Figure 2.1. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2010


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded persons with an unknown usual place to go for medical care (about $1.5 \%$ of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey 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 Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997-2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In 2010, the percentage of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care was $85.4 \%$ ( $95 \%$ confidence interval $=84.85 \%-85.99 \%$ ), which was not significantly different from the 2009 estimate of $85.5 \%$.
- The percentage of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care generally decreased from $87.9 \%$ in 2003 to $85.4 \%$ in 2010.

Figure 2.2. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, 2010


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 309 persons (1.1\%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- Persons aged 18-24 were the least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care. Children under age 18 were more likely than adults in age groups 18-24, 25-44, and 45-64 to have a usual place to go for medical care.
- Among those aged 18 and over, the percentage of persons having a usual place to go for medical care increased with age.
- For adults aged 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, and 65 and over, women were more likely than men to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ ethnicity: United States, 2010


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 309 persons ( $1.1 \%$ ) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, and 65 and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- After adjustment for age and sex, the percentage of persons with a usual place to go for medical care was $76.8 \%$ for Hispanic persons, $87.7 \%$ for non-Hispanic white persons, and 83.4\% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnicity groups, Hispanic persons were the least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care.


## Data tables for Figures 2.1-2.3:

Data table for Figure 2.1. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997-2010

| Year | Crude ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ percent <br> (95\% confidence interval) | Age-adjusted ${ }^{2}$ percent <br> (95\% confidence interval) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1997 | $86.2(85.8-86.7)$ | $86.3(85.9-86.7)$ |
| 1998 | $87.4(86.9-87.8)$ | $87.4(87.0-87.9)$ |
| 1999 | $86.3(85.9-86.7)$ | $86.4(86.0-86.8)$ |
| 2000 | $87.0(86.5-87.4)$ | $87.0(86.6-87.4)$ |
| 2001 | $88.0(87.6-88.5)$ | $88.0(87.6-88.5)$ |
| 2002 | $87.6(87.1-88.0)$ | $87.6(87.1-88.0)$ |
| 2003 | $87.9(87.4-88.4)$ | $87.9(87.4-88.4)$ |
| 2004 | $86.8(86.3-87.3)$ | $86.8(86.3-87.2)$ |
| 2005 | $87.0(86.56-87.50)$ | $86.9(86.47-87.41)$ |
| 2006 | $86.3(85.68-86.92)$ | $86.2(85.56-86.80)$ |
| 2007 | $86.6(85.97-87.19)$ | $86.5(85.84-87.06)$ |
| 2008 | $86.4(85.73-87.09)$ | $86.2(85.54-86.88)$ |
| 2009 | $85.5(84.91-86.12)$ | $85.3(84.65-85.90)$ |
| 2010 | $85.4(84.85-85.99)$ | $85.1(84.55-85.66)$ |

${ }^{1}$ Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
${ }^{2}$ Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, and 65 and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey 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 Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997-2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

## Data table for Figure 2.2. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, 2010

| Age (years) and sex | Percent | 95\% confidence interval |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Under 18, total | 94.6 | $94.08-95.10$ |
| Under 18, male | 94.5 | $93.78-95.23$ |
| Under 18, female | 94.7 | $93.99-95.36$ |
| $18-24$, total | 70.7 | $68.66-72.79$ |
| $18-24$, male | 64.7 | $61.39-68.11$ |
| $18-24$, female | 76.8 | $74.09-79.51$ |
| $25-44$, total | 74.9 | $73.73-76.01$ |
| 25-44, male | 67.5 | $65.91-69.14$ |
| $25-44$, female | 82.1 | $80.88-83.39$ |
| $45-64$, total | 87.5 | $86.61-88.47$ |
| $45-64$, male | 84.7 | $83.33-86.02$ |
| $45-64$, female | 90.2 | $89.17-91.32$ |
| 65 and over, total | 96.5 | $96.00-97.07$ |
| 65 and over, male | 95.8 | $94.92-96.75$ |
| 65 and over, female | 97.1 | $96.47-97.69$ |
| All ages (crude ${ }^{1}$ ), total | 85.4 | $84.85-85.99$ |
| All ages (crude ${ }^{1}$ ), male | 81.8 | $81.08-82.60$ |
| All ages (crude ${ }^{1}$ ), female | 88.9 | $88.22-89.49$ |
| All ages (age-adjusted ${ }^{2}$ ), total | 85.1 | $84.55-85.66$ |
| All ages (age-adjusted ${ }^{2}$ ), male | 81.6 | $80.87-82.34$ |
| All ages (age-adjusted ${ }^{2}$ ), female | 88.5 | $87.91-89.18$ |

${ }^{1}$ Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
${ }^{2}$ Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, and 65 and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

## Data table for Figure 2.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ ethnicity: United States, 2010

| Race/ ethnicity | Age-sex-adjusted ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ percent <br> (95\% confidence interval) | Age-adjusted $^{2}$ percent <br> (95\% confidence interval) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Hispanic or Latino | $76.8(75.55-78.07)$ | $76.6(75.29-77.86)$ |
| Not Hispanic or Latino, single <br> race, white | $87.7(87.05-88.27)$ | $87.7(87.04-88.27)$ |
| Not Hispanic or Latino, single <br> race, black | $83.4(81.96-84.80)$ | $83.7(82.29-85.12)$ |

${ }^{1}$ Age-sex-adjusted estimates are presented in the figure. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, and 65 and over. ${ }^{2}$ Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, and 65 and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

