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# ***JOHNSON COUNTY***

# ***CHILDREN & YOUTH TRENDS REPORT***

***APRIL 2006***



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## INTRODUCTION

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This report is intended to draw attention to the well-being of Johnson County children and youth and to strengthen positive action on their behalf. The report provides information on seven indicators and four profiles that reflect conditions for children and youth. The information is expected to motivate and encourage advocacy, inform and enhance planning, influence resource allocation, and assist in evaluating progress toward improving the lives of Johnson County children and youth.

United Community Services (UCS) will use the information in this report as a planning tool for the Children's Coordinating Council of Johnson County. This UCS initiative was founded in 1995 to foster the development of a comprehensive, interconnected service network in order to accomplish better outcomes for Johnson County's most vulnerable children and youth. The Council will consider the report as it plans future collaborative activities. It is UCS' goal that others will also use the report to understand current and emerging needs in order to develop an effective human service response.

UCS acknowledges and thanks the six Johnson County public school districts who regularly complete UCS' annual survey, and the Office of the Johnson County District Attorney which also provided data for this report. UCS also thanks the Johnson County Mental Health Center which provides partial support for the Children's Coordinating Council.

## ABOUT UCS

Established in 1967, United Community Services (UCS) is a nonprofit research and planning organization that addresses human service needs in Johnson County, Kansas. Through ongoing research and planning, UCS identifies the critical human needs that most impact the community and uses those findings to inform decision-makers, guide resource allocation, and advance community action. UCS is United Way of Johnson County's planning partner.

For more information about the Johnson County Children and Youth Trends Report contact Marya Schott, UCS Director for Community Initiatives, [maryas@ucsjoco.org](mailto:maryas@ucsjoco.org). For information about UCS or other data UCS has available, visit the organization's web site at [www.ucsjoco.org](http://www.ucsjoco.org).

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE : JOHNSON COUNTY CHILD POPULATION & POVERTY



## Child Population by Age

Age	Average Annual Child Population Growth Rate				
	1990	2000	2004	1990-2000	2000-2004
Under 1 year-old	5,038	6,681	7,111	3.3%	1.6%
1 and 2 year-olds	11,626	13,372	14,030	1.5%	1.2%
3 and 4 year-olds	11,385	13,588	13,945	1.9%	0.7%
5 year-olds	5,564	6,786	6,954	2.2%	0.6%
6 year-olds	5,620	6,749	6,863	2.0%	0.4%
7, 8 and 9 year-olds	16,508	20,541	21,024	2.4%	0.6%
10 and 11 year-olds	10,798	14,009	13,909	3.0%	-0.2%
12 and 13 year-olds	9,984	13,676	14,288	3.7%	1.1%
14 year-olds	4,635	6,909	7,436	4.9%	1.9%
15 year-olds	4,718	6,623	7,137	4.0%	1.9%
16 year-olds	4,628	6,677	7,031	4.4%	1.3%
17 year-olds	4,612	6,557	7,284	4.2%	2.8%
<b>Total 0-17 year-olds</b>	<b>95,116</b>	<b>122,168</b>	<b>127,012</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>355,054</b>	<b>451,086</b>	<b>496,691</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>0-17 as % of population</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>26%</b>		

### Child population growth slows

Average annual child population growth during the first four years of this decade showed a decline, as compared to average annual growth rate during the 1990s. During the 1990s, children accounted for more than one-fourth of the county's population growth. Between 2000-2004, children accounted for only 10% of the total population growth.

From 1990 to 2000, child population increased 28%, an average of 2,700 children each year. Between 2000-2004, the increase was 4%, or 1,200 each year. Growth rate varied by age group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - Population Estimates Program.

## Child Poverty

	1990	2000	2004
Child poverty (children under 18)	3,932	4,304	6,840
Percent of children living in households below Federal Poverty Level	4.1%	3.4%	5.4%
Comparison to previous period - increase in number of children in poverty		372	2,536
Percent change in child poverty		9.5%	59.0%
Comparison to previous period - increase in total number of children		27,052	4,844
Percent change in overall child population		28.4%	4.0%

### Johnson County child poverty rate dramatically outpaces child population growth

Child poverty dramatically increased between 2000 and 2004. The number of poor children increased by 59%, while child population only increased 4%. The poverty rate changed from 41 out of every 1,000 children in 1990, to 54 out of 1,000 in 2004.

About the Data

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census, Current Population Survey.

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE : WHERE CHILDREN IN FAMILIES LIVE, 2000

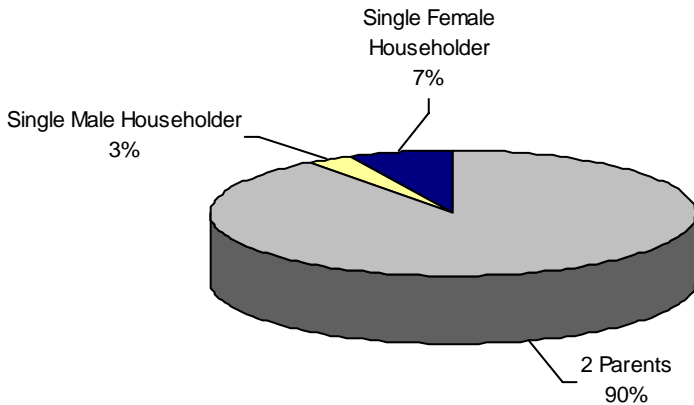


## Older children less likely to live in two-parent household

As children get older, they are less likely to live in a two-parent family. For children under age six, only one out of ten live in a single parent household. By ages 12-17, the ratio rises and nearly one out of

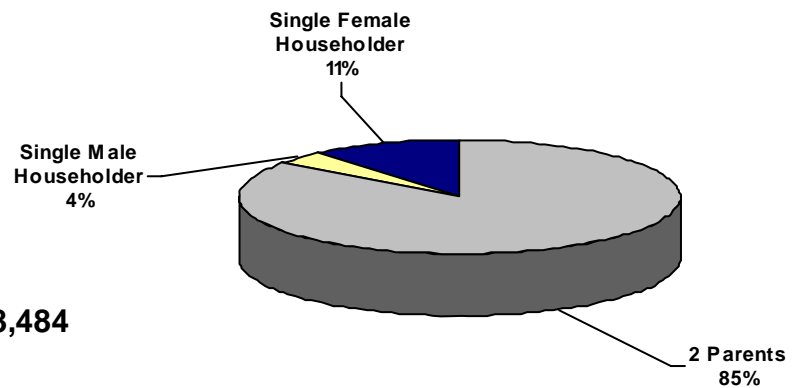
### Ages 0-5

Children in Households = 38,804



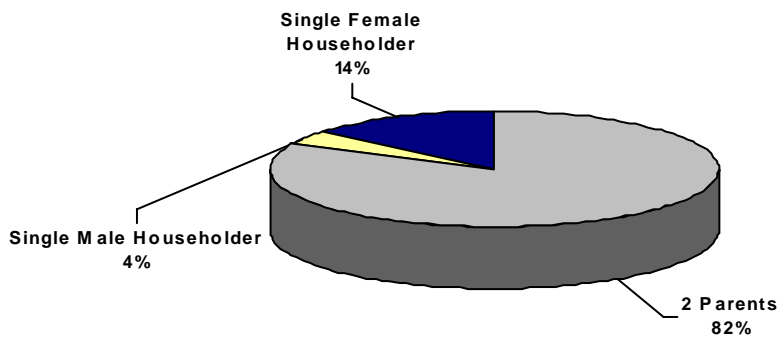
### Ages 6-11

Children in Households = 39,909



### Ages 12-17

Children in Households = 38,484



## Children in Families: Where They Live, 2000

	Ages 0-5		Ages 6-11		Ages 12-17	
2 Parents	35,049	90%	33,930	85%	31,528	82%
Single Male Householder	1,051	3%	1,480	4%	1,509	4%
Single Female Householder	2,704	7%	4,499	11%	5,447	14%
Total	38,804		39,909		38,484	

### About the Data

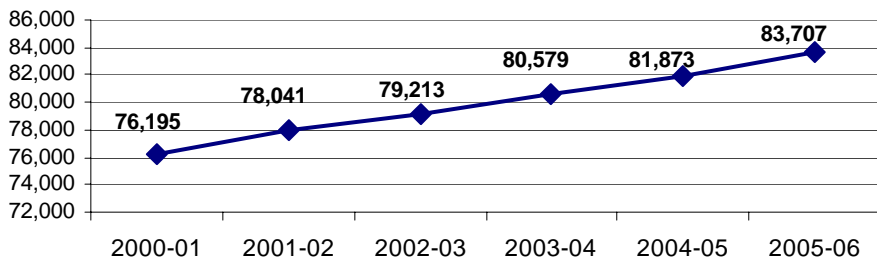
Source: U.S. Census, 2000 Decennial Census.



# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE : JOHNSON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT



**Johnson County Headcount Enrollment  
2000-2006**



**Headcount Enrollment by District**

District	2000-01	2005-06	Percent Change
Blue Valley	17,111	19,867	16.1%
De Soto	3,249	5,207	60.3%
Gardner-Edgerton	2,879	3,865	34.2%
Olathe	20,703	24,533	18.5%
Shawnee Mission	30,765	28,522	-7.3%
Spring Hill	1,488	1,713	15.1%
<b>Total - All Districts</b>	<b>76,195</b>	<b>83,707</b>	<b>9.9%</b>

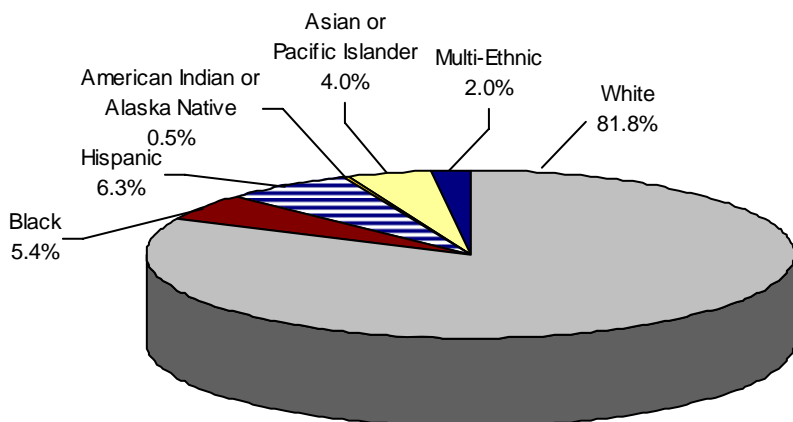
## Public School Enrollment Increasing

Enrollment grew 9.9% from school year 2000-01 to 2005-06. De Soto experienced the most growth (60.1%), and Shawnee Mission's enrollment declined (-7.3%).

## Minority Ratio Increasing

Over the past five years, the ratio of minority to majority students increased from one in nine in 2000-01, to two in eleven in 2005-06 (2000-01: 8,514 minority students; 2005-06: 15,212 minority students).

**Johnson County Public School Enrollment  
by Race and Ethnicity 2005-06**



The largest increase occurred in the number of His-

**About the Data**

Source: Kansas Department of Education, USD Headcount Enrollment.



# INDICATOR: ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

*English language learner population is increasing*



## Why is this important?

The increasing number of students who do not speak English well is a measure of cultural diversity in Johnson County. Growing cultural diversity in schools means more cultural diversity in the community at-large. In order for students, their parents, and other family members to access services, organizations must be prepared to respond sensitively and effectively to people whose cultural backgrounds are different from the dominant culture.

