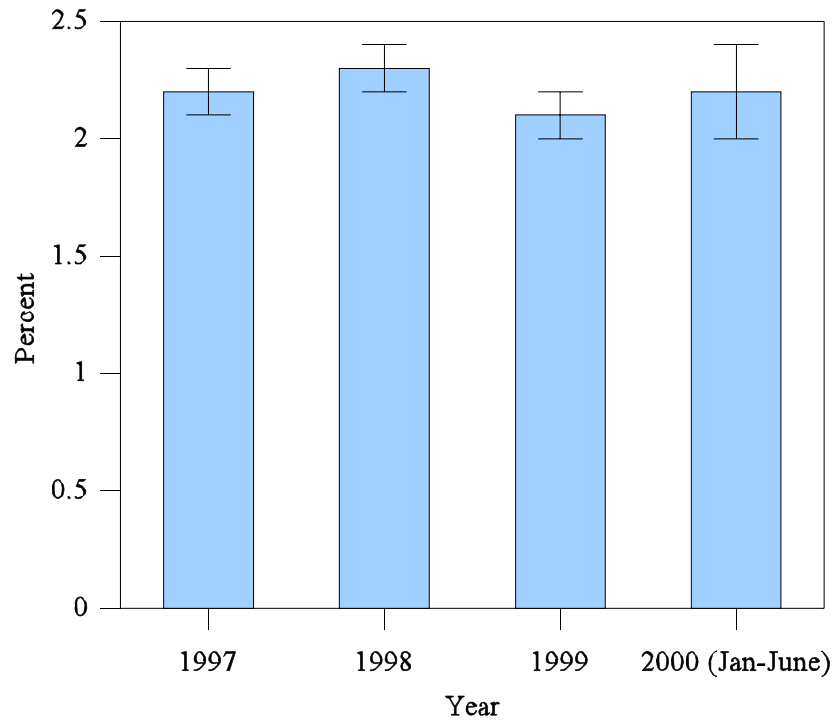


**Percentage of people whose health was assessed as “poor:”  
United States, 1997-2000**

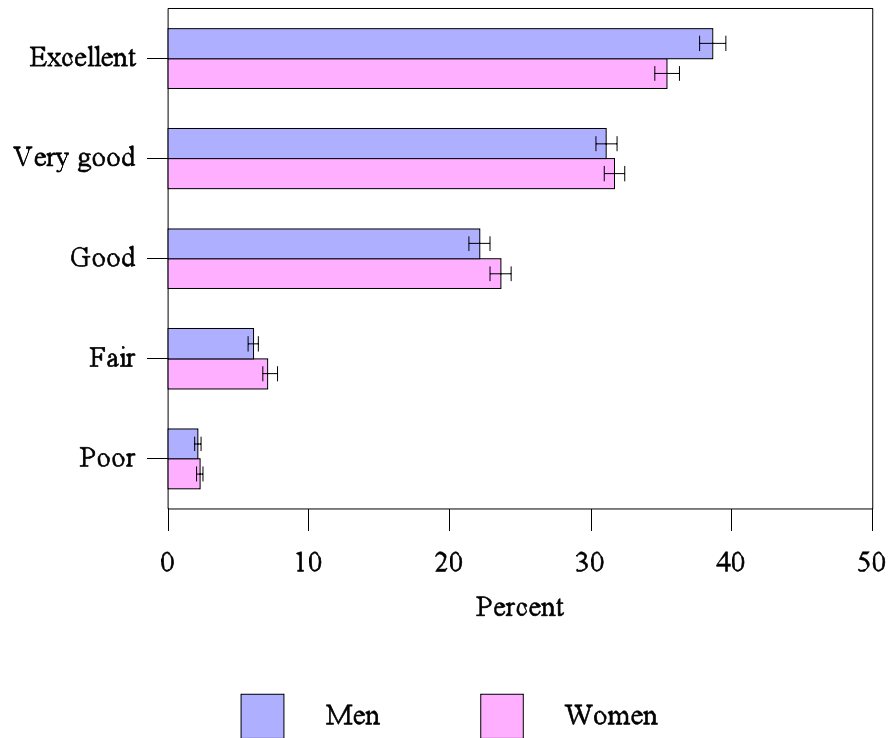


SOURCE: Based on data from the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey. The estimate for the year 2000 was based on data collected from January-June in 2000.

NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health or that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded people with unknown health status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- From 1997 to 2000, the percentage of people whose health was assessed as “poor” remained small, about 2% each year (2.2% in 1997, 2.3% in 1998, 2.1% in 1999, and 2.2% in 2000).

**Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex:  
United States, January-June 2000**

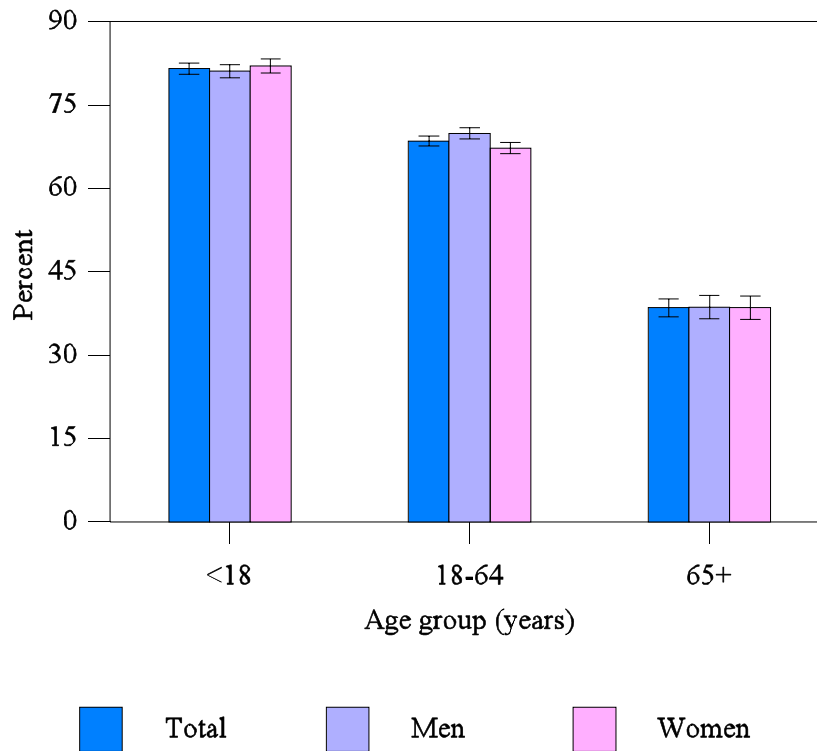


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health or that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 189 people with unknown health status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- For both sexes, the health of most people was assessed as “excellent” (37.0%), “very good” (31.4%), or “good” (22.9%). Only a small percent was assessed as “fair” (6.6%) or “poor” (2.2%).
- Compared with men, a slightly smaller proportion of women was assessed as “excellent” (38.6% vs. 35.4%).

**Percentage of people whose health was assessed as “Excellent” or “Very good,”  
by sex and age group: United States, January-June 2000**

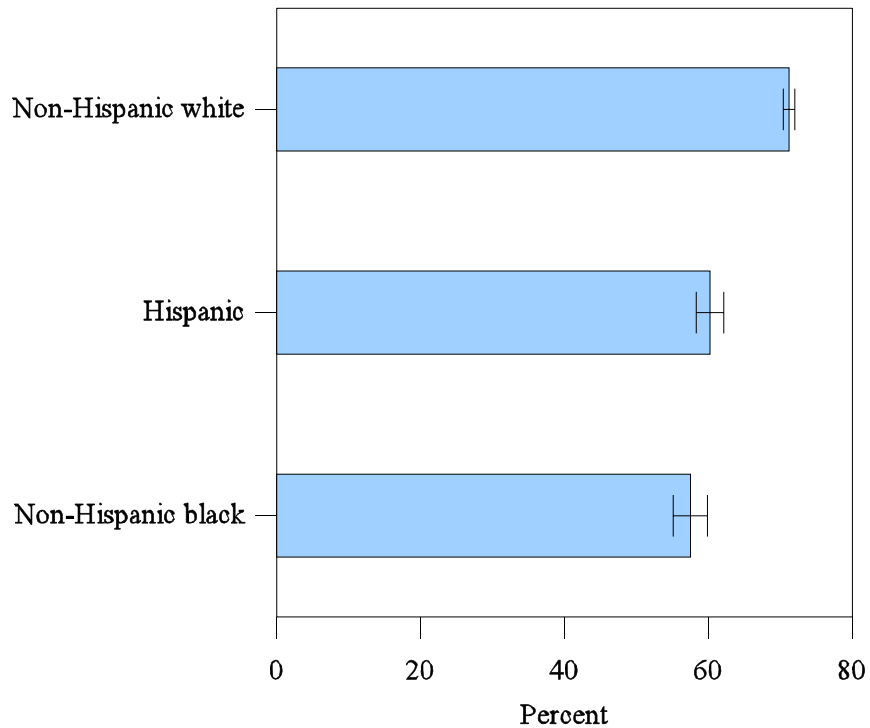


SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health or that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 189 people with unknown health status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- The percentages of people whose health was assessed as “excellent” or “very good” were similar for men and women for each age group.
- For both sexes, the percentage of people whose health was assessed as “excellent” or “very good” decreased with age: 81.5% (95% CI = 80.5%-82.5%) for those aged <18 years, 68.5% (95% CI = 67.6%-69.4) for those aged 18-64 years and 38.5% (95% CI = 36.9%-40.1%) for those aged 65 years and older.

**Age-sex-adjusted percentage of people whose health was assessed  
as “Excellent” or “Very good,” by race/ethnicity:  
United States, January-June 2000**



SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health or that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 189 people with unknown health status. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals.

- After adjusting for age and sex, the percentage of people whose health was assessed as “excellent” or “very good” was lower for Hispanics (60.2%) and non-Hispanic blacks (57.5%) than for non-Hispanic whites (71.2%).