2024 KANSAS KIDS COUNT© DATA BOOK

EXPLORING DATA TO INFORM OUR FUTURE

Kansas Action for Children

This *Data Book* was prepared by Kansas Action for Children (KAC), which is a 501(c)(3) organization based in Topeka, Kansas. For general inquiries, please reach out to kac@kac.org. For media inquiries, please contact jessica@kac.org.

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More information about the national *2024 KIDS COUNT© Data Book* can be found at aecf.org/resources/2024-kids-count-data-book. Visit the Data Center for Kansas-specific numbers at datacenter.aecf.org/locations.

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Meet the Team

The *2024 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* was created by the KAC team. Learn more about the KIDS COUNT© project at kac.org/kansas_kids_count

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Chapter 1

Introduction

*By **John Wilson***
President and CEO
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WHO WE ARE

Kansas Action for Children (KAC) is a nonprofit advocacy organization working to make Kansas a place where every child has the opportunity to grow up healthy and thrive. For more than 45 years, KAC has been a resource to leaders and advocates who work to ensure a brighter future for every Kansas child.

WHY KIDS COUNT©?

Our report is the Kansas extension of the national *KIDS COUNT© Data Book* developed by The Annie E. Casey Foundation. The national *Data Book* annually analyzes how children and families are faring in all 50 states using the most recent household data.

Similarly, the *2024 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* expands analysis of pertinent indicators relating to kids across the state. You'll see how we've analyzed indicators in ways that contextualize the Kansas landscape and dig into where Kansas has room to improve in economic well-being, education, and health outcomes.

Each indicator includes visualizations to breathe life into the data, written analyses, and policy solutions that can create better opportunities for kids.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Before examining specific indicators, you'll see what the data shows us overall. In Chapter 2, we provide insight on how Kansas kids and their caregivers are being left behind after pandemic-era supports ended. Some of the data shows a drastic difference for thousands of kids from 2021 to 2022. More kids experienced food insecurity, fewer educational opportunities, and a lack of health insurance.

Understanding the context of certain indicators isn't possible without first detailing who Kansas kids are and how diverse they are in race, age, household type, and geography. Chapter 3 provides a starting point to understanding the backgrounds of Kansas kids and how they may be uniquely impacted.

Then, in Chapters 4 through 6, you'll be taken through an in-depth exploration of how Kansas kids are doing. There are many data sets that illustrate the most current picture of kids' economic well-being, education, and health; this *Data Book* includes those that we believe give us a well-rounded look at areas where Kansas excels or must improve.

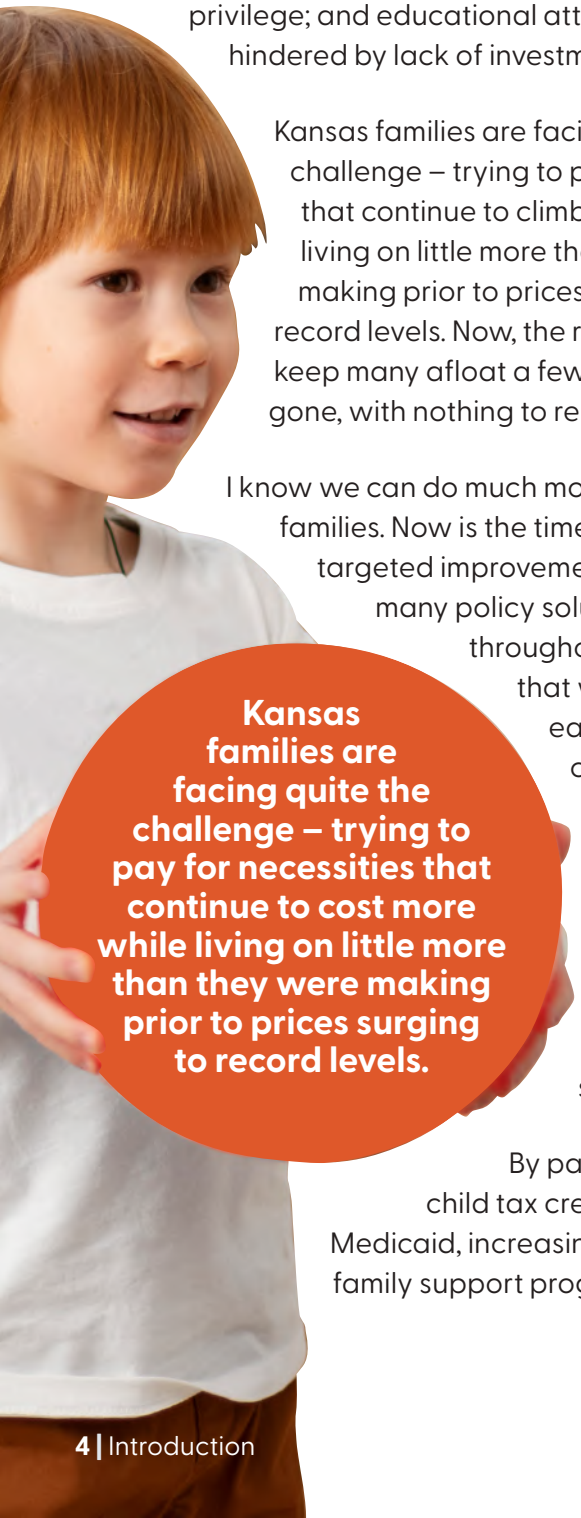
Each chapter also includes opportunities for lawmakers to act on to create a better future.

Lastly, we provide you with county and state data (and data sources) so you have them at your fingertips in one place for future reference. New in this year's data chapters are select map visualizations that illustrate county-level rates.

KANSAS' PROGRESS IS FADING

What a difference a year can make. In 2021, data showed improvements in key areas – poverty, food security, early learning, and access to health insurance. But now that several policies have returned to pre-pandemic conditions, we're starting to see adverse data spikes.

As most understand firsthand, high inflation is straining nearly every household's budget. Grocery bills are higher than ever; safe, affordable housing is out of reach for many; health care remains a privilege; and educational attainment is hindered by lack of investment and support.



Kansas families are facing quite the challenge – trying to pay for necessities that continue to climb in price while living on little more than they were making prior to prices surging to record levels. Now, the relief that helped keep many afloat a few years ago is gone, with nothing to replace it.

I know we can do much more for Kansas families. Now is the time to make targeted improvements. There are many policy solutions provided throughout this *Data Book* that would make it easier for parents, caregivers, and kids to have the best outcomes possible, especially those that improve a family's ability to financially succeed.

Kansas families are facing quite the challenge – trying to pay for necessities that continue to cost more while living on little more than they were making prior to prices surging to record levels.

By passing a state child tax credit, expanding Medicaid, increasing access to family support programs, and raising the minimum wage, we could ensure every child has enough to eat for every meal, has access to affordable health care, can attend early learning programs and flourish in K-12 education, and has equal opportunities to thrive.

COLLABORATE WITH US

Last year's report was the first to be published in quite a while. We appreciated the insight we gleaned from several readers and supporters. The feedback we heard led to adjustments that will better serve advocates, lawmakers, and anyone else who wants to stay informed about the well-being of Kansas kids.

Our KIDS COUNT© projects are always in the works. Don't hesitate to connect with us about data that matters to better understand families in Kansas. Send an email to the KAC team at kac@kac.org with your feedback, comments, and questions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The *2024 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* represents months of work from several professionals on the KAC team. Every page of analysis illustrates their thoughtfulness, creativity, and collaboration. I am thrilled to see this publication come to fruition.

But this *Data Book* could not have been possible without the many organizations that fulfilled our data requests or reviewed content to ensure we presented an accurate picture of the experiences of many Kansas families. You can see where all of the data is sourced on page 107.

And I'm thankful for your interest in this data project. Every moment you spend diving into the following pages makes our efforts even more effective. Help us spread the word about this resource; a digital version is available on our website, kac.org. Together, we can use this data to make Kansas the best state for kids.

Chapter 2

The Increasing Struggles of Kansas Families

Last year, the *2023 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* emphasized the importance of pandemic-era support programs and the positive impact additional forms of assistance had on children and families. Because of enhanced supports like the expanded federal child tax credit and continuous Medicaid eligibility, we saw significant drops in poverty and food insecurity and an increase in the number of children with health insurance.

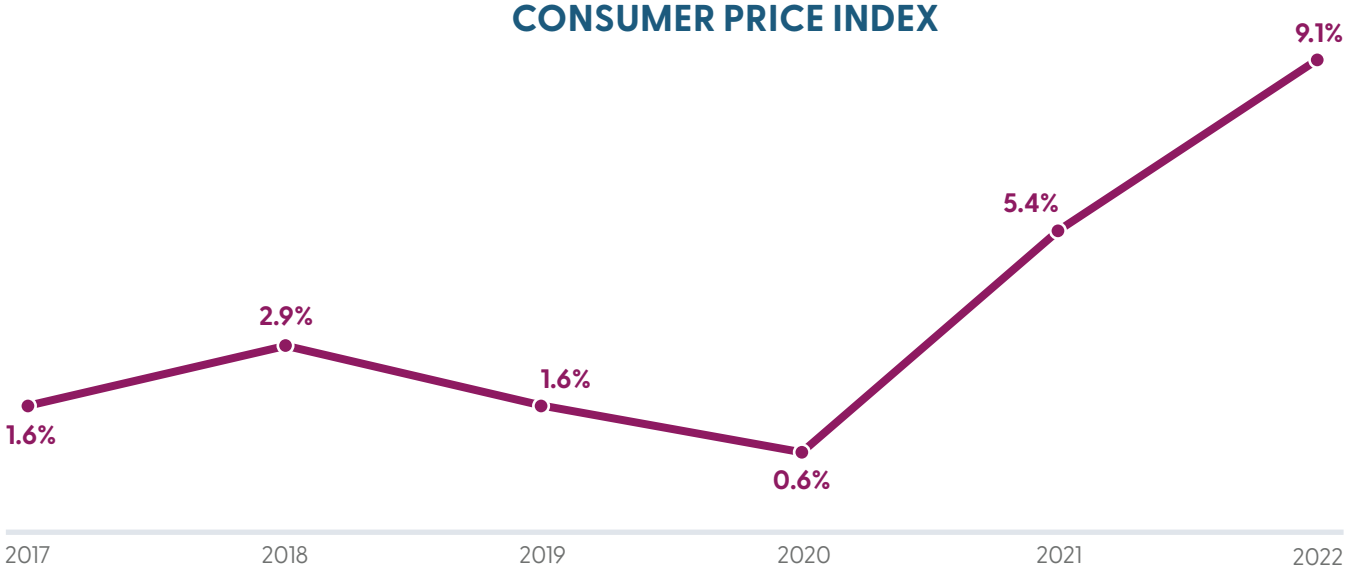
The data showed what we know to be true – that investing in family support programs results in better outcomes for Kansas kids. However, most pandemic-era support program initiatives ended in 2021 and 2022. Without those strong, targeted investments, Kansas children and families are being left behind in the wake of a post-pandemic landscape.

The data showed what we know to be true – that investing in family support programs results in better outcomes for Kansas kids.

From 2021 to 2022, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) skyrocketed, rising from 0.6% (2020) to 9.1% (2022). The Bureau of Labor Statistics determines the overall price index based on key household necessities. Food, energy, shelter, and transportation all reached new decade highs during the early years of the pandemic.

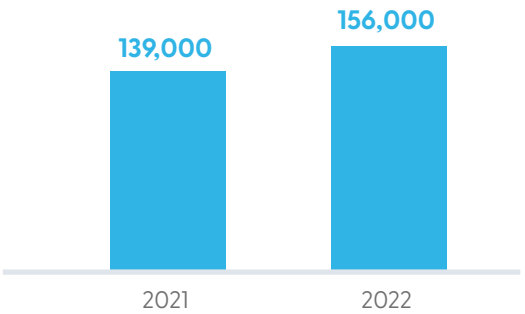
As prices on everyday essentials increased, more families struggled to meet all of their needs (United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2022). With the CPI spiking and government assistance programs returning back to pre-pandemic policies, the concerning financial status of thousands of Kansas families is illustrated by the data.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

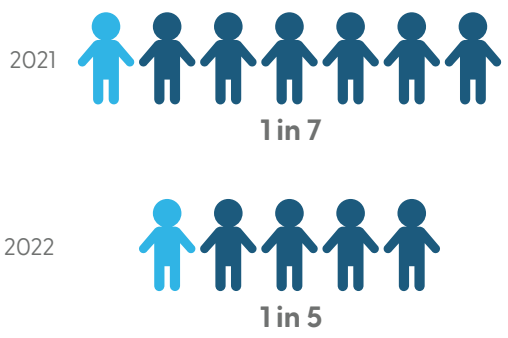


The 2022 data showcased in this *Data Book* demonstrates a different story than what we saw in 2021. Key indicators tracking family well-being moved in the wrong direction, specifically in food insecurity and high housing costs (both worsened between 2021 and 2022).

Number of Kids Living in High Housing Cost Burdened Homes (pg. 18)[1]



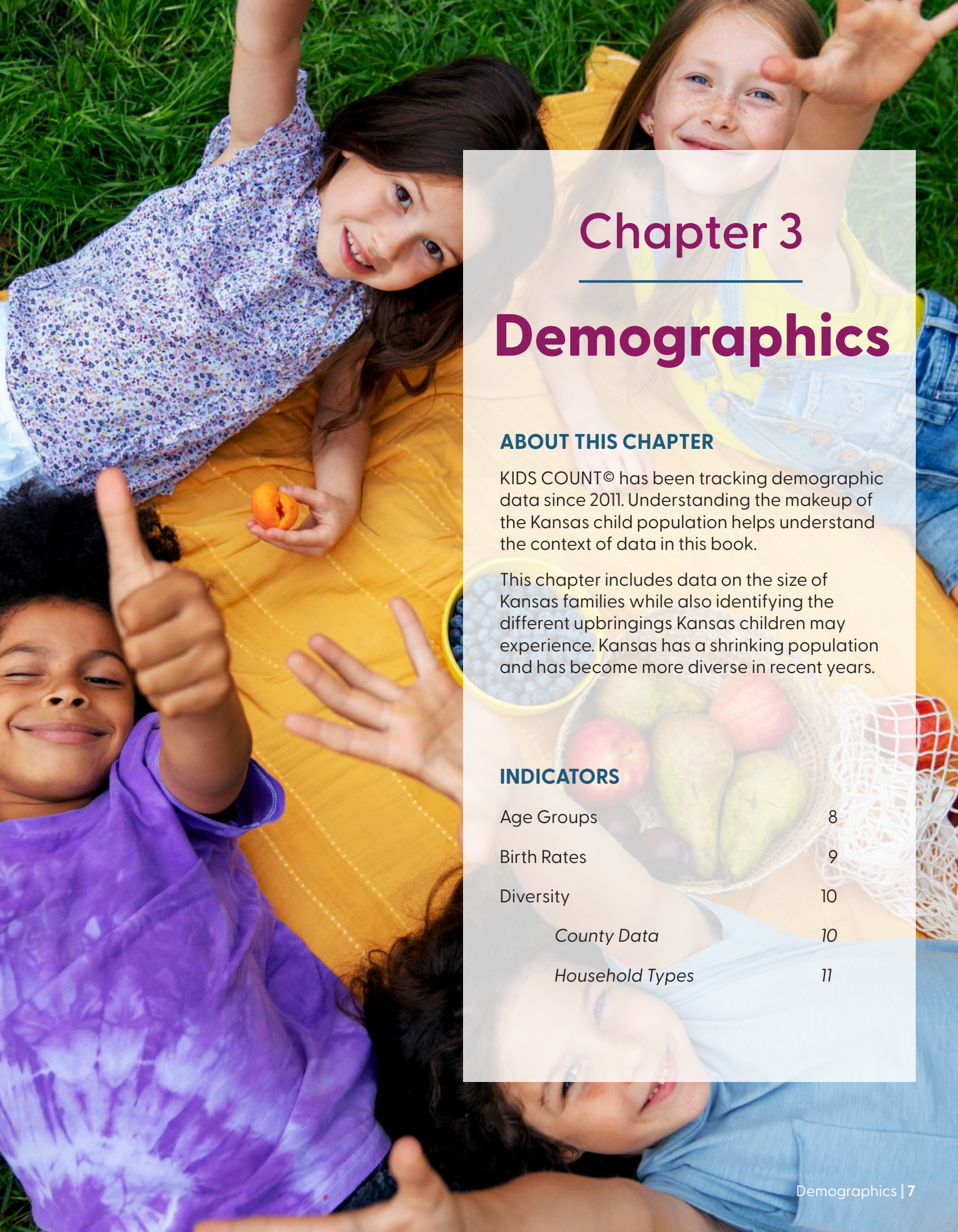
Food Insecurity (pg. 20)[5]



As Kansas parents try to do more with less, more children are in jeopardy of experiencing learning struggles and adverse health outcomes.

Parents' financial resources are being stretched thin, and they are doing the best they can. Providing for basic material needs is crucial for the overall well-being of Kansas kids, but it shouldn't be this hard to raise a family. Without support during this financially difficult time, the potential of Kansas children is at risk.

Kansas must take proactive steps to target funding so that kids' trajectories improve. While many of the indicators in the *2024 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* did not increase or decrease, prolonged stagnation can have as much of an impact as an immediate decline. Pandemic-era supports proved what's possible for kids and families. Now, it's up to key decision makers to carry on that success.



Chapter 3

Demographics

ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

KIDS COUNT© has been tracking demographic data since 2011. Understanding the makeup of the Kansas child population helps understand the context of data in this book.

This chapter includes data on the size of Kansas families while also identifying the different upbringings Kansas children may experience. Kansas has a shrinking population and has become more diverse in recent years.

INDICATORS

694,337 Kids

There were more than 690,000 kids ages 0-17 living in Kansas in 2022, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates. We break out child demographics according to race, age group, and parental types to provide further insight.

KID POPULATION BY AGE GROUP (2022)[1]

Ages Birth to 4

176,405 (25%)

This is a decrease of 1,742 from 2021.

Ages 5 to 11

272,951 (39%)

This is a decrease of 2,041 from 2021.

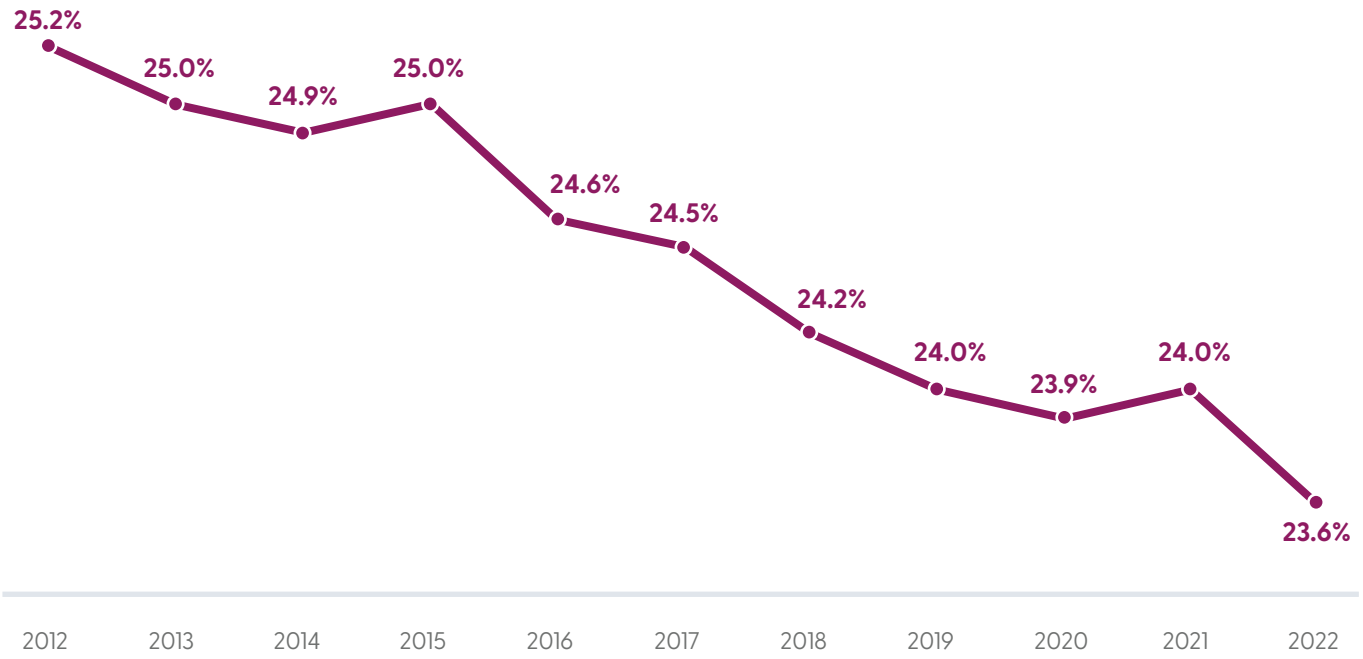
Ages 12 to 17

249,868 (36%)

This is a decrease of 57 from 2021.

Note: Totals may vary due to estimates in the data. See more in Chapter 8.

PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OLD[1]



ANALYSIS

Kansas child demographics tell the story of an aging population, with declining birth rates and a downward trend in overall youth population.

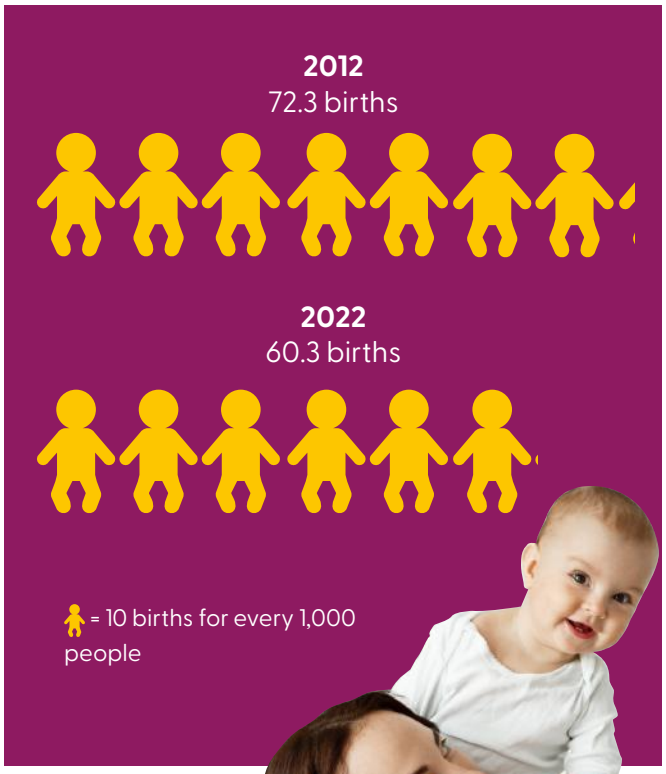
Since 2012, Kansas has seen a decline in youth population in the state, dropping from 25.2% (2012) to 23.6% (2022). The decline can be attributed to the state's sharply decreasing birth rate, a drop from 72.3 per 1,000 people (2012) to 60.3 per 1,000 people (2022). Fewer babies are being born in the state, shrinking the youth population.

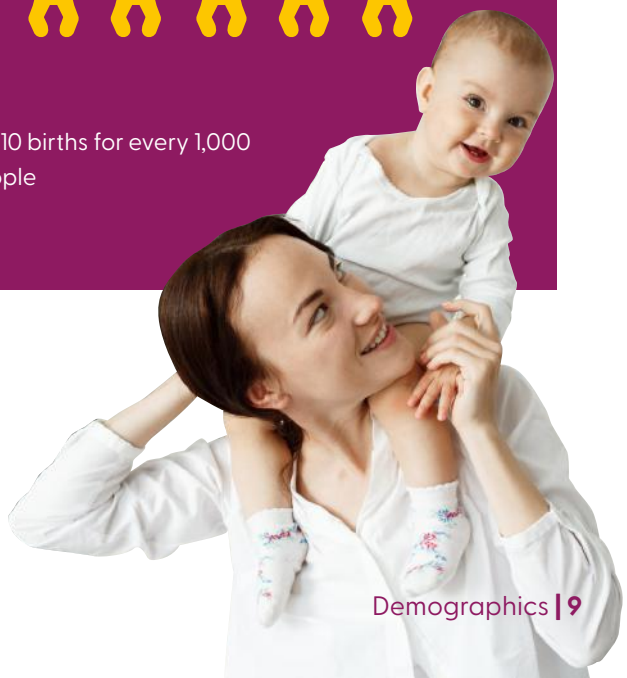
Despite the general decline, the Kansas population remains diverse in age, with 25% of Kansas kids being ages birth to 4, 39% ages 5 to 11, and 36% ages 12 to 17 (the same ratio as 2021).

WHY THIS MATTERS

Keeping track of the overall trend of how many children live in Kansas allows us to contextualize the rest of the data in the *Data Book*. For example, the number of children ages birth to 4 is relevant to the number of Head Start slots in the state, a program directly related to that population sub-group.

KANSAS BIRTH RATE (2012 VS. 2022)[7]

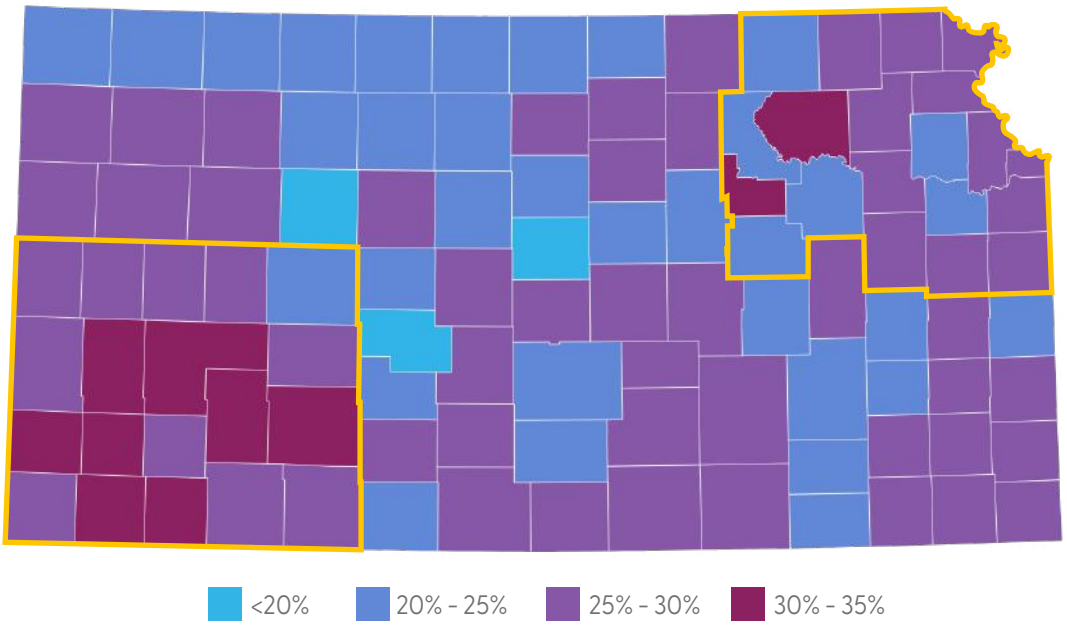




Kansas Diversity

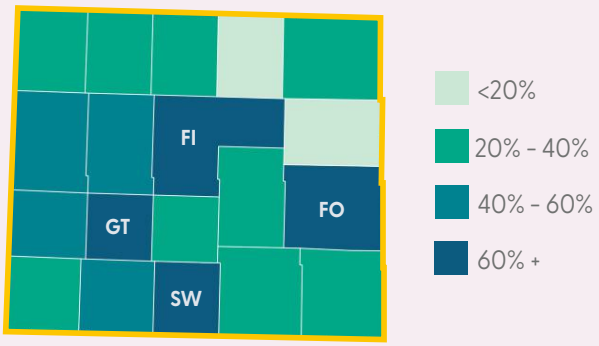
The Kansas youth population, when disaggregated, shows increased racial and ethnic diversity across the state. Kansas has broad diversity, but certain parts of the state are unique in their racial and ethnic makeup.

KANSAS YOUTH POPULATION (UNDER 18) BY COUNTY[1]



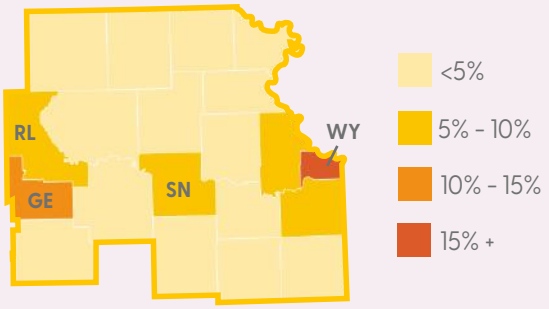
HISPANIC CHILDREN UNDER 18 (2022)[1]

The Southwestern corner is home to the largest percentage of children by county and the highest percentage of Hispanic children per county. More than 30% of the population of Finney, Ford, Grant, and Seward counties are children, and more than 60% of those children are Hispanic.

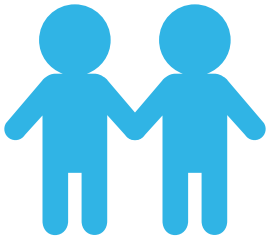


BLACK CHILDREN UNDER 18 (2022)[1]

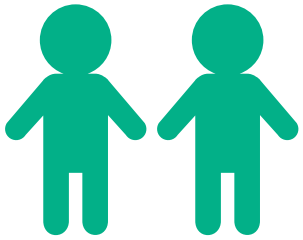
The Northeastern region of the state has the highest percentage of Black children, with four out of the five largest counties by percentage of Black children (Wyandotte, Geary, Shawnee, and Riley).



PARENTAL HOUSEHOLD TYPES (AGES 0-18) (2022)[1]



Married Couple
495,603
(71%)



Cohabitating Couple
57,256
(8%)

Single Mother
113,563
(16%)

Single Father
33,475
(5%)

ANALYSIS

In 2022, Kansas children lived in a variety of different family types, ranging from married couples (495,603) to kinship or foster care (32,500). The data also highlights the contrast between single-parent families, a difference of more than 80,000 children between maternal and paternal single-parent households.

Overall, the majority of kids lived with at least one of their birth parents, but the diversity in household types shows the different needs of Kansas children and their families.

CONCLUSION

While the state of Kansas is aging more rapidly than the birth rate can offset, children are becoming more racially and geographically diverse.

Recognizing Kansas' diversity should put into context the indicators presented later in the *Data Book*. The variety of livelihoods, cultures, and backgrounds tell the real story of Kansas children and families and the different barriers or opportunities to their economic, education, and health successes.

KANSAS KIDS IN KINSHIP OR FOSTER CARE (2022)[10]

Kinship Care
26,000
Kids

Foster Care
6,500
Kids

Chapter 4

Economic Well-Being

ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

KIDS COUNT© relies on economic-based indicators to provide a quality assessment of how Kansas children and their families fared financially in recent years.

This chapter explores the economic well-being of families and what lawmakers can do to improve economic situations for Kansas families. Various governmental assistance programs and enrollment opportunities exist, but policy change is needed to access supports.

INDICATORS

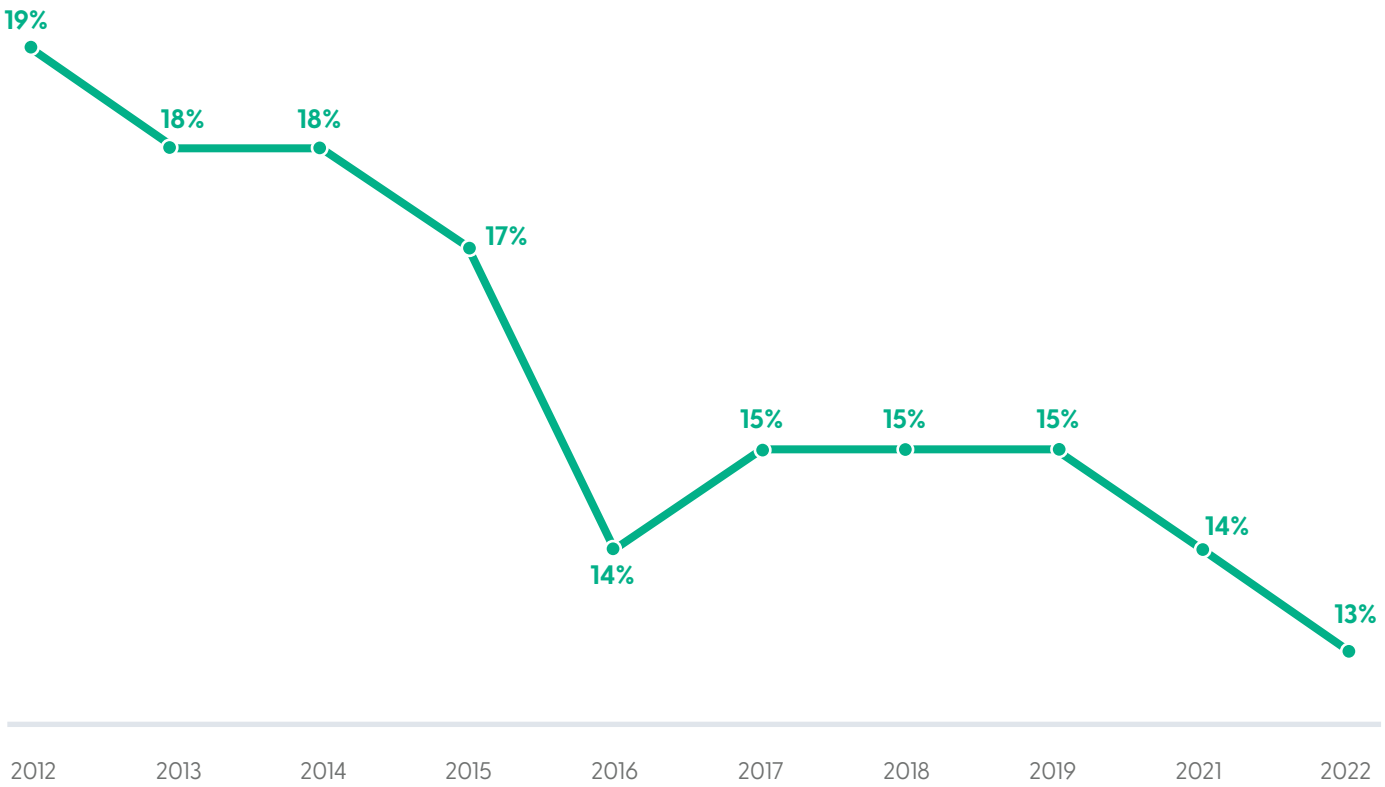
Poverty

Poverty is the estimated percentage of children under 18 years old who live in families below 100 percent of the federal poverty level, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. This indicator also includes children who are between 100-149%, 150-199%, and 200%+ of the federal poverty level (FPL).

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Tracking poverty metrics in Kansas is critical to understanding how many children are living in households that are likely struggling to make ends meet. The federal poverty level is used to determine eligibility for various assistance programs, ranging from SNAP to Medicaid.

KANSAS CHILDREN IN POVERTY (UNDER 100% FPL)[4]



Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 8 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

ANALYSIS

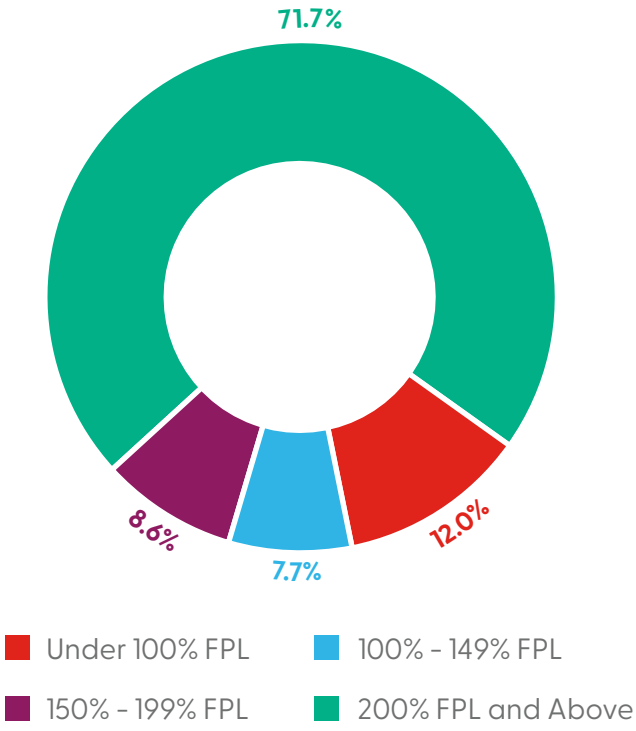
Poverty among Kansas kids has been declining since 2012, dropping from 19% (2012) to 13% (2022), a six-point improvement. In the years leading up to the pandemic, this indicator plateaued at 15%, but after the pandemic the indicator is continuing on its previous downward trend. Proactive federal changes to family support programs during the pandemic – and the years after – are improving families' ability to meet their basic needs.

However, improvement is still needed as 29% of children remain below 200% of the federal poverty level, which, in 2022, was $55,500 for a family of four. With almost one-third of the child population under 200% of the federal poverty level, thousands of Kansas children and families are at a higher risk of slipping back into poverty.

CONCLUSION

The downward trend in poverty rates in Kansas is good news, yet when looking at other indicators of family well-being, it's clear that too many Kansas kids and families still struggle to meet their basic needs. Improving eligibility for income supports, increasing the minimum wage, and reducing the burden of medical costs will help reduce poverty in the state.

POVERTY STATUS OF KANSAS KIDS (2022)[4]



In 2022, federal poverty level (FPL) guidelines for a family of four were:

- **Under 100% FPL:** $0 - $27,750
- **100% - 149% FPL:** $27,751 - $41,624
- **150% - 199% FPL:** $41,625 - $55,499
- **200% FPL and above:** $55,500+

POLICY POINT

Implement a state child tax credit so Kansas families can meet their immediate financial obligations, whether it is rent or a mortgage, medical bills, or child care.

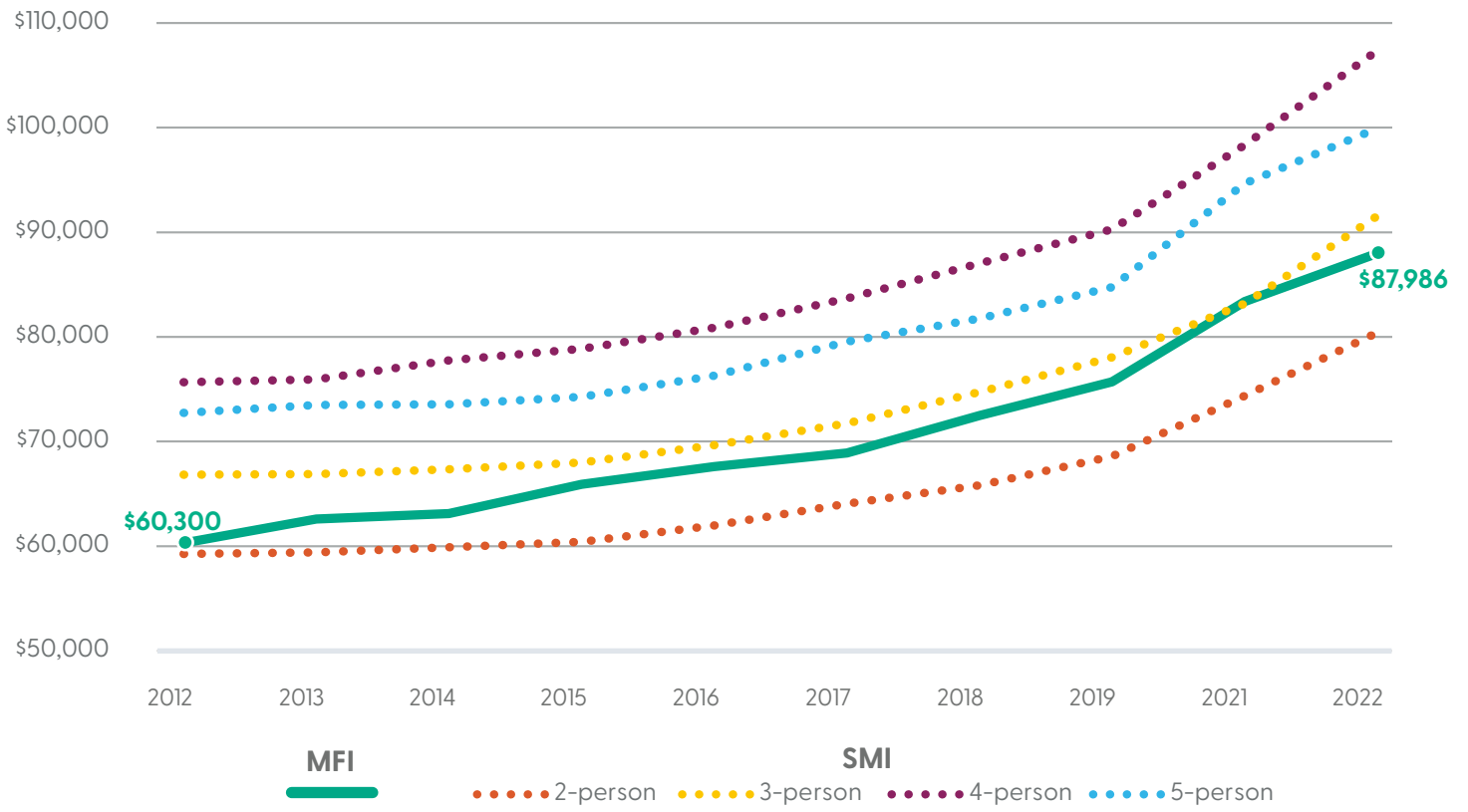
State and Family Household Median Income

Median family income (MFI) is the household income of families of which 50% of households exceed and the other 50% fall below. This indicator also defines the state median income (SMI), which is the median household income (MHI) broken down into household size at the end of each federal fiscal year. SMI is determined by the federal Administration for Children and Families.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Income statistics are a crucial part of determining eligibility for government assistance. Family support programs are based on income eligibility standards, where states determine eligibility through measures including MFI, MHI, and SMI. An example is the Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program, available for children below 250% of the federal poverty level, or 85% of the SMI. Tracking household income statistics allows us to understand who is eligible for support programs and further analyze Kansas' data with states in our region to understand how our state compares.

