

TECHNICAL NOTES

The Minority Health Data Book is designed to be a comprehensive reference source, presenting data by race and ethnicity that was reasonably available at the time of production. These technical notes include indicator definitions and cautions in using the data.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS: Answers to common questions about the data or the way the data is presented.

PRIMARY DATA RESOURCES: Listing of Minority Health Data Book primary data resources, key publications, and websites.

GENERAL NOTES: Notes that apply to several highlights, tables, or maps in the data book.

NOTES BY APPENDIX: Notes specific to each appendix section, which include the following information.

Original Data Source: Data resource. Generally, data presented in the data book is not in the form originally received from the data source. Most often, data manipulations and analyses were performed on the data to create indicators reported in the data book. The Minority Health Disparities project team takes responsibility for any errors or omissions in the data.

Indicator Definitions: How indicators were calculated. When several similar indicators were calculated, one is given as an example.

User Notes: Additional information or cautions about the data in that particular appendix. Includes notes specific to maps.

While every effort was made to include basic information necessary for proper interpretation of the data, it was not possible to include the level of detail necessary to replicate the analysis. However, technical assistance is available from Kansas Health Institute (KHI) for those wishing to perform their own analyses. We encourage others in the state to build on the results presented here.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

If I add up the counts in the table race and ethnicity columns, they don't equal the number in the total column. Why?

In most data sources, persons are classified in a racial category *and* as “Hispanic” or “Non Hispanic”. According to these data sources, persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. If you add up all the columns, “Hispanic” persons are double-counted. If you add up all the columns *except* “Hispanic”, this usually sums to the total.

Some data sources do classify “Hispanic” as a race. In these instances, adding *all* columns usually equals the total.

How can you know the difference? If the data source classifies Hispanic ethnicity separately from race, the entire Hispanic column will be shaded blue in the table. If “Hispanic” is classified as one of the races, the Hispanic column has shading that alternates blue and white, just like the other race columns.

Other possible reasons why the sum of the columns will not equal the total:

- Persons of unknown race are included in the “total” column but not in the individual race columns.
- If Asians and Pacific Islanders were reported separately, sometimes “Pacific Islanders” are omitted from the table due to space and small number issues.

In the highlights, sometimes “races” are compared, and sometimes “minorities” or “minority groups” are compared. What’s the difference?

“Races” generally refers to the racial groupings: White, African American, Native American, and Asian/Pacific Islander. The term “minority groups” includes non-White racial groupings and Hispanic ethnicity: African American, Native American, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic.

What does the term “Alone” mean? For example, how is “African American Alone” different from “African American”?

This term is used with U.S. Census data. For the first time in U.S. Census 2000, residents were allowed to identify themselves using more than one race. Following the format of most Census publications, this document reports statistics for respondents identifying themselves with one race alone and a separate category “Two or More Races”, which included respondents identifying themselves with more than one race (e.g., “Asian” and “African American”, “American Indian” and “White”). Persons identifying themselves as only African American without specifying another race are listed as “African American Alone”.

Other data resources still classify individuals using only one race, so races are identified as “White”, “African American”, etc. rather than “White Alone”, “African American Alone”, etc. However, other data resources are beginning to use data collection forms allowing multiple-race selections, so expect to see more reporting of single- versus multiple-race responses.

Why can't I find the data reported here when I look on the Data Source's website?

The data source given is the *original* data source of the raw, or un-manipulated, data. Sometimes the data indicators are available directly from the data source's website or published reports. In other instances, the data reported here are not directly available from the data resource. Certain data files were requested for this project and special analyses were performed. Contact Kansas Health Institute for more information on data resources and tips on requesting data for special studies.

When I compare data presented in the *Data Book and Chartbook* to data from the original data source, the numbers don't match. Why?

This will vary by data source. Specific reasons for differences are usually, but not always, included in individual appendix user notes. The most common reasons for statistics not matching are

- Differences in the denominator used to calculate rates. The most common difference is the population estimate used. The U.S. Census Bureau releases population estimates annually. At the time of new releases, estimates for previous years are revised. Even though both the data resource and this chart book may have used U.S. Census population estimates, the estimate release dates may differ.
- Differences in classifications used. Examples include disease codes used to describe certain causes of death or cancer cases, how races and ethnicities are grouped or classified from the original data source, and how question responses are classified from survey data.
- Differences in analysis methodologies. Examples include weighting of survey data and maximum age for years potential life lost (this publication used age 75; others use age 65 or life expectancy).
- Snapshot or point-in-time differences. Some data sets are constantly changing due to revised or new submissions. Examples include reportable diseases and cancer registry data.

The Appendices include over 200,000 calculated statistics. While every effort was made to insure 100% accuracy, with the magnitude of the project, errors are possible. If you have questions about a specific data table or chart, please contact Kansas Health Institute.

Numbers in some tables are almost completely starred out. Why? And what's the point of including columns when most of the data is missing?

For most tables *except* those including Census data, numbers representing fewer than 10 incidents are starred out. Statistics based on small numbers are unreliable and erratic; they may not represent the population's "true" rate. While there is no standard rule, rates based on fewer than 20 incidents (that is, 20 incidents in the numerator) or a sample size less than 100 (that is, 100 in the denominator) are generally unreliable, and caution should be used when interpreting rates based on fewer than 50 incidents.

For example, the 1999-2003 Kansas American Indian/Alaska Native Infant Mortality rate was 10 per 1,000 live births. This was based on 21 infant deaths and 2,158 live births. Had six more

infants died (two sets of premature twins and two premature singleton infants, for example), for a total of 27 infant deaths, the rate would have jumped to 13 per 1,000 live births. The addition of these six infant deaths may or may not have represented a true indication of the health of this population.

Infant mortality and mortality tables, in particular, had the majority of counties started out for certain racial/ethnic groups due to small numbers. We believed it was important to demonstrate the lack of reliable data due to small number issues for minorities and certain geographic areas. Even when the data are available and multiple years are used, small numbers may prevent useful analyses by race and ethnicity.

Some of the maps are almost completely grayed out. Why?

See previous question. This is an insufficient data issue. Rates or percents based on fewer than 10 incidents (that is, fewer than 10 in the numerator) were “grayed” out. (Small numbers were not excluded for maps displaying number of births.)

Some of the maps show only one color (other than the counties “grayed out” for insufficient data). This doesn’t seem to tell you anything. What’s the point?

Where the category “breaks” for maps dictates how the map will be interpreted. In some instances, the category breaks, or stratifications, are set for each map individually. This aids geographic comparisons. In most instances, the same set of stratifications used in the “Total” or “White” map is also used in the other maps. This aids in comparisons across racial/ethnic groups and highlights disparities.

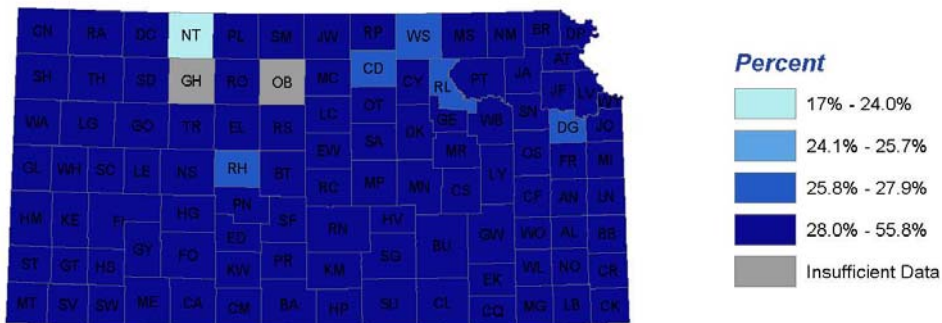
For example, the following maps highlight geographic disparities *within* a particular race or ethnicity. They show which counties are most populated for Whites and which counties are most populated for Hispanics, but they don’t visually facilitate comparisons *between* the White Alone and Hispanic populations.



