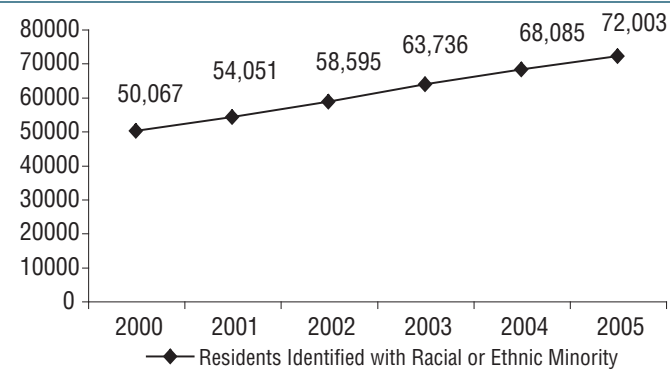


Racial and Ethnic Population Growth

One of every seven (72,003) Johnson County residents identifies with a racial or ethnic minority, a similar portion of total County population as in the previous two years. The fastest-growing population segments during the past year were Hispanic (7%), Black or African-American (6.8%), and persons identifying with 'two or more races' (5%). These population groups, in addition to Asian, have also experienced the fastest growth rates since 2000.

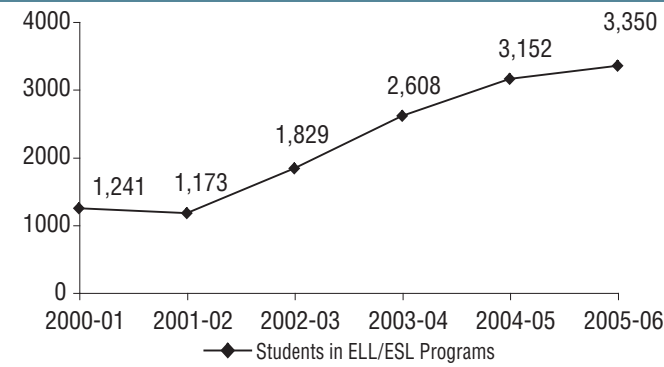
Source: 2000 Decennial Census; 2001–2005 Population Estimates Program.



Children in ELL/ESL

English Language Learner/English as a Second Language enrollment nearly tripled over the past five years, increasing by 170% from 2000–01 to 2005–06. Enrollment increased 9.9% during the same period. Hispanic students comprised the majority of this enrollment (2,333 students) in 2005–06. ELL/ESL students comprised 4% of total public school enrollment in 2005–06.

Source: Johnson County Public School Districts.



UCS Community Indicator Project

ABUSE AND NEGLECT	Adult Abuse and Neglect Reports • Child Abuse and Neglect Reports • Children in Out-of-Home Placement	PHYSICAL/ DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES	Residents with a Disabling Condition • Infants & Toddlers with Developmental Delays
CRIME	Juvenile Crime Case Filings by DA's Office • Domestic Violence Case Filings by DA's Office	PHYSICAL / MENTAL HEALTH	State Health Care Beneficiaries (Medicaid, HealthWave, Medikan and others) and Expenditures • Mental Health Crisis Contacts
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	Population Growth by Age Group • Race & Ethnic Population Growth • English Language Speakers • Median Income	POVERTY/ ECONOMIC NEED	Poverty by Age Group • Food Stamp Usage • Emergency Assistance Requests • Free & Reduced Cost Lunch Participation • Renters Paying 30% or More
EDUCATION	English Language Learners • Head Start Availability • Public School Enrollment • Enrollment by Ethnicity & Race	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	8th, 10th and 12th Graders Self-Reported Use of Alcohol, Tobacco & Marijuana



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COMMUNITY INDICATORS 2006

United Community Services of Johnson County (UCS) collects data on indicators that reflect demographic, economic and social changes occurring in Johnson County. Each fall UCS publishes an annual report on key indicators of well-being among our residents. The trends contained in this year's report can be used for planning and implementation by social service providers, elected officials, jurisdictions and others charged with responding to human service needs.

The indicator data contained in this report complements additional data on the UCS website, www.ucsjoco.org. The Community Indicator Project—a compilation of over 20 indicators organized in eight categories—is updated periodically as additional data becomes available. The Project aids in determining if our community's human service needs are being met, quantifying emerging needs, and qualifying the nature of the support to be offered.

