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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count Data Book provides state and county trends in the well-being of Kansas' children. The statistical portrait is based on 21 indicators of well-being: (1) births to single teens; (2) children in poverty; (3) children approved for free school meals; (4) childhood deaths; (5) infant mortality; (6) births with early prenatal care; (7) kindergartners fully immunized by age two; (8) low birth weight babies; (9) Head Start participation; (10) child care availability; (11) high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education/training; (12) births to mothers with less than the high school degree; (13) students graduating from high school; (14) out-of-home placement; (15) teen violent deaths; (16) reported child abuse and neglect; (17) substantiated child abuse and neglect; (18) juvenile court filings; (19) youth who report using alcohol in past 30 days; (20) youth who report binge drinking; and (21) youth who have ever used drugs other than alcohol. The report's overview notes that childhood and teen violent deaths declined, but rates of low birth weight babies, births to single teens and to mothers with less than a high school diploma, and reported child abuse and neglect worsened. Following this overview, the first part of the data book discusses economic assistance and childhood poverty in Kansas, and provides information on using the data book. The next section presents a description of each indicator and an alphabetical listing of each county comparing base year data from 1995-98 and the current data from 1999. The next section, and bulk of the report, presents state and county statistics for each indicator. The book concludes with data notes and an explanation of sources. (SD)

KANSAS KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK



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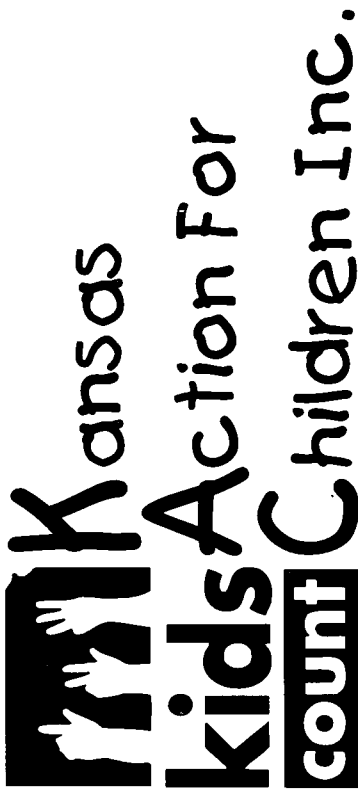
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Our Work

Kansas Action for Children is a private, nonpartisan, citizen-based corporation founded in 1979. We work on behalf of all children to ensure that their physical and emotional needs are met, and that they become healthy and contributing adults.

- We *paint the picture* of Kansas children by gathering and publicizing information on child well-being through the Kansas Children's Report Card, the Kansas KIDS COUNT Data Book and special reports.
- We *advance alternatives* by developing state policy that is family- and child-friendly. Over the years, programs related to early childhood development, teen pregnancy, preventive health care, citizen's review boards and services to children in troubled families have stemmed from our work.
- We *build the base* of citizen advocacy for children by working with citizens and organizations across the state. We believe that hundreds of citizens speaking out for children can help create communities that support families and children.

Visit our Web site: www.kac.org

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Sources for the data used in this book are listed on pages 163-164. These sources remain the final authority regarding the quality and meaning of the data.

2001 KANSAS KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

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KANSAS KIDS COUNT is committed to providing objective, data-driven outcome measurements for determining child well-being in our state. By highlighting state and county trends, we hope to raise public awareness about the plight of vulnerable children and encourage citizen action.

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The 2001 *KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book* begins with a special report on economic assistance and child poverty in Kansas. This section discusses the importance of child poverty as an indicator of child well-being and the shortfalls in current measures. Information is provided on trends in child poverty nationally and at the state level. A key finding is that the problem of childhood poverty in Kansas continues to exist and has not been dramatically improved during the most recent period of sustained economic growth and low unemployment.

This special report also examines the impact of recent welfare reform legislation on children and families. The data show that participation in economic assistance programs has rebounded in 1999 and 2000, nearly returning to pre-welfare reform levels. Welfare reform has been designed for work to replace welfare, even if it does not replace poverty. Several important recommendations are provided to deal with the fact that the number of children in working poor families is growing.

Indicator Trends

The 2001 *KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book* provides state and county data on 22 indicators of the well-being of children and families in Kansas. These indicators reflect five different areas of functioning: economic well-being, physical health and safety, childhood care and education, emotional well-being, and social behavior and control. By highlighting state and county trends, we hope to raise public awareness about the plight of vulnerable children and to encourage citizen action.

As with previous years' data books, the 2001 *KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book* shows that gains were made on some indicators, while others lost ground and continued to worsen.

Measures Showing Significant Improvement

- Childhood death rates are down from last year and showed moderate decline in comparison to the previous five years.
- Immunization rates substantially increased.
- Head Start participation, while declining slightly from last year, made moderate improvements in comparison to the previous five years.
- The teen violent death rate decreased dramatically during the last year and in comparison to the previous five years.

Measures Remaining Steady

- Economic well-being indicators are difficult to compare primarily because of new U.S. Census estimates. Overall, it appears that these indicators show slightly worsened conditions.

- Infant mortality and early prenatal care rates showed small increases from the base years period.
- The child-care availability rate remained steady at about 26 child-care slots per 100 children.

- High school graduation rates and the percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training were steady with only slight increases.
- The out-of-home placement rate, while increasing slightly over last year's rate, showed a slight decrease in comparison to the base years period.

Measures That Are Deteriorating

- The percent of low-birth-weight babies increased only slightly over last year's rate, but more noticeably in comparison to the previous five years.
- Births to single teens and births to mothers with less than a high school diploma were both up from last year and in comparison to the base years period.
- Reported child abuse and neglect and substantiated child abuse and neglect both increased.
- All of the Social Behavior and Social Control indicators showed worsening conditions in comparison to the base years period.

What You Can Do

Improvements in child well-being should certainly be recognized and celebrated. However, serious attention and energy must be devoted to those indicators that show deteriorating conditions. Awareness of the negative trends in those indicators provides us with the opportunity to make a difference in our own communities, as well as at the statewide level. Use the *KIDS COUNT* data to gain a better understanding of the specific issues affecting your county, and join others who have similar concerns. Determine your community's strengths and needs and become involved with changing public policy to respond positively to the data. Get to know your legislators and communicate your concerns to them; monitor the progress of legislation that affects children and families in Kansas.

Contact Kansas Action for Children at (785) 232-0550 to be placed on the legislative update list (sent via e-mail). For more information on children's issues, visit the Kansas Action for Children Web site at www.kac.org.

Do your part to make KIDS COUNT in Kansas!

Introduction

The term “economic assistance” as used in several previous *Kansas KIDS COUNT* books refers to various federal and state programs that provide cash assistance (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, general assistance, refugee assistance, adoption subsidy, or foster care) as well as other types of aid, such as food stamps; low-cost health insurance; and subsidies for child care, housing and transportation.

Receipt of these forms of assistance is generally tied to family or household income. In this sense, the eligibility for these programs involves a means test. Families whose incomes fall below set levels are eligible on the basis of their financial need. The income eligibility levels for these programs are tied to the federal poverty thresholds that vary by family size and composition. Together, these programs make up what has come to be termed the “social safety net.”

A social safety net comprises a set of programs, benefits and supports designed to ensure that people do not lack the basic necessities of life—shelter, food, physical safety, health and a minimum level of financial resources. A social safety net may go even further by ensuring that people have the means to change the circumstances that put them at risk. Job training, child care and/or child support services are examples of safety net programs that help people move toward economic self-sufficiency.¹

The purpose of this special report is to examine the relationship between childhood poverty and economic assistance in Kansas and to discuss the implications for our children and families.

Among the findings:

- **Childhood poverty in Kansas has not been dramatically reduced during the most recent period of sustained economic growth and low unemployment.**
- **During the first three years of welfare reform (1996-1998), the percent of Kansas children receiving economic assistance dropped more than twice as much as the childhood poverty rate.**
- **In 1999, economic assistance participation rates rebounded, and in 2000 the participation rates nearly returned to the pre-welfare reform levels.**
- **The work-for-welfare component of welfare reform means that financial need**

alone does not guarantee that a family or individual will continue to receive economic assistance.

- **Poverty definitions are outdated.**
- **Available data are inadequate for monitoring childhood poverty and evaluating the impact of policies and programs at the state and sub-state levels.**

The Safety Net and Welfare Reform

The passage by Congress of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), commonly called the Welfare Reform Law, changed both the structure and philosophy of the safety net for families with children. PRWORA replaced the 60-year-old federal cash assistance program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), with a new cash assistance program, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).

The TANF program differs from AFDC in fundamental ways that affect all states. Chief among these is the end of AFDC as an entitlement program and the introduction of a federal lifetime benefit limit of five years. TANF also has a stronger emphasis on “work for welfare.” Recipients are required to work after two years on assistance, with few exceptions. This new program also emphasizes immediate employment, with less consideration for job preparedness or advancement.

These changes have had a dramatic impact on welfare caseloads, which are described in more detail in the following sections. However, the most fundamental impact of the new law is on the expected relationship between financial need and welfare eligibility. While financial need still serves as the basis for initial receipt of assistance, need alone is not sufficient to guarantee continued receipt of assistance. The safety net now provides only “temporary assistance” and a “work opportunity.” Beyond that, the provision of basic needs is viewed as a “personal responsibility.”

These shifts in program philosophy and operation have created a potential risk for the well-being of families and children in Kansas and also serve to complicate the monitoring of their well-being. Poverty exposes children to what is arguably the greatest known risk factor. Welfare reform has concentrated on removing families from welfare without necessarily removing them from poverty. Because AFDC served as a primary gateway and coordination point for other assistance programs (particularly

Medicaid and Food Stamps), participation by eligible families in these programs also has been reduced, further jeopardizing the well-being of poor children and families.

Childhood poverty rates have been a major indicator for KIDS COUNT because of the important role poverty can play in influencing child and family well-being. However, reliable and current childhood poverty data are not readily available, particularly at the county level as necessary for state KIDS COUNT reports. For this reason, we have supplemented our childhood poverty measure with other indicators of economic well-being.

In Kansas and many other states, participation in AFDC has been used as a measure of financial need for families with children. To the extent that restrictive administrative procedures or stigma might influence participation, AFDC rates might be biased downward as an indicator of economic need. However, when eligibility was based on family income and the program was viewed as an entitlement for all eligible families, this approach could be expected to yield reasonable results. Under TANF, this relationship can no longer be assumed, and participation in economic assistance programs cannot serve as a proxy measure for financial need.

Defining and Measuring Poverty

The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is partly due to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being and delinquency.ⁱⁱ

The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. The poverty thresholds originally were developed in 1963-64 by Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration. Orshansky based her poverty thresholds on the economy food plan — the cheapest of four food plans developed by the Department of Agriculture.

In 1965 — a year after the Johnson Administration initiated the War on Poverty — the Office of Economic Opportunity adopted Orshansky's poverty thresholds as a working or quasi-official definition of poverty. These poverty thresholds were applied to the

Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, the only good source of nationally representative income data at the time, to calculate poverty levels for individuals, families and children.

In 1969, the U.S. Bureau of the Budget (the predecessor of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget) designated the Census Bureau poverty thresholds as the federal government's official statistical definition of poverty. The poverty thresholds are indexed by the Consumer Price Index to adjust for inflation.

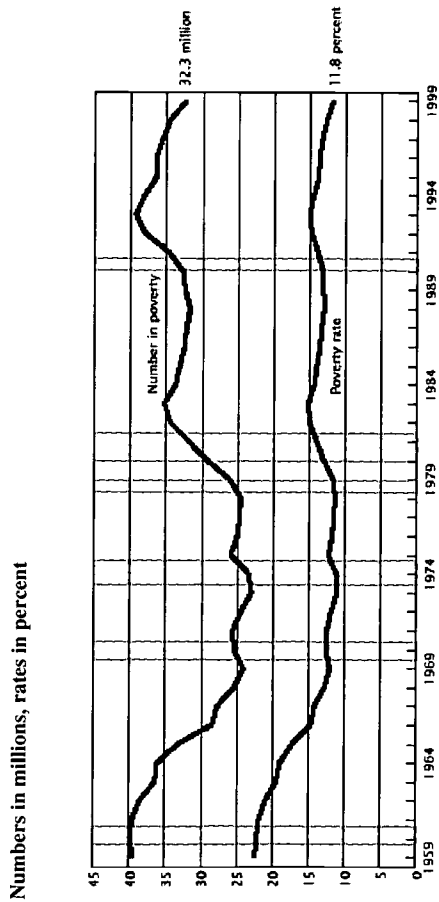
Current definitions of poverty do not accurately reflect the economic well-being of families and children. The current measure has not been updated to reflect changes in the standard of living and in family consumption patterns since 1965. The poverty definition defines poverty thresholds based on food costs alone (versus food, clothing and shelter) and fails to adjust family resources for significant income sources (e.g., earned income tax credit, food stamps, Medicaid) and expenses (child care, medical expenses, taxes).

Debates have raged about how to measure poverty since Orshansky's measure was first introduced. In 1990, a Congressional committee requested a study of the official U.S. poverty measure by the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council to provide a basis for a possible revision of the poverty measure. The resulting report, published in 1995, proposed a new approach for developing an official poverty measure for the nation. The various changes suggested by the Panel to arrive at an acceptable, understandable, statistically defensible and practical measureⁱⁱⁱ impact poverty rates in different ways for different people. However, the net effect would appear to be an increase in overall and childhood poverty rates for the nation.^{iv} The recommendations of the Panel have not yet been adopted for official use.

Trends in Childhood Poverty

Overall poverty rates in the United States fell to 11.8 percent in 1999, down from 12.7 percent in 1998. The 40-year trend in the U.S. poverty rate and the number of people in poverty is displayed in Figure 1 from the U.S. Census.^v Despite the economic prosperity experienced in the past decade, the poverty rate has just begun to recover from its peak in 1993 and to approach the lows that were common in the 1970s. More than 32 million people remain in poverty in the United States.

Figure 1: Number of Poor and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 1999



Note: The data points represent the midpoints of the respective years. Gray lines indicate periods of recession. The latest recession began in July 1990 and ended in March 1991.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey, March 1960-2000.

Poverty rates vary considerably by demographic and geographic characteristics. The poverty rate for Blacks stood at 23.6 percent in 1999, about three times the poverty rate for White non-Hispanics (7.7 percent). Poverty rates for children under age 18 are generally 50 percent higher than the overall rate.

Poverty in Kansas

Reliable estimates of poverty at state and county levels are difficult to obtain, particularly for states with smaller populations and for population subgroups within these states. Data from the decennial census provide the best measures for state and county level analyses of childhood poverty; however, the data are only available every 10 years. Data from the 1990 Census reflect income and poverty from 1989. Poverty data from the 2000 Census are not expected to be available until the summer of 2002.

Data from the annual Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Census Bureau in March are the most commonly cited source for current poverty data; how-

ever, because of the small samples involved,^{vi} the Census is reluctant to even produce annual state level data. For example, the 1999-CPS yielded an overall poverty rate for Kansas of 12.2 percent, plus or minus 2.7 percent.^{vii} Using a three-year average for 1997-99 yields an estimate of 10.5 percent, plus or minus 1.9 percent.

The problems with annual data are more pronounced when dealing with poverty for children only. The childhood poverty estimate for Kansas from the 1999 CPS is 18.5 percent, plus or minus 5.6 percent. Thus, for 1999 the CPS estimate is that childhood poverty ranges somewhere between 12.9 and 24.1 percent. This range is much too large to discern even major changes in childhood poverty from year to year.

In one attempt to address these problems, the Census recently has implemented the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). This approach uses statistical modeling to arrive at annual poverty rates for states, counties and school districts. The major limitation for these data is that they are not available for all years and they are less current than the CPS direct estimates. Currently, childhood poverty SAIPEs are available for 1989, 1993, 1995, 1996 and 1997. 1997 estimates were not made available until November 2000.

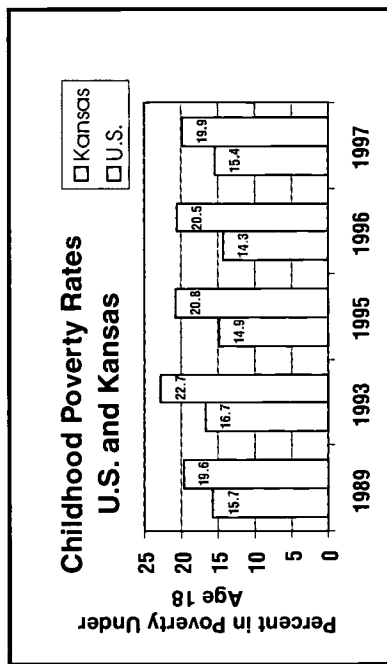
In that the SAIPEs are estimates, there also is a degree of uncertainty associated with these numbers. Generally, SAIPE numbers are more reliable than one-year estimates from the CPS. For example, the 1997 estimate for childhood poverty in Kansas is 15.4 percent, plus or minus 1.8 percent. After extensive research, the Casey Foundation has decided to use the SAIPE rather than the CPS as its data source for childhood poverty estimates for the national KIDS COUNT book, which provides state-level analyses.

Given the limitations of the poverty data, what can we say about poverty in Kansas? First of all, poverty does exist in Kansas. The most recent reliable estimates place between 10 to 11 percent of the Kansas population, roughly 280,000 people, below the federal poverty level.^{viii} (In 1999, the official poverty threshold for a family of four was \$16,660.) Well over 100,000, and possibly as high as half of the people in poverty, are younger than 18 years of age. More than one out of every seven children in Kansas lives in poverty.

Overall and childhood poverty rates for Kansas are significantly lower than the national rates. A comparison of U.S. and Kansas childhood poverty rate estimates from the SAIPE is provided in Figure 2. For the time period shown in Figure 2, the U.S. childhood poverty rate peaked in 1993 and has been in steady decline since then.

This trend is true for Kansas as well as the nation, but because of the uncertainty connected with SAIGE rates described above, none of the changes or trends in the Kansas data could be described as statistically significant. While the childhood poverty rate in Kansas is significantly lower than the overall rate for the United States, it should be noted that the U.S. child poverty rate is substantially higher—often two to three times higher—than that of most other major Western industrialized nations (NCCP, 2000). In addition, 18 states had overall poverty rates that were lower than Kansas in 1999.^{ix}

**Figure 2:
U.S. and Kansas
Poverty Rates –
Children Under
Age 18.**



Source: U.S. Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/estimatetoc.html>

Childhood poverty estimates from the CPS for 1999 suggest the Kansas rate has climbed back to the 1993 peak rate. Although these single-year estimates are inconclusive, it is clear that the problem of childhood poverty in Kansas continues to exist and has not been dramatically improved during the most recent period of sustained economic growth and low unemployment.

Welfare Reform and Economic Assistance in Kansas

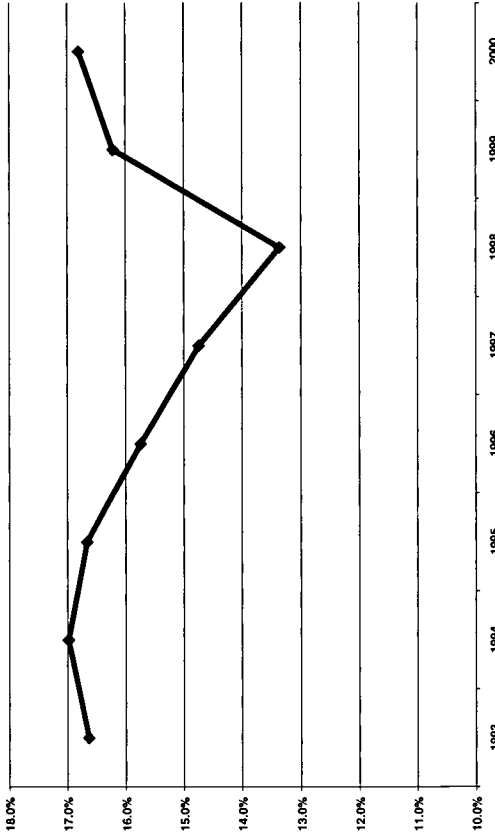
The 1996 Welfare Reform Law, 1) eliminated the federal entitlement to cash assistance for low-income families, and 2) gave states unprecedented flexibility in designing and managing their cash assistance programs. Under the new law, family eligibility for cash assistance is limited to 60 months lifetime eligibility. The new law

also requires recipients to work after two years on assistance, with few exceptions.^x The impact of welfare reform nationwide and in Kansas has been to dramatically reduce the number of families and children receiving economic assistance.

Figure 3 shows the trend in the percentage of children receiving economic assistance in Kansas from 1993 to 1999. This chart shows dramatic declines in participation from 1993 to 1998. Between 1993 and 1995, approximately 120,000 children, about 17 percent of all children, received some form of economic assistance in Kansas.

In 1996, with the implementation of welfare reform, the number of children receiving assistance began to drop in each of the next three years, reaching a low of 97,603 (13.4 percent of all children) in 1998. Participation in the state's cash assistance program, Temporary Assistance to Families (TAF), alone dropped 62 percent during this period while the childhood poverty rate declined only 29 percent (NCCP, 2000).

Figure 3: Percent Children Receiving Economic Assistance in Kansas



Economic assistance participation rates rebounded in 1999 and in 2000 nearly returned to the pre-TAF levels. A number of possible explanations exist for this increase.

Families leaving TAF frequently return. A survey conducted by Kansas SRS indicated that 35 percent of the families leaving welfare returned to the TAF program within a year.^{xi} While some of the recent increase in economic assistance participation may be due to families returning to TAF, this will not be an option once a family has exhausted its 60 months lifetime eligibility.

Families who choose to leave or are forced to leave TAF can remain eligible for other economic assistance programs, particularly Food Stamps and Medicaid. Numerous state studies have documented that a combination of eligibility confusion (on the part of potential recipients as well as economic assistance and child welfare workers), restrictive administrative practices and complicated or burdensome application processes have contributed to a decline in participation in these other assistance programs.^{xii} As this has been brought to the attention of the public, child advocates and agency administrators, there have been notable attempts to enhance participation in these programs. It is possible that these efforts are having an impact in Kansas.

Finally, it is possible that these increases in participation in economic assistance programs reflect a real increase in need. Leaving welfare does not mean leaving poverty. Thirty percent of welfare leavers in Kansas reported that their financial condition was worse one year after leaving. As noted above, the CPS poverty estimates show a dramatic if not statistically significant increase in childhood poverty, from 12.9 percent in 1998 to 18.5 percent in 1999.

What is clear, and is actually an intended consequence of welfare reform, is that the receipt of economic assistance is no longer directly tied to family needs. Work is designed to replace welfare even if it cannot replace poverty. The number of children living in poor families totally dependent on welfare has actually fallen over the past 20 years. On the other hand, the number of children in working poor families has grown by nearly a third over the past decade.^{xiii}

Recommendations

Definitions of poverty should be refined.

Recommendations from the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council, Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance should be adopted to enhance the validity of the family poverty measure.

The Panel also recommended additional research related to several elements in the proposed poverty measure. The Bureau of Census and several federally funded research centers have been vigorously pursuing this research agenda since the Panel's report was published in 1995. It is time to make decisions and to move ahead with implementation of a new measure of poverty. A new realistic poverty measure that includes resources provided through government programs and demands placed on those resources by the expectation of work will provide more meaningful data on the well-being of children and families. As Mollie Orshansky has said: "If it is not possible to state unequivocally 'how much is enough,' it should be possible to assert with confidence how much, on an average, is too little."^{xiv}

Kansas should explore ways to improve its ability to track childhood poverty.

Current poverty data suffer from: (1) lack of timeliness in reporting; (2) lack of reliable annual data for tracking trends and evaluating programs and policies; and (3) lack of reliable estimates for comparisons across sub-state geographical areas (e.g., counties, cities, school districts).

The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes these problems and has been working on a response since 1996 when it began testing a new census data collection process. The American Community Survey (ACS) is slotted to replace the decennial census long form by collecting essentially the same information throughout the decade rather than once every 10 years. With updated information, researchers will be able to track changes over time and measure relative differences among population groups and areas.^{xv}

While the ACS changes will be a significant improvement over the decennial census for obtaining poverty estimates, it will still have major shortcomings, particularly for a state like Kansas with a relatively small population and many local jurisdictions (105 counties). If approved by Congress, the Census plans to implement the ACS in 2003. Small areas with populations less than 20,000 would require five years to collect a sufficient sample to provide reliable data. Of the 105 counties in Kansas, 79 have populations of less than 20,000 and would therefore not have poverty data from the ACS until 2008.

Such a large number of sparsely populated, rural counties makes gathering adequate data especially difficult. Clearly, additional efforts are required if states such as Kansas are to obtain reliable annual poverty data that can be used to identify needs and

evaluate progress in improving the economic well-being of families and children in Kansas. The state should begin to explore how modeling techniques such as those used in the SAIPE could be adopted using state income tax and economic assistance data to arrive at annual small-area poverty estimates for Kansas.

Increase the minimum wage to help parents earn enough to keep their children out of poverty.

The federal minimum wage of \$5.15 an hour applies to almost all workers. The inflation-adjusted value of the minimum wage is 19 percent lower today than it was in 1979. As welfare reform forces more poor families to rely on their earnings from low-paying jobs, a minimum-wage increase is likely to have a greater impact on reducing poverty.

Expand the Earned Income Tax Credit in Kansas.

Earned income tax credits (EITC) provide tax reductions and wage supplements for low- and moderate-income working families. The federal tax system has included an EITC since 1975, with major expansions in 1986, 1990 and 1993. Nearly 20 million families and individuals filing federal income tax returns — roughly one tax return in six — claim the federal EITC.

Kansas is one of 15 states that offer state EITCs based on the federal credit. Thirteen states use federal eligibility rules and express the state credit as a specified percentage of the federal credit that varies from 5 percent to 50 percent. Kansas currently provides a credit of 10 percent.

State EITCs also play a role in shaping state tax systems. A number of states are responding to strong fiscal conditions by enacting tax cuts. Enacting a state EITC is a way to help reduce the substantial burden of state and local taxes on the poor and to ensure that low- and moderate-income families share in the benefits of those tax cuts.^{xvi}

Provide access to affordable, quality child care; health insurance; food stamps; and transportation to and from work.

A state Senate committee looking into children's issues has noted that less than 2 percent of monies available to businesses for their expenses in either providing facilities for day-care services, purchasing day-care services for the children of their employees

or helping locate day-care services for employees had been claimed. These types of programs are vital to working poor families if welfare-to-work transitions are to be successful and if the well-being of children in these families is to be preserved during the transition.

New program philosophies and eligibility criteria for federal cash assistance programs have created barriers to participation in other need-based programs such as Food Stamps and Medicaid while increasing the demand for work-related supportive services such as child care and transportation. To overcome these barriers, states will need to be aggressive in mounting outreach and transition programs and become innovative in the development of new supports for working poor families. The recent upturn in participation in economic assistance programs in Kansas is encouraging and suggests that some barriers are being overcome; however, more must be done.

CONCLUSION:

Eliminating Childhood Poverty Should Be Our Goal

Providing work opportunities and emphasizing personal responsibility is fine, but we cannot lose sight of the children in these families who cannot work and should not be forced to assume adult responsibilities. Nor can we ignore the high long-term costs associated with children who grow up in poverty. Poverty has been shown to negatively affect the healthy growth and development of children.^{xvii} In addition to these direct effects on children growing up in poverty, the lost opportunities and potentials of their lives and the high costs of remedial programs required to repair the damage done affect us all.^{xviii}

Fewer children in poverty will mean more children entering school ready to learn and more successful schools, better child health and less strain on hospitals and public health systems, less stress on the juvenile justice system, less child hunger and malnutrition, and other important advances.^{xix}

Economic assistance programs, particularly Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TAF in Kansas), are no longer designed to provide a safety net for all families demonstrating need. Work is to replace welfare. Steps must then be taken to assure that work provides sufficient income to meet a family's basic needs and to supplement those needs when they are not met by work alone.

ⁱ Burt, M.R., Pindus, N. & Capizzano, J. (2000). The social safety net at the beginning of federal welfare reform: Organization of and access to social services for low-income families. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute. *Assessing the New Federalism* Occasional Paper No. 34.

ⁱⁱ Annie E. Casey Foundation (2000). Kids Count Data Book 2000. Baltimore, MD.

ⁱⁱⁱ Citro, C.F. & Michael, R.T., editors (1995). Measuring poverty: A new approach. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, p.3.

^{iv} Citro, C.F. & Michael, R.T., op.cit. p.265.

^v Dalaker, J. and Proctor, B. (September, 2000). *Poverty in the United States 1999*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.

^{vi} The Kansas sample for the CPS typically involves less than 700 people, and only a subset of these would be children.

^{vii} The Census calculates 90 percent confidence intervals, meaning one can be 90 percent confident that the true value for the poverty estimate lies between the lower and upper boundary of the 90 percent confidence interval.

^{viii} Based on three-year CPS average 1997-99. Source: see endnote 6.

^{ix} Dalaker & Proctor, op.cit.

^x Welfare reform and its impact on families with children in Kansas is examined in greater detail in a report from Kansas Action for Children titled *Struggle for Self-Sufficiency: Impact of Welfare Reform on Families with Children in Kansas*, August 2000.

^{xii} A Survey of Kansas Households Leaving the Temporary Assistance for Families Program. (March 2000) Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.

^{xiii} For a further discussion of these issues in Kansas see the KAC report cited in endnote x. Additional information is available from the Urban Institute's *Assessing the New Federalism* project with numerous reports available from their website <http://newfederalism.urban.org/index.html>.

^{xiv} The Annie E. Casey Foundation, *2000 Kids Count Data Book*, pp.31-32.

^{xv} Orshansky, M. (1965). Counting the poor: Another look at the poverty profile. *Social Security Bulletin* 28(1) (January), pp. 3-29.

^{xvi} Tauber, C.M. (2000). The American Community Survey. *Population Today*, November/December 2000, Washington, D.C.: The Population Reference Bureau.

^{xvii} Johnson, N. (2000). A hand up: How state earned income tax credits help working families escape poverty in 2000. Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

^{xviii} Aber, J.L.; Bennett, N.G.; Conley, D.C.; & Li, J. (1997). The effects of poverty on child health and development. Annual Review of Public Health, 18; Aber, J. L.; Jones, S.; & Cohen, J. (1999) The impact of poverty on the mental health and development of very young children, in C.H. Zeanah, Jr. (Ed.) *Handbook of infant mental health*, 2nd ed. New York, NY: Guilford Press; and Brooks-Gunn, J. & Duncan, G.J. (1997). The effects of poverty on children. *The Future of Children*, 7(2), pp. 55-71.

^{xviii} Sherman, A. (1995). *Wasting America's Future*. Washington, D.C. Children's Defense Fund.

^{xix} National Center for Children in Poverty (2000). *Child Poverty in Kansas*, Columbia University.

Purpose of Kids Count. The *KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book* is intended to draw attention to the status of children in Kansas. The goal of *KANSAS KIDS COUNT* is to compile data on indicators of the well-being of the state's children and to use these data to strengthen strategic action on behalf of children. The book provides descriptive information with regard to five areas of child and family functioning: (1) economic conditions, (2) physical health and safety, (3) child care and education, (4) emotional functioning, and (5) social behavior and social control. Statewide and county data are provided on 22 different indicators of child well-being. The book is produced annually with current and retrospective data. By providing these data, the book is expected to motivate and encourage advocacy for children, to inform and therefore to enhance planning, and to assist in evaluating progress toward improving the lives of our children.

Structure of the Book. Around each book we have developed a theme to draw the readers' attention to current issues, research, and policy that impact children in Kansas (see pp. 5-11). A summary of the findings of the book is provided in the Overview (p.4). The reader who is interested in a particular area of child well-being (e.g., physical health and safety or child abuse and neglect) will find data organized by indicators in the first part of the book (pp. 14-55). If you are interested in a specific geographic area, you will find the data and graphic displays for each county in alphabetical order on pages 58-162. A profile for the entire state on all indicators can be found on page 57.

Selection of Indicators. The selection of data for the annual *Data Book* is an ongoing process. Prior to production of the first book in 1993, the project engaged in an extensive process for selecting indicators, which included reviewing *KIDS COUNT* books and related publications from other states, consultation with national *KIDS COUNT* staff and consultants, and guidance from two committees of Kansas advisors composed of academics, agency administrators, advocates, funders, judges and members of the state legislature.

It is important to the *KANSAS KIDS COUNT* project that as many indicators as possible reflect "outcomes" for children. We prefer to measure what end result has been achieved for children rather than what activity has occurred or what services children have received. For example, the percent of children in poverty is a preferred measure as an "outcome" for children rather than the percent who receive economic assistance from state agencies, which at times may not reflect the actual need for assistance resulting from living in poverty conditions.

Many times, preferred indicators cannot be constructed because data are unavailable or of poor quality. Outcome information is more difficult for agencies to collect, so we are sometimes forced to use the more readily available service provision informa-

tion. Some data may not be collected annually or may only be available as a statewide measure and not available for individual counties. In all cases, we have attempted to obtain the best and most complete data available. When using service data, we have attempted to limit our selection of indicators to service programs for which there is some evidence of the effectiveness of the intervention. We have, on several occasions, decided not to use data because of questions regarding the quality of the data. We see as part of the mission of *KIDS COUNT* the need to draw attention to unavailable and poor-quality data in order to motivate and assist in the improvement of data collection for monitoring the well-being of children in Kansas.

Data Sources. The *KIDS COUNT* project does not have sufficient resources to engage in primary data collection. Data for the *KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book* are compiled by researchers at the University of Kansas, who obtain the data from other agencies and data archives. A full description of these sources is provided on pages 163 and 164. The individuals working in collaborating agencies that have helped to make this effort possible are acknowledged on page 2 of the *Data Book*.

Calculating Indicator Rates. All indicators are expressed as rates. A rate is the number of times some event occurs divided by the number of possible times it could have occurred. This ratio is typically multiplied by some factor of 10 to produce whole numbers rather than a decimal figure. The most common form of a rate is a percentage. For example, the childhood poverty rate is the number of children whose families' income falls below the poverty level, divided by the total number of children in the population, times 100. More simply stated, it is the percent of children in poverty or the number of children in poverty per 100 children in the population.

For many indicators, the incidence of the event of interest occurs much less frequently and a typical rate might be some fraction of a percent. Typically in these cases the rate may be expressed as the number per 1,000 (e.g. infant mortality rate) or even per 100,000 (e.g., childhood death rate). A detailed description of the calculation of each indicator is provided in the *Data Notes and Sources* section of this book on pages 163 and 164.

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 that have low incidence rates in the general population.

Any county that experiences at least one occurrence of an indicator event (e.g., an infant death) has a rate calculated. To judge whether 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 “•”. In this case, we are saying that there are simply too few occurrences of the event (e.g., births) 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 the Data. This report provides several ways to judge the indicator score for a particular county. Decile scores rank the counties into 10 equal groups, thereby providing a comparison of a 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.

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 total population, income or geographic area.

In addition, it is important to compare current county indicator scores with past performance to determine whether the situation is improving or getting worse for a specific indicator. *The Data Book* provides a way to judge changes over time by producing “current” and “base” rates on each indicator where sufficient data are available. Current-year data are provided for the most recent available year. When available data permit, the base-year rate will be the average rate for the five years preceding the current year. 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.

Cautions. In producing the *KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book*, we are continuously faced with decisions about the quality of the data we are able to obtain and how best to present the data to provide an accurate and useful picture of the status of children in our communities. Our experience has convinced us that annual county-level data are the most relevant to community interests and decision-making processes in Kansas. However, Kansas has a relatively small population and many more counties than most states. This makes it difficult to construct reliable rates at the county level for many of our indicators and may make it impossible to accurately discern trends in the annual data. To address these issues, it is always important to recognize when a rate is based on very few incidents. For example, a childhood death rate may be calculated based on only two deaths in a year. If in the baseline period the county experienced on average only one death every two years, this will show up as a 400-percent increase. While the math behind this calculation is accurate, this increase is not reliable and should not be the focus and would be judged to be “statistically insignificant.” However, a child’s death is not an “insignificant” number. We still feel that it is important to draw attention to that death to stimulate local interest and discussion. What was the cause of these two deaths and could they have been avoided? In cases like this, our recommendation is to focus on the number of incidents involved rather than the rates.

Because of the time required for our data sources to collect the indicator data and the time required to produce the book, the 2000 book contains data dating back to 1999 or even 1998. The reader is cautioned to check each indicator to determine the exact time period being reported. This information can be found in the tables and in the Data Notes and Sources section of this book. It is possible that more recent data on a particular indicator are now available and can be obtained from the sources listed in the book.

As always, we invite your feedback about the *2000 KANSAS KIDS COUNT Data Book* and input regarding future productions of the book.



BIRTHS TO SINGLE TEENS

Births to single teens are used as a proxy measure for economic well-being because of the significant economic implications for teen women who become mothers. The data show the number of live births to unmarried women under the age of 20 for the state and each county. Having a child during adolescence is associated with a number of negative, short- and long-term consequences. Educational success is significantly restrained by teen pregnancy, both for the teen and her child. For example, less than one-third of teens who begin families before age 18 complete high school. The limited educational attainment of teen moms can, in turn, reduce their future employment prospects and earnings potential.¹ Children of teen parents have lower birth weights, are more likely to perform poorly in school and are at greater risk of abuse and neglect.²

There is good news about teen birth rates. Nationally, they are at the lowest level since 1987. After years of rising rates, teen births began to decline in 1991. The teen birth rates fell an additional 3 percent in 1999 to 49.6 births per 1,000 teen women 15-19 years old. This represents a 20 percent decline since 1991. Declines were particularly dramatic among younger teens, with the birth rate for 15 to 17 year olds falling 6 percent for 1999 to a record low of 28.7 per 1,000.³

While teen birth rates have been declining in the United States, they still are high compared with other industrialized countries. Twice as many teens in the United States become pregnant as in England, Wales and Canada, and U.S. rates are nine times higher than the Netherlands and Japan.⁴ Teen births are estimated to cost the United States \$7 billion annually.⁵

While the increases have been small, Kansas has not followed the general national trend of steadily declining teen births. Instead the percent of teen births has been increasing, though only slightly. In 1999, the percent of births to single teens increased by less than 1 percent (0.9 percent) from 9.6 percent for the base years period (1994-1998) to 9.7 percent. Six Kansas counties had no births to single teens (Comanche, Decatur, Elk, Gove, Jewell and Sheridan). Counties with more than 20 percent of all births to single teens include Allen and Chautauqua. While Wyandotte County showed a slight decrease in births to single teens (-2 percent change), it still had 18.1 percent of all births to single teens. In sum, Kansas communities should pay close attention to births among single teens and commit themselves to reducing these numbers. Teen pregnancy prevention requires a full community approach; it is a combined responsibility of parents, the faith community, schools and government.

¹ Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2000). America's children: Key national indicators of well-being. 2000. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 20, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.childstats.gov/ac2000>

² National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. (2000). Facts and stats: General facts and stats. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 26, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.teenpregnancy.org/genfact.htm>

³ Curtin, S. C., & Martin, J. A. (March 28, 2000). Births: Preliminary data for 1999. National Vital Statistics Reports, 48 (14). Retrieved September 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr48_14.pdf

⁴ Alan Guttmacher Institute. (Revised September 1999). Facts in brief: Teen sex and pregnancy. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 2000 from the World Wide Web: www.agi-usa.org/pubs/rb_teen_sex.html

⁵ National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy. (2000, May). Fact sheet: Why the education community cares about preventing teen pregnancy: Notes from the field. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 26, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.teenpregnancy.org/educatio.htm>

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER TEEN BIRTHS | PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF TEEN BIRTHS | PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| ALLEN | 24 | 13.8 | 10 | 42 | 22.5 | 10 | 63 |
| ANDERSON | 8 | 8.5 | 5 | 8 | 7.7 | 4 | -9 |
| ATCHISON | 24 | 11.4 | 9 | 25 | 13.0 | 9 | 14 |
| BARBER | 4 | 8.2 | 5 | 5 | 9.3 | 6 | 13 |
| BARTON | 40 | 10.7 | 8 | 38 | 9.9 | 7 | -7 |
| BOURBON | 22 | 11.7 | 9 | 28 | 14.7 | 10 | 26 |
| BROWN | 17 | 12.4 | 9 | 13 | 10.4 | 7 | -16 |
| BUTLER | 67 | 9.0 | 6 | 69 | 9.1 | 5 | 1 |
| CHASE | 4 | 8.6 | 5 | 4 | 9.5 | 6 | 11 |
| CHAUTAUQUA | 4 | 13.4 | 10 | 9 | 27.3 | 10 | 103 |
| CHEROKEE | 31 | 10.4 | 8 | 28 | 9.7 | 6 | -7 |
| CHEYENNE | 2 | 6.0 | 2 | 1 | 4.5 | 2 | -24 |
| CLARK | 1 | 5.8 | 2 | 1 | 3.3 | 1 | -42 |
| CLAY | 9 | 9.2 | 6 | 9 | 9.8 | 6 | 6 |
| CLOUD | 10 | 9.9 | 7 | 6 | 5.7 | 3 | -43 |
| COFFEY | 8 | 8.1 | 5 | 8 | 8.1 | 5 | 0 |
| COMANCHE | 1 | 4.6 | 1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | -100 |
| COWLEY | 53 | 11.8 | 9 | 68 | 13.4 | 9 | 14 |
| CRAWFORD | 49 | 9.8 | 7 | 63 | 11.9 | 8 | 21 |
| DECATUR | 2 | 5.0 | 1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | -100 |
| DICKINSON | 25 | 11.5 | 9 | 21 | 9.3 | 6 | -19 |
| DONIPHAN | 10 | 10.4 | 8 | 13 | 13.7 | 9 | 32 |
| DOUGLAS | 72 | 6.6 | 3 | 82 | 6.8 | 4 | 3 |
| EDWARDS | 3 | 6.8 | 3 | 2 | 5.4 | 3 | -21 |
| ELK | 3 | 9.4 | 7 | 0 | .0 | 1 | -100 |
| ELLIS | 24 | 7.4 | 4 | 27 | 7.6 | 4 | 2 |
| ELLSWORTH | 4 | 6.9 | 4 | 3 | 4.5 | 2 | -36 |
| FINNEY | 119 | 13.7 | 10 | 118 | 13.3 | 9 | -3 |
| FORD | 65 | 10.7 | 8 | 83 | 12.4 | 8 | 16 |
| FRANKLIN | 34 | 10.3 | 7 | 33 | 8.9 | 5 | -14 |
| GEARY | 60 | 8.3 | 5 | 44 | 7.5 | 4 | -11 |
| GOVE | 1 | 2.2 | 1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | -100 |
| GRAHAM | 2 | 8.6 | 6 | 2 | 7.4 | 4 | -14 |



Full Text Provided by ERIC

| COUNTY | AVERAGE NUMBER OF TEEN BIRTHS | PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF TEEN BIRTHS | PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| OTTAWA | 4 | 6.1 | 2 | 9 | 12.7 | 9 | 109 |
| PAWNEE | 11 | 14.7 | 10 | 11 | 13.3 | 9 | -10 |
| PHILLIPS | 3 | 4.4 | 1 | 6 | 10.2 | 7 | 130 |
| POTTAWATOMIE | 12 | 4.6 | 1 | 16 | 6.3 | 3 | 37 |
| PRATT | 9 | 7.7 | 4 | 7 | 6.7 | 4 | -13 |
| RAWLINS | 2 | 6.5 | 3 | 1 | 5.3 | 3 | -19 |
| RENO | 95 | 11.8 | 9 | 93 | 11.3 | 8 | 4 |
| REPUBLIC | 4 | 8.0 | 5 | 3 | 6.8 | 4 | -14 |
| RICE | 11 | 9.1 | 6 | 11 | 9.5 | 6 | 4 |
| RILEY | 40 | 4.1 | 1 | 37 | 3.9 | 2 | -5 |
| ROOKS | 5 | 7.4 | 4 | 5 | 7.8 | 5 | 6 |
| RUSH | 2 | 5.1 | 2 | 2 | 5.4 | 3 | 6 |
| RUSSELL | 5 | 6.4 | 3 | 6 | 9.7 | 6 | 52 |
| SALINE | 83 | 11.0 | 8 | 107 | 15.2 | 10 | 38 |
| SCOTT | 6 | 9.1 | 6 | 5 | 6.5 | 3 | -29 |
| SEDGWICK | 780 | 10.9 | 8 | 817 | 10.8 | 7 | 0 |
| SEWARD | 58 | 12.7 | 9 | 69 | 13.2 | 9 | 5 |
| SHAWNEE | 302 | 12.9 | 9 | 259 | 11.0 | 7 | -15 |
| SHERIDAN | 1 | 5.3 | 2 | 0 | .0 | 1 | -100 |
| SHERMAN | 12 | 14.4 | 10 | 7 | 7.1 | 4 | -51 |
| SMITH | 2 | 5.3 | 2 | 2 | 8.3 | 5 | 56 |
| STAFFORD | 8 | 14.2 | 10 | 5 | 7.8 | 5 | -45 |
| STANTON | 4 | 9.2 | 6 | 7 | 17.9 | 10 | 96 |
| STEVENS | 10 | 11.3 | 8 | 13 | 14.6 | 10 | 30 |
| SUMNER | 35 | 10.6 | 8 | 43 | 13.2 | 9 | 25 |
| THOMAS | 11 | 10.0 | 7 | 11 | 11.6 | 8 | 16 |
| TREGO | 3 | 10.5 | 8 | 3 | 9.7 | 6 | -8 |
| WABAUNSEE | 5 | 6.5 | 3 | 11 | 12.5 | 8 | 93 |
| WALLACE | 2 | 6.8 | 3 | 1 | 5.3 | 3 | -22 |
| WASHINGTON | 4 | 5.9 | 2 | 2 | 2.7 | 1 | -54 |
| WICHITA | 3 | 6.6 | 3 | 6 | 14.0 | 9 | 111 |
| WILSON | 17 | 14.3 | 10 | 13 | 10.0 | 7 | -30 |
| WOODSON | 3 | 9.3 | 6 | 4 | 11.4 | 8 | 22 |
| WYANDOTTE | 499 | 18.5 | 10 | 507 | 18.1 | 10 | -2 |
| KANSAS | 3,570 | 9.6 | | 3,745 | 9.7 | | 0.9 |

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.

| COUNTY | AVERAGE NUMBER OF TEEN BIRTHS | PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF TEEN BIRTHS | PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| GRANT | 23 | 15.3 | 10 | 18 | 11.3 | 7 | -26 |
| GRAY | 5 | 5.6 | 2 | 4 | 4.7 | 2 | -15 |
| GREELEY | 2 | 8.4 | 5 | 2 | 11.8 | 8 | 40 |
| GREENWOOD | 9 | 11.7 | 9 | 11 | 14.1 | 10 | 21 |
| HAMILTON | 3 | 11.3 | 8 | 3 | 6.4 | 3 | -43 |
| HARPER | 7 | 10.3 | 7 | 6 | 8.6 | 5 | -17 |
| HARVEY | 33 | 8.3 | 5 | 54 | 11.8 | 8 | 42 |
| HASKELL | 5 | 6.2 | 3 | 8 | 9.8 | 6 | 57 |
| HODGEMAN | 1 | 7.3 | 4 | 4 | 14.8 | 10 | 103 |
| JACKSON | 15 | 9.6 | 7 | 7 | 4.7 | 2 | -51 |
| JEFFERSON | 17 | 8.4 | 5 | 17 | 7.4 | 4 | -11 |
| JEWELL | 2 | 5.1 | 2 | 0 | .0 | 1 | -100 |
| JOHNSON | 201 | 3.3 | 1 | 224 | 3.4 | 1 | 3 |
| KEARNY | 6 | 8.8 | 6 | 8 | 8.6 | 5 | -2 |
| KINGMAN | 8 | 9.0 | 6 | 8 | 8.2 | 5 | -8 |
| KIOWA | 3 | 6.9 | 3 | 2 | 5.1 | 2 | -25 |
| LABETTE | 37 | 13.0 | 9 | 40 | 14.1 | 9 | 8 |
| LANE | 1 | 3.3 | 1 | 1 | 5.0 | 2 | 54 |
| LEAVENWORTH | 73 | 8.5 | 5 | 87 | 10.0 | 7 | 18 |
| LINCOLN | 1 | 4.2 | 1 | 2 | 5.6 | 3 | 33 |
| LINN | 12 | 11.9 | 9 | 13 | 11.7 | 8 | -1 |
| LOGAN | 3 | 9.4 | 7 | 3 | 6.7 | 4 | -29 |
| LYON | 49 | 10.0 | 7 | 57 | 10.7 | 7 | 8 |
| MARION | 9 | 6.2 | 3 | 9 | 6.1 | 3 | -1 |
| MARSHALL | 8 | 7.4 | 4 | 11 | 9.9 | 7 | 34 |
| MCPHERSON | 24 | 7.2 | 4 | 26 | 7.8 | 5 | 9 |
| MEADE | 5 | 6.9 | 4 | 3 | 4.5 | 2 | -35 |
| MIAMI | 25 | 7.6 | 4 | 35 | 9.1 | 6 | 19 |
| MITCHELL | 5 | 7.4 | 4 | 3 | 4.8 | 2 | -34 |
| MONTGOMERY | 64 | 14.5 | 10 | 62 | 13.4 | 9 | -8 |
| MORRIS | 5 | 6.2 | 2 | 7 | 11.9 | 8 | 92 |
| MORTON | 4 | 7.4 | 4 | 9 | 15.8 | 10 | 115 |
| NEMAHA | 7 | 4.7 | 1 | 6 | 3.9 | 2 | -16 |
| NEOSHO | 21 | 10.4 | 7 | 19 | 11.1 | 7 | 7 |
| NESS | 2 | 5.3 | 2 | 1 | 3.4 | 1 | -36 |
| NORTON | 5 | 9.4 | 7 | 3 | 7.0 | 4 | -26 |
| OSAGE | 18 | 9.3 | 6 | 18 | 9.4 | 6 | 2 |
| OSBORNE | 4 | 8.6 | 5 | 2 | 4.7 | 2 | -46 |

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Nearly one in five U.S. children, or more than 13 million children, live in poverty.¹ In 1997, the official federal poverty line was \$12,802 for a family of three and \$16,400 for a family of four.² The U.S. child poverty rate is substantially higher (i.e., two to three times) than most other major Western industrialized nations.³ Moreover, the official poverty measure, which was originally developed in the early 1960s, has been seriously criticized for its limitations in accurately gauging present-day poverty. The 1995 panel of the National Academy of Sciences made several criticisms of the federal government's current method of poverty measurement. The official poverty measure:

- Ignores out-of-pocket medical expenses, differences in health insurance coverage and medical care needs
- Ignores the increased importance and commonality of child-care expenses among today's families
- Disregards regional variation in cost of living, especially cost of housing
- Requires updating to account for changes in consumption patterns of American households (e.g., food accounted for about 1/3 of a 1950's family income and is now estimated at 1/7 of a typical family income).

The data reported in this year's book are poverty estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area and Income Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). They are 1997 estimates, the most recent year for which these data are available. Kansas had a child poverty rate of 15.4 percent. Twenty-three counties suffered a poverty rate of 20 percent or higher, and only five counties had a rate at or below 10 percent. The highest child poverty rates were observed in Bourbon, Chautauqua, Cherokee and Wyandotte counties, where one in four children lives in a family with an income below the federal poverty line.

Child poverty could be alleviated by various strategies, including the following:

- Help parents earn enough to keep their children out of poverty
- Make sure the Earned Income Tax Credit reaches low-income working families
- Make the child tax credit and the dependent care tax credit refundable
- Expand the supply of affordable housing
- Improve child support collections and let families keep money collected for children
- Establish paid family leave
- Provide work supports such as transportation, child care and health coverage to provide families with the tools they need to stay at work
- Expand cost-effective prevention programs (e.g., the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) food program; Healthy Start and Head Start programs)^{4,5}

¹ National Center for Children in Poverty. (2000, July). *Child poverty fact sheet: Child poverty in the United States*. New York, NY: Author. Retrieved February 2001 on the World Wide Web: <http://cpinnet.columbia.edu/dept/nccp/ycpf.html>

² Dalaker, H. & Naifeh, M. (1998, September). *Poverty in the United States: 1997*. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P60-201. Retrieved January 2001 on the World Wide Web: www.census.gov

³ National Center for Children in Poverty. (2000, July). *Child poverty fact sheet: Child poverty in the United States*. New York, NY: Author. Retrieved February 2001 on the World Wide Web: <http://cpinnet.columbia.edu/dept/nccp/ycpf.html>

⁴ Children's Defense Fund. (2000). *The state of America's children: Yearbook 2000*. Washington, DC: Author.

⁵ National Center for Children in Poverty. (2000, July). *Child poverty fact sheet: Child poverty in the United States*. New York, NY: Author. Retrieved February 2001 on the World Wide Web: <http://cpinnet.columbia.edu/dept/nccp/ycpf.html>

| COUNTY | NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY | PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY | MEDIAN INCOME | DECILE RANK |
|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| ALLEN | 848 | 21 | 30,171 | 9 |
| ANDERSON | 414 | 19 | 30,776 | 8 |
| ATCHISON | 945 | 21 | 32,515 | 9 |
| BARBER | 248 | 17 | 30,317 | 6 |
| BARTON | 1,384 | 18 | 33,079 | 7 |
| BOURBON | 1,019 | 26 | 28,362 | 10 |
| BROWN | 678 | 22 | 30,260 | 9 |
| BUTLER | 1,978 | 11 | 44,998 | 1 |
| CHASE | 182 | 24 | 29,129 | 10 |
| CHAUTAUQUA | 290 | 28 | 24,358 | 10 |
| CHEROKEE | 1,523 | 25 | 27,729 | 10 |
| CHEYENNE | 117 | 15 | 29,484 | 4 |
| CLARK | 97 | 16 | 33,987 | 5 |
| CLAY | 402 | 17 | 33,910 | 6 |
| CLOUD | 438 | 19 | 29,851 | 8 |
| COFFEY | 372 | 15 | 34,411 | 4 |
| COMANCHE | 75 | 16 | 27,139 | 4 |
| COWLEY | 1,811 | 19 | 33,933 | 7 |
| CRAWFORD | 1,975 | 23 | 28,442 | 10 |
| DECATUR | 164 | 19 | 28,427 | 8 |
| DICKINSON | 688 | 13 | 33,975 | 3 |
| DONIPHAN | 401 | 20 | 32,077 | 9 |
| DOUGLAS | 2,843 | 14 | 37,248 | 4 |
| EDWARDS | 141 | 17 | 31,082 | 6 |
| ELK | 241 | 31 | 23,604 | 10 |
| ELLS | 929 | 14 | 33,279 | 3 |
| ELLSWORTH | 199 | 14 | 31,314 | 3 |
| FINNEY | 1,975 | 15 | 36,823 | 4 |
| FORD | 1,565 | 18 | 34,434 | 7 |
| FRANKLIN | 1,190 | 17 | 34,879 | 5 |
| GEARY | 1,865 | 26 | 28,857 | 10 |
| GOVE | 102 | 13 | 30,725 | 2 |
| GRAHAM | 156 | 19 | 29,829 | 8 |

| COUNTY | NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY | PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY | MEDIAN INCOME | DECILE RANK |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| GRANT | 354 | 13 | 43,557 | 2 |
| GRAY | 206 | 11 | 39,728 | 1 |
| GREELEY | 51 | 10 | 34,125 | 1 |
| GREENWOOD | 458 | 23 | 27,401 | 10 |
| HAMILTON | 119 | 20 | 33,413 | 8 |
| HARPER | 295 | 19 | 30,760 | 8 |
| HARVEY | 1,153 | 13 | 39,525 | 3 |
| HASKELL | 176 | 13 | 42,696 | 3 |
| HODGEMAN | 71 | 12 | 34,381 | 1 |
| JACKSON | 572 | 17 | 35,498 | 5 |
| JEFFERSON | 560 | 11 | 41,130 | 1 |
| JEWELL | 163 | 18 | 28,555 | 7 |
| JOHNSON | 6,209 | 5 | 59,870 | 1 |
| KEARNY | 230 | 17 | 38,950 | 5 |
| KINGMAN | 349 | 15 | 35,312 | 4 |
| KIOWA | 119 | 13 | 32,148 | 3 |
| LABETTE | 1,356 | 22 | 29,369 | 9 |
| LANE | 91 | 15 | 31,953 | 4 |
| LEAVENWORTH | 2,343 | 12 | 44,056 | 2 |
| LINCOLN | 129 | 16 | 28,563 | 5 |
| LINN | 493 | 20 | 29,802 | 9 |
| LOGAN | 139 | 18 | 32,148 | 6 |
| LYON | 1,653 | 18 | 33,688 | 7 |
| MARION | 454 | 14 | 32,643 | 4 |
| MARSHALL | 571 | 20 | 32,432 | 8 |
| MCPHERSON | 597 | 8 | 40,361 | 1 |
| MEADE | 134 | 11 | 34,411 | 1 |
| MIAMI | 896 | 12 | 40,625 | 2 |
| MITCHELL | 226 | 13 | 33,611 | 2 |
| MONTGOMERY | 2,216 | 23 | 29,277 | 10 |
| MORRIS | 244 | 16 | 31,810 | 4 |
| MORTON | 168 | 16 | 38,752 | 5 |
| NEMAHA | 365 | 12 | 34,266 | 2 |
| NEOSHO | 831 | 19 | 30,890 | 8 |
| NESS | 117 | 12 | 33,244 | 2 |
| NORTON | 238 | 19 | 31,013 | 7 |
| OSAGE | 665 | 14 | 35,499 | 3 |
| OSBORNE | 206 | 18 | 27,601 | 7 |
| OTTAWA | 199 | 13 | 37,087 | 2 |
| PAWNEE | 317 | 18 | 33,528 | 7 |
| PHILLIPS | 253 | 17 | 32,418 | 6 |
| POTTAWATOMIE | 697 | 13 | 38,587 | 2 |
| PRATT | 419 | 17 | 34,857 | 5 |
| RAWLINS | 137 | 17 | 29,655 | 6 |
| RENO | 2,946 | 19 | 35,475 | 7 |
| REPUBLIC | 262 | 18 | 28,994 | 7 |
| RICE | 466 | 17 | 32,195 | 6 |
| RILEY | 1,888 | 13 | 33,744 | 3 |
| ROOKS | 278 | 18 | 29,792 | 7 |
| RUSH | 141 | 19 | 28,395 | 8 |
| RUSSELL | 340 | 20 | 28,214 | 9 |
| SALINE | 2,196 | 16 | 36,682 | 5 |
| SCOTT | 160 | 10 | 38,781 | 1 |
| SEDGWICK | 21,223 | 17 | 40,875 | 6 |
| SEWARD | 1,326 | 20 | 35,710 | 9 |
| SHAWNEE | 7,312 | 17 | 40,122 | 5 |
| SHERIDAN | 110 | 14 | 34,183 | 4 |
| SHERMAN | 380 | 22 | 30,801 | 9 |
| SMITH | 173 | 17 | 28,257 | 6 |
| STAFFORD | 277 | 20 | 29,419 | 9 |
| STANTON | 86 | 12 | 39,024 | 2 |
| STEVENS | 256 | 15 | 40,593 | 4 |
| SUMNER | 1,021 | 13 | 38,987 | 2 |
| THOMAS | 341 | 15 | 34,654 | 4 |
| TREGO | 112 | 13 | 28,421 | 3 |
| WABAUNSEE | 178 | 10 | 36,802 | 1 |
| WALLACE | 91 | 17 | 28,682 | 6 |
| WASHINGTON | 274 | 17 | 28,557 | 5 |
| WICHITA | 144 | 18 | 35,341 | 6 |
| WILSON | 598 | 22 | 28,111 | 9 |
| WOODSON | 221 | 23 | 26,400 | 10 |
| WYANDOTTE | 12,028 | 28 | 30,056 | 10 |
| KANSAS | 109,324 | 15.4 | 36,488 | |

Data are from U.S. Census Bureau 1997 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Decile ranks are scored so that "1" indicates the most positive results and "10" indicates the most negative results.

CHILDREN APPROVED FOR FREE SCHOOL MEALS

More than 96,000 schools serve free or reduced-cost meals to more than 27 million children in the United States. A review of the number of children approved for free school meals is one approach to understanding economic need in Kansas.

The household income of children determines whether they receive full- or reduced-cost meals, or free meals. Free meals are available for children from families with incomes up to 130 percent of the poverty line. For children from families with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty line, reduced-priced meals are available, for which children can be charged no more than 40 cents. For a family of four, these poverty guidelines translate to a maximum annual income of \$31,543 for reduced-price meals and \$22,165 for free meals.¹

Statewide, 32.2 percent of Kansas schoolchildren used the free meals program during the 1999/2000 school year. Comparatively, a recent report showed that the proportion of students eligible to receive a free lunch ranged from a low of 11.2 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 63.4 percent in Mississippi.² School-based child nutrition programs, which can include breakfast, lunch and after-school snacks, are aimed at improving children's diet as well as their overall health and well-being. Research has demonstrated important connections between eating nutritious meals and the ability of children to be alert, attentive and focused for learning in school.

This year's data show that Kansas experienced a 1 percent increase in the percent of students approved for free school meals, when compared with the previous five-year period. Seven counties experienced declines of 10 percent or more in the percent of students approved for free school meals, while nine counties experienced increases of 10 percent or more. The largest declines were in Trego (-19 percent) and Ottawa (-16 percent). The most significant increases were in Gove (22 percent) and Decatur (20 percent). The percent of students approved for free school meals ranged from a low of 8 percent in Johnson County to a high of 59 percent in Wyandotte County, which was followed closely by Geary (56 percent), Elk (55 percent) and Ford (54 percent).

¹ U.S. Department of Agriculture. (Updated September 28, 2000). *School lunch program fact sheet*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Lunch/AboutLaunch/fags.htm>

² Hoffman, L. (2000, Summer). Overview of public elementary and secondary schools and districts: School year 1998-99. *Education Statistics Quarterly*, 2 (2). Retrieved October 2, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://nces.ed.gov/pubns2000/quarterly/summer/2feat/q2-5.htm#H7>

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1995-99 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 2000 | | | |
|------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS | PERCENT APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS | DECILE RANK | NUMBER APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS | PERCENT APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| ALLEN | 1,131 | 41 | 9 | 1,124 | 43 | 9 | 4 |
| ANDERSON | 579 | 39 | 7 | 590 | 40 | 8 | 4 |
| ATCHISON | 914 | 41 | 9 | 1,085 | 42 | 9 | 2 |
| BARBER | 380 | 33 | 5 | 383 | 36 | 5 | 7 |
| BARTON | 1,988 | 39 | 7 | 1,932 | 40 | 8 | 1 |
| BOURBON | 1,121 | 41 | 9 | 1,155 | 43 | 10 | 5 |
| BROWN | 804 | 41 | 9 | 754 | 42 | 9 | 1 |
| BUTLER | 2,471 | 19 | 1 | 2,370 | 18 | 1 | -8 |
| CHASE | 188 | 35 | 6 | 170 | 33 | 4 | -5 |
| CHAUTAUQUA | 367 | 48 | 10 | 369 | 48 | 10 | 0 |
| CHEROKEE | 1,798 | 45 | 10 | 1,704 | 43 | 9 | -5 |
| CHEYENNE | 259 | 41 | 9 | 269 | 42 | 9 | 3 |
| CLARK | 172 | 31 | 4 | 187 | 33 | 5 | 7 |
| CLAY | 566 | 34 | 5 | 492 | 31 | 4 | -8 |
| CLOUD | 666 | 42 | 9 | 629 | 41 | 8 | -2 |
| COFFEY | 512 | 26 | 2 | 422 | 23 | 1 | -14 |
| COMANCHE | 97 | 31 | 4 | 100 | 31 | 4 | -1 |
| COWLEY | 2,526 | 37 | 7 | 2,498 | 37 | 7 | 1 |
| CRAWFORD | 2,219 | 38 | 7 | 2,287 | 39 | 7 | 2 |
| DECATUR | 208 | 30 | 3 | 233 | 36 | 6 | 20 |
| DICKINSON | 1,406 | 33 | 5 | 1,392 | 33 | 4 | 1 |
| DONIPHAN | 600 | 36 | 6 | 581 | 36 | 5 | -2 |
| DOUGLAS | 3,362 | 27 | 2 | 3,553 | 27 | 2 | 2 |
| EDWARDS | 246 | 42 | 10 | 261 | 49 | 10 | 16 |
| ELK | 416 | 53 | 10 | 397 | 55 | 10 | 4 |
| ELLIS | 1,094 | 26 | 2 | 1,051 | 26 | 2 | -2 |
| ELLSWORTH | 351 | 29 | 3 | 373 | 29 | 3 | 0 |
| FINNEY | 3,495 | 42 | 9 | 4,070 | 47 | 10 | 12 |
| FORD | 2,897 | 49 | 10 | 3,286 | 54 | 10 | 10 |
| FRANKLIN | 1,337 | 28 | 2 | 1,291 | 27 | 2 | -2 |
| GEARY | 3,764 | 58 | 10 | 3,631 | 56 | 10 | -3 |
| GOVE | 173 | 23 | 1 | 208 | 28 | 3 | 22 |
| GRAHAM | 214 | 40 | 8 | 198 | 39 | 7 | -2 |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1995-99 | | | | CURRENT YEAR - 2000 | | | |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS | PERCENT APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE | AVERAGE NUMBER APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS | PERCENT APPROVED FOR FREE MEALS | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| GRANT | 752 | 41 | 9 | -2 | 720 | 40 | 8 | -2 |
| GRAY | 350 | 28 | 2 | 14 | 410 | 32 | 4 | 14 |
| GREELEY | 107 | 31 | 4 | -2 | 97 | 31 | 3 | -2 |
| GREENWOOD | 505 | 40 | 8 | -1 | 474 | 40 | 7 | -1 |
| HAMILTON | 197 | 40 | 7 | 8 | 228 | 43 | 9 | 8 |
| HARPER | 526 | 41 | 9 | 1 | 507 | 42 | 8 | 1 |
| HARVEY | 1,652 | 29 | 3 | 4 | 1,794 | 31 | 3 | 4 |
| HASKELL | 353 | 38 | 7 | -4 | 344 | 36 | 6 | -4 |
| HODGEMAN | 128 | 26 | 2 | 6 | 137 | 28 | 2 | 6 |
| JACKSON | 690 | 29 | 2 | -6 | 649 | 27 | 2 | -6 |
| JEFFERSON | 998 | 23 | 1 | -1 | 998 | 23 | 1 | -1 |
| JEWELL | 265 | 40 | 8 | 0 | 257 | 40 | 8 | 0 |
| JOHNSON | 6,223 | 9 | 1 | -10 | 5,859 | 8 | 1 | -10 |
| KEARNY | 483 | 41 | 9 | -4 | 456 | 39 | 7 | -4 |
| KINGMAN | 533 | 33 | 4 | 9 | 584 | 36 | 6 | 9 |
| KIOWA | 180 | 32 | 4 | -2 | 164 | 32 | 4 | -2 |
| LABETTE | 1,667 | 38 | 7 | 2 | 1,709 | 39 | 7 | 2 |
| LANE | 134 | 28 | 2 | 14 | 145 | 32 | 4 | 14 |
| LEAVENWORTH | 2,504 | 21 | 1 | -3 | 2,416 | 20 | 1 | -3 |
| LINCOLN | 203 | 32 | 4 | -2 | 200 | 32 | 4 | -2 |
| LINN | 725 | 36 | 6 | -1 | 709 | 35 | 5 | -1 |
| LOGAN | 242 | 38 | 7 | 6 | 234 | 41 | 8 | 6 |
| LYON | 2,576 | 41 | 9 | 1 | 2,637 | 42 | 9 | 1 |
| MARION | 825 | 32 | 4 | -3 | 799 | 31 | 4 | -3 |
| MARSHALL | 685 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 678 | 28 | 2 | 2 |
| MCPHERSON | 1,077 | 20 | 1 | -8 | 967 | 19 | 1 | -8 |
| MEADE | 190 | 30 | 3 | -15 | 168 | 25 | 2 | -15 |
| MIAMI | 1,133 | 24 | 1 | -2 | 1,140 | 24 | 1 | -2 |
| MITCHELL | 483 | 34 | 5 | 1 | 471 | 34 | 5 | 1 |
| MONTGOMERY | 2,534 | 41 | 8 | 1 | 2,557 | 41 | 8 | 1 |
| MORRIS | 397 | 36 | 6 | -6 | 352 | 34 | 5 | -6 |
| MORTON | 268 | 34 | 5 | 18 | 331 | 41 | 8 | 18 |
| NEMAHA | 505 | 26 | 1 | -9 | 451 | 24 | 1 | -9 |
| NEOSHO | 1,306 | 40 | 8 | 5 | 1,335 | 42 | 9 | 5 |
| NESS | 202 | 29 | 3 | 4 | 193 | 30 | 3 | 4 |
| NORTON | 347 | 32 | 4 | -3 | 320 | 31 | 3 | -3 |
| OSAGE | 989 | 30 | 3 | -11 | 883 | 27 | 2 | -11 |
| OSBORNE | 181 | 35 | 6 | 5 | 180 | 36 | 6 | 5 |
| KANSAS | 146,673 | 31.9 | 149,724 | 32.2 | 149,724 | 32.2 | 1.0 | |

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.

CHILDHOOD DEATHS

In the 2000 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, Kansas ranked 26th nationally for its 1997 childhood death rate (1=best; 51=worst). Nationally, trend data show that the childhood death rate declined from 31 deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14 to 25 deaths out of every 100,000 children ages 1 to 14 from 1990 to 1997. Deaths have decreased largely as a result of medical advances as well as a general decline in motor vehicle deaths. Kansas has followed the general trend downward in the childhood death rate, though more slowly than the national decline. The Kansas childhood death rate improved from 29 to 27 deaths per 100,000 children from 1990 to 1997.¹

In 1999, 140 children between the ages 1 to 14 died in the state of Kansas. This represents a childhood death rate of 26.2 deaths per 100,000 children. It also amounts to an improvement of 6.1 percent compared to the base years (1994-1998). Still, nearly one-third of Kansas counties (31.4 percent) experienced an increase in childhood deaths in comparing 1999 to the base years. Also alarming is the data showing that more than one-third (35.2 percent) of Kansas counties had death rates above the national rate of 25 deaths per 100,000 in 1999. The larger counties produced mixed results in 1999; Douglas, Leavenworth, Riley and Sedgwick experienced increases, while Johnson and Wyandotte childhood death rates declined.

The leading cause of childhood deaths is unintentional injuries. Motor vehicles, fires/burns, drowning, falls and poisoning most often cause these injuries. Childhood deaths and injuries result not only in pain, loss and suffering but in a financial cost as well. More than \$224 billion a year is spent on medical care, rehabilitation and lost income. Preventing childhood deaths and injuries has the following cost/benefit:

- \$1 spent on child safety seats saves \$32
- \$1 spent on smoke alarms saves \$69
- \$1 spent on bicycle helmets saves \$29
- \$1 spent on center and edge lines on roads saves \$3 in medical costs alone
- \$1 spent on counseling by pediatricians to prevent injuries saves \$10
- \$1 spent on poison-control-center services saves \$7 in medical expenses²

Notably, childhood death and injury rates vary based on a child's age, gender, race and socioeconomic status. Children at higher risk are younger, male, minority and poor. Racial disparities appear to have more to do with living in impoverished environments than with ethnicity. States and local communities should consider promoting policies and practices that reduce financial barriers to safety devices, increase education efforts and improve the safety of the environment. Effective strategies exist for reducing death and injury among these populations at risk.³

¹ Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2000). *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2000*. Baltimore, MD: Author.

² Koplan, J.P., & Thacker, S. B. (2000). *Fact book for the year 2000: Working to prevent and control injury in the United States*. Atlanta, GA: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Retrieved October 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/FactBook/fbkintro.htm>

³ National SAFE KIDS Campaign. (2000, October 10). Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.safekids.org/fact99/at99.html>

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDHOOD DEATHS | CHILDHOOD DEATH RATE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF CHILDHOOD DEATHS | CHILDHOOD DEATH RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| ALLEN | .6 | 19.6 | 4 | 1 | 34 | 8.0 | 73 |
| ANDERSON | .8 | 49.6 | 9 | 2 | 124 | 10.0 | 150 |
| ATCHISON | .8 | 23.4 | 4 | 1 | 30 | 7.0 | 27 |
| BARBER | .6 | 52.1 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| BARTON | .8 | 13.2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6.0 | -100 |
| BOURBON | 1.4 | 47.3 | 8 | 2 | 70 | 9.0 | 47 |
| BROWN | .8 | 33.9 | 6 | 0 | + | + | + |
| BUTLER | 2.4 | 18.5 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 6.0 | -19 |
| CHASE | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| CHAUTAQUA | .4 | 51.8 | 9 | 1 | 134 | 10.0 | 158 |
| CHEROKEE | 1.6 | 35.4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 6.0 | -100 |
| CHEYENNE | .4 | 68.1 | 10 | 1 | 171 | 10.0 | 151 |
| CLARK | .8 | 172.3 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| CLAY | .6 | 32.7 | 6 | 0 | + | + | + |
| CLOUD | .4 | 22.2 | 4 | 1 | 59 | 9.0 | 166 |
| COFFEY | .4 | 21.9 | 4 | 0 | + | + | + |
| COMANCHE | .2 | 52.2 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| COWLEY | 2.8 | 36.9 | 7 | 3 | 41 | 8.0 | 11 |
| CRAWFORD | 1.8 | 27.1 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 6.0 | -43 |
| DECATUR | .2 | 28.7 | 5 | 0 | + | + | + |
| DICKINSON | 1.4 | 35.5 | 7 | 1 | 26 | 7.0 | -27 |
| DONIPHAN | .0 | + | + | 1 | 66 | 9.0 | * |
| DOUGLAS | 1.4 | 9.4 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 7.0 | 108 |
| EDWARDS | .4 | 58.5 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| ELK | .2 | 35.7 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| ELLIS | 1.4 | 26.7 | 4 | 1 | 20 | 7.0 | -26 |
| ELLSWORTH | .4 | 36.5 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| FINNEY | 3.2 | 33.1 | 6 | 6 | 59 | 8.0 | 78 |
| FORD | 3.0 | 45.1 | 8 | 2 | 30 | 7.0 | -34 |
| FRANKLIN | 2.4 | 45.7 | 8 | 1 | 19 | 7.0 | -59 |
| GEARY | 4.0 | 65.0 | 10 | 1 | 19 | 6.0 | -71 |
| GOVE | .4 | 65.1 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| GRAHAM | .2 | 30.5 | 5 | 0 | + | + | + |
| GRANT | 1.2 | 56.6 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |

| COUNTY | AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDHOOD DEATHS | CHILDHOOD DEATH RATE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF CHILDHOOD DEATHS | CHILDHOOD DEATH RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| GRAY | .2 | 14.9 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| GREELEY | .2 | 47.9 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| GREENWOOD | .0 | + | + | 1 | 70 | 9.0 | * |
| HAMILTON | .2 | 45.6 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| HARPER | .4 | 32.0 | 5 | 0 | + | + | + |
| HARVEY | 2.2 | 32.9 | 6 | 1 | 15 | 6.0 | -55 |
| HASKELL | .6 | 60.8 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| HODGEMAN | .0 | + | + | 1 | 210 | 10.0 | * |
| JACKSON | 1.4 | 54.1 | 9 | 2 | 78 | 9.0 | 44 |
| JEFFERSON | .8 | 21.5 | 4 | 2 | 53 | 8.0 | 149 |
| JEWELL | .6 | 84.5 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| JOHNSON | 13.0 | 15.6 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 6.0 | -41 |
| KEARNY | .4 | 36.9 | 7 | 1 | 94 | 10.0 | 155 |
| KINGMAN | 1.4 | 78.2 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| KIOWA | .2 | 29.5 | 5 | 0 | + | + | + |
| LABETTE | 2.4 | 51.5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6.0 | -100 |
| LANE | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| LEAVENWORTH | 3.2 | 22.0 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 7.0 | 24 |
| LINCOLN | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| LINN | .8 | 45.0 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| LOGAN | .2 | 32.7 | 6 | 0 | + | + | + |
| LYON | 3.0 | 41.2 | 8 | 2 | 28 | 7.0 | -32 |
| MARION | .4 | 16.4 | 3 | 1 | 42 | 8.0 | 158 |
| MARSHALL | 1.0 | 42.6 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| MCPHERSON | 1.6 | 28.0 | 5 | 5 | 88 | 9.0 | 214 |
| MEADE | .2 | 21.4 | 4 | 0 | + | + | + |
| MIAMI | 1.0 | 18.2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6.0 | -100 |
| MITCHELL | .4 | 29.6 | 5 | 1 | 76 | 9.0 | 158 |
| MONTGOMERY | 1.4 | 19.1 | 3 | 9 | 128 | 10.0 | 570 |
| MORRIS | .4 | 33.0 | 6 | 0 | + | + | + |
| MORTON | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| NEMAHA | .8 | 34.8 | 7 | 1 | 45 | 8.0 | 30 |
| NEOSHO | 1.2 | 35.6 | 7 | 2 | 62 | 9.0 | 73 |
| NESS | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| NORTON | .2 | 21.4 | 4 | 0 | + | + | + |
| OSAGE | .6 | 17.1 | 3 | 0 | + | + | + |
| OSBORNE | 1.4 | 160.6 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| OTTAWA | .4 | 34.1 | 6 | 0 | + | + | + |
| PAWNEE | .6 | 43.0 | 8 | 1 | 76 | 9.0 | 76 |
| PHILLIPS | .2 | 17.0 | 3 | 0 | + | + | + |
| POTTAWATOMIE | 1.4 | 34.0 | 6 | 1 | 23 | 7.0 | -31 |
| PRATT | .2 | 10.6 | 2 | 1 | 55 | 8.0 | 419 |
| RAWLINS | .4 | 62.1 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| RENO | 4.2 | 34.4 | 7 | 6 | 50 | 8.0 | 44 |
| REPUBLIC | .4 | 36.9 | 7 | 1 | 97 | 10.0 | 164 |
| RICE | .6 | 28.5 | 5 | 0 | + | + | + |
| RILEY | 2.0 | 17.3 | 3 | 3 | 28 | 7.0 | 62 |
| ROOKS | .2 | 16.8 | 3 | 1 | 89 | 10.0 | 428 |
| RUSH | .2 | 32.8 | 6 | 0 | + | + | + |
| RUSSELL | .2 | 14.8 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| SALINE | 1.8 | 17.2 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 7.0 | 14 |
| SCOTT | .6 | 51.7 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| SEDGWICK | 26.6 | 28.6 | 5 | 30 | 31 | 8.0 | 10 |
| SEWARD | .8 | 16.0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6.0 | -100 |
| SHAWNEE | 10.8 | 32.5 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 6.0 | -53 |
| SHERIDAN | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| SHERMAN | .8 | 60.0 | 10 | 1 | 79 | 9.0 | 31 |
| SMITH | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| STAFFORD | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| STANTON | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| STEVENS | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| SUMNER | 2.2 | 36.8 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 6.0 | -54 |
| THOMAS | .4 | 22.2 | 4 | 0 | + | + | + |
| TREGO | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| WABAUNSEE | .4 | 29.1 | 5 | 1 | 75 | 9.0 | 157 |
| WALLACE | .2 | 51.5 | 9 | 1 | 265 | 10.0 | 415 |
| WASHINGTON | .4 | 32.1 | 6 | 0 | + | + | + |
| WICHITA | .4 | 59.4 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| WILSON | .6 | 29.8 | 5 | 2 | 101 | 10.0 | 239 |
| WOODSON | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| WYANDOTTE | 12.8 | 38.3 | 8 | 11 | 34 | 8.0 | -12 |
| KANSAS | 149 | 27.9 | 140 | 26.2 | 140 | 26.2 | -6.1 |

Mortality data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Childhood mortality rates represent the number of deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14. Population data are estimates 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

Of all the milestones that young children attain, one of the most important is reaching the 1-year mark. Infant mortality rates represent the number of deaths of children less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births. During the last three decades, infant mortality rates have drastically improved, decreasing from a national rate of 26 infant deaths per thousand live births in 1960 to 7.2 infant deaths per thousand live births in 1997. Close review of the data shows that these significant declines are primarily due to medical advancements. For example, neonatal deaths (those occurring during the first 27 days of life) show a very steep decline from 18.7 to 4.8 deaths per thousand live births, while post-neonatal deaths dropped from 7.3 to 2.5 deaths per thousand live births. Until 1998, the data showed a steady decline in infant mortality rates; however, 1998 data show that the national average has stalled at 7.2 infant deaths per thousand live births. This is the first time in 40 years that the United States has experienced no improvement.¹

Following the recent national trend, Kansas continued to experience steady improvement in its infant mortality rate in 1999 with a 2.6 percent decline. Statewide, 7.3 infant deaths per thousand live births occurred during that year. The most populous counties experienced mixed findings. Improvements (i.e., decline in infant mortality rate) were seen in Douglas, Johnson and Sedgwick counties, while the rate worsened (i.e., increase in infant mortality rate) in Geary, Leavenworth, Shawnee and Wyandotte counties.

The three leading causes of infant deaths continue to be congenital anomalies, disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).² These three causes together account for nearly one-half of all infant deaths. Respiratory distress and maternal complications make up the other two among the top five causes of infant death. Infant mortality rates have been found to be highest for infants whose mothers: began prenatal care after the first trimester, were teenagers or were older than 40, did not complete high school, were unmarried, or smoked during pregnancy. Infant mortality also was higher for male infants, multiple births and infants born pre-term or of low birth weight.³

Differences also exist among racial and ethnic groups. Despite a 16 percent overall decline in infant mortality rates in the last decade, the infant mortality rate among African Americans remains more than twice that of whites. While the poverty rate for African Americans is more than twice the rate for whites, studies show that the differences in infant mortality and morbidity rates cannot be explained by inequalities in social or economic circumstances alone.⁴ Recent data show that the cause of death for black infants is four times more likely to be related to low birth weight than for white infants, strongly suggesting unequal access to prenatal care.⁵

Approximately 30,000 infants die in the United States each year. Although the U.S. infant mortality rates have been declining during the past several decades, the nation still ranks poorly on an international level, and the significant differences among the U.S. population subgroups present cause for concern.⁶ The Center for Disease Control calls for both medical interventions and community-based strategies to help address infant mortality.⁷

¹ Children's Defense Fund. (2000). *The State of America's Children: Yearbook 2000*. Washington, DC: Author.

² *Fasistas A to Z: Infant mortality*. (2000, October 12). Hyattsville, MD: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved October 12, 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fasistas/under_connection/completed/infmort.htm

³ Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. (2000, October 12). *Infant mortality rates vary by race and ethnicity: New report examines contributing causes*. Retrieved October 12, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/releases/99facts/99shets/infmort.htm>

⁴ National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. (2000). *Health disparities: Bridging the gap plan/disparities/disparities.pdf*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://156.40.88.3/strategic-plan/disparities/disparities.pdf>

⁵ Children's Defense Fund. (2000). *The State of America's Children: Yearbook 2000*. Washington, DC: Author.

⁶ Marks, J. S. (1997). *Testimony on infant mortality and prenatal care by James S. Marks, before the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations, March 13, 1997*. Retrieved October 20, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://waisgate.hhs.gov/cgi-bin/waisgate?WAISdocID=166149356&1+0+0&WAIAction=retrieve>.

⁷ *Ibid.*

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS | INFANT MORTALITY RATE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS | INFANT MORTALITY RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| ALLEN | 0 | 1.2 | 2 | 1 | 5.3 | 7 | 359 |
| ANDERSON | 1 | 6.5 | 6 | 1 | 9.6 | 8 | 47 |
| ATCHISON | 1 | 2.8 | 3 | 2 | 10.4 | 9 | 266 |
| BARBER | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| BARTON | 4 | 11.6 | 9 | 1 | 2.6 | 6 | -77 |
| BOURBON | 1 | 3.1 | 3 | 2 | 10.5 | 9 | 236 |
| BROWN | 1 | 9.0 | 7 | 1 | 8.0 | 8 | -11 |
| BUTLER | 5 | 7.0 | 6 | 4 | 5.3 | 7 | -25 |
| CHASE | 0 | 8.2 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| CHAUTAUQUA | 2 | 48.8 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| CHEROKEE | 2 | 7.5 | 6 | 3 | 10.3 | 9 | 38 |
| CHEYENNE | 0 | 13.2 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| CLARK | 0 | 16.5 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| CLAY | 0 | 4.3 | 4 | 1 | 10.9 | 9 | 153 |
| CLOUD | 1 | 6.0 | 5 | 0 | + | + | + |
| COFFEY | 1 | 9.6 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| COMANCHE | 0 | 9.2 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| COWLEY | 3 | 6.3 | 5 | 4 | 7.9 | 8 | 26 |
| CRAWFORD | 3 | 5.6 | 5 | 4 | 7.5 | 8 | 35 |
| DECATUR | 0 | 5.6 | 5 | 0 | + | + | + |
| DICKINSON | 1 | 6.4 | 5 | 1 | 4.4 | 6 | -30 |
| DONIPHAN | 0 | 2.1 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| DOUGLAS | 7 | 6.1 | 5 | 3 | 2.5 | 6 | -59 |
| EDWARDS | 0 | 5.2 | 4 | 0 | + | + | + |
| ELK | 0 | 7.2 | 6 | 0 | + | + | + |
| ELLIS | 2 | 7.5 | 6 | 4 | 11.2 | 9 | 50 |
| ELLSWORTH | 1 | 11.6 | 9 | 1 | 14.9 | 10 | 29 |
| FINNEY | 6 | 6.9 | 6 | 1 | 1.1 | 6 | -84 |
| FORD | 6 | 9.5 | 8 | 5 | 7.5 | 7 | -22 |
| FRANKLIN | 3 | 8.6 | 7 | 3 | 8.1 | 8 | -6 |
| GEARY | 9 | 13.0 | 9 | 15 | 25.4 | 10 | 95 |
| GOVE | 0 | 5.5 | 4 | 0 | + | + | + |
| GRAHAM | 0 | 7.8 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |

| COUNTY | AVERAGE NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS | INFANT MORTALITY RATE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS | INFANT MORTALITY RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| GRANT | 2 | 10.7 | 9 | 2 | 12.5 | 9 | 17 |
| GRAY | 0 | 2.1 | 3 | 0 | + | + | + |
| GREELEY | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| GREENWOOD | 1 | 9.9 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| HAMILTON | 0 | 14.1 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| HARPER | 0 | 3.0 | 3 | 0 | + | + | + |
| HARVEY | 3 | 7.6 | 6 | 1 | 2.2 | 6 | -71 |
| HASKELL | 0 | 2.7 | 3 | 0 | + | + | + |
| HODGEMAN | 0 | 10.4 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| JACKSON | 1 | 3.7 | 3 | 6 | 40.0 | 10 | 968 |
| JEFFERSON | 3 | 14.6 | 10 | 0 | .0 | 6 | -100 |
| JEWELL | 0 | 5.7 | 5 | 0 | + | + | + |
| JOHNSON | 32 | 5.3 | 4 | 34 | 5.1 | 7 | -3 |
| KEARNY | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| KINGMAN | 1 | 13.1 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| KIOWA | 0 | 9.8 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| LABETTE | 1 | 3.5 | 3 | 2 | 7.0 | 7 | 100 |
| LANE | 0 | 8.1 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| LEAVENWORTH | 6 | 6.8 | 6 | 6 | 6.9 | 7 | 2 |
| LINCOLN | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1 | 27.8 | 10 | * |
| LINN | 1 | 8.2 | 7 | 2 | 18.0 | 10 | 120 |
| LOGAN | 0 | 12.5 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| LYON | 3 | 6.9 | 6 | 1 | 1.9 | 6 | -73 |
| MARION | 1 | 4.2 | 4 | 1 | 6.8 | 7 | 61 |
| MARSHALL | 1 | 5.7 | 5 | 0 | + | + | + |
| MCPHERSON | 3 | 8.4 | 7 | 1 | 3.0 | 6 | -64 |
| MEADE | 1 | 21.1 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| MIAMI | 2 | 7.2 | 6 | 2 | 5.2 | 7 | -28 |
| MITCHELL | 1 | 8.5 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| MONTGOMERY | 4 | 8.6 | 7 | 5 | 10.8 | 9 | 26 |
| MORRIS | 0 | 2.7 | 3 | 1 | 16.9 | 10 | 532 |
| MORTON | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| NEMAHA | 2 | 13.7 | 10 | 1 | 6.5 | 7 | -53 |
| NEOSHO | 0 | 2.0 | 2 | 2 | 11.7 | 9 | 481 |
| NESS | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| NORTON | 0 | 3.6 | 3 | 1 | 23.3 | 10 | 544 |
| OSAGE | 1 | 7.1 | 6 | 1 | 5.2 | 7 | -27 |
| OSBORNE | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| OTTAWA | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1 | 14.1 | 10 | * |
| PAWNEE | 1 | 16.0 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| PHILLIPS | 0 | 6.3 | 5 | 0 | + | + | + |
| POTTAWATOMIE | 1 | 5.2 | 4 | 3 | 11.8 | 9 | 128 |
| PRATT | 1 | 10.7 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| RAWLINS | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| RENO | 7 | 8.2 | 7 | 5 | 6.1 | 7 | -26 |
| REPUBLIC | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| RICE | 1 | 11.4 | 9 | 1 | 8.6 | 8 | -25 |
| RILEY | 3 | 3.2 | 3 | 4 | 4.2 | 6 | 28 |
| ROOKS | 1 | 12.8 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| RUSH | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| RUSSELL | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| SALINE | 7 | 9.1 | 8 | 6 | 8.5 | 8 | -6 |
| SCOTT | 1 | 12.1 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| SEDGWICK | 64 | 8.9 | 7 | 62 | 8.2 | 8 | -8 |
| SEWARD | 3 | 5.7 | 5 | 5 | 9.6 | 8 | 68 |
| SHAWNEE | 22 | 9.3 | 8 | 30 | 12.7 | 10 | 37 |
| SHERIDAN | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| SHERMAN | 0 | 4.7 | 4 | 0 | + | + | + |
| SMITH | 0 | 4.9 | 4 | 0 | + | + | + |
| STAFFORD | 1 | 14.9 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| STANTON | 0 | 9.7 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| STEVENS | 0 | 4.7 | 4 | 1 | 11.2 | 9 | 139 |
| SUMNER | 2 | 5.4 | 4 | 0 | .0 | 6 | -100 |
| THOMAS | 1 | 10.5 | 9 | 3 | 31.6 | 10 | 199 |
| TREGO | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| WABAUNSEE | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| WALLACE | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| WASHINGTON | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| WICHITA | 0 | 10.2 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| WILSON | 1 | 5.1 | 4 | 1 | 7.7 | 8 | 50 |
| WOODSON | 0 | .0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| WYANDOTTE | 25 | 9.3 | 8 | 32 | 11.4 | 9 | 24 |
| KANSAS | 278 | 7.4 | 8 | 281 | 7.3 | 8 | -2.6 |

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. As a result of rounding, counties with identical rates may receive different decile ranks.

* Zero events in the base years prevent calculation of percent change scores.

BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE

Prenatal care refers to the care of a pregnant woman and her fetus throughout pregnancy, with the goal of making sure both are healthy at delivery. Prenatal care is intended to educate women about what to expect during pregnancy and involves regular tests on the woman and fetus to detect disease, defects or other potential hazards. Early prenatal care is the care that begins during the first three months of pregnancy. Early prenatal care is important for promoting healthy pregnancy outcomes and for reducing infant mortality rates.

Babies born to women who do not receive prenatal care are four times more likely to die before their first birthday.¹ Early and continuous prenatal care also help prevent low birth weight and identify the conditions and behavioral factors that contribute toward low birth weight, such as smoking, alcohol and drug abuse, inadequate weight gain during pregnancy and repeat pregnancy in six months or less.²

Approximately 10,830 babies are born each day in the United States. On average, 466 of those babies are born to mothers who started prenatal care in the third trimester or received no prenatal care at all.³ Nationally, the percent of women seeking early prenatal care has been steadily increasing during the 1990s. In 1999, 83.2 percent of pregnant women received early prenatal care, up slightly from 82.8 percent in 1998.⁴ Still, these numbers fall short of the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 90 percent.⁵

In 1999, Kansas exceeded the national rate with 85.8 percent of all Kansas newborns having received early prenatal care. This represents a very slight increase (i.e., 0.5 percent positive change) from the base years (1994-1998). One-quarter of Kansas counties (24.8 percent) achieved or exceeded the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 90 percent. Counties showing significant improvement (percent change = 14 percent or higher) include Gove, Grant, Haskell and Seward. Notable ground was lost in Greeley, Hodgeman, Rawlins, Trego and Wallace counties (percent change = 17 percent or greater) where the percent of pregnant women who received early prenatal care dropped as low as a grim 47 percent in Greeley County.

¹ Hwan, M. Y. (Updated September 18, 1998). Oh baby: Women receive more prenatal care today than a decade ago. *AMA Health Insight*. Washington, DC: American Medical Association. Retrieved September 26, 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.ama-assn.org/insight/spec_content/patient/pat005

² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1997, September 11). *Preventing infant mortality*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/1997pres/070911e.html>

³ Hwan, M. Y. (Updated September 18, 1998). Oh baby: Women receive more prenatal care today than a decade ago. *AMA Health Insight*. Washington, DC: American Medical Association. Retrieved September 26, 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.ama-assn.org/insight/spec_content/patient/pat005

⁴ Curtin, S. C., & Martin, J. A. (March 28, 2000). Births: Preliminary data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48 (14). Retrieved September 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/48_14.pdf

⁵ Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). *Healthy People 2010*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/document/>

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|-----------|---|--|--------------|---|--|--------------|----------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE | PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE | DECLILE RANK | NUMBER OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE | PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE | DECLILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| ALLEN | 151 | 88 | 4 | 156 | 83 | 7 | -5 |
| ANDERSON | 77 | 83 | 7 | 89 | 86 | 6 | 3 |
| ATCHISON | 172 | 82 | 8 | 155 | 80 | 8 | -2 |
| BARBER | 46 | 85 | 6 | 42 | 78 | 8 | -9 |
| BARTON | 311 | 83 | 8 | 311 | 82 | 7 | -1 |
| BOURBON | 156 | 82 | 8 | 149 | 79 | 8 | -3 |
| BROWN | 113 | 85 | 7 | 110 | 89 | 4 | 5 |
| BUTLER | 654 | 89 | 3 | 676 | 90 | 3 | 1 |
| CHASE | 41 | 85 | 7 | 38 | 90 | 2 | 7 |
| CHAUTAQUA | 26 | 80 | 8 | 29 | 88 | 4 | 10 |
| CHEROKEE | 237 | 81 | 8 | 233 | 80 | 7 | -1 |
| CHEYENNE | 26 | 87 | 5 | 20 | 91 | 2 | 5 |
| CLARK | 21 | 85 | 6 | 23 | 77 | 9 | -10 |
| CLAY | 82 | 88 | 4 | 79 | 87 | 5 | -1 |
| CLOUD | 89 | 89 | 2 | 90 | 86 | 6 | -4 |
| COFFEY | 92 | 89 | 2 | 90 | 92 | 2 | 3 |
| COMANCHE | 17 | 79 | 8 | 13 | 81 | 7 | 3 |
| COWLEY | 385 | 86 | 6 | 439 | 87 | 5 | 1 |
| CRAWFORD | 430 | 86 | 5 | 432 | 82 | 7 | -5 |
| DECATUR | 31 | 87 | 5 | 20 | 87 | 4 | 0 |
| DICKINSON | 191 | 87 | 4 | 192 | 86 | 6 | -2 |
| DONIPHAN | 81 | 84 | 7 | 82 | 86 | 5 | 3 |
| DOUGLAS | 948 | 88 | 4 | 1,023 | 87 | 4 | -1 |
| EDWARDS | 30 | 79 | 8 | 32 | 86 | 5 | 10 |
| ELK | 24 | 86 | 5 | 19 | 90 | 2 | 5 |
| ELLIS | 299 | 93 | 1 | 335 | 94 | 1 | 1 |
| ELLSWORTH | 46 | 89 | 3 | 60 | 91 | 2 | 2 |
| FINNEY | 497 | 58 | 10 | 550 | 62 | 10 | 7 |
| FORD | 403 | 66 | 10 | 427 | 64 | 10 | -4 |
| FRANKLIN | 277 | 85 | 6 | 320 | 87 | 5 | 2 |
| GEARY | 548 | 76 | 9 | 458 | 78 | 8 | 2 |
| GOVE | 32 | 87 | 5 | 31 | 100 | 1 | 15 |
| GRAHAM | 24 | 92 | 1 | 25 | 93 | 1 | 0 |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|-------------|---|--|-------------|----------------|---|--|-------------|----------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE | PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE | AVERAGE NUMBER OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE | PERCENT OF BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| GRANT | 105 | 71 | 10 | 14 | 64 | 86 | 6 | -2 |
| GRAY | 72 | 78 | 9 | -1 | 57 | 90 | 2 | 0 |
| GREELEY | 14 | 74 | 10 | -36 | 235 | 87 | 4 | -2 |
| GREENWOOD | 64 | 82 | 8 | -3 | 95 | 85 | 6 | 1 |
| HAMILTON | 21 | 76 | 9 | -8 | 25 | 88 | 3 | -17 |
| HARPER | 55 | 83 | 7 | -2 | 633 | 79 | 9 | 2 |
| HARVEY | 338 | 86 | 6 | 0 | 49 | 88 | 4 | 3 |
| HASKELL | 45 | 61 | 10 | 24 | 99 | 81 | 8 | -6 |
| HODGEMAN | 16 | 84 | 7 | -25 | 839 | 85 | 6 | 3 |
| JACKSON | 148 | 93 | 1 | -1 | 57 | 92 | 1 | -6 |
| JEFFERSON | 183 | 89 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 89 | 2 | -9 |
| JEWELL | 31 | 89 | 3 | -10 | 67 | 89 | 3 | 4 |
| JOHNSON | 5,731 | 94 | 1 | 1 | 679 | 91 | 2 | -1 |
| KEARNY | 43 | 66 | 10 | 4 | 49 | 76 | 9 | 2 |
| KINGMAN | 77 | 85 | 7 | 4 | 6,162 | 86 | 5 | 0 |
| KIOWA | 31 | 77 | 9 | 3 | 236 | 53 | 10 | 16 |
| LABETTE | 244 | 86 | 5 | 4 | 2,100 | 90 | 2 | 0 |
| LANE | 21 | 84 | 7 | -10 | 20 | 88 | 3 | 5 |
| LEAVENWORTH | 774 | 91 | 2 | -1 | 74 | 86 | 6 | 5 |
| LINCOLN | 26 | 90 | 2 | -2 | 36 | 89 | 3 | 13 |
| LINN | 81 | 84 | 7 | 2 | 39 | 74 | 10 | 11 |
| LOGAN | 28 | 89 | 3 | -5 | 32 | 77 | 9 | 0 |
| LYON | 380 | 80 | 8 | -9 | 56 | 67 | 10 | 2 |
| MARION | 123 | 87 | 5 | -1 | 288 | 86 | 5 | 0 |
| MARSHALL | 91 | 86 | 5 | 3 | 101 | 89 | 3 | -4 |
| MCPHERSON | 286 | 86 | 6 | 1 | 27 | 95 | 1 | -19 |
| MEADE | 50 | 76 | 9 | -5 | 66 | 89 | 2 | 2 |
| MIAMI | 301 | 91 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 78 | 9 | -19 |
| MITCHELL | 61 | 87 | 4 | -13 | 63 | 88 | 3 | 4 |
| MONTGOMERY | 386 | 88 | 4 | -4 | 29 | 74 | 9 | 6 |
| MORRIS | 65 | 88 | 4 | -3 | 97 | 83 | 7 | 5 |
| MORTON | 37 | 69 | 10 | -11 | 31 | 86 | 6 | 7 |
| NEMAHA | 132 | 90 | 2 | -1 | 2,116 | 79 | 9 | 1 |
| NEOSHO | 173 | 87 | 4 | 2 | 31,714 | 85.4 | 33,058 | 0.5 |
| NESS | 31 | 83 | 7 | 3 | | | | |
| NORTON | 48 | 87 | 4 | 2 | | | | |
| OSAGE | 178 | 91 | 1 | 5 | | | | |
| OSBORNE | 40 | 96 | 1 | -5 | | | | |
| OTTAWA | 60 | 92 | 1 | -4 | | | | |

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 2

Rates of childhood immunization are an indicator of the extent to which children are protected from serious preventable diseases. The measure presented here refers to those kindergartners who, by age 2, had received the combined immunization series (often referred to as the 4:3:1 combined series). This series includes vaccinations for Diphtheria, Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis (DTP); Poliovirus; and Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR).

Immunizations protect children from preventable illnesses, such as polio, measles and whooping cough. Immunizations are a particularly effective strategy because when a high enough proportion of the population is immunized transmission of diseases that spread from person to person may be interrupted in the community, thus providing protection for those who are not immunized.¹ For example, before the polio vaccine was available, 13,000 to 20,000 cases of paralytic polio were reported each year in the United States. These annual epidemics of polio often left thousands of victims—mostly children—in braces, crutches, wheelchairs and iron lungs. The polio immunization has eliminated paralytic polio caused by wild polio viruses in the United States and the entire Western hemisphere.²

In 1998, the United States reported the highest rates of childhood immunization ever achieved. Seventy-nine percent of 19- to-35-month-olds received the combined immunization series. This high success rate can be attributed to the Childhood Immunization Initiative and the Vaccines for Children Program, launched in 1993 and 1994, respectively. These federal initiatives made vaccines readily available through private pediatricians' offices and eliminated the need for states to use Medicaid funds to purchase vaccines for Medicaid-enrolled children. The initiatives also supported public education, neighborhood outreach, grants to extend clinic hours, registries and other innovations.³ Strategies to reach children of families with low incomes are particularly important because children living below the poverty threshold are less likely to receive the combined immunization series than children living above the poverty threshold (74 percent compared with 82 percent in 1998).⁴

In 1999, Kansas made good headway in improving immunization rates (17.4 percent improvement). Statewide immunization rates improved from the base years' rate of 63.8 percent to the 1999 rate of 74.9 percent. Twelve counties celebrated an increase of 50 percent or higher, with the biggest improvement in Graham County at 96 percent. Rawlins County had 100 percent of its kindergartners immunized by age 2, and 13 more counties in Kansas achieved the *Healthy People 2010* goal of 90 percent or higher. Still, Kansas has a ways to go to bring the entire state up to the 90 percent goal. The lowest rate was found at 56 percent in Wyandotte County. Additionally, nine other counties were only able to immunize 70 percent or less of their kindergartners by age 2. Clearly, community health outreach efforts must be strengthened and expanded to improve immunization rates in these areas.

¹ National Immunization Program, Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2000). *Vaccination coverage in the U.S.: Frequently asked questions*. Atlanta, GA: Author. Retrieved September 15, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/faq.htm>

² National Immunization Program, Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (Updated March 28, 2000). *What would happen if we stopped vaccinations?* Atlanta, GA: Author. Retrieved September 15, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.cdc.gov/nip/publications/fs/gen/vhhatfstop.htm>

³ Children's Defense Fund. (2000). *The State of America's Children: Yearbook 2000*. Washington, DC: Author.

⁴ MacKay, A. P., Fingerhut, L. A., Duran, C. R., (2000). *Health, United States, 2000 with adolescent health characteristics*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved October 18, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hsus00.pdf>

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | |
|------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | ESTIMATED AVERAGE NUMBER IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2 | PERCENT IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2 | ESTIMATED NUMBER IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2 | PERCENT IMMUNIZED |
| ALLEN | 110 | 60 | 96 | 71 |
| ANDERSON | 61 | 60 | 69 | 75 |
| ATCHISON | 72 | 47 | 97 | 72 |
| BARBER | 61 | 68 | 47 | 78 |
| BARTON | 193 | 56 | 227 | 79 |
| BOURBON | 111 | 57 | 120 | 78 |
| BROWN | 78 | 63 | 71 | 76 |
| BUTLER | 581 | 67 | 613 | 77 |
| CHASE | 28 | 66 | 28 | 72 |
| CHAUTAUQUA | 30 | 55 | 30 | 74 |
| CHEROKEE | 146 | 52 | 187 | 71 |
| CHEYENNE | 24 | 64 | 23 | 80 |
| CLARK | 21 | 57 | 26 | 74 |
| CLAY | 79 | 70 | 83 | 87 |
| CLOUD | 57 | 55 | 76 | 83 |
| COFFEY | 83 | 67 | 89 | 81 |
| COMANCHE | 22 | 76 | 20 | 83 |
| COWLEY | 308 | 66 | 265 | 71 |
| CRAWFORD | 232 | 54 | 267 | 68 |
| DECATUR | 32 | 67 | 32 | 92 |
| DICKINSON | 186 | 65 | 188 | 82 |
| DONIPHAN | 59 | 54 | 86 | 72 |
| DOUGLAS | 699 | 76 | 677 | 78 |
| EDWARDS | 31 | 69 | 40 | 88 |
| ELK | 21 | 50 | 22 | 68 |
| ELLIS | 178 | 69 | 209 | 86 |
| ELLSWORTH | 59 | 74 | 42 | 87 |
| FINNEY | 447 | 53 | 614 | 70 |
| FORD | 304 | 61 | 359 | 72 |
| FRANKLIN | 216 | 61 | 207 | 72 |
| GEARY | 403 | 60 | 396 | 72 |
| GOVE | 32 | 62 | 32 | 97 |
| GRAHAM | 18 | 47 | 21 | 91 |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|----------------|---|-------------|-------------------|
| | ESTIMATED AVERAGE NUMBER IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2 | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE | ESTIMATED AVERAGE NUMBER IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2 | DECILE RANK | PERCENT IMMUNIZED |
| GRANT | 76 | 61 | 77 | 94 | 7 | 27 |
| GRAY | 64 | 70 | 81 | 87 | 4 | 17 |
| GREELEY | 16 | 69 | 75 | 14 | 4 | 9 |
| GREENWOOD | 45 | 55 | 90 | 69 | 9 | 62 |
| HAMILTON | 24 | 75 | 74 | 24 | 1 | -1 |
| HARPER | 57 | 74 | 78 | 52 | 2 | 6 |
| HARVEY | 289 | 73 | 71 | 251 | 2 | -3 |
| HASKELL | 38 | 56 | 74 | 44 | 9 | 32 |
| HODGEMAN | 22 | 73 | 88 | 23 | 2 | 20 |
| JACKSON | 123 | 79 | 84 | 125 | 1 | 5 |
| JEFFERSON | 208 | 73 | 81 | 186 | 3 | 5 |
| JEWELL | 29 | 70 | 85 | 32 | 4 | 12 |
| JOHNSON | 3,794 | 76 | 79 | 4,041 | 1 | 22 |
| KEARNY | 67 | 66 | 76 | 68 | 6 | 4 |
| KINGMAN | 63 | 70 | 83 | 73 | 4 | 15 |
| KIOWA | 34 | 73 | 93 | 30 | 3 | 18 |
| LABETTE | 164 | 51 | 64 | 166 | 10 | 28 |
| LANE | 24 | 74 | 89 | 17 | 2 | 26 |
| LEAVENWORTH | 594 | 70 | 77 | 590 | 4 | 21 |
| LINCOLN | 28 | 81 | 75 | 30 | 1 | 10 |
| LINN | 68 | 55 | 67 | 66 | 9 | -8 |
| LOGAN | 22 | 72 | 75 | 14 | 3 | 23 |
| LYON | 307 | 69 | 81 | 326 | 4 | 4 |
| MARION | 117 | 66 | 86 | 115 | 6 | 18 |
| MARSHALL | 94 | 61 | 86 | 96 | 7 | 32 |
| MCPHERSON | 250 | 73 | 86 | 233 | 2 | 41 |
| MEADE | 34 | 73 | 74 | 42 | 3 | 2 |
| MIAMI | 183 | 60 | 83 | 233 | 8 | 15 |
| MITCHELL | 62 | 68 | 73 | 63 | 5 | 20 |
| MONTGOMERY | 213 | 48 | 88 | 280 | 10 | 29 |
| MORRIS | 57 | 71 | 69 | 40 | 3 | 43 |
| MORTON | 35 | 62 | 78 | 35 | 7 | 9 |
| NEMAHA | 102 | 77 | 80 | 106 | 6 | 29 |
| NEOSHO | 83 | 40 | 87 | 107 | 1 | 14 |
| NESS | 27 | 71 | 73 | 16 | 4 | 85 |
| NORTON | 45 | 60 | 90 | 51 | 8 | 1 |
| OSAGE | 145 | 68 | 82 | 135 | 5 | 51 |
| OSBORNE | 22 | 63 | 84 | 20 | 7 | 21 |
| OTTAWA | 56 | 75 | 82 | 82 | 4 | 33 |
| | | | | | | 10 |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|----------------|---|-------------|-------------------|
| | ESTIMATED AVERAGE NUMBER IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2 | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE | ESTIMATED AVERAGE NUMBER IMMUNIZED BY AGE 2 | DECILE RANK | PERCENT IMMUNIZED |
| PAWNEE | 51 | 64 | 64 | 52 | 6 | 91 |
| PHILLIPS | 51 | 61 | 61 | 59 | 7 | 93 |
| POTTAWATOMIE | 178 | 72 | 72 | 167 | 3 | 79 |
| PRATT | 61 | 61 | 61 | 70 | 7 | 77 |
| RAWLINS | 21 | 66 | 66 | 27 | 6 | 100 |
| RENO | 505 | 68 | 68 | 494 | 5 | 80 |
| REPUBLIC | 33 | 59 | 59 | 33 | 8 | 84 |
| RICE | 78 | 64 | 64 | 79 | 7 | 70 |
| RILEY | 395 | 72 | 72 | 343 | 3 | 78 |
| ROOKS | 53 | 74 | 74 | 47 | 2 | 95 |
| RUSH | 27 | 65 | 65 | 32 | 6 | 85 |
| RUSSELL | 49 | 56 | 56 | 64 | 9 | 91 |
| SALINE | 456 | 74 | 74 | 475 | 2 | 77 |
| SCOTT | 56 | 69 | 69 | 52 | 5 | 81 |
| SEDGWICK | 3,272 | 57 | 57 | 4,075 | 8 | 71 |
| SEWARD | 201 | 47 | 47 | 335 | 10 | 74 |
| SHAWNEE | 1,422 | 75 | 75 | 1,361 | 2 | 77 |
| SHERIDAN | 19 | 81 | 81 | 26 | 1 | 89 |
| SHERMAN | 58 | 70 | 70 | 66 | 4 | 93 |
| SMITH | 36 | 71 | 71 | 46 | 3 | 91 |
| STAFFORD | 44 | 64 | 64 | 40 | 6 | 73 |
| STANTON | 32 | 73 | 73 | 30 | 2 | 87 |
| STEVENS | 41 | 50 | 50 | 56 | 10 | 69 |
| SUMNER | 203 | 65 | 65 | 207 | 6 | 81 |
| THOMAS | 76 | 74 | 74 | 66 | 2 | 96 |
| TREGO | 23 | 69 | 69 | 28 | 4 | 93 |
| WABAUNSEE | 56 | 71 | 71 | 56 | 3 | 87 |
| WALLACE | 19 | 76 | 76 | 29 | 1 | 91 |
| WASHINGTON | 76 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 3 | 88 |
| WICHITA | 27 | 69 | 69 | 27 | 5 | 87 |
| WILSON | 79 | 56 | 56 | 103 | 8 | 77 |
| WOODSON | 17 | 50 | 50 | 17 | 10 | 83 |
| WYANDOTTE | 875 | 41 | 41 | 1,028 | 10 | 56 |
| KANSAS | 21,249 | 63.8 | | 23,096 | | 74.9 |
| | | | | | | |

Data are from Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Rates are percent of kindergartners who were fully immunized by age 2, based on a retrospective survey of immunization certificates. As a result of rounding, counties with identical rates may receive different decile ranks, and counties displaying identical base and current year percentages may have a nonzero percent change. The number of children immunized is derived from the immunization sample data and kindergarten enrollment figures.

LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

Infants are considered to be of low birth weight when they are born weighing less than 2,500 grams, or about 5.5 pounds. Nationally, 7.6 percent of newborns in 1999 were low-birth-weight babies. This rate remained unchanged from 1998. A gradual, upward trend has occurred in low-birth-weight births during the 1990s.¹ In fact, all 50 states worsened on this indicator from 1990-1997.²

One reason for the increase in low birth weight over the past several years is that the number of twin, triplet and higher-order multiple births has increased. Twins and other multiples are much more likely than singleton infants to be of low birth weight.³ Multiple births have been more likely to occur for non-Hispanic white women than black or Hispanic women. While the rate of low-birth-weight babies has been increasing for white women during the 1990s, it has declined for black women and remained fairly stable for Hispanic women. Still, the low-birth-weight rate is nearly double for black women (13.1 per 1,000 live births) as compared to non-Hispanic white (6.6 per 1,000 live births) and Hispanic women (6.4 per 1,000 live births).⁴

Low birth weight is of particular concern because babies born this small are more likely to experience developmental problems, long-term disabilities and infant death. The risk of dying during the first year of life is 20 times higher for low-birth-weight babies (62 deaths per 1,000 births) than for babies of normal birth weight.⁵ Risk factors associated with low-birth-weight births include smoking, poverty and low levels of educational attainment.⁶ The poverty and education risk factors are thought to be connected to the lack of health insurance among women with low incomes. People with low incomes, high school dropouts and young adults (18-24 years old) are among the groups least likely to have health insurance.⁷

Kansas showed a slight increase from 7 percent low-birth-weight babies in 1998 to 7.1 percent in 1999.⁸ In comparing 1999 to the base years (1993-1998), low-birth-weight babies increased by 5.6 percent in Kansas. In 1999, 16 counties increased the percent of low-birth-weight babies by 10 percent or more. The highest percent was in Stanton County at 15.4 percent. On the flip side, five counties had no low-birth-weight babies in 1999, and 24 counties recorded 5 percent or fewer.

¹ Curtin, S. C., & Martin, J. A. (March 28, 2000). Births: Preliminary data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48 (14). Retrieved September 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr48_14.pdf

² Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2000). *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2000*, Baltimore, MD: Author.

³ Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2000). *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2000*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 20, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.childstats.gov/ac2000>

⁴ Curtin, S. C., & Martin, J. A. (March 28, 2000). Births: Preliminary data for 1999. *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 48 (14). Retrieved September 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr48_14.pdf

⁵ Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2000). *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2000*, Baltimore, MD: Author.

⁶ Maternal and Child Health Bureau. (2000). *Child Health USA 2000*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://158.72.84.9/ftp/mchb/chusa00.pdf>

⁷ Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2000). *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2000*, Baltimore, MD: Author.

⁸ Ibid.

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | PERCENT OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | PERCENT OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| ALLEN | 11 | 6.2 | 5 | 13 | 7.0 | 5 | 13 |
| ANDERSON | 6 | 6.5 | 6 | 12 | 11.5 | 10 | 77 |
| ATCHISON | 11 | 5.2 | 2 | 19 | 9.8 | 9 | 90 |
| BARBER | 4 | 7.8 | 9 | 3 | 5.6 | 3 | -29 |
| BARTON | 26 | 6.8 | 7 | 24 | 6.3 | 4 | -8 |
| BOURBON | 12 | 6.5 | 6 | 15 | 7.9 | 7 | 22 |
| BROWN | 7 | 5.5 | 3 | 6 | 4.8 | 3 | -13 |
| BUTLER | 52 | 7.1 | 8 | 45 | 5.9 | 4 | -16 |
| CHASE | 4 | 7.3 | 8 | 4 | 9.5 | 8 | 30 |
| CHAUTAUQUA | 2 | 5.5 | 3 | 4 | 12.1 | 10 | 121 |
| CHEROKEE | 18 | 6.0 | 5 | 25 | 8.6 | 7 | 43 |
| CHEYENNE | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | -100 |
| CLARK | 1 | 3.3 | 1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | -100 |
| CLAY | 5 | 5.6 | 3 | 8 | 8.7 | 8 | 56 |
| CLOUD | 7 | 6.6 | 7 | 7 | 6.7 | 5 | 2 |
| COFFEY | 7 | 6.6 | 7 | 7 | 7.1 | 6 | 8 |
| COMANCHE | 2 | 7.3 | 8 | 1 | 6.3 | 4 | -15 |
| COWLEY | 25 | 5.5 | 3 | 33 | 6.5 | 5 | 17 |
| CRAWFORD | 27 | 5.5 | 3 | 32 | 6.0 | 4 | 10 |
| DECATUR | 1 | 3.4 | 1 | 2 | 8.7 | 8 | 159 |
| DICKINSON | 17 | 7.6 | 9 | 14 | 6.2 | 4 | -19 |
| DONIPHAN | 6 | 5.8 | 4 | 6 | 6.3 | 4 | 8 |
| DOUGLAS | 70 | 6.5 | 6 | 69 | 5.7 | 3 | -11 |
| EDWARDS | 3 | 7.9 | 9 | 3 | 8.1 | 7 | 3 |
| ELK | 3 | 10.1 | 10 | 1 | 4.5 | 3 | -55 |
| ELLIS | 21 | 6.6 | 7 | 25 | 7.0 | 6 | 6 |
| ELLSWORTH | 4 | 8.1 | 10 | 6 | 9.0 | 8 | 10 |
| FINNEY | 53 | 6.1 | 5 | 73 | 8.2 | 7 | 35 |
| FORD | 43 | 7.1 | 8 | 52 | 7.8 | 6 | 9 |
| FRANKLIN | 23 | 7.1 | 8 | 25 | 6.7 | 5 | -5 |
| GEARY | 64 | 8.9 | 10 | 54 | 9.2 | 8 | 3 |
| GOVE | 2 | 6.6 | 7 | 0 | .0 | 1 | -100 |
| GRAHAM | 2 | 6.3 | 5 | 2 | 7.4 | 6 | 19 |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|---------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | PERCENT OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | AVERAGE NUMBER OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | PERCENT OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES |
| OTTAWA | 6 | 9.1 | 10 | 7 | 9.9 | 9 | 8 | |
| PAWNEE | 4 | 5.9 | 4 | 5 | 6.0 | 4 | 2 | |
| PHILLIPS | 2 | 2.8 | 1 | 4 | 6.8 | 5 | 139 | |
| POTTAWATOMIE | 16 | 5.8 | 4 | 10 | 3.9 | 2 | -33 | |
| PRATT | 7 | 6.3 | 5 | 3 | 2.9 | 2 | -54 | |
| RAWLINS | 2 | 7.2 | 8 | 0 | .0 | 1 | -100 | |
| RENO | 57 | 7.1 | 8 | 73 | 8.9 | 8 | 25 | |
| REPUBLIC | 3 | 5.1 | 2 | 2 | 4.5 | 3 | -10 | |
| RICE | 10 | 8.2 | 10 | 8 | 6.9 | 5 | -15 | |
| RILEY | 56 | 5.7 | 4 | 67 | 7.0 | 5 | 22 | |
| ROOKS | 4 | 6.4 | 6 | 1 | 1.6 | 1 | -76 | |
| RUSH | 1 | 4.5 | 2 | 1 | 2.7 | 2 | -39 | |
| RUSSELL | 6 | 7.4 | 9 | 0 | .0 | 1 | -100 | |
| SALINE | 58 | 7.7 | 9 | 48 | 6.8 | 5 | -12 | |
| SCOTT | 5 | 7.9 | 9 | 6 | 7.8 | 6 | -1 | |
| SEDGWICK | 522 | 7.3 | 8 | 578 | 7.7 | 6 | 5 | |
| SEWARD | 26 | 5.8 | 4 | 47 | 9.0 | 8 | 55 | |
| SHAWNEE | 184 | 7.9 | 9 | 176 | 7.5 | 6 | -5 | |
| SHERIDAN | 1 | 5.3 | 3 | 4 | 14.8 | 10 | 179 | |
| SHERMAN | 6 | 7.0 | 7 | 10 | 10.1 | 9 | 45 | |
| SMITH | 2 | 4.4 | 1 | 2 | 8.3 | 7 | 91 | |
| STAFFORD | 5 | 10.1 | 10 | 9 | 14.1 | 10 | 40 | |
| STANTON | 2 | 4.3 | 1 | 6 | 15.4 | 10 | 254 | |
| STEVENS | 5 | 6.3 | 6 | 7 | 7.9 | 7 | 24 | |
| SUMNER | 21 | 6.4 | 6 | 9 | 2.8 | 2 | -56 | |
| THOMAS | 8 | 7.0 | 7 | 3 | 3.2 | 2 | -55 | |
| TREGO | 2 | 5.6 | 4 | 4 | 12.9 | 10 | 131 | |
| WABAUNSEE | 4 | 5.4 | 3 | 1 | 1.1 | 1 | -79 | |
| WALLACE | 1 | 5.1 | 2 | 1 | 5.3 | 3 | 4 | |
| WASHINGTON | 4 | 5.6 | 4 | 5 | 6.8 | 5 | 21 | |
| WICHITA | 4 | 10.7 | 10 | 5 | 11.6 | 10 | 9 | |
| WILSON | 7 | 6.3 | 6 | 10 | 7.7 | 6 | 22 | |
| WOODSON | 2 | 6.6 | 7 | 2 | 5.7 | 3 | -13 | |
| WYANDOTTE | 236 | 8.7 | 10 | 232 | 8.3 | 7 | -5 | |
| KANSAS | 2,517 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 2,762 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 5.6 | |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|-------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | PERCENT OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | AVERAGE NUMBER OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | PERCENT OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES |
| GRANT | 11 | 7.6 | 9 | 14 | 8.8 | 8 | 15 | |
| GRAY | 4 | 4.7 | 2 | 6 | 7.1 | 6 | 50 | |
| GREELEY | 1 | 7.4 | 9 | 1 | 5.9 | 4 | -20 | |
| GREENWOOD | 6 | 7.2 | 8 | 8 | 10.3 | 9 | 43 | |
| HAMILTON | 3 | 10.6 | 10 | 4 | 8.5 | 7 | -19 | |
| HARPER | 3 | 4.3 | 1 | 1 | 1.4 | 1 | -66 | |
| HARVEY | 21 | 5.2 | 2 | 25 | 5.5 | 3 | 5 | |
| HASKELL | 6 | 7.8 | 9 | 3 | 3.7 | 2 | -53 | |
| HODGEMAN | 2 | 8.3 | 10 | 1 | 3.7 | 2 | -56 | |
| JACKSON | 8 | 4.9 | 2 | 9 | 6.0 | 4 | 23 | |
| JEFFERSON | 13 | 6.5 | 6 | 17 | 7.4 | 6 | 14 | |
| JEWELL | 1 | 3.4 | 1 | 4 | 11.8 | 10 | 245 | |
| JOHNSON | 351 | 5.8 | 4 | 398 | 6.0 | 4 | 4 | |
| KEARNY | 4 | 5.7 | 4 | 4 | 4.3 | 2 | -25 | |
| KINGMAN | 7 | 7.2 | 8 | 4 | 4.1 | 2 | -43 | |
| KIOWA | 2 | 5.9 | 4 | 4 | 10.3 | 9 | 74 | |
| LABETTE | 18 | 6.4 | 6 | 32 | 11.3 | 9 | 76 | |
| LANE | 0 | 1.6 | 1 | 2 | 10.0 | 9 | 515 | |
| LEAVENWORTH | 56 | 6.5 | 6 | 68 | 7.8 | 7 | 20 | |
| LINCOLN | 1 | 2.8 | 1 | 3 | 8.3 | 7 | 200 | |
| LINN | 6 | 6.1 | 5 | 17 | 15.3 | 10 | 153 | |
| LOGAN | 1 | 4.4 | 2 | 2 | 4.4 | 2 | 2 | |
| LYON | 30 | 6.1 | 5 | 31 | 5.8 | 4 | -4 | |
| MARION | 7 | 4.8 | 2 | 7 | 4.8 | 3 | -1 | |
| MARSHALL | 5 | 5.1 | 2 | 10 | 9.0 | 8 | 77 | |
| MCPHERSON | 18 | 5.4 | 3 | 17 | 5.1 | 3 | -5 | |
| MEADE | 4 | 5.4 | 3 | 10 | 15.2 | 10 | 179 | |
| MIAMI | 21 | 6.3 | 5 | 25 | 6.5 | 5 | 4 | |
| MITCHELL | 4 | 5.4 | 3 | 6 | 9.7 | 9 | 79 | |
| MONTGOMERY | 29 | 6.6 | 7 | 38 | 8.2 | 7 | 24 | |
| MORRIS | 5 | 6.2 | 5 | 2 | 3.4 | 2 | -45 | |
| MORTON | 3 | 4.8 | 2 | 4 | 7.0 | 6 | 47 | |
| NEMAHA | 9 | 6.0 | 5 | 4 | 2.6 | 1 | -57 | |
| NEOSHO | 14 | 6.9 | 7 | 18 | 10.5 | 9 | 51 | |
| NESS | 2 | 6.4 | 6 | 3 | 10.3 | 9 | 61 | |
| NORTON | 3 | 5.8 | 4 | 1 | 2.3 | 1 | -60 | |
| OSAGE | 13 | 6.8 | 7 | 19 | 9.9 | 9 | 46 | |
| OSBORNE | 3 | 7.6 | 9 | 4 | 9.3 | 8 | 22 | |

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.

HEAD START PARTICIPATION

Following data related to Head Start participation is worthwhile because of the significant benefits realized by children of low-income families who participate in good quality early childhood programs. In fact, such programs can save \$7 for every \$1 invested by increasing the likelihood that children will be literate, employed and enrolled in post-secondary education. This makes them less likely to be school dropouts, dependent on welfare or arrested for criminal activity or delinquency.¹

Head Start is a comprehensive program that includes four fundamental components: education, health, parent involvement and social services.² Besides the above-mentioned benefits, this broad-based program leads to a multitude of other advantages for children, families and communities. The Children's Defense Fund's comprehensive review of research on the impact of Head Start on children's development found that Head Start:

- Has immediate positive effects on children's cognitive abilities
- Improves the school success of children, with children who participated in Head Start being less likely to be held back in school or assigned to special education classes
- Has immediate positive effects on children's self-esteem, achievement motivation and social behavior
- Helps children's physical health, motor coordination and development
- Improves children's nutrition, with Head Start children tending to have higher protein, calorie and essential nutrient intake
- Improves children's dental care, with Head Start children receiving better dental care, having fewer cavities and practicing better dental hygiene.³

In fiscal year 1998, Head Start served more than 822,000 children and their families across the nation.⁴ During 2000, Kansas had 6,353 Head Start slots available, amounting to 53.1 slots per 100 children and a 7.7 increase as compared with the base years period (1995-1999). A significant improvement of 20 percent increase or more was seen among 26 Kansas counties. Unfortunately, losses of 20 percent or more occurred in 18 counties in the state. Although 22 counties had no Head Start slots, 18 counties had 100 or more slots per 100 children. These counties probably are serving families and children who are residents of other, adjacent counties.

¹ Children's Defense Fund. (2000). *Head Start FAQs*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 15, 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.childrensdefense.org/headstart_faq.html

² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000, June 16). *HHS fact sheet: Improving Head Start: A success story*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 24, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2000pres/20000616.html>

³ Children's Defense Fund. (2000). *Head Start FAQs*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 15, 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.childrensdefense.org/headstart_faq.html

⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000, June 16). *HHS fact sheet: Improving Head Start: A success story*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 24, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2000pres/20000616.html>

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1995-99 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 2000 | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | HEAD START SLOTS AVAILABLE | AVAILABLE SLOTS PER 100 CHILDREN | DECILE RANK | HEAD START SLOTS AVAILABLE | AVAILABLE SLOTS PER 100 CHILDREN | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| ALLEN | 50 | 67 | 4 | 48 | 59 | 5 | -12 |
| ANDERSON | 20 | 43 | 7 | 20 | 49 | 6 | 13 |
| ATCHISON | 54 | 43 | 7 | 51 | 54 | 6 | 25 |
| BARBER | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| BARTON | 54 | 33 | 8 | 54 | 36 | 7 | 10 |
| BOURBON | 50 | 43 | 7 | 48 | 47 | 7 | 9 |
| BROWN | 44 | 57 | 5 | 60 | 87 | 3 | 52 |
| BUTLER | 103 | 61 | 5 | 110 | 53 | 6 | -14 |
| CHASE | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| CHAUTAQUA | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| CHEROKEE | 110 | 55 | 6 | 114 | 76 | 4 | 39 |
| CHEYENNE | 17 | 116 | 1 | 17 | 114 | 2 | -1 |
| CLARK | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| CLAY | 60 | 125 | 1 | 49 | 131 | 1 | 5 |
| CLOUD | 45 | 97 | 2 | 36 | 86 | 3 | -11 |
| COFFEY | 20 | 115 | 1 | 20 | 53 | 6 | -54 |
| COMANCHE | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| COWLEY | 85 | 58 | 5 | 85 | 47 | 7 | -19 |
| CRAWFORD | 107 | 47 | 7 | 103 | 52 | 6 | 10 |
| DECATUR | 17 | 123 | 1 | 17 | 113 | 2 | -9 |
| DICKINSON | 66 | 70 | 4 | 75 | 105 | 2 | 50 |
| DONIPHAN | 40 | 90 | 2 | 38 | 83 | 3 | -7 |
| DOUGLAS | 78 | 27 | 8 | 78 | 24 | 8 | -12 |
| EDWARDS | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| ELK | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| ELLIS | 86 | 67 | 4 | 89 | 88 | 3 | 32 |
| ELLSWORTH | 15 | 84 | 3 | 15 | 81 | 3 | -4 |
| FINNEY | 161 | 83 | 3 | 176 | 70 | 4 | -16 |
| FORD | 196 | 117 | 1 | 216 | 113 | 2 | -3 |
| FRANKLIN | 20 | 22 | 8 | 20 | 15 | 8 | -31 |
| GEARY | 225 | 85 | 3 | 239 | 101 | 2 | 20 |
| GOVE | 17 | 122 | 1 | 17 | 172 | 1 | 41 |
| GRAHAM | 17 | 69 | 4 | 17 | 122 | 1 | 77 |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1995-99 | | | | CURRENT YEAR - 2000 | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | HEAD START SLOTS AVAILABLE | AVAILABLE SLOTS PER 100 CHILDREN | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE | HEAD START SLOTS AVAILABLE | AVAILABLE SLOTS PER 100 CHILDREN | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| GRANT | 52 | 110 | 2 | 34 | 52 | 147 | 1 | 34 |
| GRAY | 15 | 49 | 6 | 143 | 25 | 119 | 2 | 143 |
| GREELEY | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| GREENWOOD | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| HAMILTON | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| HARPER | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| HARVEY | 49 | 59 | 5 | -5 | 67 | 56 | 6 | -5 |
| HASKELL | 10 | 100 | 2 | -31 | 12 | 69 | 4 | -31 |
| HODGEMAN | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| JACKSON | 46 | 90 | 2 | -26 | 38 | 66 | 4 | -26 |
| JEFFERSON | 34 | 57 | 5 | 17 | 37 | 66 | 4 | 17 |
| JEWEL | 18 | 175 | 1 | -34 | 17 | 116 | 2 | -34 |
| JOHNSON | 230 | 49 | 6 | -29 | 243 | 35 | 8 | -29 |
| KEARNY | 15 | 50 | 6 | 83 | 25 | 92 | 3 | 83 |
| KINGMAN | 33 | 83 | 3 | -21 | 24 | 65 | 5 | -21 |
| KIOWA | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| LABETTE | 90 | 74 | 4 | -14 | 88 | 64 | 5 | -14 |
| LANE | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| LEAVENWORTH | 92 | 42 | 7 | -32 | 68 | 28 | 8 | -32 |
| LINCOLN | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| LINN | 10 | 29 | 8 | 49 | 20 | 44 | 7 | 49 |
| LOGAN | 17 | 140 | 1 | -8 | 17 | 128 | 1 | -8 |
| LYON | 80 | 48 | 7 | 6 | 100 | 51 | 6 | 6 |
| MARION | 45 | 93 | 2 | 7 | 45 | 99 | 2 | 7 |
| MARSHALL | 20 | 39 | 7 | -21 | 19 | 31 | 8 | -21 |
| MCPHERSON | 60 | 65 | 5 | 50 | 60 | 98 | 2 | 50 |
| MEADE | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| MIAMI | 40 | 49 | 7 | -12 | 40 | 43 | 7 | -12 |
| MITCHELL | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| MONTGOMERY | 136 | 52 | 6 | 15 | 140 | 60 | 5 | 15 |
| MORRIS | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| MORTON | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| NEMAHA | 36 | 74 | 4 | 30 | 38 | 96 | 2 | 30 |
| NEOSHO | 48 | 57 | 5 | -21 | 40 | 46 | 7 | -21 |
| NESS | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| NORTON | 27 | 87 | 3 | 34 | 27 | 117 | 2 | 34 |
| OSAGE | 20 | 30 | 8 | 7 | 20 | 31 | 8 | 7 |
| OSBORNE | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| OTTAWA | 15 | 88 | 2 | -22 | 15 | 69 | 4 | -22 |
| KANSAS | 6,113 | 49.3 | 6,353 | 53.1 | 6,353 | 53.1 | 7.7 | 7.7 |

Head Start data are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Poverty estimates are created from U.S. Census estimates. Population data are estimated by the U.S. Census. Positive percentage changes indicate improvement.
 An * indicates the Head Start Programs is new for this county in 1999 and calculation of percent change from base years is not possible.



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CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY

Every day, 13 million children, including 6 million infants and toddlers, participate in child care in the United States. Millions more school-age children attend after-school and summer activities, and nearly 5 million children are left home alone after school each week while their parents work.¹ Clearly, child care is an important issue for the 21st century. Three fundamental issues often concern families seeking child care: availability, affordability and quality. The data presented here focus on child care availability, which is defined as the capacity of registered day-care homes, licensed day-care homes, group day-care homes, child-care centers and preschools per 100 children under age 13.

Child-care availability is of particular importance because more mothers are entering the workforce while their children are young. In 1999, the labor force included 72.2 percent of mothers. The labor force participation rate for unmarried mothers with children under 1 year old rose by 13 percentage points between 1994 and 1998 to 58.9 percent, where it remained in 1999.² Recent welfare reforms, combined with the abundant labor market, are likely to increase the number of parents entering the workforce and seeking quality child care.

A recent survey found that nine out of 10 adults polled say that finding affordable quality child care is difficult for most American families. Moreover, this lack of child-care options affects parents' productivity on the job. Fifty-two percent of those polled indicated that the difficulties of finding child care affected their ability to do their job, and 43 percent reported that a lack of affordable child care had prevented either them or their spouse from taking a job they wanted.³

Kansas' child-care capacity was 26.6 per 100 children in 1999, 0.2 percent higher than the base years (1995-1999). During 2000, child-care capacity in Kansas counties ranged from 0.7 per 100 children to 36 per 100 children. On the positive side, 17 counties had a child-care capacity of 30 or more per 100 children. In addition, 11 counties also improved their child-care capacity for 2000 by 15 percent or more compared to the base years.

The biggest increases were seen for Jewell (32 percent), Kingman (31 percent) and Ness (35 percent) counties. Conversely, 10 counties had a child-care capacity of 16 or less per 100 children. Ten counties lost ground in terms of their child-care capacity, with a reduction of 15 percent or more compared to the base years. The biggest decrease occurred in Chase County (29 percent).

¹ Children's Defense Fund. (2000, April). *Child care and early education basics*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 11, 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.childrensdefense.org/child_care/cc_facis.html

² U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Statistics. (2000, June 15). *Employment characteristics of families in 1999*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/famee.nf0.htm>

³ Children's Defense Fund. *Polls indicate widespread support for increased investments in child care*. (2000). Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 11, 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.childrensdefense.org/child_care/cc_polls.html

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS · 1995-99 | | JUNE 2000 | | PERCENT CHANGE |
|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| | TOTAL CHILD CARE CAPACITY | CHILD CARE CAPACITY PER 100 CHILDREN | DECILE RANK | CHILD CARE CAPACITY PER 100 CHILDREN | |
| ALLEN | 711 | 26 | 4 | 25 | -2 |
| ANDERSON | 176 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 17 |
| ATCHISON | 622 | 21 | 7 | 22 | 6 |
| BARBER | 213 | 21 | 7 | 20 | -6 |
| BARTON | 1,320 | 24 | 5 | 24 | -1 |
| BOURBON | 584 | 22 | 6 | 23 | 7 |
| BROWN | 559 | 26 | 4 | 22 | -15 |
| BUTLER | 2,245 | 19 | 8 | 17 | -11 |
| CHASE | 119 | 23 | 6 | 16 | -29 |
| CHAUTAQUA | 70 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 16 |
| CHEROKEE | 756 | 19 | 8 | 21 | 13 |
| CHEYENNE | 123 | 24 | 5 | 25 | 4 |
| CLARK | 121 | 30 | 3 | 35 | 17 |
| CLAY | 508 | 32 | 2 | 29 | -8 |
| CLOUD | 612 | 38 | 1 | 35 | -8 |
| COFFEY | 429 | 26 | 4 | 27 | 4 |
| COMANCHE | 95 | 28 | 3 | 24 | -14 |
| COWLEY | 1,327 | 20 | 8 | 20 | 0 |
| CRAWFORD | 1,337 | 23 | 6 | 24 | 7 |
| DECATUR | 167 | 27 | 3 | 27 | -3 |
| DICKINSON | 1,157 | 33 | 2 | 31 | -8 |
| DONIPHAN | 270 | 20 | 8 | 23 | 17 |
| DOUGLAS | 4,361 | 31 | 2 | 31 | 0 |
| EDWARDS | 124 | 21 | 7 | 16 | -22 |
| ELK | 39 | 8 | 10 | 7 | -14 |
| ELLIS | 1,545 | 33 | 1 | 34 | 1 |
| ELLSWORTH | 283 | 30 | 3 | 32 | 8 |
| FINNEY | 1,533 | 17 | 9 | 19 | 12 |
| FORD | 1,554 | 25 | 5 | 25 | 0 |
| FRANKLIN | 1,154 | 24 | 6 | 19 | -19 |
| GEARY | 1,351 | 24 | 5 | 25 | 5 |
| GOVE | 113 | 21 | 7 | 22 | 4 |
| GRAHAM | 161 | 29 | 3 | 27 | -6 |

| COUNTY | TOTAL CHILD CARE CAPACITY | CHILD CARE CAPACITY PER 100 CHILDREN | DECILE RANK | TOTAL CHILD CARE CAPACITY | CHILD CARE CAPACITY PER 100 CHILDREN | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| GRANT | 360 | 19 | 9 | 327 | 17 | 9 | -10 |
| GRAY | 283 | 23 | 6 | 324 | 26 | 3 | 14 |
| GREELEY | 85 | 22 | 6 | 82 | 22 | 6 | 0 |
| GREENWOOD | 241 | 19 | 9 | 222 | 17 | 9 | -6 |
| HAMILTON | 100 | 25 | 5 | 98 | 24 | 5 | -3 |
| HARPER | 303 | 27 | 3 | 318 | 30 | 2 | 9 |
| HARVEY | 1,687 | 28 | 3 | 1,467 | 24 | 5 | -13 |
| HASKELL | 178 | 20 | 8 | 188 | 21 | 7 | 5 |
| HODGEMAN | 60 | 14 | 10 | 70 | 16 | 10 | 17 |
| JACKSON | 636 | 28 | 3 | 545 | 24 | 5 | -14 |
| JEFFERSON | 827 | 25 | 5 | 829 | 25 | 5 | 0 |
| JEWELL | 92 | 15 | 10 | 113 | 19 | 8 | 32 |
| JOHNSON | 27,977 | 36 | 1 | 27,969 | 35 | 1 | -4 |
| KEARNY | 163 | 17 | 9 | 172 | 18 | 9 | 7 |
| KINGMAN | 234 | 15 | 10 | 308 | 19 | 8 | 31 |
| KIOWA | 193 | 33 | 2 | 140 | 26 | 4 | -23 |
| LABETTE | 1,043 | 25 | 4 | 961 | 23 | 6 | -6 |
| LANE | 103 | 24 | 5 | 92 | 23 | 6 | -6 |
| LEAVENWORTH | 2,181 | 17 | 9 | 2,218 | 17 | 9 | 1 |
| LINCOLN | 149 | 29 | 3 | 130 | 26 | 4 | -10 |
| LINN | 215 | 14 | 10 | 274 | 17 | 9 | 25 |
| LOGAN | 123 | 23 | 6 | 123 | 24 | 5 | 5 |
| LYON | 1,388 | 21 | 7 | 1,400 | 21 | 7 | 2 |
| MARION | 568 | 26 | 4 | 593 | 28 | 3 | 7 |
| MARSHALL | 289 | 14 | 10 | 261 | 13 | 10 | -7 |
| MCPHERSON | 1,215 | 23 | 6 | 1,105 | 21 | 7 | -9 |
| MEADE | 150 | 18 | 9 | 134 | 16 | 10 | -10 |
| MIAMI | 1,196 | 24 | 5 | 1,469 | 29 | 2 | 20 |
| MITCHELL | 382 | 32 | 2 | 302 | 26 | 4 | -20 |
| MONTGOMERY | 1,510 | 23 | 6 | 1,459 | 23 | 6 | -1 |
| MORRIS | 208 | 19 | 8 | 204 | 19 | 8 | 1 |
| MORTON | 176 | 25 | 4 | 156 | 22 | 7 | -13 |
| NEMAHA | 520 | 26 | 4 | 499 | 25 | 4 | -2 |
| NEOSHO | 966 | 32 | 2 | 787 | 27 | 3 | -17 |
| NESS | 104 | 16 | 9 | 134 | 22 | 7 | 35 |
| NORTON | 258 | 31 | 2 | 212 | 26 | 3 | -15 |
| OSAGE | 850 | 27 | 4 | 812 | 26 | 4 | -5 |
| OSBORNE | 176 | 23 | 6 | 174 | 23 | 6 | 3 |
| OTTAWA | 275 | 26 | 4 | 271 | 26 | 4 | -1 |
| PAWNEE | 446 | 37 | 1 | 323 | 28 | 3 | -25 |
| PHILLIPS | 323 | 31 | 2 | 323 | 33 | 1 | 4 |
| POTTAWATOMI | 862 | 23 | 6 | 863 | 22 | 7 | -3 |
| PRATT | 448 | 27 | 4 | 443 | 27 | 3 | 2 |
| RAWLINS | 116 | 20 | 7 | 104 | 20 | 8 | -3 |
| RENO | 2,767 | 25 | 4 | 2,851 | 26 | 4 | 3 |
| REPUBLIC | 293 | 31 | 2 | 297 | 32 | 2 | 5 |
| RICE | 331 | 18 | 9 | 338 | 18 | 9 | 5 |
| RILEY | 2,209 | 20 | 7 | 2,104 | 20 | 7 | 0 |
| ROOKS | 321 | 31 | 2 | 352 | 35 | 1 | 14 |
| RUSH | 178 | 34 | 1 | 160 | 32 | 2 | -6 |
| RUSSELL | 343 | 29 | 3 | 393 | 35 | 1 | 19 |
| SALINE | 3,448 | 36 | 1 | 3,388 | 36 | 1 | 0 |
| SCOTT | 342 | 33 | 1 | 290 | 29 | 2 | -14 |
| SEDGWICK | 21,705 | 25 | 5 | 23,189 | 26 | 4 | 5 |
| SEWARD | 833 | 18 | 9 | 677 | 14 | 10 | -20 |
| SHAWNEE | 10,788 | 36 | 1 | 10,425 | 35 | 1 | -3 |
| SHERIDAN | 103 | 21 | 7 | 100 | 21 | 7 | 1 |
| SHERMAN | 298 | 24 | 5 | 322 | 27 | 3 | 11 |
| SMITH | 211 | 31 | 2 | 197 | 30 | 2 | -3 |
| STAFFORD | 187 | 20 | 8 | 181 | 20 | 8 | 0 |
| STANTON | 110 | 21 | 7 | 117 | 23 | 6 | 10 |
| STEVENS | 187 | 16 | 9 | 224 | 19 | 8 | 19 |
| SUMNER | 1,047 | 20 | 8 | 1,203 | 23 | 6 | 15 |
| THOMAS | 534 | 34 | 1 | 440 | 29 | 2 | -14 |
| TREGO | 116 | 19 | 8 | 114 | 20 | 8 | 4 |
| WABAUNSEE | 224 | 18 | 9 | 244 | 20 | 8 | 11 |
| WALLACE | 70 | 20 | 8 | 63 | 18 | 9 | -9 |
| WASHINGTON | 391 | 36 | 1 | 372 | 36 | 1 | -2 |
| WICHITA | 97 | 16 | 10 | 104 | 18 | 9 | 13 |
| WILSON | 379 | 21 | 7 | 405 | 23 | 6 | 8 |
| WOODSON | 62 | 9 | 10 | 66 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| WYANDOTTE | 6,505 | 21 | 7 | 7,172 | 24 | 5 | 12 |
| KANSAS | 129,478 | 26.5 | | 130,222 | 26.6 | | 0.2 |

Data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Child-care 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 through 1999 for base years and current year June 2000. Population data represent the number of children under age 13 and estimated from the U.S. Census.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

This indicator, like several others tracked by *Kansas KIDS COUNT*, is based on the premise that education is one of the keys for youth to become productive and economically secure adults. The percentage of youth pursuing post-secondary education or training is tracked as a proxy measure that indicates educational achievement and possible future well-being, particularly economic well-being. Post-secondary education includes an array of diverse educational experiences, including a wide range of programs offered by colleges and universities. For example, a community college may offer vocational training or the first two years of college-level training. A university typically offers a full undergraduate course of study leading to a bachelor's degree as well as professional and graduate programs leading to advanced degrees. Vocational and technical institutions offer training programs designed to prepare students for specific careers.

Post-secondary education and training provides young adults with many benefits and advantages. Among these is a higher earning power than adults who do not pursue post-secondary education or training. The average 1998 incomes for full-time, year-round workers with a bachelor's degree were \$51,405 for men and \$36,559 for women. In comparison, those with a high school diploma on average earned an annual income of \$31,477 for men and \$22,780 for women.¹ In fact, a study by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention also demonstrates that education pays off in terms of health-related outcomes. Death rates are highest among persons with less education. In 1998, the age-adjusted death rate for chronic diseases among adults with fewer than 12 years of education was more than twice the rate among those with more than 12 years of education. The death rate for injuries among the least educated was three times the rate for the most educated adults.²

According to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, 63 percent of 1999 high school graduates were enrolled in colleges or universities in the fall. The college enrollment rate was somewhat lower than a year earlier and was well below its October 1997 record high of 67 percent.³ Based on the data provided by school districts' annual survey of graduates five to six months post-graduation, in 1999 Kansas experienced a 2 percent increase in the percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training, when compared to the base years period (1994-1998).⁴ The following 11 counties are applauded for achieving rates of 90 percent or higher: Gove, Gray, Hamilton, Hodgeman, Lincoln, Meade, Ness, Russell, Sheridan, Stanton and Wichita. Notable improvements of 10 percent or more were observed in 16 counties; Douglas and Geary counties led the way with increases of 25 and 21 percent, respectively. Downward trends occurred in 40 Kansas counties, with 14 of them dropping in the percent of graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training by 10 percent or more. The largest losses were in Rooks (-23 percent) and Cherokee (-21 percent) counties.

¹ National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education. (2000). *Digest of education statistics, 1999*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsub2000/digest99/chapter5.html>

² MacKay, A. P., Fingerhut, L. A., Duran, C. R., (2000). *Health, United States, 2000 With Adolescent Health Chartbook*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved October 18, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ahus00.pdf>

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2000, May 17). *College enrollment and work activity of 1999 high school graduates*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/hsgsec.nr0.htm>.

⁴ Note: These data are primarily reflective of seniors' responses to a questionnaire given prior to graduation. Among the more populous counties, where the graduating classes tend to be larger, the data submitted by the school districts may not be as accurate as data from smaller counties. In the larger counties, school district personnel are less likely to be able to successfully follow up with the entire graduating class, to confirm whether or not they actually followed through on their questionnaire responses.

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING | PERCENT IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING | DECILE RANK | NUMBER IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING | PERCENT IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| ALLEN | 136 | 79 | 6 | 150 | 75 | 8 | -5 |
| ANDERSON | 63 | 74 | 8 | 81 | 74 | 8 | 0 |
| ATCHISON | 120 | 76 | 7 | 112 | 72 | 9 | -6 |
| BARBER | 59 | 80 | 5 | 87 | 85 | 3 | 7 |
| BARTON | 273 | 81 | 4 | 242 | 80 | 5 | -1 |
| BOURBON | 132 | 80 | 5 | 138 | 83 | 4 | 4 |
| BROWN | 99 | 77 | 7 | 112 | 84 | 3 | 9 |
| BUTLER | 599 | 80 | 5 | 645 | 79 | 5 | -2 |
| CHASE | 24 | 74 | 8 | 32 | 80 | 5 | 9 |
| CHAUTAUQUA | 27 | 71 | 9 | 29 | 64 | 10 | -9 |
| CHEROKEE | 145 | 60 | 10 | 143 | 47 | 10 | -21 |
| CHEYENNE | 43 | 90 | 1 | 55 | 83 | 4 | -8 |
| CLARK | 32 | 90 | 1 | 37 | 82 | 4 | -9 |
| CLAY | 98 | 80 | 5 | 95 | 71 | 9 | -12 |
| CLOUD | 90 | 80 | 5 | 119 | 81 | 4 | 2 |
| COFFEY | 101 | 74 | 8 | 117 | 79 | 6 | 6 |
| COMANCHE | 28 | 88 | 1 | 14 | 78 | 6 | -12 |
| COWLEY | 308 | 76 | 7 | 349 | 81 | 5 | 5 |
| CRAWFORD | 269 | 73 | 8 | 291 | 75 | 8 | 2 |
| DECATUR | 42 | 82 | 4 | 56 | 89 | 2 | 9 |
| DICKINSON | 196 | 71 | 9 | 215 | 71 | 9 | 0 |
| DONIPHAN | 82 | 71 | 9 | 93 | 81 | 5 | 14 |
| DOUGLAS | 453 | 66 | 10 | 699 | 83 | 4 | 25 |
| EDWARDS | 38 | 86 | 2 | 43 | 74 | 8 | -14 |
| ELK | 38 | 73 | 9 | 39 | 63 | 10 | -13 |
| ELLIS | 218 | 80 | 5 | 274 | 80 | 5 | 1 |
| ELLSWORTH | 74 | 71 | 9 | 57 | 68 | 10 | -4 |
| FINNEY | 267 | 78 | 6 | 232 | 69 | 9 | -11 |
| FORD | 241 | 78 | 6 | 249 | 69 | 9 | -11 |
| FRANKLIN | 189 | 69 | 10 | 221 | 76 | 7 | 10 |
| GEARY | 143 | 58 | 10 | 179 | 70 | 9 | 21 |
| GOVE | 48 | 88 | 1 | 45 | 92 | 1 | 4 |
| GRAHAM | 38 | 84 | 3 | 36 | 77 | 7 | -9 |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING | PERCENT IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING | DECILE RANK | NUMBER IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING | PERCENT IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING | DECILE RANK | AVERAGE NUMBER IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING | PERCENT IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING | DECILE RANK | NUMBER IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING | PERCENT IN SCHOOL/ TRAINING | DECILE RANK |
| GRANT | 75 | 83 | 3 | 82 | 75 | 7 | 75 | 83 | 3 | 82 | 75 | 7 |
| GRAY | 69 | 86 | 2 | 81 | 91 | 1 | 69 | 86 | 2 | 81 | 91 | 1 |
| GREELEY | 18 | 87 | 1 | 34 | 89 | 2 | 18 | 87 | 1 | 34 | 89 | 2 |
| GREENWOOD | 66 | 74 | 8 | 53 | 69 | 10 | 66 | 74 | 8 | 53 | 69 | 10 |
| HAMILTON | 25 | 88 | 1 | 30 | 97 | 1 | 25 | 88 | 1 | 30 | 97 | 1 |
| HARPER | 62 | 75 | 7 | 69 | 77 | 7 | 62 | 75 | 7 | 69 | 77 | 7 |
| HARVEY | 289 | 80 | 5 | 268 | 71 | 9 | 289 | 80 | 5 | 268 | 71 | 9 |
| HASKELL | 50 | 87 | 2 | 48 | 84 | 3 | 50 | 87 | 2 | 48 | 84 | 3 |
| HODGEMAN | 26 | 86 | 2 | 28 | 90 | 1 | 26 | 86 | 2 | 28 | 90 | 1 |
| JACKSON | 102 | 69 | 10 | 116 | 66 | 10 | 102 | 69 | 10 | 116 | 66 | 10 |
| JEFFERSON | 191 | 69 | 10 | 251 | 77 | 7 | 191 | 69 | 10 | 251 | 77 | 7 |
| JEWELL | 44 | 85 | 2 | 51 | 85 | 3 | 44 | 85 | 2 | 51 | 85 | 3 |
| JOHNSON | 3,338 | 83 | 4 | 3,712 | 81 | 4 | 3,338 | 83 | 4 | 3,712 | 81 | 4 |
| KEARNY | 51 | 72 | 9 | 54 | 77 | 7 | 51 | 72 | 9 | 54 | 77 | 7 |
| KINGMAN | 87 | 83 | 4 | 86 | 78 | 6 | 87 | 83 | 4 | 86 | 78 | 6 |
| KIOWA | 41 | 82 | 4 | 47 | 78 | 6 | 41 | 82 | 4 | 47 | 78 | 6 |
| LABETTE | 219 | 79 | 6 | 235 | 79 | 6 | 219 | 79 | 6 | 235 | 79 | 6 |
| LANE | 34 | 85 | 2 | 26 | 87 | 2 | 34 | 85 | 2 | 26 | 87 | 2 |
| LEAVENWORTH | 492 | 72 | 9 | 564 | 77 | 7 | 492 | 72 | 9 | 564 | 77 | 7 |
| LINCOLN | 37 | 77 | 6 | 61 | 94 | 1 | 37 | 77 | 6 | 61 | 94 | 1 |
| LINN | 89 | 66 | 10 | 80 | 66 | 10 | 89 | 66 | 10 | 80 | 66 | 10 |
| LOGAN | 46 | 82 | 4 | 53 | 84 | 3 | 46 | 82 | 4 | 53 | 84 | 3 |
| LYON | 259 | 71 | 9 | 311 | 73 | 9 | 259 | 71 | 9 | 311 | 73 | 9 |
| MARION | 122 | 76 | 7 | 161 | 85 | 3 | 122 | 76 | 7 | 161 | 85 | 3 |
| MARSHALL | 147 | 79 | 6 | 188 | 82 | 4 | 147 | 79 | 6 | 188 | 82 | 4 |
| MCPHERSON | 266 | 78 | 6 | 305 | 84 | 3 | 266 | 78 | 6 | 305 | 84 | 3 |
| MEADE | 31 | 79 | 6 | 34 | 92 | 1 | 31 | 79 | 6 | 34 | 92 | 1 |
| MIAMI | 192 | 74 | 8 | 227 | 79 | 6 | 192 | 74 | 8 | 227 | 79 | 6 |
| MITCHELL | 79 | 79 | 5 | 85 | 77 | 7 | 79 | 79 | 5 | 85 | 77 | 7 |
| MONTGOMERY | 272 | 73 | 8 | 284 | 78 | 6 | 272 | 73 | 8 | 284 | 78 | 6 |
| MORRIS | 56 | 76 | 7 | 46 | 68 | 10 | 56 | 76 | 7 | 46 | 68 | 10 |
| MORTON | 38 | 77 | 7 | 50 | 85 | 3 | 38 | 77 | 7 | 50 | 85 | 3 |
| NEMAHA | 116 | 80 | 5 | 135 | 82 | 4 | 116 | 80 | 5 | 135 | 82 | 4 |
| NEOSHO | 156 | 79 | 6 | 178 | 81 | 4 | 156 | 79 | 6 | 178 | 81 | 4 |
| NESS | 54 | 88 | 1 | 61 | 90 | 2 | 54 | 88 | 1 | 61 | 90 | 2 |
| NORTON | 61 | 81 | 4 | 69 | 81 | 4 | 61 | 81 | 4 | 69 | 81 | 4 |
| OSAGE | 139 | 66 | 10 | 152 | 72 | 9 | 139 | 66 | 10 | 152 | 72 | 9 |
| OSBORNE | 27 | 88 | 1 | 27 | 75 | 8 | 27 | 88 | 1 | 27 | 75 | 8 |
| KANSAS | 20,136 | 76.1 | 76.1 | 22,165 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 20,136 | 76.1 | 76.1 | 22,165 | 77.7 | 77.7 |

Data are provided by the Kansas Department of Education. Information is obtained from the annual survey of graduates conducted by the school districts five to six 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

Primary and secondary education are generally regarded as providing children and youth with a foundation of basic skills necessary for being a productive citizen in the United States. Most people acknowledge the importance of a high school diploma or its equivalent. What may be less well known are the serious consequences faced by mothers, particularly single mothers, who were unable to finish high school. Education and economic well-being are closely associated; a family with wavering economic security is more likely to experience a multitude of negative outcomes and maternal risk factors. For example,

- Among pregnant women, higher levels of education are associated with more timely receipt of prenatal care, better nutritional levels, higher weight gain, lower smoking rates and better birth outcomes.¹ Mothers with fewer than 12 years of education were 10 times more likely to smoke during pregnancy when compared to mothers with 16 years or more of education in 1996.²
- Infant mortality decreases as the mother's level of education increases; this disparity is greater for white mothers than for mothers in other racial and ethnic groups. In 1997, infant mortality among non-Hispanic white mothers with less than 12 years of education was more than double that for infants whose mothers had 13 or more years of education. The disparity in infant mortality by mother's education was 29 percent for non-Hispanic black mothers and 12 percent for Hispanic mothers.
- Children from lower income families are less likely to have health insurance coverage.³ Compared to insured children, uninsured children are up to eight times less likely to have a regular source of care, four times more likely to delay seeking care, nearly three times less likely to have seen a provider in the last year and five times more likely to use the emergency room as a regular place of care.⁴

In 1999, 18.7 percent (7,219) of all births were to mothers with less than a high school degree. Across Kansas, the percent of births to mothers with less than a high school degree ranged from a low of 0 percent in Sheridan County to a stunning high of 53 percent in Greeley County. Significant improvements (25 percent or more reduction) were seen among 11 counties in Kansas, while 24 counties experienced a 25 percent or higher increase in births to mothers with less than a high school degree. Because of the risks cited above, these communities should explore ways to prevent teen pregnancy and promote education.

¹ Mathews, T. J. & Ventura, S. J. (1997). Birth and fertility rates by educational attainment: United States, 1994. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 45(10(S)). Retrieved October 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/mv45_10s.pdf

² Pamuk, E., Makuc, D., Heck, K., Reuben, C., & Lochner, K. (1998). *Socioeconomic status and health*. *Health, United States, 1998*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

Retrieved October 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/health98.pdf>

³ Ibid.

⁴ American College of Physicians. American Society of Internal Medicine. *No health insurance? It's enough to make you sick - Scientific research linking the lack of health coverage to poor health.* (2000). Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.acp.org/uninsured/lack-exec.htm>

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|-----------|---|--|-------------|---|--|-------------|----------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS W/0 HS DEGREE | PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS W/0 HS DEGREE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS W/0 HS DEGREE | PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS W/0 HS DEGREE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| ALLEN | 30 | 20 | 8 | 44 | 24 | 9 | 17 |
| ANDERSON | 19 | 18 | 7 | 22 | 21 | 8 | 17 |
| ATCHISON | 31 | 15 | 5 | 33 | 17 | 6 | 14 |
| BARBER | 7 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 19 | 7 | 20 |
| BARTON | 96 | 24 | 9 | 98 | 26 | 9 | 5 |
| BOURBON | 35 | 20 | 8 | 38 | 20 | 7 | 0 |
| BROWN | 22 | 16 | 6 | 25 | 20 | 7 | 21 |
| BUTLER | 92 | 12 | 4 | 98 | 13 | 4 | 4 |
| CHASE | 9 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 19 | 7 | 17 |
| CHAUTAQUA | 8 | 18 | 7 | 8 | 24 | 9 | 37 |
| CHEROKEE | 65 | 23 | 8 | 59 | 20 | 7 | -10 |
| CHEYENNE | 3 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 30 |
| CLARK | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 51 |
| CLAY | 15 | 14 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 2 | -32 |
| CLOUD | 12 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 13 | 4 | 25 |
| COFFEY | 13 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 3 | -13 |
| COMANCHE | 3 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 24 |
| COWLEY | 91 | 21 | 8 | 115 | 23 | 8 | 5 |
| CRAWFORD | 83 | 17 | 7 | 106 | 20 | 7 | 21 |
| DECATUR | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 93 |
| DICKINSON | 35 | 16 | 6 | 33 | 15 | 5 | -9 |
| DONIPHAN | 17 | 20 | 8 | 16 | 17 | 5 | -14 |
| DOUGLAS | 95 | 9 | 2 | 112 | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| EDWARDS | 7 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 3 |
| ELK | 6 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 4 | -25 |
| ELLIS | 22 | 5 | 1 | 26 | 7 | 2 | 33 |
| ELLSWORTH | 7 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | -64 |
| FINNEY | 399 | 44 | 10 | 418 | 47 | 10 | 7 |
| FORD | 266 | 44 | 10 | 316 | 47 | 10 | 7 |
| FRANKLIN | 57 | 19 | 7 | 67 | 18 | 6 | -3 |
| GEARY | 98 | 14 | 5 | 80 | 14 | 4 | -2 |
| GOVE | 4 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 19 | 7 | 76 |
| GRAHAM | 3 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | -66 |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | |
|-------------|--|---|-------------|--|---|-------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS W/ HS DEGREE | PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS W/ HS DEGREE | DECILE RANK | AVERAGE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS W/ HS DEGREE | PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS W/ HS DEGREE | DECILE RANK |
| GRANT | 68 | 42 | 10 | 78 | 49 | 10 |
| GRAY | 34 | 34 | 10 | 36 | 43 | 10 |
| GREELEY | 4 | 29 | 9 | 9 | 53 | 10 |
| GREENWOOD | 16 | 20 | 8 | 16 | 21 | 8 |
| HAMILTON | 7 | 25 | 9 | 17 | 36 | 10 |
| HARPER | 14 | 18 | 7 | 15 | 21 | 8 |
| HARVEY | 65 | 16 | 6 | 82 | 18 | 6 |
| HASKELL | 29 | 35 | 10 | 25 | 30 | 9 |
| HODGEMAN | 2 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 5 |
| JACKSON | 20 | 12 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 3 |
| JEFFERSON | 25 | 12 | 4 | 26 | 11 | 3 |
| JEWELL | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| JOHNSON | 303 | 6 | 1 | 354 | 5 | 1 |
| KEARNY | 23 | 41 | 10 | 38 | 41 | 10 |
| KINGMAN | 15 | 15 | 5 | 17 | 18 | 6 |
| KIOWA | 7 | 19 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 4 |
| LABETTE | 67 | 25 | 9 | 59 | 21 | 8 |
| LANE | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 3 |
| LEAVENWORTH | 106 | 13 | 4 | 101 | 12 | 3 |
| LINCOLN | 3 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 19 | 7 |
| LINN | 16 | 18 | 7 | 25 | 23 | 8 |
| LOGAN | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| LYON | 126 | 28 | 9 | 154 | 30 | 9 |
| MARION | 22 | 15 | 5 | 25 | 17 | 6 |
| MARSHALL | 14 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 14 | 5 |
| MCPHERSON | 57 | 16 | 6 | 60 | 18 | 6 |
| MEADE | 16 | 27 | 9 | 23 | 36 | 9 |
| MIAMI | 44 | 12 | 3 | 44 | 11 | 3 |
| MITCHELL | 8 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| MONTGOMERY | 105 | 24 | 9 | 118 | 26 | 9 |
| MORRIS | 12 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 5 |
| MORTON | 14 | 24 | 9 | 19 | 33 | 9 |
| NEMAHA | 9 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 2 |
| NEOSHO | 38 | 19 | 7 | 29 | 17 | 6 |
| NESS | 4 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| NORTON | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| OSAGE | 24 | 12 | 4 | 26 | 14 | 4 |
| OSBORNE | 5 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 2 |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | |
|---------------|--|---|-------------|--|---|-------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS W/ HS DEGREE | PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS W/ HS DEGREE | DECILE RANK | AVERAGE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS W/ HS DEGREE | PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO MOTHERS W/ HS DEGREE | DECILE RANK |
| OTTAWA | 7 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 17 | 5 |
| PAWNEE | 13 | 16 | 6 | 15 | 18 | 6 |
| PHILLIPS | 6 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 3 |
| POTTAWATOMIE | 18 | 6 | 1 | 23 | 9 | 2 |
| PRATT | 16 | 13 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 4 |
| RAWLINS | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| RENO | 169 | 21 | 8 | 173 | 21 | 8 |
| REPUBLIC | 7 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 3 |
| RICE | 19 | 15 | 5 | 18 | 16 | 5 |
| RILEY | 68 | 7 | 1 | 59 | 6 | 1 |
| ROOKS | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| RUSH | 3 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 5 |
| RUSSELL | 12 | 16 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 7 |
| SALINE | 137 | 17 | 7 | 147 | 21 | 8 |
| SCOTT | 16 | 27 | 9 | 16 | 21 | 8 |
| SEDGWICK | 1,448 | 21 | 8 | 1,613 | 21 | 8 |
| SEWARD | 207 | 47 | 10 | 232 | 45 | 10 |
| SHAWNEE | 430 | 18 | 7 | 428 | 18 | 6 |
| SHERIDAN | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| SHERMAN | 16 | 18 | 7 | 18 | 18 | 7 |
| SMITH | 5 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| STAFFORD | 13 | 24 | 9 | 13 | 20 | 7 |
| STANTON | 13 | 33 | 10 | 15 | 38 | 10 |
| STEVENS | 27 | 35 | 10 | 41 | 47 | 10 |
| SUMNER | 54 | 16 | 6 | 57 | 18 | 6 |
| THOMAS | 14 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 2 |
| TREGO | 4 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| WABAUNSEE | 4 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 14 | 4 |
| WALLACE | 4 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 3 |
| WASHINGTON | 4 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 16 | 5 |
| WICHITA | 11 | 26 | 9 | 11 | 26 | 9 |
| WILSON | 28 | 23 | 8 | 38 | 29 | 9 |
| WOODSON | 5 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 3 |
| WYANDOTTE | 806 | 30 | 10 | 909 | 33 | 9 |
| KANSAS | 6,580 | 18.1 | | 7,219 | 18.7 | 3.5 |

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.

STUDENTS GRADUATING HIGH SCHOOL

High school graduation is a fundamental stepping stone to a more secure economic future. A high school diploma or its equivalent shows that an individual has acquired the basic skills for reading, writing and math to function in the labor market. It provides the opportunity for entry-level jobs or a path to higher education. Studies show that those who complete high school are better off than those who do not.

Labor force participation (i.e., being employed or unemployed) and employment rates are generally higher for those with higher levels of education.¹ Among adults 25 years and older, labor force participation is 80 percent for those with a bachelor's degree, 65 percent for individuals with a high school degree and 43 percent for those with less than a high school education.² Of the 524,000 youth who had dropped out of high school during the federal fiscal year ended October 1999, 26.1 percent were unemployed, which is 8.6 percentage points higher than the unemployment rate for the year's high school graduates who did not go on to college.³

Earnings potential is also impacted by high school completion. In 1998, the median annual income for men without a high school diploma or its equivalent was \$23,958. The median annual income for men with a high school diploma or its equivalent was 24 percent higher at \$31,477. While women's wages significantly lag behind men's, the advantage of education is still apparent. The 1998 median annual income for women without a high school diploma was \$16,482, compared to \$22,780 for women with a high school diploma.⁴

In 1998, 85 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds across the nation had completed high school or its equivalent. During 1999, Kansas fell short of this national graduation rate with a state rate of 81.8 percent. Still, a full 73 percent (77 counties) of Kansas counties achieved graduation rates of 85 percent or higher. Close attention should be paid to Finney County, which had a state low of 58 percent in 1999. Notably, seven counties (Cheyenne, Hodgeman, Rawlins, Sherman, Smith, Stanton and Wallace) celebrated graduation rates of 100 percent. Changes in graduation rates (i.e., comparing 1999 to base years 1996-1998) were small for most counties in Kansas. Only three counties decreased their graduation rates by 10 percent or more (Comanche, Hamilton and Stevens). Four counties can be proud to have achieved a 10 percent or higher increase in their rates (Cherokee, Ford, Morton and Sherman).

¹ National Center for Education Statistics. (2000, April). Employment of young adults by educational attainment. *Indicator of the Month*. Retrieved October 18, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsw2000/20000007.pdf>

² National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education. (2000). *Digest of education statistics, 1999*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsw2000/digest99/chapter5.html>

³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2000, May 17). *College enrollment and work activity of 1999 high school graduates*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/hsgcec.nr0.htm>

⁴ National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education. (2000). *Digest of education statistics, 1999*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsw2000/digest99/chapter5.html>

| COUNTY | BASE YEAR - 1996-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER OF GRADUATES | GRADUATION PERCENT | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF GRADUATES | GRADUATION PERCENT | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| ALLEN | 165 | 76 | 10 | 200 | 79 | 9 | 5 |
| ANDERSON | 92 | 88 | 6 | 109 | 89 | 6 | 0 |
| ATCHISON | 152 | 80 | 9 | 156 | 80 | 9 | 0 |
| BARBER | 77 | 95 | 2 | 102 | 94 | 3 | -2 |
| BARTON | 342 | 79 | 9 | 301 | 85 | 8 | 7 |
| BOURBON | 169 | 80 | 9 | 167 | 81 | 9 | 1 |
| BROWN | 135 | 90 | 4 | 133 | 95 | 2 | 5 |
| BUTLER | 772 | 86 | 7 | 818 | 87 | 6 | 1 |
| CHASE | 35 | 80 | 9 | 40 | 83 | 8 | 4 |
| CHAUTAUQUA | 39 | 84 | 7 | 45 | 87 | 7 | 3 |
| CHEROKEE | 238 | 79 | 9 | 303 | 87 | 6 | 11 |
| CHEYENNE | 48 | 95 | 3 | 66 | 100 | 1 | 6 |
| CLARK | 37 | 97 | 1 | 45 | 98 | 1 | 1 |
| CLAY | 124 | 91 | 4 | 134 | 88 | 6 | -3 |
| CLOUD | 114 | 90 | 4 | 147 | 90 | 5 | -1 |
| COFFEY | 148 | 92 | 4 | 149 | 90 | 5 | -2 |
| COMANCHE | 32 | 94 | 3 | 18 | 78 | 9 | -17 |
| COWLEY | 406 | 80 | 9 | 433 | 77 | 10 | -4 |
| CRAWFORD | 371 | 80 | 9 | 390 | 77 | 10 | -3 |
| DECATUR | 49 | 97 | 1 | 63 | 97 | 2 | 0 |
| DICKINSON | 281 | 84 | 8 | 302 | 87 | 7 | 3 |
| DONIPHAN | 116 | 89 | 5 | 115 | 91 | 5 | 2 |
| DOUGLAS | 706 | 83 | 8 | 846 | 83 | 8 | 0 |
| EDWARDS | 44 | 81 | 8 | 58 | 87 | 7 | 6 |
| ELK | 53 | 86 | 7 | 62 | 90 | 5 | 4 |
| ELLIS | 275 | 90 | 5 | 341 | 91 | 4 | 1 |
| ELLSWORTH | 107 | 96 | 2 | 84 | 91 | 4 | -4 |
| FINNEY | 322 | 57 | 10 | 335 | 58 | 10 | 1 |
| FORD | 321 | 72 | 10 | 361 | 78 | 9 | 10 |
| FRANKLIN | 282 | 86 | 7 | 292 | 87 | 7 | 1 |
| GEARY | 240 | 66 | 10 | 255 | 69 | 10 | 5 |
| GOVE | 57 | 98 | 1 | 49 | 98 | 1 | 0 |
| GRAHAM | 45 | 91 | 4 | 47 | 90 | 5 | -1 |

| COUNTY | AVERAGE NUMBER OF GRADUATES | GRADUATION PERCENT | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF GRADUATES | GRADUATION PERCENT | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|
| GRANT | 94 | 82 | 8 | 109 | 80 | 9 | -3 |
| GRAY | 80 | 93 | 3 | 89 | 96 | 2 | 2 |
| GREELEY | 22 | 94 | 3 | 38 | 90 | 5 | -4 |
| GREENWOOD | 93 | 89 | 6 | 77 | 84 | 8 | -5 |
| HAMILTON | 32 | 98 | 1 | 31 | 89 | 6 | -10 |
| HARPER | 80 | 85 | 7 | 90 | 83 | 8 | -1 |
| HARVEY | 365 | 83 | 8 | 376 | 85 | 7 | 3 |
| HASKELL | 53 | 90 | 5 | 57 | 97 | 2 | 8 |
| HODGEMAN | 33 | 97 | 1 | 31 | 100 | 1 | 3 |
| JACKSON | 157 | 90 | 4 | 176 | 92 | 4 | 1 |
| JEFFERSON | 302 | 88 | 6 | 326 | 89 | 6 | 2 |
| JEWELL | 58 | 97 | 1 | 60 | 98 | 1 | 2 |
| JOHNSON | 4,150 | 88 | 6 | 4,589 | 91 | 5 | 3 |
| KEARNY | 71 | 83 | 8 | 70 | 91 | 4 | 9 |
| KINGMAN | 103 | 86 | 7 | 110 | 91 | 4 | 6 |
| KIOWA | 45 | 94 | 3 | 60 | 90 | 6 | -5 |
| LABETTE | 282 | 82 | 8 | 299 | 81 | 9 | -1 |
| LANE | 41 | 95 | 2 | 30 | 88 | 6 | -7 |
| LEAVENWORTH | 709 | 85 | 7 | 729 | 87 | 7 | 3 |
| LINCOLN | 46 | 92 | 4 | 65 | 93 | 3 | 1 |
| LINN | 132 | 89 | 6 | 122 | 87 | 6 | -2 |
| LOGAN | 52 | 95 | 3 | 63 | 95 | 2 | 1 |
| LYON | 363 | 80 | 9 | 428 | 78 | 9 | -2 |
| MARION | 167 | 90 | 5 | 190 | 92 | 4 | 2 |
| MARSHALL | 191 | 89 | 6 | 228 | 92 | 4 | 4 |
| MCPHERSON | 353 | 88 | 6 | 365 | 93 | 3 | 5 |
| MEADE | 41 | 88 | 6 | 37 | 93 | 3 | 5 |
| MIAMI | 259 | 83 | 8 | 289 | 87 | 7 | 5 |
| MITCHELL | 100 | 94 | 3 | 111 | 97 | 2 | 3 |
| MONTGOMERY | 377 | 75 | 10 | 364 | 76 | 10 | 1 |
| MORRIS | 76 | 90 | 5 | 68 | 91 | 5 | 1 |
| MORTON | 47 | 82 | 8 | 59 | 94 | 3 | 15 |
| NEMAHA | 144 | 95 | 2 | 164 | 94 | 3 | -1 |
| NEOSHO | 198 | 81 | 9 | 219 | 82 | 8 | 1 |
| NESS | 62 | 96 | 2 | 68 | 92 | 4 | -4 |
| NORTON | 75 | 91 | 4 | 85 | 96 | 2 | 4 |
| OSAGE | 215 | 89 | 5 | 212 | 86 | 7 | -4 |
| OSBORNE | 28 | 94 | 3 | 36 | 97 | 2 | 3 |
| OTTAWA | 86 | 93 | 3 | 92 | 95 | 3 | 3 |
| PAWNEE | 95 | 86 | 7 | 100 | 81 | 9 | -5 |
| PHILLIPS | 87 | 96 | 2 | 91 | 97 | 2 | 1 |
| POTTAWATOMIE | 259 | 91 | 4 | 294 | 92 | 4 | 1 |
| PRAIT | 119 | 86 | 7 | 139 | 90 | 5 | 5 |
| RAWLINS | 51 | 96 | 1 | 60 | 100 | 1 | 4 |
| RENO | 626 | 79 | 9 | 621 | 78 | 9 | -1 |
| REPUBLIC | 83 | 92 | 4 | 90 | 92 | 4 | 0 |
| RICE | 132 | 89 | 5 | 128 | 87 | 7 | -3 |
| RILEY | 470 | 88 | 6 | 435 | 86 | 7 | -3 |
| ROOKS | 94 | 95 | 2 | 82 | 92 | 4 | -3 |
| RUSH | 52 | 97 | 1 | 60 | 92 | 3 | -5 |
| RUSSELL | 83 | 84 | 8 | 105 | 85 | 8 | 2 |
| SALINE | 492 | 78 | 10 | 511 | 82 | 8 | 5 |
| SCOTT | 77 | 89 | 5 | 84 | 94 | 3 | 6 |
| SEDGWICK | 3,450 | 70 | 10 | 3,600 | 72 | 10 | 2 |
| SEWARD | 237 | 73 | 10 | 236 | 74 | 10 | 2 |
| SHAWNEE | 1,513 | 75 | 10 | 1,594 | 77 | 10 | 3 |
| SHERIDAN | 41 | 96 | 1 | 43 | 93 | 3 | -3 |
| SHERMAN | 73 | 90 | 5 | 73 | 100 | 1 | 11 |
| SMITH | 64 | 96 | 2 | 73 | 100 | 1 | 4 |
| STAFFORD | 76 | 89 | 6 | 90 | 85 | 8 | -4 |
| STANTON | 30 | 96 | 2 | 37 | 100 | 1 | 4 |
| STEVENS | 75 | 85 | 7 | 76 | 74 | 10 | -13 |
| SUMNER | 311 | 90 | 5 | 343 | 88 | 6 | -2 |
| THOMAS | 113 | 88 | 6 | 107 | 96 | 2 | 9 |
| TREGO | 52 | 95 | 2 | 45 | 90 | 5 | -5 |
| WABAUNSEE | 95 | 92 | 3 | 90 | 87 | 7 | -6 |
| WALLACE | 30 | 98 | 1 | 23 | 100 | 1 | 2 |
| WASHINGTON | 125 | 95 | 2 | 114 | 95 | 2 | 0 |
| WICHITA | 43 | 86 | 7 | 46 | 84 | 8 | -3 |
| WILSON | 144 | 80 | 9 | 129 | 81 | 9 | 1 |
| WOODSON | 47 | 90 | 4 | 38 | 88 | 6 | -2 |
| WYANDOTTE | 1,346 | 67 | 10 | 1,408 | 63 | 10 | -7 |
| KANSAS | 26,763 | 80.8 | | 28,543 | 81.8 | | 1.3 |

Data are from Kansas State Board of Education. Rates are calculated by dividing the number of graduates by the sum of graduates and dropouts from grades nine through 12. Positive percent changes indicate improvement. Migration into or out of the school district between ninth and 12th grade may account for a proportion of increases or decreases in some rates. Currently, no statewide data are available that would allow for an accurate determination of the influence of migration.

OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT

Most people agree that the best place for children to grow up is in families. However, when children are endangered by child abuse and neglect, then out-of-home placements can become necessary. The data presented here relates specifically to children and youth, ages 18 and younger, in state custody and living outside the home. Nationally, 560,000 children were living in foster care on Sept. 30, 1998. During the same year, 286,000 children entered foster care, and 248,000 children exited foster care. Although many children quickly move in and out of foster care, others stay for many years. The national average stay in 1998 was 33 months, with more than half of the children in foster care staying in care longer than 18 months. Of the children in care, 122,000 of them were waiting to be adopted. The most common types of out-of-home care are family foster care, kinship care, therapeutic (or treatment) foster care and residential group care.¹

In June 2000, Kansas had 5,534 children and youth living in out-of-home placements, amounting to a slight decrease of 1.7 percent in out-of-home placements in comparison with the previous five years. The highest out-of-home placement rates were observed in Allen, Bourbon, Hamilton and Reno counties. Compared with the base years period, eight counties experienced increases of more than 100 percent, the largest three of these being Rawlins, Hamilton and Rooks counties. Still, the general trend in Kansas was a decline in placement rates, which was observed in 57 percent of Kansas counties.

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2000, April). *The AFCARS report: Interim estimates for fiscal year 1998*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/stats/arrreport/rpt04003/ar0400.htm>

BASE YEARS - JUNE 1995-JUNE 1999 — CURRENT YEAR - JUNE 2000 —

| COUNTY | NUMBER IN PLACEMENT | PLACEMENT RATE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER IN PLACEMENT | PLACEMENT RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
|-----------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| ALLEN | 60 | 15 | 10 | 54 | 14 | 10 | -7 |
| ANDERSON | 14 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| ATCHISON | 53 | 12 | 9 | 32 | 7 | 7 | -40 |
| BARBER | 11 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 8 | -1 |
| BARTON | 68 | 9 | 9 | 93 | 13 | 10 | 43 |
| BOURBON | 32 | 8 | 8 | 52 | 14 | 10 | 69 |
| BROWN | 25 | 8 | 8 | 25 | 8 | 8 | 3 |
| BUTLER | 69 | 4 | 3 | 67 | 4 | 4 | -6 |
| CHASE | 6 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | -24 |
| CHAUTAQUA | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | -33 |
| CHEROKEE | 46 | 8 | 8 | 43 | 7 | 7 | -5 |
| CHEYENNE | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | -3 |
| CLARK | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -100 |
| CLAY | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | -31 |
| CLOUD | 21 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 | -70 |
| COFFEY | 6 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 54 |
| COMANCHE | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | -1 |
| COWLEY | 55 | 6 | 6 | 60 | 6 | 6 | 11 |
| CRAWFORD | 127 | 15 | 10 | 112 | 13 | 10 | -10 |
| DECATUR | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 43 |
| DICKINSON | 11 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 4 | 84 |
| DONIPHAN | 9 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| DOUGLAS | 210 | 11 | 9 | 138 | 7 | 7 | -37 |
| EDWARDS | 4 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 132 |
| ELK | 9 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 6 | -41 |
| ELLIS | 39 | 6 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 6 | -1 |
| ELLSWORTH | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | -16 |
| FINNEY | 160 | 13 | 10 | 81 | 6 | 6 | -53 |
| FORD | 69 | 8 | 8 | 65 | 7 | 7 | -7 |
| FRANKLIN | 61 | 9 | 9 | 78 | 11 | 9 | 24 |
| GEARY | 63 | 8 | 8 | 65 | 10 | 9 | 13 |
| GOVE | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | -13 |
| GRAHAM | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 37 |

| COUNTY | NUMBER IN PLACEMENT | PLACEMENT RATE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER IN PLACEMENT | PLACEMENT RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| OTTAWA | 11 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 6 | -21 |
| PAWNEE | 21 | 12 | 10 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 13 |
| PHILLIPS | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | -32 |
| POTTAWATOMIE | 10 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| PRAIT | 13 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 11 |
| RAWLINS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 850 |
| RENO | 214 | 14 | 10 | 301 | 19 | 10 | 40 |
| REPUBLIC | 9 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | -65 |
| RICE | 33 | 12 | 10 | 32 | 13 | 9 | 3 |
| RILEY | 74 | 5 | 5 | 53 | 4 | 4 | -25 |
| ROOKS | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 183 |
| RUSH | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -100 |
| RUSSELL | 11 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 15 |
| SALINE | 96 | 7 | 7 | 89 | 7 | 6 | -6 |
| SCOTT | 13 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | -37 |
| SEDGWICK | 1,327 | 11 | 9 | 1,592 | 13 | 10 | 16 |
| SEWARD | 49 | 8 | 8 | 36 | 6 | 5 | -28 |
| SHAWNEE | 549 | 13 | 10 | 543 | 13 | 10 | -1 |
| SHERIDAN | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 161 |
| SHERMAN | 9 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 17 |
| SMITH | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | -63 |
| STAFFORD | 10 | 8 | 7 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 76 |
| STANTON | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 59 |
| STEVENS | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | -65 |
| SUMNER | 98 | 13 | 10 | 79 | 10 | 9 | -19 |
| THOMAS | 13 | 6 | 5 | 19 | 9 | 8 | 57 |
| TREGO | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 66 |
| WABAUNSEE | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | -41 |
| WALLACE | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | -61 |
| WASHINGTON | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 85 |
| WICHITA | 8 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | -58 |
| WILSON | 22 | 8 | 8 | 32 | 12 | 9 | 48 |
| WOODSON | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | -12 |
| WYANDOTTE | 679 | 16 | 10 | 511 | 12 | 9 | -23 |
| KANSAS | 5,570 | 8.0 | | 5,534 | 7.9 | | -1.7 |

| COUNTY | NUMBER IN PLACEMENT | PLACEMENT RATE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER IN PLACEMENT | PLACEMENT RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| GRANT | 13 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | -44 |
| GRAY | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 65 |
| GREELEY | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | -51 |
| GREENWOOD | 15 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 7 | -1 |
| HAMILTON | 3 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 201 |
| HARPER | 8 | 5 | 5 | 17 | 11 | 9 | 118 |
| HARVEY | 65 | 7 | 7 | 60 | 7 | 7 | -8 |
| HASKELL | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -30 |
| HODGEMAN | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -100 |
| JACKSON | 19 | 6 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 5 | -9 |
| JEFFERSON | 45 | 9 | 9 | 40 | 8 | 8 | -11 |
| JEWELL | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -100 |
| JOHNSON | 235 | 2 | 2 | 250 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| KEARNY | 13 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 3 | -68 |
| KINGMAN | 11 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 | -38 |
| KIOWA | 6 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -83 |
| LABETTE | 53 | 9 | 8 | 41 | 7 | 7 | -21 |
| LANE | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 147 |
| LEAVENWORTH | 109 | 6 | 6 | 104 | 5 | 5 | -6 |
| LINCOLN | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | -33 |
| LINN | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | -25 |
| LOGAN | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | -5 |
| LYON | 67 | 7 | 7 | 46 | 5 | 5 | -31 |
| MARION | 15 | 5 | 4 | 25 | 8 | 8 | 67 |
| MARSHALL | 13 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 27 |
| MCPHERSON | 31 | 4 | 3 | 33 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| MEADE | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 89 |
| MIAMI | 24 | 3 | 3 | 29 | 4 | 4 | 14 |
| MITCHELL | 11 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | -55 |
| MONTGOMERY | 96 | 10 | 9 | 86 | 9 | 8 | -8 |
| MORRIS | 10 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| MORTON | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -73 |
| NEMAHA | 5 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 137 |
| NEOSHO | 45 | 11 | 9 | 35 | 8 | 8 | -21 |
| NESS | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -100 |
| NORTON | 6 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 84 |
| OSAGE | 25 | 5 | 5 | 46 | 10 | 9 | 85 |
| OSBORNE | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 142 |

Placement data are from the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. Population data are estimated from the 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 younger.

TEEN VIOLENT DEATHS

Across the nation, about 19,000 teens 15 to 19 years old died in 1997. Nearly 14,000 died from injury-related causes in contrast to approximately 5,000 deaths related to natural causes.¹ Teen violent deaths refer to those deaths among youth ages 15 to 19, related to accidents, suicides and homicides. Violent teen deaths have been declining on a national level since 1990. In 1997, the national rate was 58 violent teen deaths per 100,000 teens and ranged from a low of 26 per 100,000 teens 15 to 19 in Vermont to a high of 90 per 100,000 in Arkansas and Mississippi. Kansas ranked 37th with 69 violent teen deaths per 100,000 teens in 1997.²

Of the injury deaths in 1998, motor vehicle traffic-related injuries and injuries related to firearms were the two leading causes among youth 10 to 19. These accounted for 55 percent of all deaths and 75 percent of all injury deaths. Motor vehicle traffic-related and firearms-related death rates varied with population density. Adolescents living in the most densely populated counties had higher death rates associated with interpersonal violence (firearms, homicide), while adolescents living in rural counties had higher rates of motor vehicle fatalities.³

Sadly, in 1999 Kansas experienced 118 violent teen deaths, a rate of 55.3 per 100,000 youth ages 15 to 19. The state continued a trend of steady improvement with a reduction in violent teen deaths of 25 percent, when comparing 1999 with the previous five-year period. Still, 35 percent of Kansas counties (37) had a teen violent death rate at or above the 1997 national rate of 58 per 100,000 youth 15 to 19. The majority of violent teen deaths occurred in four of the most populous counties in Kansas. On the positive side, three of the four counties experienced a decrease in the teen violent death rate when comparing 1999 with the base years period: Johnson (-16 percent), Sedgwick (-64 percent), Shawnee (31 percent) and Wyandotte (-24 percent).

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER OF VIOLENT TEEN DEATHS | TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF VIOLENT TEEN DEATHS | TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| ALLEN | .4 | 34.0 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| ANDERSON | 1.0 | 168.1 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| ATCHISON | 1.0 | 60.8 | 4 | 1 | 57.5 | 7 | -5 |
| BARBER | .6 | 179.1 | 9 | 1 | 292.4 | 10 | 63 |
| BARTON | 1.2 | 59.0 | 3 | 1 | 47.8 | 7 | -19 |
| BOURBON | 1.2 | 96.2 | 6 | 1 | 75.9 | 7 | -21 |
| BROWN | .6 | 75.8 | 5 | 1 | 118.6 | 8 | 57 |
| BUTLER | 2.0 | 43.5 | 3 | 3 | 58.3 | 7 | 34 |
| CHASE | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| CHAUTAQUA | .4 | 144.5 | 8 | 1 | 342.5 | 10 | 137 |
| CHEROKEE | 1.6 | 87.5 | 6 | 1 | 51.3 | 7 | -41 |
| CHEYENNE | 1.0 | 525.8 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| CLARK | .2 | 132.8 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| CLAY | .4 | 67.4 | 4 | 1 | 162.6 | 9 | 141 |
| CLOUD | .4 | 46.5 | 3 | 0 | + | + | + |
| COFFEY | .4 | 59.2 | 4 | 0 | + | + | + |
| COMANCHE | .0 | + | + | 1 | 746.3 | 10 | * |
| COWLEY | 1.8 | 60.7 | 4 | 2 | 64.5 | 7 | 6 |
| CRAWFORD | 1.2 | 40.5 | 2 | 3 | 95.0 | 8 | 135 |
| DECATUR | .4 | 227.8 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| DICKINSON | .8 | 57.2 | 3 | 2 | 135.5 | 9 | 137 |
| DONIPHAN | .8 | 102.1 | 7 | 1 | 113.5 | 8 | 11 |
| DOUGLAS | 3.8 | 37.6 | 2 | 2 | 18.0 | 6 | -52 |
| EDWARDS | .6 | 296.2 | 10 | 2 | 990.1 | 10 | 234 |
| ELK | .2 | 101.7 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| ELLIS | .8 | 33.3 | 2 | 1 | 39.5 | 7 | 18 |
| ELLSWORTH | .4 | 94.8 | 6 | 0 | + | + | + |
| FINNEY | 2.0 | 65.9 | 4 | 1 | 29.8 | 6 | -55 |
| FORD | 3.0 | 125.1 | 8 | 3 | 115.2 | 8 | -8 |
| FRANKLIN | .8 | 43.3 | 3 | 2 | 98.0 | 8 | 126 |
| GEARY | 2.8 | 137.2 | 8 | 2 | 102.7 | 8 | -25 |
| GOVE | .2 | 97.3 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| GRAHAM | .2 | 98.6 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| GRANT | .6 | 91.7 | 6 | 0 | + | + | + |

¹ MacKay, A. P., Fingerhut, L. A., Duran, C. R., (2000). *Health, United States, 2000 with adolescent health chartbook*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved October 18, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/atus00.pdf>

² Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2000). *KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2000*. Baltimore, MD: Author.

³ MacKay, A. P., Fingerhut, L. A., Duran, C. R., (2000). *Health, United States, 2000 with adolescent health chartbook*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved October 18, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/atus00.pdf>

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1994-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | AVERAGE NUMBER OF VIOLENT TEEN DEATHS | TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF VIOLENT TEEN DEATHS | TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE | DECILE RANK |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|-------|----|----|-------|----|------|
| GRAY | .6 | 133.2 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| GREELEY | .2 | 204.1 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| GREENWOOD | .8 | 135.5 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| HAMILTON | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| HARPER | 1.0 | 256.4 | 10 | 1 | 246.3 | 9 | -4 |
| HARVEY | 2.0 | 73.7 | 5 | 2 | 69.2 | 7 | -6 |
| HASKELL | .4 | 120.9 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| HODGEMAN | .4 | 278.2 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| JACKSON | 1.0 | 109.2 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| JEFFERSON | .4 | 31.6 | 2 | 2 | 145.1 | 9 | 360 |
| JEWELL | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| JOHNSON | 11.6 | 41.4 | 2 | 11 | 34.6 | 6 | -16 |
| KEARNY | .8 | 241.5 | 10 | 1 | 286.5 | 10 | 19 |
| KINGMAN | 1.2 | 194.9 | 9 | 2 | 302.1 | 10 | 55 |
| KIOWA | .2 | 72.3 | 5 | 0 | + | + | + |
| LABETTE | 1.2 | 63.2 | 4 | 1 | 49.8 | 7 | -21 |
| LANE | .2 | 152.9 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| LEAVENWORTH | 2.0 | 40.8 | 2 | 0 | .0 | 6 | -100 |
| LINCOLN | .2 | 95.1 | 6 | 1 | 456.6 | 10 | 380 |
| LINN | .6 | 91.3 | 6 | 1 | 135.9 | 9 | 49 |
| LOGAN | .4 | 188.3 | 9 | 1 | 465.1 | 10 | 147 |
| LYON | 1.0 | 32.1 | 2 | 2 | 61.6 | 7 | 92 |
| MARION | .8 | 78.6 | 5 | 1 | 93.9 | 8 | 20 |
| MARSHALL | .6 | 91.4 | 6 | 1 | 144.9 | 9 | 59 |
| MCPHERSON | 1.6 | 73.1 | 5 | 0 | .0 | 6 | -100 |
| MEADE | .4 | 141.3 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| MIAMI | 1.8 | 89.3 | 6 | 3 | 132.8 | 9 | 49 |
| MITCHELL | .6 | 94.9 | 6 | 0 | + | + | + |
| MONTGOMERY | 2.0 | 68.5 | 4 | 1 | 32.8 | 6 | -52 |
| MORRIS | .4 | 97.0 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| MORTON | .4 | 143.3 | 8 | 0 | + | + | + |
| NEMAHA | .6 | 84.0 | 6 | 0 | + | + | + |
| NEOSHO | 1.0 | 81.5 | 5 | 3 | 233.6 | 9 | 187 |
| NESS | .2 | 103.6 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| NORTON | 1.0 | 241.1 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| OSAGE | 1.6 | 130.8 | 8 | 1 | 75.3 | 7 | -42 |
| OSBORNE | .6 | 209.6 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| OTTAWA | .2 | 53.9 | 3 | 0 | + | + | + |
| PAWNEE | .4 | 72.6 | 5 | 1 | 183.8 | 9 | 153 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------|----|--------------|
| PHILLIPS | .2 | 51.8 | 3 | 0 | + | + | + |
| POTTAWATOMIE | .6 | 42.8 | 2 | 2 | 127.3 | 8 | 197 |
| PRATT | .8 | 102.2 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| RAWLINS | .4 | 196.7 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| RENO | 3.6 | 76.4 | 5 | 1 | 19.8 | 6 | -74 |
| REPUBLIC | .2 | 54.2 | 3 | 1 | 265.3 | 10 | 389 |
| RICE | .8 | 106.9 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| RILEY | 2.0 | 26.9 | 1 | 2 | 26.6 | 6 | -1 |
| ROOKS | .2 | 53.4 | 3 | 0 | + | + | + |
| RUSH | .4 | 212.1 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| RUSSELL | .2 | 43.3 | 2 | 1 | 209.2 | 9 | 383 |
| SALINE | 2.6 | 69.4 | 4 | 1 | 25.2 | 6 | -64 |
| SCOTT | .8 | 190.9 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| SEDGWICK | 25.0 | 80.4 | 5 | 10 | 29.1 | 6 | -64 |
| SEWARD | 2.4 | 149.6 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| SHAWNEE | 8.6 | 71.0 | 4 | 12 | 92.8 | 8 | 31 |
| SHERIDAN | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| SHERMAN | .4 | 75.2 | 5 | 0 | + | + | + |
| SMITH | .2 | 71.2 | 4 | 0 | + | + | + |
| STAFFORD | .2 | 62.4 | 4 | 0 | + | + | + |
| STANTON | .2 | 119.9 | 7 | 0 | + | + | + |
| STEVENS | .2 | 49.9 | 3 | 0 | + | + | + |
| SUMNER | 2.0 | 97.4 | 7 | 3 | 136.2 | 9 | 40 |
| THOMAS | .2 | 24.2 | 1 | 0 | + | + | + |
| TREGO | .2 | 92.8 | 6 | 1 | 465.1 | 10 | 401 |
| WABAUNSEE | .2 | 41.3 | 2 | 0 | + | + | + |
| WALLACE | .4 | 253.2 | 10 | 0 | + | + | + |
| WASHINGTON | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| WICHITA | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| WILSON | 1.2 | 159.2 | 9 | 0 | + | + | + |
| WOODSON | .0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + |
| WYANDOTTE | 18.8 | 157.3 | 9 | 15 | 120.1 | 8 | -24 |
| KANSAS | 146.2 | 73.9 | 118 | 55.3 | | | -25.0 |

Data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. The base years consist of the average of years 1994 through 1998. Teen violent death rates represent the number of violent deaths per 100,000 children ages 15-19. 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.



REPORTED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

State laws across the nation require professionals and allow laypersons to report suspected child abuse or neglect to Child Protective Services (CPS). In 1998, nearly 3 million reports of child maltreatment were received in the United States. More than half the reports (53.1 percent) came from professionals such as teachers, social workers and police officers, while the other half (46.7 percent) came from family, neighbors and anonymous individuals. Of the 3 million reports, approximately one-third were screened out (i.e., CPS did not take further action on behalf of the child), and two-thirds were screened in as warranting investigation or assessment. Reasons why referrals are screened out include: the referral did not meet the statutory definition of maltreatment, the referral did not contain sufficient information upon which to proceed, and/or the referral did not pertain to the service population of the agency. The national rate of screened-out referrals was 13.7 per 1,000 children in 1998; the screening out rate for Kansas was 12.8 per 1,000 children. The national rate of screened-in referrals was 26.3 per 1,000 children, while the rate for Kansas was 26.5 per 1,000 children.¹

Statewide, there were 41,186 reports of child maltreatment during fiscal year 1999, amounting to a reported abuse and neglect rate of 59.9 per 1,000 children. Kansas experienced a 26.6 percent increase in reports of child maltreatment when comparing 1999 to the base period. On the high end, 11 counties had reported abuse and neglect rates above 90 per 1,000 children. The three highest were Labette (109 per 1,000), Sherman (106.9 per 1,000) and Wallace (124.3 per 1,000) counties. Notably, all but nine counties showed an increase in the reported abuse and neglect rate in comparison with the base years. Nineteen counties increased the rate of reported abuse and neglect by more than 100 percent. Four counties celebrated a reported abuse and neglect rate below 20 percent: Clark (18.6 per 1,000), Gray (17.5 per 1,000), Hodgeman (19.5 per 1,000) and Wabaunsee (10.3) counties.

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. (2000). *Child Maltreatment 1998: Reports From the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System*. Washington, DC: Author.

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1995-98 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES | DECILE RANK | REPORTED ABUSE & NEGLECT RATE | NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES | DECILE RANK | REPORTED ABUSE & NEGLECT RATE | PERCENT CHANGE |
| ALLEN | 173 | 6 | 43.7 | 339 | 9 | 87.5 | 100 |
| ANDERSON | 68 | 4 | 32.0 | 163 | 8 | 75.9 | 137 |
| ATCHISON | 127 | 3 | 27.5 | 234 | 4 | 50.9 | 85 |
| BARBER | 32 | 2 | 22.3 | 50 | 2 | 36.6 | 64 |
| BARTON | 375 | 7 | 48.8 | 688 | 10 | 91.9 | 89 |
| BOURBON | 166 | 6 | 42.4 | 322 | 9 | 84.1 | 99 |
| BROWN | 57 | 1 | 18.7 | 150 | 4 | 50.0 | 167 |
| BUTLER | 665 | 5 | 39.2 | 861 | 4 | 49.1 | 25 |
| CHASE | 22 | 4 | 29.4 | 35 | 4 | 48.3 | 64 |
| CHAUTAQUA | 73 | 10 | 72.0 | 54 | 5 | 54.2 | -25 |
| CHEROKEE | 378 | 9 | 63.1 | 452 | 8 | 76.4 | 21 |
| CHEYENNE | 18 | 3 | 23.9 | 35 | 3 | 45.3 | 90 |
| CLARK | 12 | 2 | 20.2 | 11 | 1 | 18.6 | -8 |
| CLAY | 137 | 9 | 57.7 | 184 | 8 | 80.2 | 39 |
| CLOUD | 130 | 9 | 55.9 | 210 | 10 | 94.1 | 69 |
| COFFEY | 125 | 8 | 52.0 | 166 | 7 | 68.7 | 32 |
| COMANCHE | 14 | 3 | 28.4 | 18 | 2 | 39.0 | 37 |
| COWLEY | 652 | 9 | 66.3 | 832 | 9 | 86.6 | 31 |
| CRAWFORD | 727 | 10 | 84.5 | 744 | 9 | 87.7 | 4 |
| DECATUR | 30 | 4 | 34.3 | 43 | 5 | 52.1 | 52 |
| DICKINSON | 256 | 8 | 49.9 | 311 | 6 | 61.6 | 23 |
| DONIPHAN | 39 | 2 | 19.5 | 69 | 2 | 34.4 | 76 |
| DOUGLAS | 1,065 | 8 | 54.7 | 1,114 | 6 | 55.2 | 1 |
| EDWARDS | 52 | 9 | 60.0 | 43 | 5 | 52.8 | -12 |
| ELK | 57 | 10 | 76.6 | 64 | 9 | 85.6 | 12 |
| ELLIS | 251 | 5 | 37.5 | 415 | 7 | 63.5 | 69 |
| ELLSWORTH | 82 | 9 | 57.2 | 97 | 8 | 69.3 | 21 |
| FINNEY | 377 | 4 | 30.5 | 719 | 5 | 55.2 | 81 |
| FORD | 437 | 8 | 50.5 | 539 | 6 | 61.2 | 21 |
| FRANKLIN | 290 | 6 | 42.3 | 457 | 7 | 64.9 | 54 |
| GEARY | 628 | 10 | 83.7 | 628 | 9 | 90.9 | 9 |
| GOVE | 21 | 3 | 26.0 | 20 | 1 | 26.0 | 0 |
| GRAHAM | 26 | 4 | 31.8 | 41 | 5 | 53.2 | 67 |

| COUNTY | NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES | REPORTED ABUSE & NEGLECT RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| OTTAWA | 62 | 41.2 | 6 | 156 |
| PAWNEE | 78 | 42.0 | 6 | 20 |
| PHILLIPS | 58 | 38.5 | 5 | 319 |
| POTTAWATOMIE | 200 | 37.5 | 5 | 91 |
| PRATT | 111 | 44.8 | 7 | 106 |
| RAWLINS | 22 | 20.6 | 2 | 73 |
| RENO | 900 | 57.1 | 9 | 78 |
| REPUBLIC | 58 | 41.2 | 6 | 47 |
| RICE | 177 | 65.4 | 9 | 41 |
| RILEY | 550 | 37.9 | 5 | 8 |
| ROOKS | 76 | 49.9 | 8 | 30 |
| RUSH | 37 | 48.6 | 7 | 44 |
| RUSSELL | 88 | 51.1 | 8 | 25 |
| SALINE | 791 | 58.8 | 9 | 60 |
| SCOTT | 55 | 36.1 | 4 | 4 |
| SEDGWICK | 5,909 | 49.1 | 8 | 10 |
| SEWARD | 308 | 48.5 | 7 | 14 |
| SHAWNEE | 3,299 | 76.3 | 10 | 59 |
| SHERIDAN | 25 | 33.4 | 4 | 37 |
| SHERMAN | 88 | 50.7 | 8 | 118 |
| SMITH | 39 | 37.4 | 5 | 47 |
| STAFFORD | 63 | 46.7 | 7 | 56 |
| STANTON | 12 | 12.4 | 1 | 93 |
| STEVENS | 25 | 15.3 | 1 | 51 |
| SUMNER | 373 | 47.7 | 7 | 72 |
| THOMAS | 100 | 43.1 | 6 | 1 |
| TREGO | 24 | 27.2 | 3 | -5 |
| WABAUNSEE | 67 | 37.8 | 5 | 22 |
| WALLACE | 28 | 41.0 | 6 | 146 |
| WASHINGTON | 39 | 23.7 | 2 | 19 |
| WICHITA | 14 | 16.1 | 1 | 47 |
| WILSON | 204 | 76.8 | 10 | 241 |
| WOODSON | 36 | 37.8 | 5 | 94 |
| WYANDOTTE | 3,378 | 78.1 | 10 | 43 |
| KANSAS | 32,702 | 47.3 | | 367 |

| COUNTY | NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES | REPORTED ABUSE & NEGLECT RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| GRANT | 58 | 21.6 | 2 | 151 |
| GRAY | 26 | 14.5 | 1 | 31 |
| GREELEY | 8 | 7.8 | 1 | 16 |
| GREENWOOD | 88 | 45.1 | 7 | 166 |
| HAMILTON | 23 | 19.4 | 2 | 24 |
| HARPER | 62 | 38.6 | 5 | 103 |
| HARVEY | 237 | 27.2 | 3 | 425 |
| HASKELL | 26 | 20.5 | 2 | 39 |
| HODGEMAN | 9 | 13.8 | 1 | 12 |
| JACKSON | 145 | 43.3 | 6 | 157 |
| JEFFERSON | 218 | 45.2 | 7 | 285 |
| JEWELL | 30 | 32.0 | 4 | 40 |
| JOHNSON | 2,376 | 21.9 | 2 | 3,128 |
| KEARNY | 36 | 19.7 | 2 | 43 |
| KINGMAN | 81 | 34.8 | 4 | 85 |
| KIOWA | 42 | 46.5 | 7 | 43 |
| LABETTE | 584 | 95.8 | 10 | 656 |
| LANE | 10 | 16.8 | 1 | 15 |
| LEAVENWORTH | 662 | 35.3 | 4 | 917 |
| LINCOLN | 26 | 31.6 | 4 | 55 |
| LINN | 104 | 44.6 | 6 | 158 |
| LOGAN | 21 | 26.5 | 3 | 31 |
| LYON | 484 | 52.3 | 8 | 925 |
| MARION | 135 | 42.3 | 6 | 200 |
| MARSHALL | 75 | 25.5 | 3 | 125 |
| MCPHERSON | 332 | 45.4 | 7 | 338 |
| MEADE | 29 | 23.7 | 3 | 27 |
| MIAMI | 352 | 49.0 | 7 | 446 |
| MITCHELL | 37 | 19.9 | 2 | 89 |
| MONTGOMERY | 709 | 74.5 | 10 | 821 |
| MORRIS | 107 | 67.4 | 10 | 153 |
| MORTON | 14 | 14.0 | 1 | 50 |
| NEMAHA | 70 | 24.0 | 3 | 133 |
| NEOSHO | 279 | 64.7 | 9 | 391 |
| NESS | 9 | 7.0 | 1 | 29 |
| NORTON | 70 | 55.2 | 9 | 66 |
| OSAGE | 239 | 51.9 | 8 | 391 |
| OSBORNE | 45 | 39.3 | 5 | 57 |

Rates are per 1,000 children under age 18. Abuse and neglect data are provided by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. Population data are estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Negative percent change indicates improvement.

SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

When referrals to the local child welfare agency (i.e., Child Protective Services - CPS) are determined to meet that state's criteria for child maltreatment, the agency conducts an investigation or assessment. For the nation, in 1998 slightly fewer than one-third (29.2 percent) of investigations resulted in a disposition of either "substantiated" or "indicated" child maltreatment. More than half of investigations (57.2 percent) resulted in a finding that child maltreatment was not substantiated. More than a tenth (13.6 percent) received some other disposition. Thus, of all the referrals or reports that came to the attention of CPS, fewer than one-fifth (19 percent) ultimately resulted in a "substantiated" or "indicated" finding of maltreatment.¹

In 1998, an estimated 903,000 children were victims of maltreatment nationwide, making a victimization rate of 12.9 per 1,000 children. In comparison, Kansas had a victimization rate of 9.7 per 1,000 children in 1998 and 10.9 per 1,000 children in 1999. National statistics show that more than half (53.5 percent) of all victims suffered neglect, about one-quarter (22.7 percent) suffered physical abuse, and 11.5 percent were sexually abused. Victims of psychological abuse and medical neglect accounted for 6 percent or fewer each. Also, one-fourth (25.3 percent) of victims were reported to be victims of more than one type of maltreatment. The children most at risk of child maltreatment were those 0-3 years, and victimization rates declined as age increased.²

Kansas' substantiation rate increased by 12.3 percent from a rate of 9.7 per 1,000 children in 1998 to 10.9 per 1,000 children in 1999. Compared with the national substantiation rate of 12.9 per 1,000 children, approximately one-third (34.3 percent) of Kansas counties had a rate this high or higher. The highest substantiation rates were found in Labette (44.4 per 1,000) and Bourbon (34.8 per 1,000) counties. Among the most populous counties, the 1999 substantiation rate showed a general upward trend compared with the base years period. Johnson County increased by 21.7 percent, Sedgwick County by 15.2 percent, Shawnee County by 14.3 percent, and Wyandotte County increased by 11.3 percent. Douglas County was an exception to this trend with a decrease of 6.3 percent. On the positive side, more than one-quarter of Kansas counties (26.6 percent) showed a substantiation rate less than five per 1,000 children.

| COUNTY | BASE YEAR 1998 | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | PERCENT CHANGE |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | NUMBER OF CONFIRMED & SUBSTANTIATED | CONFIRMED & SUBSTANTIATED RATE | NUMBER OF CONFIRMED & SUBSTANTIATED CASES | CONFIRMED & SUBSTANTIATED RATE | |
| ALLEN | 54 | 13.8 | 69 | 17.8 | 27.8 |
| ANDERSON | 40 | 18.7 | 32 | 14.9 | -20.0 |
| ATCHISON | 9 | 2.0 | 12 | 2.6 | 33.3 |
| BARBER | 9 | 6.4 | 2 | 1.5 | -77.8 |
| BARTON | 34 | 4.5 | 57 | 7.6 | 67.6 |
| BOURBON | 116 | 29.7 | 133 | 34.8 | 14.7 |
| BROWN | 4 | 1.3 | 3 | 1.0 | -25.0 |
| BUTLER | 116 | 6.7 | 135 | 7.7 | 16.4 |
| CHASE | 9 | 12.0 | 4 | 5.5 | -55.6 |
| CHAUTAUQUA | 18 | 17.8 | 21 | 21.1 | 16.7 |
| CHEROKEE | 164 | 27.5 | 167 | 28.2 | 1.8 |
| CHEYENNE | 29 | 38.4 | 11 | 14.2 | -62.1 |
| CLARK | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 1.7 | .0 |
| CLAY | 29 | 12.4 | 35 | 15.3 | 20.7 |
| CLOUD | 28 | 12.4 | 57 | 25.5 | 103.6 |
| COFFEY | 8 | 3.3 | 7 | 2.9 | -12.5 |
| COMANCHE | 1 | 2.1 | 4 | 8.7 | 300.0 |
| COWLEY | 155 | 16.0 | 138 | 14.4 | -11.0 |
| CRAWFORD | 164 | 19.3 | 201 | 23.7 | 22.6 |
| DECATUR | 0 | .0 | 0 | .0 | . |
| DICKINSON | 72 | 14.2 | 74 | 14.7 | 2.8 |
| DONIPHAN | 3 | 1.5 | 2 | 1.0 | -33.3 |
| DOUGLAS | 271 | 13.6 | 254 | 12.6 | -6.3 |
| EDWARDS | 7 | 8.6 | 9 | 11.0 | 28.6 |
| ELK | 5 | 6.6 | 14 | 18.7 | 180.0 |
| ELLIS | 51 | 7.6 | 63 | 9.6 | 23.5 |
| ELLSWORTH | 20 | 14.1 | 15 | 10.7 | -25.0 |
| FINNEY | 44 | 3.5 | 70 | 5.4 | 59.1 |
| FORD | 65 | 7.4 | 59 | 6.7 | -9.2 |
| FRANKLIN | 41 | 5.9 | 47 | 6.7 | 14.6 |
| GEARY | 56 | 7.9 | 100 | 14.5 | 78.6 |
| GOVE | 8 | 10.2 | 3 | 3.9 | -62.5 |
| GRAHAM | 4 | 5.0 | 6 | 7.8 | 50.0 |

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. (2000). *Child maltreatment 1998: Reports from the states to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System*. Washington, DC: Author.

² Ibid.

| COUNTY | BASE YEAR 1998 | | | | CURRENT YEAR - 1999 | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | NUMBER OF CONFIRMED & SUBSTANTIATED | CONFIRMED & SUBSTANTIATED RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE | NUMBER OF CONFIRMED & SUBSTANTIATED | CONFIRMED & SUBSTANTIATED RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| GRANT | 4 | 1.4 | 2 | -75.0 | 1 | .4 | 1 | |
| GRAY | 0 | .0 | 1 | . | 1 | .6 | 1 | |
| GREELEY | 1 | 2.0 | 2 | -100.0 | 0 | .0 | 1 | |
| GREENWOOD | 18 | 9.1 | 7 | 55.6 | 28 | 14.5 | 8 | |
| HAMILTON | 0 | .0 | 1 | . | 0 | .0 | 1 | |
| HARPER | 14 | 8.9 | 7 | 50.0 | 21 | 13.6 | 7 | |
| HARVEY | 74 | 8.4 | 6 | 12.2 | 83 | 9.4 | 6 | |
| HASKELL | 3 | 2.3 | 3 | -33.3 | 2 | 1.5 | 2 | |
| HODGEMAN | 0 | .0 | 1 | . | 1 | 1.6 | 2 | |
| JACKSON | 30 | 8.9 | 6 | -20.0 | 24 | 7.1 | 5 | |
| JEFFERSON | 71 | 14.4 | 9 | -8.5 | 65 | 13.4 | 7 | |
| JEWELL | 8 | 8.9 | 6 | 175.0 | 22 | 25.3 | 10 | |
| JOHNSON | 437 | 3.9 | 4 | 21.7 | 532 | 4.6 | 3 | |
| KEARNY | 6 | 4.4 | 4 | 16.7 | 7 | 5.1 | 3 | |
| KINGMAN | 5 | 2.1 | 2 | 160.0 | 13 | 5.6 | 4 | |
| KIOWA | 17 | 19.6 | 9 | -23.5 | 13 | 15.5 | 8 | |
| LABETTE | 253 | 41.8 | 10 | 5.5 | 267 | 44.4 | 10 | |
| LANE | 3 | 5.0 | 4 | 166.7 | 8 | 14.2 | 7 | |
| LEAVENWORTH | 160 | 8.4 | 6 | -7.5 | 148 | 7.8 | 5 | |
| LINCOLN | 7 | 8.7 | 6 | 14.3 | 8 | 10.1 | 6 | |
| LINN | 24 | 10.1 | 7 | -33.3 | 16 | 6.7 | 4 | |
| LOGAN | 11 | 14.3 | 9 | -36.4 | 7 | 9.3 | 6 | |
| LYON | 56 | 6.1 | 5 | 7.1 | 60 | 6.6 | 4 | |
| MARION | 36 | 11.4 | 7 | 2.8 | 37 | 11.8 | 7 | |
| MARSHALL | 10 | 3.5 | 3 | -50.0 | 5 | 1.8 | 2 | |
| MCPHERSON | 20 | 2.7 | 3 | 65.0 | 33 | 4.5 | 3 | |
| MEADE | 1 | .8 | 1 | .0 | 1 | .8 | 1 | |
| MIAMI | 61 | 8.4 | 6 | -1.6 | 60 | 8.0 | 5 | |
| MITCHELL | 4 | 2.2 | 3 | 100.0 | 8 | 4.4 | 3 | |
| MONTGOMERY | 312 | 33.2 | 10 | -2.9 | 303 | 32.7 | 10 | |
| MORRIS | 10 | 6.5 | 5 | 160.0 | 26 | 16.8 | 9 | |
| MORTON | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | .0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | |
| NEMAHA | 21 | 7.3 | 5 | 23.8 | 26 | 9.1 | 5 | |
| NEOSHO | 144 | 33.8 | 10 | -12.5 | 126 | 29.8 | 10 | |
| NESS | 0 | .0 | 1 | . | 1 | 1.1 | 2 | |
| NORTON | 13 | 10.3 | 7 | -69.2 | 4 | 3.3 | 3 | |
| OSAGE | 26 | 5.6 | 4 | 26.9 | 33 | 7.1 | 5 | |
| OSBORNE | 5 | 4.4 | 4 | 160.0 | 13 | 11.9 | 7 | |
| KANSAS | 6,790 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 12.3 | 7,571 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 12.3 |

Rates are per 1,000 children under age 18. Abuse and neglect data are provided by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. Population data are estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.

JUVENILE COURT FILINGS

Youth violence and crime can be seen as reflections of a community's safety and stability as well as parents', schools', and religious and community leaders' effectiveness at raising healthy, responsible teenagers. The measure presented here is the number of court filings per 1,000 children under the age of 18.¹ Juvenile court filings are used as a proxy measure for youth violence and crime in Kansas communities. Although juvenile arrest rates are typically used to measure youth violence and crime, especially at the national level, they are not currently available at a county level in Kansas.

On a national level, crime and violence by youth are declining.² In 1998, the serious violent juvenile crime offending rate (i.e., aggravated assault, rape, homicide and robbery) was 27 crimes per 1,000 juveniles ages 12 to 17, totaling 616,000 such crimes involving youth. This was the lowest rate recorded since the national victimization survey began in 1973 and represented a decline of over one-half from the 1993 high.³ According to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, in 1998 law enforcement agencies reported 25,912 arrests (data was unavailable from three police departments, which include Topeka, Kansas City and Lenexa). The five leading reasons for arrest include theft (5,782), runaway (4,309), simple assault/battery (2,834), liquor violations (2,213) and narcotic drug violations (1,762).

Kansas reported 17,038 juvenile court filings in fiscal year 1999/2000. This represents a slight increase (1.4 percent) as compared to the base years period (1995-1999). The juvenile court filing rate for the state was 24.4 filings per 1,000 children and ranged from 0 to 72 filings per 1,000 children. The six highest filing rates were found in Chase (72), Geary (59), Greenwood (49), Neosho (60), Pratt (54) and Sherman (51) counties. Among the most populous counties, there were increases in Douglas (23 percent), Shawnee (1 percent), and Wyandotte (11 percent) counties; and reductions in Johnson (-4 percent) and Sedgwick (-14 percent) counties.

After experiencing a significant increase in juvenile crime and violence in the early 1990s, a good deal of attention has been given to prevention. After-school recreation programs have been particularly emphasized because violent youth crime peaks between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.⁴ Other community interventions include citizen mobilization, situational prevention, comprehensive citizen intervention, mentoring, policing strategies, policy changes and mass media interventions. School interventions include structured playground activities, behavioral consultation, behavioral monitoring, metal detectors and school-wide reorganization.⁵

¹ Note: When looking at juvenile filing rates among different counties, the deviant behavior of youth that leads to a juvenile court filing in one jurisdiction may not necessarily result in a court filing in another. A county's juvenile filing rate reflects a combination of it deviant behavior as well as the level of tolerance within the community.

² Children's Defense Fund. (2000, March). *Key facts on youth, crime, and violence*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 11, 2000 from the World Wide Web: http://www.childrensdefense.org/crime_keyfacts.html

³ Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2000). *America's children: Key national indicators of well-being, 2000*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 20, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.childstats.gov/ac2000>

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ School and community interventions to prevent serious and violent offending. (1999, October). *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Retrieved November 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.ncjrs.org/html/ijjbul9910-1/contents.htm>

BASE YEARS - 1995-99

CURRENT YEAR - 2000

| COUNTY | AVERAGE NUMBER OF FILINGS/ | FILING RATE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF FILINGS | FILING RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
|-----------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| ALLEN | 130 | 33 | 9 | 152 | 39 | 9 | 20 |
| ANDERSON | 45 | 21 | 5 | 49 | 23 | 5 | 8 |
| ATCHISON | 129 | 28 | 8 | 168 | 37 | 8 | 30 |
| BARBER | 23 | 16 | 3 | 21 | 15 | 3 | -3 |
| BARTON | 221 | 29 | 8 | 176 | 24 | 6 | -18 |
| BOURBON | 107 | 27 | 8 | 128 | 33 | 8 | 22 |
| BROWN | 73 | 24 | 6 | 61 | 20 | 4 | -15 |
| BUTLER | 321 | 19 | 4 | 329 | 19 | 3 | -2 |
| CHASE | 26 | 35 | 9 | 52 | 72 | 10 | 107 |
| CHAUTAQUA | 27 | 26 | 7 | 22 | 22 | 5 | -16 |
| CHEROKEE | 85 | 14 | 3 | 78 | 13 | 2 | -8 |
| CHEYENNE | 7 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 18 | 3 | 111 |
| CLARK | 16 | 27 | 7 | 17 | 29 | 7 | 5 |
| CLAY | 36 | 15 | 3 | 25 | 11 | 2 | -29 |
| CLOUD | 94 | 40 | 10 | 90 | 40 | 9 | 0 |
| COFFEY | 42 | 17 | 3 | 44 | 18 | 3 | 5 |
| COMANCHE | 12 | 24 | 6 | 11 | 24 | 6 | 1 |
| COWLEY | 312 | 32 | 9 | 355 | 37 | 9 | 16 |
| CRAWFORD | 246 | 29 | 8 | 222 | 26 | 7 | -8 |
| DECATUR | 21 | 24 | 7 | 22 | 27 | 7 | 10 |
| DICKINSON | 158 | 31 | 9 | 137 | 27 | 7 | -12 |
| DONIPHAN | 35 | 18 | 4 | 45 | 22 | 5 | 27 |
| DOUGLAS | 454 | 23 | 6 | 584 | 29 | 7 | 23 |
| EDWARDS | 16 | 18 | 4 | 16 | 20 | 4 | 9 |
| ELK | 22 | 30 | 8 | 22 | 29 | 7 | -3 |
| ELLS | 125 | 19 | 4 | 143 | 22 | 5 | 18 |
| ELLSWORTH | 68 | 47 | 10 | 57 | 41 | 9 | -13 |
| FINNEY | 273 | 22 | 6 | 215 | 17 | 3 | -26 |
| FORD | 424 | 49 | 10 | 364 | 41 | 9 | -16 |
| FRANKLIN | 179 | 26 | 7 | 168 | 24 | 6 | -9 |
| GEARY | 375 | 48 | 10 | 405 | 59 | 10 | 22 |
| GOVE | 8 | 10 | 1 | 15 | 19 | 4 | 87 |
| GRAHAM | 22 | 27 | 7 | 18 | 23 | 6 | -13 |

| COUNTY | AVERAGE NUMBER OF FILINGS | FILING RATE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF FILINGS | FILING RATE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| GRANT | 58 | 22 | 5 | 70 | 26 | 6 | 18 |
| GRAY | 39 | 22 | 6 | 22 | 12 | 2 | -45 |
| GREELEY | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | -25 |
| GREENWOOD | 59 | 30 | 9 | 95 | 49 | 10 | 62 |
| HAMILTON | 7 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 24 |
| HARPER | 38 | 24 | 6 | 35 | 23 | 5 | -5 |
| HARVEY | 225 | 26 | 7 | 261 | 30 | 8 | 15 |
| HASKELL | 12 | 9 | 1 | 16 | 12 | 2 | 32 |
| HODGEMAN | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 84 |
| JACKSON | 58 | 17 | 3 | 67 | 20 | 4 | 15 |
| JEFFERSON | 92 | 19 | 5 | 113 | 23 | 5 | 21 |
| JEWELL | 12 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 1 | -27 |
| JOHNSON | 2,683 | 25 | 7 | 2,749 | 24 | 6 | -4 |
| KEARNY | 46 | 33 | 9 | 54 | 40 | 9 | 19 |
| KINGMAN | 74 | 32 | 9 | 65 | 28 | 7 | -13 |
| KIOWA | 19 | 21 | 5 | 14 | 17 | 3 | -20 |
| LABETTE | 121 | 20 | 5 | 146 | 24 | 6 | 23 |
| LANE | 9 | 14 | 2 | 21 | 37 | 9 | 161 |
| LEAVENWORTH | 414 | 22 | 6 | 374 | 20 | 4 | -11 |
| LINCOLN | 15 | 18 | 4 | 13 | 16 | 3 | -11 |
| LINN | 65 | 28 | 8 | 72 | 30 | 8 | 6 |
| LOGAN | 18 | 23 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 4 | -13 |
| LYON | 436 | 47 | 10 | 354 | 39 | 9 | -18 |
| MARION | 55 | 17 | 3 | 75 | 24 | 6 | 39 |
| MARSHALL | 27 | 9 | 1 | 21 | 7 | 1 | -21 |
| MCPHERSON | 97 | 13 | 2 | 143 | 19 | 4 | 47 |
| MEADE | 35 | 29 | 8 | 42 | 35 | 8 | 19 |
| MIAMI | 128 | 18 | 4 | 148 | 20 | 4 | 11 |
| MITCHELL | 34 | 18 | 4 | 34 | 19 | 3 | 2 |
| MONTGOMERY | 268 | 28 | 8 | 168 | 18 | 3 | -35 |
| MORRIS | 43 | 27 | 7 | 71 | 46 | 10 | 69 |
| MORTON | 16 | 16 | 3 | 24 | 23 | 5 | 45 |
| NEMAHA | 28 | 10 | 1 | 55 | 19 | 4 | 99 |
| NEOSHO | 104 | 24 | 6 | 253 | 60 | 10 | 150 |
| NESS | 6 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | -32 |
| NORTON | 43 | 34 | 9 | 44 | 36 | 8 | 8 |
| OSAGE | 80 | 18 | 4 | 109 | 23 | 6 | 34 |
| OSBORNE | 12 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | -48 |
| KANSAS | 16,608 | 24.1 | | 17,038 | 24.4 | | 1.4 |

Data are from the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. Juvenile court filing rates represent the number of court filings per 1,000 children under the age of 18. Negative change scores indicate improvement. Population data are estimates made by the U.S. Census Bureau.

YOUTH WHO REPORT ALCOHOL USE IN PAST 30 DAYS

Alcohol is the most commonly used psychoactive substance during adolescence. Four out of five students (80 percent) have consumed alcohol (more than just a few sips) by the end of high school.¹ In 1999, about one-half of all high school students reported alcohol use in the previous 30 days (48 percent of female and 52 percent of male students).² Its use is associated with motor vehicle accidents, injuries and deaths; with problems in school and in the workplace; and with fighting and crime.³

Statewide, the 2000 data show that 36.9 percent of respondents reported using alcohol in the past 30 days, amounting to a 4.9 percent increase from the base years rate of 34.8 percent. The percent of youth in sixth, eighth, 10th and 12th grades who report alcohol use during the last 30 days varies from a low of 21 percent in Geary County to a high of 61 percent in Neosho County. The three counties of Logan, Nemaha and Ness celebrated the largest improvements across the state with percent changes of 28, 27 and 27 percent, respectively, as compared to the base years period. The data indicate the highest statewide use in the following counties: Anderson, Ellis, Grant, Haskell, Linn, Neosho, Pottawatomie, Rooks, Trego, Wabaunsee and Woodson counties. All of these counties should be concerned about these high-risk behaviors and seek strategies for preventing them.

¹ Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., & Bachman, J. G. (2000). *Monitoring of the future: National results on adolescent drug use: Overview of key findings, 1999*. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD. Retrieved November 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/keyfindings.pdf>

² MacKay, A. P., Fingerhut, L. A., Duran, C. R., (2000). *Health, United States, 2000 with adolescent health charitbook*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved October 18, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ahus00.pdf>

³ Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2000). *America's children: Key national indicators of well-being, 2000*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 20, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.childstats.gov/ac2000>

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1995-99 | | | CURRENT YEAR - 2000 | | | |
|-----------|---|---|-------------|--|---|-------------|----------------|
| | AVG. NUMBER OF YOUTH REPORTING RECENT ALCOHOL USE | PERCENT OF YOUTH REPORTING RECENT ALCOHOL USE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER OF YOUTH REPORTING RECENT ALCOHOL USE | PERCENT OF YOUTH REPORTING RECENT ALCOHOL USE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| ALLEN | 169 | 39 | 8 | 222 | 42 | 8 | 7 |
| ANDERSON | . | . | . | 131 | 46 | 10 | . |
| ATCHISON | 204 | 37 | 7 | 218 | 39 | 6 | 3 |
| BARBER | 45 | 37 | 7 | . | . | . | . |
| BARTON | 231 | 32 | 3 | 547 | 41 | 8 | 31 |
| BOURBON | 105 | 26 | 1 | 47 | 23 | 1 | -12 |
| BROWN | 141 | 33 | 4 | 95 | 33 | 3 | -1 |
| BUTLER | 398 | 34 | 4 | 629 | 34 | 4 | 2 |
| CHASE | 44 | 41 | 9 | . | . | . | . |
| CHAUTAQUA | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| CHEROKEE | 196 | 31 | 2 | 179 | 30 | 2 | -4 |
| CHEYENNE | 29 | 29 | 2 | 39 | 28 | 2 | -1 |
| CLARK | 37 | 35 | 5 | . | . | . | . |
| CLAY | 147 | 49 | 10 | 150 | 43 | 8 | -12 |
| CLOUD | 122 | 39 | 8 | 140 | 36 | 5 | -10 |
| COFFEY | 132 | 35 | 5 | 97 | 33 | 3 | -6 |
| COMANCHE | 41 | 33 | 4 | . | . | . | . |
| COWLEY | 268 | 35 | 5 | 260 | 32 | 3 | -7 |
| CRAWFORD | 313 | 37 | 7 | 494 | 42 | 8 | 11 |
| DECATUR | 54 | 31 | 3 | 67 | 35 | 4 | 11 |
| DICKINSON | 216 | 32 | 3 | 337 | 37 | 5 | 14 |
| DONIPHAN | 68 | 35 | 5 | 109 | 36 | 5 | 2 |
| DOUGLAS | 85 | 46 | 10 | . | . | . | . |
| EDWARDS | 43 | 39 | 8 | . | . | . | . |
| ELK | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ELLIS | 197 | 44 | 9 | 538 | 46 | 9 | 4 |
| ELLSWORTH | . | . | . | 165 | 40 | 7 | . |
| FINNEY | 386 | 31 | 3 | 378 | 29 | 2 | -9 |
| FORD | 328 | 36 | 6 | 395 | 39 | 6 | 8 |
| FRANKLIN | 55 | 21 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| GEARY | 276 | 25 | 1 | 250 | 21 | 1 | -18 |
| GOVE | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| GRAHAM | 38 | 38 | 8 | . | . | . | . |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1995-99 | | | | CURRENT YEAR - 2000 | | | |
|---------------|---|---|-------------|----------------|---|---|-------------|----------------|
| | AVG. NUMBER OF YOUTH REPORTING RECENT ALCOHOL USE | PERCENT OF YOUTH REPORTING RECENT ALCOHOL USE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE | AVG. NUMBER OF YOUTH REPORTING RECENT ALCOHOL USE | PERCENT OF YOUTH REPORTING RECENT ALCOHOL USE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| PAWNEE | 104 | 40 | 9 | 35 | 90 | 4 | -11 | |
| PHILLIPS | 41 | 26 | 1 | 30 | 30 | 2 | 15 | |
| POTTAWATOMIE | 142 | 36 | 6 | 273 | 47 | 10 | 29 | |
| PRATT | 124 | 32 | 3 | 131 | 37 | 5 | 14 | |
| RAWLINS | 37 | 32 | 3 | 42 | 30 | 2 | -7 | |
| RENO | 324 | 30 | 2 | 592 | 31 | 2 | 1 | |
| REPUBLIC | 55 | 33 | 4 | . | . | . | . | |
| RICE | 91 | 28 | 2 | 124 | 27 | 1 | -4 | |
| RILEY | 185 | 31 | 2 | 444 | 35 | 5 | 14 | |
| ROOKS | 92 | 50 | 10 | 156 | 57 | 10 | 14 | |
| RUSH | 51 | 42 | 9 | 71 | 39 | 7 | -7 | |
| RUSSELL | 93 | 38 | 8 | 140 | 41 | 8 | 8 | |
| SALINE | 576 | 35 | 5 | 724 | 41 | 7 | 19 | |
| SCOTT | 103 | 34 | 4 | 93 | 37 | 5 | 7 | |
| SEDCWICK | 1,516 | 36 | 6 | 2,038 | 39 | 7 | 9 | |
| SEWARD | 356 | 32 | 3 | . | . | . | . | |
| SHAWNEE | 1,083 | 36 | 6 | 1,368 | 40 | 7 | 13 | |
| SHERIDAN | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| SHERMAN | 88 | 31 | 2 | 74 | 26 | 1 | -18 | |
| SMITH | 64 | 30 | 2 | 90 | 43 | 8 | 45 | |
| STAFFORD | 36 | 24 | 1 | . | . | . | . | |
| STANTON | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| STEVENS | 74 | 46 | 10 | 103 | 37 | 6 | -19 | |
| SUMNER | 245 | 37 | 7 | 180 | 46 | 9 | 22 | |
| THOMAS | 86 | 31 | 2 | 105 | 34 | 4 | 10 | |
| TREGO | 67 | 38 | 7 | 76 | 47 | 10 | 25 | |
| WABAUNSEE | 75 | 40 | 9 | 136 | 45 | 9 | 13 | |
| WALLACE | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| WASHINGTON | 59 | 39 | 8 | 52 | 43 | 8 | 10 | |
| WICHITA | 67 | 48 | 10 | 52 | 43 | 9 | -9 | |
| WILSON | 103 | 36 | 6 | 85 | 34 | 4 | -6 | |
| WOODSON | 81 | 42 | 9 | 97 | 51 | 10 | 22 | |
| WYANDOTTE | 1,215 | 36 | 6 | . | . | . | . | |
| KANSAS | 14,423 | 34.8 | | 19,890 | 36.9 | | 4.9 | |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1995-99 | | | | CURRENT YEAR - 2000 | | | |
|-------------|---|---|-------------|----------------|---|---|-------------|----------------|
| | AVG. NUMBER OF YOUTH REPORTING RECENT ALCOHOL USE | PERCENT OF YOUTH REPORTING RECENT ALCOHOL USE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE | AVG. NUMBER OF YOUTH REPORTING RECENT ALCOHOL USE | PERCENT OF YOUTH REPORTING RECENT ALCOHOL USE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| GRANT | 197 | 48 | 10 | 205 | 50 | 10 | 3 | |
| GRAY | 40 | 38 | 7 | . | . | . | . | |
| GREELEY | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| GREENWOOD | 92 | 35 | 5 | 75 | 39 | 6 | 10 | |
| HAMILTON | 39 | 36 | 6 | . | . | . | . | |
| HARPER | 99 | 39 | 8 | . | . | . | . | |
| HARVEY | 221 | 26 | 1 | 333 | 28 | 2 | 11 | |
| HASKELL | . | . | . | 50 | 45 | 9 | . | |
| HODGEMAN | . | . | . | 40 | 40 | 7 | . | |
| JACKSON | 160 | 43 | 9 | 171 | 39 | 6 | -10 | |
| JEFFERSON | 67 | 41 | 9 | . | . | . | . | |
| JEWELL | 38 | 33 | 4 | . | . | . | . | |
| JOHNSON | 810 | 38 | 7 | 2,514 | 34 | 3 | -10 | |
| KEARNY | . | . | . | 78 | 34 | 4 | . | |
| KINGMAN | 107 | 43 | 9 | 147 | 43 | 9 | 0 | |
| KIOWA | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| LABETTE | 251 | 39 | 8 | 151 | 35 | 4 | -10 | |
| LANE | 34 | 33 | 4 | . | . | . | . | |
| LEAVENWORTH | 327 | 33 | 4 | 557 | 33 | 3 | 1 | |
| LINCOLN | . | . | . | 44 | 35 | 4 | . | |
| LINN | 66 | 36 | 6 | 66 | 46 | 9 | 27 | |
| LOGAN | 52 | 36 | 6 | 34 | 26 | 1 | -28 | |
| LYON | 161 | 28 | 2 | 308 | 32 | 3 | 15 | |
| MCPHERSON | 79 | 25 | 1 | 146 | 28 | 2 | 14 | |
| MARION | 137 | 32 | 3 | 132 | 44 | 9 | 37 | |
| MARSHALL | 66 | 27 | 1 | 45 | 22 | 1 | -19 | |
| MEADE | . | . | . | 44 | 38 | 6 | . | |
| MIAMI | 234 | 37 | 7 | . | . | . | . | |
| MITCHELL | 97 | 39 | 8 | 80 | 38 | 6 | -4 | |
| MONTGOMERY | 343 | 34 | 5 | 511 | 37 | 5 | 8 | |
| MORRIS | 100 | 34 | 4 | 113 | 39 | 6 | 16 | |
| MORTON | 73 | 54 | 10 | . | . | . | . | |
| NEMAHA | 189 | 35 | 5 | 75 | 25 | 1 | -27 | |
| NEOSHO | 135 | 37 | 7 | 192 | 61 | 10 | 64 | |
| NESS | 102 | 55 | 10 | 63 | 41 | 7 | -27 | |
| NORTON | 87 | 35 | 5 | 97 | 31 | 3 | -10 | |
| OSAGE | 195 | 32 | 3 | 272 | 41 | 7 | 26 | |
| OSBORNE | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| OTTAWA | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |

Data show the percentage of children who report any use of alcohol in the 30 days prior to completing a survey on alcohol and other drug use. Data are provided by the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center from a survey administered to youth in grades six, eight, 10 and 12. Counties in which less than 25 children per grade participated are not reported. State totals are from all survey respondents and include data from omitted counties.

YOUTH WHO REPORT BINGE DRINKING

This measure is the percentage of youth in sixth, eighth, 10th and 12th grades who reported drinking five or more consecutive alcoholic beverages during one occasion. A national report on an annual survey published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) found that heavy drinking (defined by NIDA as having at least five drinks in a row in the previous two weeks) remained unchanged in 1999 from the 1998 figures with 31 percent of 12th-graders, 26 percent of 10th-graders and 15 percent of eighth-graders reporting heavy drinking.

Long-term trends for high school seniors showed a peak in 1981, when 41 percent reported heavy drinking. In 1993, the percentage of high school seniors reporting heavy drinking reached a low of 28 percent. Since 1995, the reports have shown this behavior has held fairly steady, ranging from 30 percent in 1995 to 32 percent in 1998.¹ Among high school students, males are more likely to drink heavily than are females², and the differences between them become more pronounced as they get older.³ Heavy drinking also is more common among Hispanic and white high school students than among their black peers. For example, 12 percent of black seniors reported heavy drinking compared with 36 percent of whites and 29 percent of Hispanics.⁴

Consumption of alcohol, especially binge drinking, by teenagers raises significant concerns because of the serious risks and negative consequences involved. Binge drinking increases the risk for alcohol-related injury, especially for young people, who often combine alcohol with other high-risk activities such as impaired driving and unplanned, unprotected sex. Alcohol is also often involved in injury-related deaths, which are the leading causes of death among youth younger than 20 (i.e., motor vehicle crashes, homicides, suicides and drowning).⁵

Current year data reveal that Kansas has experienced a slight increase in the percent of youth in sixth, eighth, 10th and 12th grades who reported binge drinking. During 2000, 19.8 percent of these youth reported binge drinking, compared with 19 percent during the base years period (1995-1999), which amounts to an increase of 4.3 percent. Reports of binge drinking ranged from a low of 7 percent in Nemaha County to a high of 42 percent in Neosho County, where an increase of 105 percent also was observed. Such increases raise a red flag and indicate the need to pay closer attention. Other counties with large increases include Barton (31 percent), Linn (44 percent), Marton (43 percent), Osage (32 percent), Smith (71 percent) and Woodson (34 percent) counties. Notable improvements (greater than 20 percent change) in binge drinking rates were celebrated in Cheyenne (-23 percent), Clay (-22 percent), Logan (-28 percent), Nemaha (-55 percent), Ness (-29 percent), Norton (-22 percent), Stevens (-30 percent) and Wilson (-22 percent) counties.

¹ Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., & Bachman, J. G. (2000). *Monitoring of the future: National results on adolescent drug use: Overview of key findings, 1999*. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD. Retrieved November 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/keyfindings.pdf>.

² Ibid.

³ MacKay, A. P., Fingerhut, L. A., Duran, C. R., (2000). *Health, United States, 2000 with adolescent health chartbook*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved October 18, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ahus00.pdf>

⁴ Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., & Bachman, J. G. (2000). *Monitoring of the future: National results on adolescent drug use: Overview of key findings, 1999*. National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD. Retrieved November 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/keyfindings.pdf>

⁵ National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information. (2000). *Binge drinking*. Retrieved November 8, 2000 from the World Wide Web: <http://www.health.org/govpubs/phd627/binge.htm>

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1995-99 | | CURRENT YEAR - 2000 | | PERCENT CHANGE |
|-----------|---|---|--|---|----------------|
| | AVG. NUMBER OF YOUTH REPORTING BINGE DRINKING | PERCENT OF YOUTH REPORTING BINGE DRINKING | NUMBER OF YOUTH REPORTING BINGE DRINKING | PERCENT OF YOUTH REPORTING BINGE DRINKING | |
| ALLEN | 97 | 23 | 8 | 24 | 5 |
| ANDERSON | | | | 21 | |
| ATCHISON | 108 | 20 | 6 | 20 | 1 |
| BARBER | 24 | 20 | 5 | | |
| BARTON | 133 | 18 | 4 | 24 | 31 |
| BOURBON | 52 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 3 |
| BROWN | 80 | 19 | 4 | 16 | -12 |
| BUTLER | 217 | 18 | 4 | 18 | -4 |
| CHASE | 22 | 20 | 7 | | |
| CHAUTAQUA | | | | | |
| CHEROKEE | 110 | 17 | 3 | 17 | -1 |
| CHEYENNE | 19 | 19 | 5 | 15 | -23 |
| CLARK | 20 | 19 | 5 | | |
| CLAY | 92 | 30 | 10 | 24 | -22 |
| CLOUD | 72 | 23 | 9 | 22 | -6 |
| COFFEY | 71 | 19 | 5 | 21 | 10 |
| COMANCHE | 25 | 20 | 6 | | |
| COWLEY | 164 | 21 | 8 | 20 | -5 |
| CRAWFORD | 194 | 23 | 9 | 24 | 4 |
| DECATUR | 34 | 20 | 6 | 23 | 12 |
| DICKINSON | 105 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 12 |
| DONIPHAN | 36 | 18 | 4 | 20 | 7 |
| DOUGLAS | 47 | 25 | 9 | | |
| EDWARDS | 24 | 21 | 7 | | |
| ELK | | | | | |
| ELLIS | 104 | 23 | 9 | 25 | 5 |
| ELLSWORTH | | | | 20 | |
| FINNEY | 211 | 17 | 3 | 16 | -8 |
| FORD | 185 | 20 | 7 | 21 | 5 |
| FRANKLIN | 30 | 11 | 1 | | |
| GEARY | 116 | 11 | 1 | 9 | -12 |
| GOVE | | | | | |
| GRAHAM | 26 | 26 | 10 | | |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1995-99 | | | | CURRENT YEAR - 2000 | | | |
|-------------|---|---|-------------|----------------|--|---|-------------|----------------|
| | AVG. NUMBER OF YOUTH REPORTING BINGE DRINKING | PERCENT OF YOUTH REPORTING BINGE DRINKING | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE | NUMBER OF YOUTH REPORTING BINGE DRINKING | PERCENT OF YOUTH REPORTING BINGE DRINKING | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| GRANT | 127 | 31 | 10 | 3 | 132 | 32 | 10 | 3 |
| GRAY | 22 | 20 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . |
| GREELEY | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| GREENWOOD | 53 | 20 | 6 | 17 | 46 | 24 | 8 | 17 |
| HAMILTON | 22 | 20 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . |
| HARPER | 54 | 21 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . |
| HARVEY | 112 | 13 | 1 | 16 | 177 | 15 | 2 | 16 |
| HASKELL | . | . | . | . | 33 | 30 | 10 | . |
| HODGEMAN | . | . | . | . | 23 | 23 | 8 | . |
| JACKSON | 87 | 24 | 9 | -19 | 84 | 19 | 5 | -19 |
| JEFFERSON | 35 | 21 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . |
| JEWELL | 21 | 18 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . |
| JOHNSON | 412 | 19 | 5 | -6 | 1,340 | 18 | 4 | -6 |
| KEARNY | . | . | . | . | 39 | 17 | 4 | . |
| KINGMAN | 65 | 26 | 10 | -19 | 73 | 21 | 6 | -19 |
| KIOWA | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| LABETTE | 138 | 22 | 8 | -8 | 85 | 20 | 5 | -8 |
| LANE | 16 | 16 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| LEAVENWORTH | 173 | 17 | 3 | -7 | 272 | 16 | 3 | -7 |
| LINCOLN | . | . | . | . | 20 | 16 | 2 | . |
| LINN | 37 | 20 | 6 | 44 | 42 | 29 | 10 | 44 |
| LOGAN | 31 | 21 | 7 | -28 | 20 | 15 | 2 | -28 |
| LYON | 91 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 153 | 16 | 3 | 1 |
| MCPHERSON | 42 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 77 | 15 | 2 | 13 |
| MARION | 75 | 17 | 4 | 43 | 75 | 25 | 9 | 43 |
| MARSHALL | 33 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 29 | 14 | 1 | 5 |
| MEADE | . | . | . | . | 30 | 26 | 9 | . |
| MIAMI | 124 | 20 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . |
| MITCHELL | 56 | 23 | 8 | 13 | 54 | 25 | 9 | 13 |
| MONTGOMERY | 200 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 300 | 22 | 6 | 9 |
| MORRIS | 61 | 21 | 7 | -9 | 54 | 19 | 4 | -9 |
| MORTON | 45 | 33 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . |
| NEMAHA | 87 | 16 | 2 | -55 | 21 | 7 | 1 | -55 |
| NEOSHO | 75 | 21 | 7 | 105 | 132 | 42 | 10 | 105 |
| NESS | 60 | 33 | 10 | -29 | 36 | 23 | 8 | -29 |
| NORTON | 46 | 19 | 4 | -22 | 45 | 15 | 2 | -22 |
| OSAGE | 100 | 17 | 3 | 32 | 146 | 22 | 7 | 32 |
| OSBORNE | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1995-99 | | | | CURRENT YEAR - 2000 | | | |
|---------------|---|---|-------------|----------------|--|---|-------------|----------------|
| | AVG. NUMBER OF YOUTH REPORTING BINGE DRINKING | PERCENT OF YOUTH REPORTING BINGE DRINKING | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE | NUMBER OF YOUTH REPORTING BINGE DRINKING | PERCENT OF YOUTH REPORTING BINGE DRINKING | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| OTTAWA | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| PAWNEE | 54 | 21 | 7 | 5 | 55 | 22 | 6 | 5 |
| PHILLIPS | 24 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 50 | 17 | 3 | 8 |
| POTTAWATOMIE | 89 | 23 | 8 | 8 | 144 | 25 | 9 | 8 |
| PRAATT | 70 | 18 | 4 | 26 | 81 | 23 | 7 | 26 |
| RAWLINS | 16 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| RENO | 173 | 16 | 3 | -3 | 304 | 16 | 2 | -3 |
| REPUBLIC | 29 | 17 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . |
| RICE | 51 | 15 | 2 | -13 | 62 | 13 | 1 | -13 |
| RILEY | 90 | 15 | 2 | 16 | 220 | 18 | 4 | 16 |
| ROOKS | 54 | 29 | 10 | 18 | 95 | 35 | 10 | 18 |
| RUSH | 24 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 38 | 21 | 6 | 4 |
| RUSSELL | 55 | 23 | 8 | 4 | 79 | 23 | 7 | 4 |
| SALINE | 307 | 18 | 4 | 23 | 401 | 23 | 7 | 23 |
| SCOTT | 59 | 19 | 5 | -15 | 42 | 16 | 3 | -15 |
| SEDGWICK | 808 | 19 | 5 | 15 | 1,151 | 22 | 7 | 15 |
| SEWARD | 188 | 17 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . |
| SHAWNEE | 573 | 19 | 5 | 14 | 730 | 21 | 6 | 14 |
| SHERIDAN | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| SHERMAN | 42 | 15 | 2 | -5 | 41 | 14 | 1 | -5 |
| SMITH | 32 | 15 | 2 | 71 | 53 | 25 | 9 | 71 |
| STAFFORD | 17 | 11 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| STANTON | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| STEVENS | 51 | 32 | 10 | -30 | 61 | 22 | 7 | -30 |
| SUMNER | 142 | 22 | 8 | 15 | 99 | 25 | 9 | 15 |
| THOMAS | 45 | 16 | 3 | -4 | 47 | 15 | 2 | -4 |
| TREGO | 27 | 15 | 2 | 14 | 27 | 17 | 3 | 14 |
| WABAUNSEE | 44 | 23 | 9 | 2 | 71 | 23 | 8 | 2 |
| WALLACE | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| WASHINGTON | 36 | 23 | 9 | 12 | 32 | 26 | 10 | 12 |
| WICHITA | 33 | 24 | 9 | -5 | 27 | 23 | 7 | -5 |
| WILSON | 62 | 22 | 8 | -22 | 43 | 17 | 4 | -22 |
| WOODSON | 44 | 23 | 9 | 34 | 58 | 31 | 10 | 34 |
| WYANDOTTE | 667 | 20 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . |
| KANSAS | 8,946 | 19.0 | | | 10,686 | 19.8 | | 4.3 |

Binge drinking is defined as taking five or more consecutive drinks on one occasion. Data are provided by the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center from a survey administered to youth in grades six, eight, 10 and 12. Counties in which less than 25 children per grade participated are not reported. State totals are from all survey respondents and include data from omitted counties.

YOUTH WHO HAVE EVER USED DRUGS OTHER THAN ALCOHOL

Drug use is of serious concern because of the real potential for use to turn into abuse and dependency. Substance abuse affects not only the users, but also their families, schools and communities and is often accompanied by a variety of problems. It is associated with academic difficulties including declining grades, absenteeism and increased potential for dropping out. Substance abuse can also lead to poor physical and mental health. Health-related consequences of teenage substance abuse include accidental injuries, physical disabilities and diseases, and the effects of possible overdoses. Mental health problems frequently linked to substance abuse among adolescents include depression, developmental lag, apathy, withdrawal, and other psychosocial disorders. Moreover, drug use is associated with violent crime among youth and, consequently, involvement with the juvenile justice system.¹ In sum, drug use turns youth in the wrong direction.

At the national level, drug use continued to decline in 1999. Results of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) show that the percentage of adolescents ages 12-17 who reported using illicit drugs in the month prior to the survey continued to decline. The rate of adolescent use of any illicit drugs declined from 11.4 percent in 1997 to 9.9 percent in 1998 to 9.0 percent in 1999.² Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug among high school students. In 1999, almost one-half of all high school students had ever used marijuana, and more than one-fourth had used marijuana one or more times in the past 30 days.³

Kansas did not follow the national trend of declining drug use. The state experienced a slight increase of 2.2 percent from the base years period. Neosho County recorded the state high with 41 percent of sixth, eighth, 10th and 12th grade students reporting use of drugs other than alcohol. The state low was celebrated by Nemaha County at 2 percent. Overall, the data showed that 20.6 percent of these youth reported using drugs other than alcohol, a figure notably higher than the national rate cited above. The three counties of Marion, Marshall, and Nemaha achieved the largest improvements across the state with percent changes of 48, 42 and 75 percent, respectively, as compared to the base years period. Meade and Neosho counties reported the largest increases.

Kansas counties are encouraged to invest in drug abuse prevention efforts. Ideas for preventing drug abuse include peer counseling, youth sponsored events and recreational activities, distribution of information on the effects of drugs, school-based anonymous reporting systems, and distribution of local alcohol and drug treatment centers.⁴

¹ Dickinson, T. & Crowe, A. (2000, November 9). Capacity building for juvenile substance abuse treatment. *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, December 1997. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. On-line: <http://www.ncjrs.org/html/ojjdp/jibul9712-1/jibdec97.html>.

² Maternal and Child Health Bureau. (2000, October 30). *Child Health USA 2000*. Government Printing Office: Washington, DC. On-line: [ftp://158.72.84.9/ftp/mchb/chusa00.pdf](http://158.72.84.9/ftp/mchb/chusa00.pdf).

³ National Center for Health Statistics. (2000). *Health, United States, 2000 With adolescent health chart-book*. Hyattsville, MD. On-line: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ahus00.pdf>.

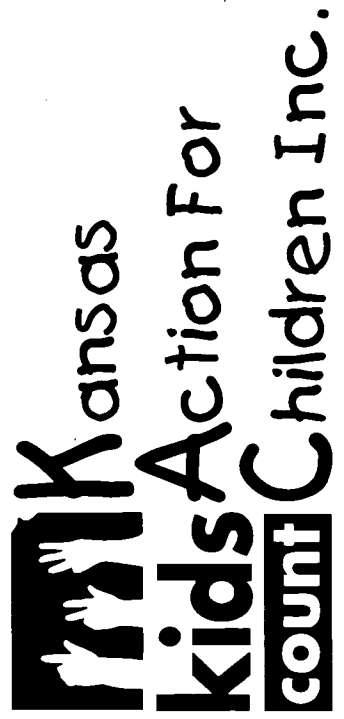
⁴ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (2000, November 9). Youth preventing drug abuse. *Youth In Action*, December 1998 (4).

| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1995-99 | | CURRENT YEAR - 2000 | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | AVG. NUMBER REPORTING OTHER DRUG USE | DECILE RANK | NUMBER REPORTING OTHER DRUG USE | DECILE RANK |
| ALLEN | 82 | 7 | 116 | 8 |
| ANDERSON | 10 | 3 | 57 | 7 |
| ATCHISON | 80 | 5 | 83 | 4 |
| BARBER | 15 | 4 | . | . |
| BARTON | 99 | 4 | 247 | 6 |
| BOURBON | 39 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| BROWN | 59 | 4 | 32 | 2 |
| BUTLER | 261 | 9 | 384 | 8 |
| CHASE | 16 | 6 | . | . |
| CHAUTAQUA | 15 | 8 | . | . |
| CHEROKEE | 126 | 8 | 117 | 6 |
| CHEYENNE | 11 | 3 | 11 | 1 |
| CLARK | 10 | 2 | . | . |
| CLAY | 81 | 10 | 70 | 7 |
| CLOUD | 48 | 6 | 58 | 4 |
| COFFEY | 56 | 5 | 58 | 7 |
| COMANCHE | 5 | 1 | . | . |
| COWLEY | 165 | 9 | 182 | 9 |
| CRAWFORD | 176 | 9 | 286 | 9 |
| DECATUR | 28 | 6 | 22 | 2 |
| DICKINSON | 123 | 7 | 161 | 5 |
| DONIPHAN | 23 | 3 | 46 | 4 |
| DOUGLAS | 54 | 10 | . | . |
| EDWARDS | 9 | 2 | . | . |
| ELK | 11 | 7 | . | . |
| ELLIS | 66 | 5 | 191 | 4 |
| ELLSWORTH | . | . | 64 | 4 |
| FINNEY | 257 | 9 | 269 | 8 |
| FORD | 186 | 8 | 192 | 6 |
| FRANKLIN | 24 | 2 | . | . |
| GEARY | 179 | 6 | 207 | 5 |
| GOVE | . | . | . | . |
| GRAHAM | 10 | 3 | . | . |

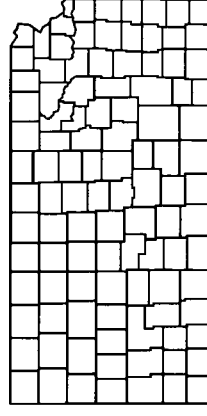
| COUNTY | BASE YEARS - 1995-99 | | | | CURRENT YEAR - 2000 | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | AVG. NUMBER REPORTING OTHER DRUG USE | PERCENT REPORTING OTHER DRUG USE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE | NUMBER REPORTING OTHER DRUG USE | PERCENT REPORTING OTHER DRUG USE | DECILE RANK | PERCENT CHANGE |
| GRANT | 133 | 33 | 10 | -20 | 108 | 26 | 10 | |
| GRAY | 10 | 9 | 2 | | | | | |
| GREELEY | 14 | 16 | 6 | | | | | |
| GREENWOOD | 37 | 14 | 5 | -3 | 26 | 14 | 3 | |
| HAMILTON | 13 | 12 | 3 | | | | | |
| HARPER | 42 | 16 | 7 | | | | | |
| HARVEY | 161 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 233 | 20 | 7 | 7 |
| HASKELL | | | | | 15 | 14 | 3 | |
| HODGEMAN | | | | | 7 | 7 | 1 | |
| JACKSON | 92 | 25 | 10 | -11 | 97 | 22 | 8 | |
| JEFFERSON | 38 | 23 | 10 | | | | | |
| JEWELL | 8 | 7 | 1 | | | | | |
| JOHNSON | 572 | 27 | 10 | -10 | 1,779 | 24 | 9 | -10 |
| KEARNY | | | | | 30 | 13 | 3 | |
| KINGMAN | 40 | 16 | 6 | 16 | 64 | 19 | 6 | 16 |
| KIOWA | | | | | | | | |
| LABETTE | 141 | 22 | 9 | 37 | 130 | 30 | 10 | 37 |
| LANE | 8 | 8 | 2 | | | | | |
| LEAVENWORTH | 189 | 19 | 7 | -4 | 304 | 18 | 6 | -4 |
| LINCOLN | | | | | 29 | 23 | 9 | |
| LINN | 33 | 18 | 7 | 45 | 39 | 27 | 10 | 45 |
| LOGAN | 20 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 18 | 14 | 3 | 2 |
| LYON | 84 | 15 | 5 | 35 | 188 | 20 | 7 | 35 |
| MCPHERSON | 44 | 14 | 5 | 48 | 105 | 20 | 7 | 48 |
| MARION | 54 | 13 | 4 | -48 | 20 | 7 | 1 | -48 |
| MARSHALL | 24 | 10 | 2 | -42 | 12 | 6 | 1 | -42 |
| MEADE | 1 | 3 | 1 | 558 | 20 | 17 | 5 | 558 |
| MIAMI | 138 | 22 | 9 | | | | | |
| MITCHELL | 33 | 13 | 4 | 85 | 52 | 24 | 9 | 85 |
| MONTGOMERY | 217 | 22 | 9 | 18 | 351 | 26 | 10 | 18 |
| MORRIS | 53 | 18 | 7 | 12 | 58 | 20 | 7 | 12 |
| MORTON | 31 | 23 | 9 | | | | | |
| NEMAHA | 36 | 7 | 1 | -75 | 5 | 2 | 1 | -75 |
| NEOSHO | 47 | 13 | 4 | 215 | 128 | 41 | 10 | 215 |
| NESS | 22 | 12 | 3 | 48 | 27 | 17 | 5 | 48 |
| NORTON | 41 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 51 | 17 | 5 | 2 |
| OSAGE | 116 | 19 | 8 | -2 | 126 | 19 | 6 | -2 |
| OSBORNE | 5 | 6 | 1 | | | | | |
| OTTAWA | | | | | | | | |
| PAWNEE | 51 | 20 | 8 | | | | | |
| PHILLIPS | 11 | 7 | 1 | 29 | 29 | 10 | 2 | 29 |
| POTTAWATOMIE | 60 | 15 | 6 | 43 | 129 | 22 | 8 | 43 |
| PRATT | 71 | 18 | 7 | 17 | 77 | 22 | 8 | 17 |
| RAWLINS | 13 | 11 | 3 | -1 | 16 | 11 | 2 | -1 |
| RENO | 211 | 20 | 8 | -4 | 367 | 19 | 6 | -4 |
| REPUBLIC | 11 | 7 | 1 | | | | | |
| RICE | 48 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 74 | 16 | 4 | 8 |
| RILEY | 120 | 20 | 8 | 1 | 256 | 20 | 7 | 1 |
| ROOKS | 38 | 20 | 8 | 16 | 65 | 24 | 9 | 16 |
| RUSH | 16 | 13 | 4 | -9 | 21 | 12 | 3 | -9 |
| RUSSELL | 36 | 15 | 6 | -13 | 44 | 13 | 3 | -13 |
| SALINE | 400 | 24 | 10 | 9 | 459 | 26 | 10 | 9 |
| SCOTT | 35 | 12 | 3 | -5 | 28 | 11 | 2 | -5 |
| SEDGWICK | 948 | 23 | 9 | 6 | 1,235 | 24 | 9 | 6 |
| SEWARD | 162 | 15 | 5 | | | | | |
| SHAWNEE | 709 | 23 | 10 | 12 | 886 | 26 | 10 | 12 |
| SHERIDAN | | | | | | | | |
| SHERMAN | 40 | 14 | 5 | -1 | 40 | 14 | 3 | -1 |
| SMITH | 17 | 8 | 2 | 38 | 23 | 11 | 2 | 38 |
| STAFFORD | 9 | 6 | 1 | | | | | |
| STANTON | | | | | | | | |
| STEVENS | 35 | 22 | 9 | 9 | 65 | 24 | 9 | 9 |
| SUMNER | 137 | 21 | 8 | 6 | 87 | 22 | 8 | 6 |
| THOMAS | 26 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 33 | 11 | 2 | 17 |
| TREGO | 19 | 11 | 3 | -18 | 14 | 9 | 2 | -18 |
| WABAUNSEE | 25 | 13 | 4 | 38 | 55 | 18 | 6 | 38 |
| WALLACE | | | | | | | | |
| WASHINGTON | 10 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| WICHITA | 21 | 15 | 5 | 14 | 20 | 17 | 4 | 14 |
| WILSON | 47 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 44 | 18 | 5 | 7 |
| WOODSON | 22 | 11 | 3 | 42 | 31 | 16 | 4 | 42 |
| WYANDOTTE | 1,090 | 33 | 10 | | | | | |
| KANSAS | 8,367 | 20.2 | | | 11,159 | 20.6 | | 2.2 |

Drug use means use of any of the following: marijuana, cocaine, inhalants or LSD. Among these, marijuana is the most frequently reported drug used. Data are provided by the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center from a survey administered to youth in grades six, eight, 10 and 12. Counties in which less than 25 children per grade participated are not reported. State totals are from all survey respondents and include data from omitted counties.

STATE AND COUNTY STATISTICS



| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population Size | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 86.3% |
| Black | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 3.4% |
| (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | |



Kansas celebrated a number of improvements, with the most noticeable occurring on four indicators. In comparison to the base years period, the child death rate dropped by 6.1 percent. Even more substantial gains were noted on the teen violent death rate, which decreased by 25 percent in comparison to the base years period. Additional health gains were made for young children by a significant increase in the immunization rate. Also, the state was able to include more eligible children in the Head Start program. In contrast to these accomplishments, Kansas suffered setbacks on several indicators; the most noteworthy included increases in reported and confirmed child abuse. Another concern is the continued moderate increase in the percent of low-birth-weight babies. The state also saw small increases in births to single teens, as well as births to mothers without a high school degree. In addition, increases in all of the Social Behavior/Social Control indicators warrant attention.

A project of Kansas Action for Children, Inc.

Percent Change Over Time

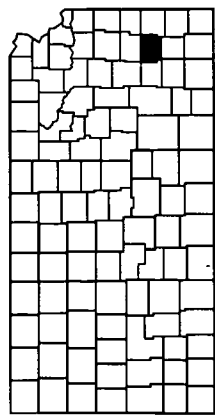
Worse ← 100 80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Better

Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year Rate

| Category | Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year Rate | Percent Change Over Time |
|--|-----------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 9.6 | 3,745 | 9.7 | 0.9 |
| Children in Poverty | | 109,324 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 31.9 | 149,724 | 32.2 | 1.0 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 27.9 | 140 | 26.2 | 6.1 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 7.4 | 281 | 7.3 | 2.5 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 85.4 | 33,058 | 85.8 | 0.5 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 63.8 | 23,096 | 74.9 | 17.4 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.7 | 2,762 | 7.1 | 5.6 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 49.3 | 6,353 | 53.1 | 7.7 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 26.5 | 130,222 | 26.6 | 0.2 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 76.1 | 22,165 | 77.7 | 2.0 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 18.1 | 7,219 | 18.7 | 3.5 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 80.8 | 28,543 | 81.8 | 1.3 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 8.0 | 5,534 | 7.9 | 1.7 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 73.9 | 118 | 55.3 | 25.0 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 47.3 | 41,186 | 59.9 | 26.6 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 9.7 | 7,571 | 10.9 | 12.3 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 24.1 | 17,038 | 24.4 | 1.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 34.8 | 19,890 | 36.9 | 4.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Have Ever Used Other Drugs | 20.2 | 11,159 | 20.6 | 2.2 |

| | County | State |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 14,435 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.8% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 94.4% | 86.3% |
| Black | 2.0% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.4% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.7% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$30,171 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 4.6% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Iola



Allen County substantially increased its percentage of children who were fully immunized by age 2. During the past year, the rate of high school graduations increased somewhat as well. Of concern, the rate of births to single teenagers increased this year and placed Allen County in the bottom 10 percent for the state. While slightly lower than its base years rate, the out-of-home placement rate for this county was among the highest in Kansas.

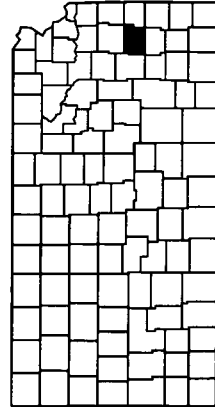
ALLEN

| | County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|-------|---|--------|
| | | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | 0 | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 13.8 | 42 | 22.5 | 10 | 9.7 | 63.3 | | |
| Children in Poverty | | 848 | 21.4 | 9 | 15.4 | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 41.3 | 1,124 | 42.9 | 9 | 32.2 | 4.1 | | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 19.6 | 1 | 33.8 | 8 | 26.2 | 73.0 | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 1.2 | 1 | 5.3 | 7 | 7.3 | 358.8 | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 87.9 | 156 | 83.4 | 7 | 85.8 | 5.1 | | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 59.5 | 96 | 70.6 | 10 | 74.9 | 18.6 | | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.2 | 13 | 7.0 | 5 | 7.1 | 12.5 | | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 66.9 | 48 | 58.8 | 5 | 53.1 | 12.0 | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 25.9 | 680 | 25.4 | 4 | 26.6 | 2.3 | | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 79.2 | 150 | 75.0 | 8 | 77.7 | 5.3 | | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 20.1 | 44 | 23.5 | 9 | 18.7 | 17.2 | | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 75.8 | 200 | 79.4 | 9 | 81.8 | 4.7 | | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 15.1 | 54 | 14.1 | 10 | 7.9 | 6.7 | | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 34.0 | 0 | | | 55.3 | 100.3 | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 43.7 | 339 | 87.5 | 9 | 59.9 | | | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 13.8 | 69 | 17.8 | 9 | 10.9 | 27.8 | | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 32.7 | 152 | 39.2 | 9 | 24.4 | 19.9 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 39.4 | 222 | 42.0 | 8 | 36.9 | 6.5 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 19.1 | 116 | 21.9 | 8 | 20.6 | 14.2 | | |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 8,119 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.4% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.5% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.5% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.1% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$30,776 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 4.1% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Garnett



Anderson County continued to enjoy a high rate of children graduating from high school. The current rate was well above the state average. This county also saw a sizable jump in the percentage of children who were fully immunized by age 2. There were problem areas. The availability of child care, while increasing somewhat, this year, was still among the lowest in Kansas. This county also saw a jump in the percentage of low-birth-weight babies.

| County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas |

| County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | |
| 8.5 | 8 | 7.7 | 4 | 9.7 |
| | 414 | 18.9 | 8 | 15.4 |
| 39.0 | 590 | 40.5 | 8 | 32.2 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | |
| 49.6 | 2 | 124.2 | 10 | 26.2 |
| 6.5 | 1 | 9.6 | 8 | 7.3 |
| 83.5 | 89 | 85.6 | 6 | 85.8 |
| 60.3 | 69 | 75.3 | 7 | 74.9 |
| 6.5 | 12 | 11.5 | 10 | 7.1 |

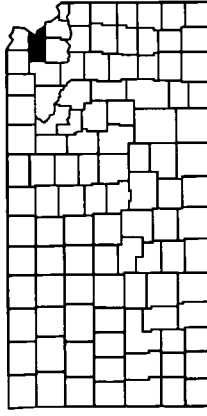
| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------|----|------|
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | |
| 43.4 | 20 | 48.9 | 6 | 53.1 |
| 12.2 | 206 | 14.3 | 10 | 26.6 |
| 74.1 | 81 | 74.3 | 8 | 77.7 |
| 18.3 | 22 | 21.4 | 8 | 17.0 |
| 88.2 | 109 | 88.6 | 6 | 81.8 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|------|---|------|
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | |
| 6.7 | 15 | 7.0 | 7 | 7.9 |
| 168.1 | 0 | | | 55.3 |
| 32.0 | 163 | 75.9 | 8 | 59.9 |
| 18.7 | 32 | 14.9 | 8 | 10.9 |

| | | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|------|
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | |
| 21.1 | 49 | 22.8 | 5 | 24.4 |
| | 131 | 46.1 | 10 | 36.9 |
| 11.6 | 57 | 19.9 | 7 | 20.6 |

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 16,856 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 27.3% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | County | State |
| White, non-Hispanic | 89.9% | 86.3% |
| Black | 6.1% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.5% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.9% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 3.0% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$32,515 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 4.0% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Atchison



Atchison County continued to have a rate of drug use by its young people that was well below the state average. In addition, rates of both reported and confirmed child abuse were lower than most of the rest of Kansas. Immunization rates saw a sharp increase as well in the current year. Unfortunately, the rate of births to single teens increased this year. The percentage of Atchison County children living below the poverty line was among the bottom 20 percent in Kansas. One in five children in this county live in poverty.

ATCHISON

| | County Base Rate | | Actual Number | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | County Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 11.4 | 13.0 | 25 | 13.0 | 9 | 9.7 | | 13.6 |
| Children in Poverty | | 21.4 | 945 | 21.4 | 9 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 41.3 | 42.3 | 1,085 | 42.3 | 9 | 32.2 | | 2.5 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 23.4 | 29.7 | 1 | 29.7 | 7 | 26.2 | 27.0 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 2.8 | 10.4 | 2 | 10.4 | 9 | 7.3 | 266.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 81.6 | 80.3 | 155 | 80.3 | 8 | 85.8 | | 1.6 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 47.3 | 72.3 | 97 | 72.3 | 9 | 74.9 | 89.9 | 53.0 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.2 | 9.8 | 19 | 9.8 | 9 | 7.1 | | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 42.8 | 53.5 | 51 | 53.5 | 6 | 53.1 | | 25.1 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 20.8 | 22.2 | 657 | 22.2 | 7 | 26.6 | | 16.4 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 76.3 | 71.8 | 112 | 71.8 | 9 | 77.7 | 5.9 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 15.0 | 17.1 | 33 | 17.1 | 6 | 18.7 | 13.9 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 80.1 | 80.0 | 156 | 80.0 | 9 | 81.8 | | 0.1 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 11.5 | 7.0 | 32 | 7.0 | 7 | 7.9 | | 39.5 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 60.8 | 57.5 | 1 | 57.5 | 7 | 55.3 | | 5.7 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 27.5 | 50.9 | 234 | 50.9 | 4 | 59.9 | 84.8 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 2.0 | 2.6 | 12 | 2.6 | 2 | 10.9 | 33.3 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 28.0 | 36.5 | 168 | 36.5 | 8 | 24.4 | 30.3 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 37.4 | 38.6 | 218 | 38.6 | 6 | 36.9 | | 3.0 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 14.6 | 14.7 | 83 | 14.7 | 4 | 20.6 | | 0.9 |

BARBER



DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

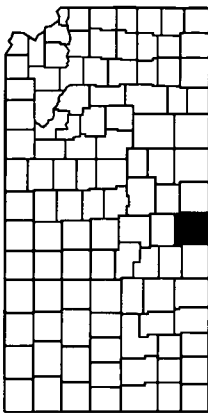
| County | State |
|--------|-----------|
| 5,240 | 2,654,052 |
| 26.0% | 26.3% |

| Population Size | Under Age 18 |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 5,240 | 2,654,052 |
| 26.0% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | White, non-Hispanic | Black | American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | Asian or Pacific Islander | Hispanic Origin (All Races) |
|-----------|---------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 97.5% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 1.8% |
| | 86.3% | 5.9% | 0.9% | 1.8% | 5.6% |

| Median Family Income | Unemployment |
|----------------------|--------------|
| \$30,317 | 2.4% |
| \$36,488 | 3.4% |

County Seat: Medicine Lodge



Barber County enjoyed a number of positive educational outcomes this year. The rate of high school graduation remained among the highest in Kansas. This year also saw an increase in the percentage of children who sought post-secondary education or training. Of concern, there continues to be no Head Start program in Barber County. The percentage of births to mothers who had early prenatal care decreased this year, and reports of child abuse and neglect increased.

Percent Change Over Time

| County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | | | | | Percent Change Over Time |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|----|----|----|----|--------------------------|
| | | | | 100 | 80 | 60 | 40 | 20 | |
| 8.2 | 5 | 9.3 | 6 | | | | | | 12.8 |
| | 248 | 17.3 | 6 | | | | | | |
| 33.3 | 383 | 35.5 | 5 | | | | | | 6.7 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|---|--|--|--|--|------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 52.1 | 0 | | | | | | | 26.2 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | | | | | | | 7.3 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 85.1 | 42 | 77.8 | 8 | | | | | 8.6 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 68.1 | 47 | 78.1 | 6 | | | | | 14.7 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.8 | 3 | 5.6 | 3 | | | | | 29.1 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|----|--|--|--|--|------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | | | | | 53.1 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 21.1 | 192 | 19.9 | 8 | | | | | 26.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 79.8 | 87 | 85.3 | 3 | | | | | 6.9 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 15.4 | 10 | 18.5 | 7 | | | | | 20.1 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 95.1 | 102 | 93.6 | 3 | | | | | 1.6 |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----|-------|----|--|--|--|--|------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.6 | 10 | 7.5 | 8 | | | | | 1.2 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 179.1 | 1 | 292.4 | 10 | | | | | 63.3 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 22.3 | 50 | 36.6 | 2 | | | | | 63.9 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 6.4 | 2 | 1.5 | 2 | | | | | 77.8 |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|---|--|--|--|--|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 15.8 | 21 | 15.4 | 3 | | | | | 2.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 36.6 | | | | | | | | 36.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 12.3 | | | | | | | | 20.6 |

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| Population Size | 28,658 | 2,654,052 |
| Under Age 18 | 26.1% | 26.3% |

| | |
|--------|--------|
| County | State |
| Barton | Kansas |

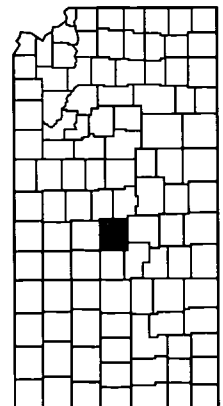
| | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| Population Size | 28,658 | 2,654,052 |
| Under Age 18 | 26.1% | 26.3% |

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ethnicity | White, non-Hispanic | 93.8% | 86.3% |
| | Black | 1.3% | 5.9% |
| | American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.5% | 0.9% |
| | Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.5% | 1.8% |
| | Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 4.2% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$33,079 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 3.1% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Great Bend



Barton County experienced a reduction in the percentage of juvenile court filings. Other positive outcomes included an increase in the high school graduation rate and a continuation of a rate of post-secondary education that exceeds the state figure. Another positive note: *Barton County* also had a dramatic increase in the percentage of children who were fully immunized by age 2. Problem areas identified for this county included an increase in the rate of out-of-home placements. Reports of child abuse or neglect were among the highest in Kansas.

BARTON

County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better)

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better) |
|---|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|---|
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 10.7 | 38 | 7 | 9.7 | 6.9 |
| Children in Poverty | | 1,384 | 7 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 39.5 | 1,932 | 8 | 32.2 | 0.7 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 13.2 | 0 | 6 | 26.2 | 100.0 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 11.6 | 1 | 6 | 7.3 | 77.5 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 82.7 | 311 | 7 | 85.8 | 0.7 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 55.9 | 227 | 6 | 74.9 | 41.3 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.8 | 24 | 4 | 7.1 | 7.9 |

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better) |
|--|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|---|
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 32.7 | 54 | 7 | 53.1 | 10.4 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 24.1 | 1,270 | 5 | 26.6 | 1.3 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 81.0 | 242 | 5 | 77.7 | 0.8 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 24.5 | 98 | 9 | 18.7 | 5.1 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 79.3 | 301 | 8 | 81.8 | 6.7 |

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better) |
|--|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|---|
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 8.8 | 93 | 10 | 7.9 | 42.8 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 59.0 | 1 | 7 | 55.3 | 19.0 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 48.8 | 688 | 10 | 59.9 | 88.5 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 4.5 | 57 | 5 | 10.9 | 67.6 |

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better) |
|---|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|---|
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 28.6 | 176 | 6 | 24.4 | 17.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 31.6 | 547 | 8 | 36.9 | 30.8 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 13.6 | 247 | 6 | 20.6 | 37.5 |

BOURBON



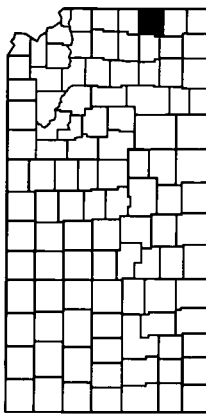
DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Population Size | 14,980 2,654,052 |
| Population Under Age 18 | 25.5% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 95.4% 86.3% |
| Black | 3.3% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.4% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.9% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$28,362 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 3.7% 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Fort Scott



Bourbon County experienced an increase in the percentage of children who pursued post-secondary education or training. This year's rate exceeded the state figure. This county also had reductions in the percentage of children who reported recent alcohol use, or any use of drugs in their lifetime. Both figures were well below the state rate. Of concern, there was a reduction in the percentage of births that received early prenatal care. This year's rate of births to single teens was among the worst in Kansas. More than one in four Bourbon County children live below the poverty line.

| Category | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 11.7 | 28 | 14.7 | 10 | 25.9 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 1,019 | 25.7 | 10 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 41.3 | 1,155 | 43.5 | 10 | 5.2 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 47.3 | 2 | 69.6 | 9 | 47.1 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 3.1 | 2 | 10.5 | 9 | 235.8 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 81.6 | 149 | 78.8 | 8 | 85.8 | 3.4 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 56.9 | 120 | 77.7 | 6 | 74.9 | 36.5 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.5 | 15 | 7.9 | 7 | 21.9 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 42.8 | 48 | 46.8 | 7 | 53.1 | 9.2 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 21.7 | 610 | 23.1 | 6 | 26.6 | 6.7 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 79.6 | 138 | 82.6 | 4 | 77.7 | 3.8 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 20.0 | 38 | 20.0 | 7 | 18.7 | 0.1 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 79.7 | 167 | 80.7 | 9 | 81.8 | 1.2 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 8.2 | 52 | 13.9 | 10 | 68.9 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 96.2 | 1 | 75.9 | 7 | 55.3 | 21.1 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 42.4 | 322 | 84.1 | 9 | 98.6 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 29.7 | 133 | 34.8 | 10 | 14.7 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 27.5 | 128 | 33.4 | 8 | 35.5 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 26.0 | 47 | 23.0 | 1 | 36.9 | 11.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 9.6 | 13 | 6.4 | 1 | 20.6 | 8.1 |

County State

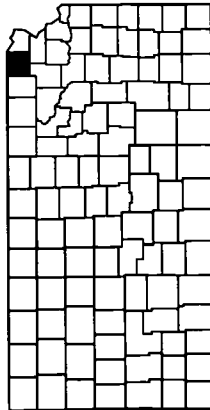
Population Size 10,930 2,654,052
Percent Population Under Age 18 27.4% 26.3%

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 90.4% | 86.3% |
| Black | 1.4% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 6.2% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% | 1.8% |

Hispanic Origin (All Races) 2.5% 5.6%
Median Family Income \$30,260 \$36,488

Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) 5.4% 3.4%

County Seat: Hiawatha



Brown County had a number of positive educational outcomes. Head Start participation among eligible children increased and was in the top third statewide. This county also enjoyed a high school graduation percentage higher than its base years rate. The percentage of high school graduates who pursued further education or training also improved. Of concern, the percentage of births to mothers who had less than a high school degree increased. More than one in five Brown County children live below the poverty line, a figure that places this county's rate in the bottom 20 percent statewide.

BROWN

| | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 12.4 | 13 | 10.4 | 7 | 9.7 | 16.2 |
| Children in Poverty | | 678 | 22.0 | 9 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 41.4 | 754 | 41.9 | 9 | 32.2 | 1.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 33.9 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 9.0 | 1 | 8.0 | 8 | 7.3 | 10.8 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 84.6 | 110 | 88.7 | 4 | 85.8 | 4.9 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 63.0 | 71 | 76.0 | 7 | 74.9 | 20.7 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.5 | 6 | 4.8 | 3 | 7.1 | 13.2 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 57.5 | 60 | 87.4 | 3 | 53.1 | 52.1 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 26.4 | 470 | 22.5 | 6 | 26.6 | 14.8 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 77.2 | 112 | 84.2 | 3 | 77.7 | 9.1 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 16.5 | 25 | 20.0 | 7 | 18.7 | 21.3 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 90.4 | 133 | 95.0 | 2 | 81.8 | 5.1 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 8.2 | 25 | 8.4 | 8 | 7.9 | 2.9 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 75.8 | 1 | 118.6 | 8 | 55.3 | 56.5 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 18.7 | 150 | 50.0 | 4 | 59.9 | 167.0 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 1.3 | 3 | 1.0 | 1 | 10.9 | 25.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 24.0 | 61 | 20.3 | 4 | 24.4 | 15.2 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 32.8 | 95 | 32.5 | 3 | 36.9 | 0.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 13.6 | 32 | 11.1 | 2 | 20.6 | 18.5 |

BUTLER

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

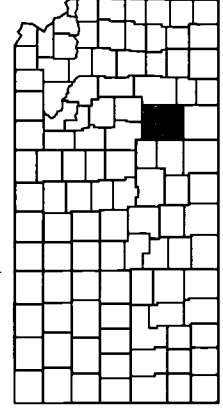
| County | State |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Population Size | 62,769 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 28.0% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 95.3% 86.3% |
| Black | 1.2% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.9% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.5% 1.8% |

| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Median Family Income | \$44,998 \$36,488 |

Unemployment 4.3% 3.4%
(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: El Dorado



Butler County improved in child and maternal outcomes. The percentage of mothers who had early prenatal care increased and was in the top 30 percent statewide. The rate of low-birth-weight deliveries declined this year as well, while early childhood immunizations exceeded the base years rate. On the negative side, this county had a very low rate of child care availability, and Head Start participation among eligible children declined this year.

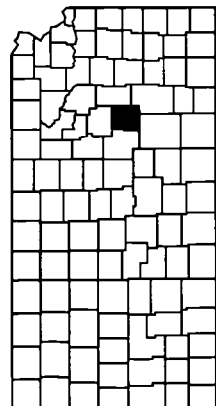
| County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | Better |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 9.0 | 69 | 9.1 | 5 | 9.7 | 0.6 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 1,978 | 11.2 | 1 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 19.1 | 2,370 | 17.7 | 1 | 32.2 | | 7.6 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 18.5 | 2 | 14.9 | 6 | 26.2 | | 19.3 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 7.0 | 4 | 5.3 | 7 | 7.3 | | 24.6 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 88.5 | 676 | 89.5 | 3 | 85.8 | | 1.2 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 66.8 | 613 | 76.5 | 7 | 74.9 | | 14.6 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.1 | 45 | 5.9 | 4 | 7.1 | | 15.9 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 60.8 | 110 | 52.6 | 6 | 53.1 | 13.6 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 19.0 | 2,035 | 16.8 | 9 | 26.6 | 11.2 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 80.3 | 645 | 78.9 | 5 | 77.7 | 1.8 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 12.4 | 98 | 12.9 | 4 | 18.7 | 4.3 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 86.1 | 818 | 87.2 | 6 | 81.8 | 1.3 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.0 | 67 | 3.8 | 4 | 7.9 | 6.3 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 43.5 | 3 | 58.3 | 7 | 55.3 | 34.0 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 39.2 | 861 | 49.1 | 4 | 59.9 | 25.2 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 6.7 | 135 | 7.7 | 5 | 10.9 | 16.4 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 19.1 | 329 | 18.8 | 3 | 24.4 | | 1.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 33.7 | 629 | 34.2 | 4 | 36.9 | 1.6 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 22.0 | 384 | 20.9 | 8 | 20.6 | | 5.2 |

| County | State |
|--------|-----------|
| 2,855 | 2,654,052 |
| 25.4% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.1% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.2% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.4% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.0% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.2% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$29,129 | \$36,488 |

Unemployment 2.2% 3.4%
(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)
County Seat: Cottonwood Falls



Chase County enjoyed an increase in the percentage of births that received early prenatal care. This county's rate was among the top 20 percent statewide. The percentage of children who were fully immunized by age 2 was higher than the county's base years percentage. Out-of-home placements also was better (lower) than the base rate. Of concern, the availability of child care declined and was among the bottom 10 percent statewide

CHASE

| | County Base Rate | | Actual Number | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 8.6 | 6 | 9.5 | 6 | 9.7 | 6 | 11.1 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 10 | 23.5 | 10 | 15.4 | 10 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 34.8 | 4 | 32.9 | 4 | 32.2 | 4 | 5.3 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | | | | 26.2 | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 8.2 | | | | 7.3 | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 84.8 | 2 | 90.5 | 2 | 85.8 | 2 | 6.7 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 65.9 | 9 | 71.8 | 9 | 74.9 | 9 | 8.9 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.3 | 8 | 9.5 | 8 | 7.1 | 8 | 29.6 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 10 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | 10 | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 22.9 | 10 | 16.2 | 10 | 26.6 | 10 | 29.2 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 73.6 | 5 | 80.0 | 5 | 77.7 | 5 | 8.7 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 16.3 | 7 | 19.0 | 7 | 18.7 | 7 | 16.7 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 80.2 | 8 | 83.3 | 8 | 81.8 | 8 | 4.0 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.6 | 5 | 5.7 | 5 | 7.9 | 5 | 24.5 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | | | | | 55.3 | | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 29.4 | 4 | 48.3 | 4 | 59.9 | 4 | 64.5 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 12.0 | 4 | 5.5 | 4 | 10.9 | 4 | 55.6 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 34.7 | 10 | 71.8 | 10 | 24.4 | 10 | 107.2 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 40.8 | | | | 36.9 | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 15.0 | | | | 20.6 | | | |

CHAUTAUQUA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Population Size | 4,273 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 23.3% 26.3% |

| | County Base Rate | Current Year | | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Better |

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|----|------|-------|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 13.4 | 9 | 27.3 | 10 | 9.7 | 103.3 |
| Children in Poverty | | 290 | 28.1 | 10 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 47.8 | 369 | 47.8 | 10 | 32.2 | 10.1 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|-------|----|------|-------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 51.8 | 1 | 133.5 | 10 | 26.2 | 157.5 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 48.8 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 79.6 | 29 | 87.9 | 4 | 85.8 | 10.4 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 54.6 | 30 | 74.2 | 8 | 74.9 | 35.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.5 | 4 | 12.1 | 10 | 7.1 | 120.9 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

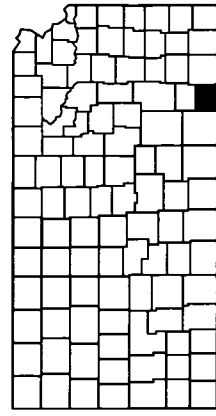
| | | | | | | |
|--|------|----|------|----|------|------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 10.2 | 80 | 11.9 | 10 | 26.6 | 16.3 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 70.8 | 29 | 64.4 | 10 | 77.7 | 9.0 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 17.7 | 8 | 24.2 | 9 | 18.7 | 37.1 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 84.3 | 45 | 86.5 | 7 | 81.8 | 2.7 |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----|-------|----|------|-------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.5 | 3 | 3.1 | 3 | 7.9 | 32.8 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 144.5 | 1 | 342.5 | 10 | 55.3 | 137.0 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 72.0 | 54 | 54.2 | 5 | 59.9 | 24.8 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 17.8 | 21 | 21.1 | 9 | 10.9 | 16.7 |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|---|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 26.2 | 22 | 22.1 | 5 | 24.4 | 15.8 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | | | | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 20.9 | | | | 20.6 | |



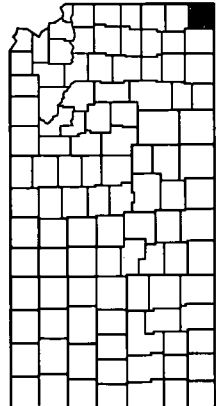
Chautauqua County experienced a slight increase in its high school graduation rate and enjoys a percentage above the state level. The county's percentage of children who were fully immunized by age 2 was higher than its base years rate. Although the availability of child care increased, this county still has one of the lowest rates in Kansas. The percentage of young people pursuing post-secondary education dropped this year as well.

| County | State |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Population Size | 22,401 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.4% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 94.7% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.6% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 3.4% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.3% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$27,729 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 5.2% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Columbus



Cherokee County achieved an increase this year in the Head Start participation rate. The county's rate of juvenile court filings was lower than its base years rate and was in the top 20 percent of Kansas counties. The percentage of children who reported recent use of alcohol also was among the lower rates in Kansas. There were areas of concern. One in four children in this county lived below the poverty line. The percentage of young people who sought post-secondary education also dropped significantly. The current rate was one of the lowest statewide.

CHEROKEE

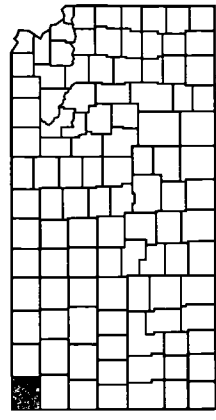
| | County Base Rate | | Actual Number | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | County Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 10.4 | 28 | 9.7 | 6 | 9.7 | 6 | | 7.1 |
| Children in Poverty | | 1,523 | 25.0 | 10 | 15.4 | 10 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 45.5 | 1,704 | 43.4 | 9 | 32.2 | 9 | | 4.7 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 35.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 26.2 | 6 | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 7.5 | 3 | 10.3 | 9 | 7.3 | 9 | 38.4 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 80.8 | 233 | 80.3 | 7 | 85.8 | 7 | 0.5 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 51.8 | 187 | 71.0 | 9 | 74.9 | 9 | | 36.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.0 | 25 | 8.6 | 7 | 7.1 | 7 | 42.6 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 54.6 | 114 | 76.1 | 4 | 53.1 | 4 | | 39.2 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 18.9 | 843 | 21.5 | 7 | 26.6 | 7 | | 13.5 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 60.1 | 143 | 47.2 | 10 | 77.7 | 10 | 21.5 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 22.7 | 59 | 20.5 | 7 | 18.7 | 7 | | 9.9 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 78.7 | 303 | 87.3 | 6 | 81.8 | 6 | | 10.9 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.7 | 43 | 7.3 | 7 | 7.9 | 7 | | 4.7 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 87.5 | 1 | 51.3 | 7 | 55.3 | 7 | | 41.4 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 63.1 | 452 | 76.4 | 8 | 59.9 | 8 | 21.1 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 27.5 | 167 | 28.2 | 10 | 10.9 | 10 | 1.8 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 14.3 | 78 | 13.2 | 2 | 24.4 | 2 | | 7.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 30.8 | 179 | 29.7 | 2 | 36.9 | 2 | | 3.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 19.8 | 117 | 19.4 | 6 | 20.6 | 6 | | 2.3 |

CHEYENNE

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 3,225 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 24.0% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.3% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.2% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.0% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.1% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$29,484 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 1.3% 3.4% |
| County Seat: St. Francis | |

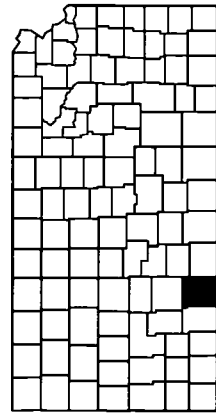


Cheyenne County experienced a number of positive educational outcomes this year, including a 100 percent high school graduation rate. This county also has one of the highest Head Start participation rates among its eligible children. While the rate of children pursuing post-secondary education declined slightly, it remained above the state average. Of concern, this county's juvenile court filings rate in each of the last two years has been 18.1, a steep increase over the base years rate, and reports of child abuse or neglect was almost twice the base years rate.

| Category | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.0 | 2 | 4.5 | 2 | 9.7 | 23.7 |
| Children in Poverty | 117 | 4 | 15.4 | 4 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 41.0 | 9 | 42.3 | 9 | 32.2 | 3.0 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 68.1 | 10 | 171.2 | 10 | 26.2 | 151.4 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 13.2 | 0 | 90.9 | 2 | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 86.7 | 20 | 80.0 | 6 | 85.8 | 4.9 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 64.2 | 23 | 80.0 | 6 | 74.9 | 24.7 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 7.1 | 100.0 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 115.6 | 17 | 113.9 | 2 | 53.1 | 1.5 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 23.8 | 128 | 24.8 | 4 | 26.6 | 3.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 90.3 | 55 | 83.3 | 4 | 77.7 | 7.8 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 14.0 | 4 | 18.2 | 6 | 18.7 | 29.9 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 94.7 | 66 | 100.0 | 1 | 81.8 | 25.6 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 2.6 | 2 | 2.5 | 2 | 7.9 | 3.1 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 525.8 | 0 | 55.3 | 3 | 59.9 | 89.6 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 23.9 | 35 | 45.3 | 3 | 10.9 | 62.1 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 38.4 | 11 | 14.2 | 7 | 24.4 | 110.7 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 8.6 | 14 | 18.1 | 3 | 36.9 | 0.7 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 28.7 | 39 | 28.5 | 2 | 20.6 | 23.0 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 10.4 | 11 | 8.0 | 1 | | |

| Ethnicity | White, non-Hispanic | 86.3% |
|---|---------------------|----------|
| Black | 0.0% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 1.1% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.4% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.6% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$33,987 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 1.5% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Ashland



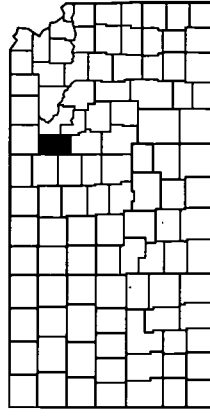
Clark County saw an increase in the availability of child care, and it enjoys a rate in the top 10 percent statewide. This county also posted one of the highest rates of high school graduation among all Kansas counties. The percentage of children pursuing post-secondary education in this county remained above the state level, although it did decline slightly. Problem areas included a reduction in the rate of births that received early prenatal care, and this county continues to lack a Head Start program.

CLARK

| | County Base Rate | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 1 | 5.8 | 1 | 3.3 | 9.7 | 42.4 |
| Children in Poverty | 97 | | 5 | 16.0 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 187 | 31.3 | 5 | 33.4 | 32.2 | 6.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 0 | 172.3 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0 | 16.5 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 23 | 85.1 | 9 | 76.7 | 85.8 | 9.9 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 26 | 56.8 | 8 | 74.1 | 74.9 | 30.4 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 0 | 3.3 | 1 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 100.0 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 0.0 | 53.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 140 | 29.7 | 1 | 34.7 | 26.6 | 16.8 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 37 | 90.3 | 4 | 82.2 | 77.7 | 9.0 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 3 | 6.6 | 3 | 10.0 | 18.7 | 51.3 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 45 | 96.5 | 1 | 97.8 | 81.8 | 1.4 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 0 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 100.0 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 0 | 132.8 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 11 | 20.2 | 1 | 18.6 | 59.9 | 7.8 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 1 | 1.7 | 2 | 1.7 | 10.9 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 17 | 27.4 | 7 | 28.8 | 24.4 | 5.0 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | 35.3 | | | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | | 9.7 | | | 20.6 | |

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 8,971 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.6% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.5% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.3% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.3% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.4% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.6% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$33,910 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.3% 3.4% |

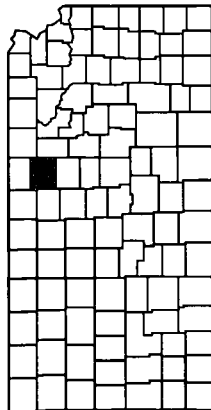
County Seat: Clay Center



Clay County had reductions in the rate of out-of-home placements during the most recent year, and the rate of juvenile court filings was better (lower) than its base years rate. Both figures are in the top 20 percent of all Kansas counties. Other positive notes included a reduction in the percentage of births to mothers who lacked a high school diploma and a high school graduation rate above the state average. Concerns included an increase in the rate of child abuse and neglect confirmations and a reduction in the percentage of youths pursuing post-secondary education or training.

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 9.2 | 9 | 9.8 | 6 | 9.7 | 5.8% | |
| Children in Poverty | | 402 | 16.8 | 6 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 33.7 | 492 | 31.0 | 4 | 32.2 | 7.9 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 32.7 | 0 | | | 26.2 | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 4.3 | 1 | 10.9 | 9 | 7.3 | 152.7 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 88.0 | 79 | 86.8 | 5 | 85.8 | 1.3 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 70.1 | 83 | 87.4 | 3 | 74.9 | 24.6 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.6 | 8 | 8.7 | 8 | 7.1 | 55.5 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 124.7 | 49 | 131.0 | 1 | 53.1 | 15.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 31.5 | 454 | 29.1 | 2 | 26.6 | 7.8 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 80.4 | 95 | 70.9 | 9 | 77.7 | 11.8 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 14.4 | 9 | 9.8 | 2 | 18.7 | 32.1 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 90.5 | 134 | 88.2 | 6 | 81.8 | 2.6 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 3.2 | 5 | 2.2 | 2 | 7.9 | 31.4 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 67.4 | 1 | 162.6 | 9 | 55.3 | 141.1 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 57.7 | 184 | 80.2 | 8 | 59.9 | 38.9 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 12.4 | 35 | 15.3 | 8 | 10.9 | 20.7 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 15.4 | 25 | 10.9 | 2 | 24.4 | 29.1 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 48.6 | 150 | 42.8 | 8 | 36.9 | 11.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 26.6 | 70 | 19.9 | 7 | 20.6 | 25.0 | |

| Demographic | County | State |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 10,007 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 22.3% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.5% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.5% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.2% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.1% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.9% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$29,851 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 3.0% | 3.4% |
| County Seat: Concordia | | |



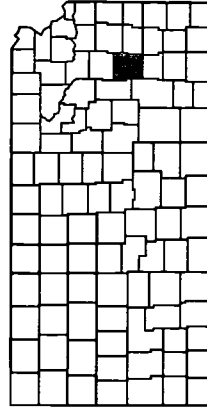
Cloud County enjoyed a substantial increase this year in the percentage of children who were fully immunized by age 2. Despite a slight decline in the current year, Cloud County had one of the highest rates of child care availability in Kansas. Other positive news included a reduction in the rate of out-of-home placements. Concerns consisted of a continuation of the high rate of juvenile court filings and a rate of child abuse and neglect reports and confirmations in the bottom (worst) 10 percent statewide.

| Category | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 9.9 | 6 | 5.7 | 3 | 9.7 | 42.5 |
| Children in Poverty | | 438 | 18.9 | 8 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 41.9 | 629 | 41.0 | 8 | 32.2 | 2.1 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 22.2 | 1 | 58.9 | 9 | 26.2 | 166.0 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 6.0 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 88.8 | 90 | 85.7 | 6 | 85.8 | 3.5 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 55.1 | 76 | 83.0 | 4 | 74.9 | 50.7 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.6 | 7 | 6.7 | 5 | 7.1 | 1.6 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 97.4 | 36 | 86.4 | 3 | 53.1 | 11.3 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 38.2 | 544 | 35.3 | 1 | 26.6 | 7.7 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 79.8 | 119 | 81.0 | 4 | 77.7 | 1.5 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 10.7 | 14 | 13.5 | 4 | 18.7 | 25.4 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 90.3 | 147 | 89.6 | 5 | 81.8 | 0.7 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 9.2 | 6 | 2.7 | 3 | 7.9 | 70.4 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 46.5 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 55.9 | 210 | 94.1 | 10 | 59.9 | 68.5 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 12.4 | 57 | 25.5 | 10 | 10.9 | 103.6 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 40.3 | 90 | 40.3 | 9 | 24.4 | 0.1 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 39.4 | 140 | 35.6 | 5 | 36.9 | 9.7 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 15.6 | 58 | 14.6 | 4 | 20.6 | 3.3 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 8,741 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 27.6% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.7% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.4% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.3% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$34,411 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 4.2% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Burlington



Coffey County experienced positive outcomes in child and maternal health. The percentage of births with early prenatal care was among the top 20 percent statewide, births to mothers who lacked a high school degree declined, and early childhood immunizations was well above the base years rate. Of concern were increases in the rate of out-of-home placements, although this figure remained below the state rate. The Head Start participation rate also declined.

| Category | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 8.1 | 8 | 8.1 | 5 | 9.7 | 0.1 |
| Children in Poverty | | 372 | 15.2 | 4 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 26.3 | 422 | 22.6 | 1 | 32.2 | 14.1 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 21.9 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 9.6 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 89.4 | 90 | 91.8 | 2 | 85.8 | 2.8 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 67.2 | 89 | 80.6 | 5 | 74.9 | 20.0 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.6 | 7 | 7.1 | 6 | 7.1 | 7.9 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 115.1 | 20 | 53.3 | 6 | 53.1 | 53.7 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 26.3 | 446 | 27.4 | 3 | 26.6 | 4.5 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 74.2 | 117 | 78.5 | 6 | 77.7 | 5.8 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 12.7 | 11 | 11.1 | 3 | 18.7 | 12.6 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 91.6 | 149 | 89.8 | 5 | 81.8 | 2.0 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 2.4 | 9 | 3.7 | 4 | 7.9 | 53.9 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 59.2 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 52.0 | 166 | 68.7 | 7 | 59.9 | 32.2 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 3.3 | 7 | 2.9 | 3 | 10.9 | 12.5 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 17.3 | 44 | 18.2 | 3 | 24.4 | 5.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 35.1 | 97 | 32.9 | 3 | 36.9 | 6.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 14.9 | 58 | 19.7 | 7 | 20.6 | 32.3 |

County State

Population Size 1,954 2,654,052
 Percent Population Under Age 18 23.6% 26.3%

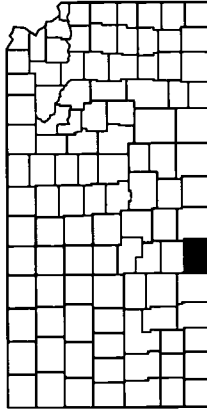
Ethnicity
 White, non-Hispanic 98.5% 86.3%
 Black 0.3% 5.9%
 American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut 0.6% 0.9%
 Asian or Pacific Islander 0.0% 1.8%

Hispanic Origin (All Races) 0.7% 5.6%

Median Family Income \$27,139 \$36,488

Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) 0.8% 3.4%

County Seat: **Coldwater**



Comanche County experienced no births to single teen mothers, a very positive outcome. While the births to mothers who lacked a high school degree increased somewhat this year, it continued to be better than the state figure, also good news. There were some concerns in the educational area. This county continues to lack a Head Start program, and the high school graduation rate fell this year.

| | County Base Rate | | Actual Number | | Current Year County Rate | | Decile Rank | | Kansas | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-----|---------------|----|--------------------------|--|-------------|--|--------|--|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 4.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 9.7 | | | | | | | |
| Children in Poverty | | 75 | 15.5 | 4 | 15.4 | | | | | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 31.3 | 100 | 31.0 | 4 | 32.2 | | | | | | | 1.0 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 52.2 | 0 | | | 26.2 | | | | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 9.2 | 0 | | | 7.3 | | | | | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 78.9 | 13 | 81.3 | 7 | 85.8 | | | | | | | 3.0 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 75.6 | 20 | 82.6 | 4 | 74.9 | | | | | | | 9.2 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.3 | 1 | 6.3 | 4 | 7.1 | | | | | | | 14.8 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | | | | | | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 28.0 | 76 | 24.0 | 5 | 26.6 | | | | | | | 14.5 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 88.1 | 14 | 77.8 | 6 | 77.7 | | | | | | | 11.7 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 10.1 | 2 | 12.5 | 4 | 18.7 | | | | | | | 23.9 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 94.1 | 18 | 78.3 | 9 | 81.8 | | | | | | | 16.8 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.5 | 2 | 4.5 | 5 | 7.9 | | | | | | | 0.7 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | | 1 | 746.3 | 10 | 55.3 | | | | | | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 28.4 | 18 | 39.0 | 2 | 59.9 | | | | | | | 37.5 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 2.1 | 4 | 8.7 | 5 | 10.9 | | | | | | | 300.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 23.7 | 11 | 23.9 | 6 | 24.4 | | | | | | | 0.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 33.2 | | | | 36.9 | | | | | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 4.5 | | | | 20.6 | | | | | | | |

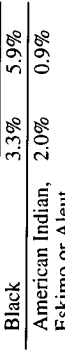
DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 36,948 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.0% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 89.6% | 86.3% |
| Black | 3.3% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 2.0% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 1.2% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 4.5% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$33,933 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 4.9% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Winfield



| Category | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 11.8 | 68 | 13.4 | 9 | 13.6 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 1,811 | 18.5 | 7 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 37.2 | 2,498 | 37.5 | 7 | 0.7 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 36.9 | 3 | 41.0 | 8 | 11.1 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 6.3 | 4 | 7.9 | 8 | 26.0 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 86.1 | 439 | 86.8 | 5 | | 0.8 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 65.9 | 265 | 71.4 | 9 | | 8.4 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.5 | 33 | 6.5 | 5 | 17.3 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 57.8 | 85 | 47.0 | 7 | 18.6 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 19.6 | 1,299 | 19.6 | 8 | | 0.3 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 76.5 | 349 | 80.6 | 5 | | 5.4 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 21.5 | 115 | 22.6 | 8 | 5.4 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 80.1 | 433 | 76.5 | 10 | | 4.5 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.7 | 60 | 6.3 | 6 | 11.3 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 60.7 | 2 | 64.5 | 7 | 6.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 66.3 | 832 | 86.6 | 9 | 30.6 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 16.0 | 138 | 14.4 | 8 | | 11.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 31.7 | 355 | 36.9 | 9 | 16.5 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 34.9 | 260 | 32.4 | 3 | | 7.0 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 21.5 | 182 | 22.7 | 9 | | 5.3 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 36,948 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.0% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 89.6% | 86.3% |
| Black | 3.3% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 2.0% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 1.2% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 4.5% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$33,933 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 4.9% | 3.4% |

Cowley County enjoyed an increase in the percentage of high school graduates who pursued post-secondary education. This county also experienced a dramatic decline from last year in the percentage of young people who reported recent alcohol use. Concerns for Cowley County include a downward trend during the last two years in the percentage of students who graduated high school compared to base years. This year's figure was in the bottom 10 percent statewide. In addition, more than one in five births were to mothers who lacked a high school diploma.

County State

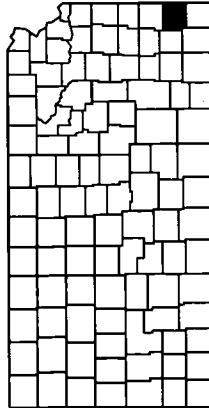
Population Size 36,347 2,654,052
 Percent Population Under Age 18 23.3% 26.3%

Ethnicity
 White, non-Hispanic 94.8% 86.3%
 Black 1.5% 5.9%
 American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut 0.9% 0.9%
 Asian or Pacific Islander 1.5% 1.8%
 Hispanic Origin (All Races) 1.4% 5.6%

Median Family Income \$28,442 \$36,488

Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) 4.1% 3.4%

County Seat: Girard



Crawford County experienced an availability of child care above its bases years rate. This county also increased the immunization rate and decreased current out-of-home placement rate, although it remains in the bottom 10 percent statewide on both of these indicators. Concerns included a percentage of births to mothers who lacked a high school diploma higher than the base years rate.

CRAWFORD

| | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 9.8 | 63 | 11.9 | 8 | 20.7 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 1,975 | 22.9 | 10 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 37.8 | 2,287 | 38.6 | 7 | 2.2 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 27.1 | 1 | 15.5 | 6 | 26.2 | 42.9 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 5.6 | 4 | 7.5 | 8 | 34.6 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 86.2 | 432 | 81.8 | 7 | 5.1 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 54.3 | 267 | 68.0 | 10 | 74.9 | 25.3 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.5 | 32 | 6.0 | 4 | 10.1 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 46.9 | 103 | 51.6 | 6 | 53.1 | 10.0 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 22.6 | 1,405 | 24.1 | 5 | 26.6 | 7.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 73.4 | 291 | 74.6 | 8 | 77.7 | 1.6 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 16.6 | 106 | 20.1 | 7 | 21.0 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 79.7 | 390 | 77.4 | 10 | 81.8 | 2.9 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 14.8 | 112 | 13.3 | 10 | 7.9 | 10.1 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 40.5 | 3 | 95.0 | 8 | 55.3 | 134.3 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 84.5 | 744 | 87.7 | 9 | 59.9 | 3.8 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 19.3 | 201 | 23.7 | 10 | 10.9 | 22.6 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 28.5 | 222 | 26.2 | 7 | 24.4 | 8.3 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 37.5 | 494 | 41.5 | 8 | 36.9 | 10.8 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 21.1 | 286 | 24.0 | 9 | 20.6 | 13.6 |

| County | Base Rate | Current Year | | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--------|-----------|---------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| | | Actual Number | County Rate | | Decile Rank | Worse |

| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|---|------|------|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 5.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 9.7 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 164 | 18.9 | 8 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 30.3 | 233 | 36.3 | 6 | 32.2 | 19.9 |

| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|---|------|-------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 28.7 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 5.6 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 86.6 | 20 | 87.0 | 4 | 85.8 | 0.4 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 67.3 | 32 | 91.7 | 1 | 74.9 | 36.2 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 3.4 | 2 | 8.7 | 8 | 7.1 | 139.4 |

| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|-------|---|------|------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 123.5 | 17 | 112.6 | 2 | 53.1 | 8.8 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 27.3 | 154 | 26.5 | 3 | 26.6 | 2.9 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 81.6 | 56 | 88.9 | 2 | 77.7 | 9.0 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 6.7 | 3 | 13.0 | 4 | 18.7 | 93.5 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 96.7 | 63 | 96.9 | 2 | 81.8 | 10.2 |

| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----|------|---|------|------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.4 | 5 | 6.3 | 6 | 7.9 | 43.1 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 227.8 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 34.3 | 43 | 52.1 | 5 | 59.9 | 51.9 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 10.9 | |

| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|---|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 24.2 | 22 | 26.7 | 7 | 24.4 | 10.0 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 31.5 | 67 | 34.9 | 4 | 36.9 | 10.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 16.2 | 22 | 11.5 | 2 | 20.6 | 29.0 |

DEMOGRAPHICS
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

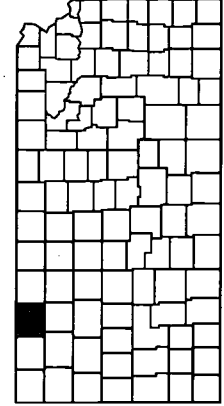
| County | State |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Population Size | 3,370 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 24.5% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 99.1% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.2% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.1% | 1.8% |

| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | County | State |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$28,427 | \$36,488 |

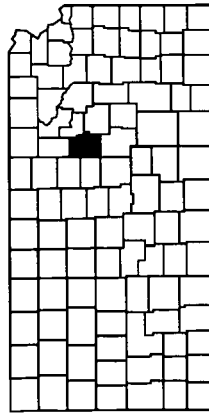
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | County | State |
|---|--------|-------|
| | 2.0% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Oberlin



Decatur County enjoyed one of the higher rates statewide of high school graduate participation in post-secondary education or training. Another positive educational outcome included a graduation rate in the top 20 percent of Kansas counties. This county also maintained a high rate of Head Start participation among its eligible children. Problem areas included a juvenile court filing rate above the base years rate and an increase in the rate of out-of-home placements.

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 19,645 | 2,654,052 |
| Under Age 18 | 25.7% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 95.9% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.7% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.4% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.4% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.8% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$33,975 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.7% | 3.4% |
| County Seat: Abilene | | |



Dickinson County had a rate of child care availability that ranked in the top 20 percent of Kansas counties. This county also enjoyed an increase in its high school graduation rate and saw a decline in the percentage of low-birth-weight babies. Concerns for this county included a rate of child abuse and neglect confirmation that was well above the state figure.

DICKINSON

| | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| Kansas | | | | | | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 11.5 | 21 | 9.3 | 6 | | 18.6 |
| Children in Poverty | | 688 | 13.4 | 3 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 33.0 | 1,392 | 33.4 | 4 | 1.2 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 35.5 | 1 | 26.1 | 7 | | 26.6 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 6.4 | 1 | 4.4 | 6 | | 30.2 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 87.2 | 192 | 85.7 | 6 | 1.7 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 65.1 | 188 | 82.1 | 5 | | 26.2 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.6 | 14 | 6.2 | 4 | | 18.6 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 69.9 | 75 | 104.7 | 2 | | 49.8 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 33.2 | 1,045 | 30.6 | 2 | 8.1 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 71.1 | 215 | 71.2 | 9 | | 0.1 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 16.2 | 33 | 14.7 | 5 | | 9.3 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 84.3 | 302 | 86.8 | 7 | | 3.0 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 2.2 | 20 | 4.0 | 4 | | 83.9 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 57.2 | 2 | 135.5 | 9 | | 137.0 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 49.9 | 311 | 61.6 | 6 | 23.4 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 14.2 | 74 | 14.7 | 8 | 2.8 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 30.8 | 137 | 27.1 | 7 | | 12.1 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 32.4 | 337 | 36.9 | 5 | 14.0 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 18.5 | 161 | 17.6 | 5 | | 4.9 |

DONIPHAN



Full Text Provided by ERIC

| | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 10.4 | 13 | 13.7 | 9 | 31.6 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 401 | 19.7 | 9 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 36.2 | 581 | 35.5 | 5 | 32.2 | 1.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | 1 | 65.5 | 9 | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 2.1 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 84.0 | 82 | 86.3 | 5 | 85.8 | 2.8 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 54.0 | 86 | 72.3 | 9 | 74.9 | 33.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.8 | 6 | 6.3 | 4 | 7.1 | 8.5 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 89.8 | 38 | 83.5 | 3 | 53.1 | 7.0 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 19.9 | 316 | 23.3 | 6 | 26.6 | 16.7 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 70.9 | 93 | 80.9 | 5 | 77.7 | 14.1 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 19.6 | 16 | 16.8 | 5 | 18.7 | 14.0 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 89.0 | 115 | 90.6 | 5 | 81.8 | 1.7 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.4 | 9 | 4.5 | 4 | 7.9 | 1.0 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 102.1 | 1 | 113.5 | 8 | 55.3 | 11.2 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 19.5 | 69 | 34.4 | 2 | 59.9 | 76.4 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 1.5 | 2 | 1.0 | 1 | 10.9 | 33.3 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 17.6 | 45 | 22.5 | 5 | 24.4 | 27.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 35.0 | 109 | 35.8 | 5 | 36.9 | 2.3 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 11.8 | 46 | 15.2 | 4 | 20.6 | 28.3 |

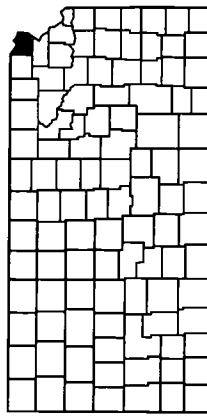
DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| | County | State |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 7,954 | 2,654,052 |
| Population Under Age 18 | 25.2% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 95.4% | 86.3% |
| Black | 2.2% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 1.3% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.9% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$32,077 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 5.2% | 3.4% |

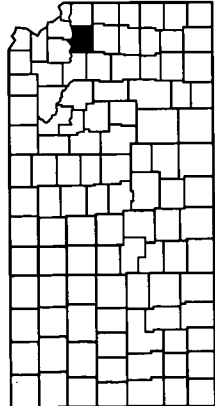
(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Troy



Doniphan County experienced positive educational outcomes among its young people. The high school graduation rate increased slightly this year and ranks well above the state rate. This county also experienced an increase in the percentage of its high school graduates who obtained post-secondary education or training. Problem areas included an increase in the percentage of births that were to single teen mothers. In addition, one in five Doniphan County children lived below the poverty line.

| | County | State |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 98,343 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 20.5% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 85.9% | 86.3% |
| Black | 4.4% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 2.5% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 3.9% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 3.8% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$37,248 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 4.1% | 3.4% |
| County Seat: Lawrence | | |



Douglas County enjoyed a reduction in the percentage of low-birth-weight babies born in the current year. Despite a slight increase this year, this county had a rate of births to mothers who lacked a high school diploma that was well below the state average. Douglas County's rate of child care availability ranked in the top 20 percent of Kansas counties. Areas of concern included an increase in the rate of juvenile court filings and a reduction in Head Start participation among eligible children.

DOUGLAS

| | County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|-------|
| | | Actual Number | County Rate | Worse | Better | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.6 | 82 | 6.8 | 4 | 9.7 | 3.4 |
| Children in Poverty | | 2,843 | 14.1 | 4 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 26.8 | 3,553 | 27.4 | 2 | 32.2 | 2.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 9.4 | 3 | 19.5 | 7 | 26.2 | 107.8 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 6.1 | 3 | 2.5 | 6 | 7.3 | 58.8 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 87.8 | 1,023 | 87.0 | 4 | 85.8 | 0.9 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 76.0 | 677 | 78.2 | 6 | 74.9 | 3.0 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.5 | 69 | 5.7 | 3 | 7.1 | 11.3 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 26.8 | 78 | 23.7 | 8 | 53.1 | 11.7 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 30.8 | 4,459 | 30.8 | 2 | 26.6 | 0.1 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 66.0 | 699 | 82.6 | 4 | 77.7 | 25.3 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 9.0 | 112 | 9.4 | 2 | 18.7 | 3.6 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 82.6 | 846 | 82.9 | 8 | 81.8 | 0.3 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 10.7 | 138 | 6.8 | 7 | 7.9 | 36.7 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 37.6 | 2 | 18.0 | 6 | 55.3 | 52.2 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 54.7 | 1,114 | 55.2 | 6 | 59.9 | 1.1 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 13.6 | 254 | 12.6 | 7 | 10.9 | 6.3 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 23.5 | 584 | 29.0 | 7 | 24.4 | 23.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 46.0 | | | | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 29.1 | | | | 20.6 | |

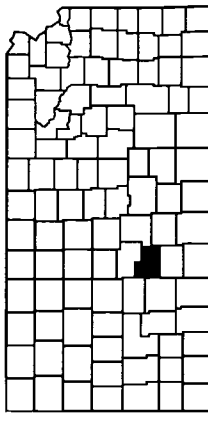
EDWARDS

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 3,275 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 24.9% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 91.7% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.3% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.4% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 7.5% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$31,082 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.0% 3.4% |

County Seat: **Kinsley**



Edwards County experienced a substantial increase in the percentage of its children who were fully immunized by age 2. The current rate was well above the state average. This county also enjoyed a reduction in reports of child abuse and neglect. Less positive findings noted were a decline in the percentage of children pursuing post-secondary education or training and a reduction in child care availability.

County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better)

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better) |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------|---|
| 6.8 | 2 | 5.4 | 3 | 9.7 | 20.6 |
| | 141 | 17.1 | 6 | 15.4 | |
| 42.1 | 261 | 48.8 | 10 | 32.2 | 15.9 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | |
|---|------|----|---|------|------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 58.5 | 0 | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 5.2 | 0 | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 78.9 | 32 | 5 | 85.8 | 9.5 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 69.4 | 40 | 3 | 74.9 | 26.1 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.9 | 3 | 7 | 7.1 | 3.2 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | |
|--|------|----|----|------|------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 10 | 53.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 21.2 | 92 | 10 | 26.6 | 22.5 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 86.3 | 43 | 8 | 77.7 | 14.1 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 16.2 | 6 | 5 | 18.7 | 2.7 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 81.4 | 58 | 7 | 81.8 | 6.4 |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|----|----|------|-------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.2 | 8 | 9 | 7.9 | 132.5 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 296.2 | 2 | 10 | 55.3 | 234.3 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 60.0 | 43 | 5 | 59.9 | 12.1 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 8.6 | 9 | 6 | 10.9 | 28.6 |

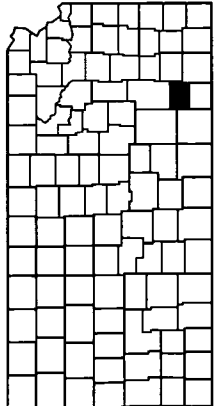
SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | |
|---|------|----|---|------|-----|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 18.0 | 16 | 4 | 24.4 | 8.8 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 38.9 | | | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 8.1 | | | 20.6 | |

| County | State |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Population Size | 3,384 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 22.1% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 95.3% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.2% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 1.7% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.1% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.9% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$23,604 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 3.7% 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: **Howard**



Elk County experienced an increase in the percentage of its children who graduated from high school. The rate of births with early prenatal care also increased and was among the top 20 percent in Kansas. A substantial reduction in out-of-home placements represented another positive outcome this year. The rate of poverty among children was a concern. Almost one in three children lived in poverty. The percentage of children pursuing post-secondary education or training also declined this year.

