

Topeka Women's Fund Report: Needs of Women and Children in Shawnee County

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to gain a better understanding of the greatest needs of women and children in Shawnee County. This report will be used to guide the funding initiatives of The Women's Fund of Topeka. In order to begin the process of discovering these needs, focus groups with community organizations were held, in order to start a conversation about these needs. After some of these needs were determined, categories were developed based on these needs. Statistical data regarding these specific categories was obtained for the report.

Many needs of women and children were discussed at the focus group meetings. While much data was collected regarding these needs, it was difficult to find information regarding some of the needs. For example, some of the needs include: learning communication skills, creating a mentoring program, or lack of awareness of community programs. It was difficult to find research regarding these areas, though they are important. Other information had to be cut from the report because of the time constraints of this project. Therefore, it is recommended to look up the references of this report, in order to obtain more detailed information on these topics. This is not a comprehensive report on the needs of women and children in Topeka, as many of their needs are not covered in the report. Additionally, for many of these categories, it was difficult to find information relating only to women, so most of the statistics focus on both men and women (or all children, as opposed to just girls) in the community.

The needs that will receive attention in this report include: transportation, housing, health insurance, childcare, education, educational attainment, employment, and needs relating to the disability population. In order to gain a better understanding of the statistics, other comparison areas were chosen for this report. These areas include: Wichita/Sedgwick County, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (state), Lincoln, Nebraska (state), Kansas (state), Iowa (state), and the United States.

Transportation

Transportation arose in the focus group meetings as an issue for women, because they struggle in getting to work or getting their children to school/childcare with the hours that the bus operates. There were also comments about the bus system being slow. While it was difficult to find statistics relating specifically to these issues for women, information was gathered that deals with public transportation in general.

TMTA Ridership & StarTran Ridership (Lincoln bus system)	Topeka	Lincoln
Fixed Route Ridership 2009-2010	1,351,278	1,433,533
Monday-Friday Hours	5:45A-5:45P	5:15A-7:20P
Saturday Hours	8:15A-5:15P	6:30A-6:55P
Sunday/Evening Hours	8:30P-11:30P	N/A

Community Resources Council (CRC) Progress Report 2011; StarTran website

*Sources used are listed at the end of the report

From the above table, one can see that there is a need for the Topeka Metropolitan Transit Authority in Topeka to operate during the evening hours of 6-8pm. For those who rely on the bus system, there are likely evening activities that they are unable to attend because of the hours of the bus system. Additionally, there are women in the community who work the night shift at their jobs, and do not have transportation home from work late at night.

Kansas Transportation	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Workers 16 years and over	1,358,914	1,116,031	124,333	7,098
AGE				
16 to 19 years	4.50%	4.10%	6.00%	5.00%
20 to 24 years	10.40%	9.80%	12.20%	21.90%
25 to 44 years	41.30%	41.40%	46.40%	39.00%
45 to 54 years	23.10%	23.70%	20.20%	18.30%
55 to 59 years	9.40%	9.80%	7.10%	7.30%
60 years and over	11.30%	11.20%	8.20%	8.50%
Median age (years)	42.1	42.5	38.4	38.3
SEX				
Male	52.40%	52.50%	51.10%	43.90%
Female	47.60%	47.50%	48.90%	56.10%

2010 American Community Survey (ACS)

Topeka Transportation	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Workers 16 years and over	108,363	88,691	10,569	1,075
AGE				
16 to 19 years	4.60%	4.20%	5.90%	17.10%
20 to 24 years	8.10%	7.90%	10.00%	14.60%
25 to 44 years	41.40%	40.40%	53.40%	6.00%
45 to 54 years	25.30%	26.20%	17.20%	52.40%
55 to 59 years	9.40%	10.00%	6.30%	9.90%
60 years and over	11.20%	11.40%	7.20%	0.00%
Median age (years)	43.1	43.7	38.5	53.3
SEX				
Male	49.90%	50.30%	45.40%	68.70%
Female	50.10%	49.70%	54.60%	31.30%

2010 ACS

From the first two tables of the American Community Survey, one can see that more women than men are using public transportation in Kansas. Yet, in Topeka, many more men are using public transportation than women. This is an indication that the bus system in Topeka does not fit the needs of women in Topeka. Also note that the majority of bus riders in Topeka are middle-aged, which is older as compared to public transportation throughout Kansas. This could

mean that the bus system does not fit the schedule of younger adults in Topeka, such as women with young children.

Wichita Transportation	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Workers 16 years and over	289,338	247,278	23,830	1,784
AGE				
16 to 19 years	4.00%	3.80%	5.60%	5.40%
20 to 24 years	10.50%	10.10%	14.90%	22.30%
25 to 44 years	42.70%	42.60%	45.70%	41.60%
45 to 54 years	23.00%	23.30%	19.70%	12.80%
55 to 59 years	10.10%	10.40%	7.50%	10.30%
60 years and over	9.80%	9.80%	6.50%	7.60%
Median age (years)	41.7	42.1	37	31.6
SEX				
Male	52.30%	53.30%	47.70%	32.40%
Female	47.70%	46.70%	52.30%	67.60%

2010 ACS

Interestingly, in Wichita, there is almost the opposite situation of Topeka in terms of males and females riding the bus, with over double the percentage of women using the bus than men.

Oklahoma City Transportation	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Workers 16 years and over	578,802	478,892	61,226	2,802
AGE				
16 to 19 years	4.00%	3.30%	6.80%	0.00%
20 to 24 years	10.80%	10.20%	15.80%	13.20%
25 to 44 years	44.10%	45.00%	42.40%	47.60%
45 to 54 years	22.20%	22.30%	20.90%	29.80%
55 to 59 years	8.60%	8.90%	6.90%	3.60%
60 years and over	10.20%	10.40%	7.20%	5.90%
Median age (years)	40.3	40.4	37.4	41.9
SEX				
Male	53.70%	53.50%	55.90%	52.50%
Female	46.30%	46.50%	44.10%	47.50%

2010 ACS

Lincoln Transportation	Total	Drove	Carpool	Public Transportation
Workers 16 years and over	155,095	122,677	18,019	1,300
AGE				
16 to 19 years	4.60%	4.10%	4.40%	7.90%
20 to 24 years	14.70%	13.30%	17.40%	16.20%
25 to 44 years	41.80%	42.20%	43.40%	37.70%
45 to 54 years	20.00%	20.60%	20.10%	15.20%

55 to 59 years	8.90%	9.00%	8.30%	8.10%
60 years and over	10.20%	10.70%	6.30%	14.90%
Median age (years)	39.3	40.3	35.5	37
SEX				
Male	50.60%	51.60%	45.10%	53.20%
Female	49.40%	48.40%	54.90%	46.80%

2010 ACS

U.S. Transportation	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Workers 16 years and over	N/A	N/A	13,266,356	6,768,661
AGE				
16 to 19 years	3.40%	2.90%	5.30%	3.10%
20 to 24 years	9.50%	8.80%	11.70%	12.00%
25 to 44 years	43.70%	43.60%	46.60%	48.70%
45 to 54 years	23.70%	24.40%	21.50%	20.30%
55 to 59 years	9.40%	9.70%	7.40%	7.80%
60 years and over	10.40%	10.50%	7.50%	8.10%
Median age (years)	42	42.7	38.9	38.5
SEX				
Male	52.50%	52.30%	53.60%	49.20%
Female	47.50%	47.70%	46.40%	50.80%

2010 ACS

For Oklahoma City, Wichita, and the United States, there seems to be a more even distribution of males and females using public transportation. This may indicate that the systems of public transportation are adequately fulfilling the needs of the members of the community in terms of routes and hours of service. Again, there is a need for Topeka public transportation to work to increase the ridership among women by addressing the reasons for the lower ridership, whether it be prices, hours, routes, or additional reasons.

Kansas EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Workers 16 years and over with earnings	1,358,500	1,115,919	124,333	7,098
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	15.90%	13.90%	20.90%	26.50%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8.30%	7.80%	9.80%	17.30%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16.70%	16.30%	19.70%	22.60%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15.70%	16.20%	15.80%	16.40%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17.30%	18.00%	16.60%	8.80%
\$50,000 to \$64,999	11.10%	11.80%	8.80%	1.90%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	3.90%	4.20%	2.80%	4.20%
\$75,000 or more	11.10%	11.80%	5.50%	2.30%
Median earnings (dollars)	30,684	31,700	24,662	16,638

2010 ACS

Topeka EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Workers 16 years and over with earnings	108,363	88,691	10,569	1,075
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	16.30%	13.40%	24.70%	36.70%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9.50%	8.70%	11.00%	34.70%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16.40%	16.60%	16.60%	25.30%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16.20%	16.70%	17.10%	0.00%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17.80%	18.70%	16.00%	3.30%
\$50,000 to \$64,999	12.10%	13.20%	7.30%	0.00%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	4.00%	4.60%	3.10%	0.00%
\$75,000 or more	7.70%	8.20%	4.20%	0.00%
Median earnings (dollars)	30,518	31,528	23,039	13,386

2010 ACS

In general, those with lower incomes are most likely to ride the bus or use public transportation throughout Kansas. It may be surprising to note that in Topeka, there is almost no one with an income of \$35,000 or above who uses public transportation. Also note that the median earnings of those who use public transportation in Topeka are much lower than the median earnings of those in the entire state of Kansas who use public transportation. Below, one can see that the median earnings of those using public transportation in Wichita is much higher than the Topeka or Kansas rates.

