

Wisconsin Family Health Survey 2000

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Bureau of Health Information
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Introduction

The Wisconsin Family Health Survey (FHS) collects information about health status, health problems, use of health care services, and health insurance coverage among Wisconsin residents. The survey was started in 1989 and has been conducted continuously since that time. Trained interviewers telephone a random sample of households and ask to speak with the household member most knowledgeable about the health of all household members. This respondent provides information for all people living in the household at the time of the interview. Persons living in nursing homes, dormitories and other institutional settings are not included in the survey.

To monitor health status and health care utilization issues, survey questions ask about the current health status, chronic conditions and physical limitations of all household members, as well as visits to a doctor, a dentist, and an emergency room in the past year. Background characteristics, such as age, race, poverty status, and education, are also obtained for all persons in the household. Numerous survey questions ask about health insurance coverage. Data from those questions have been reported in a separate publication, *Wisconsin Health Insurance Coverage, 2000*.

The survey results presented in this report are representative of Wisconsin household residents, who constitute approximately 97 percent of all persons residing in the state. (Non-household residents, including persons living in nursing homes, dormitories, prisons and other institutions, constitute the remaining 3 percent not represented by this survey.) In 2000, the FHS interviewed respondents in 2,664 households; these households included 6,894 persons. Further information about the survey design is found in the Technical Notes at the end of this report.

The tables in this report show estimated percentages of Wisconsin residents based on survey responses. These estimates should not be treated as precise results because they are derived from a sample. A 95 percent confidence interval (\pm) is printed in a column next to each percentage estimate; this means that 95 percent of similar surveys would obtain an estimate within the confidence interval specified. Tables also include estimated numbers of the Wisconsin household population, based on the weighted sample. Confidence intervals, weighting procedures and statistical tests for significance are described in the Technical Notes, as are variables used in this report, such as poverty status and metropolitan areas.

This report was compiled in the Division of Health Care Financing (DHCF), Bureau of Health Information (BHI). Judith Witt, Family Health Survey manager, was assisted in the production of this report by a BHI team consisting of Eleanor Cautley, Chris Miller, Richard Miller, Patricia Nametz, Michael Soref and Joan Schleicher. Survey sampling and interviewing were conducted by the University of Wisconsin Survey Center. The project was supervised by Patricia Guhleman, Chief, Research and Methods Section. Sandra Breitborde, Director, Bureau of Health Information, provided overall direction.

The Division of Health Care Financing and the Division of Public Health (DPH) contributed funding for the Family Health Survey. Report draft reviews and comments were provided by Susan Wood, Bureau of Health Care Eligibility, DHCF; Richard Aronson, M.D., Bureau of Family and Community Health, DPH; and Peter Rumm, M.D., Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, DPH.

The Bureau of Health Information greatly appreciates the cooperation of the 2,664 survey respondents. We thank them for their contribution to making this information available.

This report and the publication, *Wisconsin Health Insurance Coverage, 2000*, are available on the Department of Health and Family Services Web site at the following address:

<http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/stats/familyhealthsurvey.htm>

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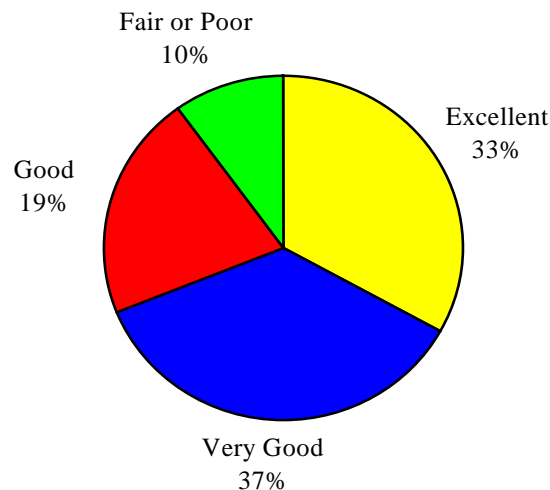
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Perceived Health Status

In 2000, only 10 percent of the Wisconsin household population was considered to be in fair or poor health (534,000 persons) (Figure 1). In general, reported health status worsens with advancing age. The majority of Wisconsin residents under age 65 were reported to be in excellent or very good health. While only 3 percent of children were reported in fair or poor health in 2000, 30 percent of older adults (age 65+) were so reported. Those more likely to be reported in fair or poor health were people age 45 and over, blacks, American Indians, people living in poverty, the less educated and those who were uninsured the past year (see Table 1, pages 6-7).

The household member with the most knowledge about the health of all household members is selected as the respondent for all people living in the household at the time of the Family Health Survey interview. Reported health status is the respondent's perception of his or her own health and that of other household members. Health status is included in many health surveys because it is strongly related to individual health outcomes. For example, persons in fair or poor health are more likely to have been hospitalized during the past year than persons in excellent to good health.

Figure 1. Perceived Health Status, Wisconsin 2000



Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

These data are obtained from respondents by asking: *“In general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?”*

Perceived Health Status

Table 1. Perceived Health Status, Wisconsin 2000

	Excellent		Very Good		Good	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
Total	33%	(1%)	37%	(1%)	19%	(1%)
Age Groups						
0-17	53	(2)	33	(2)	11	(1)
18-44	35	(2)	41	(2)	18	(1)
45-64	21	(2)	39	(2)	26	(2)
65+	8	(2)	29	(3)	32	(3)
18-64	30	(1)	40	(1)	21	(1)
Sex and Age Groups						
Male	35	(2)	36	(2)	19	(1)
0-17	54	(3)	32	(3)	10	(2)
18-44	38	(3)	40	(3)	17	(2)
45-64	21	(3)	39	(3)	27	(3)
65+	9	(3)	28	(5)	34	(5)
Female	32	(1)	37	(2)	19	(1)
0-17	53	(3)	33	(3)	11	(2)
18-44	32	(2)	41	(3)	18	(2)
45-64	21	(3)	39	(3)	24	(3)
65+	8	(2)	30	(4)	31	(4)
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	34	(1)	37	(1)	19	(1)
Black, non-Hispanic	27	(3)	30	(3)	26	(3)
American Indian, non-Hispanic	21	(8)	40	(10)	20	(8)
Hispanic	48	(8)	28	(7)	14	(5)
Residence						
City of Milwaukee	27	(2)	32	(3)	24	(2)
Other Metropolitan (excluding City of Milwaukee)	37	(2)	37	(2)	18	(1)
Non-metropolitan	31	(2)	38	(2)	20	(2)
Poverty Status						
Poor	28	(4)	27	(4)	18	(3)
Near-poor	25	(2)	36	(3)	24	(2)
Not poor	37	(1)	38	(1)	18	(1)
Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)						
Less than high school diploma	13	(3)	27	(4)	27	(4)
High school graduate	22	(2)	38	(2)	26	(2)
Education beyond high school	32	(2)	40	(2)	19	(2)
Employment						
Ages 0-17						
Live with no employed adult(s)	50	(10)	22	(8)	18	(8)
Live with employed adult(s)	53	(2)	33	(2)	10	(1)
Ages 18-64						
Employed full-time	30	(2)	43	(2)	21	(2)
Employed part-time	34	(4)	38	(4)	19	(3)
Insurance Coverage over Past Year						
Covered all year	34	(1)	37	(1)	19	(1)
Covered part of year	35	(4)	36	(4)	19	(3)
Uninsured all year	23	(5)	33	(5)	27	(5)

Table 1. Perceived Health Status, Wisconsin 2000 (continued)

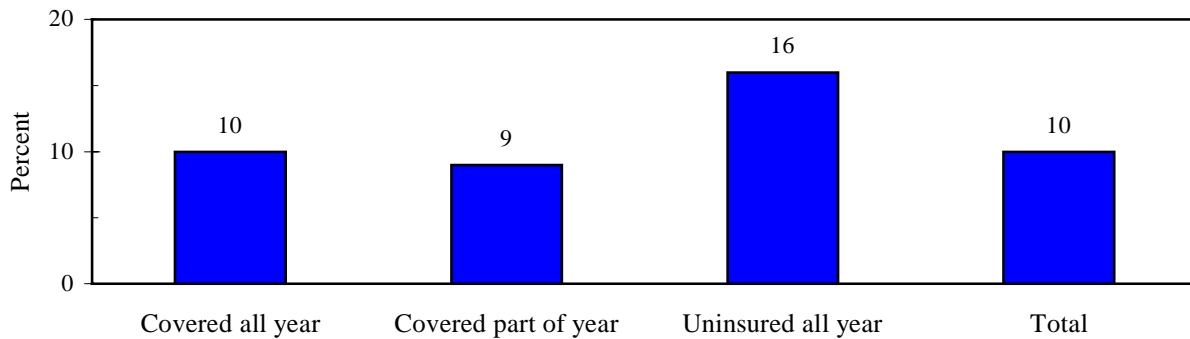
	Fair or Poor			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
Total	10%	(1%)	534,000	(37,000)
Age Groups				
0-17	3	(1)	47,000	(11,000)
18-44	6	(1)	127,000	(19,000)
45-64	14	(2)	166,000	(20,000)
65+	30	(3)	195,000	(21,000)
18-64	9	(1)	292,000	(28,000)
Sex and Age Groups				
Male	9	(1)	224,000	(25,000)
0-17	4	(1)	28,000	(9,000)
18-44	4	(1)	41,000	(11,000)
45-64	13	(2)	75,000	(14,000)
65+	29	(5)	80,000	(13,000)
Female	12	(1)	309,000	(28,000)
0-17	3	(1)	19,000	(7,000)
18-44	8	(1)	85,000	(15,000)
45-64	16	(2)	91,000	(15,000)
65+	31	(4)	114,000	(16,000)
Race/Ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	10	(1)	441,000	(35,000)
Black, non-Hispanic	17	(3)	39,000	(6,000)
American Indian, non-Hispanic	20	(8)	14,000	(6,000)
Hispanic	9	(5)	12,000	(6,000)
Residence				
City of Milwaukee	17	(2)	100,000	(12,000)
Other Metropolitan (excluding City of Milwaukee)	9	(1)	231,000	(26,000)
Nonmetropolitan	11	(1)	202,000	(23,000)
Poverty Status				
Poor	26	(3)	103,000	(14,000)
Near-poor	14	(2)	124,000	(17,000)
Not poor	7	(1)	264,000	(27,000)
Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)				
Less than high school diploma	33	(4)	118,000	(15,000)
High school graduate	13	(2)	188,000	(22,000)
Education beyond high school	9	(1)	178,000	(22,000)
Employment				
Ages 0-17				
Live with no employed adult(s)	10	(6)	4,000	(2,000)
Live with employed adult(s)	3	(1)	43,000	(11,000)
Ages 18-64				
Employed full-time	6	(1)	124,000	(19,000)
Employed part-time	9	(2)	35,000	(10,000)
Insurance Coverage over Past Year				
Covered all year	10	(1)	455,000	(35,000)
Covered part of year	9	(2)	36,000	(9,000)
Uninsured all year	16	(4)	34,000	(8,000)

Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 38-39.

Perceived Health Status

Health status varies with health insurance coverage and poverty status. Those uninsured all year were more likely to be reported as being in fair or poor health (16%) than persons with health insurance coverage all year (10%) or part of the year (9%) (Figure 2).

