



COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Advancing Community Health and Well Being

Full Health Indicators Report

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Report Area: Custer County, OK

Air Quality - Ozone	Low Income Population with Low Food Access	SNAP-Authorized Food Store Access
Air Quality - Particulate Matter 2.5	Modified Retail Food Environment Index	Use of Public Transportation
Fast Food Restaurant Access	Park Access	WIC-Authorized Food Store Access
Grocery Store Access	Population with Low Food Access	
Liquor Store Access	Recreation and Fitness Facility Access	

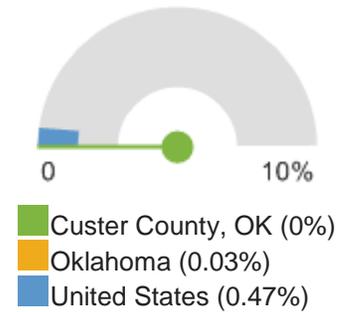
A community's health also is affected by the physical environment. A safe, clean environment that provides access to healthy food and recreational opportunities is important to maintaining and improving community health.

Air Quality - Ozone

Within the report area, 0, or 0% of days exceeded the emission standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). This indicator reports the percentage of days per year with Ozone (O₃) levels above the National Ambient Air Quality Standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). Figures are calculated using data collected by monitoring stations and modeled to include census tracts where no monitoring stations exist. This indicator is relevant because poor air quality contributes to respiratory issues and overall poor health.

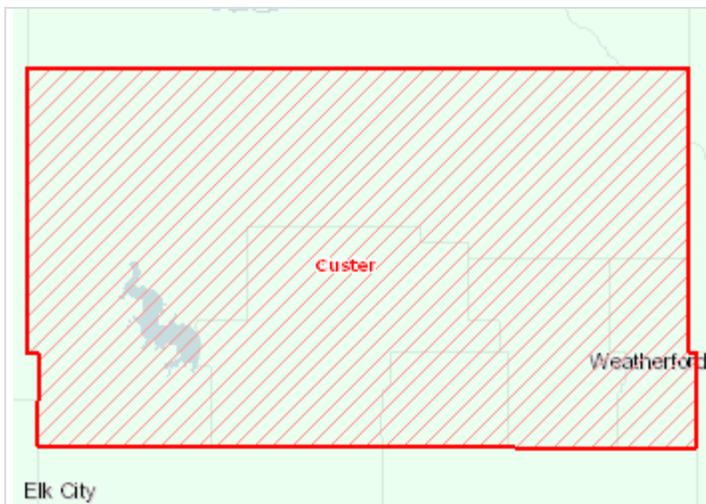
Report Area	Total Population	Average Daily Ambient Ozone Concentration	Number of Days Exceeding Emissions Standards	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Crude Average	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average
Custer County, OK	27,469	41.24	0	0%	0%
Oklahoma	3,751,351	40.80	0.11	0.03%	0.03%
United States	312,471,327	38.98	1.59	0.44%	0.47%

Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network](#): 2008. Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). Source geography: Tract.



Ozone Levels (O3), Percent Days Above NAAQ Standards by Tract, NEPHTN 2008

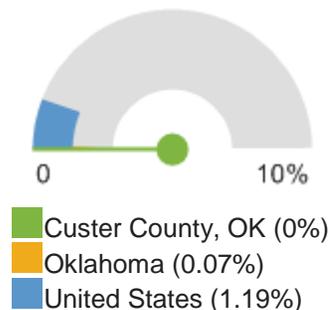
- Over 6.0%
- 1.1 - 6.0%
- 0.51 - 1.0%
- Under 0.51%
- No Days Above NAAQS Standards
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Air Quality - Particulate Matter 2.5

This indicator reports the percentage of days with particulate matter 2.5 levels above the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (35 micrograms per cubic meter) per year, calculated using data collected by monitoring stations and modeled to include counties where no monitoring stations occur. This indicator is relevant because poor air quality contributes to respiratory issues and overall poor health.

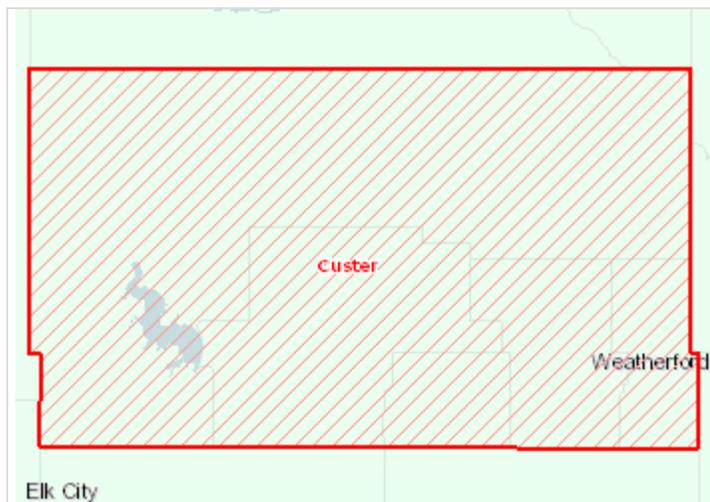
Report Area	Total Population	Average Daily Ambient Particulate Matter 2.5	Number of Days Exceeding Emissions Standards	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Crude Average	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average
Custer County, OK	27,469	7.01	0	0%	0%
Oklahoma	3,751,351	9.17	0.26	0.07%	0.07%
United States	312,471,327	10.65	4.17	1.14%	1.19%

Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network](#): 2008. Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). Source geography: Tract.



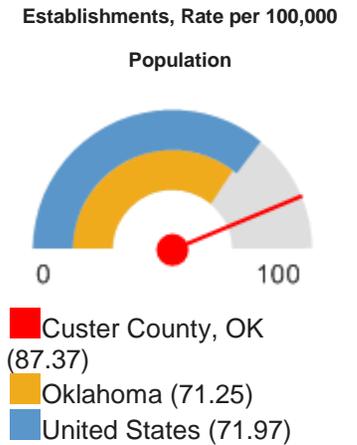
Fine Particulate Matter Levels (PM 2.5), Percent Days Above NAAQ Standards by Tract, NEPHTN 2008

- Over 6.0%
- 1.1 - 6.0%
- 0.51 - 1.0%
- Under 0.51%
- No Days Above NAAQS Standards
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Fast Food Restaurant Access

This indicator reports the number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. Fast food restaurants are defined as limited-service establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Custer County, OK	27,469	24	87.37
Oklahoma	3,751,351	2,673	71.25
United States	312,471,327	224,877	71.97



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [County Business Patterns](#): 2012. Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). Source geography: County.

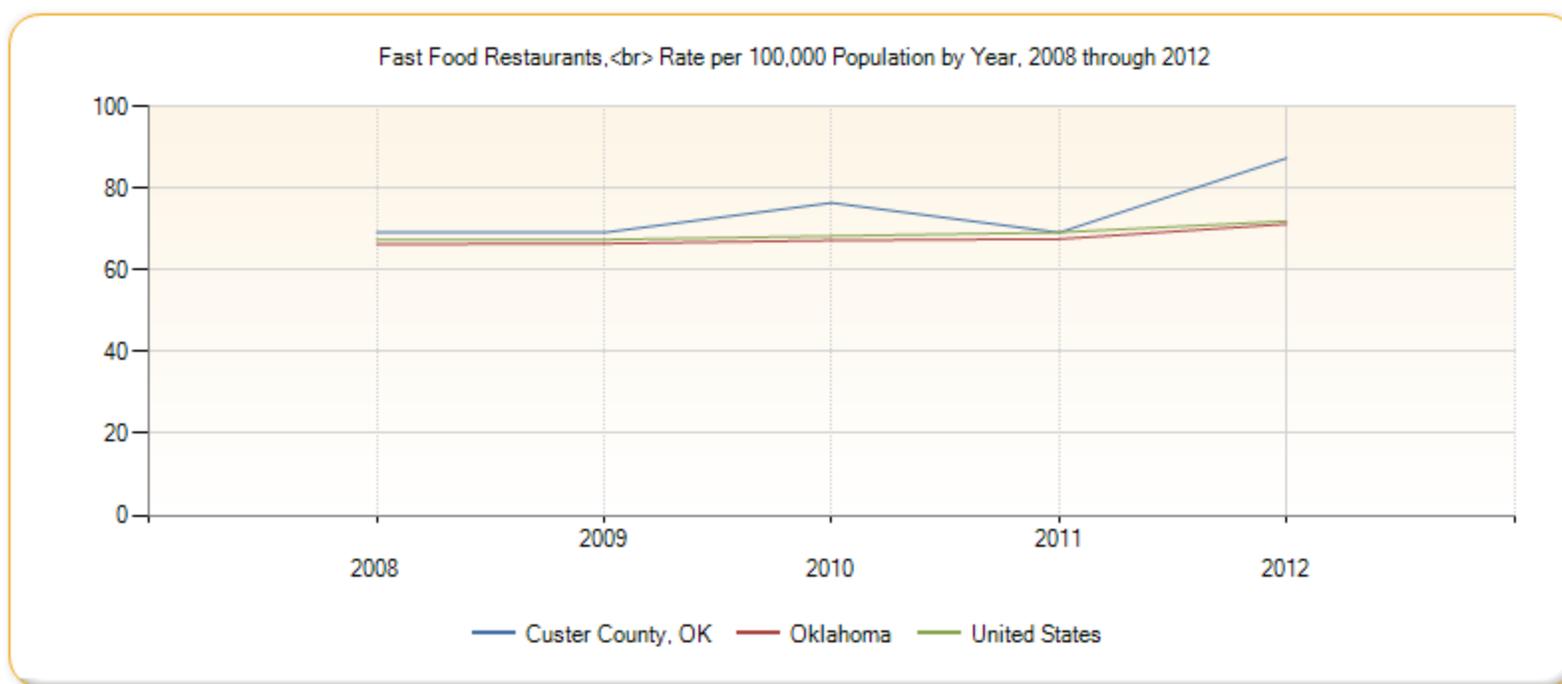


Fast Food Restaurants, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2012



**Fast Food Restaurants,
Rate per 100,000 Population by Year, 2008 through 2012**

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Custer County, OK	69.17	69.17	76.45	69.17	87.37
Oklahoma	66.32	66.48	67.26	67.58	71.25
United States	67.43	67.43	68.31	69.20	71.97