Wichita EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Workers 16 years and over with earnings	289,287	247,278	23,830	1,784
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	15.00%	13.40%	23.10%	11.80%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7.90%	7.40%	11.60%	27.10%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16.90%	16.10%	20.90%	14.40%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15.80%	16.30%	12.80%	31.20%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18.00%	18.50%	15.40%	4.00%
\$50,000 to \$64,999	11.90%	12.50%	10.10%	3.80%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	3.90%	4.30%	1.40%	4.50%
\$75,000 or more	10.80%	11.60%	4.70%	3.10%
Median earnings (dollars)	31,176	32,189	21,523	22,826

2010 ACS

Oklahoma City EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Workers 16 years and over with earnings	578,732	478,822	61,226	2,802

\$1 to \$9,999 or less	15.30%	13.30%	21.60%	24.90%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9.20%	8.70%	11.70%	16.20%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	17.50%	16.70%	22.10%	27.10%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15.90%	16.80%	13.60%	7.80%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17.20%	18.40%	13.80%	7.40%
\$50,000 to \$64,999	10.30%	10.60%	8.80%	13.10%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	3.70%	4.00%	2.40%	2.10%
\$75,000 or more	10.90%	11.60%	6.00%	1.50%
Median earnings (dollars)	30,156	31,324	21,422	18,068

2010 ACS

Lincoln EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Workers 16 years and over with earnings	155,085	122,667	18,019	1,300
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	16.90%	14.40%	19.40%	23.20%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9.40%	7.90%	15.50%	16.00%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15.50%	15.30%	16.10%	23.00%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16.40%	17.30%	14.80%	6.20%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17.90%	18.40%	21.90%	15.90%
\$50,000 to \$64,999	9.90%	11.40%	4.40%	5.20%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	4.00%	4.50%	2.10%	5.30%
\$75,000 or more	10.00%	10.80%	5.70%	5.30%
Median earnings (dollars)	30,294	31,857	24,206	20,464

2010 ACS

U.S. EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Workers 16 years and over with earnings	N/A	N/A	13,263,728	6,768,535
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	14.40%	12.60%	18.60%	16.30%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8.30%	7.70%	10.60%	10.00%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16.10%	15.60%	19.60%	16.80%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14.50%	15.00%	14.60%	12.00%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.40%	17.40%	14.80%	13.20%
\$50,000 to \$64,999	11.30%	12.10%	9.20%	9.50%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	4.50%	4.80%	3.40%	4.30%
\$75,000 or more	14.50%	14.80%	9.30%	18.00%
Median earnings (dollars)	31,876	33,978	25,636	30,501

2010 ACS

With the exception of the United States, it seems that the population with lower incomes most use public transportation. Topeka has the lowest median income of any of these areas for those individuals who use public transportation. This means that our community needs to make sure

that the bus system is fitting the needs of these lower income individuals in terms of rates, routes, and hours that the bus system operates. Additionally, the bus system does not seem to appeal to the upper income community in Topeka, whereas in other communities, there is at least some use of public transportation by all income levels.

KANSAS TRAVEL TIME TO WORK	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Less than 10 minutes	22.90%	22.10%	19.60%	5.60%
10 to 14 minutes	18.60%	18.90%	16.90%	13.50%
15 to 19 minutes	17.50%	17.90%	17.10%	15.20%
20 to 24 minutes	15.10%	15.50%	14.40%	9.60%
25 to 29 minutes	5.70%	5.90%	5.70%	8.20%
30 to 34 minutes	9.60%	9.60%	11.80%	11.10%
35 to 44 minutes	3.80%	3.80%	4.30%	4.80%
45 to 59 minutes	3.60%	3.60%	4.00%	9.10%
60 or more minutes	3.20%	2.70%	6.10%	22.80%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	18.9	22.3	39.1

ACS 2010

TOPEKA TRAVEL TIME TO WORK	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Less than 10 minutes	19.90%	19.90%	10.60%	4.80%
10 to 14 minutes	17.20%	18.30%	11.20%	0.00%
15 to 19 minutes	23.00%	22.70%	29.20%	1.50%
20 to 24 minutes	15.80%	16.20%	18.00%	5.00%
25 to 29 minutes	5.80%	5.70%	6.10%	33.20%
30 to 34 minutes	7.90%	7.70%	10.30%	4.10%
35 to 44 minutes	3.20%	2.80%	6.40%	0.00%
45 to 59 minutes	3.20%	3.30%	4.00%	0.00%
60 or more minutes	3.80%	3.30%	4.20%	51.30%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.4	18.6	22.7	71.9

2010 ACS

WICHITA TRAVEL TIME TO WORK	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Less than 10 minutes	16.10%	15.30%	18.10%	0.00%
10 to 14 minutes	19.70%	19.80%	20.20%	7.00%
15 to 19 minutes	22.20%	22.70%	18.50%	38.70%
20 to 24 minutes	17.70%	18.50%	12.70%	8.10%
25 to 29 minutes	6.50%	6.60%	6.30%	4.50%
30 to 34 minutes	10.10%	9.90%	13.70%	10.70%
35 to 44 minutes	3.40%	3.40%	3.80%	3.30%
45 to 59 minutes	2.30%	2.30%	2.70%	9.60%
60 or more minutes	2.00%	1.60%	4.00%	18.10%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.7	18.5	20.5	35.2

2010 ACS

These tables on travel time to work indicate that the public transportation in Topeka takes much longer than other systems of transportation in Kansas. It takes double the amount of time to get to work in Topeka using public transportation as it does in Wichita using public transportation to get to work. This was also a concern brought up at one of the focus group meetings: the fact that the bus system in Topeka is slow. This means workers in Topeka must allow for much extra time to get to work. Perhaps this explains some of the lower ridership among women and younger adults in Topeka.

OK CITY TRAVEL TIME TO WORK	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Less than 10 minutes	15.20%	14.90%	10.60%	10.60%
10 to 14 minutes	14.10%	13.90%	14.80%	0.00%
15 to 19 minutes	19.60%	19.60%	22.10%	15.00%
20 to 24 minutes	17.80%	18.70%	13.30%	11.80%
25 to 29 minutes	6.80%	6.90%	7.60%	10.20%
30 to 34 minutes	13.70%	14.00%	14.10%	6.10%
35 to 44 minutes	4.80%	4.60%	6.70%	1.50%
45 to 59 minutes	4.70%	4.70%	5.00%	15.70%
60 or more minutes	3.30%	2.80%	5.70%	29.10%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.6	21.3	24.2	40.6

2010 ACS

LINCOLN TRAVEL TIME TO WORK	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Less than 10 minutes	17.50%	17.50%	9.90%	0.00%
10 to 14 minutes	19.40%	20.80%	12.40%	14.20%
15 to 19 minutes	23.00%	23.20%	24.00%	21.20%
20 to 24 minutes	17.20%	17.20%	19.50%	16.00%
25 to 29 minutes	5.30%	5.80%	3.70%	0.00%
30 to 34 minutes	9.20%	8.10%	15.50%	16.20%
35 to 44 minutes	2.40%	2.40%	3.20%	0.00%
45 to 59 minutes	2.60%	2.00%	6.40%	16.80%
60 or more minutes	3.30%	3.00%	5.40%	15.50%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	18.3	23.7	31.8

2010 ACS

U.S. TRAVEL TIME TO WORK	Total	Drove Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Less than 10 minutes	13.60%	13.30%	11.10%	1.40%
10 to 14 minutes	14.50%	15.10%	13.30%	2.70%
15 to 19 minutes	15.50%	16.40%	14.90%	5.10%
20 to 24 minutes	14.90%	15.70%	14.20%	8.30%
25 to 29 minutes	6.10%	6.50%	5.70%	3.80%
30 to 34 minutes	13.60%	13.60%	15.00%	16.80%
35 to 44 minutes	6.30%	6.30%	6.70%	9.90%

45 to 59 minutes	7.50%	7.00%	8.70%	17.10%
60 or more minutes	8.00%	6.10%	10.30%	35.10%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.3	24	27.8	47.4

2010 ACS

Overall, in looking at all of the comparison areas, Topeka has the worst travel time with public transportation. For over half of the riders, it takes over an hour to get to work. With the median time to get to work at 79 minutes, that means that many riders must wait longer than 79 minutes to get to work every day. This is clearly a major concern for the community, because the time it takes for the bus to transport workers is inefficient.

Topeka is ahead of Lincoln bus system in that the TMTA runs on Sundays. However, the hours for the TMTA are not as accommodating during evening hours as the StarTran of Lincoln, NE. The ridership is similar for both communities. In comparison with other communities, Topeka has a much lower percentage of women using public transportation. In comparison with Kansas, Topeka has a larger percentage of middle-aged adults than younger adults. Throughout all of the communities, it seems that individuals with lower incomes tend to use public transportation the most. One concern with Topeka, though, is that almost no one with an income of \$35,000 or above uses public transportation. Finally, in comparison with other communities, Topeka is the slowest for the time it takes to get to work with public transportation. These statistics raise concerns regarding public transportation in Topeka. There is a need for further analysis of why the ridership is so low among women and younger adults, besides the fact that it takes a long time to get to work, and the decreased evening hours.

Childcare

In the focus group meetings, concerns were expressed regarding the expense of childcare for many women. This is especially a concern for single mothers, who do not earn as much income as married couple families. There is also a need for childcare during nighttime hours, for single women who work the night shift at their jobs.

Childcare in Kansas-2010	Shawnee County	Sedgwick County
Age 0 to 17 poverty	20%	18%
Median Income	\$60,232	\$60,086
Birth-11 mo. Annual cost at family center	\$8,936	\$9,369
Birth-11 mo. Annual cost at childcare center	\$8,936	\$9,369
12 to 17 mo. Cost family center	\$6,113	\$6,127
12 to 17 mo. Cost childcare center	\$6,113	\$6,127
Toddler cost family center	\$7,488	\$7,415
toddler cost childcare center	\$7,488	\$7,415
preschool cost family center	\$5,167	\$5,381
preschool cost childcare center	\$6,783	\$7,028
6 years family center	\$4,788	\$5,063
6 years childcare center	\$6,139	\$6,419

% median income cost birth-11 mo. Family center	13%	10%
% median income cost birth-11 mo. childcare center	15%	16%
% median income cost infant + 1 preschool child family center	19%	19%
% median income cost infant + 1 preschool child childcare center	26%	27%
Referrals for full-time care	1,959	3784
Referrals for part-time care	287	260
Referrals for alternate-hour care	533	1183
Referrals for SRS subsidy care	824	2191
Kids with special needs	309	632

Childcare Aware of Kansas/Childcare Resource & Referrals Agency (ERC/CCR&R) of Kansas, 2010 data

The above table indicates that many children in both Shawnee and Sedgwick Counties are living in poverty. Overall, childcare seems to be more expensive in Sedgwick County as compared to Shawnee County, but the costs are similar for both counties. Families are spending a large percent of their income on childcare in both counties as well. These costs may indicate a need for financial assistance for many of these families who are struggling to pay for childcare.