Population Growth: 2000–2005

	2000	2005	% Change 2000–2005
JOHNSON COUNTY			
Children Under 5	33,644	35,647	6.0%
Children 5–17	88,527	91,837	3.7%
Young Adults 18–24	34,109	43,334	27.0%
Adults 25–64	249,737	284,203	13.8%
Seniors 65+	45,069	51,541	14.4%
Total Population	451,086	506,562	12.3%

	2000	2004	% Change 2000–2005
KANSAS STATEWIDE			
Children Under 5	188,708	187,949	-0.4%
Children 5–17	524,285	486,336	-7.2%
Young Adults 18–24	275,592	297,346	7.9%
Adults 25–64	1,343,604	1,416,051	5.4%
Seniors 65+	356,229	357,005	0.2%
Total Population	2,688,418	2,744,687	2.1%

Source: 2000 Census; 2005 Population Estimates Program.

Poverty Trends By Age Group

The number of Johnson County residents living at or below federal poverty guidelines continues to increase across all age groups. The largest increase occurred among adults ages 18–64. This group accounts for two of every three Johnson County residents living at or below the federal poverty level. An increasing number of poor in metropolitan Kansas City live in Johnson County. One in six poor persons in the area lives in Johnson County compared with one in nine in 2000.

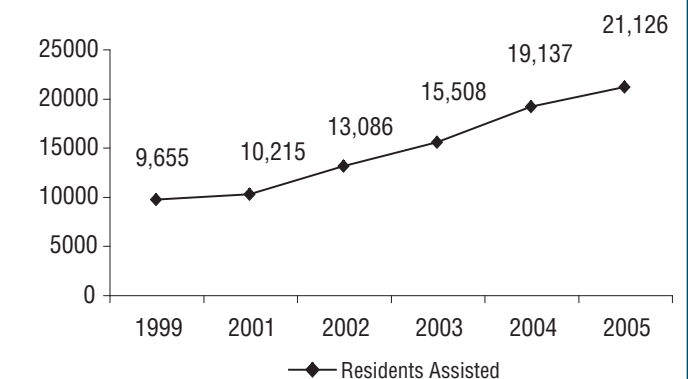
Sources: 2000 Decennial Census; 2005 American Community Survey.

	2000	2005	% Change 2000 to 2005
Children Under 18	3.40%	5.80%	68%
Adults 18 to 64	3.40%	5.30%	83%
Seniors 65+	3.60%	4.30%	41%
All Ages	3.40%	5.30%	75%

Emergency Assistance Requests

The number of persons seeking emergency assistance has more than doubled since 2001, growing to 21,126 in 2005. The need for such support illustrates the number of Johnson County residents with basic survival needs. Although growth in emergency assistance requests slowed between 2004 and 2005, the need for this basic assistance continues to increase at a faster rate than County population.

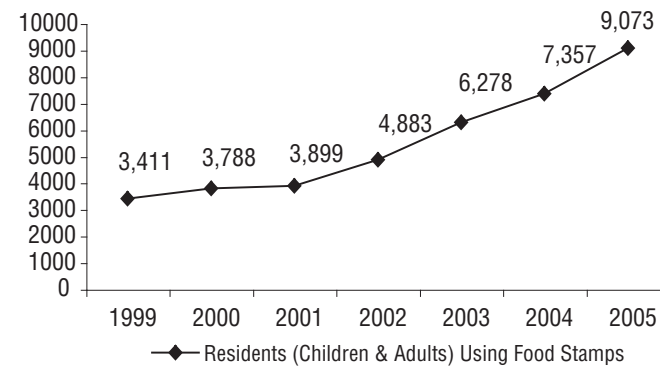
Source: Mid America Assistance Coalition.



Food Stamp Usage

During 2005, an average of over 9,000 Johnson County residents utilized food stamps each month. This represents a 23% increase over 2004. Average monthly utilization of this program has grown annually since 1999, including double-digit increases every year since 2001. Further outreach efforts may be needed in Johnson County to ensure that others who qualify for this form of direct aid receive nutritional assistance.

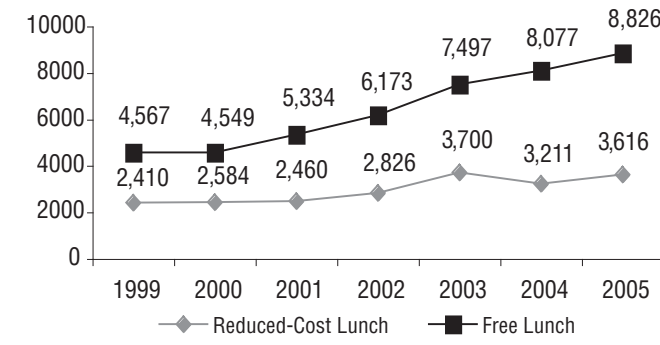
Source: Kansas Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services.



Free/Reduced Cost Lunch

More than one in every seven public school students received a free or reduced-cost lunch during the 2005–06 school year—an increase of 74% over the past five years from 7,133 students in 2000–01 to 12,442 students in 2005–06. Enrollment increased 9.9% during the same period. The trend line also shows that demand for free lunches is both higher and increasing at a faster rate than for reduced-cost lunches.

