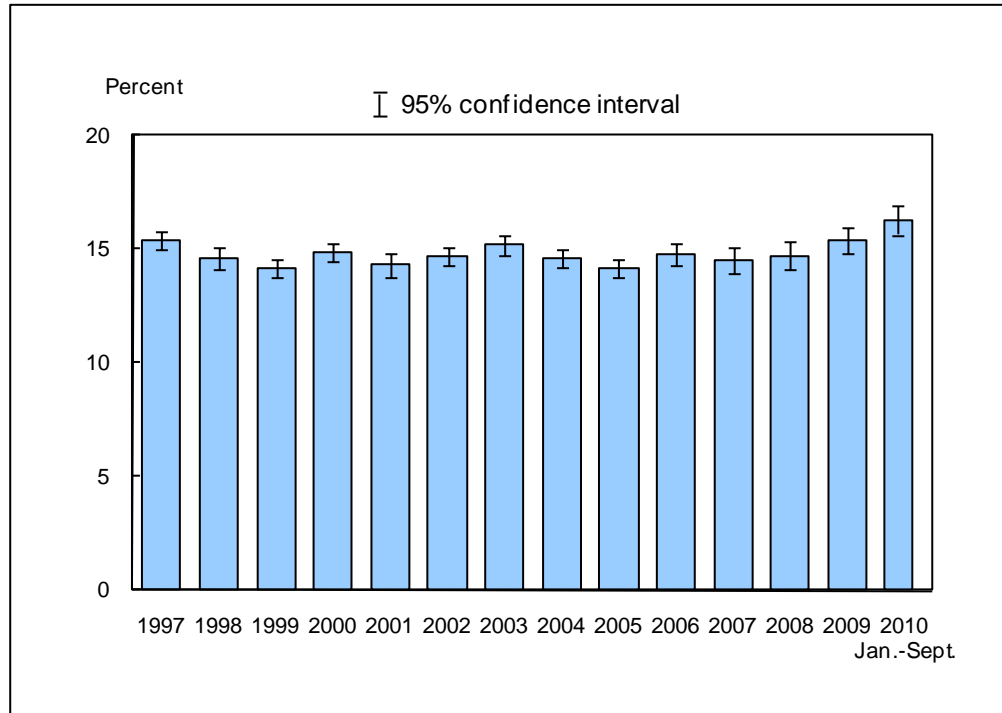


Figure 1.1. Percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage at the time of interview: United States, 1997–September 2010



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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was 16.3% (95% confidence interval = 15.63%–16.92%), which was higher than the 2009 estimate of 15.4%.
- The percentage uninsured at the time of interview ranged from 14.2% in 1999 and 2005 to 16.3% for January–September 2010.

Table 1.1a. Number of persons without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group: United States, 1997–September 2010

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	41.2	41.0	34.4	6.5
2006	43.6	43.3	36.5	6.8
2007	43.1	42.8	36.3	6.5
2008	43.8	43.6	37.1	6.6
2009	46.3	46.0	40.0	6.1
Jan. - Sept. 2010	49.5	49.1	43.0	6.1

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 age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1) and with the responses to these new questions (noted as Method 2). Beginning in 2005, all estimates are reported using Method 2. See "About This Early Release" for additional information.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 1.1b. Percentage of persons without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group: United States, 1997–September 2010

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)
2008	14.7 (14.04-15.27)	16.7 (15.96-17.36)	16.9 (16.24-17.63)	19.7 (18.95-20.51)	8.9 (8.04-9.73)
2009	15.4 (14.79-15.96)	17.5 (16.80-18.12)	17.7 (17.08-18.42)	21.1 (20.38-21.83)	8.2 (7.39-8.97)
Jan. - Sept. 2010	16.3 (15.63-16.92)	18.5 (17.78-19.24)	18.8 (18.09-19.55)	22.6 (21.72-23.39)	8.2 (7.46-8.97)

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 age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1) and with the responses to these new questions (noted as Method 2). Beginning in 2005, all estimates are reported using Method 2. See "About This Early Release" for additional information.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



- For January–September 2010, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was 18.5% (49.1 million) for persons under age 65 years, 22.6% (43.0 million) for persons aged 18–64, and 8.2% (6.1 million) for children under age 18.
- For children under age 18 years, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview decreased from 13.9% in 1997 to 8.2% for January–September 2010.
- Since 1997, the percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who lacked health insurance coverage at the time of interview ranged between 17.8% in 1999 and 22.6% for January–September 2010. There has been a generally increasing trend in the percentage of adults aged 18–64 who lacked coverage at the time of interview.

Table 1.2a. Percentage of persons under age 65 years with public health plan coverage, by age group: United States, 1997–September 2010

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 65 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18-64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 18 years
1997	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	10.2 (9.8-10.6)	21.4 (20.5-22.4)
1998	12.7 (12.2-13.2)	9.5 (9.1-9.9)	20.0 (19.0-20.9)
1999	12.4 (12.0-12.9)	9.0 (8.6-9.3)	20.4 (19.5-21.4)
2000	12.9 (12.4-13.4)	9.1 (8.7-9.4)	22.0 (21.0-23.0)
2001	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	9.4 (9.0-9.8)	23.6 (22.6-24.5)
2002	15.2 (14.6-15.8)	10.3 (9.9-10.7)	27.1 (26.0-28.2)
2003	16.0 (15.4-16.6)	10.9 (10.4-11.4)	28.6 (27.4-29.7)
2004 (Method 1 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)
2008	19.3 (18.45-20.09)	13.4 (12.71-14.02)	34.2 (32.70-35.78)
2009	21.0 (20.22-21.76)	14.4 (13.84-15.05)	37.7 (36.23-39.19)
Jan. - Sept. 2010	21.4 (20.56-22.27)	14.5 (13.79-15.15)	39.1 (37.45-40.74)

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 age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1) and with the responses to these new questions (noted as Method 2). Beginning in 2005, all estimates are reported using Method 2. See "About This Early Release" for additional information.

NOTES: "Public health plan coverage" includes Medicare (disability), Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, and military plans. The data on type of coverage were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons having public or private coverage are within 0.1–0.3 percentage point 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 point. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 1.2b. Percentage of persons under age 65 years with private health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997–September 2010

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 65 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18-64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): under 18 years
1997	70.8 (70.1-71.5)	72.8 (72.2-73.4)	66.2 (65.1-67.3)
1998	72.0 (71.3-72.7)	73.5 (72.9-74.1)	68.5 (67.4-69.5)
1999	73.1 (72.3-73.8)	74.7 (74.1-75.4)	69.1 (68.0-70.2)
2000	71.8 (71.1-72.5)	73.8 (73.2-74.4)	67.1 (66.1-68.2)
2001	71.6 (70.9-72.3)	73.7 (73.1-74.4)	66.7 (65.6-67.8)
2002	69.8 (69.0-70.6)	72.3 (71.6-72.9)	63.9 (62.7-65.1)
2003	68.2 (67.5-69.0)	70.6 (69.9-71.3)	62.6 (61.4-63.8)
2004 (Method 1 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)
2008	65.4 (64.21-66.49)	68.1 (67.10-69.20)	58.3 (56.61-59.91)
2009	62.9 (61.86-63.99)	65.8 (64.83-66.69)	55.7 (54.02-57.38)
Jan. - Sept. 2010	61.4 (60.22-62.55)	64.3 (63.19-65.32)	54.1 (52.39-55.80)

...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 age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1) and with the responses to these new questions (noted as Method 2). Estimates of private insurance are not affected by the two additional questions. Beginning in 2005, all estimates are reported using Method 2. See "About This Early Release" for additional information.

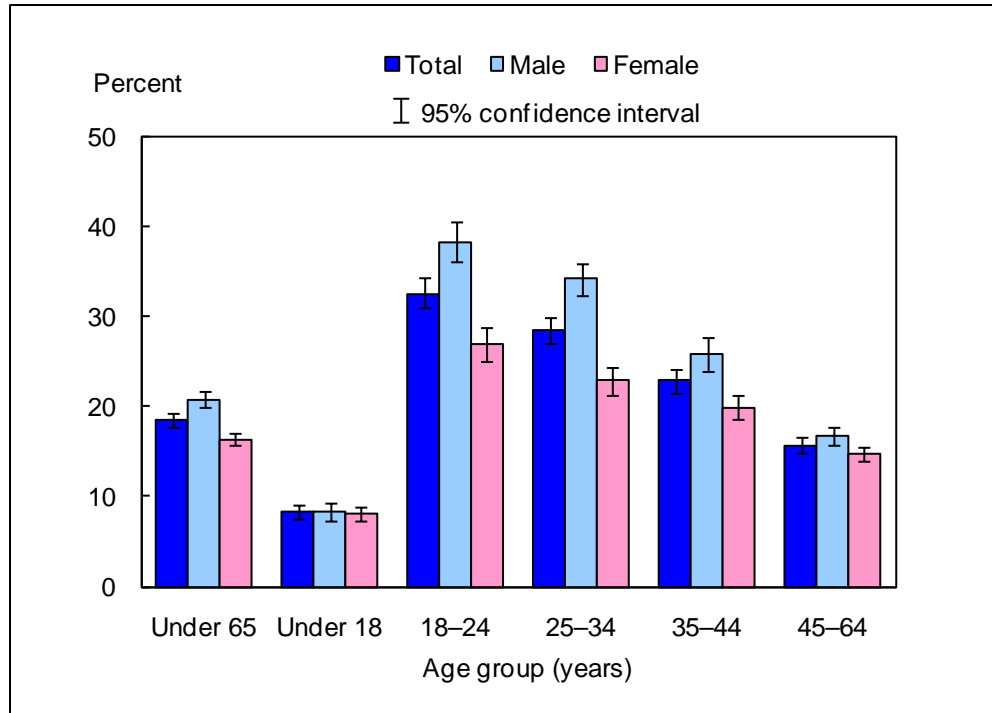
NOTES: "Private health insurance" excludes plans that paid for only one type of service, such as accidents or dental care. The data on type of coverage were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons having public or private coverage are within 0.1–0.3 percentage point 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 point. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



- For January–September 2010, 21.4% of persons under age 65 years were covered by public health plans and 61.4% were covered by private health plans.
- Public coverage rates among both children aged 0-17 years and adults aged 18-64 years were higher in January–September 2010 than in 1997. However, the increase among adults was small compared with the increase among children. For children, the public health insurance coverage rates in January–September 2010 were the highest since 1997.
- Private health care coverage rates among both children aged 0-17 years and adults aged 18-64 years were lower in January–September 2010 than in 1997. For both children and adults aged 18–64, the private health insurance coverage rates in January–September 2010 were the lowest since 1997.

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–September 2010

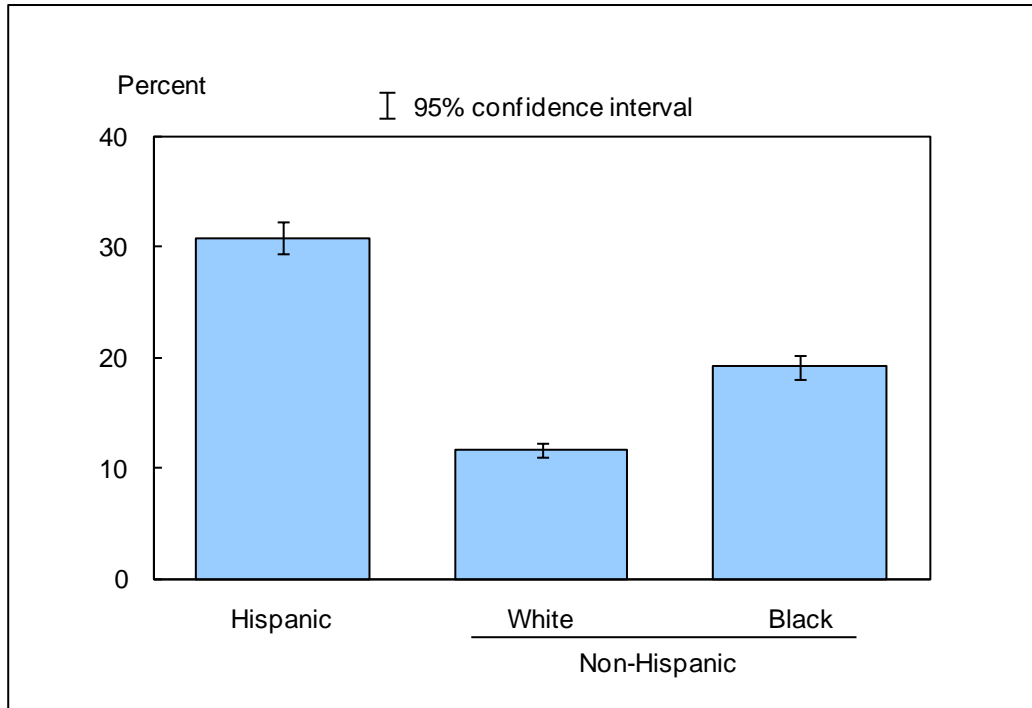


NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1–0.3 percentage point 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 point. The analyses excluded 494 persons (0.8%) with unknown health insurance status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes under age 65 years, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was highest among persons aged 18–24 (32.6%) and lowest among persons under age 18 (8.2%). Starting at age 18, younger adults were more likely than older adults to lack health insurance coverage.
- Among adults in the age groups 18–24, 25–34, 35–44, and 45–64 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–September 2010



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service, such as accidents or dental care. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1–0.3 percentage point 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 point. The analyses excluded 531 persons (0.8%) with unknown health insurance status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjustment for age and sex, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was 30.8% for Hispanic persons, 11.6% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 19.1% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons were the 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–September 2010

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
2008	14.7	14.04-15.27
2009	15.4	14.79-15.96
Jan.-Sept. 2010	16.3	15.63-16.92

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 age 65 with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Depending on responses to these two questions, respondents may have been reclassified. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated both without the additional information from these new questions (noted as Method 1) and with 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 1.2. Percentage of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	8.2	7.46-8.97
Under 18 years, male	8.3	7.38-9.20
Under 18 years, female	8.1	7.31-8.96
18-24 years, total	32.6	30.92-34.20
18-24 years, male	38.2	36.02-40.43
18-24 years, female	26.9	25.00-28.70
25-34 years, total	28.5	27.07-29.88
25-34 years, male	34.2	32.38-35.93
25-34 years, female	22.8	21.24-24.41
35-44 years, total	22.8	21.46-24.20
35-44 years, male	25.7	23.83-27.62
35-44 years, female	20.0	18.67-21.31
45-64 years, total	15.7	14.89-16.50
45-64 years, male	16.7	15.70-17.73
45-64 years, female	14.7	13.89-15.57
Under 65 years (crude ¹), total	18.5	17.78-19.24
Under 65 years (crude ¹), male	20.7	19.85-21.61
Under 65 years (crude ¹), female	16.3	15.62-16.98
Under 65 years (age-adjusted ²), total	18.8	18.09-19.55
Under 65 years (age-adjusted ²), male	21.2	20.36-22.08
Under 65 years (age-adjusted ²), female	16.4	15.75-17.15

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, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



Data table for Figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

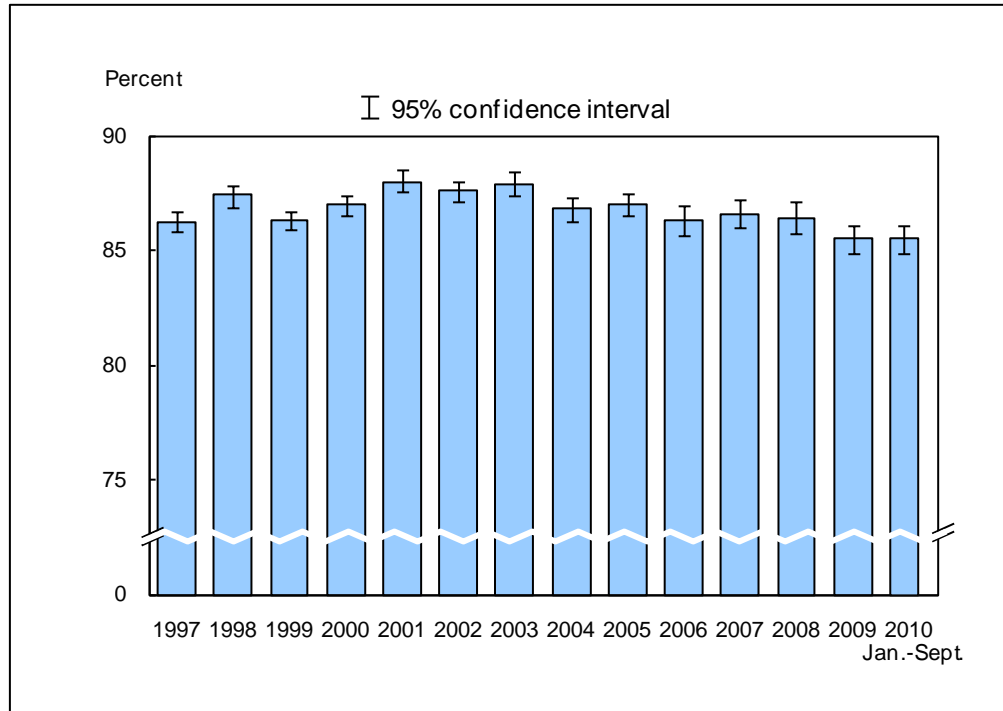
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	30.8 (29.33-32.23)	30.5 (29.05-31.91)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	11.6 (11.05-12.25)	12.2 (11.60-12.86)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	19.1 (18.01-20.22)	19.2 (18.05-20.28)

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 2.1. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997–September 2010

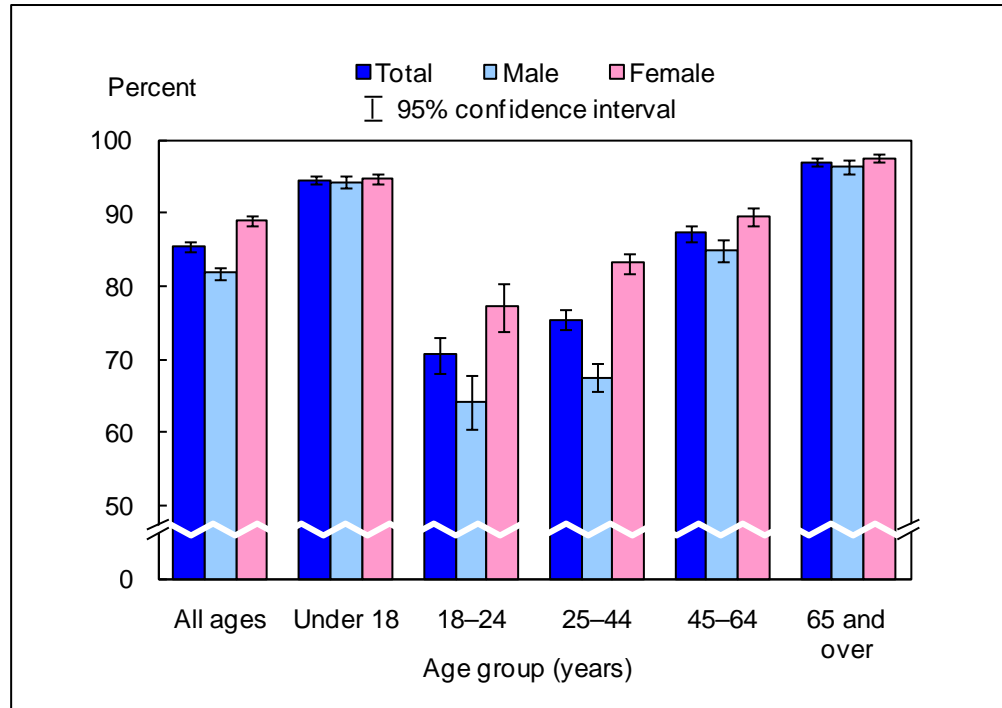


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded persons with an unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 1.5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, the percentage of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care was 85.5% (95% confidence interval = 84.86%–86.12%), which was the same as the 2009 estimate.
- The percentage of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care generally decreased from 87.9% in 2003 to 85.5% for January–September 2010.

