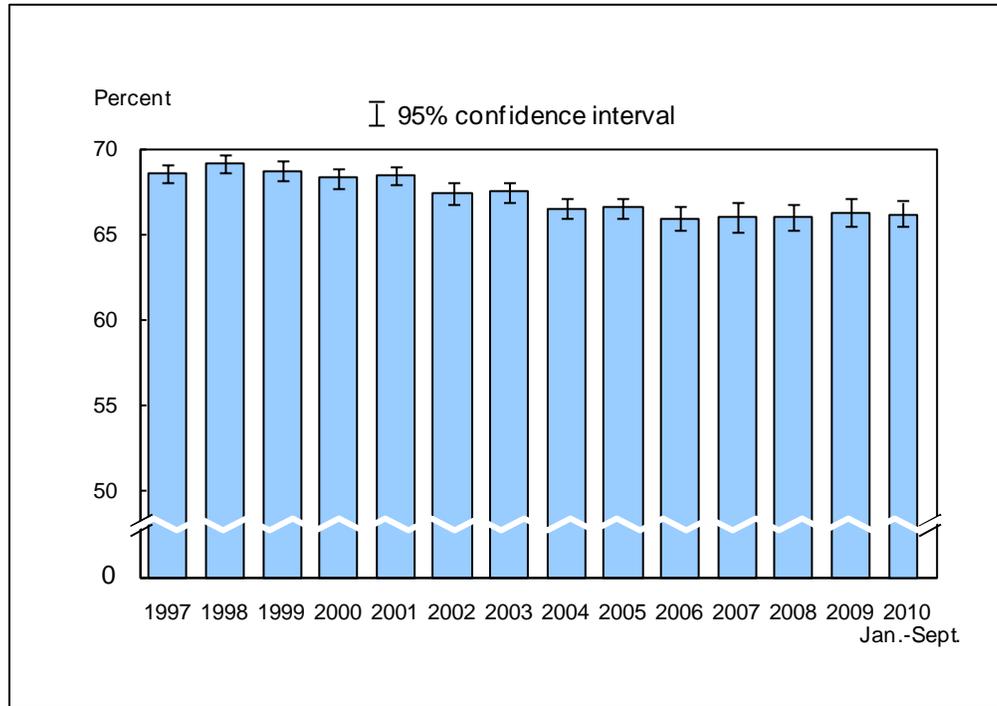


Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health: United States, 1997–September 2010

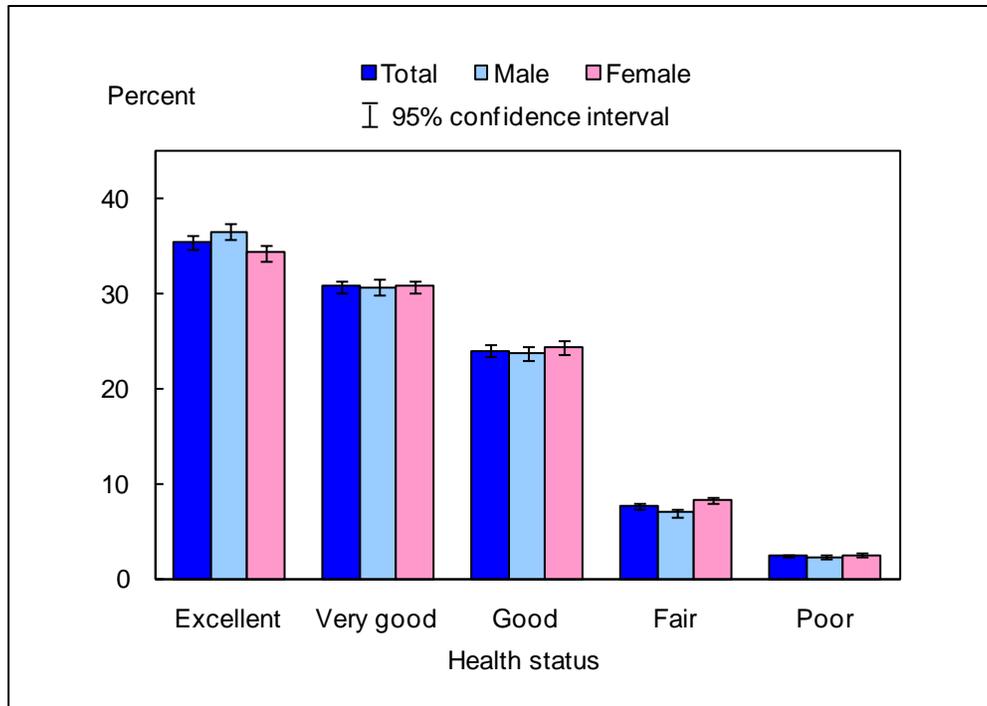


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.2% of respondents each year). Beginning with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

