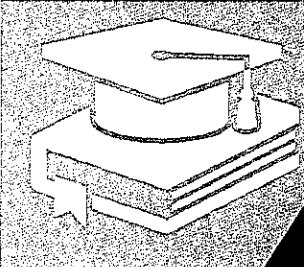


**November
2018**

Kansas Association of School Boards



**Kansas Public Education:
Commitment to Success**

KASB


**KANSAS ASSOCIATION
OF SCHOOL BOARDS**

About KASB

KASB

Serving Educational Leaders,
Inspiring Student Success

Kansas Association
of School Boards
1420 SW Arrowhead Road,
Topeka, Kansas 66604

 785.273.3600
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 www.kasb.org

 KASB.Topeka

 KASBTopeka

KASB is a not-for-profit organization located in Topeka, Kansas and represents the boards of education of 285 public school districts across the state, along with community and technical college boards of trustees and boards of cooperatives, interlocals and regional service centers. The Association traces its beginnings to 1918 as the Boards of Education Department of the Council of Administration of the Kansas State Teachers Association.

The Association is governed by a board of directors comprised of regional vice-presidents elected by districts in each region. In addition, delegates from KASB member boards meet at least once a year at the Delegate Assembly to decide official KASB policies on legislative matters and to elect the president-elect designee. Each member board, regardless of school district enrollment size or location in Kansas, has one vote in the Delegate Assembly. The Delegate Assembly is held during the Annual Convention.

KASB will...

- Provide a Culture of collaboration and service
- Be a voice of public education
- Leadership for student success

We believe...

- All students can learn. Education encompasses lifelong learning.
- An educated and responsible citizenry is essential to a free and changing society.
- Universal public education is a fundamental right.
- Local control of public education is the cornerstone of our democratic system of government.
- The responsibility for providing suitable and equitable funding rests with the state of Kansas.
- Public education prepares students for a diverse, global society.
- Leadership impacts student achievement.

Operational Beliefs...

- Innovation is necessary for continuous improvement.
- Trust, integrity and honesty are necessary for credibility.
- Goals are best accomplished through teamwork and collaboration with others.
- Success depends on an informed, engaged board, membership, and staff.
- Leadership requires honoring diversity of thought and opinions.
- Transparency is necessary for integrity.

About This Publication

This publication reviews the constitutional importance of K-12 education in Kansas, offers “snapshots” of state educational attainment and provides factual data on student enrollment trends and district hiring practices, school funding and budgets. We demonstrate the impact of school spending on local Kansas economies and how statewide differences determine funding and student achievement. We also rank Kansas against other states’ funding and achievement and review legislative cost studies of Kansas K-12 education. Finally, we show new state initiatives for school redesign and outcomes.



Key takeaways include:

- Investment in education pays off through increased earnings and reduced poverty (page 4).
- Kansas exceeds the national average in educational attainment for young adults, but other states are catching up (page 7).
- Our student population is more ethnically and economically diverse than at any time in history and the number of students with special needs has increased rapidly (page 8).
- District wealth, size and population, and student needs are key factors in funding and student achievement (beginning on page 12).
- Of the 70,000 Kansas school employees in 2018, less than 2,000 are central office administrators; almost all the growth over the last 20 years has been in instructors and other student support staff. Central administration has been reduced (page 9).
- In addition to educating students for higher income and employment, school district employees account for 5 percent of total Kansas workers. In short, reducing school spending has the same impact as reducing private sector jobs and spending (pages 10-11).
- A 2018 cost study found a strong, statistically significant correlation between funding and results and Kansas has among the most efficient schools in the nation (page 19).

