Community Health Needs Assessment

Scott County, KS
January 2013

In partial fulfillment of requirements related to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and local health department accreditation

Sponsored by:

Scott County Hospital
Scott County Health Department

In cooperation with:
Scott County Community Health Needs Assessment
Executive Summary
January 2013

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) created a new IRS Code which imposes additional requirements on tax-exempt hospitals. Specifically, hospitals must complete a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) at least once every three years. The CHNA must include input from persons who represent the broad interest of the community with input from persons having public health knowledge or expertise. They then must make the assessment widely available to the public and adopt a written implementation strategy to address identified community needs.

The Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) defines public health accreditation as the development of a set of standards, a process to measure health department performance against those standards, and reward or recognition for those health departments who meet the standards. This accreditation process also requires a periodic Community Public Health Needs Assessment.

In September and October, 2012, the Scott County Hospital and the Scott County Health Department co-sponsored the Kansas Rural Health Works (KRHW) Community Health Needs Assessment. The KRHW program is offered through K-State Research and Extension at Kansas State University. A broadly representative group of thirty-two Scott County leaders met over the course of three meetings to identify priorities and devise action strategies. After consideration of a host of information, local health-related priorities were established.

Steering Committee Consensus on Overall Priorities for Scott County
Below are the most important issues identified by the Steering Committee following the prioritization process. Specific action plans were developed to address each as Scott County moves forward to improve the local health-related situation.

Steering Committee Consensus on Overall Priorities for Scott County

Priority #1: Elder Care Services
- Ensure that elderly residents can access a full range of assistance needed to meet health and household needs.
- Consider current status of home and community-based assistance and strengthen programs as needed.
- Consider the needs of the elderly living alone and meager financial resources.

Priority #2: Health/Wellness/Prevention/Chronic Disease Prevention

Priority #3: Child/elder Day Care Center(s)
- Facilitate ongoing efforts to recruit quality providers and assist in meeting all regulatory requirements for facilities, safety, and provider care.
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting Schedule</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Priorities</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Plans</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Identification</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Issues List</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Appendices

Economic Contribution of Health Services

Data Analysis
- Demographic Data
- Economic Data
- Health and Behavioral Data
- Education Data
- Crime Data
- Traffic Data
- Health Matters Data

Community Survey

Health Services Directory

Program Presentations
- Program 1: Data Analysis
- Program 2: Prioritization
- Program 3: Action Planning

Community Health Needs Assessment Requirements
- Hospitals
- Health Departments
Scott County Community Health Needs Assessment  
September 14 – October 5, 2012

The contents of this file document participation, discussion and information resources developed through the course of the Scott County Community Health Needs Assessment. These documents and resources were compiled with the assistance of the Office of Local Government located in the Department of Agricultural Economics at Kansas State University. The process used to compile information, establish health-related priorities, and develop action plans employed the Kansas Rural Health Works Community Engagement Process.

The Community Engagement Process provides a way in which community members can evaluate their health care system through the analysis of information reports. The process is community-driven with input from health care providers. It helps the community identify, brainstorm, and solve problems related to local health care. As a result, the process leads to the identification of priority local health-related issues and mobilizes the community to improve the relative situation. A major element of the program was the development of action plans to address priority issues.

The full Community Engagement Process consists of a series of three public meetings over three weeks. The geographic scope of the program typically reflects the extent of the local hospital's market area identified based on the residential zip codes of inpatients from the previous calendar year.

A broad-based community Steering Committee is formed to analyze the information resources included in this packet to determine relevant issues and propose an action plan to improve local circumstances. The Steering Committee then presents their action plan to the community for review and possible implementation.

What follows are the work products developed by the Steering Committee through the course of the program. The Priorities and Action Plans records participants’ thoughts and concerns about local issues and unmet needs. In the first meeting, participants identify all of their thoughts and ideas. Broader themes are identified and validated by the Steering Committee to begin building consensus about priorities in the second meeting. Finally, the Steering Committee develops action plans in response to the priority issues during the final meeting. The priorities identified and the action plans developed leads this compilation of information resources. The full Meeting Schedule follows this introduction.

Examining the composition of the Meeting Participants reveals that a priority of the program is to solicit input from a broad cross section of the community, not simply members of the local healthcare sector. The meeting participants refine their ideas about the local priorities going forward through the development of a variety of local information resources that follow.

The Community Identification page documents determinants of the geographic scope of the program.
The **Economic Contribution** report illustrates the relative importance of the health care sector to rural community economic viability. The estimates contained therein typically include a complete local census of current health care employment in the market area. Health care will generally be found to be among the top contributors to local economic wellbeing in most rural areas.

The **Data and Information** reports compile a wide variety of published data to show the current situation and trends affecting the local health-related situation. Data reflect conditions related to demographic, economic, social and behavioral, education, traffic, crime, and public health trends. These data represent objective indicators to help validate perceptions of the local situation. Further, these data have continuing utility to various local institutions seeking grants and funding support to work on local problems.

The **Community Survey** presents an effort to solicit input from the broader community. While the initiative is informal and non-representative, it does contribute considerable input from the broader community. The survey typically queries respondent's health-related needs and behaviors. This provides both an indication of local demand for health services and the level of satisfaction with the services received. At the end, an open-ended question queries respondents' views about local health-related issues and concerns.

The health **Asset Inventory** represents a comprehensive listing of local health providers and services. The broad distribution of the directory helps ensure that community members are aware of full extent of locally-available services. Further, it can help to identify any gaps that may exist in the current local inventory of health services and providers.

The **Presentations** display the information considered during the course of the health needs assessment, and describes the processes used to reach consensus and develop action plans.

Finally, the **CHNA Requirements** summarize the Affordable Care Act's requirements for affected hospitals and the requirements for health department accreditation.

All of the information presented here is available for public access at the **Kansas Rural Health Works Website: www.krhw.net**. Local health care institutions are welcome to disseminate these information resources freely provided they are in their full and unaltered form.

Taken as a whole, the Community Engagement Process and these information resources fulfill most requirements for the community health needs assessment requirements for tax-exempt hospitals. The final requirement is that the governing board of the hospital or its designee must then formally declare its own strategic action priorities for the three-year period going forward until a new periodic review of community health-related needs is again required.

Questions about the Rural Health Works program can be directed to John Leatherman, Office of Local Government, Department of Agricultural Economics, K-State Research and Extension. Phone: 785-532-2643/4492; E-mail: jleather@k-state.edu. The Kansas Rural Health Works Website can be found at: www.krhw.net.
Scott County Rural Health Works
Community Health Needs Assessment
September 14-October 5, 2012

Sponsors: Scott County Health Department
Scott County Hospital

Local Coordinator
Anita Hoeme
Scott County Hospital
Scott City, KS 67871
Phone: 620-872-2863
E-mail: aghoeme@gmail.com

Meeting Schedule

Meeting 1: Local Data
Friday, September 14, 2012
The Bryan Conference Center, 416 South Main Street in Scott City

Agenda
11:30 a.m. Introduction and Purpose
11:40 a.m. Economic Contribution Report
11:55 a.m. Preliminary Needs Identification
   - Issue Identification Cards
   - Discussion
12:15 p.m. Secondary Data Reports
12:35 p.m. Group Discussion
12:45 p.m. Community Survey
   - Participant Survey
   - Community Outreach
1:00 p.m. Gathering Community Input
1:05 p.m. Preparation for Prioritization
1:15 p.m. Discussion
1:30 p.m. Adjourn
Meeting 2: Issue Prioritization  
Friday, September 28, 2012  
The Bryan Conference Center, 416 South Main Street in Scott City

Agenda  
11:30 a.m.  Introduction and Review  
11:40 a.m.  Review of Data  
11:45 a.m.  Service Gap Analysis  
11:50 a.m.  Survey Results  
12:00 p.m.  Focus Group Formation and Instruction  
12:40 p.m.  Group Summaries  
1:00 p.m.  Prioritization  
1:20 p.m.  Action Committee Formation  
1:25 p.m.  Committee Charge  
1:30 p.m.  Adjourn

Meeting 3: Action Planning  
Friday, October 5, 2012  
The Bryan Conference Center, 416 South Main Street in Scott City

Agenda  
11:30 a.m.  Introduction and Review  
11:40 a.m.  Action Planning  
  • Objectives and Input  
  • Instruction  
  • Organization  
12:00 p.m.  Workgroups Begin  
12:30 p.m.  Workgroup Reports  
1:00 p.m.  Organization and Next Steps  
1:20 p.m.  Summary  
1:25 p.m.  Program Evaluation  
1:30 p.m.  Adjourn
Scott County

Community Health Priorities
Action Plans and
Issue Identification
Identification of Scott County Health Needs and Priorities

The purpose of the second meeting of the Kansas Rural Health Works Community Health Needs Assessment is to identify the overall health-related priorities that would be the focus of future efforts to improve the community health environment. Following a review of the community secondary data, health services directory, and community survey results, Steering Committee participants form small groups for the purpose of discussing local health related needs and issues.

To facilitate the discussion, the groups are asked to consider the following questions:

• *What is your vision for a healthy community?*
• *What are the top 3-4 things that need to happen to achieve your vision?*
  – What’s right? What could be better?
  – Consider acute needs and chronic conditions
  – Discrete local issues, not global concerns
  – Consider the possible, within local control and resources, something to rally the community
• *What can the hospital do to help?*
• *What can the health department do to help?*

Each group comes to a consensus regarding the top two-four health-related issues they recommend as the focus to the overall Steering Committee. After each group reports, an effort is made to identify the top two-four issues across all of the groups. These, then, become the focus for action planning going forward. Below are the most important issues identified by the Steering Committee following the prioritization process. On the pages that follow are the notes taken be Steering Committee members participating in the small group discussions leading to the overall prioritization.

**Steering Committee Consensus on Overall Priorities for Scott County**

**Priority #1: Elder Care Services**

- Ensure that elderly residents can access a full range of assistance needed to meet health and household needs.
- Consider current status of home and community-based assistance and strengthen programs as needed.
- Consider the needs of the elderly living alone and meager financial resources.

**Priority #2: Health/Wellness/Prevention/Chronic Disease Prevention**

**Priority #3: Child/elder Day Care Center(s)**

- Facilitate ongoing efforts to recruit quality providers and assist in meeting all regulatory requirements for facilities, safety, and provider care.
Focus Group 1 Discussion  
September 28, 2012

Discussion Questions

What is your vision for a healthy community?
- What's right?
- What could be better
- Consider acute needs and chronic conditions
- Discrete local issues, not global concerns
- Consider the possible, within local control and resources, something to rally the community

What can the hospital do to help?
What can the health department do to help?

Response

Vision:
Good access to providers.
Mental Health concerns.
Elder care.
Disabled.
Day care.
Recruitment.
Walking Trail.
Wellness Center.
Hospice.
Social aspect – "inventor strategy."
Where to go when they need help and feel free to go there.
Preventative care.
Uninsured – underinsured.
Food bank.

What could be better?
Recruiting health care professionals.
Help specific entities.
Coordination of existing services.
Elder care – volunteers, faith-based clergy.
Community Daycare – initiative.
Directory – chamber of commerce, local and national resource.
Emergency Medical Services.
What we need to focus on:
  Recruitment/Retention.
  Wellness Center – Multiple entities collaborating.
  Elder care – coordinate volunteers.
  Community day care.
Focus Group 2 Discussion
September 28, 2012

Discussion Questions

What is your vision for a healthy community?
- What's right?
- What could be better
- Consider acute needs and chronic conditions
- Discrete local issues, not global concerns
- Consider the possible, within local control and resources, something to rally the community

What can the hospital do to help?
What can the health department do to help?

Response

Vision:
Newcomers sense a difference in Scott County shown by opportunities to exercise and by access to healthy foods and health care.
Older adults in Scott County have access to health and human resources to meet their needs.
All Scott County residents have access to opportunities for healthy habits. Create a culture of wellness.
All Scott County residents have access to good, affordable health insurance/prevention.
Scott County is prepared to respond to the needs of residents in care of a disaster.
Prevention happens early and across the life span.
All Scott County residents have timely access to physician services.

What could be better:
Diet and exercise.
Nutrition.
Access to healthy foods.
Water supply.
Seniors alone and vulnerable.
Health and dental services.

What the hospital and health department can do to help:
Recruit physicians.
KRHOP – KS Rural Health Options Project

What we need to focus on:
Elder care services – access to home health, community-based.
Community Health Coalition – community collaboration.
Prevention/Wellness
Focus Group 3 Discussion  
September 28, 2012

Discussion Questions

What is your vision for a healthy community?
  • What's right?
  • What could be better
  • Consider acute needs and chronic conditions
  • Discrete local issues, not global concerns
  • Consider the possible, within local control and resources, something to rally the community

What can the hospital do to help?
What can the health department do to help?

Response

Vision:
  Educate to prevent disease in the future. Genetics play a role along with diet and exercise. Key driver is access, access, access.

Need to achieve:
  Education
  Day care – cost of operation and willing workers to run daycare
  Access to the doctors if doctors are busy. Educate citizens about options from the health department and mid-levels. The new facility is helping with recruitment.

The most important thing is:
  Timely access to health services.
  Education and prevention.

What the hospital needs to do:
  Kiosk on the hospital website.
  Working with schools to help educate early on to prevent early conditions.
  Educate at Vâ, courthouse, etc.

What the health department needs to do:
  Community access department on the free TV site to let people know what the health department does and do education pieces.
Focus:

Health education for chronic diseases and prevention.
Elder care services.
Daycare.
EMS services – Possible help with costs of becoming certified.

Summary:

Education about available services, e.g., TV access, services/prevention.
Community day care – in works.
Recruitment.
Scott County Community Health Action Plans

The final step in the Rural Health Works Community Health Needs Assessment is to devise action plans to guide future implementation efforts. A primary emphasis of the program is to devise specific, action-oriented plans so the momentum of the community health initiative is not lost following the needs assessment.

To accomplish this, Steering Committee member break into work groups to focus on a specific priority. Their effort is to apply elements of the Logic Model planning process to craft action strategies. Following are the questions workgroup participants considered in drafting action plans. Given time constraints within the formal program setting, the resulting action plans are currently in draft form. It's recognized that crafting a detailed and effective action plan requires time and ongoing commitment. Program participants now have a template and a start in their efforts to create a road map guiding their way forward.

Community Health Planning Process

Getting Started
To start, we need to articulate the change we would like to see take place. To do so, we need to recognize the existing situation we believe can be improved. Consideration of the many data and information resources generated through the program can bolster the case for needed action. We can't accomplish everything at once, so we need a sense of priority about what we should do now rather than later. Finally, we need to articulate the goal or intended outcome we would like to see achieved.

- What's the Situation you'd like to see changed? What are the needs or problems to be addressed?
- What should the Priorities for attention, effort, and investment be? What are the most important things that need to be done to address the situation?
- What are the Intended Outcomes you'd like to see achieved? What will be the situation or condition when the goal has been achieved?

Filling in the Plan
- Now that we've established what we would like to achieve, we need to figure out how to do it. We can create an effective action plan by carefully considering what resources we need to invest into the effort, what activities we need to do to make progress, who we need to reach and involve, identify the milestones we'll need to see in order to know we're making progress, and, finally, the ultimate impact we would like to see achieved.
- What Resources are needed to take action? Who's available to work on the problem? How much time will it take? Is money or other resources needed? Who can we partner with to make progress?
- What Activities need to take place? Do we need to conduct regular meetings? Do we need to have special public meetings or events? Do products or information resources need to be developed? How should the media be involved? How do we foster needed partnerships and alliances?
• Who needs to **Participate** in order to make progress? Who are we trying to reach and influence? Who are the targets of our effort? Who needs to be involved?
• What are the **Short-Term Results** (6-12 months) you’d like to see? What would we like people to learn? What are the changes in awareness, knowledge, attitudes, or skills we'd like to see people exhibit? How will we measure this?
• What are the **Intermediate-Term Results** (1-2-3 years) you'd like to see? What are the behaviors, actions, decisions, or policies we'd like to see in place? How will we measure this?
• What is the desired **Ultimate Impact** (long-term) on the community? What are the social, economic, or other conditions we'd like to see in place in order to effect the kind of change the would be desired? How will we measure this?
Priority #1: Elder Care Services

- Ensure that elderly residents can access a full range of assistance needed to meet health and household needs.
- Consider current status of home and community-based assistance and strengthen programs as needed.
- Consider the needs of the elderly living alone and meager financial resources.

Action Committee Members

Carol Ann Crouch; FCS Agent; K-State Research and Extension; Scott County; ccrouch@ksu.edu; 620-872-2930
Brenda Heimlich-Birney; Assistant to the Director, Scott County EMS/Scott County Hospital; Scott City, KS; brendab@scothospital.net; 620-214-1457
Nicole Turner; Administrator; Park Lane Nursing Home; Scott County; nturner@wbsnet.org; 620-872-5871
Karen Sattler; Health Department Nurse at Administration; Scott County Health Department; Scott County; karen.sattler@att.net; 620-872-5774
Sheri Scott; Owner; Bay Station Car & Truck Wash; Scott City, KS; washme@sbsnet.org; 620-872-3826

Action Plan

Getting Started

Situation

We need more accessible Elder Care, home safety, basic need care, basic service, night care.
Someone to help with daily tasks (groceries, shopping, lawn and house work, etc.) as well as medical care.

Priorities

Sustainability, recruitment.
Determine need – we need to survey the community.
Volunteers – manpower, faith-based groups, Lions Club, Shriners.
Provide some companionship so they don’t feel so alone.
Contact lists.
Caregivers need education and support.
Home safety needs education and staff.
Transportation.
Intended Outcomes

That the elder numbers of our community have services available to them in the capacities that they need. Health care – home safety. Caregivers get education for counseling and respite care. Elders get help with basic home safety – repairs and such. Everyone has transportation to doctors.

Filling in the Plan

Resources
Volunteers, high school students, church groups (Anne Crane), 4-H clubs, retirees, health department.
Never home alone program, Extension services, SWKAA, home health, money if we have it.
Programs already in existence.
Money and time.

Activities
Survey our community to assess needs.
Meeting with VIP people.
We need a service directory with brief description – specific community resource book.
We need to have one centralized place that elders can call to get assistance with their need, either a one-time thing or on-going.
We need to have education classes – volunteer driven.
Public meetings to promote services.
Recruit home health services.

Participate
Churches, home health, anyone who wants to volunteer, our elder folks in the community.
People who care for others.

Short-Term Results
Survey – find out what services are needed. We want folks to see that they might need services in the future.
Education to the people letting them know the service is available and what cost may be involved. Also educating people engaged in care giving.
Figure out who to contact for assistance.

Intermediate-Term Results
- To have a service available and the folks who need them are willing to receive it/feel comfortable using the service.
- Educate the public about where the services are located and what the costs are.
- Have people available to provide care services.
- More elderly cared for.
- Measured?
- Stress levels decrease for elders and caregivers.
- Homes become safer.
- Health of the receiving care improves.

Ultimate Impact
- Have established Elder Care services that are available, sustainable, and that the community buys in.
- Elders feeling cared for by our caring community.
- That our community residents live a full life and are able to age in place.
Scott County Community Health Needs Assessment Action Planning
October 5, 2012

Priority #2: Health/Wellness/Prevention/Chronic Disease Prevention

Action Committee Members
Daniel Dunn, MD; Physician; Scott County Hospital; Scott City, KS; baron@wbsnet.org
Heidi Stevens; Registered Dietitian; Consulting Dietician; Scott City, KS; has@sbcglobal.net
James Yager; Chiropractor; ProHealth Chiropractic; Scott City, KS; dryager@prohealthks.com;
620-872-2310
Joe Lubahevsky; Therapist-AMHC; Area Mental Health Center; Scott City, KS;
jlubashevsky@areamhc.org
Kent S. Hill; Reg Dis-AMHC; Area Mental Health Center; Scott City, KS; kholl@areamhc.org; 620-
872-5338
Rod Haxton; Newspaper Publisher; Scott County Record; Scott City, KS; 620-872-2090
Ryan Roberts; Director; Scott Community Foundation; Scott City, KS; ryan@scottcf.org
D. Mark Burnett; CEO Scott County Hospital; Scott County; markb@scotthospital.net
Becky Upshaw; Prevention Consultant; SWKS Regional Prevention Center; Garden City, KS;
rebecca.upshaw@gcccks.edu

Action Plan

Getting Started

Situation
Better coordination of services; screenings and access for under insured; tobacco and
drug abuse; wellness facility for community use.
Youth choose healthy behaviors and reach their full potential: less use of alcohol &
tobacco, more exercise, better diet, higher school achievement.
Make health care more accessible to those who are not insured or underinsured.
Two-week wait is too long to see a doctor; physician recruitment and additional mid-
level providers.

Priorities
Community center.
Provide education and information to community through CATS-channel (community
access television).
Chronic disease prevention; more screenings.
Elder care/Child care: daycare.
Fundraising.
Planning (macro and micro).
Start free community health clinics on a Saturday every 2-3 months to identify problems earlier and avoid emergency room visits, which are costly and put a strain on hospital and clinic staff. Sharing information for healthier lifestyles.
Combine resources and facilities where they can exercise and attend educational programs.

Intended Outcomes
Building of or conversion of existing building to a community wellness facility.
Decreases in heart & lung disease, cancer, diabetes.
Decreases in youth tobacco and alcohol use, especially binge drinking.
Senior and child care (high-quality) will be readily available in Scott Co.
Routine MH screenings in medical settings; routine medical screening in MH settings.
Adopt healthier lifestyles through exercise, nutrition and education.
Ability to address risk factors earlier which can, hopefully, reduce personal medical costs and possibly reduce the amount of health care costs which the hospital and clinic will never be able to collect from non-insured individuals.

Filling in the Plan

Resources
Hospital, VIP center, county, city, health dept, athletic club, Scott Recreation Commission, schools, community foundation, Park Lane Nursing Home, Chamber, Sunflower Foundation, Kansas Health Foundation.
Data to be used as a benchmark; research on successful efforts that have taken place in other communities similar to Scott Co; leaders to keep plan and guide local efforts.
Money for wellness center.
Screening tools/personnel to administer tools and interpret results.
Grants to start free health clinics.

Activities
Organize action committee, explore funding options, other information from communities with similar action groups, utilize tobacco funds, create plan to coordinate resources.
Research, planning meetings (monthly), the media could be utilized to inform the public about the work that’s being done and to invite others to participate.
Hospital, health dept, city council, school district, churches, etc. need to get together.
Participate
People in need of elder care or daycare; parents, educators, home health agencies/aids, clergy.
Rebecca Upshaw.
Dr. Cupp.
Mark Burnett.

Short-Term Results
Contact key people-action group-establish coordinator.
Start using CATS channel for education/information.
Collect resource ideas.
Create plan to coordinate resources.
Get plan with cost estimates for funding a facility.
Community action plan.
Getting staffing scheduled; clarify screening procedures.
Determine cost of providing free clinics and a location.

Intermediate-Term Results
Build initial effort center.
Rates of tobacco and alcohol used among youth will be less than the average rate.
Senior assistance will be more readily available and more choices of high-quality daycare.
Development of tangible plan for wellness center.
Routine screenings.

Ultimate Impact
Full functioning wellness facility for use by entire community – a place for recreation, education, screening, abuse prevention/treatment.
Scott City will be a more desirable place to live; fewer cases of heart and lung disease, cancer and diabetes will be reported.
Attract more professionals to the community.
Overall improved health of community members.
Scott County Community Health Needs Assessment Action Planning
October 5, 2012

Priority #3: Child/elder Day Care Center(s)

- Facilitate ongoing efforts to recruit quality providers and assist in meeting all regulatory requirements for facilities, safety, and provider care.

Action Committee Members
Karma Huck, RD,LD; Chief Ancillary Services Officer; Scott County Hospital; 201 Albert Avenue; Scott City, KS 67871; 620-872-5811; karmah@scotthospital.net
Jennifer Thompson; Fund Development Coordinator; Scott Community Foundation; Scott City, KS; jennifer@scottcf.org; 620-872-3790
Eilene Minnix, DVM; Minnix Farms; Scott; jeminnix@wbsnet.org
Deidra Haupt; Ministry Coordinator; First Baptist Church; Scott City, KS; deidrahaupt@gmail.com

Action Plan

Getting Started

Situation
Access to quality community childcare is limited – Emphasis on community (RURAL).

Priorities
Identify key players from community leadership.
Securing qualified staff (management and supervisory).
Locate and secure a safe, intellectually-stimulating environment and management staff that meets licensing requirements.
Funding.
Establish a need – numbers, ages, etc.

Intended Outcomes
Excellent, well-run community day care to provide a safe, nurturing environment, convenient for parents, stimulating and positive environment.
To help parents be able to work knowing that their children (especially under the age of 5) are well cared for and learning needed academic and life skills to become wonderful students and productive citizens in an accessible, convenient, affordable, quality manner.
Filling in the Plan

Resources
Funding – community support, grant opportunities, federal and state monies, other agencies, contributions of finances, goods, and services from community.
Facility/Building.
Qualified staff, director - Management team and employees who will guarantee “numbers.”
Marketing.
Partners – city, county, hospital, community foundation, TFI, Early Childhood Programs.
A steering committee has been formed (hospital, Smart Start, health department, Foundation).

Activities
Regular meetings with decision makers.
Resource identification.
Information resources developed.
Media information distributed and developed.
Appoint leadership to take the lead (a single person to lead the initiative).
Partnerships – what’s in it for me, what resources do partners contribute?

Participate
Agencies/people to involve: Scott Community Foundation, KLA, Child Care Aware, SCH, RCDC, USD 466, city and county commissions, Parents as Teachers, Economic Development or Chamber of Commerce, businesses (local), Scott County Health, Local child care center representative, major businesses, preschools, TFI, other day care providers.
Target – working parents, children needing childcare or early learning opportunities.

Short-Term Results
Develop plans for facility, management model, not-for-profit vs. for profit, staffing.
Commitment from businesses, community donors, local government to support.
Leadership committed to the process and seeing through to completion – director.
Use as a recruiting tool.
Promote healthy development, both physically and emotionally, to our young people.
Everyone will be at and stay at the table until a center is established.
Intermediate-Term Results

Community child care center in operation supported by tuition and multiple partnerships along with outside grants, to provide stable and consistent child-care options.

Low turn-over of employees.

Available child care slots filled.

Ultimate Impact

Quality child care needs of the community are met.

Accessibility of childcare attracts workforce and lends to economic development while promoting healthy development (physical, emotional, and academic) in the youth of Scott County.

Economic growth through recruitment and job development.
Kansas Rural Health Works
Action Planning Worksheet

This worksheet is intended to help Rural Health Works program participants build an effective action plan for improving conditions in the community.

Getting Started
To start, we need to articulate the change we would like to see take place. To do so, we need to recognize the existing situation we believe can be improved. Consideration of the many data and information resources generated through the program can bolster the case for needed action. We can't accomplish everything at once, so we need a sense of priority about what we should do now rather than later. Finally, we need to articulate the goal or intended outcome we would like to see achieved.

What's the Situation you'd like to see changed? What are the needs or problems to be addressed?

____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

What should the Priorities for attention, effort, and investment be?

1st: _________________________________________________________________________

2nd: ________________________________________________________________________

3rd: ________________________________________________________________________

What are the Intended Outcomes you'd like to see achieved? What will be the situation or condition when the goal has been achieved?

____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

Filling in the Plan
Now that we've established what we would like to achieve, we need to figure out how to do it. We can create an effective action plan by carefully considering what resources we need to invest into the effort, what activities we need to do to make progress, who we need to reach and involve, identify the milestones we'll need to see in order to know we're making progress, and, finally, the ultimate impact we would like to see achieved.
What **Resources** are needed to take action? Who’s available to work on the problem? How much time will it take? Is money or other resources needed? Who can we partner with to make progress?

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

What **Activities** need to take place? Do we need to conduct regular meetings? Do we need to have special public meetings or events? Do products or information resources need to be developed? How should the media be involved? How do we foster needed partnerships and alliances?

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

Who needs to **Participate** in order to make progress? Who are we trying to reach and influence? Who are the targets of our effort? Who needs to be involved?

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

What are the **Short-Term Results** (6-12 months) you'd like to see? What would we like people to learn? What are the changes in awareness, knowledge, attitudes, or skills we’d like to see people exhibit? How will we measure this?

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

What are the **Intermediate-Term Results** (1-2-3 years) you'd like to see? What are the behaviors, actions, decisions, or policies we’d like to see in place? How will we measure this?

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

What is the desired **Ultimate Impact** (long-term) on the community? What are the social, economic, or other conditions we’d like to see in place in order to effect the kind of change the would be desired? How will we measure this?

