

Columbus Rural Health Works



KANSAS RURAL
HEALTH WORKS



Communities Building Affordable & Sustainable Healthcare Systems

Economic & Demographic Data

Introduction

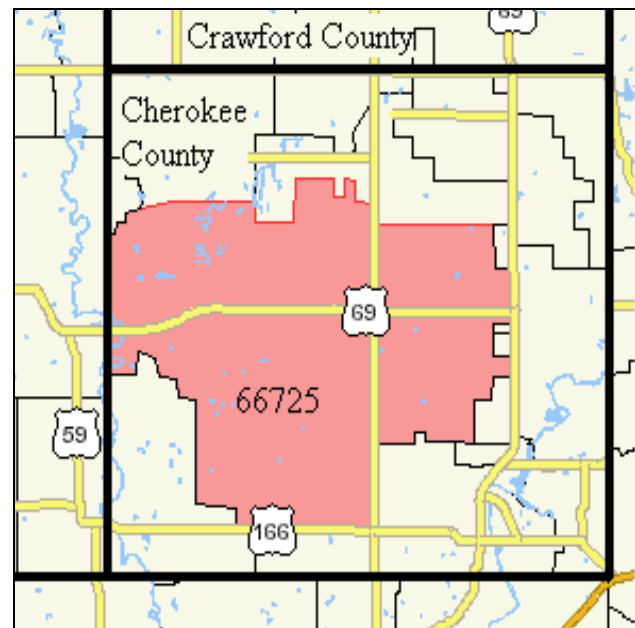
Kansas Rural Health Works (KRHW) is dedicated to helping rural communities build affordable and sustainable local health care systems. Health care is important to seniors, young families and companies. But rural health care systems are facing many challenges: hospitals are closing; services have been cut; doctors won't come to the area or they don't stay; Medicare and Medicaid payments are too low. Rural residents can revitalize their local health care system. KRHW provides the tools. Local visionary leadership puts these tools to work. KRHW helps communities keep health care dollars at home. Sponsored by the Kansas Rural Health Options Project with funding from the Office of Rural Health Policy, Health Resources and Services Administration.

Economic Data Summary

Following are data and statistics about the economic and demographic characteristics of Cherokee County that may have implications related to local health care needs. Some of the data only is available at a county scale and reflects the Cherokee County boundaries. Some is available by ZIP code. Where possible, ZIP code data was used for the areas shown in the graphic below. This area reflects the approximate boundaries of the St. John's Maude Norton Memorial Hospital market area. This is probably the geographic extent most non-specialty health care services centered in Columbus would reach.

- The proportion of the population over 65 years is growing, and the female population over 85 years is growing fastest among the elderly group.
- 43% of the population lives alone, making individual acute and chronic care management challenging.
- Nearly 20% of households live on less than \$15,000 income per year.
- About 29% of the housing stock is valued at less than \$40,000.
- Transfer income to persons is among the fastest growing sources of income. In 2007, \$145 million in transfer income was paid to county residents.
- Within transfer income, government assistance such as Medicare, income maintenance, and veterans pension and disability benefits are growing most strongly.
- The county poverty rate decreased recently, but typically remains well above the Kansas average.