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–September 2010

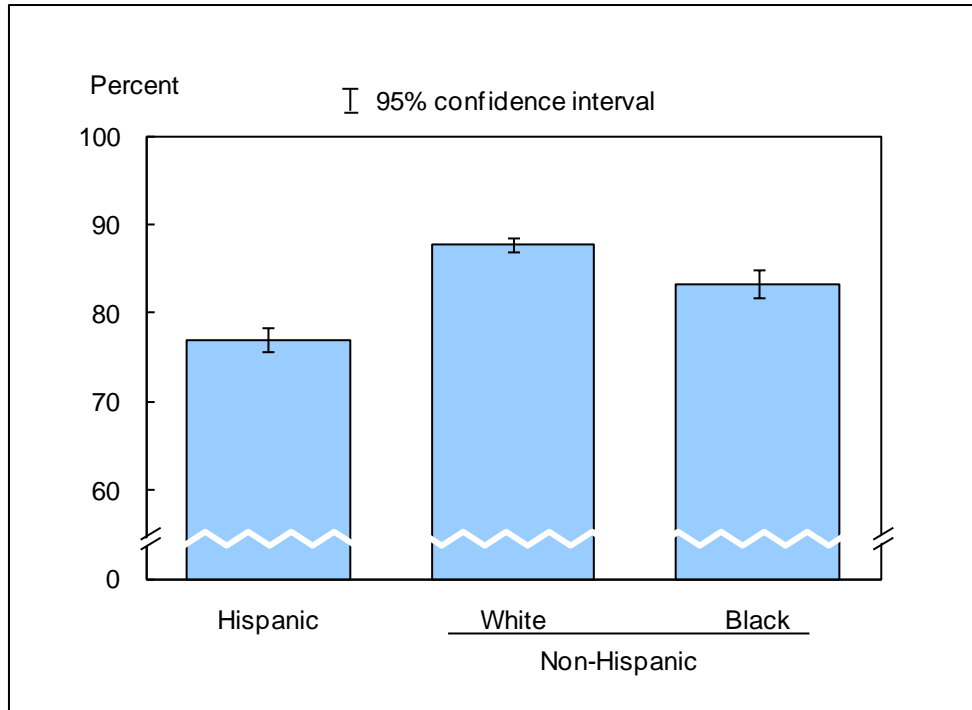


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 225 persons (1.1%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- Persons aged 18–24 years were the least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care. Children under age 18 were more likely than adults in age groups 18–24, 25–44, 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.
- For adults aged 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over, 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–September 2010



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 225 persons (1.1%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjustment for age and sex, the percentage of persons with a usual place to go for medical care was 77.0% for Hispanic persons, 87.8% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 83.2% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnicity groups, Hispanic persons were the 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–September 2010

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)
2008	86.4 (85.73-87.09)	86.2 (85.54-86.88)
2009	85.5 (84.91-86.12)	85.3 (84.65-85.90)
Jan.-Sept. 2010	85.5 (84.86-86.12)	85.2 (84.58-85.85)

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 2.2. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	94.5	93.91-95.06
Under 18 years, male	94.3	93.40-95.12
Under 18 years, female	94.7	93.99-95.45
18-24 years, total	70.6	68.11-73.00
18-24 years, male	64.1	60.40-67.88
18-24 years, female	77.1	73.85-80.36
25-44 years, total	75.4	74.06-76.69
25-44 years, male	67.5	65.53-69.41
25-44 years, female	83.2	81.78-84.57
45-64 years, total	87.3	86.22-88.30
45-64 years, male	84.8	83.33-86.30
45-64 years, female	89.6	88.29-90.83
65 years and over, total	97.0	96.39-97.59
65 years and over, male	96.3	95.33-97.32
65 years and over, female	97.5	96.88-98.12
All ages (crude ¹), total	85.5	84.86-86.12
All ages (crude ¹), male	81.8	80.93-82.64
All ages (crude ¹), female	89.0	88.34-89.75
All ages (age-adjusted ²), total	85.2	84.58-85.85
All ages (age-adjusted ²), male	81.6	80.72-82.39
All ages (age-adjusted ²), female	88.8	88.09-89.51

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

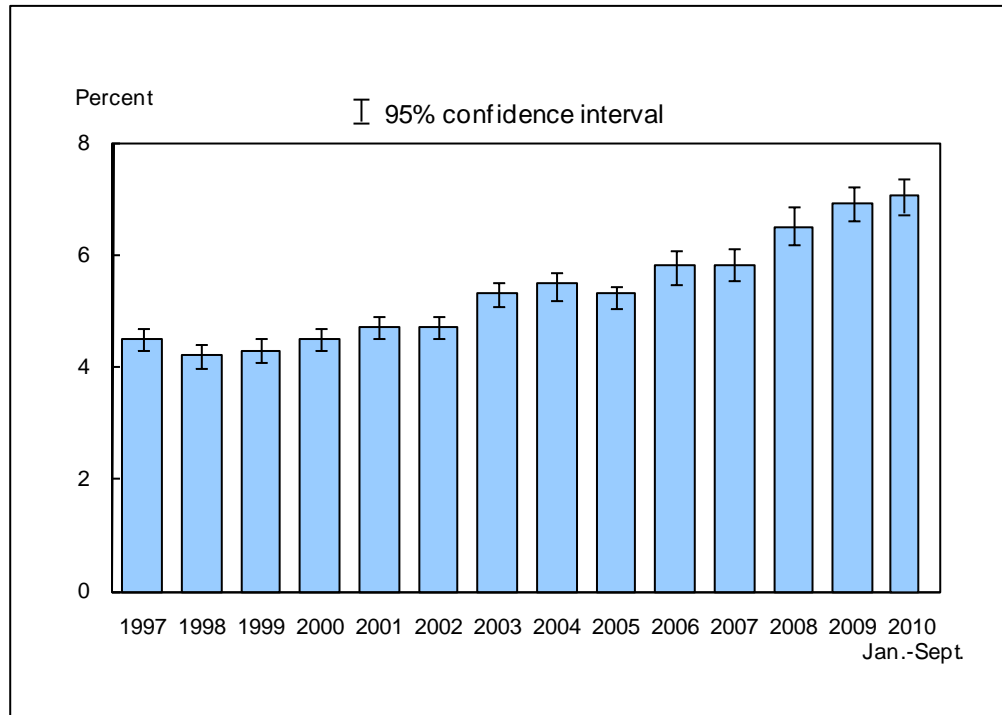
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	77.0 (75.65-78.27)	76.7 (75.38-78.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	87.8 (87.02-88.48)	87.7 (86.99-88.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	83.2 (81.67-84.83)	83.6 (82.05-85.21)

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 3.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months: United States, 1997–September 2010

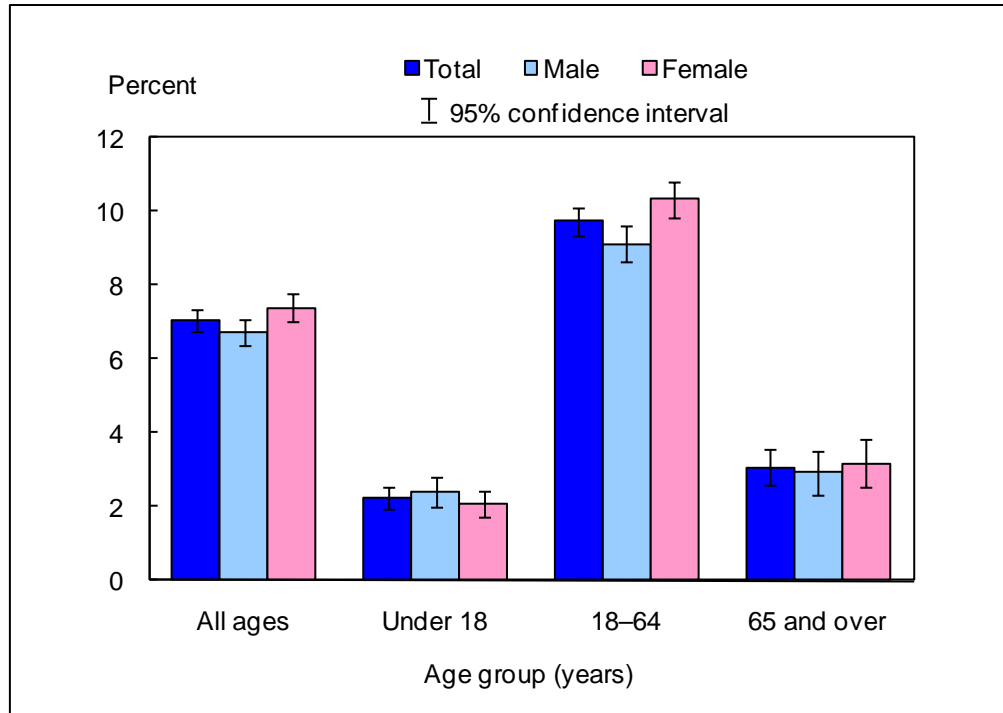


NOTES: The analyses excluded persons with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost (about 0.2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, 7.1% (95% confidence interval = 6.76%–7.36%) of the population failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, which was not significantly different from the 2009 estimate of 6.9%.
- There was a generally increasing trend in the percentage of persons who failed to obtain medical care due to cost, from 4.5% in 1997 to 7.1% for January–September 2010.

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–September 2010

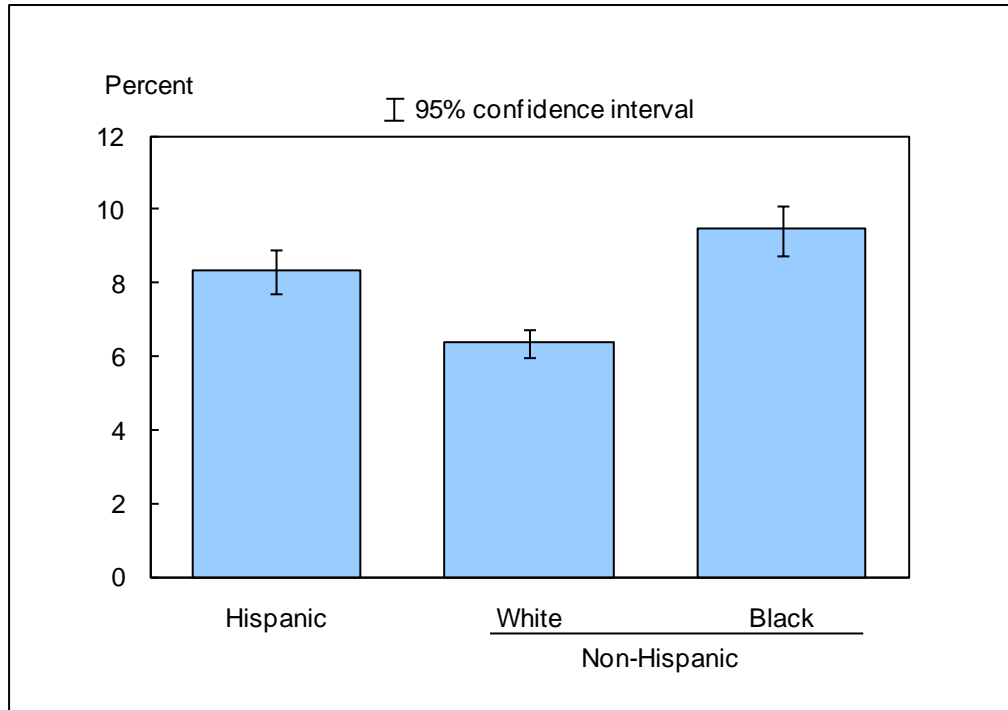


NOTE: The analyses excluded 70 persons (0.1%) with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months was 2.3% for those under age 18 years, 9.7% for those aged 18–64, and 3.1% for those aged 65 and over.
- For adults aged 18–64 years, women were more likely than men to have failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost during the past 12 months.

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–September 2010



NOTES: The analyses excluded 70 persons (0.1%) with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjustment for age and sex, 8.3% of Hispanic persons, 6.4% of non-Hispanic white persons, and 9.5% of non-Hispanic black persons failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the year preceding the interview.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were more likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost.

Data tables for Figures 3.1–3.3:

Data table for Figure 3.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months: United States, 1997–September 2010

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)
2008	6.5 (6.17-6.87)	6.4 (6.09-6.78)
2009	6.9 (6.62-7.21)	6.8 (6.54-7.12)
Jan.-Sept. 2010	7.1 (6.76-7.36)	7.0 (6.68-7.27)

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 3.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	2.3	1.96-2.54
Under 18 years, male	2.4	2.01-2.81
Under 18 years, female	2.1	1.72-2.44
18-64 years, total	9.7	9.33-10.16
18-64 years, male	9.1	8.64-9.62
18-64 years, female	10.3	9.84-10.86
65 years and over, total	3.1	2.58-3.57
65 years and over, male	2.9	2.31-3.52
65 years and over, female	3.2	2.53-3.84
All ages (crude ¹), total	7.1	6.76-7.36
All ages (crude ¹), male	6.7	6.36-7.07
All ages (crude ¹), female	7.4	7.02-7.77
All ages (age-adjusted ²), total	7.0	6.68-7.27
All ages (age-adjusted ²), male	6.6	6.27-6.96
All ages (age-adjusted ²), female	7.3	6.94-7.68

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 three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

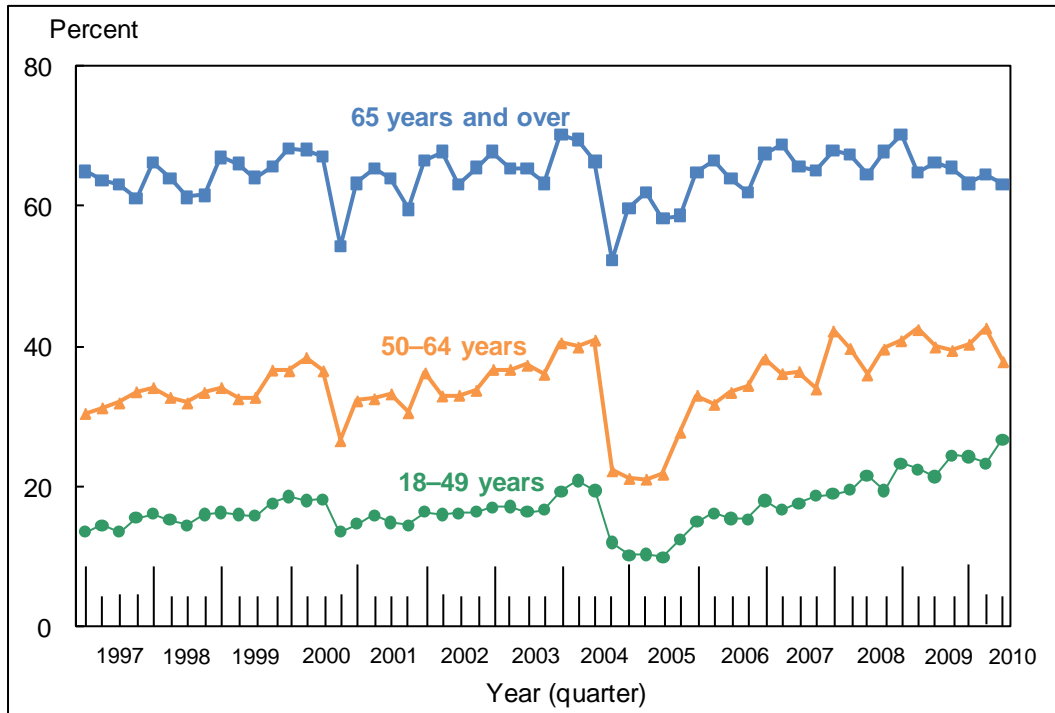
Data table for Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	8.3	7.71-8.93
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	6.4	6.00-6.72
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	9.5	8.74-10.19

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 4.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and quarter: United States, 1997–September 2010



NOTES: NHIS questions related to influenza vaccination have changed since 1997, as follows. Starting in 1997, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in 2003, respondents were also asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose during the past 12 months. In August 2010, NHIS influenza vaccination questions were modified to reflect that for the first time, the widely available influenza vaccine included protection against both seasonal and H1N1 types of influenza. NHIS Early Release influenza vaccination estimates have changed since 1997, as follows. Starting in 1997, Early Release influenza vaccination estimates covered receipt of an influenza shot only. Starting in 2005, Early Release influenza vaccination estimates covered seasonal influenza shot and/or seasonal intranasal influenza vaccination. When interpreting influenza vaccination estimates, readers should take into account changes made to the influenza vaccination questions noted above. 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 point. 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 the previously mentioned 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. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices regarding who should receive an influenza vaccination have changed over the years and changes in coverage estimates may reflect changes in recommendations (11–13). Influenza vaccination shortages have occurred during several influenza seasons (12–14). The analyses excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 3% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



- In the third quarter of 2010, the percentage of adults who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 63.1% for persons aged 65 years and over, 37.9% for persons aged 50–64, and 26.7% for persons aged 18–49.
- For the age group 18–49 years, the third-quarter estimate in 2010 was higher than the third-quarter estimate in 2009. For the age group 50–64, the third-quarter estimate from 2010 was not significantly different from the third-quarter estimate from 2009. For the age group 65 and over, the third-quarter estimate from 2010 was lower than, but not significantly different from the third-quarter estimate from 2009. For all three age groups, third-quarter estimates increased from 2005 to 2010. An influenza vaccination shortage occurred during the 2004–2005 influenza season (13). Delays in the availability of influenza shots also occurred in fall 2000 and, to a lesser extent, in fall 2001 (11,13).

Table 4.1a. Annual percentage of adults aged 50–64 years who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by sex: United States, 1997–2009

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval): total	Percent (95% confidence interval): men	Percent (95% confidence interval): women
1997	31.9 (30.5-33.3)	28.0 (26.1-29.9)	35.5 (33.6-37.4)
1998	33.1 (31.7-34.5)	29.0 (27.0-31.0)	37.0 (35.1-38.9)
1999	34.1 (32.8-35.4)	30.5 (28.6-32.4)	37.4 (35.5-39.3)
2000	34.6 (33.1-36.1)	31.9 (29.9-33.9)	37.2 (35.2-39.1)
2001	32.2 (30.9-33.5)	30.3 (28.3-32.2)	34.0 (32.2-35.8)
2002	34.0 (32.7-35.3)	30.7 (28.8-32.5)	37.2 (35.4-38.9)
2003	36.8 (35.4-38.2)	34.5 (32.6-36.3)	38.9 (37.0-40.9)
2004	35.9 (34.6-37.3)	33.3 (31.3-35.3)	38.5 (36.7-40.3)
2005	23.0 (21.93-24.10)	19.7 (18.11-21.36)	26.1 (24.61-27.52)
2006	33.2 (31.59-34.82)	29.9 (27.58-32.18)	36.3 (34.23-38.36)
2007	36.2 (34.56-37.93)	33.0 (30.94-35.05)	39.3 (36.93-41.64)
2008	39.4 (37.79-41.10)	36.3 (34.04-38.56)	42.4 (40.18-44.68)
2009	40.7 (39.31-42.07)	38.3 (36.23-40.30)	43.0 (40.92-45.03)

NOTES: NHIS questions related to influenza vaccination have changed since 1997, as follows. Starting in 1997, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in 2003, respondents were also asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose during the past 12 months. NHIS Early Release influenza vaccination estimates have changed since 1997, as follows. Starting in 1997, Early Release influenza vaccination estimates covered receipt of an influenza shot only. Starting in 2005, Early Release influenza vaccination estimates covered seasonal influenza shot and/or seasonal intranasal influenza vaccination. When interpreting influenza vaccination estimates, readers should take into account changes made to the influenza vaccination questions noted above. 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 point. 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 the previously mentioned 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. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices regarding who should receive an influenza vaccination have changed over the years and changes in coverage estimates may reflect changes in recommendations (11–13). Influenza vaccination shortages have occurred during several influenza seasons (12–14). The analyses excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 3% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

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

Table 4.1b. Annual percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by sex: United States, 1997–2009

Year	Crude percent (95% confidence interval): total	Age-adjusted percent (95% confidence interval): total	Percent (95% confidence interval): men	Percent (95% confidence interval): women
1997	63.2(61.9-64.6)	63.1 (61.7-64.4)	64.8 (62.5-67.1)	62.1 (60.5-63.7)
1998	63.3(61.9-64.7)	63.3 (61.9-64.6)	63.7 (61.5-65.9)	63.0 (61.2-64.8)
1999	65.7(64.3-67.2)	65.1 (63.6-66.5)	67.2 (65.0-69.4)	64.6 (62.7-66.5)
2000	64.4 (63.0-65.9)	64.6 (63.2-66.0)	66.0 (63.8-68.3)	63.3 (61.6-65.0)
2001	63.1 (61.7-64.5)	63.2 (61.8-64.6)	64.8 (62.5-67.1)	61.8 (60.1-63.5)
2002	65.7 (64.3-67.2)	65.9 (64.5-67.3)	67.1 (64.7-69.5)	64.7 (62.8-66.6)
2003	65.5 (64.1-66.9)	65.6 (64.2-66.9)	66.0 (63.9-68.1)	65.1 (63.2-67.0)
2004	64.6 (63.2-66.1)	64.7 (63.2-66.1)	64.1 (61.9-66.3)	65.0 (63.3-66.7)
2005	59.7 (58.16-61.15)	59.7 (58.24-61.23)	58.9 (56.64-61.17)	60.2 (58.22-62.20)
2006	64.3 (62.39-66.19)	64.4 (62.51-66.32)	64.7 (62.04-67.43)	63.9 (61.65-66.24)
2007	66.7 (64.90-68.59)	66.8 (65.00-68.68)	66.7 (64.06-69.31)	66.8 (64.62-68.96)
2008	66.9 (65.08-68.80)	67.1 (65.31-68.89)	65.5 (62.74-68.33)	68.0 (65.94-70.07)
2009	66.7 (64.99-68.48)	67.0 (65.32-68.69)	67.3 (64.82-69.82)	66.3 (64.11-68.46)

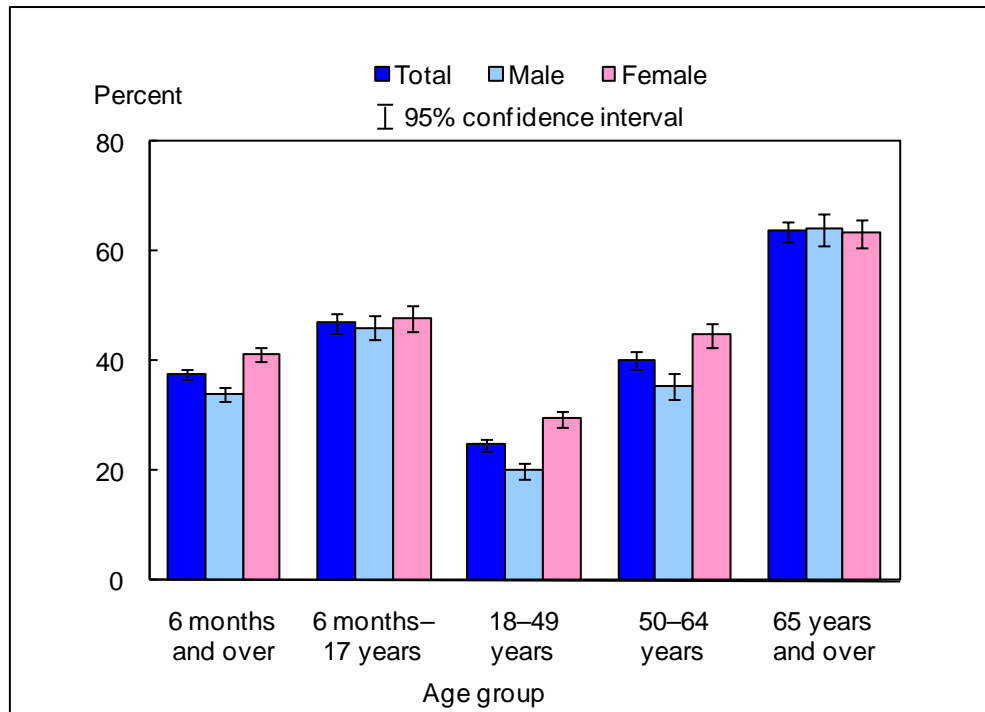
NOTES: NHIS questions related to influenza vaccination have changed since 1997, as follows. Starting in 1997, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in 2003, respondents were also asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose during the past 12 months. NHIS Early Release influenza vaccination estimates have changed since 1997, as follows. Starting in 1997, Early Release influenza vaccination estimates covered receipt of an influenza shot only. Starting in 2005, Early Release influenza vaccination estimates covered seasonal influenza shot and/or seasonal intranasal influenza vaccination. When interpreting influenza vaccination estimates, readers should take into account changes made to the influenza vaccination questions noted above. 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 point. 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 the previously mentioned 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. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices regarding who should receive an influenza vaccination have changed over the years and changes in coverage estimates may reflect changes in recommendations (11–13). Influenza vaccination shortages have occurred during several influenza seasons (12–14). The analyses excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 3% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

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



- For adults aged 50–64 years, the annual percentage of persons who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 40.7% in 2009. This estimate was higher than, but not significantly different from, the estimate in 2008 (39.4%). This pattern was seen in both men and women. Following the influenza vaccination shortage during the 2004–2005 influenza season, estimates for this age group increased from 2005 to 2008, with the 2007 estimates being similar to the estimates in 2004 (13).
- 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 2009. This estimate was not significantly different from the 2008 estimate (66.9%). The annual percentage of men who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 67.3% in 2009. This estimate was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2008 estimate (65.5%). The annual percentage of women who received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 66.3% in 2009. This estimate was lower than, but not significantly different from, the 2008 estimate (68.0%). Following the influenza vaccination shortage during the 2004–2005 influenza season, estimates for this age group increased from 2005 to 2008, with the 2006 estimates being similar to the estimates in 2004 (13).

