

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



**KANSAS RURAL  
HEALTHWORKS**



Communities Building Affordable & Sustainable Healthcare Systems

## Kansas Health Matters Data Compilation

### Introduction

Kansas Rural Health Works (KRW) 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](http://www.kansashealthmatters.org)

### Data Summary

A host of county-level data have been posted 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.

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## Access to Health Services

### Average Monthly WIC Participation

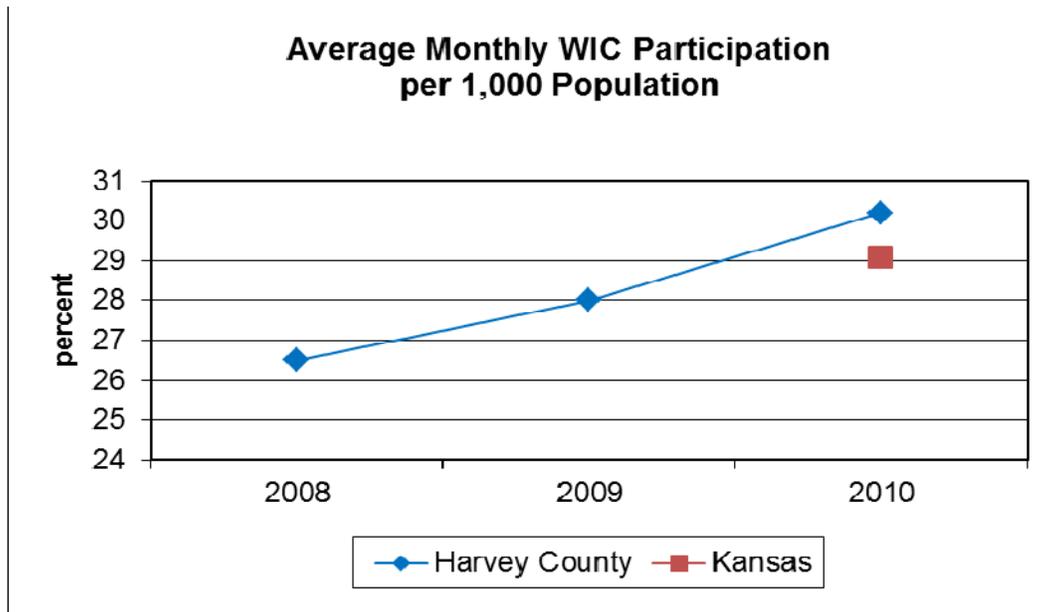
**Value:** 30.2 average cases per 1,000 population

**Measurement Period:** 2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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.

## Harvey County Rural Health Works

- Children enrolled in WIC are more likely to have a regular source of medical care and have more up to date immunizations.
- 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:** 1248.8 population per physician

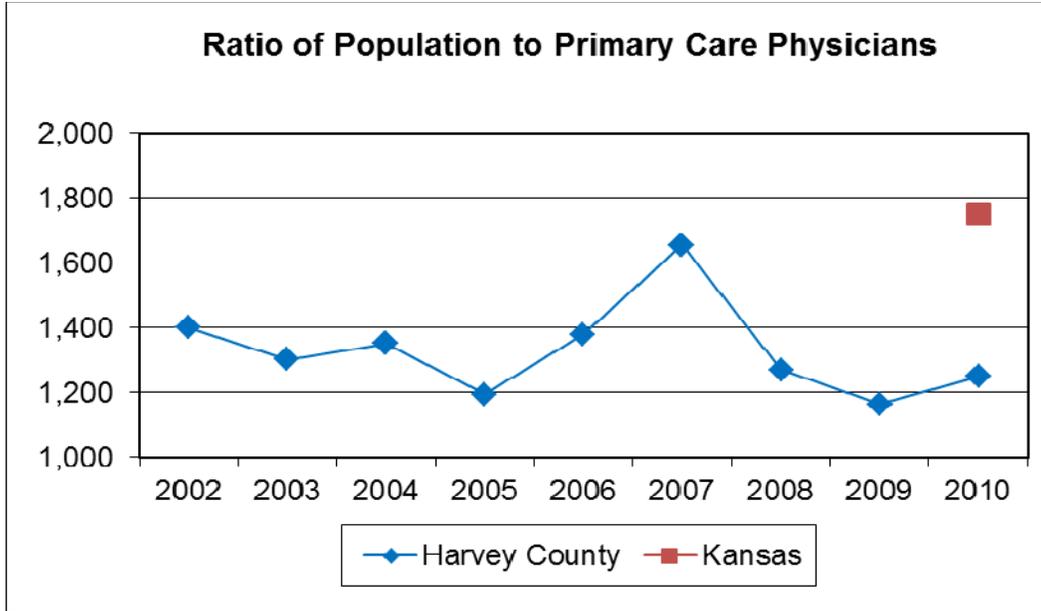
**Measurement Period:** 2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Access to Health Services

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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:** 3.1 beds per 1,000 population

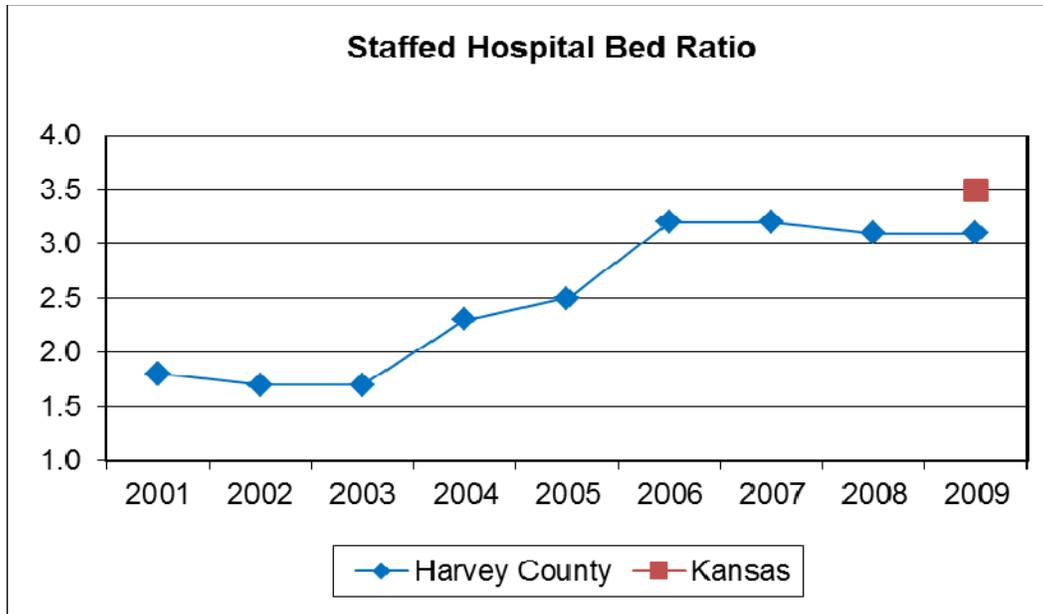
**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Access to Health Services

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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 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...>

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## Children's Health

### Percent of WIC Mothers Breastfeeding Exclusively

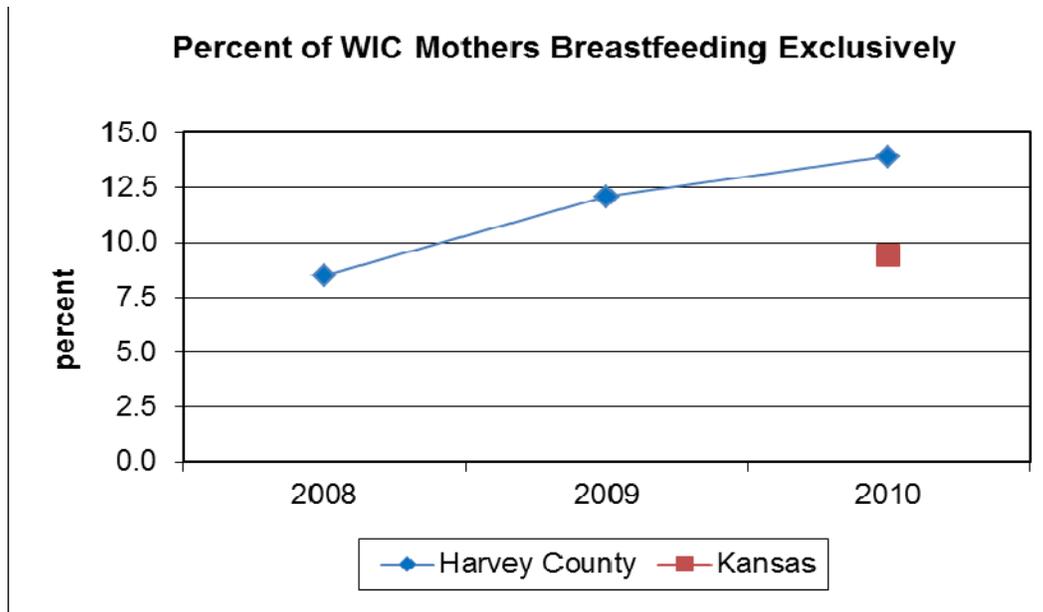
**Value:** 13.9 percent

**Measurement Period:** 2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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 breast-feeding 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

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

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/>

## Exercise, Nutrition & Weight

### Percentage of Adults Participating in Recommended Level of Physical Activity

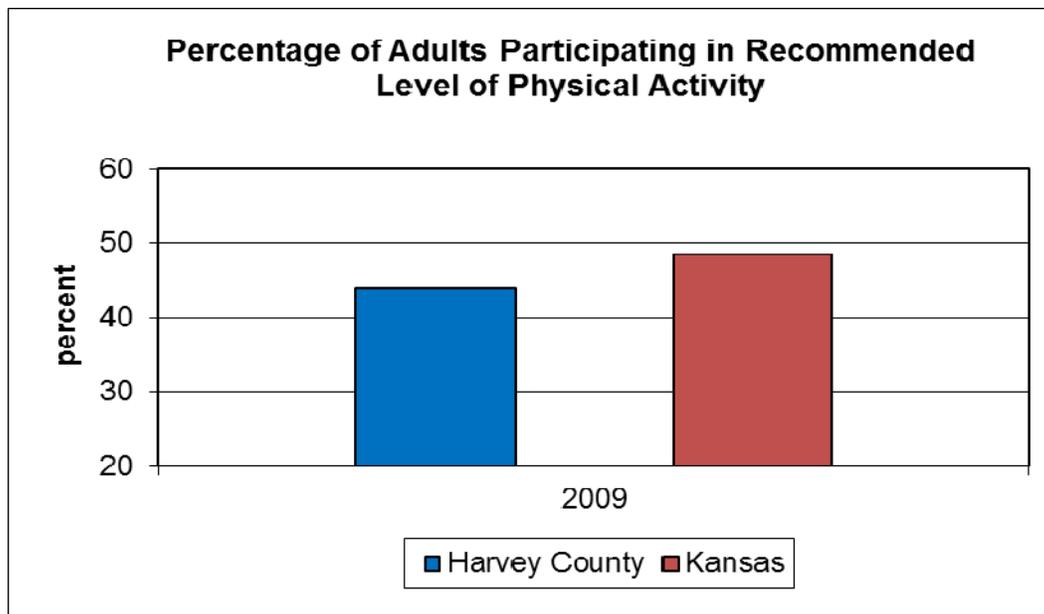
**Value:** 43.9 percent

**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

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/>

URL of Data: <http://www.kdheks.gov/brfss/Expansion/index.html>

## Percentage of Adults Who are Obese

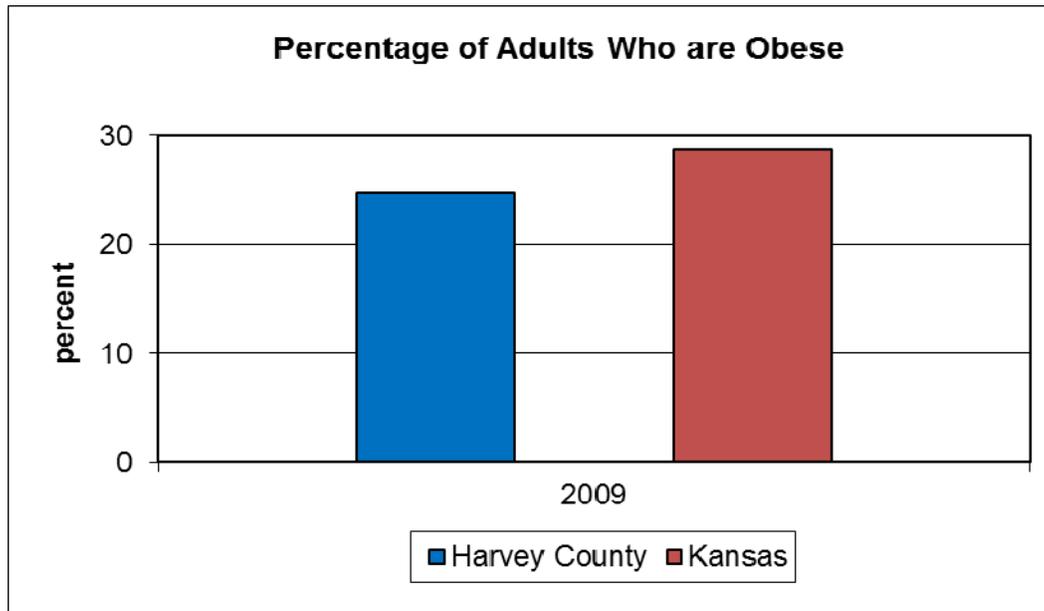
**Value:** 24.8 percent

**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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. ( $BMI = \text{Weight (Kg)} / [\text{Height (cm)}^2]$ ) A BMI  $\geq 30$  is considered obese.

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

**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

URL of Source: <http://www.kdheks.gov/>

URL of Data: <http://www.kdheks.gov/brfss/Expansion/index.html>

## Heart Disease and Stroke

### Congestive Heart Failure Hospital Admission Rate

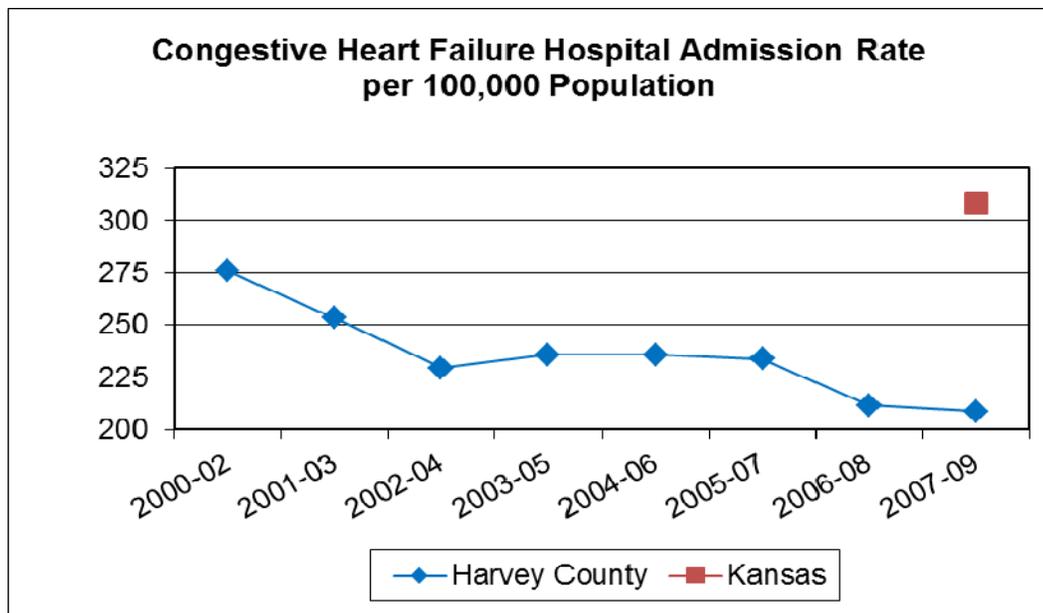
**Value:** 208.82 per 100,000 population

**Measurement Period:** 2007-2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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.

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

**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/>

URL of Data: <http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/>

## Heart Disease Hospital Admission Rate

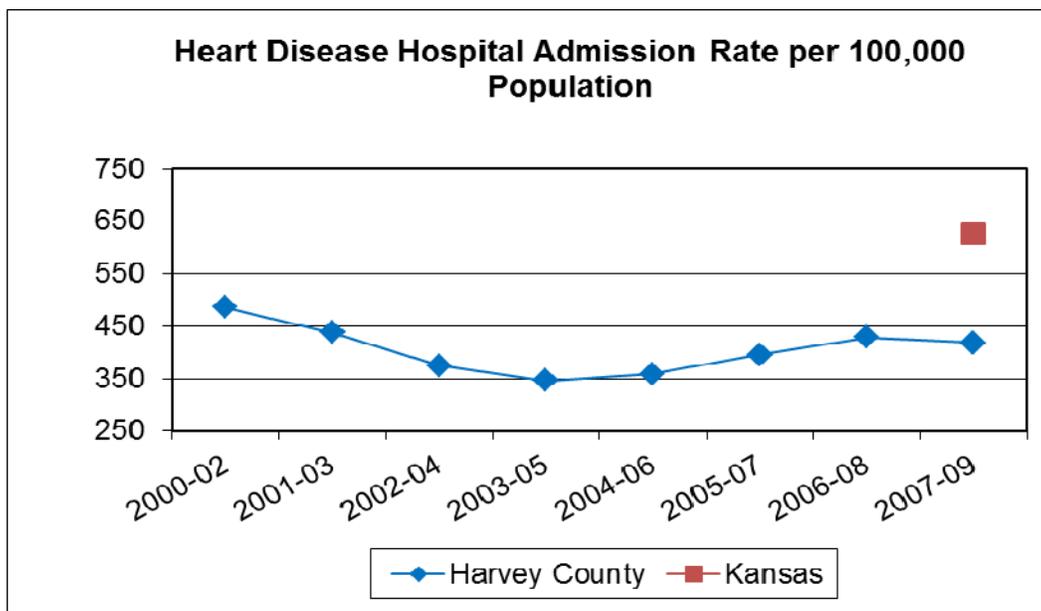
**Value:** 418.60 per 100,000 population

**Measurement Period:** 2007-2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Heart Disease & Stroke; Health / Access to Health Services; Health / Wellness & Lifestyle



# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## 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 Source: <http://www.kdheks.gov/>

URL of Data: <http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/>

## Percentage of Adults with High Cholesterol

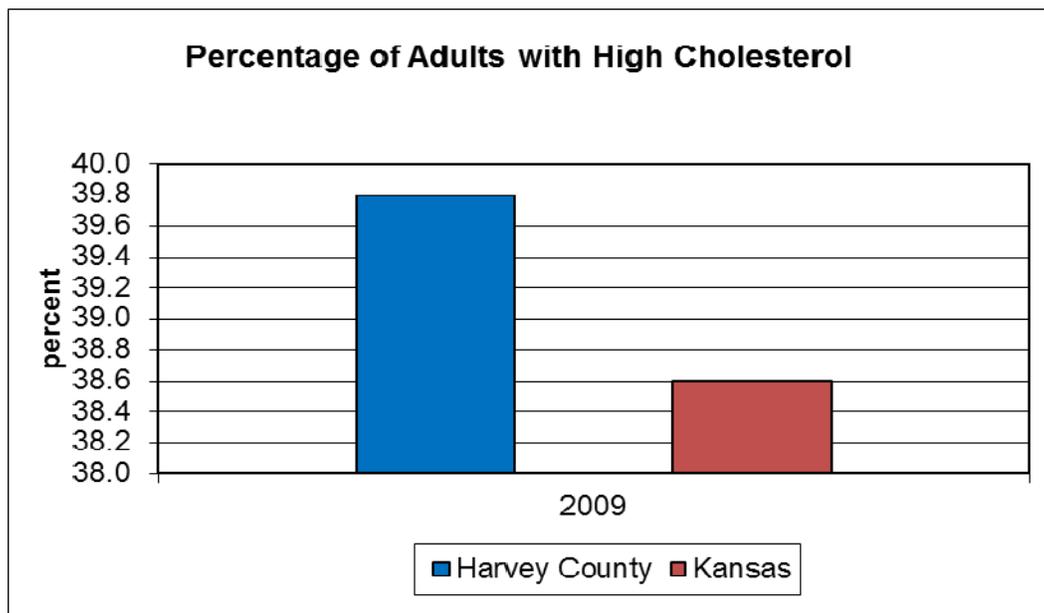
**Value:** 39.8 percent

**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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 percentage of adults who have had their blood cholesterol checked and have been told that it was high.

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

**Why this is important:** High blood cholesterol is one of the major risk factors for heart disease. Studies show that the higher your blood cholesterol level, the greater your risk for developing heart disease or having a heart attack. Heart disease is the number one killer of men and women in the United States. Every year about 785,000 Americans have a first heart attack. Another 470,000 who have already had one or more heart attacks have another attack. In 2006, over 630,000 Americans died from heart disease. High blood cholesterol does not cause symptoms, so it is important to find out what your cholesterol numbers are. Lowering cholesterol levels lessens the risk for developing heart disease and reduces the chance of having a heart attack. Lowering high cholesterol levels is important for people of all ages, both men and women.

The Healthy People 2020 national health target is to reduce the proportion of adults aged 20 years and older with high total blood cholesterol levels to 13.5%.

