



2019 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

VOL. 1: ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN



Division of Health
Sedgwick County...
working for you

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS

2019

NEEDS ASSESSMENT, VOLUME 1
Part I: Environmental Scan



Division of Health
Sedgwick County...
working for you

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Members of the United Way of the Plains' Collective Impact Committee deserve special recognition for the time, energy and talent they shared in the completion of this Needs Assessment report.

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Hundreds of individuals played a role in sharing their priorities and goals for our community, and United Way of the Plains, Ascension Via Christi and the Sedgwick County Division of Health wish to recognize the efforts of those individuals from the community who have volunteered -- and continue to volunteer -- their time and expertise in both the initial work (visioning process and development of priorities) and the continuing work of ongoing re-evaluation. Their insights into the gifts and talents of other community members have strengthened the process far beyond United Way's initial outreach -- and for that, United Way, Ascension Via Christi, the Sedgwick County Division of Health and the community are grateful.

2019



ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

2019

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT: Part 1



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Introduction

Beginning in 1988, United Way of the Plains had been involved in a needs assessment process approximately every five years (1993, 1997, 2004 and 2006). In 2009, United Way's Board of Directors decided that because of changes occurring in the community, conducting the Community Needs Assessment on a three-year time frame would be of benefit to United Way and to other community entities which rely on its information in their decision making. The 2010 Community Needs Assessment was the first completed on this revised, three-year schedule; followed by the 2013 and 2016 reports; this report (2019) is the fourth completed on the revised schedule.

The 2019 report is the ninth such survey of Wichita/Sedgwick County residents providing information and perceptions of the social service needs of Wichita and those who live and/or work in the surrounding area. It is also the fifth such needs assessment to include the residents of Butler County

Year	Community Needs Survey (Geographies)	
	Sedgwick County	Butler County
1988	X	
1993	X	
1997	X	
2004	X	
2006	X	X
2010	X	X
2013	X	X
2016	X	X
2019	X	X

In each case, after the results have been collected and tabulated, the information is used by United Way of the Plains' community volunteers to establish priorities for the allocation of United Way resources toward agency programs supplying social services to those in need.

The 2013 process represented the pilot year of a three-way collaboration between Via Christi Health, the Sedgwick County Health Department and United Way of the Plains in accomplishing the Community Needs Assessment. The collaboration continued for the 2016 assessment, although due to Sedgwick County's budget constraints, the Health Department's collaboration in the project concluded in 2015. During the timeframe for the 2019 assessment, funding was such that the renamed Sedgwick County Division of Health could again become a full partner in the process along with United Way and the rebranded Ascension Via Christi.

Among the core functions of the Sedgwick County Division of Health is examining community needs and perceptions related to health. Ascension Via Christi's interest in the collaboration is derived from its mission of special concern for those who are vulnerable and its core value of stewardship. In addition, this assessment helps meet the new requirement of the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which requires not-for-profit health systems, such as Ascension Via Christi, to conduct community health needs assessments every three years and to develop a plan to help build healthier communities in the areas where they own and operate hospitals.

These three mission-driven organizations are interested in community participation. Joining forces helps ensure that good use is being made of our community's charitable resources by identifying the most urgent health care needs of the underserved. In turn, this maximizes effort, reduces costs and coordinates research findings into a comprehensive document for use by others.

The actual needs assessment process is divided into three major parts.

I. Environmental Scan

The environmental scan consists mostly of secondary data about the community. It is a view of our community and service area based on data supplied by a wide range of organizations at the national, state and local levels. The report consists of seven subsections: Demographics; Education; Economic Overview; Crime; Housing; Life Cycle; and Health Care and Health Access. Source citations appear at the end of the report, in the **Endnotes** section. The Environmental Scan should assist in providing a picture of the status of the community based on these already collected data.

II. Needs Survey

The Needs Survey gathers data from three sources in Sedgwick and Butler counties:

- **Community Respondents:** a random sample of South Central Kansas residents.
- **Community Leaders:** elected and/or appointed government officials and presidents/chief executive officers from the area's largest businesses.
- **Agency Executives:** Chief executive officers of social services agencies throughout South Central Kansas.

By design, the needs assessment seeks to assess needs of the overall community, beyond those needs directly impacted by programs provided by the collaborative partners.

III. Priority Study

The results of the needs assessment are then used to establish priorities for the allocation of United Way resources, yielding the third part of the needs assessment process, the Priority Study. As its purpose, this study will assist the United Way Board of Directors and various United Way committees in awareness, planning, funding, coordination and general provision of services to the community.

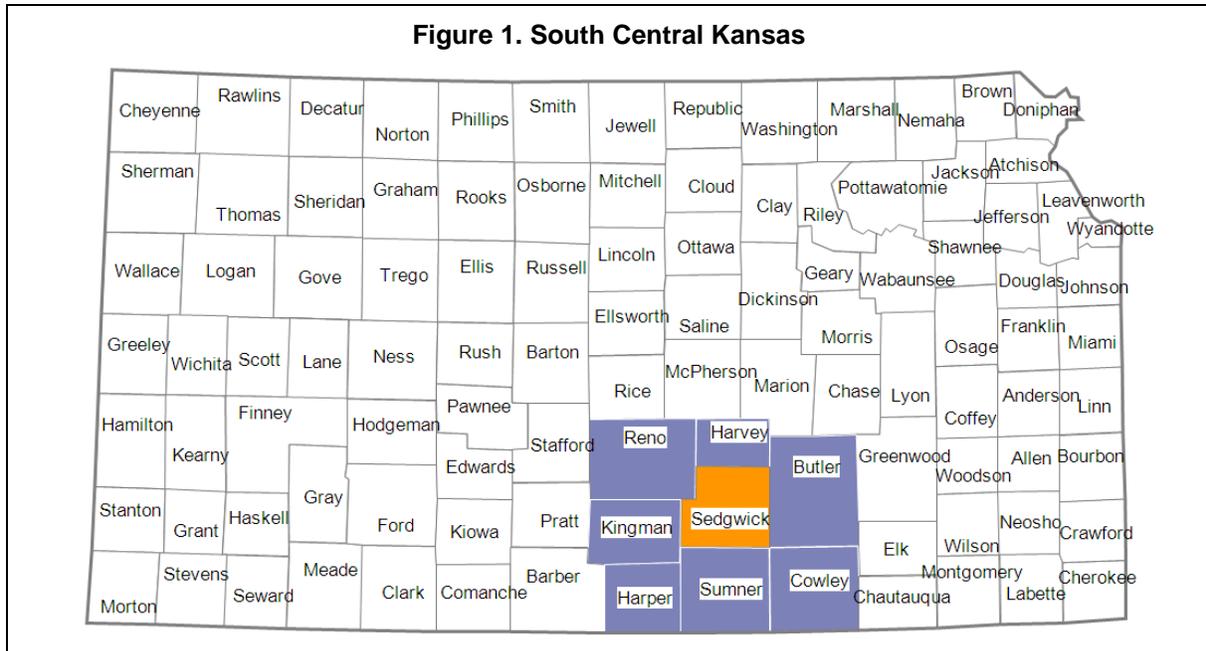
United Way of the Plains and its collaborative partners strive to continually improve its process of identifying and impacting community needs. To that end, we welcome constructive comments and suggestions from report users.

2019

South Central Kansas

A community needs assessment is a structured, data-driven process designed to identify the extent and depth of community concerns. Requests for information are usually based on a desire to educate the public, obtain federal or state assistance, estimate the number of people affected, or obtain grants. All of these requests are deemed appropriate and reflect the desire to continue to proactively identify and impact critical human needs.

For the purposes of this report, South Central Kansas is defined as the eight-county area including Sedgwick County and the seven counties contiguous to it: Butler, Cowley, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, Reno and Sumner counties.



For the most part, information presented in this report has been compiled from the most recent data sources available at the time of report review/publication (for example, the 2010 U.S. Census; the American Community Survey 2013-2017 five-year estimates, released December 6, 2018; the 52nd edition of the *Kansas Statistical Abstract: 2017*, released September 2018; and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's *2017 Kansas Annual Summary of Vital Statistics*, published November 2018).

For the 2000 Census, in addition to the basic survey questions, additional questions were asked of a sample of persons and housing units (generally 1 in 6 households) on topics such as income, education, place of birth and more. These questions were not included in the 2010 Census. Therefore, this report presents a combination of 2010 Census data where appropriate and supplemental data from the 2013-2017 five-year estimates from the American Community Survey, where necessary.

The American Community Survey (ACS) produces annual population, demographic and housing unit estimates. For 2010, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns. For 2011 to 2019, the Population Estimates Program provides intercensal estimates of the populations for the nations, states and counties. With each new release of annual estimates, the entire time series of ACS estimates is revised for all years back to the last census. In any discrepancy between Census data and ACS data, the Census data are "official."

The **Endnotes** in each report section contain source citations. As more current information is released, report users are encouraged to seek out and use the most current data available.

Demographics

Area Population

In the five-year period between 2013 and 2017, the eight-county South Central Kansas area was home to slightly more than one in four Kansans, while Sedgwick County residents consistently comprised 17.5 to 17.6 percent of the state's total population.

During this five-year time period, the eight-county South Central Kansas area experienced a net population gain of 7,655 individuals, fueled by an increase in population of 10,190 in two counties -- Sedgwick (9,716 individuals, 1.9 percent increase) and Butler (474 individuals, 0.7 percent increase). The remaining six counties (e.g., Cowley, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, Reno and Sumner) experienced a total population loss of 2,535 individuals.

The net population gain of the entire eight-county South Central Kansas area (7,655 individuals) represented a 1.0 percent increase from 2013 to 2017.

County	Table 1. Total Population (2013-2017) ¹				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Butler	65,786	65,927	66,092	66,264	66,260
Cowley	36,232	36,201	36,079	35,977	35,732
Harper	5,951	5,906	5,861	5,798	5,746
Harvey	34,722	34,797	34,835	34,814	34,683
Kingman	7,860	7,820	7,790	7,697	7,576
Reno	64,319	64,223	64,058	63,803	63,360
Sedgwick	500,768	503,788	506,529	508,221	510,484
Sumner	23,884	23,763	23,638	23,509	23,336
South Central Kansas	739,522	742,425	744,882	746,083	747,177
State of Kansas	2,868,107	2,882,946	2,892,987	2,898,292	2,903,820
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	17.5%	17.5%	17.5%	17.5%	17.6%
South Central Kansas as % of KS	25.8%	25.8%	25.7%	25.7%	25.7%

Population Trends

In the decade between the 2000 Census and the 2010 Census, Butler Sedgwick and Harvey counties experienced the largest percentage of population growth.

Kingman, Harper, and Sumner, counties experienced a decrease in population during that time, while the population of Reno and Cowley counties remained relatively flat.

County	Table 2. Total Population (2000 and 2010)		
	2000 ²	2010 ²	% Change
Butler	59,484	65,880	10.8%
Cowley	36,291	36,311	0.1%
Harper	6,536	6,034	-7.7%
Harvey	32,869	34,684	5.5%
Kingman	8,673	7,858	-9.4%
Reno	64,790	64,511	-0.4%
Sedgwick	452,869	498,365	10.0%
Sumner	25,946	24,132	-7.0%
South Central KS	687,456	737,775	7.3%
State of Kansas	2,688,824	2,853,118	6.1%
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	16.8%	17.5%	--
South Central KS as % of Kansas	25.6%	25.9%	--

Rural/Urban Populations

County	Table 3. Percent of Urban Population ³ (Census Years 1980-2010)			
	1980	1990	2000	2010
Butler	45.3%	46.3%	55.9%	59.5%
Cowley	65.0%	66.9%	65.6%	69.0%
Harper	34.2%	35.3%	--*	--*
Harvey	63.4%	63.5%	68.8%	69.1%
Kingman	39.8%	38.5%	36.8%	37.9%
Reno	62.0%	63.0%	68.4%	68.7%
Sedgwick	88.8%	89.3%	91.2%	92.3%
Sumner	38.0%	37.2%	37.6%	37.2%
State of Kansas	66.7%	69.1%	71.4%	74.2%

Based on 2010 decennial Census data, in 2010 (as in 2000), all Residents of Harper County and the majority of the people in Kingman and Sumner counties lived in rural settings, while the majority of those in Sedgwick, Harvey, Cowley, Reno and Butler counties lived in urban (i.e., city or town) settings.

*No urban land within the county.

Composition of Population by Gender

In the five-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, the county, area and state populations were divided nearly evenly between the two genders. As Table 4 shows, in 2013 in the eight-county South Central Kansas area, there were 7,332 more females than males, a ratio of 50.5 percent female to 49.5 percent male.

In 2017 in the same eight-county area, there were 4,773 more females than males, a ratio of 50.3 percent female to 49.7 percent male.

County	Table 4. Population by Gender (2013 and 2017)							
	2013 ⁴				2017 ⁵			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Butler	32,986	50.1%	32,800	49.9%	33,449	50.5%	32,811	49.5%
Cowley	18,062	49.9%	18,170	50.1%	17,973	50.3%	17,759	49.7%
Harper	2,973	50.0%	2,978	50.0%	2,928	51.0%	2,818	49.0%
Harvey	16,713	48.1%	18,009	51.9%	17,016	49.1%	17,667	50.9%
Kingman	3,952	50.3%	3,908	49.7%	3,835	50.6%	3,741	49.4%
Reno	32,169	50.0%	32,150	50.0%	31,944	50.4%	31,416	49.6%
Sedgwick	247,358	49.4%	253,410	50.6%	252,399	49.4%	258,085	50.6%
Sumner	11,882	49.7%	12,002	50.3%	11,658	50.0%	11,678	50.0%
South Central KS	366,095	49.5%	373,427	50.5%	371,202	49.7%	375,975	50.3%
State of Kansas	1,425,770	49.7%	1,442,337	50.3%	1,445,980	49.8%	1,457,840	50.2%
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	17.3%		17.6%		17.5%		17.7%	
South Central KS as % of Kansas	25.7%		25.9%		25.7%		25.8%	

Composition of Population by Age

Table 5 on the following page presents the county, area and state population by age categories: children younger than five years old, children five to 17 years old, young adults 18 to 24 years old, adults 25 to 64 years old and seniors age 65 and older. In 2013, more than one in every four (26.6 percent) Kansas children lived in the eight-county South Central Kansas area, including 54,315 children younger than five years old and 139,530 children and youth between the ages of five and 17 years. This represented 193,845 of Kansas' 728,125 children younger than 18 years of age.

Table 5. Population by Age Category (2013 ⁴ and 2017 ⁵)												
County	2013 Population by Age, in Years						2017 Population by Age, in Years					
	Under 5	5 - 17	18-24	25 - 64	65+	Under 5	5 - 17	18-24	25 - 64	65+		
Butler	4,100	13,446	6,085	33,662	8,493	3,954	12,997	5,987	34,040	9,282		
Cowley	2,407	6,646	3,677	17,686	5,816	2,267	6,497	3,715	17,080	6,173		
Harper	400	1,009	403	2,856	1,283	393	976	388	2,751	1,238		
Harvey	2,293	6,544	3,032	16,937	5,916	2,252	6,470	3,151	16,436	6,374		
Kingman	446	1,365	548	3,881	1,620	393	1,289	554	3,720	1,620		
Reno	4,167	11,020	5,925	32,148	11,059	3,617	10,878	5,628	31,567	11,670		
Sedgwick	38,926	95,036	49,060	258,692	59,054	37,650	95,253	49,260	260,804	67,517		
Sumner	1,576	4,464	1,927	12,133	3,784	1,453	4,344	1,898	11,574	4,067		
South Central Kansas	54,315	139,530	70,657	377,995	97,025	51,979	138,704	70,581	377,972	107,941		
State of Kansas	202,761	525,364	289,972	1,463,758	386,252	196,826	522,917	297,336	1,460,468	426,273		
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	19.2%	18.1%	16.9%	17.7%	15.3%	19.1%	18.2%	16.6%	17.9%	15.8%		
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	26.8%	26.6%	24.4%	25.8%	25.1%	26.4%	26.5%	23.7%	25.9%	25.3%		



In 2017, 26.5 percent (or 190,683 of 719,743) of Kansas children lived in the eight-county South Central Kansas area, including 51,979 children younger than five years old and 138,704 children and youth between the ages of five and 17 years (decreases of 2,336 children under 5 years old and 826 children youth five to 17 years old, for a net decrease of 3,162 children under 18 years of age in South Central Kansas in 2017, over 2013).

Distribution Trend of South Central Kansas Population, by Age and Gender

Figure 2 on the following page displays the age and gender distribution of the population of the eight-county South Central Kansas area in 2013 and 2017. These population pyramids present a picture of the population's age-gender composition, using a paired bar chart-type graphic and shows the relative number of males and females in each age group.

Demographers sometimes refer to the graphic representation of the movement of the Baby Boomer generation (those born between 1946 and 1964)⁶ as the "lump in the snake." In 2012, Baby Boomers would have been 48 to 66 years old; in 2016, they would have been 52 to 70 years old.

The year 2030⁷ marks a demographic turning point for the United States. Beginning that year, all Baby Boomers will be older than 65. This will expand the size of the older population so that one in every five Americans is projected to be retirement age. Later that decade, by 2035, *Population Estimates and Projections* from the U.S. Census Bureau project that older adults will outnumber children for the first time in U.S. history.

Beyond 2030,⁷ the U.S. population is projected to grow slowly, to age considerably, and to become more racially and ethnically diverse. Despite slowing population growth, particularly after 2030, the U.S. population is still expected to grow by 78 million people by 2060, crossing the 400-million threshold in 2058.

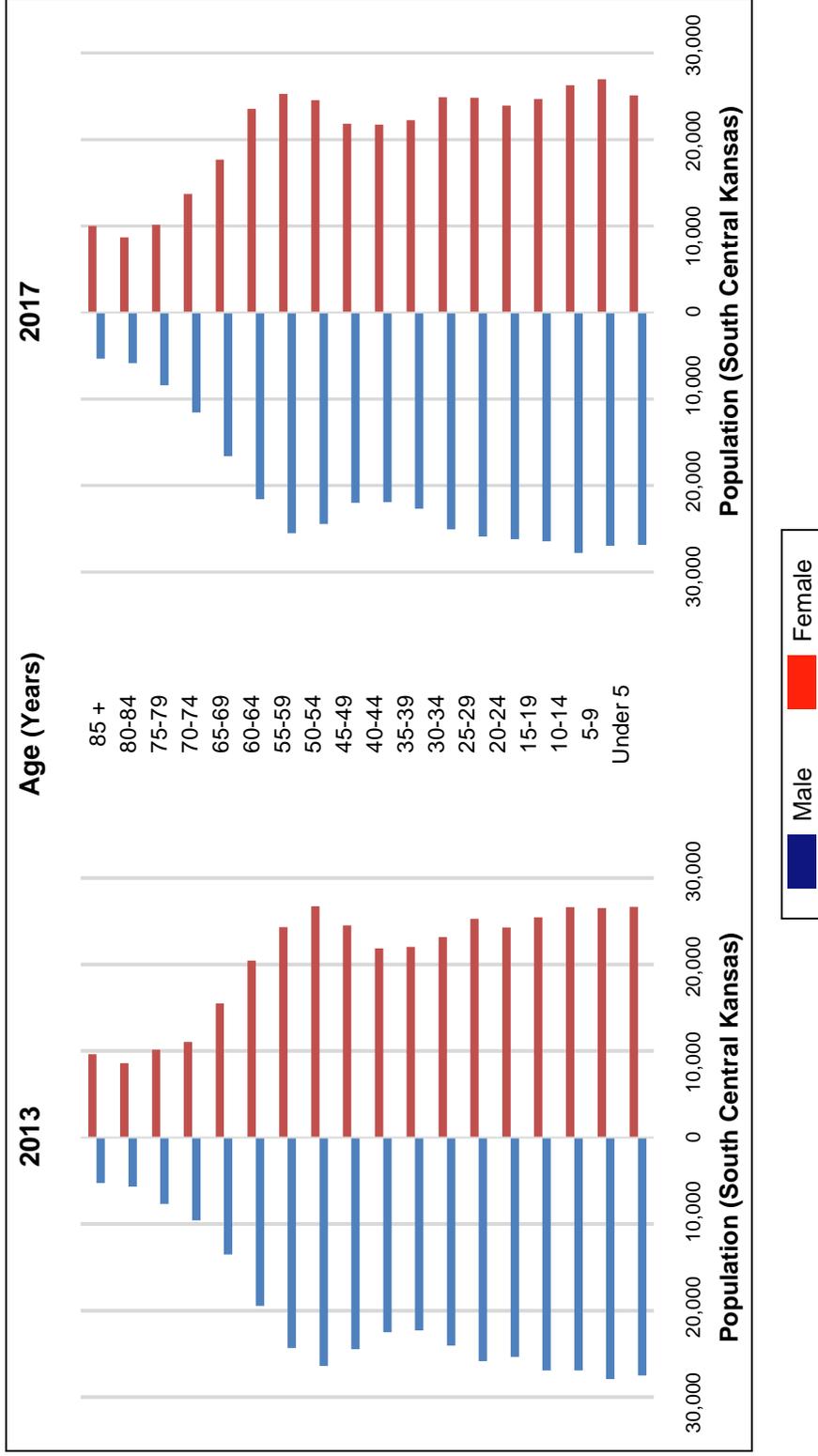
South Central Kansas Senior Population

Table 6 presents data regarding the senior population in the eight-county South Central Kansas area.

In 2013, one in four (25.0 percent) South Central Kansas residents were at were at least 55 years old. Similarly, in 2017, adults over 55 years of age comprised 27.3 percent of the South Central Kansas population.

Age Categories	Table 6. Senior Population (South Central Kansas; 2013 ⁴ and 2017 ⁵)			
	2013		2017	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
South Central Kansas Total Population	739,522	100.0%	747,177	100.0%
55 to 59 years	48,638		50,794	
60 to 64 years	39,930		45,117	
65 to 74 years	49,643		59,544	
75 to 84 years	32,087		33,086	
85 years, plus	14,887		15,311	
South Central Kansas Total Senior Population as % of Kansas population	185,185	25.0%	203,852	27.3%

Figure 2. Distribution Trend of South Central Kansas Population, by Age and Gender (2013⁴ and 2017⁵)



Composition of Population by Race

Estimates made by the U.S. Census Bureau of the numbers of persons in the major race categories can assist in understanding the changing composition of the local populations. Table 7 provides a comparison of the data for 2013 and 2017, including the estimated count and percent by racial backgrounds. Such estimates provide useful numbers against which to measure the magnitude of change for racial categories. In Kansas in both 2013 and 2017, approximately 85 percent of the population was of White/Caucasian background. In 2013 in the eight-county South Central Kansas area, the racial background of 83.2 percent of the population was White/Caucasian and in 2017, 83.4 percent.

Racial Background		Table 7. Population by Race (Kansas and South Central Kansas, 2013 ⁸ and 2017) ¹			
		Kansas		South Central Kansas	
White	2013	2,449,273	85.4%	614,957	83.2%
	2017	2,465,518	84.9%	622,815	83.4%
Black	2013	164,299	5.7%	49,915	6.7%
	2017	168,470	5.8%	51,430	6.9%
Native American	2013	23,958	0.8%	6,750	0.9%
	2017	23,503	0.8%	6,889	0.9%
Asian	2013	70,408	2.5%	22,206	3.0%
	2017	80,738	2.8%	24,238	3.2%
Pacific Islander	2013	1,887	0.1%	456	0.1%
	2017	1,923	0.1%	323	0.0%
Other Race	2013	65,807	2.3%	18,555	2.5%
	2017	65,253	2.2%	15,276	2.0%
Multi-Racial	2013	92,475	3.2%	26,683	3.6%
	2017	98,415	3.4%	26,206	3.5%
Total	2013	2,868,107	100.0%	739,522	100.0%
	2017	2,903,820	100.0%	747,177	100.0%

Column percentages may not sum to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

Table 8 presents the population's racial background by county for 2013 and 2017.

Racial Background		Table 8. Race (Counties, 2013 ⁸ and 2017 ¹)							
		Butler	Cowley	Harper	Harvey	Kingman	Reno	Sedgwick	Sumner
White	2013	61,295	31,749	5,726	32,181	7,644	58,720	394,966	22,676
	2017	61,854	31,510	5,537	32,441	7,334	58,394	403,703	22,042
Black	2013	1,045	1,060	12	486	25	1,929	45,273	85
	2017	1,461	1,077	10	704	27	1,791	46,134	226
Native American	2013	471	943	68	155	60	319	4,286	448
	2017	543	708	136	184	28	439	4,607	244
Asian	2013	579	644	1	214	0	371	20,369	28
	2017	767	572	10	211	2	355	22,239	82
Pacific Islander	2013	5	2	8	0	0	39	383	19
	2017	13	28	0	53	0	35	194	0
Other Race	2013	522	864	44	843	20	1,291	14,828	143
	2017	200	474	12	301	13	605	13,516	155
Multi-Racial	2013	1,869	970	92	843	111	1,650	20,663	485
	2017	1,422	1,363	41	789	172	1,741	20,091	587
Total	2013	65,786	36,232	5,951	34,722	7,860	64,319	500,768	23,884
	2017	66,260	35,732	5,746	34,683	7,576	63,360	510,484	23,336

Composition of Population by Hispanic Ethnicity

The federal government treats Hispanic ethnicity and race as separate and distinct concepts. In surveys and censuses, separate questions are asked on Hispanic ethnicity and race. The question on Hispanic ethnicity asks respondents if they are Spanish, Hispanic or Latino. Hispanics may be of any race.⁹

Table 9 provides a comparison of the data for 2013 and 2017, providing information against which to measure the magnitude of the difference in percentages for the populations of Hispanic ethnicity within each geography. Again, because these estimates are continually being revised by the Census Bureau, the data should not be regarded as the precise count. Nevertheless, the general picture the estimates depict is a reasonable portrayal of the changing composition of the populations.

A slightly higher percentage of persons of Hispanic ethnicity reside in the eight-county South Central Kansas area than in the state of Kansas as a whole, both in 2013 (11.2 percent versus 10.7 percent) and in 2017 (12.1 percent versus 11.5 percent). In addition, a higher percentage of the South Central Kansas population was of Hispanic ethnicity in 2017 (12.1 percent) as compared to 2013 (11.2 percent).

Hispanic Ethnicity*		Table 9. Population by Hispanic Ethnicity (Kansas and South Central Kansas, 2013 ⁸ and 2017 ¹)			
		Kansas		South Central Kansas	
Hispanic	2013	308,122	10.7%	82,933	11.2%
	2017	334,860	11.5%	90,511	12.1%
Non-Hispanic	2013	2,559,985	89.3%	656,589	88.8%
	2017	2,568,960	88.5%	656,666	87.9%
Total Population	2013	2,868,107	100.0%	739,522	100.0%
	2017	2,903,820	100.0%	747,177	100.0%

*Hispanic ethnicity is not considered a race category; those identifying themselves as Hispanic may be of any race.

Table 10 presents the population's Hispanic ethnicity by county for 2013 and 2017.

Hispanic Ethnicity*		Table 10. Population by Hispanic Ethnicity (Counties, 2013 ⁸ and 2017 ¹)							
		Butler	Cowley	Harper	Harvey	Kingman	Reno	Sedgwick	Sumner
Hispanic	2013	2,697	3,425	322	3,782	208	5,314	66,040	1,145
	2017	3,016	3,780	364	4,052	242	5,736	72,080	1,241
Non-Hispanic	2013	63,089	32,807	5,629	30,940	7,652	59,005	434,728	22,739
	2017	63,244	31,952	5,382	30,631	7,334	57,624	438,404	22,095
Total Population	2013	65,786	36,232	5,951	34,722	7,860	64,319	500,768	23,884
	2017	66,260	35,732	5,746	34,683	7,576	63,360	510,484	23,336

*Hispanic ethnicity is not considered a race category; those identifying themselves as Hispanic may be of any race.

Between 2013 and 2017, every county in the eight-county South Central Kansas area experienced a net gain in population of Hispanic ethnicity. The increase of 7,578 South Central Kansas residents of Hispanic ethnicity represents a 9.1 percent change in 2017 over 2013.

In some counties, the percentage increase in Hispanic population was higher than the regional average (16.3 percent in Kingman; 13.0 percent in Harper; 11.8 percent in Butler; and 10.4 percent in Cowley).

In Sedgwick County, the increase was 9.1 percent, or 6,040 individuals.

In other counties, the percentage increase in Hispanic population was lower than the regional average (7.1 percent in Harvey; 7.9 percent in Reno; and 8.4 percent in Sumner).

Nationwide, the non-Hispanic White population is projected to shrink over coming decades, even as the United States population continues to grow. The decline is driven by falling birth rates and rising number of deaths over time as the non-Hispanic White population ages. ¹⁰ By the year 2045, the United States is projected to shift to a majority, minority country, meaning that less than half of the population will be non-Hispanic Whites.¹⁰

The population of Kansas is aging, growing more slowly than the population of the United States as a whole, becoming increasingly diverse and concentrating in the state’s urban areas. Given current growth patterns, the majority, non-Hispanic White population in Kansas is projected to continue to decline, while minority populations are projected to increase. ¹⁰

The U.S. Census estimated four counties in Kansas had reached "minority-majority" status, where the majority was a group "not single-race, non-Hispanic white" ¹¹ and the non-Hispanic white populations were in the minority. Between 2007 and 2008, Finney County ¹² joined Seward, Ford and Wyandotte counties in their minority-majority status. In addition to Census data, the estimates were based on births, deaths and migration data from the Internal Revenue Service and Medicare.

A 2018 report by the Kansas Health Institute ¹⁶ projected demographic trends over the next 50 years, without attempting to take into consideration potential major changes in immigration or economic development policies, technological advances or other factors that could have a significant impact on population patterns. These population projections yield a picture of an older, more diverse and more urban Kansas.

Table 11 displays dates by which various Kansas geographies are projected to become majority/minority, that is when less than half of the population will be non-Hispanic White.

Geographic Area	Table 11. Projected Timeframe for Reaching Majority/Minority Status
	Year or Years
United States ¹⁰	2045
Kansas ¹³	2061-2066
Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area ¹³ (Butler, Harvey, Kingman, Sedgwick and Sumner counties)	2051-2056
Sedgwick County ¹³	2041-2046

Wichita Minority Residence Patterns ^{8,1}

According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, the population of the City of Wichita in 2013 was 383,703 of whom 286,707 (74.7 percent) were nonminority (i.e., White).

By 2017, the population of the city of Wichita grew to 389,054 individuals, of whom 292,906 (75.3 percent) were nonminority.

This growth represented an increase of 6,199 individuals (or 2.2 percent) in the nonminority population and a decrease of 848 individuals (or -0.9 percent) in the minority population, for a net population increase of 5,351 individuals or 1.4 percent.

Twenty-six postal Zone Improvement Plan (ZIP) codes are assigned to metropolitan Wichita by the United States Postal Service. Traditionally members of the minority population in Wichita resided in the central and northeast portions of the city. According to the American Community Survey, 13 of the 26 Wichita ZIP codes were comprised of at least 20 percent minority populations in 2013, as displayed in Table 12.

In 2017, 11 of the 26 Wichita ZIP codes were comprised of at least 20 percent minority populations; the 67202 and 67203 ZIP code areas no longer had a minority population over 20 percent (at 14.4 and 18.2 percent, respectively).

Table 12. Percent of Minority Population in each ZIP Code, if 20 Percent or Greater (Wichita, 2013⁸ and 2017¹)
Sorted in Order of 2013 Percentages

Residence		% Minority Population		Residence		% Minority Population	
ZIP Code	2013	2017		ZIP Code	2013	2017	
67214	62.6%	57.8%		67202	26.4%	14.4%	
67207	44.9%	42.4%		67218	25.2%	33.7%	
67220	43.5%	41.0%		67226	21.7%	21.8%	
67208	41.0%	39.4%		67203	21.6%	18.2%	
67210	38.8%	38.8%		67216	21.0%	21.2%	
67219	32.9%	38.5%		67204	20.1%	24.7%	
67211	27.0%	27.1%					

In general, these ZIP codes are located in the vicinity of the north/south corridor through Wichita (I-135), in the northeast portion of the city, in the core of the city, and in the southeast portion of the city including the area near McConnell Air Force Base (67210/67207).

Several of the more affluent ZIP codes around the edges of the city had minority populations of 10 percent or less. In 2017, five ZIP codes had minority populations of less than 10 percent including 67209 with a white population of 90.9 percent and 67235 with a white population of 91.0 percent). Three ZIP codes (67223, 67227 and 67232) were each estimated to have an all-white population (100.0 percent).

Economic Overview

Area Employment¹⁴

For each of the past five years, between 16.5 and 16.6 percent of the state's civilian labor force has been located in Sedgwick County, and slightly fewer than one in every four (24.2 to 24.4 percent) individuals in the state's labor force have been located in the eight-county South Central Kansas area.

County	Table 13. Average Annual Labor Force ¹⁴				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Butler	31,845	31,992	31,958	31,877	31,813
Cowley	17,175	17,286	16,999	17,024	16,961
Harper	3,105	2,985	2,848	2,849	2,654
Harvey	17,121	17,136	17,166	17,183	17,031
Kingman	3,719	3,608	3,640	3,612	3,440
Reno	31,610	31,230	30,762	30,107	30,028
Sedgwick	246,412	247,317	246,201	245,673	244,662
Sumner	11,151	11,081	11,052	10,994	10,761
South Central Kansas	362,138	362,635	360,626	359,319	357,350
State of Kansas	1,485,917	1,491,710	1,489,829	1,485,336	1,478,783
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	16.6%	16.6%	16.5%	16.5%	16.5%
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	24.4%	24.3%	24.2%	24.2%	24.2%
Sedgwick County as % of South Central KS	68.0%	68.2%	68.3%	68.4%	68.5%

Employment data closely mirror workforce data, as for each of the past five years, with 16.4 percent of the state's employed labor force employed in Sedgwick County, and 24.0 to 24.2 percent of state's employed labor force being employed in the eight-county South Central Kansas area. For each of the past five years, employees in Sedgwick County have comprised approximately two-thirds (67.9 to 68.4 percent) of the South Central Kansas labor force.

County	Table 14. Average Annual Employed Labor Force ¹⁴				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Butler	30,079	30,433	30,588	30,497	30,616
Cowley	16,175	16,485	16,216	16,244	16,316
Harper	2,980	2,874	2,737	2,739	2,555
Harvey	16,287	16,407	16,493	16,431	16,343
Kingman	3,516	3,464	3,481	3,443	3,314
Reno	29,947	29,855	29,428	28,735	28,867
Sedgwick	231,237	234,034	234,392	233,914	234,327
Sumner	10,522	10,553	10,558	10,507	10,352
South Central Kansas	340,743	344,105	343,893	342,510	342,690
State of Kansas	1,407,217	1,424,016	1,427,731	1,425,413	1,425,216
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	16.4%	16.4%	16.4%	16.4%	16.4%
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	24.2%	24.2%	24.1%	24.0%	24.0%
Sedgwick County as % of South Central KS	67.9%	68.0%	68.2%	68.3%	68.4%

Area Unemployment¹⁴

The number of unemployed workers in the eight-county South Central Kansas area decreased by 6,735 during the five-year period, from 21,395 in 2013 to 14,660 in 2017. Sedgwick County accounted for much of that decrease, moving from 15,175 unemployed in 2013 to 10,335 unemployed in 2017, a decrease of 4,840 unemployed workers.

County	Table 15. Average Annual Unemployed Labor Force (Count) ¹⁴				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Butler	1,766	1,559	1,370	1,380	1,197
Cowley	1,000	801	783	780	645
Harper	125	111	111	110	99
Harvey	834	729	673	752	688
Kingman	203	144	159	169	126
Reno	1,663	1,375	1,334	1,372	1,161
Sedgwick	15,175	13,283	11,809	11,759	10,335
Sumner	629	528	494	487	409
South Central Kansas	21,395	18,530	16,733	16,809	14,660
State of Kansas	78,700	67,694	62,098	59,923	53,567
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	19.3%	19.6%	19.0%	19.6%	19.3%
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	27.2%	27.4%	26.9%	28.1%	27.4%
Sedgwick County as % of South Central KS	70.9%	71.7%	70.6%	70.0%	70.5%

Similarly, as the data in Table 16 display, percentages of unemployed workers in the eight-county South Central Kansas area decreased during the five-year period, from 5.9 percent unemployed in 2013 to 4.1 percent unemployed in 2017.

In Sedgwick County, unemployment rates for the period decreased from 6.2 percent in 2013 to 4.2 percent in 2017.

County	Table 16. Average Annual Unemployed Labor Force (Percent) ¹⁴				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Butler	5.5%	4.9%	4.3%	4.3%	3.8%
Cowley	5.8%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	3.8%
Harper	4.0%	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%	3.7%
Harvey	4.9%	4.3%	3.9%	4.4%	4.0%
Kingman	5.5%	4.0%	4.4%	4.7%	3.7%
Reno	5.3%	4.4%	4.3%	4.6%	3.9%
Sedgwick	6.2%	5.4%	4.8%	4.8%	4.2%
Sumner	5.6%	4.8%	4.5%	4.4%	3.8%
South Central Kansas	5.9%	5.1%	4.6%	4.7%	4.1%
State of Kansas	5.3%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	3.6%

Characteristics of the Unemployed

According to the most current Affirmative Action Report available on the State of Kansas Department of Labor website, when examining the civilian work force, in 2015, Sedgwick County was home to one in five (20.2 percent) of the State's unemployed individuals (17,842 of 88,454). Sedgwick County was also home to more than a third (36.5 percent) of the State's unemployed Asian or Pacific Island individuals (1,050 of 2,878) and 28.5 percent of the State's unemployed Black individuals (2,904 of 10,197).

County	Table 17. Composition of Unemployed Civilian Work Force by Race (2015) ¹⁵										
	Total Unemployed	White		Black		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Butler	1,841	1,695	92.1%	40	2.2%	7	0.4%	30	1.6%	69	3.7%
Cowley	1,182	1,040	88.0%	43	3.6%	26	2.2%	6	0.5%	67	5.7%
Harper	107	98	91.6%	0	0.0%	4	3.7%	3	2.8%	2	1.9%
Harvey	764	686	89.8%	0	0.0%	10	1.3%	0	0.0%	68	8.9%
Kingman	213	213	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Reno	1,800	1,670	92.8%	29	1.6%	2	0.1%	27	1.5%	72	4.0%
Sedgwick	17,842	12,195	68.3%	2,904	16.3%	308	1.7%	1,050	5.9%	1,385	7.8%
Sumner	808	758	93.8%	10	1.2%	0	0.0%	26	3.2%	14	1.7%
South Central KS	24,557	18,355	74.7%	3,026	12.3%	357	1.5%	1,142	4.7%	1,677	6.8%
St. of Kansas	88,454	66,980	75.7%	10,197	11.5%	1,607	1.8%	2,878	3.3%	6,792	7.7%
Sg.Co. as % of KS	20.2%	18.2%		28.5%		19.2%		36.5%		20.4%	
South Central KS as % of Kansas	27.8%	27.4%		29.7%		22.2%		39.7%		24.7%	
Sg. Co. as % of South Central KS	72.7%	66.4%		96.0%		86.3%		91.9%		82.6%	

Similarly, in many counties unemployment was more prevalent among Kansas residents of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. In 2015 in Sedgwick County, 2,732 residents of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity who would otherwise have been in the civilian work force were unemployed. These unemployed Hispanic/Latino residents represented 15.3 percent of Sedgwick County's unemployed civilian population. In 2015, 22.8 percent (or 2,732) of Kansas' 11,992 unemployed residents of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity lived in Sedgwick County and 28.1 percent (or 3,366) lived in the eight-county South Central Kansas area.

County	Table 18. Unemployed Civilian Work Force by Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity (2015) ¹⁵		
	Total	Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity	
Butler	1,841	85	4.6%
Cowley	1,182	138	11.7%
Harper	107	0	0.0%
Harvey	764	117	15.3%
Kingman	213	6	2.8%
Reno	1,800	180	10.0%
Sedgwick	17,842	2,732	15.3%
Sumner	808	108	13.4%
South Central Kansas	24,557	3,366	13.7%
State of Kansas	88,454	11,992	13.6%
Sg. Co. as % of Kansas	20.2%	22.8%	
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	27.8%	28.1%	
Sedgwick County as % of South Central Kansas	72.7%	81.2%	

Top Area Employers

Table 19 displays the area's largest employers in 2014 and in 2018.¹⁶ In 2012, both Cessna Aircraft Company and Hawker Beechcraft Corporation appeared on the list of the area's largest employers. Hawker Beechcraft Corporation subsequently became Beechcraft Corporation. Cessna and Beechcraft merged in March 2014 to form Textron Aviation. McConnell Air Force Base began reporting employment data in 2013. In 2013, Via Christi Health merged with Ascension Health, the nation's largest nonprofit health system.¹⁷

By 2018, employment at Bombardier Learjet had decreased to 1,435, below the cutoff level for inclusion in Table 19. With the exception of Bombardier Learjet, all of the area's largest employers appear on the list for both years.

In 2014, the largest area employers employed 54,203 individuals full-time. In 2018, the ten largest area employers employed 53,123, a decrease of 1,080 employees (2.0 percent).¹⁶

In 2014, employment at the top area employers was split with approximately three in five jobs being non-government (58.1 percent, n=31,473) and two in five being government jobs (41.9 percent; n=22,730) at the local, state and federal levels (i.e., city, Wichita Public Schools, State of Kansas, McConnell Air Force Base and U.S. government).

In 2018, government/non-government jobs among the area's top employers were divided nearly in half, with 52.8 percent being non-government jobs and 47.2 percent being government jobs (28,056 and 25,067, respectively).

Top Area Employers in 2014	Employees*	Top Area Employers in 2018	Employees*
Spirit AeroSystems, Inc.	10,900	Spirit AeroSystems Inc.	12,000
Textron Aviation**	8,519	Textron Aviation	9,000
Ascension's Via Christi Health	5,899	McConnell Air Force Base	6,689
Wichita Public Schools, USD 259	5,606	Wichita Public Schools, USD 259	5,516
McConnell Air Force Base	5,094	State of Kansas	4,373
State of Kansas	3,992	Ascension Via Christi	3,856
Koch Industries, Inc.	3,300	City of Wichita	3,255
Bombardier Learjet***	2,855	Koch Industries, Inc.	3,200
City of Wichita	2,800	United States Government	2,738
United States Government	2,620	Sedgwick County	2,496
Sedgwick County	2,618		
Total	54,203	Total	53,123

* Full-time, Wichita-area employees

** In 2014 Cessna Aircraft (5,352 employees) and Beechcraft/Hawker Beechcraft (3,167 employees) merged to form Textron Aviation.

*** In 2018, employment at Bombardier Learjet decreased to 1,435 employees.

Aviation Employment

Aviation manufacturing is a significant factor in the economy of South Central Kansas. Table 20 presents employee information for the area's largest aviation manufacturing firms over recent years. Employment in the local aviation manufacturing workforce experienced a slight overall increase between 2014 and 2018 (by 161 or 0.7 percent), from 22,274 to 22,435.

Manufacturing Firm	Table 20. Full-Time Wichita Area Employees at Aviation Manufacturing Firms ¹⁸				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Spirit AeroSystems, Inc.	10,900	10,900	10,800	10,700	12,000
Textron Aviation	8,519	9,337	9,337	9,300	9,000
Bombardier Learjet	2,855	1,845	1,823	1,700	1,435
Total Employment	22,274	22,082	21,960	21,700	22,435

Many area companies serve as subcontractors to the aviation industry, both locally and in other markets. Table 21 presents the top five area aviation subcontractors aside from Spirit AeroSystems, Inc., whose 2018 employment data were detailed in Table 20.

