

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

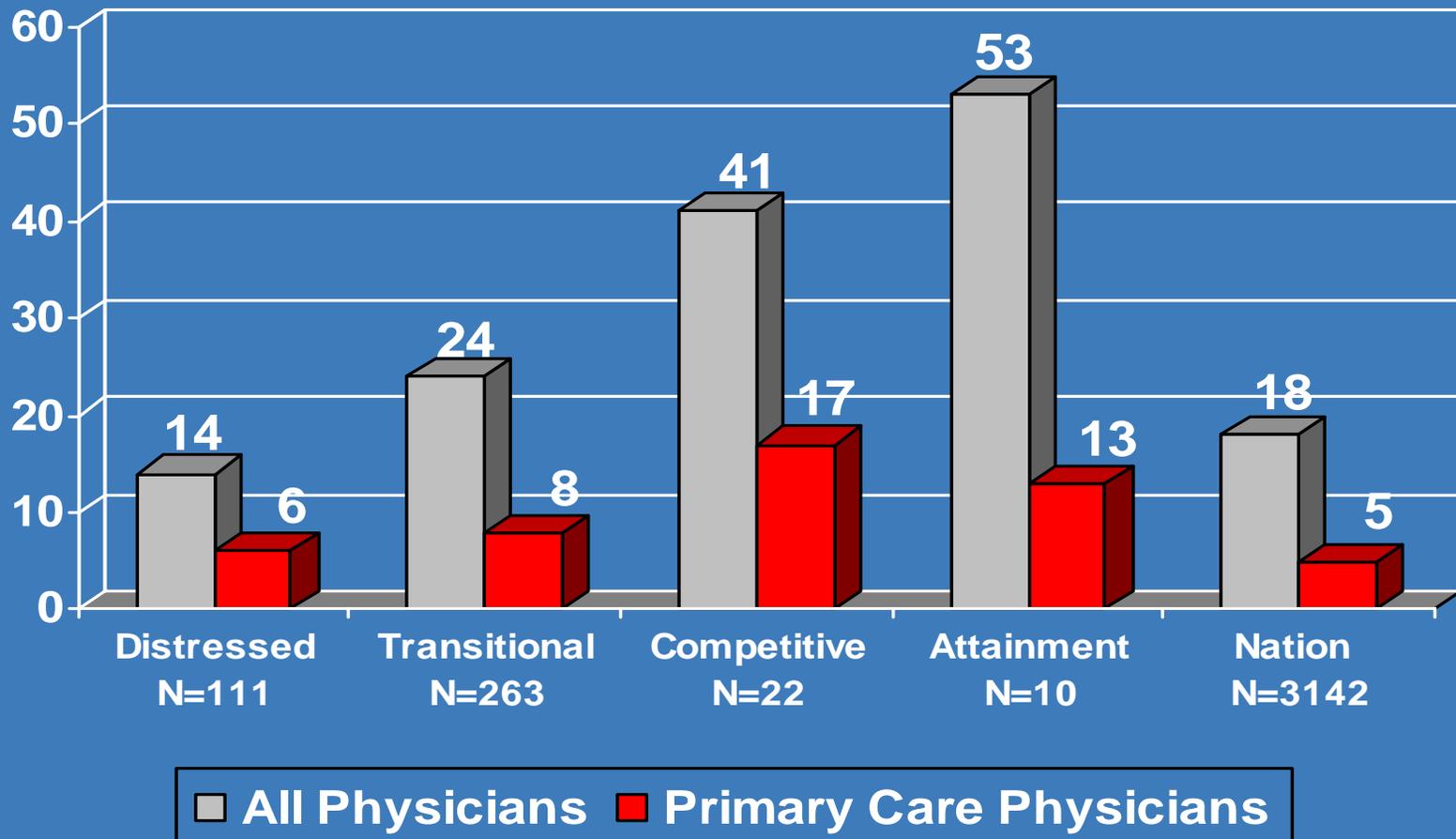


Henry B. King, Ph.D.
Health Manager
ARC Field Forums

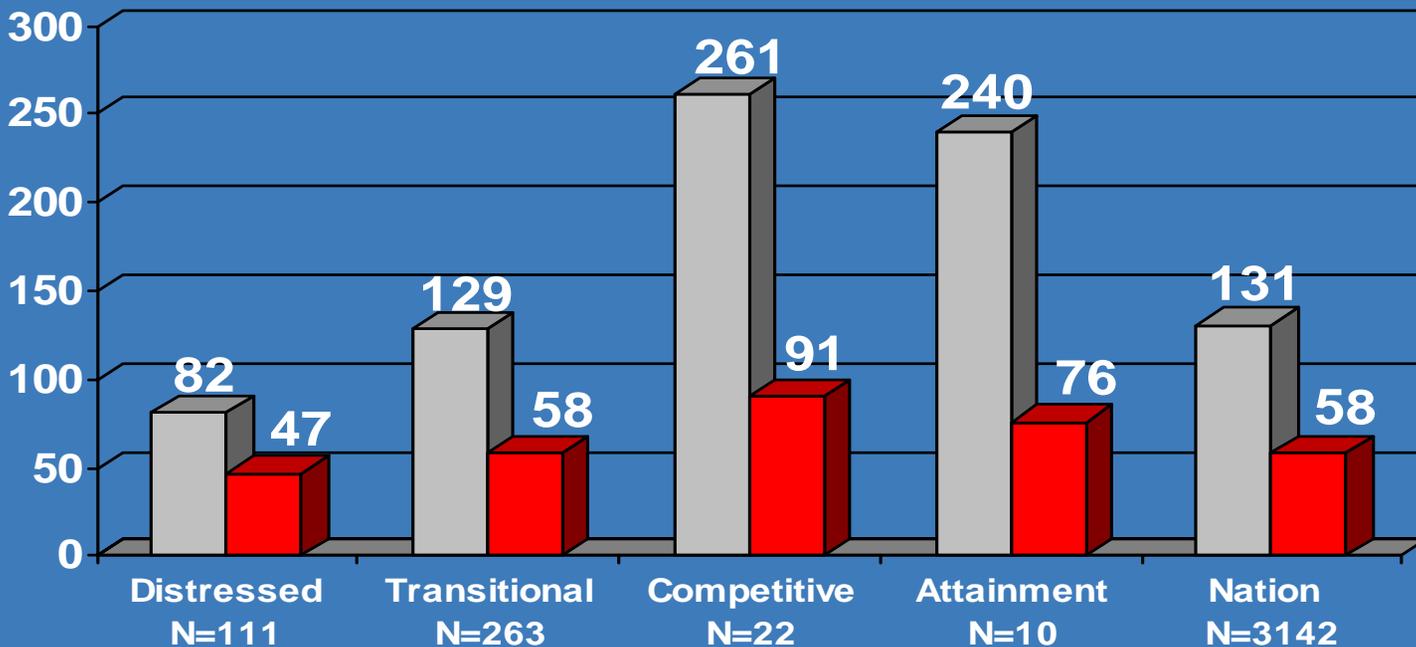
An Analysis of the Financial Conditions of Health Care Institutions in Appalachia and their Local Economic Impacts



