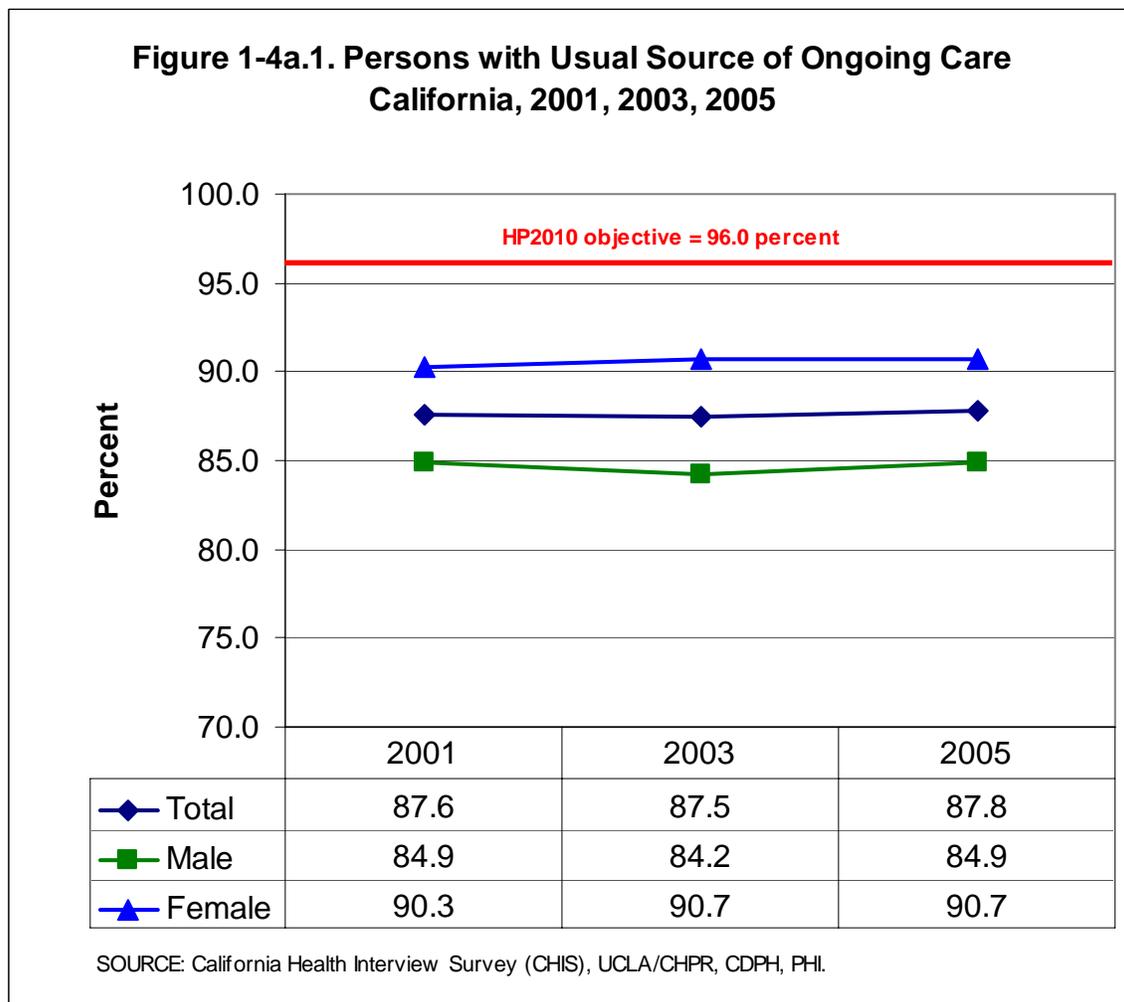


Focus Area 1: Access to Health Care

Objective 1-4: Increase the proportion of persons who have a specific source of ongoing care. [State Data Source: California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), UCLA/CHPR, CDPH, PHI]

