Access to Health Care Providers

**Ratio of Population to Provider (# Patients Per One Provider)**

**Primary Care Physicians**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HC</th>
<th>KY</th>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2355</td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
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<td>2355</td>
<td>1802</td>
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<td>2660</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2355</td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mental Health Providers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>KY</th>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>500</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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**Mid-Level Providers**

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>150</td>
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</table>

**Access to Dentists**

<table>
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<th>KY</th>
<th>CHR</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1560</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>2660</td>
<td>1560</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Barriers to Health Care Services**

**% Couldn’t See Dr. Due to Cost**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HC</th>
<th>KY</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
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</table>

**% No Health Care Provider**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HC</th>
<th>KY</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-2017</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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</table>

**% Without Health Care Coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HC</th>
<th>KY</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-2017</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Delayed Healthcare**

Report of those in the past 12 months who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost.

**No Usual Source**

Report of those who don’t identify one persons as a primary care doctor.

**Health Coverage**

Report of those who do not have any health insurance coverage.
Access to Medications

% Couldn’t Get Because of Cost

SUPRESSED

Access to Preventative Services

Breast Screening
Due to the small number of responses, Harrison County statistic is suppressed.

Colorectal Screening
Harrison County statistic suppressed due to small sample size.

Diabetes Control
44% Harrison County adults report no A1c test in past 3 years between 2013-2017.

Immunizations

% 65+ Adults Had Flu Shot Past Year

% Children 19-35 months who didn’t receive age appropriate vaccines
The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that thirteen million deaths annually are attributable to preventable environmental causes. The report also estimates that 24% of the global disease burden (healthy life years lost) and 23% of all deaths (premature mortality) are attributable to environmental factors.

According to Walk Score, most errands can be accomplished by foot in Cynthiana. Walk Score also rates Cynthiana as bikeable with a score of 58. The city of Berry is car dependent and is found to be somewhat bikeable.

Community Walkability

Scale from zero to 100

According to Walk Score, most errands can be accomplished by foot in Cynthiana. Walk Score also rates Cynthiana as bikeable with a score of 58. The city of Berry is car dependent and is found to be somewhat bikeable.

Per Capita Liquor Stores

The availability of alcohol is a factor often associated with higher levels of alcohol consumption and harm. Community consequences such as violence and crime are most often attributed with higher alcohol sale outlets (Pereira, Wood, Foster, Haggard, 2013). The number of liquor stores per 100,000 persons in Harrison County was 10.6 between 2013-2016.

Next Steps:

There is a need for more data collection for Harrison County. A collaborative with county and city officials to initiate a environmental health assessment is needed to judge the health implications for at risk populations.
The U.S. Graduation Rate was 79% in 2013 and 83% in 2017.

The U.S. Dropout Rate remained at 4% between 2013 and 2016.

Children Living in Single-Parent Household:
The percent of children living in a household headed by a single parent in Harrison County was 30% in 2013 and 2018. Compared to Kentucky, the percent of children living in single parent households in Harrison County was lower than Kentucky’s rate at 33% in 2013 and 35% in 2018.

The percent of children living in a household headed by a single parent in Harrison County was 30% in 2013 and 2018. Compared to Kentucky, the percent of children living in single parent households in Harrison County was lower than Kentucky’s rate at 33% in 2013 and 35% in 2018.
Literacy affects a person’s ability to navigate the health system and hinders decision making regarding health. Research has found that adults who self-report the worst health also have the most limited literacy, numeracy, and health literacy skills (CDC). The last set of data collected at the state and county level was conducted in 2003. New data is needed to assess Harrison County accurately.

Drive Alone to Work

Between 2013 and 2018 the percentage of Harrison County residents driving alone to work was higher than Kentucky except for the years 2015 & 2018, where Harrison and Kentucky were equal.

Employment

The employment rate in the United States between 2013 and 2018 changed from 58.6 to 60.4 percent. The unemployment rate between 2013 and 2018 changed from 7.4 to 3.9 percent.

Registered Voters

13,851

The number of registered voters for Harrison County in the last general election of 2016 was 13,509. The percent of registered voter who turned out was 58.9 percent.

