

1996 Utah Health Status Survey Report

HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

**Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis
Office of Public Health Data**



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Health Care Access and Utilization

Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis
Office of Public Health Data

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PREFACE

The information in this report is based on data collected in the 1996 Utah Health Status Survey. The survey represents the third of its type, with previous surveys conducted in 1986 and 1991. It provides information on a variety of topics related to health status and health care delivery systems at statewide and health district levels. These topics are presented in separate reports released under the headings listed below.

Health Insurance Coverage

*Lifestyle Factors: Alcohol, Tobacco, Exercise,
and 5-A-Day*

*Health Status in Utah: Medical Outcomes
Study SF-12*

Socio-Economic Status and Health

Limitations of Activities in Utah

Interpersonal Violence in Utah

*Overview of the 1996 Health Status
Survey*

Chronic Medical Conditions

Injuries in Utah

Hypertension and Cholesterol

Migration Patterns to Utah

The survey was funded by a one-time legislative appropriation and was designed, analyzed, and reported by the Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. The survey sample was designed to be representative of Utahns, and is perhaps best described as a weighted probability sample consisting of approximately 6,300 households disproportionately stratified by twelve local health districts that cover the entire state.

The Gallup Organization conducted the telephone interviews using computer-assisted random digit dialing techniques. In each household, one adult (age 18 or older) was randomly selected to respond to survey questions about themselves, about the household as a unit, or with regard to each household member. In addition to “core” survey questions that were asked of every household, sets of supplemental questions were administered to different subsets of the overall sample. The survey results were weighted to reflect the age, sex, geographic distribution, and Hispanic status of the population. The interview process took place over a three month period from June to August, 1996. The cooperation rate was 66.3%. A detailed description of the methodology can be found in the *Technical Notes* section of this report.

The information in this report can be used to facilitate policy and planning decisions. While it is intended primarily for public health program managers, administrators, and other health care professionals in the public and private health care sectors, the report may also be of interest to anyone wishing to inform themselves on the current health situation in Utah.

INTRODUCTION

Assuring access to health care has been defined by the Institute of Medicine as one of the key functions of government in public health¹. In addition to the ability to access medical care for an acute medical problem, having a primary health care provider, or a “medical home” is also believed to promote health. A person’s primary provider has access to his or her medical records, and is able to provide higher quality care by considering the medical and social context of a problem or condition. Routine preventive health visits are another way to promote health in the population. Preventive screening tests, such as Pap smear and blood pressure testing, can detect problems early, often while they are curable. Routine preventive visits also provide an opportunity for doctors to communicate with patients about healthy lifestyle choices.

The following topics are covered in this report:

- Reported problems with access to care
- Use of a primary health care provider
- Usual point of access to health care and emergency department/urgent care center use
- Outpatient medical visits in last 12 months
- Routine preventive health visit in last 12 months
- Hospital visits in last 12 months
- Mental health status (adults age 18+)
- Mental health care utilization (adults age 18+)

Information is reported for both adults and children for all but the last two topics. Each topic is reported by age and sex, additional demographic variables such as income, poverty, local health district, and health insurance status, and health status variables such as physical and mental health status. In addition, selected analyses are presented that compare health care access and utilization with health status and personal resources, such as income and health insurance status.

Report highlights are on pages 1 through 25. The information in this report is presented in detail in the Reference Tables on pages 27 through 57.

¹ In 1970 The Institute of Medicine was chartered by the National Academy of Sciences to examine policy and advise the federal government on matters related to public health. In 1986 the Institute formed The Committee for the Study of the Future of Public Health to examine issues such as the current definition of “Public Health” and the appropriate role of government in assuring the health of the population. The committee’s report, entitled The Future of Public Health, was published in 1988. The report concluded that there are three core functions of public health agencies at all levels of government: assessment, policy development, and assurance.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- 2.4% of those reported in the survey, or almost 50,000 Utahns, reported that they had a problem obtaining needed medical, dental, or mental health care in the 12 months before the survey interview.
 - » About 2% of Utahns had problems obtaining needed dental care, obtaining medical care was a problem for about 1% of Utahns, and obtaining mental health care was a problem for less than 1% of Utahns.
 - » Young adults, age 18-34, were more likely than other age groups to report problems accessing needed care (5%).
 - » Persons without health insurance (10%) and those with household incomes below \$15,000 (8%) were also likely to report problems obtaining needed health care in the past 12 months.
 - » Concerns about cost and health insurance were most often cited as reasons for problems obtaining needed care.
- Most persons (69%) have a family practice or other medical doctor who serves as their primary care provider. However, 18% of persons in the survey had neither a provider nor a place where they typically go for medical care.
 - » Young adults age 18-34 (30%) and especially males in this age group (39%) were more likely than other age groups to report no primary provider or usual place of care.
 - » 40% of those who lacked health insurance also lacked a primary provider or usual place of care.
- Most persons (75%) usually go to a doctor's office when they need health care or advice. However, a substantial number (12%, or almost 250,000 persons) would typically go to a hospital emergency department or urgent care center (9% urgent care center, 3% hospital emergency department).
 - » Persons who had no primary provider (28%) and those who lacked health insurance (21%) were more likely than average to go to a hospital emergency department or urgent care center for health care or advice.
- Males made, on average, 2.9 visits to medical doctors in the past 12 months, compared with 4.0 visits for females in all age groups. Certain groups had more medical visits than average:
 - » Utahns age 65 and over (6.0), especially males age 65 and over (7.4),
 - » Utahns living in poverty (5.7), and those in households with less than \$15,000 annual income (5.5),
 - » Utahns with good, fair, or poor health status (5.6), and
 - » Utahns with a chronic medical condition, such as diabetes or heart disease (6.3).
- Only about half (56%) of Utahns had a routine preventive health visit in the past year.
 - » Persons age 65 and over (86%) and persons with a chronic medical condition (73%) were likely to have had a routine preventive health care visit.
 - » Persons with household incomes under \$15,000 (70%) were more likely than other income groups to have had a routine health visit. The reason for this pattern is not clear. The pattern was apparently not due to poorer health status among lower income groups, as it was found among persons with excellent and very good health.
 - » Those who reported having problems obtaining needed care (68%) were also likely to have had a routine health visit.

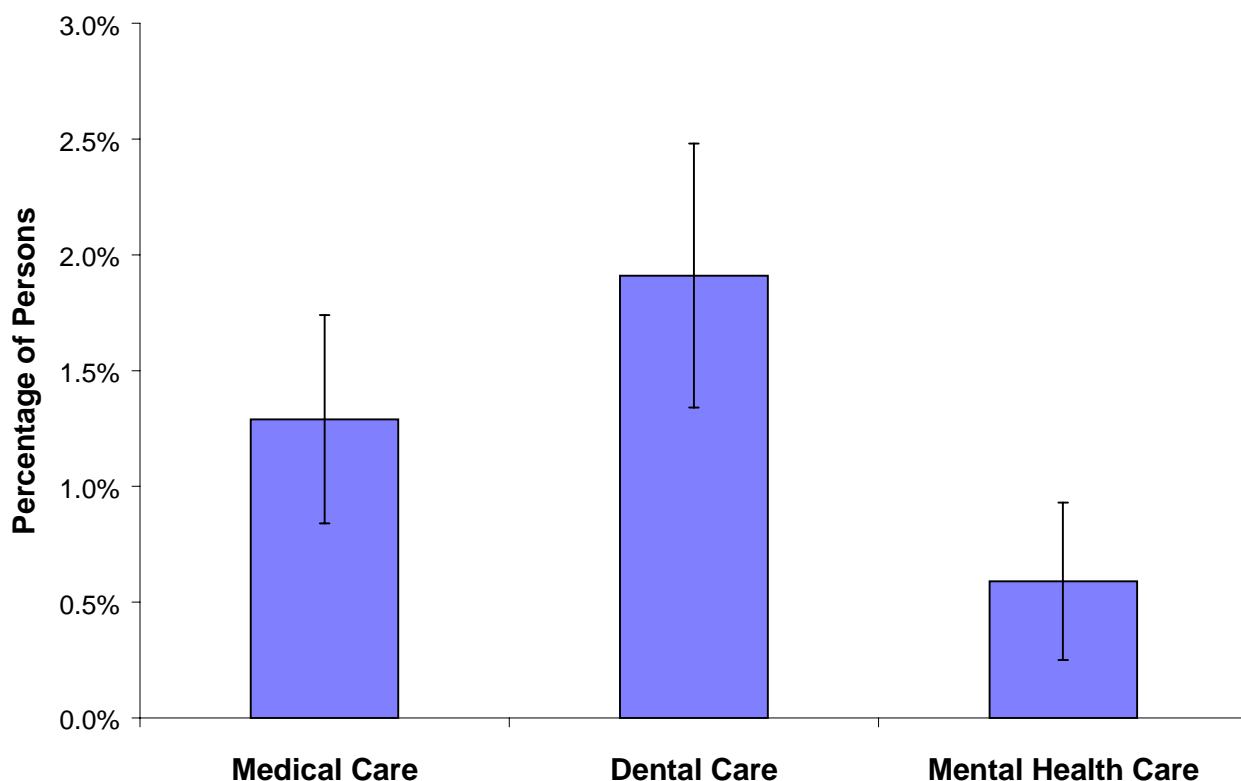
- 3.8% of Utahns had been hospitalized in the 12 months before the survey.
 - » The percentage was much higher (11%) for Utahns with annual household incomes below \$15,000.
 - » Persons with a chronic medical condition were also more likely to have been hospitalized (13%).

- Among adult Utahns, 9% reported that they sought care from a mental health professional in the 12 months before the survey.
 - » 17% of adult Utahns were categorized* as having below-average mental health. Of those Utahns, 26% (about 59,000 persons) sought care from a mental health professional.
 - » Among adult Utahns, 68% were categorized as having average mental health, and 16% with above average mental health. Of those two groups combined, 5% (about 58,000 persons) sought care from a mental health professional.
 - » Adults with household incomes under \$15,000 were more likely than others to be categorized as having below-average mental health (32%) and to have sought care from a mental health professional (19%).
 - » Some Utahns (37,500 persons) had below-average mental health and considered seeking care, but did not consult a mental health professional. The most frequently cited reasons for delaying care were cost, financial, and health insurance concerns.

* Mental health status was categorized using the Medical Outcomes Study 12-item health status measure (MOS, SF-12). For more information, see the report entitled *Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF12*. (Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis, 1997)

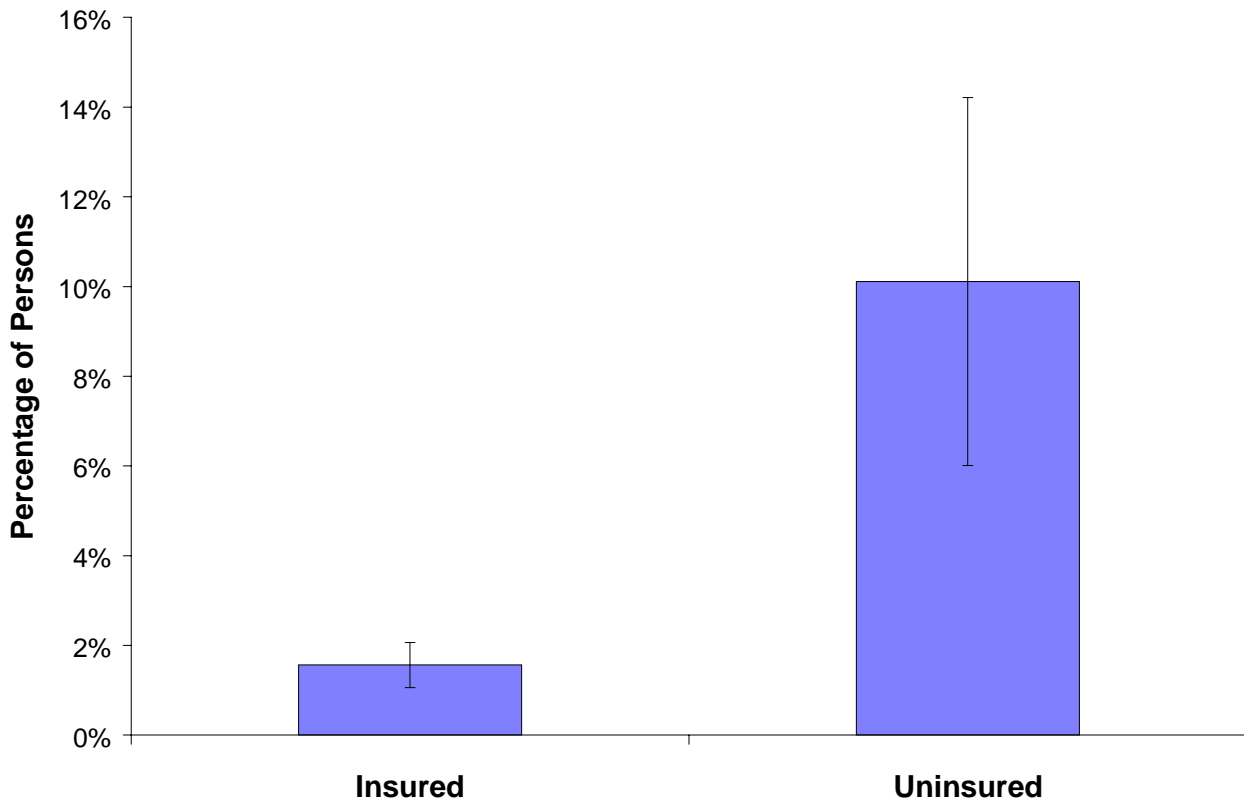
HIGHLIGHTS

Percentage of Persons Reporting They Were Unable to Get Needed Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Type of Care. Utah, 1996.



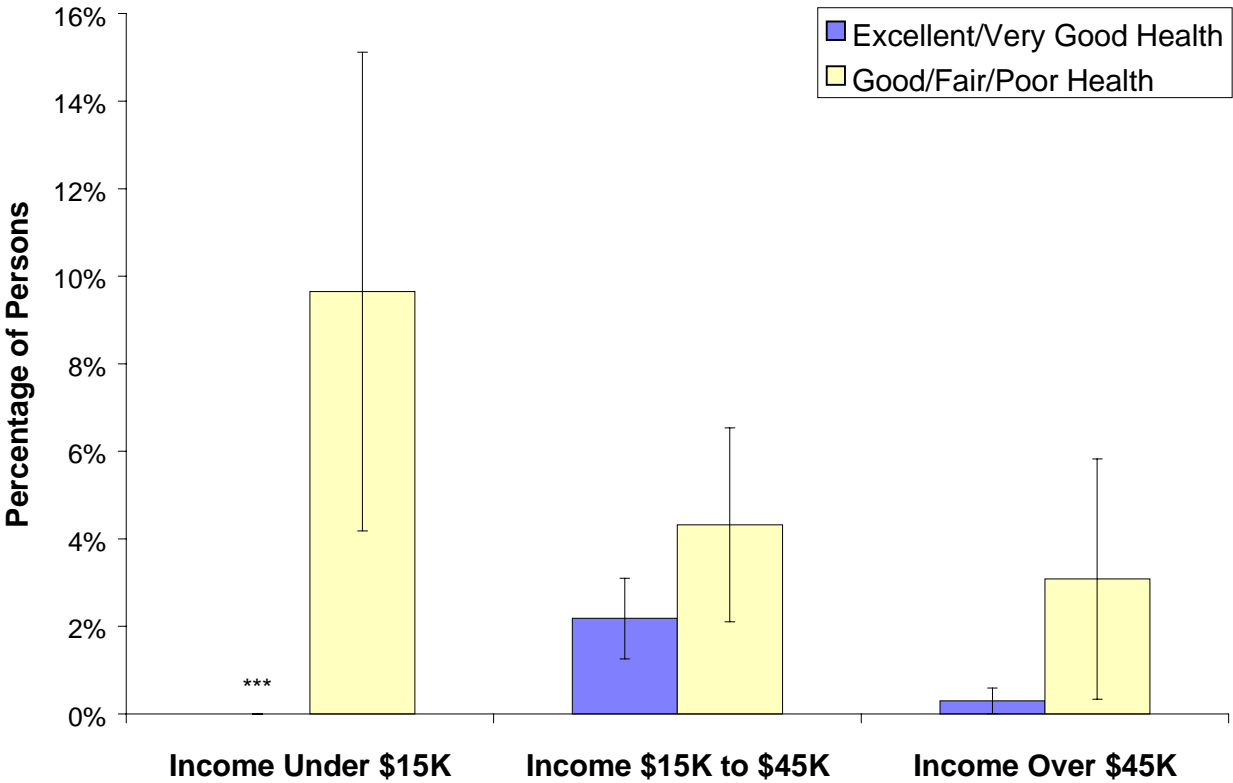
- **2.4% of Utahns (48,400 people) surveyed indicated that they were unable to get needed medical, dental, or mental health care.**
- **Of those who reported an access problem, almost 60% indicated that the reason for the problem was financial or health insurance related.**
- **Men and women were about equally likely to report having had a problem getting needed care.**
- **Young adults (age 18 to 34) were about twice as likely to have had a problem getting needed health care.**

Percentage of Persons Reporting They Were Unable to Get Needed Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Health Insurance Status. Utah, 1996.



- **Persons who did not have health insurance were especially likely to have had problems obtaining needed health care.**
- **Nearly 60% of those who were unable to obtain needed care did have health insurance, however.**

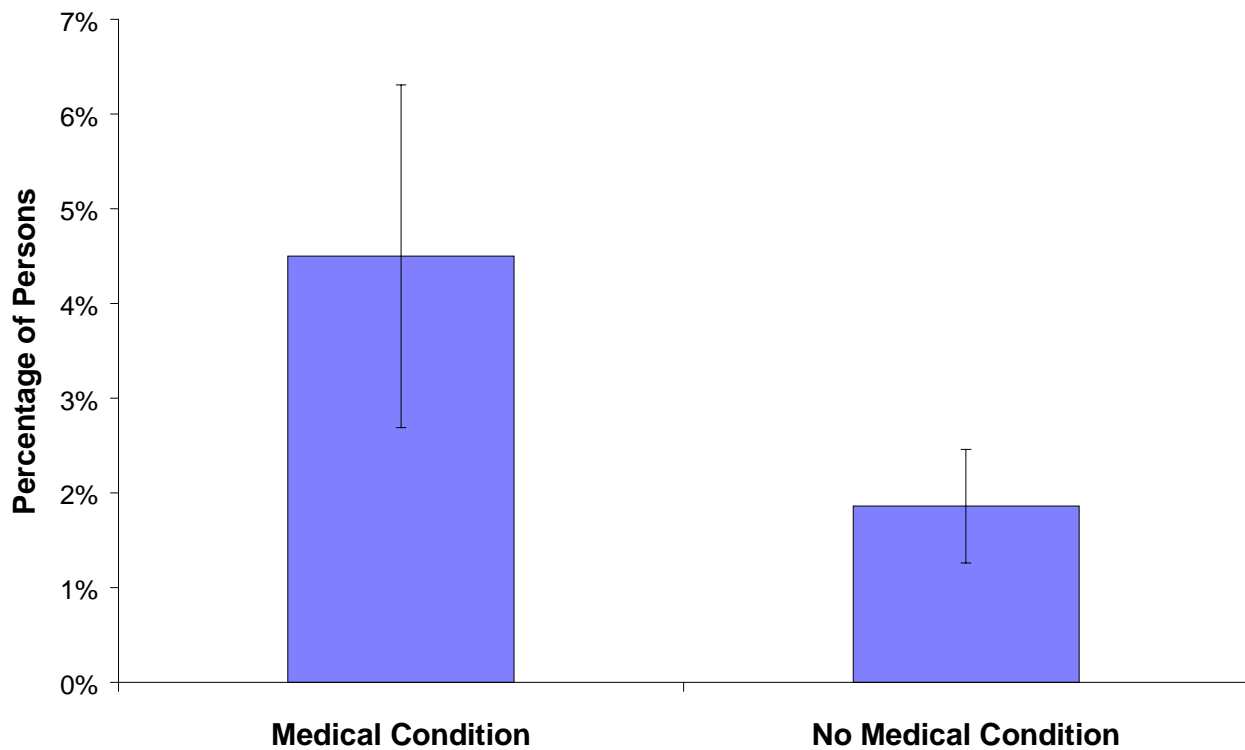
Percentage of Persons Who Reported They Were Unable to Get Needed Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Health Status and Annual Household Income. Utah, 1996.



*** Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

- Those Utahns whose health was less than excellent/very good were most likely to have had problems with access to care.
- Access problems were especially common for those with annual household incomes under \$15,000.

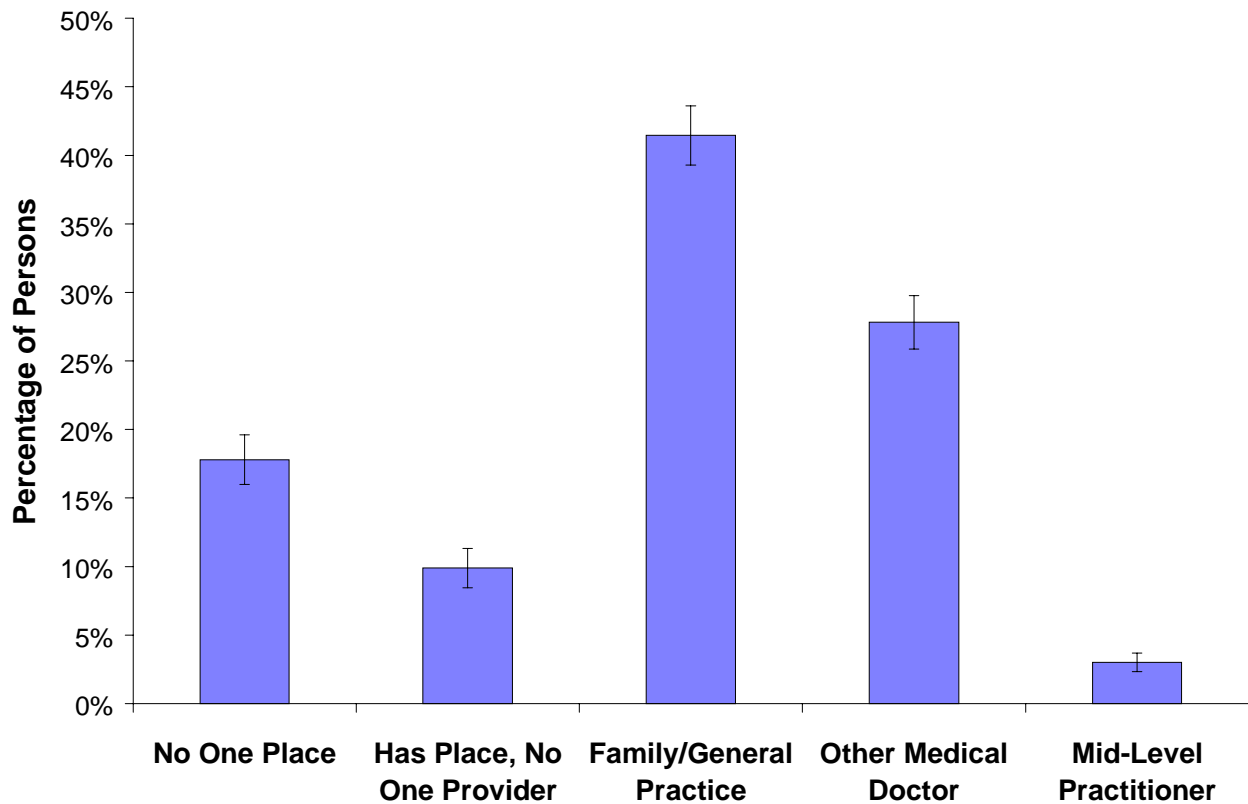
Percentage of Persons Who Reported They Were Unable to Get Needed Health Care by Presence of a Medical Condition. Utah, 1996.