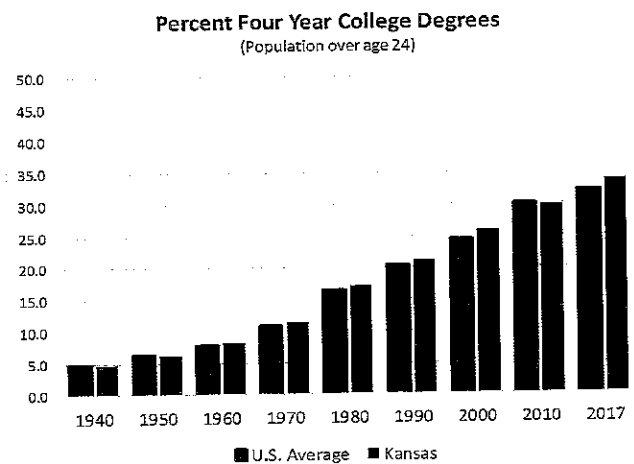
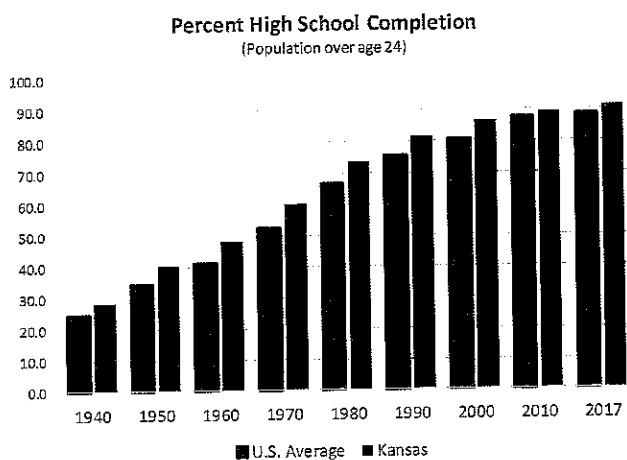
This document was updated in November, 2018, from two earlier versions. It will continue to be updated as new information becomes available. Check with KASB to see if this is most recent version.

Kansas Constitution: Public Education For Improvement

The legislature shall provide for intellectual, educational, vocational and scientific improvement by establishing and maintaining public schools, educational institutions and related activities which may be organized and changed in such manner as may be provided by law.

- Kansas Constitution, Article 6, Section 1

Kansas Educational Attainment Has Improved to an All-Time High



Higher Education Levels Raise Earnings and Reduce Poverty

The impact of education can be directly measured by comparing Kansas earnings at current education levels with what Kansas would have earned at 1990 education levels. The difference was nearly \$7 billion in 2017—more than total K-12 funding, and more than double the increase in K-12 funding since 1990 after adjusting for inflation. In other words, education spending pays.

Kansas Education Levels and Earnings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1990 Percent at Education Levels	2017 Population By 1990 Ed Level	2017 Average Kansas Earnings by Education Level	2017 Hypothetical Earnings at 1990 Education Levels	2017 Percent at Education Levels	2017 Actual Number at Education Level	2017 Earnings at Actual Education Levels
Population 25 years and over		1,904,528	\$38,513			1,904,528	
No High School Diploma	18.7%	356,147	\$26,056	\$9,279,759,353	9.0%	171,263	\$4,462,428,728
High school graduate only (includes equivalency)	32.5%	618,972	\$30,111	\$18,637,853,848	25.8%	490,769	\$14,777,545,359
Some college, or Associate's Degree	27.3%	519,936	\$34,570	\$17,974,192,498	31.3%	599,754	\$20,733,495,780
Bachelor's degree	14.4%	274,252	\$49,257	\$13,508,832,340	21.2%	403,542	\$19,877,268,294
Graduate or professional degree	7.0%	133,317	\$61,088	\$8,144,066,452	12.6%	239,200	\$14,612,249,600
<i>Total Wage Earnings</i>				\$67,544,704,492			\$74,462,987,761
Increase in Earning Due to Higher Education Levels							\$6,918,283,269

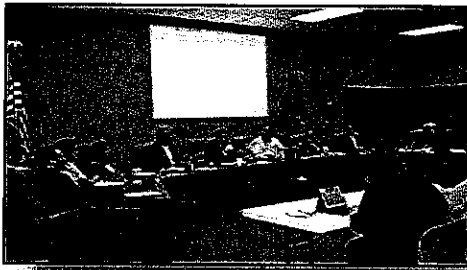
Improving educational attainment also reduces poverty. Using the same method, current education levels compared to 1990 reduced persons in poverty by 49,000, or over 18 percent. Nationally, states with the highest education levels have the highest per capita income, and states with the lowest education levels have the highest poverty.

Kansas Constitution: Who is Responsible?

