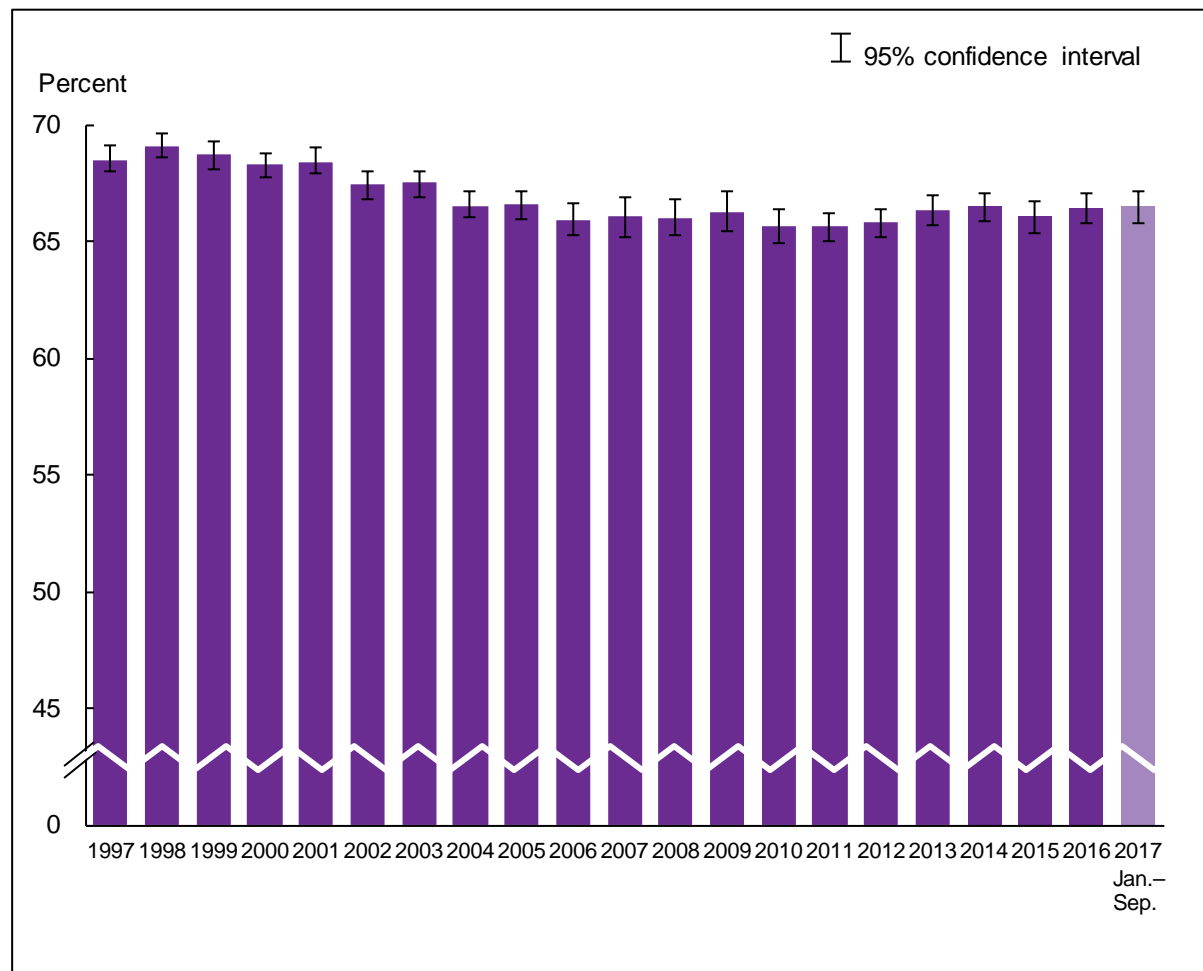## General health status

Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health: United States, 1997–September 2017
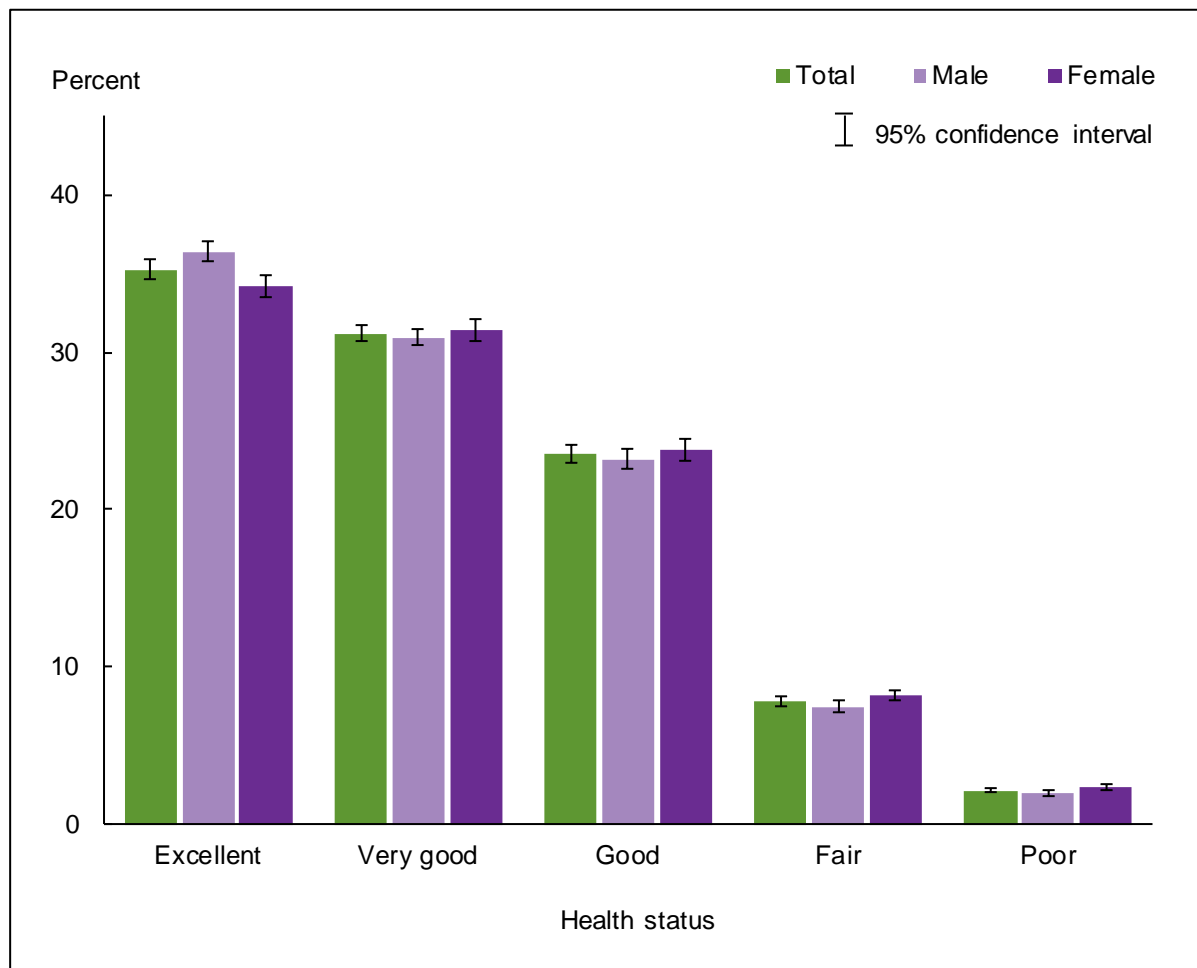

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses exclude persons with unknown health status (about 0.1% of respondents each year). See Technical Notes for more details.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2017, Family Core component.

- For January–September 2017, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 66.5% (95% confidence interval = 65.81%–67.13%), which was not significantly different from the 2016 estimate of 66.4%.

- The percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health decreased, from 68.5% in 1997 to 65.9% in 2006. Since 2006, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health has remained stable.

Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status for all ages, by sex: United States, January–September 2017
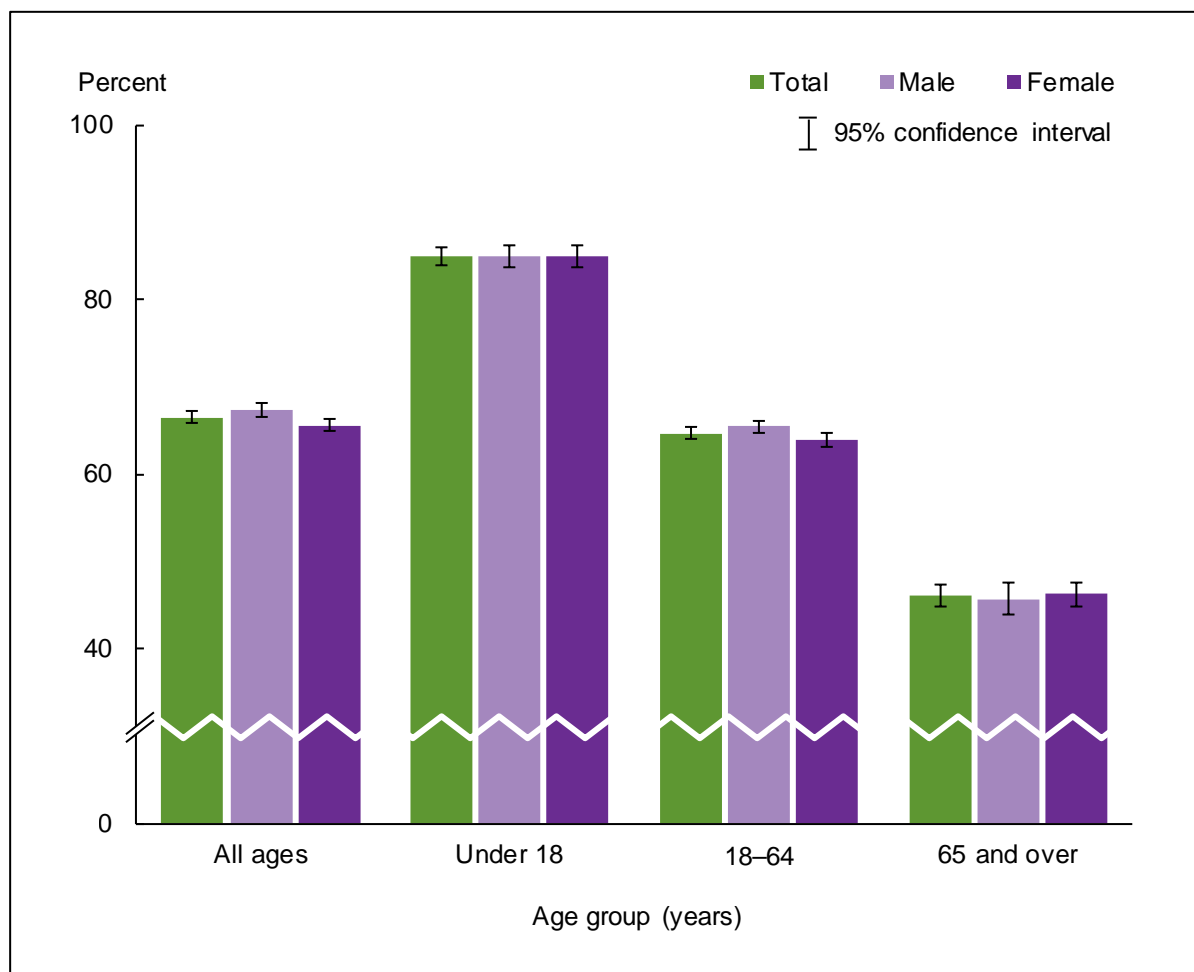

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses exclude the 0.1% of persons with unknown health status. See Technical Notes for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, Family Core component.