Increase in Physicians, 1990-1999 Per 100,000 People in the County

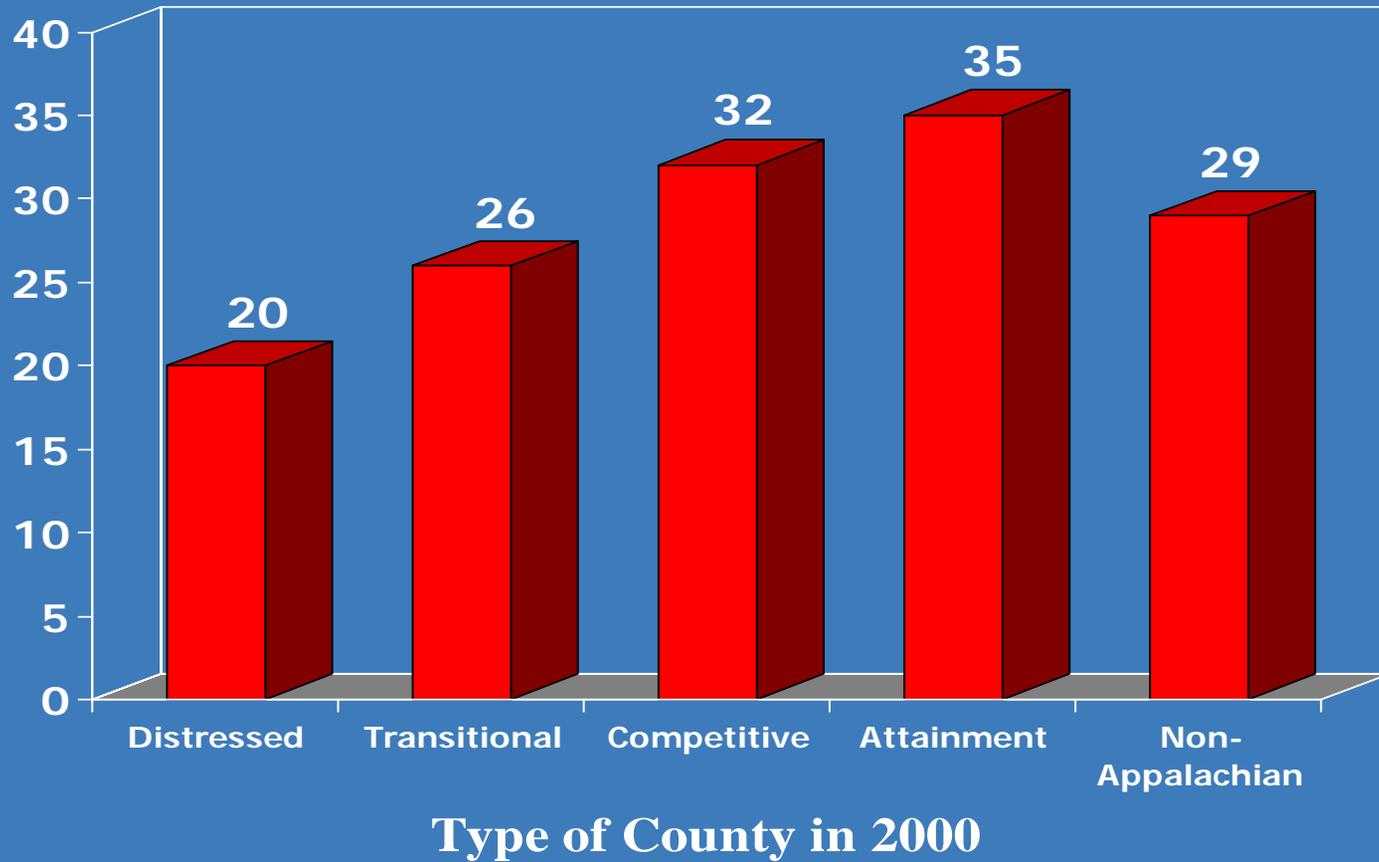


Physicians Per 100,000 People By County Status, 1999

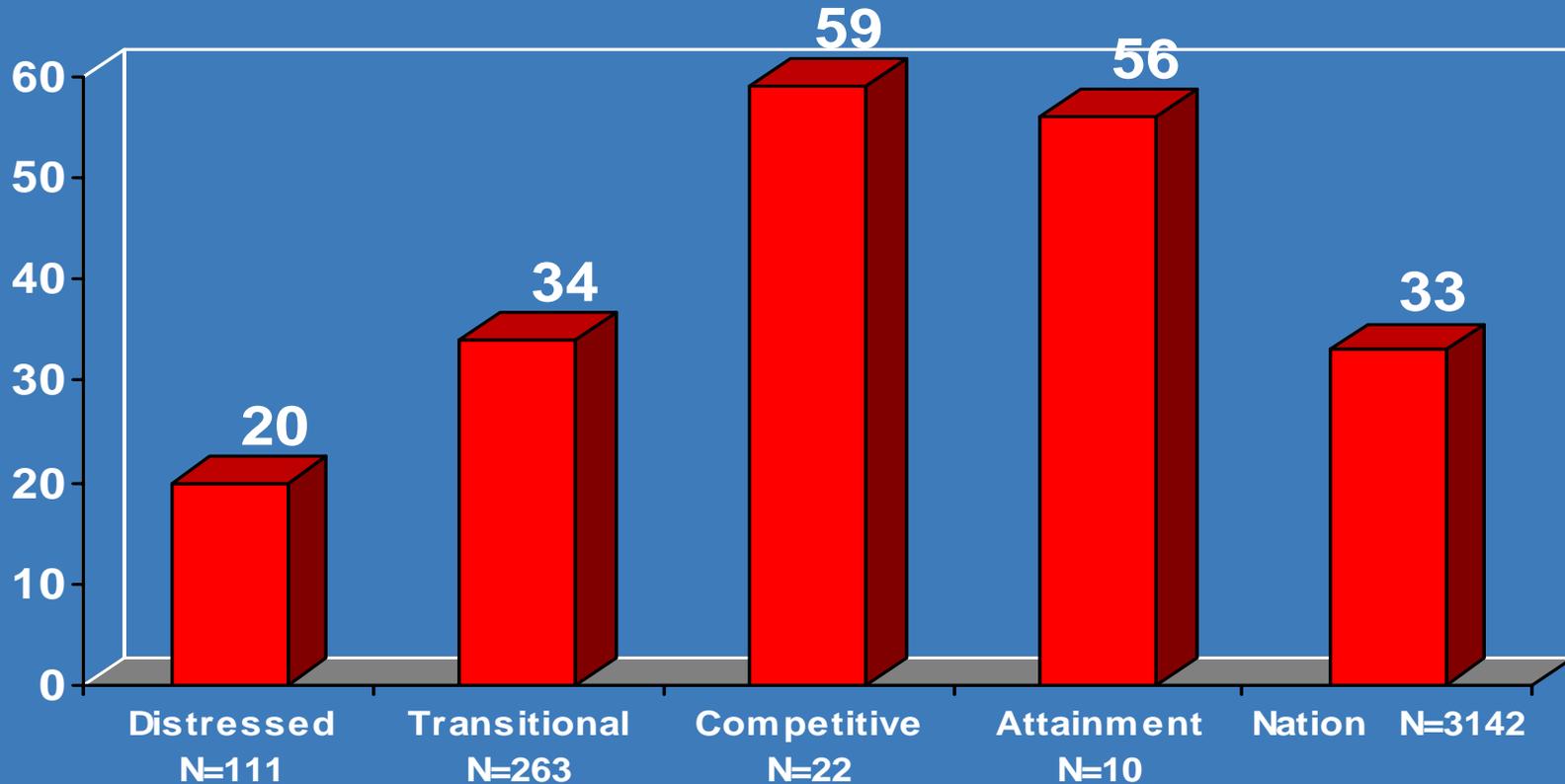


■ All Physicians ■ Primary Care Physicians

Dentists Per 100,000 People By County Status, 1998

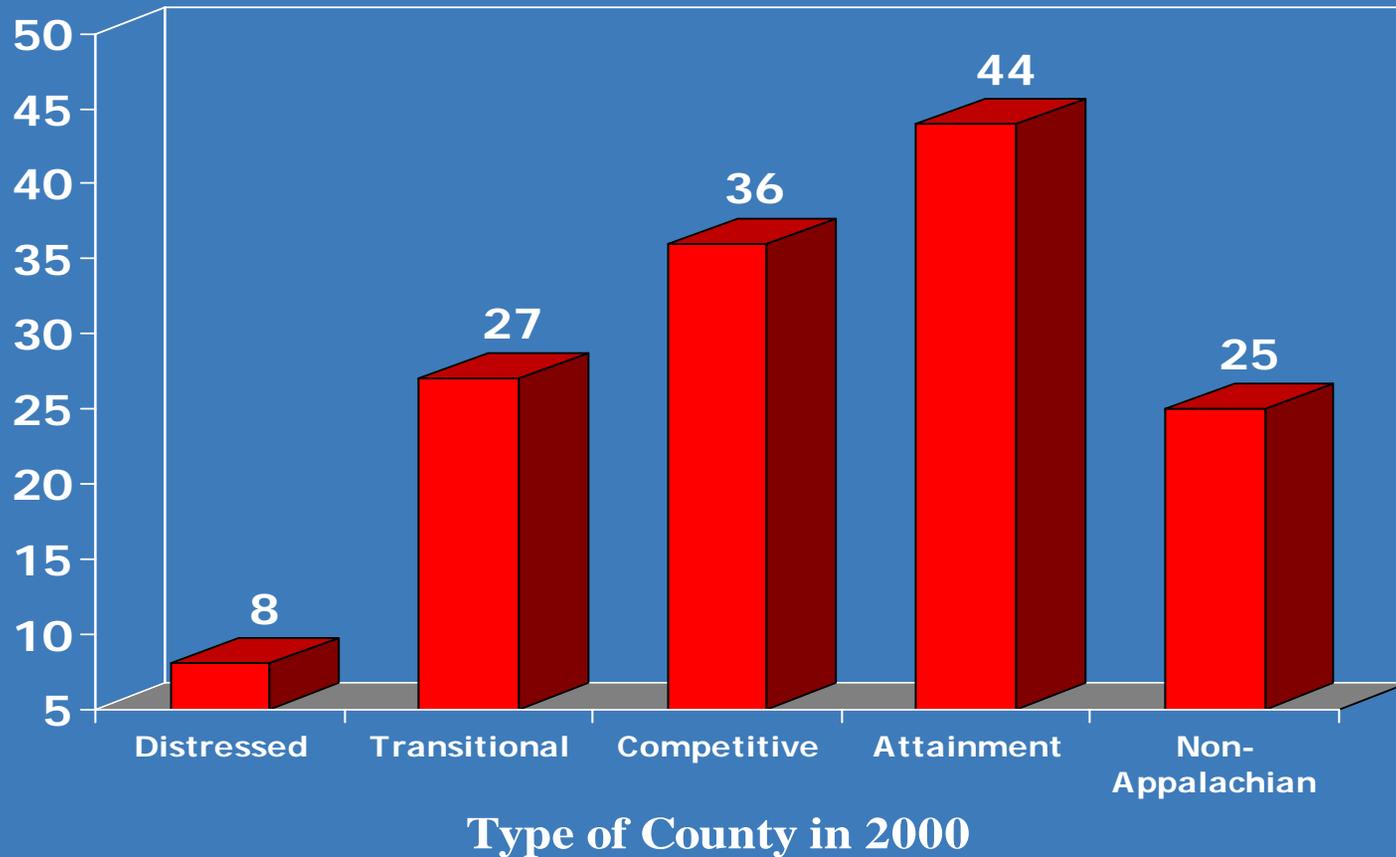


Outpatient Mental Health Services: Percent By County Type, 2000

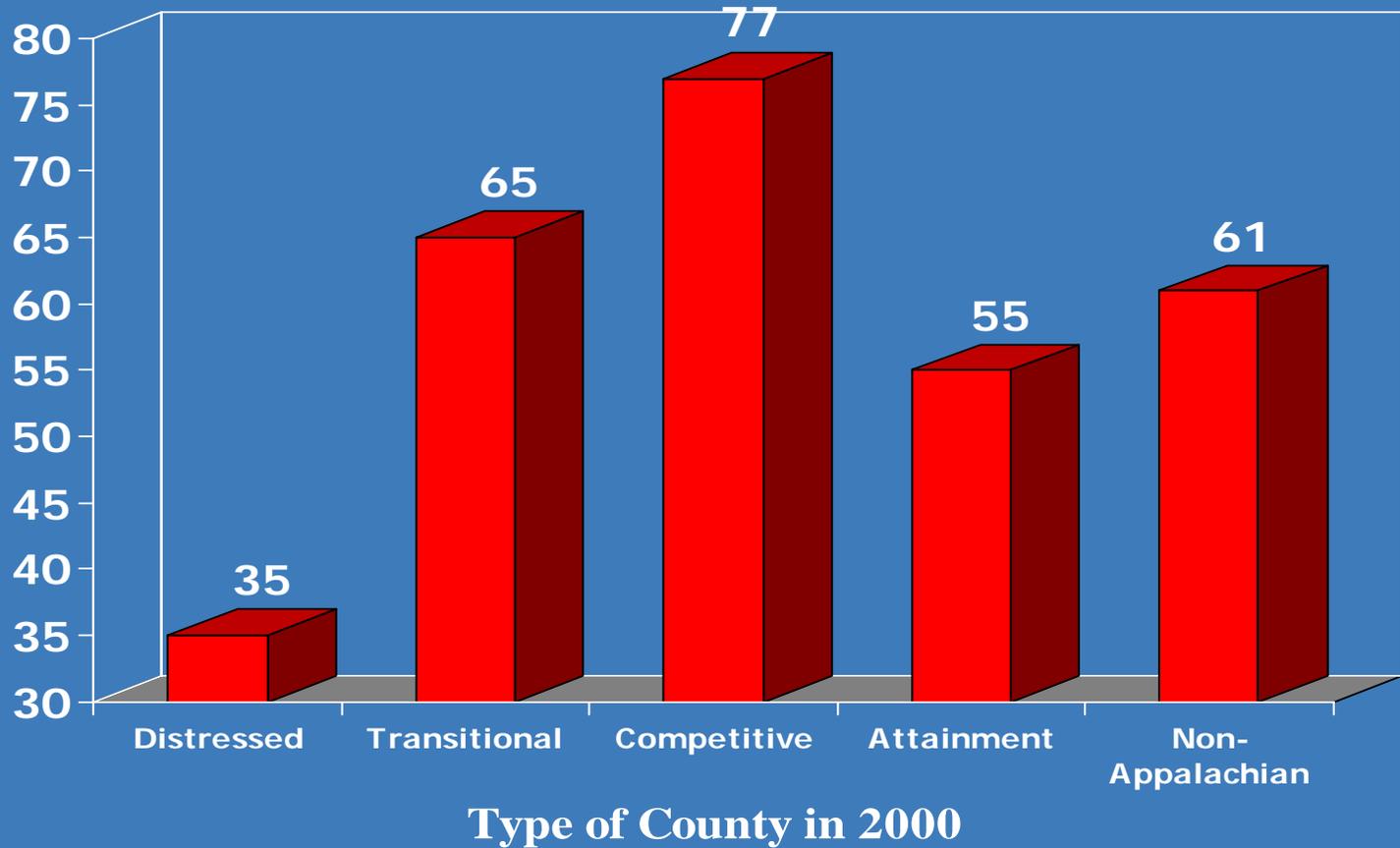


Type of County in 2000

Drug/Alcohol Outpatient Services Percent by County Type, 2000



Obstetric Services Percent by County Type 2000



The logo for West Virginia University, featuring a scenic view of green, forested mountains under a blue sky, with a thin yellow horizontal line below the image.