Percentage of White Alone Population Under 18



Percentage of Hispanic Population Under 18



The following White Alone and Hispanic maps use the same stratifications. While the Hispanic map doesn't provide much stand-alone information, comparing it to the White Alone map visually demonstrates the higher proportions of youth in the Hispanic versus White populations in nearly every Kansas county.

PRIMARY DATA RESOURCES

Primary data resources used in this publication and their key data websites or publications are listed below. This is not meant to be an all-inclusive list of data resources. Rather, it is meant to list key resources of regularly published Kansas data by race and ethnicity.

Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Prevention, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Website: www.kdhe.state.ks.us/bedp

Key Publications:

- HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Profile: Reports the course of HIV/AIDS infection in Kansas and provides demographic data, including statistics by race and ethnicity. See <http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hiv-std/surveillance.html>.
- Reportable Disease Summary: Annual report of infectious reportable diseases. Includes counts and rates by race/ethnicity where sample sizes are sufficient. See <http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/epi/evaluation.html>. Selected disease statistics are also available through the Kansas Information for Communities (KIC) website at <http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/>.

Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Several data sets, including all Kansas Vital Statistics data, are available through websites and publications maintained by the Center for Health and Environmental Statistics, Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE).

Website: www.kdhe.state.ks.us/ches

Key Publications:

- Kansas Information for Communities: Comprehensive queryable website at <http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/>. Includes the following data sets:
 - Births (1990-2003)
 - Cancer (1997-2000)
 - Deaths (1990-2003)
 - Hospital Discharge (1995-2002)
 - Disease Statistics (1994-2002)
 - Population (1990-2003)
 - Pregnancies (1993-2002)
- Annual Summary of Vital Statistics: Available at <http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hci/annsumm.html> or as a hard copy publication from the Office of Health Care Information, KDHE.

Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Kansas Department of Health and Environment

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), coordinated and partially funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is the largest continuously conducted telephone survey in the world. It is conducted in every state, the District of Columbia, and several United States territories. It is designed to track health risk and protective behaviors

Website: www.kdhe.state.ks.us/brfss

Key Publication:

- Kansas BRFSS website: See <http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/brfss> for annual survey results on multiple health risk factors. Select the “Crosstabulation Tables” for results by race/ethnicity.

Kansas Department of Education

Website: www.ksbe.state.ks.us

Key Publication:

- K-12 School Reports: See <http://www.ksde.org/k12/k12.html>. Attendance rates, enrollment, graduation rates, violence, advanced course reports, and other statistics are available by race and ethnicity for the state, counties, and school districts in Kansas.

Kansas Cancer Registry

Website: www2.kumc.edu/kcr

Key Publication:

- Kansas Cancer Registry Annual Report: See http://www2.kumc.edu/kcr/annual_report.htm. Reports are also available in printed form from the Kansas Cancer Registry. Kansas Cancer statistics are also available through KIC at <http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/>.

U.S. Census Bureau

Website: www.census.gov

Key Publications (all web-based):

- Census 2000: Census 2000 data releases, as well as information from the 1990 Census, are available through <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>. Key Census 2000 data releases are
 - Summary File 1: Basic population and housing data (e.g., age, sex, race, Hispanic ethnicity, own/rent house) collected on 100% of the population using the Census “short form”. Data is summarized by eight major race/ethnicity groups: White alone; Black or African American alone; Asian alone; Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone; Some other Race alone; Two or more Races; Hispanic or Latino origin; and White alone, not Hispanic or Latino.
 - Summary File 2: Same information as Summary File 1, except available for detailed race/ethnicity groups: 132 race groups (includes all possible

combinations of races), 78 American Indian and Alaska Native tribes (reflecting 39 individual tribes), 39 Hispanic or Latino groups, and 86 ancestry groups.

- Summary File 3: Detailed population and housing data (e.g., education, disability poverty, occupation, telephone service, year housing structure built) collected on a sample of the population using the Census “long form”. Data is summarized by the eight major race/ethnicity groups.
- Summary File 4: Same information as Summary File 1, except available for the detailed race/ethnicity groups.
- Population estimates: Annual population estimates by state, county, race, ethnicity, and age group. See <http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>.
- American Community Survey: “Rolling average” data profiles. The American Community Survey is designed to replace the long form in future censuses. See <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>.
- American Fact Finder: Web-based query tool with access to several Census data sets. See <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

GENERAL NOTES

These general notes apply to multiple Appendix tables and highlights, unless otherwise noted in the individual Appendix user notes.

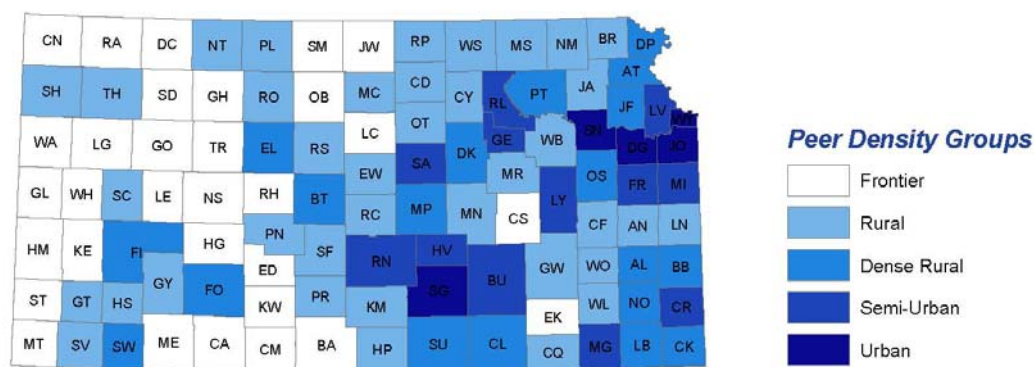
1. In the United States, “Hispanic” is the only currently recognized ethnicity at the federal level. In 1977, the OMB Directive 15 recognized “Hispanic” as an ethnicity, and individuals are directed to select their ethnicity as “Hispanic” or Not Hispanic” on federal forms, including the Census. Thus, for data reporting purposes, Hispanic persons may be of any race. As explained in 2000 Census technical documentation, “origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.” Data from the U.S. Census, Kansas Vital Statistics, Kansas Reportable Diseases, Kansas HIV/AIDS program, and Kansas BRFSS classify Hispanic ethnicity separate from race (i.e., Hispanic persons may be of any race).
2. On tables where “Hispanic” persons may be of any race, both the Total and Hispanic columns are shaded blue. Unless otherwise specified in “User Notes” or confounded by other issues such as unknown race, counts in non-highlighted columns should sum to the count reported in the “Total” column.
3. “White” and “White Alone” statistics include persons of Hispanic origin unless Hispanic is classified as a race rather than an ethnicity by the data source, or the data is labeled “White, Non Hispanic”. In the 2000 Census, 3.4% of the Kansas “White Alone” population was Hispanic.
4. For the first time in U.S. Census 2000, residents were allowed to identify themselves using more than one race. Following the format of most Census documents, this document reports statistics for respondents identifying themselves with one race alone (“White Alone”, “African American Alone”, etc.) and a separate category “Two or More Races”, which includes respondents identifying themselves with more than one race (e.g., “Asian” and “African American”, “American Indian” and “White”). In 2000, only 2.1% of the Kansas population described themselves using more than one race (2000 Census).
5. Although the federal Office of Management and Budget recommends reporting “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” as separate categories, these categories are combined in this report due to the small number of Asians and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders in Kansas. In 2000, there were 46,806 “Asian alone” persons and 1,313 “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone” persons representing 1.74% and 0.05% of the total Kansas population, respectively.
6. In this document, the combined category of “Asian Alone” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone” is abbreviated “Asian/Pacific Islander Alone”.
7. Persons describing themselves as *both* “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” on U.S. Census 2000 were counted in the “Two or More Races” category.
8. The Census category for Native Americans is “American Indian and Alaska Native”. In this document, the terms Native American, American Indian, and American Indian/Alaska Native are used interchangeably.

