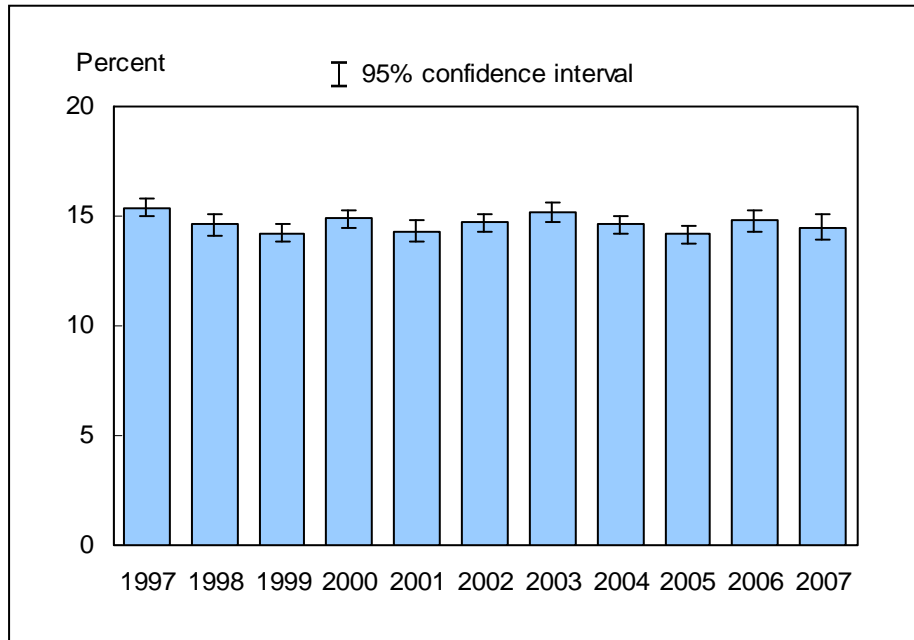


Figure 1.1. Percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage at the time of interview: United States, 1997–2007



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

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

- In 2007, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was 14.5% (95% confidence interval = 13.93–15.08%), which was not significantly different from the 2006 estimate of 14.8%.
- The annual percentage uninsured at the time of interview fluctuated from 1997 to 2007, and the 2007 estimate (14.5%) was lower than the 1997 estimate (15.4%).



Table 1.1a. Number of persons without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group: United States, 1997–2007

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

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

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

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

Table 1.1b. Percentage of persons without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group: United States, 1997–2007

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 (15.98-17.28)	19.4 (18.68-20.09)	8.9 (8.10-9.66)

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



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

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

- In 2007, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was 16.4% (43.0 million) for persons under age 65 years, 19.4% (36.3 million) for persons aged 18–64 years, and 8.9% (6.7 million) for children under age 18 years.
- For children under age 18 years, the annual percentage uninsured at the time of interview decreased from 13.9% in 1997 to 8.9% in 2007.
- For adults aged 18–64 years, the annual percentage uninsured at the time of interview decreased from 1997 to 1999, followed by an increase from 1999 to 2003, and then did not change significantly from 2003 to 2007.

Table 1.2a. Percentage of persons under age 65 years with public health plan coverage, by age group: United States, 1997–2007

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.2b. Percentage of persons under age 65 years with private health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997–2007

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

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

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

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

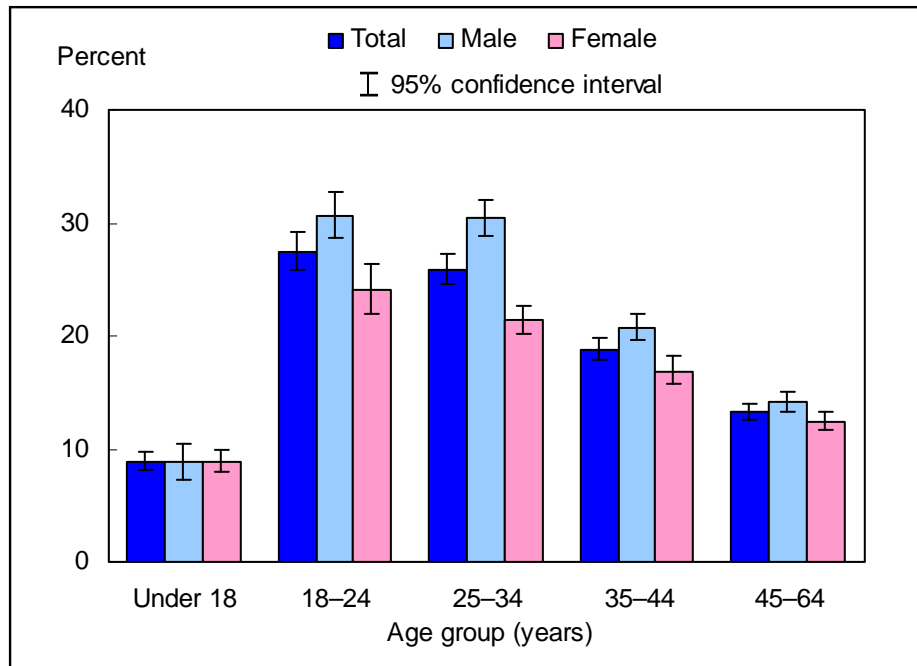
Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

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



- In 2007, 18.1% of persons under age 65 years were covered by public health plans, and 66.8% were covered by private health insurance plans.
- For persons aged 18–64 years, after a period of decrease from 1997 to 1999, there was an increasing trend in public coverage from 1999 to 2007. Private coverage for this age group increased from 1997 to 1999 then followed a generally decreasing trend from 1999 to 2007.
- For children under age 18 years, after a period of decrease from 1997 to 1999, there was an increasing trend in public coverage from 1999 to 2007. The growth in public coverage for children since 1999 has greatly exceeded the corresponding growth among adults. An increase from 1997 to 1999 was followed by a generally decreasing trend from 1999 to 2007 in private coverage for children under age 18 years.

Figure 1.2. Percentage of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage at the time of interview, by age group and sex: United States, 2007

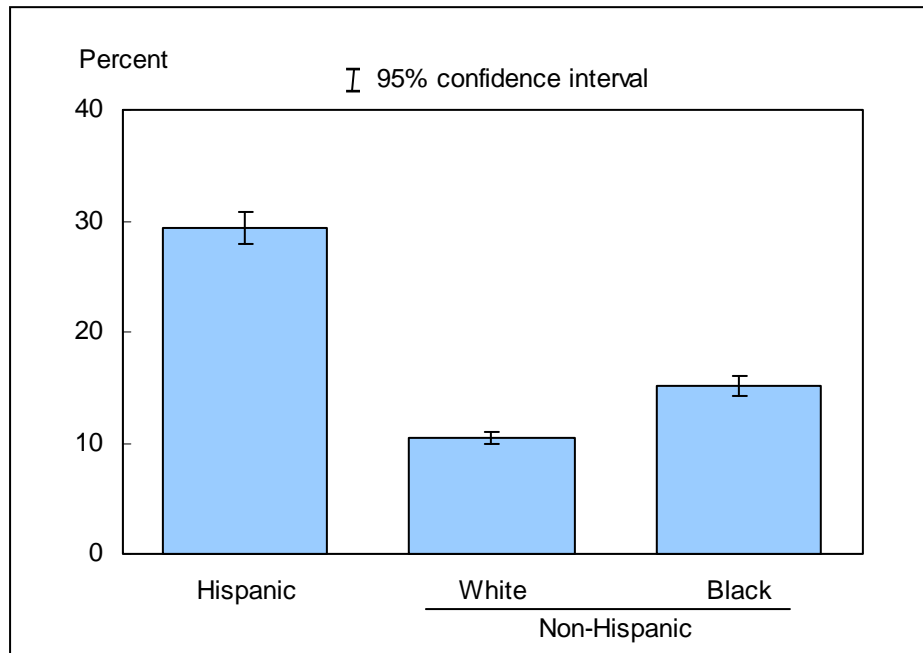


NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analyses excluded 737 persons (1.0%) with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1–0.3 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Family Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was highest among persons aged 18–24 years (27.5%) and 25–34 years (25.9%) and lowest among persons under age 18 years (8.9%), followed by those aged 45–64 years (13.2%). Starting at age 18 years, younger adults were more likely than older adults to lack health insurance coverage.
- Among adults in the age groups 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 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, 2007



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analyses excluded 737 persons (1.0%) with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1–0.3 percentage points lower than those based on the editing procedures used for the final data files. Occasionally, due to decisions made for the final data editing and weighting, estimates based on preliminary editing procedures may differ by more than 0.3 percentage points. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Family Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage uninsured at the time of interview was 29.4% for Hispanic persons, 10.5% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 15.2% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons were most likely to be uninsured at the time of interview, followed by non-Hispanic black persons and non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for Figures 1.1–1.3:

Data table for Figure 1.1. Percentage of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage at the time of interview: United States, 1997–2007

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	8.9	8.10-9.66
Male	8.8	7.96-9.72
Female	8.9	8.02-9.83
18–24 years		
Total	27.5	25.77-29.13
Male	30.7	28.65-32.71
Female	24.2	22.01-26.34
25–34 years		
Total	25.9	24.65-27.21
Male	30.5	28.82-32.11
Female	21.4	20.12-22.72
35–44 years		
Total	18.8	17.83-19.87
Male	20.8	19.58-22.01
Female	17.0	15.75-18.17
45–64 years		
Total	13.2	12.50-13.99
Male	14.1	13.24-15.03
Female	12.4	11.62-13.21
Under 65 years: crude¹		
Total	16.4	15.76-17.05
Male	18.0	17.31-18.67
Female	14.8	14.13-15.55
Under 65 years: age-adjusted²		
Total	16.6	15.98-17.28
Male	18.3	17.63-18.98
Female	15.0	14.25-15.71

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007

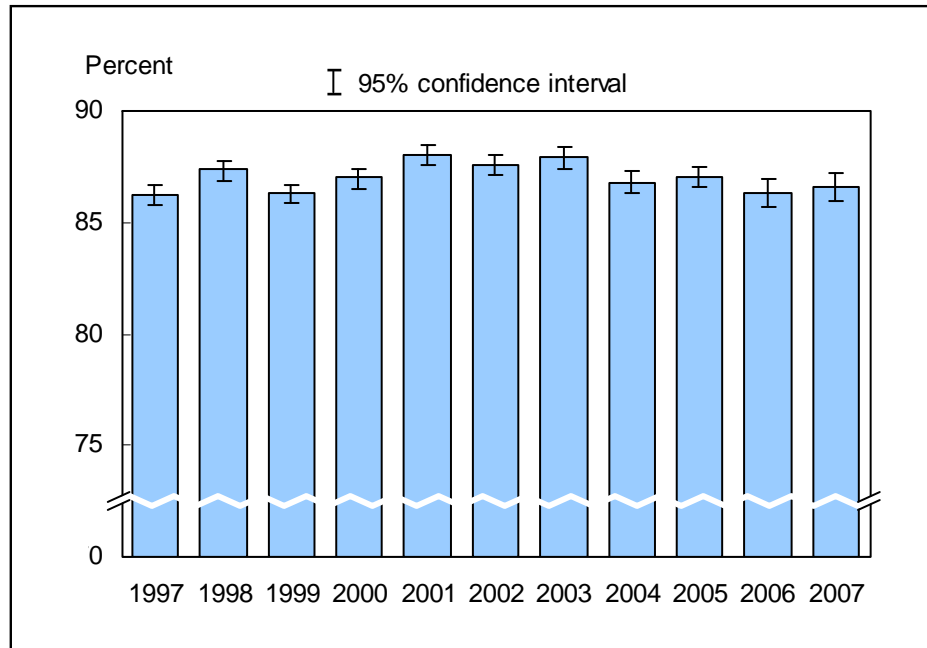
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	29.4 (28.00-30.90)	28.9 (27.49-30.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	10.5 (9.97-11.08)	11.0 (10.39-11.54)
Black, single race	15.2 (14.27-16.07)	15.1 (14.23-16.03)

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 1997–2007

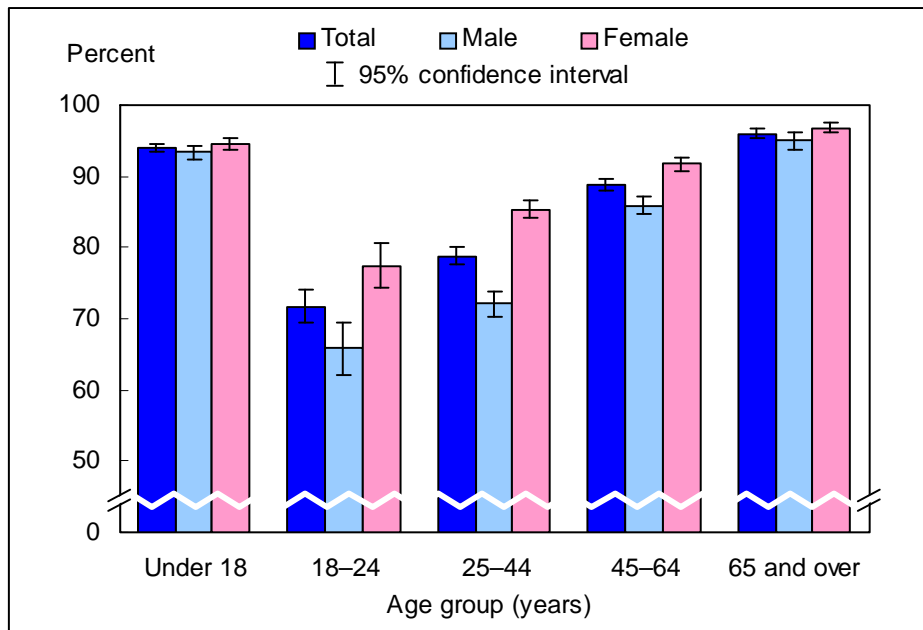


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded persons with an unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 1.5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights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

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

- In 2007, the percentage of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care was 86.6% (95% confidence interval = 85.97–87.19%), which was not significantly different from the 2006 estimate of 86.3%.
- The annual percentage of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care ranged from 86.2% to 88.0% during the past decade.

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, 2007

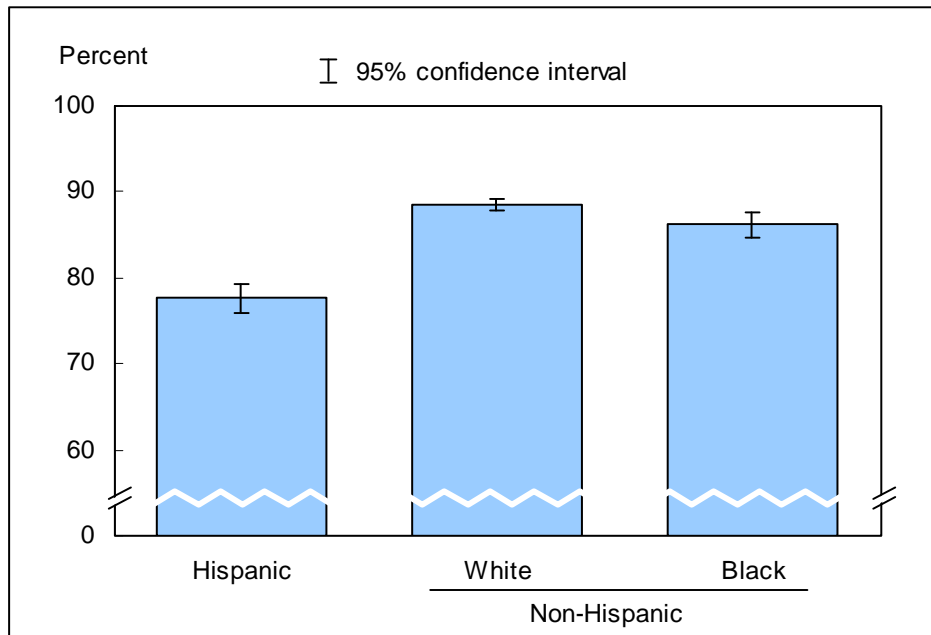


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 340 persons (1.5%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

Figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 340 persons (1.5%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of persons with a usual place to go for medical care was 77.6% for Hispanic persons, 88.6% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 86.2% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnicity groups, Hispanic persons were least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Data tables for Figures 2.1–2.3:

Data table for Figure 2.1. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997–2007

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)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	94.0	93.35-94.62
Male	93.4	92.49-94.23
Female	94.6	93.80-95.47
18–24 years		
Total	71.7	69.37-73.99
Male	65.8	62.20-69.44
Female	77.5	74.42-80.53
25–44 years		
Total	78.8	77.59-80.00
Male	72.1	70.30-73.93
Female	85.4	84.19-86.62
45–64 years		
Total	88.9	88.04-89.75
Male	85.9	84.61-87.21
Female	91.7	90.71-92.73
65 years and over		
Total	96.0	95.32-96.75
Male	95.0	93.76-96.26
Female	96.8	96.07-97.53
All ages: crude¹		
Total	86.6	85.97-87.19
Male	83.0	82.07-83.88
Female	90.0	89.40-90.68
All ages: age-adjusted²		
Total	86.5	85.84-87.06
Male	82.9	82.06-83.83
Female	89.9	89.22-90.52