Medical conditions include Alzheimer's disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, stroke, heart disease, hearing impairment, vision impairment, and speech impairment.

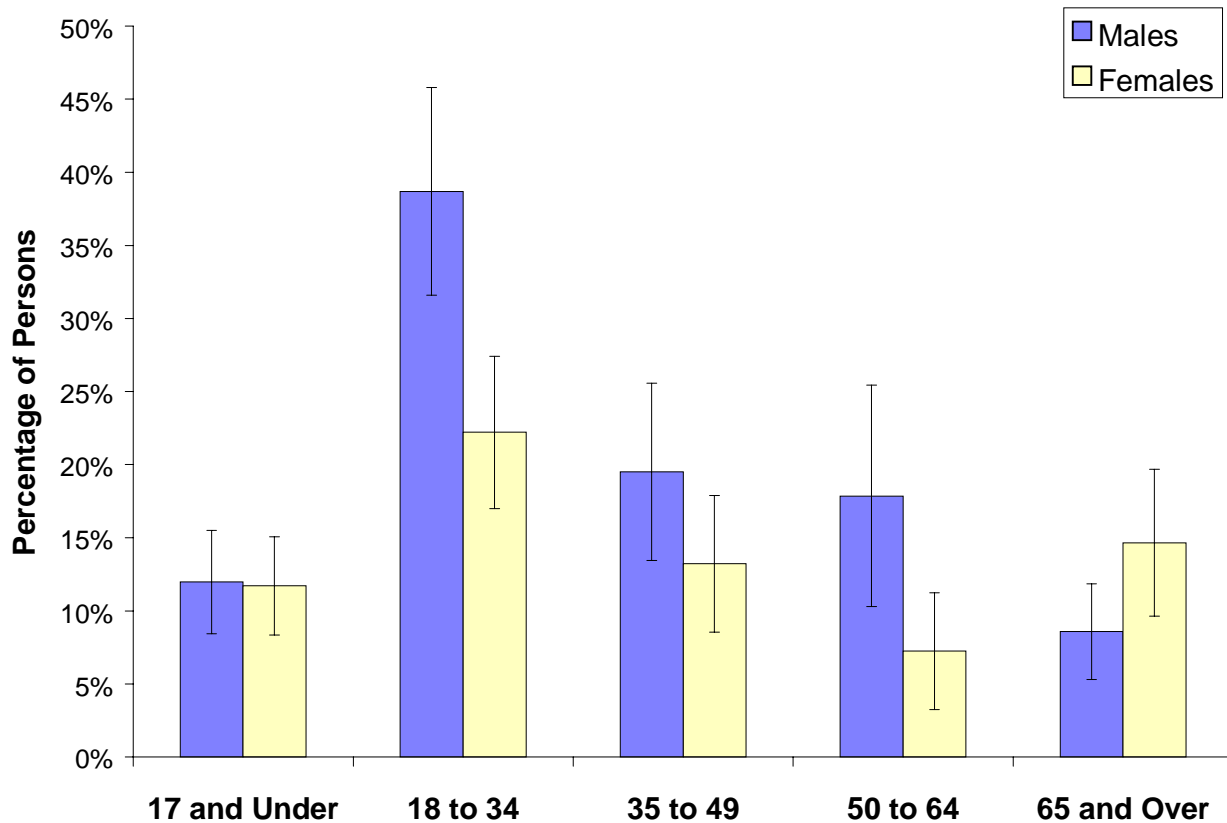
- **Persons who had a medical condition, such as asthma or diabetes, were more likely to report problems with access to health care.**

Primary Provider: Percentage of Utahns According to the Doctor or Place They Usually Go for Medical Care. Utah, 1996.



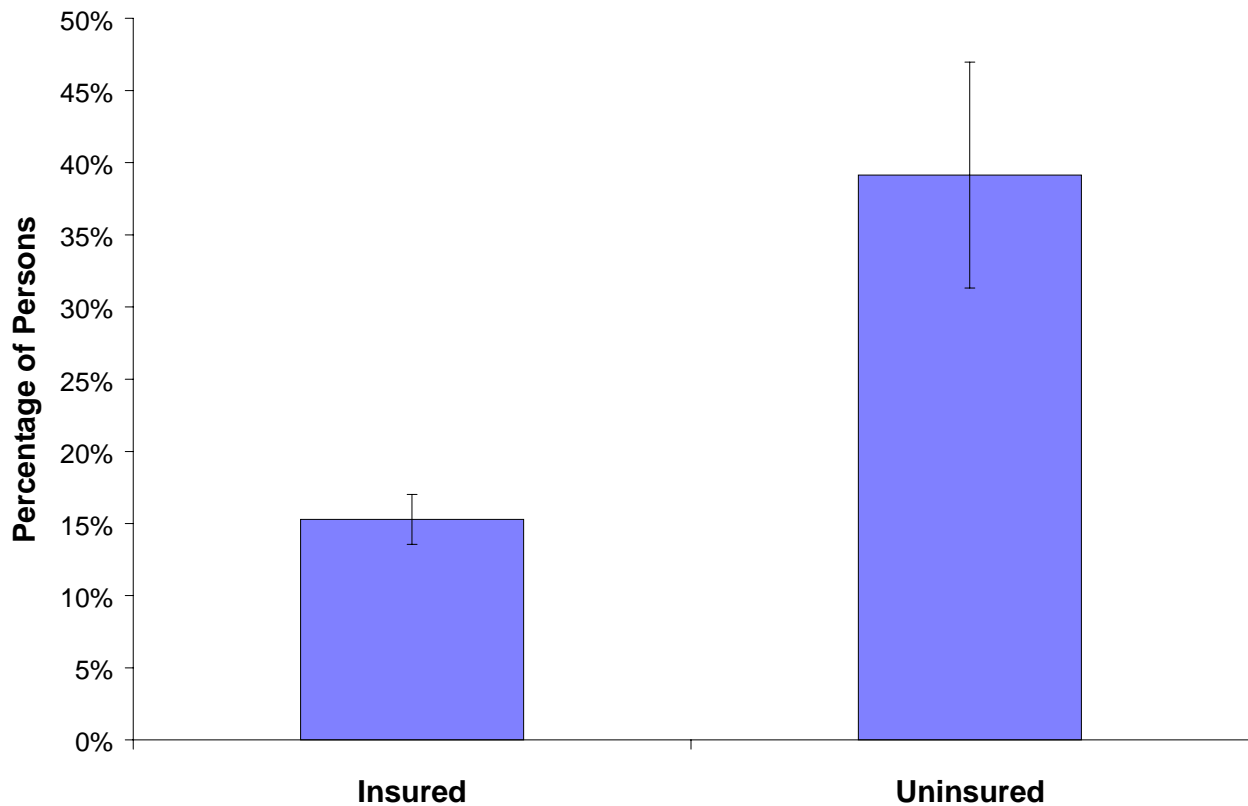
- **18% of persons in the survey were reported to have no doctor or place where they usually go to get medical care.**
- **Most persons (69%) have a family practice or other medical doctor to whom they usually go for their medical care.**
- **Among Utah's 12 local health districts, persons living in Salt Lake City/County and Tooele County health districts were least likely to have a primary health care provider or usual place of care (21% and 24%, respectively, reported no usual source of care).**

Percentage of Persons Who Had No Primary Health Care Provider or Usual Source of Care by Age and Sex. Utah, 1996.



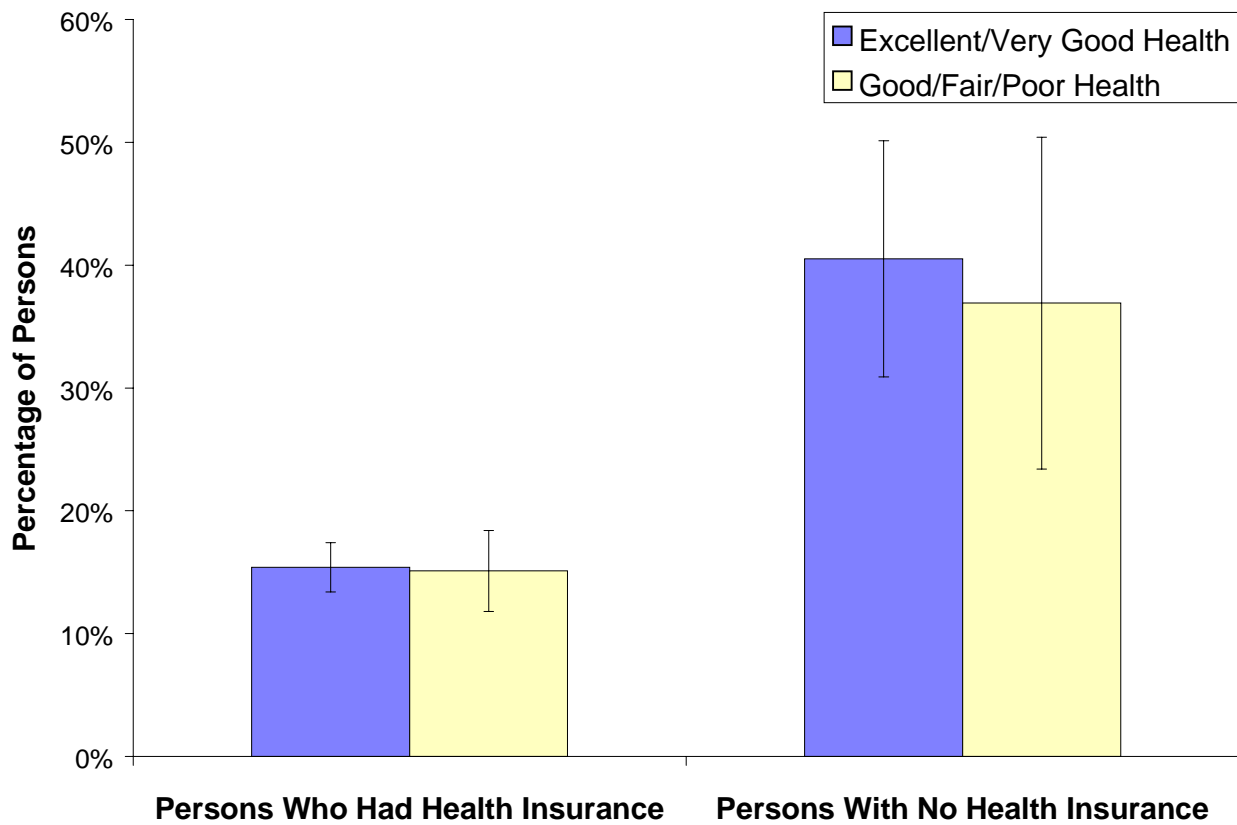
- **Young adults (age 18 to 34) and especially young adult males, were most likely to report having no usual care provider or source of care.**
- **Adult women were more likely to have a usual health care provider than adult men, until age 65; over that age, men were more likely than women to have a usual source of care.**

Percentage of Persons Who Had No Primary Health Care Provider or Usual Source of Care by Health Insurance Status. Utah, 1996.



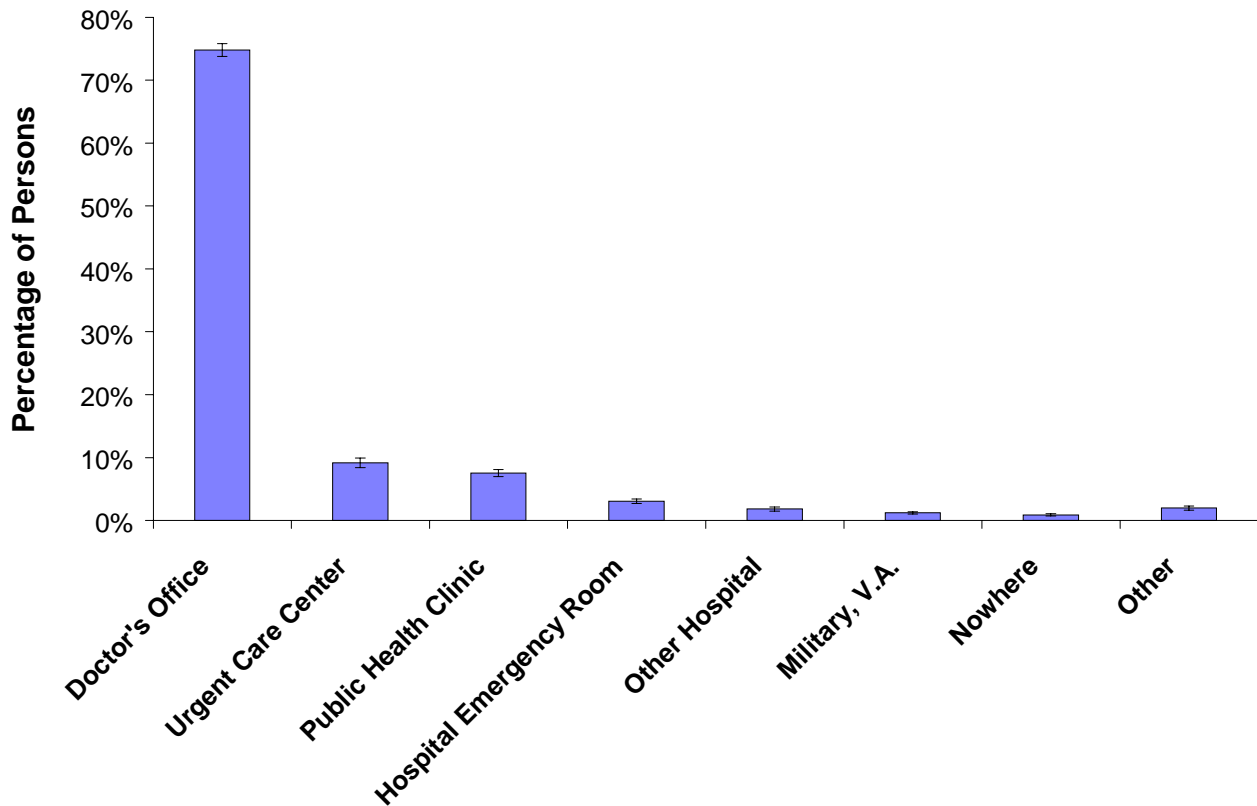
- **Persons who had health insurance were much more likely to have a usual health care provider or source of care. Only 15% of insured persons reported having no usual source of care, whereas 39% of uninsured persons reported no usual source of care.**

Percentage of Persons Who Had No Usual Health Care Provider or Place of Care by Health Status and Health Insurance Coverage. Utah, 1996.



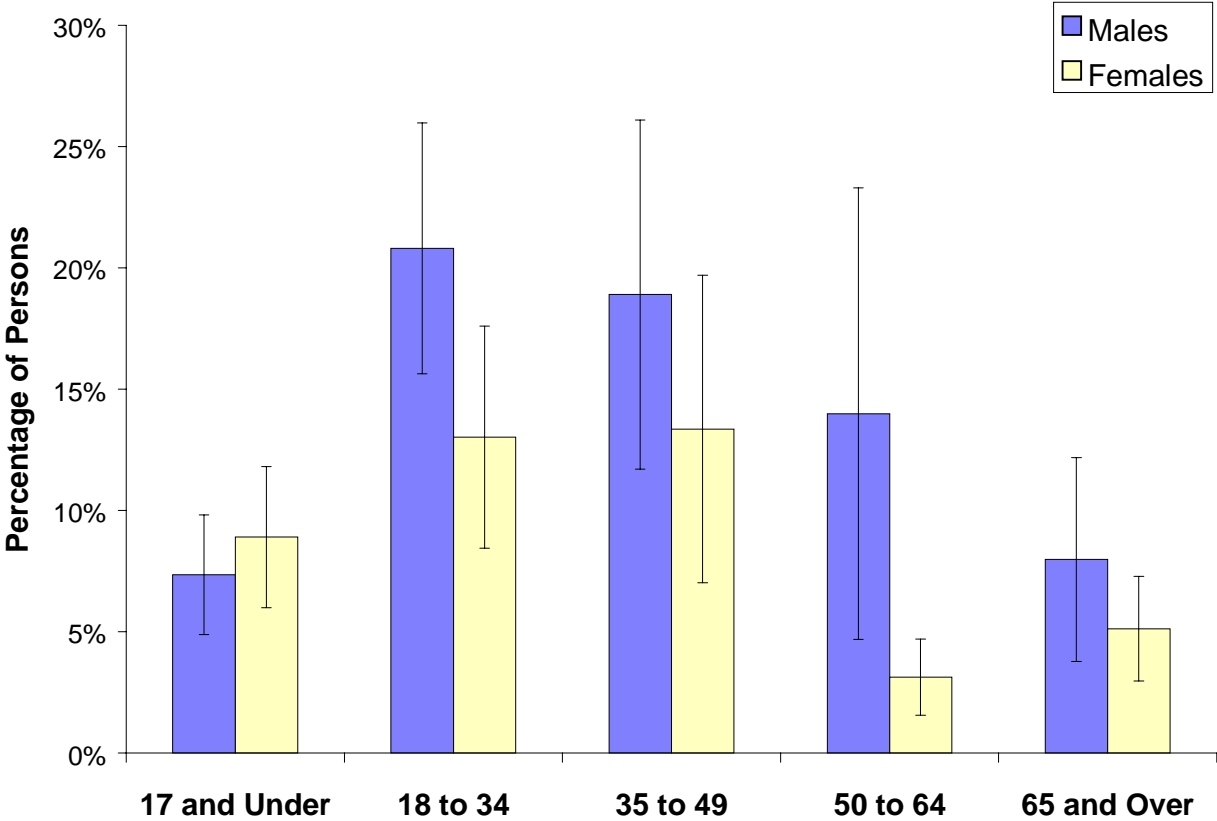
- **Having a usual source of health care was strongly related to having health insurance, regardless of a person's general health status.**

Percentage of Utahns According to the Place They Usually Go for Health Care or Advice. Utah, 1996.



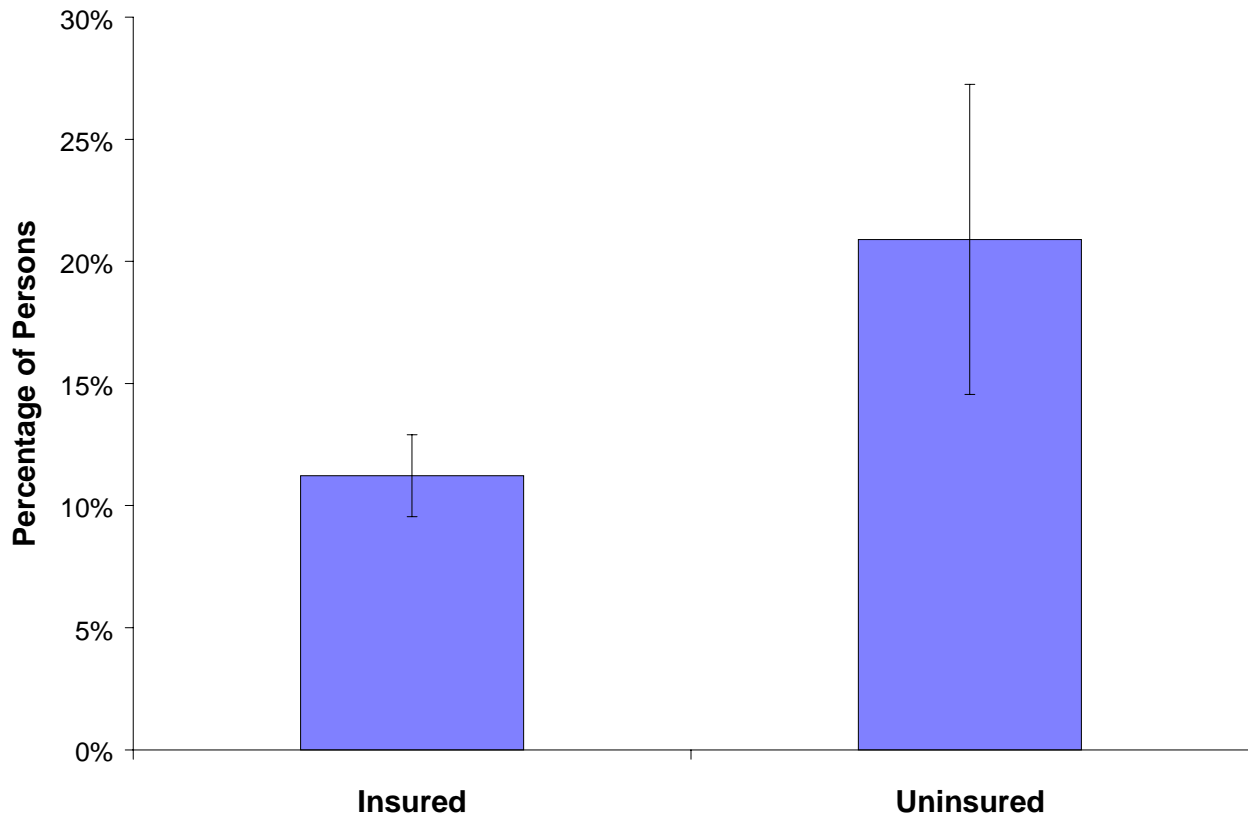
- Most persons (75%) usually go to a doctor's office when they need health care or advice.
- However, a significant number (12%, or almost 250,000 persons) would typically go to an urgent care center or hospital emergency department for health care or advice (9% indicated "urgent care center" and 3% indicated "hospital emergency room").
- These results were similar to the answers respondents gave to a question that asked where health care was most recently received (11% urgent care center, 6% emergency department).