Childcare Costs in Kansas-2011	Center Care	Family Care
Annual cost for full-time infant care	\$9,973	\$6,269
Annual cost full-time 4 year old care	\$7,123	\$5,455

National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (NACCRRA)

Median family income married couple with children under 18	\$73,495
Median income single mother household	\$24,152

NACCRRA

The above tables provide statistics that are specific to Kansas. One can see how single mothers struggle to pay for childcare with their median income as compared to a married couple family income. This indicates a serious need for support for childcare among single mother households.

2009-2010 Preschool Programs	At-risk	Pilot Program
4 year old enrollment	20%	4%
Benchmarks met	7 out of 10	8 out of 10
Lacking	1 snack per day, monitoring site visits, teaching specialized training in pre k	1 snack per day and teaching specialized training in pre k
Spending per child	\$3,333	\$2,331

National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER)

From the above tables, it is clear that single mothers struggle to afford childcare, because they are receiving much less income than married couple households. Not all of the benchmarks for preschools are being met for Head Start or the Pilot Program. There is a need for having at least one snack per day and ensuring that teachers have specialized training in pre-kindergarten education.

Safety Net Programs

One need for women in the community is safety net programs. Many people in the community are dealing with cutbacks in SRS, not receiving health insurance benefits at work, or are unable to afford health insurance. This is a concern because without health insurance or additional safety net programs, women are probably not receiving the healthcare or additional services that they need.

Shawnee County SRS							
Case/Load Unit		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Major Services							
Temporary Assistance for Families	Avg. monthly persons	3,379	3,869	4,140	\$4,765,211	\$5,242,303	\$5,575,710
TANF Employment Services	Avg. monthly adults	1,061	1,168	1,199	\$1,269,410	\$1,459,586	\$1,091,758
Child Care Assistance	Avg. monthly children	1,982	2,006	1,911	\$7,096,731	\$7,458,369	\$6,461,234
Food Assistance	Avg. monthly persons	18,069	21,861	25,144	\$23,296,394	\$32,712,052	\$37,976,363
Energy Assistance	Persons	10,033	11,166	14,102	\$3,418,273	\$2,349,789	\$3,427,307
General Assistance	Avg. monthly persons	492	285	209	\$1,118,027	\$463,555	\$340,241
Vocational Rehabilitation Services	Avg. monthly persons	1,038	1,380	1,367	\$2,204,808	\$2,666,308	\$2,892,559
Family Preservation	Persons	140	189	145	\$547,821	\$656,514	\$516,698
Reintegration/Foster Care	Avg. monthly children	633	654	688	\$17,403,236	\$17,293,866	\$18,695,406
Adoption Support	Avg. monthly children	445	787	818	\$2,046,219	\$3,410,519	\$3,122,166
Home and Community Based Services							
Physical Disability	Annual consumers	663	573	545	\$9,286,804	\$9,153,357	\$8,780,336
Traumatic Brain Injury	Annual consumers	66	85	85	\$1,497,483	\$1,959,422	\$1,847,436
Developmental Disability	Annual consumers	639	4	702	\$27,302,848	\$29,289,370	\$29,600,922
Autism	Annual consumers	3	3	3	\$32,298	\$50,453	\$52,822

Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS)

The above table indicates an increasing need for services in Shawnee County such as Temporary Assistance for Families, food assistance, and energy assistance most recently (2010-2011). Many of the areas of assistance with SRS have increased significantly in need from 2009-2011.

Sedgwick County SRS							
Caseload Unit		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Major Services							
Temporary Assistance for Families	Avg. monthly persons	7,365	8,458	8,582	\$10,544,520	\$11,451,591	\$11,569,398
TANF Employment Services	Avg. monthly adults	3,358	3,184	3,199	\$3,679,726	\$3,714,190	\$3,683,908
Child Care Assistance	Avg. monthly children	6,469	5,931	5,553	\$23,783,691	\$22,758,612	\$19,611,174
Food Assistance	Avg. monthly persons	50,771	64,365	74,683	\$67,306,565	\$99,648,525	\$117,084,414
Energy Assistance	Persons	23,136	29,469	35,376	\$7,790,559	\$6,025,822	\$8,327,612
General Assistance	Avg. monthly persons	1,110	582	441	\$2,354,059	\$937,580	\$712,314
Vocational Rehabilitation Services	Avg. monthly persons	1,310	1,265	1,470	\$2,831,034	\$3,244,273	\$3,461,944
Family Preservation	Persons	441	584	555	\$1,909,245	\$2,242,185	\$2,174,982
Reintegration/Foster Care	Avg. monthly children	1,240	987	1,100	\$37,764,416	\$26,761,089	\$25,602,982
Adoption Support	Avg. monthly children	1,485	1,971	2,124	\$5,950,288	\$8,903,056	\$8,084,164
Home and Community Based Services							
Physical Disability	Annual consumers	1,358	1,260	1,221	\$23,607,808	\$24,928,585	\$23,743,045
Traumatic Brain Injury	Annual consumers	13	24	39	\$365,925	\$449,535	\$530,885
Developmental Disability	Annual consumers	1,239	5	1,368	\$38,647,671	\$41,354,764	\$43,637,801
Autism	Annual consumers	16	16	14	\$56,457	\$175,547	\$123,970

Kansas SRS

Both Shawnee County and Sedgwick County have seen an increase in the need for many types of assistance through SRS from 2009-2011. It is important that these programs work to keep up with the increasing needs of individuals in Kansas, specifically, Shawnee County and Sedgwick County.

Health Insurance in Shawnee County-2009	
Non-institutionalized population with health insurance: 201,152	% with health insurance: 87.5%
With public health insurance: 167,671	% with public health insurance: 72.90%
with private health insurance: 68,131	% with private health insurance: 33.90%
No health insurance: 28,707	% with no health insurance: 12.50%

Community Resources Council Progress Report, 2011

The table regarding health insurance in Shawnee County indicates that many people in the community are uninsured, and likely not receiving that healthcare that they need. This may lead to increase health problems for these community members. This could be a result of health insurance not being offered as a benefit at particular places of employment.

Health Insurance-Kansas	Total	% Uninsured
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	2,804,461	13.90%
AGE		
Under 18 years	725,437	8.20%
18 to 64 years	1,718,527	19.10%
65 years and older	360,497	0.40%
SEX		
Male	1,379,541	15.00%
Female	1,424,920	12.80%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 25 years and older	1,793,437	14.20%
Less than high school graduate	190,292	29.70%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	494,771	17.70%
Some college or associate's degree	568,586	14.60%
Bachelor's degree or higher	539,788	5.20%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 years and older	2,079,024	15.90%
In labor force	1,463,137	17.80%
Employed	1,350,489	15.30%
Unemployed	112,648	48.20%
Not in labor force	615,887	11.20%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME (IN 2010 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Civilian household population	2,766,338	14.00%
Under \$25,000	503,222	27.00%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	687,778	19.80%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	602,220	10.80%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	396,703	6.60%
\$100,000 and over	576,415	4.20%
RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		

Civilian noninstitutionalized population for whom poverty status is determined	2,761,598	14.00%
Under 1.00 of poverty threshold	376,940	31.40%
1.00 to 1.99 of poverty threshold	529,511	24.60%
2.00 of poverty threshold and over	1,855,147	7.40%

2010 ACS

It is clear from the above table that those with little education, lowest income category, and who are unemployed comprise the largest percentage of those without health insurance. Again, this is probably a result of the cost of health insurance, and the fact that health insurance coverage is not offered at many jobs.

Health Insurance-Topeka	Total	% Uninsured
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	231,609	13.80%
AGE		
Under 18 years	60,183	9.90%
18 to 64 years	137,906	18.80%
65 years and older	33,520	0.60%
SEX		
Male	111,683	16.40%
Female	119,926	11.50%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 25 years and older	152,270	13.80%
Less than high school graduate	12,929	29.80%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	51,146	16.10%
Some college or associate's degree	46,110	14.70%
Bachelor's degree or higher	42,085	4.90%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 years and older	171,426	15.20%
In labor force	118,168	17.30%
Employed	107,784	14.60%
Unemployed	10,384	45.60%
Not in labor force	53,258	10.60%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME (IN 2010 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Civilian household population	230,932	13.90%
Under \$25,000	46,379	26.40%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	59,075	20.00%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	54,468	9.10%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32,903	6.90%
\$100,000 and over	38,107	1.90%
RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population for whom poverty status is determined	229,913	13.90%

Under 1.00 of poverty threshold	38,201	28.60%
1.00 to 1.99 of poverty threshold	41,869	24.20%
2.00 of poverty threshold and over	149,843	7.40%

2010 ACS

Topeka fares similar to the entire state of Kansas in its statistics regarding health insurance. There is a smaller percentage of women in Topeka as compared to Kansas without health insurance, though there is still room for improvement.