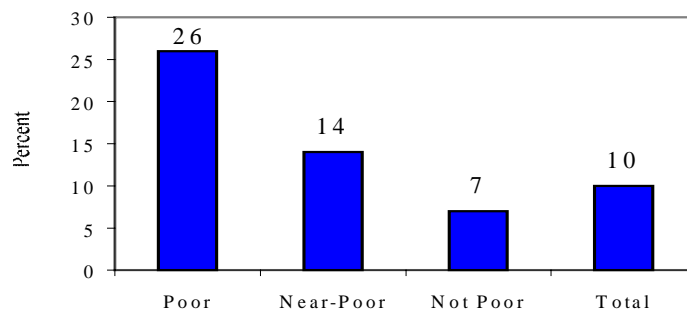
Figure 2. Fair or Poor Health by Insurance Coverage Over Past Year, Wisconsin 2000



Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

The poor and near-poor were also more likely to be reported as being in fair or poor health (26% and 14%, respectively) than were non-poor persons (7%) (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Fair or Poor Health by Poverty Status, Wisconsin 2000

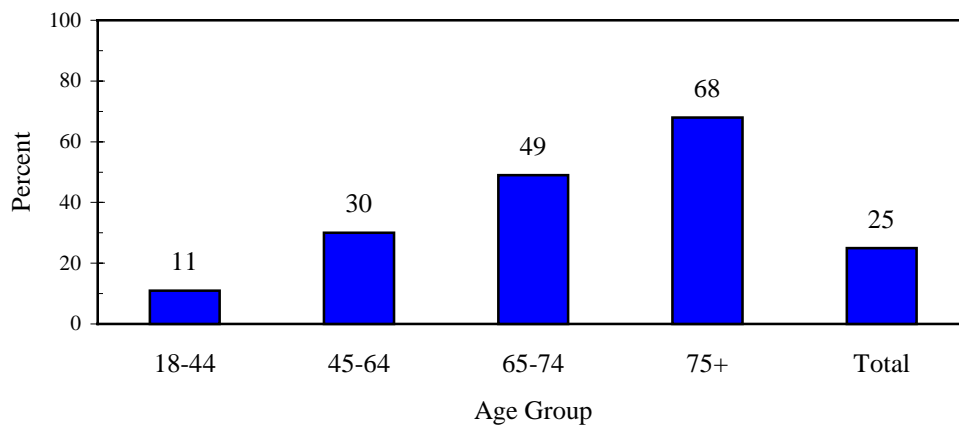


Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Health-Related Limitations Among Adults

In 2000, an estimated one-quarter of the adult household population in Wisconsin (940,000 persons) had one or more of four physical limitations due to health problems: trouble walking one block; climbing stairs; bending, lifting or stooping; and/or doing vigorous exercise or work (Figure 4 and Table 2, next page). This percentage increased dramatically with age: 11 percent of those aged 18-44 were reported to have one or more of these physical limitations, compared to 68 percent of adults aged 75 and older. Those who are poor, who are black or who have less education were also more likely to be reported as having a physical limitation (Table 3, page 11).

Figure 4. Adults Reported to Have at Least One of Four Physical Limitations, by Age, Wisconsin 2000



Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

These estimates were obtained by asking respondents whether any adult household member had trouble with four physical activities because of a health problem. Four separate questions were asked: “Do any of the adults in your household have trouble walking one block because of a health problem?...walking uphill or climbing a few flights of stairs because of a health problem?...bending, lifting or stooping because of a health problem?...doing vigorous exercise or work, such as lifting heavy objects, running, or participating in strenuous sports because of a health problem?” These four responses were combined to estimate the percent and number of adults who have one or more of these physical limitations (Figure 4 and Table 2).

Health-Related Limitations Among Adults

Physical limitations in walking; climbing stairs; lifting, bending or stooping; and doing vigorous exercise become more prevalent with increasing age. For example, only 2 percent of persons aged 18-44 were reported to have difficulty in walking one block, versus 33 percent of persons aged 75 and older (Table 2).

Table 2. Adults with Specific Physical Limitations, by Age, Wisconsin 2000

Age Group	Walking One Block		Climbing Few Flights Of Stairs		Bending, Lifting, Stooping		Doing Vigorous Exercise	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
18-44	2%	(1%)	4%	(1%)	5%	(1%)	9%	(1%)
45-64	9	(1)	14	(2)	16	(2)	25	(2)
65-74	20	(4)	25	(4)	22	(4)	42	(4)
75+	33	(5)	41	(5)	31	(5)	61	(5)
Total (age 18+)	8	(1)	12	(1)	12	(1)	21	(1)

Age Group	At Least One of These Four Physical Limitations			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	11%	(1%)	229,000	(24,000)
45-64	30	(2)	349,000	(26,000)
65-74	49	(5)	191,000	(18,000)
75+	68	(5)	171,000	(13,000)
Total (age 18+)	25	(1)	940,000	(46,000)

Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Health-Related Limitations Among Adults

Table 3. Health-Related Limitations Among Adults, Wisconsin 2000

	Has One Or More Physical Limitations*		Kept from Working at Job or Home or Going to School		Has Trouble with Eating, Dressing, Bathing, Using Toilet	
	Percent 25%	(C.I.±) (1%)	Percent 7%	(C.I.±) (1%)	Percent 2%	(C.I.±) (--)
Total (Ages 18+)						
Age Groups						
18-44	11	(1)	3	(1)	1	(--)
45-64	30	(2)	9	(1)	2	(1)
65-74	49	(5)	12	(3)	3	(1)
75+	68	(5)	21	(4)	8	(3)
Summary Age Groups						
18-64	18	(1)	5	(1)	1	(--)
65+	56	(3)	16	(3)	5	(1)
Sex and Age Groups						
Male (Ages 18+)	19	(2)	5	(1)	1	(--)
18-44	8	(2)	2	(1)	1	(--)
45-64	26	(3)	6	(2)	1	(1)
65-74	41	(7)	8	(4)	2	(2)
75+	59	(9)	14	(6)	5	(4)
Female (Ages 18+)	30	(2)	9	(1)	3	(1)
18-44	14	(2)	4	(1)	1	(1)
45-64	35	(3)	11	(2)	3	(1)
65-74	55	(6)	16	(5)	3	(2)
75+	73	(6)	25	(6)	9	(4)
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	24	(1)	6	(1)	2	(--)
Black, non-Hispanic	31	(4)	15	(3)	7	(2)
Residence						
City of Milwaukee	29	(3)	12	(2)	4	(1)
Other Metropolitan (excluding City of Milwaukee)	23	(2)	6	(1)	2	(--)
Nonmetropolitan	26	(2)	7	(1)	2	(1)
Poverty Status						
Poor	38	(5)	21	(4)	6	(2)
Near-poor	34	(3)	11	(2)	2	(1)
Not poor	20	(1)	4	(1)	1	(--)
Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)						
Less than high school diploma	44	(4)	18	(3)	5	(2)
High school graduate	26	(2)	7	(1)	2	(1)
Education beyond high school	21	(2)	5	(1)	1	(--)
Employment						
Ages 18-64						
Employed full-time	15	(1)	1	(--)	--	(--)
Employed part-time	16	(3)	4	(2)	1	(1)
Insurance Coverage Over Past Year						
Covered all year	25	(1)	7	(1)	2	(--)
Covered part of year	21	(4)	5	(2)	1	(1)
Uninsured all year	19	(5)	6	(3)	2	(2)

* Walking one block; climbing stairs; bending, lifting, or stooping; doing vigorous exercise or work.

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 38-39.

Health-Related Limitations Among Adults

At any given time in 2000, an estimated 266,000 adults in Wisconsin households (7%) were reported to be kept from working at a job, doing work around the house or going to school because of a health problem (Table 4). This estimate may include both persons permanently unable to engage in these activities and those whose disabilities are temporary.

About 71,000 adults in Wisconsin households (2%) had trouble with eating, dressing, bathing or using the toilet because of a health problem (Table 4).

Table 4. Adults with Other Health-Related Limitations, by Age, Wisconsin 2000

Age Group	Kept from Working at Job or at Home or Going to School				Had Trouble Eating, Dressing, Bathing or Using Toilet			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	3%	(1%)	66,000	(14,000)	1%	(--)	17,000	(7,000)
45-64	9	(1)	99,000	(16,000)	2	(1)	25,000	(8,000)
65-74	12	(3)	47,000	(12,000)	3	(1)	11,000	(6,000)
75+	21	(4)	53,000	(14,000)	8	(3)	19,000	(7,000)
Total (age 18+)	7	(1)	266,000	(27,000)	2	(--)	71,000	(14,000)

Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.
C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 38-39.

Respondents were asked about limitations restricting the ability of adult household members to work or attend school: *“Does the health of any of the adults in your household keep them from working at a job, doing work around the house or going to school?”*

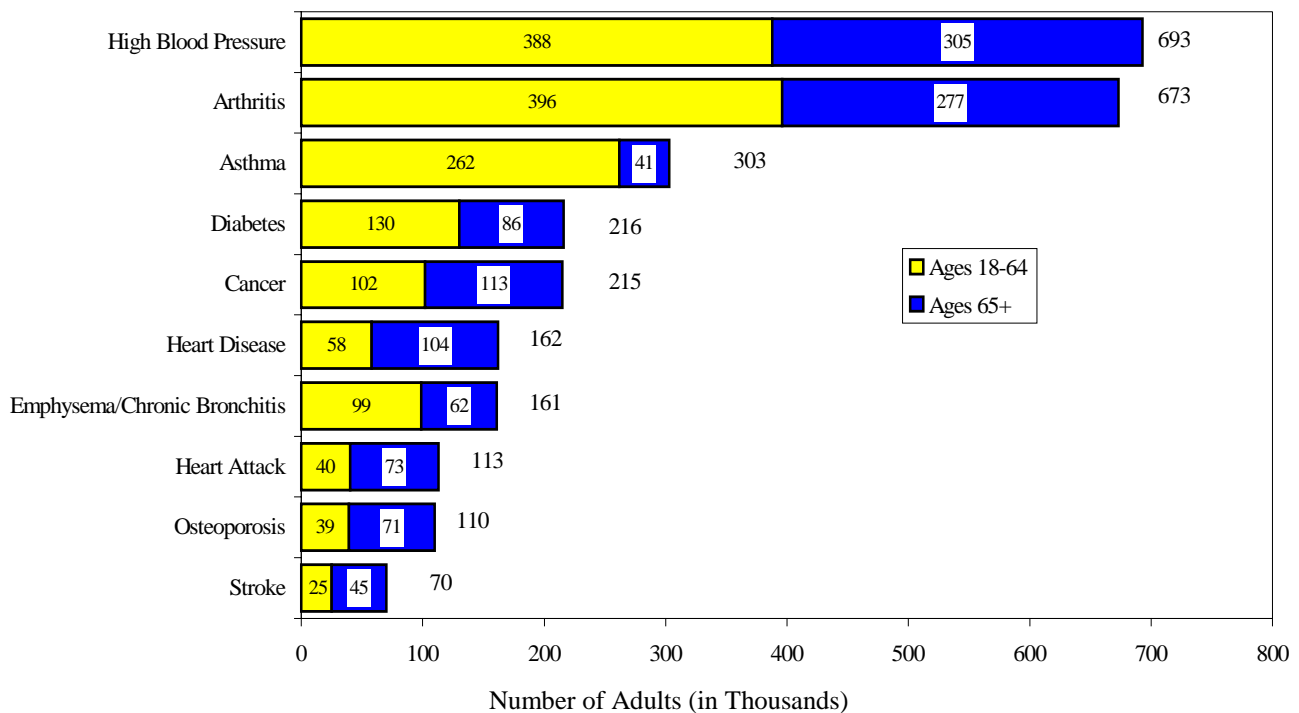
Respondents were also asked about limitations with activities of daily living: *“Do any of the adults in your household have trouble eating, dressing, bathing or using the toilet because of a health problem?”* This question is used to measure disability.

