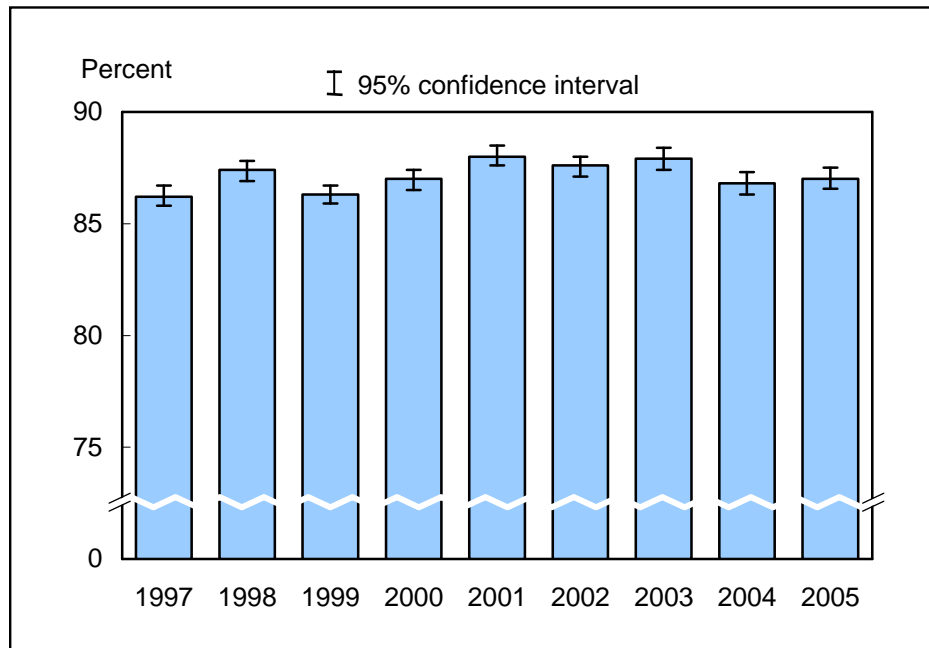


Figure 2.1. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997–2005



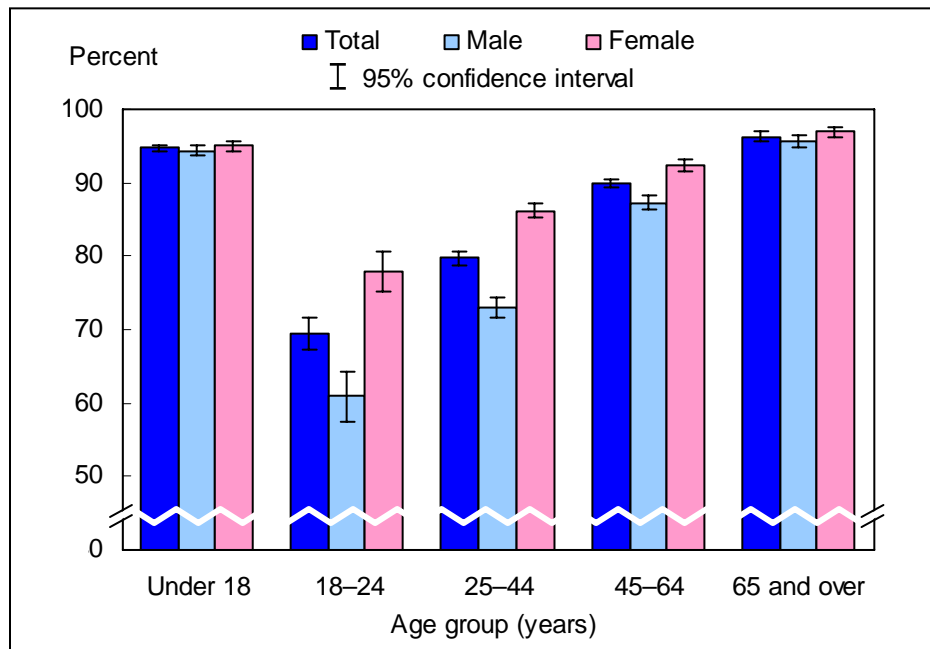
NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded persons with an unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 0.6% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights 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: Combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 1997–2005 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

■ In 2005, the percentage of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care was 87.0% (95% confidence interval = 86.56–87.50%), which was not significantly different from the 2004 estimate of 86.8%.

■ The annual percentage of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care was 86.2% in 1997, 87.4% in 1998, 86.3% in 1999, 87.0% in 2000, 88.0% in 2001, 87.6% in 2002, 87.9% in 2003, 86.8% in 2004, and 87.0 in 2005.

