

**TRENDS IN ASTHMA MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY**

**AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION  
EPIDEMIOLOGY & STATISTICS UNIT  
RESEARCH AND PROGRAM SERVICES  
MAY 2005**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### **Trends in Asthma Morbidity and Mortality**

Asthma Mortality, 1979-1998, 1999-2002  
Asthma Prevalence, 1982-1996 and 1997-2003  
Asthma Hospital Discharges, 1979-2002  
Asthma Ambulatory Care Visits, 1989-2002  
Economic Cost of Asthma, 2004  
Glossary and References

### **List of Tables**

Table 1: Number of Deaths by Race and Sex, 1979-1998, 1999-2002  
Table 2: Age-Adjusted Death Rates Per 100,000 Population, By Race & Sex, 1979-1998, 1999-2002  
Table 3: Number of Deaths and Age-Adjusted Death Rates Per 100,000 Population, By Origin and Sex, 1999-2002  
Table 4: Number of Deaths in 10-Year Age Groups, 1979-1998, 1999-2002  
Table 5: Mortality Rates Per 100,000 Population, by 10-Year Age Groups, 1979-1998, 1999-2002  
Table 6: Number of People Ever Told by a Doctor that they had Asthma and Prevalence Rates Per 1,000 Persons, By Age, Sex and Race, 1997-2003  
Table 7: Number of Conditions and Age-Specific Prevalence Rates Per 1,000 Persons, 1982-1996, 2001-2003  
Table 8: Number of Conditions and Sex-Specific Prevalence Rates Per 1,000 Persons, 1982-1996, 2001-2003  
Table 9: Number of Conditions and Prevalence Rates Per 1,000 Persons, By Race and Age, 1982-1996, 2001-2003  
Table 10: Number of People Who Had an Asthma Attack or Episode and Prevalence Rates Per 1,000 Persons, By Age, Sex and Race, 1997-2003  
Table 11: Number of Conditions and Prevalence Rates per 1,000 Persons, By Origin, 1998-2003  
Table 12: Estimated Lifetime Prevalence (%) in Adults, By State, 2000-2003  
Table 13: Estimated Current Prevalence (%) in Adults, By State, 2000-2003  
Table 14: Estimated Lifetime and Current Prevalence (%) in Adults, By Selected MSA, 2003  
Table 15: Estimated Lifetime and Current Prevalence (%) in Children, By State, 2000-2003  
Table 16: Number of First-Listed Hospital Discharges and Rate per 10,000 Population, By Sex, 1979-2002  
Table 17: Number of First-Listed Hospital Discharges and Rates per 10,000 Population, By Age, 1979-2002  
Table 18: Number of First-Listed Hospital Discharges and Rates per 10,000 Population, By Race, 1988-2002  
Table 19: Number of Visits to Physician Offices, Outpatient and Emergency Departments, 1989-2002  
Table 20: Economic Cost of Asthma, Direct Medical and Indirect Expenditures, US, 2004

### **List of Figures**

Figure 1: Age-Adjusted Death Rates Based on 1940 and 2000 Standard Populations, 1979-2002  
Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Asthma By Sex, Age, Race and Geographic Region, 2003  
Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Current Asthma By Sex, Age, Race and Geographic Region, 2003  
Figure 4: Percentage Distribution of Asthma Attacks By Sex, Age, Race and Geographic Region, 2003  
Figure 5: Estimated Current Asthma Prevalence (%) Among Adults, By State, 2003  
Figure 6: Estimated Current Asthma Prevalence (%) Among Children, By State, 2003  
Figure 7: First-Listed Hospital Discharge Rate per 10,000 Population by Age, 1979-2002  
Figure 8: First-Listed Hospital Discharge Rate per 10,000 Population by Race, 1988-2002

## Introduction

Many Americans are affected by asthma, a serious chronic lung condition characterized by episodes or attacks of inflammation and narrowing of the small airways in response to asthma triggers. Over the past two decades, the burden of asthma in the United States has increased. However, within the last few years, mortality and hospitalizations due to asthma have decreased and asthma prevalence has stabilized, possibly indicating a higher level of disease management.

The following report delineates information available from national and state based surveys on the mortality, prevalence, hospitalizations, ambulatory care visits and economic costs due to asthma. Comparisons among racial groups are made without regard to Hispanic ethnicity, unless otherwise noted.

## Asthma Mortality

Beginning with 1999 mortality data, the population standard used for calculating age-adjusted death rates was changed from the 1940 population to the 2000 population. This change has three important outcomes: (i) provides age-adjusted rates that are less divergent from crude rates (ii) ensures that all government agencies use the same standard and (iii) corrects the public perception that age adjustment to the 1940 population provides out-of-date statistics. Use of the 2000 population standard places more weight on death rates at older ages and less weight on death rates at younger ages. Because most lung disease rates increase with age, death rates using the new standard are higher than those using the old standard. Figure 1 compares the asthma age-adjusted death rates based on the 1940 and 2000 standard populations from 1979-2002. Age-adjusted death rates for asthma were approximately 1.5 times greater using the 2000 standard population than those based on the 1940 standard population.

In addition, starting with 1999 data, the tenth revision of international classification of diseases (ICD-10) replaced ICD-9 in coding and classifying mortality data from death certificates. The ICD is periodically revised to reflect changes in the medical field. This change has several consequences: (i) new cause-of death titles and corresponding cause-of-death codes, i.e. ICD-10 has alphanumeric categories rather than numeric categories, (ii) breaks in comparability of cause-of-death statistics, and (iii) restructuring of the leading causes of death. In order to assess the net effect of the new revision on death statistics, a comparability ratio is derived. The comparability ratio is calculated by dividing the number of deaths for a selected cause of death classified by the new revision by the number of deaths classified to the most nearly comparable cause of death by the previous revision. A comparability ratio of 1 denotes no change between revisions; a ratio of less than 1 signifies a decrease and a ratio of greater than 1 symbolizes an increase in deaths. The comparability ratio for asthma was 0.8938, indicating an 11% decrease in assignments of deaths due to asthma when using ICD-10.

Due to decennial revisions of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) coding system and the change in age-adjusted standard population, the number and rate of asthma deaths for 1999-2002 are not directly comparable to those reported between 1978 and 1998.

Table 1 documents the number of deaths by race and sex between 1979 and 2002. In 2002, 4,261 people died of asthma. Close to 63% of these deaths occurred in women. Table 2 displays the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population by race and sex for the same years. The age-adjusted death rate in 2002 was 1.5 per 100,000. The female death rate was 42% greater than the rate seen in males and the age-adjusted death rate for asthma in the black population (3.4 per 100,000) was three times the rate in the white population (1.2 per 100,000). Black women had the highest mortality rate due to asthma in 2002 (3.4 per 100,000).

Table 3 delineates the number of deaths and age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population by Hispanic origin. In 2002, 287 Hispanics died of asthma - an age-adjusted death rate of 1.3 per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted death rates in Hispanics were 63% lower than non-Hispanic blacks, but 8% higher than non-Hispanic whites. However, studies have suggested that Puerto Ricans had higher age-adjusted death rates than all other Hispanic subgroups and non-Hispanic whites and blacks.<sup>1</sup>

Tables 4 and 5 delineate the number of deaths and mortality rates for asthma by 10-year age groups from 1979 to 2002. Asthma deaths are rare among children and increase with age. In 2002, 170 children under 18 died from asthma compared to 675 adults over 85. The age-adjusted death rate in those 85 and over was 130% greater than the second highest mortality rate seen in the 75-84 year olds (14.7 per 100,000 vs. 6.4 per 100,000).

Unlike morbidity estimates, which are drawn from sample populations and extrapolated to the overall population, mortality data is obtained from the general population by way of death certificates. Therefore, sex- and race-specific mortality figures are actual counts that denote differences between groups.

As seen in recent years the number deaths due to asthma continue to decline, even after the ICD-10 revision is taken into account. The number of asthma deaths has decreased by 8.5% since 1999.

### **Asthma Prevalence**

#### **National Health Interview Survey, 1982-1996 and 1997-2003**

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a multi-purpose health survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). It is the principal source of information on the health of the civilian, noninstitutionalized, household population of the United States.

Despite the periodic revision of the NHIS Core questionnaire, Supplements began to play an increasingly important role in the survey as a means of enhancing topic coverage in the Core section. The unintended result was an increasingly unwieldy survey instrument and longer interviewing sessions: recent questionnaires (Core and Supplements combined) ran almost 300 pages, while the interviews averaged two hours. This imposed an unacceptable burden on NCHS staff, US Bureau of Census interviewers, the data collection budget, and on the NHIS respondents. Furthermore, the excessive length of NHIS interviews contributed to declines in both response rate and data quality. For all these reasons, NCHS implemented a redesigned NHIS questionnaire in 1997.

Between 1997 and 2000, the revised questionnaire made it impossible to compare asthma estimates with those prior to 1997. The revised questionnaire evaluated both lifetime and attack prevalence of asthma. Respondents or their proxies were asked if they had ever been diagnosed with asthma by a health professional in their lifetime and if so, had they had an asthmatic attack or episode in the past 12 months. The question on asthma attack prevalence assists public health professionals plan interventions by measuring the population at risk for serious outcomes from asthma.

To improve data quality in 2001, National Health Interview Survey respondents or their proxies who answered yes to ever being diagnosed with asthma by a health professional in their lifetime were also asked if they still had asthma. This comes closest to the question asked in the National Health Interview Survey prior to 1997 – “Has anyone in your family had asthma during the past 12 months?”

These estimates most likely continue to reflect an underestimate of true asthma prevalence, since studies have shown that there are many individuals suffering from undiagnosed asthma.

#### **Lifetime Prevalence**

Data on lifetime asthma prevalence are displayed in Table 6. Based on the 2003 NHIS sample, it was estimated that 29.8 million Americans, or 104.1 per 1,000 persons, had been diagnosed with asthma by a health professional within their lifetime. Between 1997 and 2003, children 5-17 years of age have had the highest prevalence rates. In 2003, 142.7 per 1,000 children ages 5-17 had been diagnosed with asthma in their lifetime.

Females have had consistently higher rates than males. In 2003, females were about 15% more likely than males to ever have been diagnosed with asthma. The difference between sexes was statistically significant.

Blacks are more likely to be diagnosed with asthma over their lifetime. In 2003, the prevalence rate in blacks was 28% higher than the rate in whites. Since 1997 the differences in lifetime asthma prevalence between races have been statistically significant.

#### **Current Prevalence**

**Data between 1982 and 1996 should not be compared to 2001-2003 estimates.**

Age-specific current asthma prevalence trends are shown in Table 7. Close to 20 million Americans (6.2 million children) had asthma in 2003; a rate of 69.4 per 1,000 population. The highest prevalence rate was seen in those 5-17

years of age (94.8 per 1,000 population), with rates decreasing with age. Overall, the rate in those under 18 (85.1 per 1,000) was significantly greater than those over 18 (63.9 per 1,000).

Sex-specific current asthma prevalence trends are delineated in Table 8. In 2003, 8.2 million males and 11.6 million females had asthma. The prevalence rate in females (79.4 per 1,000 persons) was 35% greater than the rate in males (58.8 per 1,000 persons) overall and 77% greater in female adults over 18 (47.7 per 1,000 vs. 84.4 per 1,000). However this pattern was reversed among children. The current asthma prevalence rate for boys under 18 (95.5 per 1,000) was 27% higher than the rate among girls (75.1 per 1,000). The difference in rates between sexes was statistically significant in both children and adults.

Race-specific current asthma prevalence trends are displayed in Table 9. In 2003, the current asthma prevalence rate was 39% higher in blacks than in whites. This difference between races was significant. The highest prevalence rates for whites and blacks were among the 5-17 age group. Whites had the lowest prevalence rates in those under 5 and blacks had the lowest in those over 65.

