State of the Family

KANSAS CHILD & FAMILY WELL-BEING INDICATORS

State Trends and a County-by-County Ranking on 18 Indicators of Child and Family Well-being

2015 Report

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2015 Report

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Kansas Department for Children and Families
Strong Families Make a Strong Kansas

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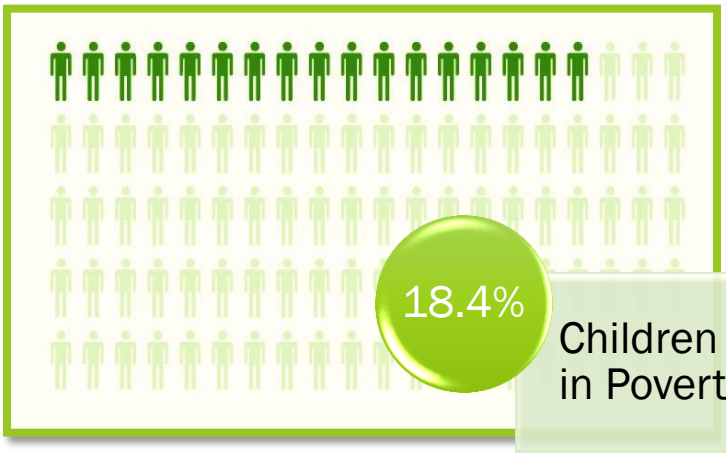
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State of Kansas



Over the past decade, the State of Kansas experienced a:

- **30.3%** increase in the percent enrolled in the **National School Lunch Program** receiving free or reduced lunch.
- **24.3%** increase in **children living in poverty**
- **7.2%** increase in **high school dropout rates**
- **20.8%** increase in **Medicaid enrollment**
- **11%** increase in **non-marital births**
- **33.3%** increase in **parental unemployment** (2007 to 2013)
- **74.2%** increase in **SNAP enrollment**
- **19.7%** decrease in **Childcare Assistance enrollment**
- **3.1%** decrease in **divorce rates**
- **11.1%** decrease in **infant mortality rates**
- **4%** decrease in **low birthweight babies**
- **18.8%** decrease in births to **mothers without a high school diploma** (2004 to 2012).
- **57.6%** decrease in **enrollment in TANF**
- **34.3%** decrease in **teen pregnancies**
- **23.5%** decrease in the number of **children without health insurance** (2006 to 2013)
- **38.3%** decrease in **youth binge drinking**
- **43%** decrease in **youth tobacco use**

The four indicators that evidenced the highest percent change from the 2014 report:

- **TANF**, a 27.2% decrease in the percentage of Kansans enrolled
- **Teen pregnancy,** a 12.9% decrease in girls, ages 10 19, becoming pregnant
- **Youth binge drinking**, a 14.8% decrease in the percentage of youth engaging in binge drinking behavior
- **Uninsured children,** a 12.7% decrease in children without health insurance

Kansas Counties

- Based on the composite index scores, which take into account each county's data across 18 indicators of child and family well-being, the Overall **Top 10 Kansas counties** are: 1) Greeley, 2) Johnson, 3) Nemaha, 4) Trego, 5) Pottawatomie, 6) Gove, 7) Wallace, 8) Wabaunsee, 9) Washington, and 10) Riley.
- A high overall ranking does not mean that a given county ranks highly on each individual indicator, therefore, each county has specific areas that they could target to improve child and family well-being.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STATE OF THE FAMILY REPORT

In 2012, The Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF) contracted with Kansas State University researchers to begin an analysis of child and family well-being across Kansas counties. The purpose of this project was to **provide information** through publicly-available annual reports accessible to government officials, policymakers, community leaders, faith-based organizations, helping professionals and Kansas citizens **to better understand** the state of child and family well-being in their local area **and assist** local communities target specific areas for **improving the health of children and families.** Each year, researchers at Kansas State compile and analyze data to develop a report that provides an overview of state-level trends and a county-by-county comparison on indicators of child and family well-being.

To do this, measurable indicators of child and family well-being were selected based on several criteria. First, researchers conducted an in-depth literature search of indicators of child poverty. From this investigation, a list of approximately 60 potential indicators was developed. Many of these were duplicative, so the next step was to determine which indicators could be obtained at both the state and county level. Various sources that collect county and state-level data were searched; however, only a handful of these indicators were consistently measured at the state level and even fewer at the county level. Following the narrowing of indicators to viable measures, the list was reviewed with DCF. At the time, DCF indicated its desire to have a shorter, more concise list. A list of 14 indicators was proposed, with DCF adding TANF, SNAP, Medicaid, and Childcare Assistance to bring the total to **18 indicators of child and family well-being**. Of these 18 indicators, two are tracked only every decade (parental unemployment and single-parent household). The selected indicators reflect the needs of DCF and the availability of data at the initiation of the annual report. Although these are reputable and consistent indicators, there are many more potential indicators aside from these 18. Such additional indicators may be more salient in some counties compared to others or may only be measured in certain counties. Each county's policymakers and citizens should attend to additional measures of child and family well-being unique to their own circumstances. In addition, evaluating outcomes of specific counties' programs and initiatives would be an important step in determining the effectiveness of these programs at the local level and are likely to provide more proximal evidence of the effectiveness of these new programs and initiatives than will the 18 indicators specified in these reports.

Each county's policymakers and citizens should attend to additional measures of child and family well-being unique to their own circumstances.

Various sources are used to collect this state and county-level data year by year, including the U.S. Census Bureau, KIDS Count, DCF, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Kansas State Department of Education, and other local resources.

INDICATORS

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, THE 18 INDICATORS ARE:

1. Child care Assistance
2. Child Poverty
3. Divorce
4. Free And Reduced Lunch Programs
5. High School Dropouts
6. Infant Mortality
7. Low Birthweight Babies
8. Medicaid Enrollment
9. Mothers without a High School Diploma
10. Non marital Births
11. Parental Unemployment
12. Single parent Households
13. SNAP Enrollment
14. TANF Enrollment
15. Teen Pregnancy
16. Uninsured Children
17. Youth Binge Drinking
18. Youth Tobacco Use

INTRODUCTION

Each year, the Kansas Department for Children and Families and researchers at Kansas State University develop a report on child and family well-being in the state of Kansas. The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of state-level trends and a county-by-county comparison on a number of indicators of child and family well-being. This information could aid government officials, policymakers, community leaders, faith-based organizations, helping professionals, and Kansas citizens understand the state of child and family well-being in their local area and assist in helping local communities target specific areas for improving the health of children and families.

- Why rank Kansas counties? The ranking system provides an overall picture of the status of each county on these 18indicators compared to all other counties in the state of Kansas.
- Since 2012, these annual reports have ranked counties on each of these indicators. In this 2015 report we provide an update to the Kansas county rankings.
- This update allows us to see how much counties changed from the 2014 report to the current year. The change score for each county is provided in the composite index tables.

Eighteen indicators of child and family well-being are included in both the state trend data as well as the county rankings. The eighteen indicators are:

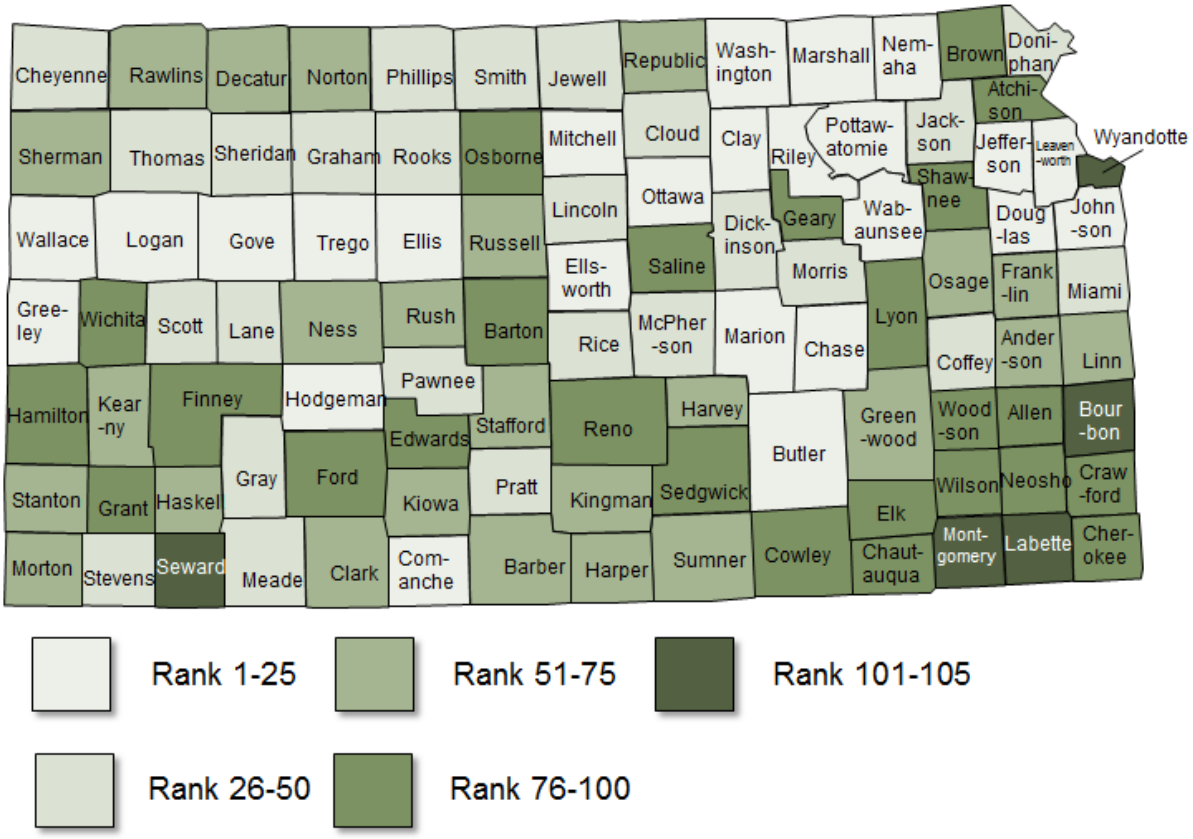
1. **Child Care Assistance**
2. **Child Poverty**
3. **Divorce**
4. **Free And Reduced Lunch Programs**
5. **High School Dropouts**
6. **Infant Mortality**
7. **Low Birthweight Babies**
8. **Medicaid Enrollment**
9. **Mothers without a High School Diploma**
10. **Non-marital Births**
11. **Parental Unemployment**
12. **Single Parent Households**
13. **SNAP Enrollment**
14. **TANF Enrollment**
15. **Teen Pregnancy**
16. **Uninsured Children**
17. **Youth Binge Drinking**
18. **Youth Tobacco Use**

METHOD

A composite index was developed to compare counties on multiple indicators of child and family well-being. To reduce volatility in how counties change from one year to the next on these indicators, we used three-year averages of the years 2011-2013*, which represents the most recently-available data at the county level. The Composite Index takes all indicators and pools them together, giving each county one score that can be compared across counties. First, a standardized (Z)-score was computed for each indicator for each county. To calculate the z-scores, the mean and standard deviation of the measured values for each indicator were gathered across all 105 counties. Lower z-scores represent more desired outcomes. For example, the higher the child poverty rate, the higher that county's z-score for that indicator. Second, each county's z-scores across the 18 indicators were averaged to obtain a single z-score for each county. Third, each county was ranked based on this final, averaged z-score. Finally, we compared the current ranking with the ranking provided in the 2014 report and computed the degree to which each county changed in their ranking. In addition to providing rankings for each county on the composite index, we provide rankings for each county on each individual indicator. We also reported the change score for each county on each of these individual indicators, so counties can see how they have changed on each indicator.

*If an indicator did not report data for 2013, then the most recent year's data is reported. If a county did not have data on a specific variable for a single year, the average of the existing data within the 2011-2013 range was used.

2015 COMPOSITE INDEX: Rank Order



2015 RANK	County of Residence	2015 ZSCORE		Change Score
1	Greeley	-1.026	●	0
2	Johnson	-0.935	●	0
3	Nemaha	-0.820	↑	2
4	Trego	-0.809	↓	-1
5	Pottawatomie	-0.778	↑	2
6	Gove	-0.767	↑	3
7	Wallace	-0.705	↑	1
8	Wabaunsee	-0.648	↑	2
9	Washington	-0.590	↓	-3
10	Riley	-0.586	↑	1
11	Comanche	-0.582	↑	13
12	Mitchell	-0.578	●	7
13	Logan	-0.571	●	0
14	Hodgeman	-0.565	↓	-10
15	Ellis	-0.542	●	0
16	Marion	-0.530	↑	12
17	Ellsworth	-0.521	↓	-5

2015 RANK	County of Residence	2015 ZSCORE		Change Score
18	Douglas	-0.501	↓	-3
19	Marshall	-0.482	↑	4
20	Chase	-0.476	↑	22
21	Clay	-0.461	↑	13
22	Jefferson	-0.453	↓	-4
23	Ottawa	-0.449	↑	2
24	Butler	-0.426	↓	-3
25	Leavenworth	-0.399	↓	-3
26	Gray	-0.374	↓	-7
27	Thomas	-0.347	↓	-1
28	Scott	-0.335	↑	15
29	Smith	-0.306	↑	18
30	Doniphan	-0.293	↑	9
31	Jackson	-0.286	↑	4
32	Sheridan	-0.280	↓	-18
33	Miami	-0.270	↑	4
33	McPherson	-0.270	↓	-7

2015 RANK	County of Residence	2015 ZSCORE		Change Score
35	Lane	-0.252	↓	-7
36	Pratt	-0.231	↑	3
37	Rice	-0.219	↑	4
38	Cheyenne	-0.218	↓	-7
39	Morris	-0.215	↓	-4
40	Meade	-0.208	↓	-7
41	Graham	-0.180	↓	-9
42	Dickinson	-0.177	↑	3
43	Stevens	-0.171	↑	17
44	Phillips	-0.143	●	0
45	Jewell	-0.120	↓	-28
46	Pawnee	-0.113	↑	1
47	Lincoln	-0.110	↑	6
48	Coffey	-0.074	↑	8
49	Rooks	-0.069	↑	6
50	Cloud	-0.062	↑	11
51	Harvey	-0.053	↓	-2
52	Kingman	-0.051	↓	-1
53	Osage	-0.043	↓	-4
54	Stafford	-0.041	↑	3
55	Republic	-0.025	↓	-27
56	Sumner	-0.014	↑	1
57	Stanton	0.010	↑	9
58	Barber	0.022	↑	4
59	Kiowa	0.023	↓	-13
60	Rush	0.039	↓	-8
61	Decatur	0.096	↑	10
62	Anderson	0.101	●	0
63	Ness	0.107	↓	-25
64	Haskell	0.110	↑	5
65	Morton	0.151	↑	3
65	Rawlins	0.151	↑	5
67	Sherman	0.155	↑	9
68	Clark	0.164	↓	-11
69	Harper	0.172	↓	-5
70	Franklin	0.198	↓	-4

2015 RANK	County of Residence	2015 ZSCORE		Change Score
71	Russell	0.214	↑	12
72	Norton	0.225	↓	-19
73	Kearny	0.240	↓	-1
74	Greenwood	0.261	●	0
75	Linn	0.270	↓	-3
76	Osborne	0.292	↓	-11
77	Grant	0.315	↓	-3
78	Edwards	0.324	↑	2
79	Reno	0.326	↓	-3
80	Wichita	0.327	↓	-2
81	Lyon	0.343	↓	-2
82	Woodson	0.355	↑	14
83	Chautauqua	0.378	●	0
84	Geary	0.381	↓	-3
85	Crawford	0.474	↓	-3
86	Brown	0.481	↑	3
87	Barton	0.484	↓	-2
88	Saline	0.493	↓	-1
89	Cherokee	0.498	↓	-1
90	Elk	0.565	↓	-4
91	Wilson	0.585	↑	2
92	Allen	0.586	↑	3
93	Cowley	0.596	↓	-3
94	Shawnee	0.631	↑	2
95	Hamilton	0.637	↓	-3
95	Sedgwick	0.637	↓	-1
97	Atchison	0.664	↓	-6
98	Neosho	0.698	●	0
99	Finney	0.791	●	0
100	Ford	0.809	↑	1
101	Montgomery	0.821	↓	-1
102	Labette	0.847	●	0
103	Bourbon	0.901	●	0
104	Seward	1.061	●	0
105	Wyandotte	1.746	●	0

Z-scores were computed using three-year averages of the years 2011-2013. These are the most recently-available data at the county level. If a county was missing data for an indicator on all three years, that indicator was not included in the county's composite rank. Specifically, the county would have a composite rank developed from an average of 17 indicators rather than 18. Ranks range from 1 = best to 105 = worst. Repeat values in rank indicate having the same z-score value, suggesting that two counties are equivalent in their comparison to other counties. Change score refers to the change in rank from the 2014 report. In 2014, average scores from the years 2010-2012 were used. A positive value in the change score indicates that the county moved up or improved in rank, the value of the change score indicates the number of places it moved. A score of zero indicates that the county remains in the same rank as it did in 2014.

2015 COMPOSITE INDEX: Alphabetical Order

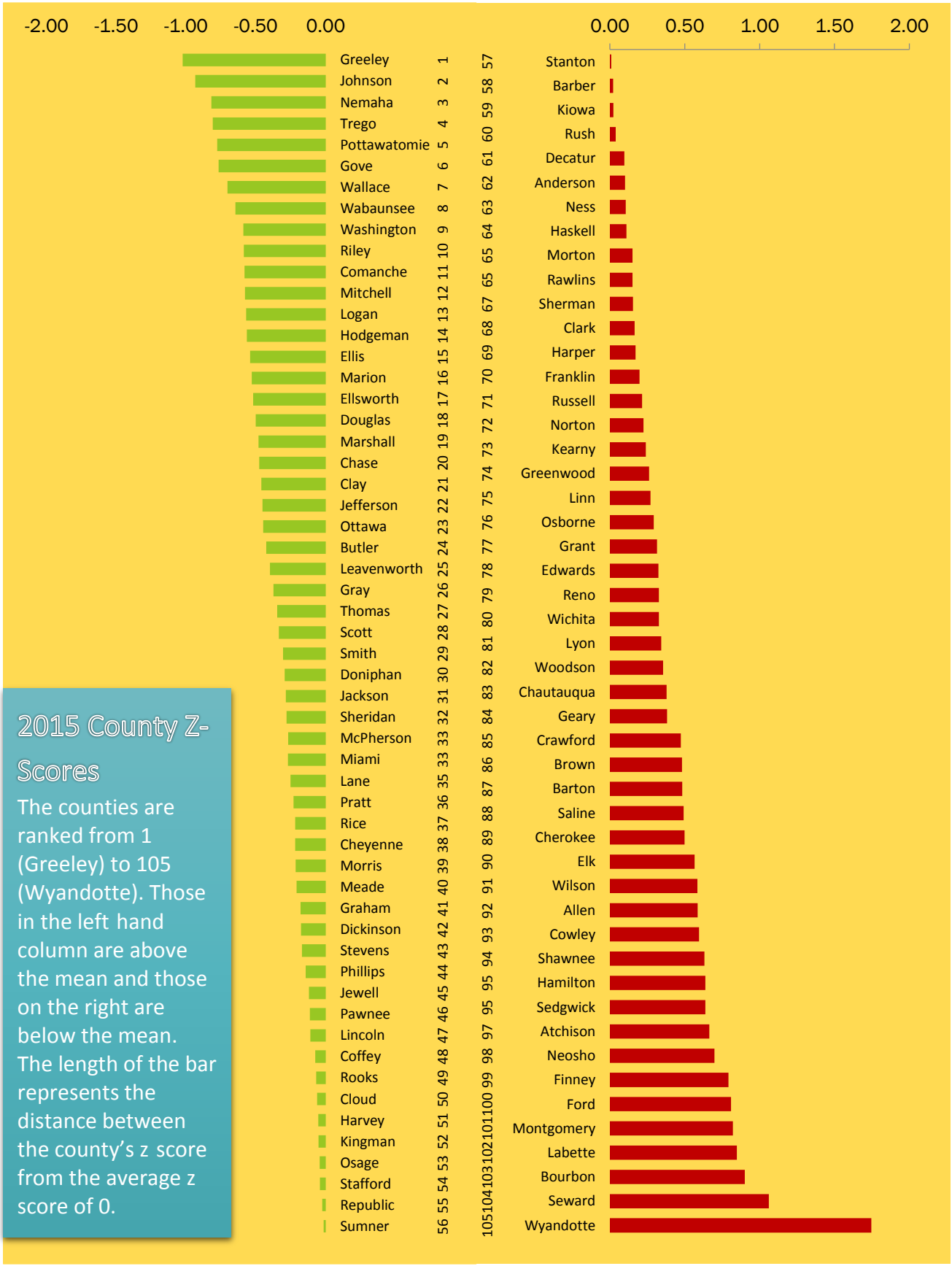
County of Residence	2015 RANK	2015 ZSCORE		Change Score
Allen	92	0.586	↑	3
Anderson	62	0.101	●	0
Atchison	97	0.664	↓	-6
Barber	58	0.022	↑	4
Barton	87	0.484	↓	-2
Bourbon	103	0.901	●	0
Brown	86	0.481	↑	3
Butler	24	-0.426	↓	-3
Chase	20	-0.476	↑	22
Chautauqua	83	0.378	●	0
Cherokee	89	0.498	↓	-1
Cheyenne	38	-0.218	↓	-7
Clark	68	0.164	↓	-11
Clay	21	-0.461	↑	13
Cloud	50	-0.062	↑	11
Coffey	48	-0.074	↑	8
Comanche	11	-0.582	↑	13
Cowley	93	0.596	↓	-3
Crawford	85	0.474	↓	-3
Decatur	61	0.096	↑	10
Dickinson	42	-0.177	↑	3
Doniphan	30	-0.293	↑	9
Douglas	18	-0.501	↓	-3
Edwards	78	0.324	↑	2
Elk	90	0.565	↓	-4
Ellis	15	-0.542	●	0
Ellsworth	17	-0.521	↓	-5
Finney	99	0.791	●	0
Ford	100	0.809	↑	1
Franklin	70	0.198	↓	-4
Geary	84	0.381	↓	-3
Gove	6	-0.767	↑	3
Graham	41	-0.180	↓	-9
Grant	77	0.315	↓	-3
Gray	26	-0.374	↓	-7
Greeley	1	-1.026	●	0
Greenwood	74	0.261	●	0
Hamilton	95	0.637	↓	-3
Harper	69	0.172	↓	-5
Harvey	51	-0.053	↓	-2
Haskell	64	0.110	↓	5
Hodgeman	14	-0.565	↓	-10
Jackson	31	-0.286	↑	4
Jefferson	22	-0.453	↓	-4

County of Residence	2015 RANK	2015 ZSCORE		Change Score
Jewell	45	-0.120	↓	-28
Johnson	2	-0.935	●	0
Kearny	73	0.240	↓	-1
Kingman	52	-0.051	↓	-1
Kiowa	59	0.023	↓	-13
Labette	102	0.847	●	0
Lane	35	-0.252	↓	-7
Leavenworth	25	-0.399	↓	-3
Lincoln	47	-0.110	↑	6
Linn	75	0.270	↓	-3
Logan	13	-0.571	●	0
Lyon	81	0.343	↓	-2
Marion	16	-0.530	↑	12
Marshall	19	-0.482	↑	4
McPherson	33	-0.270	↓	-7
Meade	40	-0.208	↓	-7
Miami	33	-0.270	↑	4
Mitchell	12	-0.578	↑	7
Montgomery	101	0.821	↓	-1
Morris	39	-0.215	↓	-4
Morton	65	0.151	↑	3
Nemaha	3	-0.820	↑	2
Neosho	98	0.698	●	0
Ness	63	0.107	↓	-25
Norton	72	0.225	↓	-19
Osage	53	-0.043	↓	-4
Osborne	76	0.292	↓	-11
Ottawa	23	-0.449	↑	2
Pawnee	46	-0.113	↑	1
Phillips	44	-0.143	●	0
Pottawatomie	5	-0.778	↑	2
Pratt	36	-0.231	↑	3
Rawlins	65	0.151	↑	5
Reno	79	0.326	↓	-3
Republic	55	-0.025	↓	-27
Rice	37	-0.219	↑	4
Riley	10	-0.586	↑	1
Rooks	49	-0.069	↑	6
Rush	60	0.039	↓	-8
Russell	71	0.214	↑	12
Saline	88	0.493	↓	-1
Scott	28	-0.335	↑	15
Sedgwick	95	0.637	↓	-1
Seward	104	1.061	●	0

County of Residence	2015 RANK	2015 ZSCORE		Change Score
Shawnee	94	0.631	↑	2
Sheridan	32	-0.280	↓	-18
Sherman	67	0.155	↑	9
Smith	29	-0.306	↑	18
Stafford	54	-0.041	↑	3
Stanton	57	0.010	↑	9
Stevens	43	-0.171	↑	17
Sumner	56	-0.014	↑	1
Thomas	27	-0.347	↓	-1

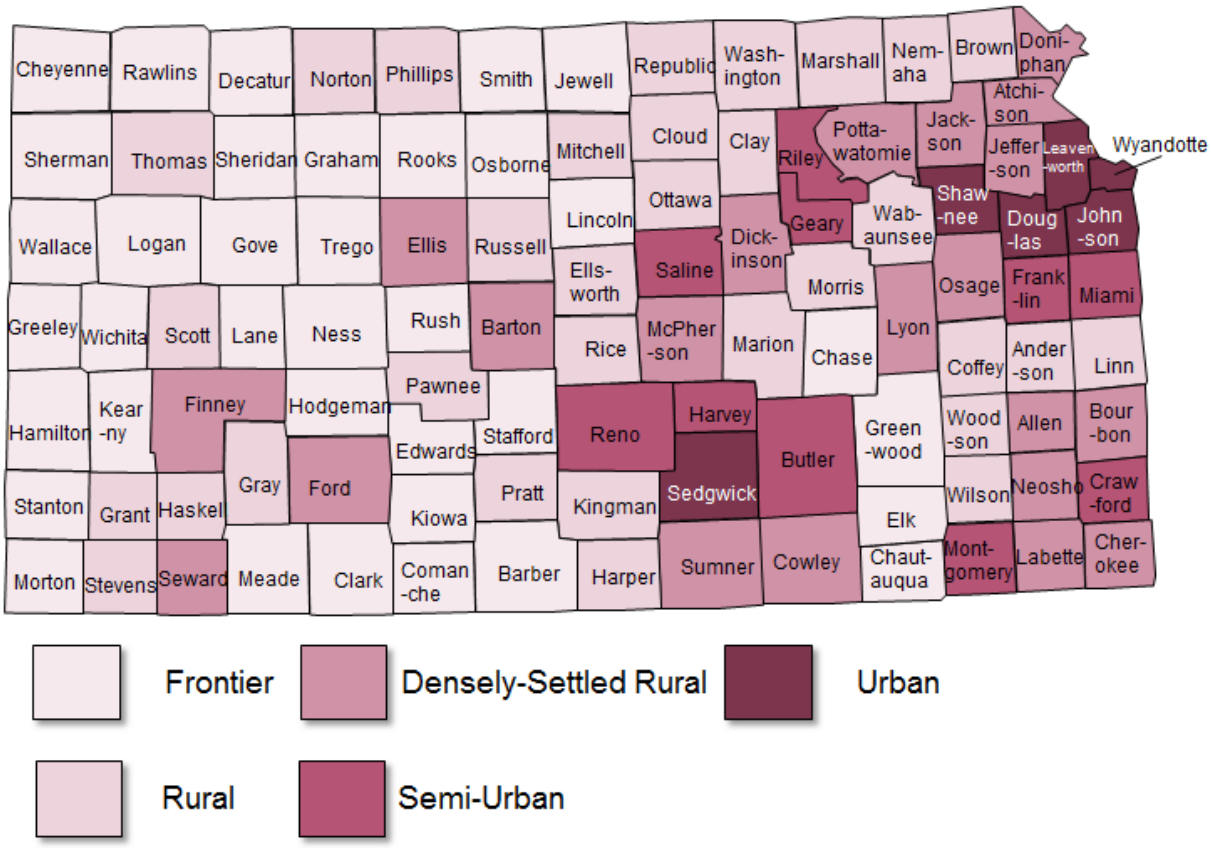
County of Residence	2015 RANK	2015 ZSCORE		Change Score
Trego	4	-0.809	↓	-1
Wabaunsee	8	-0.648	↑	2
Wallace	7	-0.705	↑	1
Washington	9	-0.590	↓	-3
Wichita	80	0.327	↓	-2
Wilson	91	0.585	↑	2
Woodson	82	0.355	↑	14
Wyandotte	105	1.746	●	0

Z-scores were computed using three-year averages of the years 2011-2013. These are the most recently-available data at the county level. If a county was missing data for an indicator on all three years, that indicator was not included in the county's composite rank. Specifically, the county would have a composite rank developed from an average of 17 indicators rather than 18. Ranks range from 1 = best to 105 = worst. Repeat values in rank indicate having the same z-score value, suggesting that two counties are equivalent in their comparison to other counties. Change score refers to the change in rank from the 2014 report. In 2014, average scores from the years 2010-2012 were used. A positive value in the change score indicates that the county moved up or improved in rank, the value of the change score indicates the number of places it moved. A score of zero indicates that the county remains in the same rank as it did in 2014.


-2.00
-1.50
-1.00
-0.50
0.00
0.00
0.50
1.00
1.50
2.00
Greeley 1
Johnson 2
Nemaha 3
Trego 4
Pottawatomie 5
Gove 6
Wallace 7
Wabaunsee 8
Washington 9
Riley 10
Comanche 11
Mitchell 12
Logan 13
Hodgeman 14
Ellis 15
Marion 16
Ellsworth 17
Douglas 18
Marshall 19
Chase 20
Clay 21
Jefferson 22
Ottawa 23
Butler 24
Leavenworth 25
Gray 26
Thomas 27
Scott 28
Smith 29
Doniphan 30
Jackson 31
Sheridan 32
McPherson 33
Miami 33
Lane 35
Pratt 36
Rice 37
Cheyenne 38
Morris 39
Meade 40
Graham 41
Dickinson 42
Stevens 43
Phillips 44
Jewell 45
Pawnee 46
Lincoln 47
Coffey 48
Rooks 49
Cloud 50
Harvey 51
Kingman 52
Osage 53
Stafford 54
Republic 55
Sumner 56
Stanton 57
Barber 58
Kiowa 59
Rush 60
Decatur 61
Anderson 62
Ness 63
Haskell 64
Morton 65
Rawlins 65
Sherman 67
Clark 68
Harper 69
Franklin 70
Russell 71
Norton 72
Kearny 73
Greenwood 74
Linn 75
Osborne 76
Grant 77
Edwards 78
Reno 79
Wichita 80
Lyon 81
Woodson 82
Chautauqua 83
Geary 84
Crawford 85
Brown 86
Barton 87
Saline 88
Cherokee 89
Elk 90
Wilson 91
Allen 92
Cowley 93
Shawnee 94
Hamilton 95
Sedgwick 95
Atchison 97
Neosho 98
Finney 99
Ford 100
Montgomery 101
Labette 102
Bourbon 103
Seward 104
Wyandotte 105
2015 County Z-Scores
The counties are ranked from 1 (Greeley) to 105 (Wyandotte). Those in the left hand column are above the mean and those on the right are below the mean. The length of the bar represents the distance between the county's z score from the average z score of 0.

RANKINGS BY COUNTY POPULATION DENSITY

For certain indicators, it may be advantageous to consider comparing counties that share similarities. One approach that has been used by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE, 2012) is to group counties based on their population density. The KDHE Bureau of Community Health Systems uses land area data from the decennial U.S. Censuses to develop five categories of population density: frontier (less than six persons per sq. mile), rural (6-19.9 persons per sq. mile), densely-settled rural (20-39.9 persons per sq. mile), semi-urban (40-149.9 persons per sq. mile), and urban (150 or more persons per sq. mile); developed by KDHE Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics (KDHE, 2013). Current population density data come from the 2010 U.S. Census (KDHE, 2013).



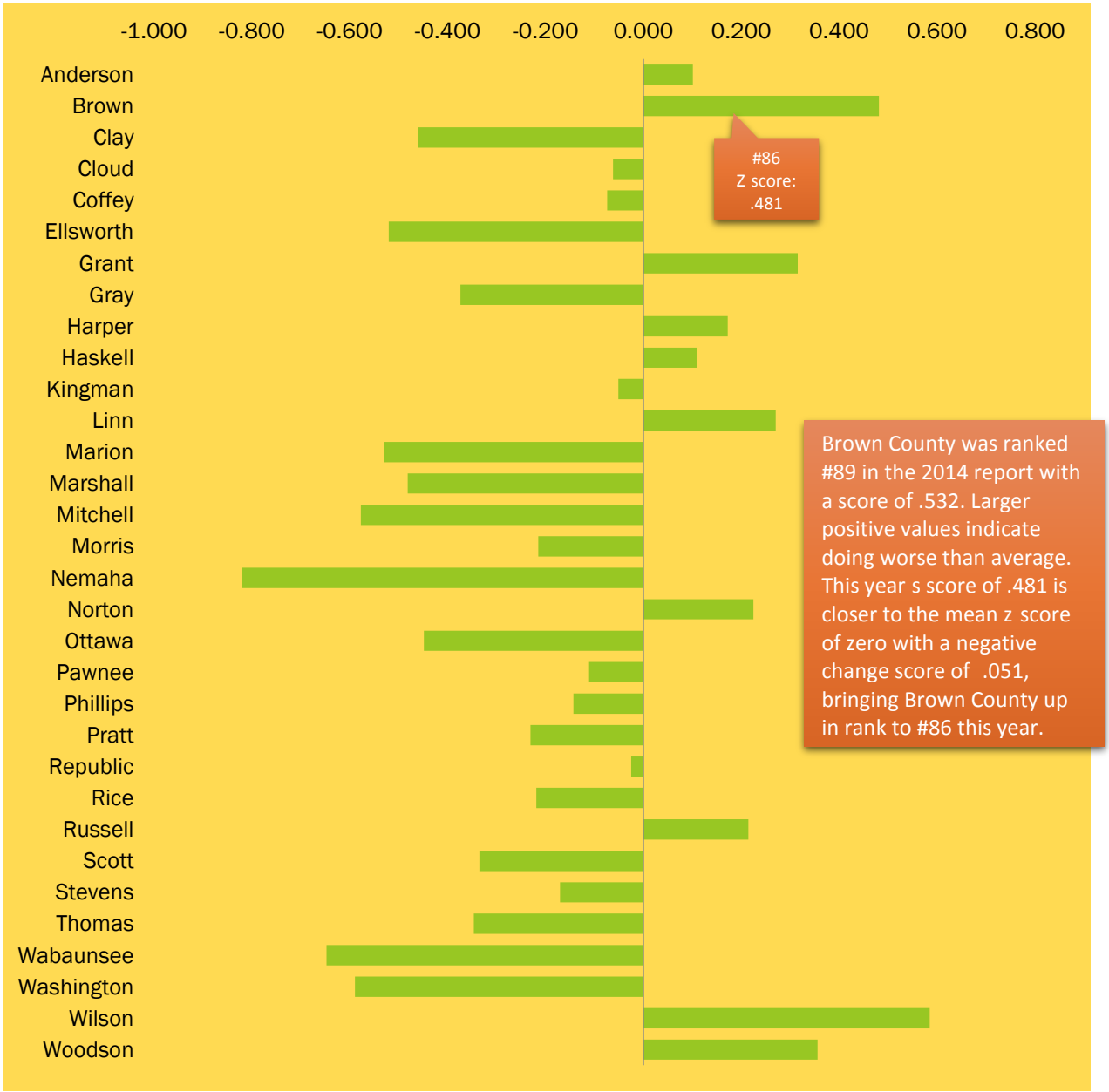
Frontier (less than six persons per sq. mile)

58	Barber	90	Elk	73	Kearny	76	Osborne	57	Stanton
20	Chase	6	Gove	59	Kiowa	65	Rawlins	4	Trego
83	Chautauqua	41	Graham	35	Lane	49	Rooks	7	Wallace
38	Cheyenne	1	Greeley	47	Lincoln	60	Rush	80	Wichita
68	Clark	74	Greenwood	13	Logan	32	Sheridan		
11	Comanche	95	Hamilton	40	Meade	67	Sherman		
61	Decatur	14	Hodgeman	65	Morton	29	Smith		
78	Edwards	45	Jewell	63	Ness	54	Stafford		

Read chart from left (best) to right (worst). A z-score of 0 means that the county was "average". Those with a negative value were above average (to the left of the line), or better; those below (right of the line) are worse than average.

