



NEK-CAP, Inc.

**Agency-Wide
Community Needs
Assessment**

2023-2026



Board Approval Date: 11/09/2023

Effective Dates: 12/01/2023 – 11/30/2026

Table of Contents

NEK-CAP, INC. MISSION	3
NEK-CAP, INC. VISION	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
COMMUNITY ACTION & ADDRESSING THE NEED	5
INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY	5
WHO DO WE SERVE? GENERAL POPULATION & POVERTY DATA, FOOD INSECURITY,	6
PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE: SCHOOL READINESS, HEAD START & EARLY HEAD START DATA & INFO	8
WORKING FOR THE FUTURE: EMPLOYMENT, DAYCARE, AND EVERYTHING BETWEEN	10
LIVING QUALITY AND INEQUALITY: HOUSING, HOMELESSNESS AND VARIABLES	11
HEALTHY TOPICS: EQUITY, BARRIERS, INSURANCE	15
TOPICS IDENTIFIED AS HIGH NEEDS FROM SURVEY	19
IN SUMMARY, KEY FINDINGS	19
APPENDICES	20
COMMUNITY FOCUS GROUP NOTES-NEEDS VS STRENGTHS/RESOURCES VS FUTURE WISH LIST	20
<i>Atchison</i>	20
<i>Brown</i>	21
<i>Doniphan</i>	22
<i>Jackson</i>	23
<i>Jefferson</i>	24
<i>Leavenworth</i>	24
<i>Marshall/Nemaha</i>	25
<i>Pottawatomie</i>	26
<i>NCK-Jewell, Mitchell, Osborne, Smith</i>	27
<i>Republic</i>	28
<i>Riley</i>	29
<i>Washington</i>	30
NEK-CAP, INC. PROGRAMS	31
ANNUAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS & INDIVIDUALS SERVED BY NEK-CAP, INC.	32
ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHICS-ALL PARTICIPANTS	32
<i>Household Type</i> <i>Health Insurance Status</i>	32
<i>Income & Work Status</i> <i>Household Income Percent (FPL)</i>	32
<i>Agency Volunteer Hours</i>	32
MEDIAN INCOME LEVEL COMPARISONS	32
<i>Median County Income vs HCV eligibility</i>	32
<i>Median Household Income by Household Size</i>	34
LOW INCOME AND LOW FOOD ACCESS	35
FOOD ENVIRONMENT - FOOD DESERT CENSUS TRACTS	36
COUNTY RURALITY MAP	37
POPULATION PROFILES BY CATEGORY	37
<i>Total Population</i>	37
<i>Total Population by Gender, Race, Ethnicity</i>	39
<i>Total Population Change, 2010-2020</i>	40
<i>Rural Population, Percent by Age Group</i>	41
<i>Population with Any Disability</i>	42

<i>Veteran Population, Total, Gender, and Age</i>	42
<i>Population Age Ranges by County</i>	44
POVERTY DATA BY CATEGORY	45
<i>Poverty Rate Change</i>	45
<i>Households in Poverty</i>	46
<i>Poverty - Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch</i>	47
<i>Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch by Eligibility</i>	48
<i>Current Unemployment</i>	49
FIVE YEAR UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.....	50
<i>Attainment - Overview</i>	50
HOUSING DATA AND INFORMATION	51
<i>Housing Units - Overview</i>	51
<i>Housing Costs - Cost Burden, Severe (50%)</i>	52
<i>Severely Cost-Burdened Households by Tenure, Percent of Severely Burdened Households</i>	53
<i>Housing Quality - Substandard Housing</i>	53
NUMBER OF UNSAFE, UNSANITARY HOMES.....	55
<i>Evictions</i>	55
<i>Homeless Children & Youth</i>	56
HEALTH INFORMATION AND DATA	56
<i>Insurance - Uninsured Adults</i>	56
<i>Uninsured Population Age 18 - 64, Percent by Year, 2011 through 2019</i>	57
<i>Access to Care - Primary Care Providers</i>	58
<i>Access to Care - Mental Health Providers</i>	59
<i>Poor Mental Health</i>	60
<i>Poor Physical Health</i>	61
<i>Tobacco Usage - Current Smokers</i>	62
<i>Adults Ever Diagnosed with Asthma, Percentage by Race / Ethnicity</i>	62
<i>Low Birth Weight (CDC)</i>	63
<i>Obesity</i>	64
<i>Households with No Motor Vehicle by Tenure</i>	65
COMPUTER AND INTERNET USAGE OF POPULATION, PERCENT	65
NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY, QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES.....	66
REFERENCES	97
COUNTY DATA SHEETS FROM FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS.....	97

NEK-CAP, Inc. Mission

We provide comprehensive education and social services to low-income community members through collaborative partnerships focused on promoting the development of individuals and families, empowerment, and economic security.

NEK-CAP, Inc. Vision

One by one all individuals, families, and communities become self-reliant.

Executive Summary

On behalf of the NEK-CAP, Inc., Multi-County Board of Directors and Staff, I thank funders, community stakeholders, partners, and program participants for your invaluable input into the 2023-2026 triennial comprehensive Community Needs Assessment which is updated annually with any new and relevant data. Through both qualitative and quantitative data from official sources, an analysis of the status of the causes and conditions of poverty and the impacts on the economic mobility and social connectedness of our fellow Kansans living on low incomes is determined. Such analysis provides direction for planning agency programs and services, identifies assets and gaps, and sets the course for strategic improvements internally and externally through the lens of the Results Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) Performance System.

Based on the current analysis, the top issues affecting low-income individuals, families and communities in the NEK-CAP, Inc., service area are: Inadequate Access to Mental Health Care; Lack of Affordable Housing/Rentals; Inadequate Employment Opportunities Providing Living Wages/Benefits; Lack of Childcare; Food Insecurity; and Lack of Transportation Options. In addition, post the COVID pandemic, there has been an increase in social disconnectedness exhibited by social isolation, loss of childhood learning and increased behavioral challenges experienced by students, schools, and families. To address these complex and intertwined issues requires the collaboration of multiple partners, including local government, the state and federal governments, philanthropic organizations, and community stakeholders overall who support investing in all Kansans. This work requires advocacy, policy reforms, data sharing and the innovative utilization of resources.

We welcome you to join our effort to fulfill the NEK-CAP, Inc. Mission, and Promise of Community Action: “We provide comprehensive education and social services to low-income community members through collaborative partnerships focused on promoting the development of individuals and families, empowerment, and economic security”. “Community Action changes people’s lives, embodies the spirit of hope, improves communities, and makes America a better place to live. We care about the entire community, and we are dedicated to helping people help themselves and each other”.

For further information, please contact Belinda Estes, Director of Community Services at bestes@nekcaph.org or visit the NEK-CAP, Inc., website at www.nekcaph.org.

Jeanette Collier

Executive Director





[Community Action & Addressing the Need](#)

NEK-CAP, Inc. is a local nonprofit/public agency that creates opportunities to connect neighbors in need with resources that stabilize and improve lives and communities. This includes:

- Stabilizing families: Families whose basic needs are met are more likely to be successful in planning and meeting their long-term goals to become self-sufficiency.
- Improving Lives: Our programs help neighbors develop and work toward goals such as education, workforce preparation and training, housing, whole-family development,
- Community Change: NEK-CAP, Inc. works with our local, state, and nationwide agencies throughout and beyond our Network to pursue community-wide solutions to barriers holding families back from success, including through community and economic development and Racial Equity programs

[Introduction and Methodology](#)

Welcome to our Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment for 2023, we are so glad to see that you are interested in reading about our agency and the counties and communities where we work! NEK-CAP, Inc. is a Community Action Agency that covers sixteen counties in Northeast and North Central Kansas. With a range of over 11,000 square miles, 9 locations, and 110 staff between several programs, NEK-CAP, Inc. strives every year to work directly with families in meeting them where they are and providing consumer-driven services using a whole-family approach. At the same time, we work to identify the local needs of our communities, especially those needs that affect families who are living at or below the Federal Poverty Level. While some historical causes and conditions of poverty may feel like they might not change, as an agency, we try to continuously keep up with the pulse of each of our communities and how their local needs may change.

In the following pages, you will find information about our Comprehensive Needs Assessment. This information has been gathered over several months through the use of surveys, community focus groups, and data collection from various sources. Some of the topics that you will read about will include overall population data for the counties, where there are similarities, and where there are differences. We will also discuss other topics such as school readiness, employment topics, housing topics, and health topics. Finally, we will also discuss key findings from our review of the data and feedback.

A total of ten focus groups were offered for community members to provide feedback in real time. Meetings were held as a hybrid option with an in-person meeting at a local location to the county or area, and a virtual option was offered for participation via Zoom. These were the first set of in-person focus group meetings since our last

Community Needs Assessment in 2020, which was during the height of the COVID 19 pandemic, and 100% virtual. While some meetings had more difficulties between signal strength or technology challenges, all attended groups saw a meeting of community members, advocates, and representatives, which often led to rich conversations that covered a multitude of topics.

Each focus group session was scheduled for 90-minutes, and Spanish interpretation services were provided for each session. Meetings were held in Atchison, Leavenworth, Hiawatha, Troy, Holton, Oskaloosa, Wamego, and Baileyville for the Northeast Counties in March. In May, meetings were held in Washington, Manhattan, Beloit, and Belleville for the North Central Counties. Attendance ranged with some counties seeing more in-person attendees such as Atchison, Leavenworth, and Doniphan; some counties had an even spread between virtual attendees and in-person such as the North Central Counties; and for the Marshall/Nemaha County meeting, almost all attendees joined virtually. Attendees at the focus groups included school personnel and teachers, church and clergy members, social service providers, health and mental health providers, law enforcement, city and public offices, multi-county health department providers, agency staff, private sector and professional representatives, and community members including current or prior program participants. Conversations during the meeting included a review of the last three years, the changes that have been seen both as an overall society, and locally. Group participants were asked to provide feedback and information in three areas for their county: Needs, Strengths and Resources, and Future Wish List. While many groups were able to identify lists of needs very easily for their area, several groups were also able to clearly identify the resources and strengths of their counties. All groups gave invaluable insight into their county.

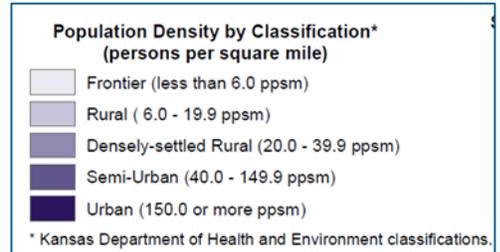
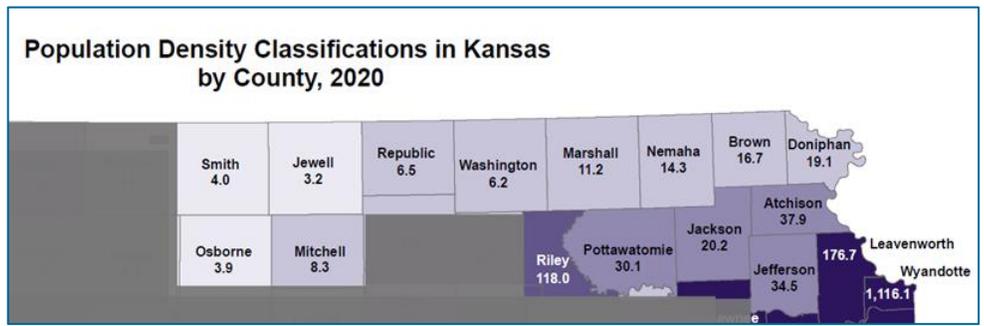
A survey was conducted and distributed to community members, stakeholders partner agencies, staff, and program participants. Methods of distribution for the survey included a weblink and a QR code which were posted to the agency website, the agency's Facebook page, and printed in local newspapers. In addition, postcards were mailed to over 250 recent participant addresses, and letters mailed to over 300 community members, stakeholders, and neighbors. The survey was also shared internally with all staff members, board members, and Head Start Policy Council members for their feedback as well. A total of 86 responses were received for the 2023 survey. Of the 86 respondents, 8 people noted they are current participants of a NEK-CAP, Inc. program, 16 noted they were community members, 10 worked with a social services provider, 6 are from a local government agency, 9 work in the health or mental health industry, and 5 are from the private sector. Of the 86 respondents, 7% have income below the Federal Poverty Level. Many questions in the survey were required to be answered, but several opinion questions that asked for comments were optional, and the majority of respondents did provide feedback.

We want to say thank you so much to everyone who has participated in this year's Community Needs Assessment process. Whether participation was through completing a survey, attending a focus group, or helping to provide or review information and data, your time and assistance have been invaluable. The collaborative effort for all community stakeholders, service providers, and community members is part of what helps Community Action agencies with the task of identifying causes of poverty and discussing methods of how to address them.

[Who Do We Serve? General Population & Poverty data, Food Insecurity](#)

NEK-CAP, Inc. is a Community Action Agency which provides programs and services throughout sixteen counties in the Northeast and North Central Counties of Kansas. Overall, the general demographic of our targeted population to whom we provide programs and services are individuals and families who qualify as low-income. The county demographics and population type vary by county and region. Of the sixteen counties, fourteen have population thresholds that meet the qualifications of Rural or Frontier counties. Leavenworth is the most densely populated county, qualifying as Urban, with Riley following up as Semi-Urban. Four counties qualify as Densely Settled Urban (Atchison, Jackson, Jefferson, and Pottawatomie); seven counties qualify as Rural (Brown, Doniphan, Nemaha, Marshall, Mitchell, Republic and Washington); and three counties qualify as Frontier (Jewell, Osborne, and Smith).

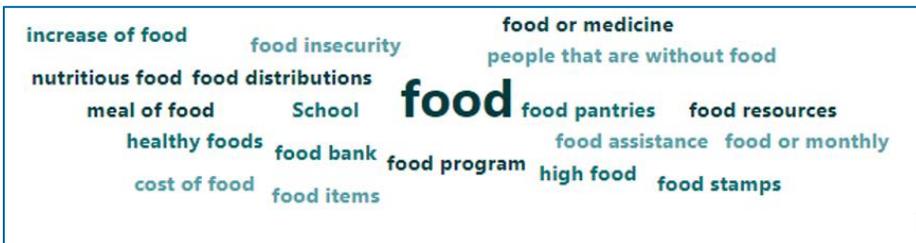
While some of our programs may utilize varying levels of income eligibility requirements, each threshold is tied either to the Federal Poverty Level or a percentage of the County's Median Income. For example, our CSBG, Head Start/Early Head Start, and other Community services



programs compare income to the Federal Poverty Level. Meanwhile, our housing-related programs, including Housing Choice Voucher (HCV), Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) compare income to each county's median income. (See appendices for median income levels) County income varies somewhat between counties, but there are some similarities. Counties who are tied to the nearby Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), will see their incomes change at the same rate as those more metropolitan areas, such as Pottawatomie and Riley compared to the Manhattan MSA, and Jackson and Jefferson County compared to the Topeka MSA. Several counties saw their income grow at similar rates, including Brown, Jackson, Jefferson, and Republic which grew at a slower rate than counties such as Jewell, Pottawatomie, Riley, and Smith. Osborne County was the only county which saw a decline in their median income, which happened between 2022 and 2023. Median County incomes calculated by HUD are compared to the most recent data from American Community Service (ACS) data which is based off of Census data five-year estimates, and can have a lag from available to data to real-time income levels.

In review of general population data, the primary most commonly identified demographics of the counties per census reports are mostly white, middle-aged adults, with an even distribution between identified male and female populations. Looking further into the numbers and having conversations with local providers and community members, it can be discovered that there are pockets of other communities that are not as easily identified by the census counts or estimates. Several counties, including Jackson, Washington, Republic, and Brown have growing Hispanic and Latino communities. In Riley County, there is a community of refugees from Afghanistan who have settled into the area. Leavenworth, Riley, and Atchison Counties also see a higher African American/Black population than several of our counties. And because our area also includes the lands that are owned by four sovereign nations including the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, Sac N Fox of Missouri in Nebraska and Kansas, the Iowa Tribe, and Prairie Band Potawatomi, we have many community members who identify as Native American/Indigenous. (See

Appendices for data regarding race and ethnicities)



Food insecurity, or the lack of access to healthy, quality food, is a topic that often times people do not consider in a state that has historically been known as America's Breadbasket. But over the years, as the wheatfields have turned to soybeans and field corn, neither of which are available for local consumption, access to local grocery stores has also changed. It has been well known over the past few decades that the massive chain stores have been negatively affecting small town grocery stores. Costs of competition versus supply and demand have left small grocers weighing the balance of unaffordable costs in keeping their stores open, or ensuring their neighbors have local access to food. The typical measure for food insecurity, also known as low food access, is grocery store access within 1 mile in an urban area, or within 10 miles in a rural area. Due to the rurality of the majority of the counties in our service area, most counties fell into what could be classified low access to food.

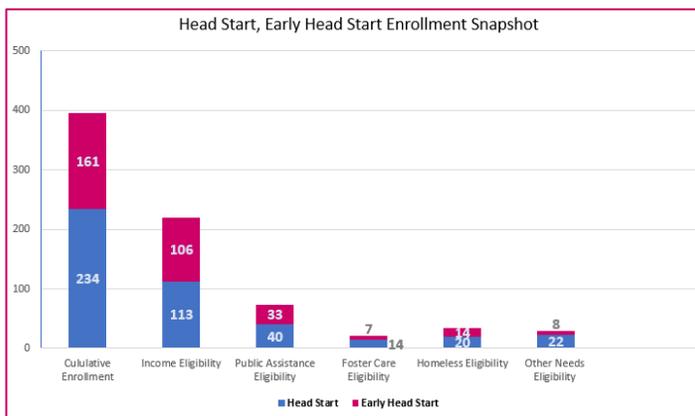
Over the past few years, several of the counties have started to see construction of newer, small stores which would provide food options including Dollar General, Dollar Tree, or other similar stores. This has helped to decrease some counties' potential for falling into what could be classified as a food desert but does not necessarily lower the county's low access to food. According to Food Access Research Data, 40.53% of the individuals and families living in our sixteen-county area have low access to food. Leavenworth, Marshall, and Riley Counties have the highest percentages of those with low food access. In total, 10 of the 16 counties have low food access rates over the state average of 25.50%. Information about food access was a question posed to focus groups and in the needs assessment survey to gain insight during a time when we are seeing ongoing increases in food costs at the grocery store.

Latest Responses
"Yes, underemployed families"
"Yes we have families that do not have enough for for their children"
"People making the decision to choose between food or medicine."

Every focus group mentioned that food costs were an increasing problem. Many focus group participants discussed the concern of the inability for people to afford to buy groceries and increased numbers at local food pantries. This was also reflected in the survey when 38% of respondents commented that they have seen examples of food insecurity or hunger in their county. Input from focus groups described how communities have worked to help with food, including local food pantries, community meals, and information about agencies who help with food boxes or resources, including the Area Agency on Aging, Catholic Charities, school food distribution sites and NEK-CAP, Inc.'s Filling the Gap program. Communities and partners will need to continue working together to offer support to families who are struggling with putting food on the table. According to the USDA, in the last three years, food costs have risen more than 15% overall with a significant increase in food prices in 2022 at 9.9%. In 2020 and 2021, prices for beef increased over 9% each year, while in 2022, egg prices rose over 32%. These numbers are significant in looking at how families who are living at or under the poverty level are spending their grocery dollars. When income is tight, one of the first things that most people do is look at where they can decrease their expenses. Thereby, when given a choice between healthier options or cheaper, over-processed foods, it should not be surprising that many people will instead choose cheaper, although unhealthy food items, during a time when healthy options such as meat and produce have both increased in costs during the last three years. (Refence 1)

[Preparing for the Future: School Readiness, Head Start & Early Head Start Data & Info](#)

NEK-CAP, Inc. is a Head Start and Early Head Start provider with centers in seven counties and home-based workers in nine counties. Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, and Nemaha County each have active sites as of November 2023. Marshall County had a site, but due to changes, that site has been closed while a new site is being prepared for Pottawatomie County. For counties where NEK-CAP, Inc. is not the Head Start or Early Head Start provider, those services or similar programs are covered by other agencies or the local school district. Republic and Washington Counties each have Head Start sites through Clay County Child Care Center. In addition, Brown and Jackson both have an additional Head Start site through Kickapoo Nation and Prairie Band Potawatomie respectively to serve families who would prefer to use the services of those nations. Several counties also have school districts which provide a preschool option, or there are options through a private preschool, childcare center or through a church-hosted preschool. This gives many families throughout the sixteen-county area some choices of where they would like to send their child for preschool-based programs.



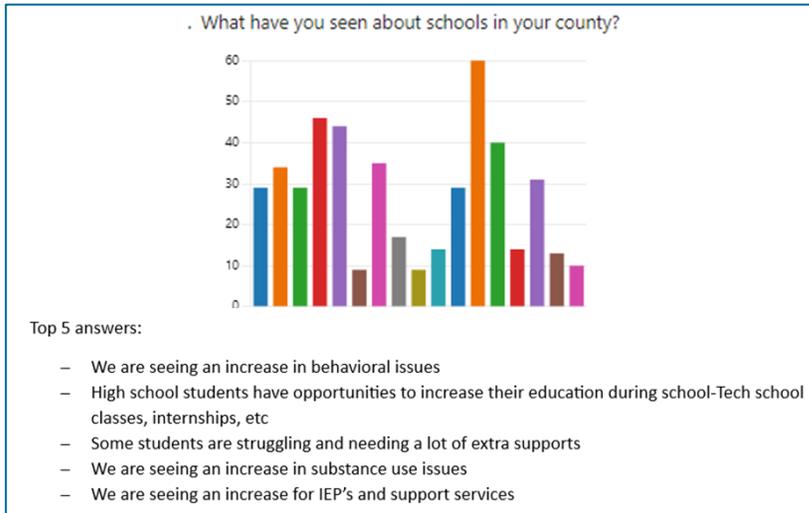
Early childhood education and services help to prepare students for Kindergarten, but primary education is meant to help prepare students for adulthood. Success in school includes not just meeting the basic state-defined

educational outcomes, but also interacting with students in a manner that their time at school is appropriate, educational, and meets their needs. School personnel who have provided feedback have spoken to an increase in needs for Individualized Education Plans (IEP's) which help to define educational goals for students with special needs and how the school staff can address those. If students need accommodations to help adjust their learning environment to their needs, for example for ADHD, Autism Spectrum, or behavioral challenges, parents and schools should be working together through the IEP process to identify challenges for the student, brainstorm how to meet and overcome those, and document progress on benchmarks. Feedback from focus groups, surveys, and other conversations reflect that there is an increasing number of students who need extra support at school.

Planning for ongoing education is another skill that can be developed while in high school if students are given the opportunity. Several school districts take advantage of local technical college opportunities. The Kansas Career Technical Workforce Grant can help pay for juniors and seniors to take college courses that will provide a certification for areas such as HVAC, nursing, medical office skills, diesel mechanics, and others, as eligible by the postsecondary institution. Highland Community College and North Central Technical College are two examples of postsecondary institutions who partner with local high schools to provide students technical certification opportunity while they are finishing their high school degree. These are important programs for youth who are looking to get a head start on their career path and would prefer to use a technical certification opportunity rather than attend an extra two to four years for a more traditional college experience. It has been noted for several years that the number of people working in trades has been declining as many of the previous plumbers, electricians, and other "blue collar" workers come to an age of retirement. The state of Kansas has been looking for opportunities to help boost interest in these jobs while also providing an avenue of education for interested students. Partnerships between high schools and their local accredited institutions are an important step in providing more youth a boost to economic mobility by way of an education that also teaches a skill.

A common topic that was brought up in several focus groups was that of language barriers. Some of our counties, including Jackson, Washington, and Mitchell Counties noted an increasing Hispanic and Latino student population. With this comes the challenge for schools of ensuring that families are receiving all of the information they need for school enrollment, local resources, and health services. School representatives and health department representatives from the counties all voiced similar concerns about addressing communication challenges with families, while trying to avoid children or siblings as the family translator. A common thread of the conversation was the concern of children in the home feeling required to relay information between providers and parents, which could include confidential information that may not be appropriate for children to hear or discuss. Group participants discussed the challenges they have faced and also what strategies they have used for interpretation and translation options. While some providers were still looking for translation and interpretation options, some providers are currently using services such as Propio, Language Line, or other contractors. For example, DVACK was noted as using Language Line which offers interpretation in over 150 languages. NEK-CAP, Inc. uses services from Propio and also O&A Language Solutions, who was the contracted interpreter for each of the focus group meetings. Two of the schools discussed new procedures they have started in an attempt to improve outreach to students. Holton school district has started a separate enrollment process for families who are Non-English-speaking families. This dedicated time allows them to schedule an appointment with the school and work directly with a staff who speaks Spanish and can help walk them through the processes of enrollment and understanding what the family needs to know about their child's building. The Beloit school district has a similar process through the use of the ESL Coordinator who also works directly with families who do not primarily speak English, and they are working on expanding their services to further provide supports.

Top concerns that were noted from the survey include an increase in behavioral issues in students, an increase in students struggling with schoolwork, and an increase in substance abuse issues in students. It was noted however that many high school students do have opportunities to access other connections while still in high school. These were all issues that were also discussed during focus groups. Several school staff have reflected new challenges in working with families on improving attendance, communication, and participation. During the pandemic, when schools and many businesses were shut down and accessing everything from home, it has been noted that many people in the general public became accustomed to working from home, schooling from home, and



perhaps not regularly communicating with schools. This habit seems to have spilled into recent years, even though schools have been fully open since the Kansas State Department of Education required open schools in 2021. Schools have communicated an increasing challenge with being able to effectively communicate with families regarding whether their child is coming to school, concerns about grades or classroom behaviors, or unpaid school fees such as tuition costs and lunch fees for families who are not participating in the reduced or free lunch program. This can put extra burdens on school staff and teachers who are spending extra time attempting follow-ups with families. Some

district staff discussed the steps they have started taking which includes daily phone calls or text messages to try to improve communication, but results seem to vary.

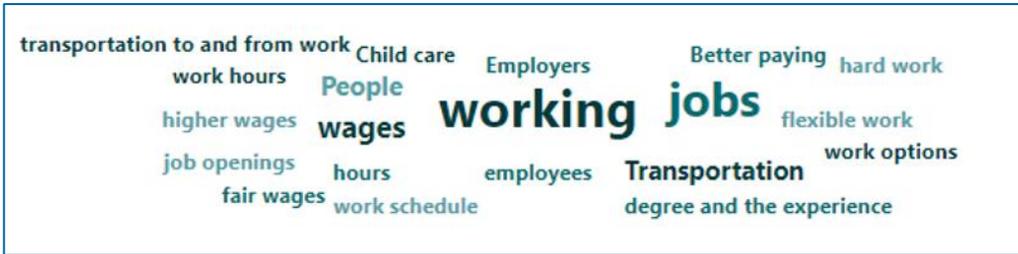
[Working for the Future: Employment, Daycare, and everything between](#)

The ability to find work has been a national topic for the last several years, and one that has not missed any of our counties. Many employers around the area have “Help Wanted” signs and advertisements for available jobs, meanwhile many jobseekers note difficulty in finding employment. While a disconnect was seen between employers and jobseekers prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the situation seems to have been exacerbated. Discussions at focus groups and insights from surveys and other discussions point to idea that this is a problem with many layers and no “quick fix.” Employers need staff and employees who are willing to come to work and make a commitment to their schedules. Jobseekers need jobs that provide a living wage, enough hours, and are within driving distance. In some of the North Central Counties such as Jewell, Mitchell, Smith, Republic and Washington, it was noted that due to lack of job availability, there is a number of employees who travel outside of the county or even the state for work. Several people in each of the counties work in Nebraska, even as far up as Lincoln. For those who are not able to drive, they may be taking jobs that require less qualifications than what they may have a degree or experience in. And then there are those who are under-employed, they may have work but the hours or the pay are not enough to cover bills and they still struggle with poverty.

One of the top needs identified for increased employment is that of childcare. Many counties have identified that there are not enough childcare slots in their area for parents to ensure their children’s safety while they are at work. Comments during focus groups indicated that the number of centers previously available have actually decreased over the last few years, leaving parents with few options. Atchison County noted in their focus group that they were 615 childcare slots short of the number needed for the county. While there are already two centers and several home-based centers in the county, they are nowhere close to meeting the needs of employed parents. This was a similar problem for each of the counties. Included in childcare is before and after school care. Many childcare centers and in-home centers cannot take school aged children because they are counted as part of their ratio. For areas where there is no before or after school care, parents must again look at schedules, factor in driving time, and how that will affect work schedules.

Another factor for difficulty in finding employees circles back to each county's standing with housing. When counties have a low housing stock for potential employees to either rent or buy, the chances of the employee declining a job offer increases. Several employers have noted difficulty in finding employees who are able to move to their area due to a lack of available housing. NEK-CAP, Inc. is an example of such an employer, who has seen potential staff for Head Start centers decline offers because they could not find appropriate, available, or affordable housing.

In your opinion, what would help improve employment in your county?



Living Quality and Inequality: Housing, Homelessness and variables

Since 2020 and the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, housing has become another national topic that touches almost all demographics. Whether families rent, own, or are in the streets, all systems that touch the housing markets have been affected in one way or another. Some factors that have been identified by staff, program participants, and the community over the past few years include:

- Housing Moratorium-evictions stopped, people stopped moving, and housing stock became unavailable.
- KERA program-the state Emergency Rental Assistance program to help with rent and utility costs. While helpful for many households, the program also left many landlords waiting for many months for possible reimbursement which was not guaranteed; some landlords increased rents; and many households reported applications that were processed but unfunded leaving the family in eviction status.
- Property taxes-Homeowners receiving new assessments that are higher than previous amounts, concerns about increasing taxes which effect renters and rental prices when landlords and owners are trying to close income gaps.
- Lack of housing stock for those who are trying to move or find housing to get out of homelessness. Rents are higher than before, credit checks are a more common requirement, increased barriers to access housing for people who may struggle with mental health, addiction, or other barriers to permanent housing.

Different towns within our service area have begun to address their housing needs in various ways. The City of Leavenworth, in an effort to help mediate between landlords and tenants, began a Rental Registration program in 2020 as part of their city ordinances. All rental dwellings within the city of Leavenworth, with the exception of those on the exemption list, are required to register for the program and have either an owner or a property manager residing within 40 miles of the city limits. This helps to give the city authority to mediate between renters and landlords, as well as to help promote safe and healthy housing units for renters. Manhattan has had a similar program since 2017. Hiawatha has started a Housing Board to review options for increasing housing stock in the area. Doniphan County has applied for and received HEAL grant funds to renovate downtown buildings and has been reviewing housing needs and options for their downtown housing locations.

As mentioned earlier, renters have seen an increase in the amount they need to pay for rent. All counties have seen increases in rental amounts, both for private renters and for subsidized housing recipients. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) releases annual Fair Market Rent (FMR) levels, which are calculated for each county. Fair Market Rents are different from contract rent amounts that are listed in a lease, because they are calculated using prior year's data which is then added to other data sources and an overall FMR is extrapolated. These numbers are the defining rent amounts for several housing assistance programs, including HCV, TBRA, CoC, and ESG rental assistance programs. For these programs, a combination of the contract rent as

requested by the property owner, is paired with utility allowances based on the utilities used at the housing unit. If the total amount of contract rent plus utility allowances are more than the county's FMR rate, the housing is considered too expensive for HUD rental assistance. The purpose of the methodology is to help keep local rates at a consistent and reasonable rate for renters to be able to afford, including anyone who is not in a HUD-funded program. However, it has been noticed by agency staff that contract rents requested by landlords are increasingly higher than the allowed Fair Market Rent, which is reflective of the increased pace at which rents are increasing throughout our service area. See below for a sample of three counties and their increasing FMR rates, compared to currently advertised rents.

Sample Fair Market Rent Levels (Rent + Utility Allowance)

	Studio	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
2021					
Atchison	512	564	742	965	1087
Jackson	638	643	844	1075	1275
Riley	723	728	907	1190	1552
Mitchell	560	564	742	917	1064
2022					
Atchison	555	611	804	1092	1175
Jackson	688	692	911	1160	1346
Riley	584	698	788	1113	1117
Mitchell	584	645	788	959	1117
2023					
Atchison	633	671	882	1243	1326
Jackson	726	731	960	1231	1372
Riley	812	817	1009	1347	1712
Mitchell	633	713	882	1138	1211

*Fair Market Rent calculated by HUD using ACS population estimates, Consumer Price Index values for utilities, and prior year FMR for rent base.

