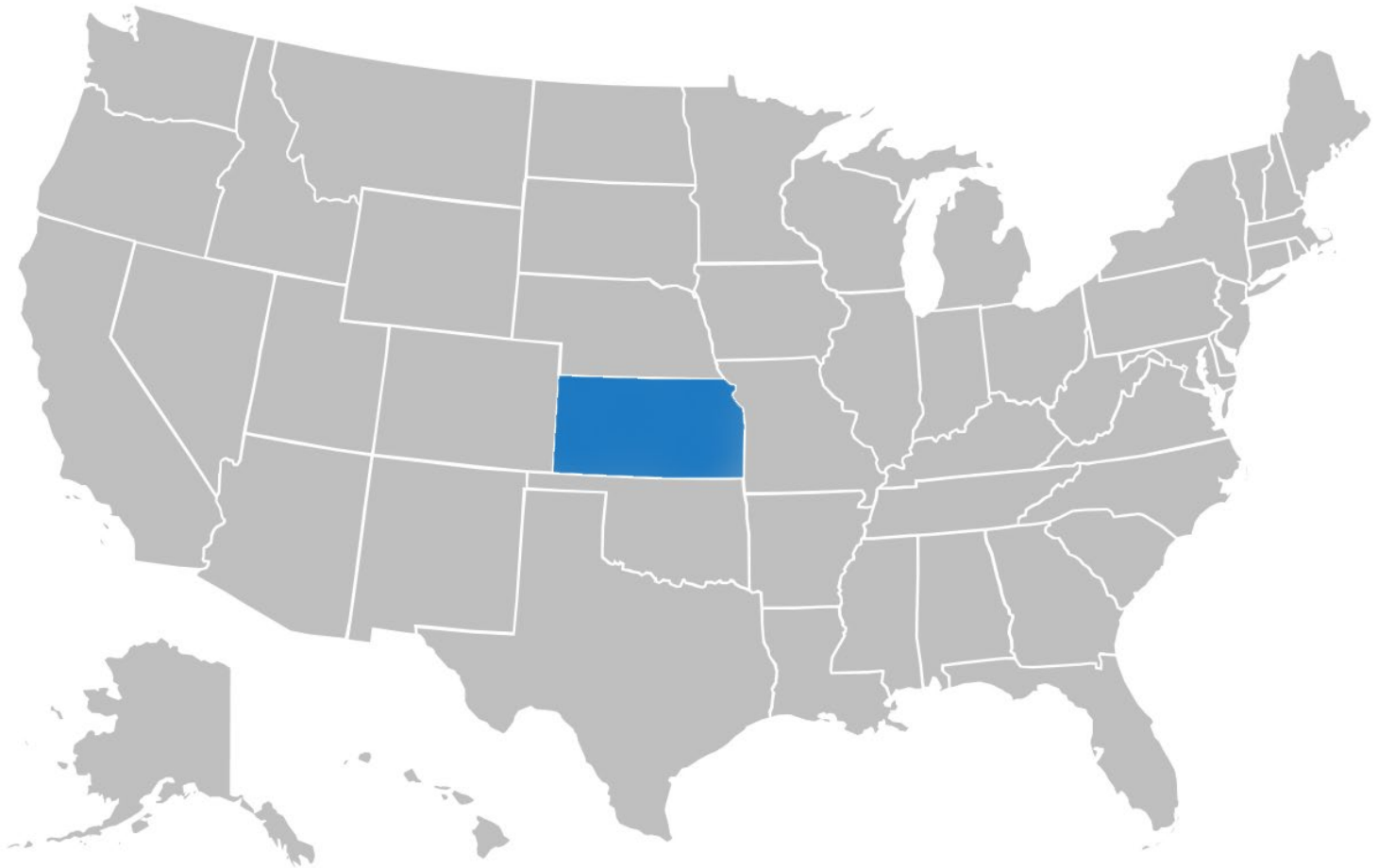


## County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Building a Culture of Health, County by County

# Kansas



## 2021 State Level Data and Ranks

## 2021 County Health Rankings for Kansas: Measures and National/State Results

Measure	Description	US	KS	KS Minimum	KS Maximum
<b>HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>					
Premature death*	Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted).	6,900	7,100	4,400	15,500
Poor or fair health	Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted).	17%	16%	11%	28%
Poor physical health days	Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted).	3.7	3.6	2.7	5.1
Poor mental health days	Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted).	4.1	4.1	3.5	5.1
Low birthweight*	Percentage of live births with low birthweight (< 2,500 grams).	8%	7%	3%	9%
<b>HEALTH FACTORS</b>					
<b>HEALTH BEHAVIORS</b>					
Adult smoking	Percentage of adults who are current smokers (age-adjusted).	17%	18%	13%	25%
Adult obesity	Percentage of the adult population (age 20 and older) that reports a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m <sup>2</sup> .	30%	33%	21%	42%
Food environment index	Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, from 0 (worst) to 10 (best).	7.8	6.7	4.0	9.1
Physical inactivity	Percentage of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity.	23%	24%	16%	35%
Access to exercise opportunities	Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity.	84%	80%	0%	95%
Excessive drinking	Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking (age-adjusted).	19%	18%	15%	22%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement.	27%	20%	0%	60%
Sexually transmitted infections	Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population.	539.9	488.5	109.4	896.6
Teen births*	Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19.	21	24	8	62
<b>CLINICAL CARE</b>					
Uninsured	Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance.	10%	10%	7%	21%
Primary care physicians	Ratio of population to primary care physicians.	1,320:1	1,280:1	1,500:0	330:1
Dentists	Ratio of population to dentists.	1,400:1	1,660:1	3,970:0	750:1
Mental health providers	Ratio of population to mental health providers.	380:1	490:1	15,950:1	160:1
Preventable hospital stays*	Rate of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees.	4,236	3,959	1,463	10,537
Mammography screening*	Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 that received an annual mammography screening.	42%	45%	18%	57%
Flu vaccinations*	Percentage of fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination.	48%	49%	9%	61%
<b>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</b>					
High school completion	Percentage of adults ages 25 and over with a high school diploma or equivalent.	88%	91%	66%	96%