Percentage of Persons Who Typically Access Care at a Hospital Emergency Department or Urgent Care Center by Age and Sex. Utah, 1996.



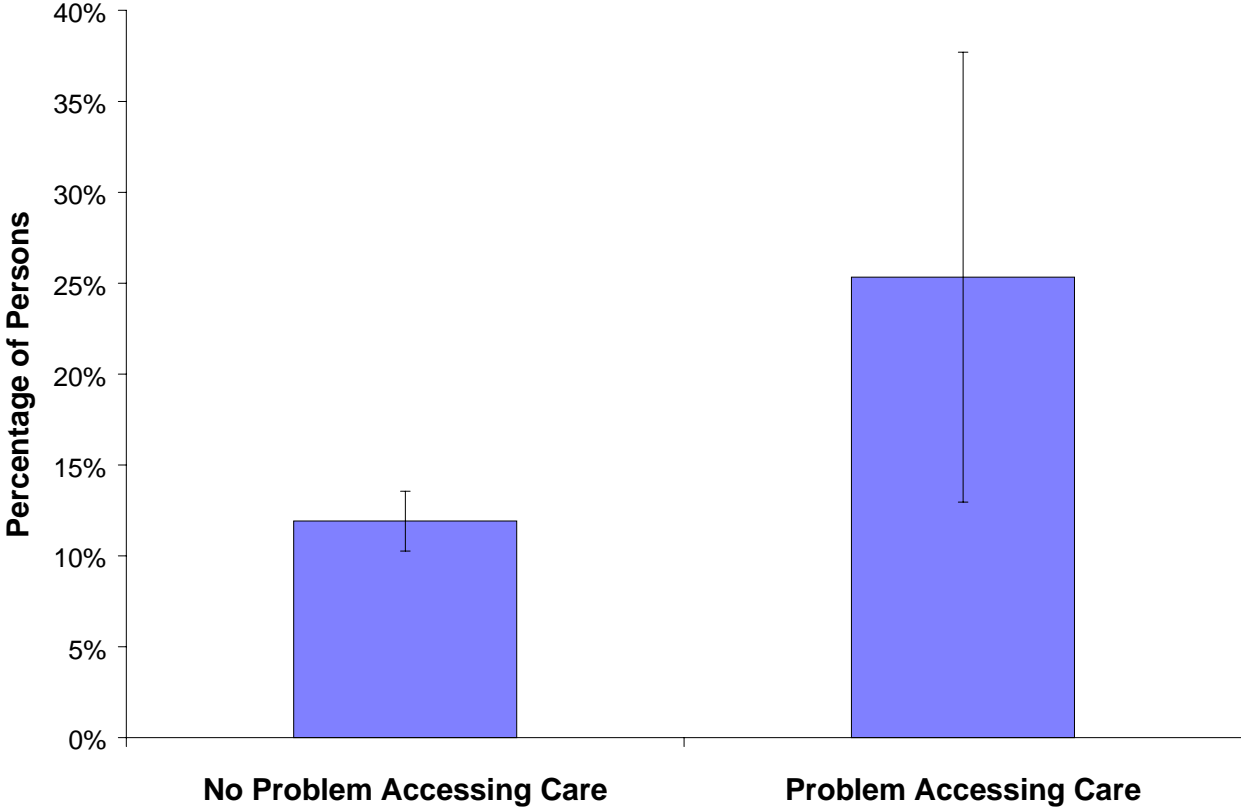
- Among adults, males were more likely than females and younger adults were more likely than older adults or children to use an emergency department or urgent care center as their usual source of care.
- 20% of males age 18 to 34 reported that the place they “usually go for health care or advice” is a hospital emergency department or urgent care center.

Percentage of Persons Who Typically Access Care at a Hospital Emergency Department or Urgent Care Center by Health Insurance Status. Utah, 1996.



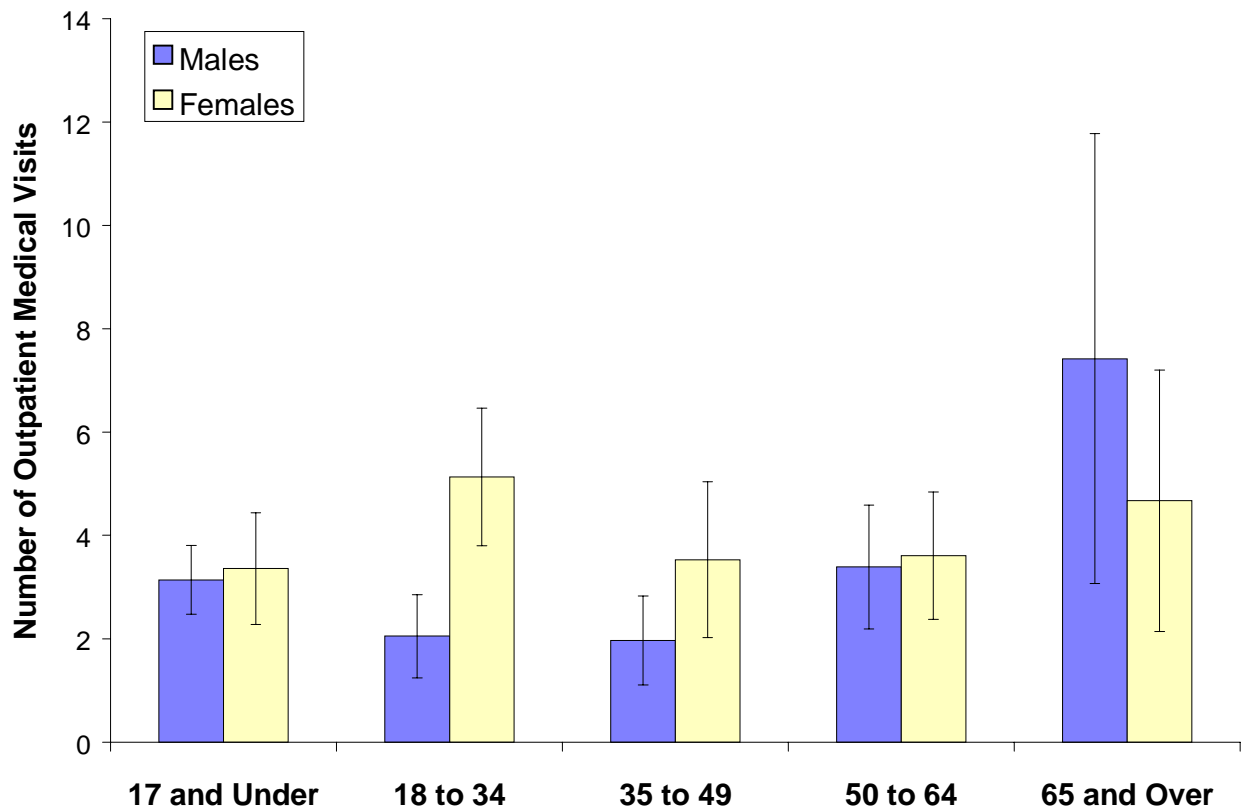
- **Persons who were without health insurance were more likely to report that they typically go to a hospital emergency department or urgent care center for health care or advice.**
- **Persons with low incomes and those with less than a high school education were also more likely than others to seek care in urgent care settings.**

Percentage of Persons Who Typically Access Care at a Hospital Emergency Department or Urgent Care Center by Whether a Problem Was Encountered Accessing Needed Health Care in the Past 12 Months. Utah, 1996.



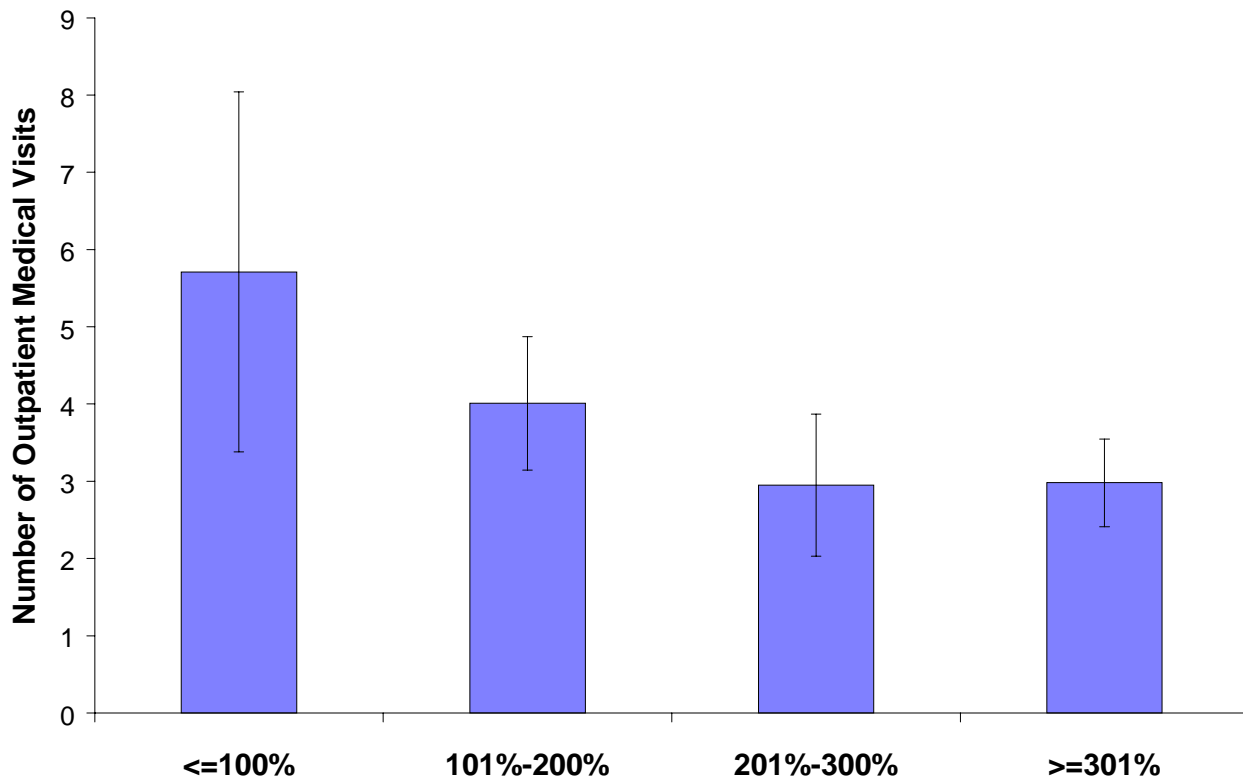
- **Persons who were reported to have had a problem obtaining needed health care were more than twice as likely (25%) as others (12%) to use a hospital emergency department or urgent care center as a usual source of care.**

Average Number of Outpatient Medical Visits in the Past 12 Months by Age and Sex.
Utah, 1996.



- **82% of the Utahns included in the survey had at least one visit with a medical doctor in the past 12 months. A medical doctor was defined as “general practitioners, as well as specialists (such as dermatologist or orthopedist, etc.) and osteopaths. Do not include visits to a dentist, chiropractor, psychotherapist or other non-medical doctors.”**
- **Women averaged more outpatient medical visits (4.0) than men (2.9), but men age 65 or over reported more visits than any other age/sex group (7.4).**
- **Data from the 1996 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey indicate that women in the U.S. had an average of 3.9 visits, and men had 2.9 visits per year.**

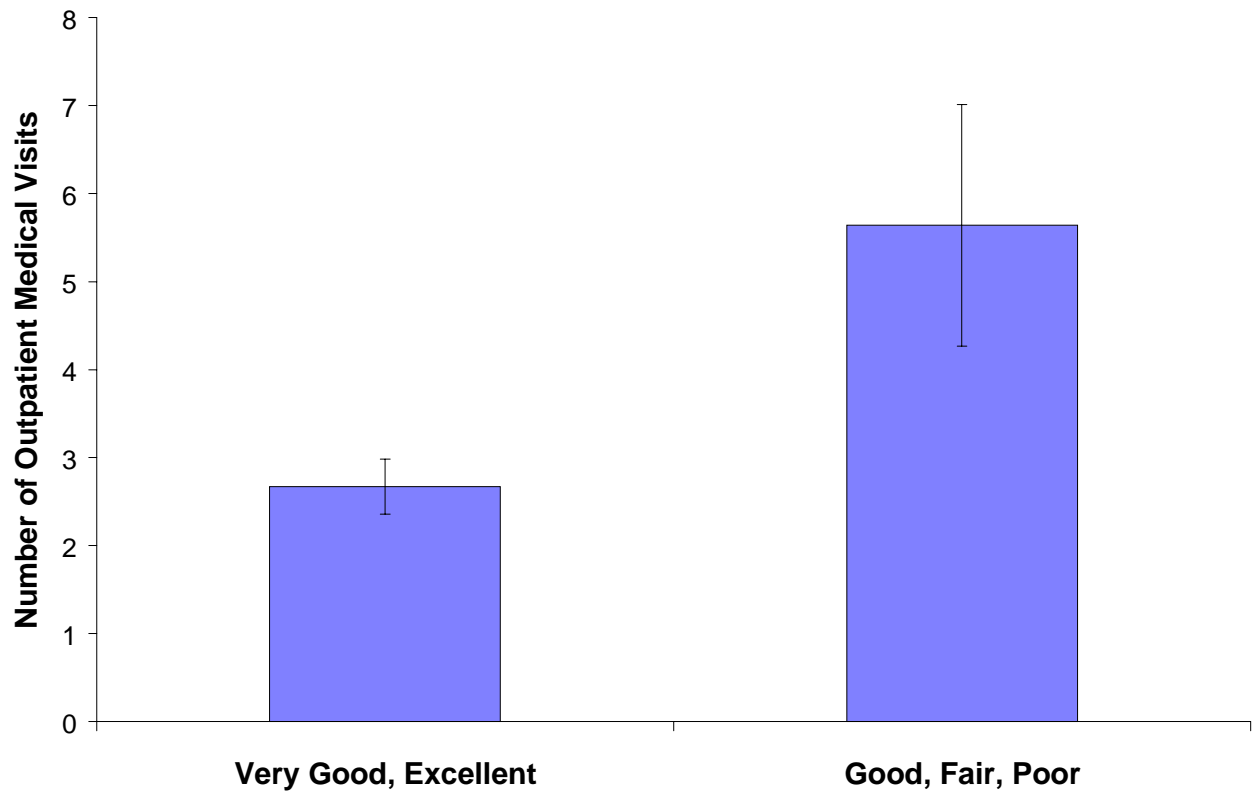
Number of Outpatient Medical Visits in the Past 12 Months by Household Income as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level. Utah, 1996.



Household income expressed as a percentage of the federal poverty level.

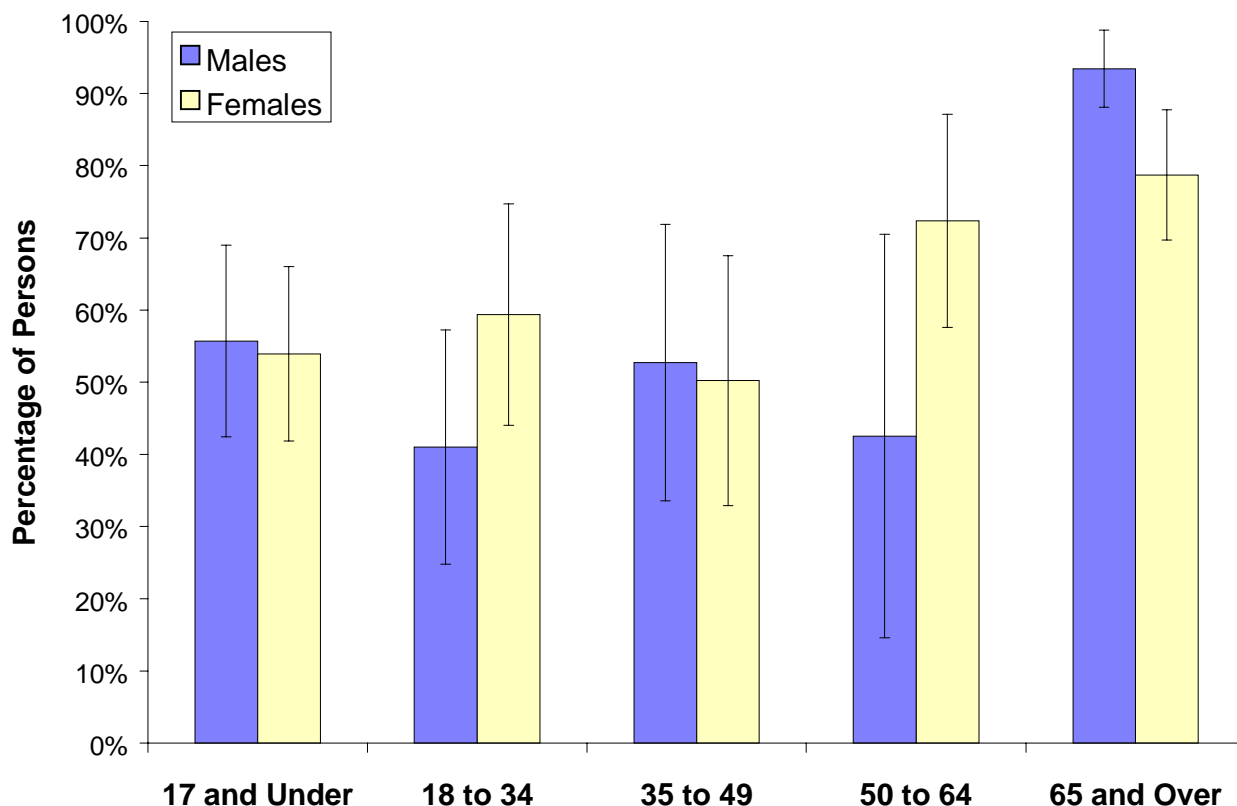
- **Household income as a percentage of poverty was related to medical visits. People in higher income groups had, on average, fewer visits in the past year than did people with lower income.**
- **A similar pattern was found for annual household income without regard to the poverty level. The 1996 Utah Health Status Survey report, *Socioeconomic Status and Health in Utah*, reported that Utahns with low incomes have more health problems, on average, than do those with higher income levels.**

Number of Outpatient Medical Visits in the Past 12 Months by General Health Status. Utah, 1996.



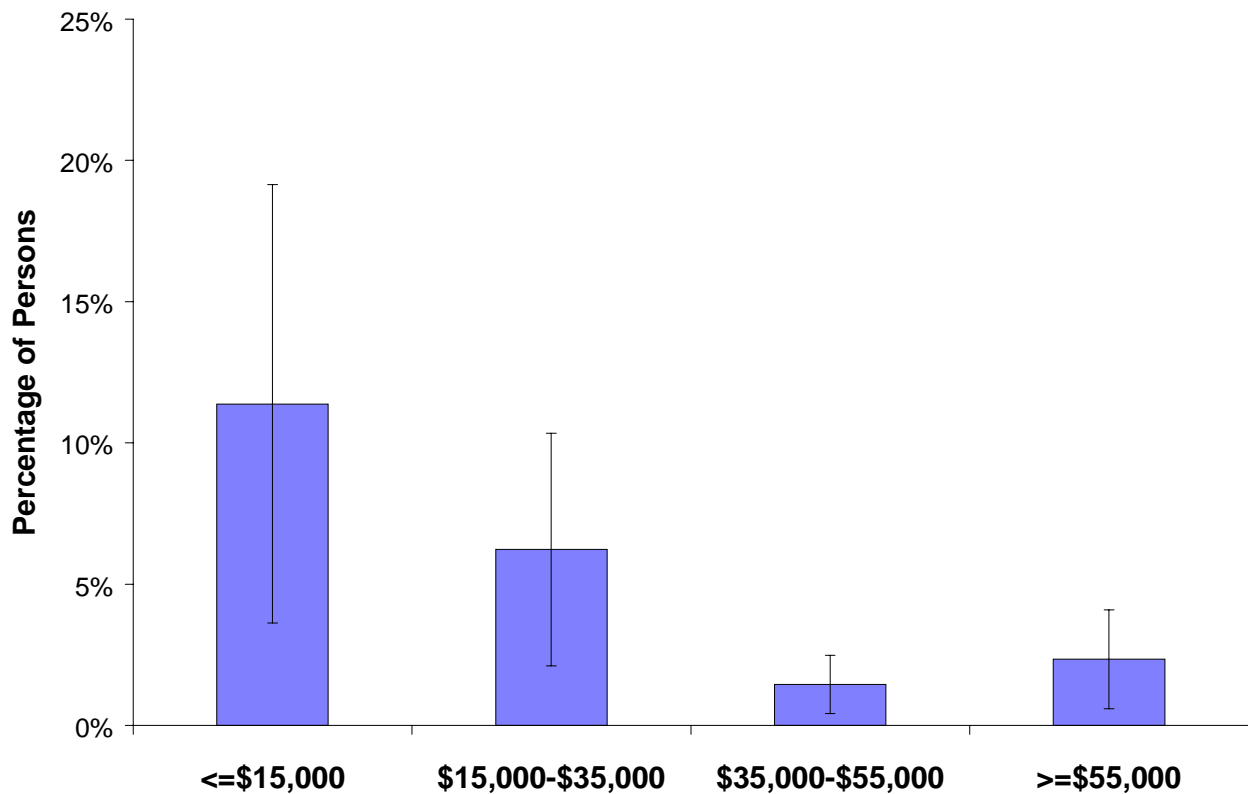
- **Persons who were reported to be in very good or excellent health had fewer medical visits (2.7) than those whose health was good, fair, or poor (5.6).**

Percentage of Persons Who Had a Routine Preventive Health Visit in the Past 12 Months by Age and Sex. Utah, 1996.