Average Contract Rent Amounts via Zillow.com & Rent.com (November, 2023)

	Studio	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
Atchison	No data	595	No data	1200	1200
Jackson	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Riley	No data	800	900	1300	1600
Mitchell	600	600	725	950	No data

Understanding Fair Market Rents in comparison to contract rents is significant for those who pay for rent privately in addition to those who are living in subsidized housing. Increasing housing costs creates increased risk for falling into poverty if a household experiences a financial emergency. Many households who have started utilizing services from social service agencies or nonprofits like NEK-CAP, Inc. have reported that they previously were able to stay afloat on their income. However, when a financial emergency occurred, such as a medical emergency or any other type of major event that decreased income, housing costs, including rent or mortgage, and utilities, quickly became more difficult to manage on a lower income. Although suggested housing costs for families should not amount to more than 30% of their income, more often than not, many families are spending a much higher percentage of their income on housing. Three Counties, Doniphan, Jackson, and Riley County, each has a higher percentage of households than the state average who are severely-burdened, paying 50% or more of

their income on housing costs. The state average is 10.7% while the county averages are 13.82% for Doniphan County, 11.93% for Jackson County, and 17.46% for Riley County. Through all the sixteen counties of those who are severely cost-burdened; 62.1% of the households were renters, 23.6% were homeowners still paying a mortgage, and 14.3% were homeowners who did not have a mortgage. This last piece of those who are housing burdened without a mortgage indicates that many homeowners struggle with the costs of utilities. Utility costs such as electricity, water, and gas or propane, have each experienced their own increases. In 2022, Evergy raised their rates over 20% (Ref 4), while propane costs have increased approximately 34% from \$1.785 in October 2020 to \$2.393 in October, 2023. In addition, some local municipalities have increased their local city rates. For example, Hiawatha in Brown County and Atchison in Atchison County both saw rate increases for water and trash respectively that added an extra \$19-\$23 to the average monthly city bill. While each increase for a utility or fee may not seem significant on its own, when several increases are experienced by a household, such as rent, electricity, and heating costs all at the same time, they have the potential to create a collective cost burden on a household. What once may have cost \$875 a month or \$10,500 annually (550 rent+100 electric+25 water/sewer+200 propane), could potentially cost significantly more at \$1,040 a month or \$12,480 (600 rent+\$122 electric+50 water/sewer+268 propane). If this family in a 1-bedroom unit is making the Federal Poverty Level threshold of \$14,580, they are now spending 85% of their income on housing costs.

U.S. Propane Residential Price (Dollars per Gallon)												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2020	2.003	1.983	1.926							1.785	1.844	1.924
2021	2.118	2.304	2.378							2.663	2.724	2.702
2022	2.730	2.846	2.993							2.663	2.675	2.678
2023	2.699	2.703	2.684							2.393		

-- = No Data Reported; -- = Not Applicable; NA = Not Available; W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Release Date: 11/1/2023
Next Release Date: 11/15/2023

Data sourced from US Energy Information Administration:

https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/hist/LeafHandler.ashx?n=PET&s=M_EPLLPA_PRS_NUS_DPG&f=M

While housing was a major topic of discussion at all focus groups, the concentration was not on rental availability alone. Homeowners have been a demographic group that has reported seeing an increased number of struggles, and they are also a demographic that is served through some of NEK-CAP, Inc.'s services. More homeowners are reporting that reassessments of property values are determining assessment values much higher than previous years, which concerns many homeowners about the effects of property taxes or resale values changing. County taxes also play a factor as local property taxes increase, which adds to the amount a family has to pay between their mortgage and taxes. In addition, with interest rates around 7%, (Ref 3) monthly mortgage payments have been reported to be difficult to maintain, or for some, difficult to refinance. This information was reflected both during focus groups and in responses to the needs assessment survey. Only 14 of the 86 respondents (16%) reflected their belief that homeowners are doing okay without any assistance.

30. Many conversations talk about rent assistance, but how are home owners doing in your county? (Check any that apply)

[More Details](#)

- Most homeowners are doing fine... 14
- There is an increasing number o... 47
- There is an increasing number o... 47
- Homeowners are struggling and... 40
- Other 10



Most homeowners are doing fine, I don't feel like they need any assistance.

There is an increasing number of people struggling with mortgages.

There is an increasing number of people struggling with property taxes.

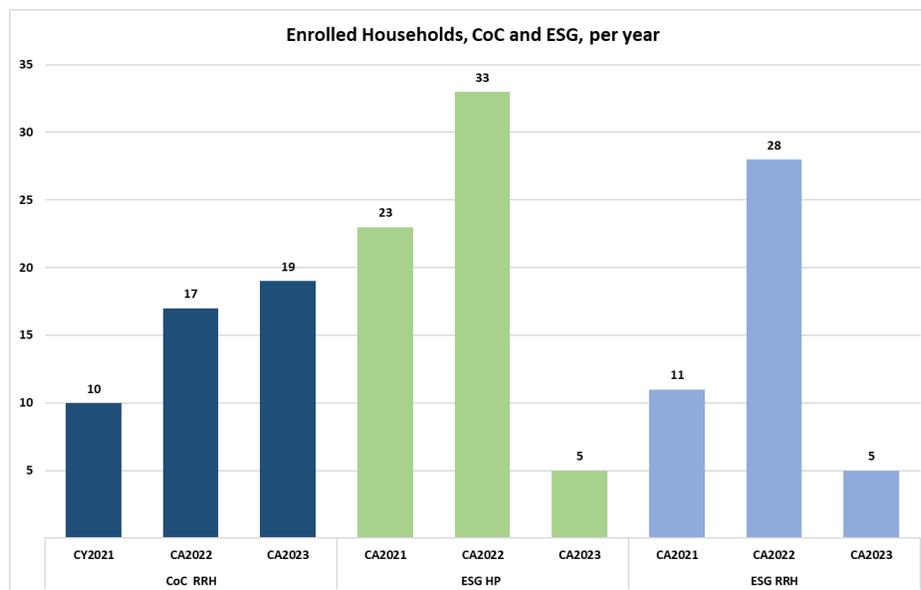
Homeowners are struggling and need more resources.

Comments about how homeowners are doing include:

- Home repairs and upkeep
- Unsure, property taxes could be a burden for elderly homeowners
- Struggling to pay for home repairs or heating fuel

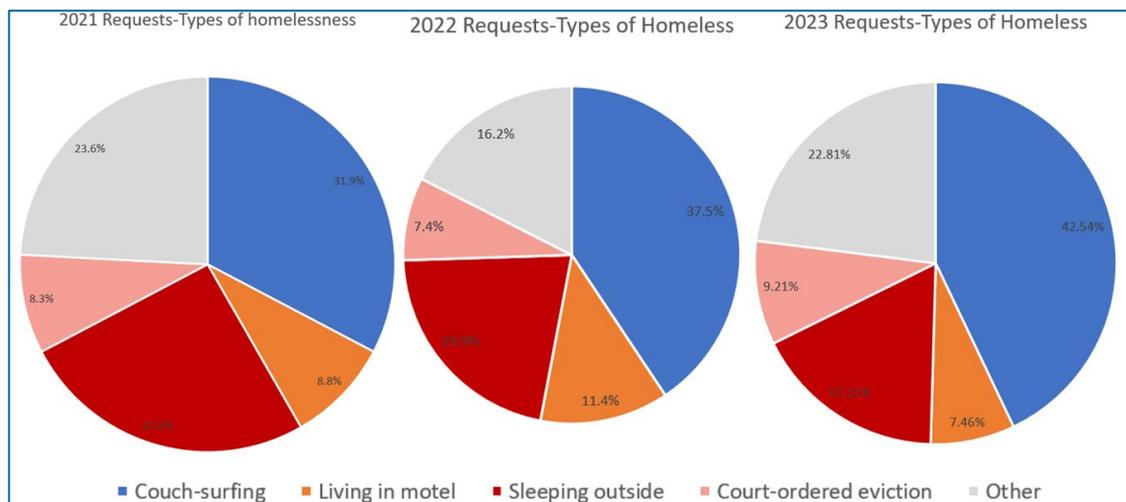
NEK-CAP, Inc. facilitates two McKinney Vento programs funded by HUD to help those who are struggling with homelessness. The Continuum of Care (CoC) program and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program both use rental assistance in the Rapid Rehousing component to help those who meet the HUD Category 1 definition of homeless, which is sleeping in a place not meant for habitation (i.e., outside, in vehicles, in a tent, in condemned housing, in a shelter, etc). ESG also has a Homeless Prevention component which helps those who are at imminent risk of becoming literally homeless within the next 14 days (i.e. couch surfing, court-ordered eviction, over-crowded households, etc). Both CoC and ESG are able to use funds to help families who meet Category 3 definition of those who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, exploitation, and stalking.

A review of the program enrollments, meaning those who have been accepted into one of the programs, shows that the number of households who have been enrolled into the CoC program has continued to increase. For the ESG programs, numbers reflect a different story due to COVID-19 funds, also known as ESG CV, which gave the agency more funding during 2021 and 2022 in an attempt to house more people. Both the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing programs for ESG saw an increased number of applicants, and therefore an increased number of enrollments between 2021 and 2022. The 2023 numbers are much lower because the COVID-based funding has ended, and the agency is now back to typical funding amounts.



During the last three years, there has been a significant increase in the number of applicants who have used the online request to begin the application process of Coordinated Entry, which is a required piece of the application process per HUD regulations. In 2021, 216 people requested assistance through the agency's online request, in 2022 there were 272 requests, and in 2023 there have been 236 as of November 1st. The

counties with the highest numbers of requests include Atchison, Brown, and Leavenworth. The most common types of homeless situations were couch-surfing and those who were sleeping outside. During the Coordinated Entry process, which helps to assess applicants for vulnerability and eligibility in order to better match them with an appropriate program in their area, applicants are asked about housing barriers including safety issues or domestic violence experience, difficulty obtaining or maintaining housing, health and mental health issues, criminal history issues, or need for extra supports. Historically, at least 30% of households who apply for any of the McKinney Vento programs have experienced domestic violence. For those who are applying because they are couch-surfing, living in a motel, or being court-ordered evicted, many times the inability to stay on top of housing costs has been the cause of the imminent risk of homelessness. Housing costs become difficult for many applicants who have lost work during the pandemic and been unable to improve their employment status or establish other means of income. In addition, many people who are going through re-entry process from either long-term jail or prison sentences, report an increased difficulty in finding housing due to their criminal history. For households who have poor or non-existent credit histories, or rental histories, these also become barriers to obtaining housing as more landlords use background checks, rental histories, and credit checks to determine who will be ‘reliable’ renters.



Healthy Topics: Equity, Barriers, Insurance

Health quality is an indicator of how well an area is doing. Whether people have access to health and mental health services, if they have insurance, how long they live, and the level of chronic illnesses in an area are all examples of indicators that we can look at to help determine how well an area’s overall health. In review of the sixteen counties, and a review of several of these indicators, the majority of our counties are doing better than the state average. However the state of Kansas is lower than many states for health rankings, but still in the “average” category according to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, a division of the Department of Health and Human Services;

https://datatools.ahrq.gov/nhqdr/?_gl=1%2Atvk956%2A_ga%2AMjA1NzlyMTQxMC4xNjk5NDYxOTg0%2A_ga_1NPT56LE7J%2AMTY5OTQ2MTk4NC4xLjEuMTY5OTQ2MjE2Ni4wLjAuMA .

While many of the health indicators used to rank the states were listed as “average” or “better than average” for Kansas, there were a few “worse than average” indicators noted relating to vaccinations for teenagers, heart health, and health data points for residents of long-term care facilities and home health care patients.

- Adults who received a blood cholesterol measurement in the last 5 years
- Adults who reported a home health care provider asking to see all the prescription and over-the-counter medicines they were taking, when they first started getting home health care
- Deaths per 1,000 hospital admissions with pneumonia, age 18 and over
- Hospital admissions with hypertension per 100,000 population, age 18 and over

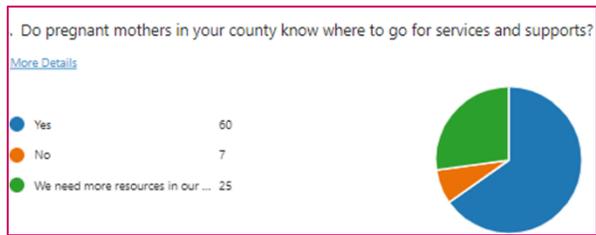
Each year, the Kansas Health Rankings are released by the Kansas Health Institute with county-level datapoints to reflect how each county stands based on several health outcomes and health factors. The majority of our counties are ranked in the top 50 out of 104 counties that were ranked. Health Outcome information includes the percent of adults who reported poor to fair health and the percentage of low birthweight (<2500 grams). Counties that fall in the lowest rankings of our area include Brown, Doniphan, and Jewell Counties. These counties each had worse than the state average for the percentage of adults in poor/fair health plus multiple health rankings. Some of the indicators for Health Rankings included the percentage of adult smokers, access to exercise opportunities, rates of uninsured adults over 65, poverty and unemployment, severe housing problems, and others. Counties that fall in the lowest rankings include Atchison, Brown, and Jewell Counties, which each had a higher percentage of children living in poverty, uninsured adults and adults who smoke, along with other factors. Many counties were below the state average (80%) on access to exercise, with Jewell, Doniphan, and Washington each below 35%. This point about exercise was actually discussed at several focus groups in counties who have seen exercise facilities either close or become difficult for county citizens, especially senior, to attend either because of other patrons or because of the driving distance to a facility.

Health Outcome		Health Ranking	
Pottawatomie	2	Pottawatomie	5
Nemaha	3	Nemaha	6
Jefferson	7	Riley	10
Riley	10	Republic	11
Leavenworth	14	Smith	19
Mitchell	16	Mitchell	20
Osborne	17	Jefferson	32
Marshall	24	Washington	36
Smith	30	Marshall	43
Jackson	32	Leavenworth	48
Atchison	41	Jackson	56
Washington	49	Osborne	58
Republic	56	Doniphan	70
Jewell	61	Jewell	73
Doniphan	65	Atchison	77
Brown	76	Brown	84

Insurance coverage across the counties has increased over the past three years of available data. The number of uninsured people has decreased for most counties for adults 18-64. Kansas is one several states which has continued to avoid expanding Medicaid insurance coverage for adults who would be income eligible but are also of “working status”. This means that adults aged 19-64 who are not disabled, or are unable to prove disability, will typically not qualify for Medicaid coverage, also known as KanCare, per eligibility requirements located at https://www.kancare.ks.gov/docs/default-source/consumers/benefits-and-services/fact-sheets/fs-1-medical-coverage-basic-eligibility-requirements.pdf?sfvrsn=ee5c531b_6. These applicants are expected to find health insurance through other options such as Marketplace Insurance, employer-sponsored insurance, or privately paid insurance. A large barrier for many people who meet poverty or other low-income thresholds is the income eligibility for Marketplace

insurance. The Marketplace is designed to help those who do not meet Federal Medicaid eligibility thresholds, therefore many individuals who apply for the Marketplace insurance find themselves being advised that they qualify for state Medicaid insurance, which is not an option in a state where Medicaid is not offered to the “working poor”. Employer-sponsored insurance becomes a barrier when individuals are working for a company who either does not offer insurance, or when they receive scheduled hours that keep them below the eligibility threshold of company insurance. For example, if a company requires full-time workers to work 32 hours per week to qualify for insurance, but the employee is only scheduled 30 hours, they do not qualify for the company insurance. In addition, premiums for employer-sponsored insurance may also be too expensive for many households to afford.

Health providers such as physicians, dentists, and mental health providers are all vital to the health of a community. When these providers are non-existent in a community, citizens then have to start driving longer distances to obtain services, or some will choose not to receive services. The lack of certain types of health care has also become a major discussion point. For those who are struggling with mental health or addiction and need counseling or medication services, their options for providers can be very limited in several of our counties. Added to

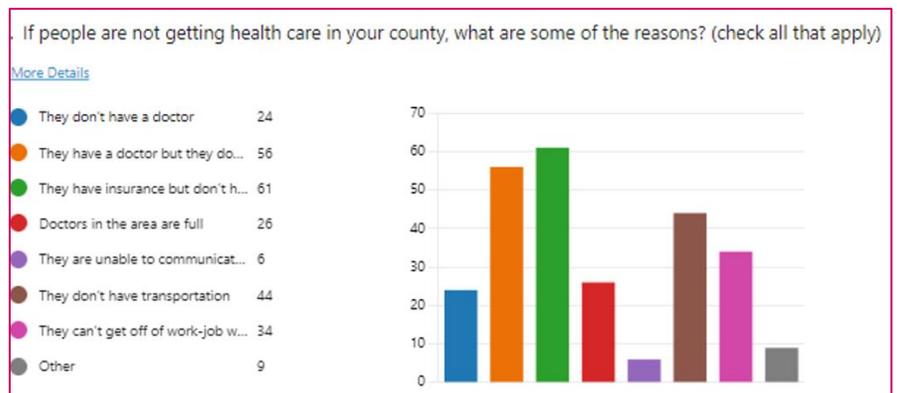


a lack of providers, an increased turnover rate for these providers also makes accessing services more difficult. As pointed out in several focus groups, when a patient has been working with a therapist or provider, and then must start with a new person and re-tell their story, which may include trauma, it can create major trust issues which can deteriorate the therapeutic relationships and progress. For those in our 14 rural counties, there is also the added concern of

privacy when everyone knows each other. To be clear, the privacy concern is not centered on the integrity of providers, but on the acknowledgement that in small towns, many people are noticing their neighbors and where they may or may not be going.

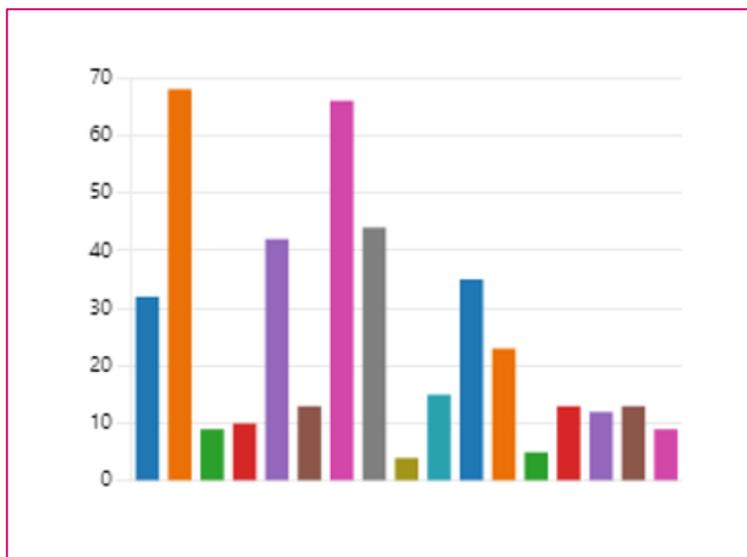
Health care access has also become more difficult in several counties based on the type of health needs. For example, in Jackson County there are no longer any dentists who take Medicaid coverage in Holton, which leaves families driving to Topeka. For those who cannot easily take off work or who lack transportation, this requires extra effort, time, and arrangements in order to attend visits. In addition, Jackson and Pottawatomie Counties, as well as others, have seen decreased access to prenatal care outside of their local Multi-County Health Department services or local Primary Care Physicians. A quick Google search shows a lack of prenatal care centers through several counties, which leaves many families driving an hour or more for specialized services when they need to see an OB-GYN, or if they are experiencing a high-risk pregnancy. This can put another large burden on families who are already trying to budget between lower incomes and higher housing costs, and now must factor in extra transportation costs on top of medical costs.

General care visits have also been noted as an area of concern due to a lack of local physicians, or a lack of physicians who will take Medicaid patients. Several counties who have a larger Hispanic/Latino population have also discussed alternative options of healthcare that families may need



to consider when they do not qualify for state insurance due to citizenship status. One point that was addressed was the need for local providers to be able to communicate with non-English speaking families about where they can access services, how to advocate for their needs, and also how to request financial information. The point was made in at least one focus group that not many families come to the community with an understanding that they can request a payment plan, or they can request a quote of how much a health service may cost. Either one of these requests can help with planning purposes and decrease the chances that healthcare might be avoided. It is important to note that in each of the three counties, staff and other providers noted that while the adults in non-English

Topics Identified as High Needs from Survey



- More Housing Options 79%
- Daycare options 77%
- Jobs with living wages 51%
- Accessible mental health 49%
- Long-term job seekers/employees 41%

[In Summary, Key Findings](#)

Common responses between county focus groups and survey responses demonstrate that regardless of how community members and stakeholders participated in the 2023 Needs Assessment, they have similar interests and concerns for their areas. All county focus groups have identified housing, daycare, mental health, and employment issues as areas of concern, but also areas that could potentially be addressed and improved. None of these topics are easily fixed with one simple solution but will instead need partnerships and intention from community members and stakeholders who are invested in their county's needs.

Not only do each of these topics stand alone in having several factors that feed into them, but they also intertwine in several ways to impact families who are living in poverty. Employment can be affected by a lack of housing, while obtaining housing may be difficult if a household does not have income. Jobseekers need to be healthy enough to find and attend work regularly, but without insurance or the ability to pay medical bills, employees may not be able to attend to their healthcare. In addition, if households are unable to afford healthy foods such as meat and produce to meet basic nutritional needs, their risk for increased health issues such as heart disease, obesity, and cancer can increase. Add in that a lack of availability for healthcare and mental healthcare resources impacts families even farther. For some populations who experience increased barriers to basic needs because of race, ethnicity, housing status, etc, all of these factors can be even more detrimental.

NEK-CAP, Inc. programs and staff work to continually create partnerships throughout the sixteen counties in order to increase awareness, communicate needs of the families we serve, and combat the causes and conditions of poverty. As an agency, we have worked with schools, hospitals, healthcare clinics, mental health providers, utility providers, local churches, local government officials, landlords, property managers, and other providing agencies such as Catholic Charities, Second Harvest, Kansas Food Bank, and staff from various Department of Children and Families (DCF) programs. These working partnerships will continue to be a valuable asset as the agency looks at how to further develop services in the future.

The Strategic Plan that was updated in 2022 lists several goals for family and community level work. Goals include:

- 👉 Working with families to provide appropriate referrals; give information to families about opportunities that promote positive experiences, improved education, and/or foster the family's well-being.
- 👉 Continue community partnerships and build new collaborations

- 🔥 Increase capacity and funding at the agency level to continue offering and building new options of programs and services for families.

While the agency already provides several types of services including early education, rental assistance for housing and homelessness, safety net services for emergency payments, and various learning opportunities, we will need to continue looking to expand or update our services to meet local needs. An example of one expansion has been the recent partnership with Kansas University's health initiative, Community Organizing to Promote Equity (COPE) which has helped to provide Community Health Workers in Brown and Jackson County. These workers have helped over 80 households identify and access local health services to meet their individual needs, while also accessing other local services for needs such as housing. With the increasing needs for healthcare and mental healthcare access, whole family approaches to services, and housing instability services, NEK-CAP, Inc. will need to continue looking into opportunities and funding that will address the key areas of concern. NEK-CAP, Inc. will also continue to cultivate and promote community-level partnerships to help build stronger foundations for programs. New partnerships and involvement from other stakeholders, local units of government, state legislators, and interested community members who have not been involved will be important to help build a stronger network of support for individuals and families.

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Appendices

Community Focus Group Notes-Needs vs Strengths/Resources vs Future Wish List

Atchison

Attendees: Brandi Folsom, NEK-CAP, Inc./staff; Bailey Buttron, NEK-CAP, Inc./staff; Scottee Weber, DCF/social service provider; Kara Soph USD 409/school social worker; Ronda McDaniel, USD 409/school; Tabitha Giles, Deware Enterprises; Kathy Harris, First Steps/community member & private rep; Brad Greene, First Christian Church/church member/clergy; Mary Stalder, DCF/community member; Caitlyn Padgett, DCF; Amber Miller, DCF; Heidi Widmer, DCF Nina Ostertag, First Steps/community member & childcare provider; McKayla Cluck, NEK-CAP, Inc. /staff; Lisa Murphy, NEK-CAP, Inc./staff; Shelby Howard, NEK-CAP, Inc./staff; Rhonda Gould, DCF; Marybeth Thomas, DCF; Alex Gehring; Pam Wilburn, NEK-CAP, Inc./staff; Joel Hernandez, House of Gratitude; Susan Galloway, Atchison Housing Authority/local government; Beth Linville, Atchison Housing Authority/local government; Betty Kane, NEK-CAP, Inc./staff; Jeanette Collier, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Jason Gibson, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Kim Lackey, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Cathy Clark, NEK-CAP, Inc.

Increases in disabilities
% of autism on the rise
of people without insurance on the rise
More depression since lockdown
Increased delays with potty-training and developmental delays in children, also depression
Speech delays-follows them to school, then causing accidents at school
Childcare spots extremely hard to find-no openings, raised rates, parents only working to pay child care
See people who don't want to go looking for help
DCF has seen a drop in Voc Rehab since moving during lockdown-new location has low visibility
Changes in daycare regs-space, safety changes, staff training hours-feel that they are decreasing best practices

3Rivers
Carrie Sowers
Community Health Services
The Monks
General Public Transportation-do have to schedule in advance, pay extra for carseats, limited to certain hours
First Fridays
Amberwell Hospital
Chamber
Catholic Charities
School-related events
Trunk or Treating
Parades
Walk/hikes
Muddy River Festival
Amelia Earhart Festival
Family Friendly events-need more

Need to have more family structured options
Would like to have more family-friendly events instead of always events with alcohol
Need more community events in general
Need more resource fairs, word of mouth has been best advertisement
Workforce Opportunity Act-starting arly to get students on track for jobs, workforce learning experience
Would like to have places to refer kids to help with screentime, addiction to phones, learning basic skills
Need more money for treatment
Classes for learning basic care and finances
Churches & daycare are partnering together for grant towards possbile site, required to be ground ready
Need more doctors to move here for growth and opportunities
IRIS-Housing Director has been working on setting up IRIS platform

Brown

Attendees: Daniel Norwood, First United Methodist Church & Ministerial Alliance/member of clergy/church; McKayla Cluck, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Lisa Murphy, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Shelby Howard, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Stevie Goodpaster, KU COPE; Johnny Curtis Parker, KU COPE; Bailey Buttron, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Brandi Folsom, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Jeanette Collier, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Kristy Morey, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Thor Brown, NEK-CAP, Inc.

Increase in emergency services
Housing & food costs have increased but come hasn't increasd with them
Daycare costs are high
Homelessness is on the rise due to derelict housing being torn down
Stars Hotel very full-many intakes for services from there
Concerns about predatory behaviors
Transportation issues
Mixture of generational & situational poverty
Criminal records creating lack of opportunities
Substance abuse & lack of providers
List of social service providers has decreased
Finding landlords willing to work with vouchers is getting harder
Stigma about foster children vs the rate of removal in the county

Area Agency on Aging and Sac and Fox both offer General Public Transportation-covered by Medicaid, schedule at least 24 hours in advance

Trinity Center-new location for food pantry and working on providing other services including SUD svcs & NA groups

Other partners/resources

Kanza MHGC

Horizon MH

Landlords

Community members

County Commissioners

Laura Fortmeyer

HFD-Community Foundation grant

Would like to see an updated landlord list

Need more drivers for transportation providers

Need more staff for schools in general

Doniphan

Attendees: Gail Cluck, NEK-CAP, Inc./staff; Sheryl Pierce, DP Co Health Dept/health provider; Kay Smith, DP Co Health Dept/health provider; Dennis Thompson, Wathena Police Dept/law enforcement staff; Lisa Murphy, NEK-CAP, Inc. ; McKayla Cluck, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Shelby Howard, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Brandi Folsom, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Bailey Buttron, NEK-CAP, Inc. Jeanette Collier, NEK-CAP, Inc. ; Jason Gibson, NEK-CAP, Inc.

Housing, trying to find, making deposit.

Shady Hollow is evicting everyone by 4/30/23. Multiple problems at property, no running water for several weeks, trying to find out who was paying HUD vouchers that were not NEK-CAP, Inc.

Population has dropped 2000 in last few years

Southside Apts in Highland will be dozed

No more housing authority in Highland

King's Court is struggling

Not a lot of subsidized housing in DP county

Huge drug abuse issue-Narcan.

Finding crisis services is difficult, especially after hours, often take to St. Joe for emergencies

Not enough child care. New daycare in Troy fell through, not sure of status.

Older nursing home in Highland has closed, building is empty.

2nd Harvest & Catholic Charities both offer a lot of help, mobile bus comes regularly
Senior Citizen Center
Amberwell Clinic can provide after hours screenings
Kanza Mental Health covers DP

Other partners/resources
Dana Clary
Kaden's Kloset
Mosaic Health Services
Commissioners
Churches
Behavioral Health
Chambers
City offices
Economic Development
Sheriff's office
Area Agency on Aging
3Rivers
Cathy Tharman-Extension Office
New daycare in Highland-very nice but expensive.
St. Joe has more services for migrant population and homeless services,
Physical Fitness-Wellness Center at Highland, Troy center but it doesn't have pool any longer

DCARES-need to get started back up again, lost steam during COVID and quit meeting-have provided great speakers for schools and local partners, great networking opportunity
County has received ARPA funding to increase internet availability
Does anybody need NAR-CAN training? If so, PD can train in county.
Increase the Reach potential for events and partnerships

Jackson

Attendees: Jeanette Collier, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Betty Kane, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Randy Fox, USD 336/local educator/teacher; Dylan Robbins, JA Co Health Dept./health provider; Amy Hallauer, JA Co Health Dept./health provider; Kori Anderson, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Brandi Folsom, NEK-CAP, Inc. Matt Taylor, Dension Bank; Robin Goddin, KDHE

Increased mental health issues
Families spending more/less money in accounts
Higher interest rates (although not historically high)
High deductible insurance/high cost for insurance in general
Increased anxiety
Hard to find dentists who take Medicaid-have to go to Topeka
Rising costs of living
Preventative health care, lack of
Domestic violence issues
Financial issues-generational ideas about finances
Language barriers-lack of prenatal care, hard to translate a couple of languages
Language barriers also create educational barriers
Seeing more parents in survivor mode
Families w/ younger children who have only been in school during free meal years, did not know about lunch fees and now receiving emails about bills owed for meals

Chamber
PBPN
Mental Health
Financial literacy-Google has a log of great info to help explain to people about living within your means
Health Dept-offers an interpreter at most of their clinics
Elem School-2-3 days/week, partners w/ MH & gives them space at school to pull kids from class so they can get help in building & parents don't have to leave work.
Healthy Futures/Heartland Clinic-mobile dentist from Lawrence, used by school

Thrive program-not really happening since COVID, should it be re-started?
Please have families re-apply for food services at school every time there is a financial change in life, their eligibility could improve
Discussion of Increase the Reach and helping transport to dental or health services if needed
Would like to increase fitness opportunities again so that adults are more comfortable- students/kids usually at HCC center, not a lot of machines

Jefferson

Attendees: No community participants

Leavenworth

Attendees: Tammy Phillips, DCF Pre-ETS/local educator; Rhonda Gould, DCF; Marybeth Thomas, DCF; Lorie Russell, DCF VR; Amybeth Richardson, St. Vincent Clinic; Bailey Buttron, NEK-CAP, Inc. Betty kane, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Brandi Folsom, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Lawrence Levine, City of Leavenworth/community member; Shelby Howard, NEK-CAP, Inc. Tammy Phillips, DCF Pre-ETS/local educator; Rhonda Gould, DCF; Marybeth Thomas, DCF; Lorie Russell, DCF VR; Amybeth Richardson, St. Vincent Clinic; Bailey Buttron, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Betty kane, NEK-CAP, Inc. Brandi Folsom, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Lawrence Levine, City of Leavenworth/community member; Shelby Howard, NEK-CAP, Inc.

Employers are deperate for workers
Ripple effects for senior citizens-raise in SS but cliff effect & losing assistance
Landlords raising rent so renters move if landlord doesn't like them (rumored)
Before COVID was hard to find a job vs after COVID and nobody wants to work
Higher grocery costs, domino effects
Homelessness increased
More young adults moving home with arents so they don't have bills
Difficulty accessing DCF appointments/staff
COVID scard many people
Mental health issues
All the "extra benefits" from COVID are getting ready to end-providers concerned about families who have not planned/found work/relied on extra benefits
Noted that extra COVID benefits and restrictions are getting lifted, people will need to adjust

KS Legal Services/HCCI trying to help with landlord/rent issues but HCCI most available assistance
United Way of Leavenworth
The Guidance Center
Grocery Getters-help run errands
DCF now has some virtual hours. Advised that entire state is behind due to lack of staff, are mandated to have apps approved/reviewed within 30 days.
St Vincent's -partners with TGC for 1 staff at new Crisis Clinic
Guiding Light-has at least 4 beds and hoping to expand
Voc Rehab-is able to help pay for certain medical situations
Unite Us-online referral service for direct referrals between partner agencies

TGC is starting their transportation services
Need a resource guide for LV County-Resource Coordinator
DCF has a Career Navigator to help with road blocks when job-seeking
Voc Rehabil helps pay for most things that help gain & maintain your job
Need a volunteer source for when peopl need help quickly
Need funding for decluttering, bed bug issues, both are mental health issues but need specific treatments
Potential for Increase the Reach events and partnerships

Marshall/Nemaha

Attendees: Bailey Lierz, SES 113/local educator; Jason Gibson, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Jeanette Collier, NEK-CAP, Inc. ; Baily Lierz, Sabetha Elem.; Jennifer Gatz, USD 113 Prairie Hills; Jilly Mady, NM Co Comm. Health Services; Cindy Holle, City of Marysville; Shelly Schmelzle, NM Central Elem/school educator; Krista Stallbaumer, NM Central; Kori Anderson, NE-CAP, Inc.; Cathy Clark, NEK-CAP, Inc.