Some college	Percentage of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education.	66%	70%	34%	84%
Unemployment	Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work.	3.7%	3.2%	1.9%	5.9%
Children in poverty*	Percentage of people under age 18 in poverty.	17%	14%	6%	31%
Income inequality	Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile.	4.9	4.3	2.9	5.6
Children in single-parent households	Percentage of children that live in a household headed by single parent.	26%	21%	3%	35%
Social associations	Number of membership associations per 10,000 population.	9.3	13.6	0.0	45.8
Violent crime	Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population.	386	365	0	725
Injury deaths*	Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population.	72	76	40	197
<b>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</b>					
Air pollution - particulate matter	Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5).	7.2	6.7	4.1	8.7
Drinking water violations	Indicator of the presence of health-related drinking water violations. 'Yes' indicates the presence of a violation, 'No' indicates no violation.	N/A	N/A	No	Yes
Severe housing problems	Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities.	18%	13%	3%	21%
Driving alone to work*	Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work.	76%	82%	66%	88%
Long commute - driving alone	Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes.	37%	21%	7%	54%

\* Indicates subgroup data by race and ethnicity is available

## 2021 County Health Rankings: Disaggregated State-Level Racial/Ethnic Data

Measure	Overall	AIAN	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
<b>HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>						
Premature death*	7,100	11,000	3,300	11,600	5,500	6,900
Life expectancy	78.5	72.8	87.8	74	82.9	78.6
Premature age-adjusted mortality	350	550	160	550	260	350
Child mortality	50	60	30	100	50	50
Infant mortality	6	---	5	11	6	5
Low birthweight*	7%	6%	8%	13%	7%	7%
<b>HEALTH FACTORS</b>						
<b>HEALTH BEHAVIORS</b>						
Drug overdose deaths	12	21	---	16	6	13
Motor vehicle crash deaths	13	21	6	13	11	14
Teen births*	24	17	9	38	42	19
<b>CLINICAL CARE</b>						
Preventable hospital stays*	3,959	5,283	2,696	5,394	3,703	3,911
Mammography screening*	45%	40%	36%	42%	33%	46%
Flu vaccinations*	49%	45%	50%	38%	41%	49%
<b>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</b>						
Reading scores <sup>^</sup>	3.1	N/A	3.3	2.4	2.6	3.3
Math scores <sup>+</sup>	3.0	N/A	3.4	2.3	2.6	3.2
Children in poverty* <sup>‡</sup>	14%	24%	13%	35%	24%	10%
Median household income	\$62,000	\$41,700	\$71,000	\$38,100	\$47,200	\$63,100
Injury deaths*	76	105	28	79	45	81
Homicides	5	8	4	23	7	3
Suicides	18	25	10	12	10	20
Firearm fatalities	14	22	5	28	10	13
<b>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</b>						
Driving alone to work*	82%	77%	75%	80%	77%	84%