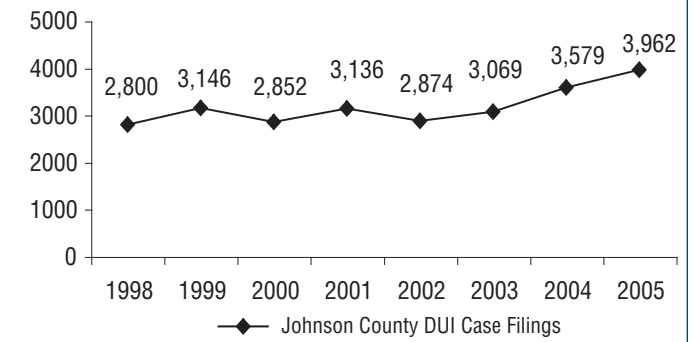
Source: Johnson County Public School Districts.



DUI

Since FY2000, DUI case filings have increased from 2,852 to 3,962. DUI filings reflect many variables, including changes in community norms, and criminal and sentencing statutes. Part of this increase can be attributed to 2001 legislative changes that imposed increasingly more serious penalties for DUI convictions and mandate imposition of more serious sentences. Further, in 1993, Kansas lowered to .08% the blood alcohol concentration at which it is a crime to drive.

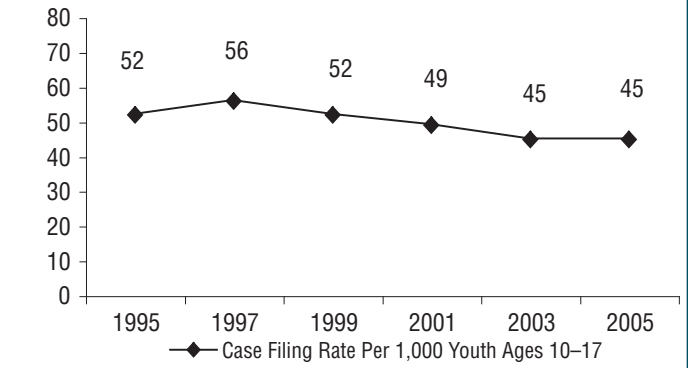
Source: Johnson County District Attorney's Office; Annual Reports of the Kansas Municipal Courts, 2000–2005.



Juvenile Crime

The number of case filings for juvenile offenders per 1,000 children 10 through 17 years of age is down 13.5% from 1999. Yet, Johnson County's rates per 1,000 children ages birth through 17 years remains higher than the statewide rate. In 2004, 14,719 juvenile cases were filed statewide, a rate of 21.2 per 1,000 children ages birth through 17 years of age; and, in Johnson County, 3,251 case filings represented a rate of 25.6 per 1,000 children birth through 17 years of age.

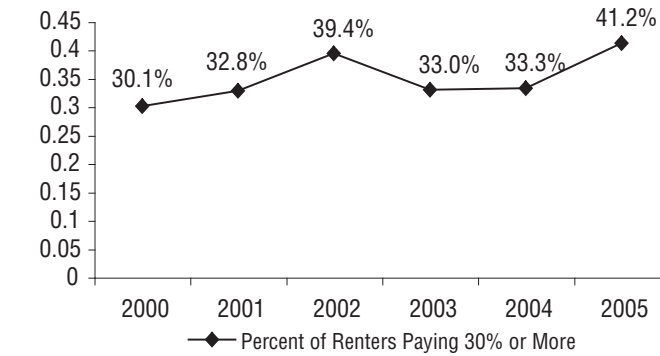
Source: Johnson County District Attorney's Office.



Households Paying 30% or More of Income for Housing

Over 22,000 renters in Johnson County spent 30% or more of household income on housing in 2005, or slightly more than two of every five (41%). Spending 30% or more on rent or mortgage is considered a cost burden. Among both cost-burdened renters and homeowners, the majority spent 35% or more on housing, creating a higher barrier to self-sufficiency than the 30% benchmark.

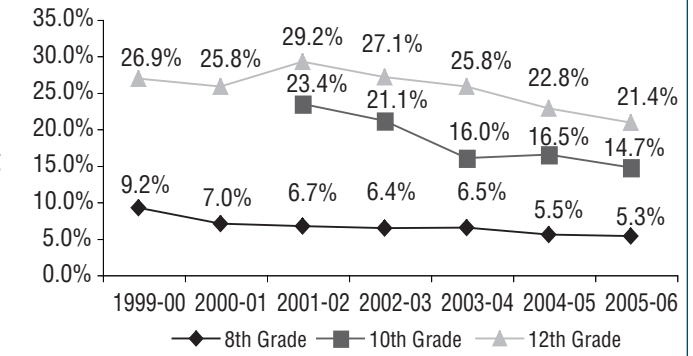
Source: 2000 Census; American Community Survey, 2001–2005.