Concerns with parents and parenting skills-cleanliness, basic care
Lack of daycare, makes starting new jobs difficult. No daycare hours for 2nd and 3rd shift jobs
No daycare centers in MS, all are in-home only, many drive to/from Seneca for care which is not affordable/logical-over 700 children in MS
NM struggles with finding daycare for infants. On daycare is trying to sell their location, potential for clsoing
Lack of housing, affordability, finding housing, ability to pay utilities
Transportation, lack of
Diapers, formula, etc, very expensive
Lack of after-school care in Seneca and Sabetha
Wetmore school will be closing, will affect work, transportation, etc
Elderly population-getting out to the senior center, having social time
MS has some people who drive from Lincoln NE to work b/c they can't find affordable/decent housing to live in
Landlords raised rents to make up for money missed out during KERA timeframe-tenants applied for help but did not receive payments and did not make payments
Utility bills-peopl wait to pay utility bill then pay extra when shut off so have an extra \$100 reconnect fee
Water rates have gone up
Pawnee MH high staff turnover, creates long waiting lists

Mental Health-Kanza MHGC for NM and Pawnee MH for MS, Brighter Dawn in Seneca-Kailee Deters
PEPC-recently named a resource center for DCF
Domestic Violence provider-The Crisis Center
Ministerial Alliance
Law Enforcement
DCF-there is a center in Marysville

Possibly working on building a new center in Centralia, ground is ready
PEPC has opened up daycare, only 12 spots available

Pottawatomie

Attendees: Kori Anderson, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Larry Hannan, St. Luke's Episcopal Church/member of clergy/church; Jay Hildreth, St. Luke's Episcopal Church; Kristen Shelhauer RN, PT Co Health Dept/community member, health provider, MCH nurse; Jeanette Collier, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Erin Tyron, PT Co Extension; Robin Godden, KDHE; Angie Sauvage, Comm Healthcare System; Brian; Tammy Harenstein, Wamego Police Dept; Leslie Campbell, PT Co Health Dept; Eric Benson, St. Luke's; Cathy Clark, NEK-CAP, Inc.

Children under 18 actually higher than noted by Census
Lots of growth in last 10 years, Wamego up to 25,000, high % of families living in poverty
Bellvue & St. Mary's higher
Where will new church members be housed?
Has not been a Head Start for several years
Mental health, prenatal health, new moms
Rising grocery prices
Health care-hard to access due to distance. Long waiting lists. COVID has had a large impact on so many students and families
Struggling teachers with students needing screened. School safety is a large concern.
Dental care-very bad in schools
Schools seeing extreme behaviors and dental needs
Transportation issues and having to drive so far for dental care
Local dentists not taking anymore clients, huge disservice
Other local dentist not taking any new Medicaid eligible patients
Onaga is minimum 30-40 minutes from most services except hospital
Parents not knowing where to go or how to navigate the health system
High suicide rates
CDDO services-adults/children with disabilities locked out of services
No before-school programs for kids, do have after-school but could use something else
Large concerns with children & lack of respect & learning from internet
Shifts in parenting

Economic Director, Jack Alston
Housing
Wamego High has support group
Some LGBTQ+ go to Manhattan
County has School Resource Officer-travels between all 13 schools
Hospital recently trained 2 MH 1st Aid staff
Some AA groups, not aware of any NA groups, potentially someone who does outreach
Janelle Smith-Juvenile Intake Services
A couple of local preachers can offer limited counseling services

St. Mary's is building a large new church
New housing addition on Hwy 99 for low income, academy wants to buy at least 80 for affordable housing. "Affordable" means will open up other housing options for other families, not that the new units will be affordable themselves.
What happened to SPARKS?
Are there local 'go-getters' who can help organize/fundraise?
Has county asked about funding?
Need for more SUD and MH services that are local and affordable

NCK-Jewell, Mitchell, Osborne, Smith

Attendees: Alice Thompson, Heart Choices; Kaydee Tran, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Steph Litton, Beloit Jr/Sr High; Amanda Beam RN, OCCK; Brenda Langdon-Post, Rock Extension; Jeanette Collier, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Susan Sprague, OCCK; Shelby Howard, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Tanya Paul, DVACK; Kendra Grier, OCCK; Susan McConaghy, Beloit, Soloman Valley transportation; Julie Willoughby, DVACK

Wonder how the affordable housing numbers compare now to a few years ago. Lots of vacant housing due to buildings taken down.
Need rental housing, especially affordable
Need help with security deposits
Rent costs have increased

Feel that numbers for Hispanic/Latino population is underrepresented on Census report. Have seen an increase in this population. Many do not speak English and are trying to find resources, both in and out of school.

Schools are serving more Hispanic/Latino families, especially in Osborne County. Is difficult to find interpretation services and phone apps do not work well.
Finding resources can often be a barrier for families who are uncomfortable reaching out for assistance. Fears of being reported or language can be a barrier.
Also seeing more needs with coping skills-higher anxiety, lack of coping skills
After school transportation is a problem-lack of availability or non-existent

Have seen an uptick with protection orders-domestic violence reports
Trying to access treatment services can be difficult-insurance not covering, lack of availability or staffing

Lack of child care in general-not enough

Food insecurity-schools have gone back to charging for lunches. This has affected families.
Beloit UMC Friendship Meals have dropped after COVID-lack of volunteers & people aren't coming to church in person for fellowship as

DVACK has a language line they use with over 150 languages to help with interpretation.
Beloit has ESL Coordinator who is trying to expand services to support Hispanic/Latino families
School have also been using "Focus on Character" curriculum to teach kids good habits,

Food Resources

MT-Summer Kids Cafe, Heart Choices, Filling the Gap
OB-Filling the Gap, schools are doing meals, schools take lunches to Alton, summer lunches are free
Catholic Charities mobile van, goes to Beloit, Osborne, Smith Center, Mankato; food hygiene, paper products, sometimes clothes; application for services on website

Jewell has a good volunteer group to help bag food for Filling the Gap program
Farmers Market will be offering vouchers through participating vendors in Beloit & Osborne
Beloit 7-9th will begin using cell phone pockets
Beloit CASA Reps are very involved, very consistent, knowledgeable of resources & family support

Meridien in Salina-6-week program for, 1:1 appoints, group therapy, coping skills & tools
Cloud County in Concordia has a 12x12 program for men going through any kind of housing crisis.
Structured setting, sponsors,

Local government support transportation as a need

More rural outreach for kids/families that live out in smaller communities-both funding and people to facilitate

Socialization& summer support

More drivers for public transportation
Funding & availability for substance abuse services, especially when not covered by insurance
Increased pay for MHC staff
Increased services for those struggling with homelessness
Social Security process-having a faster way to apply and appeal for those applying for disability.
Better coping skills for mental health needs
Increased insurance for substance abuse treatment, even online services

Republic

Attendees: Kaydee Tran, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Karady Nash, Independent Disability Contractor
Amanda Beam, OCCK; Kristel Jeardoe, community member; Sandra Jellison-Knock, RP Co Ministerial Assoc; Shelby Howard, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Monica Thayer, Pivotal health & Wellness
Tanya Paul, DVACK; Julie Willoughby, DVACK; Jason Gibson, NEK-CAP, Inc.

Many similar needs and strengths as NCK Counties .

Would be nice to see Census data since COVID, questions on how much data has changed.

Wind farms have moved in, lack of rentals, increased renters, since more people are in the area.

County Health Rankings are interesting to look at, they say 9% compared to 4.6% listed on Census data for people without insurance

Noted concerns about access to food, affordable food, losing the extra money for SNAP

Baby boom since COVID, lack of daycares, loarger classes because of more children

Question about how enrollment numbers have changed. Workers from wind farms are also bringing their children to school system.

Most health services are a drive to get to, so rurality and lack of transportation are factors.

Privotal Health in Courtland
Have 3 doctors and 3 nurse practitioners in the county, all in same clinic and all take Medicaid-Belleville
Medical Clinic
Faithworks
Resource Council through hospital
Halstead (?) Association
Food resources:
Blessings boxes
Food pantry
Commodities (every other month)
Caring neighbors (every other month)
Catholic Charities mobile bus
USD 109 summer meals
Meals on Wheels, high school kids also get meals on wheels-Belleville only
Hospital-Senior Life Solutions-offer meals, social time, 1-on-1 time, screenings
Republic County Health Dept-currently only private pay to home health services
Transportation-81 Connect, Republic County Transportation (funded through Highway Dept)
Mental Health-Resource Coalition, try to get up to offer young & teen Mental Health First Aid
Pawnee Mental Health
Lahendy Council
Counser-Lapo
Substance abuse goes through MH providers

Increased housing options
Air BnB's popping up for people to stay but it also takes away a house that could be a home for someone all year

Riley
Attendees: Kaydee Tran, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Bari Arieli, community member; Liz Nelson, Manhattan Senior Center/social service provider; Erica Christie, 3 Rivers; Shelby Howard, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Jeanette Collier, NEK-CAP, Inc.

Data review, have seen an increase in people with hearing loss
Social opportunities-lonliness; people have forgotten how to connect with each other
Disconnect of how to find employment vs finding work
Costs of living
Food insecurity-numbers have doubled
Mental health-hard to get treatment and supports
Long intake process, infrequent visits due to locked schedules; waiting lists are extremely long
Unemployment-feeds into other areas

Affordable Connectivity Program
Lifeline/Consumer Cellular
Food & Farm Council-website, have multiple services;
Working on senior vouchers for famers' market
"Nourish Together" program
Community Mealth-Friendship meals through Area Agency on Aging-numbers have almost doubled
Senior Center-has social activities, support care groups, foot care clinics, fitness class for people with Parkinsons

More social activities, would be nice to start a laughter yoga class

Educational & physical activities to boost confidence & overall health

More accessible housing-for people disabilities, old felonies high barriers, all of these

More services beyond the Manhattan city boundary

Digital access for the entire county

Internship opportunities with senior center that help with multiple areas

Nonprofit leadership certification

Washington

Attendees: Teresa Kearn, USD 223/ Local educator; Moriah Dobrovlny, USD 223/local educator
Jeri Tegtmeier, USD 223/health provider; Christy Steinfort, USD 223/local educator; Keyna Steinbrock; Julie Willoughby; Lizmarie Garcia , Title 1; Kaydee Tran, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Jeanette Collier, NEK-CAP, Inc.; Jason Gibson, NEK-CAP, Inc

How do we support Latino/Hispanic students in Linn school district? Population has grown since the last Census
Communication-siblings are helping with translation, no current translators in the county. Communicating with parents can be difficult

Housing-windmill & pipeline workers are taking up all rental low-income housing units
Many of dairy farms own housing and this is where they put workers

Health-insurance has a 10 year requirement through farm plan(?)
Farm workers' clinic-Doctors are not always accepting patients due to payment first requirements
School doesn't use Propio so communication with ESL/Latino families is difficult
If family doesn't have work visa, care is difficult
Undersage vaping is large issue

Mental health access-have to go to Clay Center or Marysville

Childcare lacking-only about 15 centers for the whole county
Washington has the only after-school program through a grant but it has a sunset date

Work-many are taking jobs less than their degree just to pay bills
Many are working out of county or state
Underemployed

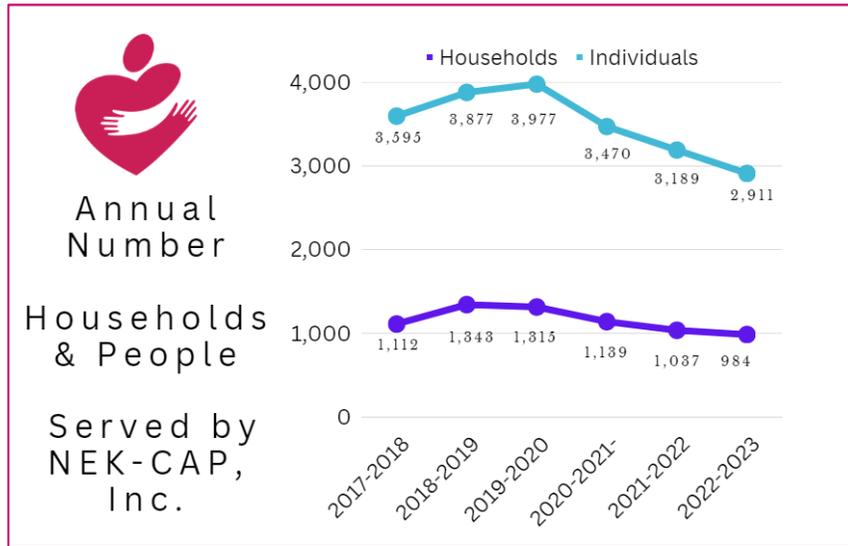
Transportation-lack of public transportation, many people walk

<p>Have better access to food-have a grocery store in all towns or access to food; low food insecurity rate</p> <p>Farmers markets in Linn & Washington</p> <p>School offer food packs for the weekend</p> <p>School are good quality</p> <p>Head Start options-Clay Center,</p> <p>Preschools in Hanover, Linn-1 Lutheran and 1 public, Washington</p> <p>Most students are able to meet their internet needs for school</p> <p>Health clinics-available in Linn, Hanover, Washington-barriers come in when parents both work and/or don't speak English.</p> <p>Employment feels higher than what was reflected in Census</p> <p>Pawnee Mental health-possibly still using telehealth, they use Propio for translation</p> <p>Open 1 day per week</p> <p>DVACK also uses a language line</p> <p>Limited daycare</p> <p>DCF-closest office is in Clay Center</p>
<p>Translators or language lines</p> <p>Social options to bring together ESL and non-ESL families</p> <p>Mobile clinic or free clinic</p> <p>Communication</p> <p>Improved digital access-most kids seem to have access for school but there are still dead zones in the county</p> <p>County-wide resource list-in English and Spanish</p>

NEK-CAP, Inc. Programs

Program Types	Income Threshold
<p>Community Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSBG related services - Basic Needs (aka Emergency Services) - Filling the Gap food distributions - Love & Logic parenting classes - Tackling the Tough Skills employment skills classes - Poverty and REALL simulations - Continuum of Care (CoC) Rental Assistance - Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Rental Assistance 	<p>CSBG Income as allowed by Congress, at date of publishing, 200% of Federal Poverty Limit</p> <p>(also includes book fee \$9)</p> <p>Community-based, no income requirements</p> <p>Homeless Status requirement of HUD definitions</p> <p>Homeless Status requirement of HUD definitions, 30% of median income only for Homeless Prevention assistance</p>
<p>Head Start/Early Head Start</p>	<p>30% of County Median Income</p>
<p>Housing Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) - Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) 	

Annual Number of Households & Individuals Served by NEK-CAP, Inc.



Annual Demographics-all participants

Household Type

Household Type	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Single Person	26.69%	27.87%	29.78%
Two Adults No Children	6.76%	4.24%	4.07%
Single Parent Female	30.38%	34.09%	33.74%
Single Parent Male	3.16%	2.45%	2.44%
Two Parent Household	28.18%	28.34%	26.02%
Non-related Adults with Children	1.05%	0.28%	0.51%
Multigenerational Household	2.46%	2.35%	2.34%
Other	1.32%	0.38%	1.12%
Unemployed (Not in labor force)	185	128	127
Retired	42	28	35
Unspecified	48	1	9
TANF	10	8	3
SSI	152	152	135
SSDI	0	0	0
VA Service-connected Disability	0	0	0
VA Non-service disability	0	0	0
Private disability insurance	0	0	0
Workers compensation	0	0	0
Retirement Social Security	123	175	198
Pension	10	18	14
Child Support	59	31	33
Alimony or Spousal Support	0	0	0
Unemployment Insurance	40	9	9
EITC	0	0	0
Other	47	69	70

Health Insurance Status

Health Insurance Status-Individual	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Has health insurance	85%	85%	86%
Does not have health insurance	15%	15%	13%

Work Status Percent (FPL)

Household Income Percent (FPL)	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Up to 50% FPL	44.16%	51.41%	50.41%
Unkonw/Not reported	7.11%	0.85%	1.52%
51-75%	11.94%	13.84%	13.92%
76-100%	11.15%	11.49%	13.82%
101-125%	9.31%	6.59%	7.52%
126-150%	5.36%	5.65%	4.27%
151-175%	4.65%	4.05%	3.96%
176-200%	2.90%	2.45%	1.83%
201-250%	1.67%	1.98%	0.91%
251% and above	1.76%	1.69%	1.83%

Agency Volunteer Hours

Volunteer Hours of Agency Capacity	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Total # of volunteer hours donated	37,052	33,400	42,383
Total # of hours from individuals with low income	28,892	25,932	35,942
Board Member hours	230	198	209

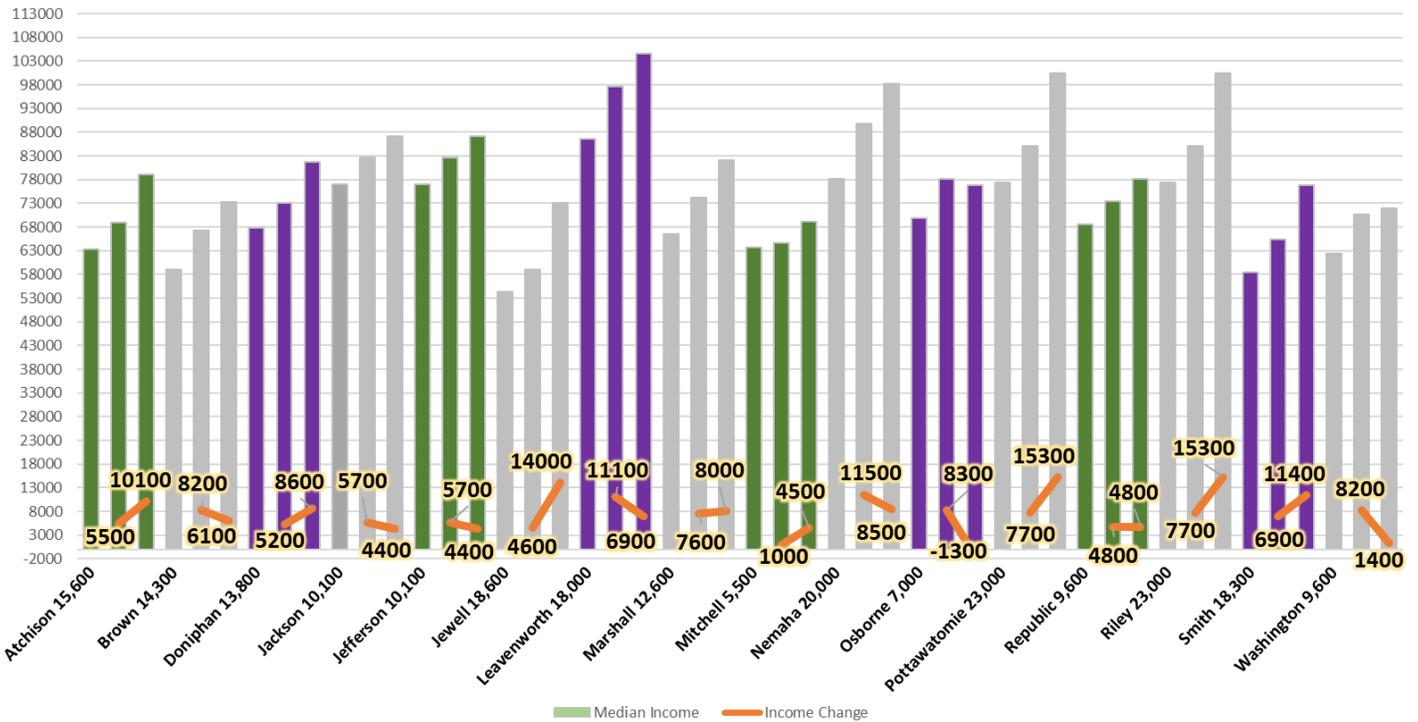
Median Income Level Comparisons

Median County Income vs HCV eligibility

State	Area Information		Income Information		Household Size					
	Metro Area Name	County Name	Median Income	Income Change	1 Person	2 People	3 People	4 People	5 People	6 People

KS	Atchison County, KS	Atchison County	63400		22800	26050	29300	32550	35200	37800
KS			68900	5500	25500	29150	32800	36400	39350	42250
KS			79000	10100	27000	30850	34700	38550	41650	44750
KS	Brown County, KS	Brown County	59000		22800	26050	29300	32550	35200	37800
KS			67200	8200	25500	29150	32800	36400	39350	42250
KS			73300	6100	27000	30850	34700	38550	41650	44750
KS	St. Joseph, MO-KS MSA	Doniphan County	67800		23350	26700	30050	33350	36050	38700
KS			73000	5200	25550	29200	32850	36500	39450	42350
KS			81600	8600	27100	30950	34800	38650	41750	44850
KS	Topeka, KS MSA	Jackson County	77000		26950	30800	34650	38500	41600	44700
KS			82700	5700	28950	33100	37250	41350	44700	48000
KS			87100	4400	30500	34850	39200	43550	47050	50550
KS	Topeka, KS MSA	Jefferson County	77000		26950	30800	34650	38500	41600	44700
KS			82700	5700	28950	33100	37250	41350	44700	48000
KS			87100	4400	30500	34850	39200	43550	47050	50550
KS	Jewell County, KS	Jewell County	54400		22800	26050	29300	32550	35200	37800
KS			59000	4600	25500	29150	32800	36400	39350	42250
KS			73000	14000	27000	30850	34700	38550	41650	44750
KS	Kansas City, MO-KS HUD Metro FMR Area	Leavenworth County	86600		30350	34650	39000	43300	46800	50250
KS			97700	11100	33900	38750	43600	48400	52300	56150
KS			104600	6900	35900	41000	46150	51250	55350	59450
KS	Marshall County, KS	Marshall County	66500		23300	26600	29950	33250	35950	38600
KS			74100	7600	25950	29650	33350	37050	40050	43000
KS			82100	8000	27450	31400	35300	39200	42350	45500
KS	Mitchell County, KS	Mitchell County	63600		22800	26050	29300	32550	35200	37800
KS			64600	1000	25500	29150	32800	36400	39350	42250
KS			69100	4500	27000	30850	34700	38550	41650	44750
KS	Nemaha County, KS	Nemaha County	78200		27400	31300	35200	39100	42250	45400
KS			89700	11500	30600	35000	39350	43700	47200	50700
KS			98200	8500	32400	37000	41650	46250	49950	53650
KS	Osborne County, KS	Osborne County	69800		23750	27150	30550	33900	36650	39350
KS			78100	8300	26550	30350	34150	37900	40950	44000
KS			76800	-1300	28000	32000	36000	39950	43150	46350
KS	Manhattan, KS MSA	Pottawatomie County	77400		27100	31000	34850	38700	41800	44900
KS			85100	7700	29800	34050	38300	42550	46000	49400
KS			100400	15300	31550	36050	40550	45050	48700	52300
KS	Republic County, KS	Republic County	68600		23850	27250	30650	34050	36800	39500
KS			73400	4800	25700	29400	33050	36700	39650	42600
KS			78200	4800	27200	31100	35000	38850	42000	45100
KS	Manhattan, KS MSA	Riley County	77400		27100	31000	34850	38700	41800	44900
KS			85100	7700	29800	34050	38300	42550	46000	49400
KS			100400	15300	31550	36050	40550	45050	48700	52300
KS	Smith County, KS	Smith County	58500		22800	26050	29300	32550	35200	37800
KS			65400	6900	25500	29150	32800	36400	39350	42250
KS			76800	11400	27000	30850	34700	38550	41650	44750
KS	Washington County, KS	Washington County	62400		22800	26050	29300	32550	35200	37800
KS			70600	8200	25500	29150	32800	36400	39350	42250

Median Income-Overall & Annual Change by County
FY2021 - FY2023



Median Household Income by Household Size

This indicator reports the median household income of the report area by household size.

Report Area	1-Person House holds	2-Person House holds	3-Person House holds	4-Person House holds	5-Person House holds	6-Person House holds	7-or-More-Person House holds
Report Location	No data						
Atchison County, KS	\$29,293	\$60,370	\$71,089	\$97,536	\$64,593	No data	\$84,643
Brown County, KS	\$33,125	\$59,273	\$71,528	\$68,586	\$83,750	\$58,958	\$124,917
Doniphan County, KS	\$25,575	\$60,195	\$75,652	\$86,339	\$99,063	\$62,857	No data
Jackson County, KS	\$30,631	\$67,137	\$84,464	\$100,875	\$87,050	\$87,500	\$86,250
Jefferson County, KS	\$26,858	\$84,250	\$98,092	\$109,375	\$92,115	\$110,972	No data
Jewell County, KS	\$25,966	\$61,923	\$78,068	\$34,891	\$71,607	No data	No data
Leavenworth County, KS	\$39,289	\$89,816	\$96,972	\$106,121	\$107,037	\$98,214	\$183,393

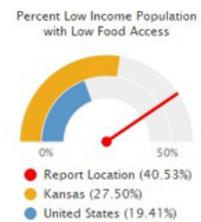
Marshall County, KS	\$30,200	\$69,379	\$69,531	\$84,259	\$73,507	\$108,750	\$94,167
Mitchell County, KS	\$37,762	\$57,468	\$53,357	\$65,000	\$70,139	No data	No data
Nemaha County, KS	\$28,275	\$73,646	\$78,448	\$106,452	\$96,875	\$133,482	\$197,537
Osborne County, KS	\$29,464	\$60,682	\$74,250	\$75,417	\$118,636	No data	\$91,250
Pottawatomie County, KS	\$33,934	\$79,962	\$79,038	\$103,167	\$127,679	\$76,806	\$103,750
Republic County, KS	\$27,091	\$68,208	\$65,234	\$99,583	\$91,250	\$43,667	\$115,694
Riley County, KS	\$33,828	\$71,376	\$53,161	\$72,702	\$91,958	\$84,167	\$60,645
Smith County, KS	\$26,230	\$54,375	\$61,250	\$100,000	\$111,094	\$74,375	No data
Washington County, KS	\$29,676	\$64,107	\$63,333	\$73,182	\$63,125	\$56,250	\$100,050
Kansas	\$33,366	\$74,346	\$83,882	\$97,384	\$93,239	\$93,590	\$93,007
United States	\$35,334	\$76,650	\$89,386	\$104,149	\$97,274	\$94,889	\$102,234

Low Income and Low Food Access

This indicator reports the percentage of the low income population with low food access. Low food access is defined as living more than 1 mile (urban) or 10 miles (rural) from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store. Data are from the April 2021 [Food Access Research Atlas](#) dataset. This indicator is relevant because it highlights populations and geographies facing food insecurity.

40.53% of the low-income population in the report area have low food access. The total low-income population in the report area with low food access is 36,042.

Report Area	Total Population	Low Income Population	Low Income Population with Low Food Access	Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access
Report Location	284,622	88,926	36,042	40.53%
Atchison County, KS	16,924	5,067	1,534	30.27%
Brown County, KS	9,984	3,536	1,365	38.60%
Doniphan County, KS	7,945	2,577	700	27.16%
Jackson County, KS	13,462	3,615	756	20.91%
Jefferson County, KS	19,126	4,447	65	1.46%
Jewell County, KS	3,077	1,231	372	30.22%
Leavenworth County, KS	76,227	17,501	8,396	47.97%
Marshall County, KS	10,117	2,842	1,303	45.85%
Mitchell County, KS	6,373	2,345	567	24.18%
Nemaha County, KS	10,178	2,381	901	37.84%
Osborne County, KS	3,858	1,143	305	26.68%
Pottawatomie County, KS	21,604	5,252	432	8.23%
Republic County, KS	4,980	1,414	308	21.78%
Riley County, KS	71,115	32,156	17,704	55.06%
Smith County, KS	3,853	1,273	435	34.17%
Washington County, KS	5,799	2,146	899	41.89%
Kansas	2,853,118	875,516	240,798	27.50%
United States	308,745,538	97,055,825	18,834,033	19.41%



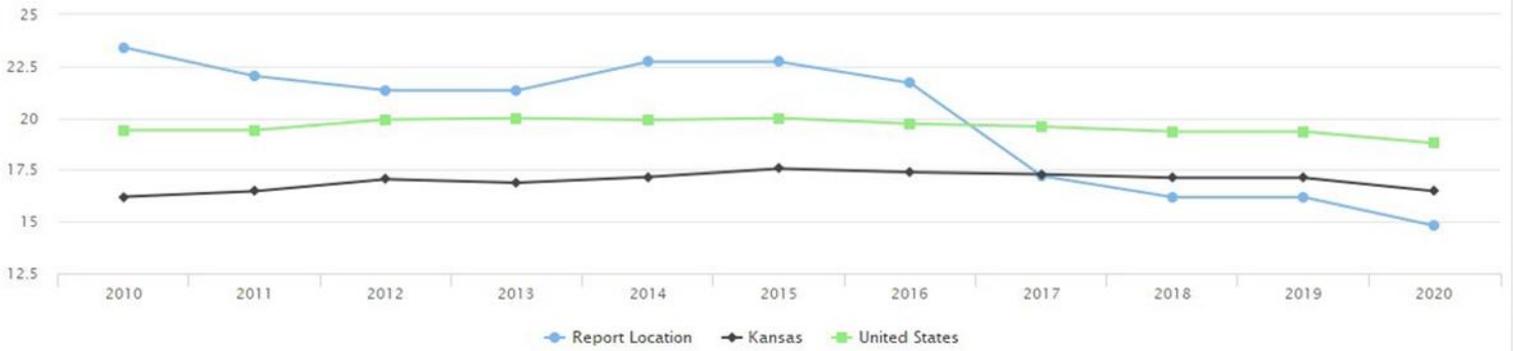
Food Environment- Food Desert Census Tracts

This indicator reports the number of neighborhoods in the report area that are within food deserts. The USDA Food Access Research Atlas defines a food desert as any neighborhood that lacks healthy food sources due to income level, distance to supermarkets, or vehicle access. The report area has a population of 56,236 living in food deserts and a total of 13 census tracts classified as food deserts by the USDA.

Report Area	Total Population (2010)	Food Desert Census Tracts	Other Census Tracts	Food Desert Population	Other Population
Report Location	284,622	13	56	56,236	228,386
Atchison County, KS	16,924	1	3	6,403	10,521
Brown County, KS	9,984	1	2	3,602	6,382
Doniphan County, KS	7,945	0	3	0	7,945
Jackson County, KS	13,462	1	2	4,005	9,457
Jefferson County, KS	19,126	0	4	0	19,126
Jewell County, KS	3,077	1	1	1,096	1,981
Leavenworth County, KS	76,227	3	13	8,213	68,014
Marshall County, KS	10,117	0	4	0	10,117
Mitchell County, KS	6,373	0	2	0	6,373
Nemaha County, KS	10,178	0	3	0	10,178
Osborne County, KS	3,858	0	1	0	3,858

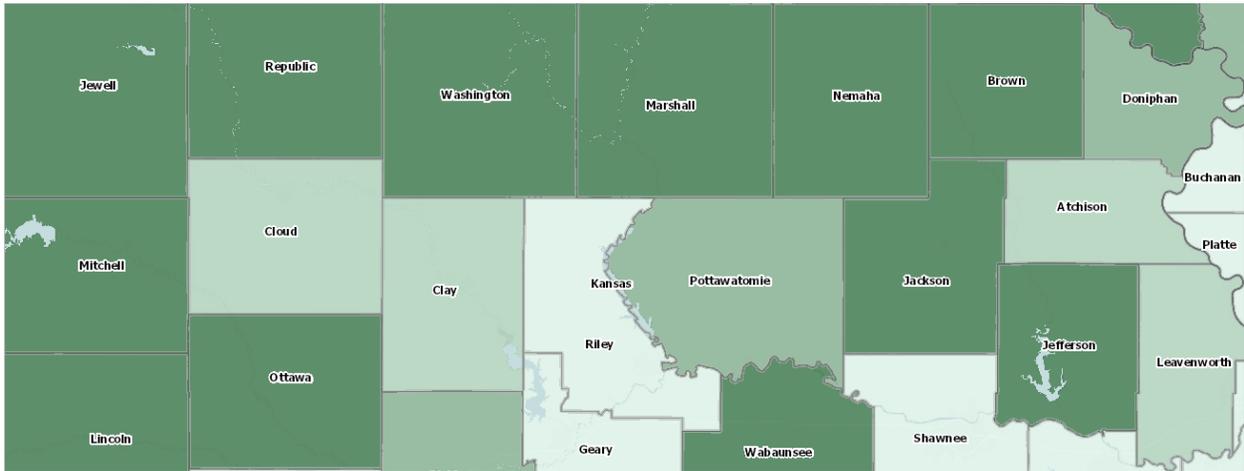
Pottawatomie County, KS	21,604	0	4	0	21,604
Republic County, KS	4,980	0	3	0	4,980
Riley County, KS	71,115	5	8	29,684	41,431
Smith County, KS	3,853	0	2	0	3,853
Washington County, KS	5,799	1	1	3,233	2,566
Kansas	2,853,118	139	627	491,894	2,361,224
United States	308,745,538	9,293	63,238	39,074,974	269,670,564

Grocery Stores and Supermarkets,
Rate per 100,000 Population by Year, 2010 through 2020



County Rurality Map

<http://www.census.gov/>



Population Living in Rural Areas, Percent by County, US Census Bureau 2020



Population Profiles by Category

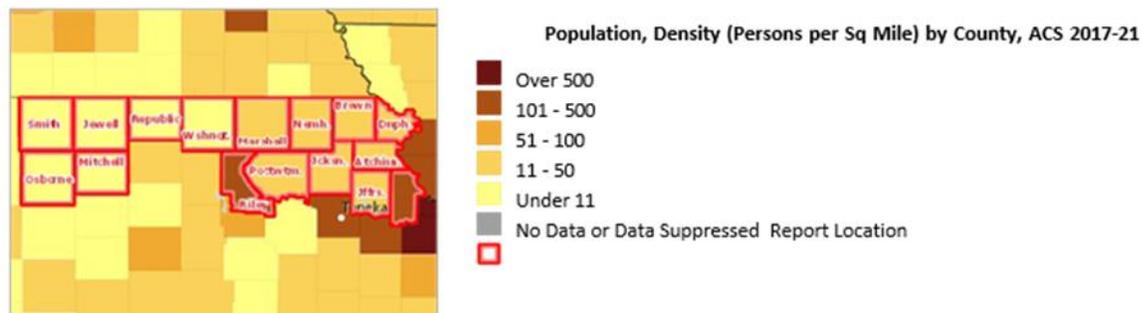
Total Population

A total of 290,767 people live in the 11,127.69 square mile report area defined for this assessment according to the U.S. Census

Bureau American Community Survey 2017-21 5-year estimates. The population density for this area, estimated at 26 persons per square mile, is less than the national average population density of 93 persons per square mile.

