4.9)
2003	5.3 (5.1-5.5)	5.2 (5.0-5.5)
2004	5.5 (5.2-5.7)	5.4 (5.2-5.6)
2005	5.3 (5.05-5.45)	5.2 (4.99-5.40)
2006	5.8 (5.49-6.07)	5.7 (5.42-6.00)
2007	5.8 (5.54-6.11)	5.8 (5.47-6.03)
January–March 2008	6.3 (5.76-6.76)	6.2 (5.70-6.68)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 3.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	2.6	1.95-3.19
Under 18 years, male	2.2	1.61-2.85
Under 18 years, female	2.9	2.10-3.77
18–64 years, total	8.4	7.76-9.12
18–64 years, male	7.4	6.68-8.19
18–64 years, female	9.4	8.49-10.35
65 years and over, total	2.6	1.95-3.25
65 years and over, male	2.4	1.46-3.29
65 years and over, female	2.8	1.85-3.68
All ages (crude ¹), total	6.3	5.76-6.76
All ages (crude ¹), male	5.5	4.99-6.09
All ages (crude ¹), female	7.0	6.31-7.61
All ages (age-adjusted ²), total	6.2	5.70-6.68
All ages (age-adjusted ²), male	5.5	4.92-5.99
All ages (age-adjusted ²), female	6.9	6.27-7.55

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

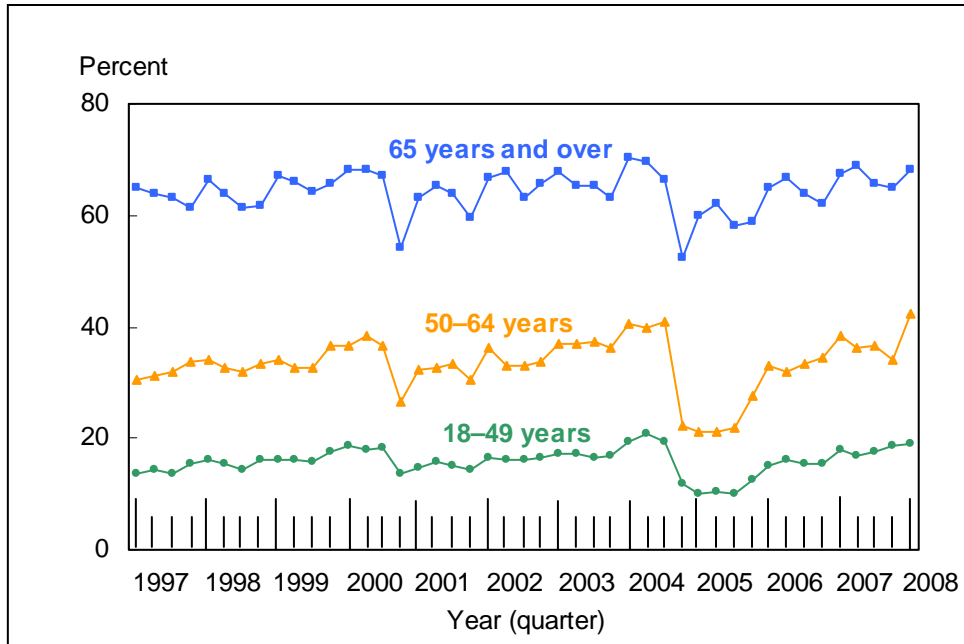
Data table for Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	7.6	6.25-8.99
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	5.7	5.10-6.34
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	8.2	6.76-9.56

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997–March 2008



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

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



- In the first quarter of 2008, the percentage of adults who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 68.0% for persons aged 65 years and over, 42.3% for persons aged 50–64 years, and 19.0% for persons aged 18–49 years.
- For the age groups 18–49 years, 50–64 years and 65 years and over, first quarter estimates from 2008 were higher than, but not significantly different from, first quarter estimates from 2007. For all three age groups, first quarter estimates increased from 2005 to 2008. An influenza vaccination shortage occurred during the 2004–2005 influenza season (12). Previous delays in availability of the influenza shots also occurred in the fall of 2000 and, to a lesser extent, in the fall of 2001 (11,13).



Table 4.1a. Annual percentage of adults aged 50–64 years who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by sex: United States, 1997–2007

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

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

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–2007 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 4.1b. Annual percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by sex: United States, 1997–2007

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

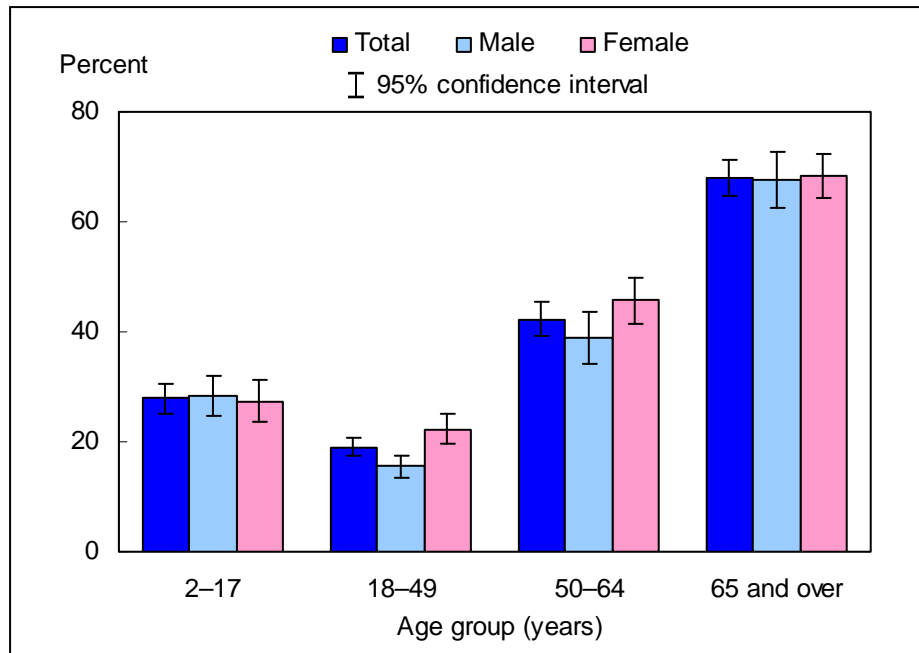
NOTES: From 1997 to August 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in September 2003, respondents were asked about influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to the question regarding the flu shot. Beginning in 2005, receipt of nasal spray influenza vaccinations was included in the calculation of influenza vaccination estimates. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release, and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to these influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all adults aged 50 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (10). The expansion of the recommendations to include adults aged 50–64 years, a group for which influenza vaccination was formerly recommended only if they had existing high-risk conditions, occurred in the 2000–2001 influenza season but was not implemented until the 2001–2002 influenza season due to a delay in vaccine availability (11). Adults aged 18–49 years are recommended to receive influenza vaccination if they have existing high-risk conditions (including pregnancy during the influenza season), are healthcare workers, or are in close contact with persons at increased risk of influenza. An influenza vaccination shortage occurred during the 2004–2005 influenza season (12). Previous delays in availability of the influenza shots also occurred in the fall of 2000 and, to a lesser extent, in the fall of 2001 (11, 13). The analyses excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 3% of respondents each year). Age-adjusted estimates for persons aged 65 years and over for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are based on the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–2007 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



- For adults aged 50–64 years, the annual percentage of persons who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 36.2% in 2007. This estimate was higher than the estimate in 2006 (33.2%). This pattern was also seen in men, but the observed increase in women was not significant. Following the influenza vaccination shortage during the 2004–2005 influenza season, estimates for this age group increased from 2005 to 2007 with the 2007 estimates being similar to the estimates in 2004 (12).
- For adults aged 65 years and over, the annual percentage of persons who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 66.7% in 2007. This estimate was not significantly different than the 2006 estimate (64.3%). This pattern was seen in men and women. Following the influenza vaccination shortage during the 2004–2005 influenza season, estimates for this age group increased from 2005 to 2007 with the 2006 estimates being similar to the estimates in 2004 (12).

Figure 4.2. Percentage of persons who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

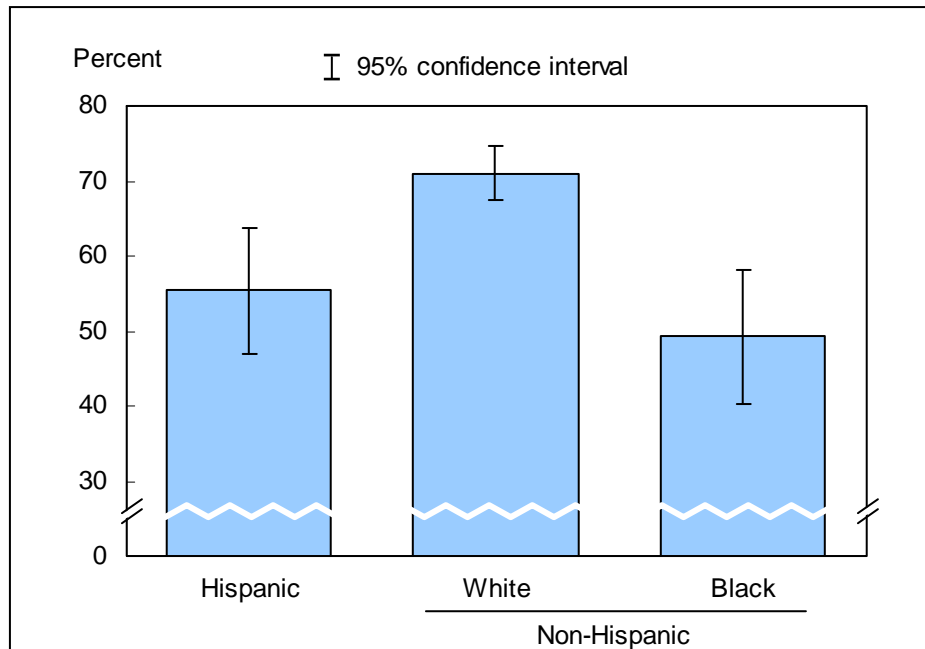


NOTES: Respondents were asked about receipt of influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to a question regarding receipt of a flu shot during the past 12 months. These questions do not indicate whether the vaccination was a first or second dose. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release, and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to these influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, at the time of interview, all children 6–59 months and all adults aged 50 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (10). Beginning with this Early Release, the minimum age shown for influenza vaccination has been changed from 0 years to 2 years to reflect the 6 month minimum age (and 12 month reference period) for influenza vaccination eligibility. Adults aged 18–49 years are recommended to receive influenza vaccination if they have existing high-risk conditions (including pregnancy during the influenza season), are healthcare workers, or are in close contact with persons at increased risk of influenza (10). The recommendations were recently expanded in February 2008 to include children 5–18 years (14). The analyses excluded 169 persons (2.1%) with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who had an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was highest among persons aged 65 years and over (68.0%), followed by persons aged 50–64 years (42.3%), 2–17 years (27.9%), and 18–49 years (19.0%).
- For adults aged 18–49 years and 50–64 years, women were more likely than men to have received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months.

Figure 4.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: Respondents were asked about receipt of influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to a question regarding receipt of a flu shot during the past 12 months. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release, and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to these influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all adults aged 50 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (10). The analyses excluded 24 adults (2.0%) aged 65 years and over with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For adults aged 65 years and over, the percentage of persons receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 55.4% for Hispanic persons, 71.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 49.3% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were less likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months.



Data tables for Figures 4.1–4.3:

Data table for Figure 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year and quarter	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18–49 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 50–64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 65 years and over
1997, quarter 1	13.6 (12.5-14.6)	30.5 (27.8-33.2)	65.0 (62.3-67.6)
1997, quarter 2	14.5 (13.4-15.5)	31.3 (28.7-34.0)	63.7 (61.1-66.2)
1997, quarter 3	13.6 (12.6-14.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	63.1 (60.3-65.9)
1997, quarter 4	15.6 (14.5-16.7)	33.6 (31.1-36.2)	61.2 (58.7-63.8)
1998, quarter 1	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	34.2 (31.3-37.1)	66.3 (63.2-69.4)
1998, quarter 2	15.3 (14.1-16.5)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.0 (61.3-66.8)
1998, quarter 3	14.5 (13.3-15.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	61.3 (58.5-64.0)
1998, quarter 4	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.5 (30.8-36.1)	61.6 (58.7-64.5)
1999, quarter 1	16.3 (14.8-17.7)	34.2 (31.1-37.3)	67.0 (64.0-70.1)
1999, quarter 2	16.0 (14.7-17.3)	32.6 (29.8-35.4)	66.1 (63.4-68.8)
1999, quarter 3	15.8 (14.5-17.1)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.1 (61.2-67.0)
1999, quarter 4	17.6 (16.2-18.9)	36.7 (34.2-39.2)	65.7 (62.7-68.6)
2000, quarter 1	18.6 (17.2-19.9)	36.6 (33.7-39.4)	68.2 (65.3-71.0)
2000, quarter 2	18.0 (16.7-19.4)	38.5 (35.7-41.4)	68.1 (65.6-70.7)
2000, quarter 3	18.2 (16.9-19.4)	36.6 (33.7-39.5)	67.1 (64.4-69.8)
2000, quarter 4	13.6 (12.4-14.8)	26.6 (24.2-29.0)	54.3 (51.6-57.1)
2001, quarter 1	14.7 (13.4-16.0)	32.3 (29.6-35.0)	63.3 (60.2-66.3)
2001, quarter 2	15.9 (14.7-17.1)	32.6 (30.1-35.1)	65.4 (62.8-68.0)
2001, quarter 3	14.9 (13.9-15.9)	33.3 (30.7-35.8)	64.0 (61.1-66.8)
2001, quarter 4	14.5 (13.6-15.9)	30.6 (28.0-33.1)	59.6 (56.7-62.4)
2002, quarter 1	16.4 (15.2-17.7)	36.3 (33.6-38.9)	66.6 (63.8-69.4)
2002, quarter 2	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.0 (30.5-35.5)	67.8 (65.3-70.3)
2002, quarter 3	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	33.1 (30.6-35.6)	63.1 (60.5-65.8)
2002, quarter 4	16.4 (15.1-17.8)	33.8 (31.0-36.6)	65.5 (62.4-68.6)
2003, quarter 1	17.1 (15.7-18.4)	36.8 (34.2-39.4)	67.8 (65.0-70.6)
2003, quarter 2	17.2 (15.8-18.6)	36.8 (33.9-39.7)	65.4 (62.6-68.3)
2003, quarter 3	16.4 (15.2-17.6)	37.4 (34.9-39.9)	65.4 (62.8-67.9)
2003, quarter 4	16.7 (15.2-18.1)	36.1 (33.3-39.0)	63.3 (60.1-66.5)
2004, quarter 1	19.3 (17.9-20.8)	40.6 (38.0-43.3)	70.3 (67.5-73.0)
2004, quarter 2	20.9 (19.1-22.6)	40.0 (37.1-43.0)	69.5 (66.7-72.3)
2004, quarter 3	19.4 (18.2-20.7)	41.0 (38.4-43.6)	66.4 (63.6-69.2)
2004, quarter 4	12.0 (10.9-13.1)	22.3 (20.2-24.5)	52.4 (49.5-55.4)

See footnotes at end of table.



