

The Status of Women in Kansas and the Bi-State Region

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Table of Contents

- Executive Summary 1
 - The Status of Women in Kansas 1
 - Demographics..... 1
 - Employment and Earnings 1
 - Child Care and Health Care..... 2
 - Poverty and Social Insurance 2
 - The Status of Women in the Bi-State Region 2
 - Demographics..... 2
 - Employment and Earnings 2
 - Child Care and Health Care..... 3
 - Poverty and Social Insurance 4
 - Civic Engagement 4
- Introduction 5
- Chapter 1: Demographics..... 7
 - Age Distribution..... 7
 - Marital Status 13
 - Female-Headed Households..... 14
 - Educational Attainment..... 18
- Chapter 2: Employment and Earnings..... 20
 - Employment 20
 - Earnings..... 24
 - Occupation and Wages..... 31
 - Table 1 Top 5 Occupations and Median Earnings for Women and Men..... 31
- Chapter 3: Child Care and Health Care..... 36
 - Child Care Affordability 36
 - Health Care..... 41
- Chapter 4: Poverty and Social Insurance 45
 - Poverty 45
 - Social Insurance 48
- Chapter 5: Civic Engagement..... 55
- Chapter 6: Conclusions 58
 - The Status of Women in Kansas 58
 - The Status of Women in the Bi-State Region 59
 - Conclusions 60
- References 61
- Appendix A – Reference Maps 64
- Appendix B – Reference Graphs and Tables 68

List of Figures

Chapter 1: Demographics

Figure 1 Age Distribution by Gender, 2014, Kansas (graph 1), Missouri (graph 2), U.S. (graph 3), and KC Metro (graph 4).....	8
Figure 2 Age Distribution of Females, by Metropolitan Area, 2014	9
Figure 3 Percent of Population Age 65 and Over, 2010-14	10
Figure 4 Percent of Population Who are Female, Age 65 and Over, 2010-14	11
Figure 5 Percent of Population Under Age 18, 2010-14.....	12
Figure 6 Marital Status of Adults Age 18 and Over, by Gender, 2014.....	13
Figure 7 Marital Status of Females Age 18 and Over, by Metropolitan Area, 2014	14
Figure 8 Percent of Households that are Single Mother Households, 2010-14	15
Figure 9 Percent of Households that are Single Mother Households in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area, by Census Tract, 2010-14.....	16
Figure 10 Annual Birth Rate of Women Age 15 to 50, 2010-14	17
Figure 11 Educational Attainment of Adults Age 25-64, by Gender, 2014.....	18
Figure 12 Educational Attainment of Females Age 25-64, by Metropolitan Area, 2014	19

Chapter 2: Employment and Earnings

Figure 13 Employment Status of Adults Age 25-64, 2014	20
Figure 14 Employment Status of Females Age 25-64, by Metropolitan Area, 2014.....	21
Figure 15 Percent of Women Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, 2010-14	22
Figure 16 Percent of Women Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area, by Census Tract, 2010-14.....	23
Figure 17 Women’s Earnings as a Percentage of Men’s, 2014.....	24
Figure 18 Women’s Earnings as a Percentage of Men’s by State, 2014.....	25
Figure 19 Women’s Earnings as a Percentage of Men’s, by Race, 1979-2014	26
Figure 20 Ratio of Female-to-Male Earnings of Full-time, Year-round Workers, 2010-14	27
Figure 21 Ratio of Female-to-Male Earnings of Full-time, Year-round Workers in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area, by Census Tract, 2010-14.....	28
Figure 22 Ratio of Female-to-Male Median Wages of Full-time, Year-round Workers Age 25-64 by Educational Attainment, 2014.....	29
Figure 23 Ratio of Female-to-Male Median Wages of Full-time, Year-round Workers Age 25-64 with High School Education (graph 1) and with Bachelors Degree (graph 2), 2014.....	29
Figure 24 Ratio of Female-to-Male Median Wages of Full-time, Year-round Workers Age 25-64 with High School or Bachelor’s Degrees, by Metropolitan Area, 2014	30
Figure 25 Percent of Management Workers Age 25-64 who are Female, 2014	32
Figure 26 Percent of Management Workers Age 25-64 who are Female, by Metropolitan Area, 2014...	33
Figure 27 Percent of Adults 25-64 who are Self-Employed, 2014	34
Figure 28 Percent of Adults 25-64 who are Self-Employed, by Metropolitan Area, 2014.....	34
Figure 29 Percent of Firms Owned by Women, 2012.....	35

Chapter 3: Child Care and Health Care	
Figure 30 Child Care Costs as a Share of In-State College Tuition, 2014	36
Figure 31 Cost of Infant Care as Percent of Women’s Median Annual Earnings, by State, 2013.....	37
Figure 32 Child Care Costs for 4-Year-Old as a Percentage of Median Earnings of Full-time Female Workers, 2014.....	38
Figure 33 Infant Care Costs as a Percentage of Women’s Median Earnings, 2013.....	38
Figure 34 Percent of Population Under Age 5, 2010-14.....	39
Figure 35 Number of Children Under 5 per Child Care Facility in Kansas, by County, 2013	40
Figure 36 Percent of Women Age 18-64 without Health Insurance, 2010-2014.....	41
Figure 37 Percent of Children Under 18 without Health Insurance, 2010-2014.....	42
Figure 38 Percent of Women Age 18-64 in Households with Income Below 200% of Poverty Level without Health Insurance, 2010-2014.....	43
Figure 39 Percent of Children Under 18 in Households with Income Below 200% of Poverty Level without Health Insurance, 2010-2014.....	43
Figure 40 Percentage of Women who have had a Mammogram and Pap Test, 2012.....	44
Chapter 4: Poverty and Social Insurance	
Figure 41 Under 18 (graph 1), Age 25-64 (graph 2), and Age 65+ (graph 3) in Poverty, 2014	46
Figure 42 Percent of Females Age 25-64 in Poverty, by Metropolitan Area, 2014.....	47
Figure 43 Families in Poverty, 2014	47
Figure 44 Percent of Females Age 65 and Over in Poverty, 2014.....	48
Figure 45 Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2000	49
Figure 46 Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2010-14.....	50
Figure 47 Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area, by Census Tract, 2010-14	51
Figure 48 Percent of Households Receiving Cash Public Assistance or Food Stamp Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2010-14.....	52
Figure 49 Percent of Households Receiving Cash Public Assistance or Food Stamp Benefits in the Past 12 Months in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area, by Census Tract, 2010-14	53
Figure 50 Percent of Women Enrolled in Medicaid or Other Means-Tested Public Coverage, 2010-14	54
Chapter 5: Civic Engagement	
Figure 51 Percent of Women Who Reported Voting, by State, November 2012	55
Figure 52 Percent Who Reported Voting, November 2012	56
Figure 53 Percent of Women Age 18 and Over and Percent of Women in State Legislatures, 2014	56
Figure 54 State Legislators in Kansas and Missouri, 2014	57
Appendix A – Reference Maps	
Maps.....	65
Map of Kansas.....	65
Map of Missouri.....	66
Map of Kansas City Metropolitan Area	67

Appendix B – Reference Graphs and Tables	68
Graphs	69
Age Distribution of Males, by Metropolitan Area, 2014	69
Marital Status of Males, by Metropolitan Area, 2014.....	69
Educational Attainment of Males, by Metropolitan Area, 2014	70
Employment Status of Males Age 25-64, by Metropolitan Area, 2014	70
Percent of Men Age 18-64 without Health Insurance, 2010-2014.....	71
Percent of Men Age 18-64 in Households with Income Below 200% of Poverty Level without Health Insurance, 2010-2014	71
Tables	72
Labor Force Participation and Median Earnings in Kansas and Missouri, by County, 2010-14	72
Child Care Facilities in Kansas, by County, 2013.....	76
Poverty in Kansas and Missouri, by County, 2010-14.....	78

The Status of Women in Kansas and the Bi-State Region

Executive Summary

The Women's Foundation commissioned researchers from the Center for Science Technology & Economic Policy at the Institute for Policy & Social Research at the University of Kansas to study the socioeconomic status of women in the states of Kansas and Missouri with a special focus on the Kansas City metropolitan area (KC Metro) and policy implications for the state of Kansas. Where relevant, we make comparisons on the status of women with other metro areas and with the U.S. as a whole. We compare women and men across a number of socioeconomic outcomes. Our report paints a statistical portrait of the status of women in the bi-state area. We find the following:

The Status of Women in Kansas

Demographics

- Kansas has a growing share of children under the age of five, and these children are concentrated in the Southwestern corner of the state where immigrants are more likely to reside.
- Women have higher educational attainment than men in Kansas and compared to women in the U.S.

Employment and Earnings

- Kansas has higher female labor force participation than the rest of the U.S.
- Labor force participation varies significantly within Kansas. Female labor force participation is highest in Kansas counties that border the KC Metro.
- Median earnings for women in Kansas are approximately 10% lower than for those in the U.S. In the U.S., women working full-time, year-round earn 83 cents for every dollar of male earnings, but in Kansas women earn only 79 cents.
- Median earnings are highest for women in Johnson County, Kansas. Median female earnings are lowest in Gove County, Kansas and are equivalent to the poverty line for a family of four.
- In select counties in Kansas women have higher median earnings than men, but these counties have lower wages than the Kansas average.
- Women in Kansas are most likely to work as secretaries and administrative assistants, registered nurses or elementary and middle school teachers. Men are most likely to work as driver/sales workers and truck drivers, first-line supervisors of sales workers, and managers, general. These male occupations pay better than female occupations.
- Kansas has significantly fewer women working in management compared with the U.S.
- Women have higher rates of self-employment in Kansas compared with the U.S. However they are less likely to own a business in Kansas.

Child Care and Health Care

- In Kansas, infant care at daycare centers is 1.5 times more expensive than in-state college tuition. Daycare costs for four-year olds are 1.05 times in-state tuition in Kansas.
- Kansas child care costs are 31 percent of female median earnings.
- Kansas has a growing share of children under the age of five, and these children are concentrated in the Southwestern corner of the state where immigrants are more likely to reside.
- Elk and Wallace counties in Kansas each have only one licensed child care facility.
- Women's access to preventative health screenings of mammograms and pap tests is significantly lower in Kansas than the rest of the U.S.

Poverty and Social Insurance

- Kansas has lower poverty rates compared with the U.S.
- Women ages 25-64 and 65 and over are more likely to be in poverty than men in Kansas. Among people age 65 and over, women in Kansas are almost twice more likely than men to be in poverty.
- Thirty-nine percent of single-mother households live in poverty in Kansas compared with 41% in the U.S.
- Child poverty has doubled in Kansas since 2000.

The Status of Women in the Bi-State Region

Demographics

- Missouri has a higher share of women who are age 65 and over than Kansas, due in part to Kansas having a larger share of children (individuals under 18 years old).
- Rural counties in both states have a high proportion of women age 65 and over compared with urban counties.
- There is a higher share of children in Missouri in the counties on the Kansas border.
- Women are less likely to be married than men in both states, but the percentage of single-mother households is higher in Missouri than in Kansas.
- The KC Metro has high concentrations of single mothers in Jackson County, Missouri and Wyandotte County, Kansas.
- Women have higher educational attainment than men across the U.S. and women in Kansas have higher educational attainment than in Missouri.
- Female educational attainment in Kansas City is roughly in the middle of that found for other Midwestern metropolitan areas.

Employment and Earnings

- Kansas has higher female labor force participation than Missouri and the rest of the U.S. The KC Metro has female labor force participation similar to that of Kansas; however, this is lower than comparable Midwest metropolitan areas.
- Labor force participation varies significantly within Kansas and Missouri. Female labor force participation is highest in Kansas counties that border the KC Metro. Missouri female labor force participation is highest along the corridor of Interstate 70.

- In some census tracts in the KC Metro more than two-thirds of working age women are in the labor force. This is especially true for Leavenworth, Wyandotte, and Johnson counties in Kansas and Platte, Clay, and Jackson counties in Missouri.
- Median earnings for women in Kansas and Missouri are approximately 10% lower than for those in the U.S. In the U.S., women working full-time, year-round earn 83 cents for every dollar of male earnings, but in Kansas and Missouri, the earnings gap is wider (79 cents for Kansas and 78 cents for Missouri).
- Median earnings are highest for women in Johnson County, Kansas and St. Charles County, Missouri. Median female earnings in Gove County, Kansas and Douglas County, Missouri are equivalent to the poverty line for a family of four.
- The earnings gap is larger for those with a bachelor's degree in the KC Metro than in other Midwest metropolitan areas.
- Women in Kansas, Missouri, the KC Metro, and the U.S. are most likely to work as secretaries and administrative assistants, registered nurses, or elementary and middle school teachers. Men are most likely to work as driver/sales workers and truck drivers, first-line supervisors of sales workers, and managers, general.
- Male occupations pay better than female occupations in the regions that we consider. Within the same occupation and the same state, men earn more.
- Women hold fewer management positions, are significantly less likely to be self-employed or own a business than men. Women's management positions and business ownership are significantly lower in Kansas and Missouri than in the U.S.

Child Care and Health Care

- In both Kansas and Missouri, infant care at daycare centers is 1.1 to 1.5 times more expensive than in-state college tuition. Daycare costs for four year olds are 1.05 times in-state tuition in Kansas and .775 times in-state tuition in Missouri.
- Kansas child care costs are 31 percent of female median earnings compared with 26 percent in Missouri.
- Kansas has a higher share of children under the age of five than Missouri, and these children are concentrated in the Southwestern corner of the state where immigrants are more likely to reside.
- In 2013 Kansas and Missouri had lower percentages of women without health insurance than the U.S. as a whole. With the full implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in 2014 and Kansas' and Missouri's failure to expand Medicaid coverage, the U.S. lowered its percentages at a greater rate than Kansas and Missouri.
- The percent of working age women in households with income below 200% of poverty without health insurance was higher in Kansas than the U.S. in 2013. However, by 2014 with the full implementation of the ACA and Medicaid expansion in 29 states, the U.S. percent was lower than both Kansas and Missouri.
- Women's access to preventative health screenings of mammograms and pap tests is significantly lower in Kansas and Missouri when compared to the U.S.

Poverty and Social Insurance

- Kansas has lower poverty rates compared with Missouri and the U.S. The KC Metro poverty rates are comparable to those in Kansas.
- Women ages 25-64 and 65 and over are more likely to be in poverty than men in Kansas, Missouri, the U.S., and the KC Metro. Among people age 65 and over, women in Kansas (and the KC Metro) are almost twice as likely to be in poverty as men.
- The KC Metro has poverty rates for women that are in the middle of those in other Midwest metropolitan areas.
- 39% of single-mother households are in poverty in Kansas compared with 42% in Missouri and 41% in the U.S. Poverty rates for married couple households range between 6 to 8%.
- Child poverty has doubled in Kansas, Missouri, and the U.S. since 2000. Child poverty is concentrated in Southeast Kansas and south of Interstate 70 in Missouri. In the KC Metro, poverty is concentrated in Wyandotte County, Kansas and Jackson County, Missouri.
- Kansas has much lower rates of public assistance than Missouri. Missouri also has higher rates of Medicaid coverage than Kansas.

Civic Engagement

- Women vote in higher numbers in Kansas and Missouri compared with men.
- Women are in the minority in state legislatures in Kansas, Missouri, and the U.S.

Introduction

There is no tool for development more effective than the empowerment of women.
United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan (2005)

The states of Kansas and Missouri have a history of strife and competition, from the Border Wars that presaged the Civil War to the longstanding University of Kansas / University of Missouri sports rivalry. Now both states are using the tax code to compete for economic resources in the wake of the worst economic downturn in a generation (The Economist 2014). Despite these changes to the tax code both states are growing more slowly than the U.S. economy. The latest quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figures for the states show that Kansas GDP grew by 2.8% between the first and second quarters of 2015, while Missouri grew 3.6% and the U.S. grew by 3.8% (BEA 2015).

Overlooked in the latest border skirmish is the importance of the empowerment of women in the growth and development of the state economies. Economists have argued that development and women's rights are closely connected (Fernandez 2009, Duflo 2012). McKinsey and Company estimate that 25% of the growth in U.S. GDP between 1970 and 2009 can be attributed to women's increased labor force participation (Barsh and Yee 2011). GDP growth is fueled by an expansion of the labor force and increased productivity, and women can contribute both key ingredients to bi-state economic prosperity.

This report was produced to provide information to citizens in the bi-state region about progress made by women in their state relative to men, and to women in the neighboring state as well as the nation as a whole. The report also compares the progress of women in the Kansas City metropolitan area to other Midwestern metropolitan regions in order to gain a sense of where Kansas City ranks relative to its peers. This report has three main goals: 1) to analyze and disseminate information about women's progress; 2) to identify significant barriers to economic opportunity and leadership; and 3) to gain potential policy insights on the status of women in Kansas.

The report is divided into six chapters. We begin the analysis with the demographic characteristics of women including age, marital status, female-headed households, and educational attainment. The second chapter focuses on women's employment and earnings including labor force participation, the gender wage gap, occupational and industry employment, women in management occupations, self-employment, and business ownership. Chapter 3 examines access to child care, child care costs, and healthcare coverage. Chapter 4 evaluates poverty rates and access to social insurance programs such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and Medicaid. Chapter 5 discusses civic engagement including voting and representation in state legislatures. The final chapter examines the status of women in Kansas and the bi-state region and potential policy insights.

The primary data for this study come from the American Community Survey (ACS). ACS data collection and dissemination is carried out by the U.S. Census Bureau. ACS data are available in many different formats:

- Annual tabulations are available for large geographic areas such as states, large metro areas, and large counties.

- Tabulations that combine five years of data are available for small areas such as small population counties, zip codes, and Census block groups. 2010-2014 aggregates are the most recent available.
- Microdata (individual de-identified records) are available annually for states and for special sub-state geographic areas over 100,000 in population called PUMAs. For this project, we made extensive use of the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)—a dataset that starts with the basic Census microdata and harmonizes the definitions of variables over time.

The various ACS datasets have characteristics that make them very appropriate for this particular study. The ACS has large sample sizes, approximately 1.9 million households in 2010 and 2.3 million households in 2014. This means that the Census can tabulate fairly accurate 5-year aggregates for areas with small populations such as the rural counties in Kansas and Missouri. Many maps in this report show county and Census tract detail. The 5-year aggregates are limited to tables that the Census has pre-defined and they mask year-to-year changes. The microdata, on the other hand, allow us to define tables from any combination of Census variable on an annual basis. The trade-off is that there is less geographic detail than in the 5-year data and that the sub-state geographic identifiers (PUMAs) often do not correspond to geographic boundaries. Fortunately the Missouri Census Data Center provides a tool (Mable/GEOCORR) that allows us to link PUMAs to metropolitan areas and adjust individual level weights to account for the likelihood that a given individual is in the metropolitan area of interest. We use these data to examine the characteristics of males and females in Kansas, Missouri, the Kansas City metropolitan area (KC Metro), and the United States. We also use these data to compare the KC Metro to the mid-sized Midwestern metropolitan regions of Denver, Des Moines, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, Omaha, St. Louis, and Wichita.

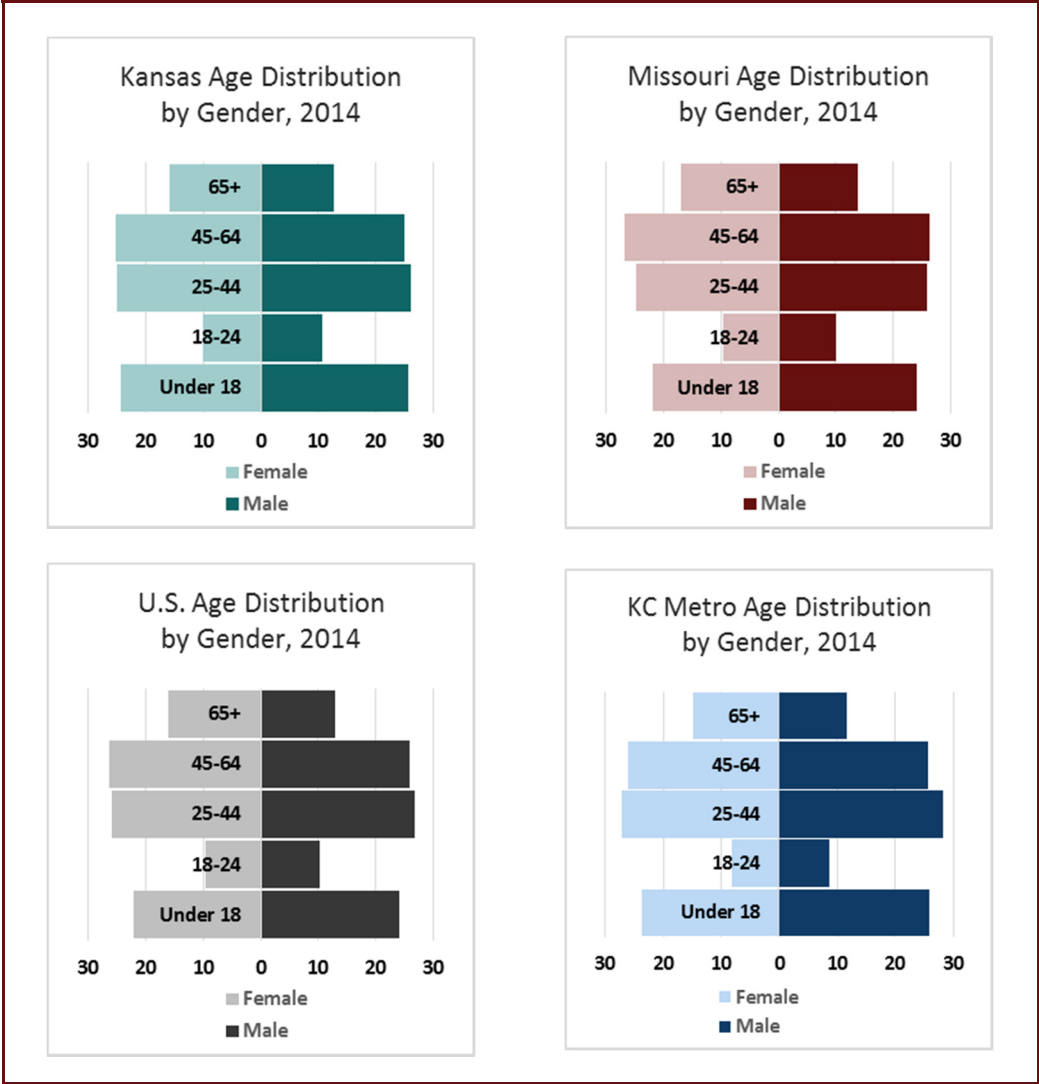
Chapter 1: Demographics

We begin our analysis by examining the demographic characteristics of women in the bi-state region including the age distribution, marital status, female-headed households, and educational attainment. Between 2010 and 2014, the population grew at a slower rate in Kansas (1.8%) and Missouri (1.2%) than in the U.S. (3.3%) (U.S. Census 2015). The percentage of the population that is age 65 and over in 2010-2014 is similar in the U.S. and Kansas (13.7%) while Missouri has a higher share age 65 and over (14.6%). This is the result of Kansas having a higher share of children under age 18 (25.1%) compared with Missouri (23.3%) and the U.S. (23.5%). Between 2010-2014, Kansas has a higher share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher (30.7%) compared with Missouri (26.7%) and the U.S. (29.3%) (U.S. Census, 2010-2014 ACS). Women make up just over half of the population in both states and the U.S., but they differ significantly from men in terms of these characteristics.

Age Distribution

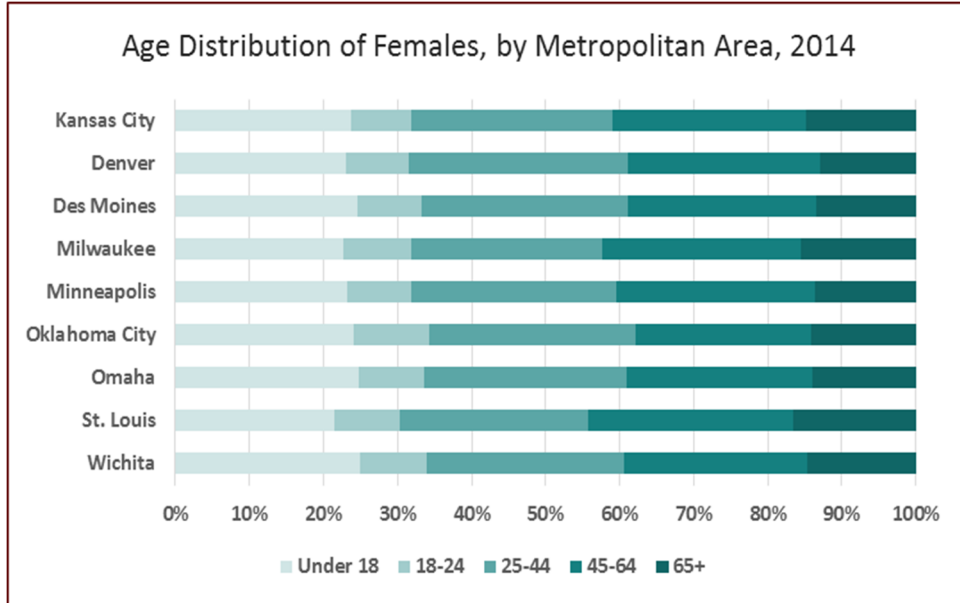
Women make up just over half of the population in both Kansas and Missouri, but the age distributions vary across the two states and the KC Metro. Age distributions by gender for Kansas, Missouri, the U.S., and the KC Metro are displayed in the pyramids in Figure 1. The distributions by age are roughly evenly split by gender. In Kansas, 25.7% of its male population is under 18 compared to 24.2% of its females and 12.7% of its males are 65 and over compared to 15.9% of its females. Women make up more of the elderly residents in both states because they have longer life expectancies. Missouri has a lower percentage of its population under 18 (24.0% male and 21.9% female) and a higher percentage 65 and over (13.7% male and 16.9% female) than Kansas. To put this in perspective, the U.S. averages 24.0% male and 22.1% female under 18 and 12.9% male and 16.0% female 65 and over. The KC Metro has more persons percentage-wise under 18 and fewer persons percentage-wise 65 and over. The KC Metro also has fewer women in the 18-24 age category than men.

Figure 2 shows the age distribution of females for selected metropolitan areas in the Midwest. The distribution for females under 18 ranges from 21.5% in St. Louis to 24.9% in Wichita with Kansas City at 23.7%. For females 65 and over, the range is 10.3% in Denver to 16.6% in St. Louis with Kansas City at 14.9%. The metropolitan area with the largest percentage of females in the prime working age of 25-44 years is Denver at 29.7% and the lowest percentage is St. Louis at 25.5% with Kansas City at 27.1% of its female population. When we examine prime-age workers, Kansas City has a larger share of women ages 25-64 at 53.2% compared with Oklahoma City and Wichita (51.5%). A larger share of prime-age men and women indicates that the KC Metro has more potential workers than cities with smaller percentages. See Appendix B for a distribution of males by metropolitan area.



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 1

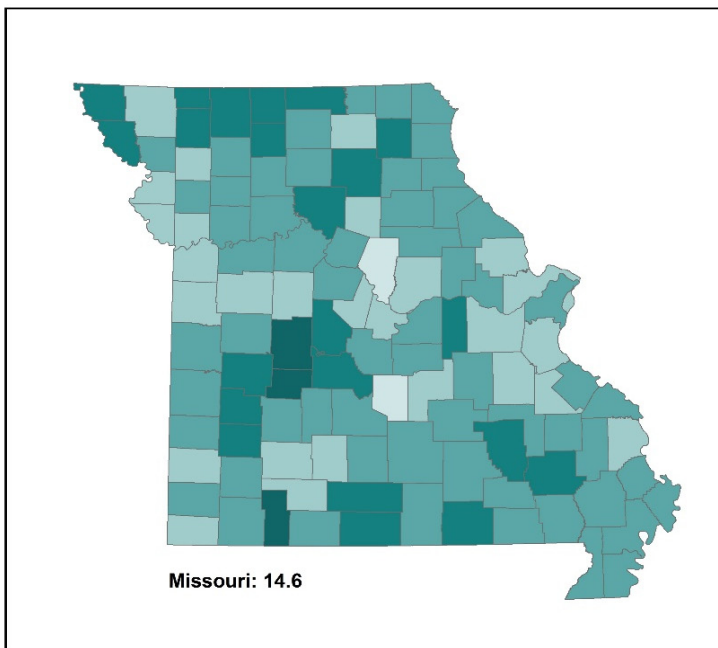
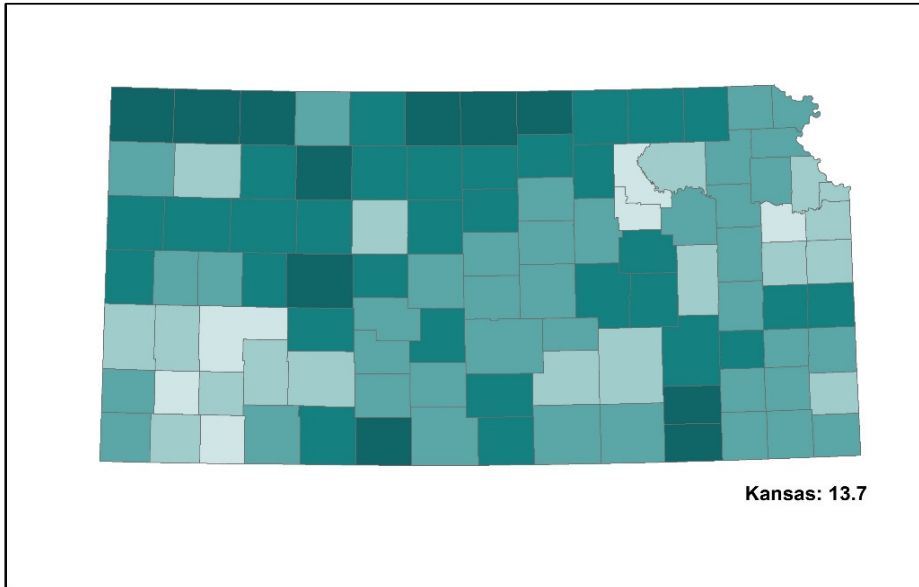


Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

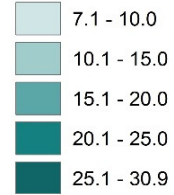
Figure 2

In the U.S. in 2010-2014, 13.7% of the population is age 65 and over, the same percentage as Kansas. Missouri has more elderly at 14.6% (Figure 3). Missouri also has a higher percentage of female population age 65 and over than Kansas with 8.3% compared to 7.7%, respectively (Figure 4). People and women 65 and over are concentrated in rural counties, especially in Northwest Kansas. Elderly density is also high in rural counties in Missouri. In Kansas, people and women age 65 and over make up a smaller percentage of the population in Southwestern Kansas where there are larger concentrations of immigrants (Ginther et al. 2015).

