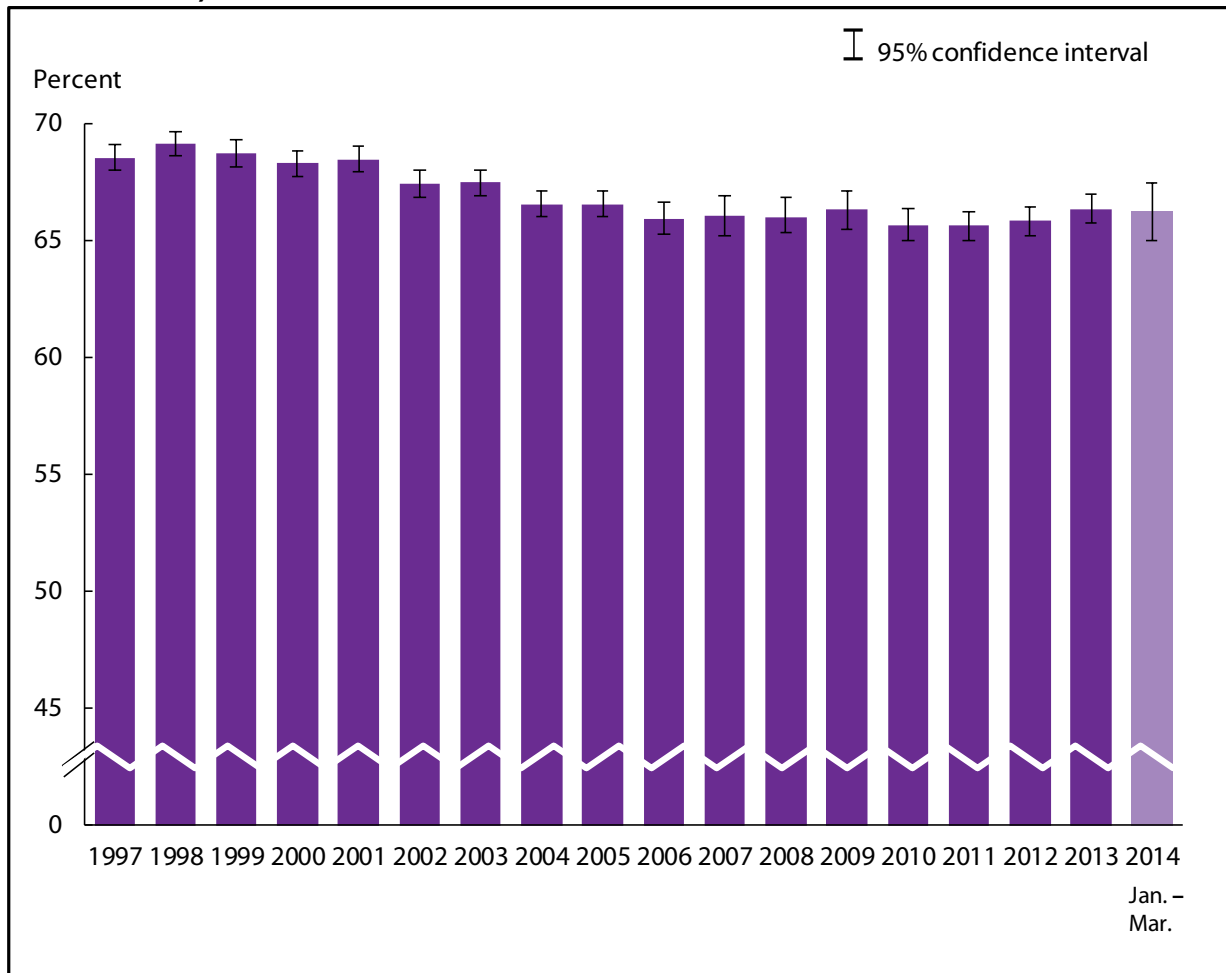


## General health status

**Figure 11.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who had excellent or very good health: United States, 1997–March 2014**