Year and quarter	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18–49 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 50–64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 65 years and over
2005, quarter 1	10.2 (9.03-11.41)	21.2 (19.05-23.42)	59.8 (56.66-62.90)
2005, quarter 2	10.3 (9.25-11.37)	21.1 (19.05-23.19)	62.0 (59.02-64.91)
2005, quarter 3	10.0 (9.03-11.03)	21.8 (19.64-24.01)	58.2 (55.42-60.97)
2005, quarter 4	12.4 (11.28-13.51)	27.8 (25.47-30.19)	58.7 (55.68-61.71)
2006, quarter 1	15.0 (13.69-16.36)	33.1 (29.95-36.20)	64.9 (61.65-68.15)
2006, quarter 2	16.2 (14.78-17.68)	31.8 (29.05-34.50)	66.6 (63.60-69.51)
2006, quarter 3	15.5 (13.56-17.47)	33.5 (29.45-37.51)	63.9 (58.90-68.84)
2006, quarter 4	15.4 (14.07-16.82)	34.5 (31.81-37.11)	61.9 (58.72-65.00)
2007, quarter 1	18.0 (16.36-19.63)	38.3 (35.28-41.39)	67.5 (64.47-70.62)
2007, quarter 2	16.7 (15.07-18.31)	36.2 (33.37-39.03)	68.8 (65.62-71.91)
2007, quarter 3	17.6 (15.47-19.74)	36.5 (32.10-40.95)	65.6 (60.90-70.39)
2007, quarter 4	18.7 (17.11-20.38)	34.0 (31.14-36.79)	65.1 (62.17-68.02)
2008, quarter 1	19.0 (17.41-20.56)	42.3 (39.12-45.58)	68.0 (64.78-71.22)

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 4.2. Percentage of persons who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
2–4 years, total	42.7	36.13-49.22
2–4 years, male	40.6	31.02-50.24
2–4 years, female	44.5	36.01-52.91
5–11 years, total	27.1	23.20-30.95
5–11 years, male	28.7	22.99-34.40
5–11 years, female	25.3	20.60-30.01
12–17 years, total	20.5	16.47-24.57
12–17 years, male	21.4	16.14-26.75
12–17 years, female	19.6	14.32-24.91
2–17 years, total	27.9	25.12-30.58
2–17 years, male	28.3	24.55-32.08
2–17 years, female	27.4	23.68-31.10
18–49 years, total	19.0	17.41-20.56
18–49 years, male	15.5	13.50-17.59
18–49 years, female	22.3	19.74-24.91
50–64 years, total	42.3	39.12-45.58
50–64 years, male	38.9	34.13-43.69
50–64 years, female	45.7	41.59-49.78
65 years and over, total	68.0	64.78-71.22
65 years and over, male	67.6	62.63-72.60
65 years and over, female	68.3	64.29-72.29
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	32.8	31.30-34.23
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	29.1	26.97-31.18
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	36.2	34.13-38.31
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	68.2	65.06-71.36
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	68.6	63.86-73.43
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	68.0	64.01-72.04

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



Data table for Figure 4.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

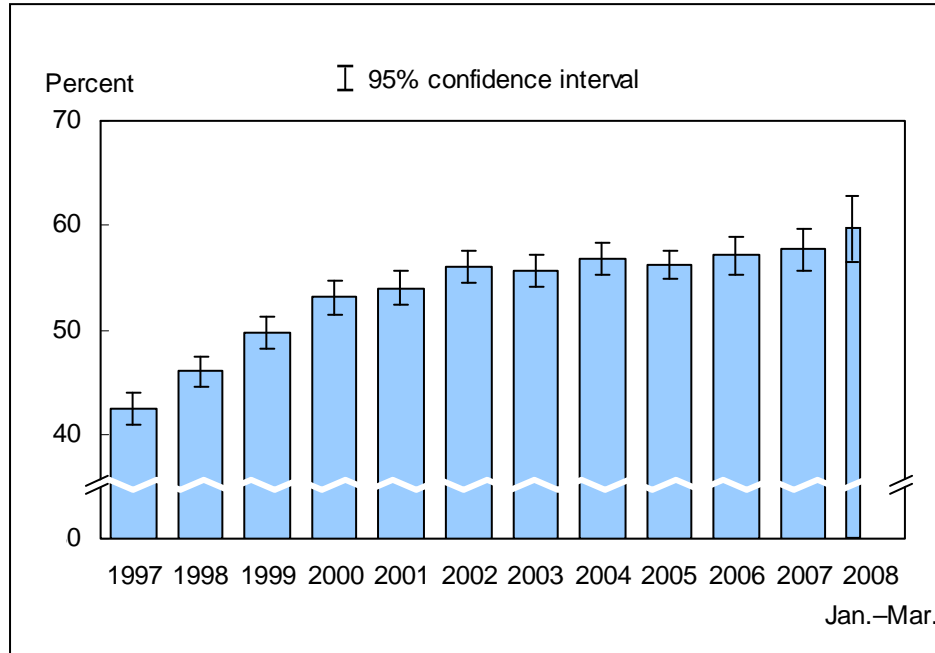
Race/ethnicity	Crude¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	55.4 (46.93-63.79)	55.8 (47.02-64.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	71.0 (67.39-74.57)	71.0 (67.49-74.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	49.3 (40.31-58.24)	51.9 (43.11-60.68)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 5.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997–March 2008

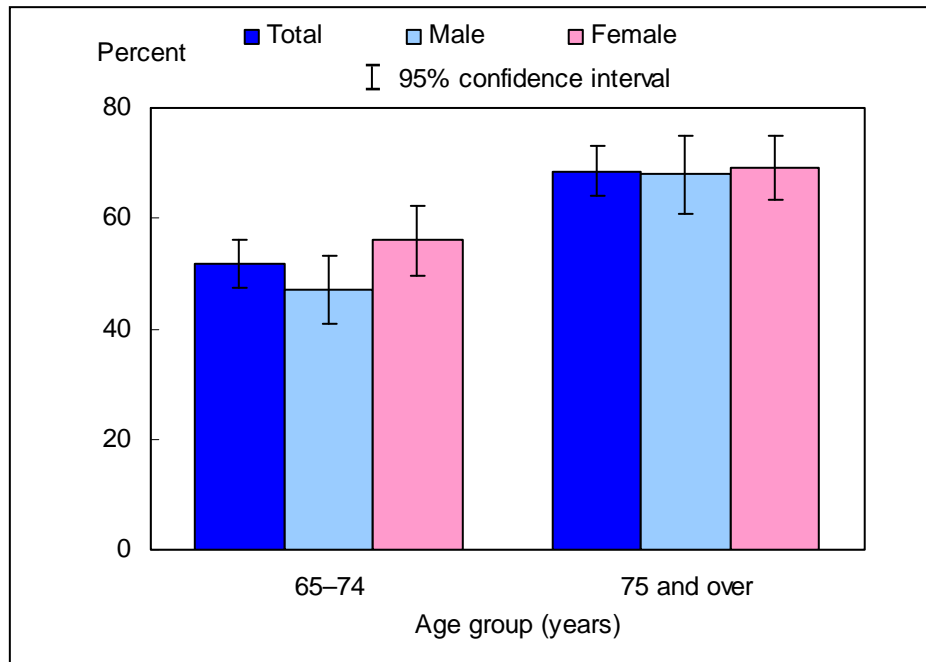


NOTES: The analyses excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status (about 5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, the percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 59.6% (95% confidence interval = 56.35–62.82%), which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2007 estimate of 57.7%.
- The percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination increased from 42.4% in 1997 to 59.6% in early 2008.

Figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

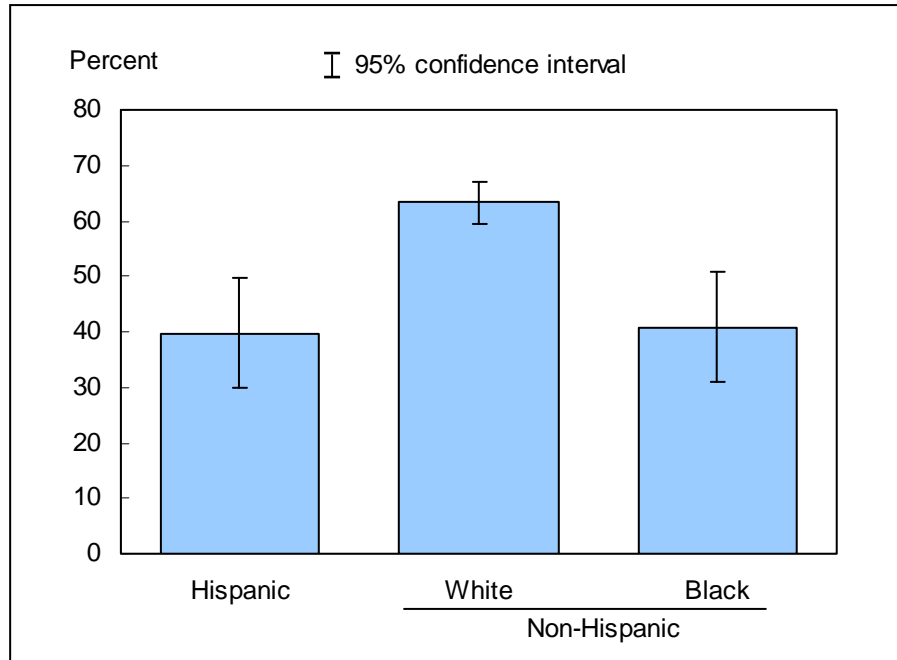


NOTE: The analyses excluded 44 adults (3.7%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The percentage of adults who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 51.8% for persons aged 65–74 years and 68.6% for persons aged 75 years and over.
- For adults aged 65–74 years, women were more likely than men to have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination.

Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTE: The analyses excluded 44 adults (3.7%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 39.8% for Hispanic persons, 63.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 40.9% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were less likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination.

Data tables for Figures 5.1–5.3:

Data table for Figure 5.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	42.4 (40.9-43.9)	42.6 (41.1-44.1)
1998	46.0 (44.5-47.5)	46.3 (44.8-47.8)
1999	49.7 (48.1-51.3)	49.9 (48.3-51.5)
2000	53.1 (51.5-54.7)	53.4 (51.8-55.0)
2001	54.0 (52.4-55.6)	54.2 (52.6-55.7)
2002	56.0 (54.5-57.5)	56.2 (54.8-57.7)
2003	55.6 (54.1-57.1)	55.7 (54.2-57.1)
2004	56.8 (55.3-58.3)	57.0 (55.5-58.5)
2005	56.2 (54.82-57.64)	56.3 (54.95-57.72)
2006	57.1 (55.25-58.88)	57.2 (55.43-59.04)
2007	57.7 (55.68-59.69)	57.8 (55.78-59.80)
January–March 2008	59.6 (56.35-62.82)	59.8 (56.77-62.88)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



Data table for Figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65–74 years, total	51.8	47.45-56.18
65–74 years, male	47.0	40.77-53.15
65–74 years, female	56.0	49.74-62.21
75 years and over, total	68.6	64.08-73.10
75 years and over, male	67.9	60.93-74.92
75 years and over, female	69.0	63.29-74.77
65 years and over (crude ¹), total	59.6	56.35-62.82
65 years and over (crude ¹), male	55.9	50.89-60.81
65 years and over (crude ¹), female	62.4	58.19-66.61
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	59.8	56.77-62.88
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	57.0	52.23-61.71
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	62.2	58.09-66.32

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

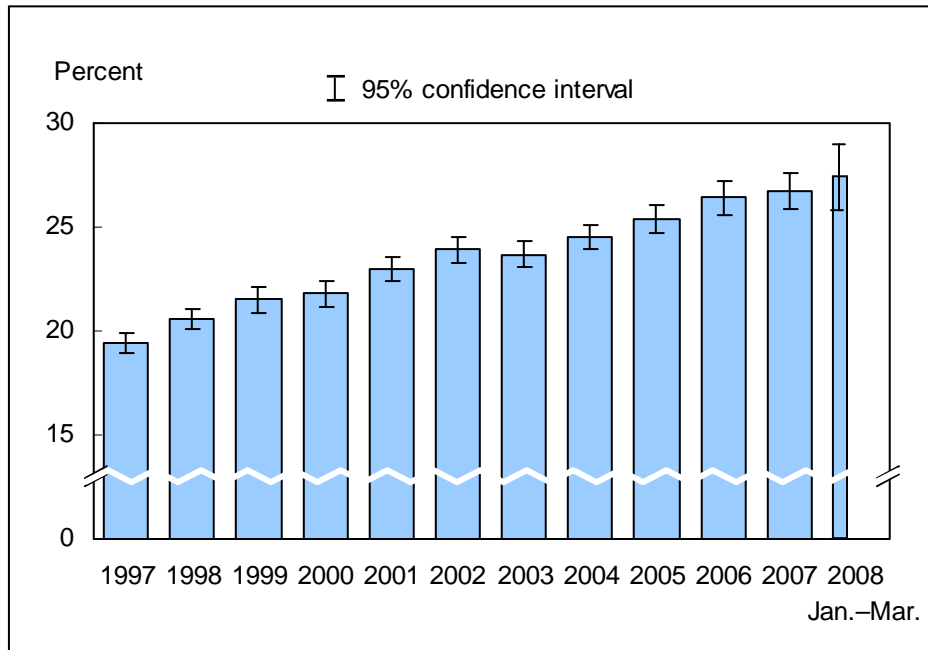
Race/ethnicity	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	39.8 (29.97-49.73)	41.0 (31.00-50.94)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	63.3 (59.63-66.87)	63.3 (59.86-66.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	40.9 (30.93-50.83)	43.3 (33.35-53.33)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2008

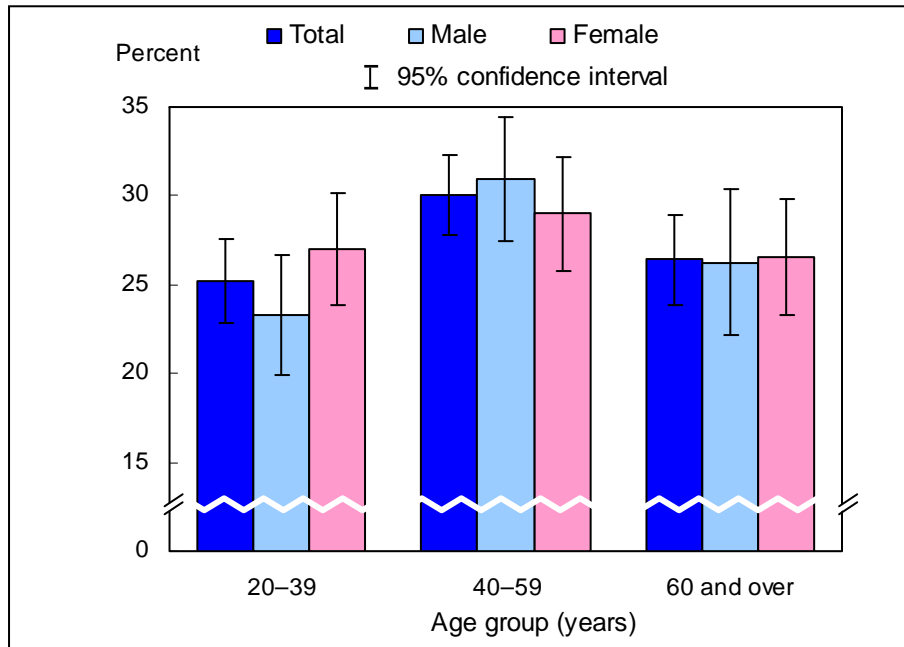


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded people with unknown height or weight (about 6% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, 27.4% (95% confidence interval = 25.80–28.92%) of U.S. adults aged 20 years and over were obese, which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2007 estimate of 26.7%.
- The prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults aged 20 years and over has generally increased over time from 19.4% in 1997 to 27.4% in early 2008.

Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

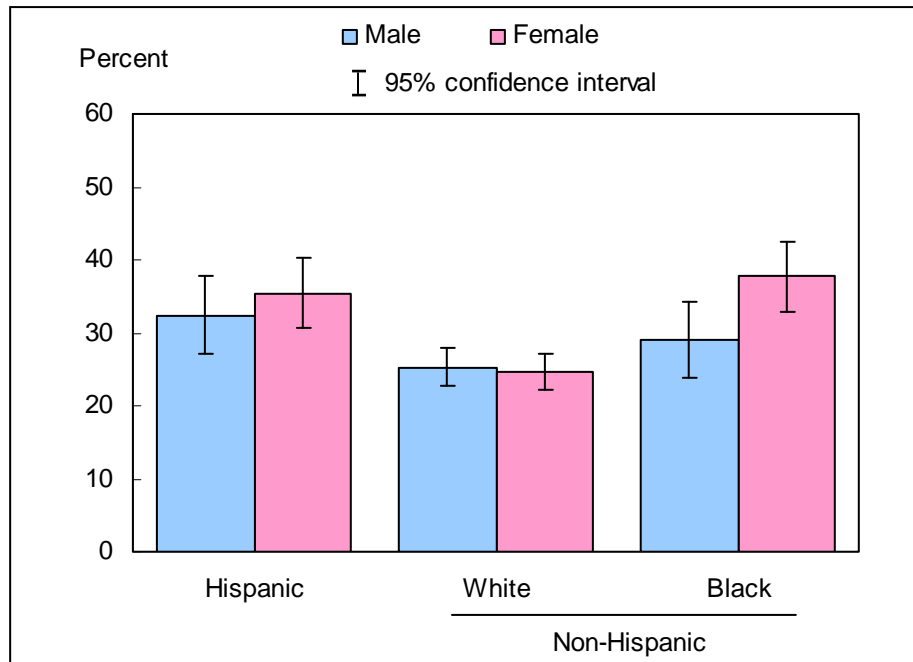


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded 274 people (4.8%) with unknown height or weight.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of obesity was higher among adults aged 40–59 years (30.0%) than among adults aged 20–39 years (25.2%) and 60 years and over (26.4%).
- For all three age groups, there was no significant difference between women and men in the prevalence of obesity.

Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded 274 people (4.8%) with unknown height or weight. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 20–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

Data tables for Figures 6.1–6.3:

Data table for Figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	19.4 (18.9-19.9)	19.5 (18.9-20.0)
1998	20.6 (20.1-21.1)	20.6 (20.0-21.1)
1999	21.5 (20.9-22.1)	21.5 (20.9-22.1)
2000	21.8 (21.2-22.4)	21.8 (21.2-22.3)
2001	23.0 (22.4-23.6)	22.9 (22.3-23.5)
2002	23.9 (23.3-24.6)	23.8 (23.2-24.5)
2003	23.7 (23.1-24.3)	23.5 (22.9-24.2)
2004	24.5 (23.9-25.1)	24.3 (23.8-25.0)
2005	25.4 (24.77-26.09)	25.3 (24.66-25.96)
2006	26.4 (25.62-27.09)	26.2 (25.44-26.90)
2007	26.7 (25.82-27.50)	26.6 (25.78-27.49)
January–March 2008	27.4 (25.80-28.92)	27.2 (25.67-28.71)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using seven age groups: 20–29 years, 30–39 years, 40–49 years, 50–59 years, 60–69 years, 70–79 years, and 80 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
20–39 years, total	25.2	22.79-27.55
20–39 years, male	23.3	19.92-26.68
20–39 years, female	27.0	23.88-30.19
40–59 years, total	30.0	27.77-32.26
40–59 years, male	31.0	27.49-34.49
40–59 years, female	29.0	25.80-32.24
60 years and over, total	26.4	23.81-28.97
60 years and over, male	26.2	22.15-30.33
60 years and over, female	26.5	23.24-29.79
20 years and over (crude ¹), total	27.4	25.80-28.92
20 years and over (crude ¹), male	27.0	24.88-29.21
20 years and over (crude ¹), female	27.7	25.71-29.62
20 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	27.2	25.67-28.71
20 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	26.4	24.32-28.49
20 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	27.8	25.88-29.72

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using seven age groups: 20–29 years, 30–39 years, 40–49 years, 50–59 years, 60–69 years, 70–79 years, and 80 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

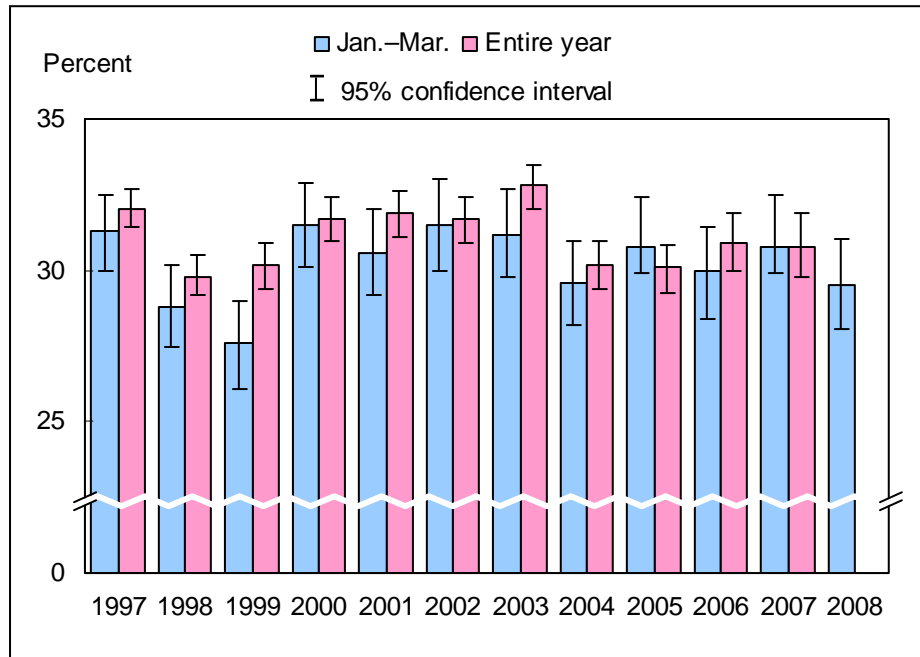
Data table for Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Male, Hispanic or Latino	32.4	27.13-37.74
Male, not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	25.3	22.69-27.88
Male, not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	29.0	23.72-34.30
Female, Hispanic or Latino	35.4	30.55-40.27
Female, not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	24.7	22.08-27.24
Female, not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	37.7	32.79-42.59

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 7.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997–March 2008

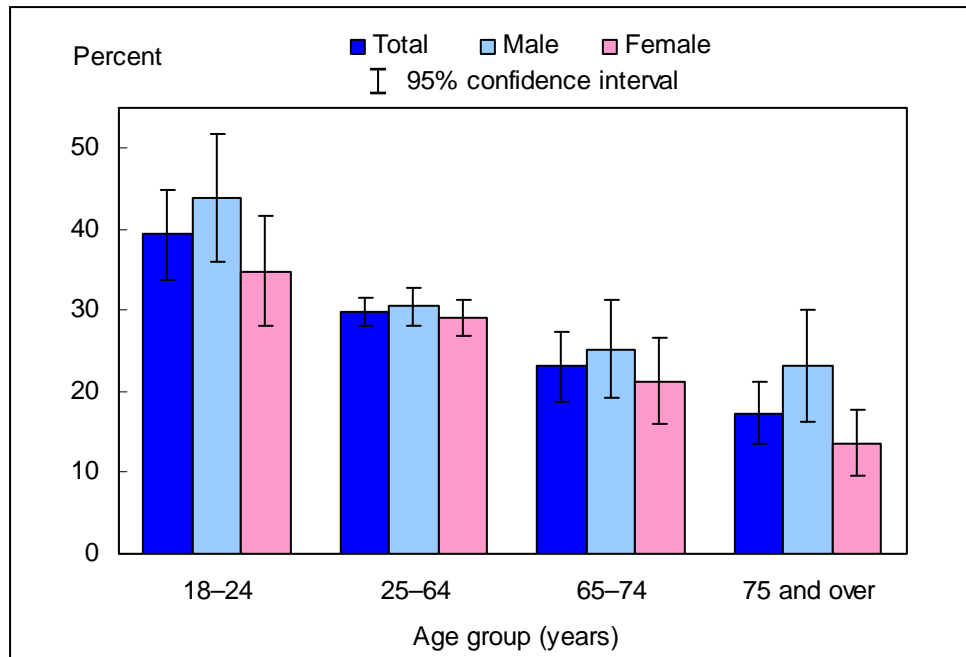


NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator (Healthy People 2010, (15)). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to three times per week. In Early Releases before September 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently than that of Healthy People 2010. The earlier Early Release estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration of light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations for light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity (i.e., partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. All estimates have been rerun using the revised denominator. The impact of the change on the estimates was minimal (typically 0.1 percentage points or less). The analyses excluded persons with unknown physical activity participation (about 3% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, 29.5% (95% confidence interval = 27.96–31.07%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, which was lower than, but not significantly different from the 2007 first quarter estimate of 30.8%.
- The annual percentages of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity ranged from 29.8% in 1998 to 32.8% in 2003.

Figure 7.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

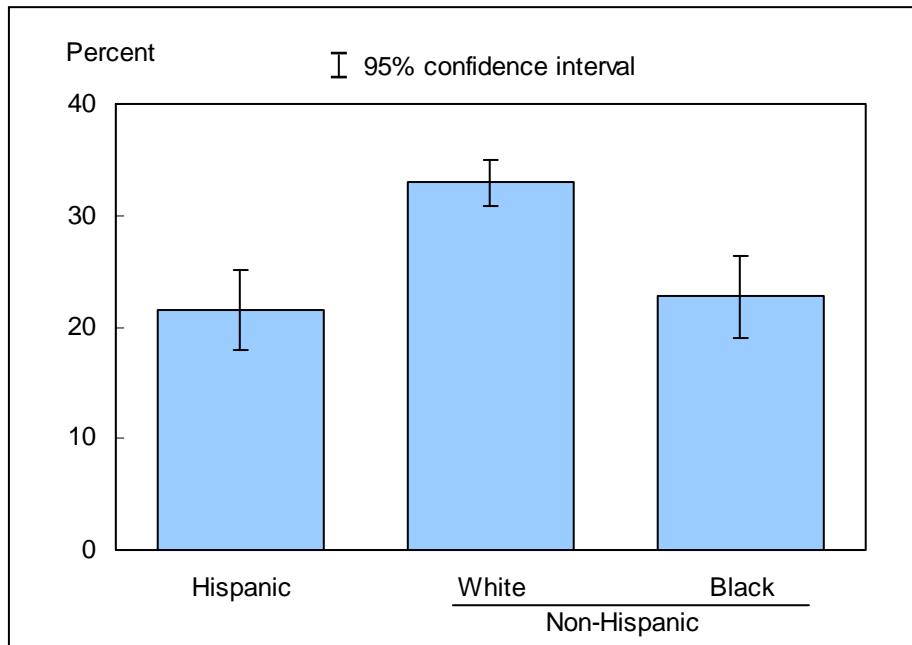


NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator (Healthy People 2010, (15)). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to three times per week. In Early Releases before September 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently than that of Healthy People 2010. The earlier Early Release estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration of light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations for light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity (i.e., partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. The analyses excluded 156 persons (2.7%) with unknown physical activity participation.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity decreased with age.
- For adults aged 75 years and over, women were less likely than men to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity.

Figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator (Healthy People 2010, (15)). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to three times per week. In Early Releases before September 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently than that of Healthy People 2010. The earlier Early Release estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration of light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations for light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity (i.e., partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. The analyses excluded 156 persons (2.7%) with unknown physical activity participation. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity was 21.5% for Hispanic adults, 33.0% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 22.7% for non-Hispanic black adults.
- Non-Hispanic white adults were more likely to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity than Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults.

Data tables for Figures 7.1–7.3:

Data table for Figure 7.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997–March 2008

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

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 7.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–24 years, total	39.4	33.87-44.90
18–24 years, male	44.0	36.10-51.85
18–24 years, female	34.9	28.07-41.72
25–64 years, total	29.8	28.16-31.48
25–64 years, male	30.5	28.21-32.83
25–64 years, female	29.1	26.90-31.40
65–74 years, total	23.1	18.86-27.31
65–74 years, male	25.2	19.12-31.36
65–74 years, female	21.3	15.99-26.55
75 years and over, total	17.4	13.66-21.10
75 years and over, male	23.2	16.31-30.09
75 years and over, female	13.6	9.51-17.75
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	29.5	27.96-31.07
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	31.4	29.23-33.60
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	27.8	25.76-29.75
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	29.7	28.15-31.16
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	31.3	29.19-33.36
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	28.2	26.28-30.18

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

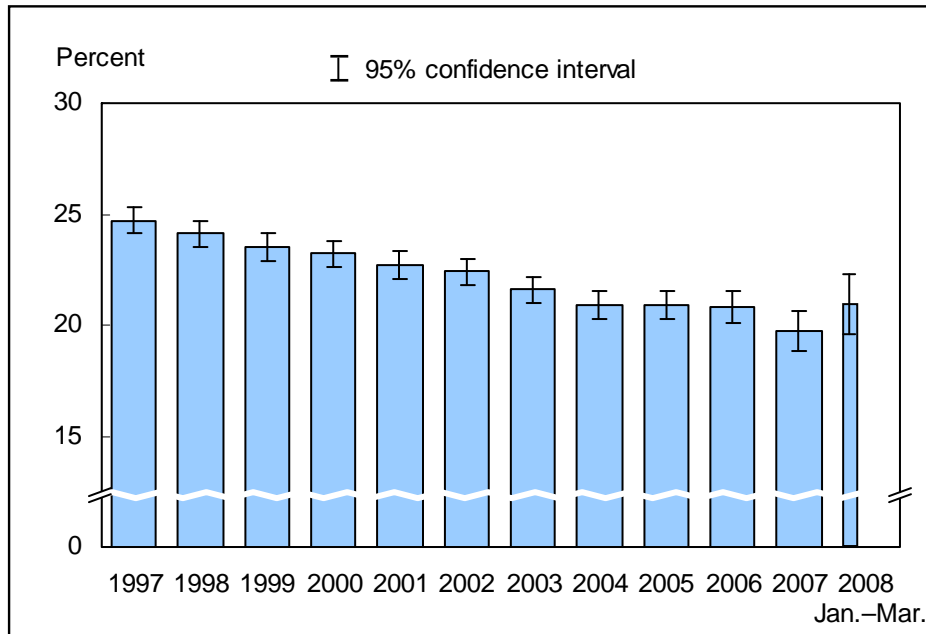
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	21.5 (17.94-25.13)	21.5 (17.88-25.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	33.0 (30.92-35.01)	33.0 (30.93-35.01)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	22.7 (19.07-26.28)	22.1 (18.68-25.62)

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2008

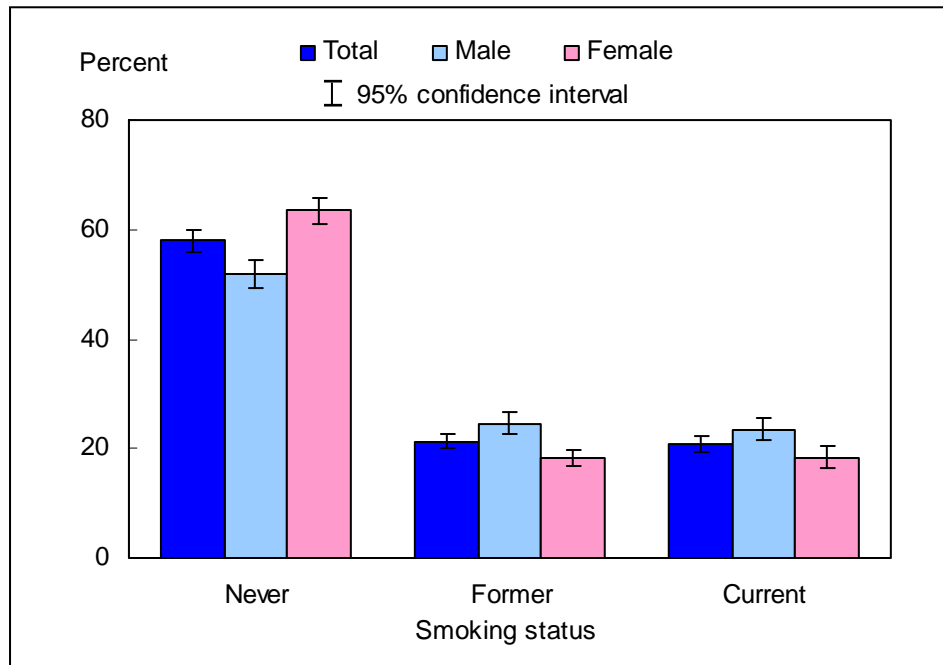


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded persons with unknown smoking status (about 2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, 20.8% (95% confidence interval = 19.35–22.27%) of adults aged 18 years and over were current smokers, which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2007 estimate of 19.7%.
- The annual prevalence of current smoking among U.S. adults declined from 24.7% in 1997 to 19.7% in 2007.

Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January–March 2008

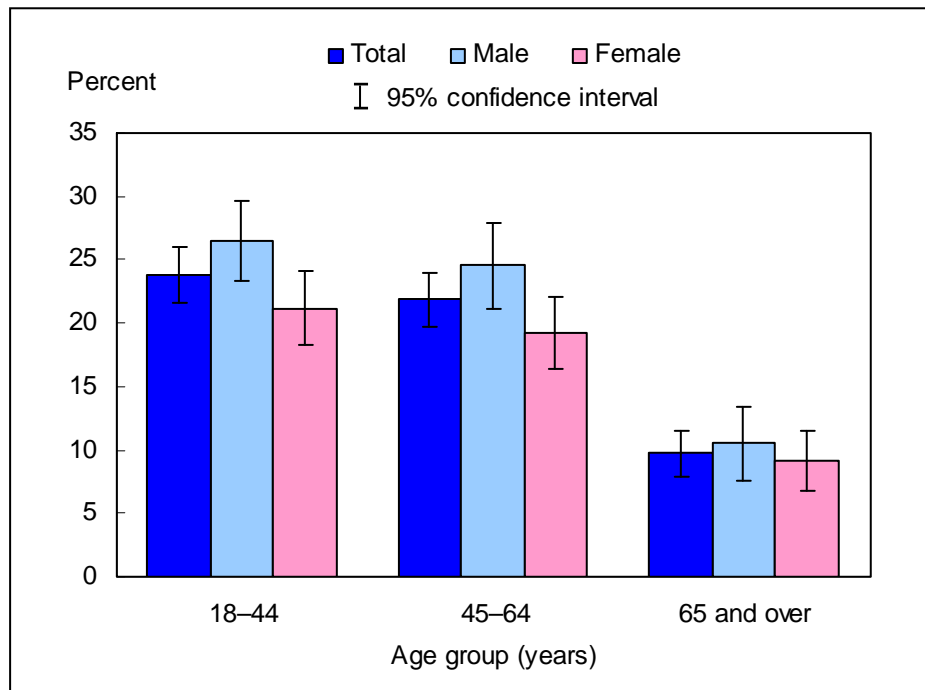


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 81 persons (1.4%) with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The percentage of current smokers was higher for men (23.4%) than for women (18.4%).
- The percentage of former smokers was higher for men than for women, and the percentage of those who had never smoked was higher for women than for men.

Figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

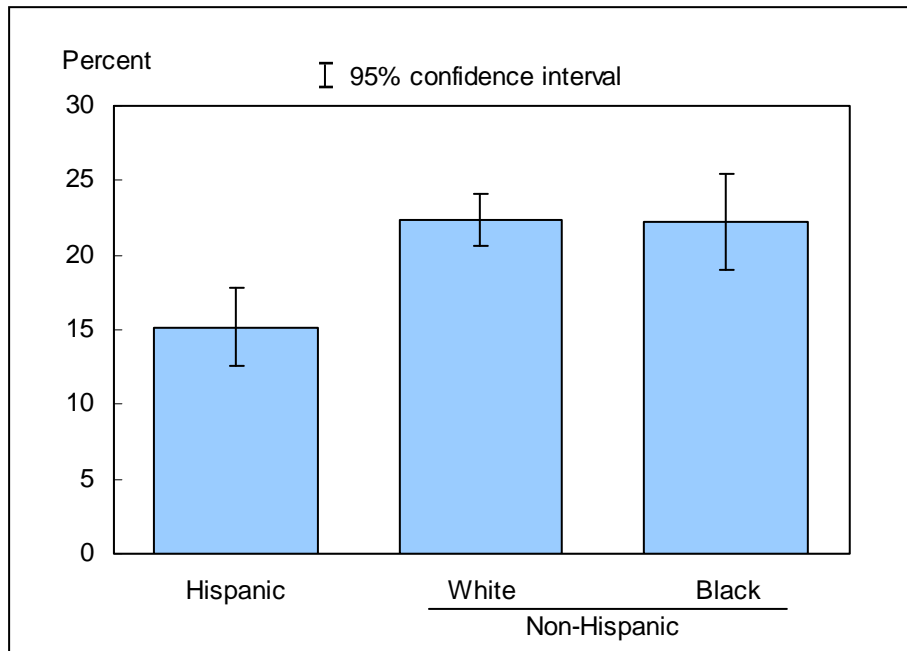


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 81 persons (1.4%) with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of adults who were current smokers was lower among adults aged 65 years and over (9.7%) than among adults aged 18–44 years (23.8%) and 45–64 years (21.8%). This pattern in current smoking by age group was seen in both men and women.
- For the age groups 18–44 years and 45–64 years, men were more likely than women to be current smokers.

Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 81 persons (1.4%) with unknown smoking status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was 15.2% for Hispanic persons, 22.4% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 22.2% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Non-Hispanic white adults and non-Hispanic black adults were more likely than Hispanic adults to be current smokers.

Data tables for Figures 8.1–8.4:

Data table for Figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	24.7 (24.1-25.3)	24.6 (24.0-25.1)
1998	24.1 (23.5-24.7)	24.0 (23.4-24.6)
1999	23.5 (22.9-24.1)	23.3 (22.7-24.0)
2000	23.2 (22.5-23.8)	23.1 (22.5-23.7)
2001	22.7 (22.1-23.3)	22.6 (22.0-23.2)
2002	22.4 (21.7-23.0)	22.3 (21.7-22.9)
2003	21.6 (21.0-22.2)	21.5 (20.9-22.1)
2004	20.9 (20.3-21.5)	20.8 (20.2-21.4)
2005	20.9 (20.28-21.52)	20.8 (20.20-21.44)
2006	20.8 (20.14-21.51)	20.8 (20.09-21.43)
2007	19.7 (18.91-20.59)	19.7 (18.83-20.48)
January–March 2008	20.8 (19.35-22.27)	20.8 (19.32-22.23)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January–March 2008

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Never, total	57.9	56.00-59.83
Never, male	51.9	49.33-54.54
Never, female	63.4	61.07-65.83
Former, total	21.3	20.02-22.54
Former, male	24.6	22.73-26.51
Former, female	18.2	16.63-19.75
Current, total	20.8	19.35-22.27
Current, male	23.4	21.43-25.46
Current, female	18.4	16.43-20.29

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years, total	23.8	21.57-26.00
18–44 years, male	26.5	23.34-29.57
18–44 years, female	21.2	18.26-24.10
45–64 years, total	21.8	19.65-24.03
45–64 years, male	24.5	21.11-27.98
45–64 years, female	19.3	16.46-22.10
65 years and over, total	9.7	7.91-11.56
65 years and over, male	10.6	7.64-13.47
65 years and over, female	9.1	6.71-11.51
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	20.8	19.35-22.27
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	23.4	21.43-25.46
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	18.4	16.43-20.29
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	20.8	19.32-22.23
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	23.1	21.18-25.10
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	18.5	16.54-20.50

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

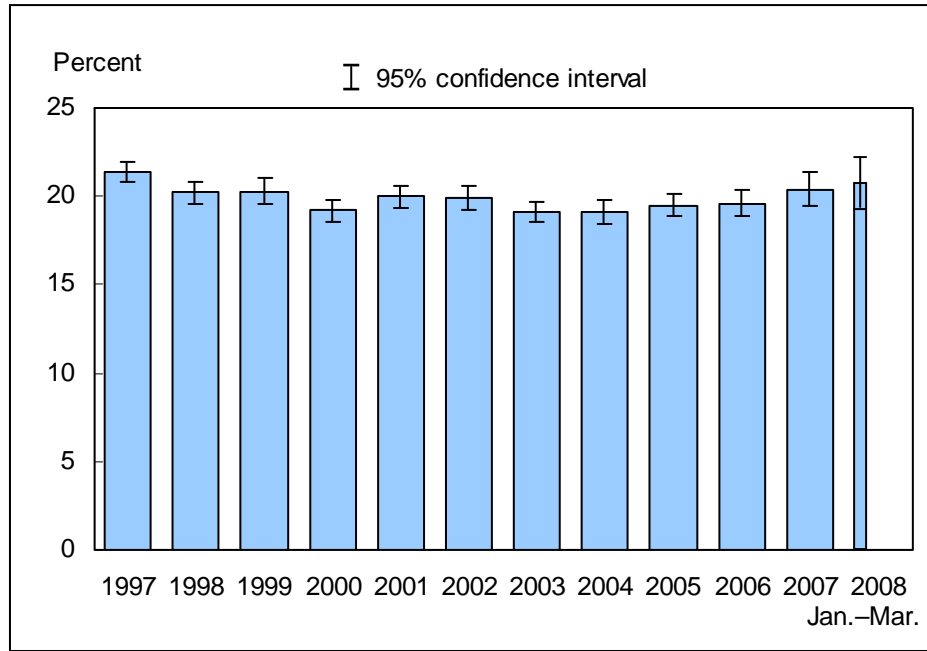
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex adjusted ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	15.2 (12.54-17.83)	15.4 (12.67-18.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	22.4 (20.57-24.16)	22.4 (20.58-24.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	22.2 (19.04-25.46)	21.9 (18.70-25.08)

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 9.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year: United States, 1997–March 2008

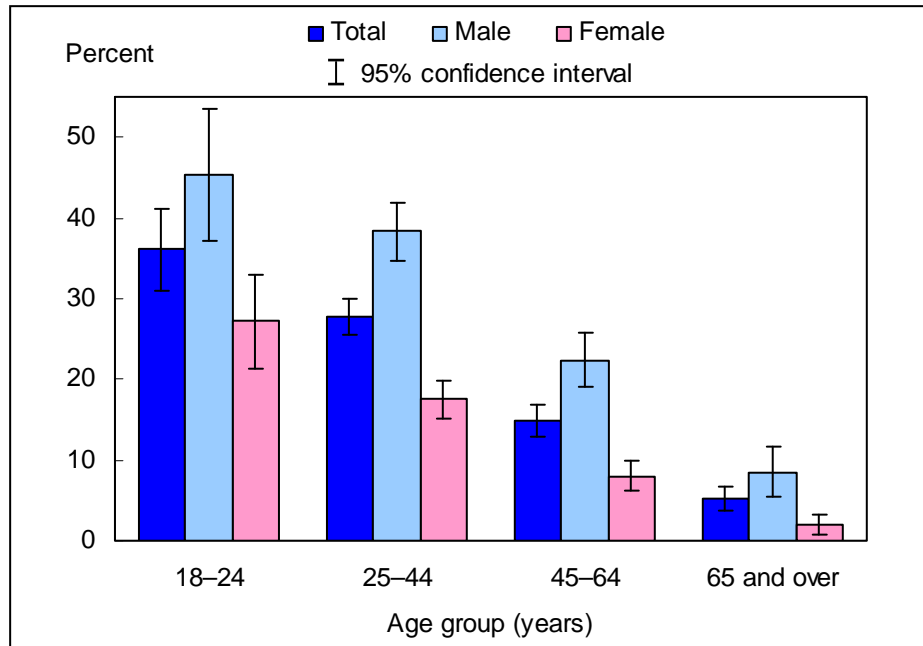


NOTES: The analyses excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption (about 2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, the percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year was 20.7% (95% confidence interval = 19.24–22.11%), which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2007 estimate of 20.4%.
- The annual percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year ranged from 19.1% in 2003 and 2004 to 21.4% in 1997.

Figure 9.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

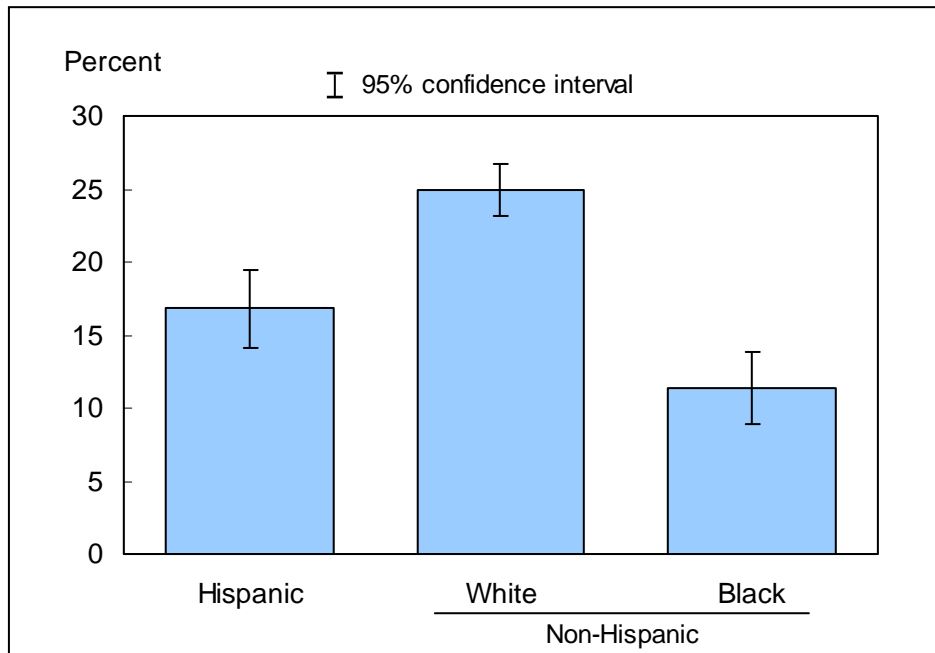


NOTE: The analyses excluded 95 adults (1.6%) with unknown alcohol consumption.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: The analyses excluded 95 adults (1.6%) with unknown alcohol consumption. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year was 16.8% for Hispanic adults, 24.9% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 11.4% for non-Hispanic black adults.
- Non-Hispanic white adults were most likely to have had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, followed by Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults.