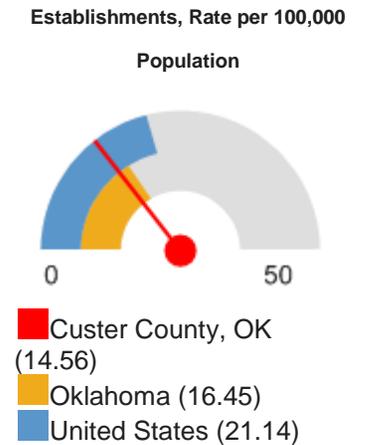


Grocery Store Access

This indicator reports the number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. Grocery stores are defined as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included are delicatessen-type establishments. Convenience stores and large general merchandise stores

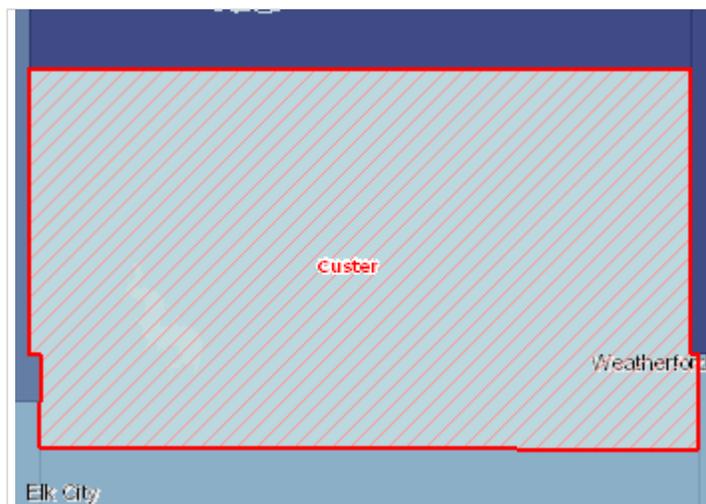
that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores are excluded. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Custer County, OK	27,469	4	14.56
Oklahoma	3,751,351	617	16.45
United States	312,471,327	66,047	21.14

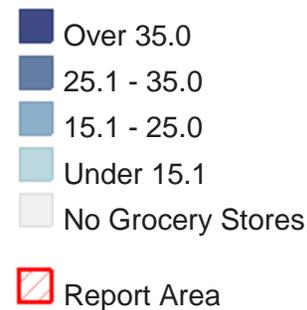


Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [County Business Patterns](#): 2012. Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). Source geography: County.



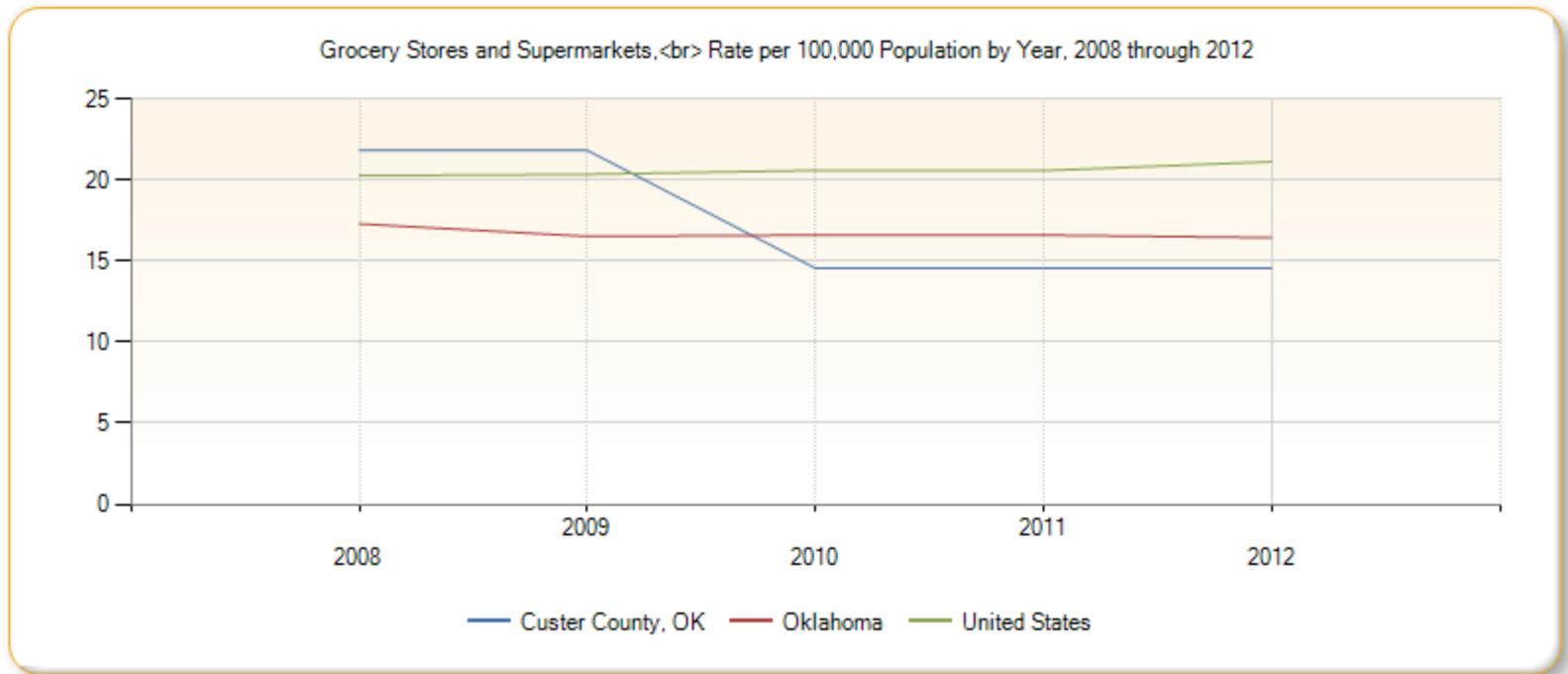
Grocery Stores and Supermarkets, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2012



Grocery Stores and Supermarkets, Rate per 100,000 Population by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012

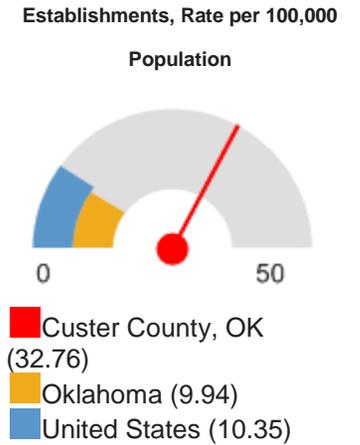
Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Custer County, OK	21.84	21.84	14.56	14.56	14.56
Oklahoma	17.30	16.53	16.61	16.61	16.45
United States	20.28	20.36	20.60	20.59	21.14



Liquor Store Access

This indicator reports the number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population, as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 445310. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Custer County, OK	27,469	9	32.76
Oklahoma	3,751,351	373	9.94
United States	312,471,327	32,327	10.35

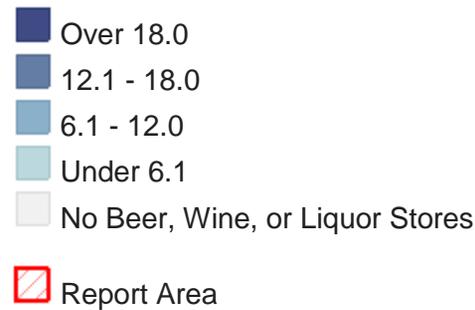


Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [County Business Patterns](#): 2012. Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). Source geography: County.



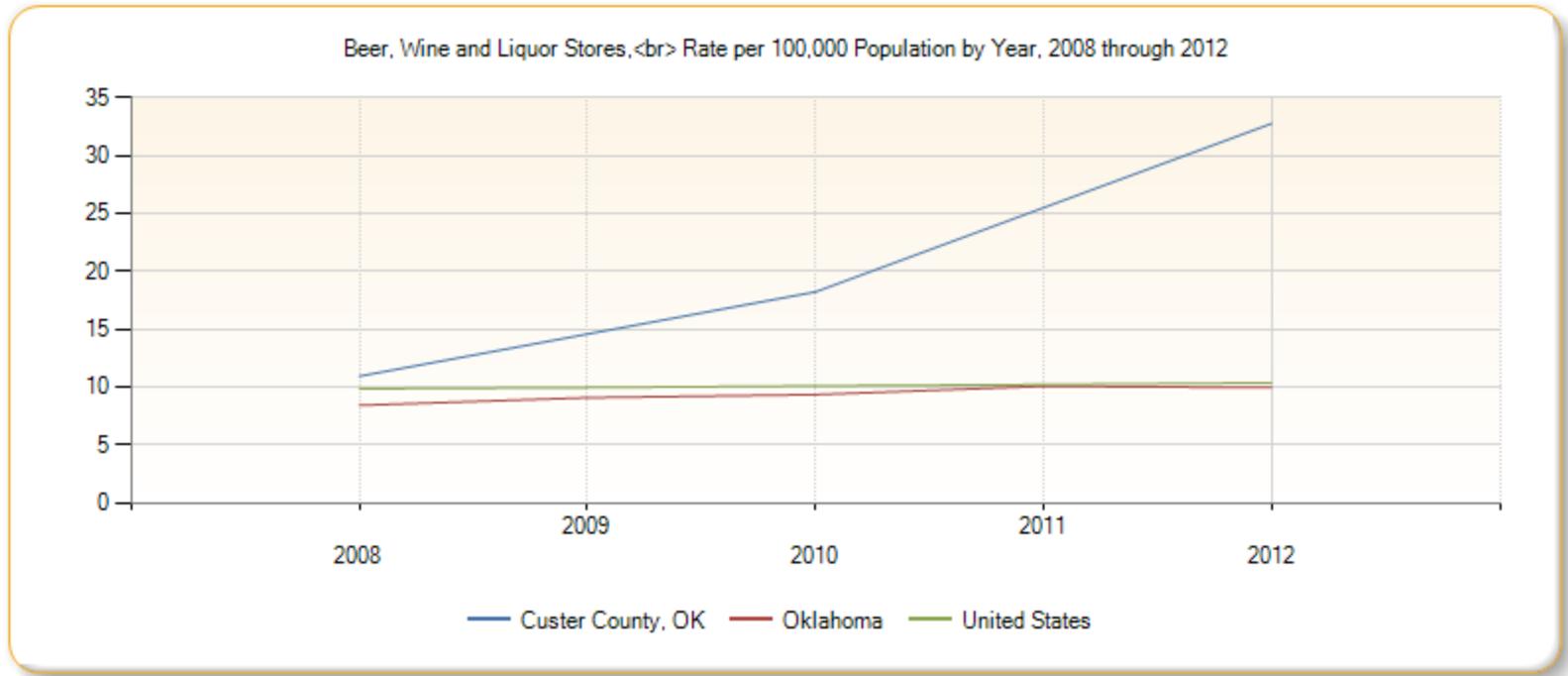
Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2012



Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores, Rate per 100,000 Population by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Custer County, OK	10.92	14.56	18.20	25.48	32.76

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Oklahoma	8.40	9.06	9.33	10.05	9.94
United States	9.83	9.93	10.08	10.20	10.35



Low Income Population with Low Food Access

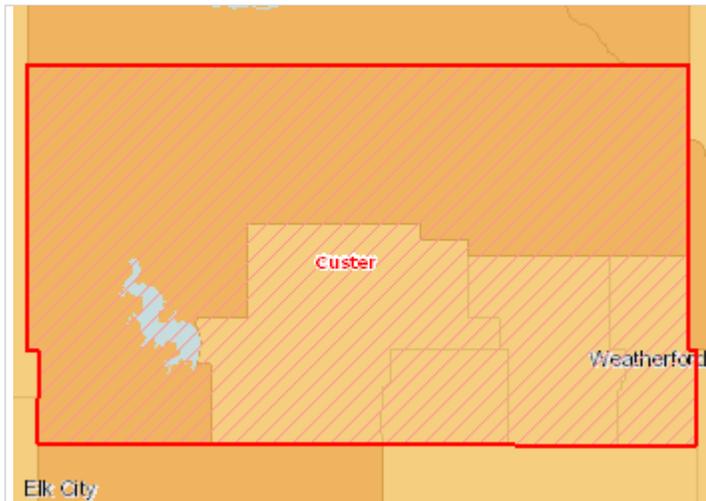
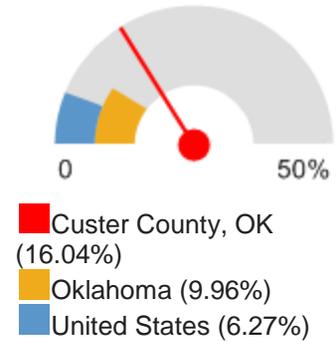
Report Area	Total Population	Low Income Population with Low Food Access	Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access
Custer County, OK	27,469	4,405	16.04%
Oklahoma	3,751,351	373,524	9.96%

Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access

United States	308,745,538	19,347,047	6.27%
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Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, [USDA - Food Access Research Atlas](#): 2010. Source geography: Tract.



Population with Limited Food Access, Low Income, Percent by Tract, FARA 2010

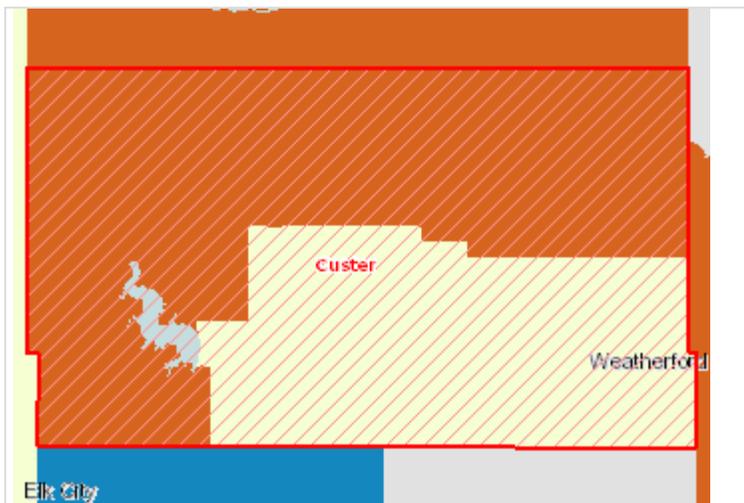
- Over 50.0%
- 20.1 - 50.0%
- 5.1 - 20.0%
- Under 5.1%
- No Low Food Access
- Report Area

Modified Retail Food Environment Index

This indicator reports the percentage of population living in census tracts with no or low access to healthy retail food stores. Figures are based on the CDC Modified Retail Food Environment Index. For this indicator, low food access tracts are considered those with index scores of 10.0 or less.

Report Area	Total Population	Percent Population in Tracts with No Food Outlet	Percent Population in Tracts with No Healthy Food Outlet	Percent Population in Tracts with Low Healthy Food Access	Percent Population in Tracts with Moderate Healthy Food Access	Percent Population in Tracts with High Healthy Food Access
Custer County, OK	27,469	0%	12.22%	27.71%	60.07%	0%
Oklahoma	3,751,351	1.96%	37.41%	30.39%	26.74%	3.51%
United States	312,474,470	0.99%	18.63%	30.89%	43.28%	5.02%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity](#); 2011. Source geography: Tract.



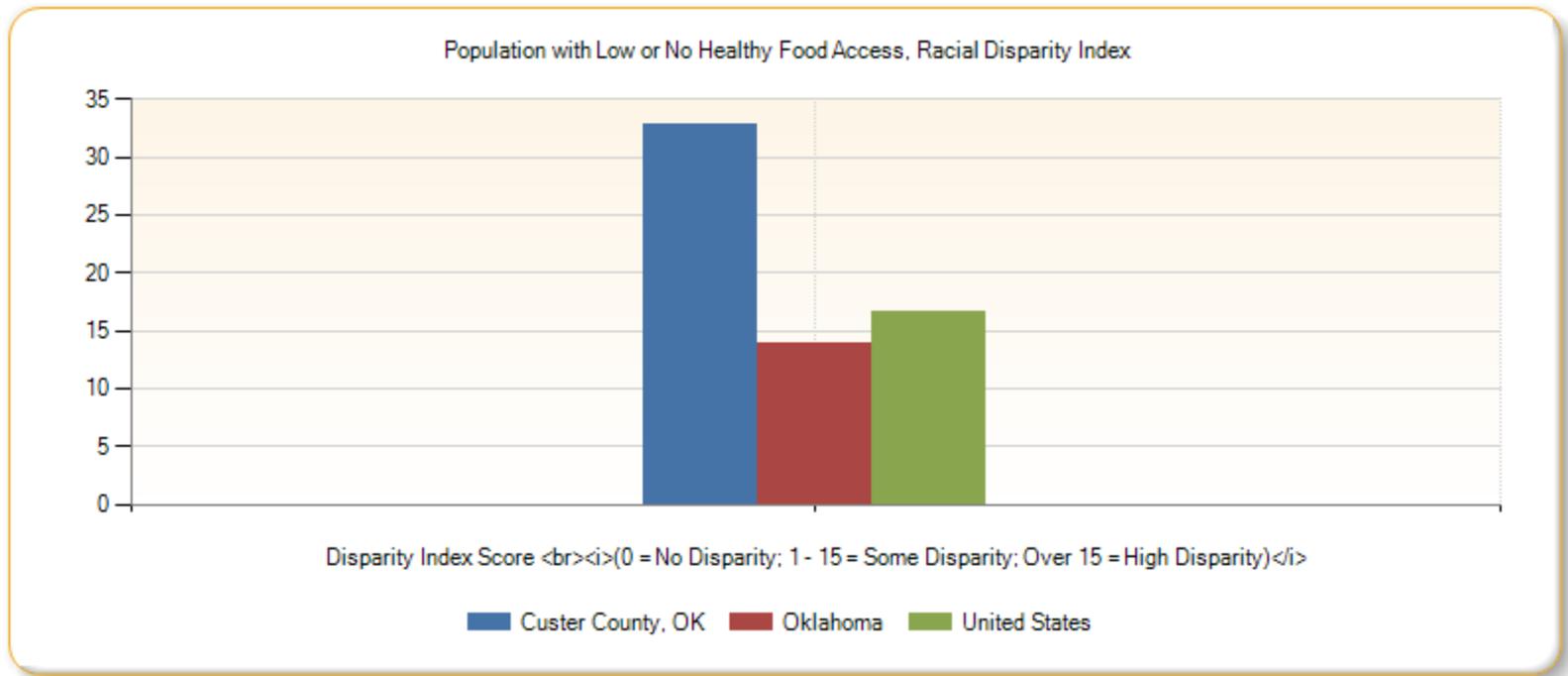
Modified Retail Food Environmental Index Score by Tract, DNPAO 2011

- Index Score Over 30 (High Access)
- Index Score 15 - 30 (Moderate Access)
- Index Score 5 - 15 (Low Access)
- Index Score Under 5 (Poor Access)
- No Healthy Retail Food Outlet (No Access)
- No Retail Food Outlets Present (Food Desert)
- Report Area

Population with Low or No Healthy Food Access, Racial Disparity Index

Report Area	Disparity Index Score (0 = No Disparity; 1 - 15 = Some Disparity; Over 15 = High Disparity)
Custer County, OK	32.83

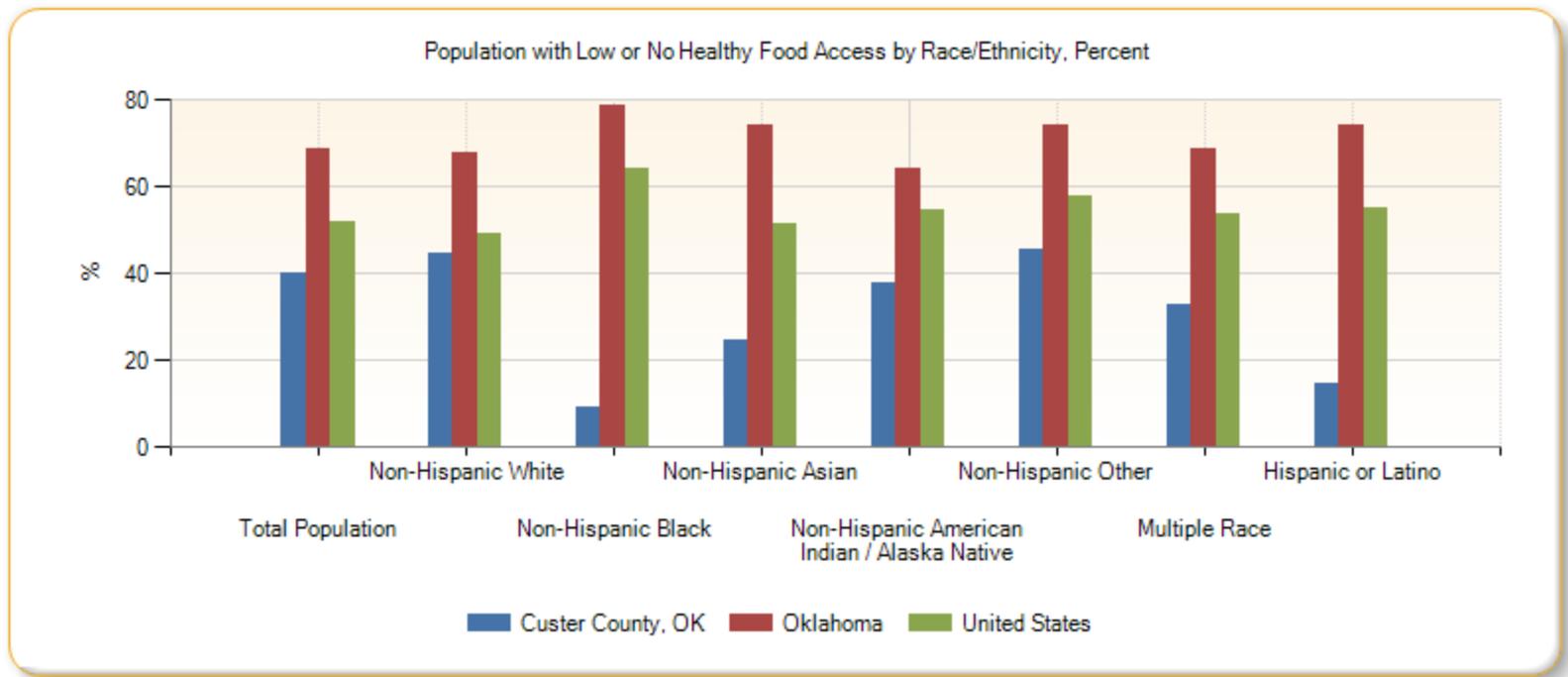
Report Area	Disparity Index Score (0 = No Disparity; 1 - 15 = Some Disparity; Over 15 = High Disparity)
Oklahoma	13.91
United States	16.59



Population with Low or No Healthy Food Access by Race/Ethnicity, Percent

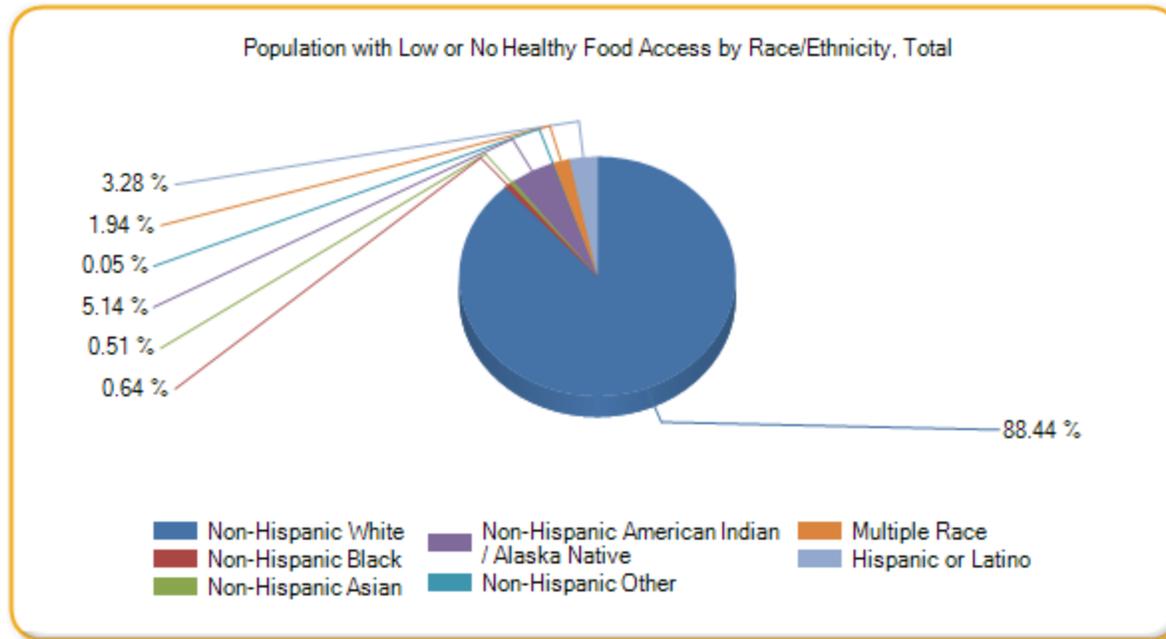
Report Area	Total Population	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic American Indian / Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic Other	Multiple Race	Hispanic or Latino
Custer County,	40.12%	44.72%	9.07%	24.43%	37.67%	45.45%	32.59%	14.57%

Report Area	Total Population	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic American Indian / Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic Other	Multiple Race	Hispanic or Latino
OK								
Oklahoma	68.92%	67.99%	78.67%	74.28%	64.11%	74.25%	68.63%	73.98%
United States	52.02%	49.33%	64.15%	51.26%	54.56%	57.92%	53.64%	54.98%



Population with Low or No Healthy Food Access by Race/Ethnicity, Total

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic American Indian / Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic Other	Multiple Race	Hispanic or Latino
Custer County, OK	9,276	67	54	539	5	204	344
Oklahoma	1,738,126	202,963	34,296	170,645	1,724	96,252	132,657
United States	95,978,903	21,776,320	5,189,224	1,128,698	270,921	2,468,453	19,410,660

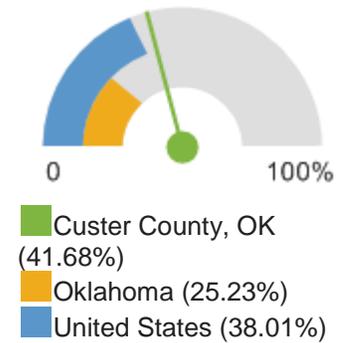


Park Access

This indicator reports the percentage of population living within 1/2 mile of a park. This indicator is relevant because access to outdoor recreation encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors.

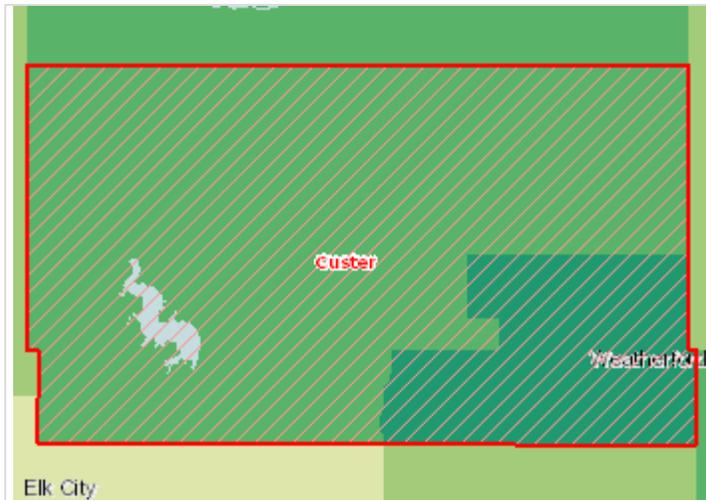
Report Area	Total Population, 2010 Census	Population Within 1/2 Mile of a Park	Percent Within 1/2 Mile of a Park
Custer County, OK	27,469	11,448	41.68%
Oklahoma	3,751,351	946,523	25.23%
United States	308,745,538	112,471,792	38.01%

Percent Within 1/2 Mile of a Park

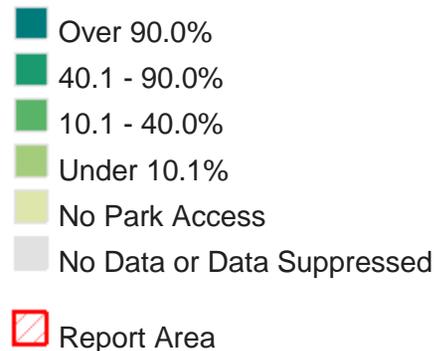


Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: [ESRI Map Gallery](#): 2013. [OpenStreetMap](#): 2013. Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). Source geography: Tract.