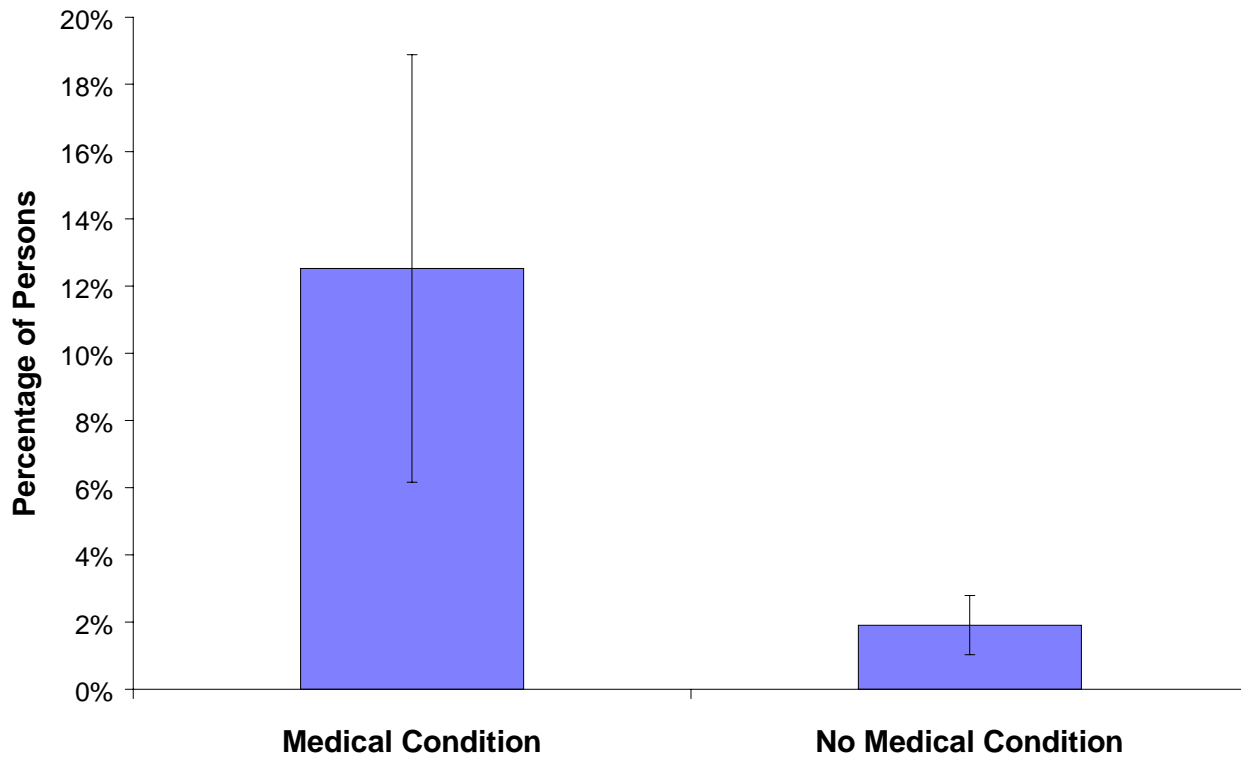
- **Older adults were most likely to have had a routine preventive health visit. 93.5% of men age 65 and over had a preventive health visit in the past 12 months.**
- **55% of children age 17 and under had a preventive health care visit in the past 12 months.**
- **78% of children age 4 and under had at least one preventive health visit in the past 12 months. Clinical guidelines (American Association of Pediatrics and National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health) recommend well child visits annually for children age two through five, and more often for younger children.**

Percentage of Persons Who Had an Overnight Hospital Stay in the Past 12 Months by Annual Household Income. Utah, 1996.



- **3.8% of Utahns had been hospitalized in the 12 months before the survey. The percentage was much higher (11.4%) for Utahns with annual household incomes below \$15,000.**
- **Older persons were much more likely to have been hospitalized. About one in five persons age 65 or over had been hospitalized in the past year.**

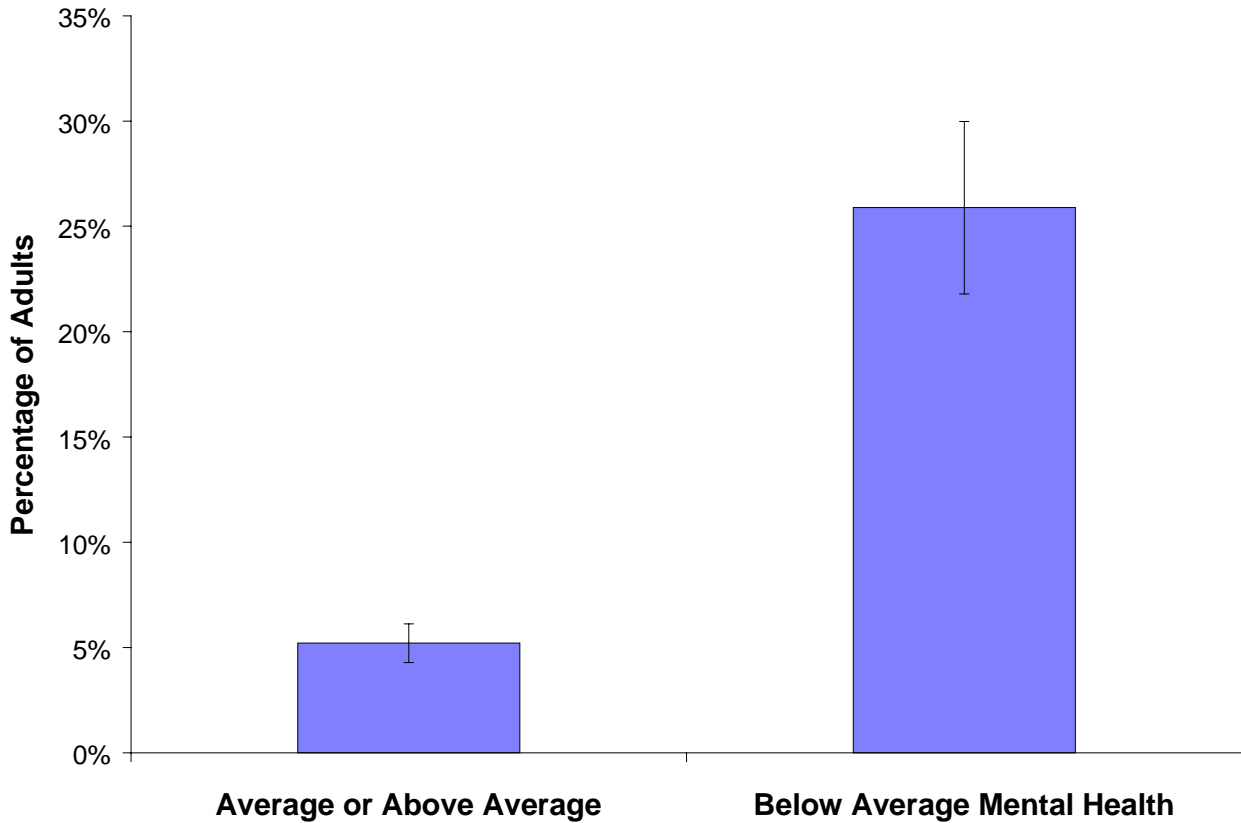
Percentage of Persons Who Had an Overnight Hospital Stay in the Past 12 Months by Presence of a Chronic Medical Condition. Utah, 1996.



Medical conditions included Alzheimer's disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, stroke, heart disease, hearing impairment, vision impairment, and speech impairment.

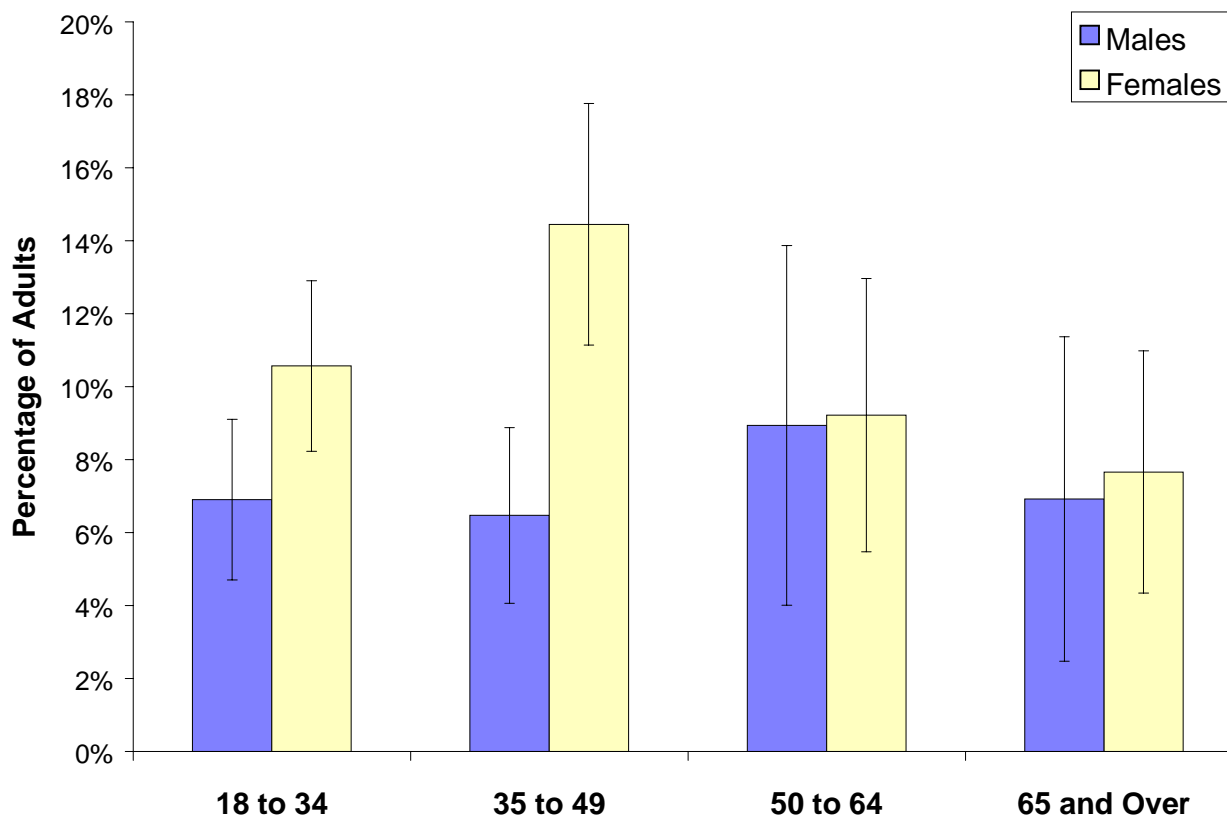
- **Utahns with a chronic medical condition, such as asthma, diabetes, or heart disease, were much more likely than others to have been hospitalized (13% vs. 2%).**

Percentage of Persons Who Sought Mental Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Mental Health Status (Last 30 Days). Utah Adults Age 18 or Over, 1996.



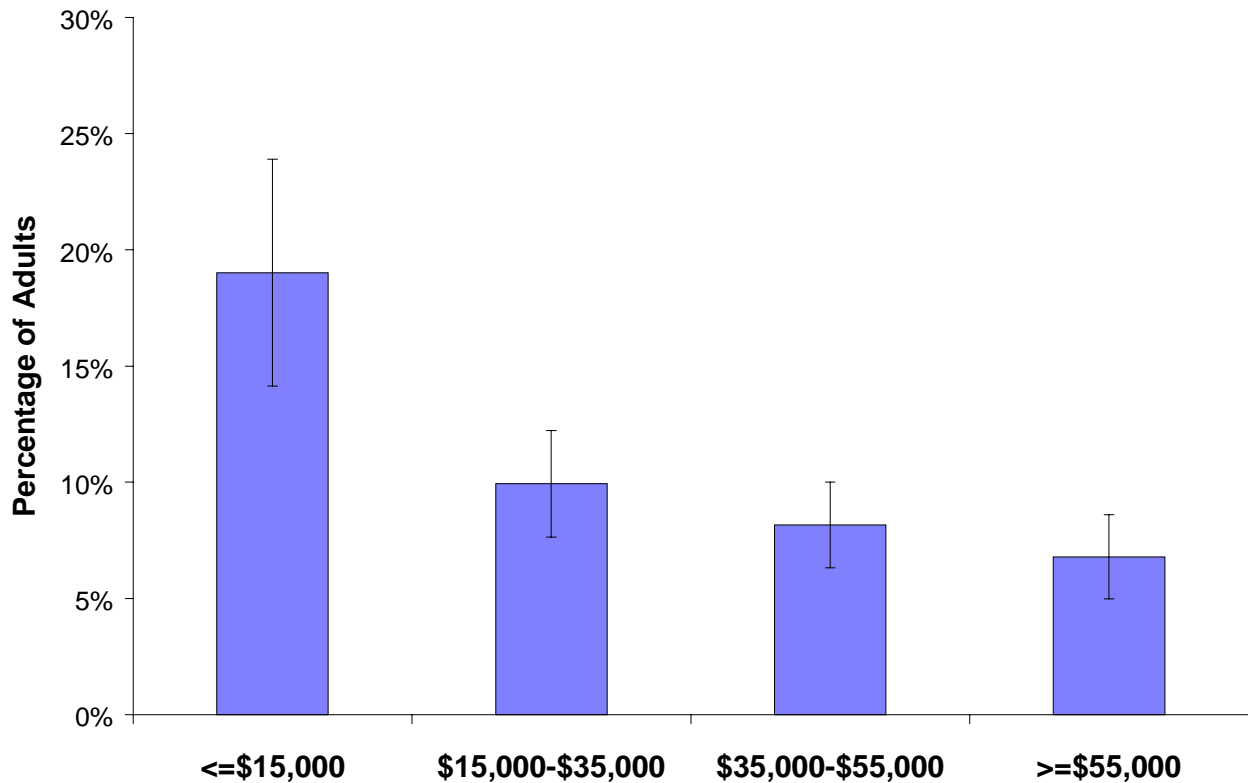
- **9% of adult Utahns reported that they sought care from a mental health professional in the 12 months before the survey.**
- **The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12 health status measure (MOS SF-12), which assesses physical and mental health status in the past 30 days, was administered to the survey respondents.**
- **68% of adult Utahns were categorized as having average and 16% above average mental health. Of those two groups combined, 5%, or about 58,000 persons, sought care from a mental health professional.**
- **17% of adult Utahns were categorized as having below average mental health. Of those Utahns, 26% or about 59,000 persons, sought care from a mental health professional.**

Percentage of Adults Who Sought Mental Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Age and Sex. Utah Adults Age 18 or Over, 1996.



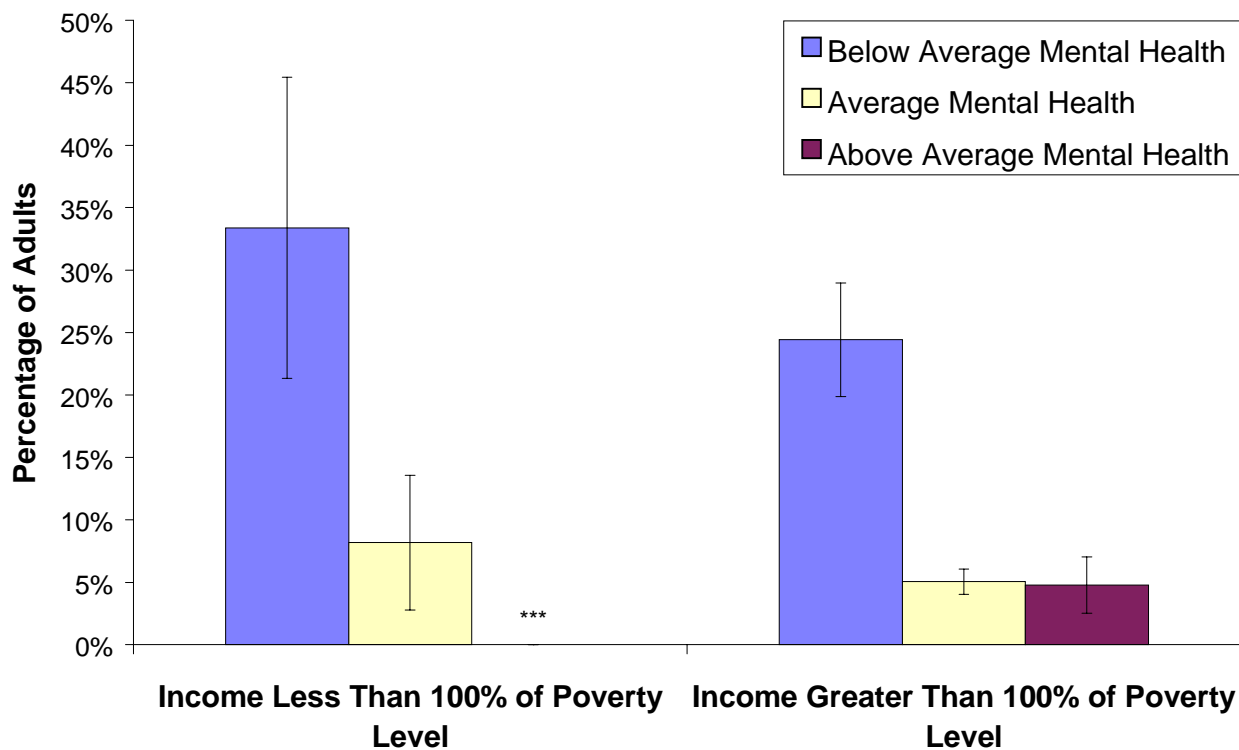
- **Young adult females were more likely than others to have sought mental health care in the past 12 months.**
- **Females of all ages were more likely than males to have reported below-average mental health status. It is not clear whether the MOS SF-12 measure accurately detects a higher prevalence of mental health problems in females than males, or whether there is bias in the way males and females respond to the survey questions. For instance, males have higher rates of death from suicide, and higher rates of hospitalization for alcohol and drug abuse, which suggest that mental health problems may manifest themselves differently in men than women.**

Percentage of Adults Who Sought Mental Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Annual Household Income. Utah Adults Age 18 or Over, 1996.



- **Adult Utahns with lower incomes (under \$15,000) were more likely than others to have sought mental health care in the past 12 months (19% sought care).**
- **Adult Utahns with annual household incomes below \$15,000 were almost three times as likely as adult Utahns with incomes over \$55,000 to have been categorized as having below-average mental health (32% vs. 11%).**
- **The relationship between physical and mental health status and income has been well-documented. Poor health status can result from low socio-economic status, but low socio-economic status can also result from having health problems that limit one's ability to work and seek higher education levels.**

Percentage of Adults Age 18+ Who Sought Care From a Mental Health Professional by Mental Health Status and Household Income as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level. Utah, 1996.

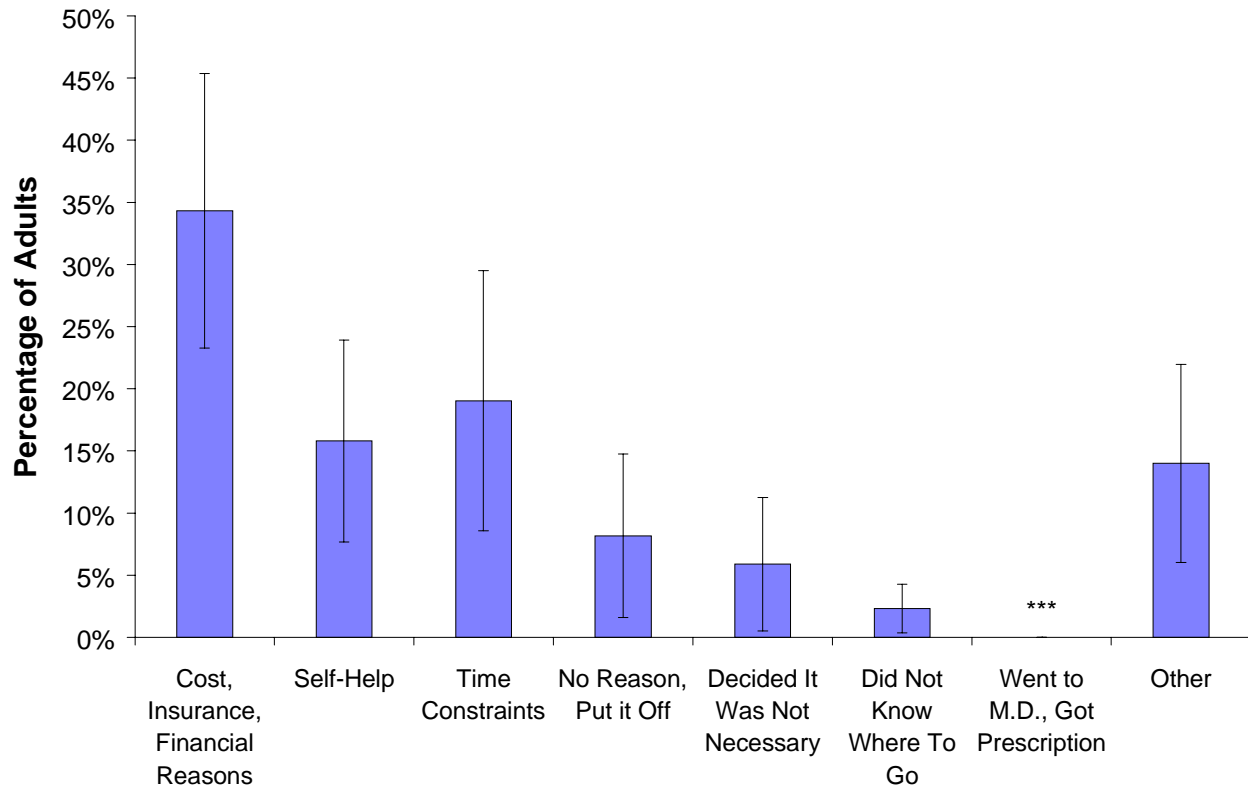


Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) SF-12 measure for physical and mental health status. For more information, see Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1997). Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12 (1996 Health Status Survey Report). Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

*** Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

- **The likelihood of seeking mental health care was much greater for persons with below average mental health status regardless of whether a person was living in poverty.**

Primary Reason Given for Not Seeking Mental Health Services. Utah Adults Age 18 or Over Who Had Below Average Mental Health Status and Considered Seeking But Did Not Seek Mental Health Care, 1996.



*** Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

- **227,000 adult Utahns were categorized with below-average mental health. Of those, only 59,000 sought help from a mental health professional.**
- **An additional 38,000 persons with below average mental health considered seeking help, but did not. We asked those Utahns why they did not seek help. The most common reason, cited by 34% of those we asked, involved the cost of care, or other health insurance or financial concerns.**

REFERENCE TABLES

Table 1. Access to Care: Percentage of Persons Reporting They Were Unable to Get Needed Health Care by Sex and Age. Utah 1996.

