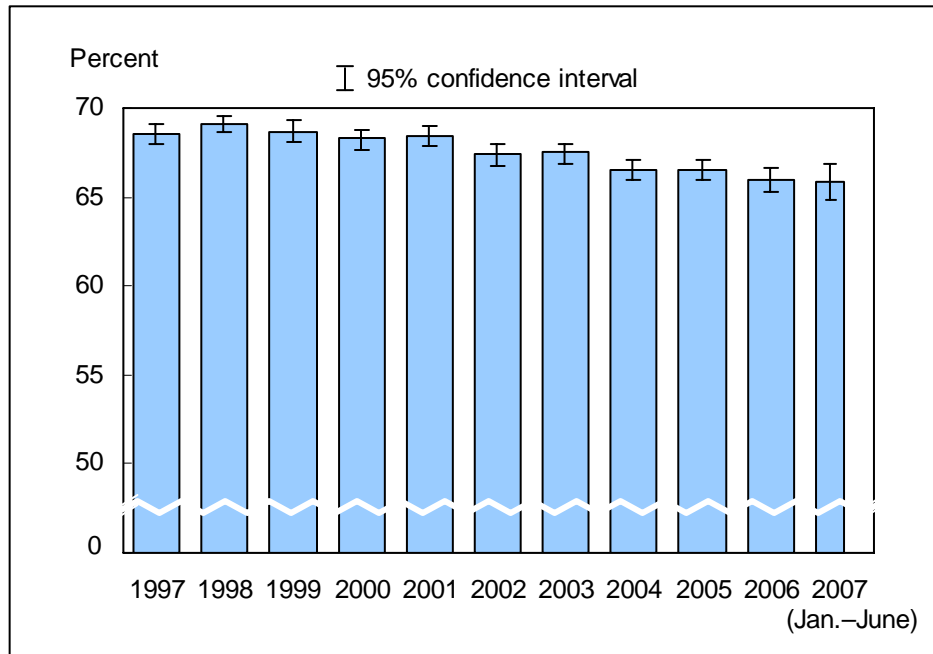


**Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health: United States, 1997–June 2007**

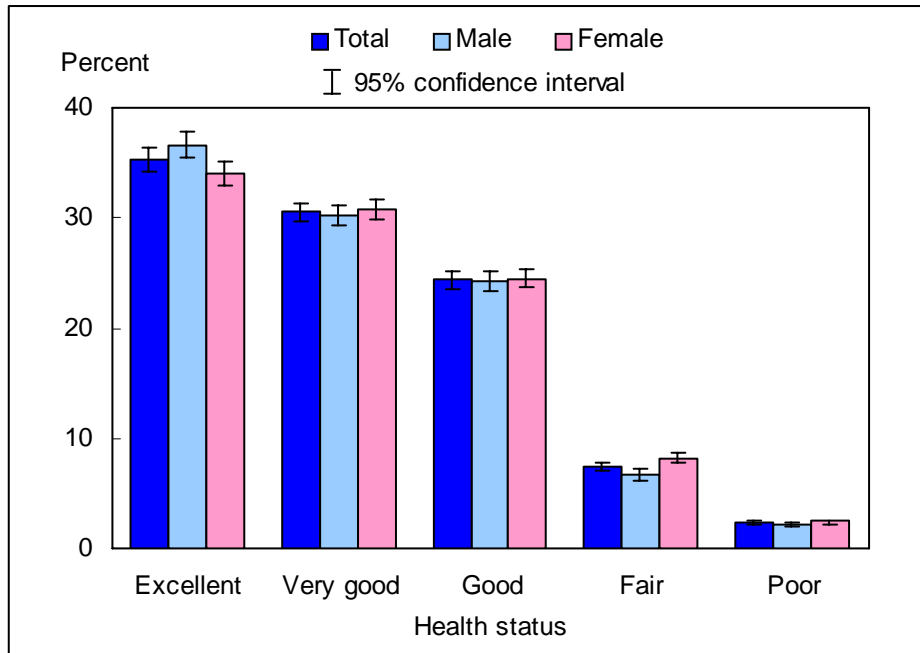


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.5% of respondents each year). Beginning with 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 Early Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–2007 NHIS. The estimate for 2007 was based on data collected from January through June. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For the period January through June 2007, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 65.8% (95% confidence interval = 64.79–66.83%), which was not significantly different from the 2006 estimate of 65.9%.
- From 1997 through 2001, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health remained similar at about 69.0%. The estimates generally decreased from 2001 to January through June 2007 (65.8%).

**Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January–June 2007**



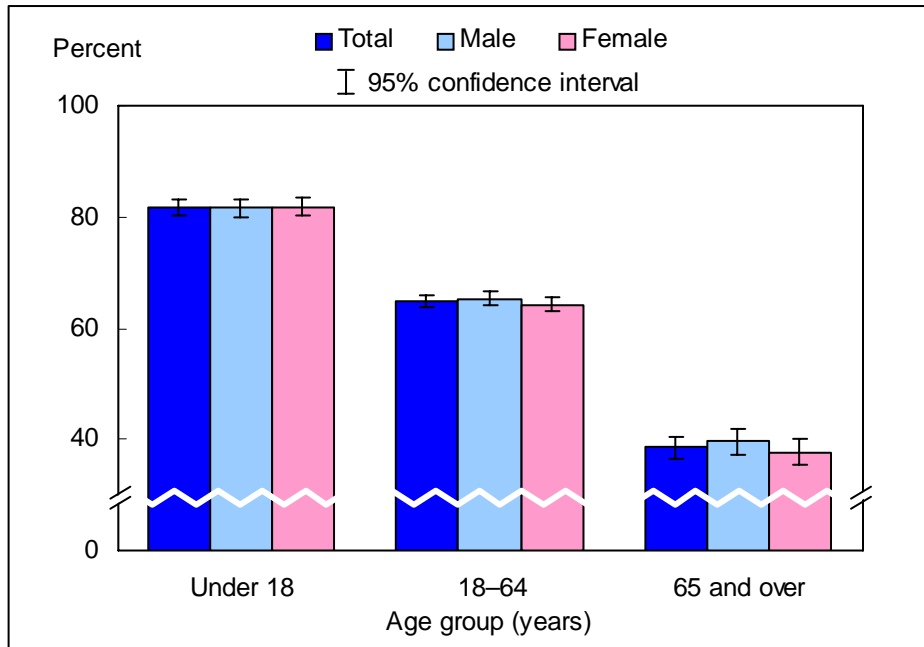
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 93 persons (0.2%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June in the Family Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