Report Area	Total Population	Total Land Area (Square Miles)	Population Density (Per Square Mile)
Report Location	290,767	11,127.69	26
Atchison County, KS	16,382	431.17	38
Brown County, KS	9,532	570.87	17
Doniphan County, KS	7,549	393.48	19
Jackson County, KS	13,287	656.22	20
Jefferson County, KS	18,391	532.63	35
Jewell County, KS	2,927	909.97	3
Leavenworth County, KS	81,601	463.41	176
Marshall County, KS	9,995	900.18	11
Mitchell County, KS	5,884	701.79	8
Nemaha County, KS	10,197	717.43	14
Osborne County, KS	3,512	892.52	4
Pottawatomie County, KS	25,082	840.74	30
Republic County, KS	4,707	717.38	7
Riley County, KS	72,602	609.69	119
Smith County, KS	3,588	895.46	4
Washington County, KS	5,531	894.76	6
Kansas	2,932,099	81,758.57	36
United States	329,725,481	3,533,041.03	93

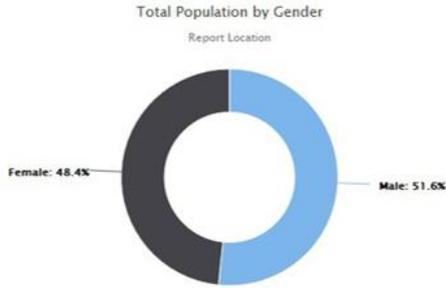
Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract



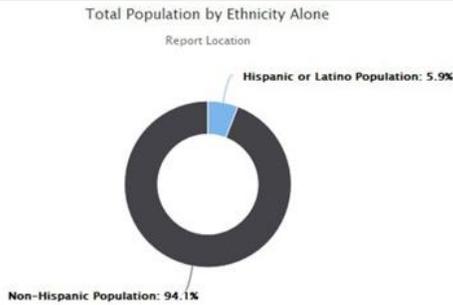
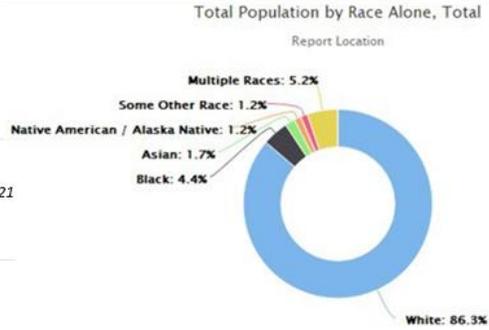
[View larger map](#)

Total Population by Gender, Race, Ethnicity

Data Source: US Census Bureau,
American Community Survey. 2017-21



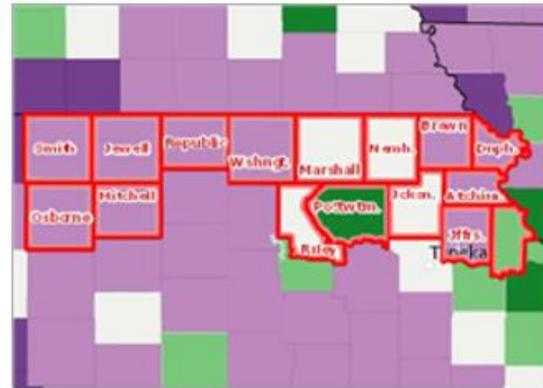
Data Source: US Census Bureau,
{HYPERLINK "https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/" \h}. 2017-21



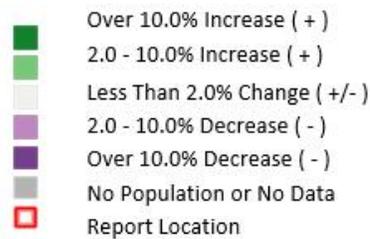
Report Area	Total Population	Hispanic or Latino Population	Hispanic or Latino Population, Percent	Non-Hispanic Population	Non-Hispanic Population, Percent
Report Location	290,767	17,117	5.89%	273,650	94.11%
Atchison County, KS	16,382	518	3.16%	15,864	96.84%
Brown County, KS	9,532	514	5.39%	9,018	94.61%
Doniphan County, KS	7,549	220	2.91%	7,329	97.09%
Jackson County, KS	13,287	686	5.16%	12,601	94.84%
Jefferson County, KS	18,391	561	3.05%	17,830	96.95%
Jewell County, KS	2,927	74	2.53%	2,853	97.47%
Leavenworth County, KS	81,601	5,949	7.29%	75,652	92.71%
Marshall County, KS	9,995	262	2.62%	9,733	97.38%
Mitchell County, KS	5,884	137	2.33%	5,747	97.67%
Nemaha County, KS	10,197	226	2.22%	9,971	97.78%
Osborne County, KS	3,512	87	2.48%	3,425	97.52%
Pottawatomie County, KS	25,082	1,327	5.29%	23,755	94.71%
Republic County, KS	4,707	115	2.44%	4,592	97.56%
Riley County, KS	72,602	6,125	8.44%	66,477	91.56%
Smith County, KS	3,588	90	2.51%	3,498	97.49%
Washington County, KS	5,531	226	4.09%	5,305	95.91%
Kansas	2,932,099	362,053	12.35%	2,570,046	87.65%
United States	329,725,481	60,806,969	18.44%	268,918,512	81.56%

Total Population Change, 2010-2020

According to the United States Census Bureau Decennial Census, between 2010 and 2020 the population in the report area grew by 5,836 persons, a change of 2.05%. A significant positive or negative shift in total population over time impacts healthcare providers and the utilization of community resources.



Population Change, Percent by County, US Census Bureau 2010 - 2020



[View larger map](#)

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2020. Source geography: Tract

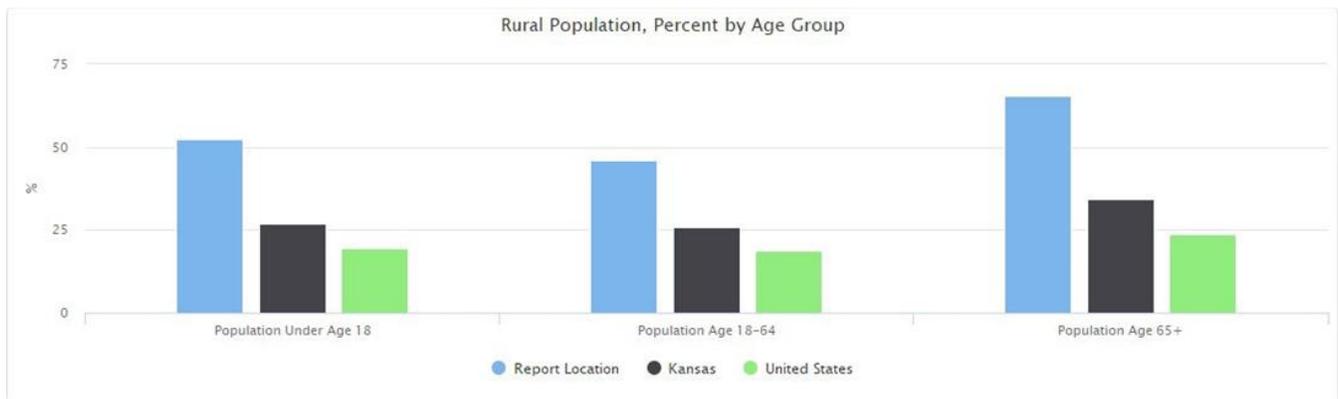
Rural Population, Percent by Age Group

This indicator reports the total rural population of the report area by age group.

The percentage values could be interpreted as, for example, "Of all the population under age 18 within the report area, the proportion of rural population is (value)."

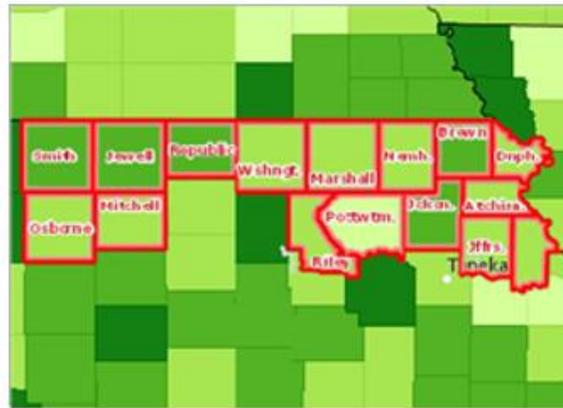
Report Area	Population Under Age 18	Population Age 18-64	Population Age 65+
Report Location	52.45%	46.15%	65.33%
Atchison County, KS	30.58%	30.95%	40.50%
Brown County, KS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Doniphan County, KS	68.97%	71.90%	75.32%
Jackson County, KS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Jefferson County, KS	99.31%	99.03%	99.18%
Jewell County, KS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Leavenworth County, KS	31.91%	31.52%	40.94%
Marshall County, KS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Mitchell County, KS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Nemaha County, KS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Osborne County, KS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Pottawatomie County, KS	66.98%	63.83%	69.66%
Republic County, KS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Riley County, KS	10.12%	7.71%	20.99%
Smith County, KS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Washington County, KS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Kansas	26.87%	25.97%	34.31%
United States	19.35%	18.91%	23.75%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*. 2020.



Population with Any Disability

This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population with a disability. The report area has a total population of 275,702 for whom disability status has been determined, of which 36,509 or 13.24% have any disability. This indicator is relevant because disabled individuals comprise a vulnerable population that requires targeted services and outreach by providers.



Population Living in Rural Areas, Percent by County, US Census Bureau 2020



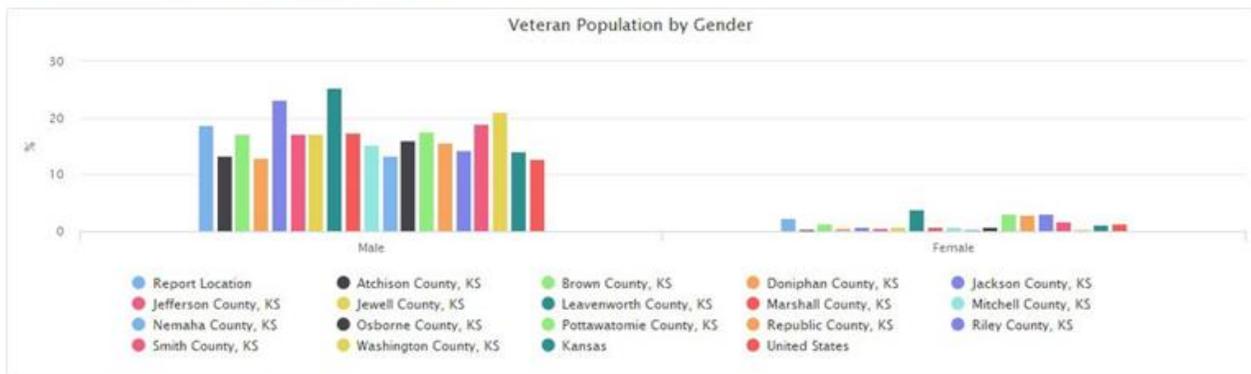
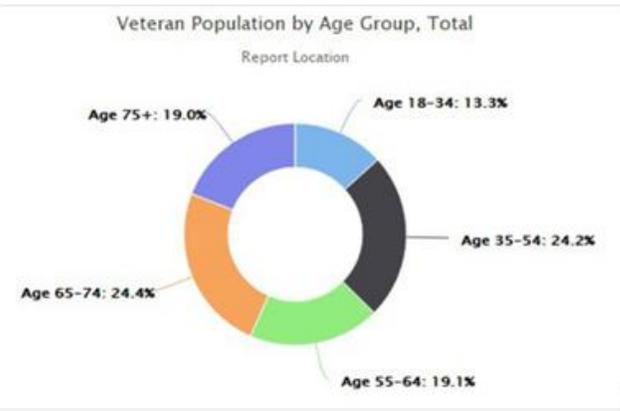
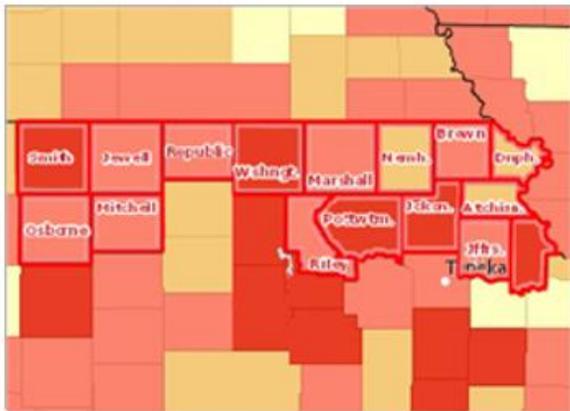
Veteran Population, Total, Gender, and Age

This indicator reports the percentage of the population age 18 and older that served (even for a short time), but is not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or that served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. Of the 217,060 population of the report area, 22,970 or 10.58% are veterans.

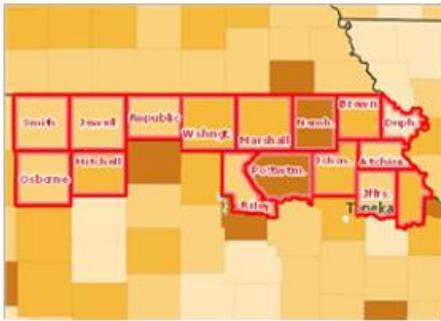
Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*. 2017-21.

Report Area	Total Population Age 18+	Total Veterans	Veterans, Percent of Total Population
Report Location	217,060	22,970	10.58%
Atchison County, KS	12,535	824	6.57%
Brown County, KS	7,056	648	9.18%
Doniphan County, KS	6,054	415	6.85%
Jackson County, KS	9,930	1,193	12.01%
Jefferson County, KS	14,177	1,271	8.97%
Jewell County, KS	2,308	214	9.27%
Leavenworth County, KS	59,453	8,994	15.13%

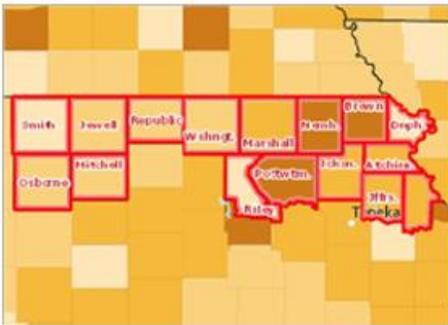
Marshall County, KS	7,527	685	9.10%
Mitchell County, KS	4,548	371	8.16%
Nemaha County, KS	7,369	510	6.92%
Osborne County, KS	2,773	232	8.37%
Pottawatomie County, KS	17,477	1,795	10.27%
Republic County, KS	3,637	331	9.10%
Riley County, KS	55,078	4,711	8.55%
Smith County, KS	2,860	300	10.49%
Washington County, KS	4,278	476	11.13%
Kansas	2,199,582	167,573	7.62%
United States	254,296,179	17,431,290	6.85%



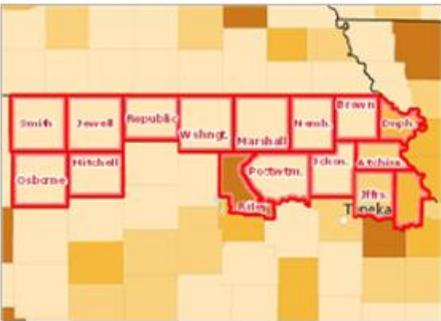
Population Age Ranges by County



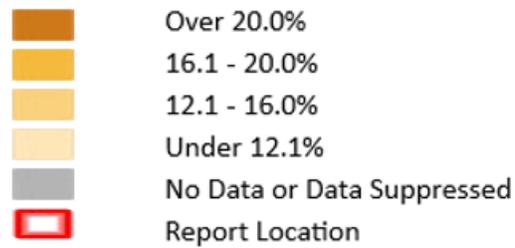
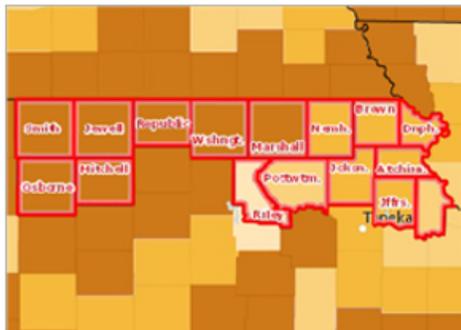
Population Age 0-4, Percent by County, ACS 2017-21



Population Age 5-17, Percent by County, ACS 2017-21



Population Age 18-64, Percent by County, ACS 2017-21



Population Age 65+, Percent by County, ACS 2017-21

Poverty Data by Category

Poverty Rate Change

Poverty rate change in the report area from 2011 to 2021 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area decreased by -2.36%, compared to a national change of -3.1%.

Report Area	Persons in Poverty 2011	Poverty Rate 2011	Persons in Poverty 2021	Poverty Rate 2021	Change in Poverty Rate 2011-2021
Report Location	37,358	13.95%	31,615	11.58%	-2.36%
Atchison County, KS	2,660	17.1%	2,211	14.7%	-2.4%
Brown County, KS	1,640	16.6%	1,311	14.0%	-2.6%
Doniphan County, KS	1,043	14.0%	891	12.7%	-1.3%
Jackson County, KS	1,471	11.1%	1,216	9.3%	-1.8%
Jefferson County, KS	1,695	9.1%	1,451	8.0%	-1.1%
Jewell County, KS	403	13.2%	384	13.2%	0.0%
Leavenworth County, KS	8,053	11.4%	6,637	8.7%	-2.7%
Marshall County, KS	1,158	11.8%	1,043	10.6%	-1.2%
Mitchell County, KS	700	11.6%	568	10.3%	-1.3%
Nemaha County, KS	1,006	10.2%	840	8.4%	-1.8%
Osborne County, KS	511	13.7%	410	12.1%	-1.6%
Pottawatomie County, KS	1,960	9.1%	2,049	8.0%	-1.1%
Republic County, KS	619	12.9%	509	11.2%	-1.7%
Riley County, KS	13,222	20.6%	11,134	17.6%	-3.0%
Smith County, KS	533	14.2%	425	12.1%	-2.1%
Washington County, KS	684	12.0%	536	9.9%	-2.1%
Kansas	383,859	13.8%	332,457	11.6%	-2.2%
United States	48,452,035	15.9%	41,393,176	12.8%	-3.1%

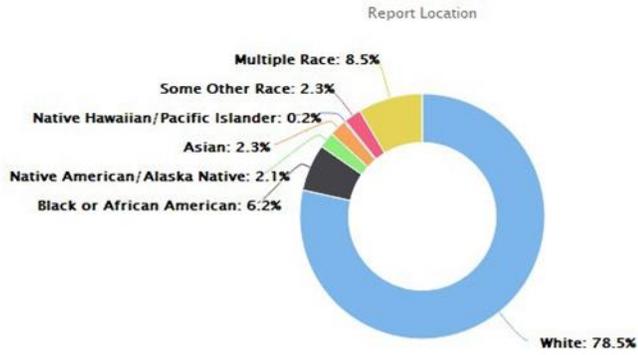
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates*. 2021. Source geography: County



Population Below 185% Poverty Level, Percent by County, ACS 2017-21

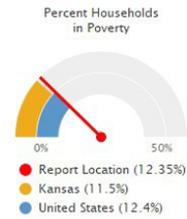
Population in Poverty by Race, Total



Households in Poverty

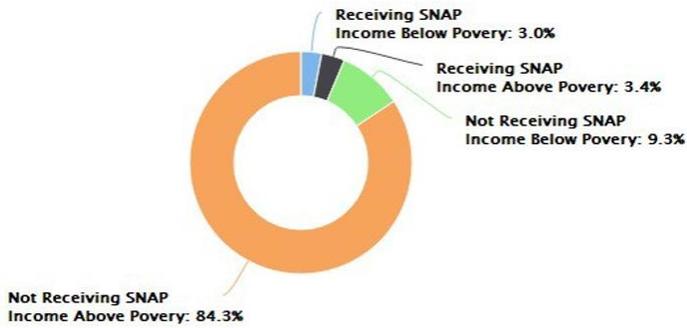
The number and percentage of households in poverty are shown in the report area. In 2021, it is estimated that there were 13,343 households, or 12.4%, living in poverty within the report area.

Report Area	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
Report Location	108,015	13,343	12.35%
Atchison County, KS	5,874	720	12.3%
Brown County, KS	3,678	431	11.7%
Doniphan County, KS	2,785	471	16.9%
Jackson County, KS	5,204	552	10.6%
Jefferson County, KS	7,262	457	6.3%
Jewell County, KS	1,240	185	14.9%
Leavenworth County, KS	28,664	2,438	8.5%
Marshall County, KS	4,070	462	11.4%
Mitchell County, KS	2,445	258	10.6%
Nemaha County, KS	3,971	301	7.6%
Osborne County, KS	1,592	252	15.8%
Pottawatomie County, KS	8,788	869	9.9%
Republic County, KS	2,077	242	11.7%
Riley County, KS	26,566	5,347	20.1%
Smith County, KS	1,525	144	9.4%
Washington County, KS	2,274	214	9.4%
Kansas	1,139,738	131,406	11.5%
United States	124,010,992	15,381,768	12.4%



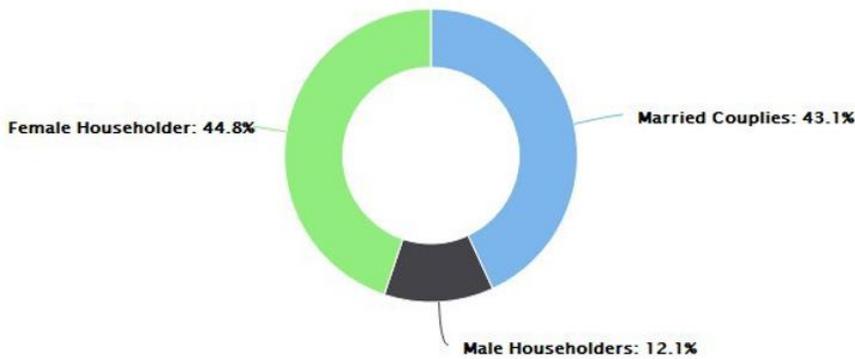
Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

Report Location



Families in Poverty by Family Type

Report Location



Poverty- Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

Free or reduced price lunches are served to qualifying students in families with income between under 185 percent (reduced price) or under 130 percent (free lunch) of the US federal poverty threshold as part of the federal National School Lunch Program (NSLP).

Out of 43,695 total public school students in the report area, 14,980 were eligible for the free or reduced price lunch program in the latest report year. This represents 34.3% of public school students, which is lower than the state average of 43.3%.

Note: States with more than 80% records "not reported" are suppressed for all geographic areas, including hospital service area, census tract, zip code, school district, county, state, etc.

Report Area	Total Students	Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch, Percent
Report Location	43,695	14,980	34.3%
Atchison County, KS	2,076	1,159	55.8%
Brown County, KS	1,501	795	53.0%
Doniphan County, KS	1,336	405	30.4%
Jackson County, KS	2,315	972	42.0%
Jefferson County, KS	3,185	1,064	33.4%
Jewell County, KS	406	206	50.7%

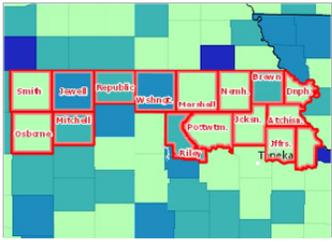
Leavenworth County, KS	13,458	3,462	25.7%
Marshall County, KS	1,722	625	36.3%
Mitchell County, KS	1,016	377	37.1%
Nemaha County, KS	2,021	598	29.6%
Osborne County, KS	623	279	44.8%
Pottawatomie County, KS	4,184	1,187	28.4%
Republic County, KS	757	386	51.0%
Riley County, KS	7,476	2,812	37.6%
Smith County, KS	581	244	42.0%
Washington County, KS	1,038	409	39.4%
Kansas	480,118	206,798	43.3%
United States	40,249,650	19,533,765	51.7%

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch by Eligibility

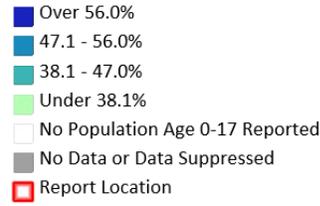
The table below displays the number and percentage of students eligible for free or reduced price lunch by income eligibility category. Percentages in the table below are out of the total student population.

Note: States with more than 80% records labeled as "not reported" are suppressed for all geographic areas.

Report Area	Free Lunch, Total	Free Lunch, Percent	Reduced Lunch, Total	Reduced Lunch, Percent
Report Location	11,288	26.6%	3,847	9.1%
Atchison County, KS	891	42.6%	221	10.6%
Brown County, KS	687	45.6%	124	8.2%
Doniphan County, KS	386	30.4%	92	7.2%
Jackson County, KS	733	32.9%	183	8.2%
Jefferson County, KS	873	27.0%	324	10.0%
Jewell County, KS	130	36.9%	44	12.5%
Leavenworth County, KS	2,552	19.5%	978	7.5%
Marshall County, KS	495	29.2%	238	14.1%
Mitchell County, KS	289	29.8%	112	11.5%
Nemaha County, KS	404	21.1%	166	8.7%
Osborne County, KS	207	35.6%	92	15.8%
Pottawatomie County, KS	705	19.1%	364	9.9%
Republic County, KS	242	33.8%	110	15.3%
Riley County, KS	2,229	29.9%	592	7.9%
Smith County, KS	174	32.6%	74	13.9%
Washington County, KS	291	28.0%	133	12.8%
Kansas	172,485	36.2%	43,386	9.1%
United States	19,950,407	37.5%	1,952,641	3.7%

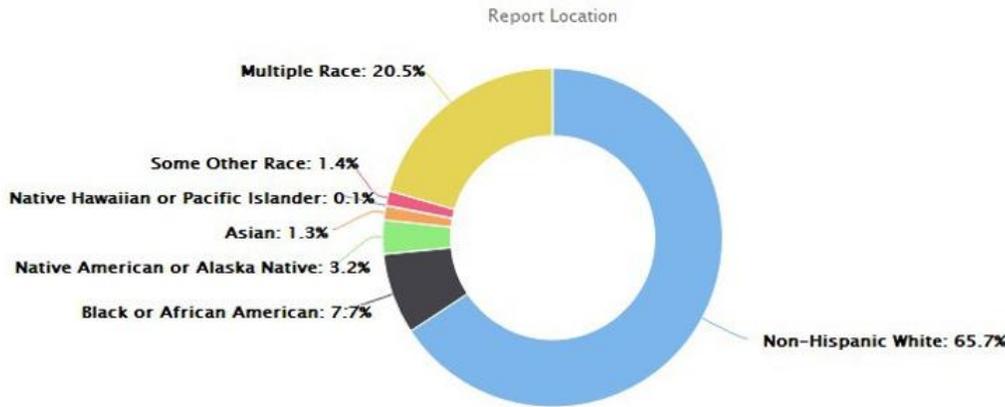


Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by County, ACS 2017-21



American Community Survey, 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

Children in Poverty by Race, Total



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017-21.

Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas, 2019. Source geography: Tract

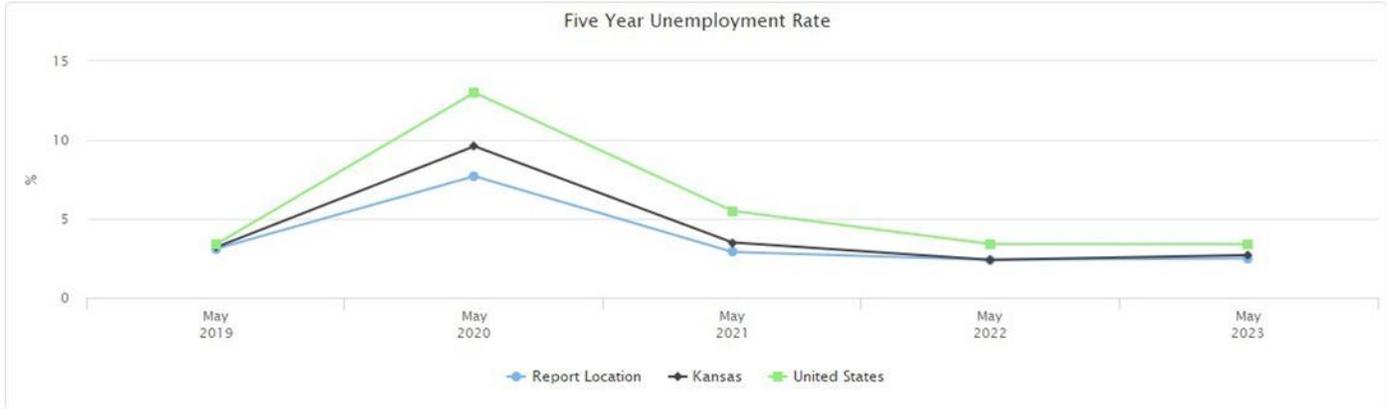
Current Unemployment

Labor force, employment, and unemployment data for each county in the report area is provided in the table below. Overall, the report area experienced an average 2.5% unemployment rate in May 2023.



Five Year Unemployment Rate

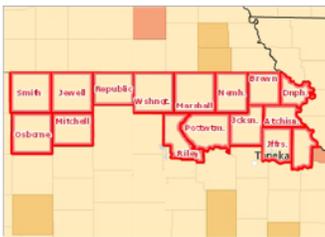
Unemployment change within the report area from May 2019 to May 2023 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this five year period fell from 3.1% to 2.5%.



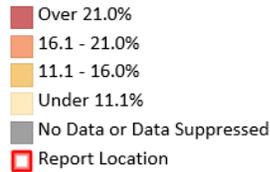
Attainment - Overview

Educational Attainment shows the distribution of the highest level of education achieved in the report area, and helps schools and businesses to understand the needs of adults, whether it be workforce training or the ability to develop science, technology, engineering, and mathematics opportunities. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25 years old, and is an estimated average for the period from 2017 to 2021.

For the selected area, 19.64% have at least a college bachelor's degree, while 29.80% stopped their formal educational attainment after high school.