Item/Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Had Access Problems			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons Reporting Access Problem ²	±	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons Who Had Access Problem by Category ³
Type of Health Care for Which a Problem Was Reported, All Utahns						
Medical Care	100.0%	1,991,800	1.3%	± 0.5%	25,700	100.0%
Dental Care	100.0%	1,991,800	1.9%	± 0.6%	38,000	100.0%
Mental Health Care	100.0%	1,991,800	0.6%	± 0.3%	11,800	100.0%
Any Access Problem (One or More: Medical, Dental, or Mental Health)						
	100.0%	1,991,800	2.4%	± 0.6%	48,400	100.0%
Reason Reported for Access Problem						
Financial/Insurance					28,700	59.4%
Inconvenience					3,900	8.1%
Afraid/Embarrassed					***	***
Doesn't Like Doctors					***	***
Problem Getting Appointment					1,700	3.5%
No Doctor Available					***	***
Other Reason					6,000	12.4%
Total, Utahns Reporting Access Problem					48,400	100.0%
Sex						
Males	49.5%	986,400	2.3%	± 0.9%	22,200	45.9%
Females	50.5%	1,005,400	2.6%	± 0.9%	26,200	54.1%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	2.4%	± 0.6%	48,400	100.0%
Age Group						
17 and Under	32.6%	648,600	0.7%	± 0.5%	4,700	9.7%
18 to 34	27.2%	541,100	5.1%	± 1.8%	27,700	57.2%
35 to 49	20.3%	403,900	2.8%	± 1.4%	11,200	23.1%
50 to 64	10.6%	211,700	1.6%	± 1.4%	3,400	7.0%
65 and Over	9.4%	186,500	***	± ***	***	***
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	2.4%	± 0.6%	48,400	100.0%
Sex and Age						
Males, 17 and Under	16.7%	332,900	1.1%	± 0.9%	3,500	7.2%
Males, 18 to 34	13.4%	267,600	4.2%	± 2.3%	11,100	22.9%
Males, 35 to 49	10.1%	201,200	3.0%	± 2.3%	6,100	12.6%
Males, 50 to 64	5.2%	103,900	0.7%	± 0.7%	700	1.4%
Males, 65 and Over	4.1%	80,900	***	± ***	***	***
Females, 17 and Under	15.8%	315,700	0.4%	± 0.3%	1,200	2.5%
Females, 18 to 34	13.7%	273,400	6.1%	± 2.7%	16,500	34.1%
Females, 35 to 49	10.2%	202,700	2.5%	± 1.6%	5,100	10.5%
Females, 50 to 64	5.4%	107,900	***	± ***	***	***
Females, 65 and Over	5.3%	105,600	***	± ***	***	***
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	2.4%	± 0.6%	48,400	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

*** Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

Table 2. Access to Care: Percentage of Persons Reporting They Were Unable to Get Needed Health Care by Selected Demographic Characteristics. Utah 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Had Access Problems			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons Reporting Access Problem ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons Who Had Access Problem by Category	
Local Health District						
Bear River	6.1%	122,300	2.5% ± 1.8%	3,000	6.2%	
Central	2.9%	58,600	3.5% ± 2.0%	2,000	4.1%	
Davis	11.0%	219,900	0.4% ± 0.4%	800	1.7%	
Salt Lake	41.3%	823,400	2.4% ± 1.2%	19,800	41.1%	
Southeastern	2.7%	53,500	5.8% ± 2.8%	3,100	6.4%	
Southwest	5.6%	111,100	2.3% ± 1.6%	2,600	5.4%	
Summit	1.1%	22,400	2.7% ± 2.2%	600	1.2%	
Tooele	1.4%	26,900	2.0% ± 1.6%	500	1.0%	
TriCounty	1.9%	38,500	3.3% ± 2.2%	1,300	2.7%	
Utah County	15.9%	316,200	2.5% ± 1.7%	8,000	16.6%	
Wasatch	0.6%	12,200	4.3% ± 2.3%	500	1.0%	
Weber-Morgan	9.4%	186,600	3.2% ± 1.8%	6,000	12.4%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	2.4% ± 0.6%	48,400	100.0%	
Health Insurance Status						
Insured	90.5%	1,802,000	1.6% ± 0.5%	28,100	59.4%	
Uninsured	9.5%	189,800	10.1% ± 4.1%	19,200	40.6%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	2.4% ± 0.6%	48,400	100.0%	
Persons Who Had Health Insurance						
Excellent/Very Good Health	63.9%	1,273,300	1.0% ± 0.4%	12,500	43.4%	
Good/Fair/Poor Health	26.5%	528,700	3.1% ± 1.4%	16,300	56.6%	
Total Insured	90.5%	1,802,000	1.6% ± 0.5%	28,100	100.0%	
Persons With No Health Insurance						
Excellent/Very Good Health	6.4%	126,800	8.6% ± 5.1%	10,900	58.0%	
Good/Fair/Poor Health	3.2%	63,000	12.5% ± 6.8%	7,900	42.0%	
Total Uninsured	9.5%	189,800	10.1% ± 4.1%	19,200	100.0%	
Household Poverty Level⁴						
<=100%	7.1%	141,400	7.3% ± 4.2%	10,300	22.2%	
101%-200%	27.3%	543,600	3.9% ± 1.5%	21,100	45.4%	
201%-300%	26.8%	533,600	1.3% ± 0.7%	6,800	14.6%	
>=301%	38.8%	772,800	1.1% ± 0.7%	8,300	17.8%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	2.4% ± 0.6%	48,400	100.0%	
Income Less Than 100% of Poverty Level						
Excellent/Very Good Health	4.1%	82,200	*** ± ***	***	***	
Good/Fair/Poor Health	3.0%	59,200	9.2% ± 5.7%	5,400	52.4%	
Total <100% of Poverty Level	7.1%	141,400	7.3% ± 4.2%	10,300	100.0%	
Income Greater Than 100% of Poverty Level						
Excellent/Very Good Health	67.2%	1,337,600	1.2% ± 0.5%	16,600	45.2%	
Good/Fair/Poor Health	25.7%	512,500	3.9% ± 1.7%	20,100	54.8%	
Total >100% of Poverty Level	92.9%	1,850,000	2.0% ± 0.6%	36,630	100.0%	

Table 2. (Continued)

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Had Access Problems		
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons Reporting Access Problem ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons Who Had Access Problem by Category
Annual Household Income					
<=\$15,000	6.7%	133,300	8.2% ± 4.3%	10,900	22.5%
\$15,000-\$35,000	29.9%	595,300	3.8% ± 1.4%	22,500	46.5%
\$35,000-\$55,000	33.3%	663,300	1.4% ± 0.7%	9,000	18.6%
>=\$55,000	30.1%	599,500	*** ± ***	***	***
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	2.4% ± 0.6%	48,400	100.0%
Income Under \$15,000					
Excellent/Very Good Health	3.5%	69,000	*** ± ***	***	***
Good/Fair/Poor Health	3.2%	64,300	9.7% ± 5.5%	6,200	56.9%
Total Under \$15,000	6.7%	133,300	8.2% ± 4.3%	10,900	100.0%
Income \$15,000 to \$45,000					
Excellent/Very Good Health	32.9%	654,900	2.2% ± 0.9%	14,300	52.0%
Good/Fair/Poor Health	15.4%	305,700	4.3% ± 2.2%	13,200	48.0%
Total \$15,000 to \$45,000	48.2%	960,600	2.9% ± 0.9%	27,500	100.0%
Income Over \$45,000					
Excellent/Very Good Health	35.0%	696,300	0.3% ± 0.3%	2,100	25.3%
Good/Fair/Poor Health	10.1%	201,800	3.1% ± 2.7%	6,200	74.7%
Total Over \$45,000	45.1%	898,100	0.9% ± 0.7%	8,300	100.0%
Education Level (Age 18 and Over)					
High School Grad or Less	36.5%	490,300	3.3% ± 1.4%	16,300	37.3%
Some College or Vocation Degree	37.3%	501,000	3.3% ± 1.4%	16,500	37.8%
Four-Year College Graduate	26.2%	351,900	3.1% ± 1.8%	10,900	24.9%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	3.3% ± 0.9%	44,300	100.0%
Marital Status (Age 18 and over)					
Married	68.4%	918,700	2.8% ± 1.1%	26,000	59.5%
Divorced, Widowed, Separated	13.4%	180,000	6.1% ± 2.9%	10,900	24.9%
Never Married	18.2%	244,500	2.8% ± 1.7%	6,800	15.6%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	3.3% ± 0.9%	44,300	100.0%
Wasatch Front Residence⁵					
Wasatch Front	77.3%	1,539,500	2.7% ± 0.8%	41,000	75.1%
Non-Wasatch Front	22.7%	452,100	3.0% ± 0.8%	13,600	24.9%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	2.4% ± 0.6%	48,400	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Household income expressed as a percentage of the federal poverty level.

5 Wasatch Front counties include Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties.

*** Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

Table 3. Access to Care: Percentage of Persons Reporting They Were Unable to Get Needed Health Care by Various Indicators of Health Status. Utah 1996.

Health Status Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Had Access Problems			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons Reporting Access Problem ²	±	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons Who Had Access Problem by Category
General Health Status						
Very Good, Excellent	70.0%	1,394,300	1.7%	± 0.6%	23,000	47.0%
Good, Fair, Poor	30.0%	597,500	4.3%	± 1.5%	25,900	53.0%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	2.4%	± 0.6%	48,400	100.0%
SF-12 Physical Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴						
Average or Above Average	81.2%	1,090,700	2.7%	± 0.9%	29,300	68.0%
Below Average Physical Health	18.8%	252,500	5.5%	± 2.5%	13,800	32.0%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	3.3%	± 0.9%	44,300	100.0%
SF-12 Mental Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴						
Average or Above Average	83.1%	1,116,200	2.0%	± 0.8%	22,500	51.1%
Below Average Mental Health	16.9%	227,000	9.5%	± 3.8%	21,500	48.9%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	3.3%	± 0.9%	44,300	100.0%
Presence of a Chronic Medical Condition⁵						
Medical Condition	20.9%	416,300	4.5%	± 1.8%	18,700	39.0%
No Medical Condition	79.1%	1,575,500	1.9%	± 0.6%	29,300	61.0%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	2.4%	± 0.6%	48,400	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) SF-12 measure for physical and mental health status. For more information, see Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1997). *Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12* (1996 Health Status Survey Report). Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

5 Medical conditions include Alzheimer's disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, stroke, heart disease, hearing impairment, vision impairment, and speech impairment.

Table 4. Primary Provider: Percentage of Persons Who Had No Primary Health Care Provider or Usual Place of Care by Sex and Age. Utah 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Had No Primary Provider or Usual Place of Care		
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons With No Primary Provider ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons With No Primary Provider by Category
Usual Doctor or Place of Medical Care					
No One Place	17.8%	354,500			
Has Place, No One Provider	9.9%	197,200			
Family/General Practice	41.5%	825,800			
Other Medical Doctor	27.8%	554,100			
Mid-Level Practitioner	3.0%	60,200			
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800			
No Primary Health Care Provider or Usual Place of Care	100.0%	1,991,800	17.8% ± 1.8%	354,500	100.0%
Sex					
Males	49.5%	986,400	21.1% ± 2.9%	208,200	58.7%
Females	50.5%	1,005,400	14.6% ± 2.1%	146,600	41.3%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	17.8% ± 1.8%	354,500	100.0%
Age Group					
17 and Under	32.6%	648,600	11.8% ± 2.4%	76,800	21.6%
18 to 34	27.2%	541,100	30.3% ± 4.5%	163,800	46.1%
35 to 49	20.3%	403,900	16.4% ± 3.9%	66,300	18.7%
50 to 64	10.6%	211,700	12.4% ± 4.3%	26,100	7.3%
65 and Over	9.4%	186,500	12.0% ± 3.2%	22,400	6.3%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	17.8% ± 1.8%	354,500	100.0%
Sex and Age					
Males, 17 and Under	16.7%	332,900	12.0% ± 3.5%	39,800	11.2%
Males, 18 to 34	13.4%	267,600	38.7% ± 7.1%	103,500	29.1%
Males, 35 to 49	10.1%	201,200	19.5% ± 6.1%	39,300	11.0%
Males, 50 to 64	5.2%	103,900	17.9% ± 7.6%	18,600	5.2%
Males, 65 and Over	4.1%	80,900	8.6% ± 3.3%	6,900	1.9%
Females, 17 and Under	15.8%	315,700	11.7% ± 3.4%	37,000	10.4%
Females, 18 to 34	13.7%	273,400	22.2% ± 5.2%	60,700	17.1%
Females, 35 to 49	10.2%	202,700	13.2% ± 4.7%	26,800	7.5%
Females, 50 to 64	5.4%	107,900	7.3% ± 4.0%	7,800	2.2%
Females, 65 and Over	5.3%	105,600	14.7% ± 5.0%	15,500	4.4%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	17.8% ± 1.8%	354,500	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

Table 5. Primary Provider: Percentage of Persons Who Had No Primary Health Care Provider or Usual Place of Care by Selected Demographic Characteristics. Utah 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Had No Primary Provider or Usual Place of Care			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of No Primary Provider ²	±	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons With No Primary Provider by Category
Local Health District						
Bear River	6.1%	122,300	15.0%	± 3.8%	18,400	5.2%
Central	2.9%	58,600	12.2%	± 4.0%	7,100	2.0%
Davis	11.0%	219,900	12.3%	± 3.6%	27,100	7.7%
Salt Lake	41.3%	823,400	21.1%	± 3.7%	173,400	49.0%
Southeastern	2.7%	53,500	18.2%	± 4.6%	9,700	2.7%
Southwest	5.6%	111,100	18.7%	± 4.6%	20,800	5.9%
Summit	1.1%	22,400	18.2%	± 4.6%	4,100	1.2%
Tooele	1.4%	26,900	24.2%	± 5.0%	6,500	1.8%
TriCounty	1.9%	38,500	15.4%	± 4.1%	5,900	1.7%
Utah County	15.9%	316,200	15.8%	± 4.2%	50,100	14.1%
Wasatch	0.6%	12,200	14.8%	± 3.8%	1,800	0.5%
Weber-Morgan	9.4%	186,600	15.6%	± 4.1%	29,200	8.2%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	17.8%	± 1.8%	354,500	100.0%
Health Insurance Status						
Insured	90.5%	1,802,000	15.3%	± 1.7%	275,300	78.7%
Uninsured	9.5%	189,800	39.1%	± 7.8%	74,300	21.3%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	17.8%	± 1.8%	354,500	100.0%
Persons Who Had Health Insurance						
Excellent/Very Good Health	63.9%	1,273,300	15.4%	± 2.0%	195,800	71.0%
Good/Fair/Poor Health	26.5%	528,700	15.1%	± 3.3%	80,000	29.0%
Total Insured	90.5%	1,802,000	15.3%	± 1.7%	275,300	100.0%
Persons With No Health Insurance						
Excellent/Very Good Health	6.4%	126,800	40.5%	± 9.6%	51,400	68.8%
Good/Fair/Poor Health	3.2%	63,000	36.9%	± 13.5%	23,300	31.2%
Total Uninsured	9.5%	189,800	39.1%	± 7.8%	74,200	100.0%
Household Poverty Level⁴						
<=100%	7.1%	141,400	18.4%	± 5.6%	26,000	7.6%
101%-200%	27.3%	543,600	21.0%	± 4.0%	114,300	33.3%
201%-300%	26.8%	533,600	16.5%	± 4.2%	87,900	25.6%
>=301%	38.8%	772,800	14.9%	± 2.4%	115,300	33.6%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	17.8%	± 1.8%	354,500	100.0%
Income Less Than 100% of Poverty Level						
Excellent/Very Good Health	4.1%	82,200	20.7%	± 8.2%	17,000	64.4%
Good/Fair/Poor Health	3.0%	59,200	15.8%	± 7.5%	9,400	35.6%
Total <100% of Poverty Level	7.1%	141,400	18.4%	± 5.6%	26,000	7.6%
Income Greater Than 100% of Poverty Level						
Excellent/Very Good Health	67.2%	1,337,600	16.9%	± 2.2%	225,400	70.7%
Good/Fair/Poor Health	25.7%	512,500	18.3%	± 4.2%	93,600	29.3%
Total >100% of Poverty Level	92.9%	1,850,000	17.2%	± 2.0%	318,800	100.0%

Table 5. (Continued)

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Had No Primary Provider or Usual Place of Care			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons With No Primary Provider ²	±	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons With No Primary Provider by Category
Annual Household Income						
<=\$15,000	6.7%	133,300	19.0%	± 5.3%	25,400	7.4%
\$15,000-\$35,000	29.9%	595,300	22.1%	± 3.6%	131,300	38.2%
\$35,000-\$55,000	33.3%	663,300	15.3%	± 3.3%	101,300	29.5%
>=\$55,000	30.1%	599,500	14.3%	± 3.5%	85,700	24.9%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	17.8%	± 1.8%	354,500	100.0%
Income Under \$15K						
Excellent/Very Good Health	3.5%	69,000	21.7%	± 8.4%	15,000	58.1%
Good/Fair/Poor Health	3.2%	64,300	16.7%	± 6.5%	10,800	41.9%
Total Under \$15K	6.7%	133,300	19.0%	± 5.3%	25,400	100.0%
Income \$15K to \$45K						
Excellent/Very Good Health	32.9%	654,900	20.2%	± 3.2%	132,300	71.5%
Good/Fair/Poor Health	15.4%	305,700	17.3%	± 4.9%	52,800	28.5%
Total \$15K to \$45K	48.2%	960,600	19.3%	± 2.7%	185,300	100.0%
Income Over \$45K						
Excellent/Very Good Health	35.0%	696,300	13.5%	± 3.1%	94,100	70.4%
Good/Fair/Poor Health	10.1%	201,800	19.6%	± 7.7%	39,500	29.6%
Total Over \$45K	45.1%	898,100	14.9%	± 2.9%	133,400	100.0%
Education Level (Age 18 and Over)						
High School Grad or Less	36.5%	490,300	23.9%	± 4.1%	116,900	42.0%
Some College or Vocation Degree	37.3%	501,000	20.7%	± 4.2%	103,500	37.2%
Four-Year College Graduate	26.2%	351,900	16.4%	± 3.7%	57,800	20.8%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	20.7%	± 2.4%	278,600	100.0%
Marital Status (Age 18 and over)						
Married	68.4%	918,700	17.8%	± 2.7%	163,600	57.9%
Divorced, Widowed, Separated	13.4%	180,000	16.2%	± 3.9%	29,100	10.3%
Never Married	18.2%	244,500	36.7%	± 7.4%	89,800	31.8%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	20.7%	± 2.4%	278,600	100.0%
Wasatch Front Residence⁵						
Wasatch Front	77.3%	1,539,500	18.2%	± 2.3%	279,600	78.8%
Non-Wasatch Front	22.7%	452,100	16.6%	± 1.8%	75,000	21.2%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	17.8%	± 1.8%	354,500	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Household income expressed as a percentage of the federal poverty level.

5 Wasatch Front counties include Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties.

*** Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

Table 6. Primary Provider: Percentage of Persons Who Had No Primary Health Care Provider or Usual Place of Care by Access and Health Status. Utah 1996.

Access/Health Status Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Had No Primary Provider or Usual Place of Care			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons With No Primary Provider ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons With No Primary Provider by Category	
Any Access Problem						
No Problem Accessing Care	97.6%	1,944,000	*** ± ***	***	***	
Problem Accessing Care	2.4%	47,800	17.6% ± 1.8%	8,400	2.4%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	17.8% ± 1.8%	354,500	100.0%	
General Health Status						
Very Good, Excellent	70.0%	1,394,300	17.7% ± 2.1%	246,500	69.4%	
Good, Fair, Poor	30.0%	597,500	18.2% ± 3.5%	108,800	30.6%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	17.8% ± 1.8%	354,500	100.0%	
SF-12 Physical Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴						
Average or Above Average	81.2%	1,090,700	22.0% ± 2.8%	240,400	85.7%	
Below Average Physical Health	18.8%	252,500	15.9% ± 5.2%	40,200	14.3%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	20.7% ± 2.4%	278,600	100.0%	
SF-12 Mental Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴						
Average or Above Average	83.1%	1,116,200	20.6% ± 2.7%	229,800	82.2%	
Below Average Mental Health	16.9%	227,000	21.9% ± 5.8%	49,700	17.8%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	20.7% ± 2.4%	278,600	100.0%	
Presence of a Chronic Medical Condition⁵						
Medical Condition	20.9%	416,300	14.9% ± 3.0%	62,100	17.7%	
No Medical Condition	79.1%	1,575,500	18.4% ± 2.2%	289,400	82.3%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	17.8% ± 1.8%	354,500	100.0%	

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) SF-12 measure for physical and mental health status. For more information, see Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1997). *Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12* (1996 Health Status Survey Report). Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

5 Medical conditions include Alzheimer's disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, stroke, heart disease, hearing impairment, vision impairment, and speech impairment.

*** Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

Table 7. Point of Health Care Access: Percentage of Persons Who Typically Access Care at a Hospital Emergency Room or Urgent Care Center by Sex and Age. Utah 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Access Care at Hospital E.R. or Urgent Care Center (U.C.C.)			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons Accessing at E.R. or U.C.C. ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons Accessing at E.R. or U.C.C. by Category	
Usual Point of Access for Medical Care						
Doctor's Office	74.8%	1,489,700				
Urgent Care Center	9.2%	182,400				
Public Health Clinic	7.5%	149,600				
Hospital Emergency Room	3.0%	60,400				
Other Hospital	1.8%	35,900				
Military, V.A.	1.2%	23,700				
Nowhere	0.9%	17,100				
Other	2.0%	39,000				
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800				
Typical Point of Access is Hospital E.R. or Urgent Care Center	100.0%	1,991,800	12.2% ± 1.6%	242,800		100.0%
Sex						
Males	49.5%	986,400	14.2% ± 2.5%	139,600		57.3%
Females	50.5%	1,005,400	10.3% ± 2.2%	103,900		42.7%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	12.2% ± 1.6%	242,800		100.0%
Age Group						
17 and Under	32.6%	648,600	8.1% ± 1.9%	52,600		22.1%
18 to 34	27.2%	541,100	16.8% ± 3.4%	90,700		38.1%
35 to 49	20.3%	403,900	16.1% ± 4.8%	65,200		27.4%
50 to 64	10.6%	211,700	8.3% ± 4.7%	17,500		7.4%
65 and Over	9.4%	186,500	6.3% ± 2.2%	11,800		5.0%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	12.2% ± 1.6%	242,800		100.0%
Sex and Age						
Males, 17 and Under	16.7%	332,900	7.4% ± 2.5%	24,500		10.3%
Males, 18 to 34	13.4%	267,600	20.8% ± 5.2%	55,700		23.3%
Males, 35 to 49	10.1%	201,200	18.9% ± 7.2%	38,000		15.9%
Males, 50 to 64	5.2%	103,900	14.0% ± 9.3%	14,500		6.1%
Males, 65 and Over	4.1%	80,900	8.0% ± 4.2%	6,500		2.7%
Females, 17 and Under	15.8%	315,700	8.9% ± 2.9%	28,100		11.8%
Females, 18 to 34	13.7%	273,400	13.0% ± 4.6%	35,600		14.9%
Females, 35 to 49	10.2%	202,700	13.4% ± 6.3%	27,100		11.3%
Females, 50 to 64	5.4%	107,900	3.1% ± 1.6%	3,400		1.4%
Females, 65 and Over	5.3%	105,600	5.1% ± 2.2%	5,400		2.3%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	12.2% ± 1.6%	242,800		100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

Table 8. Point of Health Care Access: Percentage of Persons Who Typically Access Care at a Hospital Emergency Room or Urgent Care Center by Selected Demographic Characteristics. Utah 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Access Care at Hospital E.R. or Urgent Care Center (U.C.C.)			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons Accessing at E.R. or U.C.C. ²	±	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons Accessing at E.R. or U.C.C. by Category
Local Health District						
Bear River	6.1%	122,300	8.9%	± 3.3%	10,800	4.4%
Central	2.9%	58,600	10.4%	± 3.4%	6,100	2.5%
Davis	11.0%	219,900	10.1%	± 3.4%	22,100	9.1%
Salt Lake	41.3%	823,400	14.6%	± 3.4%	120,500	49.6%
Southeastern	2.7%	53,500	9.7%	± 3.5%	5,200	2.1%
Southwest	5.6%	111,100	9.6%	± 3.4%	10,700	4.4%
Summit	1.1%	22,400	16.0%	± 4.4%	3,600	1.5%
Tooele	1.4%	26,900	16.2%	± 4.2%	4,400	1.8%
TriCounty	1.9%	38,500	9.5%	± 3.2%	3,600	1.5%
Utah County	15.9%	316,200	8.6%	± 3.1%	27,100	11.1%
Wasatch	0.6%	12,200	12.7%	± 3.3%	1,500	0.6%
Weber-Morgan	9.4%	186,600	14.8%	± 4.2%	27,500	11.3%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	12.2%	± 1.6%	242,800	100.0%
Health Insurance Status						
Insured	90.5%	1,802,000	11.2%	± 1.7%	202,400	83.6%
Uninsured	9.5%	189,800	20.9%	± 6.4%	39,700	16.4%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	12.2%	± 1.6%	242,800	100.0%
Household Poverty Level⁴						
<=100%	7.1%	141,400	17.9%	± 6.7%	25,200	10.3%
101%-200%	27.3%	543,600	13.9%	± 3.9%	75,400	30.9%
201%-300%	26.8%	533,600	10.9%	± 3.7%	58,100	23.8%
>=301%	38.8%	772,800	11.1%	± 2.1%	85,700	35.1%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	12.2%	± 1.6%	242,800	100.0%
Annual Household Income						
<=\$15,000	6.7%	133,300	18.0%	± 6.5%	23,900	9.8%
\$15,000-\$35,000	29.9%	595,300	12.3%	± 3.0%	73,200	29.9%
\$35,000-\$55,000	33.3%	663,300	12.5%	± 3.2%	82,800	33.9%
>=\$55,000	30.1%	599,500	10.8%	± 3.1%	64,600	26.4%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	12.2%	± 1.6%	242,800	100.0%
Education Level (Age 18 and Over)						
High School Grad or Less	36.5%	490,300	17.1%	± 3.9%	83,600	44.0%
Some College or Vocation Degree	37.3%	501,000	12.5%	± 3.6%	62,600	32.9%
Four-Year College Graduate	26.2%	351,900	12.5%	± 4.0%	43,800	23.1%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	13.8%	± 2.2%	185,800	100.0%
Marital Status (Age 18 and over)						
Married	68.4%	918,700	12.5%	± 2.7%	114,700	59.6%
Divorced, Widowed, Separated	13.4%	180,000	15.8%	± 5.7%	28,400	14.8%
Never Married	18.2%	244,500	20.1%	± 5.7%	49,200	25.6%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	13.8%	± 2.2%	185,800	100.0%
Wasatch Front Residence⁵						
Wasatch Front	77.3%	1,539,500	12.7%	± 2.1%	196,100	80.8%
Non-Wasatch Front	22.7%	452,100	10.3%	± 1.5%	46,700	19.2%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	12.2%	± 1.6%	242,800	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Household income expressed as a percentage of the federal poverty level.

5 Wasatch Front counties include Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties.

Table 9. Point of Health Care Access: Percentage of Persons Who Typically Access Care at a Hospital Emergency Room or Urgent Care Center by Primary Provider, Access and Health Status. Utah 1996.

Primary Provider/Access/ Health Status Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Access Care at Hospital E.R. or Urgent Care Center (U.C.C.)			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons Accessing at E.R. or U.C.C. ²	±	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons Accessing at E.R. or U.C.C. by Category
Primary Provider or Usual Place of Care						
Has Primary Provider	82.2%	1,637,300	9.1%	± 1.7%	148,300	59.9%
No Primary Provider	17.8%	354,500	28.0%	± 5.2%	99,100	40.1%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	12.2%	± 1.6%	242,800	100.0%
Any Access Problem						
No Problem Accessing Care	97.6%	1,944,000	11.9%	± 1.7%	231,500	95.0%
Problem Accessing Care	2.4%	47,800	25.3%	± 12.4%	12,100	5.0%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	12.2%	± 1.6%	242,800	100.0%
General Health Status						
Very Good, Excellent	70.0%	1,394,300	12.3%	± 2.0%	170,900	70.3%
Good, Fair, Poor	30.0%	597,500	12.1%	± 3.0%	72,300	29.7%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	12.2%	± 1.6%	242,800	100.0%
SF-12 Physical Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴						
Average or Above Average	81.2%	1,090,700	13.7%	± 2.4%	149,800	79.8%
Below Average Physical Health	18.8%	252,500	15.1%	± 5.8%	38,000	20.2%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	13.8%	± 2.2%	185,800	100.0%
SF-12 Mental Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴						
Average or Above Average	83.1%	1,116,200	13.4%	± 2.4%	150,000	79.7%
Below Average Mental Health	16.9%	227,000	16.8%	± 6.2%	38,200	20.3%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	13.8%	± 2.2%	185,800	100.0%
Presence of a Chronic Medical Condition⁵						
Medical Condition	20.9%	416,300	13.0%	± 3.7%	54,000	22.4%
No Medical Condition	79.1%	1,575,500	11.9%	± 1.8%	187,300	77.6%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	12.2%	± 1.6%	242,800	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) SF-12 measure for physical and mental health status. For more information, see Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1997). *Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12* (1996 Health Status Survey Report). Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

5 Medical conditions include Alzheimer's disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, stroke, heart disease, hearing impairment, vision impairment, and speech impairment.

**Table 10. Characteristics of the Most Recent Medical and Hospital Visits
Utah 1996.**

Characteristic	Survey Estimates for Characteristics of Most Recent Medical Visit	
	Percentage Distribution ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}
Had a visit with a medical doctor in the previous 12 months?		
Had a visit	81.6% ± 4.2%	1,625,300
Did not have a visit	18.4% ± 4.2%	366,500
	100.0%	1,991,800
Location of Most Recent Medical Visit		
Doctor's Office	68.3% ± 5.2%	1,109,400
Urgent Care Center	11.0% ± 3.9%	179,400
Public Clinic	6.1% ± 2.5%	99,500
Hospital Emergency Room	6.3% ± 2.9%	101,600
Other Hospital	1.5% ± 1.0%	25,000
Other	6.8% ± 2.7%	110,400
Total, All Utahns Who Had a Medical Visit	100.0%	1,625,300
Type of Clinician Who Provided Care (Most Recent Medical Visit)		
Medical Doctor	87.9% ± 3.7%	1,428,600
Nurse Practitioner/Physician's Assistant	11.0% ± 3.6%	179,300
Someone Else	1.1% ± 0.9%	17,400
Total, All Utahns Who Had a Medical Visit	100.0%	1,625,300
Was Most Recent Medical Visit Covered by Health Insurance? (Insured Persons With Medical Visit Only)		
Visit Covered	88.0% ± 4.6%	1,430,400
Visit Not Covered	12.0% ± 4.6%	194,900
Total, All Insured Utahns Who Had a Medical Visit	100.0%	1,625,300
Was There Surgery During the Visit (Including Bone Setting or Stitches)?		
Yes	7.6% ± 3.5%	124,000
No	92.4% ± 3.5%	1,501,300
Total, All Utahns Who Had a Medical Visit	100.0%	1,625,300
Had an overnight hospital stay in the previous 12 months?		
Had a visit	3.8% ± 1.4%	76,100
Did not have a visit	96.2% ± 1.4%	1,915,700
	100.0%	1,991,800
Was Hospital Visit Covered by Health Insurance? (Insured Persons Only With Hospital Stay Only)		
Visit Covered	95.0% ± 9.6%	72,300
Visit Not Covered	*** ± ***	***
Total, All Insured Utahns Who Had a Hospital Visit	100.0%	76,100

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

*** Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

Table 11. Number of Medical Visits: Number of Outpatient Medical Visits in the Past 12 Months* by Sex and Age. Utah 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Number of Medical Visits in Past 12 Months		
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Average Number of Medical Visits, Past 12 Months ²	Total Number of Medical Visits ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Medical Visits by Category
Number of Medical Visits in the Previous 12 Months					
None	18.4%	366,500			
One to Three	53.3%	1,061,000			
Four or More	28.3%	564,300			
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800			
Number of Medical Visits in the Previous 12 Months	100.0%	1,991,800	3.4 ± 0.4	6,831,900	100.0%
Sex					
Males	49.5%	986,400	2.9 ± 0.6	2,870,400	41.8%
Females	50.5%	1,005,400	4.0 ± 0.6	3,991,400	58.2%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.4 ± 0.4	6,831,900	100.0%
Age Group					
17 and Under	32.6%	648,600	3.3 ± 0.6	2,108,000	30.2%
18 to 34	27.2%	541,100	3.6 ± 0.9	1,931,700	27.7%
35 to 49	20.3%	403,900	2.7 ± 0.8	1,082,500	15.5%
50 to 64	10.6%	211,700	3.5 ± 0.9	741,000	10.6%
65 and Over	9.4%	186,500	6.0 ± 2.5	1,109,700	15.9%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.4 ± 0.4	6,831,900	100.0%
Sex and Age					
Males, 17 and Under	16.7%	332,900	3.1 ± 0.7	1,045,300	14.9%
Males, 18 to 34	13.4%	267,600	2.1 ± 0.8	548,600	7.8%
Males, 35 to 49	10.1%	201,200	2.0 ± 0.9	396,400	5.7%
Males, 50 to 64	5.2%	103,900	3.4 ± 1.2	352,200	5.0%
Males, 65 and Over	4.1%	80,900	7.4 ± 4.4	600,300	8.6%
Females, 17 and Under	15.8%	315,700	3.4 ± 1.1	1,060,800	15.1%
Females, 18 to 34	13.7%	273,400	5.1 ± 1.3	1,402,500	20.0%
Females, 35 to 49	10.2%	202,700	3.5 ± 1.5	715,500	10.2%
Females, 50 to 64	5.4%	107,900	3.6 ± 1.2	389,500	5.6%
Females, 65 and Over	5.3%	105,600	4.7 ± 2.5	493,200	7.0%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.4 ± 0.4	6,831,900	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

Note: Number of visits does not include overnight hospital stays.

* Outpatient medical visits included visits with a medical doctor, defined as, "general practitioners, as well as specialists (such as dermatologists, etc.) and osteopaths. Do not include visits to a dentist, chiropractor, psychotherapist, or other non-medical doctors."

Table 12. Number of Medical Visits: Number of Outpatient Medical Visits in the Past 12 Months* by Selected Demographic Characteristics. Utah 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Number of Medical Visits in Past 12 Months		
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Average Number of Medical Visits, Past 12 Months ²	Total Number of Medical Visits ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Medical Visits by Category
Local Health District					
Bear River	6.1%	122,300	2.8 ± 1.0	347,300	5.1%
Central	2.9%	58,600	4.1 ± 1.9	242,000	3.5%
Davis	11.0%	219,900	3.1 ± 1.0	681,700	10.0%
Salt Lake	41.3%	823,400	3.3 ± 0.7	2,684,300	39.3%
Southeastern	2.7%	53,500	4.0 ± 1.9	212,400	3.1%
Southwest	5.6%	111,100	3.2 ± 1.6	354,400	5.2%
Summit	1.1%	22,400	5.0 ± 2.4	112,000	1.6%
Tooele	1.4%	26,900	5.0 ± 2.5	134,000	2.0%
TriCounty	1.9%	38,500	2.0 ± 0.7	75,100	1.1%
Utah County	15.9%	316,200	3.1 ± 1.1	967,600	14.2%
Wasatch	0.6%	12,200	3.9 ± 1.6	47,700	0.7%
Weber-Morgan	9.4%	186,600	5.2 ± 2.0	975,900	14.3%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.4 ± 0.4	6,831,900	100.0%
Health Insurance Status					
Insured	90.5%	1,802,000	3.4 ± 0.5	6,180,900	91.6%
Uninsured	9.5%	189,800	3.0 ± 0.9	563,700	8.4%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.4 ± 0.4	6,831,900	100.0%
Household Poverty Level⁴					
<=100%	7.1%	141,400	5.7 ± 2.3	807,400	11.8%
101%-200%	27.3%	543,600	4.0 ± 0.9	2,179,800	31.8%
201%-300%	26.8%	533,600	3.0 ± 0.9	1,574,100	22.9%
>=301%	38.8%	772,800	3.0 ± 0.6	2,302,900	33.5%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.4 ± 0.4	6,831,900	100.0%
Annual Household Income					
<=\$15,000	6.7%	133,300	5.5 ± 2.3	735,800	10.8%
\$15,000-\$35,000	29.9%	595,300	4.5 ± 1.0	2,684,800	39.4%
\$35,000-\$55,000	33.3%	663,300	2.8 ± 0.7	1,824,100	26.8%
>=\$55,000	30.1%	599,500	2.6 ± 0.5	1,570,700	23.0%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.4 ± 0.4	6,831,900	100.0%
Education Level (Age 18 and Over)					
High School Grad or Less	36.5%	490,300	3.6 ± 1.0	1,779,800	37.3%
Some College or Vocation Degree	37.3%	501,000	3.5 ± 0.8	1,773,500	37.2%
Four-Year College Graduate	26.2%	351,900	3.5 ± 1.2	1,214,100	25.5%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	3.5 ± 0.6	4,754,900	100.0%
Marital Status (Age 18 and over)					
Married	68.4%	918,700	3.7 ± 0.7	3,353,300	70.7%
Divorced, Widowed, Separated	13.4%	180,000	4.3 ± 1.6	770,400	16.2%
Never Married	18.2%	244,500	2.5 ± 1.1	621,000	13.1%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	3.5 ± 0.6	4,754,900	100.0%
Wasatch Front Residence⁵					
Wasatch Front	77.3%	1,539,500	3.4 ± 0.5	5,249,700	76.8%
Non-Wasatch Front	22.7%	452,100	3.5 ± 0.7	1,586,900	23.2%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.4 ± 0.4	6,831,900	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Household income expressed as a percentage of the federal poverty level.

5 Wasatch Front counties include Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties.

Note: Number of visits does not include overnight hospital stays.

* Outpatient medical visits included visits with a medical doctor, defined as, "general practitioners, as well as specialists (such as dermatologists, etc.) and osteopaths. Do not include visits to a dentist, chiropractor, psychotherapist, or other non-medical doctors."

Table 13. Number of Medical Visits: Number of Outpatient Medical Visits in the Past 12 Months* by Primary Provider, Access and Health Status. Utah 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Number of Medical Visits in Past 12 Months		
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Average Number of Medical Visits, Past 12 Months ²	Total Number of Medical Visits ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Medical Visits by Category
Primary Provider or Usual Place of Care					
Has Primary Provider	82.2%	1,637,300	3.6 ± 0.5	5,812,400	85.4%
No Primary Provider	17.8%	354,500	2.8 ± 0.8	996,100	14.6%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.4 ± 0.4	6,831,900	100.0%
Any Access Problem					
No Problem Accessing Care	97.6%	1,944,000	*** ± ***	***	***
Problem Accessing Care	2.4%	47,800	3.4 ± 0.4	163,000	2.4%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.4 ± 0.4	6,831,900	100.0%
General Health Status					
Very Good, Excellent	70.0%	1,394,300	2.7 ± 0.3	3,722,800	52.5%
Good, Fair, Poor	30.0%	597,500	5.6 ± 1.4	3,369,900	47.5%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.4 ± 0.4	6,831,900	100.0%
SF-12 Physical Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴					
Average or Above Average	81.2%	1,090,700	2.6 ± 0.5	2,857,600	62.1%
Below Average Physical Health	18.8%	252,500	6.9 ± 2.1	1,742,300	37.9%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	3.5 ± 0.6	4,754,900	100.0%
SF-12 Mental Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴					
Average or Above Average	83.1%	1,116,200	3.3 ± 0.6	3,650,000	75.7%
Below Average Mental Health	16.9%	227,000	5.2 ± 1.8	1,173,600	24.3%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	3.5 ± 0.6	4,754,900	100.0%
Presence of a Chronic Medical Condition⁵					
Medical Condition	20.9%	416,300	6.3 ± 1.6	2,614,400	37.0%
No Medical Condition	79.1%	1,575,500	2.8 ± 0.4	4,442,900	63.0%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.4 ± 0.4	6,831,900	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) SF-12 measure for physical and mental health status. For more information, see Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1997). *Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12* (1996 Health Status Survey Report). Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

5 Medical conditions include Alzheimer's disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, stroke, heart disease, hearing impairment, vision impairment, and speech impairment.

Note: Number of visits does not include overnight hospital stays.

* Outpatient medical visits included visits with a medical doctor, defined as, "general practitioners, as well as specialists (such as dermatologists, etc.) and osteopaths. Do not include visits to a dentist, chiropractor, psychotherapist, or other non-medical doctors."

*** Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

Table 14. Routine Preventive Health Care: Percentage of Persons Who Had a Routine Preventive Health Visit in the Past 12 Months by Sex and Age. Utah 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Had a Routine Preventive Visit in the Past 12 Months			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons With Preventive Visit ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons With Preventive Visit by Category	
Routine Preventive Health Visit in the Previous 12 Months?						
Had Preventive Health Visit	55.8%	1,110,400				
No Preventive Health Visit	44.3%	881,400				
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800				
Had Routine Preventive Health Visit in the Previous 12 Months						
	100.0%	1,991,800	55.8% ± 5.5%	1,110,400		100.0%
Sex						
Males	49.5%	986,400	52.5% ± 8.4%	518,000		46.6%
Females	50.5%	1,005,400	59.2% ± 7.1%	594,700		53.4%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	55.8% ± 5.5%	1,110,400		100.0%
Age Group						
17 and Under	32.6%	648,600	54.9% ± 9.0%	355,800		31.9%
18 to 34	27.2%	541,100	50.0% ± 11.3%	270,500		24.2%
35 to 49	20.3%	403,900	51.6% ± 13.2%	208,300		18.7%
50 to 64	10.6%	211,700	57.8% ± 18.8%	122,300		11.0%
65 and Over	9.4%	186,500	85.5% ± 5.9%	159,400		14.3%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	55.8% ± 5.5%	1,110,400		100.0%
Sex and Age						
Males, 17 and Under	16.7%	332,900	55.7% ± 13.3%	185,500		16.6%
Males, 18 to 34	13.4%	267,600	41.0% ± 16.2%	109,700		9.8%
Males, 35 to 49	10.1%	201,200	52.7% ± 19.2%	106,100		9.5%
Males, 50 to 64	5.2%	103,900	42.5% ± 27.9%	44,200		4.0%
Males, 65 and Over	4.1%	80,900	93.5% ± 5.3%	75,600		6.8%
Females, 17 and Under	15.8%	315,700	53.9% ± 12.1%	170,300		15.3%
Females, 18 to 34	13.7%	273,400	59.4% ± 15.4%	162,300		14.5%
Females, 35 to 49	10.2%	202,700	50.2% ± 17.3%	101,800		9.1%
Females, 50 to 64	5.4%	107,900	72.4% ± 14.8%	78,100		7.0%
Females, 65 and Over	5.3%	105,600	78.7% ± 9.0%	83,100		7.4%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	55.8% ± 5.5%	1,110,400		100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

Note: A routine preventive health visit was described to the respondent as a "well visit, that is a routine medical check-up."

Table 15. Routine Preventive Health Care: Percentage of Persons Who Had a Routine Preventive Health Visit in the Past 12 Months by Selected Demographic Characteristics. Utah 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Had a Routine Preventive Visit in the Past 12 Months			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons With Preventive Visit ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons With Preventive Visit by Category	
Local Health District						
Bear River	6.1%	122,300	54.8% ± 14.1%	67,000	6.0%	
Central	2.9%	58,600	63.0% ± 13.3%	36,900	3.3%	
Davis	11.0%	219,900	53.5% ± 12.5%	117,600	10.6%	
Salt Lake	41.3%	823,400	55.3% ± 10.9%	455,400	41.0%	
Southeastern	2.7%	53,500	63.5% ± 13.4%	33,900	3.1%	
Southwest	5.6%	111,100	55.1% ± 13.9%	61,200	5.5%	
Summit	1.1%	22,400	66.6% ± 12.4%	14,900	1.3%	
Tooele	1.4%	26,900	60.6% ± 14.7%	16,300	1.5%	
TriCounty	1.9%	38,500	52.9% ± 15.0%	20,400	1.8%	
Utah County	15.9%	316,200	50.7% ± 13.2%	160,200	14.4%	
Wasatch	0.6%	12,200	54.8% ± 13.3%	6,700	0.6%	
Weber-Morgan	9.4%	186,600	64.0% ± 13.2%	119,500	10.8%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	55.8% ± 5.5%	1,110,400	100.0%	
Health Insurance Status						
Insured	90.5%	1,802,000	55.6% ± 5.9%	1,002,100	90.4%	
Uninsured	9.5%	189,800	56.0% ± 16.3%	106,200	9.6%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	55.8% ± 5.5%	1,110,400	100.0%	
Household Poverty Level⁴						
<=100%	7.1%	141,400	64.5% ± 20.8%	91,300	8.0%	
101%-200%	27.3%	543,600	63.8% ± 9.7%	347,000	30.5%	
201%-300%	26.8%	533,600	40.9% ± 10.6%	218,100	19.2%	
>=301%	38.8%	772,800	62.3% ± 8.8%	481,100	42.3%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	55.8% ± 5.5%	1,110,400	100.0%	
Annual Household Income						
<=\$15,000	6.7%	133,300	69.5% ± 20.2%	92,700	8.3%	
\$15,000-\$35,000	29.9%	595,300	58.7% ± 9.2%	349,400	31.4%	
\$35,000-\$55,000	33.3%	663,300	54.5% ± 9.7%	361,400	32.4%	
>=\$55,000	30.1%	599,500	51.8% ± 11.3%	310,700	27.9%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	55.8% ± 5.5%	1,110,400	100.0%	
Education Level (Age 18 and Over)						
High School Grad or Less	36.5%	490,300	57.4% ± 11.4%	281,400	37.5%	
Some College or Vocation Degree	37.3%	501,000	52.0% ± 11.2%	260,500	34.7%	
Four-Year College Graduate	26.2%	351,900	59.5% ± 13.8%	209,500	27.9%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	56.0% ± 7.0%	751,500	100.0%	
Marital Status (Age 18 and over)						
Married	68.4%	918,700	57.9% ± 8.7%	531,800	70.4%	
Divorced, Widowed, Separated	13.4%	180,000	66.5% ± 13.4%	119,600	15.8%	
Never Married	18.2%	244,500	42.4% ± 15.2%	103,600	13.7%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	56.0% ± 7.0%	751,500	100.0%	
Wasatch Front Residence⁵						
Wasatch Front	77.3%	1,539,500	55.3% ± 6.9%	850,900	76.7%	
Non-Wasatch Front	22.7%	452,100	57.3% ± 6.1%	259,200	23.3%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	55.8% ± 5.5%	1,110,400	100.0%	

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Household income expressed as a percentage of the federal poverty level.

