

TITLE Kansas Kids Count Data Book, 1997. A Project of Kansas Action for Children.

INSTITUTION Kansas Action for Children, Inc., Topeka.

SPONS AGENCY Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.

PUB DATE 97

NOTE 185p.

AVAILABLE FROM Kansas Action for Children, Inc., 715 SW 10th Street, Topeka, KS 66612 (\$13, plus \$2 shipping).

PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC08 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS \*Adolescents; Birth Weight; Child Custody; \*Child Health; \*Children; Child Support; Day Care; Demography; Drinking; Dropout Rate; Drug Use; Early Parenthood; Educational Attainment; Elementary Secondary Education; Family (Sociological Unit); Infant Mortality; Infants; Mortality Rate; One Parent Family; Prenatal Care; Preschool Education; \*Social Indicators; State Surveys; Statistical Surveys; Violence; Welfare Recipients; \*Well Being

IDENTIFIERS Child Safety; \*Kansas; Placement (Foster Care); Project Head Start; School Lunch Program; Vaccination

## ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book profiles the status of children in Kansas, based on 17 indicators of well being. The indicators are grouped into four areas: (1) economic well-being--births to single teens, children approved for free school meals, and children receiving economic assistance; (2) physical health and safety--child death rates, infant mortality rates, births with early prenatal care, kindergartners fully immunized by age two, and low birth weight babies; (3) childhood care and education--Head Start participation, child care availability, high school graduate post-secondary education, births to mothers with less than a high school degree, and high school graduation rates; and (4) emotional well-being--teen violent death rates, out-of-home placement, youth alcohol use, and children in grades 5 through 12 who have used drugs other than alcohol. Section 1 of the report is comprised of tables and graphic displays detailing findings for each indicator on a county and statewide basis. Part 2, the bulk of the report, is comprised of statistics for each county listed alphabetically, a graphic and narrative description of changes over time, and demographic information. The overall finding is one of small but significant improvements in most of the indicators, especially the reduction in the childhood death rate and teen violent death rate. Concerns highlighted include the number of infants born to single teens, the number of school age children eligible for free school meals, and the amount of alcohol use among youth. Appendices discuss the selection of indicators and data sources. (KDFB)

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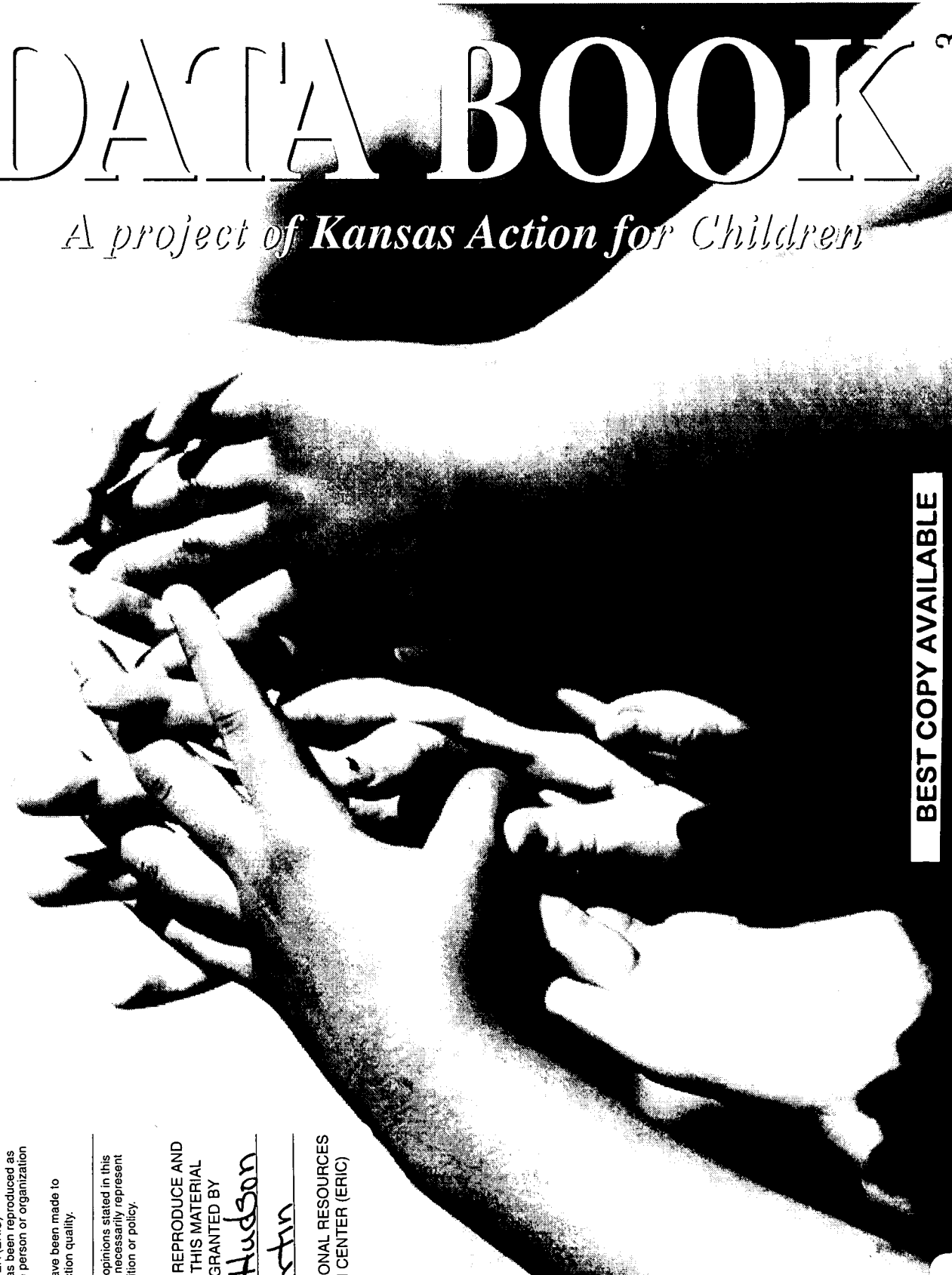
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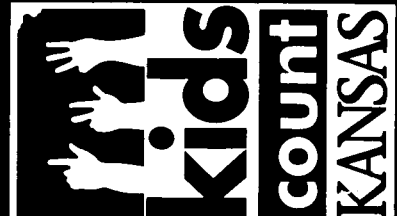
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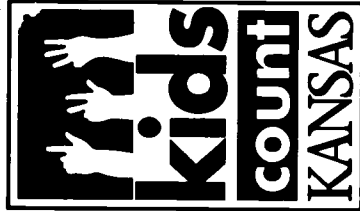
# DATA BOOK<sup>3</sup>

*A project of Kansas Action for Children*



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Sources for the data used in this book are listed on page 87. These sources remain the final authority regarding the quality and meaning of the data.

# 1997 KANSAS KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

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**Plymouth Congregational Church**

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**KANSAS KIDS COUNT** represents the vision, resources and encouragement of a number of groups and individuals. The **KANSAS KIDS COUNT** project gratefully acknowledges and thanks those listed on this page for their insights, inspirations and assistance in making the 1997 **KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book** a reality.

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Thanks to all of the great supporters of **KANSAS KIDS COUNT** and everyone who has promoted the data book as a resource to a statewide audience. We would also like to thank Monique Kueker for all of her editing assistance.

**KANSAS KIDS COUNT** is funded, in part, by a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation in Baltimore, Maryland. Their technical assistance as well as financial support has been of great benefit to the project. Additional funding has been provided by **SPRINT** and **PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**. We are grateful to all of the funders who have made the **KANSAS KIDS COUNT** project possible.

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# FOREWORD

With the publication of the 1997 *KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book*, we celebrate the 5th birthday of the KANSAS KIDS COUNT project.

Because this is a milestone for KIDS COUNT, we awaited with more anticipation than usual the compilation of this year's data. We were anxious to know whether the data indicated positive strides for the children of Kansas or deterioration in important aspects of child well-being.

We are pleased that in its 5th year the *KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book* reports our state made small but significant improvements in most of the indicators of child well-being.

These improvements are certainly good news for Kansas, but we caution against hasty optimistic conclusions. We are at the beginning of a period of tremendous change in policies and programs affecting children and families. Welfare reform, the privatization of services, and the creation of the Kansas Youth Authority are a few of the broad changes that are transforming how we support and protect children. While those changes are the source of concern among child advocates, it will be some time before we understand their real impact on children.

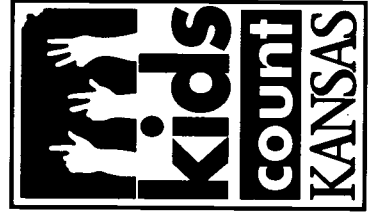
Because the impact of policy and program changes is unknown, the KIDS COUNT project is committed to continuing to produce objective, data-driven outcome measurements that can help us monitor how these changes are affecting child well-being. We hope the changes in the 1997 *KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book* itself help make it an even more valuable tool in your work. We invite you to join us in celebrating the improvements reported in this *Data Book* and in continuing to maintain a consistent focus on the future of our children.

Gary Brunk  
Kansas Action for Children, Inc.  
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# 1997 KANSAS INDICATORS



Indicators selected for the 1997 *KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book* were grouped into four areas: Economic Well-Being, Physical Health and Safety, Childhood Care and Education, and Emotional Well-Being.

Two indicators had data collection problems and could not be included in the 1997 *KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book*. These indicators are: Child Abuse and Neglect, and Juvenile Arrest.

## CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Knowledge of the current rate and trends in child abuse and neglect is believed to be critical to an assessment of the functioning of children and families in any community. The *KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book* has attempted to provide data on this indicator in every edition since the 1993 book which reported abuse/neglect data for 1988 and 1989. However, data problems have been noted in every edition since 1993. Data were not available or were of such poor quality that they were not reported in the *Data Book* for reporting years 1990, 1992 and 1993. In the 1996 *Data Book*, 1994 child abuse and neglect data were reported on the indicator pages but not on the county pages because of data quality concerns.

This year we have been forced to omit child abuse and neglect entirely as an indicator because of the inability to allocate reports and confirmations of abuse and neglect to specific counties in the state. Statewide data are available. There were 32,254 reports of child abuse and neglect last year which represents a 4 percent decline over the previous year. However, we would urge caution in the use of data from either year. The number of confirmed reports increased by 6 percent to 3662 cases and the substantiation rate for last year was 11 percent.

Data from the recently released National Incidence Survey (NIS-3, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect) indicates that the incidence of abuse and neglect has been increasing dramatically nationwide during this period. The majority of these cases have not been investigated by child protective services. The substantiation rate in Kansas is about one-third of that found on average in other states. All these factors point to a crisis in our state which should be addressed.

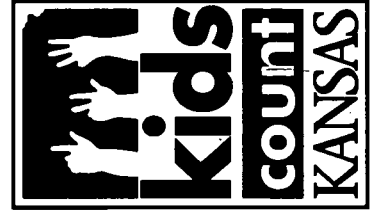
In Kansas, the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services has responsibility for collecting data on reports and confirmations of child abuse and neglect. *KANSAS KIDS COUNT* will continue to work with the Department to identify data problems and find ways to improve these data. We remain committed to monitoring this important indicator of child and family well-being in Kansas.

## JUVENILE ARREST

This year we are unable to report on juvenile arrests. Our data source, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, no longer receives summary arrest reports from local law enforcement agencies. The information from individual arrest reports is entered into a data base at the state level. From the data base, the KBI then generates local and statewide summary reports on arrests.

The KBI was unprepared for the volume of individual arrest reports submitted by local law enforcement, and is currently devoting substantial clerical efforts to develop a data base on arrests and crime in Kansas. Planning on finalizing a report for 1995 and 1996 arrests and crime in Kansas in 1997, the KBI will again provide Kansas Kids Count with annual data on juvenile arrests next year.

# ECONOMIC WELL-BEING





# BIRTHS TO SINGLE TEENS

COUNTY	BASE YEARS - 1990-94				CURRENT YEAR - 1995				COUNTY	BASE YEARS - 1990-94				CURRENT YEAR - 1995			
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF TEEN BIRTHS	PERCENT TEEN BIRTHS	NUMBER OF TEEN BIRTHS	PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF TEEN BIRTHS	PERCENT TEEN BIRTHS		NUMBER OF TEEN BIRTHS	PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF TEEN BIRTHS	PERCENT TEEN BIRTHS	NUMBER OF TEEN BIRTHS	PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS
ALLEN	16	9.0	25	14.0	10	56	LYON	44	9.5	48	9.7	7	2				
ANDERSON	7	8.0	5	5.6	3	-31	MARION	7	4.5	7	5.2	3	16				
ATCHISON	23	10.9	22	10.0	7	-9	MARSHALL	5	4.5	9	8.4	5	87				
BARBER	4	5.9	5	8.5	6	44	MCPHERSON	16	4.7	23	6.9	4	47				
BARTON	32	7.7	36	9.5	6	23	MEADE	3	5.1	3	4.9	2	-3				
BOURBON	21	10.5	16	9.2	6	-12	MIAMI	20	6.1	25	7.2	4	18				
BROWN	14	9.8	21	16.0	10	64	MITCHELL	4	4.5	10	13.7	10	201				
BUTLER	55	7.6	60	8.5	6	11	MONTGOMERY	60	12.8	58	12.4	9	-3				
CHASE	2	6.2	4	6.5	4	4	MORRIS	4	5.4	5	6.5	4	20				
CHAUTAUQUA	3	7.6	8	25.8	10	239	MORTON	3	6.9	2	3.2	1	-54				
CHEYENNE	42	14.7	31	9.7	7	-35	NEMAHA	3	2.5	4	3.1	1	23				
CLARK	2	6.0	1	3.8	1	-36	NEOSHO	21	9.8	17	8.5	6	-13				
CLAY	7	2.3	1	5.0	2	118	NESS	3	7.1	2	5.4	3	-24				
CLOUD	6	5.8	8	7.0	4	19	NORTON	4	6.9	11	16.7	10	142				
COFFEY	8	7.9	9	8.4	5	7	OSAGE	15	7.7	24	12.2	9	59				
COMANCHE	1	2.4	1	5.0	2	110	OSBORNE	3	5.8	3	6.3	4	7				
COWLEY	53	10.6	57	12.7	9	20	OTTAWA	4	7.2	3	4.1	1	-43				
CRAWFORD	40	8.8	46	9.9	7	13	PAWNEE	7	9.4	12	15.8	10	68				
DECATUR	1	2.0	2	5.1	3	153	PHILLIPS	5	6.3	3	4.3	2	-30				
DICKINSON	16	6.4	26	10.7	8	67	POTTAWATOMIE	13	5.3	12	4.1	1	-23				
DONIPHAN	9	8.9	4	5.3	3	-41	PRATT	6	5.2	12	10.8	8	108				
DOUGLAS	74	6.8	67	6.2	3	-9	RAWLINS	2	5.1	1	4.8	2	-7				
EDWARDS	3	6.4	4	10.3	7	61	RENO	73	9.2	92	12.2	9	33				
ELK	2	5.3	1	4.3	2	-17	REPUBLIC	4	7.2	2	3.4	1	-53				
ELLSWORTH	15	4.8	21	6.0	3	24	RICE	11	8.6	12	8.8	6	3				
FINNEY	92	11.6	103	12.5	9	8	RILEY	33	3.8	39	3.7	1	-5				
FORD	58	10.0	66	11.2	8	12	ROOKS	4	5.5	2	3.3	1	-40				
FRANKLIN	27	8.2	36	12.6	9	53	RUSH	1	3.3	3	8.8	6	169				
GEARY	75	6.7	67	8.2	5	22	RUSSELL	5	6.2	5	6.0	3	-3				
GOVE	1	3.0	2	4.3	2	43	SALINE	64	8.5	87	11.3	8	33				
GRAHAM	0	1.3	2	6.9	4	448	SCOTT	5	7.5	5	7.1	4	-5				
GRANT	14	10.2	20	13.5	9	33	SEDGWICK	748	10.0	763	10.9	8	8				
GRAY	3	3.7	7	7.6	5	104	SEWARD	50	12.4	64	13.6	9	10				
GREENE	1	6.2	1	9.1	6	47	SHAWNEE	270	11.4	308	13.5	9	19				
GREENWOOD	10	12.0	9	11.5	8	-4	SHERIDAN	1	3.0	1	5.3	3	75				
HAMILTON	1	4.2	2	7.7	5	83	SHERMAN	11	12.9	12	17.9	10	39				
HARPER	4	5.5	9	12.0	8	118	SMITH	1	3.0	2	4.3	2	45				
HARVEY	24	6.1	37	8.3	5	36	STAFFORD	4	7.3	4	12.1	8	67				
HASKELL	5	7.2	3	4.0	1	-44	STANTON	3	7.0	3	7.0	4	0				
HODGEMAN	2	7.7	2	11.1	8	44	STEVENS	6	8.0	13	14.6	10	83				
JACKSON	9	5.8	12	7.6	5	31	SUMNER	33	9.4	30	9.7	7	4				
JEFFERSON	10	5.2	17	8.1	5	57	THOMAS	7	6.0	11	9.6	7	60				
JEWELL	1	2.9	2	4.3	2	48	TREGO	1	3.7	3	10.0	7	173				
JOHNSON	191	3.3	201	3.3	1	0	WABAUNSEE	4	5.3	7	9.3	6	76				
KEARNY	6	8.0	7	11.7	8	46	WALLACE	1	3.8	2	11.1	8	196				
KINGMAN	7	7.2	10	9.6	3	34	WASHINGTON	3	3.8	6	8.7	6	131				
KIOWA	2	4.4	2	5.3	3	19	WICHITA	2	6.2	2	4.9	2	-21				
LABETTE	33	10.6	36	12.4	9	17	WILSON	12	10.4	10	8.2	5	-21				
LANE	1	3.8	•	•	•	•	WOODSON	2	5.3	4	8.5	6	60				
LEAVENWORTH	74	8.4	69	8.4	5	-1	WYANDOTTE	513	17.8	532	20.3	10	14				
LINCOLN	1	3.8	•	•	•	•	<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11</b>					
LINN	9	10.1	5	5.3	3	-48											
LOGAN	2	6.0	2	6.7	4	12											

Data provided by Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Decile Ranks are scored so that "1" indicates the most positive outcome and "10" indicates the most negative outcome. Negative percent change represents improvement. "•" indicates data was unavailable.



# CHILDREN APPROVED FOR FREE SCHOOL MEALS

COUNTY	BASE YEARS - 1991-95				CURRENT YEAR - 1996							
	AVG. # APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS	AVG PERCENT APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS	NUMBER APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS	PERCENT APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE	AVG. # APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS	AVG PERCENT APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS	NUMBER APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS	PERCENT APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE
ALLEN	830	29	850	30	9	4	1641	25	1862	29	8	15
ANDERSON	375	25	435	29	8	13	437	19	499	20	3	4
ATCHISON	912	28	991	29	8	3	574	20	535	19	2	-6
BARBER	199	17	252	23	4	32	676	13	669	13	1	-5
BARTON	1403	25	1620	29	8	18	117	20	131	22	4	10
BOURBON	877	31	951	33	10	7	879	20	872	19	2	-6
BROWN	675	32	721	34	10	4	415	23	451	24	5	5
BUTLER	1765	14	2022	16	1	11	1995	28	2155	31	9	10
CHASE	152	26	137	14	1	-45	286	26	312	26	6	1
CHAUTAUQUA	264	39	300	41	10	6	183	24	200	26	6	10
CHEROKEE	1341	35	1408	36	10	3	356	17	376	18	2	4
CHEYENNE	189	28	191	29	8	5	870	27	901	28	7	2
CLARK	92	18	112	20	3	13	126	15	123	15	1	5
CLAY	389	22	377	21	4	-6	217	20	228	21	3	3
CLOUD	411	25	481	28	7	14	615	20	692	21	4	7
COFFEY	375	20	416	21	3	5	103	20	115	22	4	6
COMANCHE	105	24	95	23	5	-2	252	21	265	20	3	-5
COWLEY	1635	23	1964	27	7	17	310	21	445	28	7	34
CRAWFORD	2119	32	2005	30	9	-5	237	21	241	21	4	-2
DECATUR	168	22	139	19	3	-12	595	16	591	16	1	-3
DICKINSON	921	23	1027	23	5	-1	342	19	355	19	2	2
DONIPHAN	453	27	495	30	8	9	163	27	163	27	7	0
DOUGLAS	2062	18	2246	18	2	1	2887	25	3077	26	6	5
EDWARDS	156	17	185	27	6	55	257	23	290	26	6	12
ELK	292	41	350	43	10	6	577	29	573	28	8	-1
ELLIS	782	16	769	16	1	-1	1511	19	1506	19	2	2
ELLSWORTH	246	18	316	22	4	22	242	19	304	24	6	26
FINNEY	2585	32	3015	35	10	10	169	20	213	28	8	22
FORD	1870	33	2288	37	10	14	351	26	423	29	8	10
FRANKLIN	1057	22	994	20	3	-9	2136	23	2299	24	5	6
GEARY	2752	35	2651	37	10	6	220	20	239	21	3	2
GOVE	94	13	88	12	1	-10	19184	25	21419	28	7	11
GRAHAM	163	25	189	30	9	21	1700	37	2153	44	10	17
GRANT	468	27	539	30	9	12	7523	26	7973	28	7	7
GRAY	195	16	212	17	2	4	74	14	73	15	1	8
GREELEY	85	24	71	20	3	-16	362	29	346	26	6	-8
GREENWOOD	377	30	413	31	9	4	190	22	205	24	5	6
HAMILTON	116	27	126	27	7	0	283	26	333	28	7	7
HARPER	325	25	407	32	9	28	156	28	178	32	9	13
HARVEY	1317	29	1414	23	5	7	261	22	292	25	6	12
HASKELL	256	22	228	26	6	-10	933	20	1176	24	5	21
HODGEMAN	92	21	71	16	1	-24	346	20	307	18	2	-12
JACKSON	481	21	508	22	4	4	134	20	135	21	4	2
JEFFERSON	682	17	716	16	2	-4	204	16	241	18	2	11
JEWELL	4070	6	4580	6	1	3	97	23	85	21	4	-10
JOHNSON	297	27	375	31	9	15	374	24	364	24	5	-1
KEARNY	385	22	413	25	5	7	149	24	142	24	5	0
KINGMAN	160	24	161	25	6	7	635	30	673	30	9	0
KIOWA	1230	27	1325	28	8	7	182	29	198	31	9	7
LABETTE	89	17	105	21	4	25	12767	42	14069	41	10	-2
LANE	1765	14	2075	16	2	15	106419	23	116359	24	5	5
LEAVENWORTH	115	18	126	20	3	12						
LINCOLN	534	28	576	28	7	-1						
LINN	193	25	201	27	7	6						
LOGAN												
KANSAS												

Data are from Kansas State Board of Education. Negative percent change indicates improvement. As a result of rounding, counties with identical rates may receive different decile ranks.

For children eligible for this important service, free school meals may be the only source of balanced nutrition during tight budget times for the family. Indeed, for many children whose families are in or slightly above poverty, free school meals are major contributors to their overall nutrition.

The numbers of Kansas children receiving free school meals continues to rise. This can be viewed as another indicator of economic health of the state. Even though state unemployment has dropped, employment is not always and indicator of strong economic and nutritional health. Among the employed are the working poor who must constantly struggle to balance budgets in order to provide adequate housing and meals for their children. We know that good nutrition results in healthy and alert children who are ready to learn and achieve the academic, social and personal success they will need.

# CHILDREN RECEIVING ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

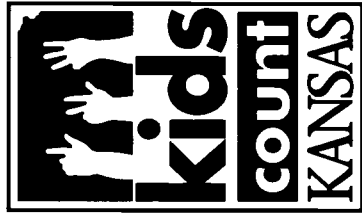
COUNTY	BASE YEARS - 1993-95				CURRENT YEAR - 1996					
	AVG. # RECEIVING ASSISTANCE	% CHILDREN RECEIVING ASSISTANCE	NUMBER RECEIVING ASSISTANCE	% CHILDREN RECEIVING ASSISTANCE	AVG. # RECEIVING ASSISTANCE	% CHILDREN RECEIVING ASSISTANCE	NUMBER RECEIVING ASSISTANCE	% CHILDREN RECEIVING ASSISTANCE	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE
ALLEN	975	24	950	23	1824	20	1907	21	9	5.07
ANDERSON	371	17	347	16	346	11	360	12	4	3.46
ATCHISON	1016	21	978	20	367	12	287	9	2	-21.81
BARBER	130	8	168	11	760	11	696	10	3	-8.01
BARTON	1751	21	1633	20	91	7	72	6	1	-21.52
BOURBON	1013	26	932	24	943	15	861	13	6	-8.36
BROWN	772	25	757	24	171	8	167	8	2	-3.85
BUTLER	2159	15	2052	15	2624	25	2478	23	10	-6.83
CHASE	138	18	152	19	329	21	303	19	8	-8.09
CHAUTAUQUA	283	26	260	24	148	14	122	11	4	-17.84
CHEROKEE	1855	32	1724	29	216	7	182	6	1	-16.55
CHEYENNE	74	9	69	8	1123	24	1009	21	9	-11.65
CLARK	68	11	75	12	58	5	59	5	1	.45
CLAY	388	16	381	16	193	13	175	12	5	-11.38
CLOUD	401	15	378	14	674	16	704	17	7	3.90
COFFEY	347	14	359	15	145	11	121	9	2	-18.17
COMANCHE	42	7	49	8	226	15	171	11	4	-24.80
COWLEY	2198	22	1992	20	252	13	231	12	4	-8.65
CRAWFORD	2362	28	2224	26	164	9	157	9	2	-5.75
DECATUR	81	7	71	7	632	14	614	14	6	-1.72
DICKINSON	790	15	766	15	338	13	334	13	5	-1.17
DONIPHAN	477	21	428	18	68	7	62	6	1	-11.28
DOUGLAS	2844	18	2863	19	3631	22	3273	20	8	-10.79
EDWARDS	152	15	120	12	166	11	178	11	4	5.41
ELK	202	26	198	24	591	21	519	18	7	-12.81
ELLIS	822	12	877	13	1744	12	1577	11	4	-9.10
ELLSWORTH	179	11	167	10	206	12	208	12	4	-.98
FINNEY	2076	21	1896	20	132	14	139	14	6	3.08
FORD	1752	23	1570	21	317	16	334	17	7	3.51
FRANKLIN	1295	21	1155	19	2409	18	2355	18	7	-2.56
GARY	2561	29	2331	26	129	8	126	8	2	-3.71
GOVE	45	5	51	5	24724	23	24403	23	9	-.43
GRAHAM	111	11	65	6	1687	30	1439	26	10	-13.87
GRANT	430	18	379	16	9126	22	8470	20	9	-7.35
GRAY	153	9	131	8	38	4	33	3	1	-15.23
GREENEY	37	7	27	5	339	17	270	13	5	-21.87
GREENWOOD	471	24	461	23	143	12	138	11	3	-5.13
HAMILTON	84	13	71	11	230	17	258	19	8	12.39
HARPER	346	19	293	16	79	10	95	12	5	20.38
HARVEY	1209	15	1110	14	214	14	251	17	7	17.66
HASKELL	201	16	156	12	1188	16	1088	15	6	-7.65
HODGEMAN	48	8	36	6	312	13	255	11	3	-18.68
JACKSON	576	17	591	17	66	6	80	8	2	19.81
JEFFERSON	585	13	524	12	243	13	205	11	4	-16.28
JEWELL	117	10	107	9	48	9	38	7	2	-21.92
JOHNSON	5106	6	4470	5	184	10	189	10	3	.26
KEARNY	228	18	238	19	124	13	97	10	3	-23.13
KINGMAN	347	15	292	12	567	20	537	18	7	-7.42
KIOWA	125	13	123	12	195	19	197	19	8	.38
LABETTE	1624	24	1486	22	15546	32	14538	30	10	-7.46
LANE	75	11	80	12						
LEAVENWORTH	2504	15	2230	13						
LINCOLN	81	9	91	10						
LINN	426	20	393	18						
LOGAN	81	9	102	11						
KANSAS	120,649	18	113,791	17						-5

Current Kansas data indicate a dramatic decrease in the number of children receiving economic assistance. Including food stamps, medical assistance and other cash assistance, the numbers of children receiving this type of assistance has dropped from last year's 120,358 to a total of 113,791. While the minor decrease in unemployment may account for some of the decrease in this indicator this year, local communities should inquire about other conditions that may hinder needy families from seeking assistance, policy changes that may have a detrimental impact on the health and safety of children or other conditions apparent at the local level.

Children whose families are experiencing economic distress are vulnerable to a range of serious and potentially life-threatening situations, from poor nutrition to the emotional distresses of poverty. For many of the working poor, underemployed and unemployed families, food stamps, medical assistance and other types of cash assistance can be a vital necessity if we expect children to succeed and grow to become active, positive and contributing citizens in this society.

Data are from the months of June, 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996 and include all children receiving cash assistance, medical assistance, or food stamps. Data provided by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. Population data are estimates derived from U.S. Census.

# PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY



# CHILDHOOD DEATHS

COUNTY	BASE YEARS - 1990-94				CURRENT YEAR - 1995				PERCENT CHANGE
	AVG. # OF CHILDHOOD DEATHS	CHILDHOOD DEATH RATE	NUMBER OF CHILDHOOD DEATHS	CHILDHOOD DEATH RATE	DECILE RANK	CHILDHOOD DEATH RATE	NUMBER OF CHILDHOOD DEATHS	DECILE RANK	
ALLEN	.8	25.0	0	.0	6	-100			
ANDERSON	.6	37.9	0	.0	6	-100			
ATCHISON	1.2	34.0	0	.0	6	-100			
BARBER	1.0	76.3	1	74.5	9	-2			
BARTON	.8	12.4	1	15.5	7	25			
BOURBON	1.2	39.0	1	32.3	7	-17			
BROWN	.8	32.4	0	.0	6	-100			
BUTLER	2.6	21.4	3	23.5	7	10			
CHASE	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
CHAUTAUQUA	.0	+	1	123.8	10	*			
CHEROKEE	1.2	27.1	0	.0	6	-100			
CHEYENNE	.0	+	1	166.3	10	*			
CLARK	.0	+	3	587.9	10	*			
CLAY	.4	21.2	1	52.9	8	150			
CLOUD	.6	30.2	0	.0	6	-100			
COFFEY	1.2	67.4	1	57.4	9	-15			
COMANCHE	.2	44.0	0	.0	6	-100			
COWLEY	2.2	27.8	7	87.1	10	213			
CRAWFORD	2.2	33.3	1	15.1	7	-55			
DECATUR	.4	47.7	0	.0	6	-100			
DICKINSON	2.6	66.5	0	.0	6	-100			
DONIPHAN	.6	36.4	0	.0	6	-100			
DOUGLAS	3.4	24.0	1	6.6	6	-73			
EDWARDS	.2	25.5	0	.0	6	-100			
ELK	.2	36.4	0	.0	6	-100			
ELLIS	1.8	32.5	1	17.7	7	-46			
ELLSWORTH	.6	49.7	0	.0	6	-100			
FINNEY	3.2	32.0	8	70.9	9	121			
FORD	2.8	42.2	1	14.2	7	-66			
FRANKLIN	1.0	19.9	3	58.1	9	192			
GEARY	3.4	45.2	4	50.7	8	12			
GOVE	.6	91.6	1	162.1	10	77			
GRAHAM	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
GRANT	1.0	48.8	0	.0	6	-100			
GRAY	.6	41.6	0	.0	6	-100			
GREENE	.6	128.2	0	.0	6	-100			
GREENWOOD	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
HAMILTON	2	42.3	0	.0	6	-100			
HARPER	.4	27.4	1	67.6	9	147			
HARVEY	1.4	21.2	3	44.3	8	109			
HASKELL	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
HODGEMAN	2	38.7	0	.0	6	-100			
JACKSON	.8	30.1	0	.0	6	-100			
JEFFERSON	.4	11.2	2	55.2	0	392			
JEWELL	.6	75.9	2	265.8	10	250			
JOHNSON	15.4	19.2	16	18.5	7	-4			
KEARNY	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
KINGMAN	1.0	54.7	1	54.3	8	-1			
KIOWA	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
LABETTE	2.6	53.0	3	62.9	9	19			
LANE	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
LEAVENWORTH	3.6	25.4	2	13.6	6	-46			
LINCOLN	.4	58.1	0	.0	6	-100			
LINN	.8	47.4	1	58.8	9	24			
LOGAN	.2	31.1	0	.0	6	-100			
LYON	2.0	25.7	4	49.5	8	93			
MARION	.8	33.3	0	.0	6	-100			
MARSHALL	.4	15.3	3	109.8	10	620			
MCPHERSON	1.2	20.2	1	16.1	7	-20			
MEADE	.4	43.9	0	.0	6	-100			
MIAMI	2.0	36.5	0	.0	6	-100			
MITCHELL	.4	27.9	1	71.6	9	157			
MONTGOMERY	2.2	27.9	1	13.0	6	-54			
MORRIS	.8	63.9	0	.0	6	-100			
MORTON	.2	23.6	0	.0	6	-100			
NEMAHA	.6	24.6	0	.0	6	-100			
NEOSHO	.6	17.2	2	59.2	9	244			
NESS	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
NORTON	.2	20.3	1	106.7	10	425			
OSAGE	.4	12.2	0	.0	6	-100			
OSBORNE	.8	88.7	1	116.0	10	31			
OTTAWA	.0	+	1	81.4	9	*			
PAWNEE	.6	40.3	0	.0	6	-100			
PHILLIPS	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
POTTAWATOMIE	1.2	30.1	2	47.3	8	57			
PRATT	.6	29.6	1	48.5	8	64			
RAWLINS	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
RENO	4.6	36.3	1	8.0	6	-78			
REPUBLIC	.2	17.3	0	.0	6	-100			
RICE	.6	26.6	0	.0	6	-100			
RILEY	4.0	33.0	0	.0	6	-100			
ROOKS	.2	15.7	0	.0	6	-100			
RUSH	.0	+	1	145.6	10	*			
RUSSELL	.4	27.7	0	.0	6	-100			
SALINE	3.2	30.3	0	.0	6	-100			
SCOTT	.4	34.1	0	.0	6	-100			
SEDGWICK	29.8	32.1	24	24.7	7	-23			
SEWARD	1.8	36.2	1	19.1	7	-47			
SHAWNEE	9.6	28.6	11	32.3	8	13			
SHERIDAN	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
SHERMAN	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
SMITH	.6	69.0	0	.0	6	-100			
STAFFORD	.2	17.1	0	.0	6	-100			
STANTON	.6	100.3	0	.0	6	-100			
STEVENS	.4	31.6	0	.0	6	-100			
SUMNER	1.8	29.1	5	77.4	9	166			
THOMAS	.4	21.4	0	.0	6	-100			
TREGO	.6	78.0	0	.0	6	-100			
WABAUNSEE	.2	13.9	0	.0	6	-100			
WALLACE	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
WASHINGTON	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
WICHITA	.2	28.0	0	.0	6	-100			
WILSON	.8	39.6	1	52.1	8	31			
WOODSON	.0	+	0	.0	6	0			
WYANDOTTE	12.8	35.0	10	27.7	7	-21			
<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>25.6</b>		<b>-11</b>			

Kansas continues to improve in decreasing the childhood death rate for ages 1-14 per 100,000 children. With increased awareness of the need to buckle our children up and use tested child seats when driving, it has been shown that lives can be saved. Improved safety measures in playground activities and toys, "childproof" home devices, and swimming pool safety, among other things, help to prevent the tragedy of childhood death.

As this indicator continues to improve, it should be noted that children's lives are still being lost due to children not being restrained in seat belts. As noted in the Kansas State Child Death Review Board Annual Report, "Enforcement of laws requiring children to be in child safety restraints should be a priority!"

Childhood mortality rates represent the number of deaths per 100,000 children age 1-14. Population data are extrapolated from the U.S. Census. Negative change scores indicate improvement. As a result of rounding, counties with identical rates may receive different decile ranks. \* Rates are not calculated for counties with too few children for meaningful interpretation. + Zero events in the base years prevent calculation of percent change scores.



# INFANT MORTALITY

COUNTY	BASE YEARS - 1990-94				CURRENT YEAR - 1995				BASE YEARS - 1990-94				CURRENT YEAR - 1995							
	AVG # OF INFANT DEATHS	INFANT MORTALITY RATE	NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS	INFANT MORTALITY RATE	AVG # OF INFANT DEATHS	INFANT MORTALITY RATE	NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS	INFANT MORTALITY RATE	AVG # OF INFANT DEATHS	INFANT MORTALITY RATE	NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS	INFANT MORTALITY RATE	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE	AVG # OF INFANT DEATHS	INFANT MORTALITY RATE	NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS	INFANT MORTALITY RATE	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE
ALLEN	1	8.0	0	.0	1	-100	0	22.2	10	241	2	7.4	2	-46	3	7.4	2	4.0	2	-46
ANDERSON	1	6.5	2	4.5	10	241	2	22.2	10	241	0	5.4	+	+	1	5.4	0	+	+	+
ATCHISON	2	8.4	1	4.5	2	-46	1	4.5	2	-46	0	3.5	+	170	4	3.5	1	9.3	6	170
BARBER	0	6.2	0	+	2	+	0	+	2	+	+	11.1	+	-45	0	11.1	2	6.0	3	-45
BARTON	5	12.6	3	7.9	5	-37	3	7.9	5	-37	0	3.0	+	448	0	3.0	1	16.4	9	448
BOURBON	3	12.9	0	.0	1	-100	0	.0	1	-100	3	8.0	+	-28	3	8.0	2	5.8	3	-28
BROWN	1	5.4	1	7.6	4	40	1	7.6	4	40	0	2.5	+	15	4	2.5	0	+	+	+
BUTLER	8	10.5	4	5.6	3	-46	4	5.6	3	-46	4	9.3	+	+	4	9.3	5	10.7	6	15
CHASE	0	.0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	1	7.8	+	+	1	7.8	0	+	+	+
CHAUTAQUA	1	16.3	2	64.5	10	296	2	64.5	10	296	0	.0	+	+	0	.0	0	+	+	+
CHEROKEE	2	7.0	4	12.5	7	77	4	12.5	7	77	1	6.0	+	161	1	6.0	2	15.6	9	161
CHEYENNE	0	13.3	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	1	5.5	+	-10	1	5.5	1	5.0	2	-10
CLARK	0	7.6	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	10.2	+	+	0	10.2	0	+	+	+
CLAY	1	7.6	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	1	13.8	+	+	1	13.8	0	+	+	+
CLOUD	1	9.1	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	1	4.2	+	21	1	4.2	1	5.1	2	21
CORFAY	0	1.9	1	9.3	6	386	1	9.3	6	386	0	4.2	+	+	0	4.2	0	+	+	+
COMANCHE	0	7.9	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	1	10.2	+	+	1	10.2	0	+	+	+
COWLEY	4	7.5	4	8.9	5	18	4	8.9	5	18	2	23.5	+	-44	2	23.5	1	13.2	8	-44
CRAWFORD	3	5.7	6	12.9	8	127	6	12.9	8	127	0	2.7	+	433	0	2.7	1	14.5	9	433
DECATUR	0	.0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	1	5.0	+	-100	1	5.0	0	.0	1	-100
DICKINSON	2	9.1	4	16.5	9	82	4	16.5	9	82	1	10.4	+	-14	1	10.4	1	9.0	6	-14
DONIPHAN	0	4.0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	11.4	+	+	0	11.4	0	+	+	+
DOUGLAS	7	6.5	6	5.6	3	-14	6	5.6	3	-14	7	8.3	+	-21	7	8.3	5	6.6	4	-21
EDWARDS	1	19.6	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	.0	+	+	0	.0	0	+	+	+
ELK	0	6.6	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	2	19.4	+	-62	2	19.4	1	7.4	4	-62
ELLIS	2	7.1	4	11.4	7	61	4	11.4	7	61	6	7.2	+	-35	6	7.2	5	4.7	2	-35
ELLSWORTH	1	10.2	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	5.8	+	183	0	5.8	1	16.4	9	183
FINNEY	4	5.5	5	6.1	3	10	5	6.1	3	10	0	5.5	+	+	0	5.5	0	+	+	+
FORD	6	9.7	5	8.5	5	-12	5	8.5	5	-12	0	.0	+	+	0	.0	0	+	+	+
FRANKLIN	4	11.6	1	3.5	1	-70	1	3.5	1	-70	5	6.2	+	-58	5	6.2	2	2.6	1	-58
GEARY	10	8.8	10	12.3	7	39	10	12.3	7	39	1	11.6	+	-24	1	11.6	1	14.3	8	-24
GOVE	0	10.1	1	21.7	10	115	1	21.7	10	115	82	11.0	+	-40	82	11.0	46	6.6	4	-40
GRAHAM	0	6.3	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	3	8.5	+	1	3	8.5	4	8.5	5	1
GRANT	1	4.5	2	13.5	8	201	2	13.5	8	201	19	8.1	+	41	19	8.1	26	11.4	7	41
GRAY	1	9.9	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	12.0	+	+	0	12.0	0	+	+	+
GREELEY	0	.0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	1	6.8	+	+	1	6.8	0	+	+	+
GREENWOOD	1	12.3	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	1	17.2	+	+	1	17.2	0	+	+	+
HAMILTON	0	14.0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	1	17.3	+	+	1	17.3	0	+	+	+
HARPER	0	5.2	1	13.3	8	155	1	13.3	8	155	0	4.7	+	398	0	4.7	1	23.3	10	398
HARVEY	4	11.0	3	6.7	4	-39	3	6.7	4	-39	0	.0	+	*	0	.0	1	11.2	7	*
HASKELL	1	16.0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	2	5.7	+	14	2	5.7	2	6.5	3	14
HODGEMAN	0	7.7	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	1	5.1	+	70	1	5.1	1	8.7	5	70
JACKSON	1	7.6	2	12.7	7	68	2	12.7	7	68	0	12.2	+	+	0	12.2	0	+	+	+
JEFFERSON	1	7.4	3	14.4	8	94	3	14.4	8	94	1	12.6	+	+	1	12.6	0	+	+	+
JEWELL	0	11.5	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	7.5	+	+	0	7.5	0	+	+	+
JOHNSON	30	5.2	32	5.3	2	1	32	5.3	2	1	0	5.8	+	+	0	5.8	0	+	+	+
KEARNY	1	8.6	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	5.2	+	+	0	5.2	0	+	+	+
KINGMAN	1	12.3	1	9.6	6	-22	1	9.6	6	-22	2	15.3	+	7	2	15.3	2	16.4	9	7
KIOWA	0	4.4	1	26.3	10	497	1	26.3	10	497	0	.0	+	+	0	.0	0	+	+	+
LABETTE	1	4.5	0	.0	1	-100	0	.0	1	-100	35	12.1	+	-37	35	12.1	20	7.6	4	-37
LANE	0	7.7	1	34.5	10	348	1	34.5	10	348	0	12.1	+	+	0	12.1	20	7.6	4	+
LEAVENWORTH	8	9.6	7	8.5	5	-11	7	8.5	5	-11	321	8.5	+	-19	321	8.5	256	6.9	+	-19
LINCOLN	0	.0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	10.5	+	+	0	10.5	0	+	+	+
LINN	1	10.8	1	10.5	6	-2	1	10.5	6	-2	0	10.5	+	+	0	10.5	0	+	+	+
LOGAN	0	.0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	10.5	+	+	0	10.5	0	+	+	+

Mortality data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Infant mortality rates represent the number of infant deaths per 1,000 infants. Negative change scores indicate improvement. Population data are extrapolated from the U.S. Census. As a result of rounding, counties with identical rates may receive different decile rates.  
 \* Rates are not calculated for counties with too few children for meaningful interpretation.  
 • Zero events in the base years prevent calculation of percent change scores.



# BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE

COUNTY	BASE YEARS - 1990-94				CURRENT YEAR - 1995							
	AVG. # OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE	PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE	NUMBER OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE	PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE	AVG. # OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE	PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE	NUMBER OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE	PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE
ALLEN	143	82	157	88	4	8	394	76	375	77	9	1
ANDERSON	74	81	75	83	7	3	123	84	119	89	4	6
ATCHISON	167	78	188	86	5	10	91	79	94	88	4	11
BARBER	50	77	52	88	4	14	288	84	275	83	7	-1
BARTON	316	77	314	83	7	9	52	78	45	75	9	-4
BOURBON	148	73	124	72	10	-2	279	86	314	91	2	6
BROWN	117	79	107	82	8	3	70	89	59	81	8	-9
BUTLER	629	87	626	88	4	2	388	82	397	85	6	3
CHASE	27	83	53	87	5	4	65	83	71	92	2	10
CHAUTAQUA	28	77	23	77	9	0	30	66	40	65	10	-2
CHEROKEE	208	73	258	80	8	10	121	91	117	91	2	0
CHEYENNE	24	81	22	85	7	5	180	83	175	88	5	5
CLARK	23	88	17	85	6	-3	34	85	30	81	8	-5
CLAY	88	84	84	95	1	14	49	84	56	85	6	1
CLOUD	96	87	104	91	2	5	166	87	183	93	2	7
COFFEY	91	87	95	89	4	2	44	92	45	94	1	2
COMANCHE	22	86	15	75	9	-13	53	91	67	93	2	3
COWLEY	421	84	374	83	7	-0	62	81	64	84	7	4
CRAWFORD	367	80	412	89	4	10	64	87	66	96	1	10
DECATUR	32	81	33	85	7	4	198	83	263	90	3	8
DICKINSON	193	80	205	85	6	6	98	85	97	87	5	3
DONIPHAN	77	77	65	86	5	12	27	78	18	86	5	10
DOUGLAS	929	86	934	88	4	2	606	77	601	80	8	4
EDWARDS	32	78	30	79	9	1	46	83	54	92	2	10
ELK	24	80	18	82	8	2	95	77	113	83	7	9
ELLIS	286	92	331	94	1	2	666	77	934	97	5	13
ELLSWORTH	50	85	39	80	8	-7	64	92	59	87	1	5
FINNEY	502	63	511	63	10	-1	33	91	29	85	6	-6
FORD	396	68	360	61	10	-10	64	87	65	79	9	-8
FRANKLIN	269	82	240	84	7	2	663	89	693	90	3	2
GEARY	699	63	659	81	8	29	56	81	56	81	8	0
GOVE	35	89	41	89	4	-0	6273	84	6063	86	5	3
GRAHAM	27	85	29	100	1	18	215	54	217	49	10	-10
GRANT	98	74	98	68	10	-8	2092	88	2053	90	3	2
GRAY	67	84	79	86	5	2	30	89	14	82	7	-8
GREELEY	20	87	10	91	3	5	70	79	55	82	7	3
GREENWOOD	61	75	61	79	9	6	40	87	39	85	6	-2
HAMILTON	22	76	20	77	9	1	45	77	25	76	9	-2
HARPER	61	80	58	77	9	-3	33	77	33	79	9	2
HARVEY	327	82	380	85	6	4	51	69	54	61	10	-11
HASKELL	51	67	47	65	10	-3	288	82	257	83	7	2
HODGEMAN	22	86	16	89	4	3	100	85	102	89	3	5
JACKSON	140	89	149	95	1	7	31	95	29	97	1	2
JEFFERSON	163	86	188	90	3	5	66	84	69	92	2	10
JEWELL	29	84	42	89	3	6	21	80	13	72	10	-10
JOHNSON	5301	93	5650	94	1	1	58	77	64	93	2	11
KEARNY	49	69	41	69	10	0	30	83	35	88	5	14
KINGMAN	83	86	89	86	5	0	93	79	110	90	3	14
KIOWA	39	87	35	92	2	6	27	79	40	85	6	7
LABETTE	248	81	247	85	6	5	2229	77	2086	80	8	3
LANE	22	84	26	90	3	7						
LEAVENWORTH	766	88	750	91	2	4	31,245	83	31,649	86		3
LINCOLN	28	88	30	94	1	7						
LINN	68	73	80	85	6	16						
LOGAN	33	89	26	90	3	1						

More detailed information provided to women during the early stages of pregnancy is resulting in healthier mothers and babies. Efforts among health care providers and others has reaped outstanding positive benefits with respect to the quality and extent of the knowledge women now have about pregnancy, childbirth and infant care. The cost of not knowing about health care during pregnancy has long-term detrimental effects not only on infants and their families, but on communities and their health care systems.

Again, this year, Kansas can point to an increase in the number of babies who were able to benefit from early prenatal care. First trimester prenatal care provides women and their health care providers with information vital to healthy pregnancies. Continued efforts in this area will result in positive benefits far out-reaching healthy babies, their mothers, families and communities.

Data provided by Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Decile Ranks are scored so that "1" indicates the most positive outcome and "10" indicates the most negative outcome. Positive percent change represents improvement. As a result of rounding, counties with identical rates may receive different decile ranks.



# KINDERGARTNERS FULLY IMMUNIZED BY AGE TWO

COUNTY	BASE YEARS 1989-94				CURRENT YEAR - 1995				BASE YEARS 1989-94				CURRENT YEAR - 1995					
	AVG. NO. IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2	AVG. PERCENT IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2	NUMBER IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2	PERCENT IMMUNIZED	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE	AVG. NO. IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2	AVG. PERCENT IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2	NUMBER IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2	PERCENT IMMUNIZED	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE	AVG. NO. IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2	AVG. PERCENT IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2	NUMBER IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2	PERCENT IMMUNIZED	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE
ALLEN	92	45	93	46	9	1	252	51	316	69	3	33	135	61	141	70	2	16
ANDERSON	54	50	52	49	9	-1	110	61	117	63	5	4	135	61	141	70	2	16
ATCHISON	72	42	58	42	10	-2	113	58	71	50	8	-14	110	70	90	2	2	
BARBER	58	59	65	66	4	12	257	69	306	76	1	11	34	68	21	5	3	
BARTON	197	49	203	58	6	17	22	52	25	49	9	-6	51	51	40	9	-8	
BOURBON	105	52	113	59	6	14	154	48	185	58	6	20	61	61	40	9	-8	
BROWN	83	55	90	61	6	10	60	55	72	72	2	31	42	42	39	10	-8	
BUTLER	493	57	540	64	5	12	208	42	178	39	10	-8	60	60	54	4	10	
CHASE	26	56	25	73	2	30	55	60	54	66	4	10	32	32	19	10	-24	
CHAUTAQUA	24	47	27	50	9	6	32	50	19	38	10	-24	50	50	19	10	-24	
CHEROKEE	115	41	101	36	10	-10	110	70	90	71	2	2	70	70	90	2	2	
CHEYENNE	29	63	22	52	8	-18	31	31	70	32	10	3	31	31	70	2	3	
CLARK	15	38	24	73	2	94	34	68	21	62	5	-9	68	68	21	5	-9	
CLAY	75	61	73	69	3	12	40	51	40	48	9	-8	51	51	40	9	-8	
CLOUD	56	45	55	47	9	5	135	61	141	70	2	16	61	61	141	2	16	
COFFEY	71	54	88	60	6	10	21	51	22	64	4	26	21	21	22	4	26	
COMANCHE	18	57	18	79	1	39	56	65	56	62	5	-5	65	65	56	5	-5	
COWLEY	306	58	282	65	4	12	44	44	35	56	7	27	44	44	35	7	27	
CRAWFORD	209	45	222	54	7	21	47	52	46	56	7	8	52	52	46	7	8	
DECATUR	22	41	35	73	2	77	163	61	161	62	5	1	61	61	161	5	1	
DICKINSON	182	60	200	69	3	16	66	56	56	53	8	-5	66	66	56	8	-5	
DONIPHAN	51	41	52	50	2	21	21	21	16	50	9	-4	21	21	16	9	-4	
DOUGLAS	646	73	659	72	2	-2	534	66	465	60	6	-9	66	66	465	6	-9	
EDWARDS	29	55	20	54	7	-1	40	52	24	54	7	-7	52	52	24	7	-7	
ELK	23	49	28	53	8	10	86	60	74	56	7	-7	60	60	74	7	-7	
ELLSWORTH	194	63	180	69	3	10	401	65	367	64	5	-1	65	65	367	5	-1	
FINNEY	368	44	405	46	9	5	39	52	48	78	1	50	52	52	48	1	50	
FORD	239	54	287	52	8	-4	28	53	18	50	9	-6	53	53	18	9	-6	
FRANKLIN	184	50	177	53	8	7	50	49	59	55	7	12	49	49	59	7	12	
GEARY	410	54	394	56	6	5	425	66	413	67	4	2	66	66	413	4	2	
GOVE	31	63	34	59	6	-6	56	56	40	58	6	-11	56	56	40	6	-11	
GRAHAM	16	37	12	28	10	-25	3273	57	3106	55	7	-3	57	57	3106	7	-3	
GRANT	61	45	66	46	9	3	157	39	199	46	9	19	39	39	199	9	19	
GRAY	63	70	61	70	3	0	1339	66	1403	74	1	11	66	66	1403	1	11	
GREELEY	17	56	14	79	1	41	22	71	28	100	1	41	71	71	28	1	41	
GREENWOOD	38	40	34	38	10	-7	50	50	67	68	3	36	50	50	67	3	36	
HAMILTON	23	67	21	61	6	-9	40	62	39	65	4	5	62	62	39	4	5	
HARPER	63	65	55	69	3	5	32	71	35	71	2	-1	71	71	35	2	-1	
HARVEY	261	64	297	70	3	9	36	42	26	32	10	-25	42	42	26	10	-25	
HASKELL	37	54	42	54	7	0	199	57	163	52	8	-10	57	57	163	8	-10	
HODGEMAN	20	61	17	74	7	-12	74	64	72	70	2	10	64	64	72	2	10	
JACKSON	129	73	127	78	1	8	28	60	22	75	1	25	60	60	22	1	25	
JEFFERSON	197	66	185	69	3	4	59	62	60	69	3	12	62	62	60	3	12	
JEWELL	40	76	32	79	1	3	24	80	23	67	4	-16	80	80	23	4	-16	
JOHNSON	3350	68	3515	67	4	-1	66	61	68	64	4	5	61	61	68	4	5	
KEARNY	75	64	72	67	4	5	25	58	18	54	7	-7	58	58	18	7	-7	
KINGMAN	64	62	52	63	5	1	60	40	78	47	9	19	40	40	78	9	19	
KIOWA	31	61	32	72	2	18	21	46	11	43	10	-6	46	46	11	10	-6	
LABETTE	150	45	209	60	6	34	809	36	837	38	10	7	36	36	837	10	7	
LANE	19	53	20	64	5	21												
LEAVENWORTH	579	65	572	67	4	2												
LINCOLN	32	77	25	82	1	7												
LINN	61	46	61	45	9	-1												
LOGAN	18	51	17	62	5	22												
<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>19,959</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>20,119</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3</b>													

*Data are from Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Rates are percent of kindergartners who were fully immunized by age two, based on a retrospective survey of immunization certificates. No survey was conducted in 1991. As a result of rounding, counties with identical rates may receive different decile ranks. As a result of rounding, counties displaying identical base and current year percentages may have a non-zero percent change.*

This retrospective study shows Kansas in an upward trend in its efforts to immunize more children. Over the past several years, the percentage of children fully immunized by age two has risen from a little over 50% to the current rate of 59%. Clearly, Kansas leaders recognize the long-term health benefits of this important preventative measure when it comes to the health and lives of Kansas children and their families. Access to immunizations is vital health insurance for the future.