#### Attack Prevalence

Table 10 displays asthma attack prevalence estimates between 1997 and 2003. In 2003, an estimated 11 million Americans (4 million children under 18) had an asthma attack. This represents 56% of the 19.8 million people who currently had asthma. The asthma attack rate was 38.6 per 1,000 population.

For the past six years, 5-17 year olds had the highest attack prevalence rates while those over 65 had the lowest. Between 1997 and 2003 the asthma attack prevalence rate in those under 18 was significantly greater than those over 18.

Females tend to have consistently higher attack prevalence rates than males. In 2003, 6.6 million females (45.2 per 1,000) had an asthma attack compared to 4.4 million males (31.8 per 1,000). The difference in attack prevalence rates between sexes has been significant each year since 1997.

The asthma attack prevalence rate in blacks was 42% higher than the rate in whites. The difference between races was significant. Asthma attack prevalence rates in whites tend to be highest among the 5-17 age group and lowest in those over 65. Asthma attack prevalence rates in blacks tend to be highest among those under 5 and lowest in those over 65.

#### Asthma in Hispanics

Table 11 displays the number of conditions and prevalence rates by Hispanic origin. In 2003 close to 3.5 million Hispanic Americans had been diagnosed with asthma in their lifetime; 2.2 million reported that they still have the disease, and 1.3 million of those experienced an asthma attack in the past year. Prevalence rates in Hispanics were significantly lower than Non-Hispanic blacks but did not differ from Non-Hispanic whites in 2003. Studies have suggested that within Hispanic subgroups, Puerto Ricans may have higher rates of asthma than other Hispanic subgroups and non-Hispanic whites.<sup>2</sup>

#### Percentage Distribution of Conditions

Percentage distributions of lifetime asthma, current asthma and asthma attacks in 2003 are displayed in Figures 2, 3, and 4, respectively. Each figure displays the distribution of asthma by sex, age group, ethnicity and geographic region. The overall percentage of asthma sufferers tend to be highest in the South, in Non-Hispanic whites, in 18-44 year olds, and in females.

#### Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000-2003

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a state-based telephone survey of the noninstitutionalized U.S. population aged 18 and over that collects information about modifiable risk factors for chronic diseases and other leading causes of death. This is the first survey to collect state-specific asthma prevalence data for adults.

Questions on lifetime and current asthma prevalence in the BRFSS are comparable to the National Health Interview Survey, but estimates vary due to sampling design and chance. According to the BRFSS, an estimated 25.8 million

adults (11.9%) had been diagnosed within their lifetime with asthma and 16.6 million adults (7.7%) still had asthma in 2003. This compares to 20.7 million adults (9.7%) and 13.6 million adults (6.4%) who were diagnosed with lifetime and current asthma, respectively, in the 2003 National Health Interview Survey. Confidence intervals around the prevalence rates indicate that the estimates from both surveys were statistically different.

Tables 12 and 13 display estimated state-specific lifetime and current asthma prevalence in adults for 2000 to 2003. Figure 5 shows the estimated state-specific current asthma prevalence for 2003. Current asthma prevalence in adults ranged from 5.6% in Georgia to 9.9% in Maine and Massachusetts.

In addition to asthma prevalence information by state, the BRFSS has calculated asthma prevalence estimates for approximately 100 metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas for the years 2002 and 2003. Table 14 displays estimated lifetime and current asthma prevalence in adults for 104 areas in 2003. Out of the selected MSAs, current asthma prevalence in adults ranged from 12.5% in Fairbanks, Alaska to 3.6% in Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Florida.

### **National Survey of Children's Health, 2003**

Recognizing the need for asthma and other health data that could be meaningfully compared across states for all children less than 18 years of age, the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the Health Resources and Services Administration utilized the State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Survey (SLAITS) program to sponsor the National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH).

The National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) is state-based telephone survey of households with children less than 18 years of age that collects information on a variety of physical, emotional, and behavioral health indicators. The respondent was a parent or guardian who knew the most about the selected child's health. This is the first survey to collect state-specific asthma prevalence data in children under 18 years of age.

Questions on lifetime and current asthma prevalence in the NSCH are identical to that found in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. This survey, like the National Health Interview Survey, also questions respondents on asthma attack prevalence. Table 15 displays estimated state-specific lifetime, current and asthma attack prevalence in children under 18 in 2003. Figure 6 shows the estimated state-specific current asthma prevalence for 2003. Current asthma prevalence in children under 18 ranged from 5.7 in South Dakota and Idaho to 11.9% in Delaware. Children in Kentucky had the highest rate of asthma attacks with 7.2%.

### **First-Listed Asthma Hospital Discharges**

A first listed diagnosis is the diagnosis identified as the principal diagnosis or listed first on the medical record. Due to a change in the design of the survey, data from 1988-2002 is not directly comparable to that of earlier years. The hospital discharge rate for asthma increased dramatically from 1979 to 1988, remained stable in the early 1990s, and peaked at 511,000 discharges (19.5 per 10,000 population) in 1995. During 2002, 484,000 discharges (16.9 per 10,000 population) were due to asthma. Between 2001 and 2002 there was a 5.6% increase in hospitalization discharge rates for asthma in the United States.

Table 16 delineates the trend in the number of hospital discharges and rates by sex from 1979-2002. Between 1995 and 2002 the number of hospital discharges decreased 5% overall, 7% in males and 4% in females. In 2002, a total of 288,000 discharges were reported in females and 196,000 were reported in males. However, the discharge rate in females (19.7 per 10,000) was not significantly different from that reported in males (13.9 per 10,000).

As shown in Table 17, hospital discharge rates for asthma decreased in all age groups between 1995 and 2002. Unlike other chronic lung diseases, asthma discharges are very common among the pediatric population. Close to 39% of the asthma discharges in 2002 were in those under 15, however only 21% of the U.S. population was less than 15 years old. However, the discharge rate in the population under 15 was only statistically different than that reported in the 15-44 population. Figure 7 depicts this age-specific trend.

The trend in hospital discharges by race is delineated in Table 18. The 2002 discharge rate for asthma in blacks (36.0 per 10,000) was at least three times higher than that seen in whites and other races (10.5 and 9.9 per 10,000,

respectively). These rates, however, should be interpreted with caution due to the large percentage of discharges (19% in 2002) for which race was not reported. Figure 8 displays this race-specific trend.

#### **Asthma Ambulatory Care Visits**

Table 19 displays the trend in visits to physician offices, hospital outpatient departments and emergency departments in the United States from 1989-2002. In 2002 there were 12.7 million physician office visits and 1.2 million hospital outpatient department visits and 1.9 million emergency room visits due to asthma.

#### **Economic Cost of Asthma**

Estimates of direct medical expenditures and indirect costs (in 2004 dollars) attributed to asthma are shown in Table 20. Asthma entails an annual economic cost to our nation in direct health care costs of \$11.5 billion; indirect costs (lost productivity) add another \$4.6 billion for a total of \$16.1 billion. Prescription drugs represented the largest single direct medical expenditure, at \$5 billion. The value of lost productivity due to death represented the largest single indirect cost at \$1.7 billion.

A recent study by the American Lung Association Asthma Clinical Research Centers found that the inactivated influenza vaccine is safe to administer to adults and children with asthma, including those with severe asthma.<sup>3</sup> Influenza causes substantial morbidity in adults and children with asthma, and vaccination can prevent influenza and its complications. If 50% of asthmatic adults and children received the flu vaccine then \$379 million could be saved in hospitalization costs. Currently, fewer than 10% of children and 40.4% of adults with asthma receive the influenza vaccine.

#### **Summary**

After a long period of steady increase, evidence suggests that asthma mortality and morbidity rates continue to plateau and/or decrease. Mortality figures due to asthma have been continuing declining for the past 4 years. The number of deaths due to asthma in 2002 was approximately 8.5% lower than the number of deaths seen in 1999.

Hospital discharges have been declining since 1995. The number of hospital discharges has decreased 5% between 1995 and 2002 while the hospital discharge rate has declined 13% since it peaked at 19.5 per 10,000 in 1995.

Lifetime and attack prevalence rates have fluctuated over the past six years but have remained stable and there is only three years of data on current asthma. More years of data from the revised National Health Interview Survey are needed to accurately assess the prevalence trend.

However, asthma remains a major public health concern. In 2003, approximately 20 million Americans had asthma and the condition accounted for an estimated 12.8 million lost school days in children and 24.5 million lost work days in adults. Asthma ranks within the top ten prevalent conditions causing limitation of activity and costs our nation \$16.1 billion in health care costs annually.

## GLOSSARY

- Prevalence:** The proportion of existing cases of a particular condition, disease, or other occurrence (e.g., persons smoking) at a given time.
- Lifetime Prevalence:** The proportion of cases that exist within a population at any point during a specified period of time. Therefore, respondents may not still have the condition in question. In this report: the proportion of people ever receiving a diagnosis of asthma from a health professional. About 44% of the respondents from the 2003 NHIS do not still have asthma.
- Current Prevalence:** The proportion of cases that exist within a population at a single point in time. In this report: the proportion of people who have ever received a diagnosis of asthma and still have the disease. About 56% of those ever diagnosed still have asthma according to the 2003 NHIS.
- Attack Prevalence:** The proportion of attacks that occur within a population at a single point in time. In this report: the proportion of people who had one or more asthma attacks or episodes in the preceding year. This type of period prevalence estimate measures for active asthma.
- Crude Rate:** Cases in a particular population quantity- e.g. per hundred.
- Age-Adjusted Rate:** A figure that is statistically corrected to remove the distorting effect of age when comparing populations of different age structures.
- P value:** The probability of observing a result as extreme as that observed solely to chance. If  $p < 0.05$ , then there is no more than a 5% chance of seeing that result again, but if  $p > 0.05$ , then chance cannot be excluded as a likely explanation and the findings are said to be not significant at that level.
- Metropolitan SA:** A group of counties with at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
- Micropolitan SA:** A group of counties with at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 inhabitants.

## FOOTNOTES

1. Homa, D. et al. *Asthma Mortality in U.S. Hispanics of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban Heritage, 1990-1995*. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2000; 161: 504-509.
2. Ledogar, R. et al. *Asthma and Latino Cultures: Different Prevalence Reported Among Groups Sharing the Same Environment*. American Journal of Public Health, 2000; 90 (6):929-935.
3. American Lung Association Asthma Clinical Research Centers. *The Safety of Inactivated Influenza Vaccine in Adults and Children with Asthma*. New England Journal of Medicine, 2001; 345(21): 1529-1536.

## REFERENCES

1. National Center for Health Statistics. *Report of Final Mortality Statistics: 1979-2002*.
2. National Center for Health Statistics. *Raw Data from the National Health Interview Survey, US, 1997-2003*. (Analysis by the American Lung Association, Using SPSS and SUDAAN software)
3. National Center for Health Statistics. *Current Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, US, Selected years, 1970-1996*.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Raw Data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, 2000-2003*. (Analysis by the American Lung Association, Using SPSS and SUDAAN software)
5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *SMART: Selected Metro- / Micropolitan Area Risk Trends from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, 2003*.
6. National Center for Health Statistics. *Raw Data from the National Survey of Children's Health through State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Survey, 2003*
7. National Center for Health Statistics. *National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1980-2002* and data provided upon special request to the NCHS.
8. National Center for Health Statistics. *National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1992-2002*.
9. National Center for Health Statistics. *National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 1989-2002*.
10. Kevin B. Weiss, M.D., Peter J. Gergen, M.D., M.P.H., and Thomas A. Hodgson, Ph.D. *An Economic Evaluation of Asthma in the U.S*. The New England Journal of Medicine, 1992, 326:862-6.
11. National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute Chartbook, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Health, 2004.

