

Leisure-Time Physical Activity Among Adults: United States, 1997–98

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Abstract

Objective—This report presents selected prevalence estimates for leisure-time physical activity among U.S. adults, using data from the 1997–98 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).

Methods—Data for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population were collected using computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI). A total of 68,556 interviews were completed by a sample of adults aged 18 years and over, with an overall response rate of 77.2%. NHIS questions on leisure-time physical activity, first asked in 1997, consisted of frequency and duration of light-moderate activity, frequency and duration of vigorous activity, and frequency of strengthening activity. Statistics shown in this report were age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. population.

Results—About 6 in 10 adults (61.7%) engaged in at least some leisure-time physical activity, about 3 in 10 adults (30.6%) engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, and about 2 in 10 adults (22.9%) engaged in any strengthening activities. Prevalence of leisure-time physical activity was higher for men than for women, declined with age, increased with education and income, and was lower for widowed adults than for adults in other marital status groups. White non-Hispanic adults (65.5%) and Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic adults (61.8%) were more likely than black non-Hispanic adults (49.8%) and Hispanic adults (46.8%) to engage in at least some leisure-time physical activity. Adults living in the West and adults living in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), but not in a central city, were more likely than their counterparts in other geographic locations to engage in at least some leisure-time physical activity.

Keywords: leisure-time physical activity • exercise • strengthening • vigorous activity • moderate activity • National Health Interview Survey

Introduction

Leisure-time physical activity among adults has been the focus of public health efforts for many years. In the United States, cross-sectional studies of the association between physical activity and health date back to the 1960s (1), and longitudinal analyses

have confirmed earlier findings of the health benefits of exercise (2–5). Canadian and European studies also have found evidence of an association between leisure-time physical activity and mortality and morbidity risk (6–8). Increasing overall participation and reducing sociodemographic disparities in leisure-time physical activity have been

among the Nation's health objectives since 1980 when the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services began tracking such health objectives (9–11). The first Surgeon General's report on physical activity and health, issued in 1996, provided a comprehensive overview of issues related to the study of physical activity and health, including historical background, measurement issues, physiology of exercise, health consequences, and prevalence (12). Potential health consequences of physical inactivity cited in the report include hypertension, coronary heart disease, diabetes, obesity, osteoporosis, colon cancer, breast cancer, and depression.

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), one of the major data collection systems of the National Center for Health Statistics of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is a large population-based survey of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information on leisure-time physical activity among adults has been collected in the NHIS periodically since 1975 (13–23).

When the National Health Interview Survey was redesigned in 1997, questions related to leisure-time physical activity were included in the basic annual core questionnaire for one randomly selected adult per family. The current NHIS questions about physical

activity are designed to assess general levels of leisure-time physical activity among adults 18 years of age and over and will be used to monitor progress toward achieving the 2010 National health objectives for adult physical activity (11). Annual prevalence estimates of physical activity for various population subgroups also can be used to identify the appropriate target groups for health promotion and education campaigns. Finally, the NHIS questions provide opportunities to study correlates of physical activity among U.S. adults, including health limitations, chronic conditions, injuries, access to and use of health services, and other health-related behaviors.

This report, the second in a series on adult health behaviors, presents prevalence estimates of leisure-time physical activity. A previously published report showed estimates of alcohol use (24). Future reports will provide similar information for body weight and smoking. Together, these reports will begin to provide a health behavior profile of the U.S. adult population.

Methods

Data source

The statistics in this report are based on data from the Sample Adult component of the 1997 and 1998 National Health Interview Survey (23, 25). The National Health Interview Survey is a survey of a nationally representative sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized household population of the United States. Basic health and demographic information is collected on all household members. Additional information is collected on one randomly selected adult (the sample adult) aged 18 years or over and one randomly selected child (the sample child) aged 0–17 years per family. Information on the sample adult is self-reported, and information on the sample child is collected from an adult who is knowledgeable about the child's health.

The NHIS has been in the field continuously since 1957. About every 10 years, the survey has undergone a redesign of its content to keep pace with

Table A. Combinations of engaging in light-moderate and/or vigorous leisure-time physical activity among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, average annual, 1997–98

Times per week of vigorous leisure-time activity	Times per week of light-moderate leisure-time activity		
	None	Less than 3	3 or more
	Percent of adults		
None	38.3	7.5	13.8
Less than 3	3.7	5.9	6.7
3 or more	6.5	3.4	14.2

NOTE: Denominator for this table excludes all persons with any missing data for frequency of vigorous or frequency of light-moderate leisure-time physical activity. Estimates are not age-adjusted.

changing data needs. In 1997, the survey underwent its most extensive revision to date, changing not only the questionnaire content and structure, but also the mode of administration and data processing procedures. Two important features of the new NHIS are (a) the core questionnaire now covers a wider range of health topics than earlier designs, and (b) more information is available on the sociodemographic characteristics of respondents. Detailed information about the 1997 design is available elsewhere (26).

Measurement of leisure-time physical activity

This report presents prevalence estimates for U.S. adults for several indicators of physical activity. The indicators are based on five questions about participation in leisure-time physical activity: frequency and duration of light-moderate activity; frequency and duration of vigorous activity; and frequency of strengthening activity. The current NHIS core physical activity questions differ markedly from the physical activity items that have been included in some of the earlier NHIS supplemental questionnaires, which were primarily activity-specific and had a 2-week reference period (17–23). Each of the current indicators is briefly described below, and more detailed information is available in the [Technical notes](#).

Leisure-time physical activity status can be measured in a number of ways. The first measure is a dichotomy between those who engage in no physical activity (physically inactive) and those who engage in at least some

leisure-time physical activity. In this report, physically inactive adults are those who never engaged in any light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity for as long as 10 minutes at a time ([table 1](#)). Adults classified as engaging in at least some activity were those who engaged in any light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity for at least 10 minutes, regardless of frequency.

Frequency of light-moderate leisure-time physical activity ([table 2](#)) was based on a question that asked how often the person engaged in at least 10 minutes of light-moderate leisure-time physical activity that caused light sweating or a slight to moderate increase in breathing or heart rate. Answers could be provided in any time unit (per day, week, month, or year). Frequency of activity was converted into times per week and then categorized as follows: (a) none; (b) less than one time per week; (c) 1–2 times per week; (d) 3–4 times per week; and (e) 5 or more times per week. The “none” category consists of all persons who engaged in no light-moderate activity, including some who engaged in only vigorous activity.

Frequency of vigorous leisure-time physical activity ([table 3](#)) was based on a question that asked how often the person engaged in at least 10 minutes of vigorous activity that caused heavy sweating or large increases in breathing or heart rate. Response options were identical to those of the light-moderate activity question, and frequency was categorized in the same manner.

Questions asking about light-moderate leisure-time physical activity and vigorous leisure-time physical

activity were independent, with the question about vigorous activity asked first. Respondents could have reported engaging in only light-moderate activity, only vigorous activity, both types of activity, or neither one. [Table A](#) illustrates the extent of the overlap between light-moderate and vigorous leisure-time physical activity. [Table 1](#) presents data for the two types of activity combined, showing the percent of persons who never engaged in either type of activity and the percent of persons who ever engaged in either or both types of activity. [Tables 2 and 3](#), as well as the first two columns of [table 4](#), present data for frequency of engaging in each type of activity separately. The last column of [table 4](#) again combines data for the two types of activity, showing the percent of persons who engaged regularly in either or both types of activity.

Regular leisure-time physical activity ([table 4](#)) combines frequency and duration for light-moderate activity and for vigorous activity. Each type of activity is classified separately and criteria for “regular” differ. Regular light-moderate activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate activity 5 times or more per week for 30 minutes or more each time. *Regular vigorous activity* is defined as engaging in vigorous activity 3 times or more per week for 20 minutes or more each time. *Any regular activity* is defined as meeting either or both criteria.

Strengthening activity ([table 5](#)) includes any leisure-time activities designed to strengthen muscles, such as weight lifting or calisthenics. Unlike light-moderate activity or vigorous activity, there was no minimum duration identified in the question, and duration of activity was not asked.

For all questions related to physical activity, respondents were given the opportunity to volunteer that they were “unable to engage in the activity.” In this report, individuals who said they were unable to engage in the activity were combined with persons who said they never engaged in the activity.

Mid-year 1997 questionnaire change

When a new NHIS questionnaire was introduced in January 1997, the

leisure-time physical activity questions specified a criterion of 20 minutes for a minimum duration of each activity episode. To allow assessment of activity levels for persons who engaged in shorter bouts of activity, the minimum duration for reportable activities was changed in July 1997 from 20 minutes to 10 minutes and has remained 10 minutes. For the first half of 1997, respondents who engaged in physical activity for at least 10 minutes but less than 20 minutes would have responded “never” to the questions that asked how often they engaged in activity “for at least 20 minutes.” Because of the wording of the question, there is no way to determine how many individuals were affected. Analysis of the impact of the wording change on prevalence of “any leisure-time physical activity” (not shown) revealed that estimates were essentially the same in the first half of 1997 (63.2%) as in the second half (64.0%), despite the difference in question wording. This finding suggests that NHIS respondents may not have paid attention to specific requirements for minimum duration and may simply have reported any physical activity. The absence of any significant difference in the estimates between the first and last half of 1997 suggests that it was reasonable to combine all four quarters of 1997 with annual data for 1998 to obtain a 2-year annual average for leisure-time physical activity. It is possible, though unlikely, that this could have resulted in a very slight overestimate of leisure-time physical inactivity.

Item nonresponse in classification of activity levels

Calculated estimates shown in this report generally excluded unknowns (i.e., refused, not ascertained, or don’t know). The exclusion of missing data from the analysis was straightforward in tables showing a single type of activity—light-moderate ([table 2](#)), vigorous ([table 3](#)), and strengthening ([table 5](#)). Responses of refused, not ascertained, and don’t know were excluded from the denominators used to calculate frequency of activity. However, classification of “inactive” versus “active” ([table 1](#)) and classification of

“regular physical activity” ([table 4](#)) required decisions concerning treatment of missing data when partial data were available.

The following two options were available for handling missing data under these circumstances: (1) exclude all respondents who were missing *any* of the relevant information, or (2) classify respondents based on *sufficient information*. The second option was selected. It should be noted that the criteria for *sufficient* differed according to the variable of interest.

To classify a person as “active,” it was deemed sufficient to know that the person engaged in either light-moderate or vigorous activity; the absence of information concerning the other activity could reasonably be ignored. However, the same was not true for classifying a person as inactive. If a person did not engage in one type of activity (light-moderate or vigorous) and his/her participation in the other activity was unknown, this was not considered sufficient information to classify the individual as “physically inactive” because it was possible that the missing information could have led to classifying the person as “active.” Such individuals were excluded from the analysis. This approach resulted in a conservative estimate of inactivity.

The criteria for sufficient information was also applied when classifying “any regular activity” ([table 4](#)). Persons who engaged in light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time activity on a regular basis were included in the denominator for calculating rates of “any regular activity,” even if information about the other type of activity was missing. Respondents who had missing information about both light-moderate and vigorous activity and those who responded “never” or “unable to do” to one of the activities and provided no information about the other were excluded from the analysis.

Multiple episodes of activity per day

Classification of respondents in terms of regular leisure-time physical activity ([table 4](#)) involved estimates of frequency and duration of activity. The criterion for duration of activity was

restricted to usual duration when the respondent engaged in a single episode of activity. Duration of the activity was not summed for persons who engaged in multiple episodes of leisure-time activity within a day. Thus, persons who engaged in an activity episode for less than the specified number of minutes were not included in a category even if, when summed, their total daily activity would have met or exceeded the duration criterion for that category. Less than 1 percent of the sample (673 of 68,556 respondents) reported multiple episodes of leisure-time activity per day that did not meet the duration criterion. Estimates of activity would have been essentially unaffected by inclusion of these 673 individuals.

Strengths and limitations of the data

The new physical activity questions have several strengths. They can be used as an indicator of overall levels of leisure-time physical activity among U.S. adults and are less affected by seasonality than activity-specific indicators. Their inclusion in the survey every year makes it possible to: (a) produce annual estimates for leisure-time physical activity; (b) combine data years to make reliable estimates for some smaller population subgroups; and (c) track changes in leisure-time physical activity levels of adults.