\* Ranked measure

<sup>^</sup> Data not available for AK, AZ, LA, MD, NM, NY, VT

<sup>+</sup> Data not available for AK, AZ, LA, MD, NY, VT, VA

<sup>‡</sup> Overall county level values of children in poverty are obtained from one-year modeled estimates from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program. Because SAIPE does not provide estimates by racial and ethnic groups, data from the 5-year American Community Survey (ACS) was used to quantify children living in poverty by racial and ethnic groups.

N/A indicates data not available for this race/ethnicity.

--- Data not reported due to NCHS suppression rules (A missing value is reported for counties with fewer than 20 deaths or 10 births.)

## 2021 County Health Rankings: Ranked Measure Sources and Years of Data

	Measure	Weight	Source	Years of Data
<b>HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>				
Length of Life	Premature death*	50%	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2017-2019
Quality of Life	Poor or fair health	10%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Poor physical health days	10%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Poor mental health days	10%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Low birthweight*	20%	National Center for Health Statistics - Natality files	2013-2019
<b>HEALTH FACTORS</b>				
<b>HEALTH BEHAVIORS</b>				
Tobacco Use	Adult smoking	10%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
Diet and Exercise	Adult obesity	5%	United States Diabetes Surveillance System	2017
	Food environment index	2%	USDA Food Environment Atlas, Map the Meal Gap from Feeding America	2015 & 2018
	Physical inactivity	2%	United States Diabetes Surveillance System	2017
	Access to exercise opportunities	1%	Business Analyst, Delorme map data, ESRI, & US Census Tigerline Files	2010 & 2019
Alcohol and Drug Use	Excessive drinking	2.5%	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	2.5%	Fatality Analysis Reporting System	2015-2019
Sexual Activity	Sexually transmitted infections	2.5%	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention	2018
	Teen births*	2.5%	National Center for Health Statistics - Natality files	2013-2019
<b>CLINICAL CARE</b>				
Access to Care	Uninsured	5%	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates	2018
	Primary care physicians	3%	Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association	2018
	Dentists	1%	Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file	2019
	Mental health providers	1%	CMS, National Provider Identification	2020
Quality of Care	Preventable hospital stays*	5%	Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool	2018
	Mammography screening*	2.5%	Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool	2018
	Flu vaccinations*	2.5%	Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool	2018
<b>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</b>				
Education	High school completion	5%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Some college	5%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
Employment	Unemployment	10%	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2019
Income	Children in poverty*	7.5%	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	2019
	Income inequality	2.5%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
Family and Social Support	Children in single-parent households	2.5%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Social associations	2.5%	County Business Patterns	2018
Community Safety	Violent crime	2.5%	Uniform Crime Reporting - FBI	2014 & 2016
	Injury deaths*	2.5%	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2015-2019
<b>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</b>				
Air and Water Quality	Air pollution - particulate matter	2.5%	Environmental Public Health Tracking Network	2016
	Drinking water violations	2.5%	Safe Drinking Water Information System	2019
Housing and Transit	Severe housing problems	2%	Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data	2013-2017
	Driving alone to work*	2%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Long commute - driving alone	1%	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019