TABLE 1: ASTHMA - NUMBER OF DEATHS BY RACE AND SEX, 1979-1998, 1999-2002

YEAR	TOTAL			WHITE			ALL OTHER <sup>(1)</sup>					
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL			BLACK		
							BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
1979 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,598	1,133	1,465	2,095	898	1,197	503	235	268	470	214	256
1980	2,891	1,292	1,599	2,291	1,008	1,283	600	284	316	557	260	297
1981	3,054	1,287	1,767	2,426	977	1,449	628	310	318	576	281	295
1982	3,154	1,314	1,840	2,450	983	1,467	704	331	373	647	301	346
1983	3,561	1,455	2,106	2,751	1,084	1,667	810	371	439	732	336	396
1984	3,564	1,467	2,097	2,779	1,106	1,673	785	361	424	701	312	389
1985	3,880	1,551	2,329	3,026	1,140	1,886	854	411	443	778	371	407
1986	3,955	1,584	2,371	3,036	1,178	1,858	919	406	513	828	360	468
1987	4,360	1,730	2,630	3,327	1,244	2,083	1,033	486	547	920	428	492
1988	4,597	1,822	2,775	3,473	1,299	2,174	1,124	523	601	1,012	460	552
1989	4,869	1,848	3,021	3,761	1,352	2,409	1,108	496	612	984	434	550
1990	4,819	1,885	2,934	3,696	1,358	2,338	1,123	527	596	986	460	526
1991	5,106	1,927	3,179	3,915	1,388	2,527	1,191	539	652	1,043	472	571
1992	4,964	1,869	3,095	3,789	1,362	2,427	1,175	507	668	1,036	433	603
1993	5,167	1,928	3,239	3,910	1,384	2,526	1,257	544	713	1,112	465	647
1994	5,487	2,101	3,386	4,134	1,492	2,642	1,353	609	744	1,186	525	661
1995	5,637	2,079	3,558	4,208	1,454	2,754	1,429	625	804	1,247	538	709
1996	5,667	2,075	3,592	4,110	1,426	2,684	1,557	649	908	1,325	540	785
1997	5,434	1,986	3,448	4,002	1,383	2,619	1,432	603	829	1,200	498	702
1998	5,438	2,000	3,438	3,947	1,366	2,581	1,491	634	857	1,290	536	754
1999 <sup>(3)</sup>	4,657	1,620	3,037	3,328	1,046	2,282	1,329	574	755	1,145	481	664
2000	4,487	1,632	2,855	3,144	1,057	2,087	1,343	575	768	1,158	481	677
2001	4,269	1,479	2,790	2,990	937	2,053	1,279	542	737	1,108	459	649
2002	4,261	1,580	2,681	3,014	1,017	1,997	1,247	563	684	1,096	497	599

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, FINAL VITAL STATISTICS REPORT 1979-2002

NOTES:

(1) ALL RACES OTHER THAN WHITE.

(2) DEATHS FROM 1979-1998 ARE CODED BY THE 9TH REVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, CODE 493.

(3) DEATHS FROM 1999-2002 ARE CODED BY THE 10TH REVISION OF INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, CODE J45-J46.

TABLE 2: ASTHMA - AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY RACE & SEX, 1979-1998, 1999-2002 <sup>(1,2)</sup>

YEAR	TOTAL			WHITE			ALL OTHER <sup>(3)</sup>					
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL			BLACK		
							BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
1979 <sup>(4)</sup>	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
1980	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
1981	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.1
1982	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
1983	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8
1984	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6
1985	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7
1986	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
1987	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.2
1988	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.4
1989	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.3
1990	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.3
1991	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
1992	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.5
1993	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.7
1994	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.7
1995	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.5	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.9
1996	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.4	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.1
1997	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6
1998	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.8
1999 <sup>(5)</sup>	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.7	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.2
2000	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.5	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.5	4.2
2001	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.8
2002	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.4

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, FINAL MORTALITY STATISTICS REPORT, 1979-2002

NOTES:

- (1) RATES FOR THE YEARS 1979-1998 ARE AGE-ADJUSTED TO THE 1940 U.S. STANDARD POPULATION.
- (2) RATES FOR 1999-2002 ARE AGE-ADJUSTED TO THE 2000 U.S. STANDARD POPULATION.
- (3) ALL RACES OTHER THAN WHITE.
- (4) INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION (ICD-9) CODE 493.
- (5) INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 10TH REVISION (ICD-10) CODE J45-J46.

**TABLE 3: ASTHMA-NUMBER OF DEATHS AND AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY ORIGIN AND SEX, 1999-2002 <sup>(1,2)</sup>**

Year/Sex	TOTAL		HISPANIC		NON-HISPANIC (3)		NON-HISPANIC WHITE		NON-HISPANIC BLACK	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
<i>Both Sexes</i>										
1999	4,657	1.7	320	1.7	4,324	1.7	3,011	1.4	1,134	4.1
2000	4,487	1.6	292	1.5	4,164	1.6	2,836	1.3	1,145	4.1
2001	4,269	1.5	274	1.4	3,976	1.5	2,717	1.2	1,092	3.6
2002	4,261	1.5	287	1.3	3,950	1.5	2,720	1.2	1,083	3.5
<i>Male</i>										
1999	1,620	1.4	119	1.2	1,495	1.4	930	1.0	474	3.7
2000	1,632	1.3	129	1.3	1,486	1.3	920	1.0	472	3.6
2001	1,479	1.2	103	1.0	1,365	1.2	834	0.9	450	3.3
2002	1,580	1.2	114	1.0	1,448	1.2	895	0.9	488	3.4
<i>Female</i>										
1999	3,037	2.0	201	2.0	2,829	2.0	2,081	1.7	660	4.3
2000	2,855	1.8	163	1.6	2,678	1.9	1,916	1.5	673	4.3
2001	2,790	1.7	171	1.7	2,611	1.8	1,883	1.4	642	3.9
2002	2,681	1.7	173	1.5	2,502	1.7	1,825	1.4	595	3.5

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, FINAL MORTALITY STATISTICS REPORT, 1999-2002

NOTES:

- (1) NUMBER OF DEATHS ARE CODED BY THE 10TH REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, J45-J46.
- (2) RATES ARE AGE-ADJUSTED TO THE 2000 U.S. STANDARD POPULATION.
- (3) INCLUDES RACES OTHER THAN WHITE AND BLACK.

**TABLE 4: ASTHMA - NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 10-YEAR AGE GROUPS, 1979-1998, 1999-2002**

YEAR	TOTAL	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	STATE D
1979 <sup>(1)</sup>	2,598	5	19	39	99	111	157	282	502	695	499	190	—
1980	2,891	8	21	61	105	130	145	309	529	765	596	222	—
1981	3,054	3	12	72	112	155	178	308	607	803	575	229	—
1982	3,154	8	26	70	162	169	176	341	582	793	593	234	—
1983	3,561	5	28	78	144	186	231	384	686	836	693	290	—
1984	3,564	10	17	79	132	159	227	355	674	905	702	303	1
1985	3,880	6	21	98	156	182	231	378	755	936	785	332	—
1986	3,955	13	17	92	166	197	251	356	688	982	843	350	—
1987	4,360	4	19	101	181	199	341	443	709	1,081	873	408	1
1988	4,597	7	19	93	162	231	343	440	785	1,097	991	429	—
1989	4,869	6	26	95	148	256	346	472	743	1,208	1,094	473	2
1990	4,819	12	24	102	160	237	332	502	738	1,125	1,074	512	1
1991	5,106	5	30	106	183	280	386	510	737	1,155	1,161	553	—
1992	4,964	9	38	88	168	232	373	495	692	1,164	1,097	608	—
1993	5,167	6	32	118	186	240	405	508	738	1,196	1,114	623	1
1994	5,487	5	24	118	215	304	421	597	780	1,223	1,155	644	1
1995	5,637	13	21	130	224	298	498	663	785	1,147	1,195	663	0
1996	5,667	8	34	149	214	288	496	649	816	1,095	1,177	739	2
1997	5,434	5	30	119	174	298	489	636	757	992	1,183	751	1
1998	5,438	7	33	131	214	277	487	647	673	972	1,190	807	—
1999 <sup>(2)</sup>	4,657	5	27	126	182	262	447	607	583	773	925	720	—
2000	4,487	8	32	129	167	249	458	614	540	734	849	707	—
2001	4,269	10	31	99	140	233	455	603	553	634	802	709	—
2002	4,261	4	43	123	169	235	472	608	536	583	812	675	1

**SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, FINAL VITAL STATISTICS REPORT, 1979-1998, 1999-2002**

**NOTES:**

(1)Deaths from 1979-1998 are coded by the 9th revision of International Classification of Diseases, 493.

(2)Deaths from 1999-2002 are coded by the 10th revision of International Classification of Diseases, J45-J46.

TABLE 5: ASTHMA - MORTALITY RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY 10-YEAR AGE GROUPS, 1979-1998, 1999-2002

YEAR	TOTAL	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
1979 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.3	4.5	6.6	8.6
1980	1.3	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.4	4.9	7.7	9.9
1981	1.3	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.8	5.1	7.2	9.7
1982	1.4	—	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.5	2.6	4.9	7.2	9.6
1983	1.5	—	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.7	3.1	5.1	8.2	11.5
1984	1.5	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.6	3.0	5.4	8.1	11.7
1985	1.6	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.7	3.4	5.6	8.8	12.4
1986	1.6	—	—	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.6	3.1	5.7	9.2	12.8
1987	1.8	—	—	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.9	3.3	6.2	9.3	14.5
1988	1.9	—	—	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.8	3.6	6.2	10.3	14.9
1989	2.0	—	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.9	3.5	6.8	11.1	15.9
1990	1.9	—	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.0	3.5	6.2	10.7	16.9
1991	2.0	—	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.0	3.5	6.3	11.3	17.5
1992	1.9	—	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.8	3.3	6.3	10.4	18.7
1993	2.0	—	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.8	3.5	6.4	10.4	18.3
1994	2.1	—	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.0	3.7	6.5	10.6	18.3
1995	2.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.2	2.1	3.7	6.1	10.7	18.3
1996	2.1	—	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.0	3.8	5.9	10.3	19.6
1997	2.0	—	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.9	3.5	5.4	10.1	19.4
1998	2.0	—	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.9	3.0	5.3	10.0	19.9
1999 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.7	—	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.5	4.2	7.6	17.2
2000	1.6	—	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.3	4.0	6.9	16.5
2001	1.5	—	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.5	6.4	16.1
2002	1.5	—	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.5	2.0	3.2	6.4	14.7

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, FINAL VITAL STATISTICS REPORT, 1979-2002

NOTES:

— FIGURE DOES NOT MEET STANDARD OF RELIABILITY OR PRECISION (ESTIMATE BASED ON FEWER THAN 20 DEATHS)

(1) INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION (ICD-9) CODE 493.

(2) INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 10TH REVISION (ICD-10) CODE J45-J46.