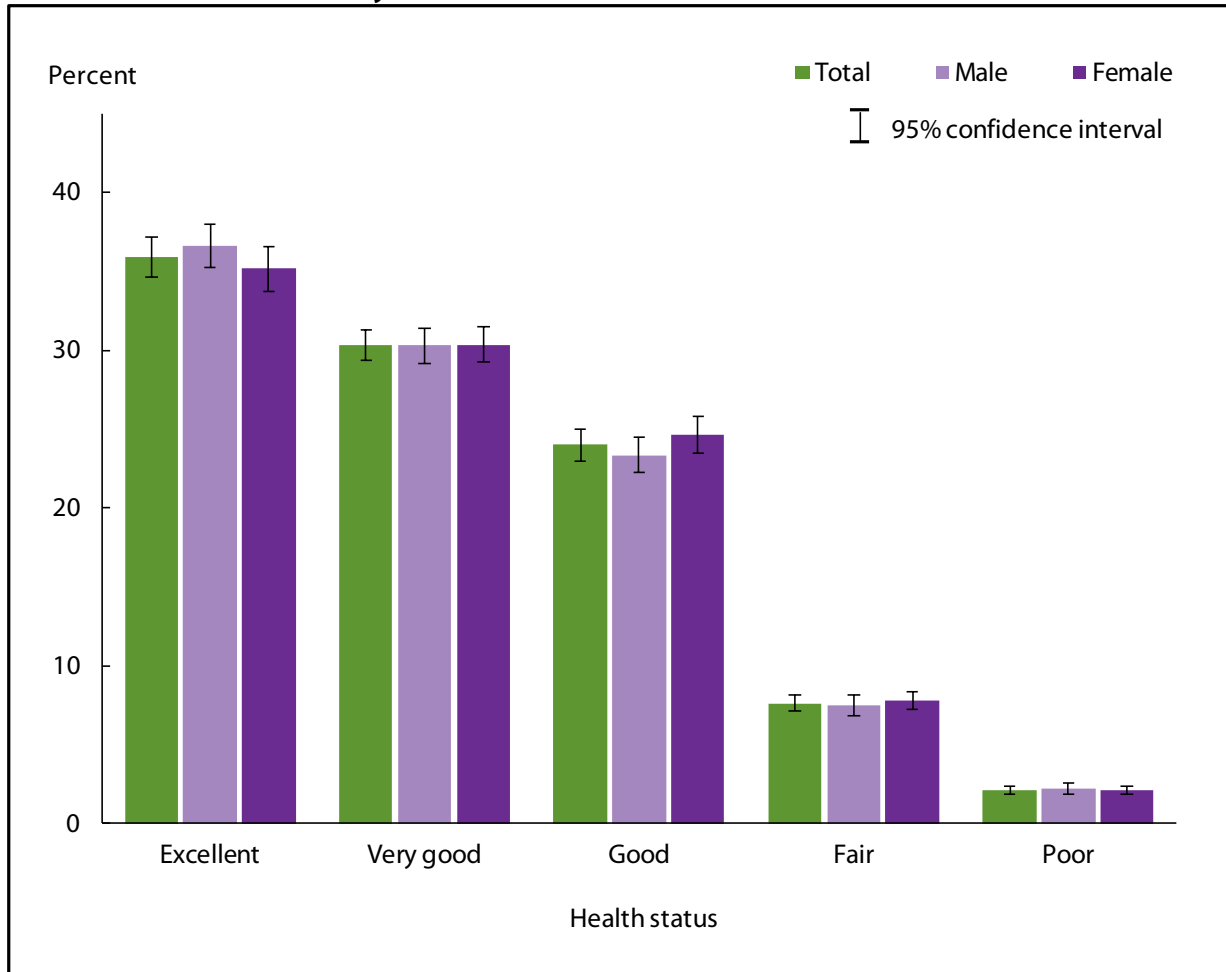


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.2% of respondents each year). See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2014, Family Core component.