\*Indicates subgroup data by race and ethnicity is available

## 2021 County Health Rankings: Additional Measure Sources and Years of Data

	Measure	Source	Years of Data
<b>HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>			
Length of Life	Life expectancy*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2017-2019
	Premature age-adjusted mortality*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2017-2019
	Child mortality*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2016-2019
	Infant mortality*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2013-2019
Quality of Life	Frequent physical distress	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Frequent mental distress	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
	Diabetes prevalence	United States Diabetes Surveillance System	2017
	HIV prevalence	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention	2018
<b>HEALTH FACTORS</b>			
<b>HEALTH BEHAVIORS</b>			
Diet and Exercise	Food insecurity	Map the Meal Gap	2018
	Limited access to healthy foods	USDA Food Environment Atlas	2015
Alcohol and Drug Use	Drug overdose deaths*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2017-2019
	Motor vehicle crash deaths*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2013-2019
Other Health Behaviors	Insufficient sleep	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2018
<b>CLINICAL CARE</b>			
Access to Care	Uninsured adults	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates	2018
	Uninsured children	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates	2018
	Other primary care providers	CMS, National Provider Identification	2020
<b>SOCIAL &amp; ECONOMIC FACTORS</b>			
Education	High school graduation	EDFacts	2017-2018
	Disconnected youth	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Reading scores* <sup>+</sup>	Stanford Education Data Archive	2018
	Math scores* <sup>+</sup>	Stanford Education Data Archive	2018
Income	Median household income*	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	2019
	Children eligible for free or reduced price lunch	National Center for Education Statistics	2018-2019
Family and Social Support	Residential segregation - Black/White	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Residential segregation - non-White/White	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
Community Safety	Homicides*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2013-2019
	Suicides*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2015-2019
	Firearm fatalities*	National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files	2015-2019
	Juvenile arrests <sup>+</sup>	Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts	2018
<b>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</b>			
Housing and Transit	Traffic volume	EJSCREEN: Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool	2019
	Homeownership	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Severe housing cost burden	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019
	Broadband access	American Community Survey, 5-year estimates	2015-2019

\*Indicates subgroup data by race and ethnicity is available

<sup>+</sup> Not available in all states

See additional contextual demographic information and measures online at [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org)

## 2021 County Health Rankings for the 104 Ranked Counties in Kansas

County	Health Outcomes		County	Health Outcomes		County	Health Outcomes		County	Health Outcomes	
	Health Outcomes	Health Factors		Health Outcomes	Health Factors		Health Outcomes	Health Factors		Health Outcomes	Health Factors
Allen	89	93	Doniphan	34	71	Jackson	30	63	Morris	45	43
Anderson	73	69	Douglas	7	2	Jefferson	8	23	Morton	65	80
Atchison	51	91	Edwards	67	49	Jewell	54	61	Nemaha	5	14
Barber	58	78	Elk	74	102	Johnson	1	1	Neosho	87	94
Barton	59	74	Ellis	11	10	Kearny	88	86	Ness	55	35
Bourbon	90	92	Ellsworth	12	56	Kingman	100	34	Norton	93	32
Brown	85	76	Finney	70	85	Kiowa	48	30	Osage	32	77
Butler	20	24	Ford	61	88	Labette	91	100	Osborne	33	52
Chase	53	50	Franklin	28	62	Lane	50	41	Ottawa	35	18
Chautauqua	95	99	Geary	86	87	Leavenworth	13	44	Pawnee	84	65
Cherokee	102	96	Gove	14	27	Lincoln	26	38	Phillips	46	31
Cheyenne	42	36	Graham	82	40	Linn	92	103	Pottawatomie	2	4
Clark	60	39	Grant	56	70	Logan	40	15	Pratt	69	11
Clay	16	16	Gray	3	26	Lyon	52	53	Rawlins	44	17
Cloud	75	68	Greeley	36	28	Marion	27	42	Reno	72	67
Coffey	31	57	Greenwood	103	82	Marshall	38	46	Republic	96	37
Comanche	25	7	Hamilton	79	75	McPherson	9	5	Rice	23	54
Cowley	94	84	Harper	99	89	Meade	101	64	Riley	4	3
Crawford	83	90	Harvey	22	6	Miami	10	19	Rooks	15	33
Decatur	41	59	Haskell	80	83	Mitchell	17	25	Rush	77	58
Dickinson	57	79	Hodgeman	24	13	Montgomery	97	101	Russell	39	72
									Saline	37	45
									Scott	18	21
									Sedgwick	71	55
									Seward	62	97
									Shawnee	64	47
									Sheridan	29	12
									Sherman	47	51
									Smith	21	29
									Stafford	81	60
									Stanton	76	66
									Stevens	19	81
									Sumner	66	73
									Thomas	49	8
									Trego	63	48
									Wabaunsee	6	9
									Wallace	NR	NR
									Washington	68	22
									Wichita	43	20
									Wilson	98	95
									Woodson	78	98
									Wyandotte	104	104