## How are we doing?

ESL 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 comprise the majority of ESL enrollment (2,333 students) in 2005-06. ESL students comprised 4% of total public school enrollment in 2005-06.

**Number of Languages Spoken by Students in ESL Programs 2005-06**

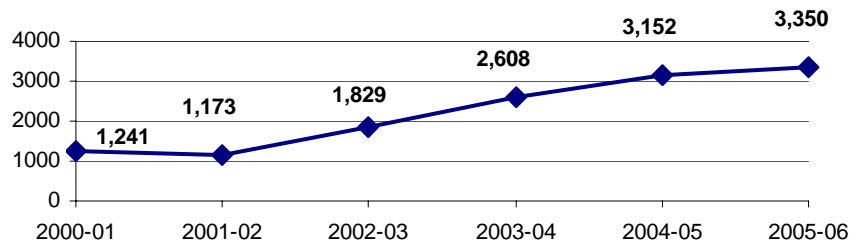
Blue Valley	40
De Soto	12
Gardner Edgerton	6
Olathe	34
Shawnee Mission	67
Spring Hill	5

### About the Data

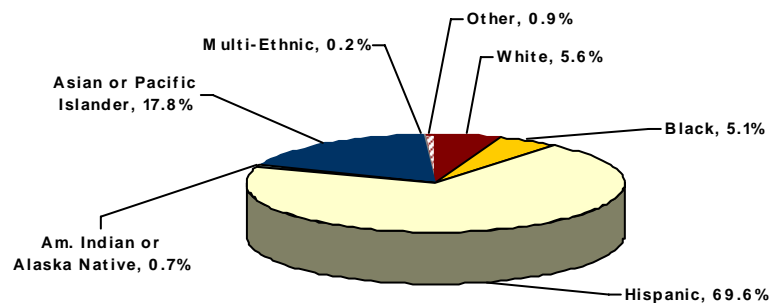
Source: UCS Survey of Johnson County Public School Districts, 2005-06 school year.

Definition: ESL—English as a Second Language.

**Johnson County Public Schools  
English as a Second Language Enrollment**



**ESL Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity 2005-06  
N = 3,350**



# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE :

## SPECIAL EDUCATION



### Special Education Enrollment by District

District	Gifted/Talented	Disabled	All Exceptionalities*	Percent of Disabled Students in District 2005-06
Blue Valley	1,303	1,892	3,179	9.5%
De Soto	141	473	612	9.1%
Gardner/Edgerton	88	481	568	12.5%
Olathe	834	2,863	3,678	11.7%
Shawnee Mission	1,505	3,397	4,871	11.9%
Spring Hill	32	180	212	10.7%

Students with learning disabilities comprise the largest percentage of the non-gifted special education population. See the appendix for individual district information regarding the number of students in each category of special education exceptionality.

All six school districts reported a total of 399 special education students have a behavioral disorder/emotional disturbance. Almost 50% of those students attend high school.

\*Gifted students receiving services for a disability are counted under both the disability and gifted category, but are not duplicated in the All Exceptional total.

#### About the Data

Source: Kansas Department of Education

Definition: State Regulation KAR 91-40 states "special education means specially designed instruction, at no cost to the parents, to meet the unique needs of an exceptional child." Students who receive special education services include those who are gifted and talented, as well as those who are non-gifted and have disabilities such as visual impairment, autism, speech or language impairment.



# INDICATOR: SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

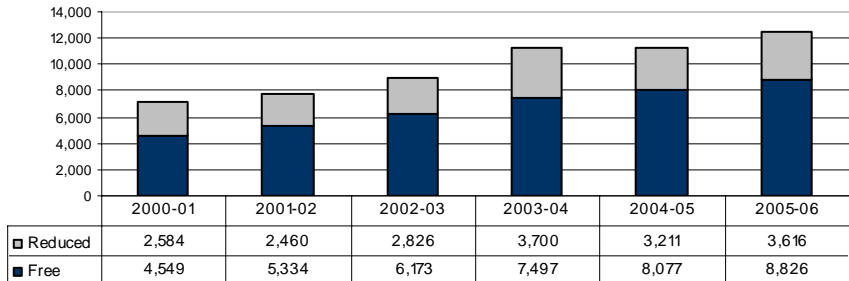
*Enrollment in school lunch program increasing*



## Why is this important?

This measure is one indicator of children living in or near the poverty level. This number tells us about parents who otherwise might not be able to afford lunch for their children. For some financially strapped households, a free or reduced-cost lunch may be that student's main meal for the day. Hungry children experience poorer overall health status, impaired cognitive functioning, increased school absences and suspensions, and more behavioral problems.

**Enrollment in Free and Reduced-Cost School Lunch Program**



## How are we doing?

More than one in every seven (12,442) 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.

**School Lunch Program by School District**

	2000-01	2005-06	Growth in Participation over 5 years	2005-06 Participation Rate
Blue Valley	318	770	142%	3.9%
De Soto	397	628	58%	12.1%
Gardner-Edgerton	547	926	69%	24.0%
Olathe	2,302	4,434	93%	18.1%
Shawnee Mission	3,398	5,396	59%	18.9%
Spring Hill	171	288	68%	16.8%
<b>Total - All Districts</b>	<b>7,133</b>	<b>12,442</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>

### About the Data

Source: Johnson County Public School Districts, UCS School Lunch Survey.

Definition: Families at or below 185% of federal poverty level – \$35,798 for a family of four in 2005– are eligible for school lunch program subsidies. To be eligible for a free lunch, household income must be at or below 130% of the federal poverty guidelines. In 2005, 130% of poverty for a family of four was \$25,155.

Explanations and Caveats: The actual number of students below these levels of poverty may be higher, because this data reflects the number of households who applied for assistance – not the total eligible population.



