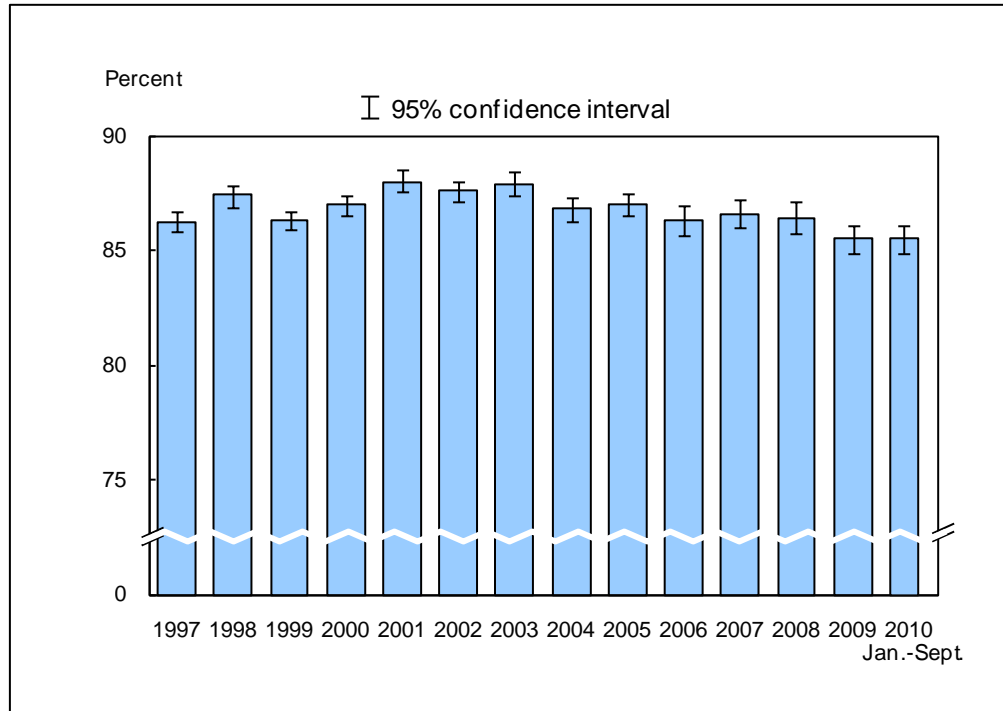


Figure 2.1. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997–September 2010

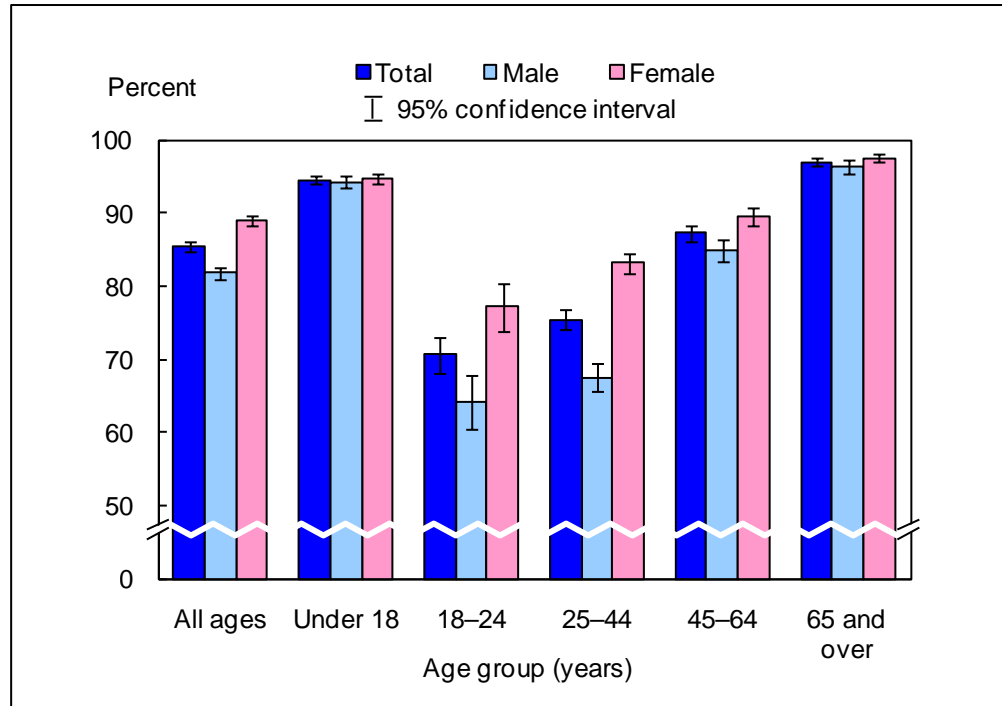


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded persons with an unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 1.5% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights 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–September 2010, combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, the percentage of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care was 85.5% (95% confidence interval = 84.86%–86.12%), which was the same as the 2009 estimate.
- 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 85.5% for January–September 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, January–September 2010

