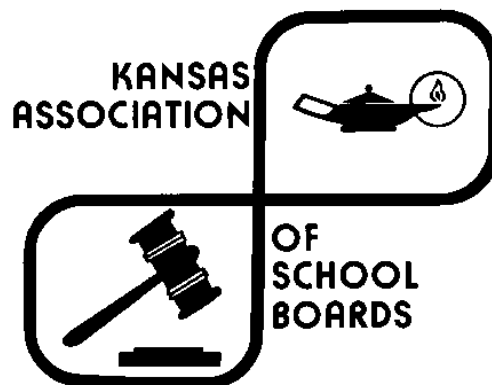# Morris County Schools USD 417
K-12 Enrollment Projection Report
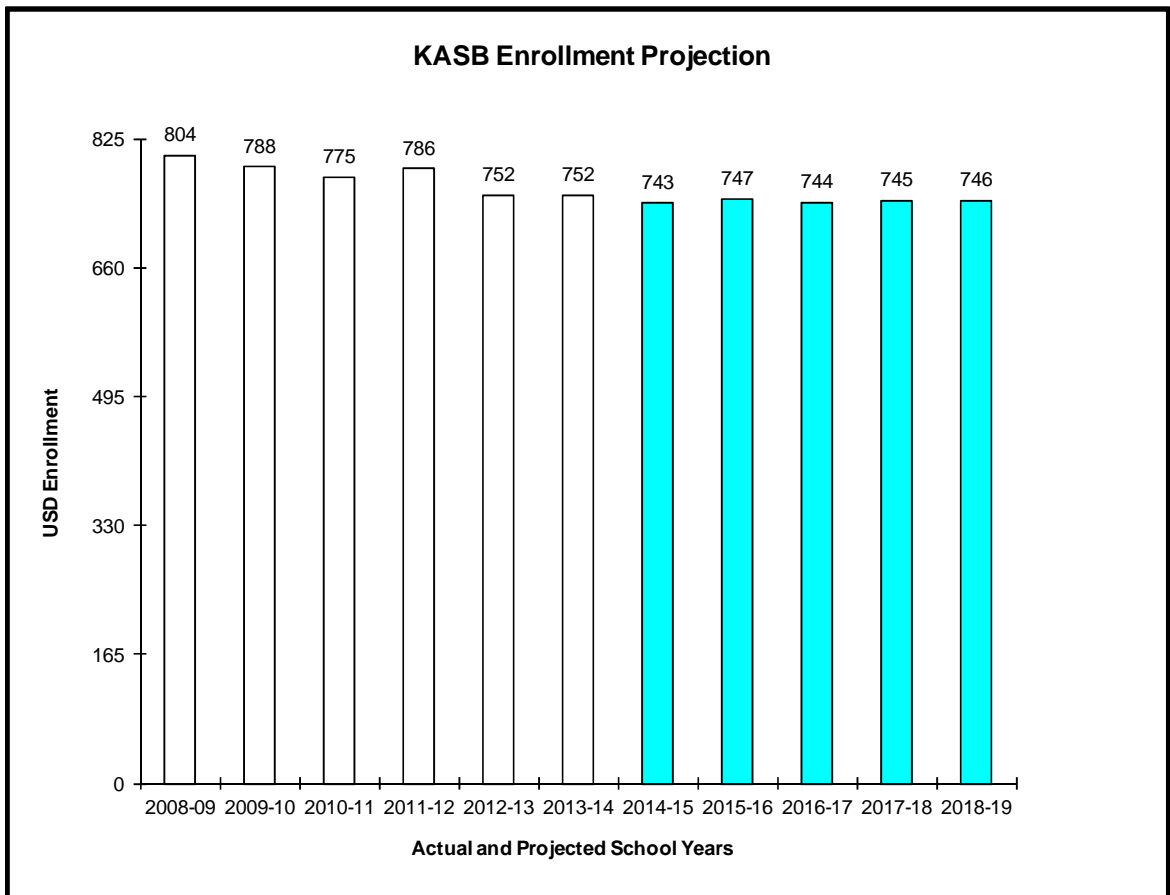
Jim Hays, KASB Research Specialist

January 10, 2014

K – 12 Enrollment Projection
Morris County Schools USD 417
January 10, 2014
Jim Hays, KASB Research Specialist

Report Summary

      Morris County USD 417 has several interesting and unique circumstances affecting its enrollment, especially the loss of 9th grade students to other districts. That is rare in Kansas. Recently, first grade enrollments have exceeded previous resident live birth co-horts, indicating that several groups in the lower elementary grades include children whose parents did not live in Morris County when those children were born. Assuming both of these factors continue in a moderate fashion, total school district enrollment will remain about where it is for the foreseeable future.

KASB Enrollment Projection

Y-axis: **USD Enrollment** (825, 660, 495, 330, 165, 0)

X-axis: **Actual and Projected School Years**

| 2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
804	788	775	786	752	752	743	747	744	745	746

