

**Kansas County Health Rankings 2009 —  
Summary of Data Elements**

**May 2009**

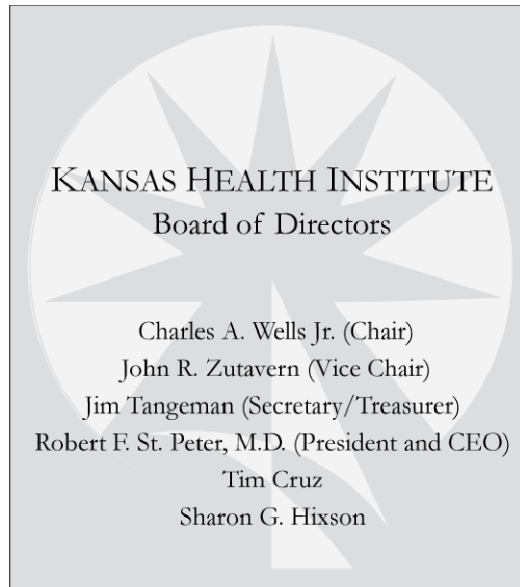
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Kansas Indicators	Data Source	Update Frequency
<b>Health Outcomes: Three indicators</b>		
<p><b>1. Years of Potential Life Lost Prior to Age 75 (YPLL-75).</b> This is a measure of premature mortality in a county. Every death occurring before the age of 75 contributes to the total number of years of potential life lost. The YPLL is age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population to allow comparison between counties, and reported as a rate per 1,000 people.</p>	<p>Vital Statistics, Office of Health Assessment, KDHE</p> <p>2000 U.S. population data from NCHS</p>	<p>Annually. We used 2004–2006</p>
<p><b>2. General Health Status: Fair or Poor.</b> This is a measure of self-reported health-related quality of life in a population. This measure is based on answers to the question, “In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?” The percentage reported is the percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health. This measure is age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population.</p>	<p>BRFSS, Office of Health Promotion, KDHE</p> <p>2000 U.S. population data from NCHS</p>	<p>Annually. We used 2001–2006</p>
<p><b>3. Low Birth Weight.</b> This is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds).</p>	<p>Vital Statistics, Office of Health Assessment, KDHE</p>	<p>Annually. We used 2004–2006</p>
<b>Health Determinants — Health Care: Six indicators</b>		
<p><b>1. No Health Insurance.</b> This is the percentage of the population under 65 years of age (including children) reporting that they do not have health insurance coverage of any kind, including prepaid plans, HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare or Medicaid.</p>	<p>Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) ,U.S. Census Bureau.</p>	<p>Annually Starting from 2005. We used 2005</p>
<p><b>2. Did Not Receive Needed Health Care.</b> This is the percentage of the adults reporting that they did not get needed health care (medical care or surgery) that they felt they should have had in the twelve months prior to being interviewed.</p>	<p>BRFSS, Office of Health Promotion, KDHE</p>	<p>Annually starting 2002. We used 2002–2006</p>
<p><b>3. No Dentist Visit in Past Year.</b> This is the percentage of the adults that reports that they did not see a dentist in the year prior to being interviewed.</p>	<p>BRFSS, Office of Health Promotion, KDHE</p>	<p>Even years 2002, 2004 and 2006</p>

Kansas Indicators	Data Source	Update Frequency
<p><b>4. No Influenza Vaccine Shots In Past Year.</b> This is the percentage of adults that reports they did not receive an influenza shot in the year prior to being interviewed.</p>	BRFSS, Office of Health Promotion, KDHE	Annually. We used 2001–2006
<p><b>5. No Adequate Prenatal Care.</b> This is the percentage of the live births whose birth certificate indicates that their mothers did not receive prenatal care that was adequate or adequate plus according to the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU) Index.</p>	Vital Statistics, Office of Health Assessment, KDHE	Annually. We used 2004–2006
<p><b>6. Breast Cancer Death Rate.</b> This is a measure of breast cancer mortality and the inadequacy of breast cancer screenings in a county. The rate is age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population to allow comparison between counties, and reported as a rate per 100,000 people (both female and male).</p>	Vital Statistics, Office of Health Assessment, KDHE. 2000 U.S. population data from NCHS	Annually. We used 2001–2006
<b>Health Determinants — Health Behaviors: Ten indicators</b>		
<p><b>1. Cigarette Smoking.</b> This is a measure of the percentage of adults that report having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and that they currently smoke.</p>	BRFSS, Office of Health Promotion, KDHE	Annually. We used 2001–2006
<p><b>2. Smoking During Pregnancy.</b> This measures the percentage of the women in the population who report that they smoked during their pregnancy. This information is recorded in the birth certificate.</p>	Vital Statistics, Office of Health Assessment, KDHE	Annually. We used 2004–2006
<p><b>3. Physical Inactivity.</b> This is a combination of two measures.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The percentage of the adults reporting that they had no leisure time exercise in past month, and</li> <li>2. The percentage of the adults that report levels of activity that do not meet the recommended levels of moderate physical activity (30 minutes per day of moderate physical activity for five or more days a week) or vigorous physical activity (20 minutes per day of vigorous physical activity for three or more days of the week).</li> </ol>	BRFSS, Office of Health Promotion, KDHE	Annually for Exercise 2001–2006. Three years for moderate/vigorous activity, 2003–2005