Rural (6-19.9 persons per sq. mile)

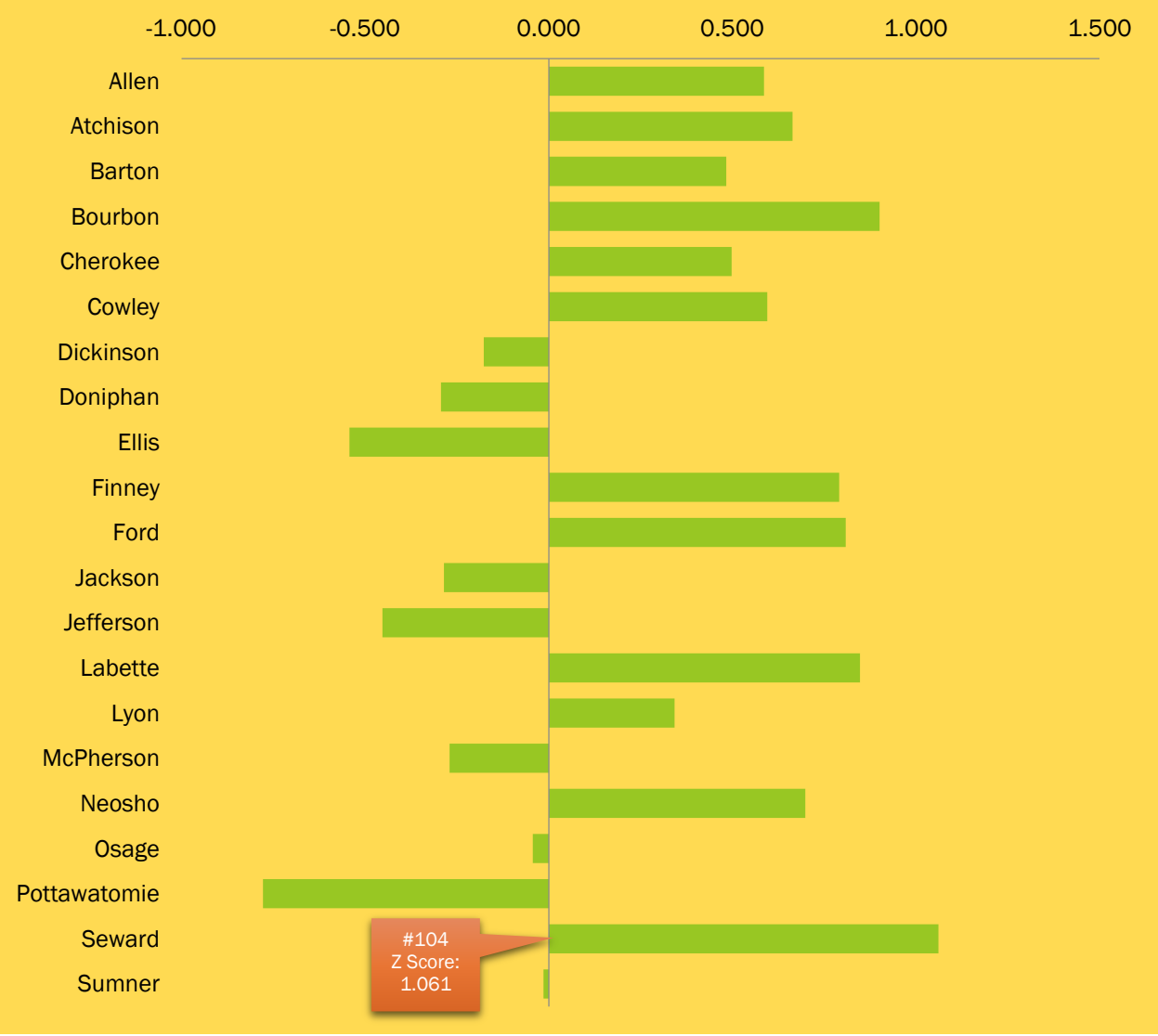
62	Anderson	26	Gray	12	Mitchell	36	Pratt	8	Wabaunsee
86	Brown	69	Harper	39	Morris	55	Republic	9	Washington
21	Clay	64	Haskell	3	Nemaha	37	Rice	91	Wilson
50	Cloud	52	Kingman	72	Norton	71	Russell	82	Woodson
48	Coffey	75	Linn	23	Ottawa	28	Scott		
17	Ellsworth	16	Marion	46	Pawnee	43	Stevens		
77	Grant	19	Marshall	44	Phillips	27	Thomas		



Read chart from left (best) to right (worst). A z-score of 0 means that the county was "average". Those with a negative value were above average (to the left of the line), or better; those below (right of the line) are worse than average.

Densely-settled Rural (20-39.9 persons per sq. mile)

92	Allen	42	Dickinson	22	Jefferson	5	Pottawatomie
97	Atchison	30	Doniphan	102	Labette	104	Seward
87	Barton	15	Ellis	81	Lyon	56	Sumner
103	Bourbon	99	Finney	33	McPherson		
89	Cherokee	100	Ford	98	Neosho		
93	Cowley	31	Jackson	53	Osage		

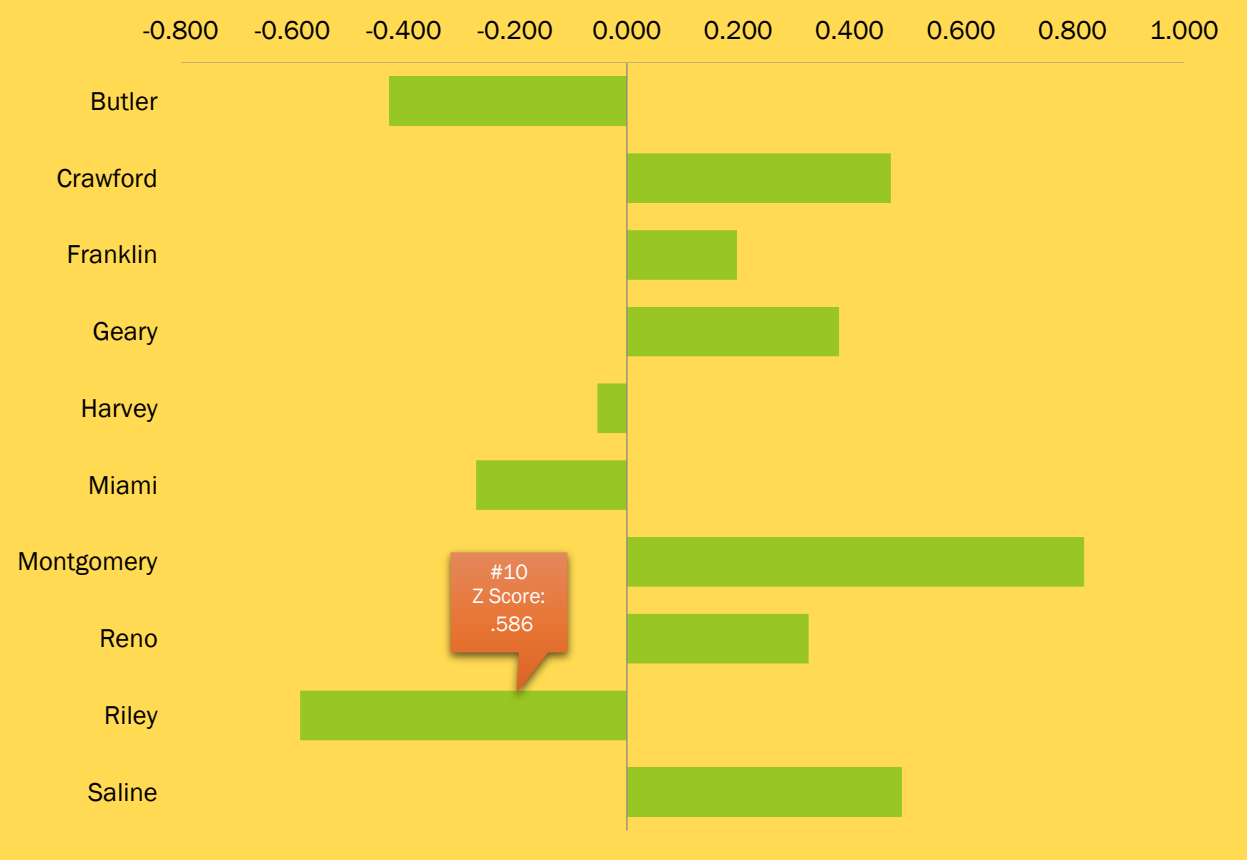


Read chart from left (best) to right (worst). A z-score of 0 means that the county was "average". Those with a negative value were above average (to the left of the line), or better; those below (right of the line) are worse than average.

Seward County was ranked #104 last year, with a z score of .976. This year, Seward maintained its rank at #104, but had a change score of .27, indicating that although its ranking remained unchanged, it fell a bit further away from the average (z score of 0).

Semi-urban (40-149.9 persons per sq. mile)

24	Butler	84	Geary	101	Montgomery	88	Saline
85	Crawford	51	Harvey	79	Reno		
70	Franklin	33	Miami	10	Riley		



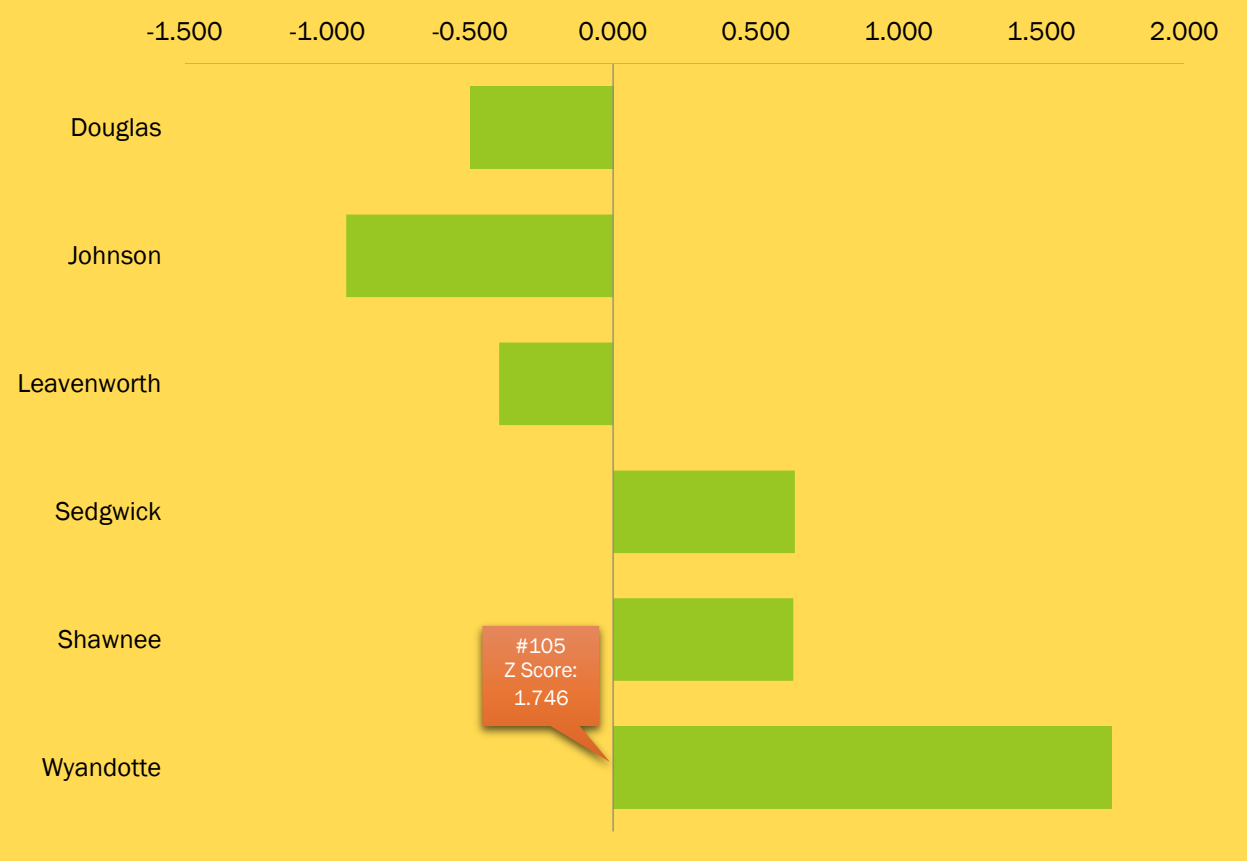
Read chart from left (best) to right (worst). A z-score of 0 means that the county was "average". Those with a negative value were above average (to the left of the line), or better; those below (right of the line) are worse than average.

Riley County, home to about 75,905 people, moved up one spot in ranking from #11 in 2014 to #10 in 2015. The composite score, however, was actually closer to the mean this year, suggesting that although its overall score was better last year, the relative rank favors them this year, with only nine counties having a higher ranking.

As population density increases, change scores are less likely to fluctuate as much from year to year. Due to the higher number of people in the population, small changes in number of enrollment in programs, births in the county, etc. will have less of an impact on the overall composite score for the county.

Urban (150 or more persons per sq. mile)

18	Douglas	25	Leavenworth	94	Shawnee
2	Johnson	95	Sedgwick	105	Wyandotte



Read chart from left (best) to right (worst). A z-score of 0 means that the county was "average". Those with a negative value were above average (to the left of the line), or better; those below (right of the line) are worse than average.

Douglas County moved three spots lower on the overall rank compared to last year, but has maintained almost the exact z score. Johnson maintained the same rank but had a z score that slightly improved. These trends demonstrate that although both measures (z scores and rankings) are in comparison to other counties, that a change in one does not necessarily mean an equal change in the other.

Wyandotte County ranked last using the composite ranks in 2014 and again this year in 2015.Wyandotte County ranked last on a number of specific indicators as well, including free and reduced lunch, child poverty, Childcare Assistance, non marital births, Medicaid, SNAP, and TANF enrollment. Wyandotte, however, is ranked seventh in divorce rate per population and 18th on youth tobacco use.

STATE OF THE FAMILY IN KANSAS BY DOMAIN

Aid Programs

Child Care Assistance
.53%
2013

Free & Reduced Lunch Program
50.0%
2013

Medicaid
15.7%
2013

SNAP
10.9%
2013

TANF
.68%
2013

Economic

Child Poverty
18.4%
2013

Parental Unemployment
4.0%
2012

Uninsured Children
6.2%
2013

Education

High School Dropout
1.5%
2013

Mothers without a High School Diploma
14.6%
2012

Family Structure

Divorce
3.1/1,000
2013

Non-marital Births
36.2%
2013

Singleparent Households
89.8/1,000
2010

Teen Pregnancy
17.1%
2013

Health

Infant Mortality
6.4/1,000
2013

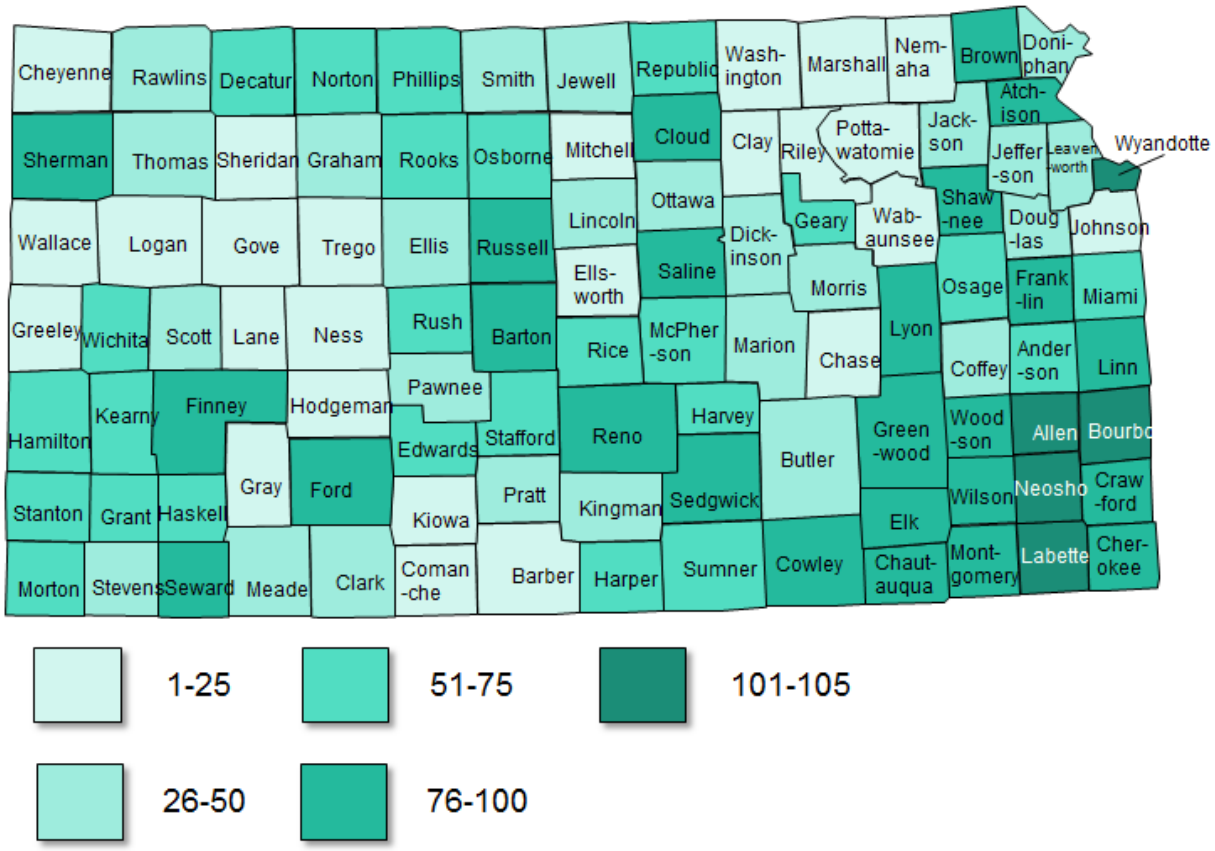
Low Birth-weight Babies
7.0%
2013

Youth Binge Drinking
10.6%
2013

Youth Tobacco Use
9.0%
2013

Aid Programs

Childcare | Free & Reduced Lunch | Medicaid | SNAP | TANF



Aid Programs

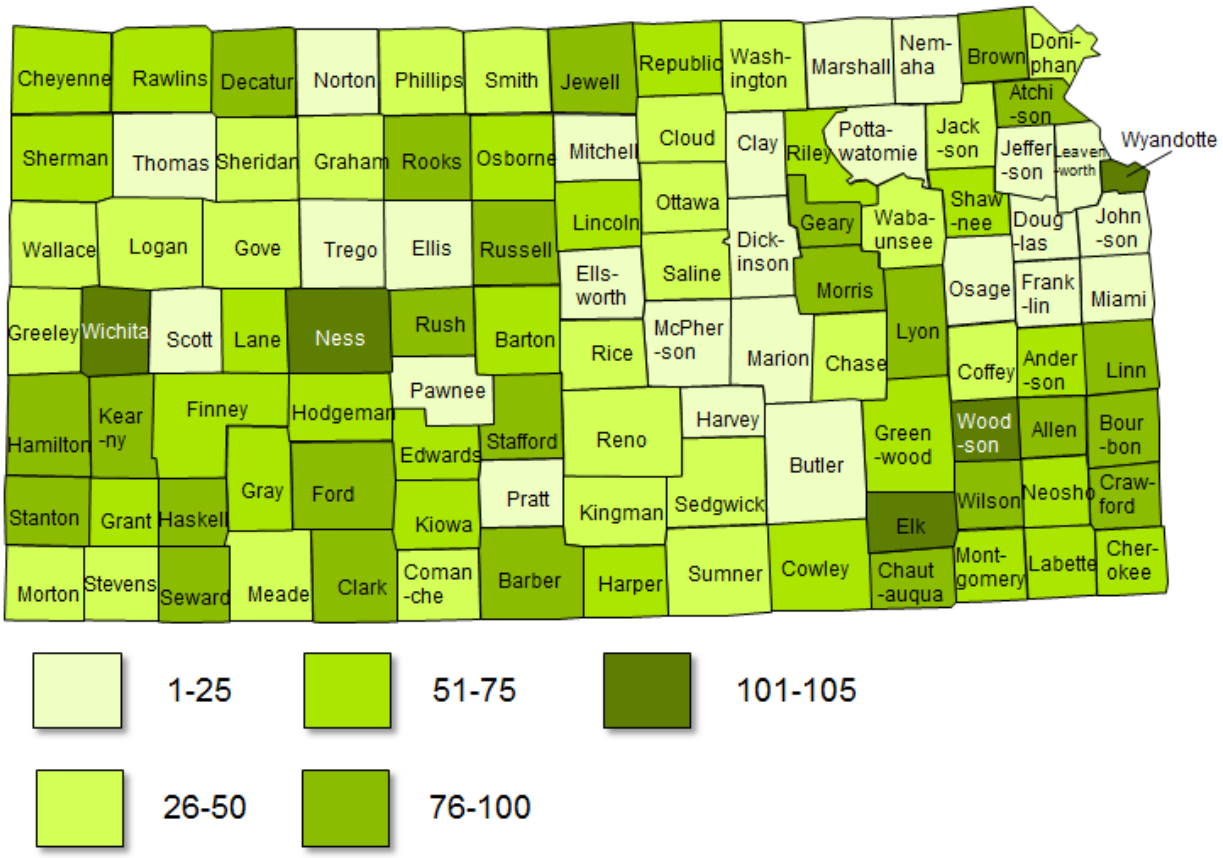
Childcare | Free & Reduced Lunch | Medicaid | SNAP | TANF

Aid Rank	County of Residence	Aid Z-Score	Aid Rank	County of Residence	Aid Z-Score	Aid Rank	County of Residence	Aid Z-Score
1	Sheridan	-1.375	36	Pratt	-0.495	71	McPherson	0.113
2	Johnson	-1.235	37	Dickinson	-0.485	72	Sumner	0.131
3	Gove	-1.208	38	Jewell	-0.480	73	Harvey	0.153
4	Nemaha	-1.204	39	Leavenworth	-0.428	74	Anderson	0.259
5	Trego	-1.125	40	Scott	-0.422	75	Kearny	0.321
6	Riley	-1.115	41	Kingman	-0.415	76	Russell	0.374
7	Wabaunsee	-0.992	42	Smith	-0.385	77	Elk	0.376
8	Comanche	-0.979	43	Doniphan	-0.353	78	Chautauqua	0.453
9	Pottawatomie	-0.897	44	Thomas	-0.352	79	Cloud	0.486
10	Washington	-0.886	45	Douglas	-0.343	80	Linn	0.526
11	Greeley	-0.869	46	Coffey	-0.328	81	Greenwood	0.596
12	Hodgeman	-0.867	46	Lincoln	-0.328	82	Woodson	0.630
13	Kiowa	-0.858	48	Butler	-0.318	83	Franklin	0.657
14	Ness	-0.844	49	Stevens	-0.297	84	Sherman	0.674
15	Barber	-0.824	50	Pawnee	-0.284	85	Lyon	0.756
16	Lane	-0.808	51	Decatur	-0.249	86	Barton	0.828
17	Marshall	-0.804	52	Norton	-0.240	87	Reno	0.893
18	Cheyenne	-0.770	53	Republic	-0.229	88	Saline	0.909
19	Ellsworth	-0.761	54	Morton	-0.209	89	Crawford	0.975
20	Chase	-0.748	55	Hamilton	-0.161	90	Brown	1.014
21	Wallace	-0.738	56	Wichita	-0.152	91	Cowley	1.204
22	Gray	-0.715	57	Phillips	-0.148	92	Wilson	1.231
23	Mitchell	-0.683	58	Edwards	-0.144	93	Seward	1.262
24	Clay	-0.665	59	Haskell	-0.135	94	Ford	1.275
25	Logan	-0.653	60	Rooks	-0.007	95	Atchison	1.287
26	Jefferson	-0.650	61	Osage	-0.003	96	Cherokee	1.442
27	Marion	-0.645	62	Osborne	0.013	97	Sedgwick	1.448
28	Graham	-0.610	63	Rush	0.017	98	Shawnee	1.474
29	Rawlins	-0.601	64	Stafford	0.039	99	Finney	1.505
30	Morris	-0.583	65	Miami	0.039	100	Montgomery	1.557
31	Clark	-0.558	66	Harper	0.045	101	Neosho	1.628
32	Ellis	-0.543	67	Rice	0.053	102	Allen	1.728
33	Ottawa	-0.528	68	Geary	0.058	103	Labette	1.790
34	Meade	-0.516	69	Stanton	0.092	104	Bourbon	1.881
35	Jackson	-0.511	70	Grant	0.111	105	Wyandotte	3.455

Rankings are based on percent enrollment with 1 being the county with the lowest average percent enrollment in the 5 different indicators of aid and 105 with the highest percentage enrolled. Total z-scores were averaged from z-scores of each indicator in this domain.

Economic Indicators

Child Poverty | Parental Unemployment | Uninsured Children



Economic Indicators

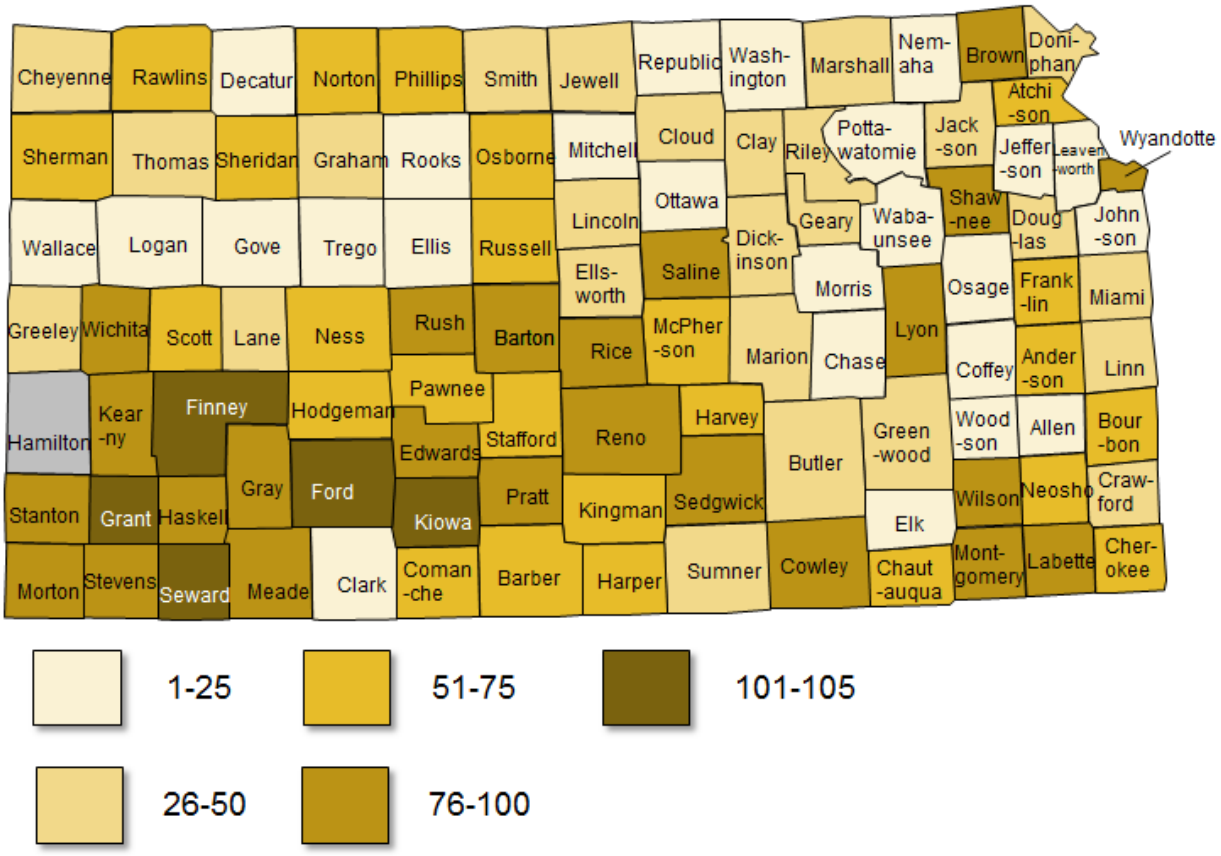
Child Poverty | Parental Unemployment | Uninsured Children

Rank	County of Residence	Economic Z-Score	Rank	County of Residence	Economic Z-Score	Rank	County of Residence	Economic Z-Score
1	Johnson	-1.566	36	Cloud	-0.298	71	Lane	0.252
2	Nemaha	-1.214	37	Coffey	-0.296	72	Finney	0.257
3	Ellis	-1.129	38	Washington	-0.272	73	Greenwood	0.279
4	Miami	-1.103	39	Reno	-0.228	74	Osborne	0.293
5	Clay	-0.930	40	Jackson	-0.211	75	Montgomery	0.346
6	McPherson	-0.921	41	Stevens	-0.199	76	Morris	0.349
7	Butler	-0.902	42	Saline	-0.190	77	Wilson	0.382
8	Pottawatomie	-0.860	43	Morton	-0.160	78	Brown	0.383
9	Trego	-0.853	44	Smith	-0.133	79	Lyon	0.420
10	Mitchell	-0.834	45	Graham	-0.094	80	Atchison	0.428
11	Ellsworth	-0.807	46	Sedgwick	-0.072	81	Haskell	0.436
12	Thomas	-0.780	47	Wallace	-0.065	82	Clark	0.449
13	Leavenworth	-0.777	48	Ottawa	-0.048	83	Russell	0.461
14	Pawnee	-0.641	49	Gove	-0.031	84	Rooks	0.467
15	Norton	-0.627	50	Kingman	-0.020	85	Allen	0.493
16	Marshall	-0.612	50	Chase	-0.020	86	Seward	0.536
17	Harvey	-0.584	52	Cheyenne	-0.017	87	Jewell	0.541
18	Scott	-0.562	53	Sherman	-0.015	88	Rush	0.545
19	Pratt	-0.556	54	Riley	0.008	89	Chautauqua	0.561
20	Jefferson	-0.553	55	Neosho	0.036	90	Bourbon	0.626
21	Dickinson	-0.539	56	Grant	0.037	91	Geary	0.647
22	Marion	-0.519	57	Anderson	0.038	92	Hamilton	0.650
23	Franklin	-0.509	58	Rawlins	0.060	93	Stafford	0.659
24	Douglas	-0.488	59	Cherokee	0.075	94	Ford	0.662
25	Osage	-0.478	60	Republic	0.090	95	Decatur	0.753
26	Logan	-0.476	61	Cowley	0.094	96	Linn	0.762
27	Greeley	-0.475	62	Barton	0.105	97	Kearny	0.794
28	Sheridan	-0.462	63	Gray	0.112	98	Crawford	0.845
29	Wabaunsee	-0.441	64	Lincoln	0.142	99	Barber	0.997
30	Phillips	-0.440	65	Shawnee	0.155	100	Stanton	1.069
31	Sumner	-0.417	66	Harper	0.192	101	Ness	1.076
32	Comanche	-0.416	67	Kiowa	0.228	102	Wichita	1.222
33	Rice	-0.392	68	Labette	0.229	103	Elk	1.601
34	Doniphan	-0.370	69	Hodgeman	0.234	104	Wyandotte	1.817
35	Meade	-0.352	69	Edwards	0.234	105	Woodson	1.823

Rankings are based on indicators of economic well-being with 1 being the county with the best economic standing based on an average of the 3 different indicators. Total z-scores were averaged from z-scores of each indicator in this domain.

Education

High School Dropout | Mothers without a High School Diploma



Education

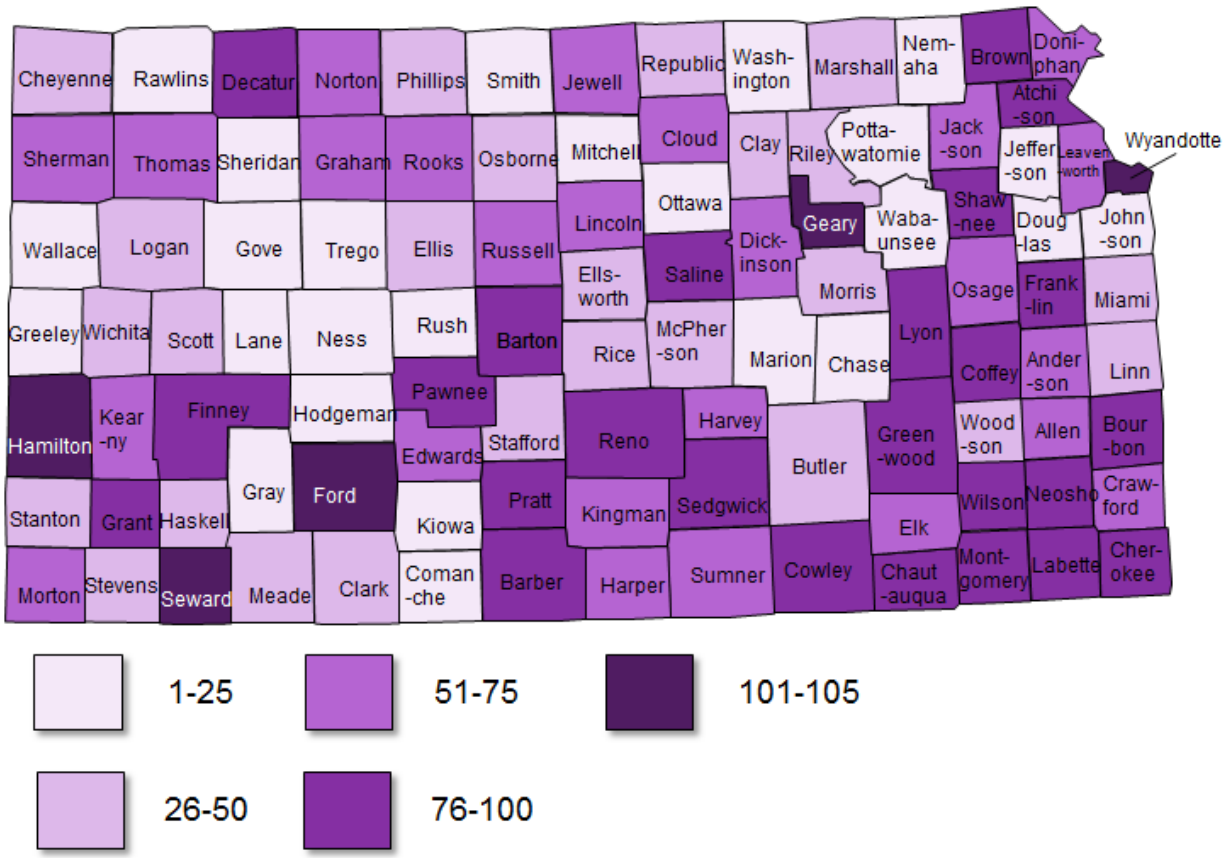
High School Dropout | Mothers without a High School Diploma

Rank Rank	County of Residence	Education Z-Score	Rank Rank	County of Residence	Education Z-Score	Rank Rank	County of Residence	Education Z-Score
1	Wabaunsee	-0.866	36	Miami	-0.372	71	Harper	0.061
2	Nemaha	-0.861	37	Thomas	-0.350	72	Kingman	0.064
3	Pottawatomie	-0.832	38	Douglas	-0.342	73	Barber	0.125
4	Decatur	-0.813	38	Cheyenne	-0.342	74	Stafford	0.129
5	Coffey	-0.776	40	Lincoln	-0.326	75	Bourbon	0.140
6	Logan	-0.736	41	Riley	-0.316	76	Rush	0.161
7	Wallace	-0.735	42	Dickinson	-0.306	77	Wilson	0.229
8	Mitchell	-0.673	43	Marshall	-0.300	78	Reno	0.231
9	Allen	-0.656	44	Clay	-0.299	79	Lyon	0.281
10	Republic	-0.623	45	Crawford	-0.296	80	Saline	0.301
11	Woodson	-0.619	46	Jewell	-0.284	81	Montgomery	0.330
12	Johnson	-0.611	47	Cloud	-0.265	82	Labette	0.337
13	Washington	-0.597	48	Linn	-0.248	83	Brown	0.360
14	Rooks	-0.590	49	Lane	-0.243	84	Stevens	0.386
15	Ellis	-0.579	50	Marion	-0.211	85	Rice	0.391
16	Clark	-0.577	51	Anderson	-0.202	86	Sedgwick	0.391
17	Gove	-0.557	52	Norton	-0.180	87	Pratt	0.419
18	Jefferson	-0.536	53	Sherman	-0.154	88	Stanton	0.435
19	Elk	-0.516	54	Phillips	-0.149	89	Wichita	0.466
20	Osage	-0.509	55	Cherokee	-0.143	90	Kearny	0.485
21	Morris	-0.501	56	Pawnee	-0.137	91	Shawnee	0.548
22	Trego	-0.501	57	Hodgeman	-0.091	92	Cowley	0.574
23	Leavenworth	-0.501	58	Comanche	-0.086	93	Morton	0.768
24	Chase	-0.499	59	Franklin	-0.074	94	Gray	0.865
25	Ottawa	-0.483	60	Scott	-0.071	95	Meade	1.004
26	Geary	-0.469	61	Atchison	-0.064	96	Barton	1.013
27	Greeley	-0.455	62	Russell	-0.027	97	Edwards	1.153
28	Graham	-0.443	63	Neosho	-0.025	98	Haskell	1.163
29	Jackson	-0.428	64	Sheridan	-0.022	99	Wyandotte	1.316
30	Doniphan	-0.421	65	Rawlins	-0.017	100	Grant	1.332
31	Sumner	-0.412	65	Harvey	-0.017	101	Ford	1.446
32	Butler	-0.406	67	Chautauqua	-0.012	102	Finney	1.493
33	Smith	-0.384	68	Ness	0.003	103	Seward	1.958
34	Greenwood	-0.383	69	Osborne	0.028	104	Kiowa	4.844
35	Ellsworth	-0.376	70	McPherson	0.029	N/A	Hamilton	N/A

Rankings are based on indicators of educational well-being with 1 being the county with the best education based on an average of the 2 indicators. Total z-scores were averaged from the z-scores of both indicators in this domain. Hamilton county is not ranked as a z-score for dropout rates could not be calculated due to missing data on all three years.

Family Structure

Divorce | Non-marital Births | Single Parent Households | Teen Pregnancy



Family Structure

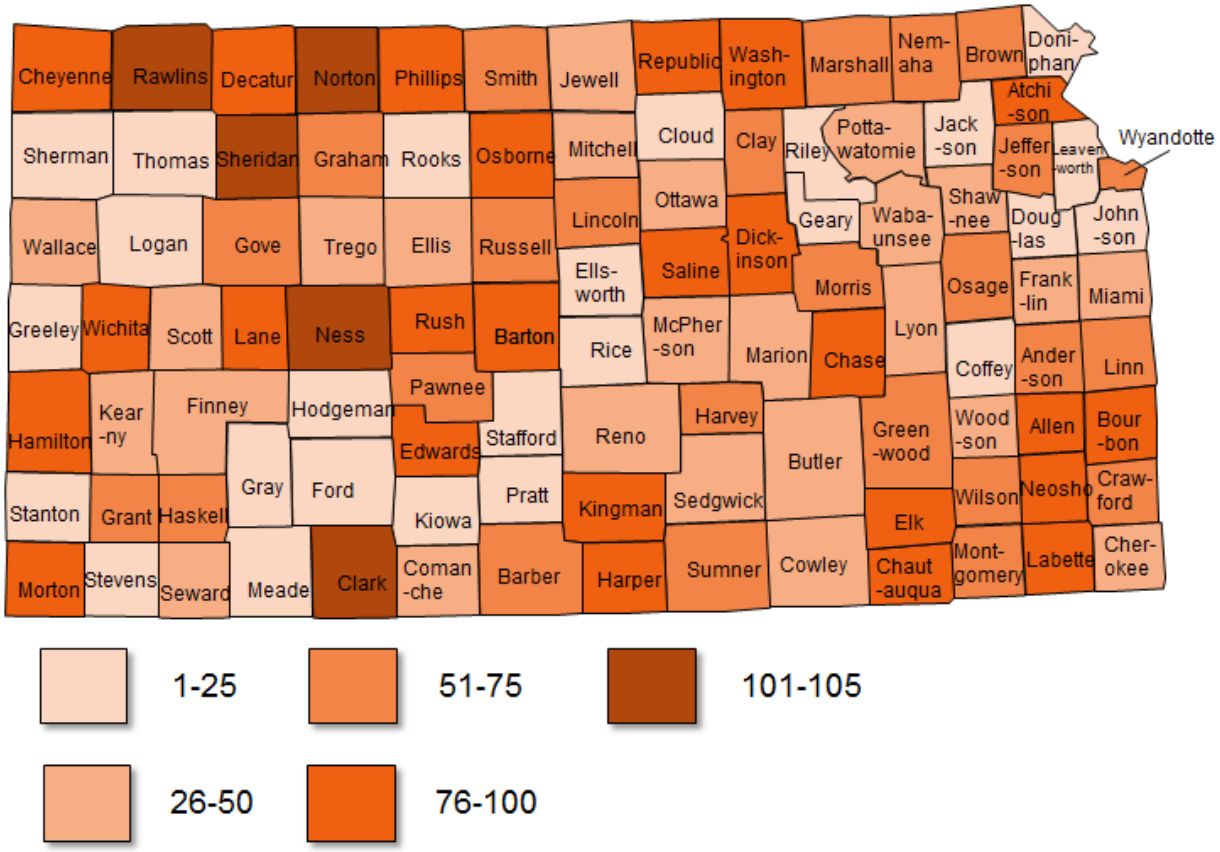
Divorce | Non-marital Births | Single Parent Households | Teen Pregnancy

Rank	County of Residence	Family Structure Z-Score	Rank	County of Residence	Family Structure Z-Score	Rank	County of Residence	Family Structure Z-Score
1	Gove	-1.806	36	Scott	-0.304	71	Norton	0.264
2	Greeley	-1.628	37	Butler	-0.284	72	Osage	0.268
3	Wallace	-1.512	38	Clark	-0.253	73	Crawford	0.293
4	Washington	-1.426	39	Logan	-0.246	74	Sumner	0.294
5	Trego	-1.208	40	Haskell	-0.188	75	Sherman	0.306
6	Chase	-1.141	41	Morris	-0.176	76	Lyon	0.319
7	Hodgeman	-1.057	42	Wichita	-0.168	77	Decatur	0.338
8	Kiowa	-1.048	43	Woodson	-0.076	78	Barton	0.353
9	Rush	-1.046	44	Linn	-0.070	78	Pawnee	0.353
10	Lane	-1.043	45	Ellsworth	-0.055	80	Barber	0.363
11	Pottawatomie	-0.967	46	Rice	-0.035	81	Pratt	0.435
12	Nemaha	-0.864	47	Miami	-0.032	82	Grant	0.495
13	Ottawa	-0.787	48	Stevens	-0.018	83	Chautauqua	0.498
14	Marion	-0.763	49	Meade	0.011	84	Greenwood	0.503
15	Comanche	-0.744	50	Osborne	0.017	85	Brown	0.520
16	Johnson	-0.688	51	Lincoln	0.024	86	Neosho	0.526
17	Mitchell	-0.682	52	Morton	0.029	87	Reno	0.603
18	Sheridan	-0.680	53	Rooks	0.032	88	Cherokee	0.663
19	Rawlins	-0.638	54	Kingman	0.037	89	Labette	0.672
20	Wabaunsee	-0.624	55	Harvey	0.055	90	Atchison	0.695
21	Gray	-0.594	56	Dickinson	0.069	91	Franklin	0.755
22	Ness	-0.584	57	Russell	0.070	92	Wilson	0.795
23	Jefferson	-0.517	58	Jewell	0.074	93	Shawnee	0.866
24	Douglas	-0.516	59	Anderson	0.075	94	Bourbon	0.875
25	Smith	-0.508	60	Elk	0.115	95	Saline	0.889
26	Riley	-0.501	61	Jackson	0.115	96	Finney	0.919
27	Marshall	-0.480	62	Doniphan	0.136	97	Cowley	1.003
28	Phillips	-0.473	63	Edwards	0.141	98	Coffey	1.045
29	Cheyenne	-0.461	64	Cloud	0.166	99	Sedgwick	1.059
30	McPherson	-0.455	65	Kearny	0.175	100	Montgomery	1.140
31	Ellis	-0.450	66	Thomas	0.184	101	Ford	1.244
32	Clay	-0.368	67	Harper	0.214	102	Wyandotte	1.489
33	Stanton	-0.365	68	Allen	0.240	103	Hamilton	1.765
34	Republic	-0.355	69	Leavenworth	0.255	104	Geary	2.021
35	Stafford	-0.309	70	Graham	0.261	105	Seward	2.068

Rankings are based on 4 indicators of family structure with 1 being the county with lowest rates of family structural concerns. Total family structure z-scores were developed using an average of the z-scores of the 4 indicators.

Health

Infant Mortality | Low Birthweight Babies | Youth Binge Drinking | Youth Tobacco Use



Health

Infant Mortality | Low Birthweight Babies | Youth Binge Drinking | Youth Tobacco Use

Rank	County of Residence	Health Z-Score
1	Greeley	-1.320
2	Rice	-0.918
3	Logan	-0.783
4	Douglas	-0.773
5	Kiowa	-0.756
6	Stanton	-0.726
7	Gray	-0.713
8	Cloud	-0.698
9	Leavenworth	-0.683
10	Stevens	-0.675
11	Pratt	-0.650
12	Geary	-0.630
13	Riley	-0.592
14	Thomas	-0.546
15	Ellsworth	-0.543
16	Meade	-0.540
17	Doniphan	-0.527
18	Hodgeman	-0.496
18	Johnson	-0.496
20	Stafford	-0.484
21	Ford	-0.418
22	Jackson	-0.390
23	Rooks	-0.388
24	Sherman	-0.364
25	Coffey	-0.359
26	Butler	-0.358
27	Pottawatomie	-0.353
28	Kearny	-0.336
29	Marion	-0.324
30	Wallace	-0.321
31	Comanche	-0.297
32	Ottawa	-0.296
33	Wabaunsee	-0.288
34	Jewell	-0.274
35	Franklin	-0.268
36	Shawnee	-0.259
37	Seward	-0.252
38	McPherson	-0.222
39	Scott	-0.221
40	Miami	-0.220
41	Cherokee	-0.208
42	Reno	-0.195
43	Cowley	-0.186
44	Finney	-0.179
45	Lyon	-0.177
46	Ellis	-0.176
47	Woodson	-0.169
48	Sedgwick	-0.144
49	Trego	-0.136
50	Mitchell	-0.104
51	Wilson	-0.103
52	Smith	-0.096
53	Greenwood	-0.091
54	Brown	-0.090
55	Marshall	-0.075
55	Morris	-0.075
57	Haskell	-0.057
58	Lincoln	-0.053
59	Barber	-0.043
60	Harvey	-0.036
61	Clay	-0.027
62	Jefferson	-0.027
63	Graham	-0.016
64	Sumner	-0.002
65	Nemaha	0.017
66	Wyandotte	0.029
67	Pawnee	0.042
68	Grant	0.091
69	Russell	0.094
70	Anderson	0.129
71	Crawford	0.136
72	Osage	0.155
73	Gove	0.165
74	Linn	0.182
74	Montgomery	0.182
76	Saline	0.184
77	Allen	0.195
78	Chase	0.199
79	Barton	0.203
80	Chautauqua	0.224
81	Kingman	0.234
82	Bourbon	0.290
83	Dickinson	0.298
84	Harper	0.329
85	Hamilton	0.340
86	Washington	0.380
87	Atchison	0.395
88	Decatur	0.401
89	Phillips	0.418
90	Labette	0.565
91	Neosho	0.567
92	Cheyenne	0.624
93	Morton	0.647
94	Rush	0.712
95	Edwards	0.744
96	Republic	0.770
97	Lane	0.852
98	Elk	1.016
99	Wichita	1.036
100	Osborne	1.049
101	Ness	1.310
102	Sheridan	1.496
103	Norton	1.607
104	Clark	1.641
105	Rawlins	2.031

Rankings are based on 4 indicators of health with 1 being the county with best health. Total health z-scores were developed using an average of the z-scores of the 4 indicators. Decatur, Hodgeman, and Wichita counties did not report youth binge drinking and youth tobacco use for all three years. Thus the domain composite ranking was developed using the average z-score for infant mortality and low birthweight babies.

Overall Domain Ranks

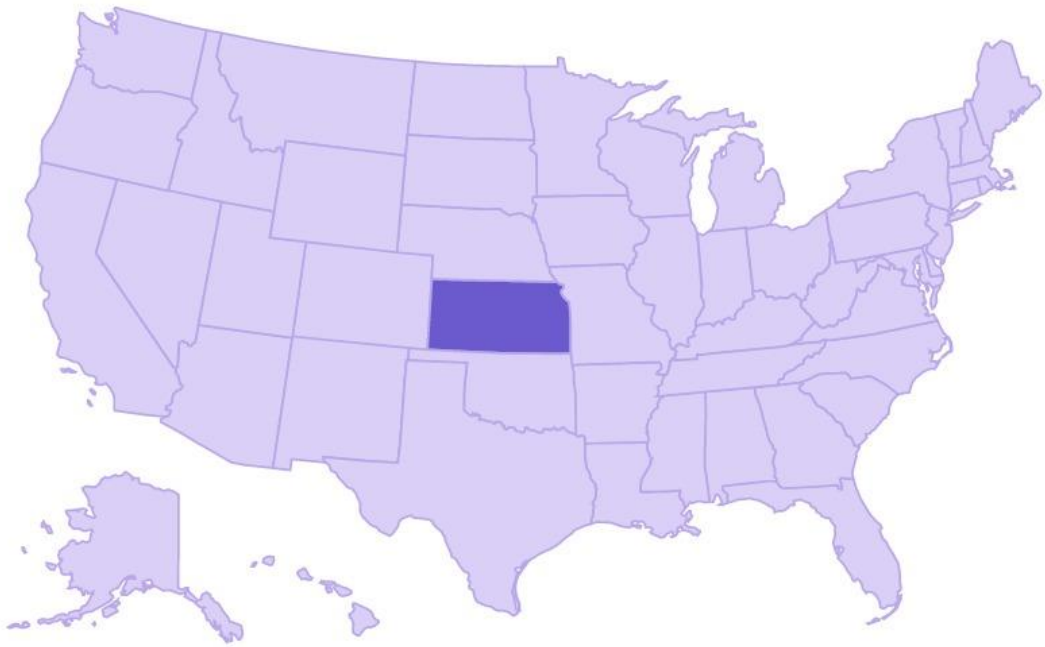
County	2015 Overall	Aid	Economic	Education	Family Structure	Health
	● FRONTIER ● RURAL ● DENSELY-SETTLED ● SEMI-URBAN ● URBAN					
●Allen	92	102	85	9	68	77
●Anderson	62	74	57	51	59	70
●Atchison	97	95	80	61	90	87
●Barber	58	15	99	73	80	59
●Barton	87	86	62	96	78	79
●Bourbon	103	104	90	75	94	82
●Brown	86	90	78	83	85	54
●Butler	24	48	7	32	37	26
●Chase	20	20	50	24	6	78
●Chautauqua	83	78	89	67	83	80
●Cherokee	89	96	59	55	88	41
●Cheyenne	38	18	52	38	29	92
●Clark	68	31	82	16	38	104
●Clay	21	24	5	44	32	61
●Cloud	50	79	36	47	64	8
●Coffey	48	46	37	5	98	25
●Comanche	11	8	32	58	15	31
●Cowley	93	91	61	92	97	43
●Crawford	85	89	98	45	73	71
●Decatur	61	51	95	4	77	88
●Dickinson	42	37	21	42	56	83
●Doniphan	30	43	34	30	62	17
●Douglas	18	45	24	38	24	4
●Edwards	78	58	69	97	63	95
●Elk	90	77	103	19	60	98
●Ellis	15	32	3	15	31	46
●Ellsworth	17	19	11	35	45	15
●Finney	99	99	72	102	96	44
●Ford	100	94	94	101	101	21
●Franklin	70	83	23	59	91	35
●Geary	84	68	91	26	104	12
●Gove	6	3	49	17	1	73
●Graham	41	28	45	28	70	63
●Grant	77	70	56	100	82	68
●Gray	26	22	63	94	21	7
●Greeley	1	11	27	27	2	1
●Greenwood	74	81	73	34	84	53
●Hamilton	95	55	92	N/A	103	85
●Harper	69	66	66	71	67	84
●Harvey	51	73	17	65	55	60
●Haskell	64	59	81	98	40	57
●Hodgeman	14	12	69	57	7	18
●Jackson	31	35	40	29	61	22
●Jefferson	22	26	20	18	23	62
●Jewell	45	38	87	46	58	34
●Johnson	2	2	1	12	16	18
●Kearny	73	75	97	90	65	28

County	2015 Overall	Aid	Economic	Education	Family Structure	Health
	● FRONTIER ● RURAL ● DENSELY-SETTLED ● SEMI-URBAN ● URBAN					
●Kingman	52	41	50	72	54	81
●Kiowa	59	13	67	104	8	5
●Labette	102	103	68	82	89	90
●Lane	35	16	71	49	10	97
●Leavenworth	25	39	13	23	69	9
●Lincoln	47	46	64	40	51	58
●Linn	75	80	96	48	44	74
●Logan	13	25	26	6	39	3
●Lyon	81	85	79	79	76	45
●Marion	16	27	22	50	14	29
●Marshall	19	17	16	43	27	55
●McPherson	33	71	6	70	30	38
●Meade	40	34	35	95	49	16
●Miami	33	65	4	36	47	40
●Mitchell	12	23	10	8	17	50
●Montgomery	101	100	75	81	100	74
●Morris	39	30	76	21	41	55
●Morton	65	54	43	93	52	93
●Nemaha	3	4	2	2	12	65
●Neosho	98	101	55	63	86	91
●Ness	63	14	101	68	22	101
●Norton	72	52	15	52	71	103
●Osage	53	61	25	20	72	72
●Osborne	76	62	74	69	50	100
●Ottawa	23	33	48	25	13	32
●Pawnee	46	50	14	56	78	67
●Phillips	44	57	30	54	28	89
●Pottawatomie	5	9	8	3	11	27
●Pratt	36	36	19	87	81	11
●Rawlins	65	29	58	65	19	105
●Reno	79	87	39	78	87	42
●Republic	55	53	60	10	34	96
●Rice	37	67	33	85	46	2
●Riley	10	6	54	41	26	13
●Rooks	49	60	84	14	53	23
●Rush	60	63	88	76	9	94
●Russell	71	76	83	62	57	69
●Saline	88	88	42	80	95	76
●Scott	28	40	18	60	36	39
●Sedgwick	95	97	46	86	99	48
●Seward	104	93	86	103	105	37
●Shawnee	94	98	65	91	93	36
●Sheridan	32	1	28	64	18	102
●Sherman	67	84	53	53	75	24
●Smith	29	42	44	33	25	52
●Stafford	54	64	93	74	35	20
●Stanton	57	69	100	88	33	6
●Stevens	43	49	41	84	48	10
Sumner	56	72	31	31	74	64

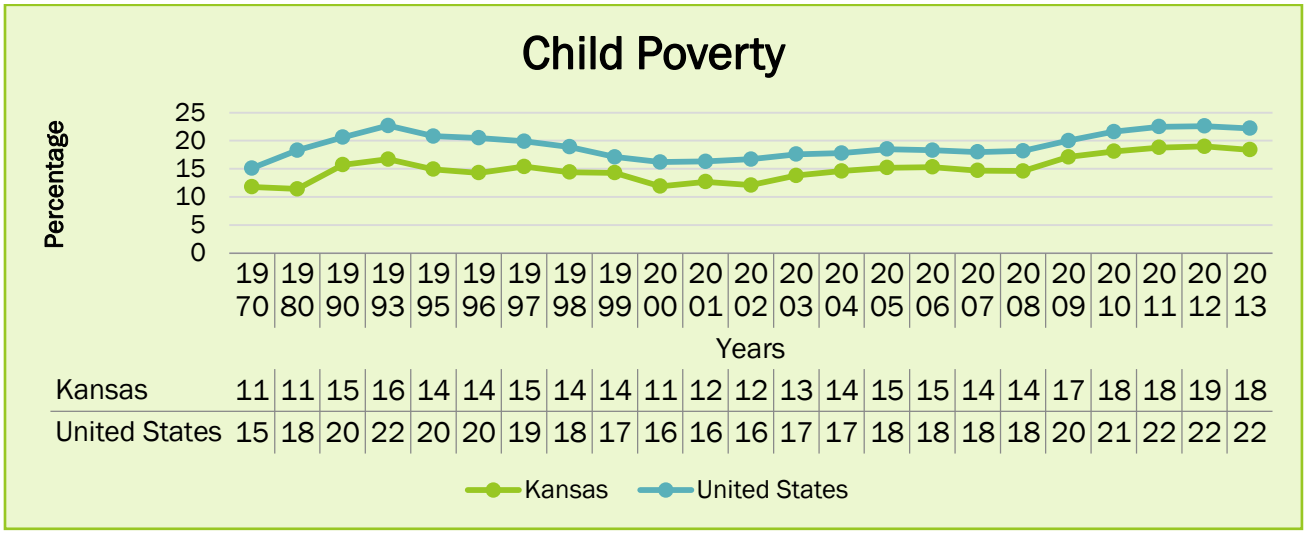
County	2015 Overall	Aid	Economic	Education	Family Structure	Health
	● FRONTIER ● RURAL ● DENSELY-SETTLED ● SEMI-URBAN ● URBAN					
●Thomas	27	44	12	37	66	14
●Trego	4	5	9	22	5	49
●Wabaunsee	8	7	29	1	20	33
●Wallace	7	21	47	7	3	30
●Washington	9	10	38	13	4	86
●Wichita	80	56	102	89	42	99
●Wilson	91	92	77	77	92	51
●Woodson	82	82	105	11	43	47
●Wyandotte	105	105	104	99	102	66

STATE LEVEL TRENDS

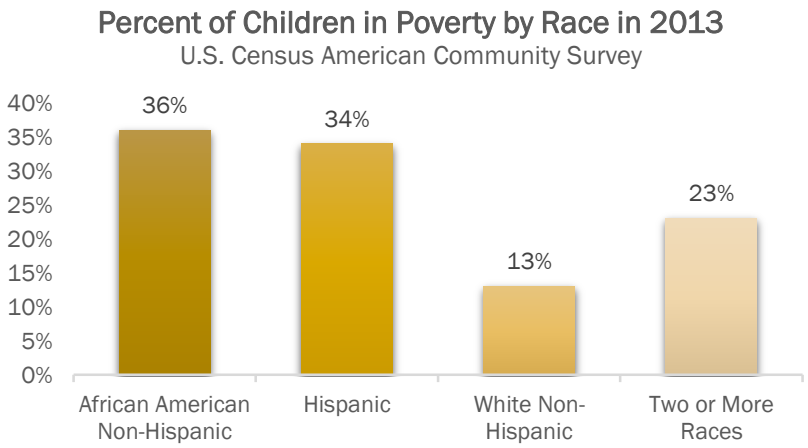
In addition to the county composite index, we also report state-level trends across the 18 child and family well-being indicators. A graph displaying the trend for each indicator is provided as well as a brief discussion of state and county trends, where applicable. National trend data are also reported when provided by the same data source. To avoid misinterpretation when comparing rates, data are not reported for national trends if the definitions differed or were not obtained through the same source as the state-level data. Appendix A provides information regarding indicator definitions and data sources. Appendix B provides individual county rankings based on a three-year average of the most recent data available for each indicator. Counties with missing data for particular indicators are represented in the table with "N/A" for not available.



Child Poverty



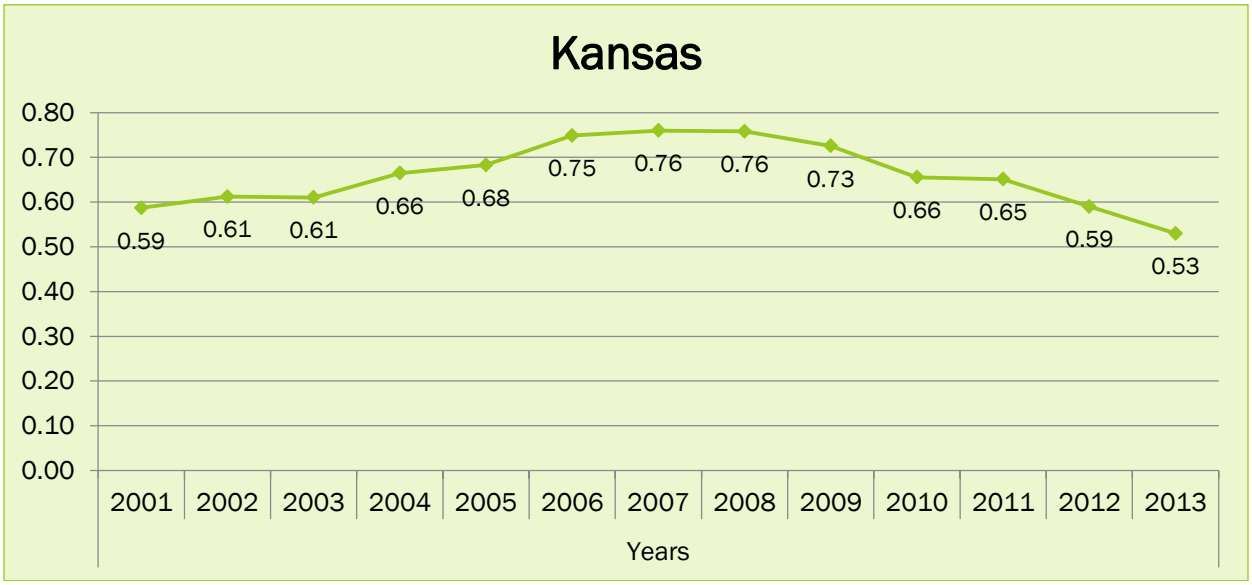
Poverty can have negative consequences for individuals of all ages; however, children in poverty experience far greater risks in terms of well-being. Poverty affects children's cognitive, social and emotional development, health outcomes, and academic achievement.[1] The timing, duration, and intensity of poverty appear to have significant effects. For instance, children who experience poverty in early childhood have less successful outcomes than children who experience it later in childhood.[1] Ultimately, poverty in childhood is likely to impact one's overall well-being in the future. Various factors are considered root causes of childhood poverty, including parental education, employment and marital status.[2]



Child poverty in Kansas is a major issue, but, relative to the rest of the United States, there is reason for optimism. The percent of children in poverty in Kansas in 2012 was 19 percent, but continues to remain below the national rate of 22 percent. The most recent year's data (2013) shows a slight decrease in child poverty rates for both the state (18.4%) and the nation (22.2%) compared to 2012.

- Between 2000 and 2013, Kansas had, on average, a 3.6% lower child poverty rate than the national average.
- The rates within specific counties of Kansas range from 7.87% (Johnson) to 37.53% (Wyandotte). A full report of county level data, which has been averaged across 2011, 2012 and 2013, is available in Appendix B1, p. 63
- The five counties with the highest proportion of children in poverty were Chautauqua (28.30%), Elk (29.23%), Woodson (29.27%), Bourbon (30.60%), and Wyandotte (37.53%).

Childcare Assistance



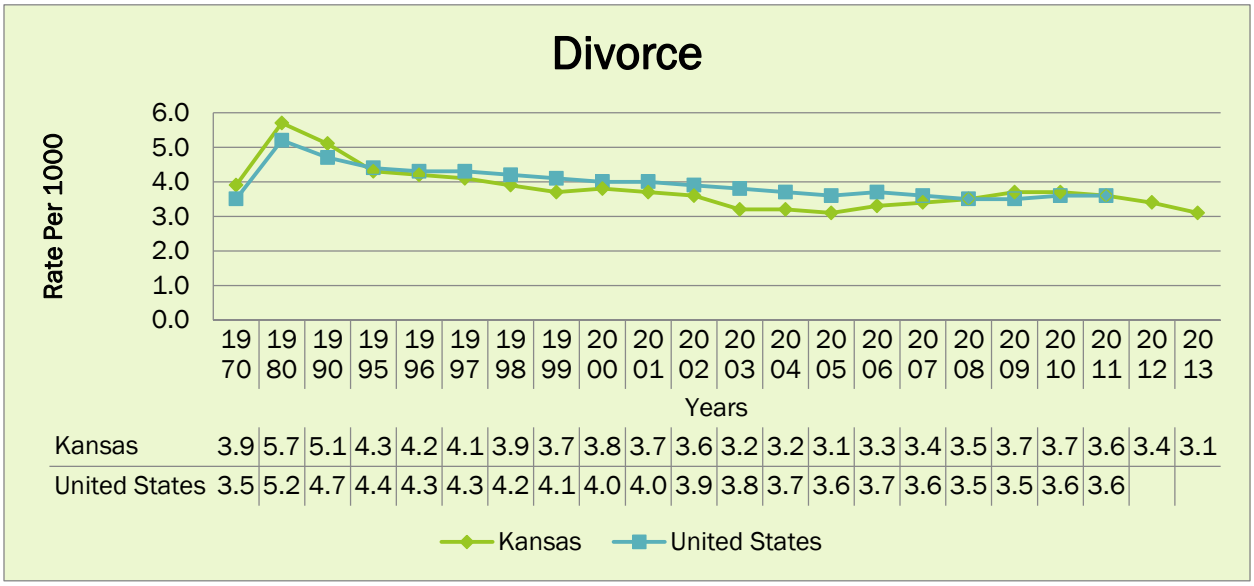
*** Child Care subsidy programs differ from state to state based on income threshold, therefore, a comparison could not be made to the national rates.**

- County level data regarding the average percentage of the population that received child care assistance from 2011 to 2013 can be viewed in Appendix B2, p. 64.
- In 2013, an average of 15,390 Kansans received child care assistance per month.
- The 5 counties with the highest rates were Saline (.86%), Labette (.89%), Shawnee (.91%), Sedgwick (.97%), and Wyandotte (1.1%).
- Although more research is needed to assess the reason for the change in child care assistance enrollment, the fact that fewer parents are receiving child care assistance cannot be easily attributed to the parental employment rate because it was at 4% in both 2008 and 2012.

Child care is exceedingly costly; for one child, center-based care may cost between $4,000 and $10,000 per year[49]. Because of the high costs of child care, receiving Childcare Assistance is extremely important for many low-income families. Families eligible for Childcare Assistance include those who receive TANF, those who are low-income and working, those who are receiving education or training to keep or obtain a better job, and teen parents completing high school or GED. Childcare Assistance is also dependent on monthly income thresholds based on family size, thus Childcare Assistance is associated with low-income.

In 2013, the percent of the population that received Childcare Assistance was 0.53 percent, a 10.17 percent decrease from 2011. Furthermore, from 2008, the year with the highest enrollment rate, to 2013, there has been a 30.26 percent decrease in the percentage of individuals who received Childcare Assistance. It is important to determine the causes of these changes.

Divorce

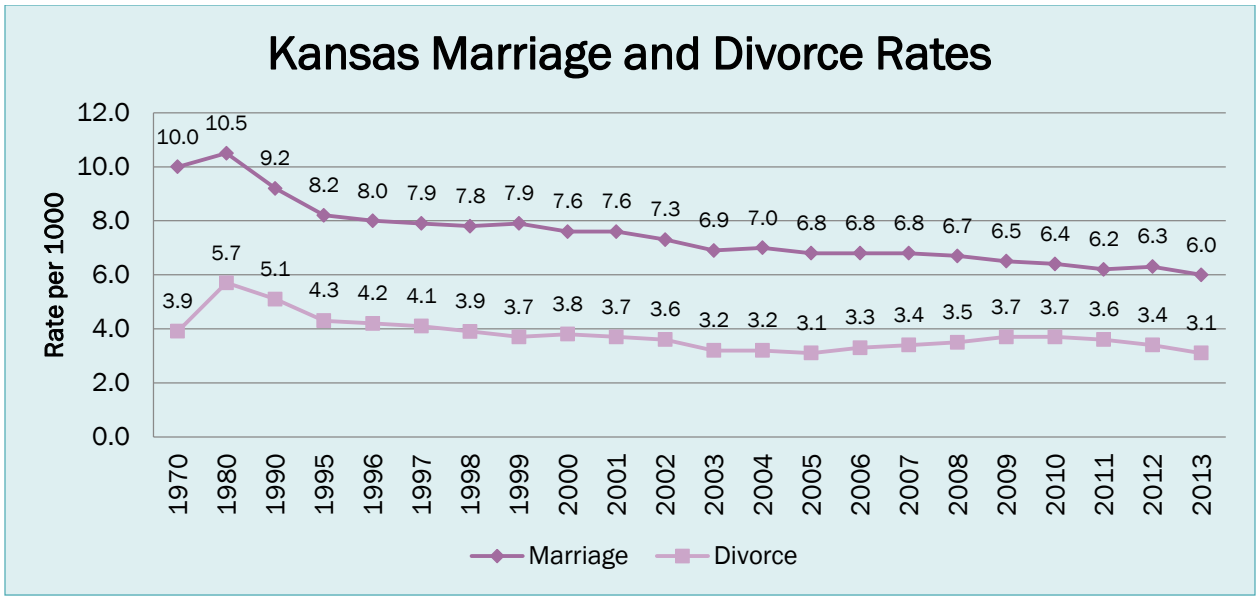


*US data may not contain all states; US 2012 and 2013 data were not obtainable at time of report

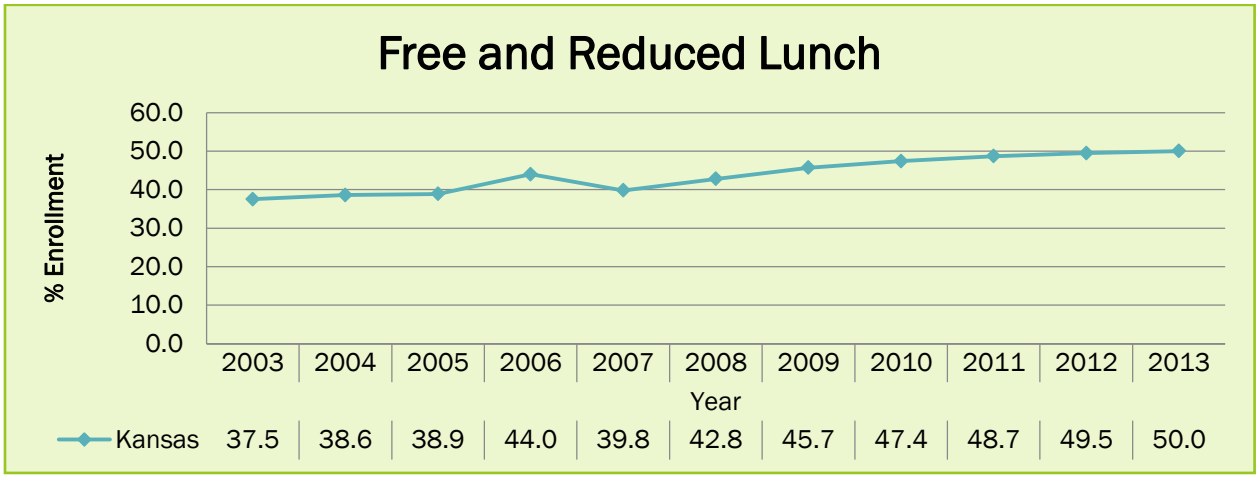
Divorce increases the likelihood that families with children will be poor by 46 percent.[3] Children from divorced families are more likely to have issues with academic achievement, conduct, social competence, psychological adjustment and self-concept.[4,5] The effects of divorce can reach across generations, affecting not only the children of divorcing parents but also divorced children's own future offspring.[6] Following divorce, the economic well-being of custodial mothers and their children usually decreases,[7] with a decline of nearly 40 percent in median income for custodial-parent households.[8] Married couples tend to have more resources, share expenses, and have greater familial support, which on average, results in better futures for children.

State-level data regarding divorces and annulments were obtained from 1970 to 2013. The rate of divorces and annulments was 3.1 per 1,000 people in 2013, which is substantially less than the 5.7 per 1,000 people in 1980—t the year with the highest rate amongst the sample. Since 2006, the divorce rate in Kansas has not been higher than 3.7 or lower than 3.1, indicating that the divorce rate has been relatively stable. Divorce, as a possible outcome of marriage, should be considered within the context of marriage rates as well. Overall, the trend suggests that marriage rates have significantly decreased since 1970.

- Of 9,085 divorces and annulments in Kansas in 2013, about 34.5%, or 3,139, happened before the fourth year of marriage.
- 50% of marriage dissolutions in Kansas involved children.
- Based on the three year average, the rate of divorce per 1,000 was the highest in Norton (5.22), Jewell (5.24), Ellsworth (6.20), Coffey (9.85), and Geary (10.17).
- County level data using the three year average from 2011 to 2013 is reported in Appendix B3, p.65.
- Between 2011 and 2013, there were a total of 29,312 marriage dissolutions in Kansas.


Kansas Marriage and Divorce Rates
Rate per 1000
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
0.0
10.0 10.5 9.2 8.2 8.0 7.9 7.8 7.9 7.6 7.6 7.3 6.9 7.0 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.7 6.5 6.4 6.2 6.3 6.0
3.9 5.7 5.1 4.3 4.2 4.1 3.9 3.7 3.8 3.7 3.6 3.2 3.2 3.1 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.7 3.7 3.6 3.4 3.1
1970 1980 1990 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013
Marriage
Divorce

Free and Reduced Lunch

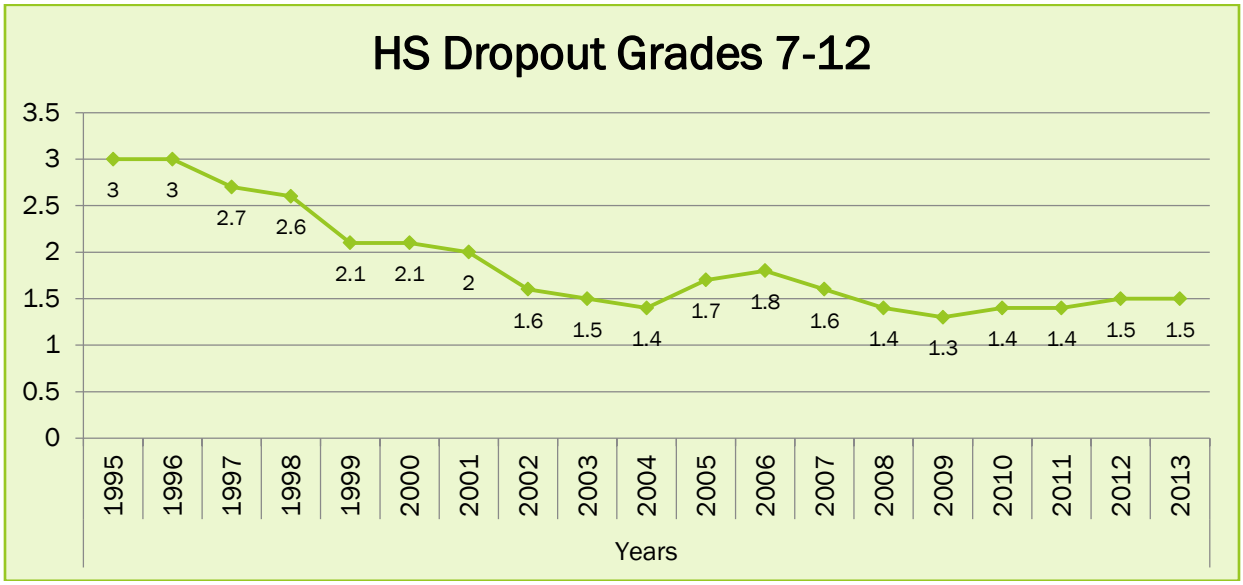


***National trend is not available as free and reduced lunch eligibility is determined by each state**

The National School Lunch Program is an assisted meal program that is in place as an effort to ensure that children receive nutritious meals. Children enrolled in this program receive school lunches at either a free or reduced rate. In order to be eligible for free and reduced lunch programs, family income levels must fall within a certain poverty range.

- The five counties with the highest percentage of children enrolled in free and reduced lunch programs were Haskell (66.98%), Finney (69.51%), Seward (77.41%), Ford (77.78%), and Wyandotte (79.25%).
- County level averages using annual data from 2011 to 2013 are reported in Appendix B4, p.66.
- In 2003, 37.5% of children were enrolled in these programs. A decade later, in 2013, 50% of children were enrolled, a 33% increase.
- The percent of children enrolled in free and reduced lunch programs in Kansas has increased each year since 2007.

High School Dropout



***Rates differ from the inverse of graduation rates and cannot be compared to national rates; specifically, dropout is calculated annually by dividing the number of 7th through 12th graders who dropped out by the total number of students in those grades enrolled for that year.**

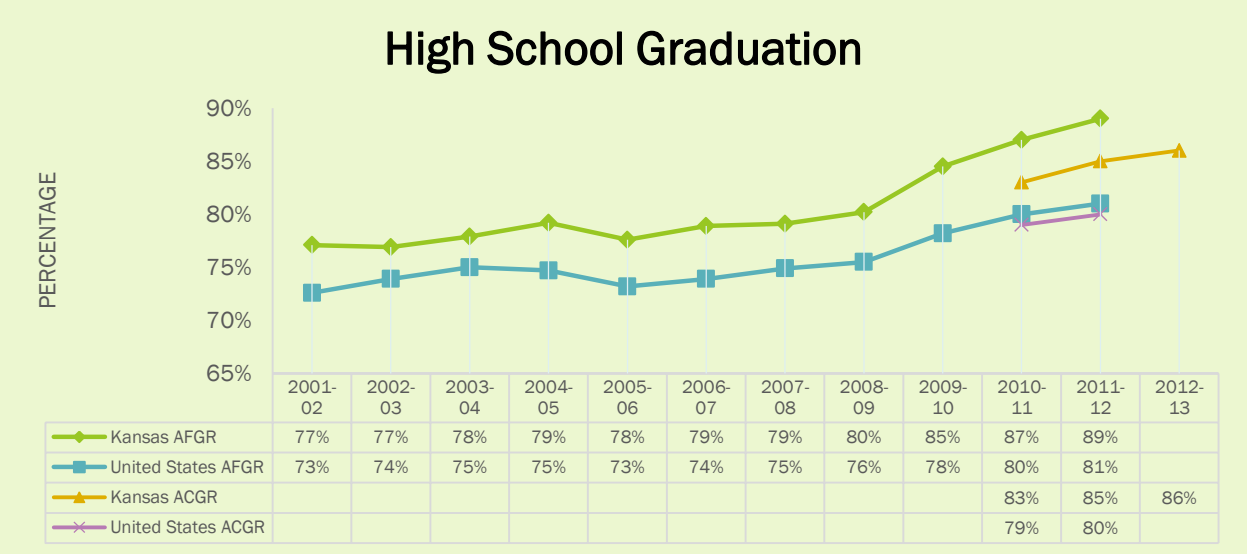
- The three year averages of annual, county level data from 2011, 2012, and 2013, are reported in Appendix B5, p. 67. Eight counties had a dropout rate below 0.5% (Coffey, Nemaha, Logan, Ness, Marshall, Clark, Thomas, and Pottawatomie).
- Only one county had an average high school dropout rate exceeding 2.7% (Kiowa, 14.93%).
- Although the high school dropout rate for Kansas has been lower than the national average in each year since 2002, the distance between Kansas and the national average is closing. Between 2002 and 2006, Kansas had, on average, a dropout rate 1.7% lower than the national rate, but, between 2007 and 2011, Kansas reported a dropout rate 1.4% lower than the national rate, on average.

The factors that lead to high school dropout are multifaceted and may begin before children enter elementary school. The early home environment, quality of caregiving, IQ, socioeconomic status, behavior problems, academic success, parent involvement, and peer relations have all been associated with high school dropout.[9] Students who drop out of high school are at a greater risk for unemployment, poverty, imprisonment, divorce, receiving public assistance, and having children who also drop out of school.[10] Additionally, dropping out of high school costs communities and states through a reduction in workers who can generate revenue and through the increase in social welfare assistance, incarceration, and health-care costs for high school dropouts.[10]

In 2013, the high school dropout rate in Kansas was 1.5 percent, which remained unchanged from the rate in 2012. Although improvements may result from changes in a multitude of variables, some common factors that prevent dropout include more family engagement, increased opportunities for active learning and after-school activities, and options regarding alternative schooling.

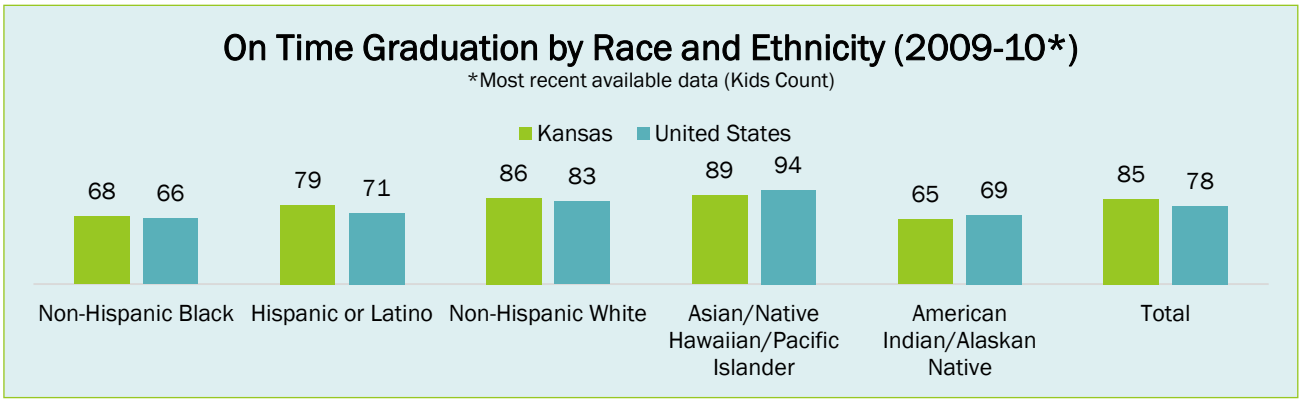
Dropout rates vary depending on the definition of "dropout" and the range of school years or the student population of interest. Given these discrepancies, we add an additional measure—high school

graduation. Taken together, these two measures provide information on both ends of the education spectrum. Note, however, that the high school dropout and graduation rate cannot be summed to equal 100 percent due to different measurement criteria. The following graph displays national and state-level graduation rates based on several measures of high school graduation.

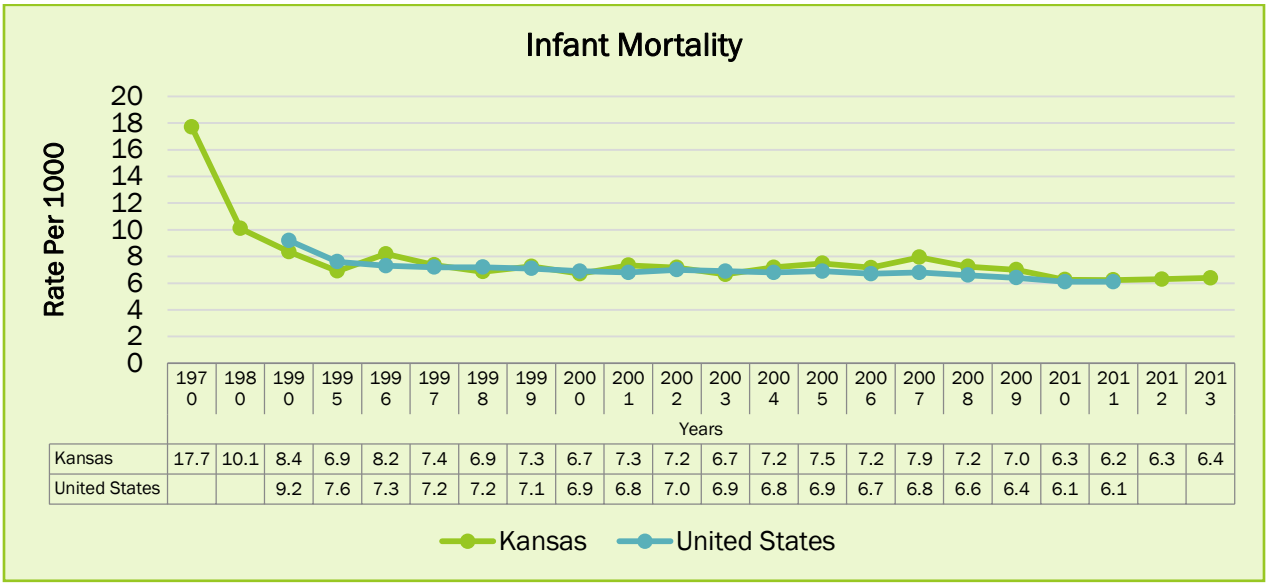


	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Kansas AFGR	77%	77%	78%	79%	78%	79%	79%	80%	85%	87%	89%	
United States AFGR	73%	74%	75%	75%	73%	74%	75%	76%	78%	80%	81%	
Kansas ACGR										83%	85%	86%
United States ACGR										79%	80%	

- AFGR stands for average freshman graduation rate and provides an estimate of the percentage of high school students who graduate on time.
- ACGR refers to an adjusted cohort graduation rate defined as the number of students who graduate in four years with a standard high school diploma (GED not included) divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for that graduating class.



Infant Mortality



	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kansas	17.7	10.1	8.4	6.9	8.2	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.9	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4
United States			9.2	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.1		

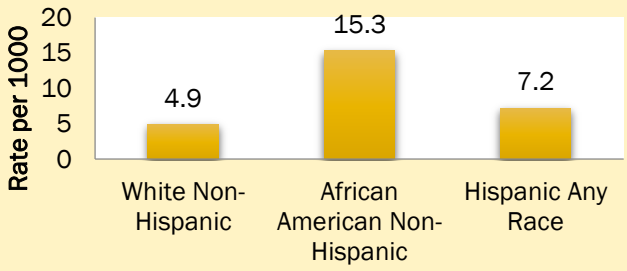
*Rates were not available for the US in 2012 and 2013.

Infant mortality is linked to poor access to health care resources. Infant mortality rates are associated with lower birthweight, age of the mother, and marital status. For instance, having a teenage mother or mother aged 40–54 increases the risk of infant death within the first year of life and infant mortality rates for unmarried mothers was 77 percent higher than the infant mortality rate of married mothers.[11] The leading causes of infant mortality in 2010 were congenital malformations, low birthweight, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), maternal complications during pregnancy, and accidents.[11]

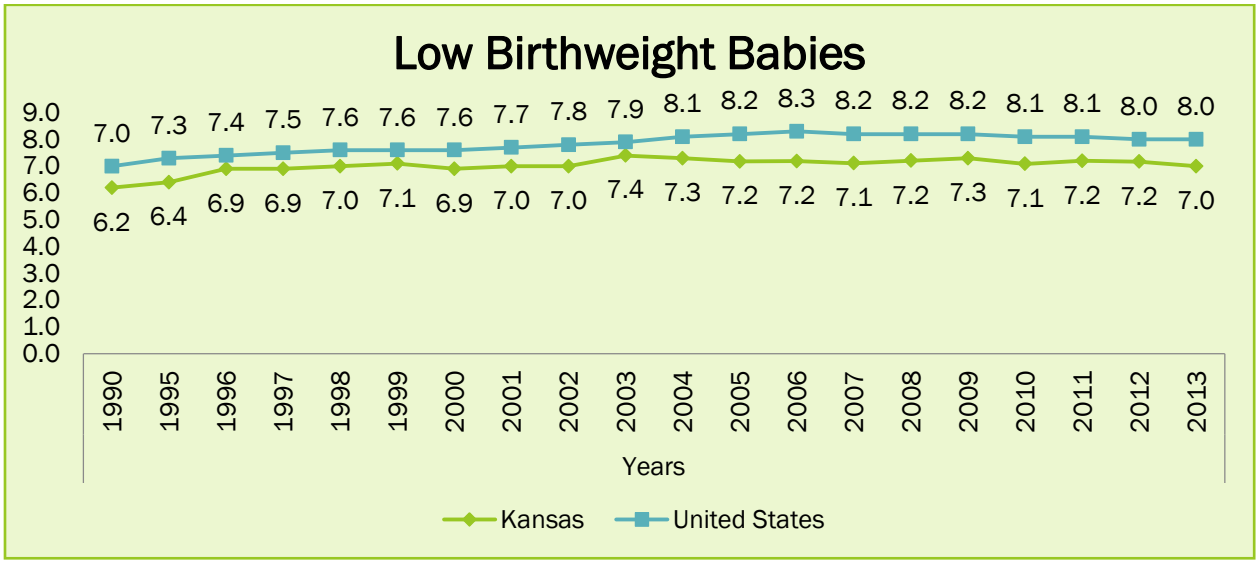
In total, there were 248 infant deaths in Kansas in 2013, or 6.4 deaths per 1,000 live births. Although a marginally higher rate, the raw number of infant deaths is six fewer than in 2012's 254. Overall, Kansas has made progress in terms of reducing the infant mortality rate across several decades. In the state of Kansas, the rate of infant deaths has decreased by 42 percent from 1970 to 1980, by 17 percent from 1980 to 1990, by 20 percent from 1990 to 2000, and by 4.5 percent from 2000 to 2013.

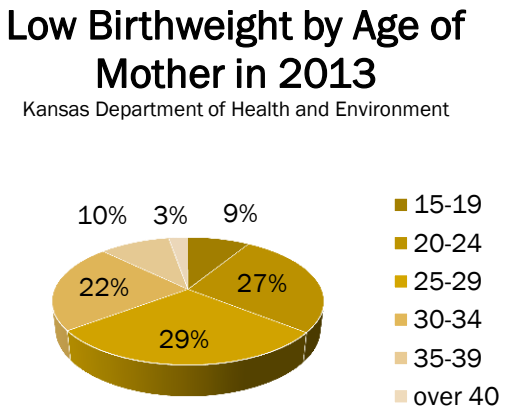
- 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births is the Healthy People 2020 goal.
- Individual county rates are reported in Appendix B6, p. 68. There were 22 counties in which there were no reports of infant deaths between 2011 and 2013.
- Over the same time period, the 10 counties that reported the most infant deaths per 1,000 live births were Cheyenne (12.82), Rush (12.82), Nemaha (14.93), Clark (15.15), Ness (18.23), Norton (19.36), Rawlins (22.22), Sheridan (23.57), Osborn (24.22), and Edwards (28.59).
- Rates of infant deaths among African American non Hispanic mothers have been higher than those of White non Hispanic and Hispanic

Infant Mortality Rate by Race in 2013
Kansas Department of Health and Environment



Low Birthweight Babies

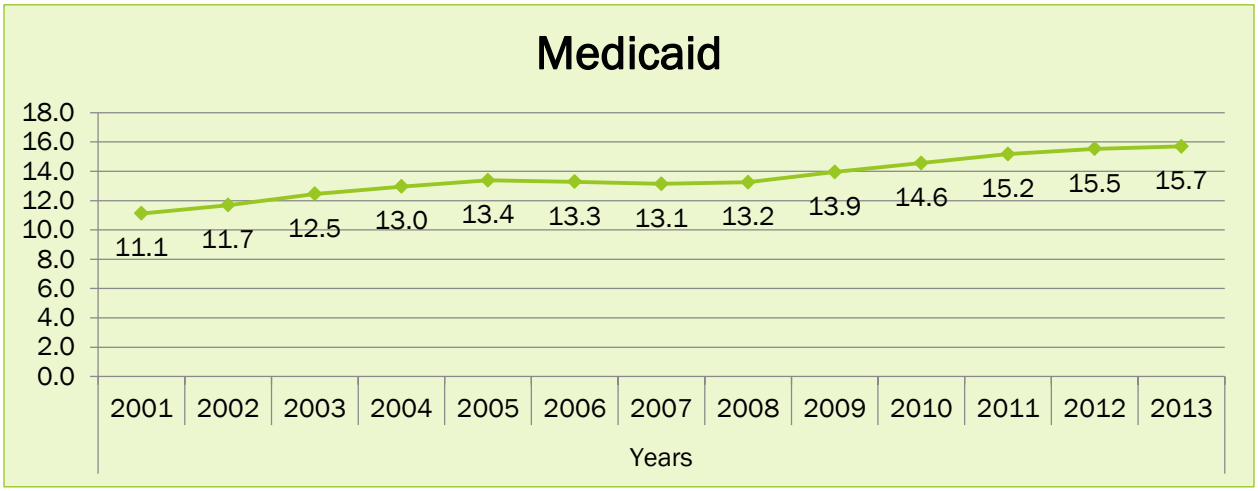




- County level data regarding the percent of low birthweight infants using averages from 2011 to 2013, can be viewed in Appendix B8, p. 69.
- The five counties with the lowest rates of low birthweight infants were Jewell (1.1%), Greeley (1.8%), Sheridan (2.4%), Greenwood (3.4%), and Haskell (3.5%).
- The rate of low birthweight infants in 2013 (7.0%) represents a 12.9% increase from 1990.
- Kansas has had a consistently lower rate of low birthweight infants than the national average.
- In 2013, Black non Hispanic mothers were the most likely to have a low birthweight infant (13.2%). The likelihood of having a low birthweight infant for White non Hispanic mothers and Hispanic mothers was 6.7% and 5.8%, respectively.

Of infants born in Kansas in 2013, there were 2,728 classified as low birthweight infants, defined as weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The primary cause of low birthweight is pre-term delivery,[17] and the use of alcohol, cigarettes and illicit drugs during pregnancy are factors that also contribute to low birthweight. Low birthweight is associated with mild issues in cognitive and neuro-motor functioning, and low birthweight consequences tend to persist into adolescence.[18] Furthermore, the effects of low birthweight negatively impact children's readiness for school.[19] Low birthweight babies also come with economic and emotional costs, as low birthweight babies require additional costs for delivery and initial care and are at a higher than average risk of infant mortality.[20]

Medicaid

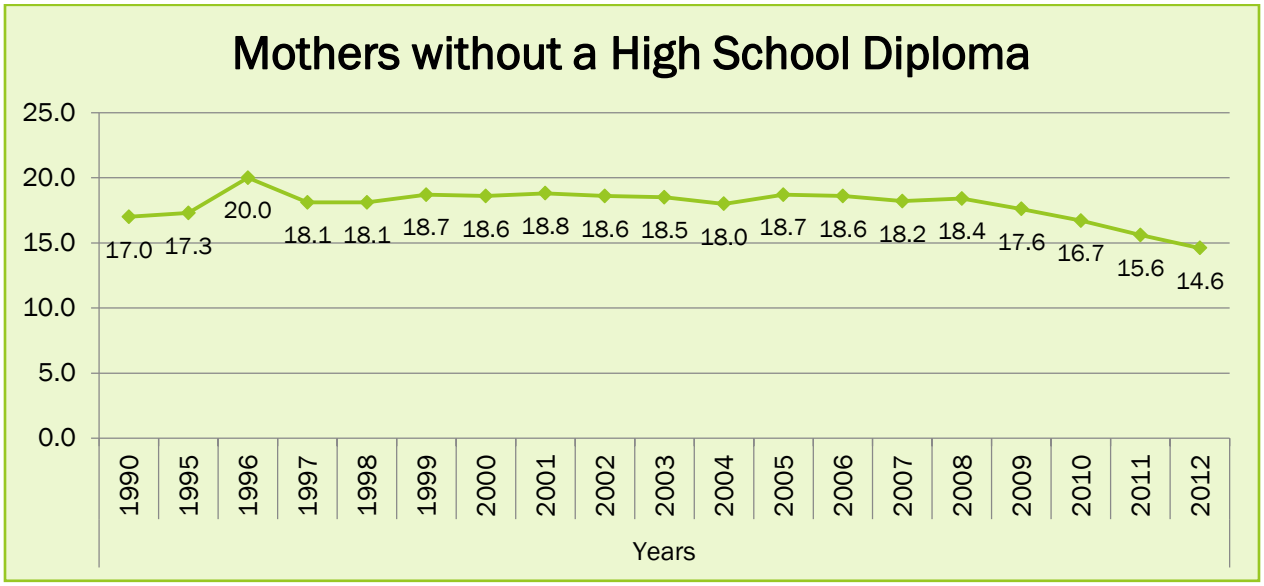


***Because Medicaid enrollment differs from state to state based on income threshold, a comparison could not be made to the national rates.**

Medicaid is a government insurance program that provides health-related services for those who meet certain low-income requirements. Those who received Medicaid were 10 percent less likely to have a positive depression screen. Medicaid enrollment in the state of Kansas varies from an average of 7.06 percent to 26.91 percent across counties. Due to the low-income criteria for Medicaid qualification, it is important to consider the economic situation in each county when assessing the benefits of higher versus lower rates of Medicaid enrollment.

- The number Kansans enrolled in Medicaid has climbed each year since 2007. In 2013, 15.7% of the population received Medicaid benefits, up from 11.1% in 2001, which is more than a 40% increase.
- The proportion of Kansans receiving Medicaid coverage has increased in 9 of the last 12 years.
- County level data for Medicaid enrollment in Kansas from 2011 to 2013 were obtained and averaged; this data can be viewed in Appendix B9, p. 70.
- The five counties with the lowest proportion of individuals receiving Medicaid benefits were Riley (7.06%), Johnson (7.55%), Sheridan (7.58%), Hodgeman (9.00%), and Gove (9.11%).

Mothers without a High School Diploma

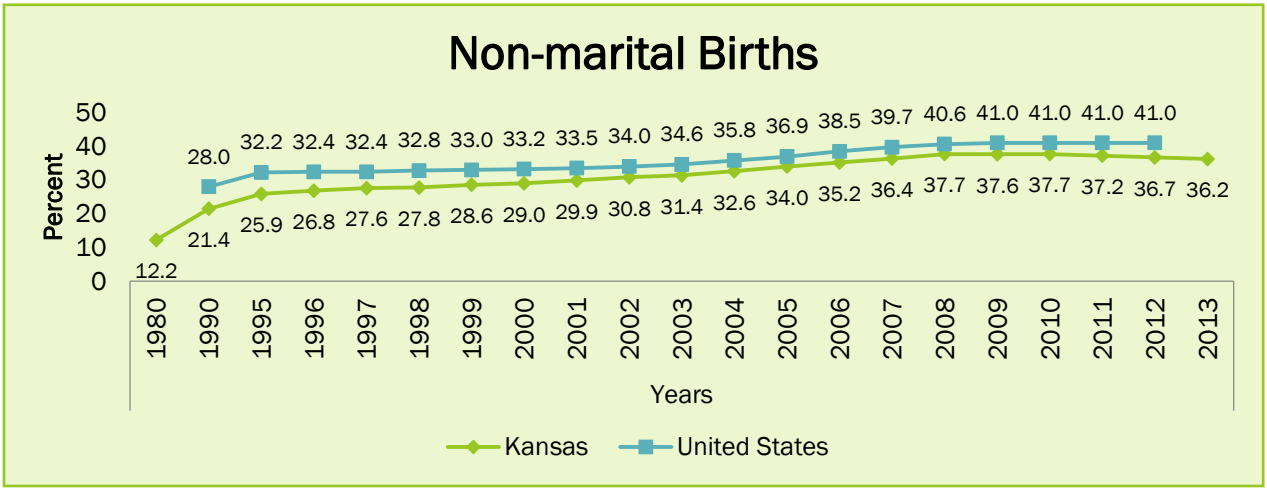


Lower levels of maternal education are associated with higher maternal mortality, infant mortality, and lower birthweight.[12, 13] Furthermore, maternal education is related to children's cognitive and behavioral development.[14] Although maternal education likely affects child well-being indirectly, due to the socioeconomic status attained by educated women, some propose that maternal education impacts well-being directly through health-related choices that educated mothers make for their children and the way they prepare their children for school.[15, 16]

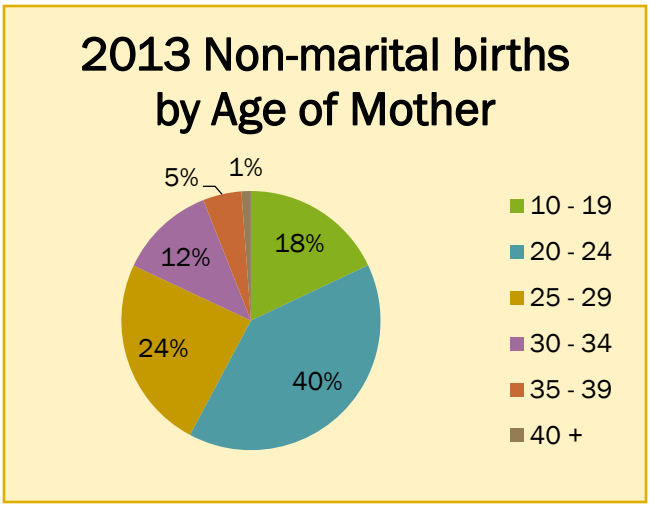
Data for maternal education are released later than many of the other indicators. For this report, data is available up to 2012. In 2012, the percentage of births to mothers who had not received a high school degree dropped to 14.6 percent, the lowest it has been since 1990. County-level data for the average rates from 2011 and 2012 is available in Appendix B7, p.71.

- The five counties with the lowest percentage of births to mothers without a high school degree between 2011 and 2012 were Wabaunsee (2.00%), Chase (4.35%), Gove (4.52%), Decatur (4.84%), and Nemaha (5.18%).
- Conversely, Haskell (36.67%), Finney (37.01%), Grant (38.31%), Ford (39.41%), and Seward (44.05%) were the five counties that had the highest percentage of births to mothers who had not completed high school.