Population Trends in Kansas and in Morris County

The population of Kansas today is the smallest percentage of the total US population that it has been since the earliest days of statehood. We are less than 1% of our country. During the twentieth century, population growth in Kansas has never equaled the rate of growth in the country as a whole.
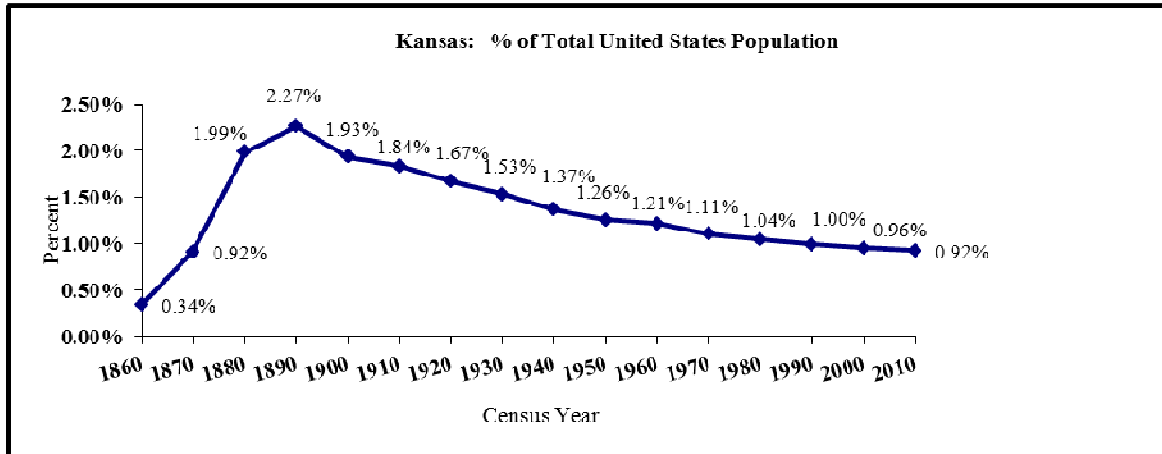
The population of Kansas has grown each census during the 20th century, except for the 1930s, when total state population declined from 1,880,999 to 1,801,028. In 1890, we were 2.27% of the total US population and today we are less than 1.00%.
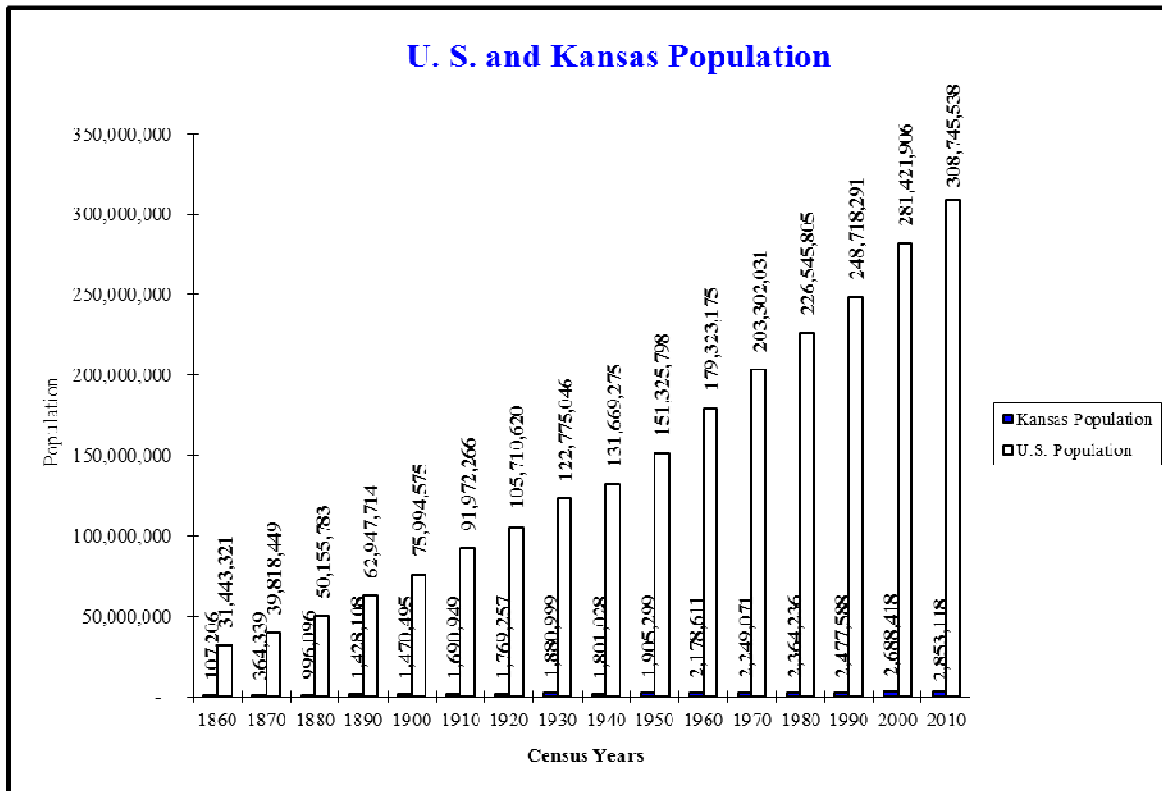
Much of this lack of population growth is, of course, attributable to the rural nature of our state and the changes in the economic condition of rural America. Some of those changes have accelerated during the last half of the century.

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 57 which declined, 12 counties lost more than 10% of their population during that decade.

In the ten years between the 2000 census and the 2010 census, only 28 Kansas counties grew in population. Of the 77 which declined, 23 lost more than 10% of their population.

Fifty-four Kansas counties (54 of 105 or 51.4percent) have less population in the Census of 2010 than they did in the Census of 1900. Those counties appear in the map below.
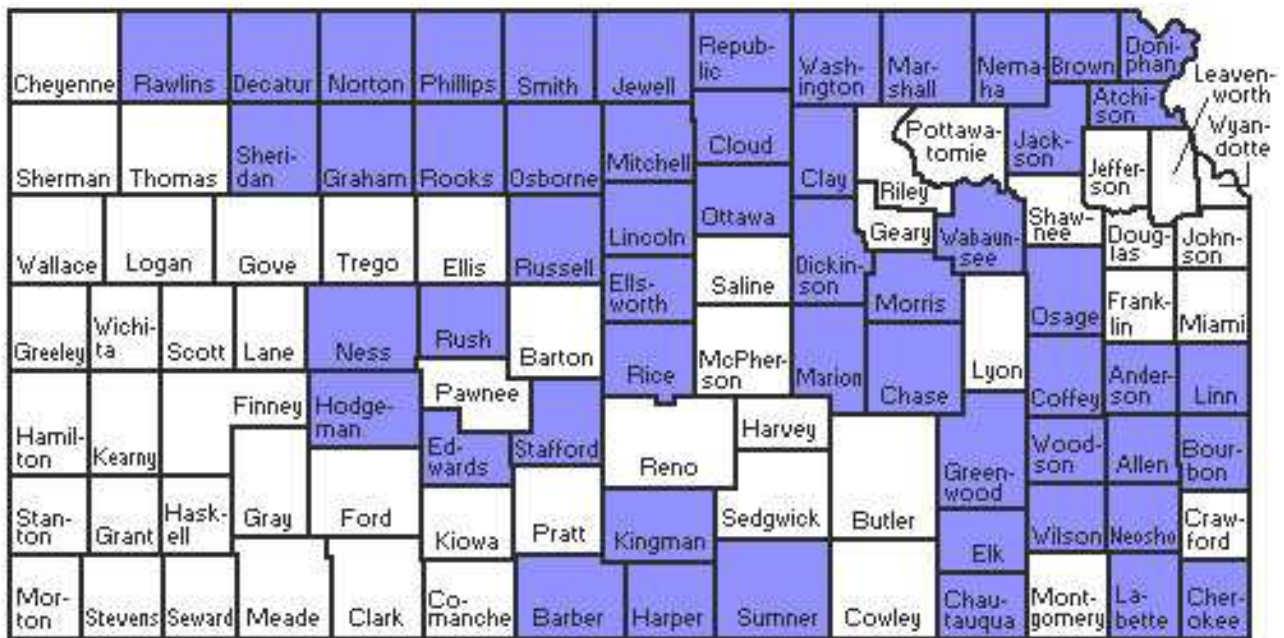
As was previously mentioned, the kind of population trend illustrated above affects over half of the counties in Kansas. The "de-population" of the Great Plains is a continuing phenomenon. The Kansas map below illustrates when each county reached its peak population. Much of Kansas was at peak population at least two, sometimes three, generations ago.

