



Kansas Child & Family Wellbeing Indicators

Kansas State
University
&
Department for
Children and
Families

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The health and wellbeing of children and families is vital for a healthy state and nation.

- Purpose: To provide an overview of *State Level Trends* and a *County by County Comparison* on a number of indicators of child and family wellbeing.

INDICATORS

- Data related to 18 indicators of child and family well-being were obtained by State and by County:

CHILD POVERTY

CHILDCARE

DIVORCE

FREE & REDUCED LUNCH

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT

INFANT MORTALITY

LACK OF MATERNAL

EDUCATION

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES

MEDICAID

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK BIRTHS

PARENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT

SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

SNAP

TANF

TEEN PREGNANCY

UNINSURED CHILDREN

YOUTH BINGE DRINKING

YOUTH TOBACCO USE

STATE LEVEL DATA

- In 2010, 18.1% of Kansas children were living in poverty. This represents a 53.4% increase in the percent of children living in poverty compared to 1970.
- In 2010, 47.4% of Kansas children were enrolled in free and reduced school lunch programs.
- In 2010, 37.7% of all births in Kansas were to unmarried parents, compared to 12.2% of all births in 1980. This represents a 209% increase in the percent of Kansas babies born to unmarried parents.
- Since 2000, there has been a 150% increase in the percent of the population enrolled in the state's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and since 2001 a 37% increase in the percent of the population enrolled in Medicaid.

STATE LEVEL DATA

- As they have nationwide, divorce rates in Kansas have decreased from their peak in the early 1980s, but have leveled off and have remained steady since the mid-1990s.
- Several indicators have evidenced significant decreases:
 - 53% decrease in the high school dropout rate since 1995
 - 64% decrease in the infant mortality rate since 1970
 - 32% decrease in the teen pregnancy rate since 1996
 - 36.5% decrease in the percent of youth binge drinking since 2000
 - 53% decrease in youth tobacco use since 1998.

WHY RANK KANSAS COUNTIES?

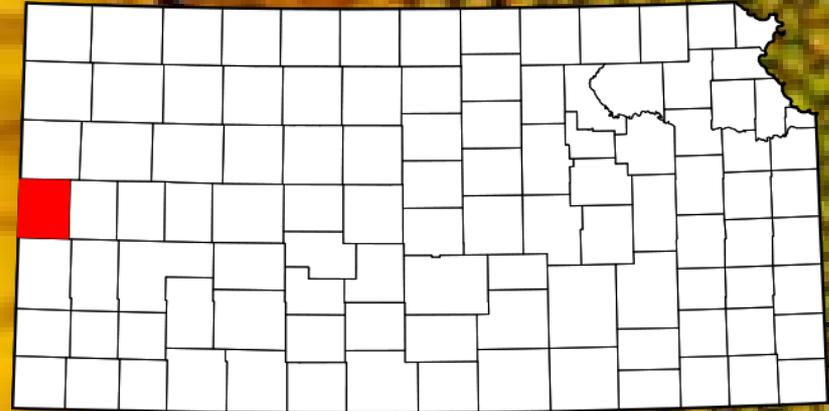
- The ranking system provides an overall picture of the status of each county on each child and family wellbeing indicator compared to the other 104 counties as well as an overall composite ranking.
- This information could be useful to counties when developing policies, programs, and initiatives in order to strengthen child and family wellbeing in their region.
- The ranking system could assist counties in targeting priority areas.

RANK	COUNTY	Z-Score	RANK	COUNTY	Z-Score	RANK	COUNTY	Z-Score
1	Greeley	-0.89	36	Graham	-0.24	71	Barber	0.23
2	Johnson	-0.87	36	Miami	-0.24	72	Stanton	0.24
2	Trego	-0.87	38	Scott	-0.22	73	Harper	0.25
4	Sheridan	-0.83	38	Pawnee	-0.22	74	Morton	0.28
4	Washington	-0.83	40	Clay	-0.20	75	Lyon	0.30
6	Wallace	-0.80	41	Harvey	-0.19	76	Greenwood	0.31
7	Nemaha	-0.78	42	Jackson	-0.17	77	Kearny	0.32
8	Wabaunsee	-0.74	42	Rice	-0.17	78	Crawford	0.33
9	Lane	-0.69	42	Dickinson	-0.17	79	Reno	0.35
10	Pottawatomie	-0.66	42	Smith	-0.17	80	Wichita	0.36
11	Ellis	-0.61	46	Kingman	-0.16	81	Barton	0.40
11	Ellsworth	-0.61	47	Phillips	-0.15	81	Sherman	0.40
13	Gove	-0.60	48	Osage	-0.14	83	Elk	0.48
14	McPherson	-0.59	48	Osborne	-0.14	84	Brown	0.50
14	Riley	-0.59	50	Doniphan	-0.13	84	Cherokee	0.50
16	Jewell	-0.58	51	Lincoln	-0.08	86	Chautauqua	0.51
16	Marion	-0.58	52	Clark	-0.07	87	Cowley	0.53
18	Douglas	-0.51	53	Comanche	-0.06	87	Kiowa	0.53
19	Ness	-0.46	54	Rawlins	-0.01	89	Allen	0.54
20	Jefferson	-0.45	55	Rooks	0.00	90	Russell	0.55
20	Logan	-0.45	56	Sumner	0.01	91	Atchison	0.56
22	Mitchell	-0.43	57	Rush	0.02	92	Sedgwick	0.57
23	Gray	-0.42	57	Chase	0.02	93	Saline	0.58
24	Hodgeman	-0.41	59	Coffey	0.07	94	Wilson	0.61
25	Leavenworth	-0.40	60	Stevens	0.09	95	Hamilton	0.67
26	Butler	-0.39	61	Edwards	0.10	96	Finney	0.68
27	Morris	-0.36	62	Stafford	0.12	96	Montgomery	0.68
28	Meade	-0.33	63	Cloud	0.13	98	Shawnee	0.69
29	Thomas	-0.31	64	Anderson	0.14	99	Neosho	0.74
29	Cheyenne	-0.31	65	Franklin	0.15	100	Ford	0.84
31	Marshall	-0.30	66	Decatur	0.16	101	Bourbon	0.88
32	Norton	-0.29	67	Grant	0.17	102	Seward	0.91
32	Ottawa	-0.29	68	Haskell	0.19	102	Labette	0.91
34	Republic	-0.28	68	Linn	0.19	104	Woodson	1.04
35	Pratt	-0.27	70	Geary	0.22	105	Wyandotte	1.65

COMPOSITE
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COUNTY SPOTLIGHT: GREELEY COUNTY

Indicator	Kansas	Greeley
Child Poverty	18.10%	17.00%
Childcare	0.65%	0.01%
Divorce	3.7/1000	1.6/1000
Free & Reduced Lunch	47.40%	47.30%
High School Dropout	1.40%	N/A
Infant Deaths	6.3/1000	0/1000
Lack of Maternal Education	17.60%	35.70%
Low Birth Weight Babies	7.10%	0.00%
Medicaid	15.17%	11.84%
Out of Wedlock Births	37.70%	33.30%
Parental Unemployment	6.00%	0.00%
Single Parent Households	89.76/1000	13.81/1000
SNAP	10.50%	3.37%
TANF	1.29%	13.20%
Teen Pregnancy	23.1/1000	0/1000
Uninsured Children	8.10%	15.20%
Youth Binge Drinking	12.70%	9.40%
Youth Tobacco Use	11.80%	13.20%