Non-marital Births



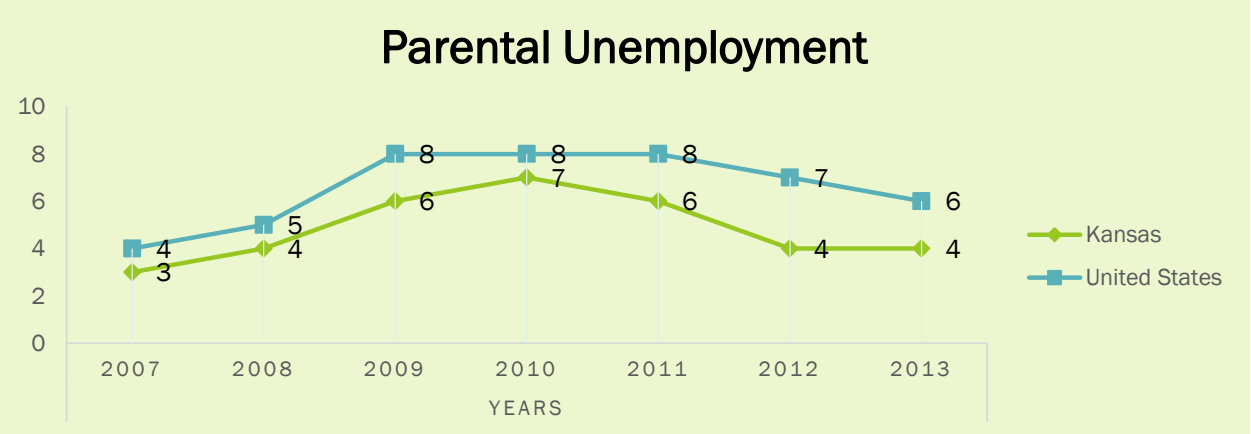
Unmarried mothers are more likely than married mothers to lack social support, be unemployed, and to use cigarettes. Each of these factors are associated with undesirable obstetric outcomes.[21] Not surprisingly, unmarried mothers are at an increased risk for preterm birth and low birthweight babies, even when they are in a romantic relationship.[22] Moreover, unmarried mothers are also more likely to give birth to a small-for-gestational age (SGA) infant.[23]



- There were a total of 14,053 non marital births in the state of Kansas in 2013.
- Although 7.4% of total births in Kansas are to teenage mothers, about 18% of unmarried births in Kansas are to teenage mothers.
- The percentage of unmarried births decreased slightly in each of the past three years.
- See Appendix B, p. 71 for county level averages from 2011 to 2013 for non marital births.
- The five counties with the lowest rates for non marital births were Kiowa (10.22%), Gove (12.38%), Pottawatomie (16.5%), Hodgeman (15.87%), and Riley (16.80%).
- Of all unmarried births in 2013, 60% were to White non Hispanic mothers, 12.56% to Black non Hispanic mothers, 22.16% to Hispanic mothers of any race, and 5.19% to mothers of another racial group.

Kansas is slowly reversing what had been a trend of higher rates of non-marital births. The percentage of births to unmarried parents has risen from 12.2 percent in 1980 to 36.2 percent in 2013, which is a 197 percent increase, but, in the past three years, there have been small decreases in the percentage of non-marital births. This is an important trend, because children born to unmarried mothers may be more likely to be challenged by poverty and to face deficits in school performance and social well-being.

Parental Unemployment



Parental unemployment is associated with behavioral problems in children as well as symptoms of depression and binge drinking in adolescents.[25-27] Moreover, incidences of physical abuse and neglect of children are more common in families experiencing parental unemployment.[28,29] Undoubtedly, having unemployed parents can negatively influence children in a number of ways.

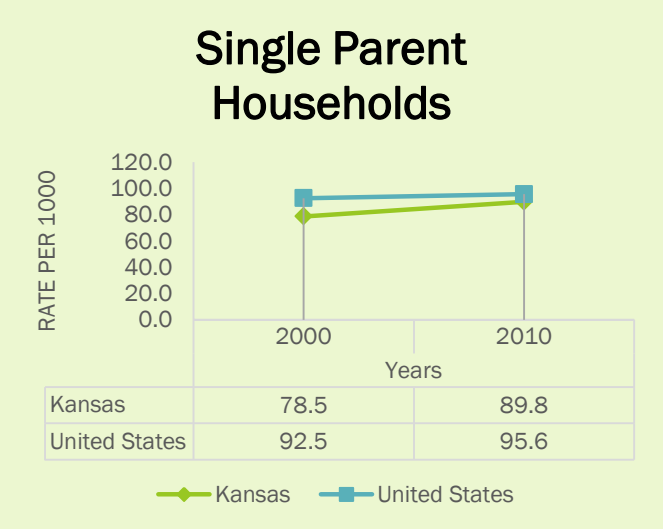
In Kansas, 22% of children in poverty are from families who do not have an employed parent. The problem of parental unemployment is more salient at a national level. Across the United States, approximately 32 percent of children in poverty do not have a parent who is employed, according to the National Center for Child Poverty.[24]

- The percentage of unemployed parents in Kansas in 2013 was at 4%, stable from 2012 but a decrease from 6% in 2011.
- County level data regarding parental unemployment was gathered from 2010 and are reported in Appendix B9, p. 73.
- In 2010, eight counties had 0.0% parental unemployment (Chautauqua, Clay, Comanche, Greeley, Moron, Sheridan, Stevens, and Trego).
- Counties with the highest rates of parental unemployment in 2010 were Woodson (14.2%), Ness (14.8%), and Barber (15.5%).

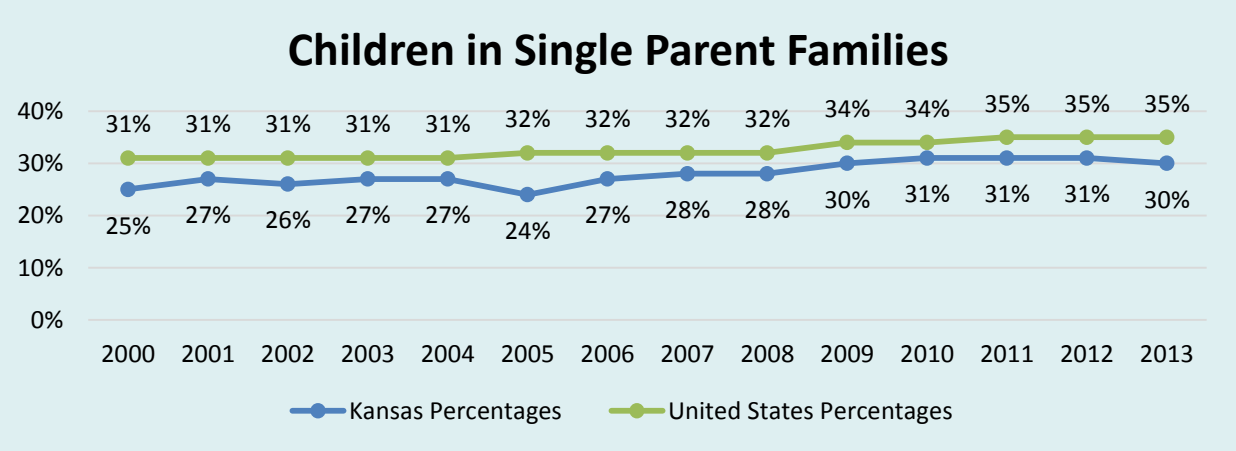
Single-parent Households

Growing up in a single-parent household can hinder children's developmental progress. For example, children who spend time in a single-parent home tend to have more behavioral and cognitive difficulties, and they may also be more vulnerable to peer pressure.[30, 31] Children who grow up in a single-parent home have a 50 percent greater likelihood of experiencing poverty in adulthood.[32]

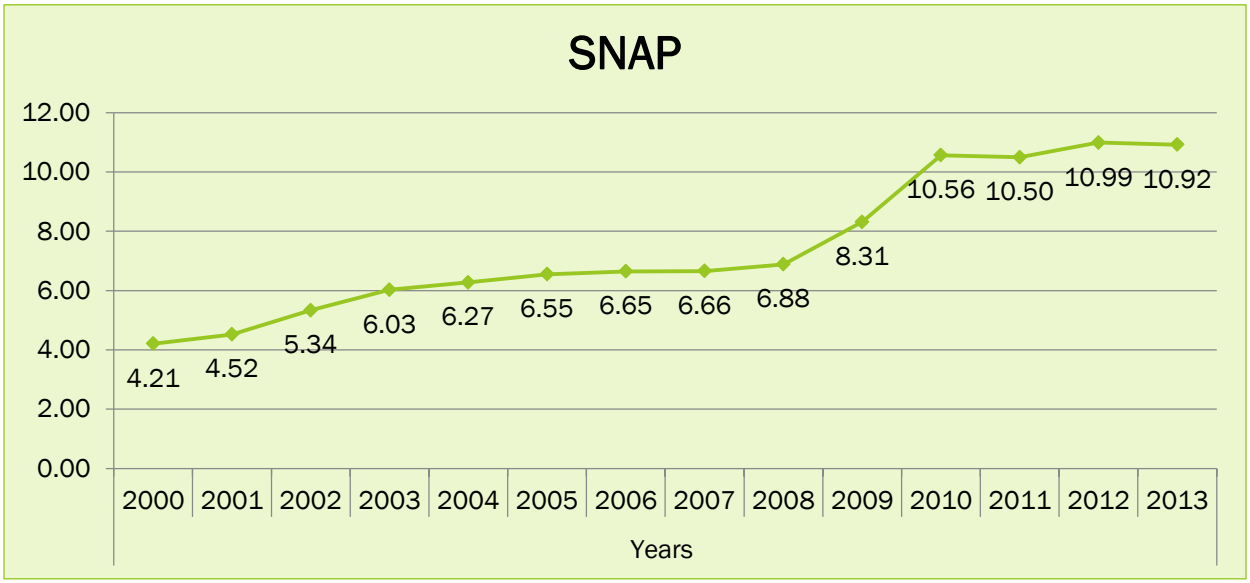
Data for single-parent households as measured in previous versions of the State of the Family Report were obtained via decennial Census data and thus, could not be updated for the current report. New data for this indicator will be available in 2020. A different measure of single-parent households was available, however, at the state and national level and is depicted in the graph below. "Children in Single-Parent Families" is defined as "children under age 18 who live with their own single parent either in a family or subfamily." Single-parent families do include a single, unmarried parent who is cohabiting with a partner.



- In each year from 2000 to 2013, Kansas has reported a lower percentage of children in single parent families than the United States' average.
- The rate of single parent households in Kansas was lower than the national average in 2000 and in 2010, but there was a greater increase in the rate of single parent households in Kansas between 2000 and 2010 than at the national level.



SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)



*** SNAP eligibility differs from state to state based on criteria determined by the state, thus, a comparison could not be made to the national rates.**

Individuals receiving SNAP benefits must be of low income and unable to afford adequate nutrition. Because eligibility for SNAP is dependent on the inability to provide adequate nutritional needs to the number of individuals within a household, higher rates are indicative of poorer access to resources.

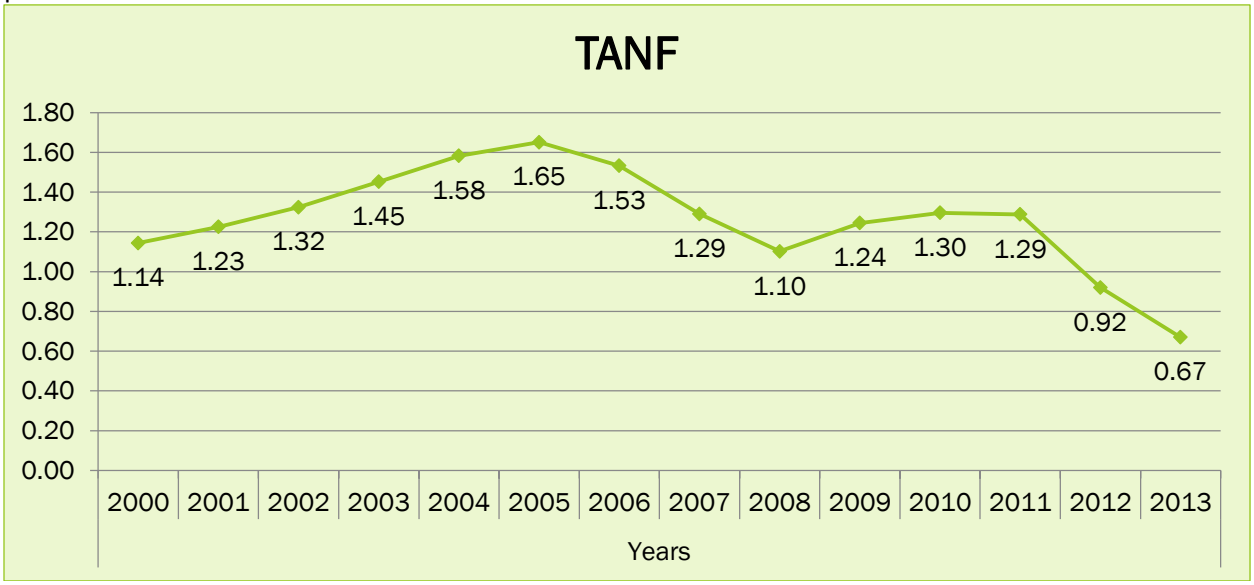
The percentage of individuals receiving SNAP benefits in Kansas has risen from 4.21 percent in 2000 to 10.92 percent in 2013; this is a 159 percent increase. There is a connection between SNAP enrollment and parental unemployment. In most years, an increase in SNAP enrollment coincides with an increase in parental unemployment.

- Kansas' largest two year jump in SNAP enrollment occurred between 2008 and 2010, when there was a 53.5% increase.
- Since the new millennium, there has only been two years in which Kansas reported a lower SNAP enrollment than the previous year. This was in 2011 and 2013, and the decreases were minimal drops from previous years.
- The counties with the largest percentage of the population receiving SNAP benefits include Crawford (16.69%), Montgomery (16.86%), Cherokee (17.45%), Bourbon (17.67%), and Wyandotte (21.38%).
- See Appendix B11, p. 75 for county level data of the three year average of SNAP enrollment from 2011 to 2013.

TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)

TANF provides families with a financial safety net; that is, families with children who are in poverty may be able to find monetary support through TANF. However, the role of TANF as a resource for vulnerable families may be shifting. From 1995 to 2010, the percentage of families in poverty has increased while the percentage enrolled in TANF has decreased.[34] More specifically, the national TANF caseload decreased 58 percent between 1995 and 2010; during this time period, the number of families with children in poverty increased by 17 percent.

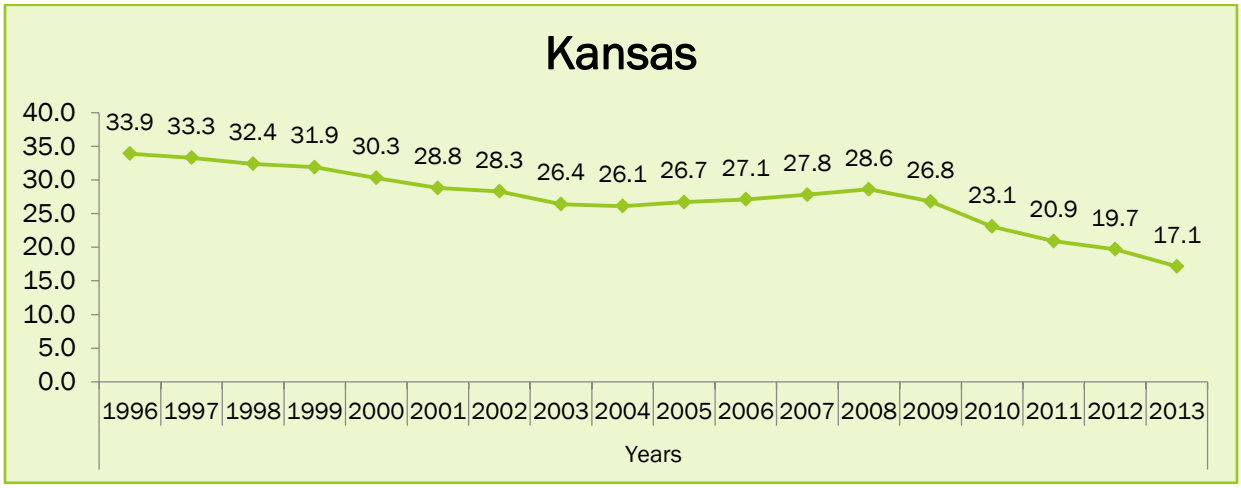
- There were four counties in which 0.2% or less of the population received TANF benefits per month, on average.
- County level data of the three year average (2011 to 2013) for TANF enrollment is available in Appendix B12, p. 76.
- The ten counties in which the largest proportions of the population received TANF benefits per month, on average, were Montgomery, Sherman, Cherokee, Neosho, Labette, Bourbon, Shawnee, Atchison, Allen, and Wyandotte. The average enrollment rate for these counties was 1.74%.



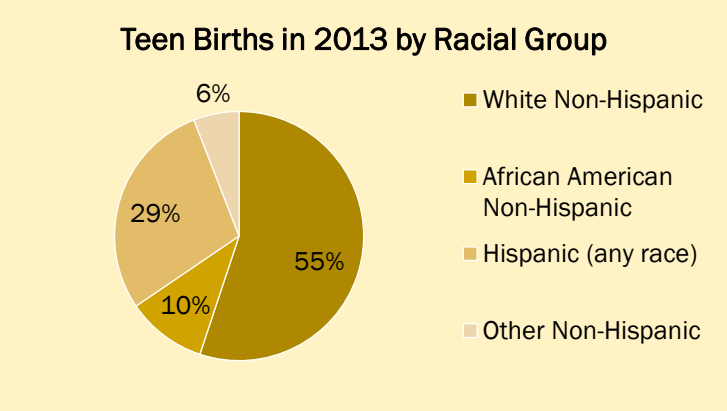
***Because TANF enrollment differs from state to state based on eligibility criteria, a comparison could not be made to the national rates.**

In 2005, the percentage of Kansans who enrolled in TANF was at a high of 1.65 percent, but enrollment was 0.67 percent in 2013, the lowest ever since the new millennium. In fact, this change represents a 59.39 percent decrease.

Teen Pregnancy



*National teen pregnancy rates were calculated for 15-19 year olds and cannot be compared to the rates above for 10-19 year olds.



- See Appendix B13, p. 77 for county level averages from 2011 to 2013.
- Greeley had 0 teen pregnancies and the average rate of teen pregnancy amongst the ten counties with the lowest rates was 2.75 per 1,000.
- 8.2% of all live births in Kansas in 2012 were from mothers between the ages of 15 and 19.
- The ten counties with the highest average rates of teen pregnancy between 2011 and 2013 had, on average, a teen pregnancy rate of 35.8 per 1,000.
- Rates of teen pregnancy in 2013 were higher for Hispanic teens (28.7) than for African American non Hispanic teens (22.4), and Hispanic teens had a rate per 1,000 of teen pregnancy that was double the rate of White non Hispanic teens (13.4).

Teen pregnancy is associated with pre-term delivery, low birthweight, congenital malformations, neonatal mortality, and a lack of prenatal care. Pregnant teens also face an increased likelihood of maternal anemia, chest infection and urinary tract infections. It is also important to note that younger mothers tend to provide fewer opportunities for emotional and cognitive stimulation for their children as compared to older mothers. However, the rate of teen pregnancy has been decreasing across the U.S. In 2013, the birth rate for teenagers between 15 and 19 years of age dropped to 14.6 per 1,000, which is the lowest rate on record for the U.S.

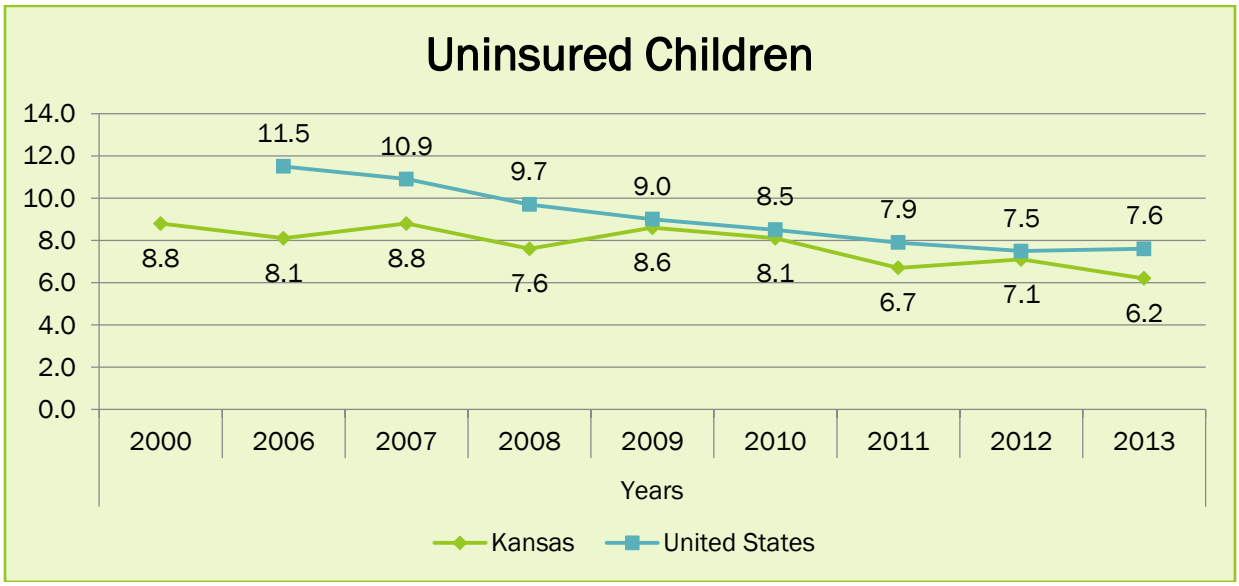
The teen pregnancy rate in Kansas has improved alongside the rest of the country. The Kansas rate of teen pregnancy has decreased every year since 2009. In 2013, for every 1,000 Kansas females between the ages of 15 and 19, there were 29.6 live births, still births, or abortions. Overall, there were 3,335 teen pregnancies in 2013. The data shows, with the exception of 2008, the rate of teen pregnancies in the state of Kansas has gone down each year.

Uninsured Children

Not surprisingly, children without insurance are less likely to receive adequate health care overall, including medical care, mental health care and dental care.[39] Compared to insured children, uninsured children are also less likely to receive preventative care and may be less likely to receive diagnoses until later in the disease stage. In one research investigation, uninsured children who were hospitalized had a significantly higher all-cause in-hospital mortality rate.[40]

The percentage of children in Kansas who are uninsured has dropped from 8.8 percent in 2000 to 6.2 percent in 2013. This is a decrease of 29.6 percent.

- County level data for the three year average (2011 to 2013) percentage of children who are uninsured is reported in Appendix B14, p. 78.
- The five counties with the highest percentage of uninsured children were Wichita, Haskell, Kearny, Hamilton and Stanton, with an average rate of 13.77%.
- Kansas has had a lower percentage of uninsured children than the national average for at least the past seven years.



Youth Binge Drinking

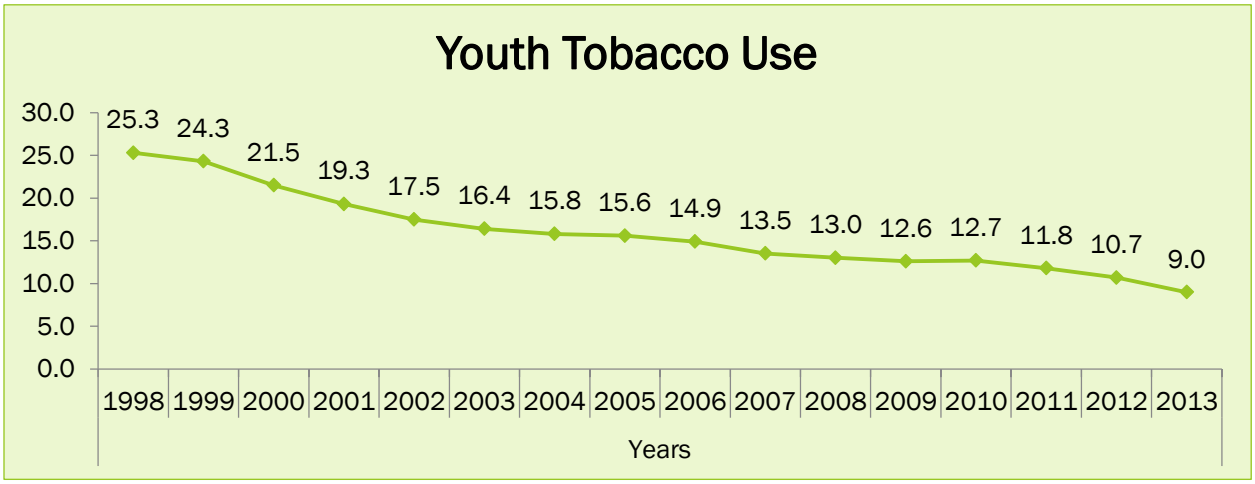
***Data on youth binge drinking were measured differently at the national level.**

Data from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health study paints an alarming picture of adolescent alcohol abuse—about 6.5 million people aged 12 to 20 were classified as binge drinkers.[41] Serious consequences are associated with an adolescent's use of alcohol, including school-related problems, crime, motor vehicle accidents, injuries and death. In fact, 5,000 people under 21 years of age die each year from alcohol-related incidents.[42]

Rates of youth binge drinking in Kansas have declined nearly every year since 2000. In the current report, youths are considered those in grades six, eight, 10, and 12, and binge drinking is classified as having five or more consecutive drinks on at least one occasion in the most recent two weeks at the time of reporting.

- Rates of youth binge drinking in Kansas have declined 46.95% between 2000 and 2013, from 20.0% of Kansas youths reporting binge drinking in 2000 compared to 10.61% in 2013.
- Using data from 2011 to 2013, average Kansas county level percentages were calculated; they can be viewed in Appendix B15, p. 79.
- The rates for youth binge drinking were highest in Elk (17.49%), Neosho (18.38%), Rawlins (18.87%), Ness (19.61%), and Morton (19.51%).
- Kansas had higher rates of teen binge drinking than the U.S.' average in six of the past nine years. However, in three of the past four years, the Kansas rate of teen binge drinking has been identical to the national average.

Youth Tobacco Use



***Data on youth tobacco use were measured differently at the national level.**

The health risks related to tobacco use include coronary heart disease, stroke and lung cancer.[43] Although teens might not be initially affected by these outcomes, early tobacco use has been found to be associated with long-term tobacco use in adulthood.[44, 45] Ultimately, tobacco causes more preventable deaths than any other drug.[46] Studies have also indicated that tobacco use is associated with poor academic achievement and school dropout.[47] Teen use of cigarettes has also been linked to adverse mental health outcomes, including depression.[48] Moreover, cigarette use has been linked to the use of illicit substances. 2010 estimates suggest that adolescents aged 12 to 17 who reported using cigarettes were about 8.5 times more likely to report using illicit drugs compared to adolescents who reported no cigarette usage.[41]

- After averaging the county level data across 2011, 2012, and 2013, the 5 counties with the lowest rates for youth tobacco use were Edwards (4.5%), Wallace (6.5%), Douglas (6.62%), Ford (7.03%), and Gray (7.31%). See appendix B16, p. 80 for individual county percentages.
- The 5 counties with the highest rates of youth tobacco use were Morton, Woodson, Bourbon, Chase and Lane, with an average rate of 20.09%
- With the exception of 2006, youth tobacco use in the state of Kansas has gone down each year since 2000.

COUNTY RANKINGS ACROSS INDICATORS

2015 Composite Rank	County	Child poverty	Childcare Assistance	Divorce	Free & reduced lunch	HS Dropout	Infant Mortality	Low Birthweight babies	Medicaid	Mothers without a HS Diploma	Non marital births	Parental unemployment	Single parent households	SNAP	TANF	Teen pregnancy	Uninsured children	Youth binge drinking	Youth tobacco use
92	Allen	98	95	12	75	26	56	17	95	11	96	79	72	100	104	53	35	77	90
62	Anderson	77	38	78	62	39	62	21	71	54	55	67	68	77	88	38	44	75	83
97	Atchison	78	90	50	80	85	82	82	81	44	98	102	97	94	103	65	8	76	62
58	Barber	50	4	71	35	85	1	26	43	60	30	105	96	20	9	77	63	94	75
87	Barton	78	93	10	84	103	66	30	82	94	94	53	70	82	80	81	57	91	66
103	Bourbon	104	99	87	98	88	38	15	101	61	80	77	73	104	101	98	21	78	98
86	Brown	91	86	15	83	97	89	49	98	66	92	73	86	92	74	91	50	10	53
24	Butler	11	79	31	8	55	42	49	34	29	43	38	71	68	69	25	7	18	36
20	Chase	46	15	1	14	83	1	42	28	2	13	40	43	49	24	7	78	68	99
83	Chautauqua	101	20	87	90	63	74	39	94	63	72	1	51	83	60	87	95	86	70
89	Cherokee	97	60	76	84	35	31	56	104	62	84	30	80	103	98	83	20	28	73
38	Cheyenne	53	3	60	50	9	96	103	17	52	19	31	19	14	43	56	81	7	38
68	Clark	36	9	51	39	6	99	105	44	32	24	93	48	46	39	54	67	82	43
21	Clay	44	39	26	24	59	80	41	24	40	27	2	42	41	20	52	12	29	68
50	Cloud	57	94	91	74	81	47	15	74	25	71	69	38	70	68	47	16	12	6
48	Coffey	15	49	104	32	1	72	70	59	12	51	89	67	66	34	13	11	6	27
11	Comanche	22	7	11	11	16	1	60	52	74	31	3	22	18	2	23	87	55	59
93	Cowley	92	87	95	94	98	55	54	91	85	103	58	76	95	92	88	36	23	63
85	Crawford	95	74	64	78	36	45	59	96	51	91	98	50	101	75	61	39	69	78
61	Decatur	75	55	35	38	16	76	80	55	4	56	96	46	44	71	100	66	N/A	N/A
42	Dickinson	39	40	75	40	39	94	18	42	49	44	47	65	52	17	50	24	66	77
30	Doniphan	61	26	19	57	26	1	14	51	39	79	37	75	63	23	49	39	52	41
18	Douglas	27	84	17	9	85	26	37	8	10	38	66	47	53	81	17	32	16	3
78	Edwards	60	29	92	66	96	105	95	66	97	35	20	79	58	55	40	98	51	1
90	Elk	102	2	51	93	53	95	93	88	17	85	97	55	80	84	44	91	96	87
15	Ellis	19	71	38	12	39	57	34	13	15	49	11	11	36	58	45	4	49	39
17	Ellsworth	20	40	103	34	70	39	58	12	22	28	25	18	19	21	15	28	8	19
99	Finney	86	98	29	102	83	63	63	100	102	100	60	85	89	91	102	59	54	13
100	Ford	72	77	70	104	59	68	61	92	104	97	91	99	76	95	99	70	21	4
70	Franklin	70	75	100	59	77	54	25	83	50	83	33	82	91	85	64	5	39	45
84	Geary	93	56	105	86	59	52	63	40	21	7	100	102	67	66	104	13	5	7
6	Gove	31	6	8	15	74	90	47	5	3	2	21	6	3	3	2	96	61	50
41	Graham	43	25	90	33	16	91	97	31	41	62	57	13	22	64	95	62	1	35
77	Grant	48	40	18	96	46	50	72	80	103	76	52	93	57	49	96	77	87	31
26	Gray	7	33	19	22	49	84	13	29	98	22	51	41	5	56	29	99	3	5
1	Greeley	16	8	13	58	64	1	1	31	20	12	4	2	2	1	1	87	2	26
74	Greenwood	89	51	6	81	26	88	6	90	45	101	78	69	88	72	97	42	58	60
95	Hamilton	69	20	80	97	N/A	1	94	68	95	93	24	105	34	22	101	104	83	89
69	Harper	80	48	69	95	39	67	85	73	81	54	41	84	65	13	55	67	62	71

2015 Composite Rank	County	Child poverty	Childcare Assistance	Divorce	Free & reduced lunch	HS Dropout	Infant Mortality	Low Birthweight babies	Medicaid	Mothers without a HS Diploma	Non marital births	Parental unemployment	Single parent households	SNAP	TANF	Teen pregnancy	Uninsured children	Youth binge drinking	Youth tobacco use
51	Harvey	36	85	43	55	49	58	51	60	68	48	35	66	71	67	72	30	41	72
64	Haskell	40	18	2	101	26	93	5	54	101	45	43	44	32	45	93	102	43	74
14	Hodgeman	10	43	65	18	16	1	77	4	73	4	87	25	11	44	5	83	N/A	N/A
31	Jackson	25	20	14	20	46	49	20	57	31	64	75	100	51	48	31	53	19	49
22	Jefferson	12	23	24	23	14	85	8	19	33	34	45	52	44	50	18	48	57	69
45	Jewell	71	27	102	69	64	1	3	22	38	23	80	15	28	19	76	84	93	85
2	Johnson	1	66	43	1	49	34	40	2	9	10	26	56	4	15	12	1	36	11
73	Kearny	64	67	25	77	74	43	71	67	90	61	61	94	62	86	59	103	44	9
52	Kingman	54	50	89	45	69	78	32	23	69	70	83	31	43	46	41	37	74	76
59	Kiowa	42	12	5	4	104	1	43	62	75	1	81	61	39	10	26	69	N/A	N/A
102	Labette	100	102	53	91	68	75	81	99	88	99	49	89	98	100	80	24	88	82
35	Lane	23	1	76	36	64	1	90	7	46	17	85	7	31	63	3	80	89	100
25	Leavenworth	14	89	81	6	39	27	28	11	24	40	71	87	53	56	58	2	9	17
47	Lincoln	73	36	59	66	46	1	92	36	42	32	18	95	47	51	39	92	79	29
75	Linn	83	70	56	73	70	61	10	77	35	73	94	23	86	78	62	60	70	91
13	Logan	21	27	86	28	2	1	11	46	14	41	9	26	26	33	27	78	27	28
81	Lyon	88	82	19	100	77	79	47	76	83	82	74	83	90	62	74	58	37	22
16	Marion	35	47	34	31	36	25	69	15	56	16	39	20	23	36	21	41	30	37
19	Marshall	29	23	27	27	5	92	19	20	59	42	56	29	35	8	32	13	33	47
33	McPherson	3	78	58	13	57	58	79	88	70	33	62	24	77	47	33	3	22	21
40	Meade	16	31	42	47	57	35	54	41	100	53	10	74	29	38	48	93	19	10
33	Miami	5	97	74	16	73	23	33	39	18	39	22	77	68	76	28	5	63	55
12	Mitchell	31	54	62	25	22	1	86	27	13	18	13	12	17	11	20	32	56	65
101	Montgomery	95	92	98	87	88	37	65	102	80	102	59	90	102	96	94	46	60	86
39	Morris	52	17	16	44	26	41	45	38	28	47	84	35	61	5	79	72	59	64
65	Morton	65	62	23	30	98	1	88	70	92	88	5	33	58	52	67	85	100	96
3	Nemaha	2	34	43	2	2	98	35	6	5	9	16	21	6	4	16	15	46	13
98	Neosho	99	100	61	92	24	51	36	93	77	75	15	81	99	99	89	38	97	93
63	Ness	28	10	68	41	2	100	87	16	86	29	104	27	9	14	11	93	99	88
72	Norton	38	83	101	54	39	101	102	18	57	69	28	14	24	59	57	31	66	94
53	Osage	34	52	94	42	24	70	52	65	30	60	63	78	75	54	35	21	50	79
76	Osborne	85	76	37	88	64	104	84	47	66	66	48	16	56	28	92	71	85	40
23	Ottawa	12	65	32	21	38	1	57	26	27	25	90	28	33	32	8	47	34	79
46	Pawnee	55	59	97	60	26	83	75	33	64	77	27	59	38	53	42	10	25	54
44	Phillips	51	72	48	49	16	81	67	49	65	36	23	34	55	65	24	48	45	92
5	Pottawatomie	4	30	40	7	7	28	22	10	6	3	44	37	25	41	10	17	48	44
36	Pratt	45	35	83	19	92	36	9	64	82	65	29	57	48	27	85	32	11	30
65	Rawlins	41	14	39	61	70	102	104	30	58	11	42	32	13	31	36	89	98	81
79	Reno	66	96	81	70	82	85	46	78	71	81	76	92	87	87	60	9	17	24
55	Republic	68	68	63	64	26	60	101	48	16	50	36	9	36	30	63	73	90	45
37	Rice	67	37	4	65	49	24	7	63	93	74	14	58	71	77	73	51	13	8