Census Year of Maximum Population by Kansas County
1890-2010

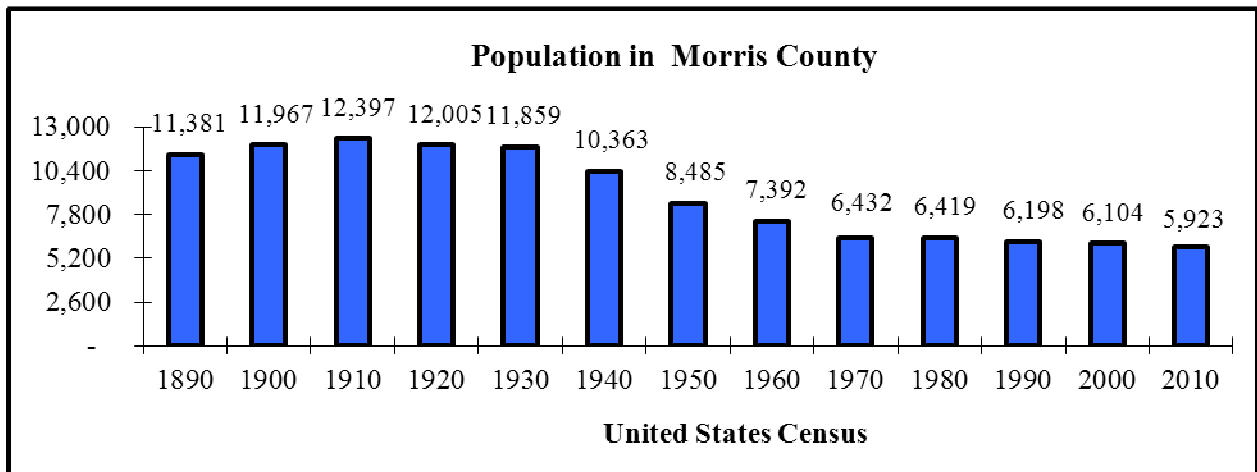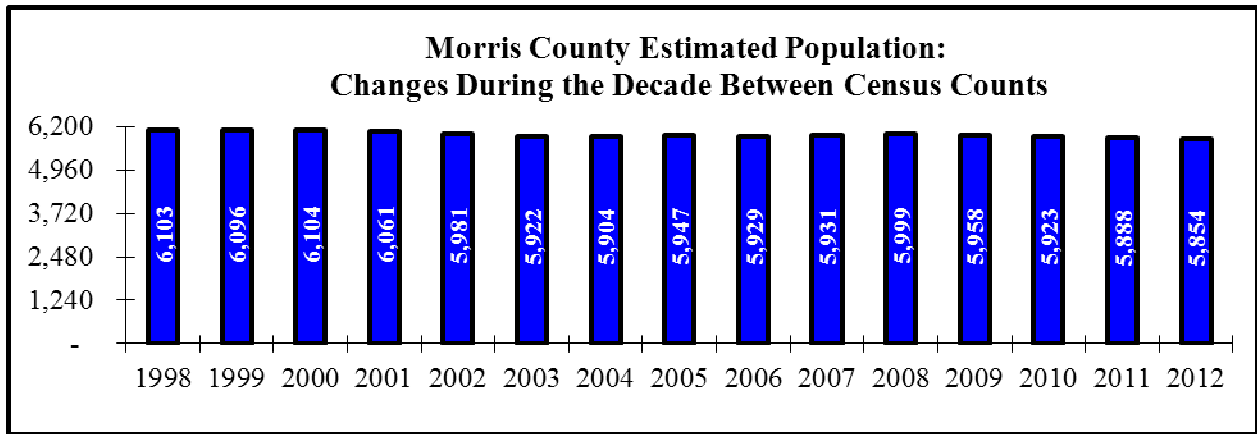| County	Year	County	Year	County	Year
Cheyenne	1930	Rawlins	1930	Decatur	1900
Norton	1930	Phillips	1900	Smith	1900
Jewell	1900	Republic	1890	Washington	1890
Marshall	1900	Nemaha	1900	Brown	1900
Doniphan	1900	Atchison	1900		
Sherman	1970	Thomas	1980	Sheridan	1930
Graham	1910	Rooks	1910	Osborne	1910
Mitchell	1890	Cloud	1890	Clay	1890
Riley	2010	Pottawatomie	2010	Jackson	1900
Jefferson	2010	Leavenworth	2010	Wyandotte	1970
Wallace	1930	Logan	1910	Gove	1910
Trego	1930	Ellis	2010	Russell	1940
Lincoln	1910	Ottawa	1890	Dickinson	1930
Geary	2010	Wabaunsee	1900	Shawnee	2010
Douglas	2010	Johnson	2010		
Greeley	1960	Wichita	1970	Scott	1980
Lane	1930	Ness	1930	Rush	1930
Barton	1960	Ellsworth	1910	Saline	2010
McPherson	2000	Marion	1920	Morris	1910
Lyon	2000	Osage	1890	Franklin	2010
Miami	2010	Chase	1900	Rice	1940
Hamilton	1950	Kearny	2000	Finney	2000
Hodgeman	1930	Pawnee	1950	Stafford	1910
Reno	1980	Harvey	2010	Butler	2010
Greenwood	1930	Coffey	1900	Anderson	1890
Linn	1890	Gray	1930	Edwards	1930
Sedgwick	2010	Woodson	1900	Allen	1910
Bourbon	1890	Stanton	2000	Grant	2000
Haskell	2000	Ford	2010	Kiowa	1910
Pratt	1930	Kingman	1910	Elk	1890
Wilson	1920	Neosho	1920	Crawford	1920
Morton	1930	Stevens	2010	Seward	2010
Meade	1930	Clark	1920	Comanche	1920
Barber	1930	Harper	1910	Sumner	1910
Cowley	1930	Chautauqua	1890	Montgomery	1930
Labette	1920	Cherokee	1900		

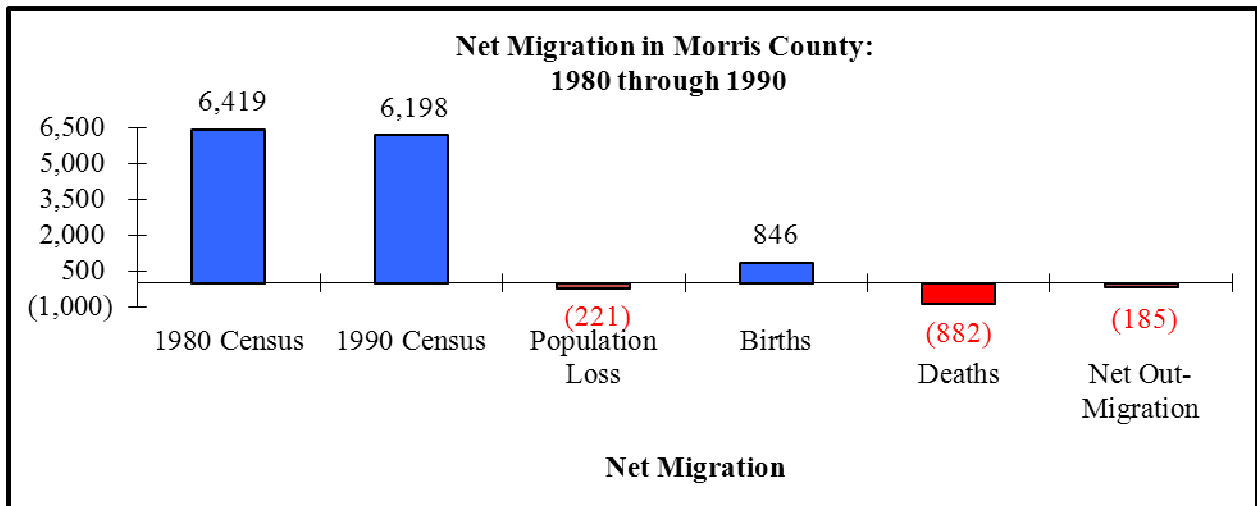**Census Years:** 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 2000, 2010

The total resident population of Morris County is today less than half of what it was at its peak, a century ago.