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________
## Scott County Rural Health Works Program
### Steering Committee Participants
#### September 14, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isidro Morales</td>
<td>RT=Respiratory Manager</td>
<td>Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:isidrom@scotthospital.net">isidrom@scotthospital.net</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janie Griswald</td>
<td>RN ER Supervisor</td>
<td>Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:janieg@scotthospital.net">janieg@scotthospital.net</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent S. Hill</td>
<td>Reg Dis-AMHC</td>
<td>Area Mental Health Center</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:khol@areamhc.org">khol@areamhc.org</a></td>
<td>620-872-5338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Lubashevsky</td>
<td>Therapist-AMHC</td>
<td>Area Mental Health Center</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lubashevsky@areamhc.org">lubashevsky@areamhc.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol Ann Crouch</td>
<td>FCS Agent</td>
<td>K-State Research and Extension</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:crouch@ksu.edu">crouch@ksu.edu</a></td>
<td>620-872-2930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Thompson</td>
<td>Fund Development Coordinator</td>
<td>Scott Community Foundation</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jennifer@scottcf.org">jennifer@scottcf.org</a></td>
<td>620-872-3790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan Roberts</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Scott Community Foundation</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ryan@scottcf.org">ryan@scottcf.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Goodess</td>
<td>Optometrist</td>
<td>Scott City Eye Center</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:djosh@drgooden.com">djosh@drgooden.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deidra Haupt</td>
<td>Ministry Coordinator</td>
<td>First Baptist Church</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:deidrahaupt@gmail.com">deidrahaupt@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidi Stevens</td>
<td>Registered Dietitian</td>
<td>Consulting Dietician</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:has@sbcglobal.net">has@sbcglobal.net</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Wilson</td>
<td>Superintendent of Schools</td>
<td>USD 466</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bwilson@usd466.com">bwilson@usd466.com</a></td>
<td>620-874-1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becky Upshaw</td>
<td>Prevention Consultant</td>
<td>SWKS Regional Prevention Center</td>
<td>Garden City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rebecca.upshaw@gcccks.edu">rebecca.upshaw@gcccks.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicole Turner</td>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>Park Lane Nursing Home</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nturner@wbsnet.org">nturner@wbsnet.org</a></td>
<td>620-872-5871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheri Scott</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Bay Station Car &amp; Truck Wash</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:washme@bsnet.org">washme@bsnet.org</a></td>
<td>620-872-3826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamara Wilcoxson</td>
<td>Community Health Nurse</td>
<td>Scott County Health Department</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tamara.wilcoxson@att.net">tamara.wilcoxson@att.net</a></td>
<td>620-872-5774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen Sattler</td>
<td>Health Department Nurse at Adminstration</td>
<td>Scott County Health Department</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:karen.sattler@att.net">karen.sattler@att.net</a></td>
<td>620-872-5774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Mark Burnett</td>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:markb@scotthospital.net">markb@scotthospital.net</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Dunn, MD</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:baron@wbsnet.org">baron@wbsnet.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenda Heimplch-Birney</td>
<td>Assistant to the Director</td>
<td>Scott County EMS/Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brendab@scotthospital.net">brendab@scotthospital.net</a></td>
<td>620-214-1457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark McCandless</td>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mcandless0615@me.com">mcandless0615@me.com</a></td>
<td>620-872-5641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Prochnow</td>
<td>Pastor</td>
<td>Holy Cross Lutheran</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pastor@hckscottcity.org">pastor@hckscottcity.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anita Hoeme</td>
<td>FNP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anita@hckscottcity.org">anita@hckscottcity.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Herron</td>
<td>Health Information</td>
<td>Scott Co. Hospital</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nathanbarb@hotmail.com">nathanbarb@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen Hess</td>
<td>Speech-Language Pathologist</td>
<td>High Plains Ed Coop (Scott County Elem)</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:karenhess27@gmail.com">karenhess27@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry Buxton</td>
<td>County Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jerrybuxton@fnbscott.com">jerrybuxton@fnbscott.com</a></td>
<td>620-214-0719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Minnix</td>
<td>County Commissioner</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jminnix@wbsnet.org">jminnix@wbsnet.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Yager</td>
<td>Chiropractor</td>
<td>ProHealth Chiropractic</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dryager@prohealthks.com">dryager@prohealthks.com</a></td>
<td>620-872-2310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karma Huck</td>
<td>Chief Ancillary Services Officer</td>
<td>Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:karmah@scotthospital.net">karmah@scotthospital.net</a></td>
<td>620-872-5811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Affiliation</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen Sattler</td>
<td>Health Department Nurse at Administration</td>
<td>Scott County Health Department</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:karen.sattler@att.net">karen.sattler@att.net</a></td>
<td>620-872-5774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamara Wilcoxson</td>
<td>Community Health Nurse</td>
<td>Scott County Health Department</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tamara.wilcoxson@att.net">tamara.wilcoxson@att.net</a></td>
<td>620-872-5774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anita Hoeme</td>
<td>FNP</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aghoeme@gmail.com">aghoeme@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent S. Hill</td>
<td>Reg Dis-AMHC</td>
<td>Area Mental Health Center</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kholl@areamhc.org">kholl@areamhc.org</a></td>
<td>620-872-5338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Lubsahevsky</td>
<td>Therapist-AMHC</td>
<td>Area Mental Health Center</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jlubashevsky@areamhc.org">jlubashevsky@areamhc.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Dunn, MD</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:baron@wbsnet.org">baron@wbsnet.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karma Huck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becky Upshaw</td>
<td>Prevention Consultant</td>
<td>SWKS Regional Prevention Center</td>
<td>Garden City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rebecca.upshaw@gcccks.edu">rebecca.upshaw@gcccks.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Bell</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>SWKS Regional Prevention Center</td>
<td>Garden City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chris.bell@gcccks.edu">chris.bell@gcccks.edu</a></td>
<td>620-276-9624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Herron</td>
<td>Health Information</td>
<td>Scott Co. Hospital</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nathanbarb@hotmail.com">nathanbarb@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deidra Haupt</td>
<td>Ministry Coordinator</td>
<td>First Baptist Church</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:deidrahaupt@gmail.com">deidrahaupt@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidi Stevens</td>
<td>Registered Dietitian</td>
<td>Consulting Dietician</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:has@sbgglobal.net">has@sbgglobal.net</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eilene Minnix, DVM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minnix Farms</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jeminnix@wbsnet.org">jeminnix@wbsnet.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheri Scott</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Bay Station Car &amp; Truck Wash</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:washme@sbsnet.org">washme@sbsnet.org</a></td>
<td>620-872-3826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol Ann Crouch</td>
<td>FCS Agent</td>
<td>K-State Research and Extension</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ccrouch@ksu.edu">ccrouch@ksu.edu</a></td>
<td>620-872-2930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Thompson</td>
<td>Fund Development Coordinator</td>
<td>Scott Community Foundation</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jennifer@scottcf.org">jennifer@scottcf.org</a></td>
<td>620-872-3790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenda Heimlich-Birney</td>
<td>Assistant to the Director</td>
<td>Scott County EMS/Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brendab@scotthospital.net">brendab@scotthospital.net</a></td>
<td>620-214-1457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry Turpin</td>
<td>EMS Director &amp; EMC</td>
<td>Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ems@wbsnet.org">ems@wbsnet.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Mark Burnett</td>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:markb@scotthospital.net">markb@scotthospital.net</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rod Haxton</td>
<td>Newspaper Publisher</td>
<td>Scott County Record</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dryager@prohealthks.com">dryager@prohealthks.com</a></td>
<td>620-872-2090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Yager</td>
<td>Chiropractor</td>
<td>ProHealth Chiropractic</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td></td>
<td>620-872-2310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Steering Committee Participants

**October 5, 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. Mark Burnett</td>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:markb@scotthospital.net">markb@scotthospital.net</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Dunn, MD</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott County, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:baron@wbsnet.org">baron@wbsnet.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karma Huck</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larry Turpin</td>
<td>EMS Director &amp; EMC</td>
<td>Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ems@wbsnet.org">ems@wbsnet.org</a></td>
<td>620-214-1457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenda Heimlich-Birney</td>
<td>Assistant to the Director</td>
<td>Scott County EMS/Scott County Hospital</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brendab@scotthospital.net">brendab@scotthospital.net</a></td>
<td>620-872-2930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eileen Minnix, DVM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minnix Farms</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jeminnix@wbsnet.org">jeminnix@wbsnet.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol Ann Crouch</td>
<td>FCS Agent</td>
<td>K-State Research and Extension</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ccrrouch@ksu.edu">ccrrouch@ksu.edu</a></td>
<td>620-872-3790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Thompson</td>
<td>Fund Development Coordinator</td>
<td>Scott Community Foundation</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jennifer@scottcf.org">jennifer@scottcf.org</a></td>
<td>620-872-3790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Herron</td>
<td>Health Information</td>
<td>Scott Co. Hospital</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nathanbarb@hotmail.com">nathanbarb@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>620-872-3790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deidra Haupt</td>
<td>Ministry Coordinator</td>
<td>First Baptist Church</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:deidrahaupt@gmail.com">deidrahaupt@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anita Hoeme</td>
<td>FNP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aghoeme@gmail.com">aghoeme@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen Sattler</td>
<td>Health Department Nurse at Admistration</td>
<td>Scott County Health Department</td>
<td>Scott County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:karen.sattler@att.net">karen.sattler@att.net</a></td>
<td>620-872-5774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Lubsahevsky</td>
<td>Therapist-AMHC</td>
<td>Area Mental Health Center</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jlubashevsky@areamhc.org">jlubashevsky@areamhc.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicole Turner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becky Upshaw</td>
<td>Prevention Consultant</td>
<td>SWKS Regional Prevention Center</td>
<td>Garden City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rebecca.upshaw@gcccks.edu">rebecca.upshaw@gcccks.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Bell</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>SWKS Regional Prevention Center</td>
<td>Garden City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chris.bell@gcccks.edu">chris.bell@gcccks.edu</a></td>
<td>620-276-9624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidi Stevens</td>
<td>Registered Dietitian</td>
<td>Consulting Dietician</td>
<td>Scott City, KS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:has@sbglobal.net">has@sbglobal.net</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Basis for the Organization of the Scott County Community Health Needs Assessment

## Share of Inpatient Discharges from Scott County Zip Code, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scott County Hospital - Scott City, KS</td>
<td>67871</td>
<td>SCOTT CITY KS</td>
<td>SCOTT</td>
<td>81.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott County Hospital - Scott City, KS</td>
<td>67839</td>
<td>DIGHTON KS</td>
<td>LANE</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott County Hospital - Scott City, KS</td>
<td>67861</td>
<td>LEOTI KS</td>
<td>WICHITA</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott County Hospital - Scott City, KS</td>
<td>67863</td>
<td>MARIENTHAL KS</td>
<td>WICHITA</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott County Hospital - Scott City, KS</td>
<td>67846</td>
<td>GARDEN CITY KS</td>
<td>FINNEY</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott County Hospital - Scott City, KS</td>
<td>67850</td>
<td>HEALY KS</td>
<td>LANE</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott County Hospital - Scott City, KS</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scott County Share 84.3%
Scott County Preliminary Issues List
9/14/2012

Themes
Health professional recruitment/retention
Wellness/prevention/chronic conditions
Specialty access/local service expansion
Timely access
Uninsured/underinsured
Communication/collaboration between providers

What are the major health-related concerns in Scott County?
Beginning to see the affects of the new health care bill
Not allowing businesses to afford health insurance for employees
Cooperation between different providers could be improved
  - nursing home and hospital
Shortage of providers/doctors (3)
Not being able to get into see the doctor (2)
Aging health care provider - not many that want to locate to small rural communities
Heart disease and cancer
Home health programs/hospice (2)
Retaining doctors and surgeons
Cost (2)
Long-term care - nursing home (4)
Clean drinking water (2)
Better access to nutritious foods/education regarding nutrition
Emergency and outpatient availability of healthcare professionals (2)
Need for more (quantity and variety) of mental health providers
  - depression(3)
Lack of rehab options for addiction issues - tobacco (2)
Lack of availability of doctors for acute care needs/appts at clinic
People use ER to gain access to doctors or make appts out of town in order to be seen
Lack of wellness facilities for indoor walking/swimming/etc.
All residents in the county are able to get timely care (5)
Obesity and inactivity-weight and health (2)
Child-care availability
Agricultural accidents
Dental care for uninsured
Healthcare accessibility gap for uninsured (4)
Primary care provider access
Women needing free birth control
Preventative care
Education about healthcare available
Bigger variety of specialty clinics
Need for EMS staffing
What needs to be done to improve the local healthcare system?

More physicians/providers (7)
To become more seamless in all delivery - one stop shop
Education awareness-what services are offered (3)
Access to specialist
Prevention education-start with youth
Offer home health- lower the cost
Continue the drive toward self sustainability
Move forward on assisting all clients
More integration between behavioral health and primary care
Health care providers are essential assets and should be treated with
great care and value
Wellness facility for public use that includes indoor walking area
and swimming
Provide a system where people have a provider, but are willing to see
whatever provider is available
Facilitate access for the uninsured
Urgent care - not ER, but treatment
Physician recruitment
Affordable healthcare
Having free to low pay for birth control
Better information on care available, communication
Health fairs to provide “free” services to community
Preventative care
Recruiting medical specialists might be an improvement for patient
convenience and economically beneficial to facilities
More mid-levels and EMTs
What should be the over-arching health care goals of the community?

Services for all of Scott County
Interaction between providers
Provide coordinated, efficient health care for all citizens
Education (2)
Wellness (4)
Access to healthcare for all individuals, regardless of economic status
To bring in more healthcare providers to the community for faster health care
To serve the ever-changing needs of our community thru responsive care and affordable practice
More emphasis to preventative care
Strong clinic and hospital with enough providers to allow patients to be seen quickly and prevent doctor burnout
Serve the needs of Scott County and begin outreach to surrounding communities
Continue to expand the variety of services available while maintaining the highest quality services and providers
Increase doctor/patient ratio (2)
Meeting the needs of all community members in a timely manner
Decreasing inactivity, decreasing tobacco use, decreasing obesity
Addressing access for all segments of community
Health achievement over disease treatment
Provide as much/many services locally as possible
For all people to be able to see a doctor regardless of the insurance status
Collaboration
More providers, better communication
Maintain an overall above-average infrastructure and staffing of the facilities
To provide quality healthcare in a swift accurate manner
What are the greatest barriers to achieving health care goals?

Cost (6)
Lack of physicians (2)
Lack of communication between service providers/healthcare facilities (2)
Breaking down silos of individual interest
Federal regulation leads to self protection in departments
Many people have no insurance
Making insurance affordable for everyone and attainable for everyone so they will feel like they can come in for regular checkup
Time-so many priorities and a limited number of people to cover those priorities
Cost of equipment, training, and personnel
Funding cuts in-state funding
Medicaid "reform", funding caps, service limitations, effects of KanCare
Recruiting physicians to western KS and housing for them (5)
Workforce availability
Retention of providers-if providers aren't valued for more than bottom $ in return, they will leave soon
Money and lack of interest in medical personnel locating in rural area (2)
Getting everyone on the same page to identify and agree on approaches than equal participation in providing necessary resources
Availability of employable people (2)
Community support
Access to better diet choices
Poverty, under-insured
Knowledge of healthcare system (2)
Government (2)
Clinic does not want to see people who don't have insurance and are unable to pay for their clinic visit upon seeing them
Location as a deterrent (2)
The Importance of the Health Care Sector to the Economy of Scott County

Kansas Rural Health Options Project
December 2010

Jill Patry, Research Assistant
Katie Morris, Extension Assistant
John Leatherman, Director

In cooperation with:

Funding for this report provided by: Health Resources and Services Administration
The Economics of Rural Health Care

The organization and delivery of health care services have undergone rapid evolution in recent years. For many Americans, the cost of services and access to care are important issues. This certainly is true in many rural areas where communities have struggled to maintain affordable, quality health care systems. As economic forces and technical advances continue to change health care, it is more important than ever for rural community leaders and health care providers to work together to ensure affordable, sustainable health care systems.

In an effort to provide useful information resources to rural community and health care leaders, the Kansas Rural Health Options Project (KRHOP) has teamed with the Office of Local Government, a unit of the Department of Agricultural Economics and K-State Research and Extension, to develop this report as a component of the Kansas Rural Health Works program. KRHOP is a partnership of the Office of Local and Rural Health at the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, the Kansas Hospital Association, the Kansas Board of Emergency Medical Services and the Kansas Medical Society. KRHOP is dedicated to assuring quality health care delivery in rural Kansas through the promotion of collaborative systems of care. Kansas Rural Health Works is supported by a federal grant to KRHOP (No. 5 H54 RH 00009-03) from the Health Resources and Services Administration, Office of Rural Health Policy.

The purpose of this report is to provide information resources that may be used to communicate to community leaders and concerned citizens the relative importance of health care to the local economy.

Much of this information draws on the national Rural Health Works program sponsored by the Office of Rural Health Policy, an initiative led by Cooperative Extension Service specialists at Oklahoma State University. Many persons knowledgeable about the Kansas health care system also contributed to this report, including specialists at the Kansas Hospital Association, the Office of Local and Rural Health, and hospital administrators from across the state who cooperated in the development of these resources.

The Office of Local Government welcomes any questions, comments or suggestions about this report or any of their other services. Contact your county Extension office or:

Dr. John Leatherman
Office of Local Government
Department of Agricultural Economics
K-State Research and Extension
Manhattan, KS 66506-3415
Phone: 785-532-2643
Fax: 785-532-3093
E-mail: jleather@ksu.edu
# Table of Contents

Introduction........................................................................................................................................... 1

Health Care Changes and Their Effects on Rural Communities......................................................... 2

Health Services and Rural Development ............................................................................................... 5

Health Services and Retirees................................................................................................................. 5

Health Services and Job Growth ............................................................................................................. 6

Understanding Today’s Health Care Impacts and Tomorrow’s Health Care Needs ............................... 6

Scott County Demographic Data ........................................................................................................... 7

Economic Indicators............................................................................................................................... 8

Health Indicators and Health Sector Statistics ....................................................................................... 11

The Economic Impact of the Health Care Sector .................................................................................. 13

An Overview of the Scott County Economy, Highlighting Health Care .............................................. 13

Health Sector Impact and Economic Multipliers .................................................................................. 16

Summary and Conclusions...................................................................................................................... 19

Selected References............................................................................................................................... 21

Glossary of Terms.................................................................................................................................. 22
The Economic Contribution of the Health Care Sector
In Scott County, Kansas

Introduction

The rapidly changing delivery of health services in rural counties has the potential to greatly impact the availability of health care services in the future. These changes include:

- Insufficient Medicare and Medicaid payments to hospitals and providers may force a reduction in the provision of health care services.
- Although Kansas rural health networks are already fairly strong, creation of provider networks may substantially change the delivery of, and access to, local health care services.
- Use of telemedicine could increase access to primary, consultative and specialty health care services at the county level.
- Development of critical access hospitals could help health care services remain in rural counties. Kansas currently has over 80 critical access hospitals.

As a result, the health care sector can have a large impact on the local economy. All of these changes make it imperative that decision makers in Scott County become proactive in maintaining high quality local health care services.

Health care facilities such as hospitals and nursing homes provide jobs and income to people in the community. As these employees spend their income in the community, a ripple spreads throughout the economy, creating additional jobs and income in other economic sectors. To help understand this important connection between the health sector and the local economy, this report will:

- Discuss the role of the health sector in rural development.
- Measure the employment, income, and retail sales impact of the health sector on the Scott County economy.

This report will not make any recommendations.
Health Care Changes and Their Effects on Rural Communities

The changes occurring in the health care sector have had a substantial impact on many rural communities. Many people have found it more difficult to get health care coverage, insurance premiums have increased, and rural health care providers have been reimbursed at rates less than their urban counterparts for doing the same work. Concurrently, changes in urban health systems have had impact on rural health care delivery with the result that some rural communities have lost their ability to make decisions about their local health care.

Rapid increases in health care costs have driven these changes. In 1990, a person spent an average of $2,239 (2008$) on health care expenditures. By 2008, health care expenditures rose to $3,486 per person. Additionally, the average person spent $1,415 (2008$) for insurance premiums and $824 on out-of-pocket expenses such as deductibles and co-payments in 1990. In 2008, those figures rose to $2,573 for insurance premiums and $913 for out-of-pocket expenses. Table 1 shows the trend of increasing health care expenses from 1970 through 2008. Because of the increases in the demand for and cost of health care, the major purchasers of health care services – employers and government (through Medicare, Medicaid and other programs) – must search for ways to slow the rapid growth in health care expenditures.

Table 1. United States Per Capita Health Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>$913</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>$563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>$1,307</td>
<td>$708</td>
<td>$598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>$2,239</td>
<td>$1,415</td>
<td>$824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>$2,786</td>
<td>$1,957</td>
<td>$829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>$2,915</td>
<td>$2,081</td>
<td>$834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$3,114</td>
<td>$2,251</td>
<td>$863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>$3,291</td>
<td>$2,400</td>
<td>$892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$3,376</td>
<td>$2,476</td>
<td>$900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$3,460</td>
<td>$2,547</td>
<td>$912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$3,492</td>
<td>$2,586</td>
<td>$906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>$3,530</td>
<td>$2,603</td>
<td>$926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$3,486</td>
<td>$2,573</td>
<td>$913</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; data are inflation adjusted to 2008 dollars
Typically, rural community residents pay little attention to their local health care system until it is needed. Consequently, many rural people have little idea of the overall importance of the health care sector to their community’s economy, such as the number of jobs it currently provides and its potential to provide more jobs. To ensure that health care services remain available locally, rural communities need to understand these economic relationships. First, rural communities need to learn about their own local health care needs and take stock of their local health care system. While the emphasis at the national level is on controlling costs and eliminating duplication and overcapacity in the system (de-licensing unused hospital beds, for example), the issues are very different in rural communities.

One of the issues that underlies differences between health care systems in rural and urban areas is demographics. In rural areas, there are proportionately more elderly, more children living in poverty, higher unemployment and lower incomes. Rural people report poorer health and have more chronic health conditions. Rural people are more likely to be uninsured and have fewer health services available in the town where they live. Finally, people in rural communities are more likely to derive part of their income from the health care industry (either directly or indirectly).

Another issue that underlies the differences between urban and rural health care is the structure of the systems. In general, there are fewer providers and hospitals in rural areas, and they operate on very thin profit margins. In fact, many rural hospitals operate at a loss, with too few patients to cover daily costs. Also, until recently, most rural health care systems had been locally operated and controlled.

Pressures outside of the health care system also come into play in rural communities, creating stresses not applicable to urban systems. Cyclical commodity prices cause a periodic farm financial crisis, undermining the financial viability of family farms and business, such as farm implement manufacturers and dealers. Businesses located in rural areas tend to be small, often do not provide health insurance, and are highly vulnerable to changing economic conditions. Although these stresses can lead to mental and physical health problems, many people do not seek help for their health problems. Some will say they have too little time to seek out health care services, especially if they are working two jobs to make ends meet. For others, the strong sense of pride and self-reliance inherent among rural people may preclude many from seeking care, especially if they cannot afford it.

What is the ultimate impact of these changes and stresses on rural communities? Will it be a net gain or net loss, or will it all balance out in the end?

On the positive side, urban-based specialists may set up periodic office hours in rural clinics, health centers and hospitals; an urgent care center may open; and air medivac helicopters and other emergency medical services may be strategically located in a rural community. These services, while provided by many urban health systems, are convenient for rural residents, and otherwise would not be available to rural communities.
On the negative side, ties with financially strong urban health care providers can be detrimental to rural providers if the rural providers lose decision-making ability. Rural providers may also find themselves aligned with an organization that does not share their mission and values, or the rural provider may be unable to meet the expectations of the larger provider.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the downsides can be significant and potentially devastating for a rural community. In some instances, urban or other outside interests have purchased rural clinics and hospitals and then closed them because they did not provide sufficient profit. Employers have signed contracts with insurance plans that push patients to the city for their health care, bypassing local, more convenient services. Emergency medical service providers have changed their service areas or closed their doors. When urban health organizations encourage insured rural residents to spend their health care dollars in the city rather than to purchase equivalent services locally, it can have a significant negative economic impact and result in a loss of health dollars within the local community. In addition, out of town trips to obtain health care naturally offer opportunities to spend dollars out of town that may have been spent locally. These out-migrated dollars are missed opportunities and can significantly impact the local economic base.

Rural communities need to overcome inertia and take stock of local health care. Rural providers should be challenged to organize, whether through formal or informal mechanisms, so that they can compete with urban systems. In general, regional strategies will probably work better than local ones. Providers must be willing to take risks and coordinate services.

Well-positioned rural health systems can meet these challenges. Fragmentation is a big problem in health systems, but smaller, independent rural systems have more opportunity to create linkages. The scarce resources available to rural health services have engendered innovation and efficiencies as a matter of survival. Strong local leadership helps sustain these systems. Many rural health organizations are committed to fiscal accountability, expressed as quality health care at low cost. It should not be too difficult to remind rural residents of the long-term commitment these rural providers have made in the communities they serve. In time, rural providers need to offer sustainable health care services that best meet community need.

Success in meeting these challenges can be measured in terms of increased local services, more spending on locally-available health care, local control of health resources, negotiation of good reimbursement rates for providers, and high levels of community satisfaction with local health care.

If rural health providers do not act, they will face the prospect of losing jobs; rural communities could lose health care services; and everybody may lose local control of their health care.
Health Services and Rural Development

Though the connections between health care services and rural development are often overlooked, at least three primary areas of commonality exist. A strong health care system can help attract and maintain business and industry growth, attract and retain retirees, and also create jobs in the local area.

Health Services and Community Industry

Studies have found that quality of life factors play a dramatic role in business and industry location decisions. Health care services represent some of the most significant quality of life factors for at least three reasons. First, good health and education services are imperative to industrial and business leaders as they select a community for location. Employees and participating management may offer strong resistance if they are asked to move into a community with substandard or inconvenient health services. Secondly, when a business or industry makes a location decision, it wants to ensure that the local labor force will be productive, and a key productivity factor is good health. Thus, investments in health care services can be expected to yield dividends in the form of increased labor productivity. The third factor that business and industry consider in location decisions is cost of health care services. A 1990 site selection survey concluded that corporations looked carefully at health care costs, and sites that provided health care services at a low cost sometimes received priority. In fact, 17 percent of the respondents indicated that their companies used health care costs as a tie-breaking factor between comparable sites (Lyne, 1990).

Health Services and Retirees

A strong and convenient health care system is important to retirees, a special group of residents whose spending and purchasing can provide a significant source of income for the local economy. Many rural areas have environments (for example, moderate climate and outdoor activities) that enable them to attract and retain retirees. Retirees represent a substantial amount of spending, including the purchasing power associated with pensions, investments, Social Security, Medicare and other transfer payments. Additionally, middle and upper income retirees often have substantial net worth. Although the data are limited, several studies suggest health services may be a critical variable that influences the location decision of retirees. For example, one study found that four items were the best predictors of retirement locations: safety, recreational facilities, dwelling units, and health care. Another study found that nearly 60 percent of potential retirees said health services were in the “must have” category when considering a retirement community. Only protective services were mentioned more often than health services as a “must have” service.
Health Services and Job Growth

Job creation represents an important goal for most rural economic development programs. National employment in health care services increased 70 percent from 1990 to 2008. In rural areas, employment in health-related services often accounts for 10 to 15 percent of total employment. This reflects the fact that the hospital is often the second largest employer in a rural community (local government including schools typically being the largest employer).

Another important factor is the growth of the health sector. Health services, as a share of gross domestic product (GDP), has increased over time. In 1990, Americans spent $1.1 trillion on health care (2008$), which accounted for 12.3 percent of the GDP. In 2005, health care costs increased to $2.0 trillion, or 15.7 percent of the GDP. If current trends continue, projections indicate that Americans will spend 19.3 percent of GDP on health care by 2019. Capturing a share of this economic growth can only help a rural community.

Understanding Today’s Health Care Impacts and Tomorrow’s Health Care Needs

A strong health care system represents an important part of a community’s vitality and sustainability. Thus, a good understanding of the community’s health care system can help leaders and citizens fully appreciate the role and contributions of the health care system in maintaining community economic viability. In addition, a community should also examine the future health care needs of its residents in order to position itself so that it can respond to those needs. This report is designed to provide the kind of information that a community can use to understand its health care system and some possible indicators of current and future health care needs of its residents. The report begins with an examination of demographic, economic and health indicators and culminates with an illustration of the full economic impact of the health care sector in the county’s economy.
Scott County Demographic Data

Table 2 presents population trends for Scott County. In 2010, an estimated 4,544 people live in the county. Between 1990 and 2010, the population decreased 13.8 percent and also decreased 10.8 percent between 2000 and 2010. Population projections indicate that 4,469 people will live in the county by 2015. The state of Kansas population increased 8.5 percent between 1990 and 2000 and an additional 5.5 percent through 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>5,273</td>
<td>1990-2000</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5,096</td>
<td>2000-2010</td>
<td>-10.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>4,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4,544</td>
<td>1990-2010</td>
<td>-13.8</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>2025</td>
<td>4,341</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. Census Bureau; population projections from Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.

Figure 1 shows a breakdown of the population by age and by gender. Here, people aged 19 and younger made up the largest portion of the population, with 28.2 percent. People aged 65 and older represented 17.4 percent of the population. Of those 65 and older, 41.7 percent were male and 58.3 percent were female. Age range can indicate the future health care needs of a county’s population. A growing population of older adults has a different set of health care needs than a population with more young people.
Race can also play a role in assessing the health needs of the community. In the case of Hispanic immigrants, lack of English speaking skills may prevent them from using health care services within the county or from using health care services at all. Figure 2 shows the racial and ethnic composition of the county. Whites made up 89.2 percent of the county’s population, while Native Americans represented 0.4 percent, African Americans made up 0.1 percent, Asians were 0.1 percent and Hispanics were 10.2 percent of the population. In Kansas, whites make up 80.5 percent of the population, Native Americans represent one percent, African Americans 6.3 percent, Asians 2.5 percent and Hispanics 9.6 percent.

**Figure 2. Population by Race (2010)**

[Bar chart showing racial composition with percentages for each race: White (89.2%), Native American (0.4%), Black (0.1%), Asian or Pacific Islander (0.1%), Hispanic (10.2%), and Other (100%-89.2%-0.4%-0.1%-0.1%-10.2%)]

Woods and Poole Economics, Inc. Native American includes American Indians and Alaska Natives; Asian or Pacific Islander includes Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders; Hispanic population is persons of Hispanic origin regardless of race.

**Economic Indicators**

An important question for health care providers is how people will pay for services. In rural areas, the likelihood of poverty, lack of insurance and chronic health conditions increases. Additionally, rural areas tend to have higher numbers of elderly, for whom supplemental income becomes a proportionally larger source of income. Such supplemental income comes in the form of transfer payments such as Social Security and other retirement benefits, disability, medical payments like Medicare and Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and veterans’ benefits. The elderly, major consumers of health care services, receive much of this income, and a large portion of this assistance is available only to those who make the effort to apply. In order to maximize the income resources available in the county, one strategy is to ensure that every person receives all of the financial assistance from broader levels of government for which they are eligible.
Figure 3. Total Per Capita Personal Income (2008$)

Bureau of Economic Analysis; data are inflation adjusted to 2008 dollars.

Figure 3 shows the change in total per capita personal income, adjusted for inflation from 2005 through 2008. Per capita personal income has increased in Kansas and the United States. In Scott County, personal income has decreased from $35,743 in 2005 to $33,754 in 2008.

Figure 4. Transfer Income as a Percent of Total Income (2008$)

Bureau of Economic Analysis; data are inflation adjusted to 2008.

Figure 4 shows how the relative proportion of transfer income to total income has changed during the same four years. In the U.S., transfer payments have increased as a percentage of total income by 6.6 percent, while transfer payments in Kansas have increased by 2.5 percent. In the county, the proportion of income stemming from transfer payments has increased from 12.7 percent in 2005 to 15.6 in 2008.
Table 3 shows personal income data by source for Scott County, Kansas and the nation. Within the county, 65.7 percent of all earnings come from wages and salaries, compared to 69.4 percent in Kansas and 71.6 percent for the entire United States. Retirement and disability make up 52.5 percent of transfer payments in the county, with another 33.7 percent coming from medical payments. In Kansas, 39.0 percent of all transfers come from retirement and disability, while medical payments represent 42.2 percent. For the U.S., medical payments make up the largest portion of transfers at 44.0 percent.

### Table 3. 2008 Personal Income Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>County Total</th>
<th>County Per Capita</th>
<th>County Percent</th>
<th>State Percent</th>
<th>U.S. Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Earnings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages and Salaries</td>
<td>$65,049,000</td>
<td>$14,212</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>71.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Labor Income</td>
<td>$14,297,000</td>
<td>$3,124</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietor’s Income</td>
<td>$19,700,000</td>
<td>$4,304</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Earnings</td>
<td>$99,046,000</td>
<td>$21,640</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer Payments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and Disability</td>
<td>$12,656,000</td>
<td>$2,765</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Payments</td>
<td>$8,110,000</td>
<td>$1,772</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$3,329,000</td>
<td>$727</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Transfer Payments</td>
<td>$24,095,000</td>
<td>$5,264</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings by Place of Residence</td>
<td>$94,447,000</td>
<td>$20,635</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends, Interest, and Rent</td>
<td>$33,925,000</td>
<td>$7,412</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Payments</td>
<td>$24,095,000</td>
<td>$5,264</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$152,467,000</td>
<td>$33,312</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bureau of Economic Analysis
Per capita estimates based on 2009 Woods and Poole Economics, Inc. estimates.
Due to rounding error, numbers may not sum to match total.
Health Indicators and Health Sector Statistics

The following health indicators and statistics provide information from which communities may infer several things about local health care needs. While some items provide an indication of need by type of service, other items suggest the amount and source of resources available to pay for health services. Health care planners can use this information to arrange for necessary services and anticipate the administrative requirements needed to support such services.

Table 4. Health Services, Medicare, and Medicaid Funded Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Number</th>
<th>County Percent/Rate</th>
<th>State Percent/Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hospitals (2009)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number²</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of beds²</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions per bed²</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adult Care Homes (2009)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number²</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of beds²</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>93.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assisted Living Facilities (2009)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number²</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of beds²</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medicare (2007)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elligibles³⁴</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medicaid Funded Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Number</th>
<th>County Percent/Rate</th>
<th>State Percent/Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Stamp Beneficiaries (2009)⁴</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Assistance for Families (FY 2009)⁴</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kansas Hospital Association; Kansas Department on Aging; Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services; Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services

²Rate per 1,000 population.

³Number of beds per 1,000 people 65 years and older.

⁴Annual average number of original Medicare eligibles—individuals who are either currently or formerly entitled or enrolled in either part A or part B original Medicare.

Table 4 shows the availability of certain types of health services in Scott County as well as usage of some health care-related government programs. The county has 25 available hospital beds, with a rate of 0.0 admissions per bed per 1,000 people. Additionally, the county has 74 adult care home beds, or 93.2 beds per 1,000 older adults, and 0 assisted living beds. Medicare users make up 19.6 percent of the county’s total population and 4.3 percent of the county’s population receive food stamp benefits.
### Table 5. Maternity and Children’s Health Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Number</th>
<th>County Percent/Rate</th>
<th>State Percent/Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poverty (2008)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Persons in Poverty$^1$</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Poverty$^2$</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Births</strong> (2008)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to Mothers without High-School Diploma$^4$ (2007)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births with Adequate Prenatal Care$^3$ (2008)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>62.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Weight Births$^5$ (2007)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunization$^6$ (2007)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>82.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality$^7$ (2008)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Deaths$^8$ (2008)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Subsidies$^9$ (2008)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. Census Bureau; 2008 Kansas Kids Count Data Book, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

$^1$ Percent of total population.

$^2$ Percent of children younger than 18 years in families below poverty level.

$^3$ Percent of live births to all mothers who received adequate or better prenatal care.

$^4$ Rate of live births per thousand females.

$^5$ Percent of live births in a calendar year.

$^6$ Percent of total kindergarteners who received all immunizations by age two.

$^7$ Number of infant deaths younger than one year per thousand live births.

$^8$ Number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children ages 1-14.

$^9$ Average monthly number of children participating in the Kansas Child Care Assistance program.

Table 5 gives information which can indicate the situation for young children and mothers. Within the county, 12.2 percent of children live in poverty, while 14.6 percent of children statewide live in poverty. Births to school age mothers occurred at a rate of 23.0 births per thousand teenage females, while school age mothers gave birth at a rate of 18.2 births per thousand teens statewide. Low weight births occurred in 10.8 percent of all live births in the county, while statewide low weight births occurred in 7.1 percent of all live births.
The Economic Impact of the Health Care Sector  
An Overview of the Scott County Economy, Highlighting Health Care

Table 6 presents employment, income and sales data for Scott County for 2008. Health care income and sales data were estimated using state average data. Data for all other economic sectors come from various government statistics and published data sources.