2015 Composite Rank	County	Child poverty	Childcare Assistance	Divorce	Free & reduced lunch	HS Dropout	Infant Mortality	Low Birthweight babies	Medicaid	Mothers without a HS Diploma	Non marital births	Parental unemployment	Single parent households	SNAP	TANF	Teen pregnancy	Uninsured children	Youth binge drinking	Youth tobacco use
10	Riley	49	32	85	10	95	46	31	1	6	5	88	40	7	26	43	28	14	12
49	Rooks	47	69	47	53	12	1	38	55	26	78	92	63	60	79	29	65	65	34
60	Rush	59	91	33	26	101	96	90	58	43	21	101	8	64	70	9	56	92	42
71	Russell	81	88	65	51	92	30	83	72	37	68	86	39	73	83	66	53	71	52
88	Saline	76	101	92	68	77	53	78	79	84	90	55	91	85	82	84	24	81	56
28	Scott	9	45	73	46	12	43	73	50	76	67	12	3	29	35	70	76	53	16
95	Sedgwick	82	104	99	71	92	64	75	84	79	87	64	98	97	94	82	23	38	22
104	Seward	87	57	78	103	90	40	27	103	105	104	68	104	81	90	105	74	72	20
94	Shawnee	84	103	41	63	102	48	66	86	72	95	82	101	93	102	86	17	35	24
32	Sheridan	33	15	3	5	90	103	96	3	47	15	6	49	1	6	46	74	73	95
67	Sherman	90	73	67	52	55	73	62	87	55	59	19	54	79	97	90	51	4	33
29	Smith	56	62	30	48	39	69	24	37	36	26	32	64	40	29	14	64	47	57
54	Stafford	74	61	22	88	23	1	2	61	87	52	54	10	50	42	78	100	64	84
57	Stanton	63	53	57	99	9	1	29	75	96	37	65	17	42	25	51	105	31	15
43	Stevens	30	46	72	76	59	29	12	53	91	46	7	36	21	17	68	97	N/A	N/A
56	Sumner	57	64	55	56	14	71	68	69	47	86	46	53	74	61	71	24	26	67
27	Thomas	8	80	83	37	7	1	53	35	53	58	50	45	27	37	69	19	32	32
4	Trego	18	13	27	3	16	1	99	14	34	20	8	1	8	16	19	55	15	51
8	Wabaunsee	6	11	36	17	53	32	44	9	1	14	72	30	16	12	34	45	42	48
7	Wallace	26	5	9	43	26	1	100	25	8	8	34	4	10	40	6	90	24	2
9	Washington	24	18	49	29	26	33	89	21	19	6	17	5	12	7	4	86	95	58
80	Wichita	61	58	43	72	77	87	98	45	89	63	99	60	15	73	22	101	N/A	N/A
91	Wilson	94	81	96	82	74	77	23	97	78	89	70	88	96	93	75	42	40	60
82	Woodson	103	44	53	79	9	1	4	85	23	57	103	62	84	89	37	82	84	97
105	Wyandotte	105	105	7	105	100	65	74	105	99	105	95	103	105	105	103	60	80	18

Rankings are displayed in alphabetical order. To the left of the county name is the overall composite ranking for this year's report. The following columns to the right of the county name are the individual rankings for each of the 18 indicators.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Definitions and Source for Indicators

Indicator of Family/Child Well Being	Definition	Source
CHILD POVERTY	The estimated percent of children under the age of 18 living in families with incomes below 100 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold	U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Population Reference Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, 2002 through 2012 American Community Survey
CHILDCARE ASSISTANCE	The average number of individuals per month receiving child care benefits out of the total population	Kansas Department for Children and Families
DIVORCE	The total number of divorces and annulments out of total population times 1,000.	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH ENROLLMENT	Enrollment represents school total headcount enrollment as of Sept. 20th of each year. KIDS Count data year 2014 refers to the present report year 2013.	Kansas State Department of Education & KIDS Count
HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT	Yearly total dropouts divided by the total enrollment of grades 7-12. Dropouts are not synonymous with "not graduating." Refer to source for additional information. Year reported refers to year in which the school year began. For example, "2012" refers to the 2013-2014 academic year.	KS Individual Data on Students System & Principal's Building Report, Kansas State Department of Education U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics
INFANT MORTALITY/DEATHS	The death of a live-born infant that occurs within the first year of life. Rate is calculated by the number of infant deaths divided by the number of live births times 1,000.	Kansas Department of Health and Environment & KIDS Count
BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA	The percentage of live births to mothers who have not received a high school degree, as indicated on the child's birth certificate out of total live births	Kansas Department of Health and Environment & KIDS Count
LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES	The percentage of live births weighing less than 5.5 pounds out of total live births	Kansas Department of Health and Environment & KIDS Count
MEDICAID	The unique (unduplicated) number of individuals who received Medicaid benefits out of the total population.	Kansas Department for Children and Families

Indicator of Family/Child Well Being	Definition	Source
NON-MARITAL BIRTHS	A birth occurring to a mother who is not married at the time of conception or at the time of the birth or any time between conception and birth. The rate is calculated by taking the total number of non-marital births divided by total live births times 100.	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
PARENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	Percentage of families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment. Calculated rate by taking parent(s) not in the labor force divided by families and subfamilies with own children under the age of 18 times 100	U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics
SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS	Households with only one parent present with own children divided by the total number of households times 1,000.	U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Families
SNAP (SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM)	The average number of individuals per month receiving SNAP benefits out of the total population.	Kansas Department for Children and Families
TANF (TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES)	The average number of individuals per month receiving TANF benefits out of the total population.	Kansas Department for Children and Families
TEEN PREGNANCY	The total number of live births, still births and abortions to females ages 10-19 divided by total population of females ages 10-19 times 1,000.	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
UNINSURED CHILDREN	The number of uninsured children* out of the total population of children. *Children were defined as “under age 18” in 2000, but “under age 19” for 2006-2010.	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
YOUTH BINGE DRINKING	The percentage of youths in grades six, eight, 10 and 12 who reported taking five or more consecutive drinks on at least one occasion in the two weeks prior to completing the Communities that Care Survey on substance use and other social behaviors	KIDS Count & Southeast Kansas Education Service Center
YOUTH TOBACCO USE	The percentage of youth in grades six, eight, 10 and 12 who reported using tobacco products (cigarettes or smokeless tobacco) in the 30 days prior to completing the Communities that Care Survey on substance use and other social behaviors.	KIDS Count & Southeast Kansas Education Service Center

Appendix B: Individual County Rankings per Indicator

Individual county rankings represent rankings based on a three-year-average of the years 2011-2013. The averages were computed to increase stability of the measure. For some counties, data were not available for all three years. In these instances, an average of available years within the range was used. If no data were available, the county average is marked “N/A” for the specific indicator. The following tables provide county-level data for each indicator. Each indicator’s definition and unit of measurement is described.

Child Poverty

Rank	County	Average %
1	Johnson	7.87
2	Nemaha	11.03
3	McPherson	11.93
4	Pottawatomie	12.77
5	Miami	12.80
6	Wabaunsee	12.93
7	Gray	13.07
8	Thomas	13.37
9	Scott	13.53
10	Hodgeman	13.63
11	Butler	13.83
12	Jefferson	13.93
12	Ottawa	13.93
14	Leavenworth	13.97
15	Coffey	14.00
16	Meade	14.10
16	Greeley	14.10
18	Trego	14.17
19	Ellis	14.33
20	Ellsworth	14.70
21	Logan	14.73
22	Comanche	14.97
23	Lane	15.07
24	Washington	15.13
25	Jackson	15.17
26	Wallace	15.30
27	Douglas	15.33
28	Ness	15.50
29	Marshall	15.83
30	Stevens	15.90
31	Gove	16.10
31	Mitchell	16.10
33	Sheridan	16.30
34	Osage	16.37
35	Marion	16.40
36	Clark	16.67
36	Harvey	16.67
38	Norton	16.70
39	Dickinson	16.77
40	Haskell	16.87
41	Rawlins	16.90
42	Kiowa	17.10
43	Graham	17.13
44	Clay	17.37
45	Pratt	17.43
46	Chase	17.47
47	Rooks	17.57
48	Grant	17.60
49	Riley	17.63
50	Barber	17.63
51	Phillips	17.77
52	Morris	17.87
53	Cheyenne	17.97
54	Kingman	18.07
55	Pawnee	18.17
56	Smith	18.50
57	Sumner	18.60
57	Cloud	18.60
59	Rush	18.80
60	Edwards	18.87
61	Doniphan	18.90
61	Wichita	18.90
63	Stanton	18.97
64	Kearny	19.10
65	Morton	19.23
66	Reno	19.33
67	Rice	19.53
68	Republic	19.83
69	Hamilton	19.97
70	Franklin	20.07
71	Jewell	20.10
72	Ford	20.13
73	Lincoln	20.23
74	Stafford	20.30
75	Decatur	20.57
76	Saline	21.17
77	Anderson	21.60
78	Atchison	21.80
78	Barton	21.80
80	Harper	21.97
81	Russell	22.13
82	Sedgwick	22.17
83	Linn	22.23
84	Shawnee	22.27
85	Osborne	22.60
86	Finney	22.83
87	Seward	23.50
88	Lyon	23.57
89	Greenwood	23.80
90	Sherman	24.17
91	Brown	24.30
92	Cowley	24.43
93	Geary	25.20
94	Wilson	26.23
95	Crawford	26.33
95	Montgomery	26.33
97	Cherokee	27.23
98	Allen	27.43
99	Neosho	27.63
100	Labette	27.83
101	Chautauqua	28.30
102	Elk	29.23
103	Woodson	29.27
104	Bourbon	30.60
105	Wyandotte	37.53

The estimated percent of children under the age of 18 living in families with incomes below 100% of the U.S. poverty threshold.

Childcare Assistance

Rank	County	Average %
1	Lane	0.006
2	Elk	0.022
3	Cheyenne	0.034
4	Barber	0.076
5	Wallace	0.078
6	Gove	0.083
7	Comanche	0.090
8	Greeley	0.092
9	Clark	0.109
10	Ness	0.110
11	Wabaunsee	0.118
12	Kiowa	0.128
13	Trego	0.129
14	Rawlins	0.136
15	Chase	0.137
15	Sheridan	0.137
17	Morris	0.156
18	Haskell	0.159
18	Washington	0.159
20	Jackson	0.160
20	Hamilton	0.160
20	Chautauqua	0.160
23	Marshall	0.168
23	Jefferson	0.168
25	Graham	0.170
26	Doniphan	0.174
27	Jewell	0.177
27	Logan	0.177

Rank	County	Average %
29	Edwards	0.189
30	Pottawatomie	0.191
31	Meade	0.192
32	Riley	0.193
33	Gray	0.194
34	Nemaha	0.201
35	Pratt	0.204
36	Lincoln	0.207
37	Rice	0.214
38	Anderson	0.216
39	Clay	0.220
40	Grant	0.221
40	Dickinson	0.221
40	Ellsworth	0.221
43	Hodgeman	0.224
44	Woodson	0.238
45	Scott	0.273
46	Stevens	0.276
47	Marion	0.278
48	Harper	0.282
49	Coffey	0.287
50	Kingman	0.290
51	Greenwood	0.307
52	Osage	0.313
53	Stanton	0.316
54	Mitchell	0.319
55	Decatur	0.323
56	Geary	0.335

Rank	County	Average %
57	Seward	0.337
58	Wichita	0.339
59	Pawnee	0.339
60	Cherokee	0.340
61	Stafford	0.345
62	Smith	0.346
62	Morton	0.346
64	Sumner	0.364
65	Ottawa	0.365
66	Johnson	0.367
67	Kearny	0.380
68	Republic	0.393
69	Rooks	0.397
70	Linn	0.399
71	Ellis	0.409
72	Phillips	0.411
73	Sherman	0.420
74	Crawford	0.428
75	Franklin	0.429
76	Osborne	0.434
77	Ford	0.438
78	McPherson	0.453
79	Butler	0.457
80	Thomas	0.486
81	Wilson	0.499
82	Lyon	0.510
83	Norton	0.523
84	Douglas	0.534

Rank	County	Average %
85	Harvey	0.539
86	Brown	0.560
87	Cowley	0.567
88	Russell	0.570
89	Leavenworth	0.572
90	Atchison	0.587
91	Rush	0.602
92	Montgomery	0.607
93	Barton	0.634
94	Cloud	0.646
95	Allen	0.675
96	Reno	0.690
97	Miami	0.691
98	Finney	0.706
99	Bourbon	0.774
100	Neosho	0.811
101	Saline	0.859
102	Labette	0.886
103	Shawnee	0.913
104	Sedgwick	0.969
105	Wyandotte	1.104

Rate of individuals per month receiving Childcare assistance out of the total population.

Divorce

Rank	County	Average Rate per 1,000
1	Chase	0.96
2	Haskell	1.27
3	Sheridan	1.45
4	Rice	1.73
5	Kiowa	1.73
6	Greenwood	1.79
7	Wyandotte	1.81
8	Gove	1.82
9	Wallace	1.98
10	Barton	2.01
11	Comanche	2.06
12	Allen	2.09
13	Greeley	2.10
14	Jackson	2.15
15	Brown	2.18
16	Morris	2.22
17	Douglas	2.23
18	Grant	2.26
19	Doniphan	2.30
19	Gray	2.30
19	Lyon	2.30
22	Stafford	2.31
23	Morton	2.33
24	Jefferson	2.35
25	Kearny	2.37
26	Clay	2.46
27	Marshall	2.47
27	Trego	2.47
29	Finney	2.49
30	Smith	2.54
31	Butler	2.55
32	Ottawa	2.58
33	Rush	2.59
34	Marion	2.60
35	Decatur	2.65
36	Wabaunsee	2.66
37	Osborne	2.71
38	Ellis	2.73
39	Rawlins	2.74
40	Pottawatomie	2.75
41	Shawnee	2.78
42	Meade	2.79
43	Nemaha	2.82
43	Wichita	2.82
43	Johnson	2.82
43	Harvey	2.82
47	Rooks	2.88
48	Phillips	2.89
49	Washington	2.90
50	Atchison	2.91
51	Elk	2.94
51	Clark	2.94
53	Labette	2.95
53	Woodson	2.95
55	Sumner	2.99
56	Linn	3.01
57	Stanton	3.02
58	McPherson	3.03
59	Lincoln	3.05
60	Cheyenne	3.06
61	Neosho	3.13
62	Mitchell	3.14
63	Republic	3.15
64	Crawford	3.18
65	Russell	3.22
65	Hodgeman	3.22
67	Sherman	3.23
68	Ness	3.24
69	Harper	3.37
70	Ford	3.44
71	Barber	3.46
72	Stevens	3.50
73	Scott	3.52
74	Miami	3.55
75	Dickinson	3.60
76	Cherokee	3.68
76	Lane	3.68
78	Seward	3.74
78	Anderson	3.74
80	Hamilton	3.76
81	Leavenworth	3.82
81	Reno	3.82
83	Thomas	3.83
83	Pratt	3.83
85	Riley	3.86
86	Logan	3.96
87	Bourbon	4.00
87	Chautauqua	4.00
89	Kingman	4.08
90	Graham	4.09
91	Cloud	4.11
92	Saline	4.17
92	Edwards	4.27
94	Osage	4.28
95	Cowley	4.29
96	Wilson	4.32
97	Pawnee	4.40
98	Montgomery	4.42
99	Sedgwick	4.70
100	Franklin	4.93
101	Norton	5.22
102	Jewell	5.24
103	Ellsworth	6.20
104	Coffey	9.85
105	Geary	10.17

Rate of divorces and annulments out of total county population times 1,000.

Free & Reduced Lunch Program

Rank	County	Average %
1	Johnson	24.89
2	Nemaha	30.75
3	Trego	31.30
4	Kiowa	31.76
5	Sheridan	34.06
6	Leavenworth	35.20
7	Pottawatomie	35.39
8	Butler	35.84
9	Douglas	36.21
10	Riley	37.98
11	Comanche	38.01
12	Ellis	38.59
13	McPherson	39.04
14	Chase	40.06
15	Gove	40.13
16	Miami	40.30
17	Wabaunsee	40.77
18	Hodgeman	41.58
19	Pratt	41.63
20	Jackson	42.66
21	Ottawa	42.72
22	Gray	42.88
23	Jefferson	43.00
24	Clay	43.05
25	Mitchell	43.18
26	Rush	43.21
27	Marshall	43.28
28	Logan	43.41
29	Washington	43.57
30	Morton	43.70
31	Marion	43.92
32	Coffey	44.03
33	Graham	44.23
34	Ellsworth	44.50
35	Barber	44.91
36	Lane	45.39
37	Thomas	45.55
38	Decatur	46.48
39	Clark	47.40
40	Dickinson	47.68
41	Ness	48.17
42	Osage	48.35
43	Wallace	48.50
44	Morris	48.63
45	Kingman	48.85
46	Scott	49.20
47	Meade	49.22
48	Smith	49.62
49	Phillips	49.63
50	Cheyenne	49.67
51	Russell	49.86
52	Sherman	50.22
53	Rooks	50.22
54	Norton	50.35
55	Harvey	50.63
56	Sumner	51.71
57	Doniphan	52.31
58	Greeley	52.32
59	Franklin	52.54
60	Pawnee	52.57
61	Rawlins	53.23
62	Anderson	53.44
63	Shawnee	54.33
64	Republic	54.38
65	Rice	54.75
66	Edwards	54.83
66	Lincoln	54.83
68	Saline	55.81
69	Jewell	57.16
70	Reno	57.55
71	Sedgwick	57.60
72	Wichita	57.61
73	Linn	57.65
74	Cloud	57.88
75	Allen	58.84
76	Stevens	58.92
77	Kearny	59.42
78	Crawford	59.63
79	Woodson	60.14
80	Atchison	60.40
81	Greenwood	60.56
82	Wilson	60.60
83	Brown	60.89
84	Barton	61.64
84	Cherokee	61.64
86	Geary	61.73
87	Montgomery	62.14
88	Stafford	62.20
88	Osborne	62.20
90	Chautauqua	62.40
91	Labette	62.54
92	Neosho	62.66
93	Elk	62.72
94	Cowley	63.03
95	Harper	63.05
96	Grant	63.25
97	Hamilton	63.56
98	Bourbon	64.38
99	Stanton	64.48
100	Lyon	65.96
101	Haskell	66.98
102	Finney	69.51
103	Seward	77.41
104	Ford	77.78
105	Wyandotte	79.25

Percent enrollment in free and reduced lunch program as of September 20th of each school year.

High School Dropout

Rank	County	Average %
1	Coffey	0.33
2	Nemaha	0.40
2	Logan	0.40
2	Ness	0.40
5	Marshall	0.43
6	Clark	0.45
7	Thomas	0.47
7	Pottawatomie	0.47
9	Cheyenne	0.50
9	Stanton	0.50
9	Woodson	0.50
12	Rooks	0.55
12	Scott	0.55
14	Sumner	0.57
14	Jefferson	0.57
16	Phillips	0.60
16	Comanche	0.60
16	Graham	0.60
16	Trego	0.60
16	Hodgeman	0.60
16	Decatur	0.60
22	Mitchell	0.63
23	Stafford	0.65
24	Osage	0.67
24	Neosho	0.67
26	Washington	0.70
26	Doniphan	0.70
26	Haskell	0.70
26	Wallace	0.70
26	Morris	0.70
26	Greenwood	0.70
26	Allen	0.70
26	Pawnee	0.70
26	Republic	0.70
35	Cherokee	0.73
36	Crawford	0.77
36	Marion	0.77
38	Ottawa	0.80
39	Anderson	0.83
39	Leavenworth	0.83
39	Norton	0.83
39	Harper	0.83
39	Dickinson	0.83
39	Ellis	0.83
39	Smith	0.83
46	Grant	0.90
46	Jackson	0.90
46	Lincoln	0.90
49	Rice	0.93
49	Harvey	0.93
49	Johnson	0.93
49	Gray	0.93
53	Elk	0.95
53	Wabaunsee	0.95
55	Butler	0.97
55	Sherman	0.97
57	McPherson	1.00
57	Meade	1.00
59	Clay	1.03
59	Ford	1.03
59	Stevens	1.03
59	Geary	1.03
63	Chautauqua	1.07
64	Jewell	1.10
64	Osborne	1.10
64	Greeley	1.10
64	Lane	1.10
68	Labette	1.13
69	Kingman	1.15
70	Linn	1.30
70	Ellsworth	1.30
70	Rawlins	1.30
73	Miami	1.37
74	Gove	1.40
74	Kearny	1.40
74	Wilson	1.40
77	Saline	1.43
77	Franklin	1.43
77	Lyon	1.43
77	Wichita	1.43
81	Cloud	1.50
82	Reno	1.57
83	Finney	1.60
83	Chase	1.60
85	Douglas	1.63
85	Barber	1.63
85	Atchison	1.63
88	Montgomery	1.67
88	Bourbon	1.67
90	Seward	1.70
90	Sheridan	1.70
92	Sedgwick	1.87
92	Russell	1.87
92	Pratt	1.87
95	Riley	1.97
96	Edwards	2.00
97	Brown	2.07
98	Cowley	2.13
98	Morton	2.13
100	Wyandotte	2.17
101	Rush	2.30
102	Shawnee	2.47
103	Barton	2.70
104	Kiowa	14.93
N/A	Hamilton	N/A

Percent of dropouts indicate total dropouts divided by the total enrollment of grades 7-12.

Infant Mortality

Rank	County	Average Rate per 1,000
1	Barber	0.00
1	Chase	0.00
1	Comanche	0.00
1	Doniphan	0.00
1	Greeley	0.00
1	Hamilton	0.00
1	Hodgeman	0.00
1	Jewell	0.00
1	Lane	0.00
1	Lincoln	0.00
1	Morton	0.00
1	Rooks	0.00
1	Stafford	0.00
1	Stanton	0.00
1	Thomas	0.00
1	Trego	0.00
1	Wallace	0.00
1	Ottawa	0.00
1	Mitchell	0.00
1	Woodson	0.00
1	Logan	0.00
1	Kiowa	0.00
23	Miami	2.71
24	Rice	2.80
25	Marion	2.98
26	Douglas	3.23
27	Leavenworth	3.47
28	Pottawatomie	3.73
29	Stevens	3.75
30	Russell	3.92
31	Cherokee	3.94
32	Wabaunsee	4.02
33	Washington	4.22
34	Johnson	4.57
35	Meade	4.63
36	Pratt	4.76
37	Montgomery	4.84
38	Bourbon	4.91
39	Ellsworth	4.98
40	Seward	5.15
41	Morris	5.21
42	Butler	5.29
43	Kearny	5.38
43	Scott	5.38
45	Crawford	5.39
46	Riley	5.48
47	Cloud	5.58
48	Shawnee	5.80
49	Jackson	5.92
50	Grant	5.95
51	Neosho	5.98
52	Geary	6.07
53	Saline	6.09
54	Franklin	6.28
55	Cowley	6.51
56	Allen	6.52
57	Ellis	6.65
58	McPherson	6.71
58	Harvey	6.71
60	Republic	6.80
61	Linn	6.87
62	Anderson	7.09
63	Finney	7.29
64	Sedgwick	7.55
65	Wyandotte	7.57
66	Barton	7.89
67	Harper	8.03
68	Ford	8.30
69	Smith	8.33
70	Osage	8.38
71	Sumner	8.64
72	Coffey	8.66
73	Sherman	8.69
74	Chautauqua	8.77
75	Labette	8.83
76	Decatur	9.01
77	Wilson	9.04
78	Kingman	9.39
79	Lyon	9.52
80	Clay	9.53
81	Phillips	9.63
82	Atchison	9.73
83	Pawnee	9.80
84	Gray	10.30
85	Jefferson	10.70
85	Reno	10.70
87	Wichita	10.75
88	Greenwood	11.03
89	Brown	11.06
90	Gove	11.11
91	Graham	11.49
92	Marshall	11.70
93	Haskell	12.16
94	Dickinson	12.34
95	Elk	12.35
96	Cheyenne	12.82
96	Rush	12.82
98	Nemaha	14.93
99	Clark	15.15
100	Ness	18.23
101	Norton	19.36
102	Rawlins	22.22
103	Sheridan	23.57
104	Osborne	24.22
105	Edwards	28.59

Rates of deaths of live-born infants that occur within the first year of life per 1,000 live births.

Low Birthweight Babies

Rank	County	Average %
1	Greeley	1.75
2	Stafford	2.22
3	Jewell	2.31
4	Woodson	2.34
5	Haskell	3.65
6	Greenwood	3.79
7	Rice	4.01
8	Jefferson	4.56
9	Pratt	4.57
10	Linn	4.80
11	Logan	4.81
12	Stevens	5.23
13	Gray	5.30
14	Doniphan	5.56
15	Bourbon	5.59
15	Cloud	5.59
17	Allen	5.61
18	Dickinson	5.63
19	Marshall	5.69
20	Jackson	5.70
21	Anderson	5.73
22	Pottawatomie	5.73
23	Wilson	5.77
24	Smith	5.80
25	Franklin	5.94
26	Barber	5.97
27	Seward	6.03
28	Leavenworth	6.05
29	Stanton	6.08
30	Barton	6.11
31	Riley	6.16
32	Kingman	6.23
33	Miami	6.24
34	Ellis	6.37
35	Nemaha	6.39
36	Neosho	6.50
37	Douglas	6.51
38	Rooks	6.52
39	Chautauqua	6.55
40	Johnson	6.59
41	Clay	6.72
42	Chase	6.74
43	Kiowa	6.75
44	Wabaunsee	6.79
45	Morris	6.82
46	Reno	6.83
47	Gove	6.84
47	Lyon	6.84
49	Brown	6.92
49	Butler	6.92
51	Harvey	7.03
52	Osage	7.04
53	Thomas	7.05
54	Cowley	7.06
54	Meade	7.06
56	Cherokee	7.08
57	Ottawa	7.09
58	Ellsworth	7.14
59	Crawford	7.20
60	Comanche	7.53
61	Ford	7.64
62	Sherman	7.67
63	Geary	7.70
63	Finney	7.70
65	Montgomery	7.75
66	Shawnee	7.77
67	Phillips	7.79
68	Sumner	7.80
69	Marion	7.81
70	Coffey	7.83
71	Kearny	7.85
72	Grant	7.91
73	Scott	7.95
74	Wyandotte	8.01
75	Pawnee	8.13
75	Sedgwick	8.13
77	Hodgeman	8.33
78	Saline	8.53
79	McPherson	8.78
80	Decatur	8.94
81	Labette	9.03
82	Atchison	9.12
83	Russell	9.15
84	Osborne	9.41
85	Harper	9.49
86	Mitchell	9.62
87	Ness	9.69
88	Morton	9.75
89	Washington	10.11
90	Rush	10.47
90	Lane	10.47
92	Lincoln	10.54
93	Elk	10.60
94	Hamilton	10.67
95	Edwards	10.85
96	Sheridan	11.17
97	Graham	11.33
98	Wichita	11.86
99	Trego	12.19
100	Wallace	13.42
101	Republic	14.47
102	Norton	15.03
103	Cheyenne	16.60
104	Rawlins	17.58
105	Clark	21.77

Percentage of live births weighing less than 5.5 pounds out of total live births

Medicaid

Rank	County	Average %
1	Riley	7.06
2	Johnson	7.55
3	Sheridan	7.58
4	Hodgeman	9.00
5	Gove	9.11
6	Nemaha	10.28
7	Lane	10.29
8	Douglas	10.33
9	Wabaunsee	10.35
10	Pottawatomie	10.46
11	Leavenworth	10.53
12	Ellsworth	10.68
13	Ellis	10.96
14	Trego	11.10
15	Marion	11.15
16	Ness	11.17
17	Cheyenne	11.35
18	Norton	11.36
19	Jefferson	11.36
20	Marshall	11.53
21	Washington	11.61
22	Jewell	11.84
23	Kingman	11.99
24	Clay	12.05
25	Wallace	12.14
26	Ottawa	12.25
27	Mitchell	12.26
28	Chase	12.27
29	Gray	12.30
30	Rawlins	12.38
31	Greeley	12.40
31	Graham	12.40
33	Pawnee	12.47
34	Butler	12.49
35	Thomas	12.51
36	Lincoln	12.60
37	Smith	12.63
38	Morris	12.64
39	Miami	12.78
40	Geary	12.79
41	Meade	12.97
42	Dickinson	13.10
43	Barber	13.11
44	Clark	13.20
45	Wichita	13.28
46	Logan	13.29
47	Osborne	13.31
48	Republic	13.34
49	Phillips	13.38
50	Scott	13.52
51	Doniphan	13.57
52	Comanche	13.76
53	Stevens	13.88
54	Haskell	14.13
55	Decatur	14.23
55	Rooks	14.23
57	Jackson	14.24
58	Rush	14.26
59	Coffey	14.48
60	Harvey	14.93
61	Stafford	14.95
62	Kiowa	15.33
63	Rice	15.77
64	Pratt	15.79
65	Osage	15.81
66	Edwards	15.83
67	Kearny	15.97
68	Hamilton	16.07
69	Sumner	16.19
70	Morton	16.21
71	Anderson	16.33
72	Russell	16.50
73	Harper	16.51
74	Cloud	17.17
75	Stanton	17.47
76	Lyon	17.70
77	Linn	17.72
78	Reno	17.80
79	Saline	17.81
80	Grant	17.88
81	Atchison	18.52
82	Barton	18.77
83	Franklin	18.88
84	Sedgwick	18.89
85	Woodson	19.04
86	Shawnee	19.25
87	Sherman	19.53
88	Elk	19.65
88	McPherson	19.65
90	Greenwood	19.99
91	Cowley	20.35
92	Ford	21.21
93	Neosho	21.22
94	Chautauqua	21.38
95	Allen	21.44
96	Crawford	21.79
97	Wilson	22.16
98	Brown	22.47
99	Labette	23.15
100	Finney	23.61
101	Bourbon	23.81
102	Montgomery	23.85
103	Seward	24.93
104	Cherokee	24.99
105	Wyandotte	29.21

Percentage of unduplicated individuals who received Medicaid benefits out of the total county population

Mothers without a High School Diploma**

Rank	County	Average %*
1	Wabaunsee	2.00
2	Chase	4.35
3	Gove	4.52
4	Decatur	4.84
5	Nemaha	5.18
6	Riley	5.28
6	Pottawatomie	5.28
8	Wallace	5.56
9	Johnson	6.27
10	Douglas	6.73
11	Allen	6.85
12	Coffey	6.94
13	Mitchell	6.95
14	Logan	7.22
15	Ellis	7.36
16	Republic	7.38
17	Elk	7.73
18	Miami	7.75
19	Washington	7.82
20	Greeley	7.89
21	Geary	8.03
22	Ellsworth	8.06
23	Woodson	8.58
24	Leavenworth	8.64
25	Cloud	8.75
26	Rooks	8.78
27	Ottawa	9.11
28	Morris	9.38
29	Butler	9.43
30	Osage	9.45
31	Jackson	9.46
32	Clark	9.55
33	Jefferson	9.57
34	Trego	9.96
35	Linn	10.15
36	Smith	10.56
37	Russell	10.59
38	Jewell	10.69
39	Doniphan	10.70
40	Clay	10.81
41	Graham	10.90
42	Lincoln	11.13
43	Rush	11.23
44	Atchison	11.29
45	Greenwood	11.32
46	Lane	11.36
47	Sumner	11.60
47	Sheridan	11.60
49	Dickinson	11.83
50	Franklin	12.26
51	Crawford	12.38
52	Cheyenne	13.12
53	Thomas	13.18
54	Anderson	13.54
55	Sherman	13.57
56	Marion	13.77
57	Norton	13.90
58	Rawlins	13.94
59	Marshall	14.19
60	Barber	14.39
61	Bourbon	14.45
62	Cherokee	15.07
63	Chautauqua	15.33
64	Pawnee	15.35
65	Phillips	15.73
66	Brown	15.80
66	Osborne	15.80
68	Harvey	16.01
69	Kingman	16.11
70	McPherson	16.39
71	Reno	16.51
72	Shawnee	16.63
73	Hodgeman	16.67
74	Comanche	16.76
75	Kiowa	16.78
76	Scott	17.27
77	Neosho	17.37
78	Wilson	17.41
79	Sedgwick	17.44
80	Montgomery	17.56
81	Harper	17.85
82	Pratt	17.90
83	Lyon	18.08
84	Saline	18.40
85	Cowley	18.94
86	Ness	19.34
87	Stafford	20.00
88	Labette	20.69
89	Wichita	21.11
90	Kearny	21.60
91	Stevens	22.05
92	Morton	22.12
93	Rice	22.69
94	Barton	22.94
95	Hamilton	25.04
96	Stanton	25.86
97	Edwards	29.18
98	Gray	30.46
99	Wyandotte	30.90
100	Meade	32.36
101	Haskell	36.67
102	Finney	37.01
103	Grant	38.31
104	Ford	39.43
105	Seward	44.05

Percentage of live births to mothers who have not received a high school degree, as indicated on the child's birth certificate out of total live births.

*2011 and 2012 average only. 2013 data were not available at the time of this report.