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–September 2010

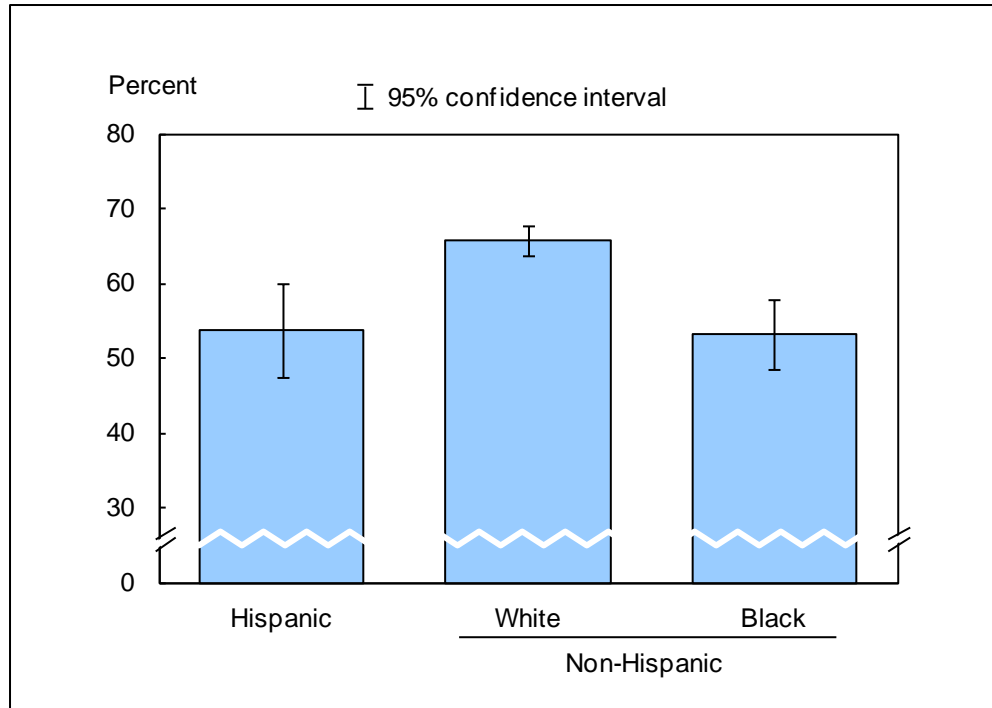


NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose during the past 12 months, in addition to a question regarding receipt of a flu shot during the past 12 months. These questions do not indicate whether the vaccination was a child's first or second dose. In August 2010, NHIS influenza vaccination questions were modified to reflect that for the first time, the widely available influenza vaccine included protection against both seasonal and H1N1 types of influenza. When interpreting influenza vaccination estimates, readers should take into account changes made to the influenza vaccination questions noted above. 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 point. 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 the previously mentioned 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. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices regarding who should receive an influenza vaccination have changed over the years and changes in coverage estimates may reflect changes in recommendations (11,15). The analyses excluded 1,597 persons (5.4%) with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who had an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was highest among persons aged 65 years and over (63.7%), followed by persons aged 6 months–17 years (46.9%), 50–64 years (40.3%), and 18–49 years (24.8%).
- For adults aged 18–49 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–September 2010



NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received a flu vaccine sprayed in their nose during the past 12 months, in addition to a question regarding receipt of a flu shot during the past 12 months. In August 2010, NHIS influenza vaccination questions were modified to reflect that for the first time, the widely available influenza vaccine included protection against both seasonal and H1N1 types of influenza. When interpreting influenza vaccination estimates, readers should take into account changes made to the influenza vaccination questions noted above. 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 point. 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 the previously mentioned 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. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices regarding who should receive an influenza vaccination have changed over the years and changes in coverage estimates may reflect changes in recommendations (11). The analyses excluded 123 adults (3.0%) aged 65 years and over with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For adults aged 65 years and over, the percentage of persons receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 53.7% for Hispanic persons, 65.8% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 53.1% 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–September 2010

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

See notes at end of table.



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 (39.12-45.57)	68.0 (64.78-71.21)
2008, quarter 2	19.5 (17.87-21.08)	39.8 (37.01-42.57)	67.4 (64.60-70.20)
2008, quarter 3	21.6 (19.95-23.26)	36.0 (33.10-38.86)	64.5 (61.09-68.00)
2008, quarter 4	19.4 (17.29-21.60)	39.7 (35.45-43.92)	67.8 (63.70-71.91)
2009, quarter 1	23.3 (20.81-25.78)	40.9 (37.05-44.67)	70.3 (66.08-74.59)
2009, quarter 2	22.5 (20.92-24.06)	42.5 (40.09-44.93)	64.8 (62.04-67.55)
2009, quarter 3	21.4 (19.81-22.98)	40.0 (37.13-42.82)	66.3 (63.03-69.47)
2009, quarter 4	23.9 (22.39-25.48)	40.6 (37.77-43.37)	65.8 (62.95-68.72)
2010, quarter 1	24.8 (22.03-27.58)	39.7 (35.70-43.66)	65.2 (60.50-69.85)
2010, quarter 2	23.3 (21.56-25.02)	42.7 (39.64-45.74)	64.6 (61.74-67.39)
2010, quarter 3	26.7 (24.81-28.64)	37.9 (35.02-40.69)	63.1 (59.87-66.39)

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 4.2. Percentage of persons who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
6 months-4 years, total	57.2	54.01-60.46
6 months-4 years, male	57.2	53.12-61.30
6 months-4 years, female	57.3	53.08-61.46
5-11 years, total	47.7	45.38-50.12
5-11 years, male	47.7	44.41-50.98
5-11 years, female	47.8	44.25-51.35
12-17 years, total	37.5	35.09-40.00
12-17 years, male	35.3	32.30-38.38
12-17 years, female	39.8	36.01-43.68
6 months-17 years, total	46.9	45.16-48.67
6 months-17 years, male	46.1	43.97-48.28
6 months-17 years, female	47.7	45.42-50.03
18-49 years, total	24.8	23.65-25.89
18-49 years, male	20.0	18.61-21.43
18-49 years, female	29.5	27.97-30.97
50-64 years, total	40.3	38.67-41.97
50-64 years, male	35.5	33.14-37.76
50-64 years, female	44.9	42.69-47.04
65 years and over, total	63.7	61.82-65.49
65 years and over, male	64.1	61.27-66.86
65 years and over, female	63.3	60.83-65.85
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	35.2	34.17-36.17
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	30.5	29.12-31.89
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	39.5	38.30-40.76
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	63.9	62.11-65.72
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	64.8	62.02-67.62
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	63.4	60.89-65.85

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 4.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

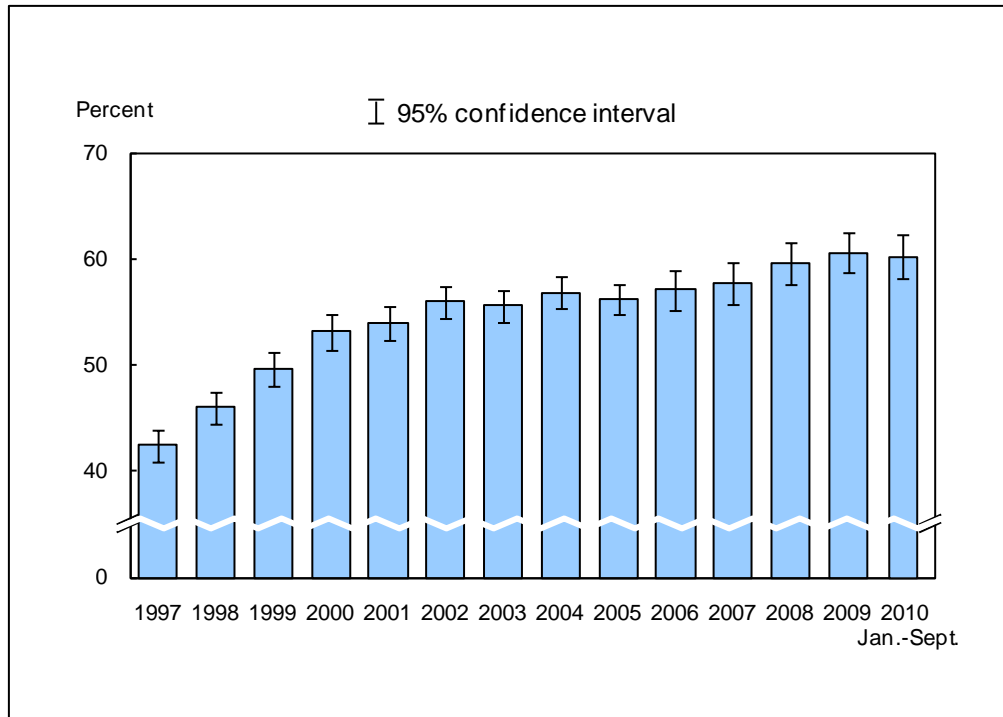
Race/ethnicity	Crude¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	53.7 (47.39-59.97)	54.3 (47.91-60.76)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	65.8 (63.75-67.86)	66.0 (63.93-67.97)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	53.1 (48.45-57.78)	53.1 (48.31-57.85)

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 5.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination: United States, 1997–September 2010

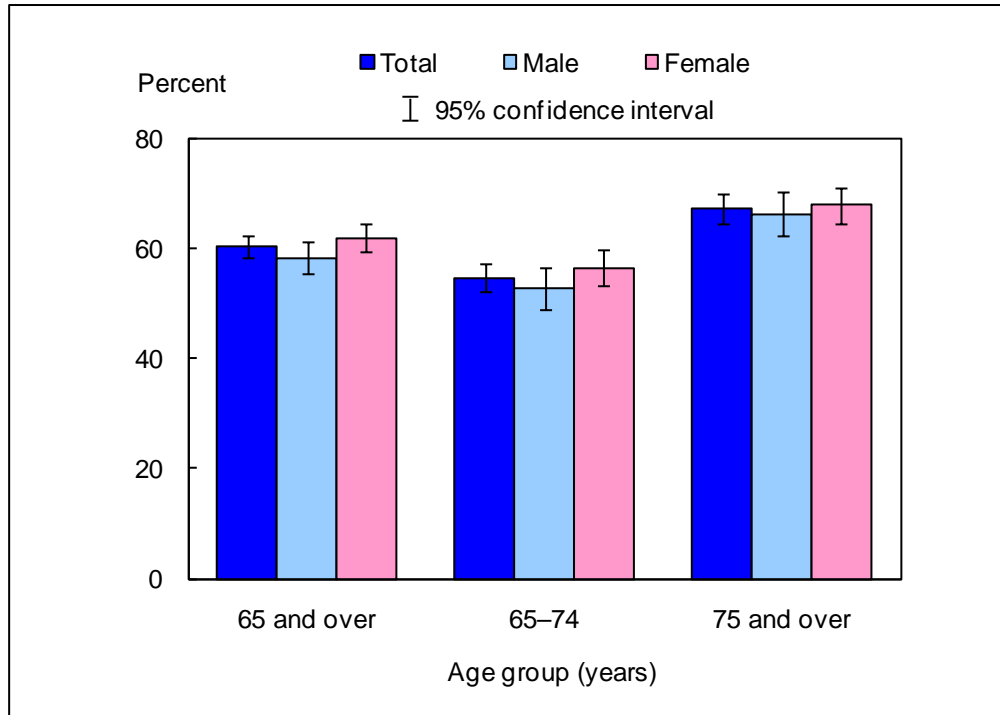


NOTES: The analyses excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status (about 5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, the percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 60.2% (95% confidence interval = 58.1%–62.2%), which was not significantly different from the 2009 estimate of 60.6%.
- The percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination increased from 42.4% in 1997 to 60.6% in 2009.

Figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

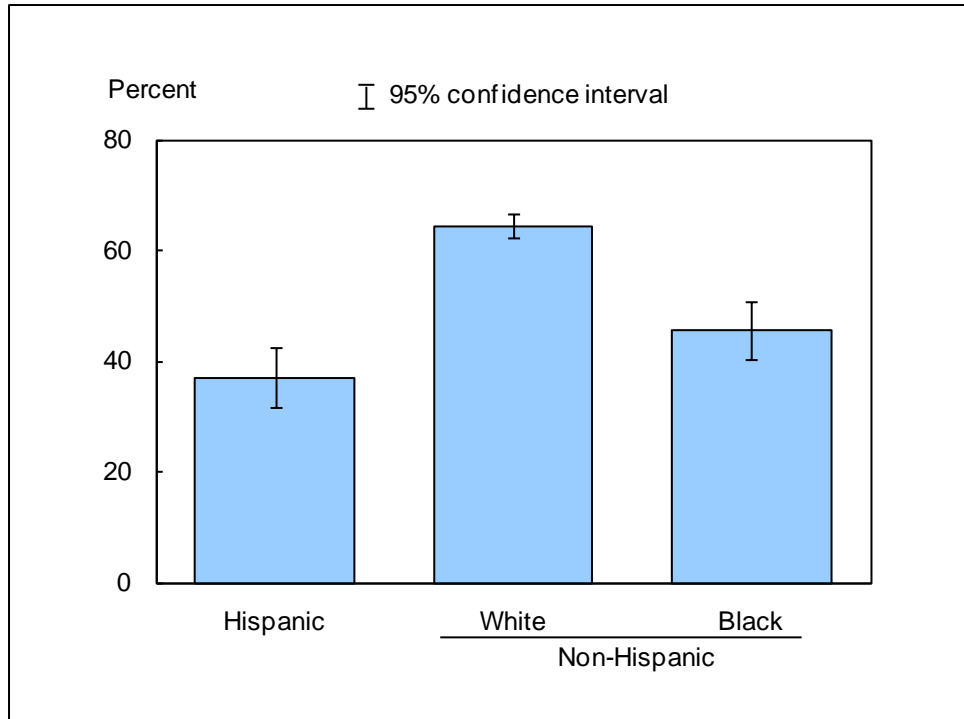


NOTE: The analyses excluded 193 adults (4.6%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of adults who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 54.7% for persons aged 65–74 years and 67.1% for persons aged 75 and over.
- Persons aged 75 years and over were more likely than persons aged 65-74 years to have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination. This pattern was seen in both men and women.

Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010



NOTE: The analyses excluded 193 adults (4.6%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 37.1% for Hispanic persons, 64.4% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 45.6% 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–September 2010

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)
2008	59.6 (57.68-61.48)	59.8 (57.98-61.64)
2009	60.6 (58.74-62.51)	61.0 (59.15-62.79)
Jan.-Sept. 2010	60.2 (58.19-62.22)	60.6 (58.61-62.60)

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



Data table for Figure 5.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65-74 years, total	54.7	52.15-57.17
65-74 years, male	52.6	48.89-56.32
65-74 years, female	56.4	53.15-59.65
75 years and over, total	67.1	64.49-69.73
75 years and over, male	66.2	62.28-70.14
75 years and over, female	67.7	64.47-70.93
65 years and over (crude ¹), total	60.2	58.19-62.22
65 years and over (crude ¹), male	58.2	55.37-61.01
65 years and over (crude ¹), female	61.7	59.21-64.26
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	60.6	58.61-62.60
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	59.1	56.34-61.87
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	61.8	59.30-64.29

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

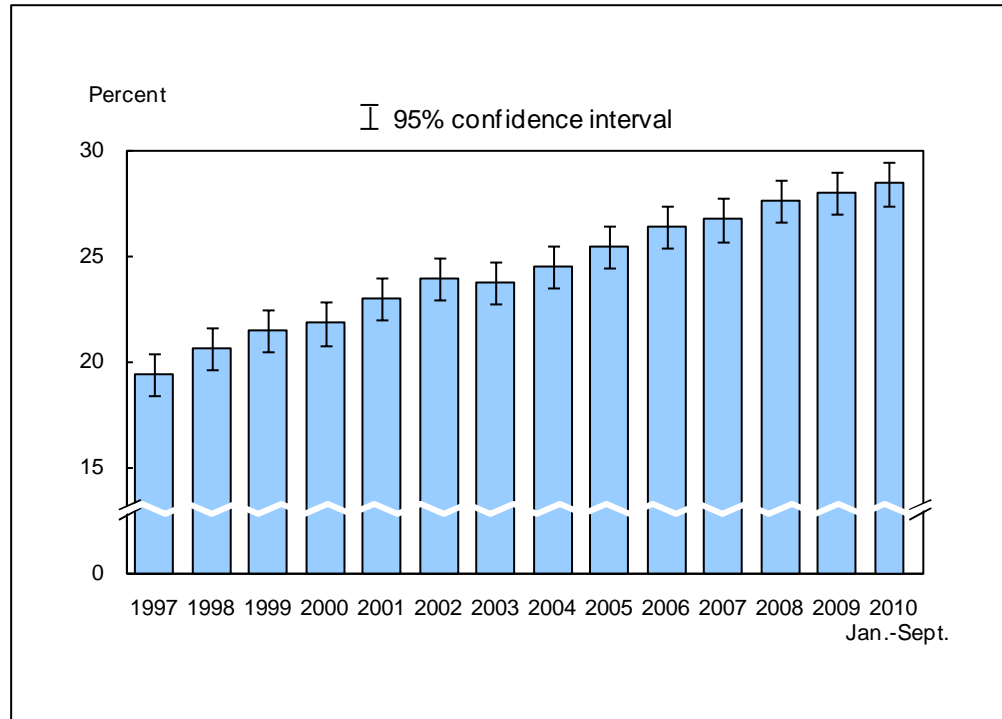
Race/ethnicity	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	37.1 (31.72-42.48)	38.1 (32.79-43.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	64.4 (62.21-66.54)	64.6 (62.46-66.77)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	45.6 (40.47-50.71)	46.0 (40.87-51.15)

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997–September 2010

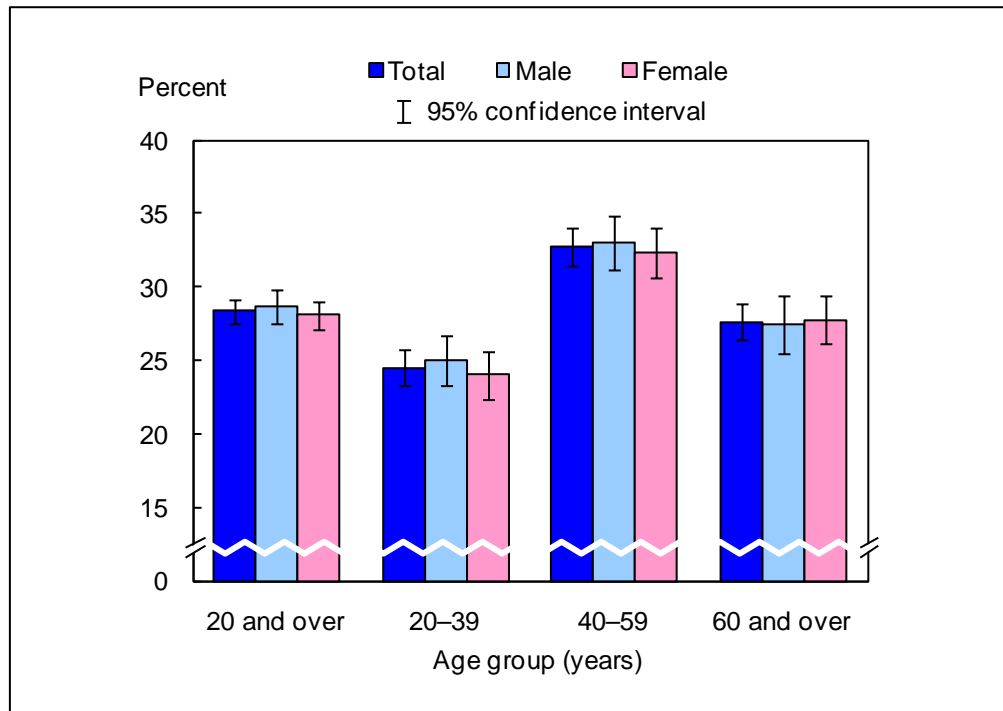


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. Estimates of obesity are restricted to adults aged 20 years and over for consistency with the *Healthy People 2010* (3) program. The analyses excluded people with unknown 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, 28.4% (95% confidence interval = 27.57%–29.14%) of U.S. adults aged 20 years and over were obese, which was not significantly different from the 2009 estimate of 28.0%.
- The prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults aged 20 years and over has increased over time, from 19.4% in 1997 to 28.4% for January–September 2010.

Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

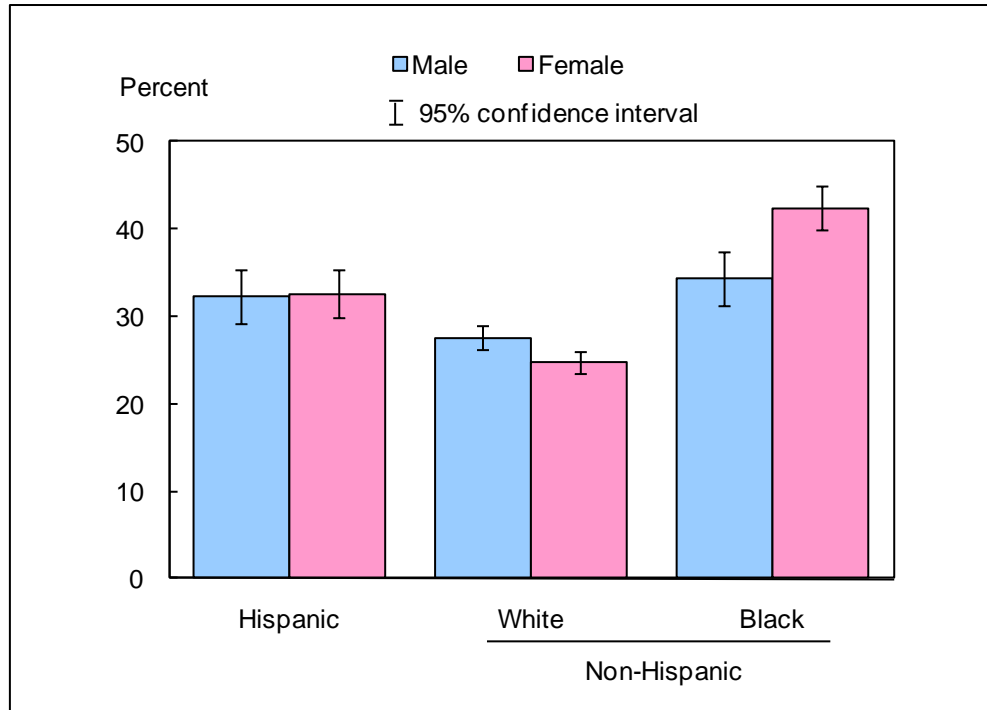


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. Estimates of obesity are restricted to adults aged 20 years and over for consistency with the *Healthy People 2010* (3) program. The analyses excluded 836 people (4.1%) with unknown height or weight.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of obesity was higher among adults aged 40–59 years (32.7%) than among adults aged 20–39 (24.5%) and those aged 60 years and over (27.6%).
- For adults aged 20–39 years, 40–59 years, and 60 years and over, 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–September 2010



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. Estimates of obesity are restricted to adults aged 20 years and over for consistency with the *Healthy People 2010* (3) program. The analyses excluded 836 people (4.1%) with unknown height or weight. Estimates are age-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 20–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

Data tables for Figures 6.1–6.3:

Data table for Figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997–September 2010

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)
2008	27.6 (26.80-28.50)	27.5 (26.69-28.36)
2009	28.0 (27.20-28.76)	27.9 (27.13-28.71)
Jan.-Sept. 2010	28.4 (27.57-29.14)	28.2 (27.39-28.97)

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
20-39 years, total	24.5	23.24-25.73
20-39 years, male	25.0	23.25-26.71
20-39 years, female	24.0	22.42-25.55
40-59 years, total	32.7	31.39-34.01
40-59 years, male	33.1	31.24-34.89
40-59 years, female	32.3	30.57-34.09
60 years and over, total	27.6	26.38-28.88
60 years and over, male	27.5	25.50-29.47
60 years and over, female	27.8	26.12-29.39
20 years and over (crude ¹), total	28.4	27.57-29.14
20 years and over (crude ¹), male	28.7	27.54-29.78
20 years and over (crude ¹), female	28.1	27.07-29.07
20 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	28.2	27.39-28.97
20 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	28.4	27.25-29.51
20 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	27.9	26.95-28.94

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

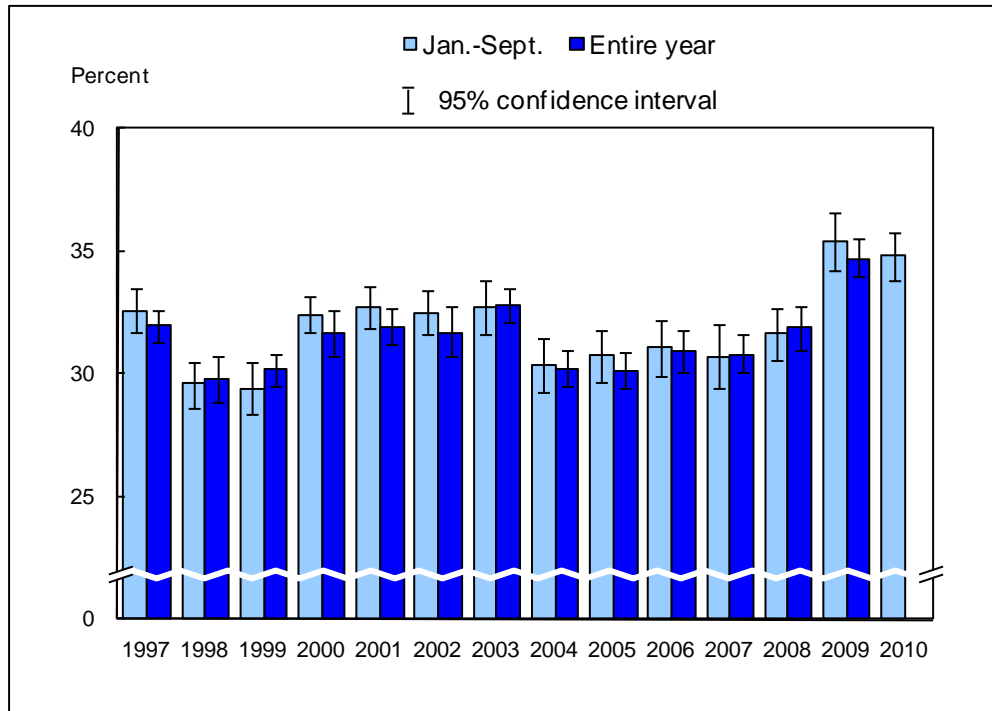
Data table for Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Male, Hispanic or Latino	32.2	29.12-35.33
Male, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	27.6	26.19-28.95
Male, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	34.3	31.17-37.42
Female, Hispanic or Latina	32.6	29.95-35.30
Female, not Hispanic or Latina, single race, white	24.8	23.48-26.03
Female, not Hispanic or Latina, single race, black	42.4	39.93-44.97

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 7.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997–September 2010

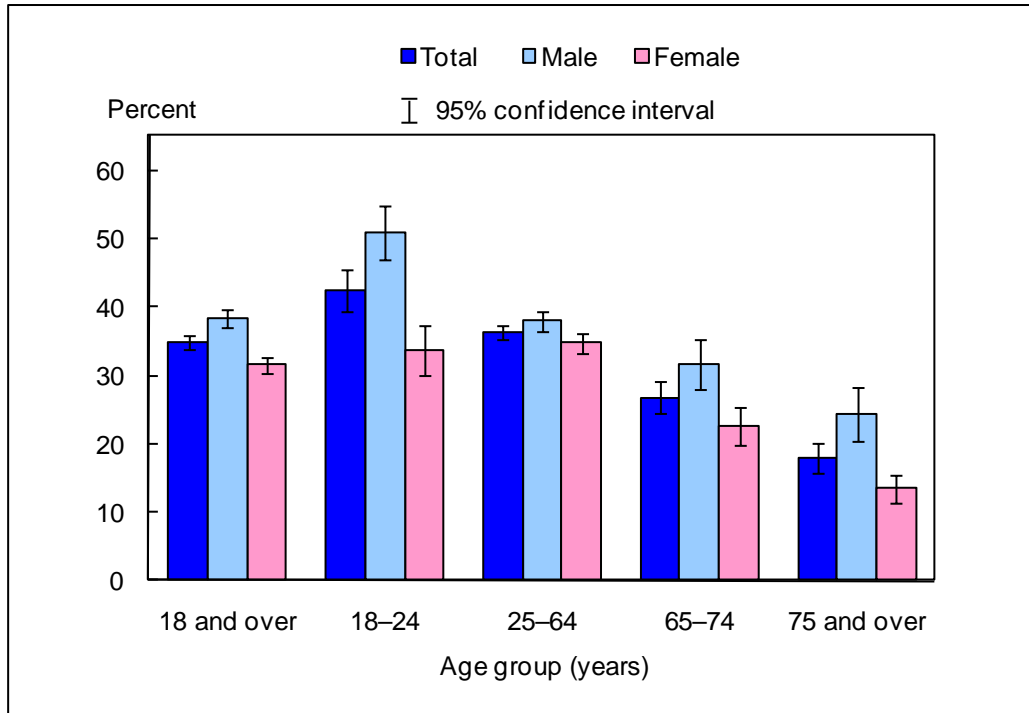


NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator in *Healthy People 2010* (3). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to three times per week. In Early Releases before September 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently than for *Healthy People 2010*. The earlier Early Release estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration of light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations for light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity (i.e., partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. All estimates have been rerun using the revised denominator. The impact of the change on the estimates was minimal (typically 0.1 percentage point 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, 34.8% (95% confidence interval = 33.79%–35.78%) 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 January–September 2009 estimate of 35.4%.
- 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 34.7% in 2009.

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–September 2010

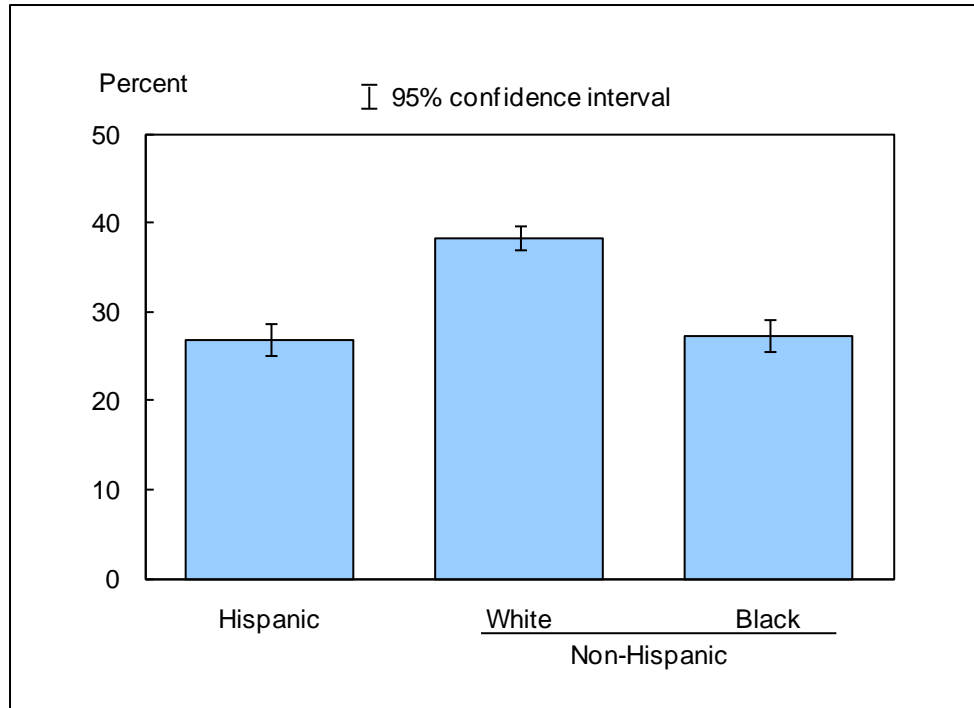


NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator in *Healthy People 2010* (3). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to three times per week. In Early Releases before September 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently than for *Healthy People 2010*. The earlier Early Release estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration of light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations for light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity (i.e., partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. The analyses excluded 361 persons (1.7%) with unknown physical activity participation.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, adults aged 75 years and over were less likely than adults in younger age groups to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity.
- For adults aged 18–24 years, 25–64 years, 65–74 years, and 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–September 2010



NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator in *Healthy People 2010* (3). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to three times per week. In Early Releases before September 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently than for *Healthy People 2010*. The earlier Early Release estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration of light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations for light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity (i.e., partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. The analyses excluded 361 persons (1.7%) with unknown physical activity participation. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity was 26.9% for Hispanic adults, 38.3% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 27.3% 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–September 2010

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 Jan.–Sept.	32.6 (31.7–33.5)	32.4 (31.4–33.3)
1998 yearly	29.8 (29.1–30.4)	29.6 (28.9–30.3)
1998 Jan.–Sept.	29.6 (28.6–30.5)	29.6 (28.7–30.6)
1999 yearly	30.2 (29.5–31.0)	30.1 (29.4–30.8)
1999 Jan.–Sept.	29.4 (28.4–30.5)	29.7 (28.6–30.7)
2000 yearly	31.7 (31.0–32.4)	31.7 (31.0–32.4)
2000 Jan.–Sept.	32.4 (31.7–33.2)	32.4 (31.6–33.2)
2001 yearly	31.9 (31.2–32.7)	31.8 (31.1–32.6)
2001 Jan.–Sept.	32.7 (31.9–33.6)	32.7 (31.8–33.5)
2002 yearly	31.7 (31.0–32.5)	31.7 (30.9–32.5)
2002 Jan.–Sept.	32.5 (31.6–33.4)	32.4 (31.6–33.3)
2003 yearly	32.8 (32.1–33.6)	32.8 (32.0–33.6)
2003 Jan.–Sept.	32.7 (31.6–33.8)	33.0 (31.9–34.1)
2004 yearly	30.2 (29.4–31.0)	30.1 (29.3–30.9)
2004 Jan.–Sept.	30.4 (29.3–31.5)	30.3 (29.2–31.4)
2005 yearly	30.1 (29.38–30.92)	30.1 (29.37–30.90)
2005 Jan.–Sept.	30.8 (29.79–31.84)	30.8 (29.78–31.81)
2006 yearly	30.9 (29.91–31.80)	30.9 (29.96–31.85)
2006 Jan.–Sept.	31.1 (29.91–32.24)	31.1 (29.93–32.27)
2007 yearly	30.8 (29.73–31.82)	30.8 (29.74–31.82)
2007 Jan.–Sept.	30.7 (29.47–32.02)	30.7 (29.40–31.93)
2008 yearly	31.9 (30.92–32.97)	32.0 (30.95–33.01)
2008 Jan.–Sept.	31.7 (30.69–32.74)	31.8 (30.74–32.78)
2009 yearly	34.7 (33.73–35.58)	34.8 (33.89–35.76)
2009 Jan.–Sept.	35.4 (34.26–36.62)	35.6 (34.43–36.84)
2010 Jan.–Sept.	34.8 (33.79–35.78)	35.0 (33.97–35.97)

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 7.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-24 years, total	42.4	39.27-45.46
18-24 years, male	50.9	46.88-54.94
18-24 years, female	33.7	30.13-37.26
25-64 years, total	36.3	35.15-37.40
25-64 years, male	37.9	36.38-39.44
25-64 years, female	34.7	33.37-36.02
65-74 years, total	26.8	24.52-29.07
65-74 years, male	31.8	28.11-35.40
65-74 years, female	22.5	19.70-25.38
75 years and over, total	17.8	15.61-19.99
75 years and over, male	24.3	20.33-28.35
75 years and over, female	13.4	11.35-15.53
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	34.8	33.79-35.78
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	38.3	36.95-39.60
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	31.5	30.41-32.67
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	35.0	33.97-35.97
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	38.2	36.90-39.51
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	32.0	30.84-33.12

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

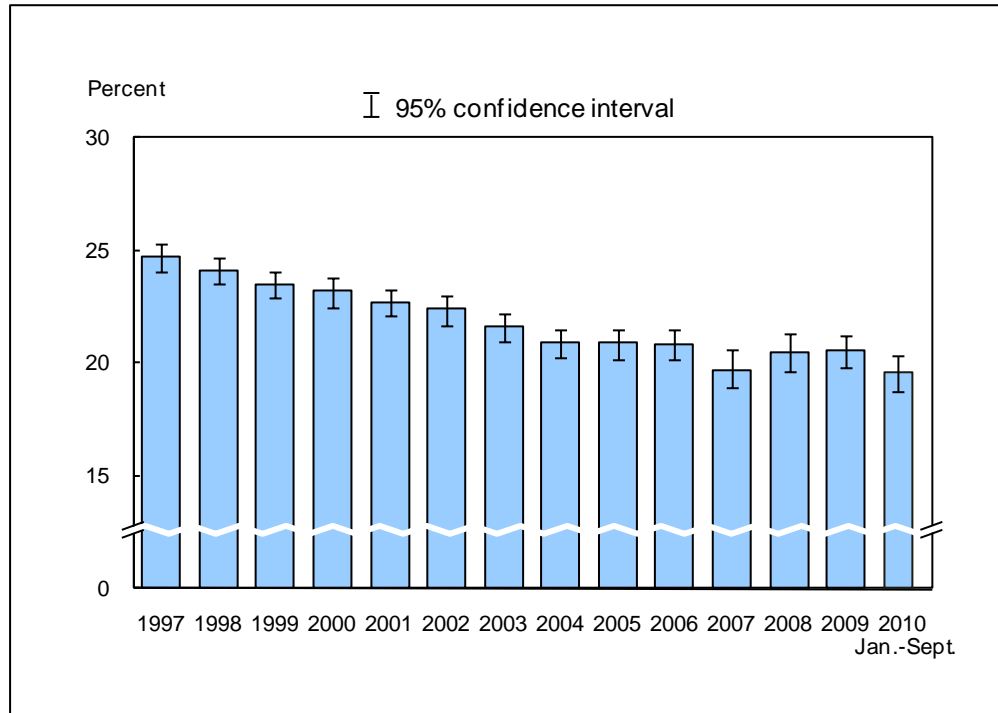
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	26.9 (25.21-28.66)	27.1 (25.33-28.86)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	38.3 (36.94-39.63)	38.3 (36.98-39.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	27.3 (25.59-29.04)	27.0 (25.26-28.72)

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–September 2010

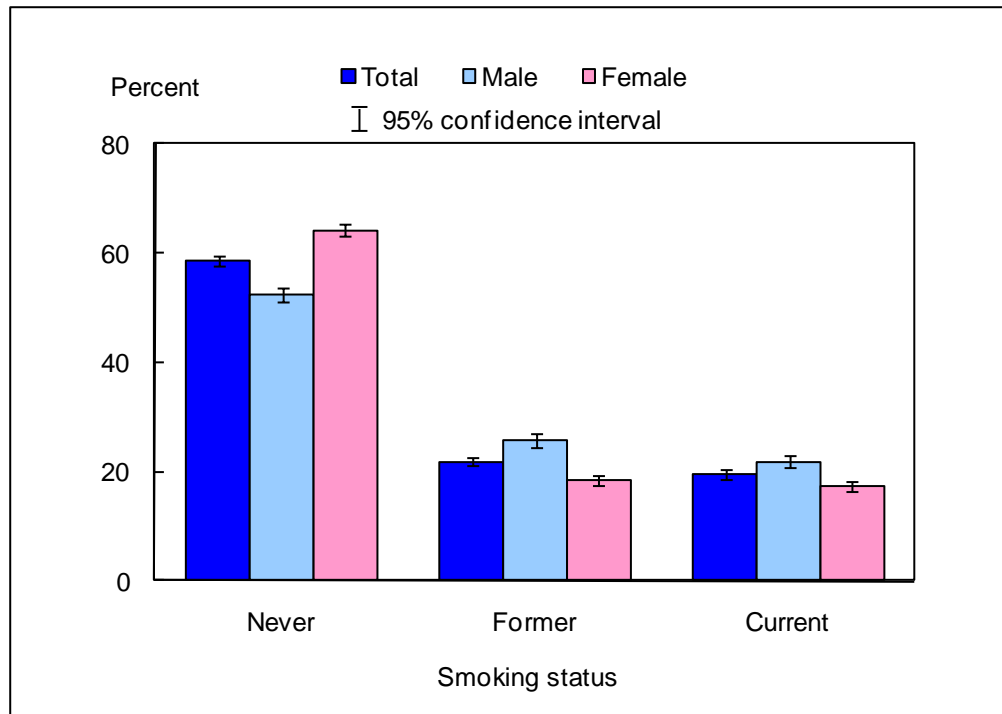


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded persons with unknown smoking status (about 2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, the percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who were current smokers was 19.6% (95% confidence interval = 18.78%–20.35%), which was lower than, but not significantly different from, the 2009 estimate of 20.6%.
- The prevalence of current smoking among U.S. adults generally declined from 24.7% in 1997 to 19.6% for January–September 2010.

Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January–September 2010

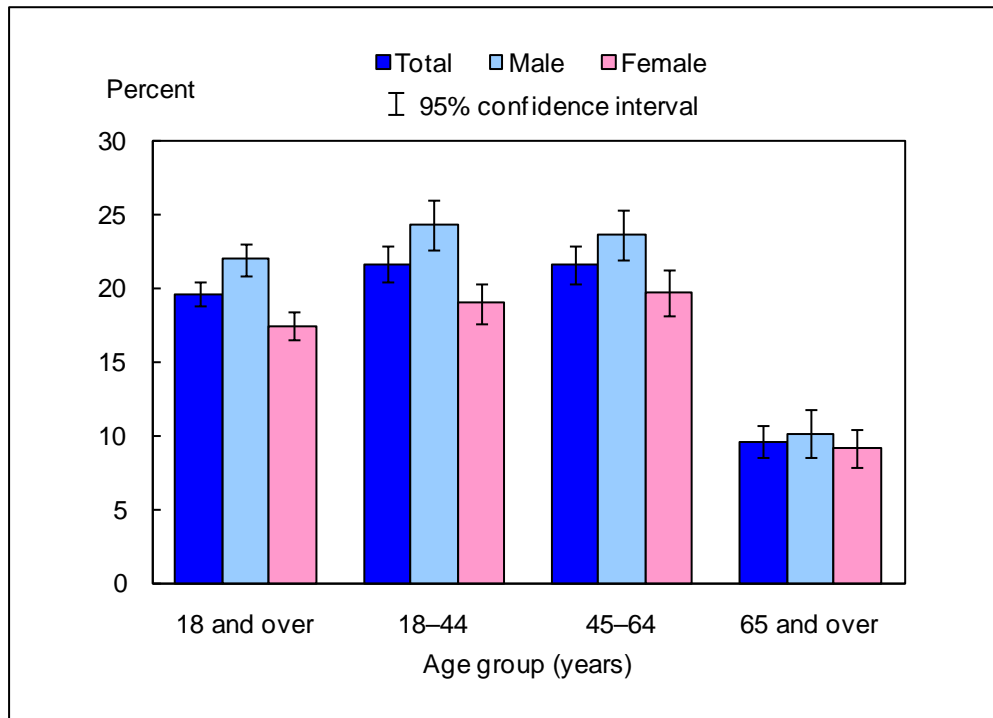


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 140 persons (0.7%) with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The percentage of current smokers was higher for men (21.9%) than for women (17.4%).
- 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–September 2010

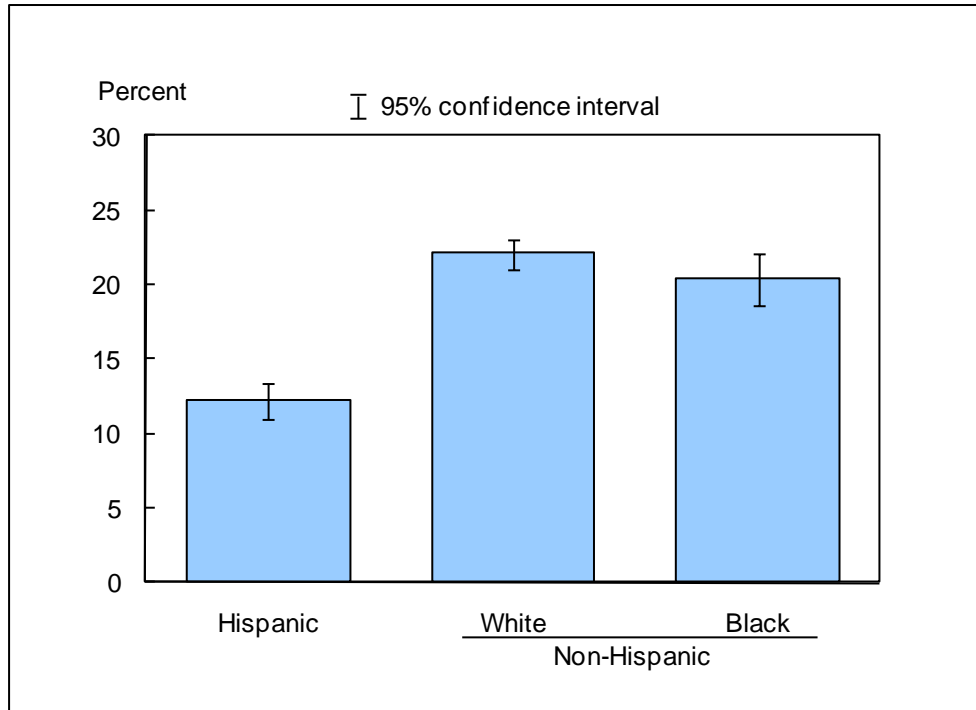


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 140 persons (0.7%) with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of adults who were current smokers was lower among adults aged 65 years and over (9.5%) than among adults aged 18–44 years (21.6%) and 45–64 years (21.6%). 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–September 2010



NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 140 persons (0.7%) with unknown smoking status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was 12.2% for Hispanic persons, 22.1% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 20.4% 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–September 2010

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)
2008	20.5 (19.65-21.30)	20.4 (19.59-21.21)
2009	20.6 (19.83-21.27)	20.6 (19.86-21.28)
Jan.–Sept. 2010	19.6 (18.78-20.35)	19.5 (18.74-20.32)

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 five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, January–September 2010

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Never, total	58.5	57.56-59.49
Never, male	52.4	51.05-53.68
Never, female	64.3	63.09-65.48
Former, total	21.9	21.14-22.69
Former, male	25.7	24.61-26.87
Former, female	18.3	17.42-19.23
Current, total	19.6	18.78-20.35
Current, male	21.9	20.81-22.98
Current, female	17.4	16.42-18.35

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44 years, total	21.6	20.44-22.78
18-44 years, male	24.3	22.63-25.91
18-44 years, female	19.0	17.60-20.33
45-64 years, total	21.6	20.30-22.83
45-64 years, male	23.6	21.83-25.32
45-64 years, female	19.7	18.08-21.25
65 years and over, total	9.5	8.47-10.61
65 years and over, male	10.1	8.45-11.82
65 years and over, female	9.1	7.79-10.37
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	19.6	18.78-20.35
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	21.9	20.81-22.98
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	17.4	16.42-18.35
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	19.5	18.74-20.32
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	21.6	20.54-22.66
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	17.5	16.54-18.49

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

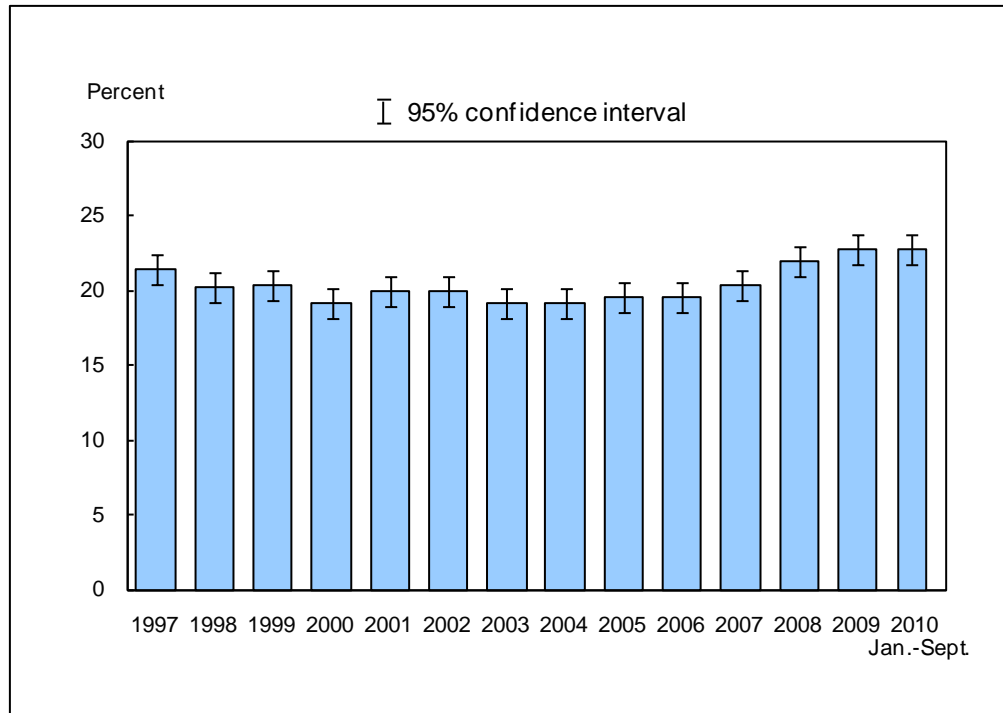
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	12.2 (10.97-13.35)	12.3 (11.14-13.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	22.1 (21.07-23.07)	22.1 (21.08-23.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	20.4 (18.64-22.16)	20.0 (18.27-21.76)

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 9.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year: United States, 1997–September 2010

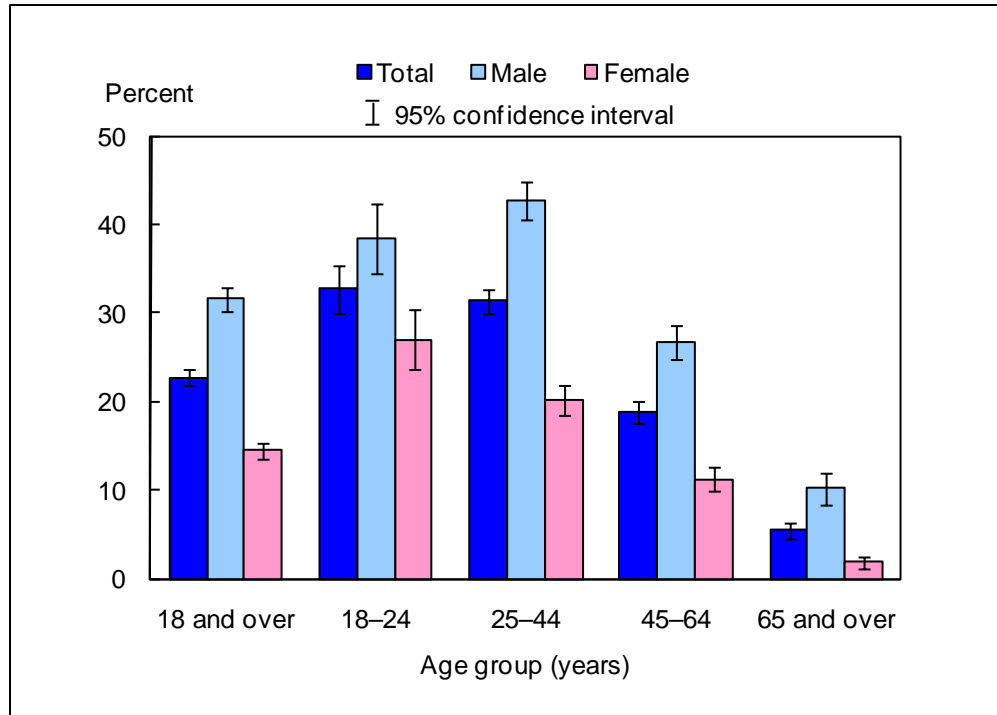


NOTES: The analyses excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption (about 2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, the percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year was 22.7% (95% confidence interval = 21.86%–23.59%), which was not significantly different from the 2009 estimate of 22.8%.
- The percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year decreased from 21.4% in 1997 to 19.5% in 2005 and then increased to 22.8% in 2009.

Figure 9.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

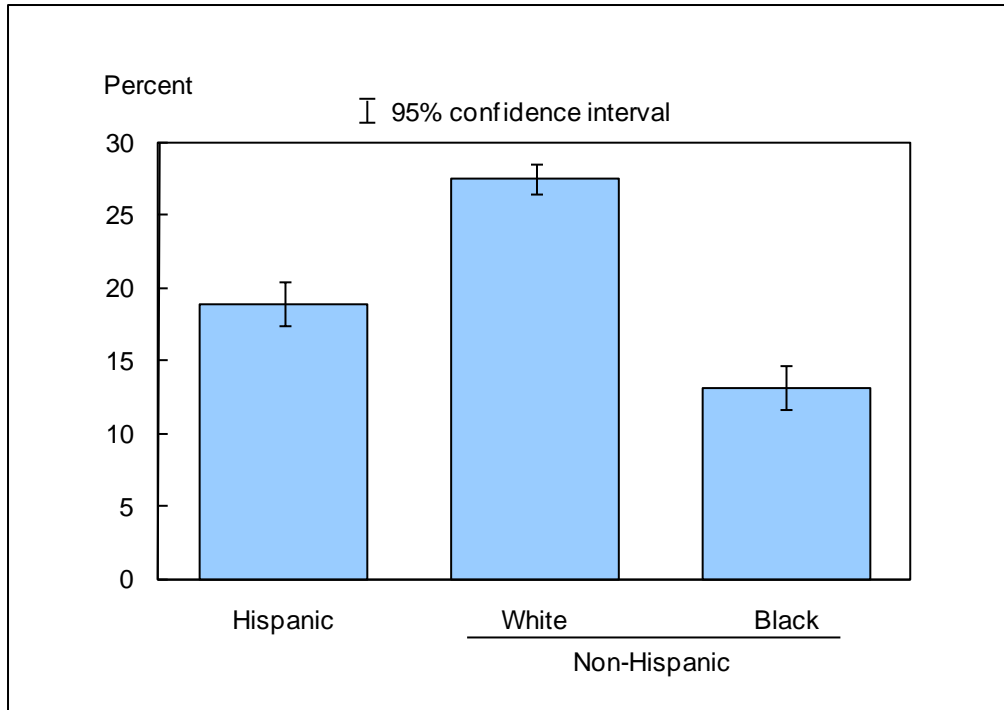


NOTE: The analyses excluded 245 adults (1.2%) with unknown alcohol consumption.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The percentage of women who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year decreased with age.
- For adults aged 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over, 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–September 2010



NOTES: The analyses excluded 245 adults (1.2%) with unknown alcohol consumption. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year was 18.9% for Hispanic adults, 27.4% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 13.1% for non-Hispanic black adults.
- Non-Hispanic white adults were the 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–September 2010

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)
2008	22.0 (21.00-22.93)	22.4 (21.47-23.38)
2009	22.8 (21.87-23.67)	23.3 (22.41-24.21)
Jan.–Sept. 2010	22.7 (21.86-23.59)	23.3 (22.46-24.20)

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 9.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-24 years, total	32.7	29.98-35.47
18-24 years, male	38.4	34.55-42.33
18-24 years, female	27.0	23.54-30.46
25-44 years, total	31.3	29.91-32.74
25-44 years, male	42.7	40.58-44.89
25-44 years, female	20.2	18.57-21.75
45-64 years, total	18.7	17.53-19.95
45-64 years, male	26.7	24.84-28.63
45-64 years, female	11.2	9.93-12.55
65 years and over, total	5.4	4.52-6.33
65 years and over, male	10.2	8.43-11.91
65 years and over, female	1.8	1.15-2.47
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	22.7	21.86-23.59
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	31.6	30.28-32.89
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	14.5	13.60-15.42
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	23.3	22.46-24.20
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	31.8	30.55-33.15
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	15.2	14.33-16.16

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

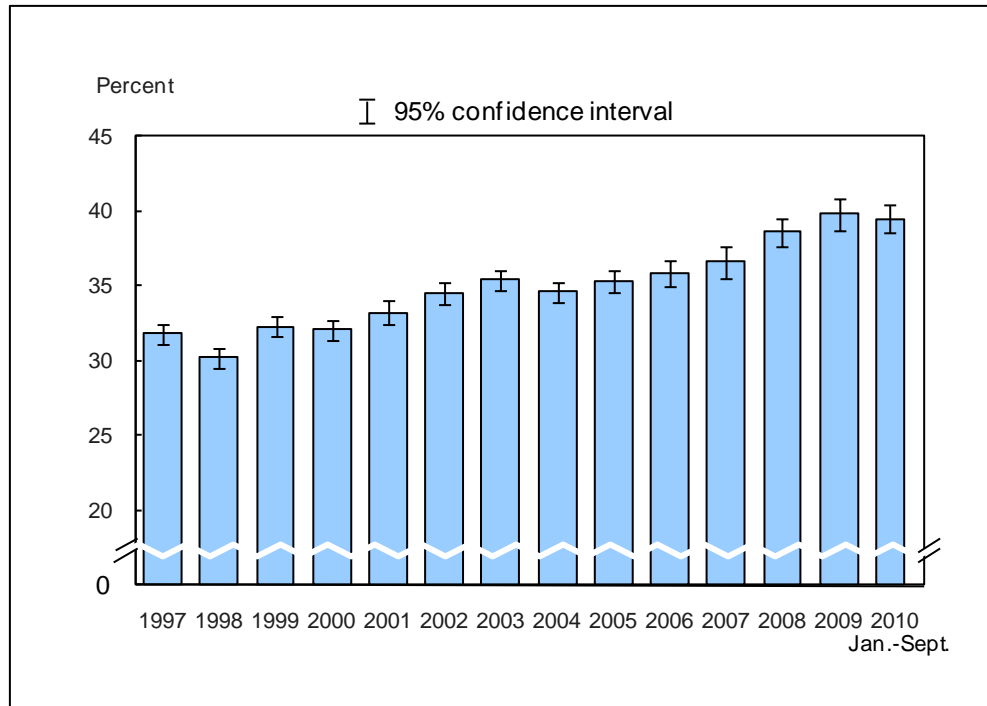
Data table for Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	18.9	17.33-20.45
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	27.4	26.38-28.51
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	13.1	11.58-14.71

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 10.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV): United States, 1997–September 2010

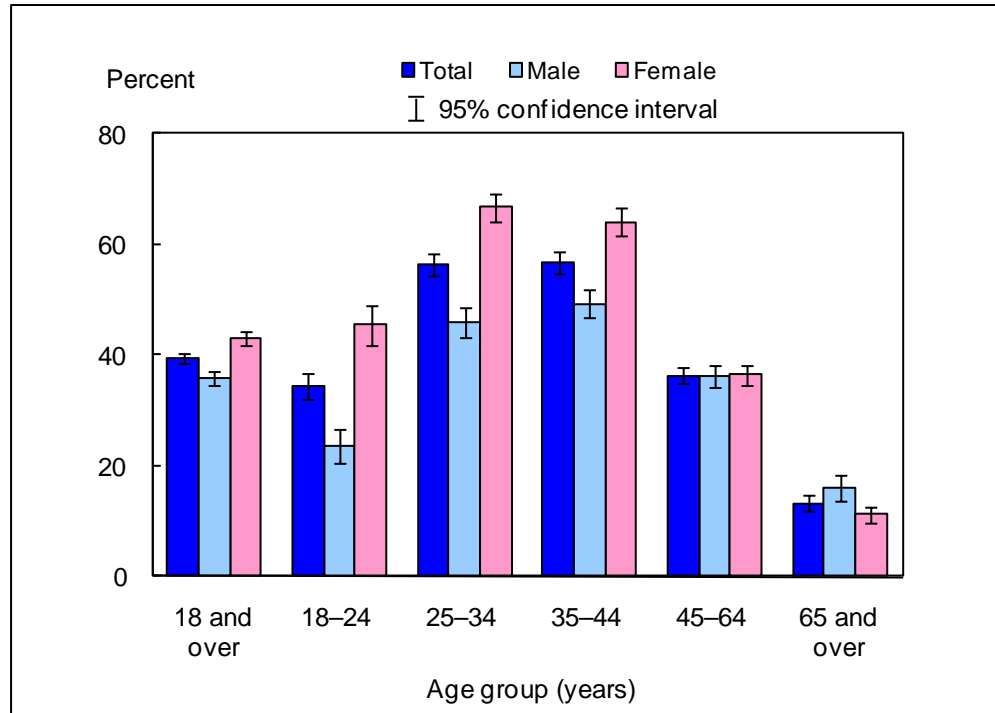


NOTES: Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. The analyses excluded those with unknown HIV test status (about 5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, the percentage of adults who had ever been tested for HIV was 39.5% (95% confidence interval = 38.54%–40.49%), which was not significantly different from the 2009 estimate of 39.8.
- The percentage of adults who had ever had an HIV test increased from 31.8% in 1997 to 39.8% in 2009.

Figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

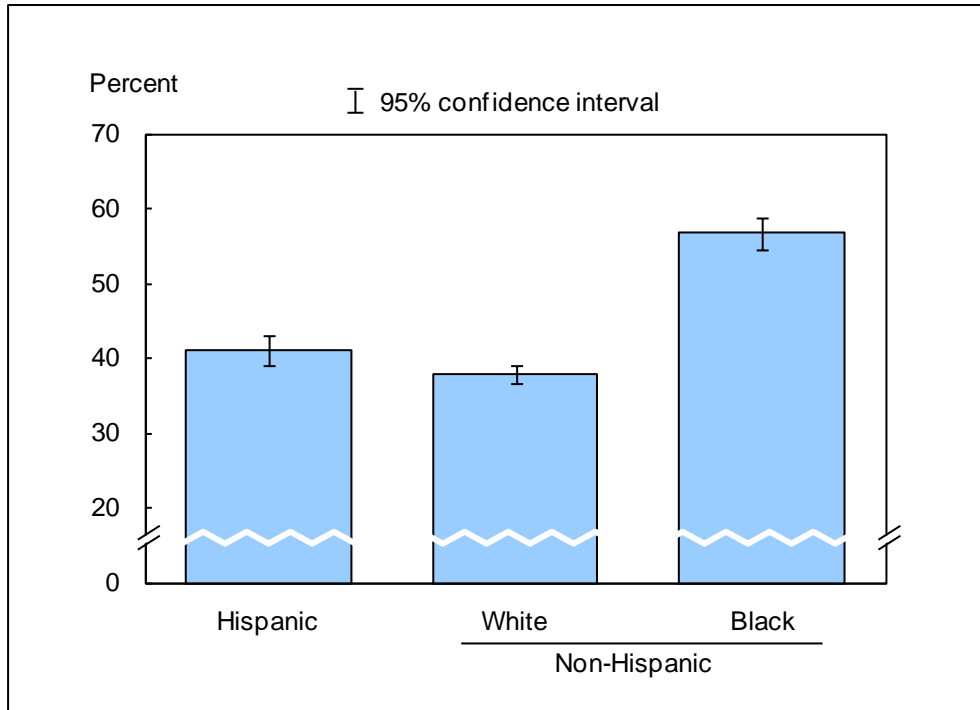


NOTES: Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. The analyses excluded 888 adults (4.2%) with unknown HIV test status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who ever had an HIV test was highest among adults aged 25–34 years (56.4%) and 35–44 years (56.8%) and lowest among adults aged 65 and over (13.3%).
- For age groups 18–24, 25–34, and 35–44 years, women were more likely than men to have ever had an HIV test. For adults aged 65 and over, women were less likely than men to have ever had an HIV test.

Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010



NOTES: Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. The analyses excluded 888 adults (4.2%) with unknown HIV test status. Estimates are age-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentages of persons who ever had an HIV test were 41.1% for Hispanic persons, 37.8% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 56.7% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic black persons were the most likely to have ever had an HIV test, followed by Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for Figures 10.1–10.3:

Data table for Figure 10.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV): United States, 1997–September 2010

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)
2008	38.7 (37.73-39.59)	39.2 (38.40-40.09)
2009	39.8 (38.70-40.84)	40.4 (39.36-41.40)
Jan.–Sept. 2010	39.5 (38.54-40.49)	40.3 (39.42-41.25)

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-24 years, total	34.5	32.16-36.87
18-24 years, male	23.7	20.65-26.71
18-24 years, female	45.5	41.92-49.02
25-34 years, total	56.4	54.51-58.23
25-34 years, male	46.1	43.38-48.76
25-34 years, female	66.8	64.24-69.26
35-44 years, total	56.8	54.94-58.59
35-44 years, male	49.3	46.86-51.73
35-44 years, female	64.0	61.47-66.61
45-64 years, total	36.4	35.06-37.73
45-64 years, male	36.3	34.35-38.33
45-64 years, female	36.4	34.77-38.12
65 years and over, total	13.3	11.95-14.65
65 years and over, male	16.0	13.71-18.27
65 years and over, female	11.3	9.83-12.74
18-64 years, total	44.7	43.64-45.77
18-64 years, male	39.2	37.82-40.56
18-64 years, female	50.1	48.74-51.39
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	39.5	38.54-40.49
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	35.8	34.53-37.02
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	43.0	41.82-44.19
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	40.3	39.42-41.25
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	35.9	34.68-37.04
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	44.9	43.79-46.02

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

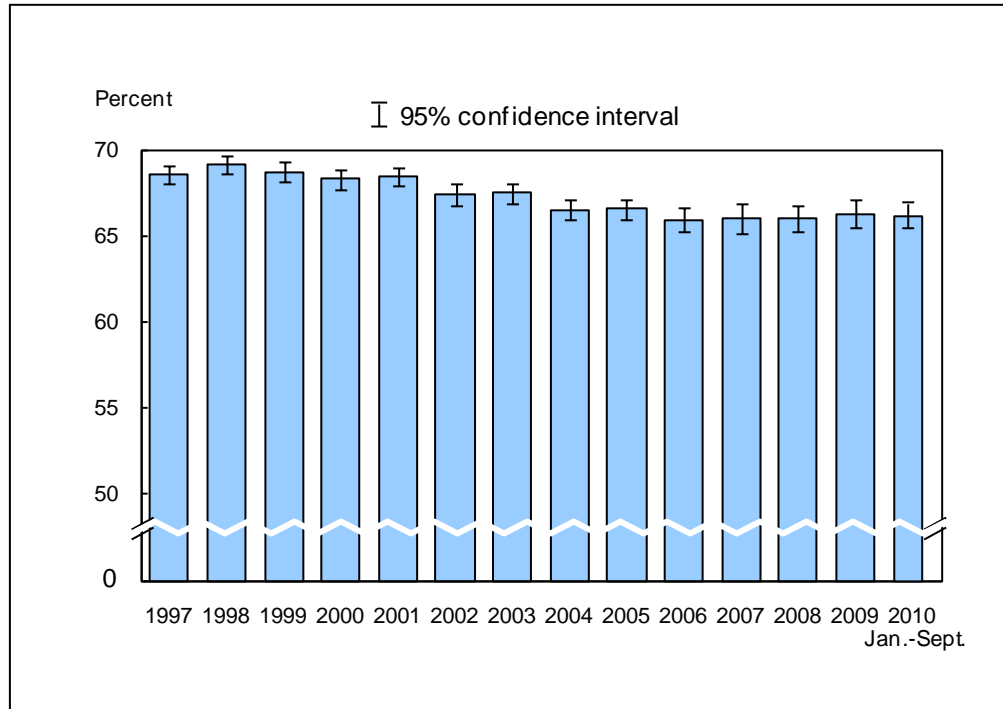
Data table for Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2010

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	41.1	39.19-42.95
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	37.8	36.67-38.96
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	56.7	54.54-58.93

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health: United States, 1997–September 2010

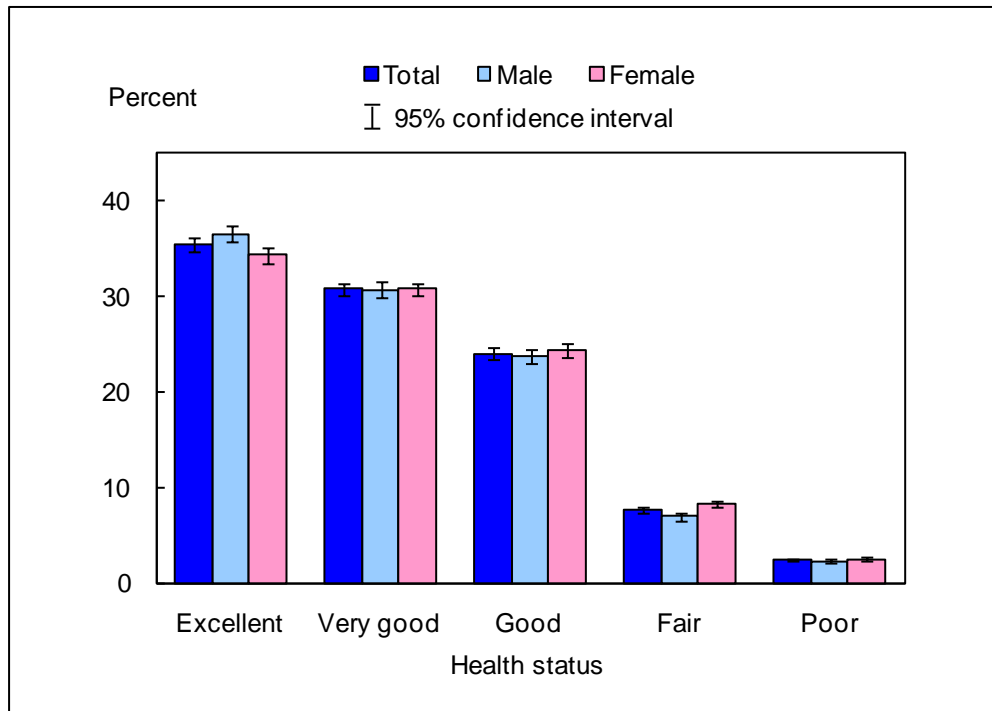


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.2% of respondents each year). Beginning with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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 66.1% (95% confidence interval = 65.32%–66.82%), which was not significantly different from the 2009 estimate of 66.3%.
- The percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health generally decreased from 68.5% in 1997 to 66.1% for January–September 2010.

Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex, for all ages: United States, January–September 2010

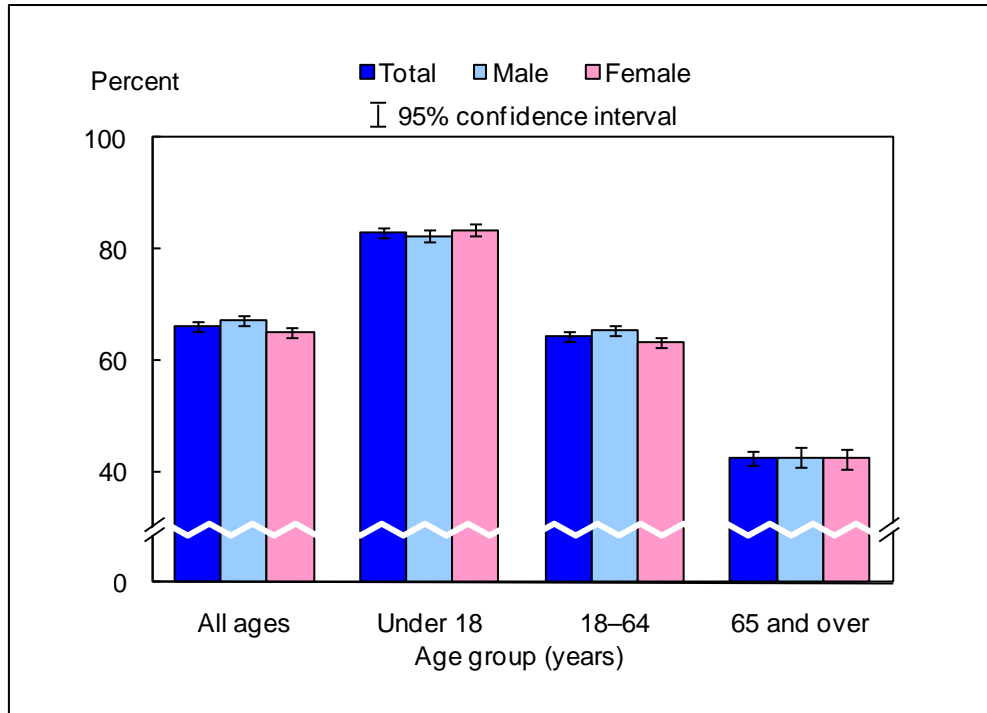


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 91 persons (0.1%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, most persons’ health was either excellent (35.4%) or very good (30.7%). Smaller percentages of persons had good (24.0%), fair (7.6%), or poor (2.3%) health.
- Compared with males, females were less likely to have excellent health and more likely to have fair 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–September 2010

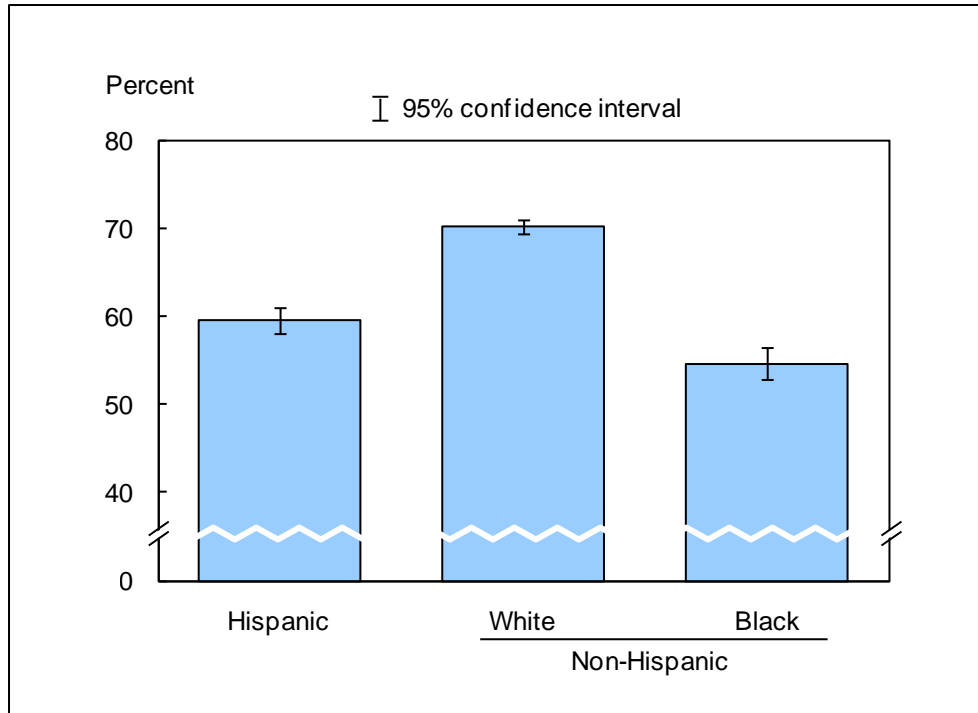


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 91 persons (0.1%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons with excellent or very good health decreased with age: 82.8% for those under age 18 years, 64.3% for those aged 18–64, and 42.4% for those aged 65 and over.
- Males aged 18–64 years were more likely to have excellent or very good health compared with females aged 18–64.

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–September 2010



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 91 persons (0.1%) with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjustment for age and sex, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 59.5% for Hispanic persons, 70.2% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 54.7% 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, and the health of non-Hispanic black persons was less likely to be excellent or very good than that of Hispanic 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–September 2010

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	68.5	68.0-69.1
1998	69.1	68.6-69.6
1999	68.7	68.1-69.3
2000	68.3	67.7-68.8
2001	68.4	67.9-69.0
2002	67.4	66.8-68.0
2003	67.5	66.9-68.0
2004	66.5	66.0-67.1
2005	66.5	65.98-67.11
2006	65.9	65.25-66.61
2007	66.0	65.18-66.88
2008	66.0	65.30-66.79
2009	66.3	65.46-67.10
Jan.-Sept. 2010	66.1	65.32-66.82

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January–September 2010

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent, total	35.4	34.61-36.11
Excellent, male	36.5	35.66-37.32
Excellent, female	34.3	33.44-35.10
Very good, total	30.7	30.09-31.33
Very good, male	30.7	29.89-31.45
Very good, female	30.8	30.11-31.39
Good, total	24.0	23.41-24.56
Good, male	23.7	22.98-24.33
Good, female	24.3	23.66-24.95
Fair, total	7.6	7.30-7.90
Fair, male	6.9	6.56-7.30
Fair, female	8.2	7.88-8.60
Poor, total	2.3	2.20-2.49
Poor, male	2.3	2.06-2.45
Poor, female	2.4	2.24-2.62

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 11.3. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	82.8	81.90-83.77
Under 18 years, male	82.3	81.17-83.42
Under 18 years, female	83.4	82.26-84.52
18-64 years, total	64.3	63.45-65.15
18-64 years, male	65.4	64.46-66.33
18-64 years, female	63.2	62.21-64.24
65 years and over, total	42.4	41.00-43.71
65 years and over, male	42.5	40.71-44.23
65 years and over, female	42.3	40.59-43.94
All ages (crude ¹), total	66.1	65.32-66.82
All ages (crude ¹), male	67.2	66.33-67.99
All ages (crude ¹), female	65.0	64.17-65.87
All ages (age-adjusted ²), total	66.3	65.59-67.01
All ages (age-adjusted ²), male	66.9	66.07-67.64
All ages (age-adjusted ²), female	65.8	64.96-66.58

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

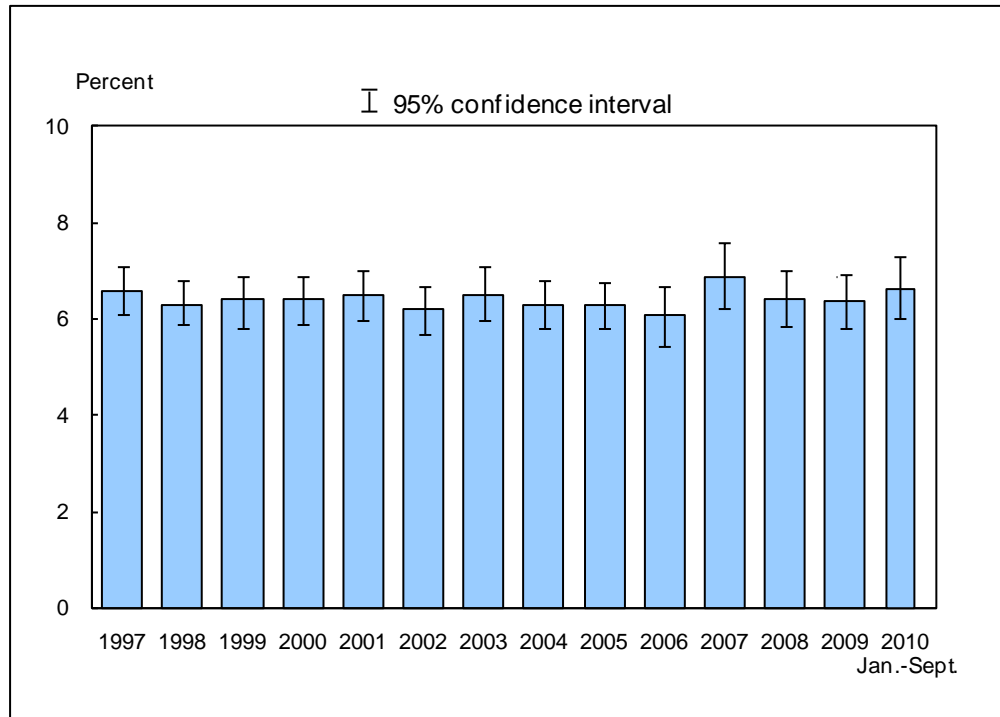
Data table for Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2010

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	59.5	58.04-61.05
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	70.2	69.39-71.05
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	54.7	52.94-56.37

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 12.1. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons: United States, 1997–September 2010

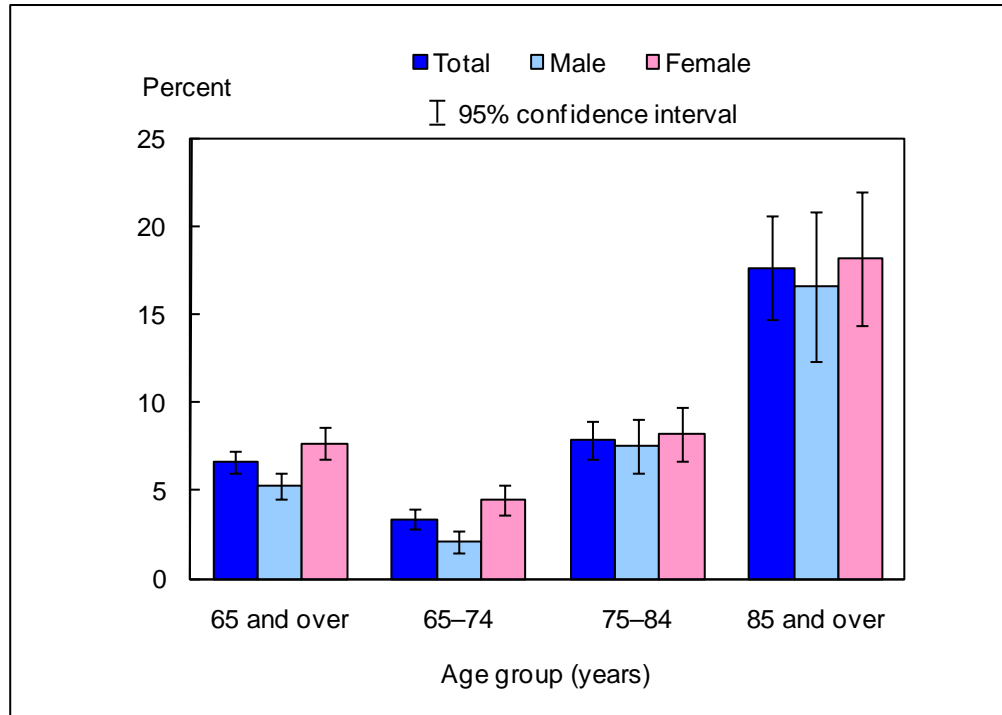


NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADLs), include eating, bathing, dressing, and getting around inside the person’s home. The analyses excluded persons with unknown information on personal care needs (about 0.0% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, 6.6% (95% confidence interval = 6.01%–7.28%) of adults aged 65 years and over needed help with personal care from other persons. This estimate was not significantly different from the 2009 estimate of 6.4%.
- The percentage of older 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–September 2010