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007

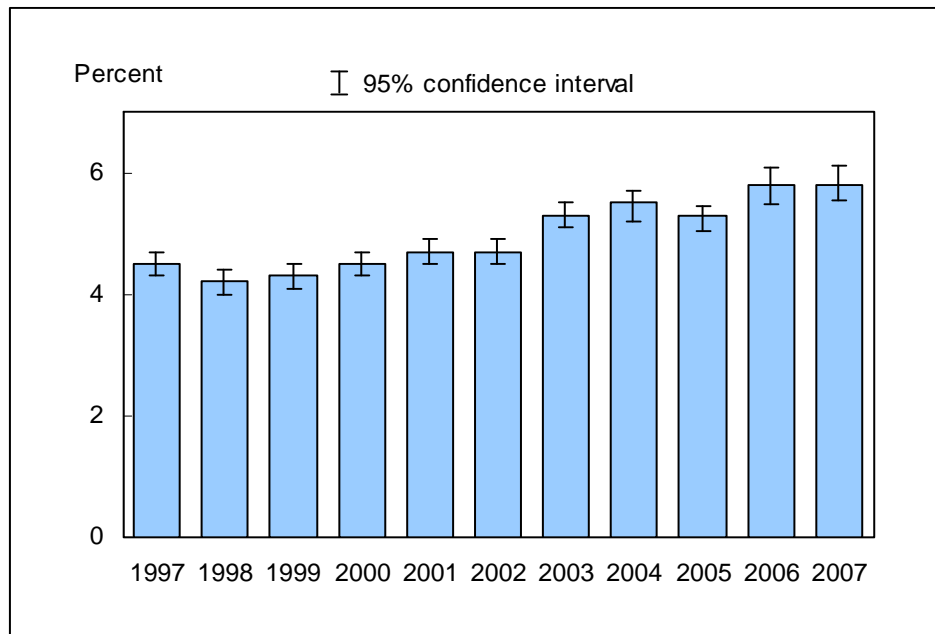
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	77.6 (75.95-79.30)	77.3 (75.60-79.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	88.6 (87.87-89.28)	88.6 (87.88-89.29)
Black, single race	86.2 (84.77-87.62)	86.5 (85.05-87.86)

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 1997–2007

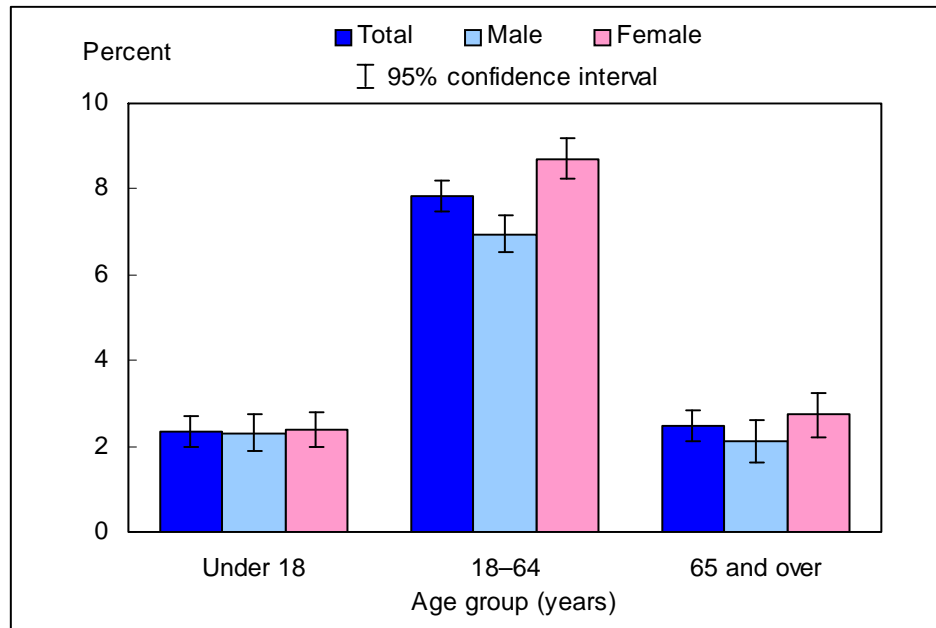


NOTES: The analyses excluded persons with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost (about 0.2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this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

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

- In 2007, 5.8% (95% confidence interval = 5.54–6.11%) of the population was unable to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, which was the same as the 2006 estimate.
- From 1998 to 2007, there was a generally increasing trend in the annual percentage of persons who experienced this lack of access to medical care due to cost (from 4.2% in 1998 to 5.8% in 2007).

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, 2007

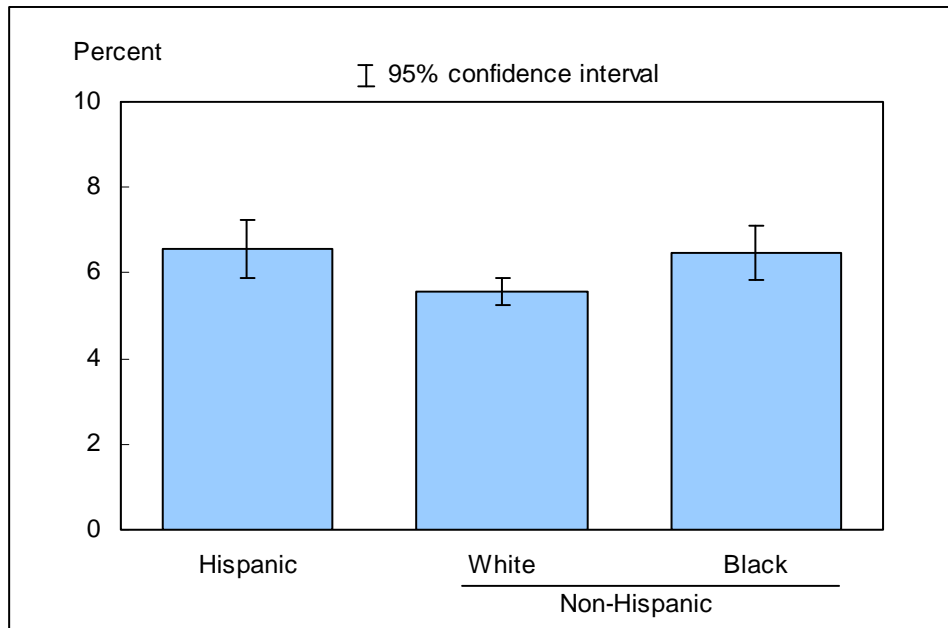


NOTE: The analyses excluded 156 persons (0.2%) with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Family Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who were unable to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months was 2.3% for those aged under 18 years, 7.8% for those aged 18–64 years, and 2.5% for those aged 65 years and over.
- Adults aged 18–64 years were more likely to have lacked access to medical care due to cost during the past 12 months than children aged under 18 years and adults aged 65 years and over. This pattern was seen among males and females.

Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007



NOTES: The analyses excluded 156 persons (0.2%) with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Family Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, 6.5% of Hispanic persons, 5.6% of non-Hispanic white persons, and 6.5% of non-Hispanic black persons were unable to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the year preceding the interview.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were more likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have lacked access to medical care due to cost.

Data tables for Figures 3.1–3.3:

Data table for Figure 3.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months: United States, 1997–2007

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)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	2.3	1.99-2.70
Male	2.3	1.89-2.75
Female	2.4	1.96-2.78
18–64 years		
Total	7.8	7.48-8.22
Male	7.0	6.54-7.38
Female	8.7	8.23-9.20
65 years and over		
Total	2.5	2.11-2.84
Male	2.1	1.64-2.63
Female	2.7	2.22-3.24
All ages: crude¹		
Total	5.8	5.54-6.11
Male	5.2	4.94-5.55
Female	6.4	6.03-6.74
All ages: age-adjusted²		
Total	5.8	5.47-6.03
Male	5.2	4.86-5.45
Female	6.3	5.97-6.68

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: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

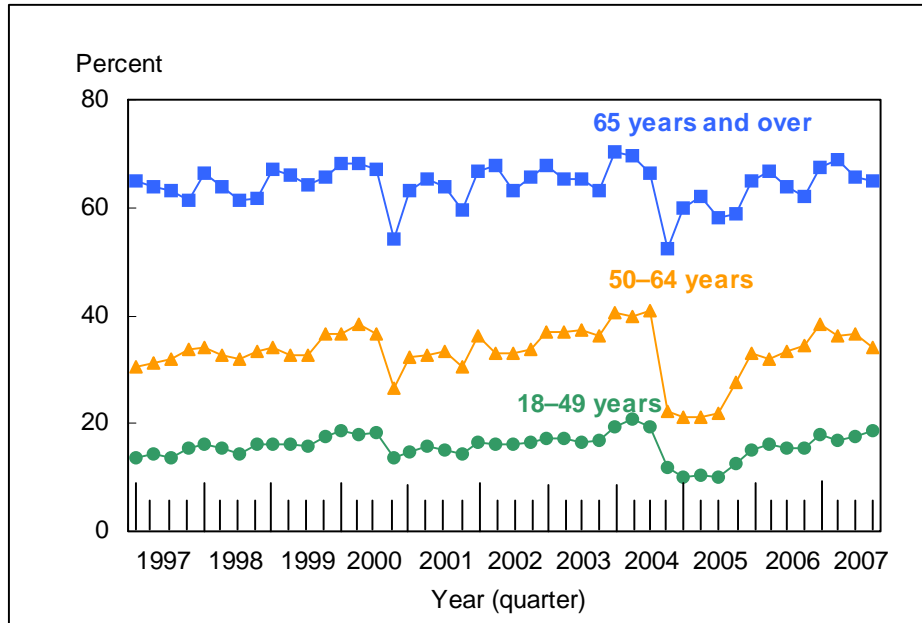
Data table for Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	6.5	5.87-7.23
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	5.6	5.23-5.90
Black, single race	6.5	5.85-7.10

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 1997–2007



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

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



- In the fourth quarter of 2007, the percentage of adults who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 65.1% for persons aged 65 years and over, 34.0% for persons aged 50–64 years, and 18.7% for persons aged 18–49 years.
- For the age group 18–49 years, the fourth quarter estimate in 2007 was higher than the fourth quarter estimate in 2006. For the age groups 50–64 years and 65 years and over, the differences between fourth quarter estimates in 2007 and 2006 were not significant. For all three age groups, fourth quarter estimates increased from 2004 to 2007. An influenza vaccination shortage occurred during the 2004–2005 influenza season (12). Previous delays in availability of the influenza shots also occurred in the fall of 2000 and, to a lesser extent, in the fall of 2001 (11,13).



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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–2006 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

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

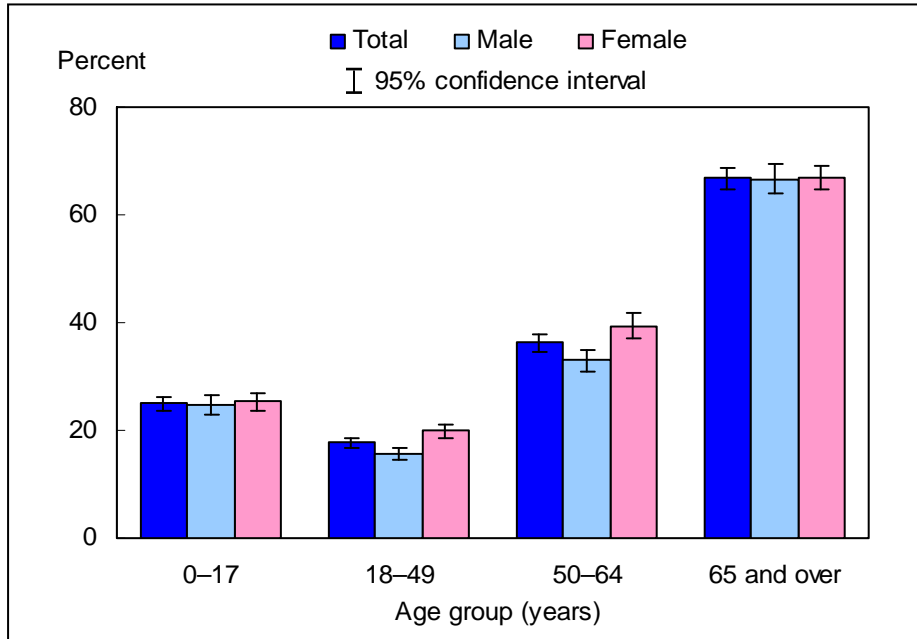
NOTES: From 1997 to August 2003, respondents were asked if they had received a flu shot during the past 12 months. Beginning in September 2003, respondents were asked about influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to the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

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–2006 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



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

Figure 4.2. Percentage of persons who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 2007

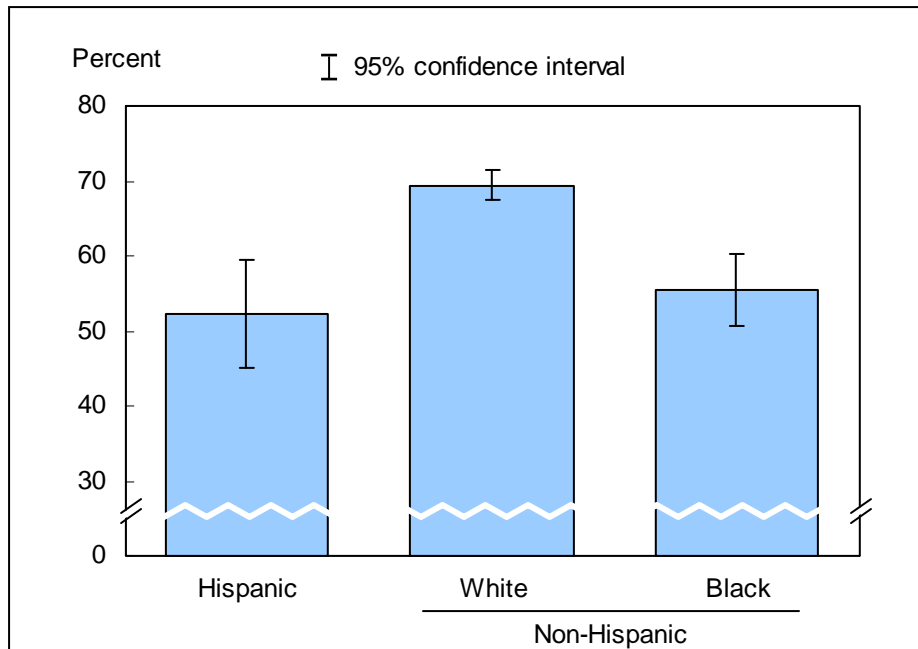


NOTES: Respondents were asked about receipt of influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to a question regarding receipt of a flu shot during the past 12 months. These questions do not indicate whether the vaccination was a first or second dose. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to these influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all children 6–59 months and all adults aged 50 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (10). Adults aged 18–49 years are recommended to receive influenza vaccination if they have existing high-risk conditions, are healthcare workers, or are in close contact with persons at increased risk of influenza (10). The recommendations were recently expanded in February 2008 to include children 5–18 years; however, this change is not yet reflected in the data presented in the chart above (14). The analyses excluded 864 persons (2.6%) with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who had an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was highest among persons aged 65 years and over (66.7%), followed by persons aged 50–64 years (36.2%), 0–17 years (25.0%), and 18–49 years (17.8%).
- For adults aged 18–49 years and 50–64 years, women were more likely than men to have received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months.

Figure 4.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007



NOTES: Respondents were asked about receipt of influenza vaccination by nasal spray (sometimes called by the brand name FluMist™) during the past 12 months in addition to a question regarding receipt of a flu shot during the past 12 months. An error in calculating influenza vaccination rates occurred for the first quarter of 2005 to the first quarter of 2007. The effect of this error on estimates was small. Compared with the original estimates, corrected estimates are slightly higher, usually by no more than 0.3 percentage points. The error has been corrected for all estimates in this Early Release and the correction of estimates had no perceptible impact on the graphs. Responses to these influenza vaccination questions cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of an influenza vaccination is seasonal. According to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, all adults aged 50 years and over should receive an influenza vaccination (10). The analyses excluded 132 adults (2.9%) aged 65 years and over with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For adults aged 65 years and over, the percentage of persons receiving an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months was 52.2% for Hispanic persons, 69.4% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 55.4% 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, 1997–2007

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)
Quarter 2	14.5 (13.4-15.5)	31.3 (28.7-34.0)	63.7 (61.1-66.2)
Quarter 3	13.6 (12.6-14.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	63.1 (60.3-65.9)
Quarter 4	15.6 (14.5-16.7)	33.6 (31.1-36.2)	61.2 (58.7-63.8)
1998			
Quarter 1	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	34.2 (31.3-37.1)	66.3 (63.2-69.4)
Quarter 2	15.3 (14.1-16.5)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.0 (61.3-66.8)
Quarter 3	14.5 (13.3-15.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	61.3 (58.5-64.0)
Quarter 4	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.5 (30.8-36.1)	61.6 (58.7-64.5)
1999			
Quarter 1	16.3 (14.8-17.7)	34.2 (31.1-37.3)	67.0 (64.0-70.1)
Quarter 2	16.0 (14.7-17.3)	32.6 (29.8-35.4)	66.1 (63.4-68.8)
Quarter 3	15.8 (14.5-17.1)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.1 (61.2-67.0)
Quarter 4	17.6 (16.2-18.9)	36.7 (34.2-39.2)	65.7 (62.7-68.6)
2000			
Quarter 1	18.6 (17.2-19.9)	36.6 (33.7-39.4)	68.2 (65.3-71.0)
Quarter 2	18.0 (16.7-19.4)	38.5 (35.7-41.4)	68.1 (65.6-70.7)
Quarter 3	18.2 (16.9-19.4)	36.6 (33.7-39.5)	67.1 (64.4-69.8)
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)
Quarter 2	15.9 (14.7-17.1)	32.6 (30.1-35.1)	65.4 (62.8-68.0)
Quarter 3	14.9 (13.9-15.9)	33.3 (30.7-35.8)	64.0 (61.1-66.8)
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)
Quarter 2	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.0 (30.5-35.5)	67.8 (65.3-70.3)
Quarter 3	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	33.1 (30.6-35.6)	63.1 (60.5-65.8)
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)
Quarter 2	17.2 (15.8-18.6)	36.8 (33.9-39.7)	65.4 (62.6-68.3)
Quarter 3	16.4 (15.2-17.6)	37.4 (34.9-39.9)	65.4 (62.8-67.9)
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)
Quarter 2	20.9 (19.1-22.6)	40.0 (37.1-43.0)	69.5 (66.7-72.3)
Quarter 3	19.4 (18.2-20.7)	41.0 (38.4-43.6)	66.4 (63.6-69.2)
Quarter 4	12.0 (10.9-13.1)	22.3 (20.2-24.5)	52.4 (49.5-55.4)

See footnotes at end of table.