Percent of Population Age 65 and Over, 2010-14



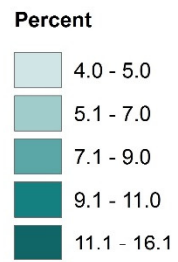
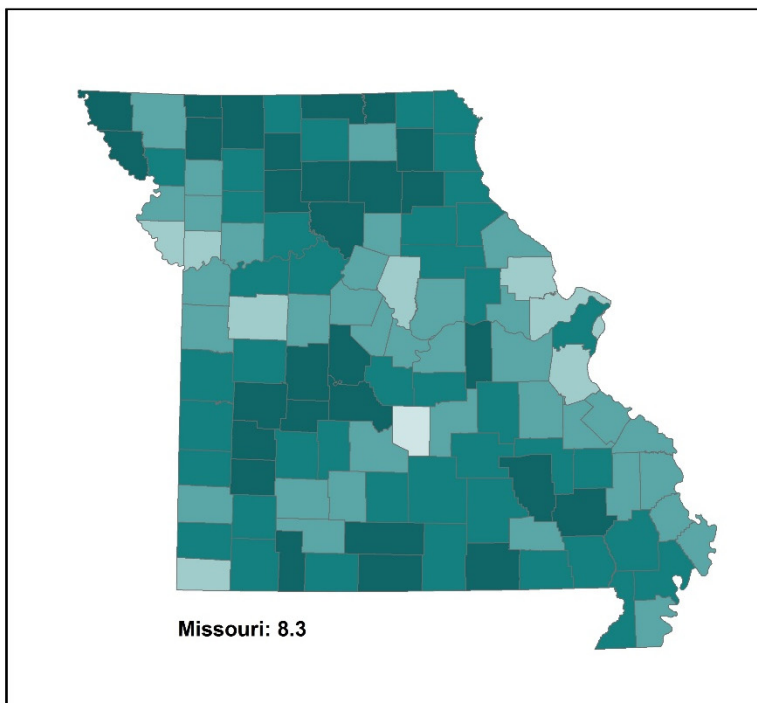
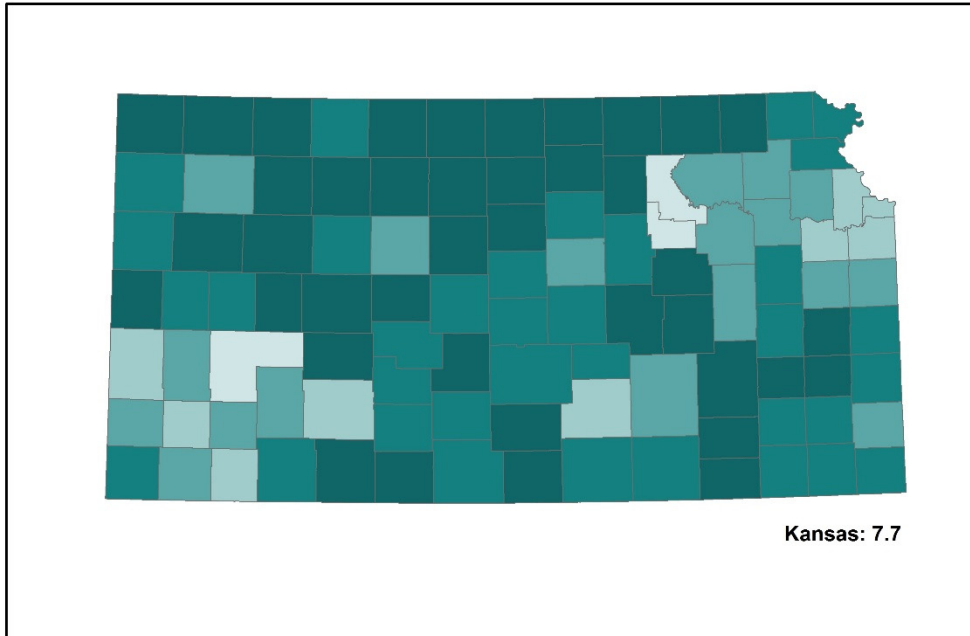
Percent



Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Figure 3

Percent of Population Who are Female, Age 65 and Over, 2010-14

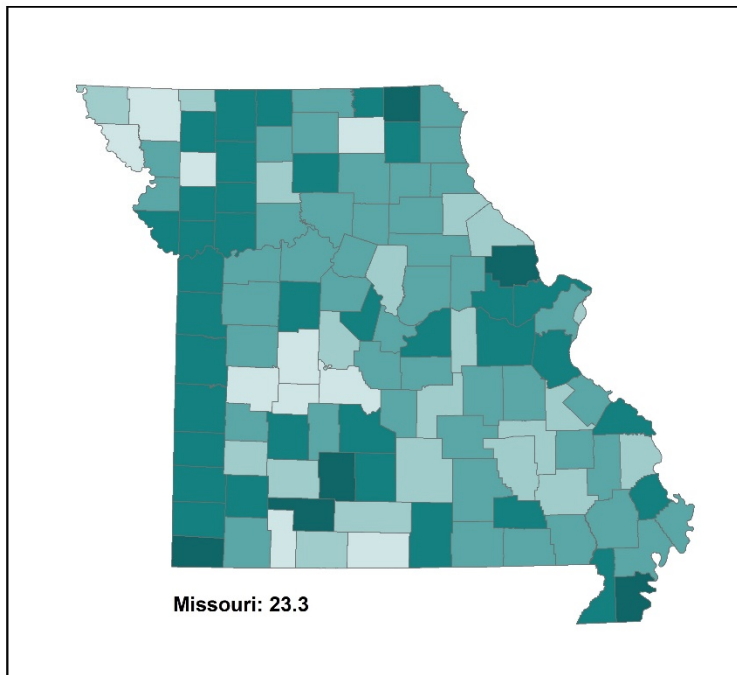
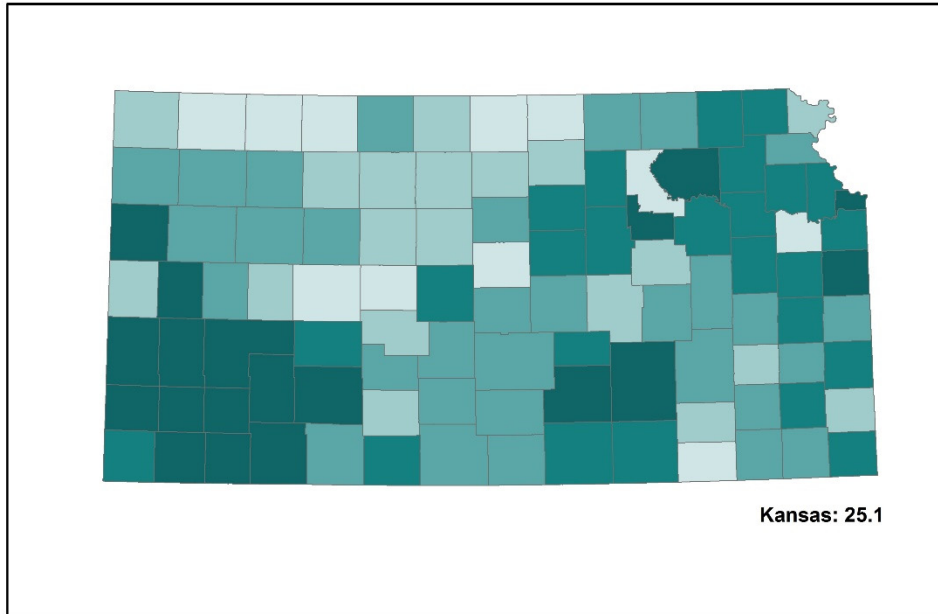


Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Figure 4

Figure 5 shows the distribution of the population under the age of 18, an indicator of where families with children are located. Kansas has a higher percentage of its population under 18 than Missouri with 25.1% for Kansas compared to 23.3% for Missouri. Kansas has high concentration of children in the Southwest reflecting the higher numbers of immigrants who tend to be younger and have families (Ginther et al. 2015). There are also higher concentrations of children in Riley County, the result of military families

Percent of Population Under Age 18, 2010-14



Percent

- 17.2 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 22.0
- 22.1 - 24.0
- 24.1 - 26.0
- 26.1 - 31.8

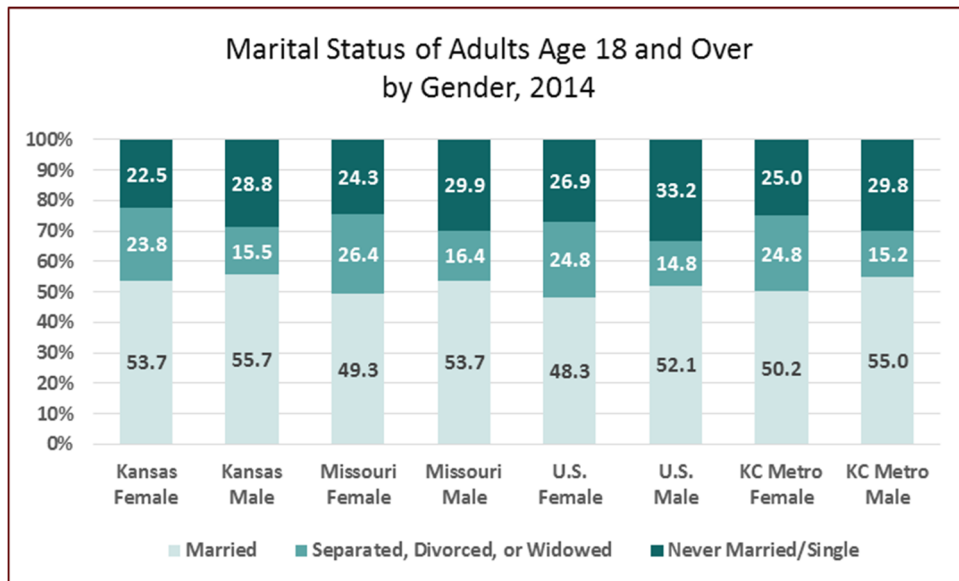
Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Figure 5

being located near Fort Riley, as well as metropolitan Wichita and Kansas City on both sides of the state line. Missouri does not have as many counties with higher concentrations of children. However, Missouri counties that border Kansas have a higher percentage of children than found in the center of the state.

Marital Status

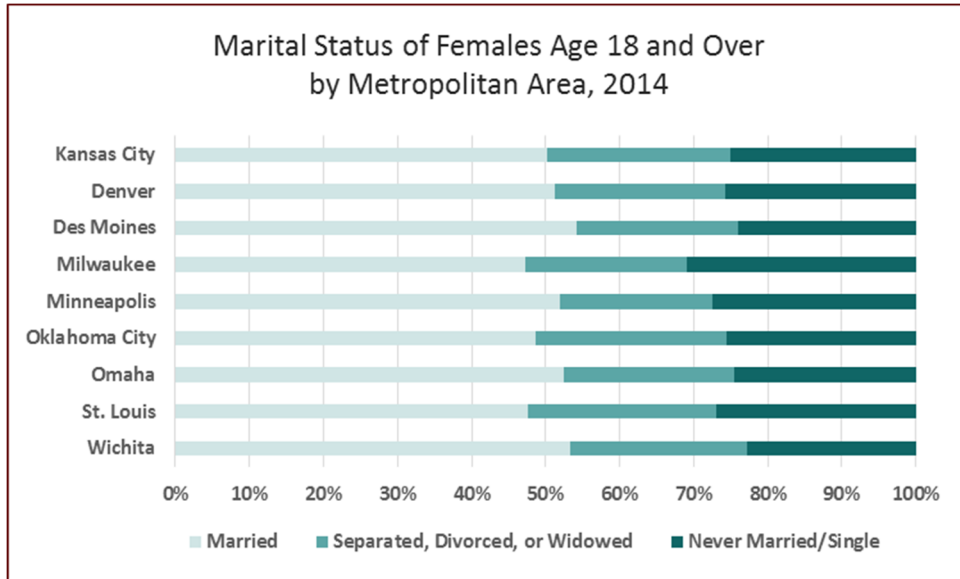
Marital status is tied to the economic well-being of families (Ribar 2004). Married men earn higher salaries than single men (Ribar 2004; Ginther and Zavodny 2001). Children from traditional nuclear families, those with married biological parents and no half siblings, have higher educational attainment and earnings than children from blended families and single parent families (Ginther and Pollak 2004). Thus, examining marital status provides insights into the economic well-being of women and children. In all four geographic regions, women are less likely to be married and less likely to be single/never married than men. In addition, women are more likely to be separated, divorced, or widowed than men, the result of women’s higher life-expectancy. A higher percentage of Kansans are married compared to Missouri and the U.S. (Figure 6). Persons reporting that they are married ranges from 48.3% for U.S. females to 55.7% for Kansas males. The range for those reporting they are separated/divorced goes from 14.8% for U.S. males to 26.4% Missouri females. Both Missouri and Kansas have a higher percentage of separated, divorced or widowed women. The range for never married/single in 2014 goes from 22.5% Kansas females to 33.2% U.S. males.



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 6

Figure 7 displays the marital status of females for selected metropolitan areas in the Midwest. The percentage of females married ranges from 47.5% in St. Louis to 54.2% in Des Moines with Kansas City at 50.2%. The percent of females never married/single ranges from 22.8% in Wichita to 30.9% in Milwaukee with Kansas City at 25%. Separated/divorced females for the Midwest metros range from 20.5% in Minneapolis to 25.8% in Oklahoma City with Kansas City at 24.8%. In general, a lower percentage of males are separated/divorced than females and a higher percentage of males have never married/are single. Thus the KC Metro falls somewhere in the middle of peer metropolitan areas in the distribution of marital status. See Appendix B for a breakdown of marital status of males by metro.



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 7

Female-Headed Households

Female-headed households have lower earnings and are more likely to be impoverished; children from single-mother households have lower educational attainment on average (Ginther and Pollak 2004). Figure 8 shows the concentration of single-mother households in Kansas and Missouri with the highest concentration ranging 9-13%. Counties in the southeast corner of Missouri exhibit a noticeable concentration of single-mother households. In Kansas, metropolitan counties including Wyandotte in the KC Metro and Sedgwick County have higher percentages of single-mother households. Also, Ford, Seward, and Grant counties in Southwestern Kansas have higher concentrations of single mothers and immigrants. The KC Metro also features a distinct distribution of single-mother households at the Census tract level (Figure 9). On the Missouri side of the KC Metro, Jackson County has concentrations of single-mother households as does Wyandotte County on the Kansas side. Some tracts in these two counties have between 18-41% of single-mother households. The Missouri side of the KC Metro appears to have higher concentrations of single-mother households than the Kansas side.

Percent of Households that are Single-Mother Households, 2010-14

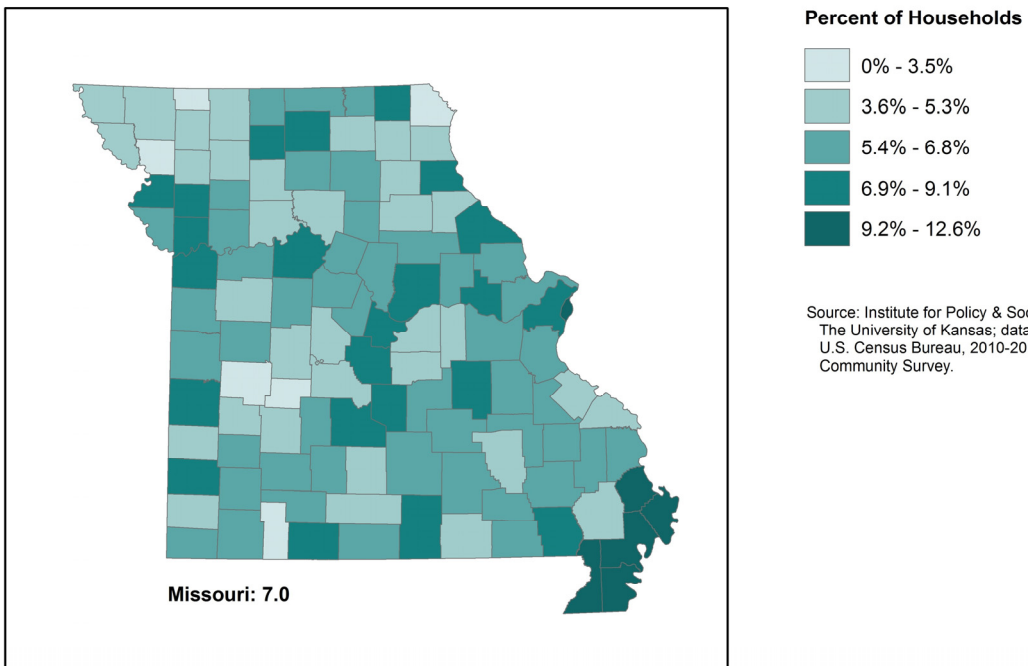
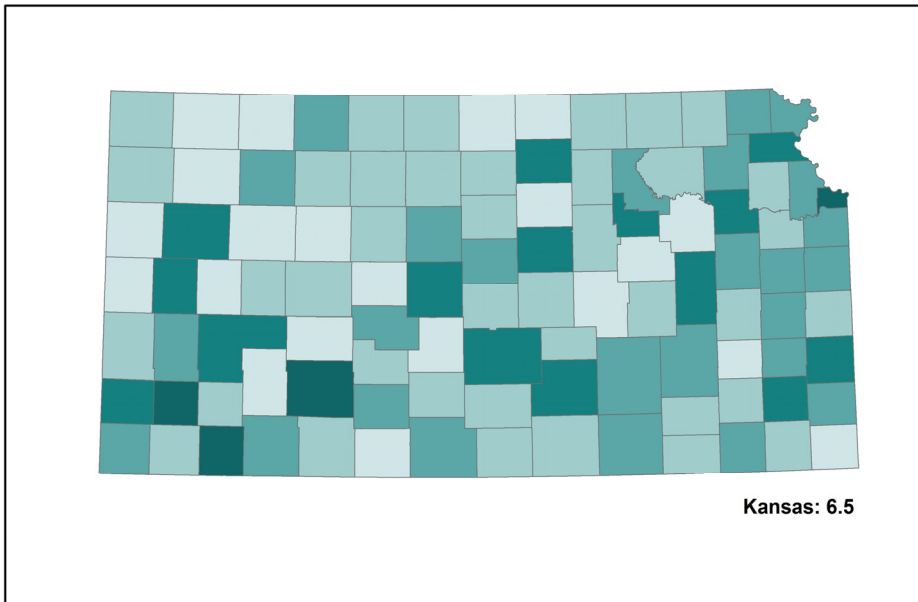
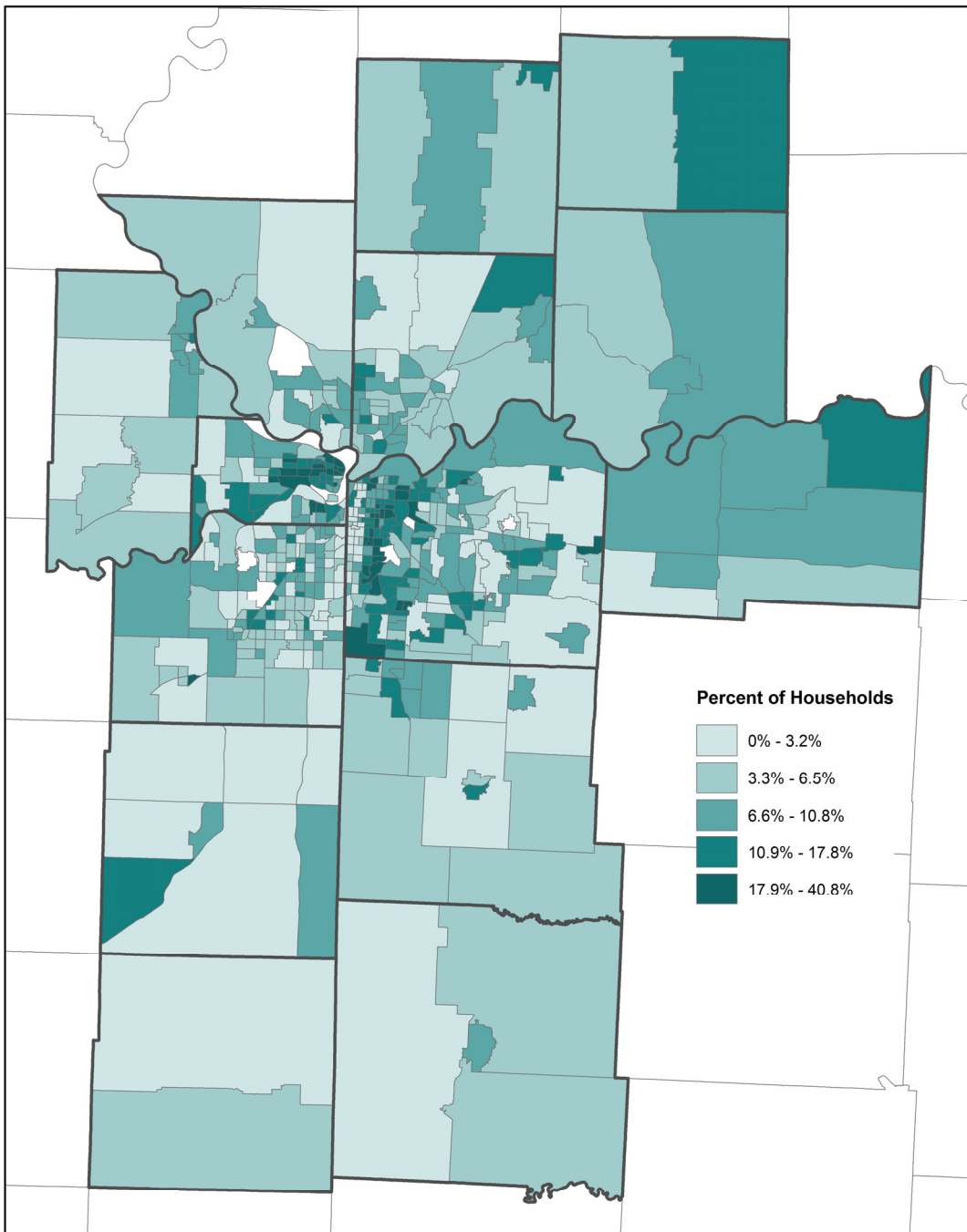


Figure 8

**Percent of Households that are Single-Mother Households in the
Kansas City Metropolitan Area, by Census Tract, 2010-14**



Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Figure 9

The annual birth rate for women age 15-50 is higher in Kansas than in Missouri with 62 births per 1,000 women in Kansas compared to 55 births per 1,000 women in Missouri (Figure 10). Birth rates in Kansas are highest in the Southwestern corner, likely the result of higher numbers of immigrants (Ginther et al. 2015). Birth rates are also higher in Harper and Bourbon counties where the proportion of immigrants

Annual Birth Rate of Women Age 15 to 50, 2010-14

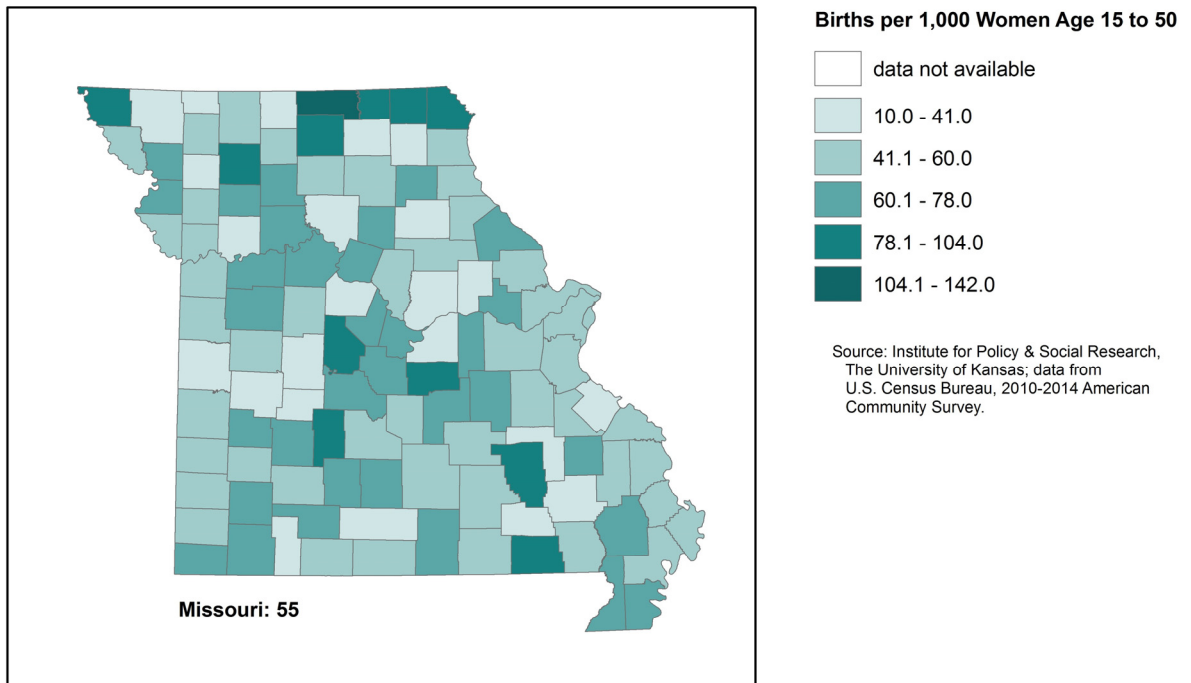
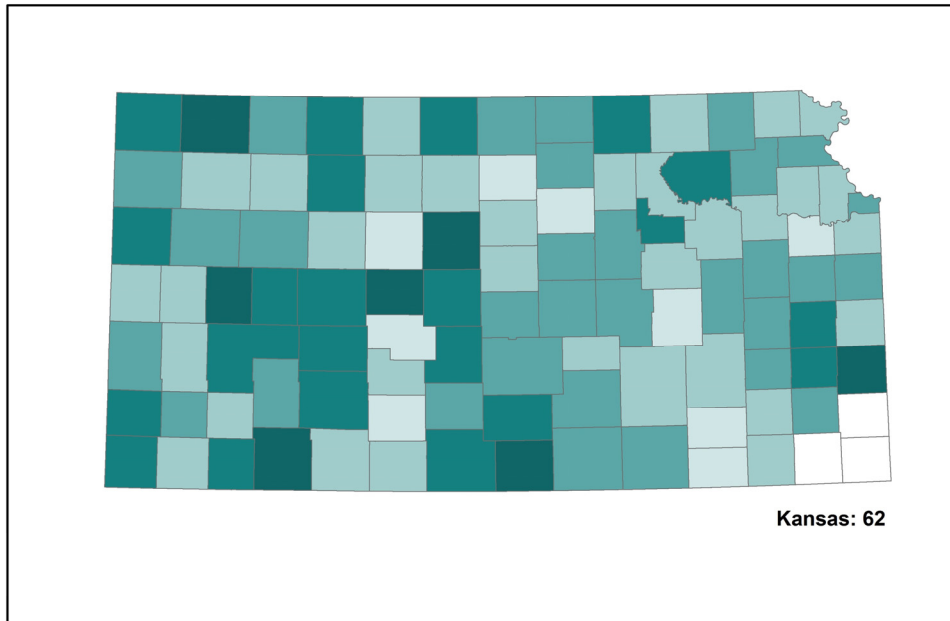
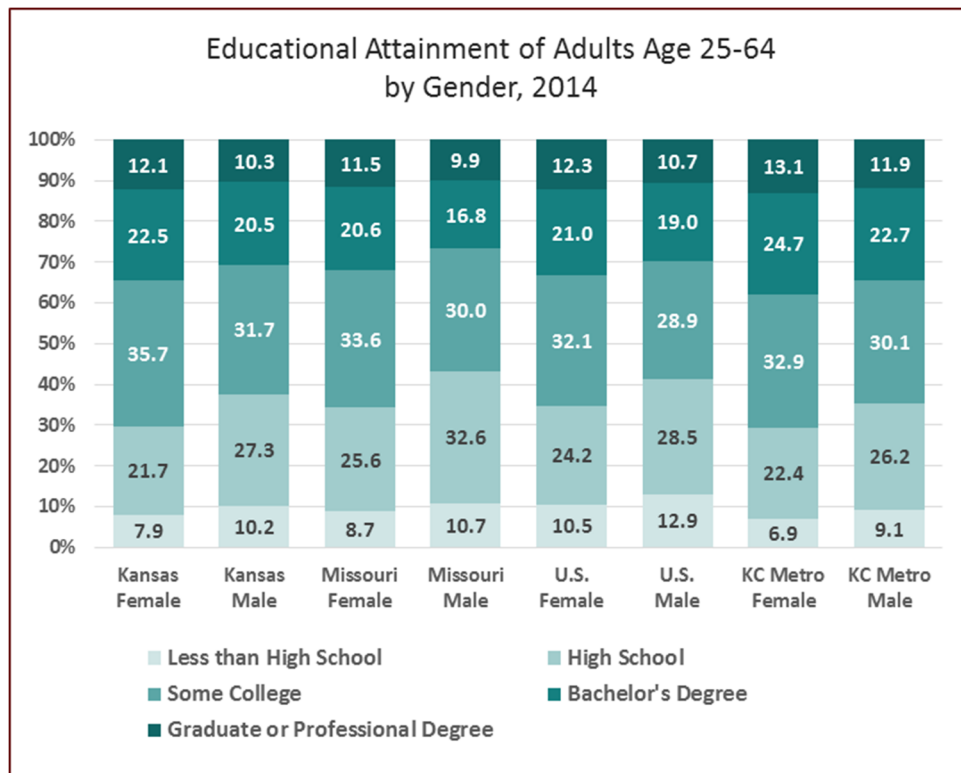


Figure 10

are much lower. Birth rates do not follow any noticeable geographic pattern in Missouri, but seem to be higher in the northeast border with Iowa.

Educational Attainment

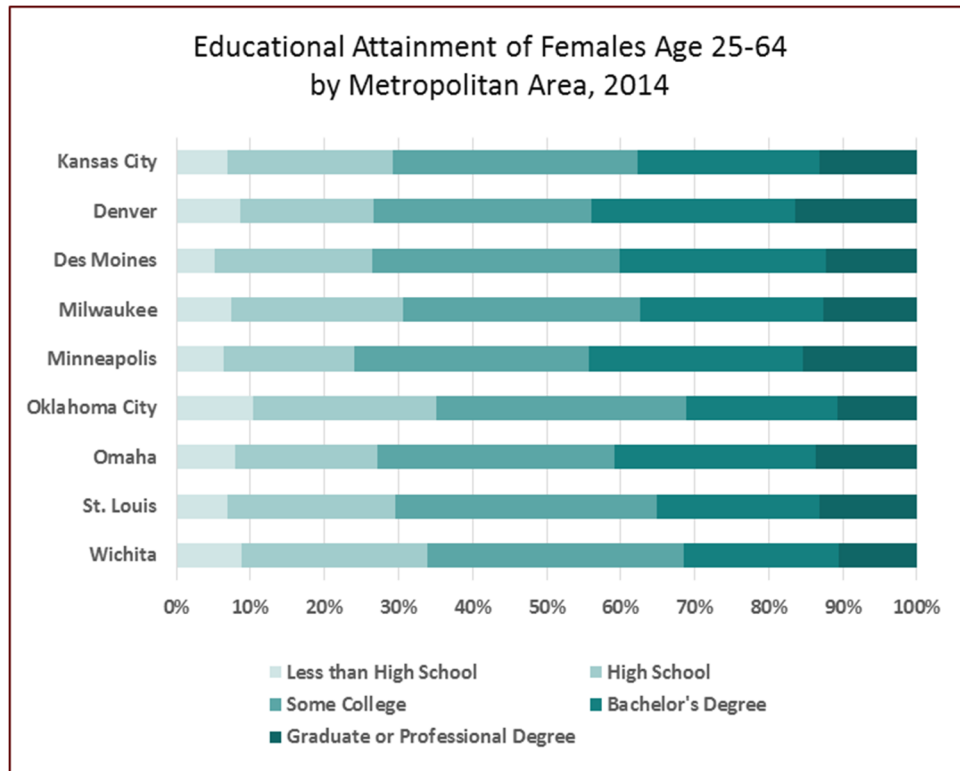
Higher levels of educational attainment are associated with higher incomes and improved health outcomes (Cutler and Lleras-Muney 2008). Figure 11 compares the distribution of educational attainment for females and males in Kansas, Missouri, and the U.S. Women have higher levels of educational attainment than men in all geographic regions. Missouri males have the lowest percentage of bachelor's degrees at 16.8% and U.S. females the highest at 21%. For some college, U.S. males have the lowest percentage at 28.9% and Kansas females the highest at 35.7%. Over 34% of females in Kansas have a bachelor's degree or higher which is comparable to U.S. percentages and higher than those found in Missouri.



