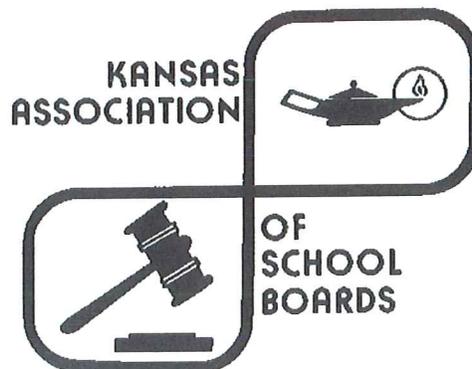


K-12 Headcount Enrollment Projection for Kansas: 2011-12 School Year through 2015-16



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Jim Hays, KASB Research Specialist

May 9, 2011



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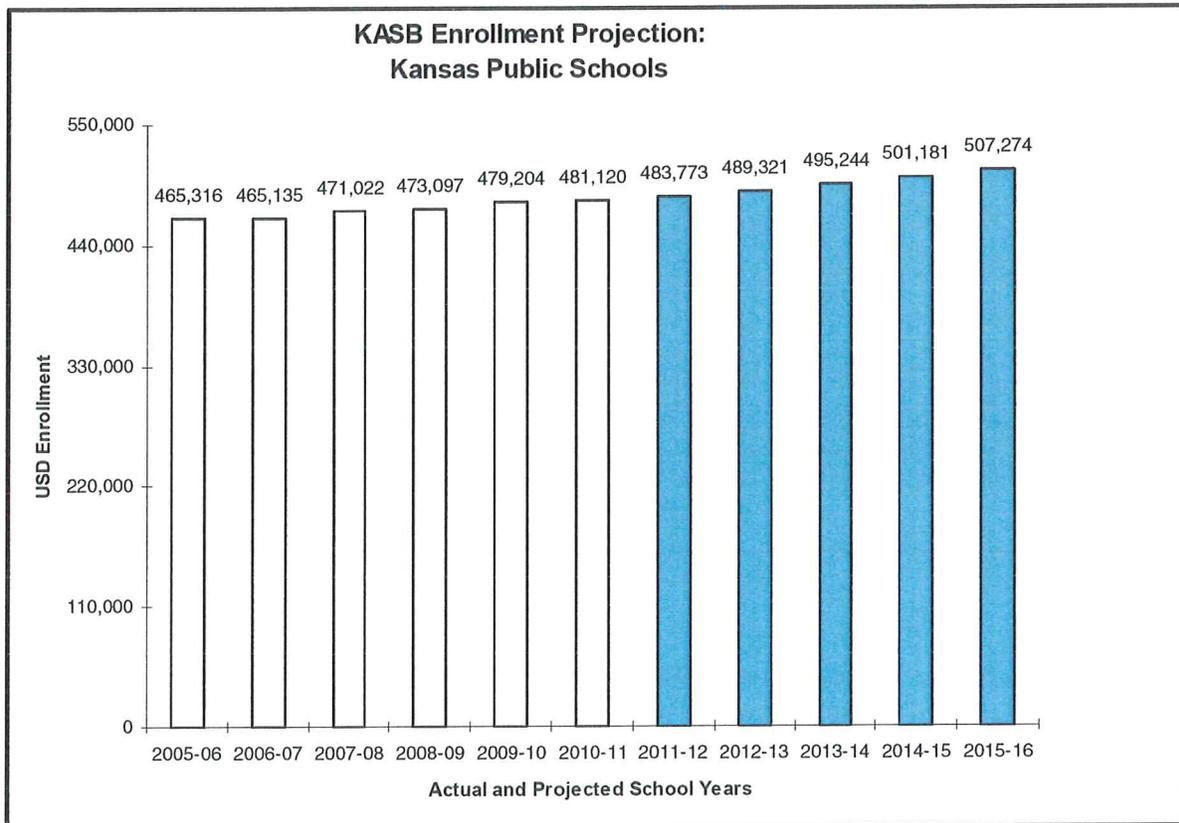
Kansas K-12 Headcount Enrollment Projection Report

May 9, 2011

Jim Hays, KASB Research Specialist

Report Summary

For the past three years, resident live births in Kansas have increased to the point where they exceed the highest year of the “baby boom echo.”¹ These three age cohorts will be first graders in the last three years of this projection, helping to push statewide enrollment totals to their highest levels since the early 1970s. Much of the increase in births is attributable to our fastest growing population component: Hispanic Kansans. However, total school enrollment is not solely a factor of more children ages 5-17 being in schools. Virtual schools, alternative programs and drop out recovery programs are changing the definition of “enrollment” to the point where comparisons of these numbers with prior years may become impossible.²

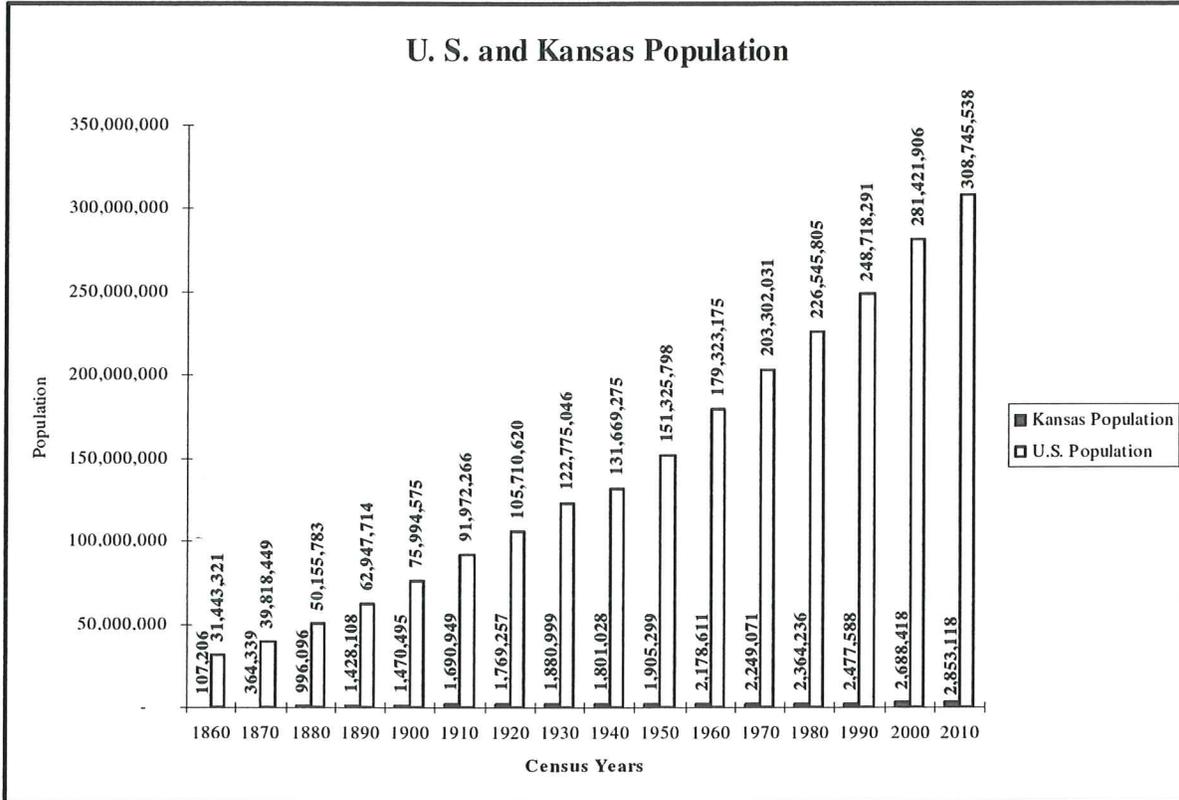


¹ Graph on page 7.