Population in Morris County

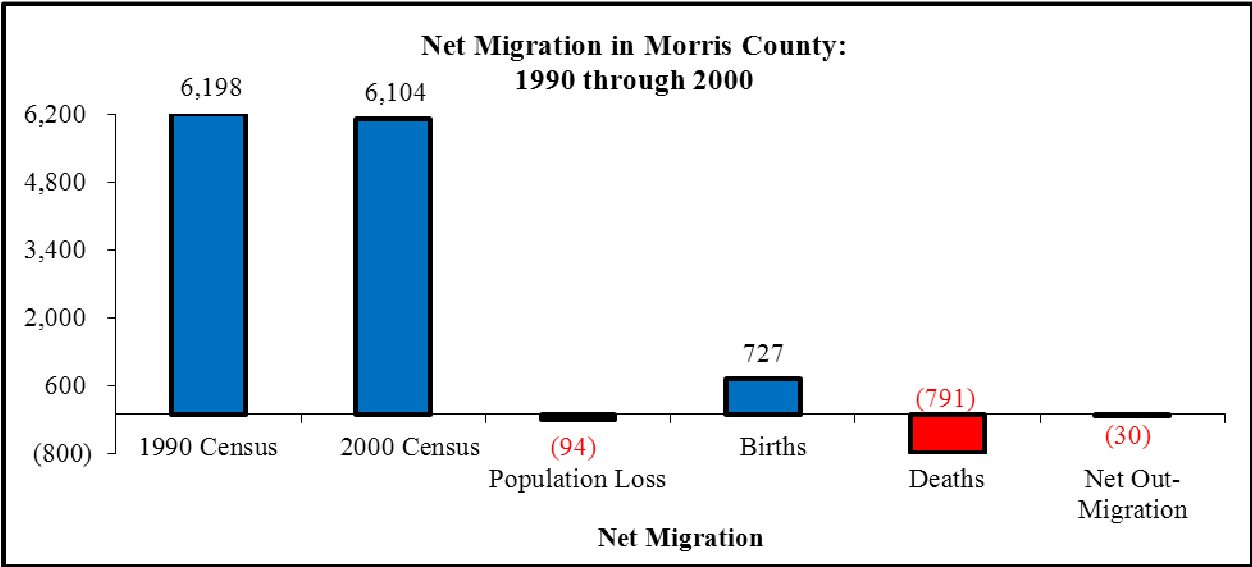| Year	Population
1890	11,381
1900	11,967
1910	12,397
1920	12,005
1930	11,859
1940	10,363
1950	8,485
1960	7,392
1970	6,432
1980	6,419
1990	6,198
2000	6,104
2010	5,923

United States Census

For the past several years, population has continued to fall but at a much smaller rate of decline than throughout much of the last half of the 20th century.

**Morris County Estimated Population:
Changes During the Decade Between Census Counts**

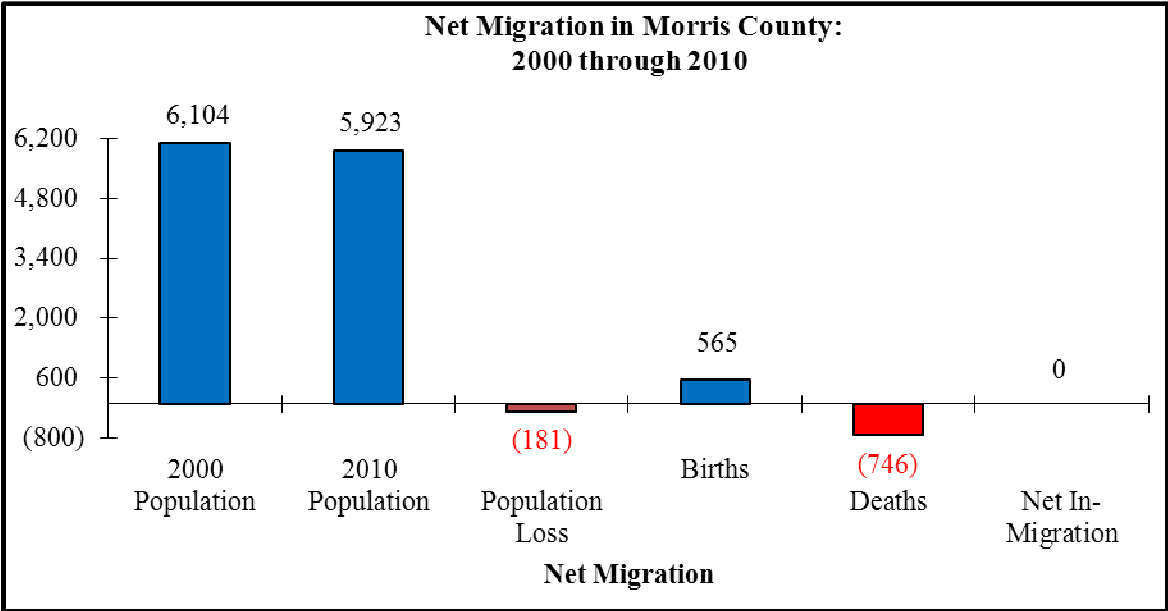| Year	Population
1998	6,103
1999	6,096
2000	6,104
2001	6,061
2002	5,981
2003	5,922
2004	5,904
2005	5,947
2006	5,929
2007	5,931
2008	5,999
2009	5,958
2010	5,923
2011	5,888
2012	5,854

Population loss during the 1980s was largely attributable a net out-migration of people from the county. Fewer children were born during the decade than deaths were recorded, but total population declined by more than that factor alone. More people moved out of the county than moved in. The net effect of all these influences on population is called a "net out-migration". In Morris County during the 1980s a total of 846 resident live births were recorded (birth certificates issued for children born to parents listing a Morris County address, regardless of where the birth occurred) and 882 deaths were reported (death certificates issued for persons residing in Morris County, regardless of where the death occurred). With equal numbers of people moving in and out this should have decreased county population by only 36 residents instead of the population loss reported in the 1990 federal census of -221 persons. This means that the net effect of people moving away was -185. The following table displays this data:

**Net Migration in Morris County:
1980 through 1990**

Category	Value
1980 Census	6,419
1990 Census	6,198
Population Loss	(221)
Births	846
Deaths	(882)
Net Out-Migration	(185)

Net Migration

The 1990s were more of the same for Morris County, in terms of migration patterns: slightly. Once again, more residents died than there were babies born to county residents; 64 more deaths than births. But total population decline was 94 persons. This means that a net total of 30 more persons moved out of Morris County than moved in.

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Net Migration in Morris County:
1990 through 2000

The slight net out-migration dissipated to zero between the 2000 and 2010 census. The excess of 181 deaths over babies born to Morris County residents was the exact amount by which total population declined.