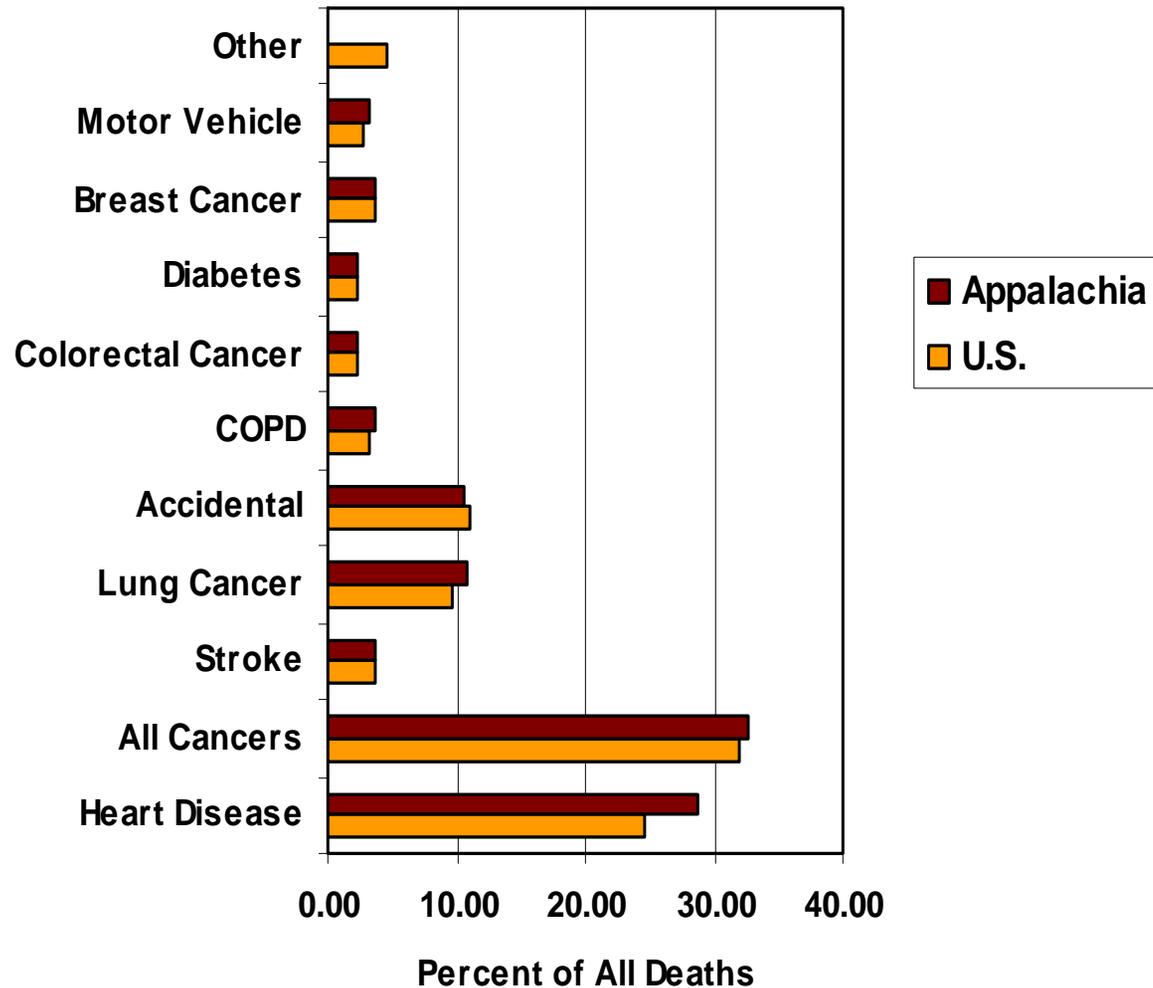
West Virginia University

**An Analysis of Health Disparities
and Access to Medical Care in the
Appalachian Region**

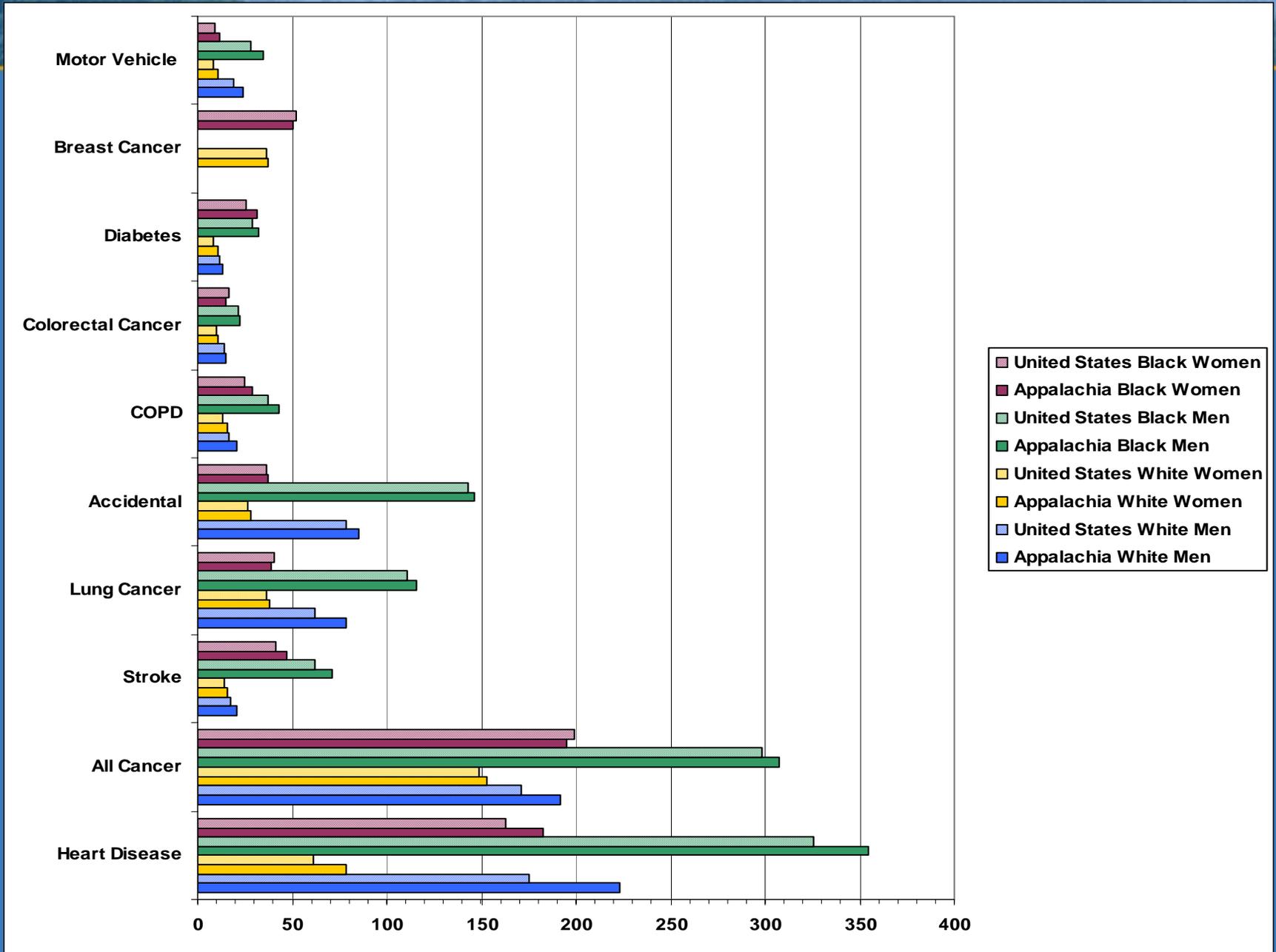
General Characteristics of the Appalachian Region

- Evidence has suggested that the Appalachian region suffers excesses in adverse health outcomes relative to the rest of the U.S.
- Conditions contribute to vulnerability of chronic disease and other adverse health outcomes.

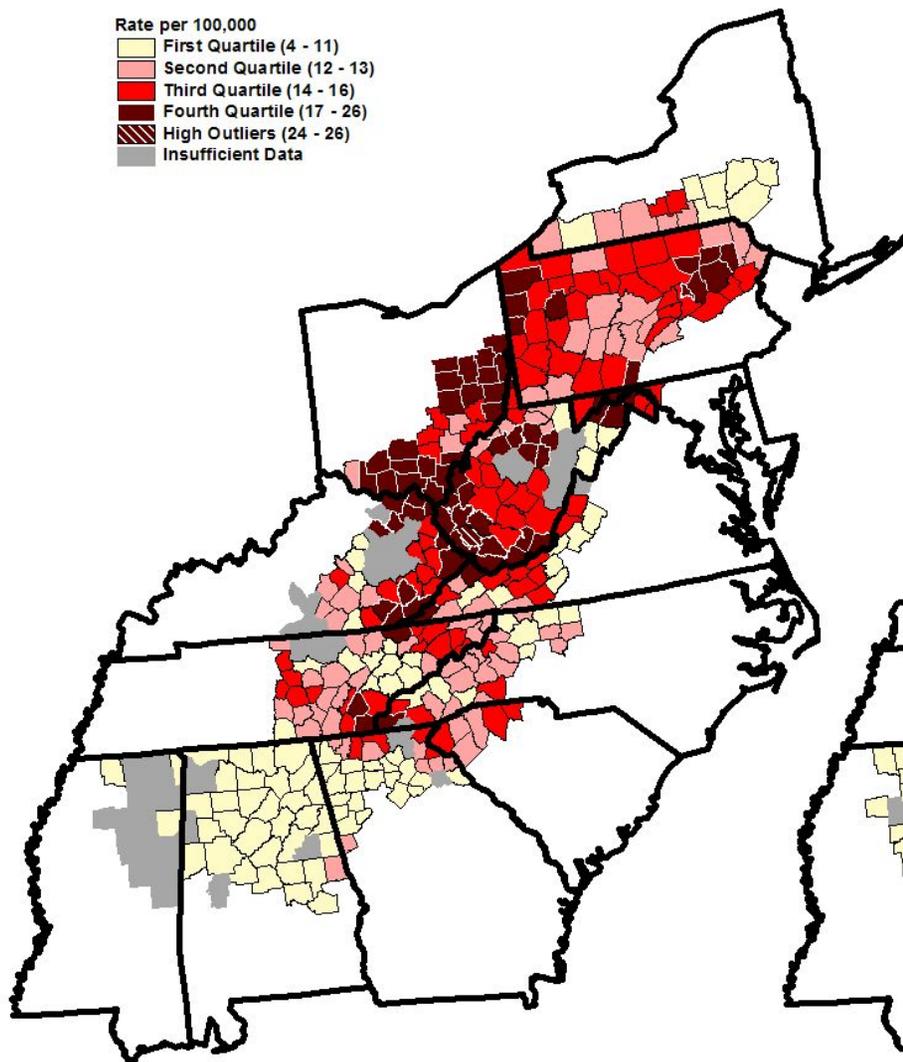
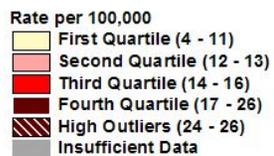
**Proportion of All deaths Attributable to Specific Causes,
1990-1997- U.S. and Appalachia
All Persons Ages 35 to 64**