Chronic Conditions Among Adults

In 2000, 1.5 million adults living in Wisconsin households were reported to have one or more of 10 chronic conditions. Approximately 693,000 adults (18%) have been diagnosed with high blood pressure and 673,000 (18%) report having been told by a doctor that they have arthritis. (Figure 5 and Table 5, next page). As with all other Family Health Survey results, these estimates do not include persons living in nursing homes and other institutional settings.

Except for asthma, the percentage of the population afflicted with any of these chronic conditions increases with age. For example, 6 percent of 18-44-year-olds have arthritis, compared with 49 percent of adults aged 75 and older (Table 5).

Figure 5. Estimated Number of Adults (in Households) Ever Diagnosed with Various Chronic Conditions, Wisconsin 2000



Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

To obtain data on the prevalence of diagnosed arthritis, cancer, diabetes, asthma, emphysema or chronic bronchitis, high blood pressure, heart disease, heart attack, stroke, and osteoporosis, respondents were asked: “*Has anyone in your household ever been told by a doctor that they have (each of 10 chronic diseases)?*” These estimates of disease in the population are underestimates, since they do not include cases not yet diagnosed.

Chronic Conditions Among Adults

Table 5. Chronic Conditions Ever Diagnosed Among Adults, by Age, Wisconsin 2000

Age Group	Arthritis				Cancer			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	6%	(1%)	122,000	(18,000)	2%	(--)	30,000	(9,000)
45-64	24	(2)	274,000	(24,000)	6	(1)	72,000	(14,000)
65-74	39	(4)	152,000	(17,000)	15	(3)	57,000	(13,000)
75+	49	(5)	125,000	(14,000)	22	(5)	55,000	(12,000)
Total (ages 18+)	18	(1)	673,000	(40,000)	6	(1)	215,000	(24,000)
Age Group	Diabetes				Asthma			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	2%	(1)	46,000	(12,000)	9%	(1%)	178,000	(22,000)
45-64	7	(1)	83,000	(15,000)	7	(1)	84,000	(15,000)
65-74	12	(3)	49,000	(12,000)	8	(3)	32,000	(10,000)
75+	15	(4)	37,000	(10,000)	3	(2)	9,000	(5,000)
Total (ages 18+)	6	(1)	216,000	(24,000)	8	(1)	303,000	(29,000)
Age Group	Emphysema or Chronic Bronchitis				High Blood Pressure			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	3%	(1%)	53,000	(12,000)	5%	(1%)	105,000	(17,000)
45-64	4	(1)	45,000	(11,000)	25	(2)	283,000	(24,000)
65-74	10	(3)	40,000	(11,000)	45	(5)	176,000	(18,000)
75+	9	(3)	22,000	(8,000)	51	(6)	128,000	(14,000)
Total (ages 18+)	4	(1)	161,000	(21,000)	18	(1)	693,000	(41,000)
Age Group	Heart Disease				Heart Attack			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	1%	(--)	12,000	(6,000)	(--)	(--)	5,000	(4,000)
45-64	4	(1)	46,000	(11,000)	3%	(1)	34,000	(10,000)
65-74	13	(3)	52,000	(12,000)	9	(3)	34,000	(10,000)
75+	21	(4)	52,000	(11,000)	15	(4)	39,000	(10,000)
Total (ages 18+)	4	(1)	162,000	(21,000)	3	(--)	113,000	(18,000)
Age Group	Stroke				Osteoporosis			
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
18-44	--	(--)	3,000	(3,000)	(--)	(--)	6,000	(4,000)
45-64	2%	(1)	22,000	(8,000)	3%	(1)	34,000	(10,000)
65-74	5	(2)	18,000	(7,000)	10	(3)	38,000	(11,000)
75+	11	(3)	27,000	(9,000)	13	(4)	33,000	(9,000)
Total (ages 18+)	2	(--)	70,000	(14,000)	3	(--)	110,000	(18,000)
Age Group	Any of These 10 Chronic Conditions							
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)				
18-44	22%	(2%)	436,000	(32,000)				
45-64	50	(2)	574,000	(28,000)				
65-74	78	(4)	306,000	(15,000)				
75+	86	(4)	217,000	(10,000)				
Total (ages 18+)	40	(1)	1,532,000	(52,000)				

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

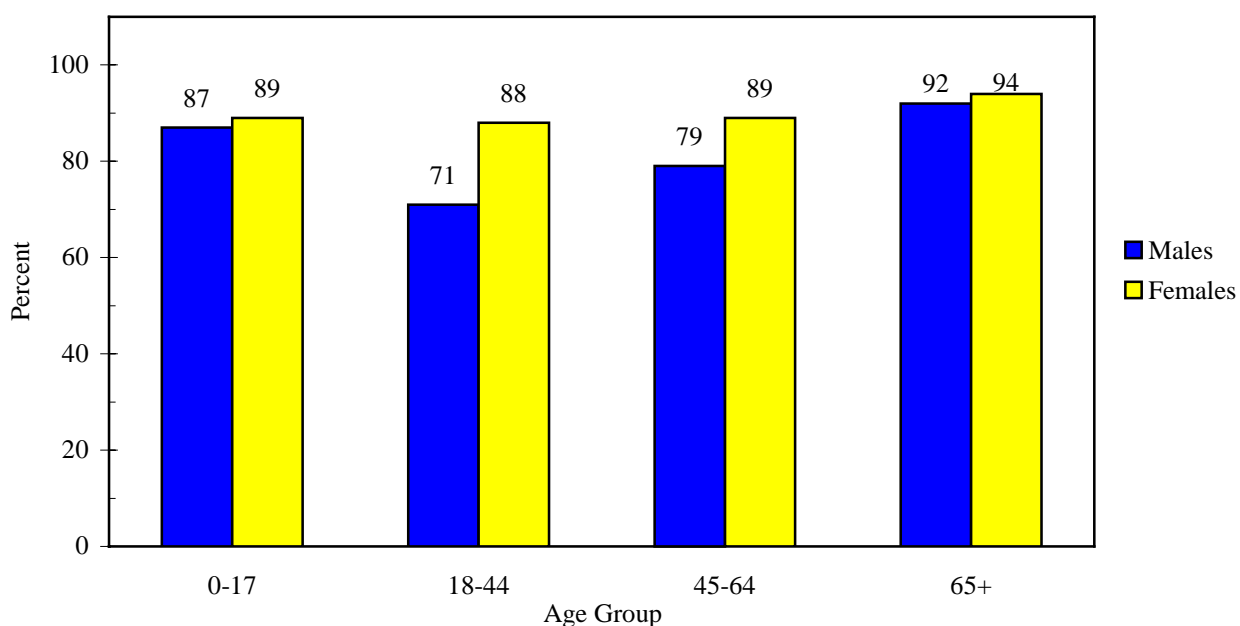
C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 38-39.

Use of Health Services

Doctor Visits

Based on 2000 survey results, 85 percent of Wisconsin residents saw a doctor at least once during the past year (the 12 months preceding the survey interview). Among adults, women were more likely than men to have seen a doctor in the past year (Figure 6 and Table 6, page 17). This was especially true for women of childbearing age (18-44). Among adults aged 65 and over, however, there was no significant difference by sex for this measure.

Figure 6. Saw Medical Doctor in Past Year, by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2000

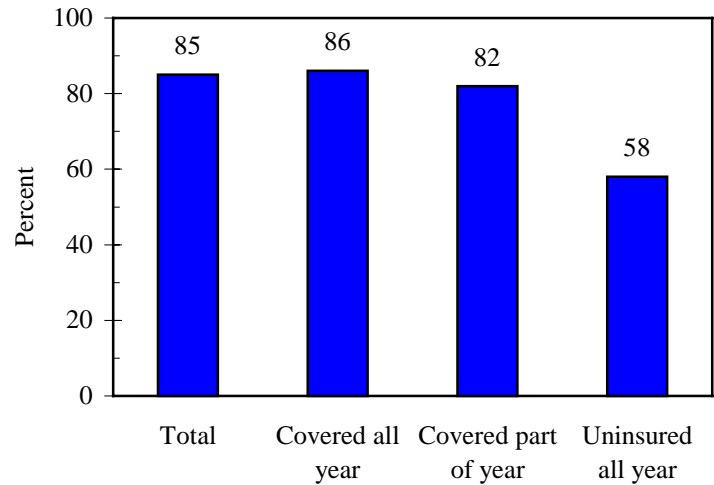


Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

These estimates were derived from the question: “How long has it been since you last saw a medical doctor?” This includes a doctor visit for any reason: a checkup, injury, emergency room visit, etc.

Persons who were uninsured for the entire past year were less likely to have seen a doctor than were persons with health insurance all or part of the past year (Figure 7).

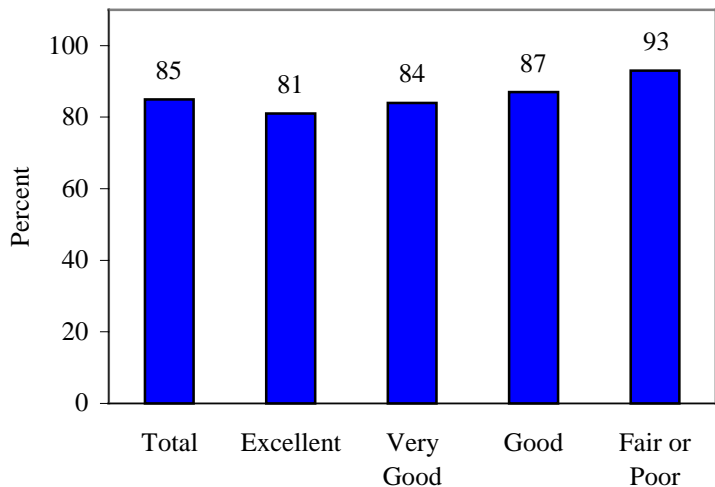
Figure 7. Saw Medical Doctor in Past Year, by Insurance Coverage During Year, Wisconsin 2000



Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Persons who perceived themselves to be in fair or poor health were the most likely to have seen a doctor in the past 12 months (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Saw Medical Doctor in Past Year, by Perceived Health Status, Wisconsin 2000



Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 6. Saw Medical Doctor in Past Year, Wisconsin 2000