Top Five Aviation Subcontractors in 2018 (excluding Spirit AeroSystems, Inc.)	Table 21. Full-Time Wichita-Area Employees at Aviation Subcontracting Firms ¹⁹
LTC-Leading Technology Composites, Inc.	393
TECT Aerospace	359
Metal Finishing Co., Inc.	320
FMI Inc.	280
Cox Machine Inc.	265
Total Employment among Top Five (2018)	1,617

Underemployment

A variety of economic factors have impacted the national and local economy. While layoffs and the accompanying uncertainty led to unemployment for many, for others, they led to "under-employment."

Underemployment has many different faces.²⁰ Someone who is involuntarily working part time or is overqualified for their current position can be categorized as underemployed. This can include workers who possess more formal education, higher-level skills, and more extensive work experience than the job requires. Workers involuntarily employed in a field different than that for which they were formally educated may be underemployed, as can workers who earn 20 percent or less than in their previous jobs. Finally, workers experiencing intermittent employment or employed in a temporary or part-time basis may be underemployed.

In addition to a focus on employment versus unemployment data, the experience of being underemployed may have a stigma attached, including the perception that they are alone (the only person unable to find a suitable job) and that there must be something wrong with them. Often those who are underemployed don't want to talk about it, feel ashamed, and can become hopeless and unmotivated.²⁰

According to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics,²¹ because of the difficulty of developing an objective set of criteria (for example, which could be readily used in a monthly household survey), no official government statistics are available on the total number of persons who might be viewed as underemployed. Even if many or most could be identified, it would still be difficult to quantify the effect on the economy of such underemployment.

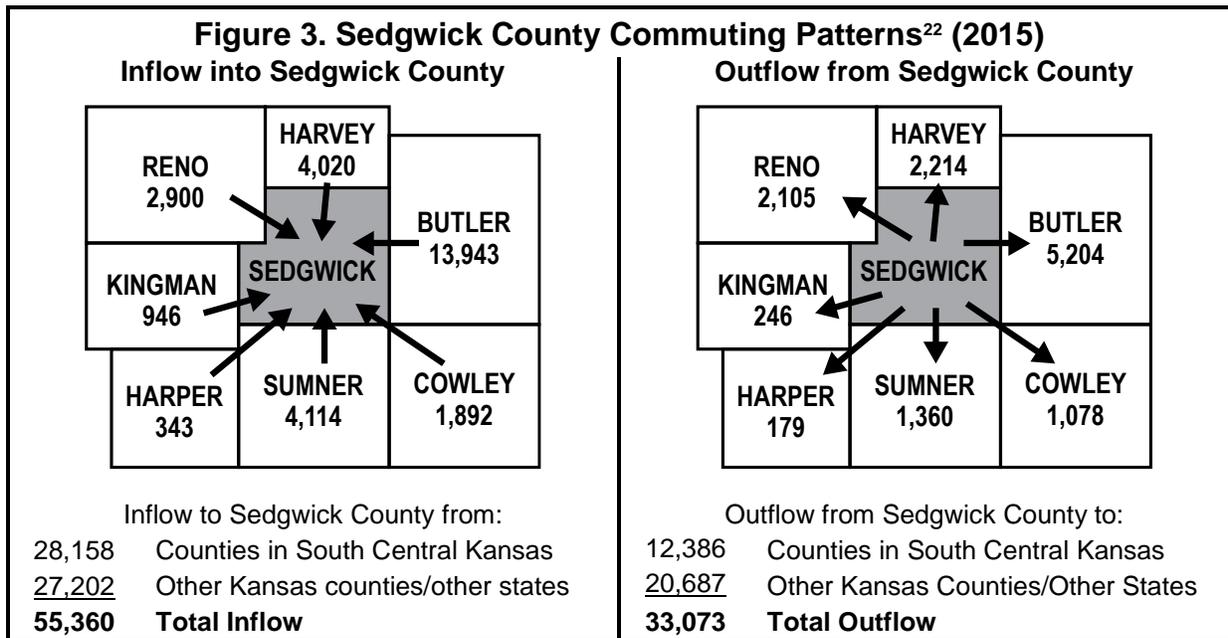
Regional Commuting Patterns²²

The eight counties in South Central Kansas are interconnected, both geographically and economically. According to commuting patterns developed by the U.S. Census Center for Economic Studies, in 2015 a total of 55,360 individuals worked in Sedgwick County but lived outside the county. There were 33,073 Sedgwick County residents who worked outside the county.

The largest labor exchange was between Butler and Sedgwick counties. One in four (25.2 percent) individuals who lived outside Sedgwick County but commuted into Sedgwick County for work lived in Butler County (n = 13,943), and of the individuals who lived in Sedgwick County and commuted to work somewhere else, 15.7 percent commuted to Butler County (n = 5,204).

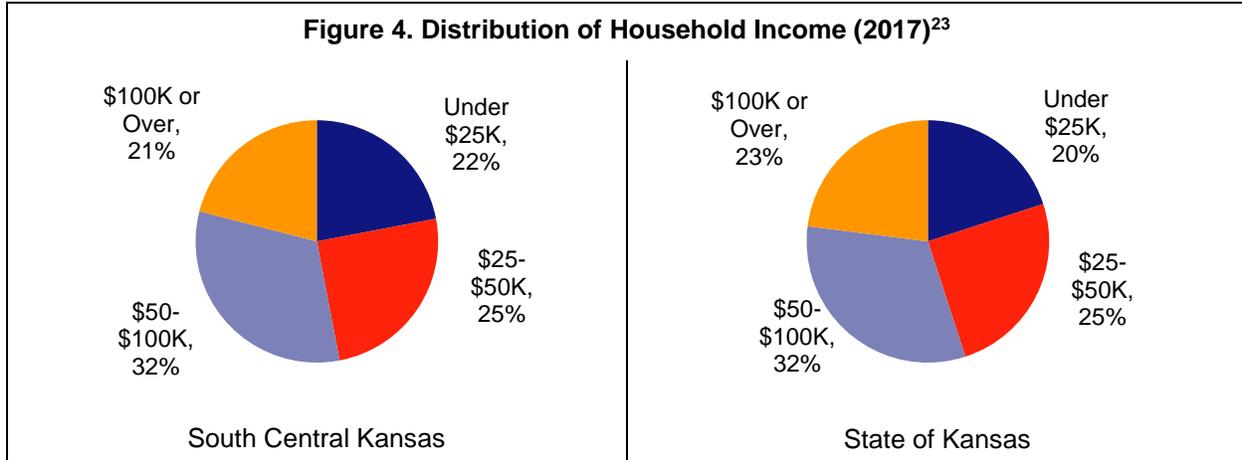
A total of 4,114 Sumner County residents commuted into Sedgwick County to work, while a corresponding 1,360 Sedgwick County residents commuted into Sumner County to work, resulting in a net increase of 2,754 workers in Sedgwick County.

Similarly, a total of 4,020 Harvey County residents commuted into Sedgwick County to work, while a corresponding 2,214 Sedgwick County residents commuted into Harvey County to work, resulting in a net increase of 1,806 workers in Sedgwick County.



Household Income

Slightly fewer than half (47.3 percent) of the households in the eight-county South Central Kansas area had annual household income below \$50,000. This represented 135,417 (that is, 63,237+72,180) of 286,181 households. A slightly lower percentage of all Kansas households (45.1 percent) had annual household income below \$50,000 (that is, 229,300+276,838, or 506,138 of 1,121,943)²³



More than one in every four (27.6 percent) Kansas households with annual income below \$25,000 was located in the eight-county South Central Kansas area in 2017. This represented 63,237 households.

Table 22. Annual Household Income (2017)²³

County	Annual Household Income (2017) ²³				
	Total Households	Under \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 Or Over
Butler	24,358	4,196	5,664	8,386	6,112
Cowley	13,688	3,495	3,785	4,201	2,207
Harper	2,357	586	622	834	315
Harvey	13,355	2,709	3,341	4,558	2,747
Kingman	3,148	555	829	1,139	625
Reno	25,015	5,735	7,410	8,374	3,496
Sedgwick	195,072	43,641	48,404	61,326	41,701
Sumner	9,188	2,320	2,125	3,078	1,665
South Central KS	286,181	63,237	72,180	91,896	58,868
State of Kansas	1,121,943	229,300	276,838	359,968	255,837
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	17.4%	19.0%	17.5%	17.0%	16.3%
South Central KS as % of Kansas	25.5%	27.6%	26.1%	25.5%	23.0%

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Cash assistance is currently known as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), a support available under the Successful Families Program.²⁷ This program offers employment services and support services to low-income families; that support may include cash assistance.

To qualify for assistance from the Successful Families Program,²⁷ households must meet certain income and limited resource requirements. For the purposes of this program, families are defined as including a child who may be living with a parent, a relative or a person named by a court to take care of the child, such as a guardian, conservator, or custodian. Families must have at least one child in the home under the age of 18; this can include an unborn baby.

Adults must work or participate in work activities in order to receive cash assistance for their family, unless they take care of a child under two months of age or take care of a disabled household member. Families can only get cash assistance for 24 months in a lifetime and are not to use their cash benefits to purchase alcohol, tobacco products, lottery tickets, concert tickets or tickets for professional sports, collegiate sports or other entertainment events intended for the general public.²⁷

Families may qualify to receive cash assistance while they look for work as long as they meet program requirements. One of these requirements includes cooperating with DCF Child Support Services Division. Families who receive cash assistance may also qualify to receive medical benefits and child care assistance.²⁷

The amount of cash benefit provided depends upon the family’s income and the county where the family lives. Table 23 presents the maximum monthly cash benefit a family can receive, based on family size.

Table 23. Maximum Monthly Cash Assistance Payments Temporary Assistance for Needy Families²⁸ State Fiscal Year 2015 (State Fiscal Year - July 1 to June 30)				
Family Size	County Designation			
	High Cost/ High Population	High Population	High Cost Rural	Rural
	One	\$186	\$175	\$170
Two	\$284	\$271	\$265	\$263
Three	\$375	\$359	\$352	\$349
Four	\$449	\$432	\$425	\$421

Families of 5 or more: add \$61 for each additional person

Counties in the South Central Kansas area have the following designations:²⁹

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| High Population County | Sedgwick, Butler and Reno counties |
| High Population/High Cost County | Harvey County |
| Rural County | Cowley, Harper, Kingman, and Sumner counties |
| High Cost Rural County | None |

In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2017, the Kansas Department for Children and Families' annual expenditure for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cash Assistance was \$14,940,029, about half (51.1 percent) of what it had been in SFY 2013 (\$29,221,343). In SFY 2013, 32.3 percent of Kansans receiving TANF Cash Assistance resided in the eight-county South Central Kansas area; the number of persons in that area receiving TANF Cash Assistance decreased from 7,068 in SFY 2013 to 4,234 in SFY 2017, resulting in 2,834 fewer area individuals receiving Cash Assistance.

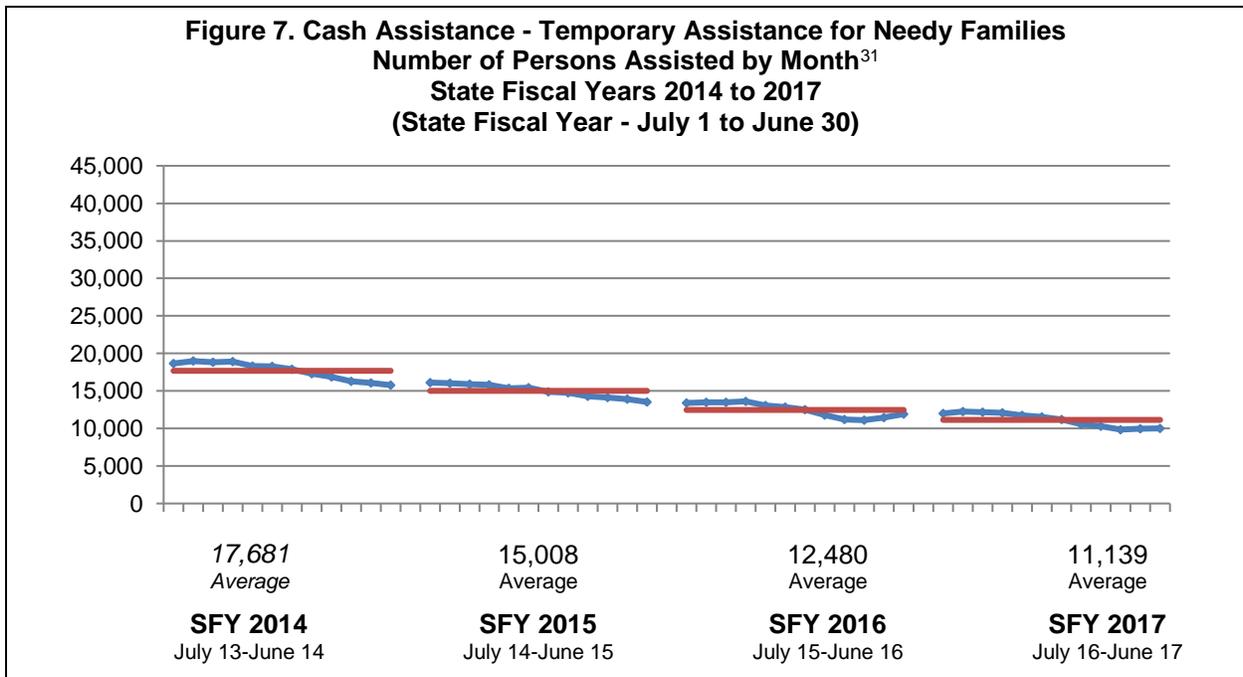
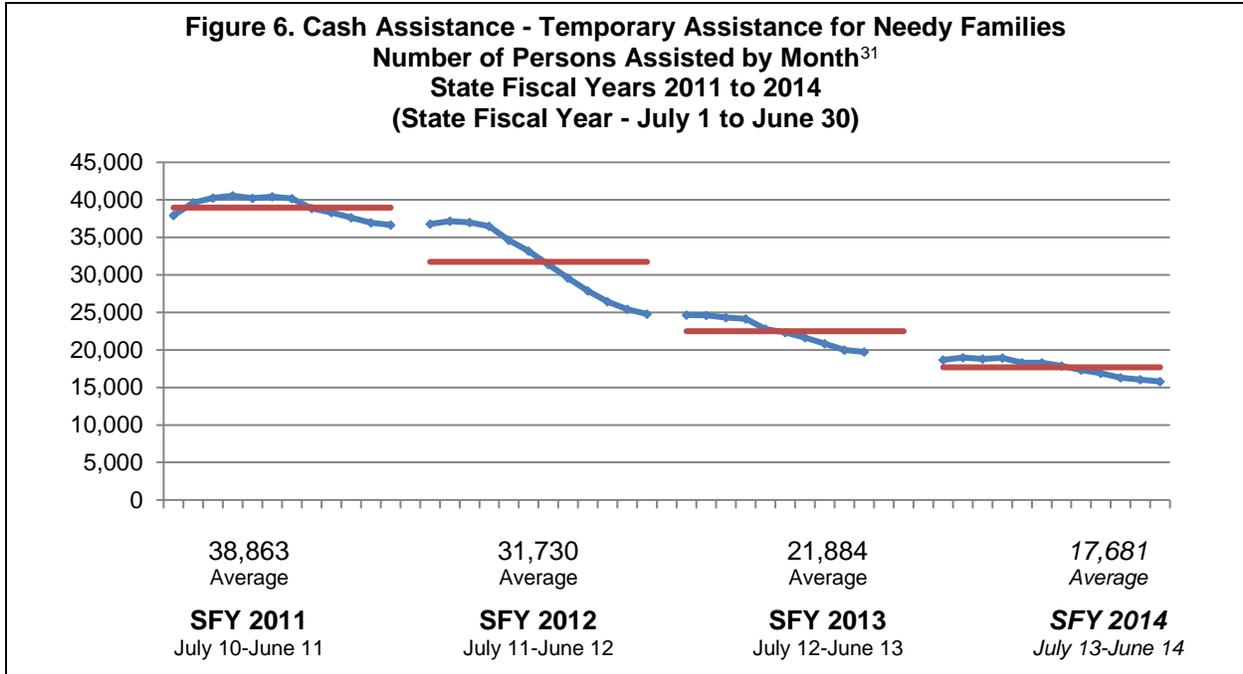
Most recently, the number of persons receiving TANF Cash Assistance benefits decreased in every county in the South Central Kansas area between SFY 2016 and SFY 2017 (except Harvey, where 4 additional persons received assistance), representing a net decrease of 569 persons being assisted per month in the eight-county South Central Kansas area.

County	Table 24. Cash Assistance-Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ³⁰ Average Number of Persons Assisted per Month State Fiscal Years 2013 to 2017 (State Fiscal Year - July 1 to June 30)				
	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	SFY 2017
Butler	401	342	333	312	300
Cowley	380	358	294	296	254
Harper	14	19	22	17	15
Harvey	138	110	104	119	123
Kingman	20	16	16	7	6
Reno	562	438	445	435	421
Sedgwick	5,432	4,320	3,889	3,497	3,003
Sumner	121	121	108	120	112
South Central Kansas	7,068	5,724	5,211	4,803	4,234
State of Kansas	21,884	17,681	15,008	12,480	11,138
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	24.8%	24.4%	25.9%	28.0%	27.0%
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	32.3%	32.4%	34.7%	38.5%	38.0%
Program Service Dollars (KS, annual)	\$29,221,343	\$23,770,891	\$20,442,060	\$16,921,882	\$14,940,029

Because the number of persons served per month vary considerably within a 12-month period, the average number of persons served during a fiscal year provides an incomplete picture of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cash Assistance program. For example, although an average of 31,730 persons per month received Cash Assistance statewide during SFY 2012, monthly averages ranged from a high of 37,174 in August 2012 to a low of 24,801 in June 2013.

Figure 6 displays the number of persons statewide receiving TANF Cash Assistance each month for SFY 2011, SFY 2012, SFY 2013 and SFY 2014. Figure 7 displays the number of persons statewide receiving TANF Cash Assistance each month for SFY 2014, SFY 2015, SFY 2016 and SFY 2017. The monthly average is represented by the horizontal bar for each year.

The number of persons receiving TANF Cash Assistance continued its downward trend. As reflected in Figure 6, in SFY 2011, an average of 38,863 persons received cash assistance each month. As reflected in Figure 7, by SFY 2017, fewer than a third of that many persons received cash assistance monthly, on average (11,139 persons, 28.7 percent). This is due – in part – to individuals reaching the 24 months lifetime cash assistance threshold and losing eligibility.



Food Assistance Program

The United States Department of Agriculture’s Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as the Food Stamp Program, provides qualifying low-income households with food benefits, access to a healthy diet and education on food preparation and nutrition. In Kansas, the program is administered through the Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF) and is known as the Food Assistance Program.³²

The Food Assistance Program provides the Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Kansas Benefit card to eligible persons for use in purchasing food and plants to grow food from local grocery stores and selected farmers' markets. Other items which can be purchased from farmers markets include fresh, locally grown fruits and vegetables, breads, jams and meats. The program provides crucial support to elderly households, to low-income working households, to other low income households that include the unemployed or disabled and to households transitioning from welfare to work.

Any single individual, household or group of individuals who live and eat together, whose income and resources are low and who meet certain basic program requirements can qualify. This may include persons who work but have a low income, persons who are unemployed, persons 60 years of age and older, and persons with disabilities. Food assistance income limits go up as household size increases. The amount of assistance eligible persons receive is based on household size and amount of income after deductions. Household members do not have to be related to be considered part of the household.

In SFY 2017, the Kansas Department for Children and Families' annual expenditure for Food Assistance was \$323,926,466, a decrease of \$147,625,504 (31.3 percent) from the SFY 2013 annual expenditure of \$471,551,970

During the five-year period from SFY 2013 to SFY 2017, slightly more than one in three Kansans receiving Food Assistance resided in the eight-county South Central Kansas area, ranging from 34.0 percent (n = 102,534 of 301,377 individuals) in SFY 2014 to 34.9 percent in SFY 2017 (n = 83,526 of 239,592 individuals).

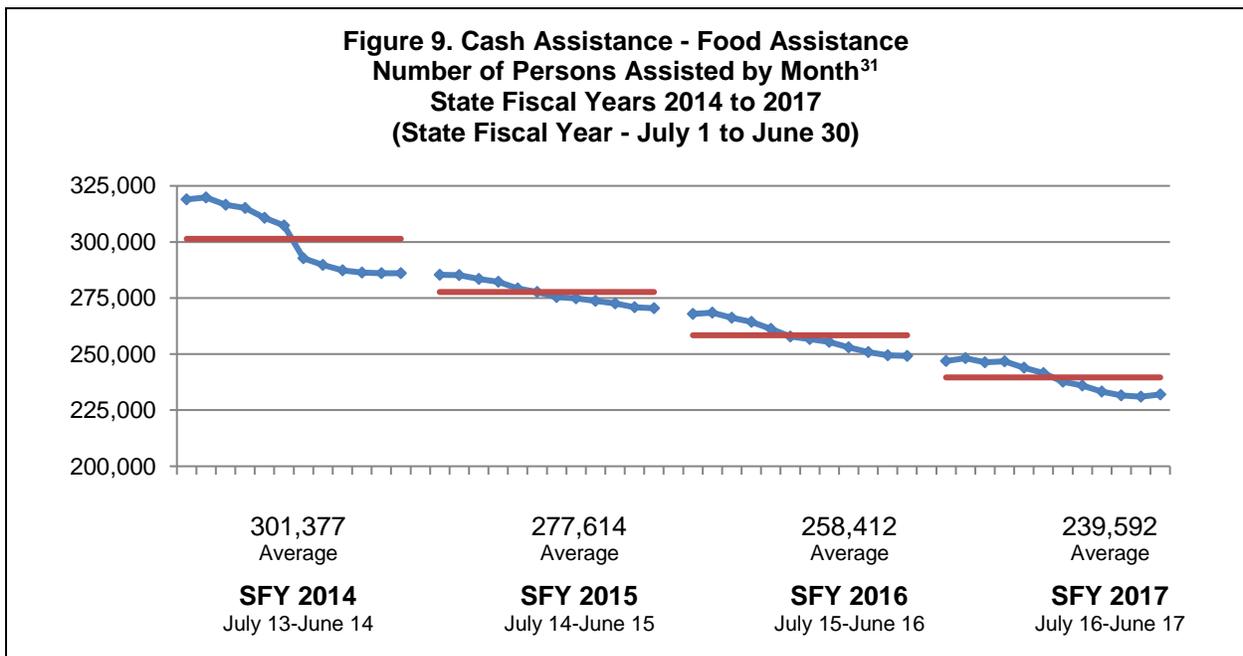
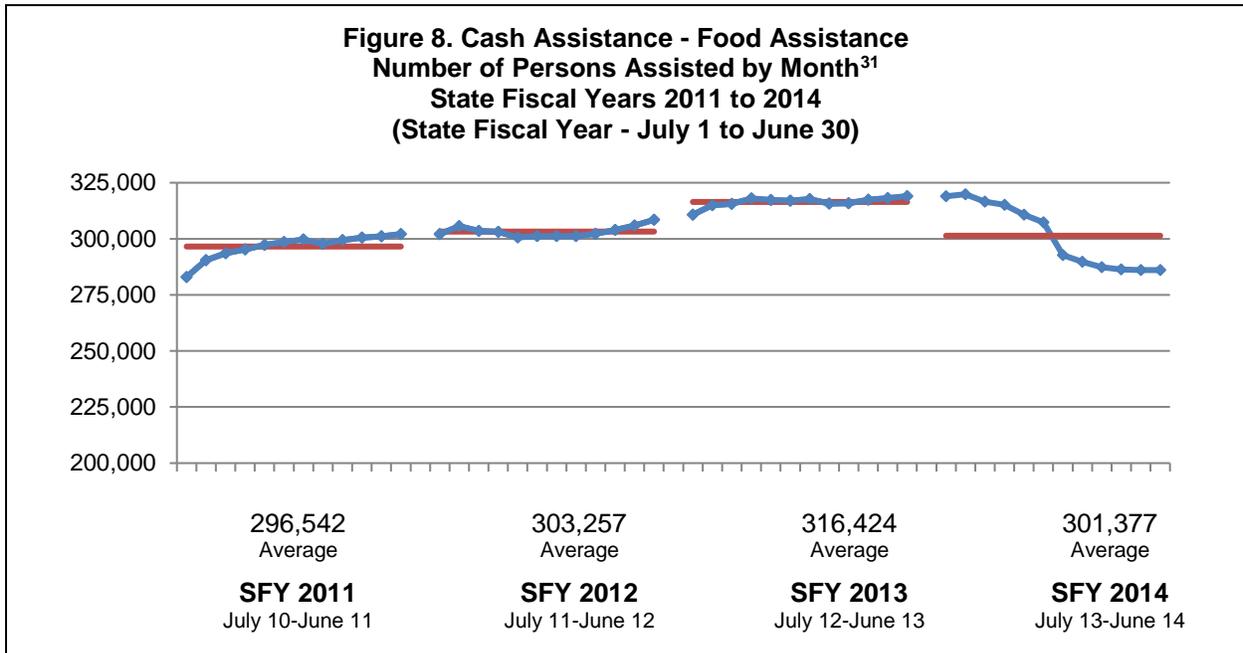
The number of customers receiving Food Assistance each month decreased in every county in the South Central Kansas area from SFY 2013 and SFY 2017, resulting in a net decrease of 24,404 South Central Kansas residents receiving this benefit.

County	Table 25. Cash Assistance - Food Assistance - SNAP ³⁰ Average Number of Customers Assisted per Month State Fiscal Years 2013 to 2017 (State Fiscal Year - July 1 to June 30)				
	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	SFY 2017
Butler	6,278	5,917	5,452	4,996	4,575
Cowley	5,689	5,596	5,453	5,362	5,061
Harper	516	525	523	526	494
Harvey	3,232	3,131	2,864	2,676	2,661
Kingman	520	479	456	384	370
Reno	8,494	7,654	6,928	6,773	6,543
Sedgwick	80,576	76,723	70,678	66,153	61,776
Sumner	2,625	2,509	2,336	2,196	2,046
South Central Kansas	107,930	102,534	94,690	89,066	83,526
State of Kansas	316,424	301,377	277,614	258,412	239,592
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	25.5%	25.5%	25.5%	25.6%	25.8%
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	34.1%	34.0%	34.1%	34.5%	34.9%
Program Service Dollars (KS, annual)	\$471,551,970	\$415,767,025	\$376,604,917	\$350,432,816	\$323,926,466

Because the numbers served per month vary considerably within a 12-month period, the average number of persons served in a particular month during a fiscal year can provide an incomplete picture of those benefitting from the Food Assistance public assistance program. The number of persons receiving Food Assistance statewide each month trended upward in SFY 2011, 2012 and 2013, then declined throughout SFY 2014, as it has every year since.

Figure 8 displays the number of persons statewide receiving Food Assistance each month for SFY 2011, SFY 2012, SFY 2013 and SFY 2014. Figure 9 displays the number of persons statewide receiving Food Assistance each month for SFY 2014, SFY 2015, SFY 2016 and SFY 2017. The monthly average is represented by the horizontal bar for each year.

The number of persons receiving Food Assistance has trended downward since August 2013. As reflected in Figure 8, in SFY 2013, an average of 316,424 persons received food assistance each month. As reflected in Figure 9, by SFY 2017, only three-fourths as many persons (239,592, 75.7 percent) received such assistance monthly, on average, a decrease of 76,832 persons per month.



Child Care Assistance Program

The Child Care Subsidy Program³³ administered through the Kansas Department for Children and Families helps pay for child care costs for families who receive TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families); low-income, working families; teen parents completing high school or a General Equivalency Diploma (GED), as well as some families in education or training activities to keep a job or get a better job.

If the family's income meets program standards, they may qualify for child care assistance. Most families must pay part of the child care costs, using this assistance towards the cost of the care from their chosen child care provider. The family and the child must live in Kansas, and the child must be under age 13. If a child age 13 to 18 years old cannot provide self-care, the family may, in certain cases, qualify for assistance. Children overseen by the court may also qualify for assistance. If a parent is absent from the home, the parent who is in the home must work with Child Support Enforcement.

Types of child care which may qualify for assistance³³ include a licensed child care center, a licensed family child care home, a licensed group child care home, a provider who comes into the child's home or a child's relative when the child goes to the relative's home. Relatives can include grandparents, great-grandparents, siblings or an aunt/uncle of the child. Cousins, great-aunts and great-uncles do not meet the relationship requirement. Child care assistance is not provided for a person caring for his or her own children or for providers who live in the same household as the child.

In this program, a subsidy amount goes to the parent or other qualified adult based on the number of children served. Benefits are paid to the eligible applicant through the Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Kansas Benefits card, to be applied to child care costs. Benefits may or may not cover the entire cost of child care charged by a provider. Assistance amounts vary by family based on individual case circumstances.

Family Size	Initial Eligibility Income Determination	Family Size	Initial Eligibility Income Determination
Two	\$2,538	Six	\$5,202
Three	\$3,204	Seven	\$5,868
Four	\$3,870	Eight	\$6,534
Five	\$4,536	Nine	\$7,200
		Ten	\$7,866

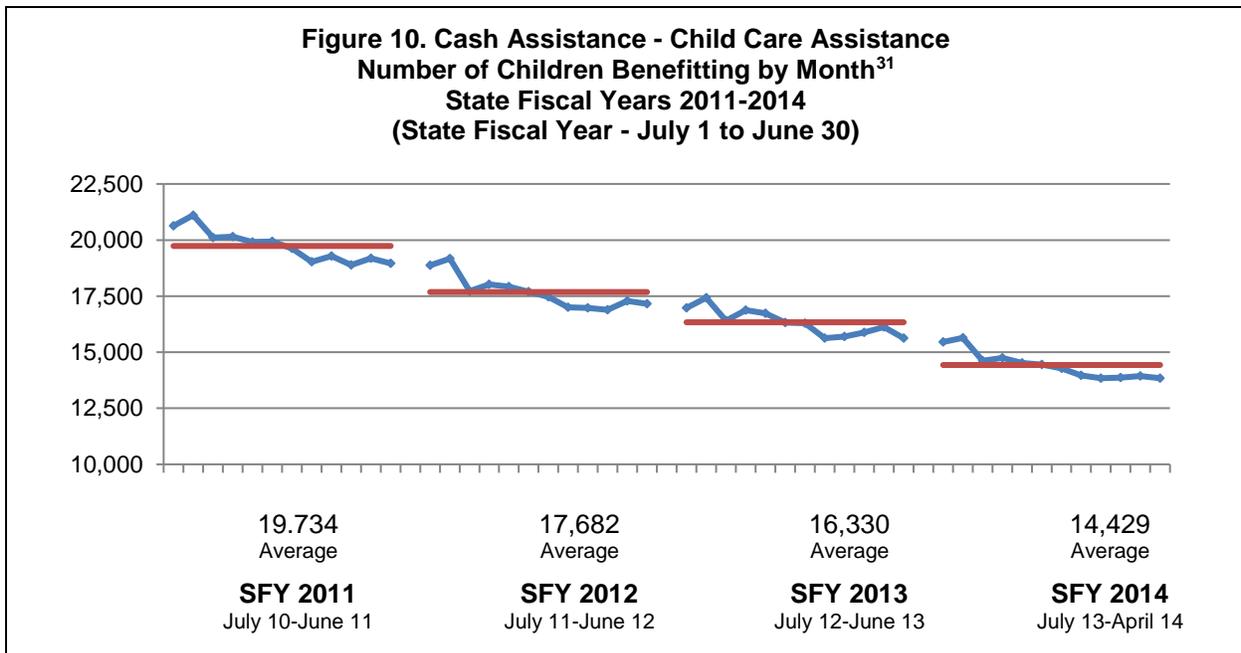
In State Fiscal Year 2017, the Kansas Department for Children and Families' annual expenditure for Child Care Assistance was \$42,140,819, which was 69.7 percent of what it had been five years earlier (SFY 2013: \$60,420,922), a decrease of \$18,280,103

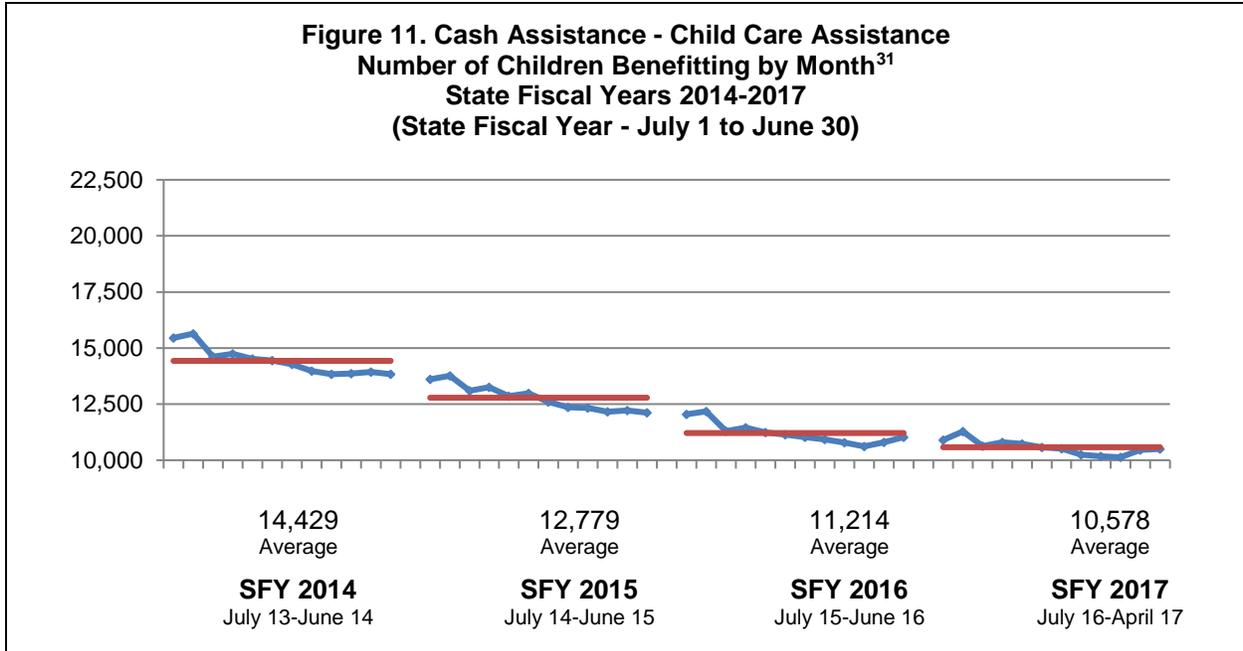
In SFY 2013, 35.9 percent of Kansas children benefitting from Child Care Assistance resided in the eight-county South Central Kansas area; this represented 5,862 of 16,330 Kansas children per month. In SFY 2017, 37.3 percent of Kansas children benefitting from Child Care Assistance resided in South Central Kansas; this represented 3,943 of 10,578 Kansas children per month.

The number of children benefitting from Child Care Assistance decreased in every county in the South Central Kansas area from SFY 2013 to SFY 2017 (with the exception of Harper County, which increased from 17 to 20 children), with the overall result of 1,919 fewer children per month benefitting from Child Care Assistance in the eight-county South Central Kansas area during that five-year span.

Table 27. Cash Assistance - Child Care Assistance ³⁰ Average Number of Children Benefitting Per Month State Fiscal Years 2013 to 2017 (State Fiscal Year - July 1 to June 30)					
County	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	SFY 2017
Butler	289	234	209	182	177
Cowley	189	184	195	196	182
Harper	17	10	13	19	20
Harvey	173	157	130	101	96
Kingman	17	8	6	4	9
Reno	399	315	260	214	215
Sedgwick	4,697	4,366	3,994	3,497	3,172
Sumner	81	70	69	77	72
South Central Kansas	5,862	5,344	4,876	4,290	3,943
State of Kansas	16,330	14,429	12,799	11,214	10,578
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	28.8%	30.3%	31.2%	31.2%	30.0%
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	35.9%	37.0%	38.1%	38.3%	37.3%
Program Service Dollars (KS, annual)	\$60,420,922	\$54,858,701	\$49,492,944	\$43,913,431	\$42,140,819

Figure 10 displays the number of children statewide benefitting from Child Care Assistance each month for SFY 2011, SFY 2012, SFY 2013 and SFY 2014. Figure 11 displays the number of children statewide benefitting from Child Care Assistance each month for SFY 2014, SFY 2015, SFY 2016 and SFY 2017. The monthly average is represented by the horizontal bar for each year.





Local Indicators of Poverty

According to the 2017 American Community Survey, 12.8 percent of Kansans had income in the past 12 months below the federal poverty level. For the eight-county South Central Kansas area, Kingman and Butler counties had the lowest percentage of individuals living below the poverty level (7.6 and 10.8 percent, respectively); in four counties – Harper (16.8 percent), Cowley (16.0 percent), Sedgwick (14.7 percent) and Reno (14.0 percent) -- the percentage of individuals living in poverty was higher than for the state of Kansas as a whole.

**Table 28. Poverty Status of Individuals
in Past 12 Months by County (2017)³⁴
Base=Individuals for Whom Poverty Status Could Be Determined**

County	Total Persons	Above Poverty	Below Poverty	% Below Poverty
Butler	63,409	56,564	6,845	10.8%
Cowley	33,568	28,186	5,382	16.0%
Harper	5,586	4,650	936	16.8%
Harvey	33,322	29,576	3,746	11.2%
Kingman	7,433	6,865	568	7.6%
Reno	60,494	52,024	8,470	14.0%
Sedgwick	503,490	429,590	73,900	14.7%
Sumner	22,792	20,101	2,691	11.8%
South Central KS	730,094	627,556	102,538	14.0%
State of Kansas	2,820,265	2,458,980	361,285	12.8%
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	17.9%	17.5%	20.5%	
South Central KS as % of Kansas	25.9%	25.5%	28.4%	

In 2017, 16.4 percent of Kansas children under 18 years of age lived in households which had income in the past 12 months below the federal poverty level. In South Central Kansas, Kingman, Sumner and Harvey counties had the lowest percentage of children living below the poverty level (9.6, 14.0 and 14.4 percent, respectively); in four counties – Cowley (21.2 percent), Harper (20.9 percent), Sedgwick (20.5 percent) and Reno (20.2 percent), the percentage of children living in poverty was higher than for the state of Kansas as a whole.

County	Table 29. Poverty Status of Children in Past 12 Months by County (2017) ³⁴ Base=Children for Whom Poverty Status Could Be Determined			
	Total Children	Above Poverty	Below Poverty	% Below Poverty
Butler	16,937	14,255	2,682	15.8%
Cowley	8,399	6,620	1,779	21.2%
Harper	1,392	1,101	291	20.9%
Harvey	8,533	7,300	1,233	14.4%
Kingman	1,674	1,513	161	9.6%
Reno	14,304	11,417	2,887	20.2%
Sedgwick	132,390	105,316	27,074	20.5%
Sumner	5,775	4,967	808	14.0%
South Central KS	189,404	152,489	36,915	19.5%
State of Kansas	707,512	591,376	116,136	16.4%
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	18.7%	17.8%	23.3%	
South Central KS as % of Kansas	26.8%	25.8%	31.8%	

In 2017, 12.6 percent of Kansas adults 18 to 64 years of age lived in households which had income in the past 12 months below the federal poverty level. In South Central Kansas, Kingman and Butler counties had the lowest percentage of adults living below the poverty level (7.7 and 9.1 percent, respectively); in four counties – Harper (16.4), Cowley (16.2 percent), Sedgwick (13.5 percent) and Reno (13.3 percent) -- the percentage of adults living in poverty was higher than for the state of Kansas as a whole.

The 13.5 percent of Sedgwick County adults living below the federal poverty level represented 41,270 of Sedgwick County's 305,440 adults 18 to 64 years of age.

County	Table 30. Poverty Status of Adults (18-64 years) in Past 12 Months by County (2017) ³⁴ Base=Adults for Whom Poverty Status Could Be Determined			
	Total Adults (18-64 years)	Above Poverty	Below Poverty	% Below Poverty
Butler	37,688	34,247	3,441	9.1%
Cowley	19,455	16,302	3,153	16.2%
Harper	3,048	2,548	500	16.4%
Harvey	18,884	16,767	2,117	11.2%
Kingman	4,213	3,889	324	7.7%
Reno	35,092	30,423	4,669	13.3%
Sedgwick	305,440	264,170	41,270	13.5%
Sumner	13,285	11,738	1,547	11.6%
South Central KS	437,105	380,084	57,021	13.0%
State of Kansas	1,705,161	1,491,148	214,013	12.6%
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	17.9%	17.7%	19.3%	
South Central KS as % of Kansas	25.6%	25.5%	26.6%	

In 2017, 7.6 percent of Kansas seniors at least 65 years of age lived in households which had income in the past 12 months below the federal poverty level. In South Central Kansas, Kingman and Harvey counties had the lowest percentage of seniors living below the poverty level (5.4 and 6.7 percent, respectively); in all other South Central Kansas counties, the percentage of adults living in poverty was higher than for the state of Kansas as a whole. The two counties with the highest percentage of seniors living in poverty were Harper County, where 12.7 percent of seniors lived in poverty, and Sumner County, where 9.0 percent of seniors lived below the federal poverty level.

Table 31. Poverty Status of Seniors (65 years or older) in Past 12 Months by County (2017)³⁴				
Base=Seniors for Whom Poverty Status Could Be Determined				
County	Total Seniors (65 years +)	Above Poverty	Below Poverty	% Below Poverty
Butler	8,784	8,062	722	8.2%
Cowley	5,714	5,264	450	7.9%
Harper	1,146	1,001	145	12.7%
Harvey	5,905	5,509	396	6.7%
Kingman	1,546	1,463	83	5.4%
Reno	11,098	10,184	914	8.2%
Sedgwick	65,660	60,104	5,556	8.5%
Sumner	3,732	3,396	336	9.0%
South Central KS	103,585	94,983	8,602	8.3%
State of Kansas	407,592	376,456	31,136	7.6%
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	16.1%	16.0%	17.8%	
South Central KS as % of Kansas	25.4%	25.2%	27.6%	

Poverty Guidelines

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty guidelines are adjusted to reflect annual increases in prices for the previous calendar year as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. The poverty guidelines are calculated each year from the latest published Census Bureau poverty thresholds, not from the previous year's guidelines. The 2018 poverty guidelines reflect the 2.1 percent price increase between calendar years 2016 and 2017. After this inflation adjustment, the guidelines have been rounded and adjusted to standardize the differences between family sizes.

Table 32. 2018 Poverty Guidelines³⁵			
(for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia)			
Size of Family Unit*	Poverty Guideline (Annual Income)	Size of Family Unit*	Poverty Guideline (Annual Income)
1	\$12,140	5	\$29,420
2	\$16,460	6	\$33,740
3	\$20,780	7	\$38,060
4	\$25,100	8*	\$42,380

*For family units with more than 8 members, add \$4,320 for each additional member.

Philanthropic Giving

Historically, the Giving USA report has utilized a consistent methodology to collect and analyze the data, making it a useful tool in identifying trends or turning points. The Giving USA 2018 report (i.e., *Giving USA 2018: The Annual Report on Philanthropy for the Year 2017*)³⁶ represented over 60 consecutive editions.

Americans achieved a philanthropic landmark in 2017: for the first time total charitable giving surpassed \$400 billion in a single year.³⁷ The report noted that giving to human services increased by an estimated 5.1 percent in 2017 totaling \$50.06 billion. Adjusting for inflation, giving to human services organizations increased by 2.9 percent.³⁶ In 2017, individuals accounted for 70 percent of total giving; foundations, 16 percent, bequests, 9 percent; and corporations, 5 percent. In comparison, in 2014, individuals had accounted for 72 percent of total giving; foundations, 15 percent; bequests, 8 percent; and corporations, 5 percent.³⁸

A booming stock market and a generally strong economy combined to increase Americans' financial resources and their confidence in sharing those additional resources through their philanthropy. Americans gave generously, and the growth was virtually across the board.³⁷

The milestone year for giving reflected in part substantial increases in efforts by donors to set aside money for philanthropic organizations and causes, especially among donors at the top end of the economic spectrum.³⁷ For many of those, increased income and wealth translated to more opportunities to give, due in part to several mega-gifts. Donors did not forget those in need closer to home either, responding to a string of domestic disasters with locally focused giving.