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/>

URL of Data: <http://www.kdheks.gov/brfss/Expansion/index.html>

## Percentage of Adults with Hypertension

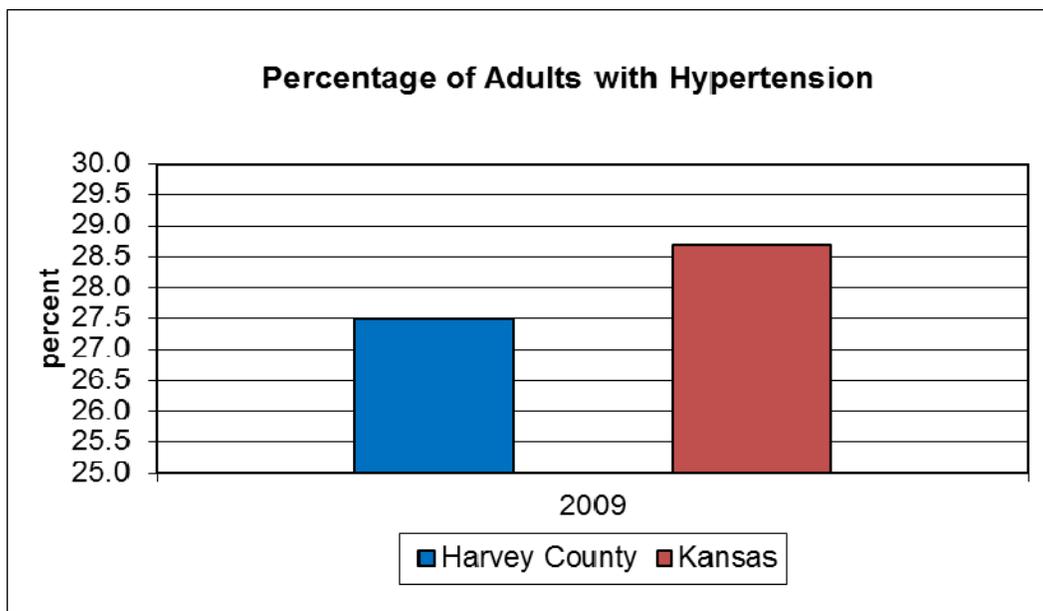
**Value:** 27.5 percent

**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Heart Disease & Stroke; Health / Access to Health Services; Health / Wellness & Lifestyle



**What is this Indicator?**

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

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/>

URL of Data: <http://www.kdheks.gov/brfss/Expansion/index.html>

## Immunizations & Infectious Diseases

### Bacterial Pneumonia Hospital Admission Rate

**Value:** 238.93 per 100,000 population

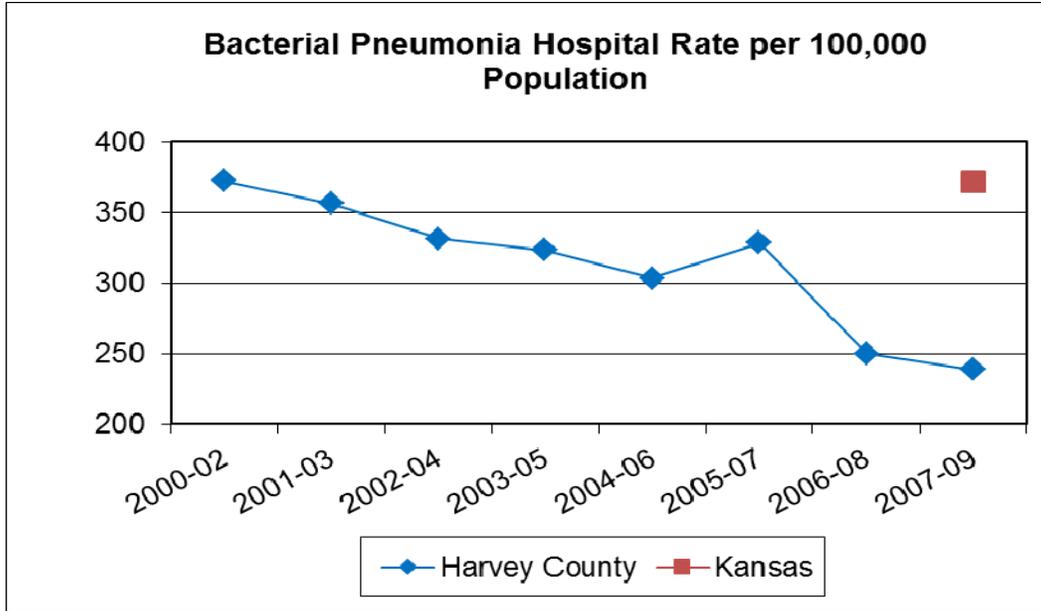
**Measurement Period:** 2007-2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Immunizations & Infectious Diseases; Health / Other Conditions; Health / Access to Health Services

## Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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/>

URL of Data: <http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/>

### Percent of Infants Fully Immunized at 24 Months

**Value:** 70.2 percent

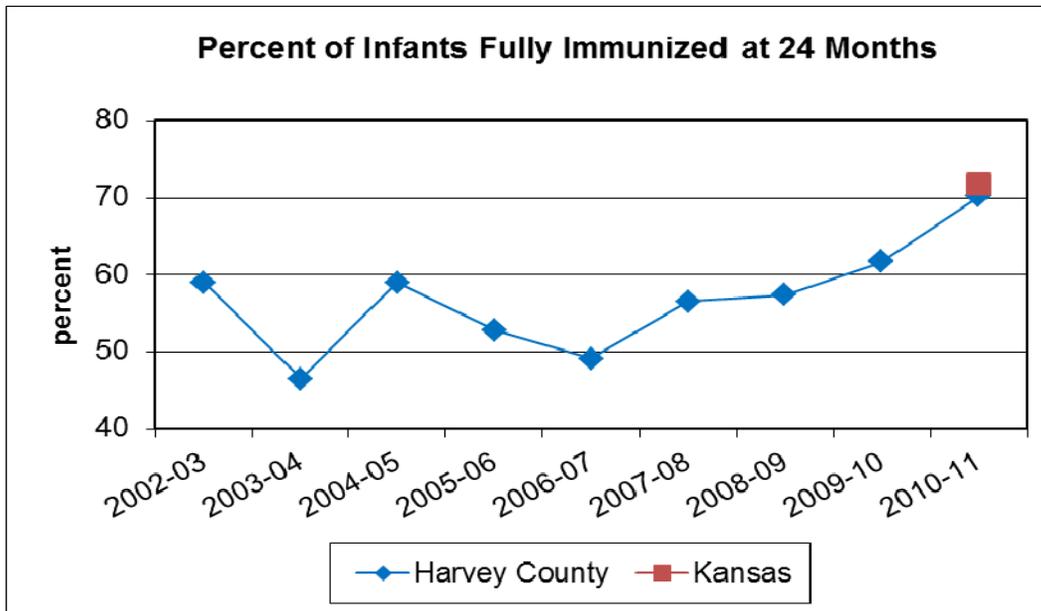
**Measurement Period:** 2010-2011

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Immunizations & Infectious Diseases; Health / Children's Health; Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health

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### 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 Source: <http://www.kdheks.gov/>

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:** 31.7 percent

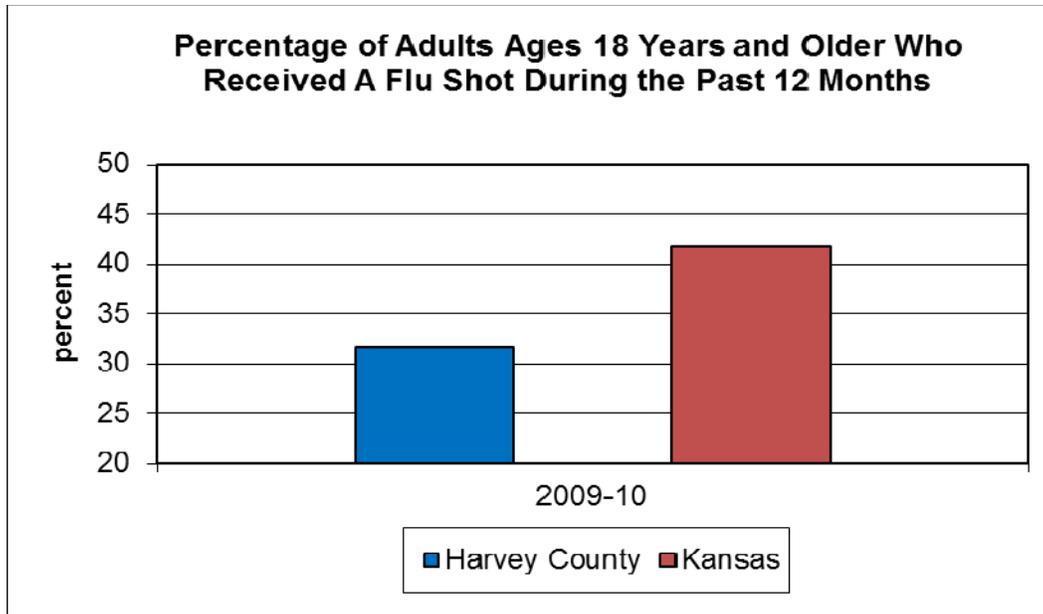
**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Immunizations & Infectious Diseases

## Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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/>

URL of Data: <http://www.kdheks.gov/brfss/Expansion/index.html>

### Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate

**Value:** 2.7 cases/10,000 population

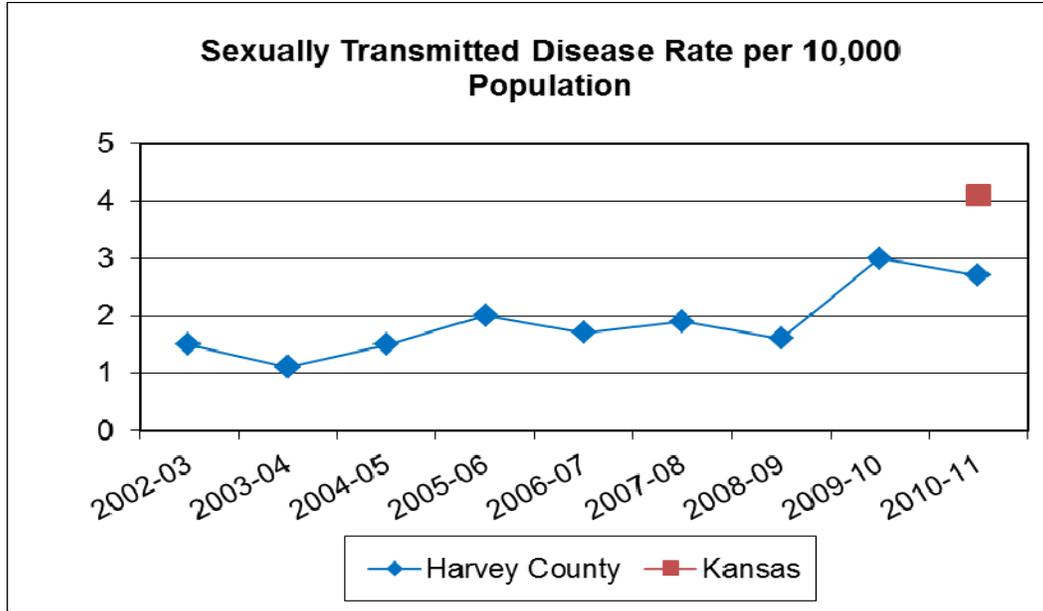
**Measurement Period:** 2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Immunizations & Infectious Diseases

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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.<sup>3</sup> The cost of STDs to the U.S. health care system is estimated to be as much as \$15.9 billion annually.<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.kdheks.gov/std/std_reports.html)

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health

### Infant Mortality Rate

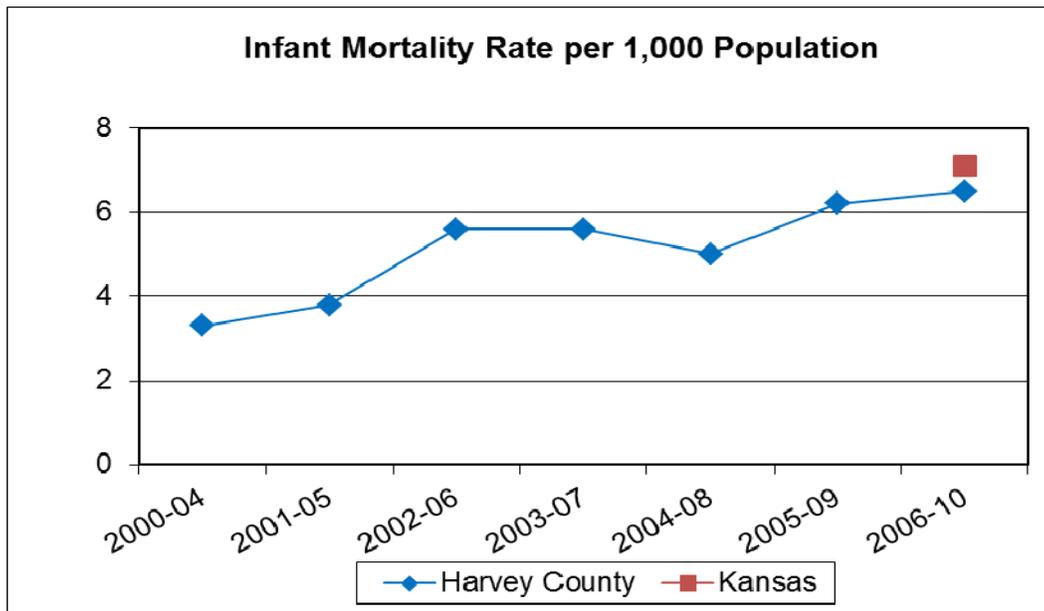
**Value:** 6.52 deaths/1,000 population

**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health; Health / Mortality Data



#### 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).

# Harvey 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

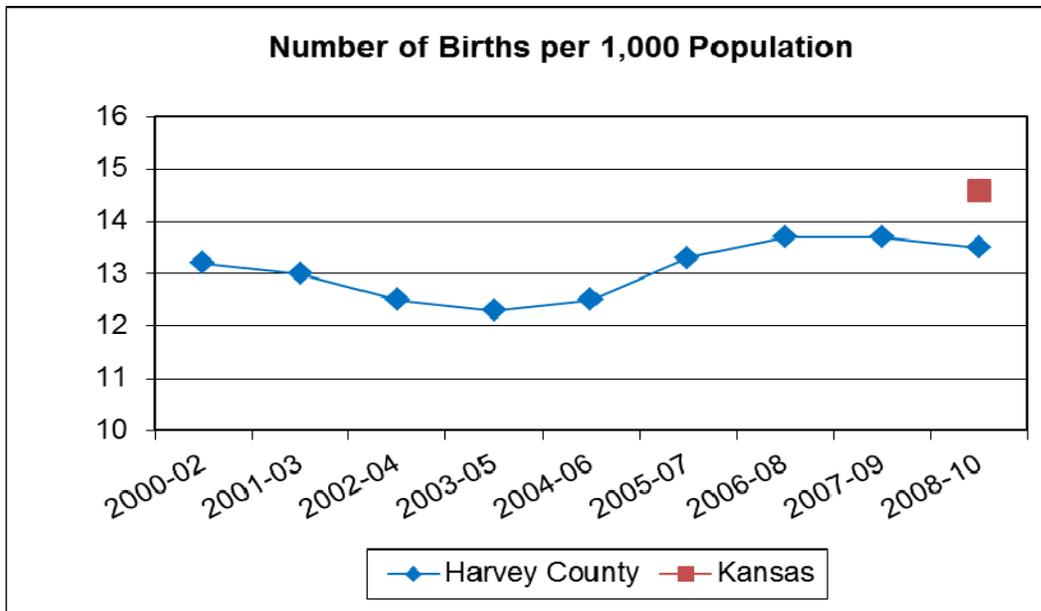
**Value:** 13.5 births/1,000 population

**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

URL of Source: <http://www.kdheks.gov/>

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

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

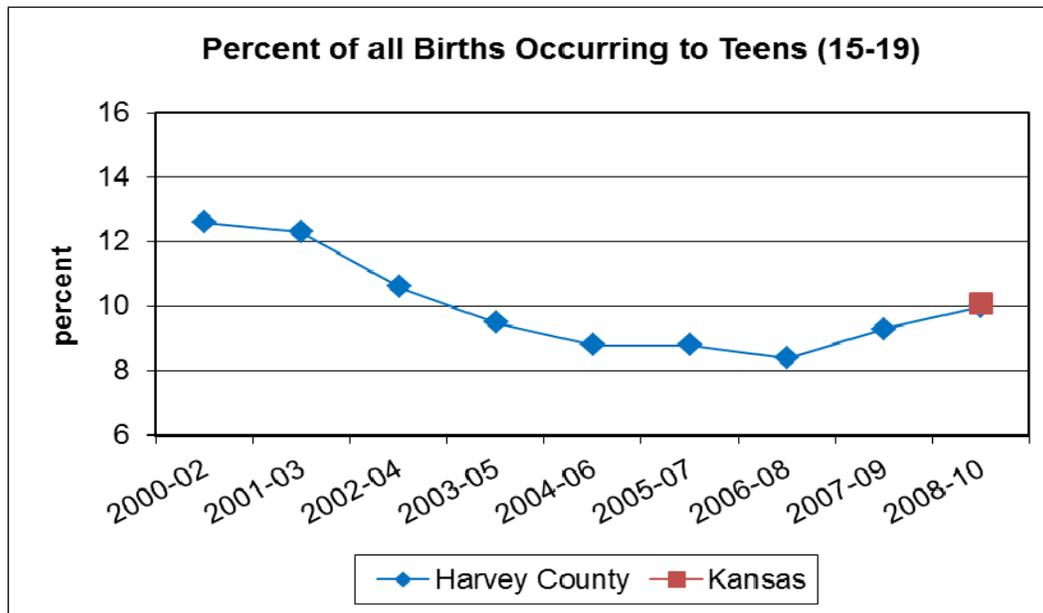
**Value:** 10 percent

**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

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 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

URL of Source: <http://www.kdheks.gov/>

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

## Percent of Births Occurring to Unmarried Women

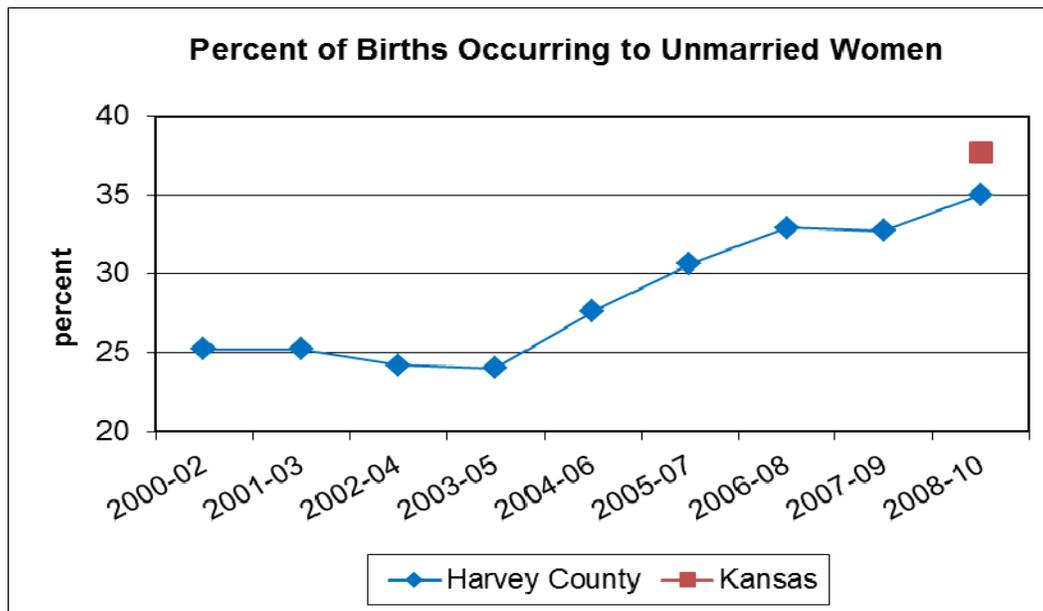
**Value:** 35 percent

**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health; Health / Family Planning



# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## 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

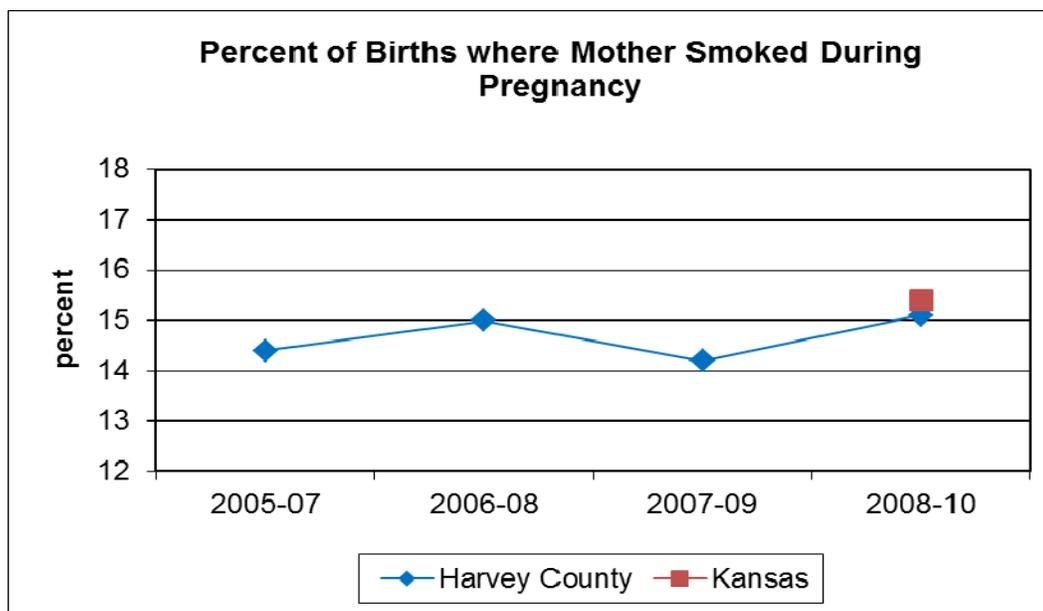
**Value:** 15.1 percent

**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health; Health / Other Chronic Diseases



# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## 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

URL of Source: <http://www.kdheks.gov/>

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

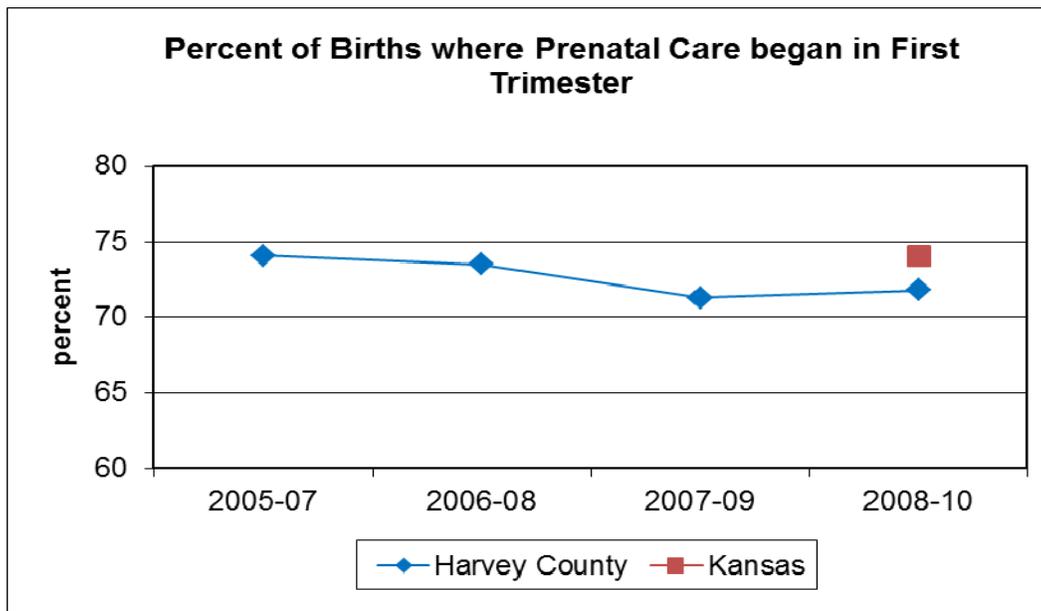
## Percent of Births Where Prenatal Care began in First Trimester

**Value:** 71.8 percent **Measurement**

**Period:** 2008-2010 **Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health



# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## 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 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