● For both sexes combined, most persons' health was either excellent (35.3%) or very good (31.2%). A smaller percentage of persons had good (23.5%), fair (7.8%), or poor (2.2%) health. This pattern held for males and females.

● Men were more likely to have excellent health compared with women. Women were more likely than men to have fair or poor 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 2017
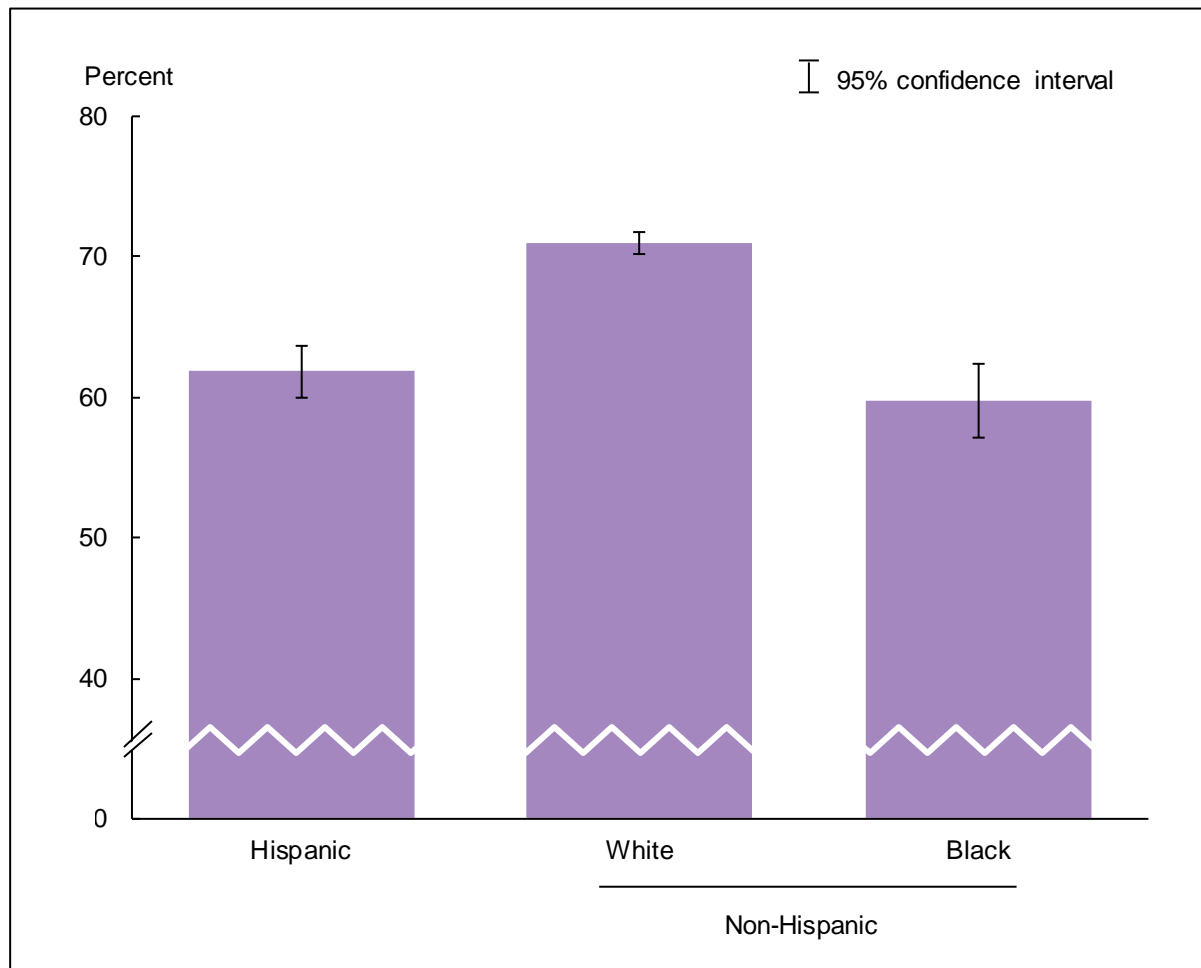