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 11

Figure 12 compares the educational attainment of females in the KC Metro with other Midwestern metros. About 13.1% of Kansas City women have a graduate or professional degree compared to 11.9% of men and 24.7% of women have a bachelor's degree compared to 22.7% of men. Kansas City has a smaller percentage of women with less than a high school degree compared to other metros, but has a smaller percentage of females with bachelor's degrees or above. Minneapolis has the highest percentage of females with bachelor's degree (29.0%) or higher (15.3%) and Oklahoma City has the lowest percentage with bachelor's (20.4%) or higher (10.8%). See Appendix B for the educational attainment of men by metropolitan area.



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

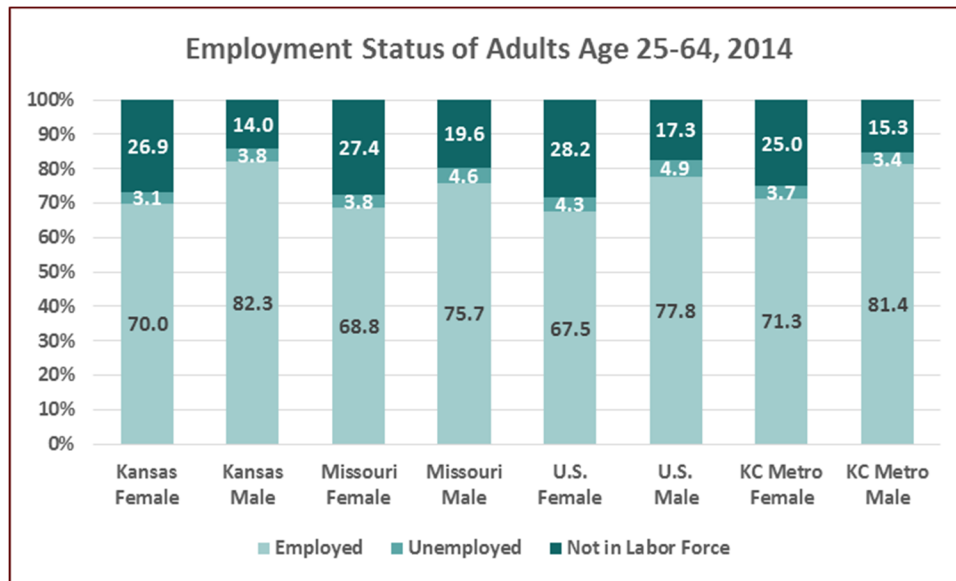
Figure 12

Chapter 2: Employment and Earnings

The Employment and Earnings section compares labor force participation rates for men and women and their earnings for the Kansas, Missouri, the U.S., and the Kansas City region. Economic well-being is tied to employment and earnings. Women have historically had lower labor force participation rates than men due to family obligations. Higher levels of education are associated with higher earnings, however, women’s educational attainment has only recently matched and exceeded men’s. Women’s intermittent labor force participation is also associated with women’s lower earnings (Goldin 2014).

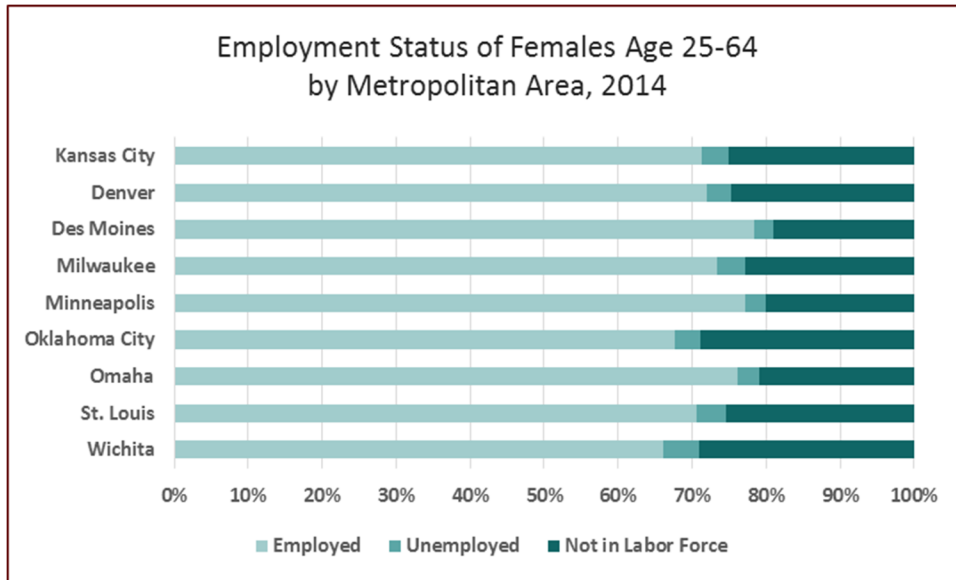
Employment

According to estimates from the 2014 Current Population Survey, women make up 47.3% of employed individuals in the U.S., 47.4% in Missouri, and 49.1% in Kansas. Figure 13 illustrates the employment status of adults ages 25-64 by gender in Kansas, Missouri, the U.S., and the KC Metro. Women are less likely to be employed and unemployed and more likely to be not in the labor force than men. Female employment is higher in Kansas and the KC Metro than in Missouri and the U.S. Figure 14 provides a breakdown of employment status for females in selected metropolitan areas in the Midwest. Kansas City has a relatively lower employment rate (71.3%) than most Midwestern regions except for Wichita and Oklahoma City which have the highest percentage of females not in the labor force. The percentage of females not in the labor force have a range of 18.9% (Des Moines) to 29.1% (Wichita). The percentage for men not in the labor force is lower than women with a range of 11.5% (Des Moines) to 17.3% (St. Louis). See Appendix B for employment status of males by metropolitan area.



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 13



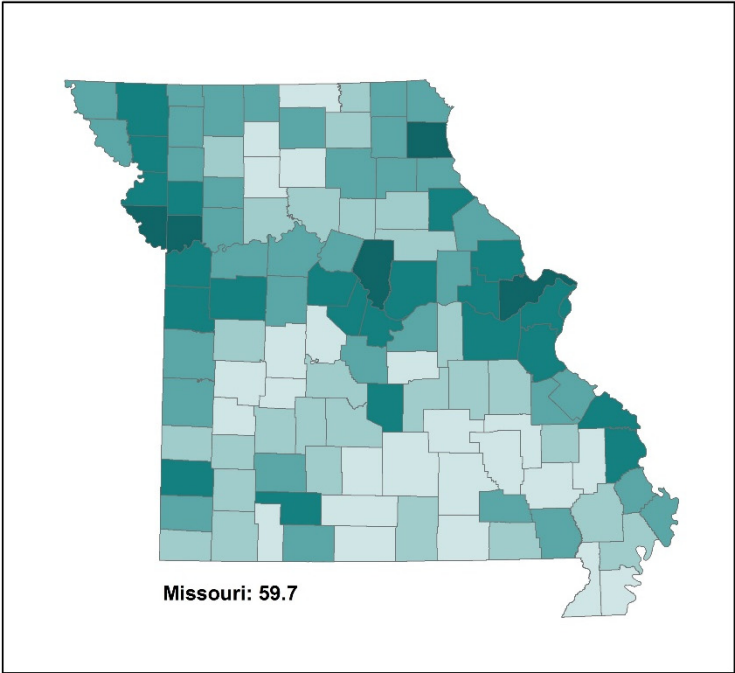
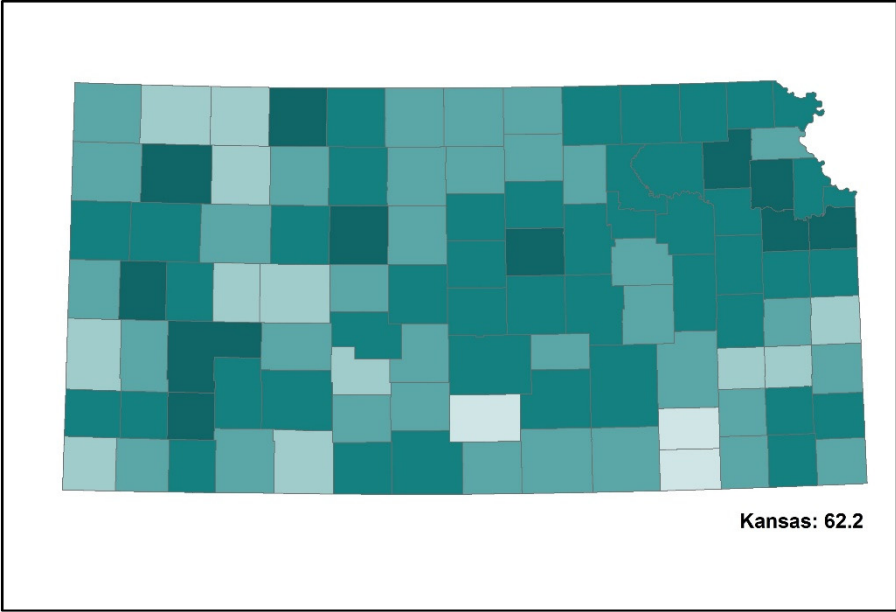
Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 14

The geographic distribution of labor force participation differs across the two states. The percent of women age 16 and over in the labor force from 2010-2014 is higher in Kansas than Missouri, 62.2% compared to 59.7%, respectively (Figure 15). Kansas and Missouri counties near the KC Metro have some of the highest female labor force participation rates in both states. Several Kansas counties have female labor force participation rates of 59% or higher. In contrast, female labor force participation in Missouri is concentrated along the corridor of Interstate 70 that stretches from St. Louis to Kansas City. Rural Missouri south of Interstate 70 has very low female labor force participation where less than half of women are working.

Tract-level data for the KC Metro show some tracts with 74-100% of working age women in the labor force (Figure 16). This is especially true for Leavenworth, Wyandotte, and Johnson counties in Kansas and Platte, Clay, and Jackson counties in Missouri.

Percent of Women Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force, 2010-14



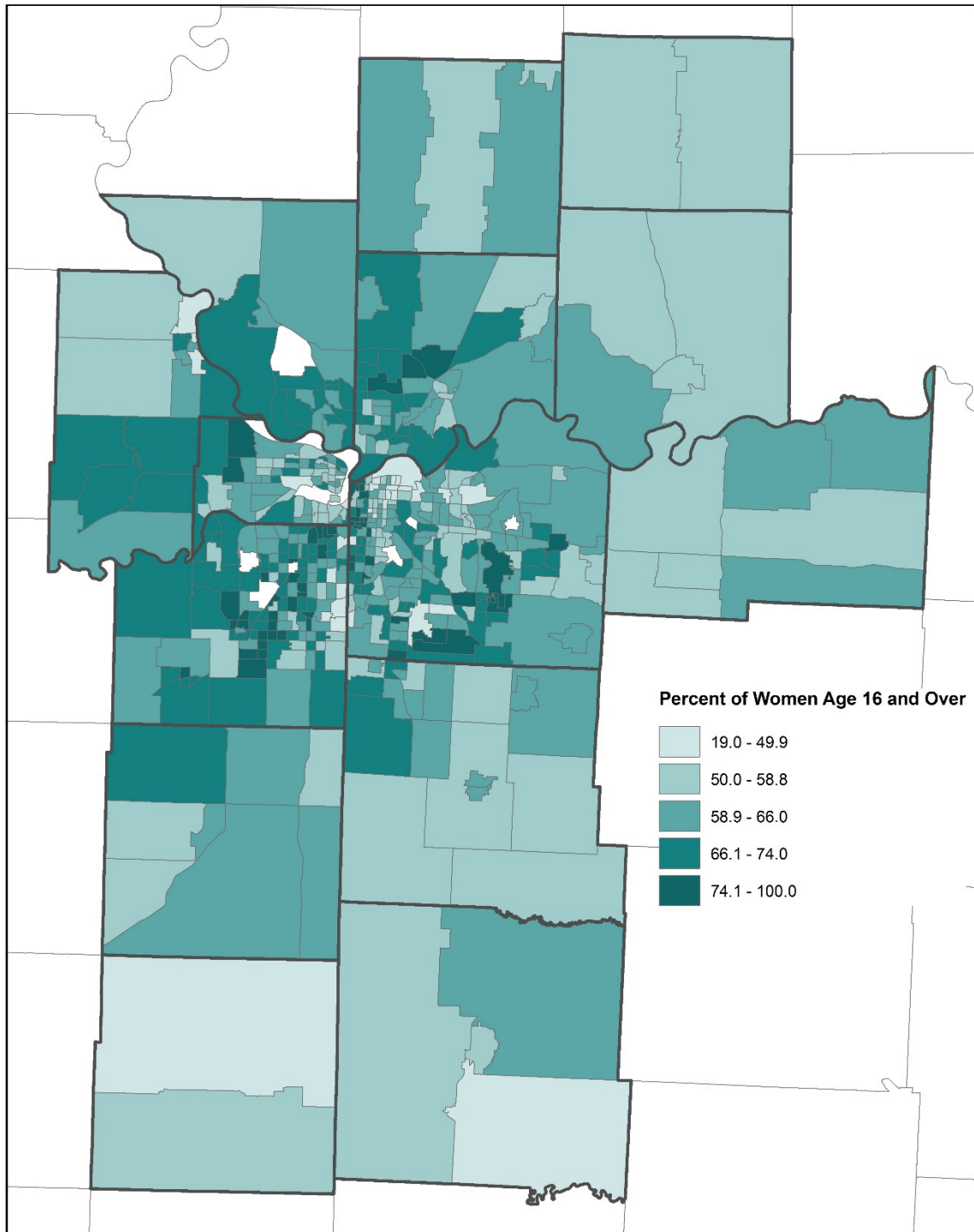
Percent of Women Age 16 and Over

- 42.3 - 49.2
- 49.3 - 54.1
- 54.2 - 58.6
- 58.7 - 63.1
- 63.2 - 69.7

Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Figure 15

**Percent of Women Age 16 and Over in the Labor Force in the
Kansas City Metropolitan Area, by Census Tract, 2010-14**



Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

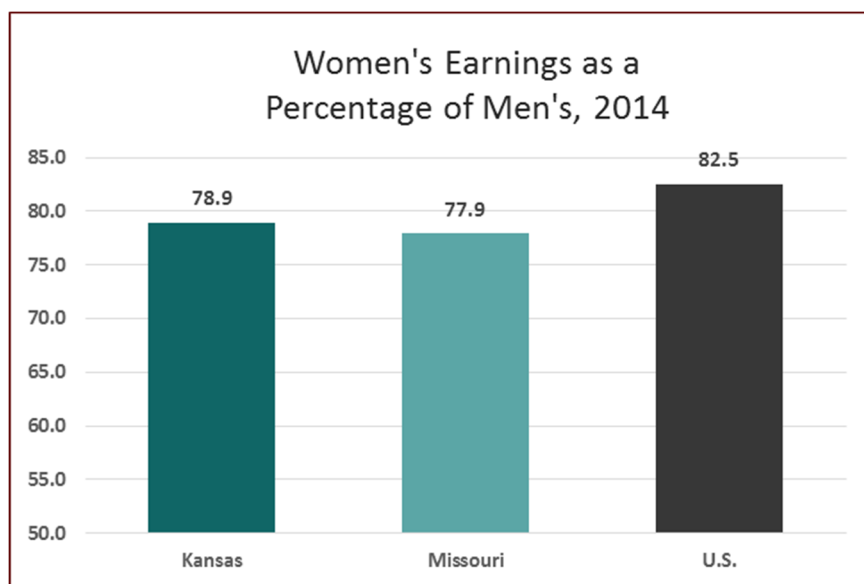
Figure 16

Earnings

From 2010-2014, the median earnings of full-time, year-round female workers in Kansas were \$35,558 and \$46,426 for male workers, a difference of over \$10,000 per year. In Missouri, median earnings were similar, \$35,142 for females and \$45,264 for males. These earnings were lower than the U.S., with \$39,087 for female workers and \$49,400 for male workers.

The gender earnings gap is typically measured as the ratio of female earnings to male earnings. We focus our analysis on median earnings, since average earnings can be skewed by very large or very small numbers. We also focus on full-time, full-year workers (those working at least 35 hours per week for 50 or more weeks per year) since we want to make apples-to-apples earning comparisons. When women are paid the same as men, the earnings ratio is 100%. Any percentage less than 100% indicates that women's earnings are lower. These ratios can also be translated into dollar figures, thus an earnings ratio of 70% is equivalent to saying that women earn 70 cents for every dollar earned by a man.

In 2014, women's weekly earnings in the U.S. were 82.5% of men's (Figures 17 and 18). Kansas with an earnings ratio of 78.9% and Missouri with a ratio of 77.9% fall in the bottom range of women's earnings as a percentage of men's for all states in the U.S.¹ Figure 19 shows women's earnings as a percentage of men's by race in the U.S. from 1979-2014. Women's earnings as a percentage of men's have made progress but continue to lag men's. When broken down by race, Asian and White women earn less as a percentage of men's earnings than Black or Hispanic women, earning 77.9% and 81.8%, respectively compared to 89.0% for Hispanic and 89.9% for Black or African American women (Figure 19).



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 17

¹ These are updated numbers from *The Status of Women in Missouri* (2015) report, which were based on the American Community Survey data from 2008-2012.

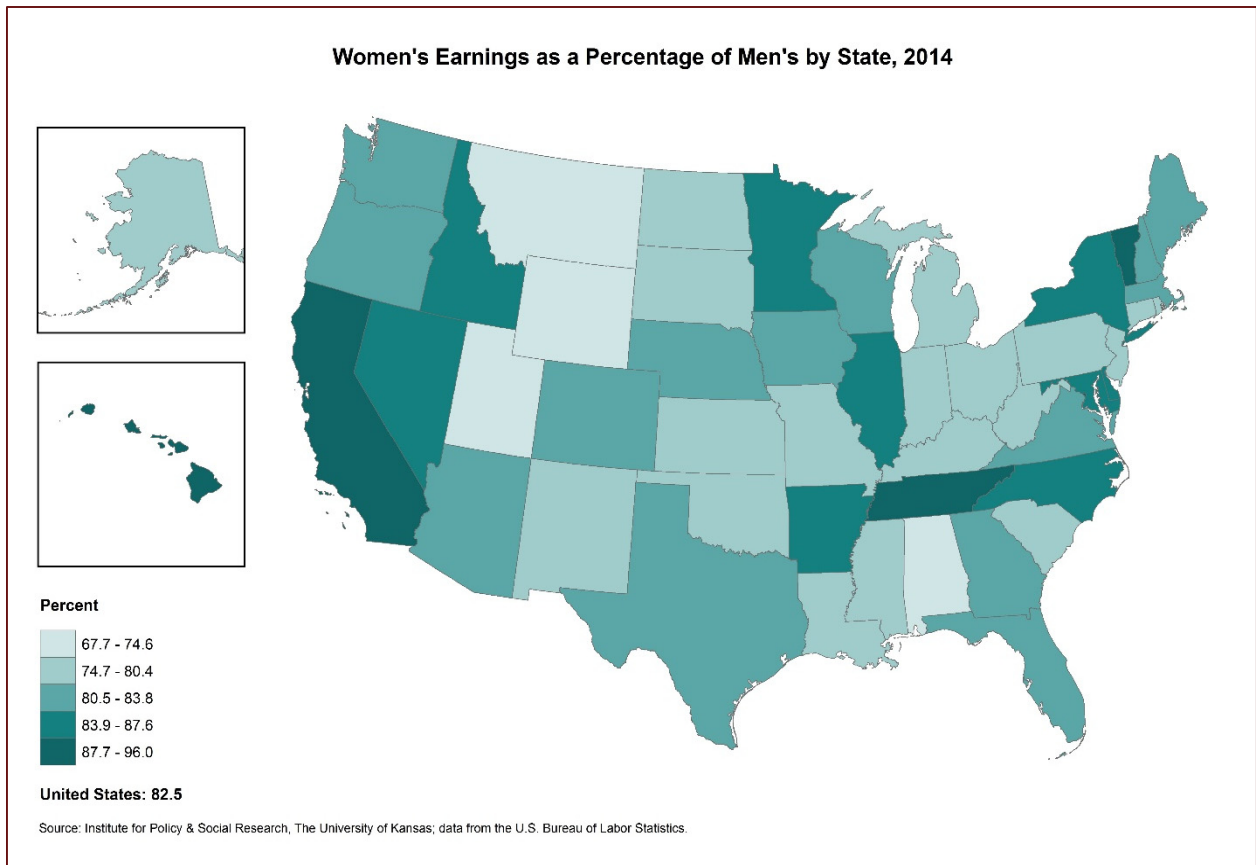
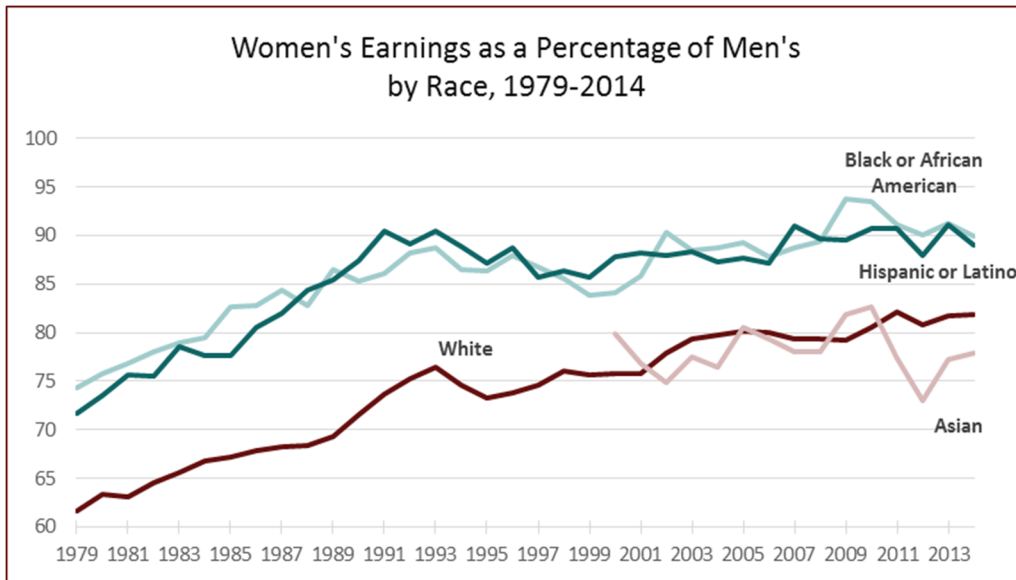


Figure 18

Figure 20 illustrates women's earnings compared to men's earnings for Kansas and Missouri, based on the ACS 2010-2014 five-year average for counties. Appendix B reports labor force participation, median earnings for male and female full-time, year round workers, and the corresponding earnings ratio by county. Median earnings for women are highest in Johnson County (\$45,398) in Kansas (and the KC Metro) and St. Charles County (\$43,138) in Missouri. Median earnings for women are lowest in Gove County, Kansas (\$23,214) and Douglas County, Missouri (\$21,438). To put these low earnings in perspective, the poverty line for a three-person family with one adult and two children in 2014 was \$19,073. Thus, the median woman working full-time, year-round with two children would earn barely more than the poverty line, and roughly half of all full-time, full-year working women in those counties would be earning less than the poverty line.

That said, in a small number of counties women are earning near or better than men, but there is no discernable geographic pattern. In Kansas, women have higher median earnings than men in Hamilton (108%) and Chautauqua (106%) counties, but the gender earnings gap is largest in Rush (60%), Ness (56%), and Gove (54%) counties (Appendix B). Women do not earn more than men at the median in Missouri, although earnings are close to parity in Miller (96%), Cedar (94%), and Scotland (92%) counties. Women face the largest earnings gap in Reynolds (57%), Carroll (58%), and Ste. Genevieve (58%) counties.



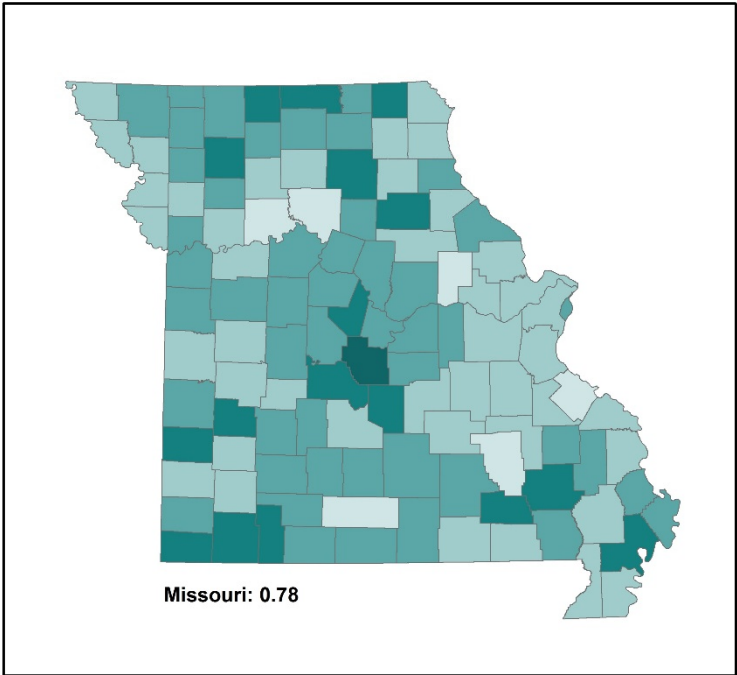
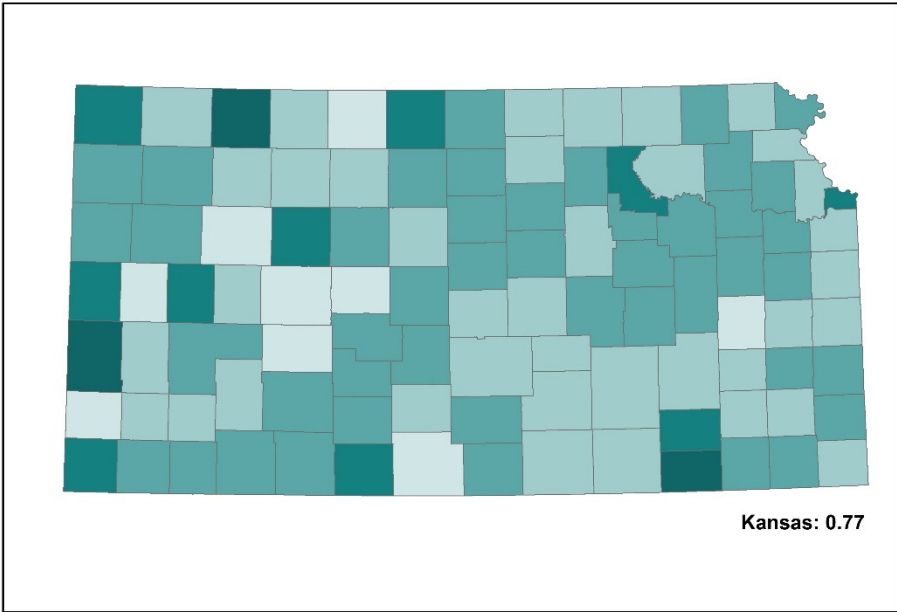
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 19

Figure 21 illustrates the same data at the tract level for the Kansas City metropolitan area and shows a number of tracts where women earn 96% to 171% of what men earn, which are predominately on the Missouri side of the border.

Women earn less than men regardless of education level and location (Figures 22 and 23). The ratio of female-to-male median wages of full-time, year-round workers by educational attainment is displayed in Figure 22 and with a detailed side-by-side visualization of high school and bachelor's degrees in Figure 23. Kansas females with a high school degree earn 70 cents for every \$1 of male high school graduate earnings. Kansas females with a bachelor's degree earn only 69 cents for every \$1 of male college graduate earnings. These numbers are significantly lower than those in Missouri (72 cents for high school grads and 71 cents for college grads) and the U.S. (75 cents for high school grads and 71 cents for college grads). Thus the male-female earnings gap is largest in Kansas compared to other regions for the greatest number of workers with either a high school or bachelor's degree.