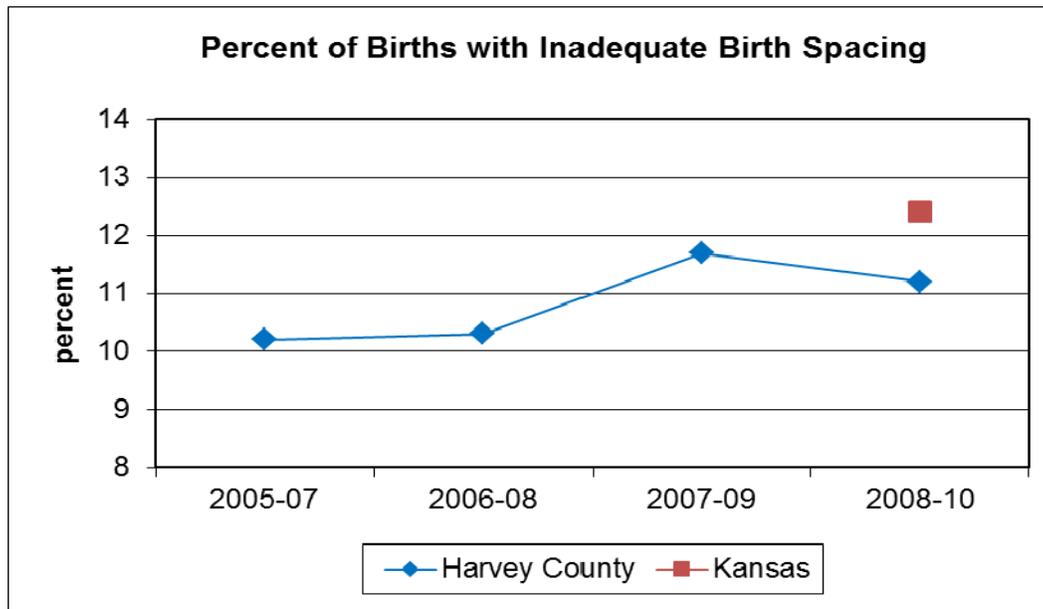
**Value:** 11.2 percent

**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health; Health / Children's Health



# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## 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 2 1/2 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 Source: <http://www.kdheks.gov/>

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

## Percent of Births with Low Birth Weight

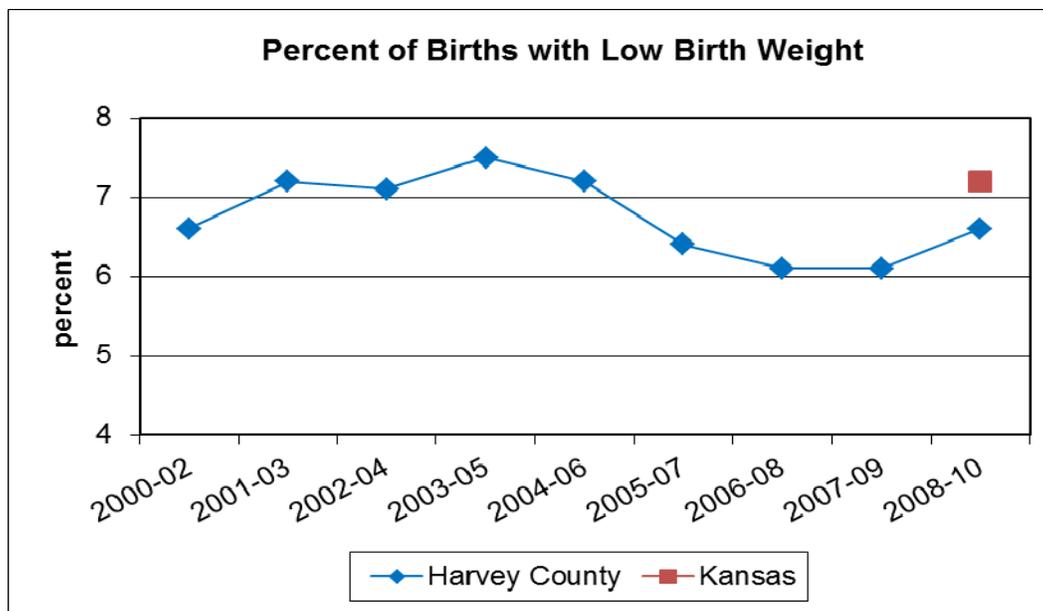
**Value:** 6.6 percent

**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health



# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## 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.

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>

## Mortality Data

### Age-adjusted Alzheimer's Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

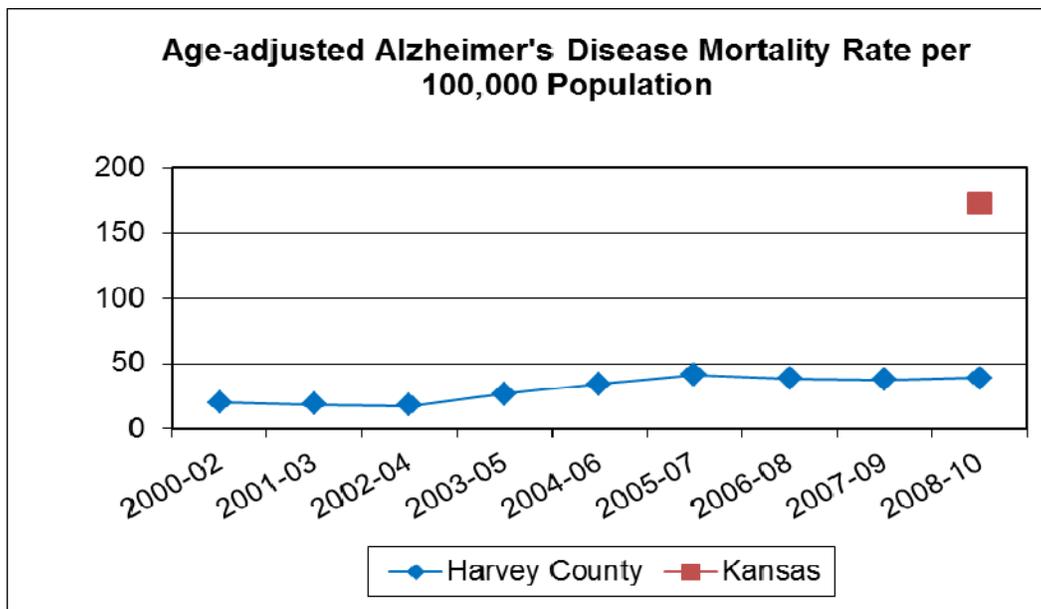
**Value:** 38.9 deaths/100,000 population

**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Mortality Data; Health / Older Adults & Aging



# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## 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:** 0.00 deaths/100,000 population

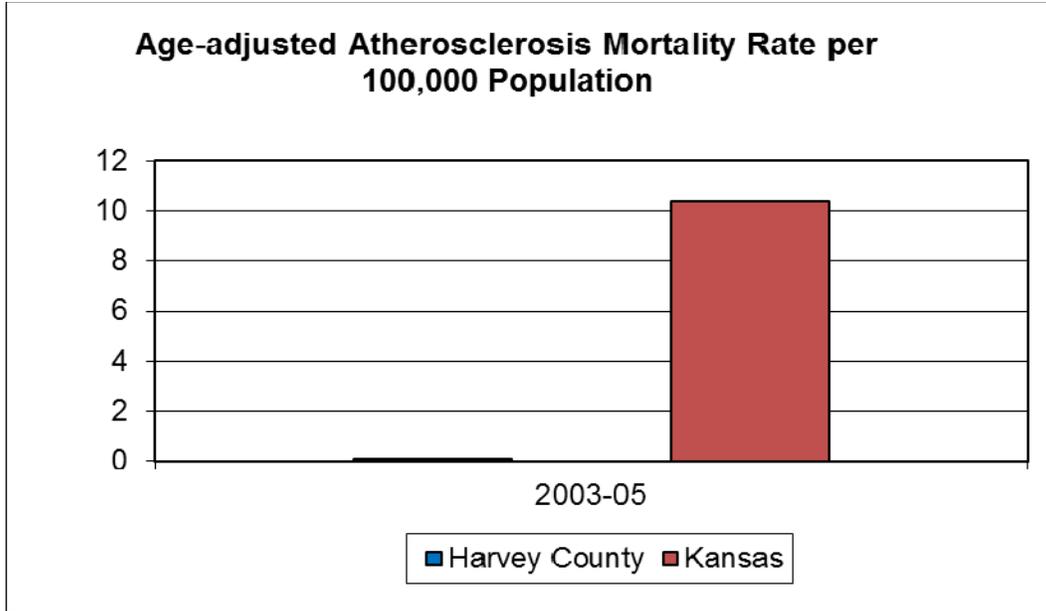
**Measurement Period:** 2003-2005

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Mortality Data; Health / Other Chronic Diseases

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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.

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:** 164.3 deaths/100,000 population

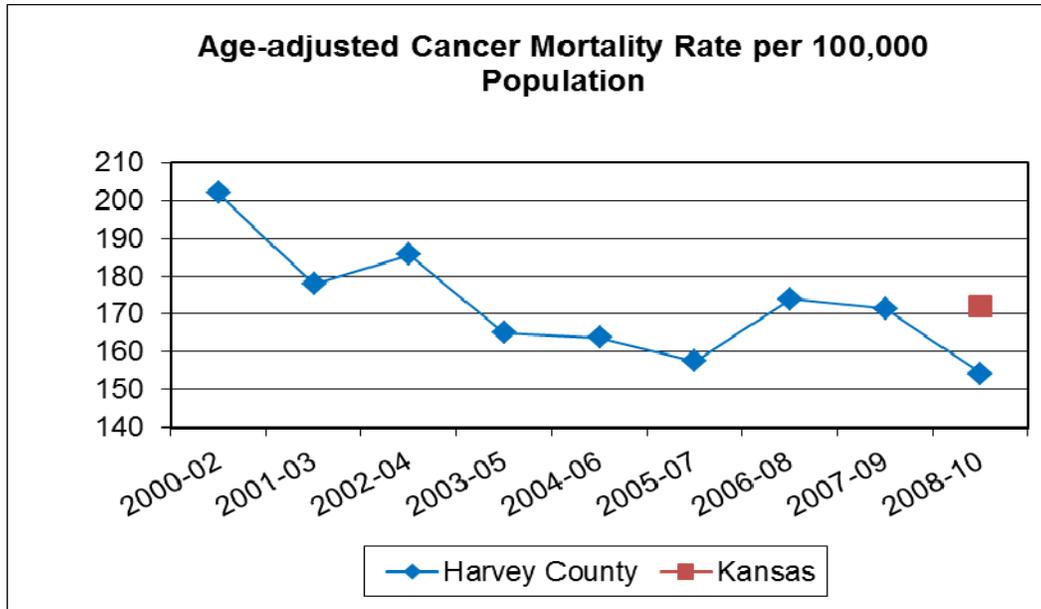
**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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/>

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

## Age-adjusted Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality Rate per 100,000 population

**Value:** 38.37 deaths/100,000 population

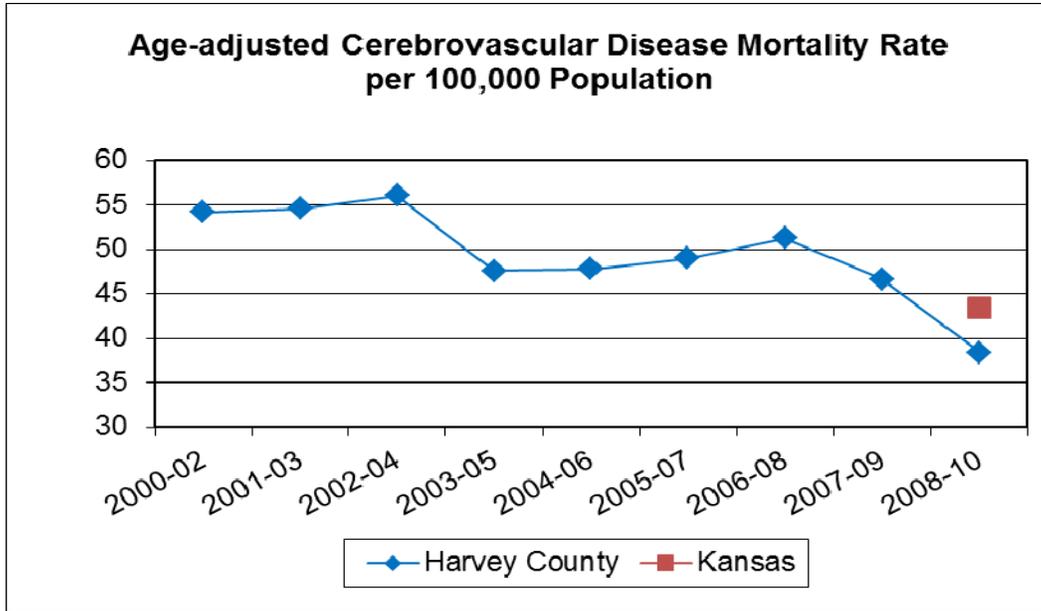
**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Mortality Data; Health / Heart Disease & Stroke

## Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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:** 37.7 deaths/100,000 population

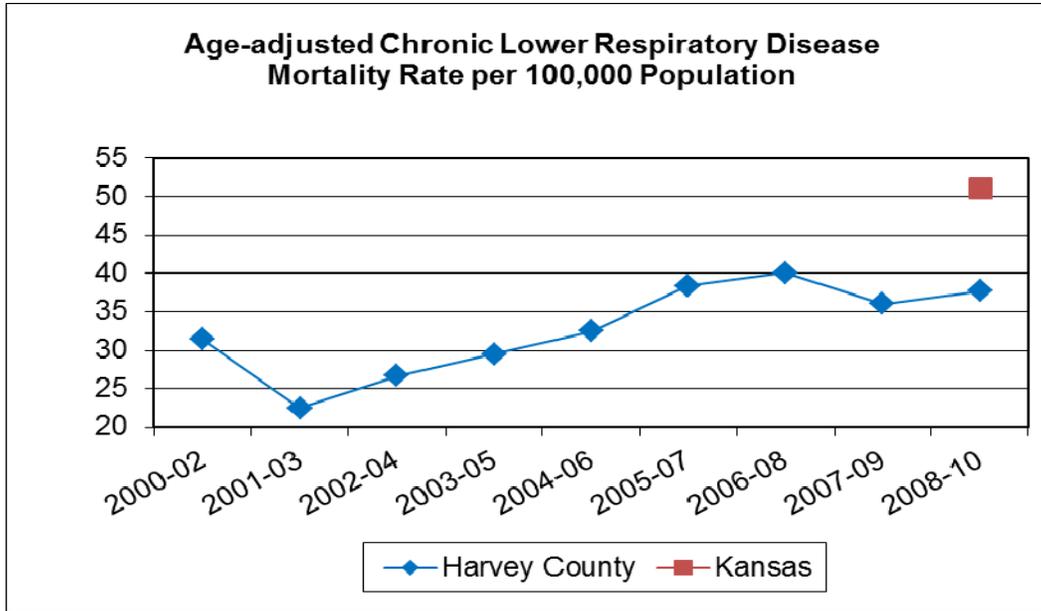
**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Mortality Data; Health / Respiratory Diseases

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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.

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.

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

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

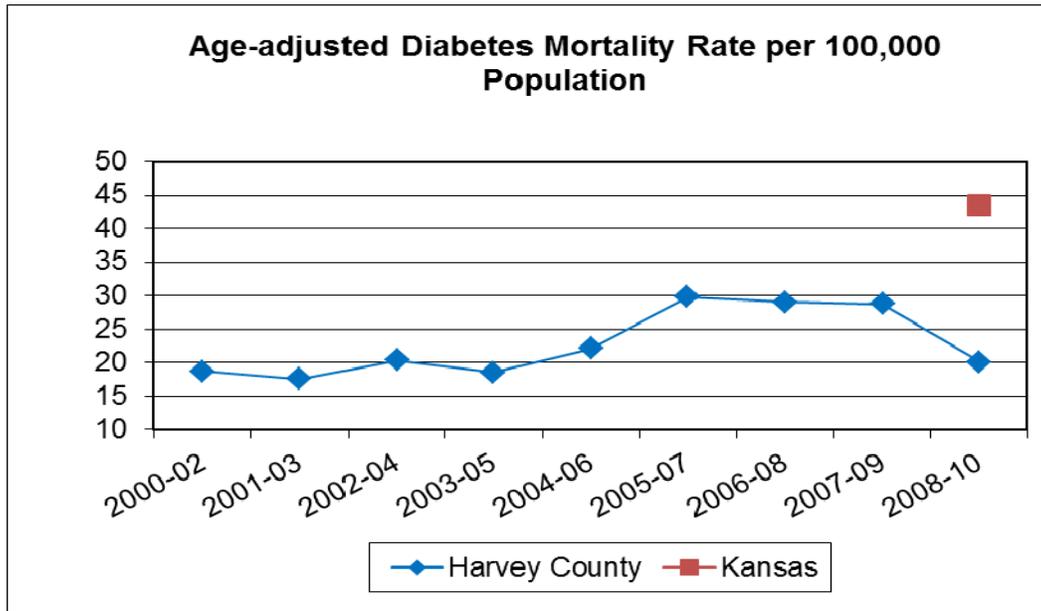
**Value:** 20.1 deaths/100,000 population

**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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.

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>

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

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

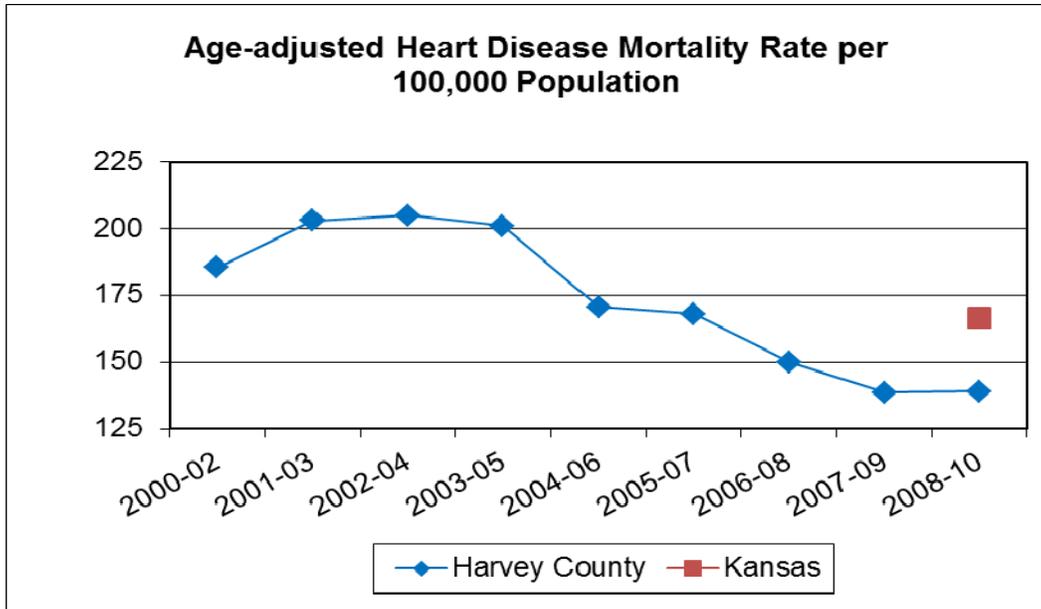
**Value:** 139.1 deaths/100,000 population

**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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

**Value:** 0 deaths/100,000 population

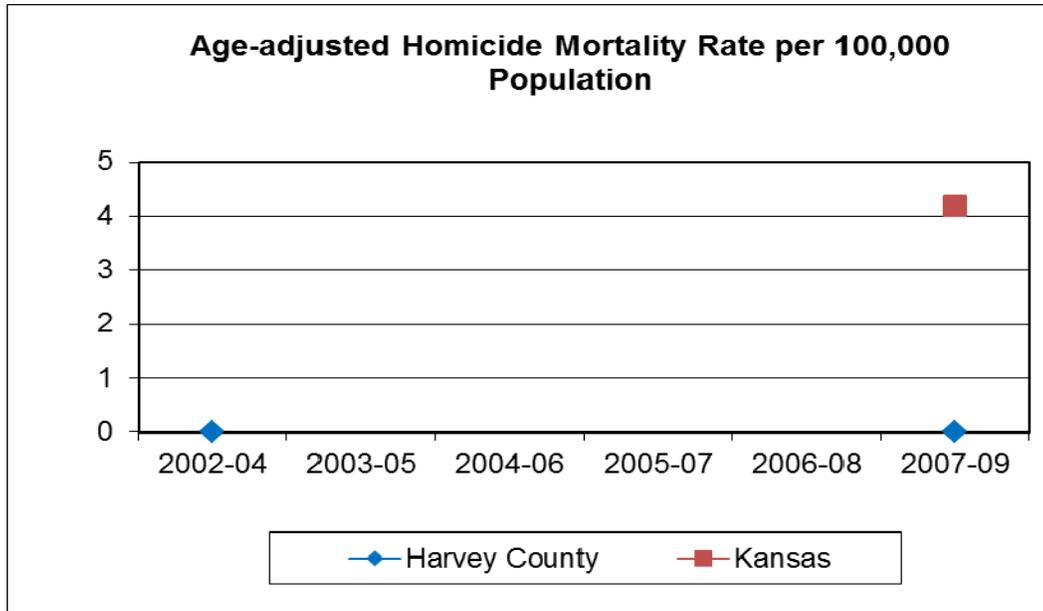
**Measurement Period:** 2007-2009

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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 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 Source: <http://www.kdheks.gov/>

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

## Age-adjusted Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

**Value:** 708 deaths/100,000 population

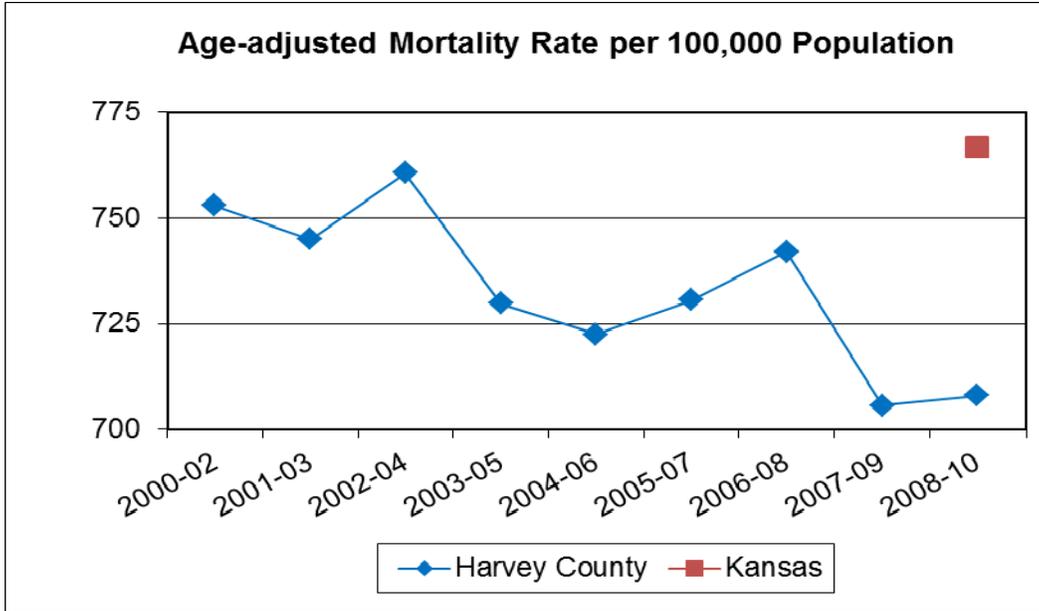
**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Mortality Data

## Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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:** 17.5 deaths/100,000 population

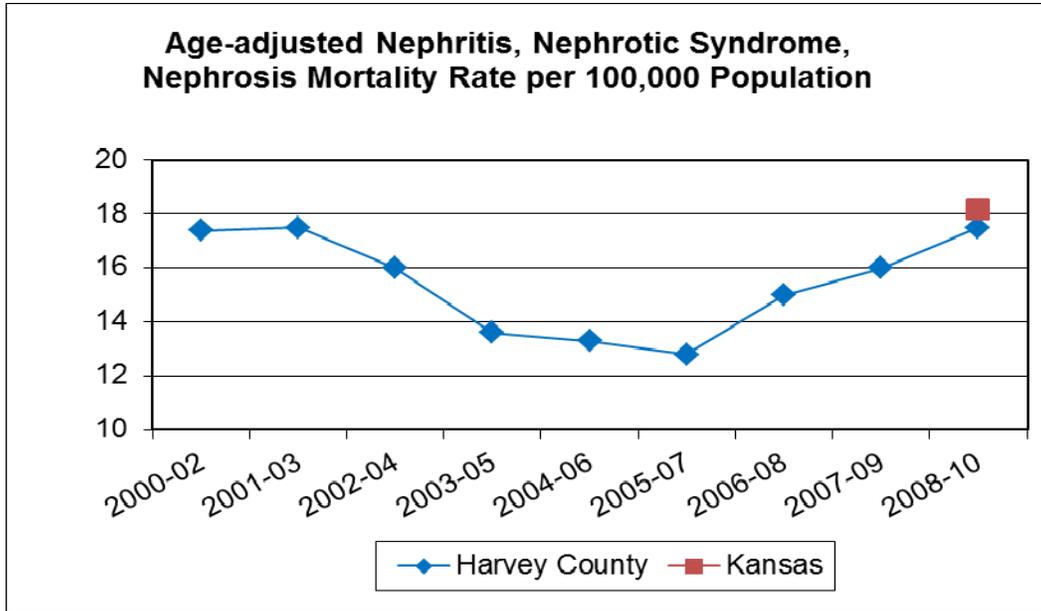
**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health / Mortality Data

## Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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.