5 Wasatch Front counties include Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties.

Note: A routine preventive health visit was described to the respondent as a "well visit, that is a routine medical check-up."

Table 16. Routine Preventive Health Care: Percentage of Persons Who Had a Routine Preventive Health Visit in the Past 12 Months by Primary Provider, Access and Health Status. Utah 1996.

Primary Provider/Access/ Health Status Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Had a Routine Preventive Visit in the Past 12 Months			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons With Preventive Visit ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons With Preventive Visit by Category	
Primary Provider or Usual Place of Care						
Has Primary Provider	82.2%	1,637,300	59.0% ± 6.1%	966,300	86.7%	
No Primary Provider	17.8%	354,500	41.9% ± 13.9%	148,600	13.3%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	55.8% ± 5.5%	1,110,400	100.0%	
Any Access Problem						
No Problem Accessing Care	97.6%	1,944,000	55.7% ± 5.6%	1,083,000	97.1%	
Problem Accessing Care	2.4%	47,800	68.1% ± 26.2%	32,600	2.9%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	55.8% ± 5.5%	1,110,400	100.0%	
General Health Status						
Very Good, Excellent	70.0%	1,394,300	54.8% ± 6.6%	763,800	68.6%	
Good, Fair, Poor	30.0%	597,500	58.6% ± 10.0%	350,000	31.4%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	55.8% ± 5.5%	1,110,400	100.0%	
SF-12 Physical Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴						
Average or Above Average	81.2%	1,090,700	55.7% ± 8.2%	607,600	80.6%	
Below Average Physical Health	18.8%	252,500	57.8% ± 14.5%	145,800	19.4%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	56.0% ± 7.0%	751,500	100.0%	
SF-12 Mental Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴						
Average or Above Average	83.1%	1,116,200	54.2% ± 7.9%	604,400	79.5%	
Below Average Mental Health	16.9%	227,000	68.7% ± 13.8%	156,000	20.5%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	56.0% ± 7.0%	751,500	100.0%	
Presence of a Chronic Medical Condition⁵						
Medical Condition	20.9%	416,300	72.8% ± 9.6%	303,100	26.9%	
No Medical Condition	79.1%	1,575,500	52.2% ± 6.4%	821,900	73.1%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	55.8% ± 5.5%	1,110,400	100.0%	

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) SF-12 measure for physical and mental health status. For more information, see Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1997). *Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12* (1996 Health Status Survey Report). Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

5 Medical conditions include Alzheimer's disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, stroke, heart disease, hearing impairment, vision impairment, and speech impairment.

Note: A routine preventive health visit was described to the respondent as a "well visit, that is a routine medical check-up."

Table 17. Hospitalization: Percentage of Persons Who Had An Overnight Hospital Stay in the Past 12 Months by Sex and Age. Utah 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Were Hospitalized in the Previous 12 Months			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons Who Had Been Hospitalized ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons Who Had Been Hospitalized by Category	
Overnight Hospital Stay in the Previous 12 Months?						
Hospital Stay	3.8%	76,100				
No Hospital Stay	96.2%	1,915,700				
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800				
Had Overnight Hospital Stay in the Previous 12 Months	100.0%	1,991,800	3.8% ± 1.4%	76,100	100.0%	
Sex						
Males	49.5%	986,400	3.3% ± 2.2%	32,600	42.7%	
Females	50.5%	1,005,400	4.4% ± 1.8%	43,800	57.3%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.8% ± 1.4%	76,100	100.0%	
Age Group						
17 and Under	32.6%	648,600	2.7% ± 1.4%	17,800	23.4%	
18 to 34	27.2%	541,100	*** ± ***	***	***	
35 to 49	20.3%	403,900	2.3% ± 2.2%	9,400	12.4%	
50 to 64	10.6%	211,700	5.0% ± 4.3%	10,500	13.8%	
65 and Over	9.4%	186,500	19.2% ± 12.2%	35,700	46.9%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.8% ± 1.4%	76,100	100.0%	
Sex and Age						
Males, 17 and Under	16.7%	332,900	2.0% ± 1.5%	6,700	8.8%	
Males, 18 to 34	13.4%	267,600	*** ± ***	***	***	
Males, 35 to 49	10.1%	201,200	*** ± ***	***	***	
Males, 50 to 64	5.2%	103,900	*** ± ***	***	***	
Males, 65 and Over	4.1%	80,900	25.0% ± 23.1%	20,200	26.5%	
Females, 17 and Under	15.8%	315,700	3.6% ± 2.6%	11,300	14.8%	
Females, 18 to 34	13.7%	273,400	*** ± ***	***	***	
Females, 35 to 49	10.2%	202,700	*** ± ***	***	***	
Females, 50 to 64	5.4%	107,900	*** ± ***	***	***	
Females, 65 and Over	5.3%	105,600	14.2% ± 9.9%	15,000	19.7%	
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.8% ± 1.4%	76,100	100.0%	

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

Note: An overnight hospital stay was defined as being "a patient in a hospital overnight for any reason other than giving birth."

*** Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

Table 18. Hospitalization: Percentage of Persons Who Had An Overnight Hospital Stay in the Past 12 Months by Selected Demographic Characteristics. Utah 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Were Hospitalized in the Past 12 Months			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons Who Had Been Hospitalized ²	±	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons Who Had Been Hospitalized by Category
Local Health District						
Bear River	6.1%	122,300	1.9%	± 1.8%	2,400	3.2%
Central	2.9%	58,600	11.3%	± 8.9%	6,600	8.7%
Davis	11.0%	219,900	4.3%	± 3.9%	9,500	12.5%
Salt Lake	41.3%	823,400	***	± ***	***	***
Southeastern	2.7%	53,500	6.7%	± 6.6%	3,600	4.7%
Southwest	5.6%	111,100	5.5%	± 4.1%	6,100	8.0%
Summit	1.1%	22,400	2.6%	± 2.6%	600	0.8%
Tooele	1.4%	26,900	11.1%	± 8.1%	3,000	3.9%
TriCounty	1.9%	38,500	6.9%	± 5.2%	2,600	3.4%
Utah County	15.9%	316,200	***	± ***	***	***
Wasatch	0.6%	12,200	9.6%	± 7.1%	1,200	1.6%
Weber-Morgan	9.4%	186,600	10.7%	± 7.1%	20,000	26.3%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.8%	± 1.4%	76,100	100.0%
Health Insurance Status						
Insured	90.5%	1,802,000	3.9%	± 1.5%	70,300	92.4%
Uninsured	9.5%	189,800	***	± ***	***	***
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.8%	± 1.4%	76,100	100.0%
Household Poverty Level⁴						
<=100%	7.1%	141,400	11.1%	± 7.9%	15,700	20.6%
101%-200%	27.3%	543,600	3.8%	± 2.4%	20,400	26.8%
201%-300%	26.8%	533,600	***	± ***	***	***
>=301%	38.8%	772,800	3.2%	± 1.7%	24,900	32.7%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.8%	± 1.4%	76,100	100.0%
Annual Household Income						
<=\$15,000	6.7%	133,300	11.4%	± 7.8%	15,200	20.1%
\$15,000-\$35,000	29.9%	595,300	6.2%	± 4.1%	37,000	48.8%
\$35,000-\$55,000	33.3%	663,300	1.5%	± 1.0%	9,600	12.7%
>=\$55,000	30.1%	599,500	2.3%	± 1.8%	14,000	18.5%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.8%	± 1.4%	76,100	100.0%
Education Level (Age 18 and Over)						
High School Grad or Less	36.5%	490,300	4.8%	± 2.9%	23,500	39.7%
Some College or Vocation Degree	37.3%	501,000	3.1%	± 2.2%	15,400	26.0%
Four-Year College Graduate	26.2%	351,900	***	± ***	***	***
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	4.4%	± 2.0%	59,200	100.0%
Marital Status (Age 18 and over)						
Married	68.4%	918,700	4.0%	± 2.5%	36,700	62.0%
Divorced, Widowed, Separated	13.4%	180,000	11.2%	± 6.6%	20,200	34.1%
Never Married	18.2%	244,500	***	± ***	***	***
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	4.4%	± 2.0%	59,200	100.0%
Wasatch Front Residence⁵						
Wasatch Front	77.3%	1,539,500	3.3%	± 1.7%	50,200	66.1%
Non-Wasatch Front	22.7%	452,100	5.7%	± 1.9%	25,800	33.9%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.8%	± 1.4%	76,100	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Household income expressed as a percentage of the federal poverty level.

5 Wasatch Front counties include Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties.

Note: Hospitalization was defined as being "a patient in a hospital overnight for any reason other than giving birth."

Table 19. Hospitalization: Percentage of Persons Who Had An Overnight Hospital Stay in the Past 12 Months by Primary Provider, Access and Health Status. Utah 1996.

Primary Provider/Access/ Health Status Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Were Hospitalized in the Past 12 Months		
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons Who Had Been Hospitalized ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons Who Had Been Hospitalized by Category
Primary Provider or Usual Place of Care					
Has Primary Provider	82.2%	1,637,300	4.1% ± 1.7%	67,600	91.6%
No Primary Provider	17.8%	354,500	1.7% ± 1.6%	6,200	8.4%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.8% ± 1.4%	76,100	100.0%
Any Access Problem					
No Problem Accessing Care	97.6%	1,944,000	3.9% ± 1.5%	74,800	98.3%
Problem Accessing Care	2.4%	47,800	*** ± ***	***	***
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.8% ± 1.4%	76,100	100.0%
General Health Status					
Very Good, Excellent	70.0%	1,394,300	2.3% ± 1.0%	31,400	38.4%
Good, Fair, Poor	30.0%	597,500	8.4% ± 4.6%	50,300	61.6%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.8% ± 1.4%	76,100	100.0%
SF-12 Physical Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴					
Average or Above Average	81.2%	1,090,700	1.8% ± 1.2%	20,100	38.2%
Below Average Physical Health	18.8%	252,500	12.9% ± 8.1%	32,500	61.8%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	4.4% ± 2.0%	59,200	100.0%
SF-12 Mental Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴					
Average or Above Average	83.1%	1,116,200	3.5% ± 2.1%	38,700	66.0%
Below Average Mental Health	16.9%	227,000	8.8% ± 6.7%	19,900	34.0%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	4.4% ± 2.0%	59,200	100.0%
Presence of a Chronic Medical Condition⁵					
Medical Condition	20.9%	416,300	12.5% ± 6.4%	52,100	63.4%
No Medical Condition	79.1%	1,575,500	1.9% ± 0.9%	30,100	36.6%
Total, All Utahns	100.0%	1,991,800	3.8% ± 1.4%	76,100	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) SF-12 measure for physical and mental health status. For more information, see Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1997). *Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12* (1996 Health Status Survey Report). Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

5 Medical conditions include Alzheimer's disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, stroke, heart disease, hearing impairment, vision impairment, and speech impairment.

Note: Hospitalization was defined as being "a patient in a hospital overnight for any reason other than giving birth."

*** Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

Table 20. Poor Mental Health Status: Percentage of Persons Whose Mental Health Score on the SF12 Was Poorer Than Average (Below Average Mental Health Status) by Sex and Age. Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over), 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Reported Below Average Mental Health			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons With Below Average Mental Health ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons With Below Avg. Mental Health by Category	
Mental Health Status as Measured by the MOS SF-12						
Above Average	15.7%	210,900				
Average	67.5%	906,700				
Below Average	16.9%	226,600				
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200				
Below Average Mental Health Status on MOS SF-12	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9% ± 1.4%	226,600		100.0%
Sex						
Males	48.7%	653,600	13.7% ± 2.1%	89,300		39.4%
Females	51.3%	689,600	19.9% ± 2.0%	137,400		60.6%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9% ± 1.4%	226,600		100.0%
Age Group						
18 to 34	40.3%	541,100	17.7% ± 2.3%	95,700		42.4%
35 to 49	30.1%	403,900	17.7% ± 2.7%	71,600		31.7%
50 to 64	15.8%	211,700	15.4% ± 3.6%	32,500		14.4%
65 and Over	13.9%	186,500	14.0% ± 3.3%	26,000		11.5%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9% ± 1.4%	226,600		100.0%
Sex and Age						
Males, 18 to 34	19.9%	267,600	14.3% ± 3.3%	38,100		16.9%
Males, 35 to 49	15.0%	201,200	15.4% ± 3.9%	31,000		13.7%
Males, 50 to 64	7.7%	103,900	11.7% ± 5.3%	12,200		5.4%
Males, 65 and Over	6.0%	80,900	9.2% ± 3.5%	7,400		3.3%
Females, 18 to 34	20.4%	273,400	21.1% ± 3.2%	57,700		25.6%
Females, 35 to 49	15.1%	202,700	20.1% ± 3.6%	40,700		18.0%
Females, 50 to 64	8.0%	107,900	18.8% ± 4.9%	20,300		9.0%
Females, 65 and Over	7.9%	105,600	17.5% ± 5.0%	18,400		8.1%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9% ± 1.4%	226,600		100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

Note: Below average mental health was defined using the Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) SF-12 scale. For more information see Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1997). *Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12* (1996 Health Status Survey Report). Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

Table 21. Poor Mental Health Status: Percentage of Persons Whose Mental Health Score on the SF12 Was Poorer Than Average (Below Average Mental Health Status) by Selected Demographic Characteristics. Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over), 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Reported Below Average Mental Health		
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons With Below Average Mental Health ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons With Below Avg. Mental Health by Category
Local Health District					
Bear River	6.0%	80,000	15.3% ± 3.4%	12,300	5.4%
Central	2.9%	39,100	16.4% ± 3.4%	6,400	2.8%
Davis	10.8%	145,100	14.9% ± 3.4%	21,600	9.5%
Salt Lake	42.1%	565,400	17.3% ± 2.8%	97,900	43.2%
Southeastern	2.7%	36,200	18.6% ± 3.6%	6,700	3.0%
Southwest	5.7%	76,200	17.0% ± 3.7%	13,000	5.7%
Summit	1.2%	15,600	13.5% ± 3.5%	2,100	0.9%
Tooele	1.4%	18,500	19.1% ± 3.7%	3,500	1.5%
TriCounty	1.8%	24,700	19.7% ± 3.9%	4,900	2.2%
Utah County	15.2%	204,500	17.5% ± 3.8%	35,800	15.8%
Wasatch	0.6%	8,100	15.1% ± 3.2%	1,200	0.5%
Weber-Morgan	9.6%	128,900	16.4% ± 3.8%	21,100	9.3%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9% ± 1.4%	226,600	100.0%
Health Insurance Status					
Insured	90.5%	1,215,200	16.0% ± 1.5%	194,300	86.4%
Uninsured	9.5%	128,000	23.8% ± 5.3%	30,500	13.6%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9% ± 1.4%	226,600	100.0%
Household Poverty Level⁴					
<=100%	7.1%	95,400	32.5% ± 7.0%	31,000	13.1%
101%-200%	27.3%	366,600	21.5% ± 3.5%	78,900	33.2%
201%-300%	26.8%	359,800	15.0% ± 2.9%	53,900	22.7%
>=301%	38.8%	521,200	14.1% ± 2.1%	73,500	31.0%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9% ± 1.4%	226,600	100.0%
Annual Household Income					
<=\$15,000	6.7%	89,900	32.2% ± 6.1%	28,900	12.5%
\$15,000-\$35,000	29.9%	401,500	20.1% ± 2.9%	80,900	35.1%
\$35,000-\$55,000	33.3%	447,300	16.6% ± 2.7%	74,300	32.2%
>=\$55,000	30.1%	404,300	11.4% ± 2.4%	46,300	20.1%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9% ± 1.4%	226,600	100.0%
Education Level (Age 18 and Over)					
High School Grad or Less	36.5%	490,300	21.4% ± 2.7%	105,000	46.2%
Some College or Vocation Degree	37.3%	501,000	15.5% ± 2.3%	77,700	34.2%
Four-Year College Graduate	26.2%	351,900	12.7% ± 2.3%	44,700	19.7%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9% ± 1.4%	226,600	100.0%
Marital Status (Age 18 and over)					
Married	68.4%	918,700	13.9% ± 1.6%	127,400	56.1%
Divorced, Widowed, Separated	13.4%	180,000	27.2% ± 4.4%	49,000	21.6%
Never Married	18.2%	244,500	20.8% ± 4.0%	50,800	22.4%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9% ± 1.4%	226,600	100.0%
Wasatch Front Residence⁵					
Wasatch Front	77.3%	1,038,200	16.9% ± 1.8%	175,000	77.3%
Non-Wasatch Front	22.7%	304,900	16.9% ± 1.5%	51,500	22.7%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9% ± 1.4%	226,600	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Household income expressed as a percentage of the federal poverty level.

5 Wasatch Front counties include Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties.

Table 22. Poor Mental Health Status: Percentage of Persons Whose Mental Health Score on the SF12 Was Poorer Than Average (Below Average Mental Health Status) by Primary Provider, Problems With Access, and Health Status. Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over), 1996.

Demographic Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Utahns Who Reported Below Average Mental Health			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Persons With Below Average Mental Health ²	±	Number of Persons ^{1, 3}	Percentage Distribution of Persons With Below Avg. Mental Health by Category
Primary Provider or Usual Place of Care						
Has Primary Provider	79.5%	1,067,800	16.4%	± 2.0%	175,300	79.0%
No Primary Provider	20.5%	275,400	16.9%	± 4.1%	46,500	21.0%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9%	± 1.4%	226,600	100.0%
Any Access Problem						
No Problem Accessing Care	97.0%	1,302,900	15.6%	± 1.8%	203,300	91.8%
Problem Accessing Care	3.0%	40,300	45.2%	± 13.5%	18,200	8.2%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9%	± 1.4%	226,600	100.0%
General Health Status						
Very Good, Excellent	64.0%	859,600	12.6%	± 1.6%	107,900	47.3%
Good, Fair, Poor	36.0%	483,600	24.8%	± 2.8%	120,100	52.7%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9%	± 1.4%	226,600	100.0%
SF-12 Physical Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴						
Average or Above Average	81.2%	1,090,700	15.5%	± 1.5%	169,100	74.6%
Below Average Physical Health	18.8%	252,500	22.8%	± 3.8%	57,500	25.4%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9%	± 1.4%	226,600	100.0%
Presence of a Chronic Medical Condition⁵						
Medical Condition	30.1%	404,300	22.3%	± 3.1%	90,300	40.1%
No Medical Condition	69.9%	938,900	14.4%	± 1.6%	134,700	59.9%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	16.9%	± 1.4%	226,600	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) SF-12 measure for physical and mental health status. For more information, see Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1997). *Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12* (1996 Health Status Survey Report). Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

5 Medical conditions include Alzheimer's disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, stroke, heart disease, hearing impairment, vision impairment, and speech impairment.

Table 23. Mental Health Care Utilization: Percentage of Persons Who Sought Mental Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Sex and Age. Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over), 1996.

Primary Provider/Access/ Health Status Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Adult Utahns Who Sought Mental Health Care		
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Adults Who Sought Mental Health Care ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Adults Who Sought Mental Health Care by Category
Average or Above Avg Mental Health Status					
Did Not Seek Care	78.9%	1,059,700			
Sought Mental Health Care	4.3%	58,200			
Below Average Mental Health Status					
Sought Mental Health Care	4.4%	58,700			
Considered But Did Not Seek Care	2.8%	37,500			
Did Not Consider Seeking Care	9.6%	129,100			
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200			
Sought Mental Health Care in the Previous 12 Months	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%
Sex					
Males	48.7%	653,600	7.1% ± 1.5%	46,500	37.9%
Females	51.3%	689,600	11.1% ± 1.6%	76,300	62.1%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%
Age Group					
18 to 34	40.3%	541,100	8.8% ± 1.6%	47,300	38.6%
35 to 49	30.1%	403,900	10.5% ± 2.1%	42,200	34.5%
50 to 64	15.8%	211,700	9.1% ± 3.1%	19,200	15.7%
65 and Over	13.9%	186,500	7.3% ± 2.7%	13,700	11.2%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%
Sex and Age					
Males, 18 to 34	19.9%	267,600	6.9% ± 2.2%	18,500	15.1%
Males, 35 to 49	15.0%	201,200	6.5% ± 2.4%	13,000	10.6%
Males, 50 to 64	7.7%	103,900	8.9% ± 4.9%	9,300	7.6%
Males, 65 and Over	6.0%	80,900	6.9% ± 4.5%	5,600	4.6%
Females, 18 to 34	20.4%	273,400	10.6% ± 2.3%	28,900	23.6%
Females, 35 to 49	15.1%	202,700	14.5% ± 3.3%	29,300	23.9%
Females, 50 to 64	8.0%	107,900	9.2% ± 3.8%	9,900	8.1%
Females, 65 and Over	7.9%	105,600	7.7% ± 3.3%	8,100	6.6%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

Note: Below average mental health was defined using the Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) SF-12 scale. For more information see Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1997). *Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12 (1996 Health Status Survey Report)*. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

Table 24. Mental Health Care Utilization: Percentage of Persons Who Sought Mental Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Selected Demographic Characteristics. Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over), 1996.