² This report deals with actual and projected headcount enrollment, defined as students who enroll in public schools for any part of a day; full-time equivalent (F.T.E.) enrollment is often used for other purposes and will usually be a slightly smaller number.

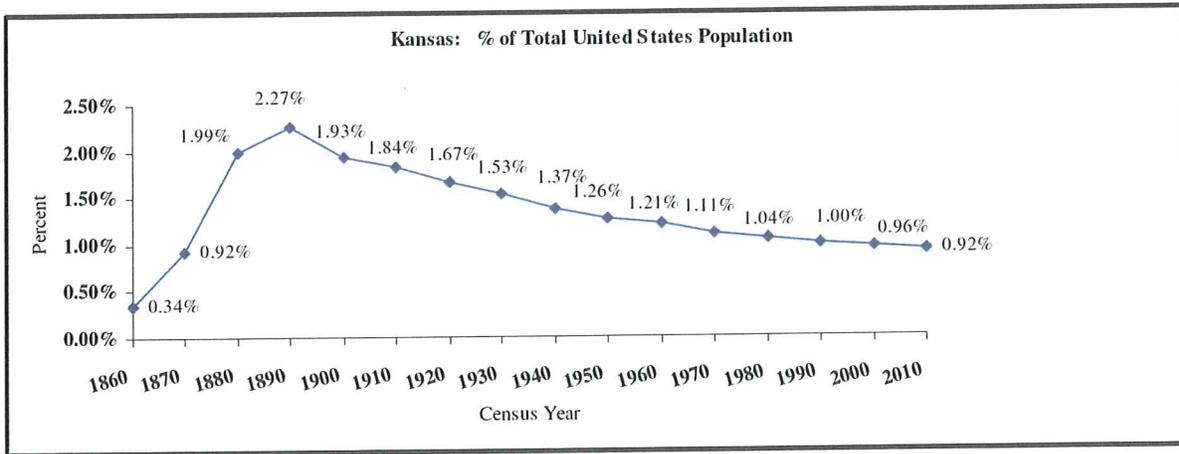
Population Trends in Kansas

The population of Kansas today is the smallest percentage of the total U.S. population that it has been since the earliest days of statehood. We are less than 1% of our country. During the 20th century, population growth in Kansas has never equaled the rate of growth in the country as a whole.

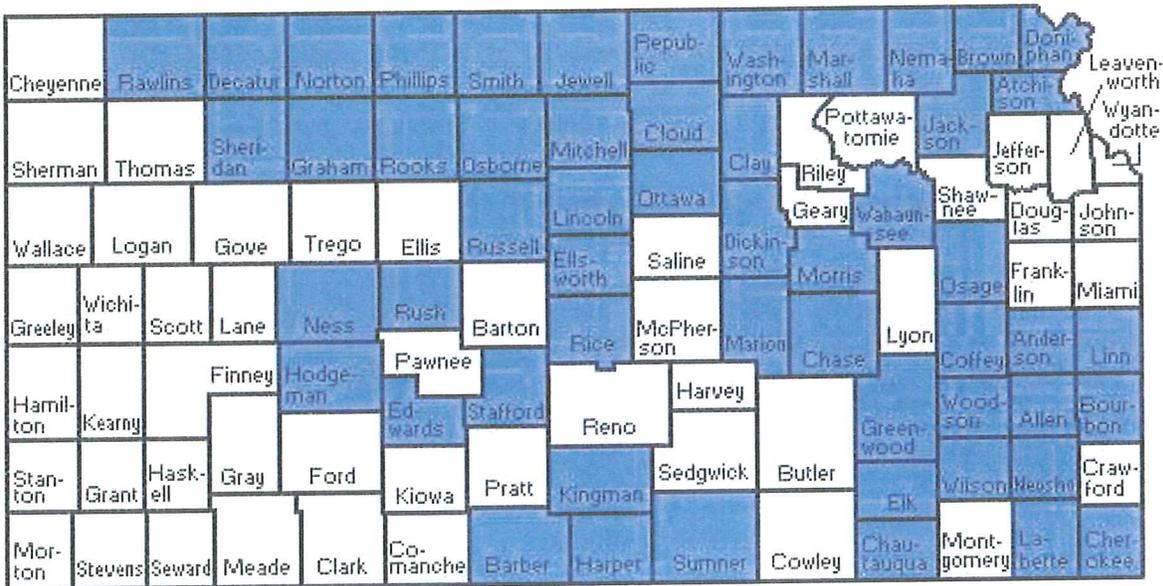


The population of Kansas has grown without interruption during the 20th century, except for the 1930s, when total state population declined from 1,880,999 to 1,801,028. In 1890, we were 2.27% of the total U.S. population and for the past 20 years, we have been less than 1.00%.³

³ For a more detailed comparison of Kansas data with US data, see Appendix B.

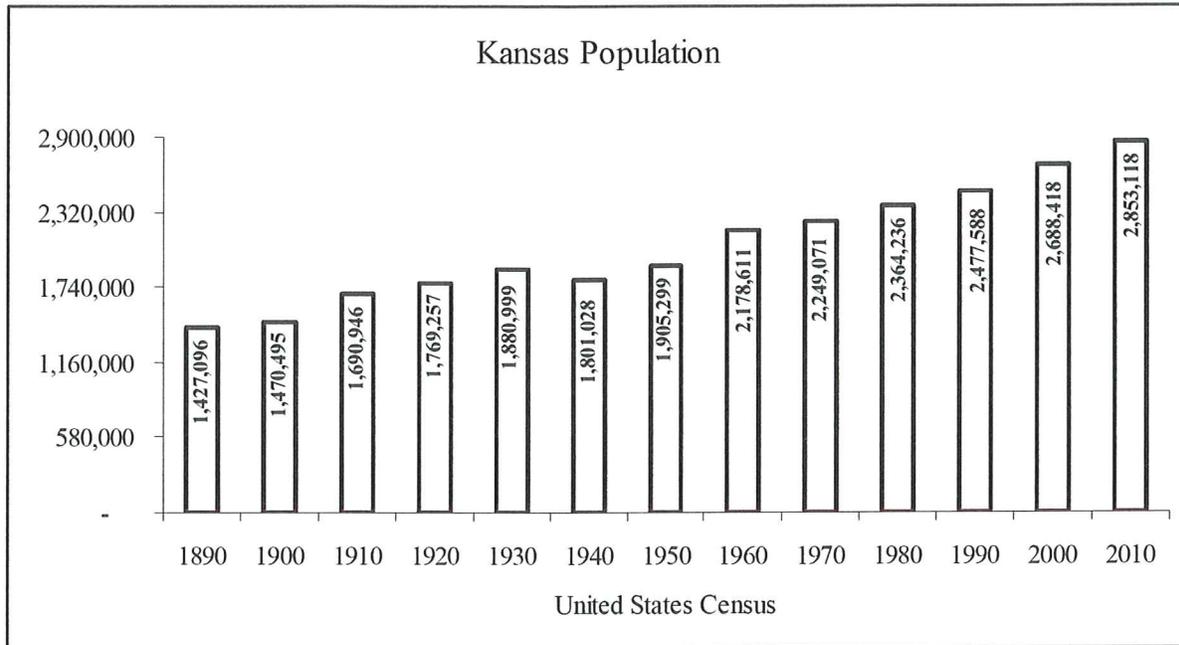


Much of this lack of population growth is, of course, attributable to the rural nature of our state and the changes in the economic condition of rural America. Some of those changes have accelerated during the last half of the century. Twenty-five (25) Kansas counties grew in population, as did the state as a whole, during the agricultural catastrophe of the 1980s, but 80 counties lost population. The 1990s were better for some areas of Kansas: 48 counties increased in population and 57 lost population. Of those declining, 12 counties lost more than 10% of their population during the past decade. **Fifty-four shaded counties on the map below (54 of 105 or 51.4%) have less population in the 2010 census than they had in 1900.**