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

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

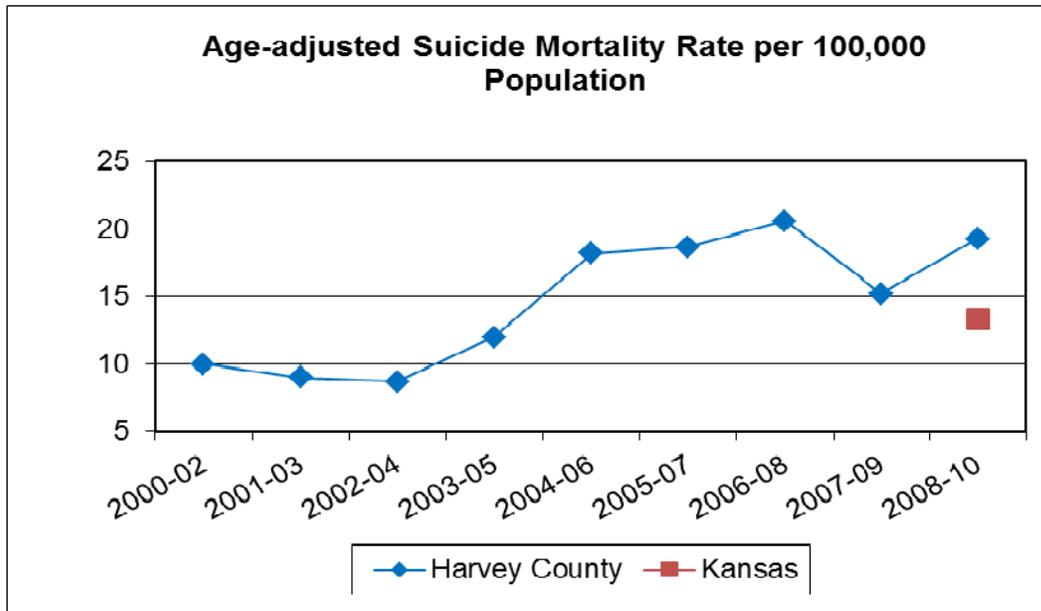
**Value:** 19.3 deaths/100,000 population

**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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 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

URL of Source: <http://www.kdheks.gov/>

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

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## Age-adjusted Traffic Injury Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

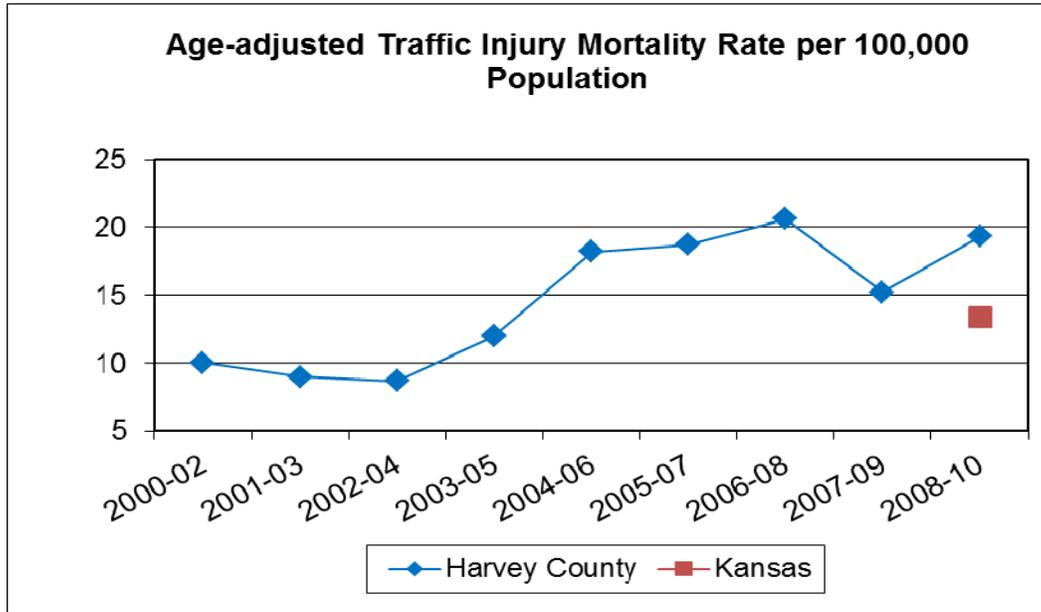
**Value:** 12.7 deaths/100,000 population

**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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 Source: <http://www.kdheks.gov/>

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

## Age-adjusted Unintentional Injuries Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population

**Value:** 42.5 deaths/100,000 population

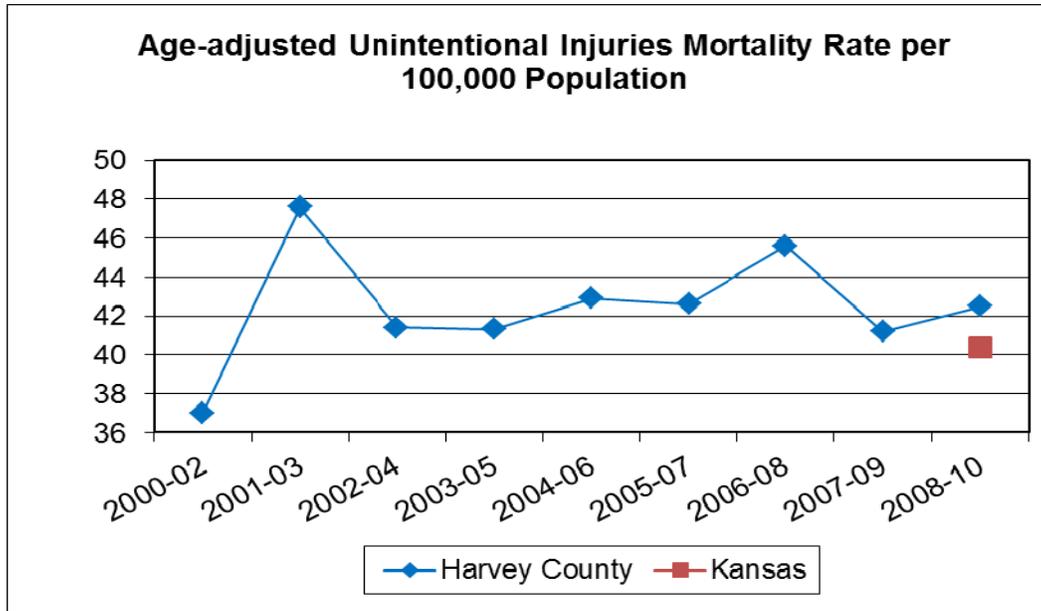
**Measurement Period:** 2008-2010

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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>

## Prevention & Safety

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## Injury Hospital Admission Rate

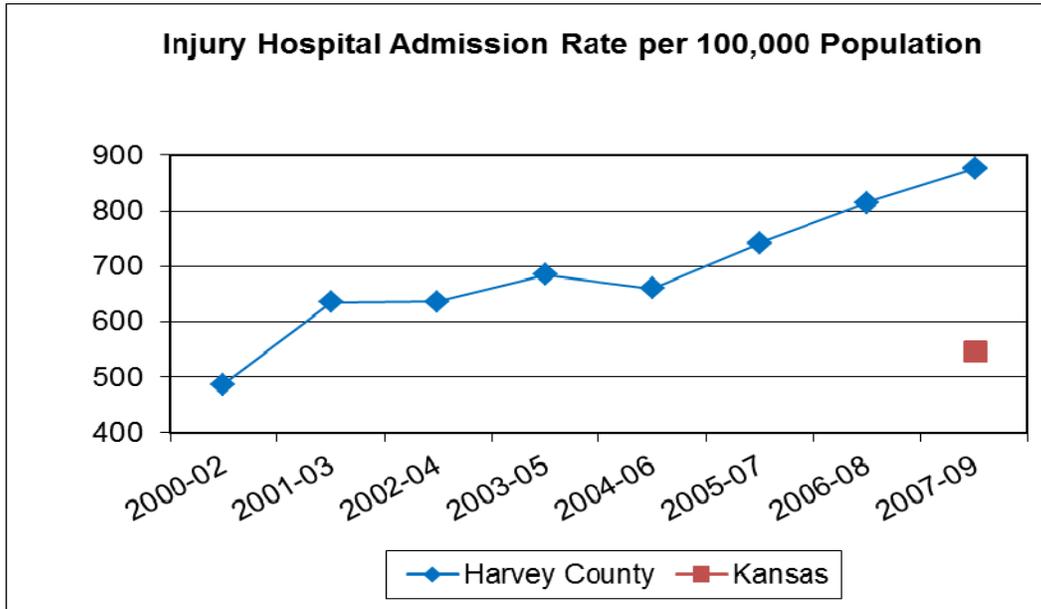
**Value:** 876.2 Per 100,000 population

**Measurement Period:** 2007-2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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/>

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

## Respiratory Diseases

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Hospital Admission Rate

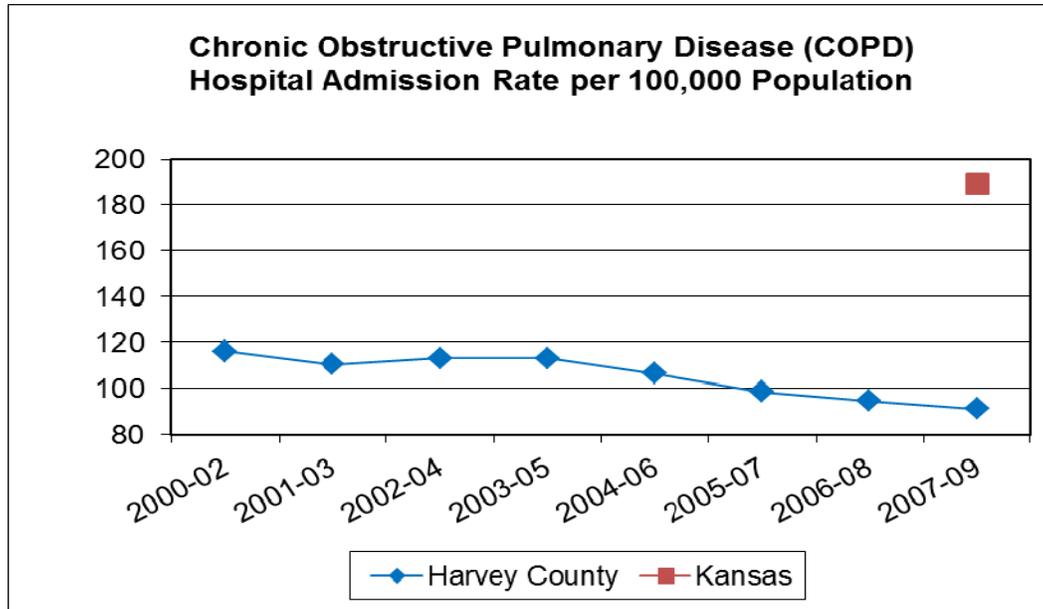
**Value:** 90.9 Per 100,000 population

**Measurement Period:** 2007-2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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>

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## Substance Abuse

### Percentage of Adults Who are Binge Drinkers

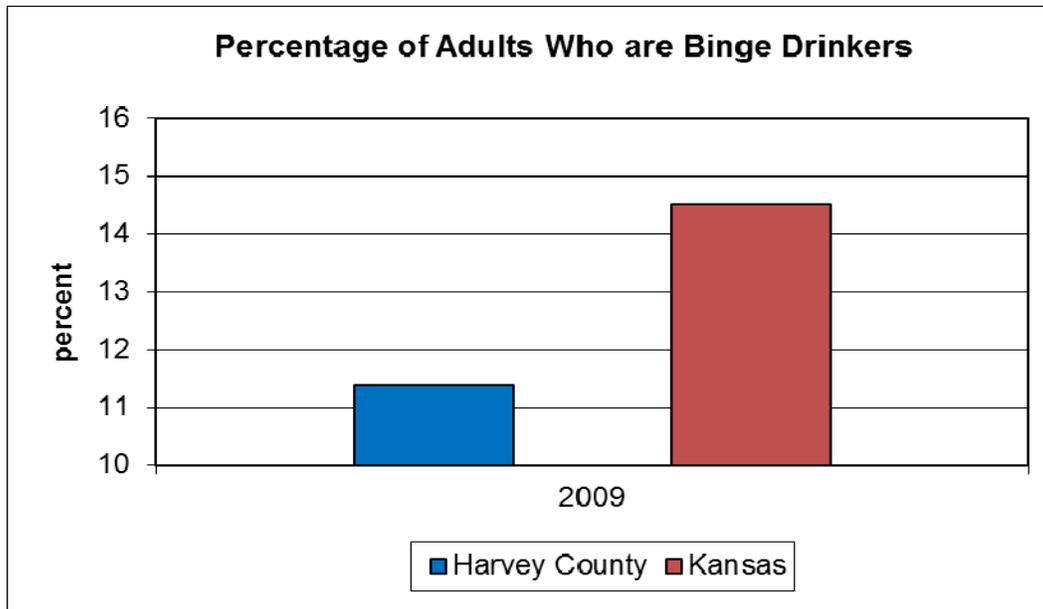
**Value:** 11.4 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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

URL of Source: <http://www.kdheks.gov/>

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

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## Percentage of Adults Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes

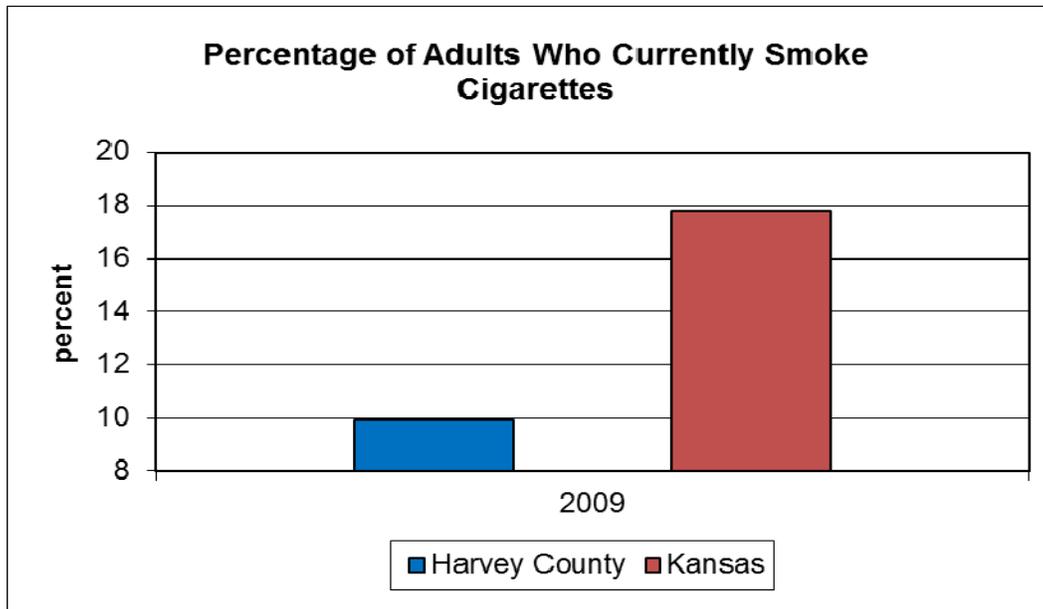
**Value:** 9.9 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Health/Substance Abuse



### 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/>

URL of Data: <http://www.kdheks.gov/brfss/Expansion/index.html>

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## Wellness & Lifestyle

### Percentage of Adults Who are Obese

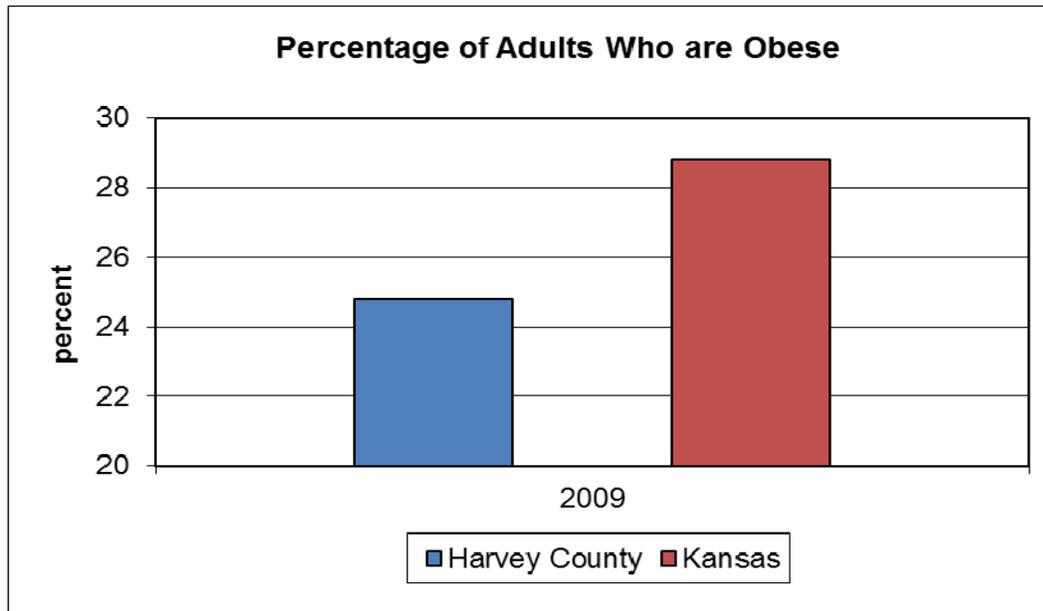
**Value:** 24.8 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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. ( $BMI = \text{Weight (Kg)} / [\text{Height (cm)}^2]$ ) A BMI  $\geq 30$  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

URL of Source: <http://www.kdheks.gov/>

URL of Data: <http://www.kdheks.gov/brfss/Expansion/index.html>

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

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

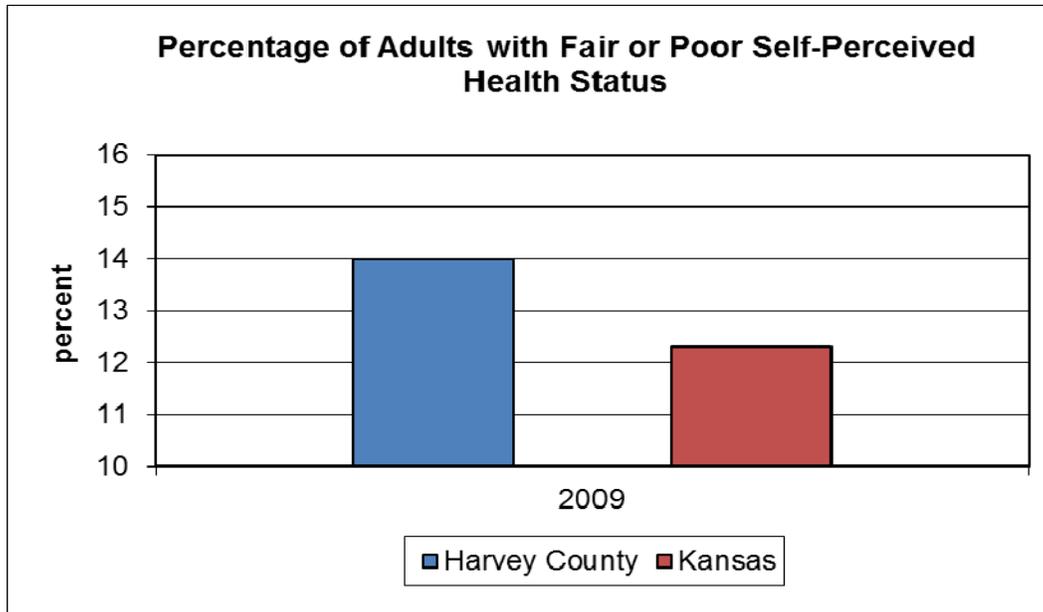
**Value:** 14 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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/>

URL of Data: <http://www.kdheks.gov/brfss/Expansion/index.html>

## Economic Climate

### Uninsured Adult Population Rate

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

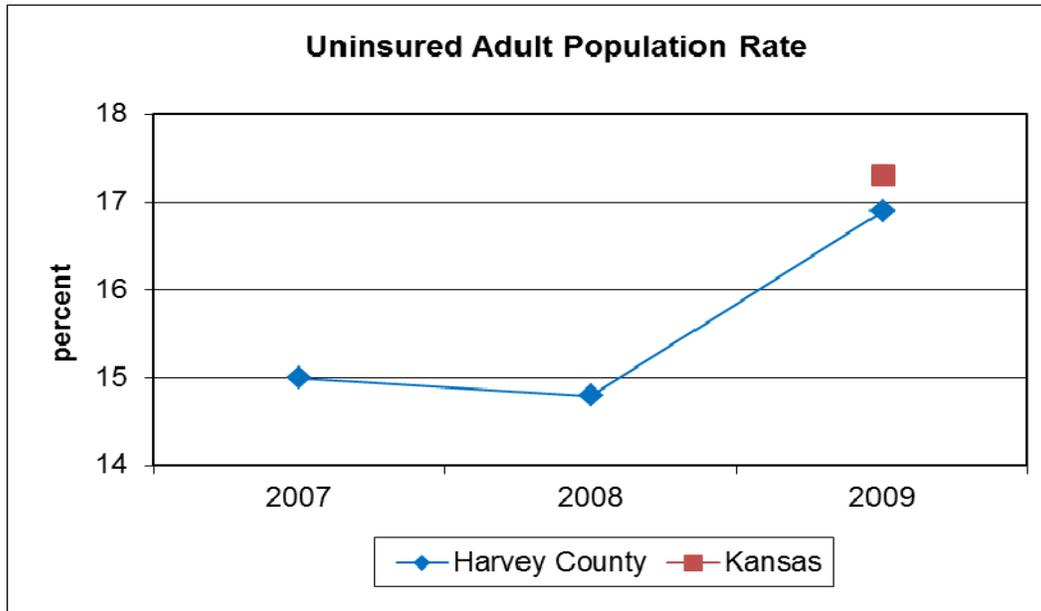
**Value:** 16.9 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** Healthy People 2020 Target

**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.

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

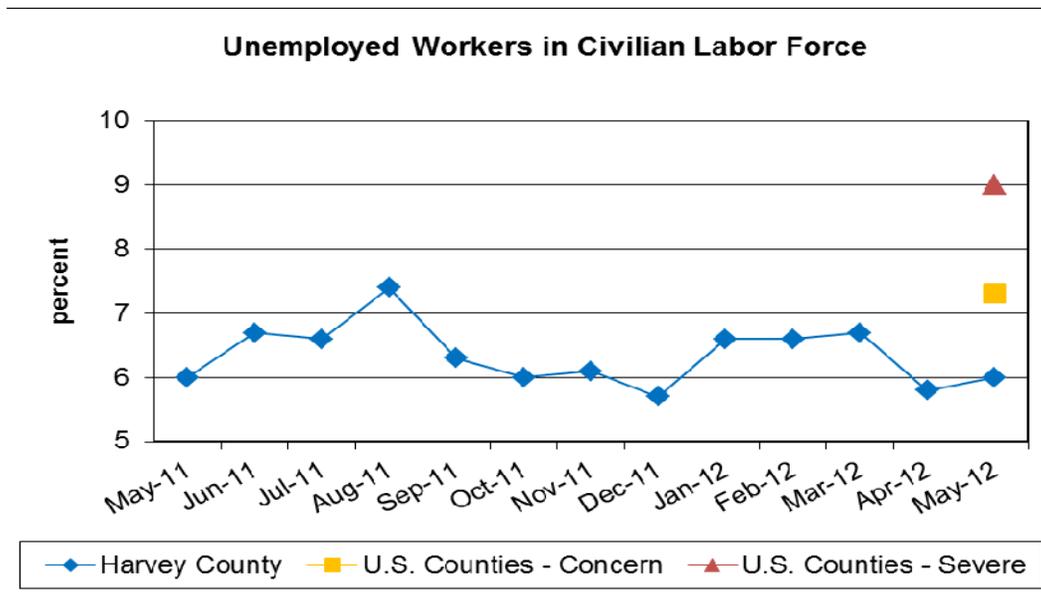
In 2009-2010, the percentage of Kansans without health insurance rose to 13%, the highest rate of the decade, 2000-2010. This percentage climbed from 11.3% in 2005-2006 and 12.7% in 2008-2009. Approximately 357,500 Kansas residents - children and adults - lacked insurance in 2009-2010, also the highest 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:** 6.0 Percent  
**Measurement Period:** 2012, May  
**Location:** County : Harvey  
**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.