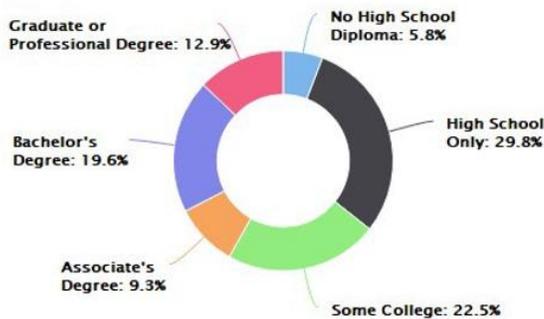


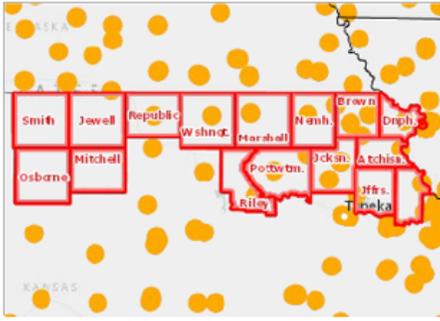
Population with No High School Diploma (Age 25+), Percent by County, ACS 2017-21



Attainment - Overview

Report Location





Head Start Facilities, All Facilities, ACF 2022

- Head Start Facilities, All Facilities, ACF 2022
- Report Location

County	School Name	School District	Total Students	Lowest Grade Level	Highest Grade Level
Leavenworth County	Tonganoxie Elem	Tonganoxie	838	PK	5
Atchison County	Atchison Elementary School	Atchison Public Schools	749	PK	5
Leavenworth County	Lansing Elementary School	Lansing	714	PK	3
Nemaha County	Nemaha Central Elementary and Middle School	Nemaha Central	533	PK	8
Jackson County	Holton Elementary School	Holton	521	PK	5
Riley County	Riley County Grade School	Riley County	496	PK	8
Mitchell County	Beloit Elem	Beloit	493	PK	6
Leavenworth County	MacArthur Elem	Ft Leavenworth	493	PK	6
Leavenworth County	Basehor Elementary School	Basehor-Linwood	492	PK	5
Riley County	Amanda Arnold Elem	Manhattan-Ogden	490	PK	5

Housing Data and Information

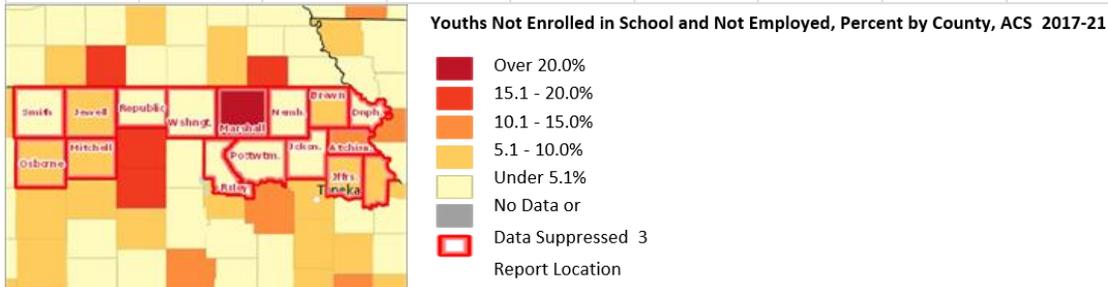
Housing Units- Overview

The number of housing units within the report area in July of each year from 2013-2022 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, there were a total of 124,877 housing units in the report area in 2022, an increase of 2,846 (or 2.33%) since 2013 compared to a 3.69% increase statewide.

Report Area	July 2013	July 2014	July 2015	July 2016	July 2017	July 2018	July 2019	July 2020	July 2021	July 2022
Report Location	122,031	122,624	123,351	124,027	125,226	125,794	126,327	123,453	124,219	124,877
Atchison County, KS	6,978	6,975	6,970	6,961	6,955	6,950	6,947	6,812	6,809	6,808
Brown County, KS	4,764	4,757	4,755	4,749	4,744	4,739	4,733	4,480	4,477	4,470
Doniphan County, KS	3,581	3,579	3,576	3,575	3,573	3,573	3,578	3,364	3,372	3,374

Jackson County, KS	5,808	5,809	5,808	5,856	5,875	5,882	5,900	5,585	5,613	5,653
Jefferson County, KS	8,229	8,261	8,284	8,329	8,375	8,415	8,477	7,921	7,987	8,045
Jewell County, KS	2,026	2,024	2,025	2,021	2,019	2,017	2,015	1,762	1,761	1,759
Leavenworth County, KS	29,002	29,158	29,335	29,511	29,764	29,978	30,242	31,272	31,591	31,919
Marshall County, KS	4,885	4,882	4,921	4,921	4,928	4,923	4,920	4,760	4,757	4,753
Mitchell County, KS	3,301	3,301	3,300	3,299	3,301	3,301	3,304	3,122	3,119	3,115
Nemaha County, KS	4,571	4,576	4,591	4,597	4,604	4,610	4,613	4,494	4,495	4,508
Osborne County, KS	2,195	2,193	2,190	2,186	2,181	2,179	2,176	2,043	2,042	2,039
Pottawatomie County, KS	8,951	9,102	9,307	9,489	9,640	9,837	9,973	9,912	10,073	10,258
Republic County, KS	2,875	2,872	2,894	2,889	2,884	2,879	2,875	2,675	2,670	2,667
Riley County, KS	29,675	29,943	30,197	30,455	31,202	31,338	31,409	30,501	30,709	30,771
Smith County, KS	2,240	2,244	2,248	2,244	2,240	2,236	2,232	2,025	2,022	2,020
Washington County, KS	2,950	2,948	2,950	2,945	2,941	2,937	2,933	2,725	2,722	2,718
Kansas	1,246,675	1,253,284	1,258,999	1,265,684	1,273,536	1,280,649	1,288,401	1,277,247	1,284,344	1,292,622
United States	133,538,615	134,388,318	135,285,123	136,286,436	137,366,902	138,516,439	139,684,244	140,805,345	142,153,010	143,786,655

Data Source: US Census Bureau, US Census Population Estimates.
Source geography: County



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

Housing Costs - Cost Burden, Severe (50%)

This indicator reports the percentage of the households where housing costs are 50% or more total household income. This indicator provides information on the cost of monthly housing expenses for owners and renters. The information offers a measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Report Area	Total Households	Severely Burdened Households	Severely Burdened Households, Percent
Report Location	108,015	11,271	10.43%
Atchison County, KS	5,874	538	9.16%
Brown County, KS	3,678	259	7.04%
Doniphan County, KS	2,785	385	13.82%
Jackson County, KS	5,204	621	11.93%
Jefferson County, KS	7,262	423	5.82%

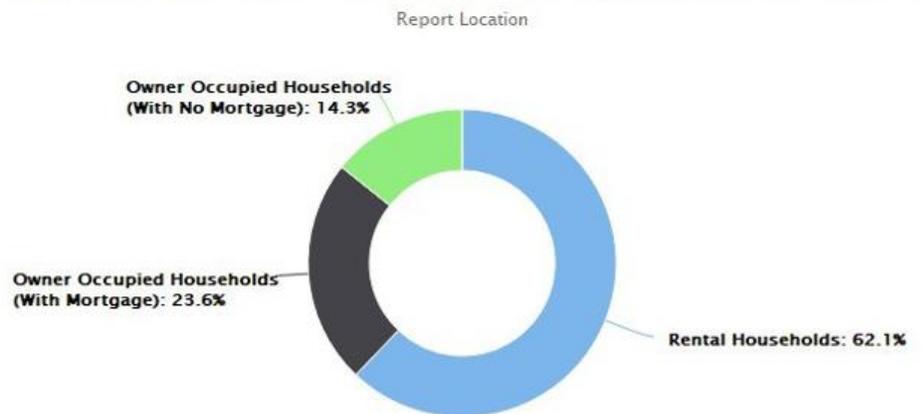
Jewell County, KS	1,240	99	7.98%
Leavenworth County, KS	28,664	2,489	8.68%
Marshall County, KS	4,070	304	7.47%
Mitchell County, KS	2,445	170	6.95%
Nemaha County, KS	3,971	269	6.77%
Osborne County, KS	1,592	83	5.21%
Pottawatomie County, KS	8,788	628	7.15%
Republic County, KS	2,077	173	8.33%
Riley County, KS	26,566	4,639	17.46%
Smith County, KS	1,525	61	4.00%
Washington County, KS	2,274	130	5.72%
Kansas	1,139,738	114,718	10.07%
United States	124,010,992	17,176,191	13.85%

Severely Cost-Burdened Households by Tenure, Percent of Severely Burdened Households

This data shows the percentage of severely cost burdened households that each tenure type represented. Rental households that spent more than 50% of the household income on rental costs represented 62.11% of all of the severely cost burdened households in the report area, according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 2017-2021 5-year estimates. The data for this indicator is only reported for households where tenure, household housing costs, and income earned was identified in the American Community Survey.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21.

Severely Cost-Burdened Households by Tenure, Percent of Severely Burdened Households



Housing Quality - Substandard Housing

This indicator reports the number and percentage of owner- and renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30%, and 5) gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30%. Selected conditions provide information in assessing the quality of the housing inventory and its occupants. This data is used to easily identify homes where the quality of living and housing can be considered substandard. Of the 108,015 total occupied housing units in the report area, 26,340 or 24.39% have one or more substandard conditions.

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions, Percent
Report Location	108,015	26,340	24.39%

Atchison County, KS	5,874	1,230	20.94%
Brown County, KS	3,678	734	19.96%
Doniphan County, KS	2,785	665	23.88%
Jackson County, KS	5,204	1,390	26.71%
Jefferson County, KS	7,262	1,452	19.99%
Jewell County, KS	1,240	196	15.81%
Leavenworth County, KS	28,664	6,256	21.83%
Marshall County, KS	4,070	855	21.01%
Mitchell County, KS	2,445	355	14.52%
Nemaha County, KS	3,971	571	14.38%
Osborne County, KS	1,592	235	14.76%
Pottawatomie County, KS	8,788	1,998	22.74%
Republic County, KS	2,077	352	16.95%
Riley County, KS	26,566	9,477	35.67%
Smith County, KS	1,525	270	17.70%
Washington County, KS	2,274	304	13.37%
Kansas	1,139,738	284,409	24.95%
United States	124,010,992	39,049,569	31.49%

Complete plumbing facilities include: (a) hot and cold running water, (b) a flush toilet, and (c) a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities is not present.

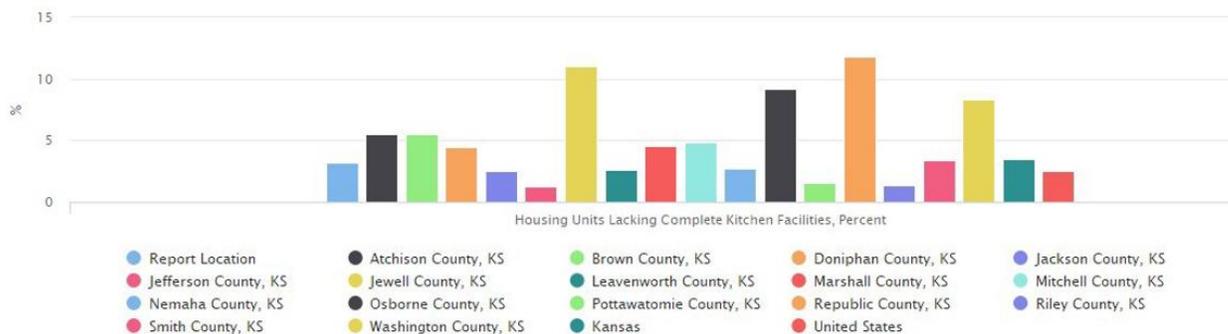
Substandard Housing: Households Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities



A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all three of the following facilities: (a) a sink with a faucet, (b) a stove or range, and (c) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the house, apartment, or mobile home, but they need not be in the same

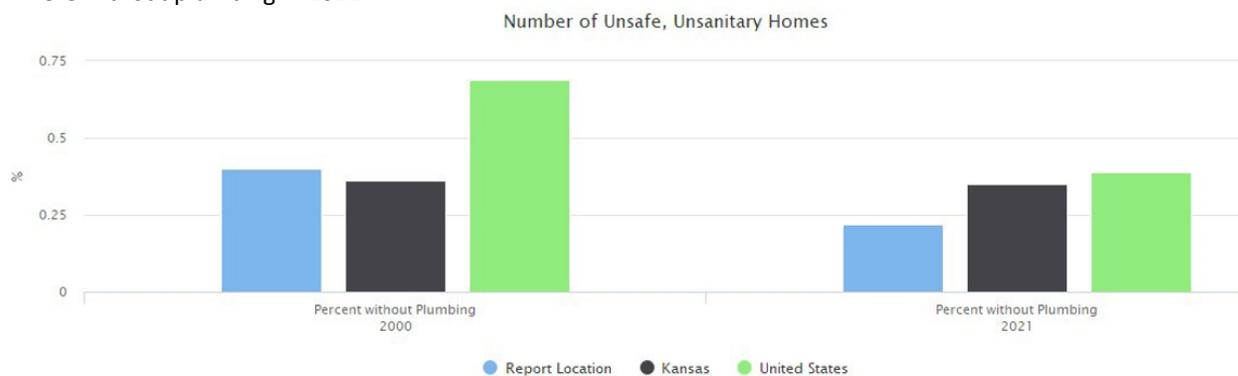
room. A housing unit having only a microwave or portable heating equipment such as a hot plate or camping stove should not be considered as having complete kitchen facilities. An icebox is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Substandard Housing: Households Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities



Number of Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

The number and percentage of occupied housing units without plumbing are shown for the report area. U.S. Census data shows 400 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2000 and ACS 5 year estimates show 235 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2021.



Evictions

This indicator reports information about formal evictions based on court records from 48 states and the District of Columbia, compiled by the Eviction Lab. The number evictions and eviction filings within the report area is shown in below. The “filing rate” is the ratio of the number of evictions filed in an area over the number of renter-occupied homes in that area. An “eviction rate” is the subset of those homes that received an eviction judgment in which renters were ordered to leave. For the year 2016, the Eviction Lab reports that, of 39,916 rental homes in the report area, there were 509 eviction filings, for an eviction filing rate of 1.28%. 362 of the eviction filings ended in an eviction, for an eviction rate of 0.91%.

Note: Not all counties have data that has been provided. Indicator data do not include information about "informal evictions", or those that happen outside of the courtroom.

Report Area	Renter Occupied Households	Eviction Filings	Evictions	Eviction Filing Rate	Eviction Rate
Report Location	39,916	509	362	1.28%	0.91%
Atchison County, KS	1,944	22	22	1.13%	1.13%
Brown County, KS	1,233	1	1	0.08%	0.08%
Doniphan County, KS	891	6	5	0.67%	0.56%
Jackson County, KS	1,272	3	1	0.24%	0.08%
Jefferson County, KS	1,287	10	8	0.78%	0.62%
Jewell County, KS	314	2	1	0.64%	0.32%
Leavenworth County, KS	9,266	282	214	3.04%	2.31%

Marshall County, KS	1,031	4	2	0.39%	0.19%
Mitchell County, KS	845	0	0	0%	0%
Nemaha County, KS	995	5	3	0.5%	0.3%
Osborne County, KS	427	0	0	0%	0%
Pottawatomie County, KS	1,965	22	16	1.12%	0.81%
Republic County, KS	528	1	1	0.19%	0.19%
Riley County, KS	16,961	147	85	0.87%	0.5%
Smith County, KS	402	0	0	0%	0%
Washington County, KS	555	4	3	0.72%	0.54%
Kansas	372,342	12,972	8,559	3.48%	2.30%
United States	38,372,860	2,350,042	898,479	6.12%	2.34%

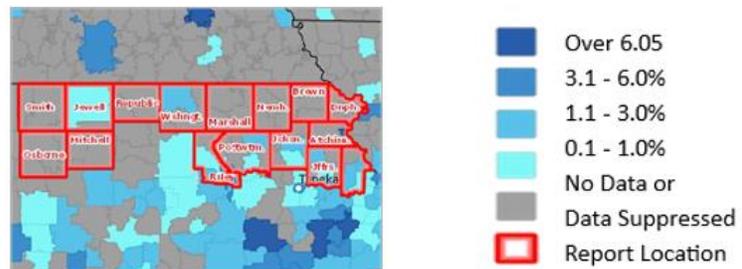
Data Source: [Eviction Lab](#). 2016. Source geography: County

Homeless Children & Youth

This indicator reports the number of homeless children and youth enrolled in the public school system during the school year 2019-2020. According to the data source definitions, homelessness is defined as lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. Those who are homeless may be sharing the housing of other persons, living in motels, hotels, or camping grounds, in emergency transitional shelters, or may be unsheltered. Data are aggregated to the report-area level based on school-district summaries where three or more homeless children are counted.

In the report area, of all the 30,644 students enrolled in reported districts during the school year 2019-2020, there were 665 or 2.17% homeless students, which is higher than the statewide rate of 1.90%.

Note: Data are available for 61.54% school districts in the report area, representing 96.10% of the public school student population.



Health Information and Data

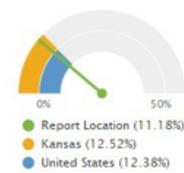
Insurance- Uninsured Adults

The lack of health insurance is considered a *key driver* of health status.

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 to 64 without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

Report Area	Total Population Age 18-64	Pop. Age 18-64 w/ Insurance	Pop. Age 18-64 w/ Insurance, Percent	Pop. Age 18-64 w/o Insurance	Pop. Age 18-64 w/o Insurance, Percent
Report Location	162,872	144,663	88.82%	18,209	11.18%
Atchison County, KS	8,469	7,559	89.25%	910	10.75%
Brown County, KS	5,079	4,338	85.41%	741	14.59%
Doniphan County, KS	4,046	3,552	87.79%	494	12.21%
Jackson County, KS	7,320	6,245	85.31%	1,075	14.69%
Jefferson County, KS	10,873	9,686	89.08%	1,187	10.92%
Jewell County, KS	1,368	1,184	86.55%	184	13.45%
Leavenworth County, KS	44,393	39,995	90.09%	4,398	9.91%
Marshall County, KS	5,124	4,566	89.11%	558	10.89%
Mitchell County, KS	2,986	2,660	89.08%	326	10.92%
Nemaha County, KS	5,365	4,875	90.87%	490	9.13%
Osborne County, KS	1,811	1,572	86.80%	239	13.20%
Pottawatomie County, KS	13,870	12,414	89.50%	1,456	10.50%
Republic County, KS	2,302	2,056	89.31%	246	10.69%
Riley County, KS	45,244	39,932	88.26%	5,312	11.74%
Smith County, KS	1,804	1,604	88.91%	200	11.09%
Washington County, KS	2,818	2,425	86.05%	393	13.95%
Kansas	1,679,147	1,468,917	87.48%	210,230	12.52%
United States	195,681,336	171,462,530	87.62%	24,218,806	12.38%

Percent Population Age 18-64 Without Medical Insurance



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Uninsured Population Age 18- 64, Percent by Year, 2011 through 2019

Report Area	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Report Location	15.4%	14.9%	14.6%	11.7%	9.7%	9.7%	10.0%	9.7%	11.1%	11.2%
Atchison County, KS	17.30%	15.60%	15.80%	13.30%	10.90%	8.80%	9.00%	8.90%	10.40%	10.70%
Brown County, KS	19.30%	20.30%	20.20%	17.70%	13.90%	13.10%	13.00%	12.00%	13.00%	14.60%
Doniphan County, KS	17.30%	17.80%	17.50%	13.70%	11.30%	11.30%	11.70%	10.50%	11.80%	12.20%
Jackson County, KS	17.60%	16.50%	17.30%	14.40%	11.60%	11.10%	11.70%	12.30%	13.50%	14.70%
Jefferson County, KS	14.30%	15.60%	14.70%	12.10%	10.00%	10.10%	10.60%	11.00%	10.80%	10.90%
Jewell County, KS	20.00%	18.70%	20.30%	15.70%	13.10%	13.30%	13.40%	11.90%	13.50%	13.50%
Leavenworth County, KS	12.40%	13.00%	12.80%	9.70%	7.90%	8.00%	8.30%	8.40%	9.70%	9.90%
Marshall County, KS	15.90%	14.60%	15.30%	11.60%	10.40%	10.10%	10.10%	9.90%	10.30%	10.90%
Mitchell County, KS	15.10%	14.90%	13.20%	9.80%	10.10%	10.20%	11.70%	11.20%	11.60%	10.90%
Nemaha County, KS	15.40%	14.00%	14.00%	10.80%	9.20%	9.00%	9.80%	8.80%	9.50%	9.10%
Osborne County, KS	20.10%	19.60%	19.60%	15.20%	14.70%	14.90%	13.70%	15.10%	14.80%	13.20%
Pottawatomie County, KS	14.90%	14.80%	14.00%	11.20%	7.80%	9.00%	9.00%	9.30%	10.30%	10.50%
Republic County, KS	17.70%	18.00%	17.50%	13.80%	12.00%	11.50%	11.80%	11.00%	12.90%	10.70%
Riley County, KS	16.10%	14.20%	13.70%	11.50%	10.00%	10.00%	10.30%	9.30%	11.80%	11.70%
Smith County, KS	18.20%	18.40%	18.40%	14.80%	11.90%	12.80%	14.10%	12.50%	12.80%	11.10%
Washington County, KS	20.40%	19.00%	20.50%	15.50%	13.20%	13.80%	14.00%	13.80%	14.20%	13.90%
Kansas	17.80%	17.60%	17.50%	14.40%	12.80%	12.30%	12.30%	12.30%	12.80%	12.50%
United States	21.11%	20.76%	20.44%	16.37%	13.21%	12.08%	12.25%	12.45%	12.84%	12.38%

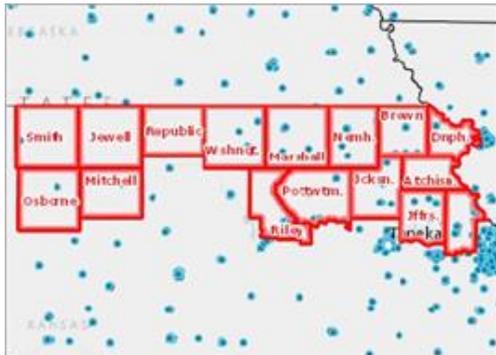
Data Source: US Census Bureau, {HYPERLINK "https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sahie.html" \h}. 2020.

Report Area	Total Population Age 0-18	Pop. Age 0-18 w/ Insurance	Pop. Age 0-18 w/ Insurance, Percent	Pop. Age 0-18 w/o Insurance	Pop. Age 0-18 w/o Insurance, Percent
Report Location	66,545	63,053	94.75%	3,492	5.25%
Atchison County, KS	3,714	3,550	95.58%	164	4.42%
Brown County, KS	2,479	2,328	93.91%	151	6.09%
Doniphan County, KS	1,638	1,517	92.61%	121	7.39%
Jackson County, KS	3,434	3,212	93.54%	222	6.46%
Jefferson County, KS	4,435	4,148	93.53%	287	6.47%
Jewell County, KS	585	545	93.16%	40	6.84%
Leavenworth County, KS	20,021	19,188	95.84%	833	4.16%
Marshall County, KS	2,391	2,255	94.31%	136	5.69%
Mitchell County, KS	1,393	1,321	94.83%	72	5.17%
Nemaha County, KS	2,781	2,638	94.86%	143	5.14%
Osborne County, KS	732	680	92.90%	52	7.10%
Pottawatomie County, KS	7,435	7,066	95.04%	369	4.96%
Republic County, KS	993	937	94.36%	56	5.64%
Riley County, KS	12,469	11,770	94.39%	699	5.61%
Smith County, KS	743	699	94.08%	44	5.92%
Washington County, KS	1,302	1,199	92.09%	103	7.91%
Kansas	717,091	680,020	94.83%	37,071	5.17%
United States	74,854,414	70,815,699	94.60%	4,038,715	5.40%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Small Area Health Insurance Estimates*. 2020. Source geography: County

Access to Care - Primary Care Providers



Primary Care Physicians, All, CMS
NPPES June 2023

Primary Care Physicians, All, CMS
NPPES June 2023 Report Location



Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES)*. June 2023. Source geography: Address

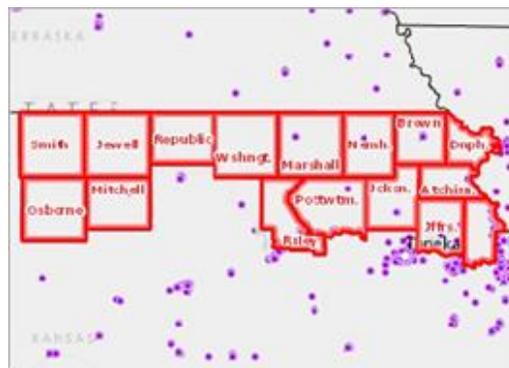
Access to Care- Mental Health Providers

This indicator reports the number of providers with a CMS National Provider Identifier (NPI) that specialize in mental health. Mental health providers include licensed clinical social workers and other credentialed professionals specializing in psychiatry, psychology, counseling, or child, adolescent, or adult mental health. The number of facilities that specialize in mental health are also listed (but are not included in the calculated rate). Data are from the latest Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) National Provider Identifier (NPI) downloadable file.

Within the report area there are 298 mental health providers with a CMS National Provider Identifier (NPI). This represents 109.97 providers per 100,000 total population.

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Number of Facilities	Number of Providers	Providers, Rate per 100,000 Population
Report Location	270,995	37	298	109.97
Atchison County, KS	16,348	2	14	85.64
Brown County, KS	9,508	4	20	210.35
Jackson County, KS	13,232	1	2	15.11
Jefferson County, KS	18,368	1	6	32.67
Leavenworth County, KS	81,881	7	134	163.65
Marshall County, KS	10,038	0	4	39.85
Mitchell County, KS	5,796	0	1	17.25
Nemaha County, KS	10,273	1	0	0.00
Pottawatomie County, KS	25,348	1	19	74.96
Republic County, KS	4,674	0	2	42.79
Riley County, KS	71,959	20	95	132.02
Smith County, KS	3,570	0	1	28.01
Kansas	2,937,880	539	4,504	153.31
United States	334,735,155	66,134	514,228	153.62

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES)*, June 2023. Source geography: Address



Poor Mental Health

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 and older who report 14 or more days during the past 30 days during which their mental health was not good.

Within the report area, there were 13.8% of adults 18 and older who reported poor mental health in the past month of the total population age 18 and older.

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Adults Age 18+ with Poor Mental Health (Crude)	Adults Age 18+ with Poor Mental Health (Age-Adjusted)
Report Location	290,797	13.8%	14.1%
Atchison County, KS	16,015	14.40%	15.00%
Brown County, KS	9,482	13.80%	15.20%
Doniphan County, KS	7,496	14.20%	15.30%
Jackson County, KS	13,171	13.60%	14.80%
Jefferson County, KS	19,032	12.80%	14.10%
Jewell County, KS	2,833	12.80%	15.20%
Leavenworth County, KS	82,246	12.90%	13.30%
Marshall County, KS	9,652	13.10%	14.70%
Mitchell County, KS	5,879	13.00%	14.60%
Nemaha County, KS	10,121	12.60%	13.90%
Osborne County, KS	3,439	12.90%	14.70%
Pottawatomie County, KS	24,722	13.20%	13.80%
Republic County, KS	4,536	12.20%	14.30%
Riley County, KS	73,202	15.70%	14.10%
Smith County, KS	3,544	12.20%	14.50%
Washington County, KS	5,427	12.70%	14.40%
Kansas	2,913,805	13.49%	14.00%
United States	331,449,281	13.50%	13.90%

Poor Physical Health

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 and older who report 14 or more days during the past 30 days during which their physical health was not good.

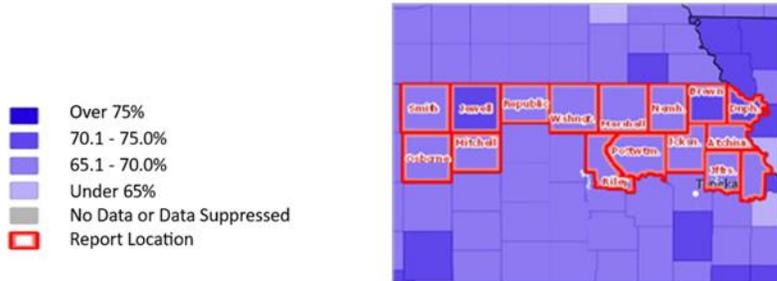
Within the report area, there were 9.3% of adults 18 and older who reported poor physical health in the past month of the total population age 18 and older.

Report Area	Total Population (2020)	Adults Age 18+ with Poor Physical Health (Crude)	Adults Age 18+ with Poor Physical Health (Age-Adjusted)
Report Location	290,797	9.3%	9.1%
Atchison County, KS	16,015	10.40%	9.90%
Brown County, KS	9,482	11.80%	10.40%
Doniphan County, KS	7,496	11.10%	10.20%
Jackson County, KS	13,171	10.70%	9.60%
Jefferson County, KS	19,032	9.80%	8.60%
Jewell County, KS	2,833	12.90%	10.70%
Leavenworth County, KS	82,246	8.90%	8.40%
Marshall County, KS	9,652	10.80%	9.40%
Mitchell County, KS	5,879	10.70%	9.50%
Nemaha County, KS	10,121	9.90%	8.80%
Osborne County, KS	3,439	11.40%	9.70%
Pottawatomie County, KS	24,722	8.80%	8.30%
Republic County, KS	4,536	10.80%	9.10%
Riley County, KS	73,202	7.80%	9.70%
Smith County, KS	3,544	11.20%	9.30%
Washington County, KS	5,427	10.90%	9.40%
Kansas	2,913,805	9.5%	9.1%
United States	331,449,281	10.0%	9.4%

Tobacco Usage- Current Smokers

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 and older who report having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke every day or some days.

Within the report area there are 17.1% adults age 18+ who have smoked and currently smoke of the total population age 18+.



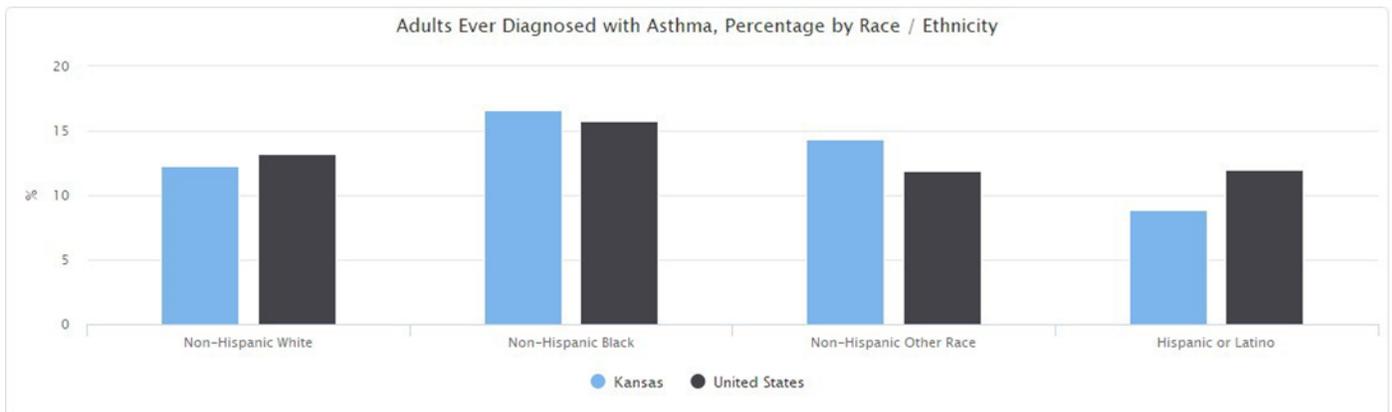
Current Smokers, Adult, Percent of Adults Age 18+ by County, CDC BRFSS PLACES Project 2020

Adults Ever Diagnosed with Asthma, Percentage by Race / Ethnicity

The table below displays the prevalence of asthma among the adult population by combined race and ethnicity. (Statewide only, no specific data listed by county).

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Kansas	12.3%	16.6%	14.3%	8.9%
United States	13.2%	15.8%	11.9%	12.0%

Note: No county data available. See data source and methodology for more details.



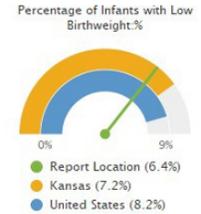
Low Birth Weight (CDC)

This indicator reports the percentage of live births where the infant weighed less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs., 8 oz.). These data are reported for a 7-year aggregated time period. Data were from the National Center for Health Statistics - Natality Files (2014- 2020) and are used for the 2023 County Health Rankings.

Within the report area, there were 1,577 infants born with low birth weight. This represents 6.4% of the total live births.

Note: Data are suppressed for counties with fewer than 10 low birthweight births in the reporting period.

Report Area	Total Live Births	Low Birthweight Births	Low Birthweight Births, Percentage
Report Location	24,750	1,577	6.4%
Atchison County, KS	1,336	91	7.0%
Brown County, KS	842	48	6.0%
Doniphan County, KS	522	38	7.0%
Jackson County, KS	1,183	77	7.0%
Jefferson County, KS	1,265	65	5.0%
Jewell County, KS	203	13	6.0%
Leavenworth County, KS	6,742	495	7.0%
Marshall County, KS	838	53	6.0%
Mitchell County, KS	544	36	7.0%
Nemaha County, KS	1,010	54	5.0%
Osborne County, KS	310	14	5.0%
Pottawatomie County, KS	2,528	120	5.0%
Republic County, KS	340	19	6.0%
Riley County, KS	6,333	403	6.0%
Smith County, KS	247	14	6.0%
Washington County, KS	507	37	7.0%
Kansas	258,878	18,613	7.2%
United States	26,896,859	2,203,029	8.2%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

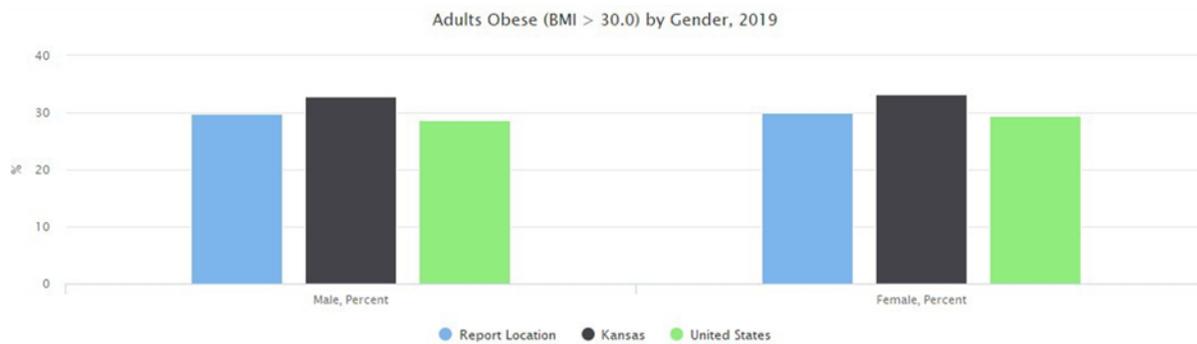
Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/> \h}. 2014-2020. Source geography: County

Obesity

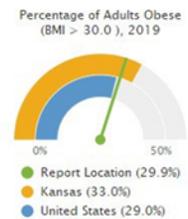
This indicator reports the number and percentage of adults aged 20 and older self-report having a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese). Respondents were considered obese if their Body Mass Index (BMI) was 30 or greater. Body mass index (weight [kg]/height [m]²) was derived from self-report of height and weight. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

Within the report area, there are a total of 64,293 adults age 20 and older who self-reported having a BMI greater than 30.0. This represents a 29.9% of the survey population.