Population With Park Access (Within 1/2 Mile of a Park), Percent by Tract, ESRI/OSM 2013

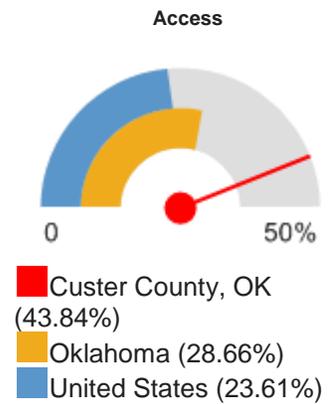


Population with Low Food Access

This indicator reports the percentage of the population living in census tracts designated as food deserts. A food desert is defined as a low-income census tract (where a substantial number or share of residents has low access to a supermarket or large grocery store). This indicator is relevant because it highlights populations and geographies facing food insecurity.

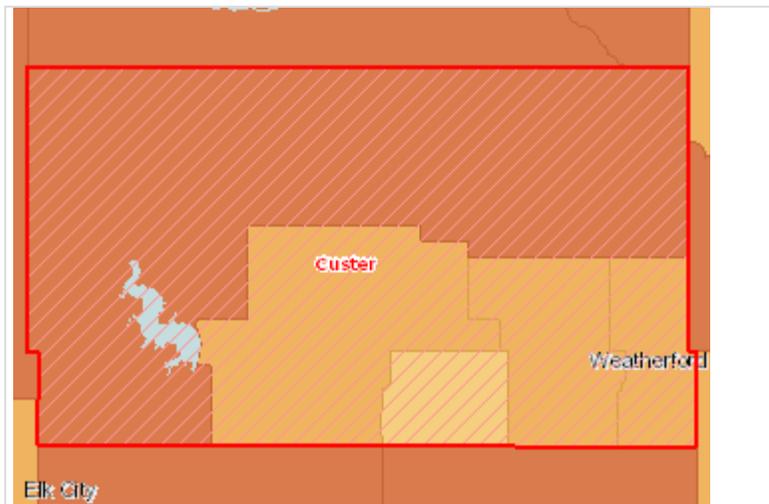
Report Area	Total Population	Population with Low Food Access	Percent Population with Low Food Access
Custer County, OK	27,469	12,042	43.84%
Oklahoma	3,751,351	1,075,089	28.66%
United States	308,745,538	72,905,540	23.61%

Percent Population with Low Food Access



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, [USDA - Food Access Research Atlas](#): 2010. Source geography: Tract.



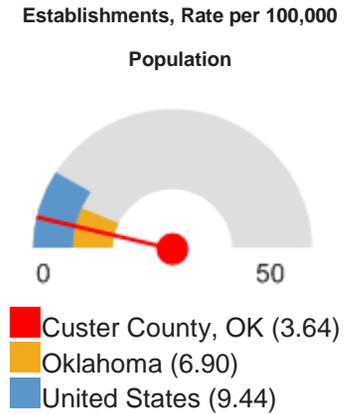
Population with Limited Food Access, Percent by Tract, FARA 2010

- Over 50.0%
- 20.1 - 50.0%
- 5.1 - 20.0%
- Under 5.1%
- No Low Food Access
- Report Area

Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

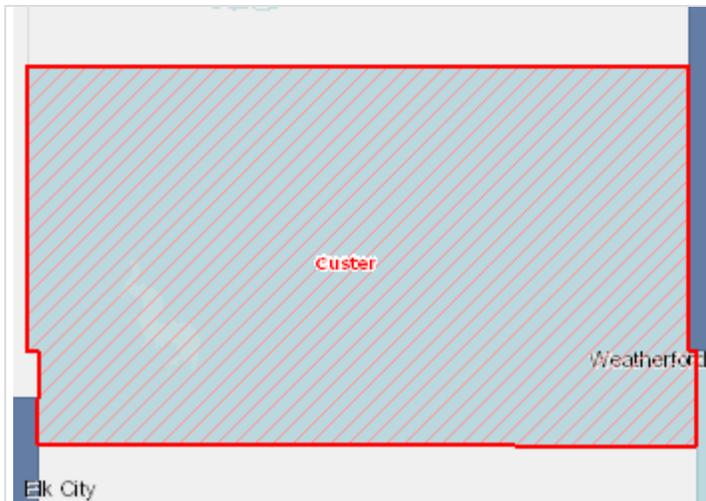
This indicator reports the number per 100,000 population of recreation and fitness facilities as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940. This indicator is relevant because access to recreation and fitness facilities encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors.

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Custer County, OK	27,469	1	3.64
Oklahoma	3,751,351	259	6.90
United States	312,471,327	29,511	9.44

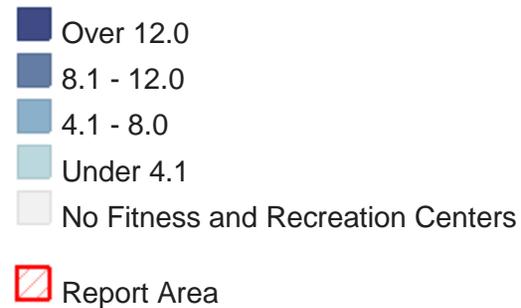


Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [County Business Patterns](#): 2012. Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). Source geography: County.



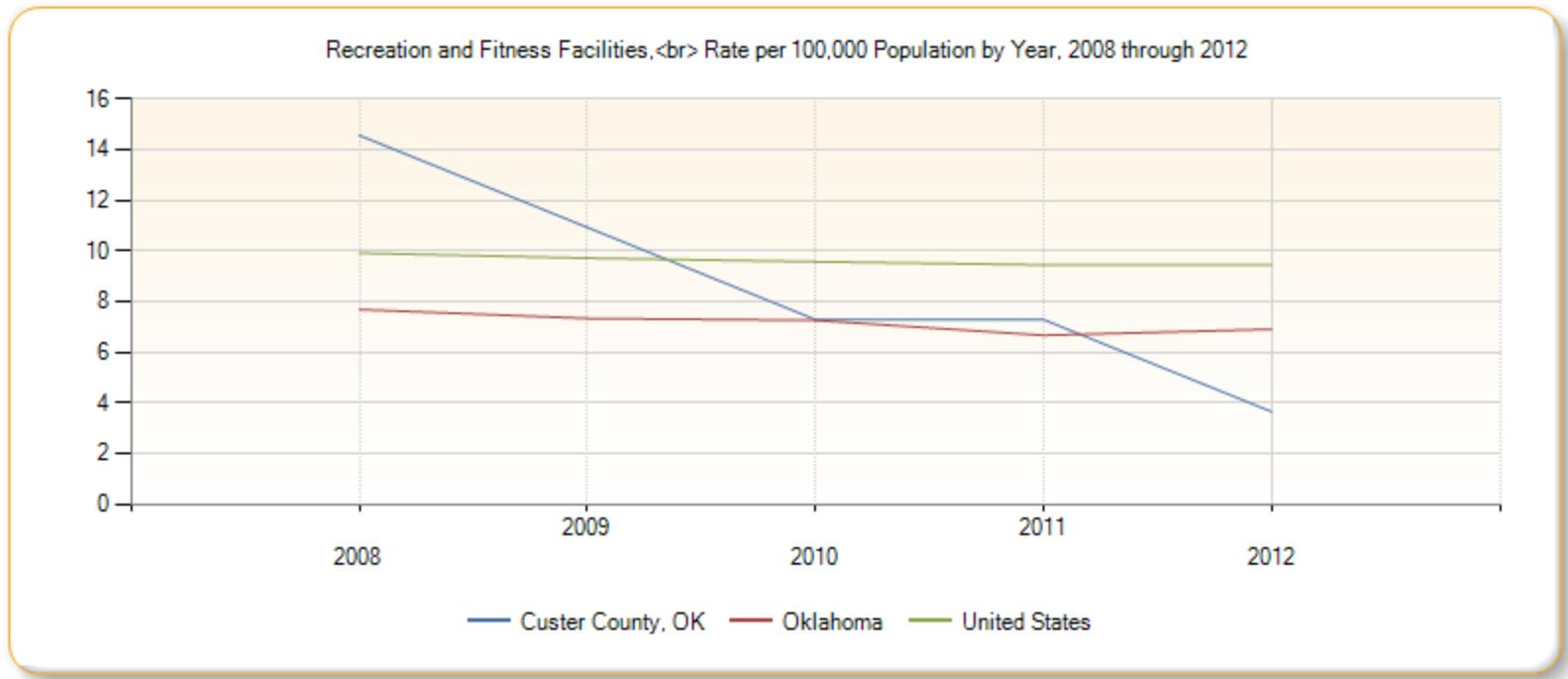
Recreation and Fitness Facilities, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2012



Recreation and Fitness Facilities, Rate per 100,000 Population by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Custer County, OK	14.56	10.92	7.28	7.28	3.64
Oklahoma	7.68	7.33	7.25	6.66	6.90

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States	9.91	9.71	9.57	9.44	9.44

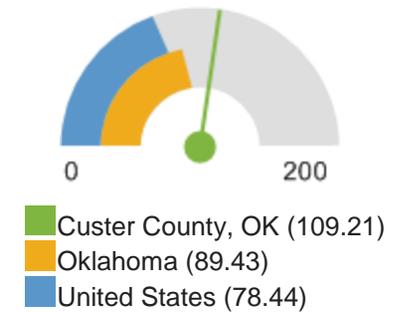


SNAP-Authorized Food Store Access

This indicator reports the number of SNAP-authorized food stores as a rate per 100,000 population. SNAP-authorized stores include grocery stores as well as supercenters, specialty food stores, and convenience stores that are authorized to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits.

