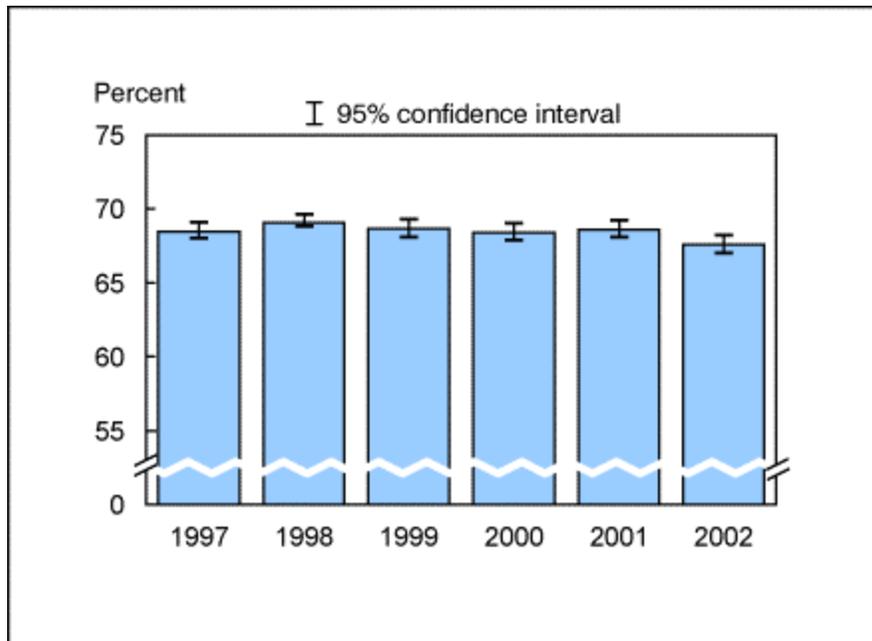




**Figure 11.1. Percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good: United States, 1997-2002**



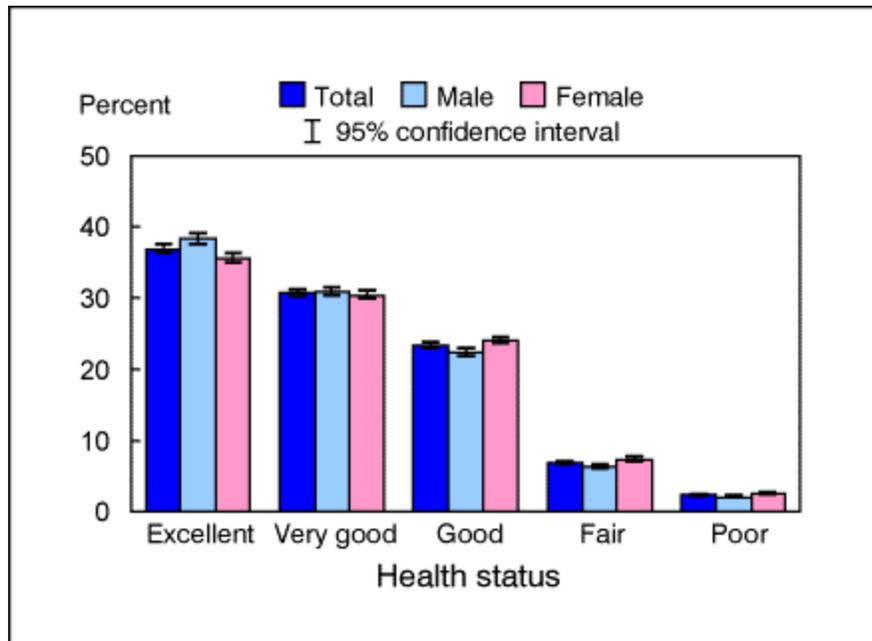
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.5% of respondents each year). CI is confidence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

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys.

- In 2002, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 67.6% (95% CI = 67.0% - 68.2%), which is significantly lower than the estimate in 2001.
- From 1997 through 2001, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good has remained similar: 68.5% in 1997, 69.1% in 1998, 68.7% in 1999, 68.4% in 2000, and 68.6% in 2001.



**Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, 2002**



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 analysis excluded 476 (0.5%) persons with unknown health status.

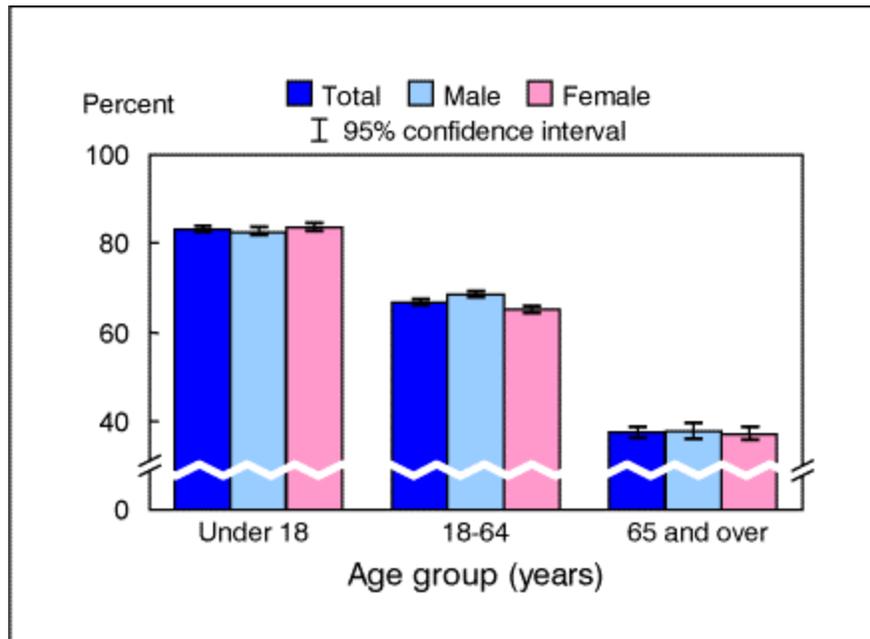
DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

