



The Health Status Survey Local Health District Overview Report provides information on 18 health measures from the 2003–2004 Utah Health Status Survey, plus a section comparing age-adjusted and crude rates of these same 18 health measures. The measures represent most of the topics covered in the 2003–2004 survey.

The report is intended to provide a brief overview of each of the measures. More detailed analysis of the data may be accomplished online using the custom query option at <http://ibis.health.utah.gov/>

For the purposes of the overview report, the measures have been simplified such that only one response level is reported. For instance, each respondent's general health status was originally reported on a five-point scale (excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor). The simplified measure reports only one level, those with fair or poor health.

For each measure, an attempt was made to collect and report information in a meaningful manner. For instance, for the variable "percentage of persons who received a routine medical check-up" the reported category indicates the percentage of persons who had received a routine medical check-up in the previous 12 months. This time interval was used because the current clinical guidelines recommend that persons should have a routine medical check-up at least once each year unless more frequent screening is medically indicated.

It is also common for a measure to be reported for only a sub-population of Utahns. For instance, mental health status data were collected from only the respondent and reported for adults 18 and older. It was believed that the respondent would be unable to provide valid information about the mental health and emotions experienced by other household members. The sub-population of inference is always indicated in the title of the table.

Each measure is depicted on one page that provides a reference table. Reference tables typically report an overall percentage for the entire relevant Utah population, and for that population by sex, age group, age group by sex, annual household income, education level (for those 18 and older), employment status (18 and older), Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and marital status (18 and older). Additional comparisons for each measure may be found in that measure's detailed health status survey report, through the custom query option at <http://ibis.health.utah.gov/>, or by requesting it through the Center for Health Data at the address listed inside the front cover of this report.

The information in this report is presented by variables such as sex, age, and geography. By presenting the information this way, it is not meant to imply that differences in a measure are caused by a person's sex, age, area of residence, or any other variable in the survey. Data collected in a single-point-in-time survey will never provide sufficient evidence of a cause-and-effect relationship between two variables. For instance, a relationship between obesity and overall ill health has been observed. The data do not suggest whether being obese causes ill health, being ill causes one to be obese, or whether some third variable, such as a chronic condition, causes a person to be obese and to experience overall ill health.

It should be noted that this report is an overview of the Health Status Survey results, and not a complete overview of the health status of Utahns. There is other relevant information that should be taken into account in order to gain perspective on Utahns' overall health status, such

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as leading causes of death, information on lifestyles and behavior, trends in hospitalization for various conditions, infectious disease rates, characteristics of mothers and newborns, injury deaths and hospitalizations, and many other factors. Some of this information can be found in other Center for Health Data publications and on Utah's Indicator-Based Information System for Public Health (IBIS-PH) at <http://ibis.health.utah.gov>. In addition, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is a source for survey information on adult Utahns' health behaviors.