9. In Kansas, persons identifying themselves as “Some Other Race Alone” in the 2000 U.S. Census were 97.2% Hispanic and 2.8% Non Hispanic.
10. Wherever possible, data was reported by the following geographic areas: state (Kansas), population density peer group (see below user note), and county.
11. Population density peer groups were defined as follows (source: Office of Local and Rural Health, Kansas Department of Health and Environment):

Density Group	Definition (Population per square mile)	Number of Counties	Percent of 2000 Kansas Population
Frontier	< 6.0 persons/sq. mi.	31	3.7%
Rural	6.0 – 19.9 persons/sq. mi.	38	10.8%
Dense Rural	20.0 – 39.9 persons/sq. mi.	19	16.1%
Semi-Urban	40.0 – 149.9 persons/sq. mi.	12	19.9%
Urban	150.0 + persons/sq. mi.	5	49.5%

In this document, the terms population density peer group, peer density group, county peer group, rural/urban group, and population group are used interchangeably.

Refer to the below map for counties assigned to each group.



12. The method of map classification in each appendix is specified in the notes for each appendix. Two methodologies referred to are “natural breaks” and “quantiles”.
 - Natural breaks: In this classification method, the data are assigned to classes based on their position in the data distribution relative to other values. The classification uses an iterative algorithm to optimally assign data to classes such that the variances within all classes are minimized and the variances among classes are maximized.
 - Quantiles: In this method, an equal number of classifications are placed in each class. For 105 Kansas counties and four classes, approximately 26 are placed in each class (maybe slightly more or less due to rounding and insufficient data issues).

Often, classifications are determined for one map, then these classifications are applied to other maps in the same appendix to facilitate comparisons between maps of majority and minority populations.

13. Unless otherwise indicated, data items starred (*) on tables and counties labeled on maps as having “insufficient data” designate those counties or racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 10 incidents (that, is fewer than 10 in the numerator of a rate calculation).

14. All vital statistics data (pregnancies, births, and deaths) are reported based on residence of the incident. For example, births are based on residence of the mother regardless of where the birth took place. Similarly, deaths are based on the usual place of residence of the deceased regardless of where the death occurred. Temporary residence such as a visit, business trip, or vacation are not considered usual place of residence. However, place of residence during a tour of military duty or attendance at college is counted as usual place of residence. If a person had been living in a long-term institution, nursing home or prison, this is considered usual place of residence.
15. For death data, race is based on race code of deceased.
16. For birth and pregnancy data, race is based on race code of mother. Ethnicity is based on mother's ancestry.
17. For all vital statistics data, race recorded in the vital records compared to the race reported in this document is as follows:

Race Reported in Minority Health Data Book	Race Code from Vital Records
White	White, Mexican, Puerto Rican, & all other Caucasians
African American	Black
American Indian/Alaska Native	Eskimo, Canadian Indian, Alaskan Indian, Aleut, American Indian
Asian/Pacific Islander	Chinese
	Japanese
	Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian
	Filipino
	Other Asian or Pacific Islander
Other (included in Total)	Other

18. For all vital statistics data, ethnicity is based on the ancestry code. Because Hispanic ethnicity is not asked explicitly and because the value must be written in rather than chosen from the list, Hispanic vital events may be underreported. Ancestry codes classified as Hispanic ethnicity are as follows:
 - Mexican
 - Puerto Rican
 - Cuban
 - Central or South American
 - Other & Unknown Spanish
19. For all vital statistics data, totals include incidents involving persons of “other” or “unknown” race.
20. When calculating rates for all vital statistics data, the race “Alone” population was used in the denominator.

NOTES BY APPENDIX

A-1a. Percent Change in Population 1980 to 2000

A-1b. Percent Change in Population 1990 to 2000

Original Data Sources

- 2000 U.S. Census
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing
- 1900 through 1980 Census of Population and Housing (as reported online at <http://www.ku.edu/pri/ksdata/ksdata.shtml>, Policy Research Institute at the University of Kansas)

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Change} = \frac{2000 \text{ Population} - 1980 \text{ Population}}{1980 \text{ Population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent Change} = \frac{2000 \text{ Population} - 1990 \text{ Population}}{1990 \text{ Population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent Minority} = \frac{\text{Minority Population}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Although data is presented side-by-side and percent change has been calculated, race and ethnicity census data is not directly comparable between 1980, 1990, and 2000. See comparability notes in glossary under “Hispanic” and “Race” for limitations.
2. Minority, as defined in this document, includes all individuals who identify themselves as belonging to a racial minority group (i.e., non-White) *or* being of Hispanic ethnicity. The minority population includes all individuals *except* White NonHispanics (1980 and 1990) and NonHispanic White Alone individuals (2000).
3. Increases in minority population from 1980 to 2000 may be due, in part, to changes in the Census questionnaires and tabulation methodology from 1980 to 2000. The most significant change was the ability for respondents to select more than one race in Census 2000. Respondents describing themselves as White *and* one of the other racial groups in the 2000 census would be included in the “Minority Population” for the 2000 data. See user note #1 and glossary for more information.
4. Significant increases in Hispanic population in 2000 may be due in part to improved data collection techniques. See “Hispanic” in glossary.
5. For 2000 data, races are “Alone”, that is, the “White” 2000 population represents the “White Alone”; the “African American” 2000 population signifies “African American Alone”, etc.
6. For 2000 data, racial totals will not add to total population because “Two or More Races” category is not included on this table.

- Map stratifications were chosen by the author and were based on whole-number breaks that would demonstrate geographic changes over time and allow for statements such as “30 Kansas counties had fewer than 100 minorities in 1980 versus 14 counties in 2000.”

A-1c. Percent Change in Population 2000 to 2003

Original Data Sources

- U.S. Census Bureau population estimates, released September 30, 2004
 - April 1, 2000 base population estimate
 - July 1, 2003 population estimate
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing
- 1980 Census of Population and Housing (as reported online at <http://www.ku.edu/pri/ksdata/ksdata.shtml>, Policy Research Institute at the University of Kansas)

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Change} = \frac{2003 \text{ Population} - 2000 \text{ Population}}{2000 \text{ Population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent Minority} = \frac{\text{Minority Population}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

User Notes

- “Minority Population” includes all individuals who identify themselves as belonging to a racial minority group (i.e., non-White) *or* being of Hispanic ethnicity.
- The 2000 Population Estimates differ from the 2000 Census figures due to the reassignment of persons in the “Some Other Race” category to one of the OMB racial categories: White, African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.
- Races on Table A-1c represent the race “Alone” (White Alone, African American Alone, etc.) except for the Two or More Races category.
- Map stratifications were chosen by the author and were based on whole-number breaks that would visually demonstrate geographic changes over time.

