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***JOHNSON COUNTY***  
***CHILDREN & YOUTH TRENDS REPORT***  
***OCTOBER 2007***



United Community Services of Johnson County  
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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 eleven 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 Greater Kansas City'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 Population Growth Rate				
	2000	2004	2006	2000-2004	2004-2006
Under 1 year-old	6,681	7,111	7,571	1.6%	3.2%
1 and 2 year-olds	13,372	14,030	15,168	1.2%	4.1%
3 and 4 year-olds	13,588	13,945	14,773	.7%	3.0%
5 year-olds	6,786	6,954	7,287	.6%	2.4%
6 year-olds	6,749	6,863	7,254	.4%	2.8%
7, 8 and 9 year-olds	20,541	21,024	21,484	.6%	1.1%
10 and 11 year-olds	14,009	13,909	14,774	-0.2%	3.1%
12 and 13 year-olds	13,676	14,288	14,521	1.1%	.8%
14 year-olds	6,909	7,436	7,400	1.9%	-0.2%
15 year-olds	6,623	7,137	7,531	1.9%	2.8%
16 year-olds	6,677	7,031	7,814	1.3%	5.6%
17 year-olds	6,557	7,284	7,488	2.8%	1.4%
<b>Total 0-17 year-olds</b>	<b>122,168</b>	<b>127,012</b>	<b>133,065</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>451,086</b>	<b>496,691</b>	<b>516,731</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>0-17 as % of population</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>26%</b>		

### Child population experiences surge

During the last two years (2004-2006) there has been more growth in child population than in the first four years of this decade. Between 2004 and 2006, children accounted for 30% of the total population growth. During the 1990s, children accounted for 28% of the county's population growth.

From 1990 to 2000, child population increased an average of 2,700 children each year. Between 2004 and 2006, the increase was an average of 3,000, compared to the 1,200 average increase each year between 2000 and 2004. Growth rate varied by age group.

Source: University of Kansas Institute for Policy and Social Research, U.S. Census, Population Estimates Program.

## Child Poverty

	1990	2000	2004	2006
Child poverty (children under 18)	3,932	4,304	6,840	8,270
Percent of children living in households below Federal Poverty Level	4.1%	3.4%	5.4%	6.2%
Child poverty rate	1:24	1:28	1:18	1:16

### Johnson County child poverty rate is 1:16

Child poverty dramatically increased between 2000 and 2006. The number of poor children increased by 92%, while child population only increased approximately 9%. The poverty rate changed from 41 out of every 1,000 children in 1990, to 62 out of 1,000 in 2006.

#### About the Data

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census, 2006 American Community Survey.

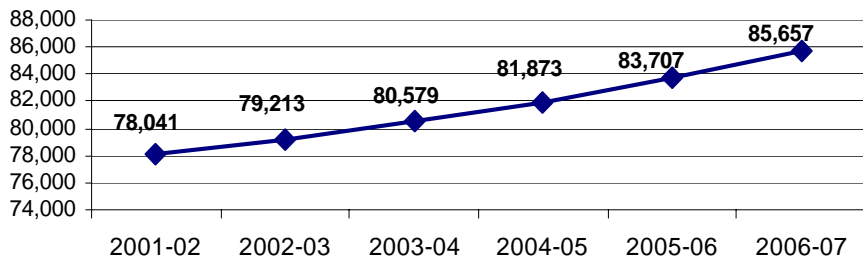
Definition: Poverty guidelines are updated periodically by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In 2006, a child living in a family of four, with income of \$20,000 or less, was considered as living in poverty. For a family of three, income of \$16,600 was considered 100% of poverty.



# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE : JOHNSON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT



**Johnson County Headcount Enrollment  
2001-2007**



## Public School Enrollment Increasing

Enrollment grew 9.8% over the past five years. De Soto experienced the most growth (54.6%), and Shawnee Mission's enrollment declined (-6%). The increased enrollment of 7,616 students from 2001-02 to 2006-07 is almost equal to the increase in the number of non-white student enrollment over the same period (7,424).

**Headcount Enrollment by District**

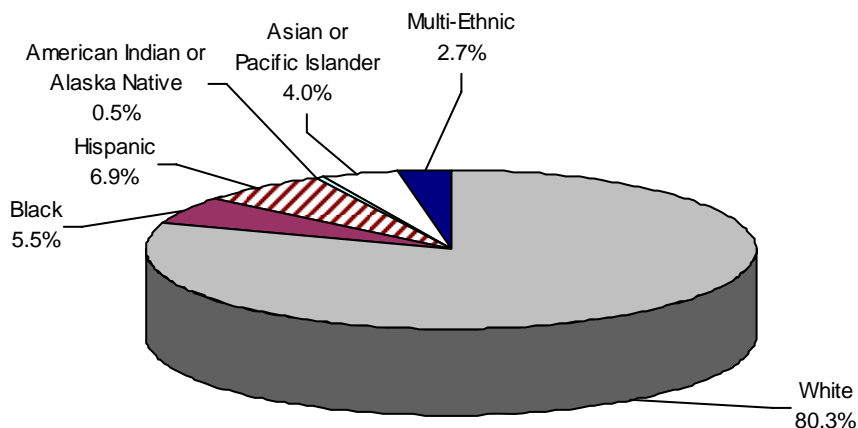
District	2001-02	2006-07	Percent Change
Blue Valley	17,876	20,296	13.5%
De Soto	3,657	5,652	54.6%
Gardner-Edgerton	3,097	4,125	33.2%
Olathe	21,470	25,274	17.7%
Shawnee Mission	30,381	28,531	-6.1%
Spring Hill	1,560	1,779	14.0%
<b>Total - All Districts</b>	<b>78,041</b>	<b>85,657</b>	<b>9.8%</b>

## Minority Ratio Increasing

Over the past five years, minority students increased from one in eight in 2001-02, to one in five in 2006-07 (2001-02: 9,485 minority students; 2006-07: 16,909 minority students).

The largest increase occurred in the number of Hispanic students which nearly doubled—growing from 3,152 in 2001-02 to 5,877 in 2006-07 (an increase of 86%).

**Johnson County Public School Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity  
2006-07**



*About the Data*

Source: Kansas Department of Education, USD Headcount Enrollment.

