Child & Family Wellbeing Indicators Report

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

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Based on 2015 Report
Presented on July 23, 2015

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Kansas
Department for Children and Families

PURPOSE

- Overview of state-level trends and a county by county comparison on indicators of child and family wellbeing.
- 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.
- Assist in helping local communities target specific areas for improving the health of children and families.

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INDICATORS OF CHILD WELL-BEING

- Child poverty
- Childcare Assistance
- Divorce
- Free & Reduced Lunch
- High school Dropout
- Infant Mortality
- 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

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WHY THESE 18?

- Based on current literature, and DCF input, on factors associated with child and family wellbeing outcomes.
- Measured at the state *and* county level on an annual basis.
- Measurement remains consistent each year.
- Interpretable rate allows for observation of change from year to year.

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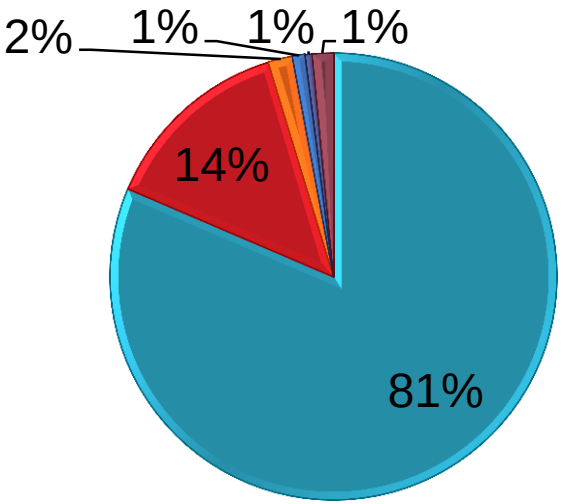
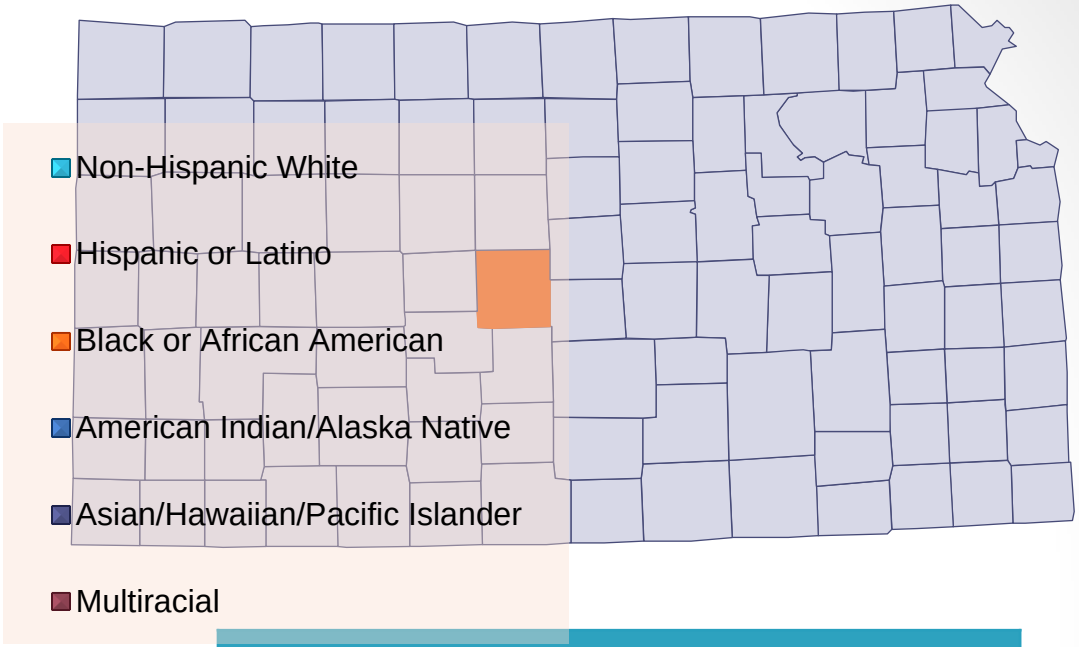
COUNTY SPOTLIGHTS

Barton



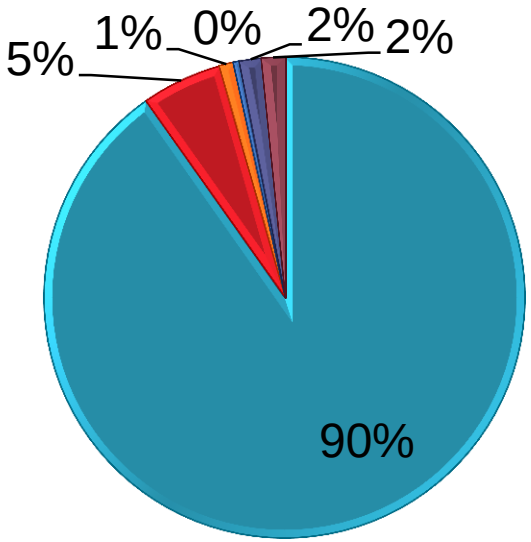


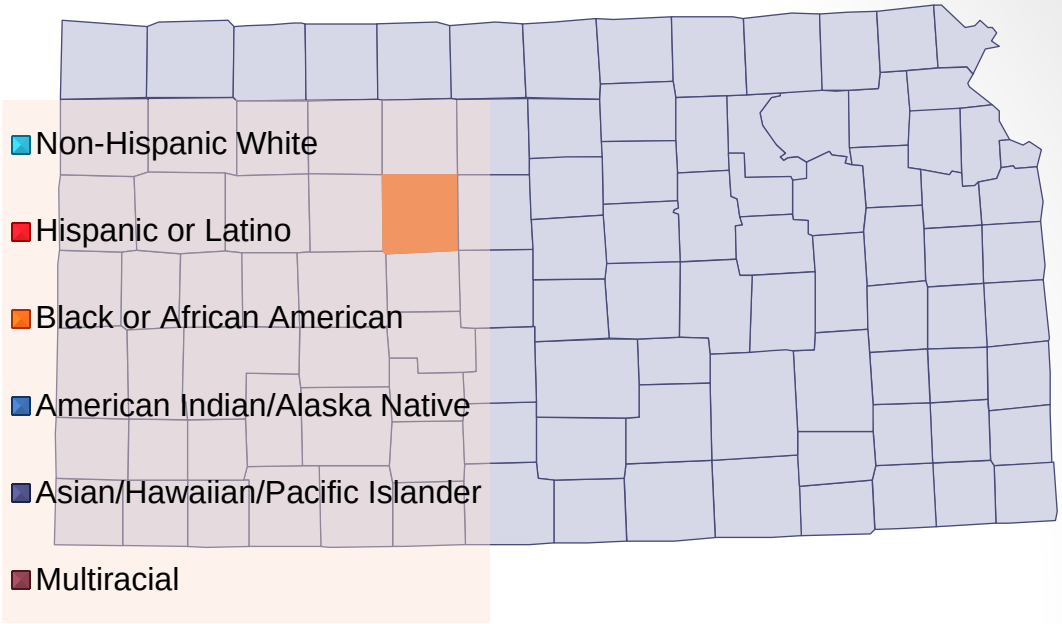
Rank: **87/105**

Z-Score: **0.48**

	Barton	Kansas
2013 Population	27,510	2,895,801
2010 Persons per sq. mile	30.9	34.9
2009- 2013 Median household income	$44,981	$51,332

Ellis



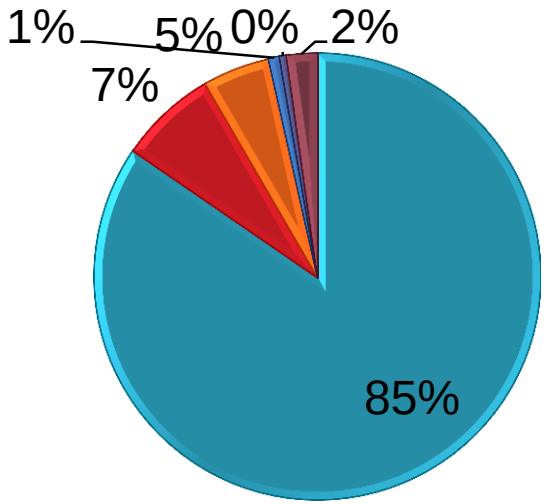


Rank: **15/105**

Z-Score: **-0.54**

	Ellis	Kansas
2013 Population	29,060	2,895,801
2010 Persons per sq. mile	31.6	34.9
2009- 2013 Median household income	$43,085	$51,332

Pawnee

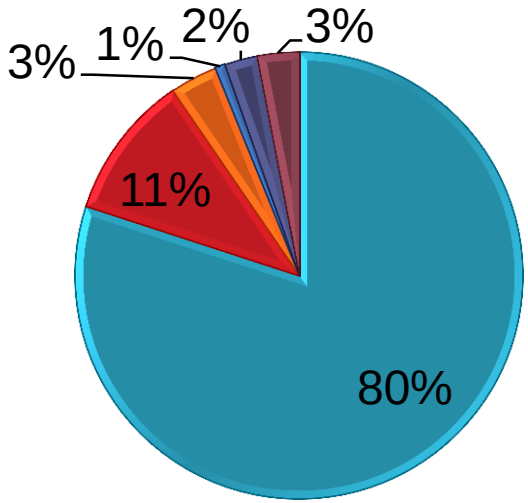


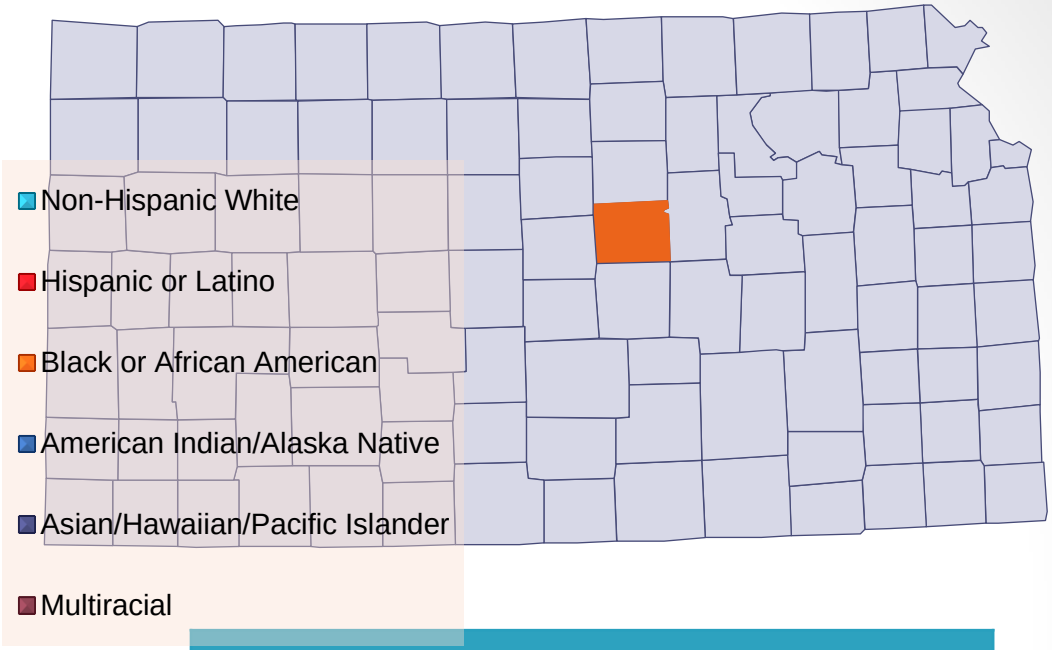
Rank: **46/105**

Z-Score: **-0.11**

	Pawnee	Kansas
2013 Population	6,946	2,895,801
2010 Persons per sq. mile	9.2	34.9
2009- 2013 Median household income	$44,078	$51,332

Saline





Rank: **88/105**

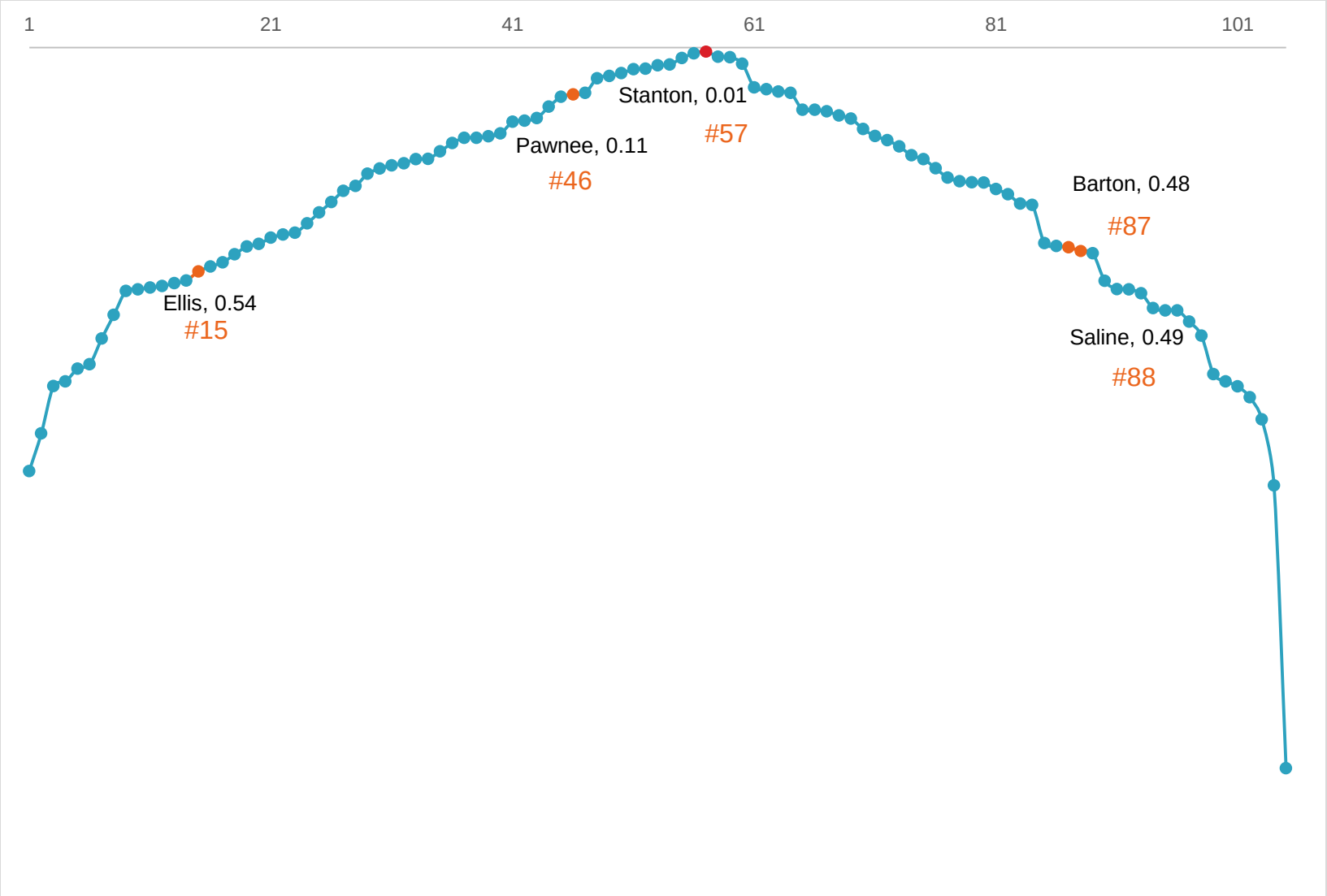
Z-Score: **0.49**

	Saline	Kansas
2013 Population	55,830	2,895,801
2010 Persons per sq. mile	77.2	34.9
2009- 2013 Median household income	$47,215	$51,332

Ranking by Indicator

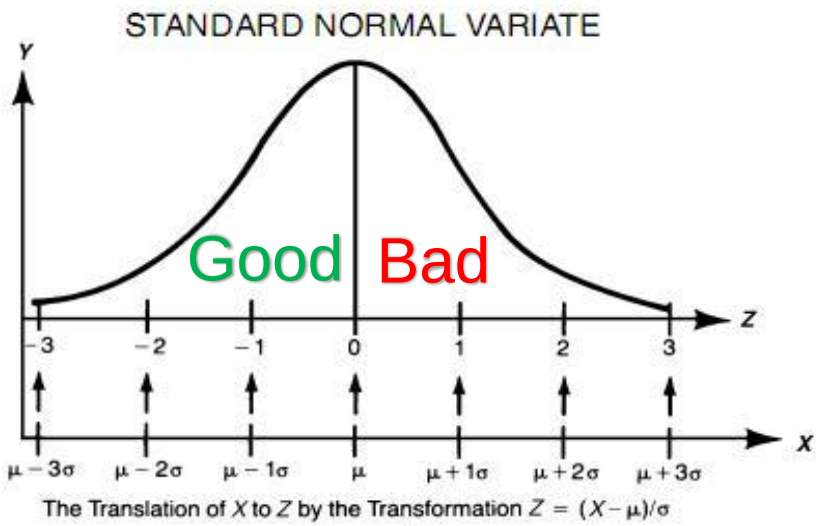
	Barton	Ellis	Pawnee	Saline
COMPOSITE RANK	**87**	**15**	**46**	**88**
Child poverty	78	19	55	76
Childcare	93	71	59	101
Divorce	10	38	97	92
Free & reduced lunch	84	12	60	68
HS Dropout	103	39	26	77
Infant Mortality	66	57	83	53
Low birth weight babies	30	34	75	78
Medicaid	82	13	33	79
Mothers without a HS Diploma	94	15	64	84
Nonmarital births	94	49	77	90
Parental unemployment	53	11	27	55
Single parent households	70	11	59	91
SNAP	82	36	38	85
TANF	80	58	53	82
Teen pregnancy	81	45	42	84
Uninsured children	57	4	10	24
Youth binge drinking	91	49	25	81
Youth tobacco use	66	39	54	56

Compared to each other…



INTERPETING Z-SCORES

- When everything is measured with one unit, we can interpret what each score means in comparison to one another.



- 0 = average/mean
- Negative value = below the mean
- Positive value = above the mean
- Because our indicators are *negative indicators* of child and family wellbeing, *higher/positive* scores are worse.
- The likelihood of a value below -1 and above 1 is slight. Meaning if an indicator has a score of -1.32, they are doing very well, but a score of 1.32 means they are doing poorly.

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RANKINGS

- A high overall ranking does not mean that a given county ranks highly on each individual indicator.
- There are other indicators that could also serve as targets for intervention not included in this report (e.g., literacy, parenting skills, father involvement, skilled job training, money management) that could have an impact on child poverty locally.
- Need to be aware of trends in intervention target to determine whether the community intervention made a difference.
  - Example: Teen Pregnancy
- Need for local evaluation of intervention targets.

CHILD POVERTY

Based on the Child Poverty Report: Fact Sheet of Factors Associated with Child Poverty (Anderson et al., 2014)

Child Poverty

CHILD POVERTY IS A SYSTEMIC SOCIETAL CANCER THAT THREATENS THE PRESENT AND FUTURE WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN. ALTHOUGH A MULTITUDE OF FACTORS PLAY A ROLE IN WHETHER CHILDREN WILL GROW UP IN POVERTY, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND FAMILY STRUCTURE HAVE CONSISTENTLY BEEN LINKED TO SUBSEQUENT POVERTY

Education

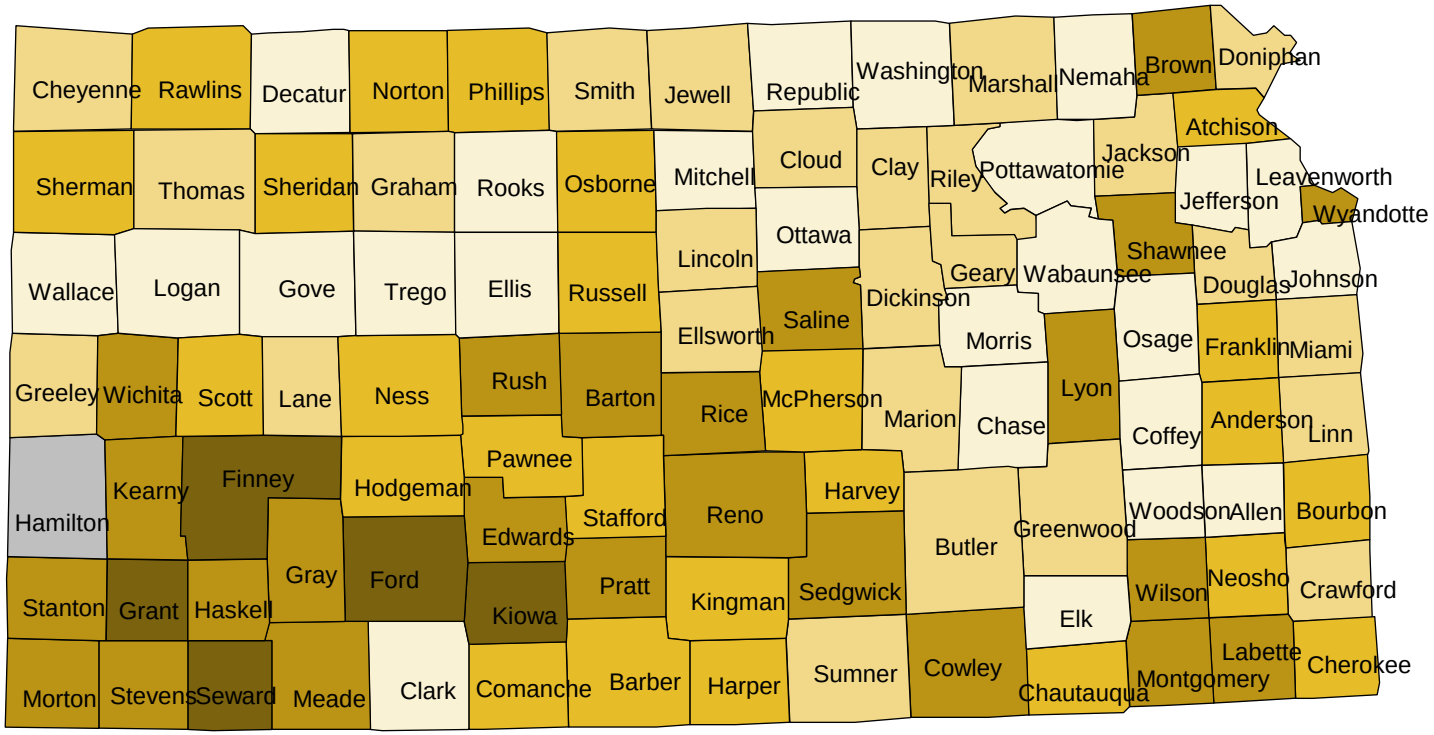
- Education is a major protective factor against child poverty.
  - When heads of households have at least a high school diploma, they earn nearly $22,000 more a year compared to those who dropped out of high school.[2]
  - The difference between earning a high school diploma and a bachelor's degree is even more remarkable as heads of households with a bachelor's degree earn nearly $55,000 more than those with a high school diploma.[2]

Education

- Nearly half of Kansas children in poverty have parents who do not have a high school diploma.[3]
- Educated parents are likely to have more developed skills for the labor market, which result in higher levels of employment and higher earnings when employed.[4]
- **Improving education and enhancing opportunities for advanced training and education is a key variable in the fight against child poverty.**

Education

- **High School Dropout**
- **Mothers without a High School Diploma**



1-25

51-75

101-105

26-50

76-100

Rank	County of Residence	Education Z-Score
1	Wabaunsee	-0.866
2	Nemaha	-0.861
3	Pottawatomie	-0.832
4	Decatur	-0.813
5	Coffey	-0.776
6	Logan	-0.736
7	Wallace	-0.735
8	Mitchell	-0.673
9	Allen	-0.656
10	Republic	-0.623
11	Woodson	-0.619
12	Johnson	-0.611
13	Washington	-0.597
14	Rooks	-0.590
15	Ellis	-0.579
16	Clark	-0.577
17	Gove	-0.557
18	Jefferson	-0.536
19	Elk	-0.516
20	Osage	-0.509
21	Morris	-0.501
22	Trego	-0.501
23	Leavenworth	-0.501
24	Chase	-0.499
25	Ottawa	-0.483
26	Geary	-0.469
27	Greeley	-0.455
28	Graham	-0.443
29	Jackson	-0.428
30	Doniphan	-0.421

Rank	County of Residence	Education Z-Score
31	Sumner	-0.412
32	Butler	-0.406
33	Smith	-0.384
34	Greenwood	-0.383
35	Ellsworth	-0.376
36	Miami	-0.372
37	Thomas	-0.350
38	Douglas	-0.342
38	Cheyenne	-0.342
40	Lincoln	-0.326
41	Riley	-0.316
42	Dickinson	-0.306
43	Marshall	-0.300
44	Clay	-0.299
45	Crawford	-0.296
46	Jewell	-0.284
47	Cloud	-0.265
48	Linn	-0.248
49	Lane	-0.243
50	Marion	-0.211
51	Anderson	-0.202
52	Norton	-0.180
53	Sherman	-0.154
54	Phillips	-0.149
55	Cherokee	-0.143
56	Pawnee	-0.137
57	Hodgeman	-0.091
58	Comanche	-0.086
59	Franklin	-0.074
60	Scott	-0.071

Rank	County of Residence	Education Z-Score
61	Atchison	-0.064
62	Russell	-0.027
63	Neosho	-0.025
64	Sheridan	-0.022
65	Rawlins	-0.017
65	Harvey	-0.017
67	Chautauqua	-0.012
68	Ness	0.003
69	Osborne	0.028
70	McPherson	0.029
71	Harper	0.061
72	Kingman	0.064
73	Barber	0.125
74	Stafford	0.129
75	Bourbon	0.140
76	Rush	0.161
77	Wilson	0.229
78	Reno	0.231
79	Lyon	0.281
80	Saline	0.301
81	Montgomery	0.330
82	Labette	0.337
83	Brown	0.360
84	Stevens	0.386
85	Rice	0.391
86	Sedgwick	0.391
87	Pratt	0.419
88	Stanton	0.435
89	Wichita	0.466
90	Kearny	0.485

Rank	County of Residence	Education Z-Score
91	Shawnee	0.548
92	Cowley	0.574
93	Morton	0.768
94	Gray	0.865
95	Meade	1.004
96	Barton	1.013
97	Edwards	1.153
98	Haskell	1.163
99	Wyandotte	1.316
100	Grant	1.332
101	Ford	1.446
102	Finney	1.493
103	Seward	1.958
104	Kiowa	4.844
N/A	Hamilton	N/A

Employment

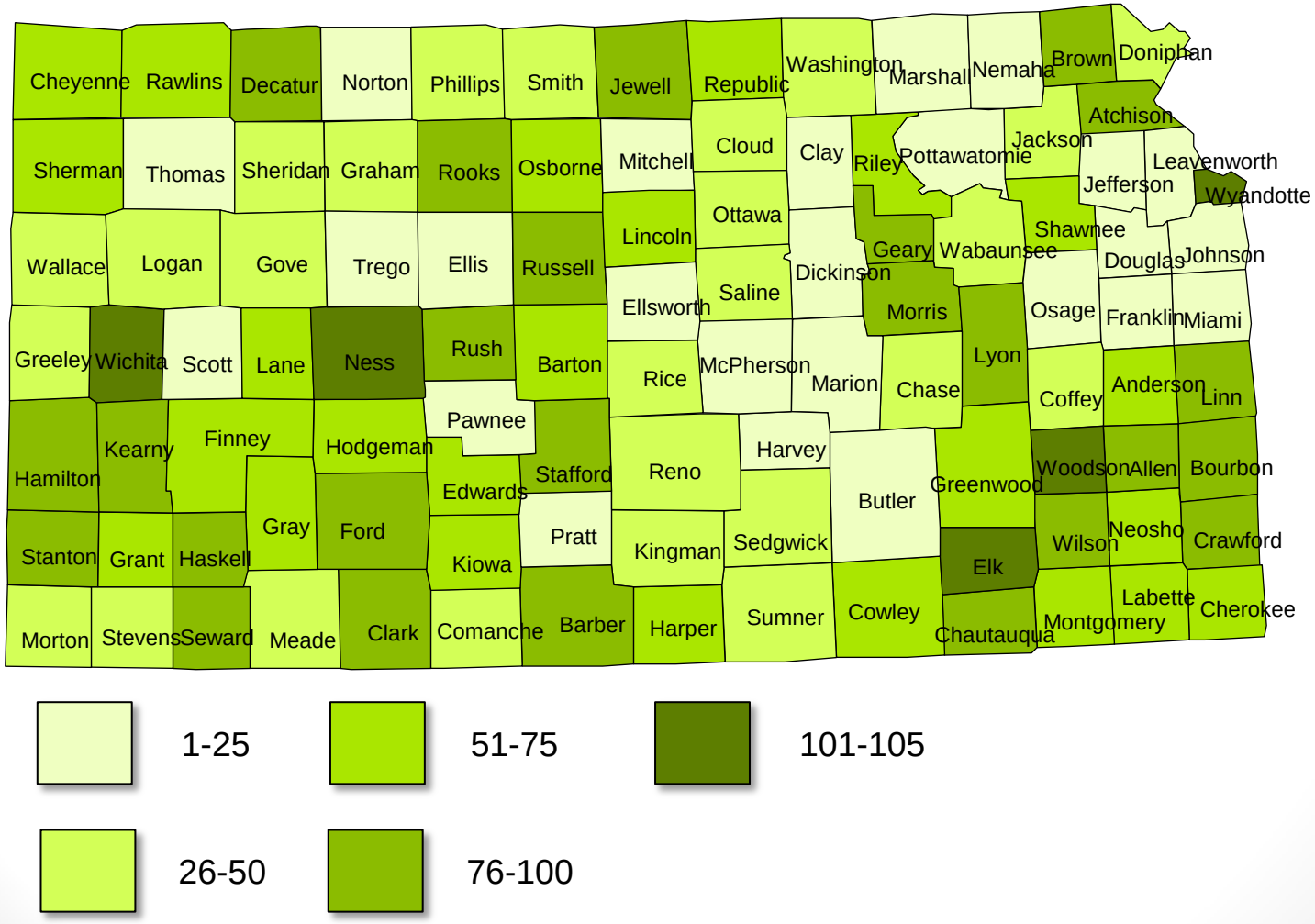
- The unemployment rate is a strong and reliable predictor of child poverty; when states have increases in unemployment, child poverty rates tend to increase.[5]
- 66% of children who are living in poverty in Kansas have parents who are unemployed or underemployed (i.e., working part-time or part-year).[6]
  - A reduced demand for less-skilled workers, however, means that it is difficult for many poor parents to find long-term, full-time job opportunities.[7]

Employment

- Parents who are working but still poor are likely to be employed in jobs that exacerbate parental stress.
  - Many of these parents have unstable and nonstandard work schedules; moreover, about 40% of low-income parents have no paid time off (sick days, medical leave, etc.).[8]
- **Increasing employment, therefore, is a key factor in reducing child poverty, but not all jobs are enough to lift families out of poverty.**

Economic Factors

- **Child Poverty**
- **Parental Unemployment**
- **Uninsured Children**



Rank	County of Residence	Economic Z-Score
1	Johnson	-1.566
2	Nemaha	-1.214
3	Ellis	-1.129
4	Miami	-1.103
5	Clay	-0.930
6	McPherson	-0.921
7	Butler	-0.902
8	Pottawatomie	-0.860
9	Trego	-0.853
10	Mitchell	-0.834
11	Ellsworth	-0.807
12	Thomas	-0.780
13	Leavenworth	-0.777
14	Pawnee	-0.641
15	Norton	-0.627
16	Marshall	-0.612
17	Harvey	-0.584
18	Scott	-0.562
19	Pratt	-0.556
20	Jefferson	-0.553
21	Dickinson	-0.539
22	Marion	-0.519
23	Franklin	-0.509
24	Douglas	-0.488
25	Osage	-0.478
26	Logan	-0.476
27	Greeley	-0.475

Rank	County of Residence	Economic Z-Score
28	Sheridan	-0.462
29	Wabaunsee	-0.441
30	Phillips	-0.440
31	Sumner	-0.417
32	Comanche	-0.416
33	Rice	-0.392
34	Doniphan	-0.370
35	Meade	-0.352
36	Cloud	-0.298
37	Coffey	-0.296
38	Washington	-0.272
39	Reno	-0.228
40	Jackson	-0.211
41	Stevens	-0.199
42	Saline	-0.190
43	Morton	-0.160
44	Smith	-0.133
45	Graham	-0.094
46	Sedgwick	-0.072
47	Wallace	-0.065
48	Ottawa	-0.048
49	Gove	-0.031
50	Kingman	-0.020
50	Chase	-0.020
52	Cheyenne	-0.017
53	Sherman	-0.015
54	Riley	0.008

Rank	County of Residence	Economic Z-Score
55	Neosho	0.036
56	Grant	0.037
57	Anderson	0.038
58	Rawlins	0.060
59	Cherokee	0.075
60	Republic	0.090
61	Cowley	0.094
62	Barton	0.105
63	Gray	0.112
64	Lincoln	0.142
65	Shawnee	0.155
66	Harper	0.192
67	Kiowa	0.228
68	Labette	0.229
69	Hodgeman	0.234
69	Edwards	0.234
71	Lane	0.252
72	Finney	0.257
73	Greenwood	0.279
74	Osborne	0.293
75	Montgomery	0.346
76	Morris	0.349
77	Wilson	0.382
78	Brown	0.383
79	Lyon	0.420
80	Atchison	0.428
81	Haskell	0.436

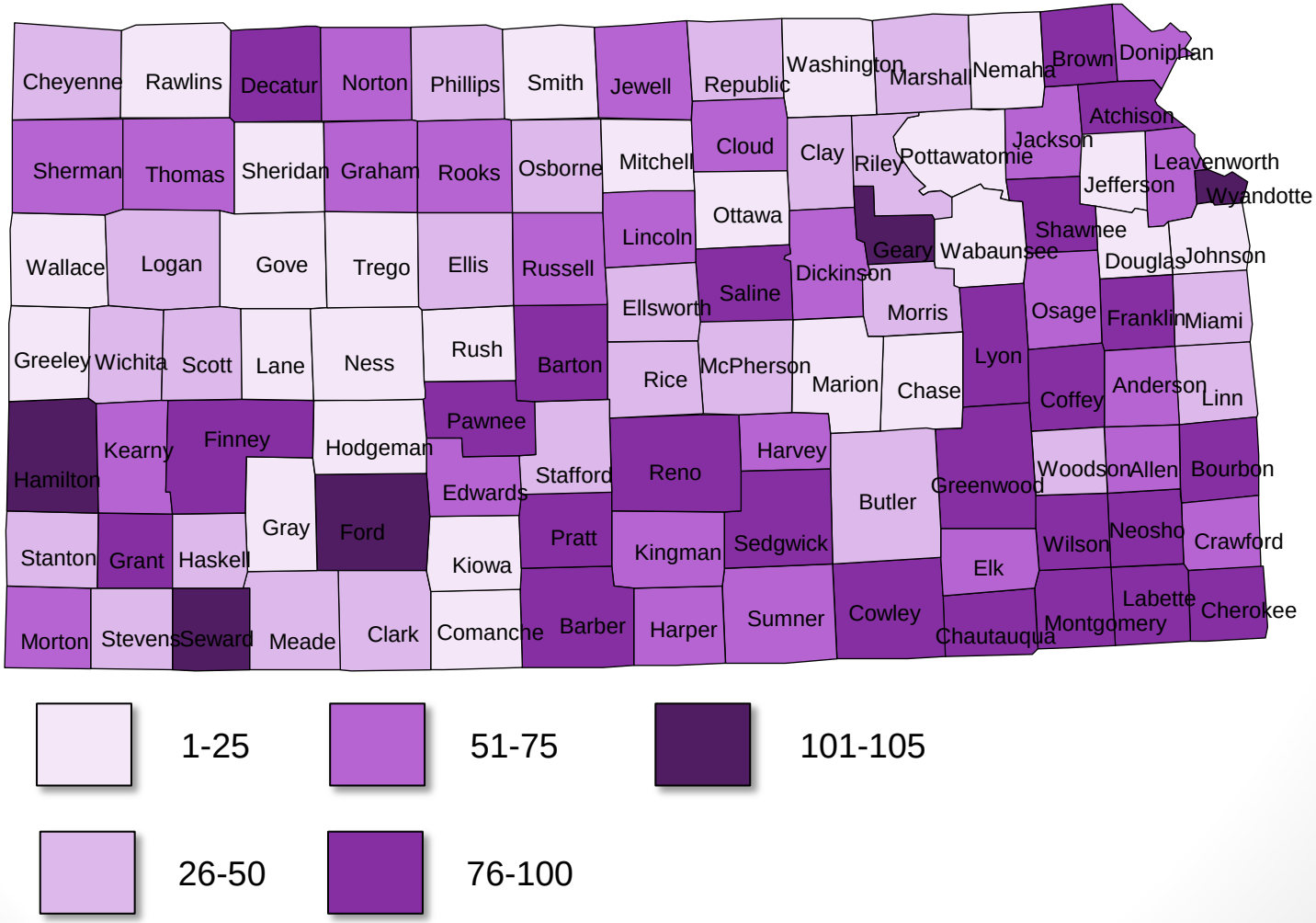
Rank	County of Residence	Economic Z-Score
82	Clark	0.449
83	Russell	0.461
84	Rooks	0.467
85	Allen	0.493
86	Seward	0.536
87	Jewell	0.541
88	Rush	0.545
89	Chautauqua	0.561
90	Bourbon	0.626
91	Geary	0.647
92	Hamilton	0.650
93	Stafford	0.659
94	Ford	0.662
95	Decatur	0.753
96	Linn	0.762
97	Kearny	0.794
98	Crawford	0.845
99	Barber	0.997
100	Stanton	1.069
101	Ness	1.076
102	Wichita	1.222
103	Elk	1.601
104	Wyandotte	1.817
105	Woodson	1.823

Family Structure

- Children in married-couple families are far less likely to experience poverty than children in cohabiting or single parent homes; being raised in a married household reduces the risk of experiencing poverty by approximately 80%.[9]
- Societal level changes, including high divorce rates, declining marriage rates, and continuously rising non-marital birth rates have increased the likelihood that children will live in poverty.[10]

Family Structure

- **Divorce**
- **Nonmarital Births**
- **Single Parent Households**
- **Teen Pregnancy**



Rank	County of Residence	Family Structure Z-Score
1	Gove	-1.806
2	Greeley	-1.628
3	Wallace	-1.512
4	Washington	-1.426
5	Trego	-1.208
6	Chase	-1.141
7	Hodgeman	-1.057
8	Kiowa	-1.048
9	Rush	-1.046
10	Lane	-1.043
11	Pottawatomie	-0.967
12	Nemaha	-0.864
13	Ottawa	-0.787
14	Marion	-0.763
15	Comanche	-0.744
16	Johnson	-0.688
17	Mitchell	-0.682
18	Sheridan	-0.680
19	Rawlins	-0.638
20	Wabaunsee	-0.624
21	Gray	-0.594
22	Ness	-0.584
23	Jefferson	-0.517
24	Douglas	-0.516
25	Smith	-0.508
26	Riley	-0.501
27	Marshall	-0.480

Rank	County of Residence	Family Structure Z-Score
28	Phillips	-0.473
29	Cheyenne	-0.461
30	McPherson	-0.455
31	Ellis	-0.450
32	Clay	-0.368
33	Stanton	-0.365
34	Republic	-0.355
35	Stafford	-0.309
36	Scott	-0.304
37	Butler	-0.284
38	Clark	-0.253
39	Logan	-0.246
40	Haskell	-0.188
41	Morris	-0.176
42	Wichita	-0.168
43	Woodson	-0.076
44	Linn	-0.070
45	Ellsworth	-0.055
46	Rice	-0.035
47	Miami	-0.032
48	Stevens	-0.018
49	Meade	0.011
50	Osborne	0.017
51	Lincoln	0.024
52	Morton	0.029
53	Rooks	0.032
54	Kingman	0.037

Rank	County of Residence	Family Structure Z-Score
55	Harvey	0.055
56	Dickinson	0.069
57	Russell	0.070
58	Jewell	0.074
59	Anderson	0.075
60	Elk	0.115
61	Jackson	0.115
62	Doniphan	0.136
63	Edwards	0.141
64	Cloud	0.166
65	Kearny	0.175
66	Thomas	0.184
67	Harper	0.214
68	Allen	0.240
69	Leavenworth	0.255
70	Graham	0.261
71	Norton	0.264
72	Osage	0.268
73	Crawford	0.293
74	Sumner	0.294
75	Sherman	0.306
76	Lyon	0.319
77	Decatur	0.338
78	Barton	0.353
78	Pawnee	0.353
80	Barber	0.363
81	Pratt	0.435

Rank	County of Residence	Family Structure Z-Score
82	Grant	0.495
83	Chautauqua	0.498
84	Greenwood	0.503
85	Brown	0.520
86	Neosho	0.526
87	Reno	0.603
88	Cherokee	0.663
89	Labette	0.672
90	Atchison	0.695
91	Franklin	0.755
92	Wilson	0.795
93	Shawnee	0.866
94	Bourbon	0.875
95	Saline	0.889
96	Finney	0.919
97	Cowley	1.003
98	Coffey	1.045
99	Sedgwick	1.059
100	Montgomery	1.140
101	Ford	1.244
102	Wyandotte	1.489
103	Hamilton	1.765
104	Geary	2.021
105	Seward	2.068

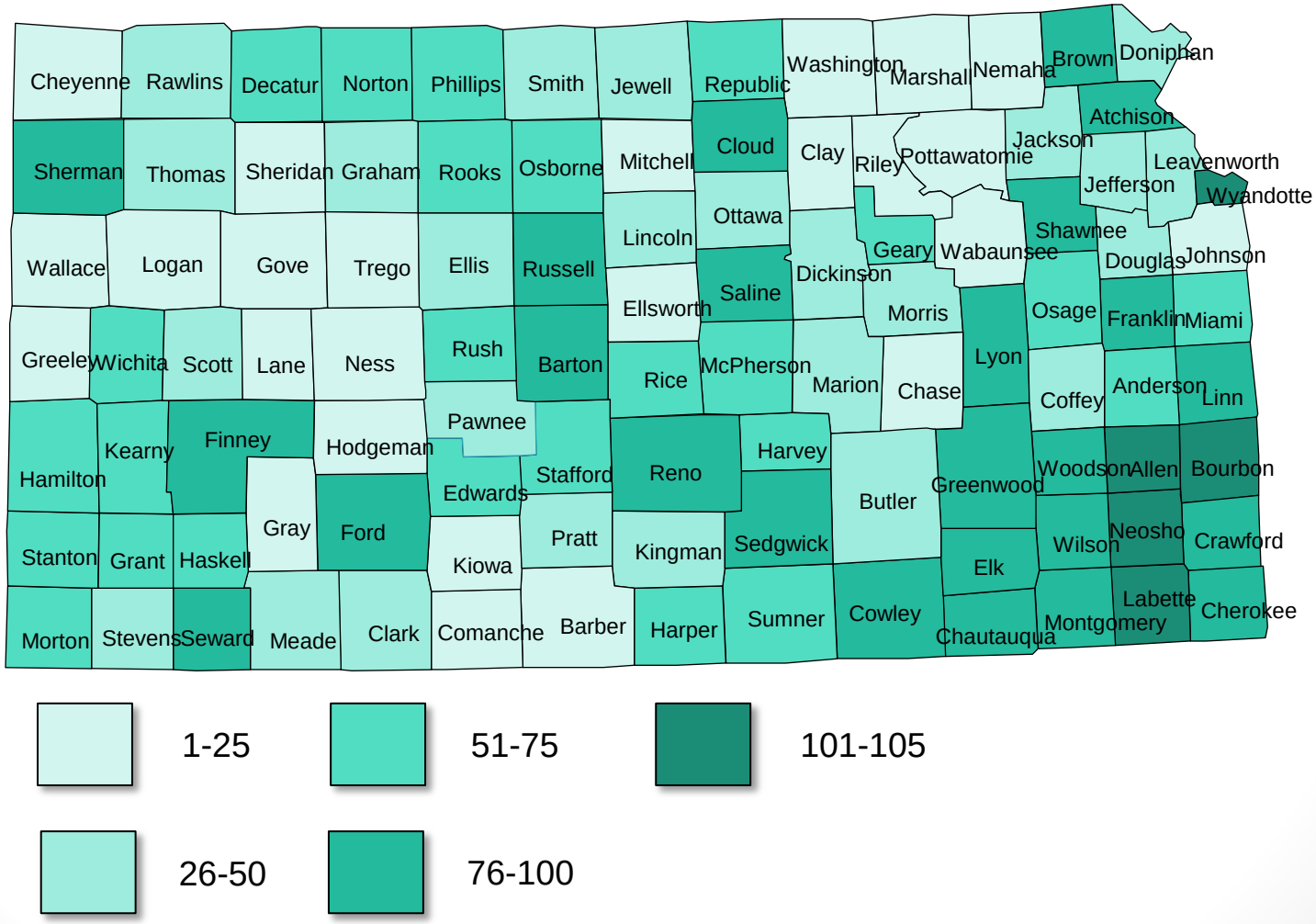
Linking the Three

- Education, employment, and family structure are inextricably linked to each other.
  - For example, graduating from high school is associated with more consistent employment later in life.[11]
  - The decline in work rates among males plays a role in marriage rates; that is, men with low work rates lack the economic stability that is conducive to family formation.[12]
- **Giving attention to the unique contribution of each factor, the interplay between factors, and taking into consideration racial and ethnic disparities within each factor may inform policies that can ultimately strengthen children's economic position.**