# Harvey 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>

## Government Assistance Programs

### Household with Public Assistance

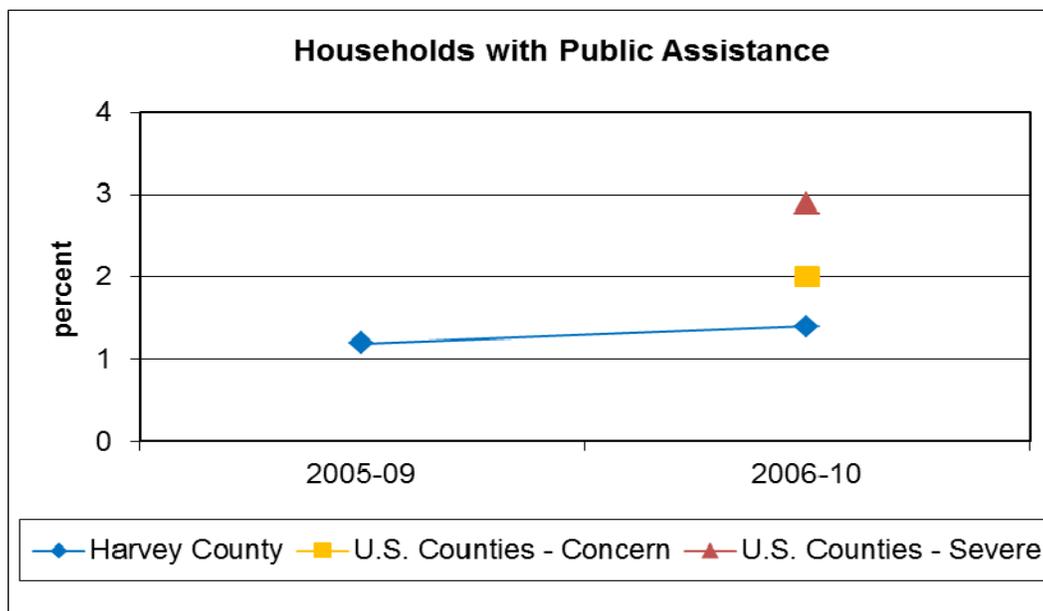
**Value:** 1.4 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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.

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

**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/>

## Home Ownership

### Foreclosure Rate

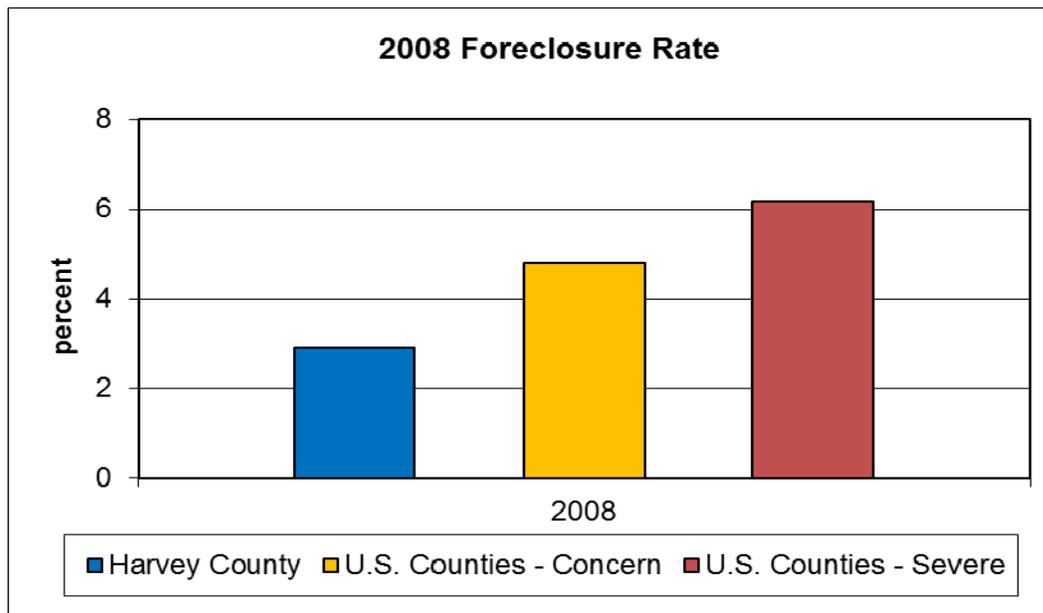
**Value:** 2.9 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2008

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

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](http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/nsp_foreclosure_data.html)

## Homeowner Vacancy Rate

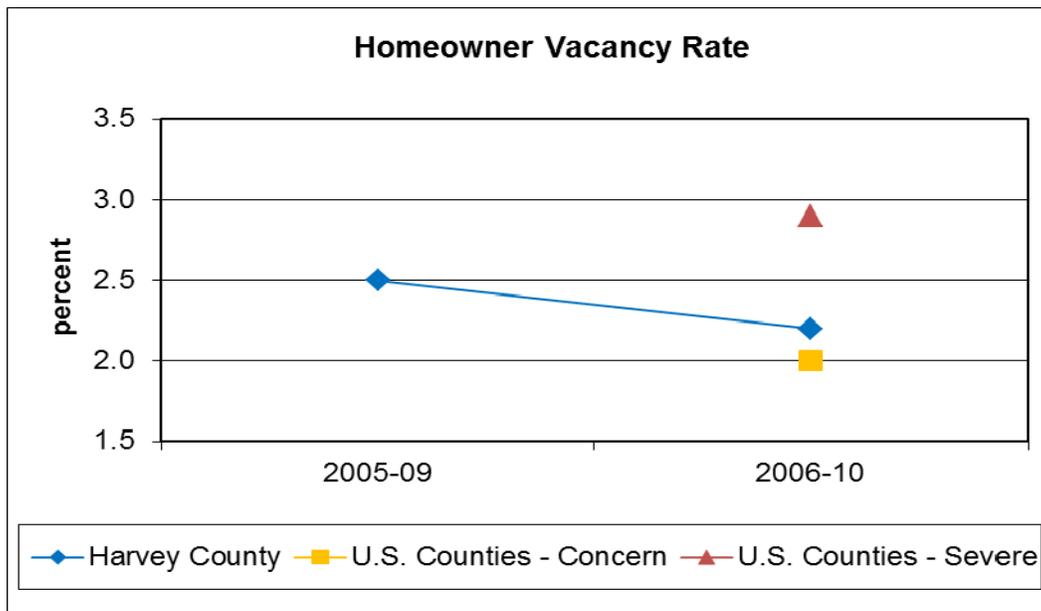
**Value:** 2.2 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Economy/Homeownership



### 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

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

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/>

URL of Data: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

## Homeownership

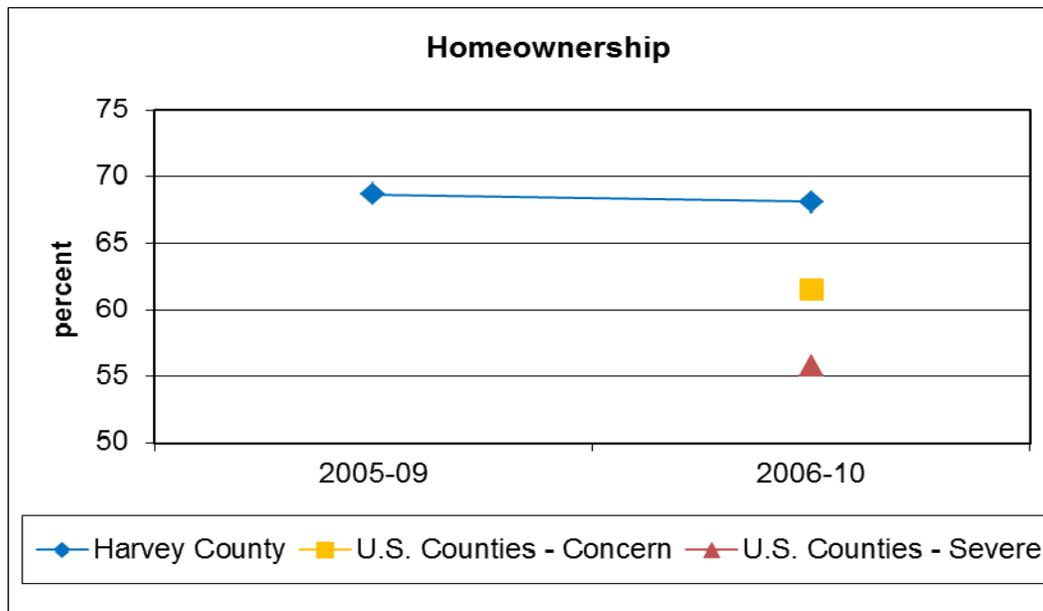
**Value:** 68.1 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Economy/Homeownership



### 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/>

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

URL of Data: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

## Housing Affordability & Supply

### Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent

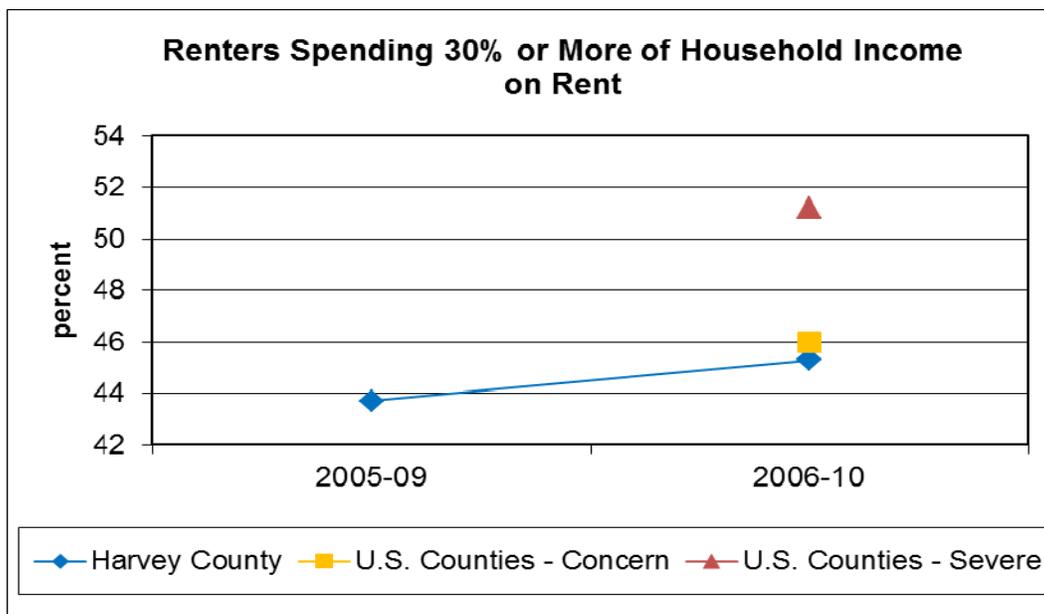
**Value:** 45.3 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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/>

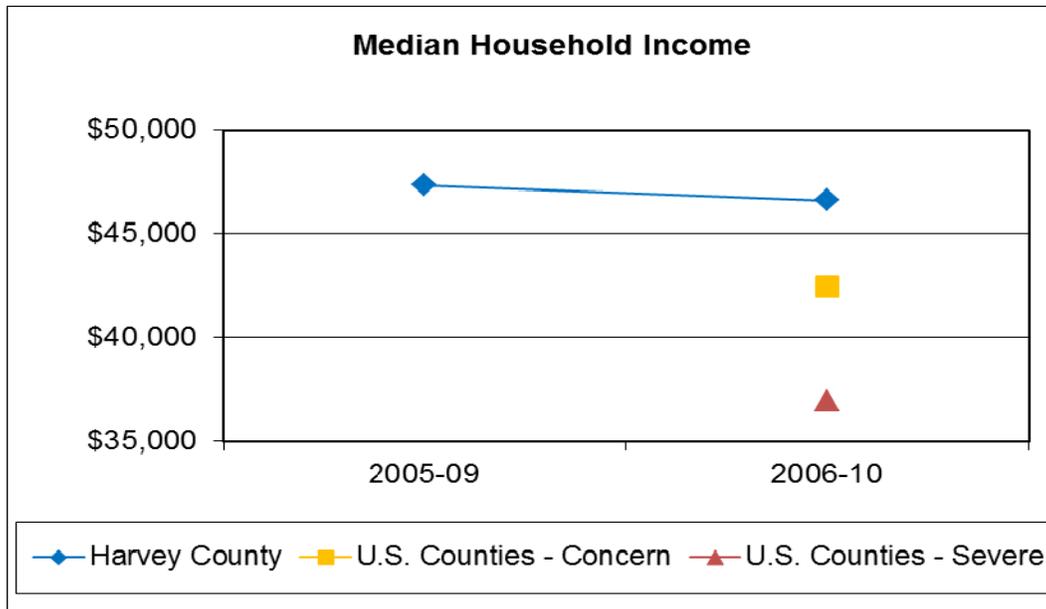
URL of Data: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## Income

### Median Household Income

**Value:** 46,604 Dollars  
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010  
**Location:** County : Harvey  
**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

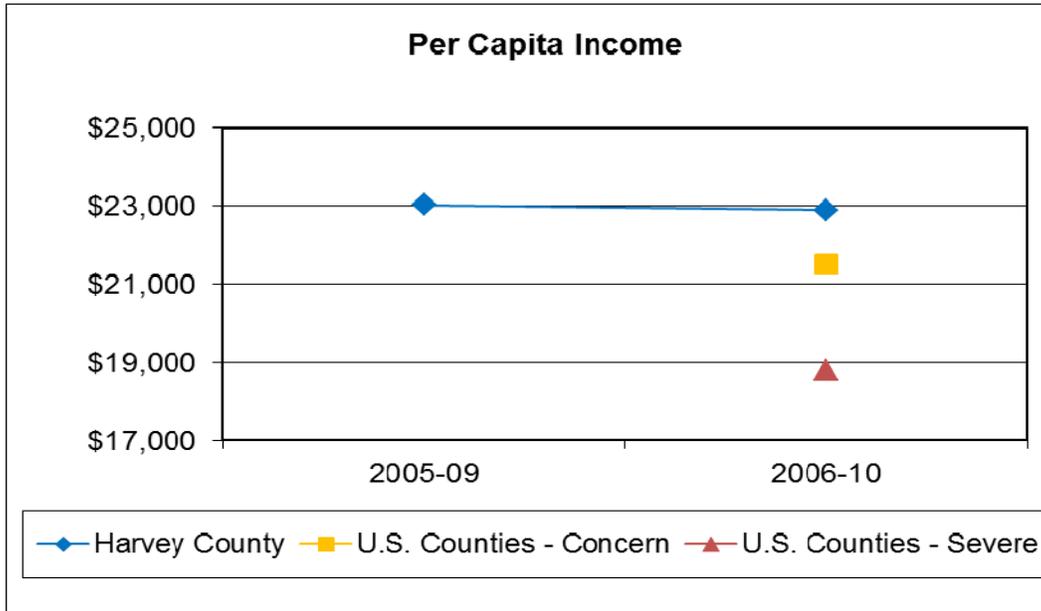
URL of Source: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

URL of Data: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

### Per Capita Income

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

**Value:** 22,890 Dollars  
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010  
**Location:** County : Harvey  
**Comparison:** U.S. Counties  
**Categories:** Economy/Income



## 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/>

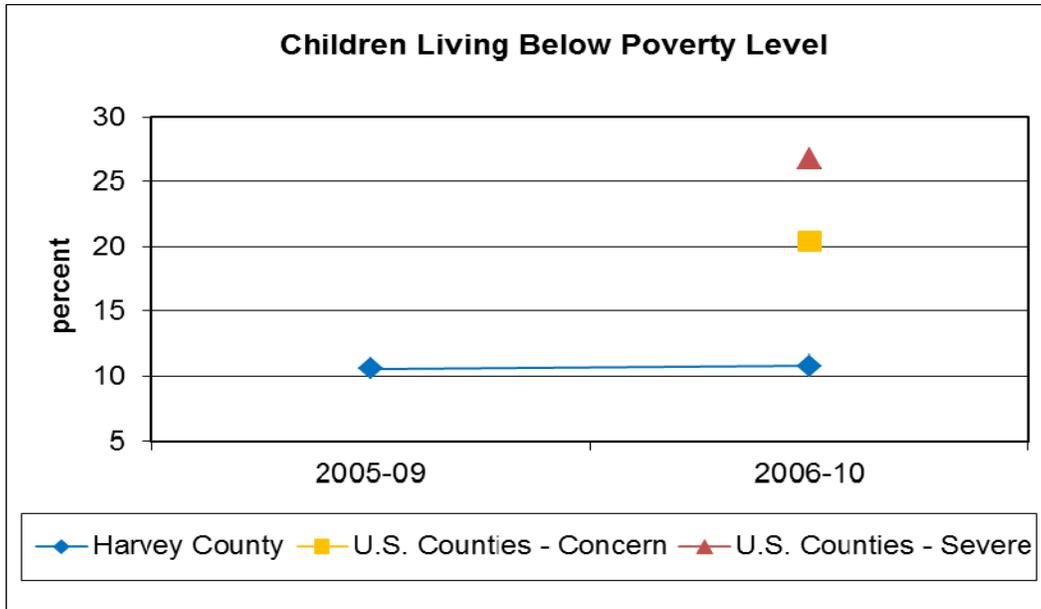
## Poverty

### Children Living Below Poverty Level

**Value:** 10.8 Percent  
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

**Location:** County : Harvey  
**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:** 6.3 Percent

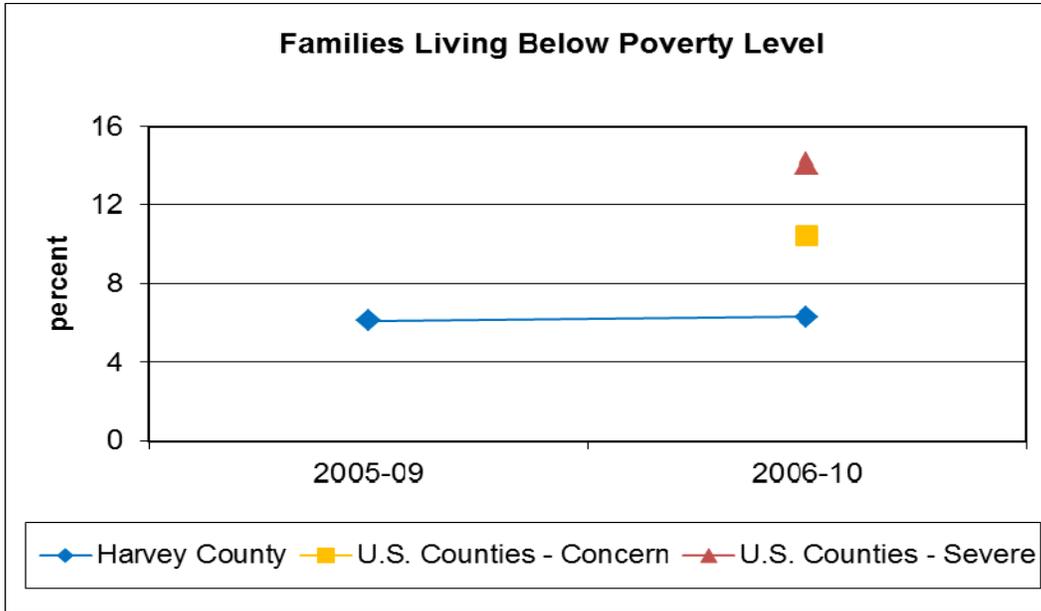
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Economy/Poverty

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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:** 27.4 Percent