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE : SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENT



## Special Education Enrollment by District 2006-07

District	Gifted/Talented Special Education	Disabled	All Exceptionalities*	Percent of Disabled Students in District
Blue Valley	1,426	1,923	3,328	9.5%
De Soto	132	477	608	8.4%
Gardner/Edgerton	89	534	623	12.9%
Olathe	776	2,910	3,666	11.5%
Shawnee Mission	1,498	3,311	4,776	11.6%
Spring Hill	30	174	204	9.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,951</b>	<b>9,329</b>	<b>13,205</b>	<b>10.9%</b>

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 352 special education students have a behavioral disorder/emotional disturbance; 43% of those are high school students.

\*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. 2006-07 UCS School Survey.

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: ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

*English language learner population is increasing*



## Why is this important?

The increasing number of students enrolled in English as a Second Language (ESL) classes indicates growing cultural diversity in Johnson County. 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.

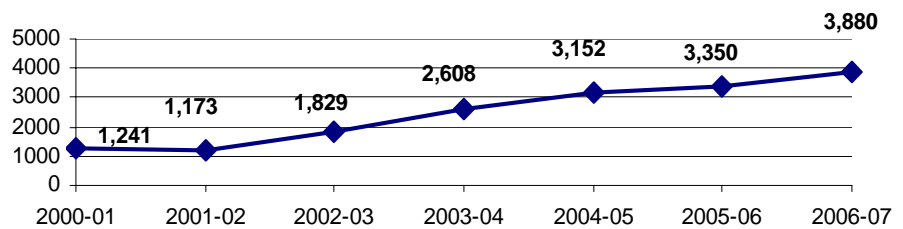
## How are we doing?

ESL enrollment tripled over the past six years, increasing by 213% from 2000-01 to 2006-07. School enrollment increased 9.8% during the same period. Hispanic students comprise the majority of ESL enrollment (2,763 students) in 2006-07. ESL students comprised 4.5% of total public school enrollment in 2006-07. In each district, except Gardner Edgerton, the number of different languages spoken by students has increased. Olathe increased the most, from 34 last year to 55 in 2006-07.

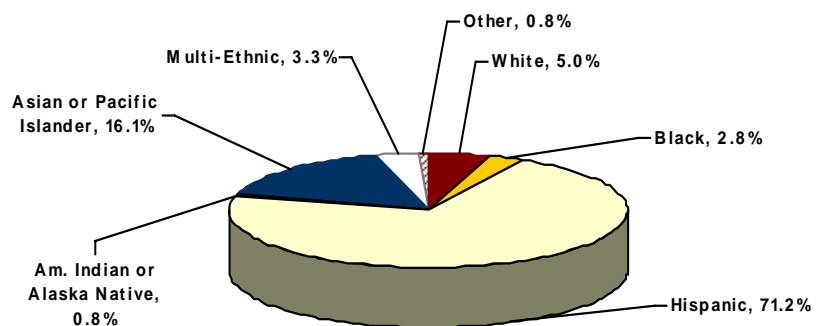
**Number of Languages Spoken by Students in ESL Programs 2006-07**

Blue Valley	47
De Soto	16
Gardner Edgerton	6
Olathe	55
Shawnee Mission	68
Spring Hill	7

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



**ESL Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity 2006-07  
N = 3,880**



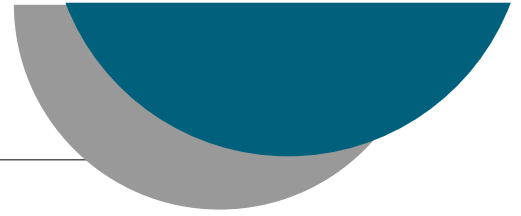
**About the Data**

Source: UCS Survey of Johnson County Public School Districts, 2006-07 school year.

Definition: ESL—English as a Second Language.

# INDICATOR: 3RD GRADE READING LEVELS

*Third graders not reading at grade level  
risk not graduating from high school*



## Why is this important?

- Children not reading at grade level by the end of third grade are at higher risk of not graduating from high school.
- 74% of children who have problems reading in the third grade still have problems reading in 9<sup>th</sup> grade.
- As the number of economically disadvantaged students and English Language Learners increase in Johnson County, school districts face growing challenges in helping children to succeed academically and in life.
- Schools need to know which students struggle with reading so that appropriate interventions are provided, and the effectiveness of interventions can be measured. For some students, the underlying cause of failure to thrive academically may indicate significant challenges that necessitate non-academic assistance.

**Percent of 3<sup>rd</sup> Graders Meeting or Exceeding  
State Reading Standard, 2005-2006**

District	All 3 <sup>rd</sup> Graders	Economically Disadvantaged	English Language Learners
Blue Valley	90.6 %	77.4 %	57.2 %
De Soto	81.2 %	58.1 %	65 %
Gardner Edgerton	92.7 %	87.4 %	Not available
Olathe	86.6 %	71.9 %	51.6 %
Shawnee Mission	82.6 %	65.4 %	48.8 %
Spring Hill	74.0 %	52.7 %	Not available
Kansas State Rate	78.5 %	68.1 %	51.5 %

## How are we doing?

- Overall, Johnson County 3<sup>rd</sup> graders performed well on reading assessment tests when compared to their peers in Kansas.
- There is a high degree of variability in reading proficiency between all third graders and those who are economically disadvantaged, or English Language Learners.

### **About the Data:**

Source: Kansas Department of Education School Report Cards; Education Commission of the States (2001), *Facts about Literacy*.

Definitions: Economically disadvantaged students, according to the Kansas Department of Education, are those who qualify for a free or reduced-cost lunch.

Explanations and Caveats: In most cases, a small percentage of students was not tested.

