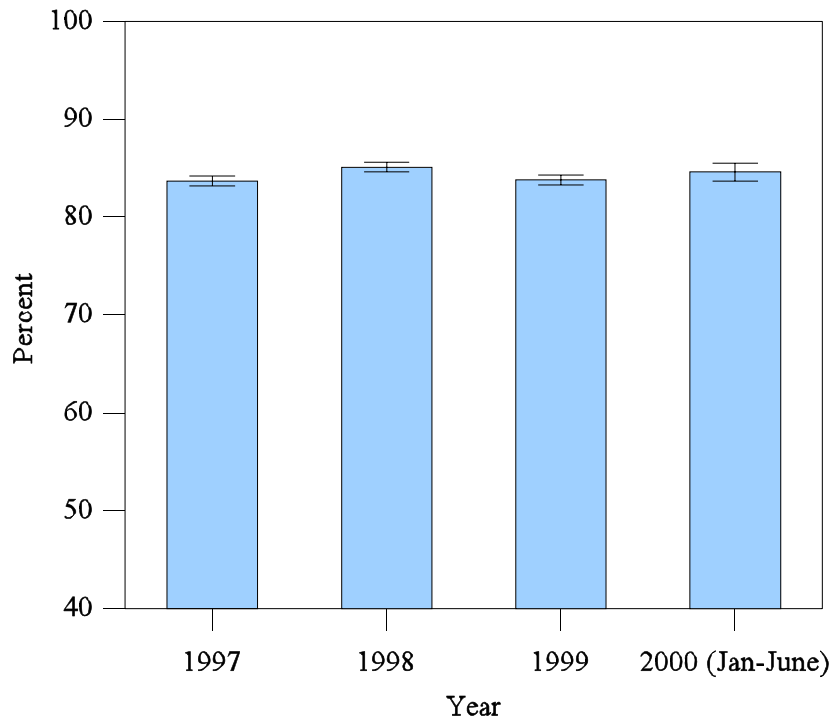


**Percentage of adults with a usual source of medical care:
United States, 1997- 2000**



SOURCE: Based on data from the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey. The estimate for the year 2000 was based on data collected from January-June in 2000.

NOTES: The usual source of medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded people with unknown usual source of medical care. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- In 2000, 84.6% (95% CI = 83.7% - 85.5%) of adults had a usual place to go for medical care.
- The percentage of US adults who had a usual source for medical care was similar from 1997 to 2000.

**Percentage of adults with a usual source of medical care,
by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2000**

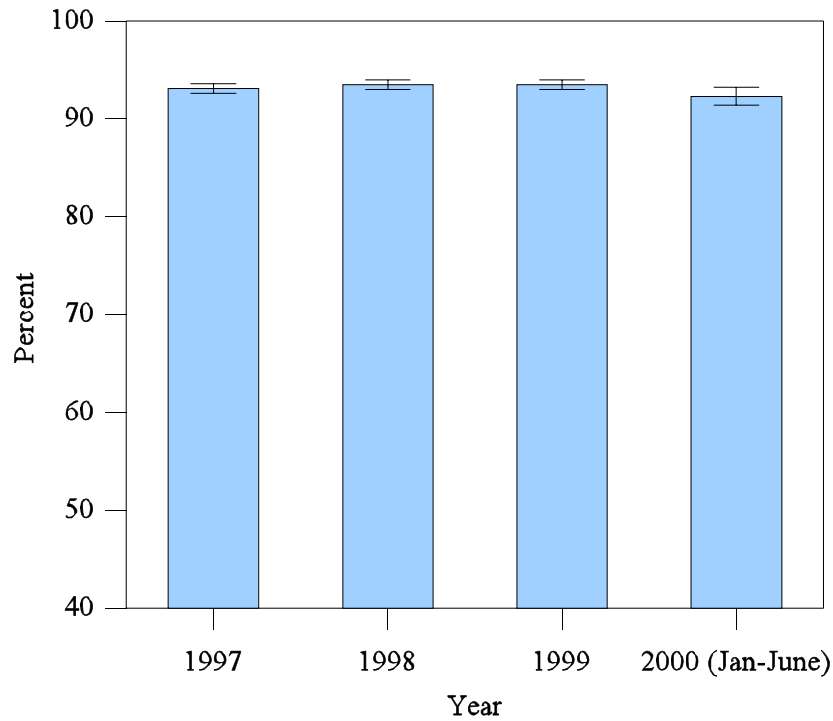
Characteristic	Unweighted Sample size	Percentage	95% CI
Total	15,642	84.6	83.7-85.5
Sex			
Men	6,830	79.1	77.7-80.5
Women	8,812	89.6	88.8-90.4
Age, year			
18-24	1,731	74.1	71.6-76.6
25-44	6,256	80.5	79.2-81.8
45-64	4,605	88.7	87.4-90.0
65+	3,050	95.9	95.1-96.7
Race/Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white	10,420	87.3	86.3-88.3
Hispanic	2,575	69.4	66.7-72.1
Non-Hispanic black	2,133	82.1	80.0-84.3

SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Adult Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The usual source of medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 111 people with unknown usual source of medical care. CI = confidence interval.

- Men were less likely than women to have a usual source of medical care.
- People aged 18-24 years were less likely than those in other age groups to have a usual source of medical care.
- Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks were less likely than non-Hispanic whites to have a usual source of medical care. Adjusting for age and sex did not change this result.

**Percentage of children with a usual source of medical care:
United States, 1997- 2000**



SOURCE: Based on data from the Sample Child Core component of the National Health Interview Survey. The estimate for the year 2000 was based on data collected from January-June in 2000.

NOTES: The usual source of medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded children with unknown usual source of medical care. Brackets indicate 95% confidence intervals (CI).

- In 2000, 92.3% (95% CI = 91.4% - 93.2%) of children under 18 years old had a usual source of medical care.
- The percentage of U.S. children who had a usual source of medical care was similar from 1997 to 2000.

**Percentage of children with a usual source of medical care,
by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, January-June 2000**

Characteristic	Unweighted Sample size	Percentage	95% CI
Total	6,368	92.3	91.4-93.2
Sex			
Boys	3,298	93.1	91.9-94.3
Girls	3,070	91.4	90.1-92.7
Age, year			
<6	2,207	94.6	93.4-95.8
6-10	1,707	93.5	92.0-95.0
11-13	980	91.7	89.6-93.8
14-17	1,474	87.7	85.6-89.8
Race/Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white	3,395	94.8	93.8-95.8
Hispanic	1,710	84.9	82.7-87.1
Non-Hispanic black	981	90.4	87.7-93.1

SOURCE: Based on data collected from January-June 2000 in the Sample Child Core component of the National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: The usual source of medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 10 children with unknown usual source of medical care. CI=confidence interval.

- Over the four age groups, children aged 14-17 years were less likely to have a usual source of medical care.
- Hispanic children were less likely than non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black children to have a usual source of medical care. Adjusting for age and sex did not change this result.