** Previously labeled "Lack of Maternal Education. 2014 report averages 2010 and 2011 rates only.

Non-marital Births

Rank	County	Average %
1	Kiowa	10.22
2	Gove	12.38
3	Pottawatomie	15.70
4	Hodgeman	15.87
5	Riley	16.80
6	Washington	18.09
7	Geary	19.56
8	Wallace	20.70
9	Nemaha	20.98
10	Johnson	21.07
11	Rawlins	22.42
12	Greeley	23.79
13	Chase	23.91
14	Wabaunsee	24.21
15	Sheridan	24.69
16	Marion	25.16
17	Lane	25.36
18	Mitchell	25.63
19	Cheyenne	25.68
20	Trego	25.98
21	Rush	26.20
22	Gray	26.51
23	Jewell	26.69
24	Clark	27.17
25	Ottawa	27.33
26	Smith	28.12
27	Clay	28.28
28	Ellsworth	28.42
29	Ness	28.57
30	Barber	28.59
31	Comanche	28.78
32	Lincoln	29.41
33	McPherson	29.49
34	Jefferson	29.76
35	Edwards	29.90
36	Phillips	30.04
37	Stanton	30.40
38	Douglas	31.55
39	Miami	31.67
40	Leavenworth	31.78
41	Logan	31.80
42	Marshall	31.96
43	Butler	31.99
44	Dickinson	32.08
45	Haskell	32.78
46	Stevens	32.87
47	Morris	33.24
48	Harvey	33.28
49	Ellis	33.38
50	Republic	33.50
51	Coffey	33.83
52	Stafford	33.88
53	Meade	34.07
54	Harper	34.28
55	Anderson	34.32
56	Decatur	34.46
57	Woodson	34.96
58	Thomas	35.10
59	Sherman	35.51
60	Osage	35.59
61	Kearny	36.14
62	Graham	36.18
63	Wichita	36.50
64	Jackson	36.67
65	Pratt	36.88
66	Osborne	37.06
67	Scott	37.42
68	Russell	37.79
69	Norton	38.00
70	Kingman	38.05
71	Cloud	38.20
72	Chautauqua	38.37
73	Linn	38.38
74	Rice	38.61
75	Neosho	39.33
76	Grant	39.61
77	Pawnee	40.41
78	Rooks	41.10
79	Doniphan	41.80
80	Bourbon	42.02
81	Reno	42.34
82	Lyon	42.38
83	Franklin	42.58
84	Cherokee	42.78
85	Elk	42.85
86	Sumner	43.13
87	Sedgwick	43.50
88	Morton	43.69
89	Wilson	44.18
90	Saline	44.72
91	Crawford	44.85
92	Brown	44.97
93	Hamilton	46.27
94	Barton	46.65
95	Shawnee	46.73
96	Allen	47.05
97	Ford	47.67
98	Atchison	47.70
99	Labette	47.95
100	Finney	48.69
101	Greenwood	49.54
102	Montgomery	50.03
103	Cowley	50.32
104	Seward	54.28
105	Wyandotte	56.84

Percentage of birth occurring to a mother who is not married at the time of conception or at the time of the birth or any time between conception and birth out of the total number of live births

Parental Unemployment

Rank	County	Average %*
1	Chautauqua	0
1	Clay	0
1	Comanche	0
1	Greeley	0
1	Morton	0
1	Sheridan	0
1	Stevens	0
1	Trego	0
9	Logan	0.66
10	Meade	0.81
11	Ellis	0.83
12	Scott	0.89
13	Mitchell	0.90
14	Rice	1.16
15	Neosho	1.40
16	Nemaha	1.46
17	Washington	1.50
18	Lincoln	1.76
19	Sherman	1.80
20	Edwards	1.83
21	Gove	2.10
22	Miami	2.16
23	Phillips	2.23
24	Hamilton	2.40
25	Ellsworth	2.46
26	Johnson	2.49
27	Pawnee	2.63
28	Norton	2.70
29	Pratt	2.86
30	Cherokee	3.00
30	Cheyenne	3.00
32	Smith	3.01
33	Franklin	3.18
34	Wallace	3.28
34	Harvey	3.28
36	Republic	3.32
37	Doniphan	3.33
38	Butler	3.42
39	Marion	3.46
40	Chase	3.48
41	Harper	3.51
42	Rawlins	3.56
42	Haskell	3.56
44	Pottawatomie	3.71
45	Jefferson	3.80
45	Sumner	3.80
47	Dickinson	3.84
48	Osborne	3.85
49	Labette	3.97
50	Thomas	4.07
51	Gray	4.17
52	Grant	4.20
53	Barton	4.21
54	Stafford	4.35
54	Saline	4.35
56	Marshall	4.38
57	Graham	4.50
58	Cowley	4.56
59	Montgomery	4.57
60	Finney	4.64
61	Kearny	4.75
62	McPherson	4.79
63	Osage	4.93
63	Sedgwick	4.93
65	Stanton	5.05
66	Douglas	5.08
67	Anderson	5.20
68	Seward	5.32
69	Cloud	5.49
70	Wilson	5.77
71	Leavenworth	5.91
72	Wabaunsee	5.95
73	Brown	5.98
74	Lyon	6.09
75	Jackson	6.13
76	Reno	6.29
77	Bourbon	6.32
78	Greenwood	6.43
79	Allen	6.66
80	Jewell	6.84
81	Kiowa	7.31
82	Shawnee	7.56
83	Kingman	7.76
84	Morris	7.82
85	Lane	7.95
86	Russell	8.19
87	Hodgeman	8.58
88	Riley	8.90
89	Coffey	9.18
90	Ottawa	9.20
91	Ford	9.64
92	Rooks	9.81
93	Clark	10.00
94	Linn	10.15
95	Wyandotte	10.26
96	Decatur	10.61
97	Elk	10.73
98	Crawford	10.77
99	Wichita	10.78
100	Geary	10.89
101	Rush	11.13
102	Atchison	11.62
103	Woodson	14.16
104	Ness	14.79
105	Barber	15.53

Percentage of families where no parent had full-time, year-round employment with own children under the age of 18.

*Average based on 2010 Census Data. Data are not available at the county level on an annual basis.

Single Parent Households

Rank	County	Rate per 1,000	Rank	County	Rate per 1,000	Rank	County	Rate per 1,000	Rank	County	Rate per 1,000
1	Trego	7.05	29	Marshall	57.56	57	Pratt	76.40	85	Finney	91.87
2	Greeley	13.81	30	Wabaunsee	58.18	58	Rice	76.54	86	Brown	92.40
3	Scott	16.91	31	Kingman	58.60	59	Pawnee	78.17	87	Leavenworth	93.76
4	Wallace	17.12	32	Rawlins	59.87	60	Wichita	78.27	88	Wilson	95.04
5	Washington	22.04	33	Morton	61.03	61	Kiowa	78.47	89	Labette	95.17
6	Gove	26.23	34	Phillips	61.62	62	Woodson	78.78	90	Montgomery	95.78
7	Lane	30.38	35	Morris	62.21	63	Rooks	79.13	91	Saline	97.03
8	Rush	32.04	36	Stevens	62.59	64	Smith	79.78	92	Reno	99.94
9	Republic	34.92	37	Pottawatomie	63.88	65	Dickinson	80.04	93	Grant	100.26
10	Stafford	45.16	38	Cloud	64.23	66	Harvey	80.14	94	Kearny	101.88
11	Ellis	45.82	39	Russell	64.71	67	Coffey	80.41	95	Lincoln	103.19
12	Mitchell	48.29	40	Riley	65.22	68	Anderson	80.61	96	Barber	108.94
13	Graham	48.40	41	Gray	65.82	69	Greenwood	80.79	97	Atchison	109.65
14	Norton	48.63	42	Clay	66.27	70	Barton	80.81	98	Sedgwick	109.67
15	Jewell	48.80	43	Chase	68.09	71	Butler	82.21	99	Ford	113.17
16	Osborne	49.25	44	Haskell	68.79	72	Allen	84.48	100	Jackson	113.93
16	Stanton	49.25	45	Thomas	69.43	73	Bourbon	84.86	101	Shawnee	114.68
18	Ellsworth	49.53	46	Decatur	69.87	74	Meade	85.46	102	Geary	116.62
19	Cheyenne	50.43	47	Douglas	71.09	75	Doniphan	86.46	103	Wyandotte	135.58
20	Marion	51.75	48	Clark	71.28	76	Cowley	86.58	104	Seward	148.42
21	Nemaha	52.84	49	Sheridan	71.56	77	Miami	86.66	105	Hamilton	164.44
22	Comanche	54.09	50	Crawford	72.01	78	Osage	87.70			
23	Linn	54.34	51	Chautauqua	72.72	79	Edwards	89.27			
24	McPherson	54.97	52	Jefferson	73.08	80	Cherokee	89.81			
25	Hodgeman	55.91	53	Sumner	74.46	81	Neosho	90.18			
26	Logan	56.97	54	Sherman	75.19	82	Franklin	90.52			
27	Ness	56.98	55	Elk	75.37	83	Lyon	91.55			
28	Ottawa	57.55	56	Johnson	75.41	84	Harper	91.80			

Rate of households with only one parent present with own children per 1,000 total households

*Average based on 2010 Census Data. Data are not available at the county level on an annual basis.

SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)

Rank	County	Average %
1	Sheridan	2.86
2	Greeley	3.62
3	Gove	4.02
4	Johnson	4.03
5	Gray	4.12
6	Nemaha	4.37
7	Riley	4.43
8	Trego	4.49
9	Ness	4.55
10	Wallace	4.62
11	Hodgeman	4.72
12	Washington	4.81
13	Rawlins	4.86
14	Cheyenne	4.90
15	Wichita	5.05
16	Wabaunsee	5.12
17	Mitchell	5.17
18	Comanche	5.37
19	Ellsworth	5.38
20	Barber	5.40
21	Stevens	5.41
22	Graham	5.65
23	Marion	5.69
24	Norton	5.72
25	Pottawatomie	5.84
26	Logan	5.87
27	Thomas	5.95
28	Jewell	6.02
29	Scott	6.06
29	Meade	6.06
31	Lane	6.15
32	Haskell	6.18
33	Ottawa	6.29
34	Hamilton	6.29
35	Marshall	6.30
36	Republic	6.45
36	Ellis	6.45
38	Pawnee	6.49
39	Kiowa	6.62
40	Smith	6.64
41	Clay	6.65
42	Stanton	6.81
43	Kingman	6.92
44	Jefferson	6.96
44	Decatur	6.96
46	Clark	7.10
47	Lincoln	7.11
48	Pratt	7.13
49	Chase	7.14
50	Stafford	7.49
51	Jackson	7.51
52	Dickinson	7.52
53	Douglas	7.61
53	Leavenworth	7.61
55	Phillips	7.62
56	Osborne	7.67
57	Grant	7.69
58	Edwards	7.82
58	Morton	7.82
60	Rooks	7.96
61	Morris	8.13
62	Kearny	8.21
63	Doniphan	8.58
64	Rush	8.74
65	Harper	8.77
66	Coffey	8.92
67	Geary	9.01
68	Butler	9.04
68	Miami	9.04
70	Cloud	9.27
71	Rice	9.43
71	Harvey	9.43
73	Russell	10.14
74	Sumner	10.76
75	Osage	10.88
76	Ford	10.96
77	McPherson	11.07
77	Anderson	11.07
79	Sherman	11.09
80	Elk	11.18
81	Seward	11.19
82	Barton	11.84
83	Chautauqua	12.04
84	Woodson	12.23
85	Saline	12.38
86	Linn	12.63
87	Reno	12.87
88	Greenwood	13.09
89	Finney	13.41
90	Lyon	13.81
91	Franklin	14.00
92	Brown	14.34
93	Shawnee	14.72
94	Atchison	14.94
95	Cowley	15.10
96	Wilson	15.41
97	Sedgwick	15.52
98	Labette	15.67
99	Neosho	15.70
100	Allen	15.83
101	Crawford	16.69
102	Montgomery	16.86
103	Cherokee	17.45
104	Bourbon	17.67
105	Wyandotte	21.38

Percentage of individuals per month receiving SNAP benefits out of the total county population.

TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)

Rank	County	Average %
1	Greeley	0.088
2	Comanche	0.113
3	Gove	0.158
4	Nemaha	0.167
5	Morris	0.217
6	Sheridan	0.222
7	Washington	0.233
8	Marshall	0.251
9	Barber	0.260
10	Kiowa	0.266
11	Mitchell	0.281
12	Wabaunsee	0.292
13	Harper	0.295
14	Ness	0.309
15	Johnson	0.338
16	Trego	0.367
17	Stevens	0.372
17	Dickinson	0.372
19	Jewell	0.373
20	Clay	0.375
21	Ellsworth	0.382
22	Hamilton	0.385
23	Doniphan	0.397
24	Chase	0.401
25	Stanton	0.402
26	Riley	0.405
27	Pratt	0.407
28	Osborne	0.414
29	Smith	0.416
30	Republic	0.422
31	Rawlins	0.427
32	Ottawa	0.431
33	Logan	0.432
34	Coffey	0.445
35	Scott	0.472
36	Marion	0.473
37	Thomas	0.476
38	Meade	0.479
39	Clark	0.484
40	Wallace	0.488
41	Pottawatomie	0.495
42	Stafford	0.501
43	Cheyenne	0.506
44	Hodgeman	0.514
45	Haskell	0.515
46	Kingman	0.528
47	McPherson	0.534
48	Jackson	0.535
49	Grant	0.542
50	Jefferson	0.550
51	Lincoln	0.551
52	Morton	0.557
53	Pawnee	0.566
54	Osage	0.579
55	Edwards	0.586
56	Leavenworth	0.588
56	Gray	0.588
58	Ellis	0.599
59	Norton	0.600
60	Chautauqua	0.604
61	Sumner	0.611
62	Lyon	0.614
63	Lane	0.621
64	Graham	0.629
65	Phillips	0.630
66	Geary	0.633
67	Harvey	0.640
68	Cloud	0.658
69	Butler	0.670
70	Rush	0.674
71	Decatur	0.699
72	Greenwood	0.733
73	Wichita	0.734
74	Brown	0.753
75	Crawford	0.783
76	Miami	0.788
77	Rice	0.802
78	Linn	0.804
79	Rooks	0.825
80	Barton	0.828
81	Douglas	0.834
82	Saline	0.847
83	Russell	0.868
84	Elk	0.972
85	Franklin	0.978
86	Kearny	1.000
87	Reno	1.018
88	Anderson	1.072
89	Woodson	1.167
90	Seward	1.169
91	Finney	1.197
92	Cowley	1.210
93	Wilson	1.289
94	Sedgwick	1.294
95	Ford	1.393
96	Montgomery	1.401
97	Sherman	1.406
98	Cherokee	1.509
99	Neosho	1.539
100	Labette	1.562
101	Bourbon	1.615
102	Shawnee	1.658
103	Atchison	1.681
104	Allen	2.164
105	Wyandotte	2.886

Percentage of individuals per month receiving TANF benefits out of the total county population

Teen Pregnancy

Rank	County	Average Rate per 1,000
1	Greeley	0.00
2	Gove	1.95
3	Lane	2.65
4	Washington	3.82
5	Hodgeman	5.35
6	Wallace	5.85
7	Chase	5.88
8	Ottawa	7.54
9	Rush	7.76
10	Pottawatomie	8.69
11	Ness	9.05
12	Johnson	9.14
13	Coffey	9.23
14	Smith	9.26
15	Ellsworth	10.15
16	Nemaha	10.33
17	Douglas	10.54
18	Jefferson	10.67
19	Trego	10.89
20	Mitchell	11.58
21	Marion	11.60
22	Wichita	11.62
23	Comanche	11.70
24	Phillips	11.97
25	Butler	12.24
26	Kiowa	12.48
27	Logan	12.56
28	Miami	13.03
29	Gray	13.39
29	Rooks	13.39
31	Jackson	13.81
32	Marshall	13.82
33	McPherson	14.03
34	Wabaunsee	14.46
35	Osage	14.50
36	Rawlins	14.56
37	Woodson	14.80
38	Anderson	14.82
39	Lincoln	14.86
40	Edwards	14.88
41	Kingman	14.95
42	Pawnee	15.19
43	Riley	15.25
44	Elk	15.27
45	Ellis	15.45
46	Sheridan	15.56
47	Cloud	16.97
48	Meade	17.22
49	Doniphan	17.36
50	Dickinson	17.50
51	Stanton	17.80
52	Clay	17.82
53	Allen	18.02
54	Clark	18.03
55	Harper	18.05
56	Cheyenne	18.13
57	Norton	18.17
58	Leavenworth	18.20
59	Kearny	18.28
60	Reno	18.41
61	Crawford	18.69
62	Linn	18.91
63	Republic	18.93
64	Franklin	19.10
65	Atchison	19.40
66	Russell	19.50
67	Morton	19.68
68	Stevens	19.78
69	Thomas	20.27
70	Scott	20.32
71	Sumner	20.50
72	Harvey	20.60
73	Rice	20.90
74	Lyon	21.01
75	Wilson	21.28
76	Jewell	21.46
77	Barber	21.84
78	Stafford	22.06
79	Morris	22.23
80	Labette	22.45
81	Barton	23.35
82	Sedgwick	23.55
83	Cherokee	23.71
84	Saline	24.08
85	Pratt	24.48
86	Shawnee	24.77
87	Chautauqua	25.28
88	Cowley	25.32
89	Neosho	25.41
90	Sherman	25.52
91	Brown	25.57
92	Osborne	25.92
93	Haskell	25.95
94	Montgomery	26.28
95	Graham	26.29
96	Grant	26.42
97	Greenwood	26.93
98	Bourbon	30.39
99	Ford	32.21
100	Decatur	32.38
101	Hamilton	32.68
102	Finney	33.10
103	Wyandotte	35.33
104	Geary	38.73
105	Seward	40.22

Rate of live births, still births and abortions to females ages 10-19 per 1,000 females ages 10-19.

Uninsured Children

Rate	County	Average %
1	Johnson	4.70
2	Leavenworth	5.00
3	McPherson	5.67
4	Ellis	5.70
5	Franklin	5.73
5	Miami	5.73
7	Butler	5.80
8	Atchison	5.83
9	Reno	5.97
10	Pawnee	6.07
11	Coffey	6.10
12	Clay	6.17
13	Geary	6.20
13	Marshall	6.20
15	Nemaha	6.23
16	Cloud	6.33
17	Pottawatomie	6.37
17	Shawnee	6.37
19	Thomas	6.40
20	Cherokee	6.47
21	Bourbon	6.50
21	Osage	6.50
23	Sedgwick	6.57
24	Dickinson	6.60
24	Labette	6.60
24	Saline	6.60
24	Sumner	6.60
28	Ellsworth	6.63
28	Riley	6.63
30	Harvey	6.70
31	Norton	6.77
32	Douglas	6.80
32	Mitchell	6.80
32	Pratt	6.80
35	Allen	6.83
36	Cowley	6.87
37	Kingman	6.97
38	Neosho	7.03
39	Doniphan	7.07
39	Crawford	7.07
41	Marion	7.13
42	Greenwood	7.20
42	Wilson	7.20
44	Anderson	7.37
45	Wabaunsee	7.63
46	Montgomery	7.67
47	Ottawa	7.73
48	Jefferson	7.80
48	Phillips	7.80
50	Brown	7.93
51	Rice	8.00
51	Sherman	8.00
53	Jackson	8.03
53	Russell	8.03
55	Trego	8.10
56	Rush	8.23
57	Barton	8.33
58	Lyon	8.43
59	Finney	8.60
60	Linn	8.73
60	Wyandotte	8.73
62	Graham	8.93
63	Barber	8.97
64	Smith	9.00
65	Rooks	9.10
66	Decatur	9.13
67	Clark	9.27
67	Harper	9.27
69	Kiowa	9.30
70	Ford	9.33
71	Osborne	9.43
72	Morris	9.43
73	Republic	9.67
74	Seward	9.70
74	Sheridan	9.70
76	Scott	9.73
77	Grant	9.77
78	Chase	9.90
78	Logan	9.90
80	Lane	9.97
81	Cheyenne	10.00
82	Woodson	10.03
83	Hodgeman	10.10
84	Jewell	10.30
85	Morton	10.37
86	Washington	10.53
87	Comanche	10.60
87	Greeley	10.60
89	Rawlins	10.63
90	Wallace	10.70
91	Elk	10.73
92	Lincoln	10.80
93	Ness	10.90
93	Meade	10.90
95	Chautauqua	11.03
96	Gove	11.30
97	Stevens	11.60
98	Edwards	11.97
99	Gray	12.30
100	Stafford	12.53
101	Wichita	12.83
102	Haskell	13.10
103	Kearny	13.70
104	Hamilton	13.83
105	Stanton	15.37

Percentage of uninsured children* out of the total population of children.

*Children was defined as “under age 18” in 2000, but “under age 19” for 2006-present.

Youth Binge Drinking

Rank	County	Average %
1	Graham	5.58
2	Greeley	6.40
3	Gray	6.98
4	Sherman	7.06
5	Geary	7.33
6	Coffey	7.57
7	Cheyenne	7.69
8	Ellsworth	8.84
9	Leavenworth	9.22
10	Brown	9.37
11	Pratt	9.62
12	Cloud	9.64
13	Rice	9.67
14	Riley	9.83
15	Trego	9.85
16	Douglas	10.07
17	Reno	10.14
18	Butler	10.24
19	Meade	10.27
19	Jackson	10.27
21	Ford	10.29
22	McPherson	10.33
23	Cowley	10.49
24	Wallace	10.60
25	Pawnee	10.69
26	Sumner	10.74
27	Logan	10.79
28	Cherokee	10.96
29	Clay	11.08
30	Marion	11.15
31	Stanton	11.21
32	Thomas	11.24
33	Marshall	11.30
34	Ottawa	11.33
35	Shawnee	11.35
36	Johnson	11.44
37	Lyon	11.45
38	Sedgwick	11.65
39	Franklin	11.74
40	Wilson	11.75
41	Harvey	11.80
42	Wabaunsee	11.84
43	Haskell	11.85
44	Kearny	11.99
45	Phillips	12.23
46	Nemaha	12.27
47	Smith	12.46
48	Pottawatomie	12.51
49	Ellis	12.62
50	Osage	12.66
51	Edwards	12.68
52	Doniphan	12.69
53	Scott	12.79
54	Finney	12.80
55	Comanche	12.82
56	Mitchell	12.92
57	Jefferson	13.02
58	Greenwood	13.11
59	Morris	13.43
60	Montgomery	13.67
61	Gove	13.79
62	Harper	13.88
63	Miami	13.92
64	Stafford	14.03
65	Rooks	14.06
66	Norton	14.35
66	Dickinson	14.35
68	Chase	14.38
69	Crawford	14.47
70	Linn	14.48
71	Russell	14.48
72	Seward	14.51
73	Sheridan	14.61
74	Kingman	14.64
75	Anderson	14.71
76	Atchison	14.73
77	Allen	14.74
78	Bourbon	14.84
79	Lincoln	14.85
80	Wyandotte	14.93
81	Saline	14.94
82	Clark	15.26
83	Hamilton	15.28
84	Woodson	15.65
85	Osborne	15.67
86	Chautauqua	15.68
87	Grant	16.07
88	Labette	16.16
89	Lane	16.42
90	Republic	16.70
91	Barton	16.73
92	Rush	16.89
93	Jewell	17.00
94	Barber	17.21
95	Washington	17.23
96	Elk	17.49
97	Neosho	18.38
98	Rawlins	18.87
99	Ness	19.16
100	Morton	19.51
N/A	Decatur	N/A
N/A	Hodgeman	N/A
N/A	Kiowa	N/A
N/A	Stevens	N/A
N/A	Wichita	N/A

Percentage of youths in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 who reported taking 5 or more consecutive drinks on at least one occasion in the 2 weeks prior to completing the Communities that Care Survey on substance use and other social behaviors

Youth Tobacco Use

Rank	County	Average %
1	Edwards	4.50
2	Wallace	6.50
3	Douglas	6.62
4	Ford	7.03
5	Gray	7.31
6	Cloud	7.85
7	Geary	8.17
8	Rice	8.36
9	Kearny	8.45
10	Meade	8.51
11	Johnson	8.69
12	Riley	8.71
13	Finney	8.99
13	Nemaha	8.99
15	Stanton	9.16
16	Scott	9.38
17	Leavenworth	9.46
18	Wyandotte	9.58
19	Ellsworth	9.59
20	Seward	9.83
21	McPherson	9.84
22	Lyon	9.99
22	Sedgwick	9.99
24	Shawnee	10.21
24	Reno	10.21
26	Greeley	10.27
27	Coffey	10.32
28	Logan	10.39
29	Lincoln	10.42
30	Pratt	10.66
31	Grant	10.74
32	Thomas	10.80
33	Sherman	10.97
34	Rooks	11.18
35	Graham	11.25
36	Butler	11.26
37	Marion	11.36
38	Cheyenne	11.49
39	Ellis	11.53
40	Osborne	11.59
41	Doniphan	11.61
42	Rush	11.63
43	Clark	11.65
44	Pottawatomie	11.72
45	Republic	11.77
45	Franklin	11.77
47	Marshall	11.80
48	Wabaunsee	11.84
49	Jackson	11.89
50	Gove	12.03
51	Trego	12.05
52	Russell	12.27
53	Brown	12.38
54	Pawnee	12.45
55	Miami	12.50
56	Saline	12.52
57	Smith	12.56
58	Washington	12.59
59	Comanche	12.62
60	Wilson	12.72
60	Greenwood	12.72
62	Atchison	12.76
63	Cowley	12.77
64	Morris	12.79
65	Mitchell	12.85
66	Barton	12.93
67	Sumner	12.98
68	Clay	13.02
69	Jefferson	13.07
70	Chautauqua	13.13
71	Harper	13.31
72	Harvey	13.75
73	Cherokee	13.76
74	Haskell	13.97
75	Barber	14.33
76	Kingman	14.39
77	Dickinson	14.40
78	Crawford	14.54
79	Osage	14.79
79	Ottawa	14.79
81	Rawlins	14.85
82	Labette	14.86
83	Anderson	14.93
84	Stafford	15.48
85	Jewell	15.71
86	Montgomery	15.81
87	Elk	16.23
88	Ness	16.26
89	Hamilton	16.30
90	Allen	16.59
91	Linn	17.48
92	Phillips	17.66
93	Neosho	18.11
94	Norton	18.13
95	Sheridan	18.19
96	Morton	18.20
97	Woodson	18.84
98	Bourbon	19.27
99	Chase	20.27
100	Lane	23.88
	Decatur	N/A
	Hodgeman	N/A
	Kiowa	N/A
	Stevens	N/A
	Wichita	N/A

Percentage of youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 who reported using tobacco products (cigarettes or smokeless tobacco) in the 30 days prior to completing the Communities that Care Survey on substance use and other social behaviors

Appendix C: Change across Indicators

The following tables depict changes in rank for each county from the 2014 report to the present 2015 report. Parental unemployment and single-parent household are not included in these tables, as they were only available at the state level or only via decennial census data and thus, were not updated from the 2014 report.

County	Child Poverty			Childcare			Divorce		
	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change
Allen	99	98	↑ 1	96	95	↑ 1	8	12	↓ -4
Anderson	80	77	↑ 3	36	38	↓ -2	94	78	↑ 16
Atchison	76	78	↓ -2	83	90	↓ -7	28	50	↓ -22
Barber	52	50	↑ 2	7	4	↑ 3	70	71	↓ -1
Barton	79	78	↑ 1	93	93	● 0	15	10	↑ 5
Bourbon	104	104	● 0	99	99	● 0	87	87	● 0
Brown	95	91	↑ 4	87	86	↑ 1	7	15	↓ -8
Butler	8	11	↓ -3	79	79	● 0	26	31	↓ -5
Chase	46	46	● 0	21	15	↑ 6	1	1	● 0
Chautauqua	101	101	● 0	14	20	↓ -6	97	87	↑ 10
Cherokee	99	97	↑ 2	51	60	↓ -9	80	76	↑ 4
Cheyenne	55	53	↑ 2	4	3	↑ 1	60	60	● 0
Clark	31	36	↓ -5	14	9	↑ 5	27	51	↓ -24
Clay	42	44	↓ -2	36	39	↓ -3	11	26	↓ -15
Cloud	63	57	↑ 6	94	94	● 0	74	91	↓ -17
Coffey	12	15	↓ -3	48	49	↓ -1	105	104	↑ 1
Comanche	18	22	↓ -4	5	7	↓ -2	5	11	↓ -6
Cowley	89	92	↓ -3	89	87	↑ 2	88	95	↓ -7
Crawford	97	95	↑ 2	72	74	↓ -2	67	64	↑ 3
Decatur	73	75	↓ -2	50	55	↓ -5	64	35	↑ 29
Dickinson	35	39	↓ -4	42	40	↑ 2	78	75	↑ 3
Doniphan	56	61	↓ -5	18	26	↓ -8	46	19	↑ 27
Douglas	19	27	↓ -8	81	84	↓ -3	17	17	● 0
Edwards	64	60	↑ 4	39	29	↑ 10	78	92	↓ -14
Elk	102	102	● 0	2	2	● 0	39	51	↓ -12
Ellis	16	19	↓ -3	71	71	● 0	48	38	↑ 10
Ellsworth	22	20	↑ 2	35	40	↓ -5	103	103	● 0
Finney	83	86	↓ -3	96	98	↓ -2	34	29	↑ 5
Ford	75	72	↑ 3	76	77	↓ -1	65	70	↓ -5
Franklin	62	70	↓ -8	75	75	● 0	102	100	↑ 2
Geary	83	93	↓ -10	51	56	↓ -5	104	105	↓ -1

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Kansas Department for Children and Families
Strong Families Make a Strong Kansas

County	Child Poverty			Childcare			Divorce		
	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change
Gove	43	31	12	8	6	2	12	8	4
Graham	35	43	-8	36	25	11	96	90	6
Grant	43	48	-5	44	40	4	10	18	-8
Gray	6	7	-1	39	33	6	25	19	6
Greeley	23	16	7	3	8	-5	2	13	-11
Greenwood	91	89	2	56	51	5	29	6	23
Hamilton	70	69	1	5	20	-15	55	80	-25
Harper	82	80	2	46	48	-2	66	69	-3
Harvey	30	36	-6	86	85	1	38	43	-5
Haskell	39	40	-1	26	18	8	3	2	1
Hodgeman	14	10	4	29	43	-14	84	65	19
Jackson	27	25	2	23	20	3	16	14	2
Jefferson	10	12	-2	18	23	-5	35	24	11
Jewell	68	71	-3	23	27	-4	81	102	-21
Johnson	1	1	0	57	66	-9	51	43	8
Kearny	59	64	-5	67	67	0	24	25	-1
Kingman	52	54	-2	51	50	1	76	89	-13
Kiowa	60	42	18	8	12	-4	22	5	17
Labette	98	100	-2	102	102	0	68	53	15
Lane	23	23	0	1	1	0	77	76	1
Leavenworth	11	14	-3	87	89	-2	86	81	5
Lincoln	69	73	-4	26	36	-10	49	59	-10
Linn	83	83	0	67	70	-3	47	56	-9
Logan	23	21	2	29	27	2	42	86	-44
Lyon	87	88	-1	89	82	7	22	19	3
Marion	28	35	-7	44	47	-3	19	34	-15
Marshall	33	29	4	29	23	6	36	27	9
McPherson	3	3	0	76	78	-2	55	58	-3
Meade	16	16	0	39	31	8	36	42	-6
Miami	4	5	-1	94	97	-3	82	74	8
Mitchell	31	31	0	63	54	9	61	62	-1
Montgomery	96	95	1	92	92	0	89	98	-9
Morris	35	52	-17	12	17	-5	14	16	-2
Morton	66	65	1	74	62	12	30	23	7
Nemaha	2	2	0	23	34	-11	62	43	19
Neosho	94	99	-5	101	100	1	72	61	11
Ness	28	28	0	18	10	8	53	68	-15
Norton	40	38	2	80	83	-3	100	101	-1
Osage	33	34	-1	49	52	-3	98	94	4
Osborne	81	85	-4	78	76	2	54	37	17
Ottawa	14	12	2	63	65	-2	21	32	-11

County	Child Poverty			Childcare			Divorce			
	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change	
Pawnee	51	55	-4	51	59	-8	101	97	4	
Phillips	40	51	-11	67	72	-5	52	48	4	
Pottawatomie	4	4	0	26	30	-4	32	40	-8	
Pratt	46	45	1	42	35	7	73	83	-10	
Rawlins	46	41	5	10	14	-4	6	39	-33	
Reno	66	66	0	96	96	0	92	81	11	
Republic	57	68	-11	51	68	-17	39	63	-24	
Rice	64	67	-3	34	37	-3	13	4	9	
Riley	46	49	-3	29	32	-3	70	85	-15	
Rooks	50	47	3	63	69	-6	50	47	3	
Rush	71	59	12	83	91	-8	41	33	8	
Russell	77	81	-4	91	88	3	63	65	-2	
Saline	90	76	14	100	101	-1	89	92	-3	
Scott	13	9	4	46	45	1	75	73	2	
Sedgwick	78	82	-4	104	104	0	99	99	0	
Seward	86	87	-1	66	57	9	69	78	-9	
Shawnee	88	84	4	102	103	-1	57	41	16	
Sheridan	43	33	10	17	15	2	42	3	39	
Sherman	91	90	1	72	73	-1	95	67	28	
Smith	61	56	5	67	62	5	57	30	27	
Stafford	74	74	0	57	61	-4	9	22	-13	
Stanton	58	63	-5	61	53	8	82	57	25	
Stevens	35	30	5	57	46	11	85	72	13	
Sumner	52	57	-5	61	64	-3	59	55	4	
Thomas	8	8	0	83	80	3	93	83	10	
Trego	20	18	2	10	13	-3	18	27	-9	
Wabaunsee	7	6	1	12	11	1	30	36	-6	
Wallace	20	26	-6	16	5	11	42	9	33	
Washington	26	24	2	21	18	3	32	49	-17	
Wichita	72	61	11	57	58	-1	19	43	-24	
Wilson	93	94	-1	81	81	0	91	96	-5	
Woodson	103	103	0	29	44	-15	45	53	-8	
Wyandotte	105	105	0	105	105	0	4	7	-3	

County	Free & reduced lunch			High school dropout			Infant deaths			
	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change	
Allen	74	75	-1	22	26	-4	54	56	-2	
Anderson	63	62	1	25	39	-14	1	62	-61	
Atchison	89	80	9	92	85	7	80	82	-2	
Barber	30	35	-5	84	85	-1	1	1	0	

