Healthy People 2020 Leading Health Indicators:
Access to Health Services

Overview

Access to and utilization of quality health care greatly affects a person's health. Increasing access to both routine medical care and medical insurance are vital steps in improving the health of all Americans. Regular and reliable access to health services can prevent disease and disability, detect and treat illnesses or other health conditions, and increase life expectancy.

Progress in Numbers*

| ✓ | Target met[1] | ➕ | Improving[2] | ⊙ | Little or no detectable change[3] | ▬ | Getting worse[4] |

Status	Leading Health Topic and Indicator: Access to Health Services	Baseline (Year)	Most Recent (Year)	Target	Progress Toward Target[5]	Movement Away From Baseline[6]
⊙	AHS-1.1 Persons with medical insurance (percent, <65 years)	83.2% (2008)	83.1% (2012)	100.0%	—	0.1%
⊙	AHS-3 Persons with a usual primary care provider (percent)	76.3% (2007)	77.3% (2011)	83.9%	13.2%	—

Progress in Words

AHS-1.1 Persons with medical insurance

- From 2008 to 2012, the rate of persons under age 65 with health insurance was virtually unchanged, moving from 83.2 percent to 83.1 percent, a change that was not statistically significant.
- To meet the Healthy People 2020 target of 100 percent coverage, medical insurance coverage would need to increase about 20 percent from the 2012 rate.

AHS-3: Persons with a usual primary care provider

- The percentage of persons with a usual primary care provider increased 1.3 percent, from 76.3 percent in 2007 to 77.3 percent in 2011, moving toward the Healthy People 2020 target of 83.9 percent.
- Although this objective has achieved about 13 percent of the targeted change, this progress is not statistically significant.

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* Discrepancies between healthypeople.gov and data in this report may exist due to the timing of data uploads. Data for the measures shown in this report are current as of May 2014.

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Progress in Pictures

Health insurance coverage is important for the achievement of health equity and for increasing the quality of life for everyone. People with health insurance are more likely to have a usual primary care provider, which has been associated with greater trust in the provider and an increased likelihood that patients will receive appropriate care.

Persons Without a Usual Primary Care Provider by Health Insurance Status, 2011

For the population aged less than 65 years, the rate for the uninsured population was more than three times that for persons with public insurance.

57.9% Uninsured

19.5% Private insurance

18.1% Public insurance

Data source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ.

HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 TARGETS

People with Health Insurance

In 2012, 83.1% of people under age 65 had health insurance.

↑ **20.3%** increase needed

83.1% 2012 — 100% 2020 TARGET

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS.

People with a Usual Primary Care Provider

In 2011, 77.3% of people had a usual primary care provider.

↑ **8.6%** increase needed

77.3% 2011 — 83.9% 2020 TARGET

Data source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ.

NOTES (from page 1)

[1] Target met or exceeded
[2] Movement is *toward* the target and is:
– Statistically significant when measures of variability are available** – OR –
– 10% or more of the targeted change when measures of variability are unavailable**
[3] Objective demonstrates little or no detectable change, because either:
– Movement toward/away from the target is not statistically significant when measures of variability are available** – OR –
– Movement is toward the target but the objective has achieved less than 10% of the targeted change when measures of variability are unavailable** – OR –
– Movement is away from the target but the objective has moved less than 10% relative to its baseline when measures of variability are unavailable** – OR –
– No change between baseline and most recent data point
[4] Movement is *away from* the target and is:
– Statistically significant when measures of variability are available** – OR –
– 10% or more relative to the baseline when measures of variability are unavailable**
[5] For objectives moving toward their targets, progress is measured as the percent of targeted change achieved, quantified as follows:

$$\text{Percent of targeted change achieved} = \frac{\text{Most recent value} - \text{Baseline value}}{\text{HP2020 target} - \text{Baseline value}} \times 100.$$

[6] For objectives moving away from their baselines (and, therefore, their targets), progress is measured as the magnitude of the percent change from baseline, quantified as follows:

$$\text{Magnitude of percent change from baseline} = \frac{|\text{Most recent value} - \text{Baseline value}|}{\text{Baseline value}} \times 100.$$

** When measures of variability are available, statistical significance of the percent of targeted change achieved or the magnitude of the percent change from baseline is assessed at the 0.05 level using a one-sided test. When measures of variability are unavailable, the percent of targeted change achieved and the percent change from baseline are assessed only for their magnitude (e.g., <10% or ≥10%).

DATA SOURCES

AHS-1.1   National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS
AHS-3   Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

OFFICE OF DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION