



Nebraska
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Research

Nebraska Rural Health Works Health Economic Profile for Dixon County, Nebraska

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August 2007

Executive Summary on the Economic Impact of the Health Care Sector

- ◆ One job created in the health care sector of Dixon County would lead to the creation of another 0.12 job in other sectors of the county's economy.
- ◆ One dollar of income earned in the health care sector of Dixon County would lead to another \$0.12 of income earned in other sectors of the county's economy.
- ◆ One dollar spent in the health care sector of Dixon County would lead to another \$0.21 spent in other sectors of the county's economy.
- ◆ The overall job creation due to health care (directly and indirectly) in Dixon County is estimated at 133 jobs, which accounts for 4.5% of the county's total employment.
- ◆ The overall income earned due to health care (directly and indirectly) in Dixon County is estimated at \$2.95 million, which accounts for 4.1% of the county's total income.
- ◆ The overall spending due to health care (directly and indirectly) in Dixon County is estimated at \$5.34 million, which accounts for 1.9% of the county's total economic output.

University of Nebraska Medical Center
Nebraska Center for Rural Health Research
in partnership with
Nebraska Office of Rural Health
and
Nebraska Hospital Association

Report Number
PR07-5

I. GEOGRAPHY

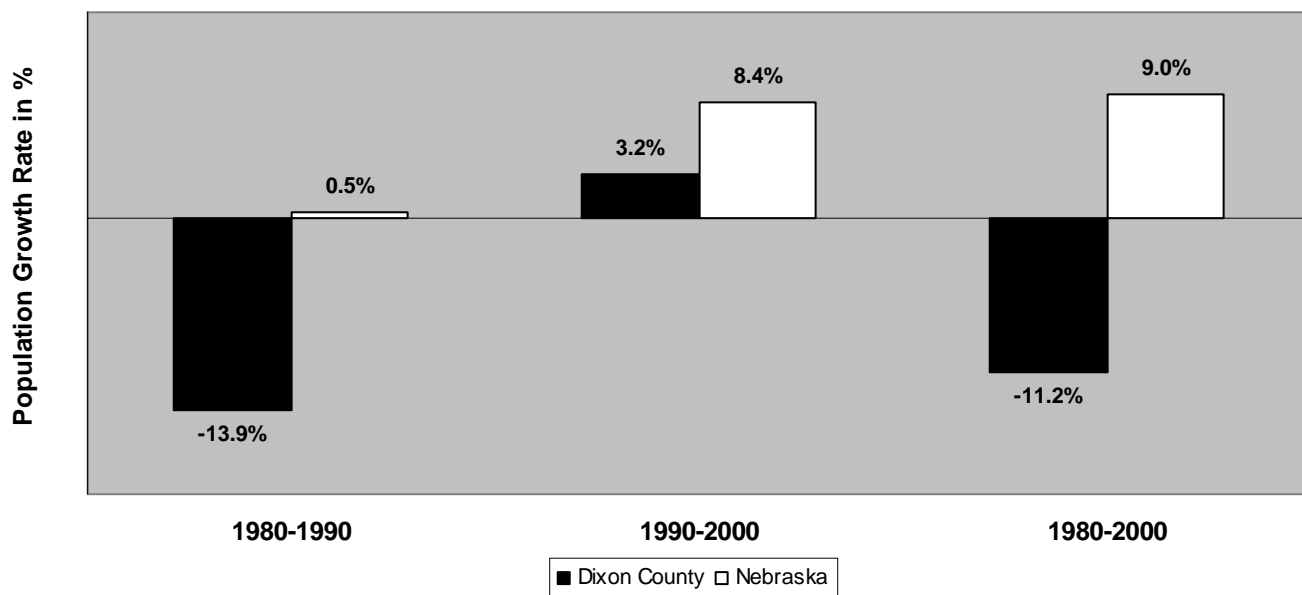
Dixon County is located along the northeast border of Nebraska. The county has a total of 476 square miles with a population density of 13.3 people per square mile (Nebraska: 22.3 per square mile). The county seat of Dixon County is Ponca, Nebraska.



II. POPULATION

The population for Dixon County was 6,339 in 2000. The county experienced a negative population change of -11.2% (compared to +9.0% statewide) during 1980-2000 (Figure 1). Although the county's minority population has increased during the last decade, white (non-Hispanic) people still represented the great majority of county population in 2000 (94.6% vs. 89.6% statewide, Table 1). In addition, the county's population is older than the state's, with the elderly (aged 65+) representing 18.3% (compared to 13.6% statewide) of the population in 2000 (Table 2).

**Figure 1. Population Growth Rate,
Dixon County and Nebraska, 1980-2000**



Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census 1990 and Census 2000, Summary Tape File 1. <http://factfinder.census.gov>.
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services Vital Statistics. Population by County, 1960-2001. <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/tbl2.htm>.

Table 1. Population by Race for Dixon County and Nebraska, 1990 and 2000

	Dixon County 1990	Nebraska 1990	Dixon County 2000*	Nebraska 2000*
White	99.7% (6,124)	93.8% (1,480,558)	94.6% (5,999)	89.6% (1,533,261)
Black	0.1% (4)	3.6% (57,404)	0.0% (2)	4% (68,541)
American Indian Eskimo and Aleut	0.2% (11)	0.8% (12,410)	0.5% (31)	0.8% (14,896)
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0% (3)	0.8% (12,422)	0.3% (17)	1.3% (22,767)
Other Race	0.0% (1)	1% (15,591)	3.8% (240)	2.8% (47,845)
Hispanic	0.1% (4)	2.3% (36,969)	5.5% (348)	5.5% (94,425)

*Hispanic individuals were allowed to identify race alone or in combination with one or more other races, therefore totals will be more than 100%.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1. <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Table 2. Population by Age for Dixon County and Nebraska, 1990 and 2000

Age	Dixon County 1990	Nebraska 1990	Dixon County 2000	Nebraska 2000
0-4	7.5% (458)	7.6% (119,606)	6.4% (405)	6.8% (117,048)
5-24	27.0% (1,660)	29.5% (465,293)	28.2% (1,787)	29.7% (507,619)
25-64	45.3% (2,785)	48.8% (770,418)	47.3% (2,996)	49.9% (854,401)
65-84	16.8% (1,031)	12.3% (193,866)	15.0% (948)	11.6% (198,242)
85+	3.4% (209)	1.9% (29,202)	3.2% (203)	2.0% (33,953)
TOTAL	100% (6,143)	100% (1,578,385)	100% (6,339)	100% (1,711,263)

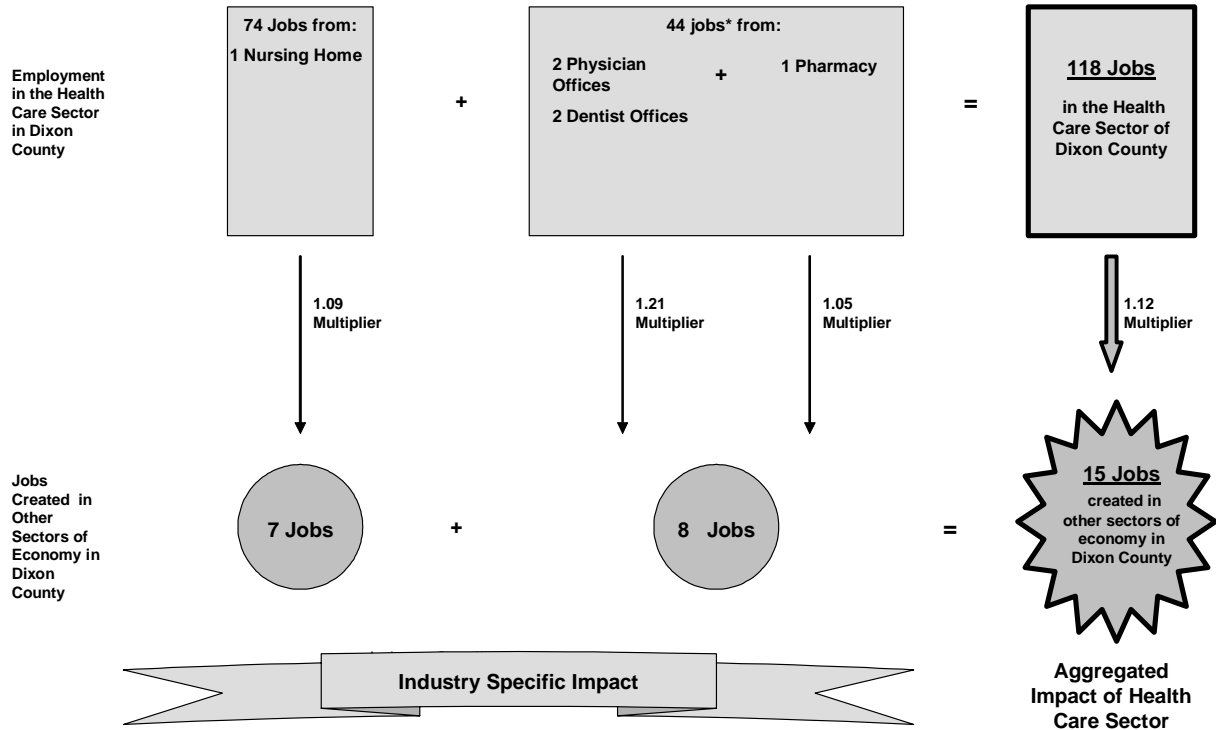
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 1990 and Census 2000, Summary Tape File 1. <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

III. ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE HEALTH CARE SECTOR

Manufacturing is the largest employer within Dixon County, followed by retail trade, health care and social assistance, wholesale trade, and transportation and warehousing. The health care sector of Dixon County includes one nursing home, two physician offices, two dentist offices, and one pharmacy.

- ◆ The 118 jobs in the health care sector of Dixon County created (through a 1.12 multiplier) another 15 jobs in other sectors of the county's economy (Figure 2). Therefore, the combined effect represents 4.5% of the county's total employment (i.e., 133 out of 2,972 jobs).
- ◆ The \$2.64 million of income earned in the health care sector of Dixon County has created (through a 1.12 multiplier) another \$305,130 of income in other sectors of the county's economy (Figure 3). Therefore, the combined effect represents 4.1% of the county's total income (i.e., \$2.95 million out of \$72.21 million).
- ◆ The \$4.42 million spent in the health care sector of Dixon County created (through a 1.21 multiplier) another \$921,099 of spending in other sectors of the county's economy (Figure 4). Therefore, the combined effect represents 1.9% of the county's total economic output (i.e., \$5.34 million out of \$288.91 million).