Though increasing immunization rates are a notable achievement, communities may discuss ways to reach those children who continue to remain outside the critical service and are at risk of diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles, mumps, rubella, all serious threats to the health and lives of children. Complacency or forgetfulness about the ravages of childhood diseases have resulted in the reemergence of health problems in our country. The constant vigilance of community and health leaders can help to protect children among all groups and classes.

# LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES

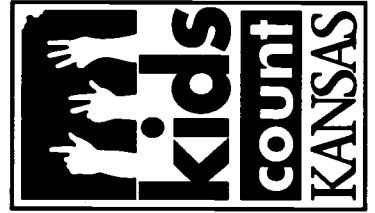
COUNTY	BASE YEARS - 1990-94				CURRENT YEAR - 1995				PERCENT CHANGE			
	AVG. # OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES	PERCENT OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES	NUMBER OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES	PERCENT OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES	COUNTY	AVG. # OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES	PERCENT OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES	NUMBER OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES		PERCENT OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES		
ALLEN	9	5.2	4	2.2	1	-57	28	6.1	25	5.2	4	-14
ANDERSON	4	4.8	8	8.9	9	86	7	4.6	5	3.7	2	-19
ATCHISON	13	6.0	11	5.0	3	-16	7	6.1	7	6.5	7	8
BARBER	4	6.8	4	6.8	7	0	19	5.5	15	4.5	3	-17
BARTON	26	6.4	18	4.8	3	-25	3	5.1	3	4.9	3	-3
BOURBON	11	5.4	5	2.9	1	-46	20	6.3	26	7.5	8	19
BROWN	9	5.9	10	7.6	7	28	3	3.3	7	9.6	10	192
BUTLER	44	6.0	48	6.8	8	12	32	6.7	28	6.0	5	-11
CHASE	1	4.3	5	8.1	8	85	5	7.0	2	2.6	1	-63
CHAUTAUQUA	3	7.6	4	12.9	10	70	1	1.7	4	6.3	6	267
CHEYENNE	22	7.7	18	5.6	5	-27	7	5.1	8	6.3	6	23
CHEYENNE	1	4.7	1	3.8	2	-18	10	4.6	16	8.0	8	73
CLARK	1	4.6	1	5.0	3	9	3	6.6	2	5.4	4	-18
CLAY	6	5.5	3	3.4	2	-38	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	1
CLOUD	7	6.0	7	6.1	5	1	11	6.0	11	5.6	5	-7
COFFEY	5	4.8	7	6.5	7	36	2	3.8	4	8.3	9	122
COMANCHE	2	6.3	2	10.0	10	58	5	8.9	1	1.4	1	-85
COWLEY	34	6.7	19	4.2	2	-36	6	7.6	3	3.9	2	-48
CRAWFORD	25	5.4	26	5.6	4	4	3	3.8	2	2.9	1	-24
DECATUR	0	1.0	2	5.1	4	405	15	6.1	13	4.4	3	-28
DICKINSON	15	6.2	19	7.9	8	27	7	6.1	7	6.3	6	4
DONIPHAN	6	6.0	•	•	•	•	2	5.7	•	•	•	•
DOUGLAS	67	6.2	72	6.7	7	7	49	6.1	47	6.2	6	1
DOUGLAS	2	5.9	4	10.3	10	74	2	3.3	3	5.1	3	56
EDWARDS	2	5.3	3	13.0	10	148	7	5.7	7	5.1	4	-9
ELK	17	5.5	23	6.5	7	20	40	4.6	67	6.3	6	36
ELLIS	3	5.8	3	6.1	6	6	5	7.5	7	11.5	10	52
FINNEY	49	6.1	42	5.1	4	-16	1	3.3	2	5.9	5	79
FORD	30	5.3	38	6.5	6	23	5	6.2	7	8.4	9	36
FRANKLIN	20	6.3	11	3.8	2	-38	48	6.5	50	6.5	6	1
GEARY	87	7.8	72	8.8	9	13	4	6.1	5	7.1	8	18
GOVE	3	8.1	3	6.5	6	-19	524	7.0	504	7.2	8	2
GRAHAM	2	6.3	2	6.9	7	10	27	6.7	33	7.0	7	5
GRANT	6	4.5	8	5.4	4	21	179	7.6	185	8.1	9	8
GRAY	4	5.5	3	3.3	1	-40	1	4.2	1	5.3	4	25
GREENEY	1	2.7	1	9.1	9	242	6	7.2	4	6.0	5	-17
GREENWOOD	6	7.1	4	5.1	4	-28	3	6.0	2	4.3	2	-28
HAMILTON	1	4.2	2	7.7	8	83	5	8.0	4	12.1	10	52
HARPER	4	5.0	4	5.3	4	7	3	7.5	1	2.3	1	-69
HARVEY	21	5.2	28	6.3	6	21	4	5.9	7	7.9	8	34
HASKELL	6	8.5	4	5.3	4	-37	22	6.2	28	9.1	9	45
HODGEMAN	1	3.8	•	•	•	•	5	4.6	4	3.5	2	-24
JACKSON	9	5.8	6	3.8	2	-34	2	6.1	•	•	•	•
JEFFERSON	13	6.9	20	9.6	10	39	4	5.1	5	6.7	7	32
JEWELL	2	6.3	•	•	•	•	2	7.5	•	•	•	•
JOHNSON	297	5.2	332	5.5	5	6	4	5.8	3	4.3	2	-25
KEARNY	4	6.3	2	3.3	1	-47	2	5.7	4	9.8	10	72
KINGMAN	6	5.8	6	5.8	5	0	6	5.3	4	3.3	1	-38
KIOWA	2	4.4	3	7.9	8	79	2	4.7	4	8.5	9	80
LABETTE	21	6.8	16	5.5	5	-19	248	8.6	215	8.2	9	-5
LANE	2	6.2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
LEAVENWORTH	58	6.6	42	5.1	3	-23	2,412	6.4	2,380	6.6	3	3
LINCOLN	2	5.0	3	9.4	9	88	•	•	•	•	•	•
LINN	5	5.2	4	4.7	3	-10	•	•	•	•	•	•
LOGAN	2	6.0	2	6.7	7	12	•	•	•	•	•	•

Our images of happy, smiling and thriving babies are dimmed when we see newborns in intensive care units requiring extraordinary medical support to live. Low birth weight, under 5.5 pounds, places infants at greatly increased risk of disease, infection and many related health problems.

Problems resulting from low birth weights can require costly medical services. This can result in resources being spent on intensive critical care services as opposed to the less costly preventive services. And later, among children who were born with low birth weights, behavioral, emotional and health problems can emerge, which can impact schools and the greater community. The costs of treating one low birth weight baby far outweigh the costs of programs to inform and support mothers during pregnancy. Informational and nutritional programs for mothers prior, during and after pregnancy can affirm a community's commitment to the newest members, which are its future.

Data provided by Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Decile Ranks are scored so that "1" indicates the most positive outcome and "10" indicates the most negative outcome. Negative percent change represents improvement. A "+", "-", or "•" indicates no low birth weight babies were born in that county for 1995.

# CHILDHOOD CARE & EDUCATION



# HEAD START PARTICIPATION

COUNTY	BASE YEARS - 1992-95				CURRENT YEAR - 1996				PERCENT CHANGE
	HEAD START SLOTS AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE SLOTS PER 100 CHILDREN	HEAD START SLOTS AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE SLOTS PER 100 CHILDREN	HEAD START SLOTS AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE SLOTS PER 100 CHILDREN	DECILE RANK		
ALLEN	43	49	50	58	3	18			
ANDERSON	0	0	0	0	10	0			
ATCHISON	53	37	54	39	6	5			
BARBER	0	0	0	0	10	0			
BARTON	54	27	54	27	7	0			
BOURBON	43	33	50	39	6	17			
BROWN	46	50	34	37	6	-27			
BUTLER	90	51	98	53	4	5			
CHASE	0	0	0	0	10	0			
CHAUTAUQUA	0	0	0	0	10	0			
CHEROKEE	10	51	110	51	4	1			
CHEYENNE	0	0	0	0	10	0			
CLARK	0	0	0	0	10	0			
CLAY	60	109	60	109	1	0			
CLOUD	21	37	45	79	2	115			
COFFEY	0	0	0	0	10	0			
COMANCHE	0	0	0	0	10	0			
COWLEY	72	42	85	48	5	17			
CRAWFORD	107	42	107	42	5	0			
DECATUR	16	82	17	85	2	4			
DICKINSON	45	43	60	57	3	34			
DONIPHAN	40	78	40	81	2	4			
DOUGLAS	78	26	78	24	7	-6			
EDWARDS	0	0	0	0	10	0			
ELK	0	0	0	0	10	0			
ELLSWORTH	89	60	86	57	3	-5			
ELLSWORTH	15	70	15	70	2	0			
FINNEY	124	58	152	65	3	11			
FORD	148	83	175	94	1	13			
FRANKLIN	20	21	20	21	7	-2			
GEARY	153	41	205	53	4	29			
GOVE	16	112	17	121	1	8			
GRAHAM	16	59	17	63	3	5			
GRANT	50	98	52	100	1	2			
GRAY	15	37	15	37	6	-1			
GREENEY	0	0	0	0	10	0			
GREENWOOD	0	0	0	0	10	0			
HAMILTON	0	0	0	0	10	0			
HARPER	0	0	0	0	10	0			
HARVEY	49	52	49	51	4	-2			
HASKELL	10	85	10	84	2	0			
HODGEMAN	0	0	0	0	10	0			
JACKSON	40	71	40	71	2	0			
JEFFERSON	31	50	34	55	4	10			
JEWELL	18	137	18	140	1	2			
JOHNSON	207	42	227	43	5	3			
KEARNY	11	29	15	40	6	37			
KINGMAN	0	0	0	0	10	0			
KIOWA	0	0	0	0	10	0			
LABETTE	90	64	90	65	2	2			
LANE	0	0	0	0	10	0			
LEAVENWORTH	93	39	92	37	6	-4			
LINCOLN	0	0	0	0	10	0			
LINN	10	27	10	27	7	-1			
LOGAN	0	0	17	122	1	*			
LYON	70	37	80	41	5	11			
MARION	0	0	0	0	10	0			
MARSHALL	20	31	20	30	6	-3			
MCPHERSON	40	37	60	55	4	46			
MEADE	0	0	0	0	10	0			
MIAMI	40	43	40	40	5	-6			
MITCHELL	0	0	0	0	10	0			
MONTGOMERY	131	42	136	44	5	6			
MORRIS	0	0	0	0	10	0			
MORTON	0	0	0	0	10	0			
NEMAHA	39	69	36	63	3	-8			
NEOSHO	48	52	48	53	4	3			
NESS	0	0	0	0	10	0			
NORTON	0	0	0	0	10	0			
OSAGE	20	29	20	29	7	0			
OSBORNE	0	0	0	0	10	0			
OTTAWA	0	0	0	0	10	0			
PAWNEE	18	71	18	71	2	0			
PHILLIPS	0	0	0	0	10	0			
POTTAWATOMIE	38	54	37	50	4	-8			
PRATT	0	0	0	0	10	0			
RAWLINS	0	0	0	0	10	0			
RENO	104	32	137	43	5	33			
REPUBLIC	17	61	17	62	3	1			
RICE	18	20	18	20	7	0			
RILEY	133	33	150	36	6	10			
ROOKS	0	0	0	0	10	0			
RUSH	6	31	5	28	7	-11			
RUSSELL	15	42	15	43	5	1			
SALINE	97	33	117	39	6	20			
SCOTT	10	215	12	270	1	25			
SEDGWICK	893	34	846	31	6	-9			
SEWARD	70	32	70	32	6	-2			
SHAWNEE	398	55	411	56	4	2			
SHERIDAN	17	70	0	0	10	-100			
SHERMAN	27	49	34	64	3	32			
SMITH	18	67	18	68	2	1			
STAFFORD	0	0	0	0	10	0			
STANTON	10	50	10	50	5	0			
STEVENS	10	30	10	30	7	-1			
SUMNER	68	89	75	95	1	7			
THOMAS	22	40	33	61	3	52			
TREGO	5	67	5	68	2	2			
WABAUNSEE	17	64	33	126	1	98			
WALLACE	17	94	17	96	1	1			
WASHINGTON	14	65	15	73	2	14			
WICHITA	6	49	6	50	4	1			
WILSON	38	58	40	65	3	11			
WOODSON	10	45	10	44	5	-1			
WYANDOTTE	738	48	789	51	4	8			
<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>5,320</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>5,686</b>	<b>43</b>		<b>-2</b>			

One of the most highly respected and beneficial programs, Head Start prepares children for success later on in school with participation in the program. Steadily rising over the past few years, this year 5,686 children were enrolled in Head Start.

Children should be encouraged to learn and grow, regardless of class or status. A guiding value of this country has been to acquire knowledge and support the potential in all playing fields for children. A child's sense of mastery of tasks and development of skills and abilities is critical in continued positive development. Communities may press for new or additional federal support for Head Start Programs as need is identified. Each child is worth the effort.

Head Start data are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Population data are extrapolated from U.S. Census. Positive percentage changes indicate improvement. An \* indicates the Head Start Program is new for this county in 1996 and calculation of percent change from base years is not possible.

# CHILDCARE AVAILABILITY

COUNTY	JUNE, 1994 & JUNE, 1995			JUNE, 1996			JUNE, 1994 & JUNE, 1995			JUNE, 1996		
	TOTAL CHILDCARE CAPACITY	CHILDCARE CAPACITY PER 100 CHILDREN	PERCENT CHANGE	TOTAL CHILDCARE CAPACITY	CHILDCARE CAPACITY PER 100 CHILDREN	PERCENT CHANGE	TOTAL CHILDCARE CAPACITY	CHILDCARE CAPACITY PER 100 CHILDREN	PERCENT CHANGE	TOTAL CHILDCARE CAPACITY	CHILDCARE CAPACITY PER 100 CHILDREN	PERCENT CHANGE
ALLEN	658	23	8	706	24	4	1344	18	8	1359	18	0
ANDERSON	148	13	26	182	13	10	548	24	5	532	23	-4
ATCHISON	616	20	-3	589	19	8	238	9	10	315	12	31
BARBER	201	17	23	254	21	6	1157	20	5	1368	24	16
BARTON	1217	20	8	1314	22	6	155	19	9	120	15	-21
BOURBON	497	17	31	681	24	5	1009	20	7	1007	20	-2
BROWN	582	25	2	592	26	4	326	26	31	428	35	31
BUTLER	2422	21	-6	2342	20	7	1403	20	5	1610	23	16
CHASE	89	16	34	126	23	5	204	18	7	222	19	7
CHAUTAUQUA	79	11	-12	70	10	10	141	19	4	180	25	27
CHEROKEE	703	18	0	697	18	8	516	23	7	441	19	-15
CHEYENNE	121	23	7	128	24	4	967	31	1	1025	34	7
CLARK	103	23	16	122	27	3	70	9	10	90	11	27
CLAY	512	31	5	546	33	2	254	29	3	248	29	0
CLOUD	596	33	19	618	35	1	909	31	6	868	29	-4
COFFEY	404	26	19	477	31	2	224	28	2	158	20	-27
COMANCHE	109	26	-13	95	23	5	287	26	3	312	28	8
COWLEY	1471	20	-15	1261	17	8	478	36	1	453	34	-4
CRAWFORD	1184	19	22	1441	24	5	235	20	2	365	31	54
DECATUR	176	22	-5	168	21	6	778	20	4	997	25	24
DICKINSON	1100	31	6	1165	33	1	500	27	4	476	26	-5
DONIPHAN	191	13	37	270	19	7	91	14	8	108	17	19
DOUGLAS	4153	29	3	4446	30	2	2702	24	4	2765	24	3
EDWARDS	131	19	-18	106	16	9	225	22	3	300	29	30
ELK	36	8	28	46	10	10	312	15	8	357	17	14
ELLIS	1549	30	10	1712	33	1	2134	18	8	2232	18	3
ELLSWORTH	219	20	32	294	27	3	281	25	4	282	25	2
FINNEY	1409	13	7	1602	14	10	134	23	3	168	29	32
FORD	1604	24	2	1689	25	4	362	28	2	382	31	8
FRANKLIN	1112	23	5	1189	24	5	3266	33	1	3429	34	4
FRANKLIN	1370	18	-5	1314	17	9	309	30	2	308	31	2
GEARY	116	20	7	120	21	6	20268	22	5	22161	24	7
GOVE	169	26	16	194	31	2	801	17	8	881	18	7
GRAHAM	412	21	-5	396	20	7	10395	33	1	11049	35	5
GRANT	237	18	11	267	20	7	107	19	8	106	19	2
GREELEY	77	17	13	88	19	7	306	23	6	290	22	-3
GREENWOOD	226	18	18	266	21	6	163	22	4	188	25	17
HAMILTON	93	21	39	132	30	2	195	18	7	220	20	11
HARPER	314	23	-5	298	22	6	90	16	6	131	23	0
HARVEY	1546	25	16	1811	29	3	170	15	9	197	17	-6
HASKELL	139	15	31	182	19	7	986	17	8	1085	19	8
HODGEMAN	74	15	-37	48	9	10	575	33	2	558	33	-3
JACKSON	617	25	11	693	28	3	112	17	9	110	17	0
JEFFERSON	728	22	18	882	26	3	237	17	9	227	16	-6
JEWELL	87	12	-7	78	11	10	54	15	9	54	15	2
JOHNSON	26955	33	-2	27410	32	2	391	36	1	430	41	13
KEARNY	198	18	-7	188	17	9	82	13	10	78	12	-5
KINGMAN	215	13	12	242	14	9	344	20	6	362	22	8
KIOWA	233	37	1	232	37	1	53	7	10	44	6	-12
LABETTE	1108	25	-4	1055	24	5	6071	18	7	6462	19	7
LANE	94	19	37	130	26	3						
LEAVENWORTH	1860	14	15	2198	16	9						
LINCOLN	132	22	18	156	26	4						
LINN	154	10	65	260	17	9						
LOGAN	126	22	-7	116	21	6						
<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>123,633</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>131,222</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>						

Data are from Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Childcare capacity includes the number of Registered Day Care Homes, Licensed Day Care Homes, Group Day Care Homes, Child Care Centers, and Preschools as of June, 1995 and June, 1996. Population data represent the number of children under age 13 and are extrapolated from the U.S. Census.

As communities and families change, grow and adapt to both internal and external forces, the needs of children also change and grow. Viewed not only as an important support to the economic viability of families, child care also provides critical socialization, education and skills development for children. Successful child care providers can help children get an early start on developing cooperative relationships, skills, and having just plain fun with other children.

Families need to know there are adequate, competent and trustworthy child care providers in the community who can care for their children. National studies indicate there should be a minimum of 25 child care slots per 100 children. Statewide average shows that Kansas is currently meeting this need, however, some communities are not. Communities may explore their child care needs and work with families and potential care providers to meet the need.

# HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

COUNTY	BASE YEARS - 1990-94				CURRENT YEAR - 1995			
	AVG. # IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING	PERCENT IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING	NUMBER IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING	PERCENT IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING	AVG. # IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING	PERCENT IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING	NUMBER IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING	PERCENT IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING
ALLEN	120	72	155	85	3	19		
ANDERSON	58	70	46	73	8	5		
ATCHISON	104	70	139	79	6	12		
BARBER	51	78	57	85	3	9		
BARTON	225	77	288	84	3	10		
BOURBON	123	75	149	91	1	21		
BROWN	89	79	90	76	7	-3		
BUTLER	475	73	606	85	3	15		
CHASE	26	68	23	77	7	12		
CHAUTAUQUA	34	76	29	83	4	9		
CHEROKEE	126	56	117	43	10	-23		
CHEYENNE	35	84	46	88	2	5		
CLARK	26	86	32	89	2	4		
CLAY	79	75	97	79	6	5		
CLOUD	77	73	101	87	2	20		
COFFEY	96	82	99	79	6	-3		
COMANCHE	25	79	33	92	1	16		
COWLEY	290	73	310	72	9	-1		
CRAWFORD	239	72	278	74	8	4		
DECATUR	33	78	46	78	7	0		
DICKINSON	178	69	188	69	9	1		
DONIPHAN	79	72	63	70	9	-2		
DOUGLAS	456	72	415	63	10	-12		
EDWARDS	30	76	41	89	2	17		
ELK	29	62	45	83	4	35		
ELLIS	190	74	207	82	5	11		
ELLSWORTH	62	70	80	76	7	8		
FINNEY	246	73	298	86	3	18		
FORD	222	81	229	80	6	-2		
FRANKLIN	165	67	185	63	10	-6		
GEARY	153	54	136	53	10	0		
GOVE	40	78	45	96	1	24		
GRAHAM	32	78	43	84	3	9		
GRANT	57	73	82	93	1	28		
GRAY	62	83	71	87	3	4		
GREENEY	15	85	19	76	8	-10		
GREENWOOD	58	69	71	83	4	19		
HAMILTON	22	75	18	100	1	33		
HARPER	62	73	75	84	4	15		
HARVEY	255	73	295	82	5	12		
HASKELL	46	81	63	88	2	8		
HODGEMAN	22	87	29	91	2	4		
JACKSON	91	66	115	76	8	15		
JEFFERSON	154	66	173	67	10	2		
JEWELL	31	79	42	86	3	9		
JOHNSON	3008	82	3287	84	4	3		
KEARNY	43	74	45	63	10	-14		
KINGMAN	77	78	110	89	2	13		
KIOWA	38	81	49	79	6	-3		
LABETTE	207	74	227	79	6	7		
LANE	27	83	35	76	8	-8		
LEAVENWORTH	440	68	431	68	10	0		
LINCOLN	33	74	46	84	4	13		
LINN	86	67	97	66	10	-2		
LOGAN	38	77	52	83	4	7		
LYON	181	58	296	79	6	36		
MARION	104	70	124	77	7	10		
MARSHALL	115	74	140	76	8	2		
MCPIERSON	214	77	271	81	5	5		
MCDEADE	31	79	28	80	6	1		
MIAMI	168	69	222	83	5	20		
MITCHELL	73	76	88	83	4	10		
MONTGOMERY	255	68	287	75	8	11		
MORRIS	41	62	54	77	7	24		
MORTON	38	70	47	82	5	19		
NEMAHA	113	77	123	83	4	8		
NEOSHO	131	78	170	81	6	3		
NESS	42	78	54	93	1	19		
NORTON	62	78	71	76	8	-4		
OSAGE	116	63	159	71	9	13		
OSBORNE	25	83	32	89	2	8		
OTTAWA	53	74	63	71	9	-5		
PAWNEE	65	79	76	72	9	-5		
PHILLIPS	55	76	64	77	7	1		
POTTAWATOMIE	157	72	182	69	9	-5		
PRATT	84	78	100	81	5	4		
RAWLINS	27	80	29	76	7	-4		
RENO	425	69	466	78	7	13		
REPUBLIC	56	80	61	82	5	3		
RICE	87	77	86	83	4	9		
RILEY	383	85	416	87	2	3		
ROOKS	65	81	74	87	3	8		
RUSH	40	86	43	91	1	6		
RUSSELL	61	76	71	66	10	-13		
SALINE	342	71	336	70	9	-1		
SCOTT	58	82	61	90	2	9		
SEDGWICK	2185	64	2690	70	9	9		
SEWARD	136	68	134	62	10	-8		
SHAWNEE	1001	67	1053	71	9	7		
SHERIDAN	33	86	39	91	1	5		
SHERMAN	60	82	60	88	2	7		
SMITH	49	82	63	98	1	21		
STAFFORD	47	80	52	81	5	2		
STANTON	26	90	31	78	7	-14		
STEVENS	55	77	64	81	5	5		
SUMNER	200	69	234	76	8	10		
THOMAS	85	88	103	87	3	-2		
TREGO	33	77	45	92	1	20		
WABAUNSEE	56	77	62	81	6	4		
WALLACE	23	80	26	81	5	2		
WASHINGTON	94	80	101	80	6	0		
WICHITA	27	73	36	78	7	7		
WILSON	91	71	80	61	10	-14		
WOODSON	26	74	41	84	4	13		
WYANDOTTE	928	66	967	72	9	9		
<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>17,905</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>20,323</b>	<b>76</b>		<b>6</b>		

On a statewide average, Kansas can be proud of its message about the importance of further education or training after high school. A higher percentage of Kansas graduates are continuing their educational pursuits after the 12th grade. Communities may explore increasing efforts to work with educators, policy-makers and businesses to develop strategies to enhance current opportunities and create new ones for students pursuing higher educations. As adults of all ages look to further education not only for personal, economic or academic improvement, educational systems are pressed to grow and expand.

Kansas will be well served by real investments in and supports of post-secondary education and training programs. Investing in tomorrow's work force, which are our children today, will produce a long-term payback of a skilled labor posed to compete in a global economy

Data provided by the Kansas Department of Education. Information is obtained from the annual survey of graduates conducted by the school districts 5-6 months after graduation. As a result of rounding, counties with identical rates may receive different decile ranks.



# BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE

COUNTY	BASE YEARS - 1990-94			CURRENT YEAR - 1995			BASE YEARS - 1990-94			CURRENT YEAR - 1995		
	AVG. # OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO HS DEGREE	PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO HS DEGREE	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO HS DEGREE	AVG. # OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO HS DEGREE	PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO HS DEGREE	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO HS DEGREE	AVG. # OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO HS DEGREE	PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO HS DEGREE	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO HS DEGREE	AVG. # OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO HS DEGREE	PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO HS DEGREE	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WHO HS DEGREE
ALLEN	31	18	31	17	6	-1	123	24	26	9	9	
ANDERSON	17	20	21	23	2	16	20	14	19	4	2	
ATCHISON	35	18	30	14	4	-23	14	12	18	6	37	
BARBER	9	15	6	10	3	-32	54	17	56	6	1	
BARTON	83	20	89	24	8	18	12	18	15	25	35	
BOURBON	38	18	30	17	6	-6	41	13	51	5	13	
BROWN	26	18	25	19	7	4	8	11	10	4	24	
BUTLER	93	13	83	12	3	-11	117	26	110	8	-10	
CHASE	6	16	16	26	9	66	13	17	14	7	10	
CHAUTAQUA	7	21	11	35	10	66	14	32	24	10	23	
CHEROKEE	82	30	61	19	8	-36	7	6	4	2	-65	
CHEYENNE	3	8	4	16	5	111	44	21	34	17	-18	
CLARK	2	11	4	20	8	87	5	12	4	3	-8	
CLAY	15	14	14	16	5	14	6	10	5	8	-21	
CLOUD	13	13	13	11	3	-16	23	13	22	11	-16	
COFFEY	16	17	13	12	4	-28	5	11	5	3	-4	
COMANCHE	4	18	3	15	5	-18	6	11	7	2	-12	
COWLEY	99	21	94	21	8	1	11	13	14	7	40	
CRAWFORD	86	19	70	15	5	-21	8	10	3	1	-55	
DECATUR	3	9	4	10	3	16	20	10	23	8	-19	
DICKINSON	39	17	39	16	6	-3	18	18	21	7	6	
DONIPHAN	18	18	11	14	5	-19	4	14	3	5	2	
DOUGLAS	97	9	83	8	2	-14	157	20	159	8	6	
EDWARDS	8	22	7	18	7	-17	7	10	6	3	3	
ELK	7	24	6	26	9	10	21	18	21	5	-15	
ELLS	14	5	18	5	1	6	63	7	64	1	-14	
ELLSWORTH	6	10	4	8	2	-20	6	10	2	3	-68	
FINNEY	334	41	400	49	10	19	5	15	4	12	-21	
FORD	203	34	250	43	10	27	12	16	13	16	0	
FRANKLIN	66	21	48	17	6	-19	117	15	137	7	17	
GEARY	172	17	122	15	5	-13	13	18	14	20	13	
GOVE	3	7	5	11	1	64	1488	20	1339	7	-5	
GRAHAM	3	13	2	7	1	-46	169	40	209	10	12	
GRANT	51	37	74	50	10	35	420	18	419	7	5	
GRAY	21	23	38	41	10	76	2	7	0	1	-100	
GREELEY	4	19	2	20	8	3	19	23	12	18	-23	
GREENWOOD	17	20	13	17	6	-18	5	11	5	3	-1	
HAMILTON	3	15	9	35	10	123	10	17	10	30	82	
HARPER	14	21	17	23	8	6	15	37	10	24	-36	
HARVEY	63	17	68	15	5	-8	20	26	31	35	36	
HASKELL	21	29	30	40	10	39	56	17	51	6	-2	
HODGEMAN	4	15	3	18	6	15	13	11	12	11	-6	
JACKSON	21	13	19	12	4	-10	2	4	4	13	212	
JEFFERSON	20	10	23	11	3	10	8	10	6	9	-7	
JEWELL	4	13	4	9	2	-35	3	13	4	22	8	
JOHNSON	313	6	287	5	1	-18	6	10	5	7	-28	
KEARNY	24	35	20	33	9	-5	8	20	10	24	25	
KINGMAN	12	15	14	13	4	-8	26	23	34	28	20	
KIOWA	8	16	5	13	4	-20	6	19	9	19	1	
LABETTE	77	24	73	25	9	3	803	28	803	9	9	
LANE	3	13	2	7	1	-45	6	17	6,511	17	6,416	
LEAVENWORTH	121	14	95	12	3	-19	6	10	5	7	0	
LINCOLN	2	10	2	6	1	-36	21	18	21	10	-28	
LINN	15	15	16	19	7	23	26	23	34	9	25	
LOGAN	4	10	4	13	4	35	803	28	803	9	9	
<b>KANSAS</b>			<b>6,511</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6,416</b>	<b>17</b>						

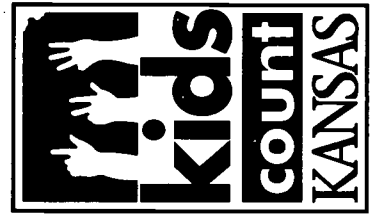
Data provided by Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Decile Ranks are scored so that "1" indicates the most positive outcome and "10" indicates the most negative outcome. Negative percent change represents improvement.

To a great extent, high school graduation serves as the backdrop for success in many areas of life, including access to a wider choice of employment options, increased awareness of community resources, and availability of post-secondary education opportunities. For many mothers without a high school degree, the risks of divorce, death of a spouse, unemployment, health, emotional or financial crisis poses far-reaching threats including homelessness.

In Kansas, the percent of births to mothers with less than a high school degree has lingered around seventeen percent for several years. Communities need to reach mothers who do not have a high school degree and inform young women and men in high school about the need to consider carefully the importance of completing high school. Self-esteem and the ability to see oneself as a responsible adult plays heavily into the ability to be decisive about completing high school.



# EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING



# TEEN VIOLENT DEATHS



COUNTY	BASE YEARS - 1990-94					CURRENT YEAR - 1995					CURRENT YEAR - 1995					PERCENT CHANGE
	AVG. # OF VIOLENT TEEN DEATHS	TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE	NUMBER OF VIOLENT TEEN DEATHS	TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE	DECILE RANK	AVG. # OF VIOLENT TEEN DEATHS	TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE	NUMBER OF VIOLENT TEEN DEATHS	TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE					
ALLEN	.6	59.6	0	.0	2	-100										
ANDERSON	.8	166.8	1	237.8	8	43										
ATCHISON	1.2	83.9	2	153.3	6	83										
BARBER	.2	69.6	0	+	+	+										
BARTON	1.6	93.9	1	67.1	5	-29										
BOURBON	.8	75.7	2	201.7	7	167										
BROWN	.8	120.9	1	164.1	7	36										
BUTLER	2.8	80.9	1	30.2	3	-63										
CHASE	.2	112.3	0	+	+	+										
CHAUTAQUA	0	+	0	+	+	+										
CHEYENNE	1.8	122.6	0	.0	2	-100										
CHEYENNE	.4	243.0	1	685.5	10	182										
CLARK	.4	321.9	0	+	+	+										
CLAY	.8	158.6	0	+	+	+										
CLOUD	.2	25.6	0	+	+	+										
COFFEY	1.0	187.4	0	+	+	+										
COMANCHE	.2	172.1	0	+	+	+										
COWLEY	2.6	101.7	1	41.8	4	-59										
CRAWFORD	3.8	158.7	2	92.5	5	-42										
DECATUR	.2	115.1	0	+	+	+										
DICKINSON	1.8	158.2	0	.0	2	-100										
DONIPHAN	.8	116.1	1	157.6	6	36										
DOUGLAS	2.8	31.4	2	22.5	2	-28										
EDWARDS	.2	113.0	0	+	+	+										
ELK	.0	+	0	+	+	+										
ELLS	.6	30.5	2	113.6	6	273										
ELLSWORTH	.6	157.2	0	+	+	+										
FINNEY	1.4	54.3	1	38.0	3	-30										
FORD	3.6	169.4	0	.0	2	-100										
FRANKLIN	1.2	83.6	0	.0	2	-100										
GEARY	2.2	115.1	8	485.2	10	322										
GOVE	.2	108.8	0	+	+	+										
GRAHAM	.4	222.5	0	+	+	+										
GRANT	.2	38.4	0	+	+	+										
GRAY	.4	106.1	1	273.5	8	158										
GREELEY	.0	+	0	+	+	+										
GREENWOOD	1.4	289.1	0	+	+	+										
HAMILTON	.2	146.9	0	+	+	+										
HARPER	.8	224.0	0	+	+	+										
HARVEY	1.0	45.8	2	98.9	5	116										
HASKELL	.4	143.9	0	+	+	+										
HODGEMAN	.2	194.8	0	+	+	+										
JACKSON	1.0	131.2	0	+	+	+										
JEFFERSON	1.4	143.0	0	.0	2	-100										
JEWELL	.2	99.4	0	+	+	+										
JOHNSON	9.2	42.1	11	51.3	4	22										
KEARNY	1.0	342.2	0	+	+	+										
KINGMAN	.8	160.8	2	449.9	9	180										
KIOWA	1.0	389.3	0	+	+	+										
LABETTE	.8	48.5	0	.0	2	-100										
LANE	.0	+	0	+	+	+										
LEAVENWORTH	4.4	112.2	1	26.9	3	-76										
LINCOLN	.6	296.3	0	+	+	+										
LINN	.2	39.1	1	205.3	7	426										
LOGAN	0	+	0	+	+	+										
LYON	1.8	64.3	1	38.0	4	-41										
MARION	.6	75.5	0	+	+	+										
MARSHALL	.8	143.1	0	+	+	+										
MCPHERSON	.6	33.8	1	62.2	4	84										
MEADE	.0	+	1	453.0	9	*										
MIAMI	1.8	113.0	0	.0	2	-100										
MITCHELL	.2	36.5	0	+	+	+										
MONTGOMERY	1.4	53.6	1	41.7	4	-22										
MORRIS	.4	113.2	0	+	+	+										
MORTON	.4	157.0	1	402.2	9	156										
NEMAHIA	.2	35.2	1	205.4	7	483										
NEOSHO	.8	75.8	2	209.9	7	177										
NESS	.2	111.7	1	681.9	10	510										
NORTON	1.0	285.9	0	+	+	+										
OSAGE	.6	64.2	1	117.4	6	83										
OSBORNE	.4	174.7	1	507.4	10	190										
OTTAWA	.2	73.0	0	+	+	+										
PAWNEE	1.0	183.5	0	+	+	+										
PHILLIPS	.2	60.6	0	+	+	+										
POTTAWATOMIE	1.4	129.3	0	.0	2	-100										
PRAIRIE	.8	121.2	2	1245.0	10	*										
RAWLINS	3.6	89.1	2	54.6	4	-39										
RENO	.0	+	1	397.0	9	*										
REPUBLIC	.0	+	0	+	+	+										
RICE	.4	62.9	2	28.7	3	17										
RILEY	1.8	24.6	2	+	+	+										
ROOKS	.6	193.5	0	+	+	+										
RUSH	.0	+	0	+	+	+										
RUSSELL	.6	157.7	0	+	+	+										
SALINE	2.0	65.7	2	73.6	5	12										
SCOTT	.2	58.3	1	319.7	8	448										
SEDGWICK	23.4	93.4	22	93.1	5	0										
SEWARD	.4	29.8	3	233.2	8	684										
SHAWNEE	9.6	96.2	3	32.69	3	-66										
SHERIDAN	.0	+	0	+	+	+										
SHERMAN	.8	178.3	0	+	+	+										
SMITH	.4	154.3	1	439.4	9	185										
STAFFORD	.2	75.4	0	+	+	+										
STANTON	.2	137.9	0	+	+	+										
STEVENS	.6	175.7	1	297.3	8	69										
SUMNER	.8	47.4	2	124.6	6	163										
THOMAS	.4	55.3	0	+	+	+										
TREGO	.0	+	0	+	+	+										
WABAUNSEE	.0	+	0	+	+	+										
WALLACE	.0	+	0	+	+	+										
WASHINGTON	.2	50.5	0	+	+	+										
WICHITA	.4	254.9	0	+	+	+										
WILSON	1.6	264.5	0	+	+	+										
WOODSON	.2	94.5	0	+	+	+										
WYANDOTTE	13.8	129.7	17	176.9	7	36										
<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>74.0</b>		<b>-12</b>										

Following the 183 teen violent deaths in 1994, this year the data reports 69 fewer teen violent deaths. Tragedy always surrounds teen violent deaths. Automobile accidents, murder and suicide among teens can impact our communities in many ways. The tragic loss a family experiences when a teen dies in a violent situation goes far beyond the family to the community as a whole, from schools to city hall. The family and community may wonder at the senselessness of many of these tragedies and may feel powerless to do anything about it.

Few would disagree that the challenges, dilemmas and stresses associated with adolescence are difficult. When teens do engage in behaviors that may be destructive, families and communities are confronted with challenges. Teens often say and do things to draw attention to issues that need to be addressed or problems that need attention. Whether or not we wish to hear what they have to say does not mean that they can ignore them or that they are wrong. Community leaders and other adults can listen without needing to agree. For many teens, what is needed is an adult who can listen, understand and support them as they confront their own challenges.

Data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. The base years consist of the average of years 1990 through 1994. Teen violent death rates represent the number of violent deaths per 100,000 children age 15-19. Negative change scores indicate improvement. As a result of rounding, counts with identical rates may receive different decile ranks.  
\* Rates are not calculated for counties with too few children for meaningful interpretation.  
\* Zero events in the base year prevent calculation of percent change scores.

# OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT



BASE YEARS - JUNE, 94-95

CURRENT YEAR - JUNE, 1996

CURRENT YEAR - JUNE, 1996

BASE YEARS - JUNE, 94-95

COUNTY	NUMBER IN PLACEMENT	PLACEMENT RATE	NUMBER IN PLACEMENT	PLACEMENT RATE	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE	COUNTY	NUMBER IN PLACEMENT	PLACEMENT RATE	NUMBER IN PLACEMENT	PLACEMENT RATE	DECILE RANK	PERCENT CHANGE
ALLEN	66	16.3	68	17.1	10	4	LYON	64	6.4	70	7.0	7	9
ANDERSON	6	3.0	12	6.2	7	100	MARION	20	6.5	14	4.6	5	-30
ATCHISON	33	7.1	35	7.6	8	6	MARSHALL	10	3.0	16	5.1	6	68
BARBER	7	4.4	4	2.5	2	-43	MCPHERSON	37	4.8	34	4.5	5	-7
BARTON	64	8.1	45	5.8	6	-30	MEADE	7	6.2	4	3.6	4	-43
BOURBON	34	8.3	30	7.5	8	-10	MIAMI	27	3.9	28	4.1	4	4
BROWN	22	6.9	19	6.1	7	-12	MITCHELL	9	4.8	8	4.4	5	-11
BUTLER	91	5.7	70	4.3	5	-23	MONTGOMERY	77	7.7	107	11.0	9	39
CHASE	8	10.3	9	11.7	10	13	MORRIS	17	10.6	16	10.1	9	-6
CHAUTAQUA	4	3.9	2	2.0	2	-50	MORTON	5	4.7	4	3.8	4	-20
CHEROKEE	50	8.7	58	10.4	9	17	NEMAHA	10	3.2	5	1.7	2	-47
CHEYENNE	3	3.3	3	4.1	4	20	NEOSHO	44	10.3	39	9.3	8	-11
CLARK	1	.8	*	*	*	*	NESS	3	2.4	2	1.9	2	-20
CLAY	20	8.4	5	2.2	2	-74	NORTON	4	2.8	4	3.3	3	14
CLOUD	14	5.7	19	8.0	8	36	OSAGE	13	3.1	14	3.4	4	8
COFFEY	9	3.8	6	2.8	3	-29	OSBORNE	3	2.3	1	.9	1	-60
COMANCHE	3	4.5	1	1.8	2	-60	OTTAWA	10	6.6	9	6.4	7	-5
COWLEY	79	7.7	54	5.3	6	-31	PAWNEE	17	8.5	20	10.1	9	18
CRAWFORD	134	15.9	132	15.9	10	-2	PHILLIPS	7	4.4	10	6.5	7	43
DECATUR	3	2.5	2	2.0	2	-20	POTTAWATOMIE	10	1.9	8	1.5	1	-20
DICKINSON	24	4.8	6	1.2	1	-75	PRAATT	16	6.0	12	4.7	5	-23
DONIPHAN	8	3.7	9	4.6	5	20	RAWLINS	3	3.5	*	*	*	
DOUGLAS	208	10.4	234	11.5	10	13	RENO	189	11.9	173	11.1	10	-8
EDWARDS	5	5.5	3	3.4	3	-40	REPUBLIC	12	8.6	12	8.8	8	0
ELK	7	10.6	4	6.3	7	-43	RICE	16	5.7	18	6.6	7	13
ELLSWORTH	5	5.2	42	6.1	6	15	RILEY	83	5.1	82	5.0	6	-1
ELLSWORTH	5	3.2	6	3.9	4	20	ROOKS	10	6.3	*	*	*	
FINNEY	108	7.8	158	10.9	9	47	RUSH	1	.6	1	1.2	1	100
FORD	60	6.7	60	6.7	7	1	RUSSELL	12	6.7	8	4.8	5	-30
FRANKLIN	65	10.1	50	7.7	8	-23	SALINE	129	9.7	81	6.2	7	-37
GEARY	69	7.3	65	6.9	7	-5	SCOTT	12	7.8	19	13.3	10	65
GOVE	4	4.4	2	2.6	3	-43	SEDGWICK	1165	9.6	1150	9.4	9	-1
GRAHAM	11	12.7	12	14.3	10	9	SEWARD	51	8.0	62	9.6	9	22
GRANT	9	3.3	10	3.8	4	18	SHAWNEE	561	13.0	545	12.7	10	-3
GRAY	2	1.1	1	.5	1	-50	SHERIDAN	1	1.3	*	*	*	
GREENEY	0	.0	1	1.8	1	*	SHERMAN	16	9.2	13	7.7	8	-19
GREENWOOD	10	5.1	5	2.8	3	-47	SMITH	8	7.0	8	7.7	8	7
HAMILTON	5	8.2	3	5.0	6	-40	STAFFORD	15	10.4	13	9.1	8	-13
HARPER	8	4.3	1	.5	1	-88	STANTON	2	2.0	2	2.6	3	33
HARVEY	85	9.9	90	10.5	9	7	STEVENS	6	3.3	2	1.2	1	-64
HASKELL	3	2.3	1	.8	1	-67	SUMNER	113	14.0	89	10.9	9	-21
HODGEMAN	2	2.4	1	1.6	1	-33	THOMAS	10	3.9	8	3.4	3	-16
JACKSON	24	7.1	10	3.0	3	-58	TREBO	7	7.6	5	5.6	6	-29
JEFFERSON	21	4.6	34	7.7	8	66	WABAUNSEE	6	3.0	4	2.2	2	-27
JEWELL	2	2.1	3	3.3	3	50	WALLACE	2	3.8	3	5.8	6	50
JOHNSON	263	2.4	240	2.2	2	-9	WASHINGTON	4	2.2	1	.7	1	-71
KEARNY	11	7.4	6	4.0	4	-46	WICHITA	6	7.1	5	6.1	6	-17
KINGMAN	13	5.6	11	4.8	5	-15	WILSON	19	7.5	28	11.7	10	51
KIOWA	11	11.4	4	4.2	4	-64	WOODSON	2	2.0	5	5.2	6	150
LABETTE	51	8.3	62	10.4	9	22	WYANDOTTE	982	21.5	897	20.0	10	-9
LANE	3	3.8	3	4.7	5	20	KANSAS	5,724	8.2	5,498	7.8	-4	
LEAVENWORTH	95	5.2	114	6.1	6	20							
LINCOLN	5	5.7	4	4.7	5	-20							
LINN	9	3.9	8	3.7	4	-6							
LOGAN	2	2.6	2	2.6	3	0							

This year, about 5,500 Kansas children were removed from their homes because of abuse or neglect and placed with relatives or foster families. For several years, the statewide rate for Kansas out-of-home placements has remained around eight percent of children under the age of eighteen. Circumstances surrounding out of home placements range from families experiencing harsh economic conditions to lack of parenting skills so necessary in times of social change and difficulty.

Studies indicate that the trauma experienced by children removed from their homes is severe and far-reaching. From blaming themselves for the situation to shame, out of home placement becomes a life-long issue for many children. Indicators which place families at risk include: lack of economic options, no high school diploma and substance abuse. Severe, unmanageable child behaviors may result in parents feeling desperate, isolated and without support. Local leaders and families may look at addressing this tragic situation without blaming or condemning, but instead exploring the rich hidden supportive resources, compassion and knowledge within their communities as we seek ways to support and nurture families -- parents and children.

Data are from SRS and Native American Family Services Inc. Population data are estimated from the 1990 U.S. Census. An asterisk represents counties in which no children were placed out of the home for that year. Rates are calculated per 1,000 children age 18 and under.

# USE OF ALCOHOL BY YOUTH

CURRENT YEAR - 1995				CURRENT YEAR - 1995			
COUNTY	NUMBER RESPONDING TO THE SURVEY	% HAVING FIVE OR MORE DRINKS AT ONCE IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS	DECILE RANK	COUNTY	NUMBER RESPONDING TO THE SURVEY	% HAVING FIVE OR MORE DRINKS AT ONCE IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS	DECILE RANK
ALLEN	318	11.5	9	LYON	396	5.8	4
ANDERSON	88	4.5	2	MARION	63	17.5	10
ATCHISON	756	9.8	9	MARSHALL	468	3.5	1
BARBER	108	4.6	3	MCPHERSON	402	2.3	1
BARTON	1456	8.4	8	MEADE	53	.0	1
BOURBON	696	5.2	3	MIAMI	401	8.6	8
BROWN	557	7.1	6	MITCHELL	321	12.2	10
BUTLER	980	8.3	7	MONTGOMERY	767	7.4	7
CHASE	157	7.2	6	MORRIS	282	7.4	7
CHAUTAQUA	•	•	•	MORTON	141	12.1	10
CHEYENNE	551	5.9	4	NEMAHA	476	3.2	1
CLARK	46	34.8	10	NEOSHO	510	6.9	6
CLAY	69	7.2	6	NESS	202	12.1	10
CLOUD	78	•	•	NORTON	265	5.4	3
COFFEY	456	6.5	5	OSAGE	302	7.3	6
COMANCHE	128	5.6	4	OSBORNE	65	4.6	3
COWLEY	660	3.9	2	OTTAWA	•	•	•
CRAWFORD	672	8.4	8	PAWNEE	325	8.4	8
DECATUR	•	•	•	PHILLIPS	391	7.7	7
DICKINSON	•	•	•	POTTAWATOMIE	592	8.7	8
DONIPHAN	68	•	•	PRATT	•	•	•
DOUGLAS	116	1.5	1	RAWLINS	65	4.7	3
EDWARDS	167	7.0	6	RENO	686	4.8	3
ELK	44	9.0	9	REPUBLIC	248	8.9	9
ELLSWORTH	346	4.5	2	RICE	488	5.6	4
FINNEY	1456	6.7	5	RILEY	1426	5.6	4
FORD	1133	•	•	ROOKS	175	6.4	5
FRANKLIN	347	6.2	5	RUSH	36	34.3	10
GEARY	1206	8.3	7	RUSSELL	332	8.6	8
GOVE	36	2.9	1	SALINE	1877	6.6	5
GRAHAM	160	4.7	3	SCOTT	274	5.5	4
GRANT	•	•	•	SEDGWICK	2052	7.1	6
GRAY	240	5.9	4	SEWARD	1116	6.3	5
GREELEY	•	8.8	8	SHAWNEE	3434	7.3	6
GREENWOOD	303	•	•	SHERIDAN	•	•	•
HAMILTON	112	3.4	1	SHERMAN	•	•	•
HARPER	351	4.3	2	SMITH	204	3.9	2
HARVEY	1010	4.5	2	STAFFORD	234	1.7	1
HASKELL	•	6.6	5	STANTON	•	•	•
HODGEMAN	•	5.4	3	STEVENS	48	25.0	10
JACKSON	350	•	•	SUMNER	406	9.9	9
JEFFERSON	128	7.8	7	THOMAS	352	8.5	8
JEWELL	195	4.7	3	TREGO	195	8.2	7
JOHNSON	491	8.8	8	WABAUNSEE	321	9.4	9
KEARNY	97	8.8	8	WALLACE	84	15.7	10
KINGMAN	334	6.2	5	WASHINGTON	139	5.1	3
KIOWA	•	10.2	9	WICHITA	•	•	•
LABETTE	724	4.4	2	WILSON	482	10.0	9
LANE	110	3.7	2	WOODSON	222	6.9	6
LEAVENWORTH	836	8.3	7	WYANDOTTE	5089	6.8	5
LINCOLN	•	•	•	KANSAS	44,902	6.9	6.9
LINN	233	5.6	4				
LOGAN	126	15.1	10				

A survey of young people in grades 6,8,10 and 12 provides us with a snapshot of teen use of alcohol. The data this year reports on the number of young people who have had five or more drinks at once in the past two weeks. The use of alcohol may indicate other problems in a teen's life, such as isolation, depression, feelings of loss, conflicts or other distress.

Research shows that alcohol is the drug most frequently used by 12 to 17 year olds and that alcohol-related car crashes are the number one killer of teens. Research also shows alcohol is associated with homicides, suicides, and drownings -- the other three leading causes of death among youth.

Communities should explore occurrences of potential problem drinking among young people, engage in dialogue and include teens in plans and efforts to address the situation.

Data are from a survey of youth in grades 6,8,10 & 12 by the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center and report the percentage of youth who indicate they have had five or more drinks in the past two weeks. Counties showing no data did not participate in the survey.

# CHILDREN IN GRADES 5-12 WHO HAVE EVER USED DRUGS OTHER THAN ALCOHOL

CURRENT YEAR - 1995				CURRENT YEAR - 1995			
COUNTY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	% WHO HAVE EVER USED DRUGS	DECILE RANK	COUNTY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	% WHO HAVE EVER USED DRUGS	DECILE RANK
ALLEN	318	12.6	7	LYON	396	8.1	3
ANDERSON	88	8.0	3	MARION	63	3.2	1
ATCHISON	756	9.7	4	MARSHALL	468	8.3	4
BARBER	108	6.5	3	MCPHERSON	402	5.0	2
BARTON	1456	•	•	MEADE	53	•	•
BOURBON	696	25.7	10	MIAMI	401	12.0	6
BROWN	557	11.7	6	MITCHELL	321	8.4	4
BUTLER	980	16.5	9	MONTGOMERY	767	12.6	7
CHASE	157	12.1	7	MORRIS	282	13.8	8
CHAUTAUQUA	•	•	•	MORTON	141	12.1	6
CHEROKEE	551	16.2	9	NEMAHA	476	3.2	1
CHEYENNE	46	13.0	8	NEOSHO	510	10.8	5
CLARK	69	4.3	1	NESS	202	3.5	1
CLAY	•	•	•	NORTON	265	12.1	7
CLOUD	78	6.4	3	OSAGE	302	13.9	8
COFFEY	456	27.2	10	OSBORNE	65	9.2	4
COMANCHE	128	3.9	1	OTTAWA	•	•	•
COWLEY	660	13.2	8	PAWNEE	325	9.8	5
CRAWFORD	672	15.6	8	PHILLIPS	391	8.4	4
DECATUR	•	•	•	POTTAWATOMIE	592	10.5	5
DICKINSON	•	•	•	PRATT	•	•	•
DONIPHAN	68	7.4	3	RAWLINS	65	12.3	7
DOUGLAS	116	25.0	10	RENO	686	12.7	7
EDWARDS	167	9.0	4	REPUBLIC	248	6.0	2
ELK	44	11.4	6	RICE	488	9.2	4
ELLSWORTH	346	9.0	4	RILEY	1426	15.8	8
FINNEY	1456	14.6	8	ROOKS	175	6.3	2
FORD	1133	15.4	8	RUSH	36	8.3	4
FRANKLIN	347	16.1	9	RUSSELL	332	11.7	6
GEARY	1206	17.3	9	SALINE	1877	16.1	9
GOVE	36	•	•	SCOTT	274	10.2	5
GRAHAM	160	8.1	3	SEDGWICK	2052	17.2	9
GRANT	•	•	•	SEWARD	1116	12.6	7
GRAY	240	4.2	1	SHAWNEE	3434	16.0	9
GREENWOOD	•	•	•	SHERIDAN	•	•	•
HAMILTON	303	8.3	3	SHERMAN	•	•	•
HARPER	112	9.8	5	SMITH	204	11.3	6
HARVEY	351	10.5	5	STAFFORD	234	3.0	1
HASKELL	1010	20.3	10	STANTON	•	•	•
HODGEMAN	•	•	•	STEVENS	48	27.1	10
JACKSON	350	5.4	2	SUMNER	406	20.0	10
JEFFERSON	128	4.7	2	THOMAS	352	•	•
JEWELL	195	4.6	2	TREGO	195	12.3	7
JOHNSON	491	25.1	10	WABAUNSEE	321	11.2	5
KEARNY	97	11.3	6	WALLACE	84	6.0	2
KINGMAN	334	10.5	5	WASHINGTON	139	10.8	5
KIOWA	•	•	•	WICHITA	•	•	•
LABETTE	724	8.3	3	WILSON	482	12.2	7
LANE	110	1.8	1	WOODSON	222	5.0	2
LEAVENWORTH	836	17.2	9	WYANDOTTE	5089	23.1	10
LINCOLN	•	•	•	<b>KANSAS</b>	<b>44,902</b>	<b>14.12</b>	
LINN	233	17.2	9				
LOGAN	126	11.9	6				

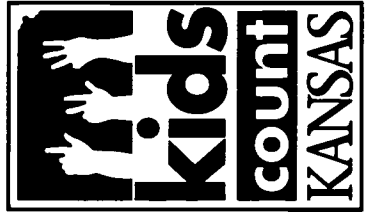
Research shows that the children considered 'at-risk' can be white, black, Hispanic, urban, suburban, living with two parents, or living with one parent. Those who appear to be less likely to use drugs have four characteristics in common according to a national survey; they perform well academically, have hope for the future, are active religiously and view marijuana as dangerous.\*

The use of drugs can be the result of youthful rebellion, personal weakness, peer pressure or may indicate depression, isolation, fear or hopelessness about a life situation. Communities have opportunities to identify problems related to drug use, design meaningful approaches to the problem and engage teens in the effort.

\* source:  
Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, "Annual National Attitudes on Substance Abuse" (CASA): 1995.

1995 data are surveys of youth in grades 6,8,10 & 12 administered by the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center. Drug use means use of any of the following: marijuana, cocaine, inhalants or LSD.

# 1997 STATE OF KANSAS PROFILE





Percent Change Over Time  
Worse ————— Better

	100	80	60	40	20	0	20	40	60	80	100	Current Rate	Actual Number
<b>ECONOMIC WELL-BEING</b>													
Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens						11%						9.6	3,545
Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals						5%						24.0	116,359
Percent of Children Receiving Economic Assistance											5%	17.0	113,791
<b>PHYSICAL HEALTH &amp; SAFETY</b>													
Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children											11%	25.6	143
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births											19%	6.9	256
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care											3%	86.0	31,649
Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2											3%	59.0	20,119
Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies											3%	6.6	2,380
<b>CHILDHOOD CARE &amp; EDUCATION</b>													
Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line											2%	43.0	5,686
Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13											5%	25	131,222
Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training											6%	76.0	20,323
Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree												17.0	6,416
Percent of Students Graduating High School											4%	78.0	26,632
<b>EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING</b>													
Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19											12%	74.0	114
Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1000 Children Age 18 and under											4%	8.0	5,498
Use of Alcohol by Youth Having Five Drinks or More at Once in the Past Two Weeks												6.9	44,902
Children in Grades 5-12 Who Have Ever Used Drugs Other Than Alcohol												14.1	44,902

## DEMOGRAPHICS

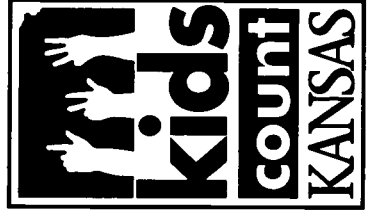
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

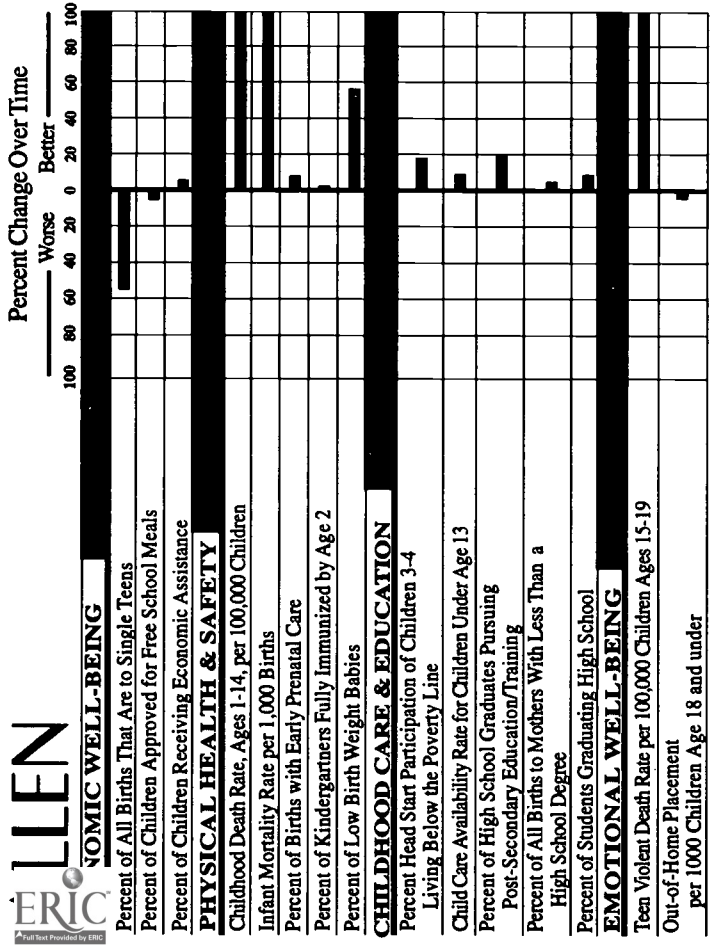
	State
Population Size	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	88.4%
Black	5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$32,966
Unemployment	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

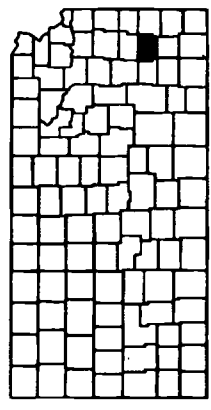
Kansas showed improvements in nine indicators. Two areas to note are the childhood death rate and the teen violent death rate; there were fewer deaths than the previous year in both indicators. The fact that 3,545 babies were born to single teens is of concern. Additionally, one school age child out of every four is eligible for free school meals; translating into economic well-being concerns. The fact that almost seven percent of our youth report having had at least five drinks at one time within the past two weeks is distressing news also. Kansas must continue encouraging partnerships within the business, religious, social service and educational communities to address the well-being of our children.

# COUNTY - BY - COUNTY STATISTICS





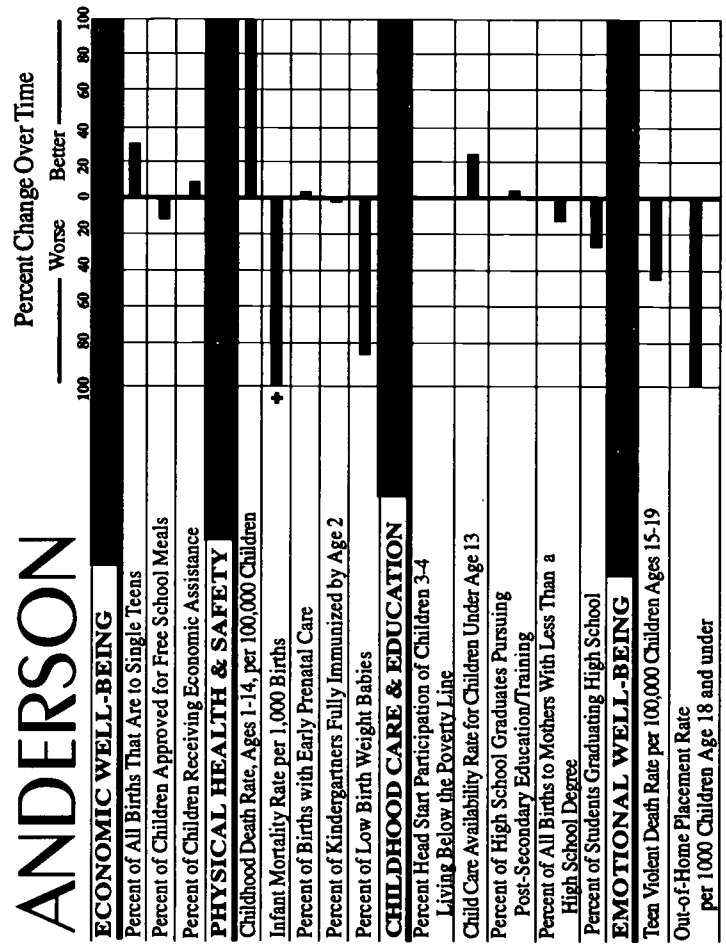
Allen County has reason to celebrate with improvements. All of the county's physical health and safety indicators show improved conditions. The long-term benefits of health prevention efforts today for children can save some future problems for communities. Though the immunization rates have risen slightly, further analysis should be done as to why less than half of the kindergartners were fully immunized by age two.



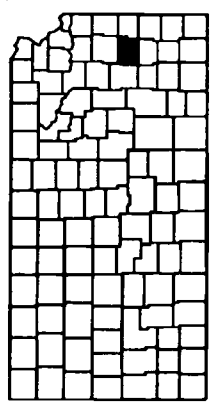
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	14,638	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	27.2%	26.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	95.4%	88.4%
Black	1.8%	5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.7%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.8%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,426	\$32,966
Unemployment	6.9%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Iola



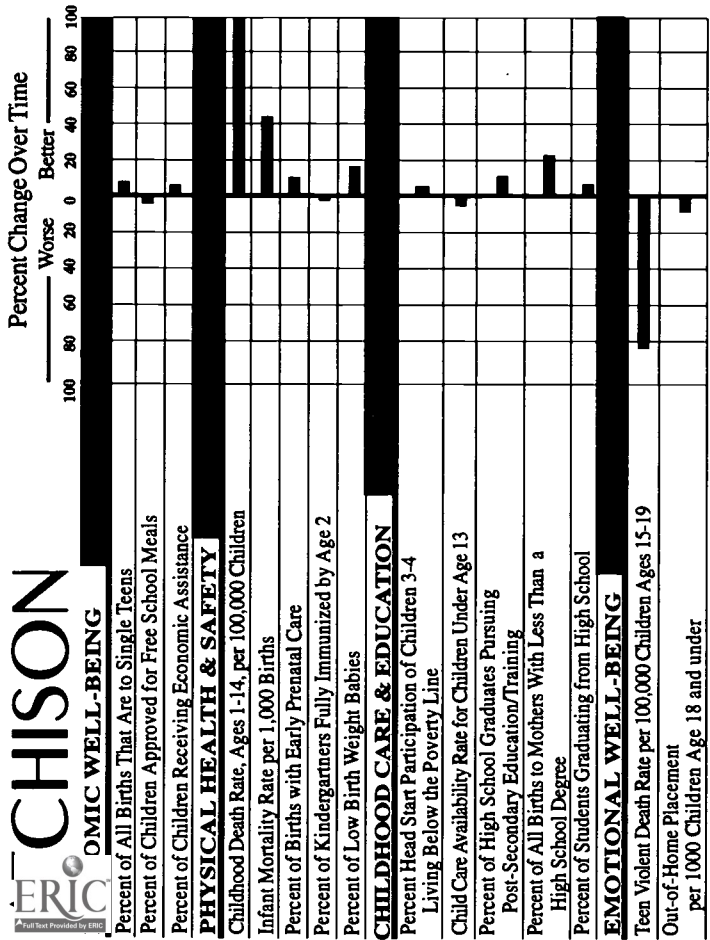
Anderson County had a higher percentage of students pursuing additional education after graduating from high school. A decrease in the percentage of births to single teens is good news for the county also. Areas of concern are the increase in low birth weight babies and the out-of-home placement rates.



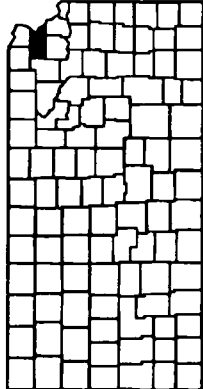
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	7,803	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.4%	26.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	98.0%	88.4%
Black	0.5%	5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.8%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.7%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,914	\$32,966
Unemployment	5.8%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Garnett



**Atchison County** has reason to celebrate with positive improvements in all the educational achievement areas: percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education, percent of all births to mothers with less than a high school degree and percent of all students graduating from high school. The county may want to analyze why the percentage of kindergartners fully immunized by age two is so far below the average for Kansas.

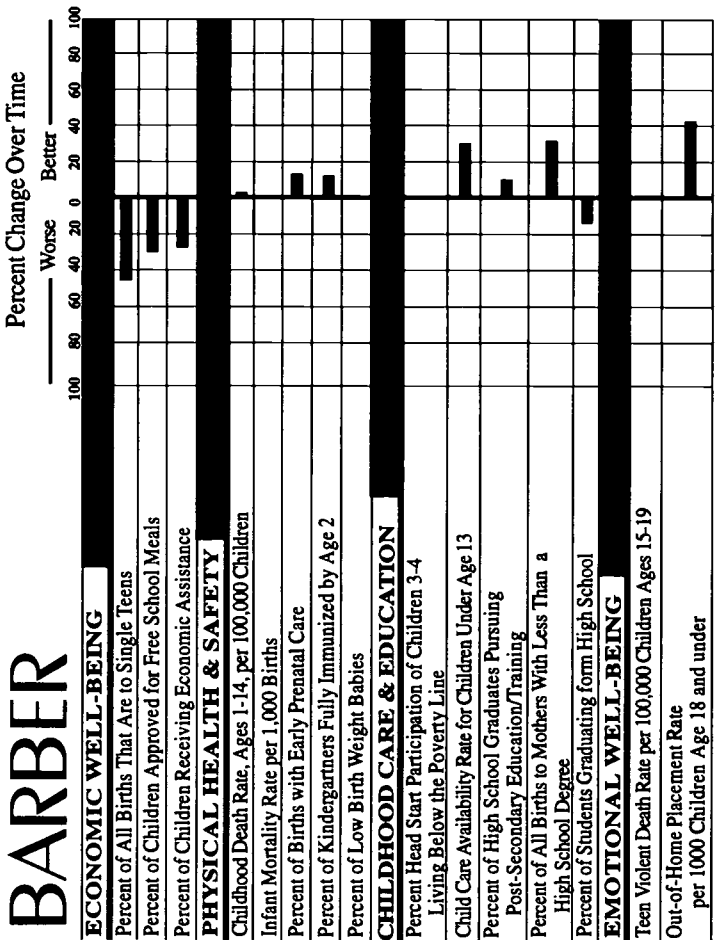


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

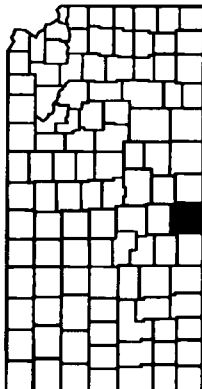
County	State
Population Size	16,932 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	27.6% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	91.1% 88.4%
Black	5.5% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.4% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.8% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	2.2% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,772 \$32,966
Unemployment	6.9% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Atchison

**BARBER**



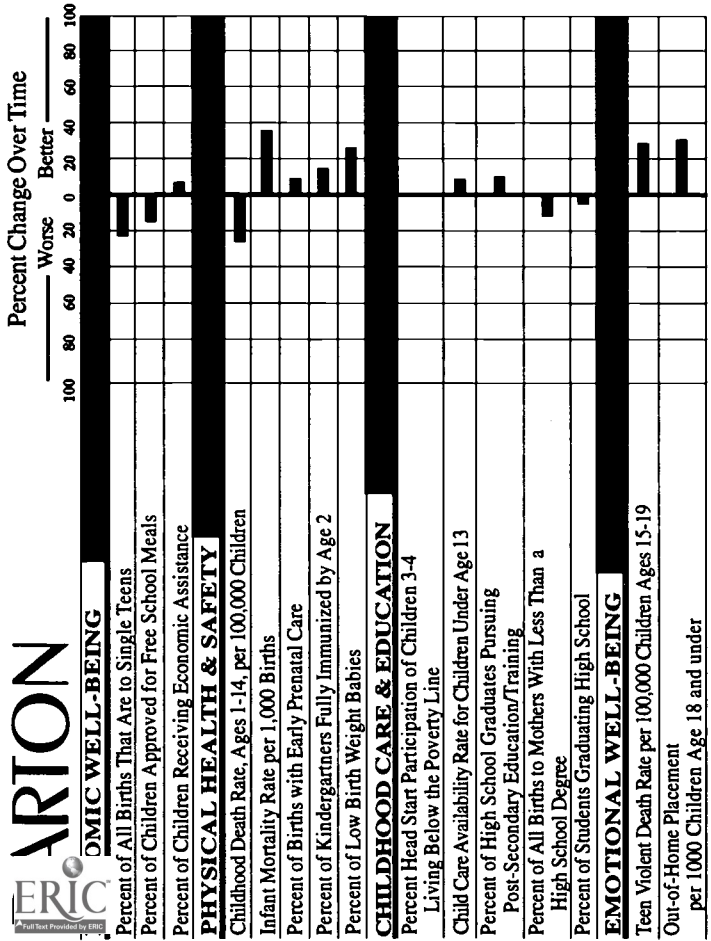
**Barber County** deserves applause for the positive strides it has experienced with the increases in the percentage of immunizations and the babies receiving early prenatal care in their first trimester. Areas of concern for the county are the decreases in the economic well-being indicators and the drop in the percentage of students graduating from high school.



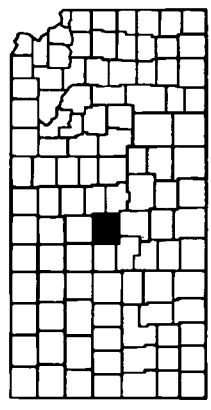
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	5,874 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.7% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	98.0% 88.4%
Black	0.2% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.5% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.2% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,577 \$32,966
Unemployment	4.2% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Medicine Lodge



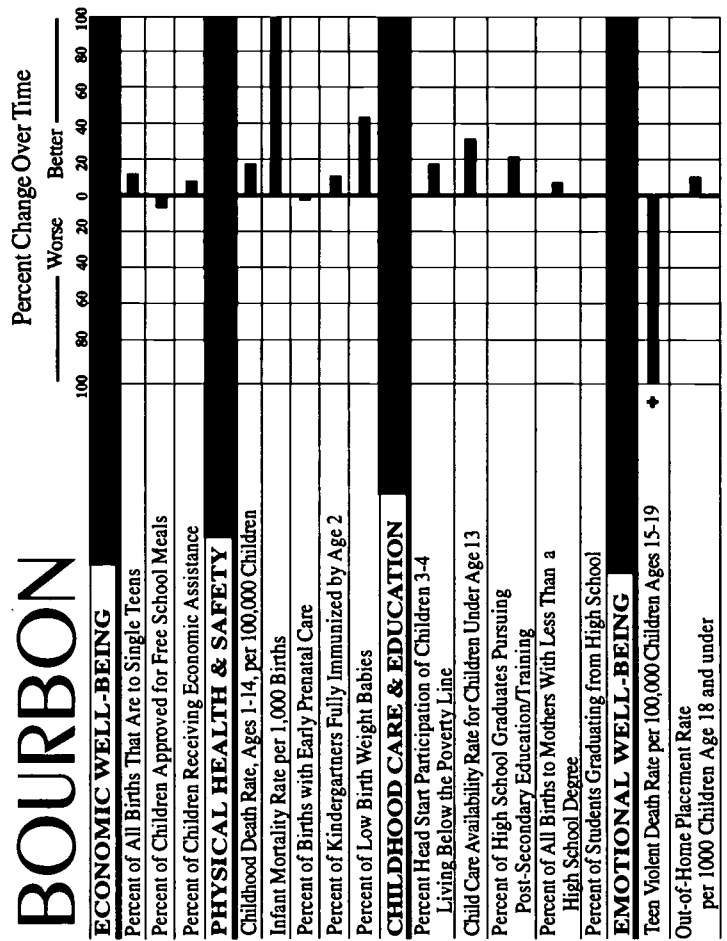
**Barton County** had a greater percentage of high school graduates pursuing higher education than in prior years. This good news, in addition to the improvements in the majority of physical health and safety indicators, is a positive for the county. An area the county may want to focus efforts on for improvements is births to single teens.



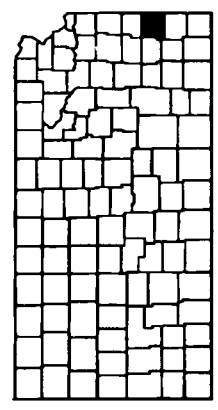
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	29,382 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	27.0% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	95.2% 88.4%
Black	1.2% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.4% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	2.8% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$28,969 \$32,966
Unemployment	4.2% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Great Bend



**Bourbon County** had twelve fewer babies born to single teens than the year before... a great reason to celebrate! Additionally, nine other indicators improved for the county's children. However, the county is performing at the bottom of the state in the percentage of children approved for free school meals, children receiving economic assistance and the percentage of births receiving early prenatal care. The county may want to target their efforts in addressing what could improve their performance in those areas.



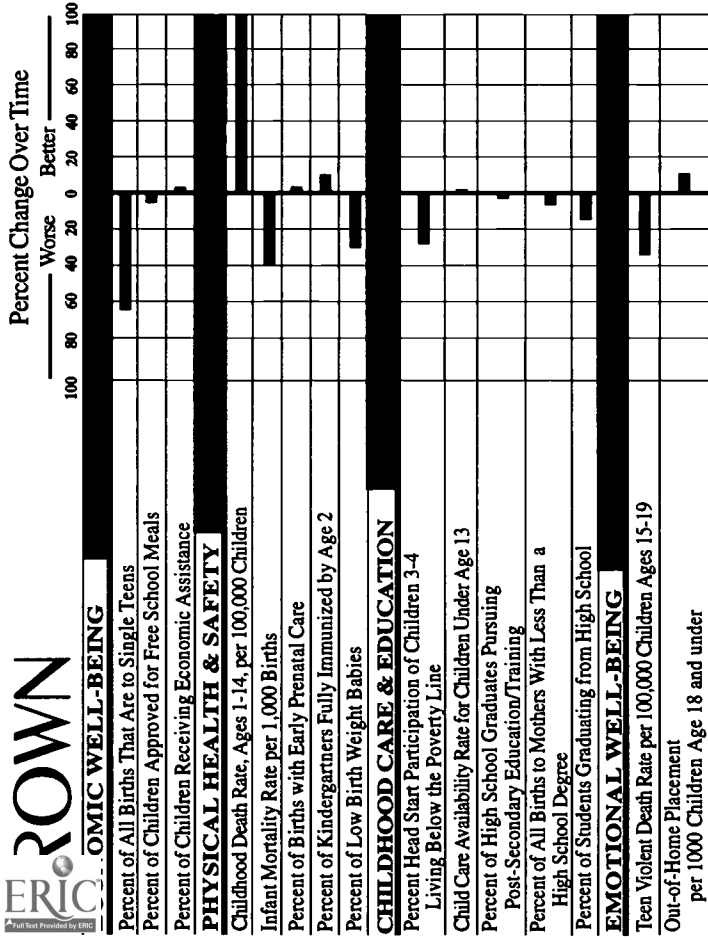
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	14,966 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.9% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	96.2% 88.4%
Black	2.8% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.4% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.5% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,462 \$32,966
Unemployment	5.9% 4.5%

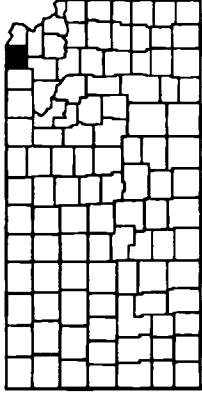
(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Fort Scott

72

73

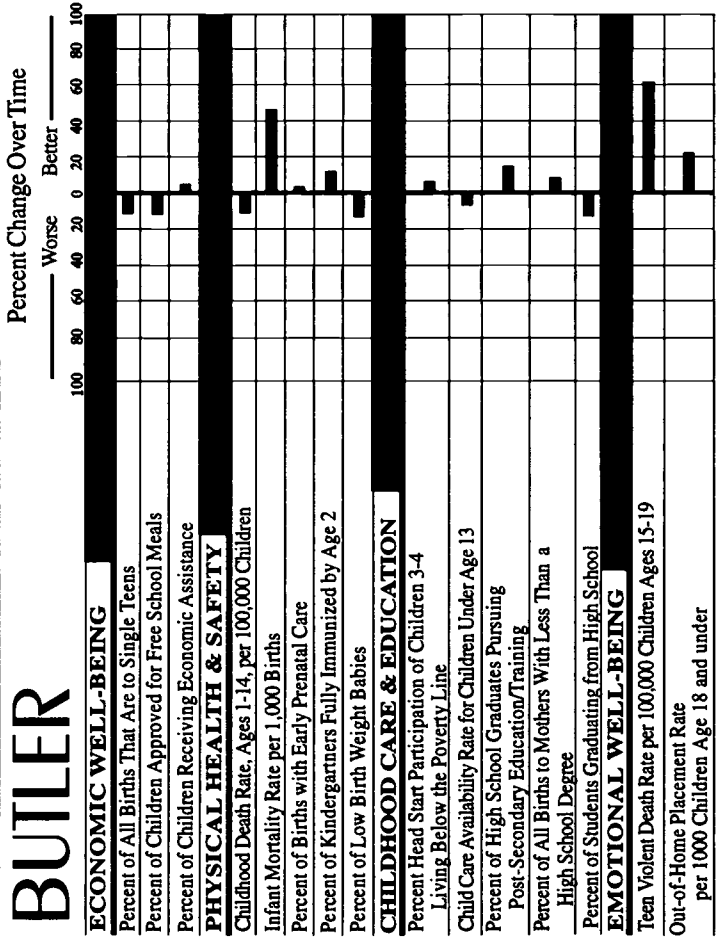


**Brown County** has a slightly higher percentage of its population under the age of 18 than the state average. There were no childhood deaths for the current year. Of concern for the county is the fact that all economic well-being indicators continue to perform in the bottom ten percent of the entire state.

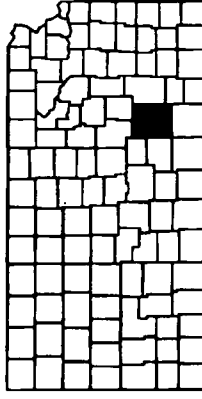


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	11,128	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	27.5%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	90.8%	88.4%
Black	1.2%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	6.0%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.7%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$24,728	\$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	5.8%	4.5%
County Seat: Hiawatha		

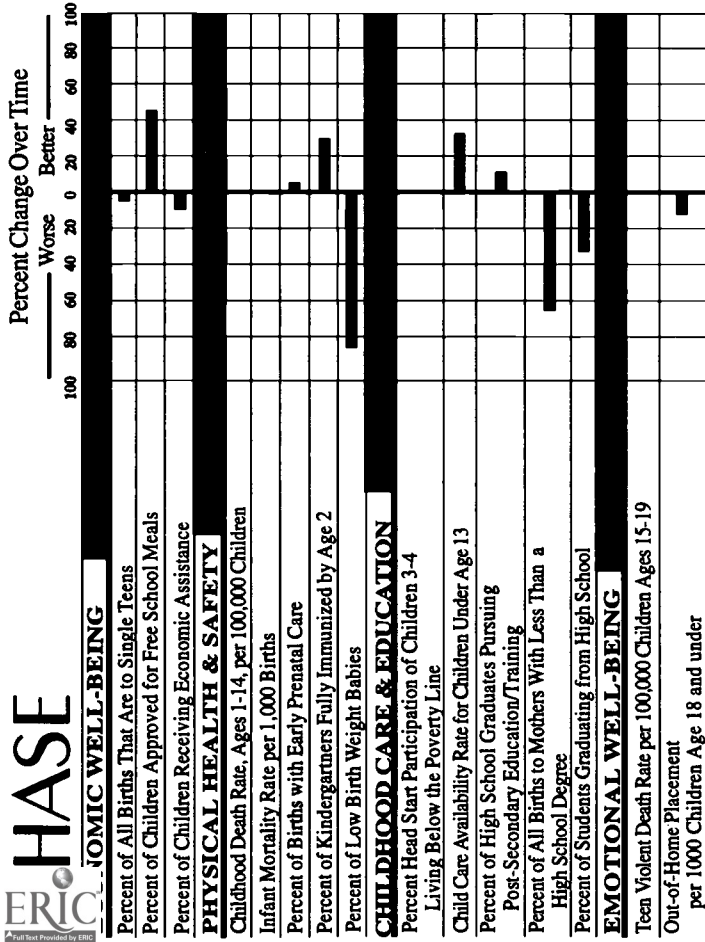


**Butler County** had good news that 44 more young people pursued additional education after graduating from high school than the previous year. The county also had a higher percentage of kindergartners fully immunized by age two than the 59 percent average for the state. An area the county may want to look at is if the child care availability is adequate for children age 13 and under.

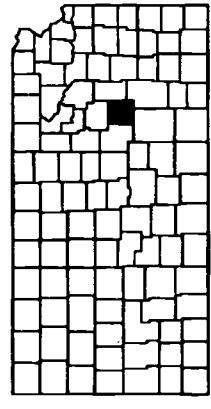


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	50,580	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	28.9%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	96.6%	88.4%
Black	0.7%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.9%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.5%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$36,137	\$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	4.1%	4.5%
County Seat: El Dorado		



Chase County's efforts on immunization are having positive effects with the increased percentages of kindergartners being fully immunized by age two. Licensed child care for children under age thirteen continues to improve for the county. Because of the small population, rates may vary to a greater extent than is found in more populous states. The county may want to find out why the increase has continued for the past two years in the percent of births to mothers with less than a high school degree.

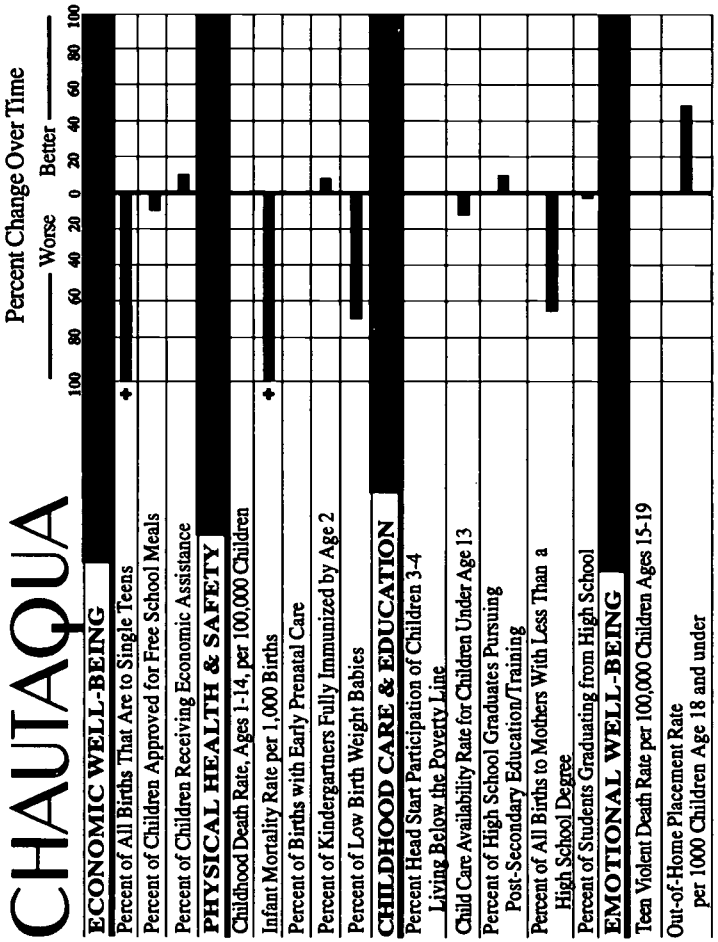


### DEMOGRAPHICS

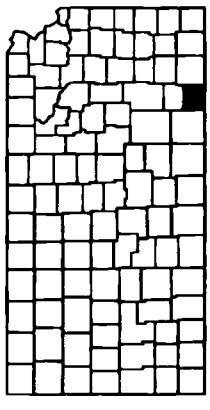
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	3,021 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.0% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	98.1% 88.4%
Black	0.2% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.4% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.3% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$22,440 \$32,966
Unemployment	5.6% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Cottonwood Falls



Chautauqua County has 83 percent of its high school graduates pursuing higher education or training. This is good news in that more economic opportunities should be available to these youth as they complete additional education. The county had dramatic increases in the births to single teens, infant mortality, low birth weight babies and births to mothers with less than a high school degree; the growth in these areas is a concern. It should be noted that because of its small population, rates for this county may vary to a greater extent than is found in more populous counties.

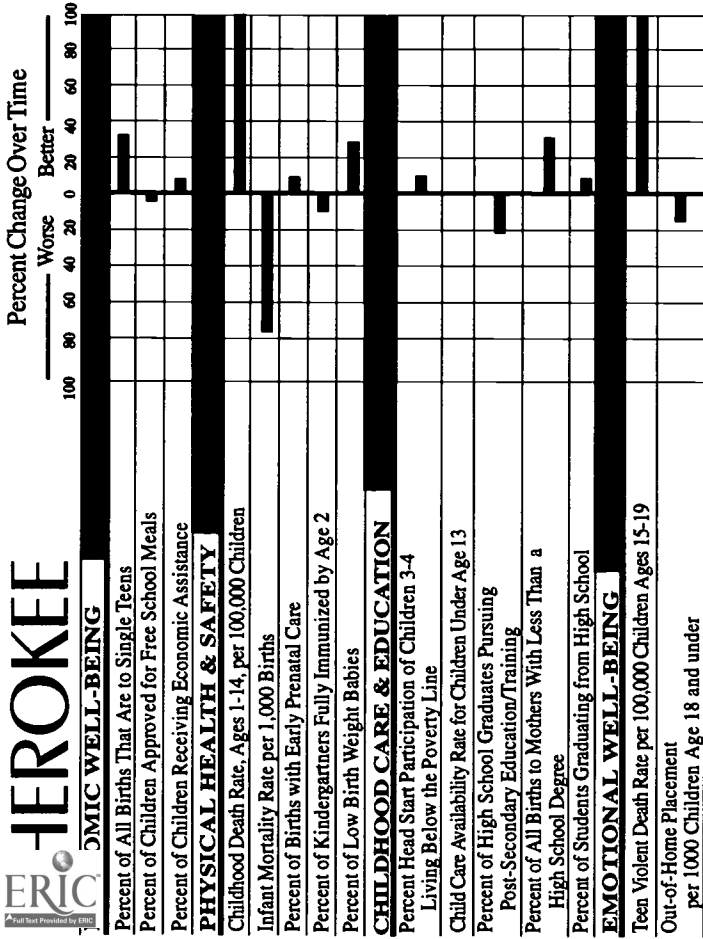


### DEMOGRAPHICS

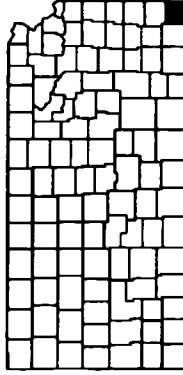
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	4,407 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	23.4% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	94.9% 88.4%
Black	0.5% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	3.4% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.0% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$21,426 \$32,966
Unemployment	5.6% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Sedan



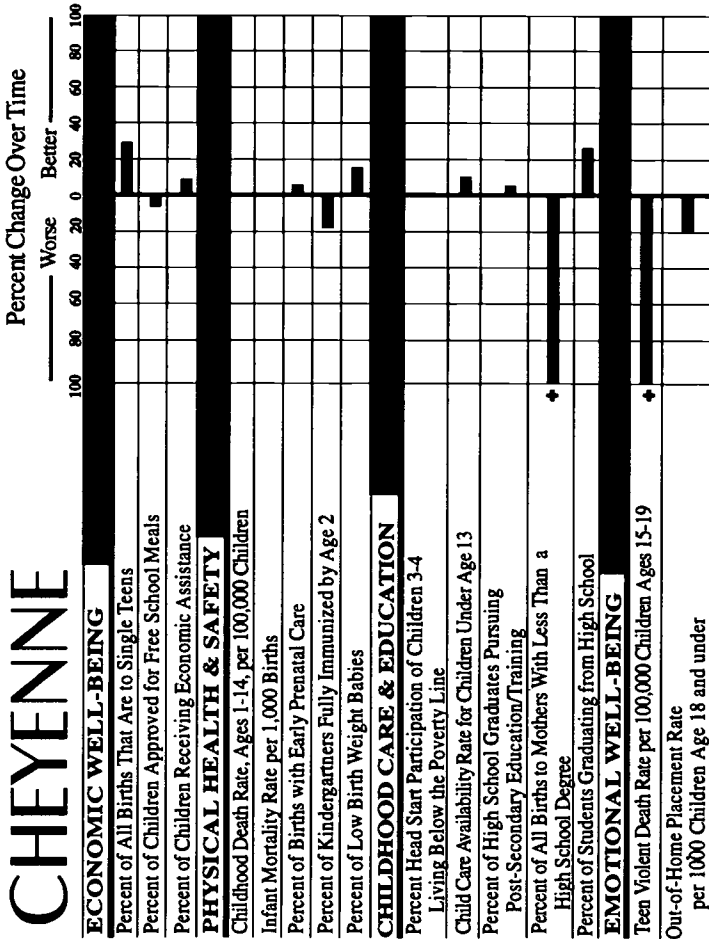
**Cherokee County** had no childhood deaths or teen violent deaths for the current year. Additional good news was the high school graduation climbing to 84 percent, higher than the state average of 82 percent. Of concern, 1408 children or 36.1 percent of school age children were eligible for free school meals, a percent significantly higher than the state average of 24 percent. Also, the county should question why the percent of kindergartners fully immunized by age two continued to slip from the previous year.



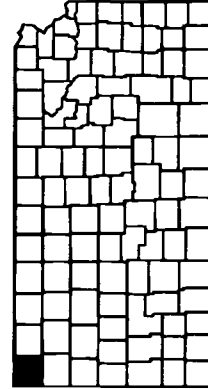
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	21,374 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.4% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	95.0% 88.4%
Black	0.5% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	3.5% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.8% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$22,703 \$32,966
Unemployment	6.7% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Columbus



**Cheyenne County** had great news that percentages in high school graduations and high school graduates pursuing higher education or training opportunities were higher than the state averages. The county may want to ask why it had 51.7 percent of kindergartners fully immunized by age two as compared to the state average of 59 percent. It should be noted that because of its small population, rates for this county may vary to a greater extent than is found in more populous counties.

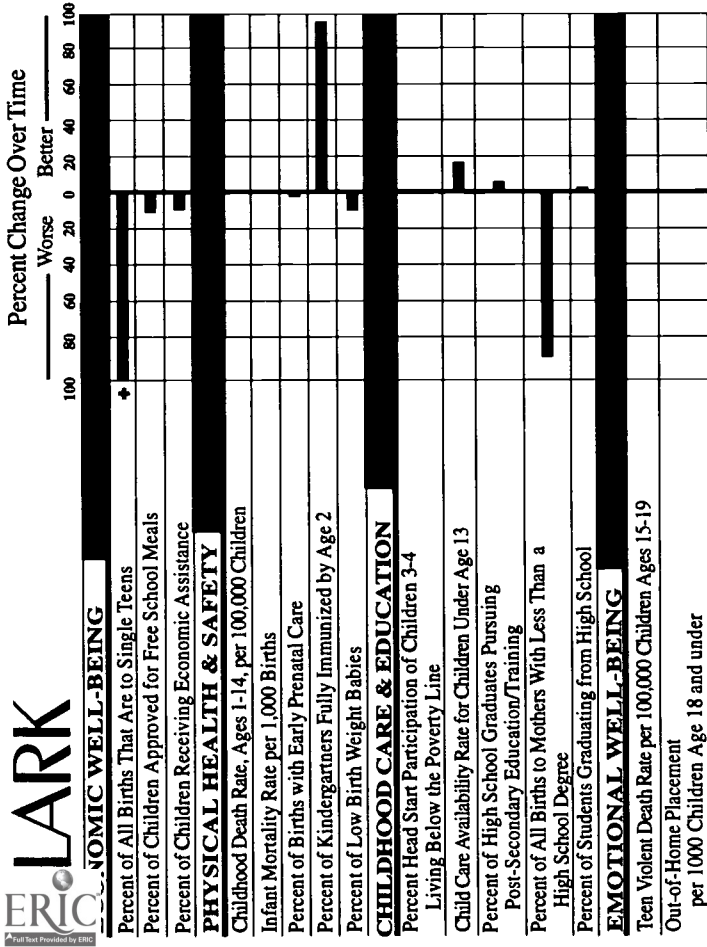


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

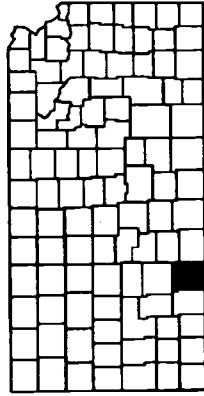
County	State
Population Size	3,243 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	24.1% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	99.0% 88.4%
Black	0.2% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.0% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.6% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,984 \$32,966
Unemployment	2.2% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: St. Francis





Clark County's kindergartners fully immunized by age two showed a continued dramatic two year increase to 73.1 percent for the current year compared to the state figure of 59.0 percent. The county has more than adequate child care availability for children age thirteen and under. The county may want to watch the increases in the percent of children eligible for free school meals which climbed to 20.1 percent, and the percent of children receiving economic assistance which moved up to 12.0 percent. The small population of the county can cause rates to vary to a greater extent than is found in more populous counties.

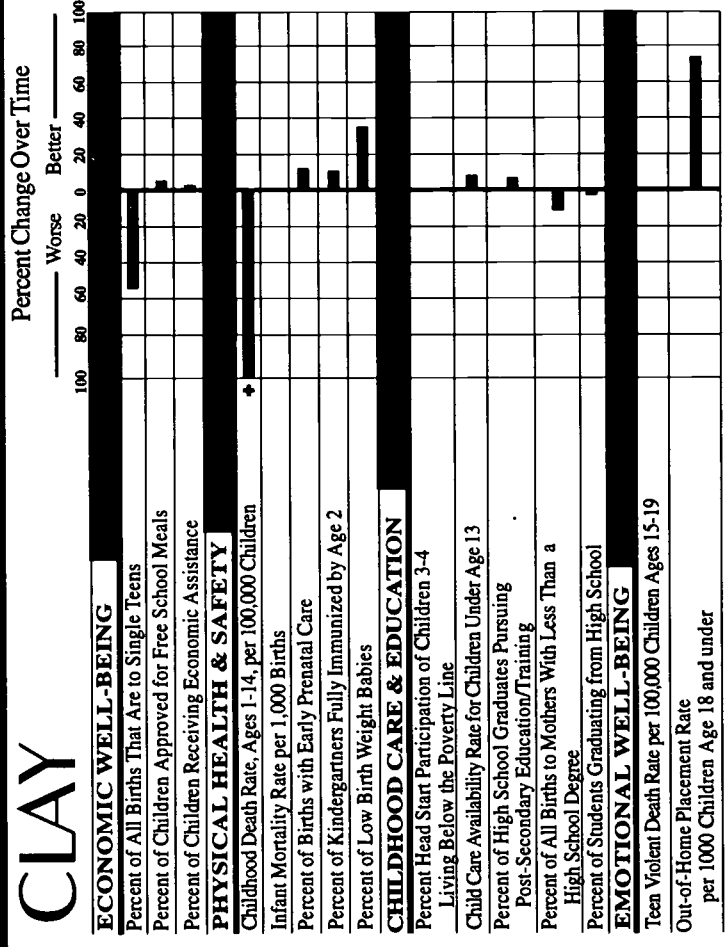


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

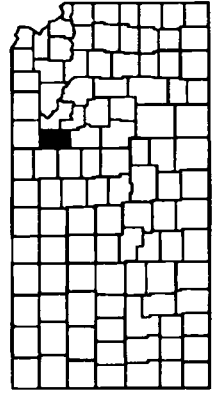
County	State
Population Size	2,418 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.1% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	96.9% 88.4%
Black	0.0% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	1.0% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.7% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,631 \$32,966
Unemployment	2.5% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Ashland

**CLAY**



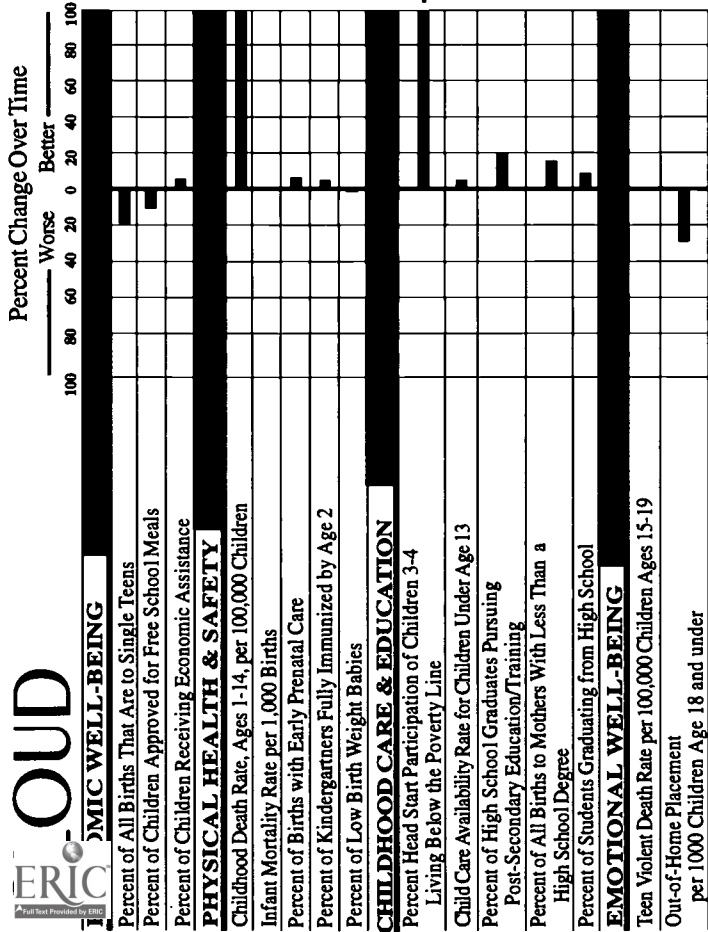
Clay County's 84 babies that received early prenatal care were 95 percent of the current years' births for the county, placing the county ranking for early prenatal care in the top 10 percent for the state. Kindergartners fully immunized by age two is almost 69 percent, higher than the 59 percent average for Kansas. For every 100 births in the county at least ten were to single teens, a trend the county should watch.



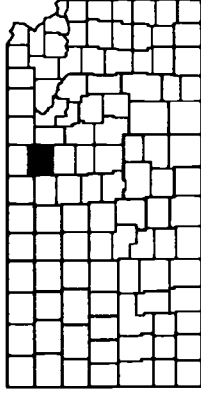
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	9,158 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.6% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	98.9% 88.4%
Black	0.2% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.2% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.4% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,886 \$32,966
Unemployment	3.3% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Clay Center



**Cloud County** showed that 91 percent of the births in the county received early prenatal care which was good news. Head Start participation opportunities are among the best in the state. The county's high school graduation rate at 98 percent is higher than the state average of 82 percent. The county has slightly over 28 percent of school-age children eligible for free school meals, which is higher than the state average of 24 percent.