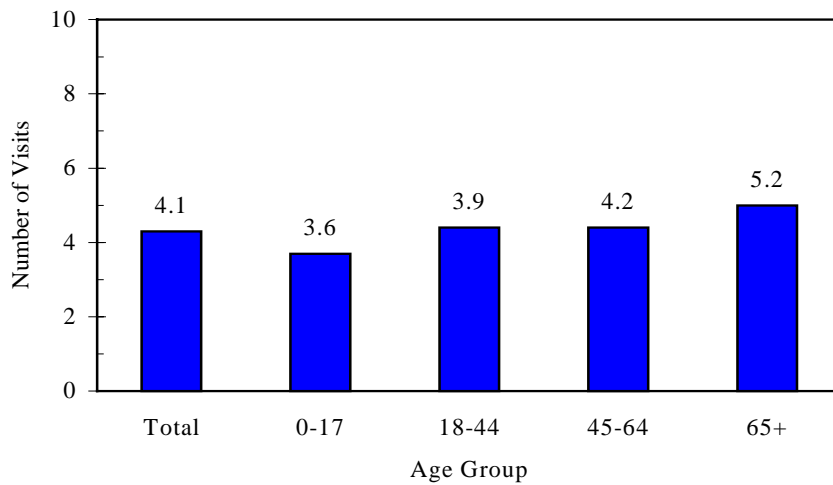
	Saw Doctor in Past Year				Saw Doctor 3 or More Times in Past Year	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
Total	85%	(1%)	4,360,000	(44,000)	37%	(1%)
Age Groups						
0-17	88	(1)	1,189,000	(20,000)	39	(2)
18-44	80	(2)	1,603,000	(31,000)	32	(2)
45-64	84	(2)	966,000	(21,000)	37	(2)
65+	93	(2)	602,000	(11,000)	51	(4)
18-64	81	(1)	2,570,000	(37,000)	34	(1)
Sex and Age Groups						
Male	80	(1)	2,017,000	(35,000)	33	(2)
0-17	87	(2)	603,000	(15,000)	42	(3)
18-44	71	(3)	713,000	(25,000)	22	(2)
45-64	79	(3)	447,000	(16,000)	31	(3)
65+	92	(3)	254,000	(8,000)	52	(5)
Female	89	(1)	2,343,000	(26,000)	42	(2)
0-17	89	(2)	586,000	(13,000)	36	(3)
18-44	88	(2)	890,000	(17,000)	42	(3)
45-64	89	(2)	519,000	(13,000)	43	(3)
65+	94	(2)	348,000	(8,000)	50	(5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	85	(1)	3,847,000	(43,000)	37	(1)
Black, non-Hispanic	91	(2)	209,000	(5,000)	42	(4)
American Indian, non-Hispanic	82	(7)	59,000	(5,000)	53	(10)
Hispanic	81	(6)	104,000	(8,000)	38	(8)
Residence						
City of Milwaukee	85	(2)	494,000	(11,000)	41	(3)
Other Metropolitan (excluding City of Milwaukee)	86	(1)	2,285,000	(32,000)	38	(2)
Nonmetropolitan	83	(2)	1,582,000	(29,000)	35	(2)
Poverty Status						
Poor	81	(3)	323,000	(12,000)	38	(4)
Near-poor	83	(2)	728,000	(19,000)	38	(3)
Not poor	85	(1)	3,133,000	(37,000)	37	(1)
Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)						
Less than high school diploma	83	(3)	298,000	(12,000)	41	(4)
High school graduate	81	(2)	1,146,000	(25,000)	35	(2)
Education beyond high school	85	(1)	1,705,000	(28,000)	37	(2)
Employment						
Ages 0-17						
Live with no employed adult(s)	90	(6)	35,000	(2,000)	50	(10)
Live with employed adult(s)	88	(2)	1,154,000	(20,000)	39	(2)
Ages 18-64						
Employed full-time	79	(1)	1,707,000	(32,000)	30	(2)
Employed part-time	82	(3)	327,000	(13,000)	35	(4)
Insurance During Past Year						
Covered all year	86	(1)	3,897,000	(39,000)	39	(1)
Covered part of year	82	(3)	312,000	(12,000)	35	(4)
Uninsured all year	58	(5)	120,000	(11,000)	20	(4)

Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies).
See Technical Notes, pages 38-39.

Over one-third of the Wisconsin household population (37%) saw a doctor three or more times during the past year. Older adults (those aged 65+) were more likely to report three or more doctor visits (see Table 6, preceding page).

Older adults also had the highest average number of doctor visits (5.2) among all persons who saw a doctor in the past year (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Average Number of Doctor Visits in Past Year Among Those Who Saw Medical Doctor, by Age, Wisconsin 2000



Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

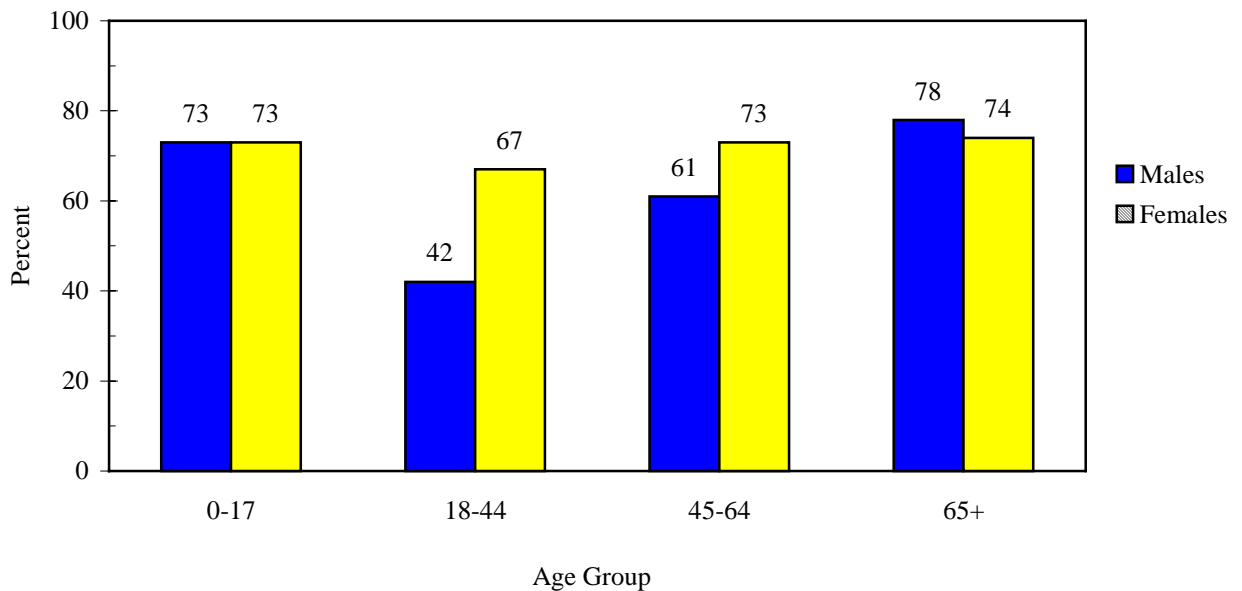
Data were obtained by asking respondents: *“In the past 12 months, how many times have you seen a medical doctor for some health care or advice, not counting informal advice from relatives or friends who are medical doctors?”* (In answering this question, respondents could include general practitioners; specialists such as surgeons, obstetricians, psychiatrists, etc.; and all other MDs and osteopaths; but not nurses, chiropractors, dentists or acupuncturists.)

Physical Examinations

Based on 2000 survey results, almost two-thirds (65%) of Wisconsin residents had a general physical examination during the past year (the 12 months preceding the survey interview) (Table 7, page 21). Overall, 71 percent of females and 59 percent of males had a physical exam in the past year. Men aged 18-44 were the least likely to have had a physical exam in the past year (42%) (Figure 10).

Survey data also indicate that blacks were more likely than other racial and ethnic groups to have had a general physical exam in the past year. Those with no health insurance coverage for the entire year were less likely to have had a general physical exam (36%) than those who had coverage part of the year (59%) and those who had insurance coverage all year (67%) (Table 7).

Figure 10. General Physical Examination in Past Year, by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2000



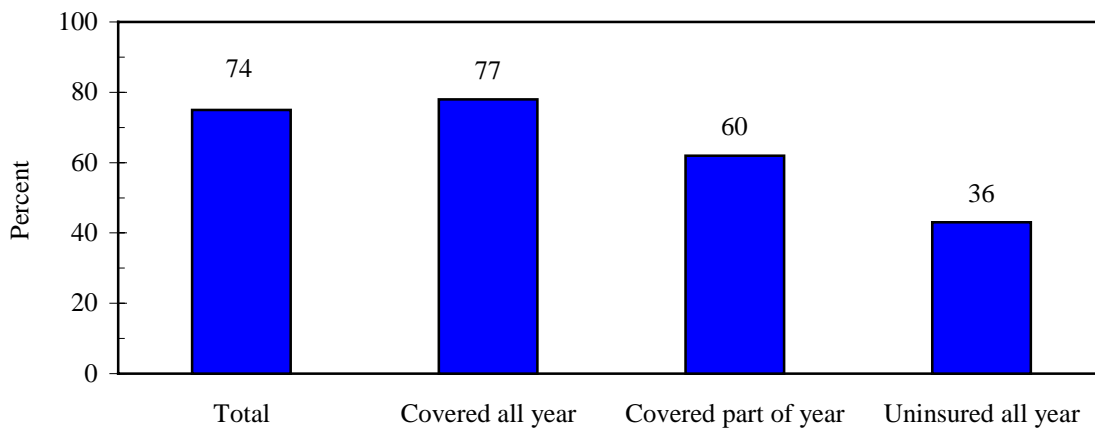
Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Data were obtained by asking: “Many adults and children get a general physical examination or checkup once in a while. How long has it been since you had a general checkup for which an appointment had been made?”

Dental Visits

Overall, 74 percent of Wisconsin residents were reported to have seen a dentist during the past year (Table 7, next page, and Figure 11). This proportion varied widely with health insurance coverage: 77 percent of those with coverage for the entire past year saw a dentist compared with 36 percent of those uninsured all year. The proportion also varied with poverty status: 56 percent of the poor, 62 percent of the near-poor and 79 percent of the non-poor were reported to have seen a dentist during the past year (Table 7).

Figure 11. Saw Dentist in Past Year (Age 3 and Older), by Insurance Coverage During Year, Wisconsin 2000



Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Respondents were asked: *“How long ago did you last visit the dentist?”* If respondents inquired, they were told to include any kind of dental health care provider, such as an endodontist, periodontist or orthodontist.

Table 7. General Physical Examinations and Dental Visits, Wisconsin 2000

	General Physical Exam in Past Year*				Dental Visit in Past Year**	
	Percent (C.I.±)		Number (C.I.±)		Percent (C.I.±)	
Total	65%	(1%)	3,338,000	(58,000)	74%	(1%)
Age Groups						
0-17	73	(2)	987,000	(27,000)	85	(2)
18-44	54	(2)	1,095,000	(38,000)	70	(2)
45-64	67	(2)	766,000	(27,000)	75	(2)
65+	76	(3)	490,000	(19,000)	64	(3)
18-64	59	(1)	1,861,000	(47,000)	72	(1)
Sex and Age Groups						
Male	59	(2)	1,485,000	(43,000)	72	(2)
0-17	73	(3)	504,000	(19,000)	84	(3)
18-44	42	(3)	423,000	(27,000)	65	(3)
45-64	61	(3)	343,000	(20,000)	72	(3)
65+	78	(4)	215,000	(12,000)	67	(5)
Female	71	(1)	1,852,000	(39,000)	76	(1)
0-17	73	(3)	483,000	(19,000)	86	(2)
18-44	67	(2)	672,000	(25,000)	75	(2)
45-64	73	(3)	423,000	(18,000)	78	(3)
65+	74	(4)	274,000	(15,000)	62	(5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	64	(1)	2,901,000	(57,000)	75	(1)
Black, non-Hispanic	81	(3)	185,000	(7,000)	66	(4)
American Indian, non-Hispanic	69	(9)	50,000	(7,000)	55	(10)
Hispanic	70	(7)	89,000	(9,000)	69	(7)
Residence						
City of Milwaukee	68	(3)	397,000	(15,000)	67	(3)
Other Metropolitan (excluding City of Milwaukee)	66	(2)	1,751,000	(44,000)	77	(2)
Nonmetropolitan	62	(2)	1,189,000	(37,000)	71	(2)
Poverty Status						
Poor	63	(4)	250,000	(15,000)	56	(4)
Near-poor	64	(3)	563,000	(24,000)	62	(3)
Not poor	65	(1)	2,388,000	(50,000)	79	(1)
Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)						
Less than high school diploma	64	(4)	229,000	(15,000)	50	(4)
High school graduate	60	(2)	843,000	(31,000)	67	(2)
Education beyond high school	63	(2)	1,265,000	(37,000)	77	(2)
Employment						
Ages 0-17						
Live with no employed adult(s)	82	(8)	32,000	(3,000)	***	***
Live with employed adult(s)	73	(2)	955,000	(27,000)	85	(2)
Ages 18-64						
Employed full-time	56	(2)	1,209,000	(39,000)	72	(2)
Employed part-time	62	(4)	244,000	(17,000)	72	(4)
Insurance During Past Year						
Covered all year	67	(1)	3,020,000	(54,000)	77	(1)
Covered part of year	59	(4)	225,000	(16,000)	60	(4)
Uninsured all year	36	(5)	75,000	(11,000)	36	(5)

* Three percent did not answer this survey question.