Year and quarter	Percent (95% confidence interval): 18–49 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 50–64 years	Percent (95% confidence interval): 65 years and over
2005			
Quarter 1	10.2 (9.03-11.41)	21.2 (19.05-23.42)	59.8 (56.66-62.90)
Quarter 2	10.3 (9.25-11.37)	21.1 (19.05-23.19)	62.0 (59.02-64.91)
Quarter 3	10.0 (9.03-11.03)	21.8 (19.64-24.01)	58.2 (55.42-60.97)
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)
Quarter 2	16.2 (14.78-17.68)	31.8 (29.05-34.50)	66.6 (63.60-69.51)
Quarter 3	15.5 (13.56-17.47)	33.5 (29.45-37.51)	63.9 (58.90-68.84)
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)
Quarter 2	16.7 (15.07-18.31)	36.2 (33.37-39.03)	68.8 (65.62-71.91)
Quarter 3	17.6 (15.47-19.74)	36.5 (32.10-40.95)	65.6 (60.90-70.39)
Quarter 4	18.7 (17.11-20.38)	34.0 (31.14-36.79)	65.1 (62.17-68.02)

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
0–2 years		
Total	33.5	30.57-36.35
Male	31.3	27.43-35.26
Female	35.6	31.26-39.89
3–4 years		
Total	37.5	33.75-41.31
Male	37.4	31.97-42.83
Female	37.7	32.24-43.12
5–11 years		
Total	24.6	22.54-26.59
Male	25.7	22.90-28.46
Female	23.4	20.59-26.24
12–17 years		
Total	17.3	15.59-19.06
Male	16.4	14.02-18.71
Female	18.3	15.88-20.81
18–49 years		
Total	17.8	16.84-18.68
Male	15.7	14.44-16.86
Female	19.8	18.59-21.09
50–64 years		
Total	36.2	34.56-37.93
Male	33.0	30.94-35.05
Female	39.3	36.93-41.64
65 years and over		
Total	66.7	64.90-68.59
Male	66.7	64.06-69.31
Female	66.8	64.62-68.96
0–17 years		
Total	25.0	23.76-26.29
Male	24.7	23.06-26.41
Female	25.3	23.61-27.04
18 years and over: crude¹		
Total	30.1	29.08-31.10
Male	27.1	25.94-28.32
Female	32.9	31.64-34.07
65 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	66.8	65.00-68.68
Male	67.5	64.93-70.08
Female	66.7	64.49-68.85

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: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007

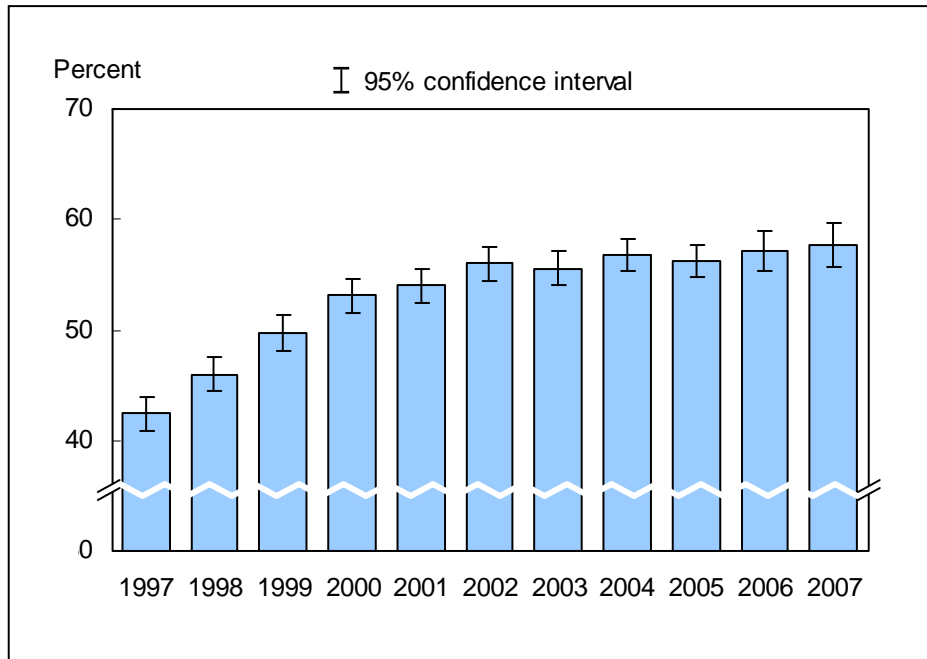
Race/ethnicity	Crude¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	52.2 (45.00-59.34)	53.1 (46.04-60.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	69.4 (67.37-71.42)	69.3 (67.28-71.34)
Black, single race	55.4 (50.62-60.21)	56.4 (51.61-61.20)

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 two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 1997–2007

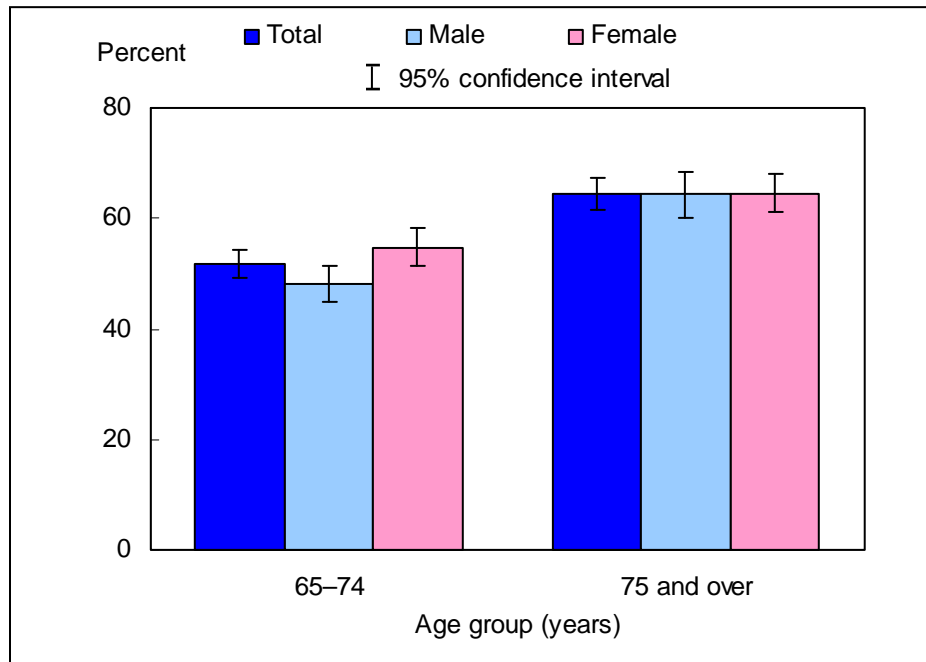


NOTES: The analyses excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status (about 5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated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

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

- In 2007, the percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 57.7% (95% confidence interval = 55.68–59.69%), which was not significantly different from the 2006 estimate of 57.1%.
- The annual percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination increased from 42.4% in 1997 to 57.7% in 2007.

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, 2007

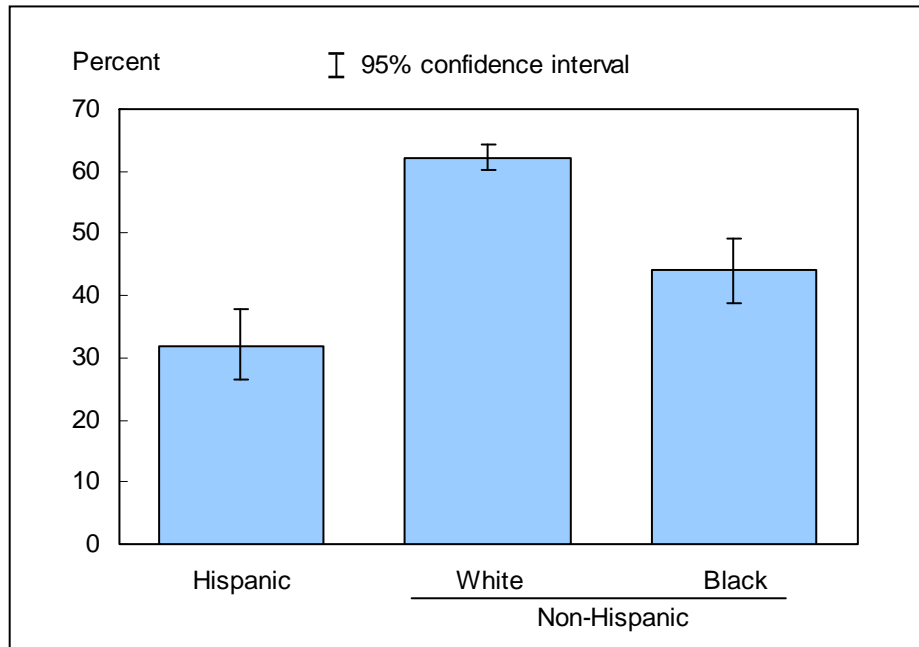


NOTE: The analyses excluded 210 adults (4.6%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The percentage of adults who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 51.8% for persons aged 65–74 years and 64.4% for persons aged 75 years and over.
- For adults aged 65–74 years, women were more likely than men to have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination.

Figure 5.3. Percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007



NOTE: The analyses excluded 210 adults (4.6%) aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination was 32.0% for Hispanic persons, 62.2% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 44.0% 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, 1997–2007

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)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65–74 years		
Total	51.8	49.17-54.34
Male	48.2	44.82-51.57
Female	54.8	51.28-58.28
75 years and over		
Total	64.4	61.57-67.22
Male	64.3	60.18-68.34
Female	64.5	61.07-67.90
65 years and over: crude¹		
Total	57.7	55.68-59.69
Male	55.1	52.25-57.92
Female	59.6	57.15-62.11
65 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	57.8	55.78-59.80
Male	55.9	53.07-58.66
Female	59.4	56.92-61.91

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007

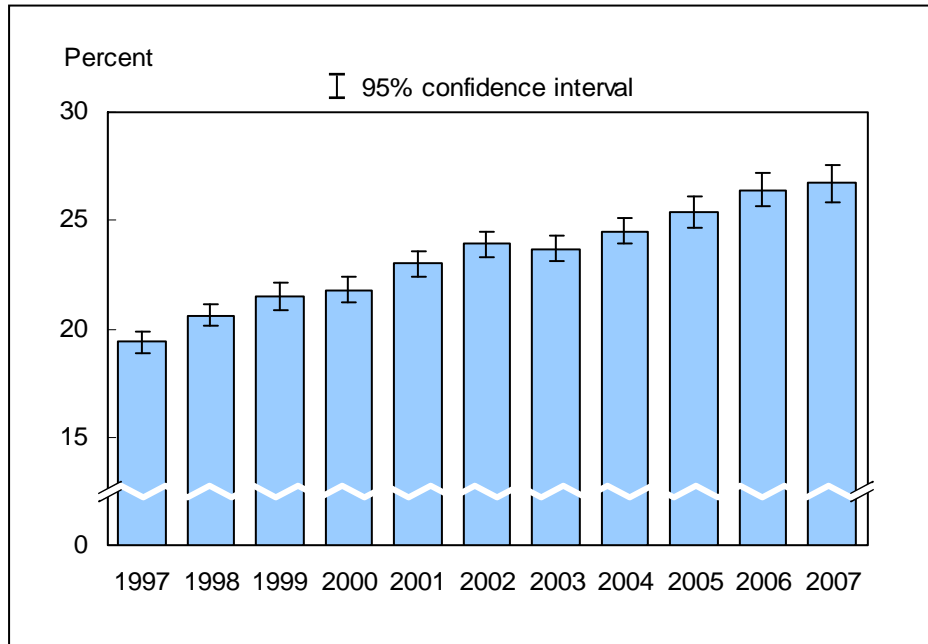
Race/ethnicity	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	32.0 (26.38-37.70)	32.6 (26.70-38.53)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	62.2 (60.12-64.22)	62.0 (59.99-64.09)
Black, single race	44.0 (38.85-49.14)	44.7 (39.43-50.02)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 1997–2007

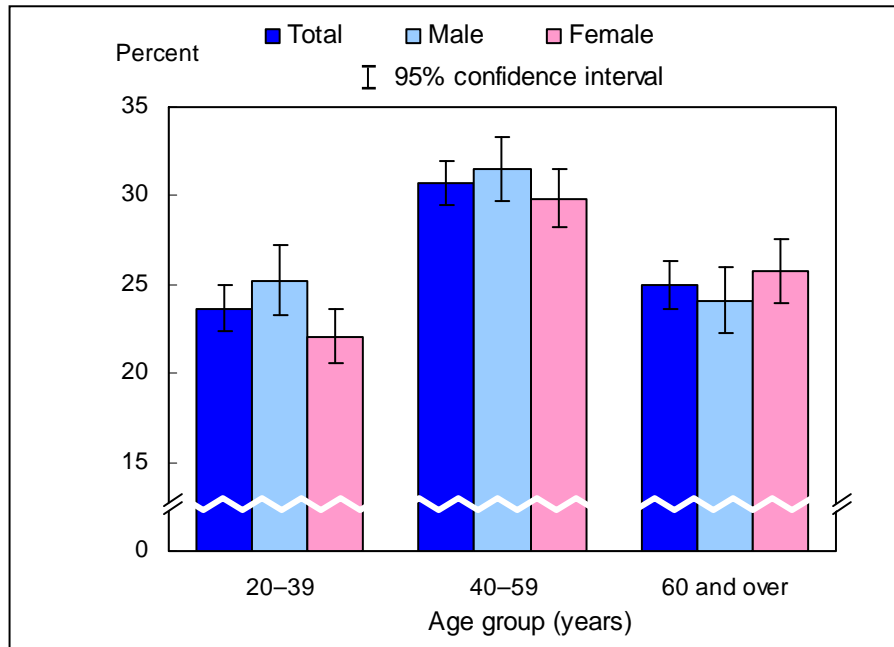


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded people with unknown height or weight (about 6% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)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

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

- In 2007, 26.7% (95% confidence interval = 25.82–27.50%) of U.S. adults aged 20 years and over were obese, which was not significantly different from the 2006 estimate of 26.4%.
- The annual prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults aged 20 years and over has generally increased over time from 19.4% in 1997 to 26.7% in 2007.

Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, 2007

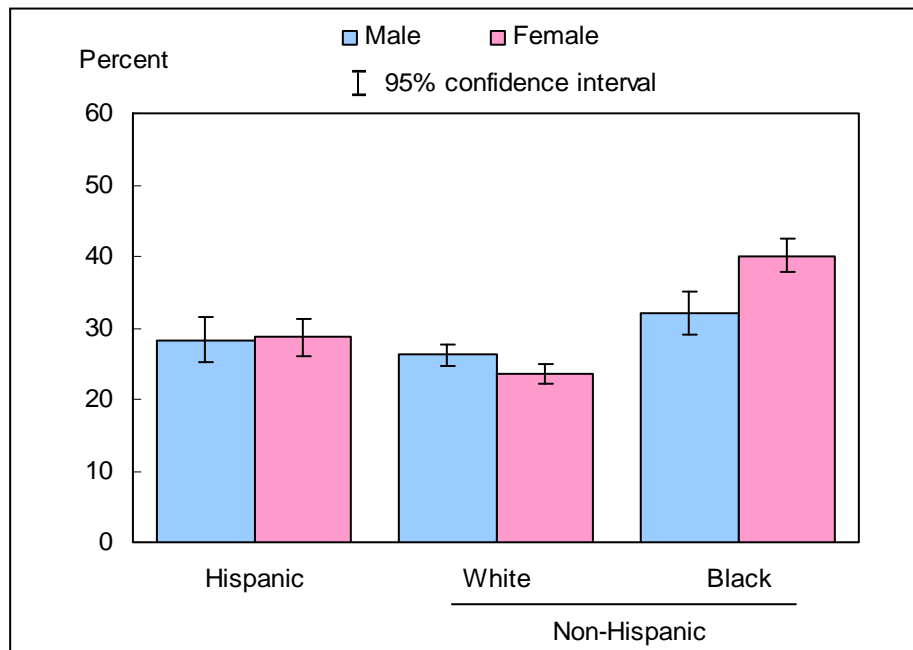


NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded 1,380 people (6.0%) with unknown height or weight.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of obesity was higher among adults aged 40–59 years (30.7%) than among adults aged 20–39 years (23.7%) and 60 years and over (25.0%).
- For adults aged 20–39 years, the prevalence of obesity was higher among men than women.

Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, 2007



NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded 1,380 people (6.0%) with unknown height or weight. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 20–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- Non-Hispanic black women were more likely than Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women to be obese.
- Among the six sex-specific race/ethnicity groups, the age-adjusted prevalence of obesity was highest among non-Hispanic black women.

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, 1997–2007

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)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
20–39 years		
Total	23.7	22.36-24.98
Male	25.2	23.24-27.18
Female	22.1	20.55-23.62
40–59 years		
Total	30.7	29.46-31.93
Male	31.5	29.75-33.29
Female	29.9	28.20-31.54
60 years and over		
Total	25.0	23.66-26.37
Male	24.1	22.25-26.01
Female	25.8	23.94-27.57
20 years and over: crude¹		
Total	26.7	25.82-27.50
Male	27.4	26.22-28.60
Female	25.9	24.82-27.07
20 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	26.6	25.78-27.49
Male	27.2	26.05-28.43
Female	25.9	24.80-27.06

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

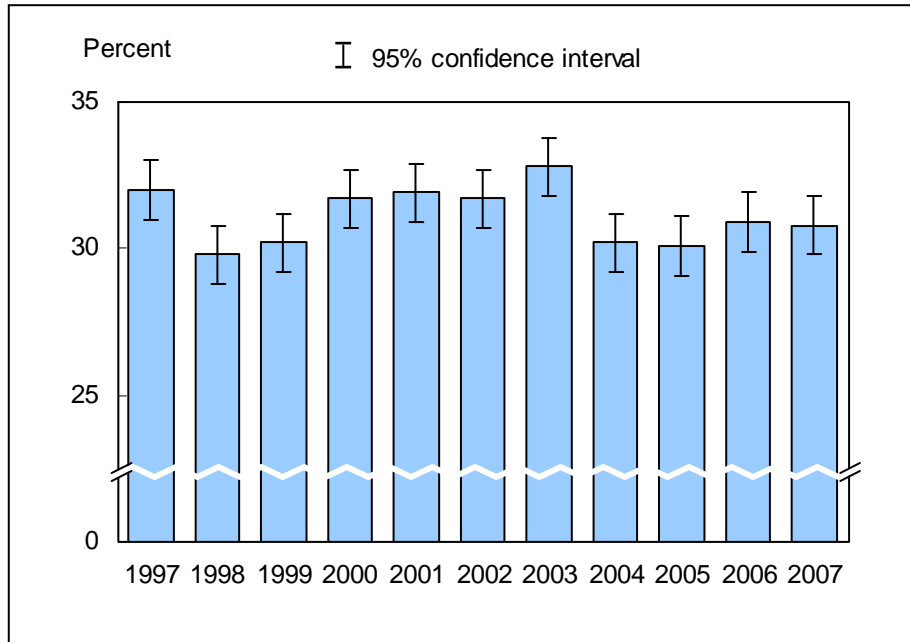
Data table for Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, 2007

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Male		
Hispanic or Latino	28.3	25.07-31.50
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	26.2	24.69-27.69
Black, single race	32.1	29.17-34.95
Female		
Hispanic or Latino	28.6	25.95-31.33
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	23.5	22.12-24.90
Black, single race	40.1	37.71-42.50

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 1997–2007

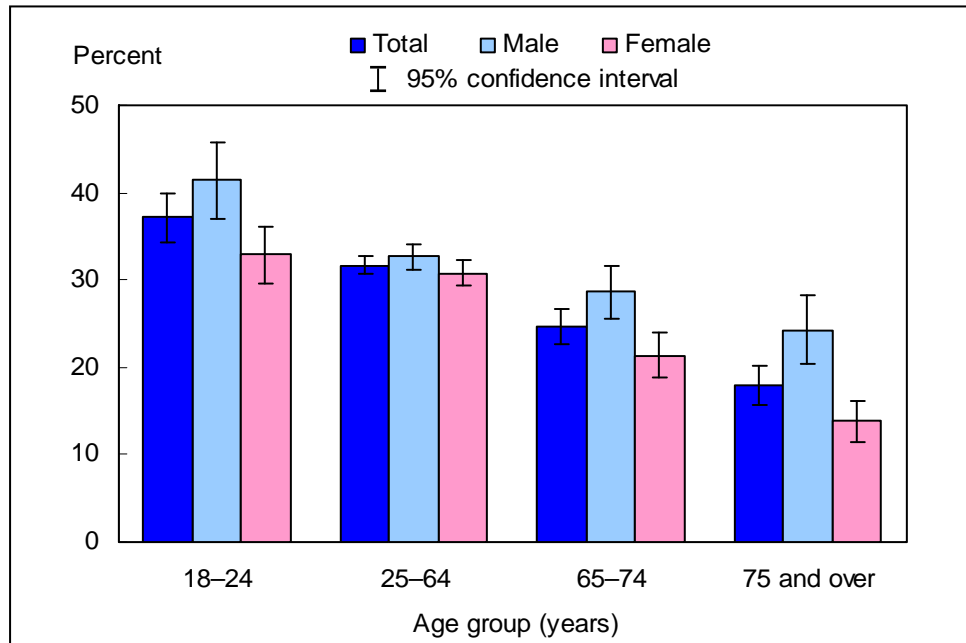


NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator (Healthy People 2010, (15)). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater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

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

- In 2007, 30.8% (95% confidence interval = 29.73–31.82%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, which was not significantly different from the 2006 estimate of 30.9%.
- The annual percentages of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity increased from 29.8% in 1998 to 31.9% in 2001, did not change significantly from 2001 to 2003, decreased from 2003 to 2004, and did not change significantly from 2004 to 2007.

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, 2007

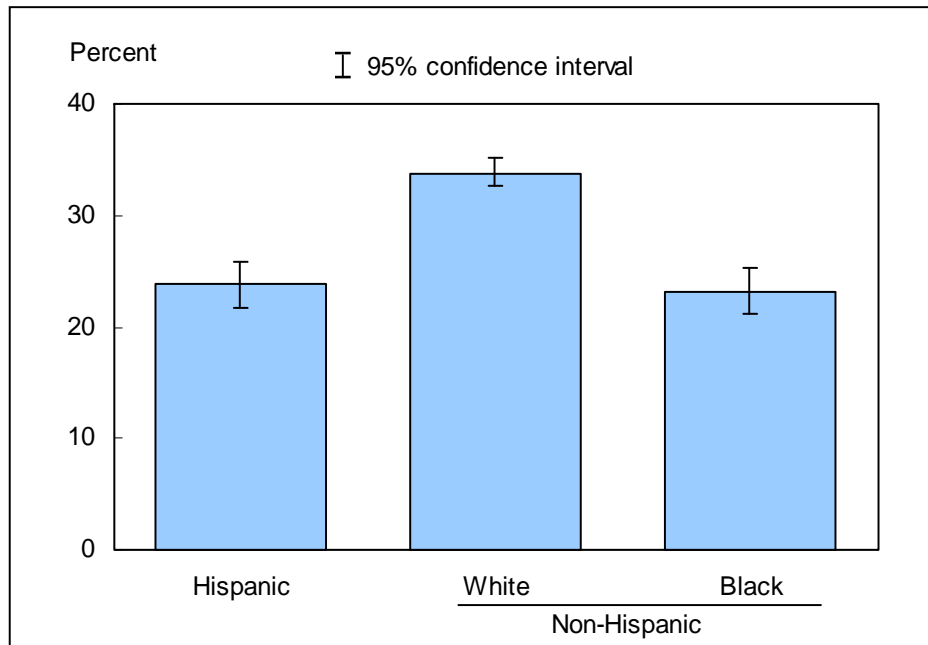


NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator (Healthy People 2010, (15)). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to three times per week. In Early Releases before September 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently than that of Healthy People 2010. The earlier Early Release estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration of light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations for light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity (i.e., partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. The analyses excluded 682 persons (2.9%) with unknown physical activity participation.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity decreased with age.
- For adults aged 18–24 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, 2007



NOTES: This measure reflects the definition used for the physical activity Leading Health Indicator (Healthy People 2010, (15)). Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to three times per week. In Early Releases before September 2005 (based on the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)), regular physical activity was calculated slightly differently than that of Healthy People 2010. The earlier Early Release estimates excluded from the analysis persons with unknown duration of light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations for light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity (i.e., partial unknowns). With the current release, persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as "not regular," regardless of duration. The analyses excluded 682 persons (2.9%) with unknown physical activity participation. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity was 23.8% for Hispanic adults, 33.8% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 23.2% 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, 1997–2007

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	32.0 (31.3-32.6)	31.8 (31.1-32.4)
1998	29.8 (29.1-30.4)	29.6 (28.9-30.3)
1999	30.2 (29.5-31.0)	30.1 (29.4-30.8)
2000	31.7 (31.0-32.4)	31.7 (31.0-32.4)
2001	31.9 (31.2-32.7)	31.8 (31.1-32.6)
2002	31.7 (31.0-32.5)	31.7 (30.9-32.5)
2003	32.8 (32.1-33.6)	32.8 (32.0-33.6)
2004	30.2 (29.4-31.0)	30.1 (29.3-30.9)
2005	30.1 (29.38-30.92)	30.1 (29.37-30.90)
2006	30.9 (29.91-31.80)	30.9 (29.96-31.85)
2007	30.8 (29.73-31.82)	30.8 (29.74-31.82)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

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

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

Data table for Figure 7.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex: United States, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–24 years		
Total	37.1	34.32-39.91
Male	41.4	37.09-45.74
Female	32.9	29.67-36.09
25–64 years		
Total	31.7	30.65-32.78
Male	32.7	31.27-34.06
Female	30.8	29.41-32.19
65–74 years		
Total	24.7	22.65-26.78
Male	28.7	25.61-31.70
Female	21.4	18.79-24.03
75 years and over		
Total	17.9	15.61-20.25
Male	24.3	20.32-28.20
Female	13.9	11.46-16.24
18 years and over: crude¹		
Total	30.8	29.73-31.82
Male	33.0	31.63-34.34
Female	28.7	27.48-29.95
18 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	30.8	29.74-31.82
Male	32.9	31.55-34.24
Female	28.9	27.69-30.16

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007

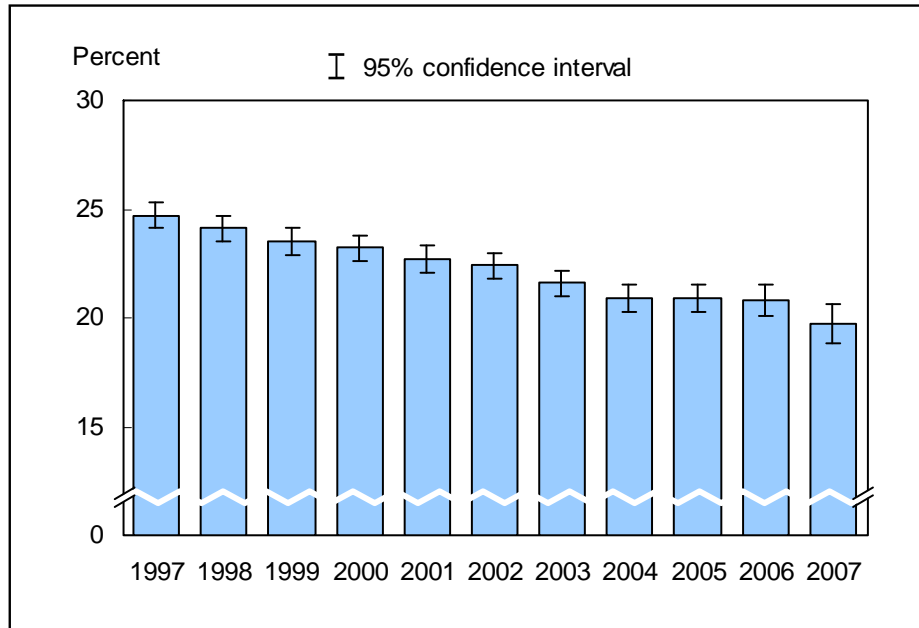
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	23.8 (21.70-25.84)	23.8 (21.69-25.89)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	33.8 (32.57-35.10)	33.9 (32.58-35.12)
Black, single race	23.2 (21.14-25.31)	22.9 (20.84-24.94)

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 1997–2007

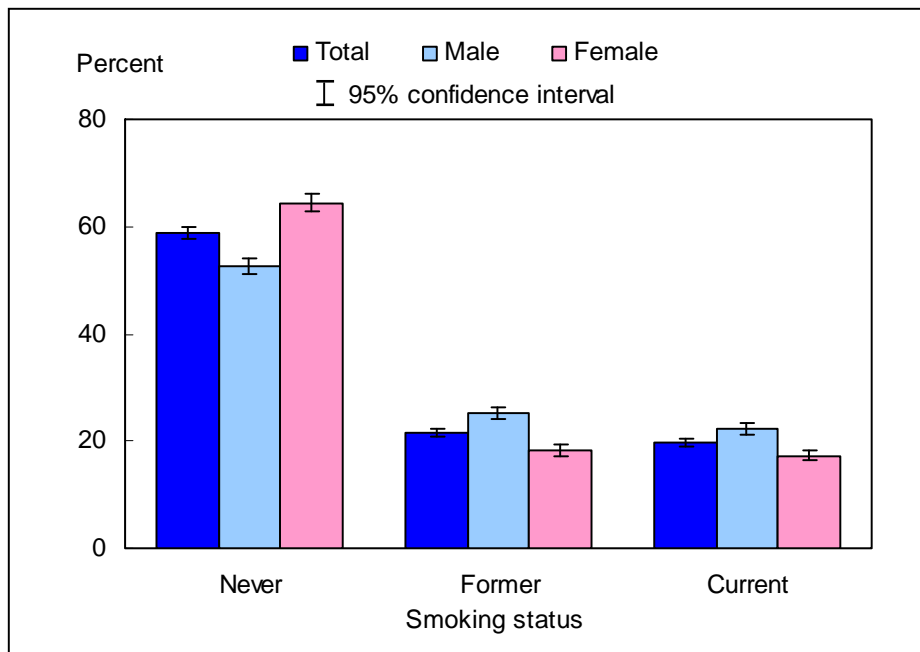


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded persons with unknown smoking status (about 2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)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

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

- In 2007, 19.7% (95% confidence interval = 18.91–20.59%) of adults aged 18 years and over were current smokers, which was lower than the 2006 estimate of 20.8%.
- The annual prevalence of current smoking among U.S. adults declined from 24.7% in 1997 to 19.7% in 2007.

Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, 2007

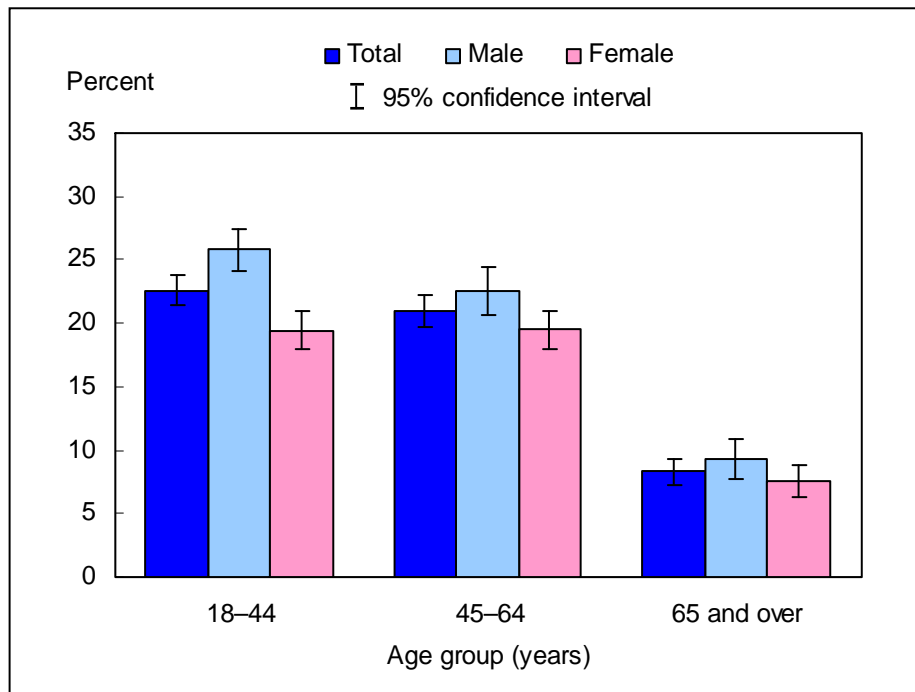


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 393 persons (1.7%) with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The percentage of current smokers was higher for men (22.3%) than for women (17.3%).
- 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, 2007

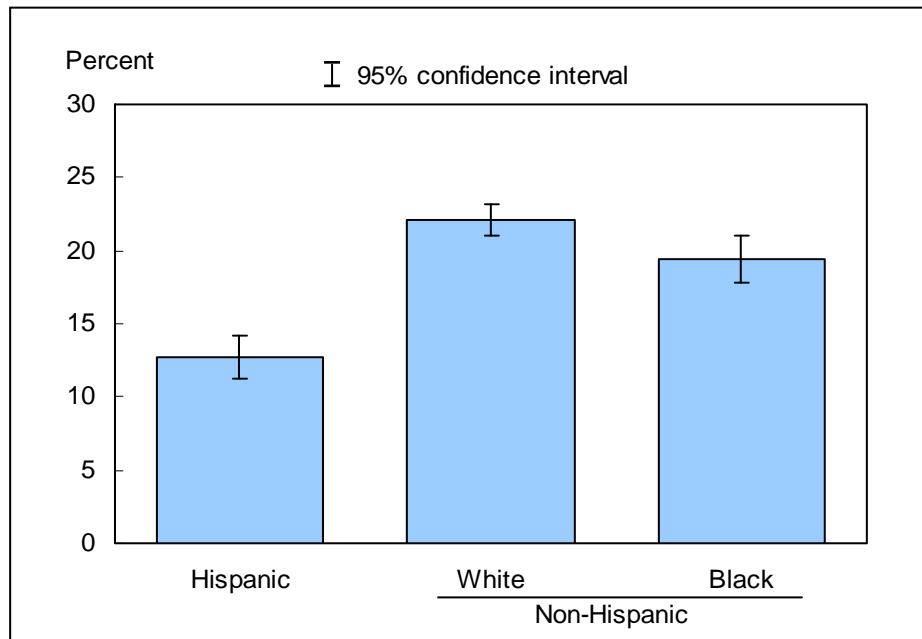


NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 393 persons (1.7%) with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of adults who were current smokers was lower among adults aged 65 years and over (8.3%) than among adults aged 18–44 years (22.6%) and 45–64 years (21.0%). 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, 2007



NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analyses excluded 393 persons (1.7%) 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: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was 12.7% for Hispanic persons, 22.1% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 19.4% 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, 1997–2007

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)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. 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, 2007

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Never		
Total	58.7	57.55-59.88
Male	52.5	51.08-53.98
Female	64.5	62.94-65.98
Former		
Total	21.5	20.69-22.38
Male	25.1	23.95-26.32
Female	18.2	17.17-19.23
Current		
Total	19.7	18.91-20.59
Male	22.3	21.22-23.46
Female	17.3	16.31-18.37

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years		
Total	22.6	21.42-23.80
Male	25.8	24.17-27.46
Female	19.4	17.94-20.94
45–64 years		
Total	21.0	19.74-22.23
Male	22.6	20.73-24.39
Female	19.5	17.96-21.03
65 years and over		
Total	8.3	7.27-9.34
Male	9.3	7.70-10.85
Female	7.6	6.29-8.88
18 years and over: crude¹		
Total	19.7	18.91-20.59
Male	22.3	21.22-23.46
Female	17.3	16.31-18.37
18 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	19.7	18.83-20.48
Male	21.9	20.87-23.02
Female	17.4	16.40-18.48

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007

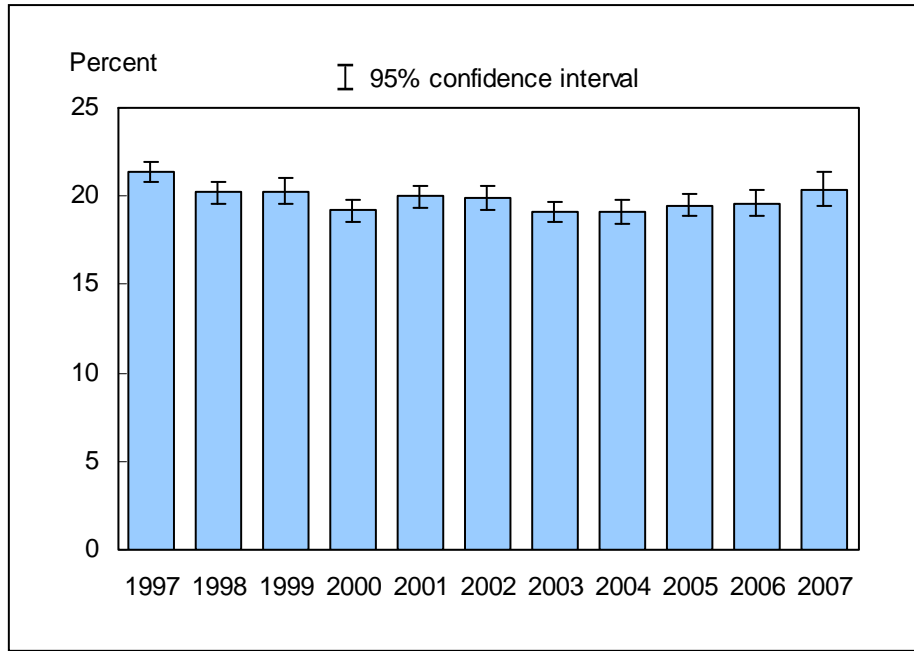
Race/ethnicity	Age-sex adjusted ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	12.7 (11.30-14.14)	12.9 (11.48-14.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	22.1 (21.05-23.14)	22.1 (21.04-23.13)
Black, single race	19.4 (17.81-20.99)	19.1 (17.55-20.68)

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 1997–2007

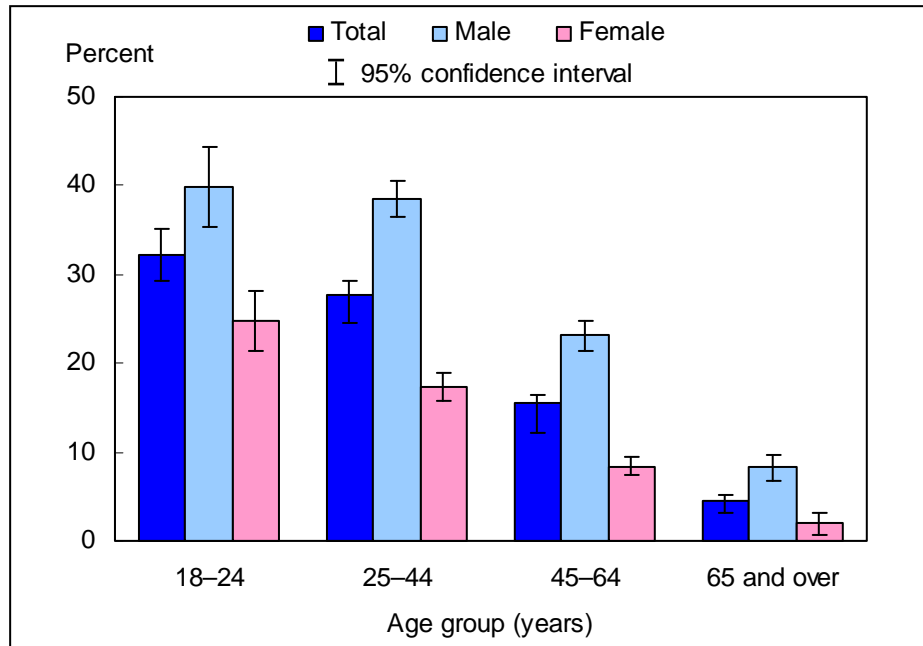


NOTES: The analyses excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption (about 2% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using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

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

- In 2007, the percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year was 20.4% (95% confidence interval = 19.44–21.34%), which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2006 estimate of 19.6%.
- The annual percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year ranged from 19.1% to 21.4% during the past decade.

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, 2007

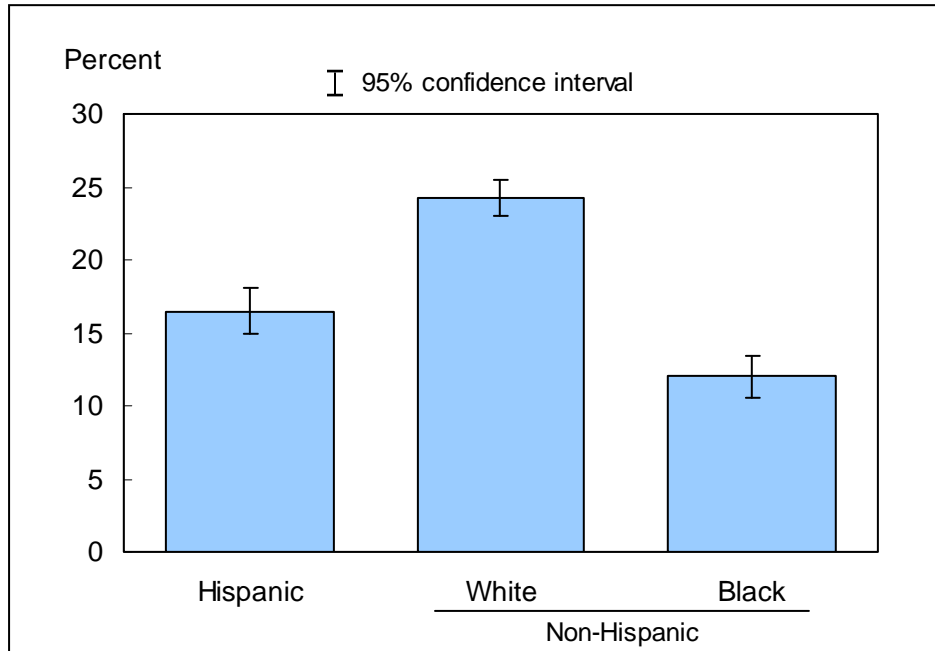


NOTE: The analyses excluded 521 adults (2.2%) with unknown alcohol consumption.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007



NOTES: The analyses excluded 521 adults (2.2%) 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: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year was 16.5% for Hispanic adults, 24.3% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 12.0% for non-Hispanic black adults.
- Non-Hispanic white adults were most likely to have had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, followed by Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults.

Data tables for Figures 9.1–9.3:

Data table for Figure 9.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year: United States, 1997–2007

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)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–24 years		
Total	32.3	29.35-35.22
Male	39.9	35.43-44.35
Female	24.7	21.42-28.07
25–44 years		
Total	27.8	26.31-29.23
Male	38.5	36.48-40.45
Female	17.3	15.74-18.90
45–64 years		
Total	15.5	14.53-16.52
Male	23.1	21.34-24.88
Female	8.4	7.43-9.37
65 years and over		
Total	4.6	3.88-5.22
Male	8.3	6.83-9.74
Female	1.8	1.20-2.36
18 years and over: crude¹		
Total	20.4	19.44-21.34
Male	29.0	27.58-30.44
Female	12.4	11.53-13.32
18 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	20.7	19.79-21.68
Male	28.9	27.56-30.27
Female	13.0	12.05-13.88

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

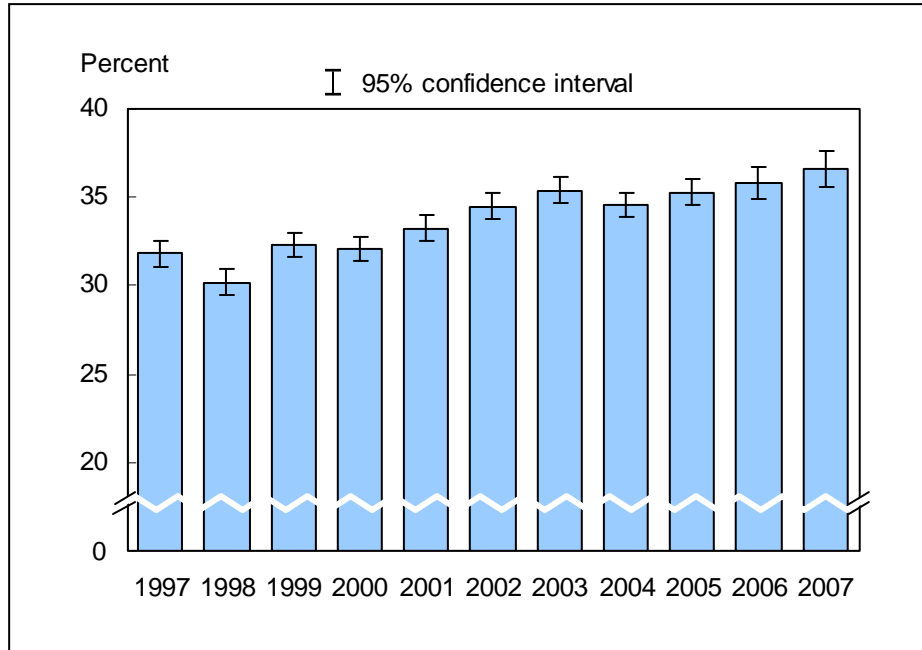
Data table for Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had five or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	16.5	14.98-18.02
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	24.3	23.07-25.47
Black, single race	12.0	10.56-13.41

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population

Figure 10.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus: United States, 1997–2007

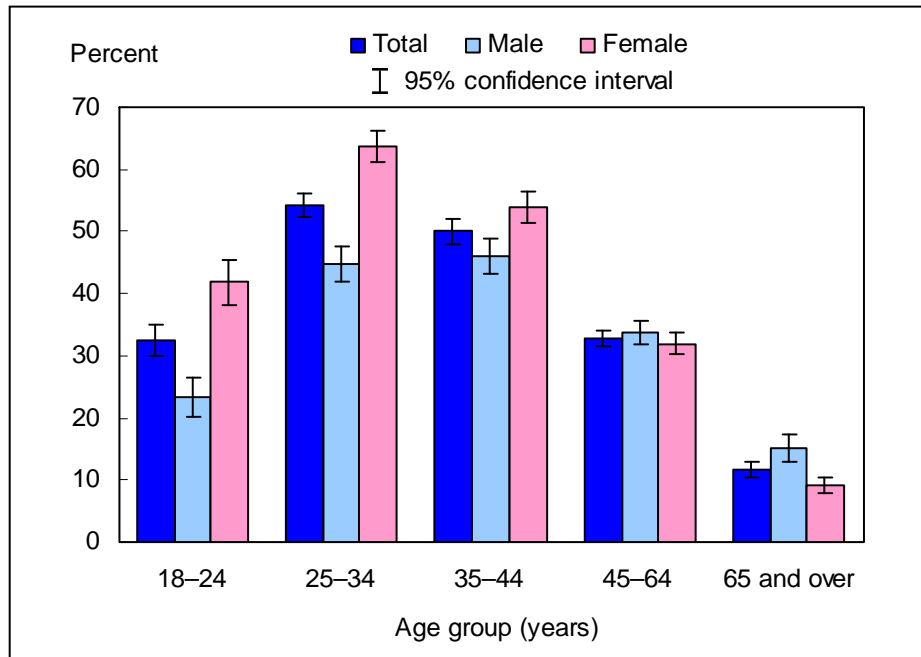


NOTES: The analyses excluded those with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status (about 5% of respondents each year). Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health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

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

- In 2007, the percentage of U.S. adults who had ever been tested for HIV was 36.6% (95% confidence interval = 35.59–37.62%), which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2006 estimate of 35.8%.
- The annual percentage of adults who had ever had an HIV test increased from 30.2% in 1998 to 36.6% in 2007.

Figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by age group and sex: United States, 2007

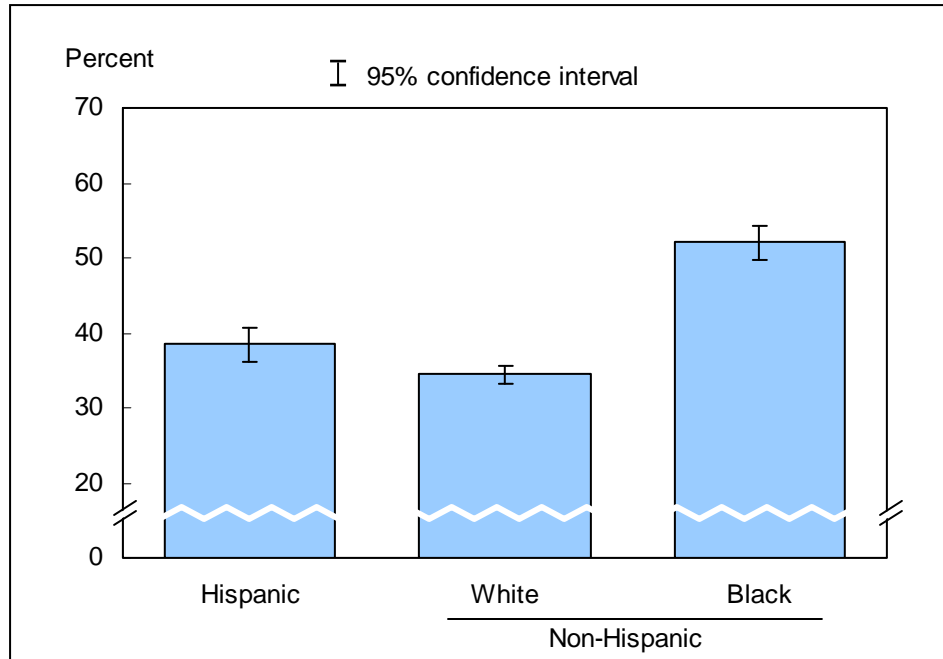


NOTES: The analyses excluded 1,156 adults (4.9%) with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status. Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who ever had an HIV test was highest among adults aged 25–34 years (54.2%) and lowest among adults aged 65 years and over (11.7%).
- For age groups 18–24 years, 25–34 years, and 35–44 years, women were more likely than men to have ever had an HIV test. For adults aged 65 years 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, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007



NOTES: The analyses excluded 1,156 adults (4.9%) with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status. Individuals who received HIV testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered as not having been tested for HIV. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentages of persons who ever had an HIV test were 38.4% for Hispanic persons, 34.4% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 52.0% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic black persons were most likely to have ever had an HIV test.