- For January–March 2014, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 66.2% (95% confidence interval = 65.00%–67.42%), which was not significantly different from the 2013 estimate of 66.3%.
- The percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health decreased from 68.5% in 1997 to 65.9% in 2006.

**Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status for all ages, by sex: United States, January–March 2014**

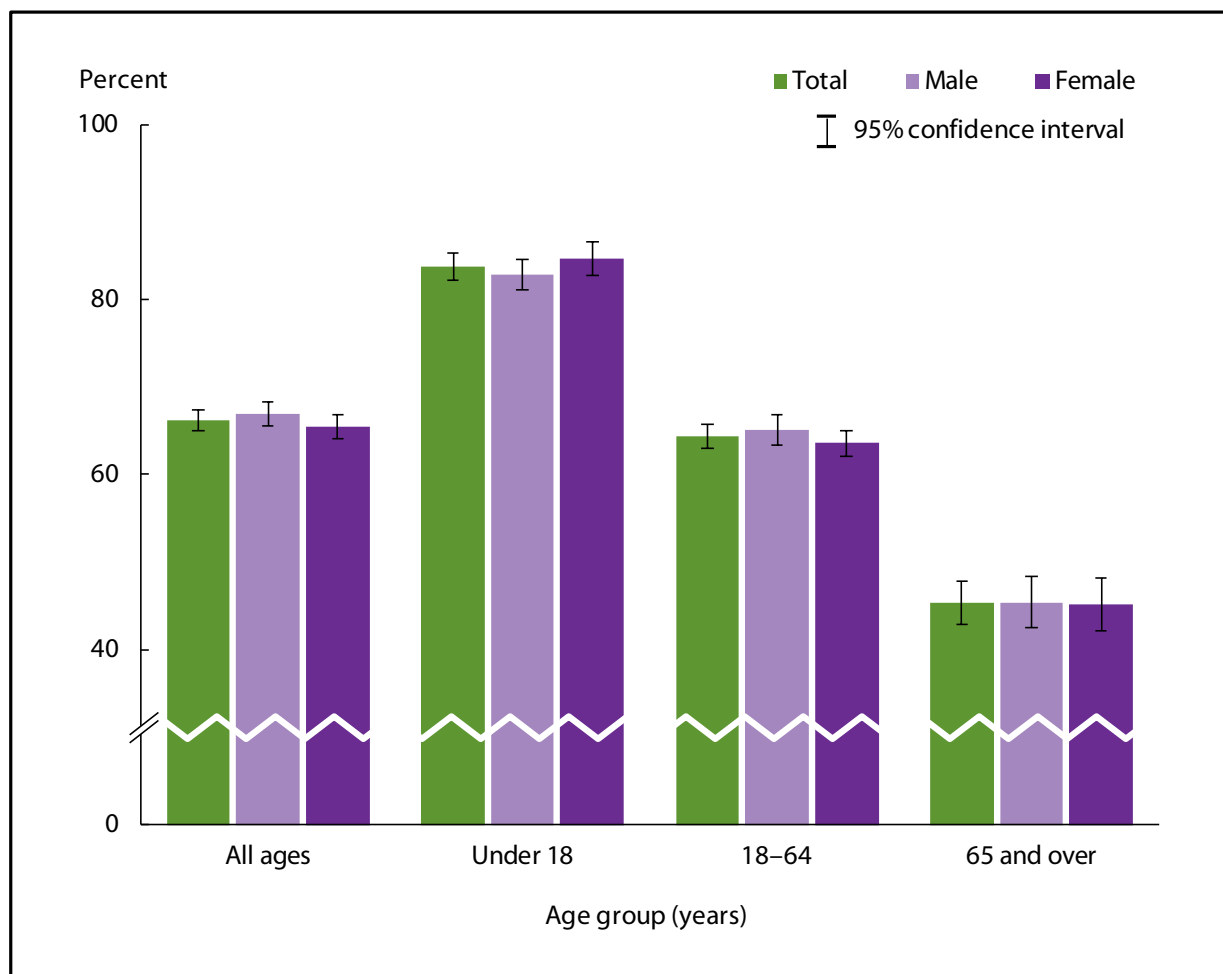


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2014, Family Core component.