** Age 3 and older.

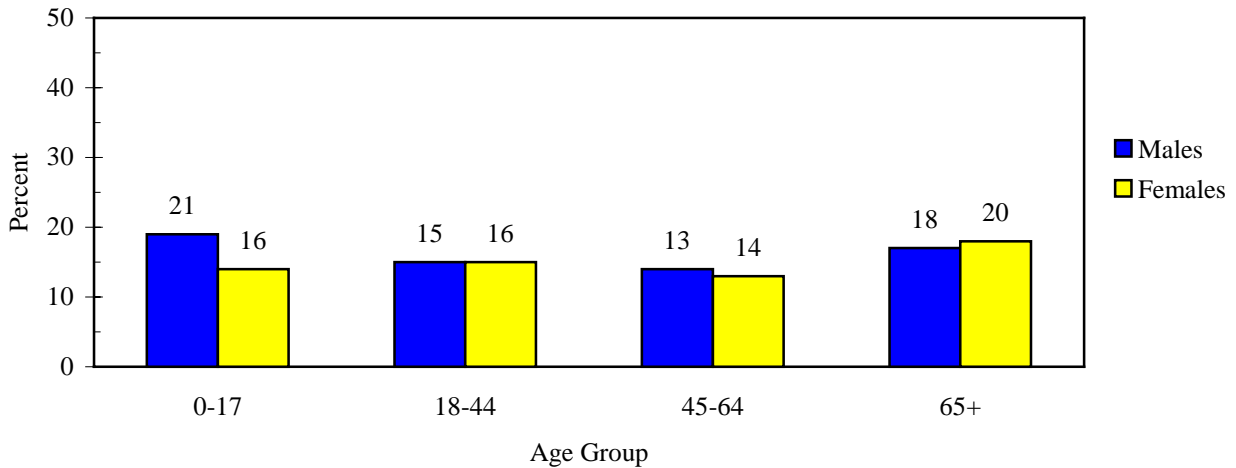
*** Sample size too small to produce estimate for this variable.

Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, Pages 38-39.

Emergency Room Treatment

An estimated 16 percent of Wisconsin household residents (847,000) were treated in an emergency room (ER) during the past year (see Table 8, next page). Those with significantly higher rates of ER use included male children, blacks, American Indians, the poor, those with less education and those who had insurance coverage part of the year (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Treated in Emergency Room in Past Year, by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2000



Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Respondents were asked: “Who in your household has been treated at a hospital emergency room during the past 12 months, that is, since (date)?” “About how many times in the past 12 months has (name) been treated in an emergency room?”

Table 8. Treated in Emergency Room in Past Year, Wisconsin 2000

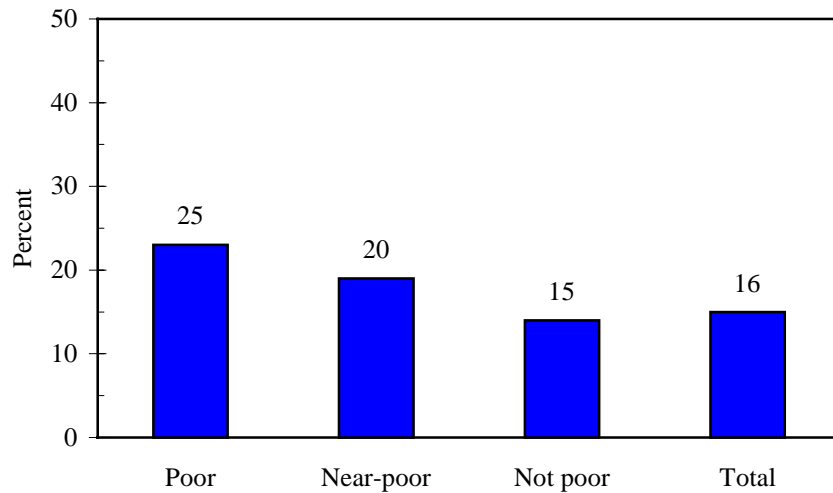
	Treated in ER in Past Year				Treated in ER 3+ Times in Past Year	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
Total	16%	(1%)	847,000	(45,000)	2%	(--)
Age Groups						
0-17	19	(2)	256,000	(24,000)	2	(1)
18-44	16	(1)	312,000	(28,000)	2	(--)
45-64	14	(2)	155,000	(19,000)	2	(1)
65+	19	(3)	124,000	(18,000)	2	(1)
18-64	15	(1)	468,000	(34,000)	2	(--)
Sex and Age Groups						
Male	16	(1)	418,000	(32,000)	2	(--)
0-17	21	(3)	147,000	(18,000)	2	(1)
18-44	15	(2)	151,000	(20,000)	1	(1)
45-64	13	(2)	71,000	(13,000)	2	(1)
65+	18	(4)	49,000	(11,000)	3	(2)
Female	16	(1)	429,000	(32,000)	2	(--)
0-17	16	(2)	109,000	(16,000)	2	(1)
18-44	16	(2)	161,000	(19,000)	2	(1)
45-64	14	(2)	84,000	(14,000)	2	(1)
65+	20	(4)	74,000	(14,000)	2	(1)
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	16	(1)	710,000	(43,000)	2	(--)
Black, non-Hispanic	25	(3)	57,000	(7,000)	7	(2)
American Indian, non-Hispanic	36	(9)	26,000	(7,000)	2	(3)
Hispanic	16	(6)	21,000	(7,000)	2	(2)
Residence						
City of Milwaukee	20	(2)	115,000	(13,000)	4	(1)
Other Metropolitan (excluding City of Milwaukee)	15	(1)	388,000	(33,000)	2	(--)
Nonmetropolitan	18	(2)	344,000	(29,000)	1	(--)
Poverty Status						
Poor	25	(3)	100,000	(14,000)	6	(2)
Near-poor	20	(2)	174,000	(20,000)	3	(1)
Not poor	15	(1)	541,000	(37,000)	1	(--)
Educational Attainment (Ages 18+)						
Less than high school diploma	23	(4)	83,000	(13,000)	5	(2)
High school graduate	17	(2)	236,000	(24,000)	2	(1)
Education beyond high school	13	(1)	271,000	(26,000)	1	(--)
Employment						
Ages 0-17						
Live with no employed adult(s)	24	(8)	9,000	(3,000)	7	(5)
Live with employed adult(s)	19	(2)	246,000	(24,000)	2	(1)
Ages 18-64						
Employed full-time	14	(1)	290,000	(27,000)	1	(--)
Employed part-time	11	(3)	42,000	(11,000)	2	(1)
Insurance During Past Year						
Covered all year	16	(1)	743,000	(43,000)	2	(--)
Covered part of year	20	(3)	77,000	(13,000)	3	(1)
Uninsured all year	10	(3)	22,000	(7,000)	2	(2)

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 38-39.

As previously noted, emergency room treatment during the past year was more common among the poor and the near-poor than among those who were not poor. One in four poor residents, one in five near-poor residents and one in seven who were not poor were treated in emergency rooms (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Treated in Emergency Room in Past Year, by Poverty Status, Wisconsin 2000



Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: See Table 14 (Technical Notes, page 36) for guidelines used to determine poverty status.

Black and American Indian residents were more likely than whites or Hispanics to have been treated in an emergency room during the year preceding the survey interview (see Table 8, previous page). Thirty-six percent of American Indian residents and 25 percent of black residents had been to an emergency room during the past year, compared with 16 percent of white and Hispanic residents.

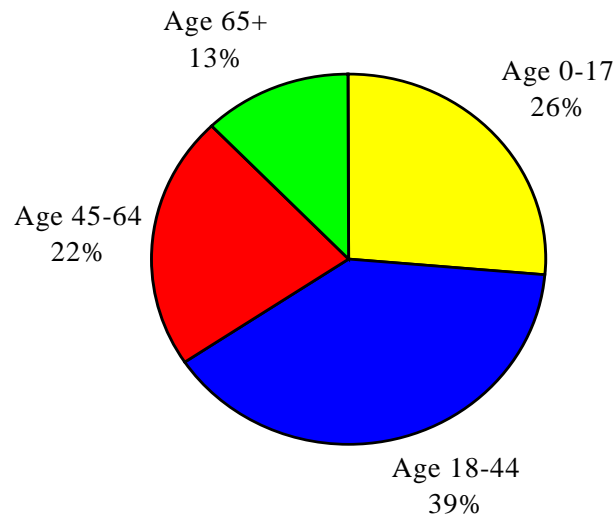
Household Population Characteristics

The Family Health Survey is considered to be representative of all persons who live in Wisconsin households. Survey results can be used to describe household residents, keeping in mind that survey estimates are going to differ from results of a complete count.

According to 2000 FHS results, approximately 61 percent of the household population is in the age bracket generally considered to be “working age” (ages 18-64) (Figure 14). Another 13 percent are adults aged 65 and older, while 26 percent of the household population are children. The Family Health Survey estimates for these age groups are all within 0.5 percent of 2000 U.S. Census data.

The household population consists of males and females in roughly equal proportions (49% and 51%, respectively) (not shown in a graphic).

Figure 14. Household Population by Age, Wisconsin 2000



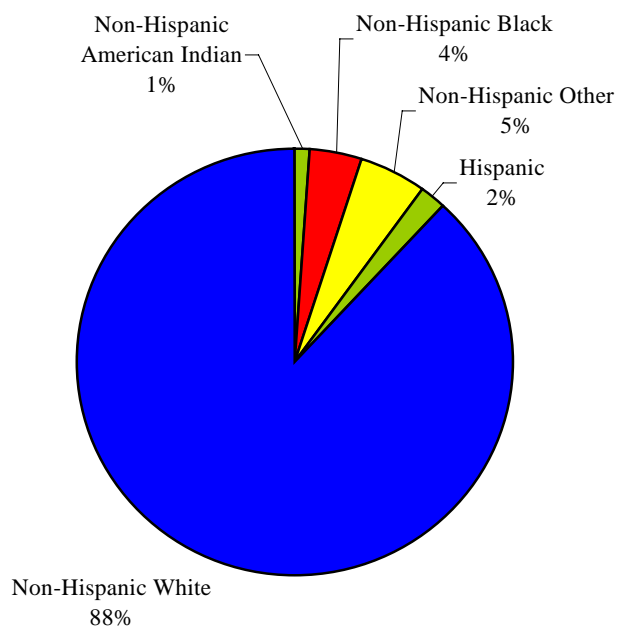
Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Household Population Characteristics

The vast majority of Wisconsin's household population is non-Hispanic white (88%), according to estimates from the Family Health Survey. Four percent of the population is non-Hispanic black, 2 percent is Hispanic or Latino, and 1 percent is composed of non-Hispanic members of two or more racial groups. Non-Hispanic Asians and non-Hispanic American Indians each constitute about 1 percent of the household population (Figure 15).