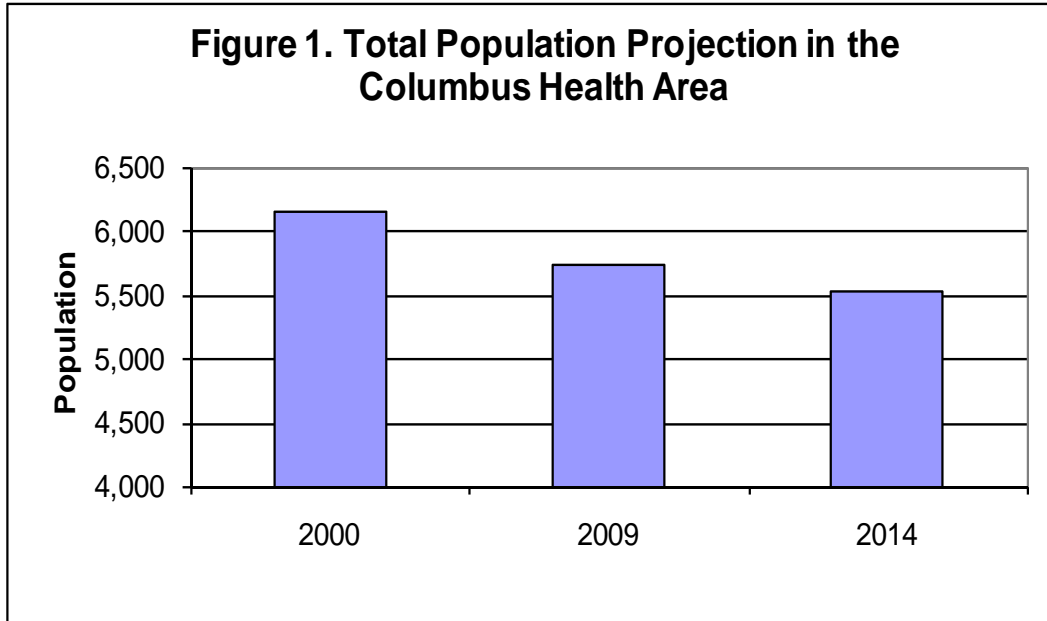
Columbus Health Market Area



ZIP codes within the Columbus Health Area.
Source: Claritas, Inc. 2009

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Typical of many rural communities in Kansas, the Columbus-area population has been declining albeit more modestly than many central and western Kansas communities. The trend is expected to continue into the near-term future. The implications of this trend are that there are fewer people to make up local economic markets, fewer people to support local public services, and a thinner local labor market. All of these create greater challenges for businesses, local governments and communities.



Claritas, Inc. (2009)

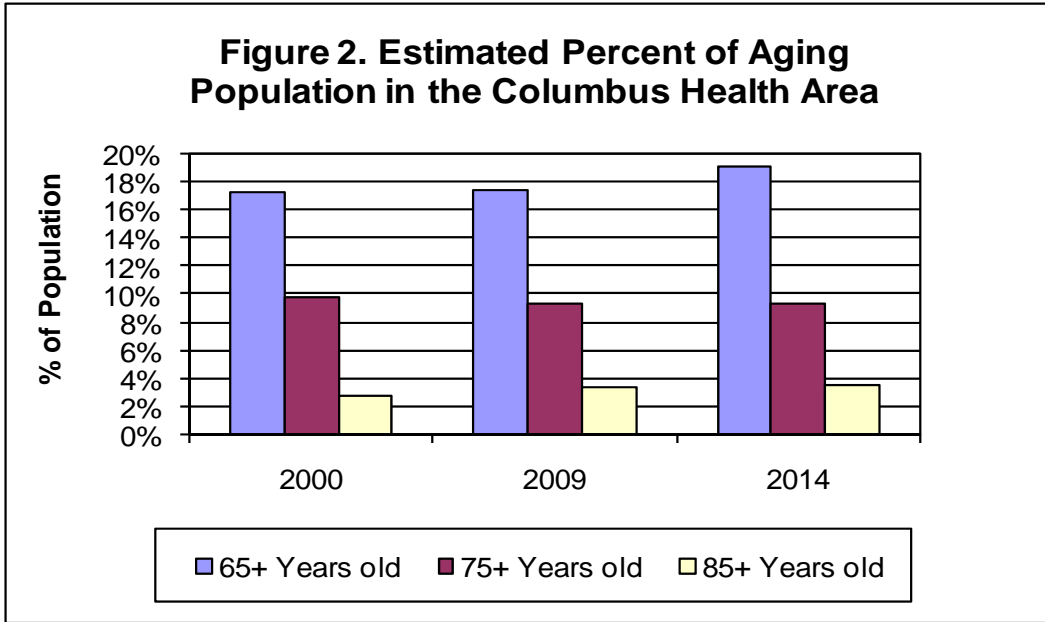
The proportion of the population 65 years and older is among the fastest growing demographic groups even as the overall population declines. The oldest of the old, persons 85 years and older, are increasing to the greatest degree among the elderly, with women commonly outliving men. The implications of these trends are several: without a source of renewal from economic growth, the community will increasingly rely on an elderly, fixed income population base to support local services. Further, the proportion of the population with special health care needs, especially community and home health care assistance, will increase.

