STATE OF THE FAMILY

KANSAS CHILD & FAMILY WELLBEING INDICATORS

State Trends and a County by County Ranking on 18
Indicators of Child and Family Wellbeing

2014 Report

STATE OF THE FAMILY

KANSAS CHILD & FAMILY WELLBEING INDICATORS

State Trends and a County by County Ranking on 18 Indicators of Child and Family Wellbeing

2014 Report

JARED ANDERSON | NATHAN HARDY | JONATHAN KIMMES | SHARON LUU

SECRETARY PHYLLIS GILMORE | LUCY BLOOM | ANNA PILATO

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

AD ASTRA PER ASPERA
Kansas
Department for Children and Families

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State of Kansas

- In 2012, 19% of Kansas children were living in poverty. This represents a 1.1% increase in the percent of children living in poverty compared to 2011 and a 37.7% increase in the percent of children living in poverty a decade ago.

- The three indicators that evidenced the highest percent change from 2011: 1) TANF, a 28.7% decrease in the percentage of Kansans enrolled, 2) Youth Tobacco Use, a 9.3% decrease in the percentage of youth using tobacco, and 3) Child Care Assistance, a 9.2% decrease in the percentage of Kansans enrolled.

- Over the last decade (2003-2012) several indicators have evidenced significant increases, including a 83.3% increase in the average number of individuals per month receiving SNAP benefits, a 32% increase in the percent enrolled in the Free and Reduced Lunch program, a 24% increase in the number of Kansans enrolled in Medicaid, a 16.9% increase in the percent of nonmarital births, and between 2000 and 2010, a 14.4% increase in the number of single parent households.

- Over the last decade (2003-2012) several indicators have evidenced significant decreases, including a 36.6% decrease in the percentage of Kansans enrolled in TANF, a 34.8% decrease in Youth Tobacco Use, a 28.2% decrease in Youth Bing Drinking, a 25.4% decrease in Teenage Pregnancy, a 19.3% decrease in the number of uninsured children (2000-2012), and a 15.7% decrease in the number of children born to mothers without a high school degree (2003-2011).

Kansas Counties

- Based on the composite index scores, which take into account each county's data across 18 indicators of child and family wellbeing, the Top Ten Kansas counties are: 1) Greeley, 2) Johnson, 3) Trego, 4) Hodgeman, 5) Nemaha, 6) Washington, 7) Pottawatomie, 8) Wallace, 9) Gove, and 10) Wabaunsee.

- 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 wellbeing.

INTRODUCTION

The health and wellbeing of children and families is vital for a healthy state and nation. 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 wellbeing. This information could aid government officials, policymakers, community leaders, faith organizations, helping professionals, and Kansas citizens understand the state of child and family wellbeing in their local area and assist in helping local communities target specific areas for improving the health of children and families.

Eighteen indicators of child and family wellbeing are included in both the state trend data as well as the county rankings. The eighteen indicators are: child poverty, child care assistance enrollment, divorce, enrollment in free and reduced lunch programs, high school dropouts, infant mortality, lack of maternal education, low birth weight babies, Medicaid enrollment, nonmarital births, parental unemployment, single parent households, SNAP enrollment, TANF enrollment, teen pregnancy, uninsured children, youth binge drinking, and youth tobacco use.

Why rank Kansas counties? The ranking system provides an overall picture of the status of each county on these eighteen indicators compared to all other counties in the state of Kansas. This information could be useful to counties when developing policies, programs, and initiatives in order to strengthen children and families in their region.

In 2012 and 2013, we ranked counties on each of these indicators and provided reports for each of those years. In this 2014 report we provide an update to the Kansas county rankings. This update allows us to see how much counties changed from the 2013 report to the current year. The change score for each county is provided in the composite index tables.

METHOD

A composite index was developed to compare counties on multiple indicators of child and family wellbeing. Because there is great volatility in how counties change from one year to the next on some indicators, we used three year averages in order to maintain some stability in the change score. *All data for the three year averages are from 2010-2012. 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 2013 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.

*Values for "lack of maternal education" in 2012 were not available, so values in 2011 were used for the 2012 composite index. For indicators including "youth tobacco use," "youth binge drinking," and "high school dropout" some counties did not report data for 2010, 2011, or 2012. We used the most recent 3-year average possible in the data for each county with missing values for these years.

2014 COMPOSITE INDEX: Rank Order

Rank	County	Z-Score	Change score
1	Greeley	-1.13	2
2	Johnson	-0.90	-1
3	Trego	-0.88	10
4	Hodgeman	-0.86	8
5	Nemaha	-0.83	-3
6	Washington	-0.77	-2
7	Pottawatomie	-0.75	-1
8	Wallace	-0.71	10
9	Gove	-0.69	-5
10	Wabaunsee	-0.67	-2
11	Riley	-0.60	0
12	Ellsworth	-0.56	1
12	Marion	-0.56	11
14	Sheridan	-0.55	-7
15	Logan	-0.54	15
16	Ellis	-0.52	0
17	Douglas	-0.51	-2
17	Jewell	-0.51	-7
19	Jefferson	-0.47	-2
20	Mitchell	-0.46	1
21	Gray	-0.45	-2
22	Butler	-0.44	-1
23	Leavenworth	-0.42	2
24	Comanche	-0.40	30
25	Marshall	-0.39	3
26	Ottawa	-0.37	-2
27	Thomas	-0.35	10
28	Cheyenne	-0.34	5
28	Republic	-0.34	3
30	Lane	-0.32	-21
31	Graham	-0.32	-5
32	Meade	-0.31	16
33	Clay	-0.29	9
34	McPherson	-0.28	-15
35	Jackson	-0.25	7
35	Miami	-0.25	4
35	Morris	-0.25	-4
38	Pratt	-0.24	-1
39	Doniphan	-0.23	10
39	Ness	-0.23	-12
41	Rice	-0.22	-2
42	Chase	-0.22	0
43	Phillips	-0.19	-9
43	Scott	-0.19	9
45	Dickinson	-0.18	-6
46	Kiowa	-0.16	34
47	Pawnee	-0.15	-2
48	Smith	-0.14	-20
49	Harvey	-0.13	-4
49	Osage	-0.13	3
51	Kingman	-0.07	0
52	Norton	-0.06	-7
52	Rush	-0.06	-16
54	Lincoln	-0.04	-19
54	Rooks	-0.04	10
56	Coffey	-0.02	2
57	Sumner	0.01	1
58	Clark	0.02	-2
58	Stafford	0.02	-3
60	Stevens	0.04	-4
61	Cloud	0.05	1
62	Anderson	0.08	7
62	Barber	0.08	2
64	Harper	0.13	13
65	Osborne	0.15	-15
66	Franklin	0.16	1
66	Morton	0.16	8
66	Stanton	0.16	9
69	Haskell	0.19	-5
69	Rawlins	0.19	-11
71	Decatur	0.21	-10
72	Kearny	0.25	-1
73	Linn	0.26	-2
74	Grant	0.28	2
74	Greenwood	0.28	-4
76	Sherman	0.29	-8

Rank	County	Z-Score		Change score
77	Reno	0.30	↑	1
78	Wichita	0.33	↓	-5
79	Lyon	0.36	●	0
80	Geary	0.37	↑	1
81	Edwards	0.38	↓	-19
82	Crawford	0.39	↑	2
83	Russell	0.41	↑	6
84	Chautauqua	0.42	↑	3
85	Barton	0.44	↓	-3
86	Elk	0.49	↓	-1
87	Saline	0.50	↓	-1
88	Brown	0.53	↓	-5
88	Cherokee	0.53	●	0
90	Cowley	0.55	↑	1
91	Atchison	0.59	↑	3

Rank	County	Z-Score		Change score
92	Hamilton	0.60	↓	-3
92	Wilson	0.60	●	0
94	Sedgwick	0.63	↓	-2
95	Allen	0.64	↑	1
96	Shawnee	0.67	↓	-2
97	Woodson	0.68	↑	4
98	Neosho	0.73	●	0
99	Finney	0.76	↓	-2
100	Montgomery	0.83	↓	-1
101	Ford	0.84	↓	-1
102	Labette	0.93	↑	1
103	Bourbon	0.95	↓	-1
104	Seward	0.98	●	0
105	Wyandotte	1.68	●	0

Z-scores were computed using three year averages of the years 2010-2012. 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 all of the 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 2013 report. In 2013, average scores from the years 2009-2011 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 2013.

2014 COMPOSITE INDEX: Alphabetical Order

County	Rank	Z-Score	Change score
Allen	95	0.64	1
Anderson	62	0.08	7
Atchison	91	0.59	3
Barber	62	0.08	2
Barton	85	0.44	-3
Bourbon	103	0.95	-1
Brown	88	0.53	-5
Butler	22	-0.44	-1
Chase	42	-0.22	0
Chautauqua	84	0.42	3
Cherokee	88	0.53	0
Cheyenne	28	-0.34	5
Clark	58	0.02	-2
Clay	33	-0.29	9
Cloud	61	0.05	1
Coffey	56	-0.02	2
Comanche	24	-0.40	30
Cowley	90	0.55	1
Crawford	82	0.39	2
Decatur	71	0.21	-10
Dickinson	45	-0.18	-6
Doniphan	39	-0.23	10
Douglas	17	-0.51	-2
Edwards	81	0.38	-19
Elk	86	0.49	-1
Ellis	16	-0.52	0
Ellsworth	12	-0.56	1
Finney	99	0.76	-2
Ford	101	0.84	-1
Franklin	66	0.16	1
Geary	80	0.37	1
Gove	9	-0.69	-5
Graham	31	-0.32	-5
Grant	74	0.28	2
Gray	21	-0.45	-2
Greeley	1	-1.13	2
Greenwood	74	0.28	-4
Hamilton	92	0.60	-3

County	Rank	Z-Score	Change score
Harper	64	0.13	13
Harvey	49	-0.13	-4
Haskell	69	0.19	-5
Hodgeman	4	-0.86	8
Jackson	35	-0.25	7
Jefferson	19	-0.47	-2
Jewell	17	-0.51	-7
Johnson	2	-0.90	-1
Kearny	72	0.25	-1
Kingman	51	-0.07	0
Kiowa	46	-0.16	34
Labette	102	0.93	1
Lane	30	-0.32	-21
Leavenworth	23	-0.42	2
Lincoln	54	-0.04	-19
Linn	73	0.26	-2
Logan	15	-0.54	15
Lyon	79	0.36	0
Marion	12	-0.56	11
Marshall	25	-0.39	3
McPherson	34	-0.28	-15
Meade	32	-0.31	16
Miami	35	-0.25	4
Mitchell	20	-0.46	1
Montgomery	100	0.83	-1
Morris	35	-0.25	-4
Morton	66	0.16	8
Nemaha	5	-0.83	-3
Neosho	98	0.73	0
Ness	39	-0.23	-12
Norton	52	-0.06	-7
Osage	49	-0.13	3
Osborne	65	0.15	-15
Ottawa	26	-0.37	-2
Pawnee	47	-0.15	-2
Phillips	43	-0.19	-9
Pottawatomie	7	-0.75	-1
Pratt	38	-0.24	-1

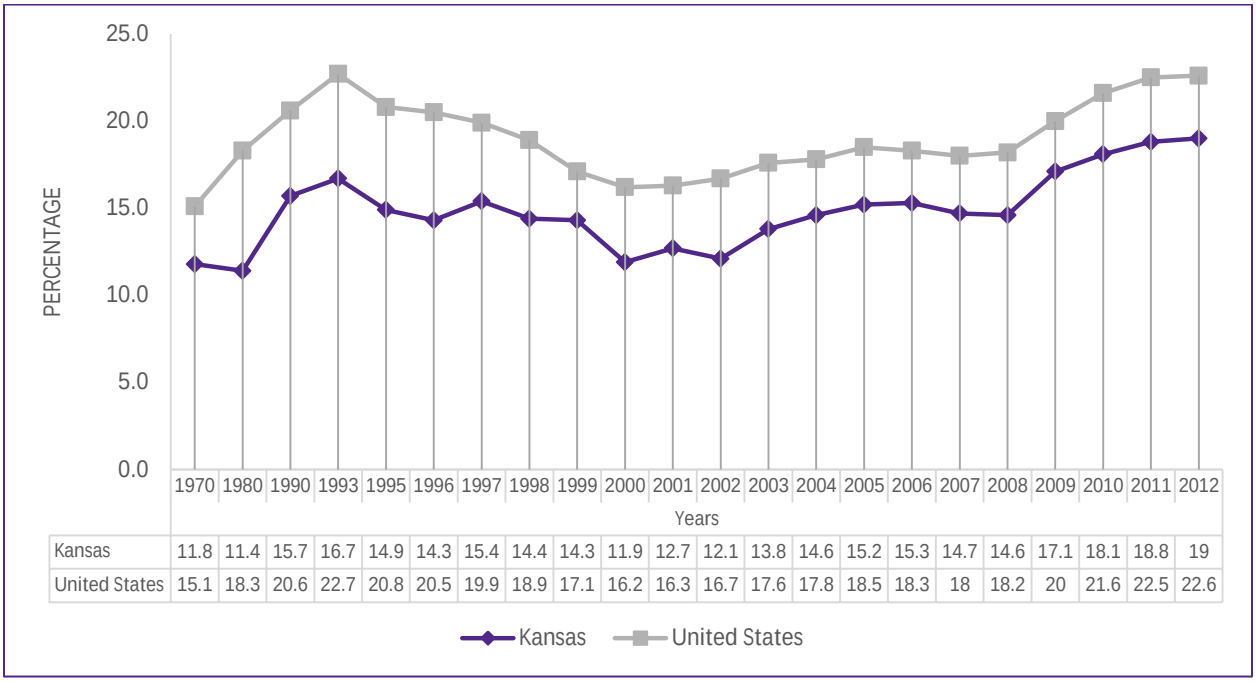
County	Rank	Z-Score		Change score
Rawlins	69	0.19	↓	-11
Reno	77	0.30	↑	1
Republic	28	-0.34	↑	3
Rice	41	-0.22	↓	-2
Riley	11	-0.60	●	0
Rooks	54	-0.04	↑	10
Rush	52	-0.06	↓	-16
Russell	83	0.41	↑	6
Saline	87	0.50	↓	-1
Scott	43	-0.19	↑	9
Sedgwick	94	0.63	↓	-2
Seward	104	0.98	●	0
Shawnee	96	0.67	↓	-2
Sheridan	14	-0.55	↓	-7
Sherman	76	0.29	↓	-8
Smith	48	-0.14	↓	-20
Stafford	58	0.02	↓	-3
Stanton	66	0.16	↑	9
Stevens	60	0.04	↓	-4
Sumner	57	0.01	↑	1
Thomas	27	-0.35	↑	10
Trego	3	-0.88	↑	10
Wabaunsee	10	-0.67	↓	-2
Wallace	8	-0.71	↑	10
Washington	6	-0.77	↓	-2
Wichita	78	0.33	↓	-5
Wilson	92	0.60	↑	0
Woodson	97	0.68	↑	4
Wyandotte	105	1.68	●	0

Z-scores were computed using three year averages of the years 2010-2012. 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 all of the 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 2013 report. In 2013, average scores from the years 2009-2011 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 2013.

STATE LEVEL TRENDS

In addition to the county composite index, we also report state-level trends across the 18 child and family wellbeing 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 3-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



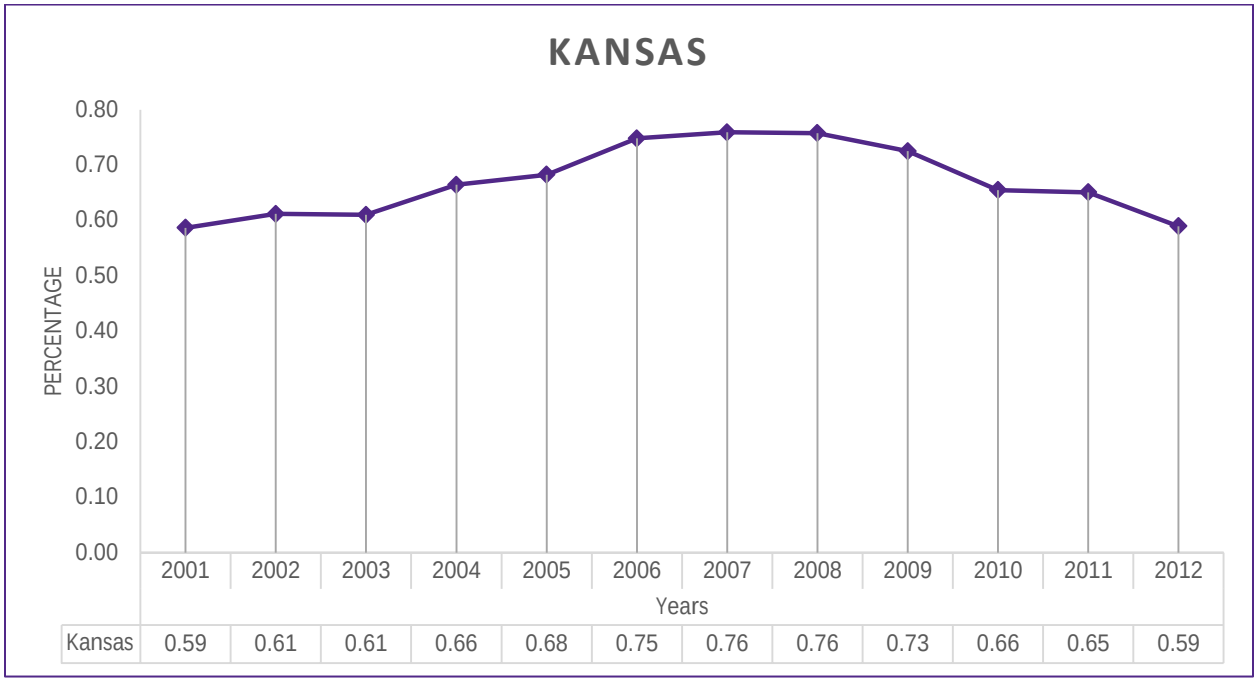
	1970	1980	1990	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Kansas	11.8	11.4	15.7	16.7	14.9	14.3	15.4	14.4	14.3	11.9	12.7	12.1	13.8	14.6	15.2	15.3	14.7	14.6	17.1	18.1	18.8	19
United States	15.1	18.3	20.6	22.7	20.8	20.5	19.9	18.9	17.1	16.2	16.3	16.7	17.6	17.8	18.5	18.3	18	18.2	20	21.6	22.5	22.6

Poverty remains a negative indicator 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 appears to have significant effects. For instance, children who experience poverty in early childhood will have less successful outcomes than children who experience it later in childhood.[1] The effects of poverty on children will likely affect their overall well-being into the future. Various factors are considered root causes of childhood poverty including parental education, employment, and marital status.[2]

The percent of children in poverty reached an all-time high in Kansas in 2012 at 19%, however, the state's rate is below the national rate of 22%.

The rates within specific counties of Kansas range from 8.1% (Johnson) to 36.3% (Wyandotte). From 2010 to 2012, the five counties with the lowest proportion of children living in poverty were Johnson (8.1%), Nemaha (11.6%), McPherson (12.0%), Miami (12.6%), and Pottawatomie (12.6%). The five counties with the highest proportion of children in poverty, on the other hand, were Chautauqua (28.1%), Elk (28.2%), Woodson (28.6%), Bourbon (29.1%), and Wyandotte (36.3%). A full-report of county level data, which has been averaged across 2010, 2011, and 2012, is available in Appendix B1, p. 53.

Child Care Assistance



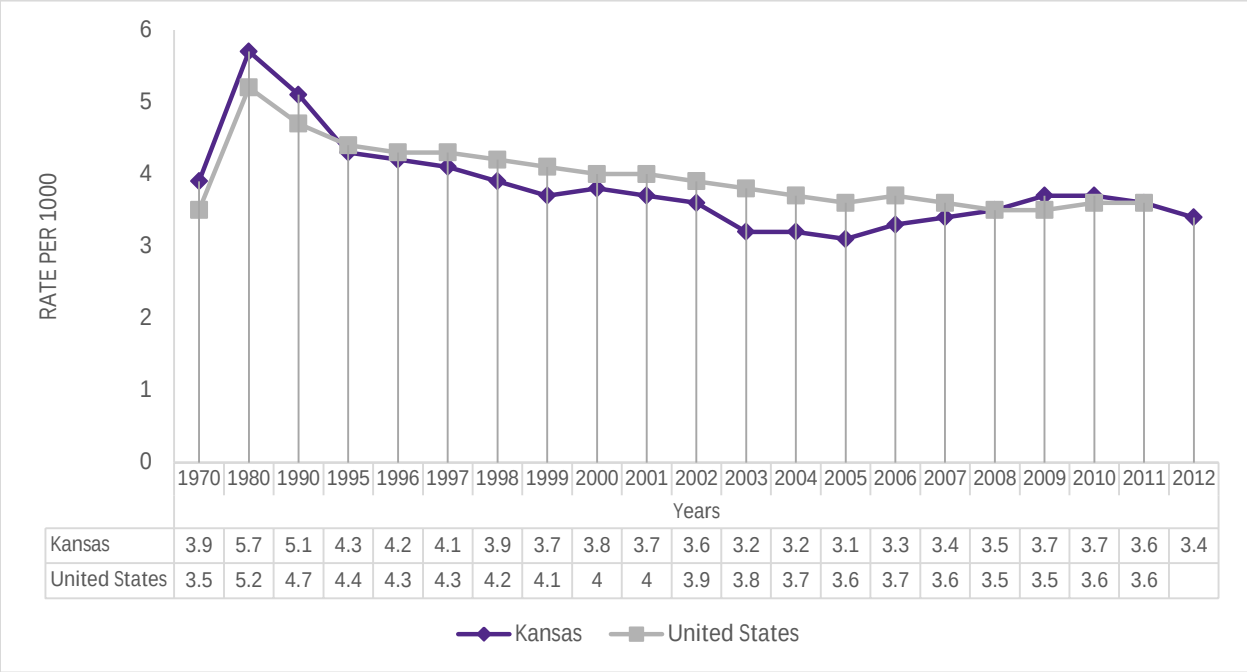
*** Child Care subsidy programs differ from state to state based on income threshold, therefore, a comparison could not be made to the national rates.**

Families eligible for child care 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. Child care assistance is also dependent on monthly income thresholds based on family size, thus child care assistance is associated with low-income.

In 2012, the percent of the population that received child care assistance was 0.59%, a 9.2% decrease from 2011. Furthermore, from 2008 to 2012, there has been a 22.4% decrease in the percentage of individuals who received child care assistance.

County level data regarding the average percentage of the population that received child care assistance from 2010 to 2012 can be viewed in Appendix B2, p. 54. The five counties with the lowest rates for child care assistance were Lane (0.0%), Elk (0.0%), Greeley (0.1%), Cheyenne (0.1%), and Hamilton (0.1%). Conversely, the 5 counties with the highest rates were Neosho (.9%), Labette (1.9%), Shawnee (1.0%), Sedgwick (1.0%), and Wyandotte (1.2%).