A-2. Population by Race and Ethnicity

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Minority} = \frac{\text{Minority Population}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. “Minority Population” includes all individuals who identify themselves as belonging to a racial minority group (i.e., non-White) *or* being of Hispanic ethnicity. Thus, all individual except White Alone, Non Hispanics are classified as minority.
2. The natural break method was used to stratify data on *each map*. Thus, maps have been designed to compare data geographic variations within the map, not variations between maps.

A-3. Population by Race in Combination

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing

Indicator Definitions

Examples are given for the White Alone population. Other indicators were calculated similarly.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{White Total \%} &= \frac{\text{White Total Population}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100 \\ \text{White Alone \% of Total} &= \frac{\text{White Alone Population}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100 \\ \text{White \& Some Other Race \% of Total} &= \frac{\text{White \& Some Other Race Population}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100 \\ \text{White \& Some Other Race \% of White Total} &= \frac{\text{White \& Some Other Race Population}}{\text{White Total Population}} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

User Notes

1. Respondents were allowed to describe themselves using more than one race for the first time in the 2000 Census. This table compares those choosing one race alone versus those choosing more than one race. Populations presented in this table will not sum to the “Total” column.
2. In the maps, the “Alone” population represents the population describing themselves using only one race. The “...& Some Other Race” population represents the population describing themselves using the race designated and some other race. A person marking both “White” and “American Indian” on the 2000 Census form would be enumerated in both the “White & Some Other Race” count and the “American Indian/Alaska Native & Some Other Race” count in Table A-3. In Census statistics throughout the rest of the document, this person would be included in the “Two or More Races” category.
3. The “natural break” method was used for stratifying the data into classes for American Indian/Alaska Native Alone map. These same class breaks were applied to the American Indian/Alaska Native Total map to depict the increase in population when American Indians/Alaska Natives in combination with some other race are also counted.

A-4. Population by Gender

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

Example is given for Hispanic Male. Percent Hispanic Female and Male/Female racial percentages were calculated similarly.

$$\text{Percent Hispanic Male} = \frac{\text{Hispanic Male Population}}{\text{Hispanic Population}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. The “quantiles” method was used for stratifying the data into classes for A-4 maps. Quantiles for Percent Males for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to each of the race/ethnicity groups to allow for comparison between groups.
2. The natural break method was used to stratify data for *each map*. Thus, maps have been designed to visually demonstrate geographic variations within the map rather than variations between maps.

Table A-5. Total Population by Age Group

Table A-6. White Alone Population by Age Group

Table A-7. African American Alone Population by Age Group

Table A-8. American Indian/Alaska Native Alone Population by Age Group

Table A-9. Asian/Pacific Islander Alone Population by Age Group

Table A-10. Two or More Races Population by Age Group

Table A-11. Some Other Race Alone Population by Age Group

Table A-12. Hispanic Population by Age Group

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

Example is given for percent Hispanic, age 5-12 and Hispanic Median Age. Other percentages were calculated similarly.

$$\text{Percent Hispanic, ages 5-12} = \frac{\text{Hispanic Population, ages 5-12}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Hispanic Median Age = Age such that 50% of Hispanic population is older than median age and 50% is younger

User Notes

1. Median age was not available for population density peer groups (Frontier, Rural, etc.)
2. If the age groups you need are not included in this table, single-year age breakouts by race/ethnicity are available from the U.S. Census website at www.census.gov.
3. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for Table A-5 through A-12 maps. Quantiles for each statistic for the total population were determined, and then these same classifications were applied to each of the race/ethnicity groups to allow for comparison between groups. For example, maps for the Hispanic population (A-12) are nearly a single color when the class breaks from the Total population are applied; the Kansas Hispanic population is much younger than the general population.

B-1. Average Household Size

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definitions

$$\text{Average Household Size (Number of People)} = \frac{\text{Population in Households}}{\text{Number of Households}}$$

User Notes

1. A “household” is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as “all of the people who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and that have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.”
2. Household size by race/ethnicity is classified by the race and ethnicity of the householder.
3. Households, as defined by the U.S. Census, are different than “families”. A family “includes a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.” Family size data by race/ethnicity by county is available from the U.S. Census website, www.census.gov.
4. The “quantiles” method was used for stratifying the data into classes for B-1 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

B-2. Percent Occupied Housing Units That Are Rented

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Occupied Housing Units Rented} = \frac{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units that are Rented}}{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Occupied housing units are classified into racial/ethnic groups by the race and ethnicity of the householder.
2. As defined by the Census Bureau, “all occupied housing units that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. ‘No cash rent’ units...are generally provided free by friends or relatives in exchange for services, such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer.”
3. As defined by the Census Bureau, gross rent is “contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).”
4. The “quantiles” method was used for stratifying the data into classes for B-2 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

B-3. Percent Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle} = \frac{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle}}{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Occupied housing units are classified into racial/ethnic groups by the race and ethnicity of the householder.
2. According to the Census definition, “Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for non-business purposes. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are also excluded.”
3. The “quantiles” method was used for stratifying the data into classes for B-3 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

B-4. Percent Occupied Housing Units with No Telephone Service

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Occupied Housing Units with No Telephone Service} = \frac{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units with No Telephone Service}}{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Occupied housing units are classified into racial/ethnic groups by the race and ethnicity of the householder.
2. As defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, households with telephone service “have a telephone in working order and are able to make and receive calls. Households whose service has been discontinued for nonpayment or other reasons are not counted as having telephone service available.”
3. The “quantiles” method was used for stratifying the data into classes for B-4 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

B-5. Percent Occupied Housing Units with More Than One Occupant Per Room

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Occupied Housing Units with More Than One Occupant Per Room} = \frac{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units with More Than One Occupant Per Room}}{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Occupied housing units are classified into racial/ethnic groups by the race and ethnicity of the householder.
2. Occupants per room is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit with the number of rooms in the unit.
3. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for B-5 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

B-6. Percent Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities} = \frac{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities}}{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Occupied housing units are classified into racial/ethnic groups by the race and ethnicity of the householder.

B-7. Percent Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities} = \frac{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities}}{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Occupied housing units are classified into racial/ethnic groups by the race and ethnicity of the householder.

B-8. Percent Occupied Housing Units with One or More Selected Physical and Financial Housing Conditions

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Occupied Housing Units with One or More Conditions} = \frac{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units with One or More Conditions}}{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Occupied housing units are classified into racial/ethnic groups by the race and ethnicity of the householder.

B-9. Percent Occupied Housing Units with Two or More Selected Physical and Financial Housing Conditions

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Occupied Housing Units with Two or More Conditions} = \frac{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units with Two or More Conditions}}{\text{Number of Occupied Housing Units}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Occupied housing units are classified into racial/ethnic groups by the race and ethnicity of the householder.