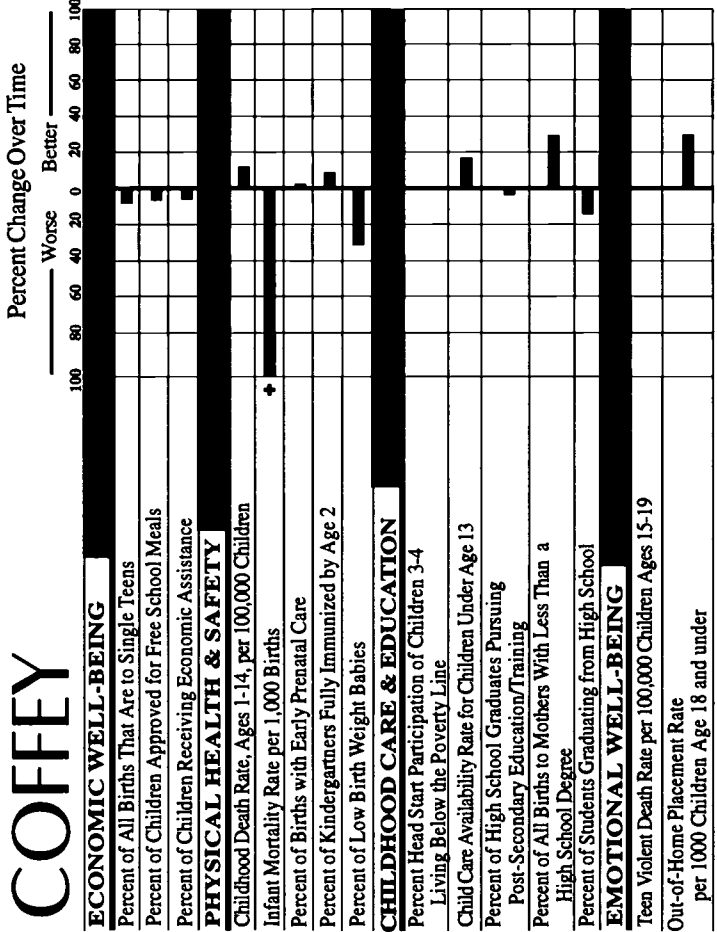


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

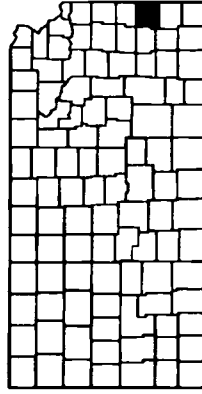
County	State
Population Size	11,023
Percent Population Under Age 18	22.9%
Ethnicity	
White	98.8%
Black	0.3%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.7%
Median Family Income	\$25,654
Unemployment	3.2%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
**County Seat:** Concordia

# COFFEY



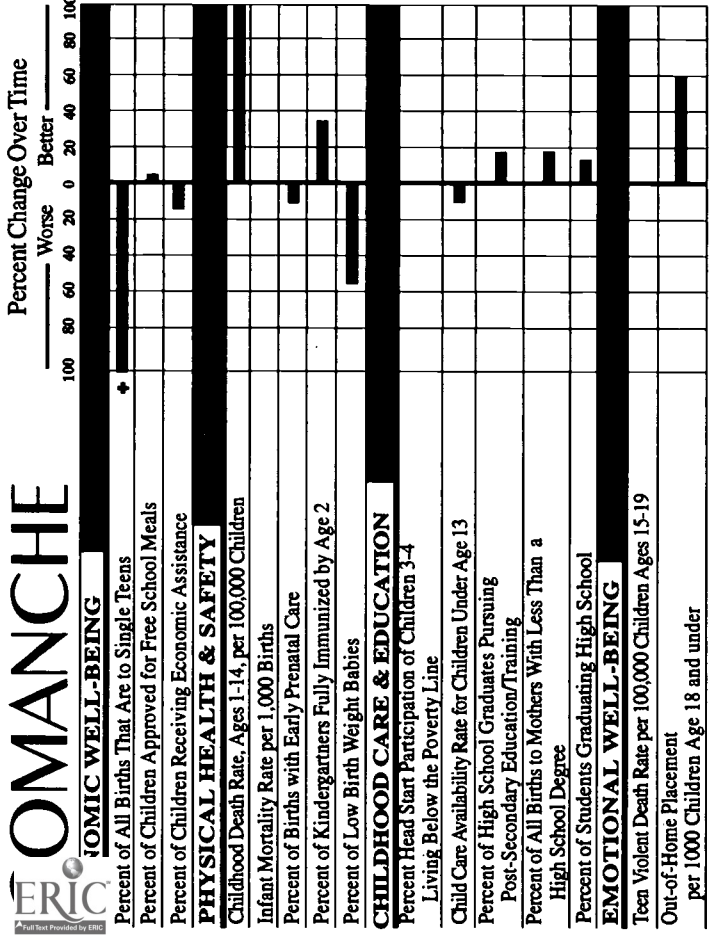
**Coffey County** had 95 babies receiving early prenatal care which accounted for 89 percent of all live births for the year, which is better than the state average of 86 percent. Licensed child care availability for children under thirteen years old is considered adequate at 25 percent; with slightly over 30 percent, the county is well able to serve child care needs. The county may want to watch the indicators under economic well-being, since they have slipped from previous years.



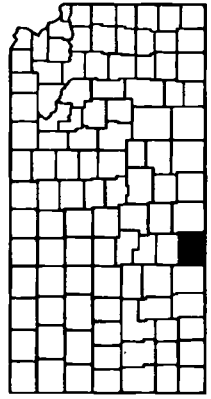
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	8,404
Percent Population Under Age 18	27.2%
Ethnicity	
White	98.4%
Black	0.1%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.7%
Median Family Income	\$27,874
Unemployment	6.4%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
**County Seat:** Fort Scott



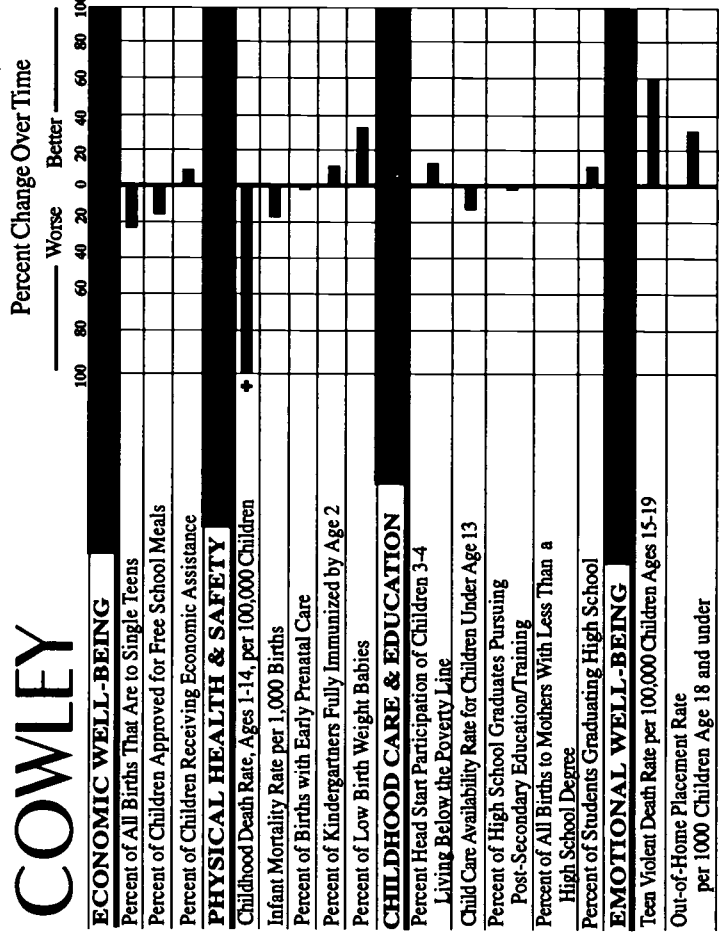
**Comanche County** showed over 78 percent of the kindergartners were fully immunized at two years old, compared to the state average of 59 percent. The percentage of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training was at 92 percent, placing the county in the top 10 percent of the state. Of concern is the decline in the percent of births with early prenatal care.



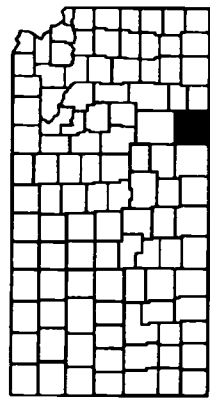
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	2,313 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	24.4% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	98.7% 88.4%
Black	0.3% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.5% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.6% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$24,057 \$32,966
Unemployment	1.5% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Coldwater



**Cowley County** increased the percentage of students graduating from high school, which was great news. More good news was that over 65 percent of kindergartners were fully immunized by age two, compared to the state average of 59 percent. The childhood death rate of 87.1 is of concern. The out-of-home placement rate has the county at the bottom 10 percent of the state.

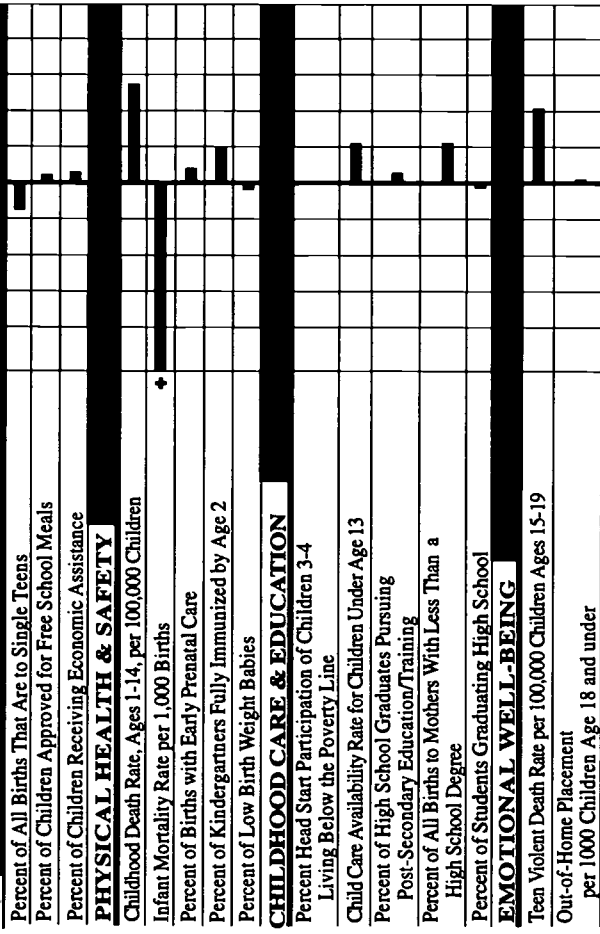


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

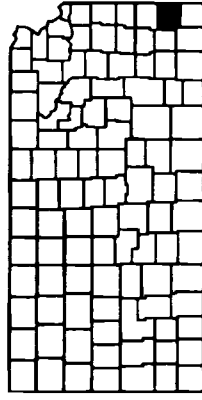
County	State
Population Size	36,915 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.5% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	91.5% 88.4%
Black	2.8% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	1.8% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.9% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	3.0% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$31,107 \$32,966
Unemployment	5.5% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Winfield

**ECONOMIC WELL-BEING**



*Crawford County* had great news that 89 percent of the births in the county received early prenatal care. The immunization rate improved, which also should be celebrated. The out-of-home placement rate at sixteen remains higher than the state average rate of eight. All economic well-being indicators are performing at worse percentages than the average of all counties.

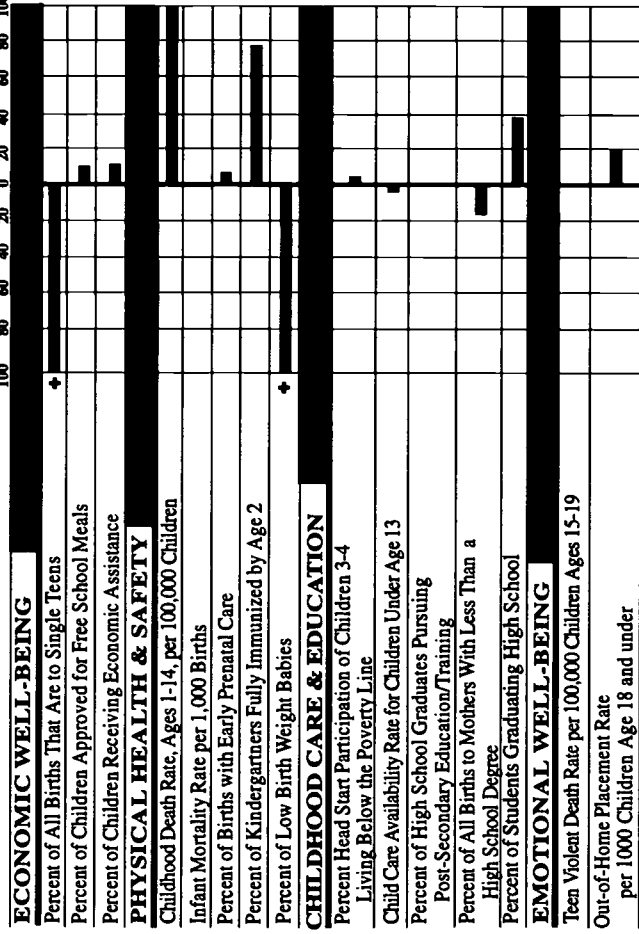


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

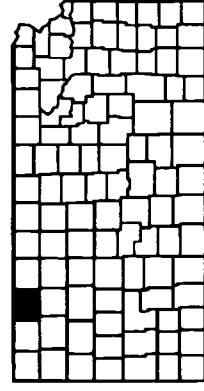
	County	State
Population Size	35,568	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	23.3%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	95.7%	88.4%
Black	1.3%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.8%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.2%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.9%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,516	\$32,966
Unemployment	4.9%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Girard

**DECAIUR**



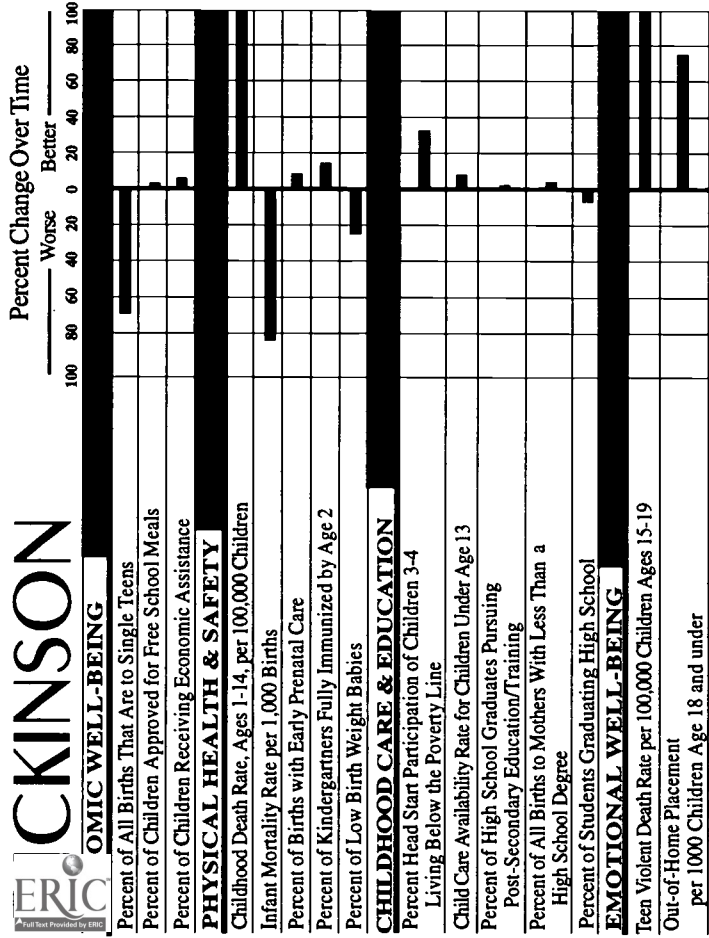
*Decatur County* can celebrate that over 73 percent of kindergartners were fully immunized by age two: a significant improvement over previous years. Head Start participation, slightly higher than 85 percent, is one of the best in the state. Because of the county's small population, rates for this county may vary to a greater extent than is found in more populous counties.



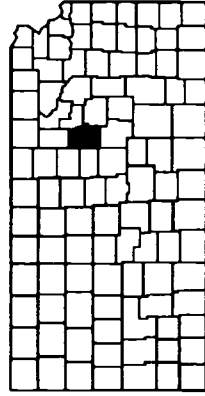
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	4,021	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.8%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	99.4%	88.4%
Black	0.0%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.2%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.3%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,250	\$32,966
Unemployment	2.8%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Oberlin



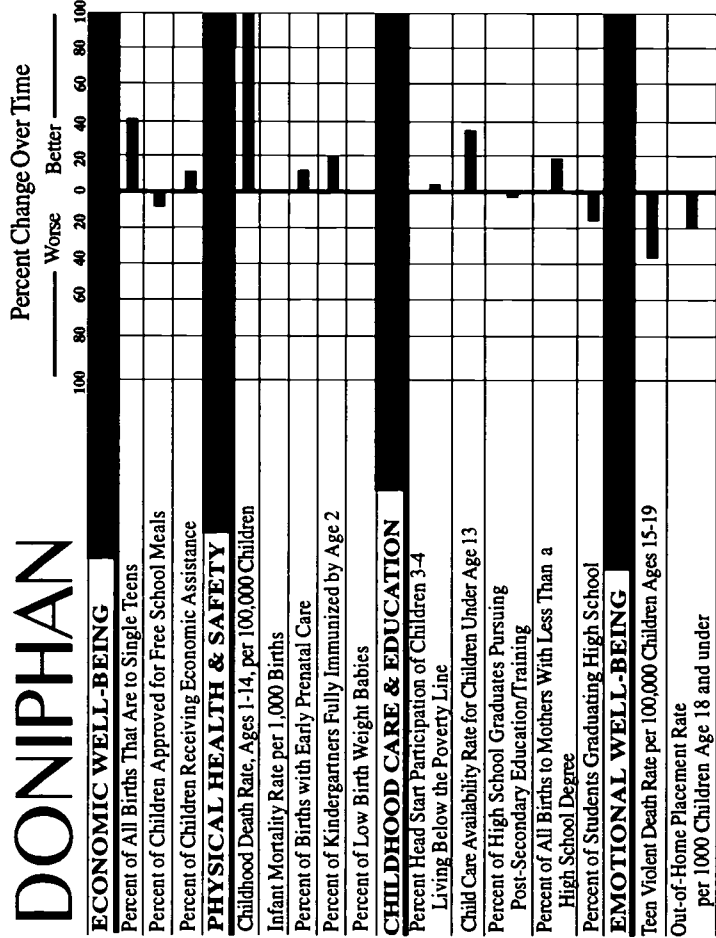
Dickinson County had no childhood or teen violent deaths for the current year. A little over 69 percent of kindergartners were fully immunized by age two, which was good news for the county. The number of licensed child care slots for children under age thirteen are more than adequate. Eleven out of every 100 babies born were to single teens.



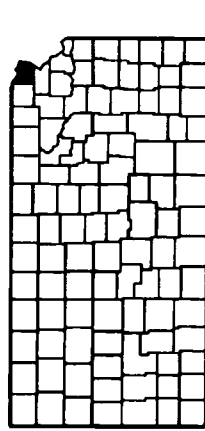
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	18,958	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.1%	26.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	96.9%	88.4%
Black	0.6%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.8%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$28,019	\$32,966
Unemployment	5.7%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Abilene



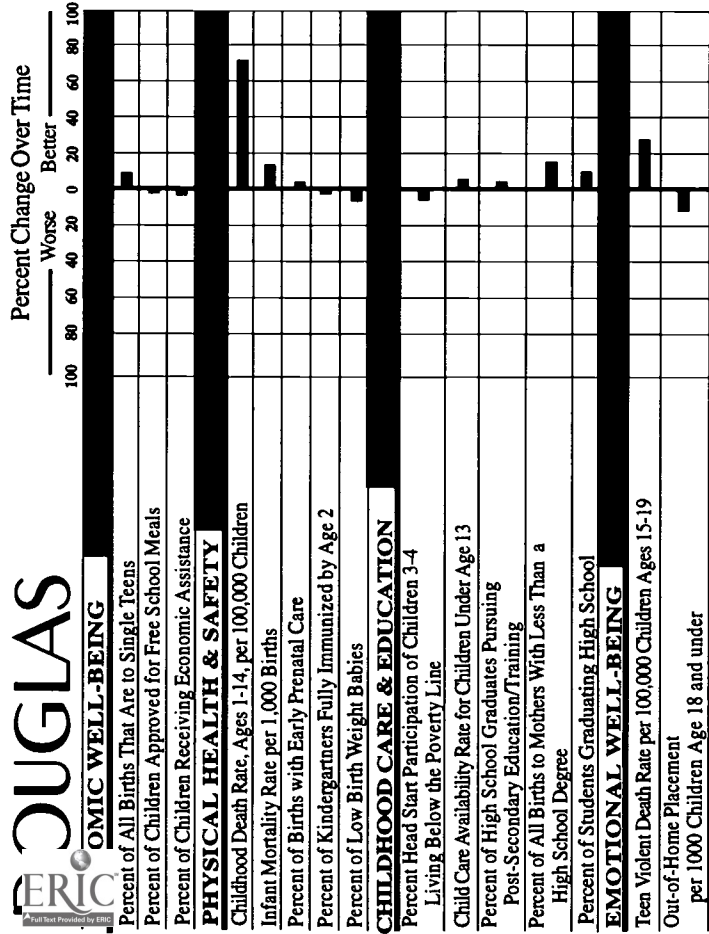
Doniphan County has one of the top percentages in Head Start participation in the state, registering at almost 81 percent. More good news for the county was that 86 percent of the births received early prenatal care. The county should note that three school aged children out of every ten are eligible for free school meals. The county should question why only 50 percent of the kindergartners were fully immunized by age two.



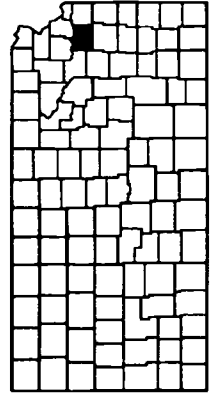
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	8,134	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.1%	26.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	96.1%	88.4%
Black	1.9%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	1.2%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.6%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,317	\$32,966
Unemployment	7.0%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Troy



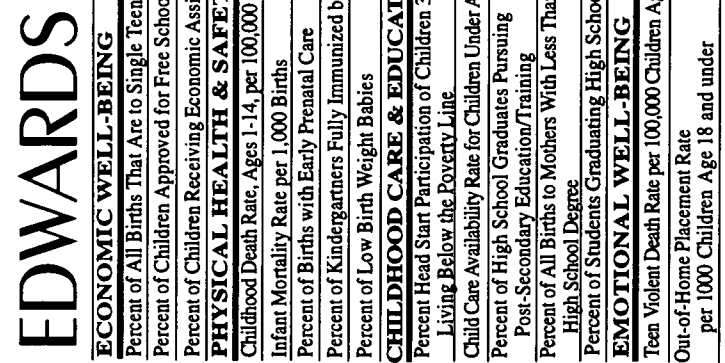
**Douglas County**, with 30 slots per 100 children, has more than enough licensed child care slots for the children of the county age thirteen and under. Only eight percent of all births were to mothers with less than a high school degree, as compared to the state's seventeen percent average. The county has extremely low Head Start participation and may want to further examine this indicator.



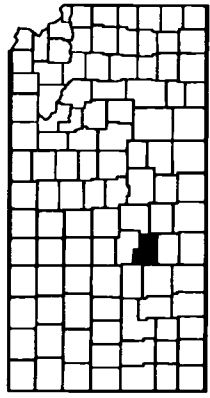
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	81,798 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	20.5% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	87.7% 88.4%
Black	4.0% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	2.5% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	2.6% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$35,631 \$32,966
Unemployment	4.8% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
**County Seat:** Lawrence



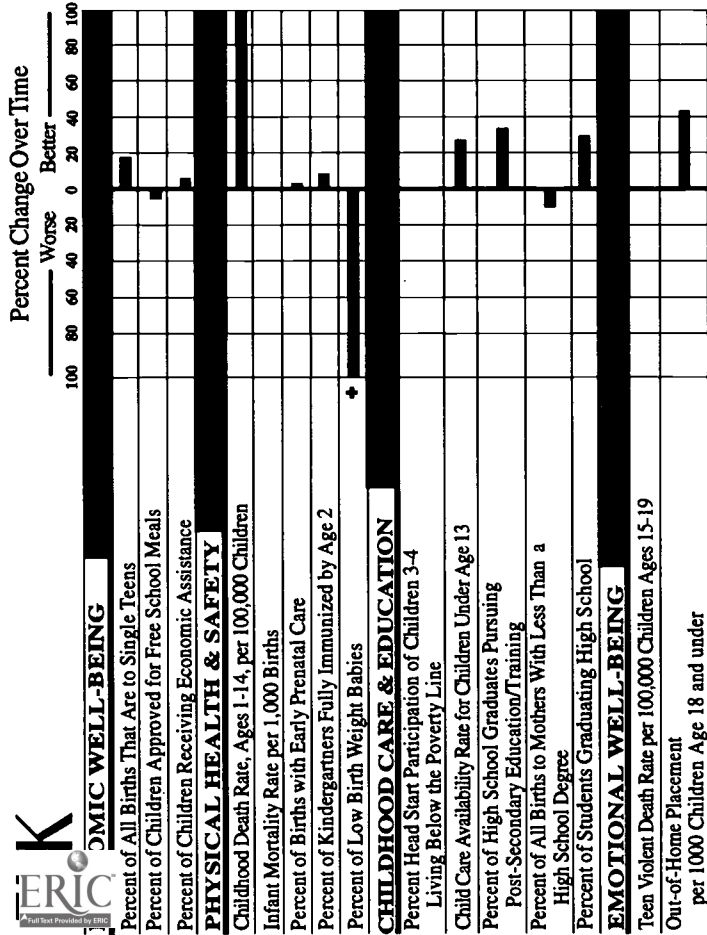
**Edwards County** showed gains in the higher educational pursuits by high school graduates. The county experienced an increase in the percentage of births to single teens and low birth weight babies. These may be areas the community wants to look at more in depth. The small population of the county can cause rates to vary to a greater extent than is found in more populous counties.



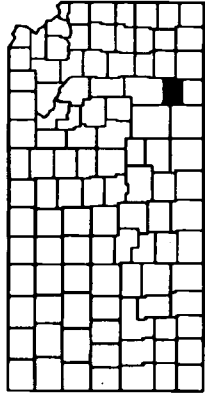
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	3,787 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.0% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	94.2% 88.4%
Black	0.1% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.3% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	5.2% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,784 \$32,966
Unemployment	2.8% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
**County Seat:** Kinsley



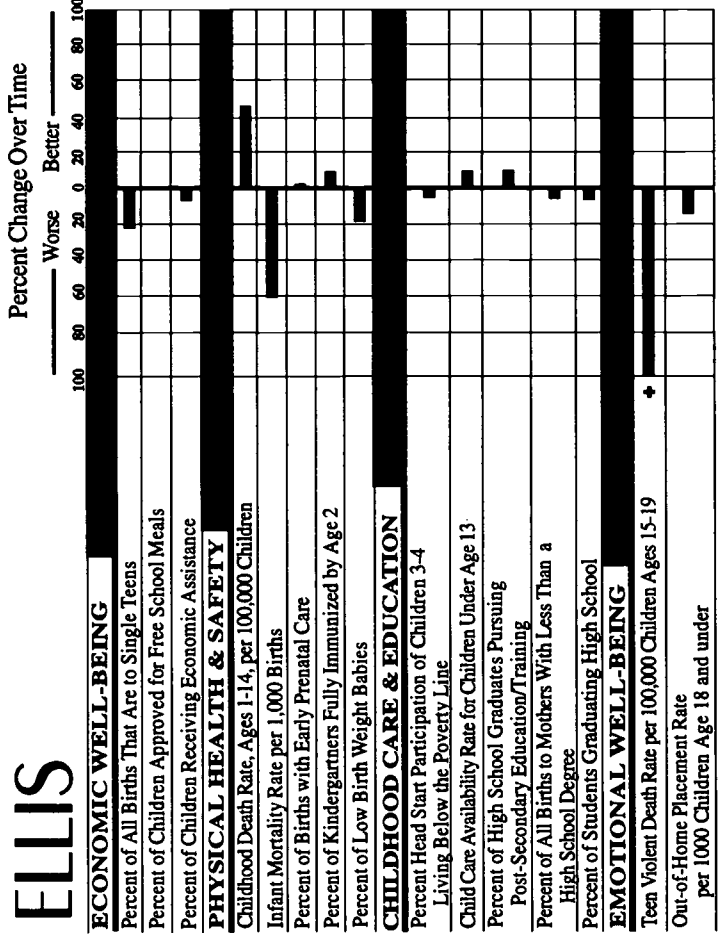
**Elk County** has a smaller population than other counties which can cause rates to vary to a greater extent than is found in more populous counties. The county has a higher percentage of high school graduates pursuing further education than the state average of 77 percent. A continued increase in the percentage of children approved for free school meals is of concern as this evidences economic stresses for children and their families.



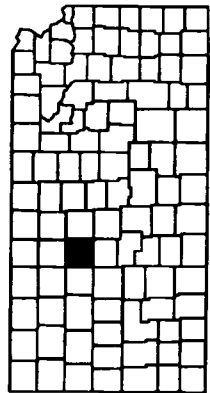
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	3,327	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	21.6%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	96.3%	88.4%
Black	0.2%	5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	1.5%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.8%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,091	\$32,966
Unemployment	5.3%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Howard



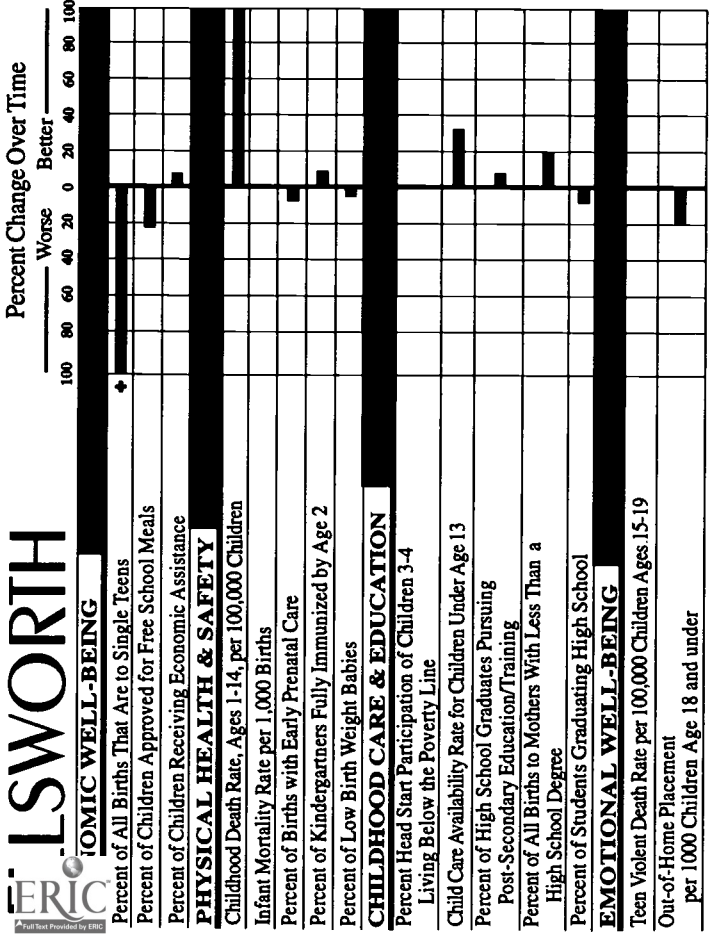
**Ellis County** is in the top 10 percent of all counties in the state in performance on four indicators: children eligible for free school meals, births with early prenatal care, child care availability, births to mothers without a high school degree. In addition to the four top performers, improvements in three other indicators was good news for the county also. The percentage of births to single teens has grown and may have a relationship with the increases in infant mortality and low birth weight babies.



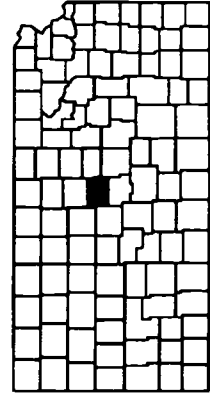
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	26,004	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.9%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	98.0%	88.4%
Black	0.4%	5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.1%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.6%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.8%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$31,144	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.2%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Hays



Ellsworth County is performing well above the state average with almost 71 percent of the county's kindergartners fully immunized by age two. Another positive for young children living in the county is that available child care slots are more than adequate for the county's younger population. An area of concern is the high percentage of births to single teens.

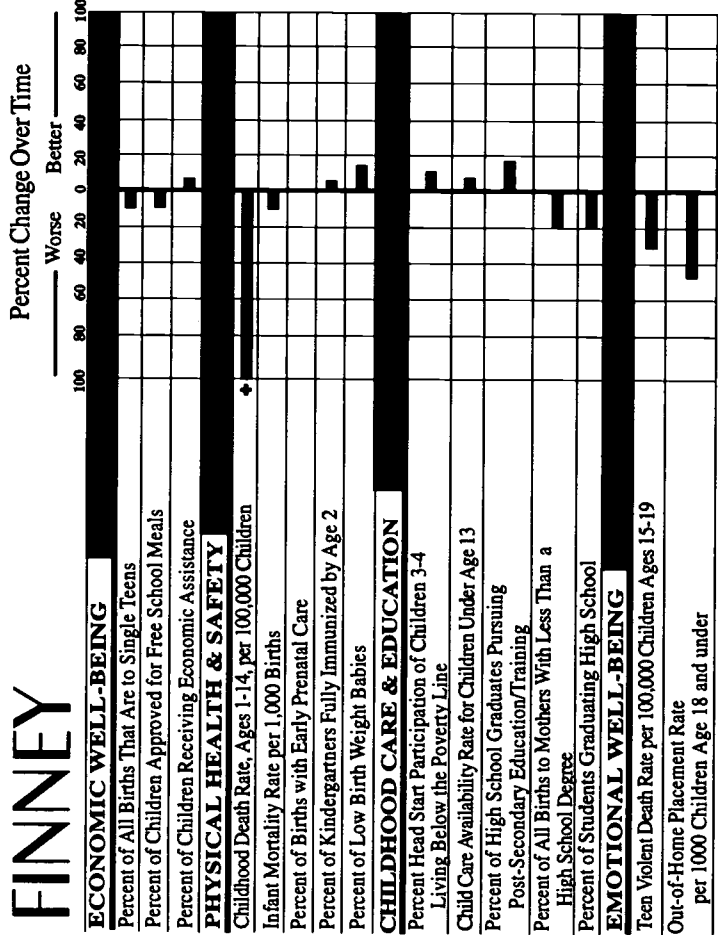


### DEMOGRAPHICS

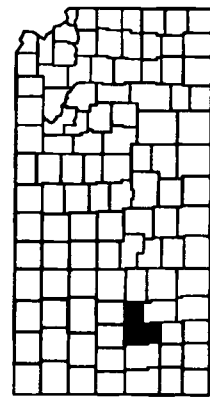
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	6,586
Percent Population Under Age 18	23.7%
Ethnicity	
White	94.6%
Black	2.0%
American Indian	0.3%
Eskimo or Aleut	0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	2.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,332
Unemployment	4.4%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Ellsworth



Finney County has slightly over 34 percent of children under age 18. With this larger population of youth, children's issues should be a priority for the county. Head Start participation is higher than the state average, as is the county percentage of students pursuing higher education. Areas of great concern are the high percentages of children eligible for free school meals, low percentages of early prenatal care and low graduation rates.



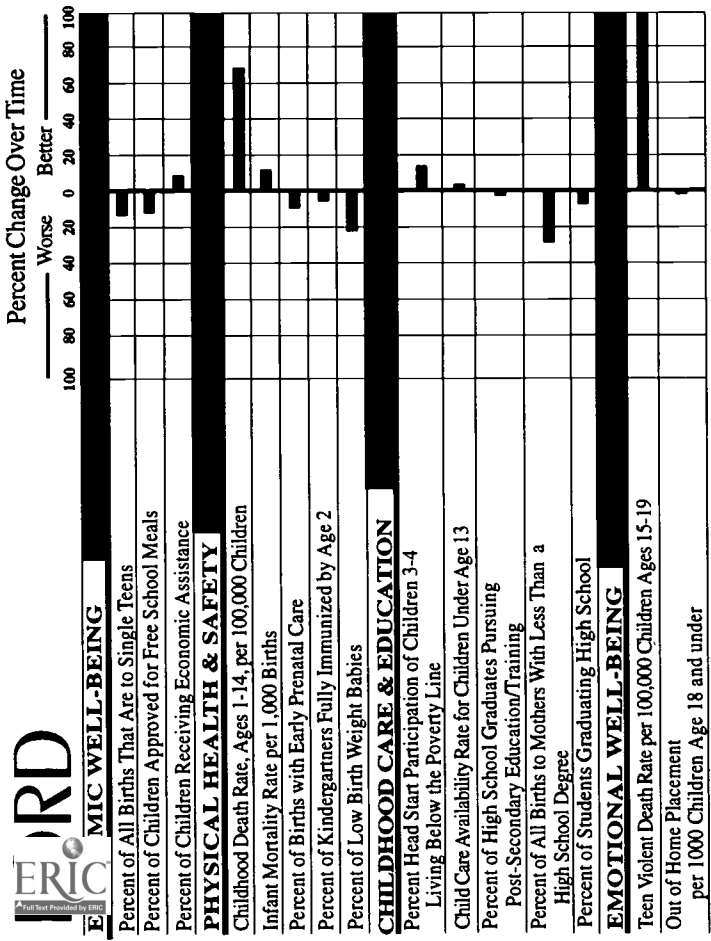
### DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

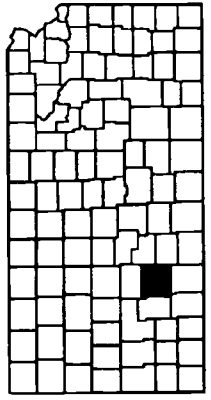
County	State
Population Size	33,070
Percent Population Under Age 18	34.2%
Ethnicity	
White	69.3%
Black	1.2%
American Indian	0.6%
Eskimo or Aleut	0.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.5%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	25.3%
Median Family Income	\$31,383
Unemployment	3.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Garden City



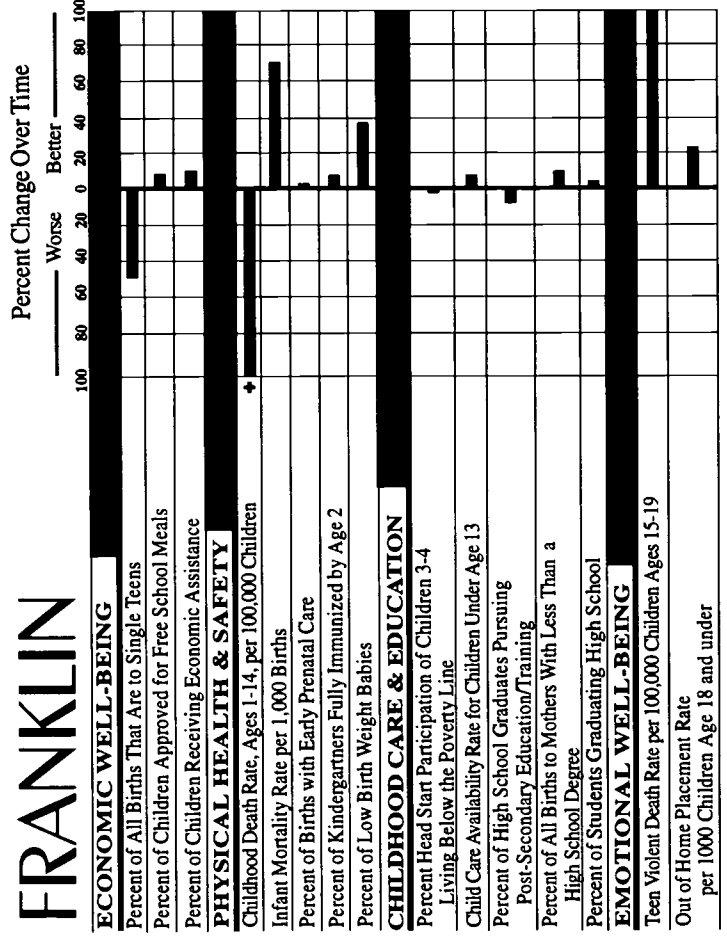


Ford County can celebrate that there were no teen violent deaths in the current year. Improvements in the childhood death rate and infant mortality are also significant and show a positive direction. Bad news for the county is the high percentage of children approved for free school meals an indicator of economic concern

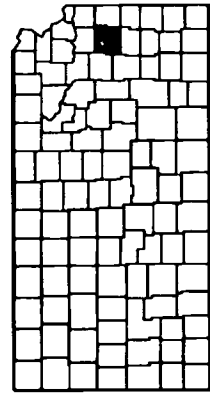


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	27,463 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	29.0% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	80.5% 88.4%
Black	1.6% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.5% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.4% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	14.9% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$30,613 \$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	3.5% 4.5%
County Seat: Dodge City	

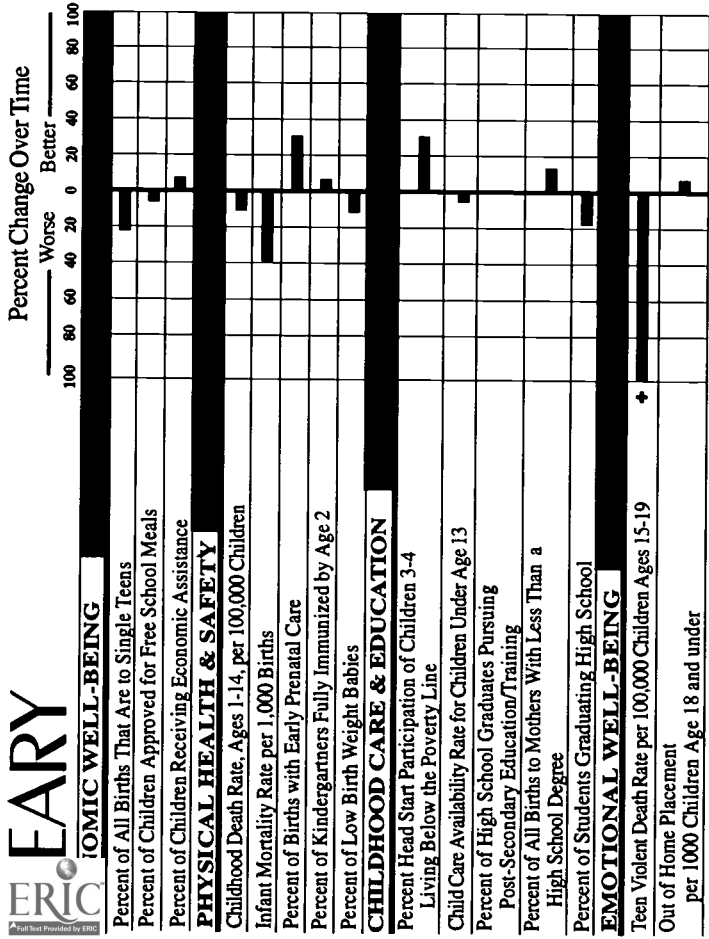


Franklin County showed improvements in eleven indicators. The improvement in the low birth weight babies puts this indicator well below the state average of 6.6 percent. There were no teen violent deaths for the county, which should also be celebrated. Of concern are the 36 births to single teens which translates into the fact that almost thirteen babies out of every 100 born in the county was to a single teen.

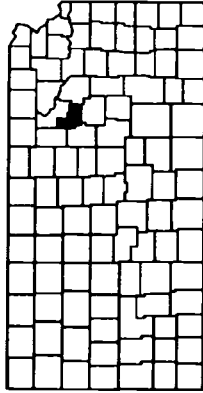


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	21,994 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	28.0% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	95.4% 88.4%
Black	1.3% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.8% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.4% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	2.1% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$30,210 \$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	6.1% 4.5%
County Seat: Ottawa	



Geary County had good news with positive change in births receiving early prenatal care and the increase in participation in the Head Start program. The transfer of military personnel in and out of the county may affect the graduation rate, since migration activity cannot be measured in this indicator. The county may want to analyze why the childhood death and teen violent death rates are significantly higher than the state average.



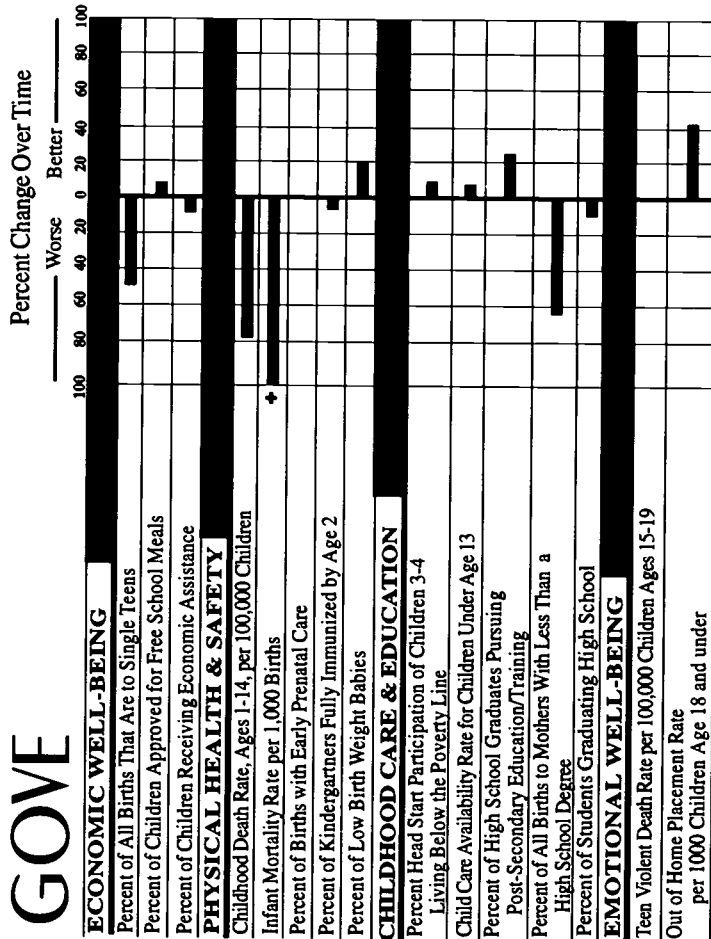
### DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

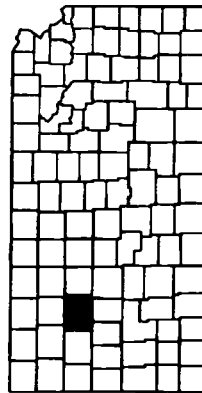
	County	State
Population Size	30,453	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	29.5%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	66.4%	88.4%
Black	22.9%	5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.6%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.8%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	6.1%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$24,231	\$32,966
Unemployment	6.5%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Junction City

### GOVE



Gove County is performing in the top ten percent of the state with five indicators: percent of children approved for free school meals, percent of children receiving economic assistance, Head Start participation, high school graduates pursuing additional education and the percent of births to mothers with less than a high school degree. The county may want to analyze why the immunization rate has declined the past three years.

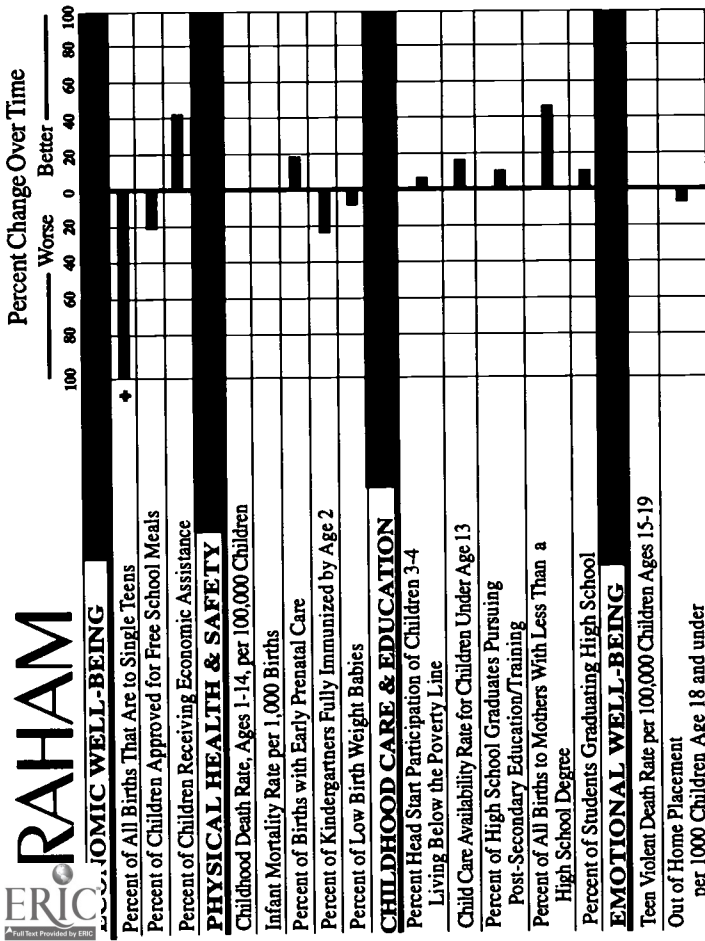


### DEMOGRAPHICS

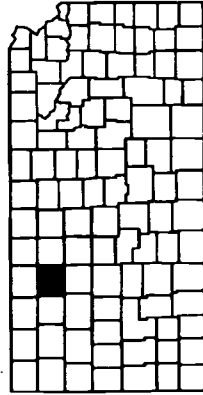
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	3,231	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.9%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	99.4%	88.4%
Black	0.1%	5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.2%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.3%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$28,275	\$32,966
Unemployment	1.8%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Gove



**Graham County** achieved an outstanding year for early prenatal care and the high school graduation rate; both indicators had 100 percent! Additional good news for the county were no childhood deaths, no infant deaths and no teen violent deaths. The county may want to look at why the immunization rates are so much lower than the rest of the state.

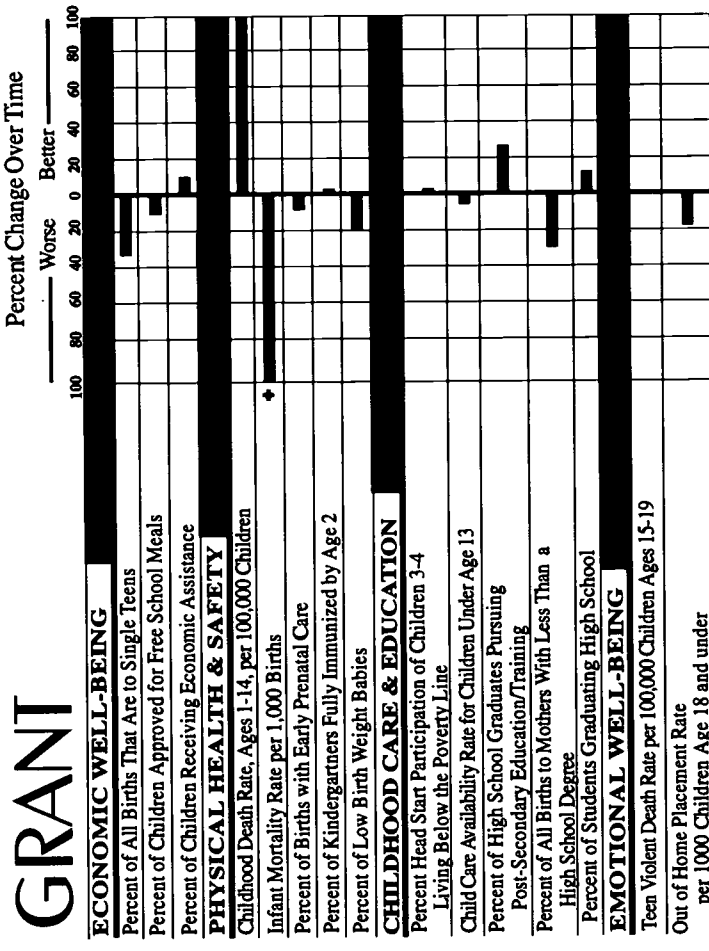


### DEMOGRAPHICS

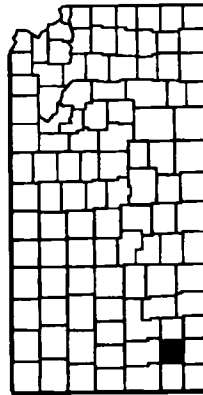
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	3,543	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.2%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	95.8%	88.4%
Black	2.9%	5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.6%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$27,742	\$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	4.5%	4.5%

County Seat: Hill City



**Grant County** gained positive movements for students with increases in the high school graduation percents and the percentage of graduates pursuing additional education and training opportunities. The county is one of the best in the state for Head Start participation also. Areas the county may want to focus on are the high percentages of births to single teens, the high infant mortality rates and the low percentage of births receiving early prenatal care.