Other Social Environment Factors:

Domestic Violence – No Database Available

Violent Crime – The number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population:
Harrison County is 127; Kentucky is 215.
WEDCO Health Equity Report
Nicholas County
Preventative Health Care
March 2019

Access to Health Care Providers

Ratio of Population to Provider (# Patients Per One Provider)

Primary Care Physicians

Mental Health Providers*

Mid-Level Providers

Access to Dentists

# Patients / 1 Provider

2013 2018

NC 1802

KY 1560

2013 2018

NC 7080

KY 1560

Barriers to Health Care

% Couldn’t See Dr. Due to Cost

% No Health Care Provider

% Without Health Care Coverage

Delayed Care

Report of those in the past 12 months who needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost.

No Usual Source

Report of those who don’t identify one persons as a primary care doctor.

Health Coverage

Report of those who do not have any health insurance coverage.
In Kentucky, the schedule II-V prescriptions increased between the 1st quarter 2015 & 4th quarter 2017 from 596 to 653 per 1,000 persons.

**Immunizations**

- **% 65+ Adults Had Flu Shot Past Year**
  - KY: , US: 

- **% Children 19-35 months who didn't receive age appropriate vaccines**
  - 2013: 30, 2014: 20, 2015: 10, 2016: 0
  - KY: , US: 

**Access to Medications**

- **% Couldn't Get Because of Cost**
  - SUPRESSED

**Access to Preventative Services**

- **% 40+Women Didn't Have Mammogram (Past 2yrs)**
  - 2014: 20, 2016: 10
  - KY: , US: 

- **% 50-75 Aged Adults Had Colonoscopy (Past 10yrs)**
  - 2016: 70
  - KY: , US: 

- **% 18-64 Aged Diabetic Without A1c Test (Past Year)**
  - 2015: 10
  - KY: , US: 

**Breast Screening**

Due to the small number of responses, Nicholas County statistic is suppressed.

**Colorectal Screening**

Nicholas County statistic suppressed due to small sample size.

**Diabetes Control**

Percent of Nicholas County residents with no A1c test in past 3 years suppressed due to small response rate.
The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that thirteen million deaths annually are attributable to preventable environmental causes. The report also estimates that 24% of the global disease burden (healthy life years lost) and 23% of all deaths (premature mortality) are attributable to environmental factors.

In 2013 & 2016, food insecurity in the U.S. changed from 15.8% to 12.9%.

Access to places include parks and recreational facilities.

Access to Healthy Food

Access to Transportation

Access to Exercise

Access to Places for Physical Activity

Avg. Daily Density of Particulate Matter

Yes = Violation; No = No Violation

Nicholas County Residents Live Within 1/2 mile of a Park

0.15%
According to Walk Score, Carlisle is somewhat walkable. The score indicates that some errands can be accomplished by foot in Carlisle. Moorefield is scored as car dependent, meaning all errands require a car.

Per Capita Liquor Stores

The availability of alcohol is a factor often associated with higher levels of alcohol consumption and harm. Community consequences such as violence and crime are most often attributed with higher alcohol sale outlets (Pereira, Wood, Foster, Haggard, 2013). The number of liquor stores per 100,000 persons in Nicholas County was 14.0 between 2013-2016.

Next Steps:

There is a need for more data collection in Nicholas County. A collaborative with county and city officials to initiate a environmental health assessment is needed to judge the health implications for at risk populations.
**Social Environment**

**Poverty**

**Childhood Poverty**  
% Under 18 Living in Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nicholas</th>
<th>KY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>32.8</td>
<td>30.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
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<tr>
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<td>32.2</td>
<td>29.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>29.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Family Poverty**  
% of Income Below Poverty Level for Past 12 Months

- **Nicholas County** 16.6
- **KY** 14.3

**Income Inequality**  
Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nicholas</th>
<th>KY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Children Living in Single-Parent Household:**  
The percent of children living in a household headed by a single parent in Nicholas County was 26% in 2013, lower than Kentucky’s rate at 33 percent. However, in 2018 Nicholas County’s rate was higher than Kentucky’s at 38% and 35% respectively.

**Median House Value**  
$86,200

**Education**

**Graduation Rate**  
The U.S. Graduation Rate was 79% in 2013 and 83% in 2017.

**Dropout Rate**  
The U.S. Dropout Rate remained at 4% between 2013 and 2016.

**Attainment (>25yr)**  
U.S. Education 2012-2016:  
- High School Grad=27.5%
- Some College & College Grad=59.5%
Literacy affects a person's ability to navigate the health system and hinders decision making regarding health. Research has found that adults who self-report the worst health also have the most limited literacy, numeracy, and health literacy skills (CDC). The last set of data collected at the state and county level was conducted in 2003. New data is needed to assess Nicholas County accurately.