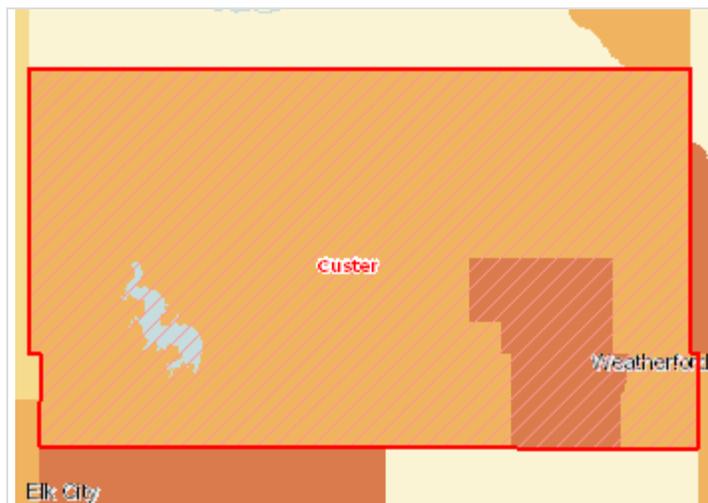
Report Area	Total Population	Total SNAP-Authorized Retailers	SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate per 100,000 Population
			SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate per 100,000 Population

Custer County, OK	27,469	30	109.21
Oklahoma	3,751,351	3,355	89.43
United States	312,471,327	245,113	78.44



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, [USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator](#): 2014. Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). Source geography: Tract.



SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate per 10,000 Population by Tract, USDA SNAP Locator 2014

- Over 12.0
- 6.1 - 12.0
- Under 6.0
- No SNAP-Authorized Retailers
- No Population or No Data
- Report Area

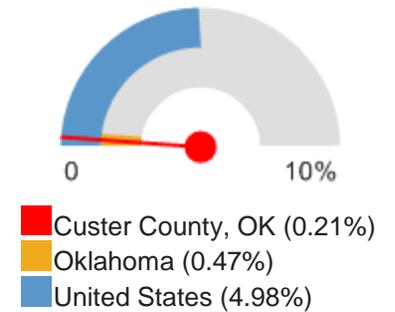
Use of Public Transportation

This indicator reports the percentage of population using public transportation as their primary means of commute to work. Public transportation” includes buses or trolley buses, streetcars or trolley cars, subway or elevated rails, and ferryboats.

Report Area	Total Population Employed Age 16	Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work	Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work
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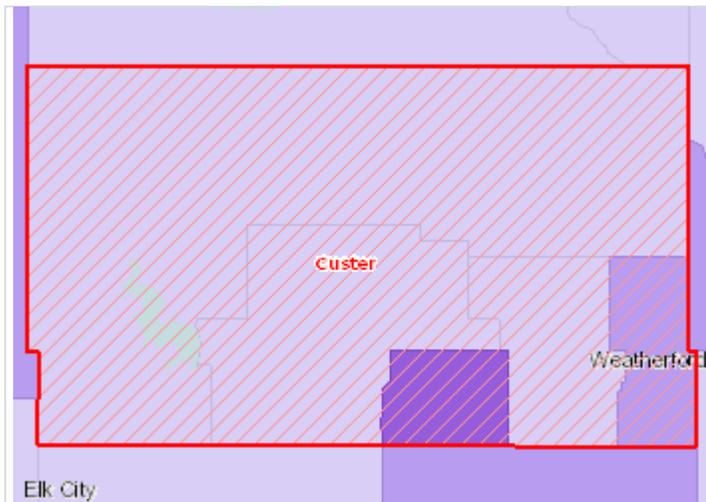
Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work

Custer County, OK	13,394	28	0.21%
Oklahoma	1,676,739	7,833	0.47%
United States	139,893,632	6,967,689	4.98%



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#): 2008-12. Source geography: Tract.



Workers Traveling to Work Using Public Transit, Percent by Tract, ACS 2008-12

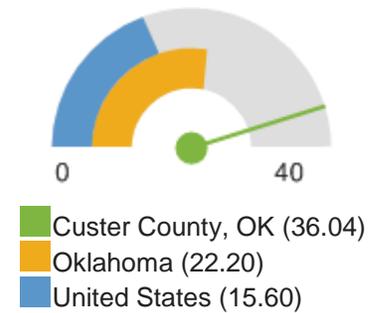
- Over 4.0%
- 1.1 - 4.0%
- 0.1 - 1.0%
- No Workers Using Public Transit
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

WIC-Authorized Food Store Access

This indicator reports the number of food stores and other retail establishments per 100,000 population that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits and that carry designated WIC foods and food categories. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of food security and healthy food access for women and children in poverty as well as environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

Report Area	Total Population (2011 Estimate)	Number WIC-Authorized Food Stores	WIC-Authorized Food Store Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custer County, OK	27,750	10	36.04
Oklahoma	3,814,128	850	22.20
United States	318,921,538	50,042	15.60

WIC-Authorized Food Store Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, [USDA - Food Environment Atlas](#): 2011. Source geography: County.



WIC-Authorized Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, FEA 2011

- Over 30.0
- 15.1 - 30.0
- Under 15.1
- No WIC-Authorized Retailers
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

FOOTNOTES

Air Quality - Ozone

Data Background

The National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network (Tracking Network) is a system of integrated health, exposure, and hazard information and data from a variety of national, state, and city sources.

Methodology

Indicator data are acquired from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network (NEPHTN) Air Quality Data web page. Utilized data includes the EPA's daily Ozone concentration estimates, a Hierarchical Bayesian Space Time Modeling System (HBM) coverage for the contiguous U.S., presented as centroid-coordinates representing a 12 x 12 km grid. Data was extracted for each coordinate, including:

Average Ozone Concentration = SUM [Concentration] / 365

Number of Days Above Regulatory Standard* = COUNT [Days Where Ozone > 75]

Coordinates were converted to raster and all data was summarized by US census tracts (2010). Final data includes the average annual Ozone concentration, as well as the number and percentage of days where Ozone concentrations exceed air quality standards. For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the EPA's [Air Quality Data](#) resource page.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Air Quality - Particulate Matter 2.5

Data Background

The National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network (Tracking Network) is a system of integrated health, exposure, and hazard information and data from a variety of national, state, and city sources.

Methodology

Indicator data are acquired from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network (NEPHTN) Air Quality Data web page. Utilized data includes the EPA's daily Ozone concentration estimates, a Hierarchical Bayesian Space Time Modeling System (HBM) coverage for the contiguous U.S., presented as centroid-coordinates representing a 12 x 12 km grid. Data was extracted for each coordinate, including:

Average Ozone Concentration = SUM [Concentration] / 365

Number of Days Above Regulatory Standard* = COUNT [Days Where Ozone > 75]

Coordinates were converted to raster and all data was summarized by US census tracts (2010). Final data includes the average annual Ozone concentration, as well as the number and percentage of days where Ozone concentrations exceed air quality standards. For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the EPA's [Air Quality Data](#) resource page.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Fast Food Restaurant Access

Data Background

County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides sub-national economic data by industry. Data for establishments are presented by geographic area, 6-digit NAICS industry, legal form of organization (U.S. and state only), and employment size class. Information is available on the number of establishments, employment during the week of March 12, first quarter payroll, and annual payroll. ZIP Code Business Patterns data are available shortly after the release of County Business Patterns. It provides the number of establishments by employment-size classes by detailed industry in the U.S.

County Business Patterns basic data items are extracted from the Business Register (BR), a database of all known single and multi-establishment employer companies maintained and updated by the U.S. Census Bureau. The BR contains the most complete, current, and consistent data for business establishments. The annual Company Organization Survey provides individual establishment data for multi-establishment companies. Data for single-establishment companies are obtained from various Census Bureau programs, such as the Economic Census, Annual Survey of Manufactures and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative record sources.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: County Business Patterns \(2012\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [County Business Patterns](#) website.

Methodology

Population figures are acquired for this indicator from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1. Industry counts are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns data file. Industries are stratified based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) a coding system used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. Establishment rates for each county are derived using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = [\text{Establishment Count}] / [\text{Population}] * 100,000$$

The specific NAICS codes used to identify establishment categories within the County Business Patterns (CBP) are listed below.

- Grocery stores and supermarkets: 445110
Grocery stores are establishments engaged in selling a "general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and

vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry". Examples include supermarkets, commissaries and food stores. Convenience stores are excluded.

- Fast food restaurants: 722513 (formerly 722211)
Any "limited service" establishments where the customer typically orders or selects items and pay before eating. Establishments may include carryout restaurants, delicatessens, drive-ins, pizza delivery shops, sandwich shops, and other fast food restaurants
- Alcoholic beverage retailers: 445310
Establishments engaged in "retailing packaged alcoholic beverages, such as ale, beer, wine, and liquor". Bars and other venues serving alcoholic beverages intended for immediate consumption on the premises are not included.
- Recreational Facilities: 713940
Establishments engaged in operating facilities which offer "exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities". Examples include athletic clubs, gymnasiums, dance centers, tennis clubs, and swimming pools.

A complete list of NAICS codes and definitions is available using the NAICS Association's [free lookup service](#) .

Notes

Data Limitations

1. Data are reported based on the primary NAICS code of the establishment. By definition, the primary NAICS code should reflect 50% or more of the establishment's activity. This definition may exclude some establishments from a particular industry classification. For example, a convenience store which also sells liquor may be classified only as a convenience store (445120) and not a beer, wine and liquor store (445310).