The new physical activity questions have at least three limitations: First, although they are preceded by an introductory phrase that explains that the questions refer to *leisure-time* activity, this phrase is not repeated in the questions. Some respondents may have failed to pay attention to the limited scope of the questions and included nonleisure-time physical activities when responding. A second limitation is that the questions require respondents to mentally and quickly calculate average frequency and duration as well as to assess their level of intensity for all of their leisure-time physical activities. For example, a person who plays golf for 4 hours once a week and walks for 30 minutes every day must first classify these activities as either light-moderate or vigorous and then average the

frequency and duration of all of the activities in each category. Finally, no questions were asked about physical activity related to occupation, transportation, or household chores. The importance of such indicators is recognized, but time constraints of the survey preclude collecting such information annually. Interpretation of differentials in physical activity levels must be tempered with an understanding that only leisure-time physical activity is being reported, not total activity level, and self-reported levels of activity may be overestimates or underestimates compared with observed activity levels. Selected measures of nonleisure-time physical activities were included in the NHIS Cancer module in 2000 and will provide an opportunity for future studies of the status of physical activity among U.S. adults.

Statistical analysis

This report is based on data from 68,556 completed interviews in 1997 and 1998 of sample adults aged 18 years and over. The overall sample adult response rate was 77.2%. Two years of data were combined to obtain reliable estimates for some of the smaller population subgroups.

All estimates and associated standard errors in this report were generated using SUDAAN, a software package designed to handle the complex sample design used by the NHIS (27). All estimates were weighted to reflect the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population aged 18 years and over. Despite combining 2 years of data, the standard errors for some subgroups are quite large. In tables 1–5, estimates with a relative standard error of more than 30% are identified with an asterisk. The reader should exercise caution when interpreting these statistics.

Most estimates presented in tables 1–5 were age-adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. population aged 18 years and over, using SUDAAN's PROC DESCRIPT procedure (27–29).

Age adjustment was used to allow comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that have different age structures. (See [Technical notes](#) for details.) The age-adjusted and

unadjusted estimates were similar for the population totals as well as for many of the sociodemographic subgroups. Tables showing unadjusted estimates by race-ethnicity, education, poverty status, marital status, geographic region, and location of residence are available on the NCHS Web site (30).

Age-adjusted estimates were compared using two-tailed *t*-tests at the 0.05 level. No adjustments were made for multiple comparisons. Terms such as “greater than” and “less than” indicate a statistically significant difference. Terms such as “similar” or “no difference” indicate that the statistics being compared were not significantly different. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does not mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

With the exception of information on place of residence (MSA versus non-MSA), which is not available to the public for reasons of confidentiality, all statistics presented in this report can be replicated using NHIS public use data files and accompanying documentation available for downloading from the NCHS website at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

Results

Findings from tables 1–5 are summarized below in bulleted highlights and organized according to population characteristics. The number of the table in which the data are presented is shown at the end of each bulleted item. Statistics are cited in the bullets whenever their mention will enhance understanding. In some instances, especially when more general interpretations of the findings are presented, the reader will need to refer to the table for the exact estimates. With the exception of the section describing findings by age, all descriptions refer to age-adjusted estimates.

The race-ethnicity categories shown in tables 1–5 identify persons of Hispanic ethnicity separately from persons not of Hispanic ethnicity. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race. Thus, each of the race categories other than “Hispanic” contains the qualifier “non-Hispanic.”

Data for persons of other races are not shown separately due to small sample sizes and associated large standard errors that made it difficult to interpret findings for these groups.

This report highlights estimates for all adults and the most striking subgroup differences. The tables contain much more information beyond that described. Readers with interests in particular subgroups or aspects of the study of leisure-time physical activity are encouraged to examine the tables for findings pertinent to their interests.

All adults

- Overall, 61.7% of adults engaged in at least some leisure-time physical activity (table 1).
- Nearly 4 in 10 (38.3%) adults were physically inactive during their leisure time—never engaging in any light, moderate, or vigorous leisure-time physical activity (table 1).
- Almost one-fourth (22.7%) of adults engaged in light-moderate physical activity at least 5 times per week (table 2).
- Overall, about 1 in 10 adults (11.6%) engaged in vigorous physical activity at least 5 times per week (table 3).
- Overall, 30.6% of adults engaged in any regular physical activity (light-moderate physical activity at least 5 times per week for a minimum of 30 minutes each time and/or vigorous physical activity at least 3 times per week for a minimum of 20 minutes each time) (table 4).
- Overall, 22.9% of adults engaged in at least some strengthening activity (table 5).

Gender

- Men (64.6%) were more likely than women (59.1%) to engage in at least some leisure-time physical activity (table 1).
- Men were slightly more likely than women to engage in light-moderate and/or vigorous physical activity at least 5 times per week (tables 2–3).
- Men (34.4%) were more likely than women (27.3%) to engage in any regular physical activity (table 4).

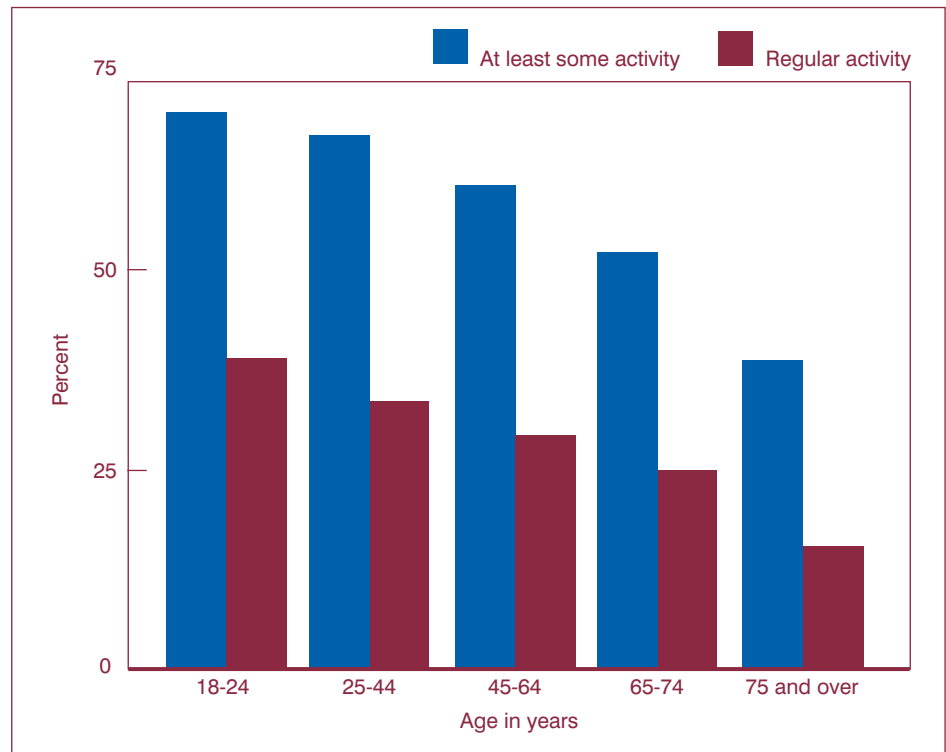


Figure 1. Percent of adults who engaged in leisure-time physical activity, by age: United States, 1997–98

- Men (27.2%) were more likely than women (18.7%) to engage in strengthening activities (table 5).

Age

- Among U.S. adults, engaging in leisure-time physical activity decreased with age (table 1).
- Adults 18–24 years old (69.6%) were almost twice as likely as adults 75 years and over (38.7%) to engage in at least some leisure-time physical activity (table 1, figure 1).
- Adults in the younger age groups were more likely than those in the older age groups to engage in light-moderate physical activity at least 5 times per week: 25.8% of adults aged 18–24 years engaged in light-moderate activity at least 5 times per week compared with only 19.6% of adults aged 75 years and over (table 2).
- Adults in the youngest age group (16.1%) were almost 7 times as likely as adults in the oldest age group (2.4%) to engage in vigorous physical activity 3–4 times per week (table 3).
- Engaging in any regular physical activity declined steadily with age from 38.9% of adults 18–24 years to

15.4% of adults ages 75 years and over (table 4, figure 1).

- Men under age 25 years (46.7%) were much more likely than women the same age (26.2%) to engage in strengthening activities (table 5, figure 2).
- Participation in strengthening activities declined with age for both sexes, but more sharply for men than for women (table 5, figure 2).

Race-ethnicity

- White non-Hispanic adults (65.5%) and Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic adults (61.8%) were more likely than black non-Hispanic adults (49.8%) and Hispanic adults (46.8%) to engage in at least some leisure-time physical activity (table 1).
- Engaging in light-moderate physical activity at least 5 times per week was more prevalent among white non-Hispanic adults (24.7%) than among other race-ethnic groups (Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic adults, 20.5%; black non-Hispanic adults, 17.0%; and Hispanic adults, 16.0%) (table 2).
- Engaging in vigorous physical activity at least 5 times per week was

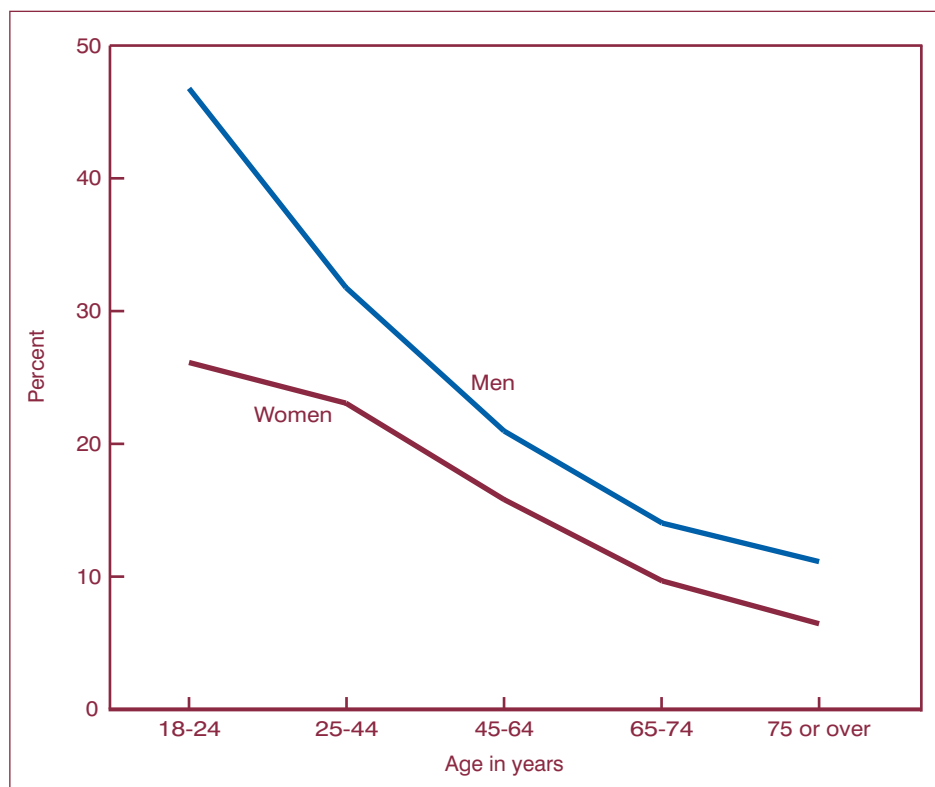


Figure 2. Percent of adults who engaged in at least some strengthening activity, by age and gender: United States, 1997-98

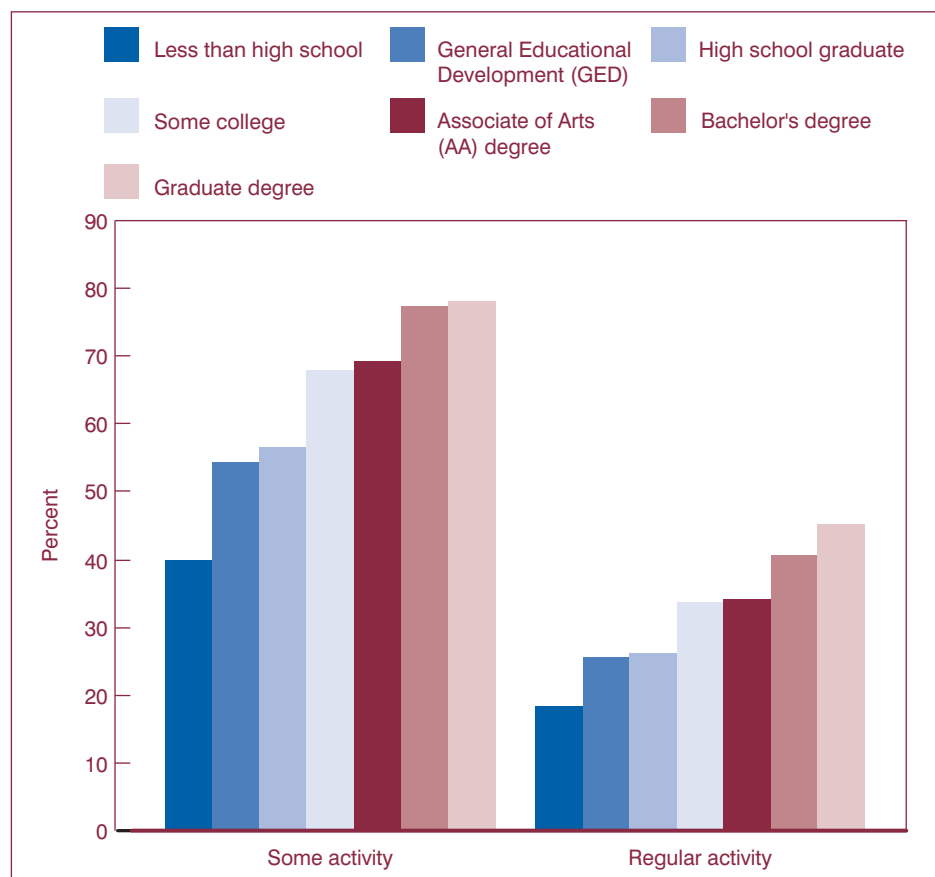


Figure 3. Percent of adults who engaged in leisure-time physical activity, by education: United States, 1997-98

more prevalent among white non-Hispanic adults (12.6%) than among other race-ethnic groups (Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic adults, 9.3%; black non-Hispanic adults, 8.8%; and Hispanic adults, 8.7%) (table 3).