It was also a year of unexpected changes, including some that led many in the philanthropic sector to feel unsettled and prompted widespread interest in how new developments might affect charitable giving in 2017 and in the future.³⁷ Among those were the advent of a new federal administration, giving in response to a tumultuous political climate, year-end giving, and tax policy changes approved in late December 2017. It is too soon to know the impact some of these changes may have on philanthropic giving, long-term.

Education

The impact of investment in education is profound: education results in raising income, improving health, promoting gender equality, mitigating climate change, and reducing poverty. Starting at an early, pre-school age and changing and adapting as children grow and mature into youth and young adults, educating “the next generation” – the future workforce, the future voters, the future leaders – is a critical task.

United Way and many community partners are focused on the importance of early childhood development, improving school readiness so young children can enter school ready to succeed. United Way Success By 6® includes early learning programs, child care, parent education, health literacy and family resource center programs. Educational and child development programs such as Head Start and Early Head Start are targeted toward children before they enter Kindergarten. United Way also coordinates community programs in support of childhood literacy, such as:

- Dolly Parton Imagination Library: The focus of the Imagination Library program is to provide new books monthly to preschool children at their homes to stimulate their imaginations, grow their personal libraries and encourage reading at an early age.
- Read to Succeed: Third grade marks a pivot point in reading. Until then, most students are learning to read; after that time, they are reading to learn. The focus of the Read to Succeed program is to match community volunteers with borderline third-grade students, for whom weekly reading interventions are likely to have the most impact.

School attendance plays an important role in achieving academic success, starting with students’ first entry into school. Attending school regularly is essential to students gaining the academic and social skills they need to succeed. Starting as early as preschool and kindergarten, chronic absence—missing 10 percent of the academic year—can leave third graders unable to read proficiently, sixth graders struggling with coursework and high school students off track for graduation. Students who live in poverty are the most likely to have poor attendance over multiple years and least likely to have the resources to make up for the lost time in the classroom.³⁹

Through its *Be There* initiative, United Way of the Plains is working with public school districts and other community partners to intervene when attendance is a problem for children or particular schools. Through media outreach to explain why the issue of school attendance matters, United Way is building public awareness about the need to address chronic absence and to track attendance for individual students.¹ United Way and its community partners are also focused on the importance of remaining in school, completing a high school education, and establishing a solid educational base that will provide long-term financial stability to individuals and their families.

This section of the report focuses on primary and secondary (Kindergarten through 12th), post-secondary and technical education.

Kindergarten through 12th Grade

In addition to the traditional "Three R's" -- reading, writing and arithmetic -- primary and secondary schools attempt to teach the basic knowledge of subjects such as history, geography, chemistry, physics, politics and advanced mathematics, encouraging mastery of a wide range of skills.

This section on primary and secondary education will examine five-year trends in school enrollment; racial and ethnic composition of student enrollment; Free and Reduced Meals (FARM) as an indicator of student/family poverty; rates of student dropouts; and nonpublic education such as private schools, religious based schools and homeschooling.

School Enrollment

Kansas⁴⁰

In Kansas schools, the total enrollment for public, private and religious-based schools has remained fairly steady over the past five years, with an average annual enrollment of approximately 519,719 students. The percentage of white students attending schools in Kansas trended slightly downward, with 3.3 percent fewer white students (n = 11,456) attending in the 2017-2018 academic year statewide than attended in the 2013-2014 academic year. Student populations of Black and Native American students also trended downward during the five-year period, with 3.4 percent fewer Black (n = 1,230) and 6.9 percent Native American (n=358) students statewide.

Student populations of Hispanic, multi-racial and Asian race or ethnicity trended upward between the 2013-2014 and 2017-2018 academic years with statewide increases of 7,078 Hispanic students (7.4 percent), 2,780 multi-racial students (11.7 percent), and 809 Asian students (5.3 percent).

Group	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018	
	Count	Percent								
White	346,102	66.4%	343,073	65.8%	340,118	65.4%	336,140	65.0%	334,646	64.5%
Black	35,927	6.9%	35,739	6.9%	35,521	6.8%	34,678	6.7%	34,697	6.7%
Hispanic*	95,029	18.2%	97,685	18.7%	99,482	19.1%	100,458	19.4%	102,107	19.7%
Native Am.	5,187	1.0%	5,022	1.0%	4,740	0.9%	4,652	0.9%	4,829	0.9%
Asian	15,156	2.9%	15,369	2.9%	15,450	3.0%	15,675	3.0%	15,965	3.1%
Multi-racial	23,688	4.5%	24,320	4.7%	24,941	4.8%	25,733	5.0%	26,468	5.1%
Total	521,089	100.0%	521,208	100.0%	520,252	100.0%	517,336	100.0%	518,712	100.0%

Column percentages may not sum to exactly 100 percent due to rounding.

Data include the following students: Special Education 3 and 4 year olds, nongraded and 4-year-old at-risk.

- * Kansas State Department of Education records accept Hispanic ethnicity as a race category, rather than an ethnic background.

Sedgwick County⁴⁰

In Sedgwick County overall, the total annual enrollment for public, private and religious-based schools for the past five years has averaged approximately 93,433 students, varying up or down from that average by a few hundred students each year.

Similar to what was occurring at the State level, the percentage of white students attending schools in Sedgwick County trended downward, with 2.7 percent fewer white students (n = 1,351) attending in the 2017-2018 academic year than attended in the 2013-14 academic year. Student populations of Sedgwick County Asian and Native American students also trended downward during the same five-year period, with 2.7 percent fewer Asian students (n = 111) and 21.4 percent fewer Native American students (n = 226).

The Hispanic student populations trended upward, with an increase of 1,799 Hispanic students (8.4 percent) in Sedgwick County schools. The number of Black Sedgwick County students increased by 513 students, a 5.0 percent increase. In addition, the number of students identified as multi-racial increased 2.3 percent (n = 136 students) during the five year period, with 5,804 in the 2013-2014 academic year and 5,940 in the 2017-2018 academic year.

Group	Table 34. Sedgwick County School Enrollment by Group; ⁴⁰ Grades K - 12 Public, Private and Religious-Based Schools									
	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
White	50,411	54.2%	50,292	53.8%	50,158	53.5%	49,345	52.9%	49,060	52.3%
Black	10,217	11.0%	10,396	11.1%	10,498	11.2%	10,531	11.3%	10,730	11.4%
Hispanic*	21,400	23.0%	21,910	23.4%	22,275	23.8%	22,733	24.4%	23,199	24.7%
Native Am.	1,058	1.1%	1,077	1.2%	979	1.0%	892	1.0%	832	0.9%
Asian	4,098	4.4%	4,086	4.4%	4,056	4.3%	4,003	4.3%	3,987	4.3%
Multi-racial	5,804	6.2%	5,741	6.1%	5,706	6.1%	5,750	6.2%	5,940	6.3%
Total	92,988	100.0%	93,502	100.0%	93,672	100.0%	93,254	100.0%	93,748	100.0%

Column percentages may not sum to exactly 100 percent due to rounding.

Data include the following students: Special Education 3 and 4 year olds, nongraded and 4-year-old at-risk.

- * Kansas State Department of Education records accept Hispanic ethnicity as a race category, rather than an ethnic background.

Butler County⁴⁰

In Butler County overall, the total annual enrollment for public, private and religious-based schools for the past five years has averaged 18,128 students, varying up or down from that average by a few hundred students each year. The percentage of white students attending schools in Butler County remained fairly constant, with 7.9 percent fewer white students (n = 1,230) attending in the 2017-2018 academic year than attended in the 2013-14 academic year. Student populations of Butler County Hispanic and Asian students also trended downward during the five-year period, with 15.3 percent fewer Hispanic students (n = 320) and 13.0 percent fewer Asian students (n = 79).

The Black student population increased by 61 students during the 2017-2018 academic year as compared to the 2013-2014 academic year, from 347 to 408 students, a 17.6 percent increase. In addition, in Butler County, the number of students identified as multi-racial increased 8.0 percent (n = 54 students) during the same five year period.

Group	Table 35. Butler County School Enrollment by Group; ⁴⁰ Grades K - 12 Public, Private and Religious-Based Schools									
	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
White	15,615	80.1%	14,783	80.8%	14,126	81.3%	14,160	80.8%	14,385	80.1%
Black	347	1.8%	371	2.0%	376	2.2%	370	2.1%	408	2.3%
Hispanic*	2,087	10.7%	1,842	10.1%	1,621	9.3%	1,660	9.5%	1,767	9.8%
Native Am.	160	0.8%	140	0.8%	128	0.7%	132	0.8%	132	0.7%
Asian	607	3.1%	524	2.9%	480	2.8%	504	2.9%	528	2.9%
Multi-racial	676	3.5%	642	3.5%	641	3.7%	700	4.0%	730	4.1%
Total	19,492	100.0%	18,302	100.0%	17,372	100.0%	17,526	100.0%	17,950	100.0%

Column percentages may not sum to exactly 100 percent due to rounding.

Data include the following students: Special Education 3 and 4 year olds, nongraded and 4-year-old at-risk.

- * Kansas State Department of Education records accept Hispanic ethnicity as a race category, rather than an ethnic background.

Wichita Public Schools (USD 259)⁴⁰

The Wichita Public School system is the largest public school district in South Central Kansas. Total enrollment numbers have remained fairly stable over the past five years, with an average annual enrollment of approximately 50,738. This includes students in Kindergarten through 12th Grade, Special Education 3- and 4-year-olds, nongraded students and 4-year-old at-risk students.

The population of Black students and students of Hispanic ethnicity were the only groups to show increases from the 2013-2014 academic year to the 2017-2018 academic year. The number of students of Hispanic ethnicity increased by 837 students (or 5.0 percent) and the number of Black students increased by 457 (or 4.9 percent) during that time.

All other race categories of students showed declines over the past five years, including decreases of 23.5 percent for Native American students (n=149), 11.1 percent for multiracial students (n=469) and 5.8 percent for White students (n=1,004).

Group	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018	
	Count	Percent								
White	17,412	34.3%	17,356	34.1%	17,301	33.9%	16,798	33.2%	16,408	32.5%
Black	9,275	18.3%	9,420	18.5%	9,569	18.8%	9,610	19.0%	9,732	19.3%
Hispanic*	16,797	33.1%	17,066	33.5%	17,191	33.7%	17,433	34.5%	17,634	35.0%
Native Am.	633	1.2%	633	1.2%	582	1.1%	518	1.0%	484	1.0%
Asian	2,408	4.7%	2,388	4.7%	2,372	4.7%	2,389	4.7%	2,403	4.8%
Multi-racial	4,224	8.3%	4,109	8.1%	3,973	7.8%	3,818	7.6%	3,755	7.4%
Total	50,749	100.0%	50,972	100.0%	50,988	100.0%	50,566	100.0%	50,416	100.0%

Column percentages may not sum to exactly 100 percent due to rounding.

Data include the following students: Special Education 3 and 4 year olds, nongraded and 4-year-old at-risk.

- * Kansas State Department of Education records accept Hispanic ethnicity as a race category, rather than an ethnic background.

Student Enrollment - Racial and Ethnic Composition

There are ten public school districts in Sedgwick County and nine public school districts in Butler County. Within these 19 public school districts, the racial and ethnic makeup of the student population varies. During the 2018-2019 academic year, only in the Wichita public school district did a minority majority of students exist. That is, only in USD 259 (where racial and ethnic minorities comprised 67.5 percent of the student enrollment) were more “students of color” found than white students.

Aside from the Wichita public school district, the other 18 public school districts in Sedgwick and Butler counties all had higher percentages of white students than the state of Kansas as a whole (334,646 white students of 518,712 total students, or 64.5 percent).

The Derby public school district had the second highest percentage of racial or ethnic minority students (31.6 percent). In the balance of Sedgwick and Butler County public school districts, at least seven in ten students were non-minority white.

Table 37. White Students as a Percentage of Total Enrollment – Public School Districts in Sedgwick and Butler Counties⁴⁰ (2017-2018 Academic Year) Sorted in Order of Percent White Students				
County	Public School District	All Students	White Students	
		#	#	%
Sedgwick	Wichita, USD 259	50,416	16,408	32.5%
	State of Kansas	518,712	334,646	64.5%
Sedgwick	Derby, USD 260	7,211	4,935	68.4%
Butler	Andover, USD 385	8,879	6,493	73.1%
Sedgwick	Haysville, USD 261	5,267	4,041	76.7%
Sedgwick	Maize, USD 266	6,636	5,321	80.2%
Sedgwick	Valley Center, USD 262	2,944	2,366	80.4%
Butler	El Dorado, USD 490	1,924	1,565	81.3%
Sedgwick	Goddard, USD 265	5,767	4,759	82.5%
Butler	Remington Whitewater, USD 206	520	445	85.6%
Butler	Augusta, USD 402	2,275	1,969	86.5%
Sedgwick	Mulvane, USD 263	1,781	1,542	86.6%
Butler	Rose Hill, USD 394	1,600	1,407	87.9%
Butler	Circle, USD 375	1,946	1,712	88.0%
Butler	Douglass, USD 396	671	591	88.1%
Butler	Bluestem, USD 205	482	431	89.4%
Sedgwick	Cheney, USD 268	804	720	89.6%
Sedgwick	Clearwater, USD 264	1,136	1,033	90.9%
Butler	Flinthills, USD 492	266	245	92.1%
Sedgwick	Renwick, USD 267	1,839	1,713	93.1%

Indicator of Poverty -- Free and Reduced Meals (FARM)

Several Child Nutrition Programs in public school districts are federally subsidized through the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Regulations define a household's eligibility to participate on either a full paid, reduced price or free basis. A household's eligibility is based on income eligibility guidelines issued annually by the federal government.⁴¹

During the 2018-2019 academic year, approximately 75 percent of the Wichita public school district's students qualify for free or reduced price meals.⁴²

USD 259's Food Production Center was built in the mid-1970s to provide approximately 13,000 lunches. Today, the Wichita school district's Nutrition Services serves approximately 32,000 lunches and 13,000 breakfasts daily to District students. Included within those, approximately 1,200 special diets are provided for children with food allergies and other special dietary needs, such as texture modifications.⁴²

During the 2017-2018 academic year, the District's Central Office processed 43,983 applications for free and reduced-price meals.⁴²

Additional nutrition-related programs provided through the Wichita School District include:⁴²

- The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, operated in 34 elementary schools.
- Meals are provided to seven District Child Development Centers.
- Snacks are delivered to 45 Pre-K sites.
- The After School Snack and/or the At-Risk After School Supper Programs operate in more than 60 schools.

Students in households receiving Food Assistance (FA), Temporary Assistance for Families (TAF), or Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) are eligible for free meals, as are foster children who are under the legal responsibility of a foster care agency or court; children who meet the definition of homeless, runaway, or migrant.⁴³

Children may receive free or reduced priced meals if their family's household income falls at or below the limits on the Federal Income Eligibility Guidelines, as indicated on Table 38.

Household Size	Household Income		
	Annual	Monthly	Weekly
1	\$22,459	\$1,872	\$432
2	\$30,451	\$2,538	\$586
3	\$38,443	\$3,204	\$740
4	\$46,435	\$3,870	\$893
5	\$54,427	\$4,536	\$1,047
6	\$62,419	\$5,202	\$1,201
7	\$70,411	\$5,868	\$1,355
8	\$78,403	\$6,534	\$1,508
Each Additional Person	\$7,992	\$666	\$154

Although not 100 percent accurate, information regarding percentage of students qualifying for free and reduced enrollment and meals is often accepted as a proxy for students' household poverty levels. As such, the assumption follows that a school district in which more than seven in ten students (Wichita, 72.0 percent for 2017-2018 academic year) qualified to receive free and reduced meals would expect to deal with more household poverty related issues than would a district in which fewer students qualified to receive such meals (which includes every other school district in Sedgwick and Butler counties).

As the data in Table 39 indicate, during the 2017-2018 academic year, nearly half of Kansas Kindergarten through 12th grade students (46.4 percent; 240,725 of 518,712) qualified for free or reduced enrollment and meals. During that same year, nearly three in four Wichita Public School District students (72.0 percent; 36,319 of 50,416) qualified to receive free or reduced enrollment and meals.

County	Public School District	All Students	Students Qualifying to Receive FARM	
		#	#	%
Sedgwick	Wichita, USD 259	50,416	36,319	72.0%
Butler	El Dorado, USD 490	1,924	1,130	58.7%
Sedgwick	Haysville, USD 261	5,267	2,705	51.4%
Butler	Bluestem, USD 205	482	233	48.3%
	State of Kansas	518,712	240,725	46.4%
Sedgwick	Derby, USD 260	7,211	3,323	46.1%
Butler	Flinthills, USD 492	266	120	45.1%
Sedgwick	Valley Center, USD 262	2,944	1,265	43.0%
Butler	Douglass, USD 396	671	288	42.9%
Butler	Augusta, USD 402	2,275	900	39.6%
Sedgwick	Mulvane, USD 263	1,781	686	38.5%
Butler	Remington Whitewater, USD 206	520	195	37.5%

(Continued on next page)

Table 39. (Continued) Total Students and Students Qualifying to Receive Free and Reduced Enrollment and Meals (FARM) - Grades K–12; Public School Districts in Sedgwick and Butler Counties⁴⁰ (2017-2018 Academic Year) Sorted in Order of Percent Students Qualified to Receive FARM

County	Public School District	All Students	Students Qualifying to Receive FARM	
		#	#	%
Butler	Remington Whitewater, USD 206	520	195	37.5%
Butler	Rose Hill, USD 394	1,600	510	31.9%
Sedgwick	Cheney, USD 268	804	241	30.0%
Sedgwick	Clearwater, USD 264	1,136	322	28.3%
Butler	Circle, USD 375	1,946	544	28.0%
Sedgwick	Goddard, USD 265	5,767	1,442	25.0%
Sedgwick	Maize, USD 266	6,636	1,109	16.7%
Sedgwick	Renwick, USD 267	1,839	272	14.8%
Butler	Andover, USD 385	8,879	938	10.6%

Dropouts

Kansas state statute (K.S.A. 72-1111)⁴⁴ requires that a child who has reached the age of seven years and is under the age of 18 years be enrolled in and attend school continuously each year. Any student who leaves school and does not enroll in another school or program that culminates in a high school diploma is considered to be a dropout. Further, if a child is 16 or 17 years of age, the child shall be exempt from compulsory attendance if regularly enrolled in a program recognized by the local board of education as an approved alternative educational program or if child and parent (or person acting as parent) both sign disclaimer regarding academic skills child has not yet achieved. The dropout rate is calculated annually and reflects the number of seventh– twelfth grade students who drop out in any one school year.⁴⁴

A dropout is any student who:⁴⁴

- Exits school between October 1 and September 30 with a dropout EXIT code AND
- Does not re-enroll in school by September 30.

In order to track data on dropouts and graduations, the Kansas State Department of Education relies on the Kansas Individual Data on Students (KIDS) system, a web-based application by which schools submit their student data several times a year for state and federal reporting purposes. Data uploaded from the student information system to KIDS are used to populate the Dropout Graduation Summary Report (DGSR).⁴⁵

EXIT records provide information for graduation and dropout counts and for rates calculated and used in Annual Yearly Progress (AYP) determinations. Only students with a value in D10: Current Grade Level of code 13 (e.g., eighth grade) or above may have an EXIT record with a D27: Exit/Withdrawal Type of 8 (e.g., graduated with regular diploma) or 22 (e.g., student with disabilities who met the district graduation requirements for a regular high school diploma, but is remaining in school to receive transitional services deemed necessary by the IEP [Individualized Education Program] team.) Any unresolved exits in grades 7-12 are also counted in the dropout calculation.⁴⁵

The D27: EXIT/Withdrawal types⁴⁴ which count as dropouts include the following:

- 14 Discontinued schooling
- 16 Moved within US, not known to be continuing
- 17 Unknown
- 19 Transfer to GED (General Equivalency Diploma) completion program
- 20 Transferred to a juvenile or adult correctional facility where educational services are not provided.

The dropout rate is not the inverse of the graduation calculation because:⁴⁵

- The annual dropout rate is calculated using one year of data while the graduation rate is calculated using four years of data.
- The dropout rate is calculated on students in grades 7-12, while the graduation rate is calculated on students in grades 9-12

For the State of Kansas, overall, the rate of students dropping out of school while in grades 7 through 12 during the 2016-2017 academic year was 1.7 students per every 100 students.⁴⁶ As Table 40 indicates, this translated to 3,642 of 214,228 students leaving school (7th through 12th grade) during the 2016-2017 academic year but before completing their high school education.

The three area public school districts exceeding the state dropout rate included Wichita in Sedgwick County (3.8) and Douglass (3.4) and Circle (2.6) in Butler County.

During the 2016-2017 academic year, the Wichita Public School District accounted for 9.2 percent of the state's students (that is, 19,685 of 214,228 students, grades 7 through 12) and 20.5 percent of the state's dropouts, (that is, 748 of 3,642 dropouts, grades 7 through 12).

Table 40. Dropouts –Grades 7 – 12 Sedgwick* and Butler County Public School Districts 2016-2017 Academic Year** Sorted in Order of Dropout Rate			
Public School District	Students⁴⁰ Grade 7-12 Number	Dropouts^{***}	
		Number	Rate⁴⁶
Wichita, USD 259	19,685	748	3.8
Douglass, USD 396	358	12	3.4
Circle, USD 375	893	23	2.6
State of Kansas	214,228	3,642	1.7
Haysville, USD 261	2,484	37	1.5
Valley Center, USD 262	1,345	20	1.5
Bluestem, USD 205	209	3	1.4
Flinthills, USD 492	145	2	1.4
Clearwater, USD 264	540	7	1.3
Derby, USD 260	3,011	39	1.3
Andover, USD 385	3,207	38	1.2
Goddard, USD 265	2,623	29	1.1
Augusta, USD 402	1,021	11	1.1
El Dorado, USD 490	837	9	1.1
Maize, USD 266	3,349	20	0.6
Renwick, USD 267	865	5	0.6
Mulvane, USD 263	807	3	0.4
Remington Whitewater, USD 206	252	1	0.4
Rose Hill, USD 394	754	3	0.4

* Cheney USD 268 dropout data not available for the 2016-2017 academic year

** Dropout data not yet available for the 2017-2018 academic year.

*** Student count and rate data provided on Kansas Department of Education website; numbers of dropouts are calculated values.

Black Dropouts⁴⁶

According to the State of Kansas Department of Education (KSDE), “the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) prevents the disclosure of personally identifiable student information. KSDE has determined that any quantities less than 10 may be personally identifiable. Most public school districts in Sedgwick and Butler County have at least one grade of students between 7th and 12th grade where there is at least one but fewer than 10 black male students; as such, it is unable from the available reports to determine the actual number of black male students in those districts.

Two public school districts – Clearwater, USD 264 in Sedgwick County and Flinthills, USD 492 in Butler County -- had no black male students in grades 7 through 12. Only the Wichita Public School District (USD 259) had at least 10 black male students at each grade level. As a result, only state-level data for total students, dropout rate and number of dropouts is displayed. Because dropout rates are calculated separately for male and female students, rates noted below are for black male students only. For school districts with a small population of black students, even a single dropout can significantly impact the district’s dropout rate.

During the 2016-2017 academic year, there were 7,561 black male students enrolled in grades 7 through 12 in Kansas schools; their statewide dropout rate was 3.4 percent or approximately 257 students.

Table 41. Dropout Rates -- Black Male Students --Grades 7 – 12 Sedgwick* and Butler County Public School Districts 2016-2017 Academic Year** -- Sorted in Order of Dropout Rate			
Public School District	Black Male		
	Students⁴⁰	Dropouts^{***}	
	Grade 7-12 Number	Number	Rate⁴⁶
State of Kansas	7,561	257	3.4
Douglass, USD 396			100.0
Haysville, USD 261			8.7
Valley Center, USD 262			5.3
Wichita, USD 259			4.7
Maize, USD 266			2.1
Derby, USD 260			1.4
Andover, USD 385			0.0
Augusta, USD 402			0.0
Bluestem, USD 205			0.0
Circle, USD 375			0.0
El Dorado, USD 490			0.0
Goddard, USD 265			0.0
Mulvane, USD 263			0.0
Remington Whitewater, USD 206			0.0
Renwick, USD 267			0.0
Rose Hill, USD 394			0.0
Clearwater, USD 264	****		0.0
Flinthills, USD 492	****		0.0

* Cheney USD 268 dropout data not available for the 2016-2017 academic year.

** Dropout data not yet available for the 2017-2018 academic year.

*** Student count and rate data provided on Kansas Department of Education website; numbers of dropouts are calculated values.

**** No black students, grades 7 through 12.

Hispanic Dropouts⁴⁶

According to the State of Kansas Department of Education (KSDE), “the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) prevents the disclosure of personally identifiable student information. KSDE has determined that any quantities less than 10 may be personally identifiable. Many public school districts in Sedgwick and Butler County have at least one grade of students between 7th and 12th grade where there is at least one but fewer than 10 Hispanic male students; as such, it is unable from the available reports to determine the actual number of Hispanic male students in those districts.

Several Sedgwick County public school districts had at least 10 Hispanic male students at each grade level, 7th through 12th. State-level data for total students, dropout rate and number of dropouts is displayed, as well as comparable data for these Sedgwick County school districts. Because dropout rates are calculated separately for male and female students, rates noted below are for Hispanic male students only. For school districts with a small population of Hispanic students, even a single dropout can significantly impact the district’s dropout rate.

During the 2016-2017 academic year, there were 20,219 Hispanic male students enrolled in grades 7 through 12 in Kansas schools; their statewide dropout rate was 2.8 percent or approximately 566 students.

Table 42. Dropout Rates-- Hispanic Male Students –Grades 7 – 12 Sedgwick* and Butler County Public School Districts 2016-2017 Academic Year** Sorted in Order of Dropout Rate			
Public School District	Hispanic Male		
	Students⁴⁰	Dropouts^{***}	
	Grade 7-12 Number	Number	Rate⁴⁶
State of Kansas	20,219	566	2.8
Wichita, USD 259	3,430	182	5.3
Derby, USD 260	222	2	0.9
Maize, USD 266	192	1	0.5
Haysville, USD 261	165	3	1.8
Goddard, USD 265	141	3	2.1
Augusta, USD 402			5.1
Circle, USD 375			3.6
Valley Center, USD 262			1.4
Andover, USD 385			0.0
Bluestem, USD 205			0.0
Clearwater, USD 264			0.0
Douglass, USD 396			0.0
El Dorado, USD 490			0.0
Flinthills, USD 492			0.0
Mulvane, USD 263			0.0
Remington Whitewater, USD 206			0.0
Renwick, USD 267			0.0
Rose Hill, USD 394			0.0

* Cheney USD 268 dropout data not available for the 2016-2017 academic year

** Dropout data not yet available for the 2017-2018 academic year.

*** Student count and rate data provided on Kansas Department of Education website; numbers of dropouts are calculated values.

Non-Public Education in the United States

Although much of the data contained in this report pertain to public schools, it is important to remember that the non-public education community in this area and in the United States as a whole provides parents with important options for the education of their children. These options include private schools, home instruction or home schooling, charter schools and virtual schools.

Private Schools

Choice is a defining characteristic of private schools as families may freely choose private education, and private schools generally choose which students to accept. Although nonpublic governance and enrollment choices are features that all private schools share, private schools vary widely.

Catholic Schools⁴⁷ -- All Catholic schools within the eight-county South Central Kansas area are under the auspices of the Wichita Catholic Diocese. During the 2017-2018 academic year, there were 21 Catholic schools in Sedgwick County and one in Butler County. A total of 7,989 students were enrolled in these 22 Catholic schools during the 2017-2018 academic year.

Student Enrollment - Racial and Ethnic Composition (Catholic Schools) – Of total school enrollment, white students comprised 84.2 percent in Butler County and 68.7 percent in Sedgwick County.

Table 43 presents racial and ethnic composition information for students enrolled in Catholic schools in Sedgwick and Butler counties.

Table 43. Wichita Catholic Diocese Enrollment⁴⁷ Racial and Ethnic Composition, Grades PreK - 12 (2017-2018 Academic Year)		
Catholic School Enrollment - Racial and Ethnic Composition	Number	Percent
Sedgwick County		
Black	283	
Hispanic	1,385	
Native American	58	
Asian	735	
Subtotal	2,461	
White	5,408	68.7%
Total Student Enrollment	7,869	100.0%
Butler County		
Black	1	
Hispanic	13	
Native American	0	
Asian	5	
Subtotal	19	15.8%
White	101	84.2%
Total Student Enrollment	120	100.0%

Nearly two-thirds (61.3 percent) of the students who attend private or parochial schools in the eight-county South Central Kansas area attend Catholic schools. Approximately another one in four (27.4 percent) attend other religious-based private schools.

County	Table 44. Students in Private Accredited and Non-Accredited Schools* (2017-2018 Academic Year)			
	Total Private School Students	School Type		
		Catholic**	Other Religious	Non-sectarian
Butler	395	120	275	0
Sedgwick	12,647	7,869	3,301	1,477***
Count of Students	13,042	7,989	3,576	1,477
Percent of Students	100.0%	61.3%	27.4%	11.3%

* Most data included in Table 44 came from the Catholic Diocese of Wichita; Kansas State Department of Education, K-12 School Reports, www.ksbe.state.ks.us; Association of Christian Schools International, <http://www.acsi.org/member-search/index>; or Private Schools Report, <http://schools.privateschoolsreport.com>

** Source: Catholic Diocese of Wichita.

*** Includes 905 students attending Wichita Collegiate, email, Oct. 18, 2018, Susie Sneed, Director of Admission, Wichita Collegiate School (students in early childhood, lower, middle and upper schools); 72 students attending Wichita Montessori School, email, Oct. 18, 2018; Jane Saunders, Director of Admissions (students enrolled, ages 3 through 11) and approximately 500 students attending the Independent School, email, October 22, 2018; Andrea Gartman (students enrolled).

Homeschooling

Homeschooled students are school-age children instruction at home instead of at a public or private school either all or most of the time. These children are ages 5 years through 17 years and are in a grade equivalent to at least kindergarten and not higher than 12th grade.⁴⁸ Providing a child's elementary and secondary education at home rather than in public or private schools is a national trend that continues to see increasing numbers.

One challenge in collecting relevant data on homeschool students is that no complete list of homeschoolers exists, making it difficult to locate these individuals.⁴⁹ Also, families vary in their interpretation of what homeschooling entails. About one in five homeschoolers actually attend a brick-and-mortar school part-time; some parents choose to have their child schooled at home, but via virtual education and cyber schools, rather than personally providing the instruction.

As Table 45 on the following page indicates, in 2012, an estimated 1,773,000 students were homeschooled in the United States. This represents an increase from the estimated 1,520,000 students who were being homeschooled in 2007. The estimated percentage of the homeschooled school-age population increased from 3.0 percent in 2007 to 3.4 percent in 2012.⁵⁰

Between 2012 and 2016, the number of homeschooled students and their percentage of the school-age population would seem to decrease. Prior to 2012, surveying for the National Household Education Surveys Program was administered via interviewer-directed telephone surveying. The NHES for 2012 and 2016 used self-administered, paper surveys mailed to potential respondents. Measurable differences between estimates for years prior to 2012 and those for later years could reflect actual changes in the population. However, changes could be due to the change in methodology from telephone to mail.⁵⁰

Year	# Home-Schooled Students	% School-Age Population
2016	1,690,000	3.3%
2012	1,773,000	3.4%
2007	1,520,000	3.0%
2003	1,096,000	2.2%
1999	850,000	1.7%

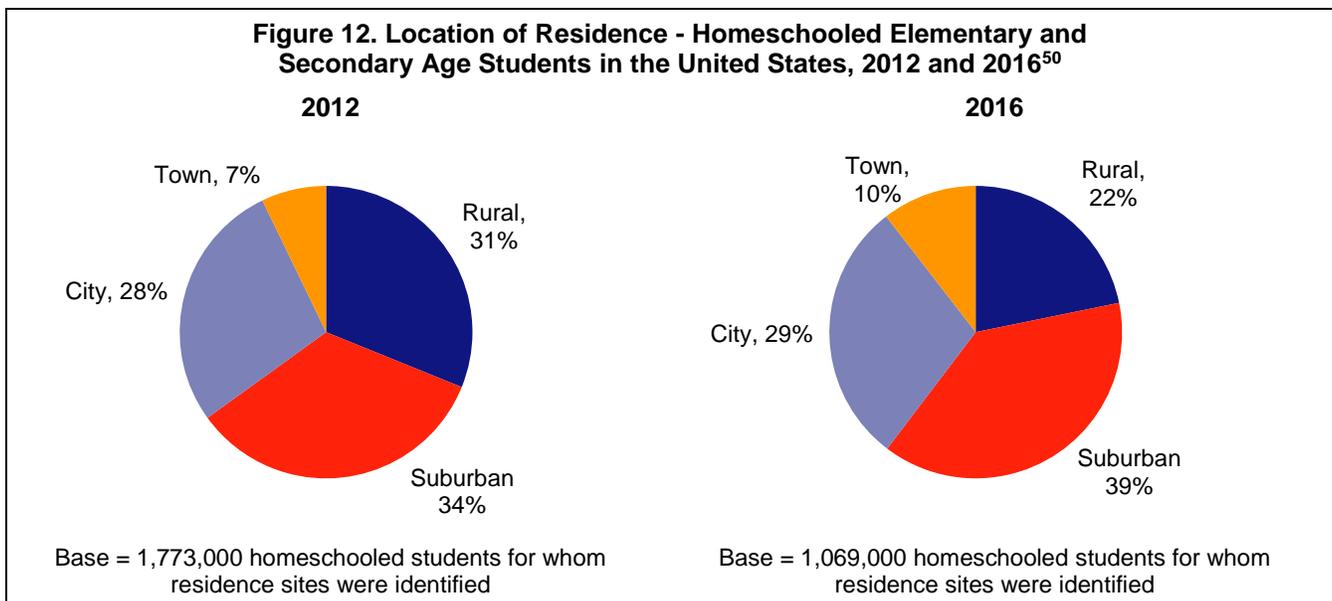
Among children homeschooled during the 2015-2016 academic year,⁵⁰ the highest percentage were White, representing nearly three in five homeschooled students. Second most often (26.3 percent), children were of Hispanic ethnicity. Too few responses were received indicating homeschooled children of Native American background to make a reliable estimate; these children have been included in the “other” category in Table 46.

Race or Ethnic Background	Homeschooled Students	
	#	%
White	998,000	59.1%
Hispanic	444,000	26.3%
Black	132,000	7.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	44,000	2.6%
Other*	72,000	4.3%
Total Homeschooled Students	1,690,000	100.0%

Column percentages do not sum to 100.0% due to rounding.

*Other includes two or more races, Native Americans, race/ethnicity not indicated.

Among the homeschooled students for whom residence sites were identified, the percentage of students living in suburban, city and town all increased, while the percentage of rural homeschooled students decreased, as indicated in Figure 12. Measurable differences between estimates could reflect actual changes in the population; both years utilized the mail survey methodology.⁵⁰



Homeschooling in Kansas. Unlike some states, Kansas does not -- by state statute -- specifically authorize "home instruction" or "homeschooling." It does, however, recognize nonaccredited private schools. By definition, a nonaccredited elementary or secondary private school is one that satisfies the state's compulsory school attendance laws, but which is not accredited by the State Board of Education. Non-accredited private schools are required by law to register the name and address of the private elementary or secondary school (homeschool) with the State Board of Education. Registering a school does not mean the school has been "approved" by the State Board of Education.⁵¹

Such schools must hold classes for a period of time substantially equivalent to the time public schools are in session in the area in which the nonaccredited school is located (at least 186 days of not less than 6 hours per day, or 1,116 hours per year for grades 1-11). Compulsory school attendance laws apply to children between the ages of 7 and 18, as well as younger children if identified as handicapped. Non-accredited private schools are not required to employ teachers who are licensed by the state.⁵¹

Private nonaccredited high schools issue their own diplomas; their students do not receive a diploma from the state. These diplomas are not recognized by the State of Kansas as meeting any requirements. Colleges and universities determine their own criteria for admission of students who graduate from a nonaccredited school.⁵¹

Although homeschools are required to register basic information with the state,⁵¹ the Kansas State Department of Education does not maintain data on nonaccredited private schools (including students being home schooled or receiving home instruction) other than the name of the school, the school address and the custodian of record. In addition, no follow-up is completed with the schools, so the Kansas State Department of Education does not know whether nonaccredited private schools are active or not, or if active, how many children attend.⁵²

Charter Schools⁵³

In Kansas, charter schools are independent public schools that operate within a school district. They are operated free-of-charge to parents and are open to all students. While a charter school is separate and distinct, with its own building number, state assessment scores and demographic information, a charter school may be housed in an existing school facility with another school as long as it is operated separately.

Every charter school in Kansas is subject to the accreditation requirements of the state board of education and must be accredited to maintain its charter.

While the Kansas State Department of Education website currently lists charter schools in ten school districts -- Caney Valley, USD 436; Haven, USD 312; Hugoton, USD 210; Lawrence, USD 497; Newton, USD 373; Oswego, USD 504; Smoky Valley, USD 400; Spring Hill, USD 230; Topeka, USD 501; and West Franklin, USD 287 -- no charter schools are listed for Sedgwick or Butler counties.

Online Learning/Virtual Schools

Online learning, also known as virtual or cyber schooling, is a form of distance education that uses the Internet and computer technologies to connect teachers and students and deliver curriculum. Online learning may take the form of a single course for a student who accesses that course while sitting in a physical school, or it may replace the physical school for most or all of a student's courses.⁵⁴

Online learning programs within K-12 education offer courses, academic credits and support toward a diploma. Such coursework offers the advantage of personalization, allowing individualized attention and support when students need it most. It provides educational opportunities to students, regardless of their ZIP codes, with teachers delivering instruction using the Internet and digital resources and content. Online learning programs vary in structure and may be managed by a state, district, university, charter school, not-for-profit, for-profit or other institution.⁵⁴

In Kansas, educational programs that qualify as "virtual schools" mean any school or educational program that:⁵⁵

- Is offered for credit.
- Uses distance-learning technologies which predominately use internet-based methods to deliver instruction.
- Involves instruction that occurs asynchronously with the teacher and pupil in separate locations.
- Requires the pupil to make academic progress toward the next grade level and matriculation from kindergarten through high school graduation.
- Requires the pupil to demonstrate competence in subject matter for each class or subject in which the pupil is enrolled as part of the virtual school.
- Requires age-appropriate pupils to complete state assessment tests.

The most recent year for which a virtual school directory is available online from the Kansas State Department of Education is the 2015-2016 academic year. For that year, Kansas listed 106 approved virtual schools/educational programs, of which 17 were located in the eight-county South Central Kansas area – two schools and 15 programs. The primary difference between a school and a program is how data are reported by the organization to the state. Student expectations and requirements are the same.

Table 47. Virtual Schools/Educational Programs (South Central Kansas, 2015-2016 Academic Year)⁵⁶			
County	School District	School/Program	Accepts Out of District Students
		Schools:	
Butler	Andover, USD 385	Andover eCademy	Yes
Sedgwick	Wichita, USD 259	Learning ² eSchool of Wichita	Yes
		Programs:	
Butler	El Dorado, USD 490	El Dorado High School Virtual Program	No
Butler	Flinthills, USD 492	Flinthills Virtual Program	Yes
Cowley	Central, USD 462	Central Virtual Program	No
Harvey	Newton, USD 373	Railer Virtual Academy	No
Kingman	Kingman-Norwich, USD 331	USD 331 Virtual Eagle	No
Reno	Haven, USD 312	Haven Virtual Academy	Yes
Reno	Nickerson, USD 309	Nickerson College and Career Virtual Academy	Yes
Sedgwick	Derby, USD 260	Derby Virtual Program	No
Sedgwick	Goddard, USD 265	Goddard Virtual Program Grades 1-5	No
Sedgwick	Goddard, USD 265	Goddard Virtual Program Grades 6-12	No
Sedgwick	Maize, USD 266	Maize Virtual Preparatory	Yes
Sedgwick	Valley Ctr, USD 262	Valley Center Learning Center	Yes
Sumner	Oxford, USD 358	Oxford Online	Yes
Sumner	South Haven, USD 509	South Haven Virtual Program	Yes
Sumner	Wellington, USD 353	WHS/Roosevelt Virtual Program	No

Post-Secondary Education

Although life-long or adult education has become more widespread, education is still seen by many as something aimed at children, and adult education is often branded as *adult learning*, *adult basic education* or *lifelong learning*. Among the many choices and challenges young adults face are the choices between entering the job market with high school level skills or pursuing further education to prepare themselves with skills marketable at higher earnings.

Post-secondary education can serve as a gateway to better options and more opportunity. As opposed to generations of the past, many of today's high school graduates find themselves unable to obtain the high-paying jobs that were once available. The U.S. has been transformed from a manufacturing-based economy to an economy based on knowledge, and the importance of a college education today can be compared to that of a high school education forty years ago.⁵⁷

The stimulation of post-secondary education can encourage students to think, ask questions, and explore new ideas. When students experience a post-secondary education, they have the opportunity to read the ideas and listen to the lectures of top experts in their fields. This additional growth and development can provide college graduates with an edge in the job market over those who have not experienced a higher education.⁵⁷

In many cases, post-secondary education allows students to gain valuable resources. The connections made during their college careers can result in options when they begin their job search. After starting a career, having a college degree often provides for greater promotion opportunity.⁵⁷

Kansas has six state universities, one municipal university, 19 community colleges, and six technical colleges. These institutions serve more than 250,000 students, awarding more than 42,000 credentials ranging from certificates to doctoral degrees.⁵⁸

Colleges and Universities – South Central Kansas

Nearly 40,000 individuals attend post-secondary courses at one of the nine colleges or universities offering two- and four-year academic programs with their main physical campuses located in the eight-county South Central Kansas area.

Table 48. Colleges and Universities⁵⁹					
(South Central Kansas, Fall 2017 Academic Year)					
Location	Type of Institution	Name of Institution	Student Enrollment		
			Under-graduates	Graduates	Total
Sedgwick County	State University	Wichita State	12,398	2,677	15,075
Butler County	Community College	Butler	8,828	0	8,828
Reno County	Community College	Hutchinson	5,854	0	5,854
Sedgwick County	Independent University	Newman	2,810	568	3,378
Cowley County	Community College	Cowley County	2,875	0	2,875
Sedgwick County	Independent University	Friends	1,146	482	1,628
Cowley County	Independent College	Southwestern	1,147	159	1,306
Harvey County	Independent College	Bethel	503	0	503
Harvey County	Independent College	Hesston	440	0	440
Total Student Enrollment			36,001	3,886	39,887

Many colleges and universities offer undergraduate and graduate courses and programs within the region via satellite campuses/locations or online/distance learning programs. (e.g., Sterling College, Tabor College, Baker University, Webster University, National American University, University of Phoenix, etc.).