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Data Limitations

Reported data represent summaries limited by county boundaries. When comparing rates, consider the following:

- 1) Rates assume uniform distribution of both establishments and populations throughout the county and may not detect disparities in access for rural or minority populations.
- 2) Summaries may over-represent or under-represent county rates when populations or establishments are highly concentrated on county border lines.
- 3) Rates do not describe quality of the establishment or utilization frequency.

Grocery Store Access

Data Background

County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides sub-national economic data by industry. Data for establishments are presented by geographic area, 6-digit NAICS industry, legal form of organization (U.S. and state only), and employment size class. Information is available on the number of establishments, employment during the week of March 12, first

quarter payroll, and annual payroll. ZIP Code Business Patterns data are available shortly after the release of County Business Patterns. It provides the number of establishments by employment-size classes by detailed industry in the U.S.

County Business Patterns basic data items are extracted from the Business Register (BR), a database of all known single and multi-establishment employer companies maintained and updated by the U.S. Census Bureau. The BR contains the most complete, current, and consistent data for business establishments. The annual Company Organization Survey provides individual establishment data for multi-establishment companies. Data for single-establishment companies are obtained from various Census Bureau programs, such as the Economic Census, Annual Survey of Manufactures and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative record sources.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: County Business Patterns \(2012\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [County Business Patterns](#) website.

Methodology

Population figures are acquired for this indicator from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1. Industry counts are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns data file. Industries are stratified based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) a coding system used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. Establishment rates for each county are derived using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = [\text{Establishment Count}] / [\text{Population}] * 100,000$$

The specific NAICS codes used to identify establishment categories within the County Business Patterns (CBP) are listed below.

- Grocery stores and supermarkets: 445110
Grocery stores are establishments engaged in selling a "general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry". Examples include supermarkets, commissaries and food stores. Convenience stores are excluded.
- Fast food restaurants: 722513 (formerly 722211)
Any "limited service" establishments where the customer typically orders or selects items and pay before eating. Establishments may include carryout restaurants, delicatessens, drive-ins, pizza delivery shops, sandwich shops, and other fast food restaurants
- Alcoholic beverage retailers: 445310
Establishments engaged in "retailing packaged alcoholic beverages, such as ale, beer, wine, and liquor". Bars and other venues serving alcoholic beverages intended for immediate consumption on the premises are not included.

- Recreational Facilities: 713940
Establishments engaged in operating facilities which offer “exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities”. Examples include athletic clubs, gymnasiums, dance centers, tennis clubs, and swimming pools.

A complete list of NAICS codes and definitions is available using the NAICS Association’s [free lookup service](#) .

Notes

Data Limitations

1. Data are reported based on the primary NAICS code of the establishment. By definition, the primary NAICS code should reflect 50% or more of the establishment’s activity. This definition may exclude some establishments from a particular industry classification. For example, a convenience store which also sells liquor may be classified only as a convenience store (445120) and not a beer, wine and liquor store (445310).

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Data Limitations

Reported data represent summaries limited by county boundaries. When comparing rates, consider the following:

- 1) Rates assume uniform distribution of both establishments and populations throughout the county and may not detect disparities in access for rural or minority populations.
- 2) Summaries may over-represent or under-represent county rates when populations or establishments are highly concentrated on county border lines.
- 3) Rates do not describe quality of the establishment or utilization frequency.

Liquor Store Access

Data Background

County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides sub-national economic data by industry. Data for establishments are presented by geographic area, 6-digit NAICS industry, legal form of organization (U.S. and state only), and employment size class. Information is available on the number of establishments, employment during the week of March 12, first quarter payroll, and annual payroll. ZIP Code Business Patterns data are available shortly after the release of County Business Patterns. It provides the number of establishments by employment-size classes by detailed industry in the U.S.

County Business Patterns basic data items are extracted from the Business Register (BR), a database of all known single and multi-establishment employer companies maintained and updated by the U.S. Census Bureau. The BR contains the most complete, current, and consistent data for business establishments. The annual Company Organization Survey provides individual establishment data for multi-establishment companies. Data for single-establishment companies are obtained from various Census Bureau programs, such as the Economic Census, Annual Survey of Manufactures and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative record sources.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: County Business Patterns \(2012\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [County Business Patterns](#) website.

Methodology

Population figures are acquired for this indicator from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1. Industry counts are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns data file. Industries are stratified based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) a coding system used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. Establishment rates for each county are derived using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = [\text{Establishment Count}] / [\text{Population}] * 100,000$$

The specific NAICS codes used to identify establishment categories within the County Business Patterns (CBP) are listed below.

- Grocery stores and supermarkets: 445110
Grocery stores are establishments engaged in selling a "general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry". Examples include supermarkets, commissaries and food stores. Convenience stores are excluded.
- Fast food restaurants: 722513 (formerly 722211)
Any "limited service" establishments where the customer typically orders or selects items and pay before eating. Establishments may include carryout restaurants, delicatessens, drive-ins, pizza delivery shops, sandwich shops, and other fast food restaurants
- Alcoholic beverage retailers: 445310
Establishments engaged in "retailing packaged alcoholic beverages, such as ale, beer, wine, and liquor". Bars and other venues serving alcoholic beverages intended for immediate consumption on the premises are not included.
- Recreational Facilities: 713940
Establishments engaged in operating facilities which offer "exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities". Examples include athletic clubs, gymnasiums, dance centers, tennis clubs, and swimming pools.

A complete list of NAICS codes and definitions is available using the NAICS Association's [free lookup service](#) .

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Data Limitations

Reported data represent summaries limited by county boundaries. When comparing rates, consider the following:

- 1) Rates assume uniform distribution of both establishments and populations throughout the county and may not detect disparities in access for rural or minority populations.
- 2) Summaries may over-represent or under-represent county rates when populations or establishments are highly concentrated on county border lines.
- 3) Rates do not describe quality of the establishment or utilization frequency.

Data Limitations

1. Data are reported based on the primary NAICS code of the establishment. By definition, the primary NAICS code should reflect 50% or more of the establishment's activity. This definition may exclude some establishments from a particular industry classification. For example, a convenience store which also sells liquor may be classified only as a convenience store (445120) and not a beer, wine and liquor store (445310).
2. State laws regarding the retail sale of alcoholic beverages vary. Use caution when comparing data across States.

Low Income Population with Low Food Access

Data Background

The Food Access Research Atlas (FARA) presents a spatial overview of food access indicators for populations using different measures of supermarket accessibility. The FARA is a compliment to the USDA's [Food Environment Atlas](#), which houses county-level food related data. The FARA provides census-tract level detail of the food access measures, including food desert census tracts. Estimates in the Food Access Research Atlas draw from various sources, including the 2010 STARS list of supermarkets, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Retailer Directory, the 2010 Decennial Census, and the 2006-10 American Community Survey.

For more information about this source, including the methodology and data definitions please visit the [Food Access Research Atlas](#) web page.

Methodology

Census tract-level data was acquired from the USDA Food Access Research Atlas (FARA) and aggregated to generate county and state-level estimates.

The FARA hosts data derived through the analysis of multiple sources. First, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was derived from merging the 2010 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2010 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least \$2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point

locations. Population data are reported at the block level from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, while data on income are drawn at the block group-level from the 2006-10 American Community Survey. Distance to nearest supermarket was determined for population blocks. Blocks were determined to be "low-access" based on the distance of the block centroid to the nearest grocery store. For blocks within urban census tracts, the low-access cut off was 1 mile; for blocks within rural census tracts, the cut off was 10 miles. Rural or urban status is designated by the Census Bureau's Urban Area definition. Low-income is defined as annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the Federal poverty threshold given family size.

For more information, please refer to the [Food Access Research Atlas Documentation](#).

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available at a broader geographic level, or from a local source.

Modified Retail Food Environment Index

Data Background

The Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity (DNPAO) is a program run by the the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a division of the US Department of Health & Human Services. The agency utilizes a public health approach to address the role of nutrition and physical activity in improving the public's health and preventing and controlling chronic diseases. The DNPAO published the Modified Retail Food Environmental Index (MRFEI) for each state in the US in 2011. The mRFEI is a measure of the proportion of food retailers that sell healthy foods compared to retailers that sell unhealthy foods. Scores can range from 0 (no food retailers that typically sell healthy food) to 100 (only food retailers that typically sell healthy food). Areas with lower mRFEI scores have more food retailers (like fast food restaurants and convenience stores) that are less likely to sell less healthy foods and fewer food retailers (like supermarkets) that tend to sell healthy foods such as fresh fruits and vegetables.

Methodology

Census tract-level Modified Retail Food Environmental Index (mRFEI) data was acquired from the CDC Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity (DNPAO). This dataset contains index values for each census tract (using census 2000 boundaries) based on the proportion of healthy to unhealthy food retailers located in the tract. mRFEI scores were classified into different healthy food access categories as follows:

-9999	No Food Outlet
0.0	No Healthy Food Outlet
0.1 – 10.0	Low Healthy Food Access

10.1 – 30.0	Moderate Healthy Food Access
Over 30.0	High Healthy Food Access

The number of persons living in tracts with each food access designation was calculated using Census 2000 population figures and summarized to the county or state level. Percentages were generated by dividing these figures by the total population in each county or state. For more information, please see the complete CDC [Modified Retail Food Environment Index Report](#).

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories the US Census Bureau based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the Decennial Census are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. A census respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as “Two or More Races”. The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. Total population counts are reported in the Decennial Census Summary File 1 by combined race and ethnicity. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics (total and percentages) are generated using the method described above. Totals and percentages are only available by race and ethnicity for populations in tracts with low, poor, or no healthy food access (tracts with scores under 15.1).