OTHER DOMAINS

Aid Programs

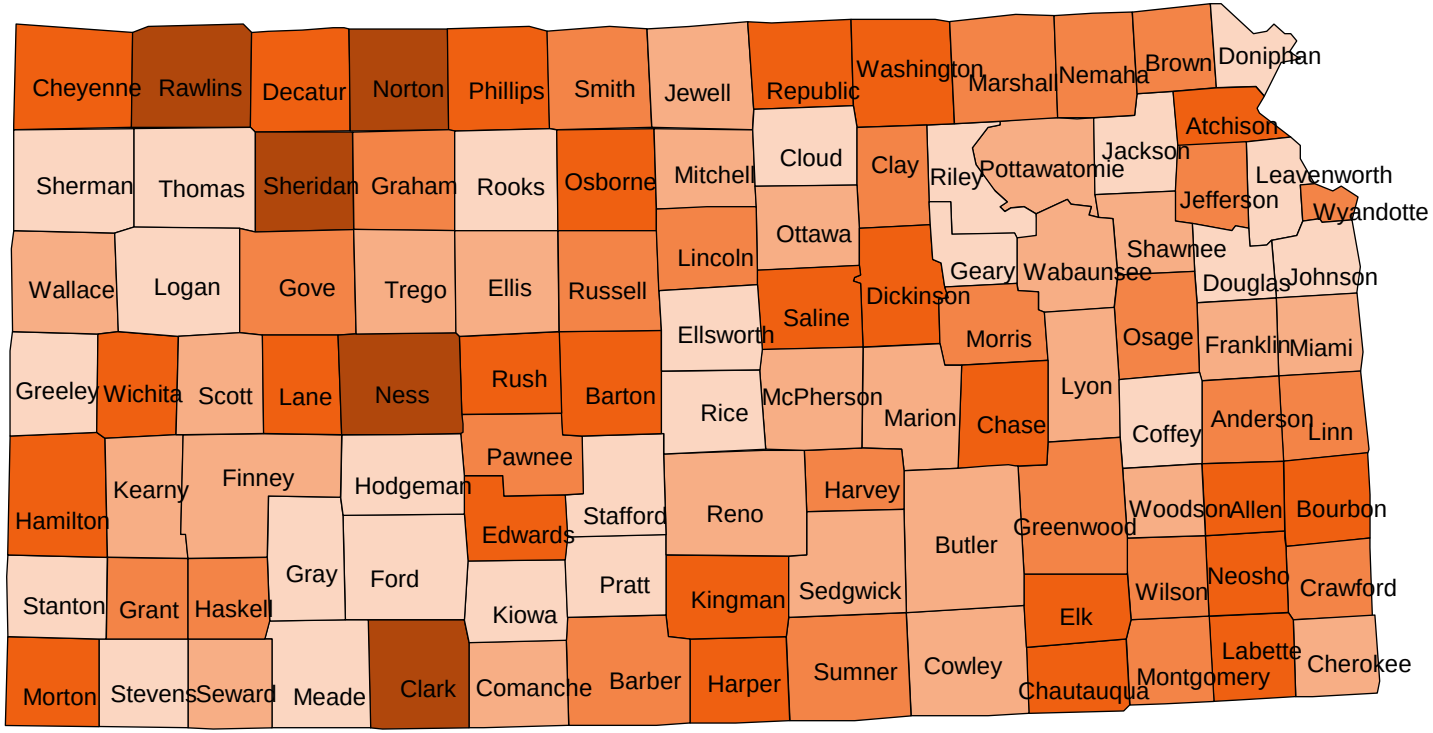
- **Childcare**
- **Free & Reduced Lunch**
- **Medicaid**
- **SNAP**
- **TANF**



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

Health

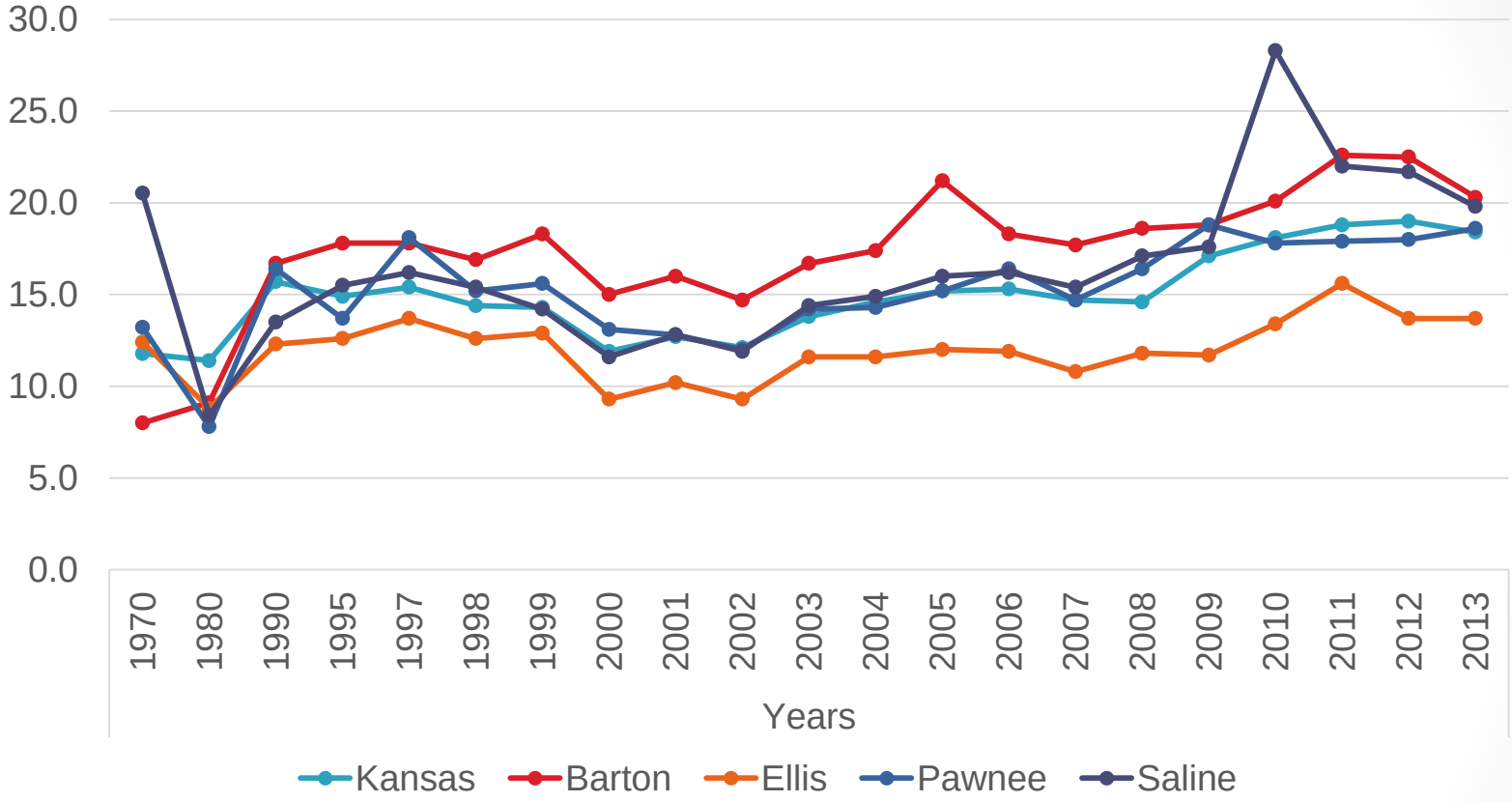
- **Infant Mortality**
- **Low Birth Weight Babies**
- **Youth Binge Drinking**
- **Youth Tobacco Use**



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

CHILD POVERTY

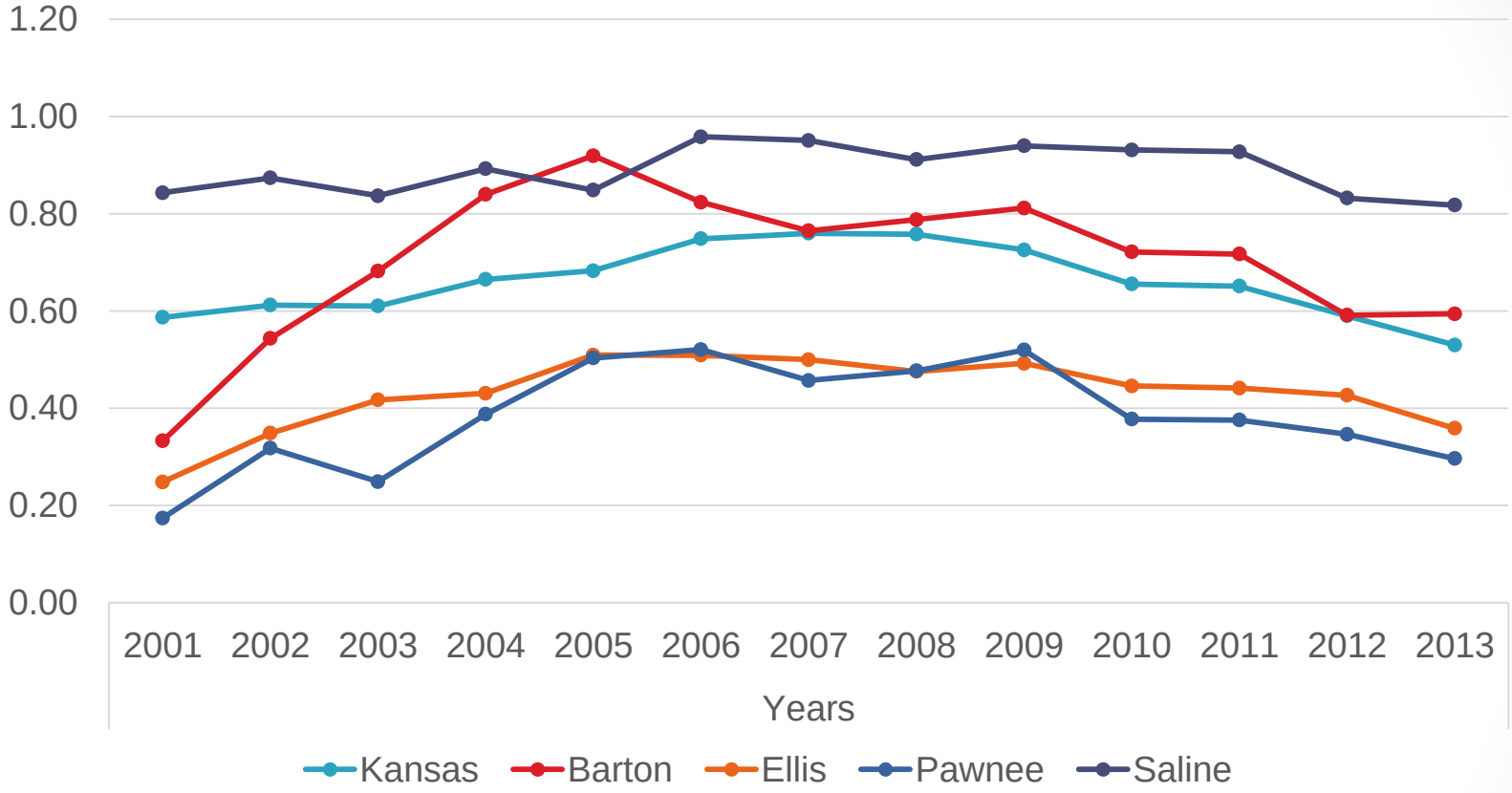
Child Poverty



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

CHILDCARE ASSISTANCE

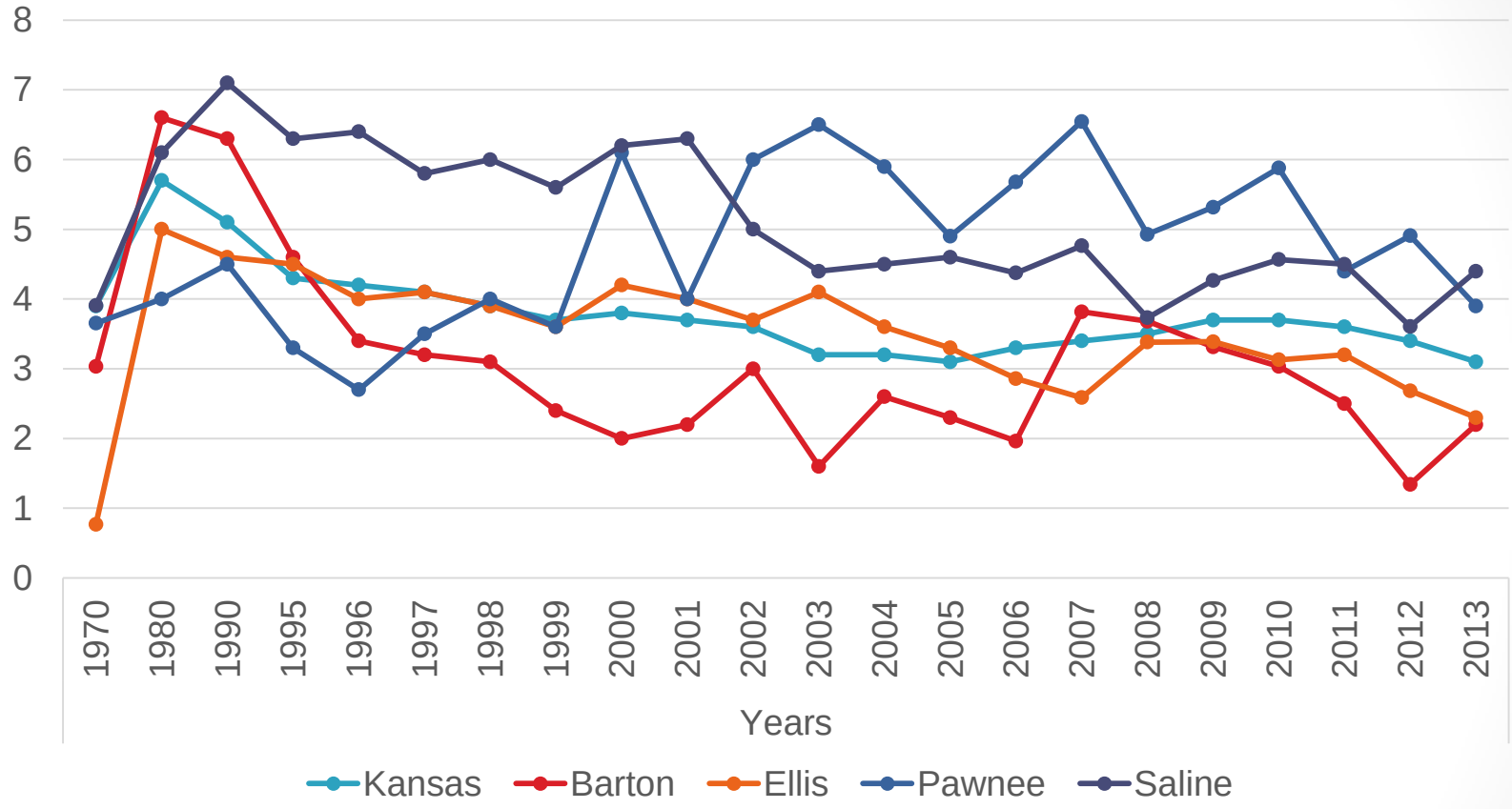
Child Care Assistance



The average number of individuals per month receiving Child Care benefits out of the total population.