Primary Provider/Access/ Health Status Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Adult Utahns Who Sought Mental Health Care			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Adults Who Sought Mental Health Care ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Adults Who Sought Mental Health Care by Category	
Local Health District						
Bear River	6.0%	80,000	7.1% ± 2.4%	5,700	4.6%	
Central	2.9%	39,100	6.1% ± 2.1%	2,400	2.0%	
Davis	10.8%	145,100	9.1% ± 2.7%	13,200	10.8%	
Salt Lake	42.1%	565,400	11.1% ± 2.2%	62,500	50.9%	
Southeastern	2.7%	36,200	7.3% ± 2.2%	2,600	2.1%	
Southwest	5.7%	76,200	8.2% ± 2.6%	6,300	5.1%	
Summit	1.2%	15,600	10.1% ± 2.9%	1,600	1.3%	
Tooele	1.4%	18,500	7.3% ± 2.3%	1,400	1.1%	
TriCounty	1.8%	24,700	5.9% ± 2.1%	1,400	1.1%	
Utah County	15.2%	204,500	6.6% ± 2.4%	13,500	11.0%	
Wasatch	0.6%	8,100	7.9% ± 2.7%	600	0.5%	
Weber-Morgan	9.6%	128,900	9.0% ± 2.7%	11,500	9.4%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%	
Health Insurance Status						
Insured	90.5%	1,215,200	8.6% ± 1.3%	104,900	87.0%	
Uninsured	9.5%	128,000	12.3% ± 4.0%	15,700	13.0%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%	
Persons Who Had Health Insurance						
Above Average Mental Health	14.5%	194,300	4.3% ± 2.0%	8,300	8.6%	
Average Mental Health	62.4%	838,700	5.2% ± 1.1%	43,700	45.2%	
Below Average Mental Health	13.6%	182,200	24.5% ± 4.3%	44,700	46.2%	
Total Insured	90.5%	1,215,200	8.6% ± 1.3%	104,900	100.0%	
Persons With No Health Insurance						
Above Average Mental Health	2.3%	30,500	*** ± ***	***	***	
Average Mental Health	5.2%	70,500	6.4% ± 3.1%	4,500	28.7%	
Below Average Mental Health	2.0%	27,100	29.4% ± 11.6%	8,000	51.0%	
Total Uninsured	9.5%	128,000	12.3% ± 4.0%	15,700	100.0%	
Household Poverty Level⁴						
<=100%	7.1%	95,400	16.1% ± 5.1%	15,300	12.3%	
101%-200%	27.3%	366,600	10.6% ± 2.7%	39,000	31.4%	
201%-300%	26.8%	359,800	8.6% ± 2.3%	30,900	24.9%	
>=301%	38.8%	521,200	7.5% ± 1.5%	39,100	31.5%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 5.1%	122,800	100.0%	
Income Less Than 100% of Poverty Level						
Above Average Mental Health	2.3%	31,000	*** ± ***	***	***	
Average Mental Health	3.8%	51,300	8.2% ± 5.4%	4,200	27.5%	
Below Average Mental Health	1.0%	13,100	33.4% ± 12.1%	4,400	28.8%	
Total, Adult Utahns in Poverty	7.1%	95,400	16.1% ± 5.1%	15,300	100.0%	
Income Greater Than 100% of Poverty Level						
Above Average Mental Health	15.1%	202,400	4.8% ± 2.3%	9,700	9.7%	
Average Mental Health	63.3%	850,600	5.1% ± 1.0%	43,000	42.9%	
Below Average Mental Health	14.5%	194,600	24.4% ± 4.5%	47,500	47.4%	
Total, Adlt Utahns >100% Poverty	92.9%	1,247,600	8.2% ± 1.1%	101,700	100.0%	

Table 24. (Continued)

Primary Provider/Access/ Health Status Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Adult Utahns Who Sought Mental Health Care		
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Adults Who Sought Mental Health Care ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Adults Who Sought Mental Health Care by Category
Annual Household Income					
<=\$15,000	6.7%	89,900	19.0% ± 4.9%	17,100	14.1%
\$15,000-\$35,000	29.9%	401,500	9.9% ± 2.3%	39,900	33.0%
\$35,000-\$55,000	33.3%	447,300	8.2% ± 1.8%	36,500	30.2%
>=\$55,000	30.1%	404,300	6.8% ± 1.8%	27,500	22.7%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%
Income Under \$15,000					
Above Average Mental Health	0.8%	11,300	*** ± ***	***	***
Average Mental Health	3.7%	49,600	10.0% ± 5.4%	5,000	29.2%
Below Average Mental Health	2.2%	28,900	37.6% ± 11.2%	10,900	63.7%
Total, Adult Utahns <\$15K	6.7%	89,900	19.0% ± 4.9%	17,100	100.0%
Income \$15,000 to \$45,000					
Above Average Mental Health	7.7%	103,900	6.9% ± 2.0%	7,200	11.8%
Average Mental Health	31.5%	423,700	5.0% ± 1.4%	21,200	34.6%
Below Average Mental Health	9.6%	128,900	25.4% ± 6.0%	32,800	53.6%
Total, Adult Utahns \$15K-\$45K	48.9%	656,600	9.3% ± 1.7%	61,200	100.0%
Income Over \$45,000					
Above Average Mental Health	6.9%	92,600	2.2% ± 1.6%	2,100	5.6%
Average Mental Health	32.0%	429,700	4.8% ± 1.5%	20,700	28.2%
Below Average Mental Health	5.4%	72,700	20.6% ± 6.8%	15,000	28.5%
Total, Adult Utahns >\$45K	44.3%	595,000	6.3% ± 1.4%	37,700	100.0%
Education Level (Age 18 and Over)					
High School Grad or Less	36.5%	490,300	9.2% ± 1.8%	45,100	36.7%
Some College or Vocation Degree	37.3%	501,000	9.5% ± 1.9%	47,800	38.9%
Four-Year College Graduate	26.2%	351,900	8.6% ± 2.0%	30,100	24.5%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%
Marital Status (Age 18 and over)					
Married	68.4%	918,700	7.6% ± 1.3%	69,800	56.8%
Divorced, Widowed, Separated	13.4%	180,000	16.0% ± 3.3%	28,700	23.4%
Never Married	18.2%	244,500	10.0% ± 2.8%	24,400	19.9%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%
Wasatch Front Residence⁵					
Wasatch Front	77.3%	1,038,200	9.7% ± 1.4%	100,200	81.6%
Non-Wasatch Front	22.7%	304,900	7.4% ± 1.0%	22,600	18.4%
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Household income expressed as a percentage of the federal poverty level.

5 Wasatch Front counties include Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties.

Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) SF-12 measure for physical and mental health status. For more information, see Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1997). *Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12* (1996 Health Status Survey Report). Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

*** Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

Table 25. Mental Health Care Utilization: Percentage of Persons Who Sought Mental Health Care in the Past 12 Months by Primary Provider, Problems With Access, and Health Status. Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over), 1996.

Primary Provider/Access/ Health Status Subgroup	Utah Population Distribution		Survey Estimates of Adult Utahns Who Sought Mental Health Care			
	Percentage Distribution	Number of Persons ¹	Percentage of Adults Who Sought Mental Health Care ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}	Percentage Distribution of Adults Who Sought Mental Health Care by Category	
Primary Provider or Usual Place of Care						
Has Primary Provider	79.5%	1,067,800	9.8% ± 1.7%	104,600	87.5%	
No Primary Provider	20.5%	275,400	5.5% ± 2.2%	15,000	12.5%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%	
Any Access Problem						
No Problem Accessing Care	97.0%	1,302,900	8.4% ± 1.4%	109,700	91.6%	
Problem Accessing Care	3.0%	40,300	25.1% ± 11.9%	10,100	8.4%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%	
General Health Status						
Very Good, Excellent	64.0%	859,600	7.2% ± 1.2%	61,900	50.4%	
Good, Fair, Poor	36.0%	483,600	12.6% ± 2.2%	61,000	49.6%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%	
SF-12 Physical Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴						
Average or Above Average	81.2%	1,090,700	7.2% ± 1.1%	78,600	67.2%	
Below Average Physical Health	18.8%	252,500	15.2% ± 3.3%	38,300	32.8%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%	
SF-12 Mental Health Status Composite Score (Age 18 and Over)⁴						
Average or Above Average	83.1%	1,116,200	5.2% ± 0.9%	58,200	49.7%	
Below Average Mental Health	16.9%	227,000	25.9% ± 4.1%	58,800	50.3%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%	
Presence of a Chronic Medical Condition⁵						
Medical Condition	30.1%	404,300	13.3% ± 2.5%	53,600	43.4%	
No Medical Condition	69.9%	938,900	7.4% ± 1.1%	69,800	56.6%	
Total, Adult Utahns (Age 18+)	100.0%	1,343,200	9.1% ± 1.1%	122,800	100.0%	

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

4 Medical Outcomes Study (MOS) SF-12 measure for physical and mental health status. For more information, see Bureau of Surveillance and Analysis. (1997). *Health Status in Utah: The Medical Outcomes Study SF-12* (1996 Health Status Survey Report). Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Health.

5 Medical conditions include Alzheimer's disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, stroke, heart disease, hearing impairment, vision impairment, and speech impairment.

**Table 26. Primary Reason for Not Seeking Mental Health Services.
Utah Adults (Age 18 or Over) Who Had Below Average Mental Health Status and
Considered Seeking But Did Not Seek Mental Health Care, 1996.**

Reason for Not Seeking Help	Survey Estimates for Primary Reason for Not Seeking Help (Based on Only Those Who Reported Problems and Considered Seeking Help But Did Not)	
	Percentage Distribution ²	Number of Persons ^{1,3}
Cost, Insurance, Financial Reasons	34.3% ± 11.1%	12,900
Self-Help	15.8% ± 8.1%	5,900
Time Constraints	19.0% ± 10.5%	7,100
No Reason, Put it Off	8.2% ± 6.6%	3,100
Decided It Was Not Necessary	5.9% ± 5.4%	2,200
Did Not Know Where To Go	2.3% ± 2.0%	900
Went to M.D., Got Prescription	*** ± ***	***
Other	14.0% ± 8.0%	5,300
Total, Adult Utahns With Below Average Mental Health Status Who Considered Seeking But Did Not Seek Mental Health Care	100.0%	37,500

1 Rounded to the nearest 100 persons.

2 Plus or minus 95% confidence interval

3 Figures in these columns may not sum to the totals because of missing values on the grouping variables.

*** Sample size insufficient to produce reliable population estimates.

TECHNICAL NOTES

General Technical Background to the 1996 Health Status Survey

Introduction

The purpose of this section is to provide the reader with a general methodological overview of the project. Persons interested in obtaining additional or more detailed information may contact:

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Sample Design

The 1996 Utah Health Status Survey represents the third such survey; previous surveys were conducted in 1986 and 1991. The statistical estimates in this report are based on *1996 Utah Health Status Survey* data.

The sample was a **complex survey sample** designed to be representative of all Utahns. It is best described as a weighted probability sample of approximately 6,300 households disproportionately stratified by twelve local health districts that cover the entire state. Five hundred household interviews were conducted in each health district, except Salt Lake City/County Health District, in which eight hundred household interviews were conducted in order to increase the precision of statewide estimates.

A **single stage, non-clustered, equal probability of selection telephone calling design** was used to generate telephone numbers, more specifically referred to as the *Casady-Lepkowski* (1993) calling design. This method begins by building a *base sampling frame* consisting of all possible telephone numbers from all working prefixes in Utah. Telephone numbers are arranged sequentially into groups of 100 by selecting all telephone numbers within an area code and prefix, plus the first and second digits of the suffix (e.g., 801-538-10XX represents a group that includes all 100 phone numbers between 801-538-1000 and 801-538-1099). Each group of 100 telephone numbers is classified as either high density (at least one residential listing) or low density (no listed residential phone numbers in the group). All low density groups are removed, and high density groups are retained. Telephone numbers are randomly selected from the high-density list. This sampling design ensures that both listed and unlisted phone numbers are included in the sample.

The survey interview was conducted with **one randomly-selected adult** (age 18 or older) in each household. To select this person, Gallup interviewers collected household membership information from the household contact person (the person who answered the telephone). One household member was then selected at random from the list of all household members age 18 or over. Survey questions were then asked about either, 1) all household members, 2) the survey respondent only, 3) a randomly selected adult or child household member (selected using the same method as was used to select the respondent), or 4) the household as a whole. Thus, the survey sample varies, depending on the within-household reference sample that was used for each set of survey questions. Each within-household reference sample has known probabilities of selection and can be generalized to the Utah population.

Survey Data Collection

The Utah Department of Health contracted with The Gallup Organization to collect the survey data. Gallup incorporated the telephone survey instrument into a **computer-assisted random digit dialing software program**, called SURVENT. Interviews were conducted by trained interviewers in a supervised environment across six sites. Interviews were conducted in Spanish when appropriate.

Computer-assisted telephone interviewing was chosen as the method of data collection for several reasons. First, it yields higher response rates, thus resulting in a more representative sample and reducing the amount of bias inherent in mail survey response rates. Second, it helps reduce non-sampling error by standardizing the data collection process. Data-entry errors are reduced because interviewers are not allowed to enter non-valid codes. It was also efficient because it allowed interviewers to enter responses directly into the database.

The survey questionnaire was divided into *core* and *supplemental modules*. Core questions were asked of all households in the sample. Table 1 describes the types of “core” questions that were asked, and about whom they were asked. Notice that *not all questions were asked with regard to everyone in the household*.

Table 1.
CORE MODULE QUESTIONS

<u>Question Topic</u>	<u>Within-Household Reference Sample</u>
Demographic characteristics	All household members
Presence of chronic medical condition	All household members
Health insurance status	All household members
Injury incidence/safety issues	All household members
Lifestyle (smoking, drinking, exercise)	All household members
Subjective mental/physical health (SF12)	Respondent only (randomly-selected adult)
Health screening exam usage	Respondent only (randomly-selected adult)
Access to care/primary provider	Randomly-selected household member of any age
Household-level demographic characteristics	The household as a whole

In addition to the core survey questions (above), one of six different *supplemental modules* was administered to primarily non-overlapping randomly-assigned subsets of (approximately 1,000) households. Table 2 shows the types of questions asked in the supplemental module questions, and about whom they were asked.

Table 2.
SUPPLEMENTAL MODULE QUESTIONS

<u>Type of Question</u>	<u>Within-Household Reference Sample</u>
Limitations of activities	All household members
Migration	Respondent only (randomly-selected adult)
Health Plan Consumer Satisfaction	Respondent only (randomly-selected adult)
Fertility	Respondent or spouse only
Health Care Utilization	Randomly-selected household member of any age
Interpersonal violence	The household as a whole

*Note: All supplemental module questions were asked only of a subset of households.

While both core and supplemental modules yielded sufficient sample sizes to construct state-level estimates for the Utah population, the information collected from supplemental modules was not intended for use in district-level analyses.

Cooperation rate

The interview process took place over a three month period (from June to August, 1996), and resulted in a cooperation rate of 66.3%. If necessary, up to nine telephone attempts were made to contact a selected household. After a randomly-selected survey respondent was identified, up to nine attempts were made to conduct the interview with that person.

Weighting and Estimation Methods

Post-survey weighting adjustments were made so that the Health Status Survey findings could be more accurately generalized to Utah's population. Two types of post-survey weighting adjustments were made, one that adjusted for random sampling variation, and one that adjusted for disproportionate sampling (such as the over-sampling of smaller local health districts across the state). Although the two types of adjustment are distinct conceptually, they were accomplished in a single step.

The post-survey weighting adjustments weighted the sample to be proportionately consistent with the age, sex, geographic, and Hispanic status distribution of the 1996 Utah population. Utah population estimates by sex, single year of age, and county of residence were provided by the Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) (the estimates used were those compiled in 1994). Estimates of Utah's Hispanic population for 1996 were derived by calculating the average annual rate of increase of Hispanic persons for each health district using data from 1990 to 1994 Bureau of the Census reports, and then projecting those increases to 1996 GOPB local health district population counts. Total state estimates for Hispanic persons were calculated by summing across local health districts.

The post-survey weighting variables adjusted for the following factors:

1. The number of **phones** in the household.
2. The total **number of persons in the household** to which the data will be generalized (1 for questions that were asked about every household member, the number of adults in the household for questions that were asked only of the respondent, the number of persons in the household for questions that were asked of a randomly-selected household member).
3. The proportion of **Hispanic persons** in each local health district.
4. The **age and sex** distribution of each local health district.
5. The probabilities of selection for each **local health district**.

Population count estimates. Once a percentage was calculated for a variable of interest (e.g., the percentage uninsured) using appropriately weighted survey data, a population count (N) to which the percentage applied was estimated. In some cases analyses referenced certain age or sex groups, Hispanic persons or combinations of Utah counties. These total population group counts were readily available from the sources described earlier. However, for other groups where population counts were largely unavailable (e.g., analyses that examined the distribution of adult males by marital status), the population counts were estimated. This was achieved by multiplying the appropriate 1996 population total for that group (from 1996 GOPB estimates) by a proportion obtained from a frequency distribution or cross tabulation analysis of survey data. For instance, to calculate a population count for adult males who were married, the population of adult males from GOPB was multiplied by percentage of married adult males in the 1996 Utah Health Status Survey sample. Thus, any population count estimates not derived directly from existing age, sex, Hispanic status or county population estimates were derived from 1996 Health Status Survey data, and must be considered estimates.

Missing Values. Another consideration that affected the presentation of the population estimates in table format was the inclusion or exclusion of missing values (“don’t know” and “refused to answer”). Population percentage estimates were calculated after removing the “don’t know” and “refused to answer” responses from the denominator. This, in effect, assumed that persons who gave these answers were distributed identically on the variable of interest to those who gave a valid answer to that variable. For instance, that among those who did not know whether they were insured, we assumed that 90.47% of them were insured and 9.53% were not insured -- percentages identical to those found among the sample members who answered the question with a valid response.

Removing the missing cases from an analysis is rather simple and straightforward for analyses of a single variable. However, when one variable is cross-tabulated by another variable, all missing cases from both variables must be removed from the analysis. Removing the missing cases in itself is not a problem. However, a problem is encountered when a population estimate for a given variable, such as the percentage of all Utahns that have health insurance, differs slightly from an analysis of “all Utahns” versus an analysis of “all Utahns by age group.” This is because the missing cases on the age variable have been removed from one analysis and not from another. Since the percentage of all Utahns that have health insurance was calculated on slightly different samples, the resulting percentage estimates are slightly different. This problem was resolved by reporting the best population estimate available for any given population subgroup. For instance, in the table of insurance rates for all Utahns by age, the population estimate from an analysis that includes Utahns of all ages, regardless of whether they reported missing values on the age variable has been substituted for the original total row in that table. The only drawback to this strategy is that the population count figures for Utahns with and without health insurance in tables like the “Utahns by Age Group” table do

not sum to the same number derived from the analysis of all Utahns regardless of whether they had missing values on the age variable. As a result, the tables appear as though they do not “add up.”

Limitations and Other Special Considerations

Estimates developed from the sample may differ from the results of a complete census of all households in Utah due to two types of error, sampling and non-sampling error. Each type of error is present in estimates based on a survey sample. Good survey design and data collection techniques serve to minimize both sources of error.

Sampling error refers to random variation that occurs because only a subset of the entire population is sampled and used to estimate the finding in the entire population. It is often mis-termed “margin of error” in popular use. Sampling error is expressed as a *confidence interval*. The 95% confidence interval (calculated as 1.96 times the standard error of a statistic) indicates the range of values within which the statistic would fall 95% of the time if the researcher were to calculate the statistic (e.g., a percentage) from an infinite number of samples of size= n drawn from the same base population. It is typically expressed as the “plus or minus” term, as in the following example:

“The percentage of those polled who said they would vote for Bill Clinton was 52%, plus or minus 2%.”

Because local health districts were disproportionately stratified and then weighted to reflect the Utah population, the sample was considered a complex survey sample design. Estimating the sampling error for a complex survey design requires special statistical techniques, derived from the standard error for each estimate. SUDAAN software (Research Triangle Institute) was chosen to estimate the standard errors of the survey estimates because it employs a statistical routine (Taylor-series expansion) that accounts for the complex survey design.

Figures in this report include bars showing this estimated confidence interval around the parameter estimate. In cases where the confidence interval was greater in magnitude than the estimate, the estimate was not given. Estimates were not computed where the sample denominators were less than $n=50$. Readers should note that we have always presented the confidence interval as though it were symmetric, that is, of equal value both above and below (plus and minus) the estimate. It is often the case, however, that a confidence interval will be nonsymmetric. This occurs when the distribution is positively or negatively skewed, such as when a percentage is close to 0% or 100%. However, because the software program we use provides only symmetric confidence intervals, we are unable to provide the asymmetric estimates.

Non-sampling error also exists in survey estimates. Sources of non-sampling error include idiosyncratic interpretation of survey questions by respondents, variations in interviewer technique, household non-response to questions, coding errors, and so forth. No specific efforts were made to quantify the magnitude of non-sampling error.

Comparability with other surveys is an issue with all surveys. Differences in survey design, survey questions, estimation procedures, the socio-demographic and economic context, and changes in the structure and financing of the health care delivery system may all affect comparison between the 1996 Utah Health Status Survey and other surveys, including those conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System surveys, and previous Utah Department of Health, Health Status Surveys.

Telephone surveys exclude certain population segments from the sampling frame, including persons in group living quarters (e.g., military barracks, nursing homes) and households without telephones. At the time of the 1990 Decennial Census, only four percent of Utah households were without telephone service. Typically, telephone surveys are biased because telephone households under-represent lower income and certain minority populations. In addition, studies have shown that non-telephone households tend to have lower rates of health care utilization (especially dental care), poorer health habits and health status, and lower rates of health insurance coverage (Thornberry and Massey, 1988).

Despite these overall disparities between telephone and non-telephone households, new survey research (Keeter, 1995) suggests that a similarity exists between data from non-telephone households and telephone households that experienced an interruption in service over the past 12 months. This similarity exists because many, if not most, households currently without telephones did have service in the recent past, and will have service again in the future. Therefore, certain households with telephones (those that had a recent interruption in service) are representative of “nonphone” households, allowing health status survey estimates that have been corrected for telephone noncoverage bias to be produced where indicated.

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