# INDICATOR: YOUTH –OTHER DRUG USAGE

*Marijuana use is higher than the state average among some age groups*

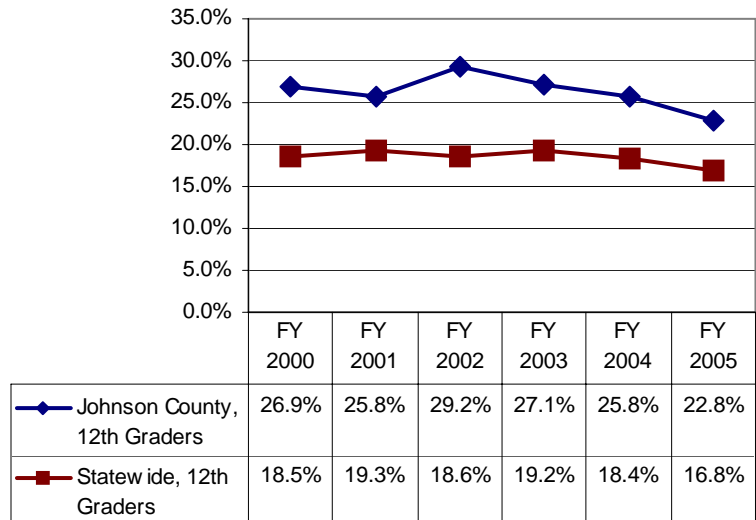
## Why is this important?

Marijuana is the illegal drug of choice among Johnson County youth, surpassing alcohol as the primary problem for youth seeking state-supported substance abuse treatment. Marijuana use impairs short-term memory and the ability to perform complex tasks, such as driving and problem-solving. It causes loss of coordination and increased heart rate, and increases vulnerability to a range of respiratory illnesses. Youth who smoke marijuana are at an increased risk of accidental injury, more likely to engage in risky behaviors, and encounter difficulty learning. Marijuana's addictive nature leads to long-term use that ultimately correlates to lower high school academic performance and graduation rates.

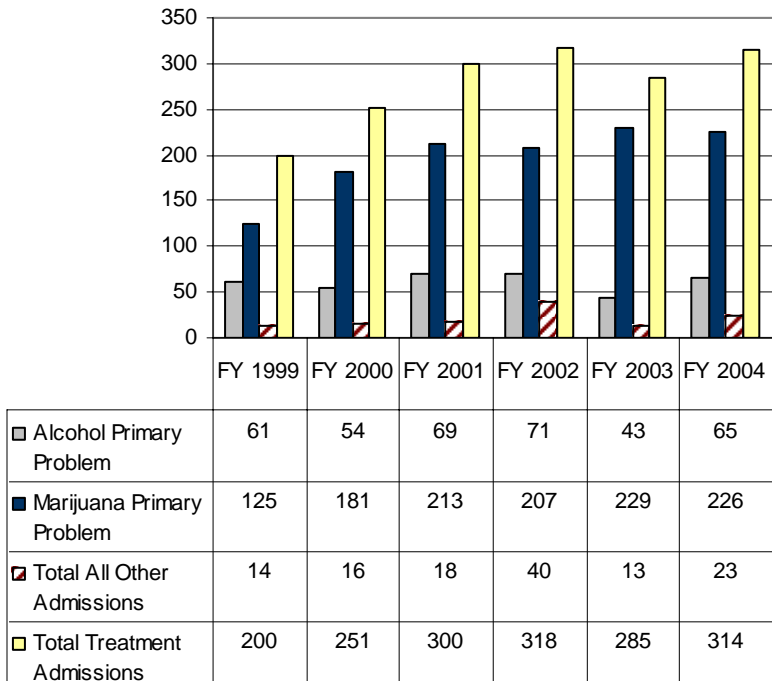
## How are we doing?

Current marijuana use among 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders has been declining for five years, but current use among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders exceeds the state average. Half of 12<sup>th</sup> graders say marijuana is "very easy" to obtain. 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%.

**Current Marijuana Use: Self-Reporting by Johnson County and Kansas 12th Graders**



**Johnson County Youth Receiving State-Funded Treatment**



**About the Data**

Source: Kansas Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services, Division of Health Care Policy; Communities that Care Student Surveys 2000-2005.

Definition: Adolescents who report marijuana use within the past 30 days are considered current users.

Explanations and Caveats: Data collected from four Johnson County public school districts.



# INDICATOR: YOUTH ALCOHOL USAGE

*Underage drinking is a major cause of death among youth*



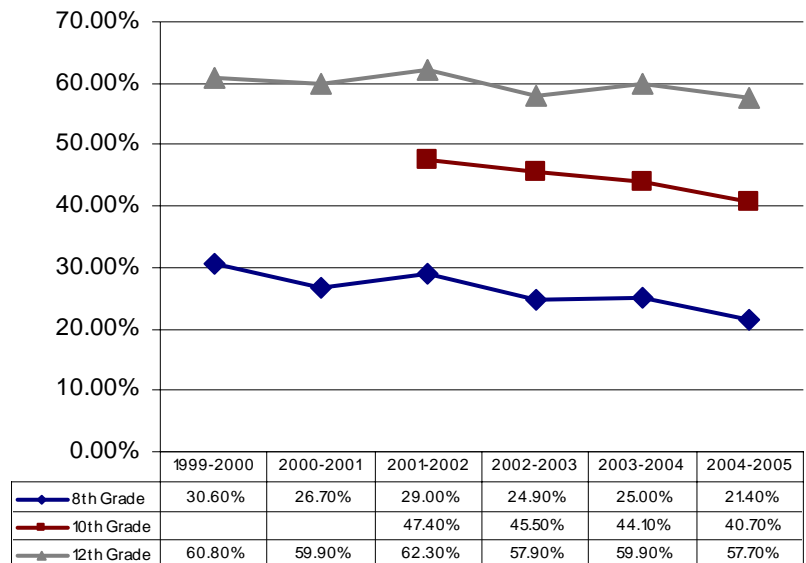
## Why is this important?

