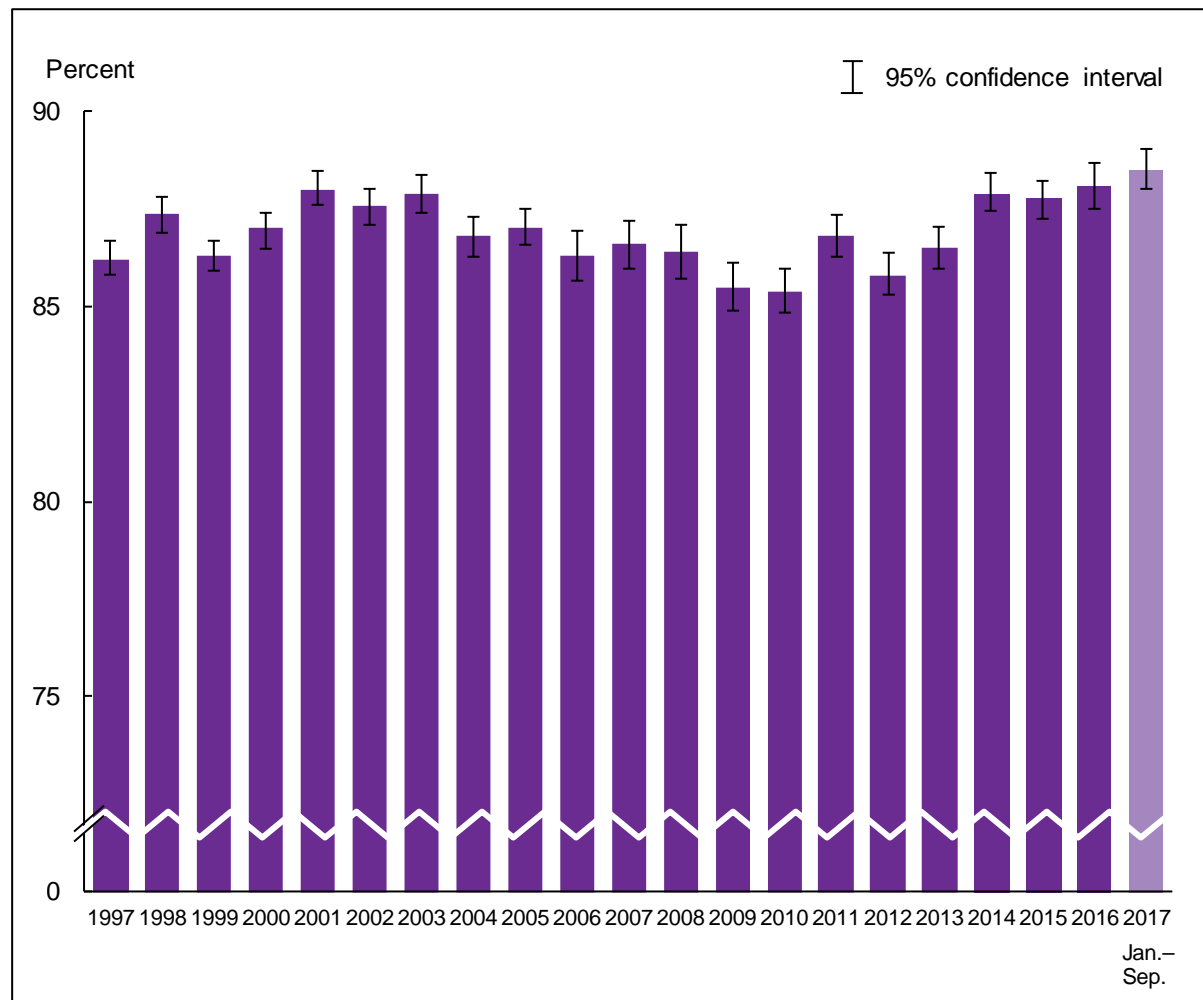


Usual place to go for medical care

Figure 2.1. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997–September 2017