Health Insurance-Wichita	Total	% Uninsured
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	614,338	15.10%
AGE		
Under 18 years	167,862	6.40%
18 to 64 years	374,487	21.90%
65 years and older	71,989	0.10%
SEX		
Male	300,593	16.60%
Female	313,745	13.70%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 25 years and older	388,211	16.50%
Less than high school graduate	47,244	31.10%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	107,501	20.10%
Some college or associate's degree	127,228	17.00%
Bachelor's degree or higher	106,238	5.60%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 years and older	446,476	18.40%
In labor force	318,727	20.50%
Employed	287,936	17.40%
Unemployed	30,791	50.00%
Not in labor force	127,749	13.00%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME (IN 2010 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Civilian household population	611,906	15.10%
Under \$25,000	114,934	28.50%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	160,307	20.70%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	126,134	9.80%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	85,572	7.10%
\$100,000 and over	124,959	6.40%
RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population for whom poverty status is determined	611,209	15.10%
Under 1.00 of poverty threshold	84,637	33.30%
1.00 to 1.99 of poverty threshold	125,256	24.70%
2.00 of poverty threshold and over	401,316	8.30%

2010 ACS

Health Insurance-Lincoln	Total	% Uninsured
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	298,470	9.80%
AGE		
Under 18 years	70,092	4.10%
18 to 64 years	195,238	13.30%
65 years and older	33,140	1.00%
SEX		
Male	147,183	12.20%
Female	151,287	7.50%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 25 years and older	184,658	10.50%
Less than high school graduate	12,571	21.60%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	45,124	14.80%
Some college or associate's degree	63,699	10.50%
Bachelor's degree or higher	63,264	5.40%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 years and older	228,378	11.50%
In labor force	168,103	13.30%
Employed	156,599	11.20%
Unemployed	11,504	40.80%
Not in labor force	60,275	6.70%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME (IN 2010 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Civilian household population	286,678	10.10%
Under \$25,000	49,166	19.60%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	70,552	16.70%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	61,829	7.60%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	44,599	3.40%
\$100,000 and over	60,532	1.90%
RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population for whom poverty status is determined	287,212	10.10%
Under 1.00 of poverty threshold	44,294	20.20%
1.00 to 1.99 of poverty threshold	47,243	21.50%
2.00 of poverty threshold and over	195,675	5.10%

2010 ACS

One can see that the rate of uninsured individuals is much higher in Kansas, Topeka, and Wichita, as compared to Lincoln. This indicates a need for investigation as to why fewer people are uninsured in these communities, whether it be the cost of health insurance, the offering or availability of health insurance, or other reasons.

Health Insurance-Oklahoma City	Total	% Uninsured
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	1,237,705	17.50%
AGE		
Under 18 years	314,368	7.10%
18 to 64 years	779,849	24.80%
65 years and older	143,488	0.50%
SEX		
Male	607,105	18.90%
Female	630,600	16.20%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 25 years and older	792,548	19.10%
Less than high school graduate	98,053	40.40%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	217,391	25.50%
Some college or associate's degree	257,237	16.50%
Bachelor's degree or higher	219,867	6.30%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 years and older	923,337	21.10%
In labor force	623,770	23.40%
Employed	577,103	21.30%
Unemployed	46,667	49.70%
Not in labor force	299,567	16.20%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME (IN 2010 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Civilian household population	1,220,924	17.60%
Under \$25,000	262,937	28.20%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	313,304	24.00%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	251,249	14.60%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	150,153	9.50%
\$100,000 and over	243,281	5.80%
RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population for whom poverty status is determined	1,220,692	17.70%
Under 1.00 of poverty threshold	195,368	32.20%
1.00 to 1.99 of poverty threshold	249,344	29.40%
2.00 of poverty threshold and over	775,980	10.30%

2010 ACS

Health Insurance-United States	Total	% Uninsured
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	N/A	15.50%
AGE		
Under 18 years	74,017,524	8.00%
18 to 64 years	N/A	21.40%
65 years and older	39,132,252	1.00%
SEX		

Male	N/A	17.20%
Female	N/A	13.90%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 25 years and older	N/A	16.20%
Less than high school graduate	28,265,998	31.00%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	56,831,685	19.40%
Some college or associate's degree	58,007,567	15.10%
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,137,306	6.80%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 years and older	N/A	17.90%
In labor force	N/A	20.30%
Employed	N/A	17.20%
Unemployed	16,187,662	46.30%
Not in labor force	76,368,385	13.20%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME (IN 2010 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Civilian household population	N/A	15.60%
Under \$25,000	57,883,256	24.20%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	70,670,521	21.60%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	58,012,569	15.00%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	40,739,096	10.40%
\$100,000 and over	73,332,982	6.30%
RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population for whom poverty status is determined	N/A	15.60%
Under 1.00 of poverty threshold	46,200,575	28.20%
1.00 to 1.99 of poverty threshold	57,408,063	25.50%
2.00 of poverty threshold and over	N/A	9.80%

2010 ACS

Overall, there are many people in each of these communities who are uninsured. This indicates a need for more jobs to offer health insurance in their benefits package, or to encourage people to receive an education so that they will be able to obtain higher paying jobs and be able to afford health insurance. The best community on this list is Lincoln, and perhaps the rate of uninsured individuals in Lincoln (9.8%) would be a realistic goal for Topeka.

Though there are many needs for women regarding safety net programs, there are programs within the community that are making a difference in meeting the needs of women in Shawnee County. One such program is HealthAccess, which provides health services to those individuals with low income who are uninsured. The tables below indicate the enrollment in the program, and the positive impact the program has had on the community for the past ten years.

Active patients (April 2012)	Number	Percentage
Male	812	34.67%
Female	1,530	65.33%

Shawnee County Medical Society (SCMS) HealthAccess Active Patient Gender Report

Unmarried females with dependent (April 2012)	Number	Percentage
	411	26.86% of females
		17.55% total population

SCMS HealthAccess Active Patient Gender Report

Health Access Enrollment	
Year	Total Enrolled (Cumulative)
2002	901
2003	1,739
2004	3,184
2005	4,150
2006	5,197
2007	6,190
2008	7,123
2009	8,209
2010	9,422
2011	10,124

SCMS HealthAccess Ten Year Progress Report, 2002-2012

2011 Donated Care	
Physician Care	\$2,448,058
Marian Clinic/SCHA	\$769,080
Hospital Care	\$10,120,949
Pharmacy Prescriptions	\$5,100
Generic Prescriptions	\$223,281
Total	\$13,566,470

SCMS HealthAccess PowerPoint

Donated Care (Mar. 4, 2002-Dec. 31,2011)	
Number of individuals enrolled	10,124
Physician Care	\$12,092,066
Marian Clinic/SCHA	\$4,045,855
Hospital Care	\$42,546,046
Generic Prescriptions	\$1,960,810
Prescription Drug Program	\$886,978
Total	\$61,531,695

SCMS HealthAccess PowerPoint

Dental Initiative Outcomes	
Referrals for emergency care (Aug. 2007-Dec. 2011)	662
Referrals for follow-up care (2008-2011)	374
Dental kits distributed (2008-2009)	5,575
Fluoride varnish kits for SCHA (2009)	1,000

SCMS HealthAccess PowerPoint

The majority of patients served through the HealthAccess program are women. The program has served over 10,000 members of the community since it began ten years ago. It is important to ensure that safety net programs such as HealthAccess continue to receive support from the community, in order to meet the needs of women in the community.

Employment

At the focus group meetings, a concern was brought up that many women are not able to obtain jobs for several reasons. First of all, the jobs that are available are not paying enough for them to support themselves and their families. Another reason is lack of education, which makes it difficult for them to be eligible for jobs that pay enough for them to support themselves. Finally, many women do not have the skills needed to appropriately apply for jobs. There is a need for educational programs for women, to help them receive an education, and understand important communication skills necessary for working in a particular career.

Employment/Unemployment-Kansas	Total	In Labor Force	Employed	Unemployment Rate
Population 16 years and over	2,213,226	68.00%	62.00%	7.90%
AGE				
16 to 19 years	169,562	46.50%	36.80%	20.70%
20 to 24 years	202,983	79.90%	69.90%	11.50%
25 to 44 years	721,340	85.60%	77.80%	7.60%
45 to 54 years	407,922	83.50%	78.20%	6.10%
55 to 64 years	332,384	70.60%	66.40%	5.90%
65 to 74 years	193,222	29.60%	28.20%	4.50%
75 years and over	185,813	7.60%	7.30%	2.70%
Population 20 to 64 years	1,664,629	81.40%	74.60%	7.40%
SEX				
Male	835,067	85.30%	77.40%	7.70%
Female	829,562	77.40%	71.90%	7.00%
With own children under 6 years	146,222	72.30%	64.60%	10.50%
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Below poverty level	201,811	60.10%	43.80%	26.80%
DISABILITY STATUS				
With any disability	171,913	51.20%	43.70%	14.50%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 to 64 years	1,461,646	81.60%	75.30%	6.80%
Less than high school graduate	138,975	64.90%	55.80%	14.00%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	365,889	77.80%	70.10%	9.30%
Some college or associate's degree	487,264	82.80%	76.00%	7.10%
Bachelor's degree or higher	469,518	88.30%	84.40%	3.30%

2010 ACS

Employment-Topeka	Total	In Labor Force	Working	Unemployment Rate
Population 16 years and over	182,689	66.90%	60.40%	9.20%
AGE				
16 to 19 years	11,886	59.80%	44.90%	24.90%
20 to 24 years	14,220	77.70%	63.10%	18.30%

25 to 44 years	56,689	88.80%	79.80%	9.50%
45 to 54 years	34,751	84.90%	80.40%	4.60%
55 to 64 years	29,273	63.20%	59.50%	5.70%
65 to 74 years	18,505	26.10%	24.60%	5.80%
75 years and over	17,365	5.50%	5.50%	1.60%
Population 20 to 64 years	134,933	81.10%	73.80%	8.40%
SEX				
Male	65,350	84.60%	75.30%	10.30%
Female	69,583	77.80%	72.40%	6.50%
With own children under 6 years	11,682	75.50%	68.50%	9.30%
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Below poverty level	19,239	60.00%	42.30%	29.60%
DISABILITY STATUS				
With any disability	17,423	50.00%	40.80%	18.40%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 to 64 years	120,713	81.50%	75.10%	7.30%
Less than high school graduate	9,562	59.20%	49.40%	16.50%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	35,862	75.80%	66.60%	11.50%
Some college or associate's degree	39,039	85.30%	80.40%	5.30%
Bachelor's degree or higher	36,250	88.80%	84.50%	4.20%

2010 ACS

Unemployment rates are high at this time, which means that many people are in need of financial assistance. The unemployment rate in Topeka is slightly higher than the rate for Kansas. Again, one can see that education plays a big role in determining whether one is able to obtain employment. There is a need for members of the community to make sure that they have received at least a high school education, in order to have a better chance of obtaining a job. Another important statistic regarding Topeka is that there is a high percentage of people with a disability who are unemployed. This may indicate a need for more job opportunities for people with disabilities.