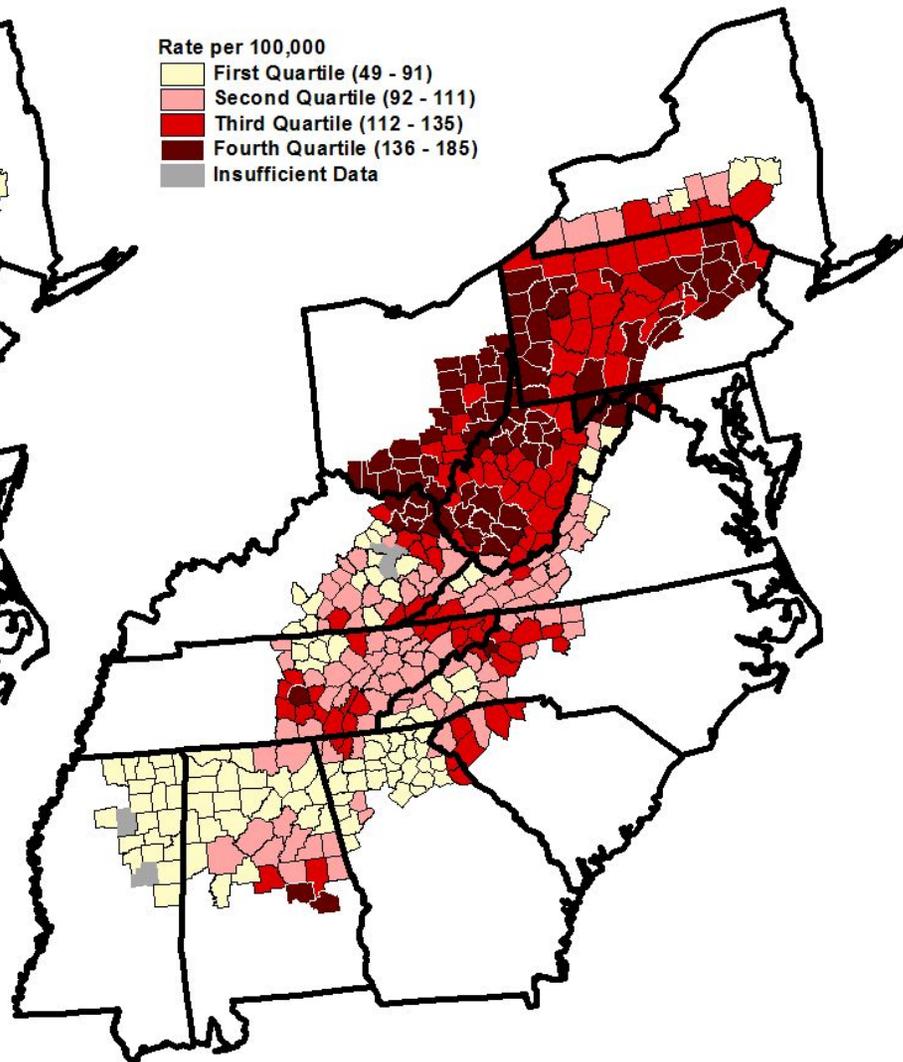
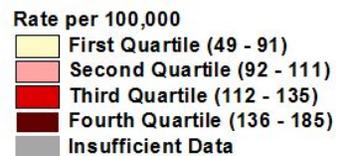
Regional Death Rates from Specific Causes, U.S. and Appalachia, 1990-1997 – Persons Ages 35 to 64