Note: In 2021, the CDC updated the methodology used to produce estimates for this indicator. Estimated values for prior years (2004 - 2017) have been updated in this platform to allow comparison across years. Use caution when comparing with saved assessments generated prior to November 10, 2021.



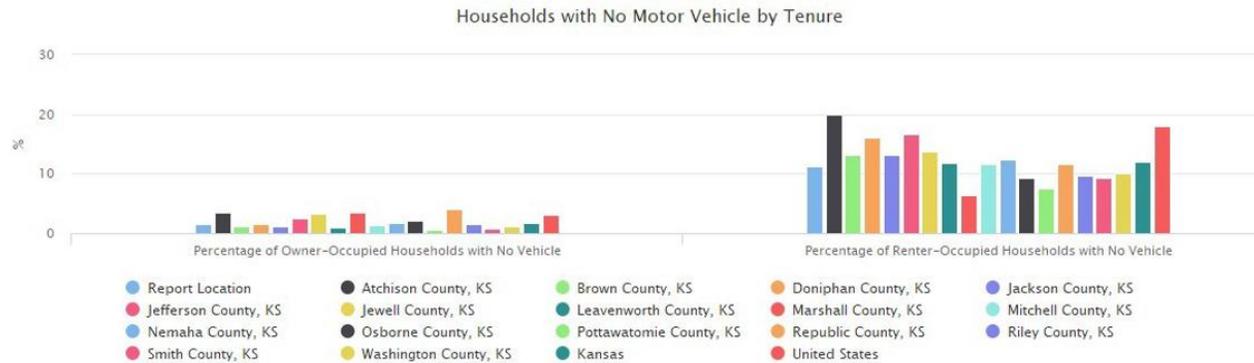
Report Area	Population Age 20+	Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)	Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese), Percent
Report Location	216,231	64,293	29.9%
Atchison County, KS	11,598	3,433	29.3%
Brown County, KS	6,940	2,755	39.5%
Doniphan County, KS	5,637	1,522	26.6%
Jackson County, KS	9,556	3,316	34.2%
Jefferson County, KS	14,304	4,477	31.1%
Jewell County, KS	2,257	607	26.8%
Leavenworth County, KS	60,965	20,850	34.0%
Marshall County, KS	7,169	2,337	32.3%
Mitchell County, KS	4,403	1,299	29.2%
Nemaha County, KS	7,241	1,861	25.4%
Osborne County, KS	2,634	785	29.5%
Pottawatomie County, KS	16,750	5,762	34.3%
Republic County, KS	3,558	1,128	31.4%
Riley County, KS	56,380	12,460	23.1%
Smith County, KS	2,762	743	26.7%
Washington County, KS	4,077	958	23.3%
Kansas	2,130,656	704,379	33.0%
United States	239,867,275	69,961,348	29.0%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
 Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [HYPERLINK "https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/index.htm"](https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/index.htm) \h}. 2019. Source geography: County

Households with No Motor Vehicle by Tenure

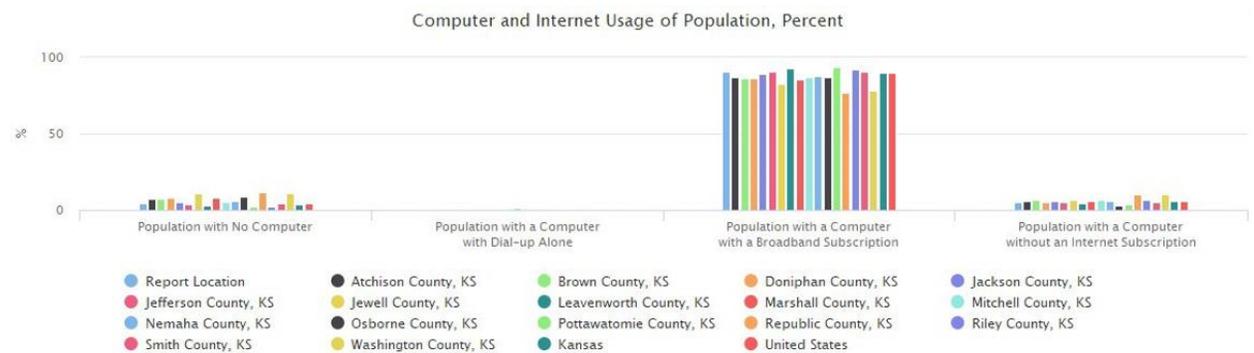
This indicator reports the total and percentage of households with no vehicle by tenure. These numbers in the following table could be interpreted as (take the first two columns as an example), *"Within the report area, there are a total of (value) owner-occupied households with no vehicle. This accounts for (value) of all the owner-occupied households."*



Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*. 2017-21

Computer and Internet Usage of Population, Percent

This indicator reports the computer and Internet usage of household population, including not using or owning a computer, with a computer and using dial-up alone for Internet access, with a computer and with a broadband subscription, and with a computer but without an Internet subscription, based on the 2017-2121 American Community Survey estimates.





Broadband Access - FABRIC Locations, 25/3+ MBPS, Percent by Tract, FCC December 2022

Needs Assessment Survey, Questions and Responses

NEK-CAP, Inc. 2023 Community Needs Assessment Survey

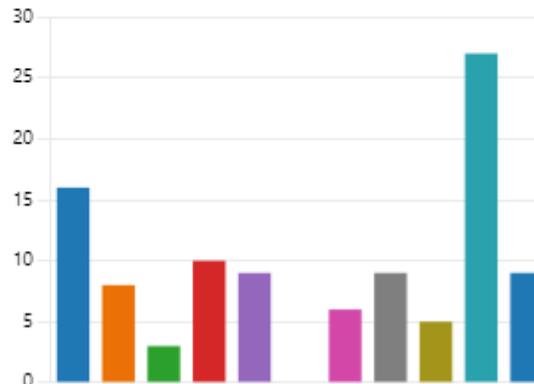


1. These first 10 questions are for demographics about who is providing feedback, thank you for helping us gather a few data points.

I am from this section in the community (check all that apply):

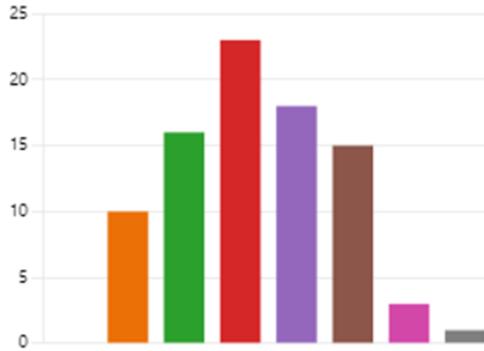
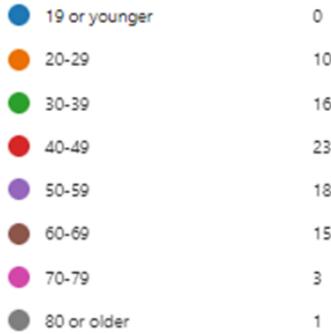
[More Details](#)

General Community Member	16
Participant-I am currently using ...	8
NEK-CAP, Inc. Board Member	3
Social Service Provider	10
Local Education Provider/Teacher	9
Law Enforcement Provider	0
Member of Local Government-C...	6
Health or Mental Health Provider	9
I own or administrate a private ...	5
NEK-CAP, Inc. Staff member	27
Other	9



2. I am in this age range:

[More Details](#)



3. Which County do you live in, OR which County are answering about if this is for your work?

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

86
Responses

Latest Responses

"Mitchell "

"Doniphan"

"Leavenworth "

16 respondents (19%) answered **Atchison** for this question.



4. Please mark what race/races you identify with. Choose as many as apply.

[More Details](#)



5. Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin?

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

● Yes	7
● No	79



6. Which gender do you identify with?

[More Details](#)

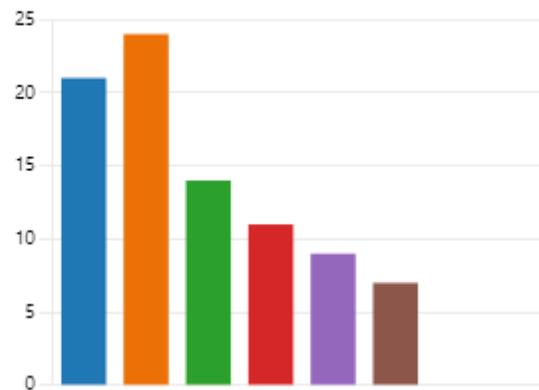
● Woman	76
● Man	9
● Non-binary	0
● Prefer not to say	1



7. What is your highest education level? (if you are currently in school, what are you working towards?)

[More Details](#)

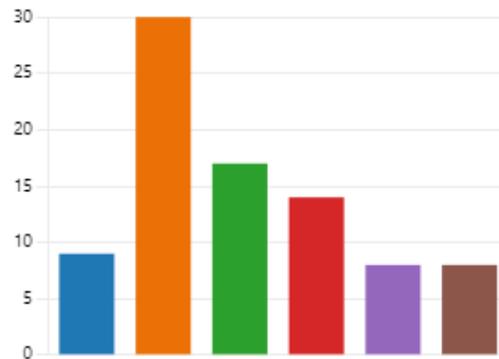
● Master's degree or above	21
● Bachelor's degree	24
● Associate's degree	14
● Technical School or other Certifi...	11
● Some college	9
● High school diploma	7
● GED	0
● High School but have not finish...	0



8. How many people live in your household?

[More Details](#)

- 1 9
- 2 30
- 3 17
- 4 14
- 5 8
- 6 or more 8



9. Are you a Veteran?

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

- Yes 9
- No 77



10. Is your income above or below the Federal Poverty Level for your household size? (This answer is confidential and for data purposes only)

- 1 person \$14,580
- 2 people \$19,720
- 3 people \$24,860
- 4 people \$30,000
- 5 people \$35,140
- 6 people \$40,280
- 7 people \$45,420
- 8 people \$50,560

[More Details](#)

- Our household is above this am... 80
- Our household is below this am... 6



11. The rest of the questions will ask your opinion about what you see or feel is important in your county where you live. Or, if you are representing an agency/business, the county where you work. There is a mixture of choices, text, and rated questions.

Have you seen examples of food insecurity or hunger in your county? If so, would you be willing to describe?

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

80

Responses

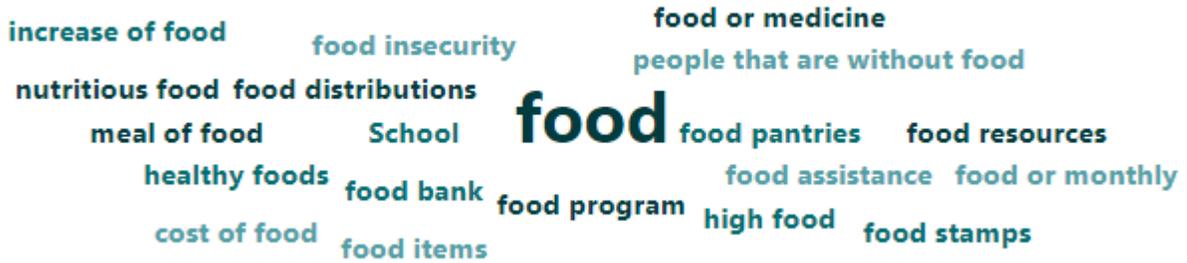
Latest Responses

"Yes, underemployed families"

"Yes we have families that do not have enough for for their children"

"People making the decision to choose between food or medicine. "

38 respondents (48%) answered **food** for this question.



12. In you opinion, how far do most people drive to get groceries?

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

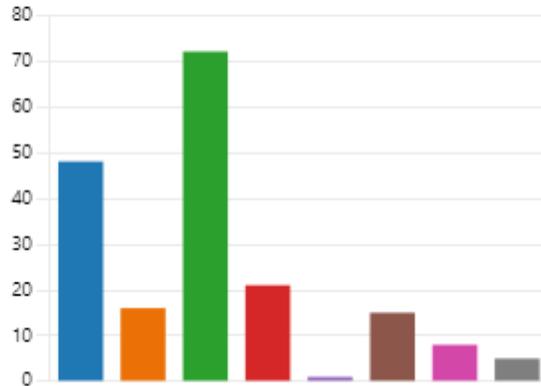
0-5 miles	29
6-10 miles	22
11-20 miles	22
21 or more miles	13



13. What type of store do most people get their food in your county? (Choose as many as apply)

[More Details](#)

● Small local store	48
● Large chain grocery store like H...	16
● Large combination store like Wa...	72
● Gas stations	21
● Organic stores	1
● Farmers Market	15
● They have delivered from online...	8
● Other	5



14. Do you know of agencies or groups in your county who help with food assistance? If so, would you be willing to list them?

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

76
Responses

Latest Responses

"Ministerial alliance, Catholic charities, commodities"

"Second harvest food bank does a drive through service"

"Yes, catholic charities, LV mission, other church food pantries, community m..."

28 respondents (37%) answered **Food pantries** for this question.



...

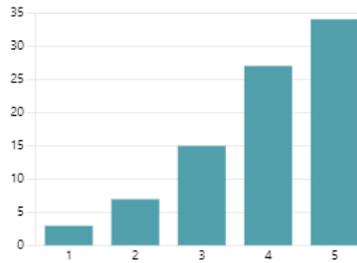
15. Please rate the next few questions about how much each of these topics that need addressed. 1 star needs a little attention, and 5 stars needs the most attention. (slide over the stars to choose your rating)

Substance Abuse Support Services

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

3.95
Average Rating

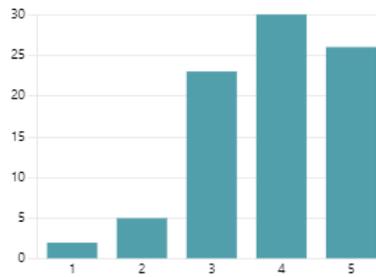


16. Caregiver Support

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

3.85
Average Rating

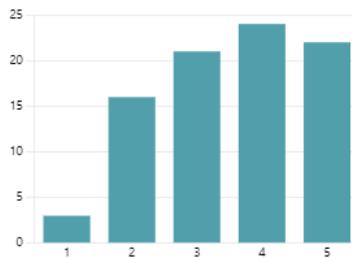


17. Disability Supports & Services

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

3.53
Average Rating

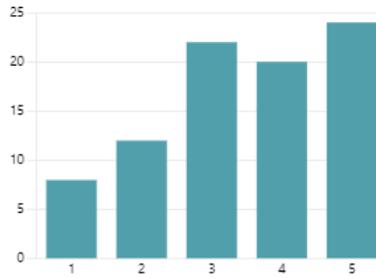


18. Prenatal Care & Services

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

3.47
Average Rating

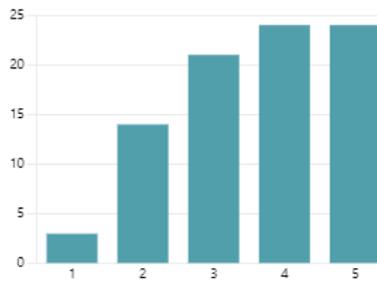


19. Senior Supports & Services

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

3.60
Average Rating

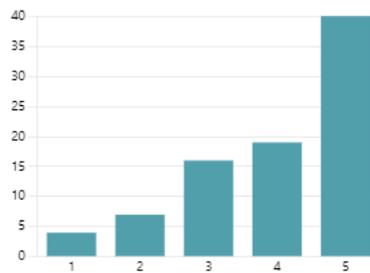


20. Life Skills Programs

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

3.98
Average Rating

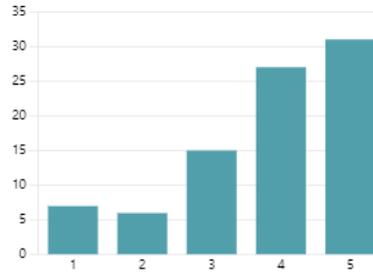


21. Domestic Violence Supports & Services

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

3.80
Average Rating



22. Do you know of agencies in your county that provide any of these supports? Would you be willing to list them?

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

64
Responses

Latest Responses
"The Guidance Center, AAFV,"



23. Do you feel that basic rent amounts are reasonable for your county?

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

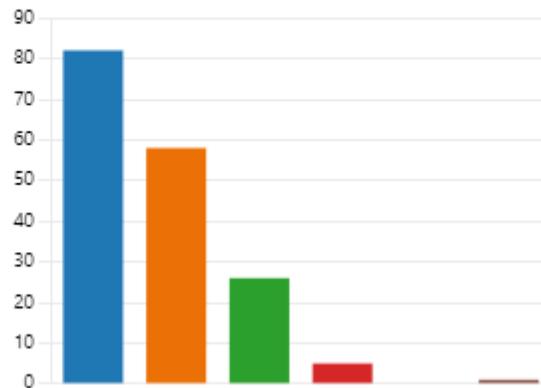
● Yes	13
● No	53
● Maybe	20



24. Have you noticed any changes with housing in your county? (Check as many as apply)

[More Details](#)

● Yes, rentals are much harder to f...	82
● Yes, buying housing is much har...	58
● Yes, available housing is not saf...	26
● Maybe, some housing is hard to...	5
● No, our county has plenty of ho...	0
● I'm not sure	1



25. Do you feel like most people, in your county, know how to find housing assistance or resources if they struggle with housing costs?

[More Details](#)

● Yes, our housing resources are e...	7
● Yes, we have resources, but ther...	19
● Not really, it is hard to find infor...	33
● No, most people do not know h...	27



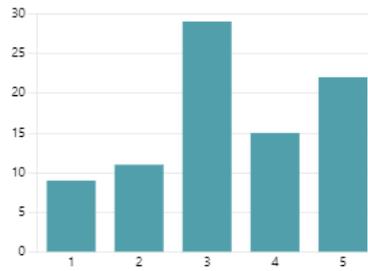
26. Please rate the next few questions on how much you would like to see these resources in your county. 1 star is a little, 5 stars you are very interested.

Counseling resources for homeowners

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

3.35
Average Rating

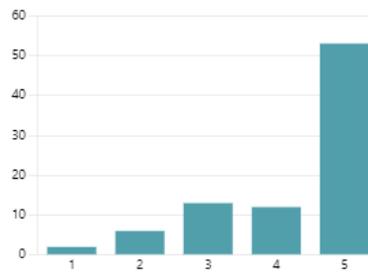


27. Grants for home ownership & repairs

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

4.26
Average Rating

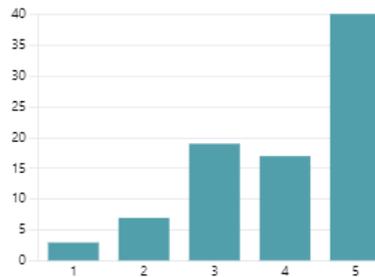


28. Community supports for people who are unhoused

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

3.98
Average Rating

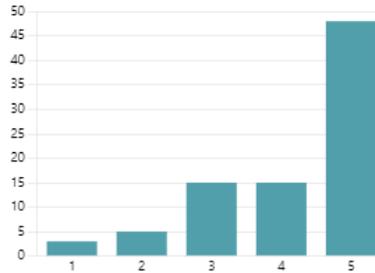


29. More income-based housing

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

4.16
Average Rating



30. Many conversations talk about rent assistance, but how are home owners doing in your county? (Check any that apply)

[More Details](#)

- Most homeowners are doing fine... 14
- There is an increasing number o... 47
- There is an increasing number o... 47
- Homeowners are struggling and... 40
- Other 10



Most homeowners are doing fine, I don't feel like they need any assistance.

There is an increasing number of people struggling with mortgages.

There is an increasing number of people struggling with property taxes.

Homeowners are struggling and need more resources.

Other: "Home repairs and upkeep", "Unsure property taxes could be a burden for elderly homeowners", "I don't know", "I don't know about others struggles with this", "Struggling to pay for home repairs or heating fuel.", "I'm not sure", "Not sure truthfully", "I don't know",

31. Do you know of other agencies or groups who help with housing resources or assistance? Would you be willing to list them?

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

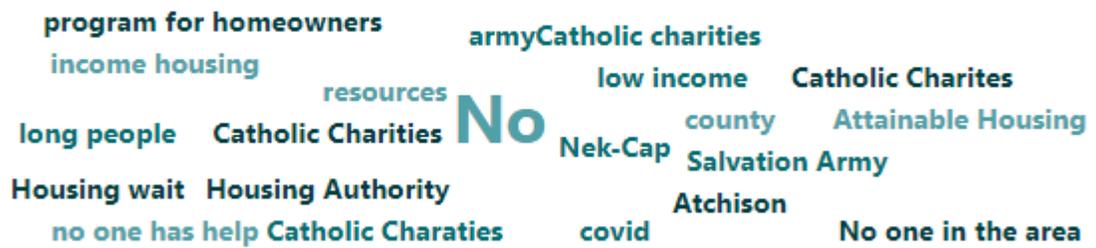
54

Responses

Latest Responses

"LAH, MHAH, Community of Hope, Catholic Charities "

17 respondents (31%) answered **No** for this question.



32. How far do most people in your county drive for basic health care?

[More Details](#)

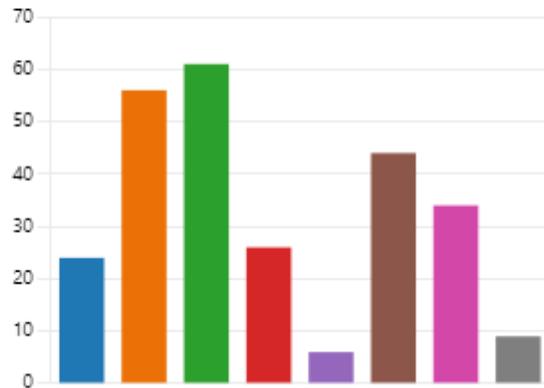
0-5 miles	31
6-10 miles	19
11-20 miles	20
21 or more miles	16
They don't access health care	0



33. If people are not getting health care in your county, what are some of the reasons? (check all that apply)

[More Details](#)

- They don't have a doctor 24
- They have a doctor but they do... 56
- They have insurance but don't h... 61
- Doctors in the area are full 26
- They are unable to communicat... 6
- They don't have transportation 44
- They can't get off of work-job w... 34
- Other 9



34. Do pregnant mothers in your county know where to go for services and supports?

[More Details](#)

- Yes 60
- No 7
- We need more resources in our ... 25



35. Are most people getting vision care and checkups in your county?

[More Details](#)

- Yes, most people have vision co... 5
- Maybe, but many people may n... 64
- No, this is a serious need in our ... 9
- Other 8



36. Are most people getting dental care and checkups in your county?

[More Details](#)

- Yes, most people have dental co... 4
- Yes, most people see the dentist... 8
- No, many people do not have d... 50
- No, even though people have d... 17
- Other 7



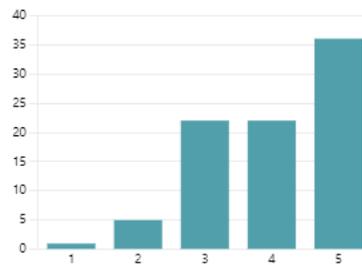
37. Please rate the next few questions to tell us how important these services would be for your county. 1 star is a little, 5 stars is very important.

Preventative healthcare and information

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

4.01
Average Rating

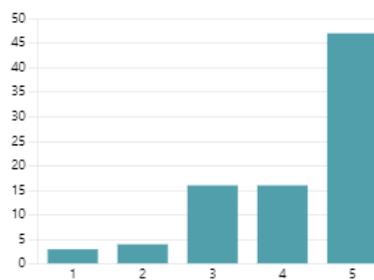


38. Healthcare transportation

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

4.16
Average Rating

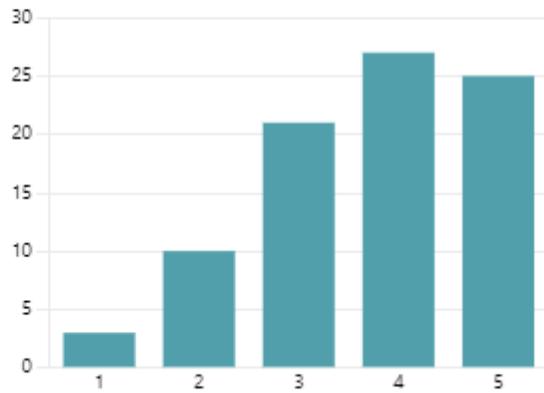


39. Nutritional counseling

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

3.71
Average Rating

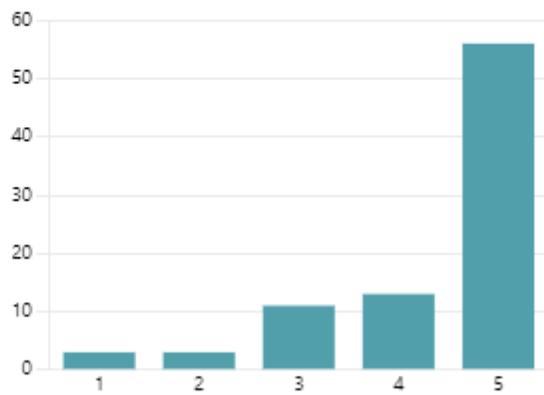


40. Healthcare payment assistance

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

4.35
Average Rating

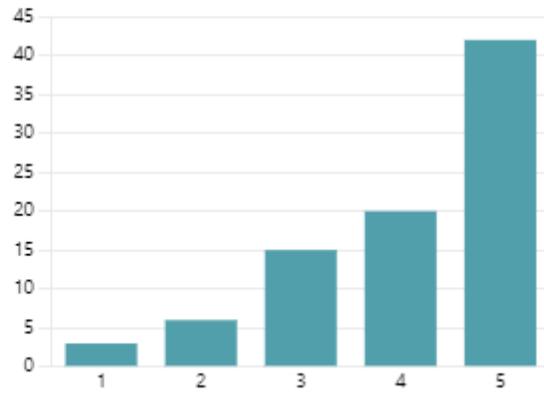


41. Healthcare coordination services

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

4.07
Average Rating

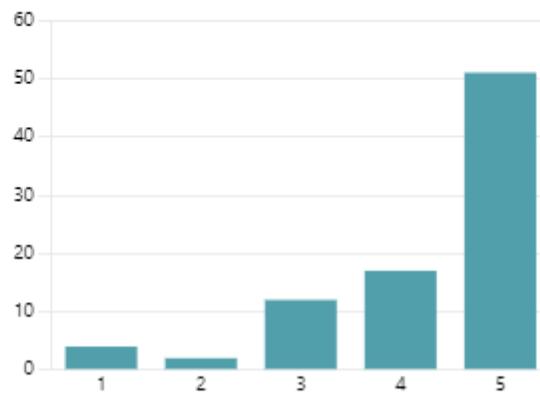


42. Sliding scale fees

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

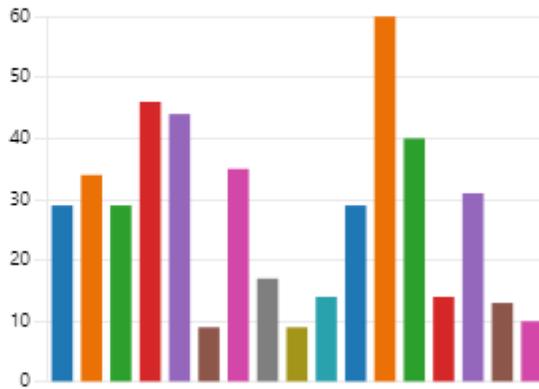
4.27
Average Rating



43. What have you seen about schools in your county? (There are many options, check all that apply)

[More Details](#)

- School readiness is doing well-... 29
- School readiness is low-we nee... 34
- Most High School students are ... 29
- High school students have oppo... 46
- Some students are struggling a... 44
- IEP and/or 504 planning and su... 9
- We are seeing an increase for IE... 35
- Our school district has a strong ... 17
- Transitioning from IFSP to IEP h... 9
- IEP and/or 504 planning and su... 14
- There are not enough teachers t... 29
- We are seeing an increase in be... 60
- We are seeing an increase in su... 40
- Parents and school staff are co... 14
- Parents and school staff do not ... 31
- Parents and school staff struggl... 13
- Other 10



44. Do the schools in your county offer either before or after-school care?

[More Details](#)

- Yes 15
- No 37
- I'm not sure 34



45. If there is another group in your county who offers before or after school services in your county, would you be willing to list them?

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

86
Responses

Latest Responses

"No"

"None"

"No"



46. Are the families in your county who are eligible for free/reduced school meals signing up for those?

[More Details](#)

Yes	50
No	4
I'm not sure	32



47. Are there education needs in your county that you would like to tell us about?

[More Details](#)

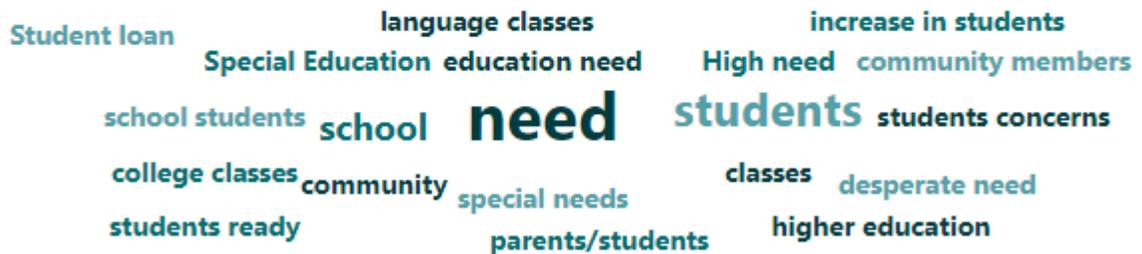
 Insights

32

Responses

Latest Responses

7 respondents (22%) answered **need** for this question. ...



Comments

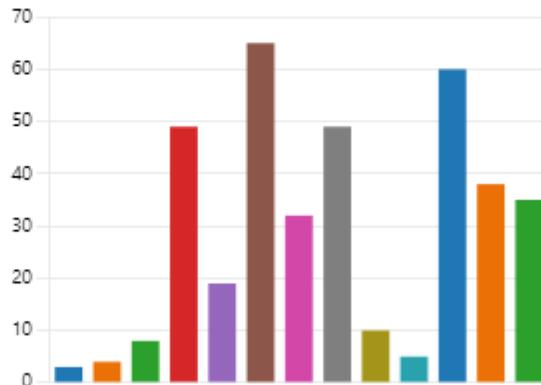
- Those who need extra attention during the day and are being dismissed for an IEP or 504 plan are not getting the proper guidance for their education.
- Head Start needs to come back
- Counselors getting high school students ready for the real world or helping find scholarships, intro to tech college, Job Corp, maybe other options besides college.
- The basics
- Better cooperation between school districts, private schools, and other entities to serve as many people as possible.
- Student loan crisis from unnecessarily expensive higher education.
- There is a need for life skills. More community involvement less extracurricular focus and more academic focus
- I would like to see classes teaching individuals and families how to be self reliance to successfully live on their own and budgeting.
- Special Education, additional blue collar classes, and tutoring
- I believe overall we are declining on our student's assessment
- Training for teachers due to the increase in students with special needs.
- Autism support
- Stronger resources for children meeting criteria for intellectual disability disorder and neurodevelopmental disorders.
- To many members of administration have no true connect to the community, it's just a job to them. The schools should be more open to listening to community/parents/students concerns, rather than meeting "criteria".

- I am very happy that Head Start is able to come back to Wamego. It was a shame when they were forced to close.
- Needs technical programs or externships for HS, access to evening college classes, language classes for community members, Special Ed improvements.
- Not necessarily an education need, but desperate need for a Hispanic translator in one of my schools
- Better Special Education in brown county
- High need for at risk PreK aged children.