Net Migration in Morris County:
2000 through 2010

Projection of Future Population Change

Population projections for Kansas, by county, are prepared by the US Census bureau and by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research at Wichita State University. [1] These projections show an optimistic 16.2% growth in total state population from 2000 to 2030, and a -2.3% population decline for Morris County during the same period. This may prove decidedly optimistic. Estimates for 2012 population show a 1.2% drop already, from the Census 2010 figures.[2]

Morris County Actual and Projected Population
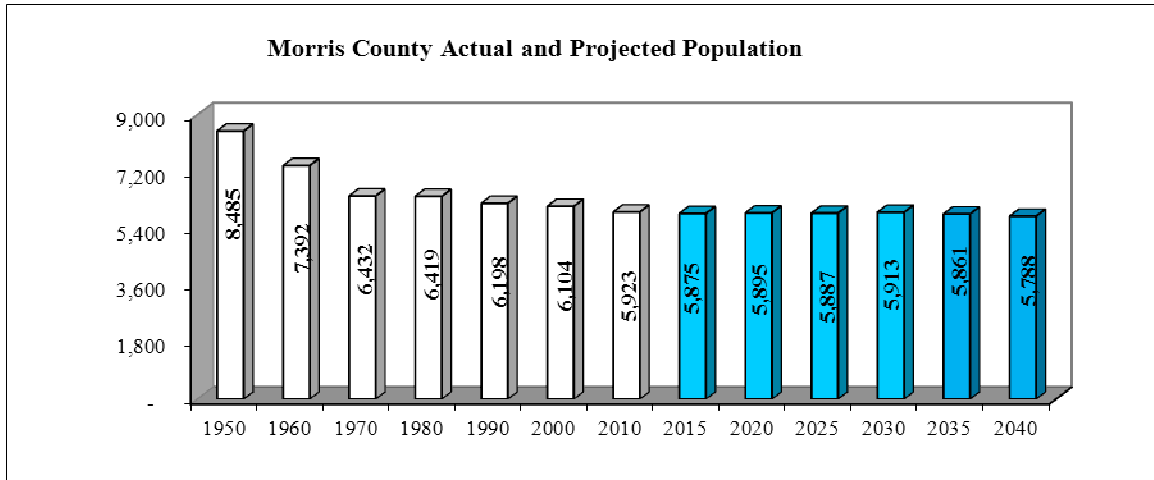
It may seem a board of education can do little to stem a tide of net out-migration in a community, or to increase net in-migration. Economic forces appear out of your control. However, access to education and health care, at acceptable levels of quality and quantity, are the two key elements for population 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 them to want to live here?[3]

MAP OF MORRIS COUNTY, KANSAS, 1878.

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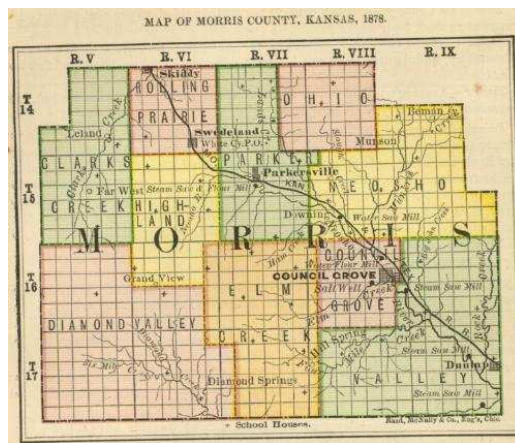
[1] Wichita State University, Center for Economic Development and Business Research, http://webs.wichita.edu/?u=CEDBR&p=/Data/Demo/

[2] P. 15, "2013-14 Edition: Kansas School Enrollment and Demographic Information" KASB, August 2013

[3] 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 2012" 47th Edition, September 2013 by the Institute for Policy and 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 eligibility age 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 county residents actually enrolled in first grade in the district? 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.

Morris County

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
September	5	5	6	7	6	5	5	3	9	5	6
October	6	3	3	6	3	3	7	3	4	7	9
November	4	6	5	5	3	3	7	3	5	4	3
December	4	1	10	4	5	4	3	1	2	6	4
January	3	6	2	4	7	3	5	4	5	2	5
February	3	5	4	4	2	2	8	2	7	7	5
March	1	5	1	2	3	7	6	6	2	2	6
April	5	3	6	7	4	8	5	5	1	8	4
May	10	3	6	2	2	5	6	4	4	5	5
June	3	6	3	7	4	8	8	9	7	3	5
July	5	5	8	5	4	5	7	3	3	4	4
August	1	4	7	4	7	7	3	5	3	11	5
Total	50	52	61	57	50	60	70	48	52	64	61

The births listed here are <u>resident live births</u>; they do not include children born in the county to parents from elsewhere in the state, and they do include any children born elsewhere-even in another state perhaps-whose parents listed a home address in Morris County. For example: children born in Manhattan, but whose parents reside in Council Grove, are included here; children born in Morris County Hospital whose parents actually reside in Allen or Bushong, are not 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, 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:

Birth Years	Total Births	Ratio of 1st grade enrollment to births	Actual First Grade Enrollment	School Years
Process for projecting first grade enrollment				
2001-02	50	96.0%	48	2008-09
2002-03	52	92.3%	48	2009-10
2003-04	61	93.4%	57	2010-11
2004-05	57	101.8%	58	2011-12
2005-06	50	104.0%	52	2012-13
2006-07	60	121.7%	73	2013-14
Average Ratio		**101.5%**		

   The above "average ratio" is then multiplied by total resident live births for the county 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
2007-08	70	101.5%	71	2014-15
2008-09	48	101.5%	49	2015-16
2009-10	52	101.5%	53	2016-17
2010-11	64	101.5%	65	2017-18
2011-12	61	101.5%	62	2018-19

   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 Morris County parents who enrolled in first grade in the district has varied somewhat over the past six years, and that **there are significant numbers of children enrolled in the**

lowest elementary grades right now whose parents did not live in Morris County when they were born. The highest ratio of first grade enrollments to previous resident live births is 121.7% (Fall 2013); the lowest is 92.3% (Fall 2009) and the mean or average is 101.5% for the six years.

The average of 101.5% of resident live births results in the projected first grade enrollments above. Using the lowest annual rate of 92.3% and the highest annual rate of 121.7% we can calculate the possible range within which foreseeable first grade enrollments will fall over the next five years.

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

1st Grade Enrollments: What if the next 5 years are like ....?
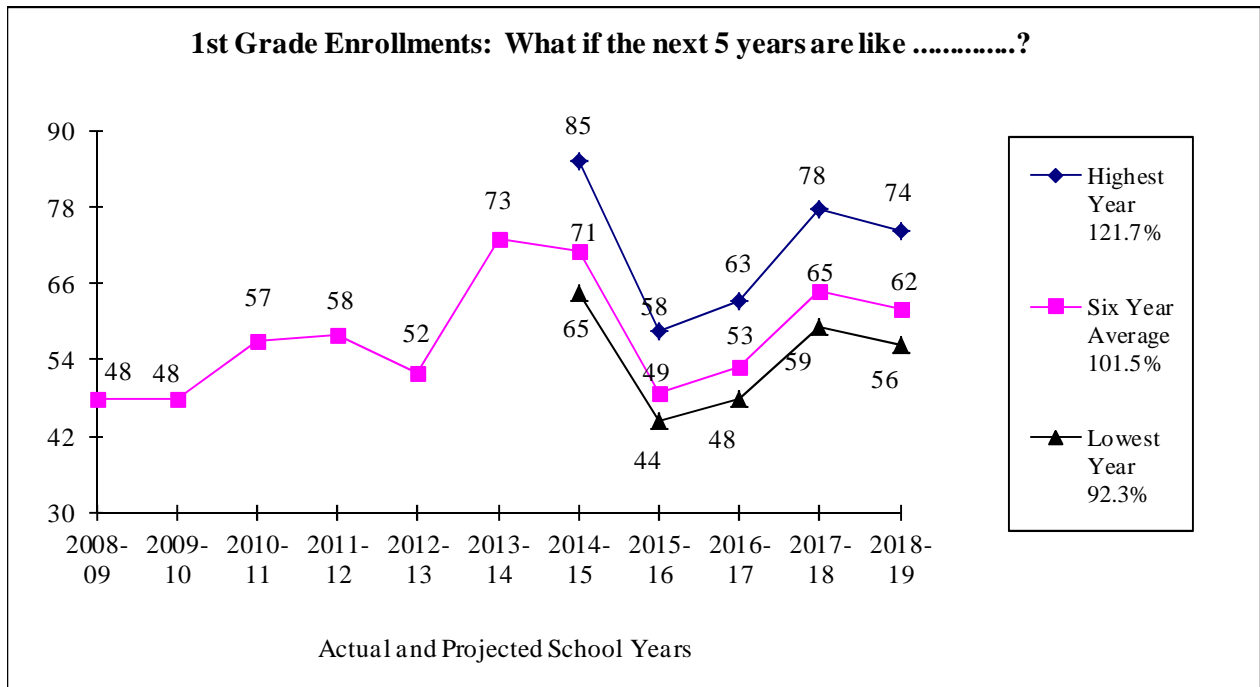
For purposes of this projection we will use the six year average, but the Board should keep in mind that this may not represent the total potential for first grade enrollments. Close analysis of where some of the elementary students come from may reveal that these most recent two years do not represent the long term trend.