- For both sexes combined, most persons' health was either excellent (35.9%) or very good (30.3%). Smaller percentages of persons had good (24.0%), fair (7.6%), or poor (2.1%) health.
- No significant differences existed between men and women for respondent-assessed health status.

**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 2014**

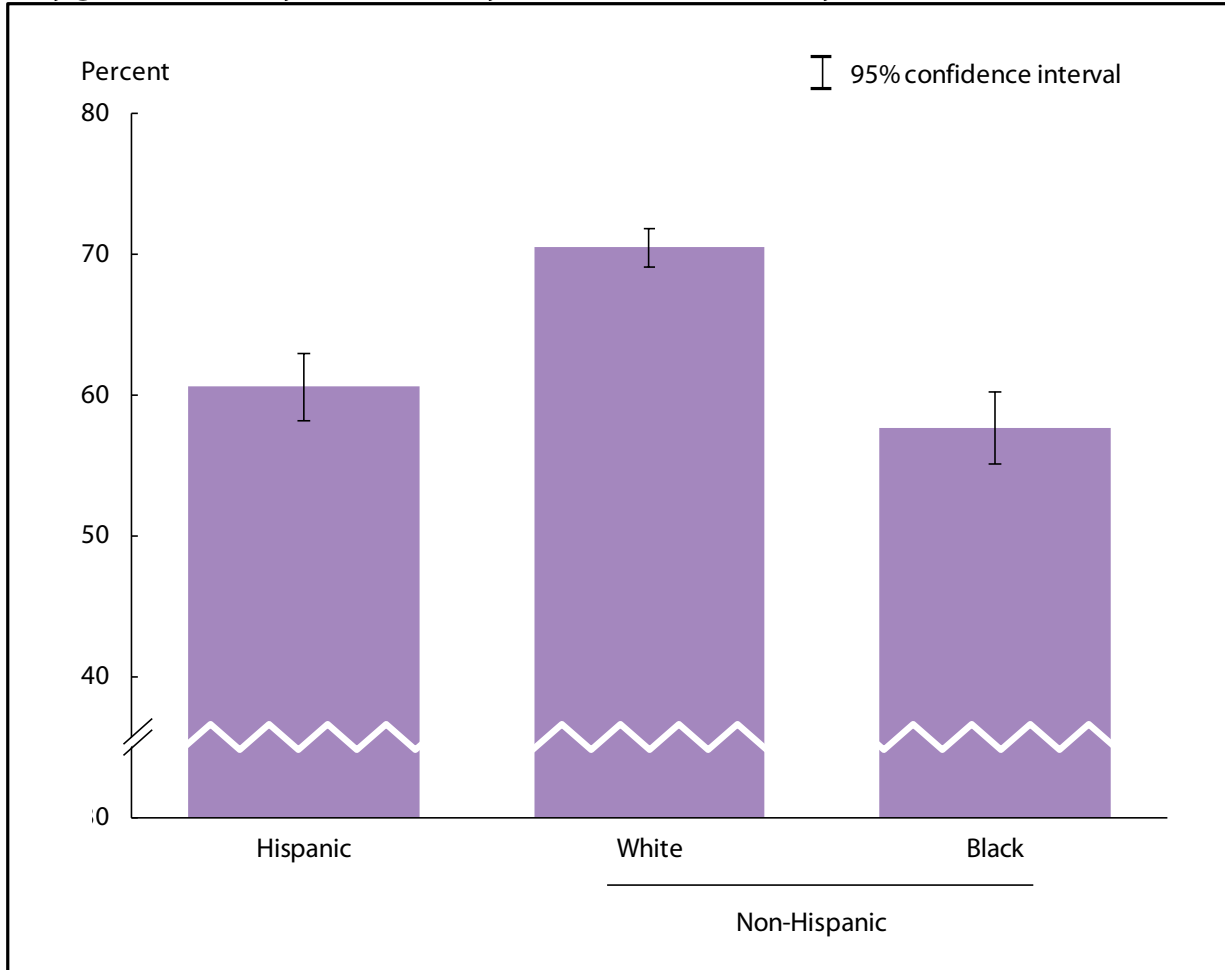


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2014, Family Core component.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons with excellent or very good health decreased with age: 83.8% for those under age 18, 64.4% for those aged 18–64, and 45.3% for those aged 65 and over. This pattern was seen in both men and women.
- No significant differences existed between men and women for having 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/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2014**



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 excluded 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 using three age groups: under 18, 18–64, and 65 and over. See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2014, Family Core component.

- After adjustment for age and sex, the percentage of persons who had excellent or very good health was 60.5% for Hispanic persons, 70.4% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 57.6% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnicity groups, non-Hispanic white persons were more likely to have excellent or very good health than were to Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black 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 2014

| 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             |
| Jan.–Mar. 2014 | 66.2    | 65.00-67.42             |

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Beginning with the 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2014, Family Core component.

**Data table for Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, January–March 2014**

| Health status and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Excellent, total      | 35.9    | 34.64-37.13             |
| Excellent, male       | 36.7    | 35.29-38.02             |
| Excellent, female     | 35.1    | 33.69-36.60             |
| Very good, total      | 30.3    | 29.37-31.28             |
| Very good, male       | 30.3    | 29.19-31.43             |
| Very good, female     | 30.3    | 29.23-31.45             |
| Good, total           | 24.0    | 22.98-25.03             |
| Good, male            | 23.4    | 22.24-24.46             |
| Good, female          | 24.6    | 23.43-25.82             |
| Fair, total           | 7.6     | 7.16-8.12               |
| Fair, male            | 7.5     | 6.87-8.13               |