1-4a: All ages. Target = 96.0 percent

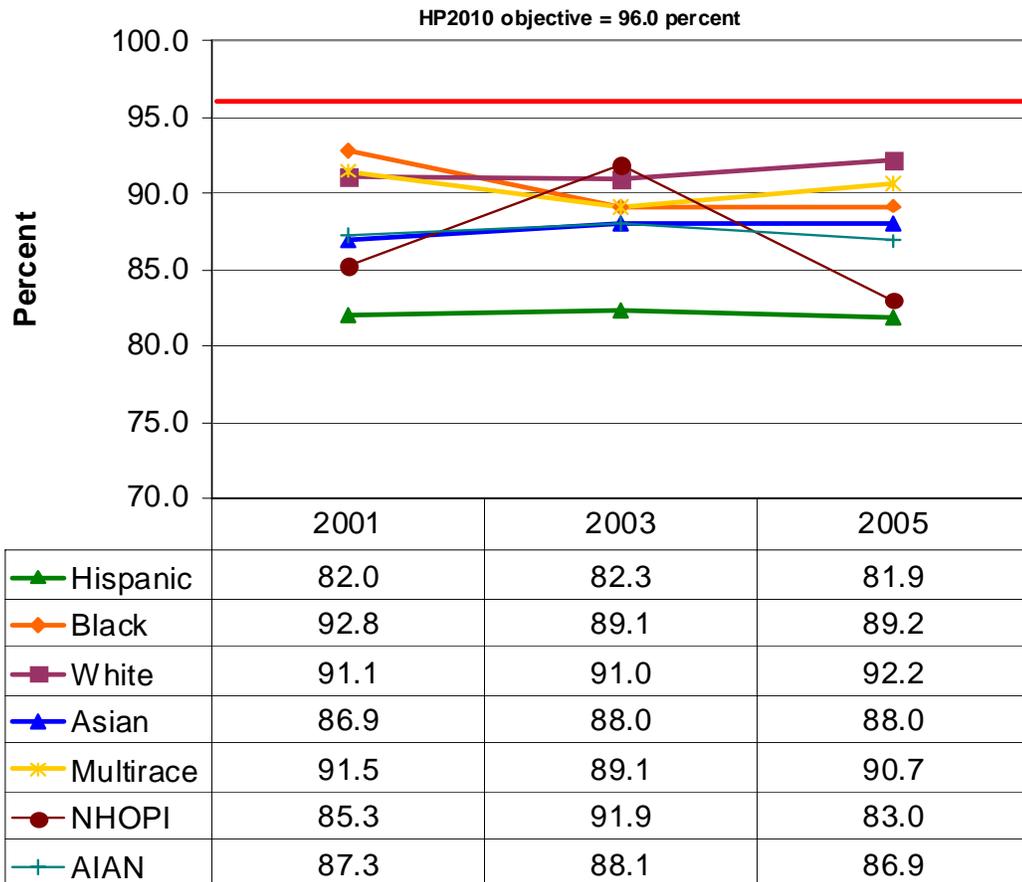
Data extracted from the CHIS indicate that 87.8 percent of Californians had a usual source of ongoing care in 2005 (**Figure 1-4a.1**). This rate was not significantly different from those reported for 2001 and 2003, and this HP2010 objective had not yet been achieved for all Californians as of 2005.



Examined by gender (**Figure 1-4a.1**), females experienced significantly higher rates of having a source of ongoing care than males (90.7 percent versus 84.9 percent, respectively, in 2005). The HP2010 objective had not yet been achieved for either gender as of 2005.

Data by race and ethnicity (**Figure 1-4a.2**) show that Whites had the highest rates of having a usual source of ongoing health care in 2005 (92.2 percent), followed by the Multiracial population (90.7 percent), and Blacks or African Americans (89.2 percent). This HP2010 objective had not yet been achieved for any racial or ethnic population in California as of 2005.

