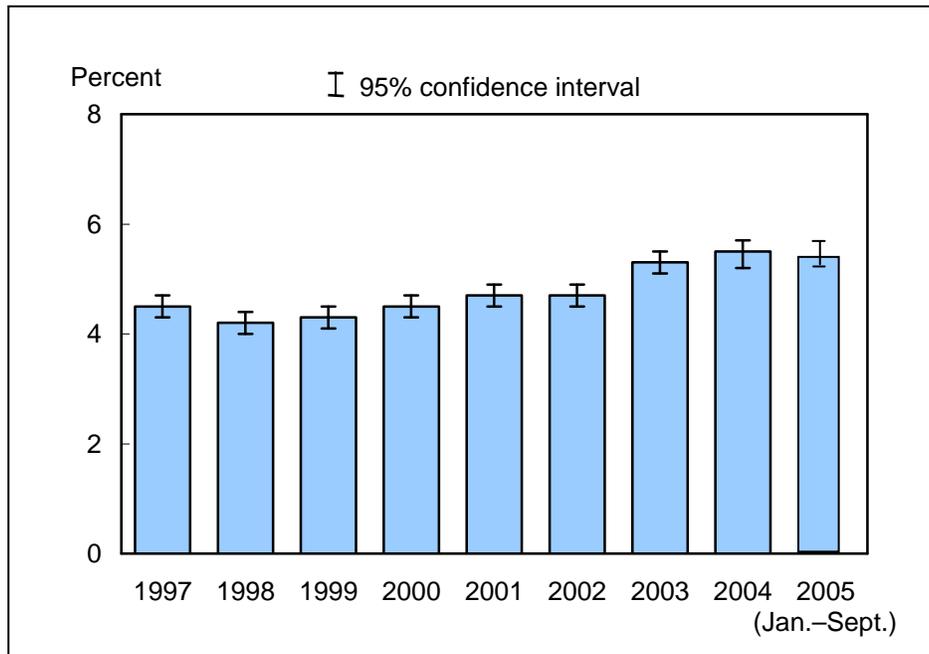


**Figure 3.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months: United States, 1997–2005**

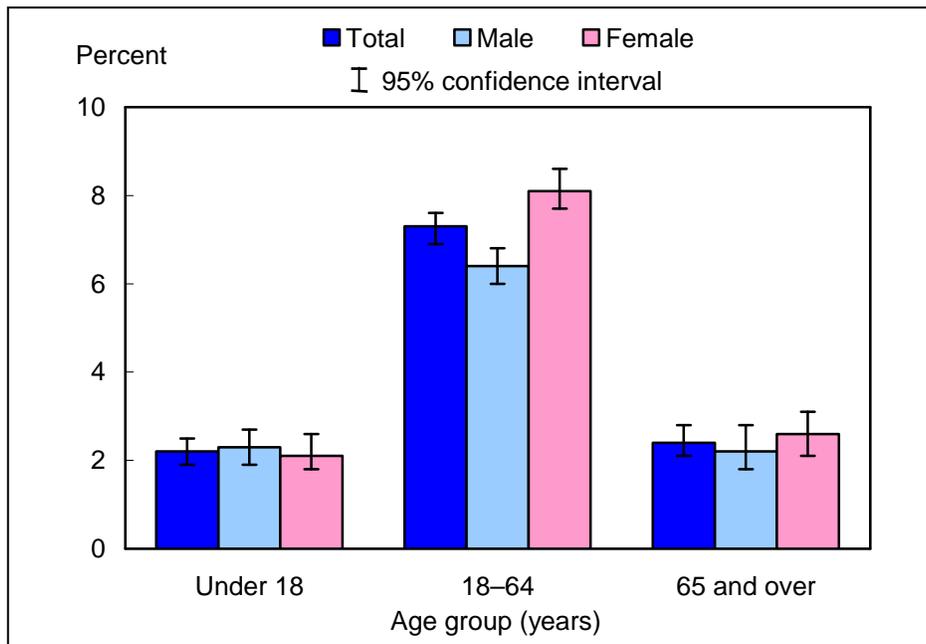


NOTES: The analyses excluded persons with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost (about 0.5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997–2005 NHIS. The estimate for 2005 was based on data collected from January through September. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For the period January through September 2005, 5.4% (95% confidence interval = 5.2–5.7%) of the population was unable to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, which was not significantly different from the 2004 estimate of 5.5%.
- From 1998 to 2004, there was an increasing trend in the annual percentage of persons who experienced this lack of access to medical care (4.2% in 1998 to 5.5% in 2004).