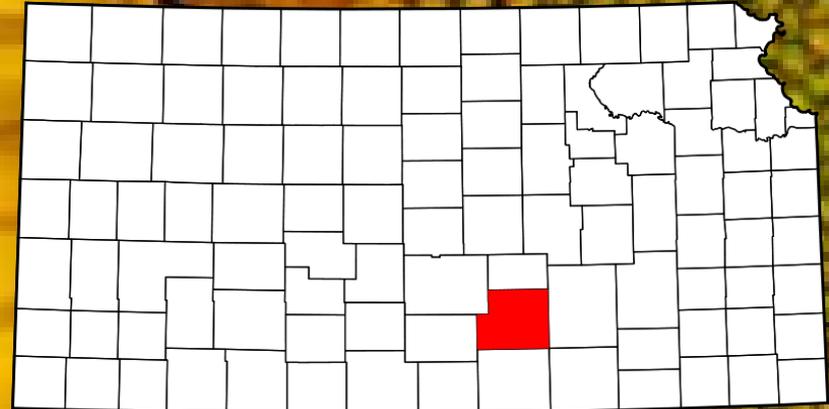
	Greeley	Kansas
2010 Population	1,247	2,853,118
Persons per sq. mile	1.6	34.9
Median household income	\$55,972	\$49,424

GREELEY COUNTY (#1)

- Ranks in the Top Third on eleven indicators and the Bottom Third on two indicators.
- Greeley vs. State rates:
 - Uninsured Children (#92): Greeley (15.2%), State (8.1%)
 - Single Parent Households (#2): Greeley (13.8), State (89.8)
 - Non-Marital Births (#36): Greeley (33.3%), State (37.7%)
 - Free & Reduced Lunch (#49): Greeley (47.3%), State (47.4%)
 - Maternal Education (#95): Greeley (35.7%), State (17.6%)

COUNTY SPOTLIGHT: SEDGWICK COUNTY

Indicator	Kansas	Sedgwick
Child Poverty	18.10%	20.40%
Childcare	0.65%	1.05%
Divorce	3.7/1000	5.0/1000
Free & Reduced Lunch	47.40%	57.30%
High School Dropout	1.40%	1.90%
Infant Deaths	6.3/1000	7.4/1000
Lack of Maternal Education	17.60%	20.90%
Low Birth Weight Babies	7.10%	8.53%
Medicaid	15.17%	18.62%
Out of Wedlock Births	37.70%	44.80%
Parental Unemployment	6.00%	4.93%
Single Parent Households	89.76/1000	109.67/1000
SNAP	10.50%	15.11%
TANF	1.29%	11.90%
Teen Pregnancy	23.1/1000	28.44/1000
Uninsured Children	8.10%	7.60%
Youth Binge Drinking	12.70%	13.10%
Youth Tobacco Use	11.80%	11.90%



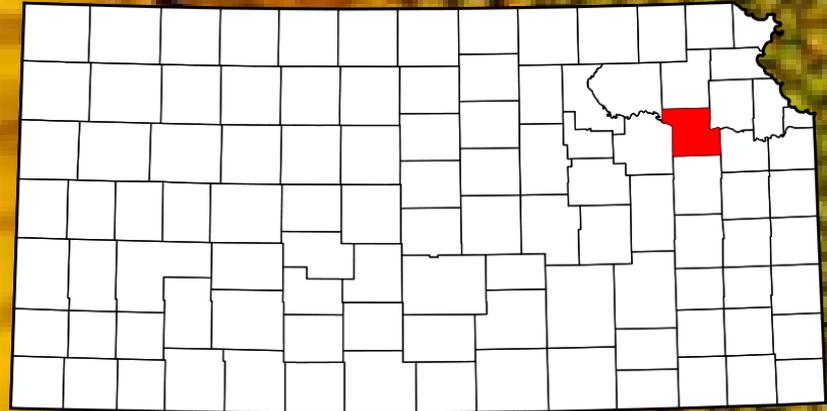
	Sedgwick	Kansas
2010 Population	498,365	2,853,118
Persons per sq. mile	499.6	34.9
Median household income	\$47,848	\$49,424