These first grade enrollments, for the five school years beginning with 2014-15, form the basis for the total enrollment projections for the district. The rest 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 the district. If the reverse is happening, if fewer students enroll, then students must be either moving out of the district or dropping out of public school.

The actual headcount enrollments for the district 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 the entire district for the past six years, and the ratios calculated for each grade each year, as well as the average or "mean ratio" for the six years:

	2008-09	ratio	2009-10	ratio	2010-11	ratio	2011-12	ratio	2012-13	ratio	2013-14	Average Ratio
Kindergarten	56		59		61		50		72		66	
1-K ratio		116.7%		103.5%		105.2%		96.2%		98.6%		104.0%
1st grade	48		48		57		58		52		73	
1-2 ratio		102.1%		104.2%		114.0%		94.8%		101.9%		103.4%
2nd grade	63		49		50		65		55		53	
2-3 ratio		109.5%		98.0%		98.0%		98.5%		100.0%		100.8%
3rd grade	62		69		48		49		64		55	
3-4 ratio		104.8%		92.8%		112.5%		104.1%		89.1%		100.6%
4th grade	62		65		64		54		51		57	
4-5 ratio		90.3%		101.5%		103.1%		90.7%		94.1%		96.0%
5th grade	68		56		66		66		49		48	
5-6 ratio		95.6%		98.2%		103.0%		84.8%		93.9%		95.1%
6th grade	57		65		55		68		56		46	
6-7 ratio		105.3%		106.2%		105.5%		89.7%		100.0%		101.3%
7th grade	63		60		69		58		61		56	
7-8 ratio		98.4%		103.3%		104.3%		94.8%		98.4%		99.9%
8th grade	58		62		62		72		55		60	
8-9 ratio		93.1%		90.3%		82.3%		88.9%		100.0%		90.9%
9th grade	63		54		56		51		64		55	
9-10 ratio		100.0%		100.0%		103.6%		94.1%		100.0%		99.5%
10th grade	55		63		54		58		48		64	
10-11 ratio		98.2%		112.7%		105.6%		93.1%		87.5%		99.4%
11th grade	61		54		71		57		54		42	
11-12 ratio		100.0%		87.0%		85.9%		96.5%		103.7%		94.6%
12th grade	64		61		47		61		55		56	
special ed	9	88.9%	8	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	25.0%	1	200.0%	2	62.8%
non-graded	15	100.0%	15	100.0%	15	100.0%	15	100.0%	15	126.7%	19	105.3%
Total Enrollment	804		788		775		786		752		752	

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 the district 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

It is apparent from the drop in 9th grade enrollment that students from the northern part of the district may be electing high school enrollment in other school districts, rather than driving south to Council Grove.
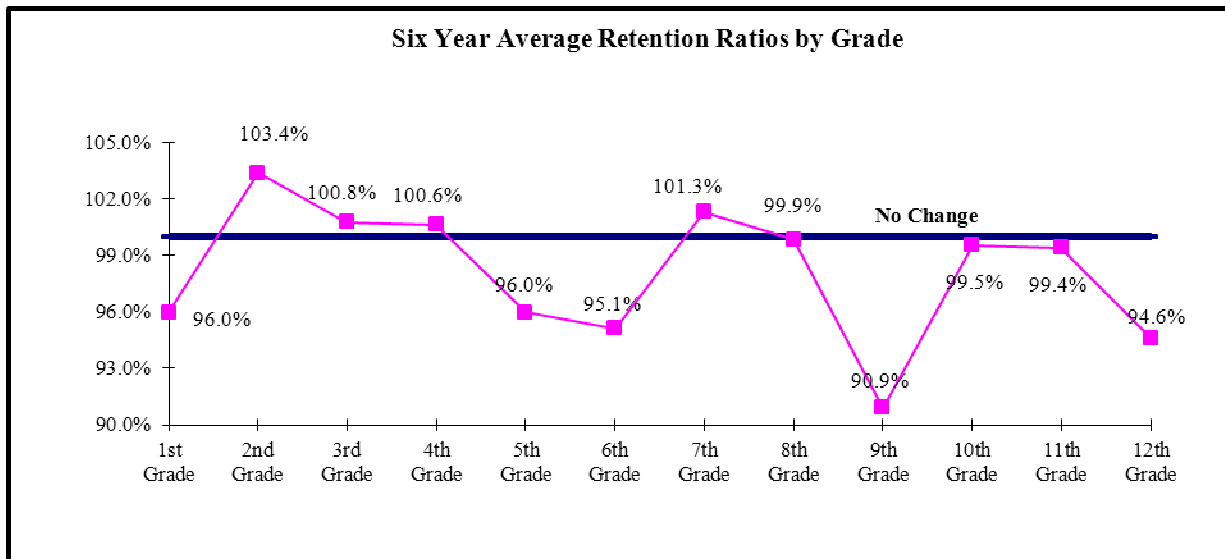
Keep in mind the above ratios and the projections which flow from them represent only the traditional grades K-12. What does the above data look like when it is separated between children located in Council Grove and those enrolled at the Prairie Heights attendance center in Alta Vista?

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Council Grove	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Kindergarten	39	45	44	38	58	52
Grade 1	32	33	42	46	38	58
Grade 2	44	33	34	46	41	40
Grade 3	49	50	35	33	47	40
Grade 4	49	51	48	39	36	44
Grade 5	46	44	52	53	35	34
Grade 6	41	48	45	52	46	34
Grade 7	48	42	52	49	49	45
Grade 8	43	46	45	53	46	49
Grade 9	63	54	56	51	64	55
Grade 10	55	63	54	58	48	64
Grade 11	61	54	71	57	54	42
Grade 12	64	61	47	61	55	56
Total Headcount Enr. K-12	**634**	**624**	**625**	**636**	**617**	**613**
Special Education (3/4)	2	1	0	-1	0	1
Non-graded students	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 year old At-Risk	15	15	15	15	15	19
Non-graded students-Total	15	15	15	15	15	19
Total Headcount Enr.	651	640	640	650	632	633

Note that 9th grade enrollment in Council Grove actually grows, when compared only with Council Grove enrollment, while total district 9th grade enrollment declines. Some Prairie Heights 8th graders enroll in Council Grove, while others presumably seek 9th grade enrollment in other districts.