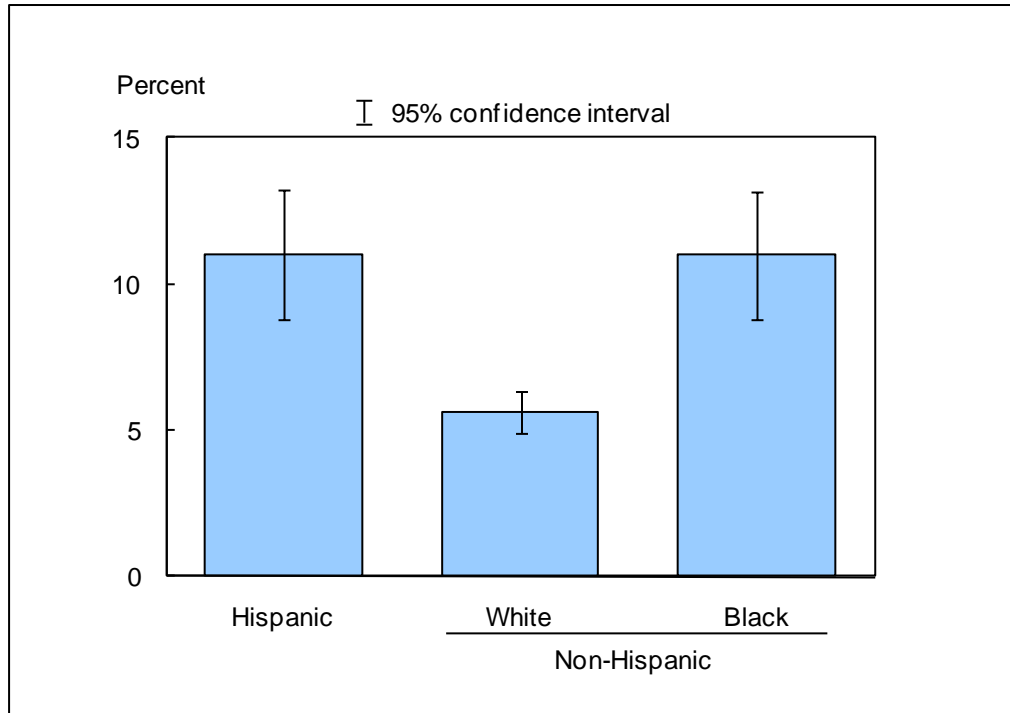


NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADLs), include eating, bathing, dressing, and getting around inside the person’s home.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, adults aged 85 years and over (17.6%) were more than five times as likely as adults aged 65–74 (3.4%) to need help with personal care from other persons.
- For adults aged 65–74 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–September 2010



NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADLs), include eating, bathing, dressing, and 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons who needed help with personal care from other persons was 11.0% for Hispanic persons, 5.6% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 11.0% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Non-Hispanic white persons were less likely to need help with personal care from other persons than Hispanic persons or 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–September 2010

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	6.6	6.1-7.1
1998	6.3	5.9-6.8
1999	6.4	5.8-6.9
2000	6.4	5.9-6.9
2001	6.5	6.0-7.0
2002	6.2	5.7-6.7
2003	6.5	6.0-7.1
2004	6.3	5.8-6.8
2005	6.3	5.83-6.76
2006	6.1	5.44-6.69
2007	6.9	6.21-7.58
2008	6.4	5.84-7.03
2009	6.4	5.80-6.92
Jan.-Sept. 2010	6.6	6.01-7.28

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 12.2. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65-74 years, total	3.4	2.81-3.95
65-74 years, male	2.1	1.46-2.77
65-74 years, female	4.5	3.58-5.34
75-84 years, total	7.9	6.79-8.99
75-84 years, male	7.5	5.97-9.03
75-84 years, female	8.2	6.63-9.71
85 years and over, total	17.6	14.67-20.60
85 years and over, male	16.6	12.35-20.80
85 years and over, female	18.2	14.41-22.00
65 years and over (crude ¹), total	6.6	6.01-7.28
65 years and over (crude ¹), male	5.3	4.54-6.04
65 years and over (crude ¹), female	7.7	6.75-8.62
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	6.7	6.08-7.37
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	5.8	4.98-6.62
65 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	7.5	6.54-8.38

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

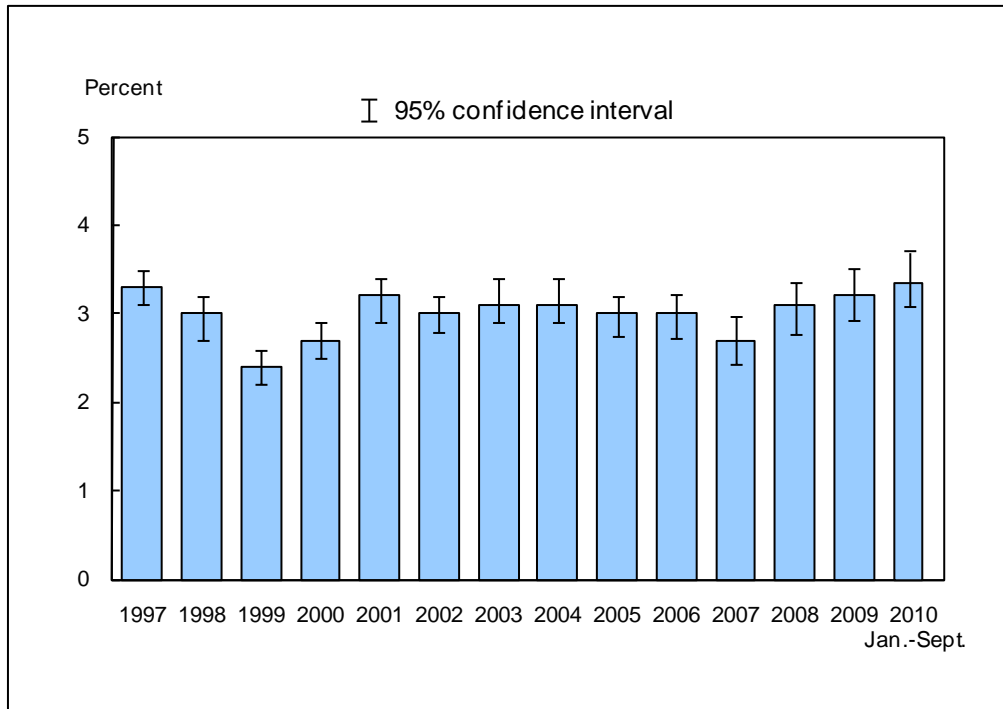
Data table for Figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	11.0	8.79-13.23
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	5.6	4.91-6.32
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	11.0	8.80-13.18

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 13.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997–September 2010

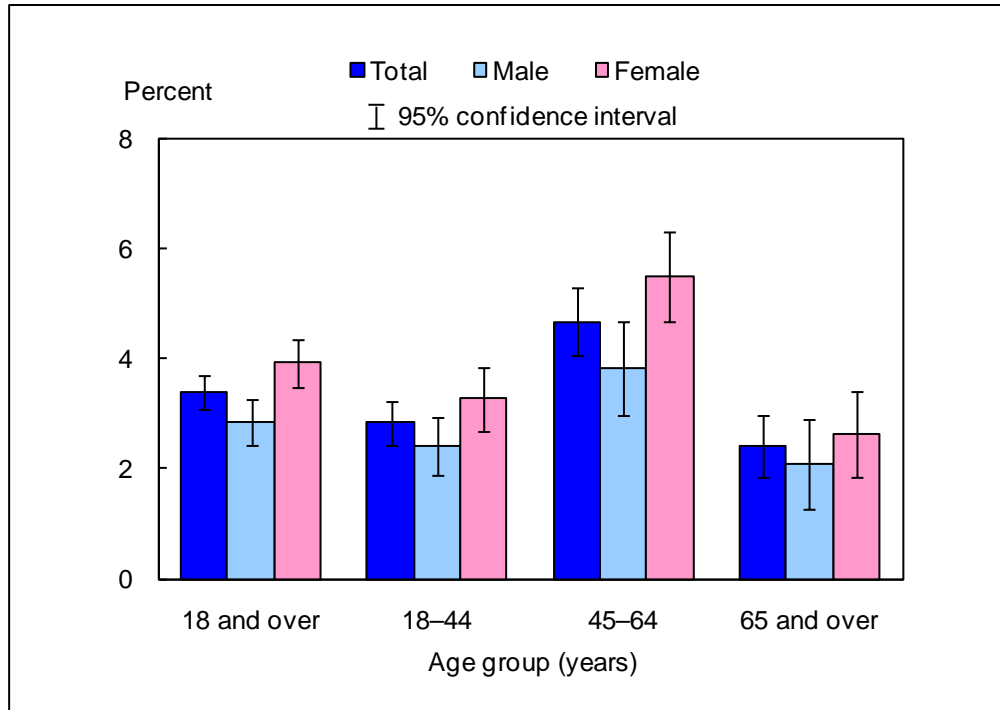


NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the National Health Interview Survey's (NHIS) Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0–24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (16). 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, 3.4% (95% confidence interval = 3.09%–3.71%) of adults aged 18 years and over experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, which was not significantly different from the 2009 estimate of 3.2%.
- The percentage of adults who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days ranged from 2.4% in 1999 to 3.4% for January–September 2010.

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–September 2010

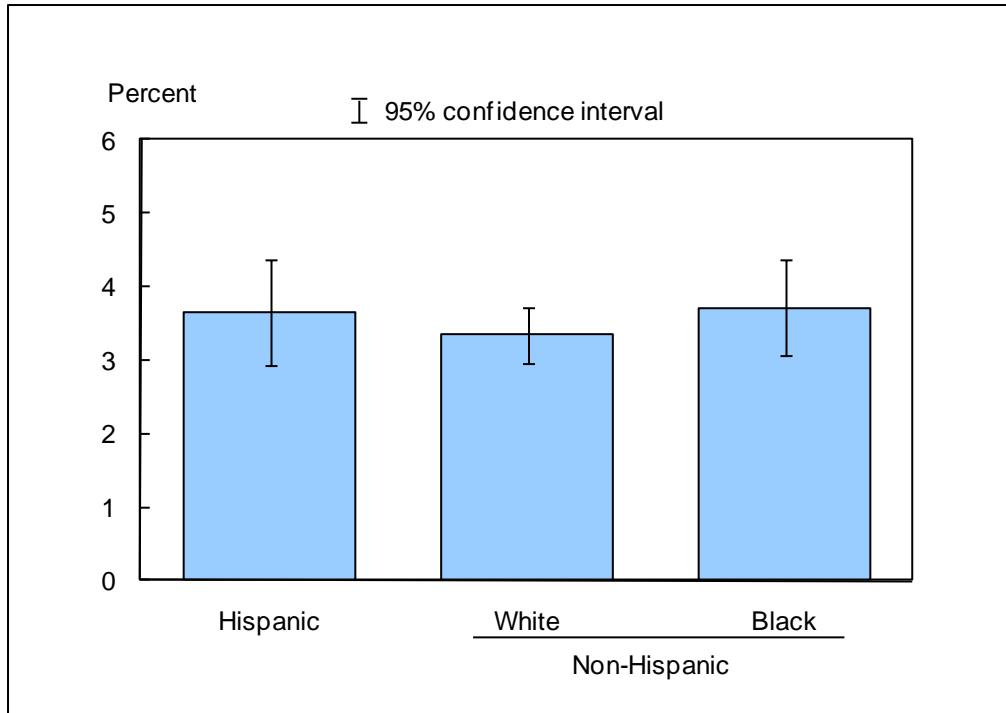


NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the National Health Interview Survey’s Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days was 2.8% for adults aged 18–44 years, 4.7% for adults aged 45–64, and 2.4% for adults aged 65 and over.
- For the age groups 18–44 and 45–64 years, women were more likely than men to have experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days.

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–September 2010



NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the National Health Interview Survey’s Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale with a 0–24 range. A value of 13 or more for this scale is used here to define serious psychological distress (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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of serious psychological distress was 3.7% for Hispanic persons, 3.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 3.7% for non-Hispanic black persons.



Data tables for Figures 13.1–13.3:

Data table for Figure 13.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997–September 2010

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)
2008	3.1 (2.78-3.36)	3.0 (2.74-3.32)
2009	3.2 (2.93-3.52)	3.2 (2.90-3.49)
Jan.-Sept. 2010	3.4 (3.09-3.71)	3.3 (3.01-3.61)

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



Data table for Figure 13.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44 years, total	2.8	2.44-3.23
18-44 years, male	2.4	1.89-2.92
18-44 years, female	3.3	2.69-3.84
45-64 years, total	4.7	4.07-5.27
45-64 years, male	3.8	2.97-4.66
45-64 years, female	5.5	4.66-6.29
65 years and over, total	2.4	1.83-2.96
65 years and over, male	2.1	1.26-2.91
65 years and over, female	2.6	1.86-3.41
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	3.4	3.09-3.71
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	2.9	2.43-3.27
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	3.9	3.47-4.36
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	3.3	3.01-3.61
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	2.8	2.37-3.18
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	3.8	3.38-4.26

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

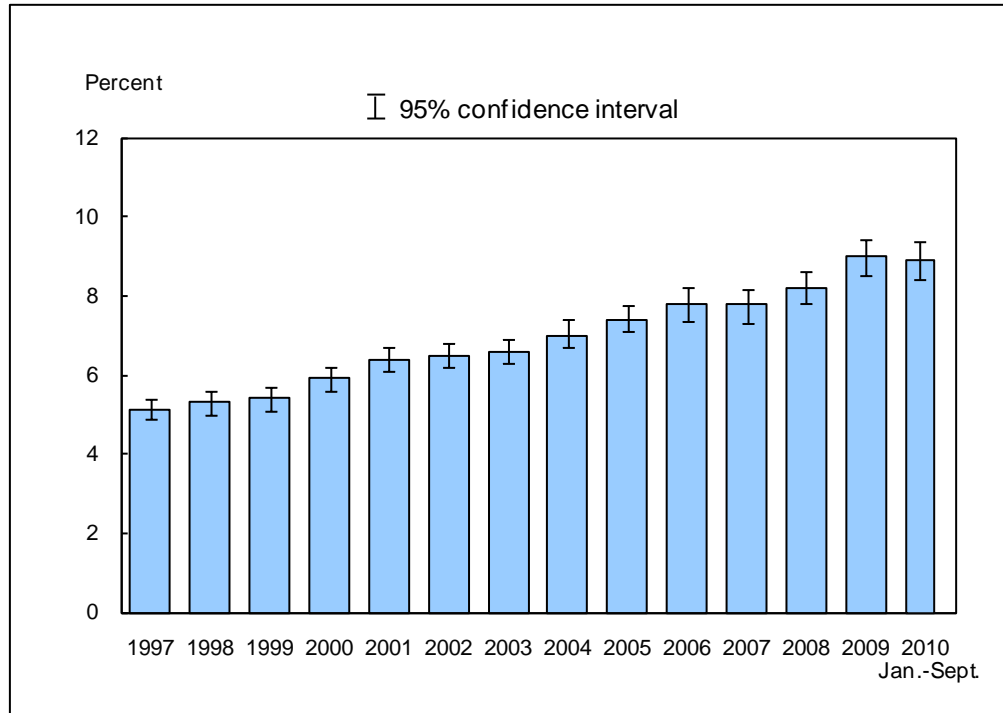
Data table for Figure 13.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	3.7	2.93-4.38
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	3.3	2.97-3.72
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	3.7	3.06-4.36

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–September 2010

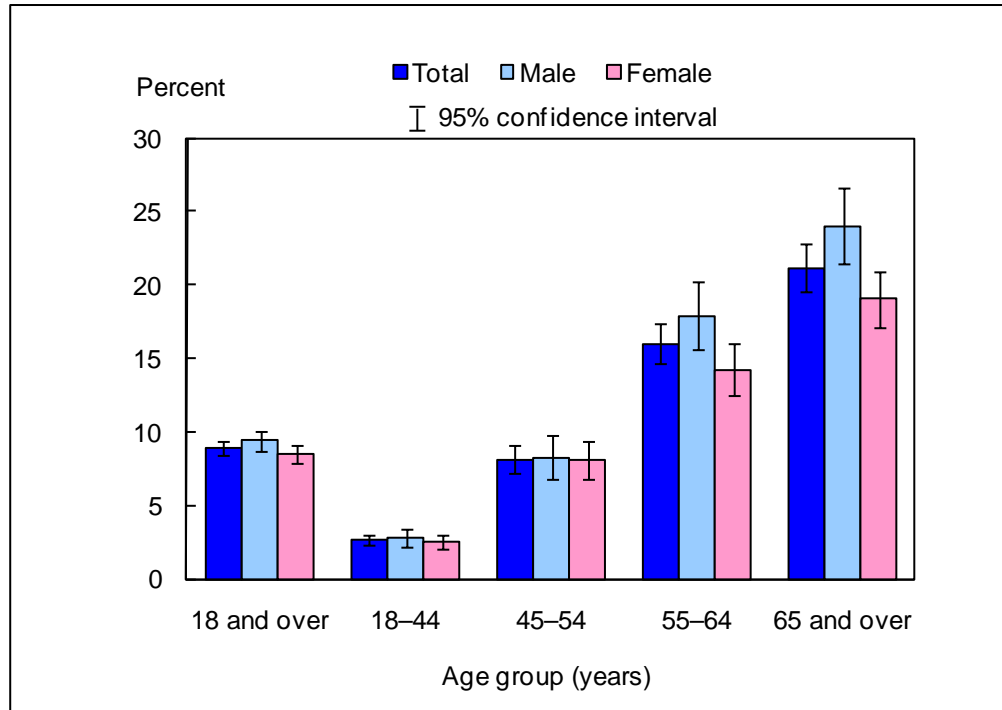


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, 8.9% (95% confidence interval = 8.42%–9.38%) of adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes, which was not significantly different from the 2009 estimate of 9.0%.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over increased from 5.1% in 1997 to 9.0% in 2009.

Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

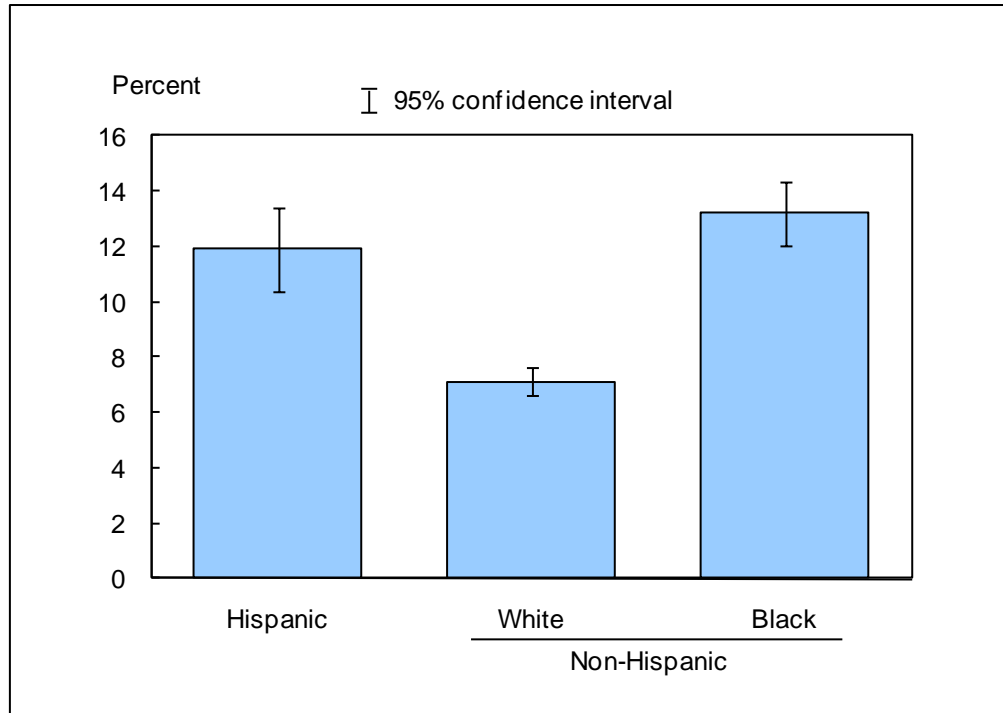


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 16 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age. Adults aged 65 years and over (21.2%) were eight times as likely as adults aged 18–44 (2.6%) to have been diagnosed with diabetes.
- For age groups 55–64 years and 65 years and over, men had a higher prevalence of diagnosed diabetes than women.

Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010



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 16 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 11.9% for Hispanic persons, 7.1% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 13.2% 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–September 2010

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)
2008	8.2 (7.81-8.64)	7.8 (7.43-8.19)
2009	9.0 (8.54-9.45)	8.5 (8.09-8.93)
Jan.-Sept. 2010	8.9 (8.42-9.38)	8.4 (7.94-8.79)

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44 years, total	2.6	2.24-3.04
18-44 years, male	2.8	2.17-3.33
18-44 years, female	2.5	2.05-3.03
45-54 years, total	8.1	7.19-9.10
45-54 years, male	8.3	6.80-9.73
45-54 years, female	8.0	6.73-9.32
55-64 years, total	16.0	14.60-17.39
55-64 years, male	17.9	15.66-20.18
55-64 years, female	14.2	12.44-16.00
65 years and over, total	21.2	19.56-22.79
65 years and over, male	24.0	21.41-26.55
65 years and over, female	19.0	17.12-20.93
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	8.9	8.42-9.38
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	9.4	8.68-10.09
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	8.5	7.86-9.05
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	8.4	7.94-8.79
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	9.2	8.51-9.80
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	7.7	7.18-8.25

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

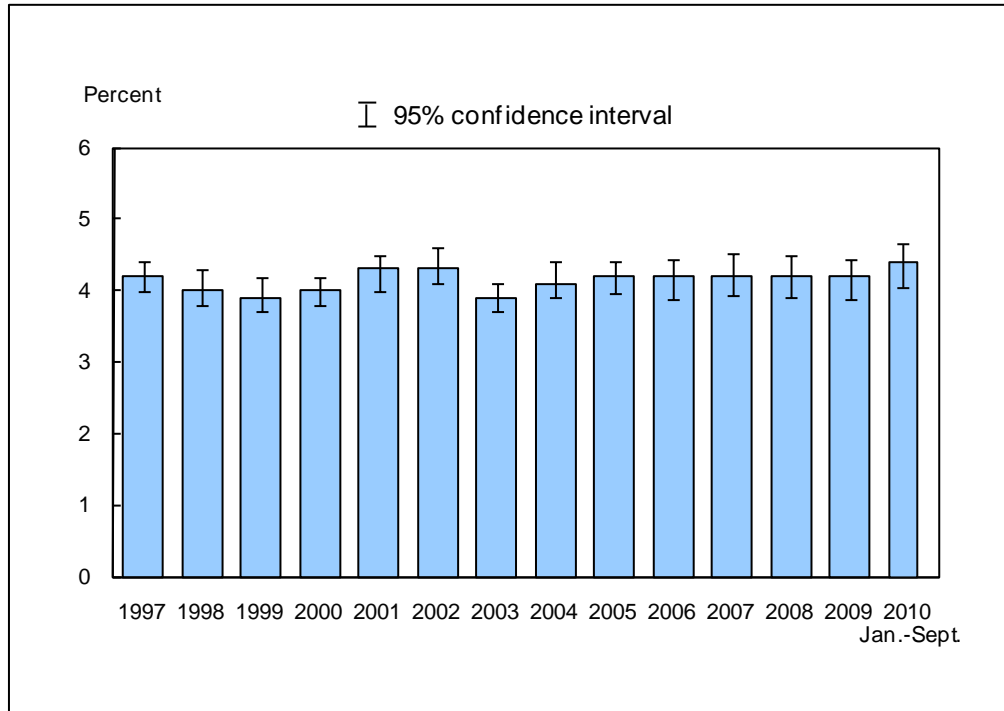
Data table for Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	11.9	10.41-13.43
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	7.1	6.64-7.61
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	13.2	12.04-14.34

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 15.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months: United States, 1997–September 2010

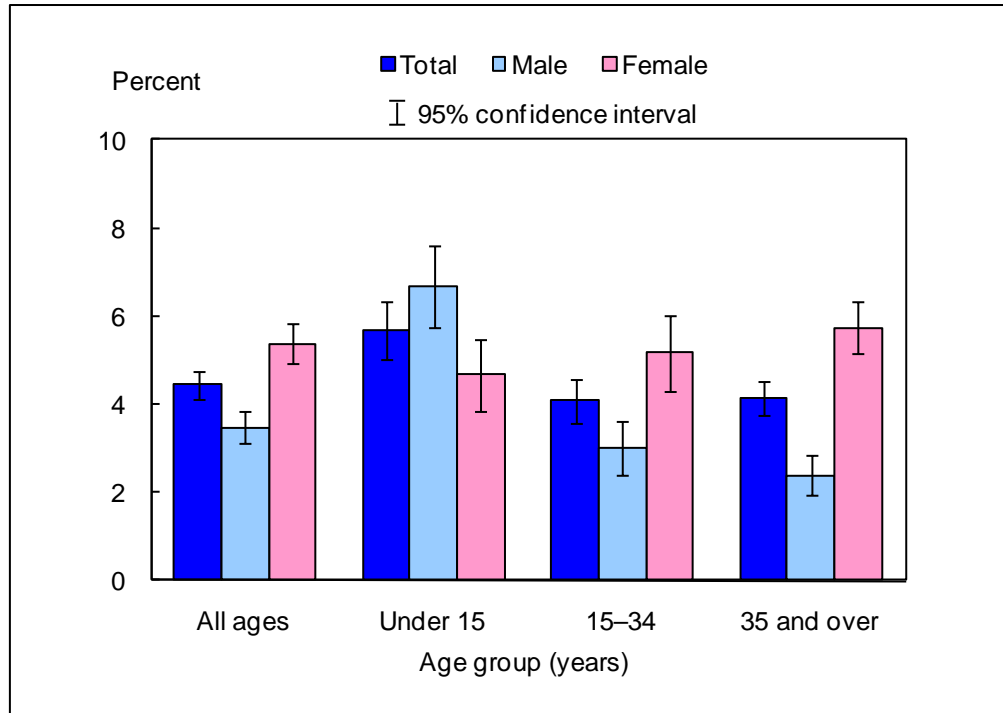


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, the percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months was 4.4% (95% confidence interval = 4.14%–4.75%), which was not significantly different from the 2009 estimate of 4.2%.
- The 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 4.4% in January–September 2010.

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–September 2010

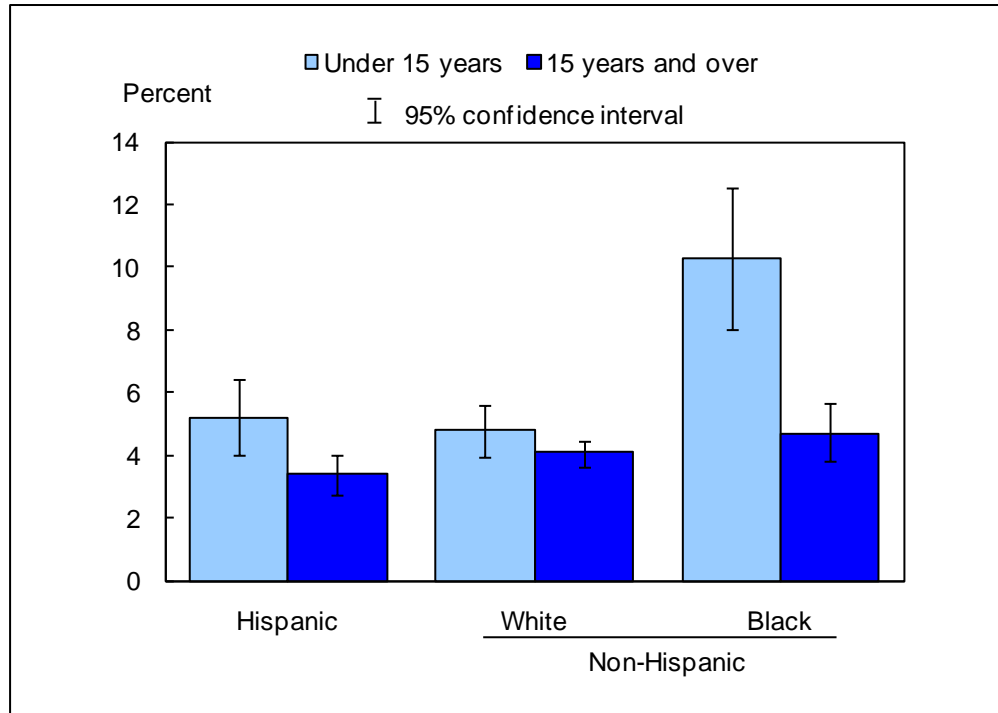


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 38 persons (0.1%) with unknown asthma episode status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months was higher among children under age 15 years than among persons aged 15–34 and persons 35 and over.
- For children under age 15 years, the percentage who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months was higher among boys than among girls. However, for age groups 15–34 years and 35 years and over, the percentage 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–September 2010

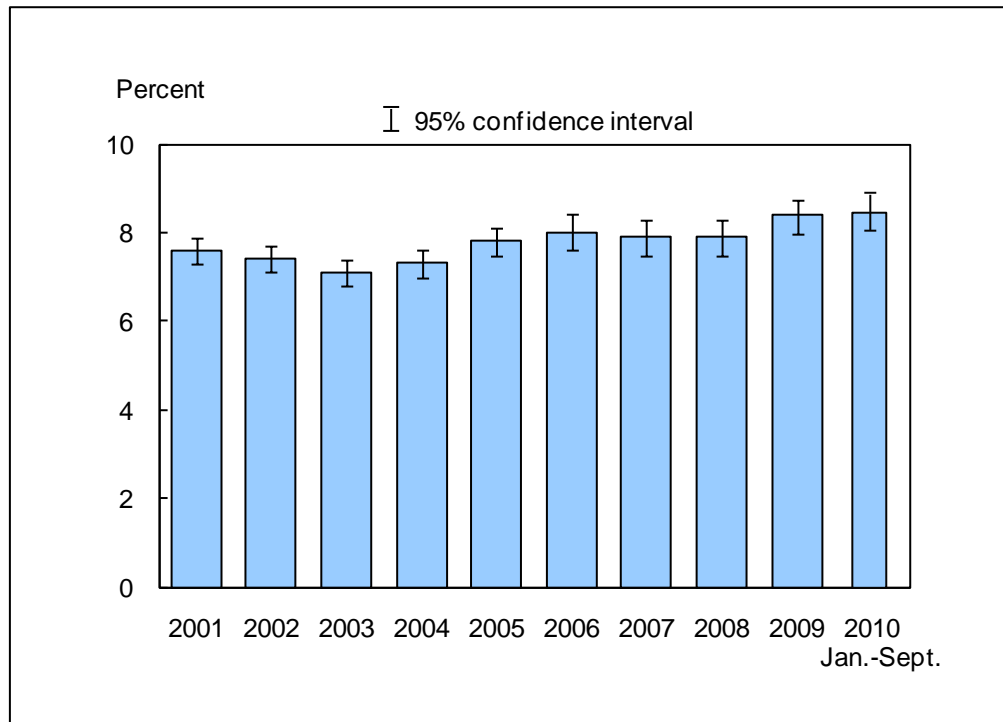


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 38 persons (0.1%) with unknown asthma episode status. Additional estimates of asthma episodes in the past 12 months among persons with current asthma are provided in the Data table for Figure 15.3.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For children under age 15 years, the sex-adjusted percentages who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months were 5.2% for Hispanic children, 4.8% for non-Hispanic white children, and 10.3% for non-Hispanic black children.
- For persons aged 15 years and over, the sex-adjusted percentages who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months were 3.4% for Hispanic persons, 4.1% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 4.7% for non-Hispanic black persons.

Figure 15.4. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages: United States, 2001–September 2010

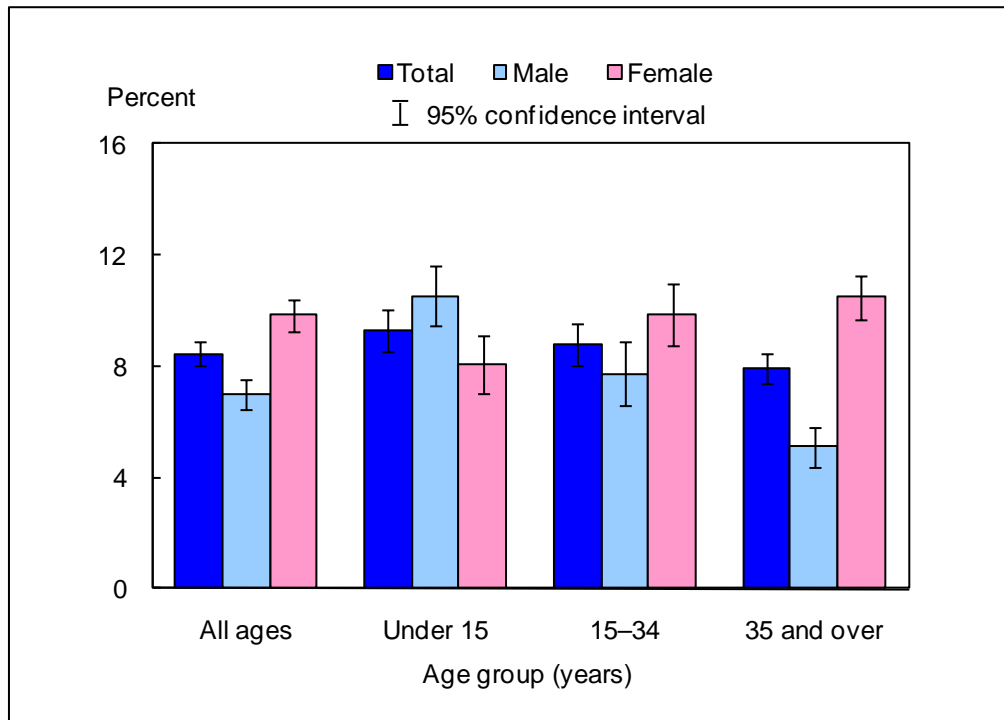


NOTES: Beginning in 2001, respondents were asked about current asthma in addition to the question regarding asthma episodes. Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a 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 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, 8.5% (95% confidence interval = 8.05%–8.87%) of persons of all ages currently had asthma, which was not significantly different from the 2009 estimate of 8.4%.
- The percentage of current asthma among persons of all ages generally increased from 7.6% in 2001 to 8.5% in January–September 2010.

Figure 15.5. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

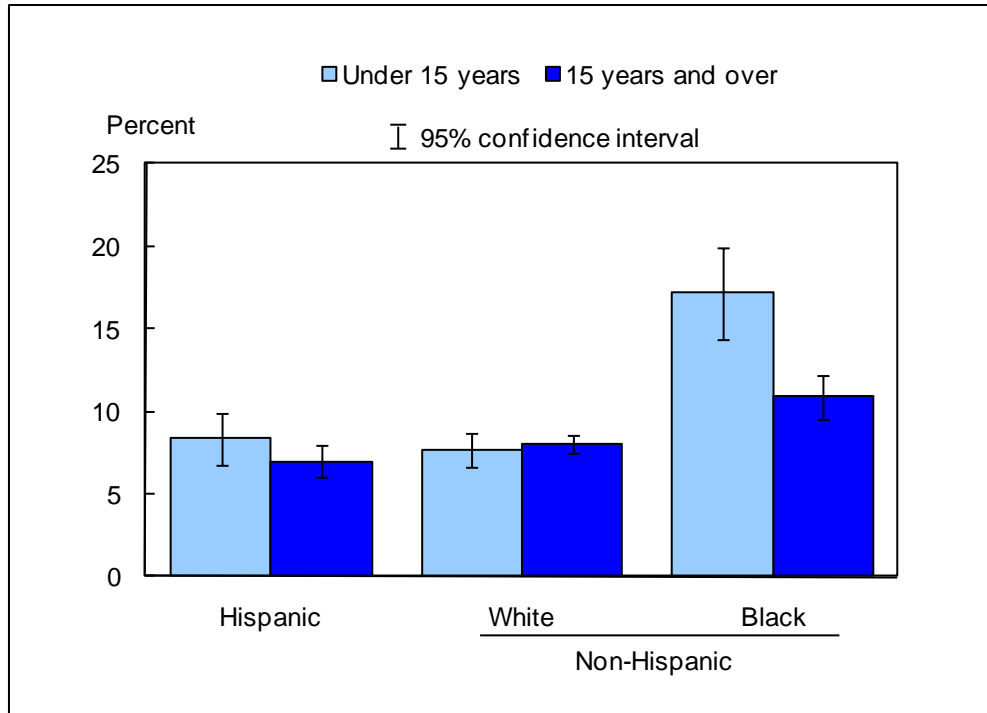


NOTES: Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 57 persons (0.2%) with unknown current asthma status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

Figure 15.6. Sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010



NOTES: Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 57 persons (0.2%) with unknown current asthma status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For children under age 15 years, the sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma was higher among non-Hispanic black children (17.2%) than among Hispanic children (8.4%) and non-Hispanic white children (7.7%).
- For persons aged 15 years and over, the sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma was higher among non-Hispanic black persons (10.9%) than among non-Hispanic white persons (8.0%) and Hispanic persons (7.0%).

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–September 2010

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)
2008	4.2 (3.91-4.48)	4.2 (3.93-4.50)
2009	4.2 (3.97-4.52)	4.3 (3.99-4.54)
Jan.-Sept. 2010	4.4 (4.14-4.75)	4.5 (4.16-4.76)

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 15.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 15 years, total	5.7	5.04-6.35
Under 15 years, male	6.7	5.73-7.62
Under 15 years, female	4.7	3.84-5.49
15-34 years, total	4.1	3.57-4.59
15-34 years, male	3.0	2.38-3.64
15-34 years, female	5.2	4.32-6.01
35 years and over, total	4.1	3.77-4.52
35 years and over, male	2.4	1.93-2.86
35 years and over, female	5.7	5.14-6.32
All ages (crude ¹), total	4.4	4.14-4.75
All ages (crude ¹), male	3.5	3.11-3.85
All ages (crude ¹), female	5.4	4.91-5.83
All ages (age-adjusted ²), total	4.5	4.16-4.76
All ages (age-adjusted ²), male	3.5	3.12-3.85
All ages (age-adjusted ²), female	5.3	4.89-5.80

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 15.3. Sex-adjusted percentage of persons who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, among all persons and among persons with current asthma, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

Age and race/ethnicity	Percent¹ among all persons (95% confidence interval)	Percent¹ among persons with current asthma (95% confidence interval)
Under 15 years, Hispanic or Latino	5.2 (3.99-6.40)	61.6 (52.71-70.45)
Under 15 years, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	4.8 (3.97-5.59)	61.8 (54.45-69.22)
Under 15 years, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	10.3 (8.05-12.51)	59.5 (51.26-67.75)
15 years and over, Hispanic or Latino	3.4 (2.74-4.04)	46.0 (37.40-54.56)
15 years and over, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	4.1 (3.65-4.46)	49.6 (45.98-53.13)
15 years and over, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	4.7 (3.79-5.68)	42.6 (35.88-49.35)

¹Estimates for all persons are presented in the figure. Estimates are sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 15.4. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages:
United States, 2001–September 2010**

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)
2008	7.9 (7.48-8.27)	7.9 (7.51-8.30)
2009	8.4 (7.97-8.76)	8.4 (7.99-8.78)
Jan.-Sept. 2010	8.5 (8.05-8.87)	8.5 (8.07-8.88)

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 15.5. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 15 years, total	9.3	8.57-10.08
Under 15 years, male	10.5	9.46-11.61
Under 15 years, female	8.1	7.02-9.11
15-34 years, total	8.8	8.03-9.56
15-34 years, male	7.7	6.61-8.87
15-34 years, female	9.9	8.74-10.99
35 years and over, total	7.9	7.41-8.47
35 years and over, male	5.1	4.41-5.80
35 years and over, female	10.5	9.72-11.30
All ages (crude ¹), total	8.5	8.05-8.87
All ages (crude ¹), male	7.0	6.49-7.52
All ages (crude ¹), female	9.9	9.28-10.43
All ages (age-adjusted ²), total	8.5	8.07-8.88
All ages (age-adjusted ²), male	7.0	6.48-7.50
All ages (age-adjusted ²), female	9.8	9.23-10.38

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 15.6. Sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2010

Age and race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Under 15 years, Hispanic or Latino	8.4	6.81-9.90
Under 15 years, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	7.7	6.65-8.68
Under 15 years, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	17.2	14.41-19.96
15 years and over, Hispanic or Latino	7.0	6.00-7.93
15 years and over, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	8.0	7.43-8.56
15 years and over, not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	10.9	9.57-12.17

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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Appendix. 2010 National Health Interview Survey Questions Used to Define Selected Health Measures

Alphanumeric codes refer directly to the question on the 2010 National Health Interview Survey that was used to define the health measure.

Lack of health insurance and type of coverage

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

FHI.050 The next questions are about health insurance. 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.

[Are you/Is anyone in the family] covered by any kind of health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?

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

FHI.070 What kind of health insurance or health care coverage [do you/does person] 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.

- (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 you/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 you/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?

AND

CAU.020 Is there a place that [child] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?

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

AAU.030 [If only one place] What kind of place is it - a clinic, doctor's office, emergency room, or some other place? [If more than one place] What kind of place do you go to most often - a clinic, doctor's office, emergency room, or some other place?

AND

CAU.030 [If only one place] What kind of place is it - a clinic, doctor's office, emergency room, or some other place? [If more than one place] What kind of place does [child] go to most often - 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.030 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [you/someone in the family] needed medical care, but did not get it because [you/the family] couldn't afford it?

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

Receipt of Influenza vaccination

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

AND

CFI.010 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, has [child] had a seasonal flu shot? A seasonal 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.

AND

CFI.020 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, has [child] had a seasonal flu vaccine sprayed in [his/her] nose by a doctor or other health professional? 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

Beginning in mid-August, children no longer received questions CFI.010 and CFI.020, but instead received the following question:

CFI.005 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, has [child] had a flu vaccination? A flu vaccination is usually given in the fall and protects against influenza for the flu season.

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

Receipt of Pneumococcal vaccination

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

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

Obesity

AHB.190 How tall are you without shoes?

- (02-07) 2-7 feet
- (97) Refused
- (99) Don't know
- (M) Metric

AND

- (00-11) 0-11 inches
- (97) Refused
- (99) Don't know

OR

- (0-2) 0-2 meters
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

AND

- (000-241) 0-241 centimeters
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

AHB.200 How much do you weigh without shoes?

- (050-500) 50-500 pounds
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know
- (M) Metric

OR

- (022-226) 22-226 kilograms
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

Leisure-time physical activity

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

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

Field Representative: Read if necessary: How many times per day, per week, per month, or per year do you do these activities?

Number of vigorous leisure-time physical activities

(000) Never
(001-995) 1-995 time(s)
(996) Unable to do this type activity
(997) Refused
(999) Don't know

Time period for vigorous leisure-time physical activities

(0) Never
(1) Per day
(2) Per week
(3) Per month
(4) Per year
(6) Unable to do this activity
(7) Refused
(9) Don't know

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

Number for length of vigorous leisure-time physical activities

(001-995) 1-995
(997) Refused
(999) Don't know

Time period for length of vigorous leisure-time physical activities

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

AHB.110 How often do you do LIGHT OR MODERATE LEISURE-TIME physical 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

- (000) Never
- (001-995) 1-995 time(s)
- (996) Unable to do this type activity
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

Time period for light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

- (0) Never
- (1) Per day
- (2) Per week
- (3) Per month
- (4) Per year
- (6) Unable to do this activity
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

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

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

- (001-995) 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?

Number of days

- (000) Never/None
- (001-365) 1-365 days
- (997) Refused
- (999) Don't know

Time period for days per week, per month, or per year

- (0) Never/None
- (1) Per week
- (2) Per month
- (3) Per year
- (7) Refused
- (9) Don't know

Human Immunodeficiency Virus testing

ADS.040 Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV? / 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 [your/person'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 you/does anyone in the family] need the help of other persons with PERSONAL CARE NEEDS, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside this home?

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

Serious psychological distress

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

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

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

Diagnosed diabetes

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

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

Asthma episodes and current asthma

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

AND

CHS.080 Has a doctor or other health professional EVER told you that [child] has asthma?

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

ACN.085 Do you still have asthma?

AND

CHS.085 Does [child] still have asthma?

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

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

AND

CHS.090 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, has [child] had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?

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