# INDICATOR: SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

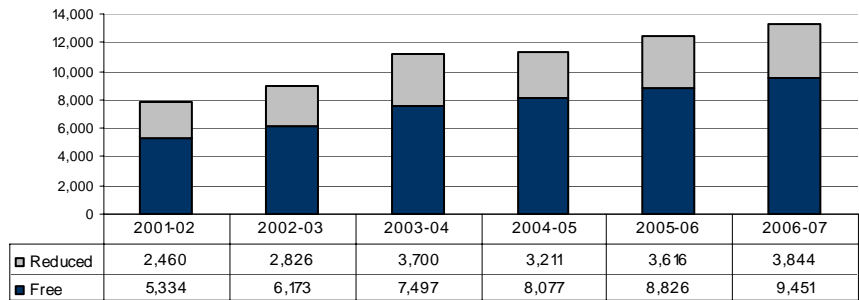
## Enrollment in school lunch program increasing



### 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 (13,295) public school students received a free or reduced-cost lunch during the 2006-07 school year – an increase of 70.6% over the past five years from 7,794 students in 2001-02 to 13,295 students in 2006-07. Enrollment increased 9.8% 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**

	2001-02	2006-07	Growth in Participation over 5 years	2006-07 Participation Rate
Blue Valley	394	803	104%	4.0%
De Soto	417	702	68%	12.4%
Gardner-Edgerton	567	945	67%	22.9%
Olathe	2,592	4,514	74%	17.9%
Shawnee Mission	3,663	5,984	63%	21.0%
Spring Hill	161	347	115%	19.5%
<b>Total - All Districts</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>13,295</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>

#### About the Data

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

Definition: Families at or below 185% of federal poverty level – \$37,000 for a family of four in the 2006-07 school year – were 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 the 2006-07, 130% of poverty for a family of four was \$26,000.

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 TOBACCO USAGE

## *Tobacco use among 12th graders drops below state average*



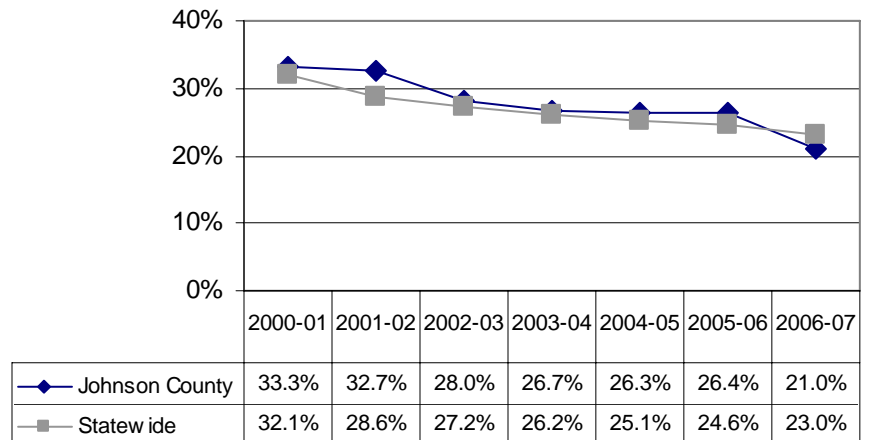
### Why is this important?

Tobacco consumption is the leading cause of preventable death and disease in the United States, linked to nearly one in five deaths annually. Negative health consequences extend beyond the smoker, as environmental tobacco smoke is causally linked to lung cancer and heart disease. Prevention efforts that lower cigarette consumption among youth, notably retail tobacco sales enforcement efforts that limit access to tobacco products, can have a positive, long-term health impact.

### How are we doing?

Tobacco consumption among Johnson County 12<sup>th</sup> graders dropped below the Kansas state average last year for the first time in many years. Since 2004, when Johnson County underage tobacco sales were among the highest in the state, public awareness and law enforcement efforts have combined to significantly reduce access to tobacco products. Nonetheless, more than 28% of Johnson County youth report that it would be "very easy" to obtain cigarettes.

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



#### **About the Data**

Source: *Communities that Care, Student Surveys 2000-2007.*

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

Explanations and Caveats: *For school years 2000-01 through 2005-06, data was collected from four Johnson County public school districts. In 2006-07 data was collected from all six school districts.*



# INDICATOR: YOUTH ALCOHOL USAGE

*High underage drinking levels reflect easy access to alcohol*



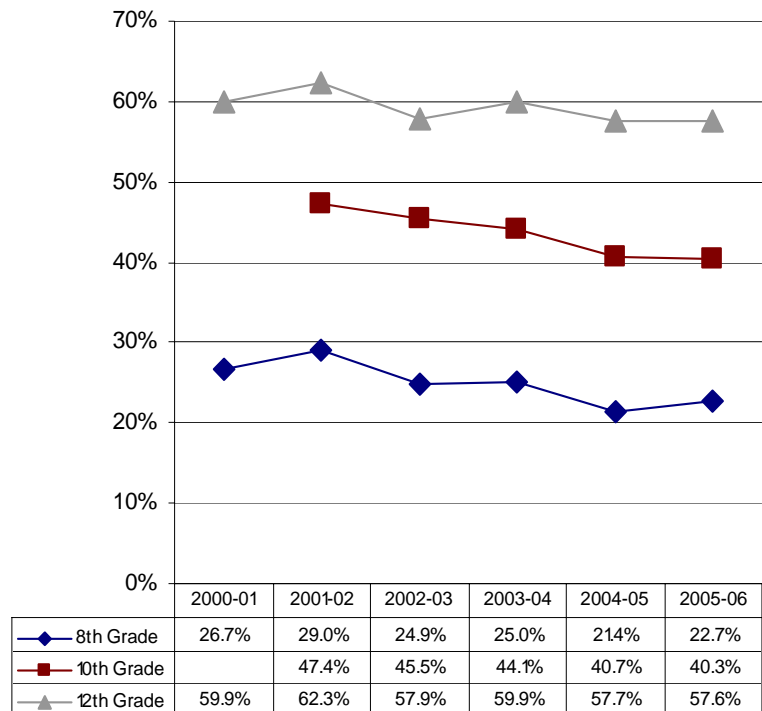
## Why is this important?

- Underage alcohol consumption dramatically increases the probability of abusing alcohol in adulthood.
- Easy access to alcohol is a barrier to the long-term health and welfare of youth.
- Alcohol consumption is the leading cause of death among youth, contributing to automobile and other accidents, increased susceptibility to sexual assault, rape and other violent crimes, and health risks associated with unprotected sex.
- Costs associated with accidents and crimes, the consequences of fetal alcohol syndrome among mothers ages 15-20, property damage and related losses, topped \$700 million statewide in 2001 (the most recent year for which data is available).

## How are we doing?

More youth drink alcohol—a legal substance—than use illegal drugs. Usage rates remain fairly stable at all grade levels. There is a slight upward trend in 8th graders' consumption of alcohol. Johnson County 12th graders' self-reporting of alcohol consumption (58%) remains higher than 12th graders statewide (56%).