Divorce



	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Kansas	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
United States	3.5	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4	4	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	

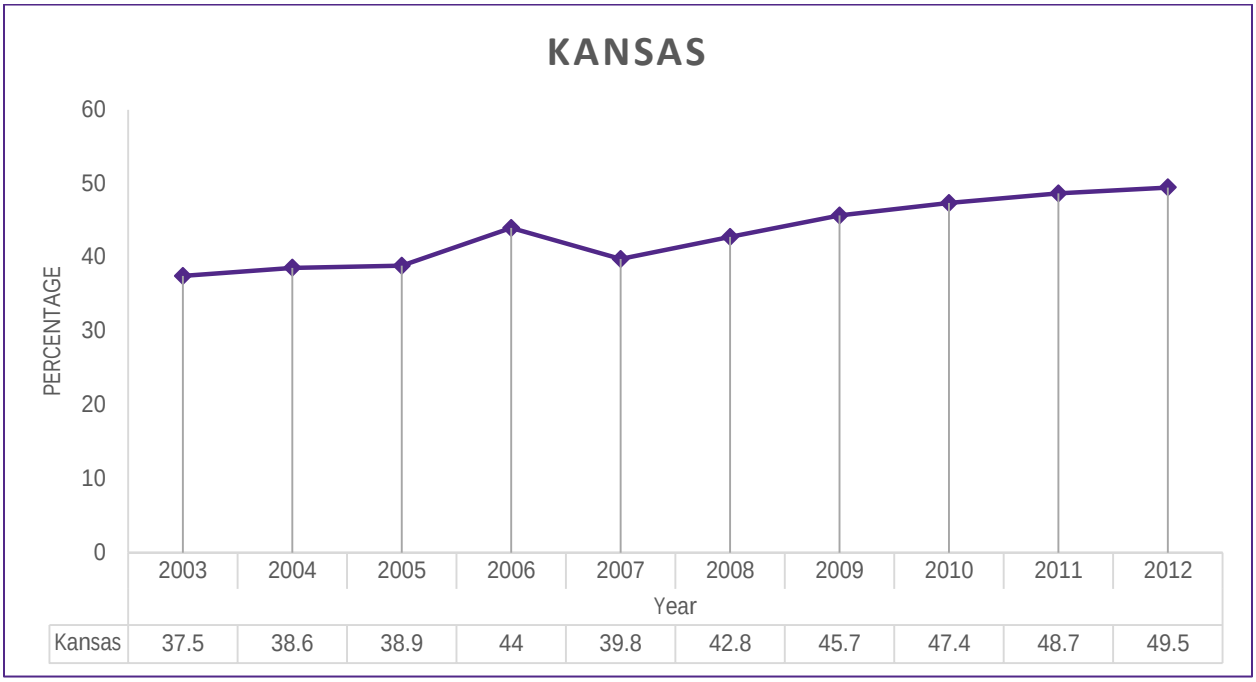
***US data may not contain all states; US 2012 data were not obtainable at time of report**

Divorce increases the likelihood that families with children will be poor by 46%.[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 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% in median income for custodial-parent households.[8] Divorce rates tend to be associated with economic stability. The fact that married couples tend to have more resources, share expenses, and have greater familial support, results on average, in better futures for their children.

State-level data regarding divorces and annulments were obtained from 1970 to 2012. The rate of divorces and annulments were at a rate of 3.4 per 1,000 people in 2012, which is down from 5.7 per 1,000 people in 1980, the year with the highest rate amongst the sample.

County-level data using the three-year average from 2010 to 2012 is reported in Appendix B3, p. 55. Based on the three-year average, the counties with the lowest rates of divorce per 1,000 people were Chase (1.2), Greeley (1.3), Haskell (1.7), Wyandotte (1.8), and Comanche (1.9), whereas the counties in which the rate of divorce was the highest were Pawnee (5.1), Franklin (5.3), Ellsworth (6.9), Geary (10.6), and Coffey (11.3).

Free and Reduced Lunch



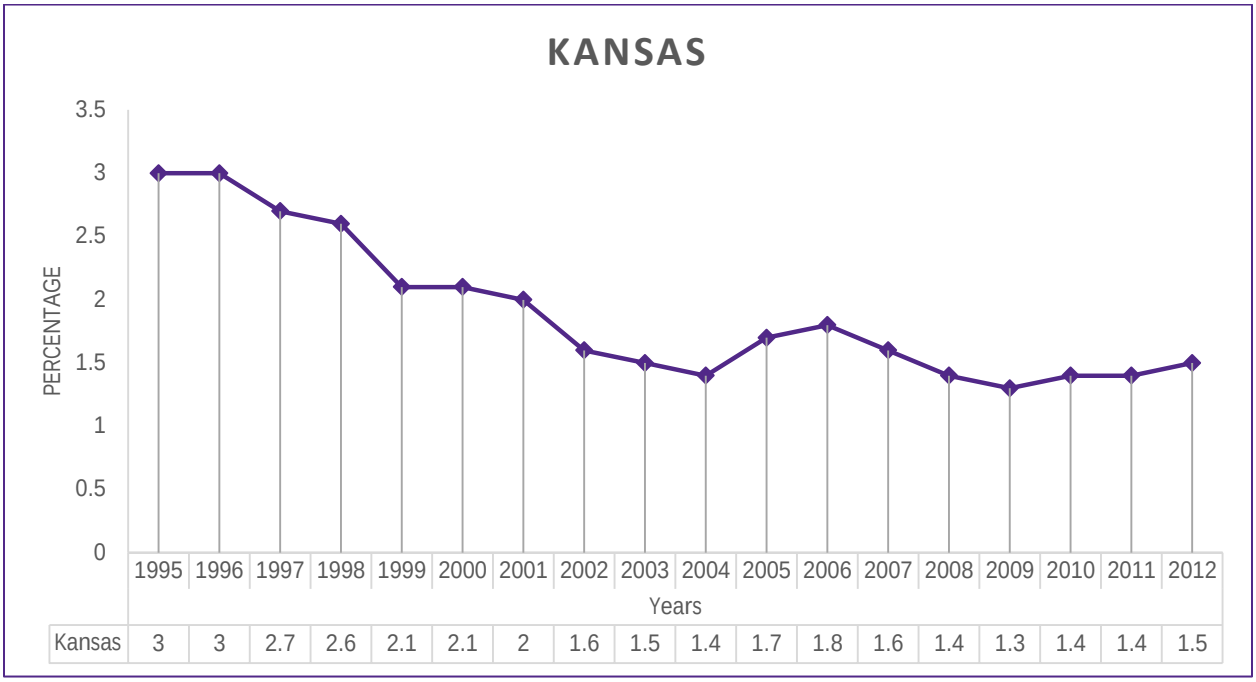
***National trend is not available as free and reduced lunch eligibility is determined by state**

Free and reduced lunch programs are in place to ensure that children receive adequate nutritious meals. In order to be eligible for free and reduced lunch programs, family income levels must fall within a certain poverty range. Thus, the greater the number of low income families, the higher the number of enrollments in free and reduced lunch programs.

The percent of children enrolled in free and reduced lunch programs in Kansas has increased each year since 2007. In 2003, 37.5% of children were enrolled in these programs. Nine years later, in 2012, 49.5% of children were enrolled, a 32% increase.

County level averages using annual data from 2010 to 2012 are reported in Appendix B4, p. 56. The counties with the lowest percentage of children enrolled in free and reduced lunch programs were Johnson (24.0%), Kiowa (26.6%), Nemaha (30.1%), Butler (31.2%), and Sheridan (32.2%). The five counties with the highest percentage of children enrolled in free and reduced lunch programs were Haskell (66.9%), Finney (68.9%), Seward (76.8%), Ford (77.0%), and Wyandotte (78.2%).

High School Dropout

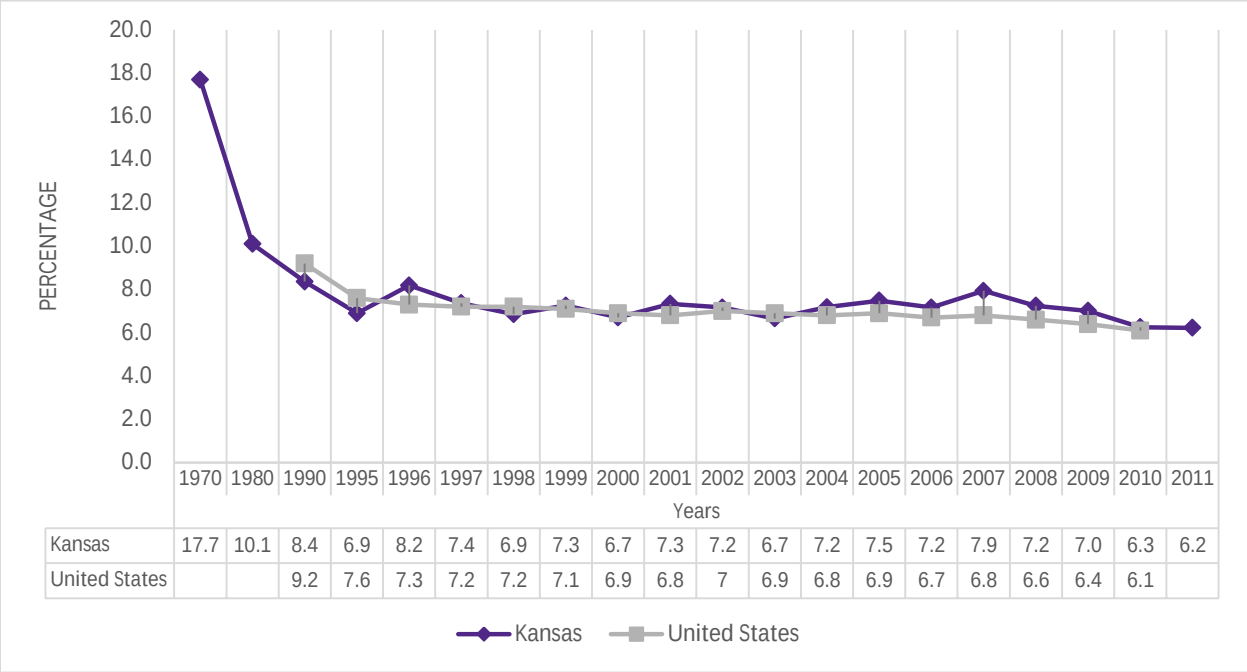


***Rates differ from the inverse of graduation rates and cannot be compared to national rates; specifically, dropout is calculated annually by dividing the number of 7th through 12th graders who dropped out by the total number of students in those grades enrolled for that year.**

The factors that lead to high school dropout are complex and 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 costs communities and states through a reduction in workers who can generate revenues and the increase in social welfare assistance, incarceration, and health-care provided for them.[10]

In 2012, the high school dropout rate was at 1.5%, which is a slight increase from the rate in 2011 (1.4%). The three-year averages of annual, county level data from 2010, 2011, and 2012, are reported in Appendix B5, p. 57. Thirteen counties had a dropout rate at or below 0.5% (Coffey, Morris, Clark, Logan, Ness, Rooks, Marshall, Cheyenne, Crawford, Mitchell, Phillips, and Stanton). Only one county had an average high school dropout rate exceeding 2.6% (Kiowa, 18.1%). The five counties with the highest high school dropout rates were Cowley (2.2%), Wyandotte (2.3%), Morton (2.5%), Shawnee (2.6%), and Kiowa (18.1%).

Infant Mortality



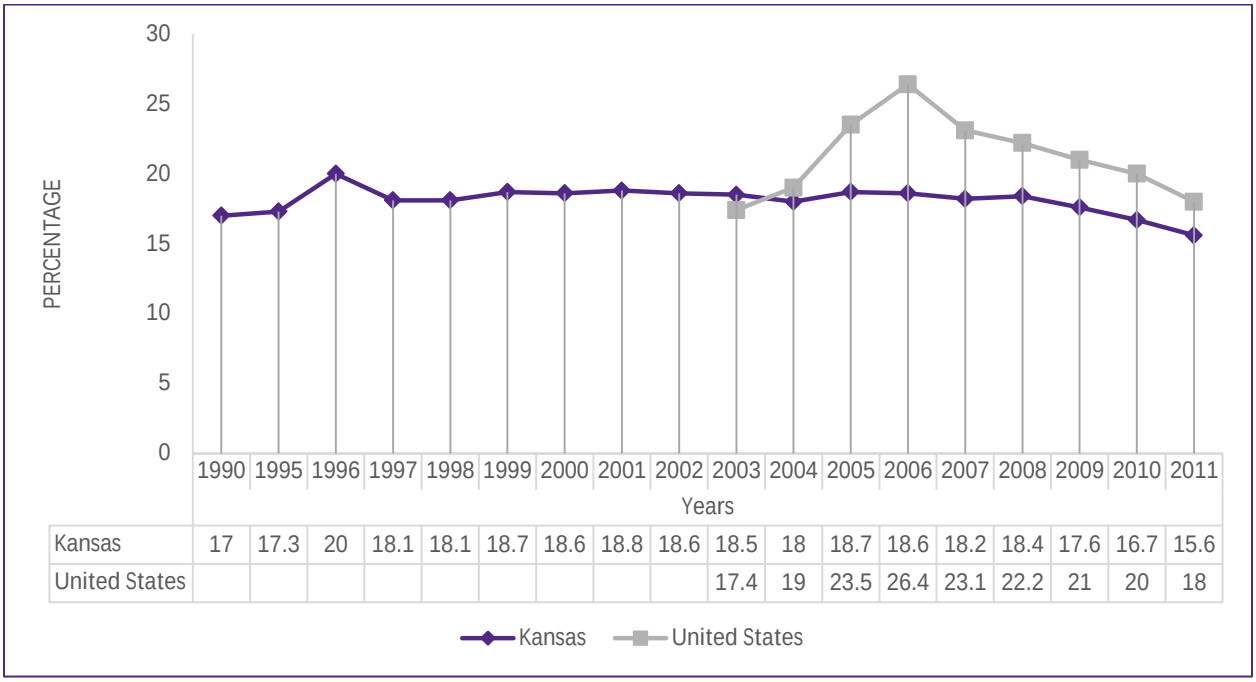
	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Kansas	17.7	10.1	8.4	6.9	8.2	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.9	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.2
United States			9.2	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.8	7	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	

Infant mortality is linked to poor access to health care resources. Infant mortality rates are associated with lower birth-weight, 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% higher than the infant mortality rate of married mothers.[11] The leading causes of infant mortality in 2010 were congenital malformations, low birth weight, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), maternal complications during pregnancy, and accidents.[11]

In total, there were 254 infant deaths in Kansas in 2012, or 6.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that there were seven more infant deaths in Kansas in 2012 compared to 2011, an increase of 2.8%. The rate of infant deaths decreased 42% from 1970 to 1980, 17% from 1980 to 1990, and 25% from 1990 to 2012.

Individual county rates are reported in Appendix B6, p. 58. Between 2010 and 2012, there were 21 counties in which there were no reports of infant deaths. Over the same time period, the ten counties who reported the most infant deaths per 1,000 live births were Scott (13.1), Jefferson (14.0), Russell (14.7), Marshall (14.7), Clark (15.2), Osborne (17.6), Chautauqua (22.1), Haskell (23.1), Edwards (28.6), and Rawlins (36.7).

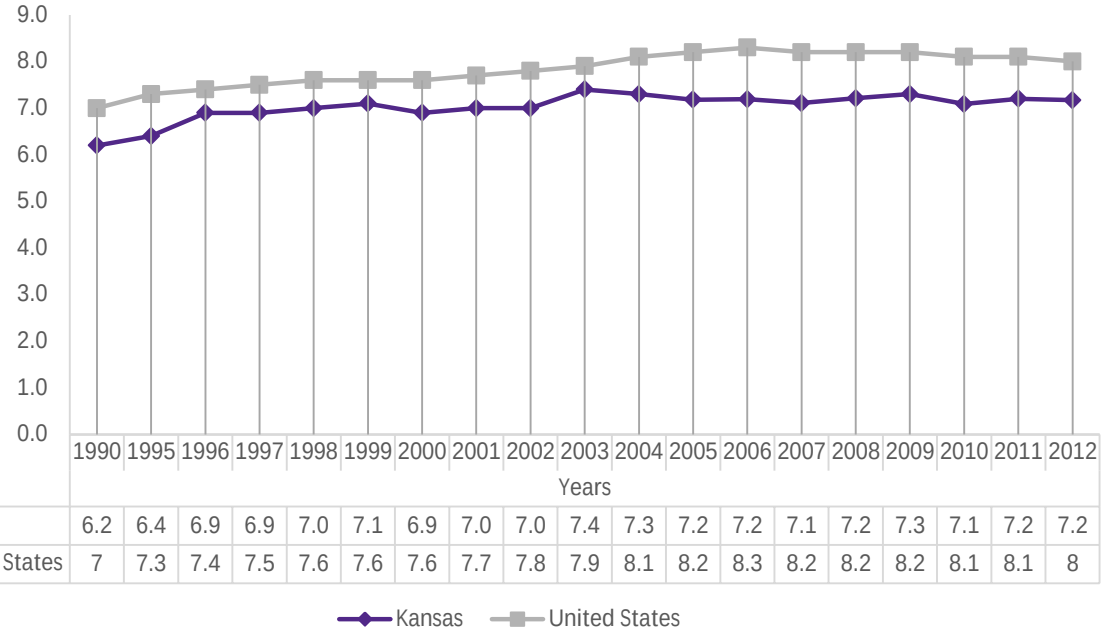
Lack of Maternal Education



Lower levels of maternal education are associated with higher maternal mortality, infant mortality, and lower birth weight.[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]

In 2011, the percentage of births to mothers who had not received a high school degree dropped to 15.6%, the lowest it has been since 1990 (17.0%). County-level data for the average rates from 2010 and 2011 is available in Appendix B7, p. 59. The five counties with the lowest percentage of births to mothers without a high school degree between 2010 and 2011 were Greeley (2.6%), Jewell (2.6%), Nemaha (4.3%), Wabaunsee (5.1%), and Riley (5.5%). Conversely, Finney (38.0%), Stanton (40.6%), Ford (41.1%), Haskell (44.1%), and Seward (45.3%) were the five counties that had the highest percentage of births to mothers who had not completed a high school degree.

Low Birth Weight Babies



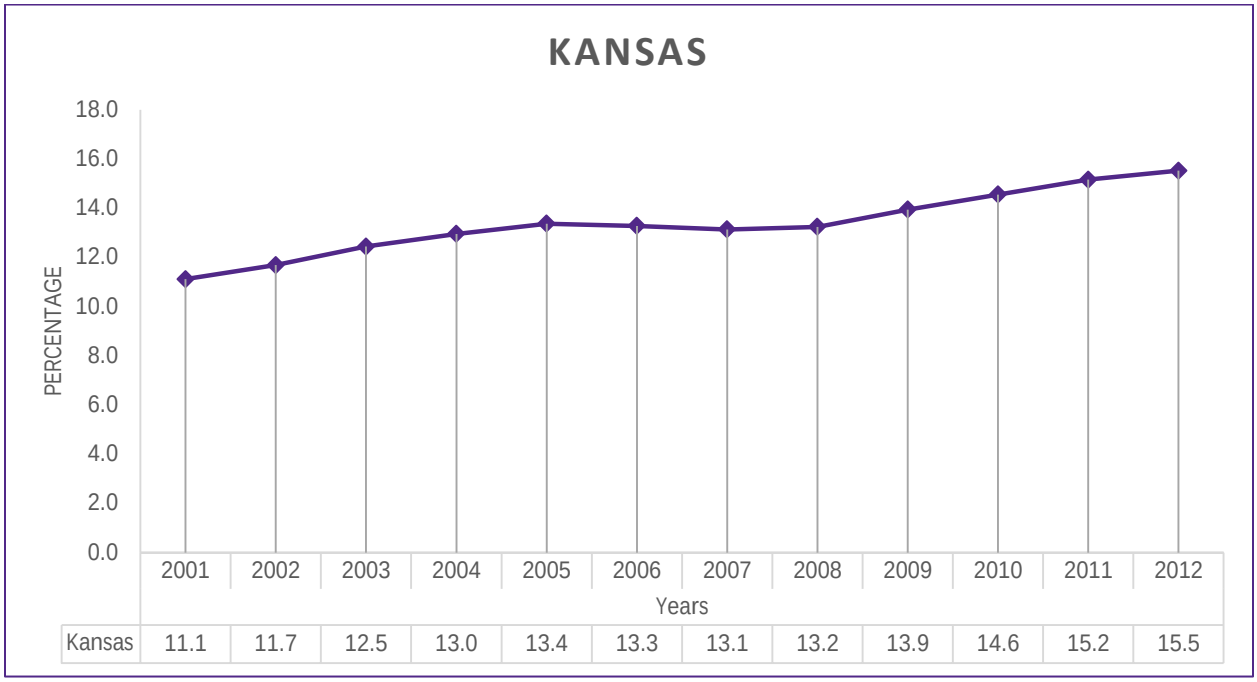
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Kansas	6.2	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.2
United States	7	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8

The primary cause of low-birth weight is pre-term delivery.[17] Low-birth weight is associated with mild issues in cognitive and neuromotor functioning and low birth weight consequences tend to persist into adolescence.[18] Furthermore, the effects of low birth weight negatively impact children's readiness for school.[19] Low-birth weight babies come with economic and emotional costs. Cost estimates for babies weighing 1000 grams exceed $100,000 a year and there is a one in five chance of infant mortality among low-birth weight babies.[20]

Of infants born in Kansas in 2012, there were 2,888 classified as low-birth weight infants, defined as weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). This amounts to 7.2% of all births to Kansas resident mothers, a slight increase from the 2011 figure of 7.1%. The rate of low-birth weight infants in 2012 also represents a 16% increase from 1990.

County-level data regarding the percent of low birth-weight infants using averages from 2010 to 2012 can be viewed in Appendix B8, p. 60. The five counties with the lowest rates of low birth-weight infants were Jewell (1.1%), Greeley (1.8%), Sheridan (2.4%), Greenwood (3.4%), and Haskell (3.5%); by contrast, the counties with the highest rates of low birth-weight infants were Cheyenne (11.1%), Chase (11.1%), Wallace (11.9%), Norton (12.9%), & Rawlins (17.3%).

Medicaid

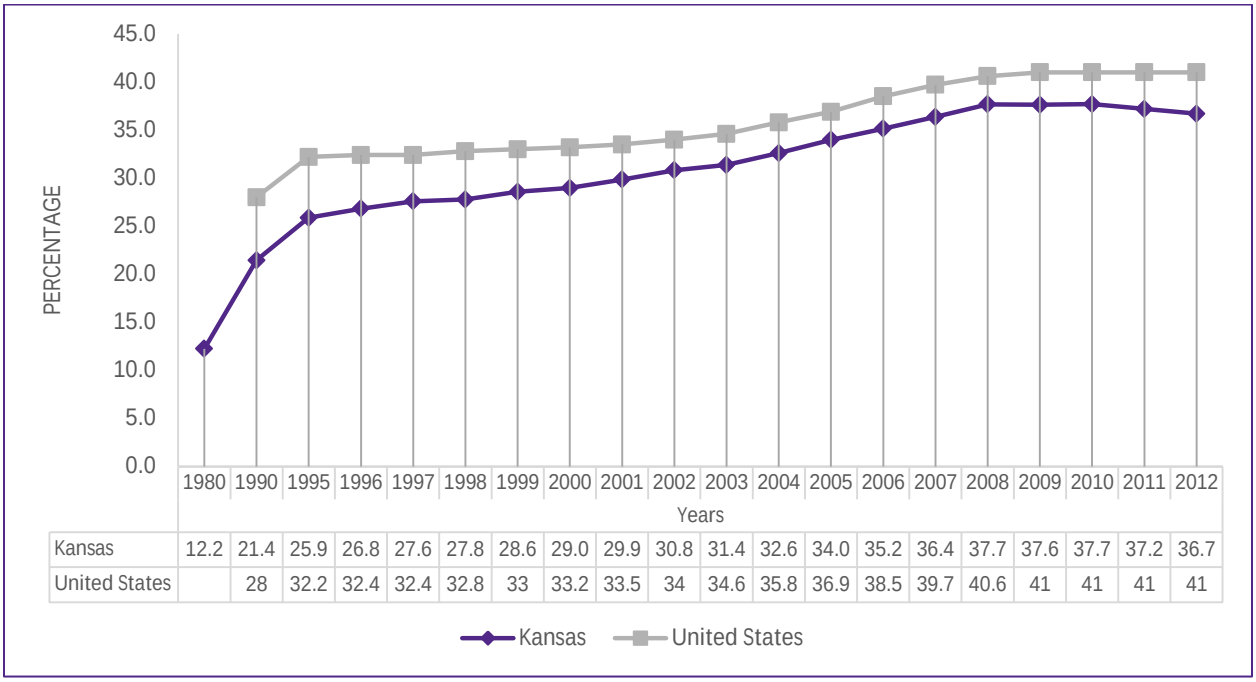


***Because Medicaid enrollment differs from state to state based on income threshold, a comparison could not be made to the national rates.**

The number Kansans enrolled in Medicaid has climbed each year since 2007. In 2012, 15.5% of the population received Medicaid benefits, up from 11.1% in 2001, which is nearly a 40% increase.