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses exclude the 0.1% of persons with unknown health status. See Technical Notes for more details.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, Family Core component.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons with excellent or very good health decreased with age, 85.0% for those under age 18 years to 64.7% for those aged 18–64, and 46.0% for those aged 65 and over. This pattern was observed in both men and women.

- For persons of all ages and adults aged 18–64, males were more likely than females to have excellent or very good health.

Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by race and ethnicity: United States, January–September 2017

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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 exclude the 0.1% of persons with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64, and 65 and over. See Technical Notes for more details.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, Family Core component.

● After adjustment for age and sex, the percentage of persons by race and ethnicity who had excellent or very good health was 61.8% for Hispanic persons, 71.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 59.8% for non-Hispanic black persons.

● Of the three race and ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic white persons were more likely to have excellent or very good health compared with non-Hispanic black persons and 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 2017

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
2010	65.7	64.95–66.35
2011	65.6	64.98–66.24
2012	65.8	65.19–66.41
2013	66.3	65.70–66.93
2014	66.5	65.85–67.08
2015	66.1	65.37–66.73
2016	66.4	65.76–67.09
January–September 2017	66.5	65.81–67.13

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Beginning with 2012 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2010 census. For 2003–2011 data, weights were derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. For 1997–1999 data, weights were derived from the 1990 census. See Technical Notes for more details.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2017, Family Core component.

Data table for Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January–September 2017

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent, total	35.3	34.69–35.86
Excellent, male	36.4	35.74–37.08
Excellent, female	34.2	33.52–34.87
Very good, total	31.2	30.67–31.73
Very good, male	31.0	30.40–31.51
Very good, female	31.4	30.73–32.16
Good, total	23.5	22.94–24.14
Good, male	23.2	22.54–23.90
Good, female	23.9	23.16–24.55
Fair, total	7.8	7.56–8.12
Fair, male	7.5	7.09–7.83
Fair, female	8.2	7.85–8.55
Poor, total	2.2	2.02–2.29
Poor, male	2.0	1.81–2.14
Poor, female	2.3	2.13–2.52

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, Family Core component.

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 2017

Age (years) and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18, total	85.0	84.02–85.98
Under 18, male	85.0	83.68–86.27
Under 18, female	85.0	83.70–86.29
18–64, total	64.7	64.01–65.30
18–64, male	65.4	64.70–66.15
18–64, female	63.9	63.10–64.72
65 and over, total	46.0	44.76–47.31
65 and over, male	45.7	43.93–47.52
65 and over, female	46.3	44.89–47.67
All ages (crude[1]), total	66.5	65.81–67.13
All ages (crude[1]), male	67.4	66.66–68.05
All ages (crude[1]), female	65.6	64.86–66.40
All ages (age-adjusted[2]), total	67.6	66.93–68.17
All ages (age-adjusted[2]), male	68.0	67.31–68.66
All ages (age-adjusted[2]), female	67.1	66.38–67.87

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

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, Family Core component.

Data table for Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health, by race and ethnicity: United States, January–September 2017

Race and ethnicity	Percent[1]	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	61.8	59.94–63.69
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	71.0	70.21–71.70
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	59.8	57.13–62.42

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

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, Family Core component.