Youth Substance Abuse

Current marijuana use among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders has been declining for five years, but current use among 10th and 12th graders exceeds the state average. Since 1999, at least three of every five Johnson County youth age 18 and younger receiving state-funded substance abuse treatment cited marijuana as their primary problem. The number of youth receiving treatment increased 57% during this time, but the number reporting marijuana as their primary problem increased 80%.

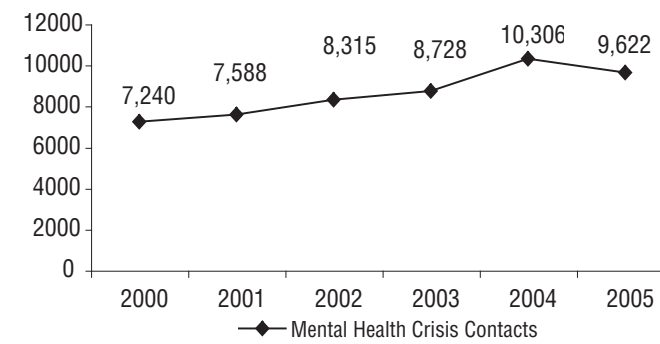
Source: Communities That Care Student Surveys, 2000–2006.



Mental Health Crisis Contacts

After five years of consistent increases in the number of crisis contacts handled by the Mental Health Center, contacts decreased in 2005 to 9,622. Nonetheless, crisis contacts remain at the highest levels in ten years, and are one-third higher than in 2000. The Mental Health Center offers crisis clinics on weekdays in Mission and Olathe, and evening, weekend and holiday services from the Mission office.

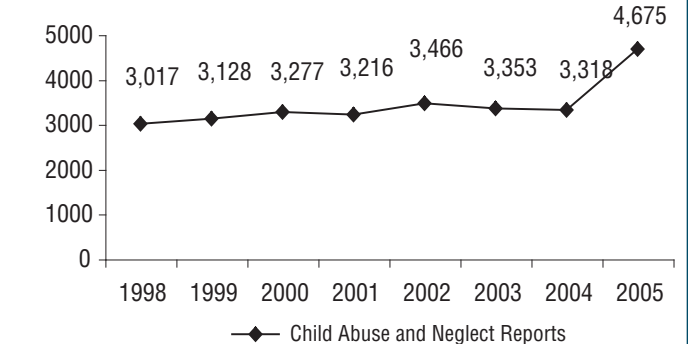
Source: Johnson County Mental Health Center.



Child Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse and neglect reports increased dramatically in 2005, up from 3,318 to 4,675, a 40% increase. This reverses a three-year trend when the number of reports was slowly declining. The number of confirmed cases for 2005 is not available. Previously, 15% to 25% of such reports were substantiated. Substantiations of neglect now follow a heightened standard of proof requiring “clear and convincing” evidence of abuse, rather than merely a “preponderance” of the evidence.

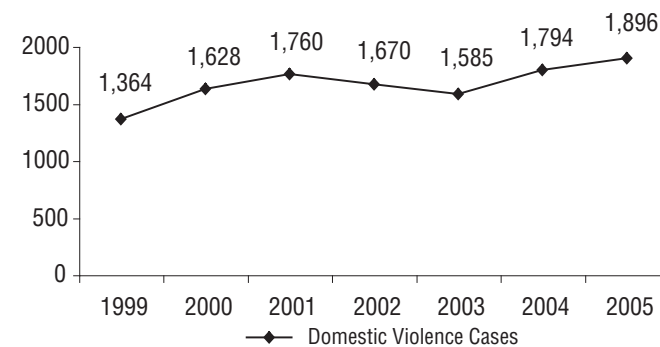
Source: Kansas Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services.



Domestic Violence

Domestic violence case filings jumped to 1,896 in 2005, a 20% increase over 2003. County population grew by 12.3% during the same period. A portion of the increase in case filings may be attributable to effective intervention by law enforcement, public awareness and education. Law enforcement, District Court, District Attorney's Office, adult and child victim advocates, Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center and others have collaborated to improve the response to family violence.

Source: Johnson County District Attorney's Office.



Adult Abuse and Neglect

The number of reported cases of adult abuse and neglect increased by 50% from 2004. This increase may be attributable to statutory changes that expanded the definition of abuse and broadened reporting requirements to include officers at financial institutions. These statutory changes are intended to protect adults that may be unable to take full responsibility for their welfare. An analysis cannot be completed, however, as the number of substantiated reports for 2005 is not available.

Source: Kansas Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services.