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF PEOPLE EVER TOLD BY A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL THAT THEY HAD ASTHMA AND PREVALENCE RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS, BY AGE, SEX AND RACE, 1997-2003 (LIFETIME PREVALENCE)<sup>1</sup>

	1997			1998			1999			2000		
	NUMBER	RATE	CI OF RATE <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER	RATE	CI OF RATE <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER	RATE	CI OF RATE <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER	RATE	CI OF RATE <sup>2</sup>
<b>AGE</b>												
TOTAL	25,747,105	96.6	(93.3-99.8)	26,394,037	98.1	(94.7-101.6)	24,701,614	90.9	(87.6-94.2)	27,615,006	100.8	(97.3-104.3)
<5	1,398,233	70.9	(61.0-80.8)	1,627,352	82.6	(71.2-94.1)	1,367,507	69.8	(60.1-79.5)	1,535,639	78.3	(68.5-88.1)
5-17	6,719,692	130.1	(122.2-138.1)	7,022,501	135.0	(127.0-143.0)	6,393,195	121.8	(113.2-130.4)	7,382,614	140.0	(131.4-148.7)
<18	8,117,925	113.8	(107.3-120.3)	8,649,853	120.6	(113.8-127.5)	7,760,702	107.7	(100.8-114.6)	8,918,253	123.3	(116.5-130.1)
18-44	10,377,177	95.7	(90.7-100.8)	9,935,452	91.6	(86.4-96.9)	10,121,640	93.3	(88.2-98.3)	10,676,318	98.4	(93.1-103.8)
45-64	4,810,974	87.7	(81.0-94.3)	5,304,135	93.6	(86.4-100.7)	4,694,098	80.1	(86.4-100.7)	5,266,650	87.0	(80.1-93.9)
65+	2,441,029	76.3	(68.9-83.6)	2,504,597	77.7	(70.7-84.8)	2,125,174	65.4	(70.7-84.8)	2,753,785	84.2	(77.3-91.2)
>18	17,629,180	90.2	(86.7-93.9)	17,744,184	89.9	(86.6-93.6)	16,940,912	84.9	(81.2-88.6)	18,696,753	92.7	(89.0-96.4)
<b>SEX</b>												
MALE	12,238,763	94.0	(89.3-98.7)	12,589,221	95.8	(90.8-100.8)	11,504,824	86.9	(82.1-91.6)	13,170,011	98.6	(93.9-103.2)
FEMALE	13,508,342	99.0	(94.6-103.5)	13,804,816	100.3	(95.5-105.2)	13,196,790	94.8	(90.1-99.4)	14,444,995	102.9	(98.2-107.6)
<b>RACE</b>												
<b>WHITE</b>												
TOTAL	20,799,967	95.5	(91.9-99.0)	20,827,971	95.3	(91.5-99.1)	19,540,331	88.9	(85.2-92.6)	21,789,410	99.6	(95.6-103.5)
<5	944,392	62.1	(50.9-73.2)	1,064,697	70.5	(58.4-82.6)	926,215	62.3	(51.2-73.3)	987,127	68.1	(56.7-79.4)
5-17	5,120,714	128.3	(119.5-137.1)	5,287,332	131.6	(122.8-140.5)	4,615,812	114.4	(105.0-123.7)	5,395,877	135.4	(125.4-145.4)
18-44	8,514,352	97.4	(91.7-103.0)	7,869,545	90.9	(85.0-96.9)	8,126,454	94.2	(88.4-99.9)	8,706,016	102.5	(96.2-108.8)
45-64	4,067,545	87.3	(80.0-94.6)	4,437,937	92.1	(84.2-99.9)	3,970,537	80.2	(73.1-87.3)	4,335,147	85.6	(77.9-93.3)
65+	2,152,964	75.1	(67.3-83.0)	2,168,460	76.0	(68.6-83.4)	1,901,313	66.3	(59.3-73.3)	2,365,243	81.8	(74.6-88.9)
<b>BLACK</b>												
TOTAL	3,659,349	109.8	(101.3-118.3)	4,165,356	124.2	(115.4-132.9)	3,449,728	102.3	(92.5-112.0)	3,966,949	115.7	(106.9-124.4)
<5	331,716	108.0	(82.3-133.7)	397,810	134.4	(100.3-168.5)	301,060	104.7	(73.7-135.7)	371,099	126.7	(96.1-157.4)
5-17	1,205,433	148.7	(130.4-167.1)	1,311,478	160.7	(136.6-184.7)	1,206,803	147.8	(125.8-169.8)	1,427,655	173.0	(152.7-193.2)
18-44	1,350,218	97.0	(84.4-109.7)	1,529,102	109.5	(96.2-122.7)	1,320,364	94.1	(80.0-108.2)	1,235,710	87.4	(74.4-99.8)
45-64	536,779	95.7	(78.7-112.8)	685,390	118.4	(96.5-140.2)	489,047	81.5	(59.3-103.6)	662,438	105.4	(88.4-122.5)
65+	235,203	89.4	(65.0-113.7)	241,576	90.7	(68.5-112.9)	132,454	50.0	(35.6-64.3)	270,047	100.4	(70.9-130.0)
<b>2001</b>												
<b>2002</b>												
<b>2003</b>												
	NUMBER	RATE	CI OF RATE <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER	RATE	CI OF RATE <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER	RATE	CI OF RATE <sup>2</sup>	NUMBER	RATE	CI OF RATE <sup>2</sup>
<b>AGE</b>												
TOTAL	31,353,657	113.4	(109.7-117.1)	30,821,125	110.6	(106.7-114.4)	29,767,541	104.1	(100.7-107.5)			
<5	1,552,713	78.7	(68.6-88.7)	1,451,929	73.2	(62.8-83.6)	1,490,625	75.1	(64.9-85.3)			
5-17	7,631,820	144.2	(135.0-153.5)	7,442,217	140.0	(131.4-148.7)	7,580,355	142.7	(134.0-151.5)			
<18	9,184,533	126.4	(119.2-133.6)	8,894,146	121.9	(114.8-129.0)	9,070,980	124.3	(117.4-131.2)			
18-44	12,795,275	118.0	(112.3-123.7)	12,453,741	115.2	(108.8-121.6)	11,204,219	101.4	(95.8-106.9)			
45-64	6,507,867	104.1	(97.2-110.9)	6,836,046	105.7	(98.8-112.7)	6,721,660	98.5	(91.7-105.3)			
65+	2,865,982	87.2	(79.0-95.4)	2,637,162	79.8	(71.9-87.6)	2,770,682	80.9	(72.8-89.0)			
>18	22,169,124	108.8	(104.6-112.9)	21,926,949	106.5	(102.1-111.0)	20,696,561	97.1	(93.5-100.8)			
<b>SEX</b>												
MALE	14,556,517	107.9	(102.8-113.0)	14,340,497	105.4	(100.3-110.5)	13,503,561	96.7	(92.1-101.4)			
FEMALE	16,797,140	118.6	(113.8-123.5)	16,480,628	115.5	(110.3-120.6)	16,263,980	111.1	(106.3-115.9)			
<b>RACE</b>												
<b>WHITE</b>												
TOTAL	24,771,837	112.1	(107.8-116.4)	23,921,769	107.3	(103.0-111.7)	23,876,627	101.0	(97.3-104.8)			
<5	978,206	65.8	(54.2-77.3)	832,762	55.9	(45.2-66.6)	933,382	59.7	(50.0-69.3)			
5-17	5,592,504	139.4	(129.0-149.9)	5,359,421	132.6	(123.1-142.1)	5,627,212	134.6	(124.9-144.3)			
18-44	10,227,098	120.8	(114.0-127.6)	9,721,553	115.1	(107.8-122.5)	9,122,405	101.3	(94.9-107.6)			
45-64	5,499,261	104.9	(97.3-112.6)	5,682,916	105.2	(97.8-112.6)	5,748,988	98.7	(91.3-106.1)			
65+	2,474,768	85.4	(76.8-94.0)	2,325,117	79.9	(71.6-88.3)	2,444,640	80.1	(71.3-88.9)			
<b>BLACK</b>												
TOTAL	4,453,467	128.6	(119.3-138.0)	4,850,540	138.3	(127.2-149.4)	4,712,858	129.6	(120.1-139.1)			
<5	406,228	137.8	(104.8-170.9)	431,731	145.9	(112.5-179.4)	491,459	150.4	(113.2-187.6)			
5-17	1,403,147	170.8	(146.0-195.5)	1,506,656	183.5	(159.0-208.0)	1,570,114	184.8	(161.8-207.8)			
18-44	1,704,761	119.9	(104.4-135.3)	1,881,512	131.4	(112.8-149.9)	1,685,252	117.3	(102.3-132.3)			
45-64	668,693	102.5	(85.8-119.2)	794,872	116.3	(94.6-138.0)	735,785	99.7	(81.1-118.4)			
65+	270,638	99.9	(77.0-122.8)	235,769	85.6	(58.9-112.4)	230,248	80.7	(55.7-105.7)			

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1997-2003  
CALCULATIONS PERFORMED BY THE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND STATISTICS UNIT

Notes:

- (1) Lifetime prevalence is defined as answering yes to "Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?"
- (2) 95% Confidence Interval.

**TABLE 7: ASTHMA - NUMBER OF CONDITIONS AND PREVALENCE RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS BY AGE 1982-1996, 2001-2003 (CURRENT PREVALENCE) <sup>1,2</sup>**

YEAR	ALL AGES		UNDER 5		5-17		<18		18-44		45-64		65+	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1982	7,899,000	34.8	*	*	*	*	2,513,000	40.1	2,749,000	29.0	1,603,000	36.3	1,035,000	40.8
1983	8,787,000	38.3	*	*	*	*	2,828,000	45.2	3,487,000	36.1	1,529,000	34.6	943,000	36.4
1984	8,388,000	36.2	*	*	*	*	2,658,000	42.5	3,152,000	32.1	1,485,000	33.5	1,093,000	41.3
1985	8,612,000	36.8	*	*	*	*	2,997,000	47.8	3,323,000	33.4	1,255,000	28.2	1,036,000	38.3
1986	9,690,000	41.0	*	*	*	*	3,223,000	51.1	3,672,000	36.4	1,622,000	36.3	1,173,000	42.6
1987	9,565,000	40.1	*	*	*	*	3,323,000	52.5	3,522,000	34.5	1,633,000	36.3	1,087,000	38.6
1988	9,934,000	41.2	*	*	*	*	3,171,000	49.9	3,989,000	38.7	1,587,000	34.8	1,188,000	41.4
1989	11,621,000	47.7	*	*	*	*	3,901,000	61.0	4,302,000	41.3	1,914,000	41.5	1,504,000	51.5
1990	10,311,000	41.9	*	*	*	*	3,725,000	57.6	3,703,000	35.2	1,800,000	38.6	1,082,000	36.3
1991	11,735,000	47.2	*	*	*	*	4,094,000	62.5	4,594,000	43.4	1,921,000	40.7	1,126,000	37.2
1992	12,375,000	49.2	*	*	*	*	4,218,000	63.4	4,748,000	44.9	2,183,000	45.0	1,226,000	39.8
1993	13,074,000	51.4	*	*	*	*	4,830,000	71.6	4,495,000	42.5	2,242,000	45.0	1,506,000	48.2
1994	14,562,000	56.1	*	*	*	*	4,837,000	69.1	5,598,000	51.7	2,561,000	50.8	1,566,000	50.5
1995	14,878,000	56.8	*	*	*	*	5,294,000	74.9	5,577,000	51.6	2,754,000	53.3	1,253,000	39.8
1996	14,596,000	55.2	*	*	*	*	4,429,000	62.0	6,141,000	56.9	2,581,000	48.6	1,445,000	45.5
2001	20,280,603	73.4	1,127,711	57.1	5,192,266	98.1	6,319,977	87.0	7,796,024	71.9	4,207,483	67.3	1,957,119	59.6
2002	20,025,716	71.8	1,180,664	59.5	4,882,214	91.9	6,062,878	83.1	7,437,526	68.8	4,591,985	71.0	1,933,327	58.5
2003	19,836,001	69.4	1,177,472	59.3	5,035,963	94.8	6,213,435	85.1	6,972,303	63.1	4,678,034	68.5	1,972,229	57.6

**SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1982-1996, 2001-2003  
CALCULATIONS PERFORMED BY THE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND STATISTICS UNIT**

**NOTES:**

\* Data for these age groups were not calculated.

(1) Due to rounding, numbers across may not sum up to totals.

(2) With the revision of the National Health Interview Survey in 1997, the question "During the past 12 months, did anyone in the family have asthma?" was eliminated and was replaced with two questions: "Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?" (Table 6) and "During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or asthma attack?" (Table 10). Realizing the information gap resulting with the revised questions, "Do you still have asthma?" was added in 2001- reinstating a measure of current prevalence. However, data between 1982 and 1996 should not be compared to 2001-2003 estimates.