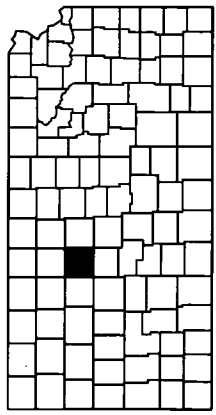
| | County Base Rate | | Actual Number | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|------|---------------|--------|--------------|------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Rate | Rank | Count | Decile | Rate | Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 9.4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 9.7 | | |
| Children in Poverty | | 10 | 241 | 10 | 31.0 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 52.5 | 10 | 397 | 10 | 54.7 | 32.2 | 4.1 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 35.7 | | 0 | | | 26.2 | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 7.2 | | 0 | | | 7.3 | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 86.1 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 90.5 | 85.8 | 5.0 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 50.1 | 10 | 22 | 10 | 67.6 | 74.9 | 34.9 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 10.1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 55.2 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0.0 | 53.1 | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 7.7 | 10 | 34 | 10 | 6.6 | 26.6 | 13.5 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 72.5 | 10 | 39 | 10 | 62.9 | 77.7 | 13.3 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 18.1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 13.6 | 18.7 | 24.7 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 86.4 | 5 | 62 | 5 | 89.9 | 81.8 | 4.0 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 11.5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 31.4 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 101.7 | | 0 | | | 55.3 | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 76.6 | 9 | 64 | 9 | 85.6 | 59.9 | 11.7 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 6.6 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 18.7 | 10.9 | 180.0 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 30.3 | 7 | 22 | 7 | 29.4 | 24.4 | 2.8 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | | | | | 36.9 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 19.0 | | | | | 20.6 | | |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 26,338 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 24.8% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.5% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.4% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.2% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.8% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.2% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$33,279 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 4.2% 3.4% |

County Seat: Hays



Ellis County enjoyed a slight increase to an already high rate of births that included early prenatal care. The current rate was in the top 10 percent of Kansas counties. This county also had one of the best rates of child care availability in the state. Sadly, Ellis County experienced an increase in its infant mortality rate. This county's reports of child abuse and neglect also were up sharply this year.

| County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | Better | |

| County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | Better |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 7.4 | 27 | 4 | 9.7 | 2.3 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 929 | 3 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 26.1 | 1,051 | 2 | 32.2 | 1.5 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 26.7 | 1 | 7 | 26.2 | 25.8 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 7.5 | 4 | 9 | 7.3 | 50.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 92.8 | 335 | 1 | 85.8 | 1.1 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 68.9 | 209 | 3 | 74.9 | 24.7 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.6 | 25 | 6 | 7.1 | 6.4 | |

| County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | Better |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 66.6 | 89 | 3 | 53.1 | 31.8 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 33.3 | 1,516 | 1 | 26.6 | 10.7 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 79.9 | 274 | 5 | 77.7 | 0.6 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 5.5 | 26 | 2 | 18.7 | 33.1 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 89.6 | 341 | 4 | 81.8 | 1.3 | |

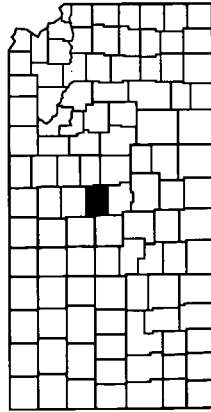
| County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | Better |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.9 | 37 | 6 | 7.9 | 1.4 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 33.3 | 1 | 7 | 55.3 | 18.5 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 37.5 | 415 | 7 | 59.9 | 69.2 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 7.6 | 63 | 6 | 10.9 | 23.5 | |

| County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | Better |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 18.6 | 143 | 5 | 24.4 | 17.7 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 44.1 | 538 | 9 | 36.9 | 4.2 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 14.8 | 191 | 4 | 20.6 | 10.0 | |

| County | State |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Population Size | 6,220 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 22.5% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|---|----------|----------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 92.0% | 86.3% |
| Black | 2.9% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.4% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 4.5% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$31,314 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.3% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Ellsworth



Ellsworth County experienced a further increase this year in a generally high rate of early childhood immunizations. The percentage of births that included early prenatal care also continued to increase. Although down slightly this year, Ellsworth continued to enjoy a high rate of high school graduations. Concerns for this county included a decline in the rate of post-secondary education or training and an increase in reports of child abuse and neglect.

ELLSWORTH

County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better)

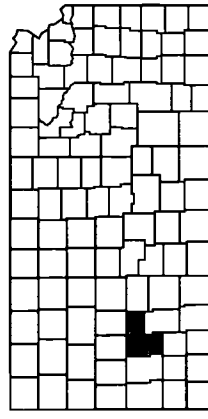
| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better) |
|--|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------|---|
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.9 | 3 | 4.5 | 2 | 9.7 | 35.6 |
| Children in Poverty | | 199 | 13.8 | 3 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 28.9 | 373 | 28.9 | 3 | 32.2 | 0.1 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 36.5 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 11.6 | 1 | 14.9 | 10 | 7.3 | 28.9 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 88.8 | 60 | 90.9 | 2 | 85.8 | 2.4 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 73.7 | 42 | 86.8 | 3 | 74.9 | 17.8 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 8.1 | 6 | 9.0 | 8 | 7.1 | 10.4 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 84.0 | 15 | 81.0 | 3 | 53.1 | 3.6 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 29.6 | 296 | 32.1 | 2 | 26.6 | 8.4 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 70.7 | 57 | 67.9 | 10 | 77.7 | 4.1 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 12.4 | 3 | 4.5 | 1 | 18.7 | 63.8 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 95.5 | 84 | 91.3 | 4 | 81.8 | 4.4 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.3 | 5 | 3.6 | 3 | 7.9 | 16.2 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 94.8 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 57.2 | 97 | 69.3 | 8 | 59.9 | 21.3 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 14.1 | 15 | 10.7 | 6 | 10.9 | 25.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 47.0 | 57 | 40.7 | 9 | 24.4 | 13.3 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | 165 | 40.1 | 7 | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | | 64 | 15.6 | 4 | 20.6 | |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 37,409 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 34.8% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 60.7% 86.3% |
| Black | 1.5% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.7% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 4.6% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 33.6% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$36,823 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.9% 3.4% |

County Seat: Garden City



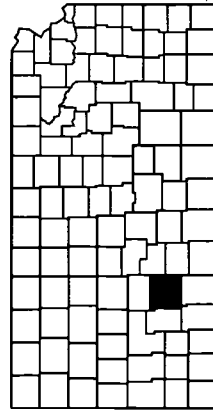
Finney County saw a sizable reduction in the rate of juvenile court filings in the current year. In addition, the percentage of children who reported recent alcohol use declined this year and was among the lowest in Kansas. The area of education generated some concerns. The rate of high school graduation was quite low, among the worst in Kansas. In addition, the percent of high school graduates who pursued further education or training declined.

| Category | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 13.7 | 118 | 13.3 | 9 | 9.7 | 2.9 |
| Children in Poverty | . | 1,975 | 15.4 | 4 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 41.7 | 4,070 | 46.6 | 10 | 32.2 | 11.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 33.1 | 6 | 58.8 | 8 | 26.2 | 77.7 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 6.9 | 1 | 1.1 | 6 | 7.3 | 83.6 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 57.8 | 550 | 62.1 | 10 | 85.8 | 7.5 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 53.0 | 614 | 70.3 | 10 | 74.9 | 32.8 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.1 | 73 | 8.2 | 7 | 7.1 | 34.8 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 83.4 | 176 | 69.9 | 4 | 53.1 | 16.1 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 16.6 | 1,788 | 18.6 | 9 | 26.6 | 11.7 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 77.7 | 232 | 69.3 | 9 | 77.7 | 10.9 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 44.3 | 418 | 47.4 | 10 | 18.7 | 7.0 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 57.5 | 335 | 58.2 | 10 | 81.8 | 1.2 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 12.8 | 81 | 6.1 | 6 | 7.9 | 52.6 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 65.9 | 1 | 29.8 | 6 | 55.3 | 54.8 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 30.5 | 719 | 55.2 | 5 | 59.9 | 81.0 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 3.5 | 70 | 5.4 | 4 | 10.9 | 59.1 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 22.2 | 215 | 16.5 | 3 | 24.4 | 25.7 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 31.5 | 378 | 28.8 | 2 | 36.9 | 8.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 21.0 | 269 | 20.5 | 8 | 20.6 | 2.4 |

| | County | State |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 29,587 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 29.8% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 74.3% | 86.3% |
| Black | 2.1% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 3.1% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 20.7% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$34,434 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 2.3% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Dodge City



Ford County enjoyed reductions this year in both infant mortality and deaths to children age 1 to 14. The child abuse and neglect confirmation rate also was down in the current year. The percent of students graduating from high school increased, although that rate remained below the state average. Additional concerns include a continuation of a very high rate of births to mothers who lack a high school diploma and a rate of births with early prenatal care that ranks in the bottom 10 percent of Kansas counties.

FORD

| | County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 10.7 | 83 | 12.4 | 8 | 9.7 |
| Children in Poverty | | 1,565 | 17.8 | 7 | 15.4 |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 48.6 | 3,286 | 53.6 | 10 | 32.2 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 45.1 | 2 | 29.6 | 7 | 26.2 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 9.5 | 5 | 7.5 | 7 | 7.3 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 66.4 | 427 | 63.8 | 10 | 85.8 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 60.9 | 359 | 72.0 | 9 | 74.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.1 | 52 | 7.8 | 6 | 7.1 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 117.1 | 216 | 113.2 | 2 | 53.1 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 24.5 | 1,583 | 24.6 | 5 | 26.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 77.6 | 249 | 69.0 | 9 | 77.7 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 44.4 | 316 | 47.3 | 10 | 18.7 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 71.5 | 361 | 78.3 | 9 | 81.8 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.9 | 65 | 7.3 | 7 | 7.9 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 125.1 | 3 | 115.2 | 8 | 55.3 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 50.5 | 539 | 61.2 | 6 | 59.9 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 7.4 | 59 | 6.7 | 4 | 10.9 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 49.2 | 364 | 41.3 | 9 | 24.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 36.0 | 395 | 38.8 | 6 | 36.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 20.4 | 192 | 18.8 | 6 | 20.6 |

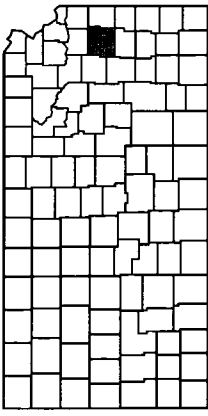
FRANKLIN

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 25,136 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 28.0% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 94.0% 86.3% |
| Black | 1.5% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 1.0% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.6% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 3.3% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$34,879 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 3.8% 3.4% |

County Seat: **Ottawa**



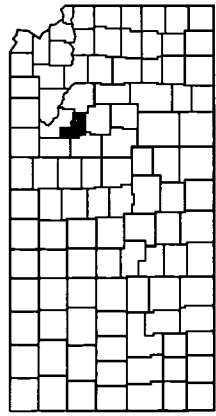
Franklin County enjoyed a reduction in the rate of low-birth-weight deliveries. The percentage of births that included early prenatal care increased slightly as well. Although child abuse and neglect confirmations were up somewhat this year, the current rate was well below the state average. Concerns included an increase in the rate of out-of-home placements and a reduction in child care availability.

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 10.3 | 33 | 8.9 | 5 | 9.7 | | 14.1 |
| Children in Poverty | | 1,190 | 16.7 | 5 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 27.7 | 1,291 | 27.1 | 2 | 32.2 | | 2.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 45.7 | 1 | 18.6 | 7 | 26.2 | | 59.2 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 8.6 | 3 | 8.1 | 8 | 7.3 | | 5.7 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 85.1 | 320 | 86.7 | 5 | 85.8 | | 1.9 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 61.4 | 207 | 72.2 | 9 | 74.9 | | 17.5 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.1 | 25 | 6.7 | 5 | 7.1 | | 5.1 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 22.4 | 20 | 15.4 | 8 | 53.1 | 31.2 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 23.7 | 952 | 19.2 | 9 | 26.6 | 18.9 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 68.8 | 221 | 75.7 | 7 | 77.7 | | 10.1 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 18.7 | 67 | 18.2 | 6 | 18.7 | | 2.8 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 86.2 | 292 | 86.9 | 7 | 81.8 | | 0.9 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 8.8 | 78 | 11.0 | 9 | 7.9 | 24.5 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 43.3 | 2 | 98.0 | 8 | 55.3 | 126.4 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 42.3 | 457 | 64.9 | 7 | 59.9 | 53.5 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 5.9 | 47 | 6.7 | 4 | 10.9 | 14.6 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 26.3 | 168 | 23.9 | 6 | 24.4 | | 9.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 20.9 | | | | 36.9 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 9.1 | | | | 20.6 | | |

| | County | State |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 24,911 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 27.7% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 63.0% | 86.3% |
| Black | 24.0% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 5.8% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 9.0% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$28,857 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 5.2% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Junction City



Geary County continued to enjoy a rate of births to mothers who lacked a high school degree that was well below the state average. This county also saw an increase in the percentage of eligible children who participated in Head Start. Reports of recent alcohol use also declined and remained below the state average. Childhood poverty is a concern. More than one in four Geary County children lived below the poverty line. Sadly, this county experienced a substantial increase in the rate of infant mortality during the current year.

GEARY

| | County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------|------|--|------|
| | | Actual Number | County Rate | | Decile Rank | Kansas | | | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 8.3 | 44 | 7.5 | 4 | 9.7 | | | | |
| Children in Poverty | | 1,865 | 26.2 | 10 | 15.4 | | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 57.8 | 3,631 | 56.3 | 10 | 32.2 | | | | 2.6 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 65.0 | 1 | 18.5 | 6 | 26.2 | | | | 71.5 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 13.0 | 15 | 25.4 | 10 | 7.3 | | 95.0 | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 76.1 | 458 | 77.6 | 8 | 85.8 | | | | 2.1 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 59.8 | 396 | 71.9 | 9 | 74.9 | | | | 20.2 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 8.9 | 54 | 9.2 | 8 | 7.1 | | | | 3.1 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 84.5 | 239 | 101.1 | 2 | 53.1 | | | | 19.6 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 24.0 | 1,327 | 25.2 | 4 | 26.6 | | | | 3.2 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 57.8 | 179 | 70.2 | 9 | 77.7 | | | | 21.3 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 13.8 | 80 | 13.6 | 4 | 18.7 | | | | 1.5 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 65.9 | 255 | 69.1 | 10 | 81.8 | | | | 4.8 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 8.5 | 65 | 9.6 | 9 | 7.9 | | | | 13.1 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 137.2 | 2 | 102.7 | 8 | 55.3 | | | | 25.2 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 83.7 | 628 | 90.9 | 9 | 59.9 | | | | 8.6 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 7.9 | 100 | 14.5 | 8 | 10.9 | | 78.6 | | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 47.9 | 405 | 58.6 | 10 | 24.4 | | | | 22.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 25.3 | 250 | 20.9 | 1 | 36.9 | | | | 17.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 16.4 | 207 | 17.3 | 5 | 20.6 | | | | 5.5 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

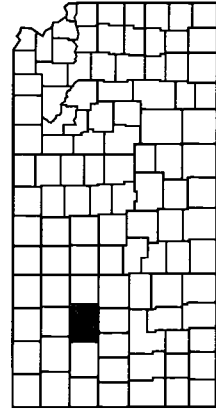
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Population Size | 3,028 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.4% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 99.3% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.1% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.1% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.4% 5.6% |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Median Family Income | \$30,725 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 1.3% 3.4% |

County Seat: Gove



Gove County achieved a number of positive educational outcomes. This county continued its excellent performance in high school graduation. In addition, the rate of participation in post-secondary education or training ranked in the top 10 percent in Kansas. There were also no recorded births without early prenatal care. Of concern was the rate of child care availability, still below the state rate. In addition, juvenile court filings increased in the current year.

Percent Change Over Time
Worse ← → Better

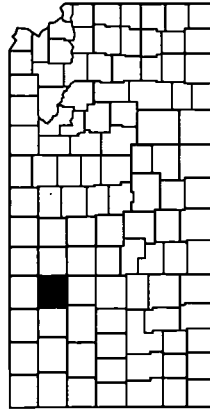
| Category | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 2.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 9.7 | | |
| Children in Poverty | | 102 | 12.7 | 2 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 23.1 | 208 | 28.2 | 3 | 32.2 | 22.3 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 65.1 | 0 | | | 26.2 | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 5.5 | 0 | | | 7.3 | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 86.9 | 31 | 100.0 | 1 | 85.8 | 15.1 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 62.4 | 32 | 96.7 | 1 | 74.9 | 54.9 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 7.1 | | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 122.1 | 17 | 172.2 | 1 | 53.1 | 41.0 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 21.2 | 114 | 22.1 | 7 | 26.6 | 4.2 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 87.9 | 45 | 91.8 | 1 | 77.7 | 4.5 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 11.0 | 6 | 19.4 | 7 | 18.7 | 76.1 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 98.3 | 49 | 98.0 | 1 | 81.8 | 0.3 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 3.0 | 2 | 2.6 | 2 | 7.9 | 12.7 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 97.3 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 26.0 | 20 | 26.0 | 1 | 59.9 | 0.2 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 10.2 | 3 | 3.9 | 3 | 10.9 | 62.5 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 10.4 | 15 | 19.5 | 4 | 24.4 | 86.7 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | | | | 36.9 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | | | | | 20.6 | | |

| Population Size | County | State |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| 3,118 | 2,654,052 | |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 24.7% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 95.0% | 86.3% |
| Black | 3.3% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.4% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.5% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.0% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$29,829 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.2% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Hill City



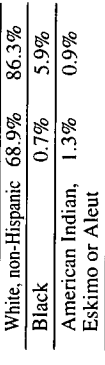
Graham County continued its excellent performance in the percentage of births that included early prenatal care. The current rate was in the top 10 percent statewide. This county also obtained a very substantial increase in the rate of early childhood immunizations and an increase in Head Start participation. Areas of concern included a drop in the percentage of high school graduates who sought post-secondary education or training. The percentage of low-birth-weight babies born in the current year also increased.

GRAHAM

| | County Base Rate | | Actual Number | | Current Year County Rate | | Decile Rank | | Kansas | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-----|---------------|---|--------------------------|--|-------------|--|--------|--|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 8.6 | 2 | 7.4 | 4 | 9.7 | | | | | | | 13.8 |
| Children in Poverty | | 156 | 19.2 | 8 | 15.4 | | | | | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 40.4 | 198 | 39.4 | 7 | 32.2 | | | | | | | 2.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 30.5 | 0 | | | 26.2 | | | | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 7.8 | 0 | | | 7.3 | | | | | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 92.2 | 25 | 92.6 | 1 | 85.8 | | | | | | 0.4 | 96.2 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 46.5 | 21 | 91.3 | 1 | 74.9 | | | | | | | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.3 | 2 | 7.4 | 6 | 7.1 | | | | | | 18.5 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 69.0 | 17 | 122.3 | 1 | 53.1 | | | | | | | 77.3 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 28.6 | 143 | 27.0 | 3 | 26.6 | | | | | | 5.6 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 84.0 | 36 | 76.6 | 7 | 77.7 | | | | | | | 8.8 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 10.9 | 1 | 3.7 | 1 | 18.7 | | | | | | | 66.1 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 91.3 | 47 | 90.4 | 5 | 81.8 | | | | | | 1.0 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.9 | 8 | 10.7 | 9 | 7.9 | | | | | | | 36.5 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 98.6 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | | | | | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 31.8 | 41 | 53.2 | 5 | 59.9 | | | | | | | 67.2 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 5.0 | 6 | 7.8 | 5 | 10.9 | | | | | | | 50.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 26.8 | 18 | 23.3 | 6 | 24.4 | | | | | | | 13.0 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 38.3 | | | | 36.9 | | | | | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 10.3 | | | | 20.6 | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 7,885 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 34.6% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 68.9% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.7% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 1.3% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 1.1% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 29.6% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$43,557 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 3.8% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Ulysses



Grant County saw an increase in the percentage of children who were fully immunized by age 2. Although still below the state average, this county also obtained an increase in the percentage of births that included early prenatal care. There were concerns. The percentage of births to mothers who lacked a high school degree increased and was among the highest rate in Kansas. Juvenile court filings were also up this year, placing this county above the state average on this indicator.

County State

Population Size 7,885 2,654,052

Percent Population Under Age 18 34.6% 26.3%

Ethnicity

White, non-Hispanic 68.9% 86.3%

Black 0.7% 5.9%

American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut 1.3% 0.9%

Asian or Pacific Islander 1.1% 1.8%

Hispanic Origin (All Races) 29.6% 5.6%

Median Family Income \$43,557 \$36,488

Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) 3.8% 3.4%

County Seat: Ulysses

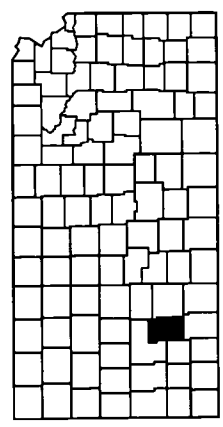
| Indicator | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 15.3 | 18 | 11.3 | 7 | 9.7 | 26.4 |
| Children in Poverty | | 354 | 12.6 | 2 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 41.4 | 720 | 40.4 | 8 | 32.2 | 2.2 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 56.6 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 10.7 | 2 | 12.5 | 9 | 7.3 | 16.6 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 71.3 | 129 | 81.1 | 7 | 85.8 | 13.8 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 60.7 | 94 | 77.3 | 6 | 74.9 | 27.3 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.6 | 14 | 8.8 | 8 | 7.1 | 14.5 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 109.9 | 52 | 146.8 | 1 | 53.1 | 33.6 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 18.7 | 327 | 16.8 | 9 | 26.6 | 9.9 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 83.0 | 82 | 75.2 | 7 | 77.7 | 9.3 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 42.4 | 78 | 48.8 | 10 | 18.7 | 15.0 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 82.4 | 109 | 79.6 | 9 | 81.8 | 3.4 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.7 | 7 | 2.6 | 2 | 7.9 | 44.1 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 91.7 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 21.6 | 151 | 55.3 | 6 | 59.9 | 156.3 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 1.4 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 10.9 | 75.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 21.7 | 70 | 25.6 | 6 | 24.4 | 18.0 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 48.3 | 205 | 49.5 | 10 | 36.9 | 2.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 32.5 | 108 | 26.1 | 10 | 20.6 | 19.8 |

| | County | State |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Population Size | 5,579 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 31.8% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 92.7% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.3% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.5% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.1% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 6.7% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$39,728 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.9% | 3.4% |

County Seat: **Cimarron**



Gray County had one of the lowest rates of childhood poverty in Kansas. Other good news included the educational outcomes for *Gray County* children. The rate of high school graduation improved this year, and the rate of post-secondary education or training was in the top 10 percent statewide. Areas of concern included the percentage of births to mothers who had less than a high school degree; *Gray County* ranked in the bottom 10 percent. In addition, births with early prenatal care still lagged behind the state average.

| | County | | Current Year | | Kansas | | Percent Change Over Time Worse ← Better → |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Decile Rank | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 5.6 | 4 | 4.7 | 2 | 9.7 | 2 | 15.3 |
| Children in Poverty | | 206 | 11.3 | 1 | 15.4 | 1 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 28.2 | 410 | 32.0 | 4 | 32.2 | 4 | 13.7 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 14.9 | 0 | | | 26.2 | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 2.1 | 0 | | | 7.3 | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 78.2 | 66 | 77.6 | 8 | 85.8 | 8 | 0.7 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 69.5 | 87 | 81.4 | 5 | 74.9 | 5 | 17.1 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 4.7 | 6 | 7.1 | 6 | 7.1 | 6 | 50.2 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 48.9 | 25 | 118.7 | 2 | 53.1 | 2 | 142.6 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 23.1 | 324 | 26.3 | 3 | 26.6 | 3 | 14.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 85.8 | 81 | 91.0 | 1 | 77.7 | 1 | 6.1 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 33.8 | 36 | 43.4 | 10 | 18.7 | 10 | 28.5 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 93.4 | 89 | 95.7 | 2 | 81.8 | 2 | 2.4 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 2.0 | 6 | 3.4 | 3 | 7.9 | 3 | 65.1 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 133.2 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 14.5 | 31 | 17.5 | 1 | 59.9 | 1 | 20.1 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 10.9 | 1 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 22.4 | 22 | 12.4 | 2 | 24.4 | 2 | 44.8 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 37.6 | | | | 36.9 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 9.0 | | | | 20.6 | | |

Greeley

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

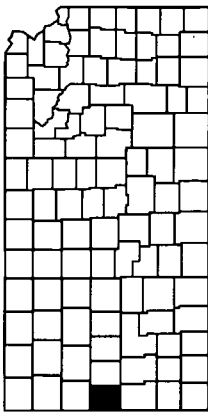
| County | State |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Population Size | 1,648 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 29.6% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 89.6% 86.3% |
| Black | 2.0% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.2% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.7% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 10.1% 5.6% |

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$34,125 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 3.1% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: **Tribune**



Greeley County children benefited from a low rate of childhood poverty, a figure ranking in the top 10 percent of Kansas counties. This county also improved an already high percentage of children who sought post-secondary education and training and achieved a reduction in low-birth-weight deliveries. Areas of concern included the rate of births to mothers who had less than a high school degree. That rate increased this year from an already high base rate. Births with early prenatal care also were much lower this year.

| County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Percent Change Over Time | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | Worse | Better |

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------|----|------|---|------|------|--|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 8.4 | 2 | 11.8 | 8 | 9.7 | 39.7 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 51 | 10.1 | 1 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 31.2 | 97 | 30.7 | 3 | 32.2 | 1.7 | |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|----|------|------|--|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 47.9 | 0 | | | 26.2 | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | | | 7.3 | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 73.7 | 8 | 47.1 | 10 | 85.8 | 36.1 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 69.0 | 14 | 75.0 | 7 | 74.9 | 8.8 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.4 | 1 | 5.9 | 4 | 7.1 | 20.2 | |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------|----|------|----|------|------|--|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 22.2 | 82 | 22.3 | 6 | 26.6 | 10.5 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 87.5 | 34 | 89.5 | 2 | 77.7 | 2.3 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 28.7 | 9 | 52.9 | 10 | 18.7 | 84.3 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 94.2 | 38 | 90.5 | 5 | 81.8 | 4.0 | |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----|------|---|------|-------|--|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.3 | 1 | 2.1 | 2 | 7.9 | 51.4 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 204.1 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 7.8 | 16 | 32.8 | 2 | 59.9 | 318.6 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 2.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 10.9 | 100.0 | |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|-----|---|------|------|--|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 2.7 | 1 | 2.0 | 1 | 24.4 | 25.1 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | | | | 36.9 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 15.6 | | | | 20.6 | | |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Population Size | 7,961 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 24.2% | 26.3% |

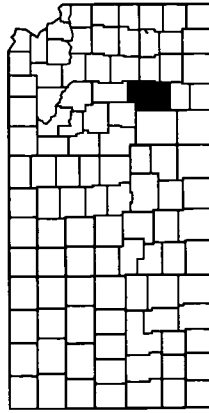
| Ethnicity | Greenwood | Kansas |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.0% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.2% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 1.0% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.0% | 1.8% |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.0% | 5.6% |
|-----------------------------|------|------|

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$27,401 | \$36,488 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 5.5% | 3.4% |
|---|------|------|

County Seat: **Eureka**



Greenwood County achieved a substantial increase in the percentage of children fully immunized by age 2. The current year rate ranked in the top 20 percent statewide. The percentage of young persons from this county who reported ever using drugs other than alcohol was well below the state rate. Concerns included an increase in the percentage of births that were to single teen mothers and a decline in the percentage of high school graduates who sought post-secondary education or training.

GREENWOOD

| Category | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|---|--------|-------|--------|-----|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | 0 | Better | Worse | Better | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 11.7 | 11 | 14.1 | 10 | | | | 20.9 | | |
| Children in Poverty | | 458 | 22.8 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 40.1 | 474 | 39.7 | 7 | | | | | 0.8 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | 1 | 69.8 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 9.9 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 81.7 | 61 | 79.2 | 8 | | | | 3.1 | | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 55.1 | 69 | 89.5 | 2 | | | | | 62.4 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.2 | 8 | 10.3 | 9 | | | | 42.5 | | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 18.5 | 222 | 17.3 | 9 | | | | 6.5 | | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 74.1 | 53 | 68.8 | 10 | | | | 7.1 | | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 20.1 | 16 | 20.5 | 8 | | | | 2.1 | | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 88.5 | 77 | 83.7 | 8 | | | | 5.5 | | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.5 | 14 | 7.4 | 7 | | | | | 1.3 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 135.5 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 45.1 | 166 | 86.1 | 9 | | | | 90.9 | | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 9.1 | 28 | 14.5 | 8 | | | | 55.6 | | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 30.3 | 95 | 49.3 | 10 | | | | 62.4 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 35.0 | 75 | 38.6 | 6 | | | | | 10.4 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 14.1 | 26 | 13.7 | 3 | | | | | | 2.9 |

HAMILTON



DEMOGRAPHICS

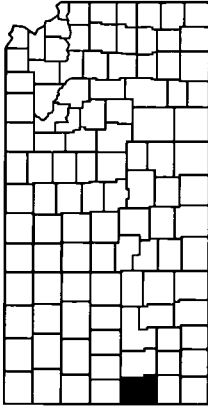
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|----------|--------|
| Hamilton | Kansas |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 2,374 | 2,654,052 |
| Population Under Age 18 | 25.3% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 90.0% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.3% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.3% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 1.6% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 8.2% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$33,413 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 2.0% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Syracuse



Hamilton County celebrated an increase in the rate of post-secondary education and training participation among its high school graduates. The more recent rate was among the top 10 percent statewide. The county also enjoyed a reduction in the percentage of births that occurred to single teen mothers. Concerns included a substantial increase in out-of-home placement rate and an increase in the percentage of births that occurred to mothers who lacked a high school degree.

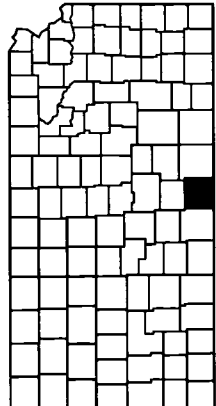
| Category | County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | | Actual Number | Decile Rank | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 11.3 | 3 | 3 | 43.4 |
| Children in Poverty | | 119 | 8 | 15.4 |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 39.6 | 228 | 9 | 32.2 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 45.6 | 0 | | 26.2 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 14.1 | 0 | | 7.3 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 76.3 | 33 | 10 | 85.8 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 74.7 | 24 | 8 | 74.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 10.6 | 4 | 7 | 19.4 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 10 | 53.1 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 24.7 | 98 | 5 | 26.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 87.9 | 30 | 1 | 77.7 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 24.8 | 17 | 10 | 45.7 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 97.9 | 31 | 6 | 9.6 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.5 | 10 | 10 | 7.9 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | | 0 | | 55.3 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 19.4 | 24 | 2 | 59.9 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 0.0 | 0 | 1 | 10.9 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 12.1 | 9 | 2 | 24.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 35.7 | | | 36.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 11.7 | | | 20.6 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Population Size | 6,305 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 24.4% | 26.3% |

| | |
|--------|-----------|
| County | State |
| 6,305 | 2,654,052 |
| 24.4% | 26.3% |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.0% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.2% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.5% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.1% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.1% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$30,760 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 3.1% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)
County Seat: Anthony



Harper County improved its already high rate of early childhood immunizations. This county also achieved an increase in child care availability, with a current year rate that exceeded the state figure.

Concerns for Harper County included an increase in the rate of out-of-home placements and close to a 20 percent hike in the percentage of births to mothers who lacked a high school diploma.

HARPER

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | | Percent Change Over Time | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|--------|------|
| | | | | | Worse | Better | Worse | Better | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 10.3 | 6 | 8.6 | 5 | 9.7 | | | | 17.1 |
| Children in Poverty | | 295 | 18.6 | 8 | 15.4 | | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 41.3 | 507 | 41.6 | 8 | 32.2 | | | 0.8 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 32.0 | 0 | | | 26.2 | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 3.0 | 0 | | | 7.3 | | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 83.0 | 57 | 81.4 | 7 | 85.8 | | | 1.9 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 73.8 | 52 | 78.2 | 6 | 74.9 | | | 6.0 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 4.3 | 1 | 1.4 | 1 | 7.1 | | | | 66.4 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | | | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 27.5 | 318 | 29.9 | 2 | 26.6 | | | | 8.8 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 75.4 | 69 | 76.7 | 7 | 77.7 | | | | 1.7 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 17.9 | 15 | 21.4 | 8 | 18.7 | | | 19.5 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 84.6 | 90 | 83.3 | 8 | 81.8 | | | 1.5 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.2 | 17 | 11.3 | 9 | 7.9 | | | 117.5 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 256.4 | 1 | 246.3 | 9 | 55.3 | | | | 3.9 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 38.6 | 103 | 66.9 | 7 | 59.9 | | | 73.2 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 8.9 | 21 | 13.6 | 7 | 10.9 | | | 50.0 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 24.0 | 35 | 22.7 | 5 | 24.4 | | | | 5.2 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 38.9 | | | | 36.9 | | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 16.5 | | | | 20.6 | | | | |

HARVEY

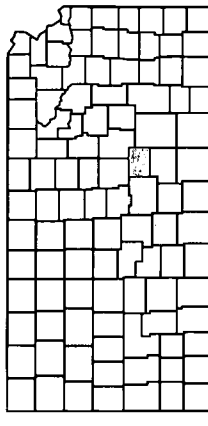
DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Population Size | 34,261 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.7% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 88.9% 86.3% |
| Black | 2.1% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.5% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.9% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 8.0% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$39,525 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 3.6% 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

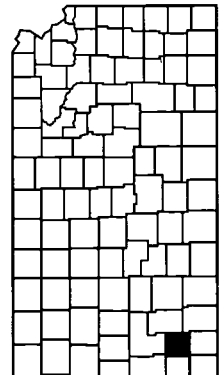
County Seat: Newton



Harvey County children enjoyed a relatively low rate of childhood poverty compared to the rest of the state. Youth from this county reported recent use of alcohol at a rate well below the state average, and high school graduations increased this year. Although there was slight increase in the current year, the percentage of low-birth-weight deliveries remained below the state figure. Harper County concerns included an increase in juvenile court filings and in reports of child abuse and neglect.

| County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|------|---|------|--|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | | | | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 8.3 | 54 | 11.8 | 8 | 9.7 | 8 | 41.9 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 1,153 | 12.9 | 3 | 15.4 | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 29.5 | 1,794 | 30.5 | 3 | 32.2 | | 3.5 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 32.9 | 1 | 14.9 | 6 | 26.2 | | 54.6 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 7.6 | 1 | 2.2 | 6 | 7.3 | | 71.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 85.9 | 391 | 85.7 | 5 | 85.8 | | 0.2 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 73.3 | 251 | 71.4 | 9 | 74.9 | | 2.5 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.2 | 25 | 5.5 | 3 | 7.1 | | 4.6 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 59.3 | 67 | 56.3 | 6 | 53.1 | | 5.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 28.2 | 1,467 | 24.5 | 5 | 26.6 | | 13.3 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 79.7 | 268 | 71.3 | 9 | 77.7 | | 10.5 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 15.8 | 82 | 17.9 | 6 | 18.7 | | 13.4 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 82.9 | 376 | 85.5 | 7 | 81.8 | | 3.1 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.5 | 60 | 6.8 | 7 | 7.9 | | 8.4 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 73.7 | 2 | 69.2 | 7 | 55.3 | | 6.2 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 27.2 | 425 | 48.4 | 4 | 59.9 | | 77.6 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 8.4 | 83 | 9.4 | 6 | 10.9 | | 12.2 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 25.9 | 261 | 29.7 | 8 | 24.4 | | 14.8 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 25.5 | 333 | 28.3 | 2 | 36.9 | | 10.8 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 18.5 | 233 | 19.8 | 7 | 20.6 | | 7.0 | |

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 4,042 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 32.1% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 79.5% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.0% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.7% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 19.9% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$42,696 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 1.9% 3.4% |
| <small>(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)</small> | |
| County Seat: Sublette | |



Haskell County enjoyed a substantial jump this year in the percentage of children who were fully immunized by age 2. This county also saw an increase in high school graduations and posted a rate in the top 20 percent of all Kansas counties. Despite a slight decline this year, Haskell County continued with a very high rate of post-secondary education or training. Concerns included a continuing low rate of births with early prenatal care, although that figure did improve in the current year. Head Start participation declined in the most recent year.

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---|----|----|--------|
| | | County Rate | Decile Rank | | | Worse | 0 | 20 | 40 | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.2 | 8 | 9.8 | 6 | 9.7 | | | | | 57.4 |
| Children in Poverty | | 176 | 13.4 | 3 | 15.4 | | | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 37.9 | 344 | 36.4 | 6 | 32.2 | | | | | 4.0 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 60.8 | 0 | | | 26.2 | | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 2.7 | 0 | | | 7.3 | | | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 60.9 | 61 | 75.3 | 9 | 85.8 | | | | | 23.6 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 55.9 | 44 | 73.8 | 8 | 74.9 | | | | | 32.0 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.8 | 3 | 3.7 | 2 | 7.1 | | | | | 53.2 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 99.7 | 12 | 68.9 | 4 | 53.1 | | | | | 30.9 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 19.7 | 188 | 20.6 | 7 | 26.6 | | | | | 5.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 86.9 | 48 | 84.2 | 3 | 77.7 | | | | | 3.0 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 35.2 | 25 | 30.5 | 9 | 18.7 | | | | | 13.5 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 89.8 | 57 | 96.6 | 2 | 81.8 | | | | | 7.6 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 1.1 | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 7.9 | | | | | 30.3 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 120.9 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | | | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 20.5 | 39 | 30.1 | 1 | 59.9 | | | | | 46.7 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 2.3 | 2 | 1.5 | 2 | 10.9 | | | | | 33.3 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 9.4 | 16 | 12.3 | 2 | 24.4 | | | | | 31.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | 50 | 45.5 | 9 | 36.9 | | | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | | 15 | 13.6 | 3 | 20.6 | | | | | |

HODGEMAN

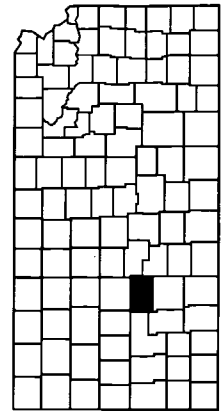
DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Population Size | 2,235 2,654,052 |
| Under Population | 27.5% 26.3% |
| Under Age 18 | |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 96.3% 86.3% |
| Black | 1.1% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.1% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.0% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.5% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$34,381 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 4.5% 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor/Market Information Services)

County Seat: **Jetmore**



Hodgeman County can boast great educational success by its young people. This county had a 100 percent graduation rate in the most recent year. In addition, the rate of participation in post-secondary education and training was among the top 10 percent statewide.

Hodgeman County also improved on its already high rate of early childhood immunizations. Problem areas include the rate of births with early prenatal care. The current rate was among the worst in Kansas. Child care availability also remained well below the state average.

| County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas |

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|----|------|-------|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 7.3 | 4 | 14.8 | 10 | 9.7 | 103.2 |
| Children in Poverty | | 71 | 11.5 | 1 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 26.4 | 137 | 28.0 | 2 | 32.2 | 6.0 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|-------|----|------|------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | 1 | 209.6 | 10 | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 10.4 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 84.4 | 17 | 63.0 | 10 | 85.8 | 25.4 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 73.5 | 23 | 88.0 | 2 | 74.9 | 19.7 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 8.3 | 1 | 3.7 | 2 | 7.1 | 55.6 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|----|-------|----|------|------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 14.0 | 70 | 16.3 | 10 | 26.6 | 16.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 85.9 | 28 | 90.3 | 1 | 77.7 | 5.1 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 10.5 | 4 | 14.8 | 5 | 18.7 | 40.7 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 97.1 | 31 | 100.0 | 1 | 81.8 | 3.0 |

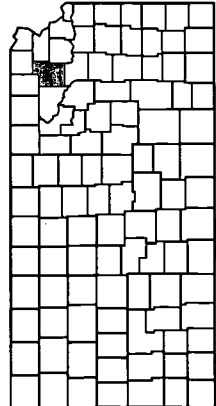
EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----|------|---|------|-------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 1.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 7.9 | 100.0 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 278.2 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 13.8 | 12 | 19.5 | 1 | 59.9 | 41.1 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 0.0 | 1 | 1.6 | 2 | 10.9 | |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|------|---|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 6.2 | 7 | 11.4 | 2 | 24.4 | 84.3 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | 40 | 40.4 | 7 | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | | 7 | 7.1 | 1 | 20.6 | |

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 12,177 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 27.7% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 92.6% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.5% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 5.8% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.1% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.5% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$35,498 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 2.6% 3.4% |
| <small>(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)</small> | |
| County Seat: Holton | |



Jackson County maintained a high rate of births that included early prenatal care. The current year rate was in the top 10 percent statewide. This county also had a slight reduction in the percentage of births in which the mother had earned less than a high school diploma. That rate was well below the state figure. Concerns for Jackson County included a decline in the already low rate of graduates who pursued post-secondary education or training. Sadly, the infant mortality rate increased this year as well.

JACKSON

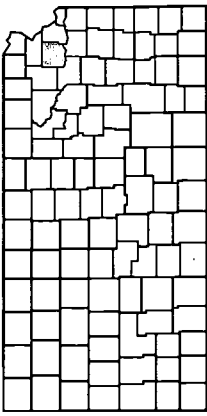
| | County Base Rate | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 7 | 4.7 | 2 | 9.7 | | 51.5 |
| Children in Poverty | 572 | 16.7 | 5 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 649 | 27.0 | 2 | 32.2 | | 5.9 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 2 | 77.6 | 9 | 26.2 | 43.6 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 6 | 40.0 | 10 | 7.3 | 968.0 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 138 | 92.0 | 1 | 85.8 | 0.5 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 125 | 83.5 | 4 | 74.9 | | 5.3 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 9 | 6.0 | 4 | 7.1 | 23.2 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 38 | 66.1 | 4 | 53.1 | 26.2 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 545 | 23.7 | 5 | 26.6 | 14.2 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 116 | 65.9 | 10 | 77.7 | 3.9 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 18 | 12.0 | 3 | 18.7 | | 3.9 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 176 | 91.7 | 4 | 81.8 | | 1.4 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 17 | 5.1 | 5 | 7.9 | | 8.9 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 157 | 46.6 | 3 | 59.9 | 7.5 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 24 | 7.1 | 5 | 10.9 | | 20.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 67 | 19.9 | 4 | 24.4 | 14.7 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 171 | 38.9 | 6 | 36.9 | | 10.1 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 97 | 22.0 | 8 | 20.6 | | 11.5 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 18,146 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.8% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.0% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.5% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.8% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.6% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.3% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$41,130 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 3.3% 3.4% |

County Seat: Oskaloosa



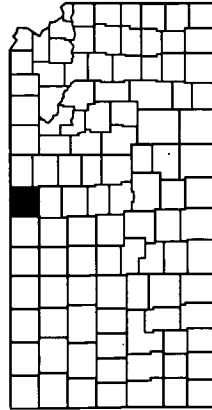
Jefferson County children enjoyed relatively low rates of childhood poverty, a figure in the top 10 percent statewide. These children also benefited from an increase in the rate of early childhood immunizations. Jefferson County also attained further reductions in the percentage of births to mothers who lack a high school degree. That current figure is well below the state rate. Concerns for this county included an increase in reports of child abuse and neglect. The rate of out-of-home placements, while slightly improved in the most recent year, remained above the state rate.

| Category | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better) |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|---|
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 8.4 | 17 | 7.4 | 4 | 9.7 | 11.3 |
| Children in Poverty | | 560 | 11.2 | 1 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 23.3 | 998 | 23.2 | 1 | 32.2 | 0.7 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 21.5 | 2 | 53.5 | 8 | 26.2 | 149.0 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 14.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 7.3 | 100.0 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 89.0 | 204 | 89.5 | 3 | 85.8 | 0.5 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 72.7 | 186 | 81.4 | 5 | 74.9 | 12.0 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.5 | 17 | 7.4 | 6 | 7.1 | 13.9 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 56.7 | 37 | 66.3 | 4 | 53.1 | 16.8 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 24.5 | 829 | 24.6 | 5 | 26.6 | 0.2 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 68.7 | 251 | 77.0 | 7 | 77.7 | 12.1 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 12.2 | 26 | 11.4 | 3 | 18.7 | 6.3 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 87.7 | 326 | 89.1 | 6 | 81.8 | 1.6 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 9.3 | 40 | 8.3 | 8 | 7.9 | 10.9 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 31.6 | 2 | 145.1 | 9 | 55.3 | 359.9 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 45.2 | 285 | 58.5 | 6 | 59.9 | 29.5 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 14.4 | 65 | 13.4 | 7 | 10.9 | 8.5 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 19.2 | 113 | 23.2 | 5 | 24.4 | 20.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 40.7 | | | | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 23.0 | | | | 20.6 | |

| | County | State |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Population Size | 3,787 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 22.9% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | |
|---|----------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 99.4% |
| Black | 0.0% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.3% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.3% |
| Median Family Income | \$28,555 |
| Unemployment | 1.5% |
| <small>(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)</small> | |
| County Seat: Mankato | |



Jewell County celebrated a number of positive education outcomes. The high school graduation rate increased and was among the top 10 percent in Kansas. The percentage of students who sought post-secondary education or training also was well above the state average, and the rate of births to mothers who lacked a high school degree was among the lowest in the state. There were concerns. The percentage of low-birth-weight babies increased to a rate above the state average. The child abuse and neglect confirmation rate also took a steep jump.

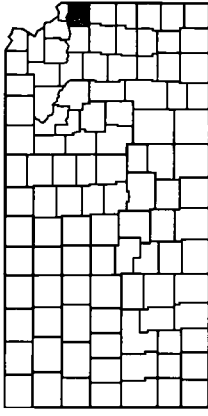
| | County Base Rate | | Current Year | | Kansas | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------|--------------------------|--|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 0 | 5.1 | 1 | 9.7 | | | | |
| Children in Poverty | 163 | 17.6 | 7 | 15.4 | | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 257 | 40.2 | 8 | 32.2 | | | 0.3 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 0 | 84.5 | | 26.2 | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0 | 5.7 | | 7.3 | | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 27 | 88.6 | 8 | 79.4 | 8 | 85.8 | 10.4 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 32 | 70.1 | 4 | 85.2 | 4 | 74.9 | 21.6 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 4 | 3.4 | 10 | 11.8 | 10 | 7.1 | 24.1 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 17 | 175.3 | 2 | 53.1 | 2 | 33.7 | 33.7 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 113 | 14.7 | 8 | 26.6 | 8 | 26.6 | 31.6 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 51 | 85.4 | 3 | 77.7 | 3 | 0.5 | | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 2 | 6.3 | 1 | 18.7 | 1 | 6.4 | 6.4 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 60 | 96.6 | 1 | 81.8 | 1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 0 | 2.8 | 1 | 7.9 | 1 | 100.0 | | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 40 | 32.0 | 3 | 59.9 | 3 | 43.9 | 43.9 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 22 | 8.9 | 10 | 10.9 | 10 | 175.0 | | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 8 | 12.7 | 1 | 24.4 | 1 | 27.2 | 27.2 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | 32.6 | | 36.9 | | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | | 7.0 | | 20.6 | | | | |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 440,198 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.0% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 92.3% 86.3% |
| Black | 2.1% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.3% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2.3% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 3.1% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$59,870 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.2% 3.4% |

County Seat: Olathe



Johnson County children experienced low rates of childhood poverty; slightly more than one in 20 Johnson County children lived below the poverty line. This county also boasted a very low rate of births to single teens, a rate in the top 10 percent of all Kansas counties. Additional good news can be noted in the very low rate of births to mothers who did not have a high school degree. Of concern, while child abuse and neglect reports remained well below the state rate, they increased close to 25 percent in the past year.

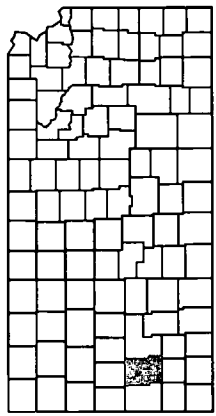
Percent Change Over Time

| County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 224 | 3.4 | 1 | 9.7 | 2.7 |
| Children in Poverty | 6,209 | 5.4 | 1 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 5,859 | 7.8 | 1 | 32.2 | 10.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 8 | 9.2 | 6 | 26.2 | 41.4 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 34 | 5.1 | 7 | 7.3 | 3.5 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 6,283 | 95.2 | 1 | 85.8 | 0.8 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 4,041 | 78.9 | 6 | 74.9 | 4.1 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 398 | 6.0 | 4 | 7.1 | 4.4 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 243 | 34.6 | 8 | 53.1 | 29.3 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 27,969 | 34.7 | 1 | 26.6 | 3.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 3,712 | 80.9 | 4 | 77.7 | 2.3 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 354 | 5.4 | 1 | 18.7 | 5.4 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 4,589 | 90.6 | 5 | 81.8 | 2.7 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 250 | 2.1 | 2 | 7.9 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 11 | 34.6 | 6 | 55.3 | 16.3 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 3,128 | 27.3 | 1 | 59.9 | 24.9 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 532 | 4.6 | 3 | 10.9 | 21.7 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 2,749 | 24.0 | 6 | 24.4 | 3.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 2,514 | 33.9 | 3 | 36.9 | 9.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 1,779 | 24.0 | 9 | 20.6 | 9.7 |

| County | State |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Population Size | 4,137 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 33.0% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 75.6% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.7% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.1% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 23.7% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$38,950 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 2.7% 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Lakin



Kearny County experienced an increase in its rate of high school graduations. The latest rate was well above the state figure. Reports of recent alcohol use by Kearny County children was below the state level, as were both reported and confirmed child abuse and neglect rates. There were concerns. The percent of births with early prenatal care ranked in the lowest 10 percent of all Kansas counties. The percentage of births that occurred to mothers who lacked a high school diploma continued to be quite high, also ranking in the bottom 10 percent.

| | County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | | Actual Number | County Rate | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 8.8 | 8 | 8.6 | 1.8 |
| Children in Poverty | | 230 | 16.5 | 15.4 |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 41.0 | 456 | 39.4 | 3.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 36.9 | 1 | 93.9 | 26.2 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | | 7.3 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 66.2 | 64 | 68.8 | 85.8 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 65.6 | 68 | 75.6 | 74.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.7 | 4 | 4.3 | 7.1 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 50.4 | 25 | 92.4 | 53.1 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 16.7 | 172 | 17.8 | 26.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 71.8 | 54 | 77.1 | 7.5 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 40.6 | 38 | 40.9 | 18.7 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 83.3 | 70 | 90.9 | 81.8 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 9.3 | 4 | 2.9 | 7.9 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 241.5 | 1 | 286.5 | 55.3 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 19.7 | 43 | 31.5 | 59.9 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 4.4 | 7 | 5.1 | 10.9 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 33.2 | 54 | 39.6 | 24.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | 78 | 33.9 | 36.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | | 30 | 13.2 | 20.6 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

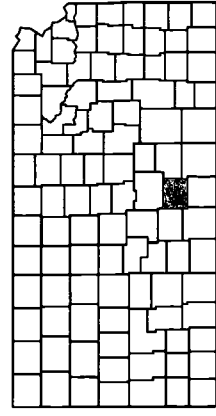
| County | State |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Population Size | 8,651 2,654,052 |
| Under Age 18 | 27.0% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.9% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.2% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.3% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% 1.8% |

| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Median Family Income | \$35,312 \$36,488 |

| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | |
|---|-----------|
| Unemployment | 3.7% 3.4% |

County Seat: Kingman



Kingman County continued to see improvement in the rate of early childhood immunizations; the latest rate exceeded the state average. The rate of out-of-home placements also declined this year. Although the availability of child care remained well below the state rate, this county attained a substantial increase in the most recent year. Of concern was a steep increase in child abuse and neglect confirmations, although the rate remained well below the state level.

County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better)

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|---|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 9.0 | 8 | 8.2 | 5 | 9.7 | 8.1 |
| Children in Poverty | | 349 | 14.8 | 4 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 33.0 | 584 | 36.1 | 6 | 32.2 | 9.5 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 78.2 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 13.1 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 84.6 | 85 | 87.6 | 4 | 85.8 | 3.6 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 70.4 | 73 | 83.1 | 4 | 74.9 | 18.0 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.2 | 4 | 4.1 | 2 | 7.1 | 42.9 |

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 82.5 | 24 | 65.1 | 5 | 53.1 | 21.2 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 14.8 | 308 | 19.4 | 8 | 26.6 | 31.5 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 82.5 | 86 | 78.2 | 6 | 77.7 | 5.2 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 14.9 | 17 | 17.5 | 6 | 18.7 | 17.5 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 85.9 | 110 | 90.9 | 4 | 81.8 | 5.9 |

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.8 | 7 | 3.0 | 3 | 7.9 | 38.1 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 194.9 | 2 | 302.1 | 10 | 55.3 | 55.0 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 34.8 | 85 | 36.3 | 2 | 59.9 | 44.4 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 2.1 | 13 | 5.6 | 4 | 10.9 | 160.0 |

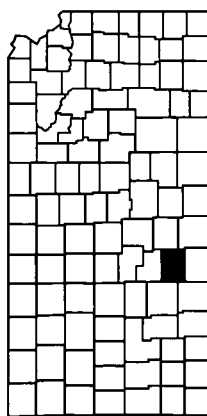
| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|---|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 31.8 | 65 | 27.8 | 7 | 24.4 | 12.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 43.2 | 147 | 43.1 | 9 | 36.9 | 10.3 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 16.3 | 64 | 18.9 | 6 | 20.6 | 15.5 |

| County | State |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Population Size | 3,351 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.0% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.0% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.6% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.5% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.4% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.6% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$32,148 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 1.9% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Greensburg



Kiowa County enjoyed a substantial improvement in the rate of early childhood immunizations. The latest rate was among the top 10 percent in Kansas. This county also experienced a reduction in the rate of juvenile court filings in the most recent year, as well as a decline in births to mothers who lacked a high school diploma. Areas of concern include a rate of births with early prenatal care that continued to lag behind the state level and an increase in low-birth-weight babies.

KIOWA

County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse to Better)

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.9 | 2 | 5.1 | 2 | 9.7 | 25.3 |
| Children in Poverty | . | 119 | 13.4 | 3 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 32.2 | 164 | 31.5 | 4 | 32.2 | 2.0 |

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|---|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 29.5 | 0 | . | . | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 9.8 | 0 | . | . | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 77.0 | 30 | 78.9 | 8 | 85.8 | 2.6 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 72.8 | 30 | 92.9 | 1 | 74.9 | 27.7 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.9 | 4 | 10.3 | 9 | 7.1 | 74.4 |

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 33.2 | 140 | 25.6 | 4 | 26.6 | 23.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 81.5 | 47 | 78.3 | 6 | 77.7 | 3.9 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 19.1 | 5 | 12.8 | 4 | 18.7 | 32.9 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 94.4 | 60 | 89.6 | 6 | 81.8 | 5.2 |

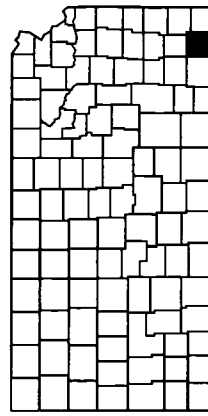
| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.3 | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 7.9 | 83.0 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 72.3 | 0 | . | . | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 46.5 | 43 | 51.3 | 4 | 59.9 | 10.3 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 19.6 | 13 | 15.5 | 8 | 10.9 | 23.5 |

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|---|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 20.9 | 14 | 16.7 | 3 | 24.4 | 20.0 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | . | . | . | . | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | . | . | . | . | 20.6 | |

DEMOGRAPHICS
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 22,941 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.2% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 90.0% | 86.3% |
| Black | 4.7% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 1.5% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.6% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 3.4% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$29,369 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 5.2% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Oswego



Labette County attained a reduction in the percentage of young people who reported having used alcohol in the past month. The rate of births that included early prenatal care improved this year as well and was above the state level. Concerns for Labette County included increases in already high rates of child abuse and neglect reports and confirmations. Despite improving this year, the childhood immunization rate for this county continued below the state level.



| County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas |

| County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | |
| 13.0 | 40 | 14.1 | 9 | 9.7 |
| | 1,356 | 22.2 | 9 | 15.4 |
| 38.4 | 1,709 | 39.2 | 7 | 32.2 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | |
| 51.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 26.2 |
| 3.5 | 2 | 7.0 | 7 | 7.3 |
| 86.1 | 254 | 89.4 | 3 | 85.8 |
| 50.6 | 166 | 63.9 | 10 | 74.9 |
| 6.4 | 32 | 11.3 | 9 | 7.1 |

| County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | |
| 74.2 | 88 | 64.0 | 5 | 53.1 |
| 25.1 | 961 | 23.5 | 6 | 26.6 |
| 78.7 | 235 | 78.6 | 6 | 77.7 |
| 24.8 | 59 | 20.8 | 8 | 18.7 |
| 82.4 | 299 | 81.5 | 9 | 81.8 |

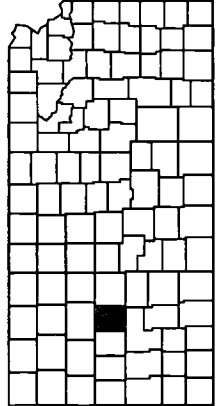
| County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | |
| 8.7 | 41 | 6.9 | 7 | 7.9 |
| 63.2 | 1 | 49.8 | 7 | 55.3 |
| 95.8 | 656 | 109.0 | 10 | 59.9 |
| 41.8 | 267 | 44.4 | 10 | 10.9 |

| County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | |
| 19.7 | 146 | 24.3 | 6 | 24.4 |
| 39.3 | 151 | 35.3 | 4 | 36.9 |
| 22.1 | 130 | 30.3 | 10 | 20.6 |

| | County | State |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Population Size | 2,174 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.9% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.0% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.0% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.3% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.0% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.8% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$31,953 | \$36,488 |

Unemployment 2.6% 3.4%
 (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)
County Seat: Dighton



Lane County experienced a slight increase in its already high percentage of children who attended post-secondary education or training. This year's figure ranked in the top 20 percent for Kansas counties. The county also improved on its rate of early childhood immunizations. Reports of child abuse and neglect remained low, with a figure in the top 10 percent of all counties. There were concerns. Although the rate remained above the state level, high school graduation rates declined in the most recent year. Lane County also saw a substantial increase in the rate of juvenile court filings.

| | County Base Rate | | Actual Number | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|------|---------------|------|--------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| | Rate | Rank | Count | Rate | Decile Rank | Change | Direction | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 3.3 | | 1 | 5.0 | 2 | 9.7 | 53.8 | Worse |
| Children in Poverty | | | 91 | 14.8 | 4 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 28.0 | | 145 | 31.8 | 4 | 32.2 | 13.6 | Worse |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | | 0 | | | 26.2 | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 8.1 | | 0 | | | 7.3 | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 83.7 | | 15 | 75.0 | 9 | 85.8 | 10.4 | Worse |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 73.6 | | 17 | 88.9 | 2 | 74.9 | 20.9 | Worse |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 1.6 | | 2 | 10.0 | 9 | 7.1 | 515.0 | Worse |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 24.4 | | 92 | 22.9 | 6 | 26.6 | 5.9 | Worse |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 84.7 | | 26 | 86.7 | 2 | 77.7 | 2.3 | Worse |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 4.9 | | 2 | 10.0 | 3 | 18.7 | 103.3 | Worse |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 95.3 | | 30 | 88.2 | 6 | 81.8 | 7.4 | Worse |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 3.1 | | 4 | 7.5 | 8 | 7.9 | 146.3 | Worse |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 152.9 | | 0 | | | 55.3 | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 16.8 | | 15 | 26.6 | 1 | 59.9 | 58.7 | Worse |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 5.0 | | 8 | 14.2 | 7 | 10.9 | 166.7 | Worse |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 14.3 | | 21 | 37.3 | 9 | 24.4 | 161.4 | Worse |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 33.3 | | | | | 36.9 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 7.6 | | | | | 20.6 | | |

LEAVENWORTH

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|-------------|--------|
| Leavenworth | Kansas |

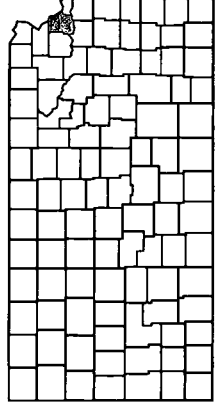
| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Population Size | 71,766 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.5% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 81.7% | 86.3% |
| Black | 11.4% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2.1% | 1.8% |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 5.1% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$44,056 | \$36,488 |

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 3.5% | 3.4% |
|---|------|------|

County Seat: Leavenworth



Leavenworth County continued to achieve a high rate of births that received early prenatal care. This latest year's result remained above the state average. Births to mothers who lacked a high school diploma declined this year as well, and the high school graduation rate increased compared with base years. Problem areas included a rate of child care availability that remained well below the state average. Reports of child abuse and neglect also increased this year.

Percent Change Over Time
Worse ← | → Better

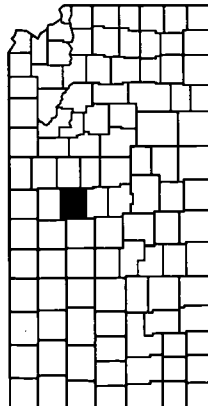
| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|-------|
| | | | | | | 100 | 80 | 60 | 40 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 8.5 | 87 | 10.0 | 7 | 9.7 | | | | | | 18.1 | | | | |
| Children in Poverty | | 2,343 | 12.1 | 2 | 15.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 21.1 | 2,416 | 20.5 | 1 | 32.2 | | | | | | | | | | 3.0 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 22.0 | 4 | 27.3 | 7 | 26.2 | | | | | | 24.3 | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 6.8 | 6 | 6.9 | 7 | 7.3 | | | | | | 1.9 | | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 90.6 | 781 | 90.1 | 3 | 85.8 | | | | | | 0.5 | | | | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 69.8 | 590 | 76.8 | 7 | 74.9 | | | | | | | | | | 10.0 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.5 | 68 | 7.8 | 7 | 7.1 | | | | | | 20.1 | | | | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 41.6 | 68 | 28.4 | 8 | 53.1 | | | | | | 31.8 | | | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 16.6 | 2,218 | 16.7 | 9 | 26.6 | | | | | | | | | | 1.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 72.4 | 564 | 77.4 | 7 | 77.7 | | | | | | | | | | 6.8 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 12.6 | 101 | 11.6 | 3 | 18.7 | | | | | | | | | | 7.4 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 84.5 | 729 | 87.1 | 7 | 81.8 | | | | | | | | | | 3.0 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.8 | 104 | 5.4 | 5 | 7.9 | | | | | | | | | | 6.3 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 40.8 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 35.3 | 917 | 48.2 | 4 | 59.9 | | | | | | 36.6 | | | | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 8.4 | 148 | 7.8 | 5 | 10.9 | | | | | | | | | | 7.5 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 22.1 | 374 | 19.6 | 4 | 24.4 | | | | | | | | | | 11.1 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 32.6 | 557 | 33.0 | 3 | 36.9 | | | | | | | | | | 1.2 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 18.8 | 304 | 18.0 | 6 | 20.6 | | | | | | | | | | 4.4 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Population Size | 3,338 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 23.8% | 26.3% |

| | |
|---------|--------|
| County | State |
| Lincoln | Kansas |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.8% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.4% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.1% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.7% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$28,563 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 1.6% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)
County Seat: Lincoln



Lincoln County enjoyed a number of positive educational outcomes. The rate with which Lincoln County youth attended post-secondary education was among the top 10 percent in Kansas. High school graduation rates continued to remain quite high in the most current year as well. Of concern, this county still has no Head Start program. In addition, although the rates remained close to the state average this county actually experienced a slight decline in childhood immunizations this year, a very rare finding.

LINCOLN

County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year Decile Rank | County Rate | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better)

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|----|------|------|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 4.2 | 2 | 5.6 | 3. | 9.7 | 33.3 |
| Children in Poverty | | 129 | 15.7 | 5 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 32.3 | 200 | 31.6 | 4 | 32.2 | 2.1 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|----|------|-------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 1 | 27.8 | 10 | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 90.3 | 32 | 88.9 | 4 | 85.8 | 1.5 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 81.1 | 30 | 74.5 | 8 | 74.9 | 8.2 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 2.8 | 3 | 8.3 | 7 | 7.1 | 200.0 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|----|------|------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 28.6 | 130 | 25.6 | 4 | 26.6 | 10.4 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 77.3 | 61 | 93.8 | 1 | 77.7 | 21.4 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 11.2 | 7 | 19.4 | 7 | 18.7 | 73.8 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 91.9 | 65 | 92.9 | 3 | 81.8 | 11.0 |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|----|-------|----|------|-------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.7 | 3 | 3.8 | 4 | 7.9 | 33.2 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 95.1 | 1 | 456.6 | 10 | 55.3 | 379.9 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 31.6 | 55 | 69.1 | 7 | 59.9 | 118.5 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 8.7 | 8 | 10.1 | 6 | 10.9 | 14.3 |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|---|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 18.3 | 13 | 16.3 | 3 | 24.4 | 10.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | 44 | 34.9 | 4 | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | | 29 | 22.8 | 9 | 20.6 | |

| | County Base Rate | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 13 | 11.7 | 8 | 9.7 | | 11.5 |
| Children in Poverty | 493 | 20.2 | 9 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 709 | 35.4 | 5 | 32.2 | | 11.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 0 | | | 26.2 | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 2 | 18.0 | 10 | 7.3 | 119.8 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 95 | 85.6 | 6 | 85.8 | | 2.4 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 66 | 67.3 | 10 | 74.9 | | 22.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 17 | 15.3 | 10 | 7.1 | 153.0 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 20 | 43.9 | 7 | 53.1 | | 48.9 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 274 | 17.2 | 9 | 26.6 | | 24.9 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 80 | 65.6 | 10 | 77.7 | 0.5 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 25 | 22.5 | 8 | 18.7 | 23.7 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 122 | 87.1 | 6 | 81.8 | 1.8 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5 | 2.1 | 2 | 7.9 | | 24.6 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 1 | 135.9 | 9 | 55.3 | 48.9 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 158 | 65.7 | 7 | 59.9 | 47.1 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 16 | 6.7 | 4 | 10.9 | | 33.3 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 72 | 29.9 | 8 | 24.4 | 5.6 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 66 | 45.8 | 9 | 36.9 | 26.6 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 39 | 26.6 | 10 | 20.6 | 45.2 | |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

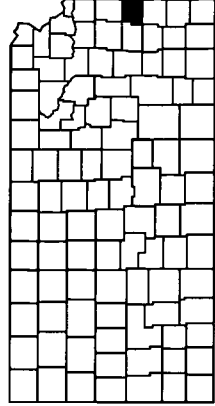
| County | State |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Population Size | 9,296 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.9% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.1% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.5% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.6% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 1.0% 1.8% |

| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Median Family Income | \$29,802 \$36,488 |

| Unemployment | |
|--|-----------|
| (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 7.0% 3.4% |

County Seat: Mound City



Linn County can be proud of ranking in the state's top 20 percent on out-of-home placement rates, where notable improvement was also shown. This county also made progress in the areas of immunized kindergartners; the child abuse substantiation rate; and the percent of children approved for free school meals. Linn County suffered setbacks in several areas, possibly the most significant being infant mortality rate, percent of low-birth-weight babies and births to mothers with less than a high school degree. Special attention should also be paid to the Social Behavior indicators, which all increased, indicating worsened conditions in these areas.