Among children (ages 0-17), 84 percent are non-Hispanic white, 6 percent are non-Hispanic black, 4 percent are Hispanic or Latino, and 2 percent are non-Hispanic American Indian. Two percent of children are non-Hispanic members of two or more races. Non-Hispanic Asian children and non-Hispanic Pacific Islander children each constitute 1 percent of the 0-17 aged population.

Figure 15. Household Population by Race and Ethnicity, Wisconsin 2000

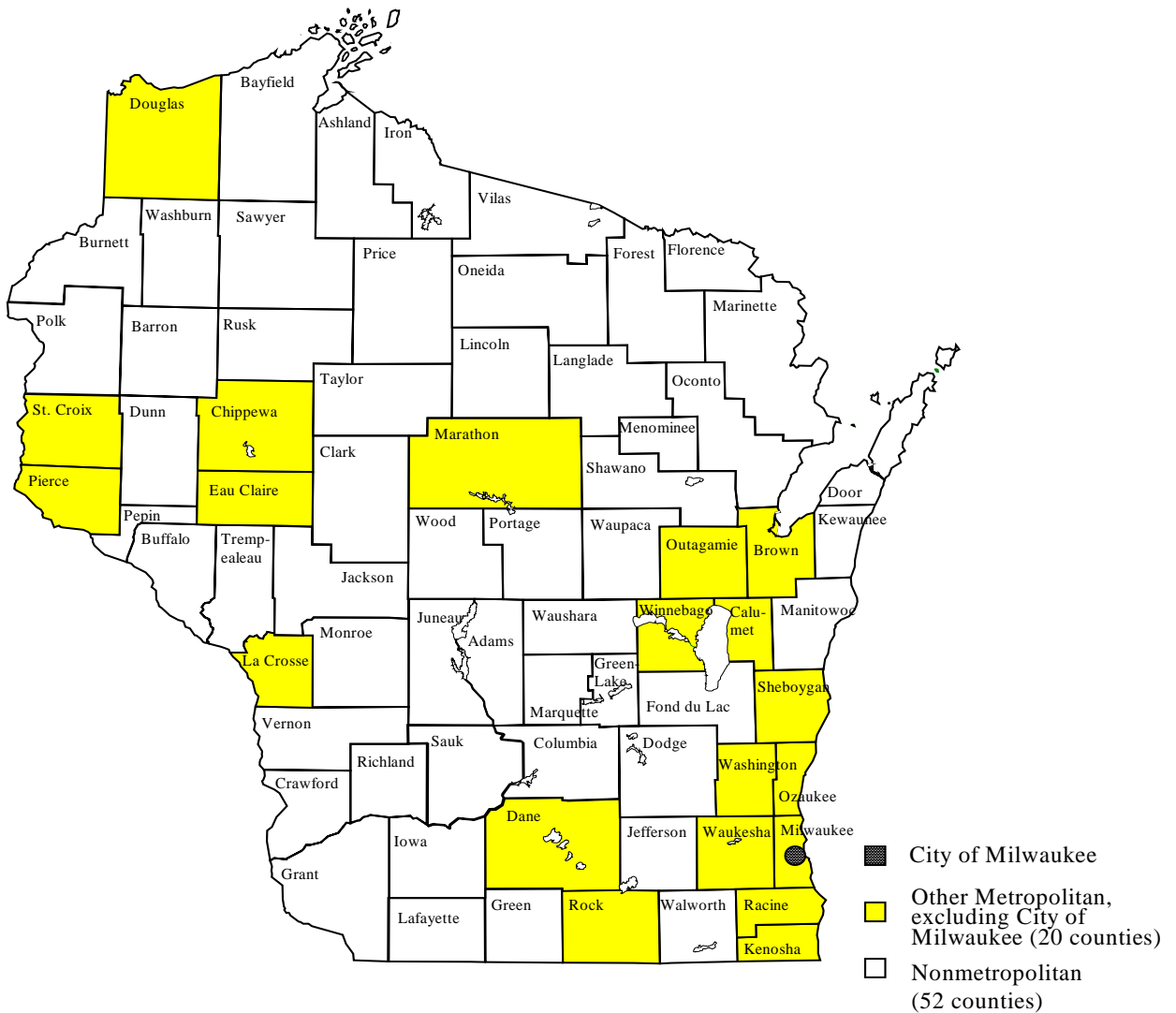


Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Race estimates are based on two survey questions. Respondents are first asked: “*Are you Hispanic or Latino?*” This is followed by: “*Which one or more of the following is your race: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or White?*”

Based on 2000 Family Health Survey estimates, 11 percent of the state’s household population lived in the City of Milwaukee, another 52 percent lived in the balance of Milwaukee County and the other 19 metropolitan counties, and 37 percent lived in the 52 nonmetropolitan counties (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Wisconsin



Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget and U.S. Bureau of the Census, May 2001.

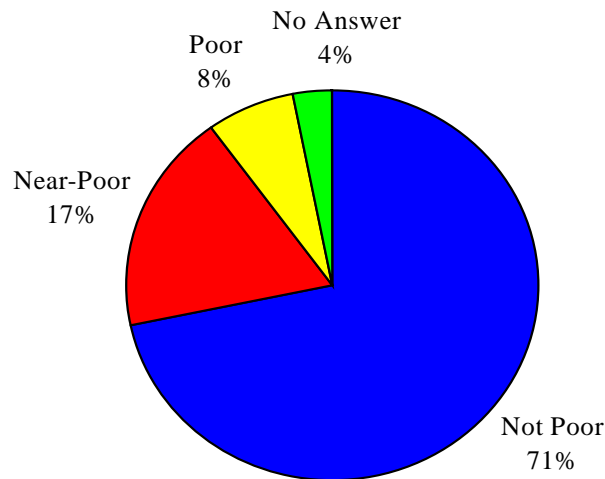
Household Population Characteristics

Eight percent of Wisconsin's household population lived in a poor household in 2000 (Figure 17).

Nine percent of children living in Wisconsin households were poor, and another 21 percent were near-poor (Table 9).

Poverty status was determined by asking respondents about total household income from all sources in 2000 and the number of people living in the household (see Technical Notes).

Figure 17. Household Population by Poverty Status, Wisconsin 2000



Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 9. Household Population by Poverty Status and Age, Wisconsin 2000

Age Group*	Poverty Status							
	Poor				Near-Poor		Not Poor	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
0-17	9%	(1%)	123,000	(17,000)	21%	(2%)	68%	(2%)
18-44	8	(1)	162,000	(21,000)	16	(1)	74	(2)
45-64	4	(1)	49,000	(11,000)	9	(1)	83	(2)
Total (All ages)	8	(1)	399,000	(33,000)	17	(1)	71	(1)

Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

* Poverty status could not be estimated for 17 percent of persons aged 65 and older.

An estimated 3,422,000 Wisconsin adults (90 percent of all adults living in households) have completed high school or more education (Table 10).

The proportion of “working-age” adults (ages 18-64) who have completed high school or more education (93%) is larger than the proportion among adults aged 65 and older (75%).

Table 10. Adult Household Population by Educational Attainment and Age, Wisconsin 2000

Age Groups	Education Completed					
	Less than high school		High school graduate		More than high school	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
18-44	7%	(1%)	35%	(2%)	58%	(2%)
45-64	6	(1)	40	(2)	53	(2)
65+	23	(3)	40	(3)	36	(3)
All Adults (18+)	9	(1)	37	(1)	53	(1)

Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes. The category “Less than high school” includes all those who did not graduate from high school and do not have a G.E.D. (General Educational Development certificate).

In 2000, an estimated 68 percent of adults ages 18-64 (2,147,000 residents) were employed full-time and 13 percent (397,000 residents) were employed part-time, making a total of 80 percent who were employed (Table 11 and Figure 18, next page). Men and women differ considerably in the proportion employed full- or part-time, with men more likely to be employed full-time.

Thirteen percent of persons age 65 and older were employed; most (73%) of these older workers were employed part-time (not shown in table).

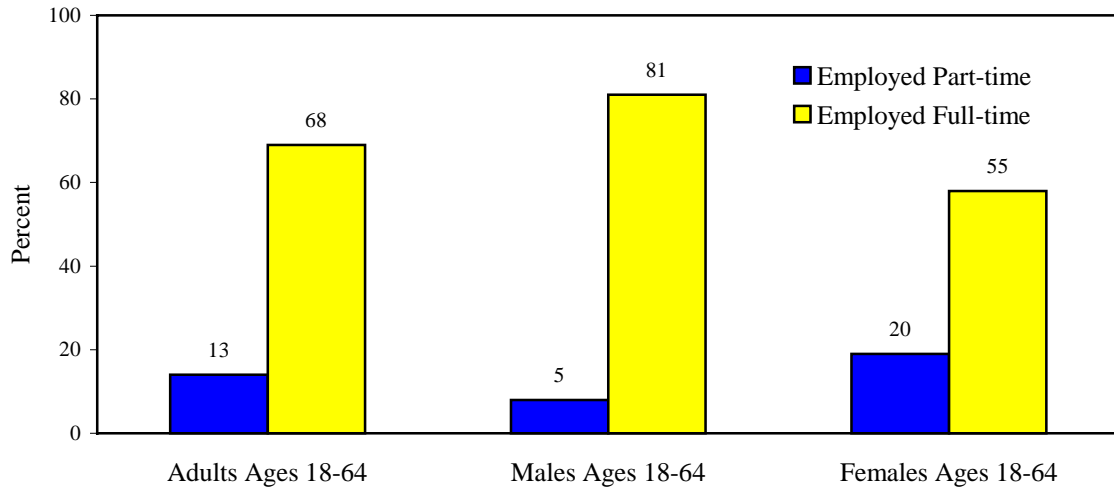
Table 11. Household Population by Employment Status and Sex (Adults Ages 18-64), Wisconsin 2000

	Employment			
	Employed Full-time		Employed Part-time	
	Percent	(C.I.±)	Percent	(C.I.±)
Males	81%	(2%)	5%	(1%)
Females	55	(2)	20	(2)
All Adults (Ages 18-64)	68	(1)	13	(1)

Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 38-39.