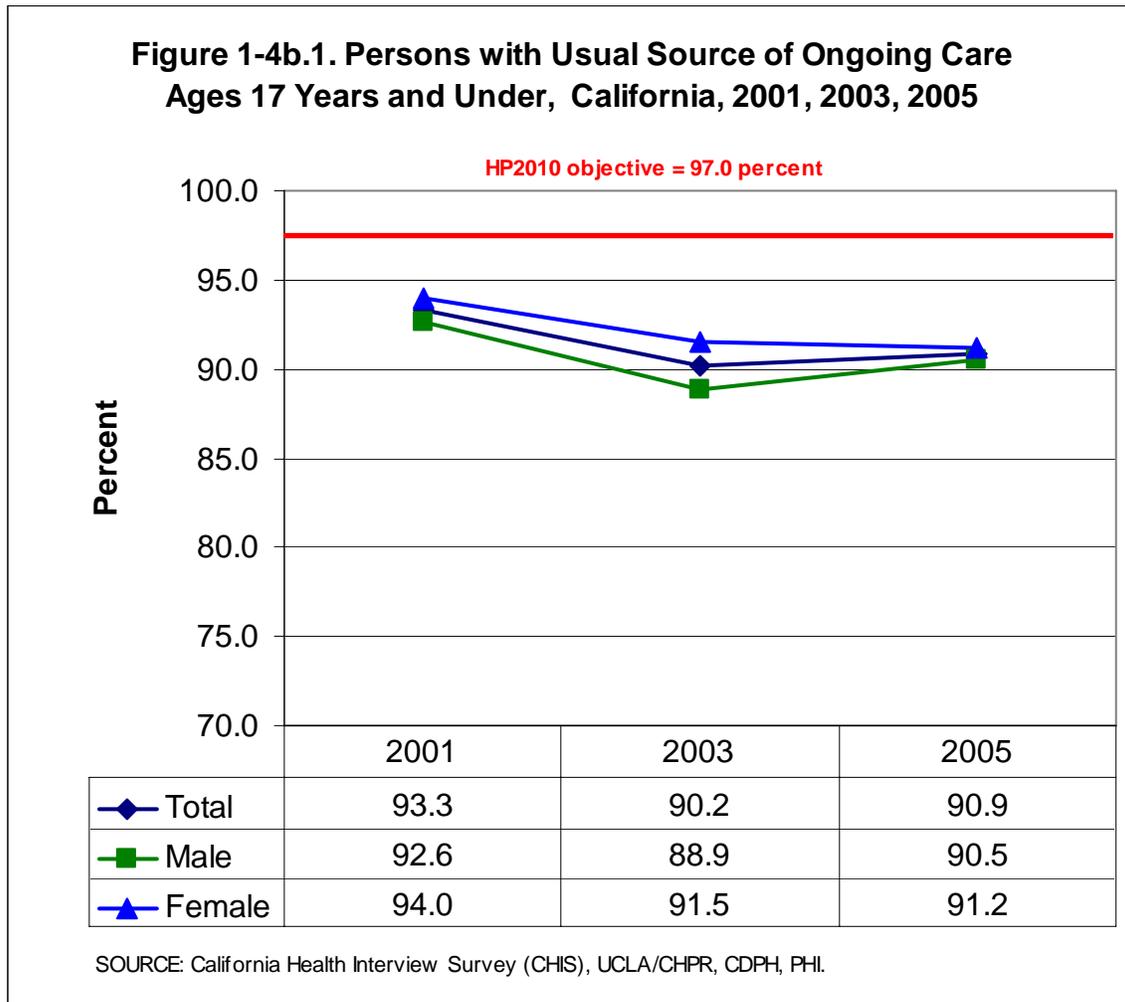
**Figure 1-4a.2 Persons with Usual Source of Ongoing Care
By Race and Ethnicity
California, 2001, 2003, 2005**



SOURCE: California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), UCLA/CHPR, CDPH, PHI.