48. In your county, please check what you have seen about employment needs (check all that apply)

[More Details](#)

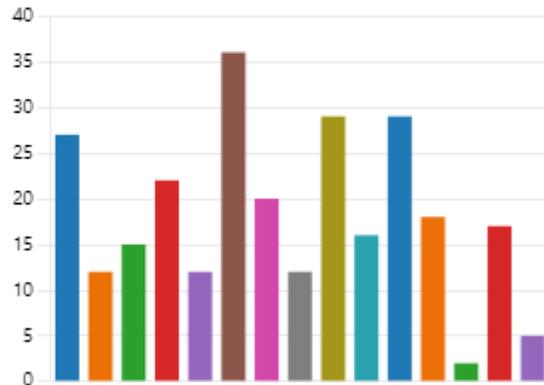
- Jobs are fully staffed and job m... 3
- There are only a few openings, a... 4
- Most people are working and m... 8
- Most people are working, but th... 49
- There are many people looking ... 19
- There are many job openings w... 65
- Employers offer hours that are d... 32
- Employers offer hours with wag... 49
- Employers are paying well and h... 10
- Employers offer flexible work sc... 5
- Job seekers cannot commit to w... 60
- Job seekers are travelling more ... 38
- Workers need transportation to ... 35



49. What words do you usually hear about most employers in your county? (check all that apply)

[More Details](#)

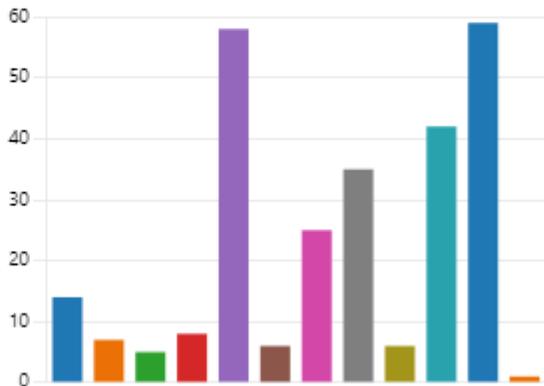
● Fair	27
● Honest	12
● Flexible	15
● Supportive	22
● Compassionate	12
● Stressful	36
● Toxic	20
● Rigid	12
● Demanding	29
● Fast-paced	16
● Traditional	29
● Welcoming	18
● Punitive	2
● Family-Friendly	17
● Other	5



50. What words do you usually hear about most job seekers in your county? (check all that apply)

[More Details](#)

● Dependable	14
● Enthusiastic	7
● Confident	5
● Over-qualified	8
● Unreliable	58
● Arrogant	6
● Negative	25
● Underqualified	35
● Flexible	6
● Inexperienced	42
● Unmotivated	59
● Other	1



51. In your opinion, what would help improve employment in your county?

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

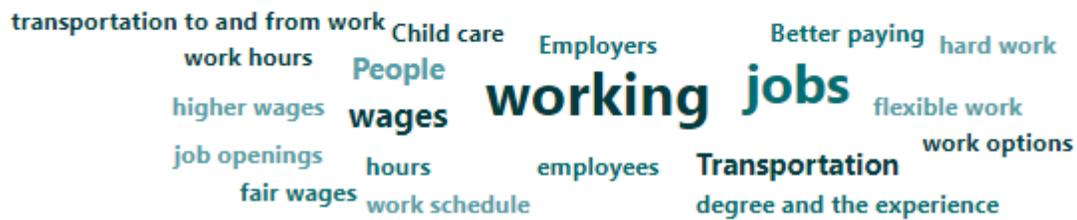
54

Responses

Latest Responses

"Better jobs with higher wages."

17 respondents (31%) answered **working** for this question.



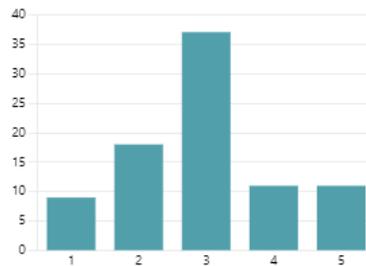
52. Please rate the next few questions to tell us about how comfortable people are in participating in leadership roles. (Please rate, 1 star is least comfortable, 5 stars is most comfortable)

Feel comfortable finding leadership roles (boards, clubs, groups)

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

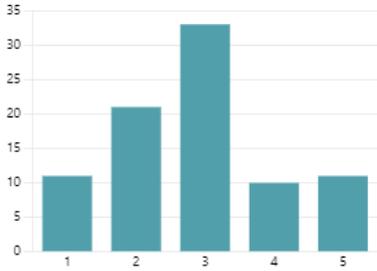
2.97
Average Rating



53. Participating in leadership groups

[More Details](#) [Insights](#)

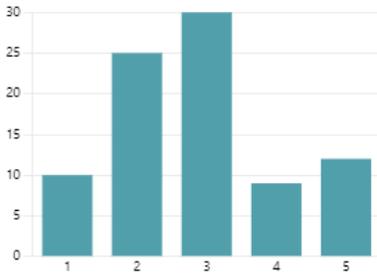
2.87
Average Rating



54. Accepting a leadership role in a group

[More Details](#) [Insights](#)

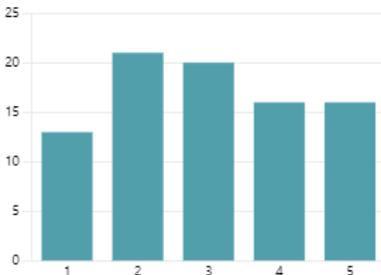
2.86
Average Rating



55. Volunteering their time

[More Details](#) [Insights](#)

3.01
Average Rating

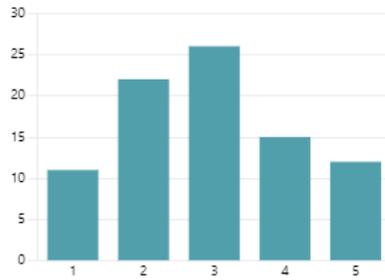


56. Helping to coordinate volunteers or fundraising events

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

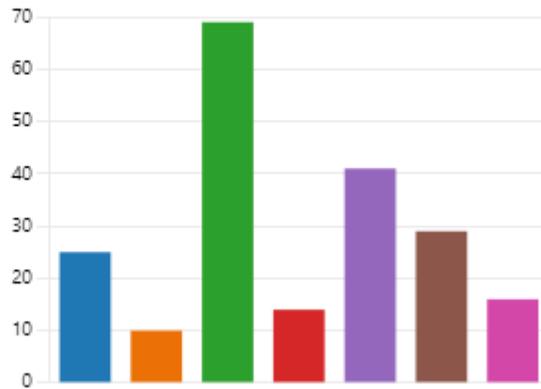
2.94
Average Rating



57. How is technology access in your county? (Check all that apply)

[More Details](#)

- Everyone has either a landline o... 25
- Everyone has internet 10
- Many people use their cell phon... 69
- Many people cannot access the ... 14
- Many people rely on communit... 41
- We need more resources for ph... 29
- Many people do not know how ... 16



58. Do you know of agencies who provide these supports in your county? If so, would you be willing to list them?

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)

36
Responses

Latest Responses
"Library, McDonald's "



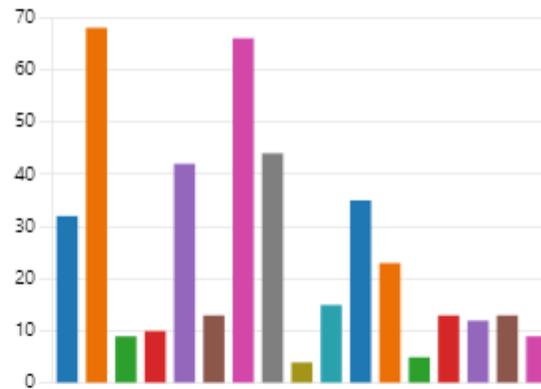
Comments

- Free wifi at the public library and the public park
- Rainbow and all phone carrier services provide a 30 cred for internet services if family qualifies
- Cricket
- Library, NEK-CAP, Inc.
- JBN for phone and internet and AT&T for cell
- Nextech
- Government phones
- Possibly the library
- USD409, Public Library
- AT&T, Rainbow, Vyve and Cricket
- Wamego Telecomm has free WiFi in most of the downtown area, Three Rivers has free Wifi
- PEPC
- Yes, Rainbow
- City Library
- Resources not local-but Affordable Connectivity Project, Access AT&T, Assurance Wireless for phones
- Library
- Rainbowl community hotspots
- The Affordable Connectivity Program; Safeline Wireless
- Library, McDonald's

59. Almost done! Now that you have thought through several of the different topics above, what do you see are top 5 highest needs in your county overall?

[More Details](#)

● Better food access	32
● More housing options	68
● More doctors or healthcare pro...	9
● More doctors or healthcare pro...	10
● More accessible mental health p...	42
● More mental health providers w...	13
● Daycare options	66
● Job openings with a living wage	44
● Job openings with a consistent s...	4
● Job applicants who are qualified...	15
● Job applicants who will stay lon...	35
● Transportation options	23
● Interpretation/translation services	5
● Better communication between ...	13
● Improved school access for stud...	12
● Easier coordination of services b...	13
● More opportunities for socializi...	9



extremely lucky and found a new provider who was in the process of getting licensed, but I know a lot of families have not had the same luck, and I know even more are on waiting lists for facilities they aren't thrilled to send their kids to due to the reputation of the care, but they don't have any other choice. More yet are those I know that have removed themselves from waiting lists because even if their child(ren) made it in, they would not be able to afford the care.

- We need more skilled blue collar workers.
- I feel NEKCAP is doing everything possible to help as many as possible but it's a stressful time for everyone
- Vote blue.
- Wish everyone cared for the homeless like they do the BC students.
- need more community members who are skilled laborers and who want to work and keep a job long term
- City counsel should consider that "the people" barely can live of what they take home. Net is not enough to live on if you are a family of four in Shawnee county. Ami 80% \$69,700 and the loss is 30% \$30,000 that would place you under POVERTY level, housed were it's called "ghetto" and you would might be over income for food stamps. the economy is not getting better, but worse. inflation causes parents to work 2x or even 3x harder to make ends meat, which places the children to raise them selves, then causes behavioral problems at school etc. it's a cycle we all see to much of. SOMETHING HAS TO STOP THIS CYCLE. BETTER PAY, BETTER BENEFITS, HEALTHIER FAMILIES, HEALTHIER LIFESTYLES!
- Disappointed that Head Start was pulled from Marshall County. It was a definite need.
- People need help coordinating the resources available and the healthcare team they are working with.
- The leaders of our community need to be aware of the struggles of the lower class citizens and work to alleviate their barriers
- Lack of innovation on the part of county leadership
- Doniphan County would greatly benefit from a Head Start program in the county.

61. What is your FAVORITE thing about your county? (Let's do a fun question!)

[More Details](#)

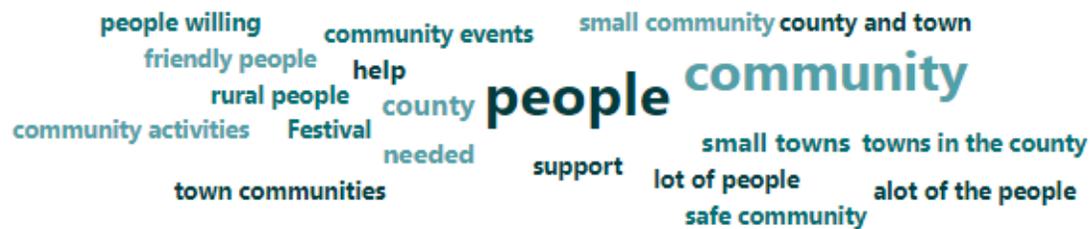
[Insights](#)

53

Responses

Latest Responses

13 respondents (25%) answered **people** for this question.



- It's a smaller farm county, most of the people are kind
- Everyone is willing to help each other!
- It's small so everyone knows you
- Safe and reasonable with a good infrastructure....
- Like most small towns, they come together when needed
- Small town
- When we DO have community events (Halloween Parade, Maple Leaf Festival) seeing everyone together and everything seems so lively and exciting is so uplifting
- I love the small town communities.
- small towns not a lot of people and everyone knows a lot of the people around you
- It's rural
- The County fair
- There is lots of community events throughout the year.
- helping others when they need help
- The Chamber of Commerce. Jefferson County Area.
- That there are many resources and community activities
- knowing your neighbors
- Clean, tidy, polite, and affluent.
- Bread Bowl restaurant and Grimms Garden Center
- There are people who want to help...and want to grow as a community and support one another! Those people are what keep this place going
- I truly feel like our county and town specifically are great at supporting each other when we need it. A sense of community is strong and neighbors look out for neighbors!

- Love living here
- Lots of people willing to get out and help others.
- It's community minded
- Friendly, safe community for the most part
- The quiet and peaceful atmosphere.
- The people
- As a community we do all seem to come together when there's a need
- I have a safe place to live with people who still smile and say hi sounds cheesy but it's a great feeling
- The people
- Small
- I like that I don't live in a big city where you almost die because people drive crazy.
- No
- Community events: Muddy River Festival, Amelia Earhart festival, October fest. 1st Friday's. Parades and pre activities on mall. Théâtre Atchison
- community spirit
- none
- Many opportunities for a small community.
- Family and friends
- sad to say, Nothing. My county seem to separate each diversity and not work as one.
- The supports that are already in place collaborate well together!
- That our small towns are working together to thrive!
- People care & low crime! It's full of friendly people with caring hearts.
- PEPC
- Good, rural people who help each other.
- Scenery
- Rural, people care for each other in parts of the county
- Kansas Specialty Dog Services - Provides service and seeing eye dogs to those in need at no cost.
- Everyone wants to volunteer and help!
- That it is relatively small & for our town, we have lots of employers, resources & supports for families.
- Nothing
- Friendliness across the towns in the county and willingness from everyone to work together.
- The rural setting.
- People try to respond to needs

References

1. National Institutes on Aging. (2019). *Social isolation, loneliness in older people pose health risk*. US Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health. Retrieved from <https://www.nia.nih.gov/news/social-isolation-loneliness-older-people-pose-health-risks>
2. Megan Sweitzer. (2023). *Summary Findings: Food Price Outlook, 2023 and 2024*. Economic Research Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Retrieved from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-price-outlook/summary-findings/>
3. Giffith, H. (2023, January 7). *Kansas Housing Market 2023 Report*. Retrieved from RealAdvisor: <https://realadvisor.com/housing-market-kansas>
4. Richardson, P. (2022, July 30). *Evergy electric bills to spike, and not just because of the heat*. Retrieved from The Sentinel: <https://sentinelksmo.org/evergy-electric-bills-to-spike-and-not-just-because-of-the-heat>

County Data Sheets from Focus Group Meetings

Data sets provided at each county Focus groups.



Populations and People

Total Population

16,348

P1 | 2020 Decennial Census



Employment

Employment Rate

61.6%

DP03 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Business and Economy

Total Employer Establishments

347

CB2000CBP | 2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over in Atchison County, Kansas

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining - 5.3%

Construction - 7.1%

Manufacturing - 10.6%

Wholesale Trade - 4.3%

Retail Trade - 11.1%

Transportation and warehousing, and utilities - 4.5%

Information - 1.4%

Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing - 4.5%

Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services - 6.8%

Educational services, and health care and social assistance - 25.6%

Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services - 9.4%

Other services, except public administration - 4.6%

Public administration - 4.9%

0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10%



Income and Poverty

Median Household Income

\$52,243

S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Housing

Total Housing Units

6,814

H1 | 2020 Decennial Census



Families and Living Arrangements

Total Households

5,874

DP02 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Income and Poverty

Income and Earnings

\$52,243 ± \$4,758

Median Household Income in Atchison County, Kansas

\$64,124 ± \$951

Median Household Income in Kansas

S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Income by Types of Families

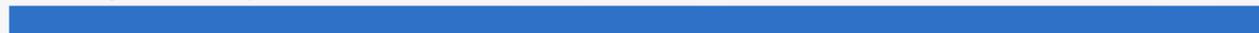
in Atchison County, Kansas

[Share / Embed](#)

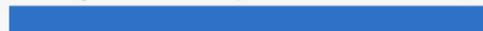
Families - \$70,398



Married-couple families - \$81,957



Nonfamily households - \$31,107



\$0 \$10K \$20K \$30K \$40K \$50K \$60K \$70K \$80K \$90K

Poverty

13.9% ± 3.2%

Poverty, All people in Atchison County, Kansas

11.7% ± 0.5%

Poverty, All people in Kansas

S1701 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty by Age

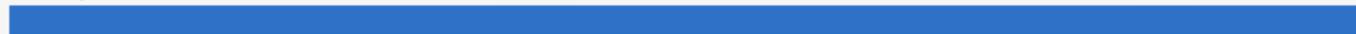
in Atchison County, Kansas

[Share / Embed](#)

Under 18 years - 13.1%



18 to 64 years - 16%



65 years and over - 8.6%



0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10% 12% 14% 16%



Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher

22.1%

S1501 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Health

Without Health Care Coverage

8.2%

S2701 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)

583

P2 | 2020 Decennial Census

Housing

72.4% Homeownership (KS is 67%)

Out of 6814 total units, 705 are vacant

Disability

14.3% Have disability (KS is 13.4%)

Top 4-Ambulatory, Cognitive difficulty, Hearing, Independent living difficulty

Average family size-3.23 people

American Indian & Alaskan	88
Asian	83
Black or African American	788
Hispanic or Latino	583
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	7
No Hispanic or Latino	13,925
Som other race	269
2 or more races	1002
White	14,111

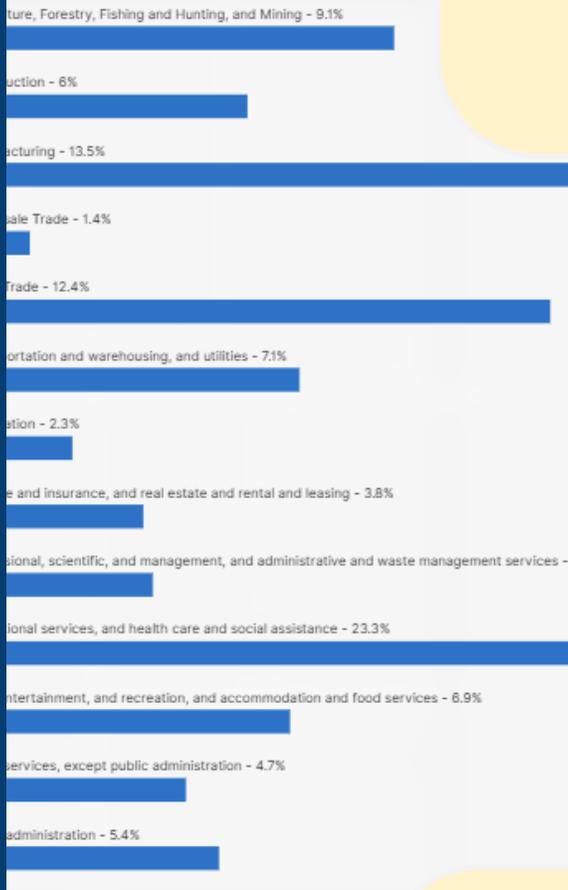
Brown County

Populations & People-9,508 (2020 Decennial Census)

Income & Poverty, Median Household Income-\$52,314,
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Families & Living Situations-Total Households-3,678
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over in Brown County, Kansas



Top Industries:

23.3%-Education svcs, & health care & social assist.

13.5%-Manufacturing

12.4%-Retail

County Employment 60.2%

State Employment 62.1%

County Commute:
15.8 minutes

State Commute: 19.6
minutes

Business & Economy, Total Employer Establishments – 268 (2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns)

Employment Rate-60.2% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Education, Bachelor's Degree or Higher-19.1% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Income and Earnings

\$52,314 ± \$2,516

Median Household Income in Brown County, Kansas

\$64,124 ± \$951

Median Household Income in Kansas

[S1901](#) | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Income by Types of Families

in Brown County, Kansas

[Share / Embed](#)

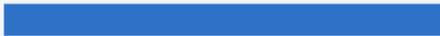
Families - \$65,326



Married-couple families - \$70,610



Nonfamily households - \$35,765



\$0 \$10K \$20K \$30K \$40K \$50K \$60K \$70K \$80K

Show Table Display Margin of Error

[S1901](#) | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Poverty

14.6% ± 2.4%

Poverty, All people in Brown County, Kansas

11.7% ± 0.5%

Poverty, All people in Kansas

[S1701](#) | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty by Age

in Brown County, Kansas

[Share / Embed](#)

Under 18 years - 18.7%



18 to 64 years - 15.9%



65 years and over - 5.7%



0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10% 12% 14% 16% 18% 20%

Show Table Display Margin of Error

[DP03](#) | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

Education, Bachelor's Degree or Higher-**19.1%** (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Health, Without Health Insurance-**92%** (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Race & Ethnicity, Hispanic or Latino-**352** (2020 Decennial Census)

Housing

71.8% Homeownership (KS is 67%)

Out of 4,482 total units, 641 are vacant (14%)

Disability

16.4% Have disability (KS is 13.4%)

Top 4-Ambulatory, Cognitive difficulty, Hearing, Independent living difficulty

Average family size-3.29 people

American Indian & Alaskan	872
Asian	45
Black or African American	100
Hispanic or Latino	352
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	7
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,683
Som other race	105
2 or more races	607
White	7,772

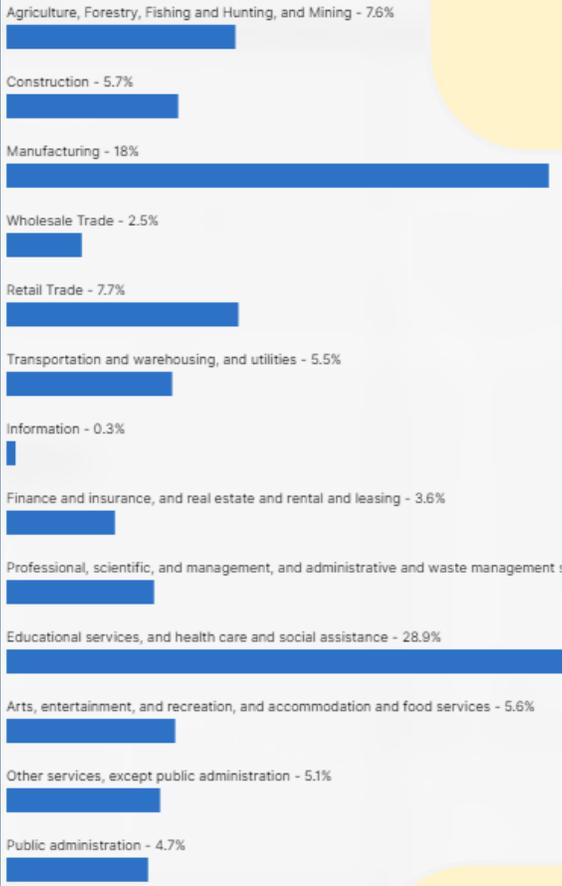
Doniphan County

Populations & People-7,510 (2020 Decennial Census)

Income & Poverty, Median Household Income-\$54,792,
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Families & Living Situations-Total Households-2,785
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years
in Doniphan County, Kansas



Top Industries:
28.9%-Education svcs, & health care & social assist.
18%-Manufacturing
7.7%-Retail / 7.6% Agriculture

County Employment 60.2%
State Employment 62.1%

County Commute:
22.9 minutes
State Commute:
19.6 minutes

Business & Economy, Total Employer Establishments –
151 (2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns)

Employment Rate-60.2% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Education, Bachelor’s Degree or Higher-18.7% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Income and Earnings

\$54,792 ± \$4,501

Median Household Income in Doniphan County, Kansas

\$64,124 ± \$951

Median Household Income in Kansas

S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Income by Types of Families

in Doniphan County, Kansas

[Share / Embed](#)

Families - \$72,656

Married-couple families - \$79,875

Nonfamily households - \$26,325

\$0 \$10K \$20K \$30K \$40K \$50K \$60K \$70K \$80K

Show Table Display Margin of Error

S1901 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Poverty

15.8% ± 3.6%

Poverty, All people in Doniphan County, Kansas

11.7% ± 0.5%

Poverty, All people in Kansas

S1701 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty by Age

in Doniphan County, Kansas

[Share / Embed](#)

Under 18 years - 18.5%

18 to 64 years - 13.9%

65 years and over - 18.1%

0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10% 12% 14% 16% 18% 20%

Show Table Display Margin of Error

DP03 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

Health, Without Health Insurance-**9.2%** (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Race & Ethnicity, Hispanic or Latino-**204** (2020 Decennial Census)

Housing

77.4% Homeownership (KS is 67%)

Out of 3,364 total units, 422 are vacant (12.5%)

Disability

13.4% Have disability (KS is 13.4%)

Top 4-Ambulatory, Cognitive difficulty, Hearing, Independent living difficulty

Average family size-3.29 people

American Indian & Alaskan	83
Asian	32
Black or African American	268
Hispanic or Latino	204
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	19
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,614
Som other race	66
2 or more races	341
White	6,701

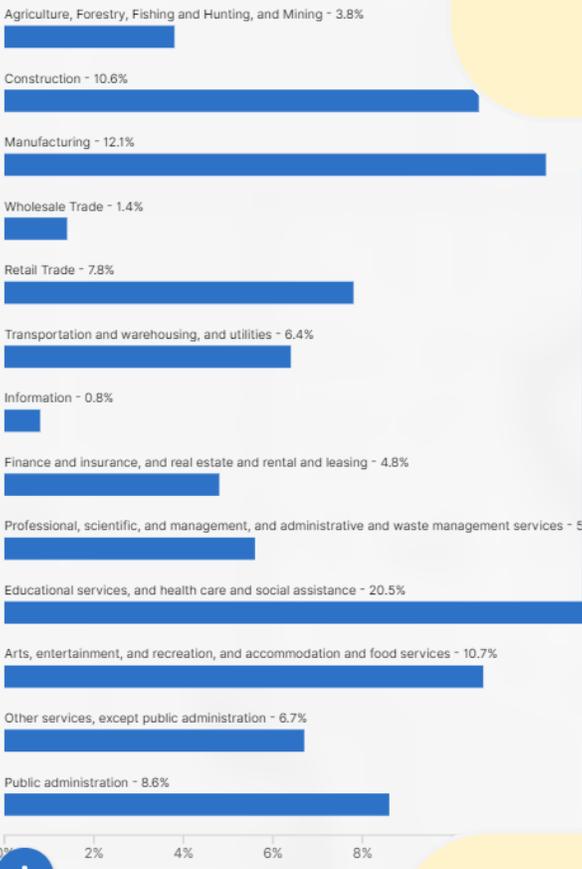
Jackson County

Populations & People-13,232 (2020 Decennial Census)

Income & Poverty, Median Household Income-\$62,023,
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Families & Living Situations-Total Households-5,204
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over in Jackson County, Kansas



Top Industries:

20.8%-Education svcs, & health care & social assist.

12.1%-Manufacturing

10.7% Art, entertainment, accommodation, food svcs

10.6% Consturction

County Employment 61.1%

State Employment 62.1%

County Commute:

28.8 minutes

State Commute:

19.6 minutes

Business & Economy, Total Employer Establishments – 255 (2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns)

Employment Rate-61.1% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Education, Bachelor’s Degree or Higher-21.2% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Income and Earnings

\$62,023 ± \$3,472

Median Household Income in Jackson County, Kansas

\$64,124 ± \$951

Median Household Income in Kansas

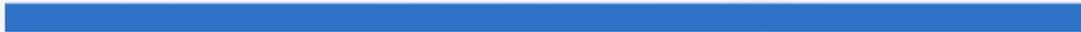
S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Income by Types of Families

in Jackson County, Kansas

[Share / Embed](#)

Families - \$76,575



Married-couple families - \$85,038



Nonfamily households - \$32,697



\$0 \$10K \$20K \$30K \$40K \$50K \$60K \$70K \$80K \$90K

Show Table Display Margin of Error

S1901 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Poverty

9.8% ± 1.9%

Poverty, All people in Jackson County, Kansas

11.7% ± 0.5%

Poverty, All people in Kansas

S1701 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty by Age

in Jackson County, Kansas

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Under 18 years - 15.5%



18 to 64 years - 9%



65 years and over - 4.5%



0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10% 12% 14% 16%

Show Table Display Margin of Error

DP03 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

Health, Without Health Insurance-**8.6%** (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Race & Ethnicity, Hispanic or Latino-**630** (2020 Decennial Census)

Housing

75.5% Homeownership (KS is 67%)

Out of 5,583 total units, 547 are vacant (9.7%)

Disability

15.7% Have disability (KS is 13.4%)

Top 4-Ambulatory, Hearing, Cognitive difficulty, Independent living difficulty

Average family size-3.12 people

American Indian & Alaskan	1,213
Asian	34
Black or African American	103
Hispanic or Latino	630
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	18
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,534
Som other race	165
2 or more races	972
White	10,727

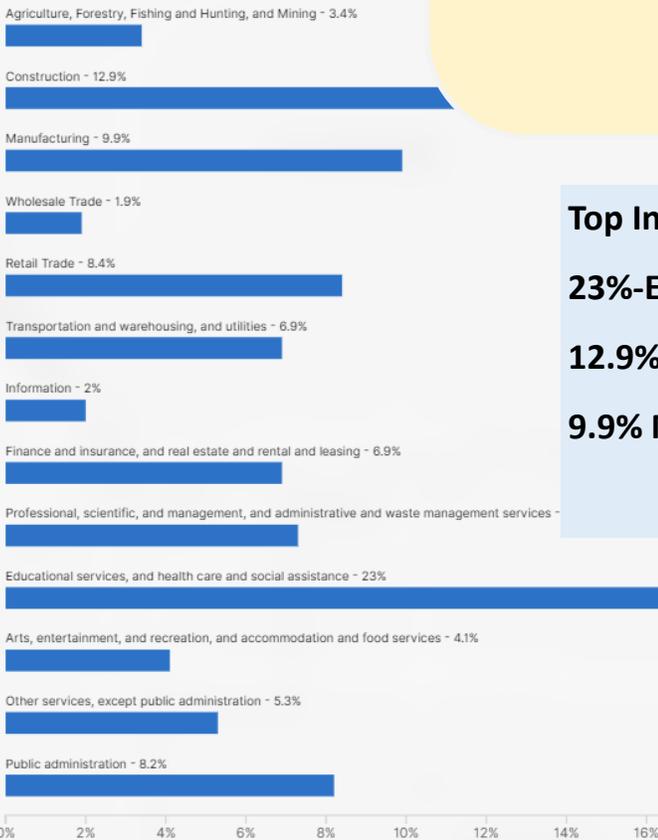
Jefferson County

Populations & People-18,368 (2020 Decennial Census)

Income & Poverty, Median Household Income-\$72,270,
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Families & Living Situations-Total Households-7,262
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years
in Jefferson County, Kansas



Top Industries:

23%-Education svcs, & health care & social assist.