- Engaging in any regular physical activity was more prevalent among white non-Hispanic adults (33.2%) than among other race-ethnic groups (Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic adults, 25.9%; black non-Hispanic adults, 23.1%; and Hispanic adults, 22.2%) (table 4).
- Hispanic adults were less likely than other race-ethnic groups to engage in strengthening activities (table 5).

Education

- Increases in the prevalence of leisure-time physical activity with increasing educational attainment were noted for both men and women for each type of activity (tables 1-5).
- Engaging in at least some leisure-time physical activity increased with education (table 1, figure 3).
- Adults with a graduate level degree (78.2%) were almost twice as likely as adults with less than a high school diploma (39.9%) to engage in at least some leisure-time physical activity (table 1, figure 3).
- Adults with the highest educational attainment were almost twice as likely as adults with the lowest education to engage in light-moderate or vigorous activities 5 or more times per week (tables 2, 3).
- Men and women with higher levels of education were more likely than those with lower years of education to engage in regular physical activity, particularly vigorous activities (table 4).
- Men with a bachelor's degree (38.4%) and those with an advanced degree (39.3%) were almost 3 times as likely as men with less than a high school diploma (15.2%) to engage in strengthening activities (table 5).
- Women with a bachelor's degree (30.7%) and those with a graduate-level degree (32.6%) were 4 times as likely as women with less than a high

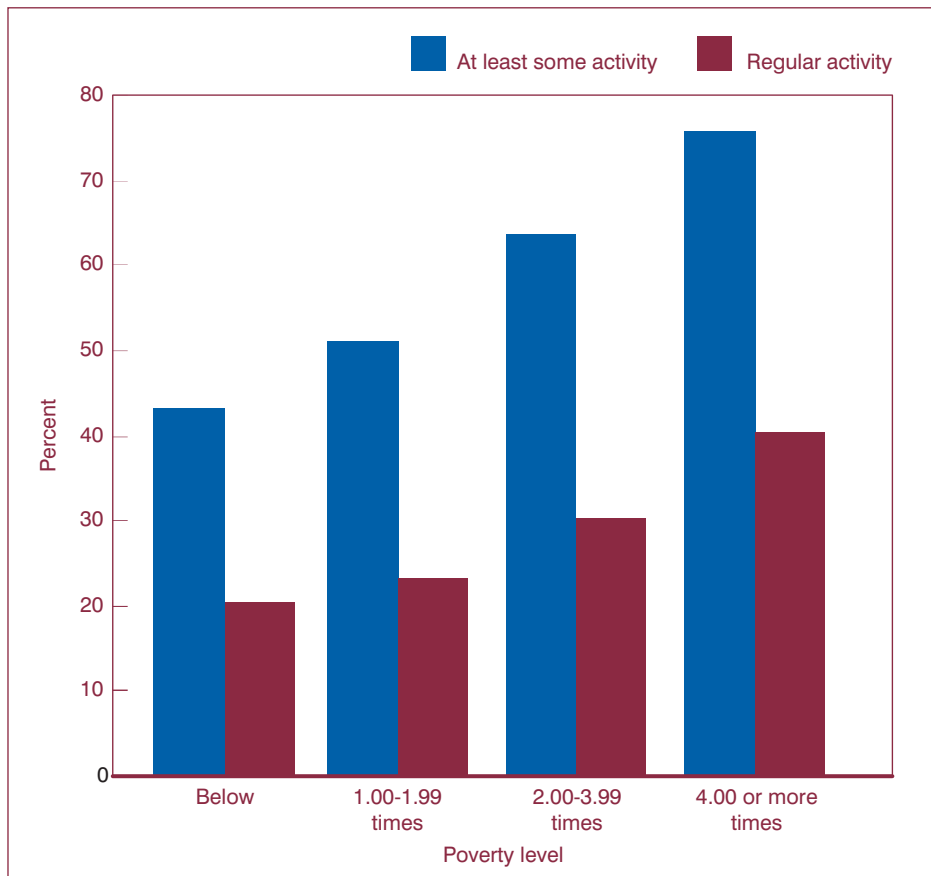


Figure 4. Percent of adults who engaged in leisure-time physical activity, by poverty status: United States, 1997-98

school diploma (7.8%) to engage in strengthening activities (table 5).

Poverty status

- Among U.S. adults, the likelihood of engaging in at least some leisure-time physical activity increased with income (table 1, figure 4).
- Adults with incomes 4 times the poverty level or more (27.5%) were significantly more likely than adults with incomes below the poverty level (18.1%) to engage in light-moderate physical activity at least 5 times per week (table 2).
- Adults with incomes 4 times the poverty level or more (18.8%) were more than 3 times as likely as adults with incomes below the poverty level (5.5%) to engage in vigorous physical activity 3-4 times per week (table 3).
- Adults who had incomes 4 times the poverty level or more (40.4%) were twice as likely as adults with incomes below the poverty level (20.5%) to engage in any regular physical activity (table 4, figure 4).

- Men who had incomes 4 times the poverty level or more (36.4%) were twice as likely as men with incomes below the poverty level (17.6%) to engage in strengthening activities (table 5).
- Women who had incomes 4 times the poverty level or more (29.3%) were 3 times as likely as women with incomes below the poverty level (9.9%) to engage in strengthening activities (table 5).

Marital status

- Married women (60.7%) were more likely than women in any other marital status group to engage in at least some leisure-time physical activity (table 1).
- Widowed adults were less likely than adults in any other marital status group to engage in regular physical activity—whether light-moderate (8.5%), vigorous (14.3%), or any (20.0%) (table 4).
- Adults who had never been married (26.6%) were more likely than

married adults (20.8%) to engage in strengthening activities (table 5).

Geographic region

- Adults living in the West (67.8%) were most likely to engage in at least some leisure-time physical activity, and adults living in the South (55.8%) were least likely to engage in at least some leisure-time physical activity (table 1).
- Adults living in the West (26.6%) were more likely than adults living in the South (19.4%) to engage in light-moderate physical activity 5 or more times per week (table 2).
- Adults living in the West (13.9%) were slightly more likely than adults living in the Midwest (12.4%), the Northeast (10.8%), or the South (10.4%) to engage in vigorous physical activity 5 or more times per week (table 3).
- Adults living in the West (35.3%) were most likely to engage in any regular physical activity, and adults living in the South (27.5%) were least likely to engage in any regular physical activity (table 4).
- Adults living in the West (27.4%) were most likely to engage in strengthening activities, and adults living in the South (19.9%) were least likely to engage in such activities (table 5).

Place of residence

- Adults living in an MSA but not in a central city (64.8%) were more likely than adults living in the central city of an MSA (58.9%) and adults living outside an MSA (58.2%) to engage in at least some leisure-time physical activity (table 1).
- Engaging in any regular physical activity appears to be largely unrelated to place of residence (table 4).
- Adults living outside an MSA (19.3%) were less likely than adults living in the central city of an MSA (23.2%) and adults living in an MSA but not in a central city (24.2%) to engage in strengthening activities (table 5).

Discussion

Overall in 1997–98, leisure-time physical activity was more prevalent among men than women; among white non-Hispanic adults than black non-Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic, or Hispanic subgroups; among adults living in the West than adults living in the Northeast, Midwest, or South; and among those living in an MSA but outside the central city (the suburbs) than adults living either in the central city of an MSA or outside an MSA. Rates of leisure-time physical activity decreased dramatically with age and increased with levels of education and income. Widowed adults were less likely than adults in any other marital status group to engage in leisure-time physical activity even after adjusting for age differences in the marital status groups.

This report provides important benchmark information for studying trends in leisure-time physical activity among U.S. adults as well as studying the relationships between such activity and other health indicators. Combining 2 years of data allowed analysis of physical activity practices in some population subgroups that would otherwise be too small for meaningful analysis. For smaller subgroups, additional years of data will be required before reliable estimates can be produced.

The sociodemographic differentials in leisure-time physical activity levels found among adults in the 1997–98 National Health Interview Survey Sample Adult Core are generally consistent with those found in earlier NHIS special topic supplements in which respondents were asked about their participation in more than 20 specific sports, exercises, or physically active hobbies (19,21). In early NHIS questionnaires, respondents were asked to report frequency and duration of their participation in each specific activity during the past 2 weeks and any associated changes in their breathing or heart rate. Because these questions took considerable interview time, they were not suitable for the annual core NHIS questionnaire. The simultaneous inclusion of both sets of questions in the

1998 NHIS Sample Adult and Sample Adult Prevention modules provides an opportunity to explore the impact, if any, of the change in the content and context of the questions on annual prevalence estimates for leisure-time physical activity (23).

Conclusions

Prevalence of leisure-time physical activity varies among subgroups of the adult U.S. population. Careful attention to sociodemographic patterns in leisure-time physical activity will assist in appropriately targeting programs to encourage increased participation in leisure-time physical activity. The descriptive statistics and highlights presented in this report are a foundation for future studies of health behavior profiles as they relate to health and disease among various population subgroups.

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Table 1. Percent of adults 18 years of age and over who were physically inactive during their leisure time and percent of adults who engaged in at least some leisure-time physical activity for at least 10 minutes, by selected characteristics: United States, average annual, 1997–98