1-4b: Children and youth aged 17 years and under. Target = 97.0 percent

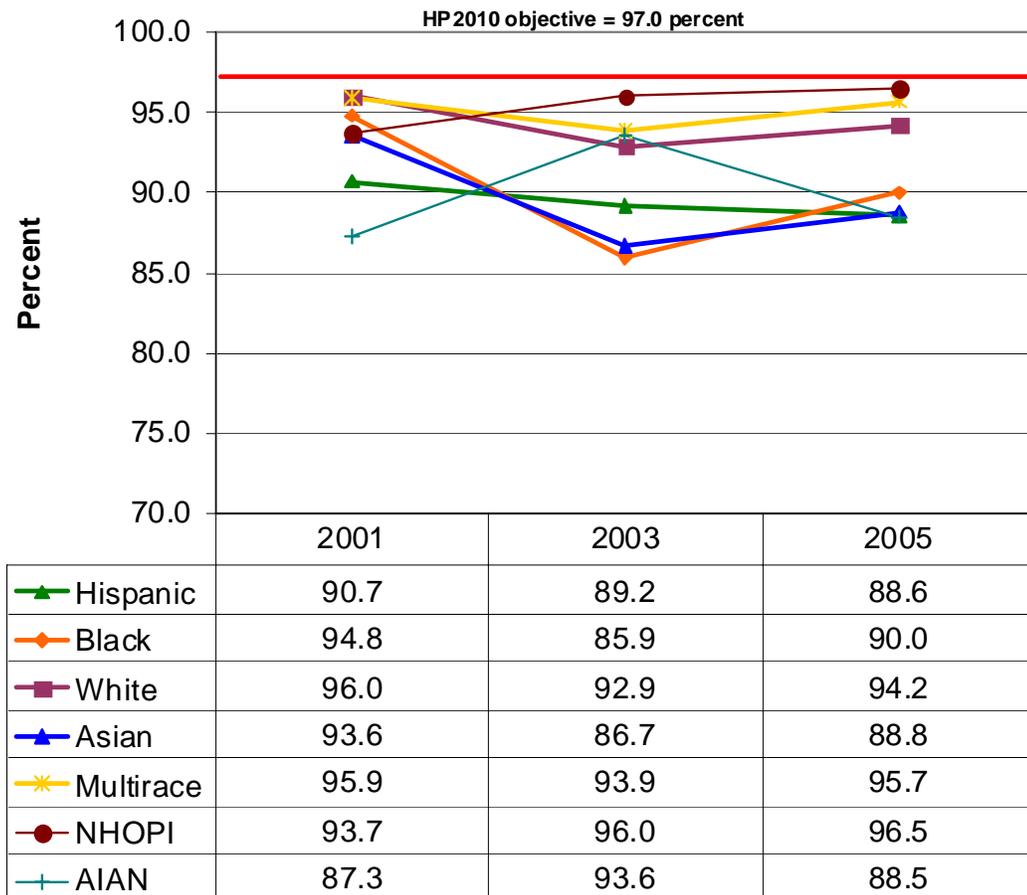
Data from the CHIS indicate that 90.9 percent of children and youth ages 17 years and under had a usual source of ongoing care in 2005, a decline of 2.4 percentage points from 2001 (**Figure 1-4b.1**). This HP2010 objective had not yet been achieved as of 2005.



Examined by gender, females aged 17 years and under experienced significantly higher rates of having a usual source of ongoing care than males in 2003, but this disparity had diminished by 2005 (**Figure 1-4b.1**). This HP2010 objective had not yet been achieved for either gender as of 2005.

Data by race and ethnicity (**Figure 1-4b.2**) show that the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) population had the highest rates of having a usual source of ongoing care (96.5 percent in 2005), followed by the Multirace population (95.7 percent), and Whites (94.2 percent). This HP2010 objective had not been achieved for any racial or ethnic population aged 17 years and under as of 2005.