SEDGWICK COUNTY (#92)

- Ranks in the Top Third on one indicator and ranks in the Bottom Third on fourteen indicators.
- Sedgwick vs. State rates:
 - Uninsured Children (#14): Sedgwick (7.6%), State (8.1%)
 - Single Parent Households (#97): Sedgwick (109.7), State (89.8)
 - Non-Marital Births (#87): Sedgwick (44.8%), State (37.7%)
 - Free & Reduced Lunch (#73): Sedgwick (57.3%), State (47.4%)
 - Maternal Education (#77): Sedgwick (20.9%), State (17.6%)

COUNTY SPOTLIGHT: SHAWNEE COUNTY

Indicator	Kansas	Shawnee
Child Poverty	18.10%	26.00%
Childcare	0.65%	1.02%
Divorce	3.7/1000	3.4/1000
Free & Reduced Lunch	47.40%	52.00%
High School Dropout	1.40%	2.60%
Infant Deaths	6.3/1000	6.4/1000
Lack of Maternal Education	17.60%	17.30%
Low Birth Weight Babies	7.10%	7.41%
Medicaid	15.17%	18.99%
Out of Wedlock Births	37.70%	46.60%
Parental Unemployment	6.00%	7.56%
Single Parent Households	89.76/1000	114.68/1000
SNAP	10.50%	14.30%
TANF	1.29%	10.90%
Teen Pregnancy	23.1/1000	28.31/1000
Uninsured Children	8.10%	8.20%
Youth Binge Drinking	12.70%	12.00%
Youth Tobacco Use	11.80%	10.90%