Figure 18. Household Population by Employment Status and Sex (Adults Ages 18-64), Wisconsin 2000



Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Table 12. Characteristics of Wisconsin's Household Population, 2000

	Percent	(C.I.±)	Number	(C.I.±)
Total	100%		5,156,000	
Age Groups				
0-17	26	(1%)	1,350,000	(54,000)
18-44	39	(1)	2,014,000	(59,000)
45-64	22	(1)	1,148,000	(51,000)
65+	13	(1)	645,000	(40,000)
Sex and Age Groups				
Male				
0-17	27	(2)	691,000	(38,000)
18-44	40	(2)	1,005,000	(42,000)
45-64	22	(1)	564,000	(36,000)
65+	11	(1)	275,000	(27,000)
Female				
0-17	25	(1)	659,000	(37,000)
18-44	38	(2)	1,009,000	(42,000)
45-64	22	(1)	583,000	(36,000)
65+	14	(1)	370,000	(30,000)
Race/Ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	88	(1)	4,546,000	(39,000)
Black, non-Hispanic	4	(--)	229,000	(25,000)
American Indian, non-Hispanic	1	(--)	72,000	(14,000)
Hispanic	2	(--)	128,000	(19,000)
Residence				
City of Milwaukee	11	(1)	583,000	(39,000)
Other Metropolitan (excluding City of Milwaukee)	52	(1)	2,660,000	(61,000)
Nonmetropolitan	37	(1)	1,914,000	(59,000)
Poverty Status				
Poor	8	(1)	399,000	(32,000)
Near-poor	17	(1)	880,000	(46,000)
Not poor	71	(1)	3,669,000	(55,000)
Educational Attainment				
Ages 18 and older:				
Less than high school diploma	9	(1)	359,000	(31,000)
High school graduate	37	(1)	1,412,000	(51,000)
Education beyond high school	53	(1)	2,011,000	(53,000)
Employment				
Ages 0-17				
Live with no employed adult(s)	3	(1)	39,000	(10,000)
Live with employed adult(s)	97	(1)	1,350,000	(10,000)
Ages 18-64				
Employed full-time	68	(1)	2,147,000	(45,000)
Employed part-time	13	(1)	397,000	(32,000)

Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: A dash (--) indicates 0.5 percent or less.

C.I. = Confidence Interval (specifies a range within which the true value probably lies). See Technical Notes, pages 38-39.

Technical Notes

Wisconsin Family Health Survey Design

The Wisconsin Family Health Survey (FHS) is a telephone survey of Wisconsin households, designed to provide estimates of health care coverage, various health problems and use of health care services by people across the state.

The FHS sampling frame consists of all Wisconsin households with a working telephone. In 2000, the sample design for selecting telephone numbers for the survey divided the state into six sample strata, five of which were defined geographically by grouping all of the counties into five areas. Telephone area code/prefix combinations from these five strata were randomly sampled at rates proportionate to the population size of each stratum. A sixth sample stratum consisted of telephone prefixes within the City of Milwaukee that had previously been found to include at least 20 percent black respondents. This stratum was also randomly sampled.

Early in 2000, the laboratory that had conducted Family Health Survey sampling and interviewing for many years closed. Because of this unanticipated event, interviews for the 2000 survey did not start until May 1, 2000. The University of Wisconsin Survey Center (UWSC), the new survey contractor, drew the samples and conducted all interviews for the 2000 survey. Trained interviewers called the sampled telephone numbers and conducted the survey using a computer-assisted telephone survey system (CASES). Each telephone number was called at least 10 times before being designated unanswered. The final overall response rate was 66 percent.

Interviews were conducted from May through December of 2000. A total of 1,017 interviews were conducted during May and June, 824 were conducted from July through September, and 823 from October through December.

The final FHS sample for 2000 consisted of 2,664 household interviews, representing a total of 6,894 Wisconsin household residents.

The demographic characteristics of the 2000 sample are displayed in Table 13 (next page), which presents the unweighted frequencies. The results in this table are not representative of the Wisconsin population because they have not been weighted to correct for disproportionate sampling rates.

The person in each household who knows the most about the health of all household members is selected to answer all survey questions during the telephone interview. This person answers survey questions for him/herself as well as for all other household members. In 2000, 71 percent of the respondents were women.

Table 13. Wisconsin Family Health Survey 2000 Sample Size

Total	6,894		
Age Groups		Residence	
0-17	1,902	City of Milwaukee	1,313
18-44	2,648	Other Metropolitan (excluding city of Milwaukee)	3,135
45-64	1,567	Nonmetropolitan	2,446
65+	777		
Sex and Age Groups		Poverty Status	
Male		Poor	608
0-17	959	Near-poor	1,227
18-44	1,256	Not poor	4,773
45-64	752		
65+	338		
Educational Attainment			
Female		Ages 18 and older:	
0-17	943	Less than high school diploma	504
18-44	1,392	High school diploma	1,872
45-64	815	More than high school	2,584
65+	439		
Ethnicity and Race		Employment	
Hispanic or Latino	158	Ages 0-17	
White, not Hispanic/Latino	5,668	Live with no employed adult(s)	98
Black or African American, not Hispanic/Latino	695	Live with employed adult(s)	1,804
American Indian or Alaska Native, not Hispanic/Latino	100	Ages 18-64	
Asian, not Hispanic/Latino	81	Employed full-time	2,812
Other, not Hispanic/Latino	55	Employed part-time	517
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander, not Hispanic/Latino	18		
Two or more races, not Hispanic/Latino	79		

Source: 2000 Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

The questions asked in the FHS were designed in the Bureau of Health Information. Many of the questions asked remain the same from year to year; new topics are added from time to time. Abbreviated versions of some survey questions appear with some of the tables in this report and in the Appendix. A copy of all questions asked in 2000 may be obtained from the Bureau of Health Information.

The data set for analysis of the 2000 FHS was constructed in the Bureau of Health Information, using the individual as the basic unit for analysis. Some missing data (i.e., respondent refused to answer or answered “don’t know”) on the age and sex variables were imputed, using interview transcripts and similar cases. About 9 percent of respondents did not report income (needed to

calculate poverty status). Through imputation from other income information, the final proportion of households with missing information on poverty status was reduced to 4 percent (unweighted for households).

Household population estimates for age and sex groups were constructed in the Bureau of Health Information. The Demographic Services Center, Department of Administration (DOA), estimates the total January 1 Wisconsin population in October of every non-Census year. The Bureau of Health Information estimates the age and sex distribution for the July 1 population each year. The difference between the DOA and the Bureau of Health Information estimates for the total population reflects population growth between January and July. The household population used in the Family Health Survey weights is the total population minus the group-quarters population (i.e., persons living in nursing homes, college dormitories, prisons, etc.). Since implementation of the survey for a calendar year is begun before the population estimates are available, population estimates from the previous calendar year are used for weighting purposes. The household population estimate for July 1, 1999 was used to weight the results of this report. At the time the 2000 Family Health Survey was begun, age- and sex-specific counts of the household population from the 2000 U.S. Census were not yet available.

A final weight variable was constructed for each person record on the data set, incorporating the varying sampling rates, response rates by stratum, and the total estimated household population as described above. The weight adjusted the sample for the age/sex distribution of the household population estimate. The Wisconsin population estimate used in this report was 5,156,402.

Definitions of Variables Used in This Report

Age and Sex. These characteristics are reported by the respondent for each household member. Individual years of age are classified into four groups for the analysis in this report: ages 0 through 17, 18 through 44, 45 through 64, and 65 and older.

Ethnicity and Race. Respondents in 2000 were asked about ethnicity and race differently from past surveys (see page 45 for question wording). This change was made to produce population groups comparable to the U.S. Census Bureau's "Hispanic or Latino and Race" classifications and statistics for 2000. FHS respondents were first asked if anyone in the household was Hispanic or Latino. Then they were asked to report each household member's race or races (up to six races could be reported for each).

In this report, all persons who were reported to be Hispanic or Latino are in the Hispanic/Latino category. All persons not reported as Hispanic/Latino for whom two or more races were reported are in the "two or more races" category. All remaining persons are distributed in the "single-race, not Hispanic/Latino" categories.

Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan. Twenty Wisconsin counties have been designated metropolitan counties by the federal Office of Management and Budget. They are: Brown, Calumet, Chippewa, Dane, Douglas, Eau Claire, Kenosha, La Crosse, Marathon, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Pierce, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Sheboygan, Washington, Waukesha and Winnebago. Counties are designated as metropolitan because they either 1) have a central city of at least 50,000 people, or 2) are adjacent and economically linked to a "central city" county. For the tables in this report, results for the City of Milwaukee have been separated from the rest of the metropolitan counties. The "Other Metropolitan" category includes Milwaukee County outside the city plus the remaining 19 metropolitan counties. The other 52 counties are nonmetropolitan.

Poverty Status. The relationship between number of people in a household and the annual income of that household determines the poverty status. The Family Health Survey asked several questions about total household income during the calendar year prior to the survey (1999), and used current household size to determine whether a household’s income was below the federal poverty guideline. A household of four people was considered poor if the total income was below \$17,000 (this is an approximation of the 1999 federal guideline, which was \$16,700). The “near-poor” category on these tables includes all people in households where the income was greater than the poverty guideline but less than twice the guideline. For a household of four, this was \$33,000 (Table 14).

Table 14. Wisconsin Family Health Survey Poverty Guidelines, 1999
Poverty Guidelines

Household Size	Poor	Near-Poor
1	\$8,000	\$16,000
2	\$11,000	\$22,000
3	\$14,000	\$28,000
4	\$17,000	\$33,000
5	\$20,000	\$39,000
6	\$22,000	\$45,000

Source: Wisconsin Family Health Survey. Guidelines derived from Federal Register, March 18, 1999, and rounded to nearest \$1,000.

Note: All members of a household were considered to be “poor” if total household income was less than the poverty guideline shown for a household of that size. Household members were considered to be “near-poor” if total household income fell between the poor and near-poor guidelines shown in this table for a household of that size.

Educational Attainment. Years of schooling completed are categorized in three groups for this report. Adults who finished 11 grades of school or less are in the first group, “less than high school diploma.” Adults who completed 12 years of school or a GED are in the “high school graduate” group, and adults who attended college or technical school beyond high school are in the “education beyond high school” group.

Working-Age Adults (ages 18 to 64). People in this age range are classified by employment status. Those who were working full-time at the time of the survey are grouped together, as are those who were working part-time. The remaining adults ages 18-64 include homemakers, the retired, full-time students, persons laid off, the unemployed (either looking or not looking for work) and those disabled persons who are unable to work. These adults were not grouped together as they are too disparate.

Children Under Age 18. All children are classified by the employment status of the adults in their household. If at least one adult was employed either part-time or full-time, then the child was classified as living with an employed adult. If no adult in the child’s household was employed at the time of the interview, then the child was classified as living with no employed adults.

Health Insurance. As used in this report, “health insurance” includes any kind of private or public coverage for health care costs, including Medicare, Medical Assistance (also called Medicaid or BadgerCare), and other government-funded insurance. The FHS does not obtain detailed information about the extent of services covered by insurance, or information about costs of premiums, deductibles and co-payments.

Health Insurance Coverage Over the Past Year. This estimates three groups: the percent of residents who were covered by health insurance over the entire 12 months preceding the telephone interview, the percent who had coverage during part of the 12 months and had no insurance part of the time, and the percent who had no health insurance at all during the preceding 12 months.

Because FHS interviews in 2000 were conducted over a nine-month period, the “preceding 12-month” period is variable. For example, respondents contacted in May 2000 were asked to report their health insurance coverage for the 12-month period between May 1999 and May 2000.

As previously mentioned, the FHS estimate of uninsured for the entire year has not been identical to that reported by the U.S. Census Bureau’s Current Population Survey (CPS). Though both surveys estimate the proportion of persons who were uninsured for the entire past year, differences in measurement methods may explain most of the discrepancy between estimates. For example:

- The sample design for the FHS is a random sample of telephone numbers, stratified by regions, while the CPS uses a nationally representative multistage cluster sample.
- The sample for the FHS is larger than the CPS sample for Wisconsin.
- The FHS insurance question refers to the past 12 months while CPS asks about the previous calendar year.
- The study designs are different: the CPS is longitudinal, conducting eight interviews with each household over a two-year period, while the FHS is a point-in-time study, conducting one interview with each household.
- There are variations in interviewer training and methods. The first CPS interview is conducted face-to-face while the FHS is conducted only by telephone.
- The survey questions are worded very differently. The CPS asks questions about each type of insurance coverage during the last calendar year. For each person who has no reported insurance coverage, the CPS recently added a verification question, asking if it is correct that a particular person was not covered by any health plan. The FHS asks, for each household member: *Thinking about all types of private and government health insurance, including Medicare, Medical Assistance, employer-provided coverage, and insurance that you pay for, were you covered for all 12 months since [this month last year], covered for part of that time, or not covered at all by health insurance since [this month last year]?*
- The Family Health Survey is designed to collect health-related information, while the CPS is primarily a labor force survey.