Table 1. Percent of Aging Population in the Columbus Health Area

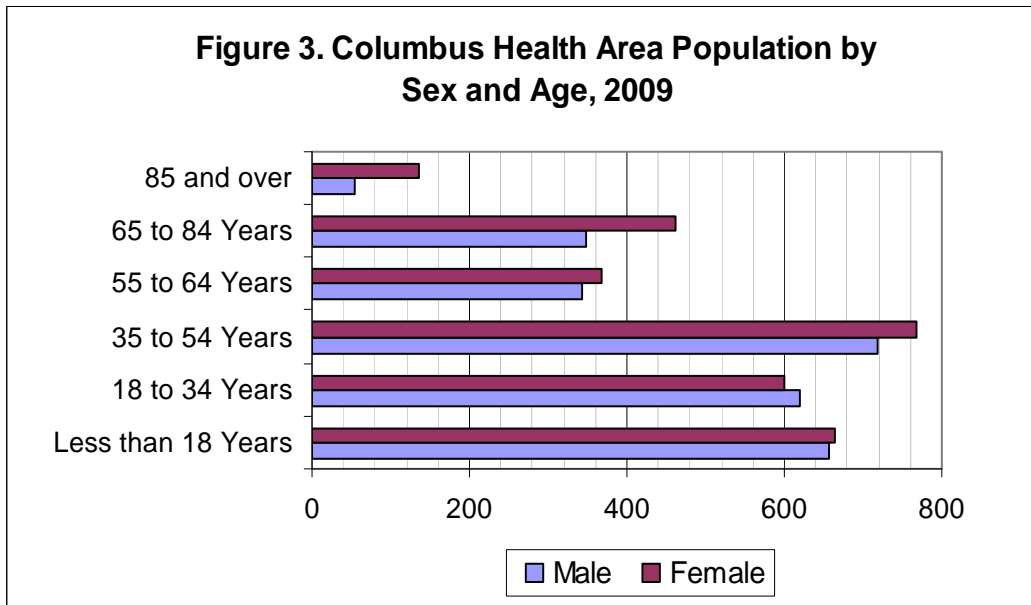
	2000		2009		2014	
	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population
65+ Years old	17.2%	1,058	17.4%	998	19.0%	1,052
75+ Years old	9.8%	429	9.3%	536	9.2%	511
85+ Years old	2.8%	173	3.3%	190	3.6%	198

Claritas, Inc. (2009)

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Claritas, Inc. (2009)



Claritas, Inc. (2009)

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The racial composition of the Columbus area is quite homogenous. Whites make up about 94 percent of the population. Still, about 333 persons in the area identify themselves as non-white, with the largest minority group being Native American. It's not uncommon for non-whites to have specific health care needs that are very different than the white population. Contrary to most other areas, the Hispanic and Latino population is not expected to grow.

Table 2. 2009 Estimated Population by Single Race Classification

	Population	Percent
White Alone	5,402	94.2%
Black or African American Alone	27	0.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	105	1.8%
Asian Alone	41	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	25	0.4%
Two or More Races	135	2.4%
Total	5,735	100.0%

Claritas, Inc. (2009)

Table 3. 2009 Estimated Population Hispanic or Latino by Origin

	Population	Percent
Hispanic or Latino	81	1.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,654	98.6%
Total	5,735	100.0%

Claritas, Inc. (2009)

Table 4. Columbus Health Area Hispanic and Latino Population Projection

	2000	2009	2014
Total Population	6,142	5,735	5,529
Hispanic and Latino Population	87	81	76
Percentage of Population	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%

Claritas, Inc. (2009)

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A relatively large proportion of the population 15 years and older is unmarried. About 57 percent of the adult population reported living as a married individual with a spouse present. Conversely, 43 percent reported being unmarried or their spouse was absent. Nine percent are widowed. Many of these individuals probably live in some other cohabitation arrangement. Still, it raises a question about the number of people living alone. Within the context of community health care needs, people living alone face sometimes tremendous challenges should illness arise or injury occur. Most often, there are only informal support structures in place to assist such individuals in times of need.