Employment-Lincoln	Total	In Labor Force	Working	% Unemployment
Population 16 years and over	240,093	71.50%	66.30%	7.20%
AGE				
16 to 19 years	18,883	50.00%	38.40%	23.10%
20 to 24 years	32,543	81.80%	72.90%	10.90%
25 to 44 years	82,601	85.60%	80.20%	5.90%
45 to 54 years	38,913	86.00%	81.00%	5.80%
55 to 64 years	33,421	74.60%	72.00%	3.50%
65 to 74 years	16,997	31.50%	30.10%	4.40%
75 years and over	16,735	6.70%	6.70%	0.00%
Population 20 to 64 years	187,478	83.10%	77.70%	6.40%

SEX				
Male	95,129	83.60%	77.60%	7.00%
Female	92,349	82.50%	77.80%	5.70%
With own children under 6 years	16,846	81.00%	76.80%	5.10%
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Below poverty level	26,862	63.90%	47.90%	25.00%
DISABILITY STATUS				
With any disability	15,382	53.10%	46.50%	12.40%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 to 64 years	154,935	83.30%	78.70%	5.40%
Less than high school graduate	9,621	64.00%	57.80%	9.70%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34,258	79.30%	73.50%	7.20%
Some college or associate's degree	56,181	82.60%	77.70%	5.50%
Bachelor's degree or higher	54,875	90.00%	86.50%	3.90%

2010 ACS

One can also note from these tables that poverty and unemployment seem to go hand in hand. This may be an indication that those in poverty need the education skills discussed previously, in order to obtain jobs and get out of poverty.

Employment-Oklahoma City	Total	In Labor Force	Working	% Unemployment
Population 16 years and over	975,808	65.60%	59.90%	7.70%
AGE				
16 to 19 years	69,346	41.70%	34.30%	17.80%
20 to 24 years	96,758	75.00%	63.20%	13.50%
25 to 44 years	342,777	82.20%	75.00%	7.60%
45 to 54 years	176,791	78.90%	74.30%	5.60%
55 to 64 years	141,830	63.40%	60.50%	4.50%
65 to 74 years	82,239	27.00%	25.50%	5.70%
75 years and over	66,067	7.10%	6.80%	5.00%
Population 20 to 64 years	758,156	77.00%	70.60%	7.30%
SEX				
Male	376,835	83.00%	75.40%	7.70%
Female	381,321	71.10%	65.90%	7.00%
With own children under 6 years	67,860	66.70%	60.00%	9.60%
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Below poverty level	104,016	52.60%	40.40%	23.30%
DISABILITY STATUS				
With any disability	92,375	43.80%	37.60%	14.30%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				

Population 25 to 64 years	661,398	77.30%	71.70%	6.50%
Less than high school graduate	76,157	62.00%	53.70%	13.40%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	174,312	72.20%	66.40%	8.00%
Some college or associate's degree	220,999	78.50%	72.80%	6.20%
Bachelor's degree or higher	189,930	86.70%	82.50%	3.60%

2010 ACS

Employment-Wichita	Total	In Labor Force	Working	% Unemployment
Population 16 years and over	473,120	69.10%	61.70%	10.00%
AGE				
16 to 19 years	35,404	45.90%	33.60%	26.70%
20 to 24 years	42,718	83.70%	70.40%	14.40%
25 to 44 years	160,868	86.30%	77.00%	9.60%
45 to 54 years	89,088	82.40%	75.80%	8.10%
55 to 64 years	70,996	71.60%	66.40%	7.20%
65 to 74 years	38,162	25.70%	24.60%	4.20%
75 years and over	35,884	6.40%	6.30%	2.90%
Population 20 to 64 years	363,670	82.20%	73.90%	9.40%
SEX				
Male	180,982	86.70%	77.50%	9.40%
Female	182,688	77.70%	70.30%	9.40%
With own children under 6 years	33,098	70.90%	60.60%	14.50%
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Below poverty level	46,901	62.90%	39.30%	37.40%
DISABILITY STATUS				
With any disability	41,356	50.90%	42.70%	16.00%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 to 64 years	320,952	82.00%	74.30%	8.70%
Less than high school graduate	34,256	68.40%	56.20%	17.80%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	82,343	79.00%	70.90%	10.30%
Some college or associate's degree	110,994	82.10%	73.40%	9.50%
Bachelor's degree or higher	93,359	89.30%	85.10%	4.00%

2010 ACS

Employment-United States	Total	In Labor Force	Working	% Unemployment
Population 16 years and over	N/A	64.40%	57.00%	10.80%
AGE				
16 to 19 years	17,881,160	37.70%	26.20%	29.70%

20 to 24 years	21,662,830	73.50%	59.80%	16.90%
25 to 44 years	82,164,411	82.60%	73.70%	10.00%
45 to 54 years	44,929,033	80.80%	73.80%	8.60%
55 to 64 years	36,761,964	64.30%	59.10%	8.10%
65 to 74 years	21,854,035	24.80%	22.90%	7.90%
75 years and over	18,579,490	5.70%	5.30%	6.90%
Population 20 to 64 years	N/A	77.50%	69.20%	10.10%
SEX				
Male	91,956,354	82.30%	72.70%	10.80%
Female	93,561,884	72.70%	65.80%	9.30%
With own children under 6 years	15,114,206	67.40%	59.20%	12.00%
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Below poverty level	25,125,417	53.50%	35.80%	32.90%
DISABILITY STATUS				
With any disability	18,547,765	42.00%	33.70%	19.70%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 to 64 years	N/A	78.00%	70.40%	9.20%
Less than high school graduate	20,511,954	61.40%	51.20%	16.50%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	44,350,497	74.20%	65.30%	11.80%
Some college or associate's degree	50,041,885	80.20%	72.10%	9.40%
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,951,072	86.10%	81.40%	5.00%

2010 ACS

Unemployment statistics seem to be highest for Wichita and the United States, in comparison with other areas for this study. Yet, there is still room for improvement in Topeka regarding creating more job opportunities, and educating people in order to increase their chances of being eligible for a job.

Family Employment-Kansas	Total	With Kids Under 18
Families	721,592	324,111
EMPLOYMENT STATUS CHARACTERISTICS		
Married-couple families	559,199	221,090
Both husband and wife in labor force	58.70%	72.00%
Husband in labor force, wife not in labor force	19.30%	24.40%
Wife in labor force, husband not in labor force	7.40%	2.70%
Both husband and wife not in labor force	14.50%	0.90%
Other families	162,393	103,021
Female householder, no husband present	71.20%	74.50%
In labor force	56.40%	64.60%
Not in labor force	14.90%	9.80%
Male householder, no wife present	28.80%	25.50%

In labor force	24.20%	23.50%
Not in labor force	4.50%	2.00%

2010 ACS

Family Employment-Topeka	Total	With Kids Under 18
Families	61,877	24,964
EMPLOYMENT STATUS CHARACTERISTICS		
Married-couple families	45,602	15,364
Both husband and wife in labor force	60.00%	79.60%
Husband in labor force, wife not in labor force	13.30%	16.40%
Wife in labor force, husband not in labor force	8.20%	3.60%
Both husband and wife not in labor force	18.40%	0.40%
Other families	16,275	9,600
Female householder, no husband present	71.70%	73.90%
In labor force	53.90%	62.70%
Not in labor force	17.80%	11.20%
Male householder, no wife present	28.30%	26.10%
In labor force	22.70%	23.70%
Not in labor force	5.60%	2.40%

2010 ACS

From the above tables, one can see that there is a large percentage of female headed households with children under the age of 18 with the woman being unemployed. This means that many women are struggling to make ends meet, and their children are suffering as well. This unemployment rate is higher in Topeka than in Kansas, which is also a concern.

Family Employment-Lincoln	Total	With Kids Under 18
Families	74,901	34,021
EMPLOYMENT STATUS CHARACTERISTICS		
Married-couple families	59,568	24,827
Both husband and wife in labor force	66.20%	78.40%
Husband in labor force, wife not in labor force	13.90%	14.70%
Wife in labor force, husband not in labor force	7.10%	4.10%
Both husband and wife not in labor force	12.80%	2.80%
Other families	15,333	9,194
Female householder, no husband present	72.70%	76.70%
In labor force	59.60%	69.80%
Not in labor force	13.10%	7.00%
Male householder, no wife present	27.30%	23.30%
In labor force	24.90%	22.50%
Not in labor force	2.40%	0.70%

2010 ACS

Family Employment-Oklahoma City	Total	With Kids Under 18
Families	313,233	144,318

EMPLOYMENT STATUS CHARACTERISTICS		
Married-couple families	230,721	96,107
Both husband and wife in labor force	52.90%	64.50%
Husband in labor force, wife not in labor force	25.10%	30.00%
Wife in labor force, husband not in labor force	7.00%	3.90%
Both husband and wife not in labor force	15.00%	1.70%
Other families	82,512	48,211
Female householder, no husband present	77.40%	79.60%
In labor force	56.30%	63.50%
Not in labor force	21.10%	16.10%
Male householder, no wife present	22.60%	20.40%
In labor force	18.80%	19.30%
Not in labor force	3.80%	1.00%

2010 ACS

Family Employment-Wichita	Total	With Kids Under 18
Families	153,873	74,383
EMPLOYMENT STATUS CHARACTERISTICS		
Married-couple families	115,496	49,015
Both husband and wife in labor force	58.10%	70.20%
Husband in labor force, wife not in labor force	21.50%	27.40%
Wife in labor force, husband not in labor force	6.60%	1.90%
Both husband and wife not in labor force	13.90%	0.60%
Other families	38,377	25,368
Female householder, no husband present	72.10%	76.00%
In labor force	59.60%	69.50%
Not in labor force	12.50%	6.50%
Male householder, no wife present	27.90%	24.00%
In labor force	25.10%	22.60%
Not in labor force	2.80%	1.40%

2010 ACS

Family Employment-U.S.	Total	With Kids Under 18
Families	76,089,045	34,031,758
EMPLOYMENT STATUS CHARACTERISTICS		
Married-couple families	55,704,781	22,924,853
Both husband and wife in labor force	53.90%	66.80%
Husband in labor force, wife not in labor force	21.70%	27.70%
Wife in labor force, husband not in labor force	7.70%	3.80%
Both husband and wife not in labor force	16.70%	1.70%
Other families	20,384,264	11,106,905
Female householder, no husband present	73.60%	76.70%
In labor force	52.40%	62.70%
Not in labor force	21.20%	14.00%

Male householder, no wife present	26.40%	23.30%
In labor force	21.00%	21.00%
Not in labor force	5.50%	2.20%

2010 ACS

In general, there are many more single women than men with children who are unemployed. Many of these women are struggling to adequately support their families. There is a need to assist these women by providing them with the opportunity to obtain the education they need, (whether it be formal education, learning basic skills for how to obtain a job, or how to successfully apply to jobs) in order to find work so that they can support their families.