Despite all the differences between the surveys, their findings on the characteristics of uninsured persons are very consistent. The Wisconsin Family Health Survey, the CPS, and all other reputable surveys find that persons are much more likely to be uninsured if they (or their family members) are unemployed, members of some minority groups, low-income or poor, or lacking a high school diploma.

The reader is advised to use CPS estimates to make comparisons between states. However, for program purposes, the FHS is the best source of information about health insurance among Wisconsin residents since the FHS draws on a much larger representative sample in Wisconsin than does the CPS.

Insured and Uninsured. The “current” estimate of health insurance coverage is the percent (or number) who had health insurance coverage at the time of the interview. It is a snapshot estimate, a cross-section of the Wisconsin household population at one point in time. Each respondent is asked to list household members who are currently insured through Medicare, Medical Assistance, private health insurance, or any other kind of coverage. Each household member with any insurance is considered to be insured. Those with no insurance at the time of the interview are uninsured. When interviews for the entire year are compiled, the results estimate the proportions insured and uninsured at any one random point in time during 2000.

There is no statistically significant difference between estimates of the currently uninsured for 2000 (6%) and 1999 (7%).

Tables in This Report

All information presented in the tables and figures in this report, including the estimates of Wisconsin’s household population, was produced from the weighted 2000 Family Health Survey.

The tables include estimated percentages, 95 percent confidence intervals, and estimated numbers of people. The percentage estimates, as well as the percentage confidence intervals, are rounded to whole numbers to avoid the impression of greater precision than is warranted from a sample survey. The estimated numbers of people, which are estimates of the Wisconsin household population, are rounded to the nearest 1,000 for the same reason.

The Family Health Survey conducts interviews with randomly selected households, a sample of all Wisconsin households. The random sample is used to represent the actual Wisconsin population, but the sample will have some small amount of variation from the actual population. Statistical procedures, such as constructing confidence intervals, are a guide to the amount of precision attributed to the survey results.

The 95 percent confidence interval (for both the estimated percents and number of people) is in parentheses. Add the confidence interval value to the estimated percent to find the high boundary and subtract it from the percent to find the low boundary of the 95 percent confidence interval. For example, on the top line of Table 1 (page 7), 10 percent of Wisconsin household residents are estimated to have fair or poor health. Adding and subtracting the 1 percent value

yields a 95 percent confidence interval of 9 to 11 percent. This means that 95 out of 100 random surveys would estimate that 9 to 11 percent of Wisconsin household residents had fair or poor health at the time of the survey. The same procedure applies to the estimated number of people; adding and subtracting 37,000 from 534,000 yields a 95 percent confidence interval of 497,000 to 571,000 persons who had fair or poor health.

A statistical test was used each time a difference between two estimates is identified in the text. For example, the phrase “those less likely to be insured . . .” means that the difference between the identified groups was tested and found to be a statistically significant difference, not due to random variation. Only those differences that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are mentioned in this report. A t-test of the differences between percents was used to determine statistical significance.

In some tables the percentage estimates would be expected to sum to 100 percent, but they do not. This is due to two factors: rounding to whole numbers, and omission of “no answer” categories. The “no answer” category includes refusals to answer and answers of “don’t know.” Information about the “no answer” or missing data category is presented in tables where it is a notable percentage.

Appendix

Abbreviated Interview Schedule 2000 Family Health Survey

The questions are presented here as if they were asked only of the respondent, but in fact, most questions were asked about each person living in the respondent's household. The respondent on behalf of the other household members answered all questions. The complicated skip patterns built into the interview schedule are not shown here (nor are the response categories); skip patterns are based on the answers to prior questions. This is a simplified version presented for ease of understanding.

After the interviewer asks who is the most knowledgeable person in the household (in matters related to the health of other household members), that person is selected to be the respondent and answers questions on behalf of everyone in the household. At the start of the interview, the respondent is asked to list all persons living in the household and to give their first name, their relationship to the respondent, and their age and sex.

FAMILY HEALTH INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

- Overall, how satisfied are you with the health care available to you and your family? Would you say you are satisfied or dissatisfied?
- Are you and your family worried about the cost of health care or not worried about the cost of health care?
- How many persons live in your household counting all adults and children and including yourself?
- I would like you to rate the general health of each person in your household. In general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

(The following questions are asked about adults aged 18 and older)

- Do any of the adults in your household have trouble walking one block because of a health problem?
How long have you had this trouble?
- Do any of the adults in your household have trouble walking uphill or climbing a few flights of stairs because of a health problem?
How long have you had this trouble?
- Do any of the adults in your household have trouble bending, lifting or stooping because of a health problem?
How long have you had this trouble?

Appendix

- Do any of the adults in your household have trouble doing vigorous exercise or work, such as lifting heavy objects, running, or participating in strenuous sports because of a health problem?
How long have you had this trouble?
- Does the health of any of the adults in your household keep them from working at a job, doing work around the house, or going to school?
How long have you had this trouble?
- Do any of the adults in your household have trouble eating, dressing, bathing, or using the toilet because of a health problem?
How long have you had this trouble?

(End of adult-only section.)

- Is there one particular clinic, health center, doctor's office or other place where you usually go for routine health care, such as minor illnesses or checkups?
- Do you have two or more usual places to go for routine health care depending on the problem?
- Has anyone in your household been unable to carry out their usual activities or missed work or school because of illness or some other health-related problem during the past two weeks, that is since *(date)*?
- For how many days were you unable to do your usual activities or unable to go to work or school?
- What was the health problem?
- Did you see a medical doctor for the *(problem)* during the past two weeks, or not?
- In the past twelve months, how many times have you seen a medical doctor for some health care or advice, not counting informal advice from relatives or friends who are medical doctors?
- How long has it been since you last saw a medical doctor?
- I'm going to read a list of other health professionals. For each one, please tell me whether or not anyone in your household has received some care or advice from them during the past twelve months. Please do not include professionals who gave informal advice, such as relatives or friends with medical training.
- In the past 12 months who in your household has received some care or advice from a nurse or nurse practitioner?

- In the past 12 months who in your household has received some care or advice from a physician assistant?
- In the past 12 months who in your household has received some care or advice from a chiropractor?
- In the past 12 months who in your household has received some care or advice from a physical therapist?
- In the past 12 months who in your household has received some counseling or advice from a psychologist, psychiatrist or other mental health professional?
- Many adults and children get a general physical examination or check-up once in a while. How long has it been since you had a general check-up for which an appointment had been made?
- Who has stayed overnight in a hospital during the past 12 months, that is since *(date)*?
- Who in your household has been treated at a hospital emergency room during the past 12 months, that is, since *(date)*?
- About how many times in the past 12 months have you been treated in an emergency room?

(The following questions are asked about children.)

- Thinking about the time you were treated in an emergency room, did anyone call 911 before you went to the emergency room?
 - Were you taken by ambulance to the emergency room?
 - Did anyone call a doctor or nurse before you went to the hospital emergency room?
 - Were you told to go to an emergency room or to see a doctor first, or something else?
- Thinking of the most recent time you were treated at an emergency room, did you go there because of an illness or an injury or something else?
- Was this injury accidental or from an intentional act?
- Were you treated at the emergency room mainly because it was a very serious or life threatening emergency or some other reason?
- Were you treated at the emergency room outside of regular office hours, that is, at night, on a weekend or a holiday?

(End of children-only section.)

-
- Was anyone treated at a walk-in clinic or urgent care center where you don't need an appointment, at least once during the past 12 months?
 - How many times were you treated at a walk-in clinic or urgent care center during the past 12 months?
 - Sometimes people have problems getting medical care when they need it. During the last 12 months, was there any time when you or anyone in your household needed medical care or surgery but did not get it?
 - Now I'd like to know about the last time each household member visited the dentist. How long ago did you last visit the dentist?
 - What was the reason you went to the dentist at that time? Was it a check-up, a problem, both or something else?
 - I'm going to read a list of common serious health problems. For each one, please tell me whether you or anyone in your household has ever been told by a doctor that they have it.

First, has anyone in your household ever been told by a doctor that they have arthritis?

Osteoporosis or brittle bones?

Cancer?

Emphysema or chronic bronchitis?

Asthma?

Any other lung disease or chronic breathing problem?

Diabetes?

High blood pressure or hypertension?

Stroke?

Heart disease?

Heart attack?

Any other chronic condition of the heart or circulatory problems?

- A new state program called W-2 provides assistance, such as job searches, employment, child care, and transportation to work. Is anyone in your household enrolled in the W-2 program?

(The following question was asked if there were children aged 0-5 or a female aged 17-40 in the household.)

- Is anyone in your household enrolled in the WIC nutrition program which provides nutritious foods to women, infants and children?
- Is anyone in your household receiving food stamps?
- Is anyone in your household receiving Social Security payments?

-
- Is anyone in your household receiving payments from SSI?

(The next question was asked about all household members aged 6 and older.)

- What is the highest grade or level in school or college that you have completed?

(The next two questions were asked about all household members aged 18 and older.)

- Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married?
- Are you working full-time, working part-time, laid off or on strike, retired, unemployed and looking for work, unemployed and not looking for work, unable to work or disabled, keeping house, or a full-time student?

(The next two questions were asked only of adults who were working full-time or part-time.)

- This question is about your longest job in the past 12 months. I'll read a list of different types of jobs. Which type best describes your job: sales; clerical; service; professional; technical; managerial; administrative; farming; craftsman; operating a machine; assembly work; driving; or laborer?
- Thinking about your longest job in the past 12 months, were you working for wages, salary, or commissions as an employee of a private company, business, or individual; or a government employee; or self-employed in your own business, professional practice, or farm; or working without pay in the family business or farm?

(End of employment questions.)

- Are you Hispanic or Latino?
- Which one or more of the following is your race? American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or White?
- In what county is this residence located?

(Asked if residence is in Milwaukee County)

- Is this residence in the city of Milwaukee?
- What is your Zip code?
- Do you live on a farm?

(The next series of questions was about household income. Respondents were asked three income questions depending on their household size. Answers to these questions are used to compute poverty status. Because this is a very complicated section with complex skip patterns, only one example is given here, based on a household of four.)

- Thinking of the total income for everyone in your household from all sources in 1999, was that income less than \$17,000, between \$17,000 and \$33,000 or over \$33,000?

(If the respondent answers “greater than \$33,000,” the following question is asked.)

- Would you say that your household’s total income in 1999 was less than \$50,000, or greater than \$50,000?

(If the respondent answers “greater than \$50,000,” the following question is asked.)

- Would you say that your household’s total income in 1999 was less than \$75,000 or greater than \$75,000?

(End of household income questions.)

- Approximately how long have you had this phone number?
- Do you have more than one telephone number in your household?
- During the last 12 months, was the household you lived in without telephone service at any time, for any reason?
- During the last 12 months, for how long, in total, was your household without phone service?

That’s my last question. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