Ratio of Female-to-Male Median Earnings of Full-time, Year-round Workers, 2010-14



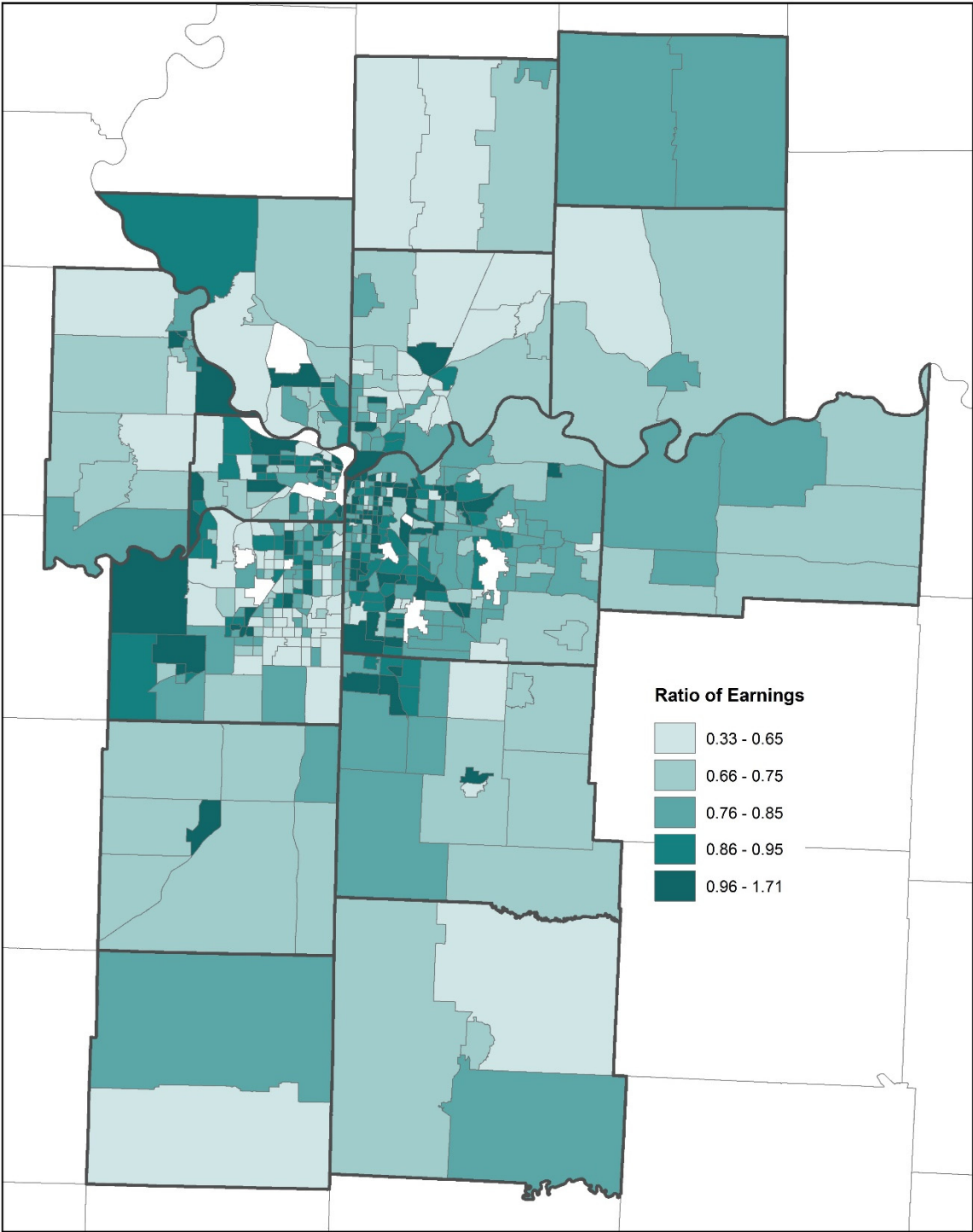
Ratio of Earnings

- 0.54 - 0.65
- 0.66 - 0.75
- 0.76 - 0.85
- 0.86 - 0.95
- 0.96 - 1.08

Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

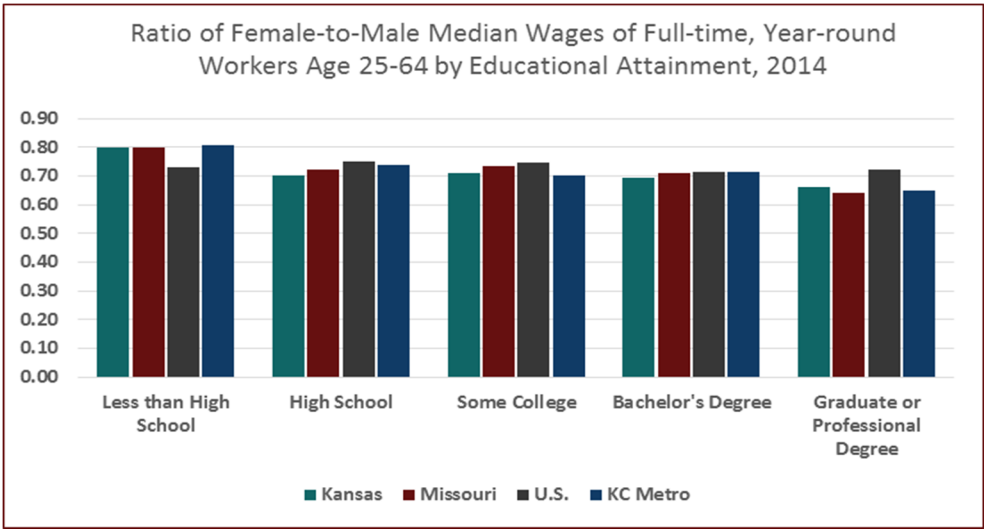
Figure 20

**Ratio of Female-to-Male Median Earnings of Full-time, Year-round Workers in the
Kansas City Metropolitan Area, by Census Tract, 2010-14**



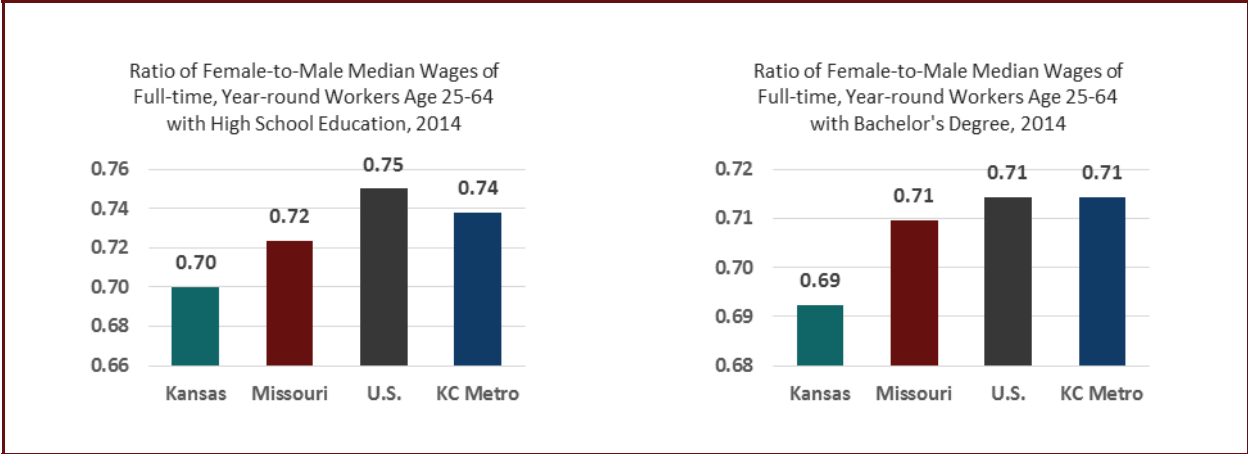
Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Figure 21



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

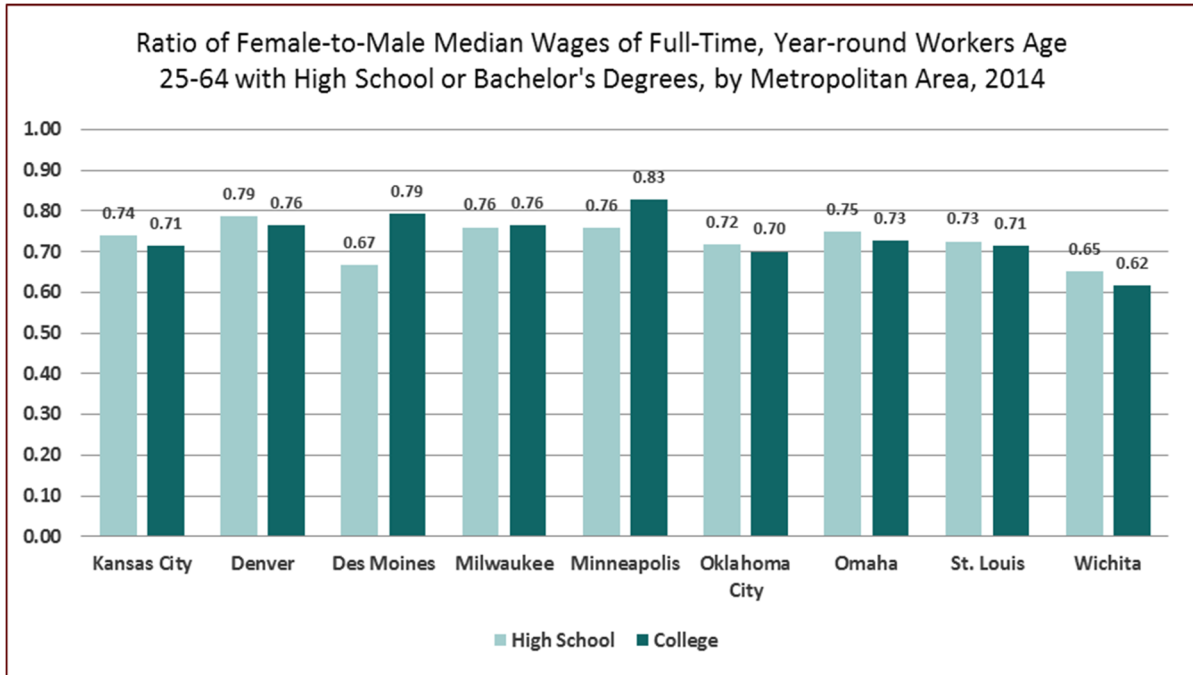
Figure 22



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 23

In Figure 24 we compare female-to-male median wages for full-time, year-round workers with a high school and college education by Midwestern metropolitan region. Female high school graduates in Kansas City metropolitan area earn 74 cents for every dollar of male high school graduates, and this is one of the higher wage ratios in Midwestern metropolitan areas. However the female-to-male wage ratio for bachelor's degree recipients is one of the lowest in the Midwest at 71 cents. Only Oklahoma City and Wichita have lower female-to-male earnings ratios for college graduates.



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 24

Occupation and Wages

One explanation for the women’s lower earnings is occupational choice. Women tend to work in caring professions that pay significantly less than technical and managerial professions (Folbre 2001). Table 1 shows the top five occupations for women and men in Kansas, Missouri, Kansas City, and the U.S. along with median wages earned in these occupations. The top three occupations for women in each region are secretaries, nurses, and elementary or middle school teachers—occupations that are dominated by women. In contrast, the top three occupations for men in Kansas, Missouri, Kansas City, and the U.S. are driver/sales workers or truck drivers, first-line supervisors of sales workers, or managers, general.

Top 5 Occupations for Women and Median Earnings				
Rank	Kansas	Missouri	Kansas City	U.S.
1	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants \$31,443	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants \$32,660	Registered Nurses \$53,758	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants \$36,515
2	Registered Nurses \$50,715	Registered Nurses \$52,744	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants \$37,428	Elementary and Middle School Teachers \$46,686
3	Elementary and Middle School Teachers \$45,339	Elementary and Middle School Teachers \$40,572	Elementary and Middle School Teachers \$46,672	Registered Nurses \$63,901
4	Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aides \$27,386	Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aides \$23,836	Customer Service Representatives \$33,776	Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aides \$25,358
5	First-Line Supervisors of Sales Workers \$32,153	First-Line Supervisors of Sales Workers \$33,472	First-Line Supervisors of Sales Workers \$42,601	First-Line Supervisors of Sales Workers \$37,529
Top 5 Occupations for Men and Median Earnings				
Rank	Kansas	Missouri	Kansas City	U.S.
1	Driver/Sales Workers and Truck Drivers \$45,644	Driver/Sales Workers and Truck Drivers \$42,601	Driver/Sales Workers and Truck Drivers \$49,701	Driver/Sales Workers and Truck Drivers \$40,876
2	First-Line Supervisors of Sales Workers \$53,758	First-Line Supervisors of Sales Workers \$48,686	Managers, general \$94,330	First-Line Supervisors of Sales Workers \$50,715
3	Managers, general \$71,001	Managers, general \$76,073	First-Line Supervisors of Sales Workers \$48,179	Managers, general \$81,144
4	Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers \$47,469	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers \$29,415	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers \$30,328	Janitors and Building Cleaners \$30,429
5	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers \$35,501	Janitors and Building Cleaner \$28,400	Janitors and Building Cleaners \$30,429	Construction Laborers \$32,458

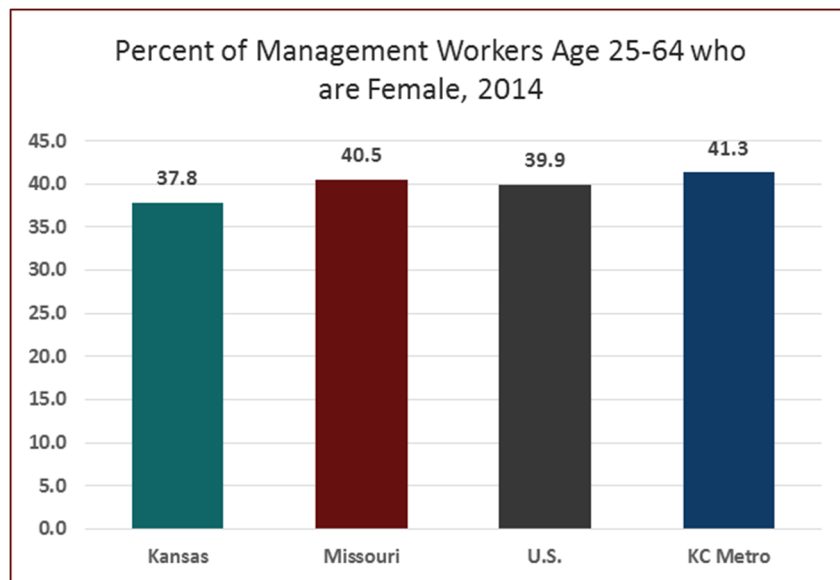
Source: Calculated from 2010-2014 ACS data (for occupations) and 2014 ACS median earnings. Median earnings are based on full-time, year-round employment. Year-round employment for teachers considered to be the school year.

Table 1

The economics literature is divided on why women are over-represented in caring occupations. Some argue that women have been historically segregated into female-dominated jobs such as secretaries and administrative assistants by gender stereotypes. Others argue that women choose these occupations because of either regular working hours (e.g. secretaries and administrative assistants) or flexible working hours (e.g. registered nurses) (Goldin 2014).

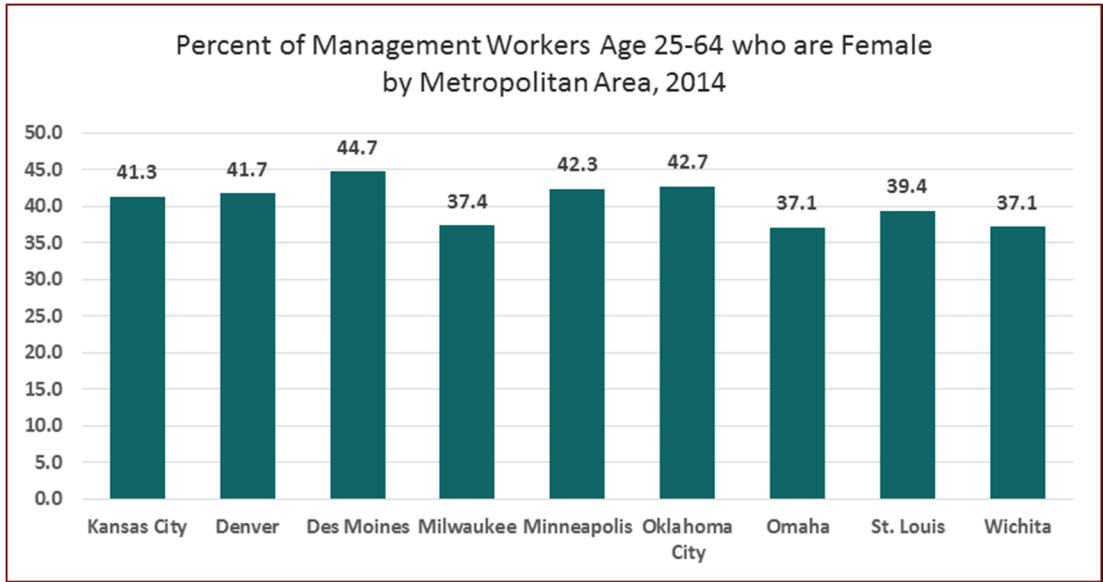
Women's occupations pay significantly less than men's occupations. The top-earning occupation for women is registered nursing, with median annual salaries ranging from \$50,715 in Kansas to \$63,901 in the U.S. The lowest paying female occupation is nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides with salaries ranging from \$23,836 in Missouri to \$27,386 in Kansas. Men's occupations earn more. Managers' salaries range from \$94,330 in the KC Metro to \$71,001 in Kansas. Janitors earn between \$28,400 in Missouri and \$30,429 in the KC Metro. Even within occupations and the same state, men earn more than women. Male first-line supervisors of sales workers in Missouri earn \$48,686 but women *in the same occupation* earn only \$33,472—a difference of over \$15,000 per year. Although some portion of the gender pay gap can be attributed to occupational choice, in the case of first-line supervisors in Missouri, women are not receiving equal pay for equal work.

Another measure of women's economic well-being is the percentage of women holding management positions. Management positions put women in leadership and decision-making roles in their employment. As Table 1 indicates, management positions are typically held by men and also pay higher salaries. Figure 25 shows the percentage management workers ages 25-64 who are female in 2014. Kansas has significantly fewer women working in management (37.8%) compared with Missouri (40.5%), the U.S. (39.9%), and the KC Metro (41.3%). Figure 26 compares the percentage of management workers who are female in the KC Metro to other metropolitan regions. Kansas City is comparable to Denver and Minneapolis, and has more women in management positions than Milwaukee, Omaha, St. Louis, and Wichita.



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 25

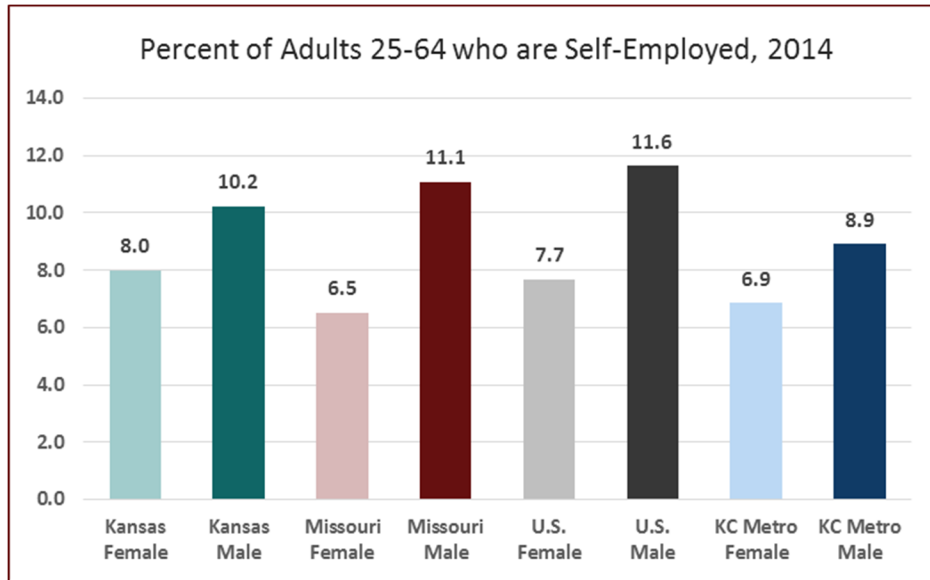


Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 26

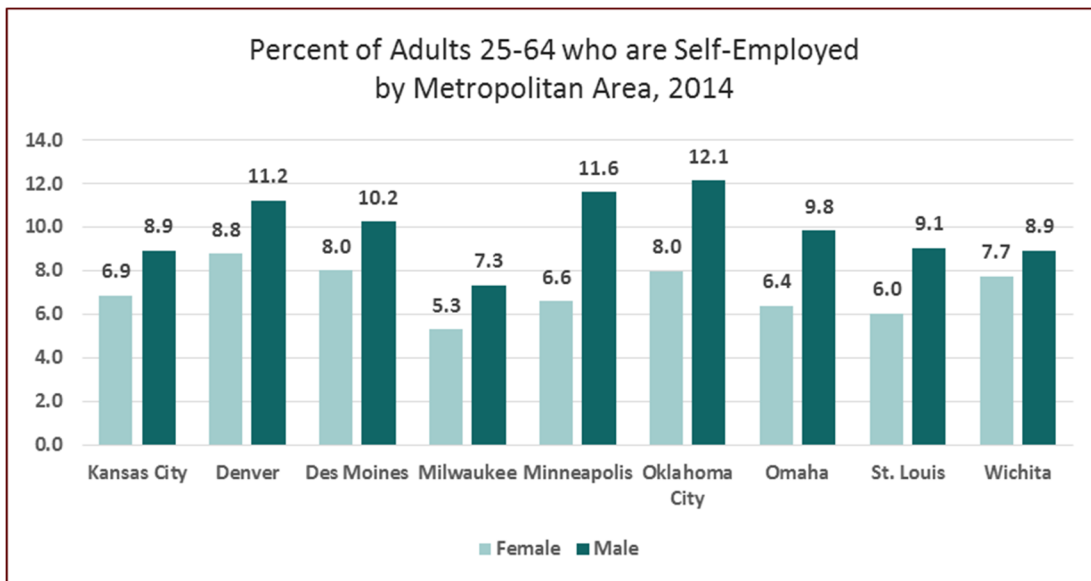
Self-employment and business ownership are used to measure entrepreneurship and often provide opportunities for higher earnings. Figure 27 shows the percentage of men and women who are self-employed in Kansas, Missouri, the U.S., and KC Metro. In all regions, men have higher rates of self-employment than women. Rates of self-employment are generally higher in the U.S. and Missouri than in Kansas or Kansas City. The male-female self-employment gap is largest in Missouri, where men are almost twice as likely to be self-employed (6.5% compared with 11.1%). Although self-employment rates are lower, the gender self-employment gap is smaller in Kansas where 8% of women are self-employed compared with 10.2% of men. In addition, Kansas has higher rates of female self-employment than in any other region.

Figure 28 compares Kansas City to other metropolitan areas. In all metros, men are more likely to be self-employed than women. In general, where male rates of self-employment are highest, the gender gap in self-employment is also large. Kansas City has relatively lower rates of self-employment but only a two percentage point gender self-employment gap. Oklahoma City has much higher rates of self-employment, and the gender gap is large 8% for women compared with 12.1% for men.



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

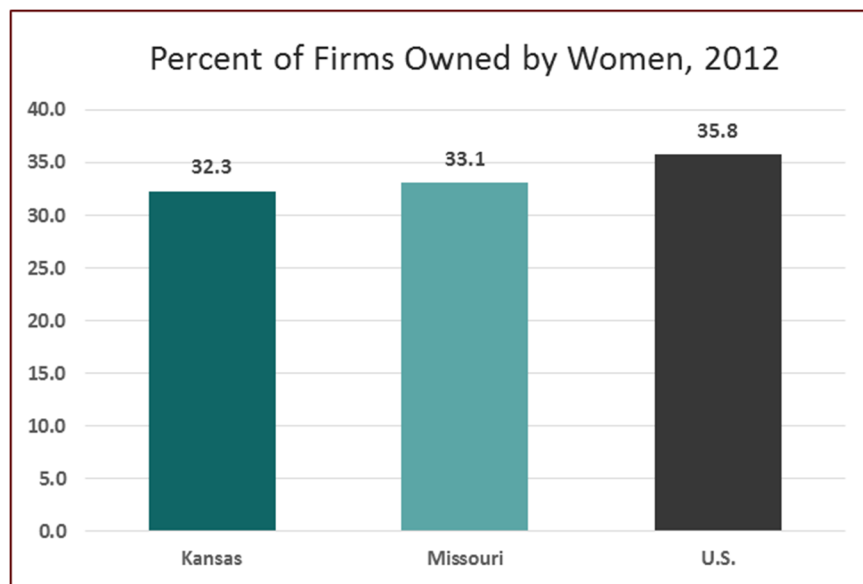
Figure 27



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 28

Business ownership is a second measure of entrepreneurship. Figure 29 shows the percent of non-farm businesses owned by women in 2012 using data from the U.S. Census.² Only 32.3% of firms are owned by women in Kansas compared to 33.1% of firms in Missouri and 35.8% of firms in the U.S. Although women are more likely to be self-employed in Kansas than in Missouri or the U.S., they are less likely to transition from self-employment to business ownership in Kansas than in Missouri or in the rest of the U.S.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Survey of Business Owners.

Figure 29

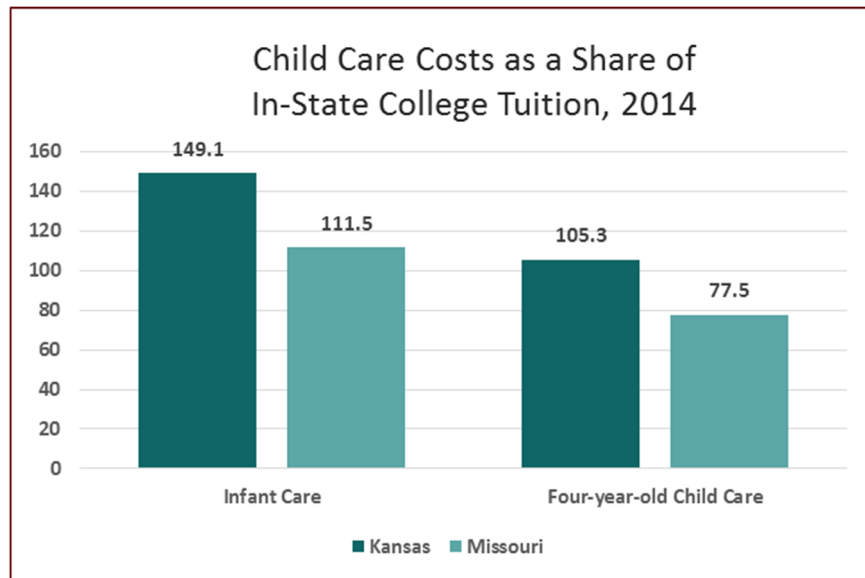
² According to the Census Bureau, the Survey of Business Owners: "Included are all nonfarm businesses filing Internal Revenue Service tax forms as individual proprietorships, partnerships, or any type of corporation, and with receipts of \$1,000 or more. The SBO covers both firms with paid employees and firms with no paid employees. The SBO is conducted on a company or firm basis rather than an establishment basis. A company or firm is a business consisting of one or more domestic establishments that the reporting firm specified under its ownership or control." A firm is owned by a woman if women own 51% or more of the firm.

Chapter 3: Child Care and Health Care

Access to affordable, high-quality child care is a key ingredient in women’s economic empowerment. Women with children under the age of five years cannot work without someone to take care of their children. That said, child care availability and child care costs are difficult to measure. Thus we used a variety of data sources to examine these issues for the bi-state region. The Economic Policy Institute (EPI) recently calculated the state-wide average cost of center-based child care (Gould and Cooke 2015). The Institute for Women’s Policy Research has also calculated the average cost of full-time infant care in a Center by state in 2013. Child care in family daycares is typically less expensive, but very difficult to measure. Thus we use EPI’s estimates to gain a better understanding of the costs of child care. These estimates should be considered an upper bound of child care costs in the bi-state region. We compare these costs to in-state college tuition and median annual earnings to gain a deeper appreciation of child care affordability.

Child Care Affordability

In Kansas and Missouri, infant care costs exceed the expense of full-time, in-state tuition for a public colleges and universities. Child care costs for a four-year old also exceeds the public college tuition costs in Kansas while in Missouri four-year-old child care is about 78% of the cost of public college tuition (Figure 30).



Source: Economic Policy Institute.

Figure 30

Infant care costs in Kansas as a percentage of women’s median earnings are some of the highest in the country (Figure 31). In Kansas City, child care costs as a percentage of women’s earnings are significantly higher in Kansas City, Kansas than Kansas City, Missouri (Figure 32). Full-time infant care costs in a daycare center in Kansas are nearly 31% of women’s median annual earnings (Figure 33). In Missouri, they are 26% of women’s earnings. The cost of infant care in a center in Kansas is \$10,787 compared to \$8,736 in Missouri, or about 23% higher in Kansas than in Missouri (Institute for Women’s Policy Research 2015).

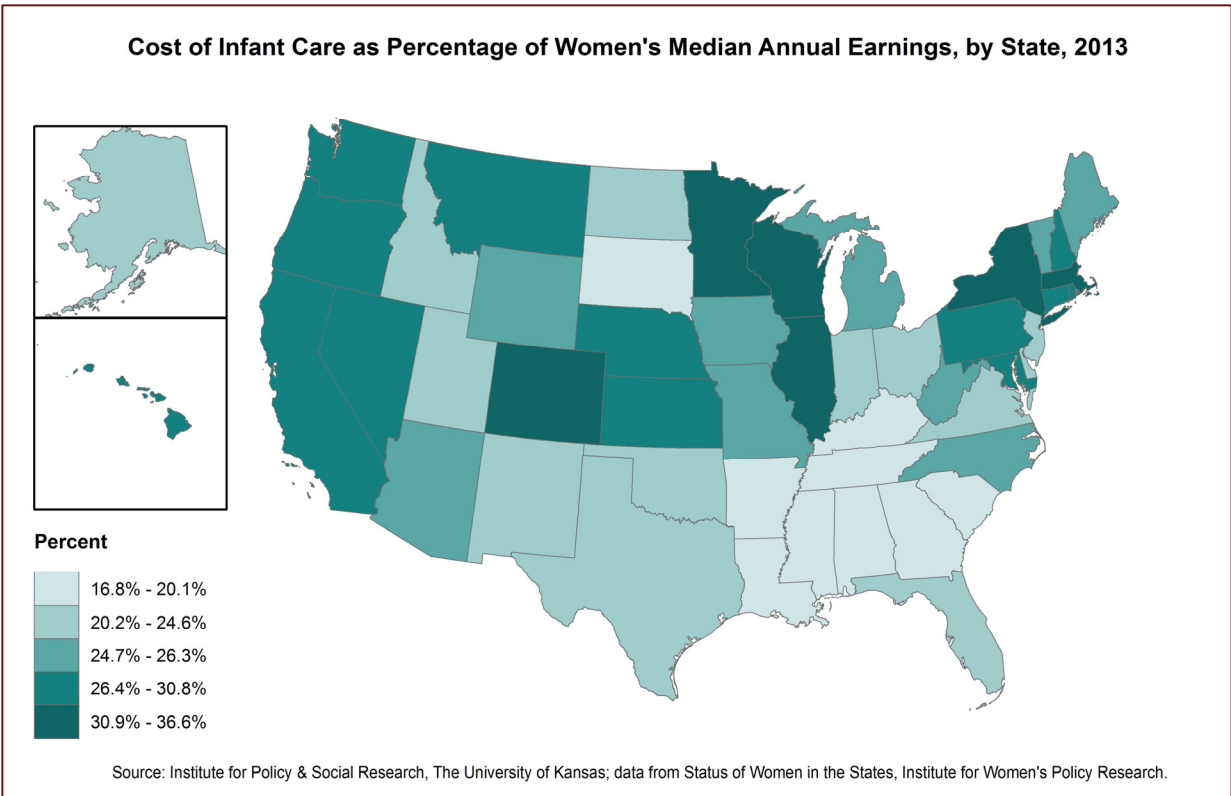
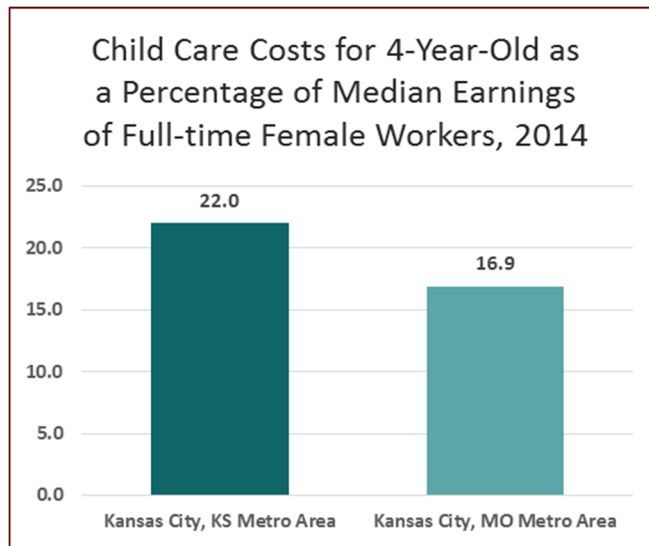


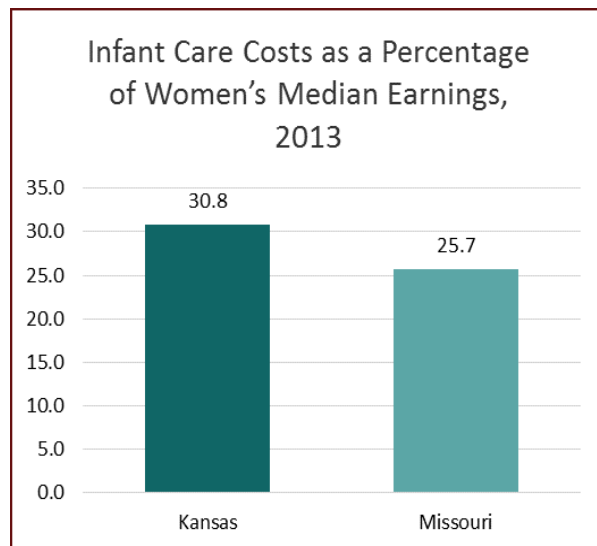
Figure 31

Access to child care depends on the number of children needing care, a function of the labor force participation of parents, and the number of facilities available. As shown in Chapter 1, Kansas has a higher percentage of children than Missouri. Figure 32 shows that this is also true for children under the age of 5. Kansas has a slightly higher percentage of its population under the age of 5 than Missouri, 7.0% compared to 6.3%, respectively (Figure 34). Similar to the under 18 population, high concentrations of children under the age of 5 can be found in Southwest Kansas counties as well as Geary, Potawatomie, and Wyandotte counties; these counties have 8-12% of their population under 5.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Economic Policy Institute.