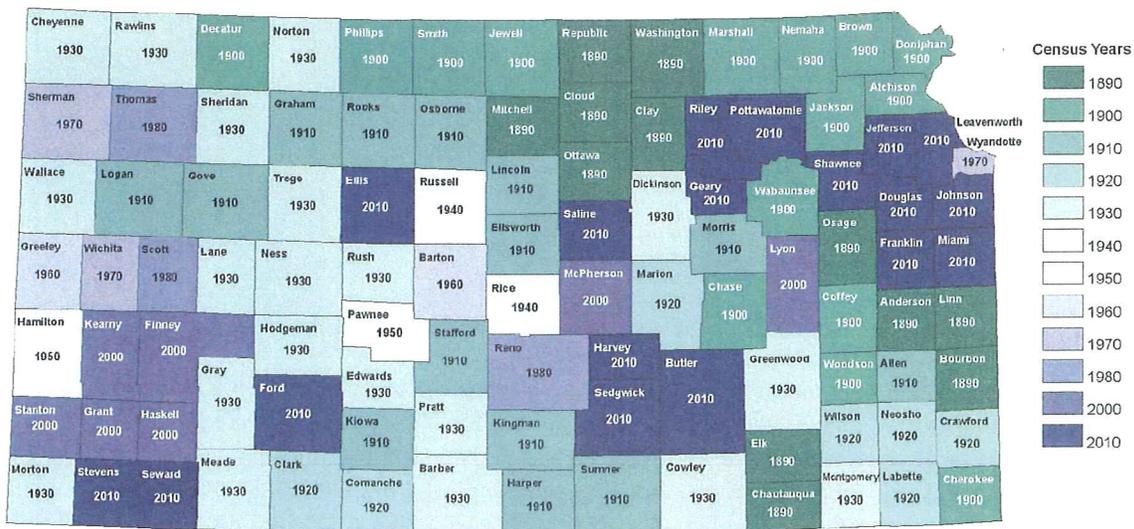
The total resident population of Kansas was hit hard by the Great Depression and the World War II years. From 1930 to 1950 statewide population grew by only 24,300 people, or less than 1.3%. Averaging that over 20 years means that each year Kansas only added 1,215 people, each month only about 101, or each day only about three persons. In contrast, during the same time the total U.S. population grew by an average of 3,965 persons per day. So, while we accounted for over 1.0% of the total U.S. population during this period, we only contributed 00.07% (seven one-hundredths of one

percent) of the U.S. population growth rate. This was a turning point for us. From this point forward in the 20th century, Kansas ceased to be a meaningful component of national population growth.



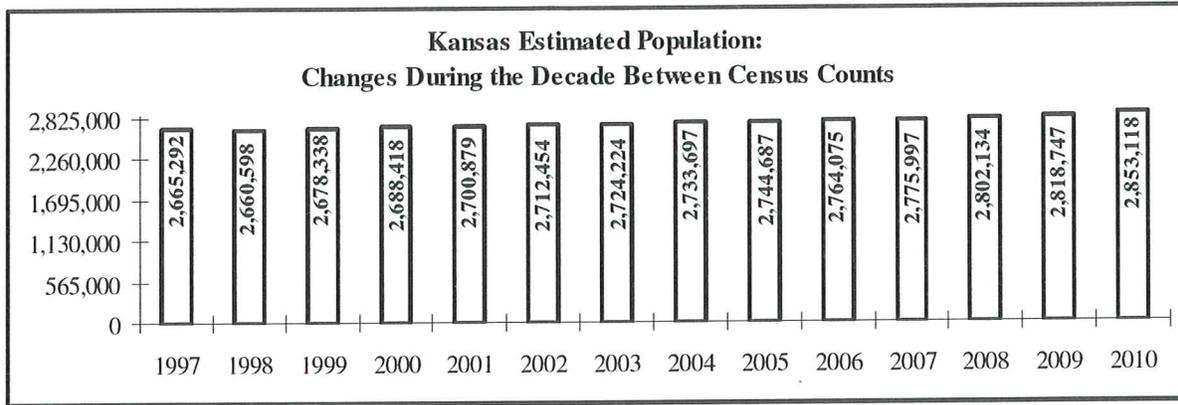
This map illustrates as well as can be just how many counties in our state have been in population decline, for some time. The color coding system shades the county for the census year when it reached peak population. Counties shaded in any green tint all reached their peak population before 1930.

Census Year of Maximum Population by Kansas County
1890-2010

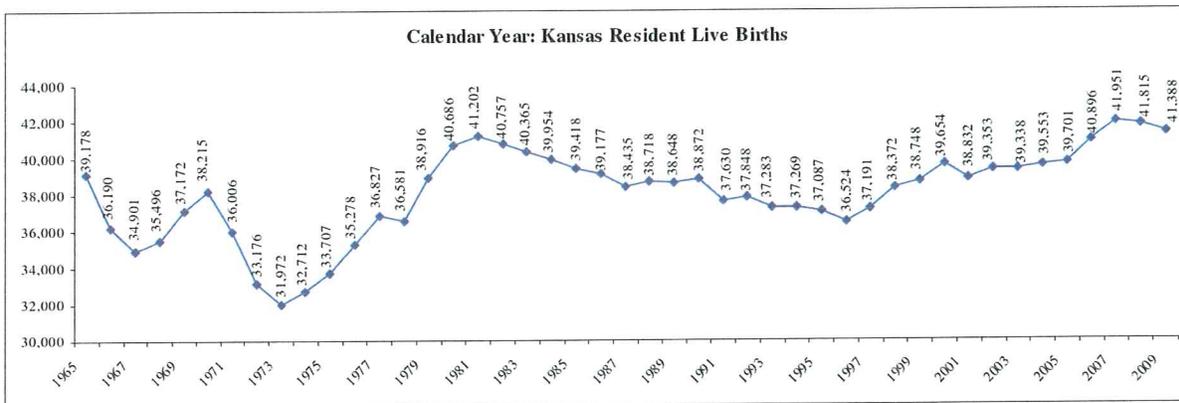


Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research; data from U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census.