Level of Educational Attainment

Nationwide, Kansas, Sedgwick County and Wichita

Table 49 presents the number of adults at least 25 years old in the United States overall, in Kansas, in Sedgwick County and in the city of Wichita detailed by their highest level of educational attainment as of 2017.⁶⁰

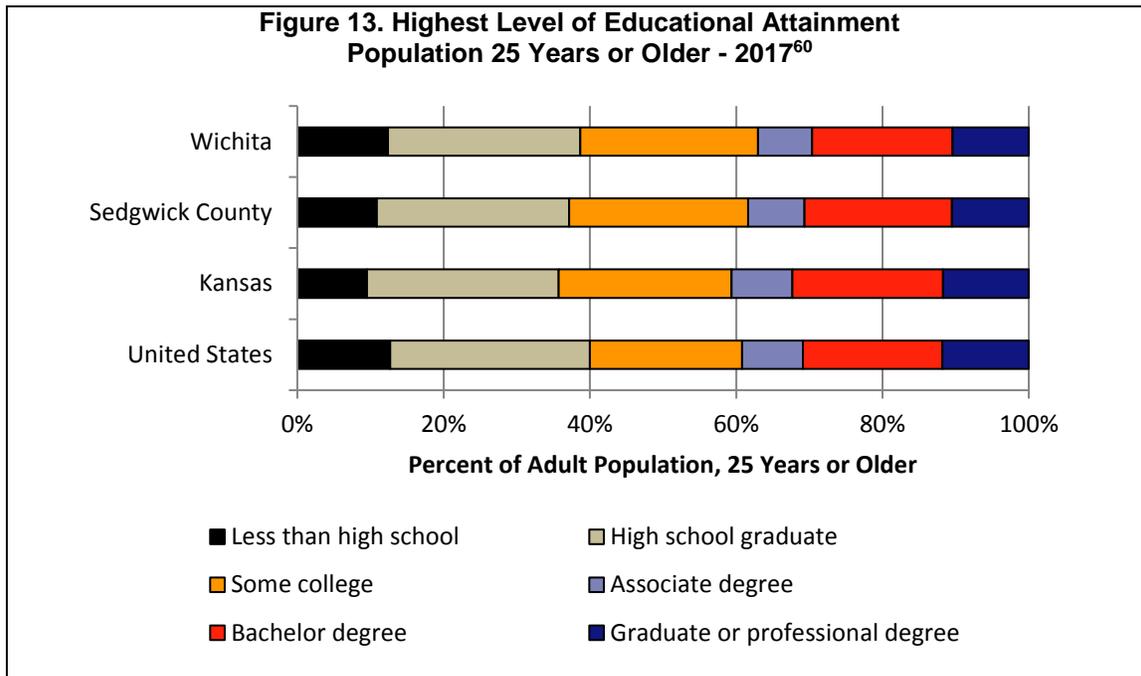
Highest Level of Education	Table 49. Population 25 Years and Over - 2017 (Count) ⁶⁰			
	United States	Kansas	Sedgwick County	Wichita
Less than high school	27,437,114	179,213	35,679	31,032
High school graduate	59,093,612	494,849	86,253	65,844
Some college < year	44,935,834	445,804	80,470	60,846
Associate degree	17,917,481	156,529	25,229	18,430
Bachelor degree	41,377,068	389,007	66,165	47,966
Graduate or professional degree	25,510,535	221,339	34,525	25,884
Total population, 25 years and over	216,271,644	1,886,741	328,321	250,002

Similarly, Table 50 presents the percentage of adults at least 25 years old in each of the four geographic areas by their highest level of educational attainment as of 2017.⁶⁰ At 20.2 percent and 19.2 percent Sedgwick County and Wichita exceed the national average (19.1 percent) for bachelor degrees attained.

Highest Level of Education	Table 50. Population 25 Years and Over - 2017 (Percent) ⁶⁰			
	United States	Kansas	Sedgwick	Wichita
Less than high school	12.7%	9.5%	10.9%	12.4%
High school graduate	27.3%	26.2%	26.3%	26.3%
Some college < year	20.8%	23.6%	24.5%	24.3%
Associate degree	8.3%	8.3%	7.7%	7.4%
Bachelor degree	19.1%	20.6%	20.2%	19.2%
Graduate or professional degree	11.8%	11.7%	10.5%	10.4%
Total population	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Column percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Looked at another way, Figure 13 displays the breakdown of the highest level of educational attainment for these four geographies among the population at least 25 years old.



South Central Kansas

In 2017, by the time they reached 25 years of age, 50,707 individuals in the eight-county South Central Kansas area had completed less than a high school education. These individuals represented 10.4 percent of the area's total population 25 years old and over and excluded those who completed a high school equivalency examination, such as a General Equivalency Diploma or GED. Looked at another way, 303,071 individuals in the eight-county South Central Kansas area (at least 25 years old) went on to attend at least some college or post-secondary school education after completing high school. This represents 62.4 percent of the area's total population 25 years old and over.⁶⁰

County	Population 25 Yr. Plus	Table 51. Highest Level of Educational Attainment (2017) ⁶⁰ Population 25 Years Old and Over					
		Less Than High School	High School*	Some College**	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Advanced Degree***
Butler	43,322	3,325	11,374	11,629	4,318	8,573	4,103
Cowley	23,253	2,323	7,322	6,139	2,746	3,215	1,508
Harper	3,989	444	1,574	972	300	466	233
Harvey	22,810	2,016	5,994	6,077	1,890	4,122	2,711
Kingman	5,340	366	1,699	1,671	362	908	334
Reno	43,237	5,312	12,514	12,123	4,632	5,873	2,783
Sedgwick	328,321	35,679	86,253	80,470	25,229	66,165	34,525
Sumner	15,641	1,242	5,405	4,275	1,456	2,444	819
South Central KS	485,913	50,707	132,135	123,356	40,933	91,766	47,016
State of Kansas	1,886,741	179,213	494,849	455,804	156,529	389,007	221,339

*Includes high school equivalency

**Some college, no degree

***Graduate or professional degree

Table 52 presents the percentages by county of residents at least 25 years old who had attained at least a high school education (whether by diploma or equivalency) as well as those who had completed at least a bachelor degree.

Four South Central Kansas counties exceeded the State of Kansas' average rate of residents who had at least graduated from high school (91.0 percent) – Kingman (93.1 percent), Butler (92.3 percent), Sumner (92.1 percent) and Harvey (91.2 percent). None of the counties in the South Central Kansas area exceeded the State of Kansas' average for residents' attainment of at least bachelor degrees (32.3 percent), although at 30.7 percent, Sedgwick County came closest.

County	Table 52. Attainment of High School Education and/or Bachelor Degree (2017) ⁶⁰ Population 25 Years Old and Over	
	High School Graduate or Higher	Bachelor Degree or Higher
Sedgwick	89.1%	30.7%
Harvey	91.2%	30.0%
Butler	92.3%	29.3%
Kingman	93.1%	23.3%
Sumner	92.1%	20.9%
Cowley	90.0%	20.3%
Reno	87.7%	20.0%
Harper	88.9%	17.5%
South Central Kansas	89.6%	28.6%
State of Kansas	91.0%	32.3%

Impact of Post-Secondary Education

Post-secondary education is credited with several benefits – career, social and personal.⁶¹ Career benefits include the probability of earning more money, the increased likelihood of avoiding unemployment, and additional choices for primary career path as well as the ability to change career paths on down the road. Social benefits result from the fact that employment helps avoid poverty and allows for spending of discretionary funds, stimulating the economy. The opportunity for civic involvement and the ability to volunteer and help the local community also follow as social benefits to increased education and employment opportunities. Personal benefits include a broader set of career options, leading to increased personal choice and freedom. Pursuing higher education may increase awareness of and sensitivity to cultural differences. Identifying existing skill sets, developing new skill sets, refining critical thinking skills and better written and verbal communication can all results from the pursuit of post-secondary education.⁶²

Average Annual Earnings⁶³

In 2017, the median of the earnings for young adults (25 to 34 years old) with a bachelor degree was \$50,000, while the median was \$25,400 for those without a high school diploma or its equivalent, and \$31,800 for those with a high school diploma or its equivalent as their highest level of education.

In other words, young adults with a bachelor degree earned about twice as much as those without a high school diploma or its equivalent in 2017 (i.e., 97 percent more) and 57 percent more than young adult high school completers.

Median Annual Earnings by Level of Educational Attainment⁶⁰

On average, in 2017 Sedgwick County workers earned \$1,120 (3.0 percent) per year less than workers in the United States overall (i.e., \$37,913 – \$36,793).

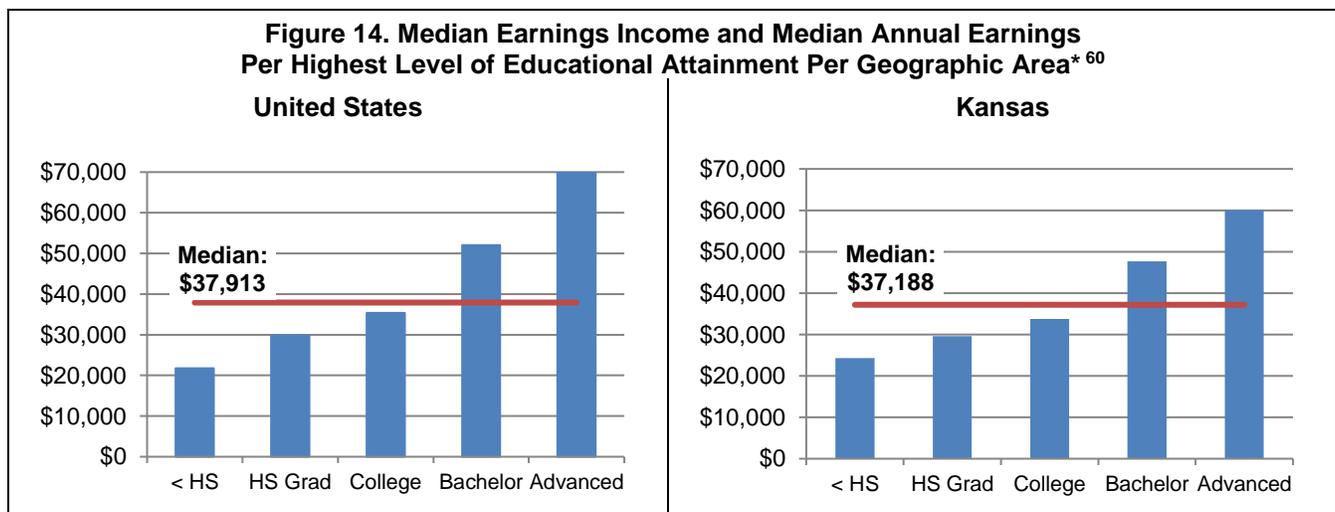
This discrepancy became more noticeable among those with bachelor or advanced degrees. At the bachelor level, Sedgwick County residents earned \$4,356 (i.e., \$52,019 – \$47,663; or 8.4 percent) per year less than bachelor degree holders nationwide, and at the advanced degree level, Sedgwick County residents earned \$10,889 (i.e., \$69,903 - \$59,014; or 15.6 percent) per year less than those holding graduate or professional degrees nationwide.

The median earnings of Sedgwick County residents met or exceeded those of Kansas residents overall for each category of educational attainment, with the exception of those with less than a high school education or those with some college or an associate’s degree. Similarly, the median annual earnings of Sedgwick County residents exceeded those of Wichita residents overall across all educational levels.

	Table 53. Median Annual Earnings and Median Annual Earnings Per Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Per Geographic Area* ⁶⁰			
	United States	Kansas	Sedgwick County	Wichita
Median earnings, all educational levels	\$37,913	\$37,188	\$36,793	\$35,238
Highest Level of Education				
Less than high school graduate	\$21,738	\$24,316	\$24,723	\$24,365
High school graduate (incl. equivalency)	\$29,815	\$29,594	\$29,219	\$28,219
Some college or associate's degree	\$35,394	\$33,770	\$33,961	\$32,220
Bachelor degree	\$52,019	\$47,667	\$47,663	\$46,705
Graduate or professional degree	\$69,903	\$60,053	\$59,014	\$58,282

* 2017 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars

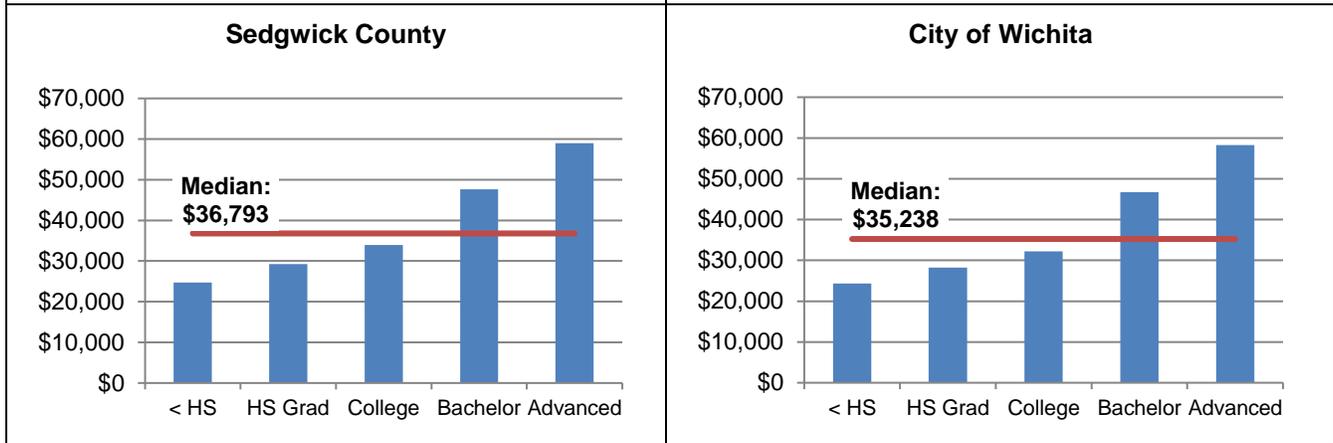
Figure 14 provides a visual display of the median earnings for each of the four geographic areas as compared to median annual earnings for each level of educational attainment.



* 2017 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars

(Continued)

Figure 14. (Continued) Median Earnings Income and Median Annual Earnings Per Highest Level of Educational Attainment Per Geographic Area*²²



* 2017 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars

Wage disparity⁶⁰ is evident between the genders. While the nation's average annual wage was \$37,913 in 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars, males earned an average of \$44,529 per year and females earned an average of \$31,790 per year.

On average nationwide, males with a bachelor degree earned \$20,521 more than females with a bachelor degree (i.e., \$63,911 - \$43,390). Nationwide, on average, males with an advanced degree earned \$28,636 more than females with an advanced degree (i.e., \$87,504 - \$58,868).

In Kansas, males earned an average \$44,299 per year and females earned an average of \$30,524 per year, while the state's overall average annual earnings were \$37,188.

On average, Kansas males with a bachelor degree earned \$21,299 more than Kansas females with a bachelor degree (i.e., \$60,730 - \$39,431). On average, Kansas males with an advanced degree earned \$24,768 more than Kansas females with an advanced degree (i.e., \$75,799 - \$51,031).

Highest Level of Educational Attainment	Overall Earnings	Earnings		Wage Difference Between Genders
		Male	Female	
Any Educational Level				
United States	\$37,913	\$44,529	\$31,790	\$12,739
Kansas	\$37,188	\$44,299	\$30,542	\$13,757
Bachelor Degree				
United States	\$52,019	\$63,911	\$43,390	\$20,521
Kansas	\$47,667	\$60,730	\$39,431	\$21,299
Advanced Degree				
United States	\$69,903	\$87,504	\$58,868	\$28,636
Kansas	\$60,053	\$75,799	\$51,031	\$24,768

* 2017 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars

Relationship between Educational Attainment and Employment Rate

In 2017,⁶⁴ 86 percent of young adults (ages 20 to 24 years) with a bachelor degree or higher were employed, as compared to 57 percent of those who had not completed high school. The employment rate for young adults with some college (80 percent) was higher than the rate for those for whom high school graduation represented their highest level of educational attainment (72 percent).

Employment rates were higher for young adult males than for young adult females in 2017, overall and at all levels of educational attainment. This gap was generally narrower at higher levels of educational attainment. That is, for those with bachelor or advanced degrees, the gender gap was 7 percentage points. For those who had completed high school, the gender gap was 18 percentage points and for those who had not completed high school, the gender gap was 28 percentage points.⁶⁴

Relationship between Educational Attainment and Unemployment Rate

As recent economic events have shown, no particular level of educational attainment has proven to be unemployment-proof. For the most part, educational attainment and the unemployment rate appear to be inversely related; that is, as the level of education increased, the unemployment rate tended to decrease.

The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of persons in the civilian labor force (i.e., all civilians who are employed or seeking employment) who are not working and who made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks.⁶⁴

According to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 2017 the unemployment rate for all workers was 3.6 percent. Table 55 presents unemployment rates for various categories of educational attainment.

	Unemployment Rate
Overall, all workers	3.6%
Highest Level of Education	
Less than high school diploma	6.5%
High school diploma (incl. equivalency)	4.6%
Some college, no degree	4.0%
Associate's degree	3.4%
Bachelor degree	2.5%
Masters degree	2.2%
Professional degree	1.5%
Doctoral degree	1.5%

Technical Education and Skills

While our society demands that some professionals (i.e., doctors, dentists, lawyers) follow a certain academic path for which there are no alternative options, for other occupations, a four-year degree is not required. Area production demands for avionics and other aviation-related equipment require a highly skilled work force. For people interested in a trade, modern technical education may be most appropriate. The same may be true of people whose interest calls them toward the performing or creative arts, where experience may outweigh classroom education.

South Central Kansas offers technical training opportunities at – among others -- the relatively new WSU Tech (formerly Wichita Area Technical College), as well as technical educational support, in the form of the Workforce Alliance of South Central Kansas.

WSU Tech

The local landscape for technical education was in flux during 2017 and 2018, as the former Wichita Area Technical College (the state's largest technical college, with 3,600 students at its main campus on north Webb Road and two satellite locations) affiliated with Wichita State University to become the WSU Campus of Applied Sciences and Technology.

Wichita Area Technical College (WATC) had provided technical education in South Central Kansas since 1965. Its mission was to provide quality higher education and leadership in workforce training that supports economic development for a global economy.⁶⁶ In October 2008, Wichita Area Technical College was fully accredited by The Higher Learning Commission, which is part of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, one of six regional institutional accreditors in the United States.⁶⁷ In July 2014, that accreditation was reaffirmed by the Institutional Actions Council with the next Reaffirmation of Accreditation due in 2023-24.⁶⁸

A strong partnership between WATC and WSU existed for many years through collaborative efforts like the National Center for Aviation Training and the Shocker Pathway. The transition in 2018 marked the end of a 53-year history of WATC and the beginning of a future as WSU Tech.⁶⁹ The affiliation with Wichita State University brought with it the development of new certificates and degree programs. The school offers more than 100 degree and certificate options in five areas: aviation; manufacturing; healthcare; business and police science; and specialized trades and transportation.⁷⁰

Attempts have been made to keep tuition costs competitive with a two-year college. For example, the Shocker Pathway⁷¹ is a partnership between WSU Tech and Wichita State University (WSU) that allows students to begin their studies at WSU Tech and earn 50 credit hours of general education credits that will transfer to WSU. Students in the Shocker Pathway will pay WSU Tech tuition and fee rates while taking up to 50 credits from WSU Tech.

With an additional 15 credit hours at WSU, students will be awarded an Associate of Arts degree from WSU.⁷¹ The remaining 15 credits at WSU will be billed at the WSU tuition and fee rate. Shocker Pathway students have the option to continue at WSU for bachelor degree completion.

Managed by WSU Tech, the National Center for Aviation Training (NCAT)⁷² in Wichita is the world's premier facility for the development of a skilled aviation manufacturing workforce. Additionally, a portion of the space is utilized by Wichita State University's National Institute for Aviation Research (NIAR). NCAT was built by Sedgwick County in 2010 and has 220,000 square feet of training labs and classrooms.

The educational foundation of WSU Tech⁶⁹ will continue to be career technical programs in aviation, manufacturing, health care, information technology (IT), engineering, police science and interior design; these programs will result in a certificate or degree. As such, WSU Tech will strive to remain a premier provider of higher education in the geographic region, specializing in the delivery of career technical education, utilizing state-of-the-art facilities with qualified faculty and offering a competitive advantage that helps drive economic development in the region.

Workforce Alliance of South Central Kansas

Commercial work is booming in South Central Kansas, defense work is growing and business aviation demand is expected to increase in the coming years; as a result, "companies that make up the local supply chain are expanding their own operations to keep up."⁷³ According to the Wichita Business Journal,⁷³ there

is “the millions invested by Textron Aviation in recent years to upgrade its facilities and develop new products. There’s new investment at Bombardier’s local facility, which will this year add new interior completion work on the company’s Global 5000 business jet. And then there is the big announcement: Spirit AeroSystems Inc. will invest \$1 billion in its local operations and add 1,000 new jobs over the next five years as it works to meet demand in the commercial and defense segments of the industry.”

As larger aircraft manufacturers expand “in a market where the labor pool was already pinched by slow population growth, the fact that bigger companies like Spirit will soon be scooping many of the workers already available, smaller suppliers expect to find themselves in an even tighter squeeze when hiring in the future.”⁷³ In the past, the formula has been that every one aviation job creates three more in the community; this means that demand for workers will be expected in every industry — all while aviation draws on a finite talent pool that could impact other manufacturers.³⁶

Sheree Utash, president at WSU Tech⁷³ noted, “The supply chain is an essential part of the ecosystem of the aviation industry,” adding, “We will work diligently to ensure we are providing the needed workforce to Spirit, as well as the many small, medium and large businesses that make up the supply chain.” The supply chain plays a vital role in providing people with the baseline industrial knowledge and important soft skills that can make them that right person for the job.

Keith Lawing,⁷³ Workforce Alliance of South Central Kansas, says his organization has identified strategies such as employer partnerships for increased on-the-job training and keeping close tabs on job seekers so they can quickly be matched with suppliers as jobs become available. Workforce Alliance of South Central Kansas also coordinates with groups such as the Wichita Manufacturers Association and other regional manufacturing groups to anticipate and address industry needs.

The biggest growth opportunities lie in reversing the trend of decreasing local populations and in creating an influx of people from outside Wichita and Kansas.⁷³ Success can take many possible forms, including relocation tax credits, ongoing educational opportunities, job training, and so on.

Workers needed at the area’s largest aircraft manufacturers are going to be pulled from the existing workforces of other local shops. Filling the talent pipeline to meet the needs “all the way down the supply chain” is what will truly require an across-the-board approach including elected officials, workforce and economic development stakeholders and private industry to make it happen.⁷³

To that end, Workforce Alliance⁷⁴ provides solutions to employers for workforce development needs (including services for recruitment, hiring, training, credits, bonding and business closings and layoffs) and to job seekers (including outreach, training and workshops). In addition, Workforce Alliance supports special projects, targeting careers in specific sectors or for specific sets of job-seekers. Two projects coordinated by the Workforce Alliance of South Central Kansas are highlighted here and include the Preparation for Advanced Career Employment System project and the Kansas Health Profession Opportunity Project.

Preparation for Advanced Career Employment System⁷⁵ -- The Preparation for Advanced Career Employment System project (PACES, formerly the Preparation for Aviation Career Employment System project) is a collaborative effort to create a more accessible and flexible employment and training system to move unemployed and underemployed workers into high-demand and high-skill careers in both the aviation and health care industries. As of June 30, 2018, the program has enrolled 5,222 participants; provided basic training, occupational skills training or on-the-job training to 2,641 participants; completed 3,514 job placements in the aviation/advanced manufacturing, healthcare, information technology or other sectors. Founding members and local funders of PACES include United Way of the Plains, the City of Wichita and Spirit Aerosystems.

Kansas Health Profession Opportunity Project⁷⁵ – This training program is designed to serve the healthcare industry and train workers through a career pathways strategy to provide quality care to the citizens of Kansas. It provides low-income individuals with education, training and supportive services to prepare for career tracks in the health care industry.

Crime

Crime statistics provide information about the environment within which the members of our community live. The statistics indicate the likelihood that a given individual will be a victim of crime. Social services often are provided both to the victims and the perpetrators of criminal acts.

Crime Index Offenses

Crime is a sociological phenomenon influenced by a variety of factors. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) collects data from numerous agencies in order to generate a reliable set of crime statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation and management. The FBI discourages users from using the data as a measurement of law enforcement effectiveness. However, the data do provide valuable information on the fluctuations in the level of crime from year to year, for trending purposes.

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation collects data on violent crimes and property crimes to serve as an Index in measuring change in the overall volume and rate of crimes reported to law enforcement. It is a nationwide cooperative statistical effort of more than 18,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention.⁷⁶

The UCR Program collects offense information for violent crimes, defined as those offenses that involve force or threat of force, and property crimes, where the object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. Through the UCR Program, the FBI collects the number of offenses for the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.⁷⁷

Offense definitions are as follows:⁷⁸

Violent Crimes

Criminal Homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, is "the willful killing of one human being by another." Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

Rape is "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used; victim under age of consent; incest) are excluded.

Robbery is "the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear."

Aggravated Assault is "an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm." Simple assaults are excluded.

Property Crime

Burglary (breaking or entering) is "the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft." Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-Theft (except motor vehicle theft) is "the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another." Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.

Motor Vehicle Theft is "the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle." A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Arson is "any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc." (Although arson data are included in the trend and clearance tables, sufficient data are not available to estimate totals for this offense at the city, county or MSA level.)

The data presented in *Crime in the United States* reflect the Hierarchy Rule, which requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident be counted.⁷⁹ However, in cases in which arson occurs in conjunction with another violent or property crime, the Hierarchy Rule does not apply and both crimes are reported.

A fairly recent development in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program⁷⁶ is that in the fall of 2011, the Advisory Policy Board (APB) recommended and FBI Director Robert Mueller III approved changing the definition of rape. Since 1929, in the Summary Reporting System, forcible rape was defined as "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will," (*UCR Handbook*, 2004, p. 19). That definition is now referred to as the "legacy" definition.

Beginning with the 2013 data collection, the Summary Reporting System's definition for the violent crime of forcible rape was modified to: "Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim."

In addition to approving the new definition of rape for the Summary Reporting System, the APB and Director Mueller approved removing the word "forcible" from the name of the offense and also replacing the phrase "against the person's will" with "without the consent of the victim" in other sex-related offenses in the Summary Reporting System, the National Incident-Based Reporting System, the Hate Crime Statistics Program and Cargo Theft.

Beginning January 1, 2017, the UCR Program discontinued collecting rape data via the SRS according to the legacy definition. Only rape data submitted under the revised definition will be published for 2017 and subsequent years.⁸⁰

Beginning January 1, 2018, the national UCR Program began collecting domestic and family violence data.⁸⁰ The definition approved for domestic and family violence is: "The use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force of a weapon; or the use of coercion or intimidation; or committing a crime against property by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim; a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian; or by a person who is or has been similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim." Beginning January 1, 2019, the national UCR program will begin collecting a new value for ex-relationship, as well as replacing the value for "lover's quarrel" with that of "domestic violence."⁸¹

Statistical Summary of Criminal Offenses

Kansas

Table 56 presents estimations made by the FBI from available data for selected crimes in the State of Kansas. Rates are standardized per 100,000 population, based on annual state population.

Year	Kansas Population	Table 56. Kansas Crime Rate Per 100,000 Population (FBI)					
		Violent Crime		Property Crime		Murder	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2017 ^{82e}	2,913,123	12,030	413.0	81,593	2,800.9	160	5.5
2016 ^{82d}	2,907,289	11,060	380.4	78,367	2,695.5	111	3.8
2015 ^{82c}	2,911,641	11,353	389.9	79,199	2,720.1	128	4.4
2014 ^{82b}	2,904,021	10,123	348.6	79,431	2,735.2	91	3.1
2013 ^{82a}	2,893,957	9,838	339.9	85,280	2,946.8	112	3.9

Data for 2018 have not been included; only preliminary semiannual data (January through June) were available for 2018; preliminary data that are available do not include statewide information presented in Table 56.

Kansas - Juvenile Arrests - The number of arrests of juveniles (persons under the age of 18) is one measure of the efficacy of prevention and intervention programs aimed at youths. Depicting the social characteristics of juvenile offenders may assist in identifying populations of young people most at risk of committing crimes.

According to the American Community Survey's five-year estimates, in 2013,^{83a} Kansas was home to 724,762 individuals under the age of 18 years, who comprised 25.3 percent of the state's total population of 2,868,107. Approximately 16.4 percent (n = 118,657) of them were 15- to 17-year-olds. For comparison purposes, in 2017,^{83b} the 718,274 individuals under the age of 18 residing in Kansas made up 24.7 percent of the state's total population of 2,903,820. Approximately 16.7 percent (n = 120,072) of these were 15- to 17-year-olds.

As shown in Table 57, property crimes committed by juveniles far outpaced violent crimes, with drug-related crimes, simple assault/battery and theft being the crimes committed most frequently by youth. In Kansas, these three categories accounted for more than half (55.2 percent; 4,903 of 8,878) of all juvenile arrests in 2013, as compared to nearly half (48.0 percent; 3,442 of 7,171) in 2017. Statewide, 1,707 fewer juvenile arrests occurred in 2017 as in 2013, a 19.2 percent decrease in juvenile arrests (8,878 versus 7,171, respectively).

Table 57. State of Kansas - Juvenile Arrests 2013 ^{84a} and 2017 ^{84b} (In order of 2013 Arrests)					
Offense	Total		Offense	Total	
	2013	2017		2013	2017
Total Arrests	8,878	7,171	Other Arrests (continued)		
Crime Index Arrests			Liquor violations/drunkenness	767	503
Theft	1,940	1,099	Criminal damage	531	491
Burglary	260	158	Disorderly conduct	513	281
Aggravated battery	182	210	Stolen property/forgery/ credit cards/fraud	172	396
Motor vehicle theft	91	88	Trespassing	154	133
Robbery	40	54	Intimidation	118	132
Rape	38	25	Sex offense arrests	117	65
Arson	24	28	DUI	105	92
Murder	6	7	Weapons violation	77	111
			Kidnapping/abduction	5	7
Other Arrests					
Drugs/drug equipment	1,664	1,224			
Simple assault/battery	1,299	1,119	All other offenses	775*	948**

*2013 data – “all other offenses” reduced by 1 to obtain the annual total of 8,878 arrests.

**2017 data – “all other offenses” increased by 2 to obtain the annual total of 7,171 arrests.

Counties

Table 58 presents the number of homicide deaths by county of residence at the time of death, regardless of where the victims were murdered. Sedgwick County, with the largest urban population, had the largest number of homicide victims. With 17.6 percent of the state’s population in 2017, Sedgwick County experienced 20.7 percent of the state’s homicide deaths.

County	Table 58. Homicide Deaths by County of Residence						
	Population (2017) ⁸⁶		Homicide Deaths				
	Count	Percent	2013 ^{85a}	2014 ^{85b}	2015 ^{85c}	2016 ^{85d}	2017 ^{85e}
Butler	65,786	2.3%	2	1	0	2	2
Cowley	36,232	1.2%	1	2	2	0	3
Harper	5,951	0.2%	0	0	0	0	0
Harvey	34,722	1.2%	0	0	0	4	7
Kingman	7,860	0.3%	0	2	0	0	0
Reno	64,319	2.2%	2	0	2	1	2
Sedgwick	500,768	17.6%	20	26	34	34	37
Sumner	23,884	0.8%	0	1	1	0	0
South Central Kansas	739,522	25.7%	25	32	39	41	51
State of Kansas	2,868,107	100.0%	120	105	130	148	179
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	17.6%		16.7%	24.8%	26.2%	23.0%	20.7%
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	25.7%		20.8%	30.5%	30.0%	27.7%	28.5%

The Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) compiles reports from various law enforcement agencies across the state and compiles annual statistics on crime offenses. The KBI noted that some agencies did not report, reported partial data or reported summary data. The available KBI county data for 2013 and 2017 are summarized in Table 59.

When compared to 2013, the rate of crime decreased in 2017 in three South Central Kansas counties: Butler, Harper and Reno. The rate of crime increased in the other five counties in South Central Kansas. With a total of 33,723 crime offenses reported in 2013 excluding arson (from a population base of 741,744) and a total of 35,919 crime offenses reported in 2017 excluding arson (from a population base of 745,322), the overall rate of crime in South Central Kansas increased slightly from 45.5 per 1,000 inhabitants in 2013 to 48.2 per 1,000 inhabitants in 2017.

Selected Violent and Property Crimes	Table 59. Reported Crime Offenses, 2013 ^{87a}							
	Butler	Cowley	Harper	Harvey	Kingman	Reno	Sedgwick	Sumner
Murder (#)	2	0	0	0	0	3	22	1
Rape (#)	14	13	0	18	2	32	246	6
Robbery (#)	4	8	0	8	0	30	483	6
Agg. Assault (#)	128	105	21	107	10	236	2,444	57
Burglary (#)	369	241	31	216	27	575	3,987	165
Theft (#)	1,366	758	57	677	87	1,921	16,208	537
Vehicle Theft (#)	84	48	9	30	15	165	2,092	52
Arson (#)*	17	10	0	8	1	20	123	4
Crime Index 2013								
Population	66,760	36,549	4,437	35,066	7,378	64,361	499,673	27,220
Number	1,967	1,173	118	1,056	141	2,962	25,482	824
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	29.5	32.1	26.6	30.1	19.1	46.0	51.0	30.3

*Arson data included in these tables but not included in Crime Index totals (number or rate).

Selected Violent and Property Crimes	Table 60. Reported Crime Offenses, 2017 ^{87b}							
	Butler	Cowley	Harper	Harvey	Kingman	Reno	Sedgwick	Sumner
Murder (#)	1	1	0	5	0	2	38	0
Rape (#)	13	16	4	20	0	30	372	10
Robbery (#)	12	7	0	9	0	39	622	7
Agg. Assault (#)	88	88	8	120	17	206	3,259	54
Burglary (#)	269	207	24	151	45	539	3,717	161
Theft (#)	1,104	871	49	696	92	1,609	17,543	642
Vehicle Theft (#)	111	64	4	39	7	176	2,681	70
Arson (#)*	8	4	10	8	0	33	116	3
Crime Index 2017								
Population	67,147	34,632	5,626	34,216	6,947	62,938	507,567	26,249
Number	1,598	1,254	89	1,040	161	2,601	28,232	944
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	23.8	36.2	15.8	30.4	23.2	41.3	55.6	36.0

*Arson data included in these tables but not included in Crime Index totals (number or rate).

Regarding the data in Tables 59 and 60, the responsibility for data submission rests with the individual law enforcement agency. Data from jurisdictions submitting no data or data for less than 12 months have been excluded from the Crime Index calculations.

Wichita - Arrests⁸⁸

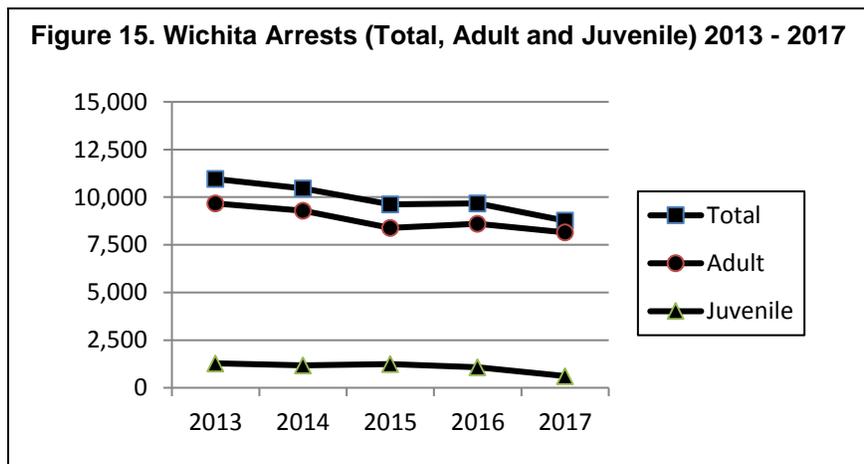
The Wichita Police Department tracks statistics on the number of arrests each year for Part I offenses as identified by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program including violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) and property crimes (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson). It also tracks arrests for disorderly conduct, drug violations and driving under the influence (DUI) offenses.

A separate category containing unspecified “other” offenses has been excluded from Figure 15. This “other” category included an average of approximately 23,363 offenses per year, including 26,505 in 2013; 23,703 in 2014; 20,979 in 2015; 22,793 in 2016; and 22,837 in 2017.

The summaries of arrest statistics in Figures 15 through 22 do not count distinct persons, but rather arrest charges. For example, if a person were to be arrested on robbery and auto theft offenses, that person would be counted once in each category, rather than as one arrest.

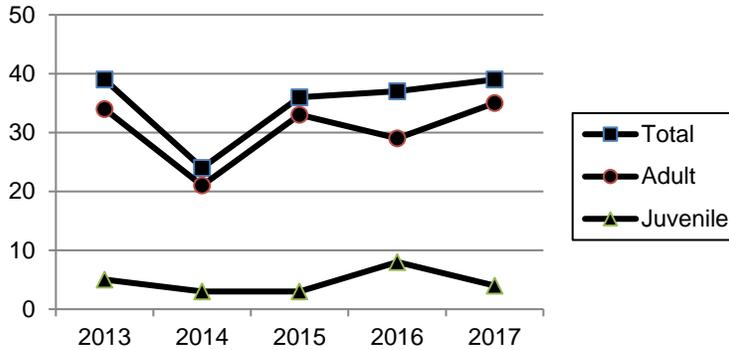
Wichita Arrests⁸⁸

The Wichita Police Department reports an average of approximately 8,819 adult arrests per year and approximately 1,076 juvenile arrests per year, excluding arrests for “other” offenses.



Wichita Murders⁸⁸

Figure 16. Wichita – Number of Arrests for Murder (2013-2017)

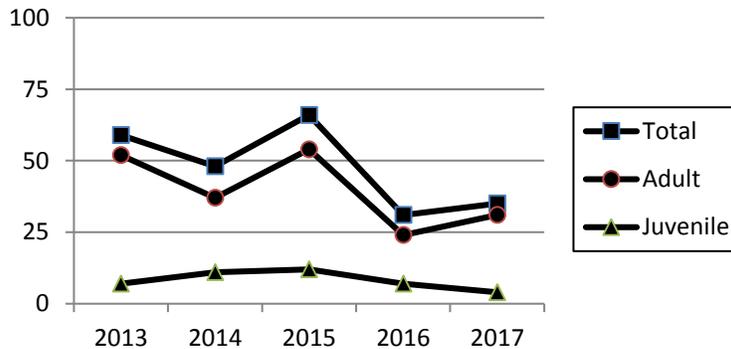


From 2013 to 2017, an average of approximately 35 arrests were made per year by the Wichita Police Department for the crime of murder, consisting of an annual average of approximately 30 adult arrests and 5 juvenile arrests.

Wichita Rapes⁸⁸

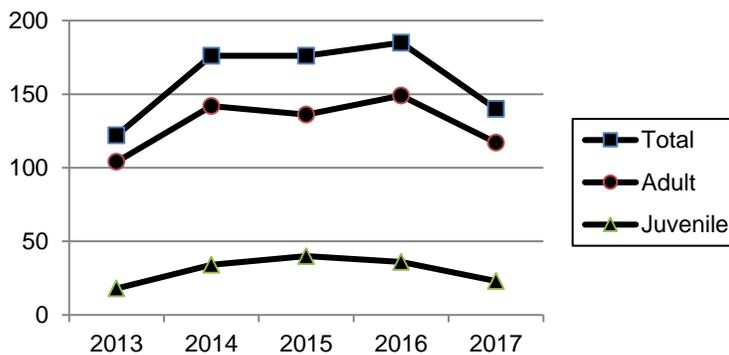
From 2013 to 2017, an average of approximately 48 arrests were made per year by the Wichita Police Department for the crime of rape, consisting of an annual average of approximately 40 adult arrests and 8 juvenile arrests.

Figure 17. Wichita – Number of Arrests for Rape (2013-2017)



Wichita Robberies⁸⁸

Figure 18. Wichita – Number of Arrests for Robbery (2013-2017)

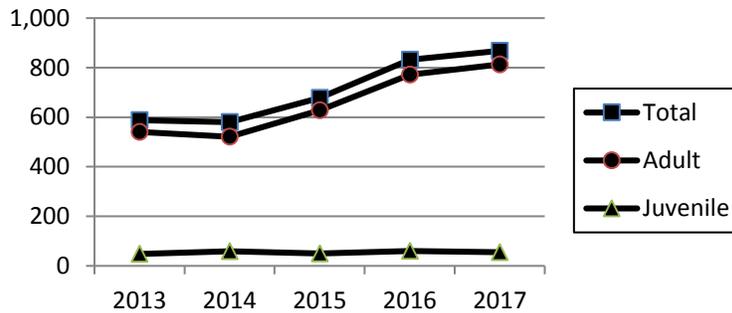


From 2013 to 2017, an average of approximately 160 arrests were made per year by the Wichita Police Department for the crime of robbery, consisting of an annual average of approximately 130 adult arrests and 30 juvenile arrests.

Wichita Aggravated Assaults ⁸⁸

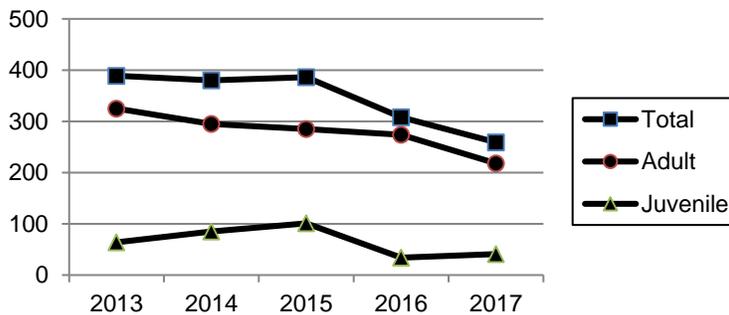
From 2013 to 2017, an average of approximately 709 arrests were made per year by the Wichita Police Department for the crime of aggravated assault. These arrests consisted of an annual average of approximately 655 adult arrests and 54 juvenile arrests.

Figure 19. Wichita – Number of Arrests for Aggravated Assault (2013-2017)



Wichita Burglaries ⁸⁸

Figure 20. Wichita – Number of Arrests for Burglary (2013-2017)

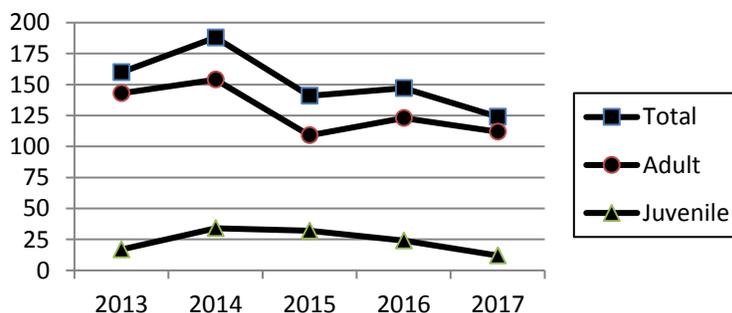


From 2013 to 2017, an average of approximately 344 arrests were made per year by the Wichita Police Department for the crime of burglary, consisting of an annual average of approximately 279 adult arrests and 65 juvenile arrests.

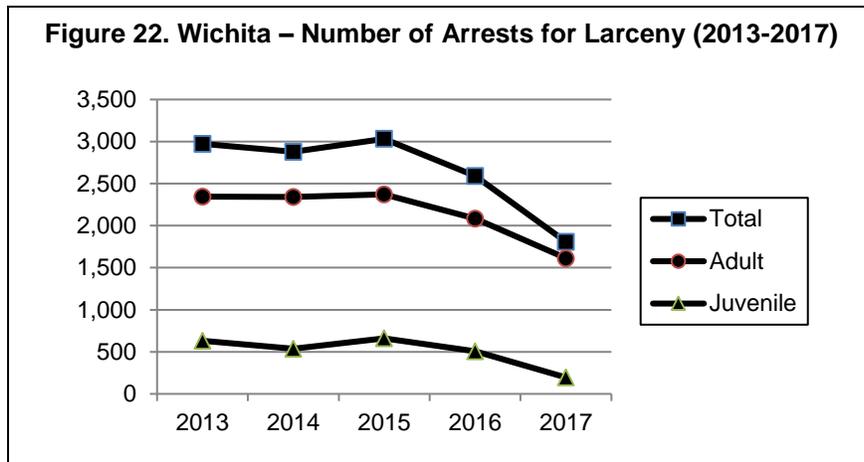
Wichita Motor Vehicle Thefts ⁸⁸

From 2013 to 2017, an average of approximately 152 arrests were made per year by the Wichita Police Department for the crime of motor vehicle theft. These arrests consisted of an annual average of approximately 128 adult arrests and 24 juvenile arrests.

