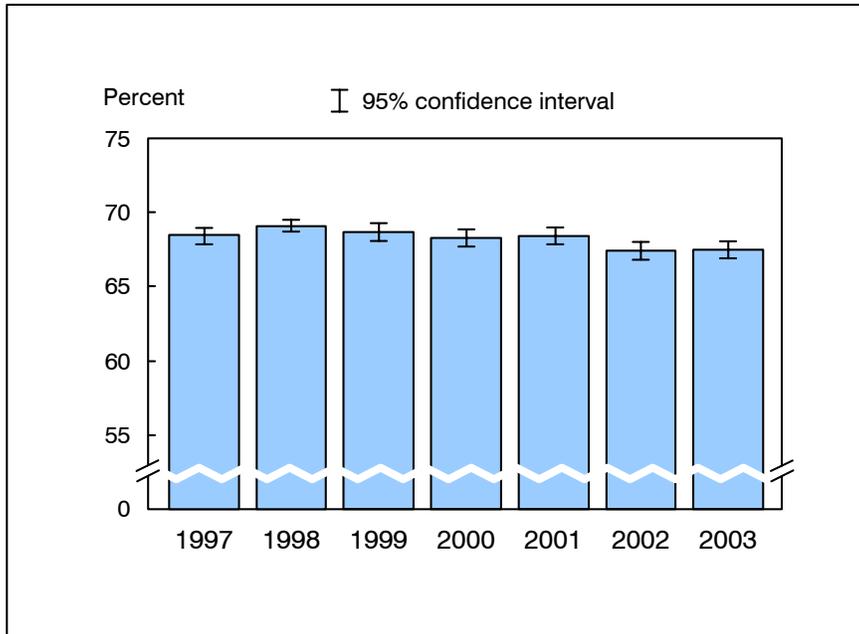


Figure 11.1. Percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good: United States, 1997-2003



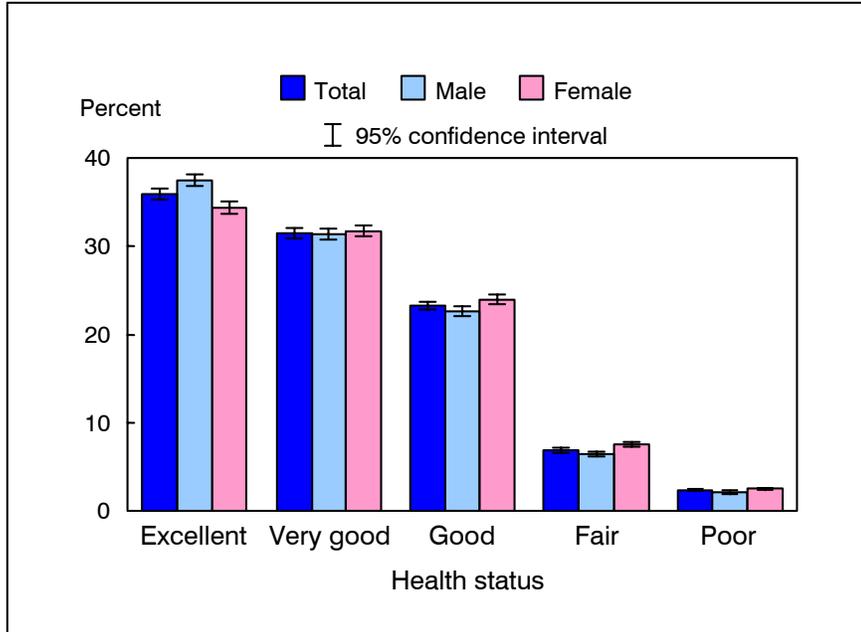
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.5% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2003 National Health Interview Surveys.

■ In 2003, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 67.5% (95% CI = 66.9%-68.0%), which is similar to the 2002 estimate of 67.4%.

■ From 1997 through 2001, the annual percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good remained similar: 68.5% in 1997, 69.1% in 1998, 68.7% in 1999, 68.3% in 2000, and 68.4% in 2001. The estimates in 2002 (67.4%) and 2003 (67.5%) were significantly lower than that in 2001.

Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, 2003



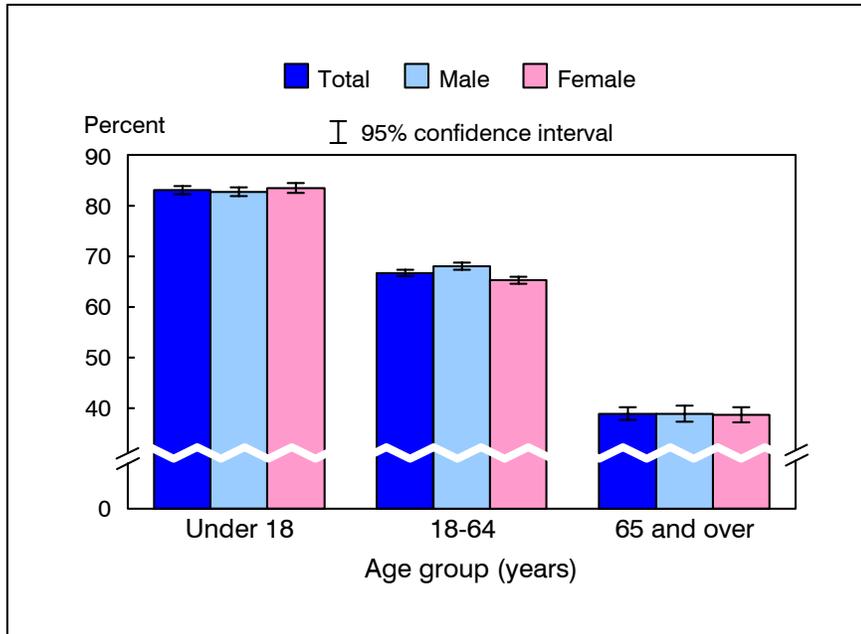
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 469 persons (0.5%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