■ For both sexes combined, most persons' health was either excellent (35.3%) or very good (30.5%). Smaller percentages of persons had good (24.4%), fair (7.5%) 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–June 2007**



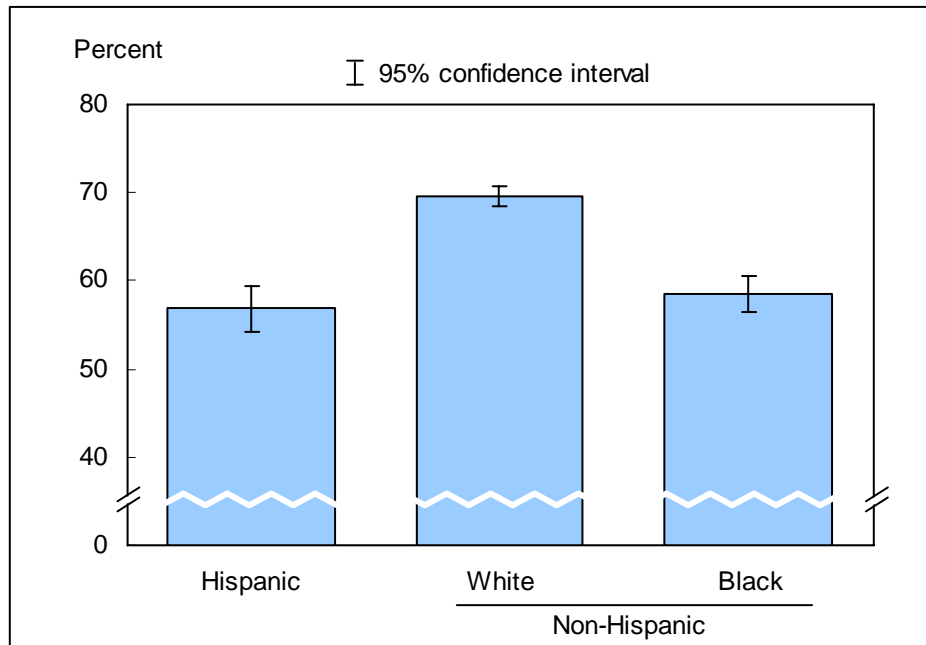
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded 93 persons (0.2%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June in the Family Core component of the 2007 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 with excellent or very good health decreased with age: 81.7% for those under 18 years, 64.8% for those aged 18–64 years, and 38.5% for those aged 65 years and over.

- For all three age groups, the difference between the percentage of men who had excellent or very good health and the percentage of women who had excellent or very good health was not significant.

**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–June 2007**



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 93 persons (0.2%) 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: Based on data collected from January through June in the Family Core component of the 2007 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 had excellent or very good health was 56.8% for Hispanic persons, 69.5% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 58.6% 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.

## 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–June 2007

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
January–June 2007	65.8	64.79-66.83

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 Early Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–June 2007. 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–June 2007

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Excellent</b>		
Total	35.3	34.26-36.30
Male	36.6	35.42-37.76
Female	34.0	32.98-35.07
<b>Very good</b>		
Total	30.5	29.77-31.29
Male	30.2	29.37-31.10
Female	30.8	29.92-31.70
<b>Good</b>		
Total	24.4	23.59-25.20
Male	24.3	23.33-25.21
Female	24.5	23.66-25.37
<b>Fair</b>		
Total	7.5	7.07-7.83
Male	6.7	6.24-7.15
Female	8.2	7.72-8.63
<b>Poor</b>		
Total	2.3	2.15-2.54
Male	2.2	1.99-2.44
Female	2.5	2.24-2.71

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–June 2007. 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–June 2007**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Under 18 years</b>		
Total	81.7	80.26-83.08
Male	81.5	80.01-83.05
Female	81.8	80.18-83.46
<b>18–64 years</b>		
Total	64.8	63.75-65.86
Male	65.3	64.16-66.53
Female	64.3	63.13-65.45
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	38.5	36.59-40.37
Male	39.6	37.28-41.94
Female	37.6	35.25-40.02
<b>All ages: crude<sup>1</sup></b>		
Total	65.8	64.79-66.83
Male	66.8	65.69-67.94
Female	64.8	63.75-65.93
<b>All ages: age-adjusted<sup>2</sup></b>		
Total	65.8	64.85-66.80
Male	66.3	65.18-67.35
Female	65.4	64.40-66.47

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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: National Health Interview Survey, January–June 2007. 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–June 2007**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	56.8	54.22-59.41
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino:</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	69.5	68.45-70.63
<b>Black, single race</b>	58.6	56.57-60.57

<sup>1</sup>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: National Health Interview Survey, January–June 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.