County level data for Medicaid enrollment in Kansas from 2010 to 2012 were obtained and averaged; this data can be viewed in Appendix B9, p. 61. The five counties with the lowest proportion of individuals receiving Medicaid benefits were Riley (6.9%), Johnson (7.3%), Sheridan (7.5%), Hodgeman (8.5%), and Gove (8.8%). The five counties with the highest rates of Medicaid enrollment were Montgomery (23.2%), Bourbon (23.3%), Seward (24.2%), Cherokee (24.9%), and Wyandotte (28.1%).

Nonmarital Births



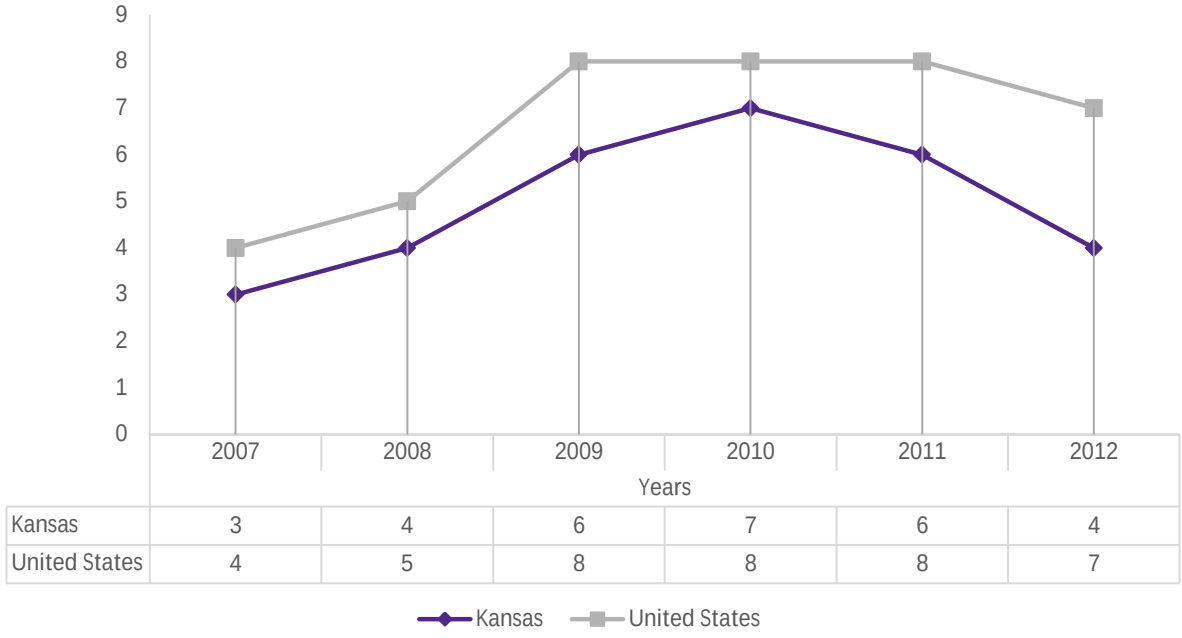
	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Kansas	12.2	21.4	25.9	26.8	27.6	27.8	28.6	29.0	29.9	30.8	31.4	32.6	34.0	35.2	36.4	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.2	36.7
United States		28	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.8	33	33.2	33.5	34	34.6	35.8	36.9	38.5	39.7	40.6	41	41	41	41

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 birth weight, 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 40,304 nonmarital births in the state of Kansas in 2012. The percentage of births to unmarried parents has risen from 12.2% in 1980 to 36.7% in 2012, which is a 201% increase. However, the percentage of unmarried births decreased slightly in each of the past two years.

See Appendix B, p. 62 for county level averages from 2010 to 2012 for nonmarital births. These data revealed that the percentage of births that were to unmarried parents ranged from 12.8% (Kiowa) to 57.8% (Wyandotte). The five counties with the lowest rates for nonmarital births were Kiowa (12.8%), Wallace (13.3%), Washington (14.4%), Riley (16.5%), and Pottawatomie (16.5%). Contrastingly, the counties with the highest rates included Cowley (50.1%), Labette (50.2%), Greenwood (51.3), Seward (56.5%), and Wyandotte (57.8%).

Parental Unemployment

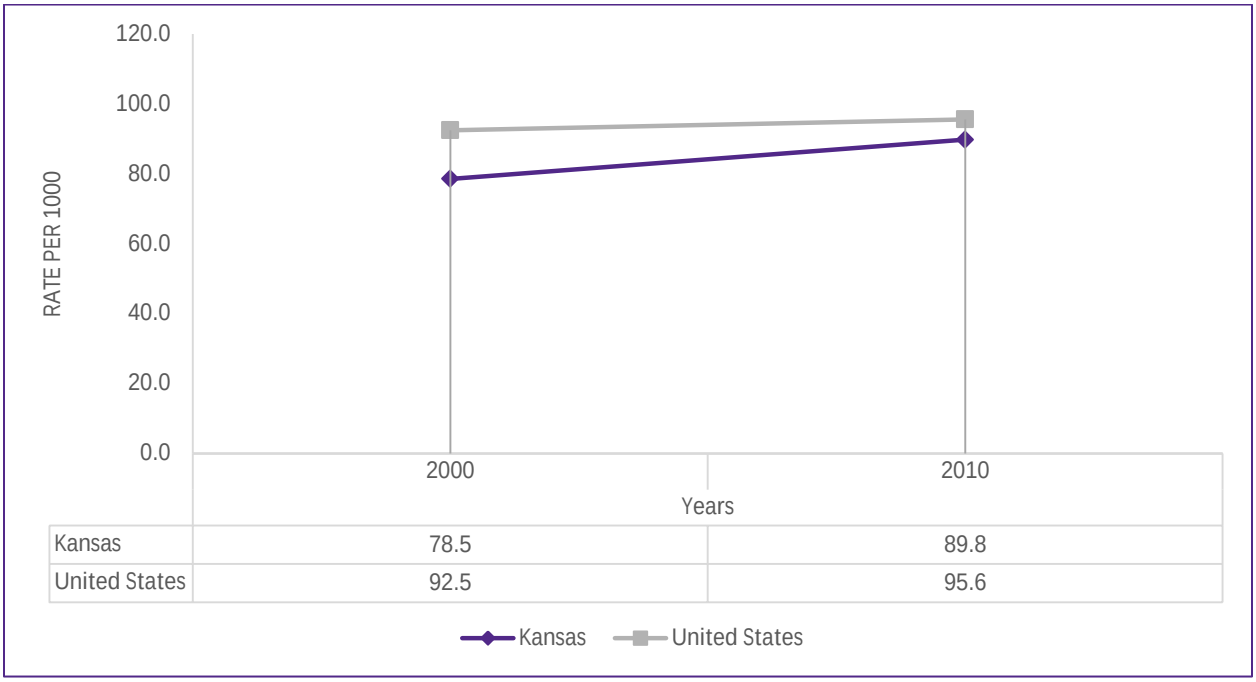


	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Kansas	3	4	6	7	6	4
United States	4	5	8	8	8	7

According to the National Center for Child Poverty, approximately 32% of children in poverty across the United States do not have a parent who is employed.[24] 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]

In Kansas, 22% of children in poverty are from families who do not have an employed parent. The percentage of unemployed parents in 2012 is at 4%, down from 6% in 2011. County-level data regarding parental unemployment was gathered from 2010 and are reported in Appendix B9, p. 63. Eight counties had 0.0% parental unemployment (Chautauqua, Clay, Comanche, Greeley, Moron, Sheridan, Stevens, and Trego). The ten counties with the highest rates of parental unemployment were Decatur (10.6%), Elk (10.7%), Crawford (10.8%), Wichita (10.8%), Geary (10.9%), Rush (11.1%), Atchison (11.6%), Woodson (14.2%), Ness (14.8%), and Barber (15.5%).

Single Parent Households

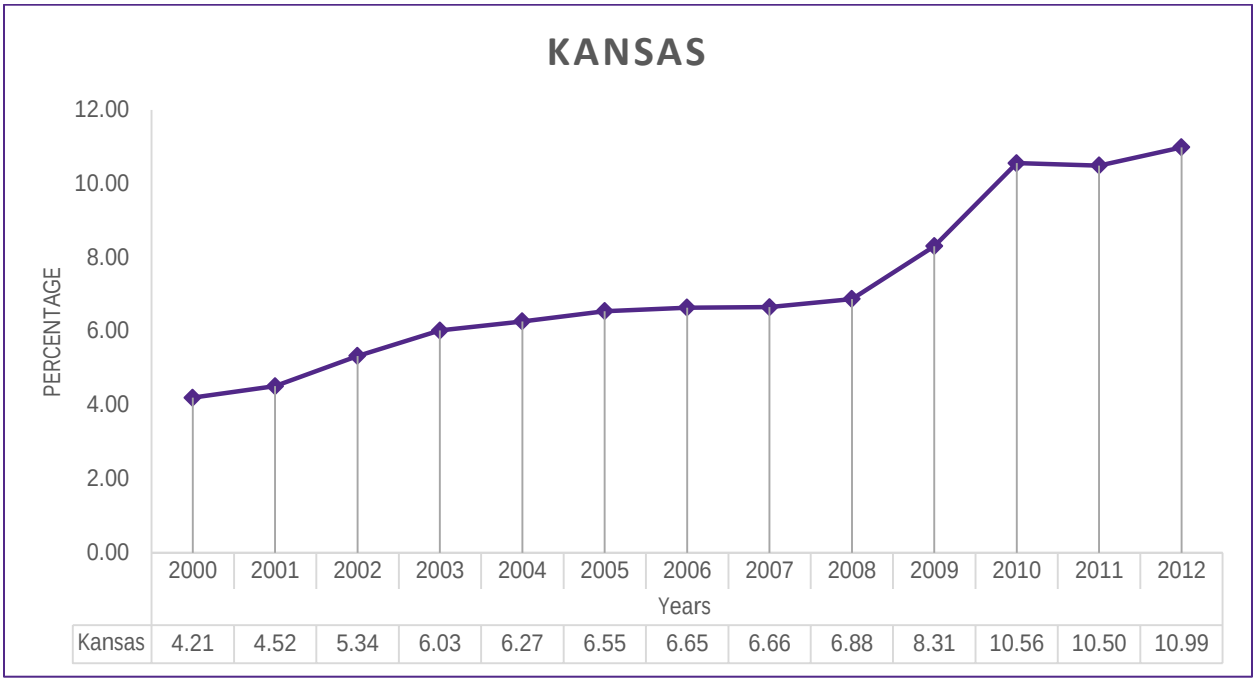


Kansas	78.5	89.8
United States	92.5	95.6

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] Growing up in a single-parent home can also foreshadows financial problems later in life; compared to children from intact marriages, these children have a 50% greater likelihood of experiencing poverty in adulthood.[32]

Data for single parent households 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.

SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)

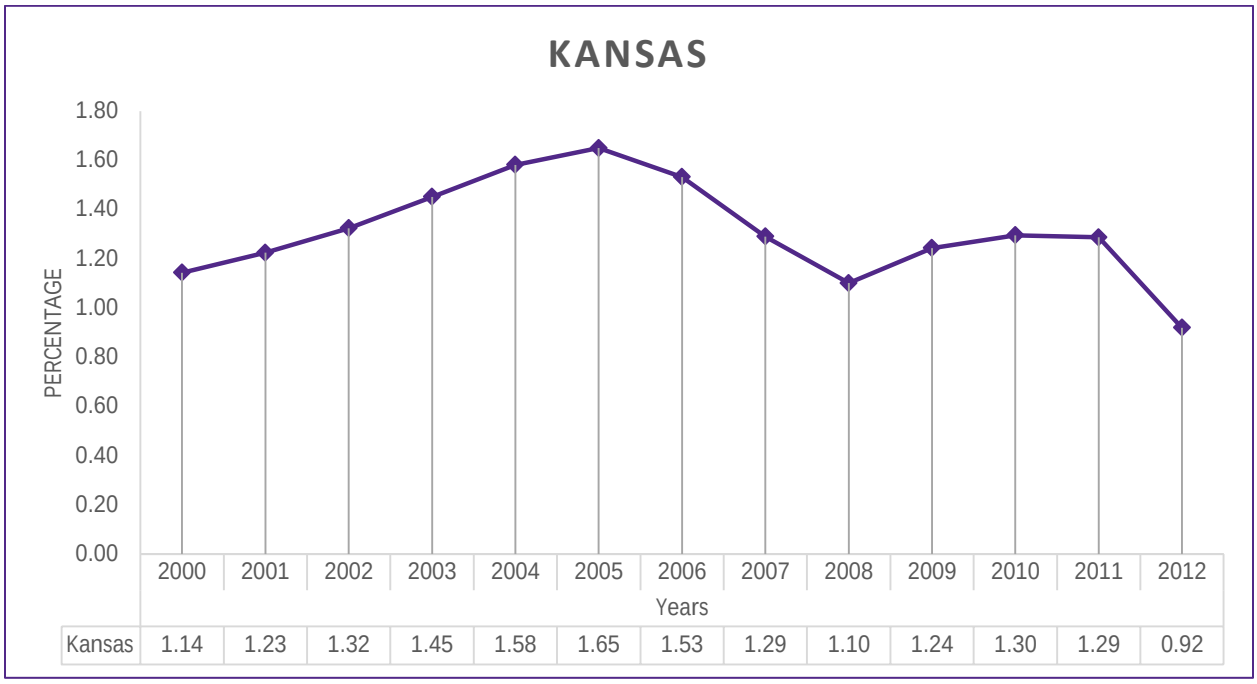


*** SNAP eligibility differs from state to state based on criteria determined by the state, thus, a comparison could not be made to the national rates.**

Similar to Medicaid, individuals receiving SNAP benefits must be of low income and unable to afford adequate nutrition. SNAP benefits were formerly known as Food Stamps. SNAP provides children with an opportunity to have a better diet resulting in better learning outcomes and higher incomes as adults.[33] However, eligibility is dependent on inability to provide adequate nutritional needs to the number of individuals within a household. Thus, higher rates are indicative of poorer access to resources.

The percentage of individuals receiving SNAP benefits in Kansas has risen from 4.2% in 2000 to 11.0% in 2012; this is a 162% increase. See Appendix B11, p. 65 for county-level data of the three-year average of SNAP enrollment from 2010 to 2012. The counties with the lowest enrollment rates include Sheridan (2.9%), Greeley (3.5%), Gove (3.7%), Gray (4.3%), and Johnson (4.8%), and the counties with the largest percentage of the population receiving SNAP benefits include Crawford (16.1%), Montgomery (16.2%), Cherokee (17.1%), Bourbon (18.0%), and Wyandotte (21.0%).

TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)

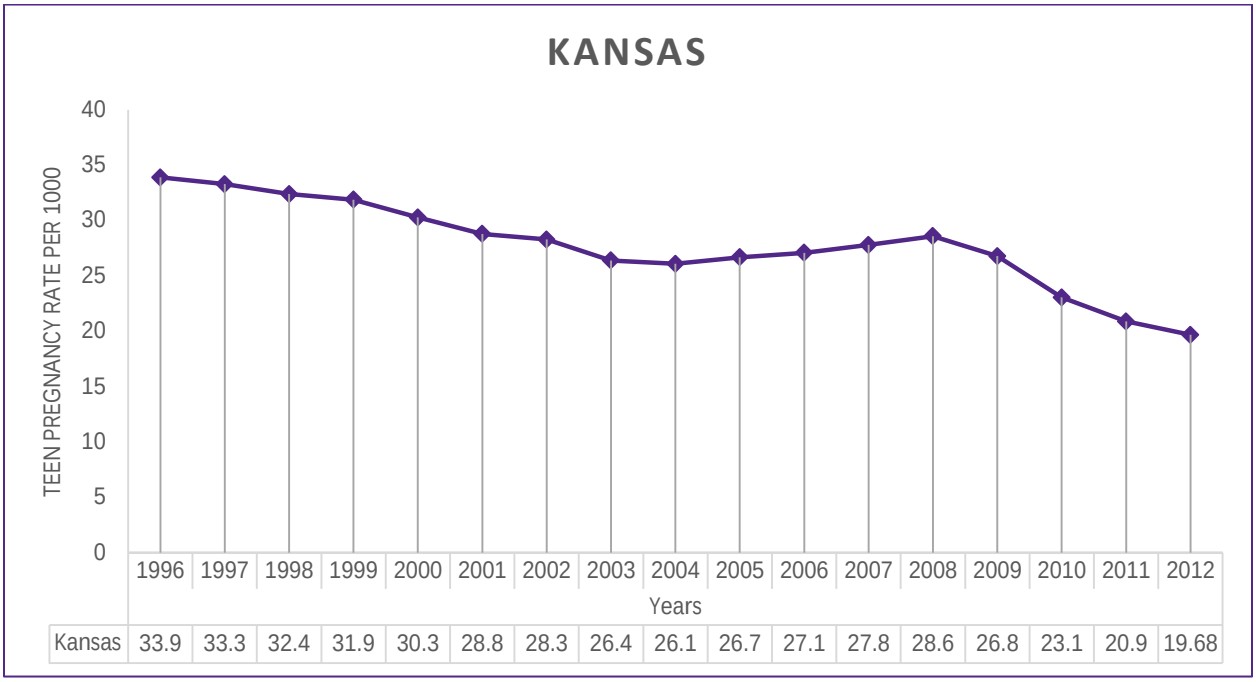


***Because TANF enrollment differs from state to state based on eligibility criteria, a comparison could not be made to the national rates.**

TANF provides families with a financial safety net; that is, families with children that 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 have increased while the percentage enrolled in TANF has decreased.[34] More specifically, the national TANF caseload decreased 58% between 1995 and 2010; during this time period, the number of families with children in poverty increased by 17%.

In 2005, the percentage of Kansans who enrolled in TANF was at a high of 1.7%, but enrollment was 0.9% in 2012, a 47% decrease. In fact, the percentage of people receiving TANF benefits in 2012 was the lowest percentage since 2000. County-level data of the three-year average (2010 to 2012) for TANF enrollment is available in Appendix B12, p. 66. There were six counties in which 0.2% or less of the population received TANF benefits per month, on average. The ten counties in which the largest proportions of the population received TANF benefits per month, on average, were Ford (1.7%), Cherokee (1.8%), Montgomery (1.8%), Neosho (1.9%), Labette (1.9%), Shawnee (2.1%), Atchison (2.2%), Bourbon (2.3%), Allen (2.9%), and Wyandotte (3.4%).

Teen Pregnancy



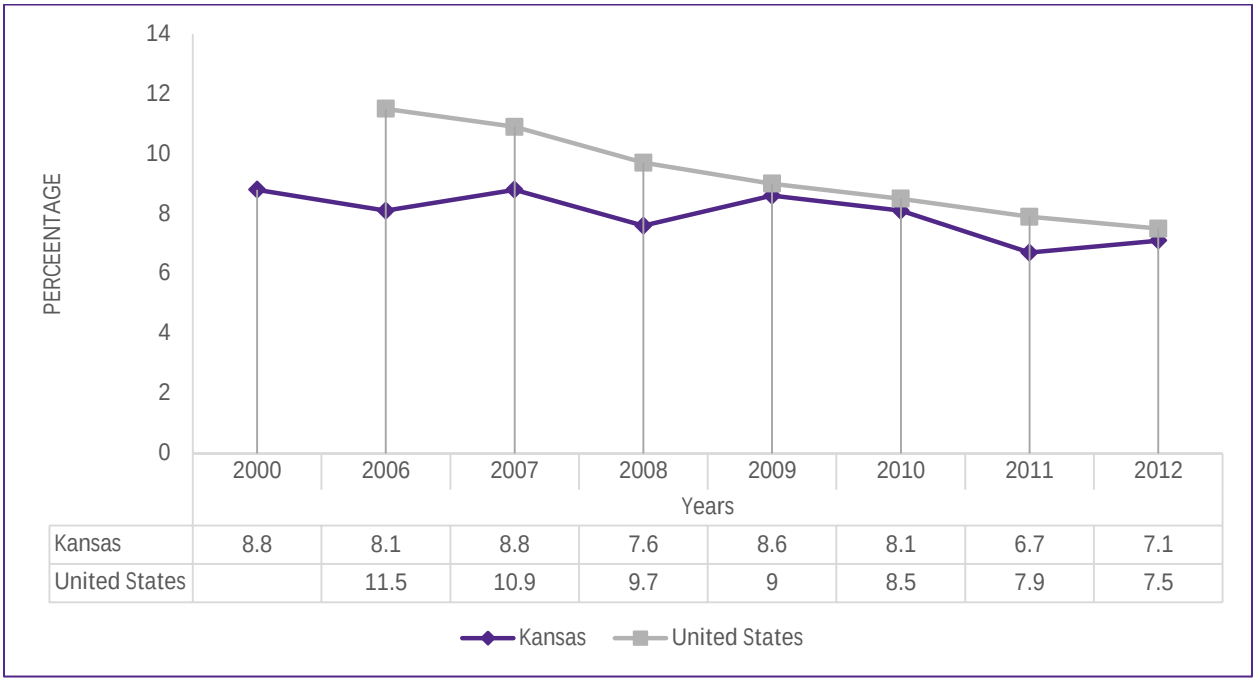
***National teen pregnancy rates were calculated for 15-19 year olds and cannot be compared to the rates above for 10-19 year olds.**

Teen pregnancy has been found to be associated with pre-term delivery, low birth weight, congenital malformations, neonatal mortality, and a lack of prenatal care.[35] Pregnant teens also face an increased likelihood of maternal anemia, chest infection, and urinary tract infections.[36] 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.[37] The rate of teen pregnancy has been decreasing across the United States, however. For example, in 2012, the birth rate for teenagers between 15 and 19 years of age dropped to 29.4 per 1,000, which is the lowest rate on record for the United States.[38]

The teen pregnancy rate in Kansas has decreased every year since 2009. In 2012, for every 1000 Kansan females between the ages of 10 and 19, there were 19.7 live births, still births, or abortions. The rate of teen pregnancy in 2012 is 31% lower than it was in 2008 (28.6) and 43% lower than it was in 1996 (33.9).

See Appendix B13, p. 67 for county-level averages from 2010 to 2012. Two counties reported a rate of 0.0 for teen pregnancies (Greeley and Lane), and the average rate of teen pregnancy amongst the ten counties with the lowest rates was 5.0. The ten counties with the highest rates of teen pregnancies between 2010 and 2012 were Neosho (30.7), Grant (30.9), Sherman (32.1), Woodson (32.2), Ford (35.5), Hamilton (35.7), Finney (36.5), Wyandotte (39.7), Geary (41.8), and Seward (43.2).