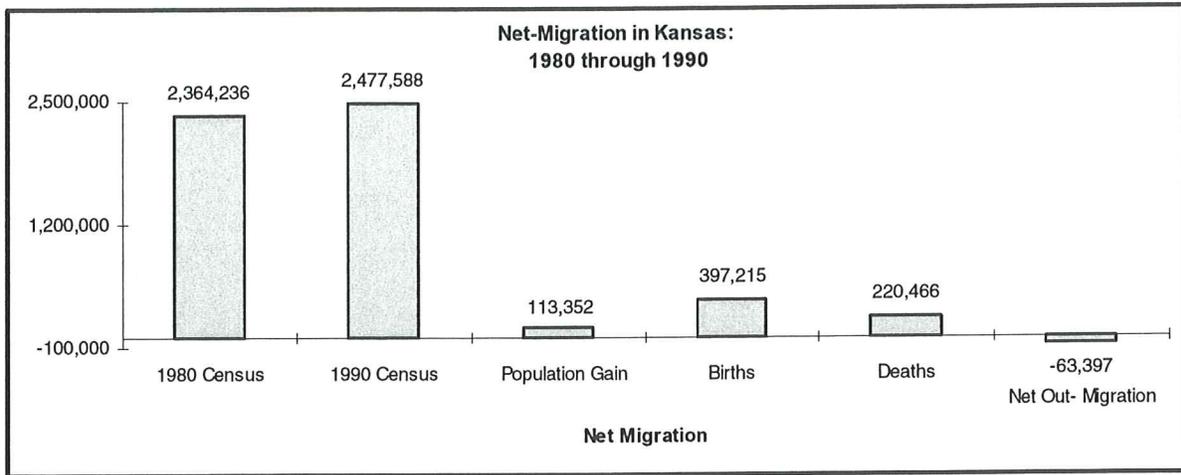
The U.S. Census Bureau makes estimates of population, during the years between official census counts. The Census' latest estimates show a continuing pattern of slow growth, fueled largely by immigration and births.



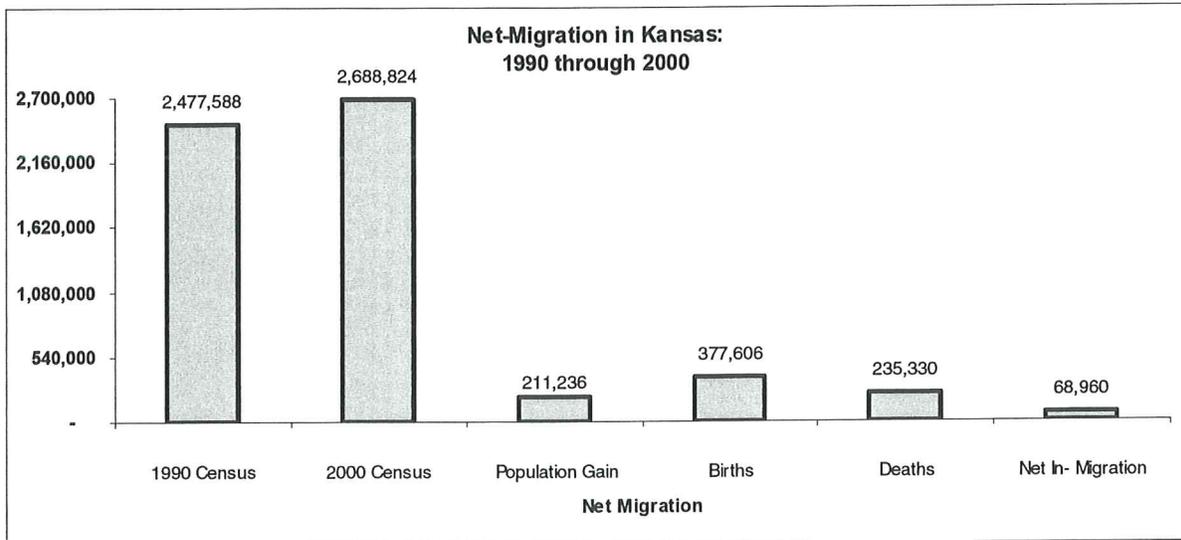
Population growth can only result from two sources: people can be born in an area in greater numbers than they die, or more people can move into an area than move away. Kansas birth totals are on the rise, somewhat related to the increases in Hispanic births.



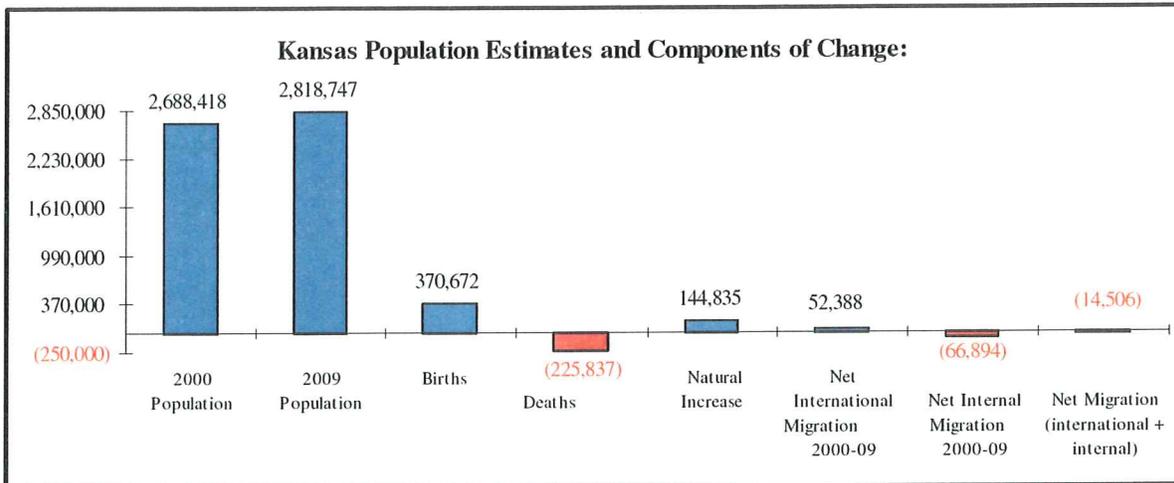
When births exceed deaths, we expect total population to grow unless more people move away than move into the area. In Kansas during the 1980s, births exceeded deaths by 176,749 persons but total population only grew by 113,352, indicating that people were leaving Kansas in greater numbers than others moving in.



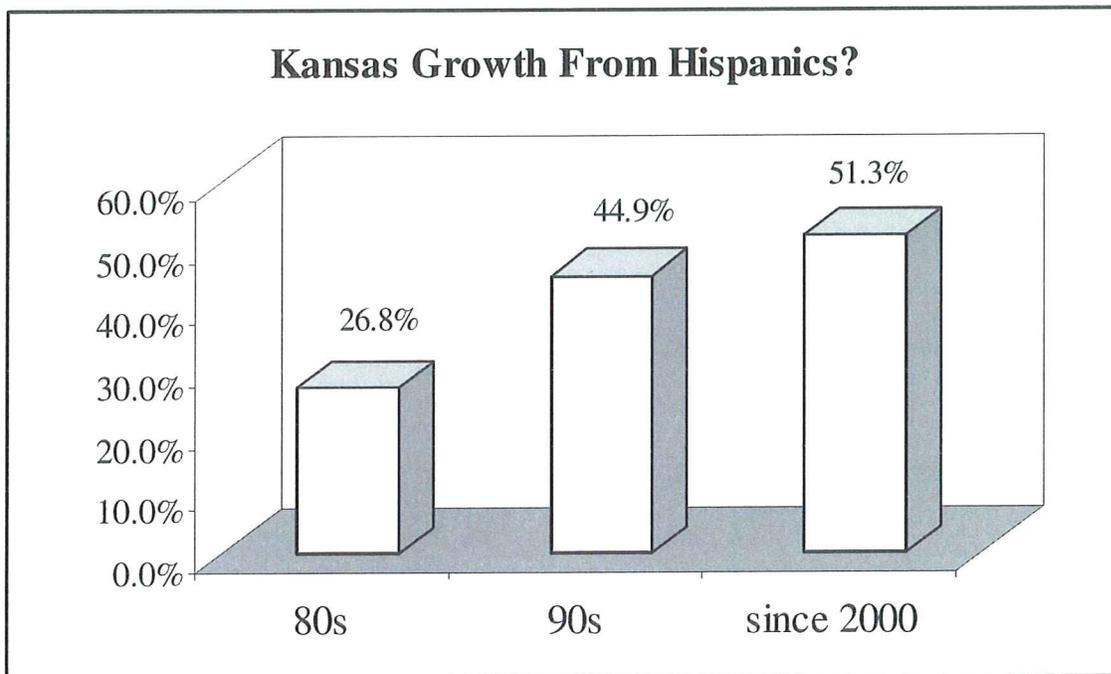
During the 1990s, this situation reversed, primarily due to Hispanic immigration. Births exceeded deaths by 142,276 but total population grew by 211,236. This means that almost 70,000 more people moved into Kansas than moved out.