Figure 32

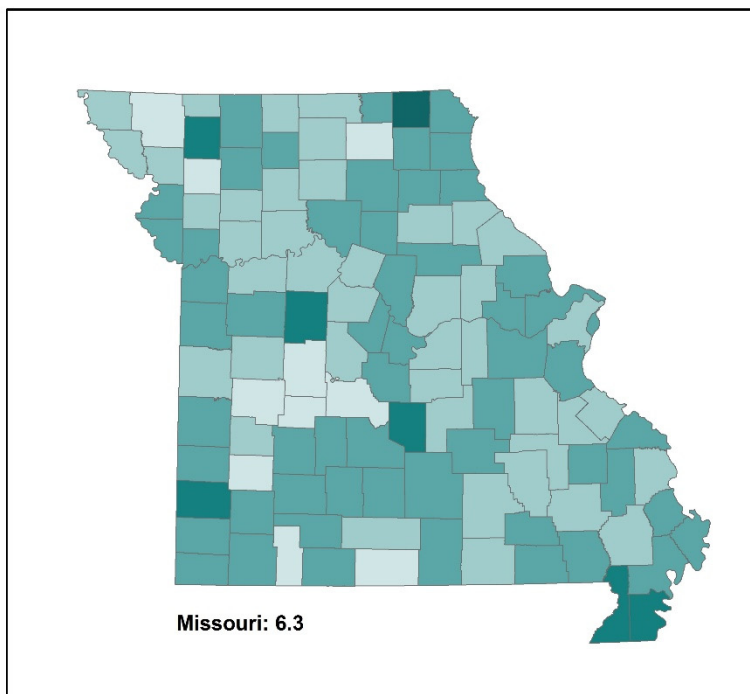
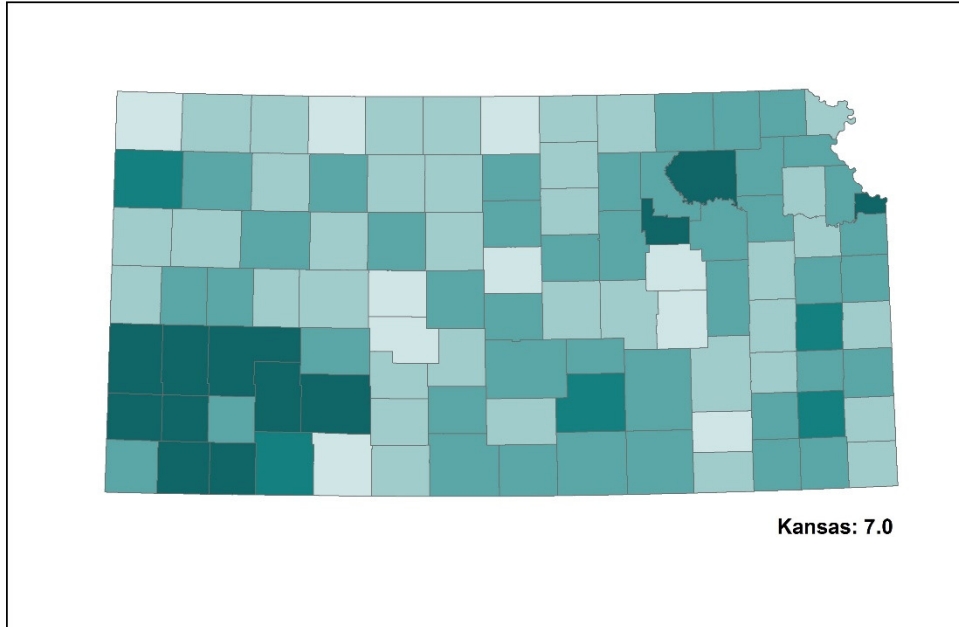


Source: Institute for Women's Policy Research.

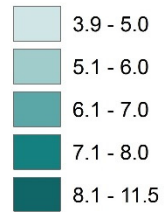
Figure 33

Figure 35 shows access to child care facilities in Kansas by county. The average number of children per facility in Kansas is 37.4. While Wyandotte County (Kansas City, Kansas) has a high concentration of children under the age of 5 (Figure 34), it has fewer child care facilities relative to the number of children with almost double the Kansas average (Figure 35). Elk County has one licensed child care facility and there are 115 children under age 5. See Appendix B for the number of infant and preschool child care facilities in Kansas by county along with the number of children under 5.

Percent of Population Under Age 5, 2010-14



Percent

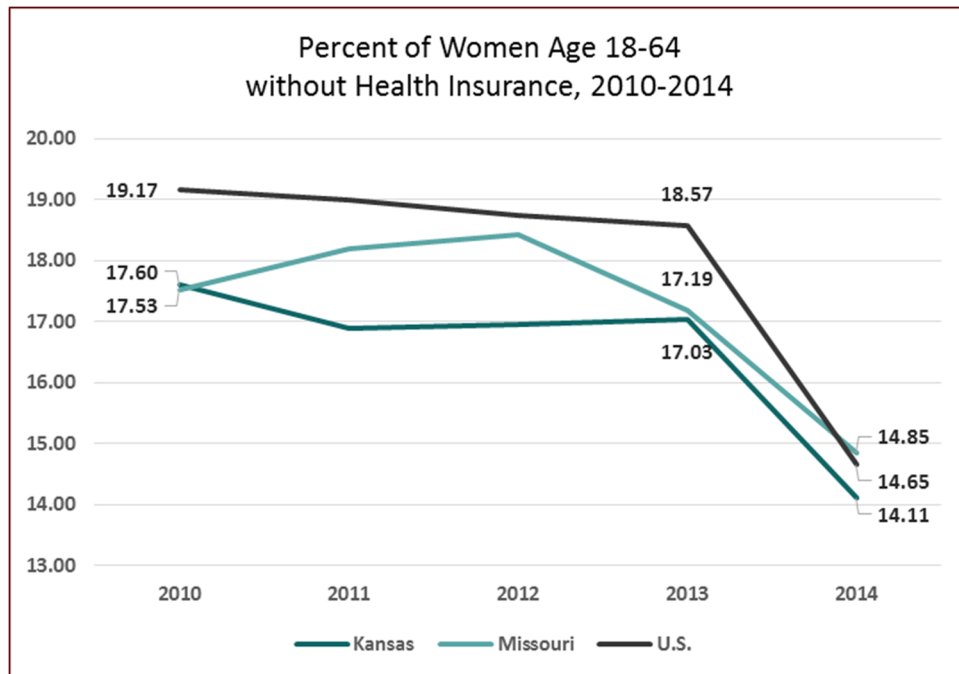


Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Figure 34

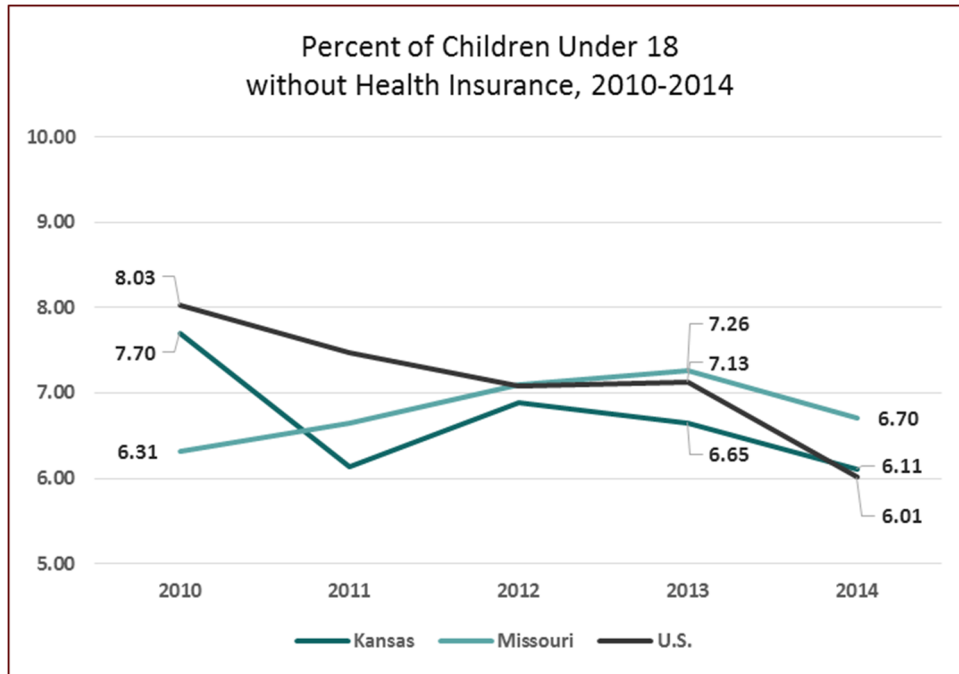
Health Care

The percentage of prime working age women (18-64) without health insurance from 2010-2014 is illustrated in Figure 36. The percentages for 2010-2013 are prior to the full implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and the 2014 percentages include the implementation of ACA's mandate. The percent of working age women without health insurance has decreased in Kansas, Missouri, and the U.S. since the ACA individual mandate. The percent of children under 18 without health insurance in Kansas and the U.S. decreased during this same time period except for Missouri, which saw a slight increase for children without health insurance from 2010-2013 and then a decline after ACA (Figure 37). The number of working women without health insurance from 2013-2014 declined by 20.6% in the U.S. compared to declines of 16.6% for Kansas and 13.5% for Missouri. For children under 18, the number uninsured from 2013-2014 decreased by 15.9% for the U.S. compared to 7.5% for Kansas and 8.25% for Missouri. See Appendix B for data on men without health insurance.



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

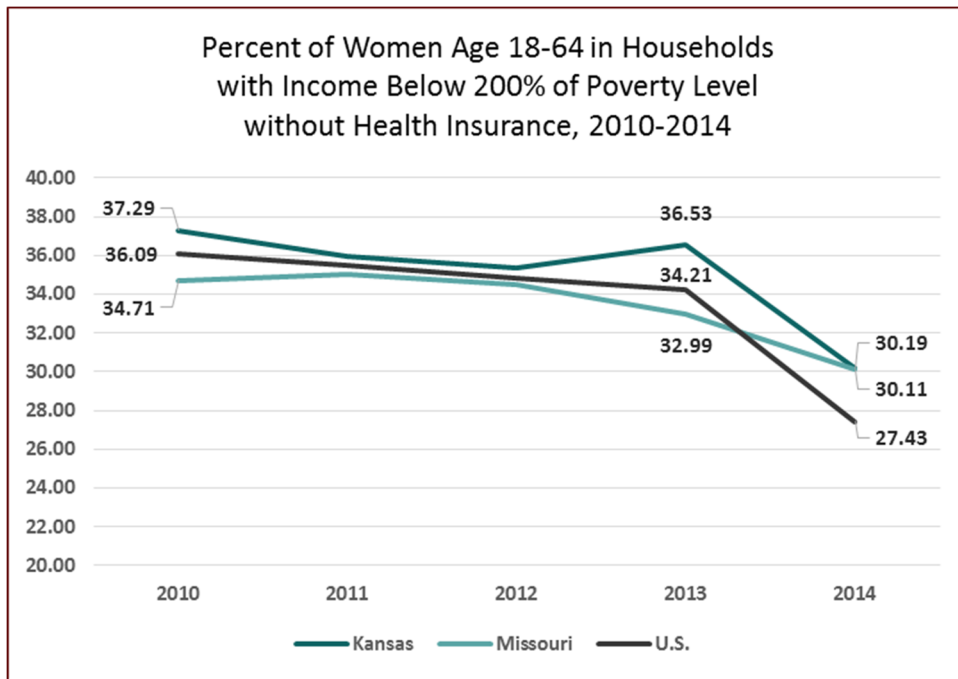
Figure 36



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

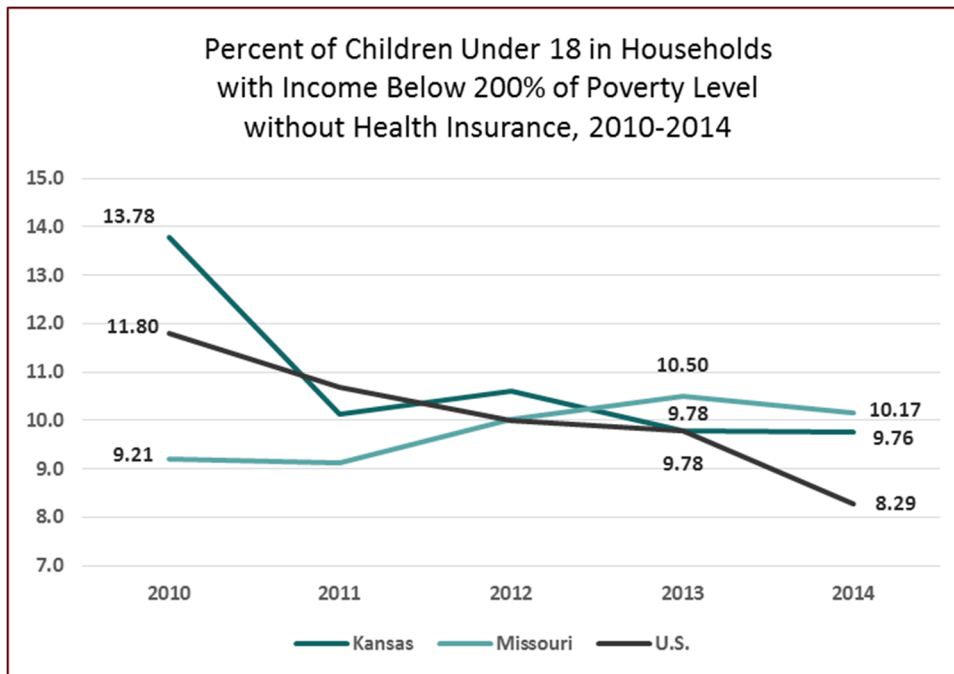
Figure 37

The percent of working age women with household income 200% or less of poverty without health insurance is shown in Figure 38. Again, the impact of the ACA on women’s health insurance can be seen in the percentages for 2010-2013 (prior to ACA’s implementation) and 2014 (after ACA implementation). The ACA individual mandate coupled with the expansion of Medicaid coverage in 29 states is likely why the percentage of women with households 200% below poverty is lower for the U.S. in 2014 than for Kansas and Missouri. Neither state has expanded Medicaid. The number of women in poverty without health insurance decreased by 22.5% for the U.S. from 2013 to 2014 compared to 17.9% for Kansas and 11.5% for Missouri. Figure 39 shows the percent of children living in poverty without health insurance from 2010 to 2014 has declined in Kansas and the U.S. However, from 2013 to 2014, the number of children in poverty without health insurance increased by 0.84% in Kansas compared to declines of 16.6% for the U.S. and 10.6% for Missouri. See Appendix B for data on men in poverty without health insurance.



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

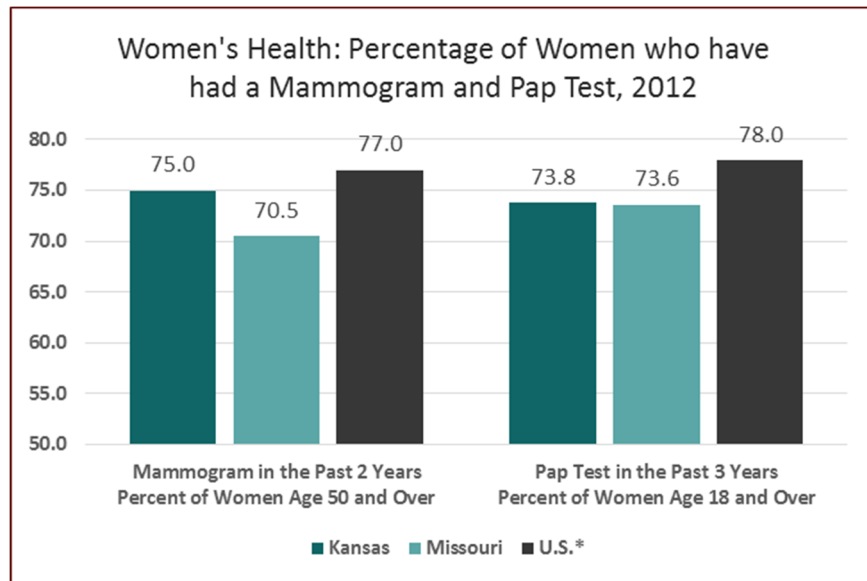
Figure 38



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 39

Mammograms and Pap tests can be considered an indicator of women’s access and utilization of health care. The percentage of Kansas women over the age of 50 that recently had a mammogram is slightly lower than the U.S. (75% compared with 77%, respectively). In Missouri, less than 71% of older women have had a mammogram in the past two years. The Pap test is the main screening test for cervical cancer and pre-cancerous changes. The percent of women reporting a Pap test in the past three years is lower in Kansas and Missouri than the U.S. with just under 74% for Kansas and Missouri compared with 78% for the U.S. (Figure 40).



Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention.
 *U.S. estimate is median of state and D.C. values from 2012.

Figure 40

Access to women’s health care may be further limited due to the failure to expand Medicaid coverage under the ACA. Changes in hospital reimbursement rates in the ACA have created financial hardship for some hospitals in states that have not expanded Medicaid. In 2015, a hospital in Independence, Kansas closed and recent estimates suggest that one in three rural hospitals in Kansas are at risk of closing (Dunn 2016). Thus, the number of women’s health procedures performed in Kansas may fall in coming years with additional hospital closures.

Chapter 4: Poverty and Social Insurance

Poverty disproportionately affects women and children because of women's lower earnings and single-mother households.

Poverty

The percent of the population under 18, age 25-64, and 65 and over in poverty is displayed in a series of graphs in Figure 41. In general, adult females are more likely than adult males to be living in poverty. Poverty rates are higher for children under 18 years of age than for prime-age individuals (age 25-64) and the elderly (age 65 and over). Among the prime age population, 11.5% of women in Kansas are poor compared with 14% in Missouri and 14.1% in the U.S. The KC Metro numbers are similar to those in Kansas. Kansas and the KC Metro have slightly lower rates of impoverished elderly women, 9.6% and 8.14% respectively compared with rates in Missouri (10.8%) and the U.S. (10.9%).

The percent of females age 25-64 in poverty varies considerably among the Midwestern metropolitan areas with the lowest being Minneapolis at 8.8% and the highest being Oklahoma City at 13.6%. In 2014, 11.2% of females age 25-64 in Kansas City lived in poverty (Figure 42).

Poverty is associated with family structure. Married couples, especially those where both partners work, have higher earnings and are less likely to live in poverty than female-headed households. In Kansas, Missouri, and the U.S., around 40% of female-headed households with children are in poverty while less than 9% of married families with children live in poverty (Figure 43). The percentage of females over 65 in poverty for Kansas and Missouri is below the U.S. rate (Figure 44).

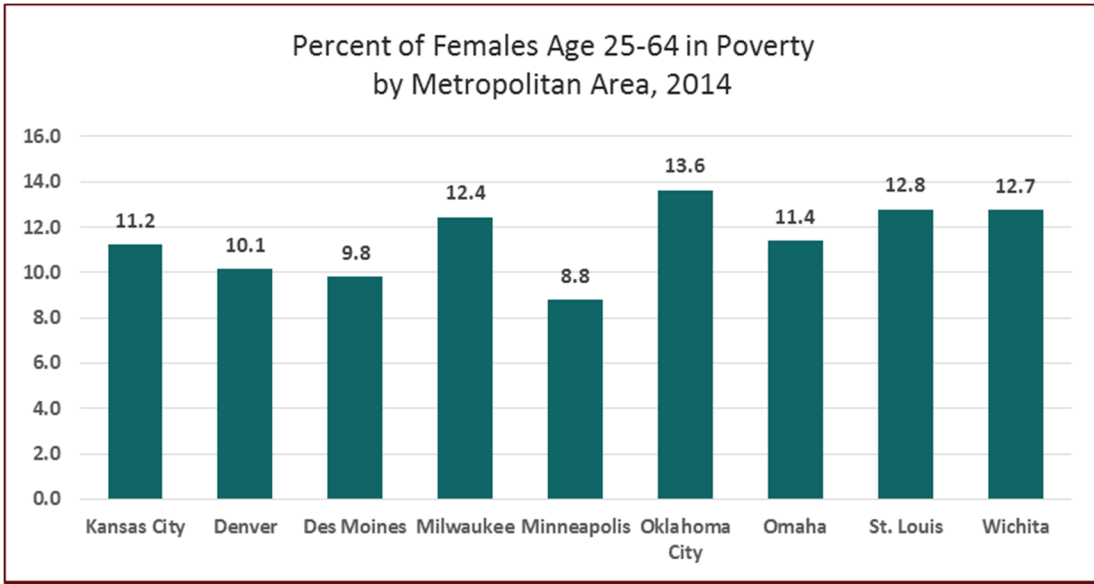
Mothers usually are the primary caregivers to children, and a mother's poverty status will translate into poverty status rates for children. Children in poverty often live in female-headed or single-mother households. Child poverty in Kansas has doubled between 2000 and 2014. In 2000, the highest percentage range was 20-25% (Figure 45) while by 2010-2014 that range had climbed to 25-45% (Figure 46). In 2000, the average for Kansas and Missouri were 9.1% and 10.3%, respectively; by 2010-2014, the five-year averages were 18.5% for Kansas and 21.5% for Missouri. In 2014, child poverty is higher in the eastern half of Kansas, especially in counties in the Southeast. Almost all counties south of Interstate 70 in Missouri have between one-quarter to almost one-half of children in poverty.

Tract-level data for the Kansas City metropolitan area in Figure 47 shows some tracts where 25-100% of children under 18 are in poverty. Poverty is concentrated in Wyandotte County, Kansas and Jackson County, Missouri.



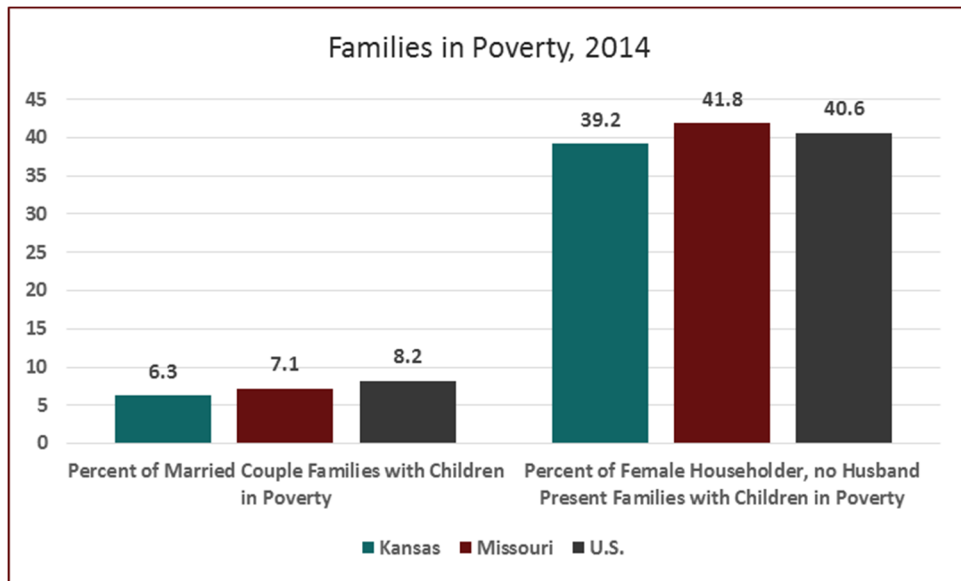
Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 41



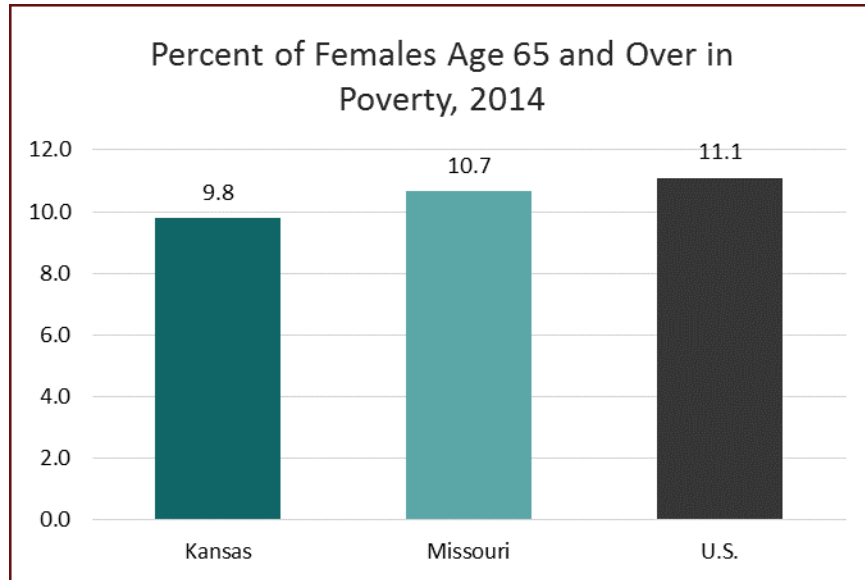
Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

Figure 42



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Figure 43



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Figure 44

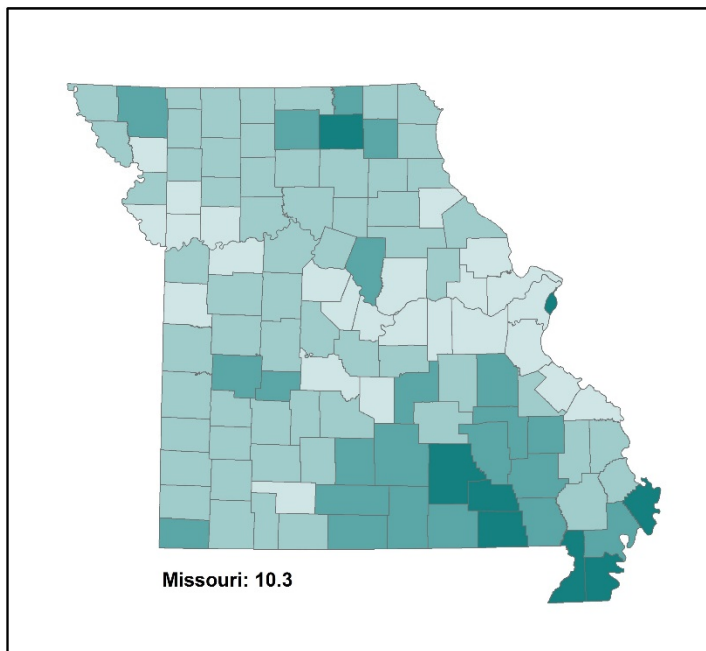
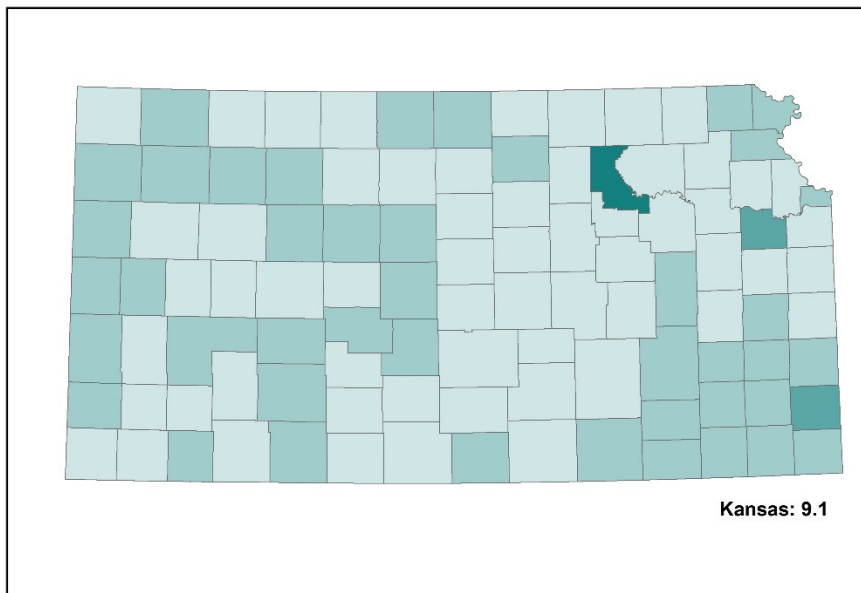
Social Insurance

Poverty, in particular child poverty, can be partly addressed by social assistance. Although Eastern Kansas has very high rates of public assistance compared with the rest of the state and most of the recipients are women and children, rates of assistance are much lower in these counties than rates of child poverty.

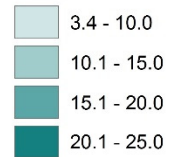
Figure 48 shows the percentage of households that received assistance in the past 12 months based on the five-year ACS average from 2010-2014. Missouri has visibly more counties with a higher percentage of households receiving assistance. The average percentage of households receiving cash assistance or food stamps was 16.1% for Missouri compared to 11.8% for Kansas. The tract-level data for the Kansas City metropolitan area (Figure 49) shows an even higher percentage of households receiving assistance, sometimes 25-70% of the households.

A higher percentage of women are enrolled in Medicaid or other means-tested public coverage across Missouri than across Kansas (Figure 50). Missouri has about one fourth of its counties where 23.5-36.6% of women are enrolled in Medicaid or other public coverage, while Kansas has only two counties falling into that highest tier (Sherman and Wyandotte).

Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2000



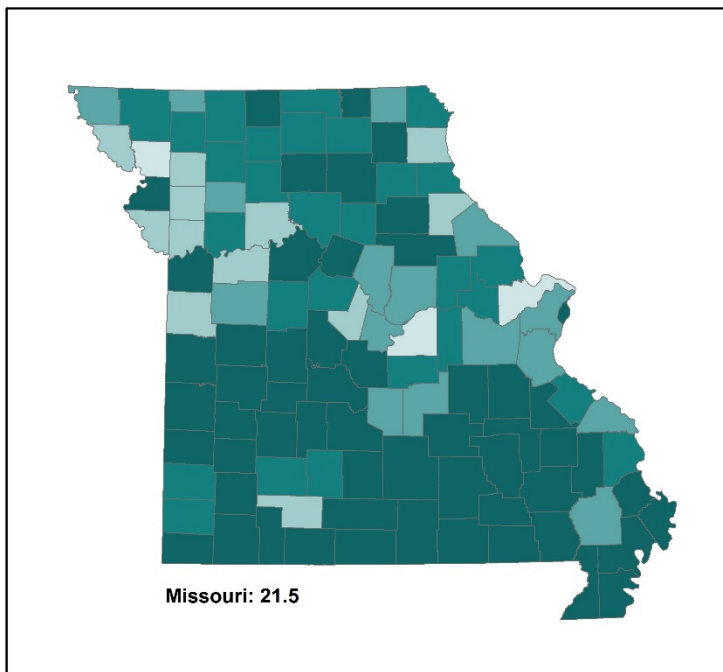
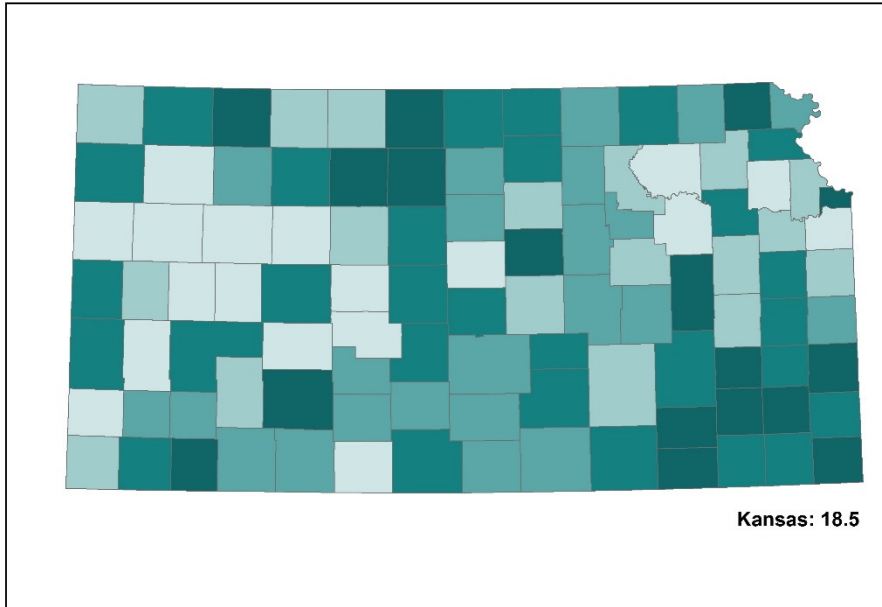
Percent of Children



Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research,
The University of Kansas; data from U.S.
Census Bureau, 2000 Census.

Figure 45

Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty, 2010-14



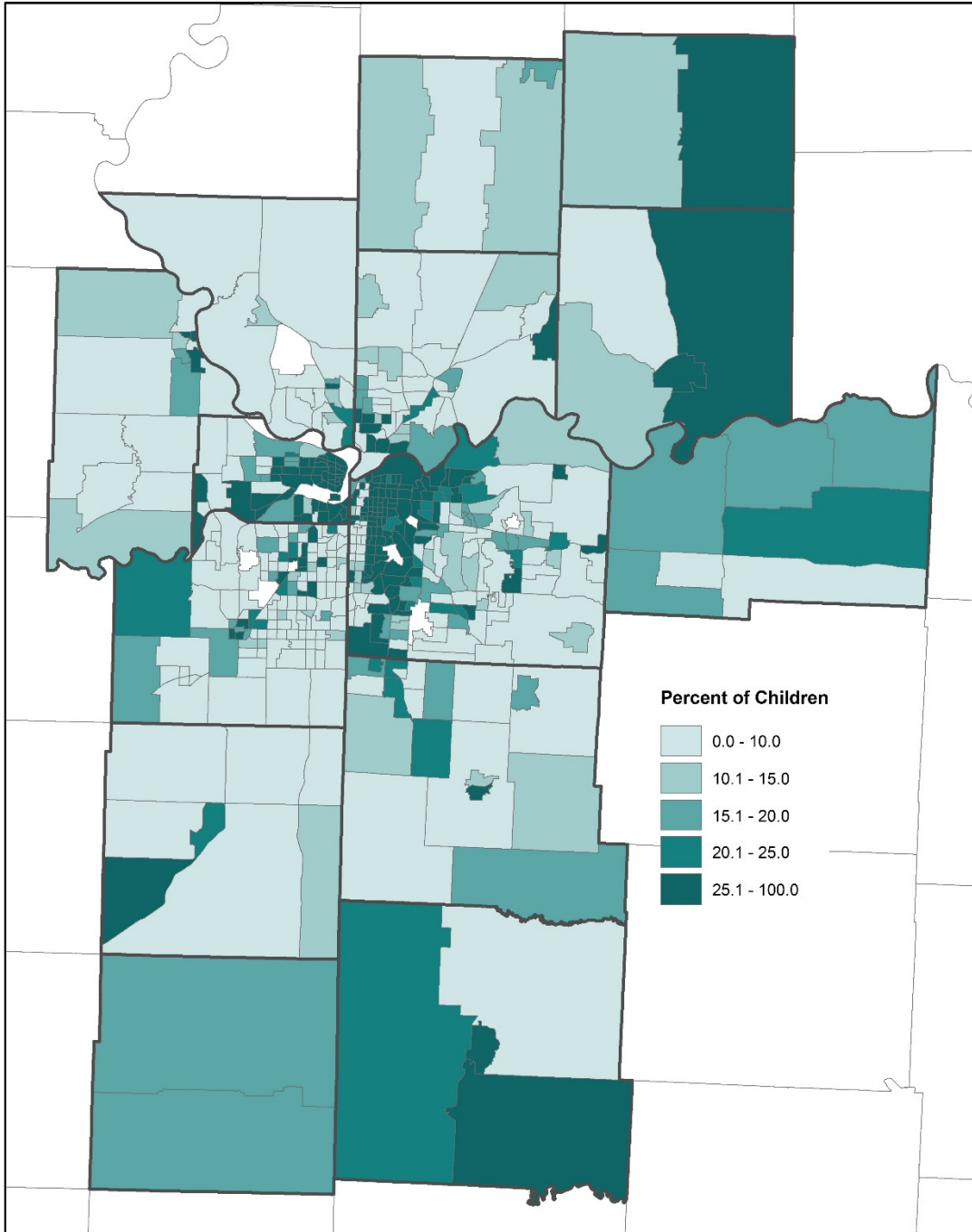
Percent of Children

- 1.7 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 15.0
- 15.1 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 45.3

Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Figure 46

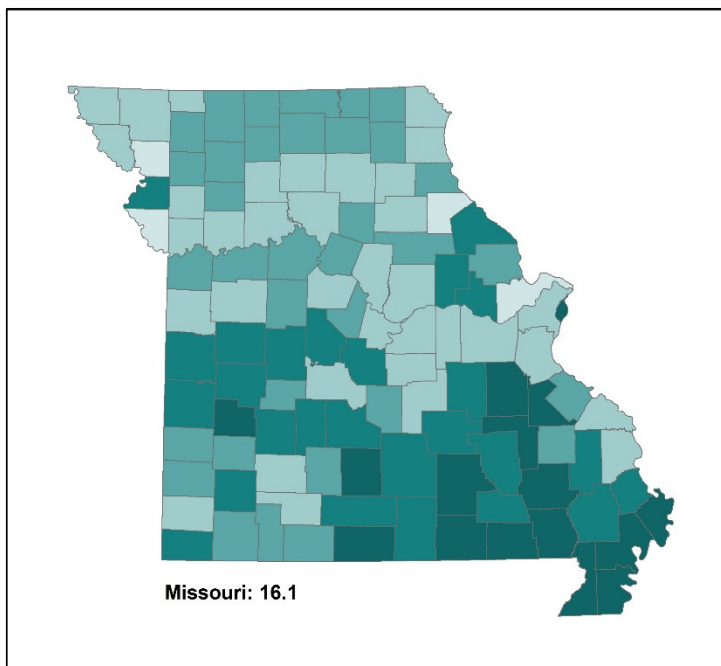
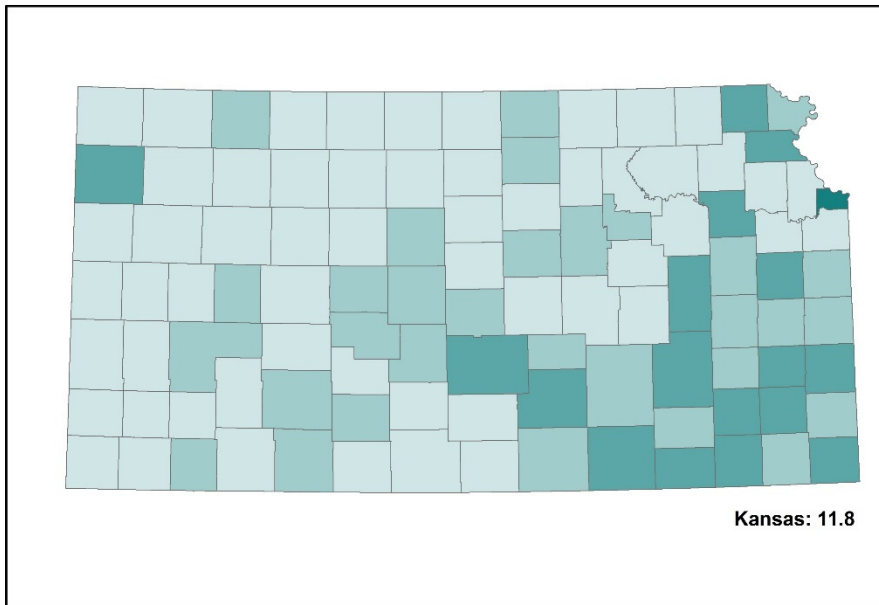
**Percent of Children Under Age 18 in Poverty in the
Kansas City Metropolitan Area, by Census Tract, 2010-14**



Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Figure 47

Percent of Households Receiving Cash Public Assistance or Food Stamp Benefits in the Past 12 Months, 2010-14



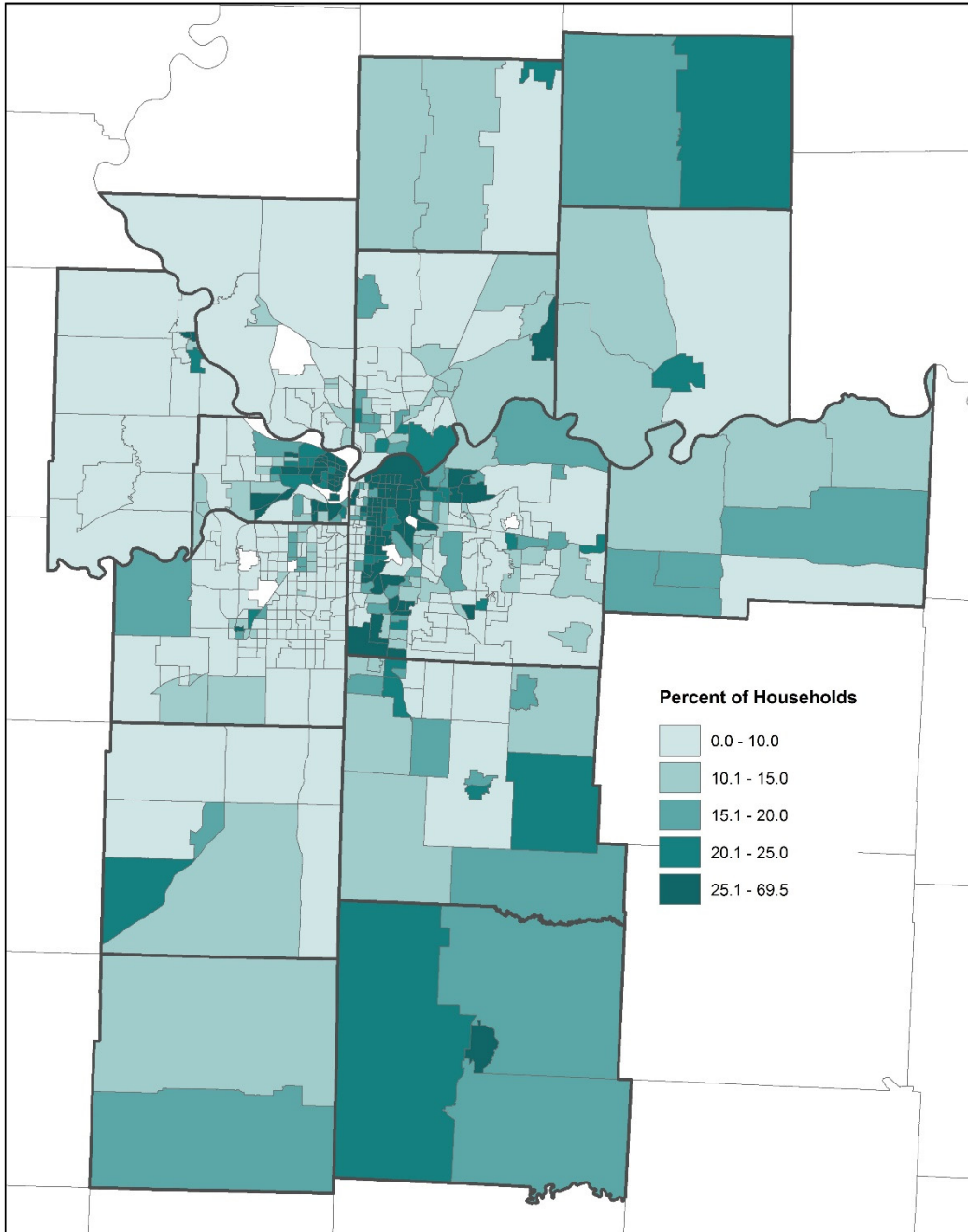
Percent of Households

- 0.9 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 15.0
- 15.1 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 36.5

Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research,
The University of Kansas; data from U.S.
Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American
Community Survey.

Figure 48

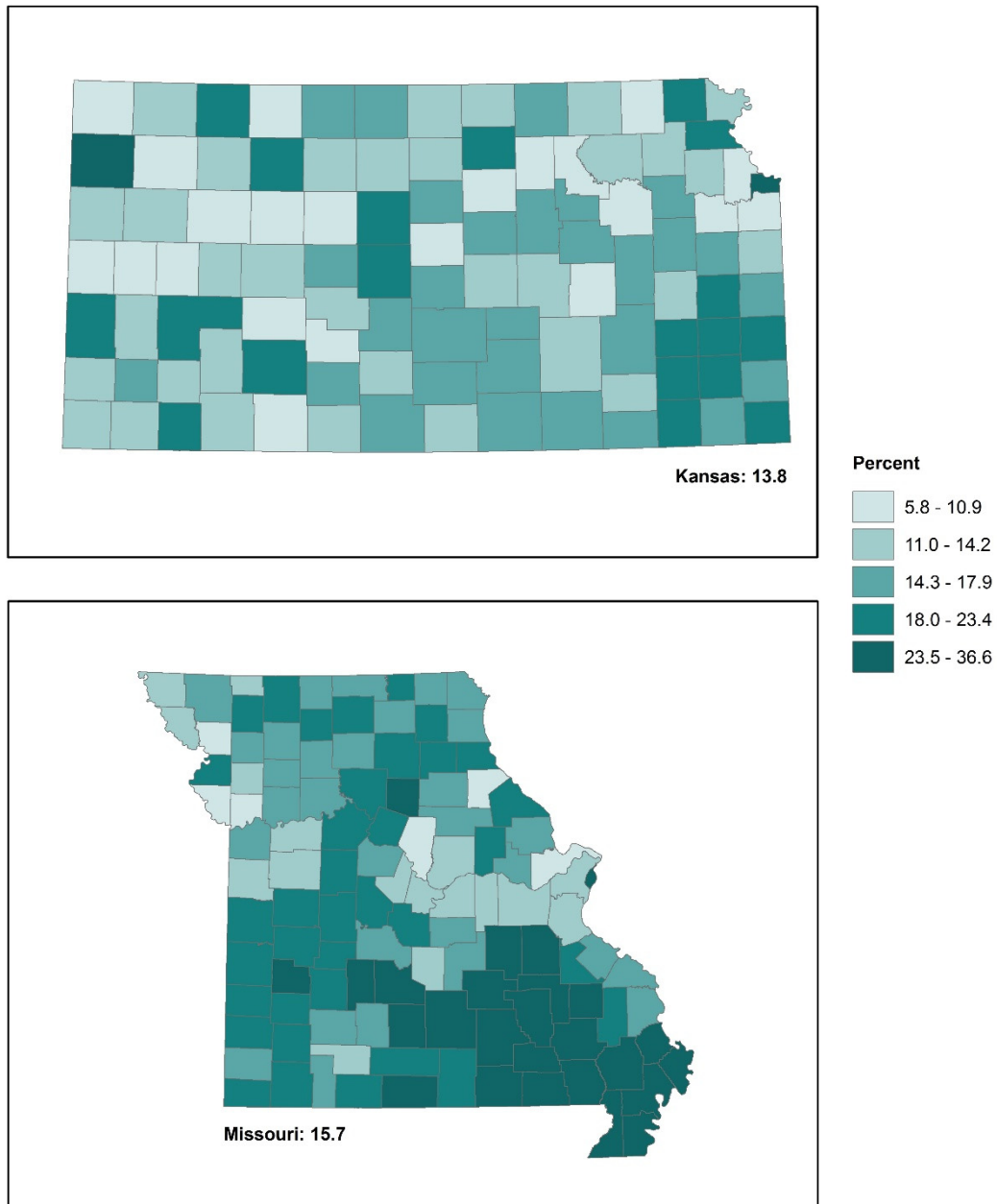
**Percent of Households Receiving Cash Public Assistance or Food Stamp Benefits
in the Past 12 Months in the
Kansas City Metropolitan Area, by Census Tract, 2010-14**



Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Figure 49

Percent of Women Enrolled in Medicaid or Other Means-Tested Public Coverage, 2010-14



Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas;
data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Figure 50

Chapter 5: Civic Engagement

The percentage of Kansas and Missouri women that reported voting in the last Presidential election (November 2012) compared to other states falls into the middle range of 60.7-64.6% and is better than the U.S. percentage of 58.5% (Figure 51). The percentage of Missouri women that reported voting (63.7%) is higher than Kansas (62.5%) and women participate at a higher rate than men (Figure 52).

While women vote at a higher rate (Figure 52) and make up over half of the population, they comprise less than 25% of state legislators in Kansas and 22% in Missouri (Figure 53). Figure 54 shows the breakdowns for the House and Senate in Kansas and Missouri in 2014.

Women are also less likely to hold statewide office than men. In Kansas no woman holds an elected statewide office as of 2014; however, Susan Wagle is the first woman to be President of the Kansas Senate. A decade earlier, the Governor, Commissioner of Insurance, and State Treasurer were all women in Kansas. Kansas has only one female member of Congress out of its six member Congressional delegation. Missouri has one female statewide elected executive. Missouri also has one female senator and two female representatives in its 10 member Congressional delegation.

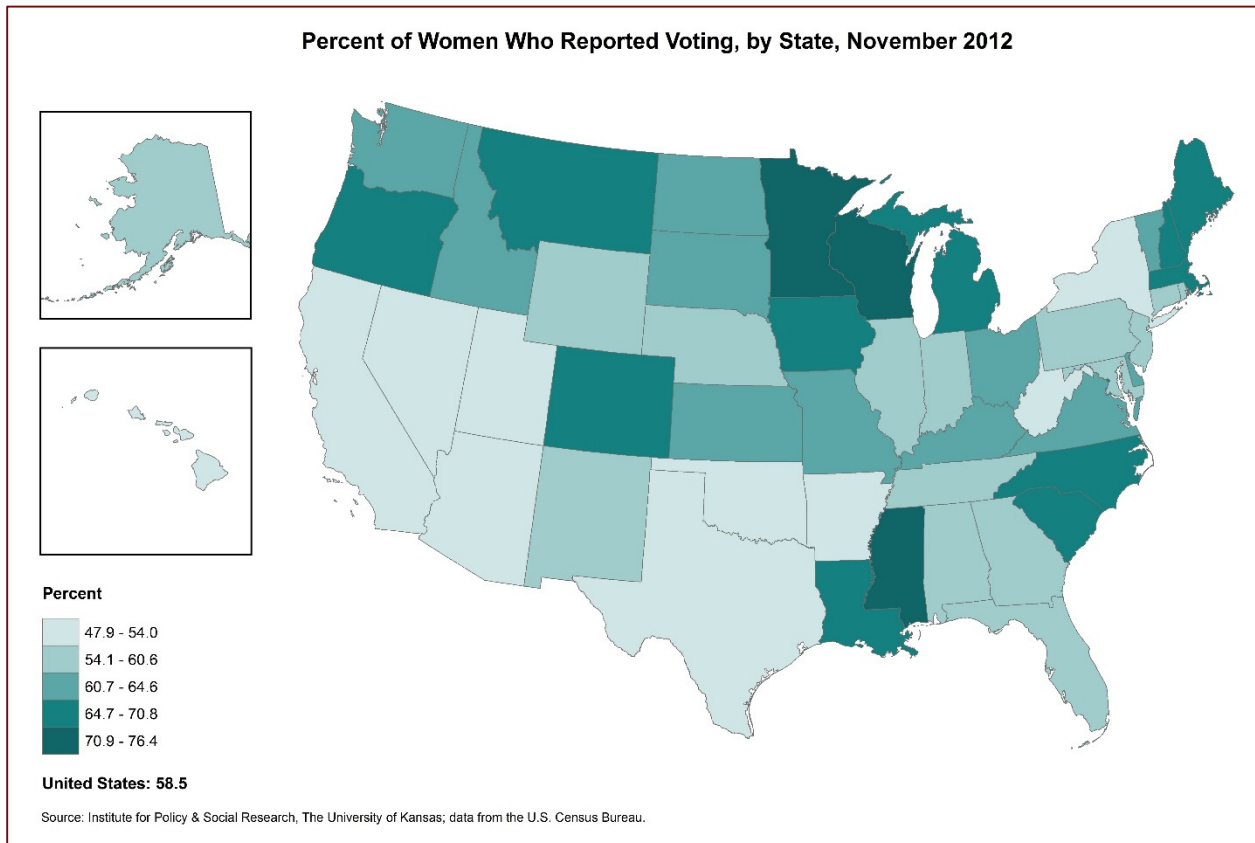
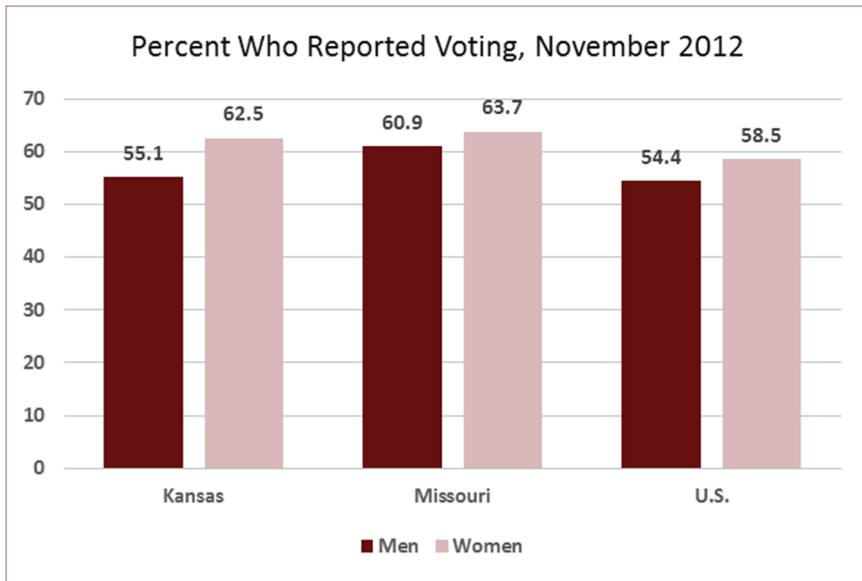
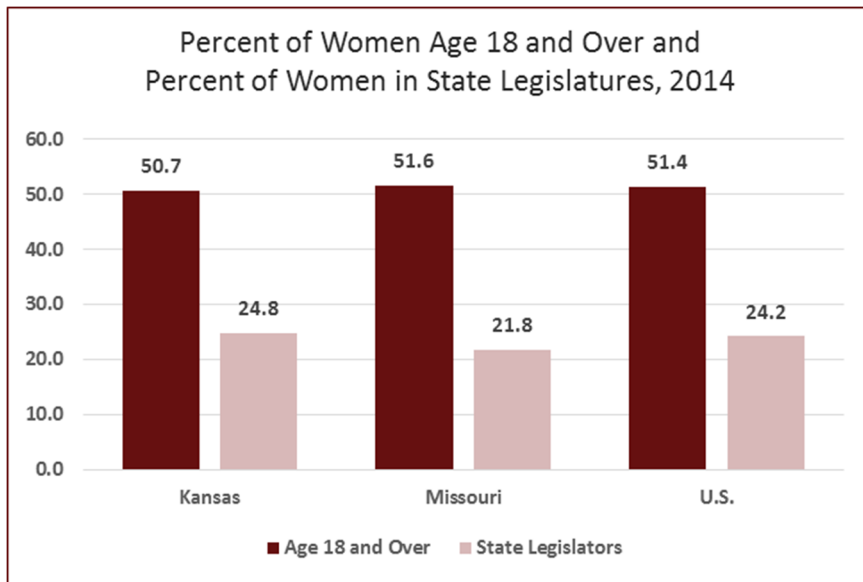


Figure 51



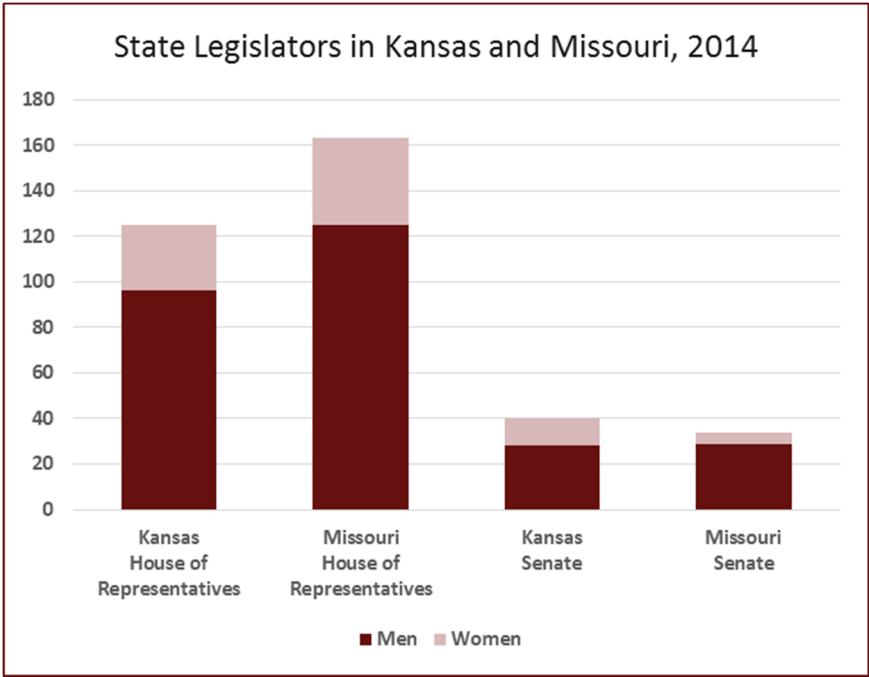
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 52



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; National Conference of State Legislatures, Women's Legislative Network of NCSL.

Figure 53



Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, Women’s Legislative Network of NCSL.

Figure 54

Chapter 6: Conclusions

We began this analysis with the argument that economic development is closely linked to the empowerment of women. The preceding chapters have provided detailed information on factors associated with women's empowerment—the demographic characteristics, employment and earnings, child care and health care, poverty and social insurance, and civic engagement of women in the states of Kansas and Missouri and the Kansas City metropolitan region. We adopted a regional approach since Kansas City straddles the Kansas-Missouri state line. This approach allows us to understand how Kansas and Missouri compare to one another and the U.S. as a whole across a wide number of measures. We also compared the KC Metro to other mid-sized Midwestern metropolitan areas. These many data comparisons yielded insights into the status of women in the bi-state region.

The Status of Women in Kansas

Kansas demographics are being shaped by an aging native population and increased immigration, especially in Southwest Kansas. Women age 65 and over are concentrated in the northern rural counties of the state. Surprisingly, the share of Kansas population under the age of 18 is growing in Southwestern Kansas, due in part to the influx of immigrants. Women are less likely to be married in Kansas than men because of higher levels of divorce and widowhood. Women also have higher educational attainment than men in Kansas and compared to women Missouri and the U.S. Thus, Kansas has a growing population of children and higher levels of educational attainment.

The employment and earnings picture for women in Kansas is mixed. Kansas has higher female labor force participation than the rest of the U.S., but this varies significantly across the state. Counties surrounding the KC Metro have the highest rates of female employment and earnings, but in some Kansas counties, the median earnings of women working full-time, year-round are equivalent to the poverty line for a family of four. Median earnings for women working full-time, year-round in Kansas are approximately 10% lower than for those in the U.S., and these women earn 79 cents for every dollar earned by Kansas men. Women in Kansas also work in lower-paying occupations such as secretaries and administrative assistants, registered nurses, or elementary and middle school teachers. Men are most likely to work as driver/sales workers and truck drivers, first-line supervisors of sales workers, and managers, general. These male occupations pay better than female occupations. Kansas has significantly fewer women in management positions and as business owners, but women have higher rates of self-employment than women in the U.S.

Access to affordable child care and health care support women's labor force participation. In Kansas, infant care at daycare centers is 1.5 times more expensive than in-state college tuition. Daycare costs for four-year olds are 1.05 times in-state tuition in Kansas. These costs amount to 31% of female median earnings. However, child care access is severely limited in some parts of the state. Elk and Wallace counties each have only one licensed child care facility. Women's access to preventative health screenings are significantly lower in Kansas than in the rest of the U.S. Thus, child care and health care may be out of reach for a sizeable number of women in Kansas.

Although poverty rates are lower in Kansas than in the rest of the U.S., women ages 25-64 and 65 and over are significantly more likely to live in poverty than men. Thirty-nine percent of single-mother households in Kansas live in poverty, and this has led to a doubling in child poverty since 2000.