Table 5. 2009 Estimated Population Age 15+ by Marital Status

	Count	Percent
Total, Never Married	837	17.9%
Married, Spouse present	2,688	57.5%
Married, Spouse absent	219	4.7%
Widowed	416	8.9%
Divorced	517	11.1%
Males, Never Married	460	9.8%
Previously Married	288	6.2%
Females, Never Married	377	8.1%
Previously Married	645	13.8%

Claritas, Inc. (2009)

Table 6. 2009 Estimated Population Age 25+ by Educational Attainment

	Count	Percent
Less than 9th grade	250	6.4%
Some High School, no diploma	403	10.4%
High School Graduate (or GED)	1,425	36.6%
Some College, no degree	952	24.5%
Associate Degree	259	6.7%
Bachelor's Degree	355	9.1%
Master's Degree	184	4.7%
Professional School Degree	62	1.6%
Doctorate Degree	2	0.1%

Claritas, Inc. (2009)

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The income and wealth resources of many Columbus-area residents are relatively modest. Over 35 percent of households report an annual income of less than \$25,000 and nearly 20 percent of households live on less than \$15,000 per year. As represented by housing values, the wealth resources of many individuals and households also is relatively modest. About 29 percent of the housing stock is valued at less than \$40,000. The implications of such income and wealth characteristics in the context of increasing longevity and rising health care costs raises questions as to whether all who need it can afford health insurance and health care services.

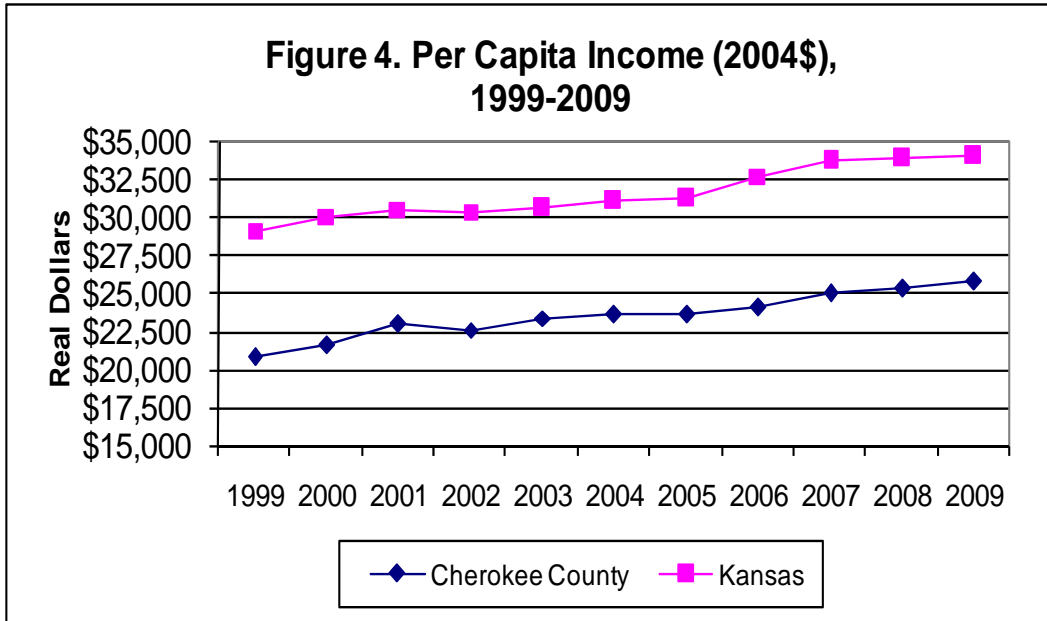
Table 7. 2009 Estimated Households by Household Income

	Count	Percent
Income Less than \$15,000	457	19.8%
Income \$15,000 - \$24,999	357	15.5%
Income \$25,000 - \$34,999	307	13.3%
Income \$35,000 - \$49,999	362	15.7%
Income \$50,000 - \$74,999	461	20.0%
Income \$75,000 - \$99,999	199	8.6%
Income \$100,000 - \$149,999	125	5.4%
Income \$150,000 - \$249,999	39	1.7%
Income \$250,000 - \$499,999	2	0.1%
Income \$500,000 or more	0	0.0%
Total Estimated Households	2,309	100.0%
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Estimated Average Household Income		\$44,946
Estimated Median Household Income		\$36,405
Estimated Per Capita Income		\$18,354
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Claritas, Inc. (2009)		