Data tables for Figures 10.1–10.3:

Data table for Figure 10.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus: United States, 1997–2007

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)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

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

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



Data table for Figure 10.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by age group and sex: United States, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–24 years		
Total	32.5	30.01-35.09
Male	23.3	20.13-26.52
Female	41.8	38.26-45.37
25–34 years		
Total	54.2	52.24-56.19
Male	44.9	42.04-47.67
Female	63.6	61.12-66.17
35–44 years		
Total	50.1	48.06-52.05
Male	46.0	43.20-48.82
Female	54.0	51.44-56.55
45–64 years		
Total	32.9	31.57-34.19
Male	33.8	31.90-35.71
Female	32.0	30.30-33.69
65 years and over		
Total	11.7	10.34-12.98
Male	15.2	13.08-17.24
Female	9.1	7.73-10.47
18 years and over: crude¹		
Total	36.6	35.59-37.62
Male	34.3	32.89-35.63
Female	38.8	37.60-39.98
18 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	36.9	35.93-37.83
Male	34.0	32.70-35.24
Female	40.0	38.81-41.11

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.



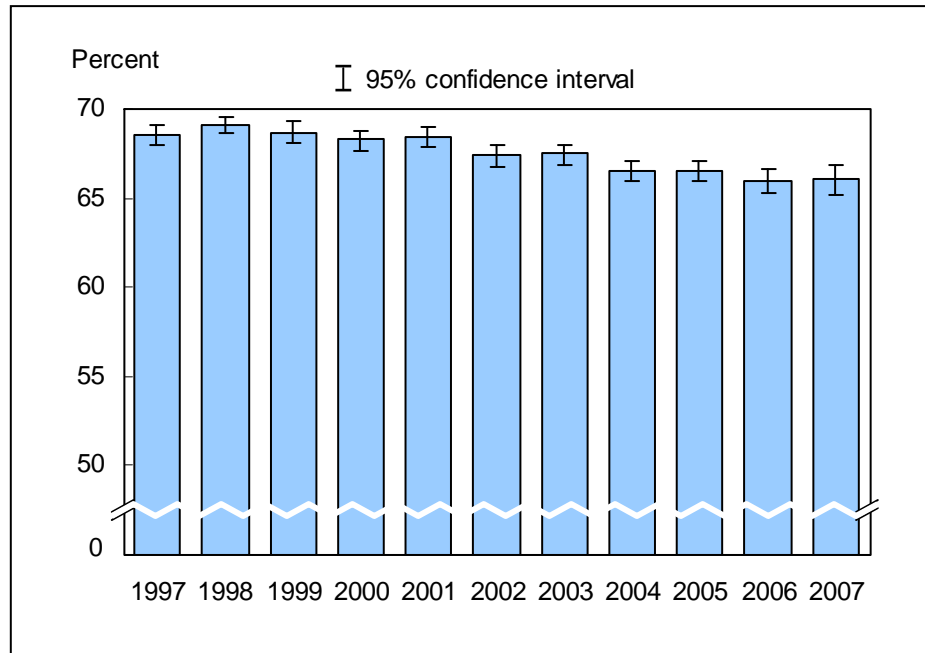
Data table for Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	38.4	36.10-40.72
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	34.4	33.28-35.58
Black, single race	52.0	49.68-54.38

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 1997–2007

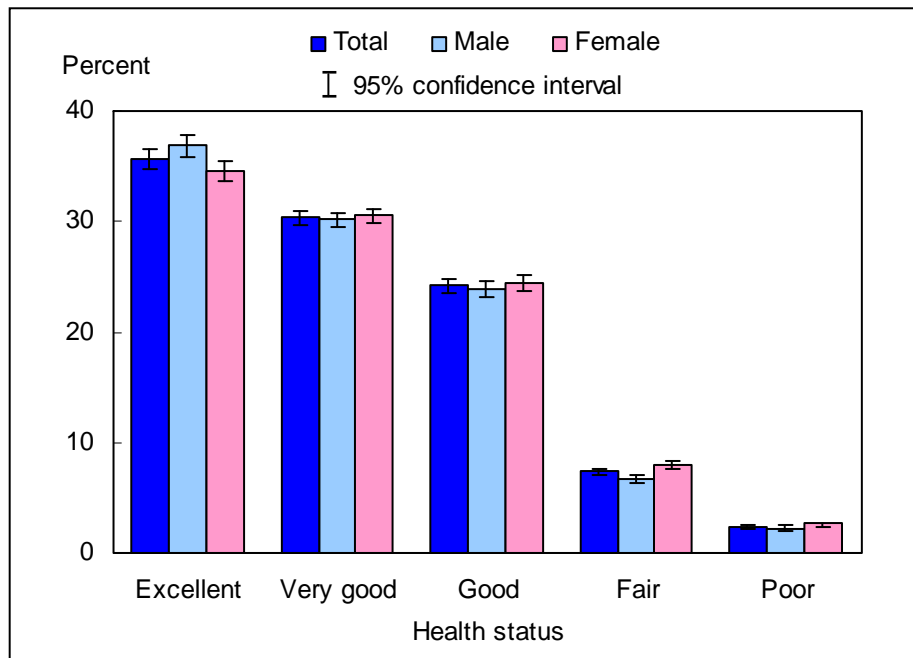


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.2% of respondents each year). Beginning with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

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

- In 2007, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 66.0% (95% confidence interval = 65.18–66.88%), which was not significantly different from the 2006 estimate of 65.9%.
- From 1997 through 2001, the annual percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health remained similar at about 69.0%. The estimates generally decreased from 2001 (68.4%) to 2007 (66.0%).

Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, 2007

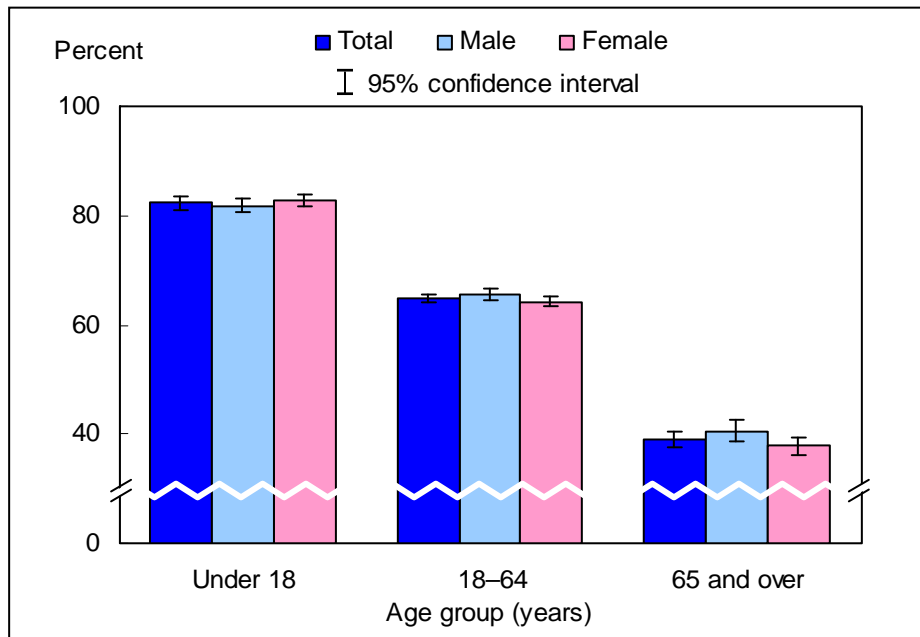


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 160 persons (0.2%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Family Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, most persons' health was either excellent (35.7%) or very good (30.3%). Smaller percentages of persons had good (24.2%), fair (7.4%), or poor (2.4%) health.
- Compared with males, females were less likely to have excellent health and more likely to have fair or poor health.

Figure 11.3. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by age group and sex: United States, 2007

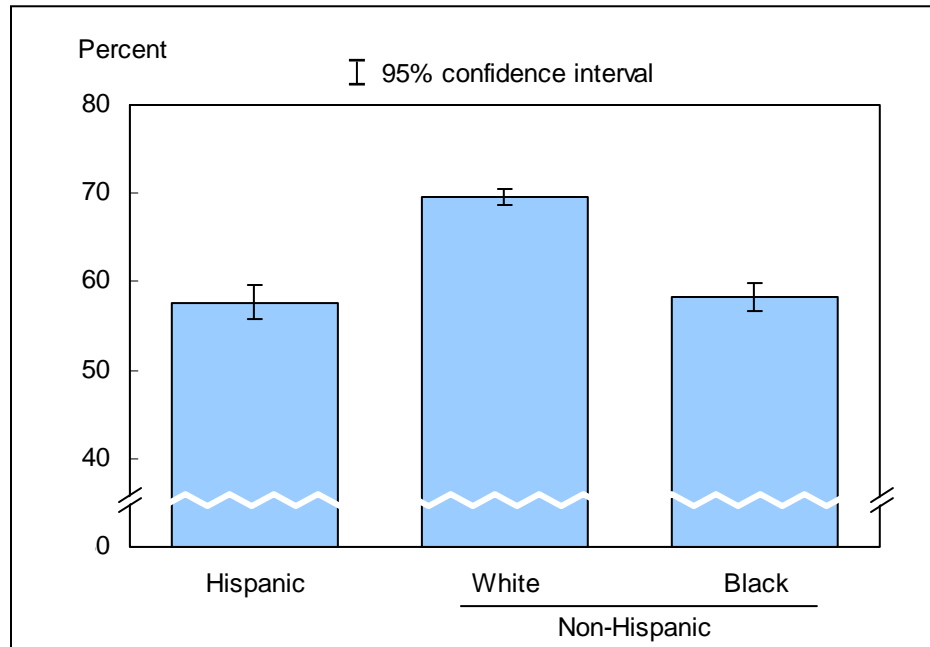


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 160 persons (0.2%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Family Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons with excellent or very good health decreased with age: 82.3% for those under 18 years, 64.8% for those aged 18–64 years, and 39.0% for those aged 65 years and over.
- For all adults aged 65 years and over, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was higher for men than for women.

Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007



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 160 persons (0.2%) with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Family Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 57.7% for Hispanic persons, 69.6% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 58.3% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The health of Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons was less likely to be excellent or very good than that of non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for Figures 11.1–11.4:

Data table for Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health: United States, 1997–2007

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. 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, 2007

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent		
Total	35.7	34.80-36.57
Male	36.9	35.89-37.91
Female	34.5	33.62-35.41
Very good		
Total	30.3	29.76-30.93
Male	30.2	29.50-30.83
Female	30.5	29.84-31.18
Good		
Total	24.2	23.52-24.83
Male	23.9	23.18-24.67
Female	24.4	23.71-25.10
Fair		
Total	7.4	7.07-7.65
Male	6.8	6.42-7.10
Female	7.9	7.59-8.28
Poor		
Total	2.4	2.26-2.62
Male	2.2	2.04-2.45
Female	2.6	2.40-2.85

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	82.3	81.16-83.36
Male	81.8	80.53-82.99
Female	82.8	81.56-84.01
18–64 years		
Total	64.8	63.98-65.72
Male	65.5	64.49-66.52
Female	64.2	63.30-65.12
65 years and over		
Total	39.0	37.53-40.48
Male	40.6	38.66-42.55
Female	37.8	36.10-39.50
All ages: crude¹		
Total	66.0	65.18-66.88
Male	67.1	66.12-68.02
Female	65.0	64.17-65.89
All ages: age-adjusted²		
Total	66.1	65.27-66.86
Male	66.5	65.65-67.45
Female	65.7	64.85-66.47

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

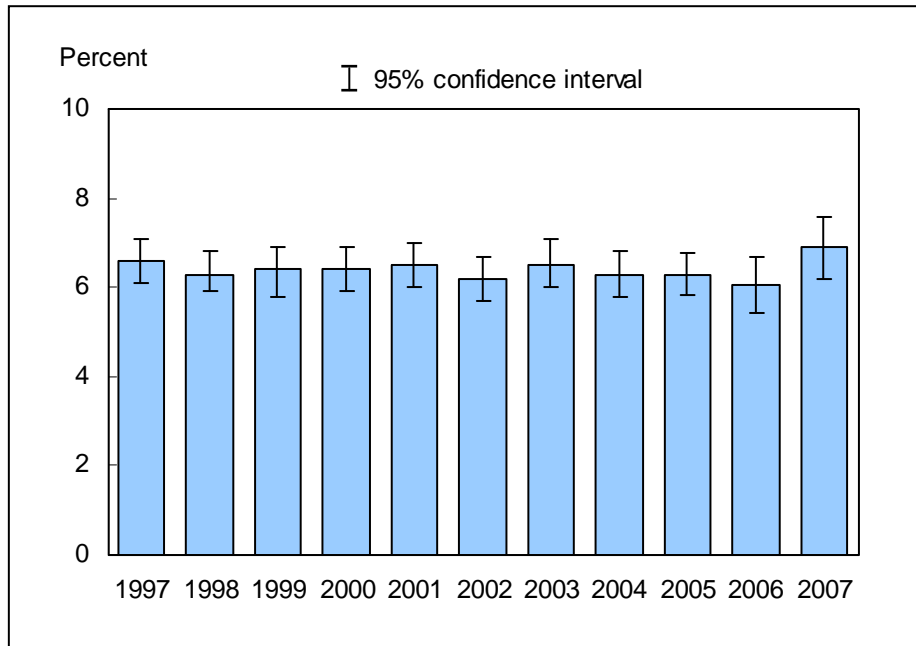
Data table for Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	57.7	55.68-59.63
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	69.6	68.77-70.48
Black, single race	58.3	56.69-59.86

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 1997–2007

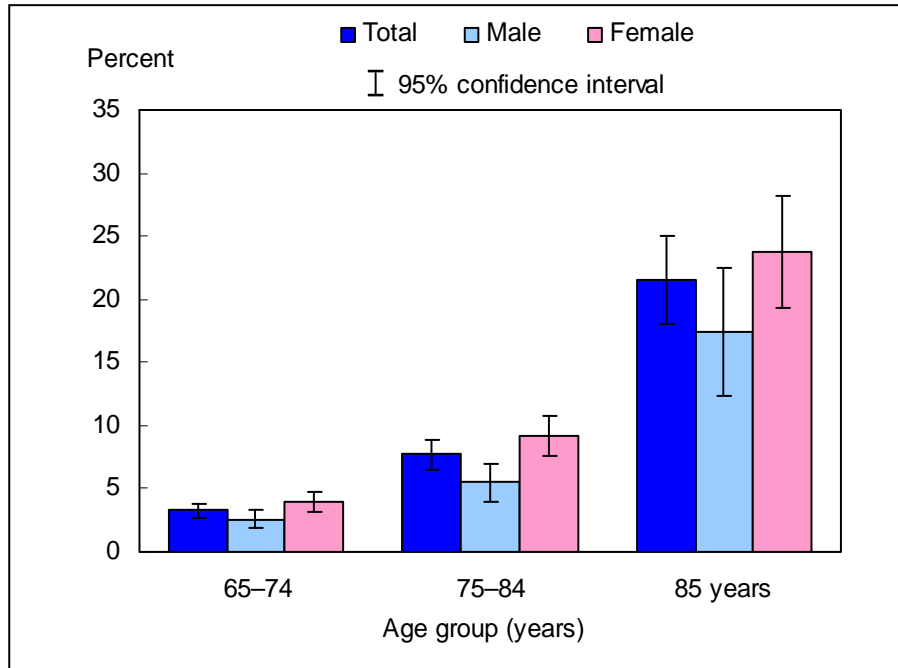


NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADL), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analyses excluded persons with unknown information on personal care needs (about 0.0% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National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

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

- In 2007, 6.9% (95% confidence interval = 6.21–7.58%) of adults aged 65 years and over needed help with personal care from other persons. This estimate was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2006 estimate of 6.1%.
- The annual percentage of adults who needed help with personal care from other persons remained relatively stable from 1997 (6.1%) to 2007 (6.9%).