**TABLE 8: ASTHMA- NUMBER OF CONDITIONS AND PREVALENCE RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS BY SEX, 1982-1996, 2001-2003 (CURRENT PREVALENCE) <sup>1</sup>**

YEAR	MALE						FEMALE					
	ALL AGES		UNDER 18		18 AND OVER		ALL AGES		UNDER 18		18 AND OVER	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1982	3,994,000	36.5	*	*	*	*	3,906,000	33.2	*	*	*	*
1983	3,818,000	34.5	*	*	*	*	4,968,000	41.9	*	*	*	*
1984	3,924,000	35.1	*	*	*	*	4,464,000	37.3	*	*	*	*
1985	3,864,000	34.2	*	*	*	*	4,748,000	39.3	*	*	*	*
1986	4,670,000	40.8	*	*	*	*	5,019,000	41.1	*	*	*	*
1987	4,609,000	39.9	*	*	*	*	4,956,000	40.3	*	*	*	*
1988	4,650,000	39.9	*	*	*	*	5,285,000	42.5	*	*	*	*
1989	5,593,000	47.4	*	*	*	*	6,028,000	48.0	*	*	*	*
1990	4,741,000	39.7	*	*	*	*	5,570,000	44.0	*	*	*	*
1991	5,724,000	47.4	*	*	*	*	6,011,000	47.0	*	*	*	*
1992	5,516,000	45.1	*	*	*	*	6,859,000	53.1	*	*	*	*
1993	5,946,000	48.1	*	*	*	*	7,127,000	54.6	*	*	*	*
1994	6,542,000	51.7	*	*	*	*	8,019,000	60.2	*	*	*	*
1995	6,687,000	52.4	*	*	*	*	8,190,000	61.0	*	*	*	*
1996	5,751,000	44.4	*	*	*	*	8,845,000	65.3	*	*	*	*
2001	8,579,722	63.6	3,679,050	99.0	4,900,672	50.1	11,700,881	82.6	2,640,927	74.4	9,059,954	85.4
2002	8,461,150	62.6	3,520,764	94.8	4,940,386	50.5	11,564,566	81.0	2,542,114	71.6	9,022,452	85.0
2003	8,212,724	58.8	3,548,147	95.5	4,664,577	47.7	11,623,277	79.4	2,665,288	75.1	8,957,989	84.4

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1982-1996, 2001-2003  
CALCULATIONS PERFORMED BY THE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND STATISTICS UNIT

Notes:

(1) With the revision of the National Health Interview Survey in 1997, the question "During the past 12 months, did anyone in the family have asthma?" was eliminated and was replaced with two questions: "Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?" (Table 6) and "During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or asthma attack?" (Table 10). Realizing the information gap resulting with the revised questions, "Do you still have asthma?" was added in 2001- reinstating a measure of current prevalence. However, data between 1982 and 1996 should not be compared to 2001-2003 estimates.

**TABLE 9: ASTHMA - NUMBER OF CONDITIONS AND PREVALENCE RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS  
BY RACE AND AGE 1982-1996, 2001-2003 (CURRENT PREVALENCE) <sup>1</sup>**

YEAR	WHITE											
	ALL AGES		UNDER 5		5-17		18-44		45-64		65+	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1982	6,711,000	34.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,423,000	36.5	895,000	39.0
1983	7,412,000	37.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,367,000	35.0	848,000	36.2
1984	7,296,000	36.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,295,000	33.1	1,019,000	42.6
1985	7,425,000	37.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,121,000	28.7	932,000	38.1
1986	8,190,000	40.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,451,000	37.2	981,000	39.6
1987	8,126,000	40.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,463,000	37.4	987,000	38.8
1988	8,101,000	39.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,327,000	33.5	1,046,000	40.5
1989	9,675,000	47.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,743,000	43.6	1,313,000	49.9
1990	8,544,000	41.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,585,000	39.3	926,000	34.6
1991	9,660,000	46.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,689,000	41.6	1,013,000	37.2
1992	10,309,000	49.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,900,000	45.5	1,068,000	38.8
1993	10,616,000	50.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,904,000	44.5	1,374,000	49.2
1994	12,052,000	56.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,258,000	52.3	1,441,000	51.9
1995	12,198,000	56.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,323,000	52.5	1,041,000	37.0
1996	11,764,000	53.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,168,000	47.4	1,295,000	45.3
2001	15,897,376	71.9	689,084	46.3	3,836,665	95.6	6,209,214	73.3	3,491,749	66.6	1,670,664	57.7
2002	15,475,067	69.4	681,148	45.7	3,515,172	87.0	5,806,930	68.8	3,753,208	69.5	1,718,609	59.1
2003	15,764,764	66.7	712,084	45.5	3,582,880	85.7	5,637,921	62.6	4,085,667	70.1	1,746,212	57.2

YEAR	BLACK											
	ALL AGES		UNDER 5		5-17		18-44		45-64		65+	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1982	1,055,000	39.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	156,000	37.2*	103,000	48.7*
1983	1,230,000	45.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	150,000	35.5*	95,000	44.5*
1984	965,000	34.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	153,000	35.9*	62,000	28.4*
1985	1,119,000	39.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	122,000	27.5	84,000	37.2*
1986	1,212,000	42.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	164,000	36.5	146,000	63.5*
1987	1,281,000	44.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	148,000	32.5	100,000	42.5*
1988	1,631,000	55.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	225,000	48.5	105,000	43.7*
1989	1,586,000	53.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	112,000	23.8*	170,000	69.3
1990	1,414,000	46.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	180,000	37.6	127,000	50.7*
1991	1,740,000	56.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	195,000	40.1	83,000	32.4*
1992	1,787,000	56.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	249,000	49.9	145,000	55.3*
1993	1,967,000	61.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	315,000	61.3	98,000	36.7*
1994	1,861,000	56.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	255,000	49.7	111,000	44.0*
1995	2,217,000	67.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	313,000	60.0	178,000	70.1*
1996	2,310,000	69.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	275,000	50.7*	109,000	41.7*
2001	3,053,514	88.2	323,209	109.7	960,289	116.9	1,089,907	76.6	488,195	74.8	191,914	70.9
2002	3,355,658	95.7	373,140	126.1	1,030,164	125.5	1,201,855	83.9	586,386	85.8	164,113	59.6
2003	3,369,723	92.7	408,342	125.0	1,180,065	138.9	1,122,577	78.2	503,141	68.2	155,598	54.5

**SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1982-1996, 2001-2003  
CALCULATIONS PERFORMED BY THE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND STATISTICS UNIT**

**NOTES:**

\* Estimate for which the numerator has a relative standard error of more than 30%.

(1) With the revision of the National Health Interview Survey in 1997, the question "During the past 12 months, did anyone in the family have asthma?" was eliminated and was replaced with two questions: "Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?" (Table 6) and "During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or asthma attack?" (Table 10). Realizing the information gap resulting with the revised questions, "Do you still have asthma?" was added in 2001- reinstating a measure of current prevalence. However, data between 1982 and 1996 should not be compared to 2001-2003 estimates.

**TABLE 10: NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO HAD AN ASTHMA ATTACK OR EPISODE AND PREVALENCE RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS BY AGE, SEX AND RACE, 1997-2003 (ATTACK PREVALENCE)<sup>1</sup>**

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	NUMBER	RATE												
<b>AGE</b>														
<b>TOTAL</b>	11,113,225	41.7	10,613,056	39.5	10,488,284	38.6	10,979,222	40.1	11,986,059	43.4	11,908,191	42.7	11,045,888	38.6
<b>&lt;5</b>	812,410	41.2	914,961	46.5	825,304	42.1	853,688	43.5	925,924	46.9	957,613	48.3	838,226	42.2
<b>5-17</b>	3,072,538	59.5	2,894,220	55.6	2,973,538	56.7	3,144,009	59.6	3,230,542	61.1	3,239,335	61.0	3,136,594	59.1
<b>&lt;18</b>	3,884,948	54.4	3,809,181	53.1	3,798,842	52.7	3,997,697	55.3	4,156,466	57.2	4,196,948	57.5	3,974,820	54.5
<b>18-44</b>	4,367,913	40.3	3,817,945	35.2	4,021,816	37.1	3,865,362	35.6	4,621,288	42.6	4,353,083	40.3	3,775,135	34.2
<b>45-64</b>	1,985,366	36.2	2,061,312	36.4	1,950,980	33.3	2,187,430	36.1	2,347,541	37.5	2,387,972	36.9	2,528,134	37.0
<b>65+</b>	874,998	27.3	924,618	28.7	716,646	22.1	928,733	28.4	860,764	26.2	970,188	35.7	767,799	22.4
<b>&gt;18</b>	7,228,277	37.0	6,803,875	34.5	6,689,442	33.5	6,981,525	34.6	7,829,593	38.4	7,711,243	37.5	7,071,068	33.2
<b>SEX</b>														
<b>MALE</b>	4,591,616	35.3	4,550,372	34.6	4,310,426	32.5	4,566,516	34.2	4,894,372	36.3	4,862,958	35.7	4,433,896	31.8
<b>FEMALE</b>	6,521,609	47.8	6,062,684	44.1	6,177,858	44.4	6,412,706	45.7	7,091,687	50.1	7,045,233	49.4	6,611,992	45.2
<b>RACE</b>														
<b>WHITE</b>	8,924,460	38.2	8,351,811	38.2	8,225,725	37.4	8,574,362	39.2	9,316,903	42.2	9,135,316	41.0	8,700,764	36.8
<b>&lt;5</b>	562,767	37.0	600,960	39.8	542,560	36.5	556,163	38.3	585,966	39.4	563,698	37.8	510,295	32.6
<b>5-17</b>	2,316,765	58.0	2,191,663	54.6	2,144,632	53.1	2,221,117	55.7	2,388,686	59.5	2,340,836	57.9	2,254,002	53.9
<b>18-44</b>	3,657,439	41.8	3,001,924	34.7	3,265,910	37.8	3,232,200	38.0	3,678,584	43.5	3,454,845	40.9	3,034,374	33.7
<b>45-64</b>	1,653,314	35.5	1,755,150	36.4	1,669,630	33.7	1,790,264	35.3	1,946,520	37.1	1,928,267	35.7	2,210,594	37.9
<b>65+</b>	734,175	25.6	802,114	28.1	602,993	21.0	774,618	26.8	717,147	24.8	847,670	29.1	691,499	22.7
<b>BLACK</b>	1,629,383	50.1	1,679,906	50.1	1,535,360	45.5	1,631,233	47.6	1,928,640	55.7	1,974,247	56.3	1,905,572	52.4
<b>&lt;5</b>	176,626	57.5	208,240	70.4	218,657	76.0	193,908	66.2	240,243	81.5	282,694	95.6	284,424	87.1
<b>5-17</b>	596,741	73.6	528,300	64.7	592,920	72.6	663,850	80.4	633,474	77.1	664,074	80.9	683,115	80.4
<b>18-44</b>	483,297	34.7	614,097	44.0	495,630	35.3	401,595	28.4	670,130	47.1	608,292	42.5	624,012	43.4
<b>45-64</b>	251,084	44.8	265,660	45.9	151,304	25.2	278,686	44.4	271,703	41.6	320,550	46.9	269,789	36.6
<b>65+</b>	121,635	46.2	63,609	23.9	76,849	29.0	93,194	34.7	113,090	41.8	98,637	35.8	44,232	15.5

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1997-2003

CALCULATIONS PERFORMED BY THE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND STATISTICS UNIT

Notes:

(1) Attack prevalence is defined as answering yes to "Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?" and "During the PAST 12 MONTHS, have you had an episode of asthma or asthma attack?"