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, 2005

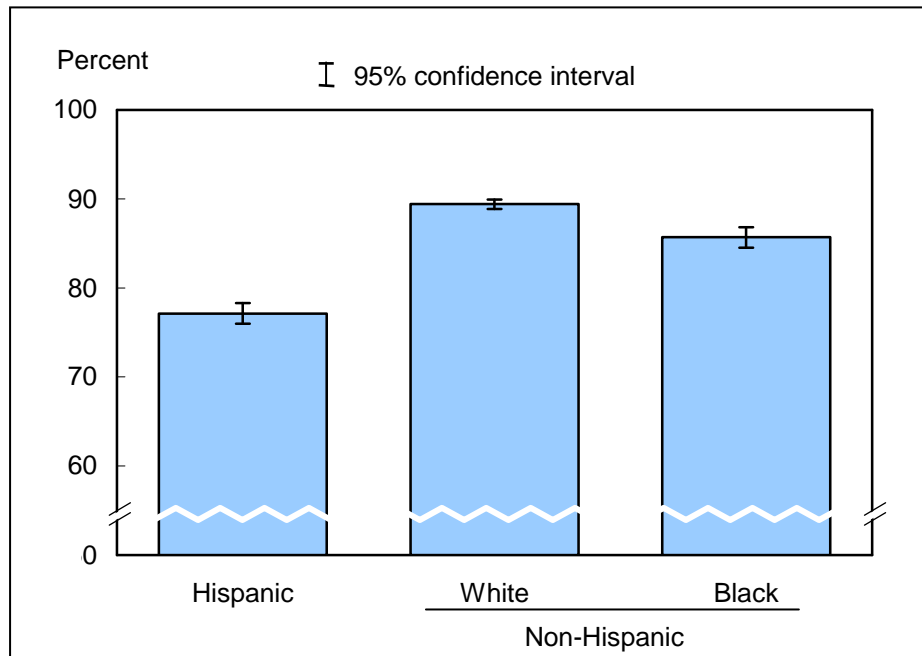


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 299 persons (1.0%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- Of the five age groups, persons aged 18–24 years were least likely to have a usual place to go for medical care. Children under age 18 years were more likely than adults aged 18–64 years to have a usual place to go for medical care, but less likely than adults aged 65 years and over to have a usual place to go for medical care.
- Among those aged 18 years and over, the percentage of persons having a usual place to go for medical care increased with age.
- For adults aged 18–64 years, men were less likely than women 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, 2005



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 299 persons (1.0%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care. Estimates are age-sex adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components 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, the percentage of persons with a usual place to go for medical care was 77.1% for Hispanic persons, 89.4% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 85.7% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- Of the three race/ethnicity groups, Hispanic persons were 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, 1997–2005

| Year | Percent (95% confidence interval) | |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Crude ¹ | Age-adjusted ² |
| 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) |

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

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 2.2. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by age group and sex: United States, 2005

| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|---|---------|-------------------------|
| Under 18 years | | |
| Total | 94.7 | 94.24-95.17 |
| Male | 94.4 | 93.72-95.09 |
| Female | 95.0 | 94.40-95.64 |
| 18–24 years | | |
| Total | 69.4 | 67.23-71.61 |
| Male | 60.9 | 57.51-64.30 |
| Female | 77.9 | 75.26-80.54 |
| 25–44 years | | |
| Total | 79.7 | 78.73-80.60 |
| Male | 73.0 | 71.58-74.49 |
| Female | 86.2 | 85.18-87.14 |
| 45–64 years | | |
| Total | 89.9 | 89.25-90.54 |
| Male | 87.3 | 86.30-88.32 |
| Female | 92.3 | 91.47-93.19 |
| 65 years and over | | |
| Total | 96.3 | 95.77-96.92 |
| Male | 95.7 | 94.80-96.52 |
| Female | 96.9 | 96.13-97.58 |
| All ages: crude¹ | | |
| Total | 87.0 | 86.56-87.50 |
| Male | 83.4 | 82.65-84.12 |
| Female | 90.5 | 90.00-91.02 |
| All ages: age-adjusted² | | |
| Total | 86.9 | 86.47-87.41 |
| Male | 83.4 | 82.70-84.12 |
| Female | 90.4 | 89.87-90.88 |

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 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 2.3. Adjusted percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2005

| Race/ethnicity | Percent (95% confidence interval) | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Age-sex-adjusted ¹ | Age-adjusted ² |
| Hispanic or Latino | 77.1 (75.98-78.30) | 76.9 (75.71-78.05) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino: | | |
| White, single race | 89.4 (88.89-89.93) | 89.4 (88.92-89.97) |
| Black, single race | 85.7 (84.52-86.83) | 86.0 (84.86-87.07) |

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

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 Leading Health Indicator are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using five age groups: under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 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.