Uninsured Children

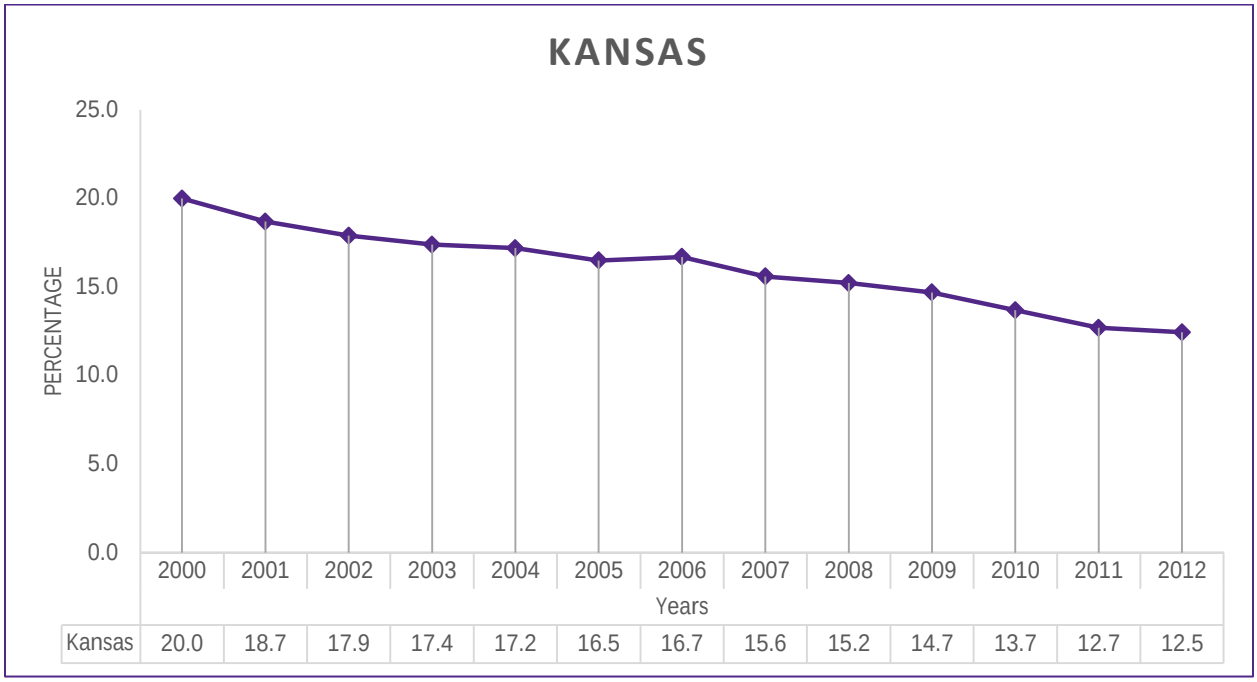


Kansas	8.8	8.1	8.8	7.6	8.6	8.1	6.7	7.1
United States		11.5	10.9	9.7	9	8.5	7.9	7.5

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% in 2000 to 7.1% in 2012; this is a decrease of about 18%. County-level data of the three-year average (2010 to 2012) percentage of children who are uninsured is reported in Appendix B14, p. 68. The five counties with the lowest percentage of uninsured children from 2010 to 2012 were Johnson (5.0%), Leavenworth (5.2%), McPherson (6.1%), Ellis (6.1%), and Franklin (6.2%). On the other hand, the five counties with the highest percentage of uninsured children were Gray (14.3%), Kearny (15.1%), Wichita (15.4%), Hamilton (16.1%), and Stanton (16.3%).

Youth Binge Drinking



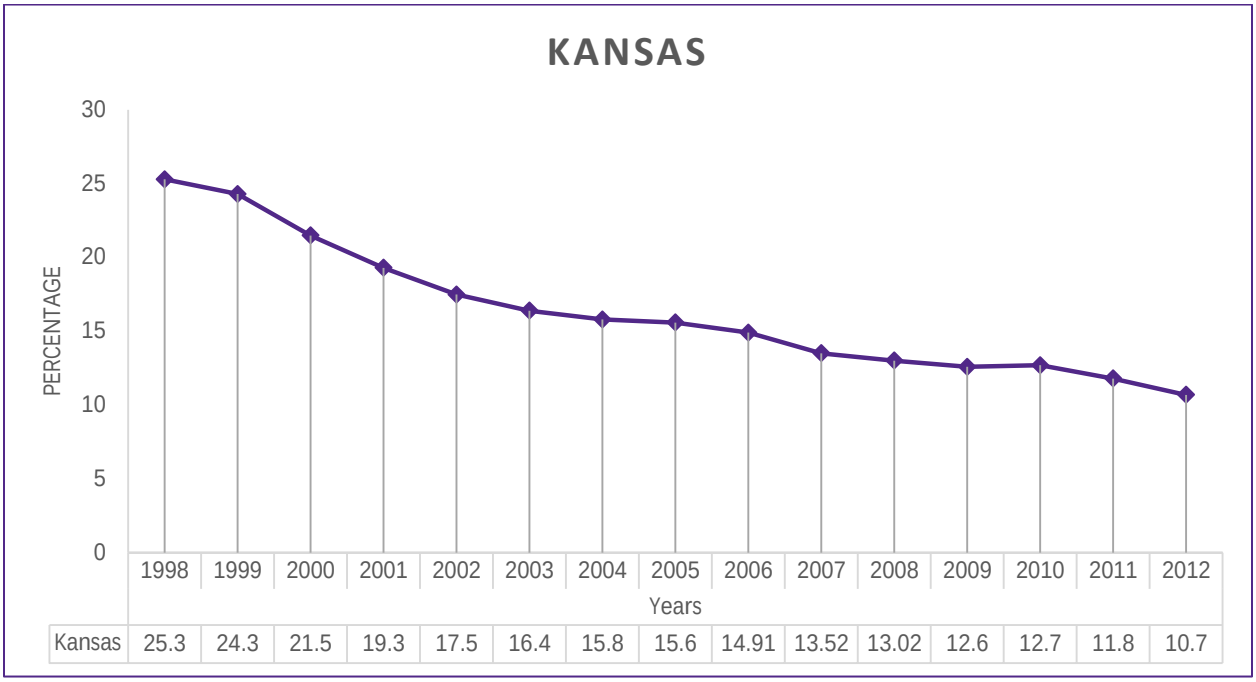
***Data on youth binge drinking were measured differently at the national level and cannot be compared to the rates presented in this report.**

The 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, with an overall decline of 38% between 2000 and 2012, from 20.0% of Kansas youths reporting binge drinking in 2000 compared to 12.5% in 2012.

Using data from 2010 to 2012, average Kansas county level percentages were calculated; they can be viewed in Appendix B15, p. 69. The 5 counties with the lowest rates for youth binge drinking were Graham (5.6%), Gray (7.1%), Greeley (7.6%), Geary (7.8%), and Wallace (7.9%). Contrastingly, the rates for youth binge drinking were highest in Clark (19.6%), Hamilton (20.7%), Decatur (20.8%), Morton (21.2%), and Stevens (22.3%).

Youth Tobacco Use



***Data on youth tobacco use were measured differently at the national level and cannot be compared to the rates presented in this report.**

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 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 been linked to adverse mental health outcomes, including depression.[48] Cigarette use is also 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]

Kansas youth tobacco use has declined 58% since 1998, from 25.3% of Kansas' youths reporting tobacco use in 1998 to a low of 10.7% reporting tobacco use in 2012.

After averaging the county-level data across 2010, 2011, and 2012, the 5 counties with the lowest rates for youth tobacco use were Wallace (6.6%), Gray (6.8%), Greeley (7.5%), Douglas (7.6%), and Edwards (7.8%), whereas the 5 counties with the highest rates were Elk (20.7%), Chase (23.5%), Woodson (23.8%), Lane (23.9%), and Decatur (24.8%). See appendix B16, p. 70 for individual county percentages.

COUNTY RANKINGS ACROSS INDICATORS

Composite Rank	County	Child poverty	Childcare	Divorce	Free & reduced lunch	HS Dropout	Infant deaths	Lack of maternal education	Low birth weight babies	Medicaid	Nonmarital births	Parental unemployment	Single parent households	SNAP	TANF	Teen pregnancy	Uninsured children	Youth binge drinking	Youth tobacco use
1	Greeley	23	3	2	50	55	1	1	2	19	23	1	2	2	1	1	92	3	3
2	Johnson	1	57	51	1	62	32	14	43	2	13	26	56	4	13	16	1	29	11
3	Trego	20	10	18	6	15	1	25	13	20	16	1	1	10	39	17	60	37	56
4	Hodgeman	14	29	84	23	49	1	45	55	4	8	87	25	13	54	5	72	N/A	N/A
5	Nemaha	2	23	62	3	15	86	3	50	9	9	16	21	6	4	7	16	50	14
6	Washington	26	21	32	25	15	1	16	29	21	3	17	5	17	8	4	76	70	48
7	Pottawatomie	4	26	32	9	14	24	7	22	11	5	44	37	27	40	11	12	39	45
8	Wallace	20	16	42	45	28	1	6	103	29	2	34	4	11	45	6	96	5	1
9	Gove	43	8	12	13	55	88	8	16	5	7	21	6	3	2	3	98	86	51
10	Wabaunsee	7	12	30	16	40	28	4	23	10	15	72	30	14	15	19	48	36	50
11	Riley	46	29	70	10	89	31	5	28	1	4	88	40	7	29	44	17	14	13
12	Ellsworth	22	35	103	35	70	38	14	21	13	32	25	18	20	15	11	37	6	10
12	Marion	28	44	19	32	45	71	68	24	7	14	39	20	18	47	28	39	9	32
14	Sheridan	43	17	42	5	86	93	52	3	3	17	1	49	1	5	22	89	66	88
15	Logan	23	29	42	33	3	77	18	31	49	44	9	26	28	25	14	79	10	18
16	Ellis	16	71	48	14	45	55	28	52	14	57	11	11	38	63	47	4	25	39
17	Douglas	19	81	17	8	75	22	12	46	8	34	66	47	55	77	23	33	20	4
17	Jewell	68	23	81	59	38	1	1	1	22	10	80	15	29	22	35	84	33	55
19	Jefferson	10	18	35	20	15	97	22	11	18	27	45	52	44	49	21	44	55	44
20	Mitchell	31	63	61	29	8	40	35	83	41	25	13	12	19	19	9	33	72	54
21	Gray	6	39	25	28	55	26	96	34	26	19	51	41	5	63	13	101	2	2
22	Butler	8	79	26	4	41	49	29	47	35	51	38	71	66	57	31	6	21	43
23	Leavenworth	11	87	86	7	33	23	22	32	12	38	71	87	53	55	49	2	17	20
24	Comanche	18	5	5	11	15	1	82	99	44	66	1	22	15	3	26	82	87	79
25	Marshall	33	29	36	27	7	99	25	40	33	39	56	29	39	10	42	26	44	47
26	Ottawa	14	63	21	19	25	29	35	68	25	33	90	28	31	31	24	49	28	64
27	Thomas	8	83	93	38	41	1	20	65	39	59	50	45	26	38	53	33	23	26
28	Cheyenne	55	4	60	52	8	93	54	101	15	35	30	19	12	19	8	92	8	16
28	Republic	57	51	39	66	49	1	9	78	46	26	36	9	35	34	61	80	47	23
30	Lane	23	1	77	31	55	1	24	94	6	12	85	7	24	65	1	81	85	101
31	Graham	35	36	96	26	15	90	38	56	23	29	57	13	25	62	83	74	1	21
32	Meade	16	39	36	49	66	34	95	10	36	45	10	74	33	43	37	88	52	7
33	Clay	42	36	11	21	52	81	60	67	30	52	1	42	36	15	71	13	62	92
34	McPherson	3	76	55	11	55	64	68	71	89	28	62	24	79	47	34	3	18	19
35	Jackson	27	23	16	22	45	65	39	41	56	63	75	100	46	43	45	47	16	42
35	Miami	4	94	82	17	62	51	31	25	38	36	22	77	67	73	32	8	67	59
35	Morris	35	12	14	39	2	42	19	81	33	48	84	35	56	5	81	61	49	58
38	Pratt	46	42	73	24	96	38	84	9	69	46	29	57	47	22	77	42	22	34

Composite Rank	County	Child poverty	Childcare	Divorce	Free & reduced lunch	HS Dropout	Infant deaths	Lack of maternal education	Low birth weight babies	Medicaid	Nonmarital births	Parental unemployment	Single parent households	SNAP	TANF	Teen pregnancy	Uninsured children	Youth binge drinking	Youth tobacco use
39	Doniphan	56	18	46	58	28	1	35	87	53	75	37	75	63	28	38	31	53	72
39	Ness	28	18	53	41	3	68	74	8	16	43	104	27	7	15	36	82	48	46
41	Rice	64	34	13	67	35	44	87	15	65	69	14	58	71	79	57	52	13	8
42	Chase	46	21	1	15	N/A	1	9	101	32	22	40	43	53	31	15	87	91	99
43	Phillips	40	67	52	54	8	33	72	45	50	58	23	34	52	68	29	50	43	87
43	Scott	13	46	75	51	28	96	93	60	47	74	12	3	37	52	59	62	78	24
45	Dickinson	35	42	78	36	44	85	43	27	40	37	47	65	48	31	67	24	71	82
46	Kiowa	60	8	22	2	102	92	70	70	62	1	81	61	43	7	18	68	N/A	N/A
47	Pawnee	51	51	101	62	22	83	56	26	27	67	27	59	34	56	46	14	42	52
48	Smith	61	67	57	44	81	72	48	91	37	21	32	64	40	27	10	64	63	66
49	Harvey	30	86	38	55	62	48	61	64	63	55	34	66	72	68	63	29	19	27
49	Osage	33	49	98	43	28	27	21	54	67	56	63	78	76	40	43	21	27	60
51	Kingman	52	51	76	48	80	79	61	49	31	60	83	31	50	59	30	38	65	65
52	Norton	40	80	100	52	33	53	54	104	17	62	28	14	21	45	27	40	51	85
52	Rush	71	83	41	36	45	93	72	6	57	18	101	8	64	68	48	55	83	37
54	Lincoln	69	26	49	65	87	1	27	98	28	30	18	95	45	58	51	95	64	53
54	Rooks	50	63	50	47	3	1	61	14	60	89	92	63	60	85	39	69	60	41
56	Coffey	12	48	105	33	1	91	11	47	60	41	89	67	69	24	20	9	7	33
57	Sumner	52	61	59	57	25	60	46	88	70	83	45	53	74	51	76	17	30	69
58	Clark	31	14	27	39	3	100	48	93	51	20	93	48	42	40	41	65	98	86
58	Stafford	74	57	9	91	28	1	90	18	58	73	54	10	49	29	87	99	61	66
60	Stevens	35	57	85	77	55	25	97	19	52	65	1	36	23	13	55	97	102	40
61	Cloud	63	94	74	71	91	70	41	37	77	78	69	38	70	71	66	25	24	8
62	Anderson	80	36	94	63	25	1	40	61	72	49	67	68	80	88	56	40	77	78
62	Barber	52	7	70	30	84	1	48	30	48	54	105	96	22	12	82	63	96	81
64	Harper	82	46	66	98	41	34	79	73	73	61	41	84	65	8	50	72	59	63
65	Osborne	81	78	54	85	51	101	46	72	45	40	48	16	57	25	68	71	90	74
66	Franklin	62	75	102	60	88	52	48	44	83	70	33	82	90	82	64	5	41	38
66	Morton	66	74	30	17	100	1	85	95	71	93	1	33	58	36	78	85	101	71
66	Stanton	58	61	82	98	8	1	102	17	74	42	65	16	51	37	72	105	54	27
69	Haskell	39	26	3	101	24	103	103	5	55	31	42	44	32	35	79	100	45	76
69	Rawlins	46	10	6	61	72	105	16	105	24	6	42	32	9	11	25	91	92	89
71	Decatur	73	50	64	42	N/A	76	12	58	53	24	96	46	41	67	69	77	100	102
72	Kearny	59	67	24	75	75	43	91	51	59	71	61	94	59	87	74	102	46	12
73	Linn	83	67	47	73	67	57	42	52	75	53	94	23	86	76	60	59	75	94
74	Grant	43	44	10	93	55	50	100	63	76	72	52	93	62	52	97	78	76	49
74	Greenwood	91	56	29	80	15	46	57	4	91	103	78	69	88	74	91	43	35	90
76	Sherman	91	72	95	46	67	74	59	89	85	68	19	54	78	94	98	57	11	35
77	Reno	66	96	92	70	73	62	76	66	79	76	76	92	87	85	58	11	15	30
78	Wichita	72	57	19	72	81	87	94	42	43	50	99	60	15	83	54	103	N/A	N/A

Composite Rank	County	Child poverty	Childcare	Divorce	Free & reduced lunch	HS Dropout	Infant deaths	Lack of maternal education	Low birth weight babies	Medicaid	Nonmarital births	Parental unemployment	Single parent households	SNAP	TANF	Teen pregnancy	Uninsured children	Youth binge drinking	Youth tobacco use
79	Lyon	87	89	22	100	74	84	78	56	79	77	74	83	91	60	75	53	38	29
80	Geary	83	51	104	89	69	58	30	69	42	11	100	102	68	60	104	9	4	6
81	Edwards	64	39	78	68	97	104	91	96	67	47	20	79	61	49	65	94	84	5
82	Crawford	97	72	67	79	8	36	53	38	96	84	98	50	101	72	52	32	56	73
83	Russell	77	91	63	56	92	98	57	92	66	64	86	39	73	83	73	55	88	77
84	Chautauqua	101	14	97	84	52	102	65	12	97	79	1	51	81	65	33	90	80	91
85	Barton	79	93	15	81	75	82	85	35	82	95	53	70	83	75	85	53	95	70
86	Elk	102	2	39	96	35	1	32	100	85	82	97	55	75	80	40	86	97	98
87	Saline	90	100	89	68	75	45	80	77	78	94	54	91	84	81	88	29	79	57
88	Brown	95	87	7	78	92	73	66	80	98	92	73	86	92	77	93	51	26	74
88	Cherokee	99	51	80	87	13	56	76	76	104	86	30	80	103	97	84	17	12	62
90	Cowley	89	89	88	87	98	59	83	59	90	101	58	76	94	88	89	15	32	66
91	Atchison	76	83	28	89	92	80	34	90	81	88	102	97	95	102	62	6	68	61
92	Hamilton	70	5	55	93	N/A	1	97	96	64	90	24	105	30	19	101	104	99	96
92	Wilson	93	81	91	82	85	68	87	20	95	85	70	88	96	95	90	46	31	80
94	Sedgwick	78	104	99	76	92	61	75	85	84	87	63	98	97	93	80	17	34	31
95	Allen	99	96	8	74	22	54	44	33	94	98	79	72	100	104	70	33	74	84
96	Shawnee	88	102	57	64	101	47	67	79	87	96	82	101	93	101	86	21	40	36
97	Woodson	103	29	45	83	35	63	32	7	88	91	103	62	85	91	99	75	94	100
98	Neosho	94	101	72	92	38	75	64	39	93	80	15	81	98	99	96	27	93	97
99	Finney	83	96	34	102	79	41	101	75	99	99	60	85	89	92	102	58	73	15
100	Montgomery	96	92	89	85	81	37	81	81	101	100	59	90	102	98	92	44	82	93
101	Ford	75	76	65	104	52	78	103	62	92	97	91	99	77	96	100	67	58	17
102	Labette	98	102	68	95	62	89	89	86	100	102	49	89	99	100	94	23	89	83
103	Bourbon	104	99	87	97	90	65	71	74	102	81	77	73	104	103	95	27	57	95
104	Seward	86	66	69	103	71	30	105	36	103	104	68	104	82	90	105	70	81	25
105	Wyandotte	105	105	4	105	99	67	97	84	105	105	95	103	105	105	103	66	69	21

Rankings are sorted by each county's overall score on the composite index. Each county is then ranked on each of the 18 indicators.

CHANGE ACROSS INDICATORS

The following tables depict changes in rank for each county from the 2013 report to the present 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.