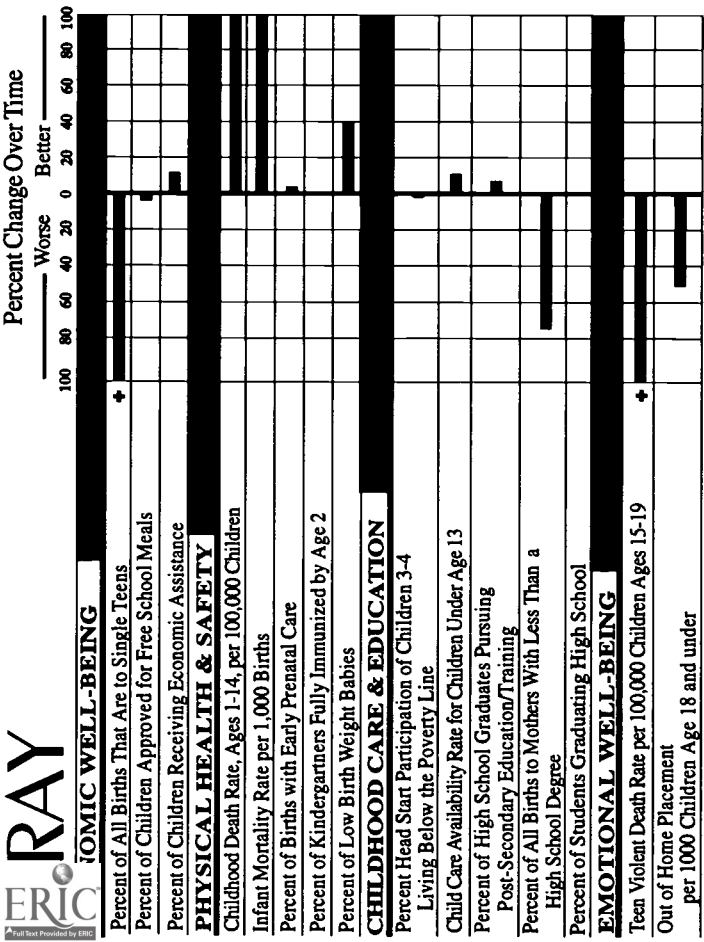


### DEMOGRAPHICS

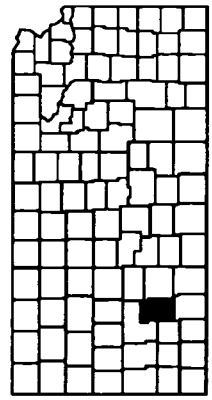
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	7,159	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	34.5%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	76.8%	88.4%
Black	0.0%	5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	1.0%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.5%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	21.6%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$32,241	\$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	3.0%	4.5%

County Seat: Ulysses



Gray County has a relatively low percent of unemployment at 2.7 percent. Improvements in the majority of physical health and safety indicators shows emphasis was placed on prevention for the children of the county. It should be noted that a large population of Holdeman Mennonites live in the county which may affect the percent of births to mothers with less than a high school degree. The county continued a trend of increases in births to single teens.

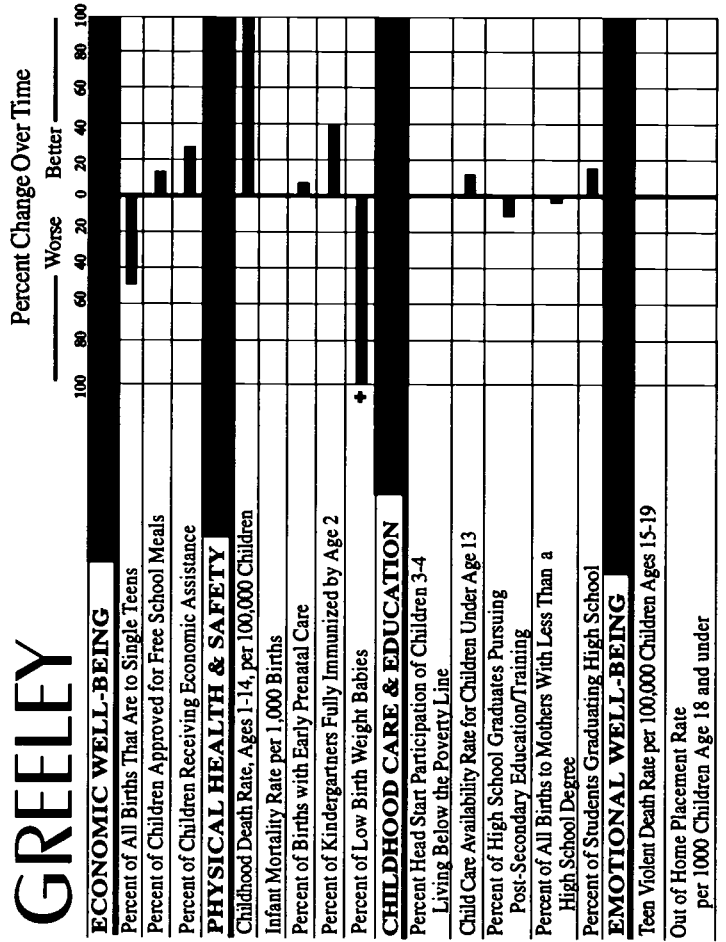


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

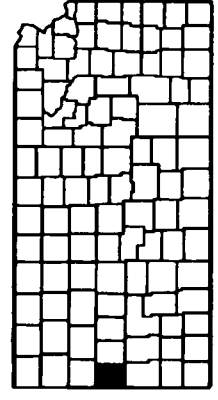
Population Size	County	State
5,396	2,477,574	
<b>Percent Population Under Age 18</b>		
32.0%	26.7%	
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	95.1%	88.4%
Black	0.1%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	4.2%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$28,878	\$32,966
Unemployment	2.7%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Cimarron

**GREELEY**



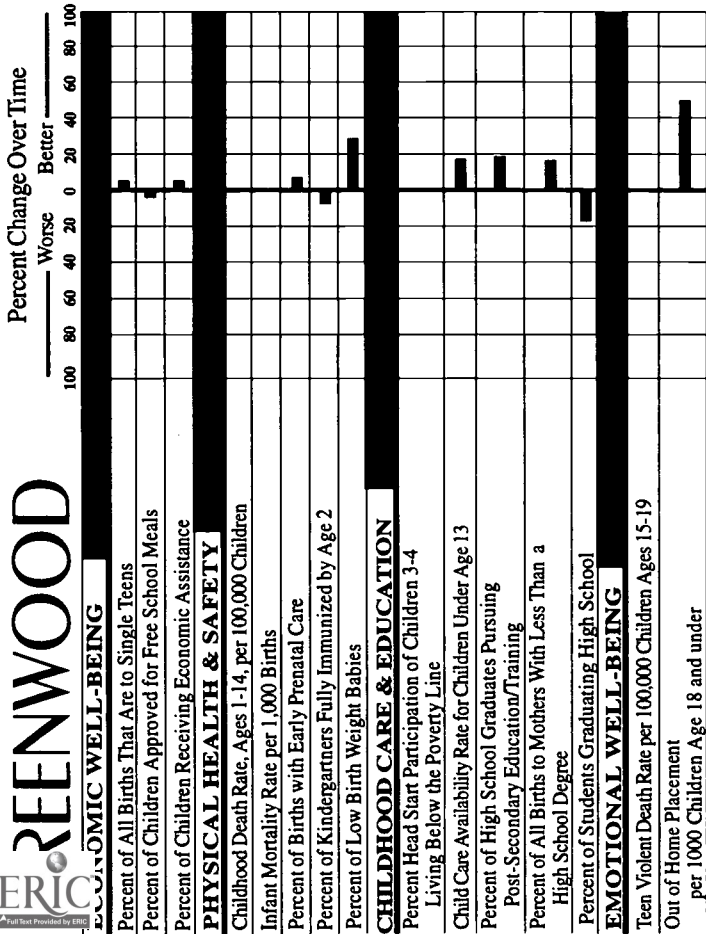
Greeley County had one of the state's highest percentages of kindergartners fully immunized by age two, which was great news. Ninety-one percent of all babies born in the county received prenatal care in the first trimester. The county may question if there are enough licensed child care slots serving the county.



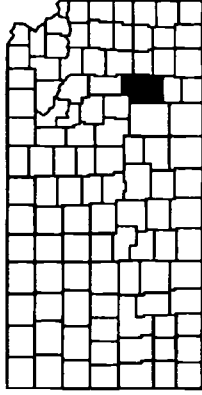
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

Population Size	County	State
1,774	2,477,574	
<b>Percent Population Under Age 18</b>		
30.8%	26.7%	
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	93.5%	88.4%
Black	0.2%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.1%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	6.0%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$31,989	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.3%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Tribune



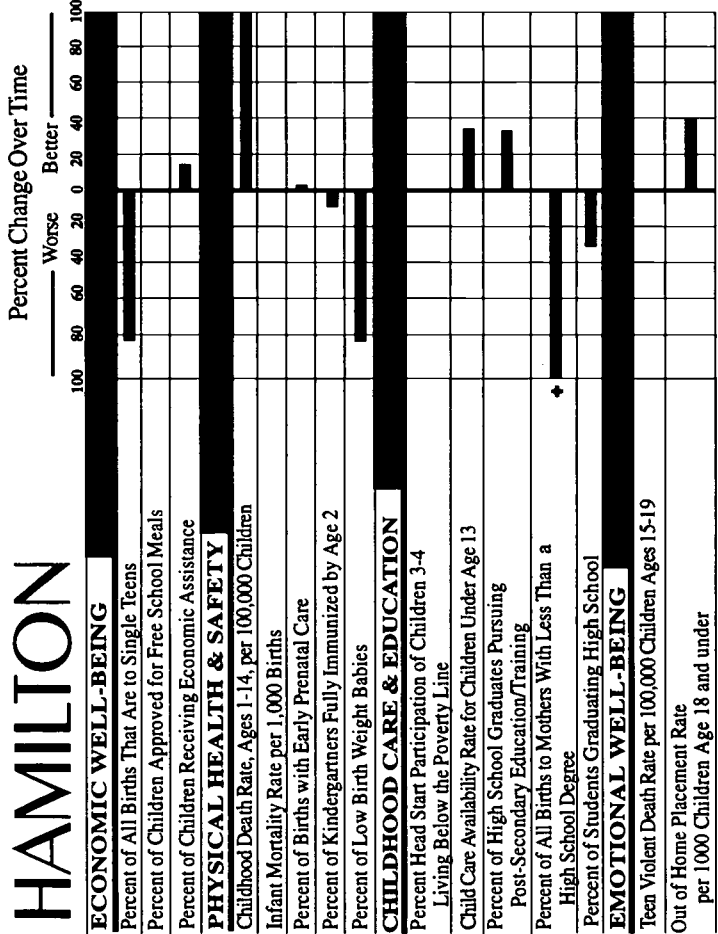
**Greenwood County** had good news that 83 percent of the county's graduates were pursuing additional education or training. The county continues to have one of the lowest percentages of kindergartners fully immunized by age two in the state. Almost twelve percent of all babies born in the county were to single teens.



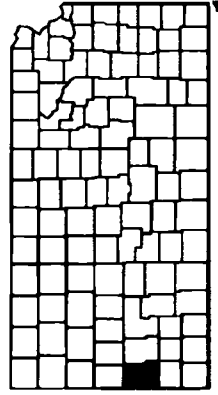
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	7,847 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	23.8% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	97.8% 88.4%
Black	0.1% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.9% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.2% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$24,740 \$32,966
Unemployment	5.4% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Eureka



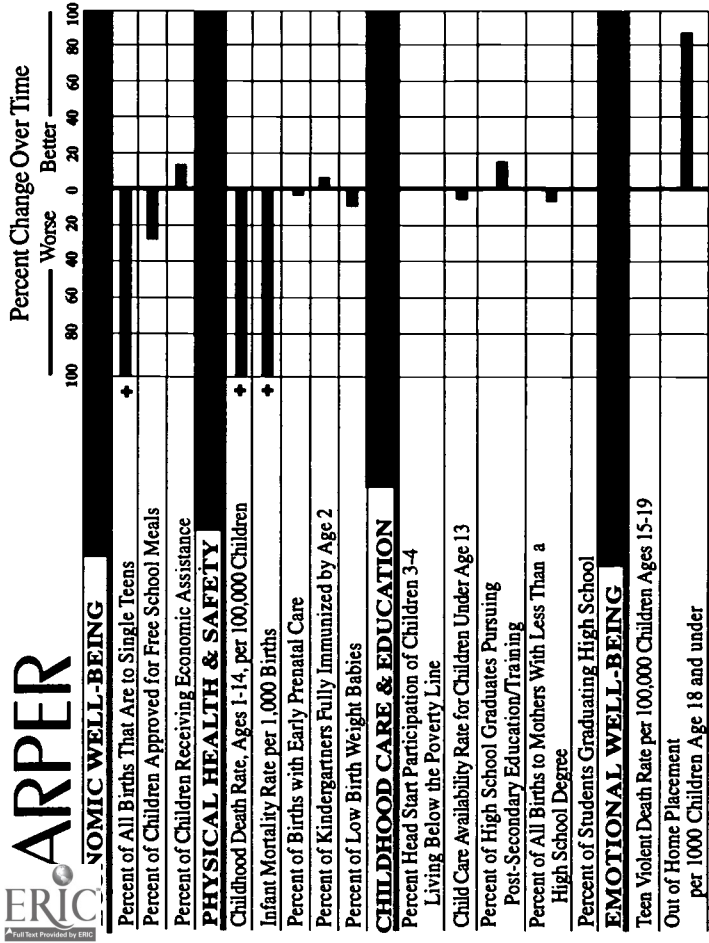
**Hamilton County** experienced improvements in the licensed child care availability rate over the previous year. More positive news for the county was the percentage of high school graduates pursuing higher education or training. It should be noted that migration activity cannot be measured in the high school graduation figure, and the county would have to analyze the drop in the high school graduation percent.



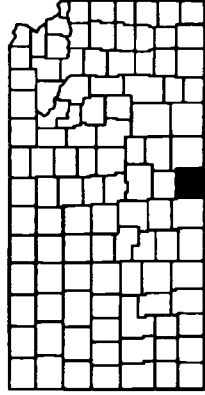
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	2,388 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.8% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	92.6% 88.4%
Black	0.2% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.3% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.0% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	5.8% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$29,483 \$32,966
Unemployment	2.3% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Syracuse



Harper County had good news that 84 percent of the high school graduates were pursuing additional education or training. The out-of-home placement rate is one of the best in the state. Of concern is the continued increase in the percent of children approved for free school meals.

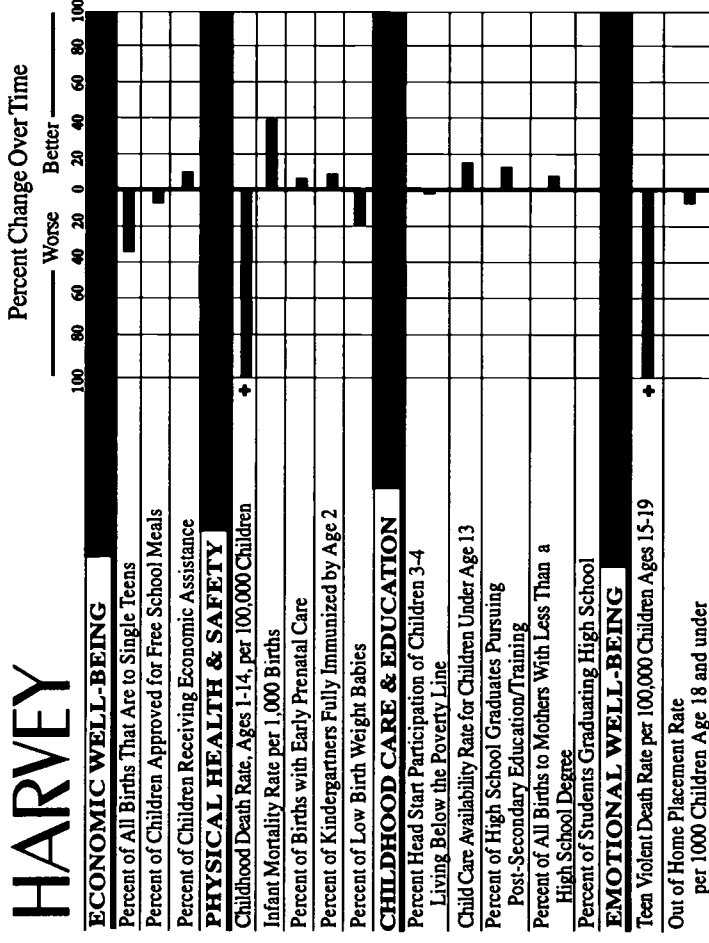


### DEMOGRAPHICS

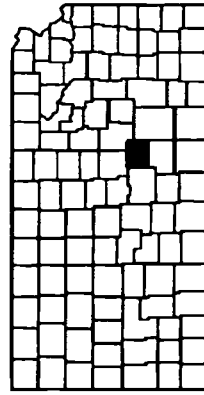
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	7,124	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.4%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	97.6%	88.4%
Black	0.2%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.6%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.5%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,358	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.4%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Anthony



Harvey County had positive increases in the percentages of kindergartners fully immunized by age two and births that had early prenatal care. More good news was that 82 percent of high school graduates were pursuing post-secondary education or training. Thirty-seven babies, slightly over eight percent of all the county births, were to single teens.

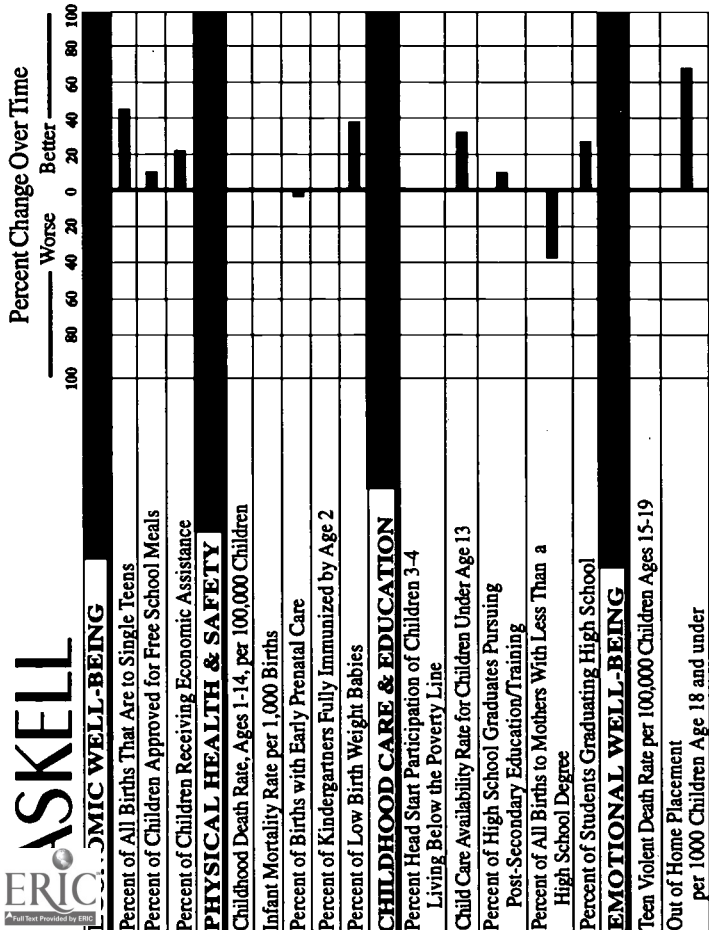


### DEMOGRAPHICS

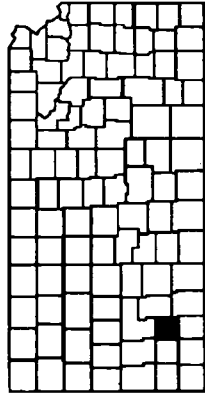
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	31,028	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.3%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	91.9%	88.4%
Black	1.7%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.5%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.7%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	5.2%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$32,955	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.9%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Newton



Haskell County had great news that 88 percent of the high school graduates were pursuing further education or training. Improvements in the percentage of births to single teens should also be cause for celebration for the county. The 65 percent of births having early prenatal care should be of concern, as the county is well below the state figure of 86 percent.



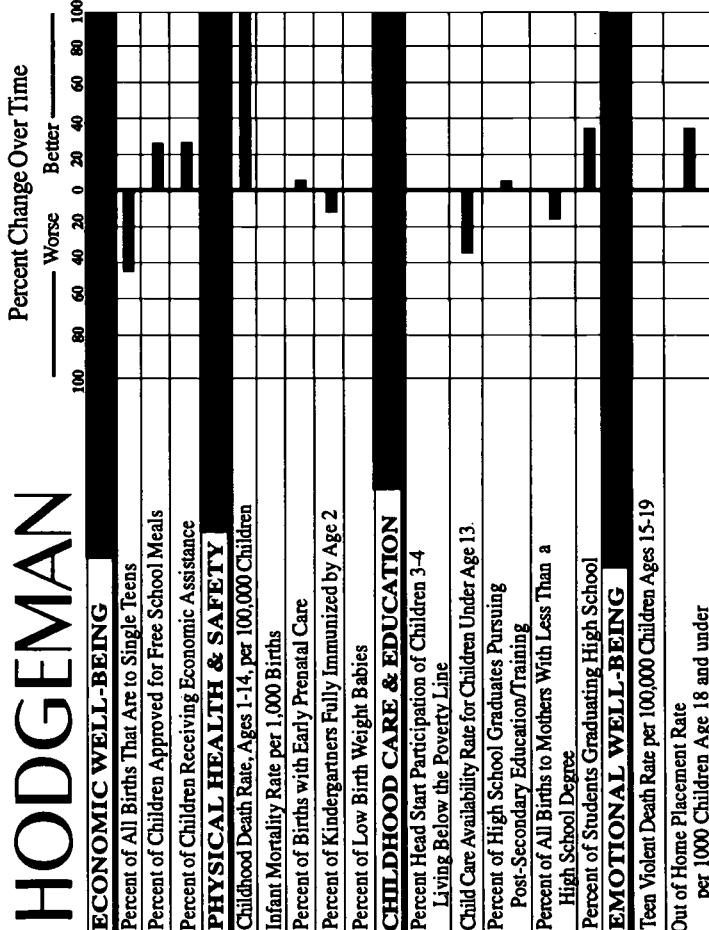
### DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

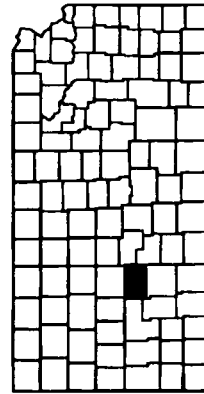
	County	State
Population Size	3,886	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	32.6%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	85.0%	88.4%
Black	0.1%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	14.3%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$30,632	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.5%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Sublette

### HODGEMAN



Hodgeman County has some of the lowest percentages in the state with respect to children eligible for free school meals and children receiving economic assistance. Along with an unemployment rate of 2.4, the county offers a strong economic well-being for the children of the county. Licensed child care availability is extremely low at 9.3 percent, since 25 percent is considered adequate.

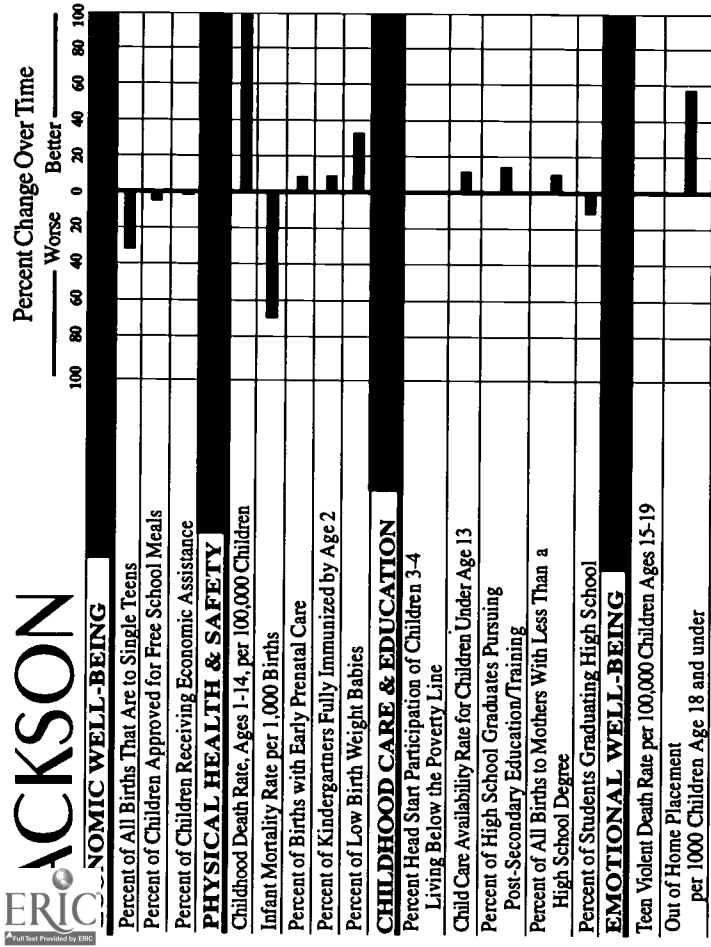


### DEMOGRAPHICS

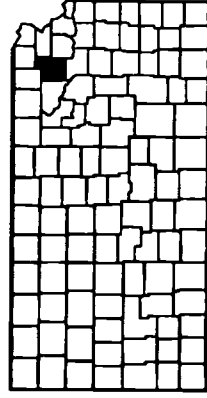
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	2,177	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	28.1%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	97.4%	88.4%
Black	1.0%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.1%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.5%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,296	\$32,966
Unemployment	2.4%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Jetmore



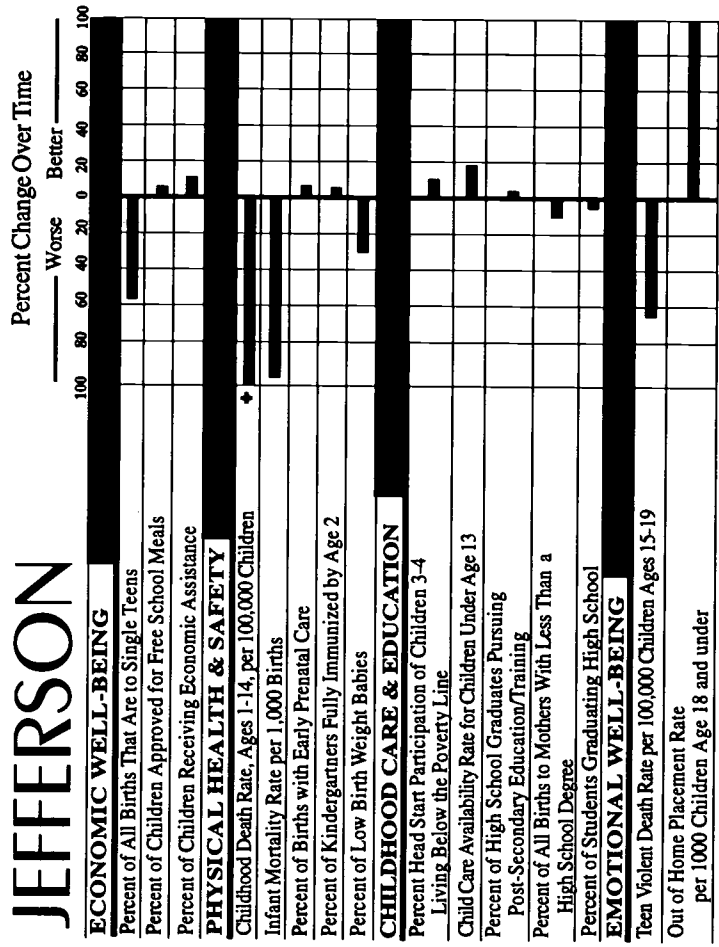
Jackson County is among the top performers in the state with over 78 percent of kindergartners fully immunized by age two. Ninety-five percent of the babies born in the county received early prenatal care. It should be noted that all three indicators under economic well-being slipped from last year.



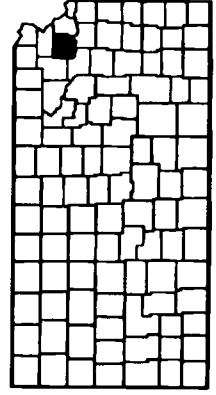
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	11,525 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	28.7% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	92.6% 88.4%
Black	0.3% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	5.9% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.1% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$30,572 \$32,966
Unemployment	5.7% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Holton



Jefferson County had 188 babies, 90 percent of births that received prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy. More good news was the immunization rate of 69 percent. Of concern is the high percentage of low birth weight babies weighing 5.5 pounds or under; this was one of the highest in the state.

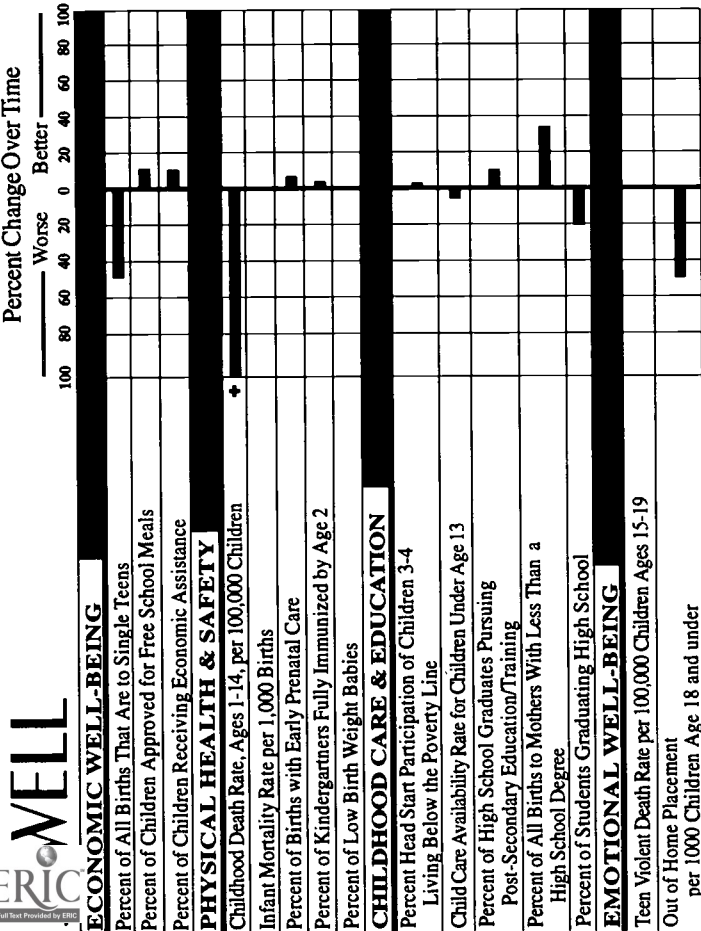


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

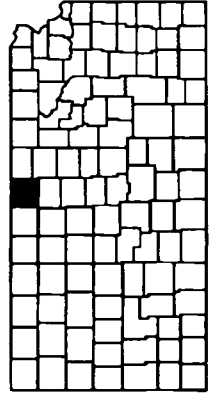
County	State
Population Size	15,905 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	27.4% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	97.5% 88.4%
Black	0.5% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.8% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.4% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.8% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$33,460 \$32,966
Unemployment	4.4% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Oskaloosa





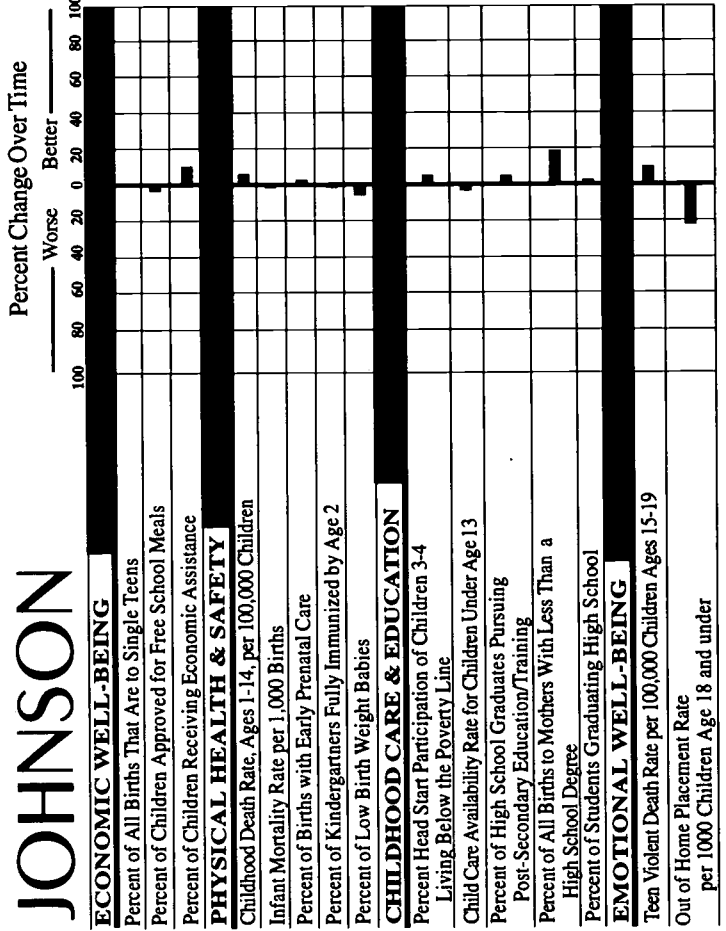
**Jewell County** has one of the best immunization percentages in the state at almost 79. More to celebrate was the fact that there were no infant deaths, no teen violent deaths and no low birth weight babies born. There were 22 fewer licensed child care slots from the previous year, or a rate of 11.4 which is one of the lowest rates in the state.



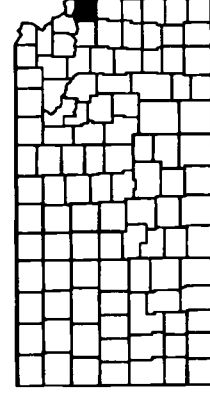
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	4,251 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	23.9% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	99.4% 88.4%
Black	0.0% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.3% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.2% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$21,875 \$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	2.6% 4.5%

County Seat: Mankato



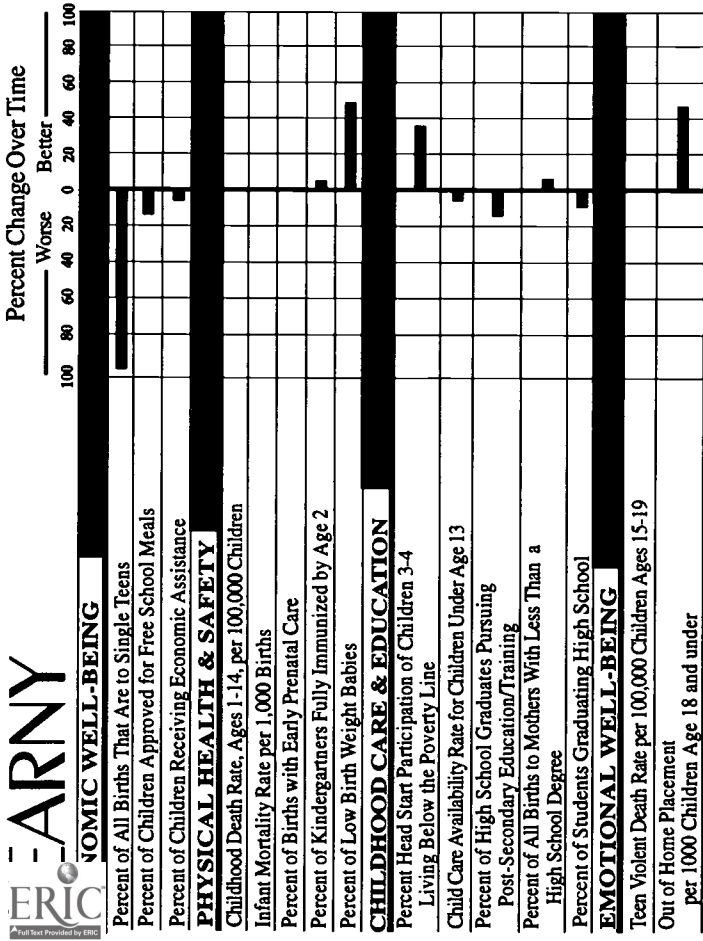
**Johnson County** had a low unemployment rate of 2.9 percent. The county had five indicators performing in the best ten percent of all counties in the state: births to single teens, children approved for free school meals, children receiving economic assistance, births with early prenatal care and births to mothers with less than a high school degree.



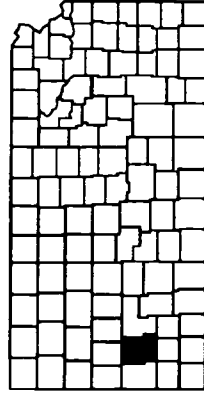
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	355,054 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.8% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	94.1% 88.4%
Black	1.9% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.3% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.6% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	2.0% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$50,348 \$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	2.9% 4.5%

County Seat: Olathe



**Kearny County** had a low unemployment rate of 3.1. Great news for the county was that almost 67 percent of kindergartners were fully immunized by age two. In spite of the low unemployment rate, all three of the economic well-being indicators were performing worse than the state average figures.

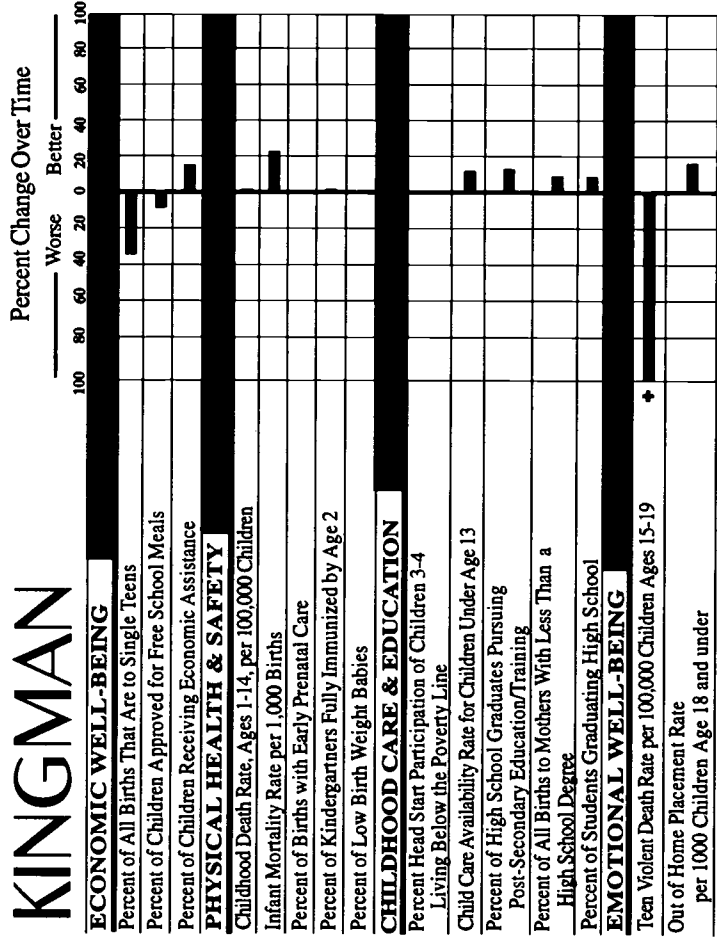


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

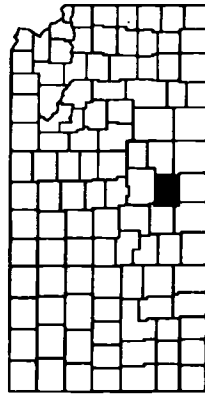
	County	State
Population Size	4,027	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	33.3%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	82.5%	88.4%
Black	0.1%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.6%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	16.7%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$32,077	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.1%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Lakin

**KINGMAN**



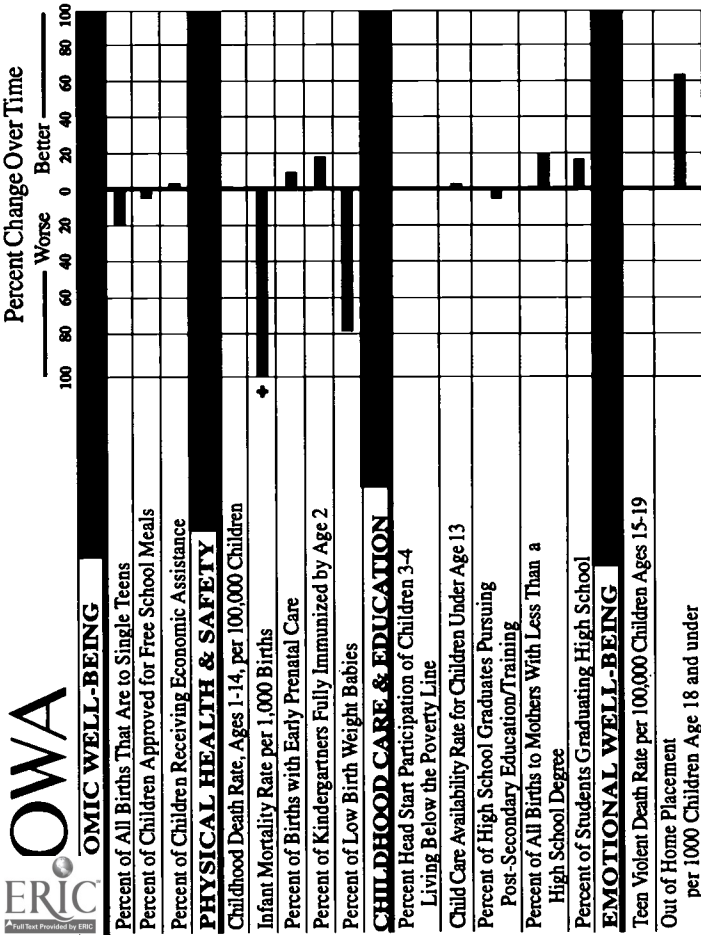
**Kingman County** showed positive trends in the educational achievements in high school graduates pursuing higher education or training, high school graduations and the percentage of all births to mothers with less than a high school degree. Although some increases occurred in licensed day care slots, the county should analyze if there are enough for the needs of children age thirteen and under. There were ten babies born to single teens which is of concern as well.



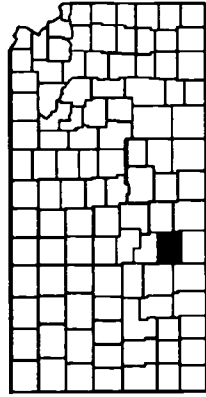
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	8,292	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	27.7%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	98.6%	88.4%
Black	0.0%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.9%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$27,491	\$32,966
Unemployment	4.1%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Kingman



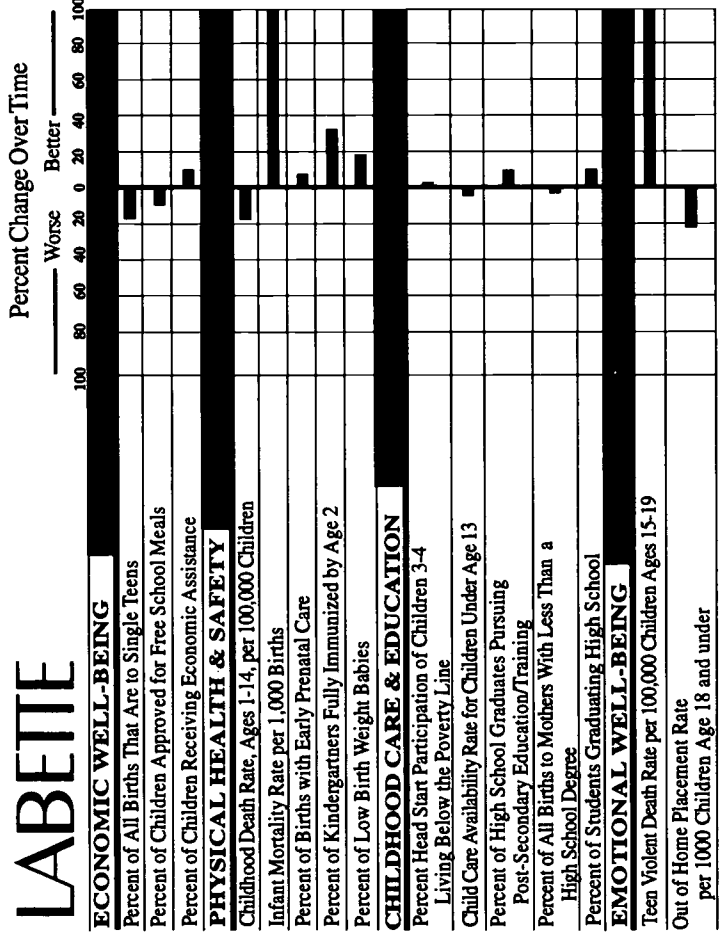
**Kiowa County** had more than enough licensed child care slots available for the children age thirteen and under living in the county. Ninety-two percent of all births received early prenatal care, which was good news for babies born in the county. Because of its small population, rates for this county may vary to a greater extent than is found in more populous counties.



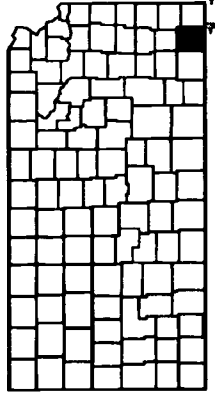
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	3,660 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.9% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	97.9% 88.4%
Black	0.2% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.4% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific	
Islander	0.3% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.1% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$28,099 \$32,966
Unemployment	2.6% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Greensburg



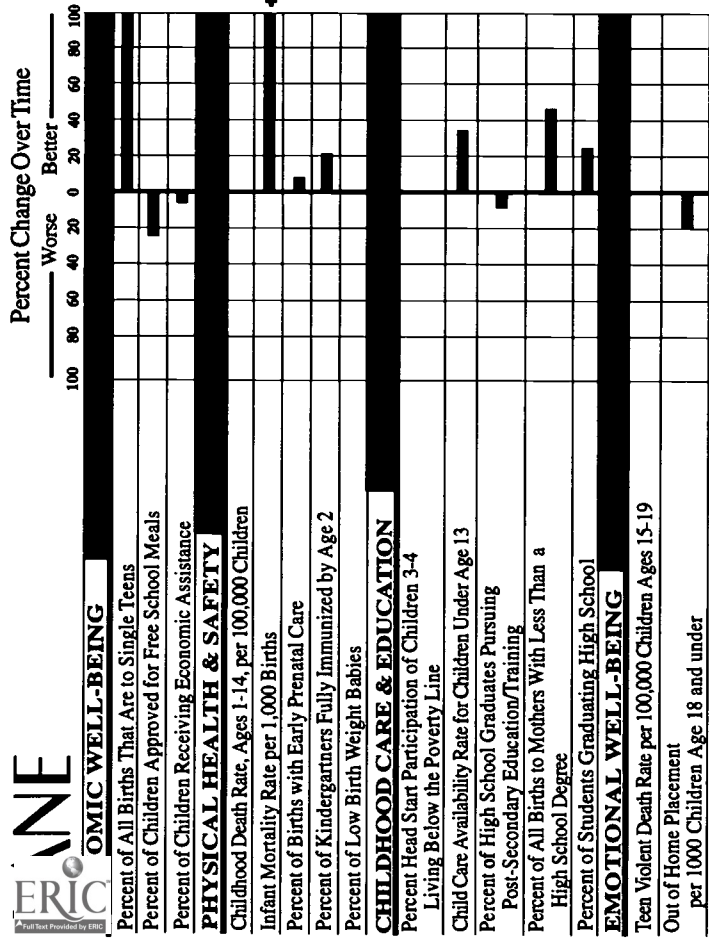
**Labette County** had an unemployment figure of 6.1 percent, which is higher than the state figure of 4.5 percent. An area to be celebrated is the immunization rate, which experienced significant gains over previous years. Of concern for the county is the fact that twelve percent of all babies in the county were born to single teens.



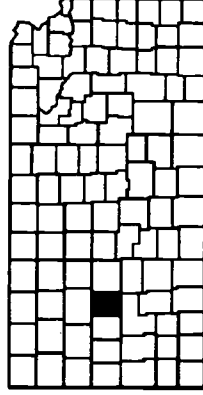
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	23,693 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.6% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	91.4% 88.4%
Black	4.3% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	1.7% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific	
Islander	0.4% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	2.2% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$27,919 \$32,966
Unemployment	6.1% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Oswego



Lane County has a smaller population which can cause rates to vary to a greater extent than is found in more populous counties. Over 63 percent of the kindergartners were fully immunized by age two, which was good news. Great news for the county was that no single teens gave birth, no low birth weight babies were born and no childhood deaths occurred.

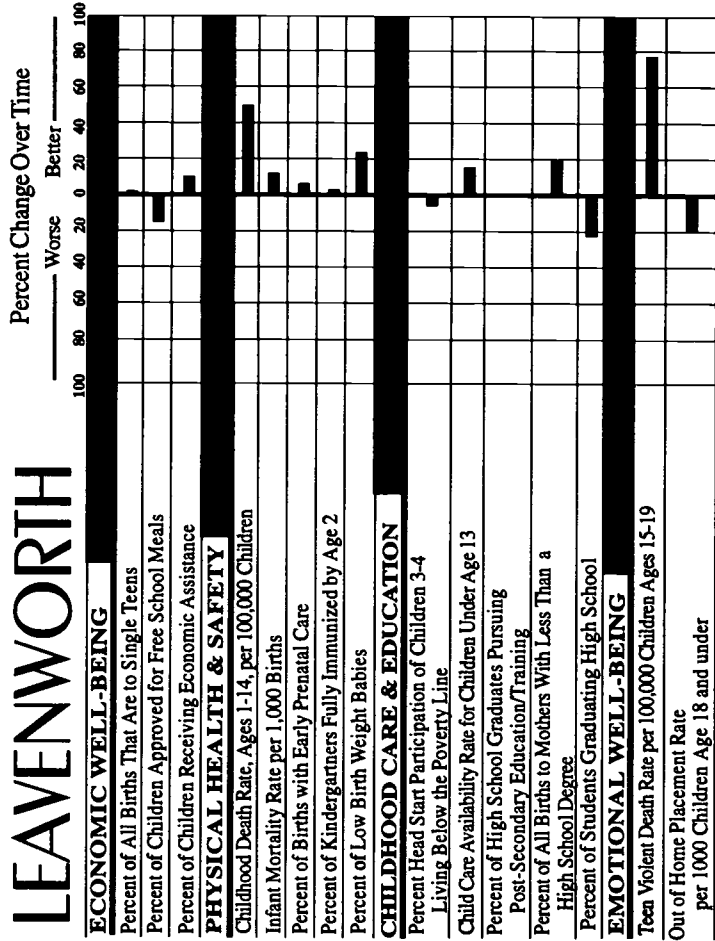


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

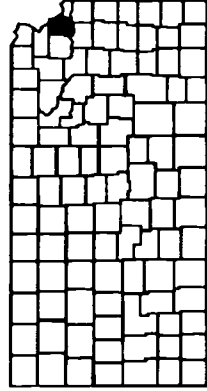
	County	State
Population Size	2,375	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	27.6%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	97.9%	88.4%
Black	0.0%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.2%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.9%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$30,506	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.8%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Dighton

**LEAVENWORTH**



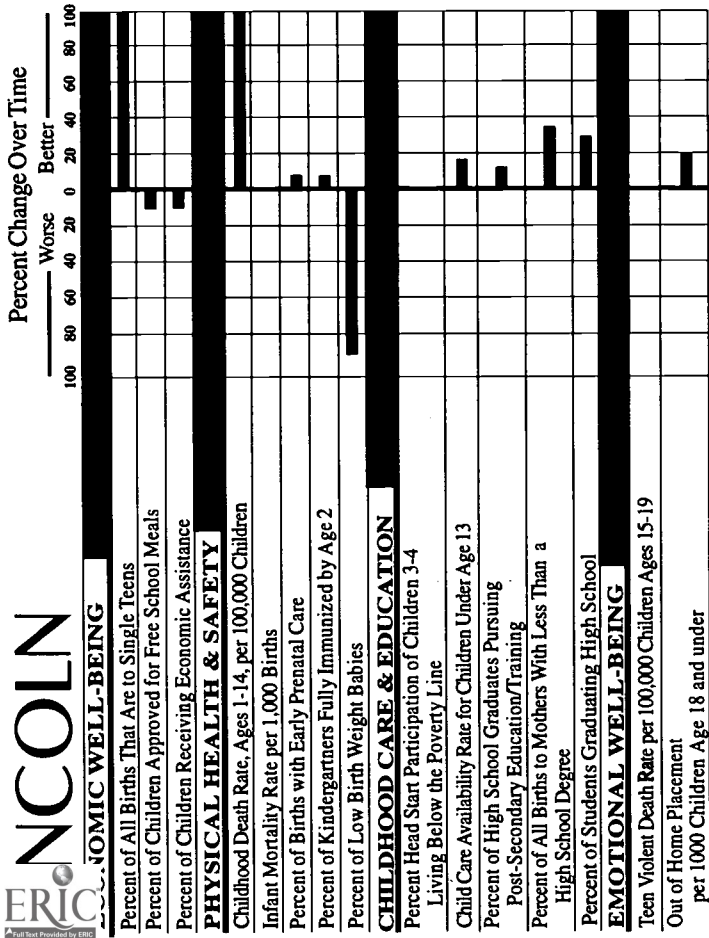
Leavenworth County had great news in that all of the indicators under Physical Health and Safety showed improvements over the base years. The high school graduation rate is of concern, and the county may want to analyze this figure. Migration of students and declining numbers in this age group cannot be adjusted due to data unavailability at this time.