C-1. Percent Families with Children Under 18 Years Headed by a Single Parent

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Families with Children Under 18 Years Headed by a Single Parent} = \frac{\text{Families with Householder with No Spouse Present with Own Children Under 18 Years}}{\text{Number of Families with Own Children Under 18 Years}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Families are classified into racial/ethnic groups by the race and ethnicity of the householder.
2. A “child” is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. Sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children are excluded.
3. The Census Bureau defines a “spouse” as a person married to and living with the householder. This includes people in formal marriages as well as people in common-law marriages.
4. A “household”, according to the Census Bureau, includes “all of the people who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and that have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.”
5. One person in each household is designated as the “householder”. This is generally “the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.”
6. There are two types of households: family households (or families) and non family households. A “family” is defined as “a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all of the people related to him or her are family members.”
7. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for C-1 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

C-2. Linguistically Isolated Households

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Linguistically Isolated} = \frac{\text{Number Linguistically Isolated Households}}{\text{Number of Households}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, “a linguistically isolated household is one in which no member 14 years old and over (1) speaks only English or (2) speaks a non-English language and speaks English ‘very well.’ In other words, all members 14 years old and over have at least some difficulty with English.”
2. “Spanish” includes Spanish and Spanish creoles.
3. “Other Indo-European Languages” includes French, French Creole, Italian, Portuguese and Portuguese creole, German, Yiddish, Other West Germanic languages (e.g., Dutch), Scandinavian languages (e.g., Danish, Norwegian, Swedish), Greek, Russian, Polish, Serbo-Croatian, Other Slavic languages (e.g., Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian), Armenian, Persian, Gujarati, Hindi, Urdu, Other Indic languages, and Other Indo-European languages.
4. “Asian and Pacific Islander Languages” includes Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Mon-Khmer, Cambodian, Mio, Hmong, Thai, Laotian, Vietnamese, Other Asian languages, Tagalog, and Other Pacific Islander languages.
5. “Other Languages” includes Navajo, Other Native North American languages, Hungarian, Arabic, Hebrew, African languages, and other languages.
6. Map classifications were based on natural breaks for each map.

C-3. Educational Attainment

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definitions

White Alone examples are given. Others were calculated similarly.

$$\text{Percent White Alone < High School} = \frac{\text{White Alone Population Age 25 Years and Older with Less than a High School Education}}{\text{White Alone Population Age 25 Years and Older}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent White Alone College Graduate} = \frac{\text{White Alone Population Age 25 Years and Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher}}{\text{White Alone Population Age 25 Years and Older}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. The table reports high school education in the negative, reporting the percentage achieving less than a high school education, while the highlights report high school education in the positive (those attaining at least a high school education).
2. A high school education is defined as adults graduating from high school, those passing the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D), or those who attended college. Adults completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma were not included.
3. “College graduates” included those who received a Bachelor’s, Master’s, Professional school degree, or Doctorate degree. Those receiving an Associate degree or attending some college without a degree were not included.
4. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for C-3 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

C-4. Selected Kansas State Department of Education Indicators

Original Data Source

- 2002-2003 (academic year) Kansas State Department of Education

Indicator Definitions

<i>Attendance Rate</i> =	$\frac{\text{Average Daily Attendance}}{\text{Average Daily Membership}}$	x 100
<i>Headcount Enrollment</i> =	<i>Number of students enrolled</i>	
<i>Graduation Rate</i> =	$\frac{\text{Number of Graduates}}{\text{Number of Graduates} + \text{Year 4 Dropouts} + \text{Year 3 Dropouts} + \text{Year 2 Dropouts} + \text{Year 1 Dropouts}}$	x 100
<i>Dropout Rate</i> =	$\frac{\text{Number of Dropouts, Grades 7-12}}{\text{Grades 7-12 Enrollment}}$	x 100
<i>Violent Acts Against Students Rate</i> =	$\frac{\text{Number of Unduplicated, Documented Violent Acts Against Students, All Grades}}{\text{Headcount Enrollment, All Grades}}$	x 100
<i>Violent Acts Against Faculty Rate</i> =	$\frac{\text{Number of Unduplicated, Documented Violent Acts Against Faculty, All Grades}}{\text{Headcount Enrollment, All Grades}}$	x 100
<i>Suspension Rate</i> =	$\frac{\text{Total Number of Suspensions, All Grades}}{\text{Headcount Enrollment, All Grades}}$	x 100
<i>Percent Mastering Algebraic Concepts</i> =	$\frac{\text{Number Mastering Algebraic Concepts}}{\text{Yearend Enrollment}}$	x 100

$$\text{Percent Students Passing Advanced Math} = \frac{\text{Number of Students Passing At Least One Advanced Math Course During Their High School Experience}}{\text{Number of Graduates}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent Students Passing Advanced Science} = \frac{\text{Number of Students Passing At Least One Advanced Science Course During Their High School Experience}}{\text{Number of Graduates}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Only those counties with a total minority population greater than 5,000 as reported in the 2000 Census were included. Data for other counties can be obtained from the Kansas Department of Education K-12 School Reports website at <http://www.ksde.org/k12/k12.html>.
2. The Kansas Department of Education classifies Hispanic as a racial group. Department of Education races are White, Black, Hispanic, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander.
3. Some differences between counties may be due to school policies and/or data collection practices rather than true disparities. This is particularly true for the Violent Acts, Suspensions, Algebraic Mastery, Advanced Math, and Advance Science tables.
4. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for C-4 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

C-5. Percent of Mothers with Less than a High School Education

Original Data Source

- 1999-2003 Kansas Vital Statistics

Indicator Definition

An example for Hispanic is given. Others were calculated similarly.

$$\text{Percent Hispanic Mothers with Less than a High School Education} = \frac{\text{Number of Hispanic Mothers with Less than a High School Education}}{\text{Number of Live Births to Hispanic Mothers}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. “Less than a high school education” includes mothers with fewer than 12 years of education, as reported on the birth certificate. Birth certificate reporting does not distinguish mothers with a high school diploma versus those with 12 years of education who did not receive a diploma.
2. A high school education is defined as adults graduating from high school, those passing the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D), or those who attended college. Adults completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma were not included.

3. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for C-5 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

C-6. Juvenile Arrest Rate

Original Data Source

- 2000-2002 Kansas Bureau of Investigation, National Incident-Based Reporting System
- 2000 Census Population

Indicator Definition

An example for American Indian Property Crime Juvenile Arrest Rate is given. Others were calculated similarly.

$$\text{American Indian Property Crime Juvenile Arrest Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Arrests of American Indian Juveniles Age 10 to 17 for Property Crimes}}{\text{American Indian Population Age 10 to 17 Years}} \times 100,000$$

An example for Hispanic Robbery Crime Rate is given. Others were calculated similarly.

$$\text{Hispanic Personal Crime Rate} = \frac{\text{Number Personal Crimes Committed by Hispanic Persons}}{\text{Hispanic Population}} \times 100,000$$

User Notes

1. Race reported is that of perpetrator.
2. Not all agencies reported each year. At the time the KBI data was queried for these reports, 169 agencies had not reported for 2000, 160 had not reported for 2001, and 167 had not reported for 2002. While many of these are small reporting agencies and may include none or very few personal or property crimes (e.g., Otis Police Department, Gueda Springs Police Department, KS Securities Commission), others are large reporting agencies representing a significant number of the state's arrests (e.g., Kansas City, Lenexa, Manhattan, Topeka).
3. Crime data are based on point-in-time reports. Numbers reported here may differ from published reports on the KBI website or adhoc reports requested from KBI.
4. Rates reported here were based on the 2000 Census population. Even if arrest or offenses counts are the same as those reported on the KBI website, rates may differ due to differences in the populations used for the denominator.
5. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for C-6 and C-7 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

D-1. Per Capita Income in 1999

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Annual Per Capita Income (\$)} = \frac{\text{Aggregate Income in 1999}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

User Notes

1. Per capita income is based on 1999 because 1999 income was the most recent annual income at the time of the 2000 Census in April 2000.
2. Aggregate income is the sum of the income of individuals. Individual income is obtained by summing the eight types of income received in 1999 for each person 15 years old and over. The eight types of income reported in the Census are wage or salary income; self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental income; Social Security income, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), public assistance income, retirement income, and all other income.
3. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for D-1 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

D-2. Percent Below 100% Poverty

D-3. Percent Below 200% Poverty

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Below 100\% Poverty} = \frac{\text{Persons Living in Households with 1999 Income Below the Poverty Level}}{\text{Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent Below 200\% Poverty} = \frac{\text{Persons Living in Households with 1999 Income Below 200\% Poverty}}{\text{Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Poverty status was based on 1999 annual household income.
2. Poverty status was determined by the U.S. Census Bureau for all people except institutionalized people, people living in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.
3. The 1999 poverty thresholds were based on family size and number of children in the family. The poverty threshold in 1999 for a four-person family with two related children under 18 years was \$16,954. The poverty threshold for a one-person household was \$8,501.