Since 2000, the U. S. Census Bureau estimates that net out-migration has returned, even in spite of Hispanic immigration. The net internal out-migration, -66,894, is almost equal to the combined populations of Emporia and Salina. That many Kansans, people who lived here in 2000, had left the state, by 2009. The net international in-migration, +52,388, is almost equal to the population of Manhattan.



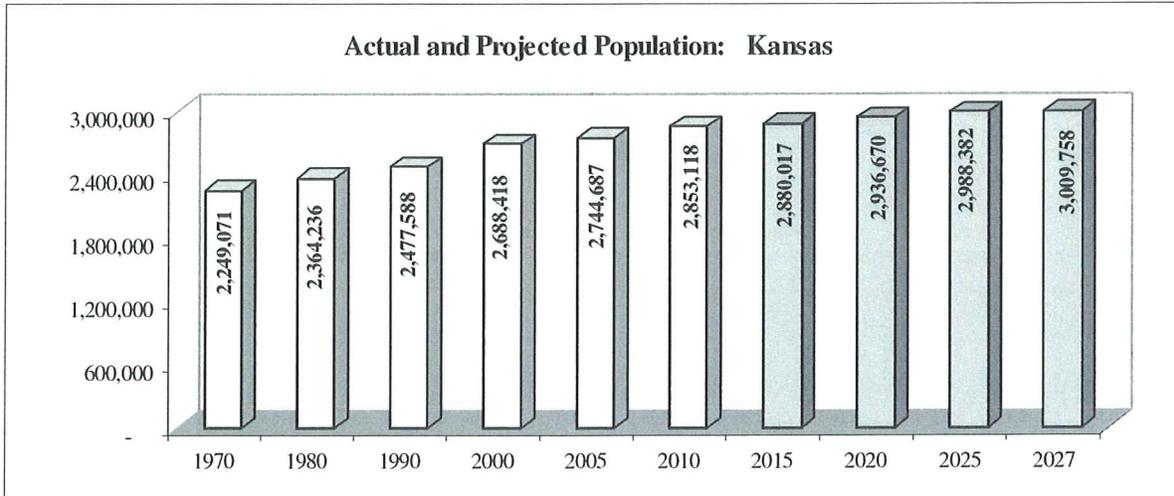
Another way to look at this situation is to consider just how much the growth in Hispanic Kansans has contributed to the total growth in state population. During the 1980s, for every four persons that our population grew, one was a Hispanic. Since 2000, Hispanics have made up over 50% of our population growth.



Population projections for Kansas are made in the “Governor’s Economic and Demographic Report” from the Division of the Budget. An explanation of this year’s projections and the methods used to make those projections is available on the web at <http://da.state.ks.us/budget/ecodemo.htm>. In this report

Kansas population is projected to grow to 2,988,382 by 2025, an increase of 11.2% from Census 2000 totals. We will exceed three million Kansans by 2027.

As this graph illustrates, these estimates of growth show a slow, steady pattern and are not indicative of a robust economic situation.



There may seem to be little that Kansas boards of education can do to stem a tide of net out-migration in a state, or to increase in-migration. Economic forces seem out of our control. However, access to education and health care, at acceptable levels of quality and quantity, are two key elements for population mobility in rural counties in Kansas. Policy makers should keep those factors foremost in their minds as they ponder the question of just who wants to live here and how can we get more of them to want to live here.



Note: All of the population information, estimates and projections in this section come from materials published by the US Bureau of the Census, and reported in the "Kansas Statistical Abstract 2009" 44th edition, September 2010, Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas.

Resident Live Births, by Month

The following table shows resident live births by month for the years covered in this enrollment projection study. The data is presented in “years” (September through the following August) corresponding to the age eligibility for attending first grade. The first six years of this data is then compared to actual first grade enrollments in order to develop a relationship. Each year results in a ratio; put another way, what percent of the children born to Kansas residents actually enrolled in first grade in Kansas public schools? Those six ratios are averaged and that “mean ratio” is used with the last five years of birth data to predict first grade enrollments in the years projected by this report.

Kansas School Year Age Cohorts

	1998- 99	1999- 00	2000- 01	2001- 02	2002- 03	2003- 04	2004- 05	2005- 06	2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09
September	3,397	3,397	3,342	3,303	3,467	3,363	3,427	3,478	3,557	3,515	3,795
October	3,241	3,283	3,369	3,382	3,331	3,349	3,306	3,217	3,403	3,595	3,493
November	2,953	3,087	3,286	3,097	3,077	3,021	3,167	3,201	3,281	3,407	3,131
December	3,304	3,216	3,245	3,216	3,295	3,296	3,409	3,376	3,464	3,381	3,512
January	3,120	3,243	3,370	3,174	3,312	3,115	3,111	3,259	3,459	3,523	3,295
February	2,960	3,163	2,934	3,032	3,005	3,045	2,990	3,066	3,186	3,312	3,211
March	3,296	3,345	3,315	3,291	3,178	3,411	3,409	3,501	3,586	3,439	3,429
April	3,138	3,155	3,128	3,169	3,203	3,275	3,210	3,181	3,299	3,359	3,395
May	3,141	3,392	3,170	3,303	3,331	3,229	3,288	3,447	3,479	3,430	3,377
June	3,283	3,284	3,150	3,168	3,269	3,264	3,445	3,401	3,500	3,507	3,564
July	3,388	3,416	3,351	3,529	3,534	3,435	3,353	3,607	3,761	3,611	3,596
August	3,439	3,411	3,416	3,502	3,492	3,470	3,623	3,729	3,783	3,703	3,523
Total	38,660	39,392	39,076	39,166	39,494	39,273	39,738	40,463	41,758	41,782	41,321

The births listed here are resident live births; they do not include children born in a Kansas hospital to parents from other states such as Oklahoma or Missouri, and they do include any children born elsewhere—even in another state perhaps—whose parents listed a home address in Kansas. For example: children who may be born in Overland Park, but whose parents reside in Lee’s Summit, are not included here, but are counted by Missouri as a resident live birth for their state; any children born in Kansas City, Missouri, whose parents reside in Johnson County, are included here. This data is prepared from official birth certificate information obtained from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. The department goes to great pains to reconcile birth certificate information with the home address listed for the parents, even exchanging information with similar agencies charged with health statistics recording in other states. Unfortunately, for purposes of individual district enrollment forecasts, the data cannot be presented below the county level; for example, school district boundaries cannot be recognized by the data collection system. Postal zip codes could be used, but these boundaries frequently change in metropolitan areas, are not consistent over time, and do not match school district boundaries either.