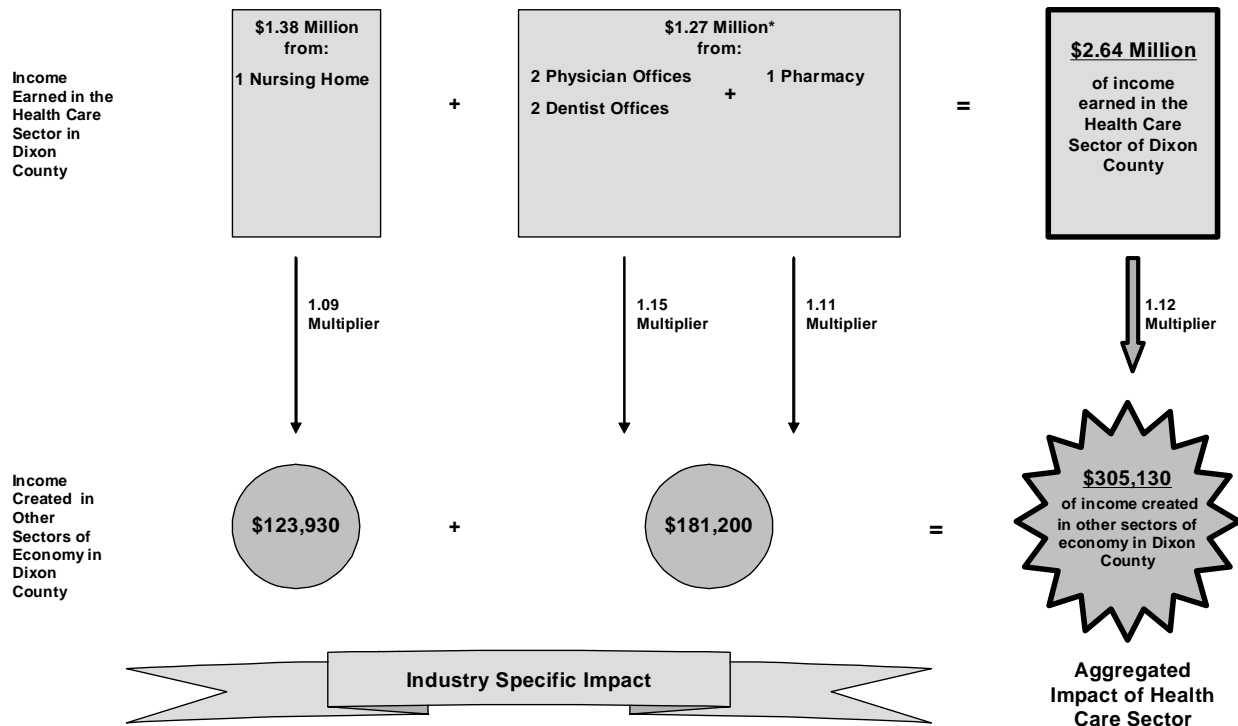
Figure 2. The Economic Impact of the Health Care Sector on Employment in Dixon County, Nebraska



Sources: IMPLAN Data 2000. Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc. 2003. U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns, 2005. <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/cbptotal.html>. Community Health System Assessment Survey, Nebraska Center for Rural Health Research, UNMC, July, 2002.

*Economic subsectors have been combined to protect the privacy of represented facilities.

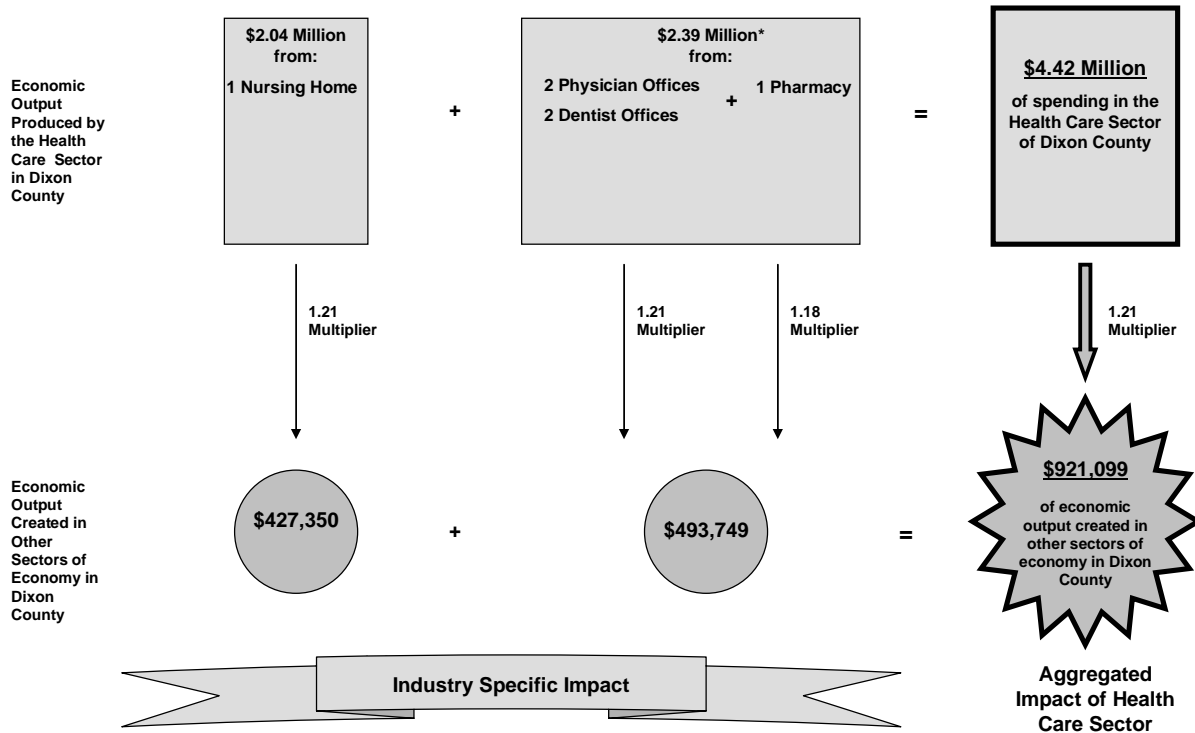
Figure 3. The Economic Impact of the Health Care Sector on Income in Dixon County, Nebraska



Sources: IMPLAN Data 2000. Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc. 2003. U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns, 2005. <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/cbptotal.html>. Community Health System Assessment Survey, Nebraska Center for Rural Health Research, UNMC, July, 2002.

*Economic subsectors have been combined to protect the privacy of represented facilities.