Selected characteristic	Physically inactive ¹			At least some physical activity ²		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	Percent (standard error)					
Ages 18 years and over (age-adjusted) ^{3,4}	38.3 (0.35)	35.4 (0.44)	40.9 (0.39)	61.7 (0.35)	64.6 (0.44)	59.1 (0.39)
Ages 18 years and over (crude) ³	38.0 (0.35)	34.7 (0.45)	41.1 (0.39)	62.0 (0.35)	65.3 (0.45)	58.9 (0.39)
Age						
18–24 years	30.4 (0.76)	25.0 (1.01)	35.7 (1.01)	69.6 (0.76)	75.0 (1.01)	64.3 (1.01)
25–44 years	33.3 (0.44)	31.1 (0.58)	35.3 (0.51)	66.7 (0.44)	68.9 (0.58)	64.7 (0.51)
45–64 years	39.5 (0.51)	37.9 (0.63)	40.9 (0.68)	60.5 (0.51)	62.1 (0.63)	59.1 (0.68)
65–74 years	47.9 (0.71)	44.2 (1.11)	51.0 (0.85)	52.1 (0.71)	55.8 (1.11)	49.0 (0.85)
75 years and over	61.3 (0.73)	53.9 (1.25)	66.0 (0.90)	38.7 (0.73)	46.1 (1.25)	34.0 (0.90)
Race-ethnicity ⁴						
Hispanic	53.2 (0.81)	48.9 (1.01)	57.4 (0.92)	46.8 (0.81)	51.1 (1.01)	42.6 (0.92)
White non-Hispanic	34.5 (0.39)	32.5 (0.50)	36.2 (0.43)	65.5 (0.39)	67.5 (0.50)	63.8 (0.43)
Black non-Hispanic	50.2 (0.74)	44.1 (1.08)	55.2 (0.89)	49.8 (0.74)	55.9 (1.08)	44.8 (0.89)
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	38.2 (1.97)	30.9 (2.17)	45.5 (2.53)	61.8 (1.97)	69.1 (2.17)	54.5 (2.53)
Education ⁴						
Less than high school graduate	60.1 (0.64)	57.1 (0.85)	63.1 (0.75)	39.9 (0.64)	42.9 (0.85)	36.9 (0.75)
GED diploma ⁵	45.6 (1.47)	43.0 (2.03)	48.7 (2.08)	54.4 (1.47)	57.0 (2.03)	51.3 (2.08)
High school graduate	43.3 (0.50)	41.1 (0.71)	45.2 (0.63)	56.7 (0.50)	58.9 (0.71)	54.8 (0.63)
Some college - no degree	32.2 (0.55)	29.3 (0.79)	34.9 (0.67)	67.8 (0.55)	70.7 (0.79)	65.1 (0.67)
Associate of Arts degree	30.8 (0.79)	28.0 (1.26)	33.3 (1.02)	69.2 (0.79)	72.0 (1.26)	66.7 (1.02)
Bachelor of Arts, Science degree	22.7 (0.53)	19.6 (0.74)	25.9 (0.75)	77.3 (0.53)	80.4 (0.74)	74.1 (0.75)
Master's, doctorate, medical degree	21.8 (1.23)	21.5 (1.94)	22.8 (1.49)	78.2 (1.23)	78.5 (1.94)	77.2 (1.49)
Poverty status ^{4,6}						
Below poverty level	56.9 (0.78)	54.2 (1.22)	58.8 (0.84)	43.1 (0.78)	45.8 (1.22)	41.2 (0.84)
1.00–1.99 times poverty level	48.9 (0.72)	47.2 (0.97)	50.3 (0.90)	51.1 (0.72)	52.8 (0.97)	49.7 (0.90)
2.00–3.99 times poverty level	36.2 (0.54)	34.3 (0.73)	38.0 (0.62)	63.8 (0.54)	65.7 (0.73)	62.0 (0.62)
4.00 times poverty level or more	24.3 (0.44)	22.6 (0.61)	26.3 (0.60)	75.7 (0.44)	77.4 (0.61)	73.7 (0.60)
Marital status ⁴						
Never married	38.8 (0.68)	34.5 (0.96)	43.1 (0.93)	61.2 (0.68)	65.5 (0.96)	56.9 (0.93)
Married	37.5 (0.44)	35.5 (0.57)	39.3 (0.52)	62.5 (0.44)	64.5 (0.57)	60.7 (0.52)
Cohabiting	41.1 (1.51)	38.6 (1.86)	47.0 (1.74)	58.9 (1.51)	61.4 (1.86)	53.0 (1.74)
Divorced or separated	44.0 (0.81)	41.1 (1.40)	45.9 (0.96)	56.0 (0.81)	58.9 (1.40)	54.1 (0.96)
Widowed	51.9 (2.64)	54.2 (4.25)	47.2 (2.81)	48.1 (2.64)	45.8 (4.25)	52.8 (2.81)
Geographic region ⁴						
Northeast	37.7 (0.62)	34.3 (0.85)	40.7 (0.78)	62.3 (0.62)	65.7 (0.85)	59.3 (0.78)
Midwest	35.0 (0.61)	32.8 (0.74)	36.9 (0.70)	65.0 (0.61)	67.2 (0.74)	63.1 (0.70)
South	44.2 (0.62)	41.3 (0.82)	46.9 (0.64)	55.8 (0.62)	58.7 (0.82)	53.1 (0.64)
West	32.2 (0.86)	28.8 (0.99)	35.4 (1.02)	67.8 (0.86)	71.2 (0.99)	64.6 (1.02)
Place of residence ⁴						
MSA, central city ⁷	41.1 (0.65)	37.0 (0.78)	44.6 (0.74)	58.9 (0.65)	63.0 (0.78)	55.4 (0.74)
MSA, not central city ⁷	35.2 (0.46)	32.2 (0.60)	38.0 (0.52)	64.8 (0.46)	67.8 (0.60)	62.0 (0.52)
Not MSA ⁷	41.8 (0.82)	40.7 (0.97)	42.9 (0.93)	58.2 (0.82)	59.3 (0.97)	57.1 (0.93)

¹Engaged in no light-moderate or vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or longer. Persons classified as physically inactive may include individuals who engaged in strengthening activities but no other type of physical activity.

²Includes engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activities, lasting 10 minutes or longer, that cause heavy sweating or large increases in breathing or heart rate and/or engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activities, lasting 10 minutes or longer, that cause only light sweating or a slight to moderate increase in breathing or heart rate.

³Persons of other races and unknown race and ethnicity, unknown education, unknown poverty status, and unknown marital status are included in the total but not shown separately.

⁴Age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

⁵GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁶Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau poverty thresholds.

⁷MSA is metropolitan statistical area (see Technical notes).

Table 2. Percent distribution of times per week engaged in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity, for adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, average annual, 1997–98