Data tables for Figures 9.1–9.3:

Data table for Figure 9.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	21.4 (20.8-22.0)	21.1 (20.5-21.6)
1998	20.2 (19.6-20.8)	19.9 (19.3-20.5)
1999	20.3 (19.6-21.0)	20.1 (19.5-20.7)
2000	19.2 (18.6-19.9)	19.2 (18.6-19.8)
2001	20.0 (19.4-20.6)	20.0 (19.4-20.6)
2002	19.9 (19.2-20.5)	20.0 (19.4-20.6)
2003	19.1 (18.5-19.8)	19.2 (18.6-19.9)
2004	19.1 (18.4-19.8)	19.2 (18.6-19.9)
2005	19.5 (18.89-20.18)	19.8 (19.20-20.49)
2006	19.6 (18.86-20.39)	19.9 (19.19-20.68)
2007	20.4 (19.44-21.34)	20.7 (19.79-21.68)
January–March 2008	20.7 (19.24-22.11)	21.1 (19.77-22.48)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 9.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–24 years, total	36.1	31.05-41.12
18–24 years, male	45.3	37.23-53.40
18–24 years, female	27.2	21.35-33.07
25–44 years, total	27.7	25.47-29.98
25–44 years, male	38.3	34.71-41.91
25–44 years, female	17.5	15.16-19.87
45–64 years, total	14.9	12.98-16.89
45–64 years, male	22.4	19.12-25.69
45–64 years, female	8.0	6.12-9.87
65 years and over, total	5.1	3.62-6.60
65 years and over, male	8.5	5.43-11.63
65 years and over, female	2.6	1.35-3.80
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	20.7	19.24-22.11
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	29.3	27.01-31.64
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	12.8	11.34-14.22
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	21.1	19.77-22.48
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	29.4	27.21-31.55
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	13.4	11.98-14.77

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

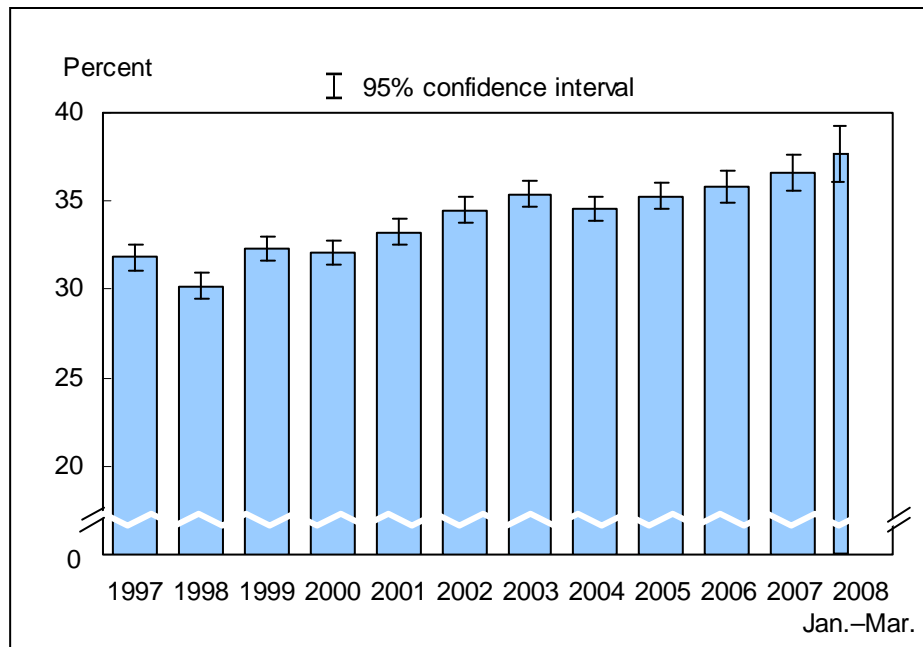
Data table for Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	16.8	14.13-19.44
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	24.9	23.16-26.73
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	11.4	8.84-13.88

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population

Figure 10.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus: United States, 1997–March 2008

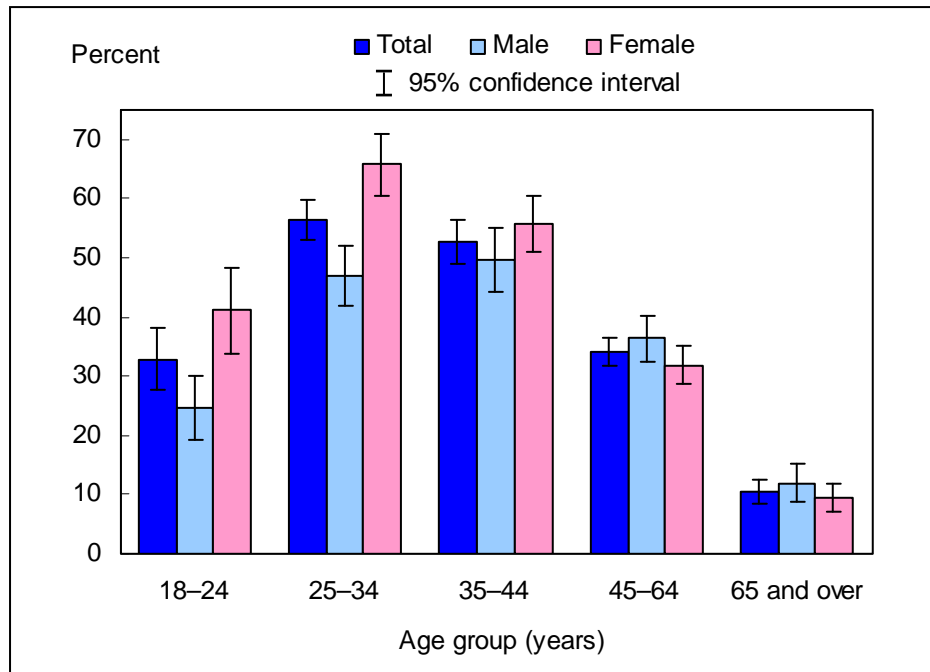


NOTES: The analyses excluded those with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status (about 5% of respondents each year). Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, the percentage of U.S. adults who had ever been tested for HIV was 37.6% (95% confidence interval = 35.95–39.35%), which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2007 estimate of 36.6%.
- The percentage of adults who had ever had an HIV test increased from 30.2% in 1998 to 37.6% in early 2008.

Figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

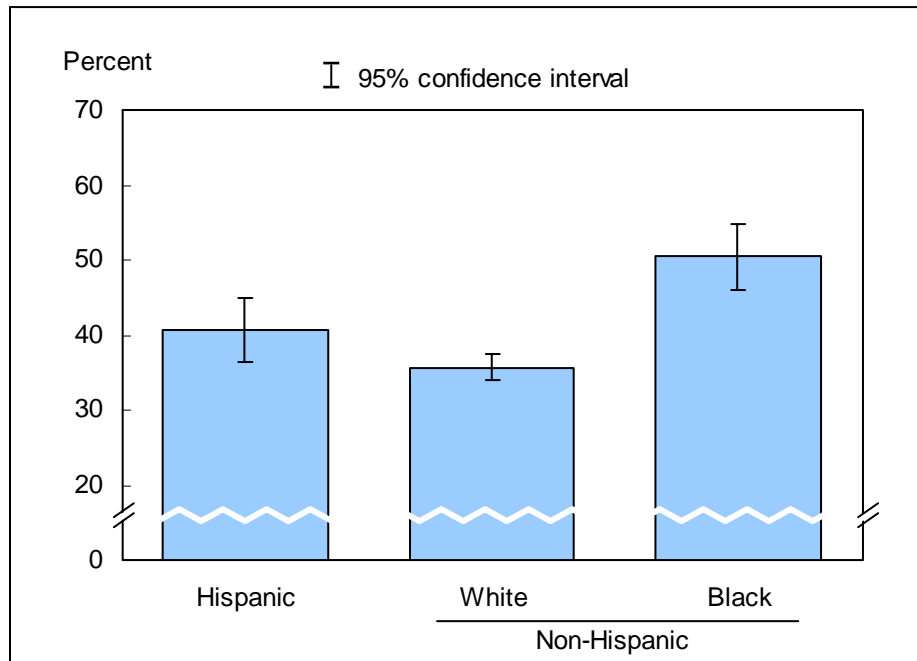


NOTES: The analyses excluded 289 adults (4.9%) with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status. Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who ever had an HIV test was lowest among adults aged 65 years and over (10.5%).
- For age groups 18–24 years and 25–34 years, women were more likely than men to have ever had an HIV test.

Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: The analyses excluded 289 adults (4.9%) with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status. Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentages of persons who ever had an HIV test were 40.6% for Hispanic persons, 35.7% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 50.5% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic black persons were most likely to have ever had an HIV test.

Data tables for Figures 10.1–10.3:

Data table for Figure 10.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	31.8 (31.1-32.5)	31.0 (30.4-31.6)
1998	30.2 (29.5-30.9)	29.6 (28.9-30.2)
1999	32.3 (31.6-33.0)	31.8 (31.1-32.5)
2000	32.1 (31.4-32.8)	31.8 (31.2-32.5)
2001	33.2 (32.5-34.0)	33.1 (32.4-33.7)
2002	34.5 (33.8-35.2)	34.5 (33.8-35.1)
2003	35.4 (34.7-36.1)	35.3 (34.7-36.0)
2004	34.6 (33.9-35.3)	34.8 (34.1-35.5)
2005	35.3 (34.58-36.01)	35.4 (34.73-36.10)
2006	35.8 (34.94-36.70)	36.1 (35.25-36.92)
2007	36.6 (35.59-37.62)	37.0 (35.28-38.79)
January–March 2008	37.6 (35.95-39.35)	38.1 (36.53-39.64)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–24 years, total	32.9	27.79-38.02
18–24 years, male	24.6	19.29-29.91
18–24 years, female	41.1	33.72-48.41
25–34 years, total	56.4	52.95-59.88
25–34 years, male	47.0	41.97-51.96
25–34 years, female	65.8	60.56-70.97
35–44 years, total	52.7	48.97-56.50
35–44 years, male	49.5	44.11-54.93
35–44 years, female	55.8	51.10-60.49
45–64 years, total	34.1	31.75-36.43
45–64 years, male	36.4	32.59-40.26
45–64 years, female	31.9	28.55-35.21
65 years and over, total	10.5	8.59-12.44
65 years and over, male	12.0	8.74-15.17
65 years and over, female	9.4	7.02-11.78
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	37.6	35.95-39.35
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	35.7	33.39-38.06
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	39.4	37.22-41.66
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	38.1	36.53-39.64
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	35.5	33.40-37.66
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	40.7	38.68-42.65

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



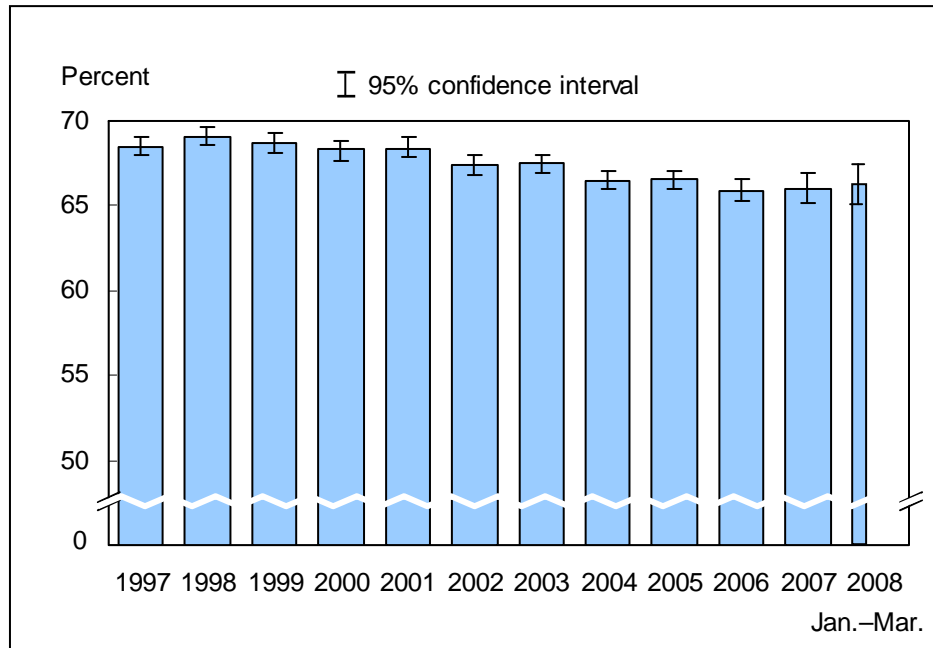
Data table for Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	40.6	36.39-44.86
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	35.7	33.95-37.45
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	50.5	46.11-54.86

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health: United States, 1997–March 2008

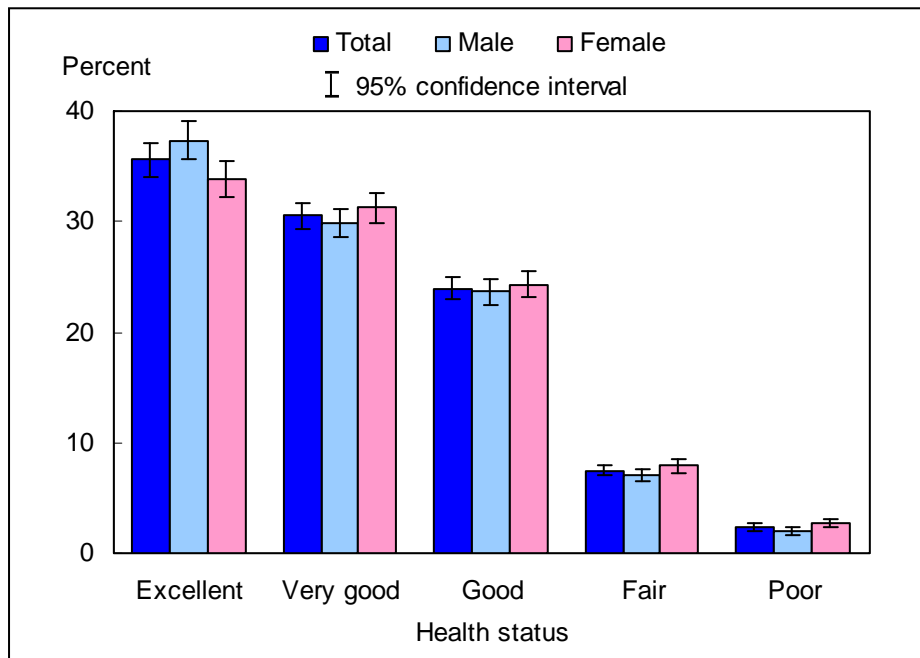


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 66.2% (95% confidence interval = 64.96–67.39%), which was not significantly different from the 2007 estimate of 66.0%.
- The annual percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health generally decreased from 1998 (69.1%) to 2007 (66.0%).

Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January–March 2008

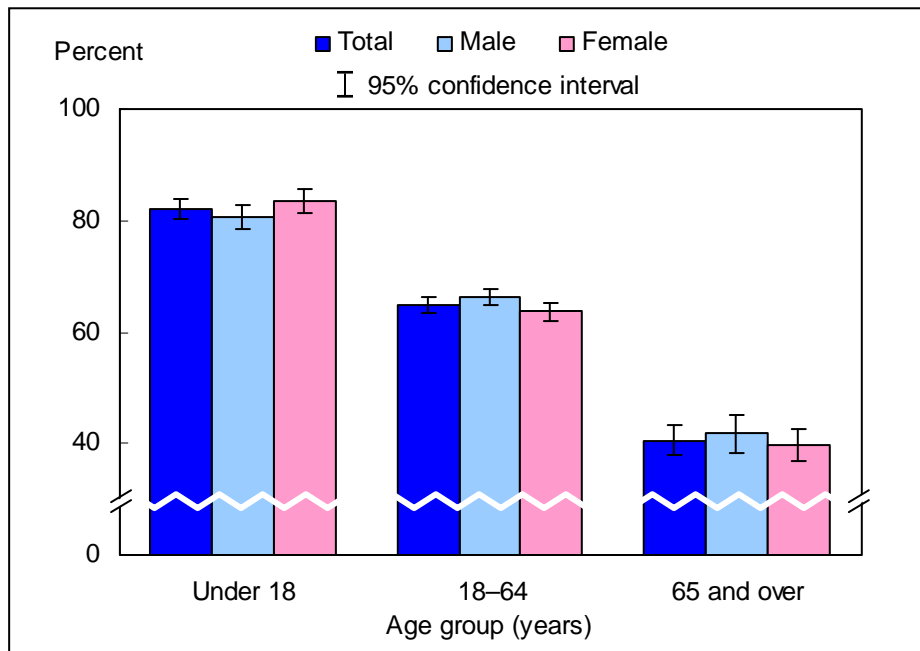


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 38 persons (0.2%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, most persons' health was either excellent (35.6%) or very good (30.6%). Smaller percentages of persons had good (24.0%), fair (7.5%), or poor (2.4%) health.
- Compared with males, females were less likely to have excellent health and more likely to have poor health.