The percentage of Nicholas County residents driving alone to work was lower than Kentucky except for the years 2016 and 2017, where Nicholas was higher than or equal to Kentucky.

The employment rate in the United States between 2013 and 2018 changed from 58.6 to 60.4 percent. The unemployment rate between 2013 and 2018 changed from 7.4 to 3.9 percent.

The number of registered voters for Nicholas County in the last general election of 2016 was 5,438. The percent of registered voter who turned out was 54 percent.

**Other Social Environment Factors:**

- **Domestic Violence** - No Database Available
- **Violent Crime** - The number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population: Nicholas County is 76; Kentucky is 215.
Access to Medications

Could’t Get Because of Cost

SUPRESSED

Access to Preventative Services

Breast Screening

Due to the small number of responses, Scott County statistic is suppressed.

Colorectal Screening

Scott County statistic suppressed due to small sample size.

Diabetes Control


Immunizations

% 65+ Adults Had Flu Shot Past Year

Children 19-35 months who didn’t receive age appropriate vaccines
The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that thirteen million deaths annually are attributable to preventable environmental causes. The report also estimates that 24% of the global disease burden (healthy life years lost) and 23% of all deaths (premature mortality) are attributable to environmental factors.

According to Walk Score, Georgetown is very walkable. Most errands can be accomplished on foot. Walk Score also rates Georgetown as bikeable with a score of 51. Sadieville’s walk score indicate that it is car dependent and all errands require a car.

**Community Walkability**

Georgetown

Sadieville

According to Walk Score, Georgetown is very walkable. Most errands can be accomplished on foot. Walk Score also rates Georgetown as bikeable with a score of 51. Sadieville’s walk score indicate that it is car dependent and all errands require a car.

**Per Capita Liquor Stores**

The availability of alcohol is a factor often associated with higher levels of alcohol consumption and harm. Community consequences such as violence and crime are most often attributed with higher alcohol sale outlets (Pereira, Wood, Foster, Haggard, 2013). The number of liquor stores per 100,000 persons in Scott County was 6.4 between 2013–2016.

**Next Steps:**

There is a need for more data collection in Scott County. A collaborative with county and city officials to initiate a environmental health assessment is needed to judge the health implications for at risk populations.
**Social Environment**

**Poverty**

**Childhood Poverty**
- % Under 18 Living in Poverty

**Family Poverty**
- % Past 12 Months Income Below Poverty Level

**Income Inequality**
- Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th

**Education**

**Graduation Rate**
- The U.S. Graduation Rate was 79% in 2013 and 83% in 2017.

**Dropout Rate**
- The U.S. Dropout Rate remained at 4% between 2013 and 2016.

**Attainment (>25yr)**
- U.S. Education 2012-2016:
  - High School Grad= 27.5%
  - Some College & College Grad= 59.5%
Literacy affects a person's ability to navigate the health system and hinders decision making regarding health. Research has found that adults who self-report the worst health also have the most limited literacy, numeracy, and health literacy skills (CDC). The last set of data collected at the state and county level was conducted in 2003. New data is needed to assess Scott County accurately.

The employment rate in the United States between 2013 and 2018 changed from 58.6 to 60.4 percent. The unemployment rate between 2013 and 2018 changed from 7.4 to 3.9 percent.

The percentage of residents driving alone remained relatively the same between 2013 and 2018. Compared to Kentucky, the percentage of Scott County residents driving alone to work was higher than Kentucky except for the year 2015 where they were equal.

Registered Voters

40,689

The number of registered voters for Scott County in the last general election of 2016 was 38,734. The percent of registered voter who turned out was 63.7 percent.

Other Social Environment Factors:

Domestic Violence - No Database Available

Violent Crime - The number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population:
Harrison County is 27; Kentucky is 215.
Disclaimer: WEDCO in collaboration with our partners conducted the Access to Health Care Survey among county residents for a period of three weeks in January. There were a total of eighty-four responses to the survey, with a large portion from Nicholas County. The demographics of the survey indicated that most respondents were White, educated females ranging between 18 to 65 years of age. Respondents were asked to rate the top three barriers to health care services and provide their thoughts on solutions to increasing access to health care. A more intensive look at access to health care at the county level will be conducted at a later date.