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



### About the Data

Source: *Communities that Care, Student Surveys 2000-2006; Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation.*

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

Explanations and Caveats: *Data collected from four Johnson County public school districts. Beginning with the 2006-07 school year, all six Johnson County public school district administered the Communities That Care Student Survey. New trend data will be available following the 2007-08 school year.*



# INDICATOR: YOUTH MARIJUANA USAGE

*Johnson County 12th graders report higher usage than statewide peers*



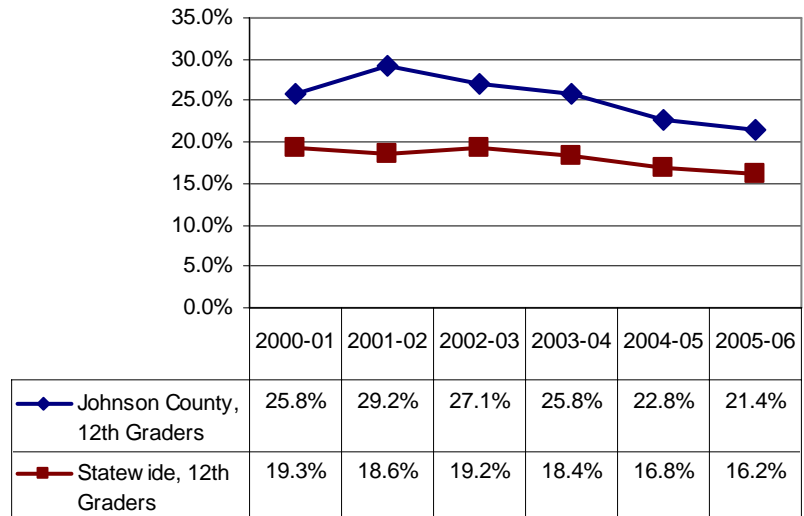
## Why is this important?

Marijuana is the most frequently used illegal drug in the United States, and the drug of choice among Johnson County youth. Marijuana use among adolescents continues to slowly decline, but parents and health care providers—as well as adolescents—routinely underestimate the negative health risks associated with its use. Regular marijuana use can lead to the same consequences as regular cigarette smoking: heightened risk of respiratory infection and cancers of the lung and respiratory tract. Marijuana use diminishes the ability to perform complex tasks and impairs coordination, thereby placing users at risk of accidental injury and engaging in risky behaviors, elevating vulnerability to becoming victims of violence.

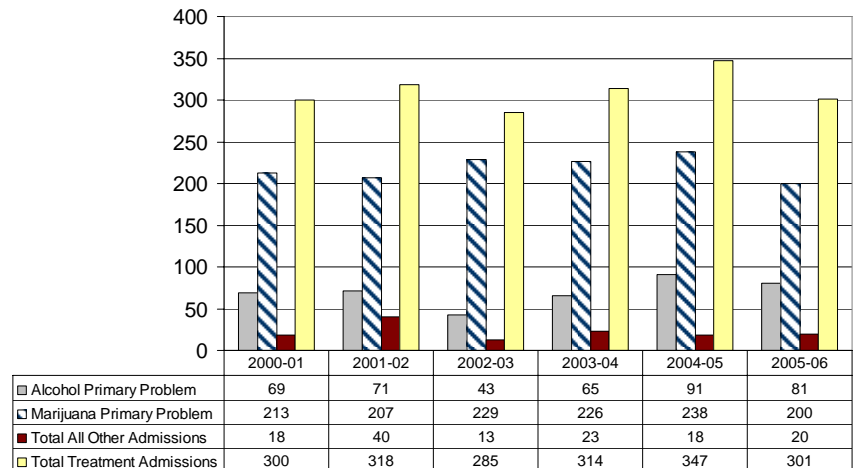
## How are we doing?

The number of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting regular marijuana use has slowly declined over the past six years. Johnson County 12<sup>th</sup> graders, however, consistently report markedly higher rates of current marijuana use (21%) than their peers statewide (16% for all Kansas 12<sup>th</sup> graders). Marijuana far outstrips alcohol as the primary problem among Johnson County adolescents under age 18 who receive state-supported substance abuse treatment. Since 2000, at least two-thirds of these adolescents have identified marijuana as their primary problem. During the same time, total treatment admissions of this population increased by 20%.

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



**Marijuana is Primary Substance Abuse Treatment Problem for Youth**



### About the Data

Source: Kansas Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services, Division of Health Care Policy; Drug Facts, Office of National Drug Control Policy; Kansas Communities That Care, Student Surveys, 2000-2006.

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

Explanations and Caveats: For school years 2000-01 through 2005-06, data was collected from four Johnson County public school districts which administered the Communities That Care Student Survey. Beginning with the 2006-07 school year, all six Johnson County public school districts administered the survey. New trend data will be available following the 2007-08 fiscal year.



# INDICATOR: JUVENILE OFFENDERS

## Juvenile offender case filings slowly decline



### Why is this important?

The level and perception of crime in a community affect quality of life. Juvenile case filings reflect how well the community is preparing its youth to make positive life choices. Further, case filing trends provide guidance as to current needs for resource investment throughout the continuum of services targeting youth both within the juvenile justice system, and among youth at-risk of becoming court-involved.

### How are we doing?

Total juvenile case filings declined 15% between 2000 and 2006, from 3,010 to 2,574. Property crimes decreased. Crimes against persons decreased 30% from 2000 to 2006, however, there is a slight increase from 2005 to 2006. The number of drug/alcohol cases have fluctuated, but reflect a net increase since 2001. Case filings by gender show an overall decline for both males and females. Females account for about 1/3 of juvenile offender case filings.

#### About the Data

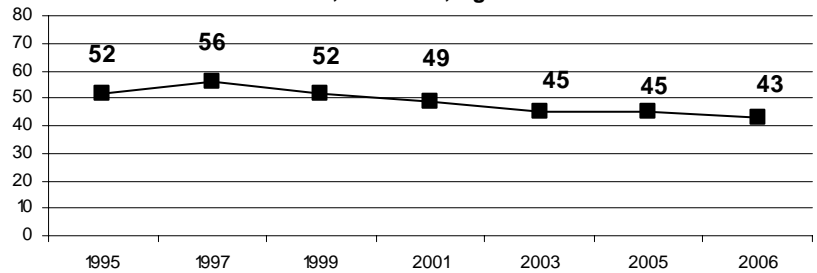
Source: Johnson County Kansas District Attorney's Office.