COUNTY	Child Poverty			Childcare			Divorce		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
ALLEN	99	99	0	97	96	1	23	8	15
ANDERSON	82	80	2	48	36	12	86	94	-8
ATCHISON	76	76	0	78	83	-5	42	28	14
BARBER	55	52	3	5	7	-2	72	70	2
BARTON	77	79	-2	95	93	2	40	15	25
BOURBON	103	104	-1	101	99	2	95	87	8
BROWN	95	95	0	88	87	1	8	7	1
BUTLER	8	8	0	78	79	-1	26	26	0
CHASE	62	46	16	25	21	4	4	1	3
CHAUTAUQUA	97	101	-4	15	14	1	90	97	-7
CHEROKEE	101	99	2	63	51	12	73	80	-7
CHEYENNE	60	55	5	3	4	-1	92	60	32
CLARK	38	31	7	8	14	-6	10	27	-17
CLAY	46	42	4	37	36	1	12	11	1
CLOUD	58	63	-5	90	94	-4	74	74	0
COFFEY	17	12	5	51	48	3	105	105	0
COMANCHE	18	18	0	2	5	-3	88	5	83
COWLEY	89	89	0	90	89	1	83	88	-5
CRAWFORD	98	97	1	72	72	0	68	67	1
DECATUR	78	73	5	46	50	-4	80	64	16
DICKINSON	30	35	-5	40	42	-2	85	78	7
DONIPHAN	53	56	-3	27	18	9	59	46	13
DOUGLAS	19	19	0	82	81	1	18	17	1
EDWARDS	58	64	-6	41	39	2	40	78	-38
ELK	104	102	2	5	2	3	27	39	-12
ELLIS	12	16	-4	64	71	-7	57	48	9
ELLSWORTH	28	22	6	35	35	0	103	103	0
FINNEY	85	83	2	96	96	0	37	34	3
FORD	72	75	-3	78	76	2	64	65	-1
FRANKLIN	54	62	-8	73	75	-2	102	102	0
GEARY	67	83	-16	64	51	13	104	104	0
GOVE	39	43	-4	8	8	0	17	12	5
GRAHAM	32	35	-3	25	36	-11	89	96	-7
GRANT	35	43	-8	48	44	4	21	10	11
GRAY	10	6	4	34	39	-5	54	25	29
GREELEY	23	23	0	1	3	-2	1	2	-1
GREENWOOD	94	91	3	57	56	1	58	29	29
HAMILTON	67	70	-3	12	5	7	11	55	-44
HARPER	86	82	4	64	46	18	49	66	-17

COUNTY	Child Poverty				Childcare				Divorce			
	2013	2014		Change	2013	2014		Change	2013	2014		Change
HARVEY	25	30	↓	-5	87	86	↑	1	33	38	↓	-5
HASKELL	41	39	↑	2	21	26	↓	-5	5	3	↑	2
HODGEMAN	15	14	↑	1	12	29	↓	-17	66	84	↓	-18
JACKSON	27	27	●	0	36	23	↑	13	25	16	↑	9
JEFFERSON	7	10	↓	-3	21	18	↑	3	34	35	↓	-1
JEWELL	65	68	↓	-3	21	23	↓	-2	37	81	↓	-44
JOHNSON	1	1	●	0	55	57	↓	-2	42	51	↓	-9
KEARNY	57	59	↓	-2	61	67	↓	-6	7	24	↓	-17
KINGMAN	34	52	↓	-18	53	51	↑	2	68	76	↓	-8
KIOWA	67	60	↑	7	3	8	↓	-5	15	22	↓	-7
LABETTE	100	98	↑	2	100	102	↓	-2	86	68	↑	18
LANE	16	23	↓	-7	8	1	↑	7	93	77	↑	16
LEAVENWORTH	11	11	●	0	89	87	↑	2	82	86	↓	-4
LINCOLN	66	69	↓	-3	41	26	↑	15	29	49	↓	-20
LINN	83	83	●	0	68	67	↑	1	55	47	↑	8
LOGAN	21	23	↓	-2	30	29	↑	1	64	42	↑	22
LYON	86	87	↓	-1	90	89	↑	1	32	22	↑	10
MARION	22	28	↓	-6	48	44	↑	4	19	19	●	0
MARSHALL	37	33	↑	4	33	29	↑	4	39	36	↑	3
MCPHERSON	2	3	↓	-1	44	76	↓	-32	52	55	↓	-3
MEADE	20	16	↑	4	39	39	●	0	22	36	↓	-14
MIAMI	5	4	↑	1	94	94	●	0	84	82	↑	2
MITCHELL	31	31	●	0	73	63	↑	10	50	61	↓	-11
MONTGOMERY	96	96	●	0	90	92	↓	-2	81	89	↓	-8
MORRIS	46	35	↑	11	15	12	↑	3	13	14	↓	-1
MORTON	61	66	↓	-5	69	74	↓	-5	52	30	↑	22
NEMAHA	3	2	↑	1	15	23	↓	-8	48	62	↓	-14
NEOSHO	92	94	↓	-2	102	101	↑	1	78	72	↑	6
NESS	24	28	↓	-4	27	18	↑	9	45	53	↓	-8
NORTON	40	40	●	0	71	80	↓	-9	101	100	↑	1
OSAGE	36	33	↑	3	56	49	↑	7	100	98	↑	2
OSBORNE	80	81	↓	-1	73	78	↓	-5	30	54	↓	-24
OTTAWA	13	14	↓	-1	46	63	↓	-17	9	21	↓	-12
PAWNEE	50	51	↓	-1	59	51	↑	8	99	101	↓	-2
PHILLIPS	33	40	↓	-7	59	67	↓	-8	67	52	↑	15
POTTAWATOMIE	4	4	●	0	29	26	↑	3	27	32	↓	-5
PRATT	45	46	↓	-1	44	42	↑	2	78	73	↑	5
RAWLINS	50	46	↑	4	11	10	↑	1	3	6	↓	-3
RENO	71	66	↑	5	98	96	↑	2	96	92	↑	4
REPUBLIC	48	57	↓	-9	41	51	↓	-10	63	39	↑	24
RICE	56	64	↓	-8	30	34	↓	-4	34	13	↑	21
RILEY	41	46	↓	-5	30	29	↑	1	61	70	↓	-9
ROOKS	41	50	↓	-9	58	63	↓	-5	55	50	↑	5
RUSH	73	71	↑	2	73	83	↓	-10	36	41	↓	-5
RUSSELL	81	77	↑	4	86	91	↓	-5	75	63	↑	12
SALINE	88	90	↓	-2	99	100	↓	-1	91	89	↑	2

COUNTY	Child Poverty			Childcare			Divorce		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
SCOTT	14	13	1	37	46	-9	77	75	2
SEDGWICK	73	78	-5	104	104	0	98	99	-1
SEWARD	84	86	-2	73	66	7	60	69	-9
SHAWNEE	90	88	2	103	102	1	50	57	-7
SHERIDAN	63	43	20	12	17	-5	46	42	4
SHERMAN	92	91	1	82	72	10	97	95	2
SMITH	64	61	3	53	67	-14	44	57	-13
STAFFORD	75	74	1	51	57	-6	5	9	-4
STANTON	70	58	12	84	61	23	76	82	-6
STEVENS	48	35	13	64	57	7	70	85	-15
SUMNER	41	52	-11	61	61	0	61	59	2
THOMAS	9	8	1	84	83	1	93	93	0
TREGO	28	20	8	15	10	5	16	18	-2
WABAUNSEE	6	7	-1	5	12	-7	46	30	16
WALLACE	52	20	32	21	16	5	19	42	-23
WASHINGTON	26	26	0	19	21	-2	31	32	-1
WICHITA	79	72	7	70	57	13	14	19	-5
WILSON	91	93	-2	81	81	0	71	91	-20
WOODSON	102	103	-1	19	29	-10	24	45	-21
WYANDOTTE	105	105	0	105	105	0	2	4	-2

COUNTY	Free & reduced lunch			High school dropout			Infant deaths		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
ALLEN	77	74	3	39	22	17	60	54	6
ANDERSON	64	63	1	53	25	28	32	1	31
ATCHISON	92	89	3	96	92	4	78	80	-2
BARBER	30	30	0	48	84	-36	1	1	0
BARTON	76	81	-5	59	75	-16	77	82	-5
BOURBON	96	97	-1	87	90	-3	58	65	-7
BROWN	79	78	1	84	92	-8	59	73	-14
BUTLER	5	4	1	26	41	-15	54	49	5
CHASE	17	15	2	79	N/A	N/A	1	1	0
CHAUTAUQUA	84	84	0	48	52	-4	103	102	1
CHEROKEE	93	87	6	25	13	12	69	56	13
CHEYENNE	53	52	1	9	8	1	82	93	-11
CLARK	38	39	-1	3	3	0	93	100	-7
CLAY	19	21	-2	54	52	2	92	81	11
CLOUD	74	71	3	71	91	-20	52	70	-18
COFFEY	32	33	-1	2	1	1	97	91	6
COMANCHE	12	11	1	N/A	15	N/A	1	1	0
COWLEY	83	87	-4	93	98	-5	71	59	12
CRAWFORD	87	79	8	34	8	26	42	36	6
DECATUR	42	42	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	90	76	14
DICKINSON	35	36	-1	38	44	-6	49	85	-36
DONIPHAN	51	58	-7	44	28	16	1	1	0

COUNTY	Free & reduced lunch			High school dropout			Infant deaths		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
DOUGLAS	8	8	0	76	75	1	31	22	9
EDWARDS	69	68	1	92	97	-5	87	104	-17
ELK	100	96	4	61	35	26	72	1	71
ELLIS	16	14	2	39	45	-6	53	55	-2
ELLSWORTH	42	35	7	62	70	-8	1	38	-37
FINNEY	102	102	0	73	79	-6	41	41	0
FORD	104	104	0	43	52	-9	70	78	-8
FRANKLIN	58	60	-2	95	88	7	38	52	-14
GEARY	82	89	-7	90	69	21	81	58	23
GOVE	13	13	0	30	55	-25	1	88	-87
GRAHAM	25	26	-1	15	15	0	93	90	3
GRANT	91	93	-2	46	55	-9	1	50	-49
GRAY	31	28	3	66	55	11	63	26	37
GREELEY	54	50	4	54	55	-1	1	1	0
GREENWOOD	75	80	-5	15	15	0	1	46	-45
HAMILTON	94	93	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	0
HARPER	99	98	1	76	41	35	74	34	40
HARVEY	56	55	1	54	62	-8	61	48	13
HASKELL	101	101	0	12	24	-12	100	103	-3
HODGEMAN	28	23	5	62	49	13	1	1	0
JACKSON	21	22	-1	62	45	17	56	65	-9
JEFFERSON	18	20	-2	20	15	5	88	97	-9
JEWELL	44	59	-15	23	38	-15	1	1	0
JOHNSON	1	1	0	54	62	-8	46	32	14
KEARNY	88	75	13	90	75	15	86	43	43
KINGMAN	49	48	1	79	80	-1	80	79	1
KIOWA	2	2	0	101	102	-1	104	92	12
LABETTE	94	95	-1	46	62	-16	89	89	0
LANE	29	31	-2	26	55	-29	1	1	0
LEAVENWORTH	6	7	-1	32	33	-1	39	23	16
LINCOLN	63	65	-2	84	87	-3	1	1	0
LINN	71	73	-2	39	67	-28	1	57	-56
LOGAN	40	33	7	31	3	28	102	77	25
LYON	97	100	-3	67	74	-7	83	84	-1
MARION	33	32	1	48	45	3	101	71	30
MARSHALL	24	27	-3	14	7	7	98	99	-1
MCPHERSON	11	11	0	72	55	17	84	64	20
MEADE	52	49	3	44	66	-22	44	34	10
MIAMI	14	17	-3	67	62	5	55	51	4
MITCHELL	26	29	-3	3	8	-5	76	40	36
MONTGOMERY	89	85	4	79	81	-2	33	37	-4
MORRIS	34	39	-5	1	2	-1	48	42	6
MORTON	41	17	24	94	100	-6	1	1	0
NEMAHA	3	3	0	8	15	-7	47	86	-39
NEOSHO	90	92	-2	48	38	10	96	75	21
NESS	27	41	-14	3	3	0	1	68	-67

COUNTY	Free & reduced lunch			High school dropout			Infant deaths		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
NORTON	57	52	5	28	33	-5	1	53	-52
OSAGE	36	43	-7	15	28	-13	35	27	8
OSBORNE	84	85	-1	23	51	-28	73	101	-28
OTTAWA	20	19	1	6	25	-19	39	29	10
PAWNEE	61	62	-1	34	22	12	37	83	-46
PHILLIPS	50	54	-4	15	8	7	1	33	-32
POTTAWATOMIE	9	9	0	20	14	6	34	24	10
PRATT	22	24	-2	78	96	-18	66	38	28
RAWLINS	67	61	6	86	72	14	105	105	0
RENO	70	70	0	67	73	-6	75	62	13
REPUBLIC	66	66	0	52	49	3	1	1	0
RICE	68	67	1	9	35	-26	50	44	6
RILEY	10	10	0	98	89	9	51	31	20
ROOKS	47	47	0	6	3	3	43	1	42
RUSH	45	36	9	34	45	-11	90	93	-3
RUSSELL	59	56	3	73	92	-19	99	98	1
SALINE	64	68	-4	82	75	7	57	45	12
SCOTT	60	51	9	13	28	-15	95	96	-1
SEDGWICK	73	76	-3	82	92	-10	65	61	4
SEWARD	103	103	0	67	71	-4	30	30	0
SHAWNEE	62	64	-2	99	101	-2	68	47	21
SHERIDAN	4	5	-1	N/A	86	N/A	1	93	-92
SHERMAN	46	46	0	75	67	8	44	74	-30
SMITH	48	44	4	89	81	8	1	72	-71
STAFFORD	84	91	-7	39	28	11	1	1	0
STANTON	97	98	-1	9	8	1	1	1	0
STEVENS	80	77	3	59	55	4	1	25	-24
SUMNER	55	57	-2	32	25	7	62	60	2
THOMAS	36	38	-2	62	41	21	79	1	78
TREGO	7	6	1	54	15	39	1	1	0
WABAUNSEE	15	16	-1	20	40	-20	36	28	8
WALLACE	38	45	-7	15	28	-13	1	1	0
WASHINGTON	23	25	-2	28	15	13	1	1	0
WICHITA	71	72	-1	100	81	19	1	87	-86
WILSON	81	82	-1	87	85	2	85	68	17
WOODSON	78	83	-5	37	35	2	67	63	4
WYANDOTTE	105	105	0	97	99	-2	64	67	-3

COUNTY	Nonmarital births			SNAP			TANF		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
ALLEN	102	98	4	101	100	1	104	104	0
ANDERSON	50	49	1	81	80	1	89	88	1
ATCHISON	87	88	-1	97	95	2	102	102	0
BARBER	69	54	15	28	22	6	21	12	9
BARTON	95	95	0	83	83	0	77	75	2

COUNTY	Nonmarital births			SNAP			TANF		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
BOURBON	84	81	3	104	104	0	103	103	0
BROWN	94	92	2	94	92	2	77	77	0
BUTLER	52	51	1	65	66	-1	56	57	-1
CHASE	24	22	2	64	53	11	27	31	-4
CHAUTAUQUA	90	79	11	80	81	-1	65	65	0
CHEROKEE	76	86	-10	103	103	0	98	97	1
CHEYENNE	17	35	-18	9	12	-3	15	19	-4
CLARK	22	20	2	44	42	2	40	40	0
CLAY	41	52	-11	38	36	2	22	15	7
CLOUD	86	78	8	71	70	1	76	71	5
COFFEY	37	41	-4	72	69	3	35	24	11
COMANCHE	48	66	-18	13	15	-2	2	3	-1
COWLEY	99	101	-2	95	94	1	88	88	0
CRAWFORD	89	84	5	102	101	1	81	72	9
DECATUR	13	24	-11	33	41	-8	50	67	-17
DICKINSON	42	37	5	46	48	-2	37	31	6
DONIPHAN	70	75	-5	62	63	-1	29	28	1
DOUGLAS	35	34	1	51	55	-4	74	77	-3
EDWARDS	74	47	27	58	61	-3	29	49	-20
ELK	77	82	-5	77	75	2	73	80	-7
ELLIS	51	57	-6	39	38	1	64	63	1
ELLSWORTH	31	32	-1	19	20	-1	11	15	-4
FINNEY	98	99	-1	86	89	-3	90	92	-2
FORD	96	97	-1	78	77	1	93	96	-3
FRANKLIN	58	70	-12	89	90	-1	80	82	-2
GEARY	16	11	5	70	68	2	66	60	6
GOVE	7	7	0	3	3	0	4	2	2
GRAHAM	47	29	18	26	25	1	45	62	-17
GRANT	83	72	11	59	62	-3	48	52	-4
GRAY	11	19	-8	5	5	0	58	63	-5
GREELEY	36	23	13	2	2	0	2	1	1
GREENWOOD	100	103	-3	89	88	1	66	74	-8
HAMILTON	73	90	-17	30	30	0	29	19	10
HARPER	68	61	7	69	65	4	13	8	5
HARVEY	49	55	-6	73	72	1	69	68	1
HASKELL	39	31	8	25	32	-7	37	35	2
HODGEMAN	18	8	10	18	13	5	71	54	17
JACKSON	60	63	-3	47	46	1	61	43	18
JEFFERSON	30	27	3	40	44	-4	46	49	-3
JEWELL	23	10	13	23	29	-6	9	22	-13
JOHNSON	10	13	-3	4	4	0	11	13	-2
KEARNY	71	71	0	53	59	-6	75	87	-12
KINGMAN	63	60	3	49	50	-1	52	59	-7
KIOWA	8	1	7	45	43	2	8	7	1
LABETTE	101	102	-1	99	99	0	99	100	-1
LANE	2	12	-10	14	24	-10	58	65	-7

COUNTY	Nonmarital births			SNAP			TANF		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
LEAVENWORTH	34	38	-4	55	53	2	55	55	0
LINCOLN	27	30	-3	43	45	-2	52	58	-6
LINN	54	53	1	85	86	-1	85	76	9
LOGAN	21	44	-23	31	28	3	43	25	18
LYON	80	77	3	91	91	0	66	60	6
MARION	12	14	-2	32	18	14	48	47	1
MARSHALL	25	39	-14	53	39	14	19	10	9
MCPHERSON	26	28	-2	37	79	-42	22	47	-25
MEADE	59	45	14	35	33	2	37	43	-6
MIAMI	33	36	-3	67	67	0	72	73	-1
MITCHELL	29	25	4	15	19	-4	15	19	-4
MONTGOMERY	97	100	-3	100	102	-2	97	98	-1
MORRIS	43	48	-5	50	56	-6	7	5	2
MORTON	93	93	0	61	58	3	34	36	-2
NEMAHA	5	9	-4	7	6	1	6	4	2
NEOSHO	79	80	-1	98	98	0	99	99	0
NESS	53	43	10	11	7	4	19	15	4
NORTON	56	62	-6	21	21	0	52	45	7
OSAGE	64	56	8	76	76	0	46	40	6
OSBORNE	44	40	4	60	57	3	40	25	15
OTTAWA	55	33	22	22	31	-9	36	31	5
PAWNEE	72	67	5	42	34	8	63	56	7
PHILLIPS	40	58	-18	48	52	-4	70	68	2
POTTAWATOMIE	4	5	-1	24	27	-3	29	40	-11
PRATT	46	46	0	57	47	10	15	22	-7
RAWLINS	14	6	8	8	9	-1	5	11	-6
RENO	82	76	6	87	87	0	85	85	0
REPUBLIC	28	26	2	34	35	-1	33	34	-1
RICE	78	69	9	68	71	-3	79	79	0
RILEY	6	4	2	6	7	-1	22	29	-7
ROOKS	81	89	-8	63	60	3	85	85	0
RUSH	20	18	2	66	64	2	60	68	-8
RUSSELL	65	64	1	74	73	1	83	83	0
SALINE	91	94	-3	82	84	-2	82	81	1
SCOTT	66	74	-8	41	37	4	62	52	10
SEDGWICK	88	87	1	96	97	-1	91	93	-2
SEWARD	104	104	0	83	82	1	92	90	2
SHAWNEE	92	96	-4	92	93	-1	101	101	0
SHERIDAN	9	17	-8	1	1	0	1	5	-4
SHERMAN	45	68	-23	79	78	1	94	94	0
SMITH	19	21	-2	36	40	-4	22	27	-5
STAFFORD	61	73	-12	56	49	7	27	29	-2
STANTON	57	42	15	52	51	1	40	37	3
STEVENS	62	65	-3	26	23	3	13	13	0
SUMNER	75	83	-8	75	74	1	56	51	5
THOMAS	67	59	8	29	26	3	43	38	5

COUNTY	Nonmarital births			SNAP			TANF		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
TREGO	38	16	22	11	10	1	50	39	11
WABAUNSEE	15	15	0	16	14	2	15	15	0
WALLACE	1	2	-1	10	11	-1	22	45	-23
WASHINGTON	3	3	0	17	17	0	10	8	2
WICHITA	32	50	-18	20	15	5	84	83	1
WILSON	85	85	0	93	96	-3	95	95	0
WOODSON	103	91	12	88	85	3	96	91	5
WYANDOTTE	105	105	0	105	105	0	105	105	0

COUNTY	Lack of maternal education			Low birth-weight babies			Medicaid		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
ALLEN	31	44	-13	47	33	14	96	94	2
ANDERSON	48	40	8	64	61	3	75	72	3
ATCHISON	46	34	12	91	90	1	84	81	3
BARBER	51	48	3	57	30	27	55	48	7
BARTON	84	85	-1	29	35	-6	82	82	0
BOURBON	72	71	1	86	74	12	101	102	-1
BROWN	61	66	-5	39	80	-41	99	98	1
BUTLER	34	29	5	40	47	-7	36	35	1
CHASE	3	9	-6	100	101	-1	31	32	-1
CHAUTAUQUA	74	65	9	18	12	6	97	97	0
CHEROKEE	64	76	-12	87	76	11	104	104	0
CHEYENNE	66	54	12	102	101	1	12	15	-3
CLARK	50	48	2	99	93	6	48	51	-3
CLAY	65	60	5	78	67	11	31	30	1
CLOUD	39	41	-2	65	37	28	79	77	2
COFFEY	10	11	-1	72	47	25	63	60	3
COMANCHE	90	82	8	105	99	6	39	44	-5
COWLEY	80	83	-3	50	59	-9	92	90	2
CRAWFORD	55	53	2	36	38	-2	98	96	2
DECATUR	11	12	-1	19	58	-39	37	53	-16
DICKINSON	52	43	9	40	27	13	35	40	-5
DONIPHAN	18	35	-17	84	87	-3	56	53	3
DOUGLAS	12	12	0	30	46	-16	7	8	-1
EDWARDS	91	91	0	92	96	-4	67	67	0
ELK	20	32	-12	67	100	-33	88	85	3
ELLIS	26	28	-2	46	52	-6	14	14	0
ELLSWORTH	7	14	-7	27	21	6	14	13	1
FINNEY	102	101	1	87	75	12	94	99	-5
FORD	103	103	0	43	62	-19	89	92	-3
FRANKLIN	53	48	5	66	44	22	83	83	0
GEARY	41	30	11	80	69	11	46	42	4
GOVE	9	8	1	83	16	67	6	5	1
GRAHAM	22	38	-16	49	56	-7	22	23	-1

COUNTY	Lack of maternal education			Low birth-weight babies			Medicaid		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
GRANT	100	100	0	62	63	-1	77	76	1
GRAY	96	96	0	42	34	8	27	26	1
GREELEY	53	1	52	7	2	5	9	19	-10
GREENWOOD	47	57	-10	11	4	7	91	91	0
HAMILTON	98	97	1	96	96	0	62	64	-2
HARPER	82	79	3	94	73	21	76	73	3
HARVEY	62	61	1	60	64	-4	65	63	2
HASKELL	103	103	0	14	5	9	53	55	-2
HODGEMAN	37	45	-8	6	55	-49	4	4	0
JACKSON	29	39	-10	70	41	29	57	56	1
JEFFERSON	31	22	9	35	11	24	16	18	-2
JEWELL	1	1	0	1	1	0	17	22	-5
JOHNSON	13	14	-1	37	43	-6	2	2	0
KEARNY	89	91	-2	17	51	-34	58	59	-1
KINGMAN	62	61	1	15	49	-34	34	31	3
KIOWA	87	70	17	13	70	-57	59	62	-3
LABETTE	86	89	-3	77	86	-9	100	100	0
LANE	21	24	-3	84	94	-10	5	6	-1
LEAVENWORTH	16	22	-6	58	32	26	9	12	-3
LINCOLN	22	27	-5	67	98	-31	20	28	-8
LINN	44	42	2	52	52	0	71	75	-4
LOGAN	68	18	50	75	31	44	41	49	-8
LYON	77	78	-1	74	56	18	80	79	1
MARION	59	68	-9	32	24	8	45	7	38
MARSHALL	14	25	-11	31	40	-9	53	33	20
MCPHERSON	72	68	4	53	71	-18	30	89	-59
MEADE	93	95	-2	26	10	16	39	36	3
MIAMI	18	31	-13	61	25	36	38	38	0
MITCHELL	37	35	2	69	83	-14	43	41	2
MONTGOMERY	78	81	-3	93	81	12	102	101	1
MORRIS	22	19	3	25	81	-56	28	33	-5
MORTON	94	85	9	95	95	0	74	71	3
NEMAHA	4	3	1	20	50	-30	11	9	2
NEOSHO	71	64	7	53	39	14	95	93	2
NESS	55	74	-19	2	8	-6	19	16	3
NORTON	36	54	-18	103	104	-1	18	17	1
OSAGE	17	21	-4	32	54	-22	69	67	2
OSBORNE	30	46	-16	12	72	-60	44	45	-1
OTTAWA	26	35	-9	44	68	-24	24	25	-1
PAWNEE	60	56	4	23	26	-3	29	27	2
PHILLIPS	68	72	-4	48	45	3	49	50	-1
POTTAWATOMIE	8	7	1	28	22	6	13	11	2
PRATT	79	84	-5	5	9	-4	73	69	4
RAWLINS	22	16	6	101	105	-4	26	24	2
RENO	75	76	-1	71	66	5	81	79	2