12.9%-Construction

9.9% Manufacturing

County Employment 62.7%

State Employment 62.1%

County Commute:

29.2 minutes

State Commute:

19.6 minutes

Business & Economy, Total Employer Establishments –
301 (2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns)

Employment Rate-62.7% (2021 American Community
Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Education, Bachelor’s Degree or Higher-24.6% (2021
American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Income and Earnings

\$72,270 ± \$5,024

Median Household Income in Jefferson County, Kansas

\$64,124 ± \$951

Median Household Income in Kansas

S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Income by Types of Families

in Jefferson County, Kansas

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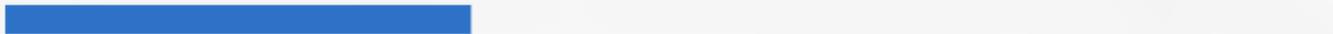
Families - \$88,287



Married-couple families - \$98,433



Nonfamily households - \$35,680



\$0 \$10K \$20K \$30K \$40K \$50K \$60K \$70K \$80K \$90K \$100K

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S1901 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Poverty

6.4% ± 1.8%

Poverty, All people in Jefferson County, Kansas

11.7% ± 0.5%

Poverty, All people in Kansas

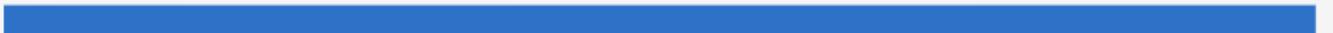
S1701 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty by Age

in Jefferson County, Kansas

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Under 18 years - 8.9%



18 to 64 years - 5.9%



65 years and over - 5.1%



0% 1% 2% 3% 4% 5% 6% 7% 8% 9%

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DP03 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

Health, Without Health Insurance-**4.9%** (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Race & Ethnicity, Hispanic or Latino-**567** (2020 Decennial Census)

Housing

75.5% Homeownership (KS is 67%)

Out of 7,911 total units, 702 are vacant (8.8%)

Disability

14.4% Have disability (KS is 13.4%)

Top 4-Ambulatory, Hearing, Cognitive difficulty, Independent living difficulty

Average family size-3.03 people

American Indian & Alaskan	128
Asian	43
Black or African American	103
Hispanic or Latino	567
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	31
Not Hispanic or Latino	16,549
Some other race	124
2 or more races	1,142
White	16,797

**Jewell
County**
**Mitchell
County**
**Osborne
County**
**Smith
County**

Populations & People (2020 Decennial Census)	2,932	5,792	3,500	3,570
Families & Living Situations-Total Households-(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)	1,240	2,445	1,592	1,525
Income & Poverty; Median Household Income-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)	\$45,655	\$49,250	\$55,551	\$48,051

County Commute:	15.4	12.1	14.4	14.7
State Commute: 19.6 minutes				
County Employment Rate:	52.5%	57.9%	62.4%	56.7%
State Rate: 62.1%				

Business & Economy, Total Employer Establishments – (2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns)	77	237	130	127
Education, Bachelor’s Degree or Higher-(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)	19.7%	25.9%	21.5%	21.4%

Poverty

18.5%

Persons below poverty line

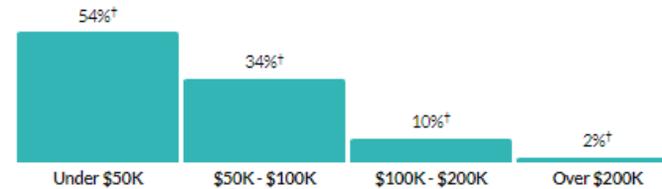
more than 1.5 times the rate in Kansas: 11.5%
about 1.5 times the rate in United States: 12.6%

\$45,655

Median household income

about two-thirds of the amount in Kansas: \$64,521
about two-thirds of the amount in United States: \$69,021

Household income



Jewell County

Poverty

12.8%

Persons below poverty line

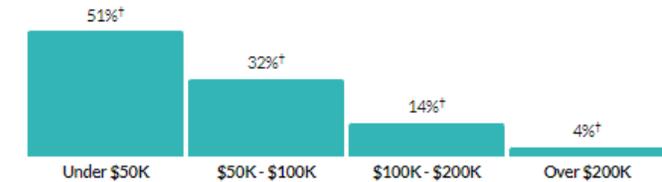
about 10 percent higher than the rate in Kansas: 11.5%
about the same as the rate in United States: 12.6%

\$49,250

Median household income

about three-quarters of the amount in Kansas: \$64,521
about two-thirds of the amount in United States: \$69,021

Household income



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Mitchell County

Poverty

13.5%

Persons below poverty line

about 20 percent higher than the rate in Kansas: 11.5%
about 10 percent higher than the rate in United States: 12.6%

\$55,551

Median household income

about 90 percent of the amount in Kansas: \$64,521
about 80 percent of the amount in United States: \$69,021

Household income



Osborne County

Poverty

8.4%

Persons below poverty line

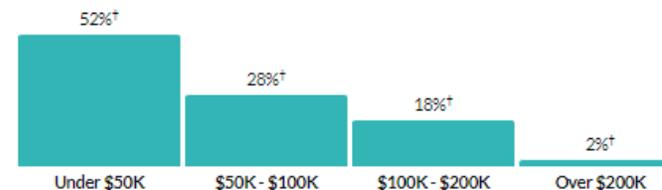
about three-quarters of the rate in Kansas: 11.5%
about two-thirds of the rate in United States: 12.6%

\$48,051

Median household income

about three-quarters of the amount in Kansas: \$64,521
about two-thirds of the amount in United States: \$69,021

Household income



Smith County



Health, Without Health Insurance-(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

7.1%	9.1%	5.8%	7.8%
62		66	67

Race & Ethnicity, Hispanic or Latino-(2020 Decennial Census)

Housing

Homeownership (KS is 67%)

Out of total units, vacant

Vacancy Rate

(KS rate is 9.7%)

83%	70%	76.6%	83.7%
1,759	3,115	2,044	2,026
557	703	481	399
31.7%	22.6%	23.5%	19.7%

Disability Rate

(KS is 13.4%)

Top 4 Disabilities

Average family size

17.4	14.9%	14.4%	16.1%
Ambulatory, Hearing, Cognitive, Ind. Living Difficulties	Ambulatory, Ind. Living, Hearing, Cognitive Difficulties	Ambulatory, Cognitive, Hearing, Ind. Living	Ambulatory, Ind. Living, Cognitive, Hearing Difficulties
2.97	2.90	2.81	2.93

**Jewell
County**

**Mitchell
County**

**Osborne
County**

**Smith
County**

American Indian & Alaskan	12	40	19	15
Asian	10	46	18	9
Black or African American	5	29	1	17
Hispanic or Latino	62	17	66	67
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	0	11	0	1
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,743	5,566	3,285	3,370
Some other race	19	63	29	36
2 or more races	129	80	129	102
White	2,757	5,537	3,304	3,390



Populations and People

Total Population
81,881
P1 | 2020 Decennial Census



Employment

Employment Rate
54.7%
DP03 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



Business and Economy

Total Employer Establishments
1,244
CB2000CBP | 2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and in Leavenworth County, Kansas

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining - 1.3%



Construction - 7.2%



Manufacturing - 7.1%



Wholesale Trade - 2%



Retail Trade - 11.7%



Transportation and warehousing, and utilities - 4.8%



Information - 1.3%



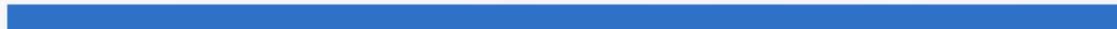
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing - 6.3%



Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services - 7.9%



Educational services, and health care and social assistance - 24.7%



Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services - 8.1%



Other services, except public administration - 5%



Public administration - 12.6%



Income and Poverty

Median Household Income
\$83,028
S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



Housing

Total Housing Units
31,219
H1 | 2020 Decennial Census



Families and Living Arrangements

Total Households
29,963
DP02 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Income and Poverty

Income and Earnings

\$83,028 ± \$7,809

Median Household Income in Leavenworth County, Kansas

\$64,124 ± \$951

Median Household Income in Kansas

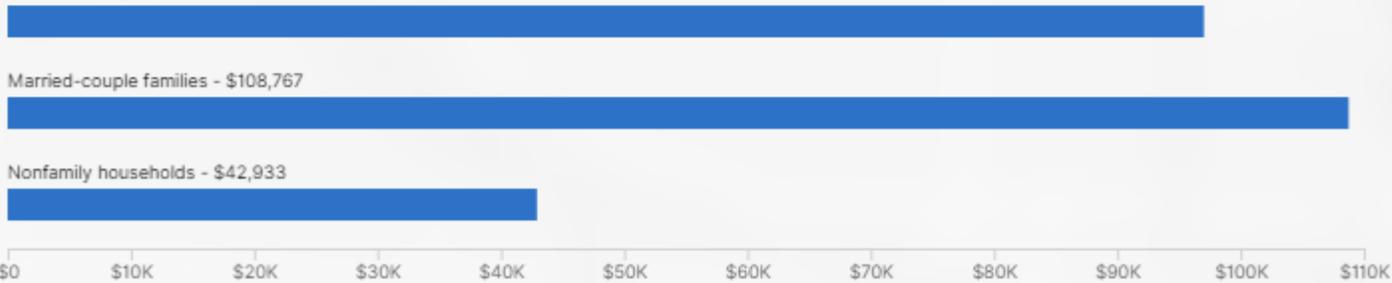
S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Median Income by Types of Families

in Leavenworth County, Kansas

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Families - \$97,028



Poverty

8.4% ± 2.3%

Poverty, All people in Leavenworth County, Kansas

11.7% ± 0.5%

Poverty, All people in Kansas

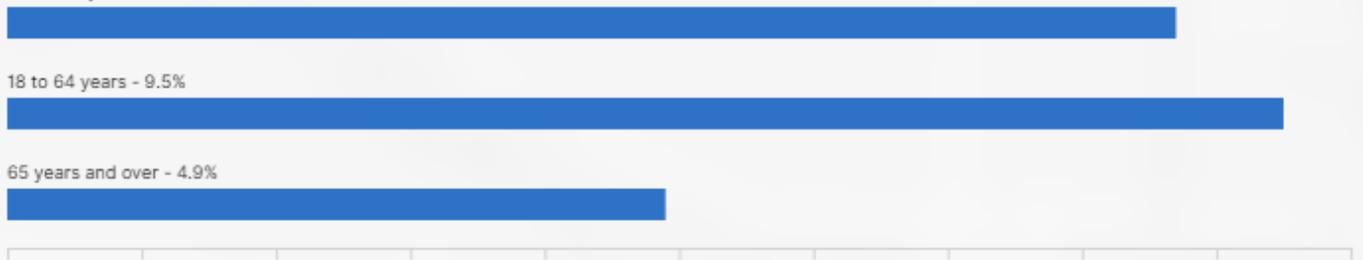
S1701 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Poverty by Age

in Leavenworth County, Kansas

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Under 18 years - 8.7%





Education

Bachelor's Degree or Higher

37.1%

S1501 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



Health

Without Health Care Coverage

5.8%

S2701 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)

5,602

P2 | 2020 Decennial Census

Housing

69.5% Homeownership (KS is 67%)

Out of 28,916 total units, 2303 are vacant (7%)

Disability

13.5% Have disability (KS is 13.4%)

Top 4-Ambulatory, Cognitive difficulty, Hearing, Independent living difficulty

Average family size-3.06 people

American Indian & Alaskan	697
Asian	1103
Black or African American	6858
Hispanic or Latino	5602
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	153
Not Hispanic or Latino	62,503
Som other race	1313
2 or more races	7117
White	64,640



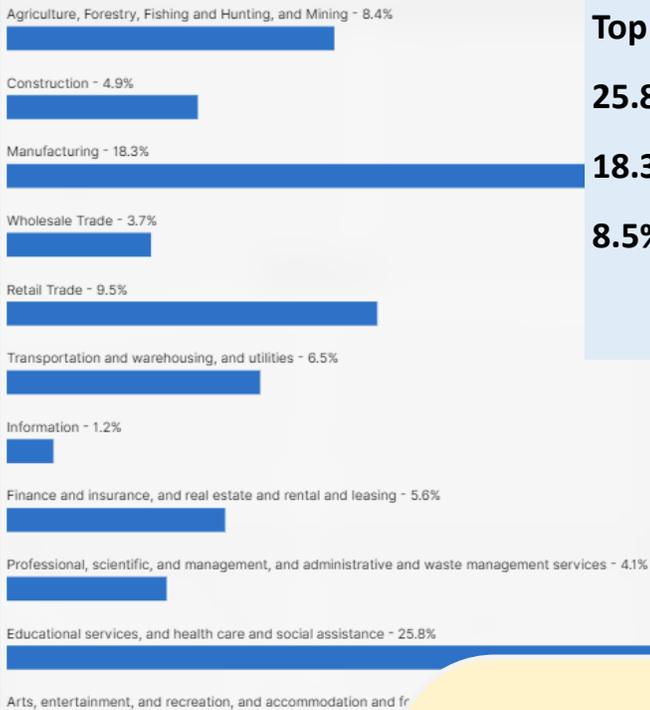
Populations & People-10,038 (2020 Decennial Census)

Income & Poverty, Median Household Income-\$58,750,
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Families & Living Situations-Total Households-4,070
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over in Marshall County, Kansas

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Top Industries:

25.8%-Education svcs, & health care & social assist.

18.3%-Manufacturing

8.5% Retail Trade

County Employment 63.9%

State Employment 62.1%

County Commute:
16.1 minutes

State Commute:
19.6 minutes

Business & Economy, Total Employer Establishments – 361 (2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns)

Employment Rate-63.9% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Education, Bachelor’s Degree or Higher-18.8% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Income and Earnings

\$58,750 ± \$4,801

Median Household Income in Marshall County, Kansas

\$64,124 ± \$951

Median Household Income in Kansas

S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Income by Types of Families

in Marshall County, Kansas

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Families - \$73,221

Married-couple families - \$78,578

Nonfamily households - \$31,092

\$0 \$10K \$20K \$30K \$40K \$50K \$60K \$70K \$80K

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S1901 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Poverty

10.2% ± 2.7%

Poverty, All people in Marshall County, Kansas

11.7% ± 0.5%

Poverty, All people in Kansas

S1701 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty by Age

in Marshall County, Kansas

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Under 18 years - 12.8%

18 to 64 years - 8%

65 years and over - 12.8%

0% 1% 2% 3% 4% 5% 6% 7% 8% 9% 10% 11% 12% 13%

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DP03 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

Health, Without Health Insurance-**6.4%** (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Race & Ethnicity, Hispanic or Latino-**227** (2020 Decennial Census)

Housing

80.9% Homeownership (KS is 67%)

Out of 4,762 total units, 567 are vacant (11.9%)

Disability

13.6% Have disability (KS is 13.4%)

Top 4-Ambulatory, Hearing, Cognitive difficulty, Independent living difficulty

Average family size-3.09 people

American Indian & Alaskan	23
Asian	46
Black or African American	42
Hispanic or Latino	266
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	277
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,410
Some other race	56
2 or more races	389
White	9,480

Nemaha County

Populations & People-10,273 (2020 Decennial Census)

Income & Poverty, Median Household Income-\$65,177,
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Families & Living Situations-Total Households-3,971
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

in Nemaha County, Kansas

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining - 10.1%

Construction - 4.4%

Manufacturing - 19.9%

Wholesale Trade - 1%

Retail Trade - 10.8%

Transportation and warehousing, and utilities - 7%

Information - 0.2%

Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing - 4.5%

Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services - 4.2%

Educational services, and health care and social assistance - 25.6%

Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services - 5.6%

Other services, except public administration - 4.7%

Public administration - 1.9%

Top Industries:

25.6%-Education svcs, & health care & social assist.

19.9%-Manufacturing

10.8% Retail Trade

County Employment 64.9%

State Employment 62.1%

County Commute:

14.2 minutes

State Commute:

19.6 minutes

Business & Economy, Total Employer Establishments –
365 (2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns)

Employment Rate-64.9% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Education, Bachelor's Degree or Higher-28.1% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Income and Earnings

\$65,177 ± \$5,237

Median Household Income in Nemaha County, Kansas

\$64,124 ± \$951

Median Household Income in Kansas

S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Income by Types of Families

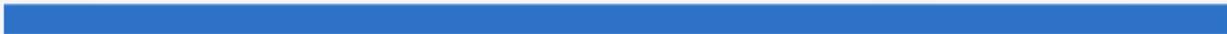
in Nemaha County, Kansas

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Families - \$87,546



Married-couple families - \$95,440



Nonfamily households - \$28,627



\$0 \$10K \$20K \$30K \$40K \$50K \$60K \$70K \$80K \$90K \$100K

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S1901 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Poverty

8.3% ± 1.9%

Poverty, All people in Nemaha County, Kansas

11.7% ± 0.5%

Poverty, All people in Kansas

S1701 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty by Age

in Nemaha County, Kansas

[Share / Embed](#)

Under 18 years - 8.2%



18 to 64 years - 7.9%



65 years and over - 9.8%



0% 1% 2% 3% 4% 5% 6% 7% 8% 9% 10%

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DP03 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

Health, Without Health Insurance-5.1% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Race & Ethnicity, Hispanic or Latino-266 (2020 Decennial Census)

Housing

75.8% Homeownership (KS is 67%)

Out of 4,490 total units, 450 are vacant (10%)

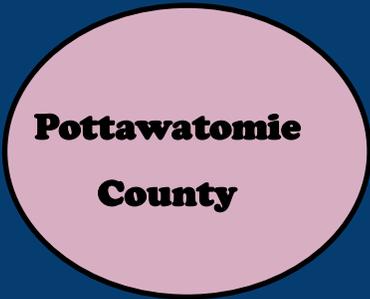
Disability

13.8% Have disability (KS is 13.4%)

Top 4-Ambulatory, Hearing, Cognitive difficulty, Independent living difficulty

Average family size-3.10 people

American Indian & Alaskan	39
Asian	39
Black or African American	64
Hispanic or Latino	266
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	7
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,622
Some other race	96
2 or more races	328
White	9,700

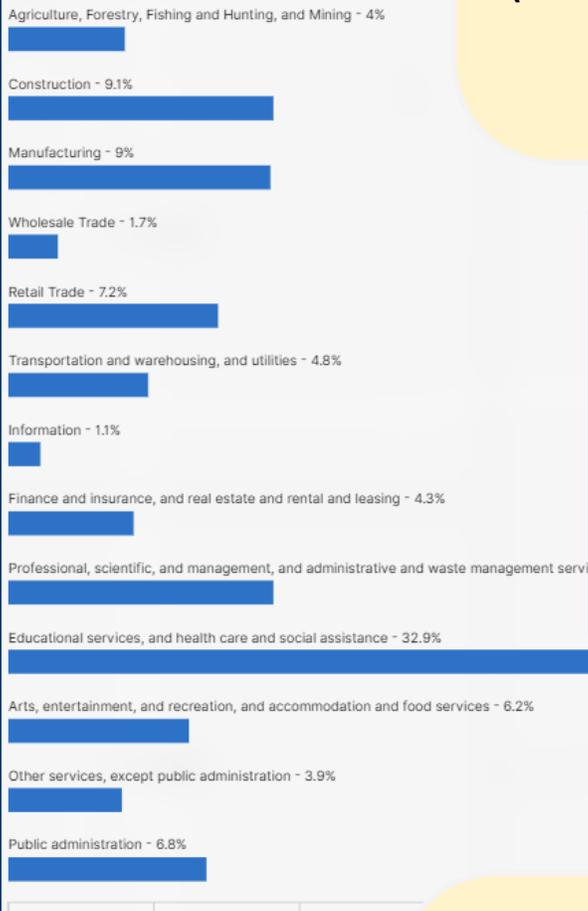


Populations & People-25,348 (2020 Decennial Census)

Income & Poverty, Median Household Income-\$76,089,
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Families & Living Situations-Total Households-8,788
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

in Pottawatomie County, Kansas



Top Industries:

32.9%-Education svcs, & health care & social assist.

9.1%-Construction

9.1% Professional, scientific, management

9.9% Manufacturing

County Employment 64.4%

State Employment 62.1%

County Commute:
25.8 minutes

State Commute:
19.6 minutes

Business & Economy, Total Employer Establishments – 640 (2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns)

Employment Rate-64.4% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Education, Bachelor’s Degree or Higher-36.7% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Income and Earnings

\$76,089 ± \$5,155

Median Household Income in Pottawatomie County, Kansas

\$64,124 ± \$951

Median Household Income in Kansas

[S1901](#) | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Income by Types of Families

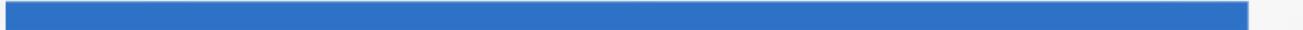
in Pottawatomie County, Kansas

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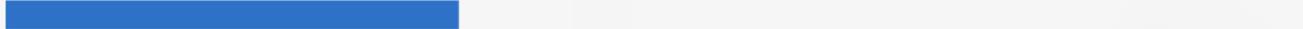
Families - \$89,142



Married-couple families - \$98,539



Nonfamily households - \$35,938



\$0 \$10K \$20K \$30K \$40K \$50K \$60K \$70K \$80K \$90K \$100K

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[S1901](#) | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Poverty

8.2% ± 2.0%

Poverty, All people in Pottawatomie County, Kansas

11.7% ± 0.5%

Poverty, All people in Kansas

[S1701](#) | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty by Age

in Pottawatomie County, Kansas

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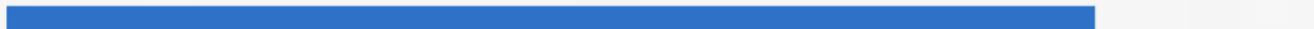
Under 18 years - 10.7%



18 to 64 years - 6.7%



65 years and over - 9.4%



0% 1% 2% 3% 4% 5% 6% 7% 8% 9% 10% 11%

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[DP03](#) | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

Health, Without Health Insurance-**4.6%** (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Race & Ethnicity, Hispanic or Latino-**1,429**
(2020 Decennial Census)

Housing

78.8% Homeownership (KS is 67%)

Out of 9,866 total units, 816 are vacant (8.2%)

Disability

11.2% Have disability (KS is 13.4%)

Top 4-Ambulatory, Hearing, Cognitive difficulty, Independent living difficulty

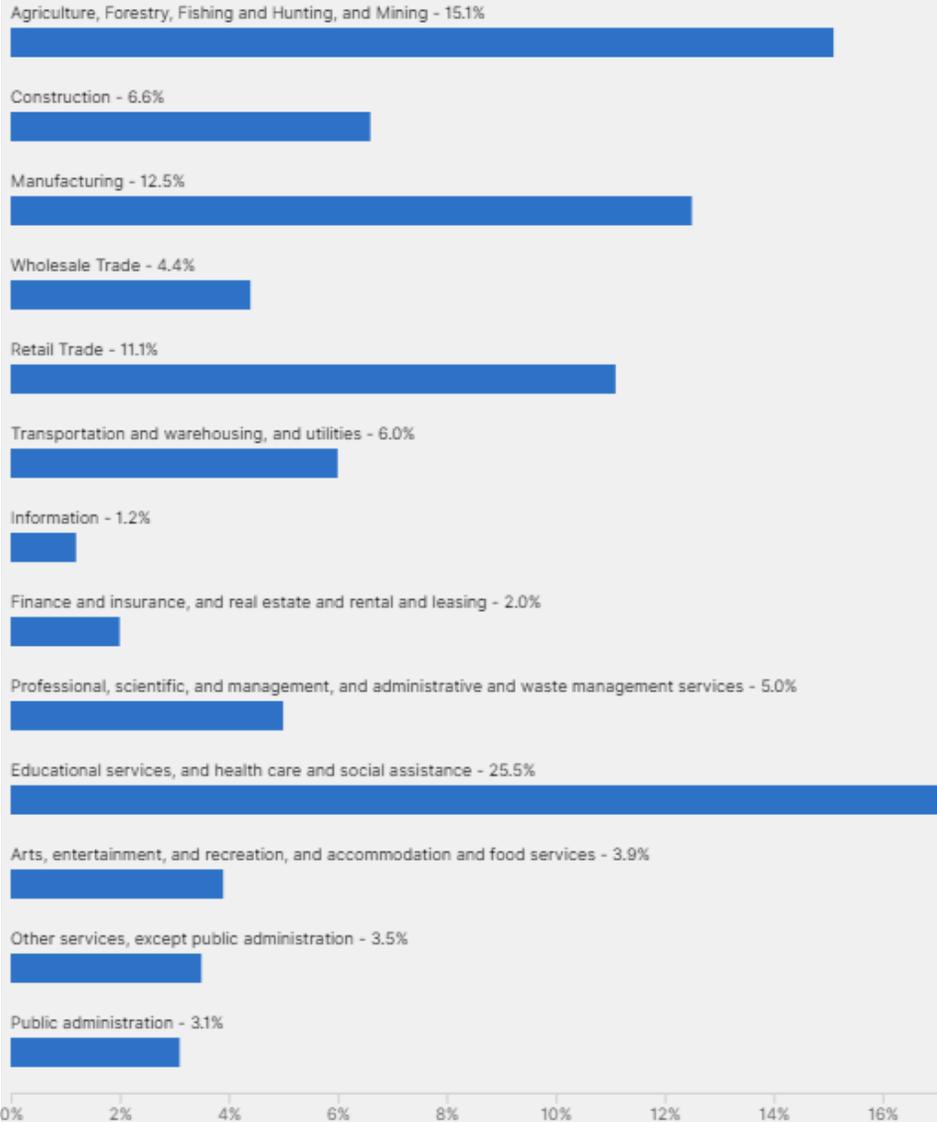
Average family size-3.39 people

American Indian & Alaskan	150
Asian	200
Black or African American	286
Hispanic or Latino	1,429
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	27
Not Hispanic or Latino	22,065
Some other race	294
2 or more races	1,773
White	22,618

Republic County

County Employment 58.7%
State Employment 62.1%

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over
in Republic County, Kansas



Populations & People-4,674 (2020 Decennial Census)

Income & Poverty, Median Household Income-\$50,268,
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Families & Living Situations-Total Households-2,077
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

County Commute:
21.8 minutes
State Commute:
19.6 minutes

Business & Economy, Total Employer Establishments –
166 (2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns)

Employment Rate-58.2% (2021 American Community
Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Education, Bachelor’s Degree or Higher-26.1% (2021
American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Median Income by Types of Families

in Republic County, Kansas

Families - \$69,701



Married-couple families - \$71,635



Nonfamily households - \$28,333



\$0 \$10K \$20K \$30K \$40K \$50K \$60K \$70K

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S1901 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Poverty

11.6% ± 3.3%

Poverty, All people in Republic County, Kansas

11.7% ± 0.5%

Poverty, All people in Kansas

S1701 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Income and Earnings

\$50,268 ± \$4,360

Median Household Income in Republic County, Kansas

\$64,124 ± \$951

Median Household Income in Kansas

S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty by Age

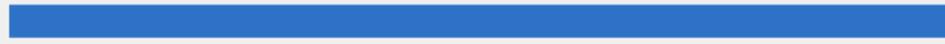
in Republic County, Kansas

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Under 18 years - 18.0%



18 to 64 years - 10.6%



65 years and over - 7.9%



0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10% 12% 14% 16% 18%

Health, Without Health Insurance-**4.6%** (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Race & Ethnicity, Hispanic or Latino-**91** (2020 Decennial Census)

Housing

78.3% Homeownership (KS is 67%)

Out of 2,676 total units, 544 are vacant (20.3%) (KS rate is 9.7%)

Disability

16.6% Have disability (KS is 13.4%)

Top 4-Ambulatory difficulty, Independent Living difficulty, Self-Care difficulty, Hearing difficulty

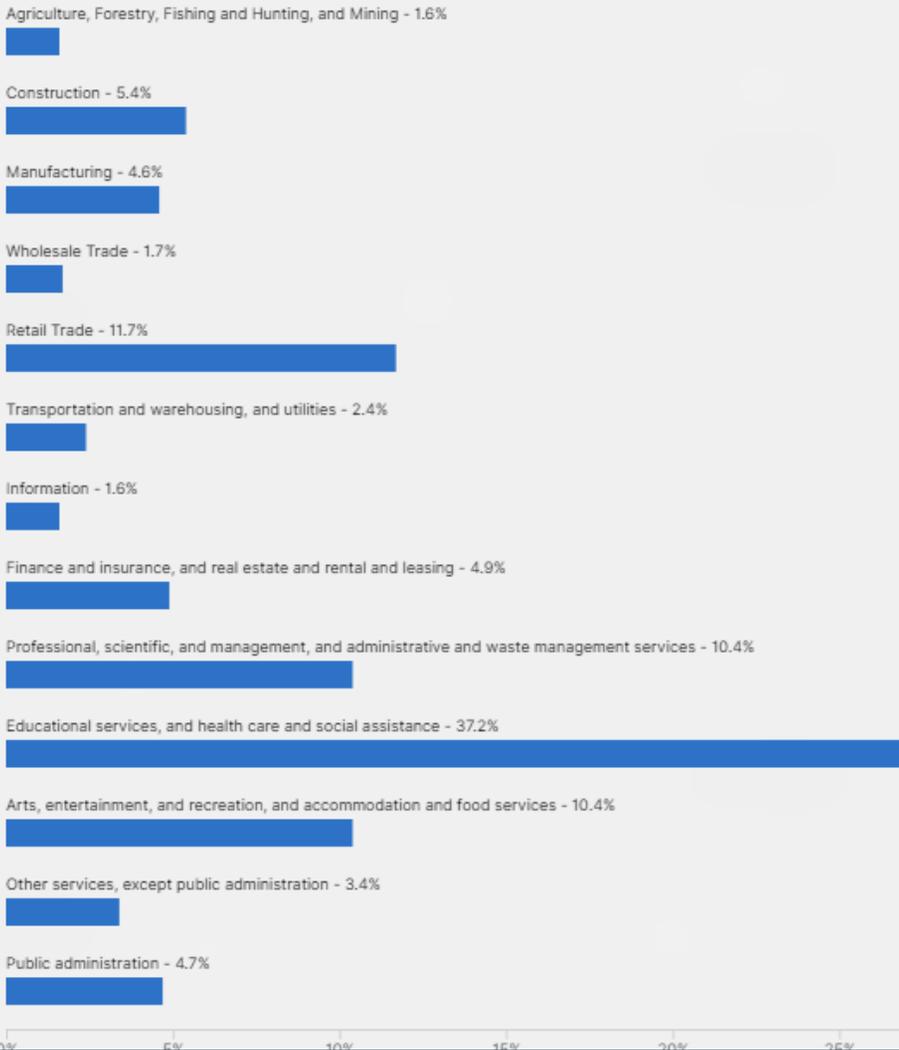
Average family size-3.08 people

American Indian & Alaskan	13
Asian	11
Black or African American	15
Hispanic or Latino	91
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	9
Not Hispanic or Latino	4,402
Some other race	11
2 or more races	178
White	4,437

Riley County

County Employment 58.7%
State Employment 62.1%

Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over in Riley County, Kansas



Populations & People-71,959 (2020 Decennial Census)

Income & Poverty, Median Household Income-\$57,335, (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Families & Living Situations-Total Households-27,866 (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

County Commute:
17.5 minutes

State Commute:
19.6 minutes

Business & Economy, Total Employer Establishments – 1,622 (2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns)

Employment Rate-58.7% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Education, Bachelor’s Degree or Higher-51.1% (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Median Income by Types of Families

in Riley County, Kansas

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Families - \$76,786



Married-couple families - \$89,572



Nonfamily households - \$37,950



\$0 \$10K \$20K \$30K \$40K \$50K \$60K \$70K \$80K \$90K

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S1901 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Poverty

18.0% ± 3.2%

Poverty, All people in Riley County, Kansas

11.7% ± 0.5%

Poverty, All people in Kansas

S1701 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Income and Earnings

\$57,335 ± \$5,771

Median Household Income in Riley County, Kansas

\$64,124 ± \$951

Median Household Income in Kansas

S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Poverty by Age

in Riley County, Kansas

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Under 18 years - 15.0%



18 to 64 years - 26.7%



65 years and over - 2.7%



0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10% 12% 14% 16% 18% 20% 22% 24% 26% 28%

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DP03 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

Health, Without Health Insurance-**5.7%** (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Race & Ethnicity, Hispanic or Latino-**7,470**
(2020 Decennial Census)

Housing

78.3% Homeownership (KS is 67%)

Out of 30,477 total units, 3,766 are vacant (12.4%)

Disability

12.7% Have disability (KS is 13.4%)

Top 4-Cognitive difficulty, Ambulatory difficulty, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty

Average family size-2.39 people

American Indian & Alaskan	5
Asian	4
Black or African American	13
Hispanic or Latino	275
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	2
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,410
Some other race	111
2 or more races	42
White	5,153

Washington County

County Employment 63.9%
State Employment 62.1%

Populations & People-**5,530** (2020 Decennial Census)

Income & Poverty, Median Household Income-**\$53,491**,
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Families & Living Situations-Total Households-**2,274**
(2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Small Business

194

Total Employer Establishments in Washington County, Kansas for 00: Total for all sectors

73,982

Total Employer Establishments in Kansas for 00: Total for all sectors

CB2000CBP | 2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns

Employer Establishments by the Number of Employees in Washington County, Kansas

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Establishments with less than 5 employees - 126

Establishments with 5 to 9 employees - 34

Establishments with 10 to 19 employees - 19

Establishments with 20 to 49 employees - 10

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Show Table

CB2000CBP | 2020 E

County Commute:

___ minutes

State Commute:

19.6 minutes

Business & Economy, Total Employer Establishments –
194 (2020 Economic Surveys Business Patterns)

Employment Rate-**57.2%** (2021 American Community
Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Education, Bachelor's Degree or Higher-**22.4%** (2021
American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Income and Earnings

\$53,491 ± \$3,010

Median Household Income in Washington County, Kansas

\$64,124 ± \$951

Median Household Income in Kansas

S1901 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Income by Types of Families

in Washington County, Kansas

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Families - \$64,205



Married-couple families - \$70,391



Nonfamily households - \$31,797



0 \$10K \$20K \$30K \$40K \$50K \$60K \$70K \$80K

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S1901 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Poverty

10.3% ± 3.0%

Poverty, All people in Washington County, Kansas

11.7% ± 0.5%

Poverty, All people in Kansas

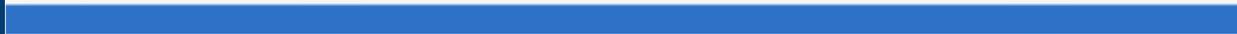
S1701 | 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty by Age

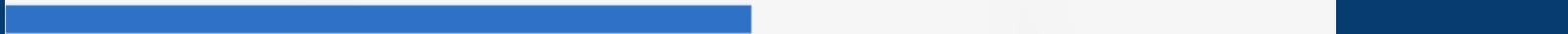
in Washington County, Kansas

[Share / Embed](#)

Under 18 years - 15.6%



18 to 64 years - 9.5%



65 years and over - 6.9%



% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10% 12% 14% 16%

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DP03 | 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

Health, Without Health Insurance-**5.8%** (2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Race & Ethnicity, Hispanic or Latino-**275** (2020 Decennial Census)

Housing

78.3% Homeownership (KS is 67%)

Out of 2,726 total units, 414 are vacant (15.2%)

Disability

14.0% Have disability (KS is 13.4%)

Top 4-Ambulatory, Hearing, Cognitive difficulty, Independent living difficulty

Average family size-3.23 people

American Indian & Alaskan	5
Asian	4
Black or African American	13
Hispanic or Latino	275
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	2
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,410
Some other race	111
2 or more races	42
White	5,153