Actual First Grade Enrollments Compared to Resident Live Births

The first step of this enrollment projection technique is to develop a mathematical relationship between actual resident live births and first grade enrollments seven years later when those children have reached six years of age or more. Total resident live births from the previous table divided by the actual recorded first grade enrollments for the years when those children would have normally entered first grade and a ratio, expressed as a decimal number, is determined. That ratio is calculated for each year of six years, and then is averaged for the entire period. This process is shown below:

Process for projecting first grade enrollment				
Birth Years	Total Births	Ratio of 1st grade enrollment to births	Actual First Grade Enrollment	School Years
1998-99	38,660	89.7%	34,673	2005-06
1999-00	39,392	88.8%	34,971	2006-07
2000-01	39,076	91.7%	35,820	2007-08
2001-02	39,166	91.1%	35,662	2008-09
2002-03	39,494	92.6%	36,582	2009-10
2003-04	39,273	93.0%	36,529	2010-11
Average Ratio		91.1%		

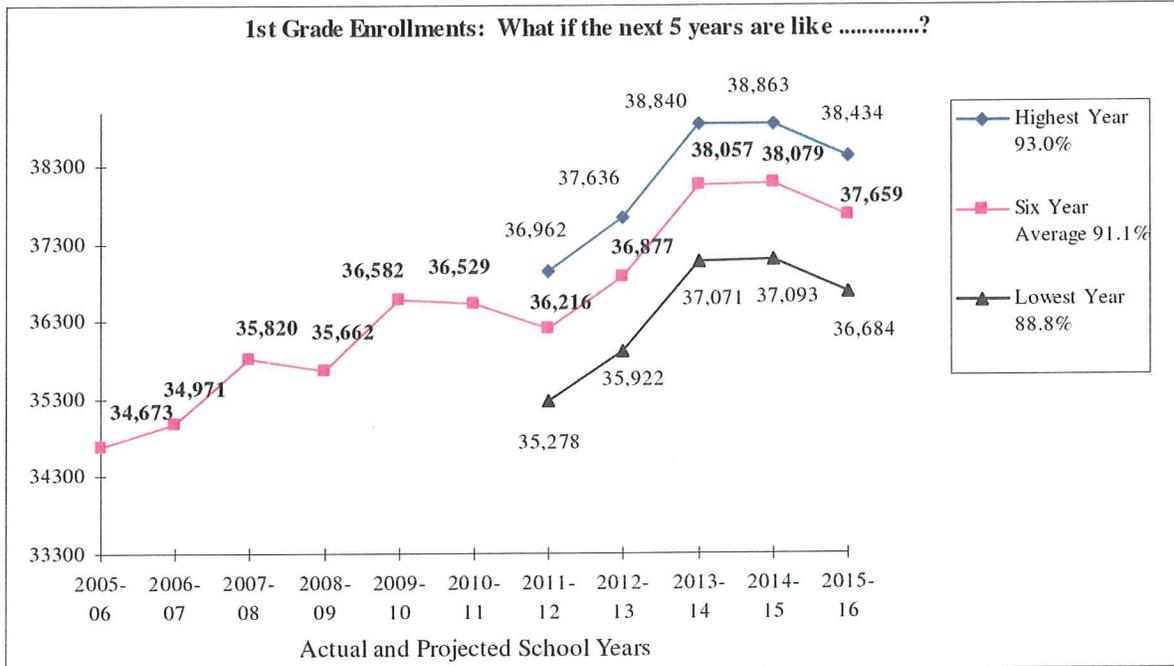
The above “average ratio” is then multiplied by total resident live births for Kansas for the last five years for which data is available, in order to arrive at projected first grade enrollments for the next five years, upon which this enrollment projection is based. The following table shows how this average ratio is used:

Birth Years	Total Births	Average Ratio	Projected First Grade Enrollment	School Years
2004-05	39,738	91.1%	36,216	2011-12
2005-06	40,463	91.1%	36,877	2012-13
2006-07	41,758	91.1%	38,057	2013-14
2007-08	41,782	91.1%	38,079	2014-15
2008-09	41,321	91.1%	37,659	2015-16

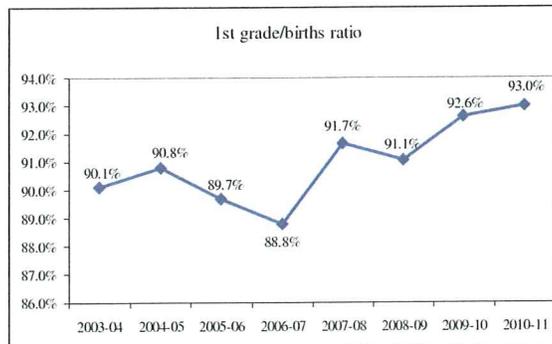
This forecasting technique relies on first grade enrollments as a starting point, so overstating or understating those enrollments could present problems. On the above table it appears that the “market share” of children born to Kansas parents who enrolled in first grade in public schools has varied slightly over the past six years. The highest ratio of first grade enrollments to previous resident live births is 93.0% (last year); the lowest is 88.8% (Fall 2006) and the mean or average is 91.1% for the six years. What could this variation from the average mean for potential first grade enrollments?

The average of 91.1% of resident live births results in the projected first grade enrollments above. Using the lowest annual rate of 88.8% and the highest annual rate of 93.0%, we can calculate the possible range within which foreseeable first grade enrollments will fall over the next six years.

Put another way, we can answer the question, “What will first grade enrollments be if the future is more like the highest year, of the six years, than it is the average?” Or, “What will first grade enrollments be if the future is more like the lowest year, of the six years, than it is the average?”



Keep in mind, national averages of non-public school enrollment are usually pegged about 12-14%, so Kansas has had a somewhat higher rate of public school enrollment. Is this changing? This issue arises in the form of questions about the perceived growth in public school alternatives, such as parochial schools and home schooling. The fact is, about 90% of Kansas children enroll in public school first grades and that ratio has remained steady over time. There are substantially more alternatives available to the remaining 10% of the students than previously, but that group is not growing in overall size; over the past few years the public school “slice of the pie” has been growing.



The data and the trends do not indicate that we are going to change; about 90% will enroll in public schools. But, the previous graph lets us see just what could be the maximum enrollment, if the use of private school alternatives does increase. In any event, birth activity indicates we will have the largest first grades in recent years by the fall of 2013.

These first grade enrollments, for the five school years beginning with 2011-12, form the basis for the total enrollment projections. The remainder of the students involved in the five year enrollment projection are located somewhere other than first grade, and the projections of their total numbers are arrived at using a “co-hort survival technique” which is explained more fully in the next section of the report.



Co-hort Survival Ratios; Calculations of Grade-to-Grade Retention

This enrollment forecasting technique relies on what statisticians call a “co-hort survival” method. The theory behind this type of projection is that relationships exist between the transition points in public school enrollment; students leave one grade and progress to another. If more students are enrolled in one grade one year than were enrolled in the previous grade the previous year, then students must have moved into Kansas, or moved into public schools from non-public schools. If the reverse is happening, if fewer students enroll, then students must be either moving out of the state or dropping out of public schools.

The actual headcount enrollments for the state for the previous six years were analyzed and a “survival ratio” was calculated for each grade for each year. Then the ratios for each grade were averaged over the six year period. That average, or “mean ratio,” is then used to calculate the projected enrollments beyond first grade for the following five years.