White Men Ages 35 to 64

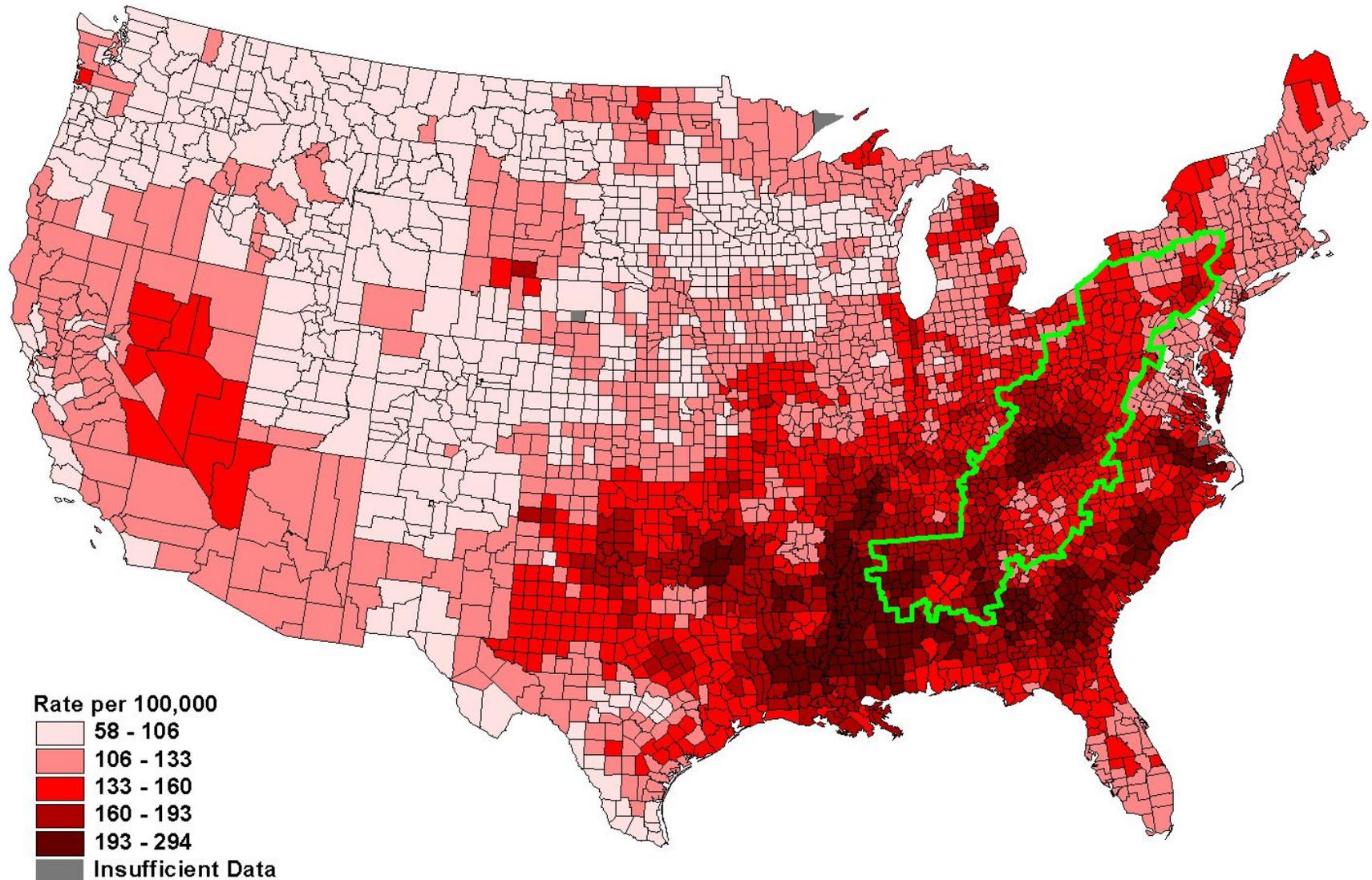


White Men Ages 65 and Older



Death Rates from Heart Disease, 1990-1997

All Persons Ages 35 to 64

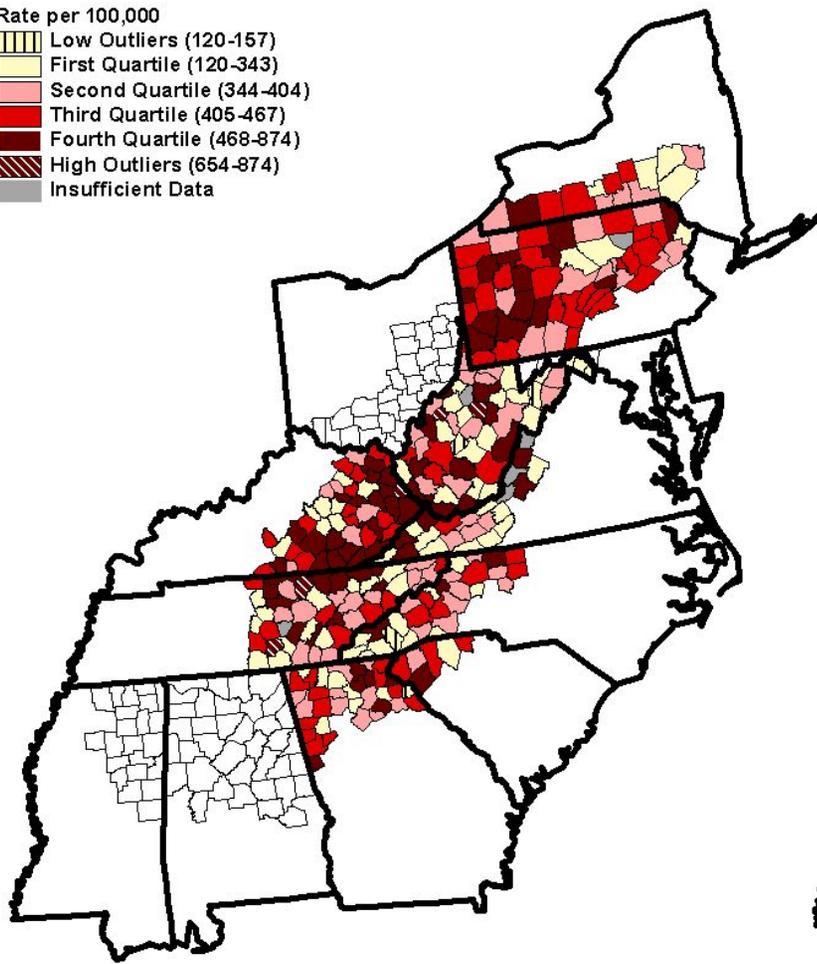
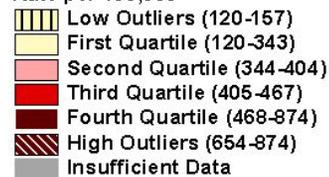


Morbidity

- Morbidity is difficult to assess
- Rates of Hospitalization may serve as a proxy.
- Health Care Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP)