The table aggregates the economic sectors into broad categories, and the employment numbers indicate “average” jobs in each sector, including full- and part-time employment. Labor income represents local wages and proprietary income. Total income is the broadest measure of income generated within the local economy, and includes labor income plus dividend, interest, rents, corporate profits, etc.

Table 6. Direct Employment, Income and Sales by Economic Sector and Health Services Relative Shares Compared to the State and U.S., 2008 ($thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Labor Income</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Total Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1,307</td>
<td>$32,612</td>
<td>$150,169</td>
<td>$503,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>$58,296</td>
<td>$155,719</td>
<td>$281,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>$2,858</td>
<td>$3,124</td>
<td>$10,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>$3,574</td>
<td>$5,231</td>
<td>$47,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Information, Public Utilities</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>$9,856</td>
<td>$24,148</td>
<td>$43,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>$11,527</td>
<td>$18,705</td>
<td>$28,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>1,778</td>
<td>$55,214</td>
<td>$86,562</td>
<td>$169,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Services 1</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>$13,556</td>
<td>$14,882</td>
<td>$26,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Personal Care Stores</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>$421</td>
<td>$658</td>
<td>$904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Services</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$143</td>
<td>$156</td>
<td>$385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Care Services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$44</td>
<td>$56</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors and Dentists</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>$829</td>
<td>$961</td>
<td>$1,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ambulatory Health Care</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>$491</td>
<td>$861</td>
<td>$1,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>$9,432</td>
<td>$9,900</td>
<td>$19,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing/Residential Care Facilities</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>$2,197</td>
<td>$2,290</td>
<td>$3,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>$16,159</td>
<td>$18,578</td>
<td>$21,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,822</td>
<td>$190,095</td>
<td>$462,236</td>
<td>$1,105,993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Services as a Percent of Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Nation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minnesota IMPLAN Group. Due to rounding error, numbers may not sum to match total.

1In some Kansas counties, various health services are consolidated within a single entity in the classification system shown here. In such cases, it may not be possible to break apart employment, income or sales information. If you have questions regarding the organization of health care services in your county, contact your local hospital administrator.
Health services are separated from the service and retail trade sectors but not double counted in the totals. The numbers for each sector include not only the professionals in the sector (the doctors, dentists, etc.) but also support staff (assistants, clerks, receptionists, etc.) employed by the business. In the health sector, the Health and Personal Care stores category includes pharmacies, while the Doctors and Dentists category includes chiropractors, optometrists, and other health care practitioners. Other Ambulatory Health Care Services includes services such as medical and diagnostic labs and outpatient care centers.

Health Services employs 334 people, 6.9 percent of all job holders in the county. Health Services for the state of Kansas employs 8.7 percent of all job holders, while 8.1 percent of all job holders in the United States work in Health Services. Health Services in the county has a number 6 ranking in terms of employment (Figure 5). Health Services is number 5 among payers of wages to employees (Figure 6) and number 7 in terms of total income (Figure 7). As with most rural areas, the health sector plays an important role in the economy.

Figure 5. Employment by Sector (2008)
Figure 6. Labor Income by Sector (2008)

- Agriculture: 17%
- Mining: 31%
- Construction: 2%
- Manufacturing: 2%
- TIPU: 5%
- Trade: 6%
- Services: 22%
- Health Services: 7%

Minnesota IMPLAN Group

Figure 7. Total Income by Sector (2008)

- Agriculture: 32%
- Mining: 34%
- Construction: 1%
- Manufacturing: 1%
- TIPU: 5%
- Trade: 4%
- Services: 16%
- Health Services: 3%

Minnesota IMPLAN Group
Health Sector Impact and Economic Multipliers

The previous section detailed the direct contributions of the Health Services sector within the Scott County economy, but the full impact of the sector goes beyond the number of people employed and the wages they receive. The employment and income levels in the health sector have a significant impact on employment and income throughout other industries in the market area. This secondary impact or “ripple effect” comes from local businesses buying and selling to each other and from area workers spending their income for household goods and services; the ripple effect spreads the economic impact of the health sector throughout the community economy.

As dollars are spent locally, they are, in turn, re-spent for other goods and services. Some of these goods are produced locally while others are imports (the portion of the dollar spent on imports leaves the community as leakage). This spending and re-spending occurs over multiple rounds until it is finally exhausted.

Graphically, we can illustrate the round-by-round relationships modeled as shown in Figure 8. The direct effect of spending is shown in the far left-hand side of the figure (the first bar (a)). For simplification, the direct effects of a $1.00 change in the level of spending plus the indirect effects spillover into other sectors and create an additional 66 cents of activity. In this example, the multiplier is 1.66. A variety of multipliers can be calculated using these analysis techniques.

Figure 8. Multipliers and the round-by-round impacts

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Initial Impact: $1.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Impact:</td>
<td>$1.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```


Figure 8. Multipliers and the round-by-round impacts
Tables 7 and 8 illustrate the ripple effect in the county. As an example, Table 7 shows that the hospital sector employs 179 people and has an employment multiplier of 1.31. This means that for each job created in the hospital sector, another 0.31 jobs are created in other businesses and industries in the county’s economy. The direct impact of the 179 hospital employees results in an indirect impact of 56 jobs (179 x 0.31 = 56) throughout all businesses and industries in the market area. Thus, the hospital sector employment had a total impact on area employment of 235 jobs (179 x 1.31 = 235).

**Table 7. Health Sector Impact on Employment, 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Sectors</th>
<th>Direct Employment</th>
<th>Economic Multiplier</th>
<th>Total Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Personal Care Stores</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Services</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Care Services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors and Dentists</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ambulatory Health Care</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing and Residential Care Facilities</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>334</strong></td>
<td><strong>409</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Most data obtained from secondary sources; some data unavailable or extrapolated.
Minnesota IMPLAN Group

Similarly, multiplier analysis can estimate the total impact of the estimated $9,900,000 direct income for hospital employees shown in Table 8. The hospital sector had an income multiplier of 1.17, which indicates that for every one dollar of income generated in the hospital sector, another $0.17 is generated in other businesses and industries in the county’s economy. Thus, the hospital sector had an estimated total impact on income throughout all businesses and industries of $11,575,000 ($9,900,000 x 1.17 = $11,575,000).

**Table 8. Health Sector Impact on Income and Retail Sales, 2008 ($thousands)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Sectors</th>
<th>Direct Income</th>
<th>Economic Multiplier</th>
<th>Total Impact</th>
<th>Retail Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Personal Care Stores</td>
<td>$658</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>$747</td>
<td>$297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Services</td>
<td>$156</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>$181</td>
<td>$72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Care Services</td>
<td>$56</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>$61</td>
<td>$24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors and Dentists</td>
<td>$961</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>$1,063</td>
<td>$422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ambulatory Health Care</td>
<td>$861</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>$994</td>
<td>$395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>$9,900</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>$11,575</td>
<td>$4,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing/Residential Care Facilities</td>
<td>$2,290</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>$2,596</td>
<td>$1,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$14,882</strong></td>
<td><strong>$17,216</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,839</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Most data obtained from secondary sources; some data unavailable or extrapolated.
Minnesota IMPLAN Group
In this manner, the total employment and income impacts of all the health services sectors can be estimated. In Table 7, the total employment impact of the health services sector results in an estimated 409 jobs in the local economy. In Table 8, the total income impact of health services results in an estimated $17,216,000 for the economy.

The last column in Table 8 shows the retail sales that the health sector helps to generate. To estimate this, this study incorporates a retail sales capture ratio (retail sales to total personal income). Scott County had retail sales of $60,567,943 and $152,467,000 in total personal income. Thus, the estimated retail sales capture ratio equals 39.7 percent. Using this as the retail sales capture ratio for the county, this says that people spent 39.7 percent of their income on retail goods and services within the market. By taking all the household income associated with health sector activities and multiplying by the retail sales capture ratio, we can estimate the impacts of the health sector on area retail sales. Thus, the total retail sales generated by the retail sector equals $6,839,000 ($17,216,000 x 39.7% = $6,839,000). This is a conservative estimate, as this method does not consider the impact of any local purchases made by the health services businesses.
Summary and Conclusions

The Health Services sector of Scott County, Kansas, plays a large role in the area’s economy. Health Services represents one of the largest employers in the area and also serves as one of the largest contributors to income. Additionally, the health sector has indirect impacts on the local economy, creating additional jobs and income in other sectors. The health sector also contributes substantially to retail sales in the region. All of this demonstrates the importance of the health care sector to the local economy.

While the estimates of economic impact are themselves substantial, they are only a partial accounting of the benefits to the county. Health care industries in rural counties help to preserve the population base, invigorating the communities and school systems. Similarly, many hospitals and nursing care facilities have active community outreach programs that enhance community services and the quality of life for community residents.

A vigorous and sustainable health care system is essential not only for the health and welfare of community residents, but to enhance economic opportunity as well. Health-related sectors are among the fastest growing in economy. Given demographic trends, this growth is likely to continue. The attraction and retention of new business and retirees also depends on access to adequate health care services.

While industry trends related to health care are positive overall, many rural communities have significant challenges. The economics of health care are rapidly changing. As health care costs escalate and government funding becomes tighter, rural markets may become less attractive to many providers. This will lead to the continued restructuring of rural health care services in many areas.

If a community wants to maintain the benefits associated with accessible and affordable health care, it must actively work to meet these challenges. The challenges cannot be met by those directly responsible for health care administration alone. They require a community-wide response involving government, business and civic leaders, and they frequently incorporate outside assistance from professional resources providers, such as the Kansas Hospital Association, the Office of Local and Rural Health, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, and others.

In meeting current and future challenges, health care and community leaders can engage in an ongoing process of strategic health planning. This is continuous effort to maintain and enhance the community’s health care situation. The strategic health planning process helps local communities identify their health care needs; examine the social, economic, and political realities affecting the local delivery of health care; determine what is wanted and what realistically can be achieved to meet their identified health care needs; and develop and mobilize an action plan based on their analysis and planning.
Strategic health planning involves cooperation among people and organizations to pursue common goals. The process is designed to answer three questions:

(1) Where is the community now?
(2) Where does the community want to go?
(3) How will the community get there?

For the strategic health planning process to be most effective, it must be based in the community and driven by the community. Local residents and their leaders must participate; a current knowledge of the health care industry is not necessary. This process is about local people solving local problems. The local hospital and health care providers should have input into the decision-making and should support and trust the outcomes, but, the community must provide the energy and commitment.
Selected References


Glossary of Terms

**Doctors and Dentists Sector**: includes physicians, dentists, chiropractors, optometrists, other health care professionals, and all support staff employed by these professionals.

**Employment**: annual average number of full and part-time jobs, including self-employed for a given economic sector.

**Employment Economic Multiplier**: indicates the total jobs in the economy closely tied, in this case, to one job in the health sector.

**Employee Compensation**: total payroll (wages, salaries and certain benefits) paid by local employers.

**Government Sector**: includes all federal, state and local government enterprises; federal, state and local electric utilities; state and local government passenger transit; state and local government education and non-education; and federal military and non-military.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**: the total value of output of goods and services produced by labor and capital investment in the United States.

**Health and Personal Care Stores**: pharmacies.

**Income Economic Multiplier**: indicates total income generated in the economy due to one dollar of income, in this case, in the health sector.

**Indirect Business Taxes**: sales, excise fees, licenses and other taxes paid during normal operation. All payments to the government except for income taxes.

**Multipliers**: Its calculation is based on the structure of the local economy. All of the buying and selling relationships between businesses and consumers are charted in an economic transactions table. When a dollar is spent in one area of the economy, all of the economic interconnections are stimulated as the effect “ripples” to other areas of the economy. The effect is caused by businesses buying and selling goods or services to each other and by local labor who use their income to purchase household goods and services. Over successive rounds of spending and re-spending, the effect of the original dollar is multiplied to some new, larger level of activity. Eventually, the economic “leakages” associated with the purchase of imported goods and non-local taxes and investments causes the ripple effect to finally run out. Multipliers are derived through algebraic calculations of the economic transactions table of the local economy.

**Other Ambulatory Health Care Services**: medical and diagnostic labs and other outpatient care services and all of their employees.

**Other Property Income**: corporate income, rental income, interest and corporate transfer payments.
**Proprietor Income**: income from self-employment (farmers and business proprietors, for example).

**Personal Income**: income received by individuals from all sources (employment, Social Security, et cetera).

**Total Income**: employee compensation plus proprietor income plus other property income plus indirect business taxes.

**Total Sales**: total industry production for a given year (industry output).
Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service, Manhattan, Kansas.

It is the policy of Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service that all persons shall have equal opportunity and access to its educational programs, services, activities, and materials without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age or disability. Kansas State University is an equal opportunity organization.

Demographic, Economic and Health Indicator Data

Introduction

Kansas Rural Health Works (KRHW) is dedicated to helping rural communities build affordable and sustainable local health care systems. The Office of Local Government at K-State Research and Extension is supporting Community Health Needs Assessments. These needs assessments bring a broad-based group of community leaders together to assess local needs, establish priorities, and develop strategic action plans to improve the local health situation. This is an opportunity for the community to rally together to address high-priority local needs and to make the community a better place to live, work, and raise a family. No one can do it for us unless we do it ourselves. The resources presented here support that process. The opportunity is now.

Background Data Summary

Following are a variety of data and statistics about background demographic, economic and health conditions in Scott County that may have implications related to local health care needs. Most of the data only is available at a county scale and reflects the Scott County boundaries.

- Between 1990 and 2010, the population decreased 13.8 percent and also decreased 10.8 percent between 2000 and 2010.

- People aged 19 years and younger made up the largest portion of the population, with 28.2 percent. Of those aged 0 to 19 years, 51.1 percent were male and 48.9 percent were female.

- In Scott County, personal income has decreased from $35,743 in 2005 to $33,754 in 2008.

- Medicare users make up 19.6 percent of the county’s total population and 0.7 percent of the county’s population receive food stamp benefits.

- Within the county, 12.2 percent of children live in poverty, while 14.6 percent of children statewide live in poverty.

Scott County Primary Health Market Area

ZIP codes within the Scott County Health Market Area.
Source: Claritas, Inc. 2012.
Table 1 presents population trends for Scott County. In 2010, an estimated 4,544 people live in the county. Between 1990 and 2010, the population decreased 13.8 percent and also decreased 10.8 percent between 2000 and 2010. Population projections indicate that 4,469 people will live in the county by 2015. The state of Kansas population increased 8.5 percent between 1990 and 2000 and an additional 5.5 percent through 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>5,273</td>
<td>1990-2000</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5,096</td>
<td>2000-2010</td>
<td>-10.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>4,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4,544</td>
<td>1990-2010</td>
<td>-13.8</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>2025</td>
<td>4,341</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. Census Bureau; population projections from Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.

Figure 1 shows a breakdown of the population by age and by gender. Here, people aged 19 years and younger made up the largest portion of the population, with 28.2 percent. Of those aged 0 to 19 years, 51.1 percent were male and 48.9 percent were female. Age range can indicate the future health care needs of a county’s population. A growing population of older adults has a different set of health care needs than a population with more young people.
Race can also play a role in assessing the health needs of the community. In the case of Hispanic immigrants, lack of English speaking skills may prevent them from using health care services within the county or from using health care services at all. Figure 2 shows the racial and ethnic composition of the county. Whites made up 89.2 percent of the county’s population, while Native Americans represented 0.4 percent, African Americans made up 0.1 percent, Asians were 0.1 percent and Hispanics were 10.2 percent of the population. In Kansas, whites make up 80.5 percent of the population, Native Americans represent one percent, African Americans 6.3 percent, Asians 2.5 percent and Hispanics 9.6 percent.

Woods and Poole Economics, Inc. Native American includes American Indians and Alaska Natives; Asian or Pacific Islander includes Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders; Hispanic population is persons of Hispanic origin regardless of race.

Economic Indicators

An important question for health care providers is how people will pay for services. In rural areas, the likelihood of poverty, lack of insurance and chronic health conditions increases. Additionally, rural areas tend to have higher numbers of elderly, for whom supplemental income becomes a proportionally larger source of income. Such supplemental income comes in the form of transfer payments such as Social Security and other retirement benefits, disability, medical payments like Medicare and Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and veterans’ benefits. The elderly, major consumers of health care services, receive much of this income, and a large portion of this assistance is available only to those who make the effort to apply. In order to maximize the income resources available in the county, one strategy is to ensure that every person receives all of the financial assistance from broader levels of government for which they are eligible.
Figure 3 shows the change in total per capita personal income, adjusted for inflation from 2005 through 2008. Per capita personal income has increased in Kansas and the United States. In Scott County, personal income has decreased from $35,743 in 2005 to $33,754 in 2008.

Figure 4. Transfer Income as a Percent of Total Income (2008 $)
Scott County Rural Health Works

Bureau of Economic Analysis; data are inflation adjusted to 2008.

Figure 4 shows how the relative proportion of transfer income to total income has changed during the same four years. In the U.S., transfer payments have increased as a percentage of total income by 6.6 percent, while transfer payments in Kansas have increased by 2.5 percent. In the county, the proportion of income stemming from transfer payments has increased from 12.7 percent in 2005 to 15.6 in 2008.

Table 2 shows personal income data by source for Scott County, Kansas, and the nation. Within the county, 65.7 percent of all earnings come from wages and salaries, compared to 69.4 percent in Kansas and 71.6 percent for the entire United States. Retirement and disability make up 52.5 percent of transfer payments in the county, with another 33.7 percent coming from medical payments. In Kansas, 39.0 percent of all transfers come from retirement and disability, while medical payments represent 42.2 percent. For the U.S., medical payments make up the largest portion of transfers at 44.0 percent.

Table 2. 2008 Personal Income Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>County Total</th>
<th>County Per Capita</th>
<th>County Percent</th>
<th>State Percent</th>
<th>U.S. Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Earnings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages and Salaries</td>
<td>$65,049,000</td>
<td>$14,212</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>71.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Labor Income</td>
<td>$14,297,000</td>
<td>$3,124</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietor’s Income</td>
<td>$19,700,000</td>
<td>$4,304</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Earnings</td>
<td>$99,046,000</td>
<td>$21,640</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer Payments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and Disability</td>
<td>$12,656,000</td>
<td>$2,765</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Payments</td>
<td>$8,110,000</td>
<td>$1,772</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$3,329,000</td>
<td>$727</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Transfer Payments</td>
<td>$24,095,000</td>
<td>$5,264</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings by Place of Residence</td>
<td>$94,447,000</td>
<td>$20,635</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends, Interest, and Rent</td>
<td>$33,925,000</td>
<td>$7,412</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Payments</td>
<td>$24,095,000</td>
<td>$5,264</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$152,467,000</td>
<td>$33,312</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bureau of Economic Analysis

Per capita estimates based on 2009 Woods and Poole Economics, Inc. estimates.

Due to rounding error, numbers may not sum to match total.
Scott County Rural Health Works

Health Indicators and Health Sector Statistics

The following health indicators and statistics provide information from which communities may infer several things about local health care needs. While some items provide an indication of need by type of service, other items suggest the amount and source of resources available to pay for health services. Health care planners can use this information to arrange for necessary services and anticipate the administrative requirements needed to support such services.

Table 3. Health Services, Medicare, and Medicaid Funded Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>County Number</th>
<th>County Percent/Rate</th>
<th>State Percent/Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hospitals (2009)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number(^1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of beds(^1)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions per bed(^1)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adult Care Homes (2009)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number(^2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of beds(^2)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>93.2</td>
<td>56.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assisted Living Facilities (2009)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number(^2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of beds(^2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medicare (2007)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibles(^3,4)</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medicaid Funded Programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Stamp Beneficiaries (2009)(^4)</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Assistance for Families (FY 2009)(^4)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kansas Hospital Association; Kansas Department on Aging; Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services; Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services

1 Rate per 1,000 population.
2 Number of beds per 1,000 people 65 years and older.
3 Annual average number of original Medicare eligibles—individuals who are either currently or formerly entitled or enrolled in either part A or part B original Medicare.
4 Percent of total 2007 estimated population.

Table 3 shows the availability of certain types of health services in Scott County as well as usage of some health care-related government programs. The county has 25 available hospital beds, with a rate of 0.0 admissions per bed per 1,000 people. Additionally, the county has 74 adult care home beds, or 93.2 beds per 1,000 older adults, and 0 assisted living beds. Medicare users make up 19.6 percent of the county’s total population and 0.7 percent of the county’s population receive food stamp benefits.
Table 4 gives information which can indicate the situation for young children and mothers. Within the county, 12.2 percent of children live in poverty, while 14.6 percent of children statewide live in poverty. Births to mothers without a high-school diploma occurred at a rate of 23.0 births per thousand teenage females, while mothers without a high-school diploma gave birth at a rate of 18.2 births per thousand teens statewide. Low weight births occurred in 10.8 percent of all live births in the county, while statewide low weight births occurred in 7.1 percent of all live births.
Scott County Rural Health Works

Economic & Demographic Data

Introduction

Kansas Rural Health Works (KRHW) is dedicated to helping rural communities build affordable and sustainable local health care systems. The Office of Local Government at K-State Research and Extension is supporting Community Health Needs Assessments. These needs assessments bring a broad-based group of community leaders together to assess local needs, establish priorities, and develop strategic action plans to improve the local health situation. This is an opportunity for the community to rally together to address high-priority local needs and to make the community a better place to live, work, and raise a family. No one can do it for us unless we do it ourselves. The resources presented here support that process. The opportunity is now.

Economic Data Summary

Following are data and statistics about the economic and demographic characteristics of Scott 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 Scott County boundaries.

- Continuing a long-term trend, the total population of Scott County has declined by 3% from 2000 to 2012.

- The proportion of the population 65 years and older is among the fastest growing demographic groups even as the overall population declines.

- Eleven percent of households live on less than $15,000 income per year.

- Transfer income to persons is among the fastest growing sources of income. In 2012, nearly $25 million in transfer income was paid to county residents, about 15% of total personal income.

- Scott County has a relatively low and stable proportion of the population living in poverty.

Scott County Primary Health Market Area

Source: Claritas, Inc. 2012.
Scott County Rural Health Works

Typical of many rural counties in Kansas, county population has been in long-term decline, 3% from 2000 to 2012. 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.

![Figure 1. Total Population Projection in the Scott Health Area](image)

Claritas, Inc., 2012

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Percent of Aging Population in the Scott Health Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ Years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+ Years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+ Years old</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Claritas, Inc., 2012
Scott County Rural Health Works

Figure 2. Estimated Percent of Aging Population in the Scott Health Area

- 65+ Years old
- 75+ Years old
- 85+ Years old

Claritas, Inc., 2012

Figure 3. Scott Health Area Population by Sex and Age, 2012

- Male
- Female

Claritas, Inc., 2012
The racial composition of Scott County is much less homogenous than many rural Kansas counties. Whites make up about 89 percent of the population. Five hundred thirty-seven persons in Scott County identify themselves as non-white. It’s not uncommon for non-whites to have specific health care needs that are very different than the white population. As is the case almost everywhere, the Hispanic and Latino population is increasing, albeit relatively modestly.

Table 2. 2012 Estimated Population by Single Race Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Classification</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Alone</td>
<td>4,419</td>
<td>89.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American Alone</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native Alone</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Alone</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Other Race Alone</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,956</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Claritas, Inc., 2012

Table 3. 2012 Estimated Population Hispanic or Latino by Origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>4,126</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,956</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Claritas, Inc., 2012

Table 4. Scott Health Area Hispanic and Latino Population Projection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>5,120</td>
<td>4,956</td>
<td>5,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic and Latino Population</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>1,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Population</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Claritas, Inc., 2012
A proportion of the population 15 years and older have never been married. Thirteen percent of the population falls in this category. About 68 percent of the adult population reported living as a married individual with a spouse present. Conversely, 19.8 percent reported no longer being married or their spouse was absent. Eight 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. 2012 Estimated Population Age 15+ by Marital Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, Never Married</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married, Spouse present</td>
<td>2,640</td>
<td>67.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married, Spouse absent</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males, Never Married</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previously Married</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females, Never Married</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previously Married</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Claritas, Inc., 2012

Table 6. 2012 Estimated Population Age 25+ by Educational Attainment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 9th grade</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some High School, no diploma</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate (or GED)</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College, no degree</td>
<td>1,224</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Degree</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Degree</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master's Degree</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional School Degree</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctorate Degree</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Claritas, Inc., 2012
The income and wealth resources of many Scott County residents are relatively modest. About 27 percent of households report an annual income of less than $25,000. Eleven percent of that group lives on less than $15,000 per year. As represented by housing values, the wealth resources of many individuals and households are very modest. About 11 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. 2012 Estimated Households by Household Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income Less than $15,000</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $15,000 - $24,999</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $25,000 - $34,999</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $35,000 - $49,999</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $50,000 - $74,999</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $75,000 - $99,999</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $100,000 - $149,999</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $150,000 - $199,999</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $200,000 - $499,999</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income $500,000 or more</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Estimated Households</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,019</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated Average Household Income: $62,484
Estimated Median Household Income: $46,664
Estimated Per Capita Income: $25,725

Claritas, Inc., 2012
Table 8. 2012 Estimated All Owner-Occupied Housing Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value Less than $20,000</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value $20,000 - $39,999</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value $40,000 - $59,999</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value $60,000 - $79,999</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value $80,000 - $99,999</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value $100,000 - $149,999</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value $150,000 - $199,999</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value $200,000 - $299,999</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value $300,000 - $399,999</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value $400,000 - $499,999</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value $500,000 - $749,999</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value $750,000 - $999,999</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value $1,000,000 or more</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,618</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Claritas, Inc., 2012

---

Figure 4. Per Capita Income (2005$), 2002-2012

Scott County Rural Health Works

Woods and Poole, Inc., 2012
As with most rural areas, Scott 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.
## Table 9. Scott County Personal Income by Major Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Earnings (Millions 2005$)</td>
<td>$93.16</td>
<td>$100.67</td>
<td>$89.68</td>
<td>$107.74</td>
<td>$87.79</td>
<td>$93.39</td>
<td>$90.26</td>
<td>$92.67</td>
<td>$99.89</td>
<td>$107.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Earnings</td>
<td>$24.43</td>
<td>$31.81</td>
<td>$17.37</td>
<td>$34.20</td>
<td>$15.39</td>
<td>$21.66</td>
<td>$16.72</td>
<td>$17.20</td>
<td>$18.81</td>
<td></td>
<td>$28.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Services, Other</td>
<td>$0.42</td>
<td>$0.64</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
<td>$0.79</td>
<td>$1.05</td>
<td>$0.88</td>
<td>$1.04</td>
<td>$1.03</td>
<td>$0.98</td>
<td>$0.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>$0.31</td>
<td>$0.34</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.44</td>
<td>$0.53</td>
<td>$0.63</td>
<td>$0.74</td>
<td>$0.73</td>
<td>$0.77</td>
<td>$0.83</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>$3.04</td>
<td>$3.36</td>
<td>$3.99</td>
<td>$4.38</td>
<td>$4.33</td>
<td>$2.90</td>
<td>$2.70</td>
<td>$3.16</td>
<td>$3.70</td>
<td>$4.38</td>
<td>$4.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>$0.61</td>
<td>$0.78</td>
<td>$0.79</td>
<td>$0.69</td>
<td>$0.83</td>
<td>$1.15</td>
<td>$0.78</td>
<td>$0.72</td>
<td>$0.76</td>
<td>$0.87</td>
<td>$0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>$5.66</td>
<td>$4.96</td>
<td>$4.69</td>
<td>$4.56</td>
<td>$4.67</td>
<td>$5.17</td>
<td>$5.67</td>
<td>$5.84</td>
<td>$6.10</td>
<td>$6.51</td>
<td>$5.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>$5.67</td>
<td>$6.93</td>
<td>$5.70</td>
<td>$5.72</td>
<td>$5.72</td>
<td>$5.05</td>
<td>$4.75</td>
<td>$4.76</td>
<td>$4.94</td>
<td>$5.34</td>
<td>$5.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance &amp; Real Estate</td>
<td>$4.12</td>
<td>$5.07</td>
<td>$5.81</td>
<td>$5.45</td>
<td>$6.48</td>
<td>$5.43</td>
<td>$5.77</td>
<td>$5.60</td>
<td>$5.54</td>
<td>$5.78</td>
<td>$5.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>$11.97</td>
<td>$11.56</td>
<td>$12.79</td>
<td>$12.32</td>
<td>$11.38</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
<td>$12.26</td>
<td>$12.46</td>
<td>$12.81</td>
<td>$13.84</td>
<td>$14.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Civilian Government</td>
<td>$1.45</td>
<td>$1.42</td>
<td>$1.48</td>
<td>$1.47</td>
<td>$1.45</td>
<td>$1.43</td>
<td>$1.45</td>
<td>$1.45</td>
<td>$1.55</td>
<td>$1.55</td>
<td>$1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Military Government</td>
<td>$0.52</td>
<td>$0.72</td>
<td>$0.71</td>
<td>$0.85</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
<td>$0.76</td>
<td>$0.76</td>
<td>$0.86</td>
<td>$0.92</td>
<td>$0.97</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and Local Government</td>
<td>$17.14</td>
<td>$12.23</td>
<td>$12.55</td>
<td>$12.44</td>
<td>$12.33</td>
<td>$12.27</td>
<td>$12.75</td>
<td>$13.24</td>
<td>$13.10</td>
<td>$11.45</td>
<td>$11.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Income (Millions 2005$)</td>
<td>$147.60</td>
<td>$153.80</td>
<td>$134.05</td>
<td>$151.75</td>
<td>$134.61</td>
<td>$139.44</td>
<td>$148.99</td>
<td>$150.17</td>
<td>$159.90</td>
<td>$163.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages and Salaries</td>
<td>$58.23</td>
<td>$57.55</td>
<td>$56.16</td>
<td>$58.53</td>
<td>$57.96</td>
<td>$61.77</td>
<td>$62.04</td>
<td>$61.14</td>
<td>$61.49</td>
<td>$62.99</td>
<td>$68.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Labor Income</td>
<td>$12.26</td>
<td>$12.78</td>
<td>$13.43</td>
<td>$13.32</td>
<td>$12.84</td>
<td>$12.61</td>
<td>$13.24</td>
<td>$13.60</td>
<td>$13.95</td>
<td>$14.31</td>
<td>$15.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietors Income</td>
<td>$22.66</td>
<td>$30.34</td>
<td>$16.10</td>
<td>$35.90</td>
<td>$16.31</td>
<td>$11.40</td>
<td>$18.11</td>
<td>$15.52</td>
<td>$17.23</td>
<td>$22.59</td>
<td>$23.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends, Interest &amp; Rent</td>
<td>$37.21</td>
<td>$35.88</td>
<td>$29.07</td>
<td>$28.47</td>
<td>$30.33</td>
<td>$35.95</td>
<td>$37.77</td>
<td>$36.10</td>
<td>$37.17</td>
<td>$39.11</td>
<td>$36.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Adjustment</td>
<td>$5.39</td>
<td>$5.42</td>
<td>$5.87</td>
<td>$4.61</td>
<td>$4.60</td>
<td>$4.83</td>
<td>$5.20</td>
<td>$5.04</td>
<td>$4.59</td>
<td>$4.18</td>
<td>$4.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Woods and Poole, Inc., 2012

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.
### Table 10. Personal Current Transfer Receipts for Scott County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal current transfer receipts ($000)</td>
<td>24,858</td>
<td>28,001</td>
<td>29,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current transfer receipts of individuals from governments</td>
<td>23,991</td>
<td>27,072</td>
<td>28,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits</td>
<td>12,649</td>
<td>13,790</td>
<td>14,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) benefits</td>
<td>12,557</td>
<td>13,717</td>
<td>14,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad retirement and disability benefits</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers’ compensation</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other government retirement and disability insurance benefits</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits</td>
<td>8,741</td>
<td>10,023</td>
<td>10,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare benefits</td>
<td>4,885</td>
<td>5,189</td>
<td>5,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public assistance medical care benefits</td>
<td>3,812</td>
<td>4,785</td>
<td>4,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>3,668</td>
<td>4,646</td>
<td>4,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other medical care benefits</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military medical insurance benefits</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits</td>
<td>1,915</td>
<td>1,920</td>
<td>2,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental security income (SSI) benefits</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family assistance</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income maintenance benefits</td>
<td>1,448</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>1,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State unemployment insurance compensation</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment compensation for Fed. civilian employees (UCFE)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment compensation for railroad employees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment compensation for veterans (UCX)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other unemployment compensation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans benefits</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans pension and disability benefits</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans readjustment benefits</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans life insurance benefits</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assistance to veterans</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and training assistance</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other transfer receipts of individuals from governments</td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current transfer receipts of nonprofit institutions</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from the Federal government</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from state and local governments</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from businesses</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current transfer receipts of individuals from businesses</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2012
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.
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).
- Less than $50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.
Table 11. Employment by Major Industry for Scott County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm Employment</td>
<td>0.602</td>
<td>0.559</td>
<td>0.541</td>
<td>0.502</td>
<td>0.468</td>
<td>0.452</td>
<td>0.424</td>
<td>0.412</td>
<td>0.394</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Services, Other</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>0.027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>0.051</td>
<td>0.056</td>
<td>0.056</td>
<td>0.056</td>
<td>0.056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>0.135</td>
<td>0.132</td>
<td>0.139</td>
<td>0.156</td>
<td>0.147</td>
<td>0.115</td>
<td>0.117</td>
<td>0.127</td>
<td>0.141</td>
<td>0.154</td>
<td>0.152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>0.037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, Comm. &amp; Public Utility</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>0.128</td>
<td>0.119</td>
<td>0.121</td>
<td>0.112</td>
<td>0.115</td>
<td>0.114</td>
<td>0.116</td>
<td>0.119</td>
<td>0.121</td>
<td>0.122</td>
<td>0.121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>0.315</td>
<td>0.313</td>
<td>0.289</td>
<td>0.287</td>
<td>0.289</td>
<td>0.278</td>
<td>0.256</td>
<td>0.257</td>
<td>0.261</td>
<td>0.265</td>
<td>0.265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance &amp; Real Estate</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>0.726</td>
<td>0.651</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.648</td>
<td>0.612</td>
<td>0.612</td>
<td>0.649</td>
<td>0.662</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.704</td>
<td>0.707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Civilian Government</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Military Government</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.017</td>
<td>0.017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and Local Government</td>
<td>0.519</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.379</td>
<td>0.377</td>
<td>0.379</td>
<td>0.365</td>
<td>0.375</td>
<td>0.372</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.332</td>
<td>0.332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Woods and Poole, Inc., 2012

Note: Employment in number of jobs includes proprietors and part-time jobs.
Scott County Rural Health Works

As with most rural areas, the way people in Scott County earn a living is changing. Employment in traditional industries such as agriculture, extractive industries and manufacturing has been relatively. Perhaps consistent with the overall population decline, employment in government also declined. Scott County has a consistent trend of staying below the state average in terms of the percentage of population living in poverty.