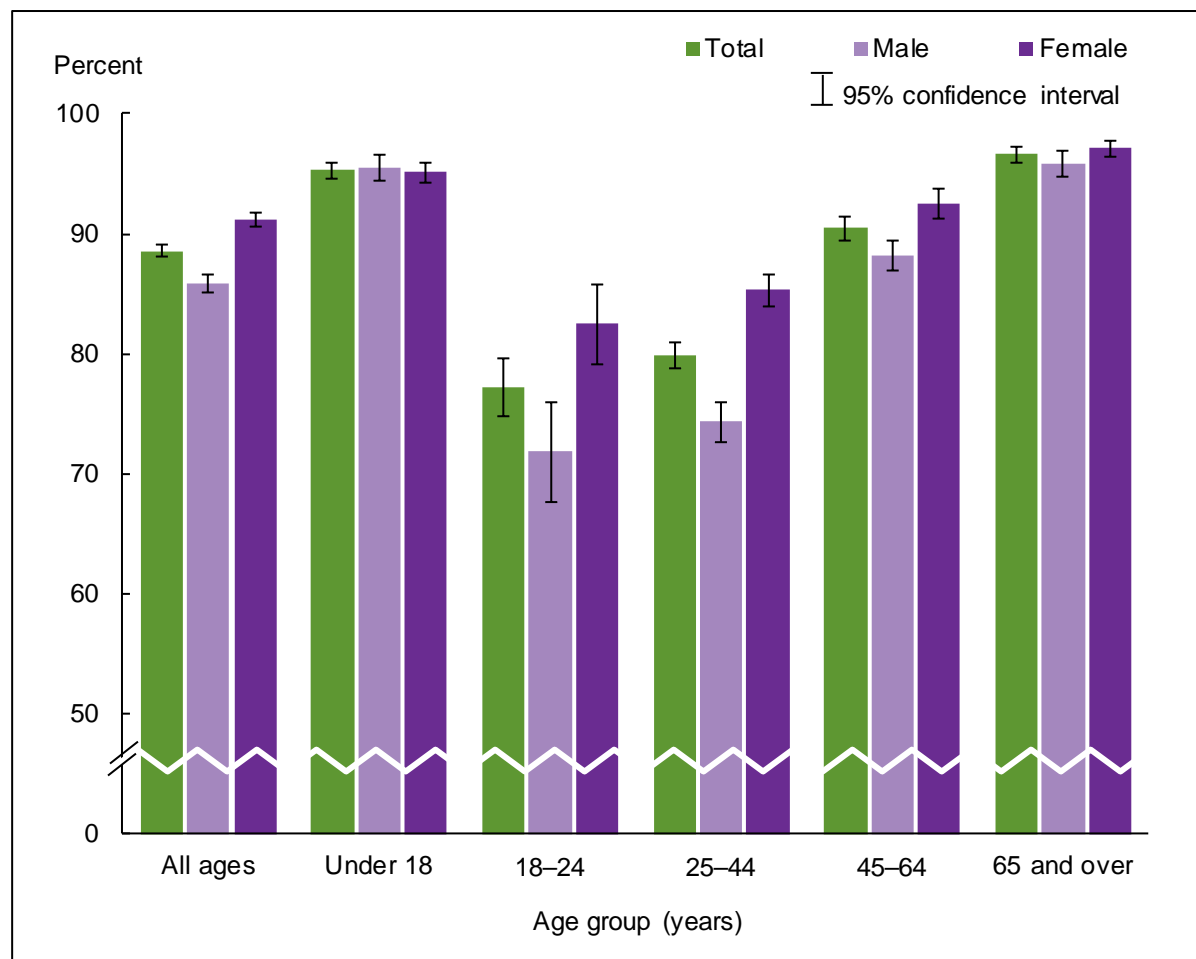


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. A usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses exclude persons with an unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 1.5% of respondents each year). See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2017, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components.