Disability

At the focus group meetings, a concern was brought up regarding the disability population, and how they seem to be overlooked at times. It was difficult to find detailed statistics for the individual cities, so information is provided for Kansas and other comparison states below regarding people with disabilities.

Disability Population-Kansas	Total	With disability	% with disability
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	2,804,461	341,426	12.2%
SEX			
Male	1,379,541	165,359	12.0%
Female	1,424,920	176,067	12.4%

2010 ACS

Economic Characteristics for Disability Population-Kansas	Total	With disability	Without disability
Population Age 16 and Over	2,158,812	318,239	1,840,573
EMPLOYMENT STATUS			
Employed	63.6%	28.6%	69.7%
Not in Labor Force	30.9%	66.6%	24.7%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Population Age 25 and Over	1,793,437	296,262	1,497,175
Less than high school graduate	10.6%	20.4%	8.7%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	27.6%	37.4%	25.7%
Some college or associate's degree	31.7%	28.7%	32.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	30.1%	13.5%	33.4%
EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)			
Population Age 16 and over with earnings	1,545,134	113,436	1,431,698

\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	13.1%	20.1%	12.6%
\$5,000 to \$14,999	17.4%	24.0%	16.9%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16.0%	16.5%	16.0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14.4%	11.3%	14.7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.7%	13.2%	15.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13.6%	10.4%	13.8%
\$75,000 or more	9.8%	4.4%	10.2%
Median Earnings	26,975	18,720	27,615

2010 ACS

The above tables indicate that there is a fairly large disability population for both males and females in Kansas. There are a significant number of individuals with disabilities who are unemployed. Almost half of the disability population earns less than \$15,000 per year. These numbers indicate a need for more job opportunities for people with disabilities in Kansas.

Disability Population-Nebraska	Total	With Disability	% with disability
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	1,802,049	205,958	11.4%
SEX			
Male	889,093	104,273	11.7%
Female	912,956	101,685	11.1%

2010 ACS

Nebraska Economic Characteristics	Total	Disability	No disability
Population Age 16 and Over	1,392,174	192,112	1,200,062
EMPLOYMENT STATUS			
Employed	67.20%	29.60%	73.20%
Not in Labor Force	28.10%	65.90%	22.10%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Population Age 25 and Over	1,161,070	178,785	982,285
Less than high school graduate	9.40%	19.60%	7.60%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	28.20%	37.40%	26.50%
Some college or associate's degree	33.50%	29.80%	34.10%
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.90%	13.20%	31.80%
EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)			
Population Age 16 and over with earnings	1,045,888	69,669	976,219
\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	13.10%	21.40%	12.50%

\$5,000 to \$14,999	17.40%	22.50%	17.10%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16.60%	19.00%	16.40%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15.40%	11.80%	15.60%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.20%	11.70%	16.50%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	12.60%	7.80%	12.90%
\$75,000 or more	8.80%	5.80%	9.00%
Median Earnings	26,478	18,541	27,058

2010 ACS

Disability Population-Iowa	Total	With Disability	% with Disability
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	3,004,885	336,654	11.2%
SEX			
Male	1,483,717	170,289	11.5%
Female	1,521,168	166,365	10.9%

2010 ACS

Iowa Economic Characteristics	Total	Disability	No disability
Population Age 16 and Over	N/A	313,786	2,051,982
EMPLOYMENT STATUS			
Employed	65.10%	28.50%	70.70%
Not in Labor Force	30.20%	66.90%	24.60%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Population Age 25 and Over	N/A	295,621	1,683,294
Less than high school graduate	9.10%	19.20%	7.30%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	33.50%	42.10%	32.00%
Some college or associate's degree	32.10%	27.70%	32.90%
Bachelor's degree or higher	25.30%	11.00%	27.80%
EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)			
Population Age 16 and over with earnings	N/A	109,568	1,623,928
\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	13.90%	21.90%	13.40%
\$5,000 to \$14,999	17.00%	25.40%	16.40%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15.30%	16.30%	15.20%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15.20%	12.30%	15.40%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17.20%	11.30%	17.60%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13.60%	8.10%	14.00%
\$75,000 or more	7.90%	4.70%	8.10%
Median Earnings	27,080	16,080	27,826

2010 ACS

In Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa, rates of unemployment and earnings in the past 12 months are in similar ranges. Yet, in Iowa, there is a lower median earning than in Nebraska and Kansas.

Disability population-Oklahoma	Total	With disability	% with disability
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	3,677,206	576,551	15.7%
SEX			
Male	1,792,398	279,141	15.6%
Female	1,884,808	297,410	15.8%

2010 ACS

Oklahoma Economic Characteristics	Total	Disability	No Disability
Population Age 16 and Over	N/A	542,807	2,304,001
EMPLOYMENT STATUS			
Employed	58.50%	25.70%	66.30%
Not in Labor Force	36.20%	70.20%	28.20%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Population Age 25 and Over	N/A	511,230	1,870,848
Less than high school graduate	13.40%	23.60%	10.60%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	32.00%	35.70%	31.00%
Some college or associate's degree	31.40%	28.70%	32.10%
Bachelor's degree or higher	23.20%	12.00%	26.30%
EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)			
Population Age 16 and over with earnings	N/A	171,228	1,712,515
\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	12.70%	18.10%	12.10%
\$5,000 to \$14,999	18.80%	23.90%	18.30%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	18.00%	17.50%	18.00%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14.70%	14.00%	14.80%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.40%	11.20%	15.80%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11.90%	9.70%	12.20%
\$75,000 or more	8.40%	5.70%	8.70%
Median Earnings	25,271	19,588	25,810

2010 ACS

Oklahoma has the largest disability population within the four states. It also has the highest unemployment rate for those with a disability. Though, the median earnings are highest for those with disabilities in Oklahoma.

Median Earnings in past 12 months-Kansas		Median Earnings in past 12 months-Topeka	
Total:	26,975	Total:	26,534
With a disability:	18,720	With a disability:	17,795
Male	23,255	Male	20,186
Female	13,435	Female	11,839
No disability:	27,615	No disability:	27,656
Male	33,392	Male	31,665
Female	22,299	Female	24,681

2010 ACS

According to the above tables, women with disabilities are earning very little income. Also, women without disabilities are consistently earning much less income than men. The earnings for those with disabilities in Topeka are lower than the earnings for those living with disabilities throughout the state of Kansas.

Median earnings-Lincoln		Median Earnings-Oklahoma City	
Total:	25,902	Total:	26,387
With a disability:	20,362	With a disability:	20,644
Male	22,891	Male	24,822
Female	15,730	Female	16,313
No disability:	26,339	No disability:	26,754
Male	30,786	Male	31,698
Female	22,417	Female	21,974

2010 ACS

The median earnings for women with disabilities in Lincoln and Oklahoma City are significantly higher than the earnings for women in Topeka and Kansas with disabilities. Yet, there are still major income gaps between men and women, regardless of having a disability or not.

Median Earnings-Wichita		Median Earnings-U.S.	
Total:	27,789	Total:	29,010
With a disability:	16,520	With a disability:	19,500
Male	20,658	Male	22,292
Female	14,327	Female	16,211
No disability:	29,293	No disability:	29,997
Male	35,054	Male	35,066
Female	23,954	Female	24,842

2010 ACS

Again, one can see that women with a disability in Topeka are earning much less than women with disabilities in the comparison areas. This indicates a possible need for more job opportunities, increased wage, or financial assistance for women with disabilities in Topeka.

Housing Cost

Another need that was brought up at the focus group meetings was the cost of housing. Women struggle to pay the cost of housing in Topeka. It was difficult to find statistics relating specifically to women and housing, but below are tables with an overview of monthly housing costs in Topeka and the comparison areas.

Kansas Monthly Housing Costs	Households	Topeka Monthly Housing Costs	Households
Total:	1,101,658	Total:	94,949
Less than \$100	3,327	Less than \$100	32
\$100 to \$199	24,794	\$100 to \$199	2,420
\$200 to \$299	57,320	\$200 to \$299	4,603
\$300 to \$399	84,709	\$300 to \$399	7,040
\$400 to \$499	101,562	\$400 to \$499	9,242
\$500 to \$599	102,151	\$500 to \$599	9,072
\$600 to \$699	97,694	\$600 to \$699	10,271
\$700 to \$799	87,922	\$700 to \$799	9,453
\$800 to \$899	74,385	\$800 to \$899	6,634
\$900 to \$999	57,428	\$900 to \$999	4,710
\$1,000 to \$1,499	216,387	\$1,000 to \$1,499	17,855
\$1,500 to \$1,999	104,697	\$1,500 to \$1,999	8,209
\$2,000 or more	67,679	\$2,000 or more	3,171
No cash rent	21,603	No cash rent	2,237

2010 ACS

Lincoln Housing Costs	Households	Oklahoma City Housing Costs	Households
Total:	120,407	Total:	474,558
Less than \$100	163	Less than \$100	1,483
\$100 to \$199	1,474	\$100 to \$199	9,265
\$200 to \$299	2,580	\$200 to \$299	24,498
\$300 to \$399	7,821	\$300 to \$399	30,174
\$400 to \$499	11,518	\$400 to \$499	37,714
\$500 to \$599	12,939	\$500 to \$599	42,070
\$600 to \$699	10,433	\$600 to \$699	39,995
\$700 to \$799	9,443	\$700 to \$799	43,363
\$800 to \$899	9,071	\$800 to \$899	33,984
\$900 to \$999	7,252	\$900 to \$999	32,362
\$1,000 to \$1,499	26,548	\$1,000 to \$1,499	101,740
\$1,500 to \$1,999	11,442	\$1,500 to \$1,999	39,942
\$2,000 or more	7,833	\$2,000 or more	27,270
No cash rent	1,890	No cash rent	10,698