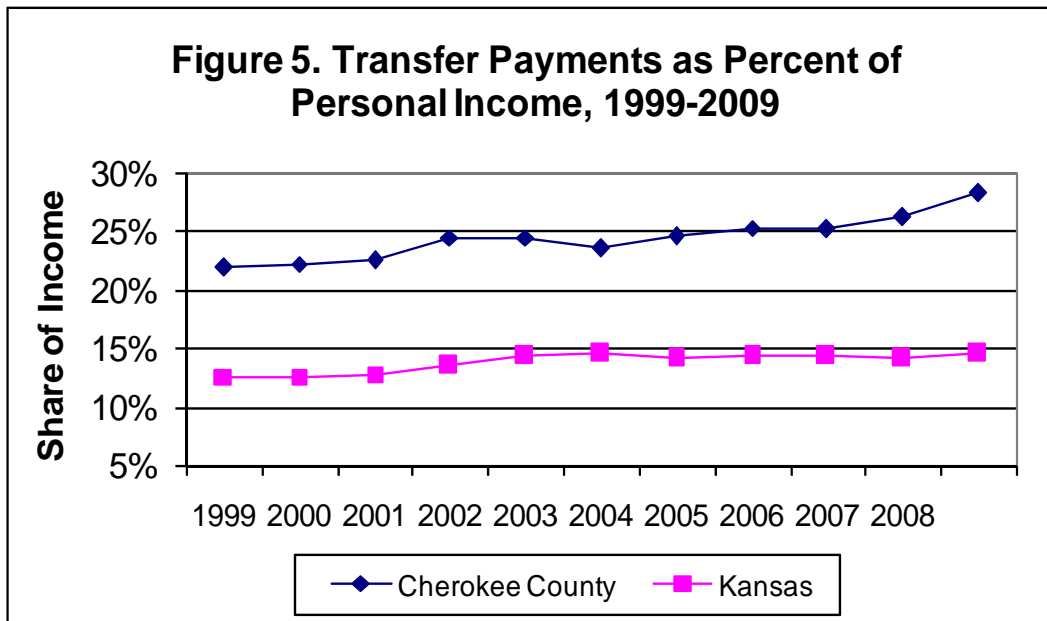
Table 8. 2009 Estimated All Owner-Occupied Housing Values

	Count	Percent
Value Less than \$20,000	196	11.2%
Value \$20,000 - \$39,999	308	17.6%
Value \$40,000 - \$59,999	318	18.2%
Value \$60,000 - \$79,999	244	13.9%
Value \$80,000 - \$99,999	214	12.2%
Value \$100,000 - \$149,999	282	16.1%
Value \$150,000 - \$199,999	115	6.6%
Value \$200,000 - \$299,999	48	2.7%
Value \$300,000 - \$399,999	25	1.4%
Value \$400,000 - \$499,999	0	0.0%
Value \$500,000 - \$749,999	0	0.0%
Value \$750,000 - \$999,999	0	0.0%
Value \$1,000,000 or more	0	0.0%
Total	1,750	100.0%
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Claritas, Inc. (2009)		

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Woods & Poole, Inc. (2009)



Woods & Poole, Inc. (2009)

As with most rural areas, Cherokee County is relatively more dependent on transfer income, such as retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical benefits, and income maintenance. That dependence is growing over time. These financial resources can be of enormous importance to those who receive them. From an economic perspective, these payments help support the local economy. Every person legitimately entitled to receive them, should have access to this assistance.

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Table 9. Cherokee County Personal Income by Major Source