*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.

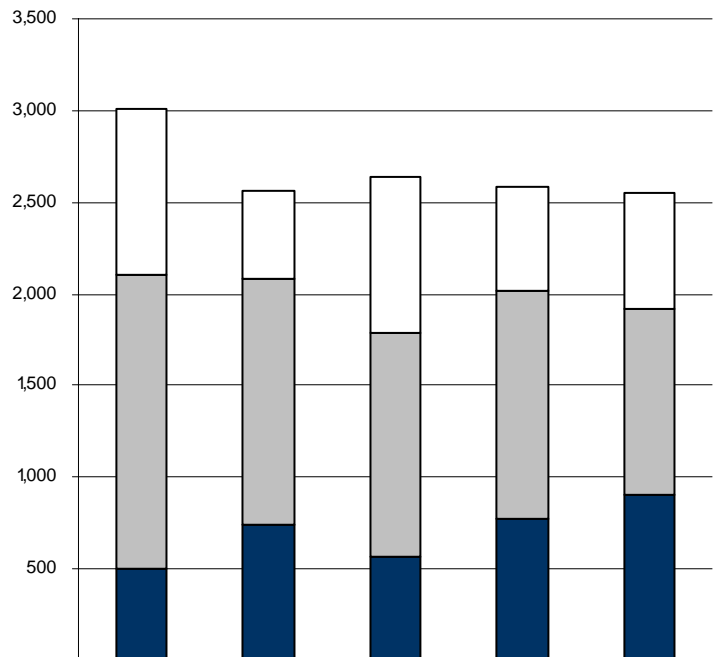
Cases are classified according to the highest rated charge. For example, a case with a battery charge and a minor in possession of alcohol charge would be counted as a battery case.

\*In 2006 there were 23 case filings classified as "other." Those cases are not reflected in this graph.

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

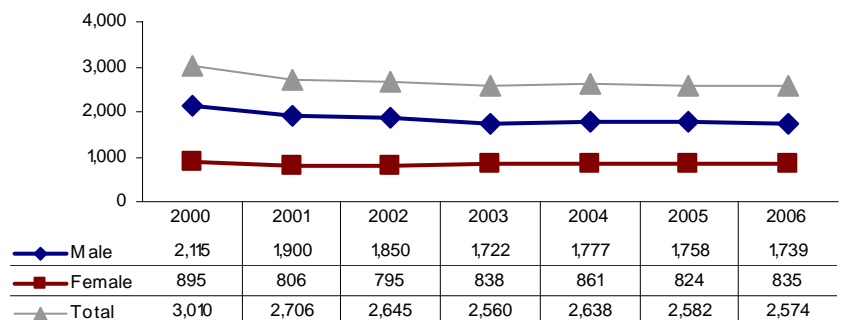


Juvenile Offender Cases by Type



□ Persons Crimes	903	477	848	563	633
□ Property Crimes	1,601	1,343	1,224	1,245	1,011
■ Drug/Alcohol Cases	506	741	566	774	907

Juvenile Offender Case Filings By Gender



# INDICATOR: CHILD IN NEED OF CARE

*CINC doubles in ten years*

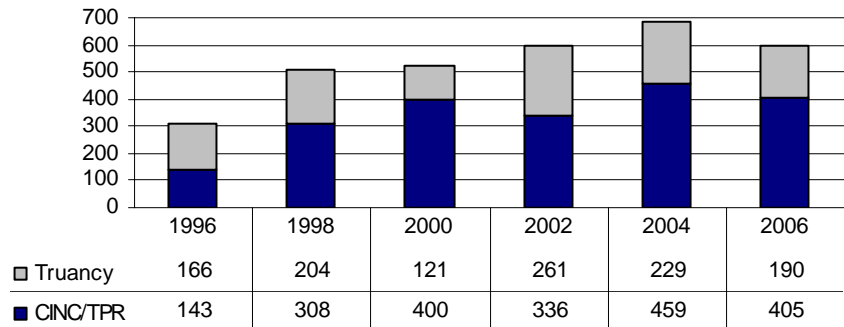
## Why is this important?

Children under age 18 are among the most vulnerable in our community. When children lack a safe and secure environment, healthy growth and development can be interrupted or impaired. Child "in need of care" cases include children experiencing living conditions or life circumstances that have jeopardized their physical or emotional health, family and housing stability, and/or educational progress. Truancy may indicate academic failure, family dysfunction, substance abuse, or other personal problems such as bullying.

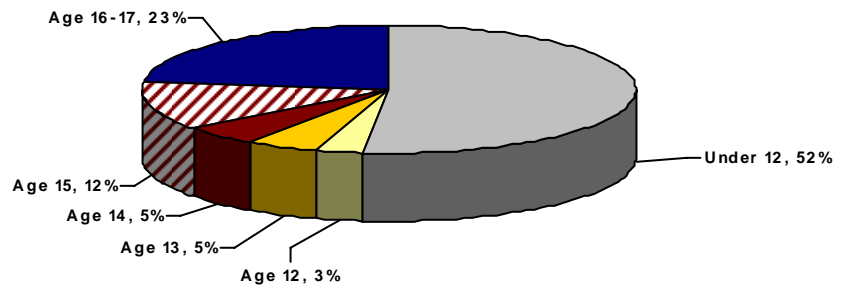
## How are we doing?

Although the number of CINC cases filed annually has remained about the same in recent years, the number of cases filed in 2006 was double the cases filed in 1996. Of the two types of CINC case filings, child abuse and neglect increased by 183% and truancy increased by 18%. Efforts by schools and other child-serving organizations to address youth issues before greater problems occur may be reflected in the small increase of truancy filings.

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



**Child in Need of Care Case Filings by Age in 2006**  
N = 595



### 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

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 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.

# INDICATOR: CHILDHOOD HEALTH STATUS

*Childhood immunization, weight, and dental care reflect on health status throughout life*



## Why is this important?

More than one-fourth of Johnson County's population is children under age 18. Ensuring their mental and physical well-being fosters academic success and contributes to sound adult health status. Because children's health can impact their ability to attend to tasks, engage in activities, and socialize with others, health is a critical component of their overall readiness for school. In addition to negative outcomes associated with preventable disease, poor health can contribute to long-term negative economic consequences for the family or the child. Childhood obesity contributes to many life-threatening conditions as children reach adulthood.