2010 ACS

Wichita Housing Costs	Households	U.S. Monthly Housing Costs	Households
Total:	235,977	Total:	N/A
Less than \$100	561	Less than \$100	458,417
\$100 to \$199	3,508	\$100 to \$199	2,437,318
\$200 to \$299	9,906	\$200 to \$299	5,382,958
\$300 to \$399	18,004	\$300 to \$399	6,396,323
\$400 to \$499	22,615	\$400 to \$499	6,782,288
\$500 to \$599	22,903	\$500 to \$599	7,248,180
\$600 to \$699	23,505	\$600 to \$699	7,577,541
\$700 to \$799	20,760	\$700 to \$799	7,569,569
\$800 to \$899	16,582	\$800 to \$899	7,284,493
\$900 to \$999	14,201	\$900 to \$999	6,704,204
\$1,000 to \$1,499	47,144	\$1,000 to \$1,499	24,313,159
\$1,500 to \$1,999	22,789	\$1,500 to \$1,999	13,364,726
\$2,000 or more	10,358	\$2,000 or more	16,875,353
No cash rent	3,141	No cash rent	2,172,890

2010 ACS

Median monthly housing costs-Kansas	\$776
Median monthly housing costs-Topeka	\$736
Median monthly housing costs-Lincoln	\$832
Median monthly housing costs-Oklahoma City	\$810
Median monthly housing costs-Wichita	\$771
Median monthly housing costs-United States	\$976

2010 ACS

For each of these areas, the most number of individuals pay between \$1,000 and \$1,500 on housing per month. Interestingly, the median monthly housing cost is lowest for Topeka in comparison to each of the other areas in this report. Though, the cost of housing is still high, and one can see that with women earning less income than men (especially single-mother households), it is difficult to afford the cost of housing.

Educational Attainment

One of the reasons many women are not able to obtain jobs is because they do not have the necessary education to obtain certain jobs that pay enough income for women to support themselves and their families. As indicated by the tables below, women must work harder than men (by receiving more education) if they would like to obtain the same wages as men.

2009 Educational Attainment Shawnee County	
Less than 9th grade	3.8%
9th-12th grade--no diploma	6%
High school graduate	32.2%
College, no degree	26.2%
Associate's degree	6.8%
Bachelor's degree	16.4%
Graduate degree	8.8%
High school graduate or higher	90.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	25.2%

Community Resources Council Progress Report, 2011

Educational Attainment-Kansas	Total	Male	Female
Population 18 to 24 years	291,662	149,414	142,248
Less than high school graduate	14.6%	16.8%	12.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.5%	29.6%	25.3%
Some college or associate's degree	49.2%	47.5%	51.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.7%	6.1%	11.4%
Population 25 years and over	1,840,681	895,143	945,538
Less than 9th grade	4.4%	4.8%	4.1%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6.4%	6.6%	6.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.8%	28.8%	26.8%
Some college, no degree	24.2%	23.4%	25.0%
Associate's degree	7.4%	6.6%	8.1%
Bachelor's degree	19.3%	18.9%	19.6%
Graduate or professional degree	10.5%	11.0%	10.1%
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.2%	88.6%	89.7%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.8%	29.8%	29.7%
POVERTY RATE FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED			
Less than high school graduate	24.2%	21.5%	27.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12.2%	9.7%	14.7%
Some college or associate's degree	8.8%	7.3%	10.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.7%	3.5%	3.9%
MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)			

Population 25 years and over with earnings	31,794	39,137	26,345
Less than high school graduate	19,937	22,918	14,184
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,362	31,183	19,447
Some college or associate's degree	30,298	36,623	24,571
Bachelor's degree	42,036	53,036	35,675
Graduate or professional degree	55,046	66,370	46,869

2010 ACS

Educational Attainment-Topeka	Total	Male	Female
Population 18 to 24 years	19,524	9,542	9,982
Less than high school graduate	15.6%	14.6%	16.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32.7%	32.1%	33.3%
Some college or associate's degree	39.6%	40.0%	39.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.1%	13.3%	10.9%
Population 25 years and over	156,583	74,630	81,953
Less than 9th grade	3.1%	3.0%	3.2%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5.6%	6.4%	4.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33.8%	34.1%	33.6%
Some college, no degree	23.5%	22.3%	24.5%
Associate's degree	6.7%	7.4%	6.1%
Bachelor's degree	17.3%	17.1%	17.5%
Graduate or professional degree	9.9%	9.7%	10.2%
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.3%	90.6%	91.9%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.3%	26.8%	27.8%
POVERTY RATE FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED			
Less than high school graduate	20.7%	20.5%	21.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13.5%	10.0%	16.7%
Some college or associate's degree	10.7%	7.4%	13.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.6%	3.6%	5.5%
MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)			
Population 25 years and over with earnings	31,063	36,593	26,793
Less than high school graduate	17,962	20,468	12,022

High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,294	30,743	18,769
Some college or associate's degree	29,023	33,765	24,740
Bachelor's degree	40,788	49,713	35,006
Graduate or professional degree	50,499	51,149	49,947

2010 ACS

The results from the above tables indicate that there are many women who have not received a high school education. There is a higher percentage of women in Topeka that have not received their high school education in comparison to Kansas. Regardless of educational attainment, women are earning much less money than men. Unfortunately, women who have graduated high school (and received no additional education) earn less than men who have not graduated high school in Kansas and Topeka. These results suggest that women must earn more education than men in order to receive the same amount of money as men. This indicates the importance of an education for women, in order to achieve higher-paying jobs. Also, across the board (regardless of educational attainment), one can see that there are more women in poverty than men.

Educational Attainment-Lincoln	Total	Male	Female
Population 18 to 24 years	44,392	23,092	21,300
Less than high school graduate	6.1%	6.2%	6.1%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19.6%	21.1%	17.9%
Some college or associate's degree	63.2%	62.5%	64.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.1%	10.2%	12.1%
Population 25 years and over	188,667	92,601	96,066
Less than 9th grade	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24.6%	24.8%	24.4%
Some college, no degree	23.7%	23.4%	24.0%
Associate's degree	10.9%	11.8%	10.1%
Bachelor's degree	22.1%	20.8%	23.4%
Graduate or professional degree	11.5%	12.4%	10.6%
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.0%	93.3%	92.6%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.7%	33.3%	34.0%
POVERTY RATE FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED			
Less than high school graduate	27.9%	20.7%	33.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10.6%	9.2%	11.8%
Some college or associate's degree	9.7%	9.0%	10.3%

Bachelor's degree or higher	3.6%	3.8%	3.3%
MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)			
Population 25 years and over with earnings	32,202	37,010	28,598
Less than high school graduate	23,952	26,806	16,664
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24,623	29,398	20,694
Some college or associate's degree	30,794	35,293	26,462
Bachelor's degree	40,487	50,555	34,946
Graduate or professional degree	57,907	70,471	47,987

2010 ACS

In Lincoln, a woman with some college earns roughly the same amount of money as a man who is less than a high school graduate. Again, this indicates the need for women to earn an education in order to earn the same amount of money as men with less education.

Educational Attainment-Oklahoma City	Total	Male	Female
Population 18 to 24 years	133,773	68,220	65,553
Less than high school graduate	16.1%	18.4%	13.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29.6%	32.2%	26.8%
Some college or associate's degree	46.5%	44.0%	49.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.9%	5.3%	10.6%
Population 25 years and over	809,704	391,007	418,697
Less than 9th grade	4.8%	5.0%	4.6%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7.7%	7.4%	8.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.5%	28.1%	26.9%
Some college, no degree	26.2%	25.3%	27.0%
Associate's degree	6.2%	5.4%	7.0%
Bachelor's degree	18.2%	18.7%	17.8%
Graduate or professional degree	9.4%	10.1%	8.7%
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.5%	87.6%	87.4%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.6%	28.8%	26.5%
POVERTY RATE FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED			
Less than high school graduate	25.4%	21.6%	28.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	14.7%	13.6%	15.7%
Some college or associate's degree	10.0%	7.1%	12.4%

Bachelor's degree or higher	3.4%	2.9%	3.9%
MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)			
Population 25 years and over with earnings	31,447	37,010	26,086
Less than high school graduate	17,649	21,421	12,589
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,221	28,362	20,093
Some college or associate's degree	30,495	36,579	23,631
Bachelor's degree	41,762	51,612	36,431
Graduate or professional degree	55,503	71,028	45,488

2010 ACS

Educational Attainment-Wichita	Total	Male	Female
Population 18 to 24 years	59,184	29,427	29,757
Less than high school graduate	16.5%	18.2%	14.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28.8%	32.7%	25.0%
Some college or associate's degree	45.3%	42.8%	47.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.4%	6.4%	12.3%
Population 25 years and over	394,998	191,560	203,438
Less than 9th grade	4.3%	4.8%	3.8%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8.0%	8.4%	7.7%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.8%	27.7%	27.8%
Some college, no degree	26.0%	26.2%	25.8%
Associate's degree	6.9%	6.2%	7.5%
Bachelor's degree	18.7%	18.0%	19.5%
Graduate or professional degree	8.4%	8.7%	8.1%
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.7%	86.8%	88.6%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.1%	26.6%	27.6%
POVERTY RATE FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED			
Less than high school graduate	25.9%	28.0%	23.7%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13.4%	10.8%	15.8%
Some college or associate's degree	9.2%	8.0%	10.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.0%	4.3%	3.7%
MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)			

Population 25 years and over with earnings	31,921	38,786	27,319
Less than high school graduate	18,549	22,141	14,180
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,089	31,936	20,629
Some college or associate's degree	30,306	36,570	25,655
Bachelor's degree	41,947	54,390	36,483
Graduate or professional degree	56,112	66,718	50,897