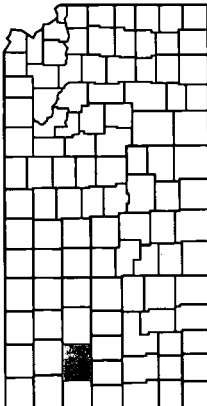
| | | |
|--------|-------|-----------|
| County | 2,938 | 2,654,052 |
| State | 25.6% | 26.3% |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Population Size Under Age 18 | 2,938 | 2,654,052 |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.0% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.5% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.2% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.1% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.4% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$32,148 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 3.5% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Oakley



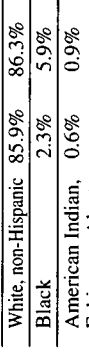
Logan County made positive movement in increasing child-care availability, the percent of youth pursuing post-secondary education and training and the high school graduation rate. This county showed an increase, though small, in the immunization rate. Juvenile court filings fell, as did the percent of youth using alcohol in the past 30 days. Although Logan County experienced a substantial decrease in the percent of births to teens, the percent of births to mothers with less than a high school degree increased rather substantially. Another area of concern is the decrease experienced in early prenatal care.

LOGAN

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 9.4 | 3 | 6.7 | 4 | 9.7 | 28.9 |
| Children in Poverty | | 139 | 17.5 | 6 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 38.5 | 234 | 40.7 | 8 | 32.2 | 5.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 32.7 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 12.5 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 88.7 | 38 | 84.4 | 6 | 85.8 | 4.8 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 72.4 | 14 | 75.0 | 7 | 74.9 | 3.6 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 4.4 | 2 | 4.4 | 2 | 7.1 | 1.6 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 139.8 | 17 | 128.5 | 1 | 53.1 | 8.1 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 23.2 | 123 | 24.4 | 5 | 26.6 | 3.1 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 82.1 | 53 | 84.1 | 3 | 77.7 | 2.5 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 8.1 | 6 | 13.3 | 4 | 18.7 | 64.1 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 94.5 | 63 | 95.5 | 2 | 81.8 | 1.0 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.1 | 5 | 6.8 | 7 | 7.9 | 4.6 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 188.3 | 1 | 465.1 | 10 | 55.3 | 147.0 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 26.5 | 31 | 41.2 | 3 | 59.9 | 55.8 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 14.3 | 7 | 9.3 | 6 | 10.9 | 36.4 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 23.0 | 15 | 19.9 | 4 | 24.4 | 13.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 35.9 | 34 | 26.0 | 1 | 36.9 | 27.7 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 13.4 | 18 | 13.6 | 3 | 20.6 | 1.7 |

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 33,794 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 27.1% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 85.9% | 86.3% |
| Black | 2.3% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.6% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2.8% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 9.2% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$33,688 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 3.3% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Emporia



Lyon County saw notable improvements in juvenile court filings and out-of-home placements, both of which declined. Positive gains were also seen in all of the Physical Health and Safety indicators, except for prenatal care, which sadly declined and left this county ranked near the bottom of the state on this indicator. Other areas that stood out as red flags include those that regressed and in which Lyon County ranked poorly. These include percent of births to mothers without a high school degree, high school graduation rate, child abuse substantiation rate and youth who have ever used drugs.

| County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | County Rank | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--|--|--|
| | | | | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | Better | | | |
| 10.0 | 57 | 10.7 | 7 | 9.7 | 7.9 | | | | | |
| 41.5 | 2,637 | 41.9 | 9 | 32.2 | 1.1 | | | | | |
| 41.2 | 2 | 28.1 | 7 | 26.2 | 31.7 | | | | | |
| 6.9 | 1 | 1.9 | 6 | 7.3 | 72.7 | | | | | |
| 79.6 | 371 | 72.6 | 9 | 85.8 | 8.8 | | | | | |
| 69.0 | 326 | 81.1 | 5 | 74.9 | 17.6 | | | | | |
| 6.1 | 31 | 5.8 | 4 | 7.1 | 14.1 | | | | | |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|------|---|------|------|--|--|--|--|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 47.9 | 100 | 50.6 | 6 | 53.1 | 25.7 | | | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 20.9 | 1,400 | 21.3 | 7 | 26.6 | 12.1 | | | | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 70.8 | 311 | 72.7 | 9 | 77.7 | 32.6 | | | | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 27.7 | 154 | 29.7 | 9 | 18.7 | 7.2 | | | | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 79.7 | 428 | 78.0 | 9 | 81.8 | 2.1 | | | | |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|-------|----|------|------|--|--|--|--|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.3 | 46 | 5.0 | 5 | 7.9 | 30.8 | | | | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 32.1 | 2 | 61.6 | 7 | 55.3 | 91.7 | | | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 52.3 | 925 | 101.1 | 10 | 59.9 | 93.2 | | | | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 6.1 | 60 | 6.6 | 4 | 10.9 | 7.1 | | | | |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

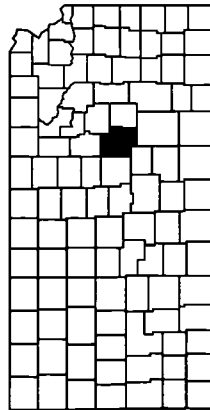
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------|---|------|------|--|--|--|--|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 46.9 | 354 | 38.7 | 9 | 24.4 | 17.5 | | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 28.2 | 308 | 32.4 | 3 | 36.9 | 14.8 | | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 14.7 | 188 | 19.7 | 7 | 20.6 | 34.5 | | | | |

| Population Size | County | State |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| 13,544 | 2,654,052 | |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 23.1% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.3% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.7% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.3% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% | 1.8% |

| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | County | State |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$32,643 | \$36,488 |

Unemployment 2.3% 3.4%
(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)
County Seat: Marion



Marion County is among the best performers on the Childhood Care indicators, ranking in the top 20 percent on Head Start participation and the top 30 percent on child-care availability. Other good news included significant progress in immunized kindergartners and improvement in the percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training. In contrast, Marion County did poorly on all the Emotional Well-Being and Social Behavior/Social Control indicators. Particularly troubling are the indicators on which this county performed well beneath the state average. These include childhood death rate, out-of-home placement rate and teen violent death rate.

MARION

County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse to Better)

| Indicator | County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|--|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.2 | 9 | 6.1 | 3 | 9.7 | 1.3 |
| Children in Poverty | | 454 | 14.1 | 4 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 32.0 | 799 | 31.0 | 4 | 32.2 | 3.0 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 16.4 | 1 | 42.2 | 8 | 26.2 | 157.7 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 4.2 | 1 | 6.8 | 7 | 7.3 | 60.8 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 86.8 | 126 | 85.7 | 6 | 85.8 | 1.3 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 65.7 | 115 | 86.4 | 3 | 74.9 | 31.6 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 4.8 | 7 | 4.8 | 3 | 7.1 | 10.7 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 93.1 | 45 | 99.2 | 2 | 53.1 | 6.5 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 26.0 | 593 | 27.7 | 3 | 26.6 | 6.9 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 76.3 | 161 | 84.7 | 3 | 77.7 | 11.0 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 14.8 | 25 | 17.0 | 6 | 18.7 | 14.7 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 89.8 | 190 | 91.8 | 4 | 81.8 | 2.3 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.8 | 25 | 8.1 | 8 | 7.9 | 66.7 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 78.6 | 1 | 93.9 | 8 | 55.3 | 19.5 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 42.3 | 200 | 63.9 | 7 | 59.9 | 50.9 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 11.4 | 37 | 11.8 | 7 | 10.9 | 2.8 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 17.2 | 75 | 23.9 | 6 | 24.4 | 39.2 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 24.9 | 146 | 28.3 | 2 | 36.9 | 13.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 13.7 | 105 | 20.3 | 7 | 20.6 | 47.8 |

MARSHALL

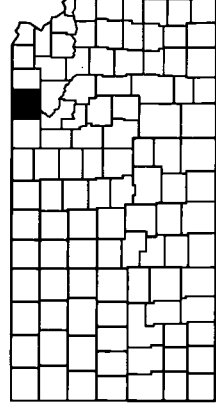
DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Population Size | 10,908 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.1% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.8% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.3% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.7% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$32,432 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 3.5% 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Marysville



Marshall County can be proud of its top rankings on juvenile court filings and percent of youth who ever used other drugs, both of which saw notable declines. This county also achieved improvements in the percent of births with early prenatal care and the percent of kindergartners fully immunized by age 2, where the rates were well above the state average. Those indicators deserving attention include percent of births to single teens, percent of low-birth-weight babies and the two indicators for early childhood care (i.e., Head Start participation and child-care availability rate).

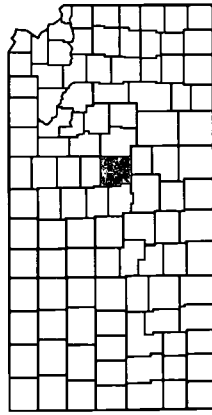
| Category | County Base Rate | Current Year | | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| | | Actual Number | County Rate | | Decile Rank | Worse |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 7.4 | 11 | 9.9 | 7 | 9.7 | 34.4 |
| Children in Poverty | | 571 | 19.5 | 8 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 27.1 | 678 | 27.7 | 2 | 32.2 | 1.9 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 42.6 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 5.7 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 86.4 | 98 | 89.1 | 3 | 85.8 | 3.1 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 60.8 | 96 | 85.9 | 3 | 74.9 | 41.2 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.1 | 10 | 9.0 | 8 | 7.1 | 76.5 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 39.5 | 19 | 31.0 | 8 | 53.1 | 21.4 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 13.9 | 261 | 12.9 | 10 | 26.6 | 7.4 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 79.0 | 188 | 82.5 | 4 | 77.7 | 4.4 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 12.5 | 16 | 14.4 | 5 | 18.7 | 15.5 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 88.7 | 228 | 91.9 | 4 | 81.8 | 3.6 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.5 | 16 | 5.7 | 5 | 7.9 | 26.9 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 91.4 | 1 | 144.9 | 9 | 55.3 | 58.6 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 25.5 | 125 | 43.9 | 3 | 59.9 | 72.2 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 3.5 | 5 | 1.8 | 2 | 10.9 | 50.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 9.3 | 21 | 7.4 | 1 | 24.4 | 21.1 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 32.0 | 132 | 44.0 | 9 | 36.9 | 37.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 12.7 | 20 | 6.7 | 1 | 20.6 | 47.6 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Population Size | 28,815 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.5% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 96.4% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.9% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.4% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.7% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.8% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$40,361 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.4% | 3.4% |

County Seat: **McPherson**



McPherson County celebrated state rankings in the top 10 percent on several indicators, including percent of children approved for free school meals, youth who used alcohol in the past 30 days and youth who ever used drugs. Notable improvement was made in Head Start participation and the teen violent death rate. McPherson County also showed progress in the Physical Health and Safety indicators, except for childhood death rate, which grew dramatically and on which this county ranked in the bottom 20 percent of the state. Other problem areas included child-care availability rate, child abuse substantiation rate and juvenile court filings.

MCPHERSON

| | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 7.2 | 26 | 7.8 | 5 | 8.5 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 597 | 8.1 | 1 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 20.5 | 967 | 18.8 | 1 | 32.2 | 8.5 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 28.0 | 5 | 88.0 | 9 | 26.2 | 214.3 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 8.4 | 1 | 3.0 | 6 | 7.3 | 64.2 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 85.7 | 290 | 86.8 | 4 | 85.8 | 1.3 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 72.9 | 233 | 74.3 | 8 | 74.9 | 1.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.4 | 17 | 5.1 | 3 | 7.1 | 5.4 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 65.1 | 60 | 97.7 | 2 | 53.1 | 50.0 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 23.4 | 1,105 | 21.3 | 7 | 26.6 | 9.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 78.1 | 305 | 83.6 | 3 | 77.7 | 7.0 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 15.9 | 60 | 18.0 | 6 | 18.7 | 13.0 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 88.1 | 365 | 92.9 | 3 | 81.8 | 35.4 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.3 | 33 | 4.5 | 4 | 7.9 | 4.6 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 73.1 | 0 | | | 55.3 | 100.0 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 45.4 | 338 | 46.0 | 3 | 59.9 | 1.3 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 2.7 | 33 | 4.5 | 3 | 10.9 | 65.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 13.2 | 143 | 19.5 | 4 | 24.4 | 47.2 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 27.1 | 45 | 22.1 | 1 | 36.9 | 18.7 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 10.1 | 12 | 5.8 | 1 | 20.6 | 42.1 |

236

237

MEADE

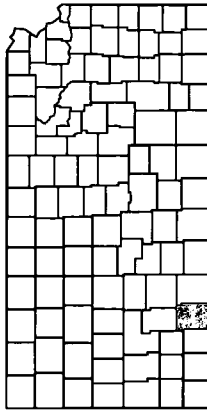
| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.9 | 3 | 4.5 | 2 | 9.7 | 34.6 |
| Children in Poverty | | 134 | 10.8 | 1 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 29.6 | 168 | 25.1 | 2 | 32.2 | 15.2 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 21.4 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 21.1 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 76.4 | 47 | 72.3 | 9 | 85.8 | 5.3 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 72.6 | 42 | 83.3 | 4 | 74.9 | 14.8 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.4 | 10 | 15.2 | 10 | 7.1 | 173.6 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 18.2 | 134 | 16.3 | 10 | 26.6 | 10.4 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 78.9 | 34 | 91.9 | 1 | 77.7 | 16.5 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 27.1 | 23 | 35.9 | 9 | 18.7 | 32.4 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 88.5 | 37 | 92.5 | 3 | 81.8 | 4.5 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.0 | 9 | 7.5 | 8 | 7.9 | 89.2 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 141.3 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 23.7 | 27 | 22.5 | 1 | 59.9 | 15.2 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 0.8 | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 10.9 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 29.3 | 42 | 34.9 | 8 | 24.4 | 19.1 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | 44 | 37.6 | 6 | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 2.6 | 20 | 17.1 | 5 | 20.6 | 557.9 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 4,407 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 27.3% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 92.2% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.0% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.2% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.4% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 7.1% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$34,411 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 1.9% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Meade



Meade County out-performs most of the state on high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training, with a percentage that far surpasses the state average. Similarly, this county celebrated a respectable high school graduation rate, which also showed a small but recognizable increase. Progress was seen on the percent of all births that are to single teens and the immunization rate. In contrast, problems were experienced with rates associated with early prenatal care and low-birth-weight babies. Meade County also ranked poorly in the child-care availability rate and the percent of all births to mothers with less than a high school degree.

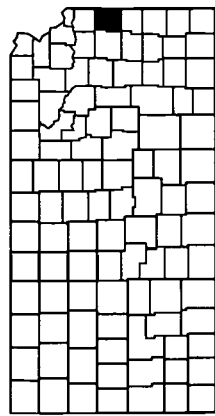
| | County | State |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Population Size | 27,083 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 27.6% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 95.1% | 86.3% |
| Black | 2.4% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.6% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.9% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$40,625 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 2.7% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Paola



Miami County continued to boast one of the state's highest rates of early prenatal care and made even further gains on this indicator.

Great strides also were made on the immunization rate and the child-care availability rate. The most notable concern was observed for the teen violent death rate, which increased and left this county with a poor ranking on this indicator. Other areas where Miami County experienced deteriorating conditions included percent of all births to single teens, out-of-home placement rate and the rate of child abuse reports.

MIAMI

| | County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|------|
| | | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 7.6 | 35 | 9.1 | 6 | 9.7 | 19.2 |
| Children in Poverty | | 896 | 12.2 | 2 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 24.4 | 1,140 | 24.0 | 1 | 32.2 | 1.7 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 18.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 7.2 | 2 | 5.2 | 7 | 7.3 | 27.9 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 90.7 | 362 | 94.3 | 1 | 85.8 | 3.9 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 60.3 | 233 | 72.5 | 8 | 74.9 | 20.3 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.3 | 25 | 6.5 | 5 | 7.1 | 4.0 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 48.6 | 40 | 42.8 | 7 | 53.1 | 11.9 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 24.3 | 1,469 | 29.1 | 2 | 26.6 | 19.8 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 74.3 | 227 | 78.5 | 6 | 77.7 | 5.7 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 12.1 | 44 | 11.5 | 3 | 18.7 | 4.7 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 82.7 | 289 | 86.5 | 7 | 81.8 | 4.7 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 3.3 | 29 | 3.8 | 4 | 7.9 | 13.6 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 89.3 | 3 | 132.8 | 9 | 55.3 | 48.8 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 49.0 | 446 | 59.8 | 6 | 59.9 | 21.9 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 8.4 | 60 | 8.0 | 5 | 10.9 | 1.6 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 17.9 | 148 | 19.8 | 4 | 24.4 | 10.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 37.1 | | | | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 21.9 | | | | 20.6 | |

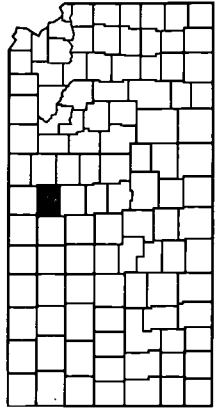
DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Population Size | 6,957 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.2% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.3% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.7% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.4% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.6% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$33,611 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 2.0% 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Beloit



Mitchell County should be proud of its performance on the two indicators related to teen pregnancy. This county ranked in the top 10

percent statewide on the percent of all births to mother with less than a high school degree. Moreover, the percent of all births to single teens declined, ranking this county in the top 20 percent. Mitchell County also celebrated a respectable high school graduation rate. On the negative side, the rate of early prenatal care fell, and the county showed poor rankings on the percent of low-birth-weight babies and the percent of youth who ever used other drugs.

County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better)

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better) |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|---|
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 7.4 | 3 | 4.8 | 2 | 9.7 | 34.5 |
| Children in Poverty | | 226 | 12.8 | 2 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 33.8 | 471 | 34.2 | 5 | 32.2 | 1.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 29.6 | 1 | 76.3 | 9 | 26.2 | 157.7 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 8.5 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 86.9 | 47 | 75.8 | 9 | 85.8 | 12.8 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 68.3 | 63 | 87.9 | 2 | 74.9 | 28.8 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.4 | 6 | 9.7 | 9 | 7.1 | 79.3 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 32.4 | 302 | 26.0 | 4 | 26.6 | 19.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 79.3 | 85 | 76.6 | 7 | 77.7 | 3.4 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 8.8 | 3 | 4.8 | 1 | 18.7 | 45.2 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 93.7 | 111 | 96.5 | 2 | 81.8 | 3.0 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 6.1 | 5 | 2.7 | 3 | 7.9 | 54.8 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 94.9 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 19.9 | 89 | 48.8 | 4 | 59.9 | 145.7 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 2.2 | 8 | 4.4 | 3 | 10.9 | 100.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 18.2 | 34 | 18.6 | 3 | 24.4 | 2.3 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 39.0 | 80 | 37.6 | 6 | 36.9 | 3.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 13.2 | 52 | 24.4 | 9 | 20.6 | 85.4 |

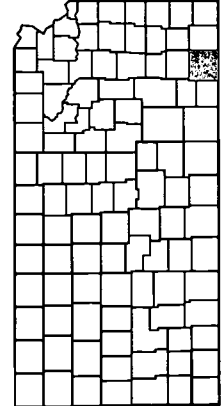
MONTGOMERY

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Population Size | 36,773 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.2% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 87.8% | 86.3% |
| Black | 6.9% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 2.0% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.5% | 1.8% |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 3.0% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$29,277 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 5.0% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Independence



Montgomery County can be proud of the significant reduction shown in juvenile court filings. Although this county ranked poorly on the immunization indicator, there was notable improvement on this indicator. Trouble areas include the remaining Physical Health and Safety indicators, especially infant mortality death rate and childhood death rate, on which Montgomery County ranked at the bottom of the state. Attention also is warranted for the increases observed on the indicators relating to teens' use of alcohol and other drugs.

| | County Base Rate | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|--------------------------|---|----|----|--------|-------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | 0 | 20 | 40 | Better | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 14.5 | 13.4 | 9 | 9.7 | | | | | 7.6 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 2,216 | 10 | 15.4 | | | | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 40.6 | 41.1 | 8 | 32.2 | | | | | 1.2 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 19.1 | 128.0 | 10 | 26.2 | | | | | | 570.2 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 8.6 | 10.8 | 9 | 7.3 | | | | | 25.5 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 87.7 | 84.4 | 6 | 85.8 | | | | | 3.8 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 48.2 | 68.9 | 10 | 74.9 | | | | | | 42.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.6 | 8.2 | 7 | 7.1 | | | | | 24.2 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 52.4 | 60.3 | 5 | 53.1 | | | | | | 15.2 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 23.0 | 22.8 | 6 | 26.6 | | | | | 0.9 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 72.9 | 78.0 | 6 | 77.7 | | | | | 7.0 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 24.1 | 25.5 | 9 | 18.7 | | | | | 60.5 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 75.5 | 76.0 | 10 | 81.8 | | | | | 10.7 | |
| ADDITIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 10.2 | 9.4 | 8 | 7.9 | | | | | 7.6 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 68.5 | 32.8 | 6 | 55.3 | | | | | | 52.1 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 74.5 | 88.5 | 9 | 59.9 | | | | | 18.7 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 33.2 | 32.7 | 10 | 10.9 | | | | | 2.9 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 28.1 | 18.1 | 3 | 24.4 | | | | | | 35.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 34.4 | 37.2 | 5 | 36.9 | | | | | 8.2 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 21.7 | 25.6 | 10 | 20.6 | | | | | 17.9 | |

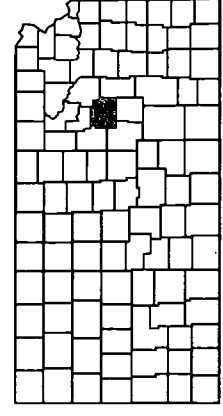
DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Population Size | 6,173 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.0% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 96.7% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.4% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.5% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.3% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$31,810 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 2.9% 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Council Grove



Morris County showed significant progress by reducing the percentage of low-birth-weight babies, earning a ranking in the top 20 percent statewide. The immunization rate also increased a small amount, as did the high school graduation rate. Unfortunately, Morris County has several areas that are red flags for children and youth well-being. The most serious among these are a growing share of births to single teens and a decline in high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training. Morris County should also be troubled by all of the Emotional Well-Being and Social Behavior indicators, which all moved in the wrong direction.

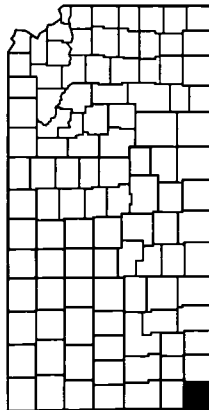
| Indicator | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.2 | 7 | 11.9 | 8 | 92.4 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 244 | 15.6 | 4 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 36.2 | 352 | 34.1 | 5 | 32.2 | 5.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 33.0 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 2.7 | 1 | 16.9 | 10 | 7.3 | 53.2 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 87.6 | 50 | 84.7 | 6 | 85.8 | 3.3 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 71.4 | 40 | 77.6 | 6 | 74.9 | 8.7 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.2 | 2 | 3.4 | 2 | 7.1 | 45.0 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 19.3 | 204 | 19.5 | 8 | 26.6 | 0.7 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 76.2 | 46 | 67.6 | 10 | 77.7 | 11.2 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 15.8 | 9 | 15.3 | 5 | 18.7 | 3.6 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 90.2 | 68 | 90.7 | 5 | 81.8 | 0.6 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 6.3 | 10 | 6.5 | 6 | 7.9 | 2.2 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 97.0 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 67.4 | 153 | 99.0 | 10 | 59.9 | 46.8 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 6.5 | 26 | 16.8 | 9 | 10.9 | 160.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 27.2 | 71 | 45.9 | 10 | 24.4 | 69.0 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 33.6 | 113 | 39.0 | 6 | 36.9 | 15.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 17.9 | 58 | 20.1 | 7 | 20.6 | 11.9 |

| County | State |
|--------|-----------|
| 3,489 | 2,654,052 |
| 30.0% | 26.3% |

| Population Size | Percent Population Under Age 18 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 83.2% | 86.3% |
| 0.2% | 5.9% |
| 1.1% | 0.9% |
| 1.4% | 1.8% |
| 14.6% | 5.6% |

| Ethnicity | White, non-Hispanic | Black | American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | Asian or Pacific Islander | Hispanic Origin (All Races) |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Median Family Income | \$38,752 | \$36,488 | 2.6% | 3.4% | Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) |

County Seat: Elkhart



Morton County achieved a ranking in the top 10 percent of the state for its low out-of-home placement rate. Other strengths of this county include a substantial increase in the immunization rate, growth in high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training and a reputable high school graduation rate. Trouble areas include births to single teens, births to mothers with less than a high school degree, early prenatal care rates and child-care availability. Although Morton County is near the state average on juvenile court filings, these grew by a good amount and should be closely watched in the near future.

MORTON

| | County Base Rate | | Actual Number | | County Rate | | Current Year Decile Rank | | Kansas | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-----|---------------|----|-------------|-------|--------------------------|--|--------|--|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 7.4 | 9 | 15.8 | 10 | 9.7 | 114.7 | | | | | | |
| Children in Poverty | | 168 | 15.9 | 5 | 15.4 | | | | | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 34.4 | 331 | 40.6 | 8 | 32.2 | 18.0 | | | | | | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | 0 | | | 26.2 | | | | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | | | 7.3 | | | | | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 69.3 | 34 | 61.8 | 10 | 85.8 | 10.7 | | | | | | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 62.0 | 35 | 80.0 | 6 | 74.9 | 29.1 | | | | | | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 4.8 | 4 | 7.0 | 6 | 7.1 | 46.8 | | | | | | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | | | | | | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 25.3 | 156 | 22.1 | 7 | 26.6 | 12.6 | | | | | | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 77.0 | 50 | 84.7 | 3 | 77.7 | 10.0 | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 24.4 | 19 | 33.3 | 9 | 18.7 | 36.4 | | | | | | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 81.5 | 59 | 93.7 | 3 | 81.8 | 14.9 | | | | | | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 3.5 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 7.9 | 73.2 | | | | | | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 143.3 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | | | | | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 14.0 | 50 | 47.7 | 4 | 59.9 | 240.9 | | | | | | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 10.9 | | | | | | | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 15.8 | 24 | 22.9 | 5 | 24.4 | 44.6 | | | | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 53.7 | | | | 36.9 | | | | | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 22.8 | | | | 20.6 | | | | | | | |

NEMAHIA

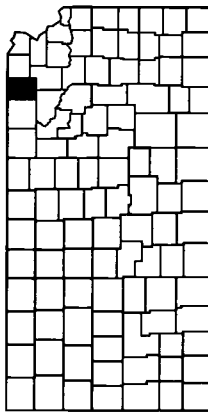


DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 10,182 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 28.0% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 99.0% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.4% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.1% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.3% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$34,266 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.8% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Seneca



Nemaha County is applauded for its top ranking on the percentage of children approved for free school meals and the percentage of youth who used alcohol in the past 30 days as well as youth who ever used other drugs. Strong progress was made on the percent of low-birth-weight babies, earning a ranking in the top 10 percent statewide. This county also ranked high on high school graduation rate but experienced a small decline. Closer attention should be paid to the following indicators that moved in the wrong direction: out-of-home placement, reported child maltreatment, child abuse substantiation and juvenile court filings.

A project of Kansas Action for Children, Inc.

| Indicator | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 4.7 | 6 | 3.9 | 2 | 9.7 | 16.2 |
| Children in Poverty | | 365 | 12.3 | 2 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 26.1 | 451 | 23.8 | 1 | 32.2 | 8.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 34.8 | 1 | 45.2 | 8 | 26.2 | 29.9 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 13.7 | 1 | 6.5 | 7 | 7.3 | 32.5 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 90.2 | 138 | 89.6 | 3 | 85.8 | 0.6 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 76.6 | 106 | 87.2 | 3 | 74.9 | 13.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.0 | 4 | 2.6 | 1 | 7.1 | 56.8 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 74.1 | 38 | 96.1 | 2 | 53.1 | 29.7 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 25.5 | 499 | 25.1 | 4 | 26.6 | 1.7 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 79.6 | 135 | 82.3 | 4 | 77.7 | 3.4 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 5.4 | 14 | 9.1 | 2 | 18.7 | 67.4 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 95.0 | 164 | 94.3 | 3 | 81.8 | 0.7 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 1.8 | 12 | 4.2 | 4 | 7.9 | 136.8 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 84.0 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 24.0 | 133 | 46.6 | 3 | 59.9 | 94.1 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 7.3 | 26 | 9.1 | 5 | 10.9 | 23.8 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 9.7 | 55 | 19.3 | 4 | 24.4 | 98.7 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 34.6 | 75 | 25.3 | 1 | 36.9 | 26.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 6.6 | 5 | 1.7 | 1 | 20.6 | 74.6 |

NEOSH

DEMOGRAPHICS
and on 1990 U.S. Census

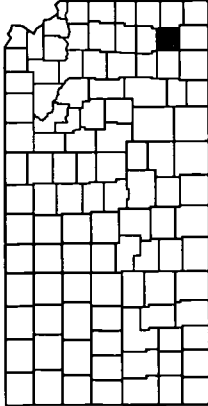
| County | State |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Population Size | 16,641 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.4% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 94.5% | 86.3% |
| Black | 1.2% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 3.4% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$30,890 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 4.1% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Erie



Neosho County can be proud that many of its high school graduates go on to pursue post-secondary education or training and that the percentage of graduates who do has recently grown. Notable improvement also was shown on the rates for immunizations, out-of-home placements and child abuse substantiations. Although the percent of births to single teens increased by a moderate amount, the percent of births to mothers with less than a high school degree moderately declined. Areas for improvement include Head Start participation and child-care availability. Neosho also experienced poor rankings and sizable, undesirable increases on all of the Social Behavior indicators.

| | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 10.4 | 19 | 11.1 | 7 | 9.7 | 7.1 |
| Children in Poverty | | 831 | 19.0 | 8 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 40.3 | 1,335 | 42.3 | 9 | 32.2 | 5.0 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 35.6 | 2 | 61.7 | 9 | 26.2 | 73.1 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 2.0 | 2 | 11.7 | 9 | 7.3 | 480.7 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 87.4 | 152 | 88.9 | 4 | 85.8 | 1.7 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 39.6 | 107 | 73.3 | 8 | 74.9 | 85.1 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.9 | 18 | 10.5 | 9 | 7.1 | 51.5 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 57.4 | 40 | 45.5 | 7 | 53.1 | 20.6 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 32.4 | 787 | 27.1 | 3 | 26.6 | 16.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 78.9 | 178 | 81.3 | 4 | 77.7 | 3.0 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 18.6 | 29 | 17.0 | 6 | 18.7 | 8.7 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 81.0 | 219 | 82.0 | 8 | 81.8 | 1.2 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 10.6 | 35 | 8.3 | 8 | 7.9 | 20.9 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 81.5 | 3 | 233.6 | 9 | 55.3 | 186.7 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 64.7 | 391 | 92.5 | 10 | 59.9 | 42.9 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 33.8 | 126 | 29.8 | 10 | 10.9 | 12.5 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 23.9 | 253 | 59.8 | 10 | 24.4 | 150.7 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 37.1 | 192 | 60.8 | 10 | 36.9 | 63.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 12.9 | 128 | 40.6 | 10 | 20.6 | 214.8 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Population Size | 3,564 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.1% | 26.3% |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.9% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.0% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.1% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% | 1.8% |

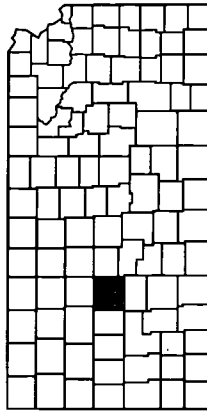
| | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.8% | 5.6% |
|-----------------------------|------|------|

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$33,244 | \$36,488 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|

| | | |
|--------------|------|------|
| Unemployment | 2.1% | 3.4% |
|--------------|------|------|

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Ness City



Ness County enjoyed a ranking in the top 10 percent for juvenile court filings, which also declined during the most recent year. Although this county remained beneath the state average, gains were made in the areas of early prenatal care and immunization. Ness maintained a high school graduation rate above the state average but recently experienced a slight decline. Other concerns include this county's poor ranking on low-birth-weight babies.

County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse to Better)

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse to Better) |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--|
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 5.3 | 1 | 3.4 | 1 | 9.7 | 35.5 |
| Children in Poverty | | 117 | 12.3 | 2 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 29.0 | 193 | 30.1 | 3 | 32.2 | 3.5 |

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse to Better) |
|---|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--|
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 83.4 | 24 | 85.7 | 6 | 85.8 | 2.7 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 70.6 | 16 | 71.4 | 9 | 74.9 | 1.1 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.4 | 3 | 10.3 | 9 | 7.1 | 61.2 |

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse to Better) |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--|
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 16.2 | 134 | 21.8 | 7 | 26.6 | 34.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 88.2 | 61 | 89.7 | 2 | 77.7 | 1.7 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 12.3 | 2 | 6.9 | 1 | 18.7 | 43.9 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 95.9 | 68 | 91.9 | 4 | 81.8 | 4.1 |

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse to Better) |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--|
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 2.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 7.9 | 100.0 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 103.6 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 7.0 | 29 | 32.4 | 2 | 59.9 | 366.6 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 0.0 | 1 | 1.1 | 2 | 10.9 | |

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse to Better) |
|---|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--|
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 6.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 1 | 24.4 | 31.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 55.5 | 63 | 40.6 | 7 | 36.9 | 26.7 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 11.8 | 27 | 17.4 | 5 | 20.6 | 47.6 |

NORTON

DEMOGRAPHICS
on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|--------|-----------|
| 5,635 | 2,654,052 |
| 21.6% | 26.3% |

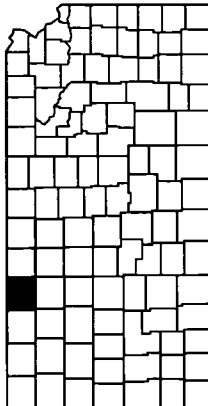
Population Size Under Age 18

| Ethnicity | White, non-Hispanic | Black | American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | Asian or Pacific Islander | Hispanic Origin (All Races) |
|-----------|---------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 94.2% | 3.2% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 2.0% |
| | 86.3% | 5.9% | 0.9% | 1.8% | 5.6% |

Median Family Income \$31,013 \$36,488

| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) |
|---|
| 1.2% |
| 3.4% |

County Seat: Norton



Norton County sets the standard for early prenatal care and immunizations; this county not only surpassed the state average but also achieved the *Healthy People 2010* goals of 90 percent. Norton County also ranked above the state average for high school graduates who pursue education or training. A couple of areas to watch for possible problems include the rate of juvenile court filings and use of other drugs among teens.

| | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 9.4 | 3 | 7.0 | 4 | | 25.7 |
| Children in Poverty | | 238 | 18.5 | 7 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 31.7 | 320 | 30.7 | 3 | | 3.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 21.4 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 3.6 | 1 | 23.3 | 10 | 7.3 | 54.2 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 87.3 | 39 | 90.7 | 2 | 85.8 | 3.9 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 59.8 | 51 | 90.2 | 2 | 74.9 | 50.7 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.8 | 1 | 2.3 | 1 | 7.1 | 59.7 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 87.2 | 27 | 117.1 | 2 | 53.1 | 34.3 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 30.9 | 212 | 26.4 | 3 | 26.6 | 14.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 80.6 | 69 | 81.2 | 4 | 77.7 | 10.7 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 7.9 | 2 | 4.7 | 1 | 18.7 | 41.4 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 91.5 | 85 | 95.5 | 2 | 81.8 | 4.4 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 4.6 | 10 | 8.5 | 8 | 7.9 | 83.6 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 241.1 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 55.2 | 66 | 54.1 | 5 | 59.9 | 1.8 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 10.3 | 4 | 3.3 | 3 | 10.9 | 69.2 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 33.6 | 44 | 36.1 | 8 | 24.4 | 7.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 34.8 | 97 | 31.5 | 3 | 36.9 | 9.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 16.4 | 51 | 16.7 | 5 | 20.6 | 1.9 |

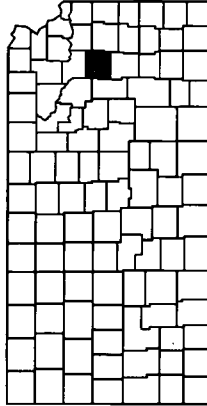
DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Population Size | 17,199 2,654,052 |
| Population Under Age 18 | 27.0% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.0% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.3% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.6% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.0% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$35,499 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 3.3% 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Lyndon



Osage County should be applauded for its outstanding ranking on early prenatal care, which continued to climb in the most recent year. The immunization rate also grew substantially, surpassing the state average. Trouble spots include declines in child-care availability, as well as a high rate of out-of-home placements and reported child abuse. This county also experienced an increase in confirmed child abuse in the most recent year.

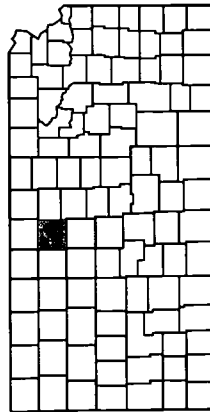
| Category | County Base Rate | Current Year | | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | Actual Number | County Rate | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 9.3 | 18 | 9.4 | 6 | 9.7 | 1.6 |
| Children in Poverty | | 665 | 13.9 | 3 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 30.0 | 883 | 26.6 | 2 | 32.2 | 11.2 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 17.1 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 7.1 | 1 | 5.2 | 7 | 7.3 | 26.6 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 91.0 | 183 | 95.8 | 1 | 85.8 | 5.3 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 67.6 | 135 | 81.6 | 5 | 74.9 | 20.7 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.8 | 19 | 9.9 | 9 | 7.1 | 45.7 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 29.6 | 20 | 31.5 | 8 | 53.1 | 6.5 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 27.1 | 812 | 25.9 | 4 | 26.6 | 4.7 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 66.4 | 152 | 71.7 | 9 | 77.7 | 8.0 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 12.4 | 26 | 13.7 | 4 | 18.7 | 10.0 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 89.0 | 212 | 85.8 | 7 | 81.8 | 3.5 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.4 | 46 | 9.9 | 9 | 7.9 | 84.6 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 130.8 | 1 | 75.3 | 7 | 55.3 | 42.4 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 51.9 | 391 | 84.1 | 8 | 59.9 | 62.0 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 5.6 | 33 | 7.1 | 5 | 10.9 | 26.9 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 17.5 | 109 | 23.4 | 6 | 24.4 | 33.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 32.4 | 272 | 40.9 | 7 | 36.9 | 26.1 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 19.4 | 126 | 19.0 | 6 | 20.6 | 2.0 |

| County | State |
|---------|--------|
| Osborne | Kansas |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Population Size | 4,589 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 23.8% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.8% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.4% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% | 1.8% |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.6% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$27,601 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 1.5% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Osborne



Osborne County celebrated a low rate and a top ranking on juvenile court filings. This county also experienced declines on the two indicators related to births to single teens and mothers without a high school degree. The high school graduation rate is very high in Osborne County and continued to grow; however, the percent of graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training is beneath the state average and, sadly, declined. Also worthy of attention are the undesirable increases on the Emotional Well-Being indicators, which should be closely followed in coming years.

OSBORNE

| Indicator | County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 8.6 | 2 | 4.7 | 2 | 9.7 | 45.7 |
| Children in Poverty | | 206 | 18.0 | 7 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 34.8 | 180 | 36.4 | 6 | 32.2 | 4.6 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 160.6 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 95.7 | 39 | 90.7 | 2 | 85.8 | 5.2 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 63.1 | 20 | 84.0 | 4 | 74.9 | 33.1 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.6 | 4 | 9.3 | 8 | 7.1 | 22.1 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 22.6 | 174 | 23.1 | 6 | 26.6 | 2.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 88.4 | 27 | 75.0 | 8 | 77.7 | 15.1 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 11.9 | 4 | 9.3 | 2 | 18.7 | 21.9 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 94.4 | 36 | 97.3 | 2 | 81.8 | 3.0 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 1.9 | 5 | 4.7 | 5 | 7.9 | 141.5 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 209.6 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 39.3 | 57 | 52.1 | 5 | 59.9 | 32.4 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 4.4 | 13 | 11.9 | 7 | 10.9 | 160.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 10.5 | 6 | 5.5 | 1 | 24.4 | 47.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | | | | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 6.2 | | | | 20.6 | |

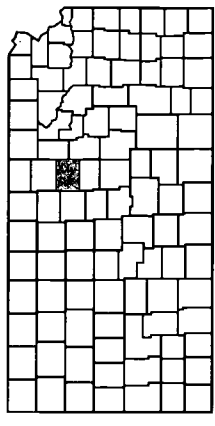
DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Population Size | 5,889 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.9% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.4% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.3% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.1% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$37,087 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 2.9% 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: **Minneapolis**

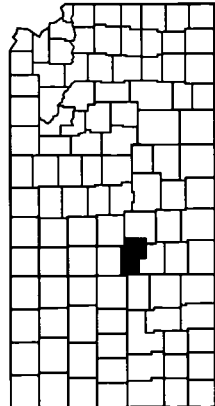


Ottawa County celebrated a ranking in the top 10 percent and experienced a decline in the percentage of children approved for free school meals, a proxy measure for child poverty. The high school graduation rate was also notably strong and continued to increase. In contrast, this county ranked poorly on the rate at which high school graduates pursue post-secondary education, which unfortunately fell even further behind. Two other areas of concern are the rates at which child abuse was reported and confirmed. Both of these indicators are well above the state average and increased for the most recent year.

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|--------|--|
| | | | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | 0 | Better | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.1 | 9 | 12.7 | 9 | 9.7 | 108.5 | | | |
| Children in Poverty | | 199 | 12.8 | 2 | 15.4 | | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 28.5 | 329 | 24.0 | 1 | 32.2 | | | 15.8 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 34.1 | 0 | | | 26.2 | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 1 | 14.1 | 10 | 7.3 | | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 92.1 | 63 | 88.7 | 4 | 85.8 | 3.6 | | | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 75.2 | 82 | 82.4 | 4 | 74.9 | | 9.5 | | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 9.1 | 7 | 9.9 | 9 | 7.1 | 8.1 | | | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 87.8 | 15 | 68.8 | 4 | 53.1 | 21.7 | | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 26.0 | 271 | 25.6 | 4 | 26.6 | 1.5 | | | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 78.7 | 64 | 69.6 | 9 | 77.7 | 11.6 | | | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 12.2 | 12 | 16.9 | 5 | 18.7 | 39.0 | | | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 92.5 | 92 | 94.8 | 3 | 81.8 | | 2.5 | | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.5 | 9 | 5.9 | 6 | 7.9 | | | 21.2 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 53.9 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 41.2 | 134 | 87.9 | 9 | 59.9 | 113.5 | | | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 21.5 | 34 | 22.3 | 10 | 10.9 | 3.0 | | | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 19.7 | 42 | 27.5 | 7 | 24.4 | 39.6 | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | | | | 36.9 | | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | | | | | 20.6 | | | | |

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 7,207 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 24.7% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 88.9% 86.3% |
| Black | 4.4% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.5% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 1.1% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 5.7% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$33,528 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 1.7% 3.4% |

County Seat: Larned



Pawnee County showed progress on both of the alcohol and other drug indicators. Other positive gains include increases in the immunization rate and the rate at which high school graduates pursue post-secondary education or training. Pawnee County ranked in the top 20 percent on both of these indicators. Unfortunately, this county does not rank as well on high school graduation, which fell beneath the state average. Other areas of concern include poor rankings and undesirable increases on the Emotional Well-Being indicators.

| | County Base Rate | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 11 | 13.3 | 9 | 9.7 | | 9.9 |
| Children in Poverty | 317 | 18.1 | 7 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 475 | 38.5 | 7 | 32.2 | 9.1 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 1 | 75.7 | 9 | 26.2 | 76.0 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0 | | | 7.3 | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 69 | 84.1 | 7 | 85.8 | 2.1 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 52 | 90.9 | 2 | 74.9 | | 41.0 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5 | 6.0 | 4 | 7.1 | 2.4 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 18 | 58.7 | 6 | 53.1 | 32.0 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 323 | 27.8 | 3 | 26.6 | 25.1 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 89 | 89.0 | 2 | 77.7 | | 16.9 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 15 | 18.1 | 6 | 18.7 | 10.5 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 100 | 81.3 | 9 | 81.8 | 5.1 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 23 | 13.1 | 10 | 7.9 | 12.5 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 1 | 183.8 | 9 | 55.3 | 153.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 153 | 85.9 | 9 | 59.9 | 104.8 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 20 | 11.2 | 6 | 10.9 | 566.7 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 53 | 29.8 | 8 | 24.4 | | 19.3 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 90 | 35.3 | 4 | 36.9 | | 10.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 45 | 17.6 | 5 | 20.6 | | 10.0 |

| County | State |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Phillips | Kansas |
| Population Size | 5,958 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 24.4% 26.3% |

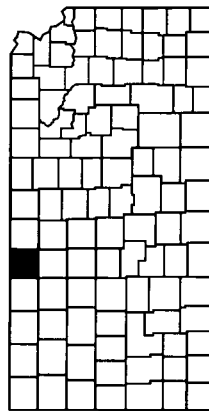
| Ethnicity | Phillips | Kansas |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.4% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.3% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.2% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.6% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.7% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$32,148 | \$36,488 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|

| | | |
|--------------|------|------|
| Unemployment | 1.7% | 3.4% |
|--------------|------|------|

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: **Phillipsburg**



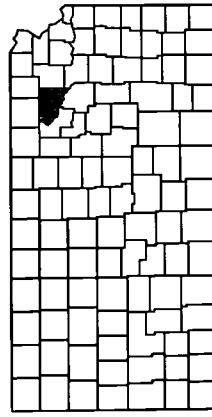
Phillips County boasts a notably high rate of immunization, exceeding both the state average as well as the *Healthy People 2010* goal. This county also celebrated a child-care availability rate in the top 10 percent statewide. Other strengths include high rates of high school graduation as well as those graduates going on to pursue post-secondary education or training. Problem areas include a low rate of Head Start participation among eligible children and increases in the rates of reported and confirmed child abuse.

| Category | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 4.4 | 6 | 10.2 | 7 | 130.3 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 253 | 16.8 | 6 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 34.5 | 394 | 35.3 | 5 | 32.2 | 2.1 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 17.0 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 6.3 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 89.9 | 53 | 89.8 | 3 | 85.8 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 60.5 | 59 | 93.2 | 1 | 74.9 | 54.0 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 2.8 | 4 | 6.8 | 5 | 138.8 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 99.1 | 10 | 41.1 | 7 | 53.1 | 58.5 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 31.5 | 323 | 32.8 | 1 | 26.6 | 4.3 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 79.6 | 78 | 85.7 | 2 | 77.7 | 7.6 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 13.6 | 7 | 11.9 | 3 | 18.7 | 12.5 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 95.9 | 91 | 96.8 | 2 | 81.8 | 0.9 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.2 | 5 | 3.5 | 3 | 7.9 | 32.5 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 51.8 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 38.5 | 77 | 53.1 | 5 | 59.9 | 37.8 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 8.8 | 15 | 10.3 | 6 | 10.9 | 15.4 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 15.1 | 19 | 13.1 | 2 | 24.4 | 13.1 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 26.4 | 92 | 30.3 | 2 | 36.9 | 14.8 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 7.5 | 29 | 9.6 | 2 | 20.6 | 28.7 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Population Size | 18,942 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 29.4% | 26.3% |
| County | State | |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 96.0% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.6% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.6% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.3% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$38,587 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.5% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Westmoreland



Pottawatomie County is a top performer in the state because of its low rate of juvenile court filings. This county is also in the top 20 percent statewide on the percent of low-birth-weight babies. The high school graduation rate in Pottawatomie is well above the state average. While this county ranked well on the two teen pregnancy indicators, both showed notable increases and should be closely watched in upcoming years. Other concerns include declines in the Childhood Care indicators, increases that occurred in the Emotional Well-Being indicators and increases in the two indicators related to teens' use of alcohol and other drugs.

POTTAWATOMIE

County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better)

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|---|------|------|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 4.6 | 16 | 6.3 | 3 | 9.7 | 37.0 |
| Children in Poverty | | 697 | 12.5 | 2 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 26.0 | 965 | 25.8 | 2 | 32.2 | 0.8 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------|---|------|-------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 34.0 | 1 | 23.4 | 7 | 26.2 | 31.1 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 5.2 | 3 | 11.8 | 9 | 7.3 | 127.6 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 87.0 | 216 | 85.4 | 6 | 85.8 | 1.9 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 72.5 | 167 | 78.5 | 6 | 74.9 | 8.3 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.8 | 10 | 3.9 | 2 | 7.1 | 32.8 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|---|------|------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 56.4 | 38 | 48.9 | 6 | 53.1 | 13.4 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 22.9 | 863 | 22.2 | 7 | 26.6 | 2.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 72.9 | 215 | 73.1 | 8 | 77.7 | 10.4 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 6.3 | 23 | 9.1 | 2 | 18.7 | 44.0 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 90.9 | 294 | 92.2 | 4 | 81.8 | 1.4 |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|-------|---|------|-------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 1.8 | 11 | 2.0 | 2 | 7.9 | 7.4 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 42.8 | 2 | 127.3 | 8 | 55.3 | 197.5 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 37.5 | 259 | 46.5 | 3 | 59.9 | 24.2 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 12.0 | 68 | 12.2 | 7 | 10.9 | 3.0 |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

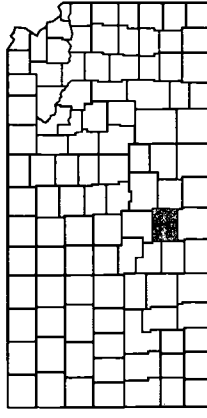
| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------|----|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 11.4 | 42 | 7.5 | 1 | 24.4 | 34.1 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 36.2 | 273 | 46.6 | 10 | 36.9 | 28.8 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 15.3 | 129 | 22.0 | 8 | 20.6 | 43.1 |

| Indicator | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 7.7 | 7 | 6.7 | 4 | 9.7 | | 13.3 |
| Children in Poverty | | 419 | 16.7 | 5 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 29.2 | 488 | 30.1 | 3 | 32.2 | | 2.9 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 10.6 | 1 | 55.0 | 8 | 26.2 | 49.4 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 10.7 | 0 | | | 7.3 | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 85.1 | 89 | 85.6 | 6 | 85.8 | | 0.5 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 60.5 | 70 | 77.2 | 7 | 74.9 | | 27.6 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.3 | 3 | 2.9 | 2 | 7.1 | | 54.4 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 83.7 | 30 | 75.6 | 4 | 53.1 | | 9.6 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 26.8 | 443 | 27.2 | 3 | 26.6 | | 1.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 84.5 | 117 | 84.2 | 3 | 77.7 | | 0.4 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 13.1 | 14 | 13.3 | 4 | 18.7 | | 1.9 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 85.6 | 139 | 89.7 | 5 | 81.8 | | 4.7 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.4 | 14 | 5.9 | 6 | 7.9 | | 10.6 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 102.2 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 44.8 | 148 | 61.4 | 6 | 59.9 | | 37.2 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 9.7 | 14 | 5.8 | 4 | 10.9 | | 41.7 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 34.4 | 130 | 53.9 | 10 | 24.4 | | 56.7 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 32.0 | 131 | 36.5 | 5 | 36.9 | | 14.2 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 18.4 | 77 | 21.6 | 8 | 20.6 | | 17.4 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 9,517 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.3% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 94.8% 86.3% |
| Black | 1.4% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.6% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.4% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 3.0% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$34,857 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.0% 3.4% |
| County Seat: Pratt | |



Pratt County can be proud of the low rate at which babies are born at low birth weights in this county. Other positive news for this county included increases in the child-care availability rate, the high school graduation rate and the immunization rate. One of the biggest concerns for this county is its poor ranking on juvenile court filings, which showed substantial increases. Attention also should be paid to the increases in out-of-home placement rate, reports of child abuse and the alcohol and other drug indicators.

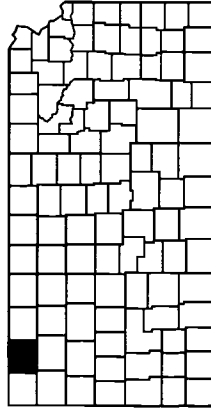
| | County | State |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Population Size | 3,016 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 24.7% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.3% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.2% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.1% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$29,655 | \$36,488 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|

Unemployment 2.5% 3.4%
 (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Atwood



Rawlins County earned rankings in the top 10 percent on six indicators. Among these, the most notable include a 100 percent immunization rate and a 100 percent high school graduation rate. Still, Rawlins County has some serious concerns. The rate at which pregnant women receive early prenatal care is well below the state average and showed even further declines. Child-care availability also is a trouble spot for this county. In addition, the rate at which high school graduates go on to post-secondary education or training is low in comparison to the state average.

RAWLINS

County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse to Better)

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|---|------|------|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.5 | 1 | 5.3 | 3 | 9.7 | 18.7 |
| Children in Poverty | | 137 | 17.1 | 6 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 40.5 | 190 | 37.1 | 6 | 32.2 | 8.4 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|-------|---|------|-------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 62.1 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 88.5 | 14 | 73.7 | 9 | 85.8 | 16.7 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 65.8 | 27 | 100.0 | 1 | 74.9 | 52.0 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 7.1 | 100.0 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|-------|---|------|------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 134.3 | 17 | 137.3 | 1 | 53.1 | 2.3 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 20.1 | 104 | 19.5 | 8 | 26.6 | 2.7 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 84.0 | 46 | 76.7 | 7 | 77.7 | 8.7 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 9.4 | 1 | 5.3 | 1 | 18.7 | 44.1 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 96.2 | 60 | 100.0 | 1 | 81.8 | 3.9 |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----|------|---|------|-------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 0.7 | 5 | 7.1 | 7 | 7.9 | 850.5 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 196.7 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 20.6 | 25 | 33.6 | 2 | 59.9 | 63.3 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 3.8 | 1 | 1.3 | 2 | 10.9 | 66.7 |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|---|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 17.2 | 6 | 8.1 | 1 | 24.4 | 53.2 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 31.7 | 42 | 29.6 | 2 | 36.9 | 6.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 11.3 | 16 | 11.2 | 2 | 20.6 | 0.6 |

| County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse / Better |
| 11.8 | 93 | 11.3 | 8 | 9.7 | 4.1 |
| . | 2,946 | 18.5 | 7 | 15.4 | |
| 35.5 | 3,721 | 35.9 | 6 | 32.2 | 1.3 |

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|------|---|------|-----|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 11.8 | 93 | 11.3 | 8 | 9.7 | 4.1 |
| Children in Poverty | . | 2,946 | 18.5 | 7 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 35.5 | 3,721 | 35.9 | 6 | 32.2 | 1.3 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------|---|------|------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 34.4 | 6 | 49.6 | 8 | 26.2 | 43.9 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 8.2 | 5 | 6.1 | 7 | 7.3 | 52.6 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 78.8 | 658 | 80.4 | 7 | 85.8 | 2.1 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 67.5 | 494 | 80.4 | 5 | 74.9 | 19.1 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.1 | 73 | 8.9 | 8 | 7.1 | 24.9 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|------|---|------|-----|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 53.7 | 167 | 52.6 | 6 | 53.1 | 2.1 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 25.2 | 2,851 | 26.0 | 4 | 26.6 | 3.2 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 72.5 | 487 | 78.4 | 6 | 77.7 | 8.2 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 21.5 | 173 | 21.1 | 8 | 18.7 | 1.9 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 78.9 | 621 | 77.9 | 9 | 81.8 | 1.3 |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|------|----|------|------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 13.6 | 301 | 19.0 | 10 | 7.9 | 40.0 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 76.4 | 1 | 19.8 | 6 | 55.3 | 74.0 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 57.1 | 1,279 | 80.9 | 8 | 59.9 | 41.5 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 11.2 | 210 | 13.3 | 7 | 10.9 | 19.3 |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------|----|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 33.1 | 698 | 44.1 | 10 | 24.4 | 33.3 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 30.5 | 592 | 30.8 | 2 | 36.9 | 1.2 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 19.8 | 367 | 19.1 | 6 | 20.6 | 3.5 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|--------|-----------|
| 63,702 | 2,654,052 |
| 24.8% | 26.3% |

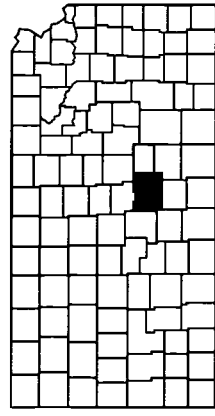
| Population Size | Percent Population Under Age 18 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 63,702 | 24.8% |
| 2,654,052 | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 90.1% | 86.3% |
| Black | 3.1% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.6% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.5% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 6.1% | 5.6% |

| Median Family Income | Unemployment |
|----------------------|--------------|
| \$35,475 | 3.3% |
| \$36,488 | 3.4% |

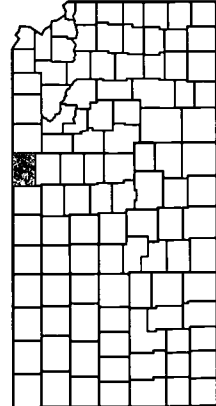
(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Hutchinson



Reno County should be pleased with the progress it made in improving the immunization rate. The rates at which single teens and mothers without a high school degree had babies also showed slight, but needed improvement. Other positive gains included increases in child-care availability and the rate at which high school graduates pursue post-secondary education or training. Unfortunately, the high school graduation rate fell to a rate that is in the bottom 20 percent statewide. Problem areas also included childhood deaths, the percent of low-birth-weight babies, the rates of reported and confirmed child abuse and the juvenile court filings rate.

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 5,975 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 22.7% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 99.2% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.0% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.2% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.3% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$28,994 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 1.4% 3.4% |
| County Seat: | Belleville |



Republic County celebrated high rankings while also making additional progress on the child-care availability and the out-of-home placement rates. This county also should be recognized for the high rate at which pregnant women received early prenatal care. Areas for concentrating future improvements include the rate at which eligible children participate in Head Start, reports of child abuse and juvenile court filings. Although Republic County achieved rates above the state average, small declines were observed for the high school graduation rate and the rate at which high school graduates go on to post-secondary education or training.