Figure 4. The Impact of the Health Care Sector on Economic Output in Dixon County, Nebraska



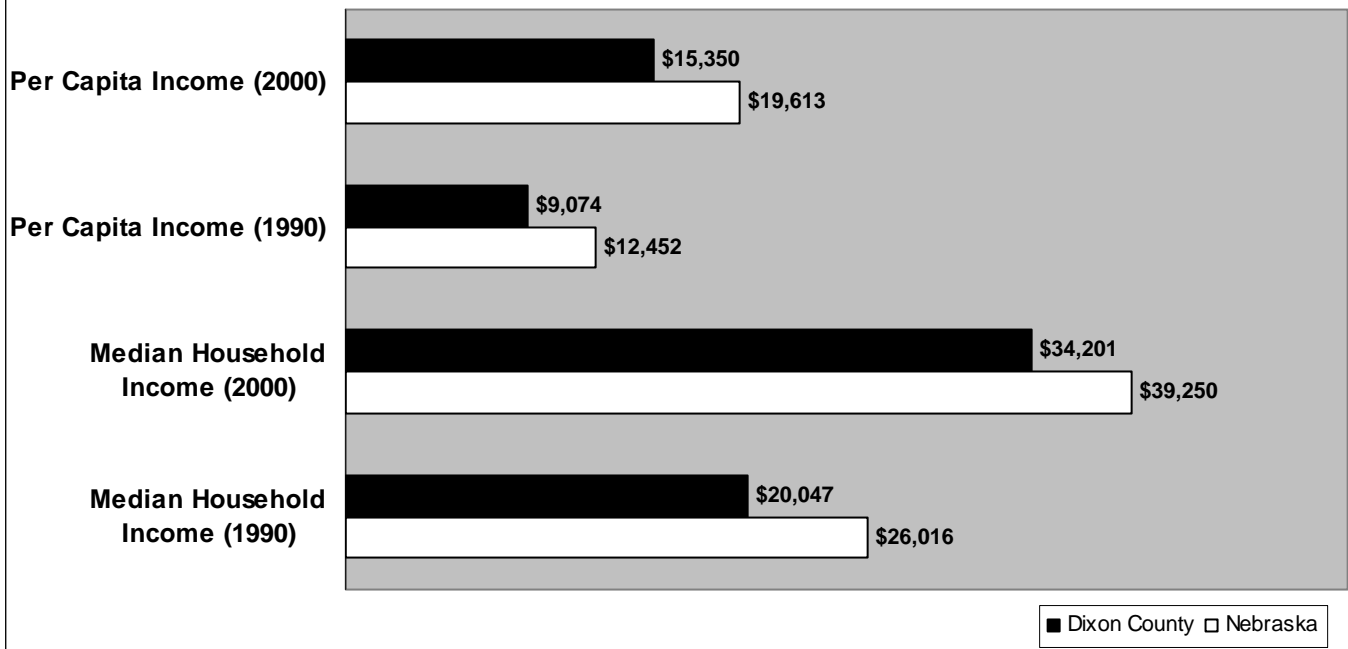
Sources: IMPLAN Data 2000. Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc. 2003. U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns, 2005. <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/cbptotal.html>. Community Health System Assessment Survey, Nebraska Center for Rural Health Research, UNMC, July, 2002.

*Economic subsectors have been combined to protect the privacy of represented facilities.

IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

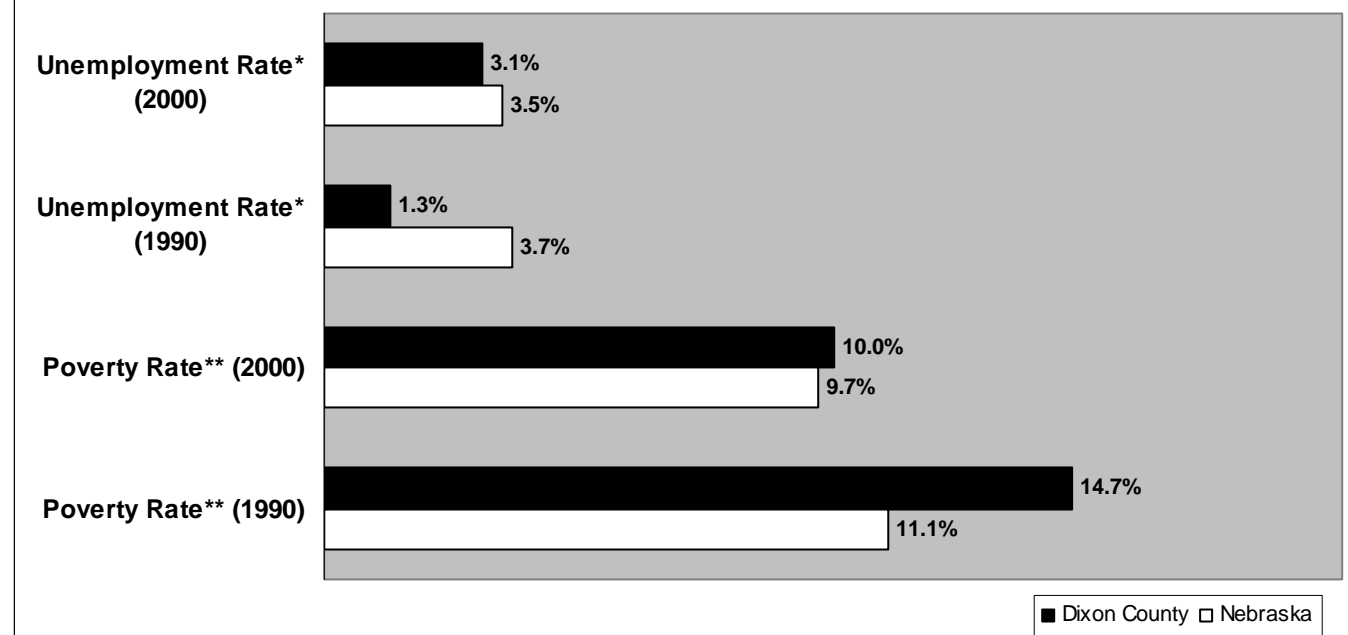
The median household income of the county increased since 1990 by 70.6% to \$34,201 in 2000 (compared to \$39,250 statewide), and the per capita income of the county increased since 1990 by 69.2%, to \$15,350 in 2000 (compared to \$19,613 statewide) (Figure 5). Dixon County experienced a slightly lower unemployment rate (3.1% vs. 3.5% statewide) and a higher poverty rate (10.0% vs. 9.7% statewide) than the state in 2000 (Figure 6). The county out-performed the state in two of the social indicators shown in Table 3, but had a higher percentage of residents aged 25 and older who did not graduate from high school and a higher percentage of first births born to unmarried women, younger than 20, with less than a high school education.