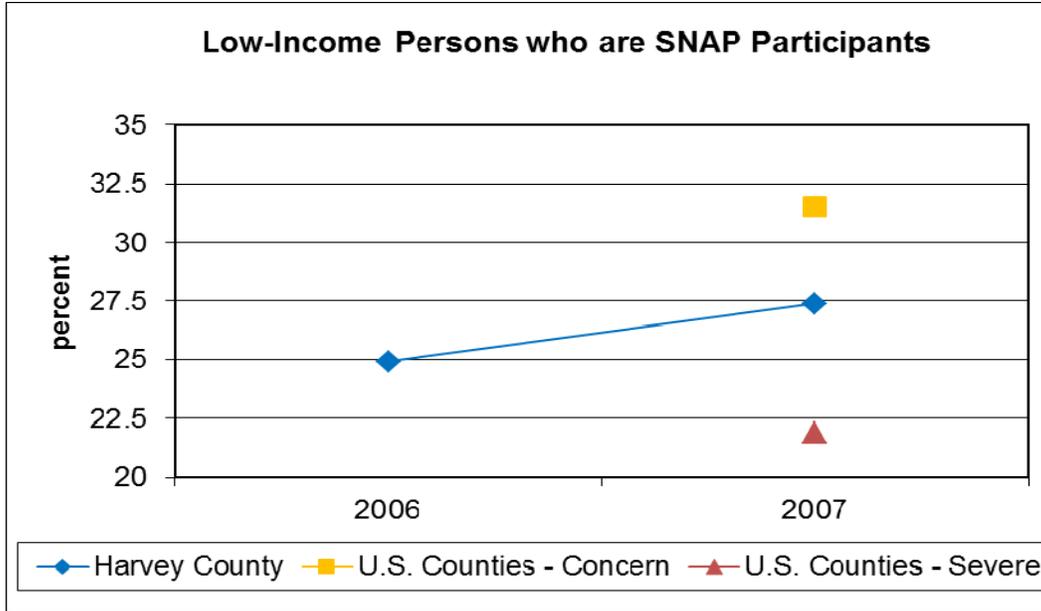
**Measurement Period:** 2007

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Economy/Poverty

## Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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

URL of Source: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/>

URL of Data: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/downloadData.htm>

### People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level

**Value:** 5.7 Percent

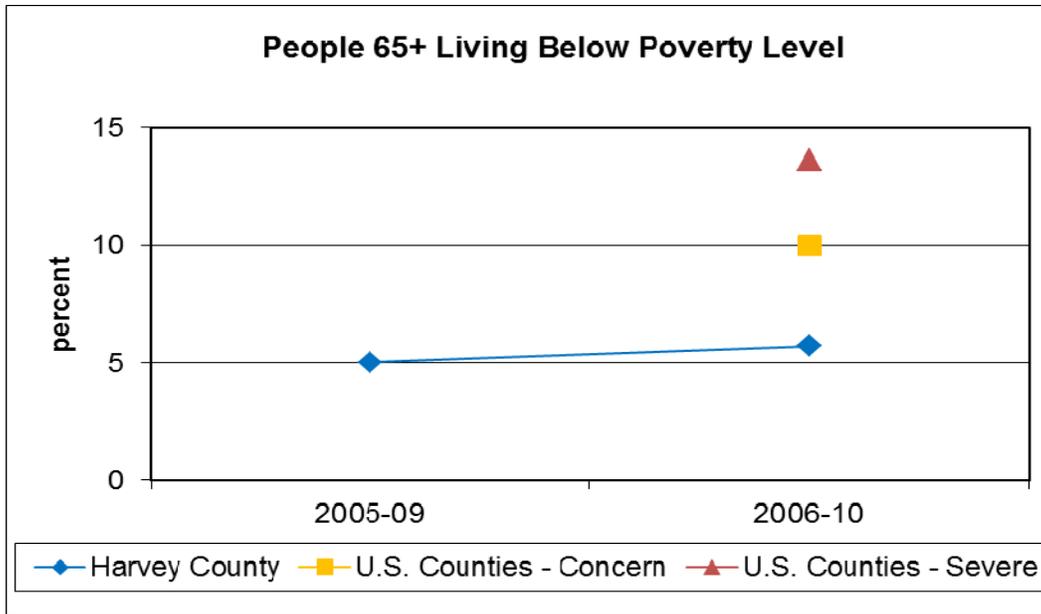
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Economy/Poverty

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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:** 68.2 Percent

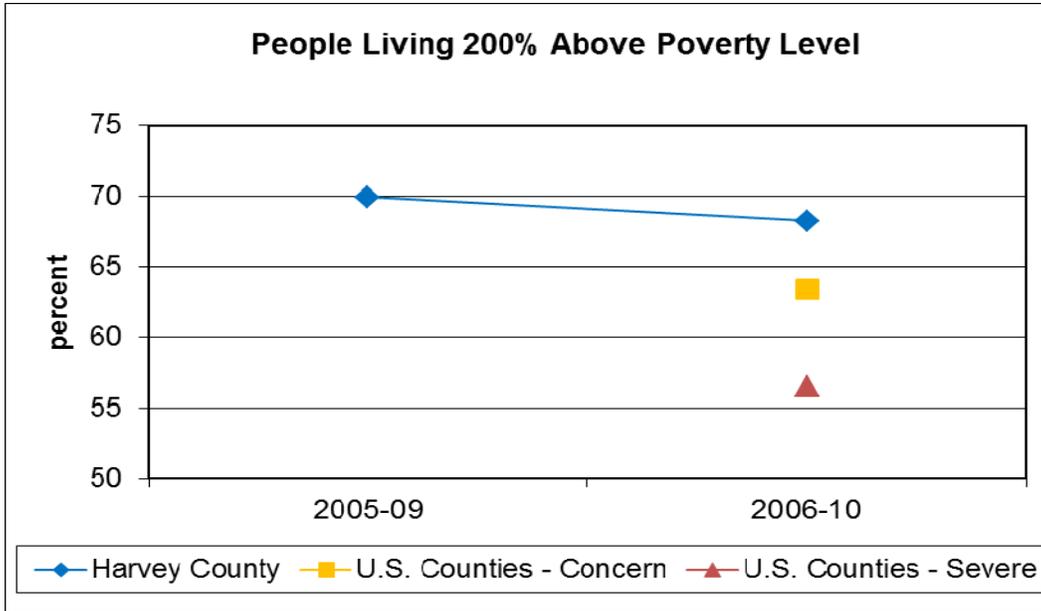
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Economy/Poverty

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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

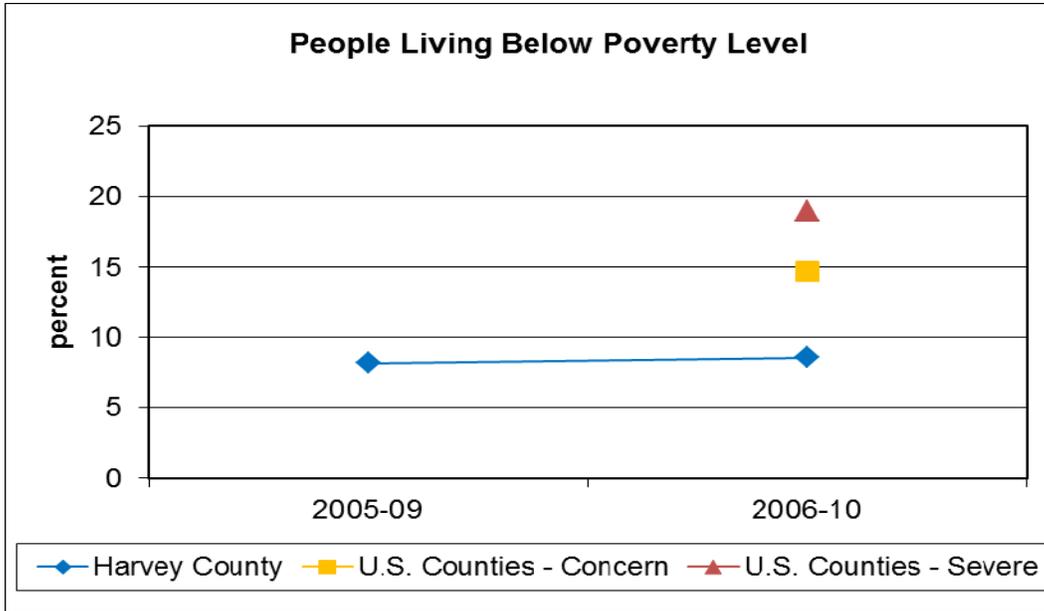
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Economy/Poverty

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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:** 6.2 Percent

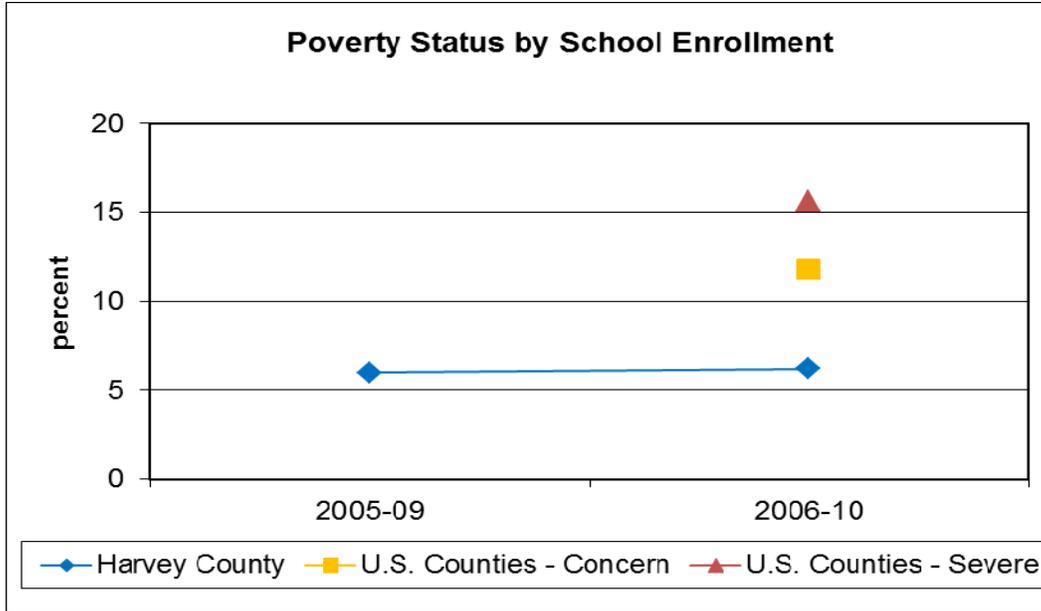
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Economy/Poverty

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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:** 33.9 Percent

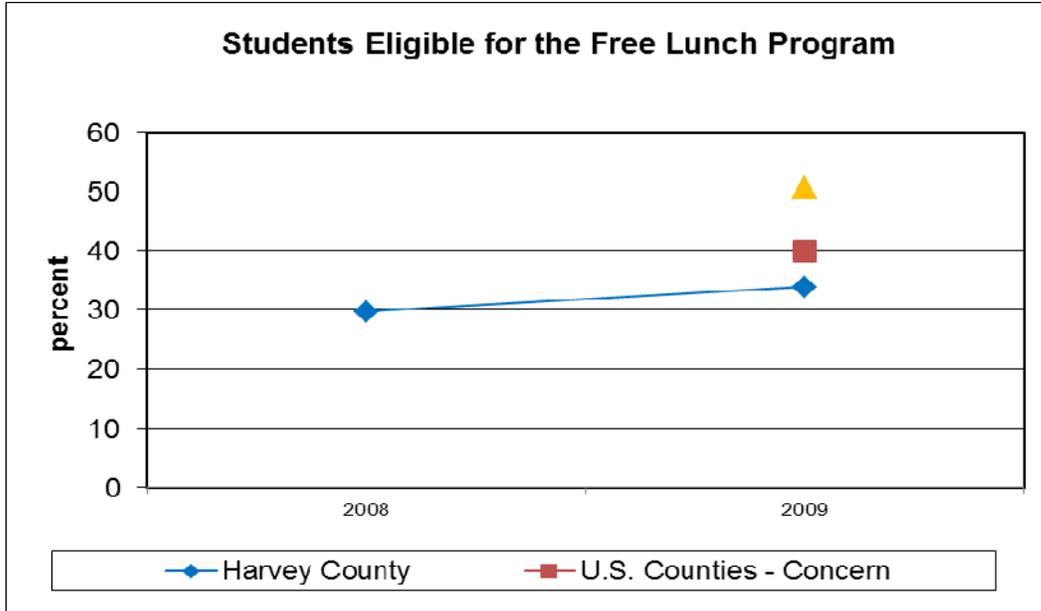
**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Economy/Poverty

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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

URL of Source: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/>

URL of Data: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/downloadData.htm>

## Uninsured Adult Population Rate

**Value:** 16.9 Percent

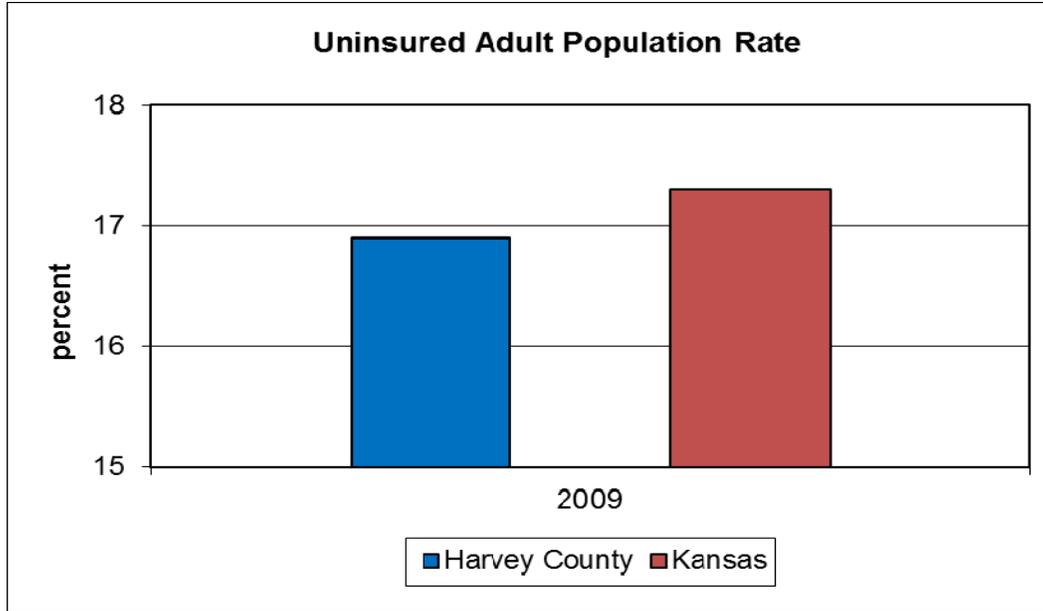
**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Economy/Poverty

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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%.

# Harvey 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

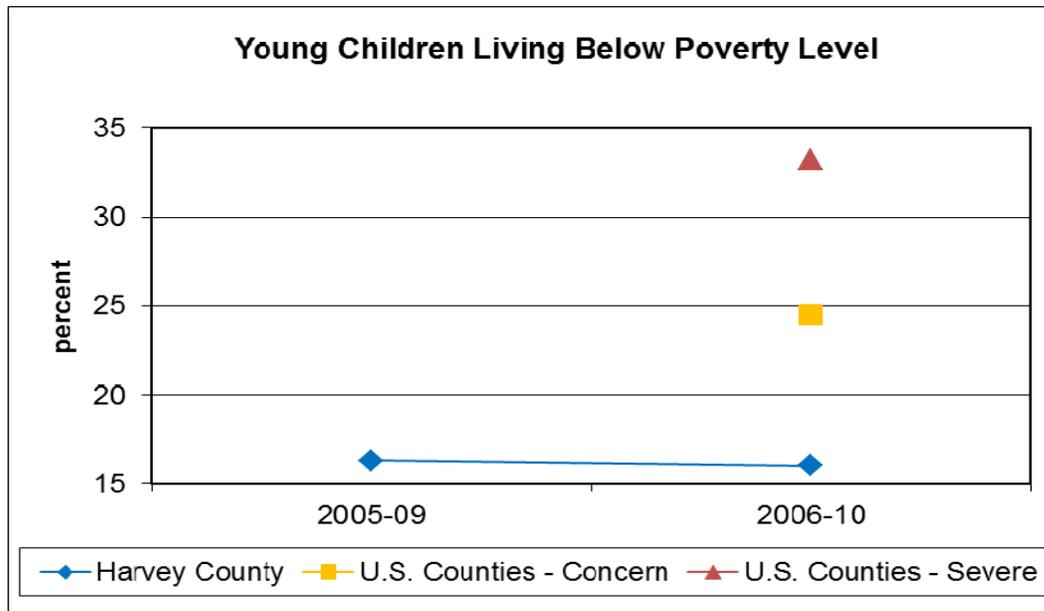
**Value:** 16.0 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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.

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

Source: American Community Survey

URL of Source: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

URL of Data: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

## Educational Attainment in Adult Population

### High School Graduation

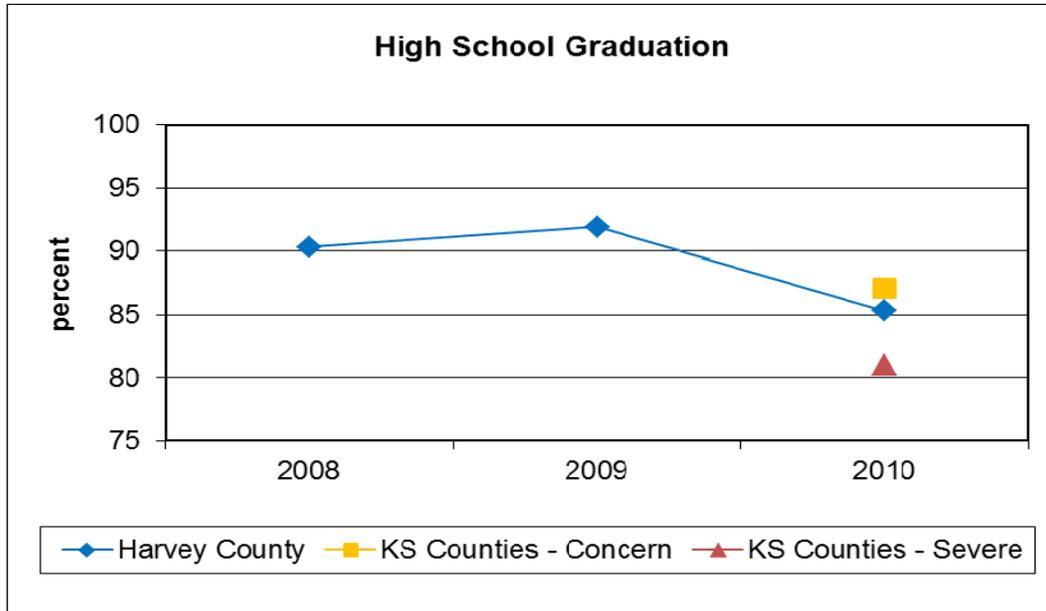
**Value:** 85.3 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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/>

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

URL of Data:

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/Rankings.aspx?state=KS&loct=5&by=a&order=a&in d=1274&dtm=2755&tf=133>

## People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher

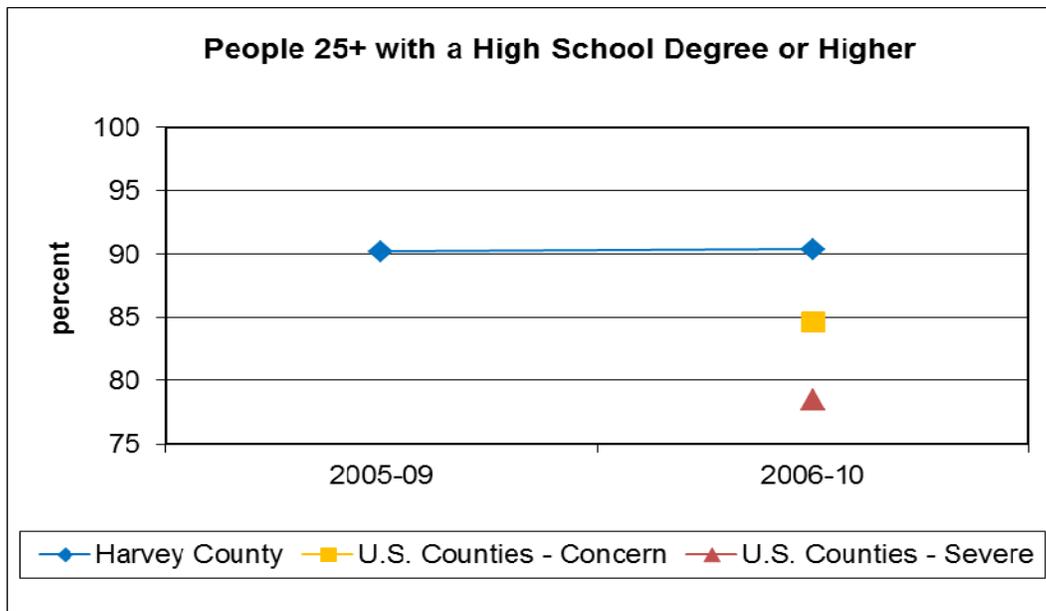
**Value:** 90.4 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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/>

## Higher Education

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

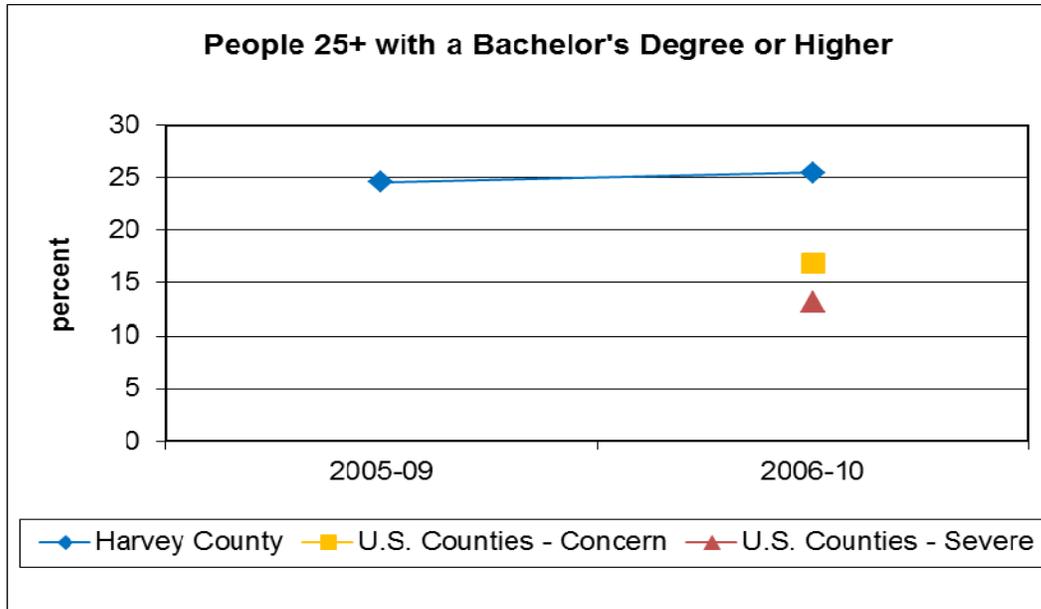
**Value:** 25.5 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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/>