Clearly, the situation for women in Kansas is mixed. Women have higher educational attainment and higher labor force participation rates than in the rest of the U.S. However, women earn approximately 10% less than women in the rest of the U.S., and working mothers face very high costs and limited access to high quality child care. Low earnings and high child care expenses limit women's participation in the labor force and their economic empowerment. This in turn, creates a drag on Kansas' economic growth.

The Status of Women in the Bi-State Region

Although Kansas and Missouri share a border and the Kansas City metropolitan region, there are some notable differences in the demographic characteristics, employment and earnings, access to child care and health care, poverty and social insurance, and civic engagement in the two states.

Missouri and Kansas have similar demographic profiles with some notable exceptions. Missouri has a higher share of women age 65 and over than Kansas, but Kansas has a larger share of children. Women and men age 65 and over are concentrated in rural counties in both states. Women are less likely to be married than men in both states, but there is a higher percentage of single-mother households in Missouri than in Kansas. In the KC Metro, single mothers are concentrated in Jackson County, Missouri and Wyandotte County, Kansas. Female educational attainment in the KC Metro is roughly the average of that found for other Midwestern metropolitan areas.

Kansas and Missouri have similar labor markets for women. Median earnings for women in Kansas and Missouri are approximately 10% lower than for those in the U.S. In the U.S., women working full-time, year-round earn 83 cents for every dollar of male earnings, but in Kansas and Missouri, the earnings gap is wider—79 cents for Kansas and 78 cents for Missouri. Kansas has higher female labor force participation than Missouri and the rest of the U.S. The KC Metro has female labor force participation similar to that of Kansas; however this is lower than comparable Midwest metropolitan areas. Labor force participation varies significantly within both states. Female labor force participation is highest in Kansas counties that border the KC Metro. Missouri female labor force participation is highest along the corridor of Interstate 70. There is a high degree of occupational segregation in both states. Women in Kansas, Missouri, the KC Metro, and the U.S. are most likely to work as secretaries and administrative assistants, registered nurses, or elementary and middle school teachers. Men are most likely to work as driver/sales workers and truck drivers, first-line supervisors of sales workers, and managers, general. The male occupations pay significantly higher wages than female occupations. Yet, within the same occupation and the same state, men earn more. Finally, women hold fewer management positions, are significantly less likely to be self-employed or own a business than men. Women's management positions and business ownership are significantly lower in Kansas and Missouri than in the U.S. Thus, women's wages, employment, and entrepreneurship lag men's in the bi-state region. Policies designed to promote economic equity will contribute to women's economic empowerment and ultimately economic growth.

However, barriers exist to women's economic empowerment. Mothers cannot participate in the labor force without access to high quality child care. For some women in the bi-state region, child care is so expensive as to be untenable. In both Kansas and Missouri, infant care at daycare centers is 1.1 to 1.5 times more expensive than in-state college tuition. Daycare costs for four-year olds are 1.05 times in-state tuition in Kansas and .775 times in-state tuition in Missouri. Kansas child care costs are 31% of female median earnings compared with 26% in Missouri. Since neither Missouri nor Kansas have expanded Medicaid under the provisions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), women are less likely to have health insurance in both states as compared to the U.S. as a whole. Regardless of health insurance status,

women's access to preventative health screenings of mammograms and Pap tests is significantly lower in Kansas and Missouri when compared to the U.S. Thus, policies designed to subsidize child care and health care will contribute to the economic empowerment of women in the bi-state region.

Yet another drag on women's economic empowerment is poverty and social assistance. Fortunately, Kansas has lower poverty rates compared with Missouri and the U.S.; the KC Metro poverty rates are comparable to those in Kansas. That said, women ages 25-64 and 65 and over are more likely to be in poverty than men in Kansas, Missouri, the U.S., and the KC Metro. Among people age 65 and over, women in Kansas (and the KC Metro) are almost twice as likely to be in poverty as men. Both states have high rates of poverty for single-mother families and children. Between 39% (Kansas) and 42% (Missouri) of single-mother households live in poverty, and since 2000, child poverty has doubled. Child poverty is concentrated in Southeast Kansas and south of Interstate 70 in Missouri. In the KC Metro, poverty is concentrated in Wyandotte County, Kansas and Jackson County, Missouri. Kansas has much lower rates of public assistance than Missouri. Missouri also has higher rates of Medicaid coverage than Kansas. Thus, policies that support women's economic empowerment such as subsidized child care can assist with lifting single-mother families and children out of poverty.

Finally, there is a disconnect in women's civic engagement in the two states. Women vote in higher numbers in Kansas and Missouri compared with men. But women make up 25% or less of elected representatives, and in Kansas no women hold a statewide office. Economic empowerment is closely linked with political empowerment. Thus, policies designed to increase the number of women engaged in state and local government may translate into additional economic opportunities for women.

Conclusions

There are two competing models of economic development. The first is the austerity model where low taxes and limited regulations are designed to attract and retain businesses that contribute to economic growth. In this model, it is up to businesses to make the investments necessary to promote economic growth, and these businesses are under no obligation to pay women an equal wage for equal work.

The alternative to austerity is investment. GDP growth is a function of an expanding labor force and increased productivity. In Kansas, about 73% of women 25-64 participate in the labor force. In several nearby states, rates are higher – Colorado 74%, Iowa 79%, and Nebraska 80%. The Kansas labor force could expand provided more women worked. Economic research indicates that women are drawn into the labor force by higher wages. To the extent that child care costs come down, and women's take home pay increases, Kansas could successfully expand the number of women employed. Increased productivity is tied to the educational attainment of the labor force. Kansas already has higher educational attainment of women than the national average; and the educational attainment of women in Kansas exceeds that of men. Thus, Kansas has the ingredients necessary to expand the economy, but alternative policies that facilitate the empowerment of Kansas women and the growth of the Kansas economy should be implemented.

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Appendix A – Reference Maps

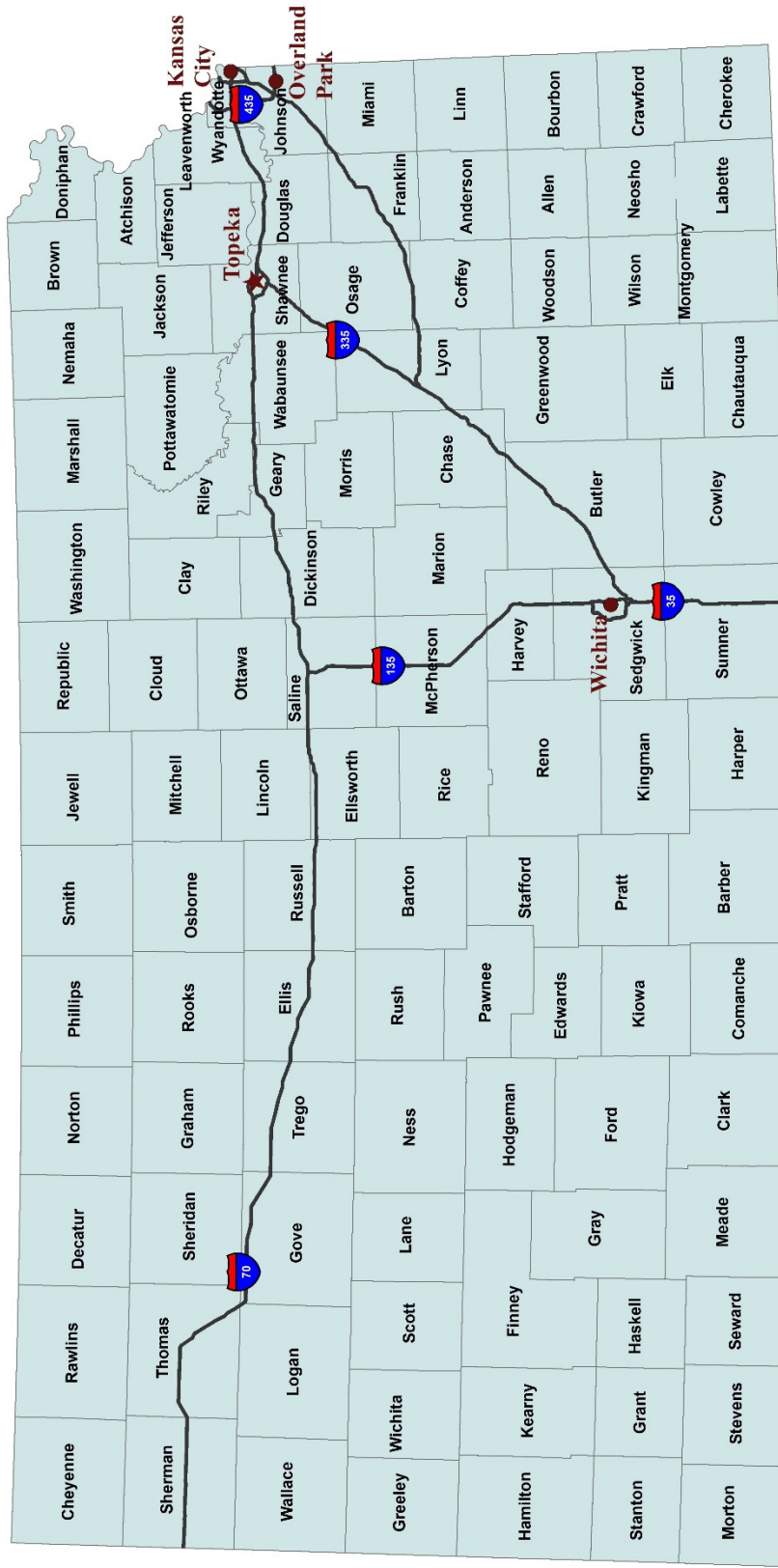
Maps

Map of Kansas

Map of Missouri

Map of Kansas City Metropolitan Area

Map of Kansas



Legend

- Major City, Population > 100,000
- ★ Capital
- Interstate Highway
- County

Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau.

Map of Missouri

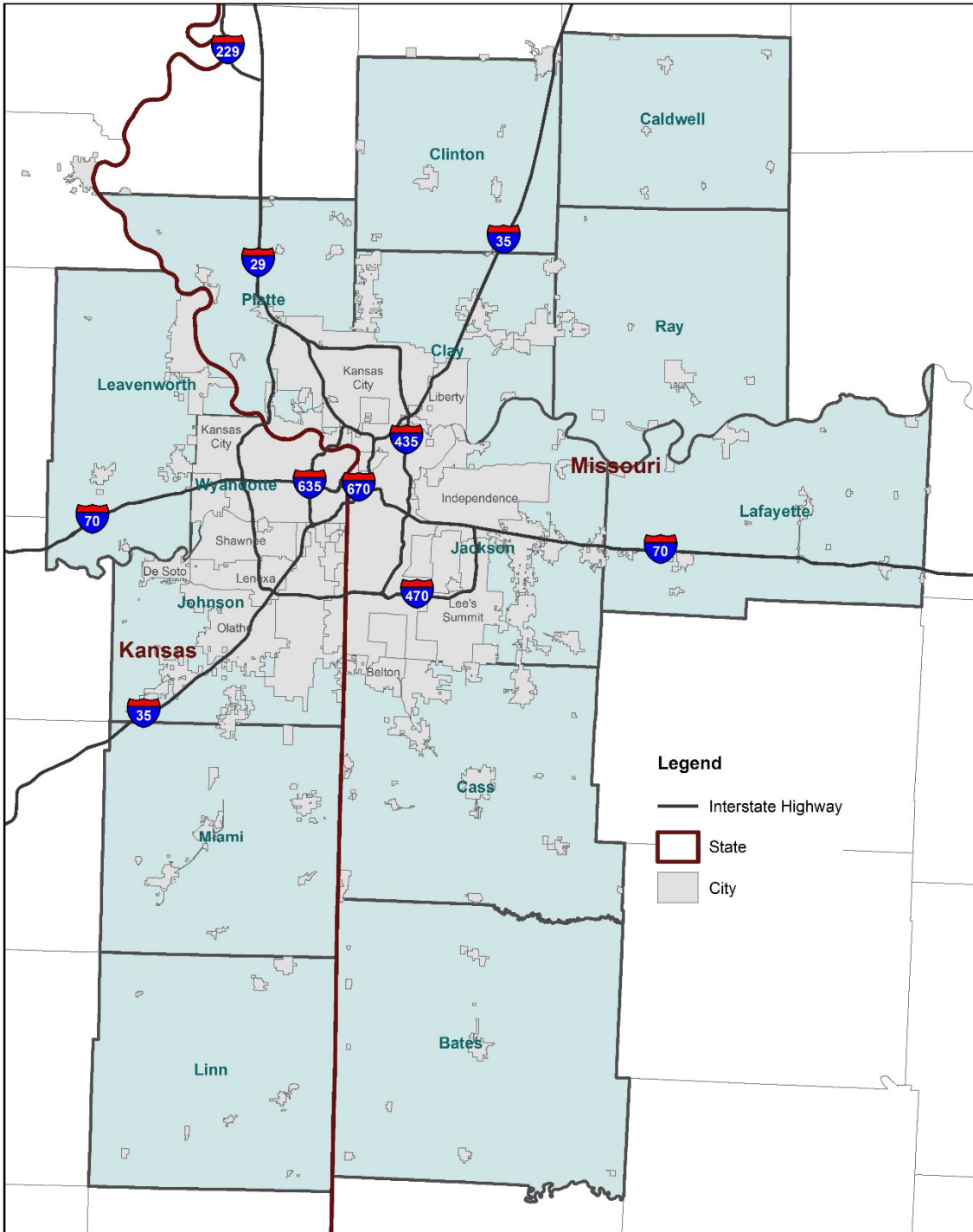


Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau.

Legend

- Major City, Population > 100,000
- ★ Capital
- Interstate Highway
- County

Map of Kansas City Metropolitan Area



Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix B – Reference Graphs and Tables

Graphs

Age Distribution of Males, by Metropolitan Area, 2014

Marital Status of Males, by Metropolitan Area, 2014

Educational Attainment of Males, by Metropolitan Area, 2014

Employment Status of Males Age 25-64, by Metropolitan Area, 2014

Percent of Men Age 18-64 without Health Insurance, 2010-2014

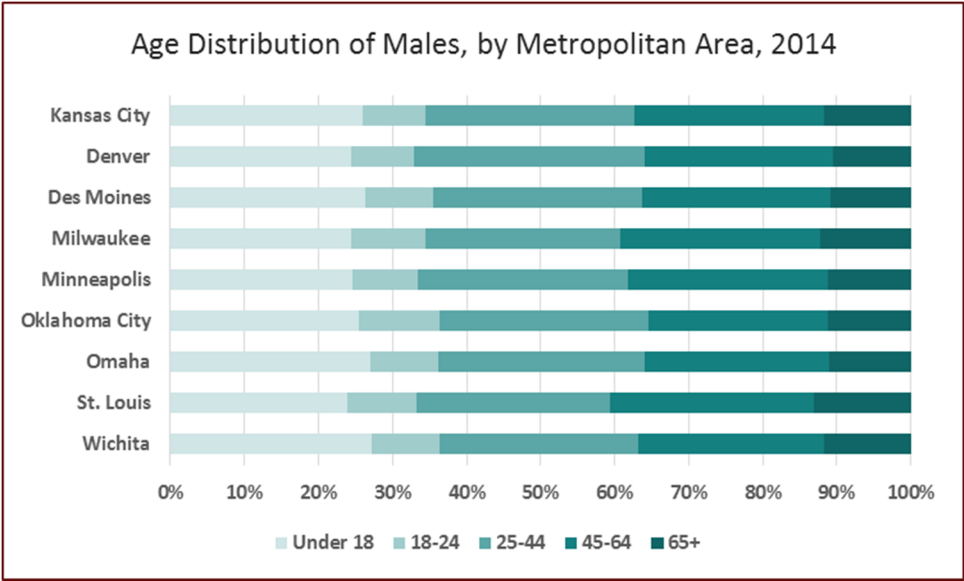
Percent of Men Age 18-64 in Households with Income Below 200% of Poverty Level without Health Insurance, 2010-2014

Tables

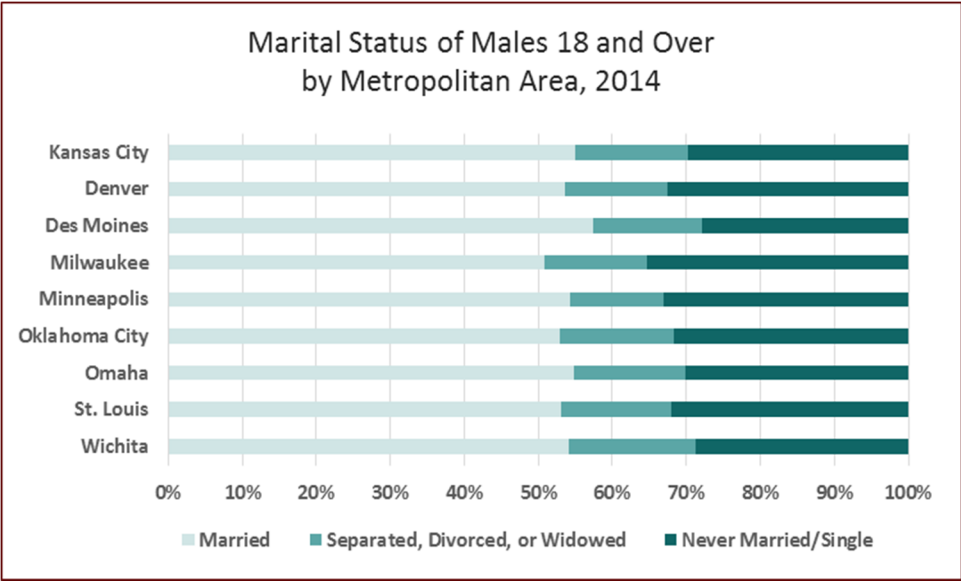
Labor Force Participation and Median Earnings in Kansas and Missouri, by County, 2010-14

Child Care Facilities in Kansas, by County, 2013

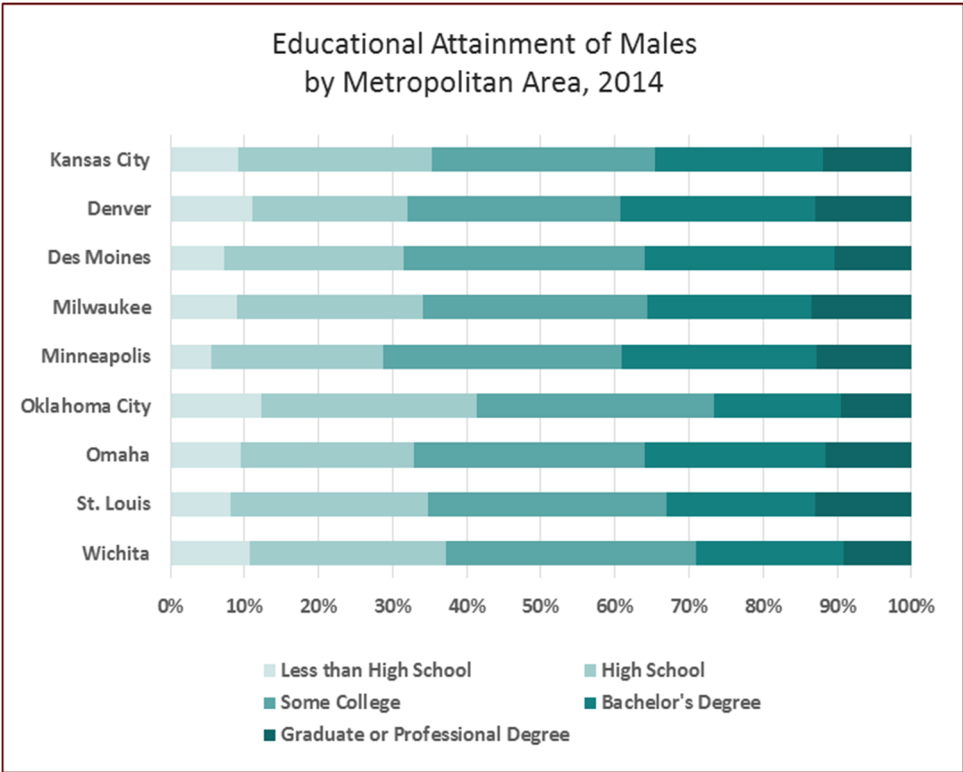
Poverty in Kansas and Missouri, by County, 2010-14



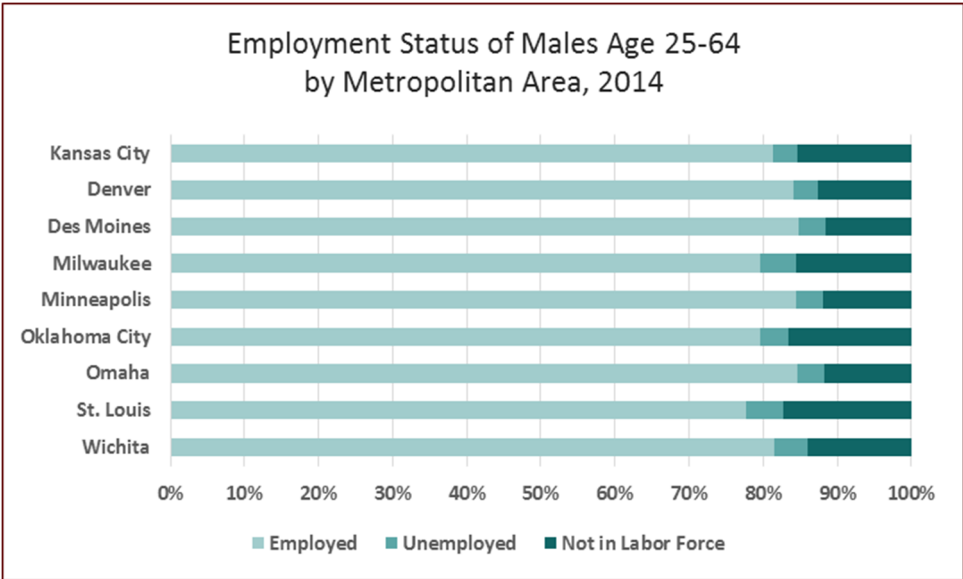
Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.



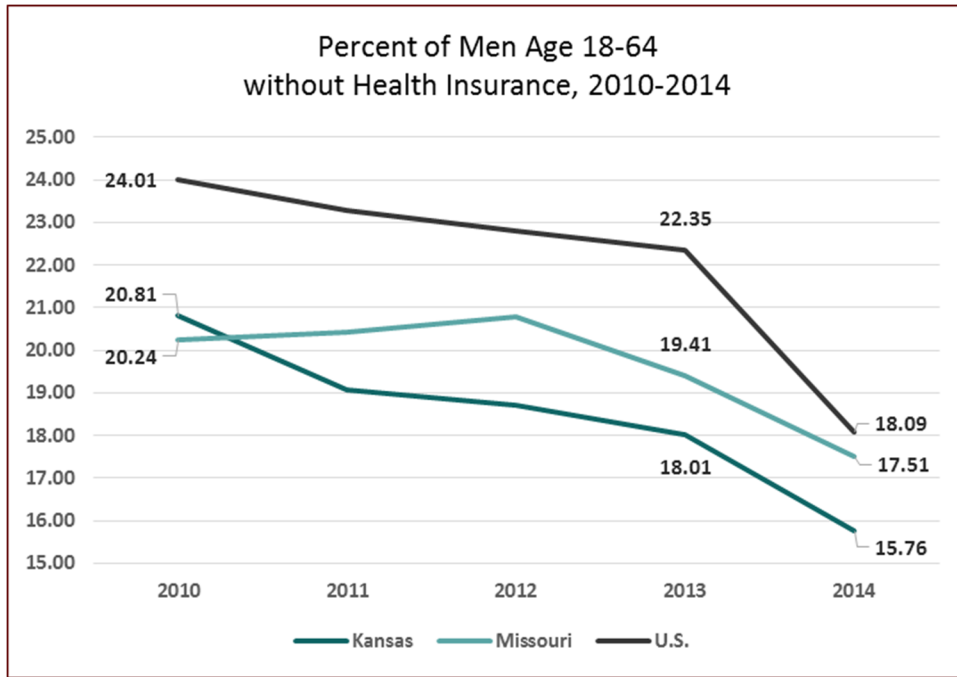
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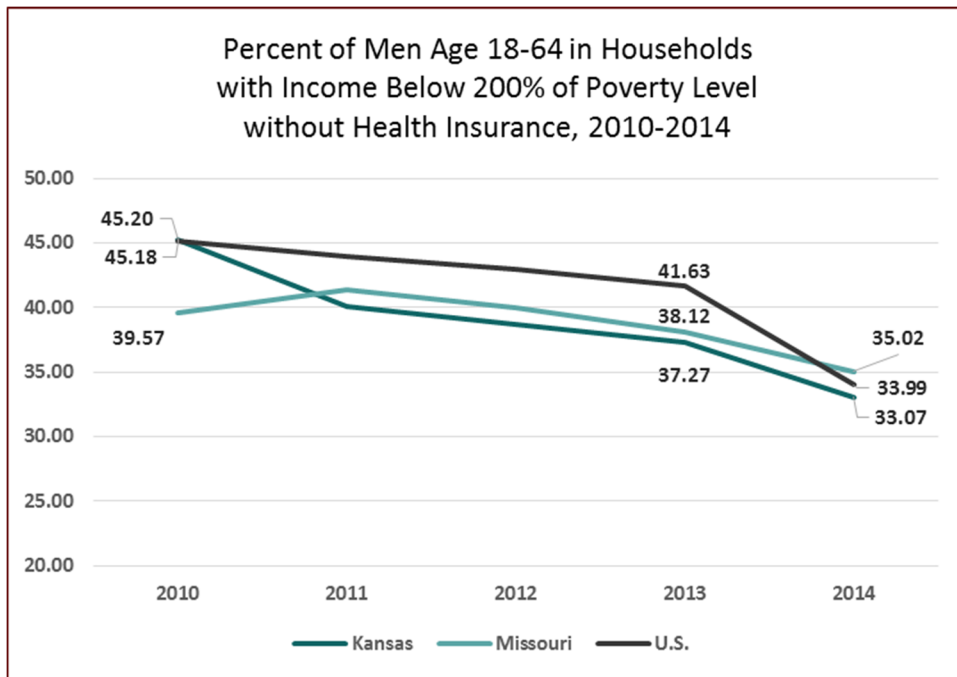
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Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.



Source: University of Minnesota, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata.

**Labor Force Participation and Median Earnings
in Kansas and Missouri, by County, 2010-14**

County	Labor Force Participation Rate		Median Earnings for Full-time, Year-round Workers		Ratio of Female-to-Male Earnings
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Kansas	72.7	62.2	\$46,426	\$35,558	0.77
Allen	67.7	54.1	39,504	30,294	0.77
Anderson	73.9	57.4	40,000	29,182	0.73
Atchison	68.6	57.1	42,281	31,603	0.75
Barber	70.7	58.7	46,852	30,114	0.64
Barton	73.4	60.1	40,268	30,797	0.76
Bourbon	66.3	55.3	38,443	30,744	0.80
Brown	67.8	61.6	40,014	28,285	0.71
Butler	70.5	61.2	54,012	36,577	0.68
Chase	56.2	55.7	37,232	28,971	0.78
Chautauqua	62.2	48.1	31,980	33,942	1.06
Cherokee	62.9	58.0	38,300	27,318	0.71
Cheyenne	65.9	57.3	34,896	31,458	0.90
Clark	74.6	50.4	40,846	31,152	0.76
Clay	73.6	56.7	39,143	29,835	0.76
Cloud	67.0	55.6	38,064	27,220	0.72
Coffey	70.0	59.7	48,953	31,578	0.65
Comanche	71.5	61.8	35,848	30,764	0.86
Cowley	63.9	56.7	43,156	30,779	0.71
Crawford	66.9	59.0	38,173	31,488	0.82
Decatur	64.8	51.0	32,113	31,618	0.98
Dickinson	71.8	58.9	43,993	32,048	0.73
Doniphan	65.7	59.6	42,282	32,940	0.78
Douglas	71.6	67.9	48,109	38,573	0.80
Edwards	74.4	52.9	40,357	31,449	0.78
Elk	63.9	46.0	34,559	31,477	0.91
Ellis	76.5	69.7	38,961	30,619	0.79
Ellsworth	50.4	59.7	40,047	32,782	0.82
Finney	81.7	65.8	36,432	29,422	0.81
Ford	77.8	61.2	37,977	29,044	0.76
Franklin	73.4	62.1	42,833	34,825	0.81
Geary	82.2	60.6	36,791	30,156	0.82
Gove	72.3	57.3	43,333	23,214	0.54
Graham	63.6	58.2	43,798	29,236	0.67
Grant	80.0	60.1	46,694	30,573	0.65
Gray	83.9	59.8	47,007	32,375	0.69
Greeley	77.1	55.1	36,167	30,821	0.85
Greenwood	64.1	56.4	42,321	30,369	0.72
Hamilton	85.1	52.7	31,740	34,375	1.08
Harper	68.5	55.9	39,767	30,122	0.76
Harvey	72.7	56.8	45,875	33,295	0.73
Haskell	80.2	63.9	43,125	30,216	0.70
Hodgeman	76.6	57.7	43,650	26,467	0.61
Jackson	72.4	64.4	42,141	35,600	0.84
Jefferson	69.3	65.1	47,047	37,308	0.79
Jewell	64.8	55.3	34,716	26,467	0.76
Johnson	79.2	67.0	63,667	45,398	0.71
Kearny	78.8	57.1	43,856	30,845	0.70
Kingman	68.7	47.4	40,714	32,009	0.79
Kiowa	71.9	57.5	39,107	30,202	0.77
Labette	64.3	58.7	35,767	29,140	0.81
Lane	75.6	53.5	46,136	30,995	0.67
Leavenworth	61.5	61.1	54,237	39,220	0.72
Lincoln	70.2	59.5	38,966	31,458	0.81
Linn	64.0	50.8	44,393	32,438	0.73
Logan	73.8	59.5	39,113	30,490	0.78
Lyon	75.3	62.8	36,102	30,532	0.85
McPherson	74.2	60.8	48,167	33,496	0.70