KANSAS MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME & STATE MEDIAN INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE[1]



Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 8 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

KANSAS FAMILY MEDIAN INCOME BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2022)[1]

White	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Two+ Races	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander
$99,300	$49,200	$77,700	$70,600	$58,800	$112,100

ANALYSIS

Median family income (MFI) in Kansas has been on an upward trend since 2012, increasing from $60,300 (2012) to $87,986 (2022). However, a significant racial disparity is shown through the disaggregated data, with the lowest (Black) at $49,200 and the highest (Asian American/Pacific Islander) at $112,100, a difference of $62,900. Black Kansas families are the only demographic with a decline between 2021 ($50,600) and 2022.

The average Kansas family is between three to four people, so most families earn between $91,600 to $107,400, based on the SMI in 2022. When comparing the SMI to the disaggregated data from the MFI, we can see gaps between white and Asian American/Pacific Islander families and all other demographics in the state. Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Hispanic, and multi-racial families are all below the state median income for families, showing a need for improvement.

CONCLUSION

Economic racial equity in Kansas remains a challenge, and the findings for this indicator show a sizable gap between demographic groups throughout the state. Investing in a state child tax credit, increasing the minimum wage, and strengthening the child care system can provide meaningful relief to working-class Kansans and help reduce the wage gap between racial groups in the state.

THE NEEDS OF KANSAS FAMILIES

The minimum wage in Kansas is $7.25. Data from the University of Kansas' Center for Public Partnerships and Research says a Kansas family of four with both parents working needs a minimum hourly wage of $15 to meet their "basic needs," such as housing, food, and transportation. Kansas is falling behind other states with its antiquated minimum wage and limiting localities' ability to respond with regional wage modifications.

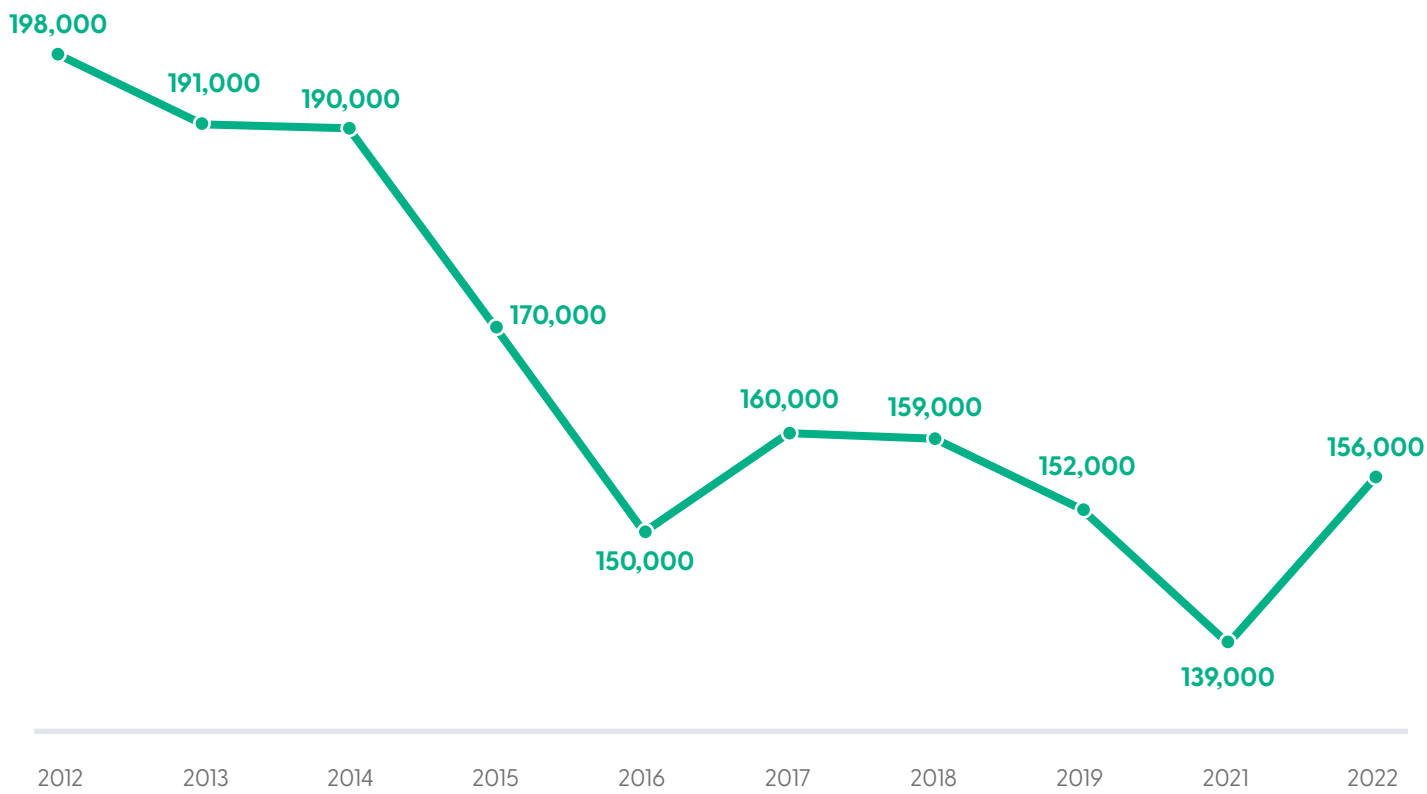
High Housing Cost Burden

This indicator is the share of children living in households where more than 30% of the monthly net income was spent on rent/mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and/or related housing expenses. The 30% threshold for housing costs is based on affordable housing research from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

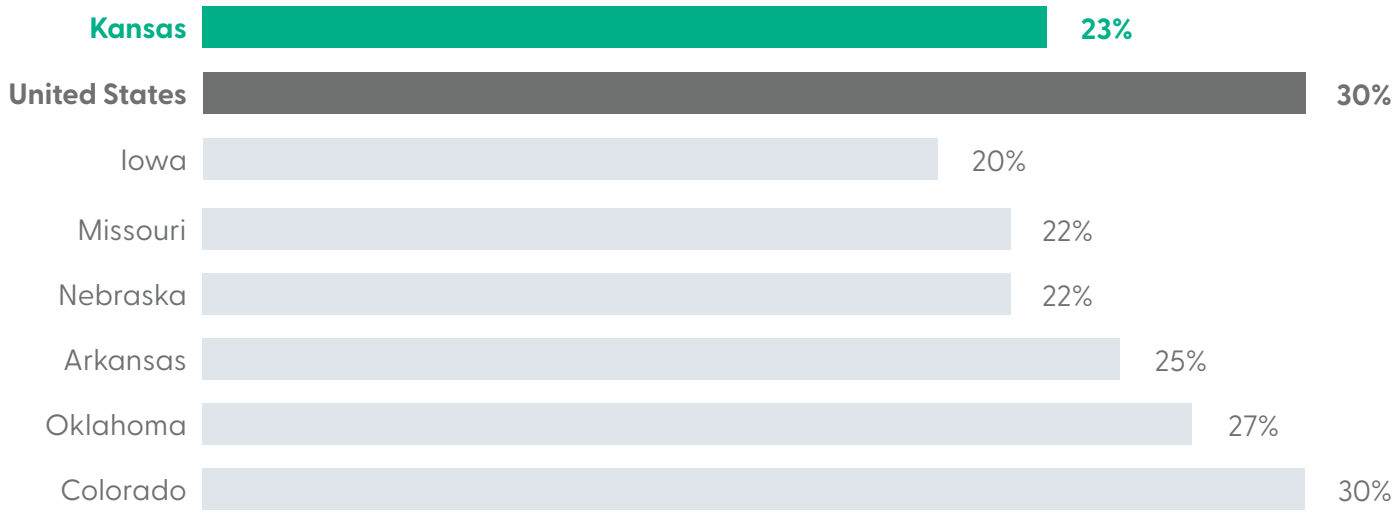
Housing is typically one of the largest expenses that families face, especially for low-income households. If housing consumes one-third or more of that income, families are unlikely to be able to meet their basic needs.

NUMBER OF KANSAS KIDS LIVING IN HOMES WITH A HIGH COST BURDEN[1]



Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 8 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

REGIONAL COMPARISON OF KIDS LIVING IN HIGH COST BURDENED HOMES (2022)[1]



ANALYSIS

The number of Kansas children impacted by a high housing cost burden spiked across one year, growing from 139,000 (2021) to 156,000 (2022). Rising housing costs are a national issue, and Kansas has not been spared from increases. From 2021 to 2022, the monthly median cost of rent and mortgages in Kansas increased from $912 to $986 and $1,467 to $1,580, respectively.[1]

With Kansas families having to pay nearly $900 more in rent and more than $1,300 in mortgage payments every year, those margins can make the difference in economic stability for thousands of Kansas children. The increased cost of living, coupled with the escalation of the Consumer Price Index between 2020 (0.6%) to 2022 (9.1%), has increased Kansas' percentage in high housing cost burdened households.

CONCLUSION

Kansas must target policy solutions for families with a high housing cost burden. Finding affordable and safe housing is difficult for many, and with high interest rates and cost of living, it's unlikely this indicator will improve on its own without the intervention of policymakers.

The increase in the number of families with a high housing cost burden poses a risk to the greater economic well-being of Kansas communities and could negatively impact the financial stability of hundreds of thousands of children.

POLICY POINT

Address high property taxes and their impact on increasing rental costs by reinstating the Homestead Property Tax Credit to renters. Allowing municipalities to institute inclusionary zoning, rent control, and other renter protections would increase affordability, which is particularly important for youth aging out of foster care, young families, and households that fall on hard times.

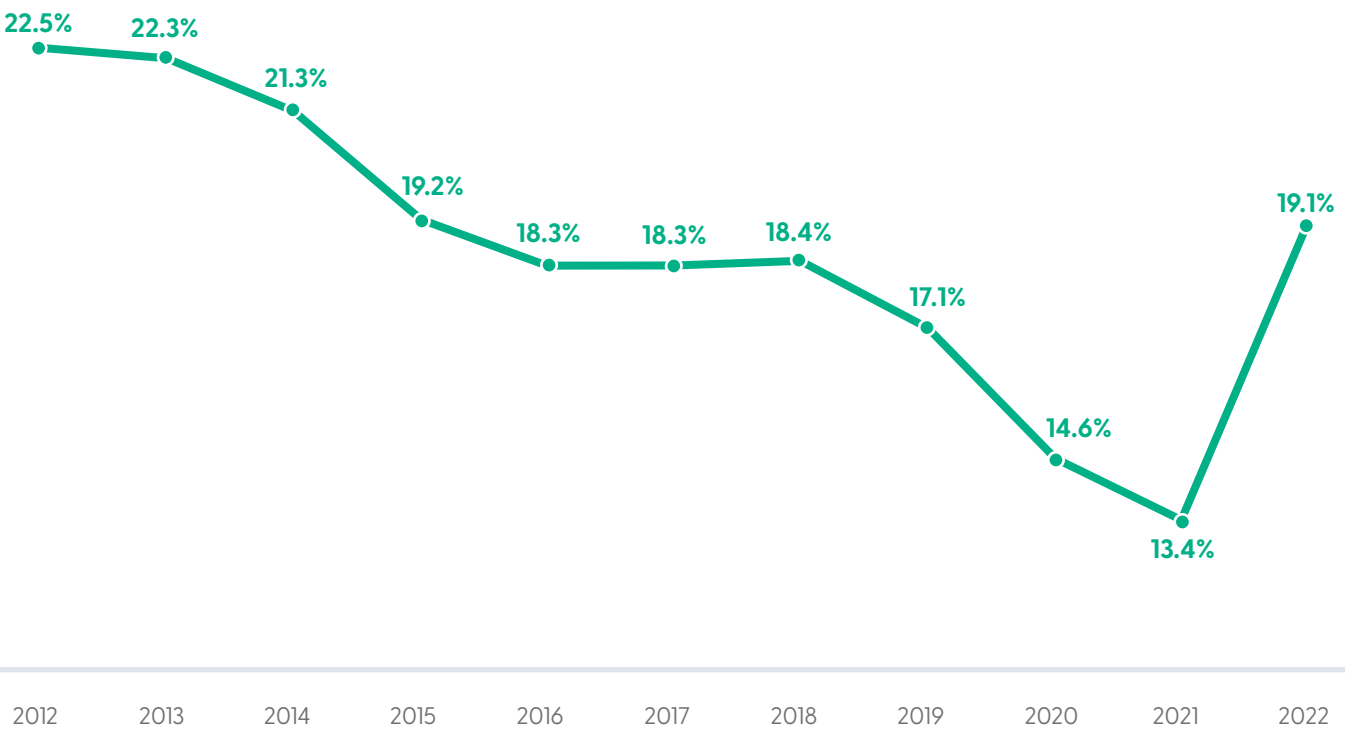
Food Insecurity

Food insecurity is the percentage of children under age 18 living in "food insecure" households. "Food insecure" is defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.

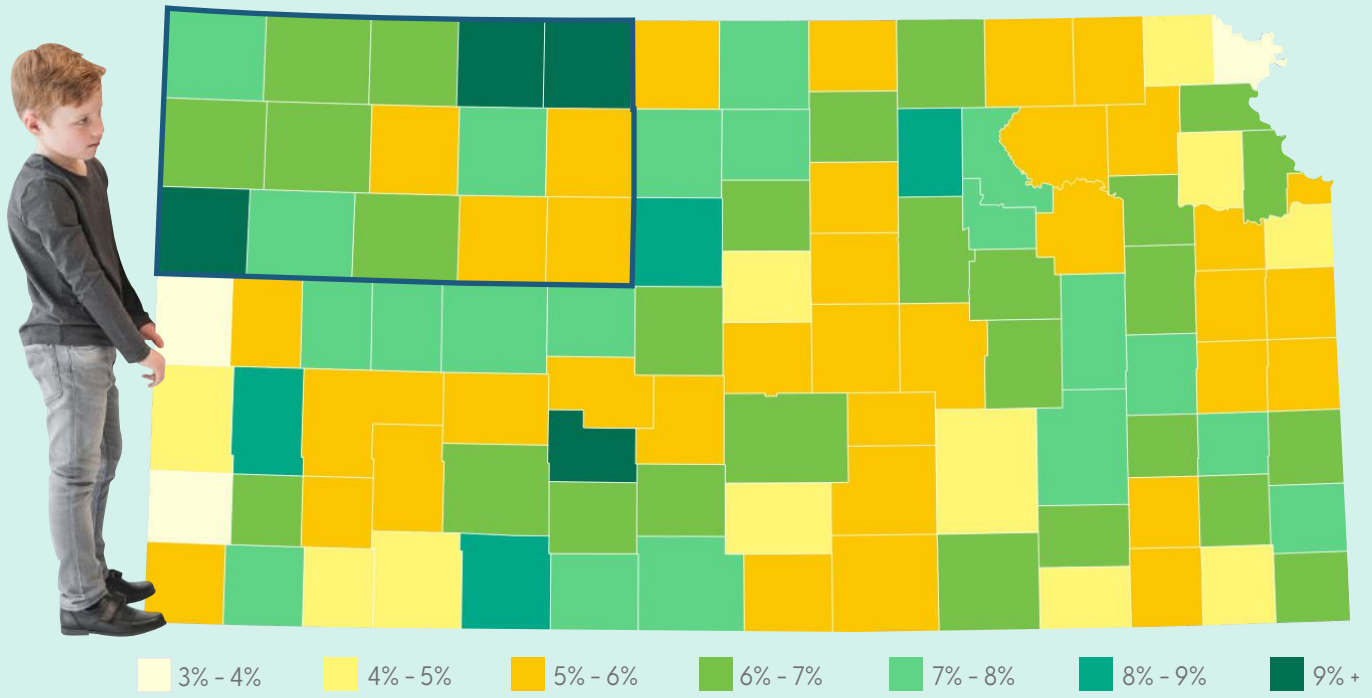
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Food insecurity is a key metric to understanding the economic security of children and their families, as it may reflect a household's need to make trade-offs between important basic needs, such as housing or medical bills, and purchasing nutritionally adequate foods.

FOOD INSECURITY IN KANSAS FOR THOSE UNDER 18[5]



FOOD INSECURITY INCREASES BY COUNTY – PERCENT CHANGE 2017 VS. 2022[5]



NORTHWESTERN KANSAS' PARTICULAR CHALLENGES

As the cost of food rises across the country, areas like Northwestern Kansas suffer the most. According to the Consumer Price Index (Chapter 2), families are paying nearly 9% more for groceries than they were five years ago. This is true especially in areas like Norton and Phillips counties, which are both classified as "low income and low access" areas, previously known as "food deserts," by the USDA's ERA Food Access Research Atlas. Kansans living in low-income, low-access areas experience compounding challenges like the rising cost of food; the availability of fresh produce, dairy, and meat; and the distance to the nearest grocery store.

ANALYSIS

Food insecurity was trending downward in Kansas from 2012 to 2021, but spiked exponentially in 2022. In one year, Kansas saw an increase of nearly six points (13.4% in 2021 to 19.1% in 2022). This marks the single largest spike in food insecurity rates over the last decade and follows a national trend (10.4% in 2021 to 13.5% in 2022).

From 2020-2021, pandemic-era support programs expanded to include households and children previously ineligible. Unfortunately, all 105 Kansas counties saw an increase in food insecure children between 2021 to 2022. A few counties like Geary and Phillips experienced the highest food insecurity rates over the last decade. And more than half of Kansas counties (63 of 105) experienced a larger increase of food insecure children than the overall state percent change (5.7%).

CONCLUSION

The first set of data after the pandemic suggests food insecurity will only increase if we do not proactively strengthen programs that feed hungry kids. Kansas must learn from the lessons of the pandemic. As the Legislature continues to assess increased restrictions to food assistance programs, monitoring this indicator is crucial to understanding how state policies impact food insecurity rates among Kansas kids.

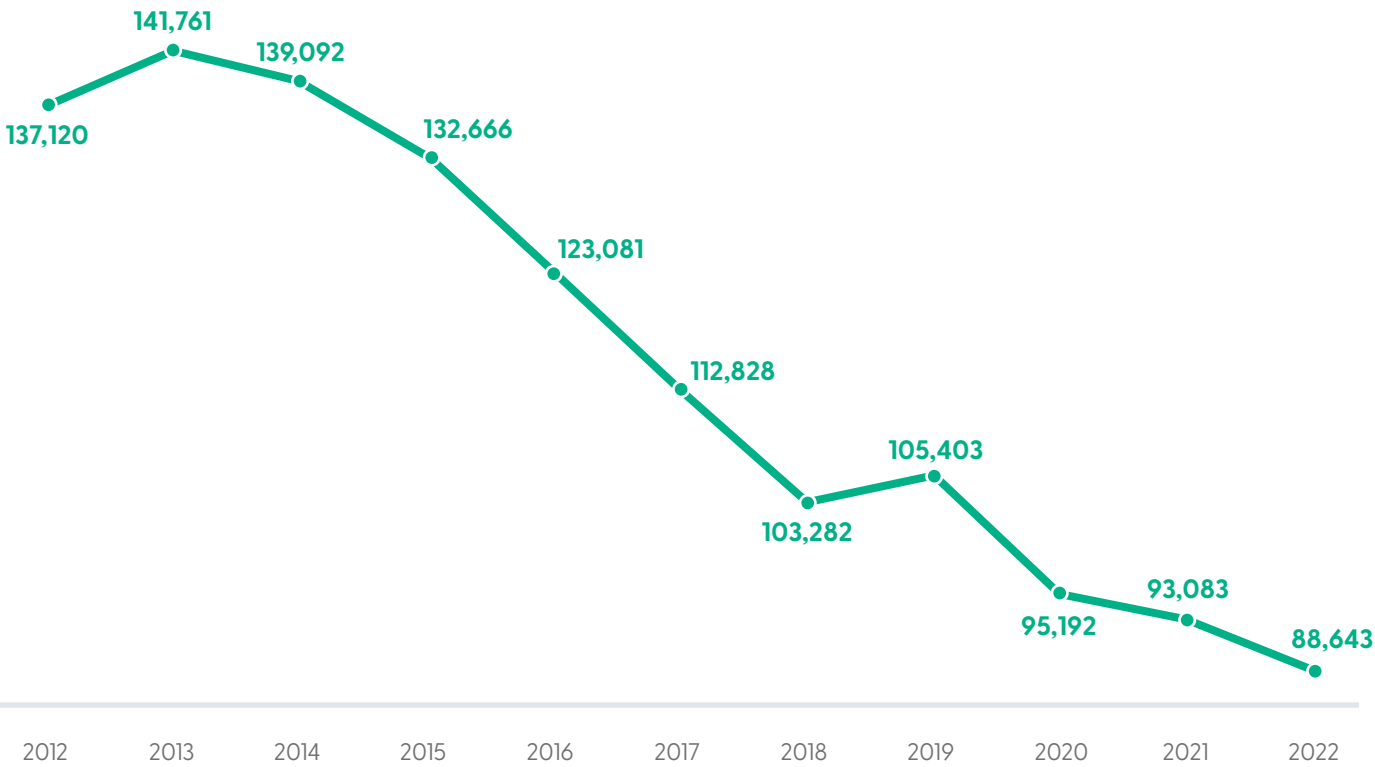
SNAP Enrollment

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) enrollment is the average monthly enrollment of children in the Kansas Food Assistance Program. The monthly number is the average of the 12 monthly enrollment numbers calculated at the end of the state fiscal year.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

SNAP enrollment is an indicator that tracks children and families with a household income at or below 130% of the federal poverty level, as only Kansans in that demographic are eligible for the program. SNAP is an effective and crucial anti-hunger, anti-poverty program that helps improve access to groceries for Kansas kids and families.

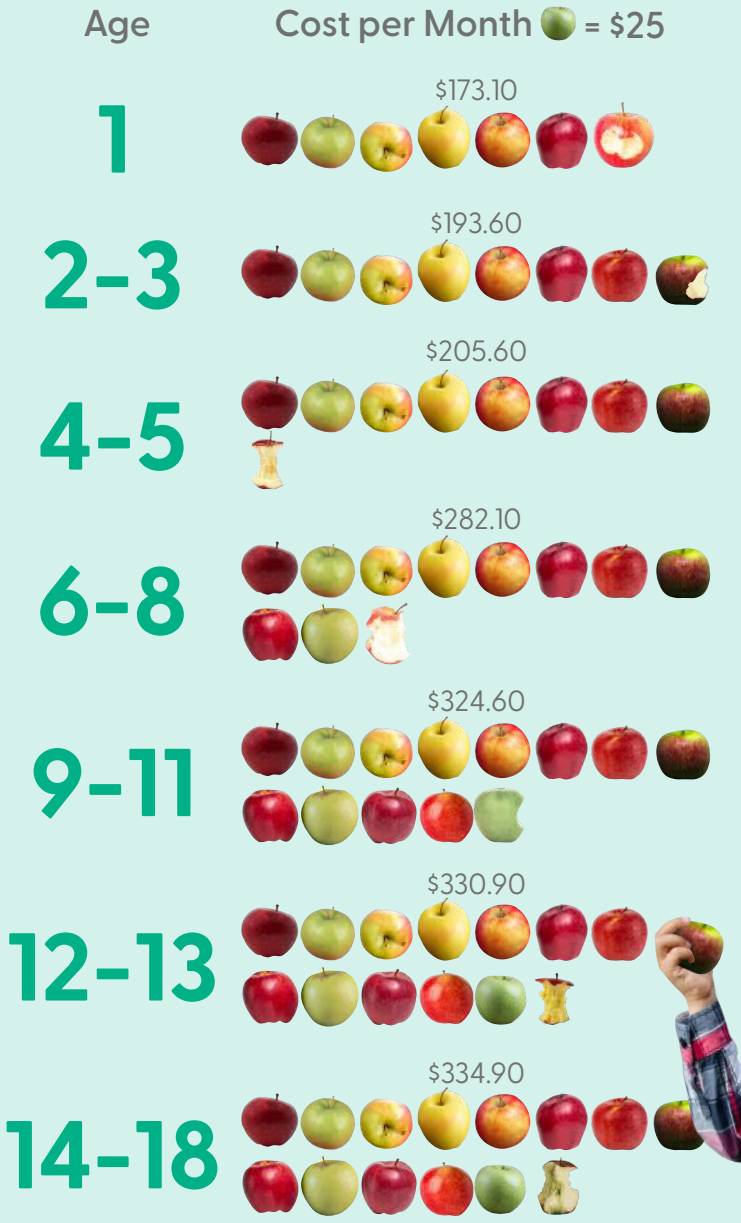
NUMBER OF KANSAS KIDS ENROLLED IN SNAP (MONTHLY AVERAGE)[10]



SNAP ISN'T ENOUGH

In 2022, children in Kansas only received $238 a month from SNAP, and we know that the monthly cost of groceries for families is much greater. Depending on the age of the children, a family of four's monthly food cost can range anywhere from $1,000 to $1,300, showing a clear gap between the cost of food and coverage of SNAP (USDA Thrifty Food Plan, 2021). SNAP can make the cost of food more affordable, but additional assistance is needed for the majority of families who qualify for SNAP.

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO FEED A CHILD (2022)?



ANALYSIS

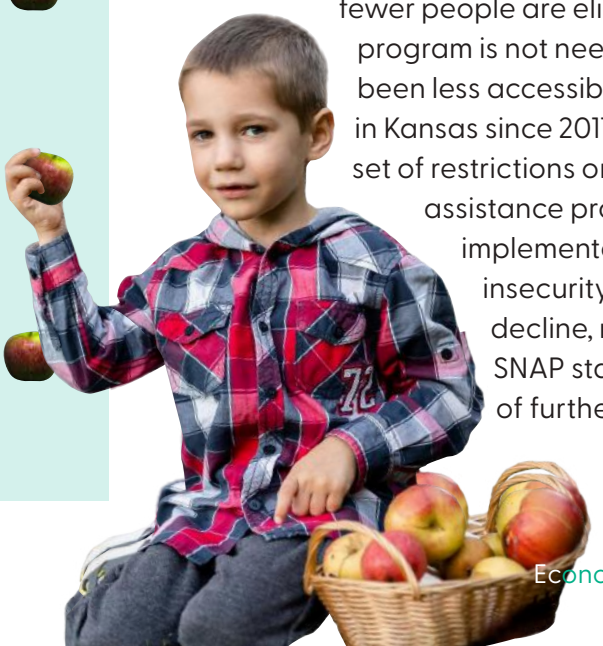
Children's enrollment in SNAP has declined since 2012, shrinking from 137,120 (2012) monthly enrollees to 88,643 (2022), a decrease of 48,477 children whose parents once used SNAP to improve their household's food security. The decline in Kansas' SNAP enrollment can be attributed to the administrative and statutory restrictions to the program beginning around 2011.

The HOPE Act (Senate Sub. for HB 2258 in 2015) significantly modified eligibility to the Kansas SNAP program. The bill implemented programmatic barriers like prohibiting SNAP outreach and preventing the state from adopting Broad Based Categorical Eligibility, where households can become eligible for SNAP through TANF or other assistance. The HOPE Act is recognized as the first of many changes to SNAP, as the state also saw changes in 2016 (House Sub. for SB 402), 2022 (HB 2448), and 2023 (HB 2094), all of which further limited the program's accessibility.

The data shows SNAP enrollment is at an all-time low and continues to decline. Children in Kansas are still in need of food assistance; however, the last decade of restrictions has weakened the program's purpose.

CONCLUSION

Declining SNAP enrollment is not a sign that fewer people are eligible or that the program is not needed. SNAP has been less accessible for families in Kansas since 2011, when the first set of restrictions on the federal assistance program was implemented. While food insecurity continues to decline, restrictions on SNAP stand in the way of further improvement.



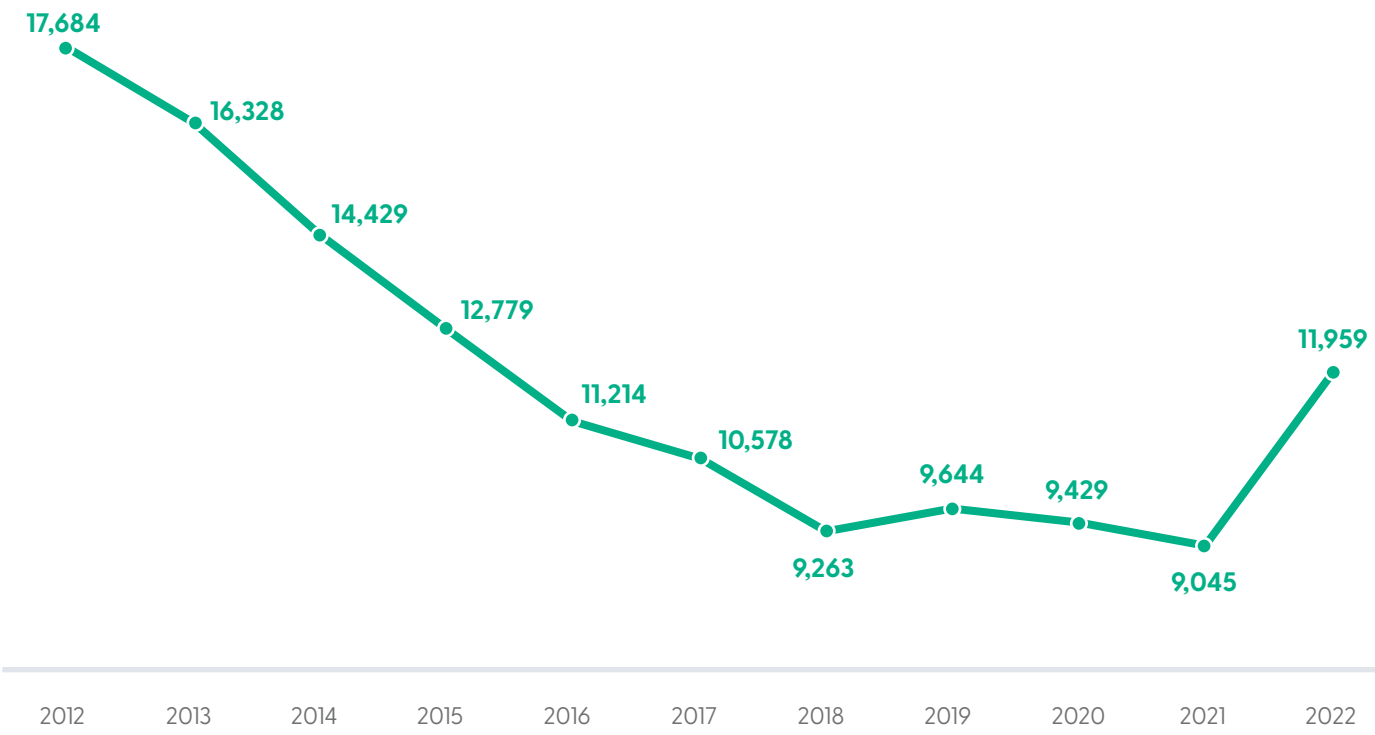
Child Care Subsidy Enrollment

Child care subsidy enrollment is the average monthly enrollment of children in the Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program. The monthly number is the average of the 12 monthly enrollment numbers calculated at the end of a state fiscal year.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

The Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program helps families pay for child care costs. The program includes families who receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), low- and middle-income working families, and teen parents completing high school or obtaining a GED.

NUMBER OF KANSAS KIDS ENROLLED IN CHILD CARE SUBSIDY PROGRAM (MONTHLY AVERAGE)[10]



ANALYSIS

In 2022, Kansas saw a large increase in the number of children enrolled in the Child Care Subsidy Program, rising from 9,045 (2021) to 11,959 (2022). The jump in enrollment can be attributed to programmatic changes in 2020 like the CARES Act, which saw the state increase the eligibility cap to 250% of the federal poverty level for essential workers, and additional investment into child care provider reimbursement. Pandemic-era boosts to child care funding show that more Kansas families could afford and access child care programs when subsidies were more widely available.

There are more than 96,000 Kansas children[2] who are potentially eligible for the Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program.[2] In 2022, only 12.5% of Kansas children who could qualify for the program were enrolled, showing a stark contrast between the program's potential and current utility.

CONCLUSION

Even though program enrollment increased in 2022, current restrictions (like the child support cooperation requirement) and stagnant funding from the state hinder the progress needed for families to afford reliable, safe child care options. Eligibility improvements should be made to increase access for single parents and parents finishing high school or higher education programs. Improvements to the mechanics of the program for providers will also increase options for parents when there are more providers able to accept subsidy payments.

INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES FOR CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES (2022)[10]

The program is available to Kansans who are:

- Families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits.
- Low- and middle-income, working families.
- Families enrolled in approved education or training activities.
- Teen parents completing high school or obtaining a GED.

Maximum Monthly Income upon First Application in 2022	
Family Size	Tier 1: Initial Eligibility Determination
2	$3,815
3	$4,798
4	$5,783
5	$6,765
6	$7,748
7	$8,634*
8	$8,825*
9	$9,017*
10	$9,209*

**The maximum allowable income as established by federal Child Care and Development Fund Plan regulations.*

POLICY POINT

Increasing access to and further investing in Kansas child care homes and centers will improve enrollment in the Kansas Child Care Subsidy Program. Adding State General Fund dollars to support the child care system for parents and enhancing reimbursement rates for providers are policy actions the Legislature can take to increase all kids' access to child care.

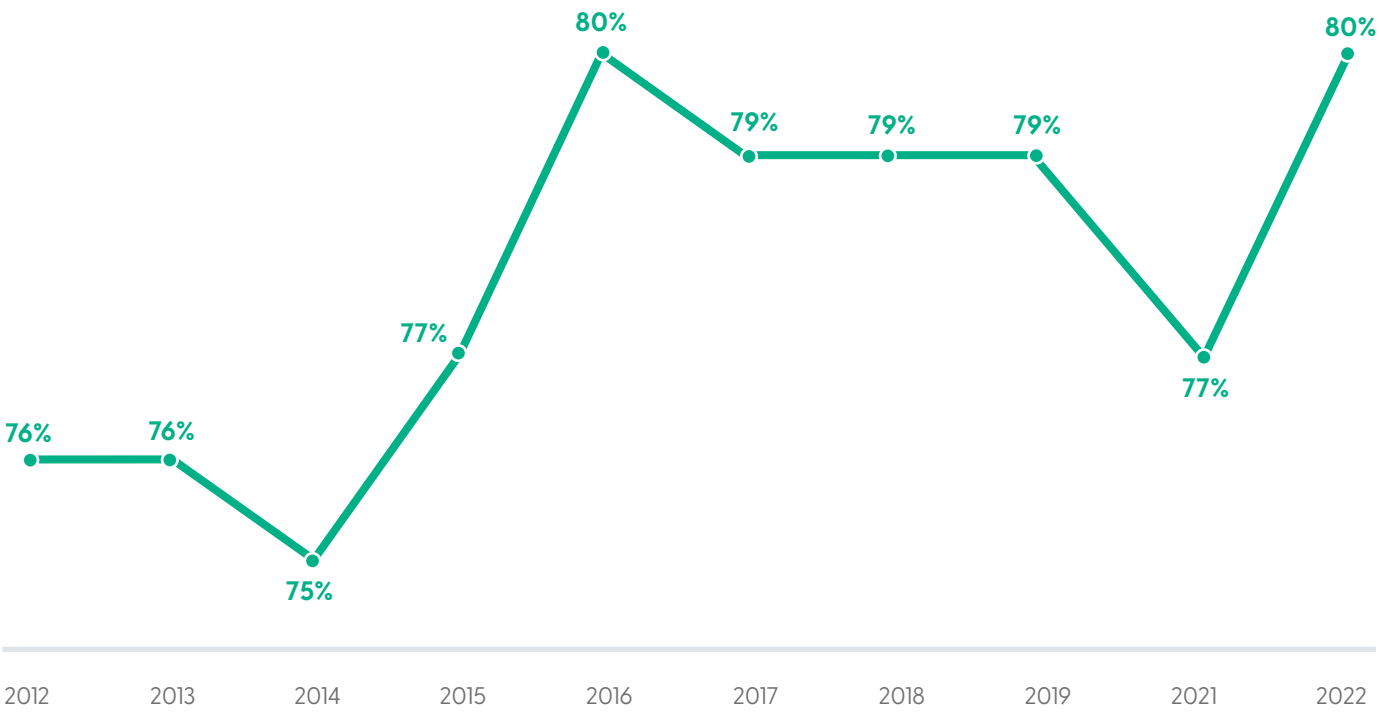
Parental Employment

Parental employment is the percentage of all children under 18 living in families where at least one parent has "regular, full-time employment." KIDS COUNT© defines "regular, full-time employment" as an individual working at least 35 hours a week for 50 weeks in a calendar year.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

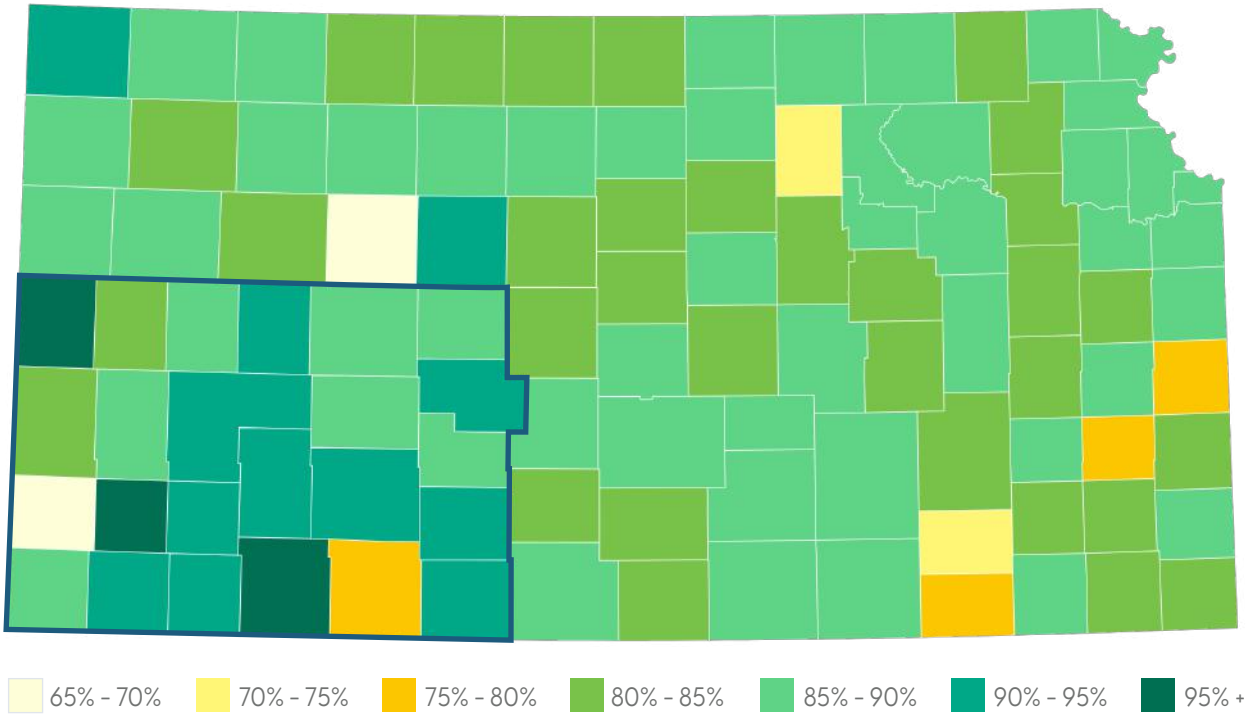
Employment statistics for Kansas parents help visualize the economic well-being of Kansas children and financial stability of families. Fluctuations in this indicator provide useful context for developing policy solutions that empower parents to provide for their children.

