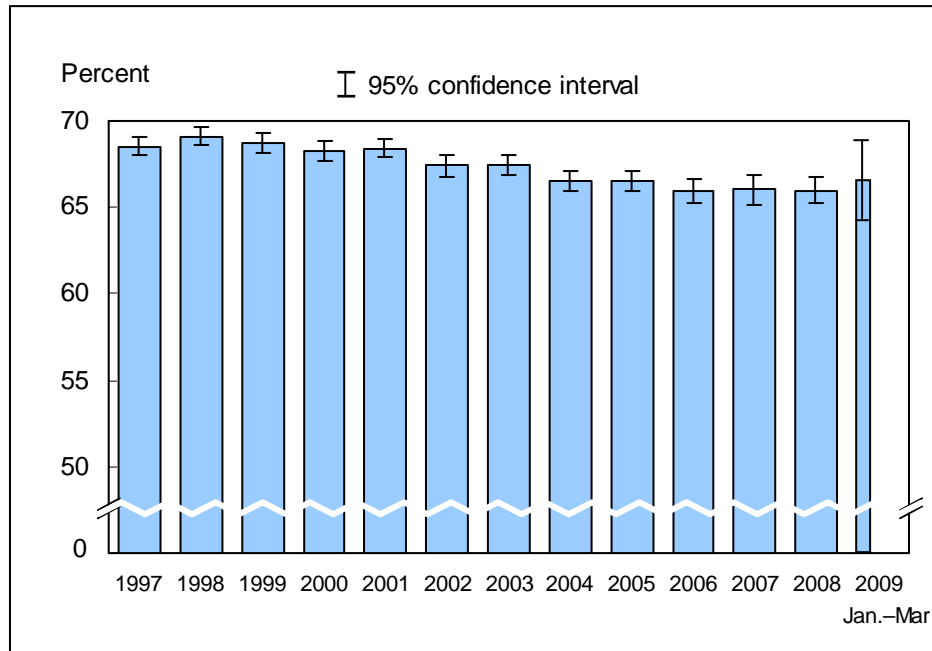


Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health: United States, 1997–March 2009

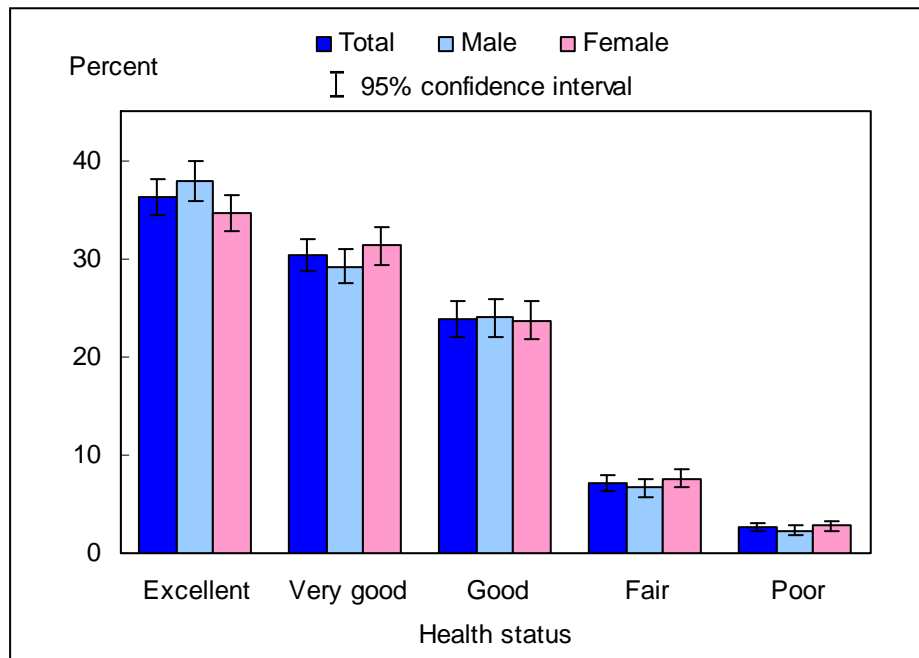


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.2% of respondents each year). Beginning with 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. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2009, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 66.5% (95% confidence interval = 64.16%–68.81%), which was higher than, but not significantly different from, the 2008 estimate of 66.0%.
- The annual percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health generally decreased from 1998 (69.1%) to 2008 (66.0%).

Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January–March 2009

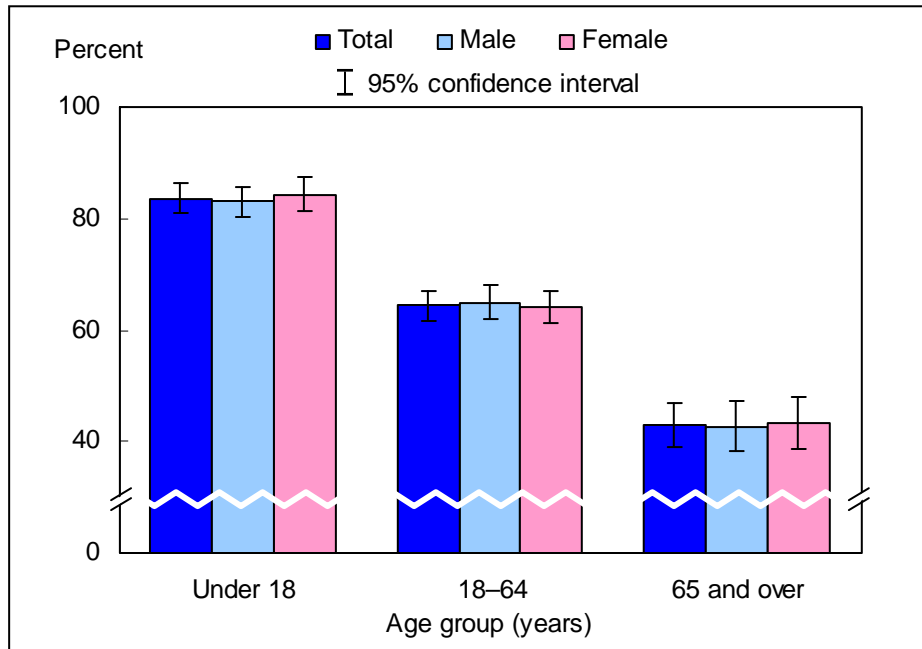


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 6 persons (0.1%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, 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 (36.2%) or very good (30.3%). Smaller percentages of persons had good (23.8%), fair (7.1%), or poor (2.6%) health.
- Compared with males, females were less likely to have excellent 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–March 2009

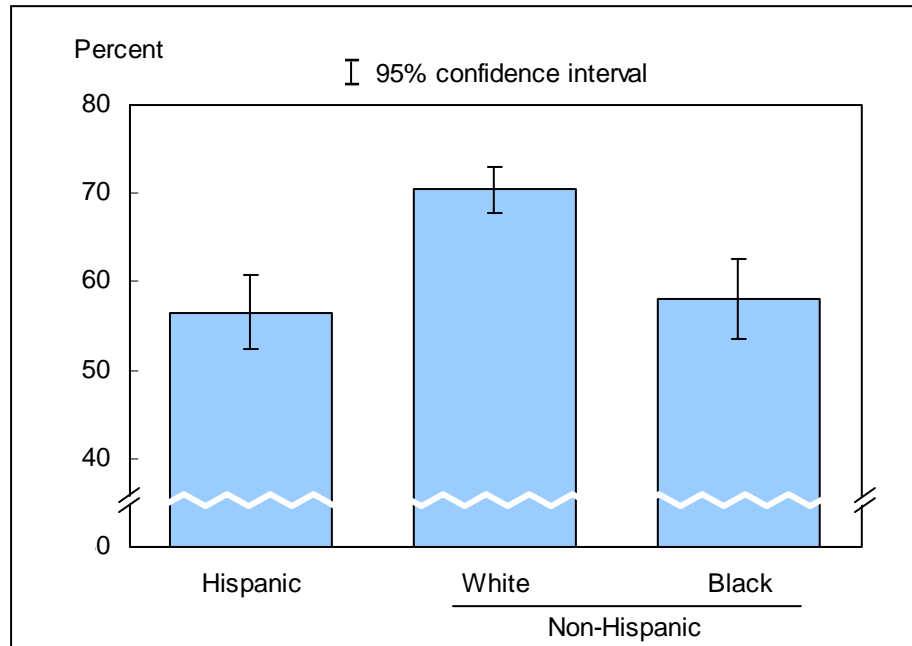


NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 6 persons (0.1%) with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, 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: 83.6% for those under age 18 years, 64.4% for those aged 18–64, and 43.0% for those aged 65 and over.

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–March 2009



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. Estimates are based on approximately half the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available. The analyses excluded 6 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–March 2009, Family Core component. 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 56.6% for Hispanic persons, 70.5% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 58.1% 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–March 2009

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
January–March 2009	66.5	64.16-68.81

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. Estimates for January–March 2009 are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between the last two data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2009, 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–March 2009

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent, total	36.2	34.36-38.05
Excellent, male	37.9	35.78-40.01
Excellent, female	34.6	32.72-36.45
Very good, total	30.3	28.61-31.95
Very good, male	29.2	27.43-30.93
Very good, female	31.3	29.42-33.24
Good, total	23.8	21.99-25.65
Good, male	24.0	21.95-25.96
Good, female	23.7	21.70-25.69
Fair, total	7.1	6.35-7.93
Fair, male	6.7	5.77-7.55
Fair, female	7.6	6.66-8.54
Poor, total	2.6	2.16-2.96
Poor, male	2.3	1.83-2.79
Poor, female	2.8	2.29-3.29

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, 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–March 2009

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years, total	83.6	80.96-86.32
Under 18 years, male	83.0	80.20-85.75
Under 18 years, female	84.3	81.34-87.34
18–64 years, total	64.4	61.75-67.14
18–64 years, male	64.9	61.84-67.92
18–64 years, female	64.0	61.17-66.90
65 years and over, total	43.0	39.16-46.84
65 years and over, male	42.6	38.14-47.15
65 years and over, female	43.3	38.58-47.96
All ages (crude ¹), total	66.5	64.16-68.81
All ages (crude ¹), male	67.1	64.59-69.56
All ages (crude ¹), female	65.9	63.47-68.36
All ages (age-adjusted ²), total	66.7	64.44-68.93
All ages (age-adjusted ²), male	66.7	64.35-69.11
All ages (age-adjusted ²), female	66.6	64.25-69.03

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.

NOTES: Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, 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–March 2009

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	56.6	52.43-60.73
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	70.5	67.84-73.08
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	58.1	53.63-62.55

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.

Estimates are based on approximately half of the usual quarterly sample. Estimates based on this smaller sample size for the first quarter have larger variances, making it more difficult to detect significant differences between estimates. Observed changes between data points should be reevaluated when the next quarter of data becomes available.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2009, Family Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.