COUNTY	Lack of maternal education			Low birth-weight babies			Medicaid		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
REPUBLIC	28	9	19	56	78	-22	51	46	5
RICE	85	87	-2	24	15	9	66	65	1
RILEY	6	5	1	32	28	4	1	1	0
ROOKS	66	61	5	51	14	37	64	60	4
RUSH	49	72	-23	10	6	4	61	57	4
RUSSELL	58	57	1	98	92	6	68	66	2
SALINE	83	80	3	76	77	-1	78	78	0
SCOTT	88	93	-5	82	60	22	47	47	0
SEDGWICK	76	75	1	89	85	4	85	84	1
SEWARD	105	105	0	38	36	2	103	103	0
SHAWNEE	68	67	1	81	79	2	87	87	0
SHERIDAN	42	52	-10	8	3	5	3	3	0
SHERMAN	57	59	-2	79	89	-10	86	85	1
SMITH	39	48	-9	45	91	-46	33	37	-4
STAFFORD	92	90	2	21	18	3	60	58	2
STANTON	101	102	-1	22	17	5	70	74	-4
STEVENS	99	97	2	9	19	-10	52	52	0
SUMNER	42	46	-4	97	88	9	72	70	2
THOMAS	45	20	25	63	65	-2	42	39	3
TREGO	15	25	-10	3	13	-10	21	20	1
WABAUNSEE	5	4	1	4	23	-19	8	10	-2
WALLACE	2	6	-4	104	103	1	25	29	-4
WASHINGTON	31	16	15	16	29	-13	22	21	1
WICHITA	94	94	0	72	42	30	50	43	7
WILSON	80	87	-7	58	20	38	93	95	-2
WOODSON	34	32	2	55	7	48	90	88	2
WYANDOTTE	97	97	0	90	84	6	105	105	0

COUNTY	Teen pregnancy			Uninsured children			Youth binge drinking		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
ALLEN	82	70	12	30	33	-3	50	74	-24
ANDERSON	75	56	19	41	40	1	60	77	-17
ATCHISON	70	62	8	9	6	3	94	68	26
BARBER	79	82	-3	68	63	5	96	96	0
BARTON	84	85	-1	54	53	1	97	95	2
BOURBON	90	95	-5	25	27	-2	43	57	-14
BROWN	95	93	2	48	51	-3	32	26	6
BUTLER	35	31	4	4	6	-2	26	21	5
CHASE	23	15	8	87	87	0	84	91	-7
CHAUTAUQUA	60	33	27	84	90	-6	78	80	-2
CHEROKEE	83	84	-1	24	17	7	16	12	4
CHEYENNE	6	8	-2	94	92	2	10	8	2
CLARK	10	41	-31	66	65	1	100	98	2
CLAY	91	71	20	31	13	18	63	62	1

COUNTY	Teen pregnancy			Uninsured children			Youth binge drinking		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
CLOUD	74	66	8	32	25	7	23	24	-1
COFFEY	26	20	6	12	9	3	6	7	-1
COMANCHE	33	26	7	79	82	-3	88	87	1
COWLEY	87	89	-2	20	15	5	56	32	24
CRAWFORD	71	52	19	21	32	-11	59	56	3
DECATUR	59	69	-10	82	77	5	85	100	-15
DICKINSON	68	67	1	25	24	1	54	71	-17
DONIPHAN	17	38	-21	43	31	12	81	53	28
DOUGLAS	18	23	-5	13	33	-20	24	20	4
EDWARDS	50	65	-15	83	94	-11	57	84	-27
ELK	38	40	-2	88	86	2	98	97	1
ELLIS	48	47	1	5	4	1	17	25	-8
ELLSWORTH	22	11	11	44	37	7	2	6	-4
FINNEY	99	102	-3	72	58	14	78	73	5
FORD	101	100	1	75	67	8	86	58	28
FRANKLIN	65	64	1	6	5	1	31	41	-10
GEARY	105	104	1	10	9	1	4	4	0
GOVE	2	3	-1	99	98	1	36	86	-50
GRAHAM	69	83	-14	78	74	4	1	1	0
GRANT	100	97	3	86	78	8	72	76	-4
GRAY	12	13	-1	101	101	0	3	2	1
GREELEY	36	1	35	96	92	4	21	3	18
GREENWOOD	57	91	-34	51	43	8	20	35	-15
HAMILTON	102	101	1	104	104	0	92	99	-7
HARPER	67	50	17	68	72	-4	67	59	8
HARVEY	56	63	-7	28	29	-1	14	19	-5
HASKELL	61	79	-18	100	100	0	44	45	-1
HODGEMAN	9	5	4	60	72	-12	45	N/A	N/A
JACKSON	55	45	10	38	47	-9	25	16	9
JEFFERSON	18	21	-3	27	44	-17	39	55	-16
JEWELL	4	35	-31	89	84	5	11	33	-22
JOHNSON	14	16	-2	1	1	0	30	29	1
KEARNY	80	74	6	102	102	0	68	46	22
KINGMAN	40	30	10	38	38	0	82	65	17
KIOWA	15	18	-3	72	68	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
LABETTE	97	94	3	19	23	-4	74	89	-15
LANE	1	1	0	80	81	-1	5	85	-80
LEAVENWORTH	44	49	-5	2	2	0	22	17	5
LINCOLN	43	51	-8	85	95	-10	19	64	-45
LINN	45	60	-15	50	59	-9	89	75	14
LOGAN	27	14	13	75	79	-4	8	10	-2
LYON	72	75	-3	55	53	2	37	38	-1
MARION	21	28	-7	47	39	8	7	9	-2
MARSHALL	34	42	-8	34	26	8	52	44	8
MCPHERSON	29	34	-5	3	3	0	61	18	43
MEADE	64	37	27	93	88	5	91	52	39

COUNTY	Teen pregnancy			Uninsured children			Youth binge drinking		
	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change	2013	2014	Change
MIAMI	46	32	14	7	8	-1	73	67	6
MITCHELL	13	9	4	33	33	0	71	72	-1
MONTGOMERY	89	92	-3	37	44	-7	87	82	5
MORRIS	58	81	-23	59	61	-2	53	49	4
MORTON	96	78	18	90	85	5	102	101	1
NEMAHA	5	7	-2	28	16	12	70	50	20
NEOSHO	84	96	-12	21	27	-6	95	93	2
NESS	28	36	-8	77	82	-5	76	48	28
NORTON	31	27	4	49	40	9	28	51	-23
OSAGE	41	43	-2	17	21	-4	33	27	6
OSBORNE	66	68	-2	64	71	-7	55	90	-35
OTTAWA	25	24	1	45	49	-4	42	28	14
PAWNEE	50	46	4	36	14	22	37	42	-5
PHILLIPS	8	29	-21	51	50	1	47	43	4
POTTAWATOMIE	24	11	13	8	12	-4	51	39	12
PRATT	76	77	-1	38	42	-4	48	22	26
RAWLINS	30	25	5	92	91	1	93	92	1
RENO	73	58	15	14	11	3	15	15	0
REPUBLIC	47	61	-14	71	80	-9	66	47	19
RICE	52	57	-5	56	52	4	13	13	0
RILEY	42	44	-2	17	17	0	12	14	-2
ROOKS	39	39	0	70	69	1	80	60	20
RUSH	37	48	-11	53	55	-2	27	83	-56
RUSSELL	86	73	13	58	55	3	101	88	13
SALINE	93	88	5	21	29	-8	75	79	-4
SCOTT	53	59	-6	62	62	0	77	78	-1
SEDGWICK	92	80	12	10	17	-7	33	34	-1
SEWARD	104	105	-1	81	70	11	90	81	9
SHAWNEE	88	86	2	14	21	-7	49	40	9
SHERIDAN	16	22	-6	90	89	1	64	66	-2
SHERMAN	78	98	-20	57	57	0	9	11	-2
SMITH	11	10	1	61	64	-3	18	63	-45
STAFFORD	54	87	-33	97	99	-2	65	61	4
STANTON	81	72	9	105	105	0	83	54	29
STEVENS	63	55	8	95	97	-2	99	102	-3
SUMNER	62	76	-14	14	17	-3	57	30	27
THOMAS	49	53	-4	34	33	1	35	23	12
TREGO	32	17	15	63	60	3	104	37	67
WABAUNSEE	20	19	1	41	48	-7	46	36	10
WALLACE	3	6	-3	97	96	1	61	5	56
WASHINGTON	7	4	3	72	76	-4	40	70	-30
WICHITA	77	54	23	102	103	-1	41	N/A	N/A
WILSON	94	90	4	46	46	0	29	31	-2
WOODSON	98	99	-1	67	75	-8	103	94	9
WYANDOTTE	103	103	0	64	66	-2	69	69	0

COUNTY	Youth tobacco use			
	2013	2014		Change
ALLEN	82	84	↓	-2
ANDERSON	55	78	↓	-23
ATCHISON	84	61	↑	23
BARBER	53	81	↓	-28
BARTON	48	70	↓	-22
BOURBON	87	95	↓	-8
BROWN	79	74	↑	5
BUTLER	54	43	↑	11
CHASE	102	99	↑	3
CHAUTAUQUA	99	91	↑	8
CHEROKEE	72	62	↑	10
CHEYENNE	40	16	↑	24
CLARK	93	86	↑	7
CLAY	94	92	↑	2
CLOUD	33	8	↑	25
COFFEY	14	33	↓	-19
COMANCHE	96	79	↑	17
COWLEY	84	66	↑	18
CRAWFORD	75	73	↑	2
DECATUR	103	102	↑	1
DICKINSON	81	82	↓	-1
DONIPHAN	91	72	↑	19
DOUGLAS	4	4	●	0
EDWARDS	3	5	↓	-2
ELK	101	98	↑	3
ELLIS	29	39	↓	-10
ELLSWORTH	21	10	↑	11
FINNEY	13	15	↓	-2
FORD	25	17	↑	8
FRANKLIN	27	38	↓	-11
GEARY	5	6	↓	-1
GOVE	12	51	↓	-39
GRAHAM	28	21	↑	7
GRANT	56	49	↑	7
GRAY	1	2	↓	-1
GREELEY	2	3	↓	-1
GREENWOOD	78	90	↓	-12
HAMILTON	97	96	↑	1
HARPER	73	63	↑	10
HARVEY	17	27	↓	-10
HASKELL	70	76	↓	-6
HODGEMAN	16	N/A		N/A
JACKSON	46	42	↑	4
JEFFERSON	24	44	↓	-20
JEWELL	68	55	↑	13
JOHNSON	11	11	●	0

COUNTY	Youth tobacco use			
	2013	2014		Change
KEARNY	18	12	↑	6
KINGMAN	67	65	↑	2
KIOWA	N/A	N/A		N/A
LABETTE	83	83	●	0
LANE	50	101	↓	-51
LEAVENWORTH	26	20	↑	6
LINCOLN	38	53	↓	-15
LINN	100	94	↑	6
LOGAN	10	18	↓	-8
LYON	19	29	↓	-10
MARION	42	32	↑	10
MARSHALL	44	47	↓	-3
MCPHERSON	22	19	↑	3
MEADE	8	7	↑	1
MIAMI	71	59	↑	12
MITCHELL	47	54	↓	-7
MONTGOMERY	89	93	↓	-4
MORRIS	66	58	↑	8
MORTON	48	71	↓	-23
NEMAHA	32	14	↑	18
NEOSHO	98	97	↑	1
NESS	57	46	↑	11
NORTON	77	85	↓	-8
OSAGE	61	60	↑	1
OSBORNE	63	74	↓	-11
OTTAWA	74	64	↑	10
PAWNEE	39	52	↓	-13
PHILLIPS	90	87	↑	3
POTTAWATOMIE	52	45	↑	7
PRATT	37	34	↑	3
RAWLINS	88	89	↓	-1
RENO	20	30	↓	-10
REPUBLIC	30	23	↑	7
RICE	6	8	↓	-2
RILEY	9	13	↓	-4
ROOKS	69	41	↑	28
RUSH	23	37	↓	-14
RUSSELL	95	77	↑	18
SALINE	58	57	↑	1
SCOTT	59	24	↑	35
SEDGWICK	36	31	↑	5
SEWARD	15	25	↓	-10
SHAWNEE	42	36	↑	6
SHERIDAN	62	88	↓	-26
SHERMAN	7	35	↓	-28
SMITH	65	66	↓	-1

COUNTY	Youth tobacco use			
	2013	2014		Change
STAFFORD	64	66	↓	-2
STANTON	41	27	↑	14
STEVENS	45	40	↑	5
SUMNER	80	69	↑	11
THOMAS	51	26	↑	25
TREGO	92	56	↑	36
WABAUNSEE	76	50	↑	26

COUNTY	Youth tobacco use			
	2013	2014		Change
WALLACE	31	1	↑	30
WASHINGTON	60	48	↑	12
WICHITA	35	N/A		N/A
WILSON	86	80	↑	6
WOODSON	104	100	↑	4
WYANDOTTE	34	21	↑	13

REFERENCES

1. Brooks-Gunn J & Duncan, GJ. The effects of poverty on children. *The Future of Children*. 1997;55-71.
2. Haskins R. Combating poverty: Understanding new challenges for families. *Brookings Institute.* 2012. Retrieved from http://www.brookings.edu/research/testimony/2012/06/05-poverty-families-haskins. Accessed June 5, 2012.
3. Teachman J & Paasch KM. "Financial Impact of Divorce on Children and Their Families," *Future of Children* 1994;4(1):63–83.
4. Amato, PR. Children of divorce in the 1990s: an update of the Amato and Keith (1991) meta-analysis. *Journal of family psychology*. 2001;15(3): 355-370.
5. Amato PR & Keith B. Parental divorce and the well-being of children: a meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*. 1997;110(1):26.
6. Amato PR & Cheadle J. The long reach of divorce: Divorce and child well-being across three generations. *Journal of Marriage and Family*. 2005;67(1):191-206.
7. Sobolweski JM & Amato PR. "Economic Hardship in the Family of Origin and Children's Psychological Well-Being in Adulthood," *Journal of Marriage and Family*. 2005;67: 141–157.
8. McLanahan S. & Sandefur G. *Growing Up with a Single Parent: What Hurts, What Helps*. Harvard University Press; 1994. Also see Pamela Smock, Wendy Manning, and Sanjiv Gupta, "The Effect of Marriage and Divorce on Women's Economic Well-Being," *American Sociological Review*. 1999;64:794–812.
9. Jimerson, S., Egeland, B., Sroufe, L. A., & Carlson, B. A prospective longitudinal study of high school dropouts examining multiple predictors across development. Journal of School Psychology. 2000;38(6):525-549.
10. Bridgeland JM, DiIulio Jr JJ, & Morison, KB. The silent epidemic: Perspectives of high school dropouts. Civic Enterprises; 2006.
11. Mathews, TJ & MacDorman, MF. Infant mortality statistics from the 2010 period linked birth, infant death data set (Vol. 62). US Department of Health & Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. 2013.
12. Karlsen S, Say L, Souza JP, Hogue CJ, Calles DL, Gülmezoglu, AM, & Raine R. The relationship between maternal education and mortality among women giving birth in health care institutions: Analysis of the cross sectional WHO Global Survey on Maternal and Perinatal Health. BMC Public Health. 2011; 11(1): 606.
13. Gage TB, Fang F, O'Neill E, & DiRienzo G. Maternal education, birth weight, and infant mortality in the United States. *Demography*. 2013;50(2):615-635.
14. Bradley RH, & Corwyn RF. Socioeconomic status and child development. *Annual review of psychology*. 2003;53(1):371-399.
15. Caldwell JC, & Caldwell P. Roles of women, families and communities in preventing illness and providing health services in developing countries. (pp. 252-271). *The epidemiologic transition: policy and planning implications for developing countries. Washington DC: National Academy Press*; 1993.
16. Augustine, JM, Cavanagh, SE, & Crosnoe, R. Maternal education, early child care and the reproduction of advantage. *Social Forces*. 2009;88(1):1-29.
17. Paneth, NS. The problem of low birth weight. *The Future of Children*. 1995;5(1):19-34.
18. Hack M, Klein NK, & Taylor, HG. Long-term developmental outcomes of low birth weight infants. *The Future of Children*. 1995:176-196.
19. Reichman, N. E. Low birth weight and school readiness. *The Future of Children*. 2005;15(1):91-116.
20. Almond D, Chay KY, & Lee DS. The costs of low birth weight. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 2005;120(3):1031-1083.

21. Raatikainen K, Heiskanen N, & Heinonen S. Marriage still protects pregnancy. *BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology*. 2005;112(10):1411-1416.
22. Young RL & Declercq E. Implications of subdividing marital status: Are unmarried mothers with partners different from unmarried mothers without partners? An exploratoryanalysis. *Maternal and Child HealthJournal*. 2010;14(2):209-214.
23. Shah PS, Zao J, & Ali S. Maternal marital status and birth outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analyses. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*. 2011;15(7):1097-1109.
24. 2012 Estimates. National Center for Child Poverty. Data were calculated from the 2012 American Community Survey, representing information from 2012. State data were calculated from the 2010-2012 American Community Survey, representing information from the years 2010 to 2012.
25. Isaranurug S, Nitirat P, Chauytong P, & Wongarsa C. Factors relating to the aggressive behavior of primary caregiver toward a child. *Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand*. 2001;84(10):1481-1489.
26. Lundborg P. Young people and alcohol: an econometric analysis. *Addiction*. 2002;97:1573-1582.
27. Sund AM, Larsson B, & Wichstrøm L. Psychosocial correlates of depressive symptoms among 12–14 year-old Norwegian adolescents. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*. 2003;44(4):588-597.
28. Christoffersen, MN. Growing up with unemployment: A study of parental unemployment and children's risk of abuse and neglect based on national longitudinal 1973 birth cohorts in Denmark. *Childhood*. 2000;7:421-438.
29. Lindell C & Svedin CG. Physical child abuse in Sweden: a study of police reports between 1986 and 1996. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*. 2001;36:150-157.
30. Carlson, MJ, & Corcoran, ME. Family structure and children's behavioral and cognitive outcomes. *Journal of Marriage and Family*. 2001;63(3):779-792.
31. Steinberg L. Single parents, stepparents, and the susceptibility of adolescents to antisocial Peer Pressure. *Child Development.* 1987;58:269–275.
32. Corcoran M & Adams T. Race, sex, and the intergenerational transmission of poverty. *Consequences of Growing Up Poor*. 1997:461-517.
33. Glewwe P, Jacoby HG, & King EM. Early childhood nutrition and academicachievement: a longitudinal analysis. *Journal of Public Economics*. 2001;81(3):345-368.
34. Trisi D & Pavetti L. TANF weakening as a safety net for poor families. *Report, March*; 2012.
35. Chen K, Wen SW, Fleming N, Demissie K, Rhoads GG, & Walker M. Teenage pregnancy and adverse birth outcomes: a large population based retrospective cohort study. *International journal of epidemiology.* 2007;36(2):368-373.
36. Jolly, MC, Sebire, N, Harris, J, Robinson, S, & Regan, L. Obstetric risks of pregnancy in women less than 18 years old. *Obstetrics & Gynecology*. 2000;96(6):962-966.
37. Heckman, JJ & Masterov, DV. The productivity argument for investing in young children. *Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy*. 2007;29(3):446-493.
38. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, & Ventura SJ. Births: Final Data for 2012. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2013.
39. Newacheck PW, Hughes DC, Hung YY, Wong S, & Stoddard JJ. The unmet health needs of America's children. *Pediatrics*. 2000;105(Supplement 3):989-997.
40. Abdullah F, Zhang Y, Lardaro T, Black M, Colombani PM, Chrouser K, ... & Chang DC. Analysis of 23 million US hospitalizations: uninsured children have higher all cause in-hospital mortality. *Journal of Public Health*. 2010;32(2):236-244.
41. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings, NSDUH Series H-41, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 11-4658. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011.

42. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004; Hingson & Kenkel, 2004; Levy, et al., 1999; National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003; Smith, et al., 1999. Cited in U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). 2007. The Surgeon General's call to action to prevent and reduce underage drinking. Rockville, MD: HHS, Office of the Surgeon General.
43. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The health consequences of smoking— 50 years of progress: A report of the surgeon general. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014.
44. Brown, RA, Lewinsohn, PM, Seeley, JR, & Wagner EF. Cigarette smoking, major depression, and other psychiatric disorders among adolescents. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*. 1996;35(12):1602-1610.
45. Paavola M, Vartiainen E, & Haukkala A. Smoking, alcohol use, and physical activity: A 13-year longitudinal study ranging from adolescence into adulthood. *Journal of Adolescent Health*. 2004;35(3):238-244.
46. Mokdad, AH, Marks JS, Stroup DF, & Gerberding JL. Actual causes of death in the United States, 2000. *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 2004;291(10):1238-1245.
47. Newcomb, MD, Abbott RD, Catalano RF, Hawkins JD, Battin-Pearson S, & Hill K. Mediational and deviance theories of late high school failure: Process roles of structural strains, academic competence, and general versus specific problem behavior. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*. 2002;49(2):172-186.
48. Steuber, T. L., & Danner, F. Adolescent smoking and depression: which comes first? *Addictive behaviors*. 2006;31(1):133-136.