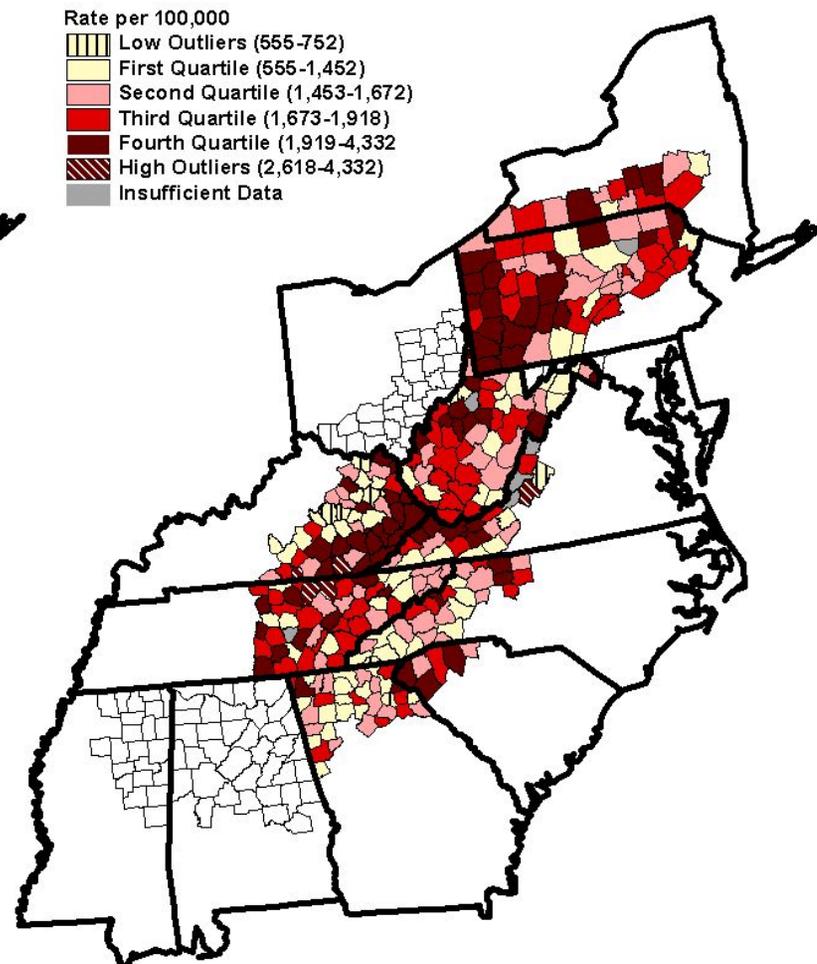
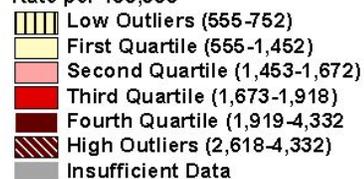
All Persons Ages 35 to 64

Rate per 100,000



All Persons Ages 65 and Older

Rate per 100,000



Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

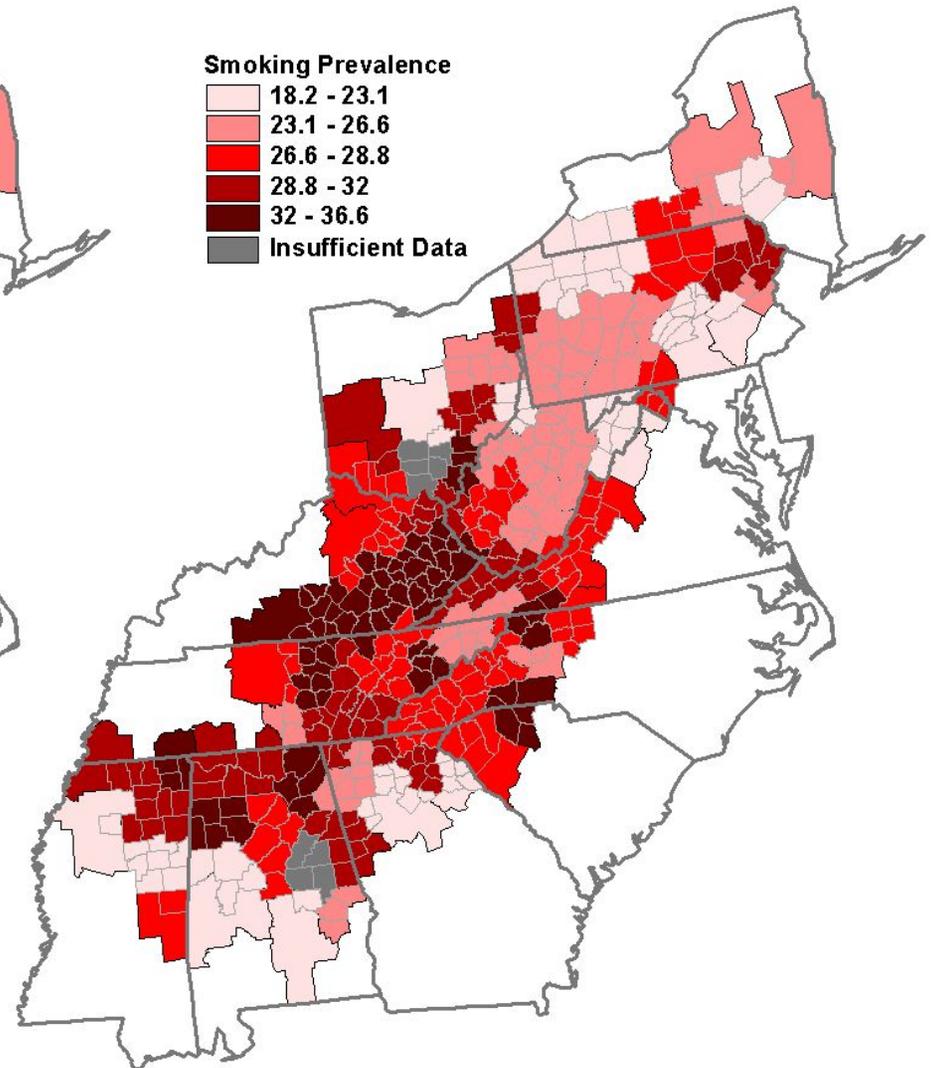
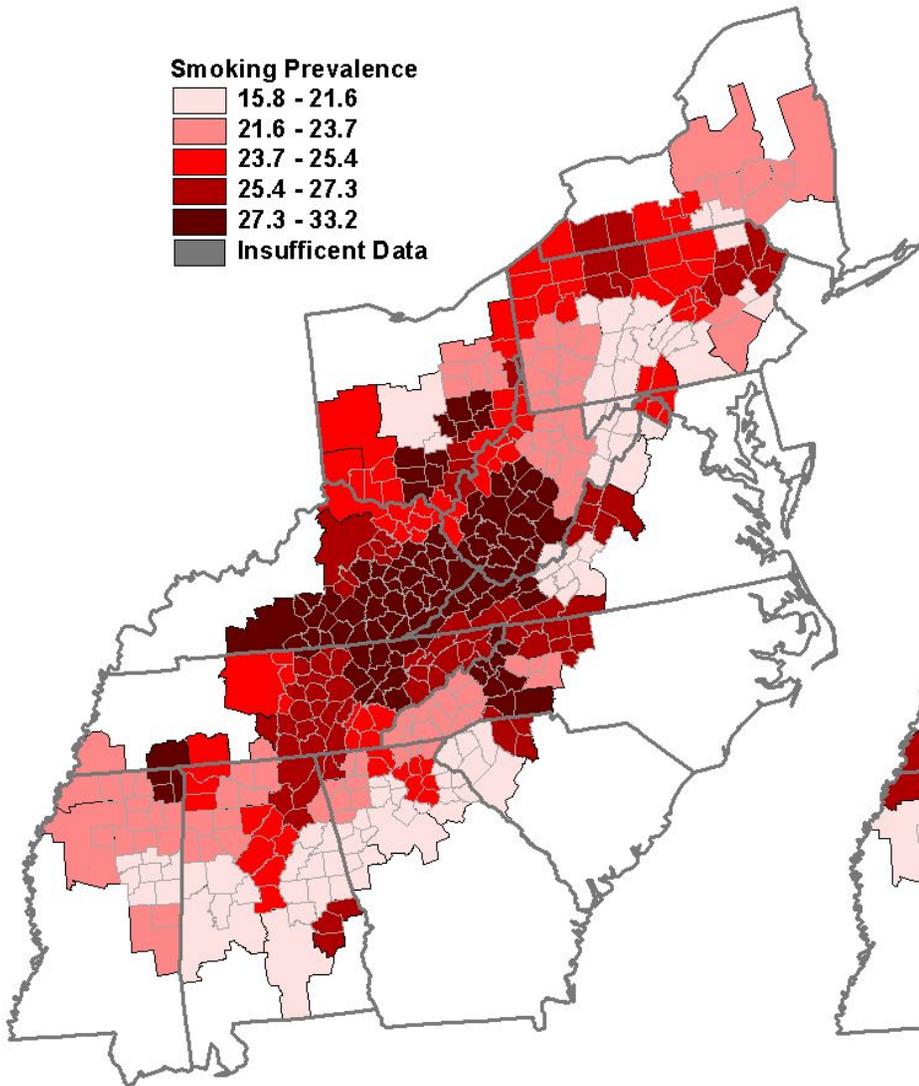
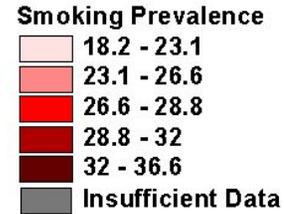
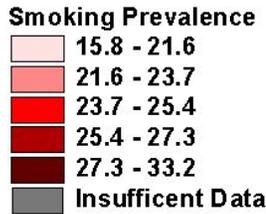
Health Promotion/Disease Prevention