Alcohol is a leading cause of death among youth, contributing to automobile accidents, other accidents, suicide, and similar risks. Young drinkers are at an elevated risk of sexual assault, rape, other violent crimes, and engaging in unprotected sex. Because the brain is not fully developed, alcohol seriously affects impulsivity, impairs judgment and emotional control, and reduces the ability to anticipate and understand consequences. Those who begin drinking as young teens are four times more likely to become alcohol-dependent than those who begin drinking as adults. Alcohol consumption also contributes to poor school performance and family dysfunction.

## How are we doing?

While 30-day use among Johnson County youth has declined overall, use among 12<sup>th</sup> graders has only decreased slightly and remains higher than the state average. Half of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported that it was “very easy” to obtain alcohol, and more than one-third—nearly two of every five—revealed that during the previous two weeks they consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row (binge drinking).

**Current Alcohol Use:  
Self-Reporting by Johnson County Youth**



### About the Data

Source: *Communities that Care, Student Surveys 2000-2005.*

Definition: *Adolescents who report alcohol use within the past 30 days are considered “current users”.*

Explanations and Caveats: *Data collected from the Johnson County public school districts. No data was available for 10th graders during the 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 school years.*



# INDICATOR: YOUTH TOBACCO USAGE

*Decreased youth cigarette consumption lowers health risks*



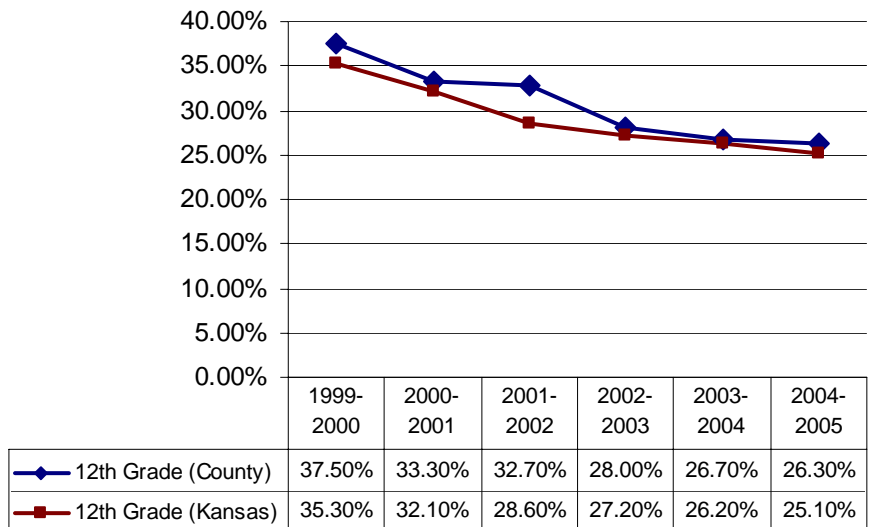
## Why is this important?

Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in the United States. Nearly one in five deaths each year is related to smoking, and only about half of those deaths are due to cancers. Cigarette smoking causes various other chronic and life-limiting conditions, including heart disease, emphysema, and stroke. Negative health consequences are not limited to the smoker; exposure to environmental tobacco smoke is causally linked to lung cancer, heart disease, and lower respiratory tract infections and low birth weight in children. Prevention efforts that lower cigarette use among youth, and foster smoking cessation among this population, can have positive, long-term health consequences throughout the community.

## How are we doing?

Johnson County 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders continue to report declining rates of current tobacco use. Nonetheless, tobacco use among 12<sup>th</sup> graders is consistently higher than the state average. While the overwhelming majority of all youth—over 95%—reported that adults in their neighborhoods think it is wrong for youth to smoke cigarettes, more than one in three also reported that it was “very easy” to obtain cigarettes. The perception of availability increases a young person’s risk of using tobacco.

**Current Tobacco Use: Self-Reporting by Johnson County and Kansas 12th Graders**



### About the Data

Source: *Communities that Care, Student Surveys 2000-2005.*

Definition: *Adolescents who report tobacco use within the past 30 days are considered “current users”.*

Explanations and Caveats: *Data collected from four Johnson County Public school districts.*



# INDICATOR: JUVENILE OFFENDERS

## Juvenile offender case filings decline



### Why is this important?

The level and perception of crime in a community are significant factors that affect quality of life. Juvenile case filings indicate how well society is doing in preparing young people to make positive choices in their lives, and reinforce the need for community resources all along the continuum of services for youth within the juvenile system, as well as youth at-risk of becoming involved.

### How are we doing?

The number of court 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 birth through 17 years remains higher than the statewide Kansas rate. For example, in 2004 there were 14,719 juvenile court filings in Kansas, representing a rate of 21.2 per 1,000 children birth through 17 years of age; and, in Johnson County there were 3,251 filings representing a rate of 25.6 per 1,000 children birth through 17 years of age.

#### About the Data

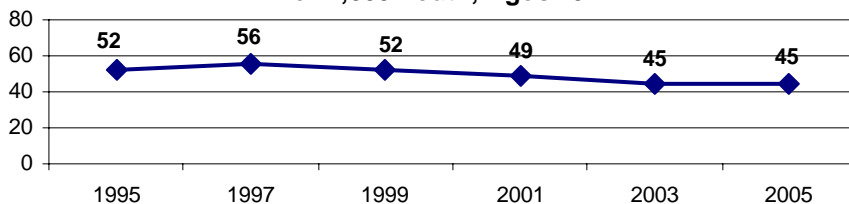
Source: Johnson County District Attorney's Office.