County	Free & reduced lunch				High school dropout				Infant deaths			
	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change
Barton	81	84	↓	-3	75	103	↓	-28	82	66	↑	16
Bourbon	97	98	↓	-1	90	88	↑	2	65	38	↑	27
Brown	78	83	↓	-5	92	97	↓	-5	73	89	↓	-16
Butler	4	8	↓	-4	41	55	↓	-14	49	42	↑	7
Chase	15	14	↑	1	N/A	83		N/A	1	1	●	0
Chautauqua	84	90	↓	-6	52	63	↓	-11	102	74	↑	28
Cherokee	87	84	↑	3	13	35	↓	-22	56	31	↑	25
Cheyenne	52	50	↑	2	8	9	↓	-1	93	96	↓	-3
Clark	39	39	●	0	3	6	↓	-3	100	99	↑	1
Clay	21	24	↓	-3	52	59	↓	-7	81	80	↑	1
Cloud	71	74	↓	-3	91	81	↑	10	70	47	↑	23
Coffey	33	32	↑	1	1	1	●	0	91	72	↑	19
Comanche	11	11	●	0	15	16	↓	-1	1	1	●	0
Cowley	87	94	↓	-7	98	98	●	0	59	55	↑	4
Crawford	79	78	↑	1	8	36	↓	-28	36	45	↓	-9
Decatur	42	38	↑	4	N/A	16		N/A	76	76	●	0
Dickinson	36	40	↓	-4	44	39	↑	5	85	94	↓	-9
Doniphan	58	57	↑	1	28	26	↑	2	1	1	●	0
Douglas	8	9	↓	-1	75	85	↓	-10	22	26	↓	-4
Edwards	68	66	↑	2	97	96	↑	1	104	105	↓	-1
Elk	96	93	↑	3	35	53	↑	-18	1	95	↓	-94
Ellis	14	12	↑	2	45	39	↑	6	55	57	↓	-2
Ellsworth	35	34	↑	1	70	70	●	0	38	39	↓	-1
Finney	102	102	●	0	79	83	↓	-4	41	63	↓	-22
Ford	104	104	●	0	52	59	↓	-7	78	68	↑	10
Franklin	60	59	↑	1	88	77	↑	11	52	54	↓	-2
Geary	89	86	↑	3	69	59	↑	10	58	52	↑	6
Gove	13	15	↓	-2	55	74	↓	-19	88	90	↓	-2
Graham	26	33	↓	-7	15	16	↓	-1	90	91	↓	-1
Grant	93	96	↓	-3	55	46	↑	9	50	50	●	0
Gray	28	22	↑	6	55	49	↑	6	26	84	↓	-58
Greeley	50	58	↓	-8	55	64	↓	-9	1	1	●	0
Greenwood	80	81	↓	-1	15	26	↓	-11	46	88	↓	-42
Hamilton	93	97	↓	-4	N/A	N/A		N/A	1	1	●	0
Harper	98	95	↑	3	41	39	↑	2	34	67	↓	-33
Harvey	55	55	●	0	62	49	↑	13	48	58	↓	-10
Haskell	101	101	●	0	24	26	↓	-2	103	93	↑	10
Hodgeman	23	18	↑	5	49	16	↑	33	1	1	●	0
Jackson	22	20	↑	2	45	46	↓	-1	65	49	↑	16
Jefferson	20	23	↓	-3	15	14	↑	1	97	85	↑	12
Jewell	59	69	↓	-10	38	64	↓	-26	1	1	●	0

County	Free & reduced lunch				High school dropout				Infant deaths			
	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change
Johnson	1	1	●	0	62	49	↑	13	32	34	↓	-2
Kearny	75	77	↓	-2	75	74	↑	1	43	43	●	0
Kingman	48	45	↑	3	80	69	↑	11	79	78	↑	1
Kiowa	2	4	↓	-2	102	104	↓	-2	92	1	↑	91
Labette	95	91	↑	4	62	68	↓	-6	89	75	↑	14
Lane	31	36	↓	-5	55	64	↓	-9	1	1	●	0
Leavenworth	7	6	↑	1	33	39	↓	-6	23	27	↓	-4
Lincoln	65	66	↓	-1	87	46	↑	41	1	1	●	0
Linn	73	73	●	0	67	70	↓	-3	57	61	↓	-4
Logan	33	28	↑	5	3	2	↑	1	77	1	↑	76
Lyon	100	100	●	0	74	77	↓	-3	84	79	↑	5
Marion	32	31	↑	1	45	36	↑	9	71	25	↑	46
Marshall	27	27	●	0	7	5	↑	2	99	92	↑	7
McPherson	11	13	↓	-2	55	57	↓	-2	64	58	↑	6
Meade	49	47	↑	2	66	57	↑	9	34	35	↓	-1
Miami	17	16	↑	1	62	73	↓	-11	51	23	↑	28
Mitchell	29	25	↑	4	8	22	↓	-14	40	1	↑	39
Montgomery	85	87	↓	-2	81	88	↓	-7	37	37	●	0
Morris	39	44	↓	-5	2	26	↓	-24	42	41	↑	1
Morton	17	30	↓	-13	100	98	↑	2	1	1	●	0
Nemaha	3	2	↑	1	15	2	↑	13	86	98	↓	-12
Neosho	92	92	●	0	38	24	↑	14	75	51	↑	24
Ness	41	41	●	0	3	2	↑	1	68	100	↓	-32
Norton	52	54	↓	-2	33	39	↓	-6	53	101	↓	-48
Osage	43	42	↑	1	28	24	↑	4	27	70	↓	-43
Osborne	85	88	↓	-3	51	64	↓	-13	101	104	↓	-3
Ottawa	19	21	↓	-2	25	38	↓	-13	29	1	↑	28
Pawnee	62	60	↑	2	22	26	↓	-4	83	83	●	0
Phillips	54	49	↑	5	8	16	↓	-8	33	81	↓	-48
Pottawatomie	9	7	↑	2	14	7	↑	7	24	28	↓	-4
Pratt	24	19	↑	5	96	92	↑	4	38	36	↑	2
Rawlins	61	61	●	0	72	70	↑	2	105	102	↑	3
Reno	70	70	●	0	73	82	↓	-9	62	85	↓	-23
Republic	66	64	↑	2	49	26	↑	23	1	60	↓	-59
Rice	67	65	↑	2	35	49	↓	-14	44	24	↑	20
Riley	10	10	●	0	89	95	↓	-6	31	46	↓	-15
Rooks	47	53	↓	-6	3	12	↓	-9	1	1	●	0
Rush	36	26	↑	10	45	101	↓	-56	93	96	↓	-3
Russell	56	51	↑	5	92	92	●	0	98	30	↑	68
Saline	68	68	●	0	75	77	↓	-2	45	53	↓	-8
Scott	51	46	↑	5	28	12	↑	16	96	43	↑	53

County	Free & reduced lunch				High school dropout				Infant deaths			
	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change
Sedgwick	76	71	↑	5	92	92	●	0	61	64	↓	-3
Seward	103	103	●	0	71	90	↓	-19	30	40	↓	-10
Shawnee	64	63	↑	1	101	102	↓	-1	47	48	↓	-1
Sheridan	5	5	●	0	86	90	↓	-4	93	103	↓	-10
Sherman	46	52	↓	-6	67	55	↑	12	74	73	↑	1
Smith	44	48	↓	-4	81	39	↑	42	72	69	↑	3
Stafford	91	88	↑	3	28	23	↑	5	1	1	●	0
Stanton	98	99	↓	-1	8	9	↓	-1	1	1	●	0
Stevens	77	76	↑	1	55	59	↓	-4	25	29	↓	-4
Sumner	57	56	↑	1	25	14	↑	11	60	71	↓	-11
Thomas	38	37	↑	1	41	7	↑	34	1	1	●	0
Trego	6	3	↑	3	15	16	↓	-1	1	1	●	0
Wabaunsee	16	17	↓	-1	40	53	↓	-13	28	32	↓	-4
Wallace	45	43	↑	2	28	26	↑	2	1	1	●	0
Washington	25	29	↓	-4	15	26	↓	-11	1	33	↓	-32
Wichita	72	72	●	0	81	77	↑	4	87	87	●	0
Wilson	82	82	●	0	85	74	↑	11	68	77	↓	-9
Woodson	83	79	↑	4	35	9	↑	26	63	1	↑	62
Wyandotte	105	105	●	0	99	100	↓	-1	67	65	●	2

County	Low birthweight babies				Medicaid				Mothers without a HS Diploma			
	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change
Allen	33	17	↑	16	94	95	↓	-1	44	11	↑	33
Anderson	61	21	↑	40	72	71	↑	1	40	54	↓	-14
Atchison	90	82	↑	8	81	81	●	0	34	44	↓	-10
Barber	30	26	↑	4	48	43	↑	5	48	60	↓	-12
Barton	35	30	↑	5	82	82	●	0	85	94	↓	-9
Bourbon	74	15	↑	59	102	101	↑	1	71	61	↑	10
Brown	80	49	↑	31	98	98	●	0	66	66	●	0
Butler	47	49	↓	-2	35	34	↑	1	29	29	●	0
Chase	101	42	↑	59	32	28	↑	4	9	2	↑	7
Chautauqua	12	39	↓	-27	97	94	↑	3	65	63	↑	2
Cherokee	76	56	↑	20	104	104	●	0	76	62	↑	14
Cheyenne	101	103	↓	-2	15	17	↓	-2	54	52	↑	2
Clark	93	105	↓	-12	51	44	↑	7	48	32	↑	16
Clay	67	41	↑	26	30	24	↑	6	60	40	↑	20
Cloud	37	15	↑	22	77	74	↑	3	41	25	↑	16
Coffey	47	70	↓	-23	60	59	↑	1	11	12	↓	-1
Comanche	99	60	↑	39	44	52	↓	-8	82	74	↑	8
Cowley	59	54	↑	5	90	91	↓	-1	83	85	↓	-2

County	Low birthweight babies				Medicaid				Mothers without a HS Diploma			
	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change
Crawford	38	59	↓	-21	96	96	●	0	53	51	↑	2
Decatur	58	80	↓	-22	53	55	↓	-2	12	4	↑	8
Dickinson	27	18	↑	9	40	42	↓	-2	43	49	↓	-6
Doniphan	87	14	↑	73	53	51	↑	2	35	39	↓	-4
Douglas	46	37	↑	9	8	8	●	0	12	10	↑	2
Edwards	96	95	↑	1	67	66	↑	1	91	97	↓	-6
Elk	100	93	↑	7	85	88	↓	-3	32	17	↑	15
Ellis	52	34	↑	18	14	13	↑	1	28	15	↑	13
Ellsworth	21	58	↓	-37	13	12	↑	1	14	22	↓	-8
Finney	75	63	↑	12	99	100	↓	-1	101	102	↓	-1
Ford	62	61	↑	1	92	92	●	0	103	104	↓	-1
Franklin	44	25	↑	19	83	83	●	0	48	50	↓	-2
Geary	69	63	↑	6	42	40	↑	2	30	21	↑	9
Gove	16	47	↓	-31	5	5	●	0	8	3	↑	5
Graham	56	97	↓	-41	23	31	↓	-8	38	41	↓	-3
Grant	63	72	↓	-9	76	80	↓	-4	100	103	↓	-3
Gray	34	13	↑	21	26	29	↓	-3	96	98	↓	-2
Greeley	2	1	↑	1	19	31	↓	-12	1	20	↓	-19
Greenwood	4	6	↓	-2	91	90	↑	1	57	45	↑	12
Hamilton	96	94	↑	2	64	68	↓	-4	97	95	↑	2
Harper	73	85	↓	-12	73	73	●	0	79	81	↓	-2
Harvey	64	51	↑	13	63	60	↑	3	61	68	↓	-7
Haskell	5	5		0	55	54	↑	1	103	101	↑	2
Hodgeman	55	77	↓	-22	4	4	●	0	45	73	↓	-28
Jackson	41	20	↑	21	56	57	↓	-1	39	31	↑	8
Jefferson	11	8	↑	3	18	19	↓	-1	22	33	↓	-11
Jewell	1	3	↓	-2	22	22	●	0	1	38	↓	-37
Johnson	43	40	↑	3	2	2	●	0	14	9	↑	5
Kearny	51	71	↓	-20	59	67	↓	-8	91	90	↑	1
Kingman	49	32	↑	17	31	23	↑	8	61	69	↓	-8
Kiowa	70	43	↑	27	62	62	●	0	70	75	↓	-5
Labette	86	81	↑	5	100	99	↑	1	89	88	↑	1
Lane	94	90	↑	4	6	7	↓	-1	24	46	↓	-22
Leavenworth	32	28	↑	4	12	11	↑	1	22	24	↓	-2
Lincoln	98	92	↑	6	28	36	↓	-8	27	42	↓	-15
Linn	52	10	↑	42	75	77	↓	-2	42	35	↑	7
Logan	31	11	↑	20	49	46	↑	3	18	14	↑	4
Lyon	56	47	↑	9	79	76	↑	3	78	83	↓	-5
Marion	24	69	↓	-45	7	15	↓	-8	68	56	↑	12
Marshall	40	19	↑	21	33	20	↑	13	25	59	↓	-34

County	Low birthweight babies				Medicaid				Mothers without a HS Diploma			
	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change
McPherson	71	79	↓	-8	89	88	↑	1	68	70	↓	-2
Meade	10	54	↓	-44	36	41	↓	-5	95	100	↓	-5
Miami	25	33	↓	-8	38	39	↓	-1	31	18	↑	13
Mitchell	83	86	↓	-3	41	27	↑	14	35	13	↑	22
Montgomery	81	65	↑	16	101	102	↓	-1	81	80	↑	1
Morris	81	45	↑	36	33	38	↓	-5	19	28	↓	-9
Morton	95	88	↑	7	71	70	↑	1	85	92	↓	-7
Nemaha	50	35	↑	15	9	6	↑	3	3	5	↓	-2
Neosho	39	36	↑	3	93	93	●	0	64	77	↓	-13
Ness	8	87	↓	-79	16	16	●	0	74	86	↓	-12
Norton	104	102	↑	2	17	18	↓	-1	54	57	↓	-3
Osage	54	52	↑	2	67	65	↑	2	21	30	↓	-9
Osborne	72	84	↓	-12	45	47	↓	-2	46	66	↓	-20
Ottawa	68	57	↑	11	25	26	↓	-1	35	27	↑	8
Pawnee	26	75	↓	-49	27	33	↓	-6	56	64	↓	-8
Phillips	45	67	↓	-22	50	49	↑	1	72	65	↑	7
Pottawatomie	22	22	●	0	11	10	↑	1	7	6	↑	1
Pratt	9	9	●	0	69	64	↑	5	84	82	↑	2
Rawlins	105	104	↑	1	24	30	↓	-6	16	58	↓	-42
Reno	66	46	↑	20	79	78	↑	1	76	71	↑	5
Republic	78	101	↓	-23	46	48	↓	-2	9	16	↓	-7
Rice	15	7	↑	8	65	63	↑	2	87	93	↓	-6
Riley	28	31	↓	-3	1	1	●	0	5	6	↓	-1
Rooks	14	38	↓	-24	60	55	↑	5	61	26	↑	35
Rush	6	90	↓	-84	57	58	↓	-1	72	43	↑	29
Russell	92	83	↑	9	66	72	↓	-6	57	37	↑	20
Saline	77	78	↓	-1	78	79	↓	-1	80	84	↓	-4
Scott	60	73	↓	-13	47	50	↓	-3	93	76	↑	17
Sedgwick	85	75	↑	10	84	84	●	0	75	79	↓	-4
Seward	36	27	↑	9	103	103	●	0	105	105	●	0
Shawnee	79	66	↑	13	87	86	↑	1	67	72	↓	-5
Sheridan	3	96	↓	-93	3	3	●	0	52	47	↑	5
Sherman	89	62	↑	27	85	87	↓	-2	59	55	↑	4
Smith	91	24	↑	67	37	37	●	0	48	36	↑	12
Stafford	18	2	↑	16	58	61	↓	-3	90	87	↑	3
Stanton	17	29	↓	-12	74	75	↓	-1	102	96	↑	6
Stevens	19	12	↑	7	52	53	↓	-1	97	91	↑	6
Sumner	88	68	↑	20	70	69	↑	1	46	47	↓	-1
Thomas	65	53	↑	12	39	35	↑	4	20	53	↓	-33
Trego	13	99	↓	-86	20	14	↑	6	25	34	↓	-9

County	Low birthweight babies			Medicaid			Mothers without a HS Diploma		
	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change
Wabaunsee	23	44	-21	10	9	1	4	1	3
Wallace	103	100	3	29	25	4	6	8	-2
Washington	29	89	-60	21	21	0	16	19	-3
Wichita	42	98	-56	43	45	-2	94	89	5
Wilson	20	23	-3	95	97	-2	87	78	9
Woodson	7	4	3	88	85	3	32	23	9
Wyandotte	84	74	10	105	105	0	97	99	-2

County	Non marital births			SNAP			TANF		
	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change
Allen	98	96	2	100	100	0	104	104	1
Anderson	49	55	-6	80	77	3	88	88	0
Atchison	88	98	-10	95	94	1	102	103	-1
Barber	54	30	24	22	20	2	12	9	3
Barton	95	94	1	83	82	1	75	80	-5
Bourbon	81	80	1	104	104	0	103	101	2
Brown	92	92	0	92	92	0	77	74	3
Butler	51	43	8	66	68	-2	57	69	-12
Chase	22	13	9	53	49	4	31	24	7
Chautauqua	79	72	7	81	83	-2	65	60	5
Cherokee	86	84	2	103	103	0	97	98	-1
Cheyenne	35	19	16	12	14	-2	19	43	-24
Clark	20	24	-4	42	46	-4	40	39	1
Clay	52	27	25	36	41	-5	15	20	-5
Cloud	78	71	7	70	70	0	71	68	3
Coffey	41	51	-10	69	66	3	24	34	-10
Comanche	66	31	35	15	18	-3	3	2	1
Cowley	101	103	-2	94	95	-1	88	92	-4
Crawford	84	91	-7	101	101	0	72	75	-3
Decatur	24	56	-32	41	44	-3	67	71	-4
Dickinson	37	44	-7	48	52	-4	31	17	14
Doniphan	75	79	-4	63	63	0	28	23	5
Douglas	34	38	-4	55	53	2	77	81	-4
Edwards	47	35	12	61	58	3	49	55	-6
Elk	82	85	-3	75	80	-5	80	84	-4
Ellis	57	49	8	38	36	2	63	58	5
Ellsworth	32	28	4	20	19	1	15	21	-6
Finney	99	100	-1	89	89	0	92	91	1
Ford	97	97	0	77	76	1	96	95	1
Franklin	70	83	-13	90	91	-1	82	85	-3

County	Non marital births			SNAP			TANF		
	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change	2014	2015	Change
Geary	11	7	4	68	67	1	60	66	-6
Gove	7	2	5	3	3	0	2	3	-1
Graham	29	62	-33	25	22	3	62	64	-2
Grant	72	76	-4	62	57	5	52	49	3
Gray	19	22	-3	5	5	0	63	56	7
Greeley	23	12	11	2	2	0	1	1	0
Greenwood	103	101	2	88	88	0	74	72	2
Hamilton	90	93	-3	30	34	-4	19	22	-3
Harper	61	54	7	65	65	0	8	13	-5
Harvey	55	48	7	72	71	1	68	67	1
Haskell	31	45	-14	32	32	0	35	45	-10
Hodgeman	8	4	4	13	11	2	54	44	10
Jackson	63	64	-1	46	51	-5	43	48	-5
Jefferson	27	34	-7	44	44	0	49	50	-1
Jewell	10	23	-13	29	28	1	22	19	3
Johnson	13	10	3	4	4	0	13	15	-2
Kearny	71	61	10	59	62	-3	87	86	1
Kingman	60	70	-10	50	43	7	59	46	13
Kiowa	1	1	0	43	39	4	7	10	-3
Labette	102	99	3	99	98	1	100	100	0
Lane	12	17	-5	24	31	-7	65	63	2
Leavenworth	38	40	-2	53	53	0	55	56	-1
Lincoln	30	32	-2	45	47	-2	58	51	7
Linn	53	73	-20	86	86	0	76	78	-2
Logan	44	41	3	28	26	2	25	33	-8
Lyon	77	82	-5	91	90	1	60	62	-2
Marion	14	16	-2	18	23	-5	47	36	11
Marshall	39	42	-3	39	35	4	10	8	2
McPherson	28	33	-5	79	77	2	47	47	0
Meade	45	53	-8	33	29	4	43	38	5
Miami	36	39	-3	67	68	-1	73	76	-3
Mitchell	25	18	7	19	17	2	19	11	8
Montgomery	100	102	-2	102	102	0	98	96	2
Morris	48	47	1	56	61	-5	5	5	0
Morton	93	88	5	58	58	0	36	52	-16
Nemaha	9	9	0	6	6	0	4	4	0
Neosho	80	75	5	98	99	-1	99	99	0
Ness	43	29	14	7	9	-2	15	14	1
Norton	62	69	-7	21	24	-3	45	59	-14
Osage	56	60	-4	76	75	1	40	54	-14
Osborne	40	66	-26	57	56	1	25	28	-3

County	Non marital births				SNAP				TANF			
	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change	2014	2015		Change
Ottawa	33	25	↑	8	31	33	↓	-2	31	32	↓	-1
Pawnee	67	77	↓	-10	34	38	↓	-4	56	53	↑	3
Phillips	58	36	↑	22	52	55	↓	-3	68	65	↑	3
Pottawatomie	5	3	↑	2	27	25	↑	2	40	41	↓	-1
Pratt	46	65	↓	-19	47	48	↓	-1	22	27	↓	-5
Rawlins	6	11	↓	-5	9	13	↓	-4	11	31	↓	-20
Reno	76	81	↓	-5	87	87	●	0	85	87	↓	-2
Republic	26	50	↓	-24	35	36	↓	-1	34	30	↑	4
Rice	69	74	↓	-5	71	71	●	0	79	77	↑	2
Riley	4	5	↓	-1	7	7	●	0	29	26	↑	3
Rooks	89	78	↑	11	60	60	●	0	85	79	↑	6
Rush	18	21	↓	-3	64	64	●	0	68	70	↓	-2
Russell	64	68	↓	-4	73	73	●	0	83	83	●	0
Saline	94	90	↑	4	84	85	↓	-1	81	82	↓	-1
Scott	74	67	↑	7	37	29	↑	8	52	35	↑	17
Sedgwick	87	87	●	0	97	97	●	0	93	94	↓	-1
Seward	104	104	●	0	82	81	↑	1	90	90	●	0
Shawnee	96	95	↑	1	93	93	●	0	101	102	↓	-1
Sheridan	17	15	↑	2	1	1	●	0	5	6	↓	-1
Sherman	68	59	↑	9	78	79	↓	-1	94	97	↓	-3
Smith	21	26	↓	-5	40	40	●	0	27	29	↓	-2
Stafford	73	52	↑	21	49	50	↓	-1	29	42	↓	-13
Stanton	42	37	↑	5	51	42	↑	9	37	25	↑	12
Stevens	65	46	↑	19	23	21	↑	2	13	17	↓	-4
Sumner	83	86	↓	-3	74	74	●	0	51	61	↓	-10
Thomas	59	58	↑	1	26	27	↓	-1	38	37	↑	1
Trego	16	20	↓	-4	10	8	↑	2	39	16	↑	23
Wabaunsee	15	14	↑	1	14	16	↓	-2	15	12	↑	3
Wallace	2	8	↓	-6	11	10	↑	1	45	40	↑	5
Washington	3	6	↓	-3	17	12	↑	5	8	7	↑	1
Wichita	50	63	↓	-13	15	15	●	0	83	73	↑	10
Wilson	85	89	↓	-4	96	96	●	0	95	93	↑	2
Woodson	91	57	↑	34	85	84	↑	1	91	89	↑	2
Wyandotte	105	105	●	0	105	105	●	0	105	105	●	0

Note: Parental unemployment and single parent household are not included in these tables as they were only available at the state level or only via decennial census data.

County	Teen pregnancy				Uninsured children				Youth binge drinking				Youth tobacco use			
	14	15		C	14	15		C	14	15		C	14	15		C
Allen	70	53	↑	17	33	35	↓	-2	74	77	↓	-3	84	90	↓	-6
Anderson	56	38	↑	18	40	44	↓	-4	77	75	↑	2	78	83	↓	-5

County	Teen pregnancy				Uninsured children				Youth binge drinking				Youth tobacco use			
	14	15		C	14	15		C	14	15		C	14	15		C
Atchison	62	65	↓	-3	6	8	↓	-2	68	76	↓	-8	61	62	↓	-1
Barber	82	77	↑	5	63	63	●	0	96	94	↑	2	81	75	↑	6
Barton	85	81	↑	4	53	57	↓	-4	95	91	↑	4	70	66	↑	4
Bourbon	95	98	↓	-3	27	21	↑	6	57	78	↓	-21	95	98	↓	-3
Brown	93	91	↑	2	51	50	↑	1	26	10	↑	16	74	53	↑	21
Butler	31	25	↑	6	6	7	↓	-1	21	18	↑	3	43	36	↑	7
Chase	15	7	↑	8	87	78	↑	9	91	68	↑	23	99	99	●	0
Chautauqua	33	87	↓	-54	90	95	↓	-5	80	86	↓	-6	91	70	↑	21
Cherokee	84	83	↑	1	17	20	↓	-3	12	28	↓	-16	62	73	↓	-11
Cheyenne	8	56	↓	-48	92	81	↑	11	8	7	↑	1	16	38	↓	-22
Clark	41	54	↓	-13	65	67	↓	-2	98	82	↑	16	86	43	↑	43
Clay	71	52	↑	19	13	12	↑	1	62	29	↑	33	92	68	↑	24
Cloud	66	47	↑	19	25	16	↑	9	24	12	↑	12	8	6	↑	2
Coffey	20	13	↑	7	9	11	↓	-2	7	6	↑	1	33	27	↑	6
Comanche	26	23	↑	3	82	87	↓	-5	87	55	↑	32	79	59	↑	20
Cowley	89	88	↑	1	15	36	↓	-21	32	23	↑	9	66	63	↑	3
Crawford	52	61	↓	-9	32	39	↓	-7	56	69	↓	-13	73	78	↓	-5
Decatur	69	100	↓	-31	77	66	↑	11	100	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
Dickinson	67	50	↑	17	24	24	●	0	71	66	↑	5	82	77	↑	5
Doniphan	38	49	↓	-11	31	39	↓	-8	53	52	↑	1	72	41	↑	31
Douglas	23	17	↑	6	33	32	↑	1	20	16	↑	4	4	3	↑	1
Edwards	65	40	↑	25	94	98	↓	-4	84	51	↑	33	5	1	↑	4
Elk	40	44	↓	-4	86	91	↓	-5	97	96	↑	1	98	87	↑	11
Ellis	47	45	↑	2	4	4	●	0	25	49	↓	-24	39	39	●	0
Ellsworth	11	15	↓	-4	37	28	↑	9	6	8	↓	-2	10	19	↓	-9
Finney	102	102	●	0	58	59	↓	-1	73	54	↑	19	15	13	↑	2
Ford	100	99	↑	1	67	70	↓	-3	58	21	↑	37	17	4	↑	13
Franklin	64	64	●	0	5	5	●	0	41	39	↑	2	38	45	↓	-7
Geary	104	104	●	0	9	13	↓	-4	4	5	↓	-1	6	7	↓	-1
Gove	3	2	↑	1	98	96	↑	2	86	61	↑	25	51	50	↑	1
Graham	83	95	↓	-12	74	62	↑	12	1	1	●	0	21	35	↓	-14
Grant	97	96	↑	1	78	77	↑	1	76	87	↓	-11	49	31	↑	18
Gray	13	29	↓	-16	101	99	↑	2	2	3	↓	-1	2	5	↓	-3
Greeley	1	1	●	0	92	87	↑	5	3	2	↑	1	3	26	↓	-23
Greenwood	91	97	↓	-6	43	42	↑	1	35	58	↓	-23	90	60	↑	30
Hamilton	101	101	●	0	104	104	●	0	99	83	↑	16	96	89	↑	7
Harper	50	55	↓	-5	72	67	↑	5	59	62	↓	-3	63	71	↓	-8
Harvey	63	72	↓	-9	29	30	↓	-1	19	41	↓	-22	27	72	↓	-45
Haskell	79	93	↓	-14	100	102	↓	-2	45	43	↑	2	76	74	↑	2
Hodgeman	5	5	●	0	72	83	↓	-11	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
Jackson	45	31	↑	14	47	53	↓	-6	16	19	↓	-3	42	49	↓	-7

County	Teen pregnancy				Uninsured children				Youth binge drinking				Youth tobacco use			
	14	15		C	14	15		C	14	15		C	14	15		C
Jefferson	21	18	↑	3	44	48	↓	-4	55	57	↓	-2	44	69	↓	-25
Jewell	35	76	↓	-41	84	84	●	0	33	93		-60	55	85	↓	-30
Johnson	16	12	↑	4	1	1	●	0	29	36		-7	11	11	●	0
Kearny	74	59	↑	15	102	103	↓	-1	46	44	↑	2	12	9	↑	3
Kingman	30	41	↓	-11	38	37	↑	1	65	74	↓	-9	65	76	↓	-11
Kiowa	18	26	↓	-8	68	69	↓	-1	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
Labette	94	80	↑	14	23	24	↓	-1	89	88	↑	1	83	82	↑	1
Lane	1	3	↓	-2	81	80	↑	1	85	89		-4	101	100	↑	1
Leavenworth	49	58	↓	-9	2	2	●	0	17	9	↑	8	20	17	↑	3
Lincoln	51	39	↑	12	95	92	↑	3	64	79	↓	-15	53	29	↑	24
Linn	60	62	↓	-2	59	60	↓	-1	75	70	↑	5	94	91	↑	3
Logan	14	27	↓	-13	79	78	↑	1	10	27	↓	-17	18	28	↓	-10
Lyon	75	74	↑	1	53	58	↓	-5	38	37	↑	1	29	22	↑	7
Marion	28	21	↑	7	39	41	↓	-2	9	30	↓	-21	32	37	↓	-5
Marshall	42	32	↑	10	26	13	↑	13	44	33	↑	11	47	47	●	0
McPherson	34	33	↑	1	3	3	●	0	18	22	↓	-4	19	21	↓	-2
Meade	37	48	↓	-11	88	93	↓	-5	52	19	↑	33	7	10	↓	-3
Miami	32	28	↑	4	8	5	↑	3	67	63	↑	4	59	55	↑	4
Mitchell	9	20	↓	-11	33	32	↑	1	72	56	↑	16	54	65	↓	-11
Montgomery	92	94	↓	-2	44	46	↓	-2	82	60	↑	22	93	86	↑	7
Morris	81	79	↑	2	61	72	↓	-11	49	59	↓	-10	58	64	↓	-6
Morton	78	67	↑	11	85	85	●	0	101	100	↑	1	71	96	↓	-25
Nemaha	7	16	↓	-9	16	15	↑	1	50	46	↑	4	14	13	↑	1
Neosho	96	89	↑	7	27	38	↓	-11	93	97	↓	-4	97	93	↑	4
Ness	36	11	↑	25	82	93	↓	-11	48	99	↓	-51	46	88	↓	-42
Norton	27	57	↓	-30	40	31	↑	9	51	66	↓	-15	85	94	↓	-9
Osage	43	35	↑	8	21	21	●	0	27	50	↓	-23	60	79	↓	-19
Osborne	68	92	↓	-24	71	71	●	0	90	85	↑	5	74	40	↑	34
Ottawa	24	8	↑	16	49	47	↑	2	28	34	↓	-6	64	79	↓	-15
Pawnee	46	42	↑	4	14	10	↑	4	42	25	↑	17	52	54	↓	-2
Phillips	29	24	↑	5	50	48	↑	2	43	45	↓	-2	87	92	↓	-5
Pottawatomie	11	10	↑	1	12	17	↓	-5	39	48	↓	-9	45	44	↑	1
Pratt	77	85	↓	-8	42	32	↑	10	22	11	↑	11	34	30	↑	4
Rawlins	25	36	↓	-11	91	89	↑	2	92	98	↓	-6	89	81	↑	8
Reno	58	60	↓	-2	11	9	↑	2	15	17	↓	-2	30	24	↑	6
Republic	61	63	↓	-2	80	73	↑	7	47	90	↓	-43	23	45	↓	-22
Rice	57	73	↓	-16	52	51	↑	1	13	13	●	0	8	8	●	0
Riley	44	43	↑	1	17	28	↓	-11	14	14	●	0	13	12	↑	1
Rooks	39	29	↑	10	69	65	↑	4	60	65	↓	-5	41	34	↑	7
Rush	48	9	↑	39	55	56	↓	-1	83	92	↓	-9	37	42	↓	-5
Russell	73	66	↑	7	55	53	↑	2	88	71	↑	17	77	52	↑	25

County	Teen pregnancy				Uninsured children				Youth binge drinking				Youth tobacco use			
	14	15		C	14	15		C	14	15		C	14	15		C
Saline	88	84	↑	4	29	24	↑	5	79	81	↓	-2	57	56	↑	1
Scott	59	70	↓	-11	62	76	↓	-14	78	53	↑	25	24	16	↑	8
Sedgwick	80	82	↓	-2	17	23	↓	-6	34	38	↓	-4	31	22	↑	9
Seward	105	105	●	0	70	74	↓	-4	81	72	↑	9	25	20	↑	5
Shawnee	86	86	●	0	21	17	↑	4	40	35	↑	5	36	24	↑	12
Sheridan	22	46	↓	-24	89	74	↑	15	66	73	↓	-7	88	95	↓	-7
Sherman	98	90	↑	8	57	51	↑	6	11	4	↑	7	35	33	↑	2
Smith	10	14	↓	-4	64	64	●	0	63	47	↑	16	66	57	↑	9
Stafford	87	78	↑	9	99	100	↓	-1	61	64	↓	-3	66	84	↓	-18
Stanton	72	51	↑	21	105	105	●	0	54	31	↑	23	27	15	↑	12
Stevens	55	68	↓	-13	97	97	●	0	102	N/A		N/A	40	N/A		N/A
Sumner	76	71	↑	5	17	24	↓	-7	30	26	↑	4	69	67	↑	2
Thomas	53	69	↓	-16	33	19	↑	14	23	32	↓	-9	26	32	↓	-6
Trego	17	19	↓	-2	60	55	↑	5	37	15	↑	22	56	51	↑	5
Wabaunsee	19	34	↓	-15	48	45	↑	3	36	42	↓	-6	50	48	↑	2
Wallace	6	6	●	0	96	90	↑	6	5	24	↓	-19	1	2	↓	-1
Washington	4	4	●	0	76	86	↓	-10	70	95	↓	-25	48	58	↓	-10
Wichita	54	22	↑	32	103	101	↑	2	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
Wilson	90	75	↑	15	46	42	↑	4	31	40	↓	-9	80	60	↑	20
Woodson	99	37	↑	62	75	82	↓	-7	94	84	↑	10	100	97	↑	3
Wyandotte	103	103	●	0	66	60	↑	6	69	80	↓	-11	21	18	↑	3

Note: In this last table, "C" refers to change in ranking from the 2014 report to the current 2015 report. Parental unemployment and single-parent household are not included in these tables as they were only available at the state level or only via decennial census data.

State of the Family

KANSAS CHILD & FAMILY WELL-BEING INDICATORS

State Trends and a County by County Ranking on
18 Indicators of Child and Family Well-being

2015 Report

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Kansas
Department for Children and Families
Strong Families Make a Strong Kansas