KANSAS KIDS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH PARENTS WHO HAVE SECURE EMPLOYMENT[1]



Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 8 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

PARENTAL EMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY (2022)[1]



SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS: A CUT ABOVE THE REST

Data from 2022 shows counties in Southwestern Kansas exceed the rest of the state in parental employment, with the top three counties (Grant, Greeley, and Meade) all having at or above 95% of children with employed parents. This indicator is bolstered by the region's strong economic activity in industries like agriculture, food processing and manufacturing, and energy.

ANALYSIS

Stable and secure employment is one of the most critical aspects of family success. Current data shows 80% of children in the state are living in households where at least one parent maintained employment throughout the year. This indicator saw an immediate three-point jump in the year following the pandemic, indicating a strong job market in Kansas and a return to employment levels similar to those prior to the pandemic.

CONCLUSION

Even with the slight decline in this indicator during the COVID-19 pandemic, Kansas rebounded in 2022, but future data is required to determine a trend. Parents benefit from the number of jobs available in Kansas, and high levels of parental employment are evident over the course of the past decade. Further analysis of the types of jobs and pay available could provide more context as to how family-friendly Kansas is for working parents.

Policy Solutions

The economic well-being of Kansas families remains mixed, as our country reacts to a rapidly changing economy.

The financial stability of Kansas children and their families is overall better than it was 10 years ago, with fewer children living in poverty and more families in the workforce while receiving better wages.

Kansas families generally have a higher income than they did in 2012, rising from $60,300 to $87,986 (page 16), and more parents are employed as Kansas saw a four-point increase over the same period (page 26). Thousands of Kansas children and families are more financially stable than they were a decade ago, but the state has many areas for improvement.

In 2022, 17,000 more Kansas kids are living in a household with a high housing cost burden, where one-third or more of their income is being spent on housing (page 18). Coupled with a nearly six-point jump in food insecurity between 2021 and 2022 to 19.1% – the highest it's been since 2014 – there are serious concerns that many Kansas families are struggling to put food on the table.

The impact of rising housing and food costs, compounded by the decline of enrollment in and access to assistance programs like SNAP, has caused too many Kansas families to struggle to meet their basic needs.

Indicator	2021	2022	Trend
Poverty	14.0%	13.3%	↓
State and Family Household Median Income	$83,400	$87,986	↑
High Housing Cost Burden	20%	23%	↑
Food Insecurity	13.4%	19.1%	⇈
SNAP Enrollment	93,083	88,643	↓
Child Care Subsidy Enrollment	9,045	11,959	↑
Parental Employment	77%	80%	↑

PROGRESS IS POSSIBLE

In 2020 and 2021, Kansas and the federal government increased assistance for families throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. During that period, the state saw a decline in poverty, food insecurity, and high housing cost burden. Now, as pandemic-era support programs have ended and the economy continues to adjust from the effects of the pandemic, some Kansas families are being left behind while others thrive. Kansas policymakers must target policy changes and funding to close the gap and enable more families to attain financial security.

Maximize the benefits of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) by maintaining the state's federal match and by extending the EITC to all eligible Kansans. Increasing access to the EITC can provide a needed wage boost to lower- and middle-income families.

Reduce housing insecurity by investing state dollars to assist tenants and homeowners struggling with rent and property tax delinquency. Acting upstream to prevent homelessness mitigates the risk factors and disruptions families experience from being displaced.

Increase access to SNAP by removing the ban on Kansans with more than one drug felony, removing the requirement that single parents open a child support case against their children's non-custodial parent, reversing inflexible and punitive work and training reporting requirements for adults without dependents, and allowing DCF to request waivers of the three-month time limit for adults without dependents in regions with very high unemployment.

Raise the minimum wage from $7.25 to $15 or more to improve the odds that lower-income families can earn the necessary income to sustain their families and meet all of their needs. An increased minimum wage also makes it more likely that families won't need family support programs to get by.

Chapter 5

Education

ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

KIDS COUNT© incorporates education-based indicators to assess whether children in Kansas are achieving academic success and how the state can improve any negative trends identified in the data.

Chapter 5 includes data on the enrollment in school-based support programs and the performance of children in school. The data in this chapter can be used to drive improvements in educational outcomes for children, including early learning opportunities.

INDICATORS

Free and Reduced-Price Lunch

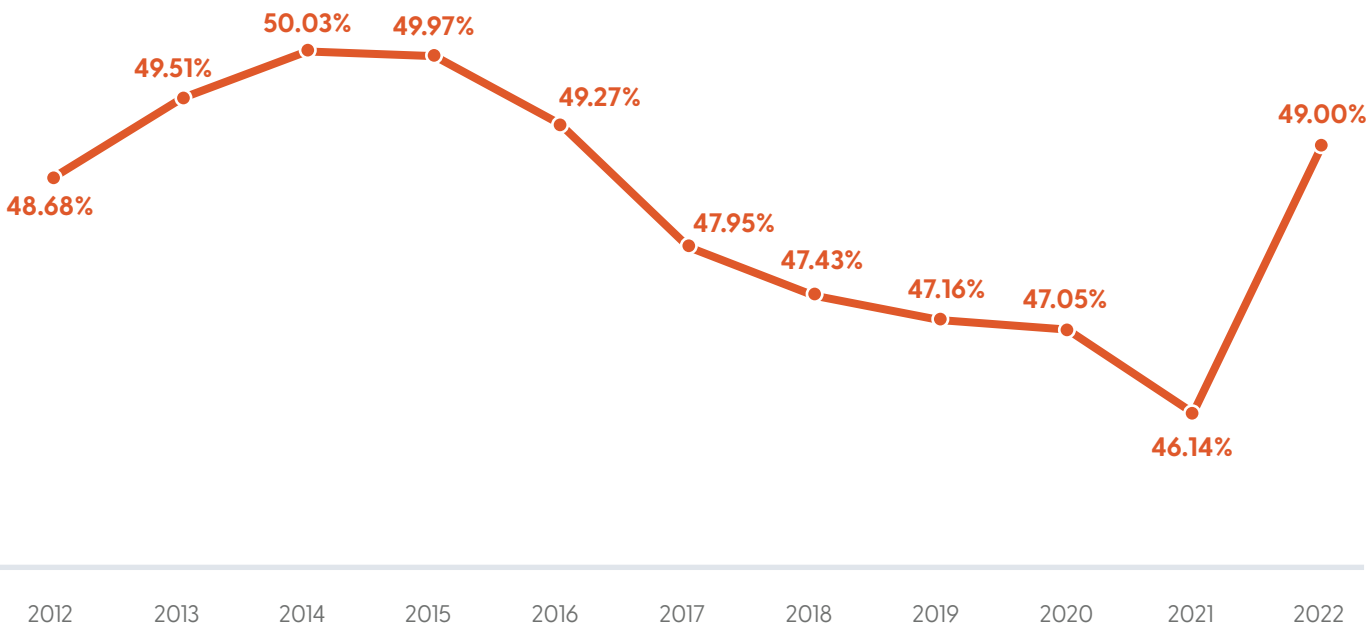
The Free and Reduced-Price Lunch indicator represents the percentage of public-school students approved for the program at the beginning of the academic year. The Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Program is a food assistance program operated and funded by the Kansas State Department of Education in partnership with the federal government.

Eligibility is determined through various means, including: the federal poverty level (families under 130% of the federal poverty level [FPL] and 130%-185% FPL can qualify for free or reduced-price lunches); enrollment in SNAP, TANF, or Medicaid; children in foster care; homeless youth; and participation in Head Start programs.

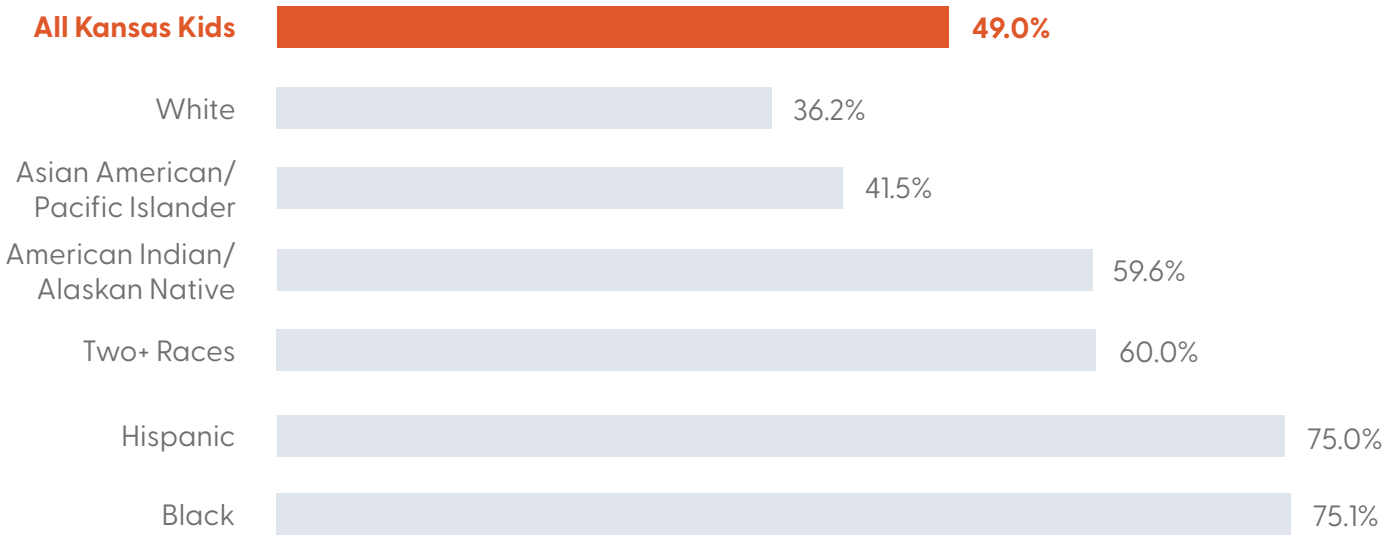
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Analyzing trends for the number of students accessing the Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Program in Kansas helps quantify the need for nutrition support at school for K-12 students. This indicator also contextualizes food insecurity and the racial disparities that exist for many children.

PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS CHILDREN ENROLLED IN FREE & REDUCED-PRICE LUNCH PROGRAM[6]



KANSAS FREE & REDUCED-PRICE LUNCH ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2022)[6]



ANALYSIS

The Kansas Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Program indicator shifted dramatically between 2021 and 2022, jumping nearly three points after seeing a downward trend since 2013. This can largely be attributed to the impact of expiring COVID-19 federal supports, increased inflation, and stagnant income growth for Kansas families. This increase is similar to the spike in food insecurity children experienced in 2022 (page 20).

Racial disparities in the data continue to be present. All but two races (Asian American/Pacific Islander and white) have more than half of children enrolled in the program. In contrast, only 36.2% of white and 41.5% of Asian American/Pacific Islander children are enrolled. Between 2021 and 2022, all racial groups saw increased enrollment, especially Black and Hispanic children, with each increasing by five percentage points. The data shows children of color are increasingly enrolling in the program, but children across Kansas, no matter their race and ethnicity, are increasingly meeting income eligibility thresholds for the program.

CONCLUSION

The Free and Reduced-Priced Lunch Program benefits thousands of kids in Kansas and provides healthy and accessible meals for children who need them. Investment in other forms of assistance like SNAP and participation in the new Summer EBT Program can ensure children have access to healthy meals outside of school, and helping school districts finance feeding more students can ensure Kansas kids can focus on learning while in class.

POLICY POINT

Encouraging eligible schools and districts to implement the Community Eligibility Provision, subsidizing the reduced-price category so those students' meals are free, and adopting a state-funded cost-free program allowing all students to eat lunch would help make sure all students have the nutrition they need to learn and grow.

Head Start

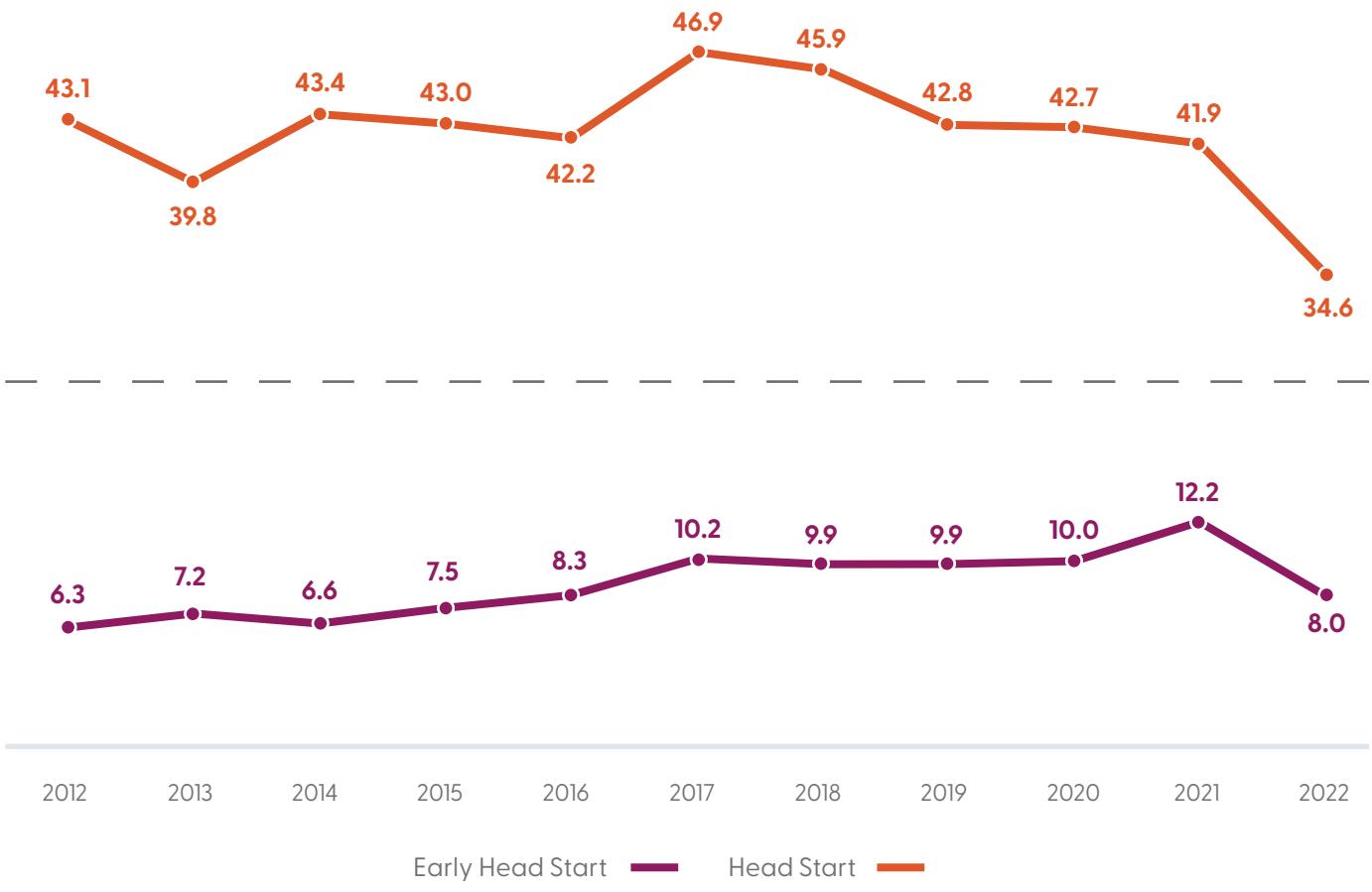
The indicator for Early Head Start (EHS) and Head Start (HS) is the number of EHS and HS slots available in Kansas. Both are tracked by availability per 100 children with incomes below the federal poverty level.

Early Head Start is available for eligible children from birth to age 3, while Head Start is for ages 3 to 5.

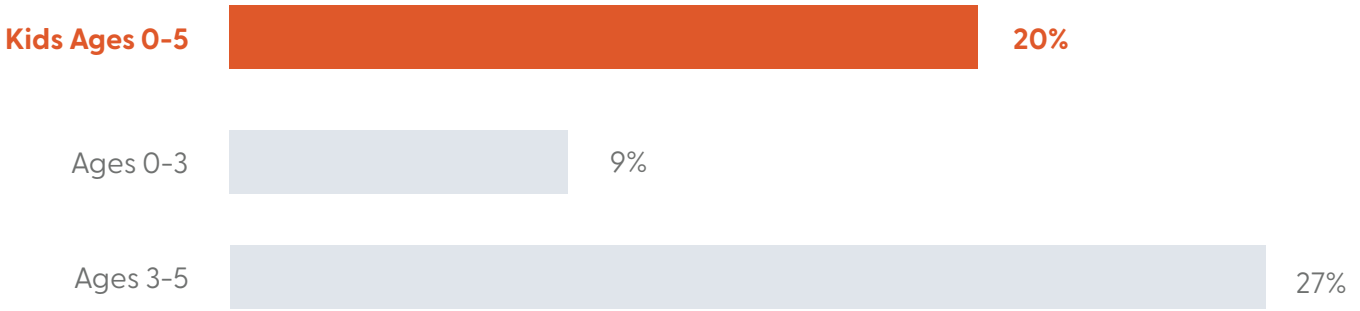
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

The Kansas Head Start Program focuses on early childhood development for low-income children, which is an important part of the early childhood system in the state. These programs boost how many children have access to early education during the critical ages of birth to 5.

HEAD START SLOTS PER 100 ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN KANSAS[11]



PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS KIDS ELIGIBLE FOR HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START (2022)[1]



ANALYSIS

The data shows program availability declined from 2021 to 2022. Head Start slots dropped from 41.9 (2021) to 34.6 (2022) per 100 children, and Early Head Start from 12.2 (2021) to 8.0 (2022) per 100 eligible children. This is the lowest point for HS slots over the last decade and the lowest EHS slots have been since 2015 (7.5 per 100).

Prior to 2022, EHS slots had been on a slow ascent from 2014 to 2021. In contrast, HS was on a slight decline since 2017, with the 2022 data accelerating that downward trend. The data shows a significant coverage gap across the state, as 29 counties have zero Head Start or Early Head Start slots. There is a concentration of these counties in Western Kansas, contrasting greatly with Eastern Kansas. Counties like Saline had significant drop-offs in HS enrollment (246 to 102), while others (like Johnson) had slight declines in EHS enrollment (161 to 144).

CONCLUSION

Early learning programs impact children far longer than their initial childhood development. The Kansas Head Start Program benefits children most at risk of missing out on early childhood opportunities and ensures all kids have access to build the needed life skills.

RESOURCE SPOTLIGHT: KANSAS HEAD START ASSOCIATION

The Kansas Head Start Association (KHSA) is a nonprofit organization that serves and represents all 25 Early Head Start and Head Start Programs in Kansas. The Head Start network is collaboratively funded through state and federal mechanisms. KHSA strengthens leadership, learning, partnership, and advocacy opportunities for Head Start families, staff, and programs. KHSA collaborates with Kansas Action for Children to ensure KIDS COUNT© has accurate and up-to-date data on Kansas' Head Start and Early Head Start Programs.

Enrollment in Preschool

Enrollment in preschool is defined as the number of children who are enrolled in school, preschool, or nursery school. This indicator also includes the percentage of public elementary schools that offer either (or both) pre-K or preschool-aged at-risk programs.

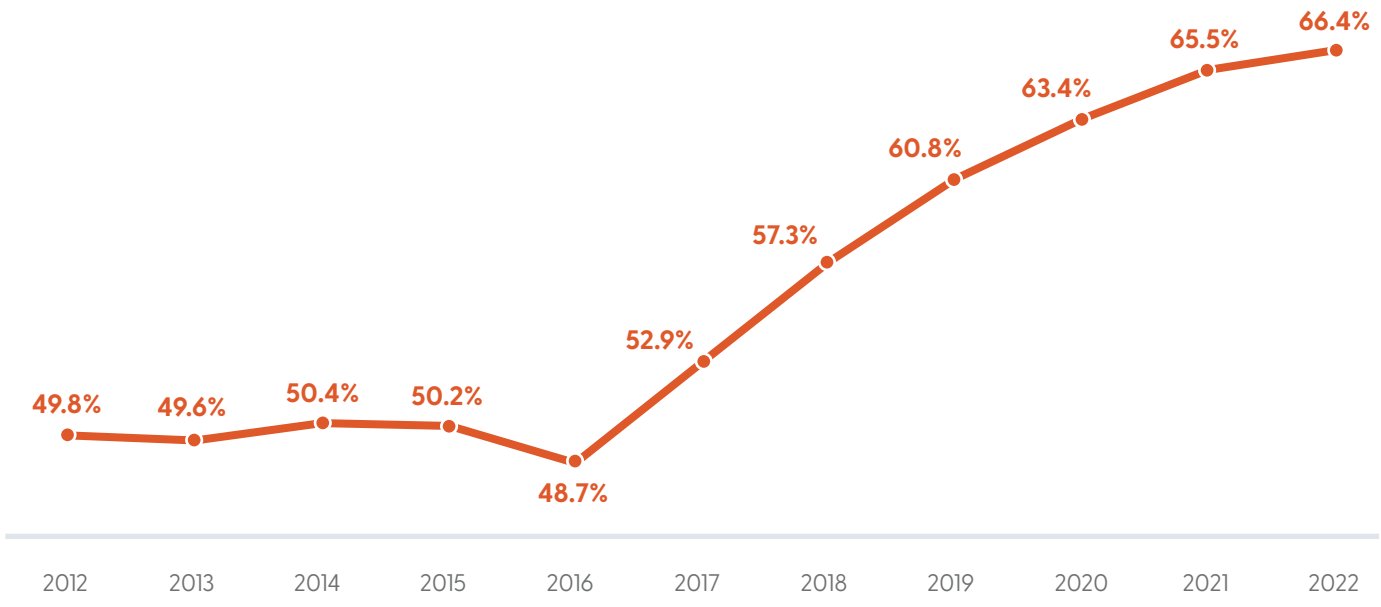
Preschool-aged at-risk program eligibility is based on nine indicators identified by the Kansas State Department of Education, including poverty, single-parent household, referral to the Kansas Department for Children and Families, age of parent, education level of parent, limited English proficiency, lower-than-expected developmental progress, migrant status, and housing status.

The Census defines "nursery school" and "preschool" as any grouping of classes or institutions providing educational experiences for children during the years preceding kindergarten.

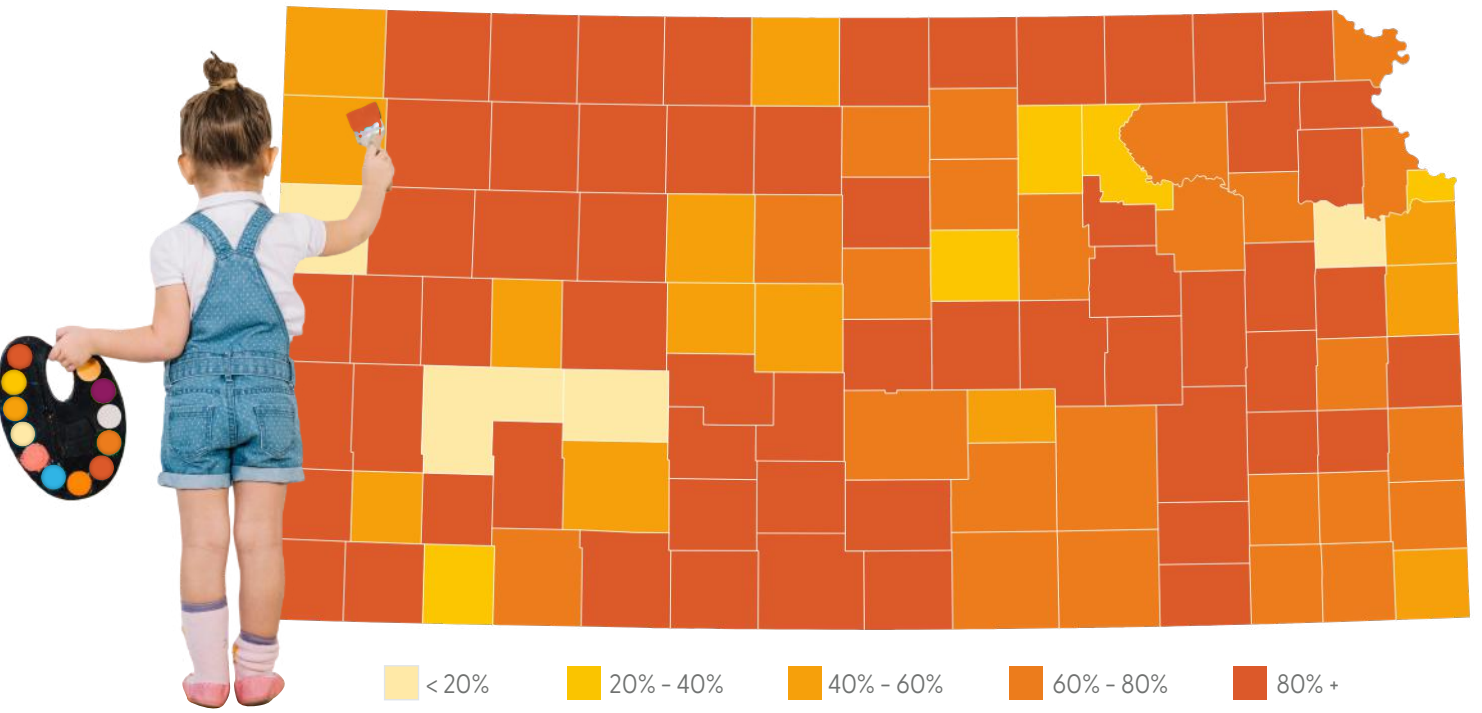
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Tracking pre-kindergarten enrollment metrics is critical to assessing the availability of early childhood programs for Kansas children and families. Identifying trends in enrollment metrics can provide context to other areas of early childhood, including child care subsidy enrollment, academic success, and family financial well-being.

PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS SCHOOLS THAT OFFER PRE-K OR PRESCHOOL-AGED AT-RISK PROGRAMS[6]



PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS SCHOOLS OFFERING PRE-K OR PRESCHOOL-AGED AT-RISK PROGRAMS (2022)[6]



ANALYSIS

The number of children having access to pre-kindergarten programs has significantly increased since 2016, rising by more than 17 percentage points from 48.7% (2016) to 66.4% (2022). In 2022, all 286 school districts in Kansas had at least one preschool-aged program, ensuring that more than 24,000 Kansas kids were enrolled for the 2022-2023 school year (National Institute for Early Education Research, *State of Preschool 2023 Yearbook*).

CONCLUSION

Enrollment in early childhood development programs is important for long-term success for Kansas children. Pre-kindergarten and preschool-aged at-risk programs are critical for children who have been identified as being less likely to receive early childhood education based on certain factors. This gives them the opportunity for cognitive and behavioral development when their brains are at the peak moment for creating these skills.

Expanding access to at-risk programs ensures more children can receive the early development and skillsets needed to break cycles of poverty and mitigate adverse childhood experiences.

THE EARLY LEARNING GAP

56% Are Not in School

29% Are in Public Programs

15% Are in Private Programs

The vast majority of Kansas preschool-aged children are not in school, as 56% (2022) of 3- and 4-year-olds did not receive any formal education. The other 44% were split by the type of schooling, with 29% in public programs and 15% in private preschools.

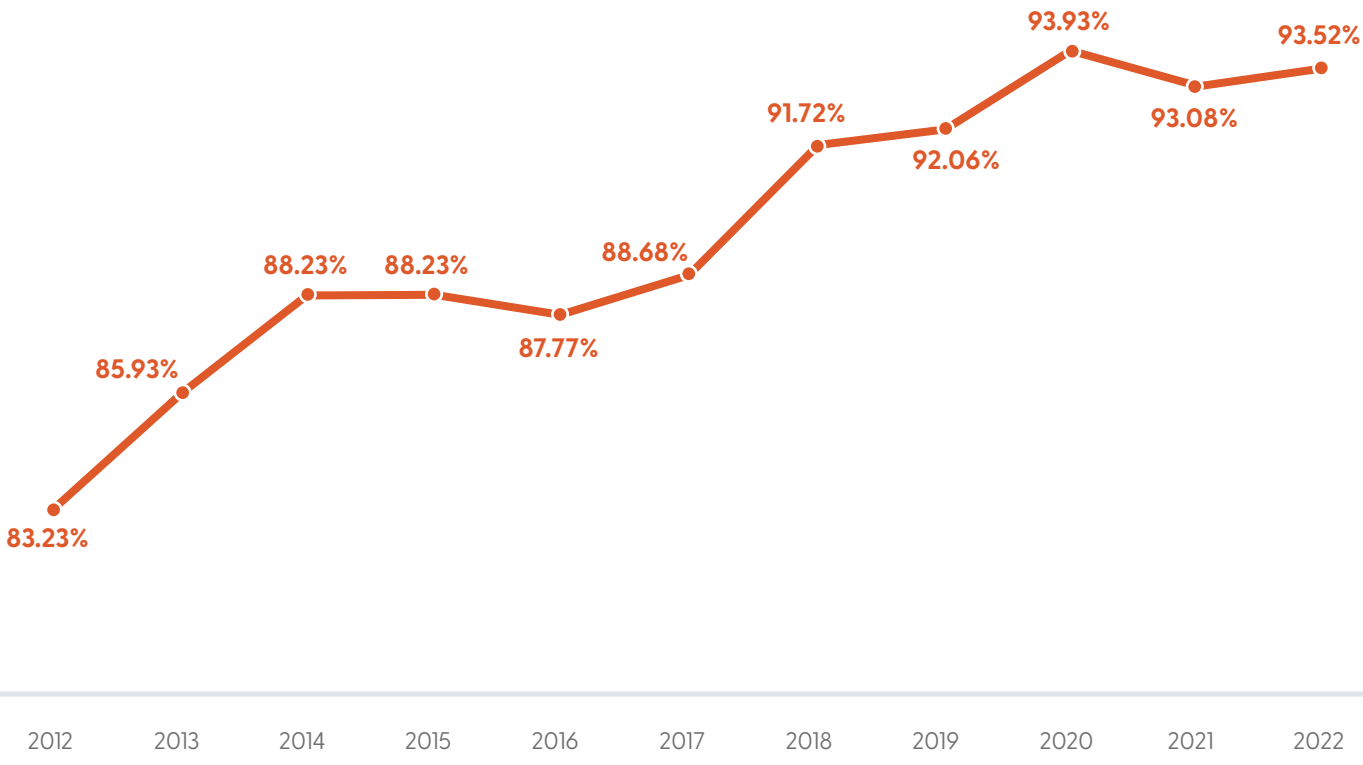
Full-Day Kindergarten

Full-day kindergarten is the percentage of public elementary schools that offer full-day kindergarten five days a week, as opposed to a half-day or an every-other-day format.

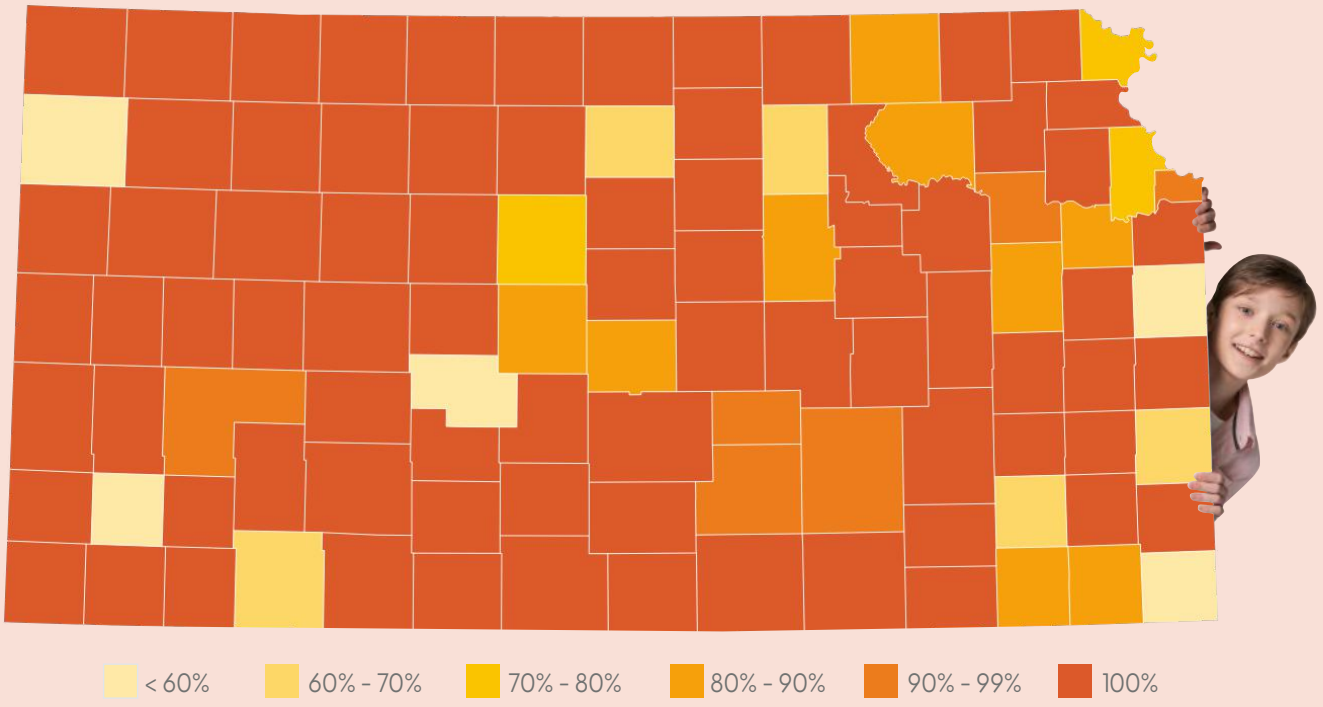
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Tracking full-day kindergarten contributes to our overall understanding of eligibility and accessibility to early childhood programs in Kansas. Participating in full-day kindergarten increases children's cognitive and behavioral development that contributes to academic success later in life.

PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS SCHOOLS THAT OFFER FULL-DAY KINDERGARTEN[6]



PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS SCHOOLS OFFERING FULL-DAY KINDERGARTEN (2022)[6]



EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING IS ESSENTIAL

Kansas must continue developing a statewide early learning network that encourages a clear academic pathway for young children. The data shows the counties with the lowest kindergarten accessibility (Cherokee, Grant, Miami, Pawnee, and Sherman) also have a greater number of 3- and 4-year-olds not in school, which is about 13 points higher than the statewide average (see page 37 for more information). Simultaneously increasing access to preschool and kindergarten in these counties would set all Kansas kids on a better path to educational success.

ANALYSIS

Kansas has improved access to full-day kindergarten over the last decade, rising from 83.23% in 2012 to 93.52% in 2022, an all-time high. The 2022 data marks the first year that every county in the state offers the program in at least 50% of its schools, which is progress to celebrate.

Even more noteworthy is that 77 out of 105 Kansas counties have 100% program coverage, with six more above 90%. However, five counties remain at 50% of program coverage (Cherokee, Grant, Miami, Pawnee, and Sherman). If expanded programs are prioritized in these five counties, the state would jump to almost 95% of schools offering full-day kindergarten.

CONCLUSION

Full-day kindergarten is an essential piece of a strong education all Kansas kids deserve. Increased access to early learning programs creates opportunities for children to develop cognitive and executive functioning skills, which will support their future academic performance. Increasing full-day kindergarten to 100% access across the state is a needed measure Kansas policymakers should prioritize.

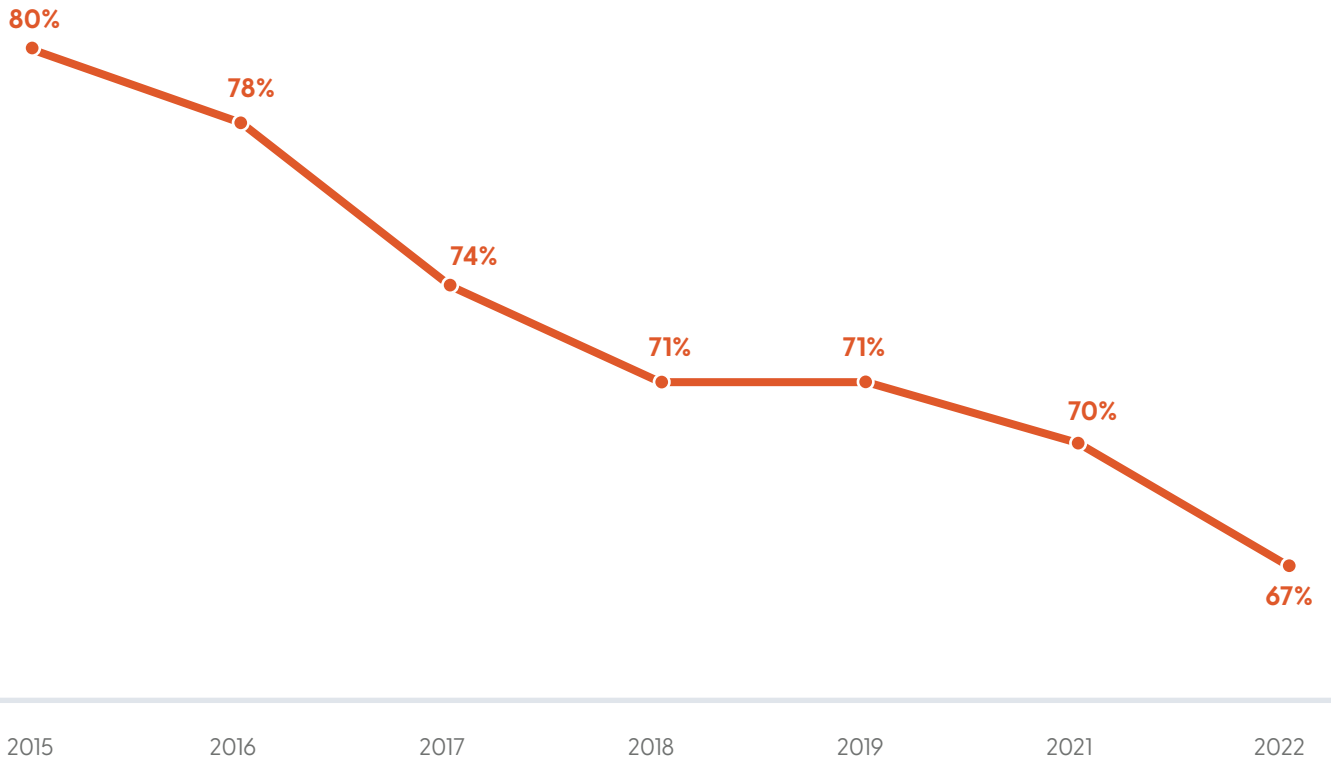
Basic Reading Proficiency

Basic reading proficiency is the percentage of 3rd through 8th graders who meet their basic grade level requirements (level 1) with "standard" or "above" classifications in the English Language Arts (ELA) assessment. The state ELA assessment is required by the Kansas State Department of Education and is administered annually.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

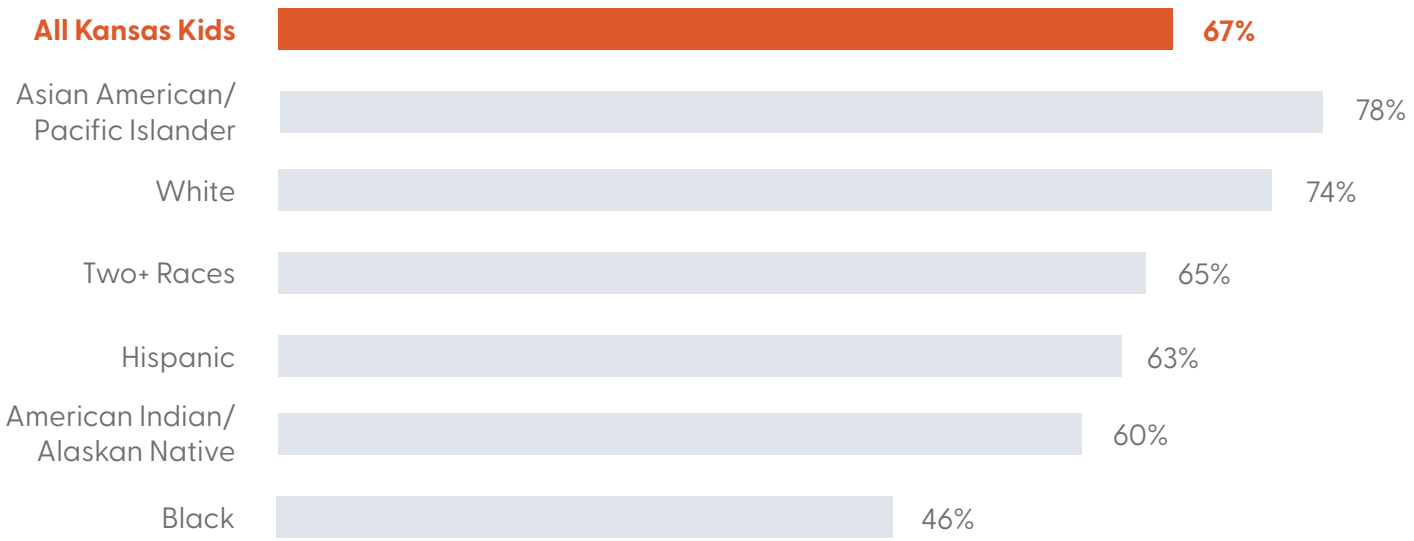
Tracking educational performance metrics like basic reading proficiency measures the extent to which all children are meeting core educational standards. Reading proficiency is important for educational progress and is highly correlated to future school success and high school graduation.