Selected characteristic	Total	Times per week engaged in light-moderate activity ¹				
		None ²	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Both sexes		Percent distribution (standard error)				
Ages 18 years and over (age-adjusted) ^{3,4}	100.0	48.7 (0.36)	1.9 (0.07)	14.7 (0.18)	11.9 (0.16)	22.7 (0.25)
Ages 18 years and over (crude) ³	100.0	48.5 (0.36)	1.9 (0.07)	14.8 (0.18)	11.9 (0.16)	22.8 (0.25)
Age:						
18–24 years	100.0	44.9 (0.87)	1.7 (0.19)	14.6 (0.56)	13.0 (0.52)	25.8 (0.70)
25–44 years	100.0	45.5 (0.45)	2.1 (0.11)	17.5 (0.27)	12.6 (0.25)	22.3 (0.33)
45–64 years	100.0	48.8 (0.54)	2.1 (0.13)	14.6 (0.32)	11.9 (0.28)	22.6 (0.39)
65–74 years	100.0	53.9 (0.71)	1.5 (0.16)	10.3 (0.43)	10.5 (0.42)	23.9 (0.63)
75 years and over	100.0	65.0 (0.74)	1.2 (0.16)	6.7 (0.37)	7.6 (0.41)	19.6 (0.61)
Race-ethnicity ⁴ :						
Hispanic	100.0	64.0 (0.81)	1.6 (0.17)	10.4 (0.40)	8.1 (0.34)	16.0 (0.55)
White non-Hispanic	100.0	44.8 (0.41)	2.0 (0.09)	15.7 (0.21)	12.8 (0.19)	24.7 (0.29)
Black non-Hispanic	100.0	60.6 (0.80)	2.0 (0.19)	11.2 (0.47)	9.2 (0.35)	17.0 (0.50)
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	100.0	48.3 (2.06)	2.5 (0.45)	16.9 (1.06)	11.8 (0.90)	20.5 (1.43)
Education ⁴ :						
Less than high school graduate	100.0	68.6 (0.59)	1.3 (0.11)	8.7 (0.31)	6.1 (0.27)	15.4 (0.42)
GED diploma ⁵	100.0	54.9 (1.56)	2.7 (0.60)	12.4 (0.91)	9.2 (0.77)	20.7 (1.22)
High school graduate	100.0	53.3 (0.51)	2.0 (0.14)	13.6 (0.29)	10.4 (0.27)	20.7 (0.40)
Some college - no degree	100.0	42.6 (0.60)	2.2 (0.16)	15.5 (0.39)	13.3 (0.35)	26.4 (0.50)
Associate of Arts degree	100.0	41.3 (0.86)	2.0 (0.20)	16.6 (0.60)	14.2 (0.55)	25.8 (0.78)
Bachelor of Arts, Science degree	100.0	34.7 (0.61)	2.1 (0.21)	20.0 (0.50)	16.4 (0.49)	26.8 (0.61)
Master's, doctorate, medical degree	100.0	35.1 (1.34)	1.7 (0.20)	18.6 (1.18)	17.5 (1.04)	27.1 (1.01)
Poverty status ^{4,6} :						
Below poverty level	100.0	64.9 (0.78)	1.3 (0.14)	9.0 (0.40)	6.7 (0.34)	18.1 (0.56)
1.00–1.99 times poverty level	100.0	57.5 (0.72)	1.9 (0.18)	11.8 (0.40)	8.3 (0.30)	20.5 (0.54)
2.00–3.99 times poverty level	100.0	46.5 (0.56)	2.3 (0.14)	15.7 (0.35)	12.4 (0.33)	23.1 (0.40)
4.00 times poverty level or more	100.0	36.3 (0.47)	2.1 (0.14)	18.4 (0.37)	15.6 (0.38)	27.5 (0.45)
Marital status ⁴ :						
Never married	100.0	49.5 (0.71)	2.1 (0.21)	13.8 (0.39)	11.1 (0.40)	23.5 (0.59)
Married	100.0	48.0 (0.44)	2.0 (0.10)	15.3 (0.24)	12.0 (0.23)	22.7 (0.34)
Cohabiting	100.0	50.6 (1.58)	2.1 (0.32)	12.8 (0.75)	11.3 (0.78)	23.2 (1.34)
Divorced or separated	100.0	54.0 (0.83)	1.6 (0.19)	13.1 (0.45)	10.9 (0.47)	20.4 (0.71)
Widowed	100.0	60.3 (2.44)	2.2 (0.64)	11.6 (1.99)	10.1 (1.11)	15.8 (1.24)
Geographic region ⁴ :						
Northeast	100.0	47.9 (0.65)	2.1 (0.17)	14.8 (0.37)	12.6 (0.31)	22.6 (0.53)
Midwest	100.0	44.8 (0.66)	1.8 (0.14)	16.3 (0.37)	12.5 (0.30)	24.6 (0.50)
South	100.0	55.2 (0.63)	1.8 (0.12)	13.1 (0.31)	10.5 (0.28)	19.4 (0.42)
West	100.0	42.7 (0.89)	2.3 (0.17)	15.6 (0.37)	12.8 (0.40)	26.6 (0.59)
Place of residence ⁴ :						
MSA, central city ⁷	100.0	51.5 (0.65)	1.9 (0.11)	13.7 (0.31)	11.6 (0.31)	21.3 (0.42)
MSA, not central city ⁷	100.0	46.2 (0.49)	2.1 (0.10)	15.8 (0.27)	12.9 (0.24)	23.1 (0.33)
Not MSA ⁷	100.0	51.2 (0.93)	1.6 (0.15)	13.4 (0.40)	9.8 (0.32)	24.0 (0.66)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Percent distribution of times per week engaged in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity, for adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, average annual, 1997–98—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Times per week engaged in light-moderate activity ¹				
		None ²	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Men		Percent distribution (standard error)				
Ages 18 years and over (age-adjusted) ^{3,4}	100.0	47.8 (0.45)	2.1 (0.10)	14.9 (0.25)	11.0 (0.21)	24.1 (0.35)
Ages 18 years and over (crude) ³	100.0	47.4 (0.45)	2.1 (0.10)	15.2 (0.26)	11.1 (0.21)	24.1 (0.35)
Age:						
18–24 years	100.0	43.6 (1.19)	1.5 (0.29)	13.6 (0.78)	12.3 (0.77)	29.0 (1.05)
25–44 years	100.0	45.5 (0.59)	2.4 (0.16)	17.9 (0.39)	11.6 (0.33)	22.7 (0.47)
45–64 years	100.0	48.8 (0.64)	2.4 (0.20)	15.1 (0.46)	10.7 (0.39)	23.1 (0.54)
65–74 years	100.0	50.8 (1.08)	1.7 (0.27)	10.7 (0.71)	10.2 (0.61)	26.6 (0.96)
75 years and over	100.0	59.1 (1.22)	1.4 (0.29)	7.0 (0.60)	8.4 (0.70)	24.2 (1.13)
Race-ethnicity ⁴ :						
Hispanic	100.0	62.9 (1.07)	1.6 (0.23)	10.4 (0.63)	7.5 (0.51)	17.6 (0.79)
White non-Hispanic	100.0	44.4 (0.51)	2.2 (0.12)	15.9 (0.31)	11.6 (0.25)	25.9 (0.40)
Black non-Hispanic	100.0	57.9 (1.16)	2.3 (0.32)	11.8 (0.66)	9.5 (0.52)	18.5 (0.76)
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	100.0	43.3 (2.18)	2.3 (0.67)	18.6 (1.46)	13.6 (1.53)	22.2 (1.89)
Education ⁴ :						
Less than high school graduate	100.0	67.6 (0.80)	1.5 (0.17)	9.2 (0.47)	5.6 (0.38)	16.1 (0.63)
GED diploma ⁵	100.0	54.5 (2.25)	2.8 (0.67)	12.8 (1.44)	8.7 (1.14)	21.2 (1.73)
High school graduate	100.0	53.3 (0.72)	2.3 (0.23)	13.9 (0.46)	8.8 (0.37)	21.8 (0.59)
Some college - no degree	100.0	41.8 (0.84)	2.3 (0.24)	15.4 (0.56)	12.3 (0.51)	28.2 (0.76)
Associate of Arts degree	100.0	39.7 (1.32)	2.5 (0.35)	16.5 (0.87)	13.5 (0.87)	27.9 (1.24)
Bachelor of Arts, Science degree	100.0	33.1 (0.88)	2.1 (0.26)	20.5 (0.75)	16.6 (0.69)	27.7 (0.93)
Master's, doctorate, medical degree	100.0	36.6 (2.06)	2.0 (0.32)	17.4 (1.68)	17.9 (1.89)	26.1 (1.15)
Poverty status ^{4,6} :						
Below poverty level	100.0	64.4 (1.14)	1.2 (0.20)	9.8 (0.79)	5.7 (0.49)	18.8 (0.88)
1.00–1.99 times poverty level	100.0	57.5 (1.01)	2.2 (0.29)	11.9 (0.62)	7.1 (0.43)	21.4 (0.81)
2.00–3.99 times poverty level	100.0	46.6 (0.71)	2.4 (0.21)	15.2 (0.49)	11.6 (0.44)	24.2 (0.59)
4.00 times poverty level or more	100.0	36.3 (0.65)	2.4 (0.20)	18.3 (0.49)	14.5 (0.46)	28.6 (0.61)
Marital status ⁴ :						
Never married	100.0	47.4 (1.01)	2.2 (0.34)	14.0 (0.66)	10.7 (0.54)	25.7 (0.98)
Married	100.0	47.9 (0.57)	2.3 (0.16)	15.8 (0.38)	10.7 (0.31)	23.3 (0.49)
Cohabiting	100.0	49.2 (1.93)	2.3 (0.51)	12.4 (1.02)	10.7 (1.01)	25.4 (1.72)
Divorced or separated	100.0	53.4 (1.41)	1.4 (0.19)	13.3 (0.79)	9.5 (0.76)	22.4 (1.18)
Widowed	100.0	64.7 (4.18)	1.4 (0.68)	7.5 (1.95)	9.3 (2.79)	17.1 (3.90)
Geographic region ⁴ :						
Northeast	100.0	46.7 (0.85)	2.3 (0.24)	15.4 (0.45)	11.5 (0.46)	24.1 (0.67)
Midwest	100.0	44.1 (0.83)	2.0 (0.19)	16.5 (0.57)	11.8 (0.43)	25.7 (0.70)
South	100.0	54.4 (0.80)	2.0 (0.18)	13.2 (0.43)	9.8 (0.33)	20.5 (0.61)
West	100.0	41.6 (0.96)	2.4 (0.22)	15.7 (0.59)	11.7 (0.51)	28.7 (0.78)
Place of residence ⁴ :						
MSA, central city ⁷	100.0	49.6 (0.77)	2.0 (0.16)	14.1 (0.47)	11.4 (0.43)	22.9 (0.56)
MSA, not central city ⁷	100.0	45.2 (0.61)	2.3 (0.15)	16.2 (0.37)	11.8 (0.33)	24.5 (0.46)
Not MSA ⁷	100.0	51.7 (1.09)	1.8 (0.22)	13.1 (0.56)	8.5 (0.41)	24.8 (0.88)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Percent distribution of times per week engaged in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity, for adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, average annual, 1997–98—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Times per week engaged in light-moderate activity ¹				
		None ²	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Women						
Ages 18 years and over (age-adjusted) ^{3,4}	100.0	49.4 (0.41)	1.7 (0.09)	14.5 (0.22)	12.7 (0.21)	21.6 (0.28)
Ages 18 years and over (crude) ³	100.0	49.5 (0.41)	1.7 (0.09)	14.5 (0.22)	12.7 (0.21)	21.6 (0.28)
Age:						
18–24 years	100.0	46.2 (1.09)	1.9 (0.28)	15.7 (0.74)	13.7 (0.67)	22.6 (0.88)
25–44 years	100.0	45.5 (0.53)	1.9 (0.13)	17.1 (0.36)	13.7 (0.33)	21.8 (0.39)
45–64 years	100.0	48.9 (0.69)	1.7 (0.15)	14.1 (0.41)	13.1 (0.41)	22.2 (0.50)
65–74 years	100.0	56.3 (0.90)	1.4 (0.19)	9.9 (0.50)	10.7 (0.51)	21.7 (0.72)
75 years and over	100.0	68.7 (0.92)	1.1 (0.18)	6.4 (0.46)	7.0 (0.47)	16.7 (0.66)
Race-ethnicity ⁴ :						
Hispanic	100.0	64.8 (0.86)	1.5 (0.23)	10.4 (0.48)	8.8 (0.43)	14.5 (0.64)
White non-Hispanic	100.0	45.0 (0.46)	1.7 (0.10)	15.6 (0.27)	14.1 (0.26)	23.6 (0.33)
Black non-Hispanic	100.0	62.8 (0.95)	1.8 (0.20)	10.8 (0.54)	8.8 (0.41)	15.9 (0.66)
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	100.0	53.2 (2.75)	2.6 (0.59)	15.4 (1.55)	10.1 (1.18)	18.7 (1.65)
Education ⁴ :						
Less than high school graduate	100.0	69.3 (0.72)	1.1 (0.15)	8.3 (0.41)	6.5 (0.37)	14.7 (0.51)
GED diploma ⁵	100.0	55.4 (2.08)	*2.6 (0.84)	12.1 (1.16)	9.8 (1.07)	20.1 (1.60)
High school graduate	100.0	53.3 (0.63)	1.8 (0.16)	13.3 (0.39)	11.7 (0.36)	19.9 (0.49)
Some college - no degree	100.0	43.4 (0.72)	2.2 (0.21)	15.5 (0.51)	14.2 (0.49)	24.7 (0.57)
Associate of Arts degree	100.0	42.8 (1.15)	1.5 (0.22)	16.8 (0.78)	14.9 (0.73)	24.1 (0.93)
Bachelor of Arts, Science degree	100.0	36.4 (0.84)	2.0 (0.28)	19.4 (0.67)	16.3 (0.64)	25.8 (0.78)
Master's, doctorate, medical degree	100.0	33.8 (1.76)	1.3 (0.21)	19.4 (1.55)	17.8 (1.11)	27.6 (1.42)
Poverty status ^{4,6} :						
Below poverty level	100.0	65.2 (0.87)	1.4 (0.18)	8.5 (0.43)	7.4 (0.44)	17.6 (0.66)
1.00–1.99 times poverty level	100.0	57.5 (0.87)	1.7 (0.19)	11.8 (0.50)	9.2 (0.42)	19.9 (0.64)
2.00–3.99 times poverty level	100.0	46.5 (0.68)	2.1 (0.18)	16.2 (0.45)	13.3 (0.42)	21.9 (0.52)
4.00 times poverty level or more	100.0	36.4 (0.68)	1.8 (0.16)	18.7 (0.49)	16.9 (0.54)	26.1 (0.60)
Marital status ⁴ :						
Never married	100.0	51.4 (0.98)	2.1 (0.24)	13.6 (0.54)	11.6 (0.58)	21.3 (0.75)
Married	100.0	48.2 (0.55)	1.7 (0.13)	14.9 (0.31)	13.2 (0.32)	22.1 (0.41)
Cohabiting	100.0	55.1 (1.78)	1.7 (0.36)	13.3 (1.02)	11.3 (0.93)	18.7 (1.34)
Divorced or separated	100.0	54.4 (0.99)	1.8 (0.29)	12.9 (0.55)	11.8 (0.60)	19.1 (0.82)
Widowed	100.0	55.5 (3.14)	*2.7 (0.89)	15.3 (3.06)	11.1 (1.58)	15.5 (1.24)
Geographic region ⁴ :						
Northeast	100.0	48.9 (0.81)	1.8 (0.22)	14.3 (0.56)	13.7 (0.41)	21.3 (0.60)
Midwest	100.0	45.3 (0.75)	1.7 (0.16)	16.1 (0.40)	13.1 (0.41)	23.7 (0.57)
South	100.0	55.8 (0.70)	1.5 (0.13)	13.0 (0.36)	11.1 (0.36)	18.5 (0.47)
West	100.0	43.5 (1.07)	2.2 (0.22)	15.5 (0.52)	14.0 (0.55)	24.8 (0.64)
Place of residence ⁴ :						
MSA, central city ⁷	100.0	53.0 (0.75)	1.8 (0.16)	13.4 (0.37)	11.8 (0.39)	20.0 (0.51)
MSA, not central city ⁷	100.0	46.9 (0.56)	1.9 (0.12)	15.5 (0.32)	13.9 (0.32)	21.8 (0.40)
Not MSA ⁷	100.0	50.5 (1.02)	1.4 (0.17)	13.8 (0.51)	11.0 (0.44)	23.3 (0.71)

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (see Technical notes).

¹Light-moderate activity: Leisure-time physical activities that cause only light sweating or a slight to moderate increase in breathing or heart rate and are done for at least 10 minutes.

²None: Persons classified as not doing light-moderate activity may include individuals who engaged in vigorous activity but did not engage in light-moderate activity.

³Persons of other races and unknown race and ethnicity, unknown education, unknown poverty status, and unknown marital status are included in the total but not shown separately.

⁴Age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

⁵GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁶Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau poverty thresholds.

⁷MSA is metropolitan statistical area (see Technical notes).

Table 3. Percent distribution of times per week engaged in vigorous leisure-time physical activity, for adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, average annual, 1997–98