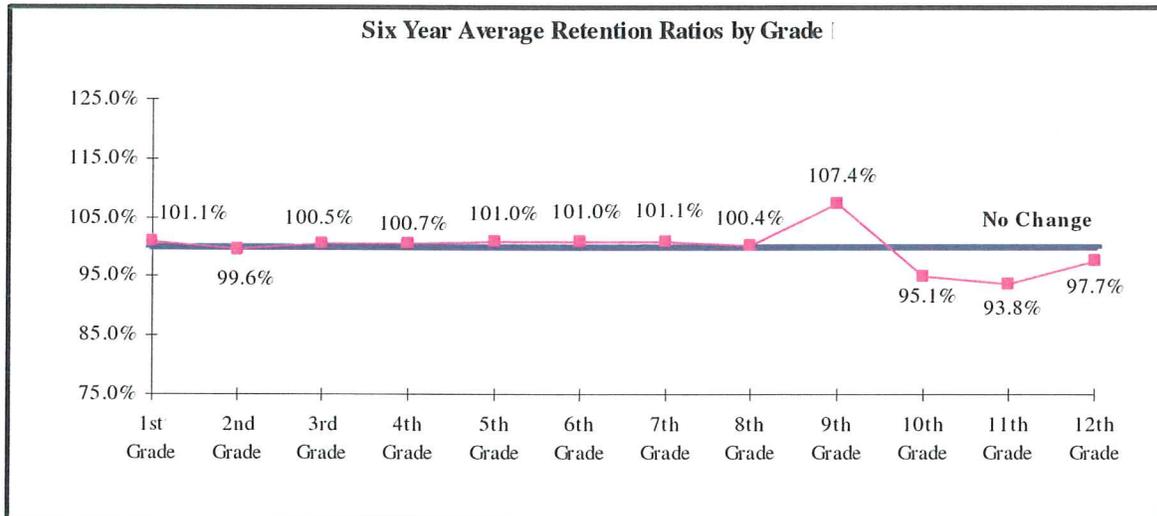
The table below shows the actual headcount enrollments for Kansas for the past six years, and the ratios calculated for each grade each year, as well as the average ratio for the six years.

	2005- 06	ratio	2006- 07	ratio	2007- 08	ratio	2008- 09	ratio	2009- 10	ratio	2010- 11	Average Ratio
Kindergarten	34,658		34,815		35,484		36,273		36,366		36,968	
1-K ratio		99.1%		97.2%		99.5%		99.2%		99.6%		98.9%
1st grade	34,673		34,971		35,820		35,662		36,582		36,529	
1-2 ratio		98.2%		101.1%		99.2%		100.0%		99.4%		99.6%
2nd grade	34,015		34,046		35,369		35,540		35,654		36,368	
2-3 ratio		99.0%		102.1%		100.2%		100.9%		100.0%		100.5%
3rd grade	32,846		33,690		34,766		35,446		35,849		35,665	
3-4 ratio		99.6%		102.3%		100.6%		100.8%		100.3%		100.7%
4th grade	33,229		32,710		34,466		34,972		35,744		35,970	
4-5 ratio		100.1%		102.6%		100.7%		101.0%		100.5%		101.0%
5th grade	33,630		33,253		33,558		34,716		35,312		35,905	
5-6 ratio		101.0%		102.1%		100.6%		100.9%		100.3%		101.0%
6th grade	34,103		33,976		33,950		33,745		35,043		35,413	
6-7 ratio		101.1%		101.4%		101.1%		101.4%		100.7%		101.1%
7th grade	34,763		34,470		34,452		34,328		34,216		35,281	
7-8 ratio		100.3%		100.7%		100.1%		100.9%		100.0%		100.4%
8th grade	35,790		34,870		34,713		34,482		34,642		34,231	
8-9 ratio		106.7%		107.7%		107.7%		108.4%		106.7%		107.4%
9th grade	38,259		38,193		37,544		37,391		37,366		36,966	
9-10 ratio		94.9%		95.2%		95.2%		95.1%		95.3%		95.1%
10th grade	37,026		36,315		36,342		35,735		35,541		35,608	
10-11 ratio		93.6%		93.5%		93.3%		93.8%		94.8%		93.8%
11th grade	34,138		34,656		33,959		33,910		33,524		33,692	
11-12 ratio		96.3%		97.0%		97.2%		98.7%		99.3%		97.7%
12th grade	32,889		32,888		33,611		33,013		33,465		33,287	
special ed	5,179	99.9%	5,174	105.8%	5,476	104.6%	5,728	106.3%	6,090	106.7%	6,501	104.7%
non-graded	10,118	109.8%	11,108	103.6%	11,512	105.6%	12,156	113.6%	13,810	92.2%	12,736	105.0%
Total Enrollment	465,316		465,135		471,022		473,097		479,204		481,120	

As the above results are analyzed, keep in mind that a retention ratio greater than 100% means that more students enrolled in a grade than were enrolled in the next lowest grade the previous year. A “mean ratio” for the entire six year period of greater than 100% means that some substantial movement into Kansas public schools is occurring, and a ratio of less than 100% means just the opposite.

Because kindergarten enrollment is less certain, first grade enrollment is used as the basis of this technique and kindergarten “survival ratios” are calculated backwards. That is, the relationship analyzed is that of actual first grade enrollment with actual kindergarten enrollment the **previous** year. Therefore, if the K-1 survival ratio is greater than 100%, then more children were in kindergarten than later enrolled in first grade. If the K-1 ratio is less than 100%, then fewer children were in kindergarten than later enrolled in first grade.

Sometimes it is helpful to graphically illustrate how many grade-to-grade retention ratios are more or less than 100%, as a way of showing just how many grades are gaining or losing enrollment. For purposes of this graph we have reversed the K-1st grade ratio to conform to the other grades. This graphic representation of the favorable, and unfavorable, retention ratios illustrates several of the enrollment issues in Kansas. First and second grade ratios reflect non-public school kindergarten enrollment, and students repeating first grade before moving on to second grade. To have positive cohort survival ratios at most grade levels up to and including 9th grade is quite rare among individual districts in Kansas and represents Hispanic immigration and some students leaving non-public schools to enroll in public schools. At 9th grade, when many non-public schools end, Kansas USD enrollment sees an increase. While the high school grades show predictable attrition rates, they also show the loss of potential enrollment that “dropouts” represent.



Projected Enrollment

The mean ratios calculated for each grade in the district are multiplied by the headcount enrollments for the last actual year of data to determine the grade totals for next year. Then those multiplications are repeated four more times, each year using the same average ratios determined earlier. The individual grade totals thereby derived are then summed for the state as whole, and those totals are displayed on the graph which began this report.

