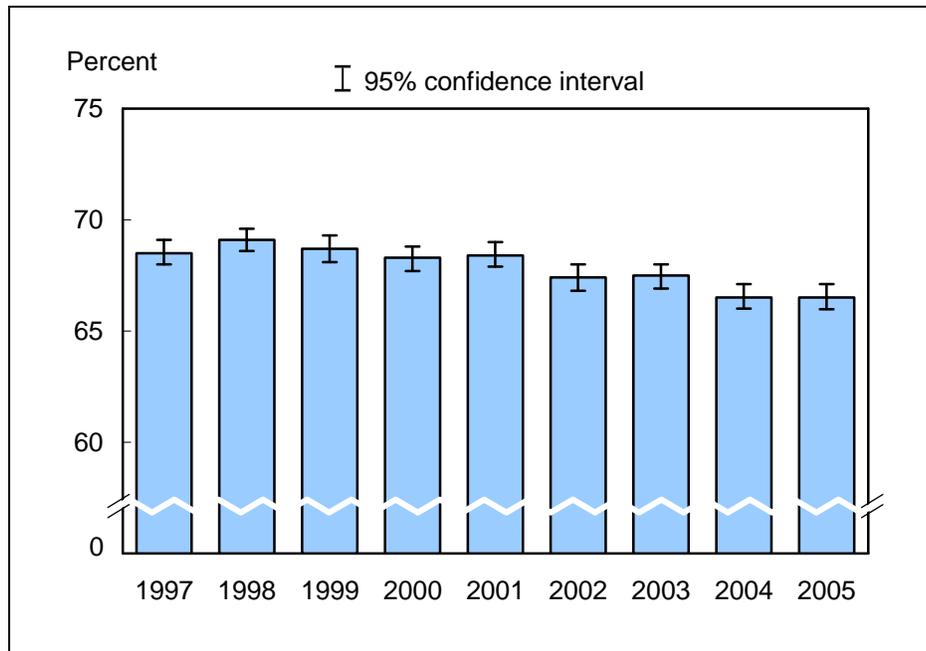


Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who assessed their health as excellent or very good: United States, 1997–2005



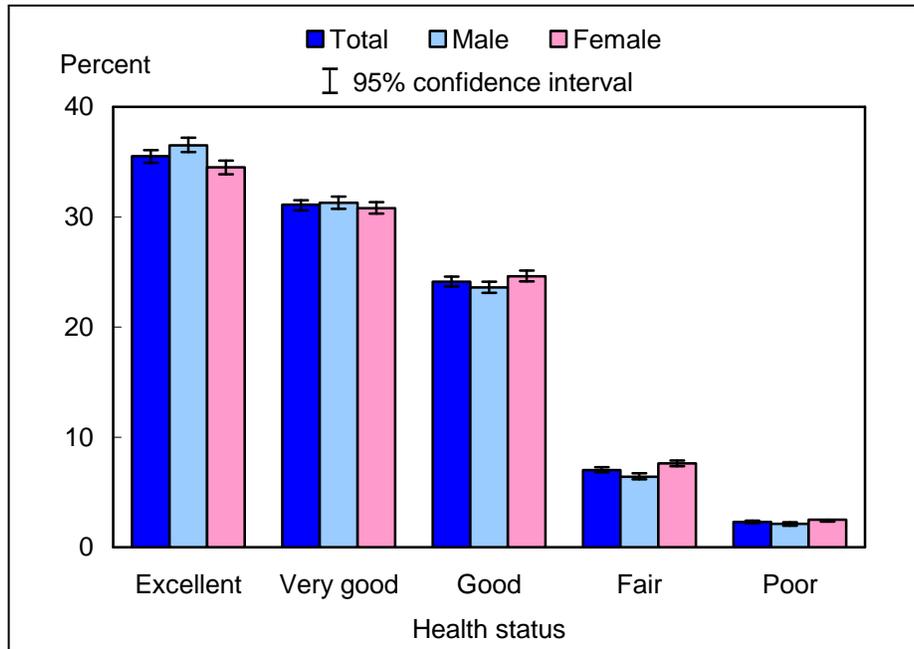
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–2005 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

■ In 2005, the percentage of persons who assessed their health as excellent or very good was 66.5% (95% confidence interval = 65.98–67.11%), which was the same as the 2004 estimate of 66.5%.

■ From 1997 through 2001, the annual percentage of persons who assessed their health 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 annual estimates decreased from 2001 to 2004 (66.5%) and remained stable in 2005.

Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, 2005



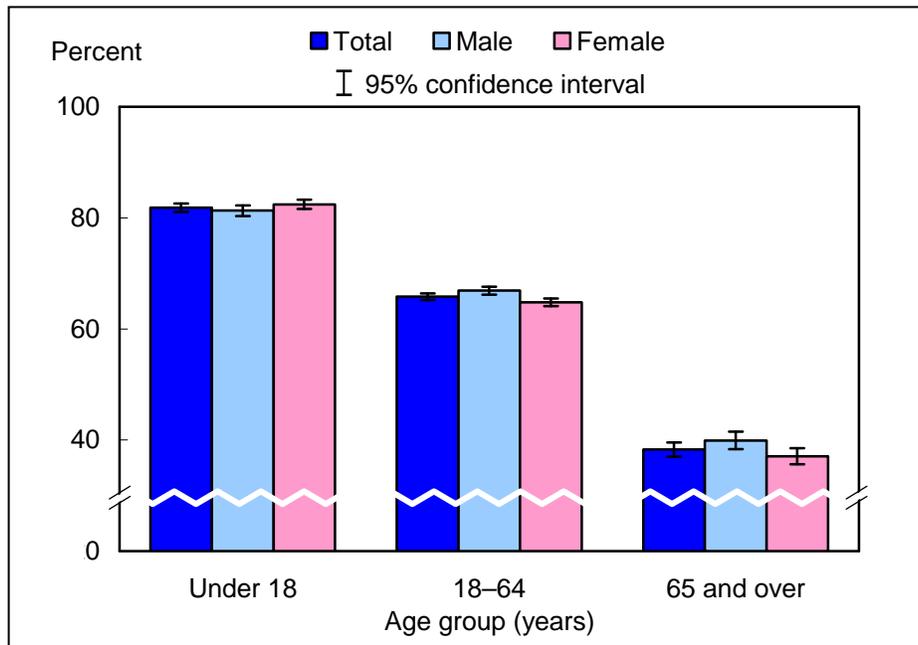
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 290 persons (0.3%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, most persons assessed their health as either excellent (35.5%) or very good (31.1%). A smaller percentage of persons assessed their health as good (24.1%). Fewer persons assessed their health as fair (7.0%) or poor (2.3%).

- Compared with males, females were less likely to assess their health as excellent and more likely to assess their health as good, fair, or poor.

Figure 11.3. Percentage of persons of all ages who assessed their health as excellent or very good, by age group and sex: United States, 2005



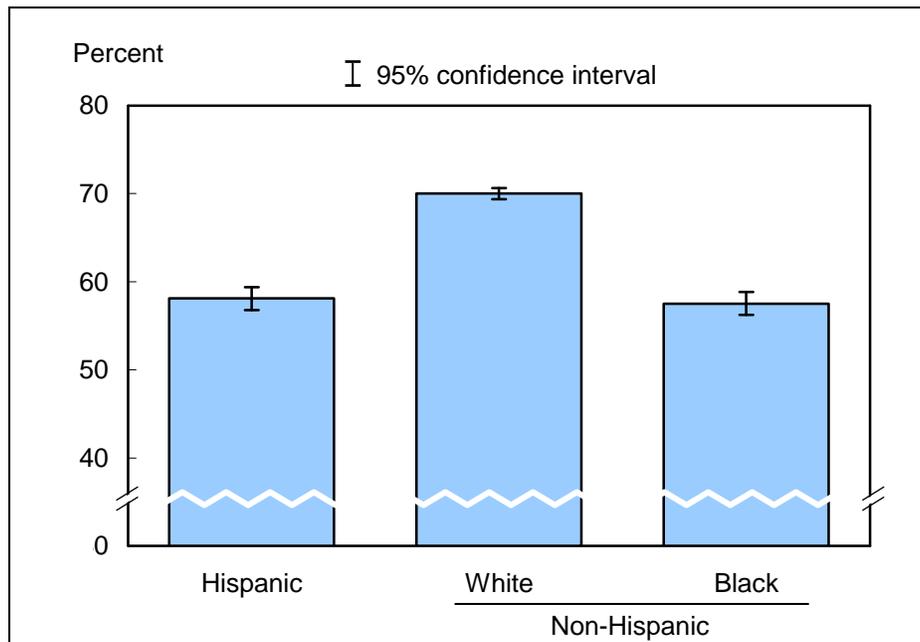
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 290 persons (0.3%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

■ For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who assessed their health as excellent or very good decreased with age: 81.8% for those under 18 years, 65.8% for those aged 18–64 years, and 38.3% for those aged 65 years and over.

■ For adults aged 18–64 years and 65 years and over, the percentage of persons who assessed their health as excellent or very good was higher for men than women.

Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who assessed their health as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2005



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 290 persons (0.3%) 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 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of persons who assessed their health as excellent or very good was 58.1% for Hispanic persons, 70.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 57.5% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The health 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. Percentage of persons of all ages who assessed their health as excellent or very good: United States, 1997–2005

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

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

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2005. 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, 2005

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent		
Total	35.5	34.91-36.07
Male	36.5	35.90-37.20
Female	34.5	33.85-35.10
Very good		
Total	31.1	30.59-31.52
Male	31.3	30.75-31.84
Female	30.8	30.30-31.36
Good		
Total	24.1	23.69-24.57
Male	23.6	23.10-24.12
Female	24.6	24.13-25.11
Fair		
Total	7.0	6.81-7.27
Male	6.4	6.17-6.72
Female	7.6	7.34-7.88
Poor		
Total	2.3	2.16-2.41
Male	2.1	1.93-2.26
Female	2.5	2.31-2.61

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. 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 assessed their health as excellent or very good, by age group and sex: United States, 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	81.8	81.08-82.59
Male	81.3	80.31-82.25
Female	82.4	81.57-83.27
18–64 years		
Total	65.8	65.20-66.42
Male	66.9	66.16-67.57
Female	64.8	64.09-65.48
65 years and over		
Total	38.3	37.02-39.55
Male	39.9	38.37-41.48
Female	37.1	35.64-38.50
All ages: crude¹		
Total	66.5	65.98-67.11
Male	67.8	67.21-68.48
Female	65.3	64.69-65.91
All ages: age-adjusted²		
Total	66.5	65.92-67.00
Male	67.2	66.56-67.79
Female	65.8	65.25-66.40

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates are age 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. 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 assessed their health as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2005

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	58.1	56.79-59.36
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	70.0	69.35-70.63
Black, single race	57.5	56.22-58.85

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.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.