![Figure 6. Unemployment Rate for Scott County and Kansas, 2002-2011](image)

Kansas Department of Labor, 2011

![Figure 7. Percent of People in Poverty in Scott County and Kansas, 2001-2010](image)

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

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

Introduction

Kansas Rural Health Works (KRHW) is dedicated to helping rural communities build affordable and sustainable local health care systems. The Office of Local Government at K-State Research and Extension is supporting Community Health Needs Assessments. These needs assessments bring a broad-based group of community leaders together to assess local needs, establish priorities, and develop strategic action plans to improve the local health situation. This is an opportunity for the community to rally together to address high-priority local needs and to make the community a better place to live, work, and raise a family. No one can do it for us unless we do it ourselves. The resources presented here support that process. The opportunity is now.

Health and Behavioral Data Summary

Following are a variety of data and statistics about health and behavioral characteristics in Scott County that may have implications for local health care needs. The data is reported by county.

- Over time, occupancy has generally remained constant as the number of nursing beds decreased.

- Immunization rates are generally good, but adequate prenatal care is lagging. Nearly 40% of newborns had inadequate prenatal care.

- The rates of youth binge drinking have declined about 5 percent since 2004, while youth tobacco use rates have declined about 15 percent.

- Data related to persons served by selected publicly-funded services suggest a number of individuals and families in the county are experiencing economic distress and are in need of economic assistance.

- In the recent past, usage of Scott County Hospital appears to have trended upward recently.

Scott County Primary Health Market Area

ZIP codes within the Scott County Health Market Area.

Source: Claritas, Inc. 2012
The number of nursing home beds includes only long-term care nursing facilities in Scott County. It excludes any nursing care beds that may exist in a hospital nursing unit. Over time, occupancy has generally remained constant as the number of nursing beds decreased.

Table 1. Average Scott County Occupancy of Nursing Home Beds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Nursing Beds</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Nursing Occupancy Rate</td>
<td>89.0%</td>
<td>89.5%</td>
<td>96.3%</td>
<td>96.0%</td>
<td>90.0%</td>
<td>91.3%</td>
<td>87.7%</td>
<td>92.3%</td>
<td>88.4%</td>
<td>88.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kansas Department on Aging, semi-annual reports
Considering available indicators of children’s welfare, a relatively small population base can lead to large percentage changes that must be interpreted cautiously. While available data are limited, immunization rates are generally good, but adequate prenatal care is lagging. Nearly 40% of newborns had inadequate prenatal care. The rates of youth binge drinking have declined about 5 percent since 2004, while youth tobacco use rates have declined about 15 percent.

### Table 2. Indicators of Children's Welfare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Indicators</th>
<th>Trend Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations</td>
<td>Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prenatal Care</td>
<td>Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birth Weight Babies</td>
<td>Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Violent Deaths (per 100,000 15-19 year-olds)</td>
<td>Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Tobacco Use</td>
<td>Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Binge Drinking</td>
<td>Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma (per 1,000)</td>
<td>Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health (per 1,000)</td>
<td>Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kansas KIDSCOUNT, 2011

Table 3 contains information about persons served by state and federally-funded services. Across the service categories reported, most appear to have improved. Still, when taken together, the numbers suggest a fairly low proportion of the local population experiencing economic distress. In particular, the need for food and energy assistance has increased recently.
## Table 3. Persons Served by Selected Public Assistance Programs in Scott County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Services</th>
<th>Persons Served</th>
<th>FY 2009</th>
<th>FY 2010</th>
<th>FY 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Assistance for Families</td>
<td>Avg. monthly persons</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANF Employment Services</td>
<td>Avg. monthly adults</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Assistance</td>
<td>Avg. monthly children</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Assistance</td>
<td>Avg. monthly persons</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Assistance</td>
<td>Annual persons</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Assistance</td>
<td>Avg. monthly persons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational Rehabilitation Services</td>
<td>Avg. monthly persons</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Preservation</td>
<td>Annual persons</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reintegration/Foster Care</td>
<td>Avg. monthly children</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption Support</td>
<td>Avg. monthly children</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Home and Community Based Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Annual consumers</th>
<th>FY 2009</th>
<th>FY 2010</th>
<th>FY 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Disability</td>
<td>Annual consumers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traumatic Brain Injury</td>
<td>Annual consumers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental Disability</td>
<td>Annual consumers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autism</td>
<td>Annual consumers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Managed Behavioral Health Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Annual consumers</th>
<th>FY 2009</th>
<th>FY 2010</th>
<th>FY 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse (PIHP)</td>
<td>Annual consumers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health (PAHP)</td>
<td>Annual consumers</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Institutional Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average daily census</th>
<th>FY 2009</th>
<th>FY 2010</th>
<th>FY 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Care Facility (ICF-MR)</td>
<td>Average daily census</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Hospital - Developmental Disability</td>
<td>Average daily census</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Hospital - Mental Health</td>
<td>Average daily census</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Facility - Mental Health</td>
<td>Average daily census</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, 2010*

In considering the selected vital statistics in Table 4, among those that stand out are that about 30 percent of newborns received less than adequate prenatal care. Even a single teenage pregnancy sets a young person on a difficult life path.

In the recent past, usage of Scott County Hospital appears to have trended upward recently (Table 5). This is evident in the number of inpatient visits and procedures.
Table 4. Selected Vital Statistics for Scott County, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live Births by Age-Group of Mother</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>10-14</th>
<th>15-19</th>
<th>20-24</th>
<th>25-29</th>
<th>30-34</th>
<th>35-39</th>
<th>40-44</th>
<th>45 &amp; Over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequacy of Prenatal Care by Number and Percentage</td>
<td>Adequate Plus</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Inadequate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teenage Pregnancies</td>
<td>Live Births</td>
<td>Stillbirths</td>
<td>Abortions</td>
<td>Total Pregnancies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14 yrs.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19 yrs.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by Age Group</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>5-14</td>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>65-84</td>
<td>85 &amp; Over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriages by Number and Rate per 1,000 Population</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriages Dissolutions by Number and Rate per 1,000 Population</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kansas Department of Health and Environment, 2010
Table 5. Hospital Data for Scott County Hospital and Scott County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Practicing Physicians (count)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per Physician (county)</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>1,571</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scott County Hospital**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Acute Beds</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Swing Beds</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffed Beds-Hospital</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffed Beds-Nursing Home Unit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions-Hospital</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions-Nursing Home Unit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions-Swing Beds</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient Days - Hospital</td>
<td>2,264</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>2,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient Days - Nursing Home Unit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient Days - Swing-beds</td>
<td>1,115</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1,447</td>
<td>1,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Room Visits</td>
<td>2,292</td>
<td>2,897</td>
<td>2,947</td>
<td>2,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient Visits</td>
<td>12,280</td>
<td>13,122</td>
<td>14,498</td>
<td>15,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient Surgical Operations</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient Surgical Operations</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare Inpatient Discharges</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare Inpatient Days</td>
<td>2,012</td>
<td>2,255</td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>2,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid Inpatient Discharges</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid Inpatient Days</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kansas Statistical Abstract, 2010

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

Kansas Rural Health Works (KRHW) is dedicated to helping rural communities build affordable and sustainable local health care systems. The Office of Local Government at K-State Research and Extension is supporting Community Health Needs Assessments. These needs assessments bring a broad-based group of community leaders together to assess local needs, establish priorities, and develop strategic action plans to improve the local health situation. This is an opportunity for the community to rally together to address high-priority local needs and to make the community a better place to live, work, and raise a family. No one can do it for us unless we do it ourselves. The resources presented here support that process. The opportunity is now.

Education Data Summary

Following are a variety of data and statistics about the K-12 school system in Scott County that may have implications related to local health care needs. The data in this case reflects information reported by the school districts located in Scott County.

- Total student enrollment in Scott County K-12 school districts has declined since 2000, but has leveled off since 2007.

- The ratio of about 12 students per teacher permits fairly close attention for each of the students.

- The trend in the student dropout rate has generally been slowly increasing in Scott County over the past decade.

- The trend in student-on-student violence has been increasing over time. Student-on-faculty violence has been inconsistent, but has an overall upward trend.

Scott County Primary Health Market Area

ZIP codes within the Scott County Health Market Area.

Source: Claritas, Inc. 2012.
Total student enrollment in Scott County K-12 school districts has steadily declined since 2000. Enrollment was 930 in the 2011-2012 school year, down from 1,070 in 2000-2001.

As the student population has declined, the student-to-teacher ratio also has declined. This generally means that as the school-age population has declined, the district has retained staffing. The ratio of about 12 students per teacher permits fairly close attention for each of the students.
The trend in the student dropout rate has generally been slowly increasing in Scott County over the past decade. Two different times the dropout rates increased a whole percent.
Violence in the school is extremely disruptive to learning. The trend in student-on-student violence has been increasing over time. Student-on-faculty violence has been inconsistent, but has an overall upward trend.

Figure 4. Incidents of Student-on-Student Violence

Figure 5. Incidents of Student-on-Faculty Violence

Prepared by the Office of Local Government, K-State Research and Extension. For questions or other information, call 785-532-2643.
Crime Data

Introduction

Kansas Rural Health Works (KRHW) is dedicated to helping rural communities build affordable and sustainable local health care systems. The Office of Local Government at K-State Research and Extension is supporting Community Health Needs Assessments. These needs assessments bring a broad-based group of community leaders together to assess local needs, establish priorities, and develop strategic action plans to improve the local health situation. This is an opportunity for the community to rally together to address high-priority local needs and to make the community a better place to live, work, and raise a family. No one can do it for us unless we do it ourselves. The resources presented here support that process. The opportunity is now.

Crime Data Summary

Following are a variety of data and statistics about criminal activity in Scott County that may have implications related to local health care needs. Most of the data only is available at a county scale and reflects the Scott County boundaries.

- The incidence of crime in Scott County has been much lower than the state average from 2008 to 2011. In 2011, there were only 53 property crimes, down from 68 in 2010.

- The number adult arrests in Scott County have averaged about 110 per year, but has been declining in recent years.

- The number of juvenile arrests has been decreasing.

- The number of full-time law enforcement officials per 1,000 persons in Scott County has been consistently close to the state rate, except for 2006, where they were down to a total of 4 law enforcement officials in Scott County.

Scott County Primary Health Market Area

ZIP codes within the Scott County Health Market Area.

Source: Claritas, Inc. 2012.
The incidence of crime in Scott County has been much lower than the state average from 2008 to 2011. In 2011, there were only 53 property crimes, down from 68 in 2010. It should be noted that county-level crime statistics are often partial or may be missing in a given year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Violent Crime</th>
<th>Property Crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate per 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>101,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>98,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>98,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>96,596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index crimes include violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault/battery) plus property crime (burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft).
Figure 1. Crime Index Offenses for Scott County and Kansas

Figure 2. Crime Index Arrests* for Scott County and Kansas

*2007 arrests missing 1 month data for Scott County Sheriff’s Department and Scott County Police Department
*2010 arrests missing data for Scott County Sheriff’s Department
*2011 arrests missing 3 months data for Scott County Sheriff’s Department

Index crimes include violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault/battery) plus property crime (burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft).
The number of full-time law enforcement officials per 1,000 persons in Scott County has been consistently close to the state rate, except for 2006, where they were down to a total of 4 law enforcement officials in Scott County.
Traffic Data

Introduction

Kansas Rural Health Works (KRHW) is dedicated to helping rural communities build affordable and sustainable local health care systems. The Office of Local Government at K-State Research and Extension is supporting Community Health Needs Assessments. These needs assessments bring a broad-based group of community leaders together to assess local needs, establish priorities, and develop strategic action plans to improve the local health situation. This is an opportunity for the community to rally together to address high-priority local needs and to make the community a better place to live, work, and raise a family. No one can do it for us unless we do it ourselves. The resources presented here support that process. The opportunity is now.

Traffic Data Summary

Following are a variety of data and statistics about traffic accidents in Scott County. The data is reported by county.

- The rate of traffic accidents in Scott County is less than rate for the state as a whole.
- In 2008, there were 96 total vehicle crashes in Scott County.
- In 2008, the most recent year for which data were available, there were 32 accidents involving injury and two fatalities.

Scott County Primary Health Market Area

ZIP codes within the Scott County Health Market Area.

Source: Claritas, Inc. 2012.
The rate of traffic accidents in Scott County is less than rate for the state as a whole. Many of the accidents only accounted for property damage. In 2008, there were 96 total vehicle crashes in Scott County. The decreasing trend is positive. In 2008, the most recent year for which data were available, there were 32 accidents involving injury and two fatalities.

Table 1. 2008 Traffic Accident Facts for Scott County and Kansas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accidents</th>
<th>Scott</th>
<th>Kansas</th>
<th>Rate per 1,000 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>65,858</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal Accidents</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury Accidents</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14,866</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Damage Only</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>50,644</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer Involved</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9,371</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed Related</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7,917</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,366</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21,058</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Restraint Use</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kansas Traffic Accident Facts, 2008
* Population from Woods and Poole

Figure 1. Total Accidents in Scott County, 2000-2008

Kansas Department of Transportation, 2012
Figure 2. Injury Accidents in Scott County, 2000-2008

Figure 3. Fatal Accidents in Scott County, 2000-2008

Kansas Department of Transportation, 2012
Figure 4. Property Damage Only Accidents in Scott County, 2000-2008

Figure 5. Other Crashes in Scott County, 2000-2008

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

Introduction

Kansas Rural Health Works (KRHW) is dedicated to helping rural communities build affordable and sustainable local health care systems. The Office of Local Government at K-State Research and Extension is supporting Community Health Needs Assessments. These needs assessments bring a broad-based group of community leaders together to assess local needs, establish priorities, and develop strategic action plans to improve the local health situation. This is an opportunity for the community to rally together to address high-priority local needs and to make the community a better place to live, work, and raise a family. No one can do it for us unless we do it ourselves. The resources presented here support that process. The opportunity is now.

Kansas Health Matters
The ‘Kansas Health Matters’ Web site is intended to help hospitals, health departments, community members and policy makers learn about the health of the community and how to improve it. It provides local health data, resources, promising best practices, news articles and information about community events related to important community health issues. The site specifically aims at supporting the development of community health assessments and community health improvement plans by hospitals and local health departments, but its content also is relevant for anyone interested in how assess and improve the health of communities.

The Kansas Health Matters Website can be found at: www.kansashealthmatters.org

Data Summary

A host of county-level data have been poster to the Health Matters Website, including:

- Access to Health Services
- Children’s Health
- Immunizations and Infectious Disease
- Maternal, Fetal and Infant Health
- Mortality Data
- Prevention and Safety
- Substance Abuse
- Wellness and Lifestyle
- Economic Conditions
- Poverty
- Education
- Environment
- Public Safety

It should be noted, however, that some places with too few events of a given type may display no results, or may show multi-county regional values.
Scott County Rural Health Works

Access to Health Services

Average Monthly WIC Participation

Value: 39.5 average cases per 1,000 population
Measurement Period: 2010
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: KS state value
Categories: Health / Access to Health Services

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the average monthly number of women and children participating in WIC per 1,000 population.

Why this is important: WIC is a nutrition program that provides nutrition and health education, healthy food and other services to Kansas families who qualify. WIC stands for Women, Infants and Children. WIC’s goal is to help keep pregnant and breastfeeding women, new moms, and kids under age 5 healthy.

National Studies have documented WIC benefits:
- WIC reduces fetal deaths and infant mortality.
- WIC reduces low birth weight rates and increases the duration of pregnancy.
- WIC improves the growth of nutritionally at-risk infants and children.
- WIC decreases the incidence of iron deficiency anemia in children.
- WIC improves the dietary intake of pregnant and postpartum women and improves weight gain in pregnant women.
- Pregnant women participating in WIC receive prenatal care earlier.
- Children enrolled in WIC are more likely to have a regular source of medical care and have more up to date immunizations.
Scott County Rural Health Works

- WIC helps get children ready to start school: children who receive WIC benefits demonstrate improved intellectual development.
  WIC significantly improves children's diets.

WIC also offers immunization screening and referral, breastfeeding support, and nutrition and health classes on a variety of topics including meal planning, maintaining a healthy weight, picky eaters, caring for a new baby, shopping on a budget and more.

An average of 17,747 women, 18,863 infants and 36,629 children received services each month. Total Average: 76,239.

The percent of eligible women, infants and children (up to age 5), served by WIC is estimated to be 72.23%.

Unduplicated number of WIC participants served in Calendar Year 2008 is 128,407
WIC services are provided at 109 County Health Department clinic sites.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value / US value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source:  http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data:  http://www.kdheks.gov/nws-wic/

Ratio of Population to Primary Care Physicians

Value: 1,617 population per physician
Measurement Period: 2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Access to Health Services
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the ratio of population to one primary care physician FTE.

Why this is important: Primary care is the backbone of preventive health care, and a strong primary care workforce is essential to health of our country. Primary care physicians play a key role in providing and coordinating high-quality health care. Adequate access to primary care can improve care coordination and reduce the frequency of avoidable hospitalizations. The Association of American Medical Colleges estimated that the nation would have a shortage of approximately 21,000 primary care physicians in 2015. Without action, experts project a continued primary care shortfall due to the needs of an aging population, and a decline in the number of medical students choosing primary care.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value / US value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://www.kdheks.gov/

Staffed Hospital Bed Ratio

Value: 5.0 beds per 1,000 population
Measurement Period: 2009
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Access to Health Services

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the ratio of the number of staffed hospital beds to 1,000 population.

Why this is important: Staffed Hospital Bed Ratio Staffed Hospital Bed Ratio Staffed Hospital Bed Ratio is the average complement of beds fully staffed during the year, or
Scott County Rural Health Works

those beds that are set-up, staffed, and equipped, and in all respects, ready for use by patients remaining in the hospital overnight.

The exploding demand for healthcare in the U.S. is nothing new. But the growing critical shortage of staffed hospital beds, fueled primarily by the historic growth of an aging population that requires increasing hospitalization, that looms as a possible crisis. In Kansas, 13.2 percent of the population in 2010 was 65 years or older.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value / US value.
Source: Kansas Hospital Association
URL of Source: http://www.kha-net.org/
URL of Data: http://www.kha-net.org/communications/annualstatreport/de...
Percent of WIC Mothers Breastfeeding Exclusively

Value: 7.9 percent  
Measurement Period: 2010  
Location: County: Scott  
Comparison: KS State Value  
Categories: Health / Children’s Health; Health / Access to Health Services

What is this Indicator?  
This indicator shows the percentage of babies on WIC whose mothers reported breastfeeding exclusively at age 6 months.

Why this is important: Babies who are breastfed are generally healthier and achieve optimal growth and development compared to those who are fed formula milk.

If the vast majority of babies were exclusively fed breast milk in their first six months of life - meaning only breast milk and no other liquids or solids, not even water - it is estimated that the lives of at least 1.2 million children would be saved every year. If children continue to be breastfed up to two years and beyond, the health and development of millions of children would be greatly improved.

Infants who are not breastfed are at an increased risk of illness that can compromise their growth and raise the risk of death or disability. Breastfed babies receive protection from illnesses through the mother's milk.

Baseline: 43.5 percent of infants born in 2006 were breastfed at 6 months as reported in 2007-09. Target: 60.6 percent

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value / US value.
Scott County Rural Health Works

Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source:  http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data:  http://www.kdheks.gov/nws-wic/
Scott County Rural Health Works

Diabetes

Percentage of Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes

Value: 8.4 percent
Measurement Period: 2009
Location: Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Diabetes

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of adults that have ever been diagnosed with diabetes. Women who were diagnosed with diabetes only during the course of their pregnancy were not included in this count.

Why this is important: In 2007, diabetes was the seventh leading cause of death in the United States. In 2010, an estimated 25.8 million people or 8.3% of the population had diabetes. Diabetes disproportionately affects minority populations and the elderly and its incidence is likely to increase as minority populations grow and the U.S. population becomes older. Diabetes can have a harmful effect on most of the organ systems in the human body; it is a frequent cause of end-stage renal disease, non-traumatic lower-extremity amputation, and a leading cause of blindness among working age adults. Persons with diabetes are also at increased risk for ischemic heart disease, neuropathy, and stroke. In economic terms, the direct medical expenditure attributable to diabetes in 2007 was estimated to be $116 billion.

Technical Note: The County / Region value is compared to the Kansas State value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
Scott County Rural Health Works

Exercise, Nutrition & Weight

Percentage of Adults Consuming Fruits & Vegetables 5 or More Times Per Day

Value: 22.4 percent
Measurement Period: 2009
Location: Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Exercise, Nutrition, & Weight

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of adults who consume fruits and vegetables five or more times per day.

Why this is important: It is essential to eat a fresh, healthy and balanced diet in order to maintain a healthy weight and prevent chronic disease. Numerous studies have shown a clear link between the amount and variety of fruits and vegetables consumed and rates of chronic diseases, especially cancer. According to the World Cancer Research Fund International, about 35 percent of all cancers can be prevented through increased fruit and vegetable consumption. The USDA currently recommends four and one-half cups (nine servings) of fruits and vegetables daily for a 2,000-calorie diet, with higher or lower amounts depending on the caloric level. Despite the benefits, many people still do not eat recommended levels of fruits and vegetables. This is particularly true of consumers with lower incomes and education levels.

Technical Note: The County / Region value is compared to the Kansas State value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
Scott County Rural Health Works

Percentage of Adults Participating in Recommended Level of Physical Activity
Value: 50.7 percent
Measurement Period: 2009
Location: Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Exercise, Nutrition, & Weight

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of adults 18 years and older who engage in moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five days per week, or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes three or more days per week.

Why this is important: Active adults reduce their risk of many serious health conditions including obesity, heart disease, diabetes, colon cancer, and high blood pressure. In addition, physical activity reduces the symptoms of anxiety and depression, improves mood and feelings of well-being, and promotes healthy sleep patterns. More than 60 percent of adults in the United States do not engage in the recommended amount of activity, and about 25 percent of adults are not active at all. The American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) recommends that active adults perform physical activity three to five times each week for 20 to 60 minutes at a time to improve cardiovascular fitness and body composition. In addition to reducing the risk of multiple chronic diseases, physical activity helps maintain healthy bones, muscles, joints, and helps to control weight, develop lean muscle, and reduce body fat. The Healthy People 2020 national health target is to increase the proportion of adults who engage in aerobic physical activity of at least moderate intensity for at least 150 minutes/week, or 75 minutes/week of vigorous intensity, or an equivalent combination to 47.9%.

Technical Note: The County / Region value is compared to the Kansas state value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
**Scott County Rural Health Works**

**Percentage of Adults Who are Obese**

**Value:** 35.1 percent  
**Measurement Period:** 2009  
**Location:** Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid  
**Comparison:** KS State Value  
**Categories:** Health / Exercise, Nutrition, & Weight

---

**What is this Indicator?**  
This indicator shows the percentage of adults (ages 18 and older) who are obese based on the Body Mass Index (BMI). The BMI is calculated by taking a person's weight and dividing it by their height squared in metric units. (BMI = Weight (Kg)/[Height (cm) ^ 2] ) A BMI >=30 is considered obese.

**Why this is important:** The obesity is an indicator of the overall health and lifestyle of a community. Obesity increases the risk of many diseases and health conditions including heart disease, Type 2 diabetes, cancer, hypertension, stroke, liver and gallbladder disease, respiratory problems, and osteoarthritis. Losing weight and maintaining a healthy weight help to prevent and control these diseases. Obesity leads to significant economic costs due to increased healthcare spending and lost earnings. **The Healthy People 2020 national health target is to reduce the proportion of adults (ages 20 and up) who are obese to 30.6%**.

---

Technical Note: The County / Region value is compared to the Kansas state value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.

Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Scott County Rural Health Works

Percentage of Adults Who are Overweight

Value: 34.8 percent  
Measurement Period: 2009  
Location: Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid  
Comparison: KS State Value  
Categories: Health / Exercise, Nutrition, & Weight

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of adults who are overweight according to the Body Mass Index (BMI). The BMI is calculated by taking a person's weight and dividing it by their height squared in metric units. (BMI = Weight (Kg)/[Height (cm) ^ 2] ) A BMI between 25 and 29.9 is considered overweight.

Why this is important: The percentage of overweight adults is an indicator of the overall health and lifestyle of a community. Being overweight affects quality of life and puts individuals at risk for developing many diseases, especially heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and cancer. Losing weight helps to prevent and control these diseases. Being overweight or obese also carries significant economic costs due to increased healthcare spending and lost earnings.

Technical Note: The County / Region value is compared to the Kansas State value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.

Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
Scott County Rural Health Works

Heart Disease and Stroke

Congestive Heart Failure Hospital Admission Rate

Value: 189.08 per 100,000 population  
Location: County: Scott  
Comparison: KS State Value  
Categories: Health / Heart Disease & Stroke; Health / Access to Health Services; Health / Wellness & Lifestyle

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the number of admissions for congestive heart failure per 100,000 population in an area.

Why this is important: Prevention of congestive heart failure admissions is an important role for all health care providers. Providers can help individuals stay healthy by preventing disease, and they can prevent complications of existing disease by helping patients live with their illnesses.

While these indicators use hospital inpatient data, their focus is on outpatient health care. Prevention Quality Indicators (PQIs) assess the quality of the health care system as a whole, and especially the quality of ambulatory care, in preventing medical complications. As a result, these measures are likely to be of the greatest value when calculated at the population level and when used by public health groups, State data organizations, and other organizations concerned with the health of populations. Serving as a screening tool, these indicators can provide initial information about potential problems in the community that may require further, more in-depth analysis.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value / US value.  
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
URL of Source:  http://www.kdheks.gov/
Heart Disease Hospital Admission Rate

Value: 398.47 per 100,000 population  
Location: County : Scott  
Comparison: KS State Value  
Categories: Health / Heart Disease & Stroke; Health / Access to Health Services;  
Health / Wellness & Lifestyle

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the number of admissions for heart disease (ICD9 diagnoses 402, 410-414 or 429) per 100,000 population in an area.

Why this is important: Heart disease has consistently been a public health concern and is the leading cause of death in the United States. For coronary heart disease alone, the estimated direct and indirect costs for the overall U.S. population are approximately $165.4 billion for 2009. According to the national hospital discharge survey, hospitalizations for heart disease accounted for 4.2 million hospitalizations in 2006. Approximately 62% of these short-stay hospitalizations occurred among people ages 65 years and older. There is also evidence that heart disease hospitalization rates vary among racial and ethnic groups.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value / US value.  
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
URL of Data: [http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/](http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/)

Percentage of Adults with Hypertension
**Scott County Rural Health Works**

**Value:** 25 percent  
**Measurement Period:** 2009  
**Location:** Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid  
**Comparison:** KS State Value  
**Categories:** Health / Heart Disease & Stroke

---

**What is this Indicator?**  
This indicator shows the percentage of adults who have been told they have high blood pressure. Normal blood pressure should be less than 120/80 mm Hg for an adult. Blood pressure above this level (140/90 mm Hg or higher) is considered high (hypertension).

**Why this is important:** High blood pressure is the number one modifiable risk factor for stroke. In addition to stroke, high blood pressure also contributes to heart attacks, heart failure, kidney failure, and atherosclerosis. The higher your blood pressure, the greater your risk of heart attack, heart failure, stroke, and kidney disease. In the United States, one in three adults has high blood pressure, and nearly one-third of these people are not aware that they have it. Because there are no symptoms associated with high blood pressure, it is often called the "silent killer." The only way to tell if you have high blood pressure is to have your blood pressure checked. High blood pressure can occur in people of any age or sex; however, it is more common among those over age 35. It is particularly prevalent in African Americans, older adults, obese people, heavy drinkers, and women taking birth control pills. Blood pressure can be controlled through lifestyle changes including eating a heart-healthy diet, limiting alcohol, avoiding tobacco, controlling your weight, and staying physically active.

The Healthy People 2020 national health target is to reduce the proportion of adults aged 18 years and older with high blood pressure to 26.9%.

**Technical Note:** The County / Region value is compared to the Kansas State value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.  
**Source:** Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
**URL of Source:** [http://www.kdheks.gov/](http://www.kdheks.gov/)
Scott County Rural Health Works

Scott County Rural Health Works

Immunizations & Infectious Diseases

Bacterial Pneumonia Hospital Admission Rate

**Value:** 505.46 per 100,000 population  
**Measurement Period:** 2007-2009  
**Location:** County: Scott  
**Comparison:** KS State Value  
**Categories:** Health / Immunizations & Infectious Diseases; Health / Other Conditions; Health / Access to Health Services

**What is this Indicator?**  
This indicator shows the number of admissions for bacterial pneumonia per 100,000 population in an area.

**Why this is important:** Prevention of bacterial pneumonia is an important role for all health care providers. Providers can help individuals stay healthy by preventing disease, and they can prevent complications of existing disease by helping patients live with their illnesses.

While these indicators use hospital inpatient data, their focus is on outpatient health care. Prevention Quality Indicators (PQIs) assess the quality of the health care system as a whole, and especially the quality of ambulatory care, in preventing medical complications. As a result, these measures are likely to be of the greatest value when calculated at the population level and when used by public health groups, State data organizations, and other organizations concerned with the health of populations. Serving as a screening tool, these indicators can provide initial information about potential problems in the community that may require further, more in-depth analysis.

**Technical Note:** The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value / US value.

**Source:** Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
**URL of Source:** [http://www.kdheks.gov/](http://www.kdheks.gov/)
Percent of Infants Fully Immunized at 24 Months

**Value**: 83.9 percent  
**Measurement Period**: 2011-2012  
**Location**: County: Scott  
**Comparison**: KS State Value  
**Categories**: Health / Immunizations & Infectious Diseases; Health / Children's Health; Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health  

What is this Indicator?  
This indicator shows the percent of infants who were immunized with the 4 DTaP, 3 Polio, 1 MMR, 3 Haemophilus influenzae type b., and 3 Hepatitis B vaccines (the 4:3:1:3:3 series) by 24 months of age.

Why this is important: Vaccine coverage is of great public health importance. By having greater vaccine coverage, there is an increase in herd immunity, which leads to lower disease incidence and an ability to limit the size of disease outbreaks. In 2006, a widespread outbreak of mumps occurred in Kansas and across the United States. Prior to the outbreak, the incidence of mumps was at a historical low, and even with the outbreak, the mumps disease rates were still lower than pre-vaccination era. Due to high vaccination coverage, tens or hundreds of thousands of cases were possibly prevented. However, due to unvaccinated and under-vaccinated individuals, the United States has seen a rise in diseases that were previously present at low levels, specifically measles and pertussis.