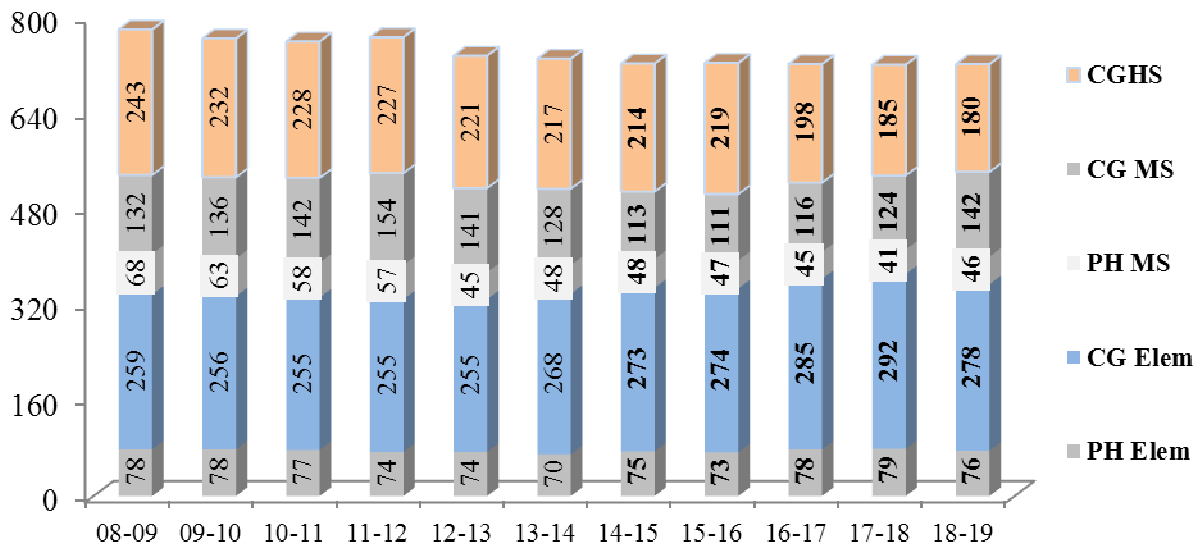| Prairie Heights	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Kindergarten	17	14	17	12	14	14
Grade 1	16	15	15	12	14	15
Grade 2	19	16	16	19	14	13
Grade 3	13	19	13	16	17	15
Grade 4	13	14	16	15	15	13
Grade 5	22	12	14	13	14	14
Grade 6	16	17	10	16	10	12
Grade 7	15	18	17	9	12	11
Grade 8	15	16	17	19	9	11
Grade 9						
Grade 10						
Grade 11						
Grade 12						
Total Headcount Enr. K-12	**146**	**141**	**135**	**131**	**119**	**118**
Special Education (3/4)	7	7	0	5	1	1
Non-graded students	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 year old At-Risk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-graded students-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Headcount Enr.	153	148	135	136	120	119

Projected Enrollment

The mean ratios calculated for each grade in the district are multiplied by the 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 grade totals thereby derived are then totaled for the district, 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 in the entire district:
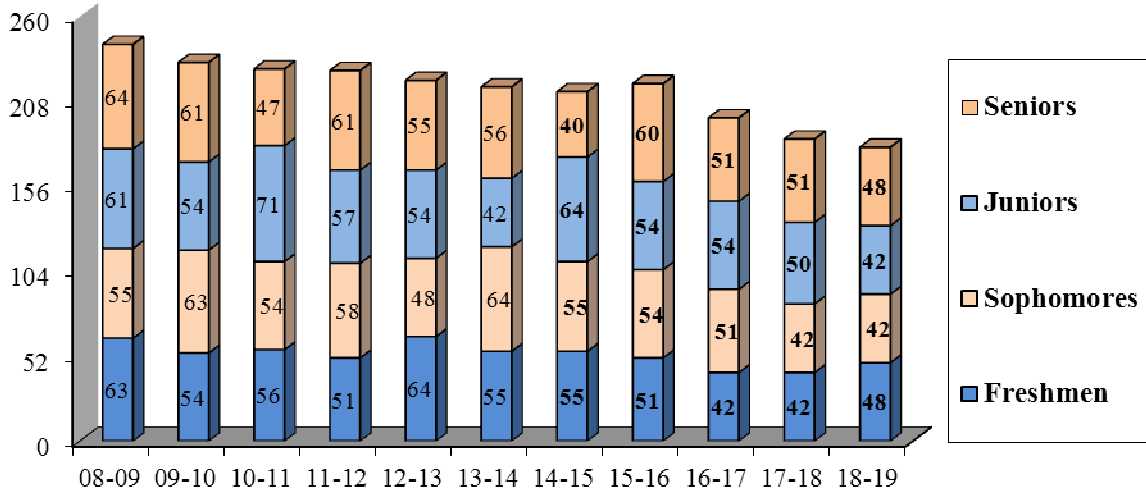
	Average Ratio	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Kindergarten		51	55	68	64	64
1-K ratio	104.0%					
1st grade		71	49	53	65	62
1-2 ratio	103.4%					
2nd grade		75	73	50	55	67
2-3 ratio	100.8%					
3rd grade		53	76	74	51	55
3-4 ratio	100.6%					
4th grade		55	54	77	75	51
4-5 ratio	96.0%					
5th grade		55	53	52	73	72
5-6 ratio	95.1%					
6th grade		46	52	51	49	70
6-7 ratio	101.3%					
7th grade		47	46	53	51	50
7-8 ratio	99.9%					
8th grade		56	47	46	53	51
8-9 ratio	90.9%					
9th grade		55	51	42	42	48
9-10 ratio	99.5%					
10th grade		55	54	51	42	42
10-11 ratio	99.4%					
11th grade		64	54	54	50	42
11-12 ratio	94.6%					
12th grade		40	60	51	51	48
special ed ratio	62.8%	1	1	1	1	1
non-graded ratio	105.3%	20	21	22	23	24
Total Enrollment		743	747	744	745	746

Dividing these projections by buildings shows the relative stability in both. By the fall of 2018, the largest classes in the system (those over 70 children) will be preparing to enter the middle school. While there's some fluctuations in high school class sizes, stability is the projected pattern for the foreseeable future.

Actual and Projected Enrollment by Building Level: Morris County USD 417

Year	PH Elem	CG Elem	PH MS	CG MS	CGHS
08-09	78	259	68	132	243
09-10	78	256	63	136	232
10-11	77	255	58	142	228
11-12	74	255	57	154	227
12-13	74	255	45	141	221
13-14	70	268	48	128	217
14-15	75	273	48	113	214
15-16	73	274	47	111	219
16-17	78	285	45	116	198
17-18	79	292	41	124	185
18-19	76	278	46	142	180

Council Grove High School Grades: Actual and **Projected** Enrollment by Class

Year	Freshmen	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors
08-09	63	55	61	64
09-10	54	63	54	61
10-11	56	54	71	47
11-12	51	58	57	61
12-13	64	48	54	55
13-14	55	64	42	56
14-15	55	55	64	40
15-16	51	54	54	60
16-17	42	51	54	51
17-18	42	42	50	51
18-19	48	42	42	48

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 of (cohort survival ratios) information about Morris County USD 417. We could have used only the most recent year, or two. Because migration patterns and attrition (retention ratios more than 100% in the elementary grades and less than 100% in the 10th grade) are factors influencing enrollment change in this district, and because migration patterns can change relatively quickly, the possibility exists that these projections understate what will be actual elementary enrollment.

