Table P-9a. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed seeking medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2017

Selected characteristic	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[1]
Total	4.4 (0.11)	6.3 (0.13)
Sex		
Male	4.0 (0.13)	5.7 (0.16)
Female	4.8 (0.14)	6.8 (0.16)
Age		
Under 12 years	1.1 (0.15)	1.9 (0.18)
12-17 years	1.7 (0.21)	2.8 (0.28)
18-44 years	5.7 (0.19)	7.9 (0.22)
45-64 years	6.7 (0.21)	9.6 (0.25)
65 years and over	2.7 (0.16)	3.7 (0.18)
Race		
One race[2]	4.3 (0.11)	6.2 (0.13)
White	4.2 (0.12)	6.4 (0.15)
Black or African American	6.1 (0.33)	6.8 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.7 (0.86)	5.4 (1.05)
Asian	2.2 (0.27)	3.1 (0.32)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*
Two or more races[3]	8.0 (0.89)	11.2 (0.98)
Black or African American, white	9.5 (2.04)	11.9 (2.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	10.1 (1.86)	12.0 (1.55)
Hispanic or Latino origin[4] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	5.3 (0.28)	6.6 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.4 (0.39)	6.9 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.2 (0.11)	6.2 (0.14)
White, single race	4.0 (0.13)	6.4 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	6.0 (0.33)	6.8 (0.34)
Education[5]		
Less than a high school diploma	9.6 (0.49)	11.3 (0.53)
High school diploma or GED[6]	6.5 (0.27)	8.0 (0.28)
Some college	6.8 (0.25)	9.6 (0.29)
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.1 (0.15)	5.5 (0.20)

Table P-9a. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed seeking medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2017

Selected characteristic	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[1]
Family income[7]		
Less than $35,000	9.3 (0.29)	11.3 (0.31)
$35,000 or more	3.0 (0.10)	4.9 (0.14)
$35,000–$49,999	6.9 (0.39)	10.1 (0.50)
$50,000–$74,999	4.3 (0.25)	7.2 (0.34)
$75,000–$99,999	2.6 (0.25)	4.4 (0.34)
$100,000 or more	1.1 (0.10)	2.3 (0.15)
Poverty status[8]		
Poor	9.2 (0.43)	10.3 (0.45)
Near poor	8.2 (0.32)	10.1 (0.36)
Not poor	2.9 (0.10)	5.0 (0.14)
Health insurance coverage[9]		
Under 65:		
Private	2.6 (0.10)	4.6 (0.14)
Medicaid or other public	4.8 (0.26)	5.8 (0.30)
Other	5.5 (0.47)	6.8 (0.53)
Uninsured	16.8 (0.69)	21.3 (0.85)
65 and over:		
Private	1.2 (0.17)	1.8 (0.19)
Dual eligible	4.8 (0.82)	5.8 (0.86)
Medicare Advantage	2.8 (0.30)	4.0 (0.35)
Medicare only	4.4 (0.44)	5.5 (0.52)
Other coverage	1.7 (0.40)	2.6 (0.57)
Uninsured	*	*
Place of residence[10]		
Large MSA	4.0 (0.15)	5.9 (0.17)
Small MSA	4.8 (0.19)	6.5 (0.23)
Not in MSA	5.3 (0.34)	7.3 (0.39)
Region		
Northeast	2.8 (0.20)	4.4 (0.26)
Midwest	4.3 (0.22)	6.6 (0.27)
South	5.5 (0.21)	7.3 (0.25)
West	4.1 (0.20)	5.9 (0.24)
Current health status		
Excellent or very good	2.5 (0.09)	4.1 (0.12)
Good	6.0 (0.23)	8.5 (0.29)
Fair or poor	14.2 (0.79)	15.6 (0.78)

Table P-9a. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed seeking medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2017

Selected characteristic	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[1]
Hispanic or Latino origin[4], race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	4.8 (0.35)	6.0 (0.37)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.9 (0.35)	7.2 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	3.7 (0.15)	5.9 (0.21)
White, single race, female	4.4 (0.17)	6.8 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race, male	5.6 (0.43)	5.7 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race, female	6.4 (0.42)	7.7 (0.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin[4], race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	8.7 (0.78)	10.0 (0.94)
Near poor	6.8 (0.58)	8.4 (0.68)
Not poor	3.5 (0.31)	4.8 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	10.1 (0.67)	11.8 (0.67)
Near poor	9.2 (0.43)	11.9 (0.52)
Not poor	2.8 (0.12)	5.2 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	9.4 (0.81)	9.1 (0.87)
Near poor	9.4 (0.93)	9.5 (0.87)
Not poor	3.7 (0.38)	5.2 (0.42)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf), and is not shown.

[1]"Did not receive medical care due to cost" is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [person] needed medical care, but did not get it because [person] couldn't afford it?" (Excludes dental care.) "Delayed seeking medical care due to cost" is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, has [person] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?" (Excludes dental care.)

[2]Refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin.

[3]Refers to persons who indicated more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[4]Refers to persons who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[5]Shown only for persons aged 25 and over. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using three age groups: 25-44, 45-64, and 65 and over.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Includes persons who reported a dollar amount or who would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval.

[8]"Poor" persons are defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[9]Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

[10]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about all persons in the family. Data came from the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages. Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance characteristics, and current health status. Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using five age groups: 0-11, 12-17, 18-44, 45-64, and 65 and over. Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted. For more information on the data source, methods, and definitions used for this table, refer to Technical Notes for Summary Health Statistics Tables: National Health Interview Survey (available from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm).

Suggested citation:Lucas JW, Benson V. Tables of Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: 2017 National Health Interview Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2017.

Table P-9b. Frequencies (in thousands) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed seeking medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2017

Selected characteristic	All persons	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[1]
Total	320,182	14,352	20,416
Sex			
Male	156,508	6,397	9,043
Female	163,674	7,955	11,373
Age			
Under 12 years	48,697	518	938
12-17 years	24,832	420	695
18-44 years	113,635	6,457	8,979
45-64 years	83,511	5,617	7,984
65 years and over	49,509	1,339	1,821
Race			
One race[2]	311,780	13,787	19,612
White	245,791	10,580	15,892
Black or African American	41,464	2,529	2,822
American Indian or Alaska Native	4,014	192	218
Asian	19,723	448	639
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	788	*	*
Two or more races[3]	8,403	565	804
Black or African American, white	2,755	142	191
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	2,481	261	317
Hispanic or Latino origin[4] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	57,905	2,972	3,724
Mexican or Mexican American	35,438	1,807	2,301
Not Hispanic or Latino	262,277	11,380	16,692
White, single race	195,264	8,154	12,712
Black or African American, single race	38,912	2,384	2,675
Education[5]			
Less than a high school diploma	24,986	2,269	2,690
High school diploma or GED[6]	53,901	3,308	4,159
Some college	60,184	4,077	5,740
Bachelor's degree or higher	75,018	2,320	4,158

Table P-9b. Frequencies (in thousands) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed seeking medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2017

Selected characteristic	All persons	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[1]
Family income[7]			
Less than $35,000	75,059	6,936	8,380
$35,000 or more	201,053	6,060	10,196
$35,000–$49,999	30,625	2,047	3,013
$50,000–$74,999	46,897	2,060	3,378
$75,000–$99,999	35,427	968	1,632
$100,000 or more	88,104	985	2,174
Poverty status[8]			
Poor	37,696	3,202	3,631
Near poor	54,966	4,227	5,245
Not poor	204,395	6,176	10,597
Health insurance coverage[9]			
Under 65:			
Private	175,732	4,886	8,715
Medicaid or other public	52,393	1,925	2,373
Other	10,946	866	1,043
Uninsured	28,591	5,288	6,412
65 and over:			
Private	20,089	238	390
Dual eligible	3,579	173	209
Medicare Advantage	13,054	382	549
Medicare only	8,684	420	517
Other coverage	3,462	65	96
Uninsured	391	*	59
Place of residence[10]			
Large MSA	183,604	7,467	11,054
Small MSA	95,729	4,658	6,287
Not in MSA	40,849	2,227	3,074
Region			
Northeast	58,454	1,726	2,618
Midwest	70,076	3,047	4,683
South	116,629	6,496	8,621
West	75,024	3,083	4,494
Current health status			
Excellent or very good	212,401	5,274	8,582
Good	75,395	4,674	6,701
Fair or poor	31,950	4,375	5,109