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Earnings (Millions 2004\$)	\$246.96	\$249.70	\$278.45	\$263.21	\$279.50	\$290.33	\$282.07	\$274.68	\$292.83	\$296.06	\$291.66
Farm Earnings	\$1.22	\$1.16	\$7.25	\$5.06	\$12.50	\$11.62	\$6.82	\$0.42	\$3.89	\$3.83	\$3.83
Agricultural Services, Other	\$1.49	\$1.71	\$1.61	\$1.66	\$1.89	\$1.33	\$1.67	\$1.43	\$1.68	\$1.50	\$1.49
Mining	\$1.87	\$2.92	\$2.99	\$2.84	\$3.87	\$3.14	\$3.56	\$4.40	\$5.15	\$5.32	\$5.40
Construction	\$20.11	\$26.84	\$32.62	\$24.49	\$26.28	\$31.25	\$27.23	\$29.28	\$31.48	\$32.85	\$31.53
Manufacturing	\$74.61	\$76.04	\$84.40	\$80.50	\$78.48	\$82.51	\$78.45	\$84.73	\$92.57	\$96.66	\$96.17
Transport, Comm. & Public Utility	\$14.67	\$14.36	\$16.93	\$16.61	\$18.41	\$18.46	\$19.98	\$17.70	\$18.47	\$18.10	\$17.77
Wholesale Trade	\$13.28	\$12.11	\$11.75	\$10.35	\$8.80	\$14.45	\$11.52	\$11.26	\$11.98	\$12.56	\$12.92
Retail Trade	\$16.23	\$15.29	\$16.27	\$13.89	\$15.28	\$15.39	\$16.13	\$15.88	\$16.30	\$16.02	\$15.57
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	\$8.70	\$9.35	\$10.84	\$10.13	\$10.03	\$9.08	\$9.85	\$9.80	\$9.98	\$9.79	\$9.23
Services	\$7.77	\$6.92	\$7.83	\$7.95	\$7.88	\$6.25	\$12.76	\$9.15	\$9.85	\$10.33	\$10.58
Federal Civilian Government	\$2.98	\$3.45	\$3.07	\$3.16	\$3.13	\$3.28	\$3.22	\$3.29	\$3.29	\$3.21	\$3.40
Federal Military Government	\$1.69	\$1.75	\$1.85	\$2.31	\$3.24	\$3.32	\$3.87	\$3.67	\$3.46	\$3.63	\$3.46
State and Local Government	\$36.52	\$36.02	\$36.49	\$37.25	\$39.14	\$39.73	\$39.62	\$39.86	\$41.25	\$41.25	\$40.92
Personal Income (Millions 2004\$)	\$471.38	\$485.75	\$511.30	\$497.04	\$511.64	\$515.00	\$503.97	\$513.10	\$532.52	\$532.68	\$542.57
Wages and Salaries	\$174.26	\$175.90	\$178.29	\$168.52	\$168.66	\$172.12	\$170.05	\$166.51	\$177.17	\$178.97	\$179.57
Other Labor Income	\$37.11	\$37.99	\$39.11	\$42.44	\$46.01	\$46.77	\$46.09	\$45.50	\$46.81	\$47.36	\$48.70
Proprietors Income	\$35.60	\$35.81	\$61.05	\$52.25	\$64.82	\$71.44	\$65.93	\$62.67	\$68.86	\$69.73	\$63.39
Dividends, Interest & Rent	\$80.98	\$85.81	\$79.34	\$69.62	\$63.18	\$60.08	\$54.11	\$58.42	\$59.13	\$57.73	\$53.90
Transfer Payments To Persons	\$102.91	\$107.77	\$115.28	\$121.58	\$125.16	\$121.10	\$123.78	\$129.71	\$133.57	\$139.75	\$153.44
Less Social Insurance Contributions	\$29.44	\$29.14	\$30.55	\$28.96	\$29.50	\$30.46	\$31.03	\$30.84	\$31.90	\$32.97	\$34.34
Residence Adjustment	\$69.97	\$71.62	\$68.79	\$71.59	\$73.30	\$73.95	\$75.04	\$81.12	\$78.90	\$72.13	\$77.90

Woods and Poole, Inc. (2009)

Note: Historical employment, earnings, and income data 1969-2002, and total population data 1969-2003, are from the U.S. Dept of Commerce (USDoC); employment and earnings data by private non-farm SIC industry for 2001 and 2002 are estimated from private non-farm NAICA industry data.

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Table 10. Personal Current Transfer Receipts for Cherokee County

(thousands of dollars)	2005	2006	2007
Personal current transfer receipts (\$000)	127,422	137,233	144,987
Current transfer receipts of individuals from governments	122,874	132,746	139,899
Retirement and disability insurance benefits	48,104	50,966	53,538
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) benefits	47,184	50,085	52,631
Railroad retirement and disability benefits	652	634	660
Workers' compensation	66	69	73
Other government retirement and disability insurance benefits \1	202	178	174
Medical benefits	55,137	61,554	64,996
Medicare benefits	28,779	34,419	37,143
Public assistance medical care benefits \2	25,981	26,741	27,455
Military medical insurance benefits \3	377	394	398
Income maintenance benefits	13,945	14,755	15,502
Supplemental security income (SSI) benefits	2,776	2,960	3,300
Family assistance \4	1,861	1,855	1,894
Food stamps	2,705	2,814	2,926
Other income maintenance benefits \5	6,603	7,126	7,382
Unemployment insurance compensation	2,220	1,701	1,829
State unemployment insurance compensation	2,182	1,674	1,806
Unemployment compensation for Fed. civilian employees (UCFE)	(L)	(L)	(L)
Unemployment compensation for railroad employees	(L)	(L)	(L)
Unemployment compensation for veterans (UCX)	(L)	(L)	(L)
Other unemployment compensation \6	0	0	0
Veterans benefits	3,083	3,395	3,622
Veterans pension and disability benefits	2,815	2,965	3,188
Veterans readjustment benefits \7	86	75	79
Veterans life insurance benefits	181	354	354
Other assistance to veterans \8	(L)	(L)	(L)
Federal education and training assistance	257	283	286
Other transfer receipts of individuals from governments \10	128	92	126
Current transfer receipts of nonprofit institutions	3,776	3,751	3,835
Receipts from the Federal government	801	787	781
Receipts from state and local governments \11	1,767	1,908	2,038
Receipts from businesses	1,208	1,056	1,016
Current transfer receipts of individuals from businesses \12	772	736	1,253