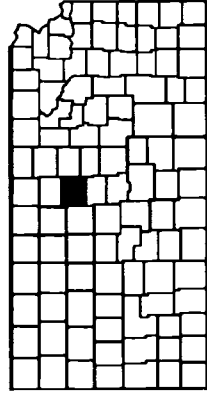
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	64,371	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.7%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	83.8%	88.4%
Black	10.7%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.6%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.4%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	3.4%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$36,820	\$32,966
Unemployment	5.1%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Leavenworth



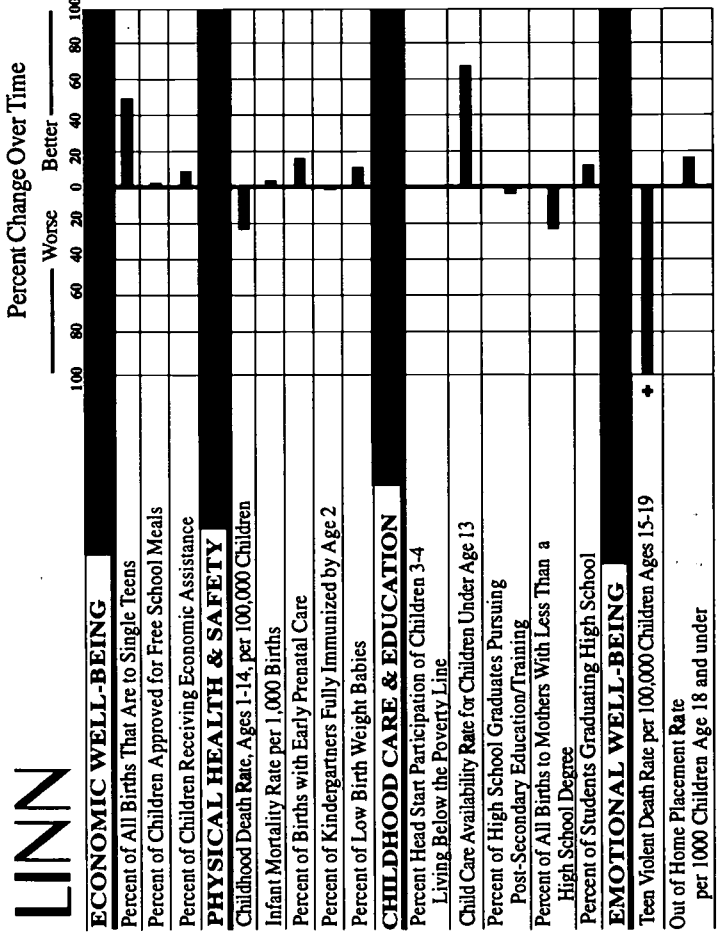
Lincoln County had one of the lowest percentages in the state of births to mothers without a high school degree. More good news was that 94 percent of the babies born received early prenatal care. The percent of children eligible for free school meals continues to grow in the county and may be signaling an increasing pressure against the economic well-being of the county's children.



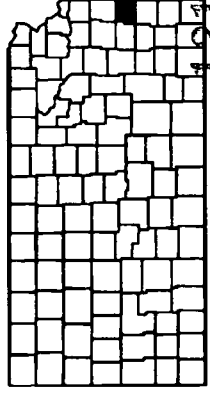
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	3,653 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	23.9% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	99.2% 88.4%
Black	0.0% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.3% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.4% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,223 \$32,966
Unemployment	5.3% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Lincoln



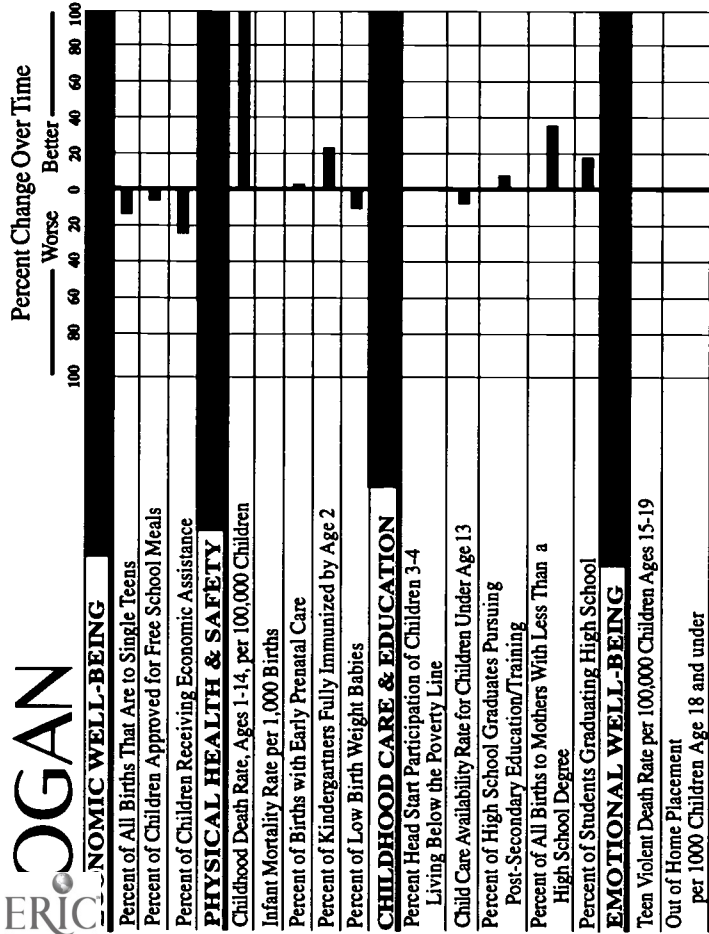
Linn County had great news that 85 percent of the babies born received early prenatal care. More good news for the younger children was the increase in licensed child care availability, though it appears there is still a need for more slots. The county should analyze why the immunization rate was low.



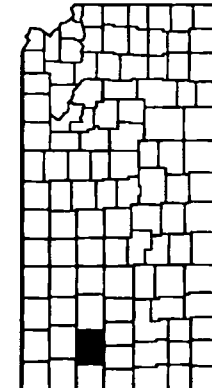
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	8,254 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.5% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	98.5% 88.4%
Black	0.4% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.5% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.4% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$24,692 \$32,966
Unemployment	8.8% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Mound City



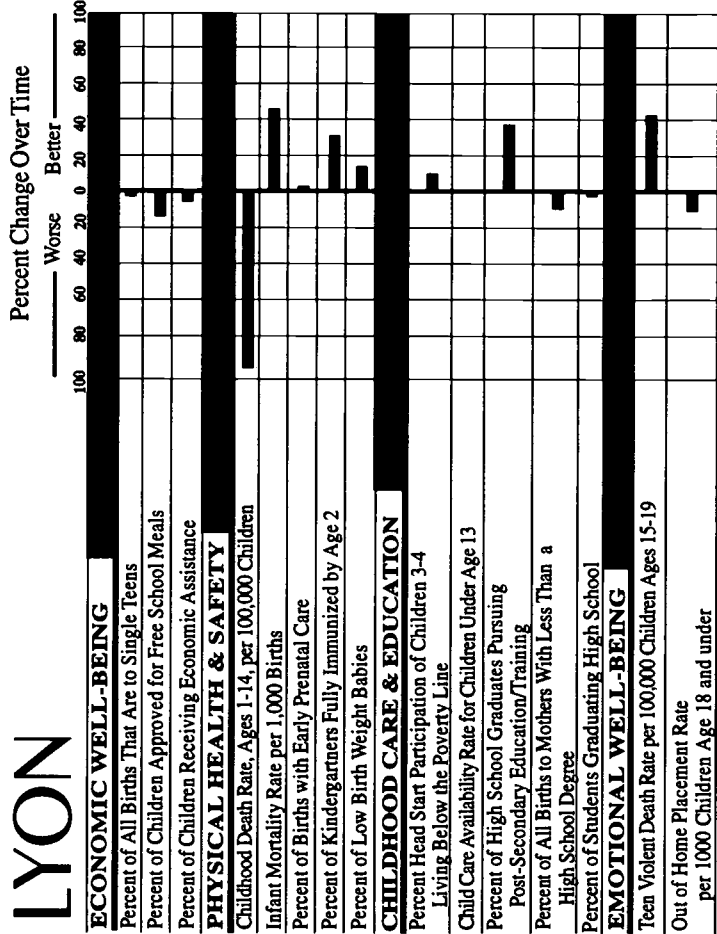
Logan County can celebrate the addition of a Head Start program; this was wonderful news for children ages three and four living below the poverty level. Nine out of every ten babies born had early prenatal care, which was good news also. Almost 27 percent of all school children in the county were eligible for free school meals.



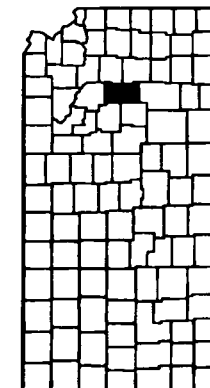
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	3,081 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.5% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	98.5% 88.4%
Black	0.4% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.3% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.8% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,731 \$32,966
Unemployment	2.2% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Oakley



Lyon County had great improvement in the percent of high school graduates pursuing higher education or other training. More positive news for the county was the increased immunization percentage. The county had four indicators performing at the bottom ten percent of the state: children receiving economic assistance, early prenatal care, births to mothers with less than a high school degree and the out-of-home placement rate.

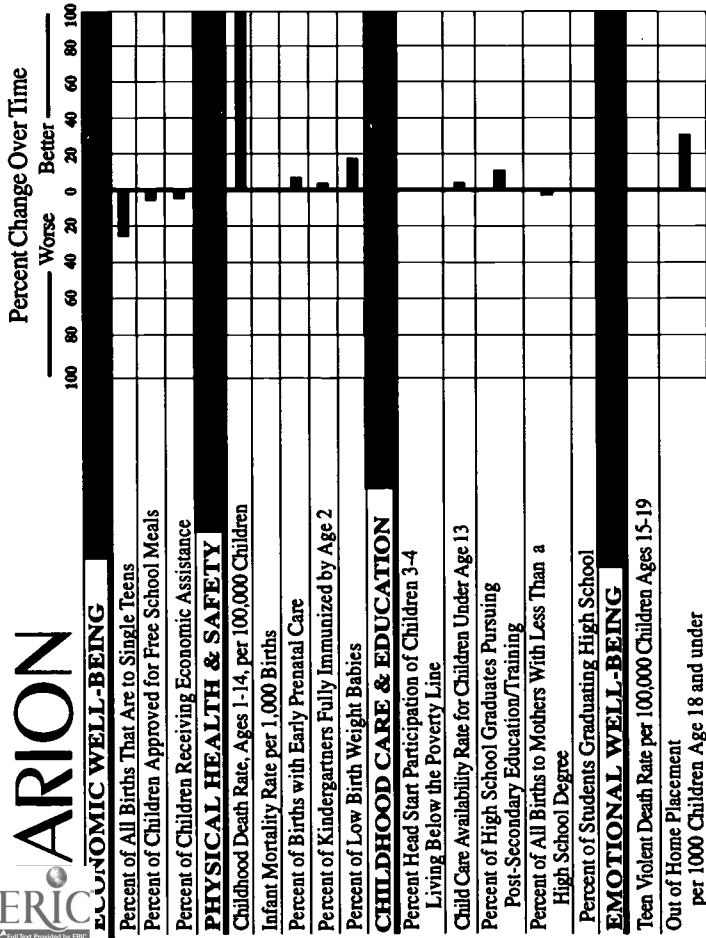


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

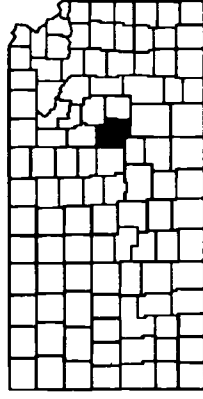
County	State
Population Size	34,732 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.7% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	89.4% 88.4%
Black	2.0% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.5% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.8% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	6.1% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$30,262 \$32,966
Unemployment	4.5% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Emporia

# ARION



**Marion County** had an unemployment rate of 2.7. Less than four percent of the babies born were at low birth weights of 5.5 pounds and under, which was good news. Almost 63 percent of kindergartners were fully immunized by age two.

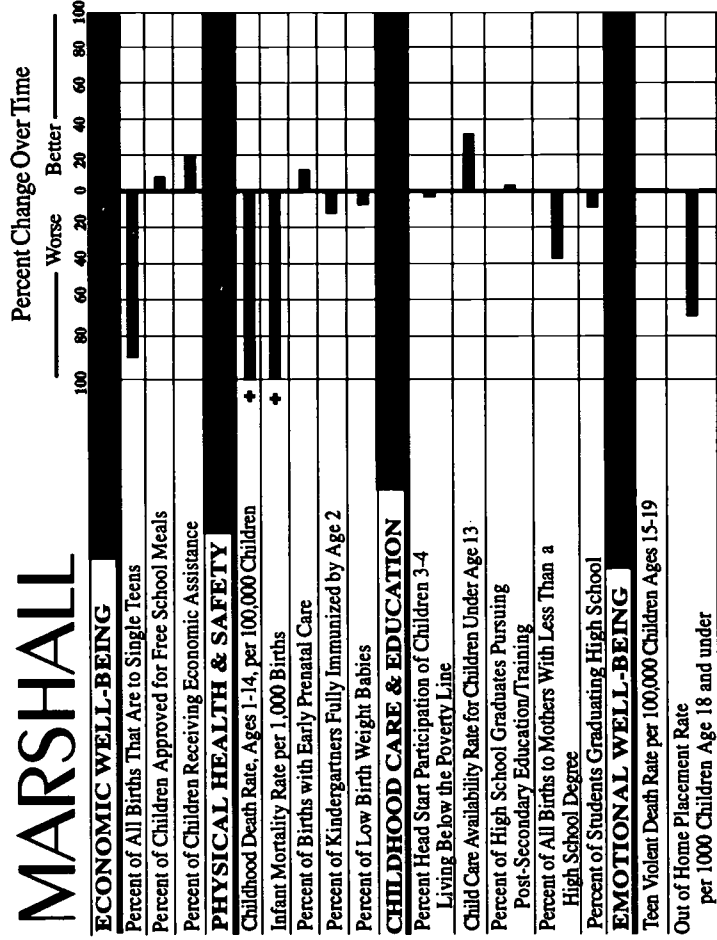


## DEMOGRAPHICS

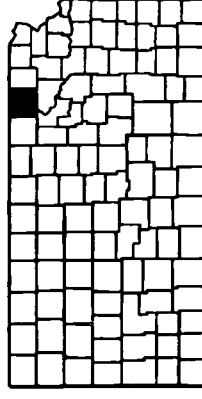
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	12,888	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	23.4%	26.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	97.9%	88.4%
Black	0.6%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.9%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$27,127	\$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	2.7%	4.5%
<b>County Seat:</b> Marion		

# MARSHALL



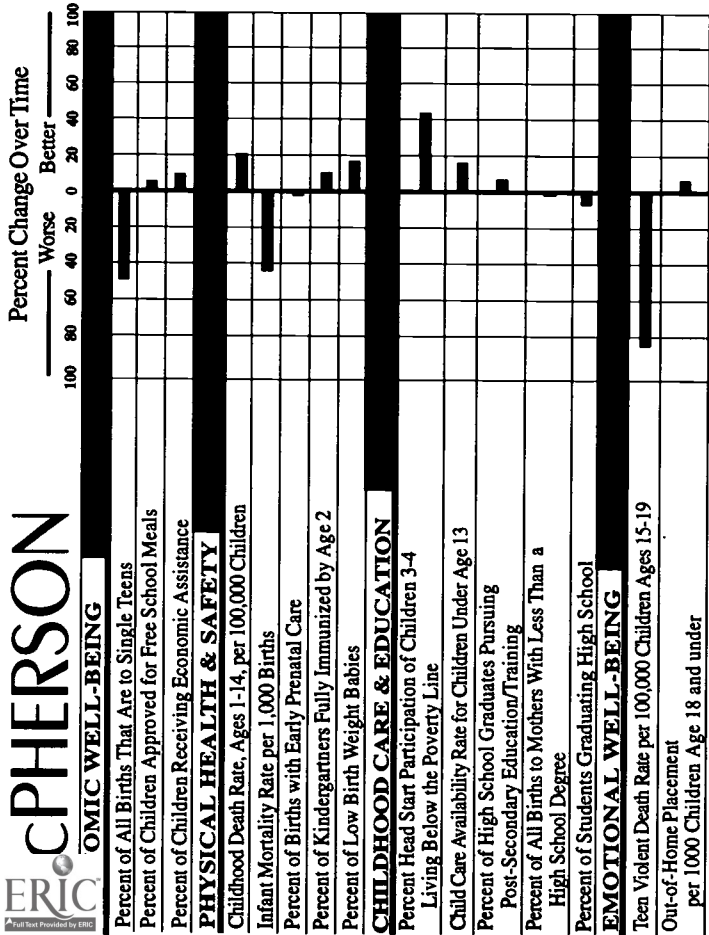
**Marshall County** showed 88 percent of all births received early prenatal care. Though the licensed child care availability increased, a further increase in child care slots is still needed. Of concern is the fact only 50 percent of the kindergartners were fully immunized by age two.



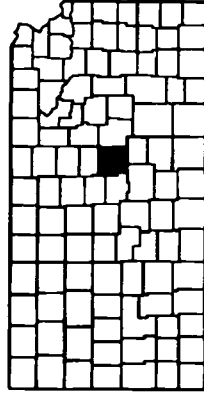
## DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	11,705	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.5%	26.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	99.1%	88.4%
Black	0.1%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.4%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,249	\$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	2.6%	4.5%
<b>County Seat:</b> Marysville		



**McPherson County** had one of the best immunization rates in the state at 76 percent. Increased Head Start participation at almost 55 percent was well above the state average of 43 percent. There were 23 babies born to single teens as compared to 14 the previous year.

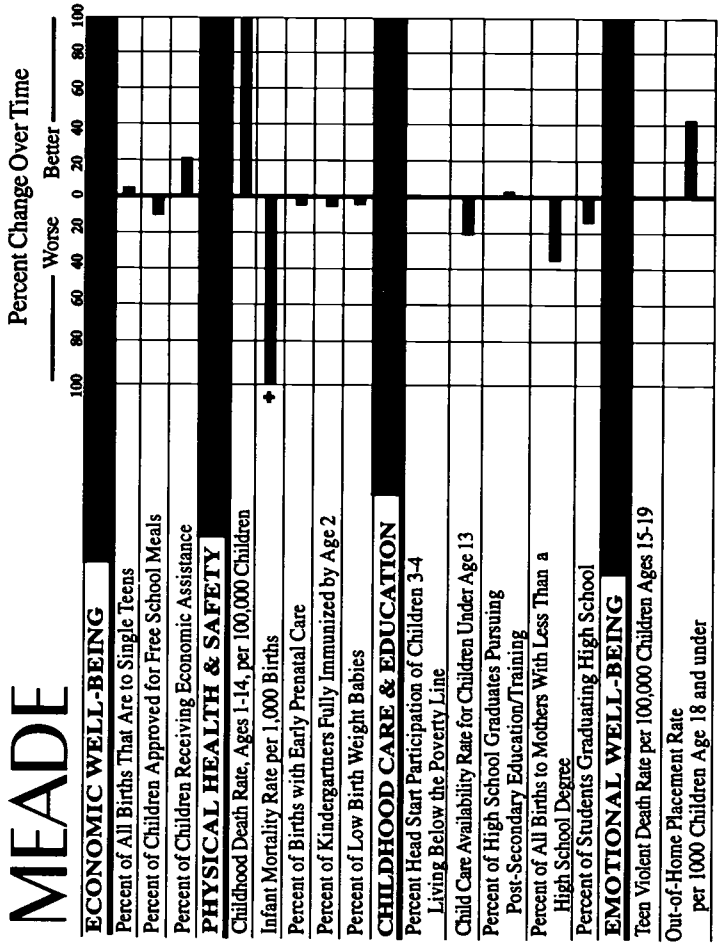


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

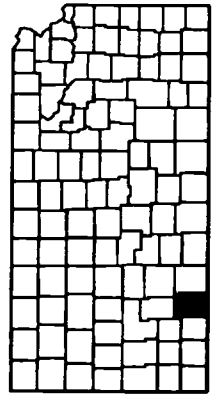
	County	State
Population Size	27,268	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.1%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	97.2%	88.4%
Black	0.7%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.4%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.2%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$32,482	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.1%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: McPherson

**MEADE**



**Meade County** experienced 80 percent of its high school graduates pursuing higher education or other training, which was good news. The county should analyze why their immunization rate is slightly under 49 percent. Births with early prenatal care were at 75 percent for the county, lower than the state figure of 86 percent.

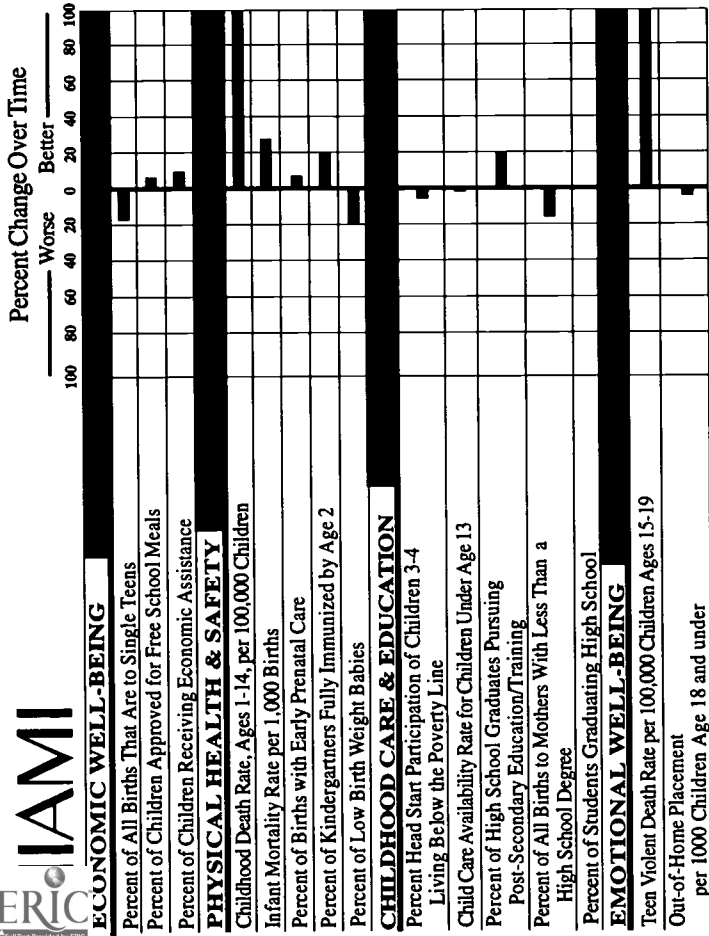


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

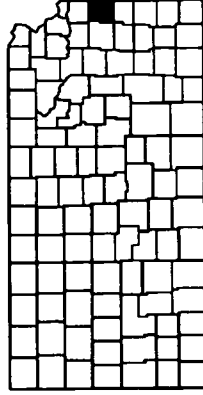
	County	State
Population Size	4,247	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	27.2%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	94.7%	88.4%
Black	0.0%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	4.7%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$27,857	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.1%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Meade



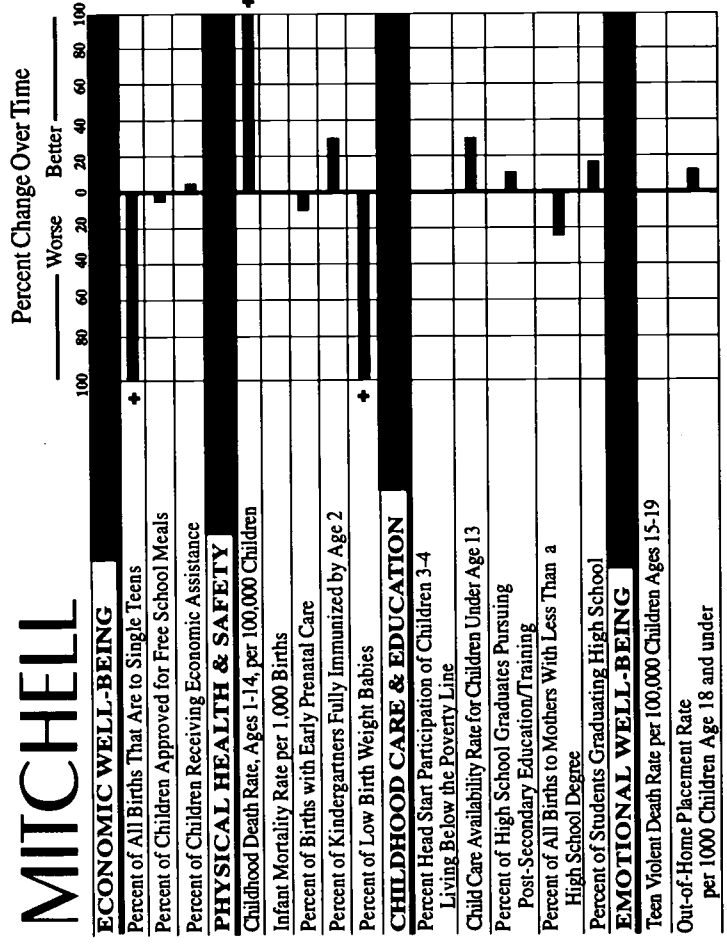


Miami County had 91 percent of the babies born with prenatal care during their first trimester. More good news was that 83 percent of the high school graduates continued their education or other training. The county had 26 low birth weight babies or almost 8 percent of all births.

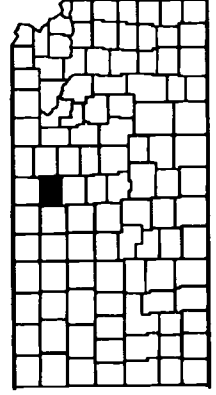


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	23,466	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	27.8%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	95.7%	88.4%
Black	2.4%	5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.5%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.2%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$34,424	\$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	4.4%	4.5%
County Seat: Paola		

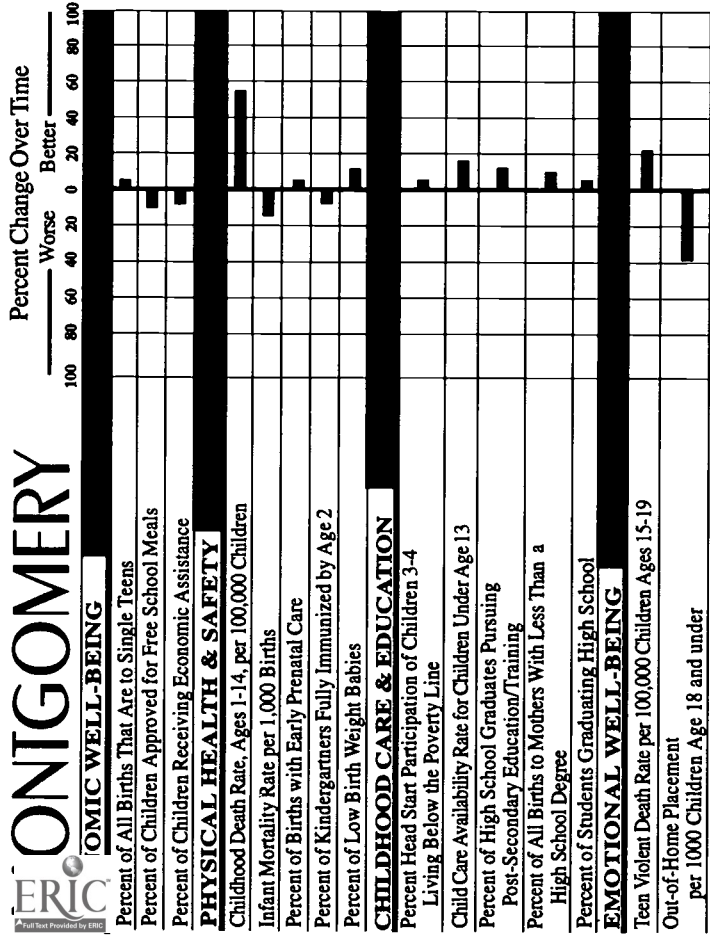


Mitchell County has more than enough adequate licensed child care slots. More good news was that almost 72 percent of the kindergartners were fully immunized by age two. Of concern is the increase of births to single teens and the increase of low birth weight babies.

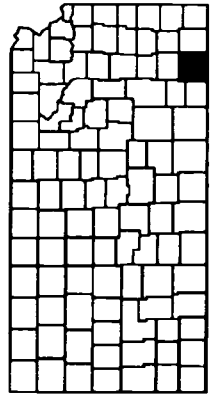


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	7,203	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.7%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	98.6%	88.4%
Black	0.6%	5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.2%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.4%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,502	\$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	3.0%	4.5%
County Seat: Beloit		



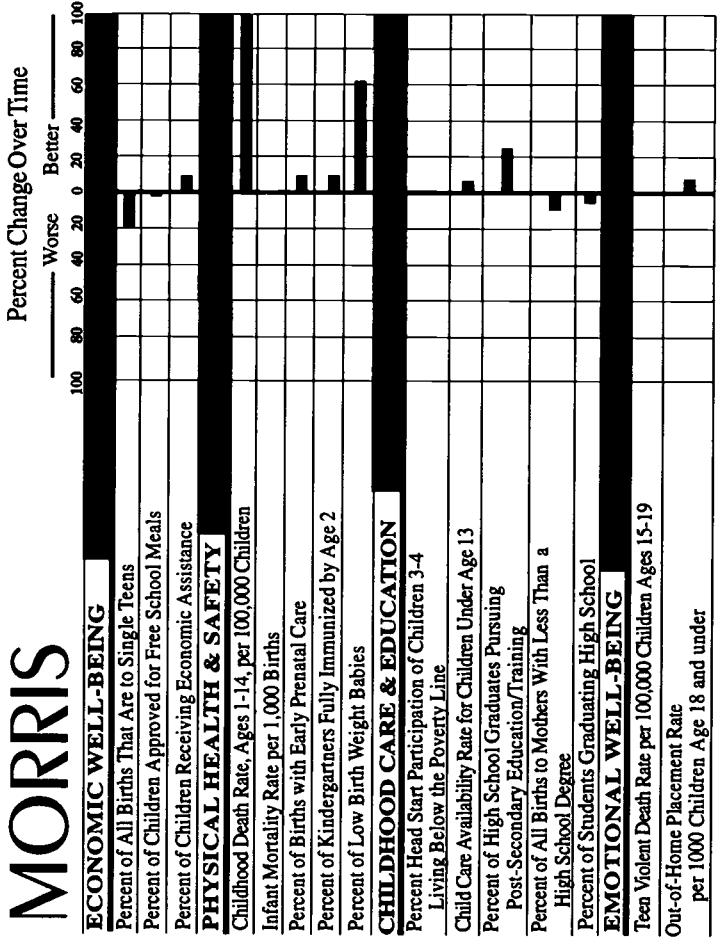
Montgomery County experienced a growth in the percentage of high school graduates pursuing further education or other training. The percent of students graduating from high school increased also. Of concern is the low percentage of kindergartners fully immunized by age two. Additionally, all economic well-being indicators performed worse than the state average figures.



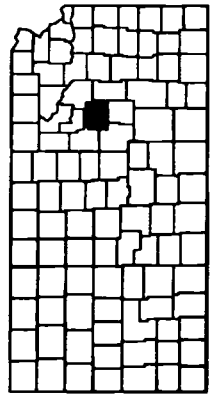
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	38,816
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.8%
Ethnicity	
White	89.2%
Black	6.2%
American Indian	2.3%
Eskimo or Aleut	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.4%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.9%
Median Family Income	\$27,063
Unemployment	5.6%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Independence



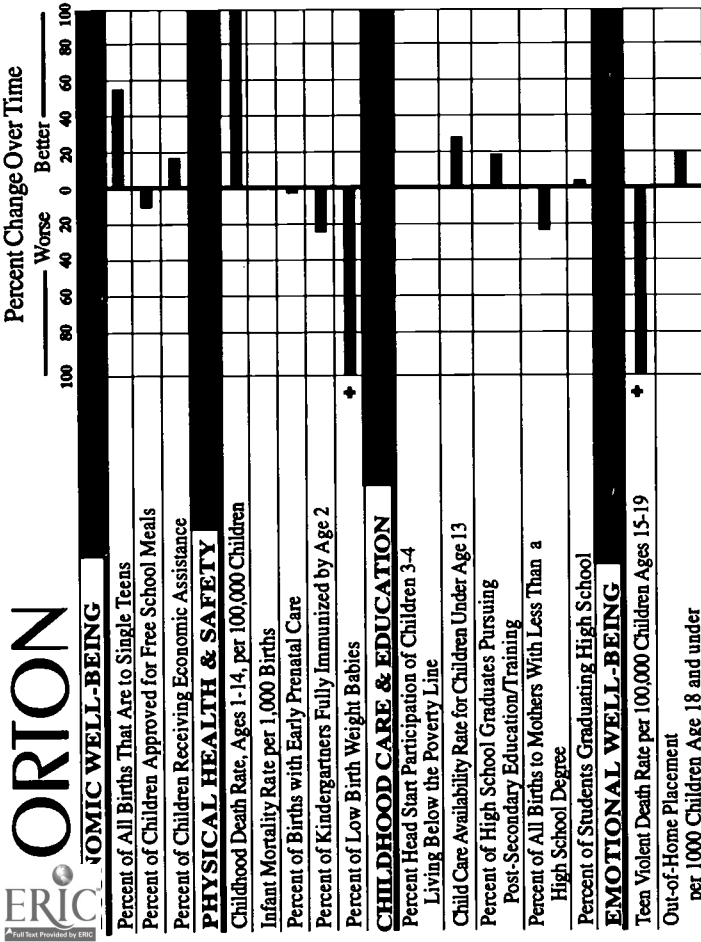
Morris County had great news that 92 percent of all babies born received early prenatal care. The immunization rate over 66 percent was also good news for the children living in the county. The county may want to analyze if enough licensed child care is available.



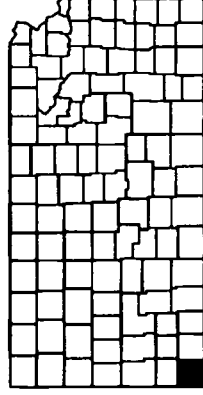
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	6,198
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.1%
Ethnicity	
White	97.6%
Black	0.3%
American Indian	0.5%
Eskimo or Aleut	0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.5%
Median Family Income	\$27,437
Unemployment	3.1%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Council Grove



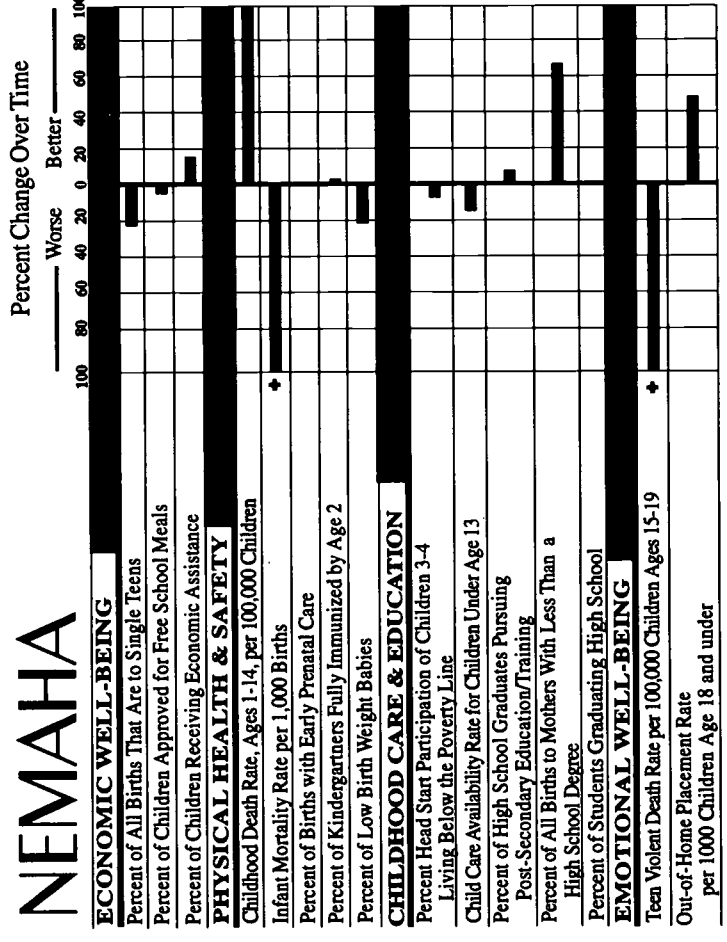
**Morton County** had 82 percent of high school graduates pursuing additional education or training, which was great news. The high school graduation rate of 93 percent was also good for the youth of the county. Concerns include the 65 percent of births with early prenatal care and the 38 percent of kindergartners fully immunized by age two; both percentages were well below the state average figures of 86 percent and 59 percent respectively.



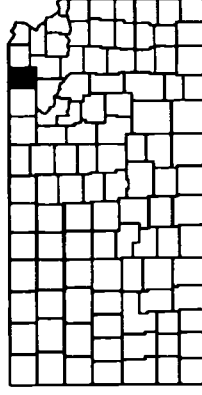
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	3,480 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	30.4% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	88.0% 88.4%
Black	0.0% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut Asian or Pacific	0.7% 0.8%
Islander	1.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	10.1% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$30,785 \$32,966
Unemployment	2.2% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Elkhart



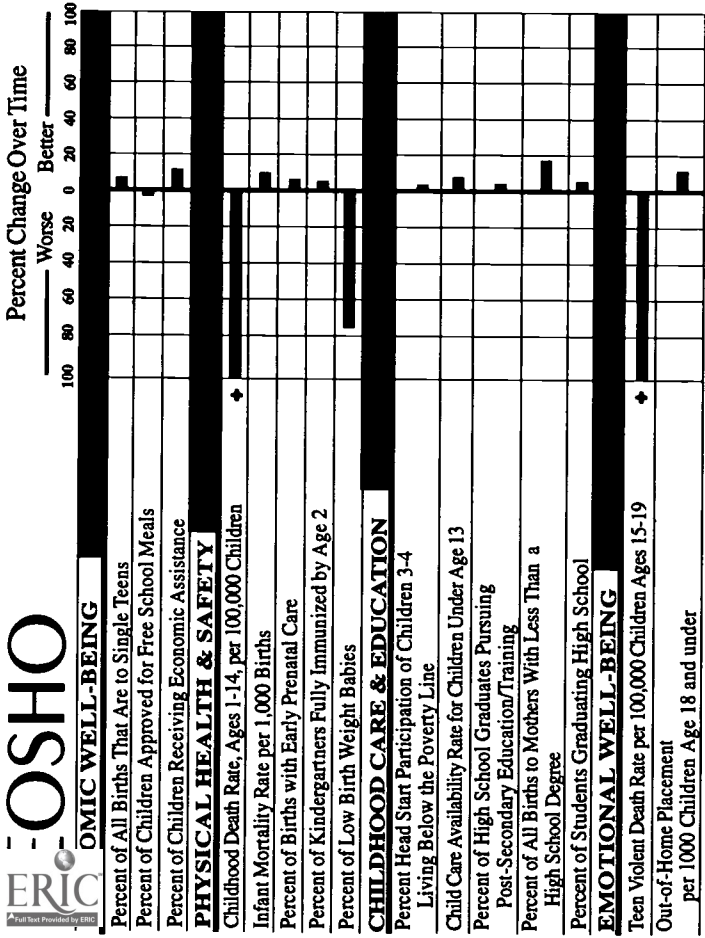
**Nemaha County** experienced great improvements in the percents of births to mothers with less than a high school degree. Seventy-one percent of kindergartners were fully immunized by age two. The county may want to look at the child care availability rate and analyze if more slots are needed.



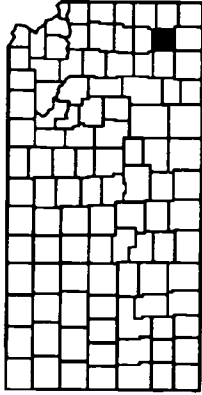
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	10,446 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	28.7% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	99.2% 88.4%
Black	0.4% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut Asian or Pacific	0.1% 0.8%
Islander	0.2% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.1% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,786 \$32,966
Unemployment	2.3% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Seneca



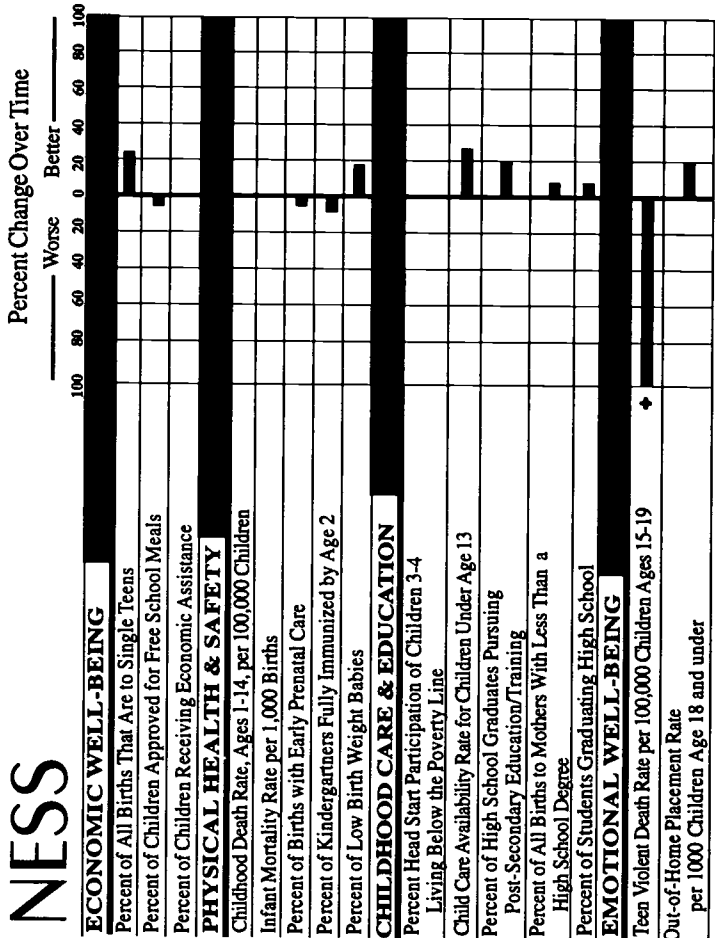
Neosho County had 88 percent of births with early prenatal care, which was great news for the babies in the county. Head Start participation, at almost 53 percent, was higher than the state figure of 48 percent. The immunization rate of almost 32 percent is of grave concern, and the question to be asked is why the rate was so much lower than the state average of 59 percent.



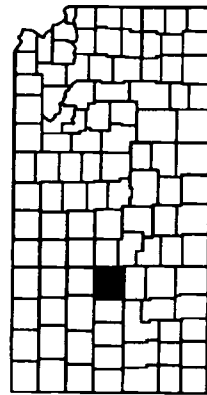
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	17,035	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.8%	26.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	95.8%	88.4%
Black	1.1%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.8%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	2.1%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$27,613	\$32,966
Unemployment	4.5%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Erie



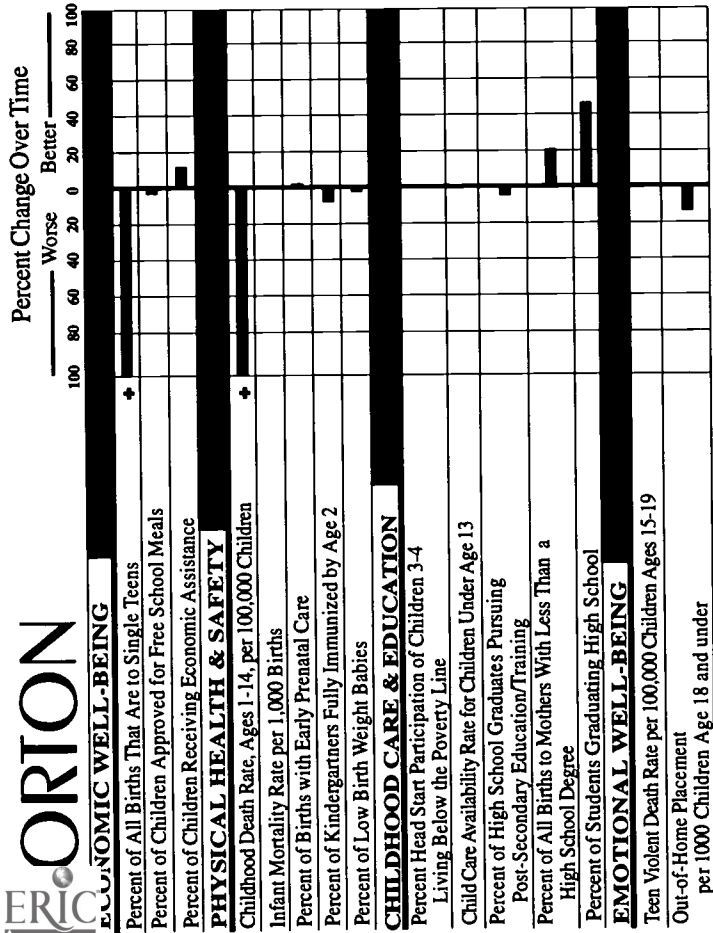
Ness County had an unemployment rate of 2.5 which was better than the state figure of 4.5 percent. Ninety-three percent of high school graduates were pursuing additional education or other training. The county may want to consider if licensed child care availability for children under age 13 is adequate at 11.3 slots per 100 children.



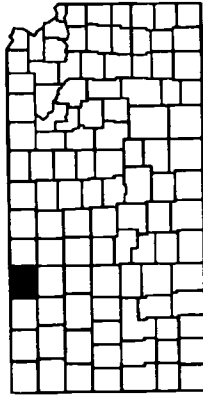
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	4,033	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.3%	26.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	99.2%	88.4%
Black	0.0%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.1%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.6%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$28,229	\$32,966
Unemployment	2.5%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Ness City



Norton County had slightly over 22 percent of its population under the age of 18 compared to the state percentage of 26 percent. The county can celebrate the high school graduation rate. Additionally, births to mothers with less than a high school degree was low compared to the state figure. Of grave concern is the 16.7 percent of births to single teens.

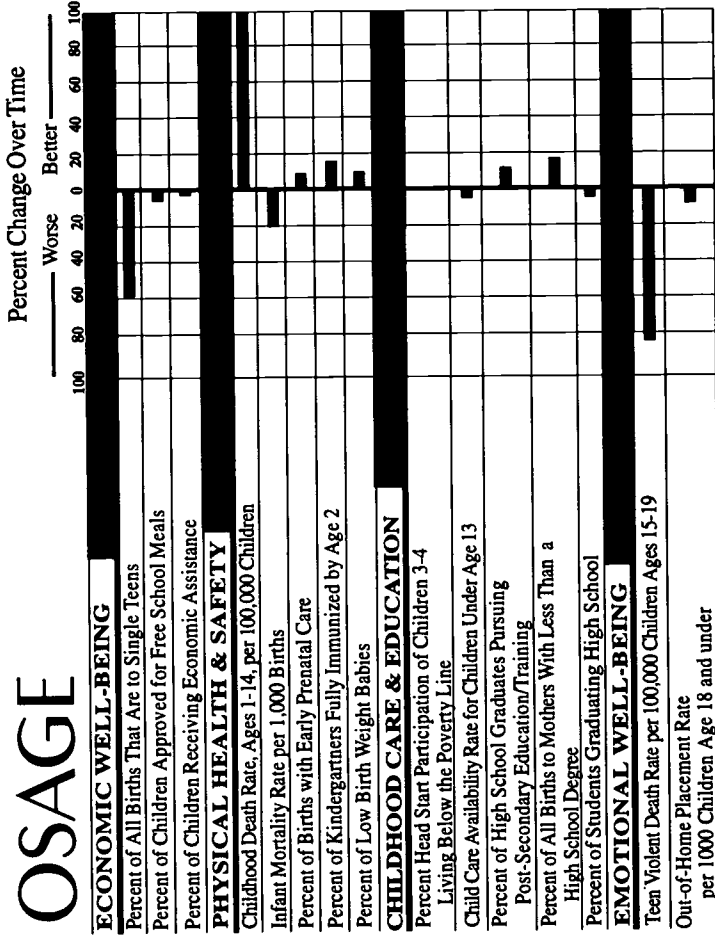


### DEMOGRAPHICS

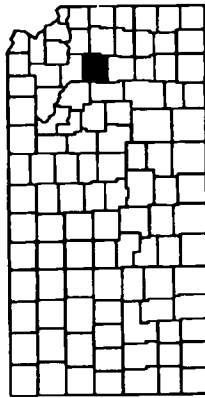
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	5,947 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	22.2% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	95.7% 88.4%
Black	2.3% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.2% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.4% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$28,972 \$32,966
Unemployment	2.1% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Norton



Osage County was in the top twenty percent of the state for: babies receiving early prenatal care, kindergartners fully immunized by age two and licensed child care availability. The county had one of the highest percentages of births to single teens with a little over twelve percent. The unemployment figure of 6.9 percent was also one of the highest in the state.

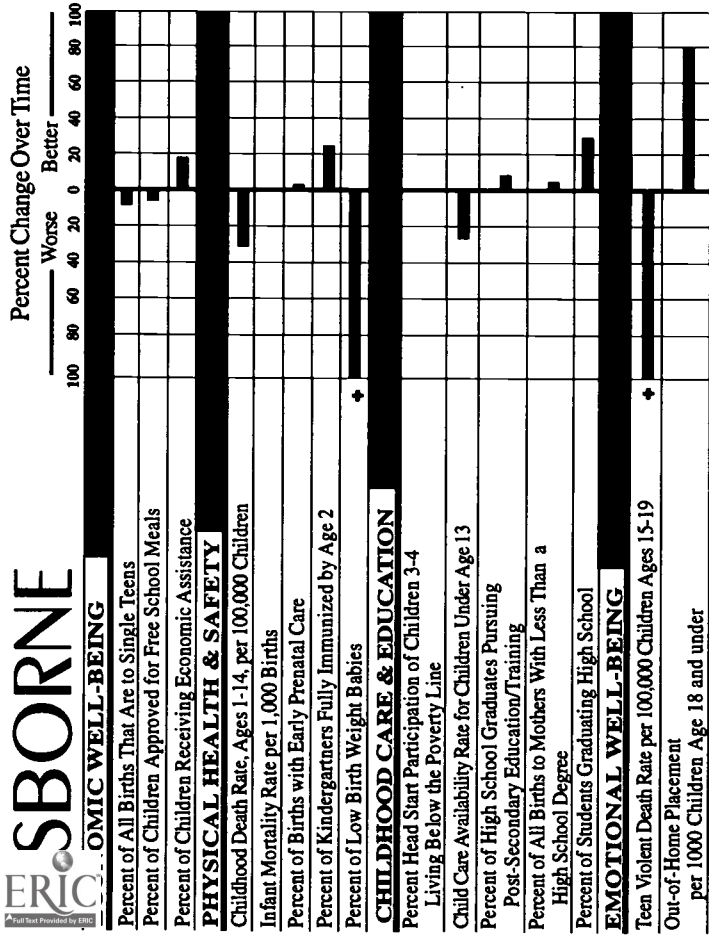


### DEMOGRAPHICS

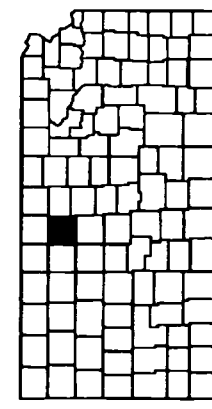
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	15,248 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	27.0% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	97.8% 88.4%
Black	0.2% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.7% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.2% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$28,960 \$32,966
Unemployment	6.9% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Lyndon



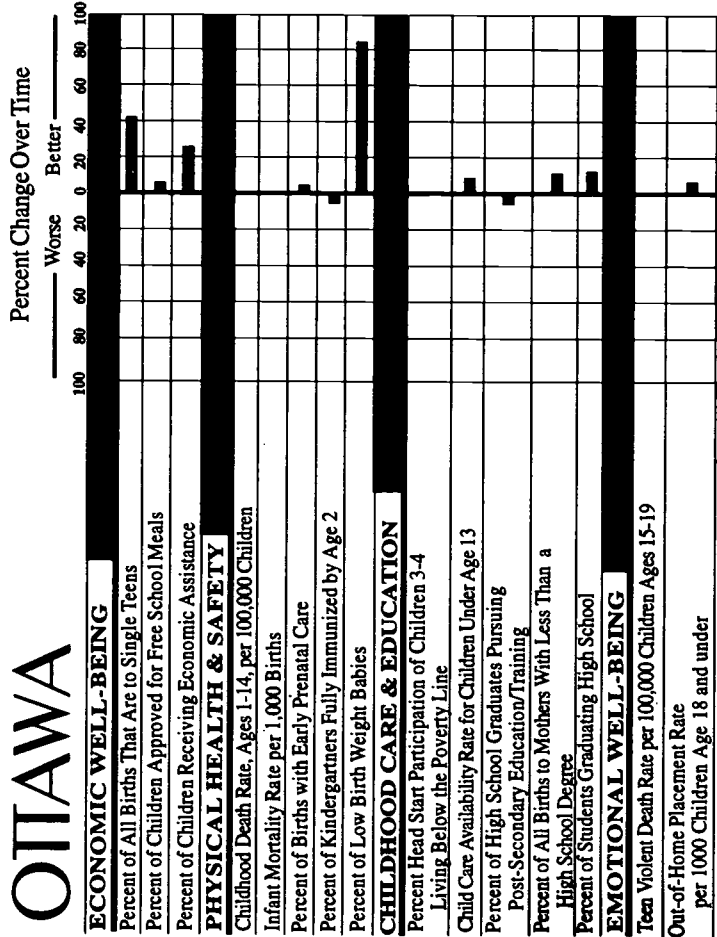
**Osborne County** had great news that 94 percent of the babies born had the benefit of early prenatal care. The high school graduation percentage was one of the state's best. The county should look at the increase of low birth weight babies over the past two years.