**Definitions:** Crimes against persons include assault/battery, robbery, sex crimes, homicide and other. Crimes against property include theft, burglary, trespass, damage and other. The other category within crimes against property may include unclassified misdemeanors and miscellaneous filings such as fingerprint orders and search warrants.

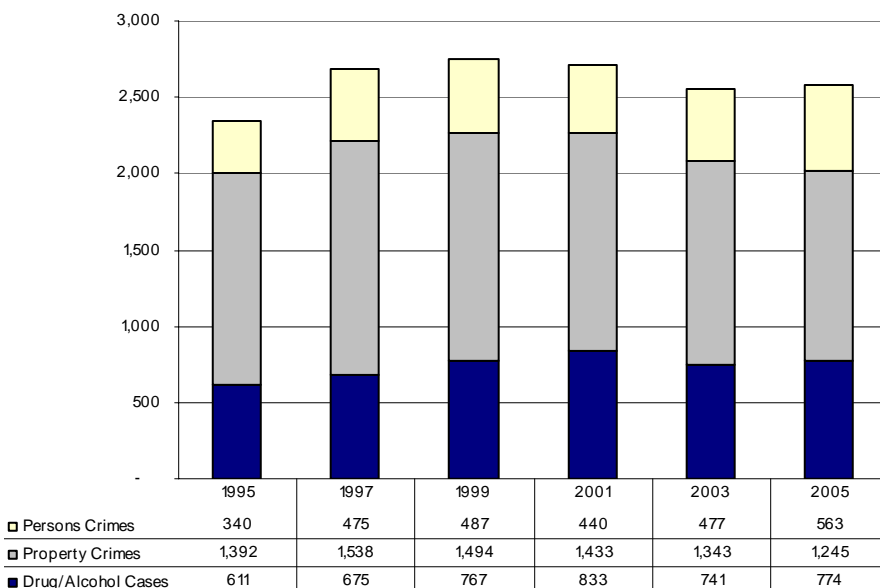
**Explanations and Caveats:** These statistics are a compilation of court services' reporting data, and are tracked to monitor general filing trends, such as CINC vs. Juvenile Offender filings. Case filings are often used as a proxy measure of crime.

Cases are classified according to the highest rated charge. For example, a case with a battery charge and a minor in possession of alcohol charge would be counted as a battery case.

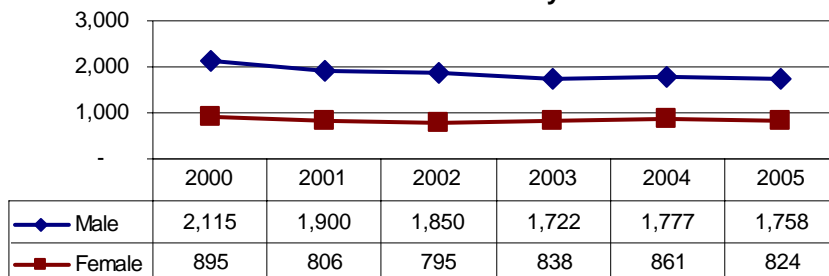
Juvenile Offender Case Filings in Johnson County Per 1,000 Youth, Ages 10-17



Juvenile Offender Case Filings by Type



Juvenile Offenders By Gender



# INDICATOR: CHILD IN NEED OF CARE

## CINC nearly triples in ten years



### Why is this important?

Children under the age of 18 are among the most vulnerable in our community. Children identified as being "in need of care" have experienced living conditions or life circumstances that have jeopardized their physical or emotional health, family and housing stability, and/or educational progress. When children lack a safe and secure environment, healthy growth and development can be further impaired. Truancy is a warning sign that a young person may be giving up hope. Truancy is often a signal for impending academic failure, family dysfunction, alcohol or substance abuse, or a variety of personal problems, including bullying. Today's truant may become tomorrow's runaway, high school dropout, or pregnant teen.

### How are we doing?

Between 1995 and 2005, Child In Need of Care case filings increased 133% in Johnson County. Of the two types of CINC case filings, child abuse and neglect increased by 201.5% and truancy increased by 62.7%. The increase in truancy case filings may reflect community efforts to encourage schools to responsibly report truancy, and efforts by schools and other public and private child-serving organizations to address youth issues before greater problems develop.

#### About the Data

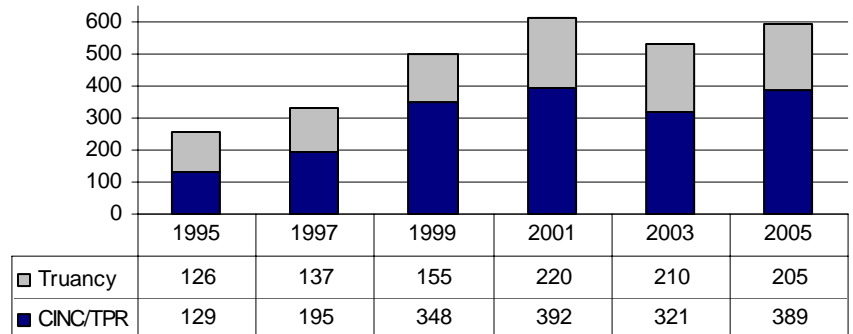
Source: Johnson County District Attorney's Office.