- Specific poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the poverty threshold by the appropriate factor. For example, the 200% poverty level for a one person household would be 2.00 x \$8,501, or \$17,002.
- The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for D-2 and D-3 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

D-4. Unemployment Rate

Original Data Sources

- 2000 U.S. Census
- 1994 – 2003 Kansas Department of Labor

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed Civilian Population 16 years and over}}{\text{Civilian Population 16 years and over}} \times 100$$

User Notes

- “Unemployed” persons are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as follows: “All civilians 16 years old and older were classified as unemployed if they were neither ‘at work’ nor ‘with a job but not at work’ during the reference week, were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and were available to start a job.”
- Unemployment data from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Kansas Department of Labor are not directly comparable, though the rates are calculated using similar methodologies. For more information on the Kansas Department of Labor unemployment statistics, see <http://laborstats.hr.state.ks.us>.
- The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for D-2 and D-3 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.
- The White Alone map is smaller simply so four maps could be placed on the same page. The White Alone map is included for comparison purposes.

D-5. Health Care Coverage

Original Data Source

- 2001 Statewide telephone survey conducted by the State Insurance Commissioner’s Office

Indicator Definition

All percentages represented weighted percentages of respondents with specified type of health care coverage.

User Notes

- Additional details of the survey and sampling design, questionnaires, and analysis methodology are available on request from Kansas Health Institute.

- Map stratifications were chosen by the author to highlight geographic regional and racial/ethnic variations. Data displayed is aggregated by region (as reported on the table) rather than by county.

E-1. Disability

Original Data Source

- 2000 U.S. Census

Indicator Definitions

Examples are given below. Other indicators are calculated similarly.

$$\text{Disability Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Disabilities}}{\text{Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population Age 5 Years and Over}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent with a Sensory Disability} = \frac{\text{Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population Age 5 Years and Over with a Sensory Disability}}{\text{Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population Age 5 Years and Over}} \times 100$$

User Notes

- Disabilities were defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as follows:
 - Sensory disability: Blindness, deafness, or a severe long-lasting vision or hearing impairment
 - Physical disability: Long-lasting condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying
 - Mental disability: Condition lasting 6 months or more that makes it difficult to learn, remember, or concentrate
 - Self-care disability: Condition lasting 6 months or more that makes it difficult to dress, bath, or get around inside the home
 - Going outside the home disability: Condition lasting 6 months or more that makes it difficult to go outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office
 - Employment disability: Condition lasting 6 months or more that makes it difficult to work at a job or business
- Going outside the home disability was calculated for civilian noninstitutionalized persons age 16 and older. Employment disability was calculated for civilian noninstitutionalized persons age 16 to 64. All other disability rates and percents were calculated for civilian noninstitutionalized persons age 5 years and older.

E-2. Selected Reportable Diseases

Original Data Source

- 1999-2002 Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Prevention, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Indicator Definitions

$$\text{Incidence Rate of Selected Reportable Disease} = \frac{\text{Number of New Cases}}{\text{Population}} \times 100,000$$

User Notes

1. Reportable diseases are based on point-in-time adhoc reports from the Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Prevention run in 2003. Due to the changing nature of the Reportable Diseases database, the counts and rates reported here will differ from those reported in the Reportable Disease Summaries at <http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/epi/evaluation.html> or from KIC at <http://kic.kdhe.state.ks.us/kic/>.
2. Disease selected for reporting in this document were based on (1) sample size, (2) racial/ethnic disparities, and (3) disease that might be of interest to those studying minority health disparities.
3. Disproportionately high rates are likely a function, at least in part, of reporting bias. See the annual summary of Reportable Disease at <http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/epi/evaluation.html> for this and other data explanations.

E-3. Selected HIV/AIDS Statistics

Original Data Source

- Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Prevention, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Indicator Definitions and User Notes

HIV and AIDS statistics have reporting issues unique to the diseases and data sets. Please see epidemiological profiles at <http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hiv-std/surveillance.html> for complete definitions and data caveats.

E-4. Age-Adjusted Incident Rates for Selected Cancers

E-5. Selected Cancers by Stage at Diagnosis

Original Data Source

- 1996-1999 Kansas Cancer Registry

Indicator Definitions

Incidence Rates were based on new cases per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard population

$$\text{Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate} = \sum W_a R_a$$

where W_a = 2000 U.S. standard population weight (proportion)
 R_a = age-specific incidence rate

Proportion of 2000 U.S. Standard Population (Weight)

Under 1 year	0.013818
1 – 4 years	0.055317
5 – 14 years	0.145565
15 – 24 years	0.138646
25 – 34 years	0.135573
35 – 44 years	0.162613
45 – 54 years	0.134834
55 – 64 years	0.087247
65 – 74 years	0.066037
75 – 84 years	0.044842
85 and over	0.015508

$$\text{Age-Specific Incidence Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of New Cases in Given Age Group}}{\text{Population in Given Age Group}} \times 100,000$$

An example stage percentage is given. Others were calculated similarly.

$$\text{Percent of Lung Cancer at Distant Stage When Diagnosed} = \frac{\text{Number of Lung Cancer Cases at Distant Stage}}{\text{Number of Lung Cancer Cases with Known Stage at Diagnosis}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Cancer cases are based on residence of patient at time of diagnosis and year of diagnosis.
2. Counts represent an unduplicated number of new cases.
3. Data presented here are “point-in-time” counts; the Kansas Cancer Registry database is always changing. Reporting of cancer cases to Kansas residents diagnosed in other states may lag two to four years. Numbers and rates presented here will differ from those reported in Kansas Cancer Registry documents due to point-in-time differences and differences in population counts used in the denominator for rate calculations.
4. Age-adjusted incidents rates are for *invasive* cancers.

5. Site and histology codes used for analysis by selected cancers are as follows.

Primary Site	ICD-O-2*	ICD-10
Colorectal	C18.0 – C18.9, C19.9, C20.9, C26.0	C18.0 – C18.9, C19.9, C20.9, C26.0
Lung and Bronchus	C34.0 – C34.9	C34.0 – C34.9
Skin Melanoma	C44.0 – C44.9 & M8720 – M8780	C43.0 – C43.9
Female Breast	C50.0 – C50.9 (Sex = female)	C50.0 – C50.9
Cervix	C53.0 – C53.9	C53.0 – C53.9
Prostate	C61.9	C61.9

* At all sites, only morphologies with a behavior code of “3” under ICD-0-2, indicating invasive malignancy, are included with invasive cancers

6. Cancer stages are defined as follows:

- *In situ*: A neoplasm with all the characteristics of malignancy except invasion; it has not penetrated the basement membrane nor extended beyond the epithelial tissue.
- *Local*: An invasive malignant neoplasm confined entirely to the organ of origin. It may include intraluminal extension where specified.
- *Regional*: A malignant neoplasm that (1) has extended beyond the limits of the organ of origin directly into surrounding organs or tissues, (2) involves regional lymph nodes by way of the lymphatic system, or (3) has both regional extension and involvement of regional lymph nodes.
- *Distant*: A malignant neoplasm that has spread to parts of the body remote from the primary tumor either by direct extension or by discontinuous metastasis to distant organs, tissues, or via the lymphatic system to distant lymph nodes.
- *Unstaged*: Insufficient information to determine the stage of disease at diagnosis.

