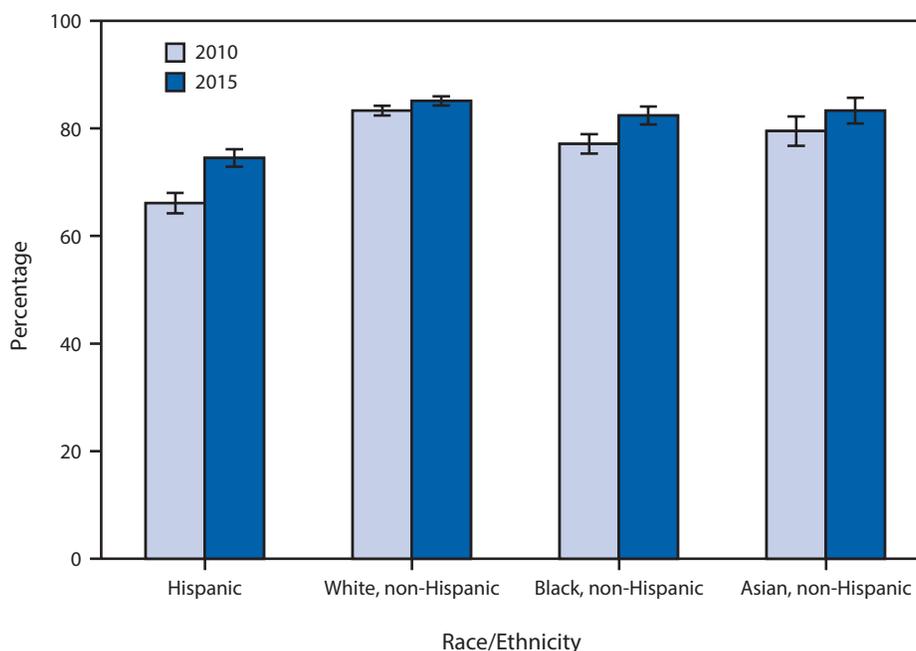


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage* of Adults Aged 18–64 Years With a Usual Place for Medical Care,[†] by Race/Ethnicity[§] — National Health Interview Survey, 2010 and 2015[¶]



* With 95% confidence intervals indicated with error bars.

[†] Based on a question in the “Sample Adult” section that asked, “Is there a place that you usually go to when you are sick or need advice about your health?” Adults who indicated that the emergency department was their usual place for care were considered not to have a usual place of health care.

[§] Categories shown are for non-Hispanic respondents who selected one racial group; respondents had the option to select more than one racial group. Hispanic origin refers to persons who are of Hispanic ethnicity and might be of any race or combination of races. Only selected groups shown in graph.

[¶] Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population and are derived from the National Health Interview Survey Sample Adult component.

From 2010 to 2015, there was an increase in the percentage of Hispanic adults (66.1% to 74.5%), non-Hispanic white adults (83.3% to 85.1%), non-Hispanic black adults (77.1% to 82.4%), and non-Hispanic Asian adults (79.5% to 83.3%) aged 18–64 years who had a usual place to go for medical care. In 2010, non-Hispanic white adults aged 18–64 years were the most likely to have usual place to go for medical care, but there was no significant difference between non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic Asian adults in 2015. In both 2010 and 2015, Hispanic adults aged 18–64 years were the least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2010 and 2015. <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

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