## How are we doing?

In the 2005-06 school year, 80% of kindergartners reported current vaccinations at age two. By 2006, the *immunization rate* for two year-olds served by the Johnson County Public Health Department reached 87%. Kansas is ranked 13th in the nation regarding immunization rates.

Negative consequences of poor preventive *oral health* care or unmet dental treatment needs disproportionately affect the poor and uninsured. One-fourth of Johnson County residents of all ages lack dental insurance and 11% have not visited a dentist in two years.

*Overweight and obesity* are the second leading causes of preventable death nationally and among Kansans. Local data is not available, but public health leaders estimate that up to 30% of elementary and 25% of secondary students statewide are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.

Immunization Rate Comparison			
	2004	2005	2006
<b>Immunization rate for children at age two who are served by Johnson County Public Health Department</b>	80%	80%	87%
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
<b>Johnson County Retrospective Survey: Entering kindergartners reporting current vaccinations at age two*</b>	87%	86%	80%

### About the Data:

Source: Johnson County Public Health Department; Kansas Department of Health and Environment; The REACH Healthcare Foundation; Kansas Health Statistics Report, May and February 2007, Kansas Department of Health and Environment; Kansas Department of Education; Kansas Action for Children..

Explanations and Caveats: \*Kindergartners were required to have HepB3 and Varicella, or history of contracting varicella, starting with the 2004-05 school year. The trend line, however, reflects the immunization rate for the 4-3-1 combination of DTP4, Polio3 and MMR1 for each year.

# INDICATOR: HEAD START AVAILABILITY

*Early education helps children enter school ready to learn*



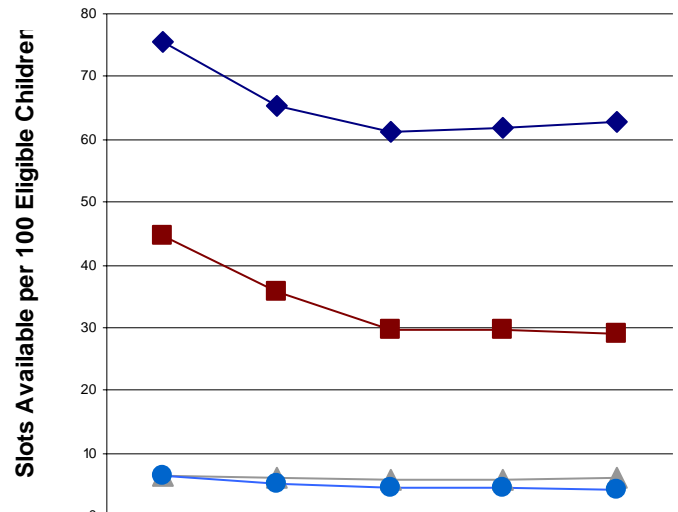
## Why is this important?

Children who attend early childhood programs are far more likely to enter kindergarten ready to learn, read at grade level by third grade, and graduate from high school. Ninety percent of children's brain development occurs before age 5. By making early childhood education available to all children, an important opportunity to stimulate children's minds is taken. Standardized tests and research studies have shown that students from lower income families show lower academic achievement than do their upper-income peers. This gap starts before children enter school. Investments made in the early years net a much greater gain for the same costs than do investments later in the age continuum.

## How are we doing?

More Johnson County families with young children need quality, affordable childcare than is available. For Johnson County families living at or below the federal poverty level, this is especially true. Early Head Start slots (for children birth to age three) serve less than five percent of eligible children. Among poor children ages three to five years of age, Head Start slots serve less than 30% of eligible children, half of the Kansas statewide availability rate. The decline in available slots over the past five years reflects the escalating number of eligible children without a corresponding increase in slots.

**Early Head Start and Head Start Availability**



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
◆ Kansas Head Start	75.6	65.3	61.3	61.7	62.7
■ Johnson County Head Start	44.7	35.6	29.6	29.5	29.1
▲ Kansas Early Head Start	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.6	6
● Johnson County Early Head Start	6.5	5	4.4	4.4	4.3

**About the Data:**

Source: Kansas Kids Count Data; Kansas Action for Children; Kansas Children's Cabinet.

# INDICATOR: INFANTS AND TODDLERS W/ DEVELOPMENTAL DELAYS OR DISABILITIES

*Early intervention helps overcome delays*



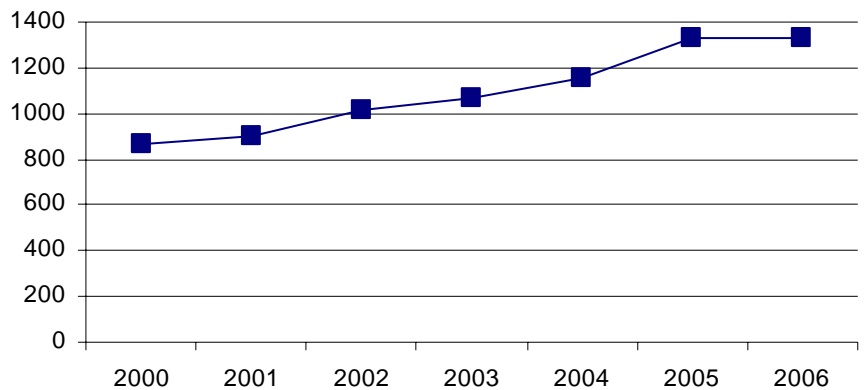
## Why is this important?

Infants and toddlers experiencing developmental delays or disabilities demonstrate the best long-term outcomes when they have access to appropriate interventions as soon as possible. Therapies that foster language, cognitive, sensory and physical development, and social skills, ensure many of these children overcome early barriers to school readiness. When children begin school developmentally equipped for success, the need for special education services is diminished and lifelong benefits accrue to the child.

## How are we doing?

The number of children birth through age three receiving specialized services continues to increase, attributable largely to on-going outreach and referral activity. A significant number of those children—about one-third each year—meet the goals of their Individualized Family Service Plan by age three. This means that upon leaving the program (no later than his/her third birthday), the child no longer needs special education services.