URL of Data: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

## School Environment

### Student-to-Teacher Ratio

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

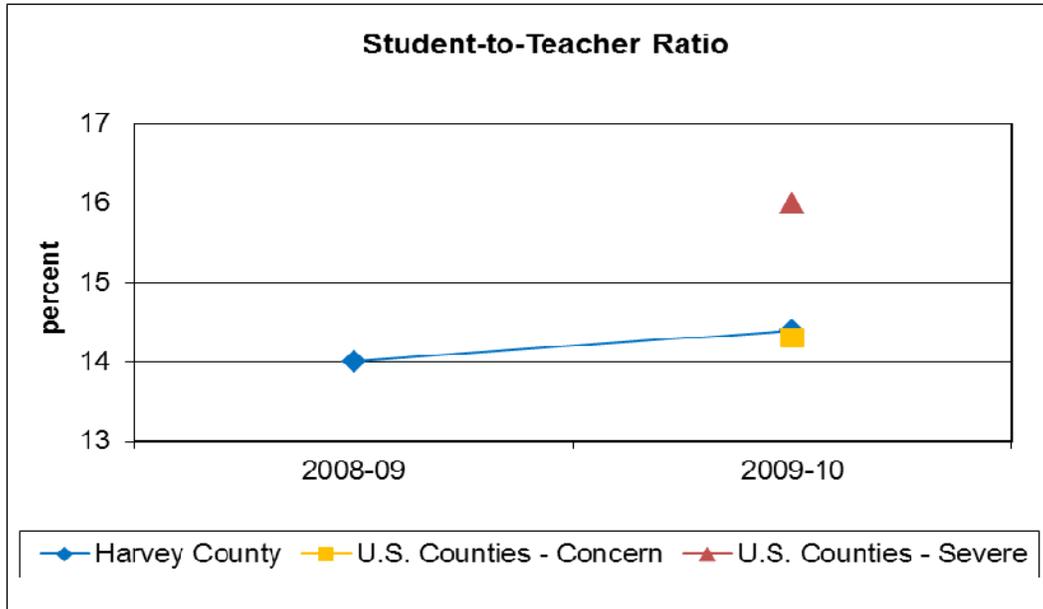
**Value:** 14.4 students/teacher

**Measurement Period:** 2009-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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/>

## Built Environment

### Farmers Market Density

**Value:** .06 markets/1,000 population

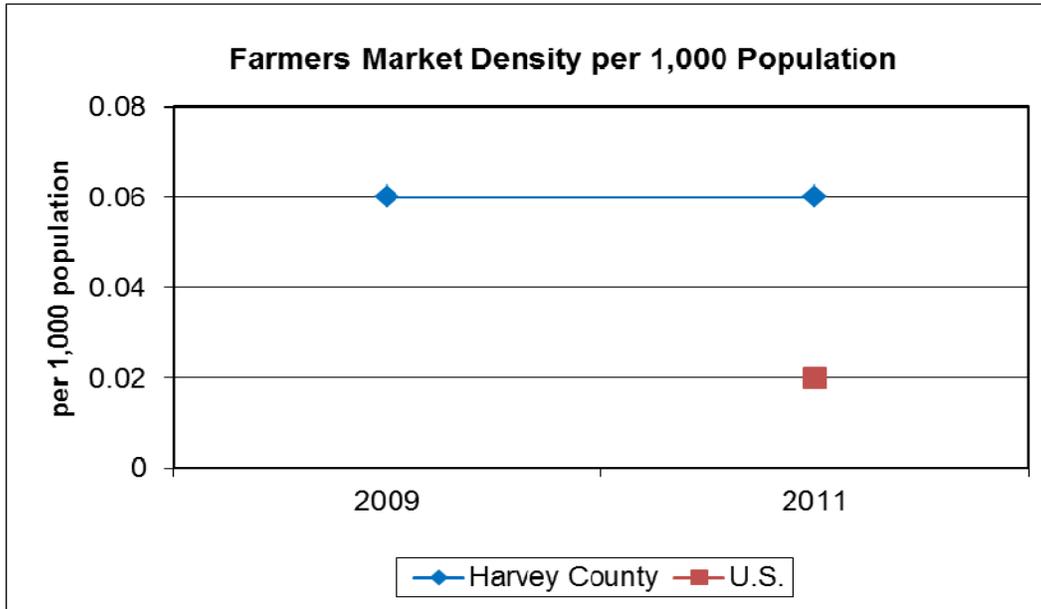
**Measurement Period:** 2011

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Value

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

**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/>

URL of Data: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/downloadData.htm>

## Fast Food Restaurant Density

**Value:** 0.7 restaurants/1,000 population

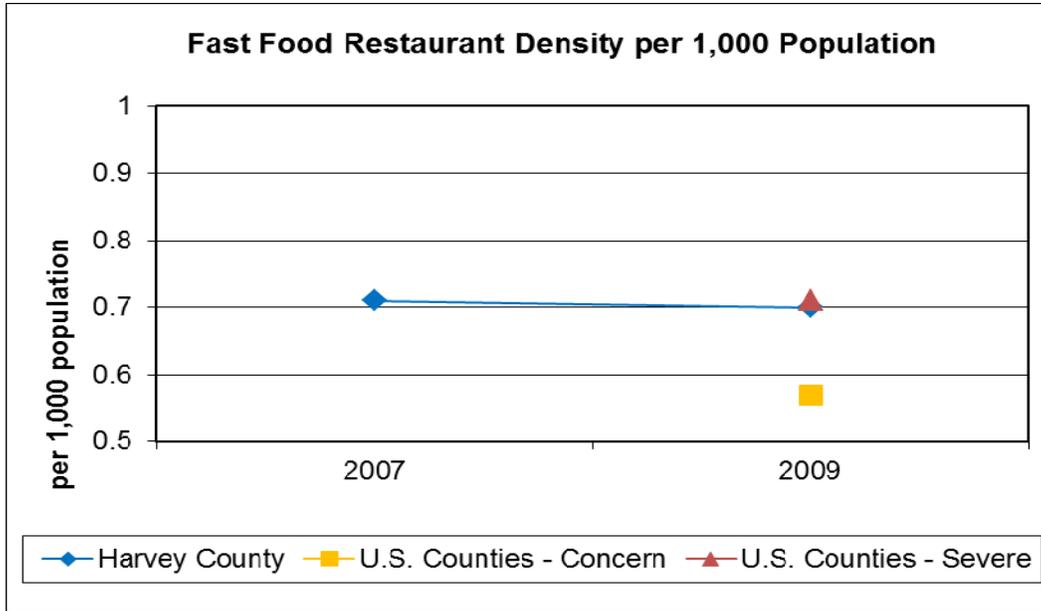
**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Environment/Build Environment

## Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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

URL of Source: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/>

URL of Data: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/downloadData.htm>

### Grocery Store Density

**Value:** .20 stores/1,000 population

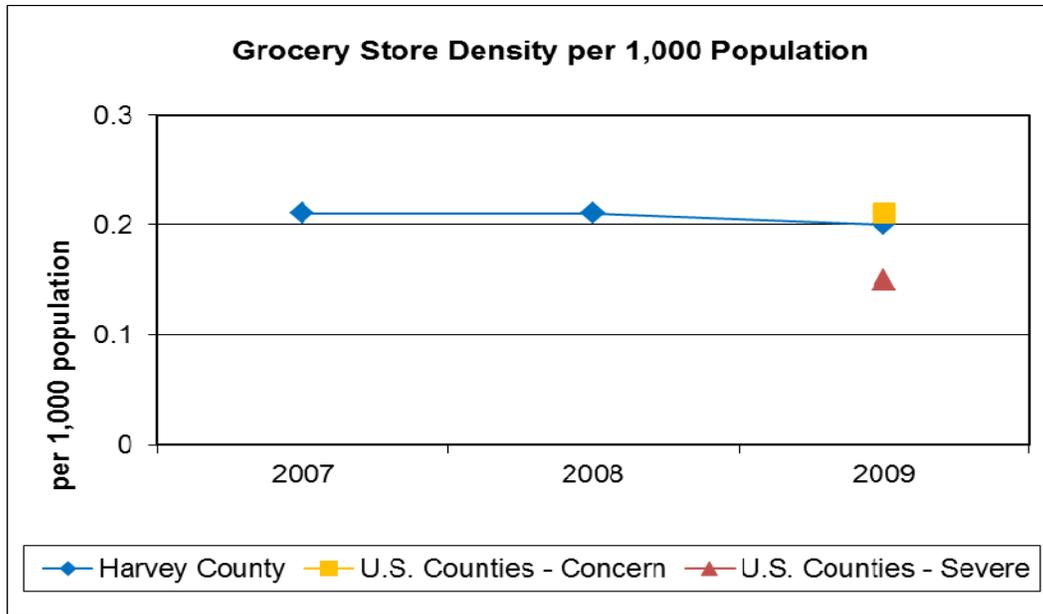
**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Environment/Build Environment

# Harvey 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

URL of Source: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/>

URL of Data: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/downloadData.htm>

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

**Value:** 2.4 Percent

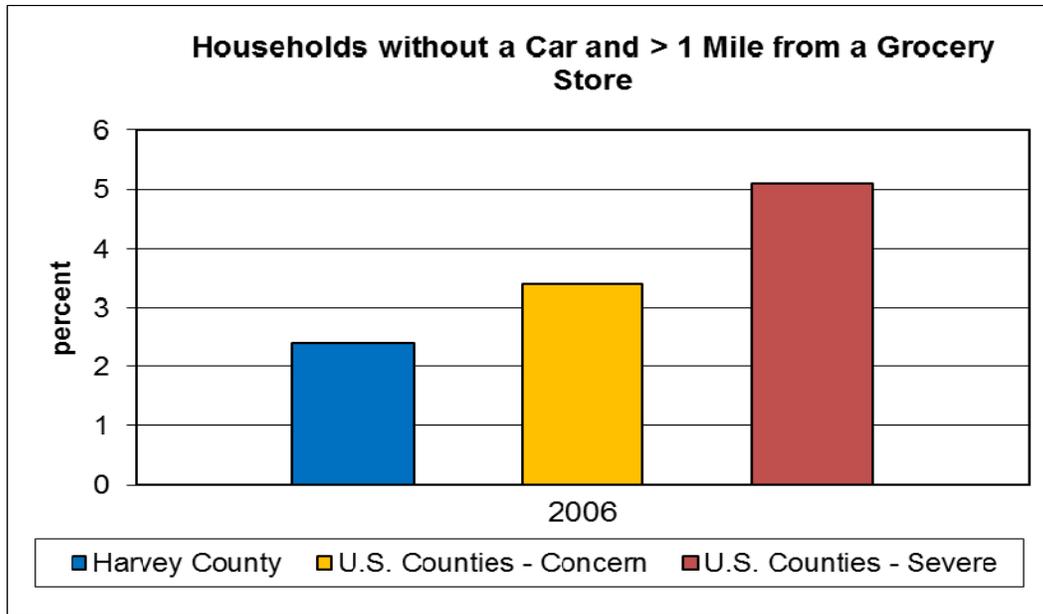
**Measurement Period:** 2006

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Environment/Build Environment

## Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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

URL of Source: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/>

URL of Data: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/downloadData.htm>

### Liquor Store Density

**Value:** 14.4 stores/100,000 population

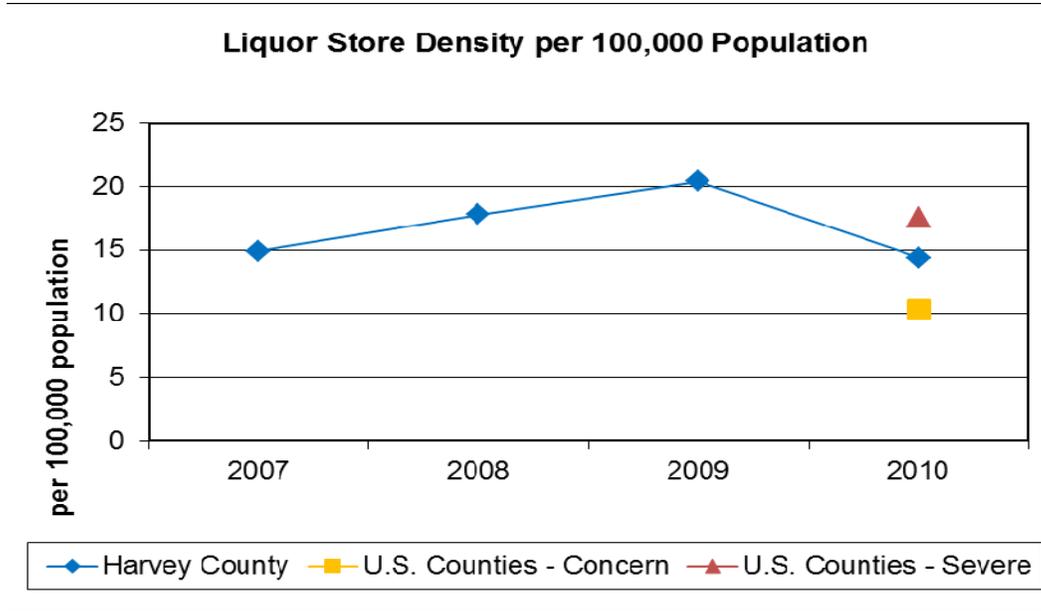
**Measurement Period:** 2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Environment/Build Environment

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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 Source: <http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>

URL of Data: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/main.html>

### Low-Income and >1 Mile from a Grocery Store

**Value:** 11.8 Percent

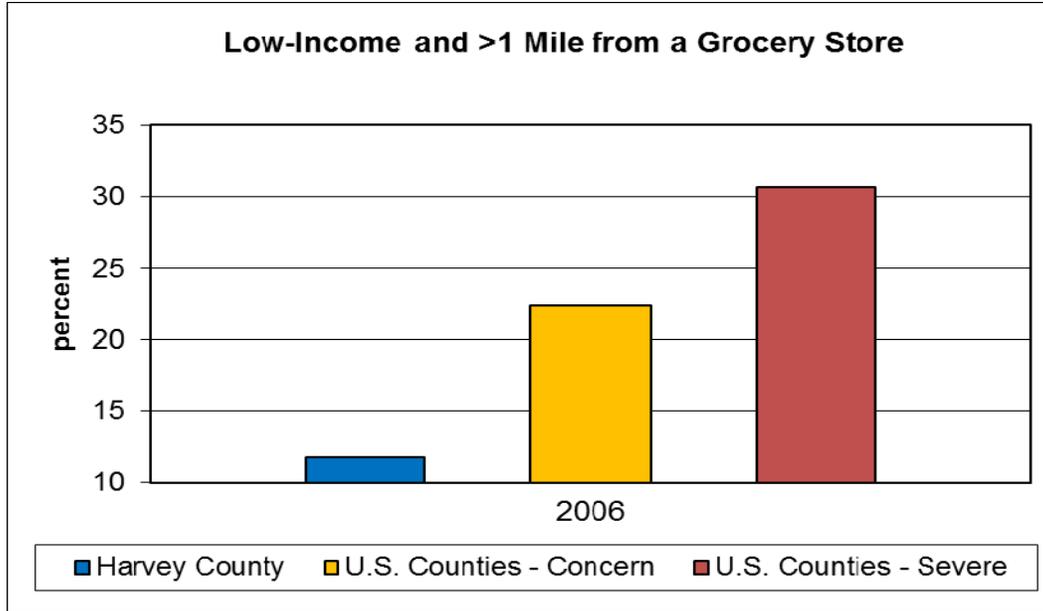
**Measurement Period:** 2006

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Environment/Build Environment

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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 under-served 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

URL of Source: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/>

URL of Data: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/downloadData.htm>

## Recreation and Fitness Facilities

**Value:** 0.06 facilities/1,000 population

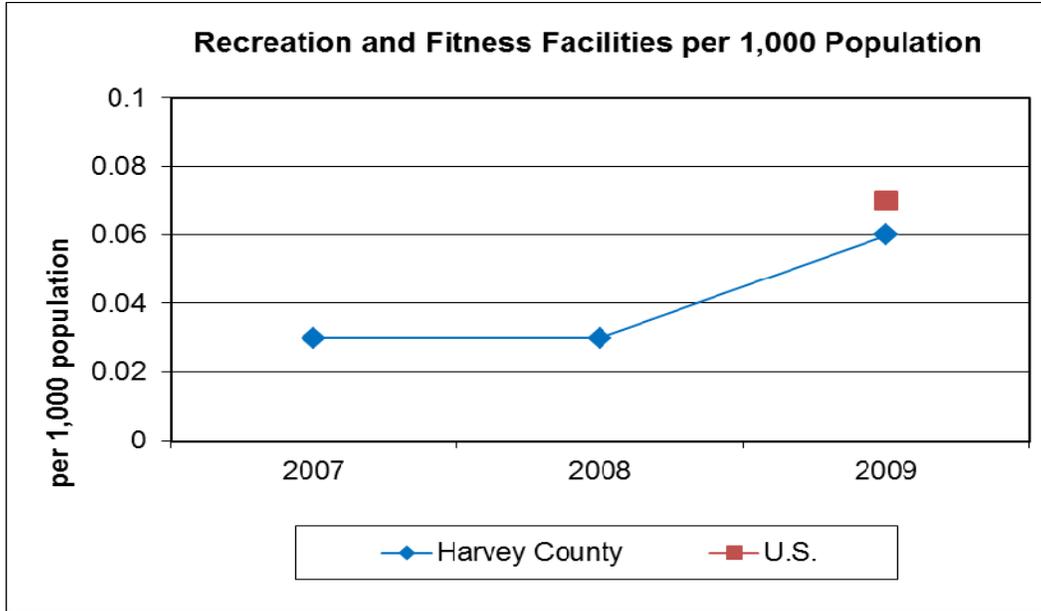
**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Value

**Categories:** Environment/Build Environment

## Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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

URL of Source: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/>

URL of Data: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/downloadData.htm>

### SNAP Certified Stores

**Value:** 0.7 stores/1,000 facilities

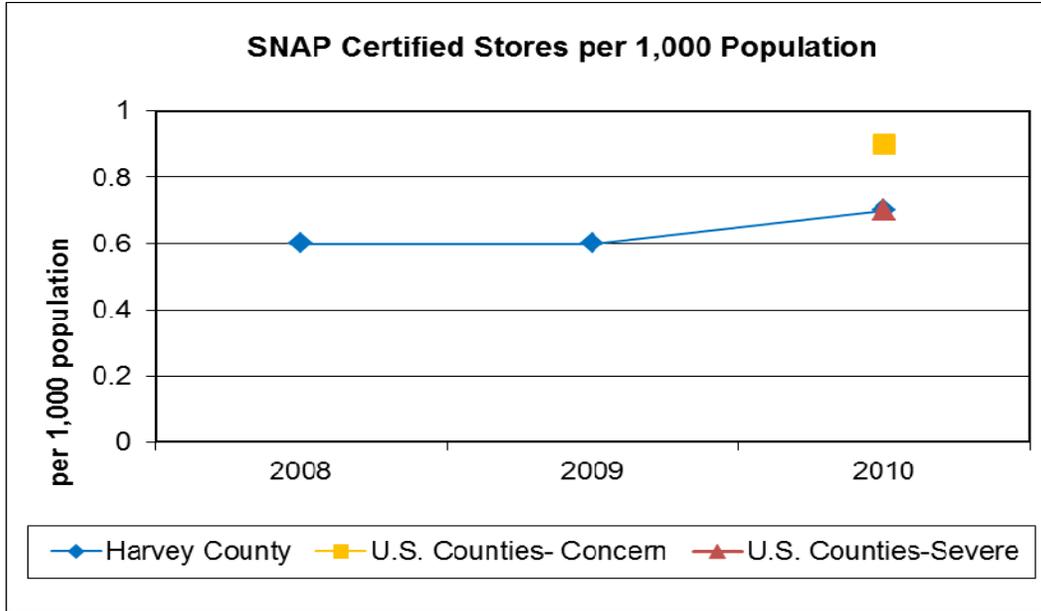
**Measurement Period:** 2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** U.S. Counties

**Categories:** Environment/Build Environment

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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

URL of Source: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/>

URL of Data: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/downloadData.htm>

## Toxic Chemicals

### Increased Lead Risk in Housing Rate

**Value:** 31.76 Percent

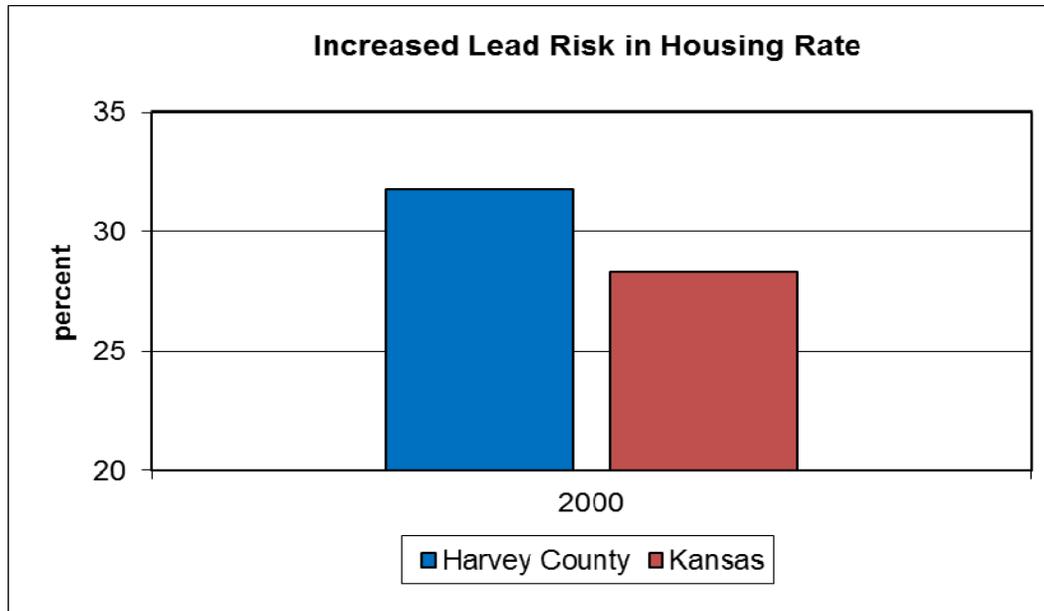
**Measurement Period:** 2000

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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, 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.