TABLE 11: ASTHMA-NUMBER OF CONDITIONS AND PREVALENCE RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS BY ORIGIN, 1998-2003

	Hispanic			Non-Hispanic White			Non-Hispanic Black			Non-Hispanic Others		
	Number	Rate	CI of Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate	CI of Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate	CI of Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate	CI of Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Lifetime Prevalence<sup>2</sup></b>												
1998	2,627,891	84.7	(76.4-93.0)	18,887,569	97.2	(93.0-101.4)	4,105,291	124.9	(116.1-133.7)	773,286	71.8	(58.3-85.2)
1999	2,564,233	80.2	(71.6-88.8)	17,833,735	91.1	(87.1-95.1)	3,424,782	102.8	(93.0-112.7)	878,864	82.7	(65.5-99.9)
2000	2,700,985	81.7	(74.4-89.1)	19,958,214	102.2	(98-106.4)	3,900,457	115.8	(107.0-124.6)	1,055,350	87.9	(69.8-106)
2001	3,232,703	94.7	(86.8-102.5)	22,607,687	115.3	(110.7-120.0)	4,291,178	126.2	(116.7-135.6)	1,222,089	99.1	(81.9-116.3)
2002	2,925,277	83.0	(75.5-90.5)	21,850,318	111.2	(106.4-116.0)	4,736,386	137.7	(126.5-149.0)	1,309,144	103.5	(85.6-121.4)
2003	3,478,767	87.5	(79.6-95.5)	20,663,795	104.0	(99.9-108.1)	4,563,212	129.3	(119.5-139.1)	1,061,767	86.1	(68.6-103.7)
<b>Current Prevalence<sup>3</sup></b>												
2001	2,007,520	58.8	(55.3-62.3)	14,603,075	74.5	(72.3-76.7)	2,933,767	86.2	(80.8-91.7)	736,241	59.7	(51.5-68.0)
2002	1,726,590	49.0	(45.5-52.5)	14,245,694	72.5	(70.3-74.7)	3,271,962	95.1	(90.9-99.4)	781,470	61.8	(52.7-70.9)
2003	2,198,710	55.3	(51.4-59.3)	13,750,543	69.2	(66.9-71.5)	3,269,269	92.6	(87.6-97.7)	617,479	50.1	(41.7-58.5)
<b>Attack Prevalence<sup>4</sup></b>												
1996	1,117,182	36.0	(32.3-39.7)	7,570,852	39.0	(37.0-41.0)	1,648,035	50.1	(45.1-55.1)	276,987	25.7	(19.0-32.4)
1999	1,089,428	34.1	(30.2-37.9)	7,500,035	38.3	(36.3-40.3)	1,526,119	45.8	(41.2-50.4)	372,702	35.1	(25.9-44.2)
2000	1,087,330	32.9	(29.7-36.1)	7,864,152	40.3	(36.8-42.5)	1,601,492	47.6	(42.6-52.5)	426,248	35.5	(27.5-43.5)
2001	1,164,204	34.1	(30.2-38.0)	8,581,795	43.8	(41.5-46.0)	1,847,680	54.3	(48.7-59.9)	392,380	31.8	(24.0-39.6)
2002	1,087,489	30.8	(27.3-34.4)	8,401,593	42.8	(40.4-45.1)	1,895,262	55.1	(50.2-60.0)	523,847	41.4	(33.1-49.8)
2003	1,317,684	33.2	(29.6-36.7)	7,494,952	37.7	(35.6-39.9)	1,823,502	51.7	(46.6-56.7)	409,750	33.2	(25.1-41.4)

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1998-2003  
 CALCULATIONS PERFORMED BY THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION, EPIDEMIOLOGY AND STATISTICS UNIT

NOTES:

- (1) 95% Confidence Interval.
- (2) Lifetime prevalence was defined as answering "yes" to "Have you EVER been told by a health professional that you had asthma?"
- (3) With the revision of the National Health Interview Survey in 1997, the question "During the past 12 months, did anyone in the family have asthma?" was eliminated and was replaced with two questions: "Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had asthma?" (Table 6) and "During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or asthma attack?" (Table 10). Realizing the information gap resulting with the revised questions, "Do you still have asthma?" was added in 2001- reinstating a measure of current prevalence. However, data between 1982 and 1996 should not be compared to 2001-2003 estimates.
- (4) Attack prevalence was defined as answering yes to "Have you EVER been told by a health professional that you had asthma?" and "During the PAST 12 MONTHS, have you had an episode of asthma or asthma attack?"

TABLE 12: ASTHMA-ESTIMATED LIFETIME PREVALENCE (%) IN ADULTS, BY STATE, 2000-2003

STATE	LIFETIME PREVALENCE <sup>1</sup>							
	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
United States	21,311,096	10.4	23,210,259	11.0	25,176,198	11.8	25,777,202	11.9
Alabama	298,612	9.1	323,695	9.7	369,224	11.0	391,671	11.6
Alaska	48,997	11.3	51,029	11.5	51,547	11.6	60,933	13.3
Arizona	395,300	11.1	474,929	12.4	551,442	13.9	511,360	12.5
Arkansas	189,021	9.9	212,687	10.6	243,901	12.1	231,481	11.3
California	2,832,152	11.5	3,044,855	12.1	3,209,230	12.7	3,473,157	13.4
Colorado	289,301	9.5	394,610	12.1	404,461	12.1	424,685	12.4
Connecticut	269,833	10.8	321,831	12.3	341,552	13.2	319,497	12.2
Delaware	59,724	10.4	71,450	11.9	71,567	11.8	72,281	11.7
District of Columbia	44,925	11.0	54,330	12.0	65,214	14.2	58,117	12.7
Florida	1,076,350	9.1	1,242,381	9.9	1,348,584	10.5	1,327,772	10.1
Georgia	557,965	9.6	674,099	11.0	728,052	11.7	757,493	11.8
Hawaii	102,277	11.4	111,954	12.1	125,142	13.4	110,997	11.6
Idaho	96,499	10.8	108,286	11.7	113,045	11.8	114,347	11.7
Illinois	955,071	10.6	1,049,350	11.3	992,316	10.7	1,046,454	11.1
Indiana	494,719	11.2	515,076	11.3	514,621	11.3	552,962	12.0
Iowa	181,406	8.5	212,254	9.7	197,950	9.0	227,881	10.3
Kansas	214,168	10.9	232,248	11.6	222,271	11.2	232,690	11.5
Kentucky	317,557	10.7	333,057	10.9	393,275	12.8	391,927	12.6
Louisiana	251,523	8.0	293,612	9.1	340,082	10.4	336,420	10.2
Maine	117,749	12.5	121,535	12.6	134,683	13.6	134,498	13.4
Maryland	413,442	10.6	445,760	11.1	510,826	12.7	507,830	12.3
Massachusetts	566,455	11.9	639,174	13.0	629,268	12.9	710,328	14.4
Michigan	751,031	10.3	914,468	12.4	949,081	12.8	1,019,132	13.6
Minnesota	334,685	9.5	368,504	10.1	416,551	11.3	395,216	10.5
Mississippi	195,389	9.8	188,785	9.2	222,829	10.6	230,890	10.9
Missouri	434,002	10.6	502,586	11.9	526,495	12.5	508,330	11.9
Montana	73,732	11.4	78,547	11.8	97,766	14.5	76,242	11.1
Nebraska	106,027	8.7	106,309	8.4	134,251	10.6	132,872	10.3
Nevada	191,582	13.4	204,462	13.3	201,143	12.4	189,390	11.4
New Hampshire	109,430	12.0	117,309	12.5	132,599	13.9	125,421	12.9
New Jersey	542,781	8.7	610,724	9.4	757,385	11.8	710,625	10.9
New Mexico	124,406	10.0	141,099	10.7	155,098	11.7	142,570	10.5
New York	1,475,831	10.7	1,603,109	11.0	1,645,388	11.5	1,697,945	11.7
North Carolina	595,899	10.1	624,605	10.1	678,962	10.9	720,819	11.3
North Dakota	42,458	9.2	42,783	9.1	49,026	10.3	48,224	10.1
Ohio	912,891	10.9	832,186	9.8	872,153	10.3	931,899	10.8
Oklahoma	229,026	9.2	259,907	10.1	289,843	11.2	309,038	11.8
Oregon	301,185	12.1	335,009	12.9	369,041	14.0	395,124	14.7
Pennsylvania	851,019	9.3	1,007,466	10.7	1,079,272	11.5	1,129,529	11.9
Rhode Island	89,469	11.7	98,047	12.1	104,562	12.8	118,314	14.4
South Carolina	300,905	10.4	322,915	10.7	305,845	10.0	316,653	10.1
South Dakota	42,490	8.0	42,124	7.7	47,763	8.6	60,240	10.7
Tennessee	435,098	10.4	406,008	9.3	531,158	12.2	523,609	11.8
Texas	1,534,031	10.5	1,466,052	9.6	1,806,359	11.6	1,791,427	11.3
Utah	144,407	10.3	157,803	10.7	191,128	12.3	180,462	11.3
Vermont	43,400	9.7	55,490	12.1	59,539	12.7	57,969	12.2
Virginia	551,390	10.5	616,160	11.4	660,055	12.1	676,348	12.1
Washington	511,851	11.9	530,013	11.9	641,694	14.3	634,069	13.8
West Virginia	162,187	11.7	173,501	12.5	179,052	12.8	166,795	11.8
Wisconsin	411,281	10.6	434,848	10.9	473,049	11.7	451,051	11.0
Wyoming	40,169	11.8	41,239	11.6	40,858	11.1	42,219	11.2

SOURCE: BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SURVEY, 2000-2003

Note:

(1) Lifetime prevalence was defined as answering yes to "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you had asthma?"