Data on Personal Health Behaviors

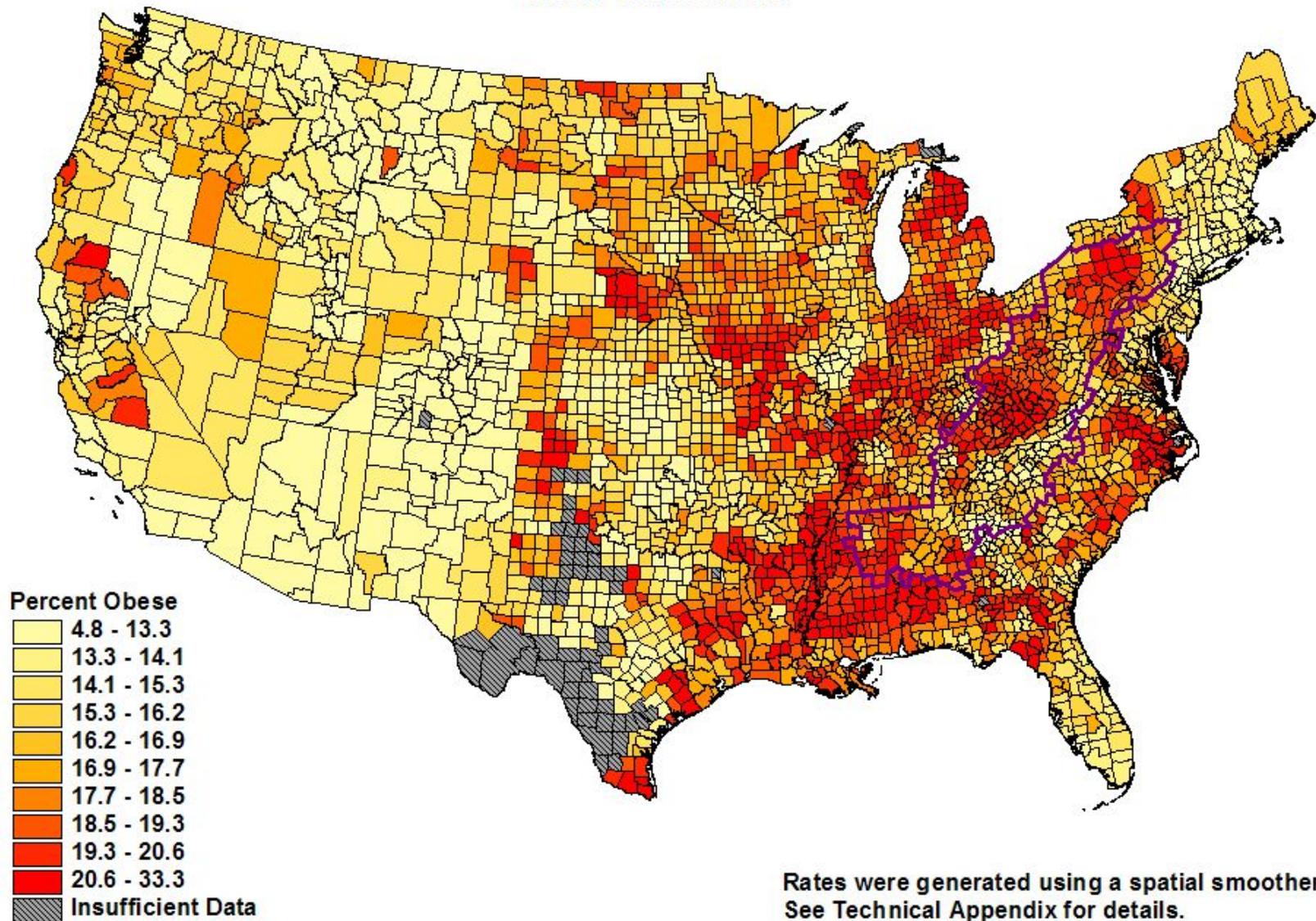
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Physical Activity/Exercise
- Nutrition/Diet
- Immunizations/Screenings