| Fair, female          | 7.8     | 7.22-8.33               |
| Poor, total           | 2.1     | 1.89-2.40               |
| Poor, male            | 2.2     | 1.82-2.53               |
| Poor, female          | 2.1     | 1.84-2.39               |

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2014, 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–March 2014**

| Age (years) and sex                           | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|---|---------|-------------------------|
| Under 18, total                               | 83.8    | 82.21-85.31             |
| Under 18, male                                | 82.9    | 81.19-84.62             |
| Under 18, female                              | 84.6    | 82.76-86.52             |
| 18–64, total                                  | 64.4    | 62.95-65.75             |
| 18–64, male                                   | 65.2    | 63.44-66.86             |
| 18–64, female                                 | 63.6    | 62.07-65.09             |
| 65 and over, total                            | 45.3    | 42.81-47.76             |
| 65 and over, male                             | 45.4    | 42.46-48.42             |
| 65 and over, female                           | 45.2    | 42.17-48.16             |
| All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total         | 66.2    | 65.00-67.42             |
| All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male          | 67.0    | 65.64-68.30             |
| All ages (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female        | 65.5    | 64.10-66.87             |
| All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total  | 66.9    | 65.74-68.15             |
| All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male   | 67.2    | 65.89-68.58             |
| All ages (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female | 66.7    | 65.34-68.03             |

<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, 18–64, and 65 and over.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2014, 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/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2014**

| Race/ethnicity                             | Percent <sup>1</sup> | 95% confidence interval |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Hispanic or Latino                         | 60.5                 | 58.19-62.86             |
| Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white | 70.4                 | 69.00-71.82             |
| Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black | 57.6                 | 55.09-60.17             |

<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, 18–64, and 65 and over.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2014, Family Core component.