Figure 21. Wichita – Number of Arrests for Motor Vehicle Theft (2013-2017)



Wichita Larcenies⁸⁸



From 2013 to 2017, an average of approximately 2,657 arrests were made per year by the Wichita Police Department for the crime of larceny, consisting of an annual average of approximately 2,151 adult arrests and 506 juvenile arrests.

Wichita - Juvenile Arrests⁸⁸

Larceny (theft) is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession of another when not taken by force and violence or by fraud, while burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.⁷⁸ Focusing on arrests of persons under the age of 18 and excluding the “other juvenile offenses” category, larceny was the crime committed most frequently by youth in Wichita during 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, representing 49.1 percent of juvenile arrests in 2013; 46.0 percent in 2014; 53.1 percent in 2015; and 47.4 percent in 2016. During the same four-year period, juveniles were arrested second most often for drug violation offenses.

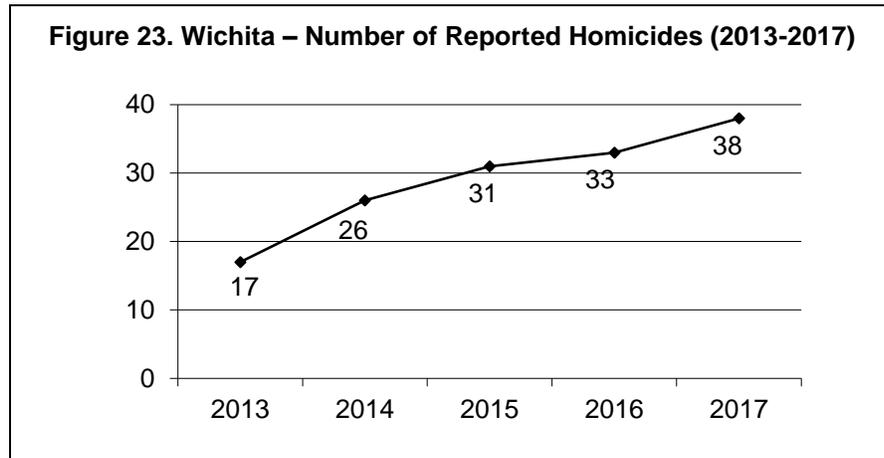
In 2017, the number of juvenile arrests for drug violations surpassed those for larceny, with the 252 drug violation arrests representing 41.0 percent of total juvenile arrests in 2017, excluding the “other juvenile offenses” category. In 2017, larceny represented 31.7 percent of juvenile arrests.

When including the “other juvenile offenses” category, arrests for larceny represented 20.7 percent; 19.2 percent, 23.5 percent, and 19.3 percent of all juvenile crimes for 2013 to 2016, respectively.

Offense	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Larceny (Theft)	630	538	660	507	195
Drug Violations	376	329	263	324	252
Disorderly Conduct	110	59	69	48	24
Burglary	64	85	101	34	41
Aggravated Assault	48	59	50	60	55
Robbery	18	34	40	36	23
Auto Theft	17	34	32	24	12
Rape	7	11	12	7	4
Murder	5	3	3	8	4
Driving Under Influence (DUI)	4	13	6	14	5
Arson	4	5	7	7	0
Subtotal	1,283	1,170	1,243	1,069	615
Other Juvenile Offenses	1,764	1,638	1,566	1,562	1,102
Total Juvenile Offenses	3,047	2,808	2,809	2,631	1,717

Wichita - Reported Crimes - When viewing data contained in Figures 23 through 29, one should keep in mind that different types of crimes are reported at different rates. For example, burglaries, robberies and larceny may be reported more frequently because insurance companies request police report documentation, whereas crimes of a sensitive nature, such as rape, may be underreported due to reluctance of victims to report these crimes.

Wichita – Number of Reported Homicides ^{89a, 89b}



Homicides include both murders and “justifiable” homicides.

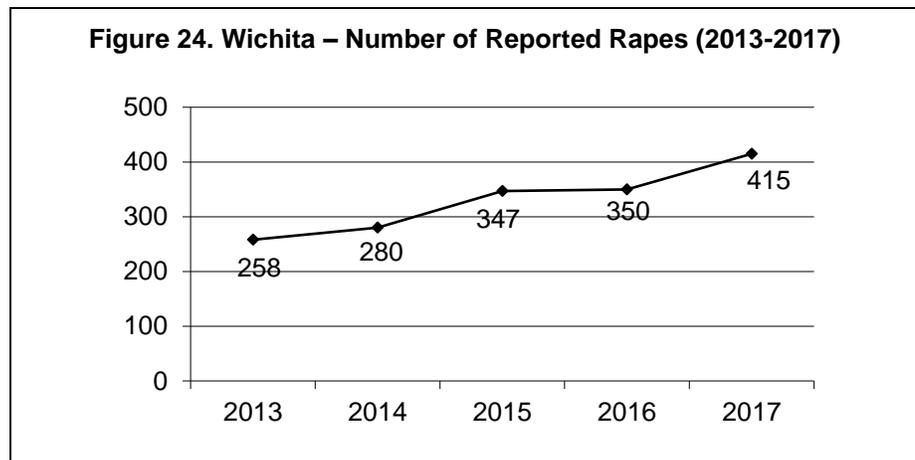
Between 2013 and 2017, Wichita experienced an average of approximately 29 reported homicides annually.

The number of homicides has trended steadily upward, from 17 in 2013 to 38 in 2017.

Wichita – Number of Reported Rapes ^{89a, 89b}

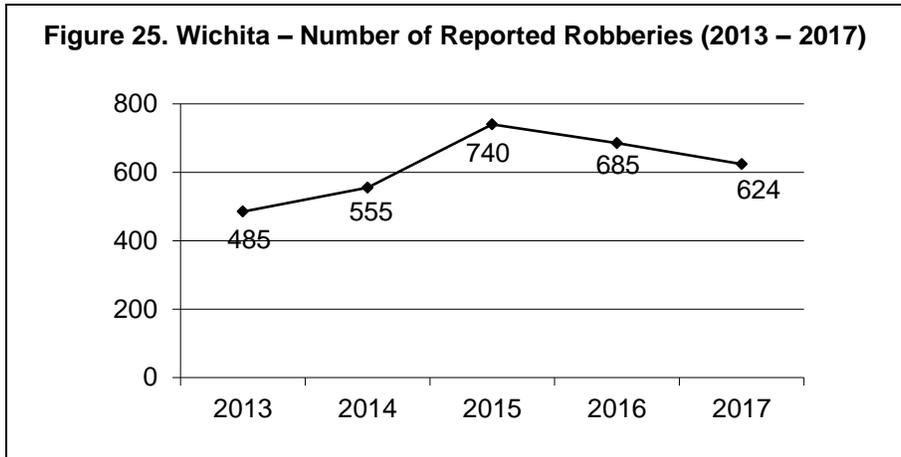
From 2013 to 2017, Wichita experienced an average of approximately 330 reported rapes annually.

During the past five years, the number of reported rapes trended steadily upward.

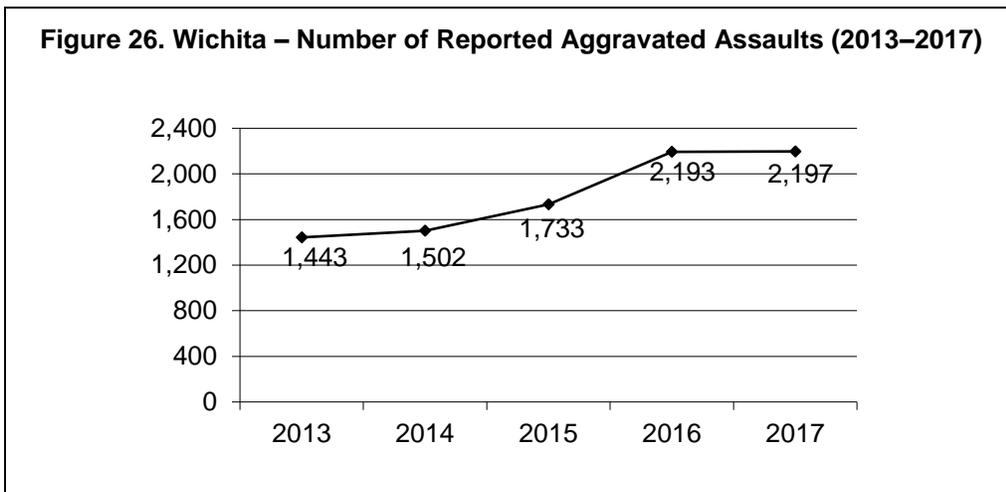


Wichita – Number of Reported Robberies ^{89a, 89b}

On average, approximately 618 robberies per year were reported in Wichita during the five-year period between 2013 and 2017.



Wichita – Number of Reported Aggravated Assaults ^{89a, 89b}



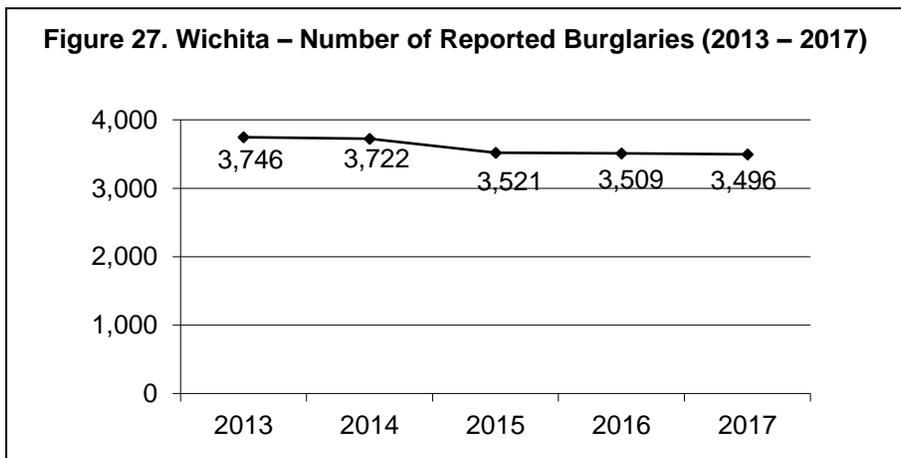
The number of aggravated assaults reported in Wichita averaged approximately 1,814 per year during the five-year period from 2013 to 2017.

Aggravated assaults encompass those committed both with and without firearms, and include drive-by assaults employing firearms.

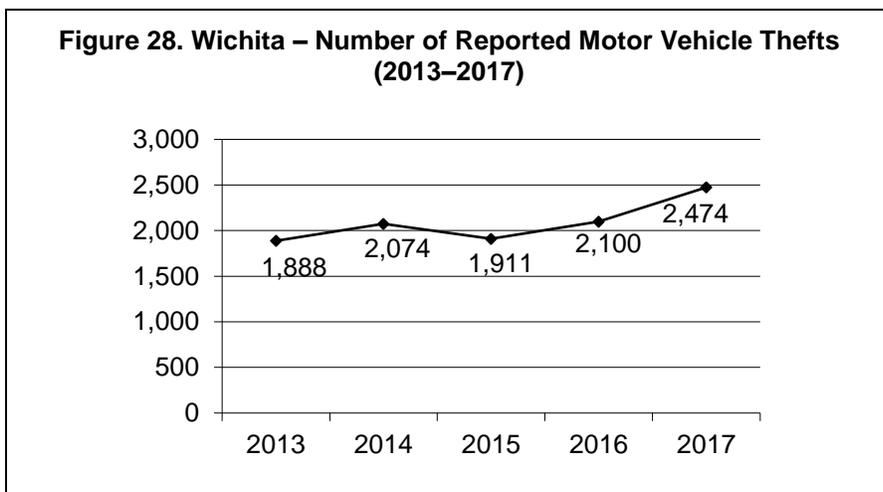
Wichita – Number of Reported Burglaries ^{89a, 89b}

Over the five-year period from 2013 to 2017, Wichita experienced an average of 3,599 reported burglaries annually.

Burglaries include thefts from residences, non-residences and vehicles.



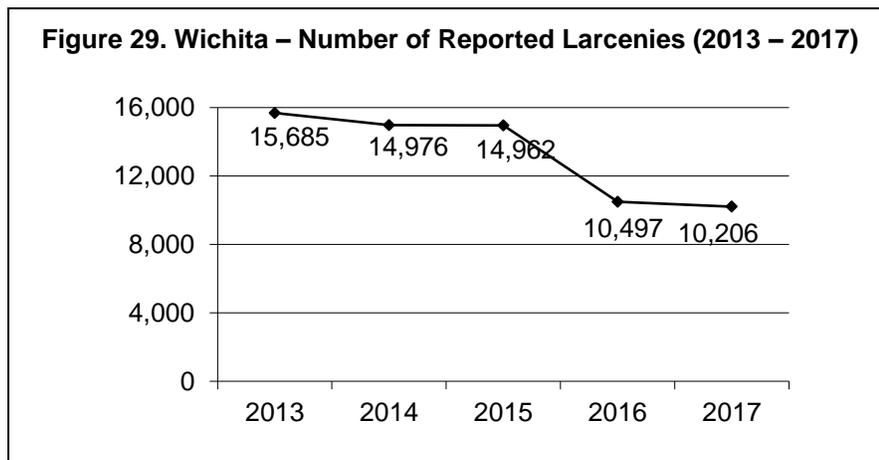
Wichita – Number of Reported Motor Vehicle Thefts ^{89a, 89b}



The number of motor vehicle thefts reported in Wichita has averaged approximately 2,089 each year from 2013 to 2017.

Wichita – Number of Reported Larcenies ^{89a, 89b}

From 2013 to 2017, the number of larcenies reported in Wichita averaged 13,265 per year.



Gang Activity⁹⁰

The National Gang Intelligence Center has reported that on average, nationwide, 48 percent of violent crime has a gang connection. Eliminating gang violence in our community is achieved by attempting to keep youth from joining gangs and by educating the community on ways to identify and report gang activity.

As defined in Kansas Statute K.S.A. 21-6313, Article 63, *Crimes Against the Public Safety*, a “criminal street gang” is an ongoing organization, association or group of three or more persons; whether formal or informal; having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more criminal acts; that has a common name or common identifying sign, symbol, or specific color of apparel displayed; and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal activity. It is not against the law to belong to a gang. It is the criminal activity in conjunction with gang membership that is illegal.

Young people may be unaware of the risks involved when they join a gang. They join gangs for many reasons including a sense of alienation from family and friends; some of those reasons include:

- **Identity or Recognition** - Allows a gang member to achieve a level or status not possible outside the gang culture. They visualize themselves as warriors protecting their neighborhood.
- **Protection** - Kids join because they live in a gang area and are subject to violence by rival gangs. Membership guarantees support and retaliation.
- **Brotherhood** - The gang is a substitute for family cohesiveness. Many older brothers and relatives belong to the gang.
- **Intimidation** - Kids may be forced to join through intimidation, such as extorting lunch money and/or beatings.

Gangs, which are fueled by drugs, are violent criminal organizations that prey on young people. They encourage children to join by promising them money, jewelry and status among their peers. In 2012, Kansas Attorney General Derek Schmidt announced an initiative to combat gang activity, **Gang Free Kansas**, which assists in this process. The website at <https://ag.ks.gov/public-safety/gangfreekansas> is designed to provide members of the community with information about street gangs and their impact on society.

This web page also has information about what to look for in a child's behavior that might indicate he or she is either in a gang or is being recruited by gang members. Information is also available regarding how to get help getting out of gangs. The website provides a means for everyone in Kansas to report gang activity and criminal behavior caused by gang members. A similar website, **Gang Free Wichita**, is available through the Wichita Crime Commission at <http://www.wichitacrimemission.org/ProjectsPrograms/GangFreeWichita/> and provides many of the same resources.

Crimes Against Children

Children can go missing for a number of reasons, such as runaways, family or nonfamily abductions or those absent from state custody.⁹¹ A child under 8 years of age who has run away from a parent, guardian or state care facility/situation is classified as an "endangered runaway." Child abductions occur when a child is taken, wrongfully retained or concealed by a parent or other family member, depriving another individuals of their custody or visitation rights.

Other categories⁹¹ of "missing children" include those who are lost, injured, or otherwise missing (such as a child who has disappeared under unknown circumstances or is too young to appropriately be considered a runaway) and "critically missing young adults" (those 18 to 20 years of age with an elevated risk of danger if not located as soon as possible due to the circumstances surrounding their disappearance). These categories sometimes involve "foul play" or attempting to cover up a crime involving the child.

The 1982 Missing Children's Act⁹² defines a missing child as any individual younger than 18 years of age whose whereabouts are unknown to the child's legal custodian. Cases involving missing children typically fall into one of four categories: family abductions, non-family child abductions, ransom child abductions, and mysterious disappearances of children. The circumstances surrounding the child's disappearance must indicate that the child may possibly have been removed by another from the control of his or her legal custodian without the custodian's consent, or the circumstances of the case must strongly indicate that the child is likely to have been abused or sexually exploited.

In general, the term “missing child”⁹³ refers to a person who is younger than 18 years of age and whose whereabouts are unknown to his or her custodial parent, guardian, or responsible party. A missing child will be considered “at risk” when one or more of the following risk factors occur:

- 13 years of age or younger. *This age was designated because children of this age group have not established independence from parental control and do not have the survival skills necessary to protect themselves from exploitation on the streets.*
- Believed or determined to be experiencing one or more of the following circumstances:
 - Is out of the zone of safety for his/her age and developmental stage. *The zone of safety will vary depending on the age of the child and his or her developmental stage. For an infant, the zone of safety will include the immediate presence of an adult custodian or the crib, stroller, or carriage in which the infant was placed. For a school-aged child the zone of safety might be the immediate neighborhood or route taken between home and school.*
 - Has mental or behavioral disabilities. *A developmentally disabled or emotionally/behaviorally challenged child may have difficulty communicating with others about needs, identity or address, which may place the child in danger of exploitation or other harm.*
 - Is drug dependent, including prescribed medication/illegal substances, and the dependency is potentially life-threatening. *The diabetic or epileptic child requires regular medication or his/her condition may become critical. The abuser of illegal drugs may resort to crime or become the victim of exploitation.*
 - Has been absent from home for more than 24 hours before being reported to law enforcement as missing. *While some parents may incorrectly assume 24 hours must pass before law enforcement will accept a missing-person case, a delay in reporting might also indicate the existence of neglect, abuse or exploitation within the family.*
 - Is in a life-threatening situation. *Examples of dangerous environments include busy highways for toddlers, all-night truck stops for teenagers and outdoor environments in inclement weather for children of any age.*
 - Is in the company of others who could endanger his/her welfare. *A missing child in such circumstances could be in danger of sexual exploitation and/or involvement in criminal activity such as burglary, shoplifting, robbery or other violent crimes.*
 - Is absent in a way inconsistent with established patterns of behavior and the deviation cannot be readily explained. *Most children have an established and reasonably predictable routine. Significant, unexplained deviations from that routine increase the probability of risk to the child.*
 - Is involved in a situation causing a reasonable person to conclude the child should be considered at risk. *Significant risk to the child can be assumed if investigation indicates a possible abduction, violence at the scene of an abduction or signs of sexual exploitation.*

In South Central Kansas, the Wichita - Sedgwick County Exploited and Missing Child Unit (EMCU)⁹⁴ is a joint program comprised of investigators from the Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office and the Wichita Police Department and the social workers from the State of Kansas Department for Children and Families' Child Protective Services. The Forensic Computer Crimes Unit and the Kansas Internet Crimes Against Children Investigators work within the EMCU structure.

The mission⁹⁴ of the Exploited and Missing Child Unit is to investigate allegations of child abuse and neglect and child exploitation and reports of missing or abducted children. Investigators strive to identify offenders and present evidence for the prosecution of violators while minimizing trauma to the child victims. EMCU staff provides services and makes resource referrals to victims and their families.

The Exploited and Missing Child Unit works as a team to investigate over 2,000 cases a year⁹² of child abuse, missing and abducted children, internet exploitation and crimes against children.

This specialized unit assists all law enforcement agencies in Sedgwick County as well as other agencies throughout the state of Kansas. In recognition of the sensitive nature of these cases, EMCU staff receives specialized training for crimes against children that enables them to perform their duties with the least amount of trauma to the child victims. There are multiple phases to any investigation; these can include interviewing the victim, witnesses, and the perpetrator; identifying corroborating (or supporting) evidence; presenting evidence for the prosecution of the offender; and providing services and resources to the child and their caregivers.⁹²

The AMBER Alert Program,⁹⁵ used in all 50 states, is a voluntary partnership between law-enforcement agencies, broadcasters, transportation agencies and the wireless industry to activate an urgent bulletin in the most serious child-abduction cases. Broadcasters use the Emergency Alert System to air a description of the abducted child and suspected abductor.

The goal of an AMBER Alert is to instantly galvanize the entire community to assist in the search for and safe recovery of the child. The U.S. Department of Justice⁹⁵ coordinates the AMBER Alert program on a national basis. AMBER Alerts are broadcast through radio, television, road signs and all available technology referred to as the AMBER Alert Secondary Distribution Program. These broadcasts let law enforcement use the eyes and ears of the public to help quickly locate an abducted child. As of mid-October 2018, there had been 934 successful recoveries nationwide, attributable to the issuance of AMBER Alerts.

Human Trafficking

In Kansas, human trafficking⁹⁶ is defined as the intentional recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjecting the person to involuntary servitude or forced labor.

Over the past decade, human trafficking has been identified as a heinous crime which exploits the most vulnerable in society. In the United States, people are being bought, sold, and smuggled like modern-day slaves, often beaten, starved, and forced to work as prostitutes or to take jobs as migrant, domestic, restaurant, or factory workers with little or no pay.⁹⁷ The Federal Bureau of Investigation's⁹⁸ human trafficking investigations have been responsible for the arrest of more than 2,000 traffickers and the recovery of numerous victims over the past decade.

The National Human Trafficking Hotline⁹⁹ is operated by Polaris on behalf of the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, as a result of a competitive funding process. The Hotline maintains one of the most extensive data sets on the issue of human trafficking in the United States. The statistics are based on aggregated information received through phone calls, emails and online tip reports received by the Hotline. The data do not define the totality of human trafficking or of a trafficking network in any given area.

Table 62 presents the total number of substantive calls received annually for 2014, 2015 and 2016, with “substantive calls” excluding hang-ups, missed calls, wrong numbers, and calls in which the caller’s reason for calling is unknown. Total number of calls received are presented for the country overall and those originating from Kansas.

Substantive Calls for Which Location is Known	Table 62. Substantive Calls to National Human Trafficking Hotline		
	2014 ^{100a}	2015 ^{100b}	2016 ^{100c}
National	19,547	19,672	27,201
Kansas			
Number of Substantive Calls	336	126	193
Percent of Substantive Calls	1.7%	0.6%	0.7%

According to the Wichita Police Department Information Services Unit,¹⁰¹ human trafficking as a specific offense code was not created until recently (2016), and are cited for those over 18 years of age only. In 2016, one “human trafficking over 18 years of age” offense and no “aggravated human trafficking under 18 years of age” offenses were coded.

In 2017,¹⁰¹ 14 “aggravated human trafficking under 18 years of age” offenses and eight “human trafficking over 18 years of age” offenses were coded. In addition to prostitution, pandering, procurement and pimping offenses, other offense categories were broken out in 2017, including “purchasing sexual relations (adult 18 years and older),” 60 offenses; “sale of sexual relations (adult 18 years and over),” 48 offenses; and “commercial sexual exploitation of a child,” 2 offenses.

Elder Abuse/Neglect

The National Research Council¹⁰² defines elder abuse and mistreatment as “(a) intentional actions that cause harm or create a serious risk of harm to a vulnerable elder by a caregiver or other person who stands in a trust relationship to the elder, or (b) failure by a caregiver to satisfy the elder’s basic needs or to protect the elder from harm.” This definition includes financial exploitation of the elderly as well as physical abuse or neglect.

In the United States, the issue of elder mistreatment is garnering the attention of the law enforcement, medical, and research communities as more people are living longer than ever before. The aging population will require increased care and protection.

Elder abuse, including neglect and exploitation, is experienced by an estimated one out of every ten people ages 60 and older who lives at home.¹⁰³ In addition, for every one case of elder abuse that is detected or reported, it is estimated that approximately 23 cases remain hidden,¹⁰⁴ perhaps because many victims are unable or afraid to tell the police, family, or friends about the violence or elder abuse.

A set of universally accepted definitions regarding elder abuse or elder maltreatment does not exist. In the past, elder maltreatment has been poorly or imprecisely defined; defined specifically to reflect the unique statutes or conditions present in specific geographic locations such as cities, counties or states; or defined specifically for research purposes. Consistency in definition could help to monitor the incidence of elder maltreatment; examine trends over time; determine the magnitude of elder maltreatment; and enable comparisons of the problem across locations. Such consistency could help inform prevention and intervention efforts.¹⁰⁵

Elder abuse is an intentional act, or failure to act, by a caregiver or another person in a relationship involving an expectation of trust that causes or creates a risk of harm to an older adult. The CDC identifies five types of maltreatment that occur in people over the age of 60, including:¹⁰⁶

- **Physical Abuse:** the intentional use of physical force that results in acute or chronic illness, bodily injury, physical pain, functional impairment, distress, or death. Physical abuse may include, but is not limited to, violent acts such as striking (with or without an object or weapon), hitting, beating, scratching, biting, choking, suffocation, pushing, shoving, shaking, slapping, kicking, stomping, pinching, and burning.

- **Sexual Abuse or Abusive Sexual Contact:** forced or unwanted sexual interaction (touching and non-touching acts) of any kind with an older adult. This may include forced or unwanted:
 - Completed or attempted contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus involving penetration
 - Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus
 - Penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person by a hand, finger, or other object
 - Intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks

These acts also qualify as sexual abuse if they are committed against a person who is not competent to give informed approval.

- **Emotional or Psychological Abuse:** verbal or nonverbal behavior that results in the infliction of anguish, mental pain, fear, or distress. Examples include behaviors intended to humiliate (e.g., calling names or insults), threaten (e.g., expressing an intent to initiate nursing home placement), isolate (e.g., seclusion from family or friends), or control (e.g., prohibiting or limiting access to transportation, telephone, money or other resources).
- **Neglect:** failure by a caregiver or other responsible person to protect an elder from harm, or the failure to meet needs for essential medical care, nutrition, hydration, hygiene, clothing, basic activities of daily living or shelter, which results in a serious risk of compromised health and safety. Examples include not providing adequate nutrition, hygiene, clothing, shelter, or access to necessary health care; or failure to prevent exposure to unsafe activities and environments.
- **Financial Abuse or Exploitation:** the illegal, unauthorized, or improper use of an older individual's resources by a caregiver or other person in a trusting relationship, for the benefit of someone other than the older individual. This includes depriving an older person of rightful access to, information about, or use of, personal benefits, resources, belongings, or assets. Examples include forgery, misuse or theft of money or possessions; use of coercion or deception to surrender finances or property; or improper use of guardianship or power of attorney.

Housing

Housing that is safe, accessible and affordable is one of the most basic of needs. It impacts the health and well-being of children and families. Without decent and affordable housing, families may experience difficulties in managing their daily lives. As a result, the health, safety and development of their children may suffer.

Families who pay more for housing than they can realistically afford are almost certain to have too little left to cover life's other necessities such as food, health care and clothing. Lacking sufficient funds to cover child care and transportation, families may find it harder to go to work or school each day. As a long-term result, families may end up becoming homeless or living in substandard housing.

Social service and governmental programs are in place to help individuals along the entire housing spectrum, including:

- prevention of homelessness;
- provision of emergency shelter, daytime drop-in centers for youth and for adults, transitional housing and permanent housing with wrap-around, supportive services available;
- assistance in obtaining new or better housing (e.g., first-time homeowner and Section 8 programs); and
- retention of existing housing (e.g., financial/credit counseling, housing counseling, reverse mortgages).

In many cases, a little assistance can yield far-reaching benefits. For example, a program that provides a low-income family with a daily hot meal may free up resources to provide that family with better housing, or a program that provides financial assistance with gas or electric bills may help tide a family through a rough patch between jobs and help keep a roof over their heads.

The U.S. Census Bureau categorizes available housing units according to the following definitions:¹⁰⁷

Housing unit - A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

Occupied housing unit - A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration.

Vacant housing unit - A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

Owner-occupied housing units – A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-occupied housing unit - All occupied units which are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

As the data in Table 63 show, in 2017, 17.2 percent of all housing units in the State of Kansas were located in Sedgwick County; similarly, 25.4 percent of the state's housing units were located in the eight-county South Central Kansas area. Of the housing units in South Central Kansas, 33,987 were sitting vacant in 2017. This represented 10.6 percent of the area's 320,168 total housing units.

County	Table 63. Housing Units – 2017 ¹⁰⁸				
	Total Units	Occupied Units	Vacant Units	Owner-occupied	Renter-occupied
Butler	26,657	24,358	2,299	17,906	6,452
Cowley	16,115	13,688	2,427	9,020	4,668
Harper	3,182	2,357	825	1,723	634
Harvey	14,695	13,355	1,340	9,445	3,910
Kingman	3,852	3,148	704	2,446	702
Reno	28,441	25,015	3,426	17,186	7,829
Sedgwick	216,296	195,072	21,224	124,608	70,464
Sumner	10,930	9,188	1,742	6,790	2,398
South Central Kansas	320,168	286,181	33,987	189,124	97,057
State of Kansas	1,259,647	1,121,943	137,704	745,441	376,502
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	17.2%	17.4%	15.4%	16.7%	18.7%
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	25.4%	25.5%	24.7%	25.4%	25.8%

Affordable Housing

An affordable unit is one in which a household at the defined income threshold can rent without paying more than 30 percent of its income on housing and utility costs, although safety and accessibility are important housing criteria, as well. Spending more than 30 percent of household income on housing costs is defined as incurring a “cost burden,” and spending more than 50 percent of household income on housing costs incurs a “severe cost burden.”¹⁰⁹

The National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) examines availability of rental housing affordable to low income renter households, based on the area median income (that is, the median family income in the metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area) and the household income, based on the categories in Table 64.¹⁰⁹

Household Income Description	Table 64. Affordable, Available Housing Units Per 100 Households At Or Below Income Threshold (2017) ¹⁰⁹		
	Area Median Income	Kansas	United States
Extremely Low Income	At or below poverty guidelines or 30% of AMI, whichever is higher	45	35
Very Low Income	Between 31 and 50%	81	56
Low Income	Between 51 and 80%	108	93
Middle Income	Between 81 and 100%	108	101

In 2017,¹⁰⁹ for every 100 Kansas households at or below the threshold for Extremely Low Income (that is, at or below 30 percent of Area Median Income), the state had 45 housing units that were both affordable and available to meet those housing needs. For households with “very low” income (that is, between 31 and 50 percent of the Area Median Income), Kansas had 81 units of rental housing available for every 100 Very Low Income households.

The analysis of the availability of rental housing affordable to extremely low income (ELI) households is slightly different from analyses prior to 2016,¹¹⁰ as the National Low Income Housing Coalition adopted the federal government’s new statutory definition for ELI, that is, households whose income is at or below either the poverty guideline or 30% of their area median income (AMI), whichever is higher.

Extremely Low Income renters/rental households are the only income group facing an absolute shortage of affordable units. The shortage of affordable rental units becomes a surplus higher up the income ladder, because households with more income can afford a wider range of housing prices. Because households with higher incomes can rent properties available for lower income households, perhaps not surprisingly, the Extremely Low Income renters face the most severely constrained supply of affordable housing.¹¹¹

In 2017, the household income of 47.2 percent of Sedgwick County households (n = 92,045) was below \$50,000 annually, and 52.8 percent of households had annual income at or above \$50,000 (n = 103,027). Similarly, the household income of 40.5 percent of Butler County households (n = 9,860) was below \$50,000 annually, and 59.5 percent of households had annual income at or above \$50,000 (n = 14,498).

Annual Household Income	Table 65. Annual Household Income (2017) ¹¹²			
	Sedgwick County		Butler County	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Less than \$10,000	14,888	7.6%	982	4.0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8,360	4.3%	1,127	4.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20,393	10.5%	2,087	8.6%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	20,257	10.4%	2,374	9.7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	28,147	14.4%	3,290	13.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	38,253	19.6%	4,445	18.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	23,073	11.8%	3,941	16.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	25,942	13.3%	3,918	16.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8,353	4.3%	1,279	5.3%
\$200,000 or more	7,406	3.8%	915	3.8%
Total	195,072	100.0%	24,358	100.0%

*Column percentages do not sum to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

Wichita/Sedgwick County

According to the 2017 American Community Survey,¹⁰⁸ in Sedgwick County 70,464 of the 195,072 occupied housing units (or 36.1 percent) were renter-occupied units (as opposed to owner-occupied units). Gross rent as a percentage of household income was calculated for 65,122 of them. The monthly costs of 29,609 rental units (or 45.5 percent) equaled or exceeded 30 percent of the household's income. The median rent in Sedgwick County in 2016 was \$780 per month.

The City of Wichita Housing and Community Services Department¹¹³ is funded with federal and state funds to provide housing and related services to benefit the citizens and neighborhoods of Wichita. The department uses these funds to provide direct services and to contract with community service providers. All services are provided to persons who meet 2018 income qualifications and are otherwise eligible for assistance.

Various income thresholds are used to determine eligibility for various federal programs; income thresholds for 2018 appear in Table 66.¹¹⁴ For example, the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program allows income up to 30 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI); the Section 8 program allows income up to 50 percent of the AMI; and the Public Housing, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) programs allow income up to 80 percent of the AMI. The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) program allows income up to 125 percent of the federal poverty level.

	Table 66. 2018 Federal Adjusted Income Limits to Qualify for Low-To-Moderate Income Public Housing¹¹⁴ (Based on \$69,400 Area Median Income for Wichita, Kansas)							
	Family Size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
At 30 percent	\$14,600	\$16,650	\$20,780	\$25,100	\$29,420	\$33,740	\$38,060	\$42,380
At 50 percent	\$24,300	\$27,800	\$31,250	\$34,700	\$37,500	\$40,300	\$43,050	\$45,850
At 80 percent	\$38,850	\$44,400	\$49,950	\$55,500	\$59,950	\$64,400	\$68,850	\$73,300
At 125 percent	\$15,175	\$20,575	\$25,975	\$31,375	\$36,775	\$42,175	\$47,575	\$52,975

The mission of the City of Wichita’s Housing and Community Services Department¹¹⁵ is: “As an exceptionally well-run city, we will keep Wichita safe, grow our economy, build dependable infrastructure and provide conditions for living well.

Public Housing – Wichita¹¹⁶

The City of Wichita Housing Authority (WHA) Public Housing division provides City-owned rental properties to low to moderate income individuals and families. The program is made available with funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD resources are combined with rent payments from tenants, to cover the costs of operating the program. The City charges no more than 30 percent of the gross adjusted household income for rent, or a flat market rent.

There are 578 units in the Public Housing inventory located throughout the Wichita city limits: 352 single family houses and 226 apartment units.

The Public Housing Division also receives a federal U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Capital Fund Grant, which is used to improve the physical condition of public housing properties and to support the management and operations of the program to better serve public housing tenants.

Housing Choice Voucher Program – Wichita (formerly Section 8)¹¹⁷

In Wichita, the Housing Choice Voucher Program is overseen by the Wichita Housing Authority and is federally funded through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which determines the program’s rules and regulations. The program is designed to help income-eligible families pay their rent to private landlords as long as the Housing Choice Voucher dwelling unit is within the Wichita city limits and meets certain requirements for rent reasonableness and Housing Quality Standards. The landlord retains private property rights, including management, tenant selection and maintenance.

Participants pay approximately 30 percent of their adjusted income directly to the landlord, while the Wichita Housing Authority subsidizes the balance of the rent. The Wichita Housing Authority currently administers over 2,500 vouchers, with a value of approximately \$12 million.

The Wichita Housing Authority also administers the following special housing programs:

- Family Self-Sufficiency Program – Program staff work with community agencies to help clients acquire the skills and experience to enable them to obtain employment that pays a living wage and reach their self-sufficiency goals.
- Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program – allows participants to use Housing Choice Vouchers toward mortgage payments. Clients must attend homeowner training and be able to secure a mortgage loan from mortgage lender.

- Mainstream Housing Program – provides Housing Choice Vouchers to non-elderly persons who have disabilities to assist them in renting affordable, private housing which accommodates their particular needs.
- Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) – provides rental assistance, case management and clinical services to homeless veterans through the Wichita Housing Authority and the Veterans Administration.

Housing First Program (addressing the needs of chronically homeless individuals)

Housing First is a homeless assistance approach that places a priority providing permanent housing to people experiencing homelessness, thus ending their homelessness and serving as a platform from which they can pursue personal goals and improve their quality of life. This approach is guided by the belief that people need basic necessities like food and a place to live before attending to anything less critical, such as getting a job, budgeting properly or attending to substance use issues. The Housing First model offers client choice in housing selection and supportive service participation; exercising that choice can make clients more successful in remaining housed and improving their lives.¹¹⁸

The Wichita Housing Authority through the Housing and Community Services Department administers the Housing First program,¹¹⁹ originally piloted in the community by United Way of the Plains.

The Housing First program provides rent and utility assistance, as well as access to case management services, to place chronically homeless persons in permanent rental housing. The program requires two things of participants:¹¹⁹

- a desire for permanent housing and
- an agreement to meet with a case manager once a week in their housing unit, with case management services provided by the referring or partner agency.

As individuals are assisted in obtaining cash benefits, they are also expected to contribute no more than 30 percent of their income, toward their housing costs. Housing-related costs (rent and utility assistance) are funded by City of Wichita and Sedgwick County general funds.¹¹⁹

Butler County

According to the 2017 American Community Survey,¹⁰⁸ in Butler County 6,452 of the 24,358 occupied housing units (or 26.5 percent) in Butler County were renter-occupied units (as opposed to owner-occupied units). Gross rent as a percentage of household income was calculated for 6,027 of them. The monthly costs of 2,707 rental units (or 44.9 percent) equaled or exceeded 30 percent of the household's income. The median rent in Butler County in 2016 was \$742 per month.

Homelessness

Historically, according to the U.S. Code utilized by the U.S. House of Representatives,¹²⁰ the general definition of a homeless individual was someone who:

Lacked a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

Who had a primary nighttime residence that was -

a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);

an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

The term “chronically homeless” as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to describe an individual who is an unaccompanied person who had a disabling condition *and* had also been either continuously homeless for at least a year OR had had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.¹²¹ Beginning in 2013 the HUD definition of chronic homelessness was refined to limit the classification of chronically homeless individuals to those whose disabling condition impaired their ability to get or keep a job or to take care of personal matters.¹²²

When an individual meets all of the criteria for being a chronically homeless individual except is an accompanied rather than an unaccompanied person, that individual is described as being a member of a “chronically homeless family,” as are all family members accompanying him or her.

The “chronically homeless” are a subset population of the broader homeless population, which includes many other subsets such as couples, families, and children, the episodically and situationally homeless, victims of domestic violence, and displaced persons, among others. The chronically homeless have typically been on the streets the longest, are the most resistant to services, and usually suffer from a complex layering of problems – frequently including mental illness – which results in their long and frequent periods of homelessness.¹²³

A **Continuum of Care** is a local or regional system for helping people who were homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness by providing housing and services appropriate to the whole range of homeless needs in the community, including homeless prevention, emergency shelter and permanent housing.¹²⁴

As defined,¹²⁵ **Continuum of Care and Continuum** mean the group organized to carry out the responsibilities required under HUD’s interim rule that is composed of representatives of organizations, including nonprofit homeless providers, victim service providers, faith-based organizations, governments, businesses, advocates, public housing agencies, school districts, social service providers, mental health agencies, hospitals, universities, affordable housing developers, law enforcement, organizations that serve homeless and formerly homeless veterans, and homeless and formerly homeless persons to the extent these groups are represented within the geographic area and are available to participate.

Wichita and Sedgwick County

Wichita/Sedgwick County comprises one of the four Kansas Continua of Care in Kansas, the others being Johnson County, Shawnee County and Balance of State. Since 2001, United Way of the Plains has served as the lead agency, called the Collaborative Applicant by HUD, for the Wichita/Sedgwick County Continuum of Care.

Formerly Wyandotte County received funding as a Kansas Continuum of Care. It has since merged with the Kansas City (Missouri and Kansas), Independence, Lee’s Summit/Jackson, Wyandotte Counties Continuum of Care and applies for funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development as a Missouri Continuum.^{125a} The other Continua of Care serve Johnson and Shawnee counties and a single Continuum serving the balance of counties in the state.

At the time of the Wichita/Sedgwick County 2018 Point In Time Count of homeless individuals,¹³⁶ in addition to programs that provided permanent supporting housing, ten emergency shelters that served the Wichita/Sedgwick County area year round, providing day and/or overnight shelter included:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Emergency Lodge (Salvation Army) | Mission (Union Rescue Mission) |
| Emporia House (Mental Health Association) | Opportunity Zone (Wichita Children's Home) |
| Harbor House (Catholic Charities) | Runaway Homeless Youth Basic Center |
| Homeless Resource Center | (Wichita Children's Home) |
| (United Methodist Open Door) | St. Anthony Family Shelter (Catholic Charities) |
| Inter-Faith Inn (Inter-Faith Ministries) | Wichita Family Crisis Center (YWCA) |

A seasonal shelter was provided by the Winter Shelter, with operations overseen by Inter-Faith Ministries. Ti’ Wiconi provided a Safe Haven program, with operations overseen by Inter-Faith Ministries.

Programs which provided transitional housing in Wichita/Sedgwick County included:

BRIDGES (Wichita Children's Home)	Respite (Union Rescue Mission)
Family Promise (host churches, rotating)	STEPS (Union Rescue Mission)
New Beginnings (Union Rescue Mission)	StepStone (StepStone)
Passageways	Working Guest Program (Union Rescue Mission)

Outside Sedgwick County, the other counties in South Central Kansas are part of the Balance of State Continuum of Care.

Point-In-Time Counts of Homeless Individuals

Communities receiving funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for housing and services for people experiencing homelessness are required to conduct a Point-In-Time Count of sheltered persons annually and of unsheltered persons at least bi-annually. **Point-in-time count** means a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons carried out on one night in the last 10 calendar days of January or at such other time as required by HUD.¹²⁶

A Point-In-Time Count provides a "snapshot" of what was occurring on a specific day. As with any methodology, the Point-In-Time Count has some flaws, Undoubtedly the count misses some individuals and potentially double-counts others, who may present at both a shelter and a service provider during the time period during which the data are collected. Intensive efforts are made to unduplicate the count through the use of interviews for the data collection and unique identifiers for the analysis.

