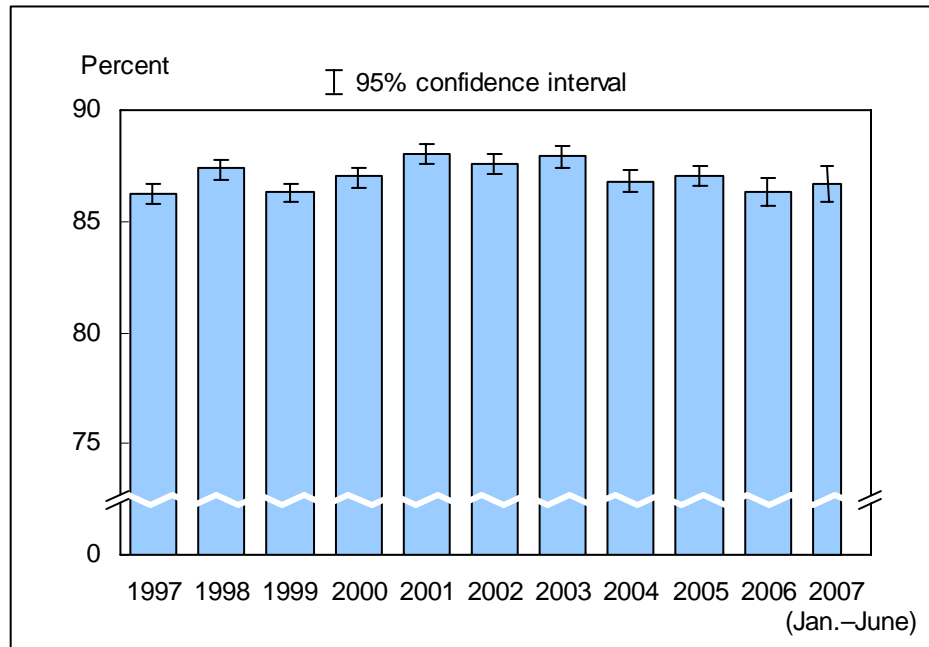


**Figure 2.1. Percentage of persons of all ages with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997–June 2007**

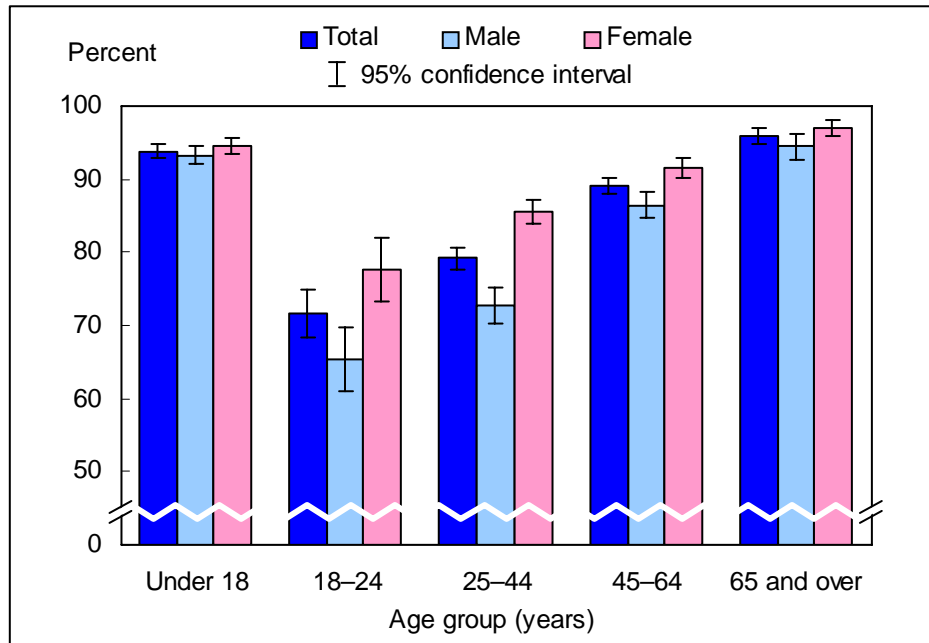


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded persons with an unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 0.6% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights 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 Early Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Combined Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 1997–2007 NHIS. The estimate for 2007 was based on data collected from January through June. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For the period January through June 2007, the percentage of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care was 86.7% (95% confidence interval = 85.90–87.46%), which was not significantly different from the 2006 estimate of 86.3%.
- The annual percentage of persons of all ages who had a usual place to go for medical care ranged from 86.2% to 88.0% during the past decade.