BASIC READING PROFICIENCY OF KANSAS 3RD-8TH GRADERS[6]



Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 8 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

BASIC READING PROFICIENCY AMONG ALL KANSAS 3RD-8TH GRADERS BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2022)[6]



ANALYSIS

Basic reading proficiency for 3rd through 8th graders in Kansas has been trending down since 2015. Kansas has dropped 13 percentage points, from 80% (2015) to 67% (2022), over the last seven years.

The pandemic is largely identified as an attributable factor for declining educational outcomes, but the data was already trending downward before the pandemic, with a decrease of nine points from 2015-2019.

CONCLUSION

Basic reading proficiency is one of the most telling indicators as to how children are progressing in elementary and middle school. The declining proficiency Kansas kids are demonstrating could be indicative of children and families needing more support in their earliest years.

In addition to increasing access to early learning programs, Kansas lawmakers must continue prioritizing adequate and equitable funding for Kansas public schools. At-risk and targeted intervention funding offers support so all children can reach their full potential.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ONE YEAR

Statewide, a three-point drop between 2021-2022 does not contextualize the reality of Kansas reading scores. At the county level, the data shows a stark change with some counties dropping off by 10% or more in reading proficiency (Graham, Osage, Phillips, and Wilson) and 44 counties performing comparably or worse to Kansas' statewide average.

If this trend were to continue into 2023 and 2024, some Kansas counties could see as much as a 20% to 30% decline in basic reading proficiencies across a five-year span.

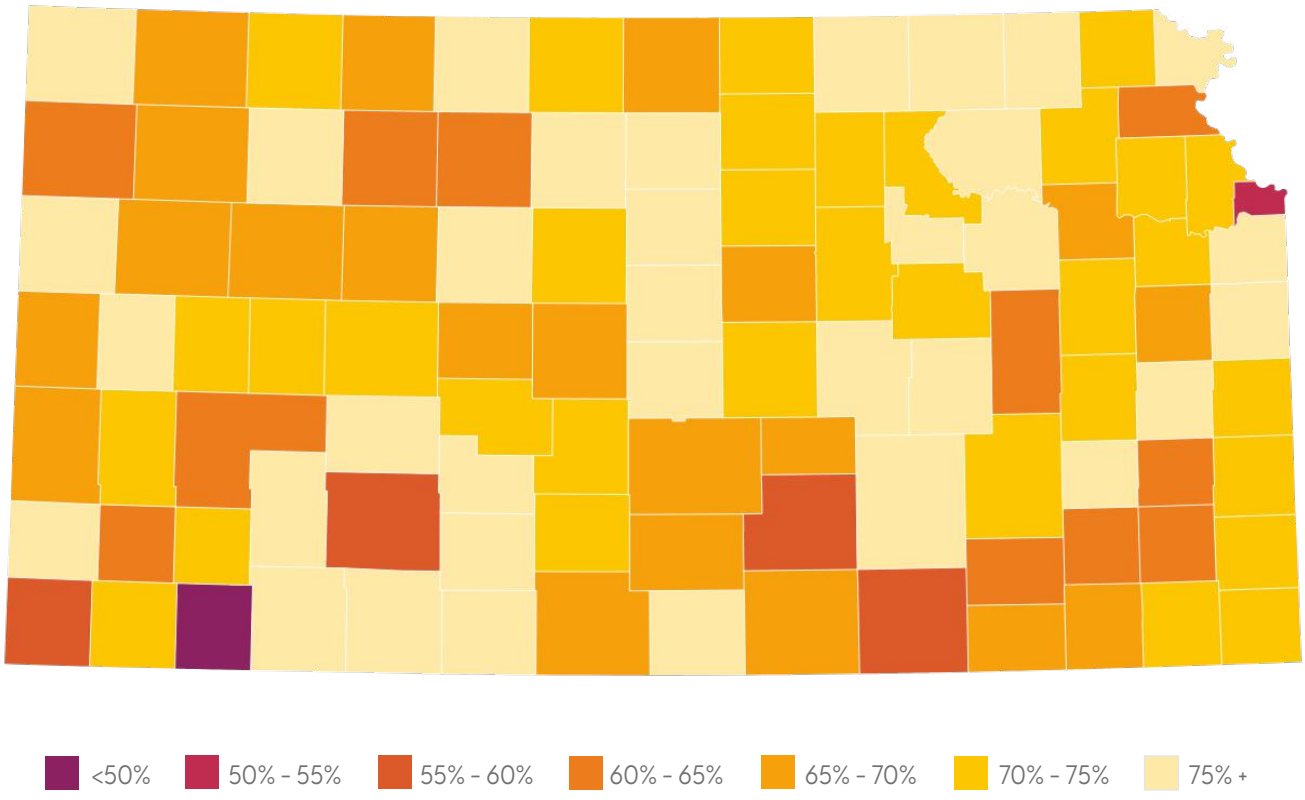
Basic Math Proficiency

Basic math proficiency is the percentage of 3rd through 8th graders who meet their basic grade level requirements (level 1) with "standard" or "above" classifications in the state math assessment. The state mathematics assessment is required by the Kansas State Department of Education and is administered annually.

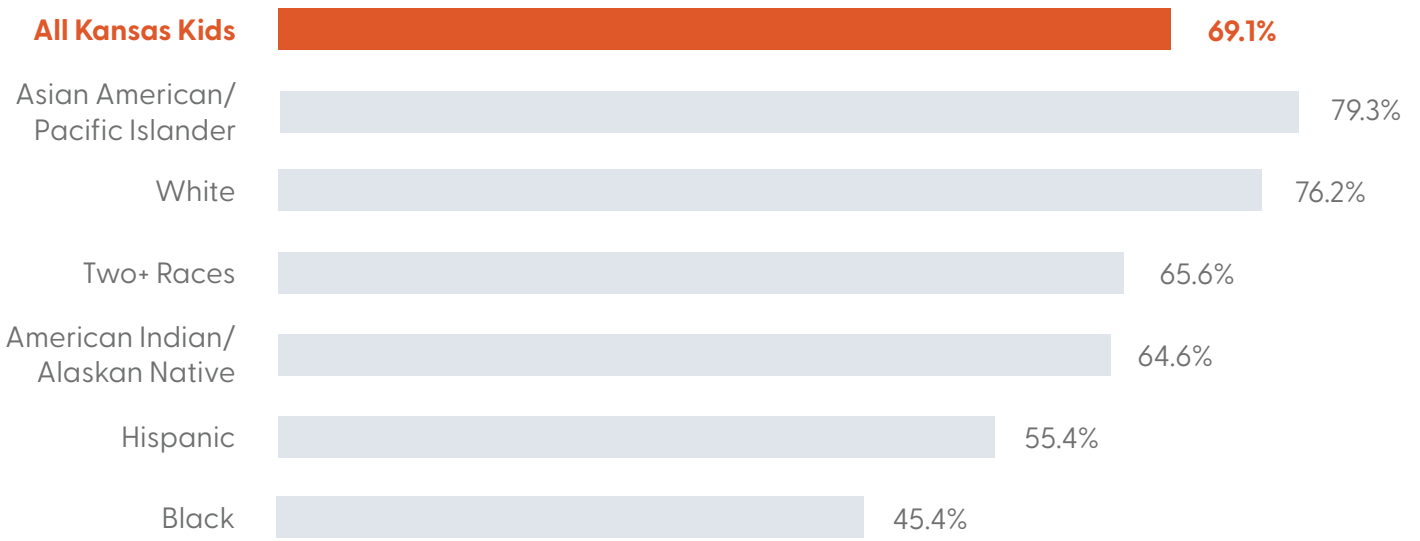
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Educational performance metrics like basic math proficiency show Kansas educators and parents if students are understanding core concepts and where additional support may be needed. The data can indicate how the Kansas education system is performing and how schools and teachers can be better supported to aid struggling students.

BASIC MATH PROFICIENCY AMONG ALL 3RD-8TH GRADERS BY COUNTY (2022)[6]



BASIC MATH PROFICIENCY AMONG ALL 3RD-8TH GRADERS BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2022)[6]



ANALYSIS

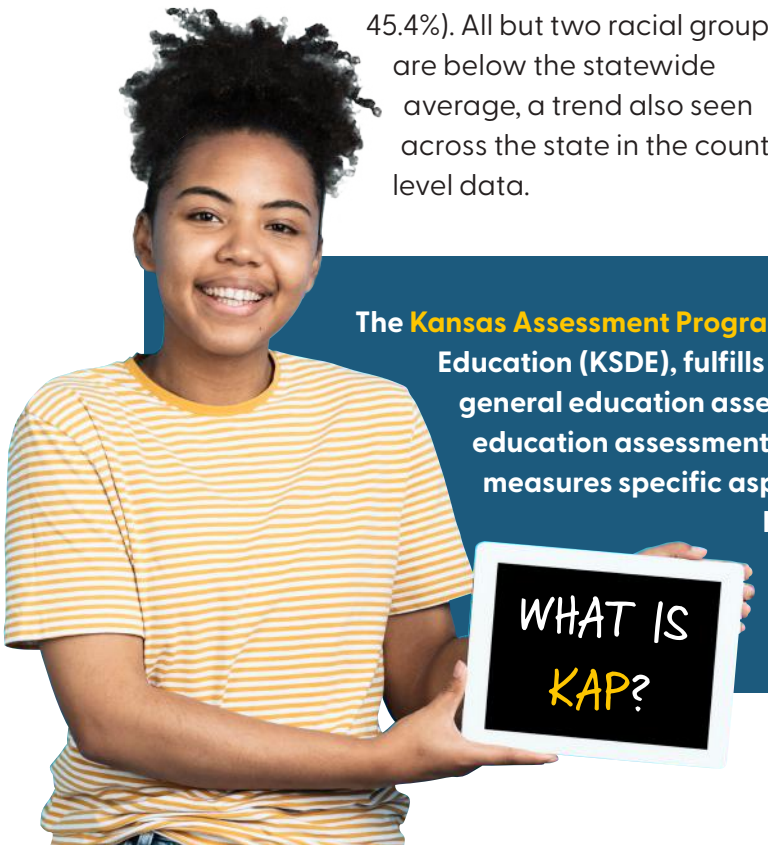
In 2022, just over 69% of Kansas kids scored at Level 1 in the state's mathematics assessment. With about 63,000 kids falling behind in math, Kansas stands at a crossroads in its math proficiency scores.

As the data is disaggregated, significant racial disparities are apparent, with a maximum difference of 34 percentage points between student populations (Asian American/Pacific Islander at 79.3% and Black at 45.4%). All but two racial groups are below the statewide average, a trend also seen across the state in the county-level data.

CONCLUSION

Across the country, school districts are evaluating how to react to a decade of declining scores and the educational impacts of the pandemic. Kansas must take a step forward and address this growing issue, especially as educational disparities between races increase.

Math performance is not determined only in the classroom – ensuring children have healthy lives outside of school is just as critical. Investing in assistance programs like Free and Reduced-Priced Lunch, SNAP, and TANF (which are meant to assist families in providing safe and healthy at-home situations) improves overall student performance.



The Kansas Assessment Program (KAP), a program of the Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE), fulfills a mandate from the Kansas Legislature. KAP provides general education assessments, alternative assessments, career and technical education assessments, and an English language proficiency assessment. KAP measures specific aspects related to the Kansas Standards in grades 3-8 and high school, providing annual up-to-date reports based on student academic success. Learn more at https://ksassessments.org/about-our-tests.

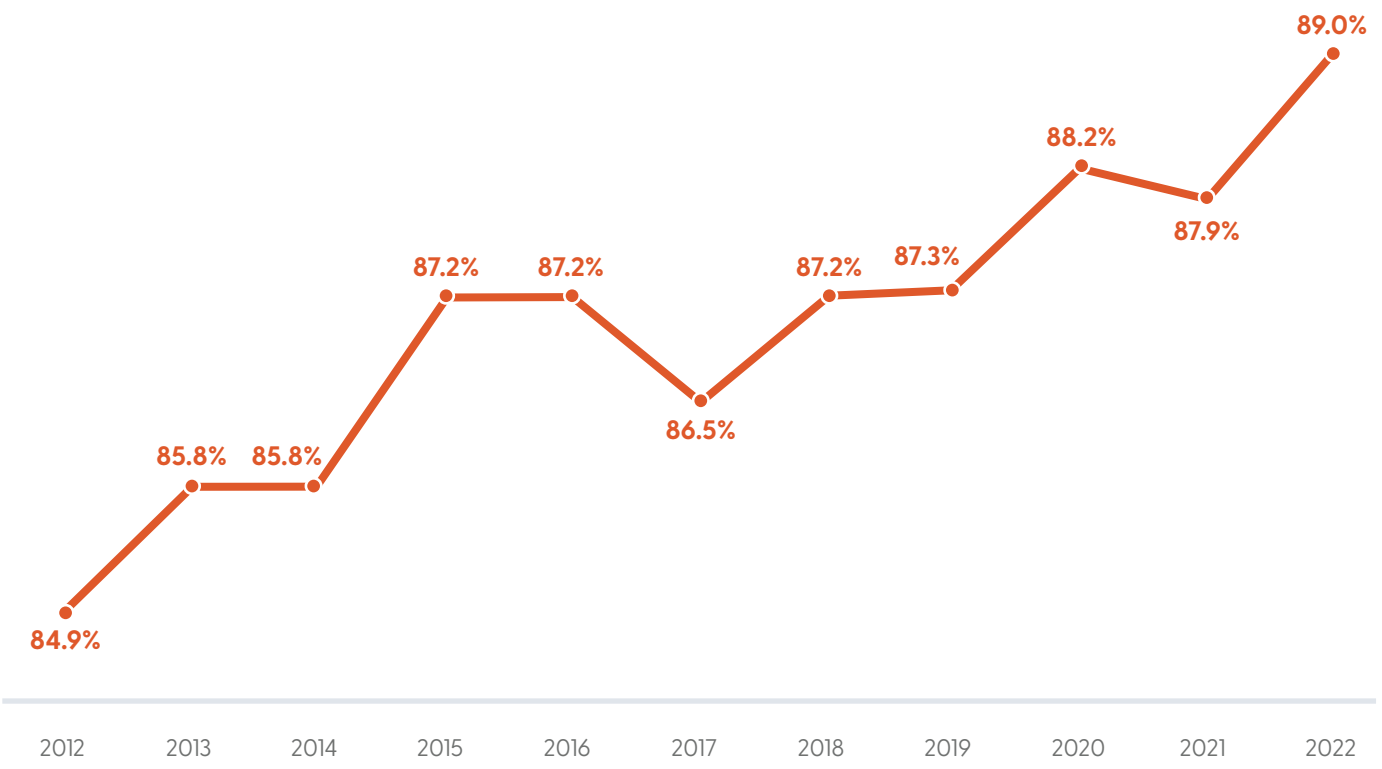
High School Graduation Rates

High school graduation rates are the percentage of students graduating from high school within four years (or earlier). The current rate represents the percentage of high school graduates in 2022-2023 who entered high school during the 2018-2019 academic year.

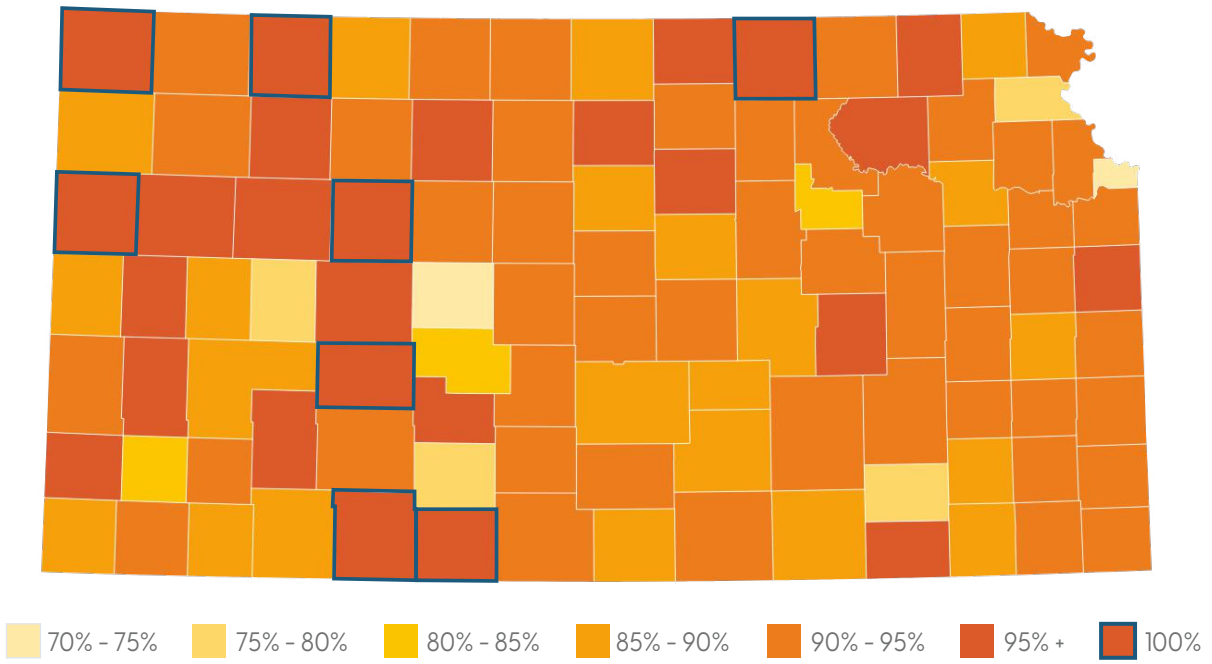
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

This indicator provides an overview of Kansas high school-aged youth successfully graduating within four years of their original enrollment, contributing to the understanding of the academic proficiency of Kansans ages 14-18. Following this metric ensures KIDS COUNT© can provide up-to-date trends on Kansas high schoolers while contextualizing the indicators tracking development and proficiencies prior to high school.

PERCENTAGE OF KANSAS HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING ON TIME[6]



PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOLERS GRADUATING ON TIME BY COUNTY (2022)[6]



ANALYSIS

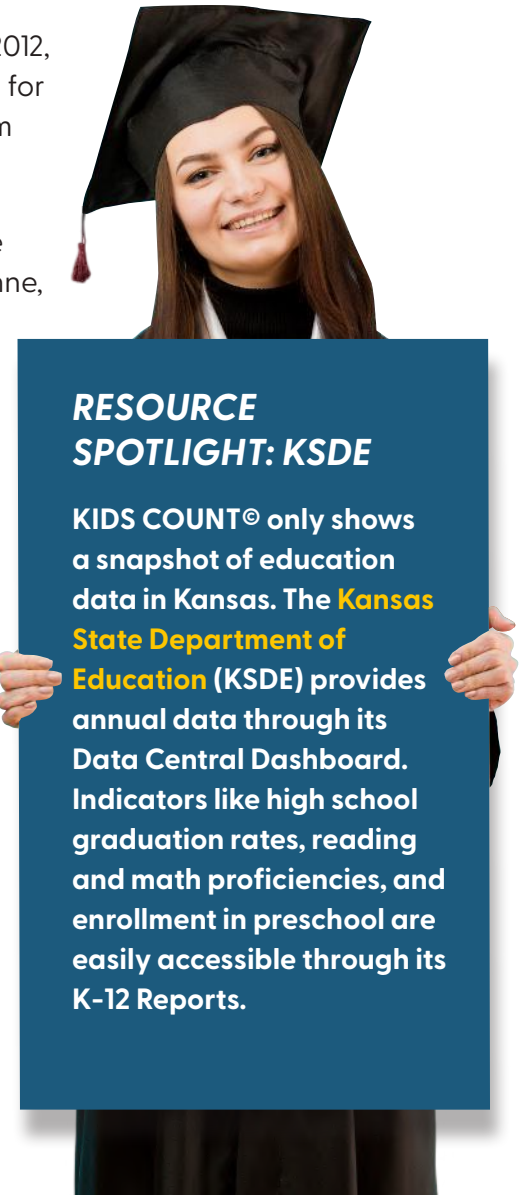
High school graduation rates have been on a steady upward trend since 2012, increasing from 84.9% (2012) to 89.0% (2022). Recent data is an all-time high for Kansas, seeing the highest rate of students graduate within four years from beginning high school.

Most Kansas counties perform well, with 80 out of 105 counties at or above Kansas' 2022 average (89.0%). This includes eight counties at 100% (Cheyenne, Clark, Comanche, Decatur, Hodgeman, Trego, Wallace, and Washington). However, six counties are below 80%, lagging significantly behind the rest of the state (Atchison, Elk, Kiowa, Lane, Rush, and Wyandotte).

The data does not indicate any significant geographic pattern, but counties with socioeconomic disparities are correlated with lower high school graduation rates. For example, Wyandotte is one of the state's largest counties and has a high percentage of lower-income families (25% in 2022) and a high school graduation rate of 74%.

CONCLUSION

Students are not immune to household economic security challenges and are even sometimes working to contribute to their family's finances. As indicators like high housing cost burden and food insecurity (pages 18 and 20) increase, teenagers' ability to stay in school could be at risk. Supportive school environments that help young adults navigate difficult situations like economic insecurity or mental health challenges are protective factors that can support students in finishing their education.



RESOURCE SPOTLIGHT: KSDE

KIDS COUNT© only shows a snapshot of education data in Kansas. The Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE) provides annual data through its Data Central Dashboard. Indicators like high school graduation rates, reading and math proficiencies, and enrollment in preschool are easily accessible through its K-12 Reports.

Policy Solutions

The educational achievement of kids remains inconsistent, as early learning and education systems struggle to meet the demands of today's families.

The complexities families face to make ends meet is straining the readiness of children to learn. Compared to a decade ago, educational performance in key indicators has remained stagnant or is worsening.

In 2022, Kansas elementary school-aged students performed worse in basic reading proficiency (67% – a new decade low) and are showing signs of decline in basic math proficiency (69%). Basic reading and math proficiencies are bellwether indicators that emphasize the need for increased access to high-quality early learning.

Low scoring in basic-level proficiencies may suggest students are likely struggling outside of school and may even be experiencing adverse childhood experiences, otherwise known as ACEs. Examples of an ACE include food and housing insecurity (both of which increased in 2022).

On the other hand, 2022 had the highest percentage of high school students graduating in four years (89%) and saw an increase in schools offering full-day kindergarten (93.52%) and pre-K or preschool-aged at-risk programs (66.4%). Higher rates of access to early learning programs are promising for future years' improvement in reading and math proficiencies. While high school graduation rates continue to improve, ensuring that young adults are prepared to meet the challenges of the workforce should still be prioritized by educators, parents, and elected officials.

Indicator	2021	2022	Trend
Free and Reduced-Price Lunch	46.14%	49.00%	↑↑
Head Start Slots	41.9	34.6	↓↓
Early Head Start Slots	12.2	8.0	↓↓
Enrollment in Preschool	65.5%	66.4%	↑
Full-Day Kindergarten	93.08%	93.52%	↑
Basic Reading Proficiency	70%	67%	↓
Basic Math Proficiency	N/A	69%	–
High School Graduation	87.9%	89.0%	↑

CONSISTENCY IS KEY

Kansas must re-establish consistency in its education and early learning systems to improve negative trends seen in the data. Declining academic success and inconsistent access to early learning programs are detrimental to children's futures. The most at-risk students are being left behind, and instead of pulling back supports during this crucial crossroads, policymakers should lean in and invest in strategies that are proven to prepare kids for educational and life success.

Chapter 6

Health

ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

KIDS COUNT© utilizes health data to provide an up-to-date assessment on the well-being of Kansas children and their parents. This chapter includes data and analysis on outcomes before, during, and after birth, providing a robust picture of children's health.

Chapter 6 highlights the health access gaps children and families face due to geography and demographics. Acting on these findings can guide the state to a healthier future.

INDICATORS

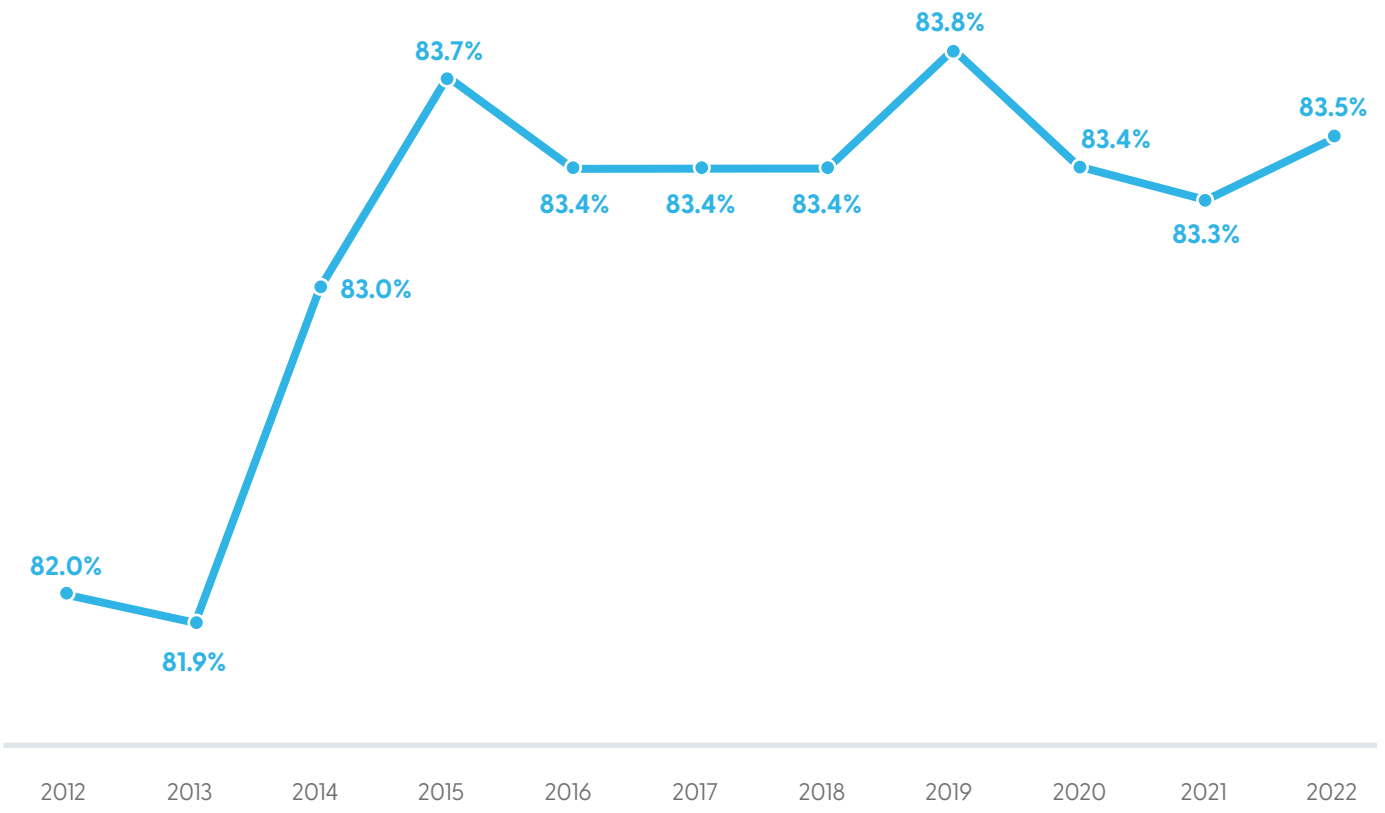
Prenatal Care Access

Prenatal care access is the percentage of live births to mothers who received "Adequate" or "Adequate-Plus" prenatal care based on the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU) Index.

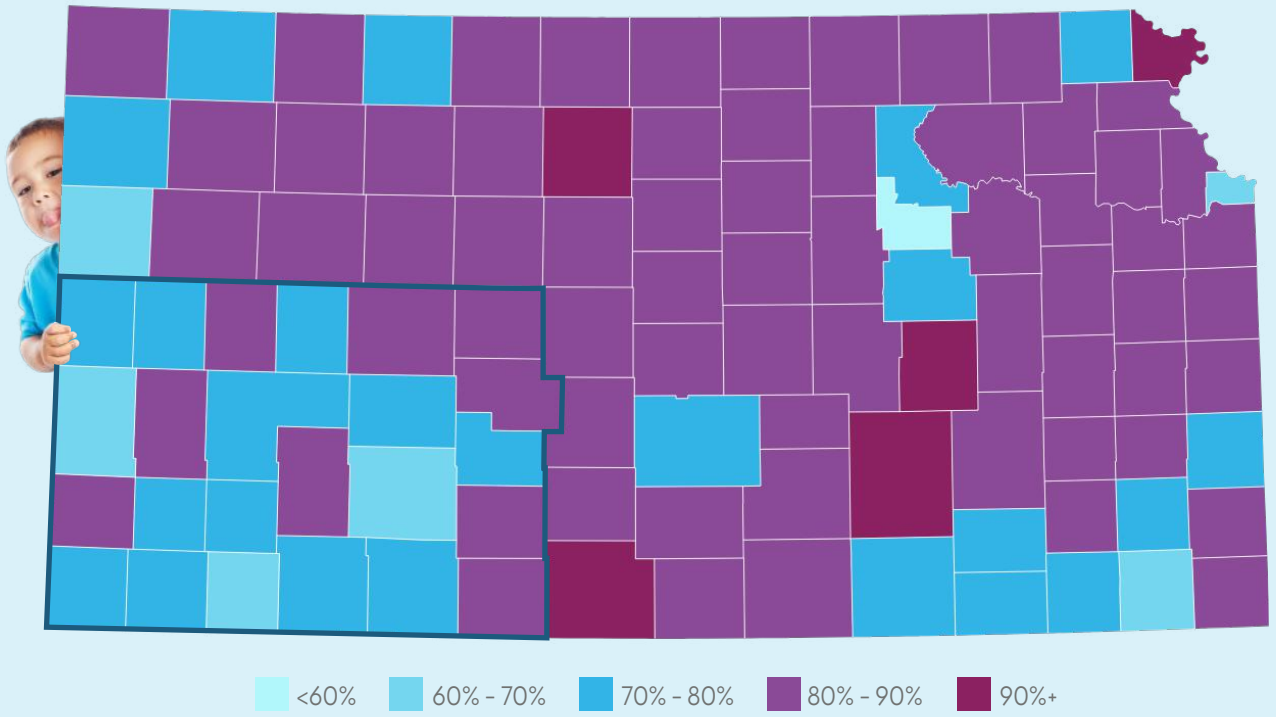
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Prenatal care is health care that mothers receive during pregnancy. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends early and regular prenatal care visits, as infants whose mothers do not receive prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who receive timely prenatal care.

BIRTHING MOTHERS RECEIVING PRENATAL CARE DURING PREGNANCY[7]



RATE OF PRENATAL CARE ACCESS BY COUNTY (2022)[7]



SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS LAGS BEHIND

In 2019, the University of Kansas School of Medicine classified the majority of Southwestern Kansas as a "maternity care desert," which the above data illustrates. While Kansas' prenatal care access is higher than the national average (74.9%), certain rural and frontier parts of the state present unique challenges to maintain an adequate health care system. Some women must travel long distances to access prenatal care, which is less than ideal as it makes emergency maternal care out of reach for many. With an average of 74.3% access to prenatal care, areas like Southwestern Kansas are falling behind. Three out of the five lowest-access counties (Ford, Hamilton, and Seward) are in this region.

ANALYSIS

Over the last decade, prenatal care access and usage in Kansas has remained stable after an increase from 2013-2015 when care usage rose from 81.9% (2013) to 83.7% (2015). Since 2015, the margin has been slim, only fluctuating from as high as 83.8% (2019) to as low as 83.3% (2021). In 2022, 83.5% of birthing mothers received quality prenatal care during their pregnancy. The data shows continuity and stability of prenatal care across Kansas. However, there is still much room for improvement as around 1 in 6 mothers were not receiving needed health care while pregnant in 2022.

CONCLUSION

Prenatal care access is a critical piece of maternal health care in Kansas, leading to better outcomes for mothers and babies by reducing infant mortality and low birth weight rates. Improving prenatal care access can be accomplished through expanding home visiting programs, providing adequate funding to recruit and train prenatal care providers, and increasing access to prenatal screenings and services in the state.

Maternal Mortality and Morbidity

Maternal mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant, or within 42 days of the termination of a pregnancy, from any cause related to, or aggravated by, pregnancy or its management, but not due to accidental or incidental causes of death.

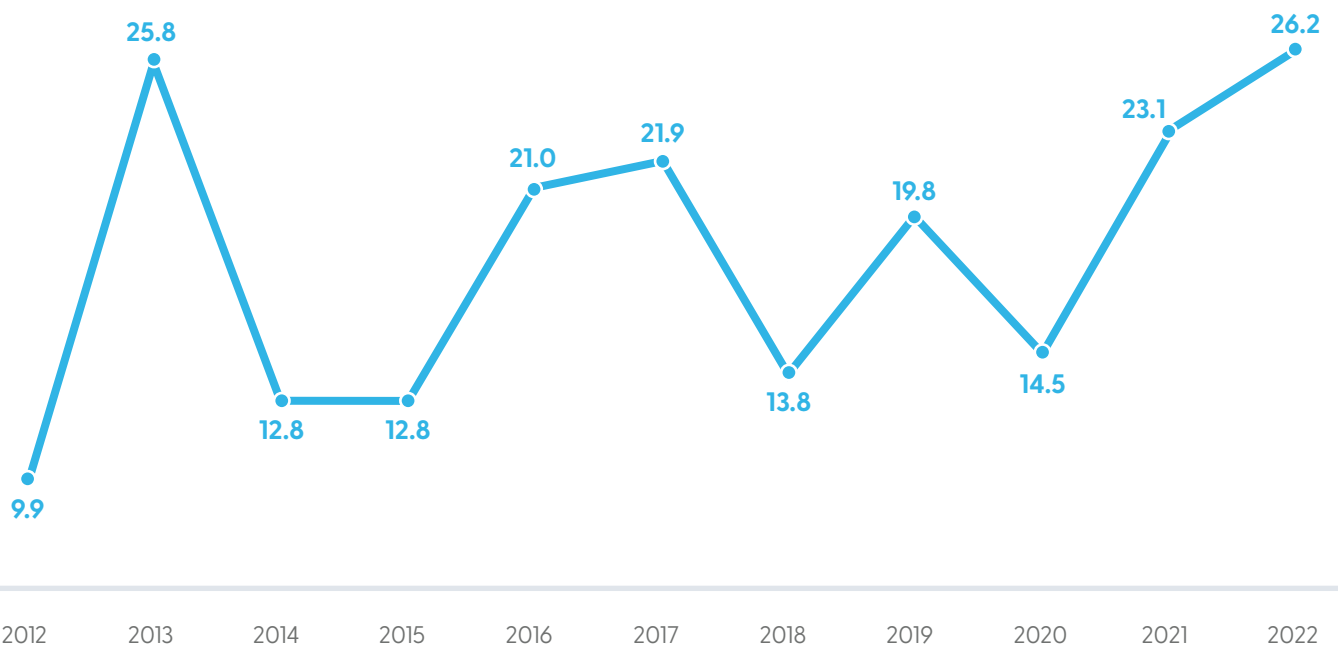
Severe maternal morbidity (SMM) is the number of hospitalizations for women in Kansas for any short- or long-term health issues that result from being pregnant and giving birth, as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Maternal mortality is a preventable health outcome, with nearly 75% of deaths occurring from severe bleeding (after childbirth), infections (during childbirth), and high blood pressure during pregnancy (pre-eclampsia and eclampsia). These complications are preventable with the right health care screenings and treatment.[12]

Severe maternal morbidity is a newer and broader health classification for maternal outcomes that provides insight into the effectiveness of the maternal care system.

KANSAS MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS[7]



MATERNAL MORTALITY AND SEVERE MATERNAL MORBIDITY EXAMPLES

Maternal Mortality

Hemorrhage (Severe Bleeding)

Infections

Blood Pressure Disorders of Pregnancy (Pre-eclampsia and Eclampsia)

Severe Maternal Morbidity

Diabetes

Cardiovascular Issues (Like Heart Disease)

Depression and Anxiety

ANALYSIS

Since 2012, maternal mortality rates have fluctuated, reaching a high of 26.2 (2022) and a low of 9.9 (2012), with spikes between 2012-2013 (15.9), 2015-2016 (8.2), and 2020-2021 (8.6). Severe maternal morbidity has increased, climbing from 56.7 (2017) to 70.0 (2021) per 1,000 births.

CONCLUSION

Maternal mortality and SMM are bellwether indicators to determine the health and well-being of pregnant Kansas women, especially in the weeks and months following birth. Most maternal mortality cases and pregnancy complications are preventable. Kansas can reverse negative trends with increased prioritization of prenatal and postnatal maternal health care. Increasing access to high-quality prenatal care, expanding KanCare, and investing in prenatal screenings for pregnant mothers are just a few policies Kansas can implement now to counteract the trend.

Maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity are analyzed and quantified by the Kansas Maternal Mortality Review Committee (KMMRC). KMMRC collaborates with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) to analyze mortality and hospitalization data to determine rates of maternal mortality and SMM.

Due to the sensitive nature of this information, there is a multi-year data lag for both maternal mortality and SMM, as individual potential cases must be reviewed by the KMMRC. The KMMRC's annual report provides high-quality analysis and specialized policy recommendations to improve maternal mortality and SMM in Kansas. KMMRC operates alongside KDHE to produce up-to-date analyses on both indicators.

Low Birth Weight

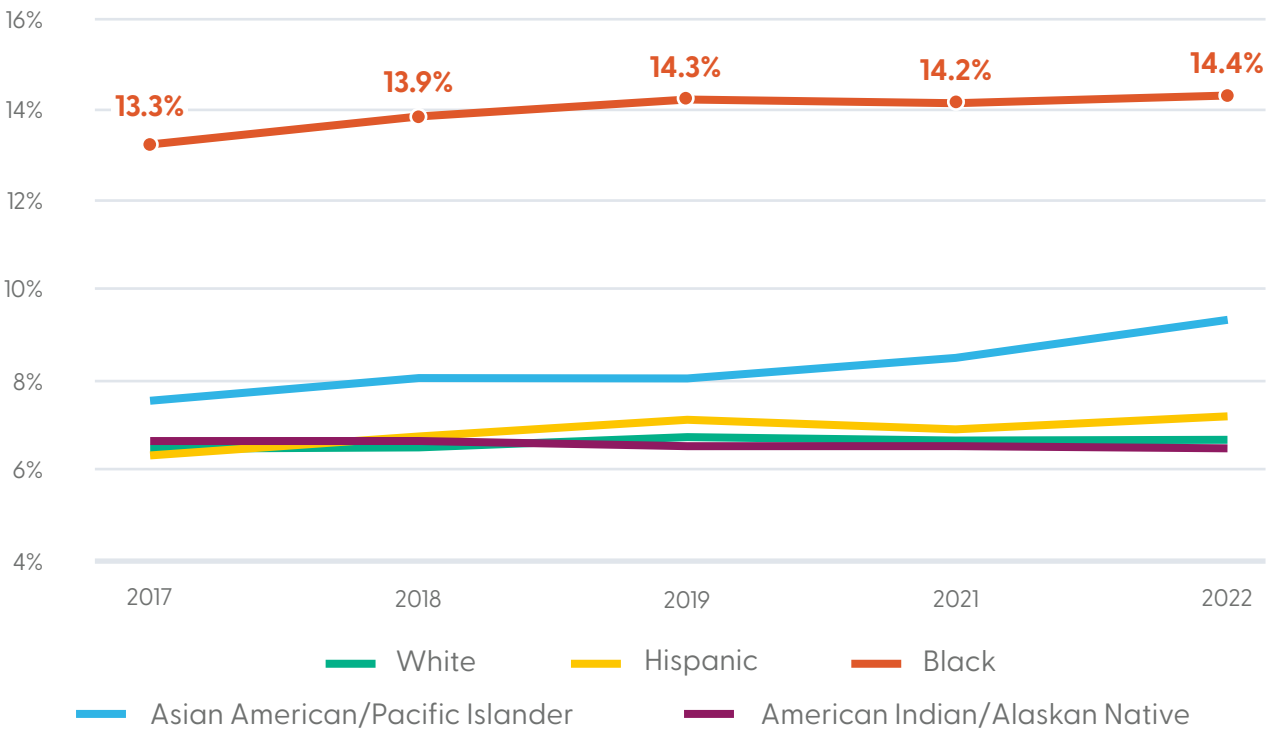
This indicator tracks the percentage of "low" birth weight babies in Kansas. "Low" is determined as under 2,500 grams, or 5.5 pounds, at birth.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Infant birth weights of less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) are often preventable. Birth weights are correlated to the adequacy of maternal health, nutrition, health care services, and family income. As found by the World Health Organization, low birth weight infants are more than 20 times more likely to die than infants born with a weight greater than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds).