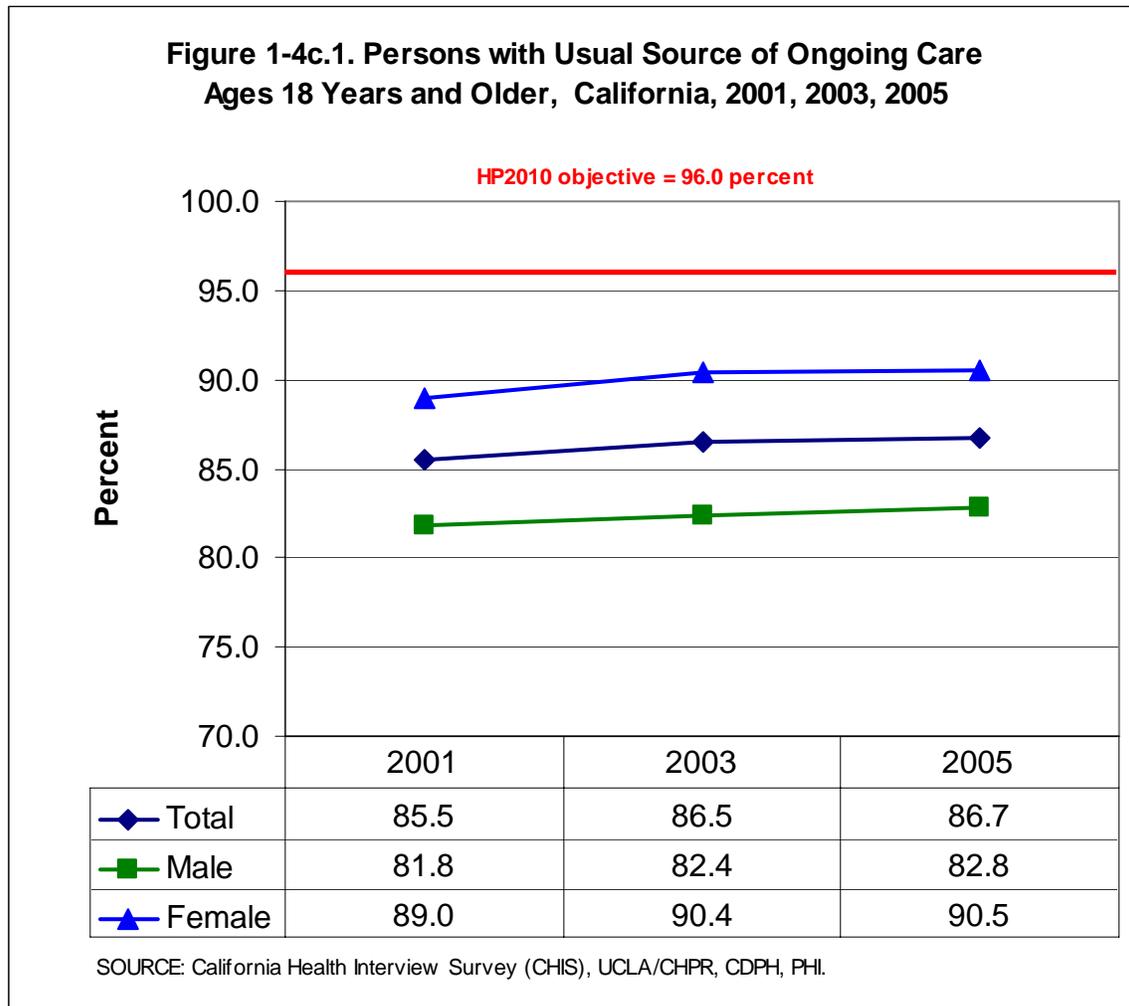
**Figure 1-4b.2 Persons with Usual Source of Ongoing Care
Ages 17 Years and Under, By Race and Ethnicity
California, 2001, 2003, 2005**



SOURCE: California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), UCLA/CHPR, CDPH, PHI.