**TABLE 13: ASTHMA-ESTIMATED CURRENT PREVALENCE (%) IN ADULTS, BY STATE, 2000-2003**

STATE	CURRENT PREVALENCE <sup>1</sup>							
	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
United States	14,665,135	7.2	15,139,313	7.1	15,960,496	7.5	16,640,152	7.7
Alabama	199,227	6.1	211,835	6.3	240,795	7.2	253,590	7.5
Alaska	29,977	6.9	32,179	7.2	32,851	7.4	41,766	9.1
Arizona	303,723	8.6	316,659	8.2	356,712	9.0	341,357	8.3
Arkansas	125,142	6.6	139,615	6.9	152,569	7.6	148,628	7.3
California	1,793,998	7.3	1,751,211	7.0	1,633,769	6.4	2,171,227	8.4
Colorado	199,982	6.6	259,324	8.0	255,409	7.7	281,149	8.3
Connecticut	196,115	7.8	204,445	7.8	220,216	8.5	216,680	8.3
Delaware	40,536	7.1	45,025	7.5	46,112	7.6	46,213	7.5
District of Columbia	32,278	7.9	33,283	7.4	41,246	9.1	35,548	7.8
Florida	672,793	5.7	722,627	5.7	833,013	6.5	801,089	6.1
Georgia	358,829	6.2	442,374	7.2	459,342	7.4	449,626	7.0
Hawaii	65,700	7.3	67,148	7.3	63,672	6.9	54,170	5.6
Idaho	68,229	7.7	73,682	7.9	73,458	7.7	76,716	7.9
Illinois	713,374	7.9	729,934	7.8	664,163	7.2	692,016	7.4
Indiana	357,357	8.1	343,028	7.5	341,274	7.5	370,367	8.1
Iowa	134,940	6.3	147,200	6.7	141,516	6.4	138,355	6.2
Kansas	153,546	7.8	161,251	8.1	150,713	7.6	151,163	7.5
Kentucky	230,371	7.8	253,887	8.3	291,944	9.5	304,498	9.8
Louisiana	157,766	5.0	170,990	5.3	195,574	6.0	205,465	6.2
Maine	84,202	8.9	90,243	9.4	99,008	10.0	98,475	9.9
Maryland	284,461	7.3	282,677	7.0	331,315	8.2	320,823	7.8
Massachusetts	403,234	8.5	462,332	9.4	433,978	8.9	488,412	9.9
Michigan	534,161	7.3	665,636	9.0	646,354	8.8	693,663	9.3
Minnesota	251,966	7.2	238,842	6.5	275,320	7.5	254,593	6.8
Mississippi	134,081	6.8	113,916	5.5	127,915	6.1	145,707	6.9
Missouri	294,564	7.2	343,826	8.2	356,257	8.5	339,842	8.0
Montana	53,246	8.3	53,044	8.0	59,721	8.9	54,624	7.9
Nebraska	80,486	6.6	72,885	5.8	91,754	7.2	91,434	7.1
Nevada	117,713	8.3	126,692	8.2	121,819	7.6	108,545	6.6
New Hampshire	75,715	8.3	79,093	8.4	82,902	8.7	82,578	8.5
New Jersey	384,947	6.2	402,339	6.2	496,395	7.8	460,222	7.1
New Mexico	85,785	6.9	90,543	6.9	104,145	7.8	91,757	6.7
New York	1,058,759	7.7	1,059,051	7.3	1,130,548	7.9	1,106,254	7.6
North Carolina	417,570	7.1	397,774	6.4	402,207	6.5	451,015	7.1
North Dakota	34,316	7.4	32,143	6.8	34,874	7.3	33,510	7.0
Ohio	719,001	8.6	615,294	7.2	621,936	7.3	608,796	7.1
Oklahoma	158,064	6.3	178,660	6.9	182,254	7.1	198,626	7.6
Oregon	211,366	8.5	209,380	8.1	229,049	8.7	249,204	9.3
Pennsylvania	599,423	6.5	691,529	7.3	741,664	7.9	785,143	8.3
Rhode Island	64,420	8.5	75,642	9.3	72,311	8.9	78,694	9.6
South Carolina	196,081	6.8	195,558	6.5	178,930	5.8	191,055	6.1
South Dakota	29,384	5.6	28,954	5.3	32,804	5.9	41,290	7.3
Tennessee	303,235	7.3	297,976	6.8	356,379	8.2	350,559	7.9
Texas	949,490	6.5	932,057	6.1	1,104,526	7.1	1,093,265	6.9
Utah	106,714	7.6	103,383	7.0	124,327	8.0	117,491	7.4
Vermont	31,945	7.2	40,448	8.8	40,343	8.6	39,683	8.4
Virginia	368,099	7.1	348,225	6.4	392,023	7.2	422,958	7.6
Washington	352,103	8.2	337,123	7.6	396,172	8.9	412,896	9.1
West Virginia	117,033	8.5	128,863	9.3	126,906	9.1	114,053	8.1
Wisconsin	300,402	7.7	310,235	7.8	345,132	8.5	307,347	7.5
Wyoming	29,286	8.6	29,251	8.2	26,880	7.3	28,018	7.5

SOURCE: BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SURVEY, 2000-2003

Note:

(1) Current prevalence was defined as answering yes to "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you had asthma?" and "Do you still have asthma?"

TABLE 14: ASTHMA-ESTIMATED LIFETIME AND CURRENT PREVALENCE (%) IN ADULTS FOR SELECTED AREAS, 2003

METROPOLITAN / MICROPOLITAN AREA <sup>1</sup>	LIFETIME PREVALENCE (%) <sup>2</sup>	CURRENT PREVALENCE (%) <sup>3</sup>
Albuquerque, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.6	6.9
Anchorage, AK Metropolitan Statistical Area	13.4	10.0
Asheville, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area	13.7	9.2
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.4	7.5
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.5	8.2
Baltimore-Towson, MD Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.1	8.0
Baton Rouge, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area	9.5	5.4
Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division	12.1	8.3
Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area	9.6	6.0
Boise City-Nampa, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.4	7.7
Boston-Quincy, MA Metropolitan Division	14.7	9.8
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area	15.7	9.9
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.5	6.9
Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.7	7.9
Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division	14.7	8.4
Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division	10.4	6.8
Casper, WY Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.4	7.1
Charleston, WV Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.1	7.7
Charleston-North Charleston, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area	9.2	5.8
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC Metropolitan Statistical Area	9.0	6.2
Cheyenne, WY Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.9	7.8
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.2	7.0
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.1	8.7
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.2	6.2
Columbia, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area	9.6	5.6
Columbus, OH Metropolitan Statistical Area	13.0	7.7
Concord, NH Micropolitan Statistical Area	11.6	7.3
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division	11.8	6.7
Denver-Aurora, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.7	7.8
Des Moines, IA Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.3	7.1
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metropolitan Division	15.2	10.0
Dover, DE Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.0	7.0
Durham, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.2	6.2
Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division	10.1	6.9
Essex County, MA Metropolitan Division	15.3	11.3
Fairbanks, AK Metropolitan Statistical Area	17.1	12.5
Fargo, ND-MN Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.3	10.1
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO Metropolitan Statistical Area	16.0	9.6
Greensboro-High Point, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area	14.3	9.2
Greenville, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.7	5.9
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.1	8.1
Hilo, HI Micropolitan Statistical Area	11.0	5.9
Honolulu, HI Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.3	5.6
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.4	6.1
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.0	8.1
Indianapolis, IN Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.2	7.9
Jackson, MS Metropolitan Statistical Area	9.7	5.4
Kahului-Wailuku, HI Micropolitan Statistical Area	13.8	5.3
Kansas City, MO-KS Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.1	7.8
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area	14.7	9.8
Las Cruces, NM Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.8	7.0
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.5	6.5
Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan Statistical Area	11.8	8.4
Lincoln, NE Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.6	9.5
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.6	6.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division	13.8	8.5
Louisville, KY-IN Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.7	9.4
Manchester-Nashua, NH Metropolitan Statistical Area	15.4	10.8
Memphis, TN-MS-AR Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.7	7.2
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area	8.1	3.6
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI Metropolitan Statistical Area	13.5	8.3

TABLE 14 cont'd: ASTHMA-ESTIMATED LIFETIME AND CURRENT PREVALENCE (%) IN ADULTS FOR SELECTED AREAS, 2003

METROPOLITAN / MICROPOLITAN AREA <sup>1</sup>	LIFETIME PREVALENCE (%) <sup>2</sup>	CURRENT PREVALENCE (%) <sup>3</sup>
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.2	7.1
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.0	7.4
New Haven-Milford, CT Metropolitan Statistical Area	13.3	10.0
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area	8.2	5.3
New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	10.5	7.0
Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division	10.7	6.4
Ogden-Clearfield, UT Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.9	7.2
Oklahoma City, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.3	8.0
Olympia, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area	16.4	10.8
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.7	7.3
Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division	13.1	9.0
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.6	8.2
Pittsburgh, PA Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.2	7.7
Portland-South Portland, ME Metropolitan Statistical Area	13.5	10.7
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area	15.2	9.2
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metropolitan Statistical Area	13.8	9.9
Raleigh-Cary, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area	9.9	6.5
Rapid City, SD Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.5	7.5
Reno-Sparks, NV Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.6	6.7
Richmond, VA Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.0	6.3
Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH Metropolitan Division	12.1	7.8
Salt Lake City, UT Metropolitan Statistical Area	9.2	6.3
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.6	5.5
Seaford, DE Micropolitan Statistical Area	10.6	7.6
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division	13.4	9.0
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.0	6.8
Sioux Falls, SD Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.7	9.0
Spokane, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area	15.5	10.1
Springfield, MA Metropolitan Statistical Area	14.4	10.4
St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area	11.8	7.9
Suffolk County-Nassau County, NY Metropolitan Division	11.6	6.9
Tacoma, WA Metropolitan Division	13.3	8.5
Topeka, KS Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.8	9.6
Trenton-Ewing, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.3	7.9
Tucson, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area	13.4	8.3
Tulsa, OK Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.0	6.4
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.6	7.4
Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, MI Metropolitan Division	12.7	8.5
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	12.3	6.9
Wenatchee, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area	12.0	6.9
Wichita, KS Metropolitan Statistical Area	10.9	7.8
Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division	12.7	7.6
Worcester, MA Metropolitan Statistical Area	15.2	11.5
Yakima, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area	13.4	9.4

SOURCE: BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SURVEY, 2003

Notes:

- (1) A metropolitan area is a group of counties with at least one urbanized area of 50,000 more inhabitants, a micropolitan area is a group of counties with at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 inhabitants and a metropolitan division is a smaller group of counties within a metropolitan statistical area of 2.5 million or more inhabitants.
- (2) Lifetime prevalence was defined as answering yes to "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you had asthma?"
- (3) Current prevalence was defined as answering yes to "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you had asthma?" and "Do you still have asthma?"

**TABLE 15: ASTHMA - ESTIMATED PREVALENCE (%) IN CHILDREN, BY STATE, 2003**

STATE	LIFETIME <sup>1</sup>		CURRENT <sup>2</sup>		ASTHMA ATTACK <sup>3</sup>	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
United States	9,040,298	12.4	6,433,204	8.8	4,179,980	5.7
Alabama	133,734	12.1	105,501	9.6	64,250	5.8
Alaska	20,404	10.8	15,548	8.3	10,299	5.5
Arizona	176,846	11.7	129,746	8.6	86,552	5.7
Arkansas	77,606	11.4	55,852	8.2	36,034	5.3
California	1,152,803	12.3	698,613	7.4	459,816	4.9
Colorado	120,351	10.5	88,220	7.7	56,702	4.9
Connecticut	113,600	13.7	71,884	8.6	45,375	5.5
Delaware	30,324	15.3	23,552	11.9	12,804	6.5
District of Columbia	16,387	15.2	12,645	11.8	7,467	6.9
Florida	566,211	14.5	369,725	9.5	266,507	6.8
Georgia	303,309	13.3	219,312	9.6	128,486	5.6
Hawaii	50,603	17.1	34,979	11.8	17,760	6.0
Idaho	32,791	8.9	20,947	5.7	12,712	3.4
Illinois	356,368	11.1	245,199	7.6	164,201	5.1
Indiana	209,675	13.1	174,106	10.9	113,526	7.1
Iowa	64,701	9.4	45,113	6.5	26,468	3.8
Kansas	91,861	13.3	73,465	10.6	46,394	6.7
Kentucky	133,035	13.4	101,193	10.2	71,403	7.2
Louisiana	170,312	14.5	125,649	10.7	80,523	6.9
Maine	41,716	14.6	30,377	10.6	20,392	7.1
Maryland	193,721	14.1	143,018	10.4	80,998	5.9
Massachusetts	215,434	14.5	151,742	10.2	102,171	6.9
Michigan	342,284	13.5	253,579	10.0	160,785	6.4
Minnesota	103,497	8.3	76,885	6.2	45,073	3.6
Mississippi	96,835	12.8	68,855	9.1	46,497	6.1
Missouri	164,930	11.8	121,338	8.7	73,793	5.3
Montana	20,649	9.6	15,294	7.1	10,222	4.8
Nebraska	38,693	8.8	29,610	6.8	17,276	3.9
Nevada	60,179	10.4	40,192	6.9	26,622	4.6
New Hampshire	35,332	11.6	24,155	7.9	16,059	5.3
New Jersey	255,484	12.0	180,159	8.5	116,583	5.5
New Mexico	62,567	12.5	44,068	8.8	27,478	5.5
New York	588,777	13.1	447,853	9.9	280,633	6.2
North Carolina	255,092	12.3	186,754	9.0	132,645	6.4
North Dakota	12,835	8.8	9,676	6.6	6,709	4.6
Ohio	365,826	13.0	279,524	10.0	177,272	6.3
Oklahoma	116,770	13.3	80,244	9.2	60,035	6.9
Oregon	80,638	9.5	54,822	6.5	39,030	4.6
Pennsylvania	344,373	12.2	235,151	8.4	165,769	5.9
Rhode Island	33,628	13.9	24,451	10.1	14,937	6.2
South Carolina	127,577	12.5	93,938	9.2	57,147	5.6
South Dakota	15,863	8.2	11,054	5.7	6,725	3.5
Tennessee	157,469	11.3	118,206	8.5	73,443	5.3
Texas	817,441	13.1	618,052	9.9	399,081	6.4
Utah	60,500	8.2	46,073	6.2	34,278	4.6
Vermont	15,623	11.4	11,006	8.0	6,642	4.8
Virginia	220,488	12.3	149,339	8.3	99,566	5.6
Washington	167,777	11.2	109,996	7.4	73,162	4.9
West Virginia	52,390	13.5	43,060	11.1	27,311	7.0
Wisconsin	145,234	10.9	115,728	8.7	69,258	5.2
Wyoming	9,752	8.1	7,751	6.4	5,110	4.2

**SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, STATE AND LOCAL AREA INTEGRATED TELEPHONE SURVEY, NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH, 2003**

**Notes:**

- (1) Lifetime prevalence was defined as answering yes to "Has a doctor or health professional every told you that the sample child had asthma?"
- (2) Current prevalence was defined as answering yes to "Has a doctor or health professional every told you that the sample child had asthma?" and "Does the child still have asthma?"
- (3) Attack prevalence was defined as answering yes to "Has a doctor or health professional every told you that the sample child had asthma?" and "During the past 12 months, has the child had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?"