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, 2007

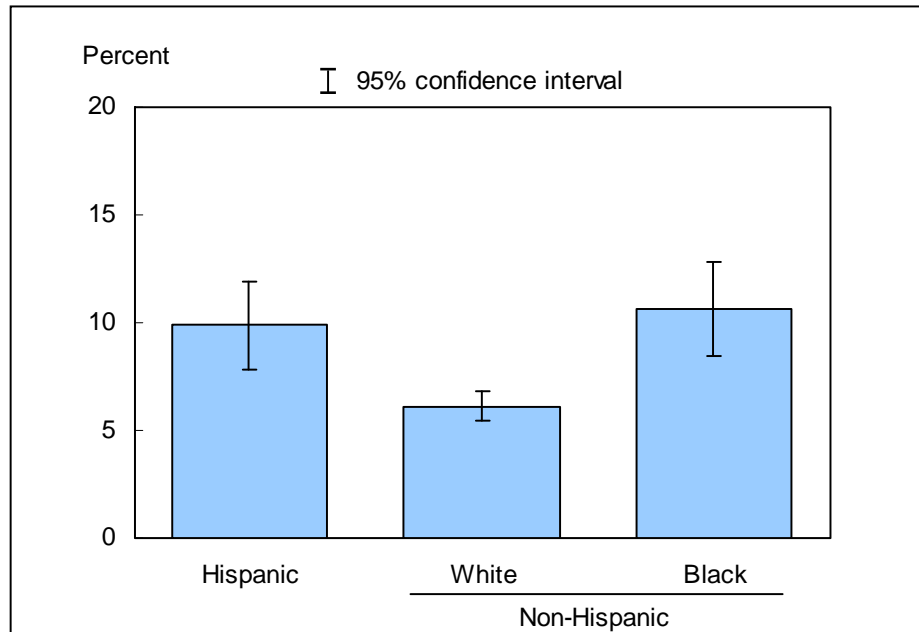


NOTE: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADL), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analyses excluded 2 persons (0.0%) with unknown information on personal care needs.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Family Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, adults aged 85 years and over (21.5%) were more than six times as likely as adults aged 65–74 years (3.3%) to need help with personal care from other persons.
- For adults aged 65–74 years and 75–84 years, women were more likely than men to need help with personal care.

Figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007



NOTES: Personal care needs, or activities of daily living (ADL), include eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analyses excluded 2 persons (0.0%) with unknown information on personal care needs. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Family Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons who needed help with personal care from other persons was 9.9% for Hispanic persons, 6.1% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 10.7% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The percentage of those who needed help with personal care from other persons was higher for Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons than for non-Hispanic white 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, 1997–2007

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65–74 years		
Total	3.3	2.77-3.86
Male	2.6	1.84-3.28
Female	4.0	3.17-4.74
75–84 years		
Total	7.7	6.47-8.91
Male	5.5	4.01-6.94
Female	9.2	7.61-10.77
85 years and over		
Total	21.5	18.06-25.04
Male	17.4	12.35-22.47
Female	23.8	19.33-28.26
65 years and over: crude¹		
Total	6.9	6.21-7.58
Male	4.9	4.05-5.74
Female	8.4	7.47-9.30
65 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	7.1	6.42-7.78
Male	5.4	4.46-6.38
Female	8.2	7.39-9.10

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

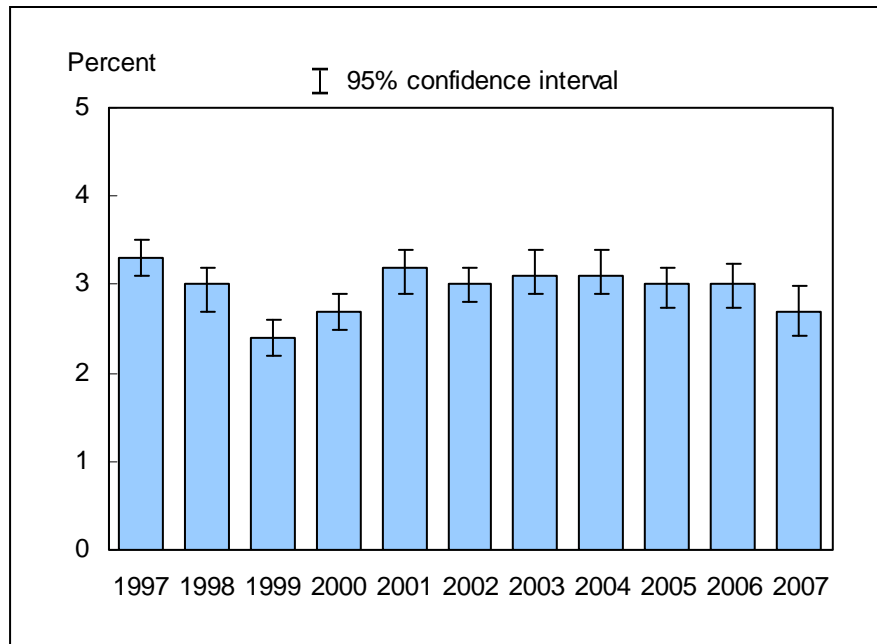
Data table for Figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who need help with personal care from other persons, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	9.9	7.83-11.93
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	6.1	5.41-6.86
Black, single race	10.7	8.48-12.83

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 1997–2007

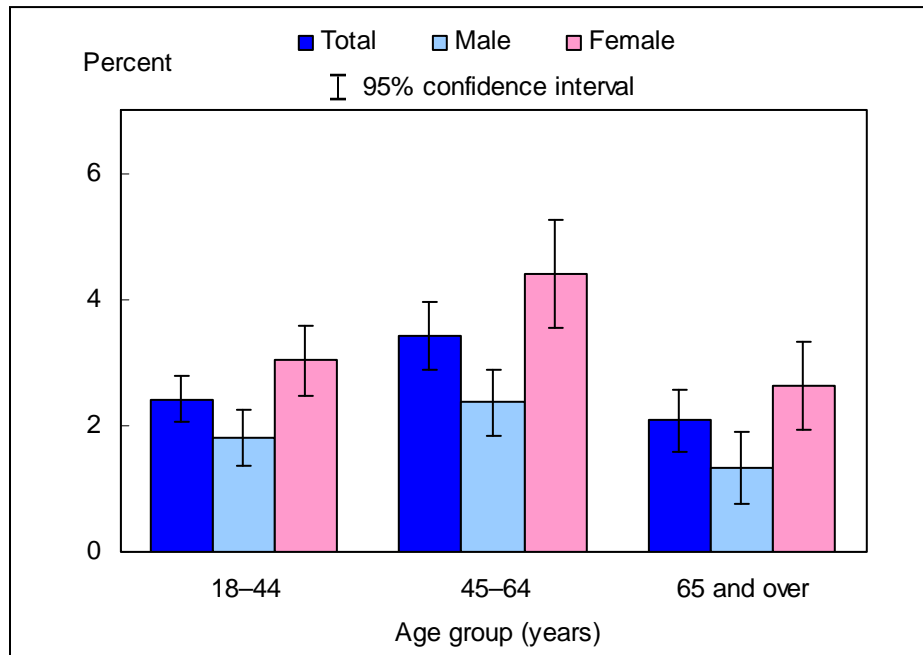


NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale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

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

- In 2007, 2.7% (95% confidence interval = 2.43–2.98%) of adults aged 18 years and over experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, which was lower than, but not significantly different from, the 2006 estimate of 3.0%.
- The annual percentage of adults who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days declined significantly from 3.3% in 1997 to 2.4% in 1999 and increased from 2.4% in 1999 to 3.2% in 2001. The estimates did not change significantly from 2001 to 2004 but then decreased from 3.1% in 2004 to 2.7% in 2007.

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, 2007

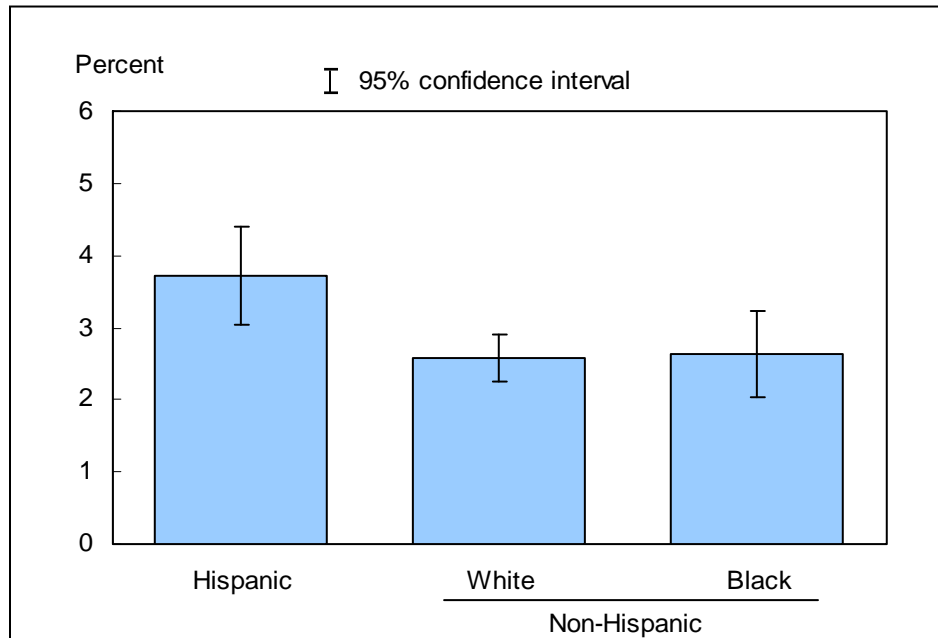


NOTES: Six psychological distress questions are included in the Sample Adult Core component. These questions ask how often a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress during the past 30 days. The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person are summed to yield a scale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

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, persons aged 45–64 years (3.4%) were more likely to have experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days than persons aged 65 years and over (2.1%).
- For all three age groups, 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, 2007



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

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of serious psychological distress was 3.7% for Hispanic persons, 2.6% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 2.6% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Hispanic persons were more likely to experience serious psychological distress during the past 30 days than non-Hispanic white persons and non-Hispanic black persons.



Data tables for Figures 13.1–13.3:

Data table for Figure 13.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days: United States, 1997–2007

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)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years		
Total	2.4	2.06-2.78
Male	1.8	1.37-2.26
Female	3.0	2.48-3.57
45–64 years		
Total	3.4	2.88-3.95
Male	2.4	1.84-2.88
Female	4.4	3.55-5.27
65 years and over		
Total	2.1	1.58-2.58
Male	1.3	0.76-1.91
Female	2.6	1.94-3.34
18 years and over: crude¹		
Total	2.7	2.43-2.98
Male	1.9	1.63-2.24
Female	3.4	3.01-3.85
18 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	2.7	2.39-2.93
Male	1.9	1.59-2.20
Female	3.4	2.96-3.79

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

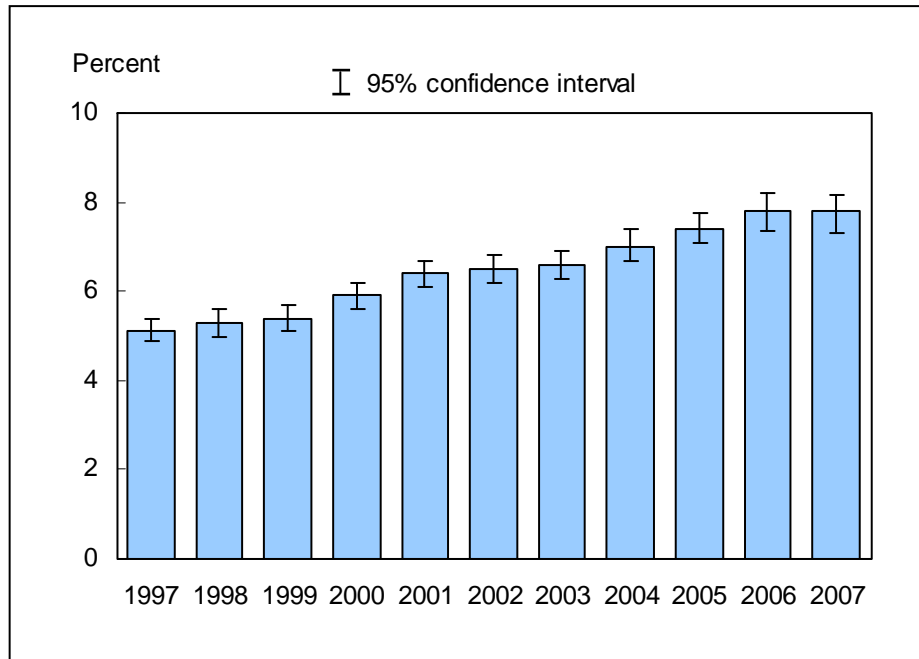
Data table for Figure 13.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who experienced serious psychological distress during the past 30 days, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	3.7	3.04-4.41
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	2.6	2.25-2.90
Black, single race	2.6	2.04-3.22

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 1997–2007

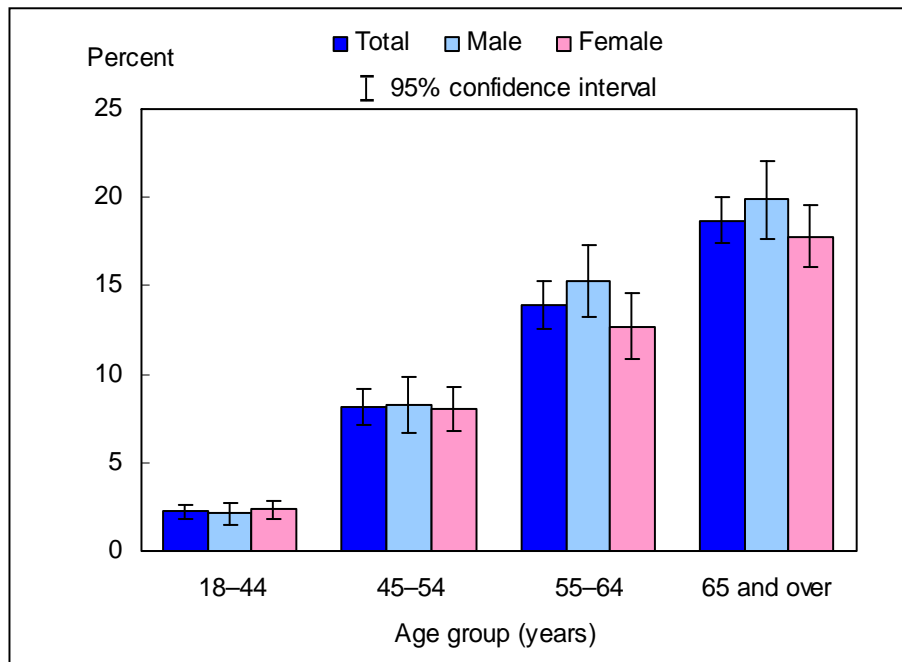


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The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

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

- In 2007, 7.8% (95% confidence interval = 7.33–8.18%) of adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes, which was the same as the 2006 estimate.
- From 1997 through 2007, there was an increasing trend in the annual prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, from 5.1% in 1997 to 7.8% in 2007.

Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, 2007

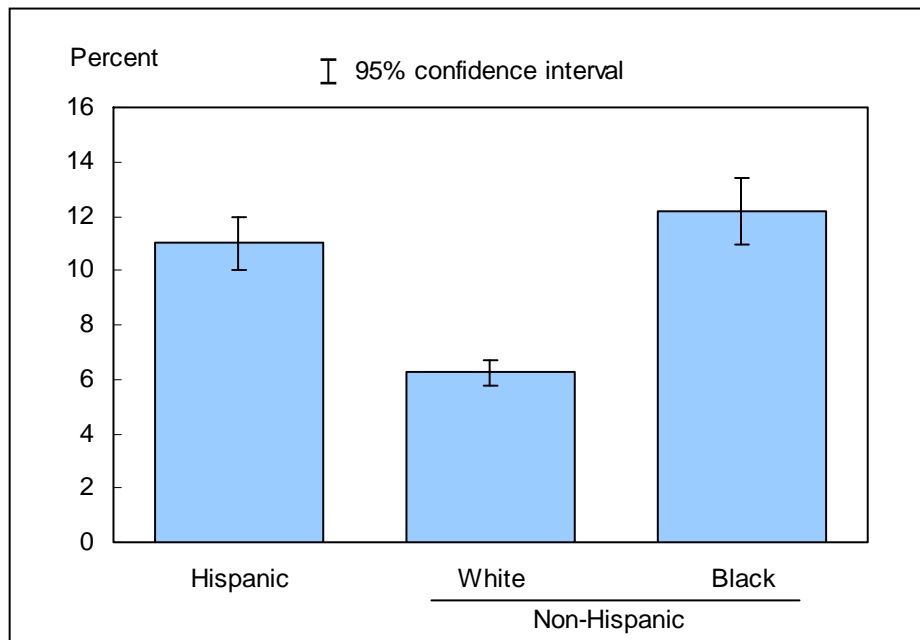


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 22 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age, with the highest rate among adults aged 65 years and over (18.7%) and the lowest rate among adults aged 18-44 years (2.2%).
- For all four age groups, there was no significant difference between women and men in the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes.

Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007



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 22 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 11.0% for Hispanic persons, 6.2% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 12.2% 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, 1997–2007

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)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years		
Total	2.2	1.86-2.57
Male	2.1	1.50-2.72
Female	2.3	1.85-2.79
45–54 years		
Total	8.2	7.11-9.21
Male	8.3	6.73-9.87
Female	8.0	6.77-9.27
55–64 years		
Total	13.9	12.60-15.29
Male	15.3	13.24-17.27
Female	12.7	10.81-14.62
65 years and over		
Total	18.7	17.39-19.97
Male	19.9	17.68-22.10
Female	17.8	16.03-19.54
18 years and over: crude¹		
Total	7.8	7.33-8.18
Male	7.8	7.15-8.44
Female	7.7	7.19-8.23
18 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	7.5	7.08-7.87
Male	7.8	7.19-8.43
Female	7.2	6.73-7.69

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

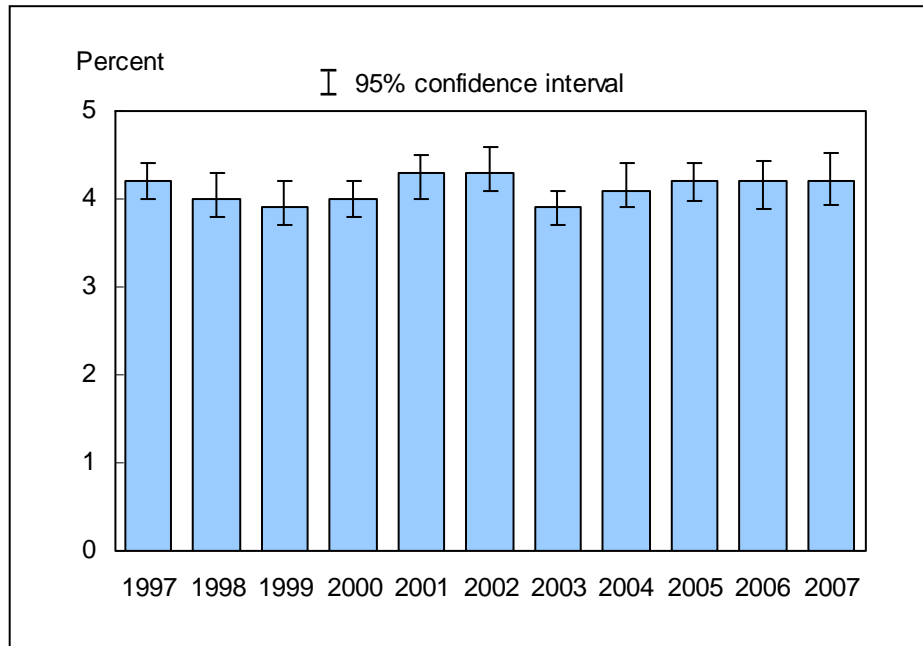
Data table for Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	11.0	10.00-12.00
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	6.2	5.76-6.72
Black, single race	12.2	10.96-13.39

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 1997–2007

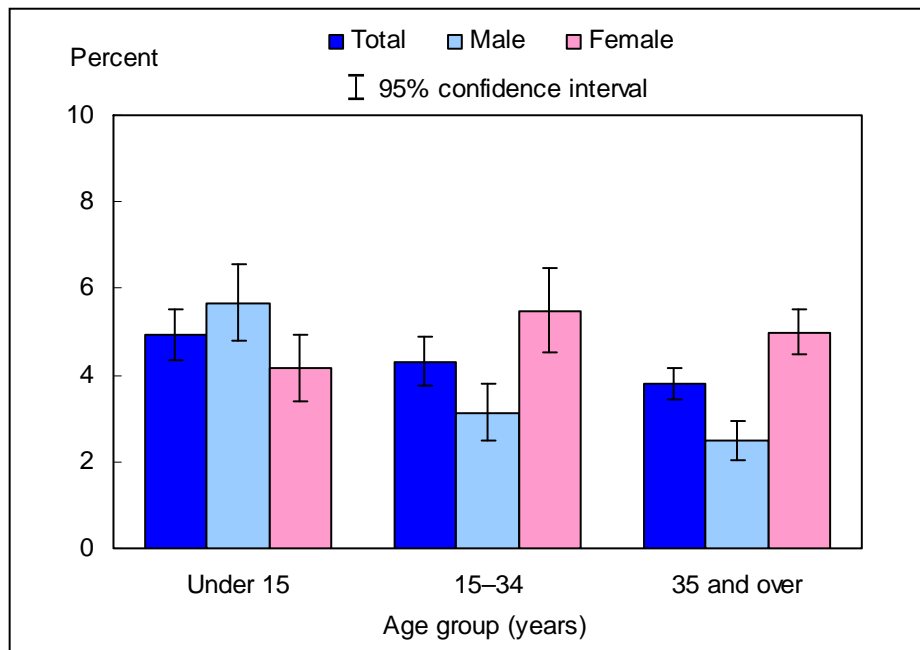


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses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

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

- In 2007, the percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months was 4.2% (95% confidence interval = 3.87–4.46%), which was the same as the 2006 estimate.
- Between 1997 and 2007, the annual percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months ranged from 3.9% to 4.3%.

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, 2007

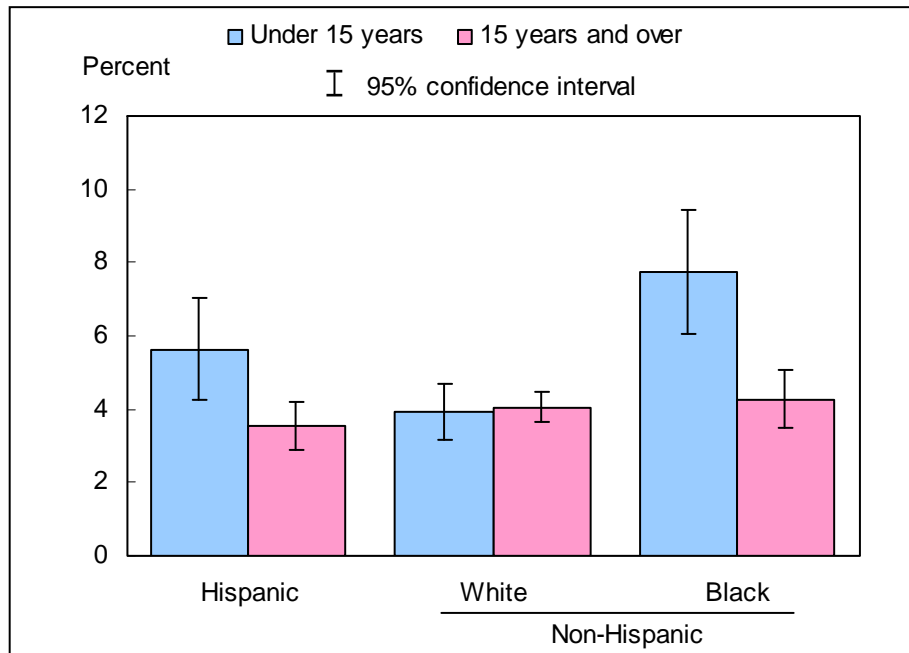


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 46 persons (0.1%) with unknown asthma episode status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

Figure 15.3. Sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, 2007

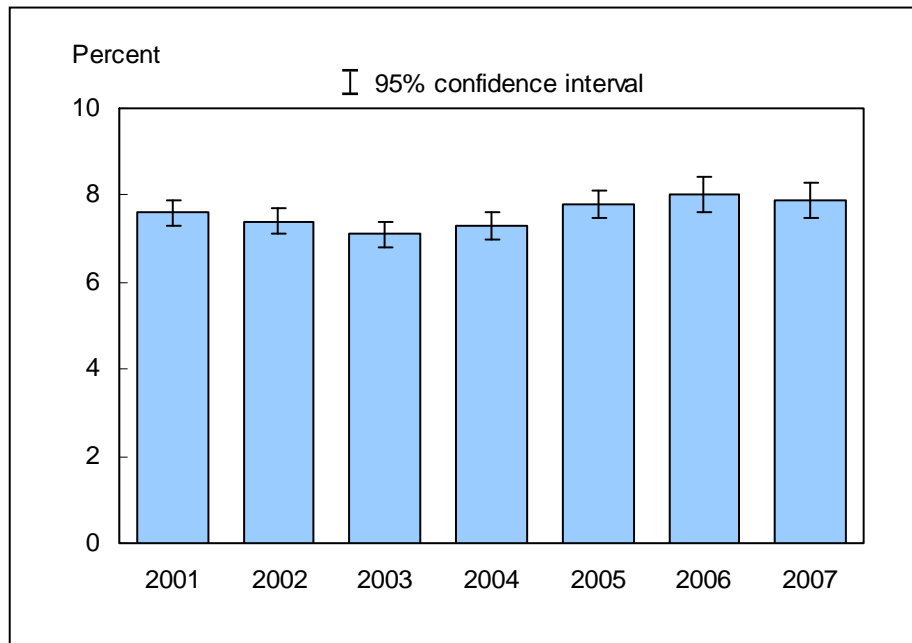


NOTES: Information on an episode of asthma or asthma attack during the past 12 months is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 46 persons (0.1%) with unknown asthma episode status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For children under age 15 years, the sex-adjusted percentage of persons who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months was lower among non-Hispanic white persons than among Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons.
- For persons aged 15 years and over, there were no significant differences among Hispanic persons, non-Hispanic white persons, and non-Hispanic black persons in the sex-adjusted percentages who had an asthma episode in the past 12 months.

Figure 15.4. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages: United States, 2001–2007

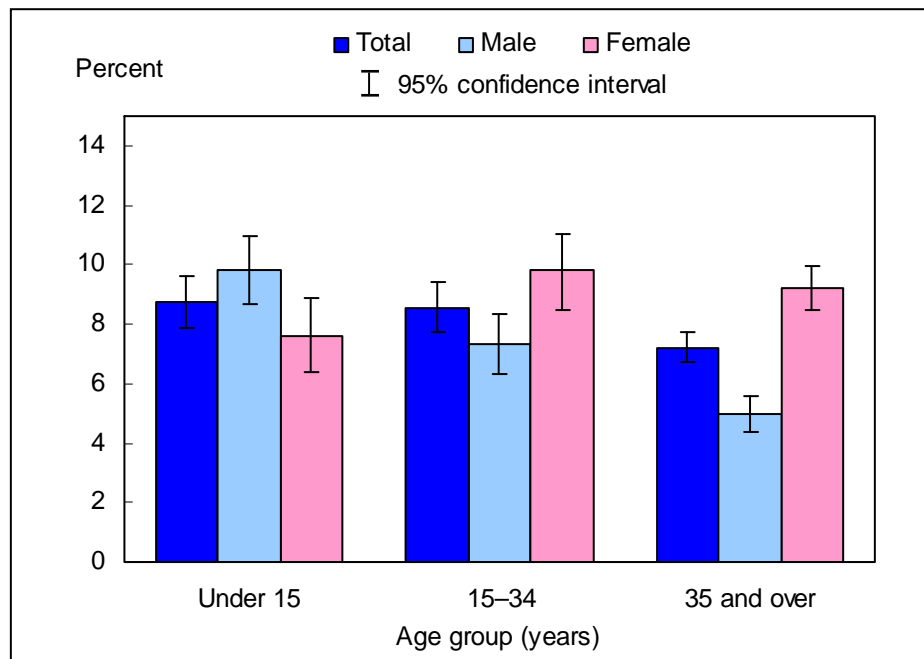


NOTES: Beginning in 2001, respondents were asked about current asthma in addition to the question regarding asthma episodes. Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually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

DATA SOURCE: Combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2001–2007 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In 2007, 7.9% (95% confidence interval = 7.50–8.31%) of persons of all ages currently had asthma, which was not significantly different from the 2006 estimate of 8.0%.
- The annual prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages ranged from 7.1% in 2003 to 8.0% in 2006.

Figure 15.5. Prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and sex: United States, 2007

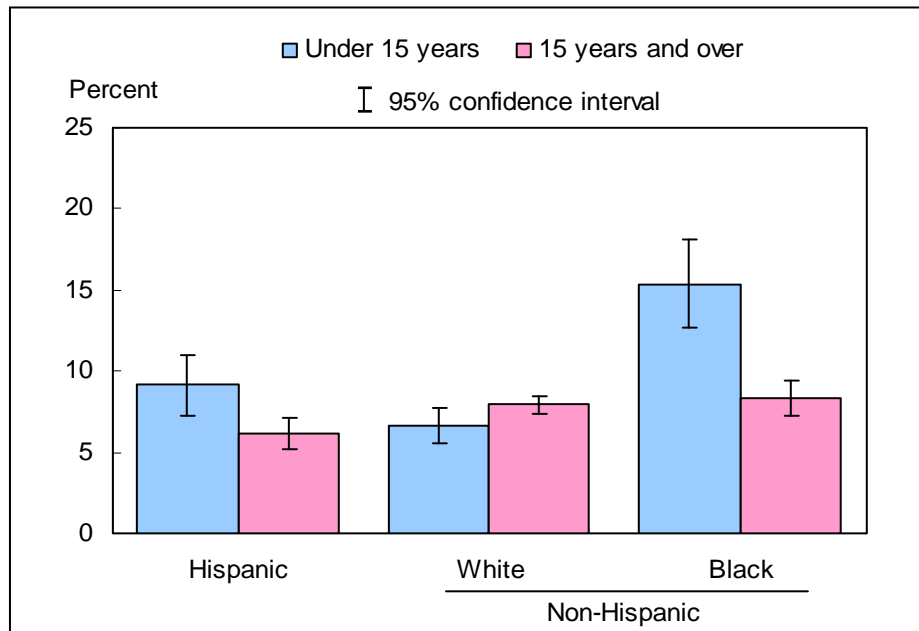


NOTES: Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 62 persons (0.2%) with unknown current asthma status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

Figure 15.6. Sex-adjusted prevalence of current asthma among persons of all ages, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, 2007



NOTES: Information on current asthma is self-reported by adults aged 18 years and over. For children under age 18 years, the information is collected from an adult family member, usually a parent, who is knowledgeable about the child's health. The analyses excluded 62 persons (0.2%) with unknown current asthma status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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

Data tables for Figures 15.1–15.6:

Data table for Figure 15.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months: United States, 1997–2007

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)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 15 years		
Total	4.9	4.35-5.51
Male	5.7	4.79-6.54
Female	4.2	3.40-4.93
15-34 years		
Total	4.3	3.74-4.87
Male	3.1	2.48-3.78
Female	5.5	4.53-6.45
35 years and over		
Total	3.8	3.43-4.16
Male	2.5	2.04-2.94
Female	5.0	4.46-5.50
All ages: crude¹		
Total	4.2	3.87-4.46
Male	3.3	3.00-3.70
Female	5.0	4.51-5.40
All ages: age-adjusted²		
Total	4.2	3.88-4.47
Male	3.3	3.00-3.69
Female	4.9	4.50-5.39

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 15.3. Sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who experienced an asthma episode in the past 12 months, by age group and race/ethnicity: United States, 2007

Age and race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Under 15 years		
Hispanic or Latino	5.6	4.24-7.02
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	3.9	3.14-4.67
Black, single race	7.8	6.07-9.45
15 years and over		
Hispanic or Latino	3.5	2.87-4.19
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	4.0	3.63-4.46
Black, single race	4.3	3.48-5.05

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2001–2007**

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)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 2001–2007. 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, 2007

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 15 years		
Total	8.8	7.85-9.65
Male	9.8	8.65-10.99
Female	7.6	6.42-8.85
15–34 years		
Total	8.6	7.76-9.39
Male	7.3	6.34-8.34
Female	9.8	8.58-11.06
35 years and over		
Total	7.2	6.72-7.72
Male	5.0	4.40-5.61
Female	9.2	8.49-9.93
All ages: crude¹		
Total	7.9	7.50-8.31
Male	6.7	6.21-7.18
Female	9.1	8.48-9.65
All ages: age-adjusted²		
Total	7.9	7.51-8.33
Male	6.7	6.21-7.16
Female	9.0	8.45-9.63

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007

Age and race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Under 15 years		
Hispanic or Latino	9.1	7.27-10.97
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	6.7	5.58-7.74
Black, single race	15.4	12.65-18.06
15 years and over		
Hispanic or Latino	6.2	5.23-7.18
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	7.9	7.38-8.45
Black, single race	8.4	7.25-9.46

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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Table I. 2007 National Health Interview Survey questions used to define selected health measures

Lack of health insurance and type of coverage¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Usual place to go for medical care

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

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

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

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

Obtaining needed medical care

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

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

Influenza vaccination

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

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

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

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

Pneumococcal vaccination

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

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

Obesity

AHB.190 How tall are you without shoes?

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

FT Feet _____
IN Inches _____

AHB.200 How much do you weigh without shoes?

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

Leisure-time physical activity

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

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

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

Number of light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

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

Time period for light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number of vigorous leisure-time physical activities

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

Time period for light or moderate leisure-time physical activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current smoking

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

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

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

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

Alcohol consumption

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

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

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

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

HIV testing

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

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

General health status

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

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

Personal care needs

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

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

Serious psychological distress

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

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

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

Diagnosed diabetes

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

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

Asthma

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

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

ACN.085 Do you still have asthma?

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

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

²Alphanumeric codes refer directly to the question on the 2007 National Health Interview Survey that was used to define the health measure.