- For January–September 2017, the percentage of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care was 88.5% (95% confidence interval = 88.04%–89.04%), which was not significantly different from the 2016 estimate of 88.1%.
- The percentage of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care decreased, from 87.9% in 2003 to 85.4% in 2010, and then increased to 88.5% in January–September 2017.

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, January–September 2017

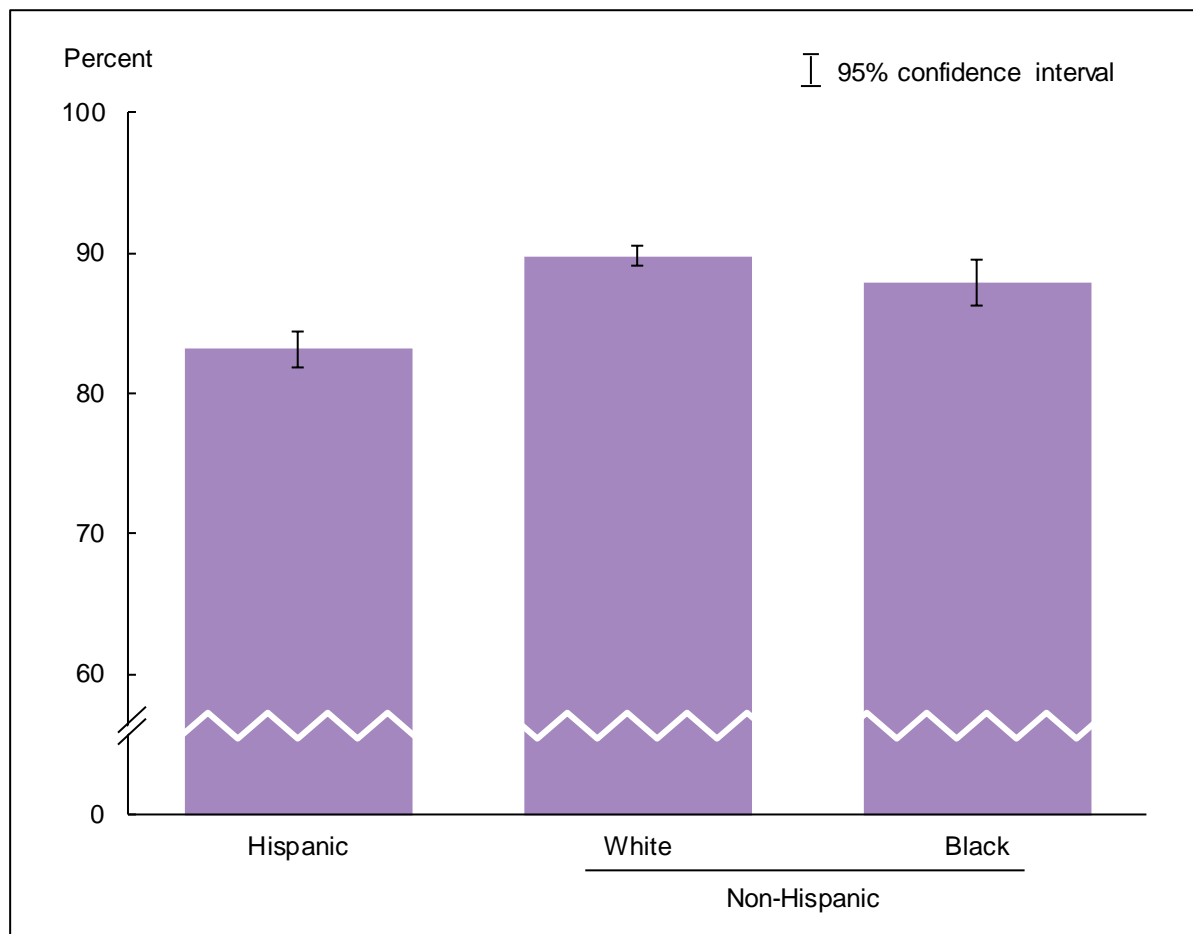


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. A usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded the 0.8% of persons with an unknown usual place to go for medical care. See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components.