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

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

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

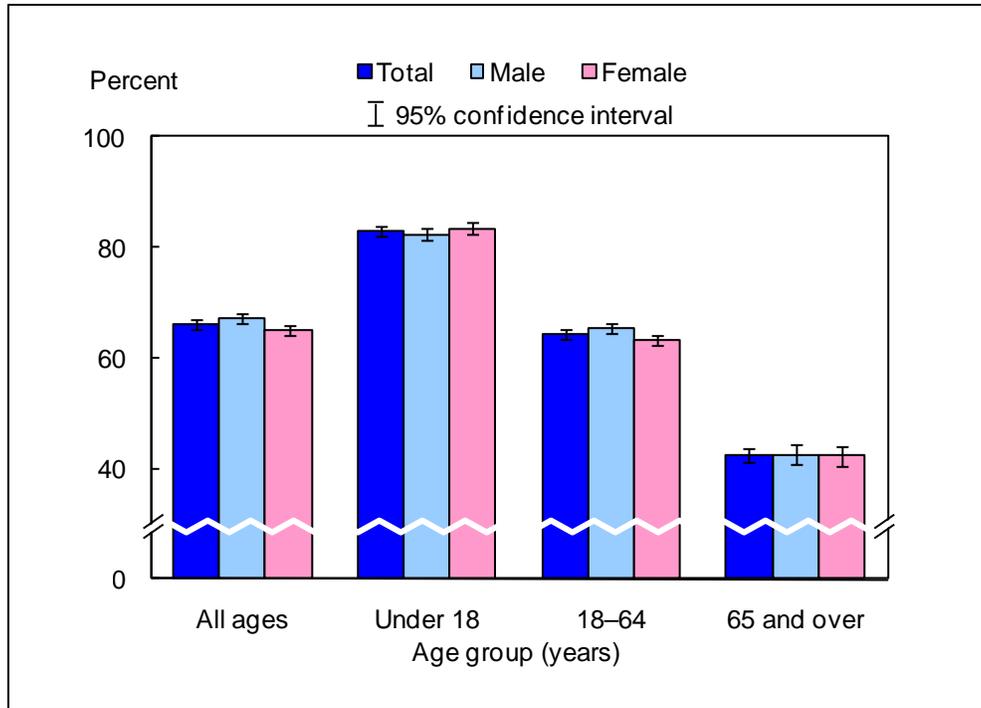


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 91 persons (0.1%) with unknown health status.

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

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

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

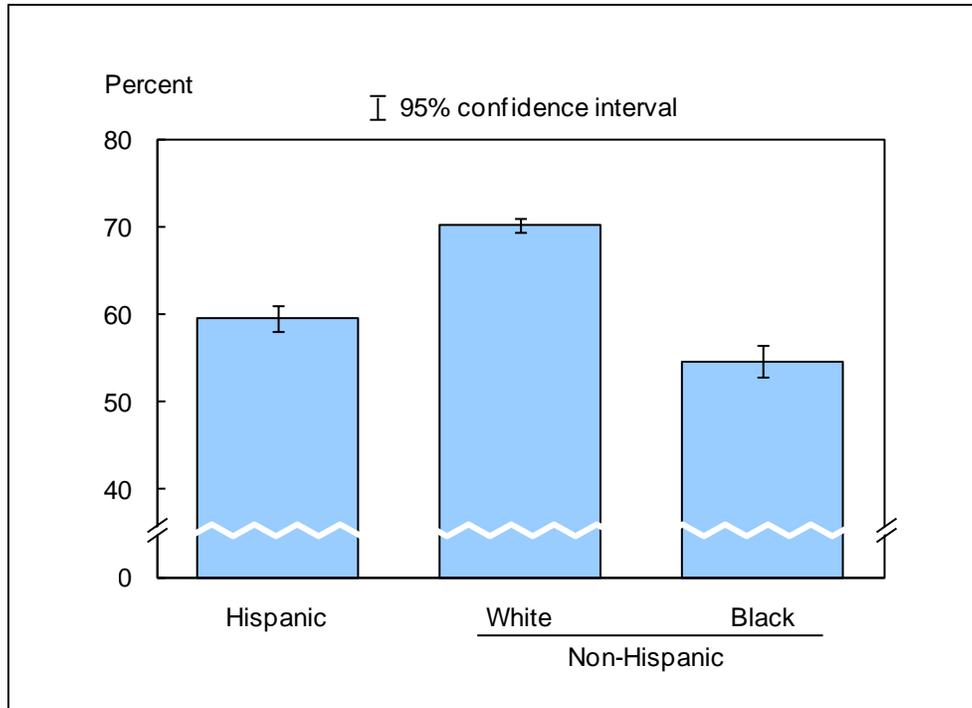


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 91 persons (0.1%) with unknown health status.

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

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

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



NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 91 persons (0.1%) with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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

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

Data tables for Figures 11.1–11.4:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

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

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

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

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

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

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