Technical Note: The county value is compared to the Kansas State value.  
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
URL of Data: [http://www.kdheks.gov/immunize/retro_survey.html](http://www.kdheks.gov/immunize/retro_survey.html)
Percentage of Adults Ages 18 Years and Older Who Received A Flu Shot During the Past 12 Months

Value: 36.7 percent  
Measurement Period: 2009  
Location: Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid  
Comparison: KS State Value  
Categories: Health / Immunizations & Infectious Diseases

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of adults 18 years and older who received the influenza vaccination (flu shot or flu spray) in the past year.

Why this is important: Influenza is a contagious disease caused by the influenza virus. It can lead to pneumonia and can be dangerous for people with heart or breathing conditions. Infection with influenza can cause high fever, diarrhea and seizures in children. It is estimated that 226,000 people are hospitalized each year due to influenza and 36,000 die - mostly the elderly. The seasonal influenza vaccine can prevent serious illness and death. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends annual vaccinations to prevent the spread of influenza.

Technical Note: The County / Region value is compared to the Kansas state value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/  
Scott County Rural Health Works

Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate

**Value:** 0 cases/10,000 population  
**Measurement Period:** 2007  
**Location:** County: Scott  
**Comparison:** KS State Value  
**Categories:** Health / Immunizations & Infectious Diseases

### What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the crude incidence rate per 1,000 population due to sexually transmitted diseases.

### Why this is important:
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that there are approximately 19 million new STD infections each year—almost half of them among young people ages 15 to 24. The cost of STDs to the U.S. healthcare system is estimated to be as much as $15.9 billion annually. Because many cases of STDs go undiagnosed—and some common viral infections, such as human papillomavirus (HPV) and genital herpes, are not reported to CDC at all—the reported cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis represent only a fraction of the true burden of STDs in the United States.

Untreated STDs can lead to serious long-term health consequences, especially for adolescent girls and young women. CDC estimates that undiagnosed and untreated STDs cause at least 24,000 women in the United States each year to become infertile.

In 2008, 13,500 cases of primary and secondary syphilis were reported in the United States, a 17.7 percent increase from 2007. The rate of primary & secondary syphilis in the United States was 18.4% higher in 2008 than in 2007.

Chlamydia, the most frequently reported bacterial sexually transmitted disease in the United States, is caused by the bacterium, Chlamydia trachomatis. Under-reporting of chlamydia is substantial because most people with chlamydia are not aware of their infections and do not seek testing.
Healthy People 2020 has set 18 objectives to reduce STD rates in the United States.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value / US value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://www.kdheks.gov/std/std_reports.html
Scott County Rural Health Works

Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population

Value: 5.86 deaths/1,000 population  
Measurement Period: 2006-2010  
Location: Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid  
Comparison: KS State Value  
Categories: Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the rate of infant deaths (prior to one year of age) per 1,000 live births.

Why this is important: One of the basic indicators of the health of a community or state is infant mortality, the death of an infant before one year of age. The calculated infant mortality rate (IMR), while not a true measure of population health, serves as one proxy indicator of population health since it reflects the apparent association between the causes of infant mortality and other factors that are likely to influence the health status of the whole population such as economic development, general living conditions, social wellbeing where basic needs are met, rates of illness such as diabetes and hypertension, and quality of the environment.

The number of infant deaths to Kansas residents dropped from 290 in 2009 to 253 in 2010. The number of Kansas resident births in 2010 was 40,439. This resulted in an infant mortality rate of 6.28 per 1,000 live births compared to 7.01 in 2009. Although the one year decline was not statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, the number of infant deaths is the lowest in Kansas since recordkeeping began in 1912. The infant mortality rate is the lowest recorded. Over the last 22 years Kansas has experienced a statistically significant declining trend in the annual infant mortality rate (with a lot of ups and downs in between).
Scott County Rural Health Works

The 2010 infant mortality rate represents a 28.4 percent decrease from the 1989 IMR of 8.77. That change is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

The Healthy People 2020 target is 6.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The leading causes of death among infants are birth defects, pre-term delivery, low birth weight, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), and maternal complications during pregnancy.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

Number of Births per 1,000 Population

Value: 14.3 births/1,000 population
Measurement Period: 2008-2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the number of births per 1,000 population.

Why this is important: The birth rate is an important measure of population health. The birth rate is usually the dominant factor in determining the rate of population growth; however, it depends on both the level of fertility and the age structure of the population.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to the Kansas State value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html
Scott County Rural Health Works

Percent of all Births Occurring to Teens (15-19 years)

Value: 8.5 percent  
Measurement Period: 2008-2010  
Location: County: Scott  
Comparison: KS State Value  
Categories: Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health; Health / Teen & Adolescent Health

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of births in which mothers were 15-19 years of age.

Why this is important: For many women, a family planning clinic is the entry point into the health care system and one they consider their usual source of care. Each year, publicly funded family planning services prevent 1.94 million unintended pregnancies, including 400,000 teen pregnancies. These services are cost-effective, saving nearly $4 in Medicaid expenditures for pregnancy-related care for every $1 spent.

In Kansas, 4,265 births occurred to women 10-19 years of age, representing 10.3 percent of the births in 2009.

Births resulting from unintended pregnancies can have negative consequences including birth defects and low birth weight. Children from unintended pregnancies are more likely to experience poor mental and physical health during childhood, and have lower educational attainment and more behavioral issues in their teen years.

The negative consequences associated with unintended pregnancies are greater for teen parents and their children. Eighty-two percent of pregnancies to mothers ages 15 to 19 are unintended. One in five unintended pregnancies each year is among teens. Teen mothers are less likely to graduate from high school or attain a GED by the time they reach age 30; earn an average of approximately $3,500 less per year, when compared with those who delay childbearing until their 20s; and receive nearly twice as much...
Scott County Rural Health Works

Federal aid for nearly twice as long.

Unintended pregnancies are associated with many negative health and economic consequences. Unintended pregnancies include pregnancies that are reported by women as being mistimed or unwanted. Almost half of all pregnancies in the United States are unintended. The public costs of births resulting from unintended pregnancies were $11 billion in 2006. (This figure includes costs for prenatal care, labor and delivery, post-partum care, and 1 year of infant care).

Technical Note: Births with unknown values are excluded from the denominator for this calculation. The county and regional values are compared to the Kansas state value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.

Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Percent of Births Occurring to Unmarried Women

Value: 34.8 percent
Measurement Period: 2008-2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health; Health / Family Planning

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of all births to mothers who reported not being married.

Why this is important: Non-marital births reflect the number of children born to unmarried women and includes both planned and unplanned pregnancies as well as women who were living with a partner at the time of birth. In previous decades, the term was often used to describe births to teen mothers; however, in recent decades, the
average age of unmarried women having children has increased and less than one quarter of non-marital births were to teenaged women. Despite the older age of unmarried mothers, health concerns remain for the children of unmarried women. Studies have found that infants born to non-married women are at greater risk of being born preterm, having a low birth weight, dying in infancy and living in poverty than babies born to married women. In 2007, nearly 4 in 10 births in the U.S. were to unmarried women, according to CDC.

Technical Note: Births with unknown values are excluded from the denominator for this calculation. The county and regional values are compared to the Kansas state value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making the comparison with the state.

Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

Percent of Births where Mother Smoked During Pregnancy

Value: 16.4 percent
Measurement Period: 2008-2010
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health; Health / Other Chronic Diseases

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of births in which the mothers reported smoked during their pregnancy.

Why this is important: Smoking is a major public health problem. Smokers face an increased risk of lung cancer, stroke, cardiovascular diseases, and multiple other disorders. Smoking during pregnancy adversely affects the health of both the mother and her baby. Maternal smoking can result in miscarriages, premature delivery, and
sudden infant death syndrome. Smoking during pregnancy nearly doubles a woman's risk of having a low birth weight baby, and low birth weight is a key predictor for infant mortality. In addition, smoking also increases the risk of preterm delivery. Low birth weight and premature babies face an increased risk of serious health problems during the infant period, as well as chronic lifelong disabilities such as cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and learning problems.

Technical Note: Births with unknown values are excluded from the denominator for this calculation. The county and regional values is compared to the Kansas State value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison. Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Percent of Births Where Prenatal Care began in First Trimester

Value: 53.6 percent
Measurement Period: 2008-2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of births in which mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester.

Why this is important: Babies born to mothers who do not receive prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do get care. Early prenatal care (i.e., care in the first trimester of a pregnancy) allows women and their health care providers to identify and, when possible, treat or correct health problems and health-compromising behaviors that can be particularly damaging during the initial stages of fetal development. Increasing
Scott County Rural Health Works

the number of women who receive prenatal care, and who do so early in their pregnancies, can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth.

Technical Note: Births with unknown values are excluded from the denominator for this calculation. The county and regional values are compared to the Kansas state value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making the comparison with the state.

Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

Percent of Births with Inadequate Birth Spacing

Value: 9.4 percent
Measurement Period: 2008-2010
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health; Health / Children's Health

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of live births in which a sibling was born less than 18 months prior.

Why this is important: Birth Spacing refers to the time interval from one child's birth date until the next child's birth date. There are many factors to consider in determining what is an optimal time interval between pregnancies. However, researchers agree that 2 ½ years to 3 years between births is usually best for the well being of the mother and her children. When births are spaced 21/2 years to 3 years apart there is less risk of infant and child death. There is also lower risk of the baby being underweight. Short intervals between births can also be bad for mother's health. There is a greater risk of bleeding in pregnancy, premature rupture of the bag of waters and increased risk of
maternal death. A time interval of six months or more after finishing breastfeeding is also recommended before becoming pregnant again for the mother to be able to rebuild her nutritional stores.

Technical Note: Births with unknown values are excluded from the denominator for this calculation. The county and regional values are compared to the Kansas State value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.

Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Data: [http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html](http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html)

**Percent of Births with Low Birth Weight**

**Value:** 6.0 percent  
**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010  
**Location:** County : Scott  
**Comparison:** KS State Value  
**Categories:** Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health

**What is this Indicator?**  
This indicator shows the percentage of all births in which the newborn weight is less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces).

**Why this is important:** Babies born with a low birth weight are more likely than babies of normal weight to require specialized medical care, and often must stay in the intensive care unit. Low birth weight is often associated with premature birth. While there have been many medical advances enabling premature infants to survive, there is still risk of infant death or long-term disability. The most important things an expectant mother can do to prevent prematurity and low birth weight are to take prenatal vitamins, stop smoking, stop drinking alcohol and using drugs, and most importantly, get prenatal care.
Scott County Rural Health Works

Technical Note: Births with unknown values are excluded from the denominator for this calculation. The county and regional values are compared to the Kansas State value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

Percent of Premature Births

Value: 9.0 percent
Measurement Period: 2008-2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of births to resident mothers in which the baby had less than 37 weeks of completed gestation.

Why this is important: Babies born premature are likely to require specialized medical care, and oftentimes must stay in intensive care nurseries. While there have been many medical advances enabling premature infants to survive, there is still risk of infant death or long-term disability. The most important things an expectant mother can do to prevent prematurity and very low birth weight are to take prenatal vitamins, stop smoking, stop drinking alcohol and using drugs, and most importantly, get prenatal care.

The Healthy People 2020 national health target is to reduce the proportion of infants who are born preterm to 11.4%.

Technical Note: The County / Region value is compared to the Kansas State Value. Total live births excludes births for which the gestational length of the baby was unknown. The trend is a comparison between the most recent and previous
measurement periods. Confidence intervals were not taken into account in determining the direction of the trend.

Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html
Scott County Rural Health Works

Mental Health & Mental Disorders

Percentage of Adults who Reported Their Mental Health Was Not Good on 14 or More Days in the Past 30

Value: 10.1 percent
Measurement Period: 2009
Location: Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health/ Mental Health & Mental Disorders

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of adults who stated that they experienced fourteen or more days of poor mental health in the past month.

Why this is important: Psychological distress can affect all aspects of our lives. It is important to recognize and address potential psychological issues before they become critical. Occasional days of feeling "down" or emotional are normal, but persistent mental or emotional health problems should be evaluated and treated by a qualified professional.

Technical Note: The County / Region value is compared to the Kansas State value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
Age-adjusted Alzheimer's Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

Value: 52.2 deaths/100,000 population  
Measurement Period: 2008-2010  
Location: County : Scott  
Comparison: KS State Value  
Categories: Health / Mortality Data; Health / Older Adults & Aging

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the total age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to Alzheimer's disease.

Why this is important: Dementia is the loss of cognitive functioning--thinking, remembering, and reasoning--to such an extent that it interferes with a person's daily life. Dementia is not a disease itself, but rather a set of symptoms. Memory loss is a common symptom of dementia, although memory loss by itself does not mean a person has dementia. Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia, accounting for the majority of all diagnosed cases.

Nationally, Alzheimer's disease is the 6th leading cause of death among adults aged 18 years and older. In Kansas, 963 people died from Alzheimer's, the 6th leading cause of death in the state. The age-adjusted mortality rate was 28.4 deaths per 100,000 population. Estimates vary, but experts suggest that up to 5.1 million Americans aged 65 years and older have Alzheimer's disease. These numbers are predicted to more than double by 2050 unless more effective ways to treat and prevent Alzheimer's disease are found.

Dementia affects an individual's health, quality of life, and ability to live independently.

People living with dementia are at greater risk for general disability and experience frequent injury from falls. Older adults with dementia are 3 times more likely to have
preventable hospitalizations. As their dementia worsens, people need more health services and, oftentimes, long-term care. Many individuals requiring long-term care experience major personal and financial challenges that affect their families, their caregivers, and society.

Technical Note: The County / Region values are compared to the Kansas State value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

Age-adjusted Atherosclerosis Mortality Rate per 100,000 population

Value: 0 deaths/100,000 population
Measurement Period: 2008-2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Mortality Data; Health / Other Chronic Diseases

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the total age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to atherosclerosis.

Why this is important: Hardening of the arteries, also called atherosclerosis, is a common disorder. It occurs when fat, cholesterol, and other substances build up in the walls of arteries and form hard structures called plaques. In 2009, atherosclerosis accounted for 321 deaths and was the 11th leading cause of death in the Kansas.

Hardening of the arteries is a process that often occurs with aging. However, high blood cholesterol levels can make this process happen at a younger age. For most people, high cholesterol levels are the result of an unhealthy lifestyle -- most commonly, eating a diet that is high in fat. Other lifestyle factors are heavy alcohol use, lack of exercise, and being overweight.
Scott County Rural Health Works

Other risk factors for hardening of the arteries are:

- Diabetes
- Family history of hardening of the arteries
- High blood pressure
- Smoking

Technical Note: The County / Region values are compared to the Kansas State value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

Age-adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

Value: 156.4 deaths/100,000 population
Measurement Period: 2008-2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Mortality Data

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the total age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to all cancers.

Why this is important: Cancer has been the second leading cause of death in the United States. In Kansas 5,304 persons died of cancer in 2009. With an age-adjusted mortality rate of 173.3 deaths per 100,000 population, Cancer temporarily bumped heart disease from the number one cause of death in Kansas.

Technical Note: The County / Region values are compared to the Kansas State value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
Scott County Rural Health Works

URL of Data:  http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

Age-adjusted Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

Value: 59.23 deaths/100,000 population  
**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010  
**Location:** County : Scott  
**Comparison:** KS State Value  
**Categories:** Health / Mortality Data

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the total age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to cerebrovascular disease.

**Why this is important:** Stroke is the third leading cause of death among Americans, accounting for nearly 1 out of every 17 deaths. It is also the leading cause of serious long-term disability. Risk factors for stroke include inactivity, obesity, high blood pressure, cigarette smoking, high cholesterol, and diabetes.

Technical Note: The County / Region values are compared to the Kansas State value.  
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
URL of Source:  http://www.kdheks.gov/  
URL of Data:  http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

Age-adjusted Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

Value: 72.7 deaths/100,000 population  
**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010
**What is this Indicator?**
This indicator shows the total age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to chronic lower respiratory disease.

**Why this is important:** Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD) is the fourth leading cause of death in the United States but the third leading cause of death in Kansas. It is projected to be third nationwide by 2020.

Approximately 124,000 people die each year in the United States from CLRD. This estimate is considered low, however, because CLRD is often cited as a contributory, not underlying, cause of death on the death certificate. In Kansas in CLRD accounted for 1,577 deaths in 2009, producing an age-adjusted mortality rate of 50.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

CLRD comprises three major diseases: chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma. Approximately $42.7 billion is spent annually on direct and indirect health care costs due to CLRD.

Tobacco smoking is the most important risk factor for chronic bronchitis and emphysema, accounting for about 80% of cases. Cigarette smokers are 10 times more likely to die from these diseases than nonsmokers. The remaining 20% of cases are attributable to environmental exposures and genetic factors. Asthma appears to have a strong genetic basis, with 30% to 50% of all cases due to an inherited predisposition.

A direct association between secondhand smoke and lower respiratory disease has been documented by the Environmental Protection Agency. Smoking cessation is the single most effective way to reduce the risk of CLRD and its progression.
Scott County Rural Health Works

Lower respiratory disease deaths increased in the United States by 163% between 1965 and 1998. This trend reflects smoking patterns initiated 30 to 50 years ago.

Technical Note: The County / Region values are compared to the Kansas State value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

Age-adjusted Diabetes Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

Value: 30.39 deaths/100,000 population
Measurement Period: 2002-2004
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Mortality Data

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the total age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to Diabetes.

Why this is important: In 2007, diabetes was the seventh leading cause of death in the United States. In 2010, an estimated 25.8 million people or 8.3% of the population had diabetes. Diabetes disproportionately affects minority populations and the elderly and its incidence is likely to increase as minority populations grow and the U.S. population becomes older.

Diabetes can have a harmful effect on most of the organ systems in the human body; it is a frequent cause of end-stage renal disease, non-traumatic lower-extremity amputation, and a leading cause of blindness among working age adults. Persons with diabetes are also at increased risk for ischemic heart disease, neuropathy, and stroke. In economic terms, the direct medical expenditure attributable to diabetes in 2007 was estimated to be $116 billion.
Scott County Rural Health Works

Technical Note: The County / Region values are compared to the Kansas State value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

Age-adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

Value: 149.33 deaths/100,000 population
Measurement Period: 2008-2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Mortality Data

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the total age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to heart disease.

Why this is important: Heart disease is the number one cause of death in the U.S. and Hawaii. Physical inactivity, overweight, and obesity are considered cardiovascular risk determinants. Regular physical activity and a diet low in unhealthy fats and high in fruits and vegetables may help reduce the risk for cardiovascular disease. In 2009, the U.S. spent an estimated $68.9 billion on costs associated with stroke, including health care, medicine, and lost productivity.

Technical Note: The County / Region values are compared to the Kansas State value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

Age-adjusted Homicide Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the total age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to homicide.

Why this is important: A violent crime is a crime in which the offender uses or threatens to use violent force upon the victim. Violent crimes include homicide, assault, rape, and robbery. Violence negatively impacts communities by reducing productivity, decreasing property values, and disrupting social services. Homicides in Kansas totaled 127 in 2009. The age-adjusted mortality rate was 4.6 deaths per 100,000 population. The 2007 National age-adjusted mortality rate was 6.11 per 100,000 population. The national target is 5.5 homicides per 100,000 population.

Technical Note: The County / Region values are compared to the Kansas State value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Data: [http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html](http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html)

Age-adjusted Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

Value: 817.12 deaths/100,000 population
Measurement Period: 2008-2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Mortality Data
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the total age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to all causes.

Why this is important: Mortality or death rates are often used as measures of health status for a population. Many factors affect the risk of death, including age, race, gender, occupation, education, and income. By far the strongest of these factors affecting the risk of death is age. Populations often differ in age composition. A "young" population has a higher proportion of persons in the younger age groups, while an "old" population has a higher proportion in the older age groups. Therefore, it is often important to control for differences among the age distributions of populations when making comparisons among death rates to assess the relative risk of death. Age-adjusted mortality rates are valuable when comparing two different geographic areas, causes or time periods.

Technical Note: The County / Region values are compared to the Kansas State value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

Age-adjusted Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, Nephrosis Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

Value: 19.45 deaths/100,000 population
Measurement Period: 2008-2010
Location: Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Mortality Data
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the total age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, nephrosis.

Why this is important: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) -- called kidney disease here for short -- is a condition in which the small blood vessels in the kidneys are damaged, making the kidneys unable to do their job. Waste then builds up in the blood, harming the body. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis are diseases associated with the kidney and as a group represented the 9th leading cause of death in Kansas, claiming 556 lives in 2009.

Kidney disease is most often caused by diabetes or high blood pressure. Diabetes and high blood pressure damage the blood vessels in the kidneys, so the kidneys are not able to filter the blood as well as they used to. Usually this damage happens slowly, over many years. As more and more blood vessels are damaged, the kidneys eventually stop working.

Other risk factors for kidney disease are cardiovascular (heart) disease and a family history of kidney failure.

Chronic nephritis is a chronic inflammation of the tissues of the kidney. It is caused by a wide variety of etiological factors. The disease is frequently associated with a slow, progressive loss of kidney function. It is usually discovered accidentally, either by routine urinalysis (tests done to check kidney function) or during a routine physical checkup when anemia, hypertension, or laboratory findings (elevated serum creatinine and blood urea nitrogen) are discovered. Its course is long and the prognosis (expectancy of cure) is poor.

CKD and end-stage renal disease (ESRD) are significant public health problems in the United States and a major source of suffering and poor quality of life for those afflicted. They are responsible for premature death and exact a high economic price from both the
private and public sectors. CKD and ESRD are very costly to treat. Nearly 25 percent of
the Medicare budget is used to treat people with CKD and ESRD
Technical Note: The County / Region values are compared to the Kansas State value.

Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

**Age-adjusted Suicide Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population**

**Value:** 9.25 deaths/100,000 population  
**Measurement Period:** 2008-10  
**Location:** Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid  
**Comparison:** KS State Value  
**Categories:** Health / Mortality Data

*County data was unavailable; Regional value was reported

**What is this Indicator?**
This indicator shows the total age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to suicide.

**Why this is important:** Suicide results in the tragic loss of human life as well as agonizing grief, fear, and confusion in families and communities. Its impact is not limited to an individual person or family, but extends across generations and throughout communities. The breadth of the problem and the complexity of its risk factors make suicide prevention well suited to a community-based public health approach that engages multiple systems and reaches all citizens. Depression and suicide are significant public health issues. Depression is one of the most common mental disorders experienced by elders, but fortunately is treatable by a variety of means.

Technical Note: The County / Region values are compared to the Kansas State value.  
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Age-adjusted Traffic Injury Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

**Value:** 51.58 deaths/100,000 population  
**Measurement Period:** 2007-2009  
**Location:** County: Scott  
**Comparison:** KS State Value  
**Categories:** Health / Mortality Data

**What is this Indicator?**  
This indicator shows the death rate per 100,000 population due to on- or off-road accidents involving a motor vehicle. Deaths resulting from boating accidents and airline crashes are not included in this measure.

**Why this is important:** Motor vehicle-related injuries kill more children and young adults than any other single cause in the United States. More than 41,000 people in the United States die in motor vehicle crashes each year, and crash injuries result in about 500,000 hospitalizations and four million emergency department visits annually. Increased use of safety belts and reductions in driving while impaired are two of the most effective means to reduce the risk of death and serious injury of occupants in motor vehicle crashes.

Technical Note: The County / Region values are compared to the Kansas State value.  
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
URL of Data: [http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html](http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html)

Age-adjusted Unintentional Injuries Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population
Scott County Rural Health Works

Value: 72.3 deaths/100,000 population
Measurement Period: 2008-2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health / Mortality Data

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the total age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to unintentional injuries.

Why this is important: Injuries are one of the leading causes of death for Americans of all ages, regardless of gender, race, or economic status. For ages 15 to 24 years, injury deaths exceed deaths from all other causes combined and account for nearly four out of five deaths in this age group. Intentional injuries are those resulting from purposeful human action directed at oneself or others. Major risk factors for intentional injuries from interpersonal or self-inflicted violence include firearms, alcohol abuse, mental illness, and poverty. Unintentional injuries refer to those that are unplanned and include motor-vehicle accidents, falls, fires and burns, and drownings.

In Kansas, unintentional injuries accounted for 1,301 deaths making it the fourth leading cause of death. The age-adjusted mortality rate was 43.8 deaths per 100,000 population. In the US, one death out of every 17 results from injury. In 2006, unintentional injuries were the fifth leading cause of death overall in the U.S, and increased 1.4% from 2005 to 2006. In 2006, 121,599 people died from unintentional injuries.

Technical Note: The County / Region values are compared to the Kansas State value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source:  http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data:  http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html

45
Scott County Rural Health Works

Oral Health

Percentage of Screened 3-12 Grade Students with No Dental Sealants

Value: 76 percent
Measurement Period: 2010-2011
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health/Oral Health

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the and percentage of children with no dental sealants present on any tooth grades 3-12, who participated in dental screenings by calibrated licensed dentists and hygienists at their schools.

Why this is important: Children with untreated oral disease often experience persistent pain, the inability to eat comfortably or chew well, embarrassment at discolored and damaged teeth, and distraction from play and learning. Nationally more than 51 million school hours are lost each year because of dental-related illness. Oral health screenings provide schools with an opportunity to focus on the importance of good oral health. Screenings also identify children with untreated dental disease and assist schools with appropriate referrals to dental professionals.

Technical Note: The data are from a convenience sample. Only those schools that participated in the statewide oral health screening program implemented by the Bureau of Oral Health to satisfy the Kansas State Statute for Annual Dental Inspection (K.S.A. 72-5201) are entered into the database.

Regarding a US Value comparison and a HP2020 target, there is no direct comparison that can be made to Kansas 'No Dental Sealant' data. The national and HP2020 values are from a survey of age groups 6 to 9 and 13 to 15 years of age based on the National Health & Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, and NCHS criteria. The
Scott County Rural Health Works

Kansas criteria for its data are school grade levels 3 -12.

The national value and HP2020 target for 'No Dental Sealants' of age group 6 to 9 is 25.5 percent and 28.1 percent respectively and 19.9 percent and 21.9 percent respectively for age group 13 to 15.

Source: KDHE Bureau of Oral Health

URL of Source:  http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data:  http://www.kdheks.gov/ohi/screening_program.htm

Percentage of Screened K-12 Grade Students with Obvious Dental Decay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value: 12.6 percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measurement Period: 2010-2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location: County : Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison: KS State Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Categories: Health/Oral Health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of obvious dental decay found in children grades K-12, who participated in dental screenings by calibrated licensed dentists and hygienists at their schools

Why this is important: Children with untreated oral disease often experience persistent pain, the inability to eat comfortably or chew well, embarrassment at discolored and damaged teeth, and distraction from play and learning. Nationally more than 51 million school hours are lost each year because of dental-related illness. Oral health screenings provide schools with an opportunity to focus on the importance of good oral health. Screenings also identify children with untreated dental disease and assist schools with appropriate referrals to dental professionals.
Scott County Rural Health Works

Technical Note: The data are from a convenience sample. Only those schools that participated in the statewide oral health screening program implemented by the Bureau of Oral Health to satisfy the Kansas State Statute for Annual Dental Inspection (K.S.A. 72-5201) are entered into the database.

Regarding a US Value comparison and a HP2020 target, there is no direct comparison that can be made to Kansas 'Obvious Dental Decay' data. The national and HP2020 values are from a survey of age groups 6 to 9 and 13 to 15 years of age based on the National Health & Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, and NCHS criteria. The Kansas criteria for its data are school grade levels K -12.

The national value and HP2020 target for 'Obvious Dental Decay' of age group 6 to 9 is 28.8 percent and 25.9 percent respectively and 17.0 percent and 15.3 percent respectively for age group 13 to 15.

Source: KDHE Bureau of Oral Health
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://www.kdheks.gov/ohi/screening_program.htm
**Scott County Rural Health Works**

**Prevention & Safety**

**Injury Hospital Admission Rate**

**Value:** 591.9 Per 100,000 population  
**Measurement Period:** 2007-2009  
**Location:** County: Scott  
**Comparison:** KS State Value  
**Categories:** Health/Prevention & Safety

---

**What is this Indicator?**

This indicator shows the number of hospital admissions for unintentional and intentional injury (secondary ICD 9CM diagnoses of E800-E928 excluding E870-E879) per 100,000 population in an area.

**Why this is important:** Injuries are the leading cause of death for Americans ages 1 to 44, and a leading cause of disability for all ages, regardless of sex, race/ethnicity, or socioeconomic status. More than 180,000 people die from injuries each year, and approximately 1 in 10 sustains a nonfatal injury serious enough to be treated in a hospital emergency department. Beyond their immediate health consequences, injuries and violence have a significant impact on the well-being of Americans by contributing to:  
Premature death, disability, poor mental health, high medical costs and lost productivity.  
The effects of injuries and violence extend beyond the injured person or victim of violence to family members, friends, coworkers, employers, and communities. Injuries are not tracked systematically unless they result in hospitalization or death. Hospital admission data only represent the most serious injuries.

**Technical Note:** The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value.  
**Source:** Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
**URL of Source:** [http://www.kdheks.gov/](http://www.kdheks.gov/)  
**URL of Data:** [http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html](http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html)
Scott County Rural Health Works

Respiratory Diseases

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Hospital Admission Rate

Value: 529.23 Per 100,000 population
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health/Respiratory Diseases

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the number of admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease per 100,000 population in an area.

Why this is important: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is a leading cause of death in Kansas. Preventing hospital admissions is an important role for all health care providers. Providers can help individuals stay healthy by preventing disease, and they can prevent complications of existing disease by helping patients live with their illnesses. While these indicators use hospital inpatient data, their focus is on outpatient health care. Prevention Quality Indicators (PQIs) assess the quality of the health care system as a whole, and especially the quality of ambulatory care, in preventing medical complications. As a result, these measures are likely to be of the greatest value when calculated at the population level and when used by public health groups. Serving as a screening tool, these indicators can provide initial information about potential problems in the community that may require further, more in-depth analysis.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov/
URL of Data: http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/index.html
Substance Abuse

Percentage of Adults Who are Binge Drinkers

Value: 11 Percent
Measurement Period: 2009
Location: Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health/ Substance Abuse

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of adults 18 years and older who reported binge drinking at least once during the 30 days prior to the survey. Male binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks on one occasion, and female binge drinking is four or more drinks on one occasion.

Why this is important: Binge drinking is an indicator of excessive alcohol use in the United States. Binge drinking can be dangerous and may result in vomiting, loss of sensory perception, and blackouts. The prevalence of binge drinking among men is twice that of women. In addition, it was found that binge drinkers are 14 times more likely to report alcohol-impaired driving than non-binge drinkers. Alcohol abuse is associated with a variety of negative health and safety outcomes including alcohol-related traffic accidents and other injuries, employment problems, legal difficulties, financial loss, family disputes and other interpersonal problems. The Healthy People 2020 national health target is to reduce the proportion of adults aged 18 years and older engaging in binge drinking during the past 30 days to 24.3%.

Technical Note: The County / Region value is compared to the Kansas state value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
**Percentage of Adults Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes**

**Value:** 20.6 Percent  
**Measurement Period:** 2009  
**Location:** Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid  
**Comparison:** KS State Value  
**Categories:** Health/ Substance Abuse

*County data was unavailable; Regional value was reported*

**What is this Indicator?**  
This indicator shows the percentage of adults 18 years and older who currently smoke cigarettes.

**Why this is important:** Tobacco use is one of the most preventable causes of illness and death in America today. Tobacco use causes premature death to almost half a million Americans each year, and it contributes to profound disability and pain in many others. Approximately one-third of all tobacco users in this country will die prematurely because of their dependence on tobacco. Areas with a high smoking prevalence will also have greater exposure to secondhand smoke for non-smokers, which can cause or exacerbate a wide range of adverse health effects, including cancer, heart disease, respiratory infections, and asthma. **The Healthy People 2020 national health target is to reduce the proportion of adults aged 18 years and older who smoke cigarettes to 12%.**

**Technical Note:** The County / Region value is compared to the Kansas state value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.

**Source:** Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
**URL of Source:** [http://www.kdheks.gov/](http://www.kdheks.gov/)  
Scott County Rural Health Works

Wellness & Lifestyle

Percentage of Adults with Fair or Poor Self-Perceived Health Status

Value: 10.7 Percent
Measurement Period: 2009
Location: Public Health Preparedness Region: Western Pyramid
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Health/Wellness & Lifestyle

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of adults 18 years and older answering poor or fair to the question: "how is your general health?"

Why this is important: People’s subjective assessment of their health status is important because when people feel healthy they are more likely to feel happy and to participate in their community socially and economically. Areas with unhealthy populations lose productivity due to lost work time. Healthy residents are essential for creating a vibrant and successful community.