For more information on how these ranks are calculated visit [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org)



### Stay Up-To-Date with County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

For the latest updates on Rankings, What Works for Health, Action Learning Guides, and more visit [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org).

You can see what we are featuring on our webinar series, what communities are doing to improve health, and how you can get involved!

## Technical Notes

### How are race and ethnicity categories defined?

Race and ethnicity are different forms of identity but are sometimes categorized in non-exclusive ways. Race is a form of identity constructed by our society to give meaning to different groupings of observable physical traits. An individual may identify with more than one race group. Ethnicity is used to group individuals according to shared cultural elements. Racial and ethnic categorizations relate to health because our society sorts groups of individuals based on perceived identities. These categorizations have meaning because of social and political factors, including systems of power such as racism. Examining the variation among racial and ethnic groupings in health factors and outcomes is key to understanding and addressing historical and current context that underlie these differences.

Data sources differ in methods for defining and grouping race and ethnicity categories. To incorporate as much information as possible in our summaries, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps (CHR&R) race/ethnicity categories vary by data source. With a few exceptions, CHR&R adheres to the following nomenclature originally defined by [The Office of Management and Budget \(OMB\)](#):

**American Indian & Alaska Native (AIAN):** includes people who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native and do not identify as Hispanic.

**Asian:** includes people who identify as Asian or Pacific Islander and do not identify as Hispanic.

**Black:** includes people who identify as Black or African American and do not identify as Hispanic.

**Hispanic:** includes people who identify as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, other Hispanic, or Hispanic of unknown origin.

**White:** includes people who identify as White and do not identify as Hispanic.

Note:

- Racial and ethnic categorization masks variation within groups.
- Individuals may identify with multiple races, indicating that none of the offered categories reflect their identity; these individuals are not included in our summaries.
- OMB categories have limitations and have changed over time, reflecting the importance of attending to contemporary racialization as a principle for examining approaches to measurement.
- For some data sources, race categories other than White also include people who identify as Hispanic.

### Learn More:

The above definitions apply to all measures using data from the [National Center for Health Statistics](#) (see Ranked & Additional Measure Sources and Years of Data tables on pages 4 & 5). For this data source, all race/ethnicity categories are exclusive so that each individual fits into only one category.

Other data sources offer slight nuances of the race/ethnicity categories listed above. [The American Community Survey \(ACS\)](#) only provides an exclusive race and ethnicity category for people who identify as non-Hispanic White. An individual who identifies as Hispanic and as Black would be included in both the Hispanic *and* Black race/ethnicity categories. Another difference with ACS data is the separate race categories for people who identify as Asian and people who identify as Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander. For measures of Children in Poverty and Driving Alone to Work, CHR&R reports a combined estimate for the Asian & Other Pacific Islander categories, while for Median Household Income we only report the Asian race category.

Measures using data from the [Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services](#) (Mammography, Preventable Hospital Stays, Flu Vaccinations) follows the ACS categories with the exception of having a combined Asian/Pacific Islander category. For this data source, race and ethnicity are not self-reported.

The [Stanford Education Data Archive](#) used for the Reading and Math Scores measures follow the [National Center for Education Statistics](#) (NCES) definitions of Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian & Alaska Native, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic White, and Hispanic.

### How do we rank counties?

To calculate the ranks, we first standardize each of the measures using z-scores. Z-scores allow us to combine multiple measures because the measures are now on the same scale. The ranks are then calculated based on weighted sums of the measure z-scores within each state to create an aggregate z-score. The county with the best aggregate z-score (healthiest) gets a rank of #1 for that state. To see more detailed information on rank calculation please visit our methods in **Explore Health Rankings** on our website: [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org).