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% of the U.S. poverty threshold.	U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates
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 1000.	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH ENROLLMENT	Enrollment represents school total headcount enrollment as of September 20th of each year	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 2012, this refers to the 2012-2013 academic year.	KS Individual Data on Students System & Principal's Building Report, Kansas State Department of Education
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 1000.	Kansas Department of Health and Education & KIDS Count
LACK OF MATERNAL EDUCATION	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 BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES	The percentage of live births weighing less than 5.5 pounds out of total live births.	KIDS Count & Kansas Department of Health and Environment
MEDICAID	The unique (unduplicated) number of individuals that received Medicaid benefits out of the total population.	Kansas Department for Children and Families
NONMARITAL 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. Calculated rate by taking the total number of nonmarital births divided by total live births times 100.	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
PARENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	Percentage of families where no parent has a full-time, year-round employment. Calculated rate by taking parent(s) not in labor force	U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Indicator of Family/Child Well-Being	Definition	Source
	divided by families and subfamilies with own children under the age of 18 times 100.	
SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS	Households with only one parent present with own children divided by the total number of households times 1000.	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 1000.	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
UNINSURED CHILDREN	The number of uninsured children* out of the total population of children. *Children was defined as "under age 18" in 2000, but "under age 19" for 2006-2010.	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
YOUTH BINGE DRINKING	The 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.	KIDS Count & Southeast Kansas Education Service Center
YOUTH TOBACCO USE	The 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.	KIDS Count & Southeast Kansas Education Service Center

Appendix B: Individual County Rankings per Indicator

Individual county rankings represent rankings based on a 3-year-average of the years 2010-2012. 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	8.1
2	Nemaha	11.6
3	McPherson	12.0
4	Miami	12.6
4	Pottawatomie	12.6
6	Gray	12.8
7	Wabaunsee	13.0
8	Butler	13.1
8	Thomas	13.1
10	Jefferson	13.3
11	Leavenworth	13.6
12	Coffey	13.7
13	Scott	13.9
14	Hodgeman	14.0
14	Ottawa	14.0
16	Meade	14.2
16	Ellis	14.2
18	Comanche	14.3
19	Douglas	14.9
20	Wallace	15.0
20	Trego	15.0
22	Ellsworth	15.2
23	Logan	15.3
23	Greeley	15.3
23	Lane	15.3
26	Washington	15.4
27	Jackson	15.5
28	Marion	15.7
28	Ness	15.7
30	Harvey	16.0
31	Clark	16.2
31	Mitchell	16.2
33	Marshall	16.6
33	Osage	16.6
35	Graham	16.9
35	Dickinson	16.9
35	Morris	16.9
35	Stevens	16.9
39	Haskell	17.0
40	Norton	17.1
40	Phillips	17.1
42	Clay	17.3
43	Gove	17.4
43	Sheridan	17.4
43	Grant	17.4
46	Pratt	17.7
46	Rawlins	17.7
46	Chase	17.7
46	Riley	17.7
50	Rooks	17.8
51	Pawnee	17.9
52	Barber	18.0
52	Sumner	18.0
52	Kingman	18.0
55	Cheyenne	18.1
56	Doniphan	18.4
57	Republic	18.5
58	Stanton	18.6
59	Kearny	18.8
60	Kiowa	18.9
61	Smith	19.0
62	Franklin	19.1
63	Cloud	19.2
64	Rice	19.4
64	Edwards	19.4
66	Morton	19.5
66	Reno	19.5
68	Jewell	19.6
69	Lincoln	19.7
70	Hamilton	19.8
71	Rush	19.9
72	Wichita	20.2
73	Decatur	20.4
74	Stafford	20.7
75	Ford	20.8
76	Atchison	21.1
77	Russell	21.3
78	Sedgwick	21.6
79	Barton	21.7
80	Anderson	21.8
81	Osborne	22.2
82	Harper	22.3
83	Finney	22.4
83	Linn	22.4
83	Geary	22.4
86	Seward	22.5
87	Lyon	23.3
88	Shawnee	23.5
89	Cowley	23.8
90	Saline	24.0
91	Greenwood	24.7
91	Sherman	24.7
93	Wilson	24.9
94	Neosho	25.6
95	Brown	25.8
96	Montgomery	26.7
97	Crawford	27.1
98	Labette	27.3
99	Cherokee	27.4
99	Allen	27.4
101	Chautauqua	28.1
102	Elk	28.2
103	Woodson	28.6
104	Bourbon	29.1
105	Wyandotte	36.3

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	0.00
2	Elk	0.03
3	Greeley	0.06
4	Cheyenne	0.07
5	Hamilton	0.08
5	Comanche	0.08
7	Barber	0.09
8	Kiowa	0.10
8	Gove	0.10
10	Trego	0.11
10	Rawlins	0.11
12	Wabaunsee	0.12
12	Morris	0.12
14	Chautauqua	0.13
14	Clark	0.13
16	Wallace	0.14
17	Sheridan	0.15
18	Doniphan	0.16
18	Jefferson	0.16
18	Ness	0.16
21	Chase	0.17
21	Washington	0.17
23	Nemaha	0.19
23	Jackson	0.19
23	Jewell	0.19
26	Pottawatomie	0.20
26	Lincoln	0.20
26	Haskell	0.20
29	Logan	0.21
29	Marshall	0.21
29	Hodgeman	0.21
29	Riley	0.21
29	Woodson	0.21
34	Rice	0.22
35	Ellsworth	0.23
36	Graham	0.24
36	Clay	0.24
36	Anderson	0.24
39	Meade	0.25
39	Gray	0.25
39	Edwards	0.25
42	Pratt	0.26
42	Dickinson	0.26
44	Marion	0.28
44	Grant	0.28
46	Harper	0.32
46	Scott	0.32
48	Coffey	0.33
49	Osage	0.35
50	Decatur	0.36
51	Kingman	0.37
51	Pawnee	0.37
51	Republic	0.37
51	Cherokee	0.37
51	Geary	0.37
56	Greenwood	0.38
57	Johnson	0.39
57	Wichita	0.39
57	Stevens	0.39
57	Stafford	0.39
61	Sumner	0.40
61	Stanton	0.40
63	Rooks	0.41
63	Mitchell	0.41
63	Ottawa	0.41
66	Seward	0.42
67	Linn	0.43
67	Kearny	0.43
67	Phillips	0.43
67	Smith	0.43
71	Ellis	0.44
72	Crawford	0.45
72	Sherman	0.45
74	Morton	0.46
75	Franklin	0.47
76	McPherson	0.48
76	Ford	0.48
78	Osborne	0.49
79	Butler	0.50
80	Norton	0.55
81	Wilson	0.56
81	Douglas	0.56
83	Atchison	0.57
83	Rush	0.57
83	Thomas	0.57
86	Harvey	0.59
87	Brown	0.60
87	Leavenworth	0.60
89	Cowley	0.61
89	Lyon	0.61
91	Russell	0.63
92	Montgomery	0.64
93	Barton	0.68
94	Miami	0.70
94	Cloud	0.70
96	Allen	0.78
96	Reno	0.78
96	Finney	0.78
99	Bourbon	0.87
100	Saline	0.90
101	Neosho	0.91
102	Labette	0.98
102	Shawnee	0.98
104	Sedgwick	1.02
105	Wyandotte	1.17

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

Divorce

Rank	County	Average Rate per 1000
1	Chase	1.19
2	Greeley	1.33
3	Haskell	1.72
4	Wyandotte	1.76
5	Comanche	1.93
6	Rawlins	1.97
7	Brown	1.98
8	Allen	2.12
9	Stafford	2.13
10	Grant	2.15
11	Clay	2.17
12	Gove	2.22
13	Rice	2.26
14	Morris	2.27
15	Barton	2.29
16	Jackson	2.34
17	Douglas	2.40
18	Trego	2.47
19	Wichita	2.50
19	Marion	2.50
21	Ottawa	2.51
22	Kiowa	2.52
22	Lyon	2.52
24	Kearny	2.53
25	Gray	2.58
26	Butler	2.60
27	Clark	2.62
28	Atchison	2.63
29	Greenwood	2.69
30	Morton	2.70
30	Wabaunsee	2.70
32	Washington	2.71
32	Pottawatomie	2.71
34	Finney	2.77
35	Jefferson	2.82
36	Meade	2.83
36	Marshall	2.83
38	Harvey	2.85
39	Republic	2.86
39	Elk	2.86
41	Rush	2.87
42	Sheridan	2.89
42	Logan	2.89
42	Wallace	2.89
45	Woodson	2.92
46	Doniphan	2.93
47	Linn	2.95
48	Ellis	3.00
49	Lincoln	3.01
50	Rooks	3.02
51	Johnson	3.05
52	Phillips	3.09
53	Ness	3.11
54	Osborne	3.12
55	Hamilton	3.13
55	McPherson	3.13
57	Smith	3.15
57	Shawnee	3.15
59	Sumner	3.22
60	Cheyenne	3.30
61	Mitchell	3.34
62	Nemaha	3.36
63	Russell	3.39
64	Decatur	3.43
65	Ford	3.50
66	Harper	3.51
67	Crawford	3.55
68	Labette	3.58
69	Seward	3.59
70	Barber	3.64
70	Riley	3.64
72	Neosho	3.65
73	Pratt	3.67
74	Cloud	3.79
75	Scott	3.80
76	Kingman	3.81
77	Lane	3.84
78	Edwards	3.88
78	Dickinson	3.88
80	Cherokee	3.89
81	Jewell	3.90
82	Miami	3.91
82	Stanton	3.91
84	Hodgeman	3.94
85	Stevens	4.03
86	Leavenworth	4.05
87	Bourbon	4.11
88	Cowley	4.20
89	Saline	4.23
89	Montgomery	4.23
91	Wilson	4.32
92	Reno	4.33
93	Thomas	4.34
94	Anderson	4.36
95	Sherman	4.46
96	Graham	4.60
97	Chautauqua	4.71
98	Osage	4.89
99	Sedgwick	4.91
100	Norton	4.97
101	Pawnee	5.06
102	Franklin	5.30
103	Ellsworth	6.88
104	Geary	10.62
105	Coffey	11.29

Rate of divorces and annulments out of total county population times 1000.

Free & Reduced Lunch Program

Rank	County	Average %
1	Johnson	24.0
2	Kiowa	26.6
3	Nemaha	30.1
4	Butler	31.2
5	Sheridan	32.2
6	Trego	32.8
7	Leavenworth	33.7
8	Douglas	34.4
9	Pottawatomie	35.9
10	Riley	36.8
11	Comanche	37.2
11	McPherson	37.2
13	Gove	38.0
14	Ellis	38.7
15	Chase	39.0
16	Wabaunsee	39.3
17	Miami	39.9
17	Morton	39.9
19	Ottawa	41.1
20	Jefferson	41.4
21	Clay	41.6
22	Jackson	41.8
23	Hodgeman	42.1
24	Pratt	42.3
25	Washington	42.4
26	Graham	42.7
27	Marshall	42.9
28	Gray	43.0
29	Mitchell	43.4
30	Barber	43.5
31	Lane	43.6
32	Marion	44.1
33	Logan	44.6
33	Coffey	44.6
35	Ellsworth	45.3
36	Rush	45.6
36	Dickinson	45.6
38	Thomas	45.7
39	Morris	45.8
39	Clark	45.8
41	Ness	45.9
42	Decatur	46.7
43	Osage	46.9
44	Smith	47.3
45	Wallace	47.4
46	Sherman	47.9
47	Rooks	48.4
48	Kingman	48.7
49	Meade	48.8
50	Greeley	49.2
51	Scott	49.9
52	Cheyenne	50.1
52	Norton	50.1
54	Phillips	50.1
55	Harvey	50.2
56	Russell	50.3
57	Sumner	50.7
58	Doniphan	51.2
59	Jewell	51.5
60	Franklin	51.6
61	Rawlins	51.7
62	Pawnee	51.8
63	Anderson	53.0
64	Shawnee	53.3
65	Lincoln	53.8
66	Republic	54.2
67	Rice	54.3
68	Edwards	54.4
68	Saline	54.4
70	Reno	56.5
71	Cloud	57.4
72	Wichita	57.7
73	Linn	57.8
74	Allen	58.0
75	Kearny	58.1
76	Sedgwick	58.4
77	Stevens	58.5
78	Brown	58.6
79	Crawford	59.1
80	Greenwood	59.7
81	Barton	60.0
82	Wilson	60.1
83	Woodson	60.4
84	Chautauqua	60.5
85	Montgomery	60.9
85	Osborne	60.9
87	Cherokee	61.3
87	Cowley	61.3
89	Atchison	61.6
89	Geary	61.6
91	Stafford	61.7
92	Neosho	61.8
93	Grant	61.9
93	Hamilton	61.9
95	Labette	62.0
96	Elk	63.0
97	Bourbon	63.3
98	Harper	63.9
98	Stanton	63.9
100	Lyon	64.8
101	Haskell	66.9
102	Finney	68.9
103	Seward	76.8
104	Ford	77.0
105	Wyandotte	78.2

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	Morris	0.37
3	Clark	0.40
3	Logan	0.40
3	Ness	0.40
3	Rooks	0.40
7	Marshall	0.43
8	Cheyenne	0.50
8	Crawford	0.50
8	Mitchell	0.50
8	Phillips	0.50
8	Stanton	0.50
13	Cherokee	0.53
14	Pottawatomie	0.57
15	Comanche	0.60
15	Graham	0.60
15	Greenwood	0.60
15	Jefferson	0.60
15	Nemaha	0.60
15	Trego	0.60
15	Washington	0.60
22	Allen	0.63
22	Pawnee	0.63
24	Haskell	0.65
25	Anderson	0.67
25	Ottawa	0.67
25	Sumner	0.67
28	Doniphan	0.70
28	Scott	0.70
28	Stafford	0.70
28	Wallace	0.70
28	Osage	0.70
33	Leavenworth	0.73
33	Norton	0.73
35	Rice	0.80
35	Elk	0.80
35	Woodson	0.80
38	Jewell	0.83
38	Neosho	0.83
40	Wabaunsee	0.85
41	Butler	0.90
41	Harper	0.90
41	Thomas	0.90
44	Dickinson	0.93
45	Jackson	0.97
45	Marion	0.97
45	Ellis	0.97
45	Rush	0.97
49	Hodgeman	1.00
49	Republic	1.00
51	Osborne	1.05
52	Chautauqua	1.07
52	Clay	1.07
52	Ford	1.07
55	Grant	1.10
55	McPherson	1.10
55	Gove	1.10
55	Gray	1.10
55	Greeley	1.10
55	Lane	1.10
55	Stevens	1.10
62	Labette	1.13
62	Harvey	1.13
62	Johnson	1.13
62	Miami	1.13
66	Meade	1.15
67	Linn	1.17
67	Sherman	1.17
69	Geary	1.20
70	Ellsworth	1.23
71	Seward	1.30
72	Rawlins	1.35
73	Reno	1.37
74	Lyon	1.40
75	Barton	1.43
75	Douglas	1.43
75	Kearny	1.43
75	Saline	1.43
79	Finney	1.50
80	Kingman	1.55
81	Montgomery	1.60
81	Wichita	1.60
81	Smith	1.60
84	Barber	1.65
85	Wilson	1.67
86	Sheridan	1.70
87	Lincoln	1.73
88	Franklin	1.77
89	Riley	1.80
90	Bourbon	1.83
91	Cloud	1.87
92	Atchison	1.93
92	Sedgwick	1.93
92	Brown	1.93
92	Russell	1.93
96	Pratt	1.97
97	Edwards	2.00
98	Cowley	2.17
99	Wyandotte	2.27
100	Morton	2.50
101	Shawnee	2.60
102	Kiowa	18.10
N/A	Chase	N/A
N/A	Decatur	N/A
N/A	Hamilton	N/A

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

Infant Deaths

Rank	County	Average Rate per 1000
1	Anderson	0
1	Barber	0
1	Chase	0
1	Comanche	0
1	Doniphan	0
1	Elk	0
1	Greeley	0
1	Hamilton	0
1	Hodgeman	0
1	Jewell	0
1	Lane	0
1	Lincoln	0
1	Morton	0
1	Republic	0
1	Rooks	0
1	Stafford	0
1	Stanton	0
1	Thomas	0
1	Trego	0
1	Wallace	0
1	Washington	0
22	Douglas	2.91
23	Leavenworth	3.13
24	Pottawatomie	3.59
25	Stevens	3.75
26	Gray	3.83
27	Osage	3.93
28	Wabaunsee	4.02
29	Ottawa	4.17
30	Seward	4.31
31	Riley	4.34
32	Johnson	4.42
33	Phillips	4.50
34	Harper	4.63
34	Meade	4.63
36	Crawford	4.74
37	Montgomery	4.84
38	Ellsworth	4.98
38	Pratt	4.98
40	Mitchell	5.05
41	Finney	5.12
42	Morris	5.21
43	Kearny	5.38
44	Rice	5.39
45	Saline	5.55
46	Greenwood	5.65
47	Shawnee	5.81
48	Harvey	5.88
49	Butler	5.94
50	Grant	5.95
51	Miami	6.18
52	Franklin	6.27
53	Norton	6.29
54	Allen	6.52
55	Ellis	6.62
56	Cherokee	6.75
57	Linn	6.87
58	Geary	6.98
59	Cowley	7.01
60	Sumner	7.26
61	Sedgwick	7.28
62	Reno	7.48
63	Woodson	7.75
64	McPherson	7.89
65	Bourbon	7.94
65	Jackson	7.94
67	Wyandotte	8.11
68	Ness	8.13
68	Wilson	8.13
70	Cloud	8.15
71	Marion	8.27
72	Smith	8.33
73	Brown	8.66
74	Sherman	8.69
75	Neosho	8.77
76	Decatur	9.01
77	Logan	9.26
78	Ford	9.29
79	Kingman	9.39
80	Atchison	9.47
81	Clay	9.70
82	Barton	9.76
83	Pawnee	9.80
84	Lyon	10.26
85	Dickinson	10.46
86	Nemaha	10.60
87	Wichita	10.75
88	Gove	11.11
89	Labette	11.17
90	Graham	11.49
91	Coffey	11.80
92	Kiowa	11.90
93	Cheyenne	12.82
93	Rush	12.82
93	Sheridan	12.82
96	Scott	13.13
97	Jefferson	13.98
98	Russell	14.67
99	Marshall	14.70
100	Clark	15.15
101	Osborne	17.56
102	Chautauqua	22.11
103	Haskell	23.09
104	Edwards	28.59
105	Rawlins	36.71

Rates of deaths of live-born infants that occurs within the first year of life per 1000 live births.

Lack of Maternal Education

Rank	County	Average %
1	Greeley	2.6
1	Jewell	2.6
3	Nemaha	4.3
4	Wabaunsee	5.1
5	Riley	5.5
6	Wallace	5.6
7	Pottawatomie	5.9
8	Gove	6.3
9	Republic	6.5
9	Chase	6.5
11	Coffey	6.7
12	Decatur	6.8
12	Douglas	6.8
14	Ellsworth	6.9
14	Johnson	6.9
16	Washington	7.7
16	Rawlins	7.7
18	Logan	8.3
19	Morris	8.5
20	Thomas	8.6
21	Osage	8.7
22	Leavenworth	9.0
22	Jefferson	9.0
24	Lane	9.1
25	Trego	9.3
25	Marshall	9.3
27	Lincoln	9.4
28	Ellis	9.5
29	Butler	9.5
30	Geary	9.6
31	Miami	9.8
32	Elk	10.2
32	Woodson	10.2
34	Atchison	10.3
35	Doniphan	10.4
35	Mitchell	10.4
35	Ottawa	10.4
38	Graham	10.5
39	Jackson	10.6
40	Anderson	10.7
41	Cloud	10.8
42	Linn	11.0
43	Dickinson	11.2
44	Allen	11.3
45	Hodgeman	11.8
46	Sumner	11.9
46	Osborne	11.9
48	Clark	12.0
48	Barber	12.0
48	Smith	12.0
48	Franklin	12.0
52	Sheridan	12.2
53	Crawford	13.2
54	Cheyenne	13.4
54	Norton	13.4
56	Pawnee	13.8
57	Greenwood	14.9
57	Russell	14.9
59	Sherman	15.3
60	Clay	15.9
61	Rooks	16.2
61	Kingman	16.2
61	Harvey	16.2
64	Neosho	16.4
65	Chautauqua	16.6
66	Brown	17.1
67	Shawnee	17.2
68	Marion	17.3
68	McPherson	17.3
70	Kiowa	17.7
71	Bourbon	17.8
72	Rush	18.0
72	Phillips	18.0
74	Ness	18.7
75	Sedgwick	19.0
76	Reno	19.2
76	Cherokee	19.2
78	Lyon	19.4
79	Harper	20.1
80	Saline	20.2
81	Montgomery	20.3
82	Comanche	20.6
83	Cowley	21.3
84	Pratt	21.7
85	Barton	21.8
85	Morton	21.8
87	Wilson	22.2
87	Rice	22.2
89	Labette	24.2
90	Stafford	24.6
91	Kearny	25.0
91	Edwards	25.0
93	Scott	25.5
94	Wichita	25.9
95	Meade	28.0
96	Gray	30.9
97	Stevens	31.8
97	Wyandotte	31.8
97	Hamilton	31.8
100	Grant	36.5
101	Finney	38.0
102	Stanton	40.6
103	Ford	41.1
103	Haskell	44.1
105	Seward	45.3

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.

Low Birth-Weight Babies

Rank	County	Average %
1	Jewell	1.08
2	Greeley	1.75
3	Sheridan	2.36
4	Greenwood	3.37
5	Haskell	3.46
6	Rush	3.47
7	Woodson	3.52
8	Ness	3.63
9	Pratt	3.87
10	Meade	3.88
11	Jefferson	3.93
12	Chautauqua	3.96
13	Trego	4.01
14	Rooks	4.19
15	Rice	4.31
16	Gove	4.40
17	Stanton	4.56
18	Stafford	4.66
19	Stevens	4.68
20	Wilson	4.92
21	Ellsworth	5.13
22	Pottawatomie	5.25
23	Wabaunsee	5.28
24	Marion	5.45
25	Miami	5.59
26	Pawnee	5.60
27	Dickinson	5.63
28	Riley	5.65
29	Washington	5.71
30	Barber	5.73
31	Logan	5.74
32	Leavenworth	5.77
33	Allen	5.82
34	Gray	5.90
35	Barton	5.91
36	Seward	5.92
37	Cloud	6.02
38	Crawford	6.06
39	Neosho	6.25
40	Marshall	6.28
41	Jackson	6.30
42	Wichita	6.33
43	Johnson	6.38
44	Franklin	6.42
45	Phillips	6.43
46	Douglas	6.44
47	Coffey	6.45
47	Butler	6.45
49	Kingman	6.49
50	Nemaha	6.53
51	Kearny	6.60
52	Linn	6.61
52	Ellis	6.61
54	Osage	6.64
55	Hodgeman	6.67
56	Lyon	6.71
56	Graham	6.71
58	Decatur	6.72
59	Cowley	6.74
60	Scott	6.77
61	Anderson	6.78
62	Ford	6.82
63	Grant	6.86
64	Harvey	6.89
65	Thomas	6.99
66	Reno	7.02
67	Clay	7.16
68	Ottawa	7.31
69	Geary	7.34
70	Kiowa	7.42
71	McPherson	7.44
72	Osborne	7.53
73	Harper	7.67
74	Bourbon	7.71
75	Finney	7.76
76	Cherokee	7.79
77	Saline	7.81
78	Republic	8.01
79	Shawnee	8.03
80	Brown	8.03
81	Morris	8.11
81	Montgomery	8.11
83	Mitchell	8.13
84	Wyandotte	8.42
85	Sedgwick	8.43
86	Labette	8.46
87	Doniphan	8.59
88	Sumner	8.69
89	Sherman	8.77
90	Atchison	8.78
91	Smith	9.03
92	Russell	9.14
93	Clark	9.24
94	Lane	9.66
95	Morton	9.99
96	Hamilton	10.22
96	Edwards	10.22
98	Lincoln	10.35
99	Comanche	10.86
100	Elk	10.99
101	Cheyenne	11.09
101	Chase	11.09
103	Wallace	11.85
104	Norton	12.87
105	Rawlins	17.31

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

Medicaid

Rank	County	Average %
1	Riley	6.86
2	Johnson	7.34
3	Sheridan	7.53
4	Hodgeman	8.50
5	Gove	8.80
6	Lane	9.47
7	Marion	9.90
8	Douglas	9.99
9	Nemaha	10.15
10	Wabaunsee	10.17
11	Pottawatomie	10.21
12	Leavenworth	10.22
13	Ellsworth	10.50
14	Ellis	10.67
15	Cheyenne	10.71
16	Ness	10.87
17	Norton	10.93
18	Jefferson	10.98
19	Greeley	11.03
20	Trego	11.10
21	Washington	11.36
22	Jewell	11.37
23	Graham	11.42
24	Rawlins	11.51
25	Ottawa	11.64
26	Gray	11.71
27	Pawnee	11.83
28	Lincoln	11.85
29	Wallace	11.88
30	Clay	11.89
31	Kingman	11.92
32	Chase	11.94
33	Morris	12.11
33	Marshall	12.11
35	Butler	12.19
36	Meade	12.20
37	Smith	12.21
38	Miami	12.27
39	Thomas	12.31
40	Dickinson	12.34
41	Mitchell	12.36
42	Geary	12.49
43	Wichita	12.50
44	Comanche	12.79
45	Osborne	12.82
46	Republic	12.84
47	Scott	12.96
48	Barber	12.98
49	Logan	13.04
50	Phillips	13.07
51	Clark	13.08
52	Stevens	13.10
53	Decatur	13.16
53	Doniphan	13.16
55	Haskell	13.38
56	Jackson	13.88
57	Rush	14.11
58	Stafford	14.37
59	Kearny	14.43
60	Coffey	14.50
60	Rooks	14.50
62	Kiowa	14.63
63	Harvey	14.84
64	Hamilton	15.08
65	Rice	15.40
66	Russell	15.66
67	Osage	15.72
67	Edwards	15.72
69	Pratt	15.85
70	Sumner	15.94
71	Morton	16.11
72	Anderson	16.18
73	Harper	16.23
74	Stanton	16.41
75	Linn	16.70
76	Grant	16.81
77	Cloud	17.10
78	Saline	17.19
79	Lyon	17.53
79	Reno	17.53
81	Atchison	18.08
82	Barton	18.21
83	Franklin	18.38
84	Sedgwick	18.41
85	Sherman	18.77
85	Elk	18.77
87	Shawnee	18.85
88	Woodson	18.96
89	McPherson	19.68
90	Cowley	19.87
91	Greenwood	20.04
92	Ford	20.08
93	Neosho	21.01
94	Allen	21.19
95	Wilson	21.49
96	Crawford	21.70
97	Chautauqua	21.76
98	Brown	22.34
99	Finney	22.53
100	Labette	22.96
101	Montgomery	23.21
102	Bourbon	23.25
103	Seward	24.24
104	Cherokee	24.88
105	Wyandotte	28.11

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

Nonmarital Births

Rank	County	Average %	Rank	County	Average %	Rank	County	Average %	Rank	County	Average %
1	Kiowa	12.75	29	Graham	30.13	57	Ellis	34.84	85	Wilson	43.57
2	Wallace	13.33	30	Lincoln	30.17	58	Phillips	34.85	86	Cherokee	43.81
3	Washington	14.42	31	Haskell	30.44	59	Thomas	35.52	87	Sedgwick	44.20
4	Riley	16.45	32	Ellsworth	30.66	60	Kingman	35.79	88	Atchison	44.28
5	Pottawatomie	16.51	33	Ottawa	30.80	61	Harper	35.88	89	Rooks	44.33
6	Rawlins	17.55	34	Douglas	31.14	62	Norton	36.27	90	Hamilton	44.99
7	Gove	18.17	35	Cheyenne	31.41	63	Jackson	36.40	91	Woodson	45.15
8	Hodgeman	18.54	36	Miami	31.42	64	Russell	36.86	92	Brown	45.42
9	Nemaha	18.61	37	Dickinson	31.54	65	Stevens	36.89	93	Morton	45.94
10	Jewell	18.64	38	Leavenworth	31.70	66	Comanche	37.67	94	Saline	46.11
11	Geary	20.77	39	Marshall	32.09	67	Pawnee	37.81	95	Barton	47.18
12	Lane	20.83	40	Osborne	32.20	68	Sherman	37.89	96	Shawnee	47.27
13	Johnson	21.41	41	Coffey	32.78	69	Rice	38.52	97	Ford	48.80
14	Marion	23.76	42	Stanton	32.80	70	Franklin	38.79	98	Allen	49.15
15	Wabaunsee	23.99	43	Ness	33.00	71	Kearny	39.41	99	Finney	49.54
16	Trego	24.07	44	Logan	33.15	72	Grant	39.84	100	Montgomery	49.68
17	Sheridan	24.42	45	Meade	33.22	73	Stafford	40.20	101	Cowley	50.14
18	Rush	25.08	46	Pratt	33.25	74	Scott	40.22	102	Labette	50.19
19	Gray	25.65	47	Edwards	33.65	75	Doniphan	40.94	103	Greenwood	51.30
20	Clark	25.81	48	Morris	33.72	76	Reno	41.01	104	Seward	56.54
21	Smith	26.01	49	Anderson	33.89	77	Lyon	41.20	105	Wyandotte	57.80
22	Chase	26.37	50	Wichita	34.02	78	Cloud	41.67			
23	Greeley	26.90	51	Butler	34.10	79	Chautauqua	41.98			
24	Decatur	28.01	52	Clay	34.21	80	Neosho	42.33			
25	Mitchell	28.24	53	Linn	34.22	81	Bourbon	42.50			
26	Republic	28.47	54	Barber	34.56	82	Elk	42.88			
27	Jefferson	29.22	55	Harvey	34.58	83	Sumner	42.98			
28	McPherson	29.65	56	Osage	34.79	84	Crawford	43.35			

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.