REPUBLIC

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 8.0 | 3 | 6.8 | 4 | 9.7 | | 14.5 |
| Children in Poverty | | 262 | 18.3 | 7 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 34.7 | 332 | 31.8 | 4 | 32.2 | | 8.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 36.9 | 1 | 97.4 | 10 | 26.2 | 163.8 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | | | 7.3 | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 88.0 | 40 | 90.9 | 2 | 85.8 | | 3.3 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 58.9 | 33 | 84.1 | 4 | 74.9 | | 42.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.1 | 2 | 4.5 | 3 | 7.1 | | 10.4 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 71.2 | 17 | 61.4 | 5 | 53.1 | | 13.7 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 30.7 | 297 | 32.2 | 2 | 26.6 | | 5.1 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 84.7 | 73 | 81.1 | 4 | 77.7 | | 4.3 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 13.8 | 5 | 11.4 | 3 | 18.7 | | 17.5 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 91.9 | 90 | 91.8 | 4 | 81.8 | | 0.1 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 6.6 | 3 | 2.3 | 2 | 7.9 | | 65.3 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 54.2 | 1 | 265.3 | 10 | 55.3 | 399.1 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 41.2 | 71 | 52.2 | 5 | 59.9 | | 26.7 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 5.7 | 7 | 5.2 | 3 | 10.9 | | 12.5 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 18.8 | 35 | 25.8 | 6 | 24.4 | | 37.2 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 33.3 | | | | 36.9 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 6.7 | | | | 20.6 | | |

276

277

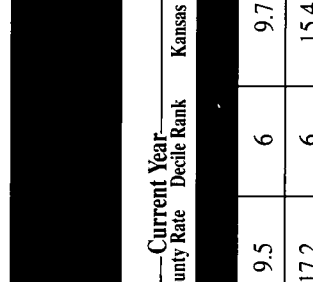
| | County Base Rate | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 11 | 9.5 | 6 | 9.7 | 3.8 | |
| Children in Poverty | 466 | 17.2 | 6 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 816 | 40.5 | 8 | 32.2 | 0.1 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 0 | | | 26.2 | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 1 | 8.6 | 8 | 7.3 | 24.5 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 86 | 76.1 | 9 | 85.8 | 5.6 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 79 | 70.4 | 10 | 74.9 | 10.5 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 8 | 6.9 | 5 | 7.1 | 15.4 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 18 | 34.5 | 8 | 53.1 | 49.4 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 338 | 18.5 | 9 | 26.6 | 5.4 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 99 | 77.3 | 7 | 77.7 | 2.0 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 18 | 15.5 | 5 | 18.7 | 4.5 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 128 | 87.1 | 7 | 81.8 | 2.6 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 32 | 12.5 | 9 | 7.9 | 3.4 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 191 | 73.0 | 8 | 59.9 | 11.6 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 16 | 6.1 | 4 | 10.9 | 60.0 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 95 | 36.3 | 8 | 24.4 | 44.3 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 124 | 26.9 | 1 | 36.9 | 152.3 | 3.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 74 | 16.0 | 4 | 20.6 | 8.1 | |

DEMOGRAPHICS
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Population Size | 10,233 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.6% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 93.9% 86.3% |
| Black | 1.4% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.5% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 4.0% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$32,195 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 4.1% 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Lyons



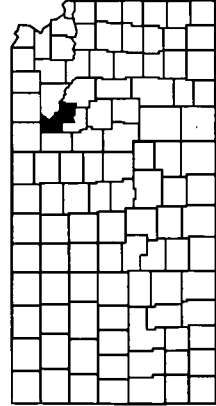
Rice County made progress on the indicator that deals with teens' use of alcohol, earning a ranking in the top 10 percent statewide. Positive gains also were made on the percent of low-birth-weight babies. Although this county ranked poorly on immunization rate, notable improvement was made. Of concern is this county's low rate of early prenatal care as well as the poor rankings and undesirable increases on all of the Emotional Well-Being indicators.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Population Size | 63,708 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 21.6% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 79.1% | 86.3% |
| Black | 10.2% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 4.8% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 6.2% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$33,744 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 3.7% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Manhattan



Riley County outperforms most of the state on births to mothers without a high school degree, with a percentage that is less than half the state average. Similarly, the births to single teens rate is also low in this county. Great strides were made in increasing Head Start participation among eligible children. In contrast, Riley County ranked poorly and lost a bit of ground on child-care availability. Other concerns include an increase in the percent of low-birth-weight babies and undesirable increases in all of the Social Behavior indicators.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|
| County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
| 4.1 | 37 | 3.9 | 2 | 9.7 | 5.0 |
| 29.8 | 1,888 | 13.4 | 3 | 15.4 | 4.4 |
| 29.8 | 1,957 | 28.5 | 3 | 32.2 | 4.4 |

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|------|---|------|-----|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 4.1 | 37 | 3.9 | 2 | 9.7 | 5.0 |
| Children in Poverty | 29.8 | 1,888 | 13.4 | 3 | 15.4 | 4.4 |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 29.8 | 1,957 | 28.5 | 3 | 32.2 | 4.4 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------|---|------|------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 17.3 | 3 | 28.0 | 7 | 26.2 | 62.2 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 3.2 | 4 | 4.2 | 6 | 7.3 | 28.4 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 85.2 | 839 | 87.6 | 4 | 85.8 | 2.7 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 71.5 | 343 | 77.9 | 6 | 74.9 | 8.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.7 | 67 | 7.0 | 5 | 7.1 | 22.0 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|------|---|------|------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 44.1 | 150 | 63.6 | 5 | 53.1 | 44.1 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 20.5 | 2,104 | 20.4 | 7 | 26.6 | 0.1 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 85.7 | 383 | 88.0 | 2 | 77.7 | 2.7 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 7.4 | 59 | 6.2 | 1 | 18.7 | 16.7 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 88.1 | 435 | 85.6 | 7 | 81.8 | 2.8 |

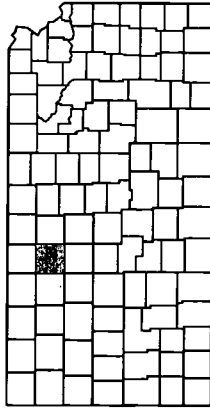
EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|---|------|------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.2 | 53 | 3.9 | 4 | 7.9 | 24.6 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 26.9 | 2 | 26.6 | 6 | 55.3 | 1.3 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 37.9 | 588 | 42.8 | 3 | 59.9 | 12.9 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 7.6 | 116 | 8.4 | 5 | 10.9 | 10.5 |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------|---|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 12.7 | 206 | 15.0 | 3 | 24.4 | 18.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 31.1 | 444 | 35.4 | 5 | 36.9 | 13.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 20.2 | 256 | 20.4 | 7 | 20.6 | 1.3 |

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 5,626 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.1% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.4% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.7% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.3% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.1% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.7% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$29,792 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.6% | 3.4% |
| County Seat: Stockton | | |

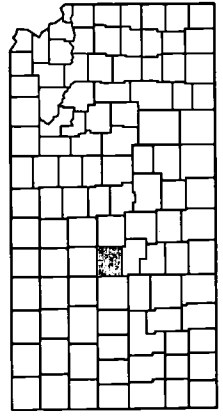


Rooks County can be most proud of three indicators on which it ranked in the top 10 percent statewide. These include the immunization rate, the percent of low-birth-weight babies and child-care availability. Trouble spots for this county include a notable decrease in the percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training, and the increases in reported and confirmed child abuse. In addition, Rooks County should beware of the increases shown on teens' use of alcohol and other drugs.

| | County Base Rate | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 7.4 | 5 | 7.8 | 5 | 6.0 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 278 | 18.1 | 7 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 36.6 | 400 | 36.7 | 6 | 32.2 | 0.1 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 16.8 | 1 | 89.0 | 10 | 26.2 | 428.5 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 12.8 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 91.7 | 55 | 85.9 | 5 | 85.8 | 6.3 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 73.6 | 47 | 95.2 | 1 | 74.9 | 29.4 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.4 | 1 | 1.6 | 1 | 7.1 | 75.6 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 53.1 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 30.7 | 352 | 35.0 | 1 | 26.6 | 13.8 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 82.5 | 52 | 63.4 | 10 | 77.7 | 23.1 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 7.4 | 5 | 7.9 | 2 | 18.7 | 7.3 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 94.9 | 82 | 92.1 | 4 | 81.8 | 3.0 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 1.7 | 7 | 4.9 | 5 | 7.9 | 182.7 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 53.4 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 49.9 | 111 | 75.5 | 8 | 59.9 | 51.3 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 6.7 | 17 | 11.6 | 7 | 10.9 | 70.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 17.9 | 31 | 21.1 | 4 | 24.4 | 18.0 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 50.0 | 156 | 57.0 | 10 | 36.9 | 14.2 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 20.4 | 65 | 23.8 | 9 | 20.6 | 16.4 |

RUSH

| County | State | |
|---|-----------|----------|
| 3,365 | 2,654,052 | |
| 21.6% | 26.3% | |
| Population Size | | |
| Under Age 18 | | |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.4% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.1% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.2% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$28,395 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.2% | 3.4% |
| County Seat: La Crosse | | |



Rush County can be applauded for a strong high school graduation rate. Other strengths include a high rate of child-care availability and a small percentage of low-birth-weight babies. Of particular concern is the substantial decrease that was seen in the rate of early prenatal care. Other red flags include increases on the two teen pregnancy indicators and on the two child abuse indicators.

| | County Base Rate | | Actual Number | | County Rate | | Decile Rank | | Kansas | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|----|---------------|----|-------------|---|-------------|----|--------|----|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Worse | Better |
| | 100 | 80 | 60 | 40 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 5.1 | | 2 | | 5.4 | | 3 | | 9.7 | | | 6.1 |
| Children in Poverty | | | 141 | | 18.6 | | 8 | | 15.4 | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 40.5 | | 276 | | 42.0 | | 9 | | 32.2 | | | 3.8 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 32.8 | | 0 | | | | | | 26.2 | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | | 0 | | | | | | 7.3 | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 89.1 | | 30 | | 81.1 | | 7 | | 85.8 | | | 9.0 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 64.7 | | 32 | | 85.3 | | 4 | | 74.9 | | | 13.8 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 4.5 | | 1 | | 2.7 | | 2 | | 7.1 | | | 39.4 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 46.5 | | 7 | | 43.6 | | 7 | | 53.1 | | | 6.2 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 34.3 | | 160 | | 32.1 | | 2 | | 26.6 | | | 6.2 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 83.7 | | 50 | | 83.3 | | 4 | | 77.7 | | | 0.5 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 10.2 | | 6 | | 16.2 | | 5 | | 18.7 | | | 59.1 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 96.9 | | 60 | | 92.3 | | 3 | | 81.8 | | | 4.7 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 0.5 | | 0 | | 0.0 | | 1 | | 7.9 | | | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 212.1 | | 0 | | | | | | 55.3 | | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 48.6 | | 48 | | 65.9 | | 7 | | 59.9 | | | 35.8 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 5.4 | | 12 | | 16.5 | | 9 | | 10.9 | | | 200.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 18.8 | | 29 | | 39.8 | | 9 | | 24.4 | | | 111.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 42.1 | | 71 | | 39.2 | | 7 | | 36.9 | | | 7.0 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 13.0 | | 21 | | 11.9 | | 3 | | 20.6 | | | 9.0 |

RUSSELL

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County State

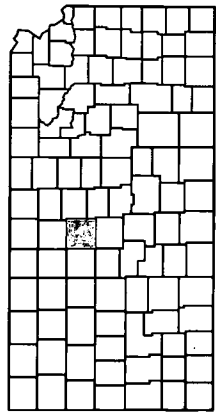
| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Population Size | 7,459 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 22.1% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.8% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.7% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.5% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.1% | 1.8% |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.9% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$28,214 | \$36,488 |

Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)
3.1% 3.4%

County Seat: **Russell**



Russell County is a top performer on all of the Physical Health and Safety indicators, where it has achieved the *Healthy People 2010* goal on both the early prenatal care and the immunization indicators.

This county also experienced notable progress and earned top ranking on child-care availability and the percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training. In contrast, Russell County experienced difficulties on the out-of-home placement rate and the reported child abuse rate, both of which increased. Attention should also be paid to the increased rate of juvenile court filings.

| County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|---|----|----|--------|
| | | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | 0 | 20 | 40 | Better |

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|---|------|------|--|--|--|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.4 | 6 | 9.7 | 6 | 9.7 | 52.0 | | | |
| Children in Poverty | | 340 | 19.7 | 9 | 15.4 | | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 38.9 | 510 | 39.7 | 7 | 32.2 | 2.1 | | | |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|---|------|------|--|--|--|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 14.8 | 0 | | | 26.2 | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | | | 7.3 | | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 88.6 | 57 | 91.9 | 1 | 85.8 | 3.8 | | | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 55.9 | 64 | 90.6 | 2 | 74.9 | 62.2 | | | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 7.1 | | | | |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|---|------|------|--|--|--|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 46.3 | 15 | 46.1 | 7 | 53.1 | 0.4 | | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 28.9 | 393 | 34.5 | 1 | 26.6 | 19.4 | | | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 80.5 | 95 | 90.5 | 1 | 77.7 | 12.4 | | | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 16.2 | 12 | 19.4 | 7 | 18.7 | 19.6 | | | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 83.9 | 105 | 85.4 | 8 | 81.8 | 11.8 | | | |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|-------|---|------|------|--|--|--|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 6.5 | 12 | 7.4 | 7 | 7.9 | 14.8 | | | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 43.3 | 1 | 209.2 | 9 | 55.3 | 33.5 | | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 51.1 | 148 | 89.8 | 9 | 59.9 | 75.7 | | | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 19.7 | 17 | 10.3 | 6 | 10.9 | 48.5 | | | |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------|----|------|------|--|--|--|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 26.1 | 69 | 41.8 | 10 | 24.4 | 60.3 | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 38.2 | 140 | 41.3 | 8 | 36.9 | 8.0 | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 14.9 | 44 | 13.0 | 3 | 20.6 | 13.0 | | | |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Population Size | 51,379 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.8% | 26.3% |

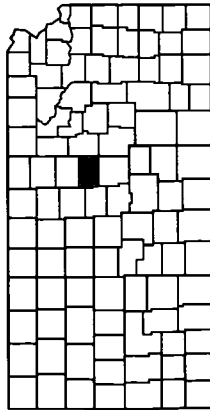
| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 91.1% | 86.3% |
| Black | 3.4% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.5% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 1.5% | 1.8% |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 3.9% | 5.6% |
|-----------------------------|------|------|

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$36,682 | \$36,488 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor, Market Information Services) | 2.4% | 3.4% |
|--|------|------|

County Seat: Salina



Saline County celebrated a ranking in the top 10 percent statewide on the rate at which child care is available. Head Start participation is another strength of this county.

Notable progress was made in reducing the percent of low-birth-weight babies and increasing the percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training. On the negative side, this county ranked poorly and saw undesirable increases on both of the teen pregnancy indicators, the two child abuse indicators, and the indicators relating to teens' use of alcohol and other drugs.

SALINE

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | County Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 11.0 | 107 | 10 | 15.2 | 10 | 37.6 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 2,196 | 5 | 16.2 | 5 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 33.6 | 3,225 | 6 | 36.3 | 6 | 8.1 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 17.2 | 2 | 7 | 19.7 | 7 | 14.3 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 9.1 | 6 | 8 | 8.5 | 8 | 6.1 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 90.6 | 630 | 3 | 89.5 | 3 | 1.2 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 74.0 | 475 | 7 | 76.6 | 7 | 3.5 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.7 | 48 | 5 | 6.8 | 5 | 11.6 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 56.7 | 217 | 3 | 89.2 | 3 | 53.1 | 57.3 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 36.4 | 3,388 | 1 | 36.4 | 1 | 26.6 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 74.6 | 406 | 5 | 79.5 | 5 | 77.7 | 6.5 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 17.4 | 147 | 8 | 20.9 | 8 | 19.8 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 78.4 | 511 | 8 | 82.0 | 8 | 81.8 | 4.6 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.2 | 89 | 6 | 6.8 | 6 | 7.9 | 5.8 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 69.4 | 1 | 6 | 25.2 | 6 | 55.3 | 63.7 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 58.8 | 1,392 | 10 | 105.1 | 10 | 59.9 | 78.8 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 14.3 | 222 | 9 | 16.8 | 9 | 10.9 | 16.8 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 46.9 | 411 | 8 | 31.0 | 8 | 24.4 | 33.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 34.6 | 724 | 7 | 41.1 | 7 | 36.9 | 18.8 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 24.0 | 459 | 10 | 26.1 | 10 | 20.6 | 8.7 |

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 4,941 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 30.8% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 95.0% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.2% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.6% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 4.2% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$38,781 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 1.9% 3.4% |

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---|--------|------|--|
| | | | | | Worse | 0 | Better | | |
| 9.1 | 5 | 6.5 | 3 | 9.7 | | | | 28.6 | |
| | 160 | 10.1 | 1 | 15.4 | | | | | |
| 31.1 | 357 | 33.1 | 4 | 32.2 | 6.2 | | | | |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 51.7 | 0 | | 26.2 | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 12.1 | 0 | | 7.3 | | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 75.5 | 58 | 77.3 | 9 | 85.8 | 2.4 | | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 68.9 | 52 | 80.5 | 5 | 74.9 | 16.9 | | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.9 | 6 | 7.8 | 6 | 7.1 | 1.1 | | |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

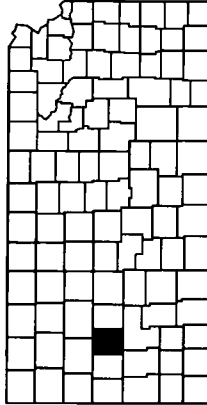
| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|------|---|------|------|--|--|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 285.1 | 12 | 74.9 | 4 | 53.1 | 73.7 | | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 33.4 | 290 | 28.5 | 2 | 26.6 | 14.5 | | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 86.6 | 63 | 75.0 | 8 | 77.7 | 13.4 | | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 26.7 | 16 | 20.8 | 8 | 18.7 | 22.1 | | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 88.9 | 84 | 94.4 | 3 | 81.8 | 6.2 | | |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|------|---|------|------|--|--|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 8.4 | 8 | 5.3 | 5 | 7.9 | 37.0 | | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 190.9 | 0 | | | 55.3 | 98.1 | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 36.1 | 109 | 71.5 | 8 | 59.9 | | | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 10.4 | 27 | 17.7 | 9 | 10.9 | 68.8 | | |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

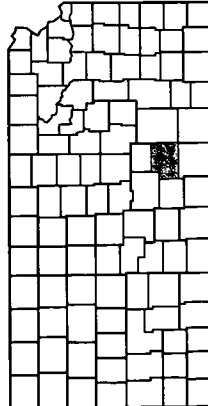
| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|---|------|------|--|--|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 23.0 | 41 | 26.9 | 7 | 24.4 | 17.1 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 34.3 | 93 | 36.7 | 5 | 36.9 | 6.8 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 11.8 | 28 | 11.2 | 2 | 20.6 | 5.1 | | |



Scott County can be proud of its low child poverty rate, which places it in the top 10 percent statewide. Although some ground was lost on child-care availability rate, this county still ranked in the top 20 percent statewide. Another notable strength is this county's respectable high school graduation rate. In contrast, Scott County had a low rate of early prenatal care, which grew by only a small amount. The losses in the percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training are of concern, as are the substantial increases in the reported and confirmed child abuse indicators.

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 451,684 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 27.4% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 80.5% | 86.3% |
| Black | 9.6% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 1.1% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 2.9% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 6.6% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$40,875 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 3.9% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Wichita



Sedgwick County continued to celebrate a juvenile court filing rate in the top 20 percent statewide. Substantial improvement was made in reducing both the infant mortality rate and the teen violent death rate. In contrast, deteriorating conditions were indicated by increases in the childhood death rate, the out-of-home placement rate and the two child abuse indicators. Concerns also include poor rankings and lost ground on the indicators of Head Start participation and teens' use of alcohol and other drugs.

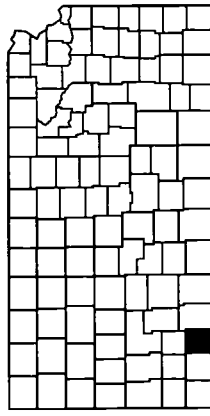
SEDGWICK

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | Kansas | Better / Worse |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 10.9 | 817 | 10.8 | 7 | 9.7 | 0.3 |
| Children in Poverty | | 21,223 | 17.0 | 6 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 36.5 | 28,497 | 37.7 | 7 | 32.2 | 3.1 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 28.6 | 30 | 31.5 | 8 | 26.2 | 10.1 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 8.9 | 62 | 8.2 | 8 | 7.3 | 7.9 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 86.2 | 6,463 | 86.6 | 5 | 85.8 | 0.5 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 57.2 | 4,075 | 70.8 | 9 | 74.9 | 23.7 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.3 | 578 | 7.7 | 6 | 7.1 | 5.3 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 32.3 | 778 | 31.4 | 8 | 53.1 | 2.9 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 25.0 | 23,189 | 26.1 | 4 | 26.6 | 4.7 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 74.3 | 2,808 | 78.0 | 6 | 77.7 | 4.9 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 20.6 | 1,613 | 21.4 | 8 | 18.7 | 3.9 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 70.0 | 3,600 | 71.7 | 10 | 81.8 | 2.4 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 11.0 | 1,592 | 12.8 | 10 | 7.9 | 16.5 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 80.4 | 10 | 29.1 | 6 | 55.3 | 63.8 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 49.1 | 6,596 | 53.2 | 5 | 59.9 | 8.3 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 9.8 | 1,396 | 11.3 | 6 | 10.9 | 15.2 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 13.2 | 1,415 | 11.4 | 2 | 24.4 | 13.7 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 36.1 | 2,038 | 39.3 | 7 | 36.9 | 8.8 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 22.6 | 1,235 | 23.8 | 9 | 20.6 | 5.5 |

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 20,155 | 2,654,052 |
| Under Age 18 | 32.2% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 64.6% | 86.3% |
| Black | 6.1% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 3.2% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 26.4% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$35,710 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 3.0% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Liberal



Seward County continued to improve the child abuse substantiation rate as well as the out-of-home placement rate. While this county made notable improvements in the rates related to early prenatal care and immunizations, these are two important indicators on which Seward County ranked poorly. Other trouble areas include a substantial decrease in the availability of child care as well as an increase in the percent of children approved for free school meals, a proxy measure for child poverty.

County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time

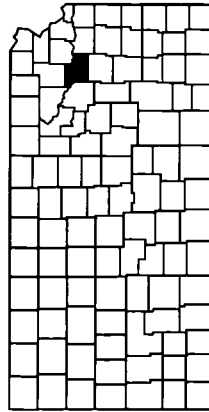
| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|--|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | Worse Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 12.7 | 69 | 13.2 | 9 | 9.7 | 4.6 |
| Children in Poverty | | 1,326 | 20.1 | 9 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 47.1 | 2,530 | 50.1 | 10 | 32.2 | 6.4 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 16.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 5.7 | 5 | 9.6 | 8 | 7.3 | 67.9 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 53.2 | 318 | 61.5 | 10 | 85.8 | 15.7 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 47.0 | 335 | 73.5 | 8 | 74.9 | 56.5 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.8 | 47 | 9.0 | 8 | 7.1 | 55.4 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 33.5 | 70 | 42.2 | 7 | 53.1 | 26.2 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 17.8 | 677 | 14.2 | 10 | 26.6 | 20.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 74.1 | 173 | 73.3 | 8 | 77.7 | 1.0 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 46.8 | 232 | 45.4 | 10 | 18.7 | 3.0 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 72.9 | 236 | 74.0 | 10 | 81.8 | 11.5 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.7 | 36 | 5.6 | 5 | 7.9 | 28.0 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 149.6 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 48.5 | 403 | 62.3 | 6 | 59.9 | 28.4 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 3.1 | 19 | 2.9 | 3 | 10.9 | 5.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 52.1 | 286 | 44.2 | 10 | 24.4 | 15.2 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 31.9 | | | | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 14.5 | | | | 20.6 | |

| | County | State |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Population Size | 170,773 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.3% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 82.2% | 86.3% |
| Black | 9.0% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 1.1% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 1.1% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 7.4% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$40,122 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 3.2% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Topeka



Shawnee County continued to rank in the top 10 percent statewide on the rate of child-care availability, despite a small decline on this indicator. The percent of births to single teens decreased by a notable amount, while the percent of all births to mothers without a high school degree fell, though only slightly. The childhood death rate was cut in half. Unfortunately, both the infant mortality rate and the teen violent death rate were on the rise. Also, this county's rates for reported and confirmed child abuse were notably higher than the state average.

SHAWNEE

| | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|--------|------|---|------|------|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 12.9 | 259 | 11.0 | 7 | 9.7 | 14.8 |
| Children in Poverty | | 7,312 | 16.7 | 5 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 35.6 | 10,204 | 38.3 | 7 | 32.2 | 7.6 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------|------|----|------|------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 32.5 | 5 | 15.2 | 6 | 26.2 | 53.2 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 9.3 | 30 | 12.7 | 10 | 7.3 | 36.7 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 89.5 | 2,107 | 89.2 | 3 | 85.8 | 0.4 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 74.5 | 1,361 | 76.7 | 7 | 74.9 | 2.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.9 | 176 | 7.5 | 6 | 7.1 | 5.2 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|--------|------|----|------|-----|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 70.0 | 521 | 66.5 | 4 | 53.1 | 5.1 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 35.7 | 10,425 | 34.6 | 1 | 26.6 | 3.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 67.4 | 1,127 | 70.7 | 9 | 77.7 | 4.9 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 18.2 | 428 | 18.1 | 6 | 18.7 | 0.4 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 74.7 | 1,594 | 77.0 | 10 | 81.8 | 3.0 |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|------|----|------|------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 12.7 | 543 | 12.6 | 10 | 7.9 | 0.9 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 71.0 | 12 | 92.8 | 8 | 55.3 | 30.7 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 76.3 | 4,115 | 95.1 | 10 | 59.9 | 24.6 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 12.6 | 624 | 14.4 | 8 | 10.9 | 14.3 |

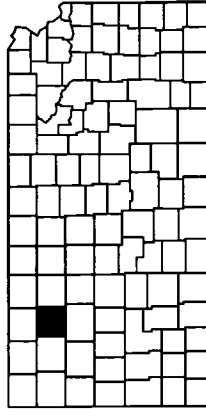
SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------|------|----|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 25.4 | 1,107 | 25.6 | 6 | 24.4 | 0.8 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 35.7 | 1,368 | 40.2 | 7 | 36.9 | 12.8 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 23.3 | 886 | 26.0 | 10 | 20.6 | 11.6 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 2,674 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 27.4% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.5% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.0% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.3% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.2% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$34,182 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 1.2% 3.4% |
| County Seat: Hoxie | |



Sheridan County ranked in the best 10 percent in the state on an impressive eight indicators. This county experienced no births to single teens or to mothers with less than a high school degree. The rate of early prenatal care showed a small increase and not only exceeded the state average but also surpassed the *Healthy People 2010* goal. An area for improvement is this county's high rate of low-birth-weight babies. Also of concern is the child-care availability rate, which is quite a bit below the state average.

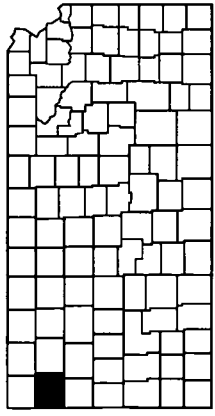
| | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 5.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 9.7 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 110 | 14.4 | 4 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 25.1 | 100 | 22.2 | 1 | 32.2 | 11.6 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 88.3 | 25 | 92.6 | 1 | 85.8 | 4.9 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 81.3 | 26 | 88.9 | 2 | 74.9 | 9.4 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.3 | 4 | 14.8 | 10 | 7.1 | 179.8 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 49.5 | 6 | 60.2 | 5 | 53.1 | 21.6 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 20.7 | 100 | 20.8 | 7 | 26.6 | 0.7 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 89.9 | 39 | 90.7 | 1 | 77.7 | 10.9 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 5.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 18.7 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 96.1 | 43 | 93.5 | 3 | 81.8 | 2.8 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 0.5 | 1 | 1.4 | 1 | 7.9 | 160.8 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 33.4 | 16 | 21.9 | 1 | 59.9 | 34.5 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 1.3 | 9 | 12.3 | 7 | 10.9 | 800.0 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 24.4 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | | | | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | | | | | 20.6 | |

| County | State |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Population Size | 6,523 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.8% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | County | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 89.3% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.6% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.2% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.4% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 10.0% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$30,801 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 1.8% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Goodland



Sherman County is applauded for its top performance on getting children immunized. Another clear strength of this county is the high school graduation rate, where it achieved a perfect 100 percent. Unfortunately, the rate at which high school graduates go on to pursue post-secondary education or training is one of the lowest in the state. Also of concern is this county's poor ranking on the two child abuse indicators and the juvenile court filing rate, which all increased for the most recent year.

SHERMAN

County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse to Better)

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| 14.4 | 7 | 4 | 9.7 | 51.0 |
| | 380 | 9 | 15.4 | |
| 37.0 | 407 | 5 | 32.2 | 8.0 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|---|------|------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 60.0 | 1 | 78.7 | 9 | 26.2 | 31.1 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 4.7 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 85.8 | 89 | 89.9 | 3 | 85.8 | 4.8 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 70.1 | 66 | 92.6 | 1 | 74.9 | 32.0 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.0 | 10 | 10.1 | 9 | 7.1 | 44.8 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|-------|----|------|------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 74.3 | 34 | 85.2 | 3 | 53.1 | 14.8 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 24.5 | 322 | 27.2 | 3 | 26.6 | 10.9 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 73.6 | 50 | 68.5 | 10 | 77.7 | 6.9 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 18.3 | 18 | 18.4 | 7 | 18.7 | 0.3 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 90.2 | 73 | 100.0 | 1 | 81.8 | 10.9 |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|-------|----|------|-------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.1 | 10 | 6.0 | 6 | 7.9 | 17.3 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 75.2 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 50.7 | 180 | 106.9 | 10 | 59.9 | 110.9 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 16.5 | 36 | 21.4 | 9 | 10.9 | 28.6 |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|----|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 43.5 | 86 | 51.1 | 10 | 24.4 | 17.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 31.3 | 74 | 25.8 | 1 | 36.9 | 17.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 14.3 | 40 | 14.2 | 3 | 20.6 | 1.1 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

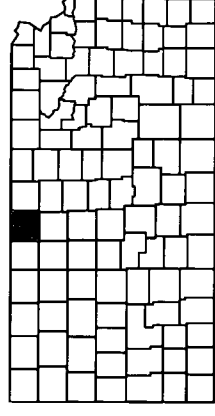
| County | State |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Population Size | 4,575 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 21.9% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 99.5% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.2% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.1% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.2% 5.6% |

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Median Family Income | \$28,257 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 1.3% 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: **Smith Center**



Smith County can be proud of its top 10 percent rankings for the following rates: early prenatal care, Head Start participation, high school graduation and juvenile court filings. Particularly noteworthy are the achievements of 100 percent on the early prenatal care rate and the high school graduation rate. Moreover, this county is ranked in the top 20 percent on an additional six indicators. Substantial increases in the two child abuse indicators and the indicators on teens' use of alcohol and other drugs warrant attention.

| County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas |

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|---|------|------|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 5.3 | 2 | 8.3 | 5 | 9.7 | 56.1 |
| Children in Poverty | | 173 | 16.8 | 6 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 33.5 | 289 | 36.4 | 6 | 32.2 | 8.8 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|-------|---|------|------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 4.9 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 88.8 | 24 | 100.0 | 1 | 85.8 | 12.6 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 70.8 | 46 | 91.2 | 2 | 74.9 | 28.8 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 4.4 | 2 | 8.3 | 7 | 7.1 | 90.7 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|-------|---|------|------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 83.2 | 20 | 121.5 | 1 | 53.1 | 46.0 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 30.9 | 197 | 29.9 | 2 | 26.6 | 3.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 91.5 | 65 | 89.0 | 2 | 77.7 | 2.7 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 13.1 | 2 | 8.3 | 2 | 18.7 | 36.4 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 96.0 | 73 | 100.0 | 1 | 81.8 | 4.2 |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|----|------|---|------|------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.4 | 2 | 2.0 | 2 | 7.9 | 63.0 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 71.2 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 37.4 | 58 | 57.9 | 6 | 59.9 | 54.9 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 2.0 | 3 | 3.0 | 3 | 10.9 | 50.0 |

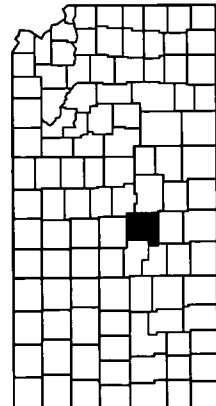
SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|---|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 13.0 | 8 | 8.0 | 1 | 24.4 | 38.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 29.6 | 90 | 42.9 | 8 | 36.9 | 44.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 8.0 | 23 | 11.0 | 2 | 20.6 | 37.7 |

STAFFORD

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 4,996 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.1% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 95.6% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.3% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.5% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 3.5% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$29,419 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.6% 3.4% |

County Seat: St. John



| | County Base Rate | | Actual Number | | Current Year County Rate | | Decile Rank | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Stafford | Kansas | Stafford | Kansas | Stafford | Kansas | Stafford | Kansas | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 14.2 | 9.7 | 5 | 7.8 | 5 | 9.7 | 5 | 9.7 | | 44.9 |
| Children in Poverty | | | 277 | 20.4 | 9 | 15.4 | | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 42.8 | 32.2 | 480 | 45.6 | 10 | 32.2 | | | 6.5 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | | 0 | | | 26.2 | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 14.9 | 7.3 | 0 | | | 7.3 | | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 74.1 | 85.8 | 52 | 82.5 | 7 | 85.8 | | | 11.4 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 64.0 | 74.9 | 40 | 72.7 | 8 | 74.9 | | | 13.7 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 10.1 | 7.1 | 9 | 14.1 | 10 | 7.1 | | | 39.6 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 113.5 | 53.1 | 17 | 55.9 | 6 | 53.1 | | | 50.7 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 19.7 | 26.6 | 181 | 19.6 | 8 | 26.6 | | | 0.5 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 82.9 | 77.7 | 67 | 74.4 | 8 | 77.7 | | | 10.2 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 23.9 | 18.7 | 13 | 20.3 | 7 | 18.7 | | | 14.9 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 88.8 | 81.8 | 90 | 84.9 | 8 | 81.8 | | | 4.3 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.5 | 7.9 | 17 | 13.2 | 10 | 7.9 | | | 75.8 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 62.4 | 55.3 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 46.7 | 59.9 | 62 | 47.6 | 3 | 59.9 | | | 1.9 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 17.5 | 10.9 | 20 | 15.4 | 8 | 10.9 | | | 13.0 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 20.1 | 24.4 | 15 | 11.5 | 2 | 24.4 | | | 42.6 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 24.2 | 36.9 | | | | 36.9 | | | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 6.1 | 20.6 | | | | 20.6 | | | | |

Stafford County made great strides in reducing the juvenile court filings rate and continuing its ranking in the top 20 percent of Kansas counties. Significant improvement also was made in reducing the percent of births to single teens and the percent of births to mothers with less than a high school degree. On the negative side, one in five children in Stafford County lives in poverty. Furthermore, the percent of children approved for free school meals continued to increase. Since these indicators point to growing poverty, the significant decreases in Head Start participation are even more alarming.

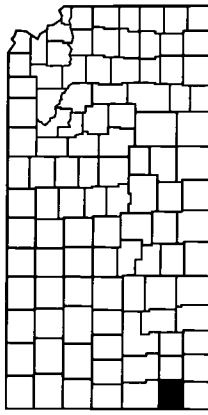
STANTON

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 9.2 | 7 | 17.9 | 10 | 9.7 | | |
| Children in Poverty | | 86 | 11.8 | 2 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 40.5 | 214 | 38.4 | 7 | 32.2 | | 3.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | 0 | | | 26.2 | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 9.7 | 0 | | | 7.3 | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 77.1 | 30 | 76.9 | 9 | 85.8 | | 0.2 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 73.2 | 30 | 86.7 | 3 | 74.9 | | 18.4 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 4.3 | 6 | 15.4 | 10 | 7.1 | | 233.8 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 54.2 | 12 | 130.8 | 1 | 53.1 | | 141.3 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 21.0 | 117 | 23.2 | 6 | 26.6 | | 10.1 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 83.1 | 35 | 94.6 | 1 | 77.7 | | 13.8 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 33.5 | 15 | 38.5 | 10 | 18.7 | | 14.8 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 95.7 | 37 | 100.0 | 1 | 81.8 | | 4.4 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 2.8 | 3 | 4.4 | 4 | 7.9 | | 59.1 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 119.9 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 12.4 | 36 | 51.9 | 4 | 59.9 | | 318.4 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 2.8 | 2 | 2.9 | 2 | 10.9 | | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 29.6 | 19 | 27.4 | 7 | 24.4 | | 7.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | | | | 36.9 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | | | | | 20.6 | | |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 2,225 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 31.2% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 75.7% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.7% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 1.2% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 23.2% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$39,024 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.4% 3.4% |
| County Seat: Johnson City | |



Stanton County is applauded for its respectable performance on several of the education indicators. Head Start participation dramatically increased. This county also achieved a 100 percent high school graduation rate and followed it with a high percent of graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training. In stark contrast is Stanton County's poor ranking on the percent of births to mothers with less than a high school degree. Similarly, births to single teens increased and left this county ranked in the bottom 10 percent statewide. Also of serious concern is this county's poor performance on early prenatal care and low-birth-weight babies.

County State

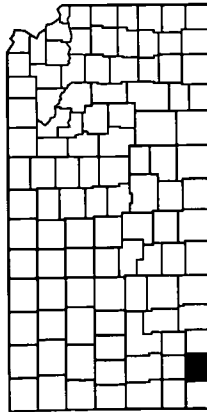
Population Size 5,400 2,654,052
Percent Population Under Age 18 31.1% 26.3%

Ethnicity
White, non-Hispanic 82.6% 86.3%
Black 0.5% 5.9%
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut 1.0% 0.9%
Asian or Pacific Islander 0.6% 1.8%

Hispanic Origin (All Races) 15.9% 5.6%
Median Family Income \$40,593 \$36,488

Unemployment 2.4% 3.4%
(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Hugoton



Stevens County sustained a year without any childhood deaths, teen violent deaths or confirmed child abuse reports. This county also ranked in the top 20 percent on the rate of child abuse reports.

Although Stevens County made some improvements on early prenatal care and immunization, it continued to rank poorly on these indicators. Also of concern are the education indicators. The rate at which high school graduates pursue post-secondary education or training decreased by a small amount, and the already low high school graduation rate fell even further. Continued increases and poor rankings on the two teen pregnancy indicators warrant special attention.

STEVENS

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 11.3 | 13 | 14.6 | 10 | 9.7 | 29.6 |
| Children in Poverty | | 256 | 15.0 | 4 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 30.5 | 442 | 35.7 | 6 | 32.2 | 17.1 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 4.7 | 1 | 11.2 | 9 | 7.3 | 139.3 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 67.5 | 61 | 68.5 | 10 | 85.8 | 1.6 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 49.8 | 56 | 68.9 | 10 | 74.9 | 38.3 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.3 | 7 | 7.9 | 7 | 7.1 | 3.5 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 32.5 | 12 | 40.8 | 7 | 53.1 | 25.5 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 16.4 | 224 | 19.4 | 8 | 26.6 | 18.7 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 81.9 | 60 | 78.9 | 5 | 77.7 | 3.6 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 34.7 | 41 | 46.6 | 10 | 18.7 | 34.4 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 84.6 | 76 | 73.8 | 10 | 81.8 | 12.8 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.1 | 3 | 1.8 | 1 | 7.9 | 64.8 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 49.9 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 15.3 | 60 | 35.7 | 2 | 59.9 | 133.7 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 10.9 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 22.1 | 35 | 20.8 | 4 | 24.4 | 5.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 46.1 | 103 | 37.4 | 6 | 36.9 | 18.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 21.7 | 65 | 23.6 | 9 | 20.6 | 9.0 |

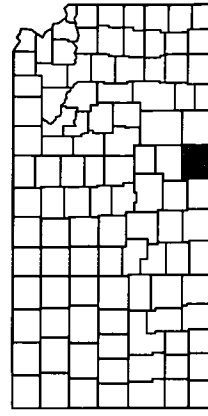
SUMNER

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 27,173 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 28.9% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 92.7% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.7% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 1.0% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.4% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 5.3% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$38,987 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 4.3% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Wellington



Sumner County continued to improve the rate at which low-birth-weight babies are born, earning a ranking in the top 20 percent of Kansas counties. Notable increases were seen in the immunization rate, the child-care availability rate and the percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training. Trouble areas included increases on the two teen pregnancy indicators, the two child abuse indicators and the indicators relating to teens' use of alcohol and other drugs.

Percent Change Over Time
Worse ← → Better

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | County Rank | Current Year- Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|---|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 10.6 | 43 | 13.2 | 9 | 9 | 9.7 | 25.3 |
| Children in Poverty | | 1,021 | 12.8 | 2 | 2 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 30.6 | 1,450 | 30.8 | 3 | 3 | 32.2 | 0.5 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 36.8 | 1 | 16.8 | 6 | 6 | 26.2 | 54.3 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 5.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 6 | 7.3 | 100.0 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 86.3 | 278 | 86.1 | 5 | 5 | 85.8 | 0.3 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 64.5 | 207 | 81.3 | 5 | 5 | 74.9 | 26.0 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.4 | 9 | 2.8 | 2 | 2 | 7.1 | 56.4 |

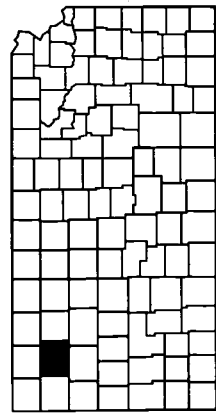
| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | County Rank | Current Year- Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 110.2 | 75 | 71.2 | 4 | 4 | 53.1 | 35.4 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 19.7 | 1,203 | 22.7 | 6 | 6 | 26.6 | 15.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 70.0 | 267 | 77.8 | 6 | 6 | 77.7 | 11.2 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 16.2 | 57 | 17.6 | 6 | 6 | 18.7 | 8.8 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 90.0 | 343 | 87.7 | 6 | 6 | 81.8 | 2.5 |

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | County Rank | Current Year- Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 12.5 | 79 | 10.1 | 9 | 9 | 7.9 | 19.0 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 97.4 | 3 | 136.2 | 9 | 9 | 55.3 | 39.9 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 47.7 | 444 | 56.6 | 6 | 6 | 59.9 | 18.5 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 9.9 | 81 | 10.3 | 6 | 6 | 10.9 | 3.8 |

| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | County Rank | Current Year- Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time |
|---|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 20.6 | 175 | 22.3 | 5 | 5 | 24.4 | 8.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 37.4 | 180 | 45.5 | 9 | 9 | 36.9 | 21.7 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 20.8 | 87 | 22.0 | 8 | 8 | 20.6 | 5.6 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Population Size | 7,965 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 27.7% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 96.9% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.4% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.3% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.6% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.0% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$34,654 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 1.7% | 3.4% |
| <small>(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)</small> | | |
| County Seat: Colby | | |



Thomas County ranked in the top 10 percent of Kansas counties for its high percent of kindergartners fully immunized by age 2. Remarkably, this county ranked in the top 20 percent on an additional seven indicators. Of these, the high school graduation rate is particularly noteworthy, as is the percent of graduates who go on to post-secondary education or training. Problem areas for Thomas County included undesirable increases on all but one of the Emotional Well-Being indicators. Also, serious attention should be paid to the decrease in the early prenatal care rate.

THOMAS

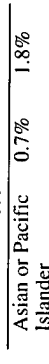
| | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Current Year Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 10.0 | 11 | 11.6 | 8 | 9.7 | 15.6 | |
| Children in Poverty | | 341 | 14.9 | 4 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 28.8 | 425 | 28.8 | 3 | 32.2 | 0.2 | |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 22.2 | 0 | | | 26.2 | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 10.5 | 3 | 31.6 | 10 | 7.3 | 199.5 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 88.7 | 81 | 85.3 | 6 | 85.8 | 3.9 | |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 74.1 | 66 | 96.2 | 1 | 74.9 | 29.8 | |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 7.0 | 3 | 3.2 | 2 | 7.1 | 55.1 | |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 65.1 | 33 | 88.5 | 3 | 53.1 | 36.0 | |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 33.6 | 440 | 29.0 | 2 | 26.6 | 13.7 | |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 85.7 | 95 | 88.8 | 2 | 77.7 | 3.6 | |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 11.2 | 9 | 9.5 | 2 | 18.7 | 15.0 | |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 87.6 | 107 | 95.5 | 2 | 81.8 | 9.0 | |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.6 | 19 | 8.8 | 8 | 7.9 | 56.7 | |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 24.2 | 0 | | | 55.3 | | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 43.1 | 146 | 66.2 | 7 | 59.9 | 53.6 | |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 14.7 | 37 | 16.8 | 9 | 10.9 | 12.1 | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 19.2 | 33 | 15.0 | 2 | 24.4 | 22.2 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 31.0 | 105 | 34.1 | 4 | 36.9 | 10.0 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 9.2 | 33 | 10.8 | 2 | 20.6 | 17.2 | |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| County | State |
|---|---------------------|
| Population Size | 3,261 / 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.3% / 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.7% / 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% / 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.2% / 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.7% / 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.4% / 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$28,421 / \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 1.5% / 3.4% |

County Seat: Wakeeney



Trego County was a top performer at getting kindergartners fully immunized by age 2. Notable decreases were shown in the percent of children approved for free school meals, a proxy measure for child poverty. Also, there were decreases in the percent of births to single teens and the percent of births to mothers with less than a high school degree. Unfortunately, Trego County experienced problems with a low rate of early prenatal care and a high rate of low-birth-weight babies. This county also should attend to increases in the out-of-home placement rate and the percent of youth who reported using alcohol.

| County Base Rate | Actual Number | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|---|------|------|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 10.5 | 3 | 9.7 | 6 | 9.7 | 7.7 |
| Children in Poverty | | 112 | 12.9 | 3 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 30.5 | 133 | 24.8 | 2 | 32.2 | 18.7 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|----|------|-------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 95.1 | 24 | 77.4 | 9 | 85.8 | 18.6 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 69.0 | 28 | 93.1 | 1 | 74.9 | 35.0 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.6 | 4 | 12.9 | 10 | 7.1 | 130.6 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|---|------|------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 82.2 | 6 | 60.7 | 5 | 53.1 | 26.2 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 19.5 | 114 | 20.2 | 8 | 26.6 | 4.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 84.0 | 39 | 86.7 | 2 | 77.7 | 3.2 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 10.5 | 3 | 9.7 | 2 | 18.7 | 7.7 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 95.2 | 45 | 90.0 | 5 | 81.8 | 5.4 |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

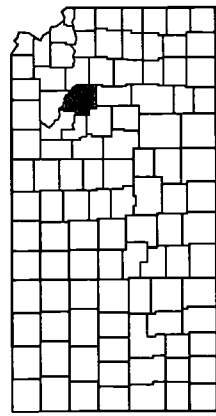
| | | | | | | |
|--|------|----|-------|----|------|-------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 6.0 | 8 | 10.0 | 9 | 7.9 | 65.5 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 92.8 | 1 | 465.1 | 10 | 55.3 | 401.4 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 27.2 | 47 | 57.0 | 6 | 59.9 | 109.8 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 7.1 | 5 | 6.1 | 4 | 10.9 | 16.7 |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|----|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 38.1 | 30 | 36.4 | 8 | 24.4 | 4.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 37.5 | 76 | 46.9 | 10 | 36.9 | 24.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 10.7 | 14 | 8.8 | 2 | 20.6 | 17.9 |

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 6,578 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 26.6% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 96.1% 86.3% |
| Black | 0.7% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.4% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 2.7% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$36,802 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.8% 3.4% |

County Seat: Alma



Wabaunsee County should be proud of its top ranking on the percent of low-birth-weight babies and the rate of reported child abuse. Also, this county ranked in the top 20 percent on an additional three indicators: children approved for free school meals, early prenatal care and confirmed child abuse. Of concern are the increases seen in births to single teens as well as the percent of births to mothers with less than a high school degree. Also, this county should beware of the decreases in its high school graduation rate and the undesirable increases in all of the Social Behavior indicators.

| | County Base Rate | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.5 | 11 | 12.5 | 8 | 9.7 |
| Children in Poverty | . | 178 | 9.9 | 1 | 15.4 |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 27.5 | 309 | 26.7 | 2 | 32.2 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 29.1 | 1 | 74.6 | 9 | 26.2 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | . | . | 7.3 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 89.5 | 80 | 90.9 | 2 | 85.8 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 71.1 | 56 | 86.9 | 3 | 74.9 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.4 | 1 | 1.1 | 1 | 7.1 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 82.4 | 15 | 75.3 | 4 | 53.1 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 17.9 | 244 | 19.8 | 8 | 26.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 75.4 | 69 | 76.7 | 7 | 77.7 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 8.6 | 12 | 13.6 | 4 | 18.7 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 92.2 | 90 | 86.5 | 7 | 81.8 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.9 | 6 | 3.5 | 3 | 7.9 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 41.3 | 0 | . | . | 55.3 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 37.8 | 18 | 10.3 | 1 | 59.9 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 1.7 | 2 | 1.1 | 2 | 10.9 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 14.2 | 48 | 27.4 | 7 | 24.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 39.7 | 136 | 45.0 | 9 | 36.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 13.2 | 55 | 18.3 | 6 | 20.6 |

WALLACE

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

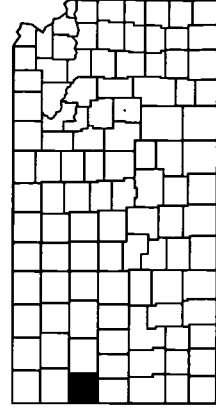
| County | State |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Population Size | 1,801 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 28.2% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | Wallace County | State |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 92.8% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.3% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.3% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 6.4% | 5.6% |

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$28,682 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 1.6% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Sharon Springs

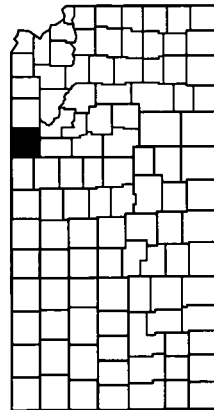


Wallace County boasts a perfect high school graduation rate. This county also ranked in the top 10 percent on the rate at which eligible children participate in Head Start. Another notable strength includes a high immunization rate. In contrast, Wallace County had very low rates for early prenatal care and child-care availability. The growth in reported child abuse also warrants attention.

| Category | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.8 | 1 | 5.3 | 3 | 9.7 | 22.4 |
| Children in Poverty | | 91 | 17.1 | 6 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 37.9 | 148 | 34.6 | 5 | 32.2 | 8.7 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 51.5 | 1 | 265.3 | 10 | 26.2 | 414.6 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 78.0 | 12 | 63.2 | 10 | 85.8 | 19.0 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 75.7 | 29 | 90.5 | 2 | 74.9 | 19.5 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.1 | 1 | 5.3 | 3 | 7.1 | 3.5 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 104.3 | 17 | 207.4 | 1 | 53.1 | 98.9 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 19.8 | 63 | 18.1 | 9 | 26.6 | 9.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 85.7 | 18 | 78.3 | 6 | 77.7 | 8.7 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 12.8 | 2 | 10.5 | 3 | 18.7 | 17.9 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 97.8 | 23 | 100.0 | 1 | 81.8 | 2.2 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 5.1 | 1 | 2.0 | 2 | 7.9 | 60.6 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 253.2 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 41.0 | 63 | 124.3 | 10 | 59.9 | 202.8 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 27.1 | 11 | 21.7 | 9 | 10.9 | 21.4 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 12.8 | 11 | 21.7 | 5 | 24.4 | 69.0 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | | | | 36.9 | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | | | | | 20.6 | |

WASHINGTON

| | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| Population Size | 6,473 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 24.7% | 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 99.3% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.1% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.0% | 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 0.5% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$28,557 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.8% | 3.4% |
| County Seat: | Washington | |



Washington County ranked in the best 10 percent of the state for the following indicators: births to single teens, child-care availability and youths reporting drug use. This county also celebrated a top 20 percent ranking on early prenatal care, immunizations and high school graduation. On the negative side, a red flag is raised by the dramatic increase in reports of child abuse. Washington County also ranked poorly on teen use of alcohol. The substantial increase in low-birth-weight babies should also send a message of caution and concern to this county.

| | County Base Rate | | Actual Number | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 5.9 | 1 | 2.7 | 1 | 9.7 | | | 53.8 |
| Children in Poverty | | | 274 | 5 | 15.4 | | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 37.3 | 6 | 36.4 | 6 | 32.2 | | | 2.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 32.1 | | | | 26.2 | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | | | | 7.3 | | | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 88.4 | 2 | 91.8 | 2 | 85.8 | | | 3.8 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 72.7 | 2 | 88.2 | 2 | 74.9 | | | 21.2 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 5.6 | 5 | 6.8 | 5 | 7.1 | | | 21.2 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 82.5 | 3 | 86.5 | 3 | 53.1 | | | 4.8 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 36.4 | 1 | 35.9 | 1 | 26.6 | | | 1.5 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 85.3 | 5 | 78.9 | 5 | 77.7 | | | 7.4 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 7.4 | 5 | 16.4 | 5 | 18.7 | | | 122.6 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 94.9 | 2 | 95.0 | 2 | 81.8 | | | 10.1 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 1.7 | 3 | 3.2 | 3 | 7.9 | | | 85.1 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | | | 0 | | 55.3 | | | 167.3 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 23.7 | 7 | 63.2 | 7 | 59.9 | | | 120.0 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 3.1 | 4 | 6.9 | 4 | 10.9 | | | |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 12.4 | 5 | 21.3 | 5 | 24.4 | | | 71.2 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 38.8 | 8 | 42.6 | 8 | 36.9 | | | 9.9 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 6.9 | 1 | 7.3 | 1 | 20.6 | | | 6.4 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

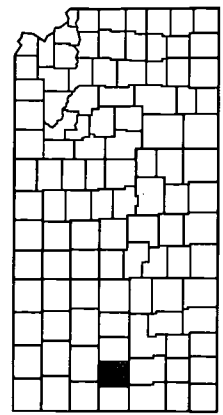
Based on 1990 U.S. Census

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Population Size | 2,578 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 31.0% | 26.3% |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| County | State | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 81.9% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.1% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.5% | 1.8% |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 17.4% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$35,341 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 2.3% | 3.4% |

County Seat: Leoti



Wichita County should be proud of its top performances on juvenile court filings and the percent of high school graduates pursuing post-secondary education or training. Although increases occurred in reported and confirmed child abuse, this county continued to rank in the top 20 percent on these indicators. Also, Wichita County made significant strides in improving the immunization rate. Deserving of attention is the poor ranking and the increase in the percent of births to single teens. Also, this county ranked in the bottom 10 percent of the state on low-birth-weight babies. Particularly troubling is this county's low high school graduation rate, which slightly declined.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| Indicator | County | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Worse | Better |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 6.6 | 6 | 14.0 | 9 | 9.7 | 111.4 |
| Children in Poverty | | 144 | 17.5 | 6 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 34.8 | 169 | 34.3 | 5 | 32.2 | 1.4 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|----|------|------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 59.4 | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 10.2 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 74.4 | 34 | 79.1 | 8 | 85.8 | 6.3 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 68.7 | 27 | 87.1 | 3 | 74.9 | 26.8 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 10.7 | 5 | 11.6 | 10 | 7.1 | 9.1 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|---|------|------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 62.1 | 8 | 61.3 | 5 | 53.1 | 1.2 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 16.1 | 104 | 18.2 | 9 | 26.6 | 13.3 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 83.4 | 43 | 93.5 | 1 | 77.7 | 12.1 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 25.9 | 11 | 25.6 | 9 | 18.7 | 1.2 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 86.1 | 46 | 83.6 | 8 | 81.8 | 2.9 |

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|----|------|---|------|-------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 9.3 | 3 | 3.9 | 4 | 7.9 | 58.1 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 16.1 | 26 | 32.5 | 2 | 59.9 | 101.8 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 1.2 | 2 | 2.5 | 2 | 10.9 | 100.0 |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|---|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 15.8 | 4 | 5.0 | 1 | 24.4 | 68.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 47.7 | 52 | 43.2 | 9 | 36.9 | 9.4 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 14.6 | 20 | 16.7 | 4 | 20.6 | 14.0 |

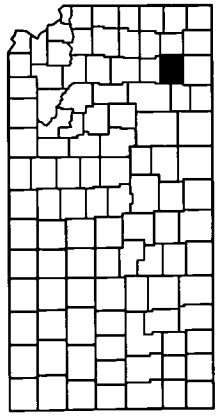
| County | State |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Wilson | Kansas |
| Population Size | 10,339 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 25.6% 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | Wilson | State |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.6% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.3% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% | 1.8% |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 1.3% | 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$28,111 | \$36,488 |
| Unemployment | 3.2% | 3.4% |

(1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: **Fredonia**



Wilson County should be proud of increasing its rate of early prenatal care above the state average. Additional improvements were experienced in substantially reducing the percent of births to single teens and a moderate decrease in reports of child abuse. Unfortunately, the rate of births to mothers with less than a high school degree increased. This county also has a relatively high rate of child poverty and a high out-of-home placement rate, which significantly increased. Other concerns include an increased rate of confirmed child abuse and an already high rate of juvenile court filings.

WILSON

| Category | County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 14.3 | 13 | 10.0 | 7 | 9.7 | 30.2 |
| Children in Poverty | | 598 | 22.3 | 9 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 43.6 | 928 | 43.4 | 9 | 32.2 | 0.3 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 29.8 | 2 | 101.3 | 10 | 26.2 | 239.4 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 5.1 | 1 | 7.7 | 8 | 7.3 | 50.3 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 83.4 | 114 | 87.7 | 4 | 85.8 | 5.2 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 56.1 | 103 | 77.2 | 7 | 74.9 | 37.6 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.3 | 10 | 7.7 | 6 | 7.1 | 21.8 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 65.4 | 10 | 15.4 | 8 | 53.1 | 76.4 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 21.4 | 405 | 23.1 | 6 | 26.6 | 8.1 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 71.6 | 103 | 79.8 | 5 | 77.7 | 11.5 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 22.6 | 38 | 29.2 | 9 | 18.7 | 29.3 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 80.0 | 129 | 80.6 | 9 | 81.8 | 0.8 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 8.1 | 32 | 12.1 | 9 | 7.9 | 48.3 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 159.2 | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 76.8 | 173 | 65.5 | 7 | 59.9 | 14.7 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 21.3 | 61 | 23.1 | 10 | 10.9 | 8.9 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 27.6 | 103 | 39.0 | 9 | 24.4 | 41.1 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 36.3 | 85 | 34.0 | 4 | 36.9 | 16.3 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 16.5 | 44 | 17.6 | 5 | 20.6 | 6.8 |

WOODSON

DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 1990 U.S. Census

County State

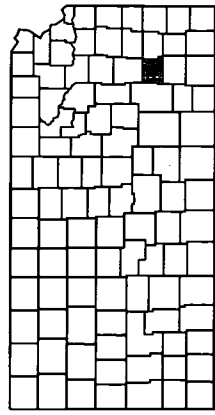
| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Population Size | 3,911 | 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 24.0% | 26.3% |

| Ethnicity | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| White, non-Hispanic | 97.7% | 86.3% |
| Black | 0.4% | 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 0.2% | 1.8% |

| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Median Family Income | \$26,400 | \$36,488 |

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. Of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 4.7% | 3.4% |
|---|------|------|

County Seat: Yates Center



Woodson County is a top performer on Head Start participation. This county also achieved a high rate of early prenatal care, attaining the Healthy People 2010 goal. Woodson County celebrated a notable decrease in the rate of juvenile court filings, which earned a ranking in the top 20 percent of the state. Concerns for this county can be seen on all of the Economic Well-Being indicators. More than one in five children in Woodson County live in poverty. Other trouble areas include a low rate of child-care availability as well as substantial increases in the rates of reported and confirmed child abuse.

County Base Rate | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | Kansas | Percent Change Over Time (Worse/Better)

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|----|------|------|
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 9.3 | 4 | 11.4 | 8 | 9.7 | 22.4 |
| Children in Poverty | | 221 | 22.8 | 10 | 15.4 | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 40.0 | 247 | 41.7 | 9 | 32.2 | 4.4 |

PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|---|------|------|
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | | 0 | | | 26.2 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 0.0 | 0 | | | 7.3 | |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 85.7 | 32 | 91.4 | 2 | 85.8 | 6.7 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 50.1 | 17 | 83.3 | 4 | 74.9 | 66.4 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 6.6 | 2 | 5.7 | 3 | 7.1 | 13.3 |

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|----|-------|----|------|-------|
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 52.0 | 40 | 161.5 | 1 | 53.1 | 210.3 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 9.4 | 66 | 10.3 | 10 | 26.6 | 9.6 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 83.0 | 33 | 86.8 | 2 | 77.7 | 4.7 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 11.5 | 4 | 11.4 | 3 | 18.7 | 1.0 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 90.3 | 38 | 88.4 | 6 | 81.8 | 2.2 |

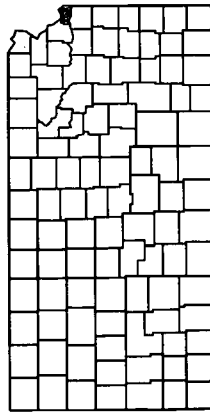
EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|----|------|---|------|-------|
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 7.3 | 6 | 6.5 | 6 | 7.9 | 11.6 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | | 0 | | | 55.3 | |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 37.8 | 48 | 51.1 | 4 | 59.9 | 35.2 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 5.3 | 18 | 19.2 | 9 | 10.9 | 260.0 |

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|----|------|------|
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 20.8 | 12 | 12.8 | 2 | 24.4 | 38.5 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | 41.9 | 97 | 51.1 | 10 | 36.9 | 21.7 |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | 11.4 | 31 | 16.3 | 4 | 20.6 | 42.5 |

| County | State |
|---|-------------------|
| Population Size | 151,379 2,654,052 |
| Percent Population Under Age 18 | 28.1% 26.3% |
| Ethnicity | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 59.8% 86.3% |
| Black | 28.7% 5.9% |
| American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | 0.7% 0.9% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 1.6% 1.8% |
| Hispanic Origin (All Races) | 10.1% 5.6% |
| Median Family Income | \$30,056 \$36,488 |
| Unemployment (1999 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services) | 6.2% 3.4% |
| County Seat: | Kansas City |



Wyandotte County made great strides in improving the Childhood Care indicators. The Head Start participation rate surpassed the state average. This county saw a notable increase in the immunization rate. Also, the teen violent death rate decreased considerably. Still, Wyandotte County has a number of concerns. More than one in four children live in poverty, and the percent of children approved for free school meals continued to increase. Sadly, the infant mortality rate significantly increased, and the juvenile court filings rate continued to grow. Of particular concern is this county's very low high school graduation rate.

| | County Base Rate | | Current Year | | Percent Change Over Time | |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Actual Number | County Rate | Decile Rank | County Rate | Worse | Better |
| ECONOMIC WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Percent of All Births That Are to Single Teens | 507 | 18.1 | 10 | 9.7 | | 1.9 |
| Children in Poverty | 12,028 | 27.6 | 10 | 15.4 | | |
| Percent of Children Approved for Free School Meals | 16,204 | 58.5 | 10 | 32.2 | | 3.6 |
| PHYSICAL HEALTH & SAFETY | | | | | | |
| Childhood Death Rate, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 Children | 11 | 33.8 | 8 | 26.2 | | 11.6 |
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births | 32 | 11.4 | 9 | 7.3 | | 23.5 |
| Percent of Births with Early Prenatal Care | 2,204 | 79.2 | 8 | 85.8 | | 0.6 |
| Percent of Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 | 1,028 | 56.0 | 10 | 74.9 | | 36.7 |
| Percent of Low-Birth-Weight Babies | 232 | 8.3 | 7 | 7.1 | | 5.2 |
| CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | | | |
| Percent Head Start Participation of Children 3-4 Living Below the Poverty Line | 854 | 65.3 | 5 | 53.1 | | 6.0 |
| Child Care Availability Rate for Children Under Age 13 | 7,172 | 23.9 | 5 | 26.6 | | 12.0 |
| Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training | 1,039 | 73.8 | 8 | 77.7 | | 1.5 |
| Percent of All Births to Mothers With Less Than a High School Degree | 909 | 32.7 | 9 | 18.7 | | 7.5 |
| Percent of Students Graduating from High School | 1,408 | 62.9 | 10 | 81.8 | | 6.6 |
| EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING | | | | | | |
| Out-of-Home Placement Rate per 1,000 Children Age 18 and under | 511 | 12.1 | 9 | 7.9 | | 23.0 |
| Teen Violent Death Rate per 100,000 Children Ages 15-19 | 15 | 120.1 | 8 | 55.3 | | 236.6 |
| Reported Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 3,417 | 80.2 | 8 | 59.9 | | 2.6 |
| Confirmed & Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children | 609 | 14.3 | 8 | 10.9 | | 11.3 |
| SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
| Juvenile Court Filings per 1,000 Children | 1,707 | 40.1 | 9 | 24.4 | | 10.6 |
| Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days | | | | 36.9 | | |
| Percent of Youth Who Ever Used Other Drugs | | | | 20.6 | | |

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Births to Single Teens is the percentage of live births that occur to unmarried women under the age of 20. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment provides data by calendar year.

Children in Poverty is an estimate of the percentage of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The estimates are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 1997 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Currently, available data report family income for 1997. In calendar year 1997, the poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$16,400.

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

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Childhood Deaths, Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) is the number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children ages 1 through 14. Data regarding childhood deaths by calendar year are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Population data are obtained from estimates made by the U.S. Census Bureau.¹

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

Births with Early Prenatal Care is the percentage of births in the last calendar year that are to women who started prenatal care in the first three months of their pregnancy as indicated on the birth certificate. Data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

Kindergartners Fully Immunized by Age 2 is the percentage of children in kindergarten who had received all recommended immunizations by age 2. It is based on a retrospective survey of immunization certificates done each fall 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 in a calendar year that are 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 ages 3 to 5 living in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold. Rates are expressed as percentages. Data on Head Start enrollment are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Region VII. Data on children in poverty are based on poverty estimates (Children in Poverty indicator above) and population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.¹

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 100 children under age 13 in the population. The child-care data are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Population estimates for children under age 13 are from the U.S. Census Bureau.¹

High School Graduates Pursuing Post-Secondary Education/Training is the percentage of the last year's high school graduating class that are 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 State Department of Education.

Births to Mothers with Less than a High School Degree is the percent of live births in the past calendar year that occurred to women who had 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. Rates are calculated by dividing the number of graduates by the sum of graduates and dropouts from grades nine through 12. Data are from the Kansas State Department of Education.

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

Teen Violent Deaths, Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) is the number of deaths in a calendar year from homicides, suicides and accidents to teens ages 15 through 19 per 100,000 teens of those ages. The data for teen deaths are from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Teen population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau.ⁱ

Reported Child Abuse/Neglect Rate is the number of official child abuse/neglect reports per 1,000 children in the population under age 18. Data on child abuse/neglect reports are from the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. Data on the population of children under 18 are from estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.ⁱ

Substantiated Child Abuse/Neglect Rate is the number of cases substantiated upon investigation of child abuse/neglect (child protective services worker determines that abuse or neglect occurred) per 1,000 children and youth under age 18. Data on child abuse/neglect reports are from the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. Data on the population of children under 18 are from estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.ⁱ

Out-of-Home Placement Rate 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. The count is obtained from a single month (June 2000) and is therefore not indicative of the cumulative number of children in out-of-home placement during the entire year. Data on children in placement are from the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. Data on the population of children under 18 are from estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.ⁱ

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR & SOCIAL CONTROL

Juvenile Court Filings is the number of court filings for juvenile offenders between July and June of a given fiscal year per 1,000 children and youth under the age of 18.

ⁱ The Population Estimates Program produces for counties each year: total population estimates and county estimates by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin. The release of total population estimates in the winter also includes demographic components of change. In the summer, the program releases the estimates by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin. The reference date for county population estimates is July 1. For more information, contact the Population Division's Statistical Information Staff at (301) 457-2422

Data on the number of filings are from the *Annual Report on the Courts of Kansas*, Office of Judicial Administration. Data on the population of children under 18 are from estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.ⁱ

Youth Who Report Using Alcohol in the Past 30 Days is the percentage of youth in grades six, eight, 10 and 12 who indicated any use of alcohol in the 30 days prior to completing a survey on alcohol and other drug use. The percentage of children completing the survey in each county varies from year to year and may make the data unreliable. Data are provided by the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center.

Youth Who Report Binge Drinking is the percentage of youth in grades six, eight, 10 and 12 who indicated taking five or more consecutive drinks on one occasion prior to completing a survey on alcohol and other drug use. The percentage of children completing the survey in each county varies from year to year and may make the data unreliable. Data are provided by the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center.

Youth Who Have Ever Used Other Drugs is the percentage of youth in grades six, eight, 10 and 12 responding to an annual survey who indicated any use of the following drugs: marijuana, cocaine, inhalants or LSD. The percentage of children completing the survey in each county varies from year to year and may make the data unreliable. Data are provided by the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center.

DEMOGRAPHICS

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

Median Family Income is the annual family income that half the families in Kansas exceed and half fall below. These data are 1997 Census estimates. Families are two or more persons who are related by birth, marriage or adoption and who live together as one household. All other measures of demographic characteristics are from Census Bureau's 1999 estimates.



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