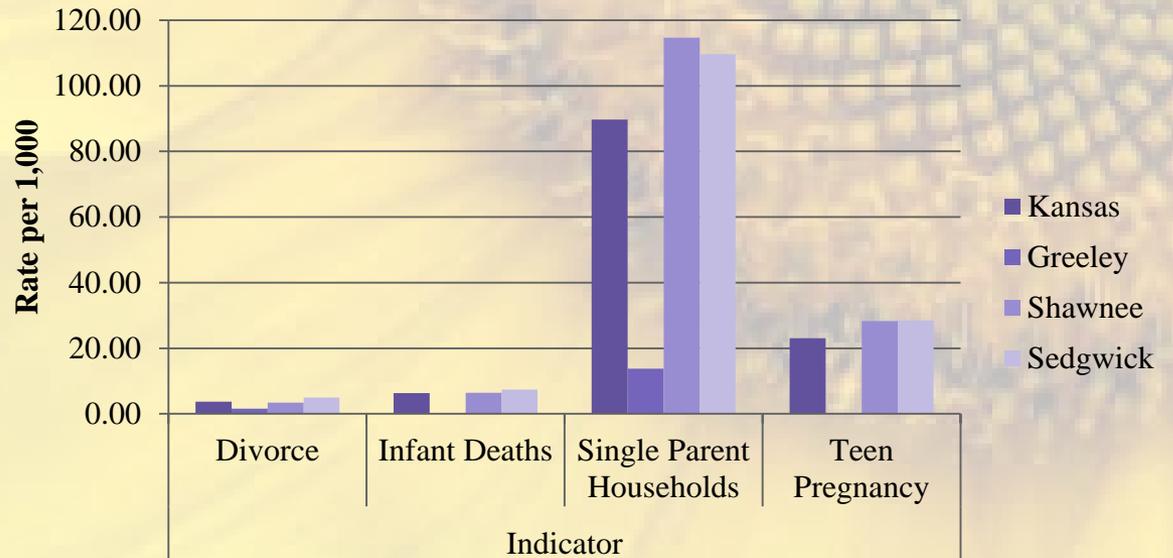
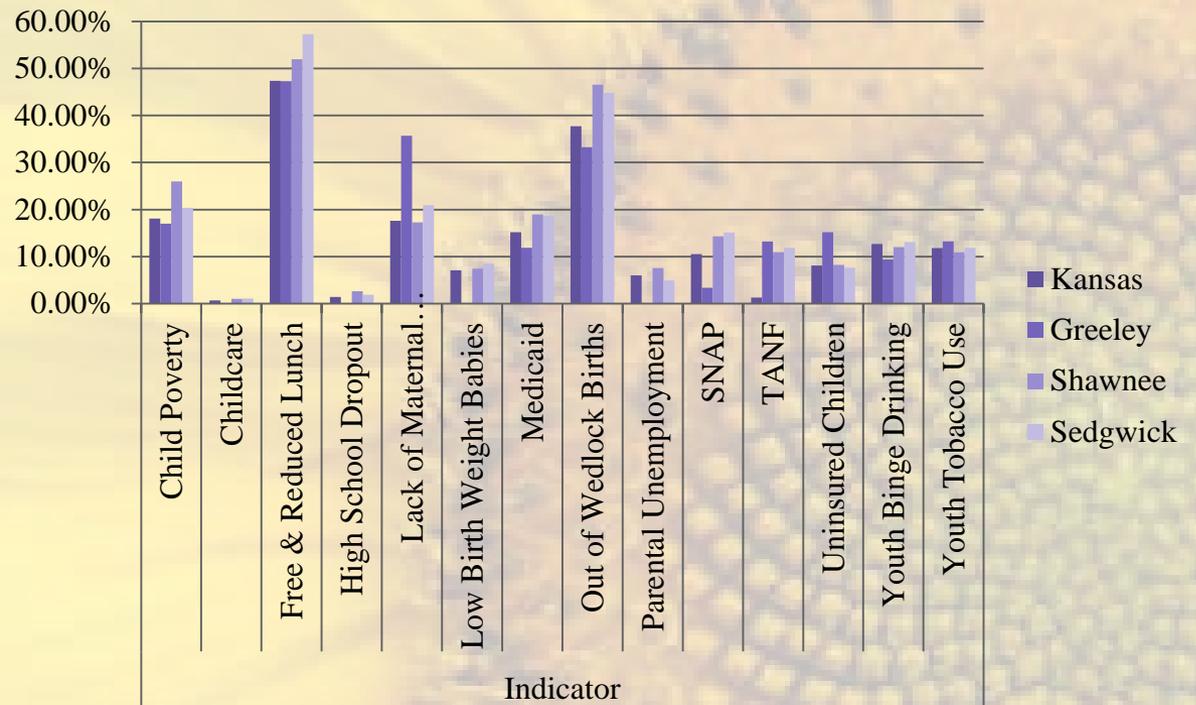


	Shawnee	Kansas
2010 Population	177,934	2,853,118
Persons per sq. mile	327.1	34.9
Median household income	\$47,464	\$49,424

SHAWNEE COUNTY (#98)

- Ranks in the Top Third on two indicators but ranks in the Bottom Third on eight indicators.
- Shawnee vs. State rates:
 - Uninsured Children (#23): Shawnee (8.2%), State (8.1%)
 - Single Parent Households (#101): Shawnee (114.7), State (89.8)
 - Non-Marital Births (#89): Shawnee (46.6%), State (37.7%)
 - Free & Reduced Lunch (#62): Shawnee (52.0%), State (47.4%)
 - Maternal Education (#65): Shawnee (17.3%), State (17.6%)

COMPARISON ACROSS INDICATORS



SUMMARY

- Teen pregnancy, infant mortality rates, high school drop out rates, youth binge drinking and youth tobacco use appear to be declining, while child poverty rates, non-marital childbearing, the number of single parent households, and enrollment in programs such as Medicaid, SNAP, and free and reduced school lunch programs appear to be increasing.
- 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.

THANK YOU

Questions
or
Comments