2010 ACS

Educational Attainment-United States	Total	Male	Female
Population 18 to 24 years	30,895,391	15,801,040	15,094,351
Less than high school graduate	16.8%	19.5%	13.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29.4%	31.8%	26.9%
Some college or associate's degree	44.6%	41.2%	48.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.2%	7.4%	11.0%
Population 25 years and over	204,288,933	98,304,845	105,984,088
Less than 9th grade	6.1%	6.3%	5.9%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8.3%	8.9%	7.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28.5%	28.8%	28.2%
Some college, no degree	21.3%	20.8%	21.7%
Associate's degree	7.6%	6.8%	8.4%
Bachelor's degree	17.7%	17.7%	17.8%
Graduate or professional degree	10.4%	10.8%	10.1%
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.6%	84.8%	86.3%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.2%	28.5%	27.9%
POVERTY RATE FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED			
Less than high school graduate	26.7%	23.2%	30.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13.5%	11.8%	15.1%
Some college or associate's degree	9.8%	7.9%	11.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.2%	3.8%	4.6%
MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)			
Population 25 years and over with earnings	33,298	40,135	28,429
Less than high school graduate	18,413	21,387	14,470

High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,349	31,376	21,427
Some college or associate's degree	31,928	39,925	27,062
Bachelor's degree	47,422	57,815	40,393
Graduate or professional degree	62,618	79,962	52,866

2010 ACS

Without an education, women are at a major income disadvantage in comparison to men, because they are not earning as much money as men. This is a serious problem for single mothers without a high school education, who are likely not earning enough money to support their family. It is important to encourage education for women, so that they will be eligible for higher paying jobs, and better be able to support their families.

Education

Education 2010-2011	Shawnee County	Sedgwick County	Kansas
Percent with reduced meals:	52%	57.3%	47.4%
Attendance rate: 2009-2020	94%	94.5%	95%
2009-2010 graduation rate	78.4%	72%	80.7%
Poverty (all ages)	17.5%	15.3%	13.5%
Poverty under 18	26%	20.4%	18.1%
Median income	\$45,359	\$45,996	\$47,888

Kansas Information for Communities (KIC) website

According to the KIC website, Shawnee County is doing better than Sedgwick County regarding those with reduced meals and the graduation rate. Though, generally the numbers are worse for both counties in comparison to the state of Kansas. One issue that sticks out regarding Shawnee County is the high percentage of students living in poverty.

Education	Shawnee County	Sedgwick County	Kansas
Household income	\$46,194	\$48,071	2009: \$47,709
Early head start rate	2009: 2.6 2010: 3.5	2009: 3.3 2010: 4.4	2009: 5.8 2010: 7.2
Head start (#)	2009: 45.9 2010: 45.2	2009: 28.5 2010: 30.1	2009: 48.5% 2010: 49%
Pre-kindergarten	2009: 36.59% 2010: 37.5%	2009: 55.67% 2010: 59.79%	2009: 43.97% 2010: 44.19%
All day kindergarten	2009: 97.56% 2010: 97.5%	2009: 80.41% 2010: 82.47%	2009: 78.57% 2010: 81.77%
Graduation rate	2009: 86.1% 2010: 78.37%	2009: 86.59% 2010: 72.02%	2009: 89.69% 2010: 80.67%
Reading proficiency	2009: 82.07% 2010: 82.56%	2009: 80.28% 2010: 80.78%	2009: 84.84% 2010: 85.26
Adequate Yearly Progress	2009: 67.2% 2010: 61.40%	2009: 69.10% 2010: 60.40%	2009: 88% 2010: 81.80
Poverty	2009: 24.1%	2009: 18.10%	2009: 17.10%

Kids Count

The household income is lower in Shawnee County than in Sedgwick County and Kansas as a whole. Shawnee County is lower than Kansas regarding reading proficiency, and significantly lower than Kansas in adequate yearly progress. This indicates a need for increased tests scores and attendance rates for students in Shawnee County. Continuing with the focus on adequate yearly progress (AYP), the tables below display AYP results for the school districts in Shawnee County. AYP is based on participation and performance on assessments, as well as graduation and attendance rates.

Topeka Public Schools		
Graduation Rate	School District	State
Total	67.3%	80.7%
Free and Reduced Lunch	60.3%	70.1%
Students with Disabilities	57.1%	68.7%
English Language Learner (ELL) Students	55.6%	66.8%

Kansas Department of Education (KSDE) Report Cards, 2010-2011

Topeka Public Schools-AYP	Reading (% Prof & above goal 86%)	Math (% Prof & above goal 82.3%)
All Students	72.9%	71.8%
Free and Reduced Lunch	68.4%	67.7%
Students with Disabilities	50.9%	50.1%
ELL Students	49%	53.5%

KSDE Report Cards, 2010-2011

*Did not make AYP

From the above tables, one can see that Topeka Public Schools has consistently lower graduation rates than the state. Additionally, they did not meet adequate yearly progress for the 2010-2011 school year. There is a serious need for improvement in tests scores and graduation rates in this school district.

Shawnee Heights		
Graduation Rate	School District	State
Total	90.1%	80.7%
Free and Reduced Lunch	78.2%	70.1%
Students with Disabilities	75.8%	68.7%
ELL Students	66.7%	66.8%

KSDE Report Cards, 2010-2011

Shawnee Heights-AYP	Reading (% Prof & above goal 86%)	Math (% Prof & above goal 82.3%)
All Students	86.2%	84.6%
Free and Reduced Lunch	77.1%	77%
Students with Disabilities	68.4%	61.9%
ELL Students	62%	64%

KSDE Report Cards, 2010-2011

*Did not make AYP

Overall, Shawnee Heights has better graduation rates than the state of Kansas, though they did not meet AYP for the 2010-2011 school year.

Silver Lake		
Graduation Rate	School District	State
Total	93.3%	80.7%
Free and Reduced Lunch	80%	70.1%

Students with Disabilities	66.7%	68.7%
ELL Students	0%	66.8%

KSDE Report Cards, 2010-2011

Silver Lake-AYP	Reading (% Prof & above goal 86%)	Math (% Prof & above goal 82.3%)
All Students	96.5%	97.1%
Free and Reduced Lunch	97.3%	96.1%
Students with Disabilities	79.4%	77.1%
ELL Students	N/A	N/A

KSDE Report Cards, 2010-2011

*Did make AYP

Silver Lake has high graduation rates overall and an increased number of students graduating with free and reduced lunch than the rate for Kansas. This school district also met adequate yearly progress for the 2010-2011 school year.

Auburn Washburn		
Graduation Rate	School District	State
Total	86.9%	80.7%
Free and Reduced Lunch	68%	70.1%
Students with Disabilities	71.4%	68.7%
ELL Students	100%	66.8%

KSDE Report Cards, 2010-2011

Auburn Washburn-AYP	Reading (% Prof & above goal 86%)	Math (% Prof & above goal 82.3%)
All Students	95.6%	93.6%
Free and Reduced Lunch	92%	89.2%
Students with Disabilities	86.3%	82.1%
ELL Students	83.1%	93.8%

KSDE Report Cards, 2010-2011

*Did make AYP

The graduation rate in the Auburn Washburn school district is similar to that for the state of Kansas, which is decent, but indicates room for improvement in comparison to other school districts. Though, the reading and math proficiency scores are high for the school district. The rates for students with free and reduced lunch and ELL students are especially high in comparison to other school districts in the area. This indicates a need for increased attention toward these students in other area school districts.

Seaman		
Graduation Rate	School District	State
Total	88%	80.7%
Free and Reduced Lunch	71.3%	70.1%
Students with Disabilities	68.3%	68.7%
ELL Students	0%	66.8%

KSDE Report Cards, 2010-2011

Seaman-AYP	Reading (% Prof & above goal 86%)	Math (% Prof & above goal 82.3%)
All Students	91.7%	89.8%
Free and Reduced Lunch	87%	82.5%
Students with Disabilities	72.8%	70.4%
ELL Students	N/A	N/A

KSDE Report Cards, 2010-2011

*Did not make AYP

Seaman school district has a decent graduation rate, but there is still room for improvement. The reading and math scores are okay, but the district did not make AYP for the 2010-2011 school year. The status of education in Shawnee County is varied regarding different school districts. Some districts have high graduate rates, and met AYP for the 2010-2011 school year, while others were not close to reaching AYP. The district that needs the most attention in all areas of AYP is Topeka Public Schools.

Summary

Numerous women and children in the community have needs that are not being fulfilled at this time. One major issue is the transportation system. Very few women are using public transportation in comparison to men in Topeka. Also, those who do ride the bus are often those with lower income, suggesting that those with higher incomes have no desire to ride the bus. The public transportation system in Topeka is much slower than public transportation in the comparison areas. This may explain the decreased use among men and those with higher income. It takes over half of the riders more than one hour to get to work using public transportation. This indicates a need for improvement regarding the bus system.

Another issue for women is the cost of childcare in the community. Many children are living in poverty. Single mothers especially struggle to make ends meet because their median income is three times as low as the median income of a married couple family with children. With low incomes, it is also difficult for single mothers to afford health insurance, which is a serious threat to the health of these women and their children.

There are also needs for the disability population in the community. This population earns much less money on average than those without disabilities, especially women with disabilities. This indicates a need for more job opportunities (and higher paying job opportunities) for people with disabilities in Topeka.

Unfortunately, women must earn more education than men if they would like to earn the same amount of money as men. This indicates a need for women to be educated so that they can receive higher paying jobs, and afford to adequately support their families. Continuing with education, there are a few school districts that need attention regarding graduation rates and test scores in Topeka. The district in need of most attention is Topeka Public Schools.

Besides concerns with public transportation, the overarching theme from this research is that there is a need for women to obtain an education in order to be eligible for higher paying jobs, so that they can afford childcare, health insurance, housing, and other needs. This means the community must focus on encouraging and supporting education and educational programs for women. There is also a need to financially support women, especially single mothers who do not have access to as much income as married couple households.

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