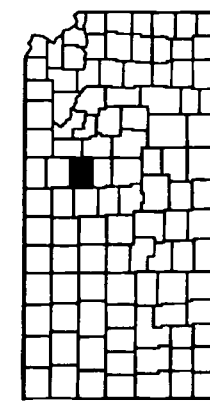
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

Population Size	County	State
4,867	4,867	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	24.2%	26.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	99.1%	88.4%
Black	0.1%	5.7%
<b>American Indian Eskimo or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander</b>		
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.1%	1.2%
Median Family Income	0.3%	3.8%
Income	\$23,500	\$32,966
Unemployment	2.5%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
**County Seat: Osborne**



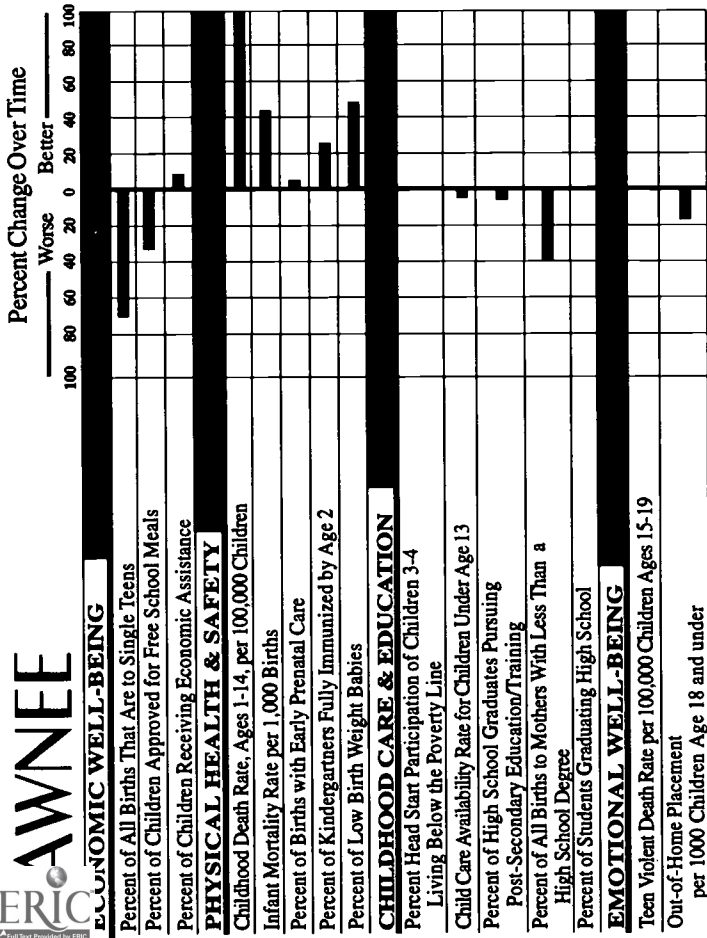
**Ottawa County** had tremendous improvement in the percent of low birth weight babies. This was great news for the county. More good news was the 93 percent of babies born whose mothers sought early prenatal care during the first trimester. The county needs to analyze why their rate of high school graduates pursuing additional education or other training was so much lower at 71 percent than the state average of 77 percent.



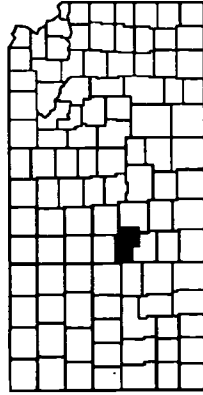
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

Population Size	County	State
5,634	5,634	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.5%	26.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White	98.9%	88.4%
Black	0.1%	5.7%
<b>American Indian Eskimo or Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander</b>		
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.1%	1.2%
Median Family Income	0.6%	3.8%
Income	\$26,410	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.7%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
**County Seat: Minneapolis**



**Pawnee County** had great news that all the physical health and safety indicators showed improvement over the five base years. Noteworthy was the improvement over the previous year in low birth weight babies. The county continued to have a high percent of births to single teens at almost 16 percent.

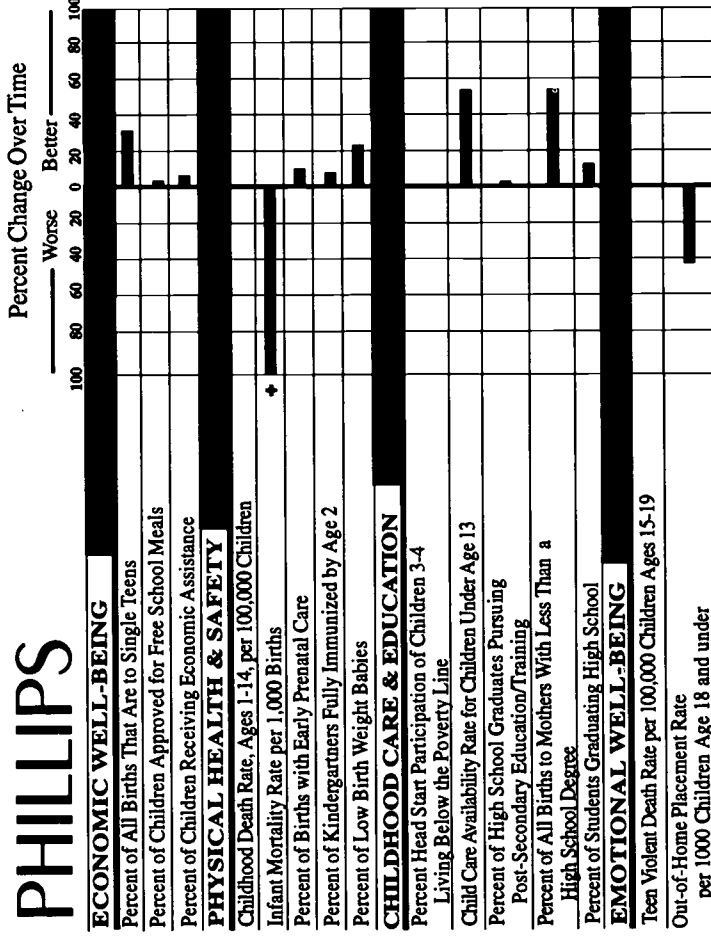


### DEMOGRAPHICS

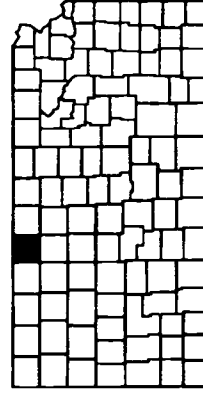
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	7,555	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.9%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	92.3%	88.4%
Black	3.1%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.7%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin		
(All Races)	3.4%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$28,759	\$32,966
Unemployment	2.7%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
**County Seat:** Larned



**Phillips County** saw that 96 percent of the babies born in the county received early prenatal care. Less than three percent of babies born were at a low birth weight, which was great news. The county may want to assess what can be done to increase the immunization rate.

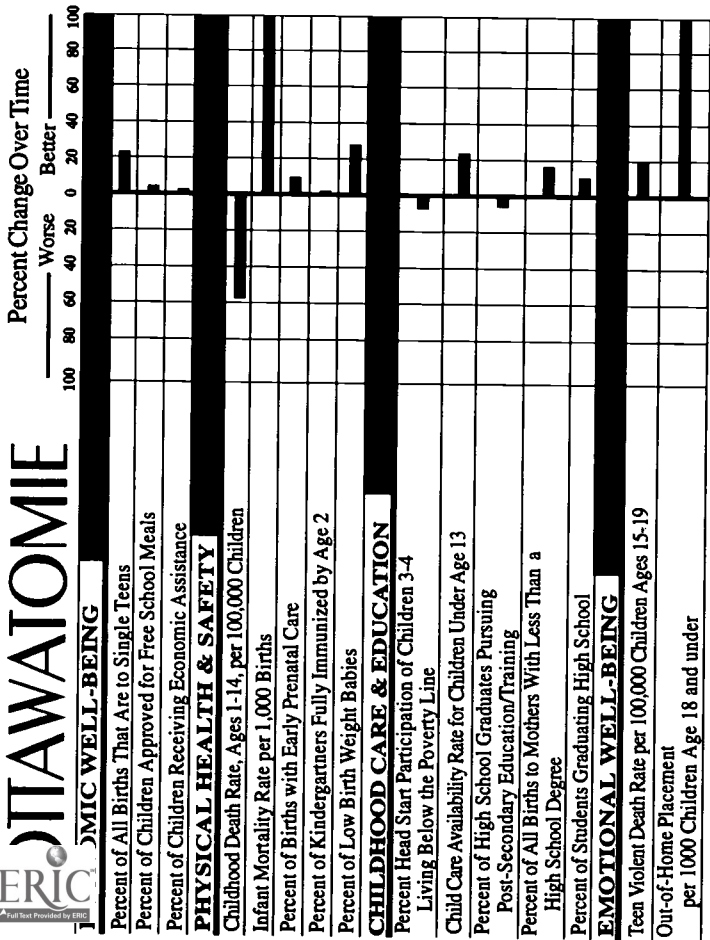


### DEMOGRAPHICS

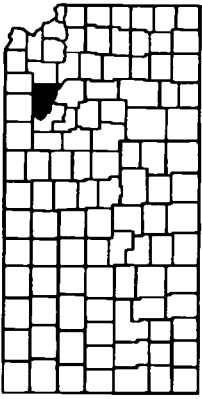
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	6,590	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.1%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	98.7%	88.4%
Black	0.2%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.1%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.4%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin		
(All Races)	0.5%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,541	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.4%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
**County Seat:** Phillipsburg

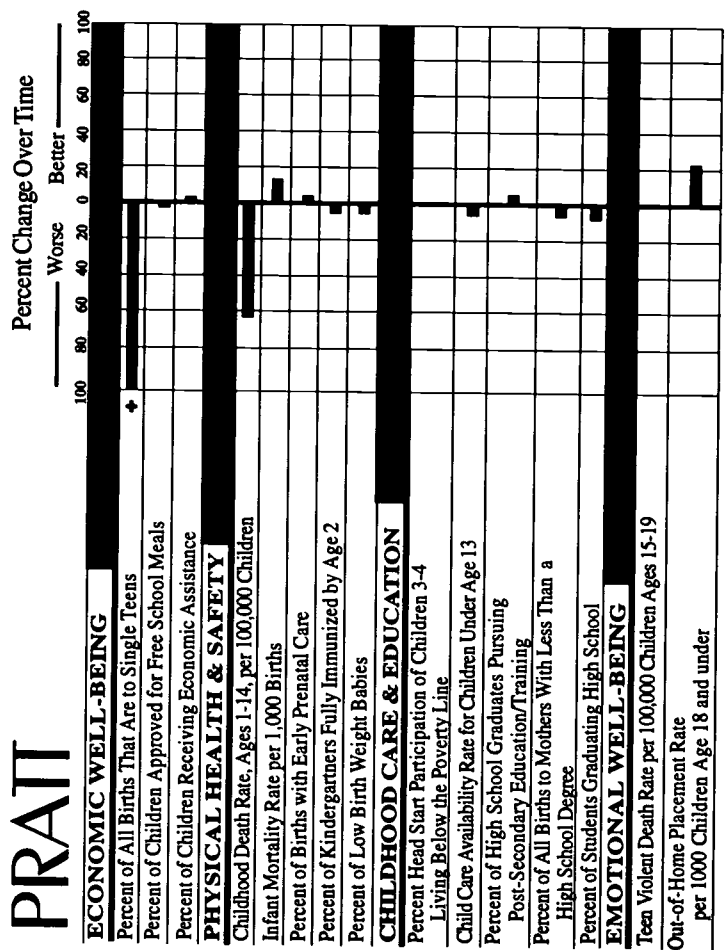


*Pottawatomie County* had great news that the county was in the top ten percent of the state with lowest rates in: births to single teens, children eligible for free school meals and infant mortality. The county may want to analyze why the percentage of high school graduates pursuing additional education or training was at the bottom ten percent of the state at 69 percent.

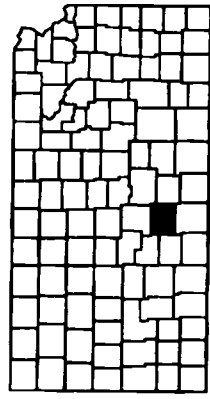


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	16,128 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	29.4% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	96.9% 88.4%
Black	0.6% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.6% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.4% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.5% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$29,932 \$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	4.2% 4.5%
County Seat: Westmoreland	



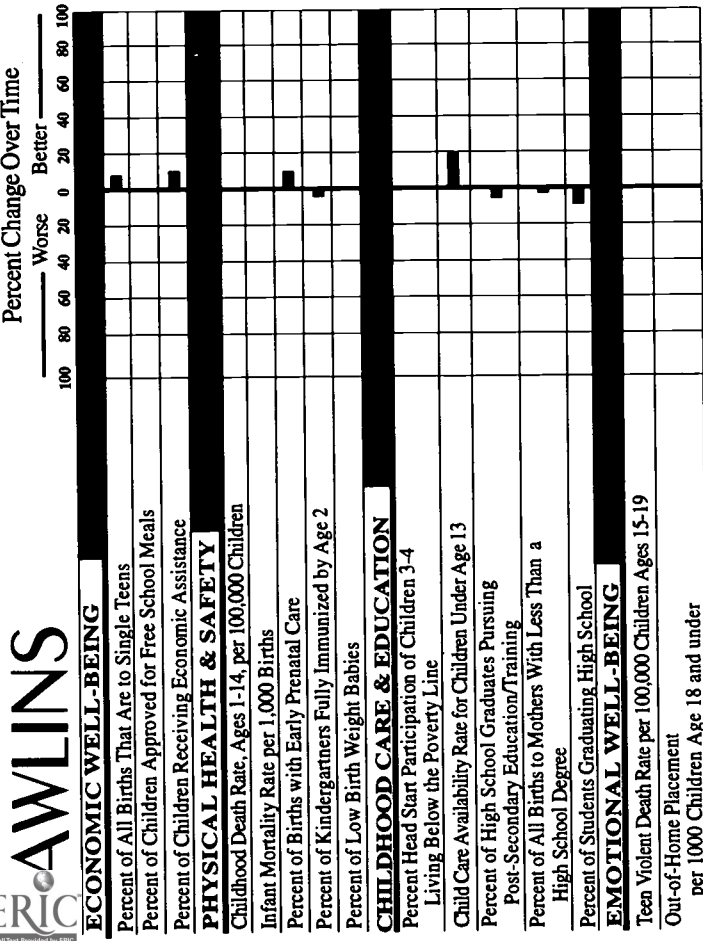
*Pratt County* had a low unemployment rate of three percent. Eighty-one percent of high school graduates were pursuing higher education or other training which was good news. Of concern was the fact that the county normally averages six births to single teens in a year, but had twelve in 1995.



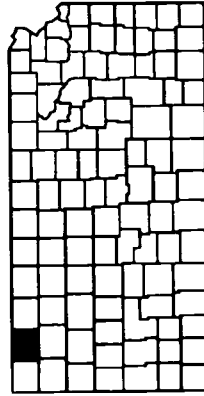
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	9,702 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.7% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	95.8% 88.4%
Black	1.2% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.6% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.9% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$30,481 \$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	3.0% 4.5%
County Seat: Pratt	





**Rawlins County** improved in the availability of licensed child care; the need to develop additional slots could be explored by the county. Improvements in the percent of early prenatal care were worthy of celebration also. The county may want to analyze why the immunization rate was so low at 50 percent.



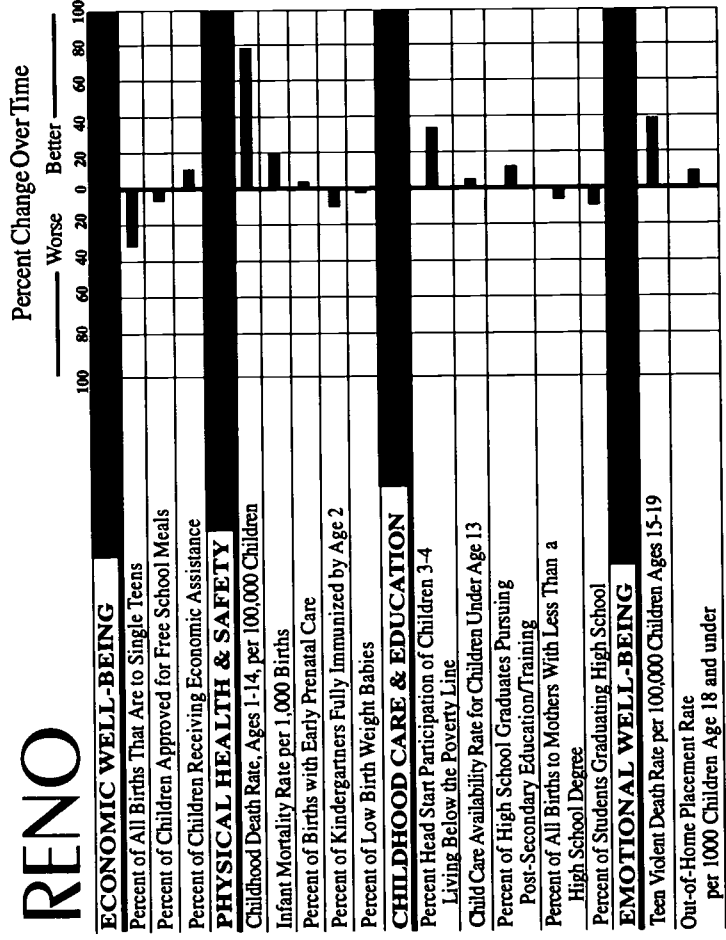
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

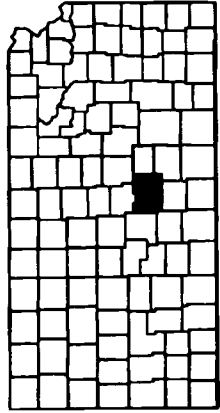
County	State
Population Size	3,404 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.5% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	98.7% 88.4%
Black	0.1% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.1% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.2% 1.2%
Median Family Income	\$25,818 \$32,966
Unemployment	3.0% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Atwood



**Reno County** had an expansion of licensed child care availability, which was good news for the younger children of the county. More good news was the seventy-eight percent of high school graduates pursuing higher education or additional training. Of concern was that 92 babies were born to single teens.



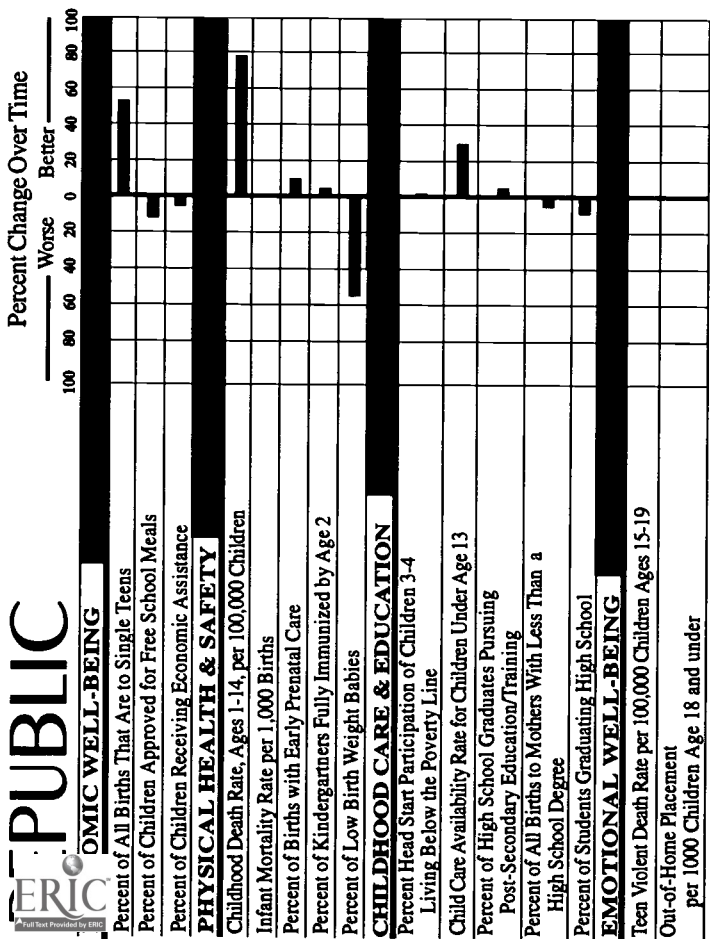
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

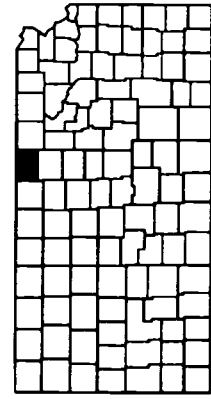
County	State
Population Size	62,389 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.5% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	92.4% 88.4%
Black	2.7% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.5% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.3% 1.2%
Median Family Income	\$29,549 \$32,966
Unemployment	4.1% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Hutchinson



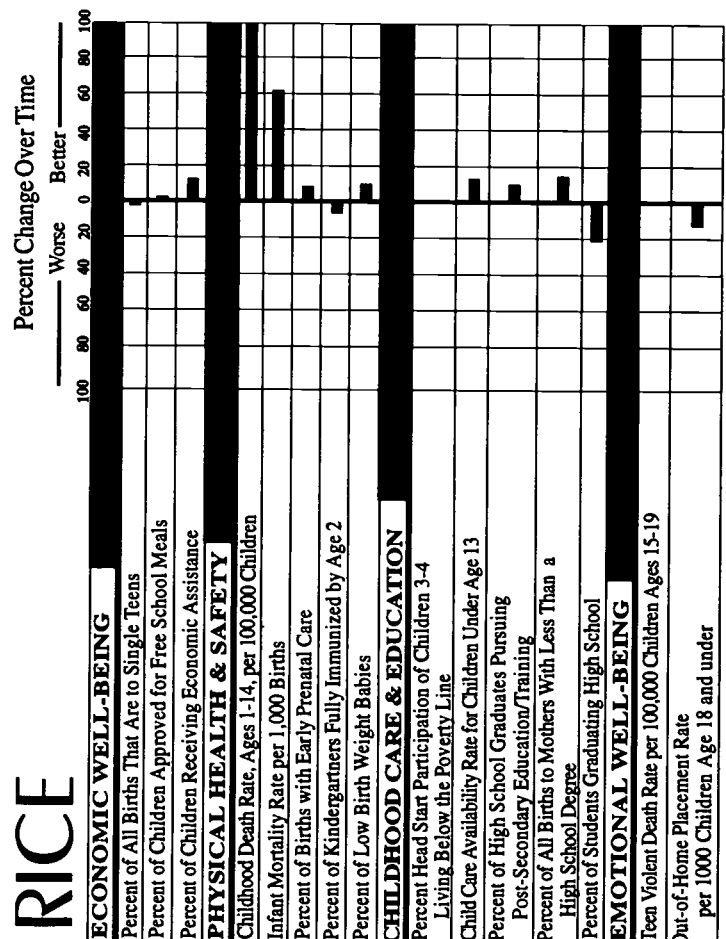
**Republic County** can celebrate that 92 percent of the babies born in the county were recipients of prenatal care during their first trimester. More good news was the dramatic drop to 3.4 percent of all births to single teens. Though the immunization rate increased to slightly over 54 percent, it was still significantly lower than the state average of 59 percent.



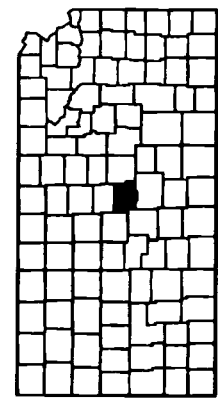
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	6,482	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	22.7%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	99.4%	88.4%
Black	0.0%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.2%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.2%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,637	\$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	2.4%	4.5%
County Seat: Belleville		

**RICE**

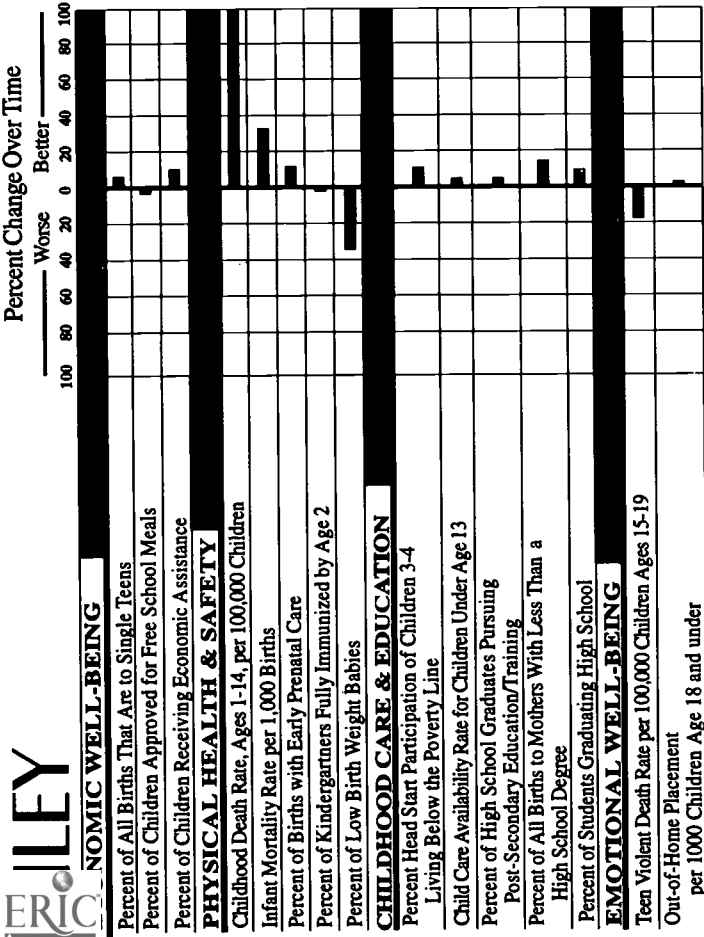


**Rice County** had 83 percent of its high school graduates pursuing higher education or other training, which is a very positive trend. The county may want to explore how to increase the immunization rate higher than the current 55.7 percent.

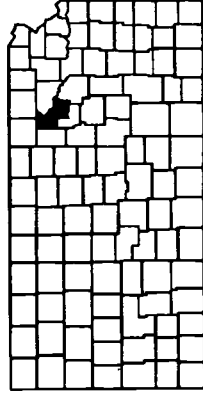


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	10,610	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.3%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	95.6%	88.4%
Black	1.1%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.5%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	2.6%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$27,406	\$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	4.7%	4.5%
County Seat: Lyons		



Riley County had slightly under 22 percent of its population age 18 and under. The county had one of the lowest percentages of births to single teens in the state, which was very good news. The county may want to assess if child care availability is adequate for the younger children; the county rate of 18.4 was lower than the recommended rate of 25.



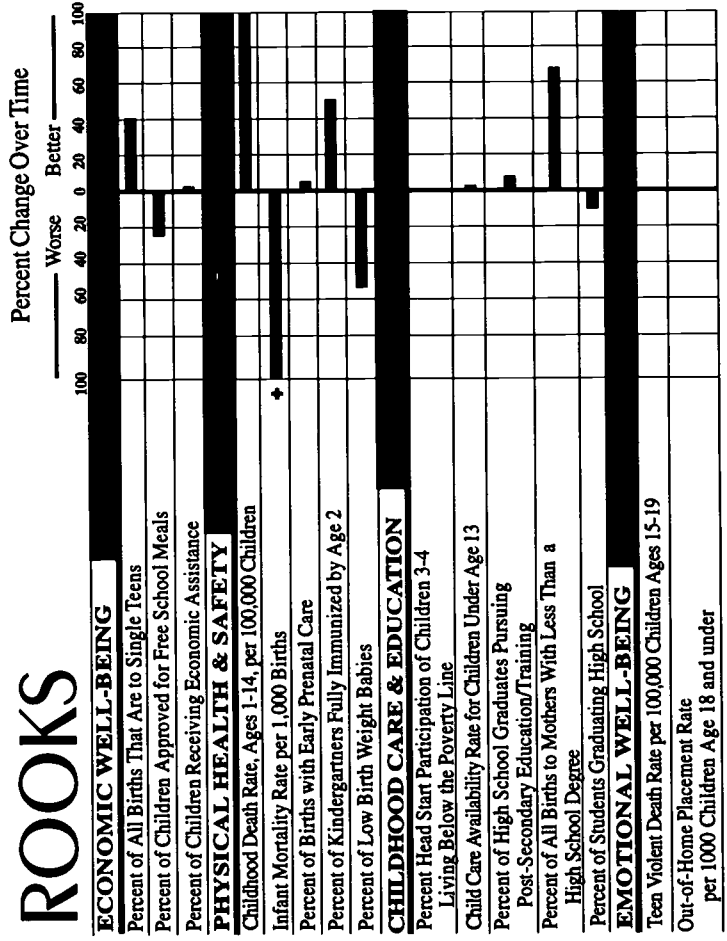
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

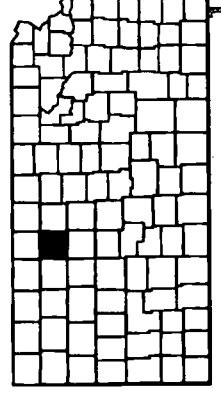
County	State
Population Size	67,139 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	21.5% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	81.6% 88.4%
Black	10.0% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.7% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.5% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	4.2% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$28,511 \$32,966
Unemployment	4.4% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Manhattan

**ROOKS**



Rooks County performed in the best ten percent of the state in four areas: births to single teens, births with early prenatal care, kindergartners fully immunized by age two and births to mothers with less than a high school degree. Of concern is that almost 12 percent of babies born were 5.5 pounds or less.

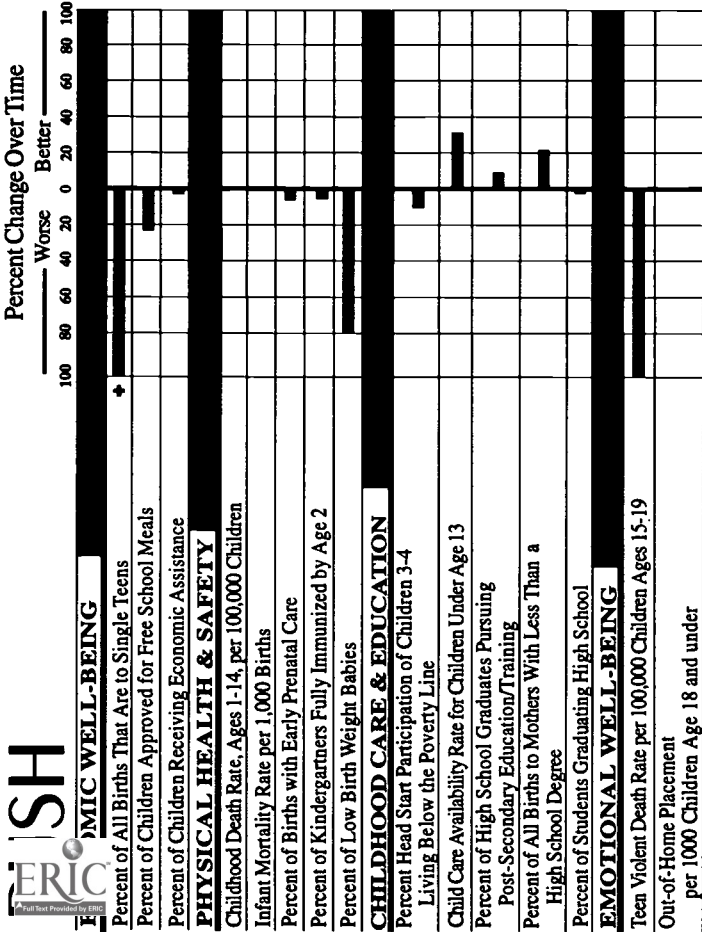


**DEMOGRAPHICS**

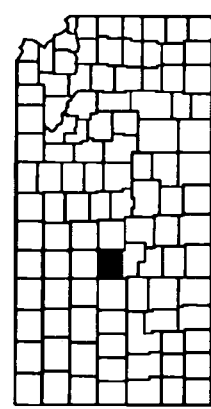
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	6,039 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.7% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	98.7% 88.4%
Black	0.6% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.2% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.4% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$24,601 \$32,966
Unemployment	3.2% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Stockton



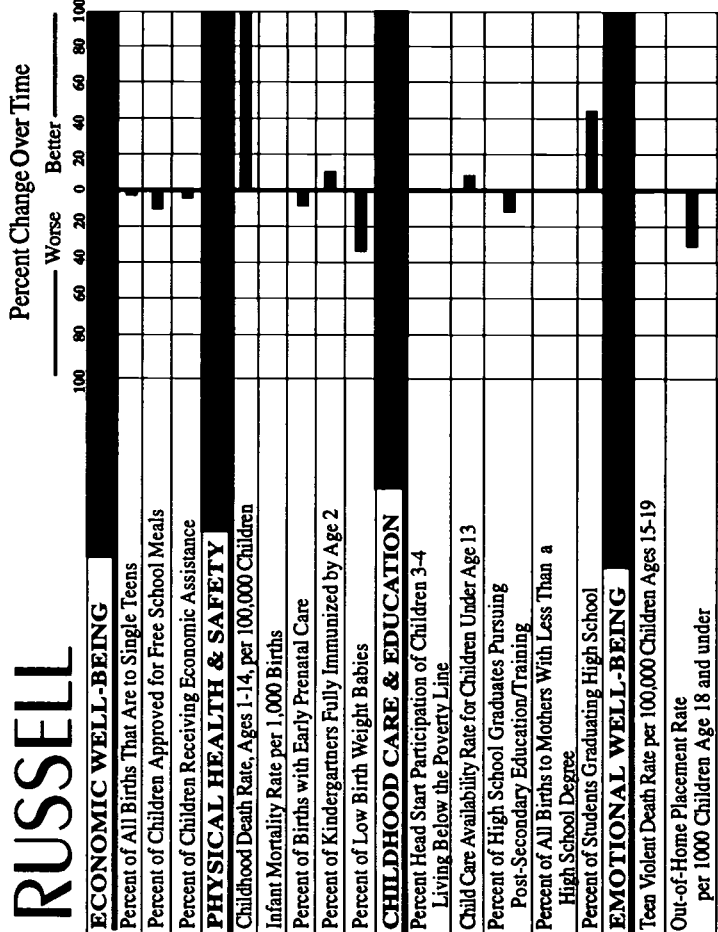
**Rush County** had more than adequate licensed child care available. Great news was that 91 percent of high school graduates are pursuing post-secondary education or training. The county may want to analyze why only one out of two kindergartners were fully immunized by age two.



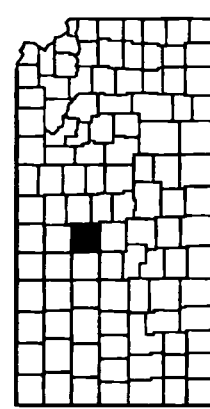
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	3,842 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	22.8% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	98.8% 88.4%
Black	0.0% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.1% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.9% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,489 \$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	3.1% 4.5%
County Seat: La Crosse	

**RUSSELL**



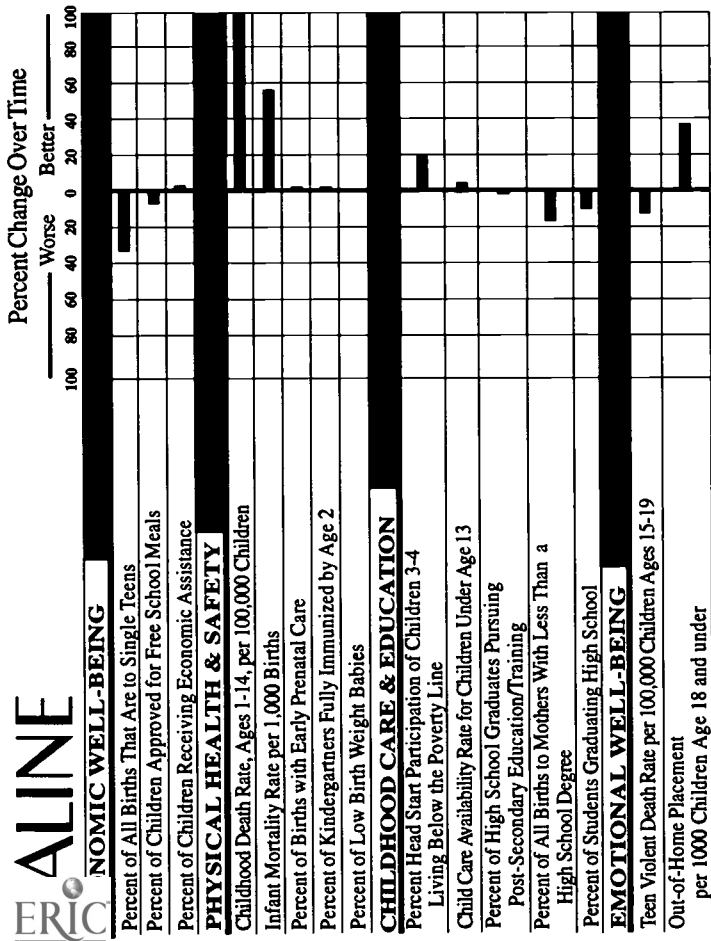
**Russell County** had approximately 23 percent of its population under the age of 18, which was slightly lower than the state average of 26.7 percent. The high school graduation rate at 100 percent was outstanding for the county. Of concern is the 79 percent of births with early prenatal care, which was in the lowest 10 percent of the state; this may account for the high percentage of low birth weight babies.



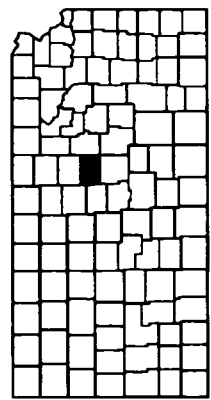
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	7,835 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	23.1% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	98.4% 88.4%
Black	0.5% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.8% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.6% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$26,508 \$32,966
Unemployment (1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	4.0% 4.5%
County Seat: Russell	

**ALINE**



Saline County had adequate licensed child care available for children age thirteen and under. More great news for the county was that 67 percent of the kindergartners were fully immunized by age two. Some disheartening news was that 87 babies, a little over 11 percent of all births, were to single teens.

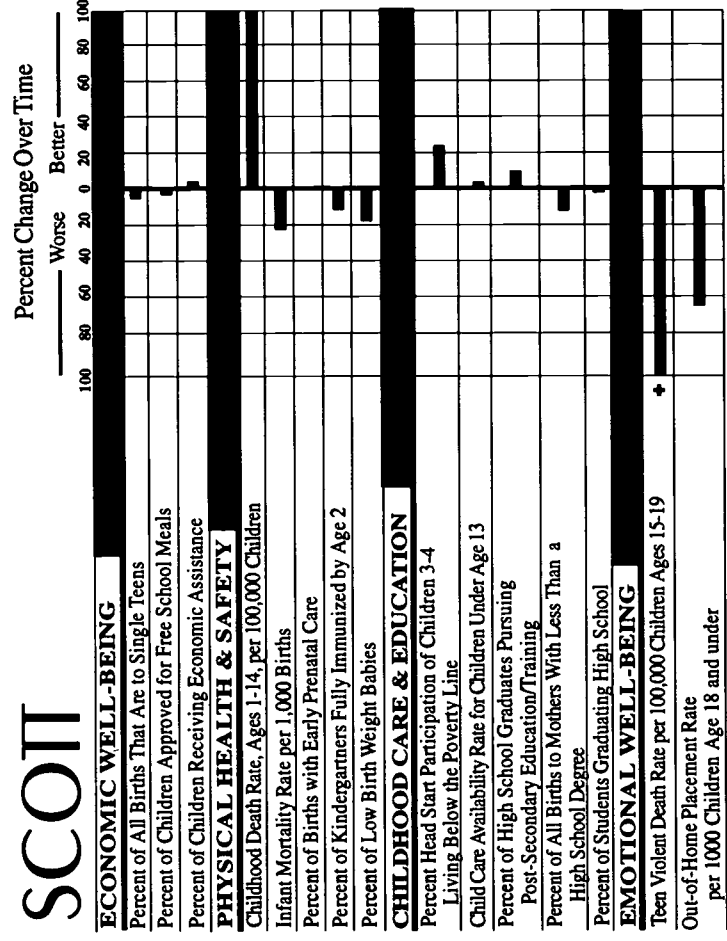


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

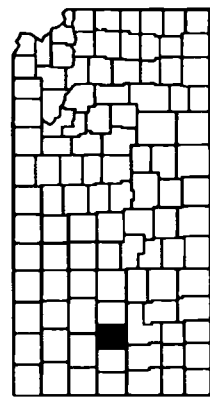
County	State
Population Size	49,301 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.3% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	93.0% 88.4%
Black	3.0% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.4% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	2.5% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$31,030 \$32,966
Unemployment	4.1% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Salina

**SCOTT**



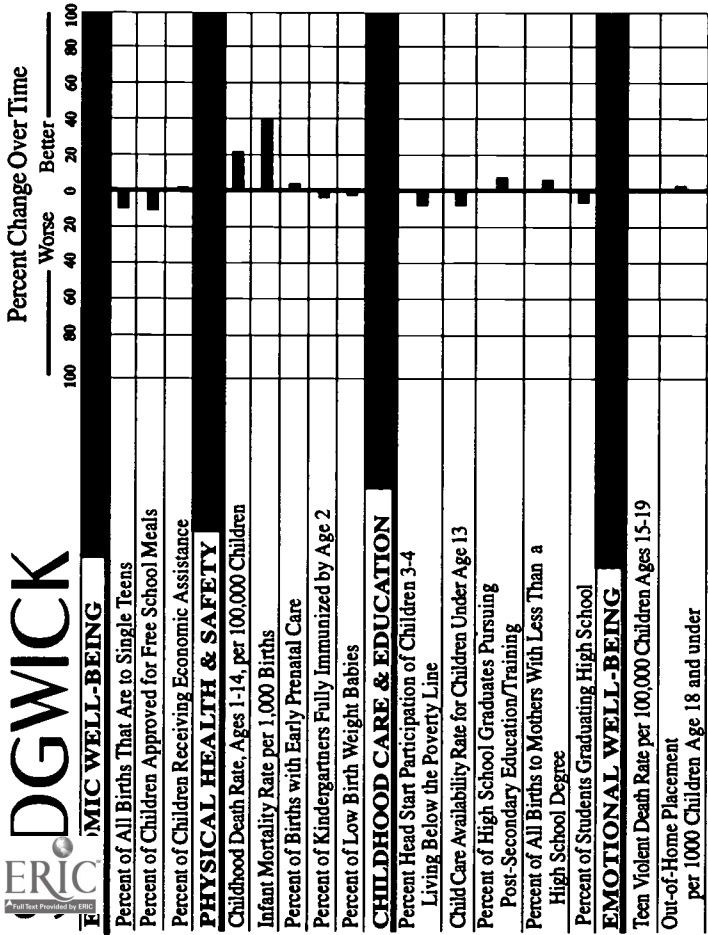
Scott County had nine out of every ten high school graduates going on to pursue additional education or other training. The licensed child care availability was more than adequate for the younger children of the county. The county may want to analyze why the out-of-home placement rate continued to increase.



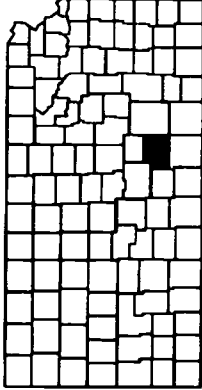
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	5,289 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	28.9% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	96.8% 88.4%
Black	0.1% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.2% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	2.6% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$29,267 \$32,966
Unemployment	2.1% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Scott City



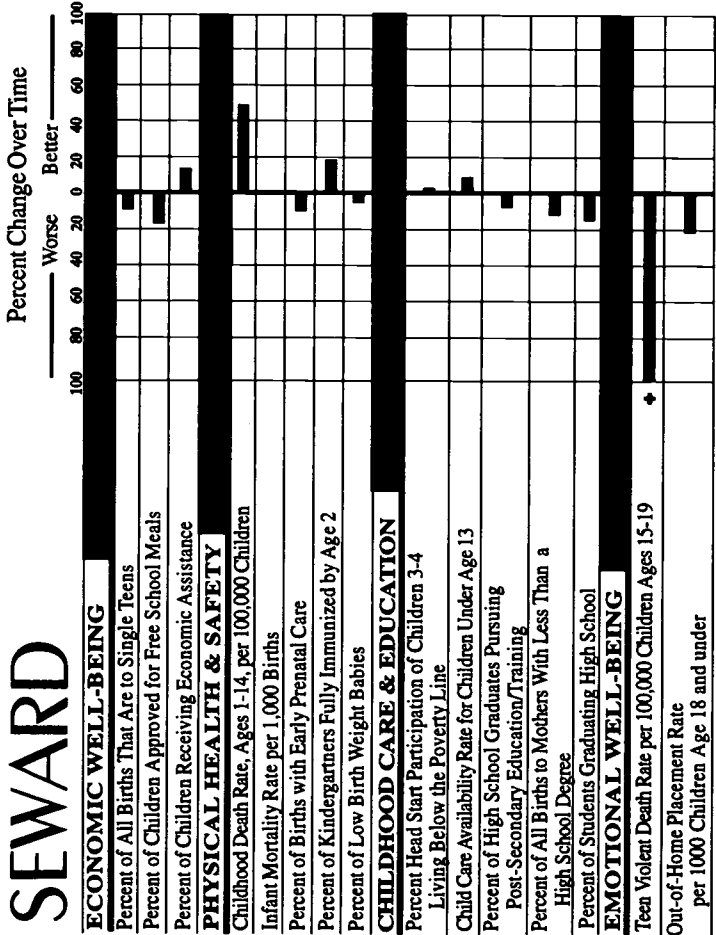
*Sedgwick County* has a relatively diverse population. The county reduced its infant mortality rate significantly; there were 31 fewer infant deaths than the previous year. An increase in the child care availability rate was good news for the county also. Eleven out of every one hundred babies born in the county were to single teens. The out-of-home placement rate was one of the highest in the state.



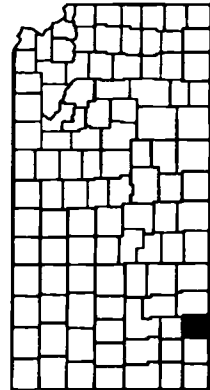
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	403,662 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	27.7% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	83.7% 88.4%
Black	8.8% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	1.0% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.1% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	4.3% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$36,194 \$32,966
Unemployment	4.8% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Wichita



*Seward County* had slightly over 31 percent of its population age 18 and under, which is higher than the state average of 26.7 percent. The child care availability rate continued to improve over the base years. The births to single teens continued to worsen, and now 14 babies out of every 100 are born to single teens. Almost 44 percent of all school age children were eligible for free school meals, which was one of the highest rates in the states.

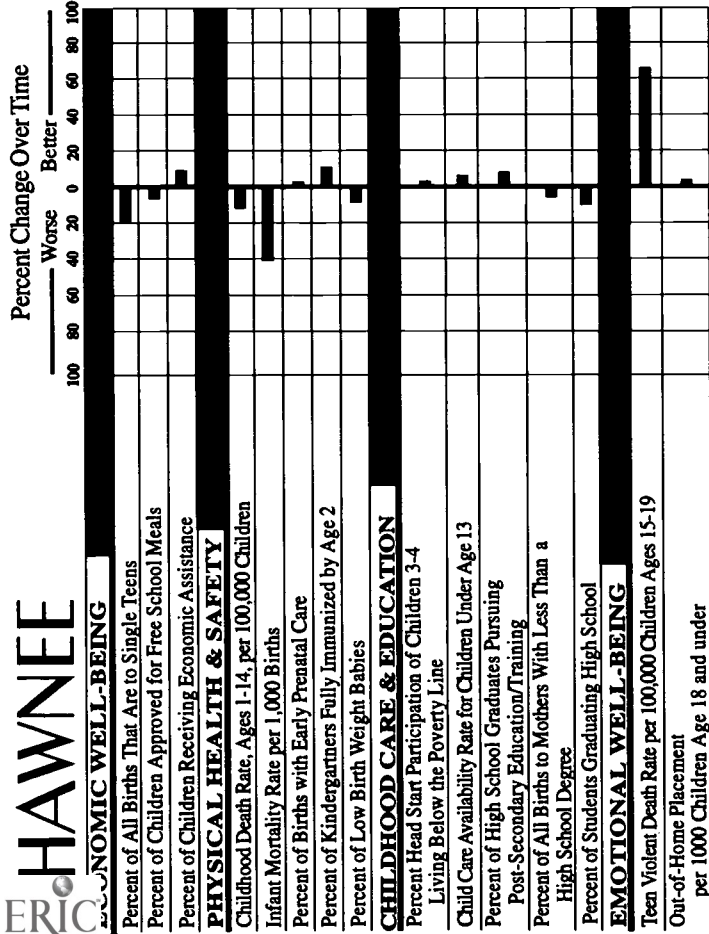


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

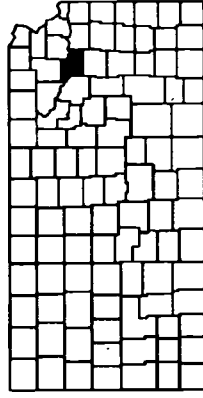
County	State
Population Size	18,743 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	31.4% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	71.6% 88.4%
Black	5.8% 5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.6% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.4% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	19.5% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$29,810 \$32,966
Unemployment	4.2% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Liberal

# HAWNEE



Shawnee County had one of the best immunization rates in the state; almost 74 percent of the kindergartners were fully immunized by age two. The availability of licensed child care was one of the best in the state also. The rate of births to single teens grew to almost fourteen percent. Childhood death rates and infant mortality rates were higher than state averages.