DIVORCE

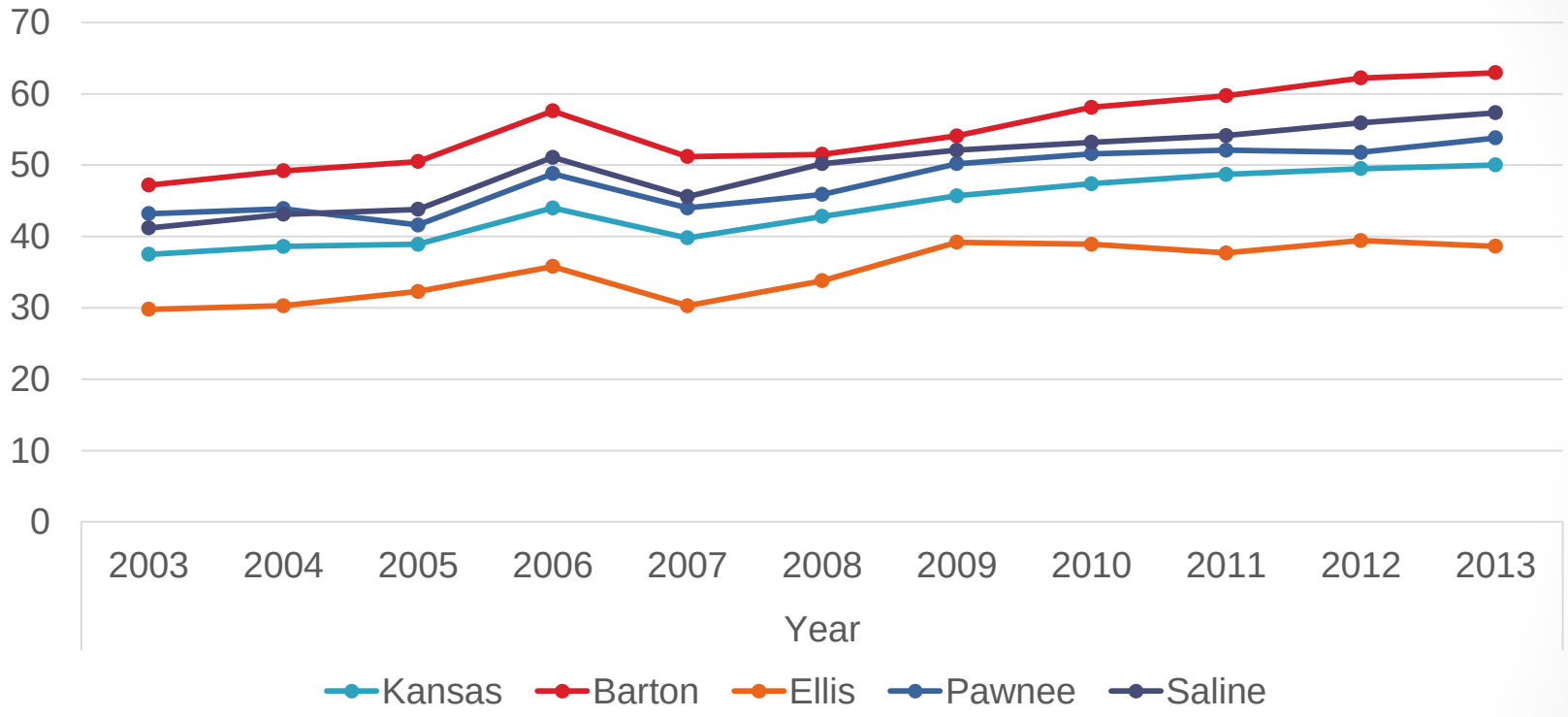
Divorce



The total number of divorces and annulments out of total population times 1000.

FREE & REDUCED LUNCH

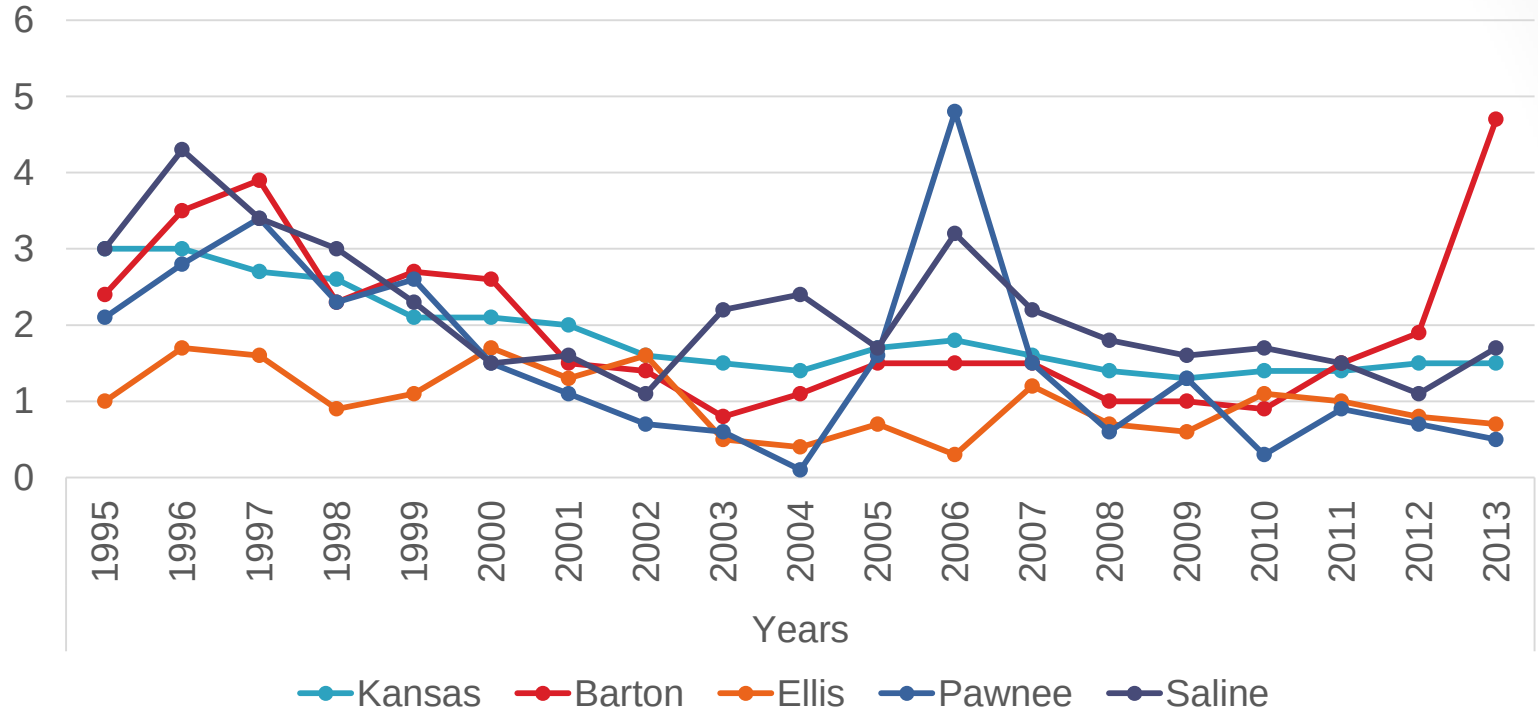
Free & Reduced Lunch Program Enrollment



Enrollment represents school total headcount enrollment as of September 20th of each year

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT

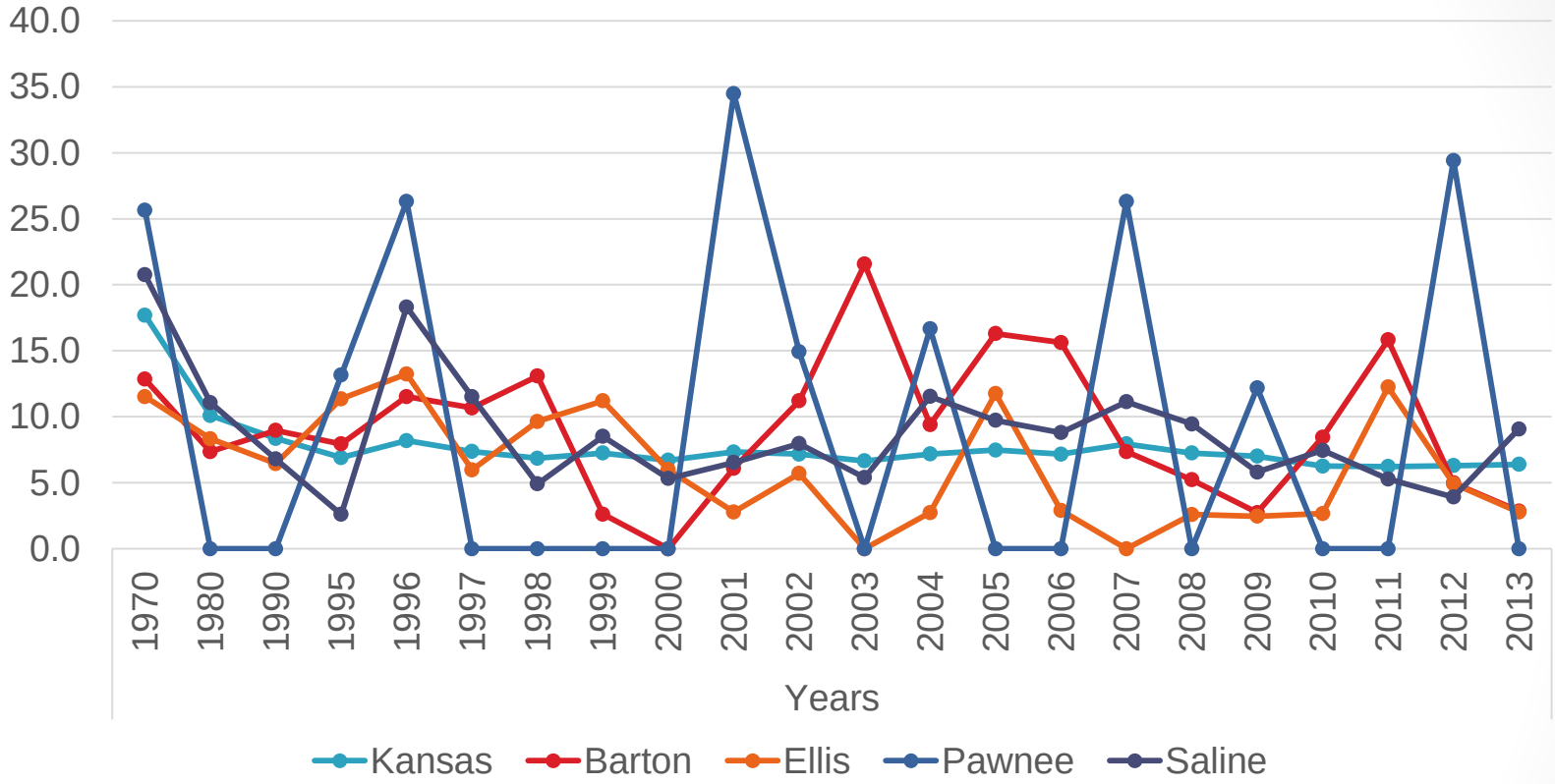
High School Dropout



Yearly total dropouts divided by the total enrollment of grades 7-12. Dropouts are not synonymous with “not graduating.” Year reported refers to year in which the school year began; for 2012, this refers to the 2012-2013 academic year.

INFANT MORTALITY

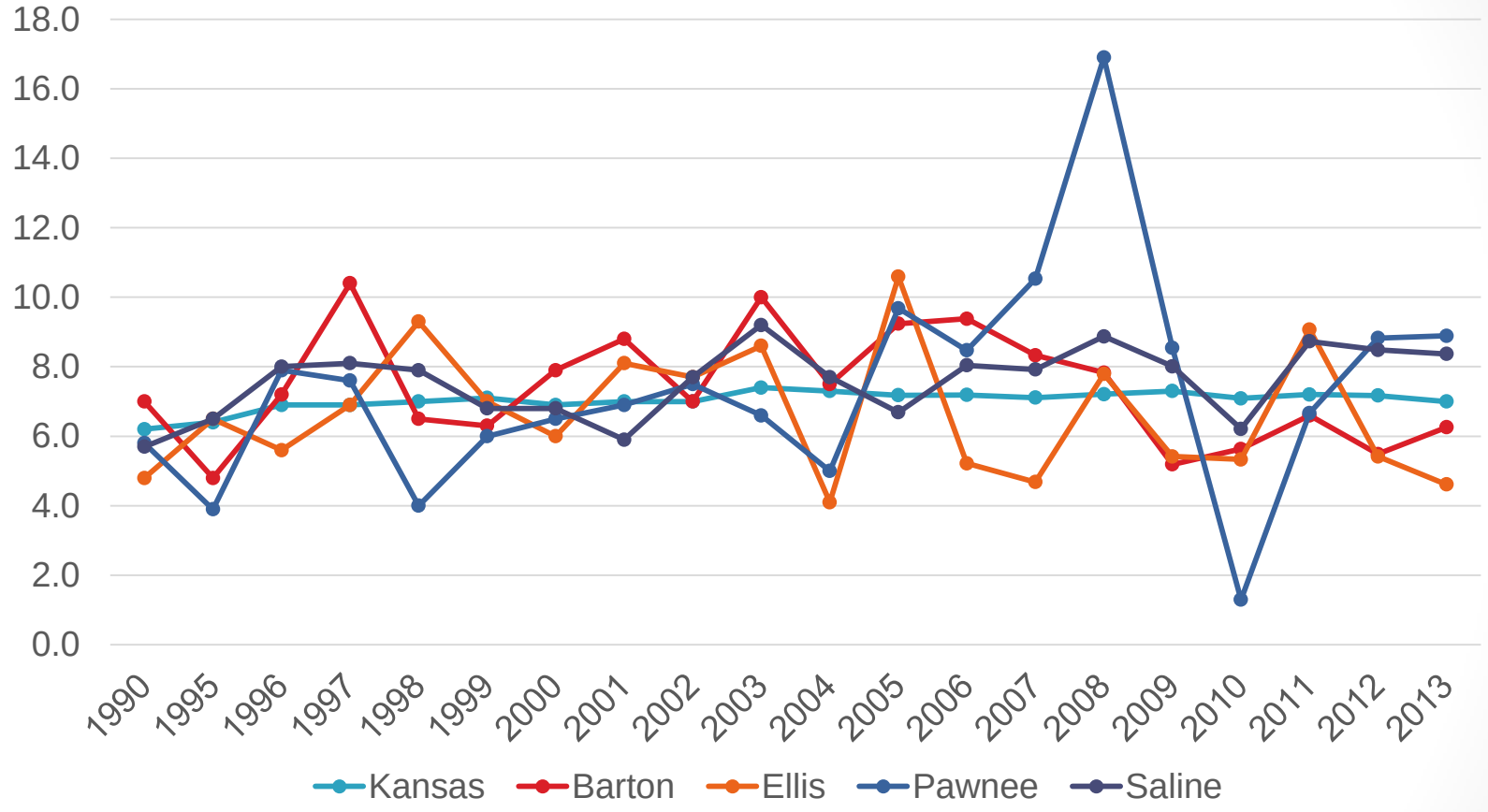
Infant Mortality



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.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES

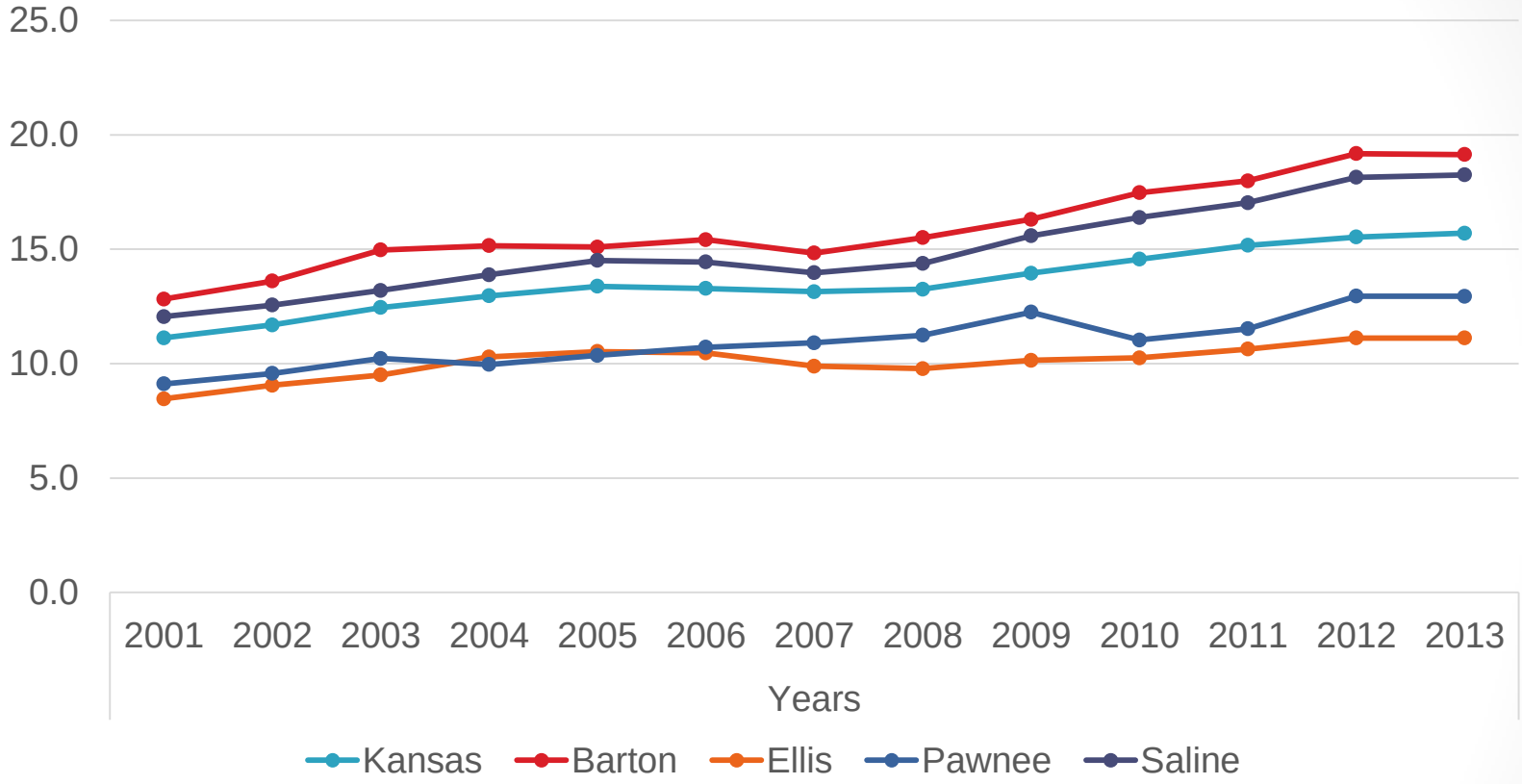
Low Birthweight Babies



The percentage of live births weighing less than 5.5 pounds out of total live births.

MEDICAID ENROLLMENT

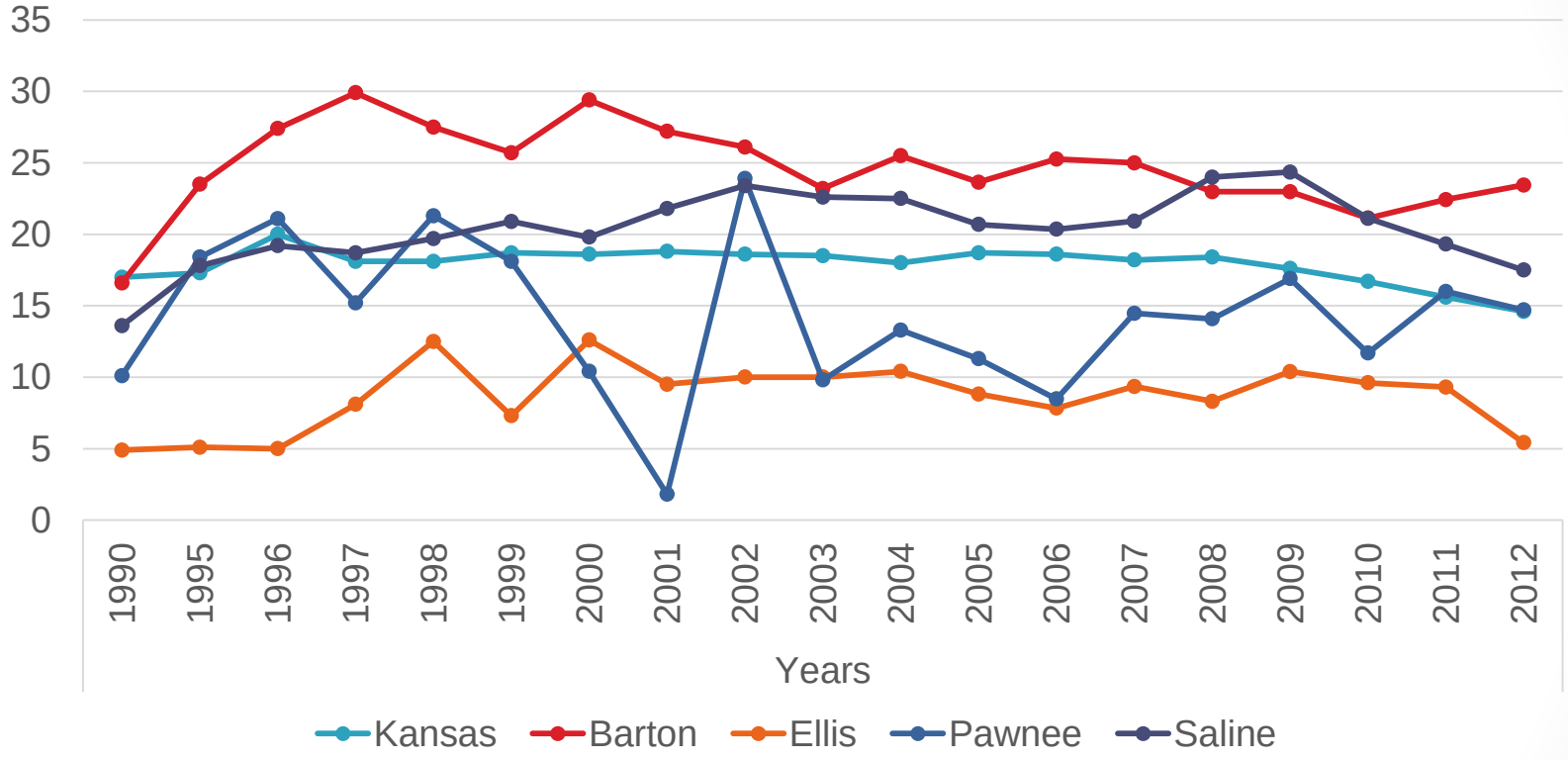
Medicaid Enrollment



The unique (unduplicated) number of individuals that received Medicaid benefits out of the total population.

