# PHYSICAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING

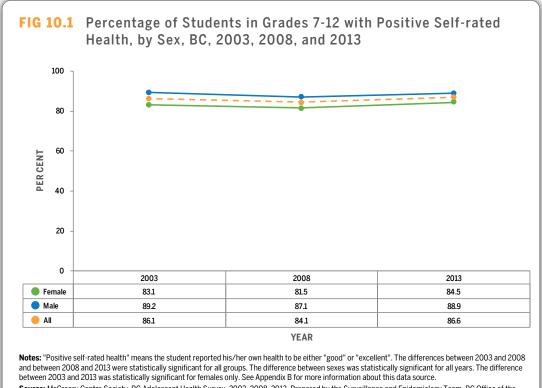
# **INDICATOR #10** Positive Self-rated Health

## DEFINITION

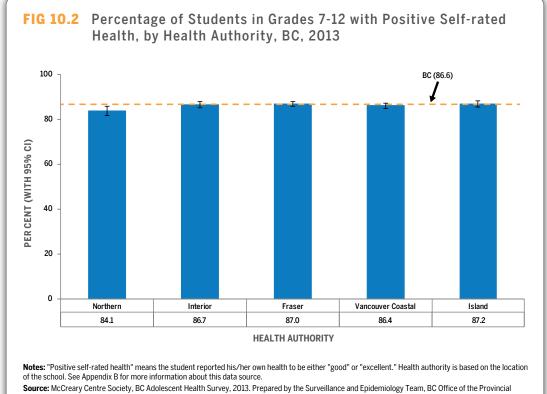
**INDICATOR #10** — Percentage of BC students in grades 7–12 who report good or excellent self-rated health.

### **KEY MESSAGES**

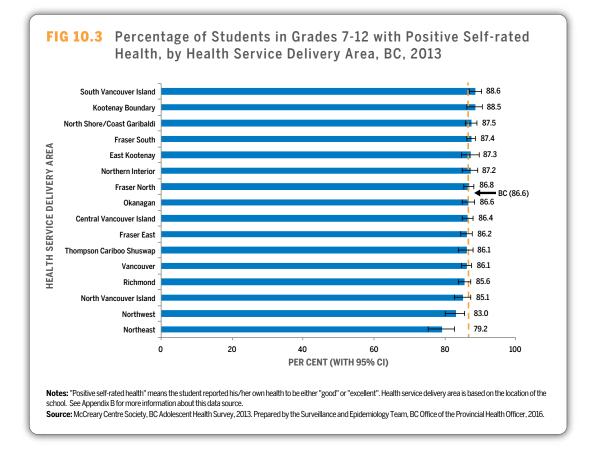
- Among youth—as with adults—good health is not limited to physical health status, but also includes personal, socio-environmental, and behavioural factors. Self-rated health may be most useful as a measure of the *overall* health and well-being of children and youth, with good evidence supporting it as an indicator of healthy behaviours, and psychological and emotional well-being.<sup>1,2</sup>
- Self-rated health and healthy behaviours, rather than the presence of disease, are important measures of health.<sup>3</sup> Self-rated health is strongly correlated with quality of life indicators, healthy behaviours, and a sense of self in populations of youth and adults, and as such, can be used to monitor quality of life among various population groups.<sup>2</sup>
- As shown in Figures 10.1 to 10.3, most youth rate themselves as having good or excellent health. There is about a 5 per cent difference between males and females, with males being more likely to report having good or excellent health.



Source: McCreary Centre Society, BC Adolescent Health Survey, 2003, 2008, 2013. Prepared by the Surveillance and Epidemiology Team, BC Office of the Provincial Health Officer, 2016.



Health Officer, 2016.



### **REFERENCES**

- <sup>1</sup> Goodwin DK, Knol LL, Eddy JM, Fitzhugh EC, Kendrick OW, Donahue RE. The relationship between self-rated health status and the overall quality of dietary intake of US adolescents. J Am Diet Assoc. 2006 Sep;106(9):1450-3.
- <sup>2</sup> Vingilis ER, Wade TJ, Seeley JS. Predictors of adolescent self-rated health. Analysis of the National Population Health Survey. Can J Public Health. 2002 May-Jun;93(3):193-7.
- <sup>3</sup> Burstrom B, Fredlund P. Self rated health: is it as good a predictor of subsequent mortality among adults in lower as well as in higher social classes? J Epidemiol Community Health. 2001 Nov;55(11):836-40.