The following table shows the projected enrollment figures for each year, for each grade:

	Average Ratio	2011- 12	2012- 13	2013- 14	2014- 15	2015- 16
Kindergarten		36,472	37,639	37,661	37,245	37,245
1-K ratio	98.9%					
1st grade		36,216	36,877	38,057	38,079	37,659
1-2 ratio	99.6%					
2nd grade		36,379	36,067	36,725	37,900	37,922
2-3 ratio	100.5%					
3rd grade		36,534	36,544	36,231	36,892	38,073
3-4 ratio	100.7%					
4th grade		35,926	36,801	36,812	36,497	37,162
4-5 ratio	101.0%					
5th grade		36,316	36,272	37,155	37,166	36,848
5-6 ratio	101.0%					
6th grade		36,258	36,673	36,628	37,520	37,531
6-7 ratio	101.1%					
7th grade		35,814	36,668	37,088	37,043	37,945
7-8 ratio	100.4%					
8th grade		35,426	35,962	36,819	37,241	37,196
8-9 ratio	107.4%					
9th grade		36,776	38,060	38,635	39,557	40,010
9-10 ratio	95.1%					
10th grade		35,162	34,981	36,203	36,750	37,626
10-11 ratio	93.8%					
11th grade		33,402	32,984	32,814	33,960	34,474
11-12 ratio	97.7%					
12th grade		32,918	32,635	32,227	32,061	33,180
special ed	104.7%	6,805	7,124	7,458	7,807	8,173
non-graded	105.0%	13,369	14,033	14,730	15,462	16,230
Total Enrollment		483,773	489,321	495,244	501,181	507,274

Birth activity has created some stability in Kansas enrollments. But a more important factor in K-12 school enrollment in our state has been the impact of Hispanic students. As their numbers have increased, they've offset somewhat the population and enrollment losses felt by many Kansas districts.

Conclusion

Cohort survival ratios are used frequently as an enrollment forecasting technique because they offer both a short-term and a long-term perspective. We have chosen to use an average of six years worth of (cohort survival ratios) information about Kansas. We could have used only the most recent year, or two. Because migration patterns (especially retention ratios more and less than 100% in the elementary grades) are a factor influencing enrollment change in Kansas, and because migration patterns can change relatively quickly, the possibility exists that these projections understate what will be actual public school enrollment.

No single enrollment forecast can answer all questions or always be precisely accurate. This caution is not intended to reduce the reader's confidence in this method. With the kind of migration patterns, population changes and birth rate data affecting Kansas, a cohort survival ratio appears ideally suited to forecast changes in total enrollment in our state.



Appendix

The attached Appendix A displays interesting data comparing enrollments now with enrollments in the early 1970s, at the height of the impact from the “baby boom” in Kansas. The table shows the 15 largest districts now, and what their enrollment was in 1970-71, and shows the 15 largest districts in 1970-71 and what their enrollment is now.

Appendix B is a summary of selected data from the US Census showing how Kansas compares to the rest of the country in various categories. Several specific categories of significant variation are shaded. It is easy to see from this data characteristics of Kansas quite unlike similar characteristics of the United States, as a whole.

40 Years of Enrollment Change:

15 Largest Districts Now: What was their enrollment at the peak of the "Baby Boom?"

USD	USDName	1970-71 FTE Enr	2010-11 FTE Enr	Enr Change	Today's Enr as % of 1970?
259	Wichita	60,817.5	44,871.1	-15,946.4	73.8%
512	Shawnee Mission	43,693.5	26,605.0	-17,088.5	60.9%
233	Olathe	4,477.0	26,068.1	21,591.1	582.3%
229	Blue Valley	832.0	20,592.0	19,760.0	2475.0%
500	Kansas City	32,871.5	18,444.9	-14,426.6	56.1%
501	Topeka	23,589.5	13,062.7	-10,526.8	55.4%
497	Lawrence	7,746.0	9,542.4	1,796.4	123.2%
475	Geary County	6,710.0	7,496.1	786.1	111.7%
305	Salina	10,237.5	6,941.8	-3,295.7	67.8%
457	Garden City	4,556.5	6,936.0	2,379.5	152.2%
266	Maize	912.0	6,382.2	5,470.2	699.8%
232	De Soto	1,797.5	6,354.0	4,556.5	353.5%
260	Derby	5,712.0	6,146.1	434.1	107.6%
443	Dodge City	4,118.0	5,965.3	1,847.3	144.9%
383	Manhattan	5,360.0	5,586.7	226.7	104.2%
Total State		493,439.5	445,866.8	-47,572.7	90.4%

15 Largest Districts at the peak of the "Baby Boom"; What is their enrollment now?

USD	USDName	1970-71 FTE Enr	2010-11 FTE Enr	Enr Change	Today's Enr as % of 1970?
259	Wichita	60,817.5	44,871.1	-15,946.4	73.8%
512	Shawnee Mission	43,693.5	26,605.0	-17,088.5	60.9%
500	Kansas City	32,871.5	18,444.9	-14,426.6	56.1%
501	Topeka	23,589.5	13,062.7	-10,526.8	55.4%
305	Salina	10,237.5	6,941.8	-3,295.7	67.8%
308	Hutchinson	7,752.5	4,642.5	-3,110.0	59.9%
497	Lawrence	7,746.0	9,542.4	1,796.4	123.2%
475	Geary County	6,710.0	7,496.1	786.1	111.7%
260	Derby	5,712.0	6,146.1	434.1	107.6%
453	Leavenworth	5,419.0	3,353.8	-2,065.2	61.9%
383	Manhattan	5,360.0	5,586.7	226.7	104.2%
202	Turner	5,304.5	3,683.3	-1,621.2	69.4%
457	Garden City	4,556.5	6,936.0	2,379.5	152.2%
233	Olathe	4,477.0	26,068.1	21,591.1	582.3%
443	Dodge City	4,118.0	5,965.3	1,847.3	144.9%
Total State		493,439.5	445,866.8	-47,572.7	90.4%

Population QuickFacts

Kansas

USA

Population, 2009 estimate	2,818,747	307,006,550
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009	4.80%	9.10%
Population estimates base (April 1) 2000	2,688,811	281,424,602
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2008	7.20%	6.90%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2008	25.00%	24.30%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2008	13.10%	12.80%
Female persons, percent, 2008	50.30%	50.70%
White persons, percent, 2008 (a)	88.70%	79.80%
Black persons, percent, 2008 (a)	6.20%	12.80%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2008 (a)	1.00%	1.00%
Asian persons, percent, 2008 (a)	2.20%	4.50%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2008 (a)	0.10%	0.20%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2008	1.80%	1.70%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2008 (b)	9.10%	15.40%
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2008	80.30%	65.60%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	52.40%	54.10%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	5.00%	11.10%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	8.70%	17.90%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	86.00%	80.40%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	25.80%	24.40%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	429,687	49,746,248
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	19	25.5
Housing units, 2008	1,226,859	129,065,264
Homeownership rate, 2000	69.20%	66.20%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	17.50%	26.40%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$83,500	\$119,600
Households, 2000	1,037,891	105,480,101
Persons per household, 2000	2.51	2.59
Median household income, 2008	\$50,174	\$52,029
Per capita money income, 1999	\$20,506	\$21,587
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2008	11.30%	13.20%

Business QuickFacts

	Kansas	USA
Private nonfarm establishments, 2007	771,571	7,705,018
Private nonfarm employment, 2007	11,690,991	120,604,265
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2007	3.6% ¹	5.70%
Nonemployer establishments, 2007	183,555	21,708,021
Total number of firms, 2002	219,378	22,974,655
Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	2.00%	5.20%
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	0.80%	0.90%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	1.60%	4.80%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	0.00%	0.10%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	1.90%	6.80%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	27.20%	28.20%
Manufacturers shipments, 2002 (\$1000)	50,897,796	3,916,136,712
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 (\$1000)	44,117,100	4,634,755,112
Retail sales, 2002 (\$1000)	26,505,396	3,056,421,997
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$9,770	\$10,615
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 (\$1000)	3,196,947	449,498,718
Building permits, 2008	8,188	905,359
Federal spending, 2008	251,289,891	27,717,821,522

Geography QuickFacts

	Kansas	USA
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	81,814.88	3,537,438.44
Persons per square mile, 2000	32.9	79.6