Selected characteristic	Total	Times per week engaged in vigorous activity ¹				
		None ²	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Both sexes		Percent distribution (standard error)				
Ages 18 years and over (age-adjusted) ^{3,4}	100.0	59.9 (0.32)	3.1 (0.09)	12.9 (0.17)	12.4 (0.16)	11.6 (0.17)
Ages 18 years and over (crude) ³	100.0	59.4 (0.33)	3.2 (0.09)	13.1 (0.17)	12.6 (0.16)	11.7 (0.17)
Age:						
18–24 years	100.0	44.8 (0.82)	3.7 (0.28)	18.0 (0.51)	16.1 (0.56)	17.4 (0.61)
25–44 years	100.0	51.1 (0.43)	4.0 (0.15)	16.7 (0.28)	15.7 (0.25)	12.6 (0.25)
45–64 years	100.0	64.3 (0.46)	2.9 (0.15)	10.6 (0.27)	11.2 (0.26)	11.0 (0.29)
65–74 years	100.0	78.7 (0.60)	1.5 (0.17)	5.6 (0.33)	6.1 (0.33)	8.1 (0.41)
75 years and over	100.0	90.3 (0.48)	0.6 (0.13)	2.7 (0.27)	2.4 (0.25)	4.1 (0.29)
Race-ethnicity ⁴ :						
Hispanic	100.0	70.8 (0.61)	2.1 (0.17)	10.4 (0.35)	8.0 (0.33)	8.7 (0.39)
White non-Hispanic	100.0	56.7 (0.37)	3.4 (0.11)	13.7 (0.20)	13.6 (0.20)	12.6 (0.20)
Black non-Hispanic	100.0	68.9 (0.67)	2.4 (0.18)	10.3 (0.38)	9.6 (0.35)	8.8 (0.34)
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	100.0	63.0 (1.73)	3.7 (0.61)	13.9 (0.97)	10.1 (0.78)	9.3 (0.93)
Education ⁴ :						
Less than high school graduate	100.0	77.9 (0.50)	1.8 (0.14)	7.3 (0.31)	4.8 (0.25)	8.2 (0.31)
GED diploma ⁵	100.0	69.0 (1.27)	2.5 (0.39)	10.2 (0.76)	8.0 (0.67)	10.2 (0.82)
High school graduate	100.0	66.5 (0.47)	2.6 (0.15)	11.5 (0.30)	8.7 (0.25)	10.7 (0.29)
Some college - no degree	100.0	56.0 (0.57)	3.6 (0.20)	14.5 (0.38)	13.3 (0.34)	12.6 (0.35)
Associate of Arts degree	100.0	53.7 (0.83)	3.6 (0.27)	15.0 (0.58)	14.3 (0.51)	13.4 (0.56)
Bachelor of Arts, Science degree	100.0	44.5 (0.64)	4.5 (0.28)	16.4 (0.44)	21.0 (0.50)	13.6 (0.48)
Master's, doctorate, medical degree	100.0	40.6 (1.26)	3.6 (0.28)	17.3 (1.15)	23.5 (1.25)	15.0 (0.95)
Poverty status ^{4,6} :						
Below poverty level	100.0	76.3 (0.62)	2.0 (0.20)	7.6 (0.36)	5.5 (0.29)	8.6 (0.36)
1.00–1.99 times poverty level	100.0	70.7 (0.57)	2.5 (0.16)	10.0 (0.36)	7.5 (0.32)	9.2 (0.35)
2.00–3.99 times poverty level	100.0	59.2 (0.50)	3.3 (0.18)	14.1 (0.34)	11.5 (0.27)	12.0 (0.28)
4.00 times poverty level or more	100.0	46.4 (0.49)	4.2 (0.20)	16.3 (0.33)	18.8 (0.35)	14.2 (0.34)
Marital status ⁴ :						
Never married	100.0	59.2 (0.59)	3.1 (0.20)	12.7 (0.35)	13.2 (0.40)	11.9 (0.37)
Married	100.0	60.4 (0.41)	3.3 (0.13)	13.1 (0.25)	11.9 (0.22)	11.3 (0.25)
Cohabiting	100.0	59.5 (1.43)	3.6 (0.49)	12.9 (0.83)	12.3 (0.76)	11.7 (0.75)
Divorced or separated	100.0	64.9 (0.73)	2.2 (0.16)	11.2 (0.51)	10.9 (0.44)	10.8 (0.53)
Widowed	100.0	71.6 (2.61)	*2.5 (0.90)	10.6 (2.13)	8.3 (1.17)	7.1 (0.89)
Geographic region ⁴ :						
Northeast	100.0	62.2 (0.57)	2.9 (0.20)	11.5 (0.36)	12.6 (0.31)	10.8 (0.30)
Midwest	100.0	56.9 (0.57)	3.4 (0.19)	14.3 (0.35)	13.0 (0.30)	12.4 (0.36)
South	100.0	63.6 (0.58)	2.9 (0.14)	11.9 (0.28)	11.2 (0.29)	10.4 (0.29)
West	100.0	54.3 (0.81)	3.5 (0.23)	14.4 (0.40)	13.9 (0.35)	13.9 (0.36)
Place of residence ⁴ :						
MSA, central city ⁷	100.0	61.8 (0.58)	3.0 (0.15)	12.2 (0.31)	12.3 (0.31)	10.8 (0.26)
MSA, not central city ⁷	100.0	57.4 (0.42)	3.4 (0.13)	14.0 (0.26)	13.5 (0.23)	11.9 (0.23)
Not MSA ⁷	100.0	63.3 (0.75)	2.8 (0.19)	11.4 (0.37)	10.2 (0.36)	12.2 (0.40)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Percent distribution of times per week engaged in vigorous leisure-time physical activity, for adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, average annual, 1997–98—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Times per week engaged in vigorous activity ¹				
		None ²	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Men		Percent distribution (standard error)				
Ages 18 years and over (age-adjusted) ^{3,4}	100.0	53.3 (0.43)	3.5 (0.13)	15.1 (0.25)	13.8 (0.25)	14.3 (0.26)
Ages 18 years and over (crude) ³	100.0	52.0 (0.45)	3.6 (0.14)	15.6 (0.27)	14.2 (0.26)	14.6 (0.27)
Age:						
18–24 years	100.0	34.8 (1.10)	3.7 (0.42)	20.0 (0.82)	18.6 (0.94)	22.9 (0.92)
25–44 years	100.0	44.2 (0.61)	4.4 (0.21)	19.8 (0.42)	16.7 (0.41)	14.8 (0.39)
45–64 years	100.0	58.8 (0.68)	3.4 (0.22)	12.6 (0.44)	12.3 (0.40)	12.9 (0.45)
65–74 years	100.0	72.4 (0.94)	2.1 (0.29)	6.4 (0.52)	7.8 (0.54)	11.3 (0.74)
75 years and over	100.0	86.4 (0.86)	0.8 (0.23)	3.1 (0.42)	3.5 (0.46)	6.2 (0.62)
Race-ethnicity ⁴ :						
Hispanic	100.0	64.0 (0.92)	2.5 (0.28)	12.8 (0.54)	9.6 (0.51)	11.1 (0.64)
White non-Hispanic	100.0	50.7 (0.49)	3.8 (0.15)	15.6 (0.30)	14.7 (0.31)	15.2 (0.32)
Black non-Hispanic	100.0	59.9 (1.02)	2.8 (0.30)	13.0 (0.64)	12.1 (0.61)	12.2 (0.61)
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	100.0	54.0 (2.18)	4.5 (0.78)	18.4 (1.65)	11.9 (1.23)	11.2 (1.33)
Education ⁴ :						
Less than high school graduate	100.0	72.8 (0.73)	2.3 (0.24)	9.3 (0.46)	5.6 (0.36)	10.0 (0.47)
GED diploma ⁵	100.0	64.9 (1.77)	2.5 (0.54)	10.7 (1.06)	8.4 (0.98)	13.5 (1.33)
High school graduate	100.0	60.4 (0.69)	2.8 (0.23)	13.4 (0.46)	9.8 (0.39)	13.6 (0.47)
Some college - no degree	100.0	48.9 (0.84)	3.6 (0.30)	17.0 (0.58)	14.8 (0.56)	15.6 (0.59)
Associate of Arts degree	100.0	46.3 (1.28)	4.0 (0.42)	18.0 (0.94)	15.0 (0.84)	16.7 (0.88)
Bachelor of Arts, Science degree	100.0	37.4 (0.82)	4.9 (0.43)	19.5 (0.68)	22.3 (0.75)	15.9 (0.71)
Master's, doctorate, medical degree	100.0	36.6 (2.03)	4.2 (0.41)	17.9 (1.73)	26.1 (1.87)	15.2 (1.00)
Poverty status ^{4,6} :						
Below poverty level	100.0	70.3 (1.02)	2.1 (0.28)	9.9 (0.68)	6.3 (0.47)	11.4 (0.68)
1.00–1.99 times poverty level	100.0	65.7 (0.89)	2.7 (0.27)	11.7 (0.59)	8.0 (0.46)	11.9 (0.59)
2.00–3.99 times poverty level	100.0	52.9 (0.70)	3.6 (0.25)	16.7 (0.52)	12.2 (0.42)	14.6 (0.45)
4.00 times poverty level or more	100.0	40.9 (0.65)	4.5 (0.25)	17.9 (0.48)	19.9 (0.54)	16.8 (0.51)
Marital status ⁴ :						
Never married	100.0	53.7 (0.82)	3.2 (0.33)	14.3 (0.55)	15.2 (0.65)	13.7 (0.55)
Married	100.0	53.9 (0.59)	3.9 (0.24)	15.9 (0.41)	12.6 (0.34)	13.7 (0.43)
Cohabiting	100.0	55.3 (1.80)	3.1 (0.51)	13.9 (1.09)	13.5 (1.03)	14.2 (1.10)
Divorced or separated	100.0	57.2 (1.24)	2.4 (0.27)	12.8 (0.99)	13.1 (0.94)	14.5 (0.98)
Widowed	100.0	69.0 (3.95)	*1.0 (0.37)	15.4 (3.93)	8.1 (2.07)	6.4 (1.62)
Geographic region ⁴ :						
Northeast	100.0	55.1 (0.78)	3.3 (0.30)	13.8 (0.55)	14.2 (0.54)	13.6 (0.55)
Midwest	100.0	50.9 (0.75)	3.9 (0.28)	16.1 (0.53)	14.0 (0.48)	15.1 (0.54)
South	100.0	57.3 (0.82)	3.2 (0.20)	14.1 (0.43)	12.9 (0.45)	12.5 (0.44)
West	100.0	47.1 (0.96)	3.8 (0.32)	17.2 (0.55)	14.7 (0.59)	17.2 (0.63)
Place of residence ⁴ :						
MSA, central city ⁷	100.0	54.6 (0.73)	3.3 (0.22)	14.8 (0.48)	14.1 (0.46)	13.2 (0.40)
MSA, not central city ⁷	100.0	50.7 (0.59)	3.7 (0.19)	16.1 (0.38)	14.7 (0.36)	14.8 (0.37)
Not MSA ⁷	100.0	58.0 (0.97)	3.2 (0.25)	13.1 (0.55)	11.1 (0.55)	14.5 (0.63)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Percent distribution of times per week engaged in vigorous leisure-time physical activity, for adults 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, average annual, 1997–98—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Times per week engaged in vigorous activity ¹				
		None ²	Less than 1	1–2	3–4	5 or more
Women						
Percent distribution (standard error)						
Ages 18 years and over (age-adjusted) ^{3,4}	100.0	66.0 (0.36)	2.8 (0.11)	10.8 (0.20)	11.2 (0.19)	9.2 (0.19)
Ages 18 years and over (crude) ³	100.0	66.2 (0.37)	2.8 (0.11)	10.8 (0.20)	11.1 (0.19)	9.1 (0.19)
Age:						
18–24 years	100.0	55.0 (1.03)	3.7 (0.37)	15.9 (0.67)	13.5 (0.65)	11.9 (0.68)
25–44 years	100.0	57.7 (0.49)	3.6 (0.18)	13.7 (0.32)	14.6 (0.31)	10.4 (0.28)
45–64 years	100.0	69.4 (0.59)	2.5 (0.18)	8.7 (0.30)	10.1 (0.32)	9.2 (0.34)
65–74 years	100.0	83.8 (0.65)	1.0 (0.17)	5.1 (0.40)	4.7 (0.38)	5.4 (0.39)
75 years and over	100.0	92.7 (0.48)	0.5 (0.15)	2.4 (0.31)	1.6 (0.24)	2.7 (0.28)
Race-ethnicity ⁴ :						
Hispanic	100.0	77.8 (0.70)	1.7 (0.19)	7.9 (0.46)	6.3 (0.39)	6.3 (0.38)
White non-Hispanic	100.0	62.3 (0.42)	3.1 (0.14)	11.7 (0.25)	12.7 (0.23)	10.2 (0.24)
Black non-Hispanic	100.0	76.2 (0.75)	2.1 (0.19)	8.0 (0.49)	7.7 (0.43)	6.0 (0.36)
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	100.0	71.7 (1.99)	2.9 (0.78)	9.3 (0.98)	8.7 (0.96)	7.4 (1.12)
Education ⁴ :						
Less than high school graduate	100.0	83.2 (0.55)	1.3 (0.17)	5.3 (0.34)	4.0 (0.33)	6.3 (0.37)
GED diploma ⁵	100.0	73.9 (1.62)	2.5 (0.55)	9.7 (1.12)	7.3 (0.86)	6.6 (0.93)
High school graduate	100.0	72.0 (0.56)	2.3 (0.18)	9.7 (0.34)	7.7 (0.31)	8.3 (0.32)
Some college - no degree	100.0	62.6 (0.66)	3.5 (0.26)	12.2 (0.46)	12.0 (0.40)	9.8 (0.40)
Associate of Arts degree	100.0	59.8 (1.04)	3.3 (0.35)	12.4 (0.69)	13.8 (0.72)	10.7 (0.68)
Bachelor of Arts, Science degree	100.0	51.5 (0.84)	4.1 (0.33)	13.5 (0.59)	19.6 (0.63)	11.3 (0.51)
Master's, doctorate, medical degree	100.0	46.2 (1.49)	2.8 (0.35)	16.4 (1.58)	20.9 (1.61)	13.7 (1.27)
Poverty status ^{4,6} :						
Below poverty level	100.0	80.5 (0.68)	1.9 (0.28)	6.1 (0.40)	4.9 (0.33)	6.7 (0.37)
1.00–1.99 times poverty level	100.0	75.2 (0.68)	2.3 (0.22)	8.5 (0.40)	7.1 (0.41)	6.9 (0.37)
2.00–3.99 times poverty level	100.0	65.3 (0.61)	2.9 (0.22)	11.6 (0.40)	10.9 (0.33)	9.3 (0.39)
4.00 times poverty level or more	100.0	52.7 (0.65)	3.9 (0.27)	14.6 (0.46)	17.5 (0.51)	11.3 (0.45)
Marital status ⁴ :						
Never married	100.0	65.1 (0.80)	3.1 (0.28)	10.9 (0.45)	11.2 (0.46)	9.7 (0.49)
Married	100.0	66.2 (0.47)	2.7 (0.15)	10.7 (0.28)	11.2 (0.28)	9.2 (0.29)
Cohabiting	100.0	65.4 (1.53)	4.1 (0.79)	11.1 (0.96)	10.6 (1.06)	8.8 (0.82)
Divorced or separated	100.0	70.0 (0.81)	2.1 (0.20)	10.1 (0.58)	9.4 (0.40)	8.4 (0.60)
Widowed	100.0	68.3 (2.84)	*3.7 (1.78)	11.6 (2.83)	9.1 (1.71)	7.3 (0.99)
Geographic region ⁴ :						
Northeast	100.0	68.5 (0.74)	2.7 (0.25)	9.4 (0.44)	11.1 (0.45)	8.3 (0.41)
Midwest	100.0	62.6 (0.66)	2.9 (0.22)	12.7 (0.41)	12.0 (0.40)	9.9 (0.41)
South	100.0	69.6 (0.57)	2.6 (0.18)	9.7 (0.32)	9.7 (0.28)	8.3 (0.32)
West	100.0	61.1 (0.99)	3.3 (0.27)	11.7 (0.54)	13.1 (0.41)	10.8 (0.39)
Place of residence ⁴ :						
MSA, central city ⁷	100.0	68.3 (0.62)	2.7 (0.18)	9.7 (0.35)	10.6 (0.34)	8.7 (0.32)
MSA, not central city ⁷	100.0	63.7 (0.47)	3.0 (0.16)	11.9 (0.30)	12.3 (0.29)	9.1 (0.26)
Not MSA ⁷	100.0	68.5 (0.80)	2.5 (0.23)	9.7 (0.50)	9.3 (0.41)	10.0 (0.39)

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (see Technical notes).