Figure 5. Income for Dixon County and Nebraska, 1990 and 2000



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and Census 2000, Summary File 3. <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure 6. Economic Indicators for Dixon County and Nebraska, 1990 and 2000



* Percent of residents aged 16 and older in the labor force that are unemployed.

** Percent of total population living below 100% of the Federal poverty threshold.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and Census 2000, Summary File 3. <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Table 3. Selected Social Indicators for Dixon County and Nebraska

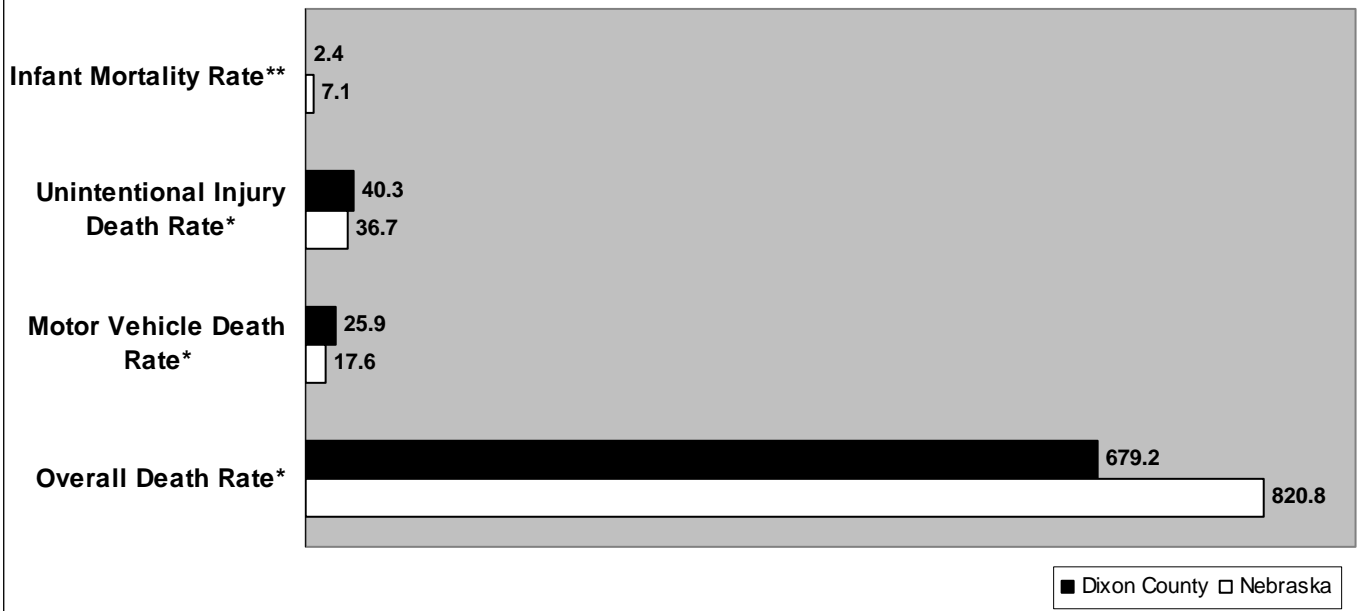
	Dixon County	Nebraska
Percent of residents aged 25 and older who did not graduate from high school (2000)	17.9%	13.4%
Percent of 7-12th graders who dropped out of school (2000-2001)	1.0%	2.5%
Percent of first births born to unmarried women, younger than 20, with less than a high school education (1997-2001)	11.2%	10.1%
Crime arrest rate per 1,000 population (1999)	31.1	59.2

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Nebraska Health and Human Services County Profiles. <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/profiles0802/Dixon/profiles.htm>

V. HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS

Dixon County had a lower infant mortality rate and overall death rate, but had higher rates of unintentional injury death and motor vehicle death compared with the state between 1997 and 2001 (Figure 7). Dixon County had a higher percentage of births to adolescents aged 10-17, but a lower low-weight birth rate, a lower percentage of pregnant women who smoke, and a higher percentage of women who reported obtaining prenatal care during their first trimester when compared to the state, shown in Figure 8. Among the top 5 leading causes of death of Dixon County residents, the county had a higher mortality rate than the state for unintentional injuries, cerebrovascular disease, and chronic lung disease (Figure 9). Among the top 5 leading causes of hospitalization of Dixon County residents between 1999 and 2000, the county had a higher hospitalization rate than the state for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (Figure 10).