Low birth weight rates in Kansas are determined by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's Office of Vital Statistics.

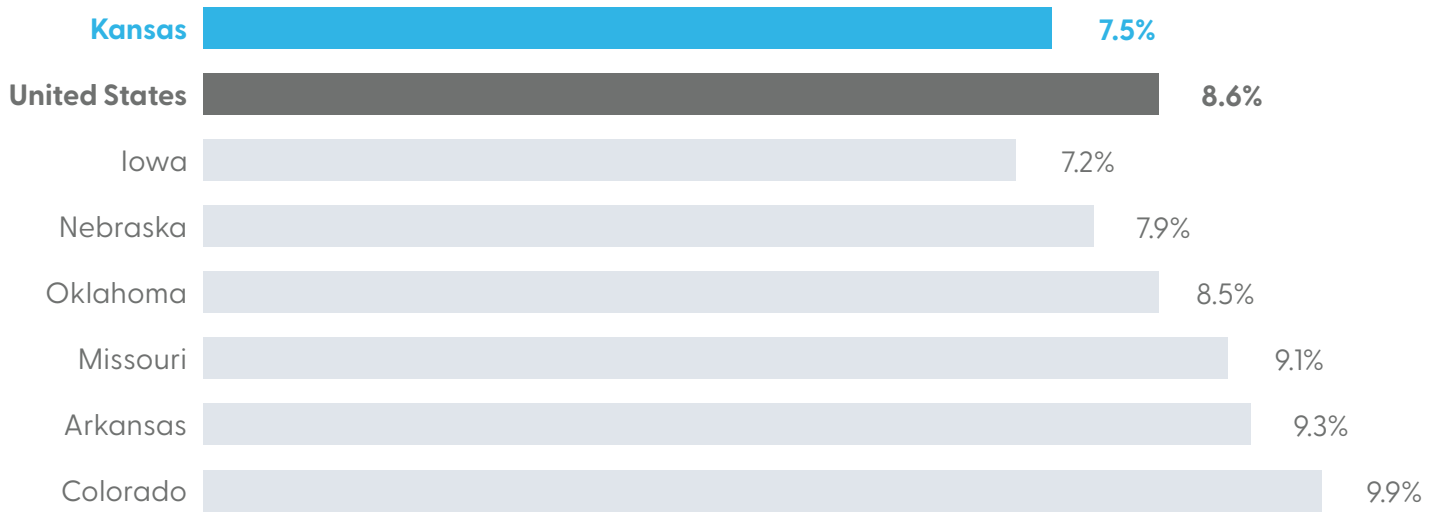
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES IN KANSAS BY RACE/ETHNICITY[7]



Note: The "two+ races" category is not included due to the data sample being too small to give a quality trend.

Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 8 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

REGIONAL COMPARISON OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT RATES (2022)[12]



ANALYSIS

Low birth weight rates in Kansas have remained consistent since 2016, with the average of all racial/ethnic groups staying within one percentage point from 2016-2022. Around 7.5% of all Kansas births are infants with low birth weights, keeping the state lower than most of our midwestern neighbors and below the national average (8.6%).

CONCLUSION

Kansas needs a multifaceted approach to reduce low birth weight rates. Better investment in prenatal care services that address chronic health conditions prior to pregnancy – including mental health, stable housing and food security, and accessible and quality care – can all help mothers and their infants have better outcomes.

WHERE TARGETED SOLUTIONS ARE NEEDED

According to a study by the University of Pittsburgh, Black families are more likely to experience systemic racial issues in maternal and infant care than other races, exacerbating the likelihood of low birth weight babies.

For years, Black Kansans have dealt with increased rates of low birth weight babies and infant mortality. In 2022, the rate was 14.4%, the highest among all racial groups. Black families were 200% more likely to give birth to a low birth weight baby, clearly showing the need for targeted solutions that address the root causes of these data outcomes.

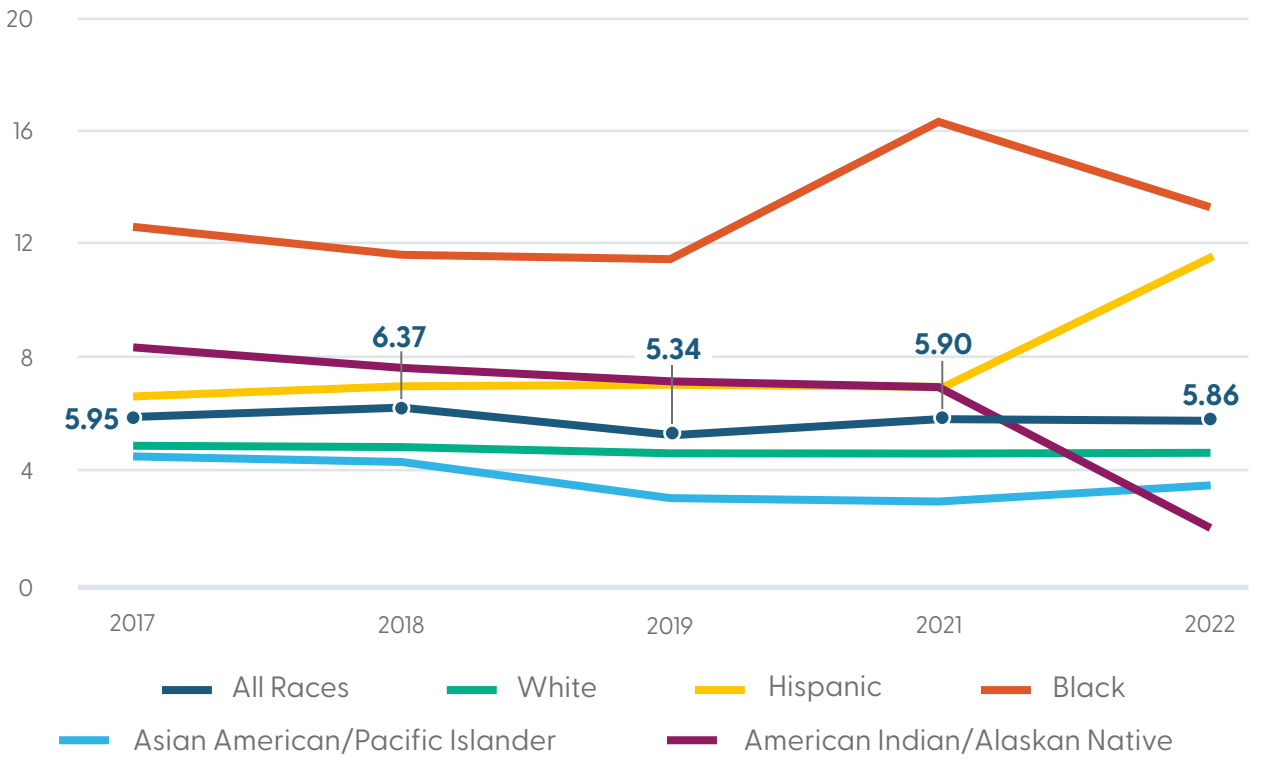
Infant Mortality

Infant mortality in Kansas is infant deaths before the child's first birthday. It is calculated by dividing infant deaths by live births and multiplied by 1,000. The calculation is meant to provide an estimate on infant mortality without providing direct statistics to protect the privacy of families.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Infant mortality is an important marker of the overall health of Kansans. The leading causes of infant death in the United States are birth defects, pre-term birth and low birth weight, sudden infant death syndrome, injuries, and maternal pregnancy complications.

KANSAS INFANT MORTALITY RATES (PER 1,000 BIRTHS) BY RACE/ETHNICITY[7]



Note: The "two+ races" category is not included due to the data sample being too small to give a quality trend.

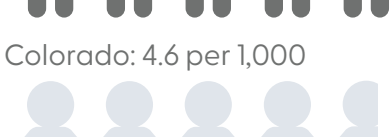
Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 8 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

REGIONAL COMPARISON OF INFANT MORTALITY RATES (2022)[12]

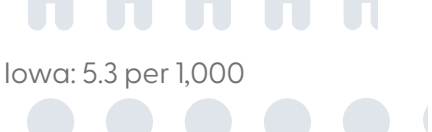
Kansas: 5.9 (rounded) per 1,000 Births

United States: 5.6 per 1,000

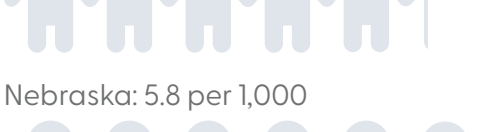
Colorado: 4.6 per 1,000



Iowa: 5.3 per 1,000



Nebraska: 5.8 per 1,000



Missouri: 6.7 per 1,000

Oklahoma: 6.9 per 1,000

Arkansas: 7.6 per 1,000

ANALYSIS

The Kansas infant mortality rate was 5.86 per every 1,000 births in 2022. As the data is disaggregated by race and ethnicity, disparities are noticeable. The trends can be perplexing when evaluating single-year changes. For example, Hispanic infant mortality increased nearly five points from 2021 to 2022, yet Black infant mortality improved by three points in the same time period. When examining infant mortality data, considering the trends over a span of years is critical.

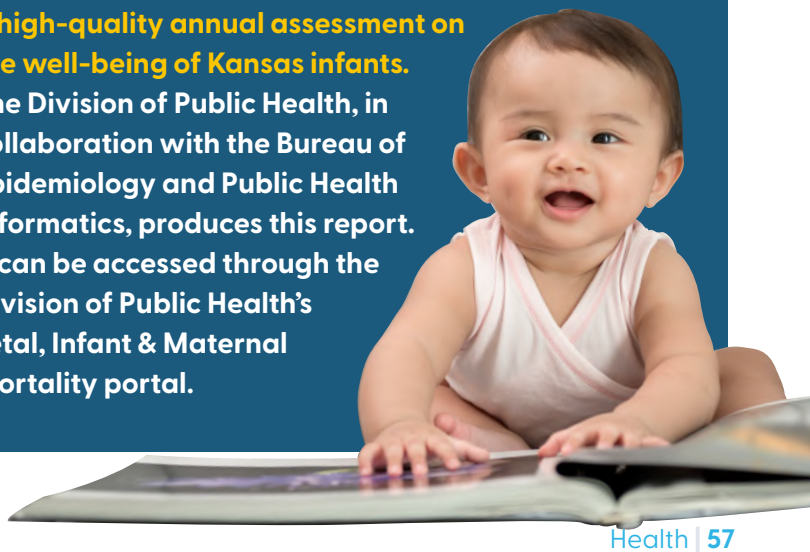
Kansas remains just above the national rate (5.6), but below three of our neighbors – Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Across the country, overall infant mortality continues to decline. However, racial and ethnic disparities are prevalent in other states as well, highlighting the need for targeted policy reforms at national and state levels.

CONCLUSION

Infant mortality is not always preventable, but policy reform and investment in maternal care can help mitigate infant deaths. Increased prenatal and postpartum care access – mental health care, investment in newborn screening, accurate and timely immunizations, and paid family leave – are all policies that can reduce infant mortality. Giving parents and caregivers more health tools will support stronger health outcomes in their kids.

RESOURCE SPOTLIGHT: INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTH REPORT

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment's "Infant Mortality and Stillbirth Report" is a high-quality annual assessment on the well-being of Kansas infants. The Division of Public Health, in collaboration with the Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics, produces this report. It can be accessed through the Division of Public Health's Fetal, Infant & Maternal Mortality portal.



Immunizations

The immunization indicator tracks the percentage of Kansas kindergartners fully immunized with the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series by 35 months of age. A child is "up to date" for the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series if they have the DTaP4, IPV, MMR1, HepA, HepB, Var1, Hib3, and PCV4 vaccinations before 3 years of age.

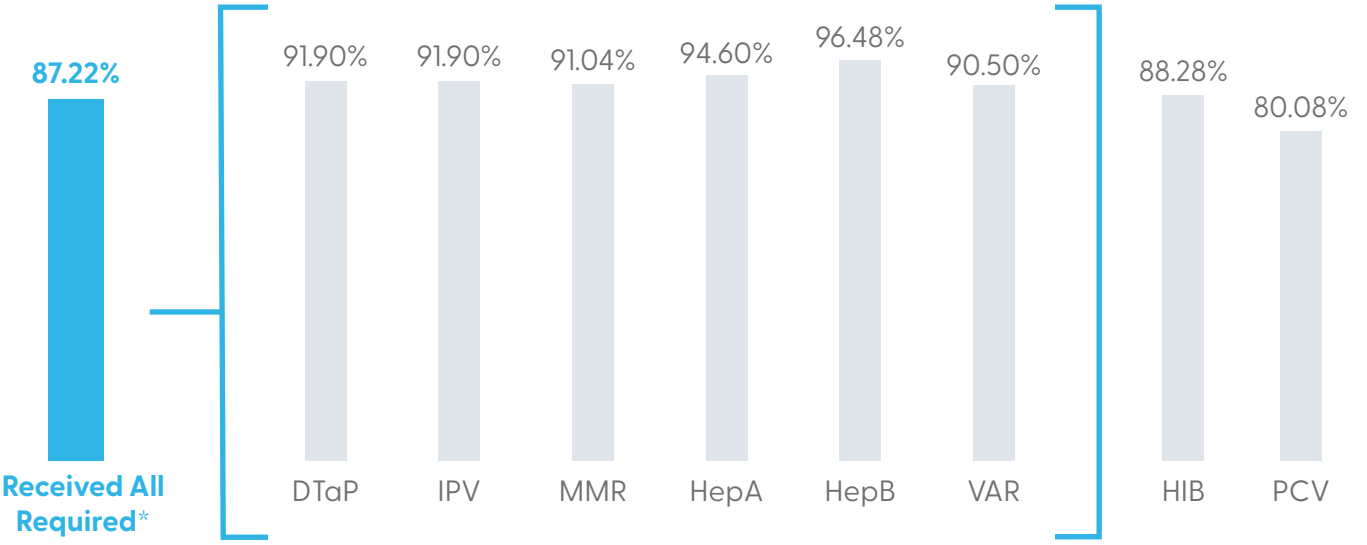
The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) operates the "Kansas Kindergarten Immunization Coverage Assessment," which provides vaccination analysis among kindergartners between the ages of 5 and 7 on the first day of the academic year. A total of 41 school districts in Kansas are not represented by this data due to any of the following: school district participation, student exemption (both medical and religious), and population suppression.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

The 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series is recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices and is approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), American Academy of Pediatrics, and American Academy of Family Physicians as the primary way for parents to protect infant and early childhood health.

The CDC recommends this vaccination series to all states, as it provides infant and early childhood coverage for many vaccine-preventable diseases. Infants are at high risk of damage, disability, or even death from these diseases. The only two vaccinations in the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series not mandated by KDHE are the Hib3 and PCV4 vaccinations.

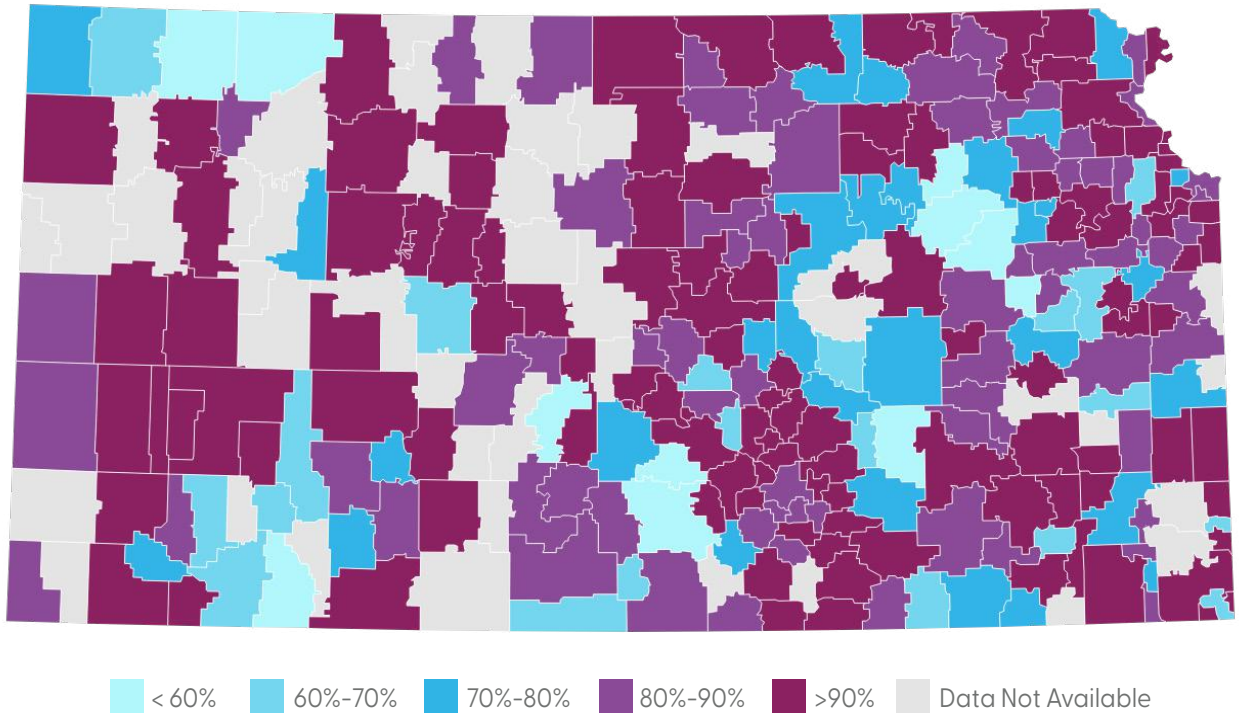
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 SERIES COVERAGE FOR KANSAS KINDERGARTNERS FOR 2022-2023 SCHOOL YEAR[9]



*This is the actual percentage of all Kansas kindergartners in the 2022-2023 school year who have completed the required vaccines in the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series.

Note: The official childhood 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series includes four doses of DTaP (diptheria, tetanus, and pertussis), three doses of IPV (inactivated polio vaccine), one dose of MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella), three doses of HepA (hepatitis A), three doses of HepB (hepatitis B), one dose VAR (varicella), three doeses of the HIB vaccine (Haemophilus influenzae type B), and four doses of PCV (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine).

PERCENTAGE OF KINDERGARTNERS HAVING 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 SERIES COVERAGE FOR 2022-2023 SCHOOL YEAR (BY SCHOOL DISTRICT)[9]



ANALYSIS

The majority of Kansas kindergartners are vaccinated with the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series, with 87.22% of kids in the state within the reporting group having all required vaccinations.

The trend depicts a decline in overall vaccinations, dropping from 89.89% (2019) to 87.22% (2022). KDHE mandates seem effective in ensuring vaccinations, as all mandated vaccines are above 90%, while the two non-mandated vaccinations (Hib3 and PCV4) are at 88.28% and 80.08%, respectively.

It's clear that Kansas can effectively administer and mandate most of the 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series, but can improve full vaccination rates by mandating the Hib3 vaccine (protecting kids from Haemophilus influenzae type B) and PCV4 vaccine (protecting kids from pneumococcal bacteria-related infections).

CONCLUSION

This indicator's trend identifies the need for further investment, including the development of parent, family, and community education; implementation of outreach campaigns; addressing accessibility issues; and supporting proactive messaging to ensure high vaccination trends.

POLICY POINT

Current immunization requirements, exemptions, and procedures governing these requirements and exemptions continue to be discussed by lawmakers.

Kansas law ensures most children are fully immunized before 6 years of age, with medical and religious exemptions already available when necessary.

Uninsured Rates

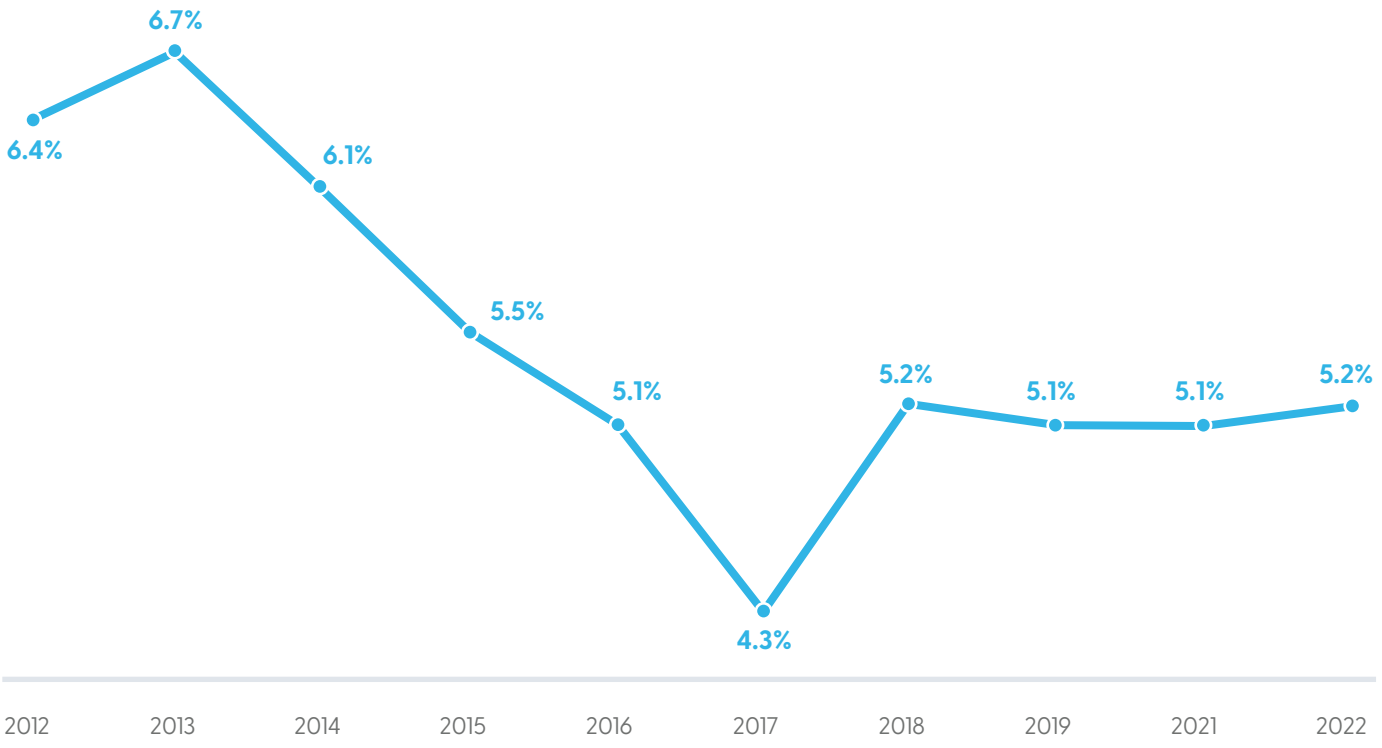
This indicator tracks the percentage of Kansas kids (ages 0-17) without health insurance.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Kids' health depends on regular access to quality care. Health coverage plays a critical role in consistent access. A lack of health care, especially in childhood, increases the risk of lifelong chronic conditions, shorter life expectancy, increased lifetime medical costs, and sicker families.

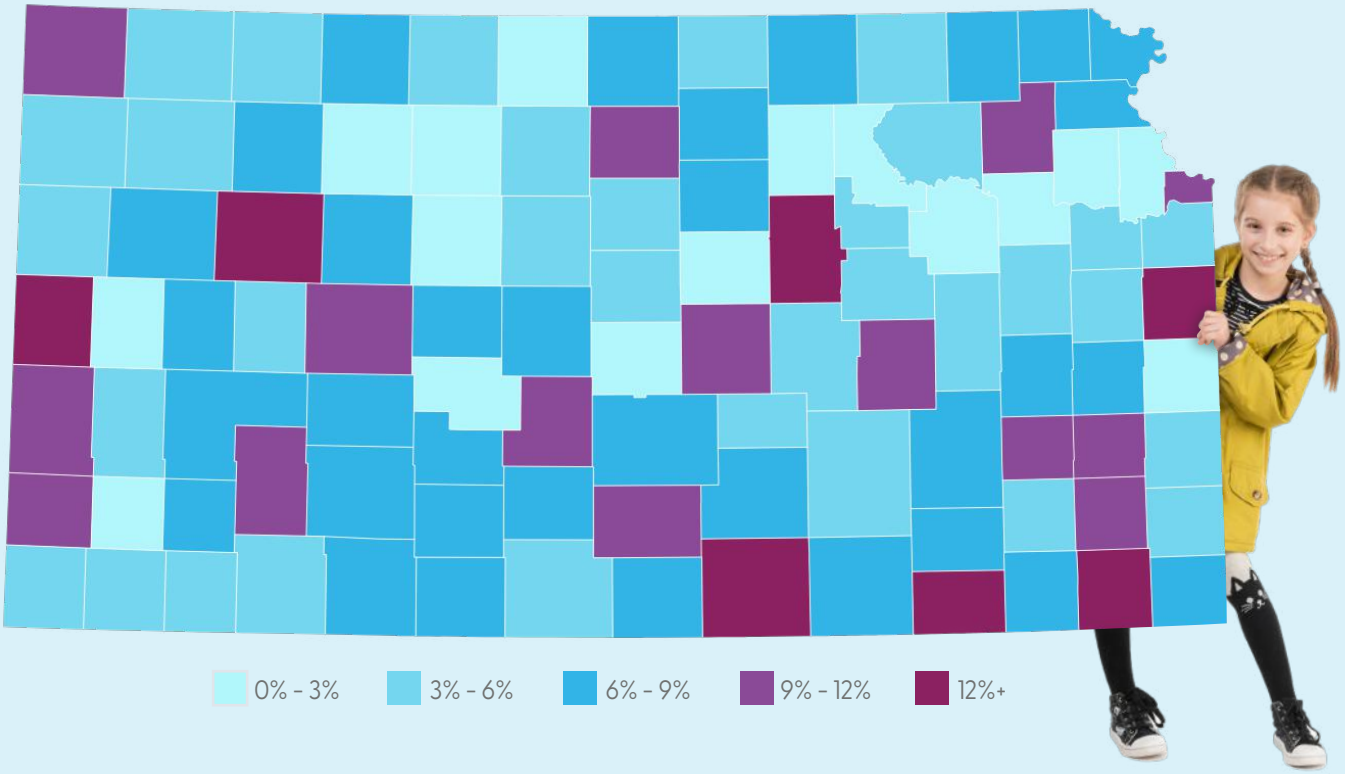
Healthy kids are more likely to enter school ready to learn, graduate high school, and become healthy, productive adults. Affordable health care access ensures opportunities for kids to receive important, time-sensitive services like doctor and dentist visits, immunizations, therapies, prescriptions, and coverage for hospital stays.

KANSAS CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE[3]



Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 8 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

RATE OF KANSAS CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE BY COUNTY (2022)[3]



ACROSS THE BOARD, KANSAS MUST IMPROVE

The state average can hide what's going on across the state. About half of Kansas counties (58 of 105) exceed the average uninsured rate, with 10 counties more than double. Counties like Labette (17.2%), Sumner (15.2%), Dickinson (12.8%), Chautauqua (12.5%), and Gove (12.4%) need targeted solutions to curb their high uninsured children rates.

ANALYSIS

In 2022, the uninsured rate in Kansas for children was 5.2%, a 0.1% increase from 2019 and 2021. The data shows that over the last decade, uninsured rates have stayed roughly the same, only changing by 1.2% from 2012 (6.4%).

We expect this indicator, along with Medicaid/CHIP enrollment (page 62), to be negatively impacted by the Medicaid "unwinding," as some children who have benefited from multi-year, pandemic eligibility without redetermination enter a new cycle of confusing renewal processes.

CONCLUSION

Kansas has a unique opportunity to reduce uninsured rates when compared to other states, as it remains one of 10 states that have not expanded Medicaid. If Kansas policymakers expand Medicaid, thousands of children would benefit since we know that when parents can access health insurance, they are more likely to enroll their children in available coverage.

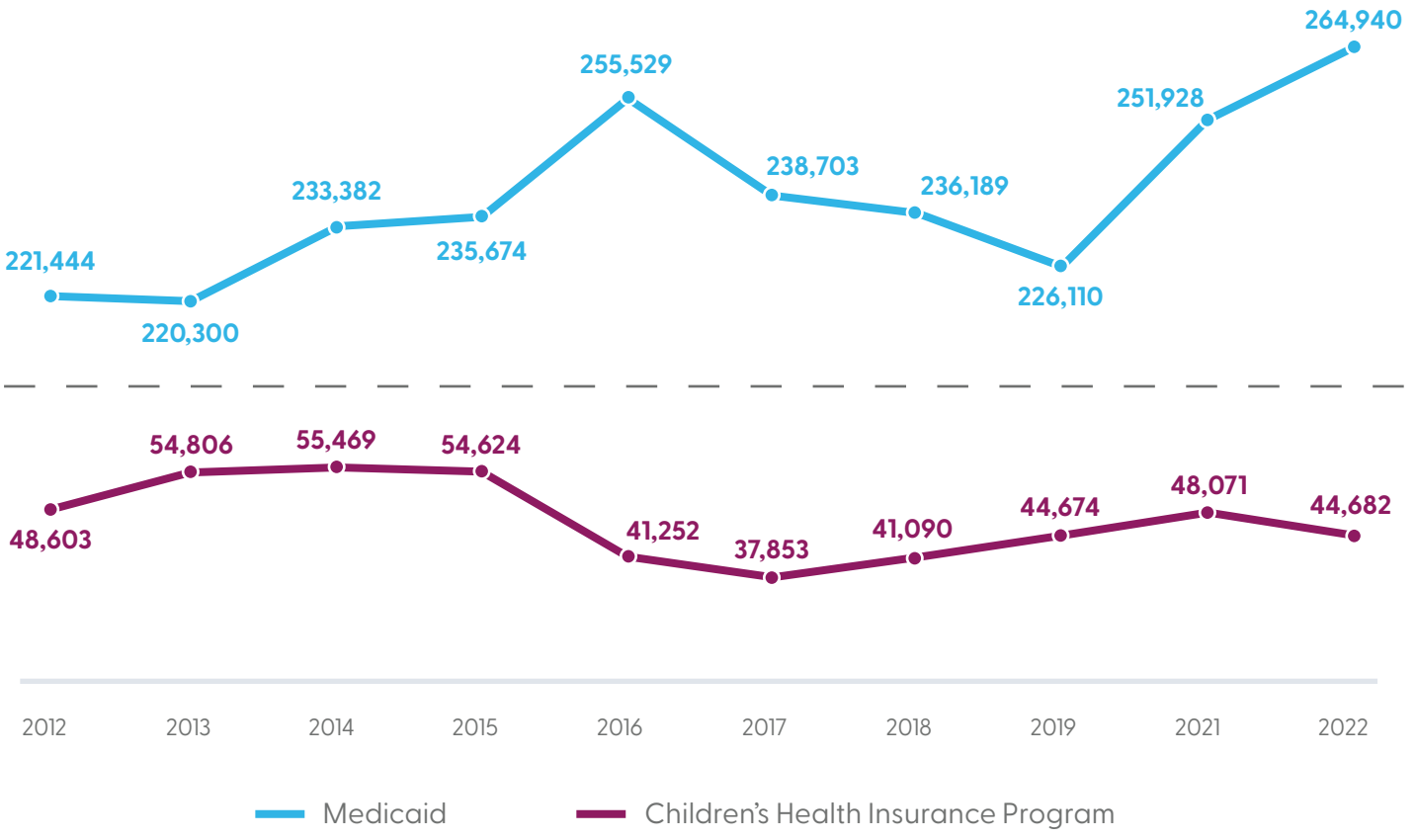
Medicaid/CHIP Enrollment

Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) enrollment is the average monthly number of children (ages 0-17) enrolled in state health insurance programs. Medicaid refers to the national Medicaid program, known as KanCare in Kansas. The monthly number is the average of monthly enrollment numbers calculated at the end of a calendar year.

WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

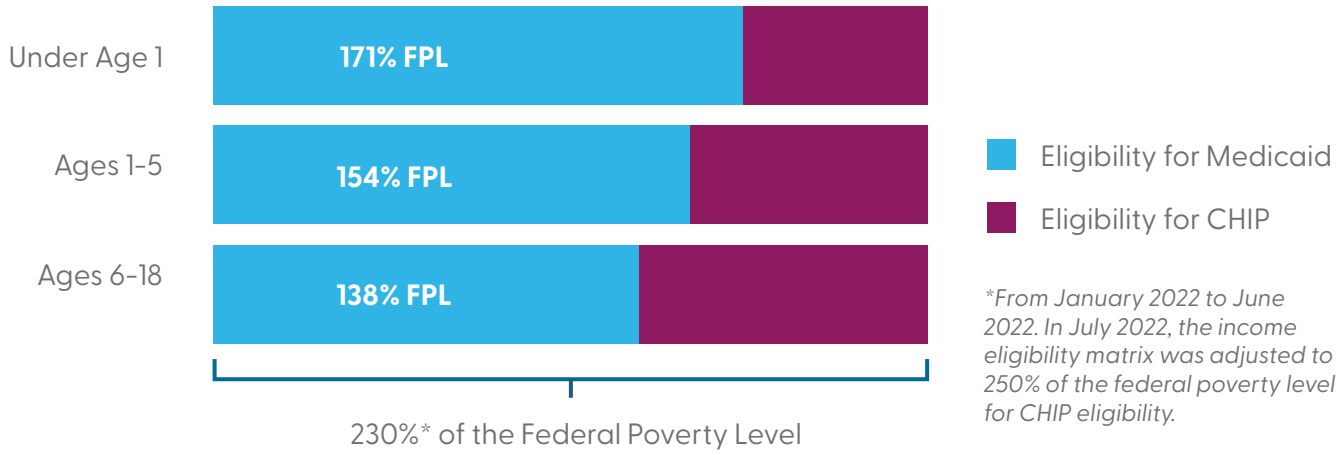
Both state health insurance programs (Medicaid and CHIP) provide no- or low-cost health coverage to children in Kansas. KanCare provides health coverage to more than half a million Kansans and is jointly funded with the federal government. CHIP provides no- or low-cost health coverage to children in families that earn more than the eligibility cut off for Medicaid, but less than 250% of the federal poverty level. CHIP is administered through the KanCare program.

KANSAS KIDS ENROLLED IN MEDICAID OR CHIP COVERAGE (MONTHLY AVERAGE)[9]



Note: This indicator was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information, please refer to Chapter 8 on how data in 2020 was impacted.

INCOME ELIGIBILITY LEVELS FOR KANSAS KIDS (2022)[8]



From January 2022 to June 2022. In July 2022, the income eligibility matrix was adjusted to 250% of the federal poverty level for CHIP eligibility.

ANALYSIS

CHIP enrollment numbers have fluctuated over the last decade, scaling up between 2012-2014, decreasing from 2014-2017, and steadily increasing from 2017-2021. In 2022, enrollment declined by 3,389, dropping from 48,071 (2021) to 44,682 (2022).

Medicaid enrollment numbers continued to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, as more families became eligible through emergency orders. In 2022, 264,940 kids were enrolled in Medicaid, a significant increase from the 226,110 in 2019. However, in 2023, the federal public health emergency ended, returning Medicaid continuous eligibility standards to pre-pandemic requirements and beginning the Medicaid "unwinding." The unwinding period was the year-long eligibility redetermination process for any Kansan enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP. As a result of the unwinding, we expect enrollment to decline in coming years.

CONCLUSION

Having high-quality, affordable health insurance is one of the best ways to ensure the well-being of kids and families in Kansas. Expanding access and improving KanCare services must be a top priority for policymakers in the years to come.

POLICY POINTS

MEDICAID: **Kansas has attempted to expand its Medicaid program multiple times since the passage of the Affordable Care Act, but political gridlock on the topic continues to prevail. Kansas remains one of 10 states that have yet to expand Medicaid, which continues to prevent uninsured Kansans from gaining access to the most-used health care network in the country.**

CHIP: **Opportunities exist to bring Kansas' CHIP program offerings in line with other states, including re-examining income thresholds, allowing pregnant women access to CHIP, and extending coverage to families with immigration statuses.**

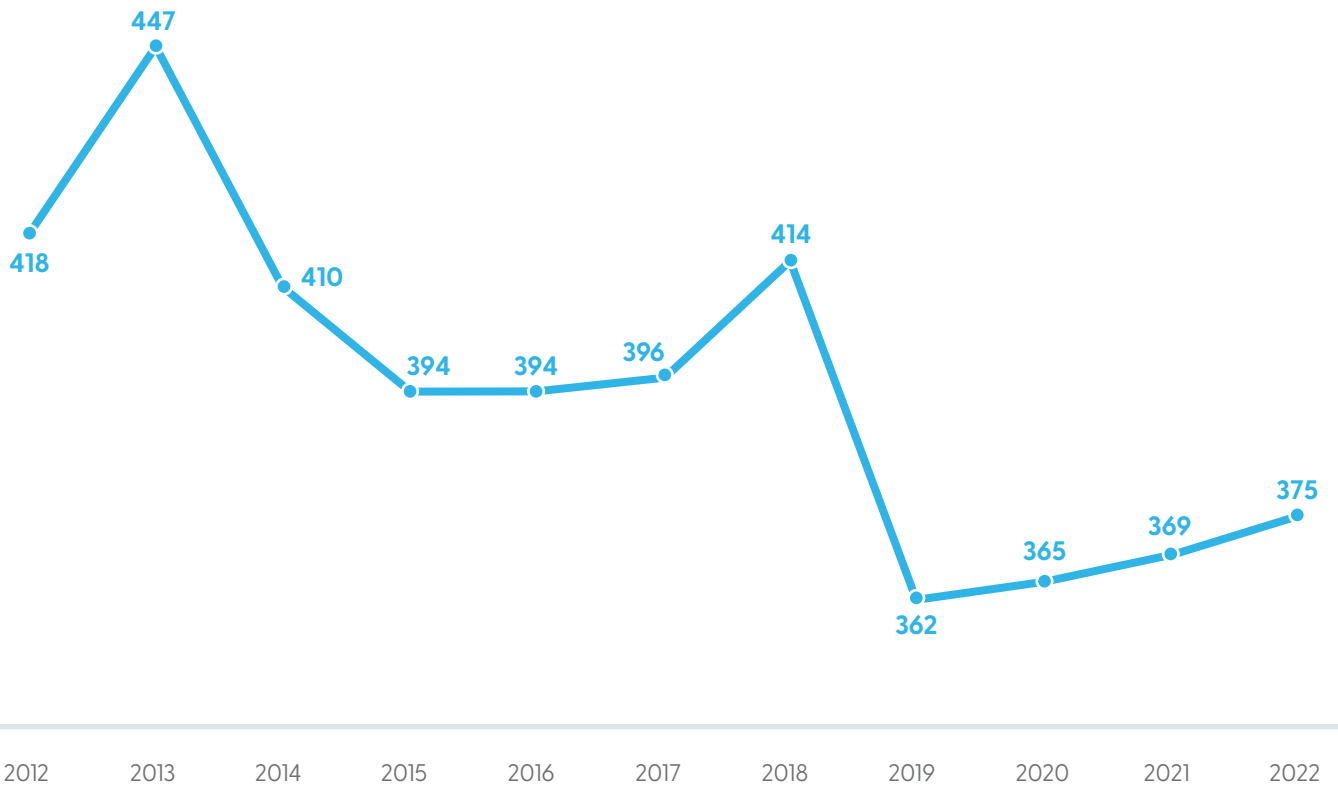
Child and Teen Deaths

This indicator tracks the deaths of children (ages 0-17) from all causes.