¹Vigorous activity: Leisure-time physical activities that cause heavy sweating or large increases in breathing or heart rate and are done for at least 10 minutes.

²None: Persons classified as not doing vigorous activity may include individuals who engaged in light-moderate activity but did not engage in vigorous activity.

³Persons of other races and unknown race and ethnicity, unknown education, unknown poverty status, and unknown marital status are included in the total but not shown separately.

⁴Age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

⁵GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁶Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau poverty thresholds.

⁷MSA is metropolitan statistical area (see Technical notes).

Table 4. Percent of adults 18 years of age and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by type of activity and selected characteristics: United States, average annual, 1997–98

Selected characteristic	Regular activity ¹		
	Light-moderate	Vigorous	Any
Both sexes			
Percent (standard error)			
Ages 18 years and over (age-adjusted) ^{2,3}	14.3 (0.19)	22.3 (0.22)	30.6 (0.26)
Ages 18 years and over (crude) ²	14.3 (0.19)	22.6 (0.23)	30.9 (0.27)
Age:			
18–24 years	16.5 (0.58)	31.7 (0.72)	38.9 (0.76)
25–44 years	13.9 (0.26)	26.5 (0.32)	33.5 (0.36)
45–64 years	14.2 (0.33)	20.3 (0.37)	29.1 (0.43)
65–74 years	15.9 (0.51)	12.6 (0.48)	24.9 (0.61)
75 years and over	11.2 (0.50)	5.6 (0.35)	15.4 (0.57)
Race-ethnicity ³ :			
Hispanic	10.3 (0.43)	15.5 (0.47)	22.2 (0.60)
White non-Hispanic	15.6 (0.22)	24.4 (0.27)	33.2 (0.32)
Black non-Hispanic	9.9 (0.39)	16.7 (0.48)	23.1 (0.52)
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	12.3 (1.12)	17.7 (1.18)	25.9 (1.41)
Education ³ :			
Less than high school graduate	10.0 (0.36)	11.8 (0.37)	18.4 (0.46)
GED diploma ⁴	13.3 (1.04)	16.4 (0.94)	25.7 (1.23)
High school graduate	13.4 (0.33)	17.6 (0.37)	26.1 (0.41)
Some college - no degree	16.8 (0.39)	24.2 (0.46)	33.7 (0.50)
Associate of Arts degree	16.1 (0.65)	25.5 (0.70)	34.3 (0.77)
Bachelor of Arts, Science degree	16.1 (0.50)	32.7 (0.55)	40.8 (0.61)
Master's, doctorate, medical degree	15.7 (0.61)	37.0 (1.36)	45.2 (1.35)
Poverty status ^{3,5} :			
Below poverty level	11.3 (0.43)	12.9 (0.44)	20.5 (0.55)
1.00–1.99 times poverty level	13.4 (0.42)	14.9 (0.43)	23.4 (0.50)
2.00–3.99 times poverty level	14.4 (0.34)	21.8 (0.36)	30.2 (0.43)
4.00 times poverty level or more	17.4 (0.38)	31.1 (0.42)	40.4 (0.45)
Marital status ³ :			
Never married	14.0 (0.46)	23.5 (0.49)	31.4 (0.60)
Married	14.4 (0.26)	21.4 (0.31)	30.2 (0.36)
Cohabiting	14.1 (0.92)	21.9 (0.99)	30.0 (1.29)
Divorced or separated	13.1 (0.59)	19.7 (0.61)	27.4 (0.73)
Widowed	8.5 (0.77)	14.3 (1.39)	20.0 (1.51)
Geographic region ³ :			
Northeast	14.1 (0.44)	21.8 (0.43)	30.5 (0.54)
Midwest	15.0 (0.40)	23.3 (0.47)	31.7 (0.56)
South	12.3 (0.29)	20.1 (0.38)	27.5 (0.44)
West	17.4 (0.45)	25.8 (0.46)	35.3 (0.58)
Place of residence ³ :			
MSA, central city ⁶	13.2 (0.32)	21.5 (0.41)	29.5 (0.48)
MSA, not central city ⁶	14.5 (0.26)	23.7 (0.31)	32.0 (0.35)
Not MSA ⁶	15.3 (0.47)	20.3 (0.49)	28.9 (0.63)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Percent of adults 18 years of age and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by type of activity and selected characteristics: United States, average annual, 1997–98—Con.

Selected characteristic	Regular activity ¹		
	Light-moderate	Vigorous	Any
	Men		
	Percent (standard error)		
Ages 18 years and over (age-adjusted) ^{2,3}	15.7 (0.27)	26.1 (0.33)	34.4 (0.38)
Ages 18 years and over (crude) ²	15.6 (0.28)	26.8 (0.34)	34.8 (0.38)
Age:			
18–24 years	18.8 (0.86)	39.3 (1.10)	46.0 (1.19)
25–44 years	14.5 (0.38)	29.6 (0.51)	36.0 (0.55)
45–64 years	14.9 (0.45)	23.2 (0.55)	31.6 (0.61)
65–74 years	18.9 (0.86)	17.3 (0.81)	30.6 (0.98)
75 years and over	15.6 (0.97)	8.6 (0.72)	21.9 (1.10)
Race-ethnicity ³ :			
Hispanic	12.0 (0.64)	19.4 (0.77)	26.4 (0.90)
White non-Hispanic	17.0 (0.32)	27.8 (0.39)	36.5 (0.44)
Black non-Hispanic	10.7 (0.60)	22.3 (0.81)	28.3 (0.93)
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	14.0 (1.75)	21.7 (1.76)	30.0 (2.02)
Education ³ :			
Less than high school graduate	11.0 (0.53)	14.5 (0.55)	21.1 (0.68)
GED diploma ⁴	14.4 (1.49)	19.8 (1.43)	28.8 (1.78)
High school graduate	14.9 (0.49)	21.0 (0.57)	29.7 (0.63)
Some college - no degree	18.9 (0.64)	28.5 (0.73)	37.7 (0.81)
Associate of Arts degree	17.6 (1.04)	29.2 (1.15)	37.6 (1.26)
Bachelor of Arts, Science degree	16.8 (0.75)	35.9 (0.84)	44.1 (0.88)
Master's, doctorate, medical degree	16.0 (0.98)	39.4 (1.95)	47.0 (2.02)
Poverty status ^{3,5} :			
Below poverty level	12.0 (0.69)	16.2 (0.76)	22.9 (0.92)
1.00–1.99 times poverty level	14.3 (0.63)	17.6 (0.67)	25.7 (0.77)
2.00–3.99 times poverty level	15.5 (0.51)	24.9 (0.55)	33.2 (0.65)
4.00 times poverty level or more	18.9 (0.54)	34.5 (0.61)	44.0 (0.65)
Marital status ³ :			
Never married	16.0 (0.82)	27.0 (0.72)	35.9 (0.94)
Married	15.1 (0.41)	24.2 (0.49)	32.5 (0.55)
Cohabiting	16.1 (1.34)	25.0 (1.29)	33.6 (1.71)
Divorced or separated	15.7 (1.01)	25.9 (1.17)	33.7 (1.31)
Widowed	8.0 (1.41)	14.0 (2.50)	20.3 (2.78)
Geographic region ³ :			
Northeast	15.6 (0.61)	26.1 (0.64)	34.9 (0.77)
Midwest	16.0 (0.54)	27.0 (0.70)	35.0 (0.76)
South	13.4 (0.45)	23.7 (0.58)	31.0 (0.65)
West	19.5 (0.67)	29.6 (0.67)	39.3 (0.81)
Place of residence ³ :			
MSA, central city ⁶	14.6 (0.46)	25.7 (0.58)	34.0 (0.66)
MSA, not central city ⁶	16.0 (0.37)	27.6 (0.45)	35.9 (0.50)
Not MSA ⁶	16.4 (0.67)	23.1 (0.76)	31.2 (0.87)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Percent of adults 18 years of age and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by type of activity and selected characteristics: United States, average annual, 1997–98—Con.

Selected characteristic	Regular activity ¹		
	Light-moderate	Vigorous	Any
Women			
Percent (standard error)			
Ages 18 years and over (age-adjusted) ^{2,3}	13.1 (0.22)	18.9 (0.26)	27.3 (0.30)
Ages 18 years and over (crude) ²	13.1 (0.22)	18.8 (0.26)	27.2 (0.30)
Age:			
18–24 years	14.3 (0.74)	24.0 (0.84)	31.9 (0.92)
25–44 years	13.3 (0.31)	23.5 (0.39)	31.1 (0.43)
45–64 years	13.6 (0.44)	17.6 (0.46)	26.7 (0.54)
65–74 years	13.5 (0.59)	8.7 (0.49)	20.2 (0.68)
75 years and over	8.3 (0.51)	3.7 (0.34)	11.2 (0.59)
Race-ethnicity ³ :			
Hispanic	8.8 (0.48)	11.6 (0.50)	18.0 (0.64)
White non-Hispanic	14.4 (0.27)	21.3 (0.32)	30.2 (0.37)
Black non-Hispanic	9.4 (0.49)	12.2 (0.56)	19.0 (0.61)
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	10.9 (1.20)	14.1 (1.35)	22.3 (1.54)
Education ³ :			
Less than high school graduate	9.1 (0.42)	9.0 (0.42)	15.7 (0.53)
GED diploma ⁴	12.1 (1.42)	12.5 (1.17)	22.1 (1.65)
High school graduate	12.3 (0.39)	14.6 (0.41)	23.1 (0.48)
Some college - no degree	15.0 (0.47)	20.2 (0.56)	30.0 (0.60)
Associate of Arts degree	14.9 (0.77)	22.4 (0.86)	31.6 (0.94)
Bachelor of Arts, Science degree	15.4 (0.67)	29.4 (0.73)	37.4 (0.82)
Master's, doctorate, medical degree	15.4 (0.77)	33.5 (1.83)	42.3 (1.84)
Poverty status ^{3,5} :			
Below poverty level	10.8 (0.52)	10.6 (0.47)	18.8 (0.65)
1.00–1.99 times poverty level	12.7 (0.51)	12.5 (0.50)	21.6 (0.61)
2.00–3.99 times poverty level	13.3 (0.42)	18.7 (0.48)	27.3 (0.55)
4.00 times poverty level or more	15.7 (0.49)	27.2 (0.61)	36.3 (0.64)
Marital status ³ :			
Never married	12.1 (0.57)	19.6 (0.60)	26.8 (0.72)
Married	13.6 (0.31)	18.8 (0.37)	27.9 (0.41)
Cohabiting	10.8 (0.90)	18.0 (1.23)	24.6 (1.38)
Divorced or separated	11.5 (0.69)	15.7 (0.61)	23.4 (0.77)
Widowed	8.6 (0.88)	15.1 (1.93)	20.8 (2.03)
Geographic region ³ :			
Northeast	12.9 (0.49)	18.1 (0.62)	26.7 (0.68)
Midwest	14.1 (0.49)	20.0 (0.56)	28.8 (0.66)
South	11.3 (0.33)	16.8 (0.39)	24.4 (0.44)
West	15.5 (0.50)	22.2 (0.56)	31.7 (0.65)
Place of residence ³ :			
MSA, central city ⁶	12.2 (0.39)	17.8 (0.45)	25.7 (0.52)
MSA, not central city ⁶	13.2 (0.33)	20.0 (0.38)	28.4 (0.44)
Not MSA ⁶	14.3 (0.52)	17.6 (0.52)	26.8 (0.67)

¹Regular leisure-time physical activity: engaging in light-moderate activity at least 5 times per week for at least 30 minutes each time or engaging in vigorous activity at least 3 times per week for at least 20 minutes each time or meeting either one or both of the first two criteria.