Figure 11.3. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

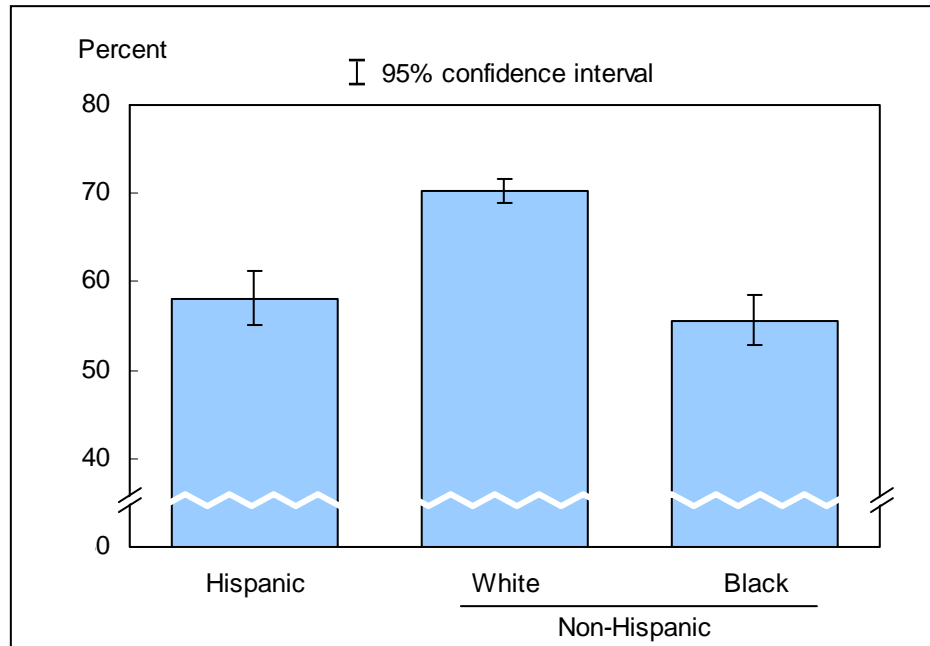


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 38 persons (0.2%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons with excellent or very good health decreased with age: 82.1% for those under 18 years, 64.9% for those aged 18–64 years, and 40.6% for those aged 65 years and over.
- For adults aged 18–64 years, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was higher for men than for women.

Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 38 persons (0.2%) with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 58.2% for Hispanic persons, 70.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 55.7% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The health of Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons was less likely to be excellent or very good than that of non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for Figures 11.1–11.4:

Data table for Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	68.5	68.0-69.1
1998	69.1	68.6-69.6
1999	68.7	68.1-69.3
2000	68.3	67.7-68.8
2001	68.4	67.9-69.0
2002	67.4	66.8-68.0
2003	67.5	66.9-68.0
2004	66.5	66.0-67.1
2005	66.5	65.98-67.11
2006	65.9	65.25-66.61
2007	66.0	65.18-66.88
January–March 2008	66.2	64.96-67.39

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January–March 2008

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent, total	35.6	34.02-37.15
Excellent, male	37.4	35.68-39.06
Excellent, female	33.9	32.20-35.56
Very good, total	30.6	29.41-31.76
Very good, male	29.9	28.64-31.20
Very good, female	31.2	29.85-32.60
Good, total	24.0	22.92-25.01
Good, male	23.6	22.48-24.76
Good, female	24.3	23.10-25.50
Fair, total	7.5	6.98-8.02
Fair, male	7.1	6.43-7.69
Fair, female	7.9	7.29-8.56
Poor, total	2.4	2.05-2.66
Poor, male	2.0	1.69-2.37
Poor, female	2.7	2.28-3.07

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 11.3. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	82.1	80.12-84.02
Under 18 years, male	80.7	78.48-82.88
Under 18 years, female	83.5	81.33-85.69
18–64 years, total	64.9	63.57-66.30
18–64 years, male	66.2	64.69-67.69
18–64 years, female	63.7	62.07-65.36
65 years and over, total	40.6	37.95-43.22
65 years and over, male	41.7	38.47-45.00
65 years and over, female	39.7	36.69-42.75
All ages (crude ¹), total	66.2	64.96-67.39
All ages (crude ¹), male	67.3	65.96-68.62
All ages (crude ¹), female	65.1	63.70-66.51
All ages (age-adjusted ²), total	66.3	65.09-67.46
All ages (age-adjusted ²), male	66.8	65.53-68.14
All ages (age-adjusted ²), female	65.8	64.43-67.14

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

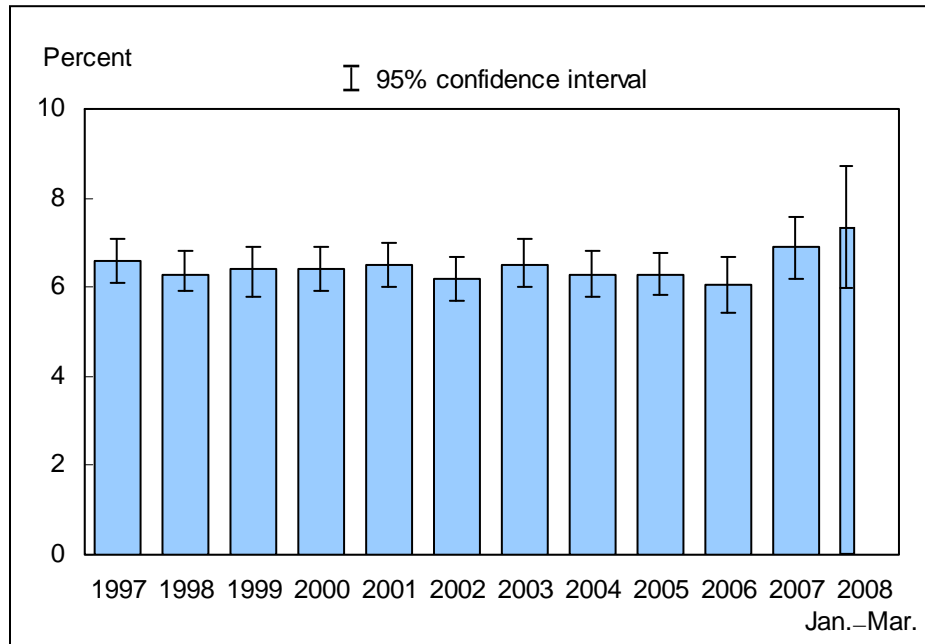
Data table for Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	58.2	55.13-61.20
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	70.3	69.02-71.60
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	55.7	52.92-58.42

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 12.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons: United States, 1997–March 2008

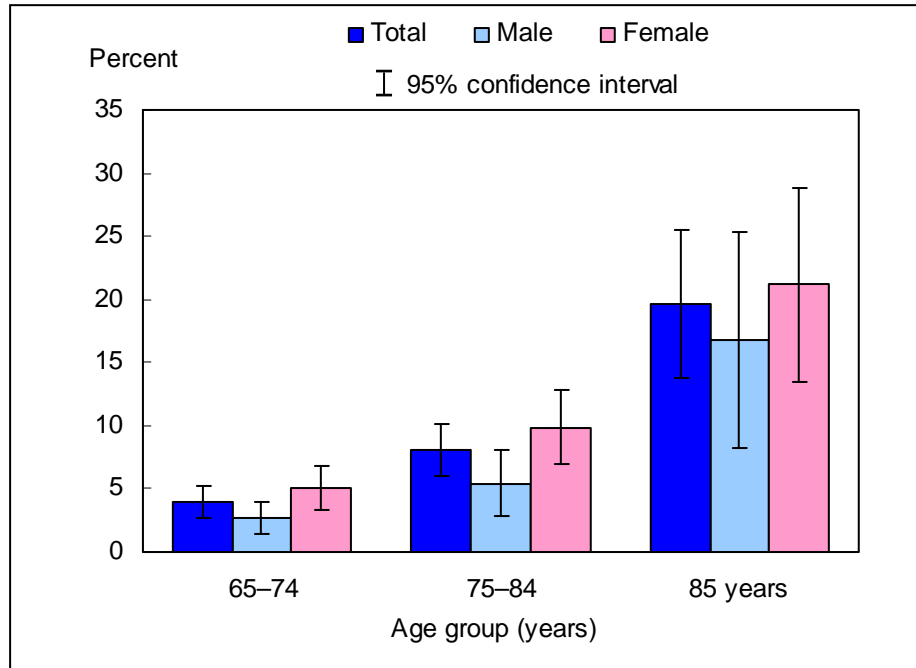


NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADL), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analyses excluded persons with unknown information on personal care needs (about 0.0% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, 7.3% (95% confidence interval = 5.95–8.68%) of adults aged 65 years and over needed help with personal care from other persons. This estimate was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2007 estimate of 6.9%.
- The annual percentage of adults who needed help with personal care from other persons ranged from 6.1% in 2006 to 6.9% in 2007.

Figure 12.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

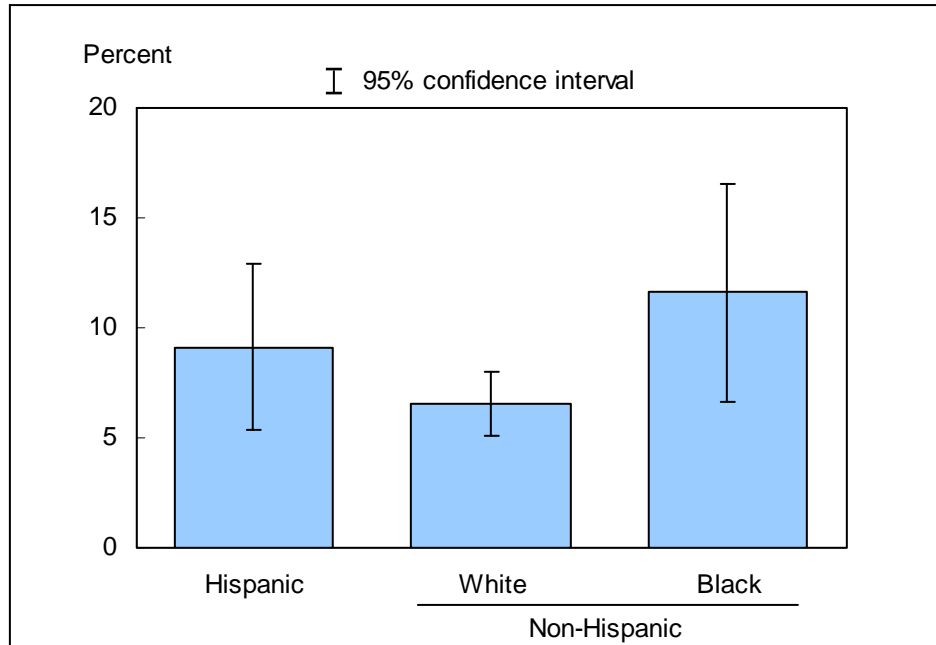


NOTE: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADL), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, adults aged 85 years and over (19.6%) were nearly five times as likely as adults aged 65–74 years (4.0%) to need help with personal care from other persons.
- For adults aged 65–74 years and 75–84 years, women were more likely than men to need help with personal care.

Figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADL), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person’s home. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons who needed help with personal care from other persons was 9.1% for Hispanic persons, 6.5% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 11.6% for non-Hispanic black persons.

Data tables for Figures 12.1–12.3:

Data table for Figure 12.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	6.6	6.1-7.1
1998	6.3	5.9-6.8
1999	6.4	5.8-6.9
2000	6.4	5.9-6.9
2001	6.5	6.0-7.0
2002	6.2	5.7-6.7
2003	6.5	6.0-7.1
2004	6.3	5.8-6.8
2005	6.3	5.83-6.76
2006	6.1	5.44-6.69
2007	6.9	6.21-7.58
January–March 2008	7.3	5.95-8.68

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



Data table for Figure 12.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65–74 years, total	4.0	2.74-5.16
65–74 years, male	2.7	1.35-4.01
65–74 years, female	5.1	3.39-6.76
75–84 years, total	8.1	6.02-10.19
75–84 years, male	5.5	2.87-8.04
75–84 years, female	9.8	6.91-12.75
85 years and over, total	19.6	13.80-25.48
85 years and over, male	16.8	8.29-25.33
85 years and over, female	21.2	13.53-28.89
65 years and over (crude ¹), total	7.3	5.95-8.68
65 years and over (crude ¹), male	5.0	3.50-6.49
65 years and over (crude ¹), female	9.1	7.20-10.90
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	7.4	5.99-8.72
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	5.4	3.78-7.02
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	8.7	6.97-10.52

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

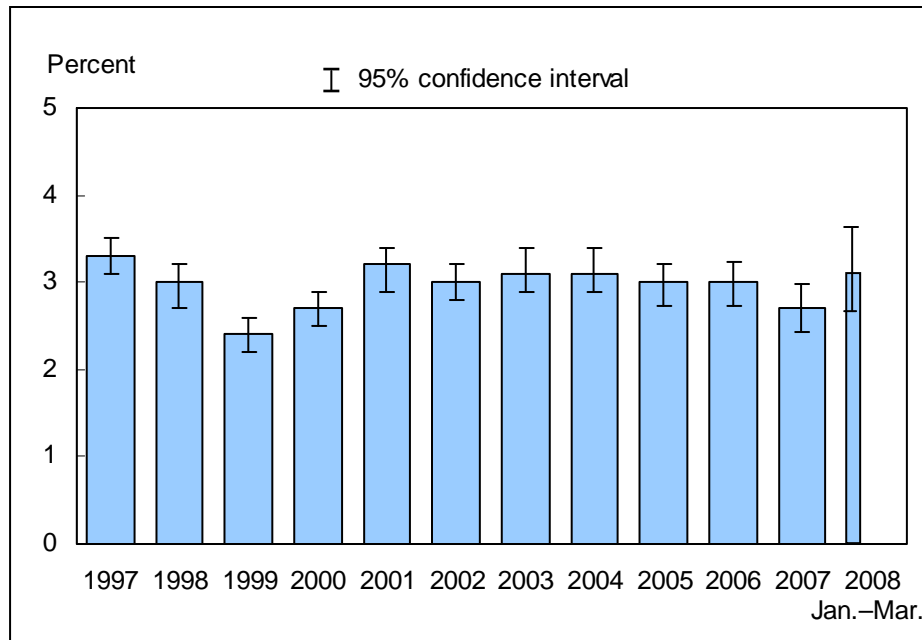
Data table for Figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	9.1	5.33-12.94
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	6.5	5.09-8.01
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	11.6	6.65-16.57

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 13.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997–March 2008

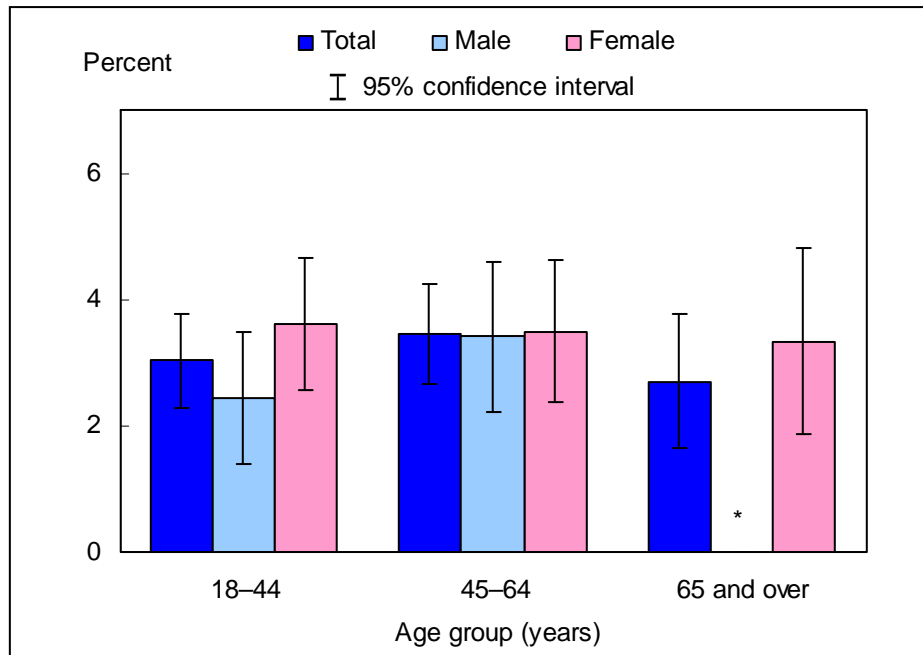


NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0–to–24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (16). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, 3.1% (95% confidence interval = 2.62–3.63%) of adults aged 18 years and over experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2007 estimate of 2.7%.
- The annual percentage of adults who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days ranged from 2.4% in 1999 to 3.3% in 1997.