Because of its design and by definition, a Point-In-Time Count does not attempt to track homeless individuals over time. Although it is not a perfect system for identifying and completing a census of the community's homeless individuals, typically the Point-In-Time Count is a community's most inclusive indicator of the extent and characteristics of the homeless population. In addition, when the same methodology is repeated year after year, the reliability of the annual trend data increases.¹²⁶

Wichita/Sedgwick County: Prior to 2007, annual Point-In-Time homeless counts were based primarily on self-reports from emergency shelters and other homeless service providers. From 1998 to 2006, the Point-In-Time process in Wichita/Sedgwick County relied on a small number of experienced provider volunteers who conducted street surveys and a limited number of site-based surveys.¹²⁷

In comparison, the 2007 Point-In-Time process had 115 volunteers who completed at least one shift/assignment. The increased number of volunteers allowed the 2007 Point-In-Time survey to standardize the count across the sites by asking emergency shelter providers and other sites to allow Point-In-Time volunteers to conduct the interviews with guests of each facility. In addition, the increased number of volunteers in 2007 allowed the extension of the street coverage to a larger geographic area and to make repeated contacts of all geographic sectors to better account for variations in the time people utilized services agencies or otherwise left their regular living space.¹²⁷

In Wichita/Sedgwick County, the same basic methodology was used in the 2007, 2008 and 2009 Point-In-Time Counts. Table 67 presents the information provided to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in its annual grant application, regarding Sedgwick County's homeless population:

No Point-In-Time Count took place in Wichita/Sedgwick County in 2010, although one was initially scheduled to occur Thursday, June 24th, in conjunction with the other Continuua of Care in Kansas, but subsequently cancelled.

Point-In-Time Count Date Conducted	Table 67. Point In Time Count of Homeless Individuals Wichita/Sedgwick County, Kansas					
	Homeless (Count)			Chronically Homeless* (Count)		
	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered
January 31, 2018 ^{136,137}	573	515	58	33	20	13
January 25, 2017 ^{138,139}	575	464	111	39	7	32
January 28, 2016 ^{140,141}	571	492	79	39	15	24
January 28, 2015 ^{133,134}	561	462	99	94	55	39
January 30, 2014 ^{131,132}	631	548	83	107	80	27
January 30, 2013 ¹⁴²	538	467	71	91	67	24
January 25, 2012 ¹³⁰	550	475	75	142	109	33
January 26, 2011 ¹⁴³	634	526	108	140	97	43
2010 – no Count occurred	--	--	--	--	--	--
January 28, 2009 ¹⁴⁴	384	352	32	71	60	11
January 30, 2008 ¹⁴⁵	473	445	28	93	85	8

*Beginning in 2013 the HUD definition of chronic homelessness was refined to limit the classification of chronically homeless individuals to those whose disabling condition impaired their ability to get or keep a job or to take care of personal matters.

In 2011,¹²⁸ the format of the Point-In-Time Count changed significantly. The majority of the information was gathered from people attending an event conducted as part of the Count, modeled after Project Homeless Connect™ with the purpose of helping link participants with needed services and support. To be inclusive of individuals not attending the event, experienced homeless outreach providers were on the streets from 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. canvassing locations where people experiencing homelessness had previously been encountered. Additional information was gathered through electronic surveys from residents at two area domestic violence shelters and extracted from the Wichita-Sedgwick County Continuum of Care computer database operated by United Way of the Plains on behalf of homeless service providers.

Incorporating a service component to help connect persons who are homeless to needed health care, housing and other resources as part of the annual homeless street count was identified in 2011 at the regional level as a “best practice” by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.¹²⁹

The 2012 Point-In-Time Count¹³⁰ continued use of the service component to help connect Count participants with essential services and supports as well as a street count conducted by experienced homeless outreach providers, electronic surveys from area domestic violence shelters, and data extracted from the Homeless Management Information System.

The Wichita-Sedgwick County Continuum of Care continued to coordinate the annual Point-in-Time Count in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, including the service component. In 2014,^{131,132} the annual **Stand Down** activity for addressing the needs of United States veterans was consolidated into the Point-In-Time Count service component activities; consolidated veteran-related activities continued in the 2015, 2016 and 2017 Point-in-Time Count.^{133,134}

Also beginning in 2014 and continuing in 2015, 2016 and 2017, participants were encouraged to complete an assessment interview. The Vulnerability Index–Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Prescreen Tool or VI-SPDAT¹³⁵ is the assessment tool being used to give service providers in the Continuum of Care a means of triaging the immediate needs of each individual and family and helping identify who should be recommended for each housing and support intervention. This moves the discussion of service providers from simply who is eligible for a service intervention to who is eligible and in greatest need of that intervention.

The three categories of housing and support intervention include:

- **Permanent Supportive Housing:** Individuals or families who need permanent housing with ongoing access to services and case management to remain stably housed.
- **Rapid Re-Housing:** Individuals or families with moderate health, mental health and/or behavioral health issues, but who are likely to be able to achieve housing stability over a short time period through a medium or short-term rent subsidy and access to support services.
- **Affordable Housing:** Individuals or families who do not require intensive supports but may still benefit from access to affordable housing.

Because of increased usage of the Community Information Management System by homeless service providers for recording service delivery and shelter stays, for the 2018 Point-In-Time Count, the service component was discontinued. Volunteers surveyed individuals at shelters and the street coverage was expanded to cover the geographic area with repeated contacts being made in all geographic sectors to account for times individuals left their regular living spaces and variations in the time people utilized services.¹³⁶

Homeless Management Information System

In approximately 1998, the agencies and organizations that serve the Sedgwick County area's homeless population recognized the need for a management information system. United Way of the Plains began data collection on the homeless services in 1999. Among the needs identified were to:

- Improve service to the area's homeless population;
- Identify duplicate requests for services;
- Facilitate information collection and data exchange among the area's homeless shelters;
- Provide accurate statistics for grant writing to secure future funding; and
- Identify trends and gaps in services for community planning.

The servers for the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) were purchased through a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) three-year grant beginning in 2002. United Way of the Plains maintains the server and hosts the Internet access for data collection. This HMIS system is a web-based portal, easily accessed at area homeless shelters as well as 20-plus other service providers.

The HEARTH Act (i.e., Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009) was enacted into law on May 20, 2009.¹⁴⁶ It requires that all communities have an HMIS with the capacity to collect unduplicated counts of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Through their HMIS, a community can collect information from projects serving homeless families and individuals to use as part of their needs analyses and to establish funding priorities. With enactment of the HEARTH Act, HMIS participation became a statutory requirement for recipients and subrecipients of Continuum of Care Program funds. All HUD Emergency Solution Grant and Continuum of Care-funded providers, except domestic violence providers, utilize HMIS.

The Act also codifies into law certain data collection requirements integral to HMIS including standards related to encryption of the data collected and the rights of persons receiving services under the McKinney-Vento Act. In an effort to allow for standardized data collection on homeless individuals and families across systems, a collaboration between three federal agencies -- the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) -- led to uniform standards for baseline data collection requirements.¹⁴⁷

Communities must collect the data included in the standards in order to comply with each federal partner's reporting requirements.¹⁴⁷ The documents are structured so that communities can determine which data elements are required for each federal partner's programs. The effective date of the 2014 HMIS Data Standards was October 1, 2014, which meant that all HMIS solutions had to be programmed to collect data based on the 2014 Standards by that date. Because this is a collaborative effort between HUD, HHS, and the VA, the standards were not presented as in the past, in a HUD Notice format.

In an effort to unite technological advances with the data collection capabilities of the HMIS, in 2013 United Way of the Plains – in partnership with 14 housing and homeless service providers -- led the implementation of the Coordinated Assessment and Screening System (CASS) that utilizes the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) administered by United Way on behalf of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Continuum of Care.¹⁴⁸ Implementation and usage of the CASS continued in 2014 and 2015, which saw the introduction of a biometric (i.e., fingertip thermal imaging) scanning system, maintained by United Way, to assist large-volume organizations with real time data entry into the system.

Of the approximately \$2.3 million awarded annually by HUD to the community for homeless services, originally United Way received \$84,000 to offset costs of the HMIS hardware, software and staffing.¹⁴⁹ Because HUD does not factor in any cost of living increases, United Way continues to provide the hardware, training, reporting, etc., for the same dollar amount, basically serving as a mini-Information Technology (IT) department for the entire Continuum.

The focus of the Homeless Crisis Response System is Coordinated Entry, as the hub.¹⁴⁹ The various work groups (such as the Wichita Sedgwick County Continuum of Care and the CoC Planning Workgroup) as well as other BNL or By Name List subgroups – Veterans, Chronic and Youth – and other ad hoc work groups are all interconnected. With the introduction of Coordinated Entry, United Way 2-1-1 becomes the new “front door” for entry into the system; however, all other doors will still be available to those facing housing insecurity.

Life Cycle

Issues Associated with Age Groups

This section of the *2019 Environmental Scan* addresses areas of concern to members of different age groups. While some issues presented in this section can represent a problem for persons of any age (i.e., disability), many of the issues are specific to different stages of the life cycle.

At any given moment in time,¹⁵⁰ age group differences can be the result of three overlapping processes:

- **Life cycle effects.** Young people may be different from older people today, but they may well become more like them tomorrow, once they themselves age.
- **Period effects.** Major events (wars; social movements; economic downturns; medical, scientific or technological breakthroughs) affect all age groups simultaneously, but the degree of impact may differ according to where people are located in the life cycle.
- **Cohort effects.** Period events and trends often leave a particularly deep impression on young adults because they are still developing their core values; these imprints stay with them as they move through their life cycle.

Table 68 presents the number of persons in specified age categories per county. For example, in 2017 the 296,448 Sedgwick County adults who were 20 to 64 years old represented 17.7 percent of all 20- to 64-year olds in Kansas, and the 428,099 adults living in the eight-county South Central Kansas area who were 20 to 64 years old represented 25.5 percent of all 20- to 64-year-old Kansans.

Similarly, the 37,650 Sedgwick County children four years old or younger in 2017 represented 19.1 percent of all children within that age group in Kansas.

County	Pre-School	Youth	Adults	Seniors		Total
	0 - 4 years	5 - 19	20 - 64	65 - 74	75+	
Butler	3,954	15,054	37,970	5,139	4,143	66,260
Cowley	2,267	7,610	19,682	3,307	2,866	35,732
Harper	393	1,108	3,007	602	636	5,746
Harvey	2,252	7,461	18,596	3,069	3,305	34,683
Kingman	393	1,503	4,060	791	829	7,576
Reno	3,617	12,577	35,496	6,105	5,565	63,360
Sedgwick	37,650	108,869	296,448	38,427	29,090	510,484
Sumner	1,453	4,976	12,840	2,104	1,963	23,336
South Central Kansas	51,979	159,158	428,099	59,544	48,397	747,177
State of Kansas	196,826	602,965	1,677,756	235,841	190,432	2,903,820
Sedgwick Co.-Age Group as % of Total KS Population	19.1%	18.1%	17.7%	16.3%	15.3%	17.6%
South Central KS - Age Group as % of Total KS Population	26.4%	26.4%	25.5%	25.2%	25.4%	25.7%

Issues will be discussed as they relate to the following life cycle categories:

- Pre-School: Infants and Toddlers (under 5 years old)
- Children and Youth (5 to 19 years old)
- Adults (20 to 64 years old), including Baby Boomers (born between 1946 and 1964)
- Older Persons (at least 65 years old)

Pre-School: Infants and Toddlers

According to the 2017 American Community Survey, the 51,979 children four years old and younger who lived in the eight-county South Central Kansas area comprised 7.0 percent of the area's total population, ranging from a low of 5.2 percent in Kingman County to a high of 7.4 percent in Sedgwick County.

County	Table 69. Population: Pre School: Infants and Toddlers ¹⁵¹ (2017)		
	Total Population	Population Under 5 Years	
		Count	Percent
Butler	66,260	3,954	6.0%
Cowley	35,732	2,267	6.3%
Harper	5,746	393	6.8%
Harvey	34,683	2,252	6.5%
Kingman	7,576	393	5.2%
Reno	63,360	3,617	5.7%
Sedgwick	510,484	37,650	7.4%
Sumner	23,336	1,453	6.2%
South Central Kansas	747,177	51,979	7.0%
State of Kansas	2,903,820	196,826	6.8%
Sedgwick County as percent of Kansas	17.6%	19.1%	--
South Central Kansas as percent of Kansas	25.7%	26.4%	--

Head Start is a federal program that promotes school readiness of children ages birth to 5 from low-income families. Head Start programs provide comprehensive services to enrolled children and their families, which include health, nutrition, social services and other services determined to be necessary by family needs assessments, in addition to education and cognitive development services. The Head Start program is administered by the Office of Head Start in the Administration for Children and Families area of the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services.¹⁵²

Head Start programs offer a variety of service models, depending on the needs of the local community. Many are based in centers and schools; others are located in child care centers and family child care homes. Some programs offer home-based services, visiting children in their own homes and working with the parent as the child's primary teacher.¹⁵²

Nationally, three- and four-year-olds make up over 80 percent of the children served by Head Start programs each year. Head Start programs support children's growth and development in a positive learning environment through a variety of services, including:¹⁵²

- **Early learning:** Children's readiness for school and beyond is fostered through individualized learning experiences. Through relationships with adults, play, and planned and spontaneous instruction, children grow in many aspects of development. Children progress in social skills and emotional well-being, along with language and literacy learning, and concept development.
- **Health:** Each child's perceptual, motor, and physical development is supported to permit them to fully explore and function in their environment. All children receive health and development screenings, nutritious meals, oral health and mental health support. Programs connect families with medical, dental, and mental health services to ensure that children are receiving the services they need.
- **Family well-being:** Parents and families are supported in achieving their own goals, such as housing stability, continued education, and financial security. Programs support and strengthen parent-child relationships and engage families around children's learning and development.

The Head Start program serves children, families, and pregnant women in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and six territories. The term "Head Start" refers to the Head Start program as a whole, including: Head Start services to preschool children; Early Head Start services to infants, toddlers, and pregnant women; services to families by American Indian and Alaskan Native programs; and services to families by Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs.¹⁵³

American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) funding is awarded to American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and in some cases their services cross state lines. AIAN programs are funded to serve children in 26 States, of which Kansas is one. AIAN funding and enrollment is based on the state in which the tribe is headquartered.¹⁵³

Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs serve children birth to 5 and their families who move geographically with agricultural work. Thus, allocations and enrollment for these services are not attributed to individual states.¹⁵³

Table 70 presents the total allocations and funded enrollment of Head Start programs aggregated by the state of Kansas. The term "funded enrollment" refers to the number of children and pregnant women that are supported by federal Head Start funds in a program at any one time during the program year; these are sometimes referred to as enrollment slots. States may provide additional funding to local Head Start programs, which is not reflected in this table.¹⁵³

Between October 1, 2012 and September 30, 2017, the number of funded enrollment slots in Head Start programs in Kansas decreased by 8.8 percent (n = 718), while annual funding for the program (excluding additional local funding) increased 23.4 percent, or nearly \$13.3 million.

	Table 70. Head Start Program Funding and Funded Enrollments¹⁵³ (Kansas)				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Head Start Funding	\$56,665,929	\$60,237,400	\$62,945,976	\$64,033,781	\$69,953,550
Head Start Enrollments	8,130	8,556	8,356	7,437	7,412
AIAN* Funding	\$ 998,390	\$ 1,145,185	\$ 1,090,092	\$ 1,111,619	\$ 1,668,908
AIAN* Enrollments	84	84	84	84	109

Data represent federal fiscal year (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30)

*AIAN - American Indian and Alaska Native

Table 71 presents the average annual number of Head Start enrollment slots available per 100 children three and four years of age living in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold. Consistently, data place Sedgwick County far below the state's average number of enrollment slots available for children to participate in Head Start programs.

According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT Data Center, in Federal Fiscal Year 2017, out of every 100 Sedgwick County children living below the poverty threshold, Head Start slots/services were available for 13.2 of them. Harvey, Cowley, Reno, and Sumner counties all exceeded Kansas' average rate of having slots available for 46.9 children per hundred to participate.

County	Table 71. Head Start Enrollment Slots Available- By County (3- and 4-Year Olds, Living Below Poverty Threshold) Participation Rate per 100 Children ¹⁵⁴				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Butler	N/A	52.6	54.2	57.1	40.1
Cowley	53.9	65.5	75.2	73.7	93.0
Harper	23.0	23.3	0.0	26.0	28.6
Harvey	84.6	89.5	74.1	104.2	118.0
Kingman	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reno	74.4	70.8	68.8	84.1	88.8
Sedgwick	22.1	24.4	26.4	17.0	13.2
Sumner	67.3	76.8	71.6	82.3	81.5
State of Kansas	39.8	43.4	43.0	42.2	46.9

Data represent federal fiscal year (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30)

Early Head Start -- Early Head Start¹⁵⁵ programs provide family-centered services for low-income families with very young (birth to 3 years) children. These programs are designed to promote the development of the children, and to enable mothers and fathers to fulfill their roles as primary caregivers and teachers of their children and to move toward self-sufficiency.

Early Head Start programs¹⁵⁵ provide similar services as preschool Head Start programs, but they are tailored for the unique needs of infants and toddlers. Early Head Start programs promote the physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development of infants and toddlers through safe and developmentally enriching caregiving. This prepares these children for continued growth and development and eventual success in school and life. Early Head Start¹⁵⁵ programs also mobilize the local community to provide the resources and environment necessary to ensure a comprehensive, integrated array of services and support for children and families.

Table 72 presents the average annual number of Early Head Start enrollment slots available per 100 children birth through 3 years of age living in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold. As recently as Fiscal Year 2017, several counties (Butler, Cowley, Harvey and Kingman) had no Early Head Start enrollment slots available. Similar to the Head Start program, data consistently place Sedgwick County below the state's average rate of Early Head Start enrollment slots available for low income children.

According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT Data Center, in Federal Fiscal Year 2017, out of every 100 Sedgwick County children living below the poverty threshold, Early Head Start slots/services were available for 3.5 of them. Reno, Harper and Sumner counties exceeded Kansas' average rate of having slots available for 10.2 children per hundred to participate, with slots for 19.5, 12.9 and 12.2 children per hundred to participate, respectively.

County	Table 72. Early Head Start Enrollment Slots Available- By County (0 to 3-Year Olds, Living Below Poverty Threshold) Participation Rate per 100 Children ¹⁵⁶				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Butler	4.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cowley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Harper	26.2	16.1	22.0	13.2	12.9
Harvey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kingman	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reno	15.8	15.5	16.4	18.5	19.5
Sedgwick	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.5
Sumner	22.6	22.7	10.5	12.4	12.2
State of Kansas	7.2	6.6	7.5	8.3	10.2

Data represent federal fiscal year (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30)

Youth

According to the 2017 American Community Survey, the 159,158 children and youth five to 19 years old who lived in the eight-county South Central Kansas area comprised 21.3 percent of the area's total population, ranging from a low of 19.3 percent in Harper County to a high of 22.7 percent in Butler County.

County	Total Population	Population 5 to 19 Years	
		Count	Percent
Butler	66,260	15,054	22.7%
Cowley	35,732	7,610	21.3%
Harper	5,746	1,108	19.3%
Harvey	34,683	7,461	21.5%
Kingman	7,576	1,503	19.8%
Reno	63,360	12,577	19.9%
Sedgwick	510,484	108,869	21.3%
Sumner	23,336	4,976	21.3%
South Central Kansas	747,177	159,158	21.3%
State of Kansas	2,903,820	602,965	20.8%
Sedgwick County as percent of Kansas	17.6%	18.1%	--
South Central Kansas as percent of Kansas	25.7%	26.4%	--

Births to Unmarried Mothers - Of the 36,464 births in Kansas in 2017, 12,990 (35.6 percent) were to unmarried mothers. Statewide, 64.1 percent of births to unmarried mothers were to women 20 to 29 years old (n = 8,331, i.e., 4,790 + 3,541), and 13.9 percent were to women 15 to 19 years old (n =1,800).

In 2017 in South Central Kansas, Cowley, Sedgwick, Sumner and Reno counties showed the greatest propensity for births to unmarried mothers. In Cowley County, nearly than half of all births (49.4 percent) were to unmarried mothers.

County	All Live Births ¹⁵⁷	Births to Unmarried Mothers	Percent of All Births	Age of Unmarried Mother (Years)*						
				10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+
Butler	763	246	32.2%	0	42	80	74	31	18	1
Cowley	415	205	49.4%	0	30	83	58	24	7	3
Harper	64	22	34.4%	0	6	9	3	3	1	0
Harvey*	379	149	39.3%	0	31	52	45	17	4	0
Kingman	72	25	34.7%	0	0	12	9	2	2	0
Reno	693	278	40.1%	0	47	104	72	31	18	6
Sedgwick	6,907	2,912	42.2%	5	443	1,068	781	407	174	34
Sumner	262	108	41.2%	0	14	41	36	13	4	0
South Central KS	9,555	3,945	41.3%	5	613	1,449	1,078	528	228	44
St. of Kansas	36,464	12,990	35.6%	13	1,800	4,790	3,541	1,854	817	175
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	18.9%	22.4%	--	38.5%	24.6%	22.3%	22.1%	22.0%	21.3%	19.4%
South Central KS as % of Kansas	26.2%	30.4%	--	38.5%	34.1%	30.3%	30.4%	28.5%	27.9%	25.1%

*Age of mother stated for all 2017 Kansas births.

In 2017 in South Central Kansas, white women accounted for 57.2 percent of all births to unmarried mothers, while black women accounted for 16.6 percent and women of other races and ethnic backgrounds accounted for 26.2 percent of births to unmarried mothers.

More than a third (37.8 percent) of births to unmarried black Kansas mothers were attributable to Sedgwick County mothers.

County	Table 75. Births to Unmarried Mothers by Race of Mother* (2017) ¹⁵⁸						
	Births to Unmarried Mothers	Race of Mother					
		White		Black		Other Race**	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Butler	246	220	89.4%	5	2.0%	21	8.5%
Cowley	205	147	71.7%	5	2.4%	53	25.9%
Harper	22	19	86.4%	1	4.5%	2	9.1%
Harvey	149	112	75.2%	1	0.7%	36	24.2%
Kingman	25	24	96.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%
Reno	278	199	71.6%	6	2.2%	73	26.3%
Sedgwick	2,912	1,435	49.3%	635	21.8%	842	28.9%
Sumner	108	102	94.4%	2	1.9%	4	3.7%
South Central Kansas	3,945	2,258	57.2%	655	16.6%	1,032	26.2%
State of Kansas	12,990	7,481	57.6%	1,680	12.9%	3,829	29.5%
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	22.4%	19.2%		37.8%		22.0%	
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	30.4%	30.2%		39.0%		27.0%	

* Race of mother not stated for 25 Kansas births, including 1 in Reno County/South Central Kansas and 2 in Sedgwick County/South Central Kansas.

** Includes Hispanic mothers and those for whom race not stated.

As the data in Table 76 on the following page show, when births to unmarried mothers are compared to the total number of births by race, black mothers were more likely to have given birth out of wedlock than were white or other non-white races. In 2017 in South Central Kansas, 76.3 percent of all births to black women were to unmarried mothers. Much of this was attributable to Sedgwick County, whose 635 black births to unmarried mothers accounted for 96.9 percent of the 655 black births to unmarried mothers in the eight-county South Central Kansas area.

Also in the eight-county South Central Kansas area, nearly half (47.9 percent) of all births to women other than white or black women were to unmarried mothers, as were 34.5 percent of all births to white mothers. In Sedgwick County in 2017, this represented 1,435 births to unmarried white mothers and 842 births to unmarried mothers other than white or black.

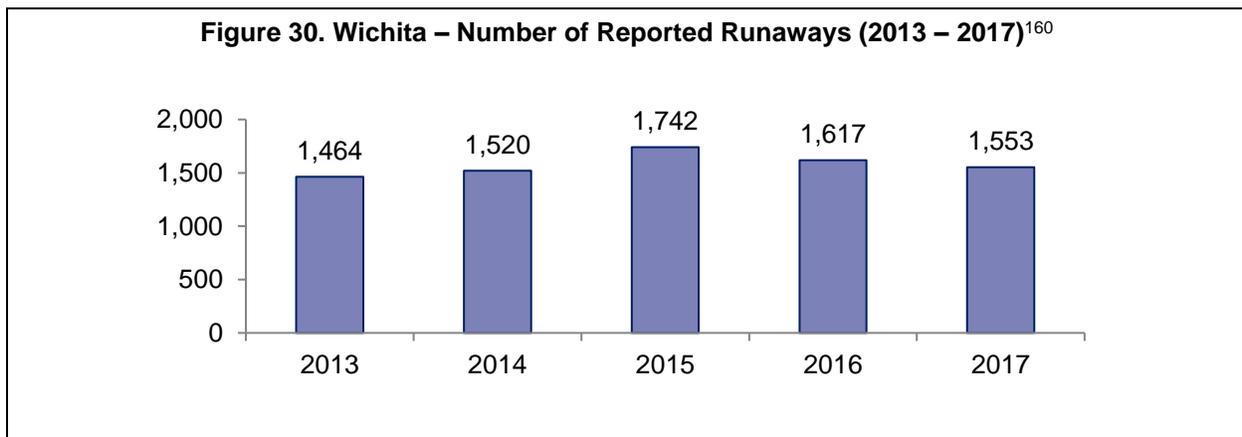
County	Table 76. Total Live Births ¹⁵⁹ and Births to Unmarried Mothers ¹⁵⁸ by Race of Mother* (2017)								
	White			Black			Other Race/Ethnicity***		
	Total Births	Unmarried		Total Births	Unmarried		Total Births	Unmarried	
		#	%		#	%		#	%
Butler	693	220	31.7%	7	5	71.4%	63	21	33.3%
Cowley	312	147	47.1%	8	5	62.5%	95	53	55.8%
Harper	56	19	33.9%	1	1	100.0%	7	2	28.6%
Harvey	319	112	35.1%	2	1	50.0%	58	36	62.1%
Kingman	69	24	34.8%	0	0	--	3	1	33.3%
Reno	549	199	36.2%	14	6	42.9%	130	73	56.2%
Sedgwick	4,295	1,435	33.4%	824	635	77.1%	1,788	842	47.1%
Sumner	249	102	41.0%	3	2	66.7%	10	4	40.0%
South Central Kansas	6,542	2,258	34.5%	859	655	76.3%	2,154	1,032	47.9%
State of Kansas	25,431	7,481	29.4%	2,463	1,680	68.2%	8,570	3,829	44.7%
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	16.9%	19.2%		33.5%	37.8%		20.9%	22.0%	
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	25.7%	19.2%		34.9%	39.0%		25.1%	27.0%	

* Race of mother not stated for 25 Kansas births, including 1 in Reno County/South Central Kansas and 2 in Sedgwick County/South Central Kansas.

** Race of mother not stated for 7 Kansas births to unmarried mothers, including 1 in Reno County/South Central Kansas.

*** Includes Hispanic mothers and those for whom race not stated.

Runaways - Over the past five years, the Wichita Police Department has received an average of approximately 1,579 reports each year of runaway children and youth. Figure 30 displays the number of runaway reports received per year. Numbers may be duplicated within a year; that is, repeat runners are recounted each time they run.



Adults

According to the 2017 American Community Survey, the 428,099 adults 20 to 64 years old who lived in the eight-county South Central Kansas area comprised 57.3 percent of the area's population, ranging from a low of 52.3 percent of the population in Harper County to a high of 58.1 percent in Sedgwick County.

County	Table 77. Population: Adults (2017) ¹⁵¹		
	Total Population	Population 20 to 64 Years	
		Count	Percent
Butler	66,260	37,970	57.3%
Cowley	35,732	19,682	55.1%
Harper	5,746	3,007	52.3%
Harvey	34,683	18,596	53.6%
Kingman	7,576	4,060	53.6%
Reno	63,360	35,496	56.0%
Sedgwick	510,484	296,448	58.1%
Sumner	23,336	12,840	55.0%
South Central Kansas	747,177	428,099	57.3%
State of Kansas	2,903,820	1,677,756	57.8%
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	17.6%	17.7%	--
South Central KS as % of Kansas	25.7%	25.5%	--

As they assume responsibilities as productive members of families and society, adults between 20 and 64 years of age face a number of issues. This section will examine features of adult lives as they pertain to relationships and attainment of economic goals. It also examines the phenomenon of the Baby Boomer generation, adults in their "middle years" with some achieving "senior citizen" status. The attainment of educational goals is discussed in the Education section of this report.

Marriages - In Kansas for the five-year period from 2013 to 2017, 6.0 marriages occurred per year, on average, for every 1,000 population. During this time, the five-year rate of marriages in Sumner, Reno, Butler, Harvey, Sedgwick and Cowley counties exceeded the state average, while the five-year rate of marriages in Kingman and Harper counties were below the state average.

County	Table 78. Marriages by Number and Rate (per 1,000 population, 2013 - 2017) ¹⁶¹										Five-Year Rate
	Year										
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	
Butler	415	6.3	424	6.4	404	6.1	428	6.4	453	6.8	6.4
Cowley	232	6.4	228	6.3	214	6.0	212	5.9	212	6.0	6.1
Harper	26	4.4	28	4.8	28	4.8	30	5.3	34	6.1	5.1
Harvey	212	6.1	209	6.0	230	6.6	240	6.9	220	6.4	6.4
Kingman	41	5.2	41	5.3	49	6.4	43	5.8	39	5.3	5.6
Reno	416	6.5	392	6.1	428	6.7	396	6.3	423	6.8	6.5
Sedgwick	3,176	6.3	3,207	6.3	3,308	6.5	3,227	6.3	3,209	6.2	6.3
Sumner	168	7.1	186	7.9	175	7.4	156	6.7	140	6.0	7.0
South Central KS	4,686	--	4,715	--	4,836	--	4,732	--	4,730	--	--
St. of Kansas	17,328	6.0	17,655	6.1	17,595	6.0	17,948	6.2	17,274	5.9	6.0
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	18.3%		18.2%		18.8%		18.0%		18.6%		--
South Central KS as % of KS	27.0%		26.7%		27.5%		26.4%		27.4%		--

Marriage Dissolutions - In Kansas for the five-year period from 2013 to 2017, an average of 2.7 marriages for every 1,000 population were dissolved per year through divorce or annulment. During this time, the five-year rate of marriage dissolutions in Sedgwick, Cowley, Harper, Reno and Sumner counties exceeded the state average, while dissolutions in Harvey and Butler counties were below the state average.

County	Table 79. Marriage Dissolutions by Number and Rate ¹⁶² (per 1,000 population, 2013-2017)										
	Year										Five-Year Rate
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	
Butler	143	2.2	129	1.9	148	2.2	141	2.1	132	2.0	2.1
Cowley	160	4.4	144	4.0	143	4.0	104	2.9	97	2.7	3.6
Harper	14	2.4	10	1.7	18	3.1	22	3.9	19	3.4	2.9
Harvey	90	2.6	88	2.5	116	3.3	76	2.2	72	2.1	2.5
Kingman	35	4.5	15	1.9	19	2.5	19	2.5	16	2.2	2.7
Reno	231	3.6	213	3.3	181	2.8	132	2.1	157	2.5	2.9
Sedgwick	2,222	4.4	2,247	4.4	2,148	4.2	1,789	3.5	1,429	2.8	3.9
Sumner	71	3.0	75	3.2	58	2.5	76	3.3	61	2.6	2.9
South Central KS	2,966	--	2,921	--	2,831	--	2,359	--	1,983	--	--
St. of Kansas	9,085	3.1	8,441	2.9	8,036	2.8	7,198	2.5	6,494	2.2	2.7
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	24.5%		26.6%		26.7%		24.9%		22.0%		--
South Central KS as % of KS	32.6%		34.6%		35.2%		32.8%		30.5%		--

In 2017, Sedgwick County accounted for 18.6 percent of Kansas marriages and 22.0 percent of Kansas marriage dissolutions.

The five-year rates for marriages versus marriage dissolutions show a net increase in each of the eight South Central Kansas counties, ranging from 2.2 per 1,000 in Harper County to 4.2 per 1,000 in Butler County.

County	Table 80. Marriages and Marriage Dissolutions Five-Year Rate (Per 1,000 Population, 2013-2017)		
	Marriages ¹⁶¹	Dissolutions ¹⁶²	Net Change
	Five-Year Rate	Five-Year Rate	
Butler	6.4	2.1	4.3
Cowley	6.1	3.6	2.5
Harper	5.1	2.9	2.2
Harvey	6.4	2.5	3.9
Kingman	5.6	2.7	2.9
Reno	6.5	2.9	3.6
Sedgwick	6.3	3.9	2.4
Sumner	7.0	2.9	4.1
State of Kansas	6.0	2.7	3.3

Attaining Economic Goals - For many people, obtaining and retaining a job that pays a living wage are essential to meeting a person's or a family's basic needs -- shelter, food, clothing and health care. Beyond those basics, individuals and families define stability and success by other measures -- often by achievement of other material goals. The state of the local economy, unemployment, affordable housing and educational achievement are discussed in previous sections of this report.

In this section, the report examines annual income and earnings characteristics, vehicle availability and the incidence of complete kitchen and plumbing facilities.

Annual Income and Earnings - The U.S. Census and the American Community Survey present a variety of income data, including median household income, median family income and per capita income. For census purposes¹⁶³, a "household" includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. A "family" includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. A household can contain only one family, and not all households contain families, since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

The "median income" divides the income distribution into two equal groups,¹⁶³ one group having incomes above the median and the other group having incomes below the median. Therefore, "median household income" represents the income of all persons living in a particular housing unit, and "median family income" represents the income of all family members living in a particular housing unit. "Per capita income" is the average obtained by dividing the aggregate income by the total population of an area.¹⁶³

As Table 81 shows, in 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars, Sedgwick County median household income, median family income and per capita income all fell below the national and state median levels. In the United States, the median earnings of men who were employed full-time 12 months out of the year outpaced similar women's earnings by \$11,099 per year. In Sedgwick County and in the Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), this gender difference in annual earnings was even more pronounced, at \$14,378 and \$15,291 respectively.

Description	Table 81. Income and Earnings Characteristics - 2017			
	Sedgwick County	Wichita MSA*	Kansas	United States
Median household income ¹⁶⁴	\$52,841	\$53,953	\$55,477	\$57,652
Median family income ¹⁶⁵	\$67,029	\$68,171	\$70,711	\$70,850
Per capita income ¹⁶⁶	\$27,583	\$27,582	\$29,600	\$31,177
Median earnings, full-time year round worker ¹⁶⁷				
Male	\$31,296	\$31,554	\$31,401	\$32,141
Female	\$39,473	\$40,223	\$37,596	\$38,180
Difference	\$25,095	\$24,932	\$25,541	\$27,081
	\$14,378	\$15,291	\$12,055	\$11,099

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* Wichita MSA=Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area (Sedgwick, Butler, Harvey, Kingman and Sumner counties)

Description	Table 81. (Continued) Income and Earnings Characteristics—2017			
	Butler County	Cowley County	Harper County	Harvey County
Median household income ¹⁶⁴	\$62,325	\$46,624	\$48,059	\$55,687
Median family income ¹⁶⁵	\$76,223	\$56,644	\$58,040	\$68,002
Per capita income ¹⁶⁶	\$28,478	\$23,130	\$25,698	\$26,587
Median earnings, full-time year round worker ¹⁶⁷				
Male	\$35,453	\$26,806	\$30,863	\$31,384
Female	\$45,446	\$33,489	\$36,348	\$40,312
Difference	\$24,993	\$20,744	\$21,508	\$23,233
	\$20,453	\$12,745	\$14,840	\$17,079
	Kingman County	Reno County	Sumner County	
Median household income ¹⁶⁴	\$57,593	\$47,897	\$52,695	
Median family income ¹⁶⁵	\$70,000	\$58,915	\$67,703	
Per capita income ¹⁶⁶	\$30,927	\$25,267	\$25,393	
Median earnings, full-time year round worker ¹⁶⁷				
Male	\$31,287	\$26,505	\$31,613	
Female	\$40,059	\$33,235	\$40,370	
Difference	\$22,637	\$22,008	\$23,873	
	\$17,422	\$11,227	\$16,497	

Transportation plays an important role in obtaining and retaining a job, and for many Americans, transportation means having ready access to a functioning vehicle. For Census purposes, "vehicles available" include the number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for 1 month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for non-business purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded.¹⁶³

According to the 2017 American Community Survey,¹⁶⁸ nationwide, 8.8 percent of occupied households had no vehicle available for their personal use. In Sedgwick County, 6.1 percent of occupied households (e.g., 11,889 of 195,072 households) had no such available vehicle; and in South Central Kansas, 5.9 percent of the occupied housing units (e.g., 16,929 of 286,181 households) had no vehicle available for their personal use.

Lack of an available vehicle ranged from a low of 2.6 percent (n = 83 households) in Kingman County to a high of 6.3 percent in Reno County (n=1,582 households).

Occupied ¹⁶⁹ Housing Units	Table 82. Vehicle Availability – 2017							
	Sedgwick County		Wichita MSA*		Kansas		United States	
	195,072	100.0%	245,121	100.0%	1,121,943	100.0%	118,825,921	100.0%
# Vehicles Available ¹⁶⁸								
None	11,889	6.1%	14,398	5.9%	60,956	5.4%	10,468,418	8.8%
One	63,620	32.6%	75,771	30.9%	337,705	30.1%	39,472,759	33.2%
Two	76,334	39.1%	95,251	38.9%	442,617	39.5%	44,402,282	37.4%
3 or more	43,229	22.2%	59,701	24.4%	280,665	25.0%	24,482,462	20.6%

(Continued on next page)

* Wichita MSA=Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area (Sedgwick, Butler, Harvey, Kingman and Sumner counties)

Table 82. (Continued) Vehicle Availability – 2017								
Description	Butler County		Cowley County		Harper County		Harvey County	
Occupied¹⁶⁹ Housing Units	24,358	100.0%	13,688	100.0%	2,357	100.0%	13,355	100.0%
# Vehicles Available¹⁶⁸								
None	1,373	5.6%	833	6.1%	116	4.9%	638	4.8%
One	5,494	22.6%	4,119	30.1%	787	33.4%	3,358	25.1%
Two	9,107	37.4%	4,764	34.8%	773	32.8%	5,632	42.2%
3 or more	8,384	34.4%	3,972	29.0%	681	28.9%	3,727	27.9%
Description	Kingman County		Reno County		Sumner County		South Central Kansas	
Occupied¹⁶⁹ Housing Units	3,148	100.0%	25,015	100.0%	9,188	100.0%	286,181	100.0%
# Vehicles Available¹⁶⁸								
None	83	2.6%	1,582	6.3%	415	4.5%	16,929	5.9%
One	928	29.5%	7,886	31.5%	2,371	25.8%	88,563	30.9%
Two	1,070	34.0%	9,298	37.2%	3,108	33.8%	110,086	38.5%
3 or more	1,067	33.9%	6,249	25.0%	3,294	35.9%	70,603	24.7%

Base = Occupied Housing Units (Both Owner- and Renter-Occupied)
 Column percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Household Facilities – Plumbing and Kitchen - The U.S. Census defines "complete plumbing facilities" as including: (1) hot and cold piped water; (2) a flush toilet; and (3) a bathtub or shower, noting that all three facilities must be located in the housing unit. It defines "complete kitchen facilities" as including: (1) cooking facilities, (2) a refrigerator, and (3) a sink with piped water.¹⁶³ When it comes to the "comforts of home," nearly all U.S. households have full plumbing and kitchen facilities. Fewer than 2 percent of all housing units report having less than full plumbing or kitchen facilities -- whether at the national, state, county or city level.

According to the 2017 American Community Survey, nearly all 286,181 occupied housing units in South Central Kansas had complete kitchen and plumbing facilities. On average, 0.9 percent (n = 2,587 households) lacked complete kitchen facilities and 0.3 percent (n = 788 households) lacked complete plumbing facilities.

Table 83. Household Facilities (Kitchen and Plumbing) – 2017								
Occupied ¹⁶⁹ Housing Units	Sedgwick County		Wichita MSA*		Kansas		United States	
		195,072	100.0%	245,121	100.0%	1,121,943	100.0%	118,825,921
Lack complete facilities								
Plumbing¹⁷⁰	467	0.2%	724	0.3%	4,470	0.4%	470,774	0.4%
Kitchen¹⁷¹	1,389	0.7%	2,022	0.8%	11,566	1.0%	980,238	0.8%
* Wichita MSA=Wichita Metropolitan Statistical Area (Sedgwick, Butler, Harvey, Kingman and Sumner counties)								
	Butler County		Cowley County		Harper County		Harvey County	
Occupied¹⁶⁹ Housing Units	24,358	100.0%	13,688	100.0%	2,357	100.0%	13,355	100.0%
Lack complete facilities								
Plumbing¹⁷⁰	86	0.4%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	69	0.5%
Kitchen¹⁷¹	363	1.5%	112	0.8%	50	2.1%	61	0.5%

(Continued on next page)

Description	Table 83. (Continued) Household Facilities (Kitchen and Plumbing) – 2017							
	Kingman County		Reno County		Sumner County		South Central Kansas	
Occupied¹⁶⁹ Housing Units	3,148	100.0%	25,015	100.0%	9,188	100.0%	286,181	100.0%
Lack complete facilities								
Plumbing¹⁷⁰	14	0.4%	57	0.2%	88	1.0%	788	0.3%
Kitchen¹⁷¹	34	1.1%	403	1.6%	175	1.9%	2,587	0.9%

Base = Occupied Housing Units (Both Owner- and Renter-Occupied)

"Baby Boomers" - Young males returning to the United States following tours of duty overseas during World War II began families, which brought about a significant number of new children into the world. This dramatic increase in the number of births from 1946 to 1964 is called the Baby Boom.¹⁷²

In the 1930s to early 1940s, new births in the United States averaged around 2.3 to 2.8 million each year. In 1946, the first year of the Baby Boom, new births in the U.S. skyrocketed to 3.47 million births.¹⁷² New births continued to grow throughout the 1940s and 1950s, leading to a peak in the late 1950s with 4.3 million births in 1957 and 1961. (There was a dip to 4.2 million births in 1958.) By the mid-sixties, the birth rate began to slowly fall. In 1964 (the final year of the Baby Boom), 4 million babies were born in the U.S. and in 1965, there was a significant drop to 3.76 million births. From 1965 on, there was a plunge in the number of births.¹⁷²

Preceding the Baby Boom was the cohort called the Silent Generation (including those born from 1925-1945). Following the Baby Boom was Generation X (those born 1965-1980) and the Millennials (also known as Generation Y) who were those born after 1980.¹⁵⁰

In 2017, those born between 1946 and 1964 were 53 to 71 years old. According to the 2017 American Community Survey and as a subset of the total adult population, the 158,435 Baby Boomers 53 to 71 years old who lived in the eight-county South Central Kansas area comprised 21.2 percent of the area's population, ranging from a low of 20.8 percent in Harvey County to a high of 22.0 percent in Reno County.

County	Table 84. Boomer Population ¹⁵¹ (2017)		
	Total Population	Boomer Population 53 to 71 Years	
		Count	Percent
Butler	66,260	13,952	21.1%
Cowley	35,732	7,683	21.5%
Harper	5,746	1,241	21.6%
Harvey	34,683	7,220	20.8%
Kingman	7,576	1,661	21.9%
Reno	63,360	13,955	22.0%
Sedgwick	510,484	107,748	21.1%
Sumner	23,336	4,975	21.3%
South Central Kansas	747,177	158,435	21.2%
State of Kansas	2,903,820	622,659	21.4%
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	17.6%	17.3%	--
South Central KS as % of Kansas	25.7%	25.4%	--

The Baby Boom generation - the cohort of Americans born between 1946 and 1964 - has commanded the attention of demographers, politicians, marketers, and social scientists. Seventy-six million strong, Baby Boomers represent the largest single sustained population growth in the history of the United States.¹⁷³

Much of this age group is experiencing its peak earning years, income-wise. As this group ages, a smaller group of younger adults can expect to find itself facing the additional burden of providing social security and other benefits and services for this larger, aging group.