Kansas Indicators	Data Source	Update Frequency
<p><b>4. Overweight and Obesity.</b> This is a combination of two measures.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overweight: the percentage of adults that have a body mass index (weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared) greater than or equal to 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>2. Obesity: the percentage of adults that has a body mass index greater than or equal to 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ol>	BRFSS, Office of Health Promotion, KDHE	Annually. We used 2001–2006
<p><b>5. Low Fruit and Vegetable Consumption.</b> This is a measure of the percentage of adults that consume less than 5 servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day.</p>	BRFSS, Office of Health Promotion, KDHE	2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005.
<p><b>6. Binge Drinking.</b> This is a measure of the percentage of adults that drink five or more alcoholic beverages in one day, at least once per month. Starting from 2006, Binge Drinking is defined as 5 or more drinks on an occasion for men, and 4 or more drinks for women.</p>	BRFSS, Office of Health Promotion, KDHE	Annually. We used 2001–2006
<p><b>7. Not Always Wearing Seatbelt.</b> This is a measure of the percentage of the adults that do not answer “Always” to the question of wearing the seatbelt when driving or riding in a car.</p>	BRFSS, Office of Health Promotion, KDHE	2002, 2005 (half), and 2006
<p><b>8. Teen Birth.</b> This is a measure of the percentage of live births born to teenage females aged 15-19.</p>	Vital Statistics, Office of Health Assessment, KDHE	Annually. We used 2004–2006
<p><b>9. Sexually Transmitted Disease.</b> This is a measure of the average annual number of reported cases of Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis, expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 in the population. The reported rate is not age-adjusted.</p>	Bureau of Disease Control and Prevention, KDHE	Annually. We used 2002–2007
<p><b>10. Violent Crime.</b> This is a measure of the average annual number of reported violent crimes per 100,000 adults in the population. Crimes that are defined as violent are offenses that involved face-to-face confrontation between victim and perpetrator, including murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault/battery.</p>	Kansas Bureau of Investigation	Annually. We used 2001–2006
<b>Health Determinants — Socioeconomic Factors: Six indicators</b>		
<p><b>1. High School Non-Graduation.</b> This is a measure of the proportion of a cohort of students who did not graduate from high school with a regular diploma. The students who get a GED are not considered as graduated, following the criteria of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.</p>	Kansas State Department of Education	Annually. We used 2006 and 2007

Kansas Indicators	Data Source	Update Frequency
<p><b>2. No High School Diploma.</b> This is a measure of the percentage of the population over age 25 that does not have a high school diploma.</p>	U.S. Census Bureau	Decennial Census 2000
<p><b>3. Unemployment Rate.</b> This is a measure of the percentage of civilian population age 15 years or older that is seeking work.</p>	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	Annually We used 2006
<p><b>4. Children in Poverty.</b> This is a measure of the percentage of children under 18 living in families that are below 100 percent of the poverty threshold.</p>	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) U.S. Census Bureau	Annually. We used 2005
<p><b>5. Divorce Rate.</b> This is a measure of the average annual number of marriage dissolutions per 1,000 population, by the county of action.</p>	Vital Statistics, Office of Health Assessment, KDHE	Annually. We used 2004–2006
<p><b>6. Single Parent Households.</b> This is a measure of the number of households run by a single parent with one or more of their own children under 18 years, as a percentage of the total number of households.</p>	U.S. Census Bureau	Decennial Census 2000
<p><b>Health Determinants — Physical Environment: Six indicators</b></p>		
<p><b>1. Respiratory Hazard Index.</b> This is a measure of the cumulative hazard of respiratory non-cancer adverse health effects due to inhalation of multiple pollutants based on EPA modeled estimates of emissions. This measure is reported as a ratio of the estimated potential level of exposure for a county to the level below which no adverse health effects are expected. If the Hazard Index is greater than one, then it is possible that adverse effects may occur. If the Hazard Index is less than one, then no adverse health effects are expected.</p>	1999 National Air Toxics Assessment, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	1999 one-time only
<p><b>2. Secondhand Smoking.</b> This is a measure of the percentage of adults that state that smoking is allowed at home or have no rule about smoking at home.</p>	BRFSS, Office of Health Promotion, KDHE	2001, 2002 and 2005 (half)
<p><b>3. Nitrate and Coliform Levels in Water.</b> This is a measure of the presence of nitrates and coliform in public drinking water system exceeding the maximum contamination level (MCL) and the population affected by such public water system contamination. We exclude violations that are administrative or procedural, and the violations related to MCL violation of other chemicals.</p>	Bureau of Water, KDHE	Annually. We used 2004–2006

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<p><b>4. Housing with Increased Lead Risk.</b> This is the percentage of housing units that were built before 1950. Residents of these units are more likely to be exposed to lead paint.</p>	U.S. Census Bureau	Decennial Census 2000
<p><b>5. Lead Poisoned Children.</b> This is a measure of the annual percentage of children under age six with blood lead tests that tested positive for lead poisoning with second confirmatory test.</p>	Bureau of Consumer Health, KDHE	Annually since 2003. We used 2003–2006
<p><b>6. Commuting to Work by Driving Alone.</b> This is a measure of the percentage of the workforce (ages 16 and above) that drives alone to work.</p>	U.S. Census Bureau	Decennial Census 2000