**Labor Force Participation and Median Earnings
in Kansas and Missouri, by County, 2010-14**

County	Labor Force Participation Rate		Median Earnings for Full-time, Year-round Workers		Ratio of Female-to-Male Earnings
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Marion	64.7	59.3	\$40,927	\$30,868	0.75
Marshall	71.4	60.0	40,770	28,524	0.70
Meade	74.4	55.8	42,277	32,804	0.78
Miami	72.2	62.4	52,530	39,213	0.75
Mitchell	71.7	57.5	39,438	31,098	0.79
Montgomery	64.8	56.6	40,150	31,771	0.79
Morris	66.9	57.8	40,283	31,156	0.77
Morton	72.1	52.8	38,547	34,301	0.89
Nemaha	72.2	62.0	42,477	31,931	0.75
Neosho	68.7	59.1	38,907	27,479	0.71
Ness	73.7	53.2	44,621	25,135	0.56
Norton	55.3	66.3	41,346	27,233	0.66
Osage	65.7	61.4	44,188	35,314	0.80
Osborne	70.0	56.8	34,125	28,952	0.85
Ottawa	72.7	62.0	42,095	33,423	0.79
Pawnee	53.4	58.8	38,492	31,128	0.81
Phillips	71.7	62.6	42,452	27,234	0.64
Pottawatomie	77.1	62.9	48,037	32,300	0.67
Pratt	70.0	56.7	45,130	31,117	0.69
Rawlins	71.9	51.6	40,353	26,484	0.66
Reno	64.7	59.3	41,746	29,287	0.70
Republic	70.2	55.5	41,086	29,460	0.72
Rice	70.3	60.7	41,691	27,686	0.66
Riley	74.4	60.1	37,106	33,618	0.91
Rooks	66.5	61.0	39,423	29,225	0.74
Rush	72.3	56.9	41,932	25,274	0.60
Russell	72.8	57.8	39,004	27,313	0.70
Saline	73.3	64.5	41,051	31,726	0.77
Scott	74.1	61.1	42,402	38,125	0.90
Sedgwick	73.7	62.1	47,793	35,441	0.74
Seward	80.8	60.6	33,903	28,404	0.84
Shawnee	68.9	61.7	46,934	36,149	0.77
Sheridan	76.3	54.0	42,679	27,750	0.65
Sherman	75.6	56.4	36,237	27,768	0.77
Smith	67.9	55.1	35,083	31,738	0.90
Stafford	68.8	58.4	38,911	30,689	0.79
Stanton	81.3	61.0	41,548	26,333	0.63
Stevens	79.4	58.5	41,339	32,829	0.79
Sumner	69.2	58.4	44,668	32,748	0.73
Thomas	75.7	64.1	42,440	33,109	0.78
Trego	72.6	62.1	36,977	31,934	0.86
Wabaunsee	71.0	61.3	44,295	34,879	0.79
Wallace	71.3	59.5	40,139	33,182	0.83
Washington	72.8	60.6	36,797	26,627	0.72
Wichita	77.0	65.8	44,857	27,313	0.61
Wilson	66.1	54.5	35,833	26,268	0.73
Woodson	70.8	52.5	33,750	24,432	0.72
Wyandotte	71.2	61.1	37,628	32,224	0.86
Missouri	68.3	59.7	\$45,264	\$35,142	0.78
Adair	58.6	52.0	37,642	30,625	0.81
Andrew	69.7	62.4	46,486	33,412	0.72
Atchison	66.7	56.7	41,063	29,149	0.71
Audrain	66.6	50.2	39,830	29,345	0.74
Barry	64.8	50.8	34,270	29,137	0.85
Barton	61.2	52.0	33,967	28,975	0.85
Bates	64.6	56.0	42,629	28,676	0.67
Benton	47.9	42.4	36,290	27,973	0.77
Bollinger	57.2	48.1	37,477	31,641	0.84

**Labor Force Participation and Median Earnings
in Kansas and Missouri, by County, 2010-14**

County	Labor Force Participation Rate		Median Earnings for Full-time, Year-round Workers		Ratio of Female-to-Male Earnings
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Boone	72.8	65.5	\$44,767	\$37,760	0.84
Buchanan	67.6	60.4	41,195	30,657	0.74
Butler	59.6	55.4	35,322	27,743	0.79
Caldwell	61.3	54.3	40,739	33,451	0.82
Callaway	58.9	60.1	42,380	33,084	0.78
Camden	56.6	50.3	34,116	31,214	0.91
Cape Girardeau	67.9	61.9	42,721	31,960	0.75
Carroll	68.3	53.1	43,550	25,043	0.58
Carter	56.1	55.2	34,356	30,541	0.89
Cass	73.3	60.8	50,827	40,418	0.80
Cedar	55.9	44.3	28,418	26,728	0.94
Chariton	60.2	51.1	38,462	24,957	0.65
Christian	72.6	61.3	44,547	33,790	0.76
Clark	68.3	54.9	41,925	28,355	0.68
Clay	76.0	65.8	53,428	40,409	0.76
Clinton	69.2	60.6	50,335	33,586	0.67
Cole	64.2	62.0	44,185	37,540	0.85
Cooper	57.7	63.1	37,541	31,318	0.83
Crawford	60.2	52.0	37,231	27,388	0.74
Dade	60.0	53.7	36,047	26,809	0.74
Dallas	59.8	50.4	36,286	30,553	0.84
Daviess	61.6	50.9	36,221	31,940	0.88
DeKalb	33.3	58.5	40,469	34,317	0.85
Dent	57.4	48.8	36,633	26,999	0.74
Douglas	55.4	43.0	34,821	21,438	0.62
Dunklin	57.2	46.9	36,701	26,905	0.73
Franklin	70.9	59.4	44,458	32,566	0.73
Gasconade	63.2	53.6	40,093	31,520	0.79
Gentry	63.6	55.1	36,277	29,286	0.81
Greene	68.8	58.6	40,183	32,122	0.80
Grundy	66.7	47.7	36,144	29,380	0.81
Harrison	64.5	55.7	35,968	29,124	0.81
Henry	62.5	51.9	37,319	27,488	0.74
Hickory	41.1	44.9	33,295	24,075	0.72
Holt	68.2	56.6	40,865	29,871	0.73
Howard	59.8	56.6	40,559	31,680	0.78
Howell	61.7	49.7	34,824	26,567	0.76
Iron	56.4	49.2	36,605	27,427	0.75
Jackson	70.6	63.0	45,795	37,411	0.82
Jasper	71.3	60.1	40,913	30,117	0.74
Jefferson	72.9	62.7	50,620	37,272	0.74
Johnson	71.6	58.8	39,216	30,892	0.79
Knox	67.1	54.6	37,361	26,538	0.71
Laclede	63.6	52.1	36,382	26,261	0.72
Lafayette	68.9	57.3	44,131	31,637	0.72
Lawrence	65.2	52.4	37,246	27,900	0.75
Lewis	64.8	64.6	37,623	27,768	0.74
Lincoln	70.3	60.4	45,784	31,986	0.70
Linn	59.3	48.1	38,011	28,025	0.74
Livingston	66.2	48.9	39,343	26,784	0.68
McDonald	63.4	53.1	34,531	30,609	0.89
Macon	59.3	57.5	35,781	30,577	0.85
Madison	62.0	50.9	31,510	25,163	0.80
Maries	61.7	48.8	36,429	30,128	0.83
Marion	65.5	57.8	38,199	30,132	0.79
Mercer	64.7	54.8	34,426	31,140	0.90
Miller	60.8	56.8	33,805	32,536	0.96
Mississippi	47.1	54.9	31,192	24,884	0.80

**Labor Force Participation and Median Earnings
in Kansas and Missouri, by County, 2010-14**

County	Labor Force Participation Rate		Median Earnings for Full-time, Year-round Workers		Ratio of Female-to-Male Earnings
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Moniteau	56.5	61.4	\$37,099	\$31,771	0.86
Monroe	62.6	53.2	34,754	30,010	0.86
Montgomery	65.4	57.0	40,732	26,381	0.65
Morgan	54.8	42.8	33,558	27,294	0.81
New Madrid	60.2	53.4	33,936	29,115	0.86
Newton	67.2	55.4	38,709	30,685	0.79
Nodaway	62.8	62.1	37,220	30,391	0.82
Oregon	51.4	45.1	35,282	26,406	0.75
Osage	68.6	57.6	41,040	31,612	0.77
Ozark	49.3	42.3	31,292	24,832	0.79
Pemiscot	61.2	47.7	39,331	26,698	0.68
Perry	71.1	58.9	41,496	30,443	0.73
Pettis	68.5	56.1	35,453	27,547	0.78
Phelps	58.8	53.7	42,417	29,362	0.69
Pike	49.8	56.8	37,384	31,137	0.83
Platte	77.1	67.5	57,206	42,766	0.75
Polk	60.9	52.4	35,779	29,234	0.82
Pulaski	81.9	60.5	37,514	32,640	0.87
Putnam	61.0	49.0	34,809	31,393	0.90
Ralls	66.1	61.5	40,356	28,670	0.71
Randolph	54.5	52.6	37,219	30,182	0.81
Ray	65.1	54.3	47,344	34,021	0.72
Reynolds	52.6	48.2	45,083	25,809	0.57
Ripley	58.8	49.7	30,991	22,395	0.72
St. Charles	77.1	66.6	60,989	43,138	0.71
St. Clair	51.8	44.9	35,579	26,426	0.74
Ste. Genevieve	65.1	55.4	47,563	27,475	0.58
St. Francois	48.8	55.1	38,001	28,191	0.74
St. Louis	72.0	61.7	57,449	42,020	0.73
Saline	64.7	56.5	36,076	27,979	0.78
Schuyler	66.2	51.9	30,574	25,732	0.84
Scotland	72.0	54.7	31,345	28,750	0.92
Scott	67.7	57.8	37,370	28,468	0.76
Shannon	61.9	47.7	32,493	25,986	0.80
Shelby	68.5	57.1	36,377	26,722	0.73
Stoddard	63.8	49.9	40,503	29,284	0.72
Stone	53.8	48.9	34,862	29,689	0.85
Sullivan	60.4	54.9	36,958	28,269	0.76
Taney	61.8	57.9	34,074	26,095	0.77
Texas	48.4	49.1	32,388	25,121	0.78
Vernon	65.7	58.3	34,653	26,378	0.76
Warren	69.0	61.1	47,495	34,369	0.72
Washington	52.6	51.4	37,296	25,957	0.70
Wayne	52.1	47.5	31,495	28,364	0.90
Webster	64.4	50.9	39,284	30,008	0.76
Worth	69.7	55.4	33,173	26,522	0.80
Wright	57.3	44.8	31,803	25,425	0.80
St. Louis city	67.9	62.5	42,312	35,900	0.85

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Child Care Facilities in Kansas, by County, 2013

County	Child Care Center¹	Group Day Care Home²	Head Start Child Care Center	Licensed Day Care Home³	Preschool⁴	Total	Children Age 0-4	Children Age 0-4 per Facility
Allen	5	9	0	25	0	39	787	20.18
Anderson	1	1	0	11	0	13	507	39.00
Atchison	4	6	0	16	0	26	1,071	41.19
Barber	0	0	0	6	1	7	340	48.57
Barton	4	18	1	41	4	68	1,899	27.93
Bourbon	3	16	0	11	0	30	1,024	34.13
Brown	1	7	2	14	0	24	701	29.21
Butler	8	21	3	60	4	96	3,947	41.11
Chase	0	0	0	5	0	5	127	25.40
Chautauqua	0	0	0	5	1	6	189	31.50
Cherokee	4	10	3	25	1	43	1,228	28.56
Cheyenne	1	1	0	1	0	3	135	45.00
Clark	0	1	0	1	2	4	153	38.25
Clay	1	7	0	15	3	26	537	20.65
Cloud	2	18	1	20	2	43	604	14.05
Coffey	1	2	0	18	1	22	411	18.68
Comanche	0	2	0	3	0	5	144	28.80
Cowley	3	16	0	43	2	64	2,383	37.23
Crawford	6	27	0	37	2	72	2,426	33.69
Decatur	0	2	0	6	0	8	174	21.75
Dickinson	4	10	0	30	3	47	1,262	26.85
Doniphan	1	3	0	12	0	16	446	27.88
Douglas	24	37	2	112	2	177	6,065	34.27
Edwards	0	1	0	8	0	9	178	19.78
Elk	0	0	0	1	0	1	115	115.00
Ellis	3	29	0	77	5	114	1,975	17.32
Ellsworth	1	4	0	9	1	15	316	21.07
Finney	2	14	1	58	2	77	3,558	46.21
Ford	5	17	0	30	0	52	3,406	65.50
Franklin	3	10	2	40	2	57	1,617	28.37
Geary	8	7	0	38	1	54	4,226	78.26
Gove	2	4	0	3	0	9	193	21.44
Graham	0	1	0	3	1	5	163	32.60
Grant	0	7	0	20	1	28	681	24.32
Gray	1	2	1	5	0	9	476	52.89
Greeley	0	2	0	2	0	4	100	25.00
Greenwood	1	2	1	10	0	14	333	23.79
Hamilton	0	1	0	3	0	4	232	58.00
Harper	0	14	1	4	1	20	404	20.20
Harvey	4	9	0	48	5	66	2,378	36.03
Haskell	1	1	0	3	0	5	328	65.60
Hodgeman	0	3	0	1	0	4	127	31.75
Jackson	1	2	0	31	2	36	855	23.75
Jefferson	2	4	0	20	2	28	999	35.68
Jewell	0	0	0	4	0	4	137	34.25
Johnson	170	167	1	613	4	955	38,441	40.25
Kearny	0	2	0	5	1	8	311	38.88
Kingman	0	1	0	13	2	16	422	26.38
Kiowa	2	0	0	1	0	3	155	51.67
Labette	1	21	1	27	1	51	1,340	26.27
Lane	0	0	0	3	0	3	89	29.67
Leavenworth	16	38	1	64	2	121	5,166	42.69
Lincoln	0	2	0	5	0	7	203	29.00
Linn	0	2	0	16	1	19	473	24.89
Logan	0	1	1	7	0	9	161	17.89
Lyon	6	15	1	53	2	77	2,082	27.04
McPherson	5	8	0	41	1	55	1,813	32.96
Marion	1	3	0	17	3	24	621	25.88
Marshall	0	13	0	22	0	35	612	17.49
Meade	0	2	0	5	1	8	262	32.75

Child Care Facilities in Kansas, by County, 2013

County	Child Care Center¹	Group Day Care Home²	Head Start Child Care Center	Licensed Day Care Home³	Preschool⁴	Total	Children Age 0-4	Children Age 0-4 per Facility
Miami	6	13	1	52	2	74	2,039	27.55
Mitchell	2	6	0	8	0	16	390	24.38
Montgomery	2	14	1	43	3	63	2,321	36.84
Morris	1	1	0	10	0	12	308	25.67
Morton	1	2	0	5	0	8	215	26.88
Nemaha	3	13	2	16	1	35	689	19.69
Neosho	2	10	1	26	2	41	1,137	27.73
Ness	0	0	0	6	1	7	164	23.43
Norton	1	1	1	4	1	8	289	36.13
Osage	0	5	0	23	1	29	921	31.76
Osborne	0	4	0	6	0	10	204	20.40
Ottawa	0	3	1	18	2	24	358	14.92
Pawnee	1	1	1	13	3	19	350	18.42
Phillips	0	10	0	6	1	17	341	20.06
Pottawatomie	5	10	1	48	0	64	1,868	29.19
Pratt	0	1	1	15	1	18	683	37.94
Rawlins	0	1	0	4	1	6	143	23.83
Reno	10	13	0	93	3	119	3,939	33.10
Republic	0	5	0	10	1	16	266	16.63
Rice	2	2	1	5	1	11	666	60.55
Riley	13	23	1	73	1	111	5,236	47.17
Rooks	0	5	0	16	1	22	319	14.50
Rush	2	2	0	5	0	9	137	15.22
Russell	0	1	0	16	3	20	434	21.70
Saline	12	14	0	138	4	168	3,821	22.74
Scott	0	3	0	8	0	11	329	29.91
Sedgwick	87	62	4	624	15	792	38,666	48.82
Seward	1	8	1	19	1	30	2,329	77.63
Shawnee	43	75	4	244	8	374	11,979	32.03
Sheridan	0	2	0	3	0	5	127	25.40
Sherman	1	8	0	9	2	20	419	20.95
Smith	0	0	0	9	2	11	189	17.18
Stafford	0	6	0	9	0	15	235	15.67
Stanton	0	3	0	3	1	7	175	25.00
Stevens	1	0	0	7	0	8	456	57.00
Sumner	4	8	1	26	3	42	1,550	36.90
Thomas	0	10	0	19	1	30	559	18.63
Trego	0	3	0	6	0	9	138	15.33
Wabaunsee	0	2	0	12	1	15	496	33.07
Wallace	0	1	0	0	0	1	89	89.00
Washington	0	6	0	11	2	19	305	16.05
Wichita	0	0	0	5	0	5	162	32.40
Wilson	0	7	1	12	0	20	531	26.55
Woodson	0	3	0	4	0	7	158	22.57
Wyandotte	29	62	3	89	2	185	13,636	73.71
Kansas	537	1,052	49	3,605	140	5,383	201,274	37.39

Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Child Care Licensing and Registration and U.S. Census Bureau. Facilities as of 12/31/13.

¹ A facility that provides care and educational activities for 13 or more children two weeks to 16 years of age for more than three hours and less than 24 hours per day including day time, evening, and night-time care, or provides before and after school care for school-age children.

² A facility that provides care for a maximum of 12 children under 16 years of age and includes children under age 11 related to the provider.

³ A facility that provides care for a maximum of 10 children under 16 years of age and includes children under age 11 related to the provider.

⁴ A facility that provides learning experiences for children who are not of eligible age to enter kindergarten, and who are 30 months or older; which conducts sessions not exceeding three hours per session; which does not enroll any child more than one session per day; and which does not serve a meal. Preschool includes education preschools, Montessori schools, nursery schools, church-sponsored preschools, and cooperatives.

Poverty in Kansas and Missouri, by County, 2010-14

County	Percent of Families in Poverty				
	Percent of Children Under 5 in Poverty	Percent of Children Under 18 in Poverty	All Families with Children Under 18	Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Children Under 18	Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Children Under 5 Only
Kansas	22.3	18.5	15.5	40.2	48.4
Allen	17.7	21.3	21.2	49.7	48.7
Anderson	37.9	22.9	24.1	78.5	100.0
Atchison	38.4	22.7	21.8	48.5	66.4
Barber	14.0	20.6	18.2	48.1	53.8
Barton	30.2	21.8	19.1	42.0	60.1
Bourbon	27.8	26.9	22.7	58.5	50.9
Brown	36.8	29.3	28.3	58.1	65.4
Butler	13.3	12.3	10.1	33.9	48.0
Chase	30.2	16.5	11.0	36.5	83.3
Chautauqua	31.6	27.9	22.0	65.6	40.0
Cherokee	27.3	27.4	23.4	53.0	56.5
Cheyenne	32.8	12.5	7.6	12.1	50.0
Clark	15.6	15.5	20.1	54.2	100.0
Clay	10.0	18.7	17.2	51.9	87.5
Cloud	27.0	24.2	21.5	64.4	51.0
Coffey	17.5	12.3	9.5	28.7	54.7
Comanche	0.0	6.9	2.4	20.8	-
Cowley	29.8	22.2	20.3	45.9	63.3
Crawford	24.7	21.2	22.2	50.4	75.1
Decatur	34.3	28.0	20.8	51.0	100.0
Dickinson	26.8	17.9	15.0	46.8	79.3
Doniphan	22.2	19.6	16.9	39.8	11.4
Douglas	16.2	13.4	12.6	29.9	46.9
Edwards	30.3	17.6	15.8	50.0	81.3
Elk	26.1	25.6	22.4	38.0	100.0
Ellis	19.0	12.9	12.2	35.4	43.9
Ellsworth	17.6	10.0	9.9	30.7	50.0
Finney	24.1	24.7	20.7	47.4	26.1
Ford	38.9	28.1	22.0	45.3	50.9
Franklin	21.1	20.4	17.2	40.2	42.5
Geary	23.6	17.9	17.7	56.3	65.9
Gove	10.2	9.3	10.0	39.4	-
Graham	31.0	23.5	18.5	46.0	70.0
Grant	21.4	16.9	13.6	39.8	0.0
Gray	14.7	12.8	11.5	42.6	57.7
Greeley	0.0	20.8	15.5	-	-
Greenwood	32.9	22.7	21.2	39.4	69.0
Hamilton	34.8	24.8	22.2	41.5	0.0
Harper	31.8	18.9	17.4	47.9	69.0
Harvey	25.5	20.9	16.1	45.7	45.0
Haskell	14.4	17.9	10.4	22.4	0.0
Hodgeman	3.8	4.5	2.9	14.3	-
Jackson	14.7	13.3	11.6	38.7	92.3
Jefferson	9.2	9.7	9.3	38.2	44.1
Jewell	24.1	21.7	16.2	36.8	100.0
Johnson	9.3	7.8	6.3	21.0	19.1
Kearny	5.6	8.3	6.1	26.5	-
Kingman	15.3	20.0	20.1	57.9	100.0
Kiowa	34.8	19.2	21.6	61.5	78.6
Labette	23.3	21.7	15.5	33.5	44.2
Lane	5.6	8.8	10.8	38.9	-
Leavenworth	18.1	14.8	12.4	39.8	52.0
Lincoln	15.2	16.2	12.6	48.7	57.1
Linn	26.2	17.8	17.4	62.5	75.8
Logan	16.0	7.3	14.0	46.2	100.0
Lyon	40.2	27.2	25.2	44.5	75.7
McPherson	9.6	12.3	8.7	27.3	63.6

Poverty in Kansas and Missouri, by County, 2010-14

County	Percent of Families in Poverty				
	Percent of Children Under 5 in Poverty	Percent of Children Under 18 in Poverty	All Families with Children Under 18	Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Children Under 18	Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Children Under 5 Only
Marion	18.3	15.4	14.0	42.9	23.7
Marshall	23.2	21.7	17.4	64.5	100.0
Meade	18.0	15.3	16.4	53.3	100.0
Miami	11.9	13.6	11.4	36.5	43.5
Mitchell	31.1	15.4	13.1	30.7	84.2
Montgomery	32.2	24.5	22.0	43.0	68.6
Morris	12.3	11.6	8.5	39.2	100.0
Morton	24.9	11.2	11.3	19.5	100.0
Nemaha	26.4	15.2	12.9	52.0	65.7
Neosho	34.0	26.1	22.0	43.5	69.0
Ness	13.3	20.4	15.6	44.4	-
Norton	17.5	13.6	13.5	31.1	100.0
Osage	24.6	14.6	13.9	32.3	73.6
Osborne	26.7	31.2	26.4	40.0	37.5
Ottawa	17.8	12.7	9.5	24.5	0.0
Pawnee	5.0	5.0	5.7	17.8	20.6
Phillips	18.2	13.6	11.4	36.8	44.4
Pottawatomie	9.5	9.7	9.2	30.6	34.4
Pratt	14.2	17.2	17.2	48.9	37.0
Rawlins	15.9	21.0	19.3	50.0	65.2
Reno	22.5	18.3	17.6	44.2	41.1
Republic	17.6	23.0	20.1	58.8	36.8
Rice	18.3	22.7	21.0	56.0	50.0
Riley	17.2	13.6	10.5	34.2	40.2
Rooks	32.8	26.3	19.3	66.0	90.9
Rush	15.7	7.1	12.4	57.4	100.0
Russell	38.6	23.3	21.5	42.8	52.5
Saline	40.8	29.7	23.1	54.9	71.0
Scott	11.5	6.5	5.9	0.0	-
Sedgwick	25.2	21.5	17.9	40.8	47.6
Seward	30.8	27.5	22.9	56.9	51.3
Shawnee	29.1	23.6	20.9	45.3	50.6
Sheridan	10.4	15.4	20.2	49.3	0.0
Sherman	10.1	23.6	17.3	10.2	10.3
Smith	41.8	34.7	25.8	78.2	58.8
Stafford	34.6	22.9	21.9	20.8	-
Stanton	17.9	9.3	10.2	34.2	100.0
Stevens	23.9	20.2	18.2	66.3	96.5
Sumner	23.6	17.5	13.8	41.2	41.5
Thomas	4.1	4.9	3.9	15.3	100.0
Trego	0.0	1.7	2.6	0.0	0.0
Wabaunsee	4.0	7.1	4.9	25.0	26.3
Wallace	0.0	8.2	8.2	44.4	-
Washington	16.3	15.1	12.1	53.4	28.6
Wichita	0.0	11.0	16.6	33.0	0.0
Wilson	32.8	30.1	25.4	64.2	81.5
Woodson	20.4	29.9	29.3	37.5	0.0
Wyandotte	39.4	37.6	29.8	53.1	63.7
Missouri	25.9	21.5	18.1	41.8	48.3
Adair	33.1	20.5	16.9	29.8	44.8
Andrew	11.3	6.6	7.9	29.4	31.3
Atchison	16.4	16.8	14.6	38.4	72.7
Audrain	41.5	25.9	20.6	49.1	41.6
Barry	35.1	32.1	23.3	49.3	65.5
Barton	40.7	34.8	30.8	62.2	59.1
Bates	26.4	27.9	21.9	46.4	52.5
Benton	26.7	30.4	26.4	46.4	67.5
Bollinger	35.2	31.9	23.9	50.3	48.8

Poverty in Kansas and Missouri, by County, 2010-14

County	Percent of Families in Poverty				
	Percent of Children Under 5 in Poverty	Percent of Children Under 18 in Poverty	All Families with Children Under 18	Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Children Under 18	Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Children Under 5 Only
Boone	18.6	16.9	14.8	38.0	56.2
Buchanan	35.3	25.8	22.3	47.0	57.7
Butler	38.6	26.8	22.9	49.4	51.5
Caldwell	27.4	17.9	19.3	53.1	100.0
Callaway	23.3	18.2	18.5	48.1	55.6
Camden	39.9	29.6	25.9	53.9	57.9
Cape Girardeau	31.9	23.0	18.5	53.8	57.5
Carroll	15.5	14.9	13.0	53.3	70.4
Carter	55.8	31.6	28.5	50.9	79.4
Cass	16.7	13.8	12.3	35.8	51.2
Cedar	23.2	26.5	21.2	31.8	9.3
Chariton	27.2	22.4	20.1	48.8	68.8
Christian	19.7	14.9	12.7	30.8	52.0
Clark	23.4	24.9	20.4	59.7	11.1
Clay	15.3	12.6	11.0	28.5	40.7
Clinton	21.2	13.2	11.9	31.7	35.2
Cole	25.4	19.9	14.9	36.4	32.6
Cooper	31.0	24.1	18.8	37.2	52.0
Crawford	41.8	31.7	29.7	60.7	92.2
Dade	46.2	33.1	27.2	50.4	100.0
Dallas	26.5	35.5	32.4	49.7	69.2
Daviess	21.6	22.0	17.1	46.1	50.0
DeKalb	21.7	13.7	14.8	65.3	79.7
Dent	25.9	28.6	20.8	44.7	3.6
Douglas	25.4	34.7	25.6	66.9	100.0
Dunklin	47.9	39.0	31.3	51.0	63.0
Franklin	18.5	17.0	14.5	34.8	26.7
Gasconade	27.4	24.0	19.7	44.1	12.5
Gentry	30.3	20.1	16.1	35.8	57.8
Greene	30.3	24.6	22.0	51.3	60.3
Grundy	36.9	23.7	24.0	44.5	49.3
Harrison	26.8	22.8	18.2	67.4	56.3
Henry	35.3	27.3	24.7	54.2	42.0
Hickory	35.3	41.4	32.5	72.2	69.4
Holt	16.0	13.2	14.1	38.0	75.0
Howard	26.8	26.5	21.1	47.9	72.6
Howell	44.5	31.2	28.8	59.7	79.5
Iron	34.3	35.0	27.0	48.1	86.7
Jackson	31.2	25.9	21.4	44.0	50.3
Jasper	27.5	23.3	17.9	33.8	35.4
Jefferson	19.7	15.3	13.5	43.2	68.8
Johnson	20.4	18.2	15.0	39.5	53.9
Knox	38.8	35.3	25.3	38.8	57.7
Laclede	31.6	28.4	26.3	60.6	60.4
Lafayette	13.6	13.5	13.7	41.0	29.0
Lawrence	37.8	28.7	22.1	52.2	74.8
Lewis	16.9	12.9	9.7	33.0	21.2
Lincoln	23.1	21.8	19.1	48.6	29.2
Linn	37.6	26.2	21.3	58.3	96.4
Livingston	28.1	21.3	18.8	47.3	87.6
McDonald	50.5	30.0	23.1	49.7	62.1
Macon	28.1	30.5	25.9	58.8	88.4
Madison	24.2	27.3	26.7	43.5	77.5
Maries	22.6	24.1	21.0	29.9	54.0
Marion	25.3	23.7	21.6	48.2	49.8
Mercer	26.9	27.0	21.6	39.3	100.0
Miller	34.8	32.8	29.6	54.7	35.8
Mississippi	48.0	45.3	37.0	62.8	88.7

Poverty in Kansas and Missouri, by County, 2010-14

County	Percent of Families in Poverty				
	Percent of Children Under 5 in Poverty	Percent of Children Under 18 in Poverty	All Families with Children Under 18	Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Children Under 18	Female Householder, No Husband Present, with Children Under 5 Only
Moniteau	10.5	14.3	13.1	36.4	19.1
Monroe	20.8	26.2	19.8	47.0	0.0
Montgomery	26.6	23.7	24.7	62.1	72.0
Morgan	32.7	25.2	26.9	68.5	77.1
New Madrid	43.5	36.1	31.3	50.5	44.0
Newton	25.7	20.3	17.7	47.1	56.3
Nodaway	26.5	24.2	20.0	47.9	40.4
Oregon	33.9	35.1	29.9	67.3	66.1
Osage	12.6	8.2	5.7	26.8	15.4
Ozark	34.7	25.3	26.3	41.4	58.7
Pemiscot	43.3	43.8	36.1	61.6	61.6
Perry	23.4	16.3	14.8	35.0	26.9
Pettis	25.6	25.0	22.3	46.9	68.3
Phelps	24.6	20.0	17.6	36.9	35.6
Pike	28.2	19.0	17.4	41.6	61.6
Platte	10.7	10.1	8.4	25.8	29.2
Polk	32.5	29.3	23.5	49.5	49.6
Pulaski	19.1	16.4	16.4	44.9	50.0
Putnam	18.4	21.1	19.0	41.2	0.0
Ralls	14.4	12.4	12.2	42.7	73.9
Randolph	37.2	23.9	21.0	42.3	59.8
Ray	32.4	23.9	18.4	51.5	75.7
Reynolds	35.7	35.9	26.5	76.2	100.0
Ripley	46.4	39.7	32.3	57.8	0.0
St. Charles	9.3	8.0	7.5	26.5	33.1
St. Clair	43.3	28.7	29.1	50.3	37.5
Ste. Genevieve	30.1	22.1	20.0	58.0	78.5
St. Francois	30.3	26.6	24.3	53.3	47.3
St. Louis	19.1	15.8	13.0	31.2	31.4
Saline	35.9	27.6	25.2	42.4	62.2
Schuyler	36.0	42.8	32.9	42.2	52.6
Scotland	23.5	16.4	22.9	71.3	84.8
Scott	42.6	29.5	25.4	57.1	66.8
Shannon	33.7	35.8	30.2	66.2	100.0
Shelby	31.1	22.7	22.1	48.1	73.5
Stoddard	27.0	17.4	15.5	44.3	68.9
Stone	30.6	25.5	20.5	47.2	66.7
Sullivan	27.4	21.4	18.3	32.7	41.1
Taney	38.1	30.6	23.7	41.0	45.1
Texas	33.0	28.3	23.7	63.5	54.2
Vernon	30.3	29.5	22.5	42.1	37.6
Warren	25.6	23.3	18.0	49.4	56.2
Washington	43.4	38.3	32.0	70.4	75.2
Wayne	36.7	34.9	27.7	51.9	88.9
Webster	30.0	24.6	16.5	45.8	67.7
Worth	16.2	15.5	15.7	56.7	100.0
Wright	25.6	25.5	24.3	40.7	89.7
St. Louis city	41.2	42.0	35.0	51.8	45.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Single dash (-) indicates either no sample observations or too few sample observations available to compute an estimate.