### Top 3 Barriers to Access of Health Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Harrison</th>
<th>Nicholas</th>
<th>Scott</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost/Expense</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduling/Available Hours</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Medical Coverage</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Solutions to Improve Access to Health Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Harrison</th>
<th>Nicholas</th>
<th>Scott</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase Scheduling/Availability</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce Cost/Cost of Insurance</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve Access to Health Insurance</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Providers</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Emergency/Urgent Care</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce Cost/Cost of Insurance</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Access to Telemedicine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce Cost/Cost of Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Transportation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health Insurance Coverage

Self Report Health

% Self Reported Physical Health

% Self Reported Mental Health

Health Care Coverage

Type of Coverage

Insurance Providers by County

% Persons Insured by Select Providers

Due to the limited sample size other insurance providers may also provide coverage to county residents. Thus, this does not represent a complete picture of providers within the three counties.
Number of Doctor Seen in Past Two Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>80</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>7 or more</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HC | NC | SC

Barriers to Health Care Services

Affordability

% Did Not Get Care Because of Cost

Yes | No

HC | NC | SC

Availability to Health Care

% Felt Did Not Have Access to Needed Care

Yes | No

HC | NC | SC

Lack of Providers

A time in the past two years where persons felt they did not have access to providers when needed.

% Felt Did Not Have Access to Mental Health Provider

Yes | No

HC | NC | SC

% Felt Did Not Have Access to Oral Health Provider

Yes | No

HC | NC | SC

Nontraditional Forms of Health Care

% Use Health Fairs for Health Care Needs

Always | Sometimes | Never

HC | NC | SC
Access to Preventative Services

- **Preventive Screenings**
  - Visit health care provider for regular blood work, cholesterol, blood pressure, blood sugar, etc.

- **Cancer Screenings**
  - Receive special screenings for gender & age such as mammograms, prostate, and colonoscopy

- **Oral Health Care**
  - Receive preventative oral cleanings every six months per recommendation.

### Recommendations

**Harrison**
- Collaborate with providers and HMH to increase public awareness of extended clinic health care hours. (Campaign)
- Collaborate with HMH or UK to send more providers to the area or promote telemedicine for the community. (WEDCO, UK, HMH)
- Community could offer an incentive for providers to come to the area. (Contracts with City/County for free office space)
- Investigate infrastructure to support telemedicine capabilities. (HMH, WEDCO, UK)

**Nicholas**
- Collaborate with providers for improve perception of quality of care. If community has lack of faith in the ability of the providers that is a barrier for people to access health care. (GCH policy)

**Scott**

---

**Travel for Health Care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Health Care Out of County</th>
<th>Every Yr.</th>
<th>2-3 Yrs.</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HC</strong></td>
<td><img src="chart1.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart2.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart3.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
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<td><strong>NC</strong></td>
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<td><img src="chart3.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SC</strong></td>
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<td><img src="chart2.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart3.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reasons for Outside County Health Care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Get Annual Preventative Screenings</th>
<th>Every Yr.</th>
<th>2-3 Yrs.</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HC</strong></td>
<td><img src="chart1.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart2.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart3.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NC</strong></td>
<td><img src="chart1.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart2.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart3.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SC</strong></td>
<td><img src="chart1.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart2.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart3.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Get Cancer Screenings</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Someti..</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HC</strong></td>
<td><img src="chart1.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart2.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart3.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
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<td><strong>SC</strong></td>
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<td><img src="chart2.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart3.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Get Oral Checkups &amp; Cleanings</th>
<th>Every 6mo</th>
<th>Once/Yr ..</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HC</strong></td>
<td><img src="chart1.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
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<td><strong>SC</strong></td>
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<td><img src="chart2.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
<td><img src="chart3.png" alt="Bar Chart" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other reasons for seeking care outside of the county include cost/expense, going where insurance covers, and preference or belief other physicians more capable.

- Travel for Health Care
- Reasons for Outside County Health Care
- Accessing Health Care Services
- Preventative Screenings
- Cancer Screenings
- Oral Health Care
- Recommendations

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**Accessing Health Care Services**

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**HC**

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**NC**

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**SC**

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**WEDCO**
WEDCO Health Equity Report

WEDCO District

Special Populations At Risk

March 2019

Disclaimer: There is a lack of local data available on the vulnerable population in our counties. At this time we're unable to analyze disparities among the identified vulnerable populations in our district. WEDCO will continue to work with partners to improve the quality of available data regarding special populations.