Figure 13.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008



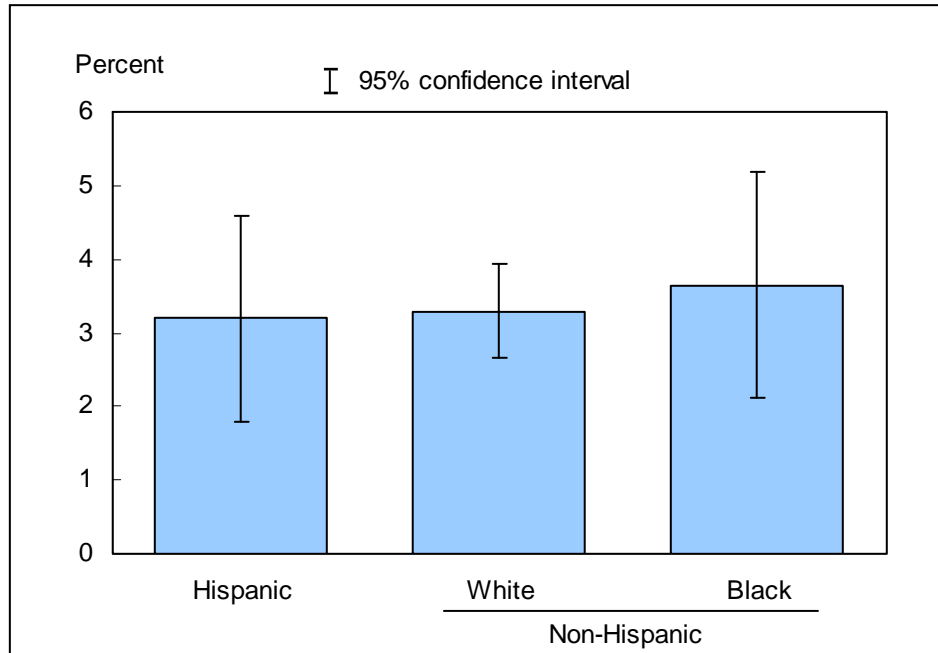
*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0–to–24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (16).

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of serious psychological distress between adults aged 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 13.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0–to–24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (16). Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of serious psychological distress was 3.2% for Hispanic persons, 3.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 3.6% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of serious psychological distress between Hispanic persons, non-Hispanic white persons and non-Hispanic black persons.



Data tables for Figures 13.1–13.3:

Data table for Figure 13.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	3.3 (3.1-3.5)	3.3 (3.1-3.6)
1998	3.0 (2.7-3.2)	3.0 (2.8-3.2)
1999	2.4 (2.2-2.6)	2.4 (2.2-2.6)
2000	2.7 (2.5-2.9)	2.7 (2.5-2.9)
2001	3.2 (2.9-3.4)	3.2 (2.9-3.4)
2002	3.0 (2.8-3.2)	3.0 (2.8-3.2)
2003	3.1 (2.9-3.4)	3.1 (2.9-3.4)
2004	3.1 (2.9-3.4)	3.0 (2.8-3.3)
2005	3.0 (2.74-3.20)	2.9 (2.72-3.17)
2006	3.0 (2.73-3.23)	2.9 (2.68-3.17)
2007	2.7 (2.43-2.98)	2.7 (2.39-2.93)
January–March 2008	3.1 (2.62-3.63)	3.1 (2.59-3.61)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



Data table for Figure 13.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years, total	3.0	2.28-3.78
18–44 years, male	2.4	1.40-3.48
18–44 years, female	3.6	2.58-4.66
45–64 years, total	3.5	2.66-4.25
45–64 years, male	3.4	2.23-4.59
45–64 years, female	3.5	2.37-4.62
65 years and over, total	2.7	1.64-3.77
65 years and over, male	*	*
65 years and over, female	3.3	1.86-4.82
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	3.1	2.62-3.63
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	2.7	2.03-3.35
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	3.5	2.79-4.27
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	3.1	2.59-3.61
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	2.6	1.97-3.29
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	3.5	2.79-4.28

*Estimate does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

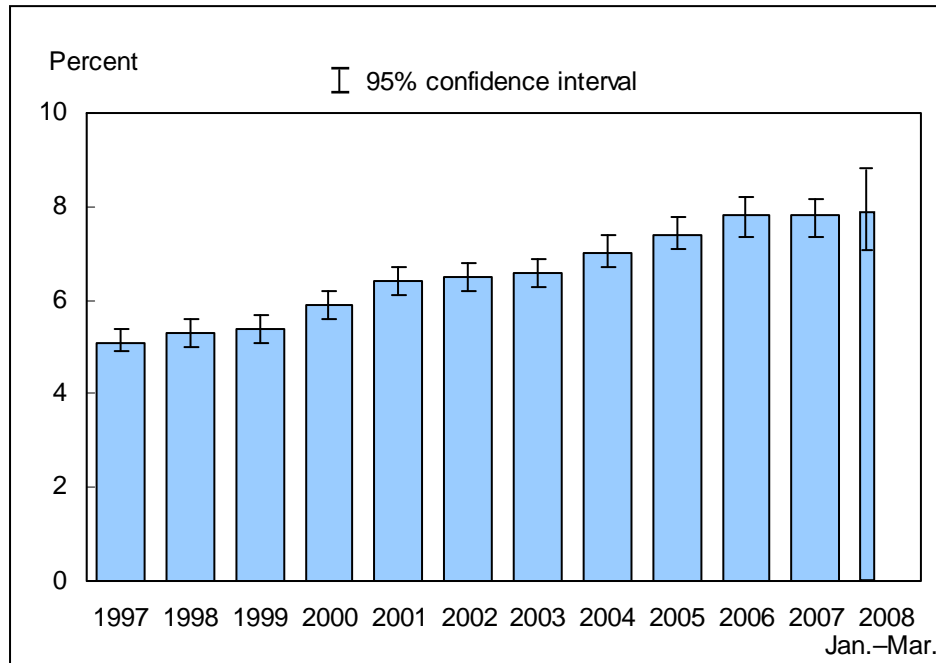
Data table for Figure 13.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	3.2	1.79-4.59
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	3.3	2.65-3.94
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	3.6	2.11-5.19

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2008

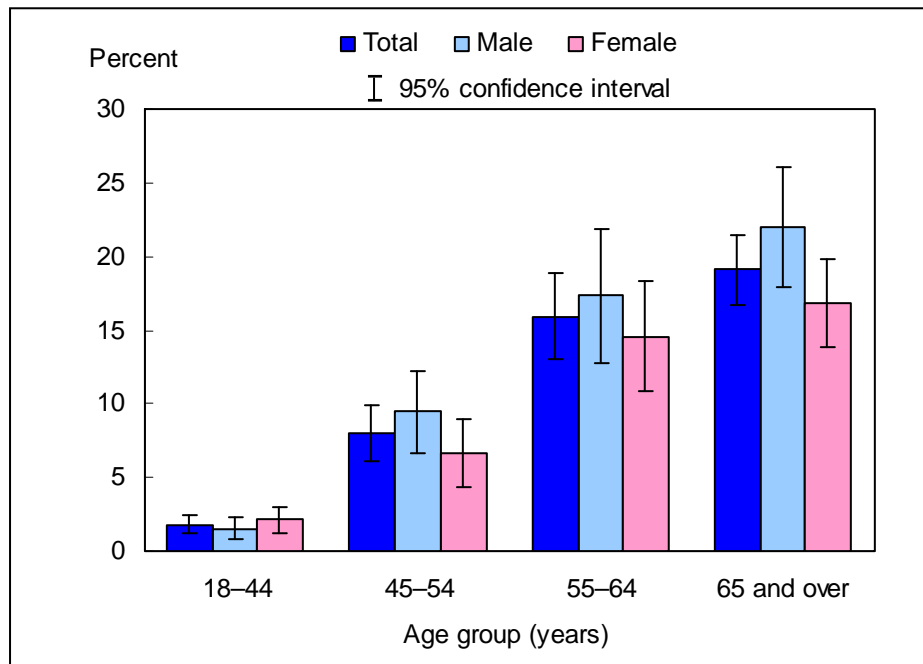


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded persons with unknown diabetes status (about 0.1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, 7.9% (95% confidence interval = 7.08–8.78%) of adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes, which was not significantly different from the 2007 estimate of 7.8%.
- From 1997 through early 2008, there was an increasing trend in the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, from 5.1% in 1997 to 7.9% in early 2008.

Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

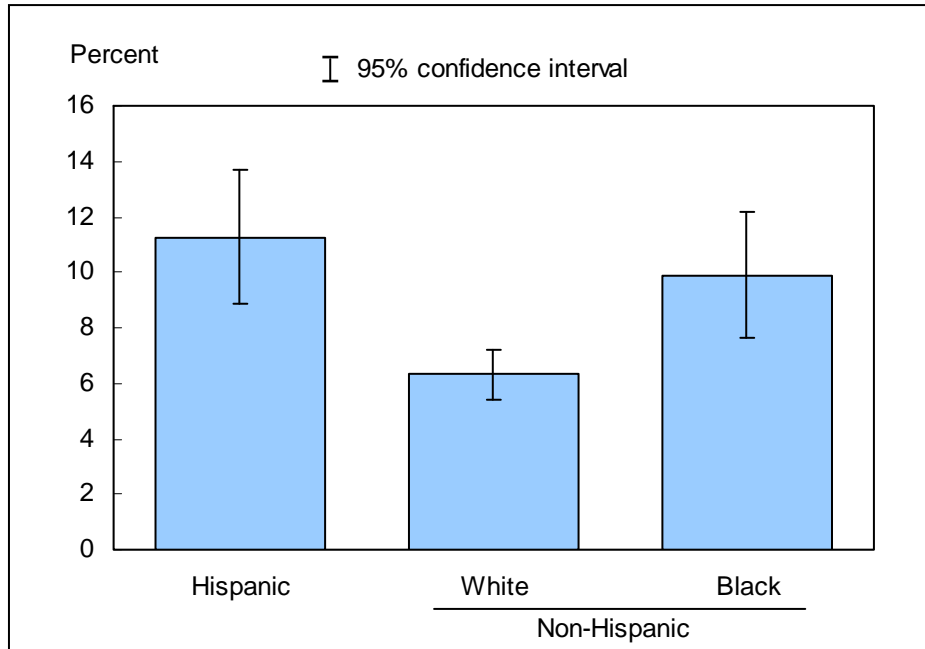


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 6 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age, with the highest rate among adults aged 65 years and over (19.1%) and the lowest rate among adults aged 18–44 years (1.8%).
- For adults aged 65 years and over, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among men than women.

Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 6 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 11.3% for Hispanic persons, 6.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 9.9% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons than among non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for Figures 14.1–14.3:

Data table for Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	5.1 (4.9-5.4)	5.3 (5.1-5.6)
1998	5.3 (5.0-5.6)	5.4 (5.1-5.7)
1999	5.4 (5.1-5.7)	5.5 (5.2-5.8)
2000	5.9 (5.6-6.2)	6.0 (5.7-6.3)
2001	6.4 (6.1-6.7)	6.4 (6.1-6.7)
2002	6.5 (6.2-6.8)	6.5 (6.2-6.8)
2003	6.6 (6.3-6.9)	6.5 (6.2-6.9)
2004	7.0 (6.7-7.4)	6.9 (6.6-7.3)
2005	7.4 (7.10-7.78)	7.3 (6.95-7.57)
2006	7.8 (7.35-8.20)	7.6 (7.15-7.96)
2007	7.8 (7.33-8.18)	7.5 (7.08-7.87)
January–March 2008	7.9 (7.08-8.78)	7.5 (6.76-8.32)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years, total	1.8	1.25-2.38
18–44 years, male	1.5	0.78-2.25
18–44 years, female	2.1	1.23-2.98
45–54 years, total	8.0	6.17-9.86
45–54 years, male	9.4	6.62-12.27
45–54 years, female	6.6	4.36-8.91
55–64 years, total	15.9	12.98-18.81
55–64 years, male	17.3	12.79-21.86
55–64 years, female	14.6	10.81-18.32
65 years and over, total	19.1	16.68-21.51
65 years and over, male	22.0	17.97-26.11
65 years and over, female	16.9	13.91-19.84
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	7.9	7.08-8.78
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	8.4	7.17-9.64
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	7.5	6.40-8.58
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	7.5	6.76-8.32
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	8.3	7.13-9.49
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	6.9	5.92-7.89

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

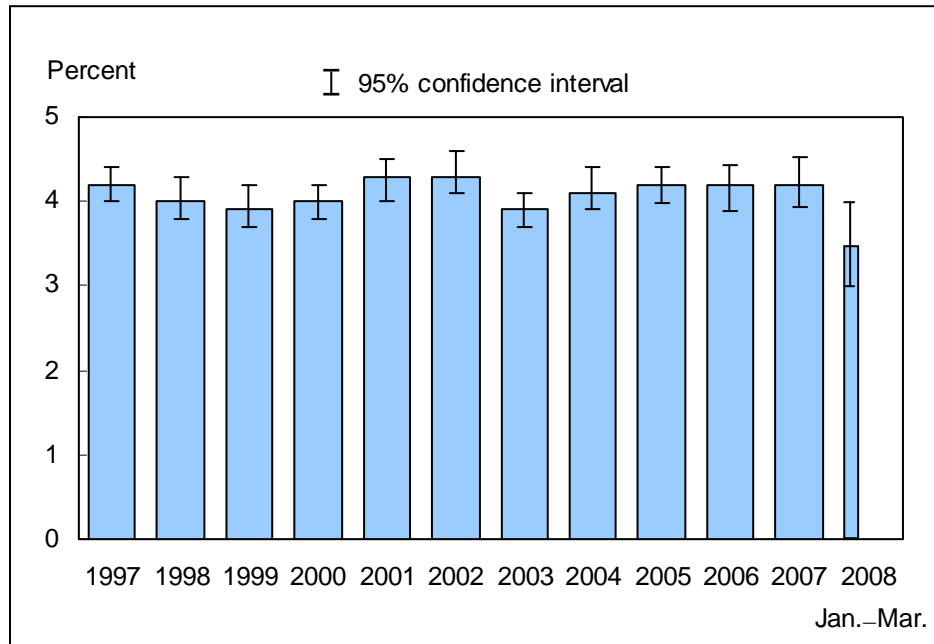
Data table for Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	11.3	8.87-13.66
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	6.3	5.44-7.19
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	9.9	7.63-12.19

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 15.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months: United States, 1997–March 2008

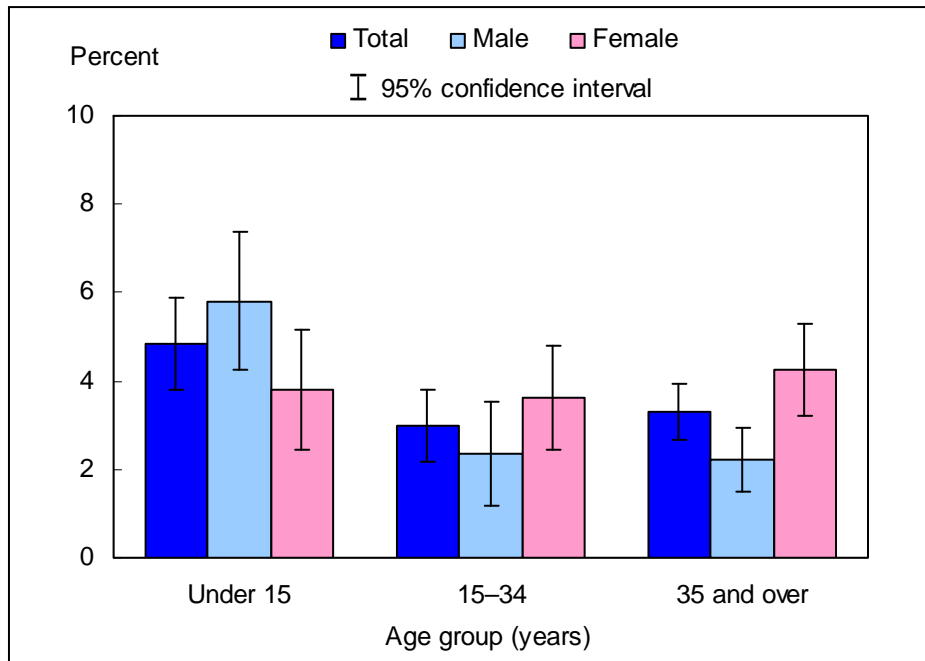


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded people with unknown asthma episode status (about 0.1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, the percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months was 3.5% (95% confidence interval = 3.02–4.03%), which was lower than the 2007 estimate of 4.2%.
- The annual percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months ranged from 3.9% in 1999 and 2003 to 4.3% in 2001 and 2002.