7. For more information about cancer statistics, contact Kansas Health Institute or the Kansas Cancer Registry.

E-6. Hospital Discharge Diagnoses

Original Data Source

- 1995-1999 Kansas Hospital Association

Indicator Definitions

Discharge rates are number of discharges per 1,000 population, age-adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population

User Notes

1. Conditions are leading “Diagnostic Related Groups”, or DRGs.
2. Races reported were “White, Non Hispanic”, “African American”, and “Other or Unknown”.

F-1. Teen Pregnancy Rates for Ages 10-19

F-2. Teen Pregnancy Rates for Ages 15-17

Original Data Source

- 1999-2003 Kansas Vital Statistics

Indicator Definition

An example is given for an African American Teen Pregnancy Rate. Others are calculated similarly.

$$\text{African American Teen Pregnancy Rate, Age 10-19} = \frac{\text{Number of Live Births, Fetal Deaths, and Abortions to African American Females Aged 10 to 19 Years}}{\text{African American Female Population, Age 10 to 19}} \times 1,000$$

User Notes

1. The terms “adolescent pregnancy” and “teen pregnancy” are used interchangeably.
2. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for F-1 and F-2 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

F-3. Birth Rate

Original Data Source

- 1999-2003 Kansas Vital Statistics

Indicator Definition

An example is given for the White Birth Rate. Others rates are calculated similarly.

$$\text{White Birth Rate} = \frac{\text{Live Births to White Mothers}}{\text{White Alone Population}} \times 1,000$$

User Notes

1. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for F-1 and F-2 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

F-4. Births by Ancestry of Mother

Original Data Source

- 1999-2003 Kansas Vital Statistics

User Notes

- Includes counts of births by ancestry groups, as coded on the birth certificate record from write-in responses in the ancestry field. Write-in responses are coded as follows.

Ancestry Code Assigned	Example Write-in Responses
Blank	Unknown or blank
Mexican	Chicano Mexican (Mexicano) Mexican American
Puerto Rican	Puerto Rican (Puertorriqueno)
Cuban	Cuban
Central or South American	Galapagos Islands Belizian Venezuela (Venezolano) Argentinian (Argentino) Salvadoreno Honduras (Hondureno) Uruguay (Uruguayo) Falkland Islands Bolivia (Boliviano) Ecuador (Ecuatoriano) Guatemala (Guatemalteco) Colombia (Colombiano) Costa Rica (Constarricense) Chili (Chileno) Nicaragua (Nicagaguense) El Salvador Panama (Panameno) Paraguay (Paraguayo) CentroAmericano Peru (Peruano) Dominican Republic (Dominicano)
Other & Unknown Spanish	Balearic Islands Hispano Basque Valencian Iberian (Ibero) Canary Islands Mallorca (Mallorquin) Majorca Catalonia Latino Latin American Spain (Spaniard) Castilian Fernando PO Californio Espana (Espanol) Boricua (Borinqueno) La Raza
American	American White American

Ancestry Code Assigned	Example Write-in Responses
Indian (American, Alaskan, Canadian or Mexican Indian, Eskimo & Aleut)	American Indian Eskimo (Eskimoan) French Indian Aleut Alaska Native Native American Red
English, Scottish, Welch, Scotch-Irish	Celtic Anglo Saxon Anglo American Scottish British Scotch-Irish Welsh United Kingdom English
Irish	Irish
German	Prussia Pennsylvania Dutch German
French	French Franco American
Norwegian, Swedish, Danish	Danish Viking Norwegian Scandinavian Swedish
Polish	Polish
Italian	Italian Sicilian
Other North, Central & South American or Canadian	North American Canadian Newfoundland Jamaican Cajun Haitian Brazilian Guyana Trinidadian Bermudan French Canadian West Indian Acadian Greenland
Other Western European	Belgian Bavarian Austrian Swiss Creole Flemish Dutch

Ancestry Code Assigned	Example Write-in Responses
Other Northern European	Finnish Nordic (Icelandic) Icelandic
Other Eastern European	Lithuanian Slovak Russian Rumanian Bulgarian Byelorussian Estonian Latvian Eastern European Hungarian Great Russian White Russian Bohemian Czechoslovakian Belorussian Georgian Ukrainian
Other Southern European (Excl. Spain)	Slovikian Azorean Southern European Slovenian Yugoslavian Greek Albanian Slavic (Slovenian) Slovisk Maltese Serbian Serbo-Croatian Portuguese Croatian

Ancestry Code Assigned	Example Write-in Responses
<p style="text-align: center;">Southeast Asian & Pacific Islander</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Micronesian Mongolian Yellow Thai Hmong New Zealander Vietnamese Malaysian Indonesian Nipponese Maori Hong Kong Oriental Taiwanese Japanese Javanese Pacific Islander Philipino Polynesian Laotian Punjabi Korean Samoan Singaporean Siamese Hawaiian Okinawan Filipino Burmese Australian Chinese Guamanian Fijian Cambodian Chamorro East Indian Cantonese Melanesian </p>
<p style="text-align: center;">South Central Asian</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> Sikhs Pakistani Bangladesh Bengali Asian Indian Bhutanese Indian (From India) Kashmirian Singhalese Afghan Ceylonese Hindu Nepali </p>

Ancestry Code Assigned	Example Write-in Responses
Other Asian	Palestinian Armenian Persian Lebanese Syrian Cypriot Hebrew Jordanian Saudi Arabian Qatar Kuwaiti Eurasian Gypsy Assyrian Romany Yemen Iraqi Bahrain Arab Israeli Turkish Asian Iranian
North African	Algerian Egyptian Moroccan Tunisian Sudanese Libyan

Ancestry Code Assigned	Example Write-in Responses
Other African	Mauritanian Central African Republic Burundi Rhodesian Nigerian Niger Equatorial Guinea Dahomey Cameroon Liberian Madagascan Chad Negro Lesotho Cape Verdean Mali Malawi Ivory Coast Zanzibar Zambian Zaire Angolan Congolese Ghanian African Upper Volta Afro-American Ethiopian Togolese Tanzanian Ugandan Benin Rwanda Botswana American Negro Kenyan Black Guinean Sierra Leone Gambian Mauritius Somalian South African Gabonese Swaziland Bilalian

Ancestry Code Assigned	Example Write-in Responses
Unknown	Mixed Amish Moslem Muslim Unknown White Central European Jewish Caucasian Bahamian European Arian

- The natural break method to stratify data *each map*. Thus, maps have been designed to compare data geographic variations within the map, not variations between maps.

F-5. First Trimester Prenatal Care

Original Data Source

- 1999-2003 Kansas Vital Statistics

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Receiving First Trimester Prenatal Care} = \frac{\text{Number of Mothers with Live Births Who Began Care in the First, Second, or Third Month}}{\text{Number of Live Births Where Month Care Began is Known}} \times 100$$

User Notes

- The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for F-5 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.
- The White map is smaller simply so four maps could be placed on the same page. The White map is included for comparison purposes.