**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–June 2007**

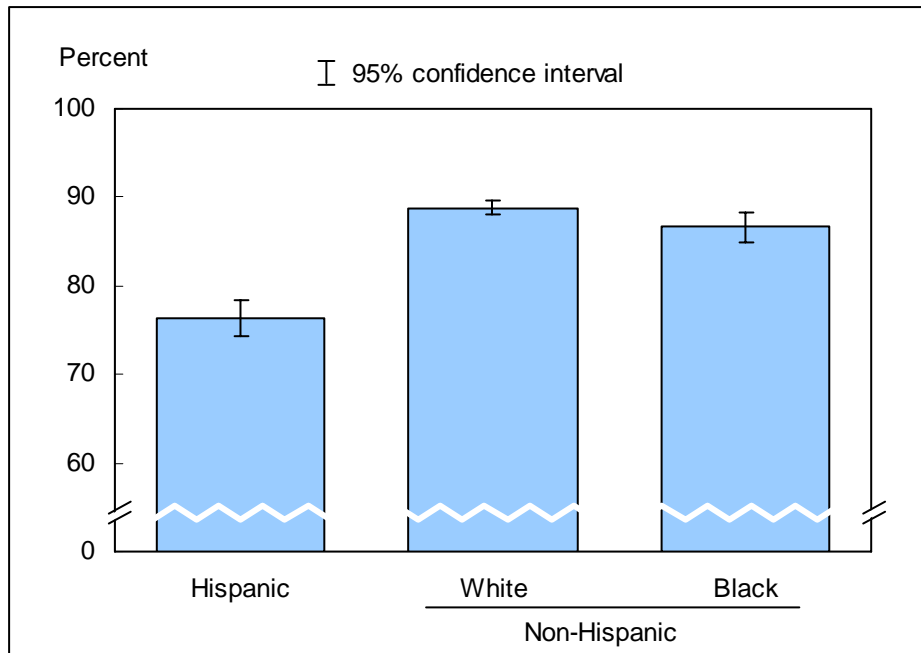


NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 187 persons (1.5%) with an unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through June in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2007 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 in age groups 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 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 18–64 years, 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–June 2007**



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded 187 persons (1.5%) 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: Based on data collected from January through June in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2007 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 76.3% for Hispanic persons, 88.8% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 86.6% 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–June 2007**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup>
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)
<b>January–June 2007</b>	86.7 (85.90-87.46)	86.6 (85.78-87.33)

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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 (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 Early Release” and Table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–June 2007. 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–June 2007**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>Under 18 years</b>		
Total	93.9	93.02-94.70
Male	93.3	92.12-94.47
Female	94.5	93.35-95.56
<b>18–24 years</b>		
Total	71.5	68.23-74.86
Male	65.4	61.05-69.81
Female	77.7	73.31-82.09
<b>25–44 years</b>		
Total	79.2	77.73-80.65
Male	72.7	70.29-75.05
Female	85.6	84.03-87.16
<b>45–64 years</b>		
Total	89.1	87.91-90.28
Male	86.4	84.63-88.21
Female	91.6	90.26-92.98
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	95.9	94.91-96.92
Male	94.5	92.64-96.28
Female	97.0	96.04-97.97
<b>All ages: crude<sup>1</sup></b>		
Total	86.7	85.90-87.46
Male	83.1	82.00-84.27
Female	90.1	89.24-90.91
<b>All ages: age-adjusted<sup>2</sup></b>		
Total	86.6	85.78-87.33
Male	83.1	82.00-84.20
Female	89.9	89.07-90.74

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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: National Health Interview Survey, January–June 2007. 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–June 2007**

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted <sup>1</sup>	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	76.3 (74.28-78.38)	76.1 (73.96-78.15)
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino:</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	88.8 (88.01-89.67)	88.8 (88.01-89.69)
<b>Black, single race</b>	86.6 (84.90-88.36)	86.9 (85.13-88.59)

<sup>1</sup>Age-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.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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: National Health Interview Survey, January–June 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.