Figure 7. Selected Mortality Rates for Dixon County and Nebraska, 1997-2001

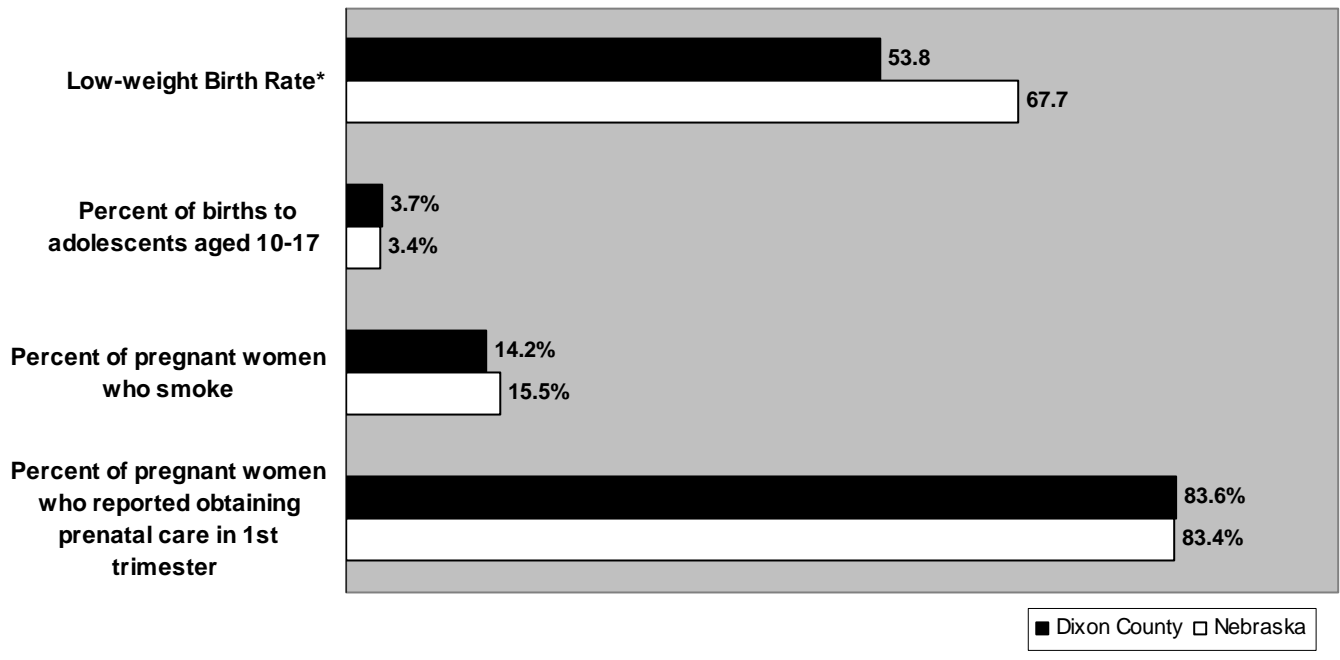


*Number of deaths per 100,000 population (age-adjusted).

**Number of deaths per 1,000 live births.

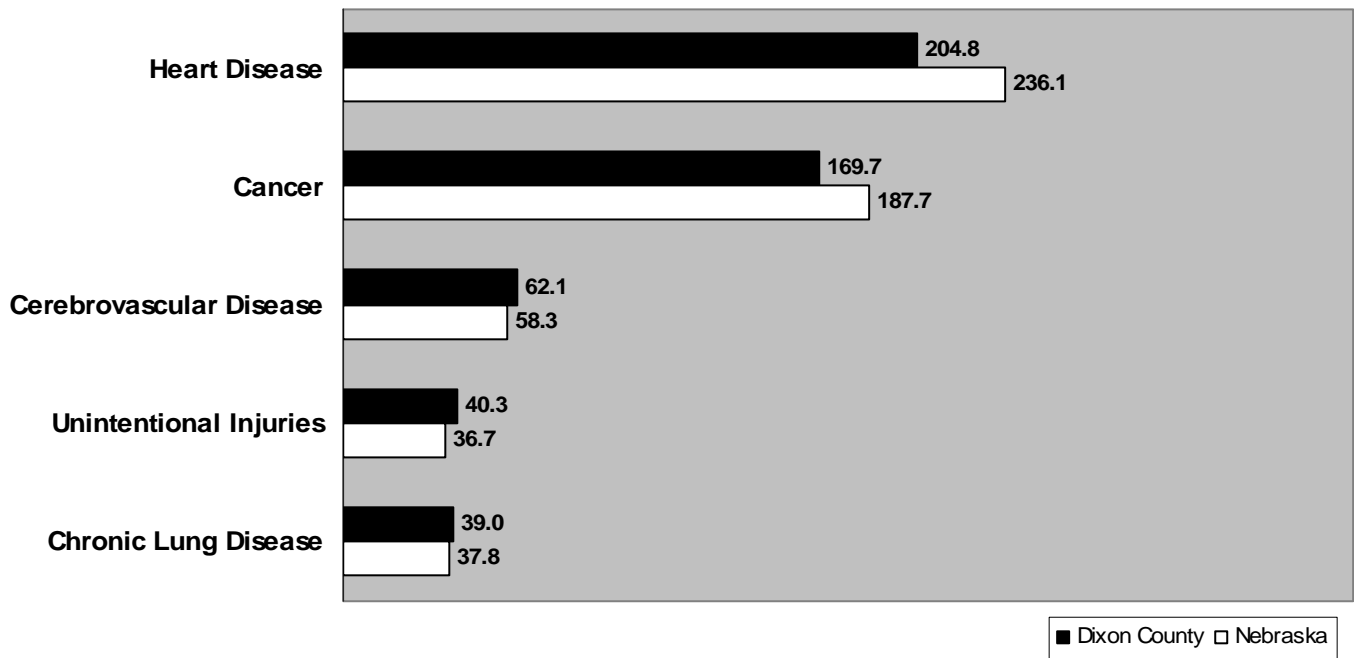
Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services County Profiles. <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/profiles0802/Dixon/profiles.htm>.