Figure 15.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

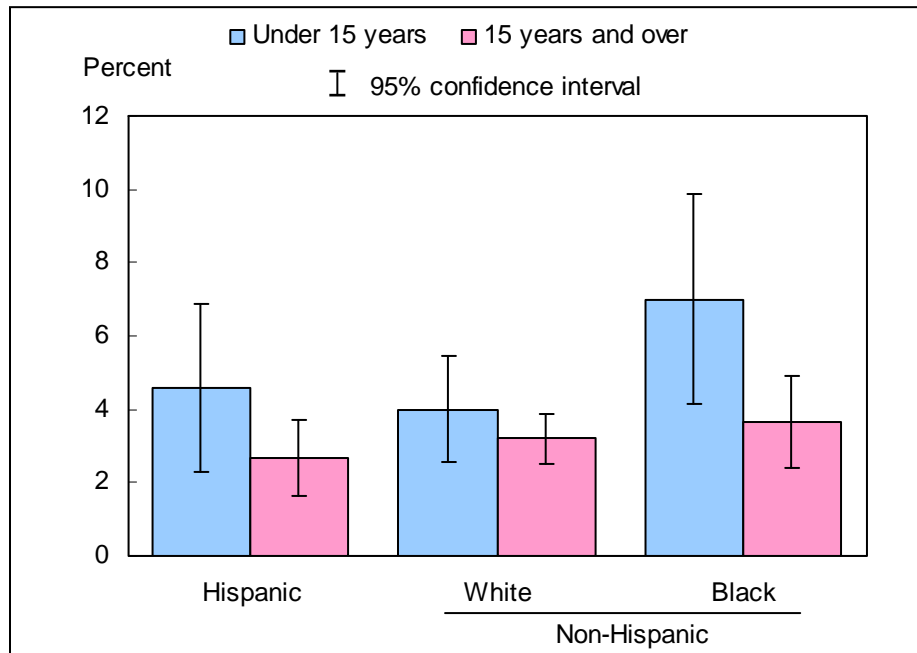


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 15 persons (0.2%) with unknown asthma episode status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months was higher among children under age 15 years than among persons aged 15–34 years and persons 35 years and over.
- For the age group 35 years and over, the percentage of adults who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months was higher among females than among males.

Figure 15.3. Sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

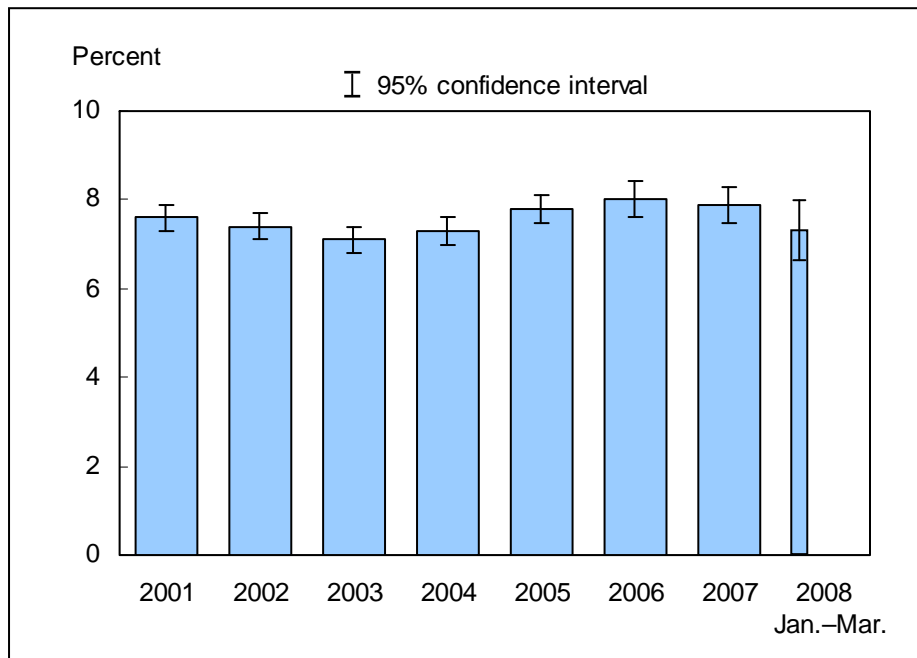


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 15 persons (0.2%) with unknown asthma episode status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For children under age 15 years, the sex-adjusted percentages who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months were 4.6% for Hispanic persons, 4.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 7.0% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- For persons aged 15 years and over, the sex-adjusted percentages who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months were 2.7% for Hispanic persons, 3.2% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 3.6% for non-Hispanic black persons.

Figure 15.4. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages: United States, 2001–March 2008

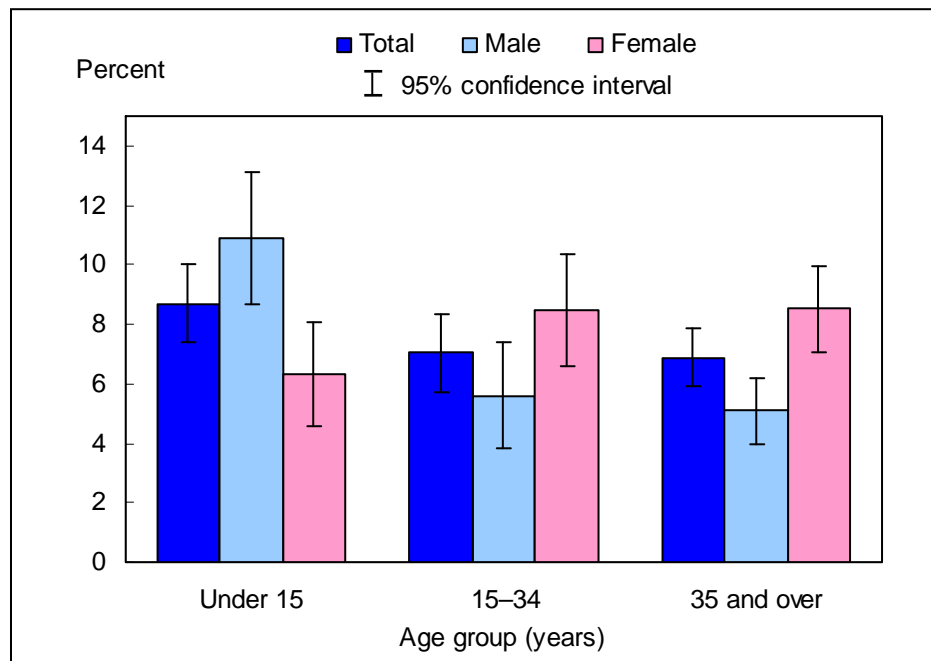


NOTES: Beginning in 2001, respondents were asked about current asthma in addition to the question regarding asthma episodes. Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded people with unknown current asthma status (about 0.2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2001–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2001–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, 7.3% (95% confidence interval = 6.62–7.98%) of persons of all ages currently had asthma, which was lower than, but not significantly different from the 2007 estimate of 7.9%.
- The annual prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages ranged from 7.1% in 2003 to 8.0% in 2006.

Figure 15.5. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

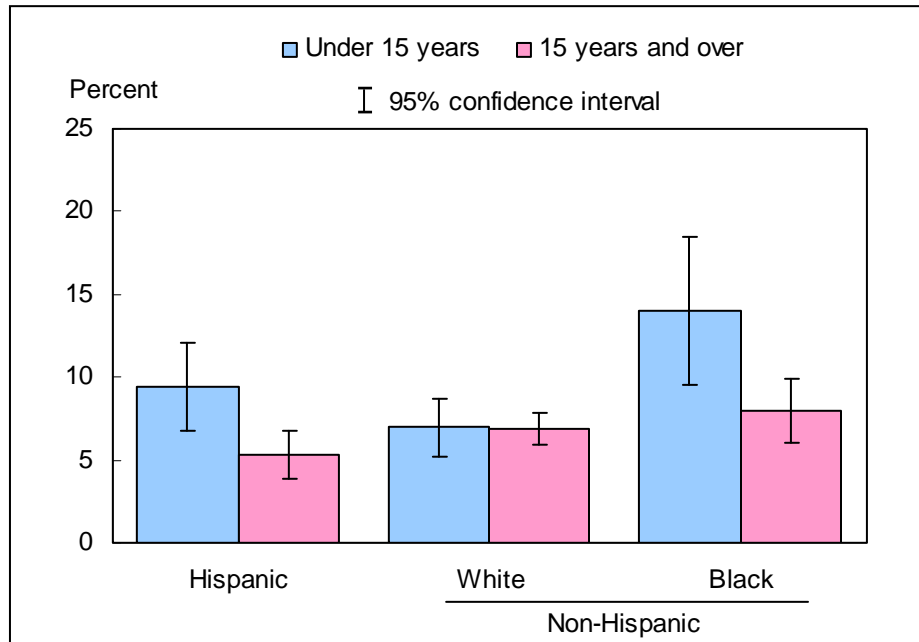


NOTES: Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 19 persons (0.2%) with unknown current asthma status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of current asthma was lower among persons aged 35 years and over than among persons under 15 years. This pattern was seen among males, but not females.
- For children under age 15 years, the prevalence of current asthma was higher among boys than among girls. However, for age groups 15–34 years and 35 years and over, the prevalence of current asthma was higher among females than among males.

Figure 15.6. Sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



NOTES: Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 19 persons (0.2%) with unknown current asthma status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

Data tables for Figures 15.1–15.6:

Data table for Figure 15.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months: United States, 1997–March 2008

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	4.2 (4.0-4.4)	4.2 (3.9-4.4)
1998	4.0 (3.7-4.2)	3.9 (3.7-4.2)
1999	3.9 (3.6-4.1)	3.9 (3.6-4.1)
2000	4.0 (3.8-4.2)	4.0 (3.8-4.2)
2001	4.3 (4.1-4.6)	4.3 (4.1-4.5)
2002	4.3 (4.0-4.5)	4.3 (4.0-4.5)
2003	3.9 (3.7-4.1)	3.9 (3.7-4.1)
2004	4.1 (3.8-4.3)	4.1 (3.8-4.3)
2005	4.2 (3.99-4.43)	4.2 (4.00-4.44)
2006	4.2 (3.96-4.52)	4.3 (3.98-4.54)
2007	4.2 (3.87-4.46)	4.2 (3.88-4.47)
January–March 2008	3.5 (3.02-4.03)	3.5 (3.04-4.04)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 15.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 15 years, total	4.8	3.79-5.88
Under 15 years, male	5.8	4.25-7.37
Under 15 years, female	3.8	2.46-5.17
15–34 years, total	3.0	2.16-3.80
15–34 years, male	2.4	1.19-3.53
15–34 years, female	3.6	2.43-4.78
35 years and over, total	3.3	2.65-3.94
35 years and over, male	2.2	1.49-2.96
35 years and over, female	4.3	3.23-5.31
All ages (crude ¹), total	3.5	3.02-4.03
All ages (crude ¹), male	3.0	2.40-3.66
All ages (crude ¹), female	4.0	3.22-4.78
All ages (age-adjusted ²), total	3.5	3.04-4.04
All ages (age-adjusted ²), male	3.0	2.41-3.65
All ages (age-adjusted ²), female	4.0	3.22-4.77

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 15.3. Sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

Age and race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Under 15 years, Hispanic or Latino	4.6	2.31-6.87
Under 15 years, not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	4.0	2.54-5.47
Under 15 years, not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	7.0	4.12-9.88
15 years and over, Hispanic or Latino	2.7	1.65-3.73
15 years and over, not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	3.2	2.52-3.88
15 years and over, not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	3.6	2.40-4.89

¹Estimates are sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 15.4. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages: United States, 2001–March 2008

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
2001	7.6 (7.3-7.9)	7.6 (7.3-7.9)
2002	7.4 (7.1-7.7)	7.4 (7.1-7.7)
2003	7.1 (6.8-7.4)	7.1 (6.8-7.4)
2004	7.3 (7.0-7.6)	7.3 (7.1-7.7)
2005	7.8 (7.50-8.10)	7.8 (7.51-8.11)
2006	8.0 (7.61-8.41)	8.0 (7.62-8.43)
2007	7.9 (7.50-8.31)	7.9 (7.51-8.33)
January–March 2008	7.3 (6.62-7.98)	7.3 (6.64-8.00)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

NOTES: Beginning in 2001, respondents were asked about current asthma in addition to the question regarding asthma episodes. Beginning with 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 2001–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 15.5. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 15 years, total	8.7	7.37-10.00
Under 15 years, male	10.9	8.71-13.14
Under 15 years, female	6.4	4.60-8.10
15–34 years, total	7.0	5.73-8.35
15–34 years, male	5.6	3.85-7.38
15–34 years, female	8.5	6.62-10.36
35 years and over, total	6.9	5.90-7.88
35 years and over, male	5.1	3.97-6.21
35 years and over, female	8.5	7.04-9.98
All ages (crude ¹), total	7.3	6.62-7.98
All ages (crude ¹), male	6.5	5.59-7.38
All ages (crude ¹), female	8.1	7.03-9.13
All ages (age-adjusted ²), total	7.3	6.64-8.00
All ages (age-adjusted ²), male	6.5	5.60-7.38
All ages (age-adjusted ²), female	8.0	7.00-9.08

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 15.6. Sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008

Age and race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Under 15 years, Hispanic or Latino	9.4	6.71-12.05
Under 15 years, not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	6.9	5.15-8.75
Under 15 years, not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	14.0	9.56-18.47
15 years and over, Hispanic or Latino	5.3	3.85-6.82
15 years and over, not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	6.9	5.86-7.85
15 years and over, not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	8.0	6.04-9.90

¹Estimates are sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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Table I. 2008 National Health Interview Survey questions used to define selected health measures

Lack of health insurance and type of coverage¹

FHI.050² **Field Representative: SHOW FLASHCARD F10**
 {Are you/Is anyone} covered by any kind of health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?

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

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

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

Field Representative: PLEASE REFER TO FLASHCARDS F12 AND F13 FOR YOUR STATE.

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

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

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

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

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

Usual place to go for medical care

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

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

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

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

Obtaining needed medical care

FAU.040 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when {you/someone in the family} needed medical care, but did not get it because {you/the family} couldn't afford it?

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

Influenza vaccination

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

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

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

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

Pneumococcal vaccination

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

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

Obesity

AHB.190 How tall are you without shoes?

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

FT Feet _____
IN Inches _____

AHB.200 How much do you weigh without shoes?

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

Leisure-time physical activity

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

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

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

Number of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

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

Time period for light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Minutes
- (2) Hours
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

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

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

Number of vigorous leisure-time physical activities

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

Time period for light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Minutes
- (2) Hours
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Current smoking

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

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

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

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

Alcohol consumption

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

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

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

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

HIV testing

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

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

General health status

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

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

Personal care needs

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

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

Serious psychological distress

ACN.47 During the PAST 30 DAYS, how often did you feel...

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

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

Diagnosed diabetes

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

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

Asthma

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

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

ACN.085 Do you still have asthma?

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

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

²Alphanumeric codes refer directly to the question on the 2008 National Health Interview Survey that was used to define the health measure.