Definition: Child in Need of Care – Statutory Definition (K.S.A. 38-1502):

A child in need of care is any child under the age of 18 who is, or has been:

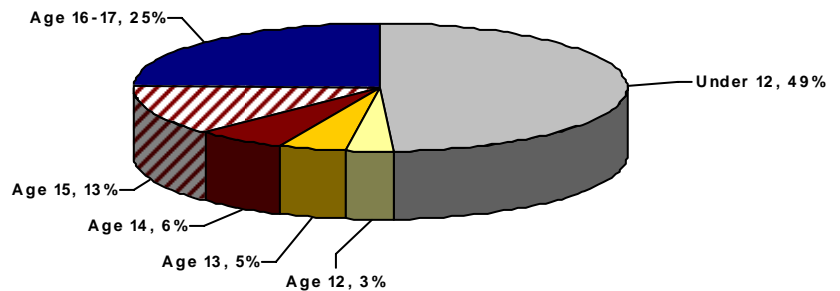
- without adequate parental care or control
- beyond parental control
- physically, sexually, or emotionally abused or neglected
- abandoned or does not have a known living relative
- been placed for adoption in violation of the law
- truant from school
- under ten years of age and commits a criminal violation
- commits a handgun violation
- runs away from a court ordered placement
- runs away from home
- resides in the same home with another child that has been abused

### Child in Need of Care Case Filings by Type



### Child in Need of Care Case Filings by Age in 2005

N = 594



Truancy – K.S.A. 72-113 states that students are truant when they have:

- 3 unexcused absences in a row, or
- 5 unexcused absences in a semester, or
- 7 unexcused absences in a school year.

CINC/TPR – Child is a victim of abuse and/or neglect and unable to be sent home. TPR - Termination of parental rights; parents have no rights regarding the child (rights are severed). If severance is granted, the Court usually places the child in SRS custody and gives SRS the authority to give the one and only consent for adoption.





BLUE VALLEY 2005-2006			DE SOTO 2005-2006		
	Number			Number	
Total Headcount Enrollment	19,867		Total Headcount Enrollment	5,207	
FTE Enrollment	18,975		FTE Enrollment	4,930	
Race & Ethnicity		% Total Enrollment	Race & Ethnicity		% Total Enrollment
White	16,986	85.5%	White	4,539	87.2%
Black	623	3.1%	Black	104	2.0%
Hispanic	386	1.9%	Hispanic	273	5.2%
Am. Indian or Alaskan	37	0.2%	Am. Indian or Alaskan	26	0.5%
Asian Pacific Islander	1,329	6.7%	Asian Pacific Islander	132	2.5%
Multi-Ethnic	506	2.5%	Multi-Ethnic	133	2.6%
Special Education		% Disabled	Special Education		% Disabled
Autism	119	6.3%	Autism	23	4.9%
Deaf-blindness	0	0.0%	Deaf-blindness	0	0.0%
Developmental delay	383	20.2%	Developmental delay	73	15.4%
Emotional disturbance	56	3.0%	Emotional disturbance	12	2.5%
Hearing impairment	20	1.1%	Hearing impairment	0	0.0%
Mental retardation	81	4.3%	Mental retardation	32	6.8%
Severe multiple disabilities	14	0.7%	Severe multiple disabilities	5	1.1%
Orthopedic impairment	12	0.6%	Orthopedic impairment	0	0.0%
Other health impairment	225	11.9%	Other health impairment	31	6.6%
Learning disability	788	41.6%	Learning disability	166	35.1%
Speech or language impairment	184	9.7%	Speech or language impairment	125	26.4%
Traumatic brain injury	6	0.3%	Traumatic brain injury	2	0.4%
Visual impairment	4	0.2%	Visual impairment	4	0.8%
<b>Total Disabled</b>	<b>1,892</b>		<b>Total Disabled</b>	<b>473</b>	
Gifted/talented	1,303		Gifted/talented	141	
<b>All Exceptional*</b>	<b>3,179</b>		<b>All Exceptional*</b>	<b>612</b>	
Economic Indicator		% Total Enrollment	Economic Indicator		% Total Enrollment
Free Lunch	495	2.5%	Free Lunch	450	8.6%
Reduced Cost Lunch	275	1.4%	Reduced Cost Lunch	178	3.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>12.1%</b>
English Language Learners		% Total ESL	English Language Learners		% Total ESL
ESL Elementary	225	63.6%	ESL Elementary	82	68.9%
ESL Middle School	70	19.8%	ESL Middle School	18	15.1%
ESL High School	59	16.7%	ESL High School	19	16.0%
ESL White	69	19.5%	ESL White	2	1.7%
ESL Black	3	0.8%	ESL Black	3	2.5%
ESL Hispanic	105	29.7%	ESL Hispanic	97	81.5%
ESL Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.3%	ESL Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%
ESL Asian/Pacific Islander	174	49.2%	ESL Asian/Pacific Islander	16	13.4%
ESL Multi-Ethnic	0	0.0%	ESL Multi-Ethnic	1	0.8%
ESL Other	2	0.6%	ESL Other	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>354</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	

Sources: 2005-06 UCS School Survey and Kansas Department of Education

\* Gifted students receiving services for a disability are counted under both the disability and gifted category but are NOT duplicated in the All Exceptional total.