- Persons aged 18–24 and 25–44 were least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care. Children under age 18 years (95.3%) were more likely than adults in the age groups 18–24 (77.3%), 25–44 (79.9%), and 45–64 (90.5%) to have a usual place to go for medical care. This pattern held for males and females.
- For both sexes combined among those aged 25 and over, the percentage of persons having a usual place to go for medical care increased with age. This pattern held for males and females.
- For persons of all ages combined, as well as those aged 18–24, 25–44, 45–64, and 65 and over, females were more likely than males 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 and ethnicity: United States, January–September 2017



NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. A usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses exclude the 0.8% of persons 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 five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24, 25–44, 45–64, and 65 and over. See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components.

- After adjustment for age and sex, the percentage of persons with a usual place to go for medical care by race and ethnicity was 83.2% for Hispanic persons, 89.8% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 87.9% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Both Hispanic and non-Hispanic black persons were less likely to have a usual place to go for medical care compared with non-Hispanic white persons.

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–September 2017

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (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)
2011	86.8 (86.29–87.33)	86.5 (85.99–87.04)
2012	85.8 (85.32–86.38)	85.5 (85.01–86.03)
2013	86.5 (85.99–87.07)	86.1 (85.63–86.67)
2014	87.9 (87.47–88.41)	87.6 (87.09–88.05)
2015	87.8 (87.26–88.24)	87.3 (86.80–87.77)
2016	88.1 (87.53–88.68)	87.6 (87.07–88.21)
January–September 2017	88.5 (88.04–89.04)	88.1 (87.57–88.59)

¹Crude estimates are presented.

²Estimates are age-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24, 25–44, 45–64, and 65 and over.

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Beginning with 2012 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2010 census. For 2003–2011 data, weights were derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. For 1997–1999 data, weights were derived from the 1990 census. See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2017, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components.

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, January–September 2017

Age (years) and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18, total	95.3	94.63–95.98
Under 18, male	95.6	94.39–96.53
Under 18, female	95.1	94.25–95.89
18–24, total	77.3	74.84–79.55
18–24, male	72.0	67.63–75.99
18–24, female	82.6	79.09–85.75
25–44, total	79.9	78.86–80.94
25–44, male	74.3	72.68–75.95
25–44, female	85.3	84.02–86.61
45–64, total	90.5	89.50–91.36
45–64, male	88.2	86.86–89.48
45–64, female	92.6	91.22–93.77
65 and over, total	96.6	95.89–97.18
65 and over, male	95.9	94.67–96.89
65 and over, female	97.2	96.45–97.74
All ages (crude ¹), total	88.5	88.04–89.04
All ages (crude ¹), male	85.9	85.13–86.55
All ages (crude ¹), female	91.1	90.53–91.69
All ages (age-adjusted ²), total	88.1	87.57–88.59
All ages (age-adjusted ²), male	85.4	84.66–86.09
All ages (age-adjusted ²), female	90.7	90.09–91.28

¹Crude estimates are presented.

²Estimates are age-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24, 25–44, 45–64, and 65 and over.

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components.

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 and ethnicity: United States, January–September 2017

Race and ethnicity	Age-sex-adjusted ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
Hispanic or Latino	83.2 (81.89–84.36)	83.1 (81.86–84.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	89.8 (89.08–90.53)	89.8 (89.05–90.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	87.9 (86.28–89.45)	88.2 (86.54–89.66)

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24, 25–44, 45–64, and 65 and over.

²Estimates are age-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24, 25–44, 45–64, and 65 and over.

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components.