Table P-9b. Frequencies (in thousands) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed seeking medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2017

Selected characteristic	All persons	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[1]
Hispanic or Latino origin[4], race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	28,995	1,337	1,704
Hispanic or Latina, female	28,910	1,635	2,020
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	95,868	3,642	5,772
White, single race, female	99,396	4,512	6,941
Black or African American, single race, male	18,139	1,008	1,034
Black or African American, single race, female	20,773	1,376	1,641
Hispanic or Latino origin[4], race, and poverty status			
Hispanic or Latino:			
Poor	11,836	870	1,018
Near poor	15,802	964	1,191
Not poor	25,984	946	1,306
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race:			
Poor	14,100	1,441	1,690
Near poor	25,827	2,261	2,949
Not poor	142,156	4,094	7,556
Black or African American, single race:			
Poor	8,261	703	688
Near poor	8,637	773	785
Not poor	18,434	730	1,028

[*] Corresponding crude percentage for the frequency is considered unreliable, as specified in National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf), so the frequency is not shown.

[1] "Did not receive medical care due to cost" is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [person] needed medical care, but did not get it because [person] couldn't afford it?" (Excludes dental care.) "Delayed seeking medical care due to cost" is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, has [person] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?" (Excludes dental care.)

[2] Refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin.

[3] Refers to persons who indicated more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[4] Refers to persons who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[5] Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

[6] GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7] Includes persons who reported a dollar amount or who would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval.

[8] "Poor" persons are defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[9] Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

[10] MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about all persons in the family. Data came from the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequencies, but they were included in the "All Persons" column. Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance characteristics, and current health status. For more information on the data source, methods, and definitions used for this table, refer to Technical Notes for Summary Health Statistics Tables: National Health Interview Survey (available from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm). Suggested citation: Lucas JW, Benson V. Tables of Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: 2017 National Health Interview Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2017.

Table P-9c. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed seeking medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2017

Selected characteristic	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[1]
Total	4.5 (0.11)	6.4 (0.13)
Sex		
Male	4.1 (0.13)	5.8 (0.16)
Female	4.9 (0.14)	7.0 (0.16)
Age		
Under 12 years	1.1 (0.15)	1.9 (0.18)
12-17 years	1.7 (0.21)	2.8 (0.28)
18-44 years	5.7 (0.19)	7.9 (0.22)
45-64 years	6.7 (0.21)	9.6 (0.25)
65 years and over	2.7 (0.16)	3.7 (0.18)
Race		
One race[2]	4.4 (0.11)	6.3 (0.13)
White	4.3 (0.12)	6.5 (0.15)
Black or African American	6.1 (0.33)	6.8 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.8 (0.87)	5.4 (1.05)
Asian	2.3 (0.29)	3.2 (0.34)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*
Two or more races[3]	6.7 (0.79)	9.6 (0.88)
Black or African American, white	5.1 (1.03)	6.9 (1.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	10.5 (1.92)	12.9 (1.69)
Hispanic or Latino origin[4] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	5.1 (0.28)	6.4 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.1 (0.37)	6.5 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.3 (0.11)	6.4 (0.14)
White, single race	4.2 (0.13)	6.5 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race	6.1 (0.34)	6.9 (0.35)
Education[5]		
Less than a high school diploma	9.1 (0.45)	10.8 (0.49)
High school diploma or GED[6]	6.1 (0.24)	7.7 (0.26)
Some college	6.8 (0.25)	9.5 (0.29)
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.1 (0.15)	5.5 (0.20)