Identified Vulnerable Populations

- Growing Hispanic Population
- Growing Minority Population
- LGBT
- Seniors
- Persons Who Use Substances
- College Students
- School Aged Children
- Homeless
- Disabled
- Amish

Some of the health concerns among these populations include:

- Speaking barriers, discrimination, hate crimes, STI, access to health care & health insurance, occupational safety, housing, & teen suicide.

Possible Gaps & Barriers to Health Care Services

- Rising cost of health care.
- Rising cost of health insurance and decreased coverage.
- Increase of community having to commute out of area for employment.

Policies, Strategies & Recommendations

- Comprehensive school education in school system, tobacco/indoor air quality, affordable housing, transportation, access to broadband, fairness ordinances.

Syringe Services, tobacco/ indoor air quality, affordable housing, transportation, access to broadband, fairness ordinance, housing ordinances regarding lead assessment, and comprehensive health education in school system.

Syringe services, tobacco/ indoor air quality, affordable housing, fair ordinance, and comprehensive health education in the school system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data Used</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Behavioral Risk Surveillance Survey, 2013-2016 County Statistics | • Health Care Access  
• Diabetes & Prediabetes  
• Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening  
• Colorectal Cancer Screening  
• Immunizations | [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov) State and County data was requested from the Kentucky Department of Public Health, Chronic Disease Prevention and Control Branch, KYBRFS Project Director. |
| Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online]. | • US & Kentucky; 2013-2016 Statistics  
• Health Care Access/Coverage  
• Women’s Health  
• Immunizations  
• Delayed Care Due to Cost  
• Colorectal Cancer Screening | [www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/index.html) |
| County Business Patterns Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores Maps (2013-2016). Additional data analysis by CARES. | • County Rate (Per 100,000 Population) | *Community Common Map no longer available online.  
[https://engagementnetwork.org/map-room/](https://engagementnetwork.org/map-room/)

| County Health Rankings, 2013-2018 Rankings | • Primary Care Physicians  
• Mental Health Providers  
• Other Primary Providers  
• Dentist  
• Preventable Hospital Stays  
• Air Pollution  
• Drinking Water Violations  
• Food Insecurity  
• Access to Exercise Opportunities  
• Severe Housing Problems  
• Childhood Poverty  
• Children Living in Single Parent Household  
• Income Inequality  
• Drive alone to work  
• Violent Crime  
• Unemployment | [www.countyhealthrankings.org/](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title and Year</th>
<th>Kentucky and United States 2016 Statistics</th>
<th>Kentucky and United States 2015 Statistics</th>
<th>Kentucky and United State 2013 &amp; 2014 Statistics</th>
<th>Kentucky and United States 2016 Statistics</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. C. Radley, D. McCarthy, and S. L. Hayes</td>
<td>2018 Scorecard on State Health System Performance, The Commonwealth Fund</td>
<td>- Children ages 19-35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines</td>
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<td>D. C. Radley, D. McCarthy, and S. L. Hayes</td>
<td>2017 Scorecard on State Health System Performance, The Commonwealth Fund</td>
<td>- Diabetics adults ages 18-64, with employer sponsored insurance, without an annual hemoglobin A1C test (2015 statistic)</td>
<td>- Children ages 19-35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. C. Radley, D. McCarthy, and S. L. Hayes</td>
<td>2015 Scorecard on State Health System Performance, The Commonwealth Fund</td>
<td>- County Statistics, Population With Park Access (Within ½ mile)</td>
<td>- National Food Insecurity, All Individuals, 2013-2016 statistics</td>
<td>- Prescribe Prescriptions per 1,000 persons</td>
<td>- National Drop Out Rate, Teens ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and are not high school graduates by race</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The authors have provided links to their reports and additional data sources.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
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<th>URL</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky State Board of Elections, Voter Turnout Report For General Election (2014-2016)</td>
<td>• State and County Voter Turnout</td>
<td><a href="https://elect.ky.gov/Resources/Pages/Turnout.aspx">https://elect.ky.gov/Resources/Pages/Turnout.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Health Foundation, America’s Health Ranking 2017 Annual Report</td>
<td>• Preventable Hospitalizations • U.S. Graduation Rate</td>
<td><a href="http://www.americashealthrankings.org/">www.americashealthrankings.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk Score</td>
<td>• Community Walkability</td>
<td><a href="https://www.walkscore.com/">https://www.walkscore.com/</a></td>
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</table>