The dramatic increase in births during the Baby Boom helped to lead to exponential rises in the demand for consumer products, suburban homes, automobiles, roads and services. The metropolitan areas of the United States exploded in growth and led to huge suburban developments.¹⁷²

The mass of the Baby Boomers alone has had an enormous impact on the national psyche, political arena and social fabric. From the youth culture of the 1960s and 1970s to the dual-income households of the 1980s and 1990s, this generation has reinterpreted each successive stage of life. As the oldest of the Baby Boomers approach later adulthood, they are again poised to redefine the next stage, retirement.¹⁷³

General attitudes among Baby Boomers toward retirement indicate “declining optimism” and lowered expectations as a result of the declining economy and personal aging.¹⁷⁴

As Boomers approach retirement they are less confident about financing their retirement through their own savings or pensions. They are more likely to expect to rely on Social Security. Their health is also declining. As a result they are less optimistic about their retirement, and now have lowered expectations. They anticipate working longer, at least on a part-time basis, for the additional income. This is especially true among working Boomers with lower incomes.¹⁷⁵

Boomers vary a great deal in their retirement planning and expectations, with health and personal finances playing a critical role. More affluent and healthy Boomers are more positive about their retirement years, whether they plan to gradually transition to full retirement or go directly from full time work to total retirement. Boomers with fewer financial resources and more health problems, and those who have suffered more negative life events (serious illness, death of a spouse, loss of a job) are pessimistic about the future.¹⁷⁵

However, as with any segment of the population, the Baby Boomer generation does not present as a monolith, and the idea of the Baby Boomers as a homogeneous group is more myth than reality. Baby Boomers are represented by a wide range of life stages, life experiences, and life values.¹⁷³

The year 2030 marks a demographic turning point for the United States. Beginning that year, all Baby Boomers will be older than 65 years. This will expand the size of the older population so that one in every five Americans is projected to be retirement age. Later that decade, by 2035, projections indicate that older adults will outnumber children for the first time in U.S. history.¹⁷⁶

Older Persons

The impact of the Baby Boomers as they transition into senior life is expected to be felt in many ways beyond simple population growth including social services program design and delivery; health care and prescription medication programs; second (or third) careers; housing and long-term health care options; and social, recreational and travel opportunities. In many cases, grandparents may find themselves “parenting” a generation of grandchildren. Expect even the terminology to change, as the Baby Boom generation redefines “seniors,” “the elderly” and “older persons” in ways not yet envisioned.

According to the 2017 American Community Survey, the 59,544 adults 65 to 74 years old who lived in South Central Kansas comprised 8.0 percent of the area's population, while the 48,397 adults at least 75 years old comprised an additional 6.5 percent of the South Central Kansas area's population.

County	Table 85. Population: Older Persons (2017) ¹⁵¹				
	Total Population	65 to 74 years		75 Years or More	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Butler	66,260	5,139	7.8%	4,143	6.3%
Cowley	35,732	3,307	9.3%	2,866	8.0%
Harper	5,746	602	10.5%	636	11.1%
Harvey	34,683	3,069	8.8%	3,305	9.5%
Kingman	7,576	791	10.4%	829	10.9%
Reno	63,360	6,105	9.6%	5,565	8.8%
Sedgwick	510,484	38,427	7.5%	29,090	5.7%
Sumner	23,336	2,104	9.0%	1,963	8.4%
South Central Kansas	747,177	59,544	8.0%	48,397	6.5%
State of Kansas	2,903,820	235,841	8.1%	190,432	6.6%
Sedgwick County as percent of Kansas	17.6%	16.3%	--	15.3%	--
South Central Kansas as percent of Kansas	25.7%	25.2%	--	25.4%	--

Grandparents Raising Grandchildren - According to the U.S. Census Bureau,¹⁷⁷ a new question/data category was added for the 2000 Census and continued in the annual American Community Survey. Because older Americans are often in different financial, housing, and health circumstances than those of other ages, the purpose of the question was to provide grandparent caregiver data to help federal agencies understand the special provisions needed for federal programs designed to assist families. The question quantified "grandparents as caregivers" by defining them as "grandparent(s) who provide most of the basic care of their grandchildren on a temporary or permanent live-in basis."¹⁵⁰ Data were collected on whether any grandchild lived in the household and whether the grandparent had responsibility for the basic needs of the grandchild (i.e., financially responsible for food, shelter, clothing, day care, etc.).

Across the state in 2017, 44.1 percent of the 47,247 grandparents who lived in a household with their own young grandchildren were responsible for those grandchildren (n=20,816). In South Central Kansas, this amounted to 5,539 households, with seven in ten (70.1 percent) of those households (n=3,882) in Sedgwick County.

County	Table 86. Grandparents Raising Grandchildren ¹⁷⁸ (2017)		
	Grandparent Living in Household with Own Grandchildren < 18 years	Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren	
		Count	Percent
Butler	1,081	454	42.0%
Cowley	749	373	49.8%
Harper	81	42	51.9%
Harvey	412	201	48.8%
Kingman	70	25	35.7%
Reno	722	319	44.2%
Sedgwick	10,239	3,882	37.9%
Sumner	533	243	45.6%
South Central Kansas	13,887	5,539	39.9%
State of Kansas	47,247	20,816	44.1%
Sedgwick County as percent% of Kansas	21.7%	18.6%	--
South Central Kansas as percent of Kansas	29.4%	26.6%	--

Among grandparents living in the same household and responsible for raising their young grandchildren, nearly three in five (59.3 percent) of those living in South Central Kansas were younger than 60 years of age.

All grandparents (100 percent) in Harper County responsible for raising grandchildren in the home were at least 60 years of age, as were half or more of the grandparents in Reno (53.3 percent), Kingman (52.0 percent) and Harvey (50.2 percent) counties.

County	Table 87. Age Distribution of Grandparents Responsible for Raising Grandchildren ¹⁷⁸ (2017)				
	Grandparent Responsible for Grandchild	Age of Grandparent			
		30 – 59 years		60 years and older	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Butler	454	285	62.8%	169	37.2%
Cowley	373	209	56.0%	164	44.0%
Harper	42	0	0.0%	42	100.0%
Harvey	201	100	49.8%	101	50.2%
Kingman	25	12	48.0%	13	52.0%
Reno	319	149	46.7%	170	53.3%
Sedgwick	3,882	2,400	61.8%	1,482	38.2%
Sumner	243	127	52.3%	116	47.7%
South Central Kansas	5,539	3,282	59.3%	2,257	40.7%
State of Kansas	20,816	12,147	58.4%	8,669	41.6%
Sedgwick County as percent% of Kansas	18.6%	19.8%		17.1%	
South Central Kansas percent of Kansas	26.6%	27.0%		26.0%	

Health Care and Health Access

Overview

The face of health care at the local level is constantly changing and evolving. In surveys of community needs conducted in South Central Kansas in 2006, 2010, 2013 and 2016, health care was identified by respondents most often as an important need facing the community.

A number of for-profit health care providers served the area population, alongside several governmental entities and not-for-profit health care providers including Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), rural health clinics and numerous smaller clinics. The area was also home to Ascension Via Christi, which is comprised of acute care hospitals, rehabilitation hospital, behavioral health center, numerous medical clinics, outpatient centers and senior care residences; Wesley Medical Center; and the Robert J. Dole Veterans Affairs Medical Center, as well as smaller general care community hospitals and specialty hospitals in Sedgwick County and the surrounding counties. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Health Centers operate in three counties contiguous to Sedgwick County: the Health Ministries Clinic in Newton and Halstead (Harvey County); the PrairieStar Health Center in Hutchinson (Reno County); and the Community Health Center in Winfield (Cowley County).¹⁷⁹

Health Care for the Uninsured and Underinsured

In Wichita and Sedgwick County,¹⁸⁰ five community clinics* and two government entities have a principal role in serving the primary care health needs of the community's uninsured and underinsured:

E.C. Tyree Health & Dental Clinic	Guadalupe Clinic	Sedgwick County Children's Dental Clinic
GraceMed Health Clinic	HealthCore Clinic	COMCARE of Sedgwick County
	Hunter Health	

Additional health care needs are met by residency clinics affiliated with the University of Kansas School of Medicine-Wichita and by Mayflower Clinic, a volunteer-staffed clinic in Wichita "established by a group of successful immigrant professionals" and created to provide basic medical care "to the working uninsured and laid off workers."¹⁸¹

Patient Encounters: According to the Bureau of Primary Health Care's Uniform Data System (UDS),¹⁸² "patient encounters" are defined as documented, face-to-face contacts between a patient and a provider who exercises independent professional judgment in the provision of services to the patient. To be included as an encounter, services rendered must be documented in a chart in the possession of the health care provider. In addition to physician encounters, this can include: nurse practitioner encounters, physician assistant encounters, certified nurse midwife encounters, nurse encounters (medical), dental services encounters, mental health encounters, substance abuse encounters, other professional encounters, case management encounters, and health education encounters (If encounter was one-on-one between a health education provider and a patient. Health education encounters do not include participants in health education classes.). Screenings at health fairs, immunization drives for children or the elderly and similar public health efforts do not result in encounters regardless of the level of documentation.

In 2011,¹⁸⁰ the Wichita/Sedgwick County area community clinics provided 189,832, of which slightly more than half (51.0 percent) were for individuals not covered by health insurance. These patient encounters included the provision of medical, dental, substance abuse and mental health services. By 2017, community clinics provided 206,406 patient encounters, 40.4 percent of them to uninsured individuals. The number of total patient encounters provided annually over the five years reported averaged approximately 191,294 patient encounters.¹⁸⁰

Calendar Year	Table 88. Wichita/Sedgwick County Health Clinics Patient Encounters ¹⁸⁰ – 2011 – 2013,* 2016 and 2017			
	Total	Insured**	Uninsured	
			Count	Percent
2011	189,832	93,080	96,752	51.0%
2012	187,818	93,574	94,244	50.2%
2013	176,126	88,392	87,734	49.8%
2016	196,287	116,391	79,896	40.7%
2017	206,406	122,941	83,465	40.4%

*Not all clinics reported patient encounters in 2014 and 2015

** Includes coverage by private and public providers

Note: These data do not provide an unduplicated patient count, either within or between Clinics.

In Spring 2017,¹⁸⁰ GraceMed Health Clinic opened a clinic in McPherson, providing medical and dental services. For 2018 and moving forward,¹⁸³ GraceMed data will include patient encounters for this project from the Wichita/Sedgwick County area only, not their Kansas markets outside that area (e.g., Topeka/Shawnee County and McPherson).

Several of the clinics have recently increased the ratio of patients who have at least some ability to pay for services with an increasing number of patients who have KanCare, Medicare or private insurance. Along with donations and other grant funding, this helps support the clinics’ abilities to provide healthcare for uninsured or underinsured patients.

Unduplicated Patients:¹⁸⁴ Another method of examining the impact of community clinics involves the number of individual, unique patients served. The five area community clinics (excluding the two government entities: Sedgwick County Children’s Dental Clinic and COMCARE of Sedgwick County) provide reports throughout the year to the Kansas Association for the Medically Underserved. Table 89 details categories of the household income levels of clinic patients for 2015, 2016 and 2017. Patients are unduplicated within each clinic each year; however, they are not de-duplicated between clinics for patients who “clinic hop.”

Clinics involved in the count of unduplicated patients include E.C. Tyree Health & Dental Clinic, GraceMed Health Clinic, Guadalupe Clinic, HealthCore Clinic and Hunter Health. Beginning in 2016, data submitted by GraceMed included patients served by their entire organization including clinics outside the Wichita/Sedgwick County area.

In terms of serving the uninsured and underinsured, at least half of community clinic patients each year have household income of less than 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level, including 57.0 percent in 2015; 55.3 percent in 2016 and 61.7 percent in 2017.

Percent of Federal Poverty Level	Table 89. Household Income for Unduplicated* Patients at Wichita/Sedgwick County Community Clinics ¹⁸⁴					
	2015 Patients		2016 Patients		2017 Patients	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Less than 100 percent	35,677	57.0%	37,295	55.3%	39,411	61.7%
101-150 percent	10,380	16.6%	11,039	16.4%	8,842	13.8%
151-200 percent	7,734	12.4%	8,717	12.9%	11,279	17.7%
More than 200 percent	1,990	3.2%	2,093	3.1%	2,132	3.3%
Income unknown	6,809	10.9%	8,339	12.4%	2,239	3.5%
Total	62,590	100.0%	67,483	100.0%	63,903	100.0%

Column percentages may not sum to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

* Patient counts are unduplicated within each clinic each year; they are not de-duplicated between clinics for patients who “clinic hop.”

Each year, at least two in five unduplicated community clinic patients have been uninsured (2015: 44.9 percent; 2016: 42.6 percent; and 2017: 42.3 percent). Nearly an additional two in five unduplicated community clinic patients have Medicare as their primary payor for health care services (2015: 36.9 percent; 2016: 37.2 percent; and 2017: 37.0 percent).

The percentage of community clinic patients who have private insurance has been increasing, from 12.8 percent (n=7,986) in 2015 to 15.1 percent (n=9,632) in 2017. This represents an additional 1,646 patients utilizing the community clinics with health insurance coverage through private insurers, a 20.1 percent increase.

Payor Type	Table 90. Payor Type for Unduplicated* Patients at Wichita/Sedgwick County Community Clinics ¹⁸⁴					
	2015 Patients		2016 Patients		2017 Patients	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Medicare	3,195	5.1%	3,675	5.4%	3,465	5.4%
Medicaid	23,123	36.9%	25,127	37.2%	23,631	37.0%
CHIP-Children's Health Insurance Program	53	0.1%	44	0.1%	145	0.2%
Public	123	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Private	7,986	12.8%	9,866	14.6%	9,632	15.1%
Uninsured	28,110	44.9%	28,771	42.6%	27,030	42.3%
Total	62,590	100.0%	67,483	100.0%	63,903	100.0%

Column percentages may not sum to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

* Patient counts are unduplicated within each clinic each year; they are not de-duplicated between clinics for patients who “clinic hop.”

The Uninsured:¹⁸⁵ In 2017, the estimated number of Kansans not covered by health insurance was 274,403. This represented 9.6 percent of the total state population. As Table 91 on the following page displays, of those uninsured, the vast majority (84.4 percent, n=231,520) were adults 19 to 64 years of age.

In Sedgwick County, the estimated number of county residents not covered by health insurance was 57,977. This represented 11.5 percent of the total county population. Uninsured Sedgwick County adults represented an even higher percentage of uninsured individuals than in the state overall, with 85.5 percent (n = 49,583) of Sedgwick County's 57,977 uninsured being adults 19 to 64 years old.

In Butler County, the estimated number of county residents not covered by health insurance was 5,365. This represented 8.4 percent of the total county population. Uninsured Butler County adults represented a smaller percentage of the uninsured (76.6 percent); however, that was offset by a higher percentage of uninsured Butler County children (23.4 percent), when compared to the state's uninsured children (15.0 percent) or Sedgwick County's uninsured children (14.0 percent).

Geographies and Population Segments	Table 91. Health Insurance Coverage ¹⁸⁵					
	Total		Insured		Uninsured	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Kansas						
Children, Under 18	757,801	26.6%	716,598	27.9%	41,203	15.0%
Adults, 19 to 64	1,678,346	59.0%	1,446,826	56.3%	231,520	84.4%
Older Adults, 65+	407,562	14.3%	405,912	15.8%	1,680	0.6%
Total Population	2,843,739	100.0%	2,569,336	100.0%	274,403	100.0%
Sedgwick County⁹						
Children, Under 18	140,383	27.8%	132,259	29.6%	8,124	14.0%
Adults, 19 to 64	298,601	59.2%	249,018	55.8%	49,583	85.5%
Older Adults, 65+	65,660	13.0%	65,390	14.6%	270	0.5%
Total Population	504,644	100.0%	446,667	100.0%	57,977	100.0%
Butler County⁹						
Children, Under 18	18,200	28.5%	16,943	29.0%	1,257	23.4%
Adults, 19 to 64	36,880	57.7%	32,772	56.0%	4,108	76.6%
Older Adults, 65+	8,784	13.8%	8,784	15.0%	0	0.0%
Total Population	63,864	100.0%	58,499	100.0%	5,365	100.0%

Column percentages may not sum to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (KanCare)

Health care coverage is available for children birth to 18 or 21 years old, based on family income. The Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)¹⁸⁶ was created in 1997 through an amendment to the Social Security Act to provide health care coverage to low-income children not already eligible for Medicaid. Like Medicaid, CHIP is jointly financed by states and the federal government.

Prior to 2013, the Children’s Health Insurance Program in Kansas was known as HealthWave and had been administered through the Kansas Department of Health and Environment’s Division of Health Care Finance. On January 1, 2013, HealthWave became KanCare.¹⁸⁷ The inclusion of services provided through the Home and Community Based Services waiver for consumers with intellectual or developmental disabilities (I/DD) became part of KanCare in February 2014.¹⁸⁸

KanCare is the Kansas Medicaid program that provides health care to more than 420,000 disabled, low-income and elderly Kansans.¹⁸⁹ In June 2018,¹⁸⁹ KanCare contracted with three managed care organizations (MCOs): Sunflower State Health Plan, Inc. (Sunflower Health Plan); United Healthcare Midwest Inc. (UnitedHealthcare); and Aetna Better Health of Kansas, Inc. (Aetna). In October 2018, consumers whose managed care organization was Amerigroup had the opportunity to choose a new MCO during an open enrollment period. Consumers who did not elect to change MCOs will receive coverage from Aetna.

Similar to Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), Managed Care Organizations (MCOs)¹⁸⁷ agree to provide most Medicaid benefits to people in exchange for a monthly payment from the state. In a managed care delivery system, people receive most or all of their Medicaid/health care services from an organization under contract with the state.

Responsibilities of the MCOs¹⁸⁹ include: enrolling providers, paying for services and receiving a monthly payment for each person in KanCare. The KanCare¹⁸⁸ health plans are required to coordinate all of the different types of care a consumer receives. The MCOs¹⁸⁹ are at financial risk for almost all the costs of care for KanCare members. The health plans¹⁸⁸ focus on ensuring that consumers receive the preventive services and screenings they need along with ongoing help to manage chronic conditions.

As of September 2018, Kansas has enrolled 384,737 individuals in Medicaid and CHIP — a net increase of 1.74% since the first Marketplace Open Enrollment Period and related Medicaid program changes in October 2013. This represents a new change of 6,577 Medicaid/CHIP enrollments during that timeframe. For comparison purposes, the national Medicaid/CHIP enrollments grew at a rate of 27.11 percent between October 2013 and September 2018. However, Kansas has not expanded coverage to low-income adults.¹⁹⁰

Key improvements expected to result from the new 2019 MCO contracts¹⁸⁹ include: greater oversight and accountability, improved response to consumer needs, enhanced care coordination, a supported employment pilot for persons with disabilities and behavioral health needs and new value-added benefits. Adult dental services will continue.

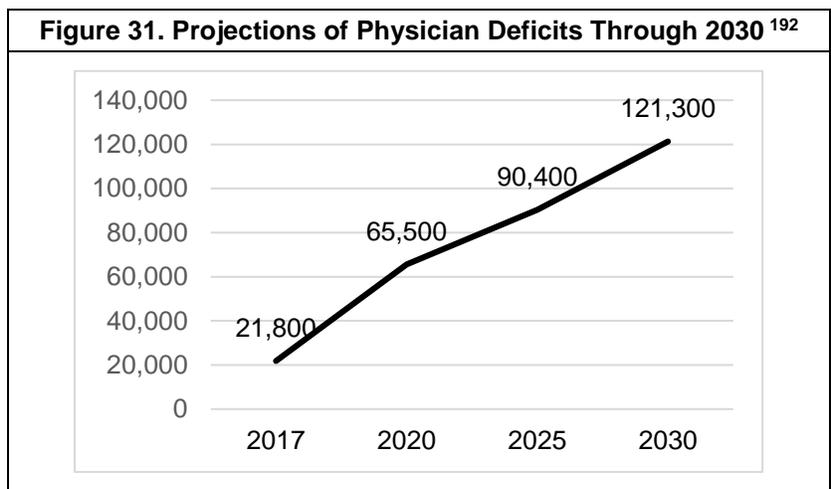
The Future of Health Care

In a September 2018 nationwide survey of practicing physicians,¹⁹¹ the vast majority (80 percent) described themselves as either overextended or at full capacity, up from 75 percent in 2012 and 76 percent in 2008. Only 20 percent said they have time to see more patients. In addition, among physicians:

- 55 percent described their morale as somewhat or very negative.
- 49 percent would not recommend medicine as a career for their children.
- 46 percent planned to change career paths.
- 32 percent did not see Medicaid patients or limited the number they see.
- 22 percent did not see Medicare patients or limited the number they see.

Physicians reported working an average of 51 hours a week, with 23 percent of their time being spent on non-clinical paperwork.¹⁹¹

How physicians feel about their profession and how they respond to those feelings has important implications for health care delivery in the United States. The shortage of physicians is projected to escalate in response to an aging population and other factors.¹⁹¹ It is particularly important for physicians to be highly engaged and committed to their profession. Patients' access to care and the quality of care Americans receive will be increasingly influenced by the number of patients physicians see, the number of hours they work, their choice of a practice setting, their rates of retirement and in general, the ways in which they practice.¹⁹¹ The Association of American Medical Colleges¹⁹² recently forecasted a deficit of up to 121,300 physicians by 2030.



Physicians play a pivotal role in the spectrum of healthcare.¹⁹¹ They are the primary providers of healthcare delivery in the United States: through the diagnoses they make, the tests they order, the procedures they perform, the patients they admit, and the treatment plans they develop. They remain the indispensable caregivers and upon them, patient care continues to rest.

A Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA)¹⁹³ analysis of 2015 health occupation data (released September 2018) provides a summary on the size and characteristics of the United States health workforce. The vast majority of the nation’s health workforce are employed in what the U.S. Office of Management and Budget defines as the “health sector,” which includes health settings such as hospitals, clinics, physician’s offices, and nursing homes. Individuals in health occupations may also work outside the health sector in settings such as local governments, schools, or insurance companies.

Selected Health Care Professions	Table 92. United States Health Workforce ¹⁹³ (2011-2015)*			
	Total Workforce	Female	55 Years Or Older	Range of State-Level Workers per 100,000 Population**
Physicians***	961,098	34.9%	31.1%	194 - 662
Dentists	182,012	27.4%	38.2%	36 - 109
Registered Nurses	3,067,256	90.3%	25.5%	387 - 1,820
Nurse Practitioners/ Midwives	122,858	91.8%	26.2%	16 - 113
Pharmacists	316,183	54.5%	24.2%	38 - 229

*Total Workforce from HRSA analysis of the American Community Survey PUMS (Public Use Microdata Sample), 2011-2015.

**Includes individuals in the working-age population and information of 50 states and the District of Columbia.

***Estimate for physicians includes those providing patient care and those in residency training; may also include those whose main activities are research and administration

With 31.1 percent of the physicians at least 55 years of age, nearly a third or more of doctors currently practicing could retire in 10 years.¹⁹⁴ Younger doctors replacing them typically do not work as many hours as the older doctors they are replacing, another cause for concern.

An “adequate” supply of physicians could be defined as having the right number of physicians, with the right skills, in the right place, at the right time. The adequacy of supply has medical specialty, geographic and time dimensions. What society thinks is adequate could be quite different from what the marketplace, insurers, physicians, non-physician clinicians or patients think is adequate.¹⁹⁵

A diverse health workforce has been linked to increased patient satisfaction, improved patient-clinician communication, and greater access to care for patients belonging to minority populations.¹⁹⁶ Some areas appear to have an oversupply of health care workers, leading some to argue that the supply/demand problem is an uneven distribution, not a shortage.¹⁹⁴

Primary Care Physicians:¹⁹⁷ Between 2013 and 2025, the national primary care physician supply is projected to grow from 216,580 FTEs to 239,460 FTEs (11 percent increase), while the national demand for primary care physicians is projected to increase from 224,780 FTEs to 263,100 (17 percent increase). Under current workforce utilization and care delivery patterns, the 2025 demand for primary care physicians is projected to exceed supply at the national level.¹⁹⁷ This finding is consistent with recent projections developed by the Association of American Medical Colleges, which suggest that primary care shortfalls may range from 14,900 to 35,600 physicians by 2025.¹⁹⁸

Dentists:¹⁹⁹ Between 2012 and 2025, the national primary care physician supply is projected to grow from 190,800 FTEs to 202,600 FTEs (6 percent increase), while the national demand for dentists is projected to increase from 197,800 FTEs to 218,200 (10 percent increase). The existing shortage in dentists will be exacerbated by increases in demand that are not met by supply. While projected changes in the supply and demand for dentists differ by state and result in variation of shortages across states, all 50 states and the District of Columbia are projected to experience a shortage of dentists. States expected to experience the greatest shortfalls in the number of dentists in 2025 are California, Florida and New York.

Pharmacists:²⁰⁰ Between 2012 and 2025, the national pharmacist supply is projected to grow from 264,100 FTEs to 355,300 FTEs (35 percent increase), while the national demand for pharmacists is projected to increase from 264,100 FTEs to 306,400 (16 percent increase). It is projected that supply will exceed demand in 2025, suggesting that the U.S. will have adequate numbers of pharmacists to meet future demand.

Registered Nurses (RN):¹⁹⁶ Between 2014 and 2030, the national RN supply across all race and ethnicity groups is projected to grow from 2,806,100 FTEs to 3,895,600 FTEs (39 percent increase), while total patient demand for RN care is estimated to grow from 2,806,100 FTEs to 3,601,800 FTEs (28 percent increase). These estimates suggest the United States will have a sufficient supply of RNs to meet the projected growth in demand for RN services in 2030.

Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurses (LPN):¹⁹⁶ Between 2014 and 2030, the national LPN supply across all race and ethnicity groups is projected to grow from 809,700 FTEs to 1,016,700 FTEs (26 percent), while total patient demand for LPNs is estimated to grow from 809,700 FTEs to 1,168,200 FTEs (44 percent). These estimates suggest that patient demand for LPNs in 2030 may slightly outpace the LPN supply at the national level.

For both the RN and LPN supply, variances may exist at local or regional levels.¹⁹⁶ Also, changes in care delivery patterns may impact estimates, moving forward. These estimates of nursing workforce supply and patient demand reflect overall changes the demographics of both nursing and patient populations. The greatest changes are seen in the supplies of Hispanic nurses and in the demand for nursing care by Hispanic patients. Addressing the health care needs of an increasingly diverse U.S. population may require ongoing initiatives to actively recruit, train, and retain an ethnically and racially diverse nursing workforce.

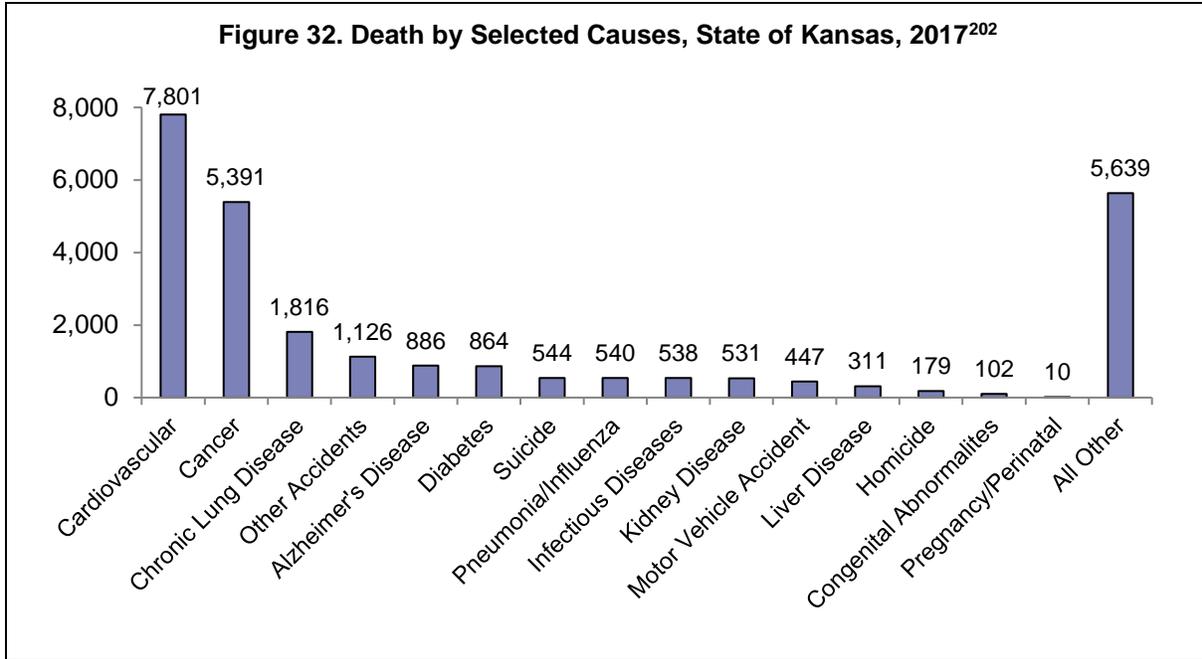
The prevalence of aging Baby Boomers in need of health care will only worsen the situation. Across the country, Baby Boomers are turning 65, at a pace of some 10,000 per day.²⁰¹ Patients 65 or older visit physicians at three times the rate of those 30 or younger. In addition, patients 65 and older account for a disproportionate number of inpatient services and diagnostic tests.

Seniors (65 years and older) represent approximately 14% of the country's population but generate 34.0 percent of inpatient services and 37.4 percent of diagnostic treatments and tests. In addition, demand for specialists also will be driven by an increasing incidence of chronic diseases such as diabetes, obesity and other lifestyle and poverty-related health conditions.

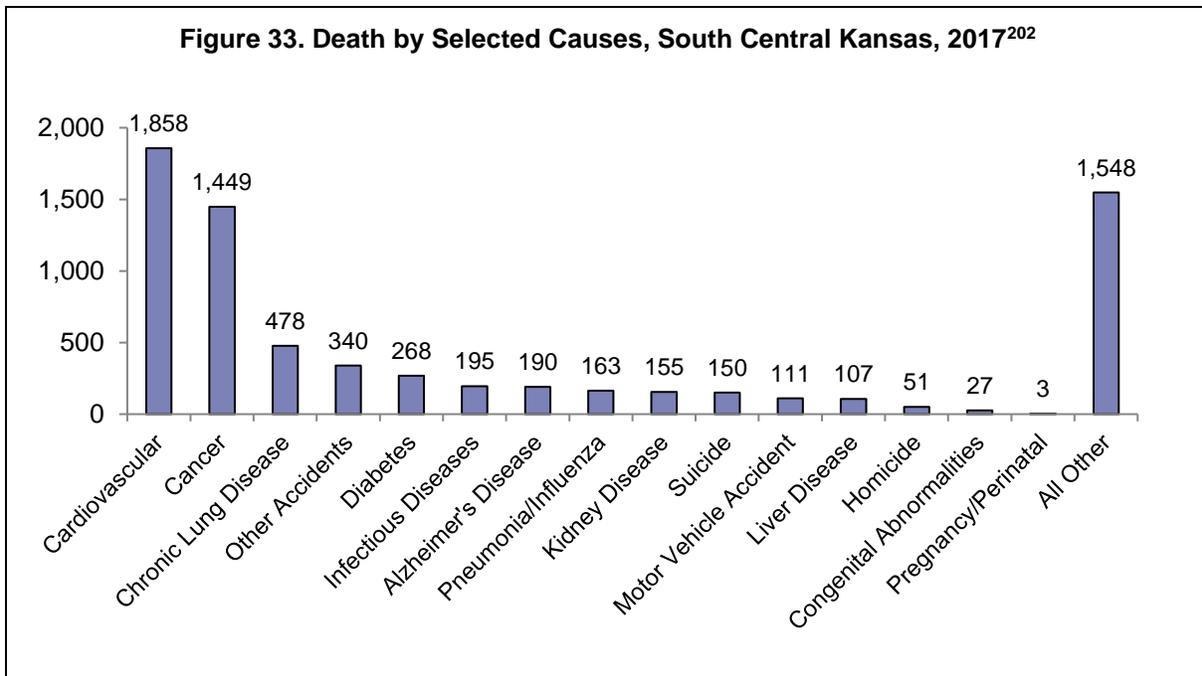
Causes of Death

In 2017, 26,725 Kansas residents died. Reflecting national trends, the leading causes of death in Kansas were due to cardiovascular diseases and cancer.²⁰² The cardiovascular category includes diseases of the circulatory system as well as hypertension, cerebrovascular diseases and arteriosclerosis and with 7,801 deaths, accounted for 29.2 percent of Kansas deaths in 2017.

The cancer category includes all cancer sites (breasts, digestive organs, respiratory organs) as well as leukemia and with 5,391 deaths, accounted for 20.2 percent of all Kansas deaths in 2017. Chronic lung disease (6.8 percent), accidents besides motor vehicle accidents (4.2 percent) and Alzheimer's disease (3.3 percent) rounded out the top five causes of death for Kansans; these five categories accounted for nearly two-thirds (63.7 percent) of all deaths in the state in 2017.



In 2017, 7,093 persons from the eight-county South Central Kansas area died, closely reflecting statewide trends. The cardiovascular and cancer categories accounted for 26.2 and 20.4 percent (n = 1,858 and n = 1,449) of the area's deaths, respectively. Along with chronic lung disease (6.7 percent), accidents other than motor vehicle accidents (4.8 percent) and diabetes (3.8 percent), these five categories accounted for 61.9 percent of all deaths in South Central Kansas in 2017.



Mental Health

Good mental health is as important as good physical health. Mental illness affects individuals but when left untreated, becomes a community issue. The mental health needs of South Central Kansas residents are addressed by a combination of public and private providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, counselors, school support staff members and the designated Community Mental Health Center for each county. Often, treatment options are determined by factors such as insurance coverage, methods of payment and severity of conditions.

Residents in the eight-county South Central Kansas area receive mental health services from a variety of Community Mental Health Centers.²⁰³

Table 93. Community Mental Health Centers Located in and Serving South Central Kansas²⁰³	
Community Mental Health Center	County/Counties Served
South Central Mental Health Counseling Center, El Dorado	Butler
Prairie View, Inc., Newton	Harvey*
Horizons Mental Health Center, Hutchinson	Reno, Harper, Kingman*
COMCARE of Sedgwick County, Wichita	Sedgwick
Sumner Mental Health Center, Wellington	Sumner

*Serve additional counties, beyond eight-county South Central Kansas area

Cowley County residents are served by the Four County Mental Health Center, based in Independence, Kansas (Montgomery County, South East Kansas).²⁰³

Mental health²⁰⁴ is not the absence of problems. It has to do with how you feel about yourself, how you feel about others, and how you are able to meet and handle the demands of life. Mental health describes the ability to balance problems with appropriate coping skills. Mental disorders are common and widespread. Studies show that 1 in 5 adults suffer from mental illness; an estimated 54 million Americans have been diagnosed with some form of mental disorder in a given year; and there are more than 200 classified forms of mental illness.

A mental illness is a disease that causes mild to severe disturbances in thought and/or behavior, resulting in an inability to cope with life's ordinary demands and routines. There is no line which separates the mentally healthy from the unhealthy. Some of the more common forms of mental illness are depression, anxiety disorder, bipolar disorder, dementia and schizophrenia. Symptoms may include changes in mood, personality, personal habits and/or social withdrawal.

Mental health problems may be related to excessive stress due to a particular situation or series of events. As with cancer, diabetes and heart disease, mental illnesses are often physical as well as emotional and psychological. Mental illnesses may be caused by a reaction to environmental stresses, genetic factors, biochemical imbalances, or a combination of factors. With proper care and treatment many individuals learn to cope or recover from a mental illness or emotional disorder.²⁰⁴

In Sedgwick County, COMCARE of Sedgwick County is the designated Community Mental Health Center and local mental health authority, providing a wide array of mental health and substance abuse services to residents of Sedgwick County. From its beginnings in 1962 as a mental health clinic located within the Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Public Health, COMCARE has provided service to the residents of Sedgwick County for more than 50 years. COMCARE is the largest of the Community Mental Health Centers in the State of Kansas, serving individuals in the community with the help of a significant number of community partners. COMCARE is the safety net for individuals in need of mental health services that cannot afford to obtain them elsewhere in the community. COMCARE's comprehensive services are prioritized and provided for all citizens regardless of ability to pay.²⁰⁵

In Butler County, a group of citizens recognized a need to address a person’s psychological health in addition to their physical health. In addition, the group believed that persons with severe mental illnesses could be better cared for in their own communities than in the large psychiatric hospitals that existed at that time. As a result, South Central Mental Health²⁰⁶ (then known as the Butler County Counseling and Mental Health Center) opened their doors in 1962. South Central Mental Health²⁰⁷ served 3,795 clients in 2017, of which 36 percent (approximately 1,366) were children younger than 18 years of age. Among children treated, 409 had Severe Emotional Disturbances (SED), representing a 31 percent increase from the previous year. The majority of clients treated were for diagnoses of anxiety or depression. Among those served in 2017, 225 adults had a diagnosis of Severe and Persistent Mental Illnesses; 92 persons were admitted to services for a substance use issue; and 447 crisis intervention services were provided over the course of the year. The 2017 patient load translated to a total of 113,352 patient visits.

Suicide

Suicidal behavior exists along a continuum. At one end is "suicidal ideation" which includes thinking about ending one's life or developing a plan. Farther along the spectrum is a "suicide attempt," a non-fatal self-directed potentially injurious behavior with an intent to die as a result of the behavior; such an attempt might or might not result in injury. Finally, a "suicide" is a death caused by self-directed injurious behavior with an intent to die as a result of the behavior.²⁰⁸

In the United States in 2016, there were 44,965 suicides²⁰⁹ -- an average of approximately 123 each day. Among 10- to 34-year-olds in 2016, suicide was the second leading cause of death in the United States; only unintentional injury caused more fatalities. Among 35- to-54 year olds, it was the fourth leading cause of death; and among 55- to 64-year-olds, it was the eighth leading cause.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,²¹⁰ more than half of people who died by suicide in 2016 (54 percent) did not have a known, diagnosed mental health condition at the time of death. Differences existed among those with and without mental health conditions. For example, people without known mental health conditions were more likely to be male and to die by firearm.

While accurate data are not available to describe the number of people who suffer from mental illness or distress, the number of people who committed suicide is known. In South Central Kansas, the number of residents who committed suicide trended steadily upward, ranging from 106 in 2013 to 150 in 2017 and averaging approximately 129 per year.

County	Table 94. Suicides (2013 - 2017) ²¹¹				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Butler	12	11	15	15	19
Cowley	6	6	6	5	6
Harper	0	0	3	1	2
Harvey	2	6	3	4	3
Kingman	2	1	3	2	3
Reno	9	8	12	12	10
Sedgwick	70	89	79	99	104
Sumner	5	1	5	4	3
South Central Kansas	106	122	126	142	150
State of Kansas	426	454	477	512	544
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	16.4%	19.6%	16.6%	19.3%	19.1%
South Central KS as % of Kansas	24.9%	26.9%	26.4%	27.7%	27.6%

Emergency Medical Services

Sedgwick County Emergency Medical Service (EMS)²¹² is the primary agency responsible for providing advanced-level out-of-hospital care and transportation of persons within Sedgwick County who become acutely ill or injured and are in need of ambulance transport to a hospital. Additionally Sedgwick County EMS provides scheduled ambulance transportation services for persons who require routine transfer by ambulance based on a medical necessity.

Sedgwick County EMS provides 24 hour emergency medical care to all areas of Sedgwick County including the City of Wichita. It responds to an average of 155 requests for service per day and more than 56,000 responses per year. EMS crews are stationed at 15 post locations throughout the County.²¹²

In 2017, Sedgwick County EMS²¹³ received a total of 62,057 calls (an average of approximately 170.0 calls per day) for service, at an average cost per call of \$297.21. Of total calls received, nearly nine in ten (88.2 percent) were regarding emergent needs, while 11.8 percent were regarding non-emergent needs. Transport was completed on 43,220 of those calls, at an average cost per transport of \$426.74.

Pre-School: Infants and Toddlers

Live Birth Rate

Between 2013 and 2017, the live birth rate in Kansas held fairly steady, ranging from a low of 12.5 live births per 1,000 population in 2017 to a high of 13.5 in 2014. Over this five-year period, only Sedgwick County consistently exceeded the annual state birth rate. In 2013, 2014 and 2015, at rates of 14.2 (83 births), 14.8 (86 births) and 13.8 (80 births), Harper County exceeded the state rates of 13.4, 13.5 and 13.4 per 1,000 population.²¹⁴

County	Table 95. Live Births by Number and Rate per 1,000 Population (2013-2017) ²¹⁴										Five Year Rate
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	
Butler	751	11.4	749	11.3	744	11.1	757	11.3	763	11.4	11.3
Cowley	456	12.6	459	12.8	445	12.4	397	11.1	415	11.7	12.1
Harper	83	14.2	86	14.8	80	13.8	65	11.4	64	11.4	13.1
Harvey	445	12.8	414	11.9	411	11.7	379	10.9	379	11.0	11.6
Kingman	90	11.5	73	9.5	98	12.7	74	9.9	72	9.8	10.7
Reno	743	11.6	737	11.6	683	10.7	683	10.8	693	11.1	11.1
Sedgwick	7,487	14.8	7,358	14.5	7,284	14.2	7,309	14.3	6,907	13.4	14.2
Sumner	272	11.5	252	10.7	290	12.3	255	11.0	262	11.3	11.4
South Central KS	10,327	--	10,128	--	10,035	--	9,919	--	9,555	--	--
St. of Kansas	38,805	13.4	39,193	13.5	39,126	13.4	38,048	13.1	36,464	12.5	13.2
Sedg. County as % of KS	19.3%		18.8%		18.6%		19.2%		18.9%		--
South Central KS as % of KS	26.6%		25.8%		25.6%		26.1%		26.2%		--

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality rates (death of a liveborn infant which occurs within the first year of life) are often cited as an indication of the status of the health of a society and are often linked to the standard of living in a society. A total of 1,164 Kansas infants died in the five-year period between 2013 and 2017. The average infant death rate for Kansas for the five-year period from 2013 to 2017 was 6.1 per 1,000 population. Three counties in South Central Kansas had five-year infant mortality rates below the state average: Cowley County at 6.0; Sumner County at 5.3 and Kingman County at 2.5.²¹⁵

County	Table 96. Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 (2013-2017) ²¹⁵						Total Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rate
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
Harper	2	3	0	0	1	6	15.9	
Reno	14	6	4	4	5	33	9.3	
Butler	6	9	8	3	6	32	8.5	
Harvey	4	3	3	4	3	17	8.4	
Sedgwick	62	43	41	60	44	250	6.9	
Cowley	4	2	2	0	5	13	6.0	
Sumner	2	2	2	0	1	7	5.3	
Kingman	0	0	0	0	1	1	2.5	
South Central KS	94	68	60	71	66	359	--	
St. of Kansas	248	246	230	223	217	1,164	6.1	
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	25.0%	17.5%	17.8%	26.9%	20.3%	21.5%	--	
South Central KS as % of Kansas	37.9%	27.6%	26.1%	31.8%	30.4%	30.8%	--	

Low Birth Weight and Premature Births

Low birth weight is associated with prematurity and developmental delays. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment defines low birth weight as under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds); normal birth weight as between 2,500 and 4,999 grams (5.5 and 9.9 pounds); and heavy birth weight as over 4,999 grams (9.9 pounds).²¹⁶ The Kansas Department of Health and Environment's Coordinating Council on Early Childhood Development Services, Bureau of Family Health, has recognized that both very "low birth weight" (less than 1,500 grams) and "prematurity" (less than 34 weeks gestation)²¹⁷ pose a biological risk for developmental delays.

