

## Technical Notes

### Detailed Source Tables Available Online

Much of the data presented in this report was extracted from more detailed tables that are available online. See these detailed tables at:

<http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/health/MinorityHealth/mhdata/index.htm>.

The tables available at the Web address above are updated versions of tables contained in a 2004 report from the Department of Health and Family Services: *The Health of Racial and Ethnic Populations in Wisconsin: 1996-2000*. This report, also called the 2004 Minority Health Report, is available online at:

<http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/health/MinorityHealth/report19962000.htm>.

### Summary Birth and Death Information (Table 3 in each chapter)

This table provides summary information from vital statistics data about births and deaths of Wisconsin residents.

Most of the birth data in this table, including the number of births, fertility rates, and teen birth rates for 2005, were previously published in two annual reports: *Wisconsin Births and Infant Deaths, 2005*; and *Births to Teens in Wisconsin, 2005*, published in September 2006 by the Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Family Services. These reports are available online at <http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/births/index.htm>.

Birth rates for 2005 by race/ethnicity were supplied by Laura Ninneman in the Vital Records Section, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, in March 2007. The birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 total population (all ages and both sexes); this is also called the “crude birth rate.”

Number of deaths and unadjusted (crude) death rates for 2005 are based on Wisconsin resident death records, and were drawn from the WISH data query system (Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health), <http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>, Mortality Module, accessed March 19, 2007; Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Health Information and Policy.

Age-adjusted mortality rates (all causes combined) for 2001-2005 were taken from Table R13, published online as part of the table updates at:

<http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/health/MinorityHealth/mhdata/appendix.htm>

See “Age-Adjusted Rates” below for information about the age-adjustment method used in this report.

## Mortality Data

**Leading Causes of Death:** The ICD-10 codes used to determine leading causes of death in each population group are available at the following Web page:

[http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/wish/main/Mortality/broad\\_ICD9\\_ICD10.htm](http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/wish/main/Mortality/broad_ICD9_ICD10.htm)

**Mortality Rates and Disparity Ratios:** The ICD-10 codes used to calculate age-adjusted mortality rates and disparity ratios by cause of death are shown in the following table:

Cause of Death	ICD-10 Codes
Heart disease	I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51
Stroke (cerebrovascular diseases)	I60-I69
Diabetes	E10-E14
Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	C00-C97
Unintentional injury	V01-X59, Y85-Y86
Homicide	X85-Y09, Y87.1
Suicide	X60-X84, Y87.0

## Age-Adjusted Rates

This report presents age-adjusted rates of death and hospitalizations. An age-adjusted rate provides a single summary measure of the comparative likelihood of experiencing an event (such as death or hospitalization) in two populations despite differences in age structure. An age-adjusted rate has meaning only as a point of comparison with other rates that have been adjusted in the same way.

In this report, age adjustment is based on the direct method, which indicates what the overall rate for a population of interest would be if, given current age-specific rates, the population of interest had the same age distribution as a standard population. The U.S. year 2000 standard population was used as the standard for all age-adjusted rates in this report.