Index of Disparity (ID)

The Index of Disparity (ID) used with this indicator was adopted by researchers at the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and the National Institute of Health (NIH) for use with Healthy People 2010 and 2020 guidelines. This index measures the magnitude of variation in indicator percentages across groups - in this case racial and ethnic groups. Specifically, the index of disparity is defined as "the average of the absolute differences between rates for specific groups within a population and the overall population rate, divided by the rate for the overall population and expressed as a percentage". The ID can be expressed using the following formula:

$$\text{Index of Disparity} = 100.0 * ((\text{SUM} (|r - R|) / n) / R)$$

...where r is the sub-group rate and R is the total population rate. Index values range from 0 (where all sub-groups are equal) to infinity. Index values are heavily dependent on the total population value (R), so comparisons should be made across geographic areas (county vs. state vs. nation), and not across indicators.

For more information on the index of disparity, please see the NIH research article [A Summary Measure of Health Disparity](#).

Park Access

Data Background

ESRI's ArcGIS map gallery provides a platform for viewing and downloading various public-use datasets. OpenStreetMap (OSM) is a collaborative project to create a free editable map of the world. OSM components are available for download in bulk through the third party platforms, including the [WeoGeo market](#).

Methodology

The percentage and number of people living within 0.5 miles of the boundary of a park was calculated by CARES. The population living within a 0.5 mile radius of any park boundary (buffer) was determined at the census block level using 2010 census block centroids. These figures were aggregated to census tract, county, and state levels. These estimates use population figures from the US Census Bureau 2010 Decennial Census. Park boundaries are acquired from a combination of sources, including ESRI's [USA Parks \(2010\), as well as OpenStreetMap](#) (2013). Land feature types from these layers include: local parks, state parks and forests, national parks and forests, national monuments, and beaches. OpenStreetMap park features include some nature preserves, skate parks, and dog parks.

Notes

Data Limitations

1. Navteq parks data includes local, state, and national park as well as national forests. These locations may represent a wide spectrum of infrastructure that encourages physical activity, and not all locations may present equal opportunities.
2. This indicator may overestimate park access since routes to park entrances may be much farther than a direct line from a residence to a park boundary.
3. The data may not capture places that serve park functions, but are not classified as parks, such as an unofficial trail along a utility corridor, or a school-yard open for public use under a joint use agreement.

Population with Low Food Access

Data Background

The Food Access Research Atlas (FARA) presents a spatial overview of food access indicators for populations using different measures of supermarket accessibility. The FARA is a compliment to the USDA's [Food Environment Atlas](#), which houses county-level food related data. The FARA provides census-tract level detail of the food access measures, including food desert census tracts. Estimates in the Food Access Research Atlas draw from various sources, including the 2010 STARS list of supermarkets, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Retailer Directory, the 2010 Decennial Census, and the 2006-10 American Community Survey.

For more information about this source, including the methodology and data definitions please visit the [Food Access Research Atlas](#) web page.

Methodology

Census tract-level data was acquired from the USDA Food Access Research Atlas (FARA) and aggregated to generate county and state-level estimates.

The FARA hosts data derived through the analysis of multiple sources. First, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was derived from merging the 2010 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2010 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least \$2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point locations. Population data are reported at the block level from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, while data on income are drawn at the block group-level from the 2006-10 American Community Survey. Distance to nearest supermarket was determined for population blocks. Blocks were determined to be "low-access" based on the distance of the block centroid to the nearest grocery store. For blocks within urban census tracts, the low-access cut off was 1 mile; for blocks within rural census tracts, the cut off was 10 miles. Rural or urban status is designated by the Census Bureau's Urban Area definition. Low-income is defined as annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the Federal poverty threshold given family size.

For more information, please refer to the [Food Access Research Atlas Documentation](#).

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available at a broader geographic level, or from a local source.

Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

Data Background

County Business Patterns (CBP) is an annual series that provides sub-national economic data by industry. Data for establishments are presented by geographic area, 6-digit NAICS industry, legal form of organization (U.S. and state only), and employment size class. Information is available on the number of establishments, employment during the week of March 12, first quarter payroll, and annual payroll. ZIP Code Business Patterns data are available shortly after the release of County Business Patterns. It provides the number of establishments by employment-size classes by detailed industry in the U.S.

County Business Patterns basic data items are extracted from the Business Register (BR), a database of all known single and multi-establishment employer companies maintained and updated by the U.S. Census Bureau. The BR contains the most complete, current, and consistent data for business establishments. The annual Company Organization Survey provides individual establishment data for multi-establishment companies. Data for single-establishment companies are obtained from various Census Bureau programs, such as the Economic Census, Annual Survey of Manufactures and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative record sources.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: County Business Patterns \(2012\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [County Business Patterns](#) website.

Methodology

Population figures are acquired for this indicator from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1. Industry counts are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns data file. Industries are stratified based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) a coding system used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. Establishment rates for each county are derived using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = [\text{Establishment Count}] / [\text{Population}] * 100,000$$

The specific NAICS codes used to identify establishment categories within the County Business Patterns (CBP) are listed below.

- Grocery stores and supermarkets: 445110
Grocery stores are establishments engaged in selling a "general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry". Examples include supermarkets, commissaries and food stores. Convenience stores are excluded.
- Fast food restaurants: 722513 (formerly 722211)
Any "limited service" establishments where the customer typically orders or selects items and pay before eating. Establishments may include carryout restaurants, delicatessens, drive-ins, pizza delivery shops, sandwich shops, and other fast food restaurants
- Alcoholic beverage retailers: 445310
Establishments engaged in "retailing packaged alcoholic beverages, such as ale, beer, wine, and liquor". Bars and other venues serving alcoholic beverages intended for immediate consumption on the premises are not included.
- Recreational Facilities: 713940
Establishments engaged in operating facilities which offer "exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities". Examples include athletic clubs, gymnasiums, dance centers, tennis clubs, and swimming pools.

A complete list of NAICS codes and definitions is available using the NAICS Association's [free lookup service](#) .

Notes

Data Limitations

1. Data are reported based on the primary NAICS code of the establishment. By definition, the primary NAICS code should reflect 50% or more of the establishment's activity. This definition may exclude some establishments from a particular industry classification. For example, a convenience store which also sells liquor may be classified only as a convenience store (445120)

and not a beer, wine and liquor store (445310).

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Data Limitations

Reported data represent summaries limited by county boundaries. When comparing rates, consider the following:

- 1) Rates assume uniform distribution of both establishments and populations throughout the county and may not detect disparities in access for rural or minority populations.
- 2) Summaries may over-represent or under-represent county rates when populations or establishments are highly concentrated on county border lines.
- 3) Rates do not describe quality of the establishment or utilization frequency.

SNAP-Authorized Food Store Access

Data Background

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) is an agency of USDA's Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services. FNS works to end hunger and obesity through the administration of 15 federal nutrition assistance programs including WIC, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and school meals. In partnership with State and Tribal governments, FNS' programs serve one in four Americans during the course of a year. The FNS mission is to increase food security and reduce hunger by providing children and low-income people access to food, a healthful diet and nutrition education in a way that supports American agriculture and inspires public confidence.

Methodology

Locations of SNAP-Authorized retailers was acquired from the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) SNAP Retailers Locator. This data was processed and each retailer was assigned to the census tract which it fell entirely within. Counts of retailers per each census tract were generated. SNAP-retailer access rates were then calculated for each tract based on the number of stores per 10,000 population.

Locations of SNAP-authorized retailers are compiled by the USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, SNAP Benefits Redemption Division. This data is updated periodically and was last current as of July 16, 2013. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau . Indicator data is presented as a rate per 10,000 population based on the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{[\text{SNAP-Authorized Retailers}]}{[\text{Total Population}]} * 10,000$$

For more information, please refer to the SNAP Retailer Locator documentation.

Notes

Data Limitations

Reported data represent summaries limited by census tract boundaries. When comparing rates, consider the following:

- 1) Rates assume uniform distribution of both establishments and populations throughout the tract and may not detect disparities in access for rural or minority populations.
- 2) Summaries may over-represent or under-represent tract rates when populations or establishments are highly concentrated near tract borders.
- 3) Rates do not describe quality of the establishment or utilization frequency.

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Use of Public Transportation

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year, and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data \(2008\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [American Community Survey](#) website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population using the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = [\text{Subgroup Population}] / [\text{Total Population}] * 100$$

For more information on the specific data elements reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete [American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions](#).

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as “Two or More Races”. The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

WIC-Authorized Food Store Access

Data Background

The Food Environment Atlas provides access to the majority of the food-related datasets of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Economic Research Service (ERS). The ERS performs research about food security in U.S. households and communities, and provides data access to national, state, and local statistics from its analysis. The ERS draws from various sources to measure population food security, including internal USDA databases (the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Retailer Directory, the National Farmers Market Directory, the Census of Agriculture, the Quarterly Food-At-Home Price Database) and data from other federal programs like the Decennial Census and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

For more information about this source, please visit the [Food Environment Atlas](#) .

Methodology

County-level data was acquired from the USDA Food Environmental Atlas (FEA).

The FEA reports WIC-Authorized retailers as a rate per 1,000 population. The FEA reports WIC-store data from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch. Population data are from the [U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates](#). WIC-store access rates for each county are derived using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = [\text{Establishment Count}] / [\text{Population}] * 100,000$$

. For more information, please refer to the [Food Environmental Atlas Documentation](#).

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Data Limitations

Reported data represent summaries limited by county boundaries. When comparing rates, consider the following:

- 1) Rates assume uniform distribution of both establishments and populations throughout the county and may not detect disparities in access for rural or minority populations.
 - 2) Summaries may over-represent or under-represent county rates when populations or establishments are highly concentrated on county border lines.
 - 3) Rates do not describe quality of the establishment or utilization frequency.
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Report prepared by [Community Commons](#), August 29, 2014.