F-6. Percent “Adequate” or Better Prenatal Care

Original Data Source

- 1999-2003 Kansas Vital Statistics

Indicator Definition

$$\text{Percent Receiving “Adequate” or Better Prenatal Care} = \frac{\text{Number of Mothers with Live Births Who Received “Adequate” or “Adequate Plus” Prenatal Care}}{\text{Number of Live Births Where Prenatal Care Adequacy is Known}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. The “Adequate” or Better Prenatal Care indicator, or Kotelchuck Index, is an indicator of adequacy of prenatal care, based on the number of prenatal visits and the month care began. “Adequate” or better prenatal care is defined as prenatal care begun by at least the 4th month *and* at 80% or more of the recommended number of visits received.
2. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for F-6 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.
3. The White map is smaller simply so four maps could be placed on the same page. The White map is included for comparison purposes.

F-7. Percent Low Birthweight

Original Data Source

- 1999-2003 Kansas Vital Statistics

Indicator Definition

Indicator Definition

Percent Low Birthweight Births =

$$\frac{\text{Number of Low Birthweight Births}}{\text{Number of Live Births}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. A low birthweight birth is defined as a live birth where the infant weighs less than 2,500 grams (five pounds, eight ounces).
2. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for F-7 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

F-8. Infant Mortality Rate

Original Data Source

- 1990-2003 Kansas Vital Statistics

Indicator Definition

Number of Live Births

User Notes

1. An infant death is the death of a live-born infant which occurs within the first year of life.
2. A life birth is “the complete expulsion or extraction of a product of human conception from its mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, that, after such expulsion or extraction, shows any evidence of life such as breathing, heartbeat, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or

voluntary muscle movement, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta attached.”

3. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for F-8 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

G-1. All Causes Age-Adjusted Death Rate

G-2. Coronary Heart Disease Age-Adjusted Death Rate

G-3. Cancer Age-Adjusted Death Rate

G-4. Diabetes Age-Adjusted Death Rate

G-5. Unintentional Injuries Age-Adjusted Death Rate

G-6. Suicide Age-Adjusted Death Rate

G-7. Homicide Age-Adjusted Death Rate

G-8. Years Potential Life Lost (Before Age 75) Rate Due to All Causes

G-9. Years Potential Life Lost (Before Age 75) Rate Due to Coronary Heart Disease

G-10. Years Potential Life Lost (Before Age 75) Rate Due to Cancer

G-11. Years Potential Life Lost (Before Age 75) Rate Due to Diabetes

G-12. Years Potential Life Lost (Before Age 75) Rate Due to Unintentional Injuries

Original Data Source

- 1990-2003 Kansas Vital Statistics

Indicator Definition

Age-adjusted death rates are based on deaths per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard population

$$\text{Age-Adjusted Death Rate} = \sum W_a R_a$$

where W_a = 2000 U.S. standard population weight (proportion)

R_a = age-specific death rate

Proportion of 2000 U.S. Standard Population (Weight)

Under 1 year	0.013818
1 – 4 years	0.055317
5 – 14 years	0.145565
15 – 24 years	0.138646
25 – 34 years	0.135573
35 – 44 years	0.162613
45 – 54 years	0.134834
55 – 64 years	0.087247
65 – 74 years	0.066037
75 – 84 years	0.044842
85 and over	0.015508

$$\text{Age-Specific Death Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Deaths in Given Age Group}}{\text{Population in Given Age Group}} \times 100,000$$

Years potential life lost (YPLL) rate is years of life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population under age 75.

$$\text{Years Potential Life Lost Rate} = \frac{\text{Years Potential Life Lost}}{\text{Population Under Age 75}} \times 100,000$$

where Years Potential Life Lost = $\sum (74.5 - A_i)$ where A_i = age at death of a given individual

Note: 74.5 rather than 75 is used because is assumed individuals die, on average, midway through any given year of life.

User Notes

1. Mortality cause codes match Health People 2010 codes whenever possible. The following ICD-10 codes were used.

Cause	ICD-10 Codes
Coronary Heart Disease	I11, I20-I25
Cancer	C00-C97
Diabetes	E10-E14
Unintentional Injuries	V01-X59, Y85-Y86
Suicide	X60-X84, Y87.0
Homicide	X85-Y09, Y87.1

2. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for F-8 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.
3. Coronary heart disease statistics reported here are not directly comparable to heart disease statistics reported on the Kansas Information for Communities website due to differences in ICD-10 codes.
4. Diabetes statistics reported here are not directly comparable to Healthy People 2010 diabetes statistics. Healthy People 2010 uses multiple cause-of-death for diabetes, while this report uses primary cause-of-death.

H-1. Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana

Original Data Source

- 1998-2002 Kansas Communities That Care Youth Survey

Indicator Definition

Example is shown for Cigarette Use. Alcohol and Marijuana Use are calculated similarly.

$$\frac{\text{Percent of Respondents Who Smoked Cigarettes in Last 30 Days} = \frac{\text{Number of Respondents Who Reported Smoking Cigarettes Within the Last 30 Days}}{\text{Number of Respondents}} \times 100$$

User Notes

1. Kansas Community That Cares Survey results are not based on a random sample of all adolescents and may be biased. However, comparisons of the disparities among race/ethnicities, population density groups, and grades of students may help us determine the magnitude and direction of disparities.
2. Statistics were not available for all years in all counties. Not all counties participate, and participating counties generally alternate years.
3. Due to the small number of 6th graders at risk, statistics reported in the highlights and on page H-2 include only 8th, 10th, and 12th grade respondents.

4. The quantiles method was used for stratifying the data into classes for H-1 maps. Quantiles for the total population were determined, and then these same class breaks were applied to the race/ethnicity groups mapped to allow for comparison between groups.

H-2. Health Risk Behaviors

Original Data Source

- 1995-2003 Kansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Indicator Definition

Estimated percentages and 95% confidence intervals were calculated, weighted by the population for years the questions were asked. More information on the exact statistical procedures used to calculate estimates and confidence intervals, including sample SAS programs, is available from KHI.

User Notes

1. Multiple years were combined in an attempt to achieve sufficient sample sizes for interpretation. Still, some indicators are too small for reliable use. Results are printed, but the reader is cautioned to use statistics with discretion. Please note number at risk and confidence interval before using estimated percent for planning purposes. Exact years used are listed below each indicator table.
2. Because some indicators shifted significantly between 1995 and 2003, point estimates are not reliable. Rather, estimates are reported to help estimate the potential magnitude and direction of disparities across racial/ethnic groups. For example, the percent overweight or obese for Whites increased from 49% in 1995 to 60% in 2003. Thus, the estimated percent overweight or obese of 56% for Whites (1995-2003) is lower than the actual overweight or obese percentage today. However, we can compare the percentage for White to that for other racial/ethnic groups for an idea of the direction and perhaps the magnitude of the disparity. From the data in H-2, we can certainly say that Asians/Pacific Islanders have a lower percentage at risk for being overweight or obese than Whites, though we can't be certain of the current at-risk percentage for either group.
3. For some risk factors, questions were combined across years even though the question changed slightly from one year to the next. In the opinion of the authors, the importance of combining years to have sufficient sample sizes by race and ethnicity outweighed differences in point estimates from year-to-year due to modifications in the question. Again, the emphasis was on studying potential disparities rather than reporting current percent at-risk estimates.
4. In 2001, the BRFSS survey began allowing respondents to choose more than one race. If more than one race was selected, a follow-up question was asked, "Which one of these groups would you say best represents your race?" These reports used the follow-up question to identify race in situations where one than one race was chosen for years 2001 through 2003.
5. For more information on the BRFSS survey and sampling methodology, see Kansas BRFSS technical notes at <http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/brfss/technotes.html>.
6. Additional information on the exact methodology used for each health risk indicator is available from KHI.