■ For both sexes combined, the health status of most persons was assessed as either excellent (36.9%) or very good (30.7%). The health status of a smaller percent of persons was assessed as good (23.2%), 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 (38.3% vs. 35.6%) and more likely to be assessed as good (22.3% vs. 24.0%) or fair (6.4% vs. 7.4%).



**Figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by age group and sex: United States, 2002**



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 analysis excluded 476 (0.5%) persons with unknown health status. CI is confidence interval.

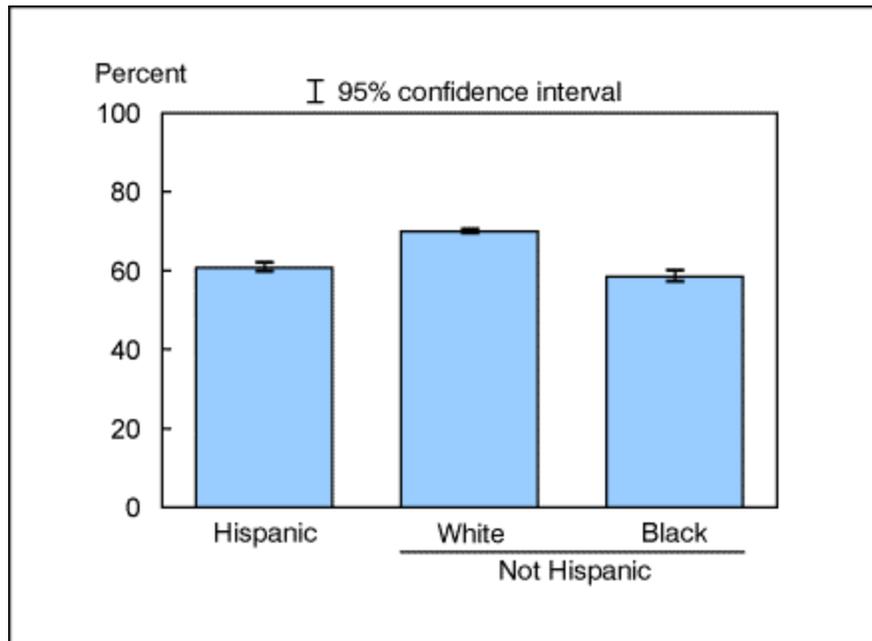
DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

■ For both sexes combined, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good decreased with age: 83.1% for those aged under 18 years, 66.8% for those aged 18-64 years, and 37.4% 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 (68.6%, 95% CI = 67.8% - 69.3%) than for women (65.1%, 95% CI = 64.4% - 65.8%).



**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, 2002**



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 analysis excluded 476 (0.5%) persons with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the year 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 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 60.8% for Hispanic persons, 70.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 58.5% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The health status of non-Hispanic black persons was least likely to be assessed as excellent or very good, followed by Hispanic 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, 1997-2002**

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	68.4	67.9-69.0
2001	68.6	68.1-69.2
2002	67.6	67.0-68.2

**Data table for figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, 2002**

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Excellent</b>		
Both sexes	36.9	36.3-37.6
Male	38.3	37.6-39.0
Female	35.6	34.9-36.3
<b>Very good</b>		
Both sexes	30.7	30.2-31.2
Males	30.9	30.3-31.5
Females	30.4	29.9-31.0
<b>Good</b>		
Both sexes	23.2	22.8-23.7
Male	22.3	21.8-22.9
Female	24.0	23.5-24.5
<b>Fair</b>		
Both sexes	6.9	6.7-7.1
Male	6.4	6.1-6.6
Female	7.4	7.1-7.7
<b>Poor</b>		
Both sexes	2.3	2.1-2.4
Male	2.0	1.9-2.2
Female	2.5	2.3-2.7



**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, 2002**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Under 18 years</b>		
Total	83.1	82.4-83.8
Male	82.6	81.8-83.5
Female	83.6	82.7-84.4
<b>18-64 years</b>		
Total	66.8	66.2-67.5
Male	68.6	67.8-69.3
Female	65.1	64.4-65.8
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	37.4	36.1-38.7
Male	37.7	35.9-39.4
Female	37.1	35.7-38.6

**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, 2002**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	60.8	59.6-62.0
<b>White, not Hispanic</b>	70.0	69.4-70.6
<b>Black or African American or African American, not Hispanic</b>	58.5	57.1-59.9

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