In 2017, the state average for very low and low birth weights combined was 7.4 percent of live births. In Harper (10.9 percent), Harvey (9.0 percent), Sedgwick (8.6 percent) and Cowley (8.4 percent) counties, the percentage of birth weights classified as very low or low exceeded the state average.²¹⁶

County	Table 97. Live Births by Weight in Grams by County of Residence (2017) ²¹⁶									
	Very Low Birth Weight		Low Birth Weight		Normal Birth Weight		Heavy Birth Weight		Total	
	Under 1,500	1,500 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 or more						
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%**	
Butler	13	1.7%	38	5.0%	711	93.2%	1	0.1%	763	100.0%
Cowley	11	2.7%	24	5.8%	380	91.6%	0	0.0%	415	100.0%
Harper	0	0.0%	7	10.9%	57	89.1%	0	0.0%	64	100.0%
Harvey	5	1.3%	29	7.7%	343	90.5%	1	0.3%	379*	100.0%
Kingman	0	0.0%	5	6.9%	67	93.1%	0	0.0%	72	100.0%
Reno	10	1.4%	35	5.1%	648	93.5%	0	0.0%	693	100.0%
Sedgwick	132	1.9%	462	6.7%	6307	91.3%	5	0.1%	6,907*	100.0%
Sumner	2	0.8%	8	3.1%	252	96.2%	0	0.0%	262	100.0%
South Central KS	173	1.8%	608	6.4%	8765	91.7%	7	0.1%	9,555*	100.0%
St. of Kansas	490	1.3%	2207	6.1%	33713	92.5%	45	0.1%	36,464*	100.0%
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	26.9%		20.9%		18.7%		11.1%		18.9%	
South Central KS as % of Kansas	35.3%		27.5%		26.0%		15.6%		26.2%	

*Birth weight not known for 9 total births in state, including 1 from Harvey County and 1 from Sedgwick County/South Central Kansas.

** Row percentages may not sum to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

In 2017 in Kansas,²¹⁸ 9.6 percent of all live births occurred at less than 36 weeks of gestation. In the eight-county South Central Kansas area, the rate of premature births to area residents exceeded the state average in four counties – Cowley at 14.2 percent, Sumner at 11.5 percent, Sedgwick at 11.3 percent and Reno at 10.2 percent.

County	Table 98. Premature Births by County of Residence (2017) ²¹⁸		
	Total	Less than 36 weeks	
	#	#	%
Butler	763	73	9.6%
Cowley	415	59	14.2%
Harper	64	6	9.4%
Harvey	379	36	9.5%
Kingman	72	4	5.6%
Reno	693	71	10.2%
Sedgwick	6,907	783	11.3%
Sumner	262	30	11.5%
South Central Kansas	9,555	1,062	11.1%
State of Kansas	36,464	3,492	9.6%
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	18.9%	22.4%	
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	26.2%	30.4%	

Youth

Two primary health concerns facing children and youth include alcohol and drug usage and teen or pre-teen pregnancies.

Kansas Communities That Care Youth Surveys

The Kansas Communities That Care (KCTC)²¹⁹ youth survey has been administered annually free of charge throughout the state since 1994. The youth survey tracks teen use of harmful substances such as alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, in addition to teen perceptions about school and community involvement, bullying, gambling, and guns. The survey provides a baseline for teen participation in, perception of, and attitudes toward both pro-social and anti-social behavior at the peer, school, family, and community levels.

The survey gathers information from students in the sixth, eighth, tenth and twelfth grades and includes sections on demographics and school climate, peer influences, drug/alcohol/tobacco usage, community-based perceptions, and students’ families. Resulting data are available to school and community leaders to help assess current conditions and prioritize areas of greatest need to help in planning prevention and intervention programs.²¹⁹

Risk and protective factors provide a necessary focus and structure for prevention. In order to prevent problem behaviors from occurring, the factors that protect against problem behaviors need to be identified and increased and the factors that increase the risks need to be identified and reduced.

Students are being asked to self-report these behaviors, and appropriate caution should be exercised in examining the data. In Harper County in 2018, 1.4 percent of students in 12th grade participated in the KCTC youth survey; in Cowley County, fewer than one in ten (7.7 percent) 12th grade students did so.²²⁰

In addition, for most counties, participation in the survey is inversely proportional to the students' age; that is, as the students get older, smaller percentages participate. For example, in 2018 in Sumner County, while 71.0 percent of students in 6th grade participated in the KCTC youth survey, closer to half (52.7 percent) of students in 12th grade did so.²²⁰

On July 1, 2014,²²¹ the Kansas legislature enacted Senate Bill 367, which created the Student Data Privacy Act. The original aim of Senate Bill 367⁴⁹ was to address the privacy concerns of those who oppose or question the nationwide establishment of a set of education standards for the teaching of math and English. While those Common Core guidelines have the support of many parents and educators, others worry that the system will lead to the widespread sharing of confidential data about individual students.²²²

Senate Bill 367 set out limits on what kind of student data school districts could collect and share.²²¹ It provided restrictions on what data contained in a student's educational record could be disclosed and to whom it might be disclosed.²²¹ The bill required that any student data submitted to and maintained by a statewide longitudinal student data system might be disclosed only to individuals or organizations as outlined in the bill.

In addition, the bill prohibited the administration of any test, questionnaire, survey, or examination containing questions regarding a student's or student's parents' or guardians' beliefs or practices on issues such as sex, family life, morality, or religion, unless permission is requested in writing and granted by a student's parent or guardian.²²¹

As a result, rather than requiring action by a parent or guardian for a student to opt out of taking the *Kansas Communities That Care* survey, parents or guardians would now be required to "opt in," in order for students to take the survey. Based on additional administrative requirements, entire schools or districts may opt out of participating in the survey process. The long-term impact on student participation and response rates is becoming apparent. In 2014,²²³ 70.3 percent of Kansas students participated in the Communities That Care youth survey; by 2018, overall student participation had decreased to 42.5 percent, statewide.²²⁰

In Sedgwick County in 2014, 69.5 percent of students overall participated in the survey; in 2018, 26.8 percent did so. In Butler County, the overall student participation percentage decreased from 43.4 percent in 2014 to 19.1 percent in 2018.^{223,220}

Table 99. Kansas Communities That Care Youth Survey Participation Rates (2014)²²³					
County	Overall	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Butler	43.4%	42.2%	50.6%	47.6%	31.1%
Cowley	36.1%	46.2%	47.9%	39.1%	9.1%
Harper	84.1%	90.0%	95.9%	84.2%	64.6%
Harvey	60.2%	74.6%	31.0%	77.5%	60.5%
Kingman	89.6%	85.7%	91.8%	85.3%	95.6%
Reno	74.9%	85.7%	81.9%	78.5%	50.6%
Sedgwick	69.5%	74.3%	76.2%	70.6%	54.2%
Sumner	88.1%	94.2%	96.7%	94.1%	68.9%
State of Kansas	70.3%	74.8%	75.4%	71.1%	57.8%

County	Table 100. Kansas Communities That Care Youth Survey Participation Rates (2018) ²²⁰				
	Overall	6 th Grade	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
Butler	19.1%	23.6%	22.1%	17.8%	11.2%
Cowley	35.2%	58.4%	58.3%	11.3%	7.7%
Harper	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	1.6%	1.4%
Harvey	72.6%	73.3%	73.5%	77.2%	65.8%
Kingman	74.5%	77.5%	75.6%	82.0%	64.1%
Reno	58.1%	62.0%	66.8%	60.0%	43.4%
Sedgwick	26.8%	31.3%	32.0%	26.3%	16.4%
Sumner	71.0%	80.8%	82.3%	68.9%	52.7%
State of Kansas	42.5%	47.7%	48.3%	40.6%	32.3%

Alcohol and Drug Usage

Tables 101 and 102 present only **rates** of alcohol and marijuana usage per county, per grade and per year, as the actual **counts** of participating students who responded to each question in the Kansas Communities that Care youth survey are not provided.²²⁴

Alcohol Use - Table 101 presents the rate of alcohol usage (at least one drink), when 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grade students were asked on how many occasions (if any) they had beer, wine or hard liquor during the past 30 days.

These data present trends in two ways. First, the differences from 2014 to 2018 within the same grade provide a view of changes in young people's patterns of drug and alcohol use in general. For example, the rate of alcohol use among sixth graders increased from 2014 to 2018 in Kingman and Reno Counties, but decreased in the other counties in South Central Kansas that can be compared. Additionally, the differences from lower to higher grades within the same year afford the opportunity to see whether usage patterns differ when comparing younger students to older students.

The prevalence of alcohol usage tended to increase with the age of the student. In South Central Kansas among counties reporting data, approximately 5 percent or fewer of the students who were sixth-graders in 2014 reported having used alcohol within the past 30 days. By 2018 when those students became 10th graders, the rate of students reporting alcohol usage in that same time period ranged from 17.8 to 24.7.

County	Table 101. 30-Day Prevalence Rate of Substance Use (Alcohol) by Student Grade Level (2014 and 2018) ²²⁵							
	6th Grade		8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade	
	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018
Butler	2.3	*	10.8	*	28.3	*	34.3	*
Cowley	4.8	0.4	19.0	14.8	25.5	*	41.1	*
Harper	5.1	*	16.7	*	35.4	*	35.0	*
Harvey	3.3	2.7	6.1	7.1	31.4	18.9	42.4	35.5
Kingman	1.3	5.0	11.5	17.7	30.0	24.7	38.8	29.0
Reno	2.4	3.7	14.5	9.2	24.6	15.3	30.3	28.3
Sedgwick	4.6	4.2	14.2	12.2	27.1	17.8	37.0	*
Sumner	4.6	2.0	12.9	12.1	32.1	21.1	40.5	40.8
State of Kansas	4.2	3.8	12.3	11.1	27.7	22.2	41.2	35.6

* Comparison data are not available, in part due to decreased participation rate and/or no data being provided.

Drug Use – Marijuana – Table 102 presents the rate of marijuana usage (at least once), when 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grade students were asked on how many occasions (if any) they had used marijuana during the past 30 days.

Again, these data present trends in two ways. The differences from 2014 to 2018 within the same grade provide a view of changes in young people's patterns of marijuana use in general. For example, for the five counties providing data in 2018, the prevalence rate of marijuana use among tenth graders decreased from 2014 to 2018, as did the state level prevalence rate, from 12.6 in 2014 to 9.8 in 2018.

The prevalence of marijuana usage tended to increase with the age of the student; for example; while in Harvey County in 2018, only 0.3 percent of the sixth grade students reported having used marijuana within the past 30 days, 2.8 percent of the 8th graders, 9.5 percent of the 10th graders and 18.1 percent of 12th graders reported marijuana usage in that same time period.

When comparing younger students to older students, the prevalence of marijuana usage tended to increase with the age of the student. Among the four South Central Kansas counties reporting data in 2018, the prevalence rates of marijuana usage among the cohort group of students who were in 8th grade in 2014 and 12th grade in 2018 increased in all counties for which data were presented. For example, while in 2014, the prevalence rate marijuana usage for Harvey County 8th graders was 2.0, the comparable rate for the cohort group of students when they reached 12th grade was 18.1. During that same time period, the prevalence rate of marijuana usage statewide increased from 4.5 (2014 8th graders) to 15.2 (2018 12th graders).

County	Table 102. 30-Day Prevalence Rate of Substance Use (Marijuana) by Student Grade Level (2014 and 2018) ²²⁶							
	6th Grade		8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade	
	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018	2014	2018
Butler	0.3	*	2.3	*	10.6	*	18.4	*
Cowley	1.2	*	5.9	6.8	14.5	*	*	*
Harper	*	*	4.5	*	4.7	*	14.6	*
Harvey	0.6	0.3	2.0	2.8	13.9	9.5	15.4	18.1
Kingman	*	*	3.5	1.5	9.9	1.2	7.3	6.4
Reno	1.0	0.8	6.3	3.0	15.5	9.5	15.9	10.1
Sedgwick	1.2	0.9	6.9	5.7	14.6	12.2	19.1	*
Sumner	*	*	2.0	2.3	13.8	10.6	10.1	16.4
State of Kansas	0.8	0.6	4.5	3.7	12.6	9.8	18.3	15.2

* Comparison data are not available, in part due to decreased participation rate and/or no data being provided.

Drug Use – Prescription Pain Killers/Opioids – According to the Health Resources and Services Administration,²²⁷ the nation is in the midst of an unprecedented opioid epidemic. More than 130 people a day die from opioid-related drug overdoses.²²⁸ In the late 1990s pharmaceutical companies reassured the medical community that patients would not become addicted to opioid pain relievers and healthcare providers began to prescribe them at greater rates. Increased prescription of opioid medications led to widespread misuse of both prescription and non-prescription opioids before it became clear that these medications could indeed be highly addictive. In 2017, the Department of Health and Human Services declared an opioid crisis public health emergency.²²⁸ Prevention and access to treatment for opioid addiction and overdose reversal drugs are critical to fighting this epidemic.²²⁷

Narcotics are drugs that alleviate physical pain, suppress coughing, alleviate diarrhea and anesthetize. The opium poppy is the natural source of narcotics, and synthesized drugs such as thebaine, morphine and codeine can also act like opium. Prescription synthetic narcotic pain-relievers such as OxyContin (oxycodone) and Vicodin (hydrocodone) are often obtained and taken for unintended purposes.²²⁹ Opioids

include certain prescription painkillers --such as OxyContin and Vicodin -- as well as illegal drugs like heroin and illicitly made versions of the painkiller fentanyl.²³⁰ OxyContin, found in drugs like Percodan and Tylox, comes in tablet form, which is then easily chewed, crushed and snorted, or dissolved and injected. These methods cause a faster and more dangerous release of medication.²²⁹

The Kansas Communities That Care youth survey addresses the prevalence of opioid usage under the prescription drug domain, asking “On how many occasions (if any) have you used prescription pain relievers, such as Vicodin, OxyContin, or Tylox, not prescribed for you by a doctor during the past 30 days?”²³¹ Table 103 presents the rate of usage students indicated when asked on how many occasions (if any) they had used opioids (prescription pain relievers not prescribed to them) including Vicodin, OxyContin, or Tylox during the past 30 days.

Table 103 presents only the **rate** of prescription pain killer usage per county per year, as the actual **counts** of participating students who responded to each question in the Kansas Communities that Care youth survey are not provided.²²⁴

Again, it is important to remember that students are being asked to self-report these behaviors, and appropriate caution should be exercised in examining the data. Also, any potential impact of prescription pain killer/opioid usage on dropout rates was not taken into account; only students still in school participated in the KCTC youth survey for any given year.

In addition, for most counties, participation in the survey is inversely proportional to the students' age; that is, as the students get older, a smaller percentage of students participate. For example, in 2018 in only three counties in South Central Kansas did at least half of the 12th grade students participate: Harvey (65.8 percent); Kingman (64.1 percent) and Sumner (52.7 percent). In two counties, fewer than one in ten 12th grade students completed the KCTC youth survey: Cowley (7.7 percent) and Harper (1.4 percent).²²⁰

County	Table 103. 30-Day Prevalence Rate of Substance Use (Prescription Pain Killers/Opioids including Vicodin, OxyContin, or Tylox) by Student Grade Level (2014 and 2018) ²³¹ Students in Grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 Combined				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Butler	2.2	*	*	*	*
Cowley	4.2	*	2.3	1.0	2.1
Harper	1.8	2.3	*	*	*
Harvey	4.4	3.3	3.6	2.4	2.6
Kingman	3.5	1.3	1.1	1.9	2.6
Reno	3.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
Sedgwick	4.0	*	2.7	2.8	2.5
Sumner	3.6	3.3	2.0	2.2	2.5
State of Kansas	3.4	*	2.5	2.4	2.5

* Comparison data are not available, in part due to decreased participation rate and/or no data being provided.

Although not detailed here, similar trending information for prevalence rates and lifetime substance usage appears on the Communities that Care website (<http://www.kctcdata.org>)²¹⁹ for:

- Smokeless tobacco;
- Cigarettes and e-cigarettes;
- Cocaine or crack;
- Ecstasy/MDMA;
- Heroin;
- LSD or other psychedelics;
- Inhalants (sniffing glue, breathing contents of aerosol spray can, inhaling other gases or sprays);
- Methamphetamines; and
- Prescription pain medications, tranquilizers or stimulants.

Births to Teens and Pre-Teens

Problems often associated with adolescent pregnancy include dropping out of school, a lifetime of depressed earnings and an increased potential for welfare dependency. A pregnancy, whether planned or unplanned, can present powerful personal and social issues that may have serious effects throughout the balance of the mother's life, her future access to education, promising employment and an emotionally stable family life. Early pregnancy poses risks not only for the mother-to-be and her family, but also for the community as a whole.

In 2017, the pregnancy rates for Harper, Sedgwick, Cowley, Harvey, and Reno counties for females age 10 to 19 years exceeded the state's average rate of 12.7 per 1,000. In 2017 in the eight-county South Central Kansas area, 777 girls between the ages of 10 and 19 years old became pregnant, 567 in Sedgwick County alone. These pregnancy data include live births, stillbirths and abortions.

County	Table 104. Teen and Pre-Teen Pregnancy Rates (2017) ²³²			
	Total Pregnancies			Teen/Pre-Teen Pregnancy Rate*
	Mother's Age (Years)		Total (10-19 yr.)	
	10-14	15-19		
Butler	0	56	56	11.0
Cowley	0	36	36	14.9
Harper	0	8	8	24.2
Harvey	0	35	35	14.5
Kingman	0	2	2	4.2
Reno	0	58	58	14.0
Sedgwick	9	558	567	16.3
Sumner	0	15	15	9.9
South Central Kansas	9	768	777	--
State of Kansas	23	2,446	2,469	12.7
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	39.1%	22.8%	23.0%	--
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	39.1%	31.4%	31.5%	--

*Rate per 1,000 female age-group population.

Older Persons

Selected health concerns facing older persons include in-home services for older Kansans, health care costs for seniors, and end-of-life care issues such as hospice and palliative care.

Aging and Disability In-Home Services

The Older Americans Act²³³

In response to concern by policymakers about a lack of community social services for older persons, Congress passed the Older Americans Act (OAA) in 1965. The original legislation established authority for grants to States for community planning and social services, research and development projects, and personnel training in the field of aging. This Act is considered to be the major vehicle for the organization and delivery of social and nutrition services to this group and their caregivers, although older individuals may receive services under many other Federal programs.

The Older Americans Act provides services such as information, legal assistance, caregiver, in-home services, transportation, and nutrition programs to older individuals. Services are offered on a free or contribution basis, depending on the service.

- **Information and Assistance** -- Local Aging & Disability Resource Centers (ADRC) staff help elderly and disabled Kansans with information about the Older Americans Act, the Senior Care Act, Home and Community Based Services and other available services.
- **Supportive Services** -- Home and Community-Based Supportive Services provide services that enable seniors to remain in their homes for as long as possible, including:
 - Access services (e.g., transportation; case management; information and assistance);
 - In-home services such as personal care, chore, and homemaker assistance; and
 - Community services such as legal services, mental health services, and adult day care.

This program also funds multi-purpose senior centers, providing sites for congregate meals, community education, health screening, exercise/health promotion programs and transportation.

- **Nutrition Programs** -- Meals are provided to eligible participants on a contribution basis in congregate settings or within home-bound individuals' places of residence. Congregate settings include places such as senior centers, community centers, churches, low income housing sites or other community options. In some areas, meals can be delivered; typically by volunteers and most likely, a noon meal.
- **Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services** -- Health-related services are available, such as health risk evaluations, screening, nutrition counseling, health promotion programs, physical fitness and exercise programs, home injury control screening and the screening for the prevention of depression.
- **Family Caregiver Support Program** -- Families are the major provider of long-term care, but caregiving can exact a heavy emotional, physical and financial toll. The National Family Caregiver Support Program offers a range of services to support family caregivers and is designed to work in conjunction with other State and Community-Based Services to provide a coordinated set of supports. Services provided include:
 - Information to caregivers about available services;
 - Assistance to caregivers in gaining access to the services;
 - Individual counseling, organization of support groups, and caregiver training;
 - Respite care; and
 - Supplemental services, on a limited basis.

As of the 2006 Reauthorization of the Older Americans Act, four specific populations of family caregivers are eligible to receive services:

- Adult family members or other informal caregivers age 18 and older providing care to individuals 60 years of age and older;
- Adult family members or other informal caregivers age 18 and older providing care to individuals of any age with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders;
- Grandparents and other relatives (not parents) 55 years of age and older providing care to children under the age of 18; and
- Grandparents and other relatives (not parents) 55 years of age and older providing care to adults age 18-59 with disabilities.
- **Legal Assistance Program** - Legal assistance and elder rights programs help maximize the independence, autonomy and well-being of older persons. Legal assistance includes issues such as income security, health care, long-term care, nutrition, housing, utilities, protective services, defense of guardianship, abuse, neglect, and age discrimination. Legal assistance is targeted towards older individuals in social and economic need.

The Senior Care Act²³⁴

The Senior Care Act program was established by the Kansas Legislature to assist older Kansans who have functional limitations in self-care and independent living, but who are able to reside in a community based residence if some services are provided. The Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services administers the program through the Area Agency on Aging. The program provides in-home services to persons who contribute to the cost of services based on their ability to pay.

Senior Care Act services vary by county but may include such things as attendant care, respite care, homemaker, chore services, and adult day care. The program is for Kansas residents, age 60 or older. Services are offered on a sliding fee scale, with customers paying between a donation and 100 percent of the costs, based on an income and asset assessment for customers who functionally qualify. Income guidelines are adjusted annually in July.

Health Care Costs for Seniors

Medicare²³⁵ is a Federal health insurance program for people 65 years or older, certain people with disabilities, and people with permanent kidney failure treated with dialysis or a transplant.

- **Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance)** is available premium-free for individuals who have worked at least 10 years in Medicare-covered employment . To qualify, individuals must be:
 - 65 or older; or
 - Disabled and receiving disability benefits from Social Security or the Railroad Retirement Board for 24 months; or
 - Have permanent kidney failure treated with dialysis or a transplant.
- **Medicare Part B (Medical Insurance)** helps pay for doctors' services, outpatient hospital care, blood, medical equipment and some home health services. It also pays for medical services such as lab tests and physical and occupational therapy. Some preventive services are also covered, such as mammograms and flu shots. Medicare Part B does not cover routine physical exams; eye glasses; custodial care; dental care; dentures; routine foot care; hearing aids; orthopedic shoes; or cosmetic surgery. It also does not cover most health care while traveling outside the United States (except under limited circumstances).
- **Medicare Part C (Medicare Advantage plans or Medigap plans)** are supplemental health plan options available to Medicare beneficiaries as an alternative to Original Medicare Parts A & B. Such plans are private health insurance policies that cover some of the costs that the original Medicare plan does not cover. Some policies will cover services not covered by Medicare such as foreign travel emergencies. There are 10 standard Medigap plans called Plan A through Plan N. Each plan covers basic benefits and an expanding list of additional benefits. Such plans may also encompass Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Coverage.
- **Medicare Plan D (Prescription Drug)** is provided through plans run by an insurance company or other private company approved by Medicare. Plans vary in cost and drugs covered. Should an individual decide not to join a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan when first eligible and not have other creditable prescription drug coverage, he or she will likely pay a late enrollment penalty. Medicare Part D drug plans can be purchased from October 15 to December 7 each year. In certain cases, Medicare Part B does cover some drugs such as immunosuppressive drugs (for transplant patients) and oral anti-cancer drugs.

Senior Health Insurance Counseling for Kansas (SHICK)²³⁶ is a free program offering Kansans an opportunity to talk with trained, community volunteers and get answers to questions about Medicare and other insurance issues. SHICK counselors offer two primary types of support services:

- Information and Education:** Consumer education services provide objective information about Medicare A, B, C, & D, Medicare supplement insurance, long-term care insurance, prescription drug assistance, receiving Medicare through managed care plans and other insurance-related topics. Consumers receive information through public forums, presentations to organizations and groups, displays, radio, television, and a variety of printed materials.
- One-on-One Counseling:** During individual counseling sessions, trained counselors focus on specific information or problems, providing information on health insurance coverage, assistance with claims and referrals to appropriate agencies. Counseling sessions are conducted one-on-one and are confidential.

Within the eight-county South Central Kansas area, 131,303 individuals received Medicare benefits in 2017, with 82.6 percent (n = 108,681) enrolled in original Medicare (that is, Medicare’s traditional health care system, also known as fee-for-service) and 17.2 percent (n = 22,622) enrolled in Medicare Advantage and other health plans (that is, health plans offered by private companies approved by Medicare to provide hospital and medical coverage).

The Prescription Drug enrollee counts are a duplicated count, representing those enrolled in in stand-alone Prescription Drug Plans as well as those enrolled in Medicare Advantage Prescription Drug plans.

County	Table 105. Medicare Recipients 2017 ²³⁷			
	Hospital and/or Medical			Prescription Drug
	Original Medicare	Medicare Advantage & Other Health Plans	Total	
Butler	9,585	1,834	11,419	8,087
Cowley	6,834	410	7,244	5,265
Harper	1,319	37	1,356	1,008
Harvey	6,126	1,324	7,450	5,714
Kingman	1,727	46	1,773	1,263
Reno	12,876	888	13,764	10,027
Sedgwick	65,943	17,450	83,393	60,245
Sumner	4,271	633	4,904	3,515
South Central Kansas	108,681	22,622	131,303	95,124
State of Kansas	429,826	80,099	509,925	360,785
Sedgwick County as % of Kansas	15.3%	21.8%	16.4%	16.7%
South Central Kansas as % of Kansas	25.3%	28.2%	25.7%	26.4%

End-of-Life Care (Hospice and Palliative Care)

End-of-life care²³⁸ focuses on patients' comfort and symptom relief, while incorporating spiritual and psychological counseling to help prepare for a good death. Preparing for death may involve drawing up legal documents (i.e., a will, advanced directives, medical power of attorney) as well as making burial plans and planning hospice care.

Resolving financial issues and distributing assets through a will can help patients and families focus on matters other than finances. A legal will regulates how a patient's assets should be distributed. Although the law varies from state to state, without a will, assets usually fall to the spouse, or if widowed, children and then descendants. A living will (often called an advanced directive) defines the patient's wishes in regards to prolonging life. A patient designating a medical power of attorney will allow someone to make medical decisions in the event the patient is unable to communicate his or her own wishes.

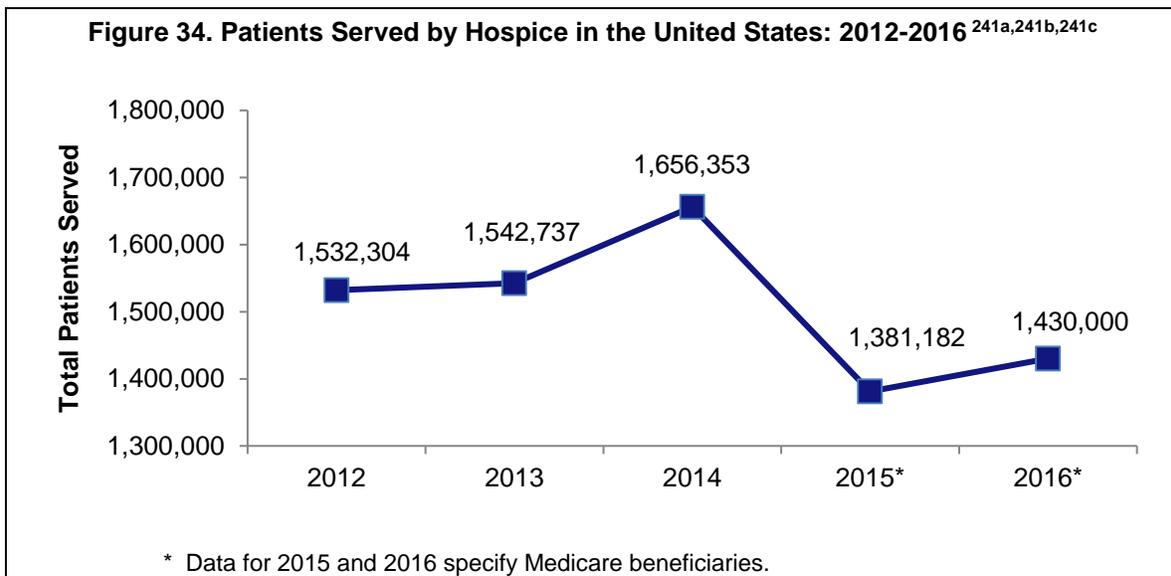
Choosing before death between burial, cremation or entombment options can often alleviate family members of the burden of funeral decisions and budget constraints. Funeral expenses can exceed thousands of dollars, and emotional overspending is common during grief. Details concerning burial location, funeral services and provider as well as any preparations should be put in writing and, ideally, discussed with family members.

When medical care cannot offer a cure, hospice provides care, comfort and support for persons with life-limiting conditions as well as their families. To receive hospice, physicians must - in most cases - be willing to state that death can be expected within 6 months if the disease follows its normal course. This does not mean that care will only be provided for 6 months; hospice can be provided as long as the person's physician and hospice team certifies that their condition remains life-limiting. The hospice team works to make the person comfortable and relieve their symptoms and pain. Hospice care is a family-centered team approach that can include a doctor, nurse, social worker, counselor, chaplain, home health aide and trained volunteers. They work together focusing on the dying person's needs—physical, psychological, social and spiritual. The goal is to help keep the person as pain and symptom-free as possible while offering spiritual and supportive counseling to the patient and family members.²³⁹

Over the past 30 years, the hospice movement has drawn attention to the benefits of palliative care. To palliate²⁴⁰ means to make comfortable by treating a person's symptoms from an illness. Hospice and palliative care both focus on helping a person be comfortable by addressing issues causing physical or emotional pain, or suffering. Hospice and other palliative care providers have teams of people working together to provide care. The goals of palliative care are to improve the quality of a seriously ill person's life and to support that person and their family during and after treatment.

Hospice focuses on relieving symptoms and supporting patients with a life expectancy of months not years, as well as providing support for their families. Palliative care is not time-limited and may be given at any time during a patient's illness, from diagnosis on.²⁴⁰

As Figure 34 illustrates, from 2012 to 2016 in the United States, an average of 1.5 million patients per year were served by hospice programs, including those who remained on hospice care at the end of the year, those who were discharged alive during the year (for reasons including extended prognosis, desire for curative treatment, etc.) and those who died while under hospice care.



National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization (NHPCO)²⁴² is a nonprofit organization representing hospice and palliative care programs and professionals in the United States. Over the past decade, the hospice industry has been marked by substantial growth in the number of hospice programs and patients served. In 2016:^{241c,243}

- The average length of service for Medicare patients enrolled in hospice in 2016 was 71 days.
- The median length of time hospice patients remained in care was 24 days, an increase from 18.7 days in 2012. The median, or the 50th percentile, means that, in 2016, half of hospice patients received care for less than 24 days half received care for more than 24 days.
- 13.6 percent of patients remained in hospice care for longer than 180 days, as compared to 11.5 percent in 2012.

The Medicare hospice benefit enacted by Congress in 1982 is the predominate source of payment for hospice care. In 2016,^{241b} Medicare paid hospice providers a total of \$16.9 billion for care provided in 2016. The average spending per Medicare hospice patient was \$11,820.

Selected Health Trends

The scope of this report does not permit a detailed examination of all current health trends affecting Kansans and does not intend to duplicate more detailed efforts of others. This report has chosen to focus on the history and development of the Community Health Improvement Plan (Sedgwick County, 2017-2019); notifiable infectious diseases; and immunizations and vaccine exemptions.

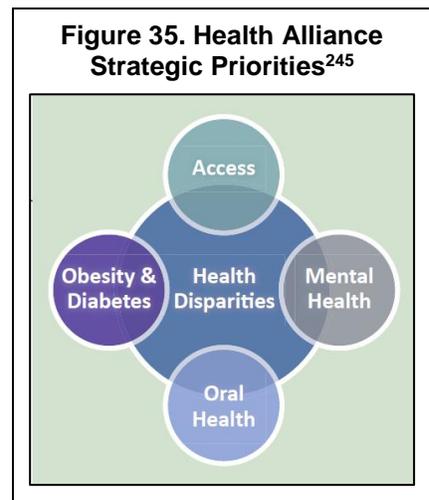
Community Health Improvement Plan

In 2004, the Visioneering Wichita process began, with the goals of providing citizens with a means of providing input to develop the future, to facilitate communications and to create a strategic plan “that ensures a quality of life and encourages our young people to live, learn, work and play in our regional community.”²⁴⁴

Originally six “Foundations” were established: economic, education, government, infrastructure, private sector leadership and quality of life. Health care; recreation; the arts; public safety; family and youth; a sense of community; racial diversity, opportunity and harmony; human services and older adults were all grouped under the “Quality of Life” foundation.²⁴⁴

From that, one strategic alliance that developed was the Visioneering Health Alliance,²⁴⁵ which was focused on improving the health and quality of life for all people in the Wichita area. The Visioneering Health Alliance was a group of partners from public health, education, business, non-profit, health care, philanthropy and governmental sectors. As such, it convened, catalyzed and collaborated to influence policies, environments and systems that lead to measurable improvement of the health of our residents.

In 2010, the Visioneering Health Alliance undertook a six-month process to help identify strategic priorities for Wichita and Sedgwick County. These five priorities are shown in Figure 35 and include access to health care; obesity and diabetes; mental health; oral health; and health disparities. The health disparities category was deemed so significant that it was integrated within each of the other four priorities.



Although no longer structured as part of Visioneering Wichita, the Health Alliance continues to focus on improving the health and quality of life for all people in the Wichita area. It seeks to achieve measurable outcomes in the five identified strategic health priorities.

A community health improvement plan outlines the long-term, strategic efforts of a community to address priority health issues.²⁴⁶ In Spring 2013, the Health Alliance completed a three year Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) to address the strategic health priorities. The CHIP included 14 strategic measures and 6 performance measures with established goals, and progress is monitored annually towards these measures.

In August 2015,²⁴⁶ a majority of Sedgwick County Commissioners approved cuts to the health department’s budget, eliminating the position responsible for community health planning, which had traditionally been one of the functions of the Sedgwick County Health Department. Additionally, a majority of Sedgwick County Commissioners prohibited the health department from leading or engaging in community health planning activities, including Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) development, during 2016.

The Health Alliance was the driving force behind the 2017-2019 CHIP for Sedgwick County.²⁴⁶ The 2016 prioritization and strategy-development process was facilitated by the Center for Public Health Initiatives at Wichita State University. Those efforts were supported by the CHIP Design Team, a group of public health system partners convened to provide advice and ideas about the CHIP process.

According to the 2017-2019 Community Health Improvement Plan for Sedgwick County’s executive summary,²⁴⁶ funding to develop the Community Health Improvement Plan was provided by Health ICT, an affiliate of the Medical Society of Sedgwick County. One of Health ICT’s primary projects was a Kansas Department of Health and Environment-funded initiative that aimed to reduce obesity, diabetes, heart attack and stroke in Sedgwick County.

Figure 36 displays the final priority health areas and community health indicators developed through a series of community meetings and work groups:

**Figure 36. Priority Health Areas and Community Health Indicators²⁴⁶
2017-2019 Community Health Improvement Plans for Sedgwick County**

Health Behaviors	Clinical Care	Social & Economic Factors	Physical Environment	Infant Mortality
Percent obese adults	Percent uninsured	Percent children in poverty	Percent severe housing problems	Sleep related deaths
Teen birth rate	Mental health provider rate	Percent high school graduation	Limited access to healthy foods	Premature birth
Physically inactive adults	Percent diabetic screening	Violent crime rate	Access to recreational facilities	Infant mortality disparities
Tobacco use prevention				

The comprehensive list of community health indicators, anticipated outcomes and priority strategies is available on the Sedgwick County website, at <https://www.sedgwickcounty.org/media/28411/healthalliancereport.pdf>. The position within the Sedgwick County Division of Health responsible for community health planning²⁴⁶ was restored in 2017, for 2017.

Notifiable Diseases

One responsibility of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment’s (KDHE) Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics is the surveillance of notifiable infectious diseases. KDHE reports nationally notifiable diseases data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) every week. Provisional data are published each week in the CDC’s *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* to disseminate the most current national information, but are subject to change based on the outcome of further case investigation. For some of the diseases reported, cases must be “confirmed,” or others, “probable” cases are also reported.²⁴⁷

In the eight-county South Central Kansas area, the number of reportable disease cases reported in 2017 totaled 1,054,(23.9 percent) of the cases reported for the state of Kansas as a whole. In 2018, the number of reportable disease cases for South Central Kansas totaled 1,315 (26.0 percent) of the state’s total reported cases.

County	Table 106. Cumulative Case Reports Reportable Diseases*	
	2017 ^{248a}	2018 ^{248b}
Butler	94	142
Cowley	87	65
Harper	5	10
Harvey	53	45
Kingman	11	24
Reno	127	177
Sedgwick	644	822
Sumner	33	30
South Central Kansas	1,054	1,315
State of Kansas	4,413	5,066
Sedgwick Co. as % of KS	14.6%	16.2%
South Central KS as % of KS	23.9%	26.0%

*2017 as of February 17, 2018, 2018 (partial) as of December 8, 2018

In the eight-county South Central Kansas area, the number of reportable disease cases reported in 2017 totaled 1,054.^{248a} Among these, the five diseases reported most often accounted for more than three-fourths (72.7 percent) of all disease cases reported.

- **Hepatitis C**²⁴⁹ is a liver disease that results from infection with the Hepatitis C virus. It can range in severity from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a serious, lifelong illness. Hepatitis C virus infection is the most common chronic blood-borne infection in the United States, and there is no vaccine for Hepatitis C.
- **Campylobacteriosis**²⁴⁹ is an infectious disease caused by bacteria of the genus *Campylobacter*. Most people who become ill with campylobacteriosis get diarrhea, cramping, abdominal pain and fever within two to five days after exposure to the organism. The diarrhea can be accompanied by nausea and vomiting. Most cases are associated with eating raw or undercooked poultry meat or from cross-contamination of other foods by these items. Outbreaks of *Campylobacter* have most often been associated with unpasteurized dairy products, contaminated water, poultry, and produce. The illness typically lasts about one week.
- **Invasive Streptococcus Pneumoniae (pneumococcus)**²⁴⁹ is a type of bacterium that causes pneumococcal disease. Pneumococcal infections can range from ear and sinus infections to pneumonia and bloodstream infections. Children younger than 2 years old and adults 65 years or older are among those most at risk for disease.
- **Salmonellosis (food poisoning)**²⁴⁹ is an infection with bacteria called *Salmonella*. Most persons infected with *Salmonella* develop diarrhea, fever and abdominal cramps 12 to 72 hours

after infection. The illness usually lasts 4 to 7 days, and most persons recover without treatment. However, in some persons, the diarrhea may be so severe that the patient needs to be hospitalized. In these patients, the *Salmonella* infection may spread from the intestines to the blood stream, and then to other body sites. The elderly, infants, and those with impaired immune systems are more likely to have a severe illness.

- **Pertussis (Whooping Cough)**²⁴⁹ is a highly contagious respiratory disease, caused by the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*. Pertussis is known for uncontrollable, violent coughing which often makes it hard to breathe. After fits of many coughs, someone with pertussis often needs to take deep breaths which result in a "whooping" sound. Pertussis most commonly affects infants and young children.

Reportable Disease	Table 107. Most Often Reported Diseases ^{248a} (South Central Kansas, 2017)	
	Count	Percentage
Hepatitis C, chronic/acute	335	31.8%
Campylobacteriosis*	173	16.4%
Streptococcus Pneumoniae, invasive	112	10.6%
Salmonellosis*	94	8.9%
Pertussis	52	4.9%
Subtotal	766	72.7%
Other Reportable Diseases	288	27.3%
Total Reportable Diseases	1,054	100.0%

*Case report counts include those that meet the confirmed or probable case definitions.

For Hepatitis C, case report counts include only those that meet the confirmed case definition. For Campylobacteriosis, Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Salmonellosis and Pertussis, case report counts include those that meet the confirmed or probable case definitions.²⁴⁹

Immunizations

Immunizations are among the most successful strategies in public health. High vaccination levels in a community protect not only those who are immunized, but also the community as a whole, particularly those with weakened immune systems. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment attributes much of their success in public health to policies such as enforcement of mandatory immunization requirements for children in child care settings and schools, which have resulted in high vaccination levels in Kansas.²⁵⁰

Immunizations help the body's immune system by developing protection against future infections, as if the body were exposed to the natural disease. With vaccines, one doesn't need to get sick to gain the protection. Children under age 5 are especially susceptible to disease because their immune systems have not built up the necessary defenses to fight infections. By immunizing, not only can children be protected from disease; individuals they encounter at school, at daycare and in the community can also benefit.²⁵¹

In Kansas, five vaccinations (5-4-2-2-3) are required for Kindergarten entry.²⁵²

- DTaP/DT - 5 doses of diphtheria, tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccines including diphtheria and tetanus toxoids (DTaP/DT) vaccine or 4 doses of DTaP if the fourth dose is given on or after the fourth birthday
- IPV (polio) – 4 doses of polio vaccine
- MMR – 2 doses of measles, mumps and rubella vaccine
- Varicella (chickenpox) –2 doses of Varicella vaccine, and
- Hepatitis B - 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine

The Varicella vaccine is not required if the child has had chickenpox and the disease is documented by a physician signature.²⁵²

Vaccine coverage is of great public health importance. By having greater vaccination coverage, there is an increase in herd immunity, which leads to lower disease incidence and an ability to limit the size of disease outbreaks. It is important that the percentage of exemptions in school-aged children remain low. When children are exempt from vaccination or vaccinations are not up to date, they are at risk for contracting and subsequently spreading the disease to unimmunized or under-immunized individuals.²⁵⁵

The statewide coverage levels for kindergarten students at school entry (i.e., on the first day of school for the academic year) measures for all five required vaccinations required for school entry (5-4-2-2-3). For the past five academic years, approximately four in five Kindergarten students begin the school year having had all of the required vaccinations and dosages.

	Table 108. Kindergarten Student Coverage – All Vaccines Required for School Entry²⁵³				
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Vaccination Coverage	81.0%	80.2%	82.7%	83.4%	82.8%

Vaccine Exemptions - All states and the District of Columbia allow exemptions from school vaccination requirements for medical reasons. A medical exemption is allowed when a child has a medical condition that prevents them from receiving a vaccine. All but two states offer nonmedical exemptions to accommodate religious beliefs or for philosophical reasons.²⁵⁴

Kansas permits two legal vaccine exemption alternatives - medical and religious exemptions:²⁵⁵

- **Medical:** To receive a medical exemption, a physician must annually sign a form stating the reason for exemption and from which vaccine(s) the child is exempt.
- **Religious:** To receive a religious exemption, a parent or guardian must write a statement explaining that the child is an adherent of a religious denomination whose religious teachings are opposed to such tests or inoculations.

In Kansas, the Department of Health and Environment²⁵⁰ tracks the number of exemptions from school vaccine requirements for incoming Kindergarten students. For the past three academic years, the percentage of incoming Kindergarten students included in the vaccine exemption data for most South Central Kansas counties have ranged between 1.0 and 4.9 percent each year.

During the 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 academic years, Harper County schools did not report any Kindergarten student vaccine exemptions and in the 2014-2015 and 2016-2017 academic years, Kingman County schools reported at least 5.0 percent of incoming Kindergarten students exempt from vaccination.²⁵⁶

County	Table 109. Range of Kindergarten Students Exempt from Vaccination, By County²⁵⁶		
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Butler	1.0 to 4.9%	1.0 to 4.9%	0.1 to 0.9%
Cowley	1.0 to 4.9%	1.0 to 4.9%	1.0 to 4.9%
Harper	1.0 to 4.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Harvey	1.0 to 4.9%	1.0 to 4.9%	1.0 to 4.9%
Kingman	5.0% or greater	1.0 to 4.9%	5.0% or greater
Reno	1.0 to 4.9%	1.0 to 4.9%	1.0 to 4.9%
Sedgwick	1.0 to 4.9%	1.0 to 4.9%	1.0 to 4.9%
Sumner	1.0 to 4.9%	1.0 to 4.9%	1.0 to 4.9%

Information on the Wichita Public Schools (USD 259) website notes: "Immunizations protect the health of your child, your family, and your community...during suspected vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks, any child claiming any of the above exemptions (e.g., medical or religious) will be subject to exclusion from school."²⁵⁵

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