**Figure 3.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2005**

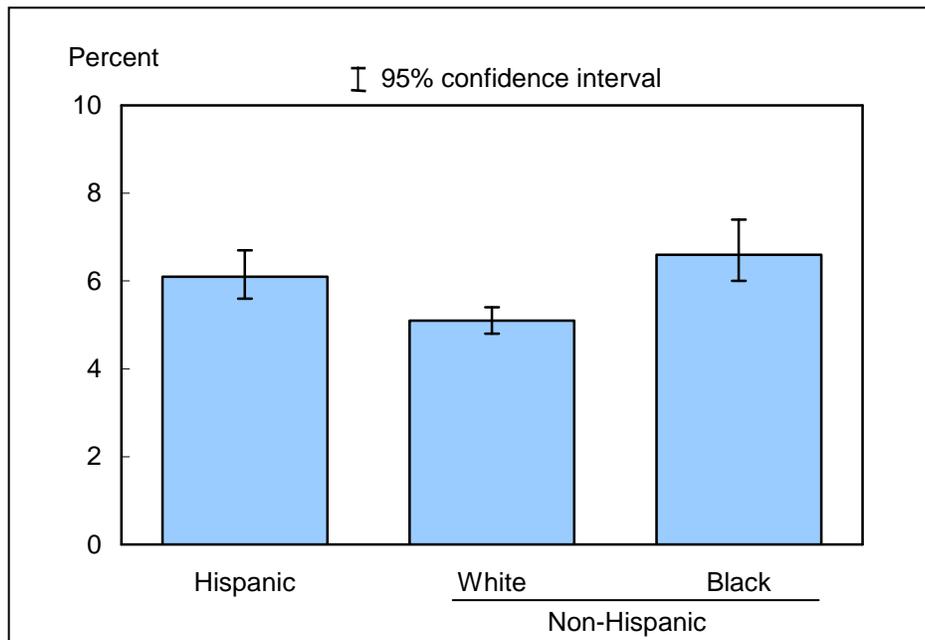


NOTE: The analyses excluded 197 persons (0.3%) with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the percentage of persons who were unable to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months was 2.2% for those aged under 18 years, 7.3% for those aged 18–64 years, and 2.4% for those aged 65 years and over.
- For adults aged 18–64 years, women were more likely than men to have lacked access to medical care due to cost during the past 12 months.

**Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2005**



NOTES: The analyses excluded 197 persons (0.3%) with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Family Core component of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjusting for age and sex, 6.1% of Hispanic persons, 5.1% of non-Hispanic white persons, and 6.6% of non-Hispanic black persons were unable to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the year preceding the interview.
- Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons were more likely than non-Hispanic white persons to have lacked access to medical care due to cost.

## Data tables for figures 3.1–3.3:

### Data table for figure 3.1. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months: United States, 1997–2005

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	4.5	4.3-4.7
1998	4.2	4.0-4.4
1999	4.3	4.1-4.5
2000	4.5	4.3-4.7
2001	4.7	4.5-4.9
2002	4.7	4.5-4.9
2003	5.3	5.1-5.5
2004	5.5	5.2-5.7
January-September 2005	5.4	5.2-5.7

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for figure 3.2. Percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2005**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Under 18 years</b>		
Total	2.2	1.9-2.5
Male	2.3	1.9-2.7
Female	2.1	1.8-2.6
<b>18–64 years</b>		
Total	7.3	6.9-7.6
Male	6.4	6.0-6.8
Female	8.1	7.7-8.6
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	2.4	2.1-2.8
Male	2.2	1.8-2.8
Female	2.6	2.1-3.1
<b>All ages: crude<sup>1</sup></b>		
Total	5.4	5.2-5.7
Male	4.8	4.5-5.2
Female	5.9	5.6-6.2
<b>All ages: age-adjusted<sup>2</sup></b>		
Total	5.3	5.1-5.6
Male	4.8	4.5-5.1
Female	5.9	5.6-6.2

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages who failed to obtain needed medical care due to cost at some time during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2005**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	6.1	5.6-6.7
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino:</b>		
White, single race	5.1	4.8-5.4
Black, single race	6.6	6.0-7.4

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.