**Infants and Toddlers with Developmental Delays or Disabilities**



### **About the Data:**

Source: *Infant-Toddler Services of Johnson County*

*Explanations and Caveats: Infant/Toddler Services of Johnson County in Kansas is mandated through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part C. The program serves children from birth to 36 months of age who have special needs in the areas of health/nutrition, vision, hearing, movement, cognition, communication and/or social/play skills. Because this is a federally mandated program, no waiting list exists; all children who qualify for services receive them.*

## APPENDIX

### School Support Staff

School districts employ a range of support staff to help students be successful in school. Professional organizations have established recommended ratios of support staff to students.

<b>Johnson County Public Schools' Support Staff 2006-07</b>											
	Counselors	Ratio Counselors to Students	Social Workers	Ratio Social Workers to Students	Psychologists	Ratio Psychologists to Students	Nurses	Ratio Nurses to Students	School Resource Officers	Ratio SROs to Students	FTE Enrollment*
Blue Valley	54.5	1:356	1	1:19,391	23	1:843	32	1:606	9	1:2,155	19,391
DeSoto	13	1:411	6	1:892	6	1:892	9	1:594	2	1:2,675	5,349
Gardner-Edgerton	10	1:390	3.36	1:1,162	5	1:781	1	1:3,904	2	1:1,952	3,904
Olathe	62	1:390	20	1:1,208	25	1:966	46	1:525	15	1:1,610	24,154
Shawnee Mission	49.5	1:553	19.5	1:1,403	18.5	1:1,479	52	1:526	10	1:2,735	27,354
Spring Hill	5	1:341	0	0	2	1:853	2.5	1:682	1	1:1,706	1,706

National Recommended Ratio\*\*

1:250

1:500

1:1,000

1:750

1:225

1:125

n/a

\*\*Sources for National Recommended Ratio:

Counselors: American School Counselor Association. ([www.schoolcounselor.org](http://www.schoolcounselor.org))

Social Workers: National Association of Social Workers ([www.naswdc.org](http://www.naswdc.org))

Psychologists: National Association of School Psychologists ([www.nasponline.org](http://www.nasponline.org))

Nurses: National Association of School Nurses ([www.nasn.org](http://www.nasn.org))

1:750 for students in the general population,

1:225 in the student populations that may require daily professional school nursing services or interventions,

1:125 in student populations with complex health care needs

SRO: National Association School Resource Officers ([www.nasro.org](http://www.nasro.org)) No recommended ratio available.

*\*FTE enrollment from Kansas Department of Education: FTE (full-time equivalency enrollment) "the total enrollment in grades kindergarten through 12, three and four year-old preschool special education and approved four year-old at risk students as of September 20<sup>th</sup>. Any pupil who is not enrolled full-time is counted as that proportion of one pupil that his/her regular enrollment bears to full-time enrollment. Pupils enrolled in three and four year-old preschool special education, kindergarten, and four year-old at risk programs are counted as half-time pupil."*



**BLUE VALLEY 2006-2007**

	Number	
Total Headcount Enrollment	20,296	
FTE Enrollment	19,369	
Race & Ethnicity		% Total Enrollment
White	17,158	84.5%
Black	651	3.2%
Hispanic	407	2.0%
Am. Indian or Alaskan	38	0.2%
Asian Pacific Islander	1,468	7.2%
Multi-Ethnic	574	2.8%
Special Education		% Disabled
Autism	136	7.1%
Deaf-blindness	1	0.1%
Developmental delay	401	20.9%
Emotional disturbance	52	2.7%
Hearing impairment	18	0.9%
Mental retardation	93	4.8%
Severe multiple disabilities	21	1.1%
Orthopedic impairment	8	0.4%
Other health impairment	220	11.4%
Learning disability	796	41.4%
Speech or language impairment	168	8.7%
Traumatic brain injury	5	0.3%
Visual impairment	4	0.2%
<b>Total Disabled</b>	1,923	
Gifted/talented	1,426	
<b>All Exceptional*</b>	3,328	
Economic Indicator		% Total Enrollment
Free Lunch	546	2.7%
Reduced Cost Lunch	257	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	803	4.0%
English Language Learners		% Total ESL
ESL Elementary	197	70.9%
ESL Middle School	39	14.0%
ESL High School	42	15.1%
ESL White	50	18.0%
ESL Black	5	1.8%
ESL Hispanic	76	27.3%
ESL Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	0	
ESL Asian/Pacific Islander	145	52.2%
ESL Multi-Ethnic	2	0.7%
ESL Other	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	278	

**DE SOTO 2006-2007**

	Number	
Total Headcount Enrollment	5,652	
FTE Enrollment	5,338	
Race & Ethnicity		% Total Enrollment
White	4,906	86.8%
Black	117	2.1%
Hispanic	311	5.5%
Am. Indian or Alaskan	33	0.6%
Asian Pacific Islander	131	2.3%
Multi-Ethnic	152	2.7%
Special Education		% Disabled
Autism	20	4.2%
Deaf-blindness	0	0.0%
Developmental delay	73	15.3%
Emotional disturbance	9	1.9%
Hearing impairment	1	0.2%
Mental retardation	40	8.4%
Severe multiple disabilities	5	1.0%
Orthopedic impairment	0	0.0%
Other health impairment	34	7.1%
Learning disability	171	35.8%
Speech or language impairment	118	24.7%
Traumatic brain injury	3	0.6%
Visual impairment	3	0.6%
<b>Total Disabled</b>	477	
Gifted/talented	132	
<b>All Exceptional*</b>	608	
Economic Indicator		% Total Enrollment
Free Lunch	489	8.7%
Reduced Cost Lunch	213	3.8%
<b>Total</b>	702	12.4%
English Language Learners		% Total ESL
ESL Elementary	144	73.8%
ESL Middle School	31	15.9%
ESL High School	20	10.3%
ESL White	4	2.1%
ESL Black	3	1.5%
ESL Hispanic	170	87.2%
ESL Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	0	
ESL Asian/Pacific Islander	15	7.7%
ESL Multi-Ethnic	3	1.5%
ESL Other	0	
<b>Total</b>	195	

Sources: 2006-07 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 2006-2007**