Table P-9c. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed seeking medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2017

Selected characteristic	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[1]
Family income[7]		
Less than $35,000	9.2 (0.29)	11.2 (0.30)
$35,000 or more	3.0 (0.10)	5.1 (0.14)
$35,000–$49,999	6.7 (0.38)	9.8 (0.49)
$50,000–$74,999	4.4 (0.25)	7.2 (0.34)
$75,000–$99,999	2.7 (0.25)	4.6 (0.34)
$100,000 or more	1.1 (0.10)	2.5 (0.15)
Poverty status[8]		
Poor	8.5 (0.42)	9.6 (0.44)
Near poor	7.7 (0.31)	9.5 (0.35)
Not poor	3.0 (0.10)	5.2 (0.14)
Health insurance coverage[9]		
Under 65:		
Private	2.8 (0.11)	5.0 (0.14)
Medicaid or other public	3.7 (0.21)	4.5 (0.24)
Other	7.9 (0.61)	9.5 (0.67)
Uninsured	18.5 (0.66)	22.4 (0.75)
65 and over:		
Private	1.2 (0.17)	1.9 (0.19)
Dual eligible	4.8 (0.83)	5.8 (0.87)
Medicare Advantage	2.9 (0.31)	4.2 (0.36)
Medicare only	4.8 (0.48)	6.0 (0.56)
Other coverage	1.9 (0.45)	2.8 (0.60)
Uninsured	*	15.2 (4.41)
Place of residence[10]		
Large MSA	4.1 (0.15)	6.0 (0.17)
Small MSA	4.9 (0.19)	6.6 (0.23)
Not in MSA	5.5 (0.33)	7.5 (0.39)
Region		
Northeast	3.0 (0.20)	4.5 (0.26)
Midwest	4.4 (0.22)	6.7 (0.27)
South	5.6 (0.21)	7.4 (0.24)
West	4.1 (0.20)	6.0 (0.24)
Current health status		
Excellent or very good	2.5 (0.09)	4.0 (0.12)
Good	6.2 (0.22)	8.9 (0.28)
Fair or poor	13.7 (0.46)	16.0 (0.47)

Table P-9c. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed seeking medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2017

Selected characteristic	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed seeking medical care due to cost[1]
Hispanic or Latino origin[4], race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	4.6 (0.35)	5.9 (0.37)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.7 (0.34)	7.0 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	3.8 (0.15)	6.0 (0.21)
White, single race, female	4.5 (0.17)	7.0 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race, male	5.6 (0.43)	5.7 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race, female	6.6 (0.43)	7.9 (0.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin[4], race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	7.4 (0.73)	8.6 (0.84)
Near poor	6.1 (0.53)	7.5 (0.64)
Not poor	3.6 (0.33)	5.0 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	10.2 (0.69)	12.0 (0.69)
Near poor	8.8 (0.42)	11.4 (0.49)
Not poor	2.9 (0.12)	5.3 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	8.5 (0.75)	8.3 (0.82)
Near poor	8.9 (0.91)	9.1 (0.87)
Not poor	4.0 (0.40)	5.6 (0.44)

* Estimate is considered unreliable, as specified in National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf), and is not shown.

[1]"Did not receive medical care due to cost" is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [person] needed medical care, but did not get it because [person] couldn't afford it?" (Excludes dental care.) "Delayed seeking medical care due to cost" is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, has [person] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?" (Excludes dental care.)

[2]Refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin.

[3]Refers to persons who indicated more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[4]Refers to persons who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[5]Shown only for persons aged 25 and over.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Includes persons who reported a dollar amount or who would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval.

[8]"Poor" persons are defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[9]Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

[10]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about all persons in the family. Data came from the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages. Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance characteristics, and current health status. For more information on the data source, methods, and definitions used for this table, refer to Technical Notes for Summary Health Statistics Tables: National Health Interview Survey (available from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm). Suggested citation: Lucas JW, Benson V. Tables of Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: 2017 National Health Interview Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm.
SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2017.