**TABLE 16: ASTHMA - NUMBER OF FIRST-LISTED HOSPITAL DISCHARGES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION BY SEX, 1979-2002 <sup>1</sup>**

YEAR	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
1979	339,000	15.7	143,000	13.1	196,000	17.0
1980	408,000	18.0	180,000	16.3	228,000	19.6
1981	418,000	18.4	180,000	16.2	237,000	20.1
1982	434,000	18.9	190,000	17.1	245,000	20.6
1983	459,000	19.8	190,000	17.0	269,000	22.4
1984	465,000	19.8	197,000	17.1	268,000	22.0
1985	462,000	19.5	195,000	17.0	266,000	21.8
1986	477,000	19.9	206,000	17.8	271,000	21.9
1987	454,000	18.8	193,000	16.5	261,000	20.9
1988 <sup>2</sup>	479,000	19.6	210,000	17.7	270,000	21.4
1989	475,000	19.3	204,000	17.1	271,000	21.3
1990	476,000	19.1	191,000	15.8	285,000	22.2
1991	490,000	19.6	221,000	18.2	269,000	20.9
1992	463,000	18.3	201,000	16.3	263,000	20.1
1993	468,000	18.3	191,000	15.3	278,000	21.1
1994	451,000	17.4	189,000	15.0	262,000	19.7
1995	511,000	19.5	210,000	16.5	301,000	22.4
1996	474,000	17.9	195,000	15.1	279,000	20.6
1997	484,000	17.9	204,000	15.4	279,000	20.2
1998	423,000	15.5	168,000	12.6	255,000	18.3
1999	478,000	17.4	190,000	14.1	288,000	20.4
2000	465,000	16.7	198,000	14.5	267,000	18.8
2001	454,000	16.0	186,000	13.4	268,000	18.5
2002	484,000	16.9	196,000	13.9	288,000	19.7

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY, 1979-2002

NOTES:

- (1) DUE TO ROUNDING NUMBERS ACROSS MAY NOT ADD TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DISCHARGES.
- (2) DATA FROM 1988-2002 MAY NOT BE COMPARABLE TO EARLIER YEARS DUE TO A REDESIGN OF THE SURVEY.

**TABLE 17: ASTHMA - NUMBER OF FIRST-LISTED HOSPITAL DISCHARGES AND  
RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION BY AGE, 1979-2002 1**

YEAR	<15		15-44		45-64		65+		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	RATE								
1979	99,000	19.8	94,000	9.5	83,000	19.1	63,000	27.0	339,000	15.7
1980	124,000	24.2	99,000	9.5	101,000	22.7	84,000	32.7	408,000	18.0
1981	128,000	25.0	112,000	10.6	104,000	23.4	74,000	28.2	418,000	18.4
1982	151,000	29.3	104,000	9.7	98,000	22.1	81,000	30.4	434,000	18.9
1983	136,000	26.4	110,000	10.1	119,000	26.7	94,000	34.2	459,000	19.8
1984	150,000	29.0	109,000	9.9	102,000	22.8	105,000	37.4	466,000	19.8
1985	144,000	27.8	124,000	11.1	97,000	21.5	97,000	34.1	462,000	19.5
1986	158,000	30.3	122,000	10.8	99,000	22.0	98,000	33.7	477,000	19.9
1987	149,000	28.4	112,000	9.8	92,000	20.4	101,000	33.8	454,000	18.8
1988	164,000	31.0	110,000	9.6	93,000	20.3	112,000	36.8	479,000	19.6
1989	168,000	31.2	127,000	11.0	88,000	19.0	93,000	29.9	475,000	19.3
1990	169,000	30.8	119,000	10.3	86,000	18.2	102,000	32.4	476,000	19.1
1991	187,000	33.9	128,000	10.9	85,000	18.2	90,000	28.5	490,000	19.6
1992	193,000	34.4	117,000	10.0	78,000	16.1	76,000	23.6	463,000	18.3
1993	159,000	28.0	128,000	10.9	94,000	19.0	87,000	26.6	468,000	18.3
1994	169,000	29.5	125,000	10.6	80,000	15.7	76,000	22.9	451,000	17.4
1995	212,000	36.7	135,000	11.4	87,000	16.7	77,000	23.0	511,000	19.5
1996	195,000	33.8	132,000	11.1	88,000	16.4	59,000	17.4	474,000	17.9
1997	214,000	35.8	117,000	9.6	88,000	15.9	65,000	19.2	484,000	17.9
1998	166,000	27.7	104,000	8.6	92,000	16.2	60,000	17.7	423,000	15.5
1999	190,000	31.5	122,000	10.0	94,000	15.9	73,000	21.3	478,000	17.4
2000	203,000	33.6	111,000	9.1	84,000	13.7	68,000	19.6	465,000	16.7
2001	182,000	30.1	104,000	8.4	92,000	14.3	76,000	21.4	454,000	16.0
2002	187,000	30.8	109,000	8.8	109,000	16.4	80,000	22.5	484,000	16.9

**SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY, 1979-2002**

**NOTES:**

- (1) DUE TO ROUNDING NUMBERS ACROSS MAY NOT ADD TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DISCHARGES.
- (2) DATA FROM 1988-2002 MAY NOT BE COMPARABLE TO EARLIER YEARS DUE TO THE REDESIGN OF THE SURVEY.

**TABLE 18: ASTHMA - NUMBER OF FIRST-LISTED HOSPITAL DISCHARGES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION BY RACE, 1988-2002**

YEAR	NUMBER					RATE <sup>1</sup>			
	TOTAL <sup>2</sup>	WHITE	BLACK	ALL OTHER	NOT REPORTED <sup>3</sup>	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	ALL OTHER
1988	479,000	295,000	116,000	31,000	37,000	19.6	14.4	39.4	36.1
1989	475,000	286,000	117,000	22,000	50,000	19.3	13.9	39.2	24.2
1990	476,000	263,000	116,000	19,000	78,000	19.1	12.7	38.3	19.8
1991	490,000	269,000	120,000	23,000	78,000	19.6	12.8	38.9	22.9
1992	463,000	215,000	134,000	25,000	89,000	18.3	10.2	42.8	23.8
1993	468,000	246,000	103,000	22,000	97,000	18.3	11.5	32.3	20.1
1994	451,000	227,000	125,000	29,000	70,000	17.4	10.5	38.6	26.0
1995	511,000	256,000	140,000	25,000	90,000	19.5	11.6	42.7	21.4
1996	474,000	237,000	133,000	33,000	70,000	17.9	10.8	40.1	27.6
1997	484,000	262,000	125,000	39,000	58,000	17.9	11.8	35.5	30.7
1998	423,000	222,000	115,000	28,000	58,000	15.5	10.0	32.2	21.0
1999	478,000	236,000	128,000	42,000	72,000	17.4	10.4	35.5	31.2
2000	465,000	234,000	117,000	18,000	79,000	16.7	10.3	32.9	10.3
2001	454,000	231,000	114,000	22,000	86,000	16.0	10.1	31.7	12.2
2002	484,000	244,000	131,000	19,000	90,000	16.9	10.5	36.0	9.9

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS: NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY, 1988-2002

NOTES:

- (1) RATES MAY DIFFER FROM PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED RATES DUE TO ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO POPULATION USED.
- (2) INCLUDES WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER RACE DISCHARGES AS WELL AS THOSE OF AN UNSPECIFIED RACE.
- (3) BETWEEN 1988 AND 2002, THE NUMBER OF DISCHARGES NOT REPORTING RACE INCREASED DRAMATICALLY. IT APPEARS THAT HOSPITAL DISCHARGES IN WHITES MIGHT BE DISPROPORTIONATELY UNDERESTIMATED, PARTICULARLY IN LATER YEARS. FOR THIS REASON, COMPARISONS BETWEEN RACES SHOULD BE MADE WITH CAUTION.

**TABLE 19: ASTHMA-NUMBER OF VISITS TO PHYSICIAN OFFICES, OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENTS AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS, 1989-2002**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>COMBINED SETTINGS</b>	<b>PHYSICIAN OFFICES</b>	<b>OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENTS</b>	<b>EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS</b>
<i>NUMBER OF VISITS IN THOUSANDS</i>				
1989	6,822	6,822	NA	NA
1990	7,137	7,137	NA	NA
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA
1992	11,851	9,740	644	1,467
1993	14,048	11,340	1,022	1,686
1994	13,373	10,757	1,009	1,607
1995	12,192	9,026	1,301	1,865
1996	11,889	9,051	903	1,935
1997	12,848	9,834	1,097	1,917
1998	15,886	12,868	984	2,034
1999	12,805	9,498	1,310	1,997
2000	12,203	9,332	1,036	1,835
2001	14,231	11,280	1,286	1,665
2002	15,815	12,692	1,225	1,898

SOURCE: NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY, 1989-2002  
AND NATIONAL HOSPITAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY, 1992-2002

**TABLE 20: ECONOMIC COST OF ASTHMA, UNITED STATES, 2004 <sup>1</sup>**

CATEGORY	COST
	( in millions)
<i>Direct Medical Expenditures:</i>	
<i>Hospital Care</i>	3,600.00
Inpatient	2,746.80
Emergency Room	518.40
Outpatient	334.80
<i>Physicians' Services <sup>2</sup></i>	2,900.00
Inpatient	858.40
Outpatient	2,041.60
<i>Prescription Drugs</i>	5,000.00
<b>All Direct Expenditures</b>	<b>11,500.00</b>
<i>Indirect Costs:</i>	
<i>Morbidity</i>	2,900.00
School days lost	1,490.60
Loss of Work	1,409.40
Outside Employment	574.20
Men	223.30
Women	350.90
Housekeeping	835.20
<i>Mortality</i>	1,700.00
Men	809.20
Women	890.80
<b>All Indirect Costs</b>	<b>4,600.00</b>
<b>All Costs:</b>	<b>16,100.00</b>

SOURCE: NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, VOL. 326, NO. 13, MARCH 26, 1992  
 NHLBI - CHARTBOOK ON CARDIOVASCULAR, LUNG AND BLOOD DISEASES, 2004

**Notes:**

- (1) Estimates of overall direct and indirect costs were obtained from the NHLBI Chartbook 2004. More specific cost estimates were calculated from applying proportions found in the sourced article with the projected NHLBI 2004 costs. Cost estimates were derived
- (2) Physician services includes physicians, clinics and other professional services.