GARDNER/EDGERTON 2005-2006			OLATHE 2005-2006		
	Number			Number	
Total Headcount Enrollment	3,865		Total Headcount Enrollment	24,533	
FTE Enrollment	3,649		FTE Enrollment	23,422	
Race & Ethnicity		% of Total Enrollment	Race & Ethnicity		% Total Enrollment
White	3,408	88.2%	White	19,688	80.3%
Black	130	3.4%	Black	1,513	6.2%
Hispanic	183	4.7%	Hispanic	1,914	7.8%
Am. Indian or Alaskan	22	0.6%	Am. Indian or Alaskan	106	0.4%
Asian Pacific Islander	72	1.9%	Asian Pacific Islander	938	3.8%
Multi-Ethnic	50	1.3%	Multi-Ethnic	374	1.5%
Special Education		% Disabled	Special Education		% Disabled
Autism	14	2.9%	Autism	85	3.0%
Deaf-blindness	0	0.0%	Deaf-blindness	0	0.0%
Developmental delay	121	25.2%	Developmental delay	351	12.3%
Emotional disturbance	24	5.0%	Emotional disturbance	120	4.2%
Hearing impairment	1	0.2%	Hearing impairment	32	1.1%
Mental retardation	26	5.4%	Mental retardation	138	4.8%
Severe multiple disabilities	4	0.8%	Severe multiple disabilities	11	0.4%
Orthopedic impairment	0	0.0%	Orthopedic impairment	37	1.3%
Other health impairment	69	14.3%	Other health impairment	279	9.7%
Learning disability	156	32.4%	Learning disability	1,139	39.8%
Speech or language impairment	65	13.5%	Speech or language impairment	655	22.9%
Traumatic brain injury	0	0.0%	Traumatic brain injury	5	0.2%
Visual impairment	1	0.2%	Visual impairment	11	0.4%
<b>Total Disabled</b>	<b>481</b>		<b>Total Disabled</b>	<b>2,863</b>	
Gifted/talented	88		Gifted/talented	834	
<b>All Exceptional*</b>	<b>568</b>		<b>All Exceptional*</b>	<b>3,678</b>	
Economic Indicator		% Total Enrollment	Economic Indicator		% Total Enrollment
Free Lunch	590	15.3%	Free Lunch	3,238	13.2%
Reduced Cost Lunch	336	8.7%	Reduced Cost Lunch	1,196	4.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,434</b>	<b>18.1%</b>
English Language Learners		% Total ESL	English Language Learners		% Total ESL
ESL Elementary	20	57.1%	ESL Elementary	916	70.1%
ESL Middle School	13	37.1%	ESL Junior High	217	16.6%
ESL High School	2	5.7%	ESL High School	173	13.2%
ESL White	0	0.0%	ESL White	29	2.2%
ESL Black	0	0.0%	ESL Black	94	7.2%
ESL Hispanic	30	85.7%	ESL Hispanic	996	76.3%
ESL Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	ESL Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.1%
ESL Asian/Pacific Islander	2	5.7%	ESL Asian/Pacific Islander	181	13.9%
ESL Multi-Ethnic	0	0.0%	ESL Multi-Ethnic	5	0.4%
ESL Other	3	8.6%	ESL Other	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,306</b>	

Sources: 2005-06 UCS School Survey and Kansas Department of Education

\* Gifted students receiving services for a disability are counted under both the disability and gifted category but are NOT duplicated in the All Exceptional total.

SHAWNEE MISSION 2005-2006			SPRING HILL 2005-2006		
	<b>Number</b>			<b>Number</b>	
Total Headcount Enrollment	28,522		Total Headcount Enrollment	1,713	
FTE Enrollment	27,477		FTE Enrollment	1,643	
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		<b>% Total Enrollment</b>	<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		<b>% Total Enrollment</b>
White	22,272	78.1%	White	1,602	93.5%
Black	2,159	7.6%	Black	24	1.4%
Hispanic	2,442	8.6%	Hispanic	52	3.0%
Am. Indian or Alaskan	180	0.6%	Am. Indian or Alaskan	11	0.6%
Asian Pacific Islander	880	3.1%	Asian Pacific Islander	15	0.9%
Multi-Ethnic	589	2.1%	Multi-Ethnic	9	0.5%
<b>Special Education</b>		<b>% Disabled</b>	<b>Special Education</b>		<b>% Disabled</b>
Autism	161	4.7%	Autism	5	2.8%
Deaf-blindness	3	0.1%	Deaf-blindness	0	0.0%
Developmental delay	102	3.0%	Developmental delay	30	16.7%
Emotional disturbance	133	3.9%	Emotional disturbance	11	6.1%
Hearing impairment	31	0.9%	Hearing impairment	1	0.6%
Mental retardation	184	5.4%	Mental retardation	9	5.0%
Severe multiple disabilities	35	1.0%	Severe multiple disabilities	0	0.0%
Orthopedic impairment	20	0.6%	Orthopedic impairment	1	0.6%
Other health impairment	528	15.5%	Other health impairment	19	10.6%
Learning disability	1,377	40.5%	Learning disability	71	39.4%
Speech or language impairment	791	23.3%	Speech or language impairment	32	17.8%
Traumatic brain injury	13	0.4%	Traumatic brain injury	1	0.6%
Visual impairment	19	0.6%	Visual impairment	0	0.0%
<b>Total Disabled</b>	3,397		<b>Total Disabled</b>	180	
Gifted/talented	1,505		Gifted/talented	32	
<b>All Exceptional*</b>	4,871		<b>All Exceptional*</b>	212	
<b>Economic Indicator</b>		<b>% Total Enrollment</b>	<b>Economic Indicator</b>		<b>% Total Enrollment</b>
Free Lunch	3,853	13.5%	Free Lunch	200	11.7%
Reduced Cost Lunch	1,543	5.4%	Reduced Cost Lunch	88	5.1%
<b>Total</b>	5,396	18.9%	<b>Total</b>	288	16.8%
<b>English Language Learners</b>		<b>% Total ESL</b>	<b>English Language Learners</b>		<b>% Total ESL</b>
ESL Elementary	1,021	66.8%	ESL Elementary	5	71.4%
ESL Middle School	222	14.5%	ESL Middle School	2	28.6%
ESL High School	286	18.7%	ESL High School	0	0.0%
ESL White	88	5.8%	ESL White	1	14.3%
ESL Black	71	4.6%	ESL Black	0	0.0%
ESL Hispanic	1,102	72.1%	ESL Hispanic	3	42.9%
ESL Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	21	1.4%	ESL Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%
ESL Asian/Pacific Islander	220	14.4%	ESL Asian/Pacific Islander	3	42.9%
ESL Multi-Ethnic	2	0.1%	ESL Multi-Ethnic	0	0.0%
ESL Other	25	1.6%	ESL Other	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	1,529		<b>Total</b>	7	
Sources: 2005-06 UCS School Survey and Kansas Department of Education					
* Gifted students receiving services for a disability are counted under both the disability and gifted category but are NOT duplicated in the All Exceptional total.					