MOTHERS WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

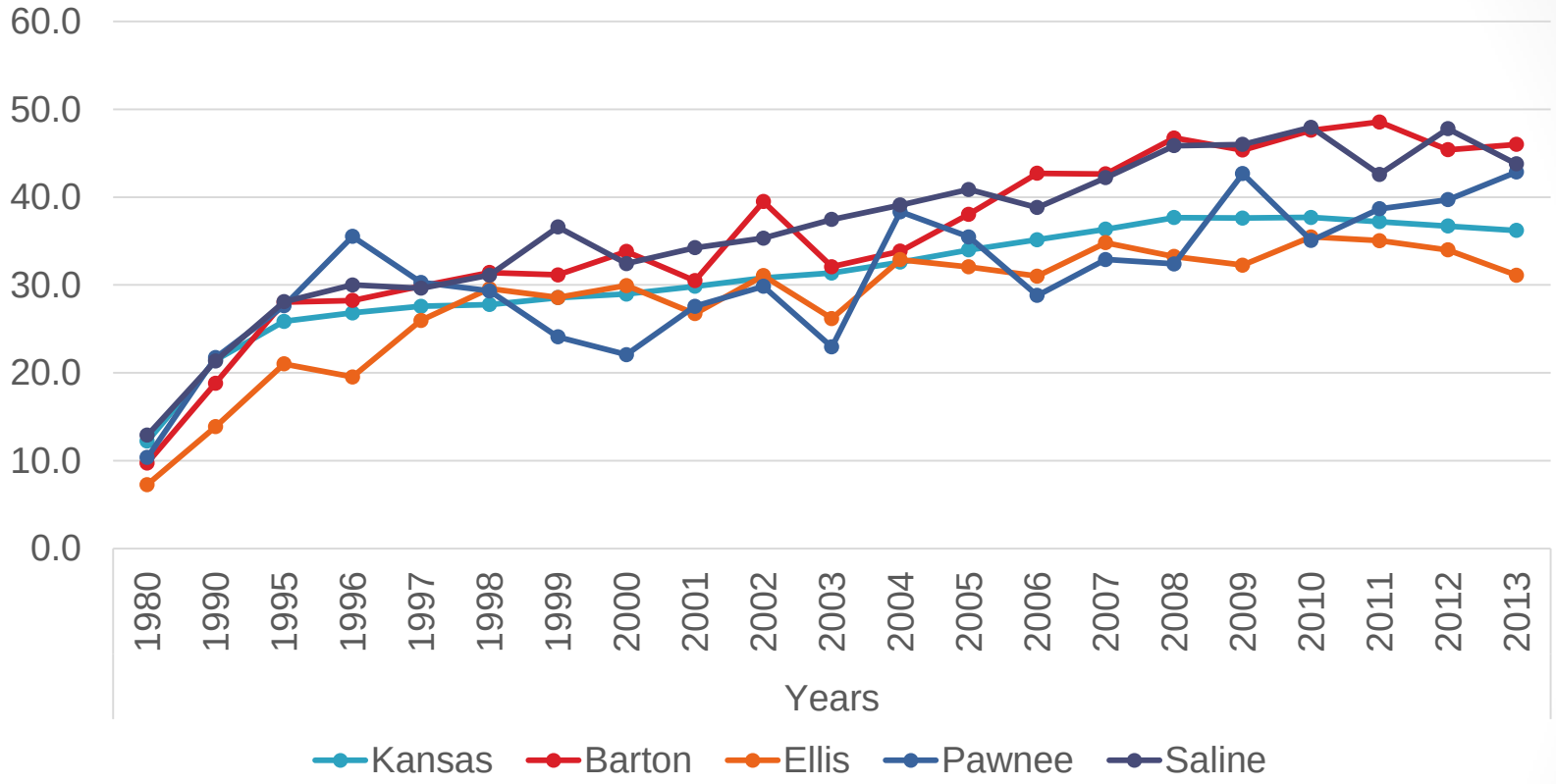
Mothers without a High school diploma



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

NONMARITAL BIRTHS

Nonmarital Births

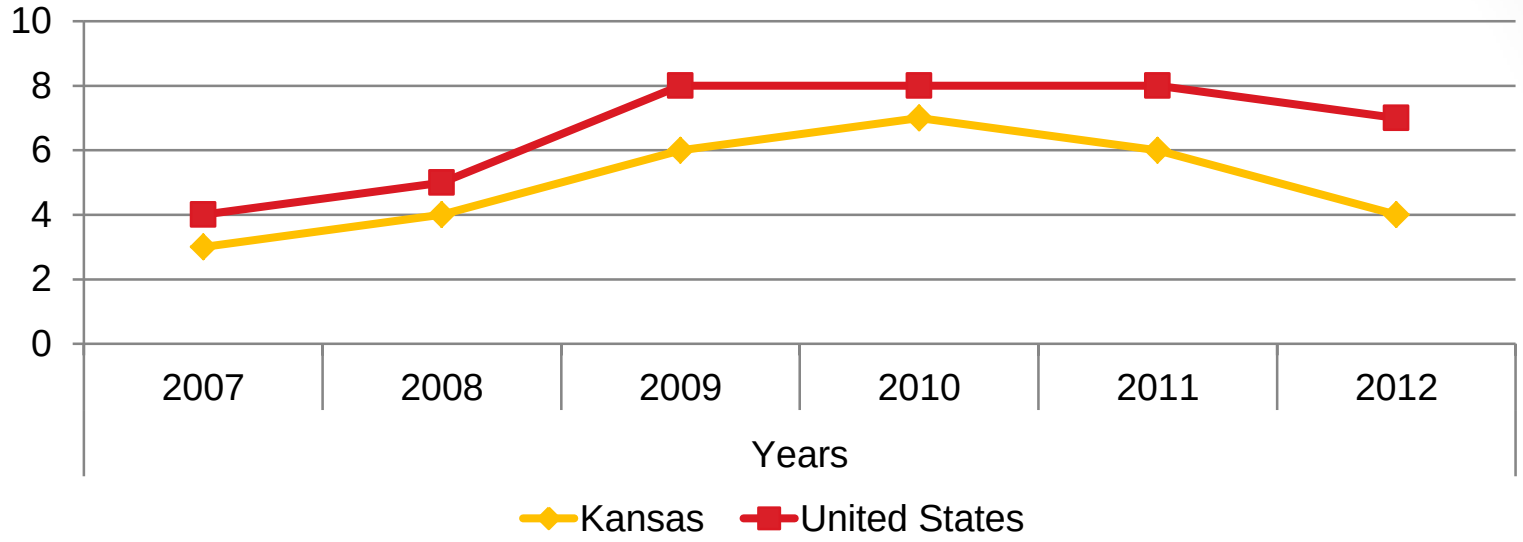


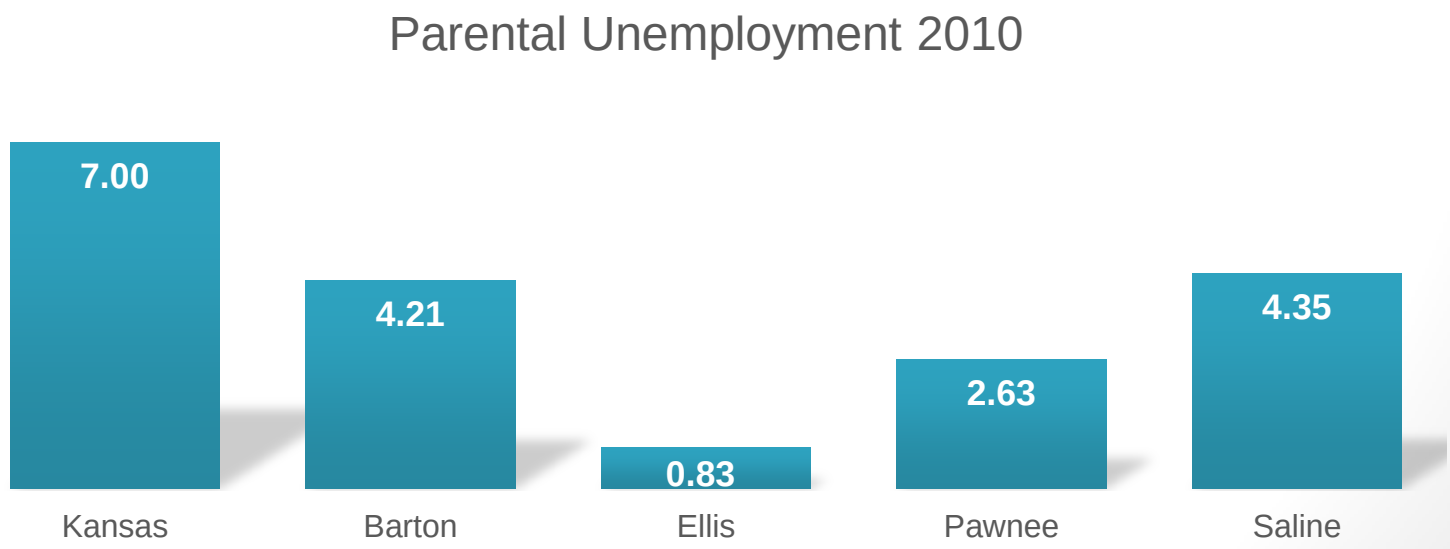
A birth occurring to a mother who is not married at the time of conception or at the time of the birth or any time between conception and birth. Calculated rate by taking the total number of nonmarital births divided by total live births times 100.

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 divided by families and subfamilies with own children under the age of 18 times 100.

Parental Unemployment

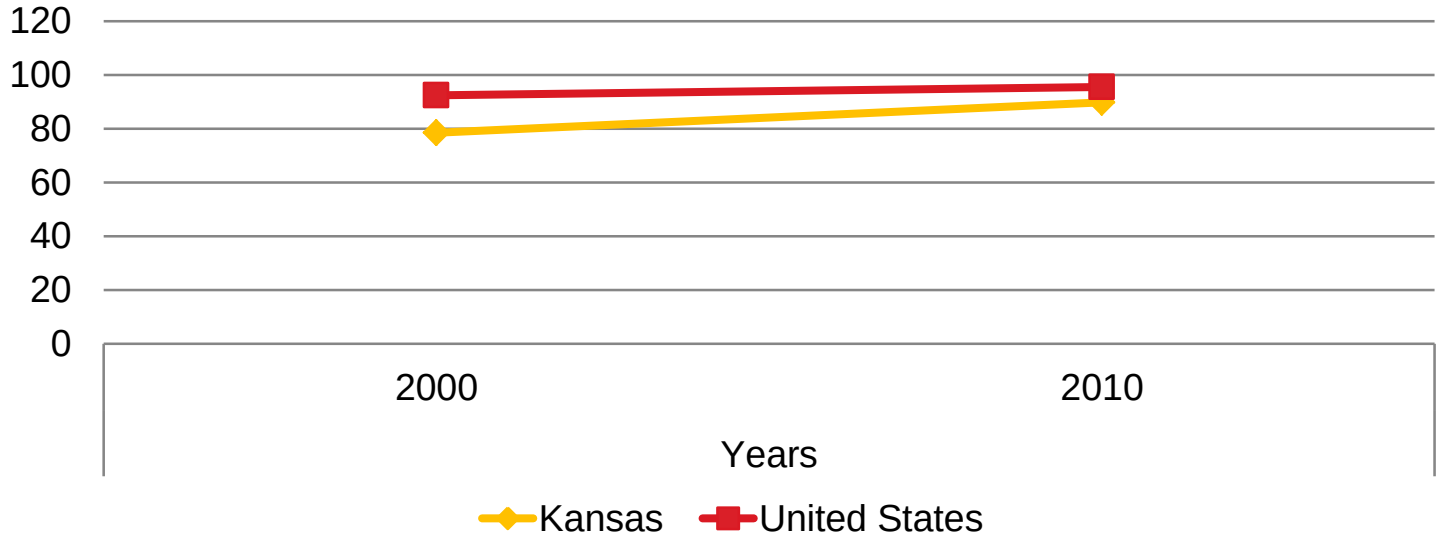




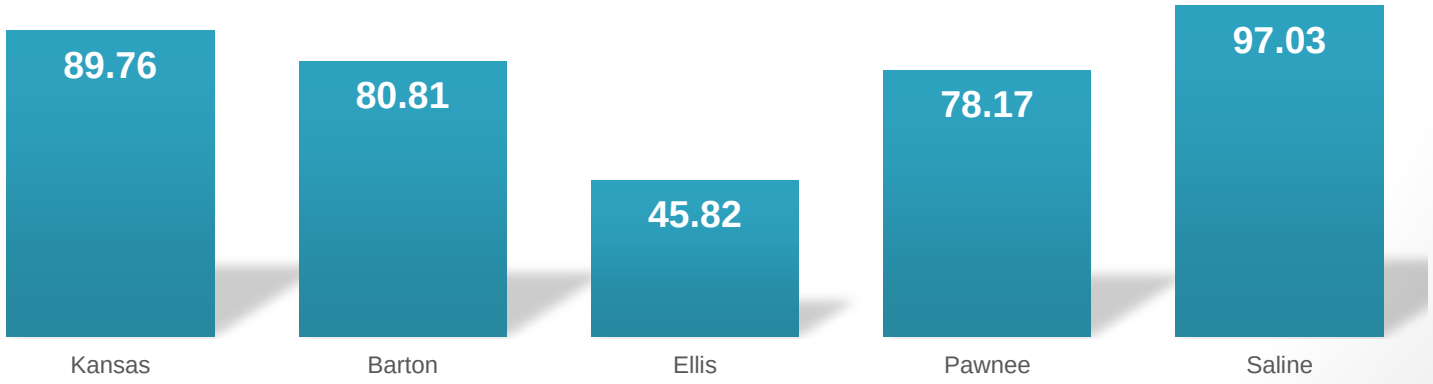
SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

Households with only one parent present with own children divided by the total number of households times 1000.

Single Parent Households

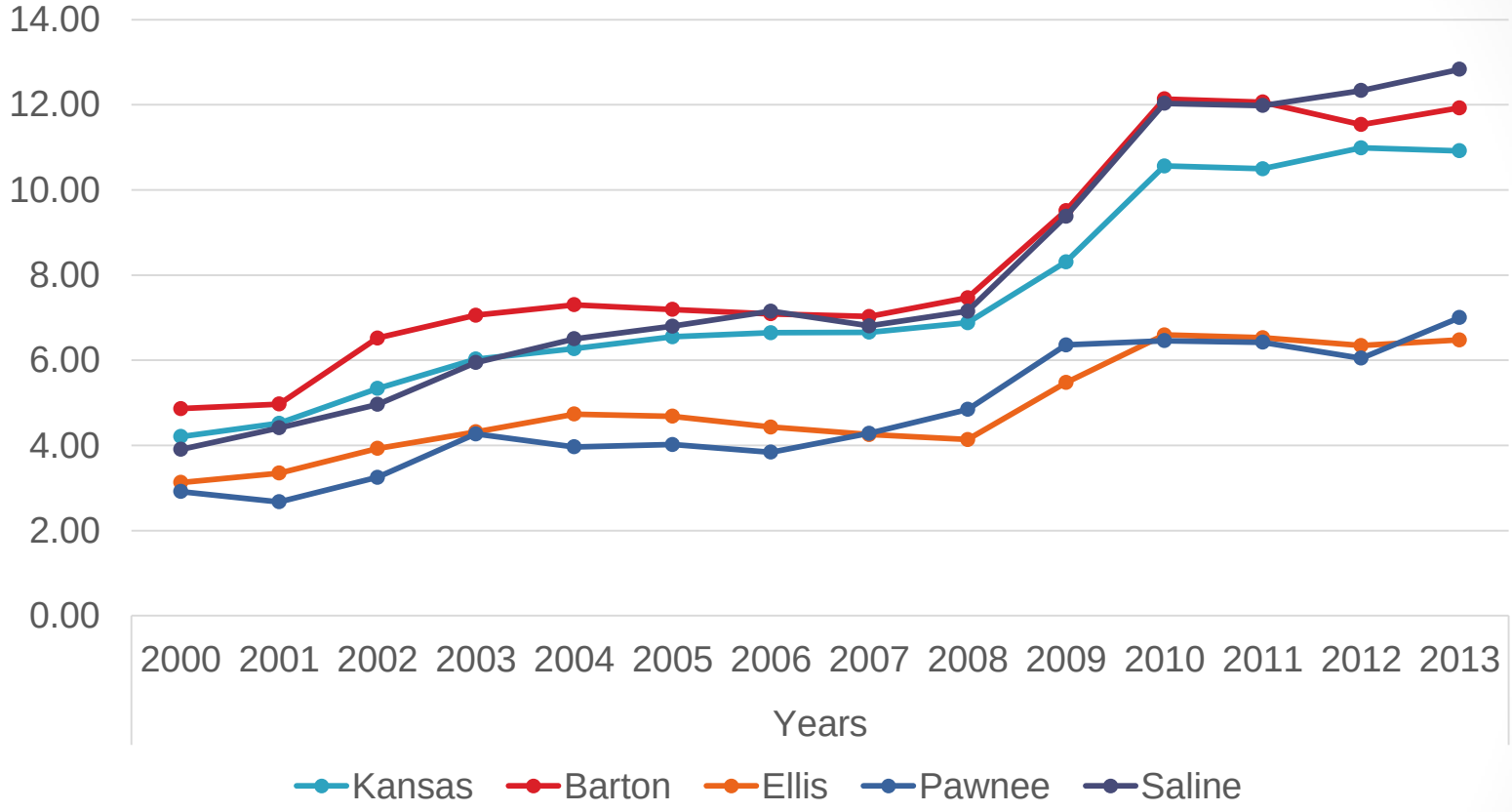


Single Parent Household 2010 (rate per 1,000)



SNAP ENROLLMENT

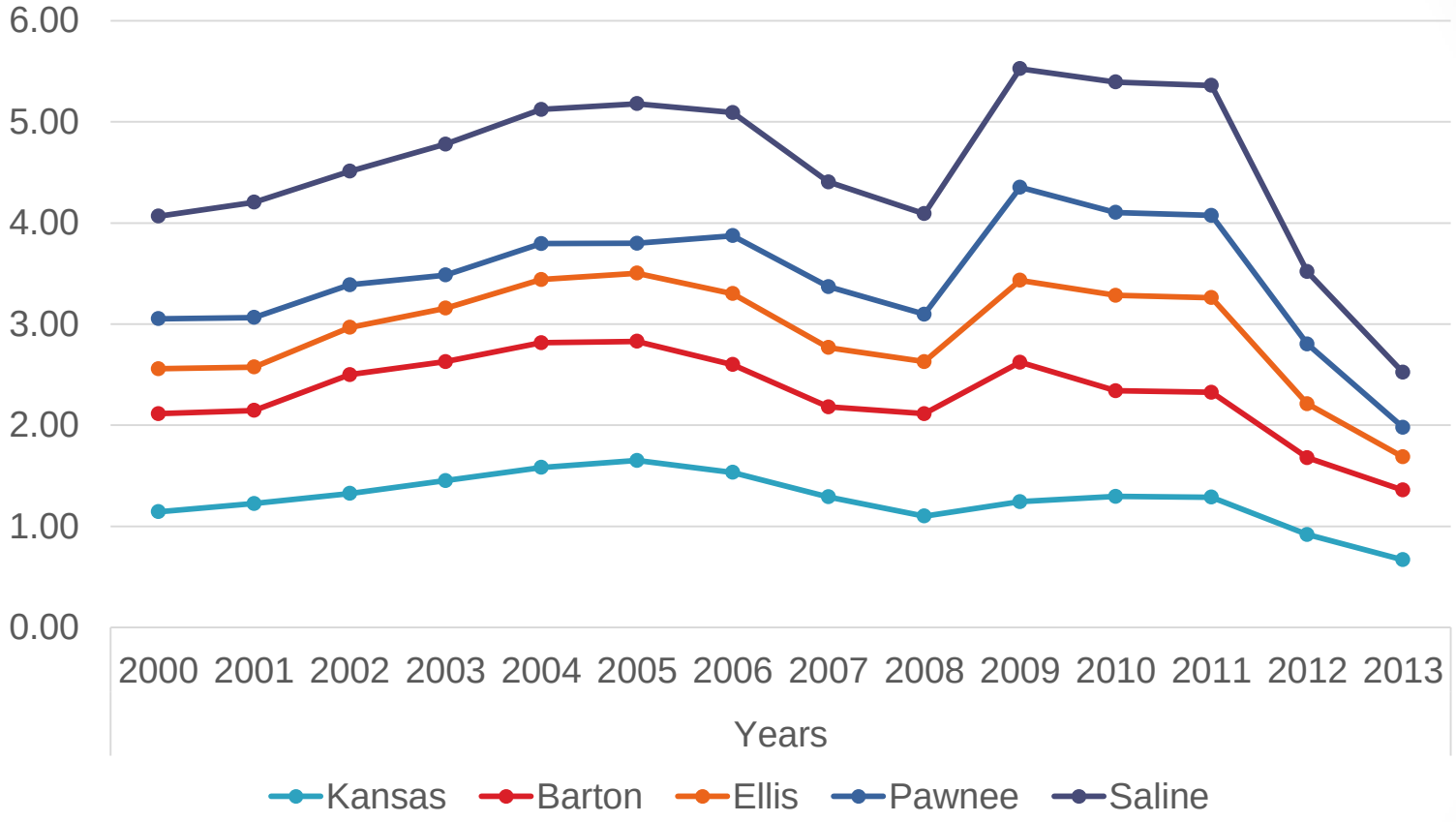
SNAP Enrollment



The average number of individuals per month receiving SNAP benefits out of the total population.