Single Parent Households

Rank	County	Average Rate per 1000	Rank	County	Average Rate per 1000	Rank	County	Average Rate per 1000	Rank	County	Average Rate per 1000
1	Trego	7.05	28	Ottawa	57.55	55	Elk	75.37	82	Franklin	90.52
2	Greeley	13.81	29	Marshall	57.56	56	Johnson	75.41	83	Lyon	91.55
3	Scott	16.91	30	Wabaunsee	58.18	57	Pratt	76.40	84	Harper	91.80
4	Wallace	17.12	31	Kingman	58.60	58	Rice	76.54	85	Finney	91.87
5	Washington	22.04	32	Rawlins	59.87	59	Pawnee	78.17	86	Brown	92.40
6	Gove	26.23	33	Morton	61.03	60	Wichita	78.27	87	Leavenworth	93.76
7	Lane	30.38	34	Phillips	61.62	61	Kiowa	78.47	88	Wilson	95.04
8	Rush	32.04	35	Morris	62.21	62	Woodson	78.78	89	Labette	95.17
9	Republic	34.92	36	Stevens	62.59	63	Rooks	79.13	90	Montgomery	95.78
10	Stafford	45.16	37	Pottawatomie	63.88	64	Smith	79.78	91	Saline	97.03
11	Ellis	45.82	38	Cloud	64.23	65	Dickinson	80.04	92	Reno	99.94
12	Mitchell	48.29	39	Russell	64.71	66	Harvey	80.14	93	Grant	100.26
13	Graham	48.40	40	Riley	65.22	67	Coffey	80.41	94	Kearny	101.88
14	Norton	48.63	41	Gray	65.82	68	Anderson	80.61	95	Lincoln	103.19
15	Jewell	48.80	42	Clay	66.27	69	Greenwood	80.79	96	Barber	108.94
16	Osborne	49.25	43	Chase	68.09	70	Barton	80.81	97	Atchison	109.65
16	Stanton	49.25	44	Haskell	68.79	71	Butler	82.21	98	Sedgwick	109.67
18	Ellsworth	49.53	45	Thomas	69.43	72	Allen	84.48	99	Ford	113.17
19	Cheyenne	50.43	46	Decatur	69.87	73	Bourbon	84.86	100	Jackson	113.93
20	Marion	51.75	47	Douglas	71.09	74	Meade	85.46	101	Shawnee	114.68
21	Nemaha	52.84	48	Clark	71.28	75	Doniphan	86.46	102	Geary	116.62
22	Comanche	54.09	49	Sheridan	71.56	76	Cowley	86.58	103	Wyandotte	135.58
23	Linn	54.34	50	Crawford	72.01	77	Miami	86.66	104	Seward	148.42
24	McPherson	54.97	51	Chautauqua	72.72	78	Osage	87.70	105	Hamilton	164.44
25	Hodgeman	55.91	52	Jefferson	73.08	79	Edwards	89.27			
26	Logan	56.97	53	Sumner	74.46	80	Cherokee	89.81			
27	Ness	56.98	54	Sherman	75.19	81	Neosho	90.18			

Rate of households with only one parent present with own children per 1000 total households.

SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)

Rank	County	Average %
1	Sheridan	2.92
2	Greeley	3.51
3	Gove	3.69
4	Johnson	4.08
5	Gray	4.33
6	Nemaha	4.41
7	Ness	4.44
7	Riley	4.44
9	Rawlins	4.62
10	Trego	4.65
11	Wallace	4.69
12	Cheyenne	4.77
13	Hodgeman	4.81
14	Wabaunsee	4.95
15	Wichita	5.02
15	Comanche	5.02
17	Washington	5.27
18	Marion	5.29
19	Mitchell	5.31
20	Ellsworth	5.37
21	Norton	5.41
22	Barber	5.47
23	Stevens	5.53
24	Lane	5.68
25	Graham	5.74
26	Thomas	5.85
27	Pottawatomie	5.89
28	Logan	5.93
29	Jewell	5.95
30	Hamilton	6.04
31	Ottawa	6.06
32	Haskell	6.09
33	Meade	6.26
34	Pawnee	6.31
35	Republic	6.36
36	Clay	6.37
37	Scott	6.40
38	Ellis	6.49
39	Marshall	6.52
40	Smith	6.54
41	Decatur	6.60
42	Clark	6.75
43	Kiowa	6.81
44	Jefferson	6.85
45	Lincoln	6.90
46	Jackson	7.12
47	Pratt	7.22
48	Dickinson	7.25
49	Stafford	7.29
50	Kingman	7.34
51	Stanton	7.41
52	Phillips	7.48
53	Chase	7.59
53	Leavenworth	7.59
55	Douglas	7.60
56	Morris	7.63
57	Osborne	7.76
58	Morton	7.80
59	Kearny	7.99
60	Rooks	8.05
61	Edwards	8.06
62	Grant	8.12
63	Doniphan	8.14
64	Rush	8.41
65	Harper	8.71
66	Butler	8.77
67	Miami	8.86
68	Geary	8.91
69	Coffey	9.09
70	Cloud	9.24
71	Rice	9.53
72	Harvey	9.54
73	Russell	9.74
74	Sumner	10.46
75	Elk	10.58
76	Osage	10.91
77	Ford	10.99
78	Sherman	11.02
79	McPherson	11.04
80	Anderson	11.11
81	Chautauqua	11.49
82	Seward	11.56
83	Barton	11.91
84	Saline	12.12
85	Woodson	12.14
86	Linn	12.44
87	Reno	12.77
88	Greenwood	13.04
89	Finney	13.09
90	Franklin	13.52
91	Lyon	13.91
92	Brown	14.29
93	Shawnee	14.43
94	Cowley	14.62
95	Atchison	14.75
96	Wilson	14.83
97	Sedgwick	15.27
98	Neosho	15.50
99	Labette	15.56
100	Allen	15.67
101	Crawford	16.12
102	Montgomery	16.16
103	Cherokee	17.10
104	Bourbon	17.96
105	Wyandotte	20.94

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	0.15
2	Gove	0.16
3	Comanche	0.17
4	Nemaha	0.20
5	Sheridan	0.21
5	Morris	0.21
7	Kiowa	0.32
8	Harper	0.34
8	Washington	0.34
10	Marshall	0.35
11	Rawlins	0.36
12	Barber	0.39
13	Stevens	0.42
13	Johnson	0.42
15	Ness	0.43
15	Clay	0.43
15	Ellsworth	0.43
15	Wabaunsee	0.43
19	Mitchell	0.44
19	Cheyenne	0.44
19	Hamilton	0.44
22	Pratt	0.45
22	Jewell	0.45
24	Coffey	0.47
25	Osborne	0.49
25	Logan	0.49
27	Smith	0.50
28	Doniphan	0.51
29	Stafford	0.51
29	Riley	0.51
31	Dickinson	0.53
31	Ottawa	0.53
31	Chase	0.53
34	Republic	0.55
35	Haskell	0.56
36	Morton	0.57
37	Stanton	0.59
38	Thomas	0.60
39	Trego	0.61
40	Clark	0.63
40	Pottawatomie	0.63
40	Osage	0.63
43	Jackson	0.64
43	Meade	0.64
45	Norton	0.65
45	Wallace	0.65
47	McPherson	0.67
47	Marion	0.67
49	Edwards	0.68
49	Jefferson	0.68
51	Sumner	0.69
52	Scott	0.70
52	Grant	0.70
54	Hodgeman	0.71
55	Leavenworth	0.72
56	Pawnee	0.74
57	Butler	0.74
58	Lincoln	0.76
59	Kingman	0.78
60	Geary	0.79
60	Lyon	0.79
62	Graham	0.80
63	Gray	0.80
63	Ellis	0.80
65	Lane	0.81
65	Chautauqua	0.81
67	Decatur	0.84
68	Harvey	0.87
68	Phillips	0.87
68	Rush	0.87
71	Cloud	0.89
72	Crawford	0.90
73	Miami	0.91
74	Greenwood	0.93
75	Barton	0.95
76	Linn	1.01
77	Douglas	1.03
77	Brown	1.03
79	Rice	1.04
80	Elk	1.08
81	Saline	1.10
82	Franklin	1.12
83	Russell	1.15
83	Wichita	1.15
85	Rooks	1.20
85	Reno	1.20
87	Kearny	1.22
88	Cowley	1.37
88	Anderson	1.37
90	Seward	1.43
91	Woodson	1.48
92	Finney	1.52
93	Sedgwick	1.53
94	Sherman	1.57
95	Wilson	1.62
96	Ford	1.69
97	Cherokee	1.78
98	Montgomery	1.82
99	Neosho	1.93
100	Labette	1.94
101	Shawnee	2.05
102	Atchison	2.16
103	Bourbon	2.34
104	Allen	2.87
105	Wyandotte	3.40

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

Teen Pregnancy

Rank	County	Average Rate per 1000	Rank	County	Average Rate per 1000	Rank	County	Average Rate per 1000	Rank	County	Average Rate per 1000
1	Greeley	0.00	28	Marion	12.78	55	Stevens	19.21	82	Barber	26.24
1	Lane	0.00	29	Phillips	12.95	56	Anderson	19.45	83	Graham	26.29
3	Gove	1.95	30	Kingman	13.96	57	Rice	19.56	84	Cherokee	26.33
4	Washington	3.82	31	Butler	14.13	58	Reno	19.67	85	Barton	26.37
5	Hodgeman	4.92	32	Miami	14.38	59	Scott	19.85	86	Shawnee	27.05
6	Wallace	6.07	33	Chautauqua	14.64	60	Linn	19.93	87	Stafford	27.19
7	Nemaha	7.15	34	McPherson	14.83	61	Republic	20.12	88	Saline	27.51
8	Cheyenne	7.72	35	Jewell	15.00	62	Atchison	20.16	89	Cowley	27.75
9	Mitchell	9.04	36	Ness	15.12	63	Harvey	21.00	90	Wilson	28.54
10	Smith	9.27	37	Meade	15.17	64	Franklin	21.20	91	Greenwood	28.92
11	Ellsworth	10.01	38	Doniphan	15.18	65	Edwards	21.29	92	Montgomery	28.99
11	Pottawatomie	10.01	39	Rooks	15.21	66	Cloud	21.30	93	Brown	29.25
13	Gray	10.07	40	Elk	15.23	67	Dickinson	21.36	94	Labette	30.10
14	Logan	10.19	41	Clark	15.93	68	Osborne	21.94	95	Bourbon	30.67
15	Chase	10.21	42	Marshall	16.10	69	Decatur	22.35	96	Neosho	30.68
16	Johnson	10.27	43	Osage	16.15	70	Allen	22.81	97	Grant	30.90
17	Trego	10.52	44	Riley	16.55	71	Clay	22.84	98	Sherman	32.06
18	Kiowa	10.62	45	Jackson	16.89	72	Stanton	22.92	99	Woodson	32.24
19	Wabaunsee	10.92	46	Pawnee	17.36	73	Russell	23.07	100	Ford	35.48
20	Coffey	10.94	47	Ellis	17.76	74	Kearny	23.23	101	Hamilton	35.73
21	Jefferson	11.08	48	Rush	18.16	75	Lyon	23.81	102	Finney	36.48
22	Sheridan	11.31	49	Leavenworth	18.37	76	Sumner	24.09	103	Wyandotte	39.65
23	Douglas	11.67	50	Harper	18.39	77	Pratt	24.41	104	Geary	41.79
24	Ottawa	11.79	51	Lincoln	18.45	78	Morton	24.80	105	Seward	43.16
25	Rawlins	12.43	52	Crawford	18.72	79	Haskell	25.27			
26	Comanche	12.48	53	Thomas	18.81	80	Sedgwick	25.67			
27	Norton	12.58	54	Wichita	18.83	81	Morris	26.03			

Rate of live births, still births, and abortions to females ages 10-19 per 1000 females ages 10-19.

Uninsured Children

Rate	County	Average %
1	Johnson	4.97
2	Leavenworth	5.17
3	McPherson	6.07
4	Ellis	6.13
5	Franklin	6.20
6	Atchison	6.33
6	Butler	6.33
8	Miami	6.43
9	Coffey	6.57
9	Geary	6.57
11	Reno	6.70
12	Pottawatomie	6.87
13	Clay	7.00
14	Pawnee	7.03
15	Cowley	7.07
16	Nemaha	7.10
17	Cherokee	7.13
17	Riley	7.13
17	Sedgwick	7.13
17	Sumner	7.13
21	Osage	7.17
21	Shawnee	7.17
23	Labette	7.23
24	Dickinson	7.27
25	Cloud	7.30
26	Marshall	7.33
27	Bourbon	7.37
27	Neosho	7.37
29	Harvey	7.43
29	Saline	7.43
31	Doniphan	7.50
32	Crawford	7.53
33	Allen	7.57
33	Douglas	7.57
33	Mitchell	7.57
33	Thomas	7.57
37	Ellsworth	7.63
38	Kingman	7.87
39	Marion	8.03
40	Anderson	8.07
40	Norton	8.07
42	Pratt	8.10
43	Greenwood	8.17
44	Jefferson	8.37
44	Montgomery	8.37
46	Wilson	8.40
47	Jackson	8.50
48	Wabaunsee	8.60
49	Ottawa	8.67
50	Phillips	8.77
51	Brown	8.83
52	Rice	9.03
53	Barton	9.07
53	Lyon	9.07
55	Rush	9.10
55	Russell	9.10
57	Sherman	9.40
58	Finney	9.43
59	Linn	9.47
60	Trego	9.77
61	Morris	9.90
62	Scott	9.97
63	Barber	10.07
64	Smith	10.13
65	Clark	10.17
66	Wyandotte	10.27
67	Ford	10.30
68	Kiowa	10.30
69	Rooks	10.43
70	Seward	10.47
71	Osborne	10.53
72	Harper	10.57
72	Hodgeman	10.57
74	Graham	10.60
75	Woodson	10.77
76	Washington	10.80
77	Decatur	10.87
78	Grant	10.90
79	Logan	10.93
80	Republic	10.97
81	Lane	11.20
82	Comanche	11.37
82	Ness	11.37
84	Jewell	11.67
85	Morton	11.73
86	Elk	11.83
87	Chase	11.93
88	Meade	12.03
89	Sheridan	12.07
90	Chautauqua	12.10
91	Rawlins	12.17
92	Cheyenne	12.33
92	Greeley	12.33
94	Edwards	12.37
95	Lincoln	12.40
96	Wallace	12.57
97	Stevens	13.20
98	Gove	13.57
99	Stafford	13.73
100	Haskell	13.90
101	Gray	14.33
102	Kearny	15.13
103	Wichita	15.37
104	Hamilton	16.10
105	Stanton	16.33

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 2006-2010.

Youth Binge Drinking

Rank	County	Average %
1	Graham	5.58
2	Gray	7.12
3	Greeley	7.60
4	Geary	7.82
5	Wallace	7.85
6	Ellsworth	8.84
7	Coffey	9.04
8	Cheyenne	9.05
9	Marion	9.61
10	Logan	9.79
11	Sherman	9.96
12	Cherokee	10.29
13	Rice	10.33
14	Riley	10.73
15	Reno	10.88
16	Jackson	10.97
17	Leavenworth	11.02
18	McPherson	11.07
19	Harvey	11.07
20	Douglas	11.24
21	Butler	11.64
22	Pratt	11.75
23	Thomas	11.80
24	Cloud	11.84
25	Ellis	11.89
26	Brown	11.94
27	Osage	11.99
28	Ottawa	12.03
29	Johnson	12.14
30	Sumner	12.27
31	Wilson	12.35
32	Cowley	12.55
33	Jewell	12.60
34	Sedgwick	12.62
35	Greenwood	12.68
36	Wabaunsee	12.68
37	Trego	12.75
38	Lyon	12.75
39	Pottawatomie	13.07
40	Shawnee	13.18
41	Franklin	13.24
42	Pawnee	13.29
43	Phillips	13.32
44	Marshall	13.33
45	Haskell	13.39
46	Kearny	13.39
47	Republic	13.43
48	Ness	13.56
49	Morris	13.60
50	Nemaha	13.70
51	Norton	13.71
52	Meade	13.77
53	Doniphan	13.89
54	Stanton	13.91
55	Jefferson	13.99
56	Crawford	14.01
57	Bourbon	14.04
58	Ford	14.14
59	Harper	14.15
60	Rooks	14.29
61	Stafford	14.46
62	Clay	14.51
63	Smith	14.52
64	Lincoln	14.72
65	Kingman	14.74
66	Sheridan	15.01
67	Miami	15.02
68	Atchison	15.03
69	Wyandotte	15.10
70	Washington	15.33
71	Dickinson	15.38
72	Mitchell	15.39
73	Finney	15.40
74	Allen	15.47
75	Linn	15.74
76	Grant	15.77
77	Anderson	15.78
78	Scott	15.79
79	Saline	15.80
80	Chautauqua	15.82
81	Seward	15.94
82	Montgomery	16.07
83	Rush	16.33
84	Edwards	16.35
85	Lane	16.42
86	Gove	16.45
87	Comanche	16.46
88	Russell	16.94
89	Labette	17.23
90	Osborne	17.37
91	Chase	17.58
92	Rawlins	18.17
93	Neosho	18.82
94	Woodson	18.98
95	Barton	19.06
96	Barber	19.31
97	Elk	19.49
98	Clark	19.56
99	Hamilton	20.74
100	Decatur	20.80
101	Morton	21.17
102	Stevens	22.30
N/A	Hodgeman	N/A
N/A	Kiowa	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	Wallace	6.60
2	Gray	6.81
3	Greeley	7.53
4	Douglas	7.60
5	Edwards	7.76
6	Geary	8.44
7	Meade	8.83
8	Rice	9.47
8	Cloud	9.47
10	Ellsworth	9.59
11	Johnson	9.68
12	Kearny	9.90
13	Riley	10.03
14	Nemaha	10.27
15	Finney	10.31
16	Cheyenne	10.42
17	Ford	10.44
18	Logan	10.51
19	McPherson	10.57
20	Leavenworth	10.60
21	Graham	10.64
21	Wyandotte	10.64
23	Republic	10.69
24	Scott	10.73
25	Seward	10.84
26	Thomas	10.91
27	Harvey	10.92
27	Stanton	10.92
29	Lyon	11.03
30	Reno	11.15
31	Sedgwick	11.20
32	Marion	11.26
33	Coffey	11.33
34	Pratt	11.36
35	Sherman	11.78
36	Shawnee	11.80
37	Rush	11.91
38	Franklin	12.08
39	Ellis	12.20
40	Stevens	12.30
41	Rooks	12.46
42	Jackson	12.60
43	Butler	12.74
44	Jefferson	12.80
45	Pottawatomie	12.89
46	Ness	12.91
47	Marshall	13.16
48	Washington	13.38
49	Grant	13.40
50	Wabaunsee	13.47
51	Gove	13.48
52	Pawnee	13.54
53	Lincoln	13.64
54	Mitchell	13.68
55	Jewell	13.70
56	Trego	13.71
57	Saline	13.76
58	Morris	13.77
59	Miami	13.90
60	Osage	14.00
61	Atchison	14.04
62	Cherokee	14.09
63	Harper	14.46
64	Ottawa	14.49
65	Kingman	14.61
66	Smith	14.79
66	Cowley	14.79
66	Stafford	14.79
69	Sumner	14.84
70	Barton	14.93
71	Morton	15.03
72	Doniphan	15.09
73	Crawford	15.10
74	Brown	15.16
74	Osborne	15.16
76	Haskell	15.22
77	Russell	15.25
78	Anderson	15.36
79	Comanche	15.42
80	Wilson	15.54
81	Barber	15.65
82	Dickinson	15.82
83	Labette	16.04
84	Allen	16.40
85	Norton	16.47
86	Clark	16.71
87	Phillips	16.81
88	Sheridan	16.86
89	Rawlins	16.88
90	Greenwood	17.08
91	Chautauqua	17.71
92	Clay	17.75
93	Montgomery	17.85
94	Linn	18.00
95	Bourbon	18.55
96	Hamilton	18.91
97	Neosho	19.38
98	Elk	20.74
99	Chase	23.54
100	Woodson	23.75
101	Lane	23.88
102	Decatur	24.80
N/A	Hodgeman	N/A
N/A	Kiowa	N/A
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.

State of the Family

KANSAS CHILD & FAMILY WELLBEING INDICATORS

State Trends and a County by County Ranking on 18 Indicators of Child and Family Wellbeing

2014 Report

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Kansas Department for Children and Families