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

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>

## Elections & Voting

### Voter Turnout

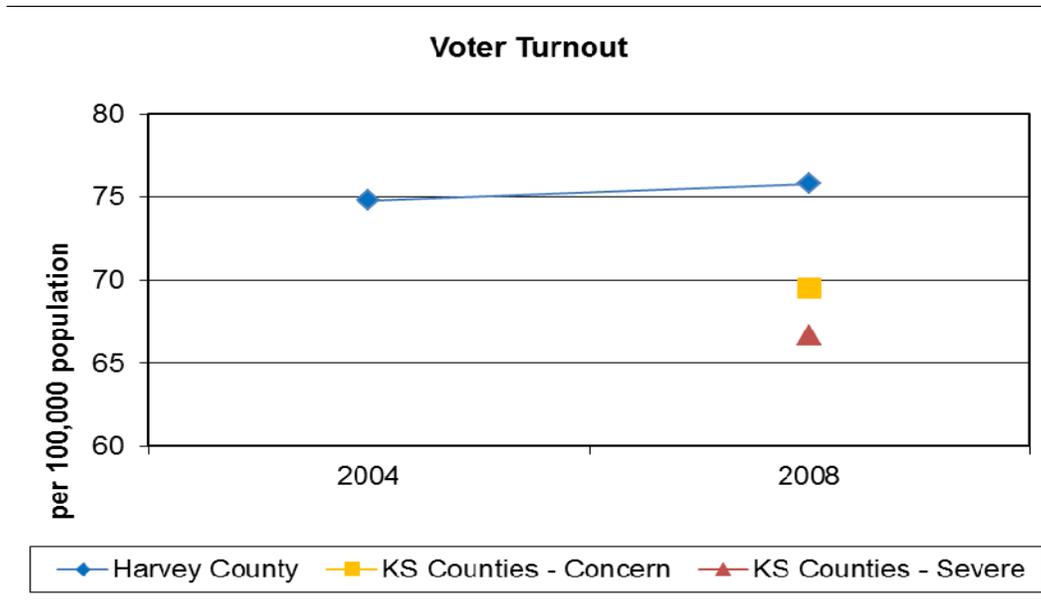
**Value:** 75.8 Percent

**Measurement Period:** 2008

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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](http://www.kssos.org/elections/elections_statistics.html)

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## Crime & Crime Prevention

### Rate of Violent Crime per 1,000 population

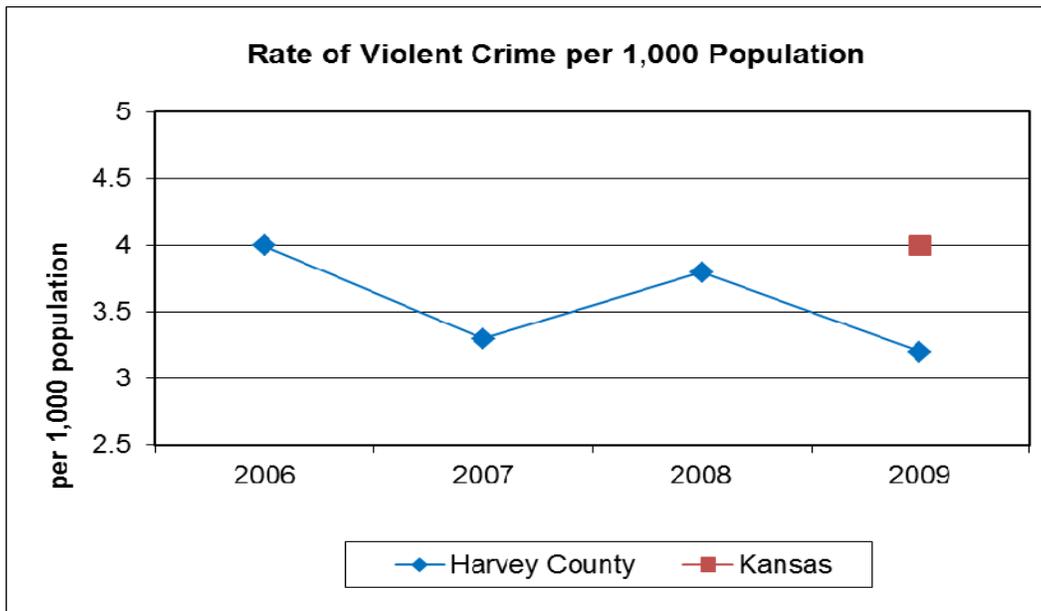
**Value:** 3.2 crimes/1,000 population

**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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](http://www.accesskansas.org/kbi/stats/stats_crime.shtml)

## Demographics

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

## Ratio of Children to Adults

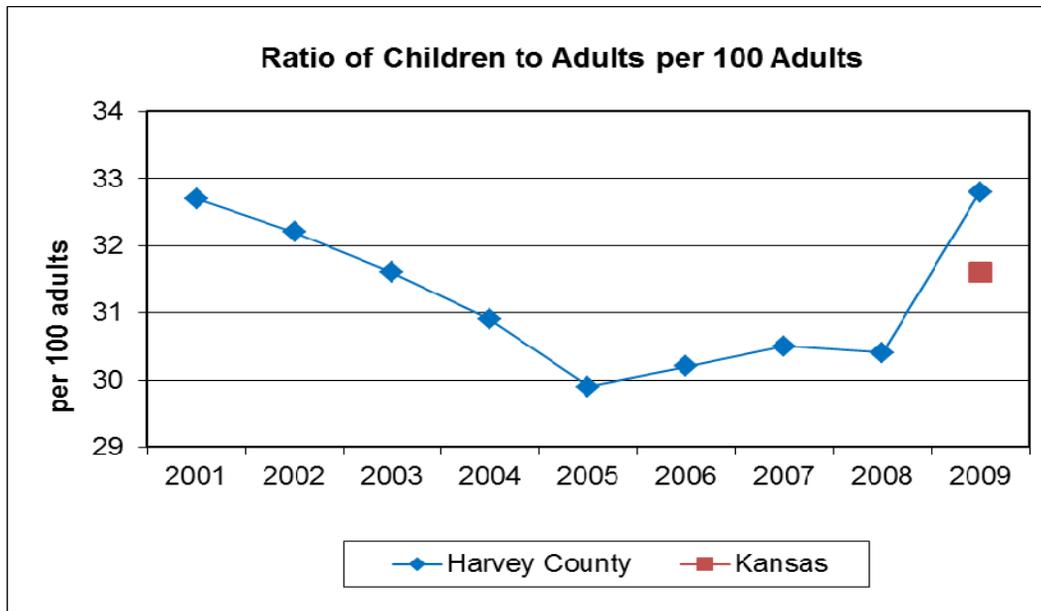
**Value:** 32.8 children per 100 adults

**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**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:** 59.7 elderly & children per 100 adults

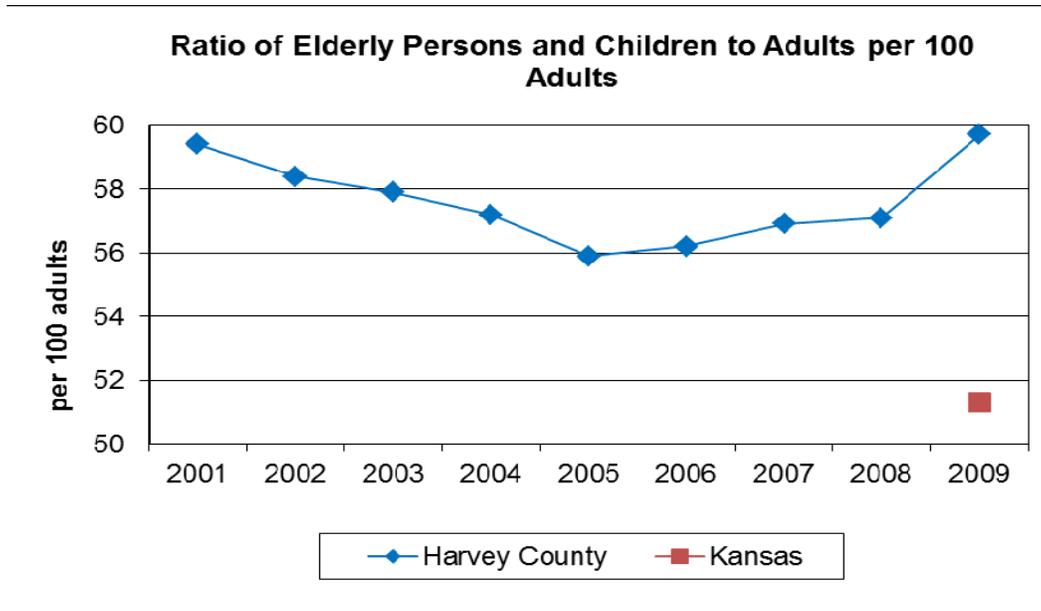
**Measurement Period:** 2009

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Social Environment/Demographics



## 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/>

URL of Data: <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/>

## Ratio of Elderly Persons to Adults

**Value:** 26.8 elderly per 100 adults

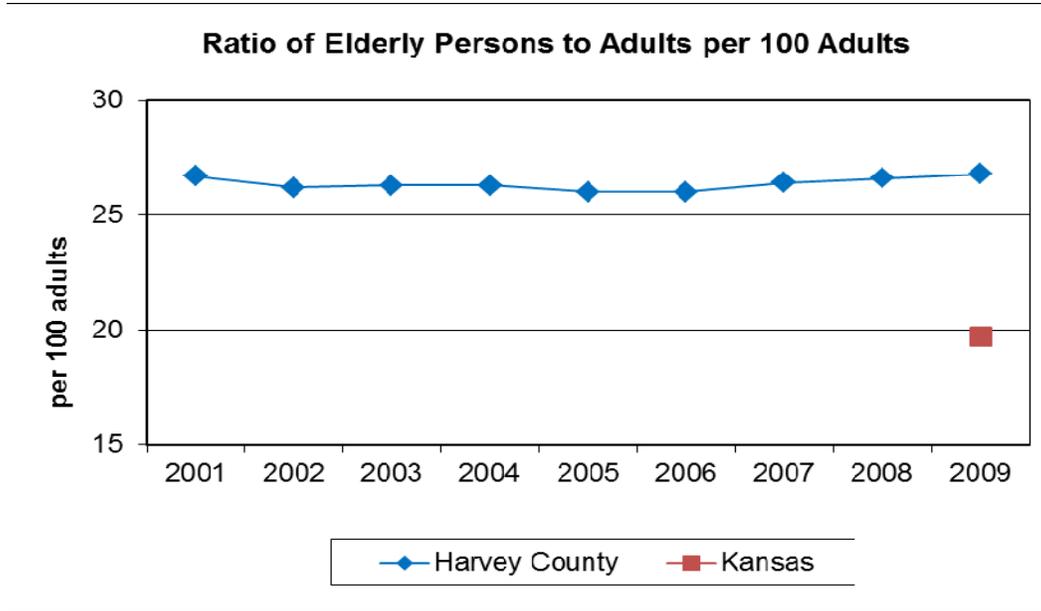
**Measurement Period:** 2009

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** KS State Value

**Categories:** Social Environment/Demographics

## Harvey County Rural Health Works



### 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/>

## Neighborhood/Community Attachment

### People 65+ Living Alone

**Value:** 26.5 Percent

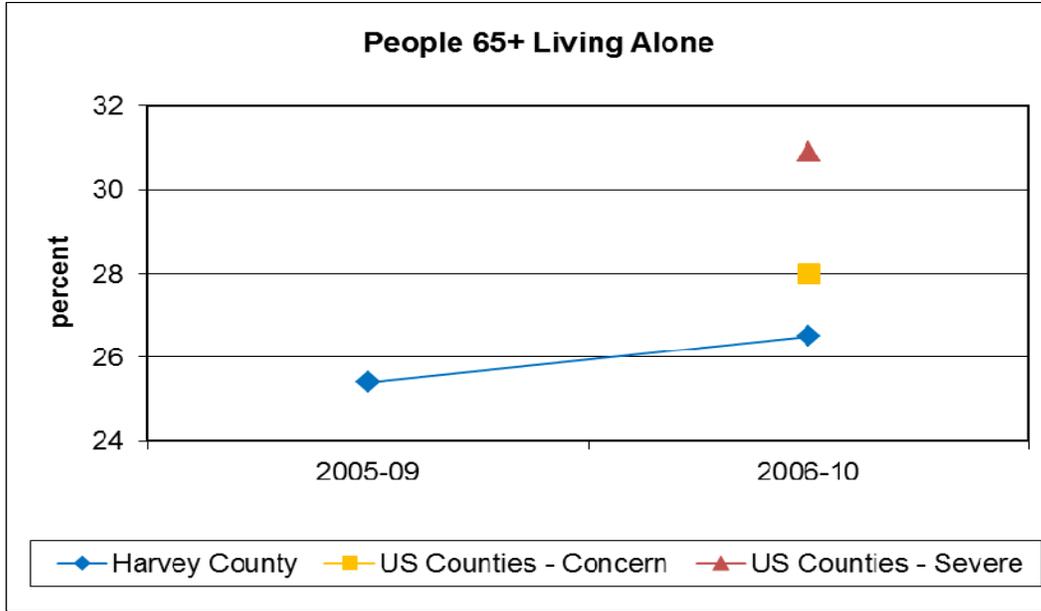
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** US Counties

**Categories:** Social Environment/Neighborhood/Community Attachment

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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 life style. 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/>

## Commute to Work

### Mean Travel Time to Work

**Value:** 17.9 Minutes

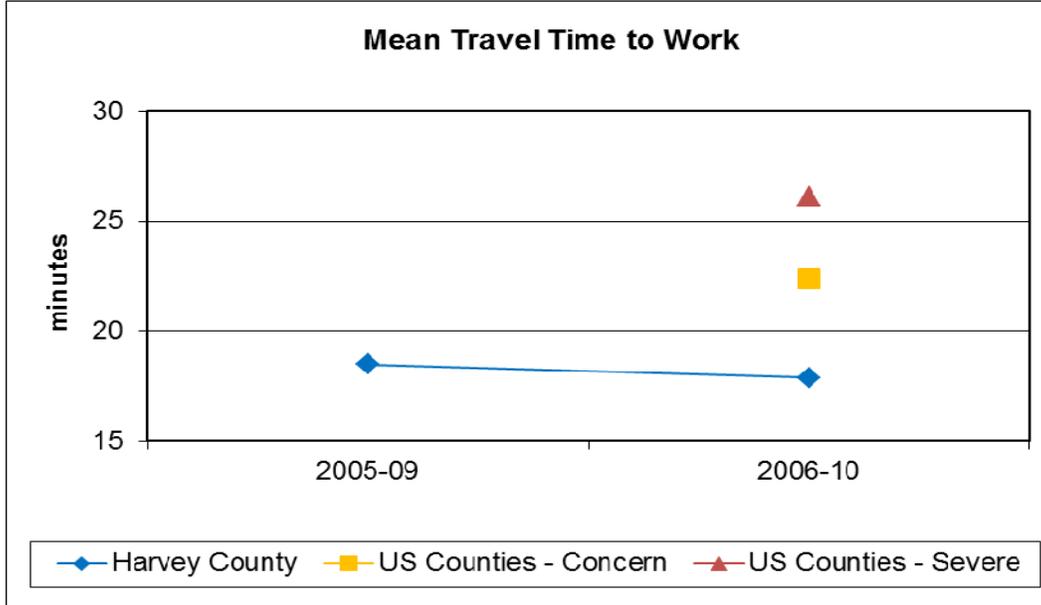
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** US Counties

# Harvey County Rural Health Works

**Categories:** Transportation/Commute to Work



## 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/>

URL of Data: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

## Workers who Drive Alone to Work

**Value:** 80.4 Percent

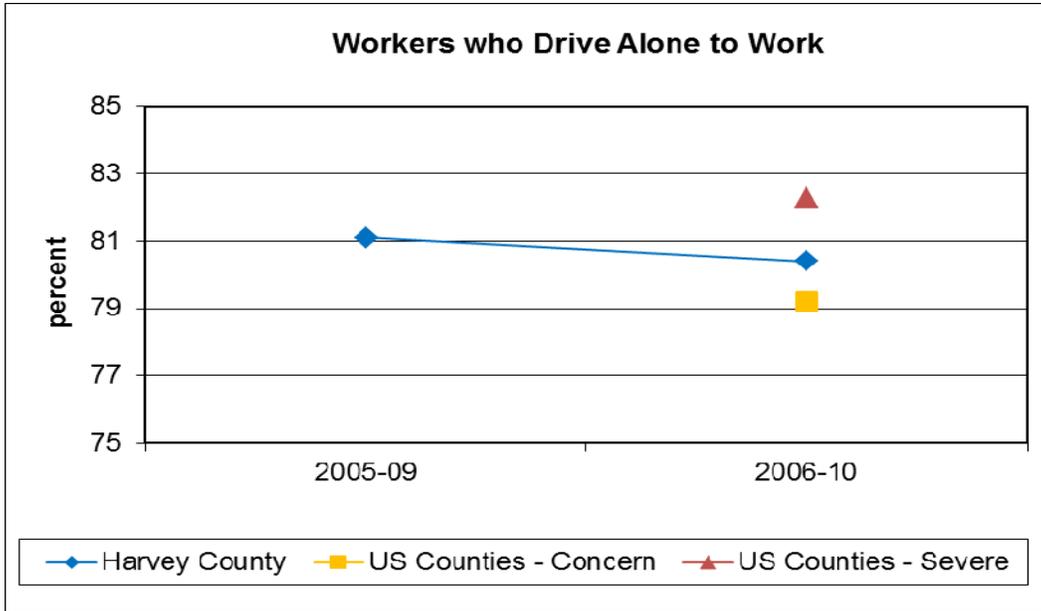
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** US Counties

**Categories:** Transportation/Commute to Work

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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/>

URL of Data: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

## Workers who Walk to Work

**Value:** 2.7 Percent

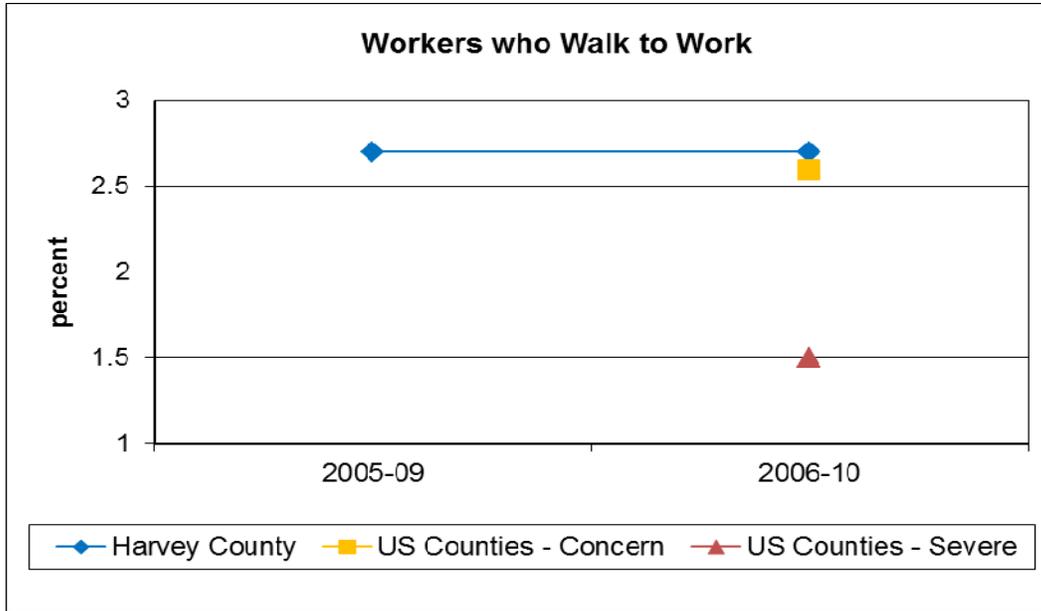
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** US Counties

**Categories:** Transportation/Commute to Work

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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/>

## Personal Vehicle Travel

### Households without a Vehicle

**Value:** 4.7 Percent

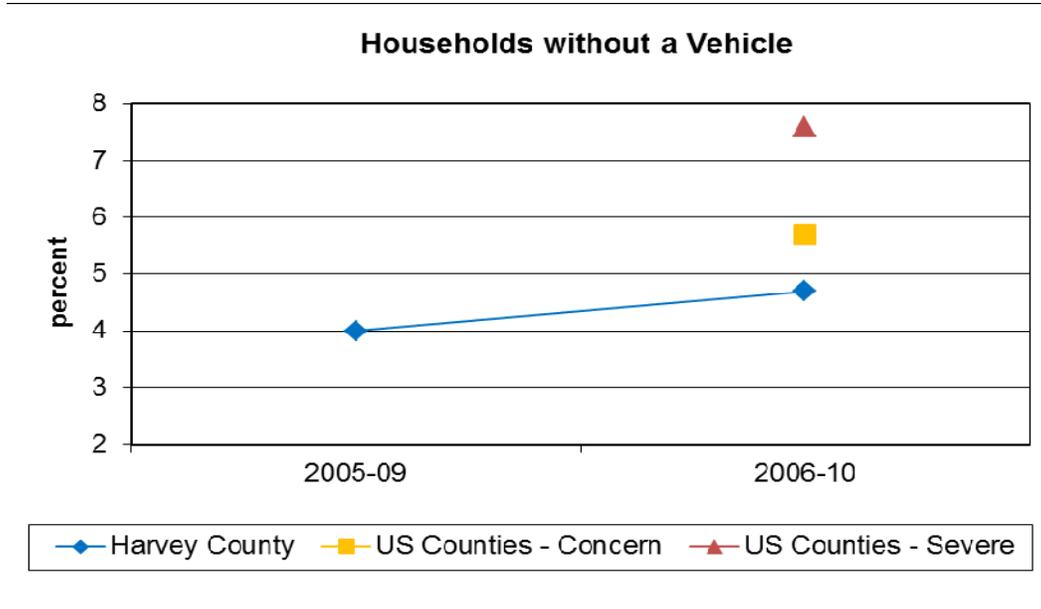
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** US Counties

**Categories:** Transportation/Commute to Work

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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/>

## Public Transportation

### Workers Commuting by Public Transportation

**Value:** 0.2 Percent

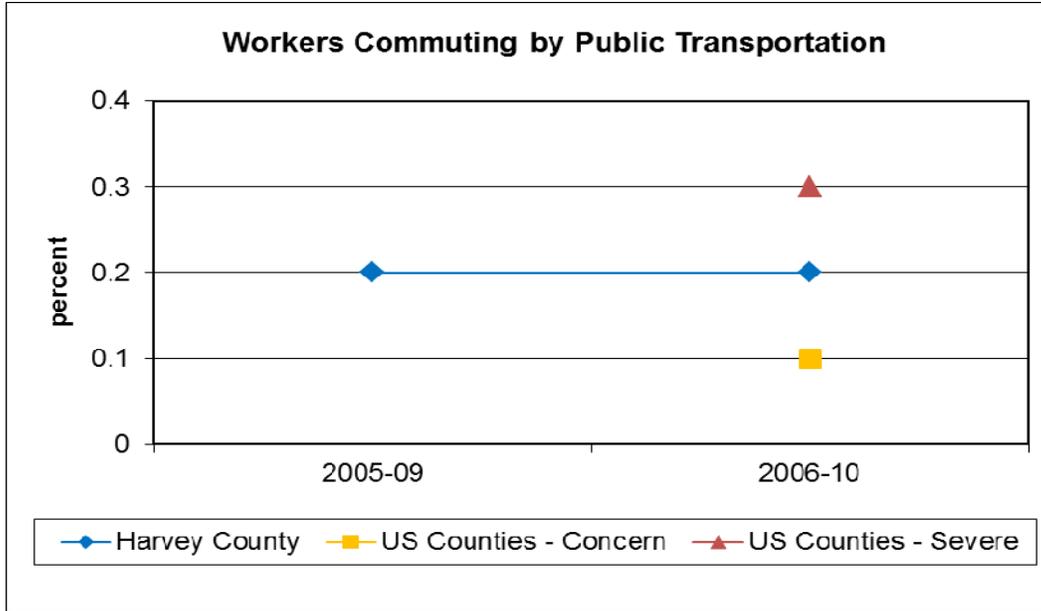
**Measurement Period:** 2006-2010

**Location:** County : Harvey

**Comparison:** US Counties

**Categories:** Transportation/Public Transportation

# Harvey County Rural Health Works



## 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/>

URL of Data: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>