



Johnson County: A Community in Transformation

All questions and answers are specific to Johnson County, KS. The most recent information is based on the 2010 American Community Survey.

- 1) How many people live in Johnson County?
 - a. Less than 535,000
 - b. Between 535,000-550,000
 - c. More than 550,000
- 2) What percentage of population growth between 2000 and 2010 was attributed to racial and ethnic minorities?
 - a. 30%
 - b. 40%
 - c. 50%
- 3) What proportion of the population under age 18 is racially or ethnically diverse?
 - a. 15%
 - b. 20%
 - c. 25%
- 4) There are more people age 65 and over than under age 10.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 5) What percent of households include children?
 - a. Less than 33%
 - b. 33-50%
 - c. More than 50%
- 6) 1 in 4 children live in a single parent home.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 7) For children under age 6, what percent live in households where all parents work?
 - a. 35%
 - b. 55%
 - c. 75%
- 8) Median income was \$71,000 in 2010. How does that compare to 2000 income, when adjusted for inflation?
 - a. \$3,000 increase
 - b. No change
 - c. \$7,000 decrease
- 9) Three in 10 renters are "cost-burdened" (monthly rent more than 30% of household income).
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 10) What proportion of women working full time make less than \$30,000 a year?
 - a. 1 in 4
 - b. 1 in 6
 - c. 1 in 8
- 11) How many people under age 65 do not have health insurance?
 - a. 41,200
 - b. 51,000
 - c. 61,200
- 12) The federal poverty level for a family of four is:
 - a. \$22,300
 - b. \$26,300
 - c. \$32,300
- 13) Between 2000 and 2010, which grew at a faster rate, poverty or population?
 - a. Poverty
 - b. Population
- 14) The poverty rate and number of people in poverty doubled between 2000 and 2010?
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 15) What is the poverty rate for children under age 6?
 - a. 6%
 - b. 8%
 - c. 10%
- 16) What portion of students in all six public school districts participate in the free or reduced school lunch program in 2011-2012?
 - a. 1 in 4
 - b. 1 in 6
 - c. 1 in 8
- 17) Why do human service programs matter?
 - a. Human services improve the quality of life for everyone
 - b. Everyone, regardless of age, race, sex or income level will benefit at some time in their life
 - c. As members of a community, we have a responsibility for the "common good"
 - d. Human services help individuals be productive members of the workforce
 - e. An investment in human services reduces future costs to taxpayers
 - f. All of the above

Johnson County: A Community in Transformation – Answer Key

1. **b-Between 535,000-550,000** Based on the 2010 census, the county's population was 544,179. The county's population grew by about 90,000 people during the last decade. (C is also correct. The 2011 estimate is 553,000.)
2. **c-50%** Slightly more than 50% of the growth was attributed to racial and ethnic minorities. Both the Hispanic and African American populations doubled in the time frame. The Asian population increased 78%.
3. **c-25%** For the population under 18, 1 in 4 (25%) is racially and ethnically diverse. For those over 18, the proportion is 1 in 6.
4. **b-False** While the county's population is aging, children continue to represent larger numbers. Children ages 0-9 total about 80,000. In comparison there were not quite 60,000 adults age 65 and up in 2010. And even considering projections for dramatic aging of the population, the share of children in the population will still continue to be larger than seniors.
5. **a-Less than 33%** Today only about 1/3 of households in the county include children. In the 80s it was more than 40% of households.
6. **a-True** Nearly 1 in 4 children live in a single parent home – single parents include those who are divorced, separated, widowed or never married. In the 80s about 1 in 7 children lived with a single parent.
7. **c-75%** In 2000, 58% of children under age 6 lived in households where all parents were in the labor force. By 2010, this had grown to 75%.
8. **c-\$7,000 decrease** While Johnson County continues to be among the top 3% of counties based on median income, median income did drop almost \$7,000 between 2000 and 2010.
9. **b-False** Housing is one of the largest expenses in any household's budget. Four in 10 renters are cost burdened, more than 23,000 households. For homeowners about 1 in 4 are cost burdened.
10. **a-1 in 4** Paying for housing and other essentials requires work at a living wage. 1 in 4 women working full time, make less than \$30,000 a year. For men the proportion is about 1 in 7. Typically, these are jobs that don't include benefits like paid sick leave, retirement savings or health insurance.
11. **b-51,000** 51,000 almost 11% of the county's 0-64 year olds, do not have health insurance. Only 1% of the 65+ population is uninsured due to the availability of public health insurance.
12. **a-\$22,300** The current poverty threshold for a family of four is \$22,300. That's a wage of about \$11 an hour for full time year round work.
13. **a-Poverty** Between 2000 and 2010, the number of people in poverty grew by 134%, compared to population increase of 21%.
14. **a-True** Both the poverty rate and number of people in poverty about doubled. The poverty rate in 2010 was 6.6% - up from 3.4% in 2000. The number of people in poverty in 2010 was about 36,000, up from about 15,000 in 2000.
15. **c-10%** In Johnson County, the state and across the country, children are our poorest residents. Johnson County children under 6 have a 10% poverty rate.
16. **a-1 in 4** For this school year, 1 in 4 students, 22,000, participate in the program which has eligibility up to 185% of poverty. Ten years ago, the ratio was 1 in 10. The growth in participation has been across the county, not limited to any one district.
17. **f-All of the above**

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