Technical Note: The County / Region value is compared to the Kansas state value. Confidence intervals were not taken into account while making this comparison.
Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment
URL of Source: http://www.kdheks.gov
Scott County Rural Health Works

Economic Climate

Uninsured Adult Population Rate

Value: 19.5 Percent  
Measurement Period: 2009  
Location: County: Scott  
Comparison: KS State Value  
Categories: Economy/Poverty

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the estimated percent of persons ages 18-64 who are uninsured.

Why this is important: Access to health services encompasses four components: coverage, services, timeliness, and workforce.

Health insurance coverage helps patients get into the health care system. Uninsured people are:

Less likely to receive medical care  
More likely to die early  
More likely to have poor health status

Lack of adequate coverage makes it difficult for people to get the health care they need and, when they do get care, burdens them with large medical bills. Current policy efforts focus on the provision of insurance coverage as the principal means of ensuring access to health care among the general population. Other factors, described below, may be equally important to removing barriers to access and utilization of services.

Access to health care services in the United States is regarded as unreliable; many people do not receive the appropriate and timely care they need. The U.S. health care system, which is already strained, will face an influx of patients in 2014, when 32 million Americans will have health insurance for the first time. All of these issues, and others,
make the measurement and development of new strategies and models essential.

In 2009-2010, the percentage of Kansans without health insurance rose to 13%, the highest rate of the decade, 2000-2010. This percentage climbed from 11.3% in 2005-2006 and 12.7% in 2008-2009. Approximately 357,500 Kansas residents - children and adults - lacked insurance in 2009-2010, also the highest number in the decade and an increase of about 10,000 people from 347,400 during 2008-2009. The percentage of Kansans (13) who were uninsured in 2009-2010 compared favorably with the United States percentage of 16.5%.

Healthy People 2020 has set a target of 100% coverage for medical insurance Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance. The national baseline for comparison was 83.2 percent of persons had medical insurance in 2008.

Technical Note: The County / Region value is compared to the Kansas state value.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/
URL of Data: http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/

**Unemployed Workers in Civilian Labor Force**

**Value:** 2.8 Percent  
**Measurement Period:** 2012, May  
**Location:** County : Scott  
**Comparison:** U.S. Counties  
**Categories:** Economy/Employment

---

**What is this Indicator?**  
This indicator describes the civilians, 16 years of age and over, who are unemployed as a percent of the U.S. civilian labor force.
Scott County Rural Health Works

Why this is important: The unemployment rate is a key indicator of the local economy. Unemployment occurs when local businesses are not able to supply enough and/or appropriate jobs for local employees and/or when the labor force is not able to supply appropriate skills to employers. A high rate of unemployment has personal and societal effects. During periods of unemployment, individuals are likely to feel severe economic strain and mental stress. Unemployment is also related to access to health care, as many individuals receive health insurance through their employer. A high unemployment rate places strain on financial support systems, as unemployed persons qualify for unemployment benefits and food stamp programs.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on non-seasonally adjusted data from 3,141 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
URL of Source: http://www.bls.gov/
URL of Data: http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=la
Scott County Rural Health Works

Government Assistance Programs

Household with Public Assistance

Value: 0.0 Percent
Measurement Period: 2006-2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: U.S. Counties
Categories: Economy/Government Assistance Programs

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of households receiving cash public assistance income.

Why this is important: Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). It does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps. Areas with more households on public assistance programs have higher poverty rates.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
URL of Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/
Scott County Rural Health Works

Home Ownership

Foreclosure Rate

Value: 6.3 Percent
Measurement Period: 2008
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: U.S. Counties
Categories: Economy/Home Ownership

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of mortgages that ended in foreclosure.

Why this is important: Foreclosure rate is a measure of economic stability. A foreclosure is the repossession of a home and/or property by a lender in the event that the borrower defaults on a loan or is unable to meet the agreement of the mortgage. Unfortunately, foreclosures have become commonplace in many American cities and towns. Following a period of rising housing prices in the U.S., prices began to decline steeply and the years 2006 and 2007 saw unprecedented numbers of foreclosures among homeowners, the majority of whom had subprime mortgages. The ensuing "subprime mortgage crisis" was the first major indicator of the U.S. financial crisis.

Individuals and families who lose their homes to foreclosure are often left homeless or in precarious financial situations. Studies show that both the stress and forced relocation following home foreclosure have negative impacts on the health and well-being of individuals and families.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,137 U.S. counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
URL of Source: http://www.huduser.org/portal/
URL of Data: http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/nsp_foreclosure_data.html
Homeowner Vacancy Rate

Value: 0.0 Percent  
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010  
**Location:** County : Scott  
**Comparison:** U.S. Counties  
**Categories:** Economy/Homeownership

---

**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**

- **2006-10**

---

**What is this Indicator?**
This indicator shows the percentage of vacant home property.

**Why this is important:** The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of property that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of the owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied. Vacancy status is often used as a basic indicator of the housing market. It is used to identify turnover and assess the demand for housing. It provides information on the stability and quality of housing for a particular geographic region.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
**URL of Source:** [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/)  
**URL of Data:** [http://factfinder2.census.gov/](http://factfinder2.census.gov/)

---

**Homeownership**

Value: 77.1 Percent  
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of housing units that are occupied by homeowners.

Why this is important: Homeownership has many benefits for both individuals and communities. Homeowners are more likely to improve their homes and to be involved in civic affairs, both of which benefit the individual and the community as a whole. In addition, homeownership provides tax benefits.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
URL of Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/
Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent

Value: 3.9 Percent

Measurement Period: 2006-2010

Location: County : Scott

Comparison: U.S. Counties

Categories: Economy/Housing Affordability & Supply

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of renters who are paying 30% or more of their household income in rent.

Why this is important: Spending a high percentage of household income on rent can create financial hardship, especially for lower-income renters. With a limited income, paying a high rent may not leave enough money for other expenses, such as food, transportation and medical. Moreover, high rent reduces the proportion of income a household can allocate to savings each month.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.

Source: American Community Survey

URL of Source: [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/)

URL of Data: [http://factfinder2.census.gov/](http://factfinder2.census.gov/)
Scott County Rural Health Works

Income

Median Household Income

Value: 58,341 Dollars
Measurement Period: 2006-2010
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: U.S. Counties
Categories: Economy/Income

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the median household income. Household income is defined as the sum of money received over a calendar year by all household members 15 years and older.

Why this is important: Median household income reflects the relative affluence and prosperity of an area. Areas with higher median household incomes are likely to have more educated residents and lower unemployment rates. Higher employment rates lead to better access to healthcare and better health outcomes, since many families get their health insurance through their employer. Areas with higher median household incomes also have higher home values and their residents enjoy more disposable income.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
URL of Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/

Per Capita Income

Value: 28,872 Dollars
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the per capita income.

Why this is important: Per capita income, or income per person, is the total income of the region divided by the population. It is an aggregate measure of all sources of income and therefore is not a measure of income distribution or wealth. Areas with higher per capita incomes are considered to be more prosperous; however, median income is a more accepted measure of the economic well-being of a region because median income is not skewed by extremely high or low outliers.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
URL of Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/
Scott County Rural Health Works

Poverty

Children Living Below Poverty Level

Value: 9.9 Percent
Measurement Period: 2006-2010
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: U.S. Counties
Categories: Economy/Poverty

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of people under the age of 18 who are living below the federal poverty level.

Why this is important: Family income has been shown to affect a child's well-being in numerous studies. Compared to their peers, children in poverty are more likely to have physical health problems like low birth weight or lead poisoning, and are also more likely to have behavioral and emotional problems. Children in poverty also tend to exhibit cognitive difficulties, as shown in achievement test scores, and are less likely to complete basic education.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,142 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
URL of Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/

Families Living Below Poverty Level

Value: 4.5 Percent
Measurement Period: 2006-2010
Scott County Rural Health Works

Location: County : Scott  
Comparison: U.S. Counties  
Categories: Economy/Poverty

What is this Indicator? 
This indicator shows the percentage of families living below the federal poverty level.

Why this is important: Federal poverty thresholds are set every year by the Census Bureau and vary by size of family and ages of family members. A high poverty rate is both a cause and a consequence of poor economic conditions. A high poverty rate indicates that local employment opportunities are not sufficient to provide for the local community. Through decreased buying power and decreased taxes, poverty is associated with lower quality schools and decreased business survival.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source:  http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
URL of Data:  http://factfinder2.census.gov/

Low-Income Persons who are SNAP Participants

Value: 14.4 Percent  
Measurement Period: 2007  
Location: County : Scott  
Comparison: U.S. Counties  
Categories: Economy/Poverty
**What is this Indicator?**
This indicator shows the percentage of low-income persons who participate in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Low-income persons are defined as people living in a household with an income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

**Why this is important:** SNAP, previously called the Food Stamp Program, is a federal-assistance program that provides low-income families with electronic benefit transfers (EBTs) that can be used to purchase food. The purpose of the program is to assist low-income households in obtaining adequate and nutritious diets.

The number of Americans receiving SNAP benefits reached 39.68 million in February 2010, the highest number since the Food Stamp Program began in 1939. As of June 2009, the average monthly benefit was $133.12 per person and as of November 2009, one in eight Americans and one in four children were using SNAP benefits.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,141 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food Environment Atlas

**People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level**

**Value:** 9.2 Percent  
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010  
**Location:** County : Scott  
**Comparison:** U.S. Counties  
**Categories:** Economy/Poverty
what is this indicator?
this indicator shows the percentage of people aged 65 and over living below the federal poverty level.

why this is important: federal poverty thresholds are set every year by the census bureau and vary by size of family and ages of family members. seniors who live in poverty are an especially vulnerable group due to increased physical limitations, medical needs, and social isolation. seniors often live on a fixed income from pensions or other retirement plans and social security. if this income is insufficient in the face of increasing prescription costs and other costs of living, most seniors have no way to supplement their income. retirement plans may be vulnerable to fluctuations in the stock market as well; the increasing reliance of retirees on stock market based retirement plans may explain why more seniors nationwide are now slipping into poverty.

technical note: the distribution is based on data from 3,142 u.s. counties and county equivalents.
source: american community survey
url of source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
url of data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/

people living 200% above poverty level

value: 76.1 percent
measurement period: 2006-2010
location: county: scott
comparison: u.s. counties
categories: economy/poverty
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of residents living 200% above the federal poverty level in the community.

Why this is important: Federal poverty thresholds are set every year by the Census Bureau and vary by size of family and ages of family members. A high poverty rate is both a cause and a consequence of poor economic conditions. A high poverty rate indicates that local employment opportunities are not sufficient to provide for the local community. Through decreased buying power and decreased taxes, poverty is associated with lower quality schools and decreased business survival.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
URL of Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/

People Living Below Poverty Level

Value: 8.6 Percent
Measurement Period: 2006-2010
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: U.S. Counties
Categories: Economy/Poverty
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of people living below the federal poverty level.

Why this is important: Federal poverty thresholds are set every year by the Census Bureau and vary by size of family and ages of family members. A high poverty rate is both a cause and a consequence of poor economic conditions. A high poverty rate indicates that local employment opportunities are not sufficient to provide for the local community. Through decreased buying power and decreased taxes, poverty is associated with lower quality schools and decreased business survival.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
URL of Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/

Poverty Status by School Enrollment

Value: 3.6 Percent
Measurement Period: 2006-2010
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Economy/Poverty
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of school-aged children, aged 5 to 19, who are living below the federal poverty level and enrolled in school.

Why this is important: Family income has been shown to affect a child's well-being in numerous studies. Compared to their peers, children in poverty are more likely to have physical health problems like low birth weight or lead poisoning, and are also more likely to have behavioral and emotional problems. Children in poverty also tend to exhibit cognitive difficulties, as shown in achievement test scores, and are less likely to complete basic education.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 105 Kansas counties.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
URL of Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/

Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program

Value: 36.5 Percent
Measurement Period: 2009
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: U.S. Counties
Categories: Economy/Poverty
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of students eligible to participate in the Free Lunch Program under the National School Lunch Program.

Why this is important: The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. The Free Lunch Program (FLP) under the NSLP has been providing nutritionally balanced lunches to children at no cost since 1946. Families who meet the income eligibility requirements or who receive Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits can apply through their children’s school to receive free meals. The FLP ensures that students who may otherwise not have access to a nutritious meal are fed during the school day. This helps students remain focused and productive in school. Moreover, the lunches help students meet their basic nutritional requirements when their families may not be able to consistently provide a balanced and varied diet.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,122 U.S. counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food Environment Atlas

Uninsured Adult Population Rate

Value: 19.5 Percent
Measurement Period: 2009
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Economy/Poverty
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the estimated percent of persons ages 18-64 who are uninsured.

Why this is important: Access to health services encompasses four components: coverage, services, timeliness, and workforce.

Health insurance coverage helps patients get into the health care system. Uninsured people are:

- Less likely to receive medical care
- More likely to die early
- More likely to have poor health status

Lack of adequate coverage makes it difficult for people to get the health care they need and, when they do get care, burdens them with large medical bills. Current policy efforts focus on the provision of insurance coverage as the principal means of ensuring access to health care among the general population. Other factors, described below, may be equally important to removing barriers to access and utilization of services.

Access to health care services in the United States is regarded as unreliable; many people do not receive the appropriate and timely care they need. The U.S. health care system, which is already strained, will face an influx of patients in 2014, when 32 million Americans will have health insurance for the first time. All of these issues, and others, make the measurement and development of new strategies and models essential.

In 2009-2010, the percentage of Kansans without health insurance rose to 13%, the highest rate of the decade, 2000-2010. This percentage climbed from 11.3% in 2005-2006 and 12.7% in 2008-2009. Approximately 357,500 Kansas residents - children and adults - lacked insurance in 2009-2010, also the highest number in the decade and an increase of about 10,000 people from 347,400 during 2008-2009. The percentage of Kansans (13) who were uninsured in 2009-2010 compared favorably with the United States percentage of 16.5%.
Scott County Rural Health Works

Healthy People 2020 has set a target of 100% coverage for medical insurance. Increase the proportion of persons with health insurance. The national baseline for comparison was 83.2 percent of persons had medical insurance in 2008.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to the Kansas State value.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/
URL of Data: http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/

Young Children Living Below Poverty Level

Value: 22.5 Percent
Measurement Period: 2006-2010
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: U.S. Counties
Categories: Economy/Poverty

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of people under the age of 5 who are living below the federal poverty level.

Why this is important: Family income has been shown to affect a child's well-being in numerous studies. Compared to their peers, children in poverty are more likely to have physical health problems like low birth weight or lead poisoning, and are also more likely to have behavioral and emotional problems. Children in poverty also tend to exhibit cognitive difficulties, as shown in achievement test scores, and are less likely to complete basic education.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,140 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
Scott County Rural Health Works

URL of Source:  http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
URL of Data:    http://factfinder2.census.gov/
Scott County Rural Health Works

Educational Attainment in Adult Population

High School Graduation

Value: 93.4 Percent  
Measurement Period: 2010  
Location: County: Scott  
Comparison: KS State Value  
Categories: Education/Educational Attainment in Adult Population

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of students who graduate high school within four years of their first enrollment in 9th grade.

Why this is important: Individuals who do not finish high school are more likely than people who finish high school to lack the basic skills required to function in an increasingly complicated job market and society. Adults with limited education levels are more likely to be unemployed, on government assistance, or involved in crime.

The Healthy People 2020 national health target is to increase the proportion of students who graduate high school within four years of their first enrollment in 9th grade to 82.4%.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 105 Kansas counties.  
Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation  
URL of Source: http://datacenter.kidscount.org/  
People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher

Value: 89.4 Percent  
Measurement Period: 2006-2010  
Location: County: Scott  
Comparison: U.S. Counties  
Categories: Education/Educational Attainment in Adult Population

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of people over age 25 who have completed a high school degree or the equivalent.

Why this is important: Graduating high school is an important personal achievement and is essential for an individual's social and economic advancement. Graduation rates are also an important indicator of the performance of the educational system.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.  
Source: American Community Survey  
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/  
URL of Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/
Scott County Rural Health Works

Higher Education

People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Value: 20.3 Percent  
Measurement Period: 2006-2010  
Location: County : Scott  
Comparison: U.S. Counties  
Categories: Education/Higher Education

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of people 25 years and older who have earned a bachelor's degree or higher.

Why this is important: For many, having a bachelor's degree is the key to a better life. The college experience develops cognitive skills, and allows learning about a wide range of subjects, people, cultures, and communities. Having a degree also opens up career opportunities in a variety of fields, and is often the prerequisite to a higher-paying job. It is estimated that college graduates earn about $1 million more per lifetime than their non-graduate peers.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source: [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/)
URL of Data: [http://factfinder2.census.gov/](http://factfinder2.census.gov/)
Scott County Rural Health Works

School Environment

Student-to-Teacher Ratio

Value: 12.6 students/teacher  
Measurement Period: 2009-2010  
Location: County : Scott  
Comparison: U.S. Counties  
Categories: Education/School Environment

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the average number of public school students per teacher in the county. It does not measure class size.

Why this is important: The student-teacher ratio gives a rough idea of the amount of individualized attention from teachers that is available to each student. Although it is not the same as class size, the student-teacher ratio is often a reasonable alternative on which to base estimates of class size. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, larger schools tend to have higher student-teacher ratios.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties.
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
URL of Source:  http://nces.ed.gov/  
URL of Data:  http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/
Scott County Rural Health Works

Built Environment

Farmers Market Density

Value: 0 markets/1,000 population
Measurement Period: 2011
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: U.S. Value
Categories: Environment/Build Environment

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the number of farmers markets per 1,000 population. A farmers market is a retail outlet in which vendors sell agricultural products directly to customers.

Why this is important: Farmers markets provide a way for community members to buy fresh and affordable agricultural products while supporting local farmers. Farmers markets often emphasize good nutrition and support consumers to cook healthier meals and maintain good eating habits. A diet comprised of nutritious foods, in combination with an active lifestyle, can reduce the incidence of heart disease, cancer and diabetes and is essential to maintain a healthy body weight and prevent obesity.

Technical Note: The regional value is compared to the median value of 3,141 U.S. counties. Market data is from 2009 and the population estimates are from 2008.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food Environment Atlas
URL of Source: http://www.ers.usda.gov/foodatlas/

Fast Food Restaurant Density

Value: 0.88 restaurants/1,000 population
Measurement Period: 2009
Scott County Rural Health Works

Location: County : Scott
Comparison: U.S. Counties
Categories: Environment/Build Environment

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the number of fast food restaurants per 1,000 population. These include limited-service establishments where people pay before eating.

Why this is important: Fast food is often high in fat and calories and lacking in recommended nutrients. Frequent consumption of these foods and an insufficient consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables increase the risk of overweight and obesity. Individuals who are overweight or obese are at increased risk for serious health conditions, including coronary heart disease, type-2 diabetes, multiple cancers, hypertension, stroke, premature death and other chronic conditions. Fast food outlets are more common in low-income neighborhoods and studies suggest that they strongly contribute to the high incidence of obesity and obesity-related health problems in these communities.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,141 U.S. counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food Environment Atlas

Grocery Store Density

Value: .44 stores/1,000 population
Measurement Period: 2009
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: U.S. Counties
Categories: Environment/Build Environment
Scott County Rural Health Works

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the number of supermarkets and grocery stores per 1,000 population. Convenience stores and large general merchandise stores such as supercenters and warehouse club stores are not included in this count.

Why this is important: There are strong correlations between the density of grocery stores in a neighborhood and the nutrition and diet of its residents. The availability and affordability of healthy and varied food options in the community increase the likelihood that residents will have a balanced and nutritious diet. A diet comprised of nutritious foods, in combination with an active lifestyle, can reduce the incidence of heart disease, cancer and diabetes and is essential to maintain a healthy body weight and prevent obesity. Low-income and under-served communities often have limited access to stores that sell healthy food, especially high-quality fruits and vegetables. Moreover, rural communities often have a high number of convenience stores, where healthy and fresh foods are less available than in larger, retail food markets.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,141 U.S. counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food Environment Atlas

Households without a Car and >1 Mile from a Grocery Store

Value: 0.4 Percent
Measurement Period: 2006
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: U.S. Counties
Categories: Environment/Build Environment
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of housing units that are more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store and do not have a car.

Why this is important: The accessibility, availability and affordability of healthy and varied food options in the community increase the likelihood that residents will have a balanced and nutritious diet. A diet comprised of nutritious foods, in combination with an active lifestyle, can reduce the incidence of heart disease, cancer and diabetes and is essential to maintain a healthy body weight and prevent obesity. Low-income and under-served areas often have limited numbers of stores that sell healthy foods. People living farther away from grocery stores and who do not have personal transportation to access the grocery stores are less likely to access healthy food options on a regular basis and thus more likely to consume foods which are readily available at convenience stores and fast food outlets.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,109 U.S. counties. Store data are from 2006 and household data are from 2000.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food Environment Atlas

Liquor Store Density

Value: 60.8 stores/100,000 population
Measurement Period: 2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: U.S. Counties
Categories: Environment/Build Environment
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the number of liquor stores per 100,000 population. A liquor store is defined as a business that primarily sells packaged alcoholic beverages, such as beer, wine, and spirits.

Why this is important: Studies have shown that neighborhoods with a high density of alcohol outlets are associated with higher rates of violence, regardless of other community characteristics such as poverty and age of residents. High alcohol outlet density has been shown to be related to increased rates of drinking and driving, motor vehicle-related pedestrian injuries, and child abuse and neglect. In addition, liquor stores frequently sell food and other goods that are unhealthy and expensive. Setting rules that mandate minimum distances between alcohol outlets, limiting the number of new licenses in areas that already have a high number of outlets, and closing down outlets that repeatedly violate liquor laws can all help control and reduce liquor store density.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 2,378 U.S. counties and county equivalents. Population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Source: U.S. Census - County Business Patterns
URL of Data:  [http://factfinder2.census.gov/main.html](http://factfinder2.census.gov/main.html)

Low-Income and >1 Mile from a Grocery Store

Value: 5.1 Percent
Measurement Period: 2006
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: U.S. Counties
Categories: Environment/Build Environment
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of the total population in a county that is low income and living more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store.

Why this is important: The accessibility, availability and affordability of healthy and varied food options in the community increase the likelihood that residents will have a balanced and nutritious diet. A diet comprised of nutritious foods, in combination with an active lifestyle, can reduce the incidence of heart disease, cancer and diabetes and is essential to maintain a healthy body weight and prevent obesity. Low-income and underserved areas often have limited numbers of stores that sell healthy foods. People living farther away from grocery stores are less likely to access healthy food options on a regular basis and thus more likely to consume foods which are readily available at convenience stores and fast food outlets.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,109 U.S. counties. Store data are from 2006 and household data are from 2000.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food Environment Atlas

Recreation and Fitness Facilities

Value: 0.44 facilities/1,000 population
Measurement Period: 2009
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: U.S. Value
Categories: Environment/Build Environment
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the number of fitness and recreation centers per 1,000 population.

Why this is important: People engaging in an active lifestyle have a reduced risk of many serious health conditions including obesity, heart disease, diabetes, and high blood pressure. In addition, physical activity improves mood and promotes healthy sleep patterns. The American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) recommends that active adults perform physical activity three to five times each week for 20 to 60 minutes at a time to improve cardiovascular fitness and body composition. People are more likely to engage in physical activity if their community has facilities which support recreational activities, sports and fitness.

Technical Note: The regional value is compared to the median value of 3,141 U.S. counties.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food Environment Atlas

SNAP Certified Stores

Value: 1.0 stores/1,000 facilities
Measurement Period: 2010
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: U.S. Counties
Categories: Environment/Build Environment
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the number of stores certified to accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits per 1,000 population. SNAP stores include: supermarkets; grocery stores and convenience stores; super stores and supercenters; warehouse club stores; specialized food stores (retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, and produce markets); and meal service providers that serve eligible persons.

Why this is important: SNAP, previously called the Food Stamp Program, is a federal-assistance program that provides low-income families with electronic benefit transfers (EBTs) that can be used to purchase food. The purpose of the program is to assist low-income households in obtaining adequate and nutritious diets.

The number of Americans receiving SNAP benefits reached 39.68 million in February 2010, the highest number since the Food Stamp Program began in 1939. As of June 2009, the average monthly benefit was $133.12 per person and as of November 2009, one in eight Americans and one in four children were using SNAP benefits.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,137 U.S. counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food Environment Atlas
Scott County Rural Health Works

Toxic Chemicals

Increased Lead Risk in Housing Rate

Value: 29.42 Percent
Measurement Period: 2000
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: KS State Value
Categories: Environment/Toxic Chemicals

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of housing units, built before 1950 and at an elevated risk for lead exposure.

Why this is important: Lead poisoning is a preventable pediatric health problem affecting Kansas' children. Lead is a toxic metal that produces many adverse health effects. It is persistent and cumulative. Childhood lead poisoning occurs in all population groups and income brackets. There is no safe level of lead. Early identification and treatment of lead poisoning reduces the risk that children will suffer permanent damage. A blood lead test is the only way to tell if a child has an elevated blood level. Lead-based paint can be found in most homes built before 1950 and many homes built before 1978. Lead can also be found on walls, woodwork, floors, windowsills, eating and playing surfaces or in the dirt outside the home. In addition, renovation or maintenance projects that disturb lead-based paint can create a lead dust hazard that can be inhaled or can settle on toys, walls, floors, tables, carpets or fingers. Parents whose hobby or occupation involves working with or around lead can unknowingly bring lead dust home. Individuals should avoid "take-home" exposures by utilizing personal protection and hygiene after leaving the workplace. Wash your hands after working in the yard. Wash children's hands and faces after playing outside. Wash all fruits and vegetables before consuming them. Remove shoes before entering your home, and clean dust and tracked-in soil. Lead poisoning can be difficult to recognize and can damage a child's central nervous system.
system, brain, kidneys, and reproductive system. When lead is present in the blood it travels through every organ in the body. Lead interferes with the development of the brain. When lead enters the blood stream it collects in soft tissues of the body and it also settles in the bones and teeth, where it is stored for many years.

Technical Note: The regional value is compared to the Kansas State value.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/
URL of Data: http://keap.kdhe.state.ks.us/epht/portal/ContentArea.aspx
Scott County Rural Health Works

Elections & Voting

Voter Turnout

Value: 69.2 Percent  
Measurement Period: 2008  
Location: County: Scott  
Comparison: KS Counties  
Categories: Government & Politics/Elections & Voting

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of registered voters who voted in the previous presidential general election.

Why this is important: Voting is one of the most fundamental rights of a democratic society. Exercising this right allows a nation to choose elected officials and hold them accountable. Voting ensures that all citizens have the opportunity to voice their opinions on issues such as the use of tax dollars, civil rights and foreign policy. By voting, individuals shape their communities and influence the next generation of society. A high level of turnout indicates that citizens are involved in and interested in who represents them in the political system.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 105 Kansas counties.
Source: Kansas Secretary of State
URL of Source: http://www.kssos.org/
URL of Data: http://www.kssos.org/elections/elections_statistics.html
Scott County Rural Health Works

Crime & Crime Prevention

Rate of Violent Crime per 1,000 population

Value: 1.1 per 1,000 population
Measurement Period: 2009
Location: County: Scott
Comparison: KS state value
Categories: Public Safety/Crime & Crime Prevention

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the rate of violent crimes like assault and robbery per 1,000 population.

Why this is important: Social support and good social relations make an important contribution to health. Social cohesion - defined as the quality of social relationships and the existence of trust, mutual obligations and respect in communities or in the wider society - helps to protect people and their health. Inequality is corrosive of good social relations. Societies with high levels of income inequality tend to have less social cohesion and more violent crime.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value / US value. Under reporting of crime by some public safety jurisdictions may result in lower rates.
Source: Kansas Bureau of Investigation
URL of Source: http://www.accesskansas.org/kbi/
URL of Data: http://www.accesskansas.org/kbi/stats/stats_crime.shtml
Ratio of Children to Adults

Value: 34.6 children per 100 adults  
Measurement Period: 2009  
Location: County: Scott  
Comparison: KS State Value  
Categories: Social Environment/Demographics

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the ratio of adolescent dependent persons (under 15 years of age) per 100 persons aged 15-64.

Why this is important: The age structure of a population is important in planning for the future of a community, particularly for schools, community centers, health care, and child care. A population with more youth will have greater education and child care needs, while an older population may have greater health care needs. Older people are also far more likely to vote, making them an important political force.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau  
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/  
URL of Data: http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/

Ratio of Elderly Persons and Children to Adults

Value: 63.0 elderly & children per 100 adults  
Measurement Period: 2009  
Location: County: Scott  
Comparison: KS State Value
**What is this Indicator?**
This indicator shows the ratio of all dependent persons (ages 0-14 and 65 and over) per 100 persons aged 15-64.

**Why this is important:** The age structure of a population is important in planning for the future of a community, particularly for schools, community centers, health care, and child care. A population with more youth will have greater education and child care needs, while an older population may have greater health care needs. Older people are also far more likely to vote, making them an important political force.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value / US value.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau
URL of Source: [http://www.census.gov/](http://www.census.gov/)

**Ratio of Elderly Persons to Adults**

- **Value:** 28.4 elderly per 100 adults
- **Measurement Period:** 2009
- **Location:** County : Scott
- **Comparison:** KS State Value
- **Categories:** Social Environment/Demographics
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the ratio of elderly dependent persons (65 and over) per 100 persons aged 15-64.

Why this is important: The age structure of a population is important in planning for the future of a community, particularly for schools, community centers, health care, and child care. A population with more youth will have greater education and child care needs, while an older population may have greater health care needs. Older people are also far more likely to vote, making them an important political force.

Technical Note: The county and regional values are compared to Kansas State value / US value.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/
URL of Data: http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/
Scott County Rural Health Works

Neighborhood/Community Attachment

People 65+ Living Alone

Value: 34.6 Percent  
Measurement Period: 2006-2010  
Location: County : Scott  
Comparison: US Counties  
Categories: Social Environment/Neighborhood/Community Attachment

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of people 65 and over who live alone.

Why this is important: People over age 65 who live alone may be at risk for social isolation, limited access to support, or inadequate assistance in emergency situations. Older adults who do not live alone are most likely to live with a spouse, but they may also live with a child or other relative, a non-relative, or in group quarters. The Commonwealth Fund Commission on the Elderly Living Alone indicated that one third of older Americans live alone, and that one quarter of those living alone live in poverty and report poor health. Rates of living alone are typically higher in urban areas and among women. Older people living alone may lack social support, and are at high risk for institutionalization or losing their independent lifestyle. Living alone should not be equated with being lonely or isolated, but many older people who live alone are vulnerable due to social isolation, poverty, disabilities, lack of access to care, or inadequate housing.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,142 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
URL of Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/
Scott County Rural Health Works

Commute to Work

Mean Travel Time to Work

**Value:** 17.1 Minutes  
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010  
**Location:** County : Scott  
**Comparison:** US Counties  
**Categories:** Transportation/Commute to Work

![Mean Travel Time to Work](chart)

**What is this Indicator?**
This indicator shows the average daily travel time to work in minutes for workers 16 years of age and older.

**Why this is important:** Lengthy commutes cut into workers' free time and can contribute to health problems such as headaches, anxiety, and increased blood pressure. Longer commutes require workers to consume more fuel which is both expensive for workers and damaging to the environment.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.  
**Source:** American Community Survey  
**URL of Source:** [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/)  
**URL of Data:** [http://factfinder2.census.gov/](http://factfinder2.census.gov/)

Workers who Drive Alone to Work

**Value:** 77.2 Percent  
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010  
**Location:** County : Scott  
**Comparison:** US Counties
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of workers 16 years of age and older who get to work by driving alone in a car, truck, or van.

Why this is important: Driving alone to work consumes more fuel and resources than other modes of transportation, such as carpooling, public transportation, biking and walking. Driving alone also increases traffic congestion, especially in areas of greater population density.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source: [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/)
URL of Data: [http://factfinder2.census.gov/](http://factfinder2.census.gov/)

Workers who Walk to Work

Value: 2.2 Percent
Measurement Period: 2006-2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: US Counties
Categories: Transportation/Commute to Work
What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of workers 16 years of age and older who get to work by walking.

Why this is important: Walking to work is a great way to incorporate exercise into a daily routine. In addition to the health benefits, walking helps people get in touch with their communities, reduces commute costs and helps protect the environment by reducing air pollution from car trips. Furthermore, studies have shown that walking to work improves employees overall attitude and morale and reduces stress in the workplace.

The Healthy People 2020 national health target is to increase the proportion of workers who walk to work to 3.1%.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
URL of Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/
Scott County Rural Health Works

Personal Vehicle Travel

Households without a Vehicle

Value: 2.9 Percent  
Measurement Period: 2006-2010  
Location: County : Scott  
Comparison: US Counties  
Categories: Transportation/Commute to Work

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of households that do not have a vehicle.

