

Hunter Health Clinic

Wichita, Kansas

Outpatient Service Area

# Hunter Health Center

## Service Area Profile (PICTURE)

### A. Location

Service Area Communities
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(DRIVE TIME MAP)

### B. Access

### C. Demographics

#### HUNTER HEALTH CENTER 2004 USER POPULATION ANALYSIS (PLACEHOLDER)

County	Iowa of KS & NE	Kickapoo of KS	Prairie Band Pottawatomie	Sac & Fox Missouria	All Other	2004 Total	2000 Census	User/ Census	2014 HSP Projection	User/ Proj	Census/ Proj
Brown	92	550	116	65	241	1,064	946	112.47%	1,036	102.70%	91.31%
Donipam	82	3	12	0	11	108	100	108.00%	143	75.52%	69.93%
Jackson	20	55	890	2	312	1,279	866	147.69%	1054	121.35%	82.16%
Richardson	96	2	3	5	13	119	221	53.85%	428	27.80%	51.64%
	290	610	1,021	72	577	2,570	2,133	120.49%	2,661	96.58%	80.16%

#### PCPVs by Community of Residence by County to the Hunter Indian Health Center

(2004 PCPV MAP)

### D. Topography and Climate

The topography of the land is equally divided between bottom and upland, the general surface being only slightly undulating. There is but little timber; probably not more than one percent. The major rivers which cross the area are the Arkansas River, the Little Arkansas River, and the Ninnescah.

The weather of Sedgwick County is subject to frequent and abrupt changes. During the summer months, strong southerly winds are common. The average annual temperature is 13.9 degrees Celsius. The average annual precipitation is 779.8 mm per year.

### **E. Housing and Public Facilities**

The city of Wichita's total population is 353,828 people. Housing is reasonably abundant in the area. Most Indians within the Wichita Service Area live in single family homes or apartment complexes either owned by the family or rented.

Wichita has a post office, numerous grocery stores, restaurants, convenience stores and other public facilities such as a golf course, public parks and a city lake. There are local police and fire departments.

Wichita has an abundance of churches and other places of worship.

It also has a commercial airport.

### **F. Utilities**

The primary source for potable water is from lake reservoirs. Homes in rural areas are supplied by either wells or rural water systems.

Natural gas for the Wichita Service area is abundant and supplied by the Kansas Gas Service. Rural areas may use bottled gas (propane), and some homes still use wood as the major source of heating fuel.

Electricity is supplied by Aquila Energy Company.

Telephone services are widespread and are supplied by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in most of the Wichita Service Area. The non-availability of telephone service is not a common problem in this service area. However, six percent of residents in Wichita are without telephone services. Many Indian families cannot afford to pay for telephone services, which can be somewhat expensive.

Television is widespread and with the rapid spread of cable and satellite systems, almost every small town has access to cable or satellite television. Otherwise, reception is limited to Wichita stations and public television

### **G. Education**

Public Schools are located in every small city or town in the Service Area for grades 1-12. In addition, there are a number of private high schools located within the Wichita Service Area.

Wichita is served by the Wichita Area Technical College, located in Wichita.

Wichita State University is also located in Wichita. This institution offers both BA and BS degrees in a variety of fields, as well as Masters Degrees in Education, Music, Business and

Biology. It has a widely known College of Health Sciences which offers programs for Medical Technology, Nursing, and Strategic Planning.

#### **H. Economy**

Manufacturing and education, health, and social services are the two major employers in the Service Area. Other employment is provided by retail trade and finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing.

Many Indians are employed in local services and trades, or in the governmental services. However, the majority derive their incomes through seasonal or part-time employment at relatively low paying jobs.

#### **I. Social and Political**

As a result of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Relocation Program during the 1950s and 1960s and other employment opportunities, large numbers of American Indian and Alaska Natives moved to metropolitan locations throughout the United States. The American Indian Policy Review Commission, established by the Congress, in 1976 estimated that as many as 160,000 American Indians and Alaska Natives were relocated to urban centers during the BIA Relocation Program.

In order to address the serious and growing problem of lack of access to basic health care, a number of the larger cities established volunteer Indian centers and free health clinics. In 1976, Congress passed the Health Care Improvement Act, which provided authority for urban health program through its Title V. This provision authorized the IHS to provide funding to health programs serving urban Indian populations.

The Hunter Health Clinic, Inc., is a 501(c)3 non-profit corporation providing medical, dental, mental health, substance abuse, medication, transportation and social services. Originating in 1976 as the Mid-America All-Indian center and known as the Wichita Urban Indian Health Center. In 1985, the health center was expanded to serve all persons and renamed in honor of Jay and Vera Hunter, active Native American and community leader.

Hunter Health Clinic is the only Urban Indian Health Program in Kansas and the only federally funded Community Health Center in Wichita. In 2003, Hunter Health Clinic delivered 51,721 services to 15,567 individuals. In 2002, 49,142 services were delivered to 13,963 individuals.

#### **Current Services:**

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