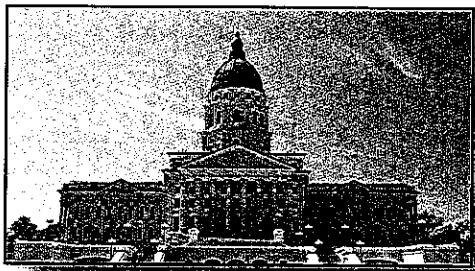
Article 6 of the state constitution was amended with the current language in 1966.



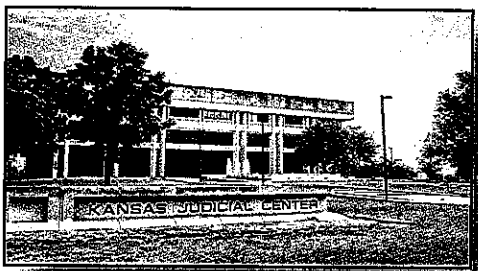
Ten-member, elected Kansas State Board of Education *“shall have general supervision of public schools.”* Sets goals, accountability, standards, accreditation for all students and schools.



“Local public schools under the general supervision of the state board of education shall be maintained, developed and operated by locally elected boards.” Use state, local and federal funding to operate and address state, local and federal requirements and goals.



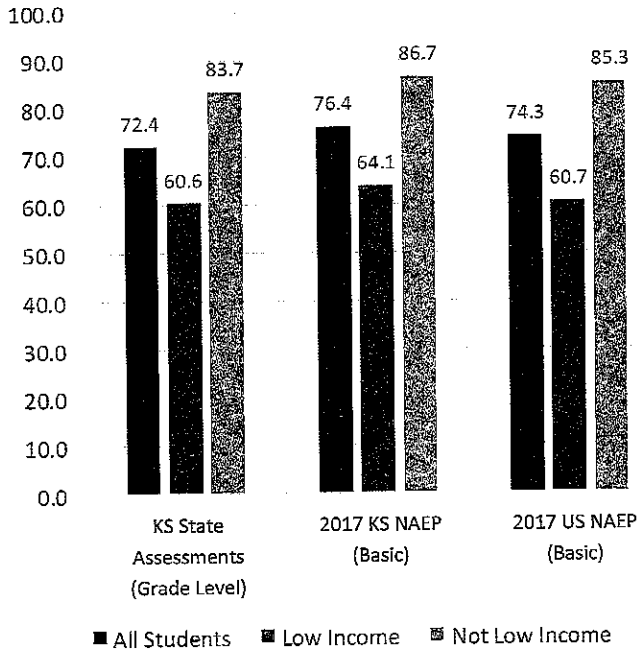
Legislature *“shall make suitable provision for finance of the educational interests of the state.”* Determines the “system” of state, local and federal funding, passes laws on school operations and finance. The Governor signs or vetoes.



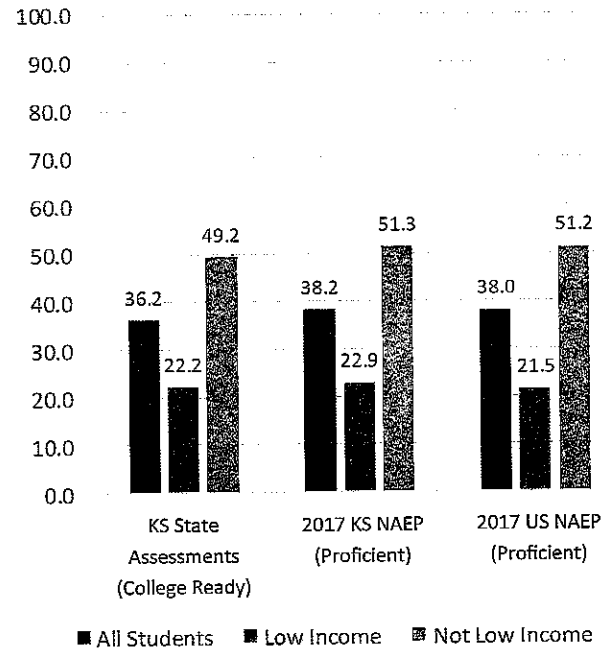
The courts interpret and enforce the constitution and laws. *“The judicial power of this state shall be vested exclusively in one court of justice, which shall be divided into one supreme court, district courts, and such other courts as are provided by law .”* (Article 3)

Snapshots of Educational Attainment

Percent Students at Grade Level/Basic
Combined Reading and Math

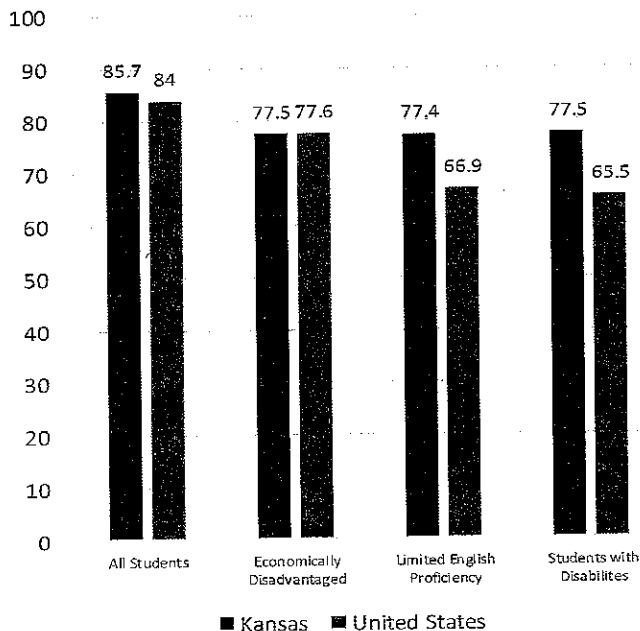


Percent Students College Ready/Proficient
Combined Reading and Math



About 75 percent of Kansas students perform “at grade level” on state reading and math tests. A similar percentage score at “basic” on the National Assessments of Educational Progress (NAEP) which tests a sample of students in each state in reading and math every other year. Less than 40 percent of Kansas students perform “on track for college,” which is similar to those scoring at “proficient” on the NAEP. Like other states, Kansas has a gap between lower income and non-low income students. Kansas scores above the national average on NAEP for combined student test results in both reading and math at grades four and eight, but that lead has narrowed in the past 10 years.

Adjusted Cohort (4-Year) Graduation Rate



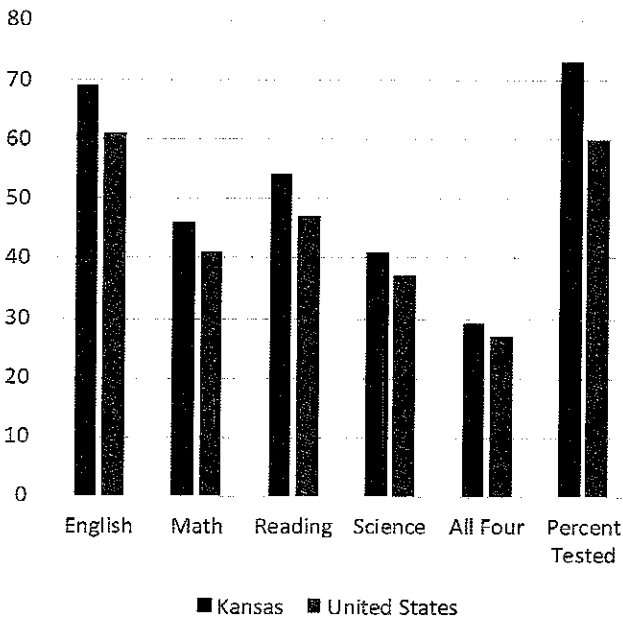
In 2016, nearly 86 percent of Kansas graduated high school in four years (some graduate later). Kansas is higher than the national average for all students, virtually the same for low income students, and much higher for English Language Learners and Students with Disabilities.

Note: high school graduation is not—and has never—been the same as “college ready.” To graduate, students are not required to take college preparation courses, because many students do not plan to go to college.