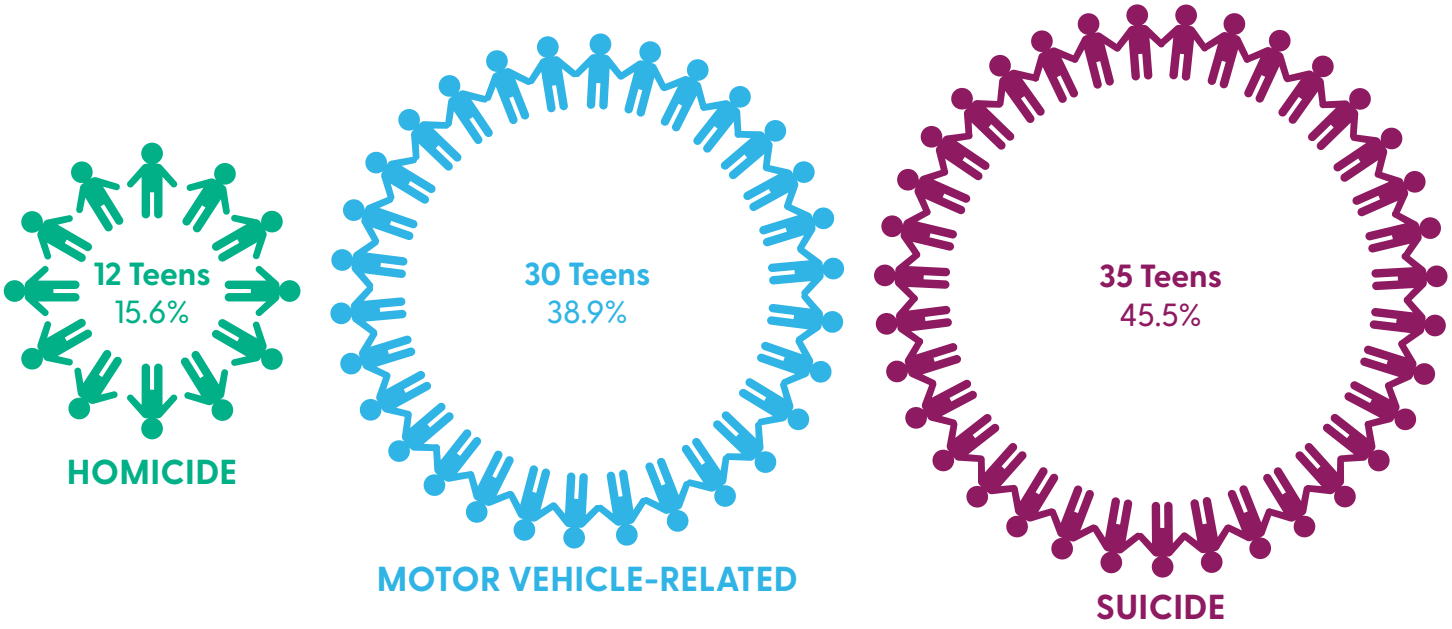
WHY THIS INDICATOR MATTERS

Unintentional injuries – like motor vehicle accidents, fires/burns, drowning, falls, and poisoning – are the leading cause of childhood deaths. Notably, childhood death and injury rates vary based on a child's age, gender, race, and socioeconomic status. Policies that reduce financial barriers to safety devices, increase education efforts, and improve safety of the environment would help reduce child and teen death rates.

TOTAL CHILD AND TEEN (AGES 0-17) DEATHS IN KANSAS[7]



TOTAL VIOLENT TEEN (AGES 13-18) DEATHS IN KANSAS (2022)[7]



ANALYSIS

Kansas has seen a slight decrease in overall child deaths since 2012, dropping from 418 (2012) to 375 (2022). Most of that decline was from 2018-2019, where the count dropped from 414 to 362, but the trend is overall positive for the state. There's been a slight uptick since 2019, but the rate of increase isn't statistically significant.

On the other hand, since 2020, violent teen deaths in the state have declined, matching the count a decade ago (77), but improving from 2020's decade-high count (112). Kansas has seen a slight decline in suicide and homicide-related teen deaths, which is an improvement but still accounts for more than 61% of all violent teen deaths in the state.

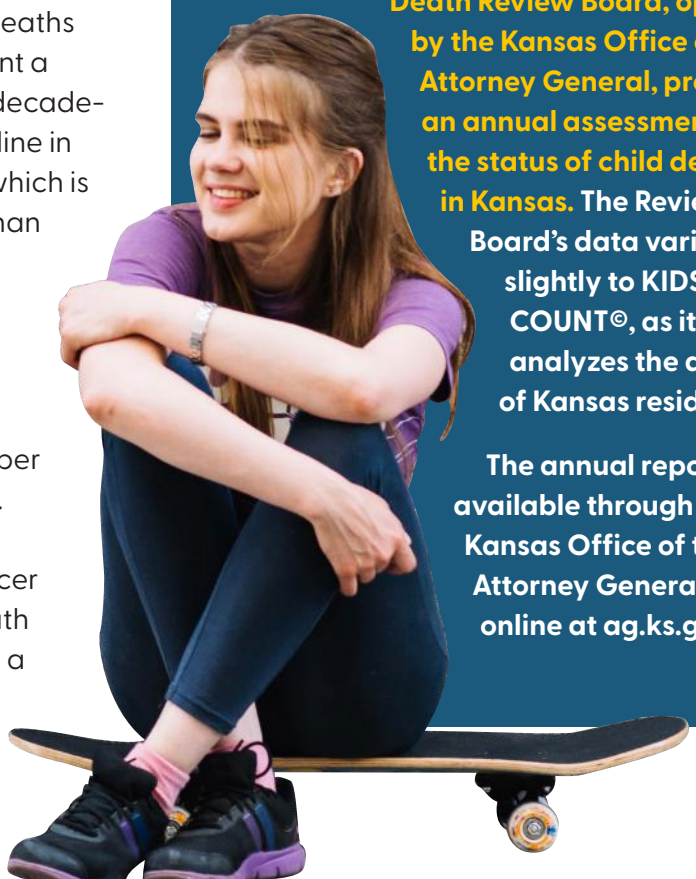
CONCLUSION

Over the past several decades, advocates have worked diligently to decrease the number of kids who die long before they ever should. Efforts to reduce childhood diseases, birth defects, premature births, and pediatric cancer have led to a decrease in child and teen death rates. This rate is an important bellwether for a community's overall health.

RESOURCE SPOTLIGHT: STATE CHILD DEATH REVIEW BOARD

KIDS COUNT© uses data acquired from the Office of Vital Statistics at the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, but there are other high-quality sources of data available. The Kansas State Child Death Review Board, operated by the Kansas Office of the Attorney General, provides an annual assessment on the status of child deaths in Kansas. The Review Board's data varies slightly to KIDS COUNT©, as it only analyzes the deaths of Kansas residents.

The annual report is available through the Kansas Office of the Attorney General and online at ag.ks.gov.



Policy Solutions

Kansas kids and families suffer from a declining health landscape.

Kansas mothers are suffering, as the state saw the maternal mortality rate rise from 23.1 (2021) to 26.2 (2022) (page 52), a significant increase in an indicator that is preventable with a high-quality maternal health system. Kansas families are suffering, as the state still sees almost six babies die before they reach their first birthday for every 1,000 born (page 56). Of those born, 7.5% (page 54) have a low birth weight, an immediate roadblock to success.

And finally, Kansas kids are suffering, as the state saw more than 45% of teen deaths from suicide, the largest category of death for teenage Kansans and the only category that can be reversed with high-quality affordable and accessible mental health systems.

Through it all, the state continues another year where nearly 36,000 Kansas kids remain uninsured (page 60), subjecting thousands of children across the state to these detrimental health outcomes.

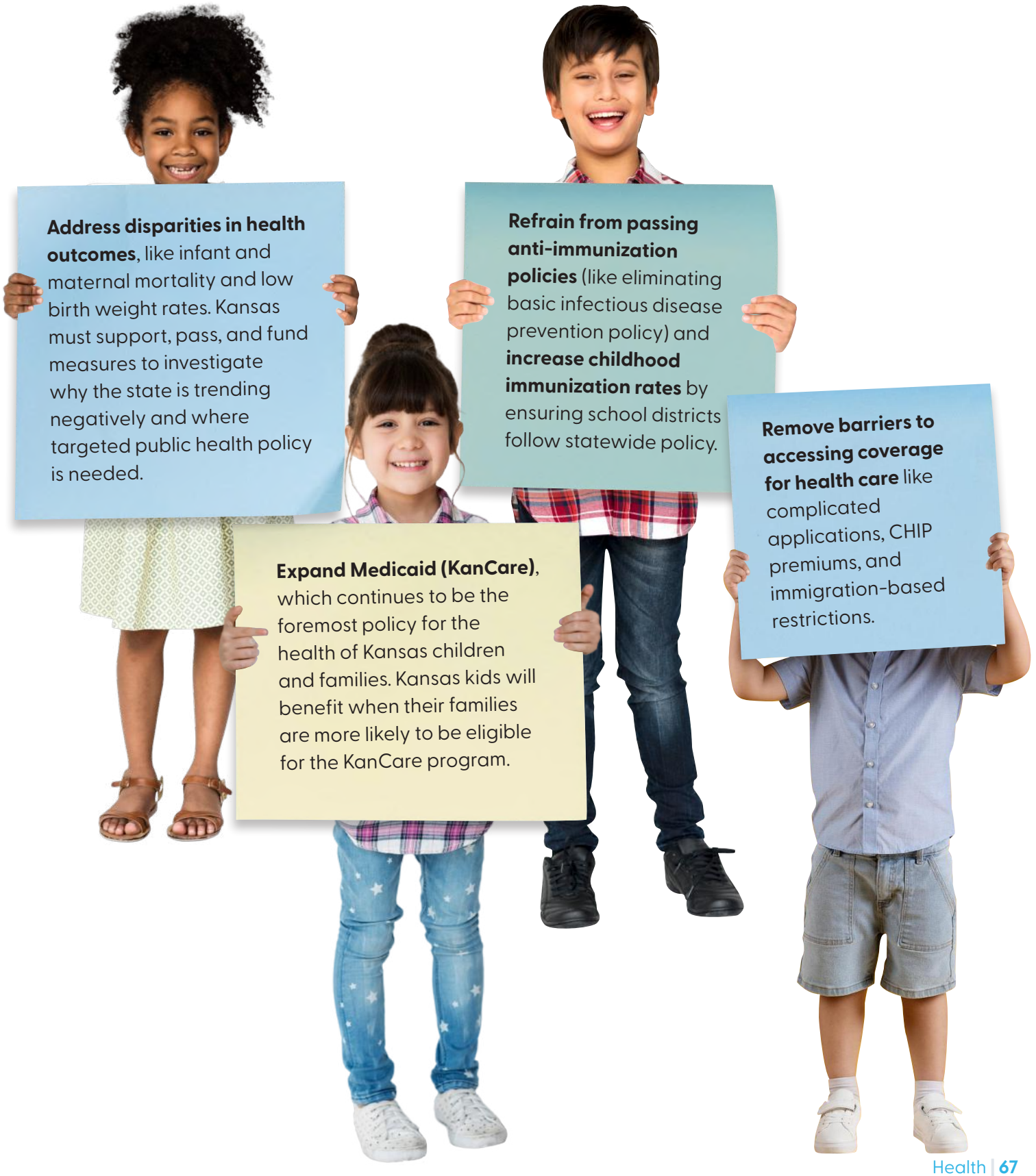
But despite the stagnant and negative trends seen in 2022, Kansas can improve and alter the course of its health landscape.

In 2022, Kansas saw a jump in children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP, rising by nearly 10,000 children (page 62), a silver lining from pandemic-era policy but one that we expect to change after new data becomes available post-public health emergency unwinding. More than 83% of Kansas pregnant mothers received adequate to high-quality prenatal care (page 50), and the state still has more than 87% of its kindergarteners vaccinated with the early childhood required immunizations and boosters (page 58).

Indicator	2021	2022	Trend
Prenatal Care Access	83.3%	83.5%	↔
Maternal Mortality	23.1 (out of 1,000)	26.2 (out of 1,000)	↑
Low Birth Weight	7.4%	7.5%	↔
Infant Mortality	5.90 (out of 1,000)	5.86 (out of 1,000)	↔
Immunizations	87.37%	87.22%	↓
Uninsured Children	5.1%	5.2%	↔
Medicaid/CHIP Enrollment	299,999	309,622	⇈
Child and Teen Deaths	369	375	↔

DESPITE STAGNATION, KANSAS HAS POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE

Kansas policymakers should pass policies to prevent the continued decline in the health landscape of the state, such as addressing issues in maternal and infant health systems, increasing access to high-quality health insurance, and ensuring the provider network is robust and ready to serve Kansans. By improving these aspects, Kansas can reverse the trend it is currently on and improve our state's health.



Chapter 7

Data

The *2024 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* requires collection and assessment of data at both the county and state levels. Chapter 7 includes the data tables for indicators seen previously through two sections: state- and county-level data tables. This chapter is meant to accompany analysis and context in the indicator chapters while also provide the opportunity to assess data not showcased in earlier chapters.

Not all indicators have data at both the county and state levels; only indicators for which county-level data was deemed relevant and appropriate have tables in both sections of this chapter. If you have questions on where we acquired the data and how you can access the data first-hand, view Chapter 8: Sources and Methodology.

TABLES

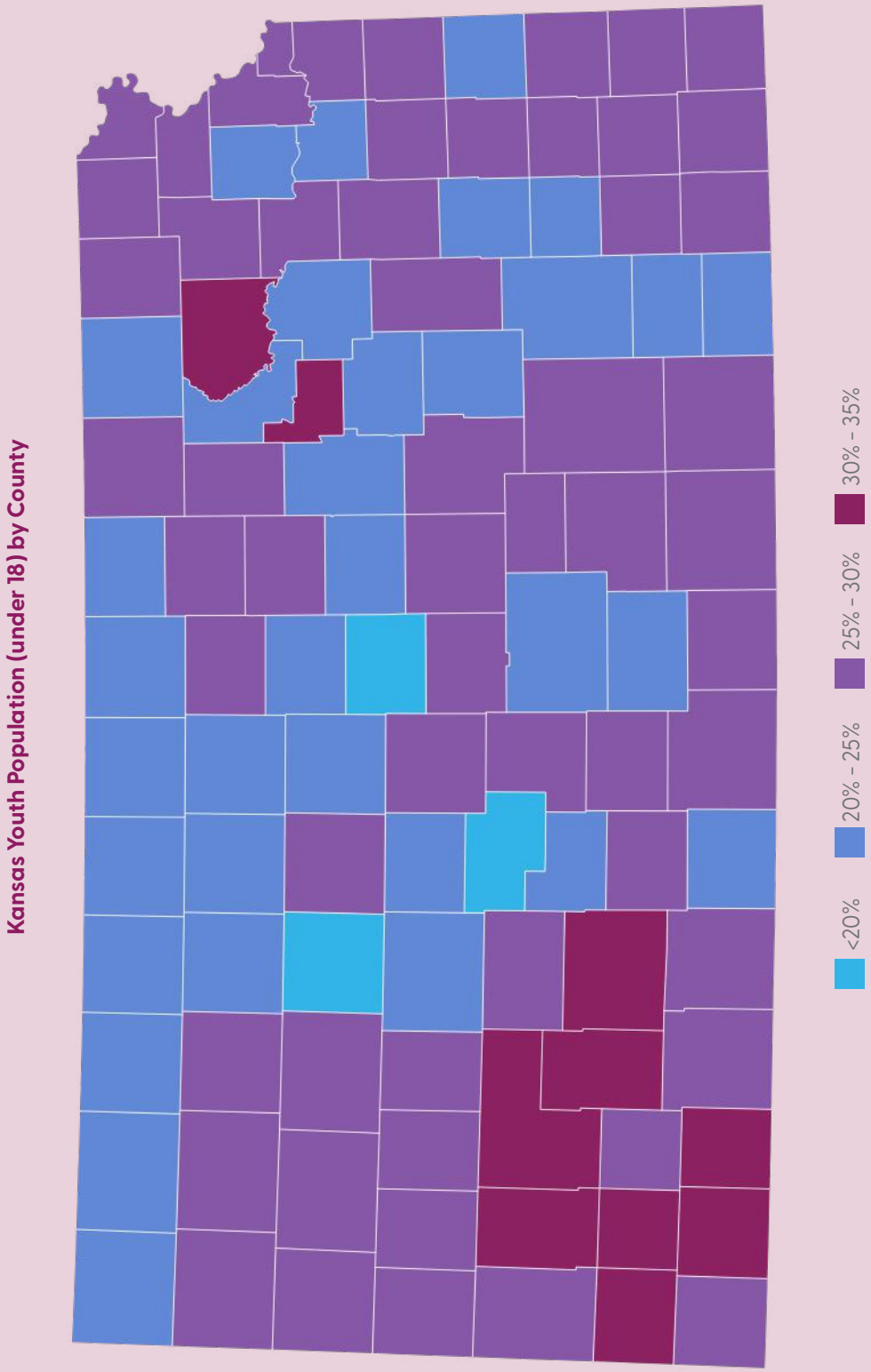
Demographic Indicators: State-level

Year	Child Population (Age 0-17) (pg. 8)						
	TOTAL	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
2012	726,595	493,161	127,061	46,327	5,625	18,831	35,590
2013	724,531	489,083	128,716	46,095	6,070	18,765	35,802
2014	722,716	485,282	130,412	45,704	5,953	19,125	36,240
2015	721,135	482,321	131,336	45,349	5,810	19,794	36,525
2016	717,590	478,363	132,001	44,587	5,699	20,178	36,762
2017	712,412	473,171	132,631	43,914	5,574	20,092	37,030
2018	706,593	467,410	132,772	43,481	5,470	20,261	37,199
2019	701,453	462,389	132,512	43,321	5,495	20,255	37,481
2020	702,969	461,132	134,353	43,216	5,471	20,572	38,225
2021	703,064	460,405	134,863	43,163	4,592	21,389	38,652
2022	699,314	452,543	140,150	42,776	4,361	21,038	38,446

Age Group	Child Age Group Breakdown (2022) (pg. 8)						
	TOTAL	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
0 to 4	176,405	111,993	36,176	11,531	980	5,396	10,329
5 to 11	272,951	177,759	53,505	16,547	1,685	8,556	14,899
12 to 17	249,868	162,791	50,469	14,698	1,696	7,086	13,218

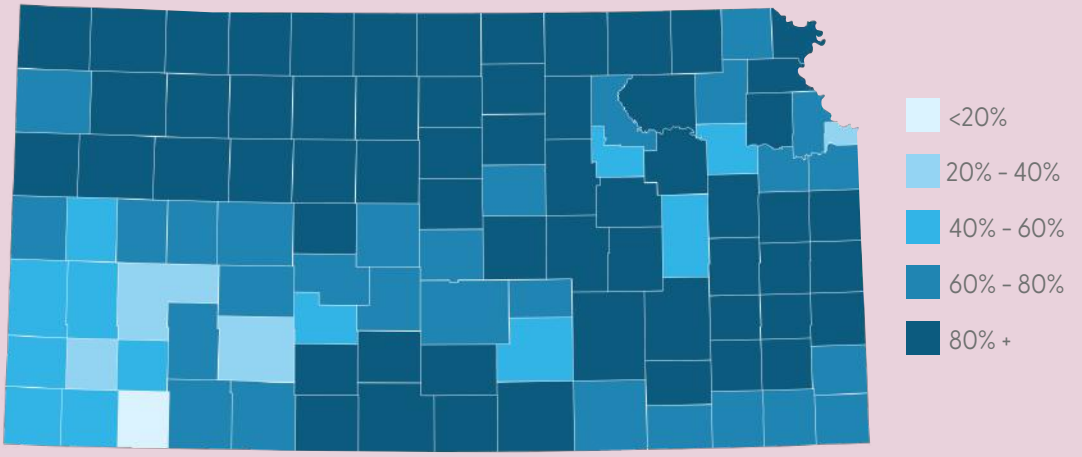
Year	Birth Rates per 1,000 Births (pg. 9)	
	TOTAL	Teen (Ages 15-19) Birth Rates
2012	72.3	33.1
2013	69.5	28.7
2014	70.0	26.7
2015	69.9	24.8
2016	68.1	21.3
2017	65.4	20.6
2018	64.7	19.3
2019	63.0	18.6
2020	61.1	17.5
2021	61.0	16.1
2022	60.3	16.0

2022 Demographic Data: At a Glance

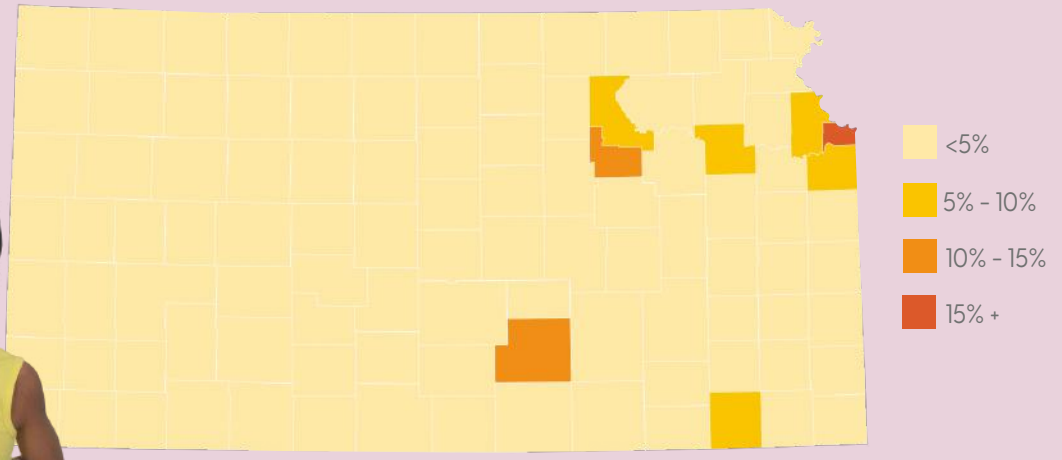


2022 Demographic Data: At a Glance

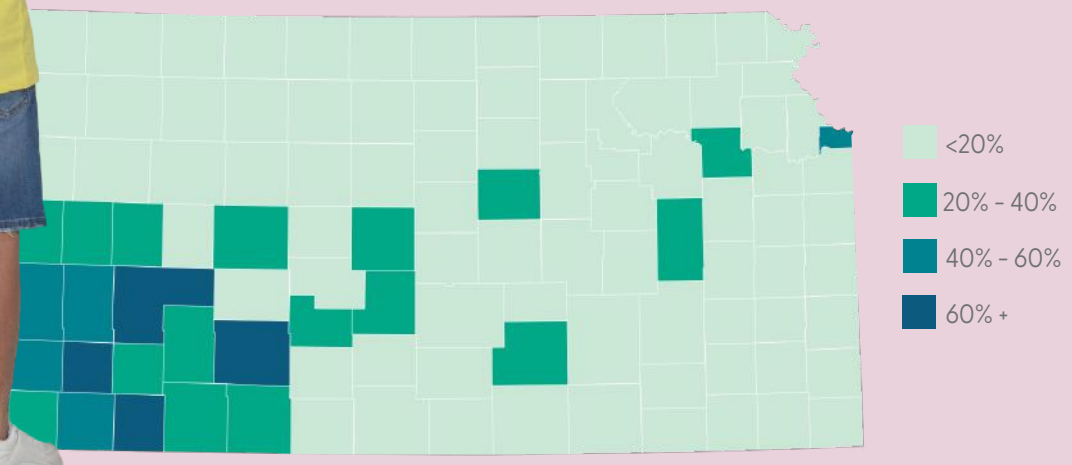
Percentage of Children (under 18) Who Are White by County (pg. 10)



Percentage of Children (under 18) Who Are Black by County (pg. 10)

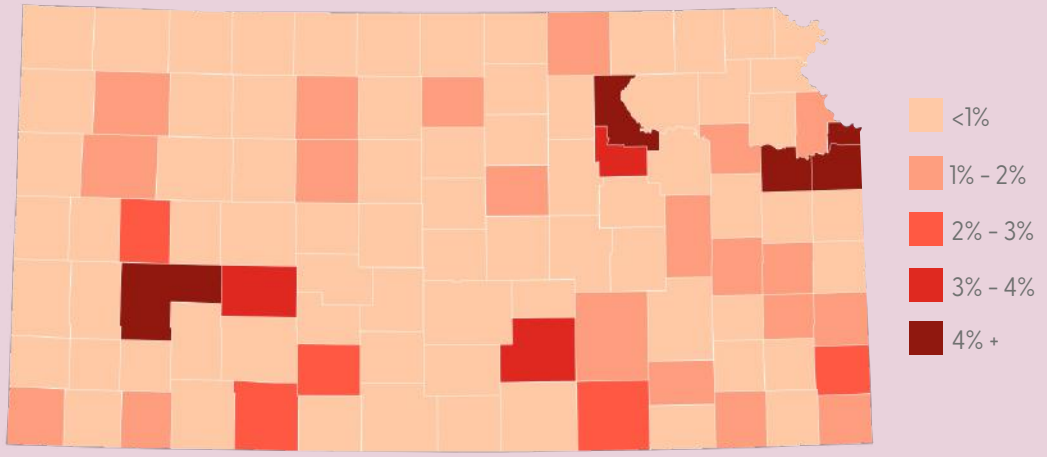


Percentage of Children (under 18) Who Are Hispanic by County (pg. 10)

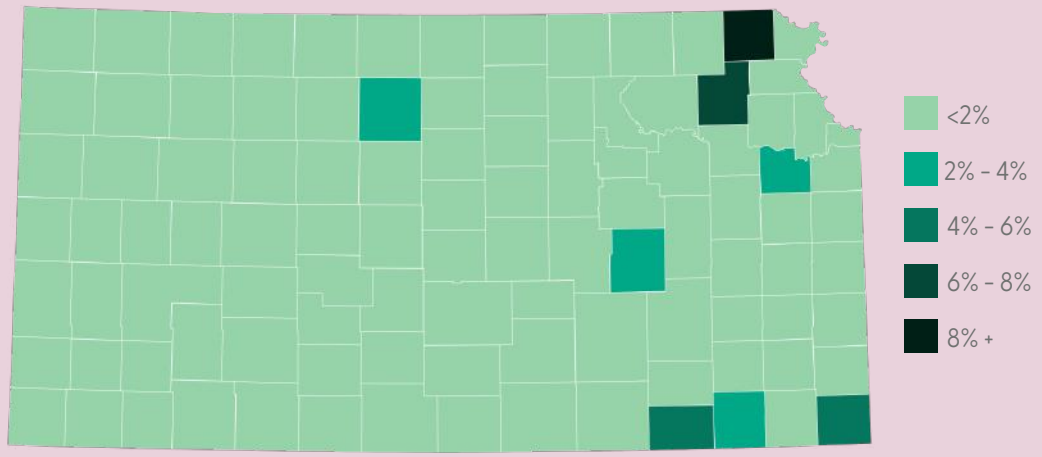


2022 Demographic Data: At a Glance

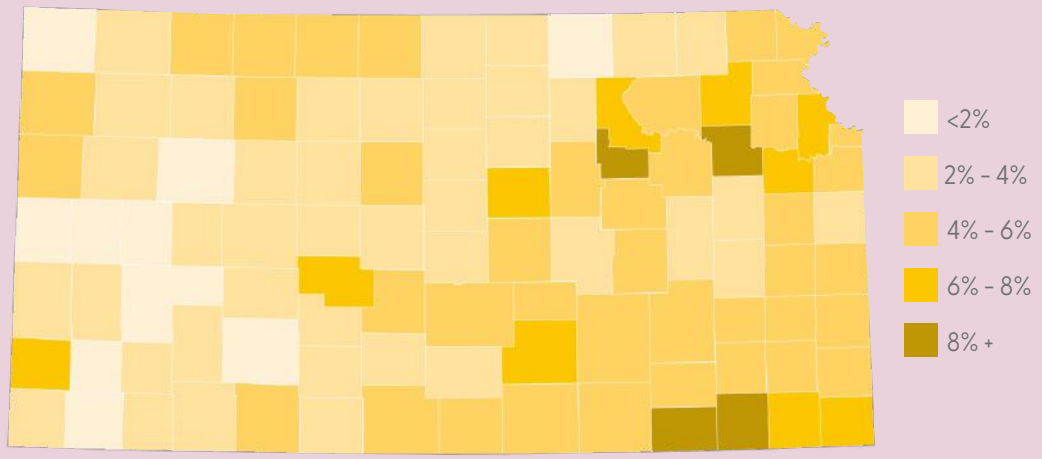
Percentage of Children (under 18) Who Are Asian American/Pacific Islander by County (pg. 10)



Percentage of Children (under 18) Who Are American Indian/Alaskan Native by County (pg. 10)



Percentage of Children (under 18) Who Are Two+ Races by County (pg. 10)



Economic Well-Being Indicators: State-level

Year	Children in Poverty (pg. 14)	Kids in Households with Parents Having Secure Employment (pg. 26)	State and Family Household Median Income (pg. 16)				
			MFI	5-person Families	4-person Families	3-person Families	2-person Families
2012	19%	76%	$60,300	$72,739	$75,670	$66,829	$59,259
2013	18%	76%	$62,600	$73,503	$75,940	$66,881	$59,419
2014	18%	75%	$63,100	$73,565	$77,760	$67,331	$59,906
2015	17%	77%	$65,900	$74,286	$78,855	$67,992	$60,399
2016	14%	80%	$67,600	$76,291	$80,875	$69,643	$61,982
2017	15%	79%	$68,900	$79,551	$83,679	$71,736	$64,073
2018	15%	79%	$72,500	$81,765	$87,039	$74,740	$65,826
2019	15%	79%	$75,700	$84,756	$90,284	$78,038	$68,565
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	14%	77%	$83,400	$94,658	$98,343	$83,174	$74,378
2022	13%	80%	$88,000	$99,936	$107,363	$91,560	$80,411

Year	Median Family Income Broken Down by Race/Ethnicity (pg. 16)						
	Total	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
2013	$62,600	$71,500	$38,400	$35,700	$57,300	$67,900	$50,100
2013	$62,600	$71,500	$38,400	$35,700	$57,300	$67,900	$50,100
2014	$63,100	$71,900	$36,400	$31,000	$41,500	$81,400	$40,500
2015	$65,900	$76,200	$38,200	$40,500	$45,100	$80,600	$44,500
2016	$67,600	$77,300	$42,000	$35,500	$40,900	$82,400	$60,300
2017	$68,900	$80,000	$41,500	$37,400	$27,500	$81,100	$55,900
2018	$72,500	$82,600	$46,000	$38,100	$35,900	$91,400	$50,100
2019	$75,700	$86,300	$46,300	$40,800	-	$76,300	$47,800
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	$83,400	$93,700	$55,100	$50,600	$32,400	$102,100	$63,400
2022	$87,986	$99,300	$58,800	$49,200	$77,700	$112,100	$70,600

Economic Well-Being Indicators: State-level

Year	Food Insecurity among Children (pg. 20)	Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies (pg. 24)		Children Living in Homes with a High Cost Burden (pg. 18)	
		Number	% of All Kids	Number	% of All Kids
2012	22.5%	17,684	2.4%	198,000	27%
2013	22.3%	16,328	2.3%	191,000	27%
2014	21.3%	14,429	2.0%	190,000	26%
2015	19.2%	12,779	1.8%	170,000	24%
2016	18.3%	11,214	1.6%	150,000	21%
2017	18.3%	10,578	1.5%	160,000	22%
2018	18.4%	9,263	1.3%	159,000	22%
2019	17.1%	9,644	1.4%	152,000	22%
2020	14.6%	9,429	1.3%	-	-
2021	13.4%	9,045	1.3%	139,000	20%
2022	19.1%	11,959	1.7%	156,000	23%

Year	Child SNAP Enrollment (pg. 22)		Average Monthly SNAP Household Benefit (pg. 23)
	Number	% of All Kids	
2012	137,120	18.9%	–
2013	141,761	19.6%	–
2014	139,092	19.2%	–
2015	132,666	18.4%	–
2016	123,081	17.2%	–
2017	112,828	15.8%	$114
2018	103,282	14.6%	$113
2019	105,403	15.0%	$119
2020	95,192	13.5%	$140
2021	93,083	13.2%	$203
2022	88,643	12.7%	$238

Education Indicators: State-level

Year	Children Enrolled in Free and Reduced-Price Lunch (pg. 32)	Kansas Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten (pg. 38)	Basic Reading Proficiency for Grades 3-8 (pg. 40)	High School Graduation Rate (pg. 44)
2012	48.68%	83.23%	-	84.9%
2013	49.51%	85.93%	-	85.8%
2014	50.03%	88.23%	-	85.8%
2015	49.97%	88.23%	80%	87.2%
2016	49.27%	87.77%	78%	87.2%
2017	47.95%	88.68%	74%	86.5%
2018	47.43%	91.72%	71%	87.2%
2019	47.16%	92.06%	71%	87.3%
2020	47.05%	93.93%	-	88.2%
2021	46.14%	93.08%	70%	87.9%
2022	49.00%	93.52%	67%	89.0%

Year	Head Start Slots (Rate per 100 Children vs. Available EHS/HS Slots) (pg. 34)		Elementary Schools Offering Pre-K/Preschool-Aged At-Risk Programs (pg. 36)
	Early Head Start	Head Start	
2012	6.3	43.1	49.8%
2013	7.2	39.8	49.6%
2014	6.6	43.4	50.4%
2015	7.5	43.0	50.2%
2016	8.3	42.2	48.7%
2017	10.2	46.9	52.9%
2018	9.9	45.9	57.3%
2019	9.9	42.8	60.8%
2020	10.0	42.7	63.4%
2021	12.2	41.9	65.5%
2022	8.0	34.6	66.4%

Health Indicators: State-level

Year	Birthing Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care During Pregnancy (pg. 50)	Uninsured Rate among Children (pg. 60)	Child and Teen Deaths (Actual Numbers) (pg. 64)	
			Total Child	Teen (Ages 13-18)
2012	82.00%	6.40%	418	77
2013	81.91%	6.70%	447	70
2014	82.96%	6.10%	410	73
2015	83.65%	5.50%	394	68
2016	83.38%	5.10%	394	83
2017	83.43%	4.30%	396	107
2018	83.40%	5.20%	414	102
2019	83.82%	5.10%	362	99
2020	83.40%	-	365	112
2021	83.30%	5.10%	369	96
2022	83.50%	5.16%	375	77

Year	Children Enrolled in State Coverage (pg. 62)			
	Children on CHIP	CHIP % of All Kids	Children on Medicaid	Medicaid % of All Kids
2012	48,603	6.7%	221,444	30.4%
2013	54,806	7.6%	220,300	30.4%
2014	55,469	7.7%	233,382	32.3%
2015	54,624	7.6%	235,674	32.7%
2016	41,252	5.7%	255,529	35.6%
2017	37,853	5.3%	238,703	33.5%
2018	41,090	5.8%	236,189	33.4%
2019	44,674	6.4%	226,110	32.2%
2020	-	-	-	-
2021	48,071	6.8%	251,928	35.8%
2022	44,682	6.4%	264,940	37.9%

Year	Immunization Rates (pg. 58)								
	Required	DTAP	IPV	MMR	VAR	HEP B	HEP A	HIB	PCV
2019	89.89%	94.05%	94.77%	94.47%	93.91%	97.46%	95.31%	89.38%	81.04%
2020	88.54%	91.84%	92.74%	92.47%	91.88%	96.98%	95.54%	90.44%	82.13%
2021	87.37%	92.15%	92.15%	91.31%	90.52%	96.79%	94.78%	88.66%	79.91%
2022	87.22%	91.90%	91.90%	91.04%	90.50%	96.48%	95.60%	88.28%	80.08%

Health Indicators: State-level

Year	Children with Low Birth Weights (under 2,500 Grams) (pg. 54)					
	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
2017	6.50%	6.40%	13.30%	6.70%	7.60%	11.40%
2018	6.60%	6.80%	13.90%	6.70%	8.10%	7.90%
2019	6.80%	7.20%	14.30%	6.60%	8.10%	9.70%
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	6.70%	7.00%	14.20%	6.60%	8.60%	8.60%
2022	6.77%	7.29%	14.39%	6.55%	9.43%	8.83%

Year	Infant Mortality (Rate per 1,000 Births) (pg. 56)					
	All Races	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander
2017	6.0	5.0	6.7	12.7	8.5	4.6
2018	6.4	4.9	7.1	11.7	7.7	4.4
2019	5.3	4.7	7.1	11.6	7.3	3.1
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	5.9	4.7	7.0	16.5	7.1	3.0
2022	5.9	4.7	11.6	13.4	2.0	3.6

Year	Maternal Mortality (Rate per 1,000 Live Births) (pg. 52)	Severe Maternal Morbidity (Rate per 1,000 Live Births) (pg. 53)
2012	9.9	–
2013	25.8	–
2014	12.8	–
2015	12.8	–
2016	21	–
2017	21.9	56.7
2018	13.8	61.8
2019	19.8	65.9
2020	14.5	71.0
2021	23.1	70.0
2022	26.2	–

Demographic Indicators: County-level

Location	Child (Under 18) Population (2022) (pg. 9)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kansas	**24.5%**	**24.2%**	**24.0%**	**23.9%**	**24.0%**	**23.6%**
Allen	22.8%	22.4%	22.2%	22.2%	22.4%	25.9%
Anderson	24.8%	25.3%	25.7%	25.9%	25.7%	27.2%
Atchison	23.6%	23.3%	22.8%	22.6%	23.3%	28.0%
Barber	23.1%	22.9%	23.2%	23.1%	24.9%	25.4%
Barton	23.9%	23.8%	23.6%	23.7%	23.7%	26.3%
Bourbon	25.9%	25.7%	25.5%	25.8%	25.4%	29.4%
Brown	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.6%	25.6%	27.5%
Butler	25.8%	25.5%	25.4%	25.1%	25.5%	27.1%
Chase	20.8%	20.0%	19.7%	20.0%	21.6%	21.4%
Chautauqua	20.8%	19.9%	19.8%	21.2%	20.8%	23.9%
Cherokee	23.3%	23.0%	22.8%	22.8%	23.7%	25.0%
Cheyenne	21.5%	21.3%	20.9%	20.5%	21.1%	23.3%
Clark	23.9%	24.1%	24.7%	24.8%	23.4%	27.0%
Clay	23.1%	23.5%	23.4%	23.6%	23.0%	25.1%
Cloud	23.1%	22.4%	23.2%	23.1%	24.1%	27.6%
Coffey	21.6%	21.8%	21.8%	21.1%	21.1%	23.4%
Comanche	24.9%	23.7%	23.7%	23.7%	19.6%	24.9%
Cowley	23.9%	23.6%	23.4%	23.2%	23.6%	26.8%
Crawford	21.7%	21.8%	21.8%	21.8%	21.8%	26.0%
Decatur	19.6%	19.4%	19.9%	19.9%	19.4%	21.6%
Dickinson	24.1%	23.7%	23.2%	22.7%	23.3%	24.7%
Doniphan	21.3%	21.2%	20.9%	21.1%	19.3%	25.6%
Douglas	18.8%	18.2%	18.0%	17.8%	18.2%	23.2%
Edwards	23.2%	23.3%	23.3%	22.5%	22.6%	24.8%
Elk	20.5%	21.7%	22.9%	23.3%	21.9%	24.7%
Ellis	21.7%	21.6%	21.1%	21.0%	21.5%	26.1%
Ellsworth	18.7%	18.4%	18.3%	17.9%	18.5%	18.7%
Finney	30.7%	30.1%	30.2%	29.8%	30.4%	32.8%
Ford	30.2%	30.1%	29.8%	29.8%	30.1%	32.8%
Franklin	24.5%	23.8%	23.7%	23.4%	23.9%	25.4%
Geary	31.2%	30.8%	30.8%	31.2%	31.1%	33.7%
Gove	24.0%	24.0%	24.2%	24.7%	23.3%	26.9%
Graham	20.1%	19.4%	20.7%	21.4%	20.9%	23.3%
Grant	31.3%	30.8%	29.8%	30.1%	30.9%	32.4%
Gray	28.8%	29.0%	28.8%	28.7%	29.2%	31.2%