■ For both sexes combined, the health status of most persons was assessed as either excellent (35.9%) or very good (31.5%). The health status of a smaller percent of persons was assessed as good (23.3%), and that of even fewer was assessed as fair (6.9%) or poor (2.3%).

■ Compared with men, the health status of women was less likely to be assessed as excellent (37.5% vs. 34.4%) and more likely to be assessed as good (22.6% vs. 23.9%), fair (6.4% vs. 7.5%), or poor (2.1% vs. 2.5%).

Figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by age group and sex: United States, 2003

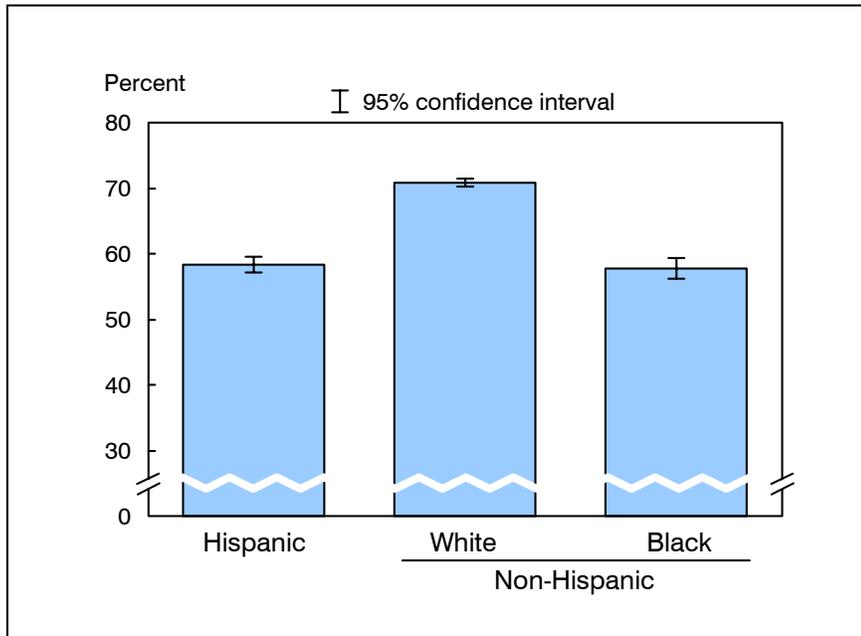


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 469 persons (0.5%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good decreased with age: 83.0% for those under 18 years, 66.6% for those aged 18-64 years, and 38.7% for those aged 65 years and over.
- For persons aged 18-64 years, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was higher for men (68.0%) than for women (65.3%).

Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2003



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 469 persons (0.5%) with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2003 National Health Interview Survey.

■ After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 58.4% for Hispanic persons, 70.8% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 57.7% for non-Hispanic black persons.

■ The health status of Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons was less likely to be assessed as excellent or very good than that of non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for figures 11.1-11.4:

Data table for figure 11.1. Percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good: United States, 1997-2003

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

Data table for figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, 2003

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent		
Both sexes	35.9	35.3-36.6
Male	37.5	36.9-38.2
Female	34.4	33.7-35.1
Very good		
Both sexes	31.5	31.0-32.1
Male	31.4	30.8-32.0
Female	31.7	31.1-32.3
Good		
Both sexes	23.3	22.8-23.7
Male	22.6	22.1-23.2
Female	23.9	23.4-24.5
Fair		
Both sexes	6.9	6.7-7.2
Male	6.4	6.1-6.6
Female	7.5	7.2-7.8
Poor		
Both sexes	2.3	2.2-2.4
Male	2.1	1.9-2.3
Female	2.5	2.3-2.6

Data table for figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by age group and sex: United States, 2003

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	83.0	82.3-83.8
Male	82.7	81.8-83.6
Female	83.4	82.5-84.3
18-64 years		
Total	66.6	66.0-67.2
Male	68.0	67.3-68.7
Female	65.3	64.6-66.0
65 years and over		
Total	38.7	37.4-39.9
Male	38.8	37.2-40.4
Female	38.5	37.1-40.0

Data table for figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2003

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	58.4	57.1-59.6
Not Hispanic or Latino		
White, single race	70.8	70.2-71.4
Black, single race	57.7	56.1-59.2

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