**Smoking Prevalence
White Males Ages 18 and Older
BRFSS, 1993-1997
U.S. Labor Market Areas**

**Smoking Prevalence
White Females Ages 18 and Older
BRFSS, 1993-1997
U.S. Labor Market Areas**

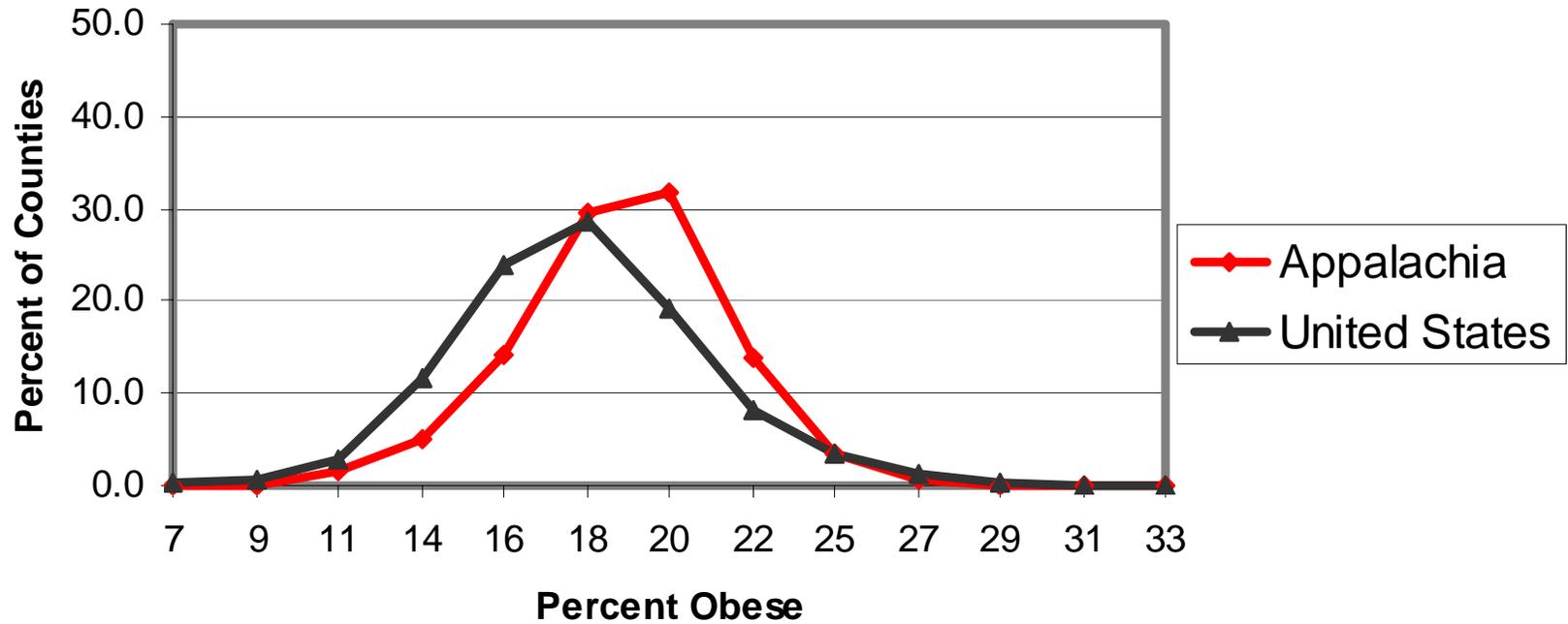


Percent of All Persons Obese (BMI \geq 30.0) BRFSS Respondents 1993-1997 U.S. Counties



Rates were generated using a spatial smoother.
See Technical Appendix for details.

Distribution of County Obesity Rates All Persons 18 and Older BRFSS Respondents 1993-1997

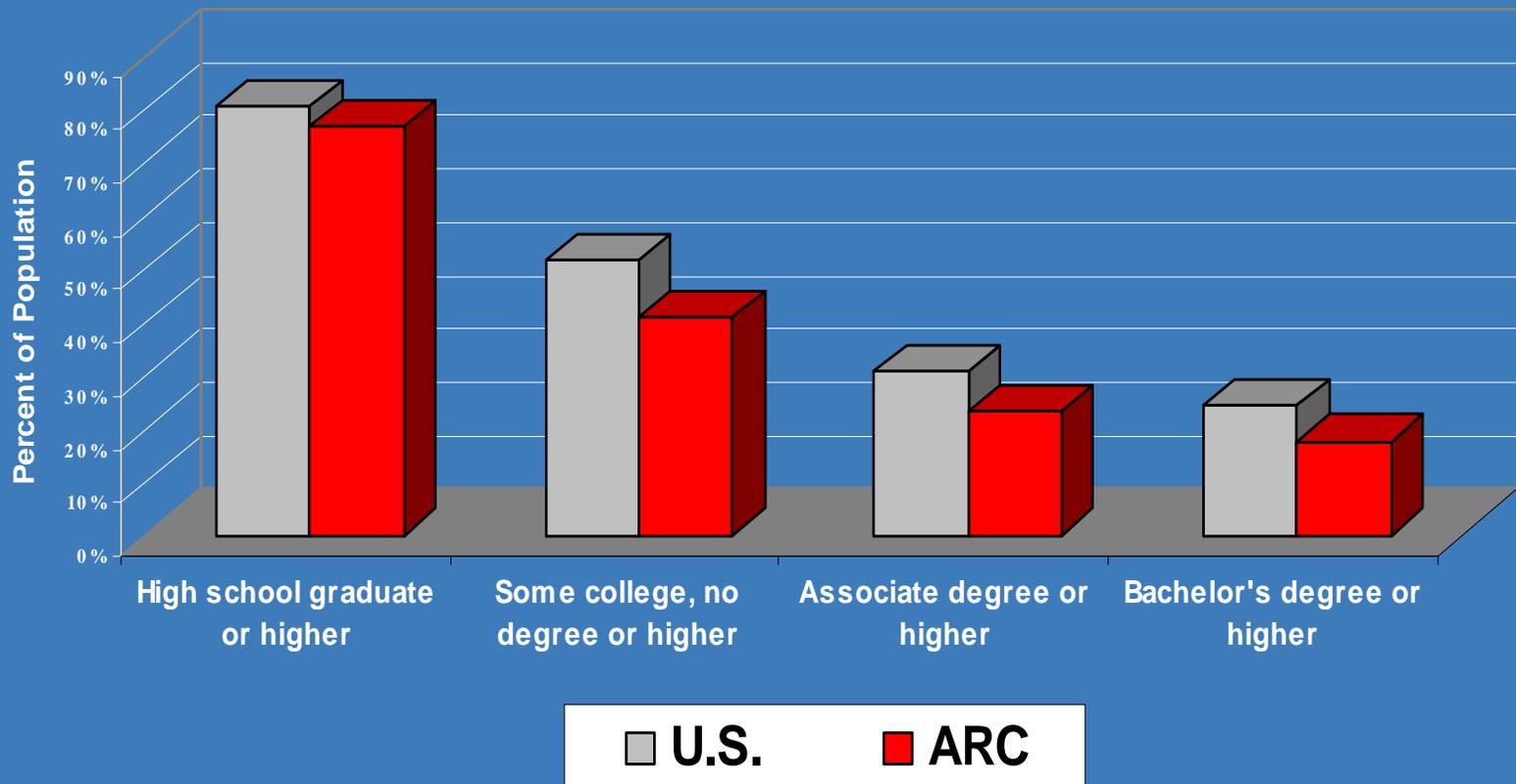


Educational Attainment

- Number of years of education
- Degrees and certificates earned
- Closely linked to higher salaries, better health, longer life



Educational Attainment: US and Appalachia (2000)



Educational Attainment

- College Degree (Age 25+)
 - Appalachia: 17.7%
 - US: 24.4%
- College-going rate
 - Appalachia: 35-55%
 - US: 66%
- The gap is widening!

Educational Attainment

For the nation by 2008 (BLS)

- 15% of labor force high school dropouts
- 12% of all jobs available to high school dropouts
- 61% of labor force with some postsecondary education
- 64% of all jobs will require some postsecondary education
- 69% of all new jobs



Educational Attainment

- Census Bureau national data 1998-2000
 - High school dropouts earned \$18,900/year.
 - Those with a bachelor's degree made an average \$45,000/year.



Workforce Development

80% of manufacturers continue to experience a moderate-to-serious shortage of qualified job candidates.

(National Association of Manufacturers – 2001)

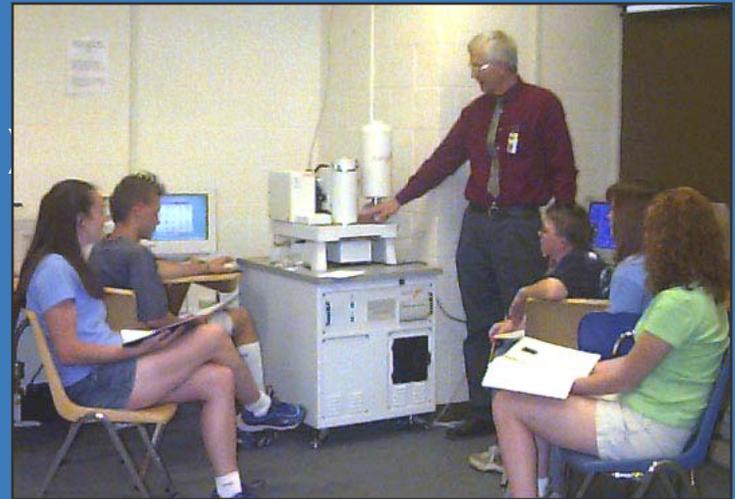


Workforce Development

- American business currently spends more than \$60 billion each year on training.

(National Association of Manufacturers, 2001)

- Businesses prefer to locate where:
 - There's an existing training infrastructure
 - The workforce can directly benefit from existing training opportunities



Early Childhood Education



- For every \$1 invested in early childhood programs, \$8 or more are returned.
- 80% of the benefit is returned to society in general, 20% to the child and family.

Early Childhood Education

- Low-income families often lack resources to access quality childcare.
- Children from low-income families frequently start kindergarten poorly prepared to learn
- Quality early childhood education closes the gap
 - These children are more likely to complete high school, attend college and be employed when they reach their early 20's.

Early Childhood Education

- Highest rate of return on the dollar
- Leads to higher levels of attainment and achievement which lead to higher salaries and...