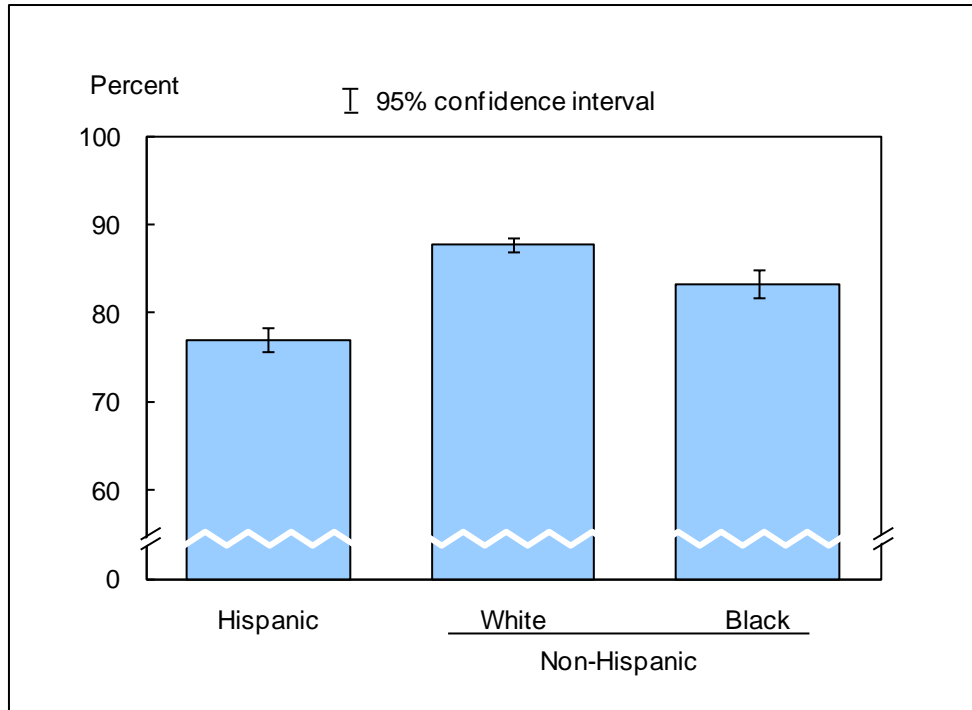


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 225 persons (1.1%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 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 years 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 years 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 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years 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, January–September 2010



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 225 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 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 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 77.0% for Hispanic persons, 87.8% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 83.2% 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–September 2010

| 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) |
| Jan.-Sept. 2010 | 85.5 (84.86-86.12) | 85.2 (84.58-85.85) |

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates 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 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 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–September 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, January–September 2010

| Age and sex | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|---|---------|-------------------------|
| Under 18 years, total | 94.5 | 93.91-95.06 |
| Under 18 years, male | 94.3 | 93.40-95.12 |
| Under 18 years, female | 94.7 | 93.99-95.45 |
| 18-24 years, total | 70.6 | 68.11-73.00 |
| 18-24 years, male | 64.1 | 60.40-67.88 |
| 18-24 years, female | 77.1 | 73.85-80.36 |
| 25-44 years, total | 75.4 | 74.06-76.69 |
| 25-44 years, male | 67.5 | 65.53-69.41 |
| 25-44 years, female | 83.2 | 81.78-84.57 |
| 45-64 years, total | 87.3 | 86.22-88.30 |
| 45-64 years, male | 84.8 | 83.33-86.30 |
| 45-64 years, female | 89.6 | 88.29-90.83 |
| 65 years and over, total | 97.0 | 96.39-97.59 |
| 65 years and over, male | 96.3 | 95.33-97.32 |
| 65 years and over, female | 97.5 | 96.88-98.12 |
| All ages (crude ¹), total | 85.5 | 84.86-86.12 |
| All ages (crude ¹), male | 81.8 | 80.93-82.64 |
| All ages (crude ¹), female | 89.0 | 88.34-89.75 |
| All ages (age-adjusted ²), total | 85.2 | 84.58-85.85 |
| All ages (age-adjusted ²), male | 81.6 | 80.72-82.39 |
| All ages (age-adjusted ²), female | 88.8 | 88.09-89.51 |

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates 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 years, 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 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, January–September 2010

| Race/ethnicity | Age-sex-adjusted¹ percent (95% confidence interval) | Age-adjusted² percent (95% confidence interval) |
|--|---|---|
| Hispanic or Latino | 77.0 (75.65-78.27) | 76.7 (75.38-78.06) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white | 87.8 (87.02-88.48) | 87.7 (86.99-88.49) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black | 83.2 (81.67-84.83) | 83.6 (82.05-85.21) |

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

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