	Number	
Total Headcount Enrollment	4,125	
FTE Enrollment	3,904	
Race & Ethnicity		% of Total Enrollment
White	3,540	85.8%
Black	114	2.8%
Hispanic	203	4.9%
Am. Indian or Alaskan	12	0.3%
Asian Pacific Islander	70	1.7%
Multi-Ethnic	122	3.0%
Special Education		% Disabled
Autism	17	3.2%
Deaf-blindness	1	0.2%
Developmental delay	143	26.8%
Emotional disturbance	29	5.4%
Hearing impairment	2	0.4%
Mental retardation	27	5.1%
Severe multiple disabilities	4	0.7%
Orthopedic impairment	0	0.0%
Other health impairment	67	12.5%
Learning disability	180	33.7%
Speech or language impairment	63	11.8%
Traumatic brain injury	0	0.0%
Visual impairment	1	0.2%
<b>Total Disabled</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>85.7%</b>
Gifted/talented	89	14.3%
<b>All Exceptional*</b>	<b>623</b>	
Economic Indicator		% Total Enrollment
Free Lunch	640	15.5%
Reduced Cost Lunch	305	7.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>22.9%</b>
English Language Learners		% Total ESL
ESL Elementary	44	67.7%
ESL Middle School	14	21.5%
ESL High School	7	10.8%
ESL White	1	1.5%
ESL Black	3	4.6%
ESL Hispanic	56	86.2%
ESL Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	0	
ESL Asian/Pacific Islander	5	7.7%
ESL Multi-Ethnic	0	
ESL Other	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	

**OLATHE 2006-2007**

	Number	
Total Headcount Enrollment	25,274	
FTE Enrollment	25,100	
Race & Ethnicity		% Total Enrollment
White	19,874	78.6%
Black	1,475	5.8%
Hispanic	2,181	8.6%
Am. Indian or Alaskan	86	0.3%
Asian Pacific Islander	996	3.9%
Multi-Ethnic	662	2.6%
Special Education		% Disabled
Autism	99	3.4%
Deaf-blindness	0	0.0%
Developmental delay	467	16.0%
Emotional disturbance	123	4.2%
Hearing impairment	35	1.2%
Mental retardation	134	4.6%
Severe multiple disabilities	16	0.5%
Orthopedic impairment	22	0.8%
Other health impairment	268	9.2%
Learning disability	1,119	38.5%
Speech or language impairment	611	21.0%
Traumatic brain injury	6	0.2%
Visual impairment	10	0.3%
<b>Total Disabled</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>79.4%</b>
Gifted/talented	776	21.2%
<b>All Exceptional*</b>	<b>3,666</b>	
Economic Indicator		% Total Enrollment
Free Lunch	3,255	12.9%
Reduced Cost Lunch	1,259	5.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,514</b>	<b>17.9%</b>
English Language Learners		% Total ESL
ESL Elementary	1,051	71.0%
ESL Junior High	257	17.4%
ESL High School	173	11.7%
ESL White	39	2.6%
ESL Black	1	0.1%
ESL Hispanic	1,112	75.1%
ESL Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0.1%
ESL Asian/Pacific Islander	209	14.1%
ESL Multi-Ethnic	118	8.0%
ESL Other	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,481</b>	

Sources: 2006-07 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 2006-2007**

	Number	
Total Headcount Enrollment	28,531	
FTE Enrollment	27,354	
		<b>% Total Enrollment</b>
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	21,636	75.8%
Black	2,307	8.1%
Hispanic	2,726	9.6%
Am. Indian or Alaskan	214	0.8%
Asian Pacific Islander	844	3.0%
Multi-Ethnic	804	2.8%
		<b>% Disabled</b>
<b>Special Education</b>		
Autism	164	5.0%
Deaf-blindness	1	0.0%
Developmental delay	93	2.8%
Emotional disturbance	111	3.4%
Hearing impairment	34	1.0%
Mental retardation	164	5.0%
Severe multiple disabilities	35	1.1%
Orthopedic impairment	18	0.5%
Other health impairment	506	15.3%
Learning disability	1,356	41.0%
Speech or language impairment	800	24.2%
Traumatic brain injury	9	0.3%
Visual impairment	20	0.6%
<b>Total Disabled</b>	3,311	
Gifted/talented	1,498	
<b>All Exceptional*</b>	4,776	
		<b>% Total Enrollment</b>
<b>Economic Indicator</b>		
Free Lunch	4,319	15.1%
Reduced Cost Lunch	1,665	5.8%
<b>Total</b>	5,984	21.0%
		<b>% Total ESL</b>
<b>English Language Learners</b>		
ESL Elementary	1,278	69.6%
ESL Middle School	231	12.6%
ESL High School	327	17.8%
ESL White	97	5.3%
ESL Black	98	5.3%
ESL Hispanic	1,336	72.8%
ESL Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	29	1.6%
ESL Asian/Pacific Islander	239	13.0%
ESL Multi-Ethnic	6	0.3%
ESL Other	31	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	1,836	

**SPRING HILL 2006-2007**

	Number	
Total Headcount Enrollment	1,779	
FTE Enrollment	1,703	
		<b>% Total Enrollment</b>
<b>Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>		
White	1,634	91.8%
Black	32	1.8%
Hispanic	49	2.8%
Am. Indian or Alaskan	10	0.6%
Asian Pacific Islander	17	1.0%
Multi-Ethnic	34	1.9%
		<b>% Disabled</b>
<b>Special Education</b>		
Autism	5	2.9%
Deaf-blindness	0	0.0%
Developmental delay	37	21.3%
Emotional disturbance	14	8.0%
Hearing impairment	0	0.0%
Mental retardation	7	4.0%
Severe multiple disabilities	0	0.0%
Orthopedic impairment	1	0.6%
Other health impairment	12	6.9%
Learning disability	74	42.5%
Speech or language impairment	23	13.2%
Traumatic brain injury	1	0.6%
Visual impairment	0	0.0%
<b>Total Disabled</b>	174	
Gifted/talented	30	
<b>All Exceptional*</b>	204	
		<b>% Total Enrollment</b>
<b>Economic Indicator</b>		
Free Lunch	202	11.4%
Reduced Cost Lunch	145	8.2%
<b>Total</b>	347	19.5%
		<b>% Total ESL</b>
<b>English Language Learners</b>		
ESL Elementary	20	80%
ESL Middle School	4	16%
ESL High School	1	4%
ESL White	2	8%
ESL Black	0	0%
ESL Hispanic	13	52%
ESL Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0%
ESL Asian/Pacific Islander	10	40%
ESL Multi-Ethnic	0	0%
ESL Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	25	

Sources: 2006-07 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.