Bureau of Economic Analysis (2009)

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Notes for Table 10:

1. Consists largely of temporary disability payments and black lung payments.
 2. Consists of medicaid and other medical vendor payments.
 3. Consists of payments made under the TriCare Management Program (formerly called CHAMPUS) for the medical care of dependents of active duty military personnel and of retired military personnel and their dependents at nonmilitary medical facilities.
 4. Through 1995, consists of emergency assistance and aid to families with dependent children. For 1998 forward, consists of benefits-- generally known as temporary assistance for needy families-- provided under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. For 1996-97, consists of payments under all three of these programs.
 5. Consists largely of general assistance, refugee assistance, foster home care and adoption assistance, earned income tax credits, and energy assistance.
 6. Consists of trade readjustment allowance payments, Redwood Park benefit payments, public service employment benefit payments, and transitional benefit payments.
 7. Consists largely of veterans readjustment benefit payments, educational assistance to spouses and children of disabled or deceased veterans, payments to paraplegics, and payments for autos and conveyances for disabled veterans.
 8. Consists of State and local government payments to veterans.
 9. Consists largely of federal fellowship payments (National Science Foundation fellowships and traineeships, subsistence payments to State maritime academy cadets, and other federal fellowships), interest subsidy on higher education loans, basic educational opportunity grants, and Job Corps payments.
 10. Consists largely of Bureau of Indian Affairs payments, education exchange payments, Alaska Permanent Fund dividend payments, compensation of survivors of public safety officers, compensation of victims of crime, disaster relief payments, compensation for Japanese internment, and other special payments to individuals.
 11. Consists of State and local government educational assistance payments to nonprofit institutions, and other State and local government payments to nonprofit institutions.
 12. Consists largely of personal injury payments to individuals other than employees and other business transfer payments.
- All state and local area dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).
- (L) Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Columbus Rural Health Works

