Kansas

Summary

Low Disparities

• Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for unemployment
• Between females and males for high health status
• Between those with a high school education and college graduates for cancer

High Disparities

• Between Black and white for child poverty
• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for smoking
• Between Hispanic and white for less than a high school education

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

17% ▼ Infant Mortality in white infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 6.6 to 5.5 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

27% ▼ Unemployment in civilians with less than a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 12.3% to 9.0%

22% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 24.6% to 19.3%

51% ▲ Multiple Chronic Conditions in Hispanic adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.5% to 6.8%

24% ▲ Poverty in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.5% to 9.3%

9% ▲ Physical Inactivity in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.7% to 24.8%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Kansas, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Kansas’ ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.