²Persons of other races and unknown race and ethnicity, unknown education, unknown poverty status, and unknown marital status are included in the total but not shown separately.

³Age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

⁴GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁵Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau poverty thresholds.

⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area (see Technical notes).

Table 5. Percent of adults 18 years of age and over who engaged in any strengthening activities by selected characteristics: United States, average annual, 1997–98

Selected characteristic	Engaged in any strengthening activities ¹		
	Both sexes	Men	Women
	Percent (standard error)		
Ages 18 years and over (age-adjusted) ^{2,3}	22.9 (0.25)	27.2 (0.34)	18.7 (0.29)
Ages 18 years and over (crude) ²	23.1 (0.26)	27.9 (0.37)	18.7 (0.29)
Age:			
18–24 years	36.5 (0.73)	46.7 (1.15)	26.2 (0.87)
25–44 years	27.3 (0.35)	31.7 (0.52)	23.1 (0.42)
45–64 years	18.3 (0.38)	20.9 (0.56)	15.8 (0.43)
65–74 years	11.7 (0.47)	14.1 (0.73)	9.7 (0.55)
75 years and over	8.2 (0.46)	11.1 (0.83)	6.4 (0.45)
Race-ethnicity ³ :			
Hispanic	16.3 (0.44)	21.0 (0.72)	11.4 (0.48)
White non-Hispanic	24.1 (0.30)	27.6 (0.40)	20.7 (0.35)
Black non-Hispanic	21.3 (0.62)	30.3 (1.05)	13.9 (0.63)
Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic	22.4 (1.63)	27.6 (2.26)	17.2 (1.64)
Education ³ :			
Less than high school graduate	11.6 (0.36)	15.2 (0.59)	7.8 (0.39)
GED diploma ⁴	15.6 (0.98)	18.5 (1.56)	12.3 (1.17)
High school graduate	17.3 (0.36)	21.3 (0.53)	13.6 (0.42)
Some college - no degree	25.7 (0.48)	29.7 (0.72)	22.0 (0.55)
Associate of Arts degree	26.2 (0.75)	31.6 (1.10)	21.8 (0.92)
Bachelor of Arts, Science degree	34.5 (0.61)	38.4 (0.90)	30.7 (0.79)
Master's, doctorate, medical degree	36.2 (1.39)	39.3 (1.94)	32.6 (1.76)
Poverty status ^{3,5} :			
Below poverty level	13.1 (0.50)	17.6 (0.80)	9.9 (0.51)
1.00–1.99 times poverty level	16.2 (0.42)	19.5 (0.65)	13.1 (0.49)
2.00–3.99 times poverty level	22.0 (0.39)	25.8 (0.59)	18.2 (0.49)
4.00 times poverty level or more	33.0 (0.47)	36.4 (0.64)	29.3 (0.63)
Marital status ³ :			
Never married	26.6 (0.54)	31.1 (0.74)	21.0 (0.67)
Married	20.8 (0.31)	24.0 (0.47)	17.9 (0.37)
Cohabiting	22.5 (1.20)	26.0 (1.61)	18.3 (1.33)
Divorced or separated	21.5 (0.61)	28.5 (1.15)	17.0 (0.59)
Widowed	20.2 (3.20)	29.3 (6.26)	17.5 (3.05)
Geographic region ³ :			
Northeast	22.8 (0.54)	27.1 (0.73)	18.8 (0.74)
Midwest	23.8 (0.52)	27.8 (0.71)	20.0 (0.52)
South	19.9 (0.40)	24.5 (0.55)	15.5 (0.45)
West	27.4 (0.52)	31.6 (0.75)	23.3 (0.67)
Place of residence ³ :			
MSA, central city ⁶	23.2 (0.41)	28.7 (0.58)	18.2 (0.49)
MSA, not central city ⁶	24.2 (0.35)	28.3 (0.50)	20.2 (0.42)
Not MSA ⁶	19.3 (0.63)	22.4 (0.81)	16.1 (0.68)

¹Strengthening activities: Leisure-time physical activities specifically designed to strengthen muscles such as weight lifting or calisthenics. No minimum duration imposed when asking frequency and no duration question asked.

²Persons of other races and unknown race and ethnicity, unknown education, unknown poverty status, and unknown marital status are included in the total but not shown separately.

³Age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

⁴GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁵Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau poverty thresholds.

⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area (see Technical notes).

Technical notes

Sample design

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a cross-sectional household interview survey of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Data are collected continuously throughout the year in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The NHIS uses a multi-stage, clustered sample design to produce national estimates for a variety of health indicators. Information on basic health topics is collected for all household members, by proxy from one family member if necessary. Additional information is collected for one randomly selected adult and one randomly selected child in each family, with self-response required for the Sample Adult questionnaire. Interviews are conducted in the home using a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) questionnaire with telephone interviewing permitted for followup, if necessary.

Response rates

In 1997, interviews were completed in 39,832 households and 40,623 families, with 36,116 adults completing the Sample Adult portion of the interview. The final response rate for the 1997 Sample Adult questionnaire was 80.4% (26). In 1998, interviews were completed in 38,209 households and 38,773 families, with 32,440 adults completing the Sample Adult component. The final response rate for the 1998 Sample Adult questionnaire was 73.9% (23). Combining years 1997 and 1998, NHIS interviews were completed in 78,041 households, with 79,396 interviewed families and 68,556 interviewed sample adults aged 18 years and over. The final response rate for the 1997–98 combined sample adult files was 77.2%. Procedures used in calculating response rates are described in detail in appendix I of the Survey Description of the NHIS data files (23,25).

Item nonresponse

Item nonresponse for each of the sociodemographic indicators was less

than 1%, with the exception of questions related to income. Item nonresponse for detailed income was about 19.5%.

Persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown separately, but are included in the totals in each table. Item nonresponse for the physical activity questions ranged from 0.7% to 1.8%. Among all 68,556 eligible respondents in the 1997–1998, 2.8% (1,922 persons) were missing data for one or more of the physical activity items. Only about 1% (684) of respondents were missing data for all physical activity items.

Age adjustment

Data shown in tables 1–5 were age-adjusted using the projected year 2000 population provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (28,29). Age adjustment was used to allow comparison among various population subgroups that have different age structures. This is particularly important for demographic characteristics such as race and ethnicity, education, and marital status. It is also helpful for other characteristics. The following age groups were used for age adjustment: 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over (table I). These age groups differ slightly from those used for age-adjusting estimates of physical activity levels in Healthy People 2010 publications (29).

Estimates were calculated using software for statistical analysis of correlated data (SUDAAN) (27). The SUDAAN procedure PROC DESCRIPT was used to produce age-adjusted percents and their standard errors.

Table I. Age distribution and age-adjustment weights used in age adjusting data shown in tables 1–5 and figures 3–4

Age	Standard population in thousands
18 years and over	203,851
18–24 years	26,258
25–44 years	81,892
45–64 years	60,991
65–74 years	18,136
75 years and over	16,574

Tests of significance

Statistical tests performed to assess significance of differences in the estimates were two-tailed with no adjustments for multiple comparisons. The test statistic used to determine statistical significance of differences between two percents was:

$$t = \frac{|X_a - X_b|}{\sqrt{S_a^2 + S_b^2}}$$

Here X_a and X_b are the two percents being compared, and S_a and S_b are the standard errors of the percents. The critical value used for two-sided tests at the 0.05 level of significance was 1.96.

Relative standard error

The relative standard error (RSE) of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error (SE) of the estimate by the estimate (x) itself. This quantity is expressed as a percent of the estimate:

$$RSE = 100 \left(\frac{SE(x)}{x} \right)$$

In tables 1–5, estimates having an RSE of more than 30% are indicated with an asterisk and are considered statistically unreliable.

Definition of terms

Demographic terms

Age—The sample adult’s age at last birthday was initially provided by the household respondent, but was subsequently verified by the sample adult respondent.

Race-ethnicity—The questions related to race and ethnicity initially were asked of the household respondent for all family members and subsequently verified by the sample adult. A flash card showing the response categories was shown to the respondent. Persons reporting any Hispanic ethnicity were classified as “Hispanic” regardless of racial identification. Respondents were asked to report as many racial identifications as they thought applicable, with a followup question asking which race best described them. The “best race” question was used in this report to classify persons according to a limited set of race groups. The categories “white non-Hispanic” and

“black non-Hispanic” are single race categories. The category “Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic” includes Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Vietnamese, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Guamanian, Asian Indian, and any other Asian/Pacific Islander group. Several race-ethnic groups identified in the NHIS were not shown separately in this report due to small sample sizes and large standard errors associated with most statistics for these groups. These include American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo, multiple races with no main race specified, and other unspecified races. These groups are included in the totals in each table.

Education—This question was asked of the household respondent, but not verified with the sample adult. The question asks for the highest level of school attended or highest degree received. Respondents were shown a flash card to choose an appropriate category. Greater detail is available on the data file; categories were combined due to small sample size in some groups.

Poverty status—Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds (31). Each adult’s poverty status is expressed in terms of a ratio of family income to the poverty threshold. The lowest income group consists of persons living below the poverty level (less than 1.00). The highest income group consists of persons whose family incomes were at least 4 times the poverty level (4.00 or more).

Marital status—Respondents were asked to choose a marital status category and beginning in 1997, one of the choices was “living with partner,” which is also termed “cohabiting.” Adults could select the category they felt most appropriate for their marital situation. The major differences in the 1997 NHIS design is that persons who were “living with partner” were considered members of the same family, whereas in the pre-1997 NHIS, they were considered separate families.

Geographic region—The four major regions of the United States are defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

MSA—MSA or metropolitan statistical area, a term first used in 1983,

was defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and is used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to classify geographic areas (32). The categories shown in this report are: (a) “MSA, central city,” which generally refers to cities with populations of 50,000 or more; (b) “MSA, not central city,” which refers to communities adjacent to the central city of an MSA that have a high degree of economic and social integration with the central city; and (c) “Not MSA,” which refers to more rural areas of the country. The classification of areas in the 1997–98 NHIS is based on data from the 1990 decennial census.

Leisure-time physical activity terms

All questions related to leisure-time physical activity were phrased in terms of current behavior and lack a specific reference period. An introductory phrase explained to respondents that they were being asked about leisure-time physical activities only. In this report, persons who volunteered a response indicating that they were “unable to do the activity” were combined with those saying they “never” engaged in the activity.

Physically inactive—Engaged in no light, moderate, or vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or longer. Persons classified as physically inactive may include individuals who engaged in strengthening activities but no other type of physical activity.

At least some activity—Engaged in at least some light, moderate, or vigorous leisure-time physical activity lasting 10 minutes or longer. Includes all persons who did any leisure-time activity lasting at least 10 minutes, regardless of frequency.

Light-moderate activity—Activity lasting at least 10 minutes that caused light sweating and slight-moderate increase in breathing or heart rate.

Vigorous activity—Activity lasting at least 10 minutes that caused heavy sweating and large increases in breathing or heart rate.

Regular activity—

Regular light-moderate activity is light-moderate activity that occurs 5 or

more times per week for at least 30 minutes each time.

Regular vigorous activity is vigorous activity that occurs 3 or more times per week for at least 20 minutes each time.

Any regular activity is either regular light-moderate, regular vigorous, or both. It does not include other combinations of activity levels (e.g., vigorous activity twice a week combined with light-moderate activity 3 times a week). The number of individuals with such combinations of activity is small.

Strengthening activity—Any physical activity designed specifically to strengthen muscles, including, but not limited to, weight lifting or calisthenics. The reference period was unspecified and no information on duration was collected. Strengthening activities may overlap with light, moderate, or vigorous activities because respondents were told to report such activities even if they had included them in their previous responses to light-moderate or vigorous activities.

Physical activity questions

The 1997 and 1998 National Health Interview Survey Sample Adult questionnaires contained the five questions on physical activity shown below. Each question is preceded by its question number, beginning with AHB. AHB is the acronym for the Adult Health Behavior section of the Sample Adult questionnaire. The complete NHIS Sample Adult questionnaire as well as information about other components of the NHIS are available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

The following introductory phrase was read to the respondent by the interviewer immediately before asking the physical activity questions:

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

AHB.090 How often do you do VIGOROUS activities for AT LEAST 10 MINUTES that cause HEAVY sweating

or LARGE increases in breathing or heart rate?

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

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

AHB.130 How often do you do physical activities specifically designed to STRENGTHEN your muscles such as lifting weights or doing calisthenics? (Include all such activities even if you mentioned them before.)

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