Table 11. Employment by Major Industry for Cherokee County

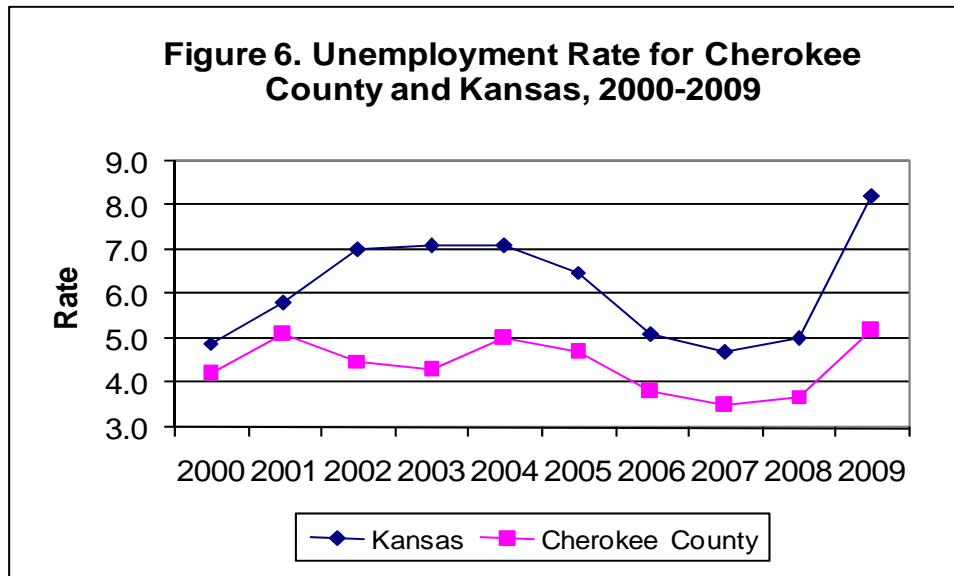
(Thousands)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Employment	10.566	10.483	12.134	11.756	11.67	12.045	12.263	11.964	12.057	12.068	11.887
Farm Employment	0.851	0.833	0.839	0.845	0.829	0.827	0.829	0.82	0.818	0.811	0.798
Agricultural Services, Other	0.065	0.064	0.081	0.103	0.095	0.081	0.087	0.08	0.089	0.081	0.082
Mining	0.086	0.08	0.11	0.107	0.123	0.096	0.105	0.131	0.146	0.148	0.15
Construction	0.974	1.05	1.213	0.961	0.98	1.155	1.088	1.103	1.147	1.174	1.131
Manufacturing	1.75	1.727	2.087	1.965	1.796	1.769	1.827	1.817	1.883	1.913	1.874
Transport, Comm. & Public Utility	0.35	0.34	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.48	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.51
Wholesale Trade	0.275	0.299	0.351	0.299	0.232	0.305	0.307	0.289	0.3	0.32	0.332
Retail Trade	1.051	1.025	1.208	1.107	1.122	1.153	1.272	1.229	1.211	1.185	1.152
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Services	0.65	0.68	0.80	0.74	0.75	0.81	0.84	0.83	0.85	0.83	0.79
Federal Civilian Government	1.837	1.749	2.157	2.27	2.365	2.407	2.423	2.18	2.096	2.043	1.974
Federal Military Government	0.057	0.068	0.058	0.058	0.061	0.059	0.059	0.059	0.055	0.055	0.055
State and Local Government	0.108	0.108	0.104	0.104	0.103	0.098	0.1	0.104	0.099	0.099	0.093
State and Local Government	1.287	1.259	1.225	1.294	1.291	1.298	1.323	1.356	1.343	1.338	1.316

Woods and Poole, Inc. (2009)

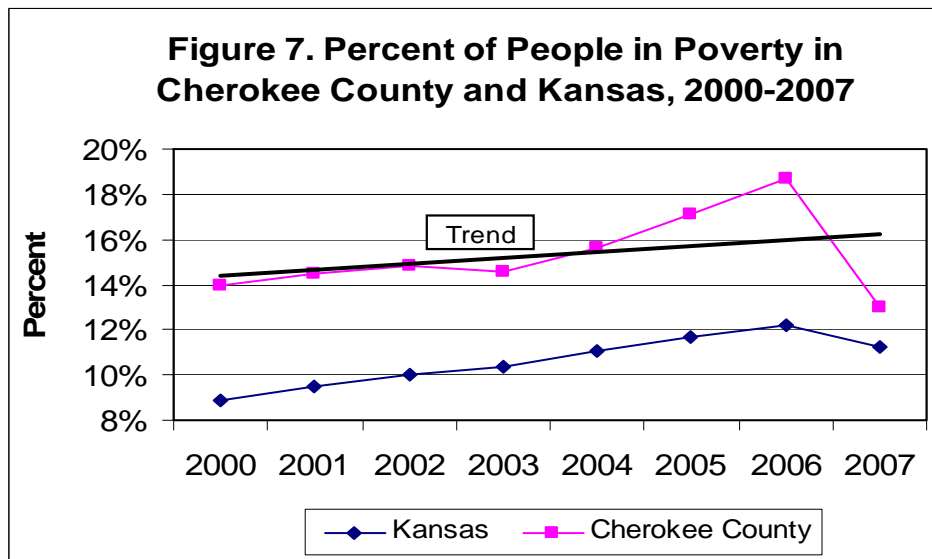
Note: Employment in number of jobs includes proprietors and part-time jobs.

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As with most rural areas, the way people in Cherokee County earn a living is changing. Employment in traditional industries such as agriculture, extractive industries and manufacturing has declined as a share of total employment. A greater proportion of people are earning a living working in trade or service industries. And, as wants, needs and mandates for government services increase, so too does employment in government. Cherokee County has been consistently above the state average in terms of the percentage of population living in poverty.



Kansas Department of Labor (2009)



U.S. Census Bureau (2009)

This information was prepared by the Office of Local Government, K-State Research and Extension. For questions or other information, call 785-532-2643.