1-4c: Adults 18 years and older. Target = 96.0 percent

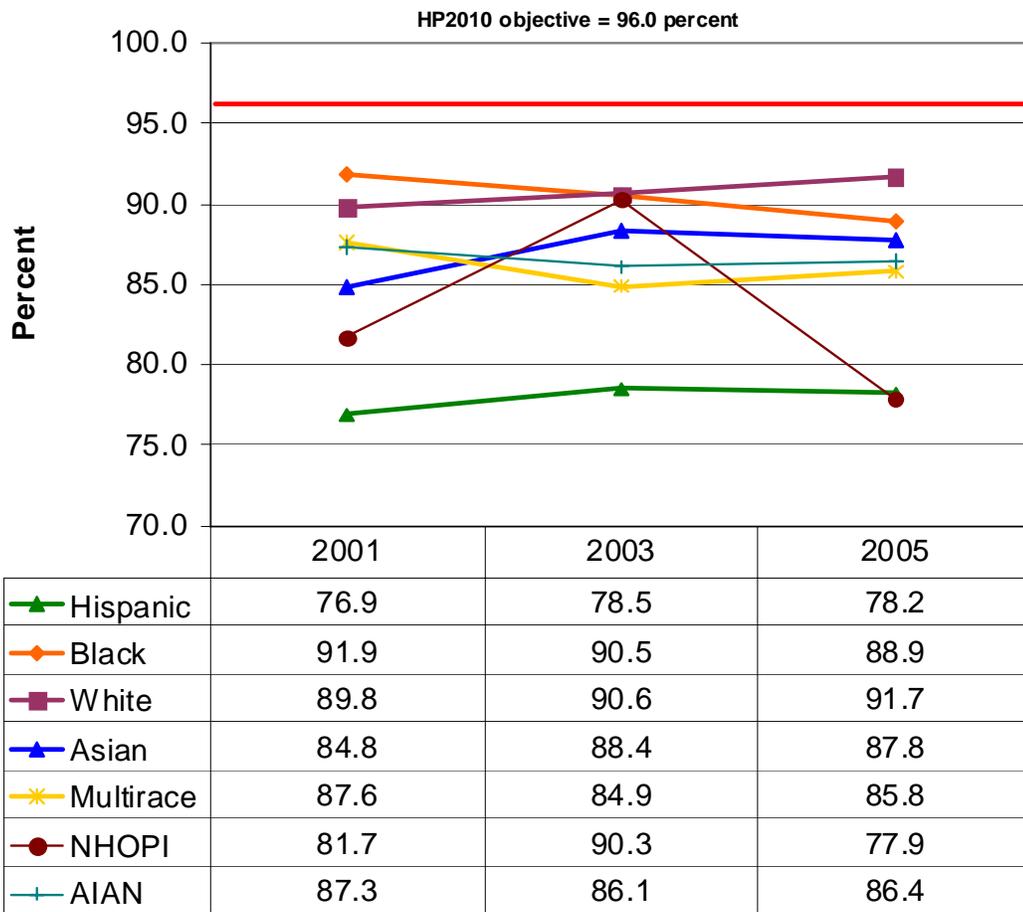
CHIS data indicate that 86.7 percent of Californians aged 18 years and older had a usual source of ongoing care in 2005, an increase of 1.2 percentage points from 2001 (**Figure 1-4c.1**). Although rates were increasing, this HP2010 objective had not been achieved as of 2005.



Examined by gender, females aged 18 years and older experienced significantly higher rates of having a source of ongoing care than males (90.5 percent versus 82.8 percent, respectively, for 2005) (**Figure 1-4c.1**). This HP2010 objective has not yet been achieved for either gender as of 2005.