Demographic Indicators: County-level

Location	Child (Under 18) Population (2022) (pg. 9)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Greeley	25.1%	26.0%	27.0%	26.7%	27.3%	29.6%
Greenwood	21.2%	21.8%	21.7%	21.4%	21.4%	23.5%
Hamilton	29.6%	28.7%	28.8%	27.0%	29.1%	29.0%
Harper	25.0%	24.9%	24.7%	24.8%	24.9%	27.4%
Harvey	24.5%	24.1%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	26.2%
Haskell	28.6%	28.1%	27.9%	28.1%	28.3%	28.0%
Hodgeman	22.4%	22.7%	22.9%	23.0%	21.3%	26.1%
Jackson	25.2%	24.9%	25.1%	25.1%	25.0%	27.1%
Jefferson	22.9%	22.8%	22.7%	22.5%	22.8%	23.8%
Jewell	18.7%	19.0%	20.4%	20.4%	19.3%	22.6%
Johnson	24.7%	24.4%	24.0%	23.8%	24.3%	25.3%
Kearny	29.1%	29.0%	28.8%	29.2%	29.0%	31.1%
Kingman	22.2%	21.9%	22.2%	21.5%	22.3%	24.5%
Kiowa	22.3%	22.8%	23.0%	23.9%	24.0%	27.7%
Labette	23.5%	24.0%	23.9%	24.3%	24.0%	26.2%
Lane	21.9%	22.1%	22.0%	23.0%	23.2%	25.5%
Leavenworth	23.8%	23.7%	23.4%	23.5%	23.7%	25.6%
Lincoln	22.6%	22.5%	21.7%	22.0%	23.7%	23.9%
Linn	23.0%	22.5%	21.8%	21.4%	22.4%	24.0%
Logan	23.7%	24.1%	24.1%	24.8%	24.5%	27.2%
Lyon	22.3%	22.3%	22.2%	22.1%	22.3%	26.2%
Marion	21.2%	21.2%	21.1%	20.9%	21.2%	24.5%
Marshall	23.8%	23.8%	24.1%	23.9%	23.9%	25.8%
McPherson	23.3%	22.9%	22.7%	22.5%	22.1%	25.4%
Meade	26.7%	25.6%	25.0%	25.9%	25.5%	28.8%
Miami	24.8%	24.5%	24.4%	24.2%	24.4%	25.5%
Mitchell	22.7%	23.3%	22.7%	23.1%	22.4%	26.9%
Montgomery	23.7%	23.8%	23.8%	23.5%	23.6%	26.8%
Morris	19.8%	20.5%	20.8%	20.8%	20.8%	22.4%
Morton	23.9%	24.3%	24.1%	23.6%	24.2%	27.2%
Nemaha	26.4%	26.0%	27.0%	26.5%	26.6%	28.8%
Neosho	24.3%	24.6%	24.5%	24.4%	24.6%	27.3%
Ness	21.8%	21.8%	20.7%	22.0%	21.9%	24.2%
Norton	18.8%	19.2%	18.7%	19.1%	19.0%	21.1%
Osage	23.3%	23.4%	23.1%	22.8%	23.3%	25.3%
Osborne	21.4%	20.4%	21.5%	20.9%	21.0%	25.0%

Demographic Indicators: County-level

Location	Child (Under 18) Population (2022) (pg. 9)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ottawa	22.7%	22.6%	21.9%	22.7%	22.5%	25.2%
Pawnee	17.2%	16.4%	16.4%	15.5%	16.4%	15.7%
Phillips	22.7%	22.6%	22.3%	22.5%	22.4%	24.1%
Pottawatomie	28.9%	29.1%	29.0%	29.0%	29.3%	31.1%
Pratt	24.4%	24.7%	23.9%	24.2%	25.3%	27.9%
Rawlins	20.2%	21.0%	21.8%	22.1%	21.2%	24.8%
Reno	22.6%	22.4%	22.2%	22.1%	22.5%	24.5%
Republic	20.4%	20.8%	21.6%	21.4%	21.6%	23.5%
Rice	23.4%	22.7%	22.6%	22.7%	22.4%	26.6%
Riley	16.6%	16.7%	16.3%	16.6%	16.5%	24.0%
Rooks	22.4%	22.3%	22.2%	22.5%	22.5%	23.3%
Rush	21.0%	20.9%	20.4%	19.4%	21.4%	22.2%
Russell	21.5%	21.6%	21.7%	22.3%	22.2%	24.2%
Saline	23.5%	23.1%	23.3%	23.0%	23.3%	24.7%
Scott	26.6%	26.9%	26.3%	26.1%	27.4%	28.0%
Sedgwick	25.9%	25.7%	25.4%	25.3%	25.7%	27.1%
Seward	31.3%	31.7%	31.9%	31.1%	31.0%	34.5%
Shawnee	23.9%	23.6%	23.3%	23.3%	23.7%	25.3%
Sheridan	24.6%	25.1%	24.4%	24.1%	24.1%	27.1%
Sherman	23.9%	23.8%	24.8%	24.0%	23.4%	26.4%
Smith	20.1%	20.4%	20.7%	20.3%	19.6%	21.8%
Stafford	24.4%	23.4%	23.3%	23.8%	24.2%	26.7%
Stanton	28.1%	26.1%	27.9%	28.5%	28.0%	30.5%
Stevens	29.3%	28.9%	28.1%	28.4%	29.1%	31.2%
Sumner	24.6%	24.6%	24.3%	24.0%	24.4%	26.3%
Thomas	23.1%	23.4%	23.5%	23.8%	22.7%	28.8%
Trego	19.6%	17.9%	17.6%	18.7%	18.3%	19.9%
Wabaunsee	23.9%	23.4%	23.0%	22.9%	23.6%	24.6%
Wallace	25.3%	25.1%	24.5%	26.6%	25.1%	29.2%
Washington	22.5%	22.3%	22.6%	23.3%	21.9%	25.4%
Wichita	26.4%	26.1%	26.3%	26.9%	23.9%	29.8%
Wilson	24.0%	24.1%	24.0%	23.4%	23.6%	26.3%
Woodson	20.6%	21.1%	21.4%	20.0%	19.3%	22.1%
Wyandotte	28.0%	27.9%	27.6%	27.6%	27.8%	29.4%

Economic Well-Being Indicators: County-level

Location	Children in Poverty (2022) (pg. 14)				Kids in Households with Parents Having Secure Employment (2022) (pg. 26)	Median Family Income (2022) (pg. 16)
	Under 100% FPL	100% - 149% FPL	150% - 199% FPL	200%+ FPL		
Kansas	**12%**	**8%**	**9%**	**72%**	**80%**	**$69,747**
Allen	12%	7%	12%	70%	79%	$55,059
Anderson	12%	9%	6%	74%	86%	$67,651
Atchison	11%	9%	10%	71%	89%	$55,281
Barber	14%	5%	5%	75%	85%	$53,774
Barton	10%	8%	10%	73%	84%	$54,634
Bourbon	8%	9%	10%	73%	83%	$55,826
Brown	9%	7%	10%	73%	85%	$55,876
Butler	6%	5%	8%	81%	87%	$77,724
Chase	5%	14%	10%	70%	83%	$52,481
Chautauqua	15%	13%	15%	58%	75%	$51,210
Cherokee	9%	10%	10%	71%	80%	$53,382
Cheyenne	11%	8%	8%	74%	90%	$52,730
Clark	11%	6%	7%	77%	77%	$58,287
Clay	9%	6%	9%	76%	74%	$57,765
Cloud	6%	10%	11%	72%	85%	$51,197
Coffey	7%	8%	11%	74%	83%	$67,645
Comanche	5%	5%	6%	84%	90%	$49,754
Cowley	11%	8%	11%	70%	85%	$55,726
Crawford	15%	9%	12%	64%	88%	$49,779
Decatur	7%	5%	15%	73%	85%	$49,412
Dickinson	6%	5%	8%	81%	82%	$62,971
Doniphan	12%	4%	7%	77%	87%	$66,358
Douglas	7%	4%	5%	84%	86%	$66,153
Edwards	9%	5%	11%	74%	87%	$52,750
Elk	11%	11%	13%	66%	73%	$50,000
Ellis	8%	6%	6%	80%	90%	$59,665
Ellsworth	6%	7%	9%	78%	81%	$59,844
Finney	9%	8%	7%	76%	92%	$68,481
Ford	10%	9%	10%	71%	93%	$67,997
Franklin	7%	8%	10%	76%	84%	$68,217
Geary	16%	10%	12%	62%	88%	$57,992
Gove	4%	7%	15%	73%	82%	$59,417
Graham	11%	20%	9%	60%	87%	$47,071
Grant	3%	3%	25%	69%	95%	$84,808
Gray	3%	7%	9%	82%	93%	$74,500

Economic Well-Being Indicators: County-level

Location	Children in Poverty (2022) (pg. 14)				Kids in Households with Parents Having Secure Employment (2022) (pg. 26)	Median Family Income (2022) (pg. 16)
	Under 100% FPL	100% - 149% FPL	150% - 199% FPL	200%+ FPL		
Greeley	6%	6%	10%	78%	96%	$69,948
Greenwood	13%	8%	8%	71%	84%	$51,812
Hamilton	6%	10%	5%	79%	83%	$58,750
Harper	10%	13%	8%	69%	82%	$53,032
Harvey	6%	6%	7%	81%	87%	$70,685
Haskell	5%	10%	6%	79%	90%	$66,458
Hodgeman	5%	4%	15%	77%	88%	$63,125
Jackson	6%	5%	6%	83%	82%	$70,385
Jefferson	3%	4%	8%	85%	86%	$74,562
Jewell	12%	9%	8%	71%	81%	$47,109
Johnson	3%	3%	4%	90%	89%	$103,644
Kearny	12%	10%	12%	66%	87%	$68,750
Kingman	5%	6%	13%	76%	82%	$59,640
Kiowa	3%	5%	4%	89%	90%	$70,347
Labette	8%	7%	9%	75%	84%	$56,143
Lane	7%	5%	13%	75%	90%	$52,222
Leavenworth	7%	4%	8%	82%	86%	$84,307
Lincoln	10%	6%	10%	75%	83%	$52,540
Linn	7%	8%	9%	76%	77%	$56,697
Logan	6%	13%	4%	77%	89%	$70,382
Lyon	9%	8%	9%	75%	87%	$56,415
Marion	4%	9%	13%	74%	87%	$71,250
Marshall	6%	9%	7%	78%	85%	$60,011
McPherson	6%	5%	8%	80%	83%	$64,306
Meade	8%	8%	3%	81%	95%	$74,063
Miami	5%	4%	5%	86%	85%	$85,564
Mitchell	8%	4%	11%	77%	85%	$63,008
Montgomery	12%	11%	10%	67%	85%	$51,513
Morris	11%	6%	11%	73%	80%	$52,866
Morton	10%	4%	10%	76%	88%	$57,943
Nemaha	5%	5%	5%	85%	84%	$72,788
Neosho	11%	7%	10%	72%	81%	$54,894
Ness	6%	8%	8%	78%	85%	$64,907
Norton	7%	11%	5%	77%	82%	$52,710
Osage	7%	6%	7%	80%	83%	$66,155
Osborne	9%	10%	6%	75%	85%	$58,750

Economic Well-Being Indicators: County-level

Location	Children in Poverty (2022) (pg. 14)				Kids in Households with Parents Having Secure Employment (2022) (pg. 26)	Median Family Income (2022) (pg. 16)
	Under 100% FPL	100% - 149% FPL	150% - 199% FPL	200%+ FPL		
Ottawa	8%	7%	2%	83%	83%	$74,551
Pawnee	3%	5%	8%	84%	90%	$54,141
Phillips	14%	6%	5%	75%	81%	$57,611
Pottawatomie	6%	5%	9%	79%	89%	$85,241
Pratt	9%	6%	6%	79%	82%	$61,685
Rawlins	9%	14%	7%	70%	85%	$61,827
Reno	9%	9%	9%	73%	85%	$57,390
Republic	5%	9%	5%	81%	85%	$54,531
Rice	7%	6%	8%	79%	86%	$58,523
Riley	12%	7%	6%	75%	87%	$56,327
Rooks	2%	7%	11%	81%	86%	$60,821
Rush	8%	7%	11%	74%	85%	$53,523
Russell	10%	6%	9%	75%	84%	$49,929
Saline	8%	6%	8%	78%	88%	$59,887
Scott	13%	10%	7%	70%	89%	$53,365
Sedgwick	9%	7%	8%	76%	86%	$65,372
Seward	12%	11%	10%	67%	94%	$57,131
Shawnee	9%	6%	7%	79%	83%	$63,463
Sheridan	6%	3%	6%	85%	88%	$66,719
Sherman	8%	7%	6%	78%	87%	$61,404
Smith	4%	9%	12%	75%	81%	$50,943
Stafford	7%	8%	8%	77%	86%	$60,000
Stanton	7%	10%	15%	68%	68%	$66,000
Stevens	7%	5%	24%	63%	92%	$67,950
Sumner	8%	8%	9%	75%	86%	$59,397
Thomas	4%	9%	5%	81%	83%	$72,417
Trego	6%	4%	6%	84%	69%	$77,500
Wabaunsee	5%	5%	7%	84%	88%	$70,000
Wallace	12%	7%	8%	72%	87%	$57,708
Washington	6%	5%	13%	76%	87%	$59,432
Wichita	8%	8%	4%	81%	83%	$69,551
Wilson	13%	9%	11%	67%	84%	$55,439
Woodson	11%	9%	12%	68%	87%	$50,670
Wyandotte	13%	11%	9%	67%	88%	$57,771

Economic Well-Being Indicators: County-level

Location	State Median Income (2022) (pg. 16)						
	TOTAL	2-person Families	3-person Families	4-person Families	5-person Families	6-person Families	7-person Families
Kansas	**$89,535**	**$80,411**	**$91,560**	**$107,363**	**$99,936**	**$102,346**	**$100,112**
Allen	$69,781	$60,335	$83,906	$87,827	$76,563	-	$131,667
Anderson	$79,089	$80,258	$26,655	$77,181	$102,684	$108,781	-
Atchison	$70,687	$59,963	$71,653	$105,932	$68,309	-	$88,393
Barber	$71,543	$66,667	$71,856	$116,667	$104,615	-	-
Barton	$72,172	$67,847	$76,447	$70,694	$102,188	$92,546	-
Bourbon	$73,896	$73,100	$72,153	$91,574	$88,966	$67,045	-
Brown	$71,961	$65,000	$76,563	$75,500	$93,333	$64,063	$137,143
Butler	$94,028	$79,624	$99,853	$111,875	$93,125	$104,773	$124,952
Chase	$65,543	$63,917	$72,750	$75,125	$113,056	$50,795	-
Chautauqua	$57,717	$56,250	$53,966	$70,568	$59,083	$41,094	-
Cherokee	$68,415	$63,859	$80,048	$96,806	$85,909	$57,708	$80,703
Cheyenne	$70,938	$69,545	$70,750	$76,000	$71,250	-	-
Clark	$71,458	$64,792	$107,647	$59,643	$106,875	-	-
Clay	$75,615	$67,823	$77,529	$59,663	$115,102	$103,833	$93,325
Cloud	$70,504	$67,533	$91,542	$73,173	$83,792	$63,868	$95,192
Coffey	$85,096	$89,625	$84,750	$100,900	$79,327	$82,589	$59,479
Comanche	$84,583	$76,184	$73,750	$105,000	$205,446	-	-
Cowley	$71,825	$68,684	$64,188	$90,908	$98,641	$69,645	$51,463
Crawford	$64,991	$55,748	$62,969	$72,442	$89,659	$75,618	$78,871
Decatur	$71,300	$70,800	$69,688	$59,063	$117,941	-	-
Dickinson	$78,323	$71,354	$77,650	$96,389	$91,595	$101,667	$134,395
Doniphan	$81,755	$70,607	$85,250	$93,600	$105,682	-	-
Douglas	$101,379	$88,143	$116,563	$117,857	$107,132	$106,343	$205,848
Edwards	$76,989	$92,969	$61,136	$52,344	$77,768	-	-
Elk	$65,701	$58,750	$66,625	$85,313	$86,250	$60,962	$147,639
Ellis	$86,484	$74,707	$101,063	$99,722	$99,722	$79,034	$104,028
Ellsworth	$78,833	$72,639	$97,750	$93,214	$61,094	$57,361	$80,238
Finney	$82,562	$81,107	$71,441	$91,992	$94,761	$110,444	$54,240
Ford	$78,430	$69,674	$77,393	$84,654	$98,875	$78,281	-
Franklin	$83,788	$82,577	$61,528	$102,797	$92,036	$79,844	$134,375
Geary	$65,491	$64,652	$46,014	$64,967	$103,413	$99,792	-
Gove	$78,833	$73,654	$83,906	$76,625	$123,125	$67,679	$71,250
Graham	$55,556	$53,894	$45,938	$78,629	-	-	-
Grant	$87,601	$125,210	$60,817	$56,925	$88,527	$132,738	-

Economic Well-Being Indicators: County-level

Location	State Median Income (2022) (pg. 16)						
	TOTAL	2-person Families	3-person Families	4-person Families	5-person Families	6-person Families	7-person Families
Gray	$89,038	$80,313	$90,913	$81,563	$78,100	$131,364	$108,672
Greeley	$79,917	$95,110	$62,169	$68,125	$118,750	$77,083	-
Greenwood	$67,607	$69,470	$58,594	$81,964	$89,167	-	$91,625
Hamilton	$73,350	$67,167	$66,875	$73,313	$100,673	$171,250	-
Harper	$64,750	$65,511	$51,635	$71,250	$122,083	$58,824	-
Harvey	$84,091	$78,682	$91,474	$92,796	$104,188	$76,302	$65,709
Haskell	$91,696	$82,500	$117,788	$91,071	$57,000	$91,250	-
Hodgeman	$83,162	$75,179	$120,750	$83,750	$95,104	$126,250	-
Jackson	$86,905	$74,196	$94,639	$104,375	$86,667	$116,087	$89,226
Jefferson	$93,142	$79,877	$116,094	$115,040	$103,684	$87,188	$100,938
Jewell	$66,161	$65,804	-	$63,594	$79,792	-	-
Johnson	$126,651	$108,218	$135,882	$159,864	$154,354	$156,420	$163,665
Kearny	$71,731	$89,167	$53,631	$58,681	-	-	-
Kingman	$73,333	$69,147	$63,594	$92,125	$135,089	$66,866	$121,389
Kiowa	$76,681	$71,990	$83,750	$90,313	$79,375	-	-
Labette	$72,199	$65,762	$64,750	$99,583	$85,540	$81,318	$96,071
Lane	$84,107	$103,365	$71,058	$76,250	$78,194	$123,462	-
Leavenworth	$104,211	$94,968	$105,557	$121,333	$111,174	$108,036	$176,944
Lincoln	$69,722	$60,938	$104,861	$71,250	-	$101,250	$126,000
Linn	$73,781	$60,842	$76,075	$85,417	$82,353	$124,375	$99,000
Logan	$84,559	$84,063	$65,250	$113,011	$105,385	-	-
Lyon	$74,923	$70,664	$75,560	$80,931	$80,732	$222,774	-
Marion	$88,145	$81,088	$84,138	$97,664	$105,057	$114,453	$114,464
Marshall	$74,523	$76,029	$77,917	$70,714	$70,938	$90,500	$73,859
McPherson	$79,787	$73,563	$92,708	$98,333	$79,444	$127,917	$98,750
Meade	$88,988	$95,250	$70,769	$88,235	$89,792	$110,000	-
Miami	$101,265	$83,520	$124,306	$121,506	$113,656	$117,944	$110,250
Mitchell	$78,229	$73,235	$76,094	$94,327	$73,750	$76,146	-
Montgomery	$65,582	$59,860	$70,843	$80,219	$64,019	$95,000	$58,214
Morris	$71,776	$65,385	$82,143	$105,938	$131,429	$121,406	-
Morton	$80,563	$63,365	$81,654	$80,000	$126,250	-	-
Nemaha	$95,802	$81,925	$96,063	$117,500	$104,643	$143,984	$144,464
Neosho	$72,116	$70,790	$77,599	$78,223	$68,357	$132,228	$61,397
Ness	$91,042	$91,161	$81,875	$90,625	$94,583	-	-
Norton	$75,597	$53,782	$53,958	-	$116,364	$86,060	-
Osage	$78,712	$73,206	$82,656	$94,154	$87,386	$100,132	-

Economic Well-Being Indicators: County-level

Location	State Median Income (2022) (pg. 16)						
	TOTAL	2-person Families	3-person Families	4-person Families	5-person Families	6-person Families	7-person Families
Osborne	$74,868	$65,109	$79,261	$101,875	$101,071	-	$162,813
Ottawa	$86,583	$69,559	$108,194	$89,792	$125,125	$129,219	-
Pawnee	$82,115	$80,856	$90,861	$106,250	$145,385	-	-
Phillips	$72,042	$67,614	$74,444	$77,202	-	$117,917	-
Pottawatomie	$100,295	$92,967	$100,893	$106,682	$131,953	$82,308	$108,250
Pratt	$79,076	$76,167	$69,477	$79,485	$82,708	$143,750	$133,875
Rawlins	$77,847	$65,735	$98,750	$88,594	$86,302	-	$88,846
Reno	$74,490	$64,574	$79,740	$101,070	$82,009	$73,750	$97,727
Republic	$76,667	$69,964	$73,125	$115,455	$95,577	-	-
Rice	$71,782	$68,587	$67,468	$96,316	$63,750	$97,109	$82,941
Riley	$83,860	$87,458	$67,879	$92,543	$94,831	-	$99,107
Rooks	$83,361	$74,205	$86,042	$72,244	$89,196	$115,766	-
Rush	$67,346	$66,010	$90,500	$72,188	$77,159	-	-
Russell	$66,153	$64,701	$58,980	$74,844	$88,750	-	-
Saline	$80,232	$80,168	$79,395	$84,236	$84,394	$71,322	-
Scott	$64,276	$47,394	$85,323	$116,402	$46,114	-	-
Sedgwick	$82,858	$75,341	$81,579	$99,061	$87,186	$98,859	$88,310
Seward	$70,120	$52,444	$70,431	$77,917	$75,518	$132,802	$131,042
Shawnee	$85,262	$78,214	$84,426	$92,578	$107,613	$122,426	$136,771
Sheridan	$101,000	$85,625	$104,583	$102,500	$86,000	$138,929	-
Sherman	$73,530	$74,730	$63,343	-	250,000+	$170,000	$176,983
Smith	$74,911	$62,917	$68,000	$94,107	$114,886	$82,857	-
Stafford	$79,856	$79,856	$83,688	$73,359	$100,000	$71,250	-
Stanton	$69,145	$67,763	$79,900	$110,750	-	-	-
Stevens	$78,438	$97,064	$65,000	$57,222	$65,990	$64,643	-
Sumner	$82,727	$73,668	$91,010	$93,686	$84,375	$111,250	-
Thomas	$91,759	$80,521	$127,967	$106,106	$84,188	$139,375	$64,375
Trego	$89,593	$88,301	$90,833	$107,500	250,000+	-	-
Wabaunsee	$84,776	$74,024	$79,861	$113,036	$100,417	$137,604	$74,375
Wallace	$79,271	$82,344	$80,625	$61,250	$97,917	-	-
Washington	$75,213	$73,750	$68,365	$77,500	$64,405	$152,969	$107,663
Wichita	$87,120	$70,000	$162,422	$85,978	$103,068	-	-
Wilson	$69,964	$69,289	$64,375	$98,125	$50,313	$62,813	$92,054
Woodson	$72,772	$65,208	$58,333	$85,000	$81,042	$83,125	-
Wyandotte	$69,819	$63,756	$73,876	$78,744	$72,881	$79,583	$71,250

Economic Well-Being Indicators: County-level

Location	Food Insecurity among Children (pg. 20) 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Kids Enrolled in SNAP (2022) (pg. 22)	Kids Enrolled in Child Care Subsidies (2022) (pg. 24)
Kansas	**18.4%**	**17.1%**	**14.6%**	**13.4%**	**19.1%**	**88,643**	**11,959**
Allen	24.0%	22.4%	19.7%	17.1%	24.2%	578	51
Anderson	21.8%	20.1%	15.7%	13.6%	19.2%	194	13
Atchison	23.8%	21.0%	16.6%	13.1%	19.6%	594	68
Barber	21.1%	20.7%	21.2%	17.6%	25.4%	90	3
Barton	21.2%	18.7%	16.5%	15.6%	22.4%	931	138
Bourbon	25.4%	23.6%	18.9%	16.0%	22.4%	829	56
Brown	22.7%	19.2%	17.0%	14.1%	18.9%	333	23
Butler	18.3%	16.0%	15.2%	12.1%	16.6%	1,769	256
Chase	19.9%	17.1%	14.2%	12.2%	18.7%	52	19
Chautauqua	26.8%	24.4%	23.2%	19.6%	24.5%	169	19
Cherokee	24.2%	21.3%	19.0%	15.7%	21.8%	894	58
Cheyenne	16.6%	15.0%	16.0%	16.0%	23.1%	33	1
Clark	18.5%	17.2%	14.3%	12.6%	20.9%	50	0
Clay	17.1%	16.4%	13.7%	12.9%	21.3%	159	14
Cloud	19.5%	17.1%	14.0%	11.1%	17.5%	287	61
Coffey	22.3%	20.0%	17.3%	13.8%	20.8%	255	15
Comanche	14.9%	16.3%	12.8%	10.4%	17.4%	27	1
Cowley	21.7%	20.0%	19.4%	15.4%	21.7%	1,826	240
Crawford	22.8%	21.3%	20.4%	17.8%	25.1%	1,785	167
Decatur	26.0%	21.8%	21.0%	16.7%	23.1%	63	1
Dickinson	20.6%	18.7%	14.8%	11.2%	17.8%	515	74
Doniphan	22.8%	19.6%	15.2%	12.6%	15.8%	187	6
Douglas	16.4%	14.9%	14.4%	11.0%	16.1%	2,070	329
Edwards	14.4%	14.3%	12.4%	11.0%	20.5%	93	8
Elk	23.4%	22.9%	18.6%	17.0%	23.8%	81	6
Ellis	16.2%	15.3%	11.5%	10.8%	16.2%	463	54
Ellsworth	19.2%	17.1%	13.1%	13.8%	18.2%	124	16
Finney	14.9%	13.1%	15.1%	12.2%	18.1%	1,307	101
Ford	14.8%	14.5%	14.2%	11.2%	17.2%	989	114
Franklin	19.5%	17.0%	15.4%	11.8%	16.9%	656	85
Geary	20.6%	21.7%	23.6%	22.2%	29.2%	1,334	132
Gove	18.0%	16.0%	12.7%	9.3%	15.5%	26	3
Graham	19.3%	18.2%	16.1%	11.8%	18.9%	56	5
Grant	11.5%	12.4%	14.2%	7.7%	14.6%	268	25
Gray	13.3%	12.0%	8.4%	6.9%	12.5%	62	5

Economic Well-Being Indicators: County-level

Location	Food Insecurity among Children (pg. 20)					Kids Enrolled in SNAP (2022) (pg. 22)	Kids Enrolled in Child Care Subsidies (2022) (pg. 24)
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Greeley	17.3%	16.1%	16.6%	13.7%	16.7%	23	2
Greenwood	22.0%	20.0%	17.6%	16.2%	23.3%	211	18
Hamilton	15.8%	15.5%	11.5%	10.4%	15.1%	61	1
Harper	20.7%	19.6%	17.7%	16.3%	21.5%	191	14
Harvey	18.5%	15.4%	15.3%	12.5%	18.1%	880	96
Haskell	14.2%	12.6%	12.0%	9.0%	14.1%	68	3
Hodgeman	18.5%	17.6%	15.5%	12.7%	18.3%	34	2
Jackson	18.9%	18.9%	17.3%	13.2%	18.3%	317	48
Jefferson	18.3%	16.2%	12.7%	10.5%	15.2%	308	42
Jewell	22.8%	21.9%	19.3%	17.7%	25.0%	82	3
Johnson	13.3%	11.4%	9.6%	6.9%	11.8%	5,562	1,407
Kearny	18.4%	18.6%	16.2%	14.7%	22.9%	86	2
Kingman	17.8%	16.1%	14.0%	15.7%	19.7%	168	7
Kiowa	16.3%	13.8%	12.6%	9.6%	15.6%	51	2
Labette	25.3%	24.3%	19.9%	16.5%	20.8%	929	148
Lane	19.9%	19.3%	15.8%	10.8%	18.2%	39	0
Leavenworth	18.4%	16.5%	14.8%	12.0%	18.4%	1,655	344
Lincoln	18.7%	16.3%	13.7%	12.2%	18.3%	58	2
Linn	25.2%	23.0%	19.0%	14.1%	19.5%	346	35
Logan	15.1%	14.1%	15.0%	13.7%	21.3%	38	3
Lyon	17.8%	16.3%	15.5%	12.0%	19.2%	878	114
Marion	17.8%	15.5%	12.7%	10.3%	15.8%	231	11
Marshall	18.6%	16.6%	12.2%	10.6%	16.5%	197	32
McPherson	16.9%	14.3%	11.7%	11.1%	16.3%	488	73
Meade	16.7%	12.3%	11.8%	9.2%	14.1%	87	8
Miami	17.5%	14.4%	11.9%	8.8%	14.7%	695	149
Mitchell	20.8%	18.1%	14.3%	12.9%	20.5%	124	18
Montgomery	25.2%	24.1%	23.8%	19.7%	25.4%	1,587	179
Morris	19.1%	16.5%	13.9%	12.8%	18.8%	144	22
Morton	15.6%	15.7%	18.3%	15.2%	20.8%	58	0
Nemaha	16.9%	15.2%	11.2%	9.6%	15.5%	183	22
Neosho	26.1%	25.8%	21.2%	17.4%	23.4%	657	76
Ness	16.3%	15.1%	14.7%	11.2%	18.8%	46	3
Norton	19.3%	17.5%	11.3%	8.5%	17.6%	134	24
Osage	21.5%	20.8%	17.3%	13.5%	20.2%	466	46
Osborne	20.8%	19.6%	15.7%	12.5%	20.0%	104	10

Economic Well-Being Indicators: County-level

Location	Food Insecurity among Children (pg. 20) 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Kids Enrolled in SNAP (2022) (pg. 22)	Kids Enrolled in Child Care Subsidies (2022) (pg. 24)
Ottawa	18.7%	17.2%	14.3%	11.7%	16.9%	116	13
Pawnee	18.3%	15.6%	16.5%	14.3%	20.1%	179	17
Phillips	19.3%	18.4%	19.1%	17.7%	27.0%	87	24
Pottawatomie	15.6%	13.5%	11.8%	9.8%	15.1%	441	52
Pratt	17.2%	15.5%	12.0%	10.4%	16.7%	135	17
Rawlins	16.5%	15.1%	13.1%	15.2%	21.6%	47	1
Reno	20.0%	17.9%	16.9%	13.7%	20.4%	1,899	277
Republic	18.9%	17.7%	13.4%	13.9%	19.6%	83	11
Rice	22.1%	18.7%	16.1%	12.7%	18.5%	313	27
Riley	16.6%	16.4%	17.6%	14.5%	22.2%	1,265	99
Rooks	17.1%	15.7%	12.6%	10.7%	16.2%	84	19
Rush	16.8%	15.3%	12.5%	9.4%	17.3%	87	11
Russell	16.7%	19.0%	17.9%	15.2%	23.3%	226	16
Saline	18.7%	17.1%	16.5%	14.0%	19.8%	1,888	316
Scott	9.8%	9.4%	9.4%	8.8%	15.8%	75	5
Sedgwick	19.2%	18.3%	21.0%	16.3%	21.5%	25,038	3,674
Seward	14.6%	14.4%	16.6%	11.7%	16.1%	652	40
Shawnee	18.4%	16.7%	16.9%	13.9%	20.1%	7,684	1,218
Sheridan	15.4%	12.8%	10.3%	9.1%	14.7%	45	5
Sherman	22.6%	17.7%	12.9%	15.0%	21.3%	172	9
Smith	23.1%	18.8%	13.1%	11.2%	16.9%	61	23
Stafford	18.4%	15.8%	12.1%	11.6%	17.5%	110	7
Stanton	17.2%	20.4%	20.6%	18.5%	21.9%	35	2
Stevens	18.8%	18.6%	15.9%	11.3%	18.6%	129	0
Sumner	19.4%	17.9%	19.0%	13.8%	19.1%	827	113
Thomas	15.2%	13.1%	9.7%	8.6%	15.1%	97	11
Trego	17.5%	15.7%	11.5%	10.1%	15.6%	37	10
Wabaunsee	17.0%	14.7%	12.2%	10.6%	16.3%	151	26
Wallace	20.6%	17.3%	16.0%	13.6%	23.6%	30	2
Washington	21.2%	16.7%	12.0%	11.6%	17.9%	70	11
Wichita	13.6%	11.3%	11.3%	13.8%	19.5%	40	2
Wilson	24.7%	21.5%	20.1%	17.0%	22.5%	356	17
Woodson	27.4%	24.3%	18.1%	15.3%	21.6%	94	7
Wyandotte	22.9%	22.4%	25.3%	20.2%	25.9%	9,755	744

Note: County-level data is not available for the following Economic Well-Being indicator: High Housing Cost Burden.

Education Indicators: County-level

Location	Children Enrolled in Free and Reduced-Price Lunch (2022) (pg. 32)						
	TOTAL	Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
Kansas	**49.0%**	**75.0%**	**36.2%**	**75.1%**	**59.6%**	**41.5%**	**60.0%**
Allen	51.6%	63.0%	49.8%	37.5%	56.0%	60.0%	72.1%
Anderson	55.4%	69.0%	54.3%	88.9%	50.0%	37.5%	84.2%
Atchison	59.7%	77.7%	54.4%	82.7%	90.9%	25.0%	75.9%
Barber	56.4%	62.9%	54.0%	100.0%	50.0%	66.7%	83.3%
Barton	59.5%	81.7%	48.7%	77.3%	82.1%	76.9%	80.7%
Bourbon	63.5%	82.1%	61.3%	81.5%	57.1%	75.0%	73.6%
Brown	56.6%	74.8%	49.9%	92.3%	78.5%	12.5%	71.3%
Butler	28.8%	33.8%	27.5%	31.3%	37.0%	17.4%	43.0%
Chase	37.1%	81.0%	33.7%	100.0%	–	–	46.2%
Chautauqua	66.7%	83.3%	68.5%	100.0%	35.7%	0.0%	56.9%
Cherokee	59.7%	75.6%	58.3%	77.3%	54.7%	83.3%	63.0%
Cheyenne	53.7%	88.4%	45.7%	100.0%	–	0.0%	100.0%
Clark	57.3%	77.1%	53.7%	75.0%	66.7%	14.3%	57.9%
Clay	43.4%	68.7%	41.2%	71.4%	50.0%	50.0%	62.2%
Cloud	56.0%	72.0%	54.0%	93.8%	40.0%	100.0%	75.0%
Coffey	45.8%	60.9%	44.7%	0.0%	28.6%	12.5%	57.4%
Comanche	50.2%	70.3%	45.7%	–	0.0%	–	80.0%
Cowley	62.9%	82.6%	55.3%	85.1%	66.7%	69.7%	63.7%
Crawford	59.4%	80.4%	52.3%	79.7%	70.7%	71.3%	77.4%
Decatur	53.6%	97.1%	48.6%	0.0%	25.0%	–	81.3%
Dickinson	48.5%	56.1%	46.5%	63.9%	46.2%	60.0%	73.4%
Doniphan	45.2%	62.7%	41.0%	85.7%	46.7%	100.0%	74.1%
Douglas	38.4%	60.0%	29.4%	66.1%	56.4%	39.1%	56.8%
Edwards	59.3%	74.8%	47.4%	100.0%	100.0%	–	100.0%
Elk	62.6%	70.6%	59.6%	61.9%	84.6%	0.0%	81.6%
Ellis	38.4%	72.2%	32.0%	64.9%	60.0%	21.6%	64.9%
Ellsworth	19.4%	17.7%	22.6%	1.1%	20.0%	0.0%	28.8%
Finney	68.2%	77.2%	39.0%	79.7%	53.3%	70.1%	67.5%
Ford	77.8%	86.6%	42.0%	87.2%	88.5%	66.7%	73.7%
Franklin	49.4%	66.2%	47.8%	68.0%	56.0%	23.8%	61.0%
Geary	50.8%	56.4%	41.9%	64.2%	58.3%	53.6%	56.8%
Gove	37.7%	57.9%	36.0%	70.0%	–	25.0%	57.1%
Graham	52.9%	77.3%	50.3%	33.3%	–	–	76.2%
Grant	67.5%	75.4%	45.5%	50.0%	76.0%	50.0%	72.7%
Gray	40.1%	70.0%	29.0%	71.4%	66.7%	80.0%	46.7%

Education Indicators: County-level

Location	Children Enrolled in Free and Reduced-Price Lunch (2022) (pg. 32)						
	TOTAL	Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
Greeley	51.3%	75.4%	43.3%	100.0%	–	–	0.0%
Greenwood	60.3%	82.1%	57.7%	66.7%	77.8%	0.0%	69.8%
Hamilton	68.1%	87.0%	35.2%	–	0.0%	–	75.0%
Harper	65.2%	91.5%	58.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	83.7%
Harvey	47.7%	67.5%	39.7%	75.2%	69.2%	55.8%	64.7%
Haskell	66.5%	91.8%	45.7%	100.0%	–	–	50.0%
Hodgeman	41.4%	75.0%	35.7%	75.0%	50.0%	–	85.7%
Jackson	44.7%	67.8%	35.3%	80.0%	69.0%	66.7%	65.4%
Jefferson	39.8%	54.7%	37.6%	75.0%	50.0%	12.5%	57.8%
Jewell	54.3%	65.2%	51.5%	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%	83.3%
Johnson	27.3%	64.5%	16.1%	58.0%	34.5%	19.2%	36.8%
Kearny	62.8%	80.5%	52.0%	83.3%	42.9%	66.7%	53.8%
Kingman	45.4%	74.1%	43.5%	33.3%	100.0%	50.0%	64.0%
Kiowa	39.9%	50.0%	38.2%	0.0%	33.3%	27.3%	62.5%
Labette	67.7%	80.6%	62.7%	92.9%	69.9%	81.8%	81.0%
Lane	52.1%	87.5%	46.1%	–	–	–	100.0%
Leavenworth	32.3%	41.8%	26.0%	61.3%	47.4%	23.7%	47.6%
Lincoln	53.3%	100.0%	48.6%	66.7%	–	33.3%	83.3%
Linn	55.2%	66.7%	53.5%	93.3%	25.0%	12.5%	75.8%
Logan	44.6%	87.1%	40.8%	100.0%	–	80.0%	63.6%
Lyon	56.1%	69.1%	44.7%	79.3%	55.0%	45.3%	70.5%
Marion	40.1%	49.5%	39.3%	22.9%	36.8%	46.2%	60.0%
Marshall	45.8%	81.1%	42.7%	73.3%	50.0%	0.0%	77.4%
McPherson	37.5%	59.6%	33.2%	70.0%	50.0%	51.9%	52.6%
Meade	65.6%	80.0%	58.2%	50.0%	–	100.0%	88.9%
Miami	38.4%	61.1%	34.7%	80.5%	27.8%	59.1%	64.6%
Mitchell	45.5%	85.2%	43.5%	75.0%	–	75.0%	66.7%
Montgomery	65.1%	83.9%	57.4%	87.8%	56.0%	77.4%	74.9%
Morris	52.4%	67.2%	50.7%	0.0%	0.0%	–	69.8%
Morton	47.2%	66.4%	37.8%	63.3%	80.0%	33.3%	53.5%
Nemaha	32.4%	66.7%	29.2%	64.7%	78.6%	66.7%	74.0%
Neosho	63.0%	81.9%	60.0%	83.3%	54.5%	47.1%	76.7%
Ness	50.3%	81.4%	38.6%	–	–	100.0%	60.0%
Norton	51.4%	77.8%	49.3%	55.6%	–	50.0%	73.7%
Osage	48.8%	54.6%	47.9%	66.7%	62.5%	75.0%	57.8%