TANF ENROLLMENT

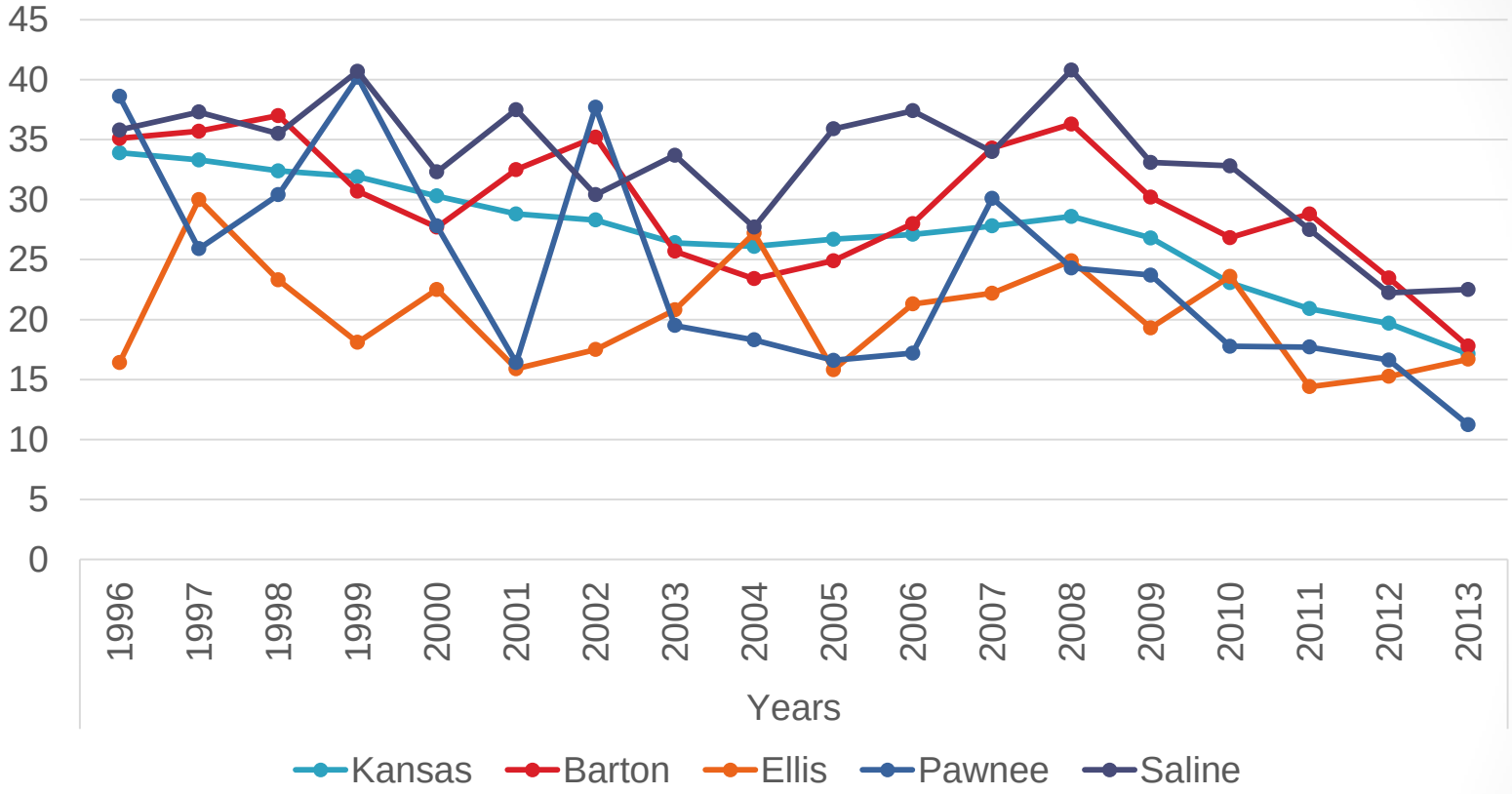
TANF Enrollment



The average number of individuals per month receiving TANF benefits out of the total population.

TEEN PREGNANCY

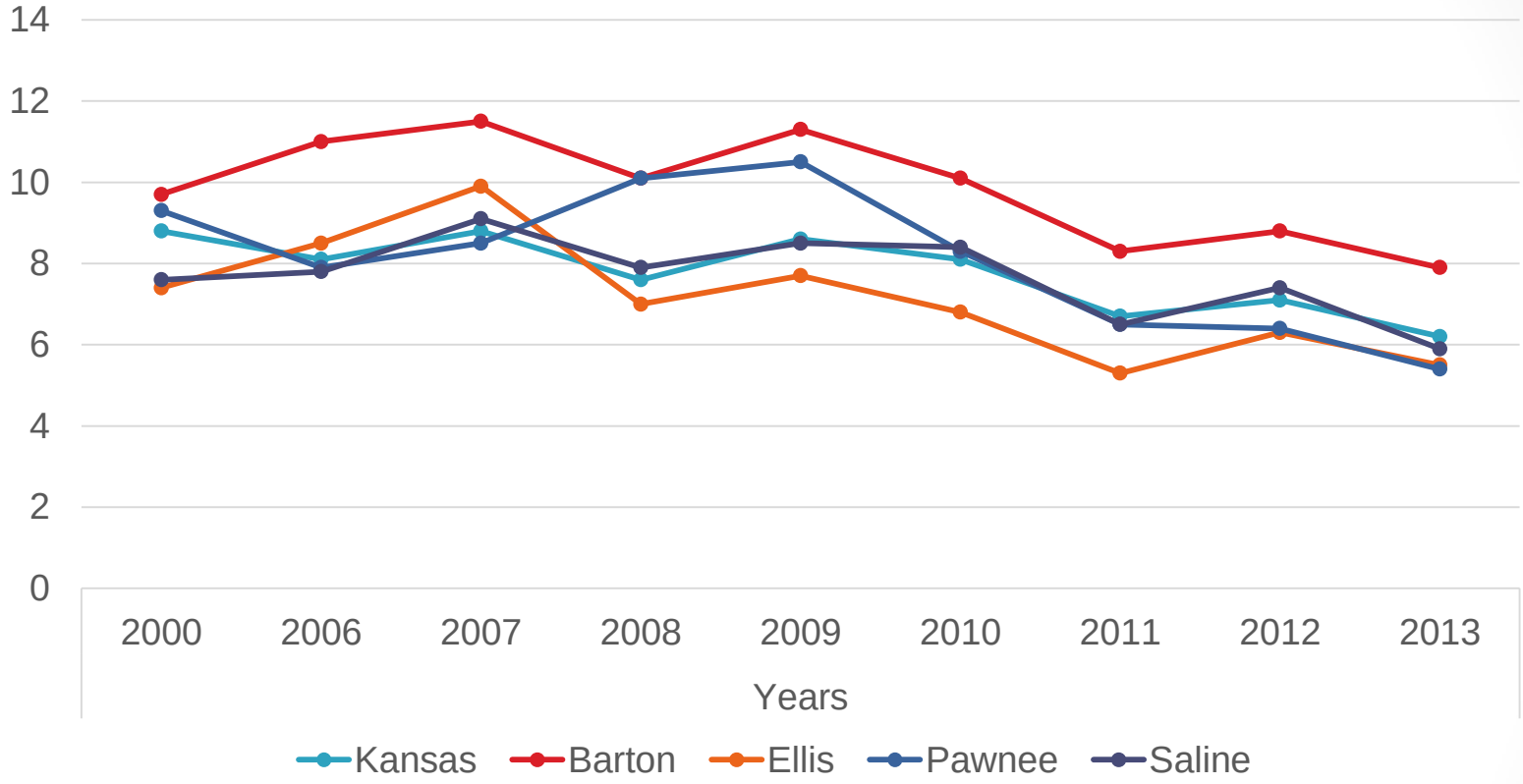
Teen Pregnancy



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.

UNINSURED CHILDREN

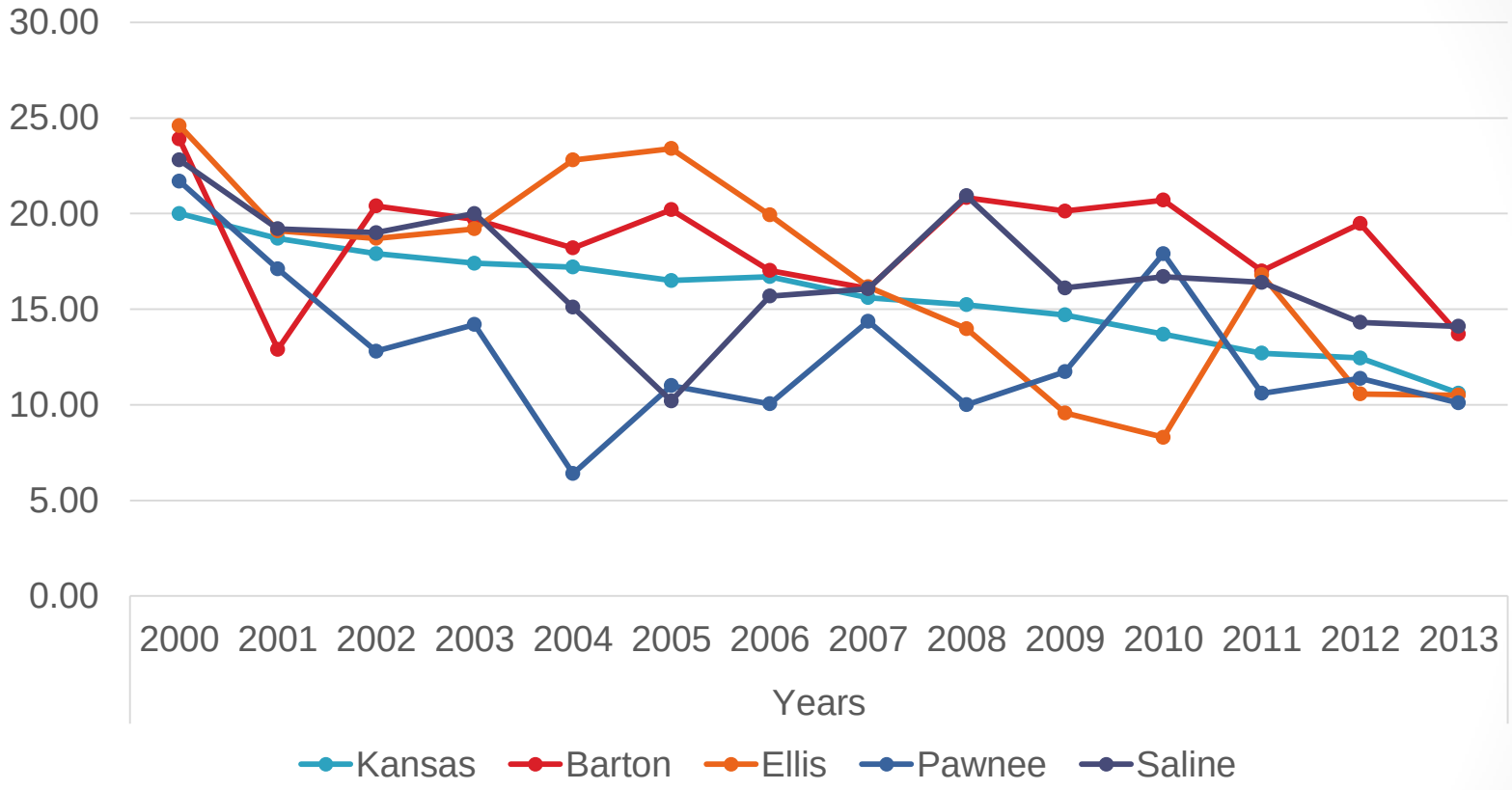
Uninsured Children



The number of uninsured children* out of the total population of children.
*Children were defined as “under age 18” in 2000, but “under age 19” for 2006-2010.

YOUTH BINGE DRINKING

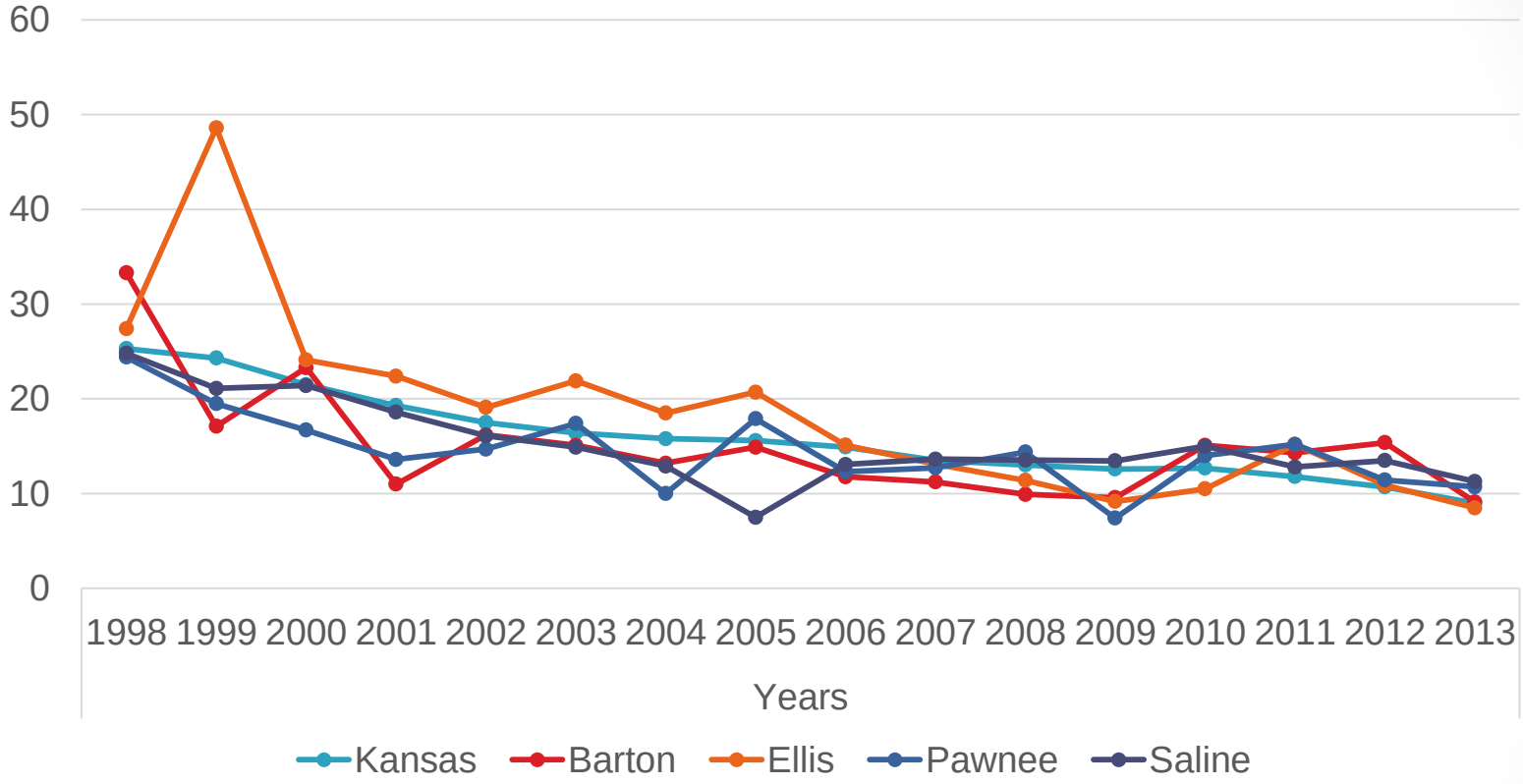
Youth Binge Drinking



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.

YOUTH TOBACCO USE

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.

References

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