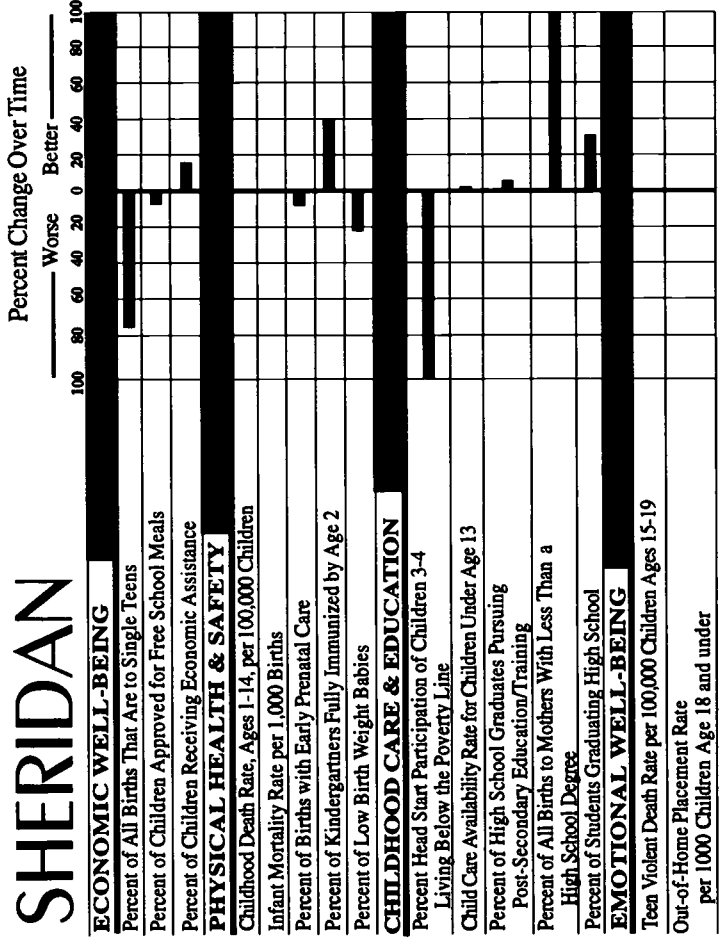
## DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	160,976	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.9%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	85.3%	88.4%
Black	8.1%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	1.0%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.7%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	4.8%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$35,987	\$32,966
Unemployment	4.5%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Topeka

# SHERIDAN



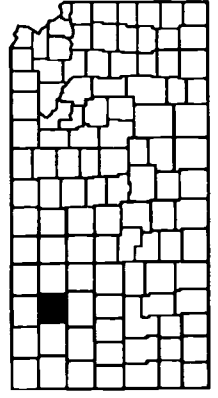
Sheridan County performed in the top ten percent in the following: high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or other training, students graduation from high school, immunization rates, children receiving economic assistance and children approved for free school meals. Licensed child care availability could be improved for the county.

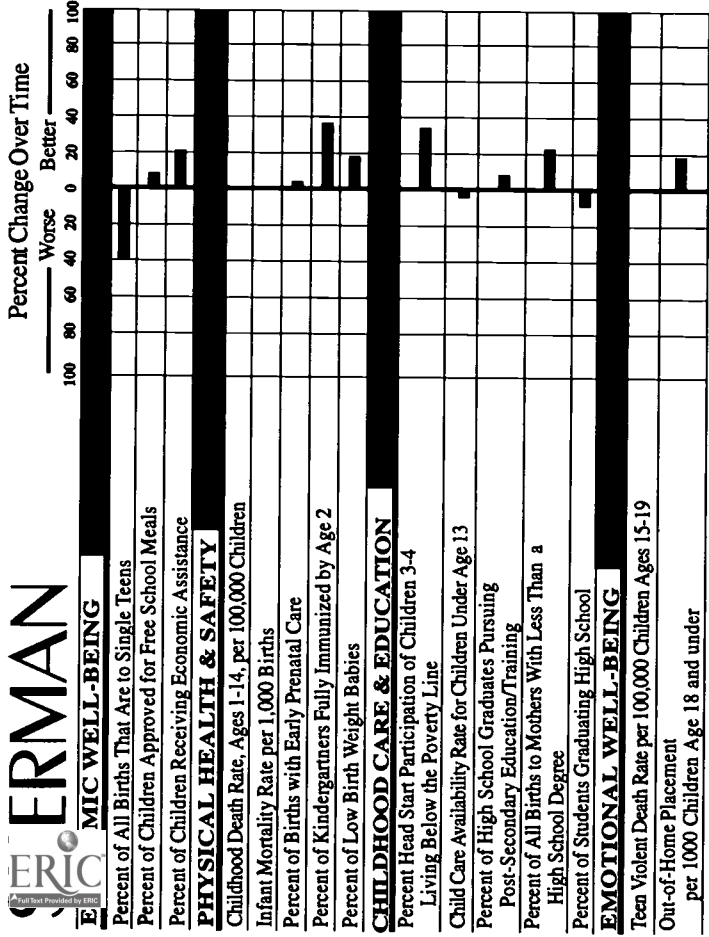
## DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

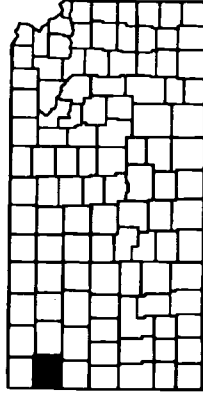
	County	State
Population Size	3,043	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	28.7%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	98.9%	88.4%
Black	0.0%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.0%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.9%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,135	\$32,966
Unemployment	1.9%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Hoxie



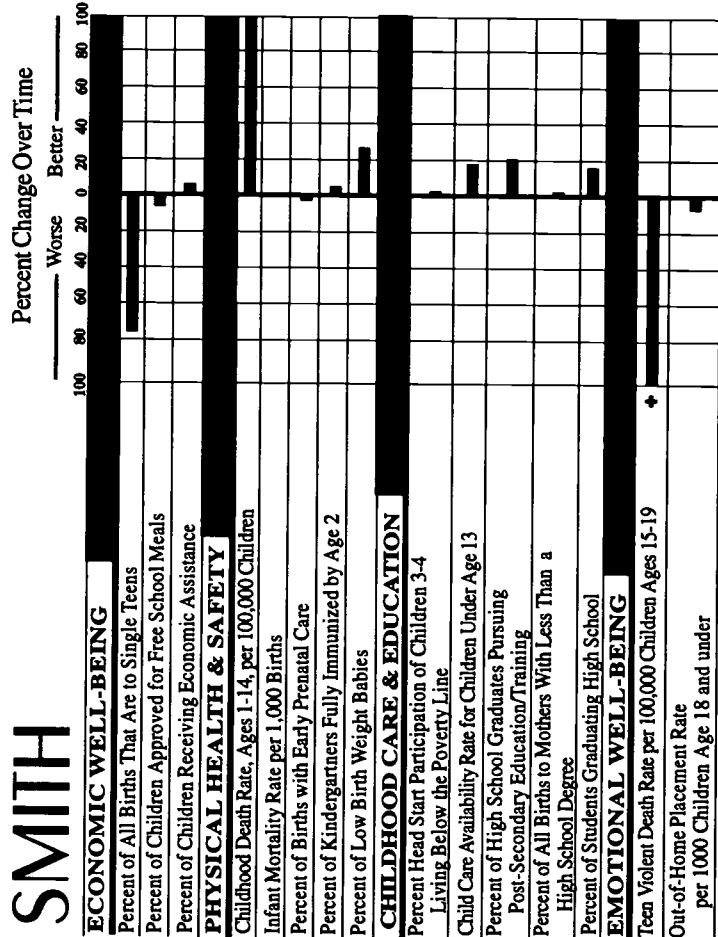


Sherman County had 88 percent of its high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or other training, which was good news. Sixty-eight percent of kindergartners were fully immunized by age two, which was good news also. An area of concern was the high rate of births to single teens.

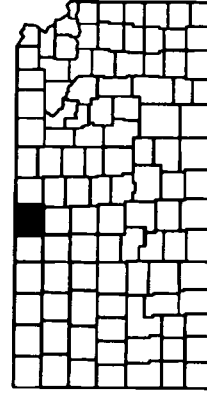


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	6,926
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.6%
Ethnicity	
White	92.6%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	6.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,770
Unemployment	1.9%
(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	4.5%
County Seat: Goodland	



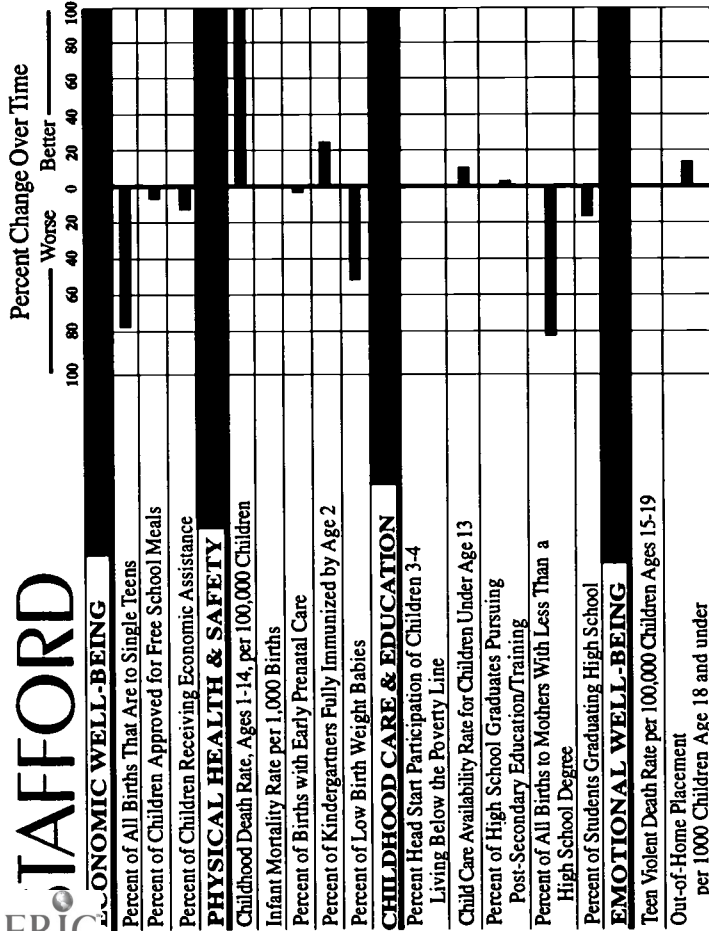
Smith County had good news with one of the best high school graduation rates in the state. Additionally, the percentages of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or other training was one of the top in the state. The county had eight children in placement outside their family origin.



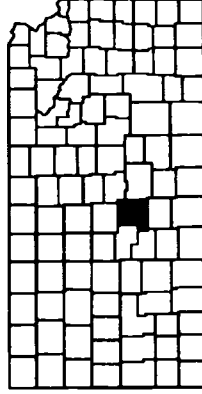
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	5,078
Percent Population Under Age 18	22.4%
Ethnicity	
White	99.6%
Black	0.1%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.1%
Median Family Income	\$22,261
Unemployment	2.7%
(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)	4.5%
County Seat: Smith Center	





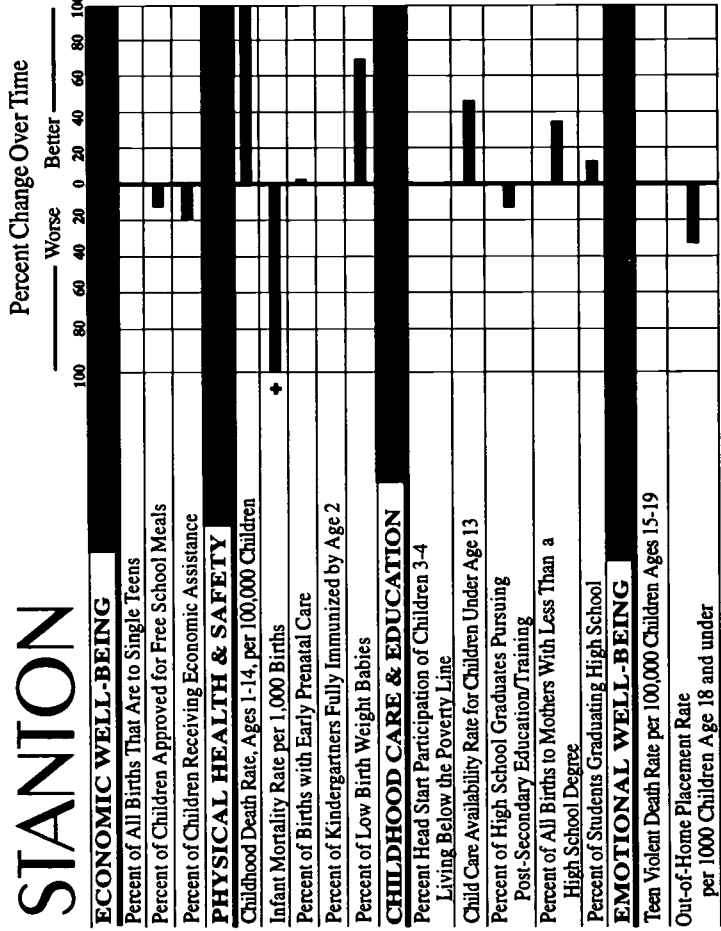
Stafford County can be proud that 62.3 percent of kindergartners were fully immunized by age two. Eighty-one percent of the county's high school graduates were pursuing post-secondary education or other training. The percent of low birth weights was in the bottom ten percent of the state.



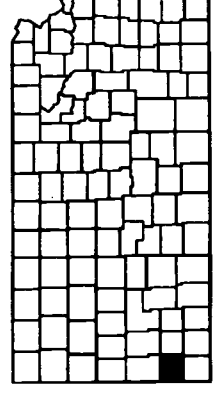
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	5,365	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.7%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	97.1%	88.4%
Black	0.2%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	2.1%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,000	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.2%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: St. John



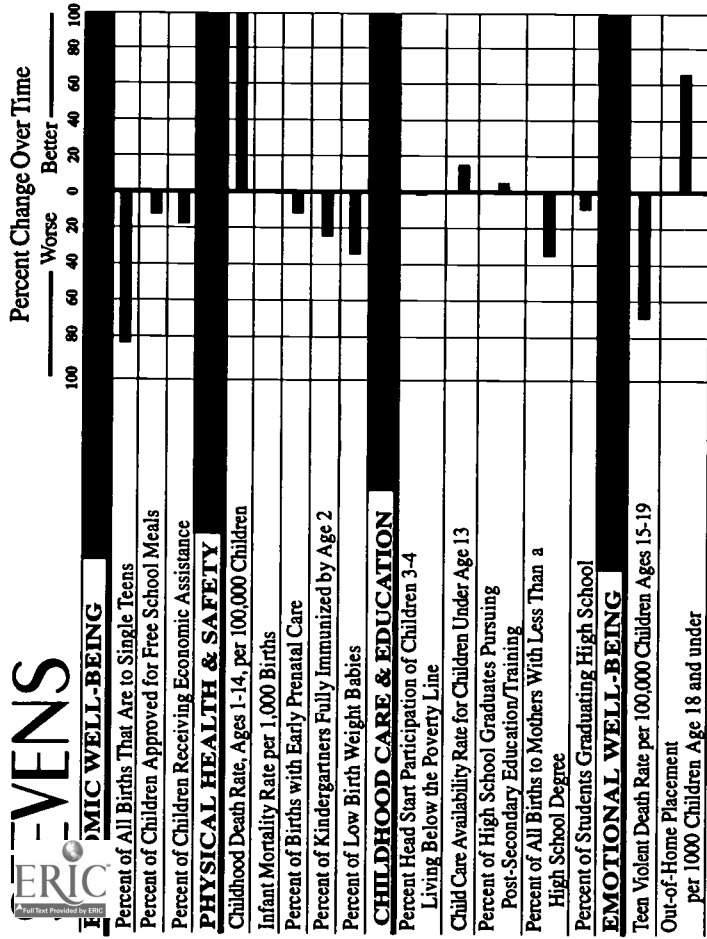
Stanton County had improvement in the percent of low birth weight babies, which was one of the lowest in the state. The high school graduation rate was one of the best in the state also. The county may want to look at how to improve the percent of births receiving prenatal care.



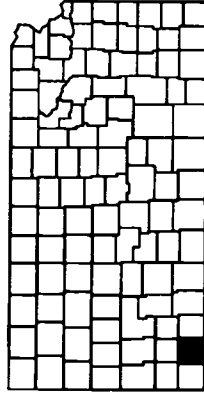
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	2,333	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	32.2%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	82.1%	88.4%
Black	0.1%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.7%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	16.8%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$28,993	\$32,966
Unemployment	2.4%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Johnson City



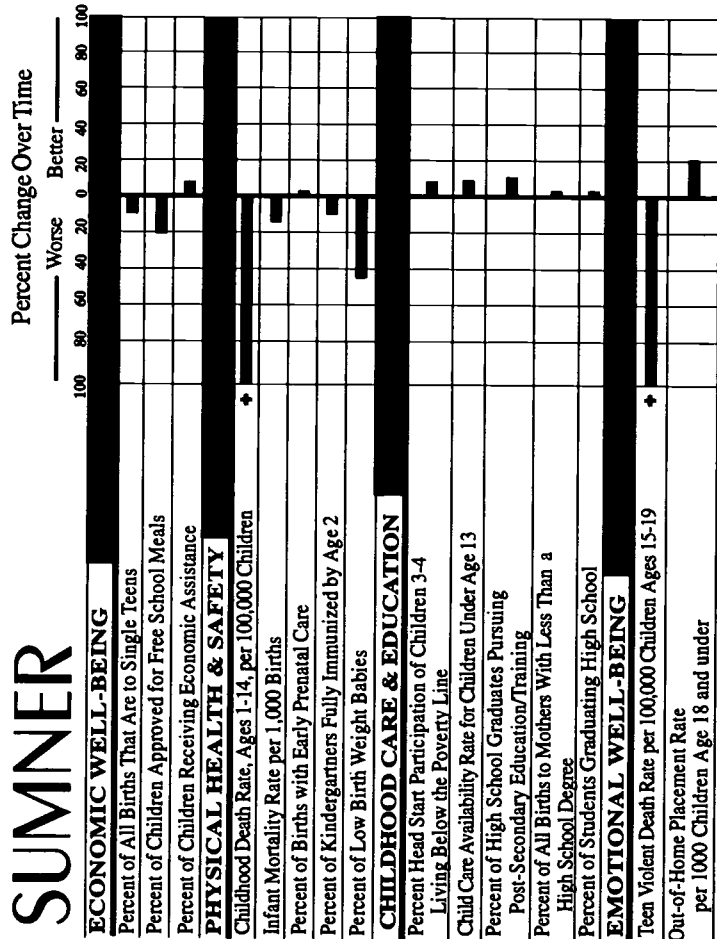
Stevens County celebrated the fact that 81 percent of the high school graduates were pursuing post-secondary education or other training. The child care availability rate increased to 15.9, which was good news; however, the county may want to assess if more slots are needed. The county performed in the bottom ten percent of the state in the following areas: births to single teens, births with early prenatal care, kindergartners fully immunized by age two and births to mothers with less than a high school degree.



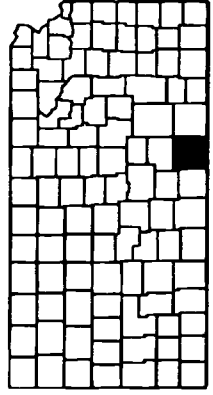
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	5,048 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	30.6% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	87.6% 88.4%
Black	0.5% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.8% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	10.9% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$30,462 \$32,966
Unemployment	2.3% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Hugoton



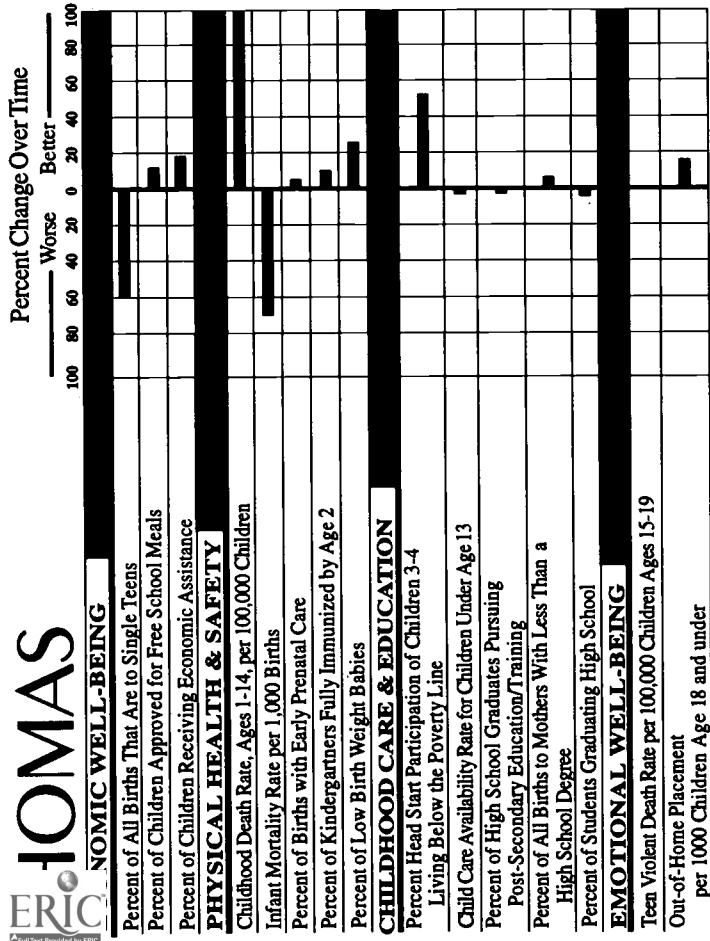
Sumner County had 29 percent of its population under age 18, slightly higher than the state figure of 26.7 percent. Head Start participation for the county was one of the best in the state. The high school graduation rate of 91 percent was good news for the county also. The fact that births to single teens were almost ten percent of all births to the county may be related to the high percent of low birth weight babies.



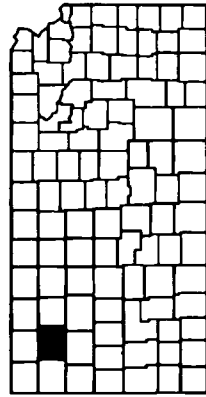
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	25,841 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	29.0% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	94.6% 88.4%
Black	0.5% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	1.1% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	3.4% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$32,772 \$32,966
Unemployment	5.3% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Wellington



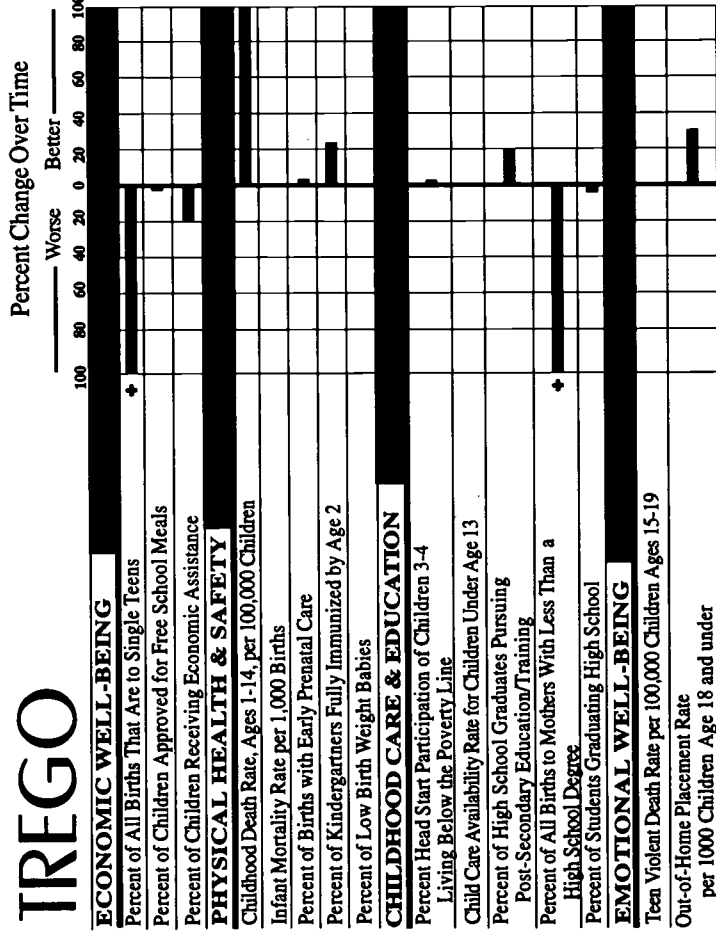
Thomas County had a low 2.8 percent rate of unemployment. Almost 71 percent of kindergartners were fully immunized by age two which was excellent for the county. Another area the county can be proud of was the 89 percent of births which received early prenatal care. The county experienced almost ten percent of all its births to single teens.



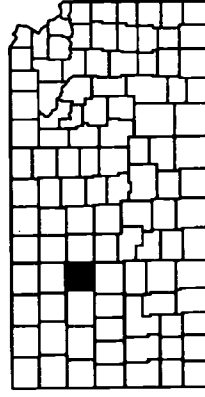
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	8,258 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	28.3% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	97.8% 88.4%
Black	0.4% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.2% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.4% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.2% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$27,470 \$32,966
Unemployment	2.8% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Colby



Trego County was in the top ten percent of the state in following indicators: births with early prenatal care, kindergartners fully immunized by age two, and high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training. The licensed child care availability was a little low, and the county may want to assess if more slots are needed.



**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County	State
Population Size	3,694 2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	26.2% 26.7%
Ethnicity	
White	99.1% 88.4%
Black	0.1% 5.7%
American Indian	
Eskimo or Aleut	0.2% 0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.5% 1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.2% 3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,851 \$32,966
Unemployment	2.5% 4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Wakeeney

# WABAUWSEE

## ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens	Worse	80
Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals	Worse	70
Percent of Children Receiving Economic Assistance	Worse	60

## PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children	Worse	80
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Worse	70
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	Better	20
Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2	Better	10
Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies	Worse	70

## CHILDHOOD CARE & EDUCATION

Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4	Better	10
Living Below the Poverty Line	Worse	80
Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13	Worse	70
Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training	Better	20
Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree	Worse	70

## EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

Percent of Students Graduating High School	Better	20
Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19	Worse	80
Out-of-Home Placement per 1000 Children Age 18 and under	Worse	70

# WALLACE

## ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens	Worse	80
Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals	Worse	70
Percent of Children Receiving Economic Assistance	Worse	60

## PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children	Worse	80
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Worse	70
Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care	Better	20
Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2	Better	10
Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies	Worse	70

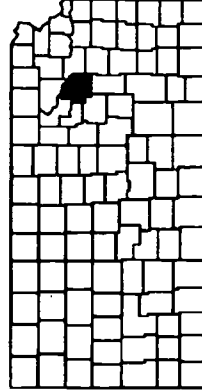
## CHILDHOOD CARE & EDUCATION

Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4	Better	10
Living Below the Poverty Line	Worse	80
Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13	Worse	70
Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training	Better	20
Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree	Worse	70

## EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

Percent of Students Graduating High School	Better	20
Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19	Worse	80
Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1000 Children Age 18 and under	Worse	70

Wabaunsee County showed 92 percent of all births received early prenatal care; this was good news for the county for increasing the chances of healthier babies. More good news was the 81 percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or other training. The county may want to assess the area of childcare availability; the rate for the county was 16.4.



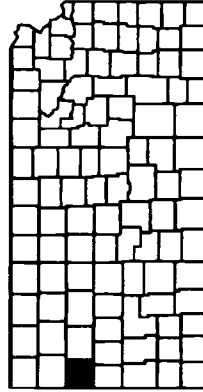
## DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	6,603	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	27.0%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	97.2%	88.4%
Black	0.6%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.4%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	1.8%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$31,802	\$32,966
Unemployment	4.7%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Alma

Wallace County had 29 percent of its population under the age of 18, which is higher than the state average of 26.7 percent. Head Start participation was outstanding at almost 96 percent. The high school graduation rate was 97 percent, which was great news for the county also. The county had a low percent of births receiving early prenatal care and may want to analyze why their rate was 72 percent compared to the state average of 86 percent.

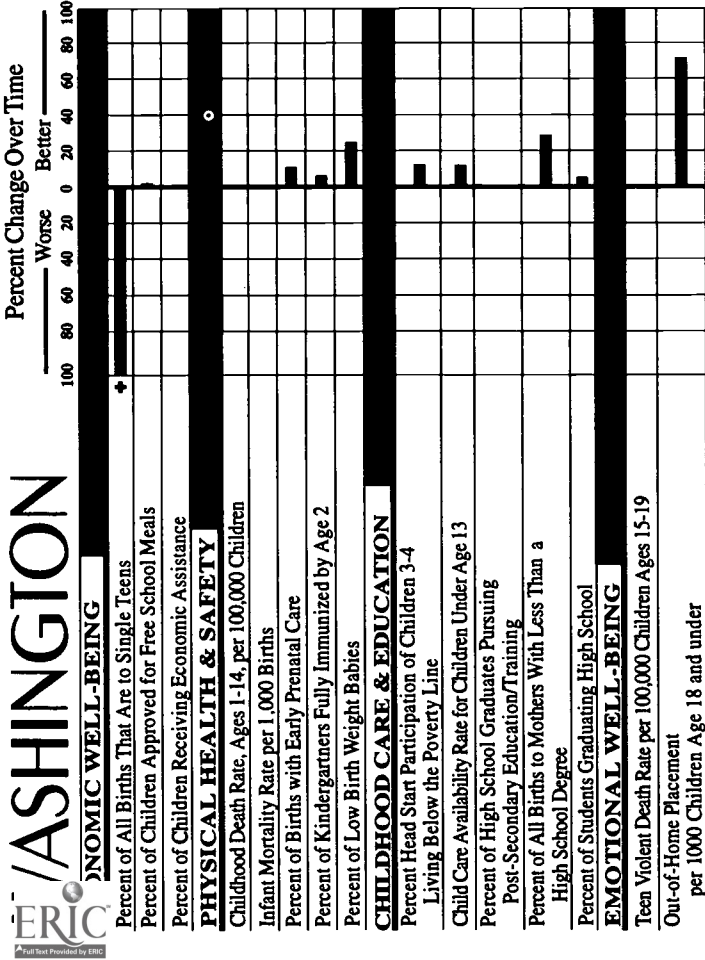


## DEMOGRAPHICS

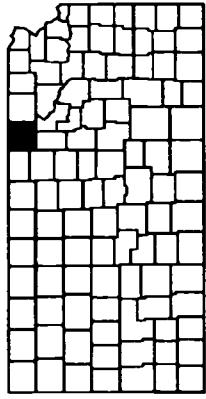
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	1,821	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	29.0%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	94.9%	88.4%
Black	0.3%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.2%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	4.3%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$23,950	\$32,966
Unemployment	2.2%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Sharon Springs



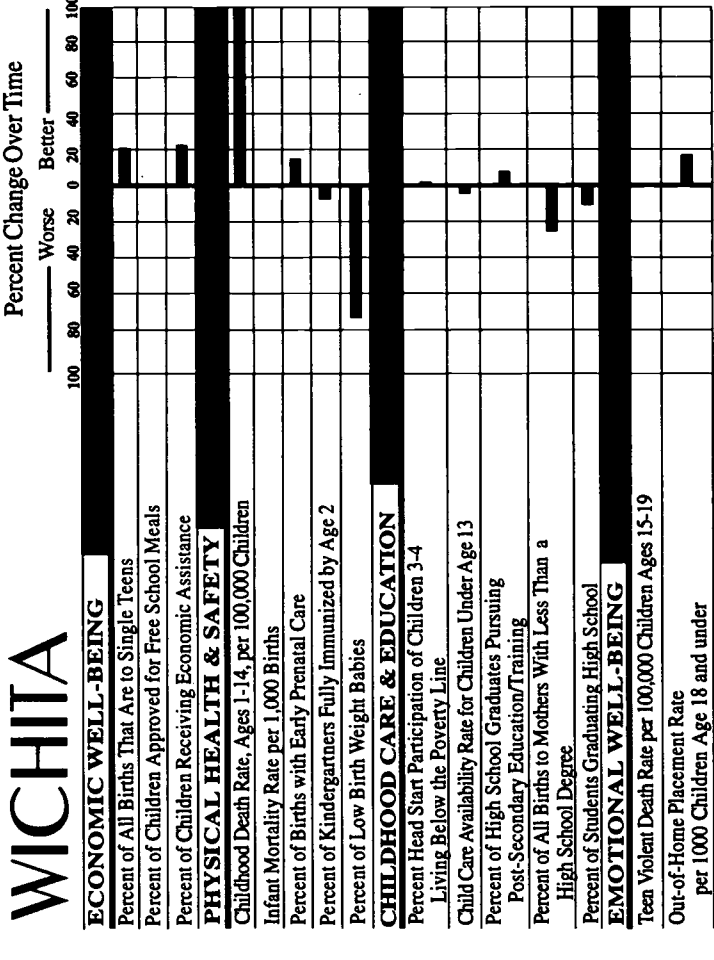
Washington County had a high availability of child care, which should be a big help to young families. More good news was that nine out of every ten births received early prenatal care. Of concern is that the county had a dramatic increase to births to single teens.



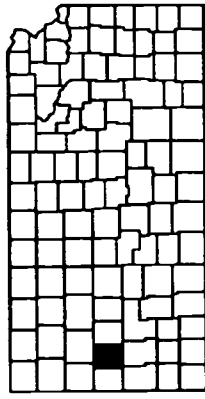
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	7,073	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	24.6%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	99.5%	88.4%
Black	0.1%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.1%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.3%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$24,134	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.8%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Washington



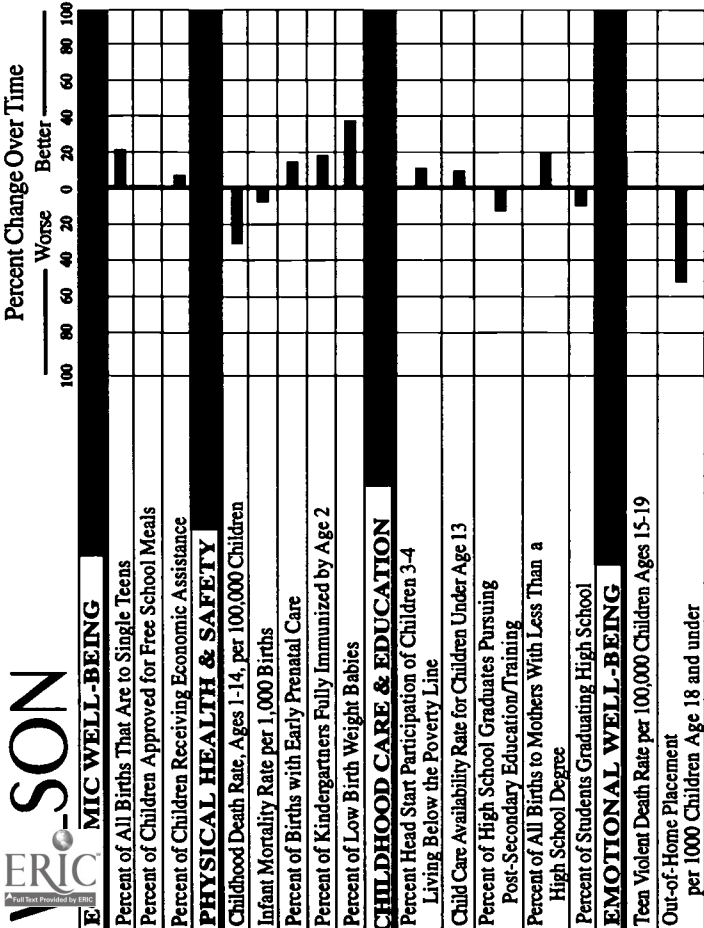
Wichita County had 88 percent of all births receiving early prenatal care during the first trimester, which was good news. The percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or other training, which was in the bottom ten percent of the state. Additionally, the percentage of low birth weight babies increased.



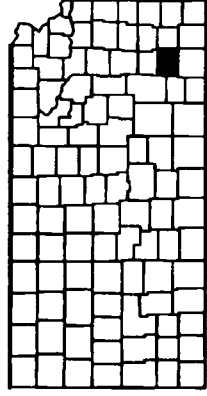
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	2,758	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	31.7%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	87.5%	88.4%
Black	0.0%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.3%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	11.8%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$25,288	\$32,966
Unemployment	3.0%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Leoti



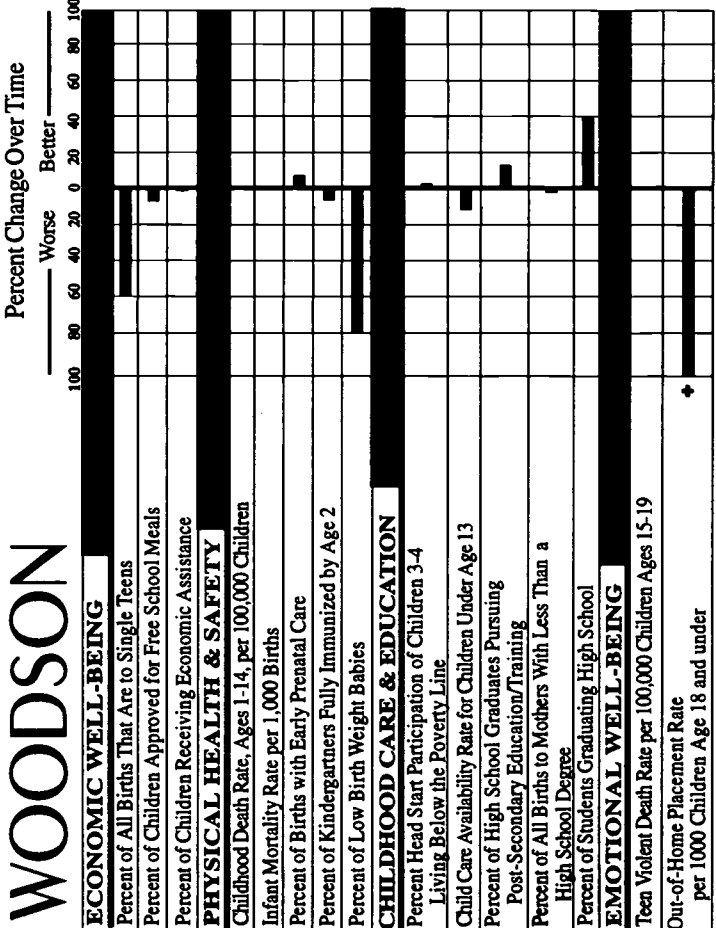
Wilson County was in the top ten percent of the state in the percent of low birth weight babies. More good news was the 90 percent of births with early prenatal care. Of concern was that the county had 61 percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or other training, which was in the bottom ten percent of the state. Additionally, the percentage of low birth weight babies increased.



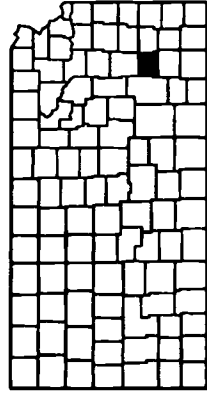
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	10,259	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	25.6%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	98.3%	88.4%
Black	0.2%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.6%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.7%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$23,635	\$32,966
Unemployment	4.8%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Fredonia



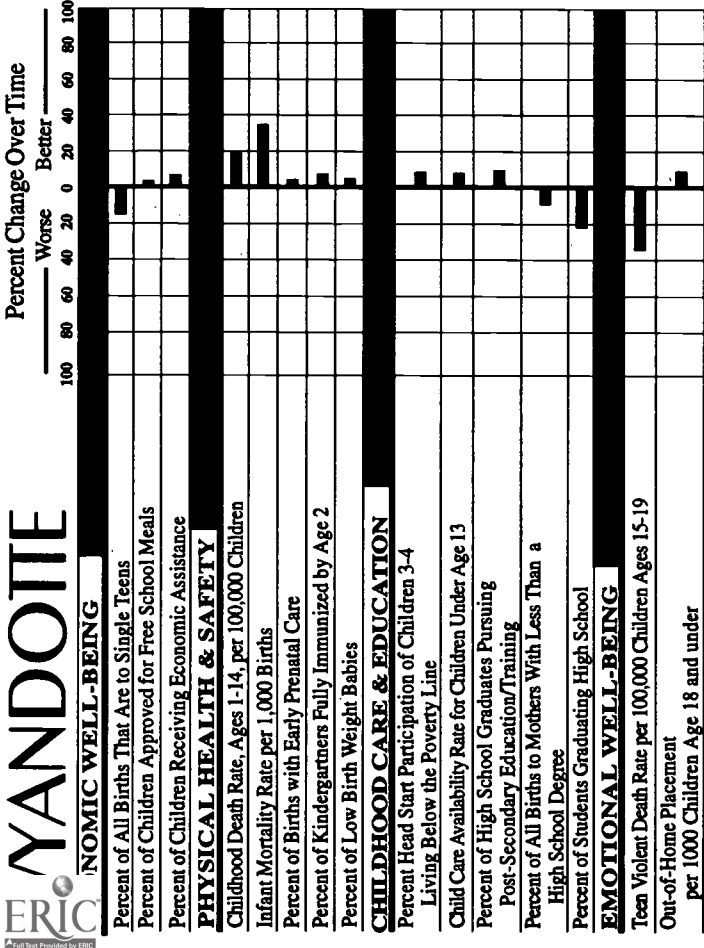
Woodson County had great news with the achievement of a graduation rate of 100 percent and 84 percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or other training. The news for younger children was not so good with the immunization rate and licensed child care availability rate in the bottom ten percent of the state.



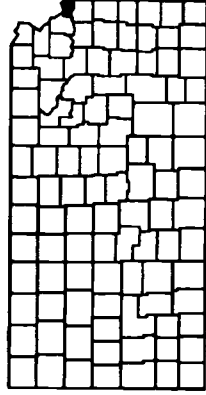
**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	4,116	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	24.0%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	98.2%	88.4%
Black	0.4%	5.7%
American Indian		
Eskimo or Aleut	0.7%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	0.6%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$24,185	\$32,966
Unemployment	8.9%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
County Seat: Yates Center



Wyandotte County had good Head Start participation at slightly over 51 percent. More good news for the county was the increase in licensed child care, 295 slots more than the previous year. The fact that 532 babies were born to single teens is disturbing news; this is slightly over 20 percent of all the county births. In addition to this indicator, the following areas were of concern: school children eligible for free school meals, children receiving some form of economic assistance, kindergartners fully immunized by age two and students are graduating from high school.

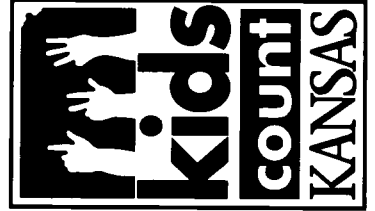


**DEMOGRAPHICS**  
 Based on 1990 U.S. Census

	County	State
Population Size	161,993	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	28.4%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	64.2%	88.4%
Black	27.2%	5.7%
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	0.6%	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.1%	1.2%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	6.8%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$28,672	\$32,966
Unemployment	8.0%	4.5%

(1995 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)  
 County Seat: Kansas City

# APPENDIX





# SELECTION OF INDICATORS

The selection of data for the annual *KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book* is an on-going process. It is impacted by the decisions of the project's funder, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the *Kansas Kids Count Steering Committee*, and the project's two partners, *Kansas Action for Children* and the University of Kansas School of Social Welfare.

The Casey Foundation produces an annual national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* and asks that each state project replicate the same indicators on a county-by-county basis in their state data books.

## CURRENT AND BASE YEARS

Current year data are provided for the most recent available year. Because of time required for agencies which serve as our primary data sources to collect the data used to construct the indicators and the time required to produce the book, the 1997 data reports 1995 data for many indicators as the "current year." The reader is cautioned to check each indicator to determine the exact time period being reported. When available data permit, the base year rate will be the average rate for the five years preceding the current year. Data is not available for five prior years for all indicators, and again, the reader is advised to check to determine the exact time period covered for a specific indicator of interest.

## POPULATION ESTIMATES

Data used in the 1997 book range from 1990 to 1996. Many of the indicators reported here rely on census data for a population count which is used as the denominator in calculating a rate. For example, Child Death Rate is the number of deaths divided by the number of children ages one to fourteen. Actual counts of the number of children by age group in each county can only be obtained in the decennial census. Estimates of the current population were obtained using a standard mathematical extrapolation procedure. Data from the 1980 and 1990 census were used to compute an average annual growth rate. This rate was then employed to derive the current population estimates.

## DATA ANALYSIS

Rates are not reported for each indicator in each year for some counties. These missing data result from several sources. Sometimes data were simply not available for certain counties. On several occasions, available data were judged to be of poor quality and were not reported. For some indicators a county rate might not be calculated because it was judged to not be "meaningful." The last situation arises primarily in counties with small populations and with indicators which have low incidence rates in the general population. Any county which experiences at least one occurrence of an indicator event has a rate calculated. To judge where a zero occurrence was meaningful, we first calculated the expected frequency of the event in a given county based on the rate for the state as a whole. If the expected frequency is less than one, we do not report the rate and, thus, list only a "e". In this case, we are saying that there are simply too few occurrences of the event due to small population numbers to have any expectation of the event in a single year. If the expected frequency is less than one and the county experiences one or more occurrences of the event, we calculate and report a rate. In this case, we are saying that the event would be unlikely to occur in this county due to the small numbers of people and the fact that it did occur is noteworthy. Nevertheless, many of these rates are based on very low occurrences of the underlying event and, as a result, may experience dramatic swings from year to year.

## INTERPRETING INDICATOR RATES

This report provides several ways to judge the indicator score for a particular county.

- Decile ranks provide a comparison of the county relative to all other counties in the state. For all indicators, low decile scores indicate that the county does well compared to others while high decile scores indicate that the county does relatively poorly. A decile score of "1" indicates that the county

is in the top 10 percent while a decile score of "10" indicates that the county is in the bottom 10 percent. An unusual situation can occur when many counties show the same rate. When this occurs the decile ranks have to be adjusted. For example, since sixty percent of the counties had no childhood deaths, there were no ranks of 1 through 5, and all of the counties with 0 deaths are ranked "6". This indicates that the county ranked in the top sixty percent of the state.

- A county's indicator score can also be compared with the state average or mean score. In this way, one can see if the county score is better or worse than the average for the state as a whole. Given the wide diversity in demographics across the 105 Kansas counties, it may also be helpful to compare your county with other specific counties that you judge to be similar with respect to important variables such as size, income or geographic area.
- It is also important to compare current county indicator scores with past base year data to determine whether the situations is improving or getting worse for a specific indicator. Percent change over time is presented for all indicators with base year and current year data. On the county pages a bar graph is presented where these percent change scores have been converted to indicate "better" or "worse" trends over time.

As always, we invite your feedback about the *1997 KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book* and input regarding future productions of the book.

**ECONOMIC WELL BEING**

*Birth to Single Teens* is the percentage of live births that occur to unmarried women under the age of 20. Data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

*Children Approved for Free School Meals* is the percentage of children enrolled in school who have been approved for free school meals. Data are from the Kansas State Board of Education.

*Children Receiving Economic Assistance* is the number of children receiving any form of cash assistance (adoption, AFDC regular, AFDC unemployed parent, foster care, general assistance or refugee), medical assistance (child in state institution, extended medical, pregnant women and children, medically needy, disabled medically needy families, SSI disabled, special pregnant women and children or work transition) or food stamps per hundred children under the age of 18. Each child receiving one or more forms of assistance is counted only once. The count is obtained from a single month (June 1996), and is therefore, not indicative of the total number of children receiving assistance during the entire year. Data are from the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.

**PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY**

*Childhood Death, Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)* is the number of deaths from all causes to children between the ages 1 and 14, per 100,000 children of those ages. Data regarding childhood deaths are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Total number of children is based on projections from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of the Population, Summary Tape File 1.

*Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)* is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. The data were provided by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

*Births with Early Prenatal Care* is the percentage of births that are to women who started prenatal care in the first three months of their pregnancy. Data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

*Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2* is the percentage of children in kindergarten who were adequately immunized by age 2, based on a retrospective survey of immunization certificates at the time of enrollment in kindergarten. Data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

*Low Birth Weight Babies* is the percentage of live births recorded as low birth weight. Babies of low birth weight are those who weigh under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth. The data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

**CHILDHOOD CARE & EDUCATION**

*Head Start Participation* is the number of Head Start enrollment slots divided by the estimated number of children age 3-4 living in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold. Rates are expressed as percentages. Data on Head Start enrollment slots are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Region VII. Data on children in poverty are based on projections from the U.S. Census, 1990 Census of the Population, Summary Tape File 3. These poverty data are reported for children age 5 and under and not for 3-4 years of age. The proportion of children 3-4 was calculated from the total population of children age 5 and under. This proportion was used to calculate the number of 3-4 year old children in poverty.

*Child Care Availability* is the capacity of registered day care homes, licensed day care homes, group day care homes, child care centers and preschools per hundred children age 13 and under. The Child Care data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Population data are extrapolated from the U.S. Census.

*High School Graduate Post-Secondary Education/Training* is the percentage of the last year's high school graduating class which is enrolled in post-secondary education or training (four year college or university, two year college, other type of college or other non-college institution) five to six months after graduation. Data are from school districts' annual survey of graduates compiled by the Kansas Department of Education.

*Births to Mothers with Less than a High School Degree* is the percent of live births that occur to women who have not received a high school degree as indicated on the birth certificate. Data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

*Students Graduating High School* is the percentage of ninth grade public school students who graduated four years later. It is computed by taking the ninth grade enrollment, subtracting the number of dropouts in each of the next four years and then dividing that by ninth grade enrollment. Data are from the Kansas State Board of Education.

**EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING**

*Teen Violent Deaths, Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)* is the number of deaths from homicides, suicides and accidents to teens between the ages of 15 and 19 per 100,000 teens of those ages. The data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

*Out-of-Home Placement* is the number of children and youth who are in SRS custody and in placement outside their family of origin per 1,000 children and youth age 18 and under. Data are from the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. Data on total population under 18 are based on projections from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of the Population, Summary Tape File 1.

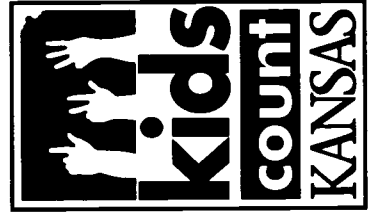
*Youth Having Used Alcohol 5 Times or More* is the number of youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 who indicated having used alcohol on at least 5 occasions. The percentage of children in each county completing the survey varied. To aid in estimating the survey coverage for each county, the indicator sheet provides data on the number of respondents. Data are from the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center.

*Youth Who Have Ever Used Other Drugs* is the number of youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 who report having used any of the following substances: marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, LSD, or steroids. The percentage of children in each county completing the survey varied. To aid in estimating the survey coverage for each county, the indicator sheet provides data on the number of respondents. Data are from the Southeast Kansas Education Service.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Median Family Income is the median annual income for families. Families are two or more persons who are related by birth, marriage or adoption and who live together as one household. The median is the figure at which half the families have an income less than that amount and half have an income more than that amount. 1979 dollars are adjusted for inflation to reflect 1989 dollars. Data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 and 1990 Census of the Population, Summary Tape File 3.

Unemployment is the percent of civilian labor force estimated to be unemployed. Estimates are provided by Kansas Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services.



## **WAYS TO MAKE KIDS COUNT!**

### **HOME**

Take your child to lunch and talk about something important to him or her.

Really listen to your child; remember to say "I love you" a lot!

Take an interest in your children's friends.

### **SCHOOL**

Volunteer to help young people with their homework at a library or community center.

Attend school events.

### **CONGREGATION**

Share a skill with a youth group.

Add a weekly 'youth facts' to your congregation's bulletin.

### **COMMUNITY**

Help a youth find ways to make a difference in your community.

Organize a network of people in your community who will keep informed about children's issues and will communicate their concerns to policy - makers.

Join **KANSAS ACTION FOR CHILDREN!**

## **KANSAS ACTION FOR CHILDREN**

believes that **ALL KANSAS KIDS** should count!

### **FAMILY BIRTHS TO SINGLE TEENS**

Kansas experienced an increase in live births to unmarried teens. Among the teens who gave birth, two percent, or 74 were 14 or younger.

### **CHILDHOOD CARE & EDUCATION CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY**

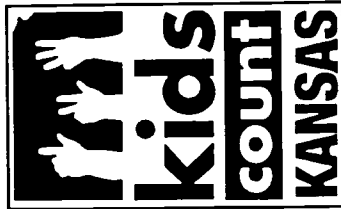
National studies indicate there should be a minimum of 25 child care slots per 100 children. Currently, 64 counties do not even have the recommended minimum.

### **HEALTH IMMUNIZATIONS BY AGE TWO**

Over the past several years, current kindergartner records have been used in a retrospective study to determine their immunization rates when they were two years of age. The percent has risen from a little over 50% to the current rate of 59%.

Kansas must continue encouraging partnerships within the business, religious, social service and educational communities to address the well-being of our Kansas children!

*SOURCE: 1997 KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book*



**Kansas Action for Children, Inc.**  
715 SW Tenth Street  
Topeka, Kansas 66612  
Tel: 913-232-0550  
Fax: 913-232-0699

*We are pleased to provide you with  
a complimentary copy of this publication.*

*We hope that it will aid in your efforts  
to improve the well-being of  
children and families in Kansas.*

**KANSAS ACTION FOR CHILDREN, INC.**  
715 S.W. 10th, Suite 215 • Topeka, Kansas 66612  
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