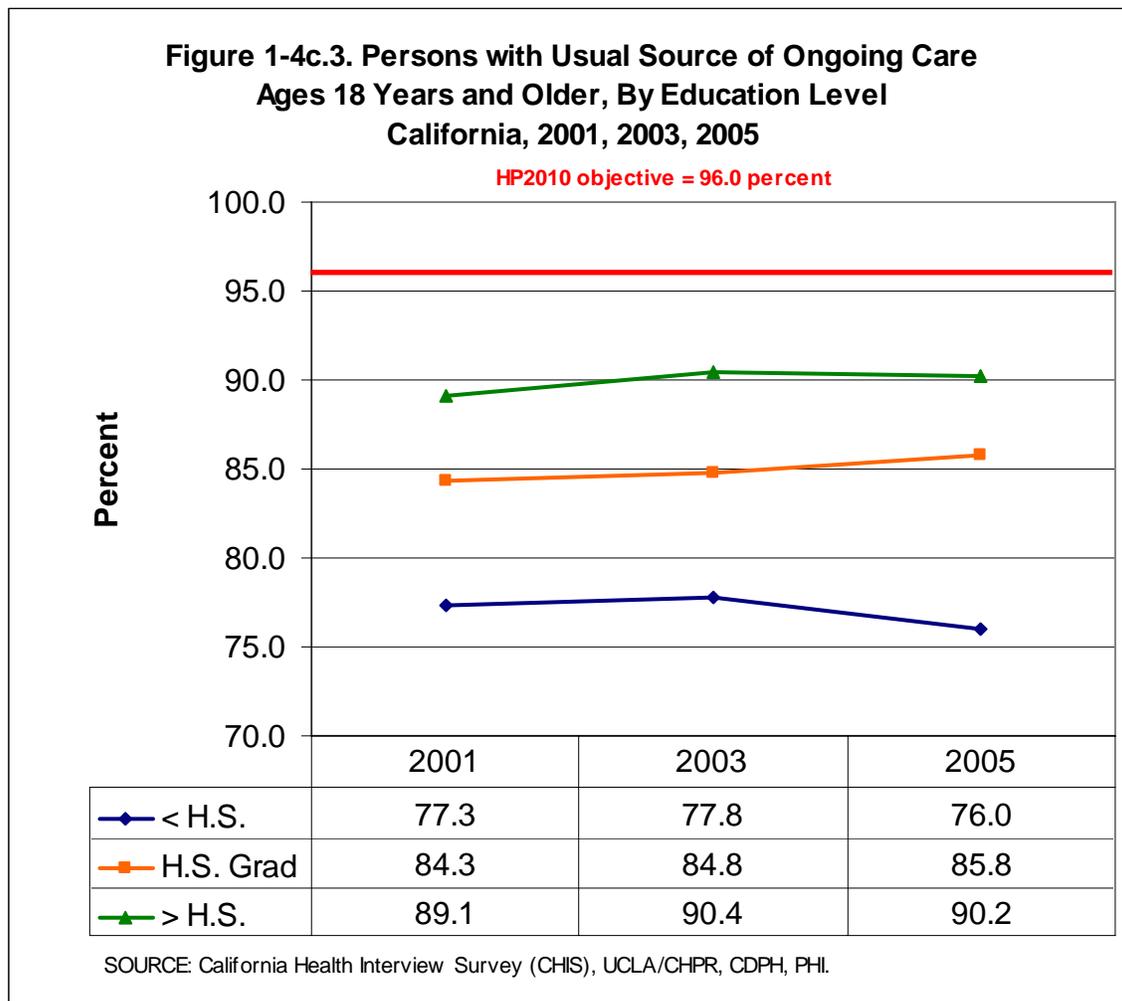
Data by race and ethnicity (**Figure 1-4c.2**) show that Whites aged 18 years and older experienced the highest rates of having a usual source of ongoing care (91.7 percent in 2005), followed by Blacks or African Americans (88.9 percent in 2005), and Asians (87.8 percent in 2005). As of 2005, this HP2010 objective had not been achieved for any racial or ethnic population in California.

**Figure 1-4c.2 Persons with Usual Source of Ongoing Care
Ages 18 Years and Older, By Race and Ethnicity
California, 2001, 2003, 2005**



SOURCE: California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), UCLA/CHPR, CDPH, PHI.

Data by education level (**Figure 1-4c.3**) show increasing levels of having a source of ongoing health care with increasing levels of education. Seventy-six percent (76.0%) of adults with less than a high school education reported having a usual source of ongoing health care in 2005, compared with 85.8 percent of those who had graduated from high school and 90.2 percent of those who had some level of college education. This HP2010 objective had not been achieved for adults of any education level as of 2005.



For more information on Healthy People 2010 objective 1-4, please visit <http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/Volume1/01Access.htm>

the California Health Interview Survey Web site at <http://www.chis.ucla.edu/>

and the DATA2010 Web site at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/data2010/>