Education Indicators: County-level

Location	Children Enrolled in Free and Reduced-Price Lunch (2022) (pg. 32)						
	TOTAL	Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	Two+ Races
Osborne	49.7%	70.0%	50.1%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%
Ottawa	48.2%	73.5%	45.8%	85.7%	33.3%	100.0%	61.7%
Pawnee	56.1%	74.0%	50.8%	86.7%	50.0%	100.0%	76.0%
Phillips	45.6%	46.7%	44.5%	60.0%	71.4%	0.0%	64.7%
Pottawatomie	31.3%	46.1%	28.7%	49.1%	81.8%	21.4%	52.0%
Pratt	49.2%	77.7%	44.1%	60.0%	40.0%	41.7%	63.3%
Rawlins	47.2%	81.6%	42.4%	100.0%	–	0.0%	75.0%
Reno	54.6%	72.6%	49.4%	73.0%	63.8%	50.0%	67.5%
Republic	54.8%	79.3%	53.1%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	68.2%
Rice	58.3%	78.3%	51.8%	60.7%	75.0%	80.0%	75.7%
Riley	37.7%	64.1%	25.8%	68.2%	64.5%	41.0%	52.0%
Rooks	49.2%	73.1%	47.0%	80.0%	100.0%	0.0%	73.3%
Rush	42.2%	64.3%	39.8%	38.5%	–	0.0%	80.0%
Russell	57.6%	72.2%	54.0%	100.0%	57.1%	50.0%	90.1%
Saline	57.5%	78.9%	46.8%	71.8%	47.1%	38.3%	72.6%
Scott	48.9%	82.8%	34.9%	25.0%	85.3%	0.0%	73.7%
Sedgwick	60.9%	81.9%	42.0%	86.3%	68.1%	56.1%	68.4%
Seward	81.5%	86.6%	50.8%	88.9%	70.0%	51.5%	69.9%
Shawnee	55.2%	76.0%	40.4%	82.9%	63.2%	25.4%	67.6%
Sheridan	34.7%	61.5%	29.2%	87.5%	100.0%	0.0%	66.7%
Sherman	50.1%	73.5%	42.1%	38.5%	50.0%	16.7%	75.9%
Smith	48.8%	63.6%	45.8%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%	91.7%
Stafford	57.2%	76.0%	49.6%	40.0%	81.8%	50.0%	75.0%
Stanton	59.5%	73.7%	38.4%	100.0%	63.6%	66.7%	33.3%
Stevens	60.5%	73.3%	44.2%	75.0%	100.0%	50.0%	76.9%
Sumner	50.1%	66.9%	46.6%	76.2%	60.9%	30.8%	62.4%
Thomas	42.1%	77.8%	33.6%	57.9%	–	25.0%	78.1%
Trego	35.8%	73.9%	31.3%	100.0%	–	–	90.0%
Wabaunsee	34.7%	53.4%	32.7%	100.0%	0.0%	–	46.9%
Wallace	35.3%	52.2%	34.2%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.8%
Washington	39.1%	85.0%	33.6%	57.1%	100.0%	0.0%	77.8%
Wichita	54.7%	76.5%	36.8%	100.0%	–	100.0%	100.0%
Wilson	62.1%	59.0%	61.2%	84.0%	76.9%	33.3%	74.0%
Woodson	54.1%	66.7%	52.2%	0.0%	75.0%	50.0%	83.3%
Wyandotte	74.2%	80.0%	49.9%	83.0%	62.2%	76.6%	71.8%

Education Indicators: County-level

Location	Enrollment in Preschool (2022) (pg. 36)		Available Head Start Slots by County (2022) (pg. 34) *(Some Are Duplicated, as Providers Serve Multiple Counties)*			Elementary Schools Offering Pre-K/ Preschool-Aged At-Risk Programs (2022) (pg. 36)
	3/4-year-olds in School	3/4-year-olds Not in School	TOTAL	Early Head Start	Head Start	
Kansas	**33,425**	**42,454**	**6,619**	**1,994**	**4,625**	**66%**
Allen	112	106	37	20	17	100%
Anderson	82	137	31	11	20	75%
Atchison	124	195	90	35	55	100%
Barber	36	37	0	0	0	100%
Barton	379	188	0	0	0	50%
Bourbon	135	206	51	24	27	67%
Brown	96	114	60	22	38	100%
Butler	840	1,124	68	0	68	67%
Chase	18	63	0	0	0	100%
Chautauqua	43	49	11	5	6	100%
Cherokee	178	303	70	40	30	50%
Cheyenne	43	27	21	5	16	50%
Clark	20	54	0	0	0	100%
Clay	53	196	79	33	46	33%
Cloud	161	96	67	37	30	67%
Coffey	62	76	13	7	6	100%
Comanche	7	9	0	0	0	100%
Cowley	401	408	147	0	147	77%
Crawford	338	444	150	50	100	63%
Decatur	52	26	25	7	18	100%
Dickinson	210	173	50	11	39	60%
Doniphan	28	95	11	11	0	75%
Douglas	1,011	1,104	101	29	72	19%
Edwards	21	7	0	0	0	100%
Elk	22	39	10	5	5	100%
Ellis	370	375	160	62	98	50%
Ellsworth	41	58	15	0	15	67%
Finney	549	701	159	31	128	15%
Ford	361	926	300	85	215	40%
Franklin	313	235	57	19	38	100%
Geary	853	769	0	0	0	100%
Gove	44	49	3	3	0	100%
Graham	22	19	36	10	26	100%
Grant	72	146	34	0	34	50%
Gray	52	111	10	0	10	100%

Education Indicators: County-level

Location	Enrollment in Preschool (2022) (pg. 36)		Available Head Start Slots by County (2022) (pg. 34) *(Some Are Duplicated, as Providers Serve Multiple Counties)*			Elementary Schools Offering Pre-K/ Preschool-Aged At-Risk Programs (2022) (pg. 36)
	3/4-year-olds in School	3/4-year-olds Not in School	TOTAL	Early Head Start	Head Start	
Greeley	6	32	0	0	0	100%
Greenwood	29	90	0	0	0	100%
Hamilton	51	24	0	0	0	100%
Harper	57	71	17	8	9	100%
Harvey	403	359	130	0	130	40%
Haskell	25	98	0	0	0	100%
Hodgeman	15	34	0	0	0	0%
Jackson	253	93	64	12	52	100%
Jefferson	87	276	40	21	19	83%
Jewell	17	35	0	0	0	100%
Johnson	7,847	7,489	432	144	288	58%
Kearny	37	91	2	1	1	100%
Kingman	118	79	0	0	0	100%
Kiowa	37	26	0	0	0	100%
Labette	211	295	67	22	45	64%
Lane	24	10	0	0	0	50%
Leavenworth	1,169	1,100	62	24	38	73%
Lincoln	38	19	0	0	0	100%
Linn	101	188	10	5	5	100%
Logan	70	26	24	6	18	100%
Lyon	471	308	136	52	84	100%
Marion	131	195	36	0	36	100%
Marshall	158	97	30	13	17	80%
McPherson	263	315	65	0	65	100%
Meade	44	68	0	0	0	67%
Miami	339	552	47	11	36	50%
Mitchell	33	156	0	0	0	67%
Montgomery	306	483	154	50	104	60%
Morris	53	93	0	0	0	100%
Morton	15	26	0	0	0	100%
Nemaha	105	179	30	11	19	100%
Neosho	236	377	35	20	15	75%
Ness	49	32	0	0	0	100%
Norton	27	30	41	7	34	100%
Osage	212	131	22	12	10	83%

Education Indicators: County-level

Location	Enrollment in Preschool (2022) (pg. 36)		Available Head Start Slots by County (2022) (pg. 34) *(Some Are Duplicated, as Providers Serve Multiple Counties)*			Elementary Schools Offering Pre-K/ Preschool-Aged At-Risk Programs (2022) (pg. 36)
	3/4-year-olds in School	3/4-year-olds Not in School	TOTAL	Early Head Start	Head Start	
Osborne	32	31	0	0	0	100%
Ottawa	31	91	23	10	13	67%
Pawnee	21	63	0	0	0	100%
Phillips	53	87	3	0	3	100%
Pottawatomie	243	549	11	11	0	71%
Pratt	109	130	0	0	0	100%
Rawlins	30	29	24	6	18	100%
Reno	667	785	317	96	221	67%
Republic	64	52	25	10	15	100%
Rice	42	150	0	0	0	80%
Riley	685	696	138	15	123	36%
Rooks	100	14	11	8	3	100%
Rush	58	27	12	8	4	50%
Russell	96	88	28	11	17	75%
Saline	554	778	234	132	102	20%
Scott	0	13	2	1	1	100%
Sedgwick	5,545	9,089	497	159	338	77%
Seward	237	506	183	39	144	33%
Shawnee	1,768	2,853	355	64	291	66%
Sheridan	40	18	6	6	0	100%
Sherman	98	222	71	21	50	50%
Smith	25	41	0	0	0	50%
Stafford	91	49	0	0	0	100%
Stanton	4	0	6	6	0	100%
Stevens	5	96	9	3	6	100%
Sumner	304	273	90	24	66	70%
Thomas	58	159	56	20	36	100%
Trego	30	64	1	1	0	100%
Wabaunsee	51	81	0	0	0	75%
Wallace	32	4	21	6	15	0%
Washington	70	87	26	10	16	100%
Wichita	11	60	4	0	4	100%
Wilson	50	76	10	5	5	60%
Woodson	55	38	10	5	5	100%
Wyandotte	1,980	3,013	1,058	364	694	26%

Education Indicators: County-level

Location	Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten (2022) (pg. 38)			Basic Reading Proficiency of 3rd-8th Graders (2022) (pg. 40)	Basic Math Proficiency of 3rd-8th Graders (2022) (pg. 42)	High School Graduation Rate (2022) (pg. 44)
	Number of Elementary Schools	Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten	% Offering Full-Day Kindergarten			
Kansas	**725**	**678**	**94%**	**67%**	**69.1%**	**89%**
Allen	3	3	100%	64%	60.6%	91%
Anderson	4	4	100%	68%	76.3%	87%
Atchison	2	2	100%	57%	61.6%	75%
Barber	2	2	100%	67%	68.0%	94%
Barton	8	7	88%	63%	67.6%	92%
Bourbon	3	2	67%	63%	73.1%	90%
Brown	2	2	100%	66%	74.8%	89%
Butler	21	19	90%	73%	75.6%	92%
Chase	1	1	100%	71%	75.1%	96%
Chautauqua	2	2	100%	70%	66.8%	96%
Cherokee	8	4	50%	71%	71.3%	91%
Cheyenne	2	2	100%	76%	75.4%	100%
Clark	2	2	100%	75%	82.7%	100%
Clay	3	2	67%	69%	74.9%	91%
Cloud	3	3	100%	67%	70.0%	92%
Coffey	4	4	100%	70%	74.3%	90%
Comanche	1	1	100%	75%	86.1%	100%
Cowley	13	13	100%	58%	59.2%	85%
Crawford	8	8	100%	68%	72.6%	90%
Decatur	1	1	100%	66%	70.2%	100%
Dickinson	10	8	80%	75%	72.9%	93%
Doniphan	4	3	75%	71%	77.2%	94%
Douglas	16	14	88%	71%	71.1%	90%
Edwards	2	2	100%	73%	77.2%	96%
Elk	1	1	100%	60%	62.6%	75%
Ellis	6	6	100%	79%	77.1%	93%
Ellsworth	3	3	100%	77%	80.4%	92%
Finney	13	12	92%	61%	60.5%	89%
Ford	10	10	100%	51%	56.9%	93%
Franklin	7	7	100%	65%	68.0%	94%
Geary	12	12	100%	69%	75.2%	82%
Gove	3	3	100%	68%	68.7%	97%
Graham	1	1	100%	56%	64.9%	92%
Grant	2	1	50%	56%	60.2%	84%
Gray	4	4	100%	70%	83.0%	97%
Greeley	1	1	100%	56%	69.8%	87%

Education Indicators: County-level

Location	Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten (2022) (pg. 38)			Basic Reading Proficiency of 3rd-8th Graders (2022) (pg. 40)	Basic Math Proficiency of 3rd-8th Graders (2022) (pg. 42)	High School Graduation Rate (2022) (pg. 44)
	Number of Elementary Schools	Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten	% Offering Full-Day Kindergarten			
Greenwood	3	3	100%	74%	71.0%	91%
Hamilton	1	1	100%	61%	66.4%	91%
Harper	3	3	100%	63%	78.6%	88%
Harvey	10	9	90%	66%	65.9%	87%
Haskell	2	2	100%	61%	71.9%	90%
Hodgeman	1	1	100%	80%	77.2%	100%
Jackson	3	3	100%	71%	72.5%	91%
Jefferson	6	6	100%	68%	71.7%	92%
Jewell	1	1	100%	69%	68.0%	88%
Johnson	111	111	100%	79%	81.4%	93%
Kearny	2	2	100%	61%	73.0%	96%
Kingman	3	3	100%	65%	68.5%	90%
Kiowa	2	2	100%	72%	81.3%	77%
Labette	11	9	82%	72%	71.2%	93%
Lane	2	2	100%	77%	74.4%	76%
Leavenworth	15	11	73%	71%	70.5%	90%
Lincoln	1	1	100%	73%	75.1%	89%
Linn	4	4	100%	66%	73.5%	90%
Logan	2	2	100%	67%	66.7%	95%
Lyon	9	9	100%	61%	64.4%	92%
Marion	4	4	100%	75%	76.0%	89%
Marshall	5	4	80%	73%	80.7%	93%
McPherson	8	8	100%	69%	71.3%	90%
Meade	3	2	67%	69%	75.3%	89%
Miami	6	3	50%	78%	80.9%	95%
Mitchell	3	2	67%	73%	85.0%	98%
Montgomery	5	4	80%	66%	66.4%	88%
Morris	2	2	100%	67%	71.0%	92%
Morton	2	2	100%	70%	55.3%	88%
Nemaha	4	4	100%	80%	84.8%	97%
Neosho	4	4	100%	68%	63.6%	92%
Ness	3	3	100%	72%	74.1%	98%
Norton	2	2	100%	71%	68.7%	86%
Osage	6	5	83%	66%	71.4%	92%
Osborne	1	1	100%	79%	78.8%	91%

Education Indicators: County-level

Location	Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten (2022) (pg. 38)			Basic Reading Proficiency of 3rd-8th Graders (2022) (pg. 40)	Basic Math Proficiency of 3rd-8th Graders (2022) (pg. 42)	High School Graduation Rate (2022) (pg. 44)
	Number of Elementary Schools	Schools Offering Full-Day Kindergarten	% Offering Full-Day Kindergarten			
Ottawa	3	3	100%	71%	71.4%	95%
Pawnee	2	1	50%	73%	73.8%	81%
Phillips	2	2	100%	69%	76.3%	92%
Pottawatomie	7	6	86%	78%	80.6%	95%
Pratt	2	2	100%	70%	73.6%	90%
Rawlins	1	1	100%	73%	69.6%	93%
Reno	15	15	100%	64%	66.6%	87%
Republic	2	2	100%	68%	71.7%	95%
Rice	5	4	80%	75%	80.3%	93%
Riley	11	11	100%	75%	74.5%	90%
Rooks	3	3	100%	63%	64.0%	97%
Rush	2	2	100%	70%	66.2%	73%
Russell	4	3	75%	76%	72.2%	90%
Saline	10	10	100%	63%	69.8%	88%
Scott	1	1	100%	71%	72.4%	89%
Sedgwick	99	94	95%	60%	58.6%	86%
Seward	6	6	100%	43%	44.7%	89%
Shawnee	32	30	94%	63%	67.9%	89%
Sheridan	1	1	100%	71%	82.6%	97%
Sherman	2	1	50%	58%	62.6%	85%
Smith	2	2	100%	84%	74.7%	93%
Stafford	3	3	100%	65%	72.7%	94%
Stanton	1	1	100%	64%	75.1%	97%
Stevens	2	2	100%	73%	72.0%	92%
Sumner	10	10	100%	64%	66.2%	91%
Thomas	3	3	100%	66%	67.0%	92%
Trego	1	1	100%	67%	68.6%	100%
Wabaunsee	4	4	100%	76%	80.8%	93%
Wallace	2	2	100%	90%	84.7%	100%
Washington	4	4	100%	75%	76.0%	100%
Wichita	1	1	100%	69%	78.0%	95%
Wilson	5	3	60%	59%	60.3%	89%
Woodson	1	1	100%	67%	80.9%	92%
Wyandotte	38	36	95%	49%	51.5%	74%

Health Indicators: County-level

Location	Birthing Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care during Pregnancy (2022) (pg. 50)	Children with Low Birth Weights (under 2,500 Grams) (2022) (pg. 54)	Infant Mortality (Rate per 1,000 Births) (2022) (pg. 56)	Uninsured Rate among Children (2022) (pg. 60)	Children Enrolled in State Health Coverage (2022) (pg. 62)	
					CHIP	Medicaid
Kansas	**83.5%**	**6.7%**	**5.9**	**5.2%**	**47,072**	**249,818**
Allen	86.7%	7.5%	2.5	9.0%	639	3,259
Anderson	81.9%	8.5%	3.5	7.5%	206	779
Atchison	83.2%	5.3%	7.7	5.6%	229	1,527
Barber	93.8%	8.0%	0.0	3.5%	90	399
Barton	85.0%	4.7%	7.6	5.7%	587	2,771
Bourbon	74.6%	7.2%	6.6	3.1%	341	1,845
Brown	79.2%	6.2%	0.0	6.8%	183	1,061
Butler	91.1%	5.5%	4.4	4.3%	959	4,890
Chase	93.2%	7.0%	12.8	8.7%	32	143
Chautauqua	78.7%	5.6%	12.0	12.5%	63	381
Cherokee	80.2%	8.4%	14.7	6.2%	256	2,131
Cheyenne	87.1%	8.6%	0.0	11.0%	33	213
Clark	77.1%	14.0%	0.0	7.4%	35	155
Clay	82.6%	5.1%	0.0	1.2%	153	596
Cloud	83.4%	5.5%	9.3	6.3%	160	843
Coffey	89.0%	6.3%	0.0	7.8%	144	741
Comanche	80.9%	5.2%	0.0	8.0%	38	156
Cowley	74.4%	4.2%	6.7	5.8%	586	4,026
Crawford	80.6%	8.0%	6.8	3.7%	597	4,287
Decatur	81.7%	8.4%	0.0	5.1%	39	262
Dickinson	82.2%	8.7%	13.7	12.8%	354	1,595
Doniphan	90.9%	6.2%	0.0	8.0%	57	490
Douglas	88.9%	4.8%	3.6	3.9%	1,387	6,243
Edwards	78.6%	6.9%	0.0	7.0%	71	261
Elk	74.3%	8.0%	16.7	6.4%	34	277
Ellis	87.9%	8.7%	3.4	1.4%	362	1,624
Ellsworth	88.7%	6.3%	0.0	2.6%	64	393
Finney	75.1%	4.1%	4.2	7.7%	1,147	4,960
Ford	64.0%	7.3%	6.4	6.1%	1,011	4,984
Franklin	87.7%	6.7%	7.0	3.7%	457	2,206
Geary	54.7%	7.4%	6.0	4.6%	386	2,801
Gove	89.1%	8.5%	0.0	12.4%	56	203
Graham	81.1%	6.5%	13.2	1.0%	34	200
Grant	74.8%	10.9%	6.5	1.9%	182	968
Gray	82.1%	8.4%	8.1	9.7%	189	477

Health Indicators: County-level

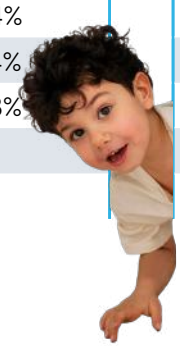
Location	Birthing Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care during Pregnancy (2022) (pg. 50)	Children with Low Birth Weights (under 2,500 Grams) (2022) (pg. 54)	Infant Mortality (Rate per 1,000 Births) (2022) (pg. 56)	Uninsured Rate among Children (2022) (pg. 60)	Children Enrolled in State Health Coverage (2022) (pg. 62)	
					CHIP	Medicaid
Greeley	74.3%	7.3%	45.5	12.1%	38	95
Greenwood	89.4%	4.7%	6.2	8.3%	80	628
Hamilton	67.8%	10.5%	0.0	9.5%	93	249
Harper	83.3%	5.8%	0.0	6.8%	104	546
Harvey	89.5%	5.6%	7.6	2.6%	660	2,733
Haskell	77.0%	8.8%	6.6	7.5%	156	389
Hodgeman	71.1%	4.0%	20.0	8.3%	29	107
Jackson	83.6%	7.8%	9.8	9.2%	208	1,297
Jefferson	88.5%	8.8%	4.0	1.6%	288	1,200
Jewell	81.6%	4.8%	11.1	5.5%	41	228
Johnson	89.7%	5.9%	3.8	3.4%	6,106	24,547
Kearny	80.2%	8.0%	0.0	3.4%	135	409
Kingman	88.9%	6.2%	4.4	8.6%	121	494
Kiowa	86.9%	3.5%	0.0	6.3%	61	216
Labette	69.3%	6.8%	5.7	17.2%	390	2,266
Lane	78.5%	8.3%	0.0	4.2%	29	143
Leavenworth	88.8%	7.4%	5.1	2.0%	811	4,773
Lincoln	89.8%	6.5%	11.2	2.8%	58	225
Linn	85.7%	7.5%	6.8	2.3%	181	897
Logan	88.4%	3.9%	0.0	5.7%	57	217
Lyon	88.2%	7.5%	3.8	4.8%	544	2,676
Marion	86.1%	6.2%	2.8	4.7%	221	834
Marshall	88.0%	5.7%	3.0	4.7%	153	740
McPherson	81.0%	6.7%	2.1	8.7%	488	1,692
Meade	80.0%	8.2%	19.9	2.7%	96	373
Miami	89.3%	5.3%	3.8	12.3%	452	2,044
Mitchell	86.4%	9.9%	0.0	9.2%	83	425
Montgomery	78.8%	7.5%	6.7	6.4%	536	3,717
Morris	79.1%	4.4%	7.4	4.8%	83	410
Morton	70.1%	7.2%	0.0	3.9%	42	272
Nemaha	86.4%	4.6%	0.0	8.0%	121	595
Neosho	78.4%	6.8%	9.0	9.8%	354	1,675
Ness	86.4%	7.7%	11.0	10.9%	48	193
Norton	71.7%	6.3%	0.0	7.0%	77	410
Osage	82.5%	6.2%	4.3	3.3%	243	1,220
Osborne	90.1%	2.8%	8.7	4.1%	51	301

Health Indicators: County-level

Location	Birthing Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care during Pregnancy (2022) (pg. 50)	Children with Low Birth Weights (under 2,500 Grams) (2022) (pg. 54)	Infant Mortality (Rate per 1,000 Births) (2022) (pg. 56)	Uninsured Rate among Children (2022) (pg. 60)	Children Enrolled in State Health Coverage (2022) (pg. 62)	
					CHIP	Medicaid
Ottawa	86.1%	8.7%	23.5	8.4%	107	468
Pawnee	80.5%	8.9%	0.0	2.4%	119	506
Phillips	83.9%	6.1%	13.4	3.6%	62	312
Pottawatomie	83.5%	5.2%	11.8	5.3%	362	1,593
Pratt	87.4%	6.4%	6.1	7.1%	169	727
Rawlins	77.8%	7.2%	0.0	5.0%	75	157
Reno	79.3%	7.6%	6.7	6.2%	1,063	5,601
Republic	82.5%	4.7%	0.0	3.1%	109	339
Rice	85.4%	5.4%	9.3	1.8%	197	854
Riley	75.1%	6.6%	3.3	0.5%	544	3,069
Rooks	84.2%	6.1%	6.8	0.5%	101	382
Rush	80.5%	12.0%	12.2	8.5%	23	234
Russell	86.1%	8.4%	0.0	4.6%	80	608
Saline	83.9%	8.3%	7.6	2.2%	1,003	5,289
Scott	82.8%	9.4%	4.7	5.6%	113	427
Sedgwick	88.5%	8.4%	6.9	5.7%	9,131	56,460
Seward	68.0%	7.0%	3.5	5.3%	712	3,385
Shawnee	83.4%	8.5%	8.9	2.2%	2,843	18,224
Sheridan	85.3%	10.9%	13.9	8.3%	52	156
Sherman	71.7%	6.6%	15.2	4.5%	110	519
Smith	85.1%	7.0%	0.0	2.2%	71	276
Stafford	86.7%	6.5%	0.0	10.6%	106	349
Stanton	81.2%	1.6%	0.0	9.4%	67	190
Stevens	74.7%	5.4%	14.8	4.8%	148	531
Sumner	87.1%	8.8%	10.9	15.2%	362	2,071
Thomas	87.2%	8.8%	11.8	4.4%	172	510
Trego	83.8%	2.2%	0.0	6.1%	37	154
Wabaunsee	85.9%	4.0%	4.4	0.0%	91	442
Wallace	67.9%	8.6%	0.0	3.8%	31	136
Washington	84.7%	5.2%	9.2	6.3%	94	351
Wichita	77.3%	2.9%	9.3	2.5%	47	202
Wilson	88.9%	6.1%	3.8	5.1%	186	962
Woodson	81.9%	5.7%	23.0	9.6%	37	258
Wyandotte	69.4%	9.9%	6.6	9.2%	4,255	26,698

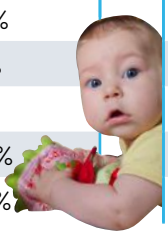
Health Indicators: District-level

District Name	Children Receiving All Required Immunizations (2022) (pg. 58)	District Name	Children Receiving All Required Immunizations (2022) (pg. 58)
Kansas	**87.22%**	Chanute	96.67%
Abilene	93.33%	**Chaparral**	66.67%
Altoona-Midway	93.75%	Chapman	75.40%
Andover	91.26%	Chase County	79.17%
Argonia	–	Chase-Raymond	–
Arkansas City	92.24%	Chautauqua	74.07%
Ashland	91.67%	Cheney	90.00%
Atchison Community Schools	100%	Cherokee	–
Atchison Public Schools	86.67%	Cherryvale	92.67%
Attica	66.67%	Chetopa-St. Paul	84.62%
Auburn Washburn	77.28%	Cheylin	63.64%
Augusta	96.57%	Cimarron-Ensign	63.33%
Baldwin City	83.33%	Circle	91.24%
Barber County North	80.00%	Clay Center	80.86%
Barnes	76.19%	Clearwater	86.21%
Basehor-Linwood	98.95%	Clifton-Clyde	87.50%
Baxter Springs	93.33%	Coffeyville	–
Belle Plaine	80.00%	Colby	100%
Beloit	96.67%	Columbus	100%
Blue Valley	90.84%	Comanche	–
Blue Valley	90.91%	Concordia	86.67%
Bluestem	76.67%	Conway Springs	72.22%
Bonner Springs	91.08%	Copeland	–
Brewster	–	Crest	69.56%
Bucklin	86.67%	Cunningham	87.50%
Buhler	85.12%	De Soto	91.52%
Burlingame	82.61%	Deerfield	100%
Burlington	93.33%	Derby	86.19%
Burrton	63.64%	Dexter	89.47%
Caldwell	83.33%	Dighton	–
Caney Valley	76.67%	Dodge City	81.02%
Canton-Galva	76.00%	Doniphan West	70.00%
Cedar Vale	63.64%	Douglass	100%
Central	94.74%	Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh	70.00%
Central Heights	96.43%	Easton	93.33%
Central Plains	–	El Dorado	65.01%
Centre	–	Elk Valley	81.82%



Health Indicators: District-level

District Name	Children Receiving All Required Immunizations (2022) (pg. 58)	District Name	Children Receiving All Required Immunizations (2022) (pg. 58)
Elkhart	82.76%	Healy	–
Ellinwood	100%	Herington	92.31%
Ellis	100%	Hesston	90.00%
Ell-Saline	96.15%	Hiawatha	96.67%
Ellsworth	90.00%	Hodgeman	91.67%
Emporia	91.14%	Hoisington	93.33%
Erie-Galesburg	73.33%	Holcomb	93.33%
Eudora	86.21%	Holton	76.67%
Eureka	90.00%	Hoxie	–
Fairfield	73.68%	Hugoton	96.67%
Flinthills	33.33%	Humboldt	96.67%
Fort Leavenworth	90.42%	Hutchinson	93.68%
Fort Scott	90.00%	Independence	93.33%
Fowler	–	Ingalls	90.91%
Fredonia	96.67%	Inman	65.38%
Frontenac	63.33%	Iola	–
Ft Larned	83.33%	Jayhawk	73.33%
Galena	90.00%	Jefferson County North	95.24%
Garden City	93.72%	Jefferson West	83.33%
Gardner Edgerton	86.24%	Kansas City	81.53%
Garnett	85.26%	Kaw Valley	74.04%
Geary	78.17%	Kingman-Norwich	59.25%
Girard	–	Kinsley-Offerle	93.75%
Goddard	91.24%	Kiowa County	90.00%
Goessel	90.91%	Kismet-Plains	60.00%
Golden Plains	81.25%	Labette	97.31%
Goodland	100%	LaCrosse	61.11%
Graham	100%	Lakin	100%
Great Bend	85.41%	Lansing	90.00%
Greeley	85.71%	Lawrence	91.06%
Grinnell	–	Leavenworth	96.55%
Halstead	93.33%	Lebo-Waverly	74.46%
Hamilton	81.82%	Leoti	96.00%
Haven	100%	LeRoy-Gridley	–
Haviland	–	Lewis	–
Hays	94.54%	Liberal	92.84%
Haysville	89.95%	Lincoln	94.74%



Health Indicators: District-level

District Name	Children Receiving All Required Immunizations (2022) (pg. 58)	District Name	Children Receiving All Required Immunizations (2022) (pg. 58)
Little River	80.00%	Onaga-Havensville-Wheaton	80.77%
Logan	–	Osage City	56.67%
Louisburg	–	Osawatomie	96.67%
Lyndon	82.76%	Osborne	–
Lyons	86.67%	Oskaloosa	86.67%
Macksville	–	Oswego	79.09%
Madison-Virgil	80.95%	Otis-Bison	92.86%
Maize	93.96%	Ottawa	98.82%
Manhattan-Ogden	78.14%	Oxford	–
Marais Des Cygnes Valley	69.23%	Palco	–
Marion-Florence	66.67%	Paola	83.33%
Marmaton Valley	89.47%	Paradise	–
Marysville	96.55%	Parsons	84.00%
McLouth	86.67%	Pawnee Heights	–
McPherson	92.41%	Peabody-Burns	75.00%
Meade	56.52%	Perry	90.00%
Minneola	77.27%	Phillipsburg	89.66%
Mission Valley	96.67%	Pike Valley	88.24%
Montezuma	64.28%	Piper-Kansas City	73.33%
Morris County	97.92%	Pittsburg	92.52%
Moscow	70.00%	Plainville	95.45%
Moundridge	82.76%	Pleasanton	–
Mulvane	96.67%	Prairie Hills	94.94%
Nemaha Central	83.33%	Prairie View	86.32%
Neodesha	63.33%	Pratt	86.67%
Ness City	95.83%	Pretty Prairie	27.27%
Newton	92.50%	Quinter	76.92%
Nickerson	95.45%	Rawlins	50.00%
North Jackson	80.77%	Remington-Whitewater	93.33%
North Lyon	82.61%	Renwick	90.40%
North Ottawa	96.67%	Republic	96.67%
Northeast	100%	Riley	93.33%
Northern Valley	–	Riverside	96.67%
Norton	93.33%	Riverton	63.33%
Oakley	93.33%	Rock Creek	90.40%
Oberlin	28.56%	Rock Hills	96.55%
Olathe	89.99%	Rolla	–

Health Indicators: District-level

District Name	Children Receiving All Required Immunizations (2022) (pg. 58)
Rose Hill	83.33%
Royal Valley	83.33%
Rural Vista	–
Russell	–
Salina	87.18%
Santa Fe Trail	89.28%
Satanta	82.61%
Scott	96.67%
Seaman	91.44%
Sedgwick	96.67%
Shawnee Heights	92.80%
Shawnee Mission	90.83%
Silver Lake	96.55%
Skyline	84.00%
Smith Center	86.67%
Smoky Valley	93.33%
Solomon	86.21%
South Barber	64.28%
South Brown	92.31%
South Haven	100%
Southeast Saline	93.33%
Southern Cloud	–
Southern Lyon	88.24%
Spearville	75.00%
Spring Hill	90.08%
St. Francis	78.26%
St. John-Hudson	33.33%
Stafford	100%
Stanton	–
Sterling	90.00%
Stockton	91.67%
Sublette	66.67%
Sylvan Grove	82.35%
Syracuse	86.21%
Thunder	–
Tonganoxie	63.33%
Topeka	75.74%
Triplains	–
Troy	89.47%
Turner-Kansas City	86.67%
Twin Valley	83.87%
Udall	100%
Ulysses	100%
Uniontown	93.33%
Valley Center	90.00%
Valley Falls	87.50%
Valley Heights	77.78%
Vermillion	87.85%
Victoria	93.33%
Wabaunsee	40.00%
Waconda	–
WaKeeney	93.33%
Wallace	–
Wamego	58.62%
Washington	90.00%
Wellington	98.55%
Wellsville	70.00%
Weskan	–
West Elk	86.67%
West Franklin	67.51%
Western Plains	–
Wheatland	–
Wichita	89.76%
Winfield	91.16%
Woodson	93.33%

Chapter 8

Sources and Methodology

The *2024 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* is a collection and analysis of secondary data and study findings provided by high-quality research and data institutions both in Kansas and at the national level. The Kansas KIDS COUNT© program, operated by Kansas Action for Children (KAC), neither designs nor implements primary research. KAC staff prioritize quality data collection and perform contextual analysis to create the most accurate product possible.

KAC strives to provide up-to-date and relevant data to create resources like this *Data Book*. Production of the *Data Book* requires months of collection, assessment, and analysis, resulting in certain trade-offs, as data is not always available and sometimes must be suppressed in parts of the state due to sample size or other data quality issues.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, analysis does not include "American Community Survey" (ACS) 5-year Estimates from 2020. As a result, the data collected primarily stems from ACS 5-year estimates from 2012-2022, creating a data gap in our assessment, which, through internal calculations, is replaced with an estimate in any trend-based indicator/statistic.

The data presented in different tables and graphs may not be comparable to each other. This project utilizes a variety of sources that use different sample sizes in their research and data collection methods. Data also originates from sources that apply various definitions to measurable terms, such as "family" versus "household." Statistics, including percentages and rates, may be calculated for certain populations based on different universes (individuals, households, family types).

A **percentage** is calculated by taking the number of items in a group, dividing by the total number of items in the group, and multiplying by 100.

A **rate** is the number of items in a group that generally falls in and out of a number (i.e., 1,000 or 100,000) that all belong to a certain category. Rates are determined by dividing the total number of items by the total number in the group. A rate is stated as the number "per 1,000."

DATA SOURCES

[1] U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, *American Community Survey*

The "American Community Survey" (ACS) is the primary source for the *2024 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book*. It is an ongoing survey that provides vital information annually about the United States and its people. The survey includes data on demographic, economic, education, housing, and social indicators. The *2024 Kansas KIDS COUNT© Data Book* utilizes the 5-year estimates provided by the ACS, which include data collected over a span of 60 months and county-level data for all 105 Kansas counties. The ACS samples data from more than 3 million households, with almost 2 million final interviews. ACS data can be found on the official U.S. Census Bureau website.

[2] U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, *Public Use Microdata Sample*

The Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) is a portion of the annual ACS. PUMS files enable data users to create custom estimates and tables through ACS pre-tabulated data products, like the 5-year ACS estimates. ACS PUMS files are a set of records from individual people or housing units with disclosure protection enabled so that individuals or housing units cannot be identified. KAC uses PUMS data for contextual data verification, and no *Data Book* indicator uses PUMS data as a primary source.

[3] U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, *Small Area Health Insurance Estimates*

The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program provides health insurance estimates for all states and counties. At the county level, data is available on health insurance coverage by age, sex, and income.

[4] U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates*

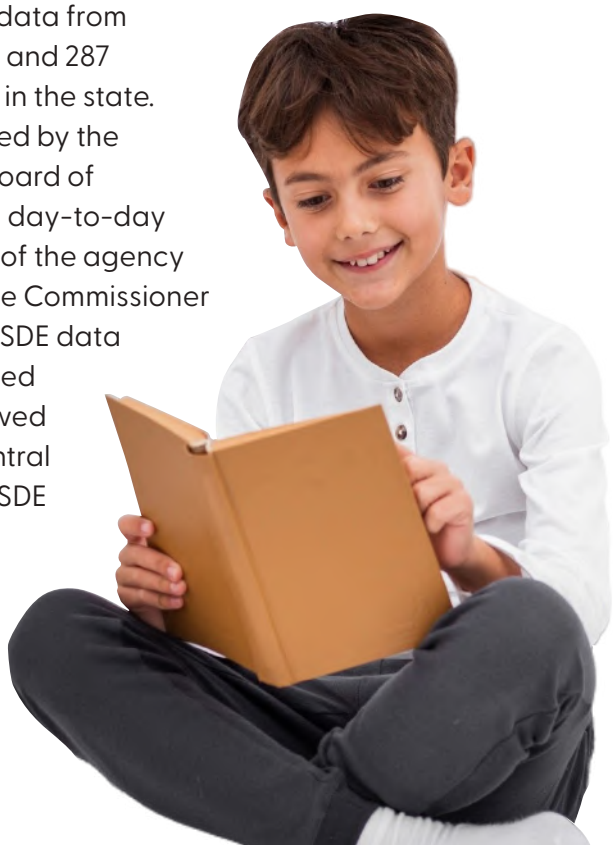
The Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program provides single-year estimates of income and poverty for all states and counties. At the county level, data is available by age and income level.

[5] FEEDING AMERICA, *Map the Meal Gap*

The Map the Meal Gap program operated by Feeding America is an annual study of food insecurity estimates by age level for the overall population and children in every county, congressional district, and state. Feeding America is the largest charity working to end hunger in the United States. Data can be viewed through the online Map the Meal Gap portal and requested through Feeding America's data request form.

[6] KANSAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE) administers the state's governance of education, standards and assessments, special education services, child nutrition and wellness, Title programs and services, career and technical education, and financial aid. KSDE collects and tabulates data from all 105 counties and 287 school districts in the state. KSDE is governed by the Kansas State Board of Education with day-to-day administration of the agency operated by the Commissioner of Education. KSDE data can be requested online and viewed in the Data Central portal on the KSDE website.



[7] KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, *Office of Vital Statistics*

The Office of Vital Statistics at the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) receives and preserves vital records for events (births, stillbirths, deaths, marriages, and divorces) that occur in Kansas. The Office maintains more than 10 million vital records, adding approximately 100,000 new records annually. Data from the Office can be viewed through online dashboards on the KDHE website and requested through the RD-1 Vital Statistics form.

[8] KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, *Division of Health Care Finance*

The Division of Health Care Finance at KDHE develops and maintains a coordinated health policy agenda that combines effective purchasing and administration of health care in Kansas. The Division operates and maintains vital health statistics data, such as enrollment numbers for insurance programs, including Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Data from the Division can be viewed through online dashboards on the KDHE website and requested through the Restricted-Use form.

[9] KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, *Division of Public Health*

KDHE's Division of Public Health works to promote and protect health through collaboration with local health departments and other organizations across Kansas. The Division includes six bureaus, data from only one of which is used in this *Data Book* – the Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics. Data from the Division can be viewed through dashboards on the KDHE website and requested through the data request portal.

[10] KANSAS DEPARTMENT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, *Division of Prevention and Protection Services*

The Division of Prevention and Protection Services at the Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF) provides a variety of services to children, families, and vulnerable adults. Services include collection, assessment, and dissemination of data on DCF-operated assistance programs. Data can be requested through Kansas Open Records Act inquiries made directly to DCF.

[11] KANSAS HEAD START ASSOCIATION

The Kansas Head Start Association (KHSA) operates and administers the Kansas Head Start and Early Head Start programs. The organization collaborates with KSDE and the U.S. Department of Education to ensure quality Head and Early Head Start programs are available and accessible to Kansas children. Data can be requested directly through KHSA.

[12] CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, *National Center for Health Statistics*

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics compiles and maintains data on key public health-related indicators. The agency provides a database on vital statistics, death and birth rates, and other health-based data. Data can be accessed at cdc.gov/nchs.

METHODOLOGY

U.S. CENSUS DEFINITIONS

All definitions and explanations found in U.S. Census reports can be accessed on Census.gov.

Child is defined as those between the ages of 0-17.9.

Educational attainment derives from academic progress in "regular" schooling, such as graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree.

Employed people are those who, during the reference week:

- Worked at all as paid employees; in their own businesses, professions, or in their own farms; or for 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a family member; or

- Didn't work, but who had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, child care problems, parental leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs.

Family is a group of two or more people (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people are considered as members of one family. The number of families is equal to the number of family households; however, the count of family members differs from the count of family household members because the family household members include any non-relatives living in the household.

Family group is any two or more people (not necessarily including a "householder") residing together, and related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A household may be composed of one such group, more than one, or none at all. The count of family groups includes family households, related subfamilies, and unrelated subfamilies.

Family household is a household maintained by a "householder" who is in a "family" (as defined above) and includes any unrelated people who may be residing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all people living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and their relatives.

The **household** consists of all people who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other groups of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall. A household includes the related family members and all of the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit.

Householder refers to the person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either spouse or partner. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded. The number of householders is equal to the number of households.

Median income divides households or families evenly in the middle, with half of all households and families earning more than the median income and half of all households and families earning less than the median income. The U.S. Census Bureau considers the median income to be lower than the average income, and, thus, a more accurate representation.

Poverty levels use a set of income thresholds known as the federal poverty guidelines (also known as the federal poverty level [FPL]), which vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. More about the federal poverty guidelines can be found on the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation website, aspe.hhs.gov.