No single enrollment forecast can answer all questions or always be precisely accurate. This caution is not intended to reduce the Board's confidence in this method. With the kind of migration patterns and birth rate data affecting this district, a cohort survival ratio appears ideally suited to forecast changes in total enrollment of the district. However, this report should become only part of a total planning effort, and not the sole factor upon which resource allocation decisions are made.

Appendix

The remainder of this report consists of a table of 2010 Census data about Morris County and the school district. This information may be useful for reference as the Board of Education continues to examine the future population and enrollment questions facing

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2010
Geographic area: Morris County
[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total Population	**5,923**	**100.0**			
			HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	212	3.6
Male	2,955	49.9	Mexican	179	3.0
Female	2,968	50.1	Puerto Rican	1	0.0
			Cuban	0	0.0
Under 5 years	307	5.2	Other Hispanic or Latino	32	0.5
5 to 9 years	347	5.9	Not Hispanic or Latino	5,711	96.4
10 to 14 years	381	6.4	White alone	5,572	94.1
15 to 19 years	352	5.9			
20 to 24 years	247	4.2	**RELATIONSHIP**		
25 to 34 years	540	9.1	**Total population**	**5,923**	**100.0**
35 to 44 years	585	9.9	In households	5,857	98.9
45 to 54 years	981	16.6	Householder	2,554	43.1
55 to 59 years	472	8.0	Spouse	1,474	24.9
60 to 64 years	389	6.6	Child	1,460	24.6
65 to 74 years	630	10.6	Own child under 18 years	1,177	19.9
75 to 84 years	465	7.9	Other relatives	172	2.9
85 years and over	227	3.8	Under 18 years	70	1.2
Median age (years)	47.2	(X)	Nonrelatives	197	3.3
			Unmarried partner	108	1.8
18 years and over	4,651	78.5	In group quarters	66	1.1
Male	2,279	38.5	Institutionalized population	66	1.1
Female	2,372	40.0	Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0
21 years and over	4,491	75.8			
62 years and over	1,539	26.0	**HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE**		
65 years and over	1,322	22.3	**Total households**	**2,554**	**100.0**
Male	597	10.1	Family households (families)	1,735	67.9
Female	725	12.2	With own children under 18 years	631	24.7
			Married-couple family	1,474	57.7
RACE			With own children under 18 years	469	18.4
One race	5,828	98.4	Female householder, no husband present	167	6.5
White	5,687	96.0	With own children under 18 years	102	4.0
Black or African American	25	0.4	Nonfamily households	819	32.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	28	0.5	Householder living alone	732	28.7
Asian	14	0.2	Householder 65 years and over	382	15.0
Asian Indian	0	0.0			
Chinese	1	0.0	Households with individuals under 18 years	680	26.6
Filipino	4	0.1	Households with individuals 65 and over	899	35.2
Japanese	1	0.0			
Korean	2	0.0	Average household size	2.29	(X)

Vietnamese	0	0.0	Average family size	2.79	(X)
Other Asian[1]	6	0.1			
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0	**HOUSING OCCUPANCY**		
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0	**Total housing units**	**3,206**	**100.0**
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0	Occupied housing units	2,554	79.7
Samoan	1	0.0	Vacant housing units	652	20.3
Other Pacific Islander[2]	0	0.0	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	321	10.0
Some other race	73	1.2			
Two or more races	95	1.6	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.2	(X)
			Rental vacancy rate (percent)	7.8	(X)
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:[3]			**HOUSING TENURE**		
White	5,777	97.5	**Occupied housing units**	**2,554**	**100.0**
Black or African American	39	0.7	Owner-occupied housing units	1,978	77.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	91	1.5	Renter-occupied housing units	576	22.6
Asian	36	0.6			
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	7	0.1	Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.36	
Some other race	86	1.5	Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.07	

(X) Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population
   and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2010
Geographic area: Morris County Unified School District 417, Kansas
[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and defintions, see www.census.gov]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total Population	**5,144**	**100.0**			
			HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	202	3.9
Male	2,559	49.7	Mexican	161	3.1
Female	2,585	50.3	Puerto Rican	7	0.1
			Cuban	1	0.0
Under 5 years	267	5.2	Other Hispanic or Latino	33	0.6
5 to 9 years	290	5.6	Not Hispanic or Latino	4,942	96.1
10 to 14 years	319	6.2	White alone	4,823	93.8
15 to 19 years	293	5.7			
20 to 24 years	225	4.4	**RELATIONSHIP**		
25 to 34 years	479	9.3	**Total population**	**5,144**	**100.0**
35 to 44 years	489	9.5	In households	5,078	98.7
45 to 54 years	860	16.7	Householder	2,258	43.9
55 to 59 years	418	8.1	Spouse	1,267	24.6
60 to 64 years	349	6.8	Child	1,246	24.2
65 to 74 years	553	10.8	Own child under 18 years	993	19.3
75 to 84 years	400	7.8	Other relatives	139	2.7
85 years and over	202	3.9	Under 18 years	53	1.0
Median age (years)	47.5	(X)	Nonrelatives	168	3.3
			Unmarried partner	93	1.8
18 years and over	4,075	79.2	In group quarters	66	1.3
Male	1,985	38.6	Institutionalized population	66	1.3
Female	2,090	40.6	Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0
21 years and over	3,934	76.5			
62 years and over	1,345	26.1	**HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE**		
65 years and over	1,155	22.5	**Total households**	**2,258**	**100.0**
Male	510	9.9	Family households (families)	1,503	66.6
Female	645	12.5	With own children under 18 years	540	23.9
			Married-couple family	1,267	56.1
RACE			With own children under 18 years	396	17.5
One race	5,062	98.4	Female householder, no husband present	153	6.8
White	4,942	96.1	With own children under 18 years	89	3.9
Black or African American	22	0.4	Nonfamily households	755	33.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	20	0.4	Householder living alone	684	30.3
Asian	14	0.3	Householder 65 years and over	344	15.2
Asian Indian	0	0.0			
Chinese	1	0.0	Households with individuals under 18 years	578	25.6
Filipino	6	0.1	Households with individuals 65 and over	785	34.8
Japanese	1	0.0			

Korean	0	0.0	Average household size	2.25	(X)
Vietnamese	0	0.0	Average family size	2.76	(X)
Other Asian[1]	6	0.1			
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0	**HOUSING OCCUPANCY**		
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0	**Total housing units**	**2,847**	**100.0**
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0	Occupied housing units	2,258	79.3
Samoan	1	0.0	Vacant housing units	589	20.7
Other Pacific Islander[2]	0	0.0	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	316	11.1
Some other race	63	1.2			
Two or more races	82	1.6	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.1	(X)
			Rental vacancy rate (percent)	7.9	(X)
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:[3]			**HOUSING TENURE**		
White	5,019	97.6	**Occupied housing units**	**2,258**	**100.0**
Black or African American	38	0.7	Owner-occupied housing units	1,729	76.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	71	1.4	Renter-occupied housing units	529	23.4
Asian	32	0.6			
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	8	0.2	Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.34	
Some other race	72	1.4	Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.95	

(X) Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population
   and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.