Why this is important: Vehicle ownership is directly related to the ability to travel. In general, people living in a household without a car make fewer than half the number of journeys compared to those with a car. This limits their access to essential local services such as supermarkets, post offices, doctors' offices and hospitals. Most households with above-average incomes have a car while only half of low-income households do.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.  
Source: American Community Survey  
URL of Source: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/  
URL of Data: http://factfinder2.census.gov/
Scott County Rural Health Works

Public Transportation

Workers Commuting by Public Transportation

Value: 0.0 Percent
Measurement Period: 2006-2010
Location: County : Scott
Comparison: US Counties
Categories: Transportation/Public Transportation

What is this Indicator?
This indicator shows the percentage of workers aged 16 years and over who commute to work by public transportation.

Why this is important: Public transportation offers mobility to U.S. residents, particularly people without cars. Transit can help bridge the spatial divide between people and jobs, services, and training opportunities. Public transportation is also beneficial because it reduces fuel consumption, minimizes air pollution, and relieves traffic congestion.

The Healthy People 2020 national health target is to increase the proportion of workers who take public transportation to work to 5.5%.

Technical Note: The distribution is based on data from 3,143 U.S. counties and county equivalents.
Source: American Community Survey
URL of Source: [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/)
URL of Data: [http://factfinder2.census.gov/](http://factfinder2.census.gov/)
Scott County

Community Survey Results
Scott County Community Health Survey

Survey Highlights

• 72 total responses
• Important to remember – non-representative
• 89% see a doctor; 96% use local provider
• 94% were satisfied/somewhat satisfied
• 76% used a hospital in the past 2 years; SCH captured 70% of visits
• 89% had prior SCH experience; 91% were satisfied/somewhat satisfied
• Specialty care
  • Orthopedist – 14
  • Cardiologist – 11
  • Surgeon – 6
  • Oncologist – 5
  • Gastroenterologist – 4
• 95% used Scott City Clinic; 92% were satisfied/somewhat satisfied
• 72% used County Health; 100% satisfied
• Comments suggest some unmet needs and challenges
  • Access to primary care physicians/long wait times
  • Lack of services/specialty assistance
  • Customer service issues
  • Elder community-based services
# Scott County Community Survey
## Preliminary Results

### 1. Home Zip Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67846</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67850</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67861</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67871</td>
<td>94.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sum</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Family Doctor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>88.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sum</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Medical Provider for Routine Health Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Health Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Health Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Room/Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None, don't see anyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other: Alternative- Chiropractor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Administration Medical Center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Family Doctor in Service Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>95.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sum</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Satisfaction with Quality of Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Satisfied</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Dissatisfied</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sum</strong></td>
<td><strong>65</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Why were you satisfied/unsatisfied?

Satisfied Responses:
1. Very friendly, competent service
2. They care
3. Quick response-reasonable
4. Because we got answers for our issues
5. Quality providers
6. Good info. Good personal communication & knowledge
7. Timely appointment; short waiting room wait; caring physician
8. Caring
9. The hometown friendly people and they made my family feel better
10. Comprehensive care, compassion
11. Taken care of with speed and entirety
12. Care provided was thorough, competent and compassionate
13. Good service
14. Easy local access to care
15. Because he is a good doctor
16. The doctors are knowledgeable and care about their patients.
17. They gave good care!
18. Because they listen to your first before answering
19. They know what they were doing.
20. Competent care
21. Provided adequate care
22. Friendly
23. He worked efficiently with our needs and followed up.
24. I got the care and medication I needed.
25. Very caring and helpful
26. I was satisfied with the treatment and the helpful attitude.
27. I’m always taken care of. They all know up and make sure we’re ok.
28. We have very good doctors in our town
29. They are ok.
30. If they can’t answer, they send you to a specialist.
31. Because he is taking time to answer questions and very thorough
32. I got results.
33. Excellent care
34. Good care, good doctors, close to home

Dissatisfied Responses:
1. Time frame/lack of specialists
2. Getting in to see him can be a challenge
3. The time it took to get an appointment scheduled
4. Not aggressive in getting healthy- treated illness but ended there
5. It takes forever to see doctor and I dislike the hospital; it’s too big!
6. The waiting period is lengthy and the office visit time was short. The doctors are too busy.
7. My child was to get a pulmonary stress test and the respiratory employee did not even have my child run.
8. I was not dissatisfied with the doctor, but I was not able to get into a doctor and was treated by a PA. They did not treat me very aggressively and I had to return the next week to the PA again. At that time the PA called the doctor in to see me.

Neutral Responses:
1. Need meet, but not exceeded
2. Quality healthcare, but had long waits
3. I wasn’t satisfied at first but after more care I was.

7. Used Services of a Hospital in Past 24 Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>76.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Hospitals Services Received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scott County Hospital</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Orthopaedic Association</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gove County Medical Center</td>
<td>Quinter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hays Heart Hospital</td>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madonna Rehabilitation Hospital</td>
<td>Lincoln, NE</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poudre Valley Hospital</td>
<td>Fort Collins, CO</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt Regional Hospital</td>
<td>Pratt</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Catherine Hospital</td>
<td>Garden City</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Luke’s Hospital</td>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Luke’s Presbyterian</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Administration Medical Center</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesley Medical Center</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita County Hospital</td>
<td>Leoti</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Used Services of Scott County Hospital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>88.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Most Recent Service Obtained at Scott County Hospital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inpatient</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Satisfaction with Last Scott County Hospital Experience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Satisfied</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Dissatisfied</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Why were you satisfied/dissatisfied?

Satisfied Responses:
1. Very professional staff
2. Quality healthcare, but long wait
3. Attention given
4. Able to stay home for service
5. Good service
6. Physician demonstrated competency, compassion, and diligence
7. Comprehensive care
8. They took care of our need
9. Timely/caring ER service
10. Good care, nice facility
11. Good care
12. Excellent service
13. Efficient, personalized care
14. The x-ray and cat scan were done very fast and the technicians were very nice and professional.
15. The staff was very helpful with the needs of the patient and family.
16. I was taken care of.
17. Treatment and helpfulness
18. Everything went fine; the people were capable and friendly.
19. We got the right kind of care.
20. Staff was flexible – didn’t require appointment to renew the prescription.
21. They took care of the problem.
22. They helped me when I asked for it.
23. Courteous and caring
24. We have some good doctors.
25. The nurses that took my blood were very nice and professional
26. Very efficient
27. They have genuine concern
28. They did their job.
29. Friendly, knew what they were doing, treated illness
30. Prompt service; quality care

Dissatisfied Responses:
1. My child was to get a pulmonary stress test and the respiratory employee did not even have my child run.
2. I broke my 2 fingers which at first they said only one finger was broken in two places and the wrist was broken. Then, two weeks later, it was my pinky and ring finger broken, not my wrist.
3. Poor quality of care, poor coordination of care, concerns about care providers
4. Very depressing atmosphere; dark rooms
5. I went in at 10am and left at 8pm due to medical errors.
6. Had to be referred to a specialist out of the area

Neutral Responses:
1. Need met, but not exceeded
2. Nurses and help were very helpful. The food was bad.
3. Cardiac specialist from Hays very good. He did not have my records. The local stress test ENG was not working well
### 13. Past 24 mo, Type of Medical Specialists Services and Where

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Specialist</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allergist</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiologist</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiologist</td>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiologist</td>
<td>Hutchinson</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiologist</td>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiologist</td>
<td>Scott City</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiologist</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonoscopy</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermatologist</td>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocrinologist</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocrinologist</td>
<td>Hutchinson</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocrinologist</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENT</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENT</td>
<td>Goodland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Doctor</td>
<td>Scott City</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastroenterologist</td>
<td>Colby</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastroenterologist</td>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastroenterologist</td>
<td>Scott City</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastroenterologist</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab Work</td>
<td>Scott City</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurologist</td>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurologist</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OB/GYN</td>
<td>Goodland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. (Continued) past 24 mo, Medical Specialists Services and Where

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Specialist</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oncologist</td>
<td>Dodge City</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncologist</td>
<td>Great Bend</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncologist</td>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncologist</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opthamologist</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Surgery</td>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedist</td>
<td>Colby</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedist</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedist</td>
<td>Dodge City</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedist</td>
<td>Fort Collins</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedist</td>
<td>Goodland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedist</td>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedist</td>
<td>Pratt</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedist</td>
<td>Scott City</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedist</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proctologist</td>
<td>Garden City</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>Lincoln, NE</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinal</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>Garden City</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>Scott City</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urologist</td>
<td>Garden City</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urologist</td>
<td>Scott City</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wound Care Clinic</td>
<td>Garden City</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Used Services of the Scott City Clinic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. If yes, what type of service was obtained?
1. Health physical exam
2. General
3. Follow-up, ER, accident
4. Doctor appointment
5. General physician checkups
6. Routine management
7. Lab studies routine health care
8. Routine checkup, acute visit for sinus infection
9. Preventive care
10. Doctor visit, lab work
11. Office visit and MRI
12. Acute care for minor illness
13. Saw doctor with infection
14. Pain management
15. Illness (3)
16. Management of diabetes-hypertension
17. General family care, acute care, physicals
18. Appointments for children’s illnesses, sports injuries, labwork for strep tests, respiratory 
treatments for asthma/bronchitis
19. Labs, wellness visits
20. The kids were sick.
21. Labs, doctors visit
22. Many things besides routine stuff
23. Doctor’s appointments
24. Child was sick
25. Routine annual exams
26. Tests
27. Basic health care needs
28. Treatment for shingles
29. Regular office visit (2)
30. Blood work (3)
31. General health care
32. Primary physician check-ups and blood work
33. Routine doctor appointment
34. Routine 6 month check-ups
35. X-rays
36. Appointments
37. 6 month and annual check-ups
38. Diabetes
39. Check-ups (7)
40. Regular check-up
41. For blood pressure, mammogram, bladder infection
42. Outpatient care
43. Physical/outpatient
44. Office visit
45. Sport physical
46. Yearly exams, diabetic services, doctor’s visit
47. Blood work, doctor and PA visits for illnesses and infections
16. Satisfaction with Scott City Clinic Experience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>70.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Satisfied</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Dissatisfied</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. Why were you satisfied/dissatisfied?
Satisfied Responses:
1. Great services-difficulty in scheduling quickly
2. Good service
3. Physician to time to listen, evaluate and adjust treatment
4. Got complete service quickly
5. Friendly and helped to make us well
6. Need met
7. In and out quickly, non-rushed physician
8. Good care
9. Child was treated.
10. Because they are all well known
11. They are caring and thorough.
12. Everyone there is great!
13. Doctor and staff were very knowledgeable.
14. Helpful staff
15. The doctors were understanding- didn’t require follow-up for prescription renewal.
16. They don’t leave you to wait for a long time anymore.
17. Knowledgeable care
18. Received treatment, very friendly service
19. Good care/services
20. Good services

Dissatisfied Responses:
1. Pediatric ECA not provided locally. It is difficult to schedule an appointment for acute illness-especially with a doctor-within a day or two
2. Hard to get correct level of treatment
3. Dissatisfied at the time it took to get an appointment
4. Time frame
5. I have to walk forever to get to rooms
6. Did not like the service
7. The front desk is hard to communicate with
8. It’s hard to get around.
9. Receptionist was nasty.
10. I could not see a doctor when I was sick and was charged the same amount as a doctor’s visit. The PA didn’t’ treat me as aggressively as they should have causing two return visits.

11. Don’t like the answering services

Neutral Responses:
1. Quality healthcare, but long wait
2. Satisfied, yet was difficult to be scheduled with a regular provider (doctor)
3. Good care-but rushed for time

18. Used Services to the Scott County Health Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t Know</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. If yes, what type of service was obtained?
1. Immunizations (12)
2. Injections for our client
3. Shots (10)
4. Vaccination (6)
5. TB test for job
6. Blood sugar check
7. Children’s immunization, strep tests, family’s flu vaccine
8. Only when my children were small for their immunizations
9. Shingles vaccination, flu shots
10. WIC, immunizations
11. Flu, tetanus, pneumonia shots, TB test
12. WIC, immunization
13. I asked if my hand might be broken and asked different things about my kids
14. Tetanus shot (2)
15. Ear infection
16. Check on a rash that turned out to be a staff infection
17. WIC checkups
18. B-12 shot
19. B-12 and shots
20. School physical
21. Flu shots, tetanus
20. Satisfaction with Health Department Experience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Satisfied</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Dissatisfied</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. Why were you satisfied/dissatisfied?

Satisfied Responses:
1. Affordable with quality healthcare
2. Attentive and friendly
3. Good service
4. Got shots quickly
5. We got the shots at a lower cost
6. Friendly-good with kids
7. Good care
8. Satisfied for services and efficiency
9. They are great to work with to coordinate care
10. Very good
11. Very polite and helpful
12. Friendly, helpful, went out of their way to help
13. They are very professional
14. They are all friends with the people in the community.
15. Friendly, caring
16. Because everyone there is great and helpful
17. The health nurse was very professional, knew exactly what the infection was and told us to go to the doctor.
18. Pleasant and fast
19. Referral to the hospital
20. Very busy place – courteous
21. Very nice!
22. Friendly and attentive to child’s needs
23. They’re very helpful and nice.
24. Very good people
25. Friendly, considerate care
26. They were very fast and professional
27. Polite, friendly service
28. Nice people
29. Friendly service

Dissatisfied Responses:
1. Received routine immunizations, no other services available to others except for those on public assistance
2. Person waiting on me seemed irritated
3. Didn’t feel like service was confidential.
4. Scheduling

Neutral Responses:
1. Not same day appointment, but very quick service

22. Concerns about health care in Scott County.
1. There is a lack of healthcare providers (doctors, EMT’s, RN’s).
2. There is a lack of quality elder care.
3. There is a lack of home healthcare providers.
4. I am concerned about affordable dental and vision care.
5. I am concerned about affordable healthcare.
6. There is a lack of preventative help.
7. Regional urgent care is needed.
8. There is difficulty in enough providers to provide easy access.
9. We need more local, outpatient specialty clinics.
10. Healthcare is available to those with insurance and less available to those without.
11. Child-welfare services and protective services could be improved.
12. People need to take responsibility for their own healthcare.
13. People have had troubles getting appointments to see their doctor or people have to go to the ER for a nonemergency just because they couldn’t get into the doctor.
14. Provide more services “in home” for the elderly.
15. Availability of physicians is a concern.
16. There is a concern of having access to care when it is needed and competent care!
17. The doctors are overworked and the hospital is understaffed.
18. We need more doctors.
19. I am concerned about the cost of the hospital to the community.
20. There is a lack of confidence from patients for the temporary staff and visiting physicians.
21. We need to reduce drug dependence by having more preventative or corrective services.
22. Everyone there is nice and helpful and my family is thankful and happy for everything they have done to help us out.
23. I just hope it stays here and keeps up the quality!
24. I don’t use it unless it is an emergency.
25. The hospital rooms are depressing and dark. I cannot get a nurse when needed.
26. I have heard to many bad stories of patient care being bad and by my own experience with my mother, I was dissatisfied with the care. Nurses were not being caring, but rude. I am not happy about the building. That expensive of a hospital should of spent more money on getting doctors here so the community can be taken care here instead of sending them off to Hays! I am not happy with 2 of the doctors here. I will only go here in case of an emergency. I go to an out of town doctor. My husband goes here because of his diabetes, but still goes to an additional doctor out of town.
27. We are fortunate to have a new hospital and clinic. We need to focus on keeping the doctors and staff. We are also lucky for our health department. Rural health care is hard to find.
28. Our health care in Scott County is great!
29. Since we have quality and qualified people here I would much rather be here than out of town.
30. No concerns other than I think front desk people at the Clinic don’t always get things done correctly when requested.
31. My concerns are the cost of a new hospital, waiting time to schedule appointments, and some of the staff not being very friendly in the past.
32. There is a lack of access to PCP.
33. I hope to keep good doctors in our area.
34. My concern is the inability to call and get an appointment with a regular doctor with you are ill. The only time you can get into a doctor is when you have the routine blood work done. I don’t know how we can have four doctors and they are all too busy or don’t work enough days to take care of sick patients. When I had children at home you could always get a sick child in to see a doctor when needed! We have more doctors and less people than years ago too, but our health care continues to decline.
35. The primary concern I have is the difficulty to get an appointment in a timely fashion. Rarely am I or my children able to get in to see our chosen physician. Sometimes we aren’t even able to get in to see a mid-level.
36. Scott County has a need for more physicians and more personnel to administrate specific areas of the hospital clinic.
37. I am glad Scott County has a nice facility and services to offer to the surrounding counties.
38. We are new to the area but are pleased so far.
39. I have no insurance so I don’t go to the doctor.
40. They are very good.
Scott County Community Health Needs Assessment Survey

You are invited to participate in a survey intended to help identify health-related needs in Scott County. This survey is being sponsored by the Scott County Hospital and the Scott County Health Department with assistance from the Department of Agricultural Economics at Kansas State University. This survey invitation is open to any county resident 18 years of age or older.

There will be no information obtained with this survey that will identify you. In any written reports or publications, no one will be identified or identifiable and only group data will be presented. At the end of the survey we invite your comments regarding your perceptions about local health-related issues or this survey initiative; however, do not include any identifying information.

Participation in this survey is voluntary. You may choose to refuse to answer any or all of the questions on this survey. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Dr. John Leatherman, (785) 532-4492; jleather@k-state.edu.

1. First, what is your home zip code? _____________

2. Do you use a family doctor (physician, nurse practitioner, physician's assistant) for most of your routine health care?
   - Yes (Skip to Q4)
   - No
   - Don't Know

3. If no, then what kind of medical provider do you use for routine health care?
   - Community Health Center
   - Rural Health Clinic
   - Health Department
   - Specialist
   - Emergency Room/Hospital
   - None, don’t see anyone
   - Other (specify):_____________________________

4. Have you or someone else in your household been to a family doctor (physician, nurse practitioner, physician's assistant) in the Scott County service area?
   - Yes
   - No (Skip to Q7)
   - Don’t Know (Skip to Q7)

5. If yes, how would you describe your satisfaction with the quality of care provided by that doctor?  Were you…
   - Satisfied
   - Somewhat Satisfied
   - Somewhat Dissatisfied
   - Dissatisfied

6. Why were you satisfied/dissatisfied?
   ___________________________________________________________________________

7. Have you or someone in your household used the services of a hospital in the past 24 months?
   - Yes
   - No (Skip to Q9)
   - Don’t Know (Skip to Q9)

8. At which hospital(s) were services received?
   - Scott County Hospital (Skip to Q10)
   - Other (please specify Hospital(s) and City)

   Hospital       City
   ___________________________________________ ______________
   ___________________________________________ ______________
   ___________________________________________ ______________

9. Have you or any members of your household ever used the services of the Scott County Hospital?
   - Yes
   - No (skip to Q13)
   - Don’t Know (skip to Q13)

10. Recalling the most recent visit to the Scott County Hospital, what type of service was obtained? (check all that apply)
    - Inpatient
    - Outpatient
    - Emergency
    - Other (please specify)
11. How would you describe your satisfaction with your last Scott County Hospital experience? Were you….
   □ Satisfied □ Somewhat Satisfied □ Somewhat Dissatisfied □ Dissatisfied

12. Why were you satisfied/dissatisfied?
   ___________________________________________________________

13. In the past 24 months, what type of medical specialist services have you or someone in your household used and where was that service provided?
   Type of Specialist               City
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

14. Have you or any members of your household ever used the services of the Scott City Clinic?
   □ Yes  □ No (skip to Q18)  □ Don’t Know (skip to Q18)

15. If yes, what type of service was obtained? (please specify)
   ___________________________________________________________

16. How would you describe your satisfaction with your Scott City Clinic experience? Were you….
   □ Satisfied □ Somewhat Satisfied □ Somewhat Dissatisfied □ Dissatisfied

17. Why were you satisfied/dissatisfied?
   ___________________________________________________________

18. Have you or any members of your household ever used the services of the Scott County Health Department?
   □ Yes  □ No (skip to Q26)  □ Don’t Know (skip to Q26)

19. If yes, what type of service was obtained? (please specify)
   ___________________________________________________________

20. How would you describe your satisfaction with your county health department experience? Were you….
    □ Satisfied □ Somewhat Satisfied □ Somewhat Dissatisfied □ Dissatisfied

21. Why were you satisfied/dissatisfied?
    ___________________________________________________________

22. Please indicate any general concerns you have about health care in Scott County:
    ___________________________________________________________
    ___________________________________________________________
    ___________________________________________________________
    ___________________________________________________________
    ___________________________________________________________

Thank you for your assistance.

Please drop your completed survey off at the Scott County Health Department, 608 Main Street, Scott City, between 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon and 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., no later than Tuesday, September 18.
This directory contains contact information for service providers supporting the local health care system. The directory includes telephone and Internet contact information for many health-related information centers in Kansas and throughout the U.S.

There are two purposes motivating the compilation of this information:

1. To ensure that local residents are aware of the scope of providers and services available in the local health care system.
2. To help identify gaps that may exist in the local health care system.

The ability to review the full inventory of health-related services and providers can help identify areas where the scope of providers and services available may be insufficient.

This publication is formatted for printing as a booklet. Set your printer to print 2 pages per sheet. In Acrobat, go to Print/Properties/Finishing and select 2 Pages per Sheet.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Veterinary Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Local Government, Community and Social Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Adult Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Alcohol and Drug Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Children and Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Day Care Providers-Adult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Day Care Providers-Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Extension Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Funeral Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Legal Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Libraries, Parks and Recreation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mental Health Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Medicaid Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>State and National Information, Services, Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Adult Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Alcohol and Drug Treatment Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Better Business Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Children and Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Community Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Disability Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Food and Drug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Hospice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Veterinary Administration &amp; Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Veterinary Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Legal Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Mental Health Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Senior Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Suicide Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Veterans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Veterans Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Welfare Fraud Hotline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Office of Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>To provide updated information or to add new health and medical services to this directory, please contact: John Leatherman: <a href="mailto:Jleather@K-state.edu">Jleather@K-state.edu</a> 785-532-2643 Fax: 785-532-0931 10E Umberger K-State Research and Extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Emergency Numbers

Police/Sheriff  911
Fire  911
Ambulance  911

Non-Emergency Numbers

Scott County Sheriff    620-872-5805
Scott County Ambulance   620-872-5805

Municipal Non-Emergency Numbers

Police/Sheriff    Fire
Scott City  620-872-5133  620-872-2133

Other Emergency Numbers

Kansas Bureau of Investigation (Topeka)
800-572-1763
1-800-KS-CRIME

Federal Bureau of Investigation
800-736-0263
1-866-483-5137

Emergency Management (Topeka)
785-724-1409

Domestic Violence Hotline
911

Domestic Violence Hotline (Toll Free)
800-787-3333
1-800-222-5329

Kansas Child/Adult Abuse and Neglect Hotline
800-222-5329

Kansas Child/Adult Abuse and Neglect Hotline (Toll Free)
800-222-5329

Kansas Child/Adult Abuse and Neglect Hotline
800-222-5329

Emergency Numbers

911  Ambulance
911  Fire
911  Police/Sheriff
Kansas Crisis Hotline (Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault)
1-888-END-ABUSE
www.kcsdv.org

Kansas Road Conditions
1-866-511-KDOT
www.ksdot.org

Poison Control Center
1-800-222-1222
www.aapcc.org

Suicide Prevention Hotline
1-800-SUICIDE
www.suicidepreventionlifeline.com
1-800-273-TALK
www.hopeline.com

Toxic Chemical and Oil Spills
1-800-424-8802
www.epa.gov/region02/contact.htm

Health Services

Scott County Hospital
310 East 3rd Street (Scott City)
620-872-5811
www.scotthospital.net

Scott County Hospital Services Include:
- Emergency Room
- Hospitals
- Health Services
- Home Health
- Laboratory
- Ladies Auxiliary
- Lab
- Maternity
- Nuclear Medicine
- Nutrition
- Nursery
- Nuclear Medicine
- Maternity
- Ladies Auxiliary
- Lab
- Horizon Health Store
- Home Health
- EMS
- Emergency Room

DRAFT
Scott County Health Department
608 South Main Street (Scott City)
620-872-5774

Scott County Health Department Services Include:
- Day Care Licensing
- Health Equipment Loans
- Home Health Programs
- Immunizations
- Mental Health
- Medical Professionals
- Chiropractors
- Optometrists

Medical Professionals
- Chiropractors
  Niedens Chiropractic Clinic
  920 South Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-3004
- Scott City Chiropractic Clinic
  1101 South Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-2310

Optometrists
- Jeffrey A. Heyd OD
  106 West 4th Street (Scott City)
  620-872-9996

Dentists
- Charles J. Purma II DDS
  324 North Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-2389
- Winter Family Dentistry
  324 North Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-2389
- Scott City Clinic
  204 South College Street (Scott City)
  620-872-2187

Chiropractors
- Scott County Chiropractic Clinic
  106 West 4th Street (Scott City)
  620-872-2300

Area Mental Health Center
- Area Mental Health Center
  210 West 4th Street (Scott City)
  620-872-5338

Immunizations
- Scott County Health Department Services Include:
  608 South Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-5774
- Scott County Health Department
  608 South Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-5774

Surgery
- Scott County Health Department
  608 South Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-5774

Wine
- Scott County Health Department
  608 South Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-5774

Scott County Health Department
608 South Main Street (Scott City)
620-872-5774

Scott County Health Department Services Include:
- Day Care Licensing
- Health Equipment Loans
- Home Health Programs
- Immunizations
- Mental Health
- Medical Professionals
- Chiropractors
- Optometrists

Medical Professionals
- Chiropractors
  Niedens Chiropractic Clinic
  920 South Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-3004
- Scott City Chiropractic Clinic
  1101 South Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-2310

Optometrists
- Jeffrey A. Heyd OD
  106 West 4th Street (Scott City)
  620-872-9996

Dentists
- Charles J. Purma II DDS
  324 North Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-2389
- Winter Family Dentistry
  324 North Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-2389
- Scott City Clinic
  204 South College Street (Scott City)
  620-872-2187

Chiropractors
- Scott County Chiropractic Clinic
  106 West 4th Street (Scott City)
  620-872-2300

Area Mental Health Center
- Area Mental Health Center
  210 West 4th Street (Scott City)
  620-872-5338

Immunizations
- Scott County Health Department Services Include:
  608 South Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-5774
- Scott County Health Department
  608 South Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-5774

Surgery
- Scott County Health Department
  608 South Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-5774

Wine
- Scott County Health Department
  608 South Main Street (Scott City)
  620-872-5774

Scott County Health Department
608 South Main Street (Scott City)
620-872-5774
Other Health Services

Assisted Living / Nursing Home/TLC

Park Lane Nursing Home
210 East Park Lane (Scott City)
620-872-5871
www.parklanenursinghome.org

Diabetes

Arriva Medical
1-800-375-5137
Diabetes Care Club
1-888-395-6009

Disability Services

American Disability Group
1-877-790-8899

Kansas Department on Aging
1-800-432-3535
www.agingkansas.org/index.htm

Domestic/Family Violence

Child/Adult Abuse Hotline
1-800-790-3776

Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Center

785-539-7935
Manhattan
www.KansasCrisishotline.org

General Information – Women’s Shelters

Business line: 620-793-1966
Hotline: 620-792-1886
(Great Bend)
Family Crisis Center

Kansas Crisis Hotline

www.WomenShelters.org

Educational Training Opportunities

Association of Continuing Education

Business line: 620-663-2522
Hotline: 1-800-701-3630
(Hutchinson)

Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Center

Family Crisis Center

Website

www.KansasCrisishotline.org

Domestic/Family Violence

Chil/Adult Abuse Hotline
1-800-922-5330

**Return to Table of Contents**
Food Programs

Kansas Food 4 Life
4 NW25th Road (Great Bend)
620-793-7100

Kansas Food Bank
1919 E Douglas (Wichita)
316-265-4421
www.kansasfoodbank.org

Scott City Bread Basket/Thrift Store
511 South Main (Scott City)
620-872-7012

Government Healthcare

Kansas Department on Aging (KDOA)
503 South Kansas Avenue (Topeka)
785-296-4986 or 1-800-432-3535
www.agingkansas.org/

Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Curtis State Office Building
1000 South West Jackson (Topeka)
785-296-1500
www.kdheks.gov/contact.html

Health and Fitness Centers

Ladies Fit & Trim
7620 South Main Street (Scott City)
620-872-5657

Social Security Administration

Social & Rehabilitation Services (SRS)
785-628-1066
3000 Broadway (Hays)

MEDICAID

MEDICAID
785-628-1066
3000 Broadway (Hays)

Kansas Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services (SRS)

MEDICAID

Social & Rehabilitation Services (SRS)
785-625-3496
1212 East 27th Street (Hays)

MEDICAID

Social Security Administration

MEDICAID
Local Government, Community and Social Services

Adult Protection

Adult Protective Services (SRS)
1-800-922-5330
www.srskansas.org/ISD/ees/adult.htm

Elder Abuse Hotline
1-800-842-0078
www.elderabusecenter.org

Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services West Region Protection Reporting Center – i.e. PROTECTION REPORT CENTER FOR
Child Protection

1-888-433-9669
The Treatment Center
1-800-679-0377
Seabrook House
1-866-466-1812
Road Less Traveled
1-866-439-1807
C66 Addiction Treatment Center
1-877-403-6236
Center For Recovery

Celebrable Recovery
www.jbcschool.com
620-732-2339
308 W 5th Street (Scott City)

Celebrate Recovery

Adult Protection

Social Services

Alcohol and Drug Treatment

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services
1-800-586-3690
http://www.srskansas.org/services/alc-drug_assess.htm

Alcohol Detoxification 24-Hour Helpline
1-877-403-3387
www.ACenterForRecovery.com

Celebrate Recovery
308 W 5th Street (Scott City)
620-732-2339
www.jbcschool.com

Celebrate Recovery

DRAFT
Return to Table of Contents

Children and Youth

DRAFT

Children’s Alliance
627 SW Topeka Boulevard (Topeka)
785-235-5437
www.childally.org
Kansas Children’s Service League
1-800-332-6378
www.kcsl.org
WKCAC
103 E. 9th Street (Scott City)
620-872-3706
Day Care Providers-Adult
Park Lane Nursing Home
210 East Park Lane (Scott City)
620-872-5871
Day Care Provider-Children
Gma’s Daycare
201 South Main Street (Scott City)
620-397-2930
Scott City Learning Center
706 South Washington Street (Scott City)
620-872-3785
17

Extension Office

DRAFT

Scott County Extension Office
303 Court Street (Scott City)
620-872-2930
Funeral Home

Price and Sons Funeral Home
401 South Washington Street (Scott City)
620-872-2116
www.priceandsons.com
Housing

Corp Housing Equity
14482 West 118th Terrace (Olathe)
913-261-8067
Legal Services

Brantley & Shirley Wallace
325 South Main Street (Scott City)
620-872-2161

Colton D. Eikenberry
310 Court Street Suite 6 (Scott City)
620-872-0300

18


Jake W. Brooks
101 East 6th Street (Scott City)
620-872-7204

Libraries, Parks and Recreation
Scott County Library
110 West 8th Street (Scott City)
620-872-5341

Pregnancy Services
Adoption is a Choice
1-877-524-5614

Adoption
Adoption Network
1-888-281-8054
Graceful Adoptions
1-888-896-7787

Rape
Domestic Violence and Rape Hotline
888-744-1499

Kansas Children’s Service League
1-877-530-5275
www.kcsl.org

Public Information
Scott County Sheriff’s Department
602 West 5th Street (Scott City)
303 Court Street (Scott City)

620-872-5446
620-872-5341
110 West 8th Street (Scott City)

Rape
620-872-5295

110 West 8th Street (Scott City)

620-872-7204
101 East 6th Street (Scott City)

Jake W. Brooks

Return to Table of Contents
Social Security Administration
1-800-772-1213
1-800-325-0778
www.ssa.gov

State and National Information, Support Services, Adult Protection

Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence
www.resourceniusignلومهme.com/index.html

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (DVACK)
www.dvack.org
1-800-874-1499

Elder Abuse Hotline
www.elderabusecenter.org
1-800-422-0078

Elder Abuse Legal
www.elderlawkansas.org
1-800-794-1499

Adult Protection Services
www.ksrestates.org/SD/ees/adult.htm
1-800-922-5330

Kansas Department on Aging
Adult Care Complaint Program
www.kansas.gov/aging
1-800-842-0078

Adult Protection
www.resource4nursinghomeabuse.com/index.html

Elder Abuse Home Abuse Legal
www.resource4nursinghomeabuse.com/index.html

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (DVACK)
www.ksrestates.org/SD/ees/adult.htm
1-800-922-5330

Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence
www.kcsdv.org/ksresources.html
1-888-END-ABUSE (363-2287)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Center on Elder Abuse (Administration on Aging)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ncea.gov/NCEAroot/Main_Site?Find_Help/Help_Hotline.aspx">www.ncea.gov/NCEAroot/Main_Site?Find_Help/Help_Hotline.aspx</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Domestic Violence Hotline</td>
<td>1-800-799-SAFE (799-7233)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ndvh.org">www.ndvh.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-800-787-3224 (TTY)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Sexual Assault Hotline</td>
<td>1-800-994-9662 1-888-220-5416 (TTY)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.4woman.gov/faq/sexualassault.htm">www.4woman.gov/faq/sexualassault.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Suicide Prevention Lifeline</td>
<td>1-800-273-8255</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Center</td>
<td>1-800-222-1222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Crisis Line</td>
<td>1-800-701-3630</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS)</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.srskansas.org">www.srskansas.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Prevention Helpline</td>
<td>785-841-2345</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services</td>
<td><a href="http://www.srskansas.org/services/alcohol-drug-assessment.htm">www.srskansas.org/services/alcohol-drug-assessment.htm</a></td>
<td>1-800-586-3690 1-888-41-AOD (425-2666)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Drug Abuse Hotline</td>
<td>1-800-ALCOHOL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Drug Abuse Helpline</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.alcohol.org">www.alcohol.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALC (Assessment Information Classes)</td>
<td>1-888-744-5510</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALC (Assessment Information Classes)</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.thewatershed.com">www.thewatershed.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandon Addiction</td>
<td>1-800-68-1-768</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandon Addiction</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.thewatershed.com">www.thewatershed.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandon A Addiction</td>
<td>1-800-405-4810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Able Detox-Rehab Treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.abledetoxrehab.com">www.abledetoxrehab.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Able Detox-Rehab Treatment</td>
<td>1-800-405-4810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Anon Family Group</td>
<td>1-888-4AL-ANON (425-2666)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.al-anon.alateen.org">www.al-anon.alateen.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIC (Assessment Information Classes)</td>
<td>1-800-369-4-777 (HAYS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Anon Family Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Drug Abuse Hotline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consumer Credit Counseling Services

1-888-999-2196

Carl Feril Counseling
608 N Exchange (St. John)
620-549-6411

Castlewood Treatment Center for Eating Disorders
5815 W Broadway (Great Bend)
1-800-875-2544

Center for Counseling
Kansas Problem Gambling Hotline

www.kscccs.org

1-800-362-0699

Talking Books

1-800-621-4000
1-800-621-0394 (TDD)

www.1800runaway.org/
National Problem Gambling Hotline
1-800-552-4700 www.npgaw.org

Samaritan Counseling Center
1602 N. Main Street Hutchinson, KS 67501
620-662-7835 http://cmc.pdswebpro.com/

Self-Help Network of Kansas
1-800-445-0116 www.selfhelpnetwork.wichita.edu

Senior Health Insurance Counseling
1-800-860-5260 www.agingkansas.org

Sunflower Family Services, Inc.
(adoption, crisis pregnancy, conflict solution center)
1-877-457-5437 www.sunflowerfamily.org

Disability Services
American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD)
www.aapd.com

American Council for the Blind
1-800-424-8666 www.acb.org

Americans with Disabilities Act Information Hotline
1-877-357-4867 (TTY) www.aapd.com

Disability Advocates of Kansas, Incorporated
1-866-529-3824 www.disabilitysecrets.com

Disability Group, Incorporated
1-888-236-3348 www.disabilitygroup.com

Disability Rights Center of Kansas (DRC)
Formerly Kansas Advocacy & Protective Services
1-877-776-1541 1-888-236-3348 (TTY)
www.drckansas.org

Hearing Healthcare Associates
1-800-448-0215

Kansas Commission for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired
1-800-448-0215

Healthcare Associates
www.healthcareassociates.com
1-888-336-3348

Disability Advocates of Kansas, Incorporated
1-800-445-0116 www.selfhelpnetwork.wichita.edu

Senior Health Insurance Counseling
1-800-860-5260 www.agingkansas.org

Self-Help Network of Kansas
1-800-445-0116 www.selfhelpnetwork.wichita.edu

National Problem Gambling Hotline
1-800-552-4700 www.npgaw.org

GraFT
American Dietetic Association
1-800-877-1600
www.eatright.org

American Dietetic Association Consumer Nutrition Hotline
1-800-366-1655

Department of Human Nutrition
Kansas State University
119 Justin Hall (Manhattan)
785-532-5500
www.humec.k-state.edu/hn/

Alzheimer's Association
1-800-477-2655

Senior Services
www.seks.org
1-866-511-KDOR

Kansas Road Conditions
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
785-296-1320

Road and Weather Conditions
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
785-296-1320

1000 SW Jackson, Suite 220 (Topeka)

Food Stamps
www.ssksans.org/ISD/ees/food_stamps.htm
1-888-369-4777 or Local SRS office

Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
www.srskansas.org/ISD/ees/food_stamps.htm

Eating Disorders Awareness and Prevention
www.nationaleatingdisorders.org
1-800-931-2237

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
1000 SW Harrison Street (Topeka)
785-266-3369

State Mental Health Agency
KS Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
915 SW Harrison Street (Topeka)
785-296-3959
www.srskansas.org

Autism Spectrum Disorder
www.autism-spe.org
1-800-618-8254

Road and Weather Conditions
Kansas Road Conditions
1-866-511-KDOR
511
www.ksdot.org
Americans with Disabilities Act Information Line
1-800-514-0301 or 1-800-514-0383 [TTY]
www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada

American Association of Retired Persons
1-888-687-2277
www.aarp.org

Area Agency on Aging
1-800-432-2703
Eldercare Locator
1-800-677-1116
www.eldercare.gov/eldercare/public/home.asp

Home Buddy
1-866-922-8339
www.homebuddy.org

Home Health Complaints
Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS)
1-800-842-0078
Kansas Advocates for Better Care Inc.
1-800-432-0407
Consumer Information
www.kansascommerce.org

Kansas Department on Aging
1-800-432-3535 or 785-291-3167 (TTY)
Older Kansas Information Reference Sources on Aging (OKIRSA)
1-800-742-9331
Older Kansas Hotline
www.kansascommerce.org/older
Older Kansas Employment Programs (OKEP)
1-866-KAN-STOP (526-7867)
Kansas Tobacco Use Quitline
1-800-432-0407
Medicare Beneficiary Information
Kansas Foundation for Medical Care, Inc.
www.kdheks.gov/tobacco/cessation.htm

Medicare.gov
1-800-677-1116
Medicare & You
1-888-205-9277
Medicare & You Handbook
1-888-777-2039
Medicare.gov

Medicare.gov
1-800-432-3535 or 785-291-3167 (TTY)
American Association of Retired Persons
1-800-514-0301 or 1-800-514-0383 [TTY]

Medicare.gov
1-800-432-3535 or 785-291-3167 (TTY)
American Association of Retired Persons
1-800-514-0301 or 1-800-514-0383 [TTY]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Veterans Administration</strong></th>
<th><strong>Veterans Administration</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Benefits</td>
<td>Veterans Benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.va.gov">www.va.gov</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.va.gov">www.va.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-800-838-3877</td>
<td>1-800-838-3877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Resource Center</td>
<td>Health Resource Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-888-444-4551</td>
<td>1-888-444-4551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-800-333-4636</td>
<td>1-800-333-4636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Information Center</td>
<td>Federal Information Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-800-746-7000</td>
<td>1-800-746-7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Benefits</td>
<td>Veterans Benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-888-892-7433</td>
<td>1-888-892-7433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Prevention Services</td>
<td>Suicide Prevention Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.spsfv.org">www.spsfv.org</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.spsfv.org">www.spsfv.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-800-784-2433</td>
<td>1-800-784-2433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Prevention Services</td>
<td>Suicide Prevention Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.ksvb.gov">www.ksvb.gov</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ksvb.gov">www.ksvb.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-866-462-3535</td>
<td>1-866-462-3535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Administration Benefits</td>
<td>Veterans Administration Benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.srvks.com">www.srvks.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.srvks.com">www.srvks.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-800-669-8477</td>
<td>1-800-669-8477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Program Service</td>
<td>Memorial Program Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://includes.status.of.headstones.and.markers">includes status of headstones and markers</a></td>
<td><a href="http://includes.status.of.headstones.and.markers">includes status of headstones and markers</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-800-222-8387</td>
<td>1-800-222-8387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Benefits</td>
<td>Other Benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://includes.gulf.war/agent.orange.help.line">includes Gulf War/Agent Orange Help Line</a></td>
<td><a href="http://includes.gulf.war/agent.orange.help.line">includes Gulf War/Agent Orange Help Line</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-888-881-8422</td>
<td>1-888-881-8422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammography Helpline</td>
<td>Mammography Helpline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://includes.gulf.war/agent.orange.help.line">includes Gulf War/Agent Orange Help Line</a></td>
<td><a href="http://includes.gulf.war/agent.orange.help.line">includes Gulf War/Agent Orange Help Line</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-888-492-7844</td>
<td>1-888-492-7844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Benefits</td>
<td>Other Benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-800-746-7000</td>
<td>1-800-746-7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Program Service</td>
<td>Memorial Program Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://includes.gulf.war/agent.orange.help.line">includes Gulf War/Agent Orange Help Line</a></td>
<td><a href="http://includes.gulf.war/agent.orange.help.line">includes Gulf War/Agent Orange Help Line</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-800-669-8477</td>
<td>1-800-669-8477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Center</td>
<td>Insurance Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://includes.gulf.war/agent.orange.help.line">includes Gulf War/Agent Orange Help Line</a></td>
<td><a href="http://includes.gulf.war/agent.orange.help.line">includes Gulf War/Agent Orange Help Line</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-888-892-7433</td>
<td>1-888-892-7433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Prevention Services</td>
<td>Suicide Prevention Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://includes.gulf.war/agent.orange.help.line">includes Gulf War/Agent Orange Help Line</a></td>
<td><a href="http://includes.gulf.war/agent.orange.help.line">includes Gulf War/Agent Orange Help Line</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-800-746-7000</td>
<td>1-800-746-7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Program Service</td>
<td>Memorial Program Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://includes.gulf.war/agent.orange.help.line">includes Gulf War/Agent Orange Help Line</a></td>
<td><a href="http://includes.gulf.war/agent.orange.help.line">includes Gulf War/Agent Orange Help Line</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-800-669-8477</td>
<td>1-800-669-8477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Center</td>
<td>Insurance Center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kansas Rural Health Works
Community Health Needs Assessment

Scott County

John Leatherman
Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics
Director, Office of Local Government
K-State Research and Extension

Agenda
• CHNA overview
• Economic contribution of local health care
• Preliminary list of community concerns
• Health service area
• Local data reports
• Community health services directory
• Community health care survey
• Proposed schedule of meetings
• Focus group questions
• Next meeting
Local Health Needs Assessment

- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
- 501(c)3 (charitable) hospital every 3 years
  - Community Health Needs Assessment
  - Implementation strategy
  - Demonstrable effort for progress
- Public Health Accreditation every 5 years
  - Community Public Health Needs Assessment
  - Public health action planning
  - Strategic plan

KRHW CHNA Objectives

- KRHW Community Engagement Process since 2005
  - Help foster healthy communities
  - Help foster sustainable rural community health care system
  - Identify priority health care needs
  - Mobilize/organize the community
  - Develop specific action strategies with measurable goals
Community-driven Process

- Community-based, not driven by hospital, health care provider, or outside agency
- Local people solving local problems
- Community provides energy and commitment, with input from health care providers
- Public represented by you - community leaders who care enough to participate
- I make no recommendations

Steering Committee Meetings

- 3 two-hour working meetings over 3 weeks
- Examine information resources
  - Economic contribution of health care; health services directory; community health care survey; data and information reports
- Identify priority health-related needs
  - Revisit information; small group discussion; group prioritization; form action teams
- Develop action strategies for priority needs
  - Leadership, measurable goals
Keys to Success

• Our process has a beginning and an end
• Your participation is critical
• Your preparation allows effective participation
• Every community has needs and the capacity to improve its relative situation
• Your ongoing commitment and initiative will determine whether that’s true here
• We’ll provide discussion forum and tools
• The rest is up to you
Importance of Health Care Sector

- Health services and rural development
  - Major U.S. Growth Sector
    - Health services employment up 70% from 1990-08
    - 10%-15% employment in many rural counties
  - Business location concern
    - Quality of life; productive workforce; ‘tie-breaker’ location factor
  - Retiree location factor
    - 60% called quality health care “must have”

Health Services in Scott County

Figure 5. Employment by Sector (2008)
# Total Health Care Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Sectors</th>
<th>Direct Employment</th>
<th>Economic Multiplier</th>
<th>Total Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Personal Care Stores</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Services</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Care Services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors and Dentists</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ambulatory Health Care</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing and Residential Care Facilities</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>334</td>
<td></td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Health Care Impact ($000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Sectors</th>
<th>Direct Income</th>
<th>Economic Multiplier</th>
<th>Total Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Personal Care Stores</td>
<td>$208</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>$236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Services</td>
<td>$212</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>$246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Care Services</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors and Dentists</td>
<td>$1,271</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>$1,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ambulatory Health Care</td>
<td>$259</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>$299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>$9,432</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>$11,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing/Residential Care Facilities</td>
<td>$2,197</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>$2,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$13,579</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15,704</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health Care Impact ($000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Sectors</th>
<th>Total Impact</th>
<th>Retail Sales</th>
<th>County Sales Tax Collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Personal Care Stores</td>
<td>$236</td>
<td>$94</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Services</td>
<td>$246</td>
<td>$98</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Care Services</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors and Dentists</td>
<td>$1,405</td>
<td>$558</td>
<td>$6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ambulatory Health Care</td>
<td>$299</td>
<td>$119</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>$11,028</td>
<td>$4,381</td>
<td>$44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing/Residential Care Facilities</td>
<td>$2,491</td>
<td>$989</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$15,704</td>
<td>$6,238</td>
<td>$62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary and Conclusions

- Trends and indicators show health care’s economic importance
- Health services among the fastest growing sectors – demographic trends suggest growth will continue
- Attracting/retaining businesses & retirees depends on adequate health care services
- Sustainable health care system essential for local health and economic opportunity
Summary and Conclusions

- Economics of health care rapidly changing
- Maintaining a sustainable local health care system is a community-wide challenge
- Strategic health care planning must be ongoing and inclusive

Initial Community Perceptions

- What are major health-related concerns?
- What needs to be done to improve local health care?
- What should be the over-arching health care goals in the county?
- What are the greatest barriers to achieving those goals?
SCH Health Care Market

84.3% of Inpatient Discharges in 2011

Data Fact Sheets
Data Fact Sheets

• Seeking issues/needs in secondary data, i.e. that which is missing, a challenge, or could be improved
• Looking at the negative doesn’t mean there isn’t much that is good
• Data are indicators that require interpretation
• You decide what’s important

Data Fact Sheets

• Seeking issues/needs in secondary data
• Economic & demographic data
  – Declining total population ~ 14% since 1990
  – Aging population ~ 19% 65+ and growing
  – 33% of population without spouse
  – 11% of HH live on <$15,000, 27% <$25,000
  – Transfer income > importance (>25m, 15%)
  – 8% live in poverty (12% of children)
Data Fact Sheets

• Health & behavioral data
  – LTC capacity: community-based alternatives?
  – Youth tobacco use ~11%, ~ KS & improving
  – Youth binge drinking ~15%, > KS & improving
  – Child immunizations ~ 90%, > KS & improving
  – 30% newborns < than adequate prenatal care (small numbers)
  – Government family/food assistance increasing
  – Hospital short-term trends stable

• Crime data
  – Crime ½ state rates (incomplete data)
  – Trends stable

• Education data
  – Long-term enrollment decline but rebounding
  – Dropout rate stable/violence up (few tough years; low numbers)

• Traffic data
  – 24% of crashes w. injury/death, no seatbelt
  – Positive overall trends
Data Fact Sheets

- Health Matters (random impressions)
  - Missing data/small numbers due to sampling
  - Obesity, diabetes, hypertension ~ same as KS
  - Teen births falling, unmarried births rising, ~ KS
  - 16% of pregnant women smoke, > KS
  - Uninsured pop. ~ 2% higher than KS
  - Injuries are high vs. KS
  - Indications of economic distress
  - Children's dental?
  - Elderly living alone

Overall Conclusions from Data

- Population trends and income levels are creating challenges
- Accessing state/federal assistance is essential
- Community-based services for those elderly, alone
- Room for improvement in preventable problems – neonatal care, tobacco/alcohol use, immunization
Reactions, discussion?
You look. You decide.
Community Directory

- Comprehensive listing of health and related providers and services
- If they know it’s available locally, they can choose to buy it at home
- Extended description of hospital, county health department, others as justified
- You ensure completeness and accuracy
- Consider the “gaps” that may exist
- Updatable, reproducible

Community Health Care Survey

- Community health services
  - Residents’ health usage of doctors, hospital, clinics, and Health Department
  - Any general concerns
- Non-random, non-representative
- “Lots” of input - You + 5
- 5 minutes – answer on the spot
- Deadline is next Tuesday. Drop off at health department, 8-12, 1-5
Public Meeting Schedule

- September 14 – Overview, economic impact report, community concerns, data reports, draft health services directory, survey
- September 28 – Review data & information; group discussion; issue prioritization; team formation
- October 8 – Action planning
- After? That’s up to you

Next Meeting

- Introduction and Review
- Review of Data
- Service Gap Analysis
- Survey Results
- Focus group formation and charge
- Group Summaries
- Prioritization
- Next meeting date
Next Meeting

- Homework: review the information, consider the questions
- Focus Group questions
  - What is your vision for a healthy community?
  - What can the hospital do to help?
  - What can the health department do to help?

www.krhw.net
Contact information:
John Leatherman

785-532-4492/2643
jleather@k-state.edu

More info:
www.krhw.net
www.ksu-olg.info
Kansas Rural Health Works
Community Health Needs Assessment

Scott County

John Leatherman
Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics
Director, Office of Local Government
K-State Research and Extension

Agenda

• CHNA overview and review
• Preliminary list of community concerns
• Local data reports
• Community health services gap analysis
• Community health care survey results
• Small group discussion
• Group prioritization
• Next meeting
Local Health Needs Assessment

- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act creates hospital requirements
- Public Health Department Accreditation
- Both require Community Health Needs Assessment

KRHW CHNA Objectives

- KRHW CHNA
  - Help foster healthy communities and a sustainable rural community health care system
  - Identify priority health care needs
  - Mobilize/organize the community
  - Develop specific action strategies with measurable goals
Community-driven Process

- Community-based, not driven by hospital, health care provider, or outside agency
- Local people solving local problems
- Community provides energy and commitment, with input from health care providers
- Public represented by you
- I make no recommendations
Summary and Conclusions

• Trends and indicators show health care’s economic importance
• Health services among the fastest growing sectors – demographic trends suggest growth will continue
• Sustainable health care system essential for local health and economic opportunity
• Maintaining a sustainable local health care system is a community-wide challenge

Initial Community Perceptions

• What are major health-related concerns?
• What needs to be done to improve local health care?
• What should be the over-arching health care goals in the county?
• What are the greatest barriers to achieving those goals?
Collective Themes

• Recruitment/retention of health professionals
• Prevention of chronic disease/wellness
• Timely access
• Specialty access/local service expansion
• Provider communication/collaboration
• Uninsured/underinsured
• Your conclusions?

Data Fact Sheets
Data Fact Sheets

• Seeking issues/needs in secondary data, i.e. that which is missing, a challenge, or could be improved
• Looking at the negative doesn’t mean there isn’t much that is good
• Data are indicators that require interpretation
• You decide what’s important

Overall Conclusions from Data

• Population trends and income levels are creating challenges
• Accessing state/federal assistance is essential
• Community-based services for elderly, alone
• Mental health
• Room for improvement in preventable problems – neonatal care, tobacco/alcohol use, immunization
Your Analysis

- What did you see that you liked?
- What do you see that was troubling?
- What do you think could be improved?
- What do you think is in your collective capacity to make better?
Community Directory

- Comprehensive listing of health and related providers and services
- If they know it’s available locally, they can choose to buy it at home
- You ensure completeness and accuracy
- Consider the “gaps” that may exist
- What was missing that you would like to see?

Community Health Care Survey

- 72 total responses
- Important to remember – non-representative
- 89% see a doctor; 96% use local provider
- 94% were satisfied/somewhat satisfied
- 76% used a hospital in the past 2 years; SCH captured 70% of visits
- 89% had prior SCH experience; 91% were satisfied/somewhat satisfied
Community Health Care Survey

• Specialty care
  – Orthopedist – 14
  – Cardiologist – 11
  – Surgeon – 6
  – Oncologist – 5
  – Gastroenterologist – 4

Community Health Care Survey

• 95% used Scott City Clinic; 92% were satisfied/somewhat satisfied
• 72% used County Health; 100% satisfied
• Comments suggest some unmet needs and challenges
  – Access to primary care physicians/long wait times
  – Lack of services/specialty assistance
  – Customer service issues
  – Elder community-based services
• Your observations?
Small Group Discussion

• Discussion leader and note taker
• Everyone contributes
• Time is critical – 10 minutes/question
• Consider the question
  – Everyone 30 seconds to respond
  – Seek commonalities/themes/combine concerns
  – Identify 1-2 group responses
  – Report to the group

Discussion Questions

• What is your vision for a healthy community?
• What are the top 3-4 things that need to happen to achieve your vision?
  – What’s right? What could be better?
  – Consider acute needs and chronic conditions
  – Discrete local issues, not global concerns
  – Consider the possible, within local control and resources, something to rally the community
• What can the hospital do to help?
• What can the health department do to help?
Issue Prioritization

• Group reports
• What are the discrete local health concerns?
• What are the chronic health issues of local concern?
• What are the top three issues that should be the focus of local priority over the next 3-5 years?
• Which priority will you focus on?
• Homework

Next Meeting

• Introduction and Review
• Review of priorities
• Work groups
• Work group reports
• Action group formation and leadership
• Action group meetings
• One-year follow up meeting
• Summary and evaluation
Welcome to Kansas Rural Health Works, a resource dedicated to helping rural communities build affordable and sustainable local health care systems.

The organization and delivery of health care services have undergone rapid evolution in recent years. For many Americans, the cost of services and access to care are important issues. This certainly is true in many rural areas where communities have struggled to maintain affordable, quality health care systems. As economic times and technical advances continue to change health care, it is more important than ever for rural community leaders and health care providers to work together to ensure affordable, sustainable health care systems.

In an effort to provide useful information resources to rural community and health care leaders, the Kansas Rural Health Services Project (KRHS) has teamed with the Office of Rural Health, a unit of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Kansas State University.

Contact information:

John Leatherman

785-532-4492/2643
jleather@k-state.edu

More info:

www.krhw.net
www.ksu-olg.info
Kansas Rural Health Works
Community Health Needs Assessment

Scott County

John Leatherman
Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics
Director, Office of Local Government
K-State Research and Extension

Agenda

• CHNA overview and review
• Priority community health issues
• Work group formation and instructions
• Action plan development
• Group review
• Next steps
• Evaluation
Local Health Needs Assessment

- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act creates hospital requirements
- Public Health Department Accreditation
- Both require Community Health Needs Assessment

KRHW CHNA Objectives

- KRHW CHNA
  - Help foster healthy communities and a sustainable rural community health care system
  - Identify priority health care needs
  - Mobilize/organize the community
  - Develop specific action strategies with measurable goals
Community-driven Process

- Community-based, not driven by hospital, health care provider, or outside agency
- Local people solving local problems
- Community provides energy and commitment, with input from health care providers
- Public represented by you
- I make no recommendations
Initial Perceptions: Themes

- Recruitment/retention of health professionals
- Prevention of chronic disease/wellness
- Timely access
- Specialty access/local service expansion
- Provider communication/collaboration
- Uninsured/underinsured
- Your conclusions?

Data Fact Sheets
Overall Conclusions from Data

- Population trends and income levels are creating challenges
- Accessing state/federal assistance is essential
- Community-based services for elderly, alone
- Mental health
- Room for improvement in preventable problems – neonatal care, tobacco/alcohol use, immunization
Community Health Care Survey

• 72 total responses
• Important to remember – non-representative
• Use and satisfaction with local providers
• Comments suggest some unmet needs and challenges: access to primary care physicians/long wait times; lack of services/specialty assistance; customer service issues; elder community-based services
Small Group Discussion

- What is your vision for a healthy community?
- What are the top 3-4 things that need to happen to achieve your vision?
- What can the hospital do to help?
- What can the health department do to help?

Issue Prioritization #1

- Elder care services
  - Ensure access to the full range of assistance to meet health and household needs
  - Consider the status of home and community-based assistance available and strengthen as needed
  - Consider the needs of the elderly living alone and those of meager financial resources
Issue Prioritization #2

• Health and wellness/prevention
• Chronic disease management
  – Obesity and related health concerns
  – Nutrition education
  – Other

Issue Prioritization #3

• Day care
  – Child care
  – Adult/elder care
• Facilitate ongoing efforts to recruit qualified providers and assist in securing facilities that meet all regulatory requirements
Action Planning

- This ain’t easy
- This is only the start
- Once you begin, you’ll see more is needed
- If this is important and if you are committed, you’ll know how!
- The rest is up to you. It always has been.

Action Plan: Situation

- What is the existing situation you would like to see changed?
- What is the specific need/problem that you would like to see changed?
- Example: Enhance communication across providers and with the community
  - Providers in “silos” to patient detriment
  - Hospital board is insular
Action Plan: Priorities

• What are the top three things that need to happen to change the existing situation?

• Example:
  – Major providers meet periodically to exchange information and seek collaborative initiatives
  – Create a common public access point for information
  – Create an annual event to bring community and providers together

Action Plan: Intended Outcomes

• What will be the situation when you have achieved the goal?

• Example:
  – Patients experience continuum of care; providers are stronger with fewer leakages
  – Single Web-based portal for all provider info
  – Annual county health fair to learn about personal health, provider services, healthy choices, meet providers personally
Action Plan: Resources

- What resources are needed: who must be involved, how much time, money, what partnerships
- Example:
  - Major provider cooperation
  - Significant organizational and public relations capacity
  - IT capacity
  - Financial sponsorships

Action Plan: Activities

- What meetings, events, public involvement, information resources, media, partnerships are needed?
- Examples:
  - Quarterly provider meetings – private sharing
  - Event leadership and planning committee
  - Solicit financial sponsorship
  - Media collaboration
  - State/regional provider involvement
  - Schedule of events
Action Plan: Participation

- Who needs to be involved?
- Examples:
  - Leadership – who is the right person?
  - Who within this group will start?
  - Who outside this group should be involved?
  - Business, education, religious, social, public, customers and the underserved

Action Plan: Short-term

- What has to happen in 6-12 months?
- What are the evaluation target metrics (awareness, knowledge, attitudes)?
- Examples:
  - Providers buy in, establish a regular meeting schedule, identify meeting coordinator
  - Public relations to announce initiatives
  - Work committees recruited and organized
  - Sponsors secured
  - Plans and designs solidified/finalized
Action Plan: Intermediate-term

• What has to happen in 1-3 years?
• What are the evaluation target metrics (behaviors, decisions, actions, policies)?
• Examples:
  – Providers meeting regularly
  – Web-based portal up and updated regularly
  – Annual health fair with broad community participation
  – Expanded community “buy-in” for initiatives

Action Plan: Ultimate Impact

• What has to happen in the long-term?
• What are the evaluation target metrics (how will the situation be different)?
• Examples:
  – Community surveys show high local usage and satisfaction with local providers
  – Data health indicators are improving
  – Annual health fair growth, business outreach and participation, multiple community events
  – Community undertakes new health initiatives
Next Meeting

- Yes, there is a next meeting (sorry)
- Overall leadership and monitoring
- Work group leadership and meeting schedule
- Communicating with the community
- One-year follow up meeting open to the community
- Summary and evaluation
Contact information:
John Leatherman
785-532-4492/2643
jleather@k-state.edu

More info:
www.krhw.net
www.ksu-olg.info
Community Health Needs Assessment

Hospital Requirements

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) created a new IRS Code Section 501(r) which imposes additional requirements on tax-exempt hospitals. Specifically:

- All 501(c)3 Hospitals
- Governmental hospitals that have an IRS Determinate (c)3 Letter
- If you have ever applied for and received a letter (for the hospital entity) you have to comply.

Hospitals must Complete Community Needs Assessment

- At least once every three years; first one must be completed by end of tax year beginning after March 23, 2012.
- Include input from persons who represent the broad interest of the community.
- Include input from persons having public health knowledge or expertise.
- Make assessment widely available to the public
- Adopt a written implementation strategy to address identified community needs.*
- Failure to comply results in excise tax penalty of $50,000 per year.

Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Health Care Reform Law March, 2010)

* Notice 2011-52 – must be approved by authorized governing body (board of directors)

Community Health Needs Assessment Written Report Treasury and the IRS intend to require a hospital organization to document a Community Health Needs Assessment for a hospital facility in a written report that includes the following information:

1. A description of the community served by the hospital facility and how it was determined.
2. A description of the process and methods used to conduct the assessment, including a description of the sources and dates of the data and other information used in the assessment and the analytical methods applied to identify community health needs. The report should also describe information gaps that impact the hospital organization’s ability to assess the health needs of the community served by the hospital facility. If a hospital organization collaborates with other organizations in conducting a CHNA, the report should identify all of the organizations with which the hospital organization collaborated. If a hospital organization contracts with one or more third parties to assist it in conducting a CHNA, the report should also disclose the identity and qualifications of such third parties.
3. A description of how the hospital organization took into account input from persons who represent the broad interests of the community served by the hospital facility, including a description of when and how the organization consulted with these persons (whether through meetings, focus groups, interviews, surveys, written correspondence, etc.) If the hospital organization takes into account input from an organization, the written report should identify
the organization and provide the name and title of at least one individual in such organization with whom the hospital organization consulted.

4. A prioritized description of all of the community health needs identified through the CHNA, as well as a description of the process and criteria used in prioritizing such health needs.

5. A description of the existing health care facilities and other resources within the community available to meet the community health needs identified through the CHNA.

CHNA Written Report needs to be:

- Widely available to the public
- On hospital website
- Given to anyone who asks

**Implementation Strategy**

Treasury and the IRS intend to require a hospital organization to specifically address each of the community health needs identified through a CHNA for a hospital facility in an implementation strategy, rather than in the written report documenting the hospital facility’s CHNA.

An **implementation strategy** is a written plan that addresses each of the community health needs identified through a CHNA.

An implementation strategy will address a health need identified through a CHNA for a particular hospital facility if the written plan either:

1. describes how the hospital facility plans to meet the health need; or
2. identifies the health need as one the hospital facility does not intend to meet and explains why the hospital facility does not intend to meet the health need.

**An Implementation Strategy needs to be:**

- Approved by Board of Directors
- Attached to 990, and the 990 has to be widely available to the public

This summary was obtained from the *Kansas Health Matters Website* ([http://www.kansashealthmatters.org/](http://www.kansashealthmatters.org/)), and can be found here: ([https://www.mycnb.org/wst/kansashealthmatters/hospitals/default.aspx](https://www.mycnb.org/wst/kansashealthmatters/hospitals/default.aspx))
Community Health Needs Assessment

Health Department Accreditation

The Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) defines public health accreditation as the development of a set of standards, a process to measure health department performance against those standards, and reward or recognition for those health departments who meet the standards.

The PHAB standards were developed through the framework of the 10 Essential Public Health Services:

1. Monitor the health of the community
2. Diagnose and investigate health problems
3. Inform, educate, and empower people
4. Mobilize community partnerships
5. Develop policies
6. Enforce laws and regulations
7. Link to/provide health services
8. Assure a competent workforce
9. Evaluate quality
10. Research for new insights

Accreditation is a mechanism for demonstrating a local health department’s capacity for providing the essential services as well as its ability to do so through a culture of continuous quality improvement. The PHAB Standards and Measures Version 1.0 were released in May 2011.

Local health departments may seek accreditation as an individual agency or as a region, using the multi-jurisdictional approach. Accreditation status lasts for 5 years; at the end of the 5 year cycle, the department must seek reaccreditation.

Health departments must complete three prerequisites prior to applying for accreditation within the past 5 years

1. A community health assessment
2. A community health improvement plan
3. An agency strategic plan

The seven steps of the accreditation process are

1. Pre-application
2. Accreditation Readiness Checklist
3. Online Orientation
4. Statement of Intent
5. Application
6. Documentation Selection and Submission
7. Site Visit
8. Accreditation Decision
9. Reports
10. Reaccreditation

This summary was obtained from the *Kansas Health Matters* Website (http://www.kansashealthmatters.org/), and can be found here: (https://www.mycrb.org/wst/kansashealthmatters/healthdepartments/default.aspx)