Figure 8. Selected Maternal and Child Health Indicators, Dixon County and Nebraska, 1997-2001



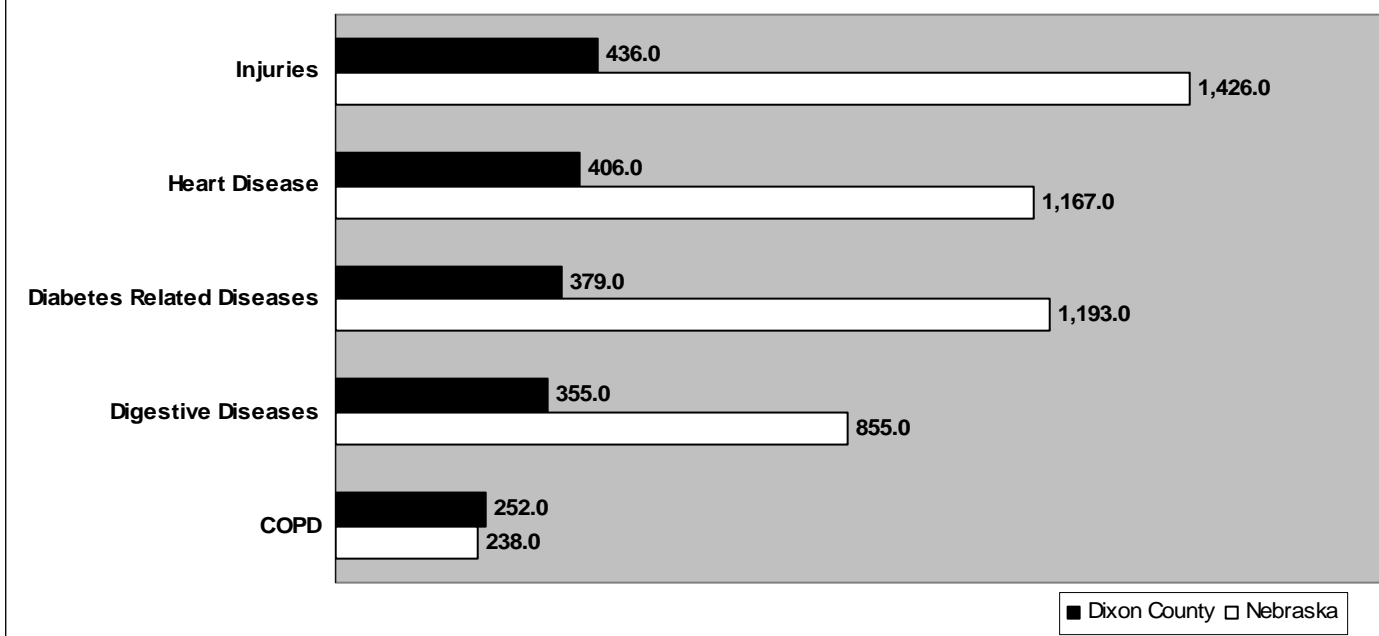
* Number of babies born weighing less than 2500 grams (per 1,000 births).
 Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services County Profiles. <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/profile0802/Dixon/profile.htm>.

Figure 9. Top 5 Leading Causes of Death for Dixon County and the Corresponding Mortality Rates* for the County and Nebraska, 1997-2001



*Number of deaths per 100,000 population (age adjusted).
 Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services County Profiles. <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/profile0802/Dixon/profile.htm>.

Figure 10. Top 5 Leading Causes of Hospitalization* for Dixon County and the Corresponding Hospitalization Rates for the County and Nebraska, 1999-2000**



*Hospitalizations for pregnancy and childbirth were excluded from this analysis.

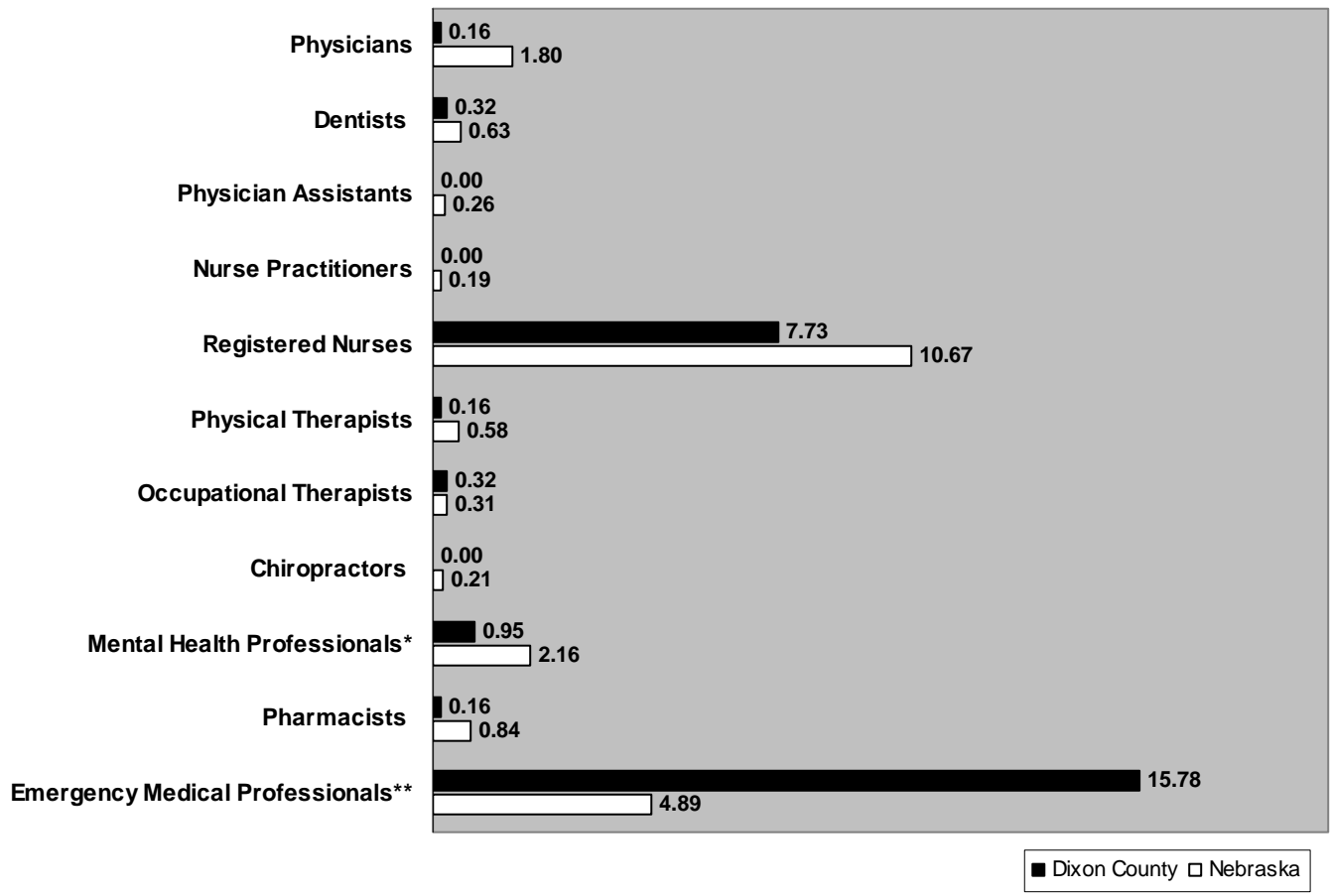
**Defined as the proportion of inpatient hospital discharges to a population within clearly specified geographic boundaries, age adjusted per 100,000 population.

Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services County Profiles. <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/profile0802/Dixon/profile.htm>.

VI. HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS

Dixon County is federally designated as a Primary Care Professional Shortage Area, a Mental Health Professional Shortage Area, and a Medically Underserved Area. The state government has designated Dixon County as a health professional shortage area in the specialties of family practice, general surgery, internal medicine, pediatrics, OB/GYN, psychiatry, dental/oral surgery, occupational therapy, and physical therapy. Dixon County has a higher professional-to-population ratio than the state for occupational therapists and EMS professionals, but a lower ratio for other health professionals, shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11. Number of Practicing Health Professionals Per 1,000 Population, Dixon County and Nebraska, 2003



*Mental Health Professionals include Psychiatrists, Licensed Psychologists, Master Social Workers, Certified Professional Counselors, Licensed Mental Health Practitioners, and Marriage and Family Therapists.
 ** Emergency Medical Professionals include Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Paramedic, EMT-Intermediate, EMT-Basic, and First Responders.
 Source: *The Nebraska Health Information Project: 2001 Databook*. (2001) Nebraska Center for Rural Health Research, University of Nebraska Medical Center

VII. HOSPITAL AND LONG-TERM CARE BEDS

Table 4 shows that Dixon County’s hospital industry has lower bed-to-population ratio than the state due to the lack of a hospital in Dixon County. However, Dixon County’s long-term care industry has a higher bed-to-population ratio than the state. As a result, the need for hospital inpatient care (for the general public) may not be well met within the county.

Table 4. Selected Health Care Facility Bed-to-Population Ratios for Dixon County and Nebraska

	Dixon County	Nebraska
Number of hospital beds per 1,000 population	0.0**	5.6*
Number of Long Term Care beds per 1,000 elderly population (65+)	86.0*	80.6*

*Source: *The Nebraska Health Information Project: 2001 Databook*. (2001) Nebraska Center for Rural Health Research, University of Nebraska Medical Center.
 **Source: Hospital Roster (4/11/2003), Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

Data Notes

Using IMPLAN software and IMPLAN data for Nebraska's five health-related economic subsectors, we predict changes in overall economic activity as a result of change in health care subsectors. The IMPLAN software is based on an economic input-output model. To improve the accuracy of the dataset in order to better estimate health sector impact, we also use information from the U.S. Census Bureau's *County Business Patterns 2004* and the *American Hospital Association Annual Survey Database: Fiscal Year 2006*. Analysis is only performed at the county level.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Dennis Berens, at the Nebraska Office of Rural Health, for his enthusiastic support of the Nebraska Rural Health Works Project. We would also like to thank Michael Shambaugh-Miller and Nicole Van Osdel at the Nebraska Center for Rural Health Research for making the maps.

About the Nebraska Rural Health Works Project

The Nebraska Rural Health Works Project is made possible with the financial support of the Nebraska Office of Rural Health and through additional personnel and resources provided by the College of Public Health at the University of Nebraska Medical Center. The brief reports are designed to inform opinion leaders (from general business, health care, and government) in rural communities about the contribution health care makes to the county economy, both directly and indirectly. We use IMPLAN software, which uses an economic input-output model, to predict changes in overall economic activity as a result of change in the health care sector. In addition to the analysis of the economic impact of the health sector on a specific county, other information, such as demographics, socio-economic and health status indicators, health care professionals and facility bed capacity, are reported for a county.

If you would like to view additional County Profiles for Nebraska, please visit our Nebraska Rural Health Works website: <http://www.unmc.edu/rural/NeRHW>.

If you would like additional information regarding Nebraska's health care financing, health professionals, health status and health care delivery systems, visit the Nebraska Health Information Project website: <http://www.unmc.edu/nebraska>.

County Health Economic Profiles can be prepared upon request. At this time, we only perform analysis at the county level. If you are interested in this project, you can request a profile by contacting the Project Director, Li-Wu Chen, Ph.D. (liwuchen@unmc.edu), or Michelle Mason, M.A. (mmason@unmc.edu) at the Nebraska Center for Rural Health Research, College of Public Health, University of Nebraska Medical Center, (402) 559-5260.

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