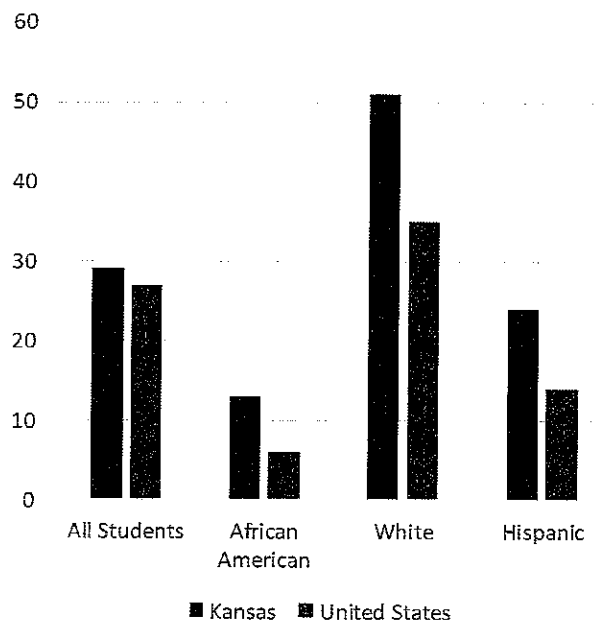
However, because most jobs will require some education after high school, the Kansas State Board of Education is emphasizing that more students will need to prepare for and complete either a technical certificate or an academic degree.

Snapshots of Educational Attainment

Percent of Students at ACT College Ready Benchmarks and Percent Tested

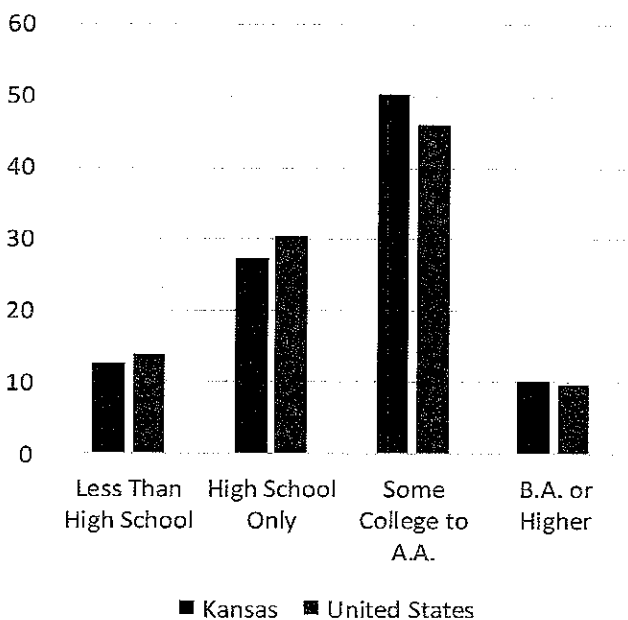


Percent of Students Meeting All Four ACT College-Ready Benchmarks

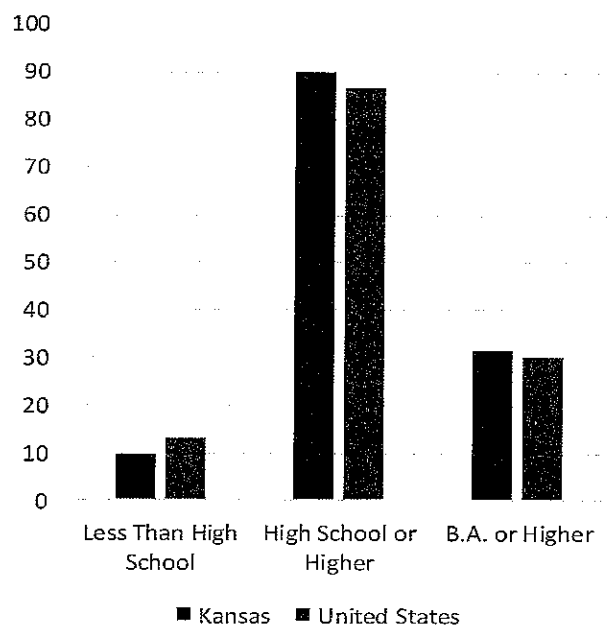


Nearly 70 percent of Kansans tested on the ACT scored college ready in English and over 50 percent in reading, but less than half in math and science and only 29 percent in all four subjects. However, Kansas exceeds the national average in each, and tests over 70 percent of graduates. Kansas also does better in each major ethnic/racial subgroup. (ACT does not report by family income.)

18-24-Year-Old Education Attainment



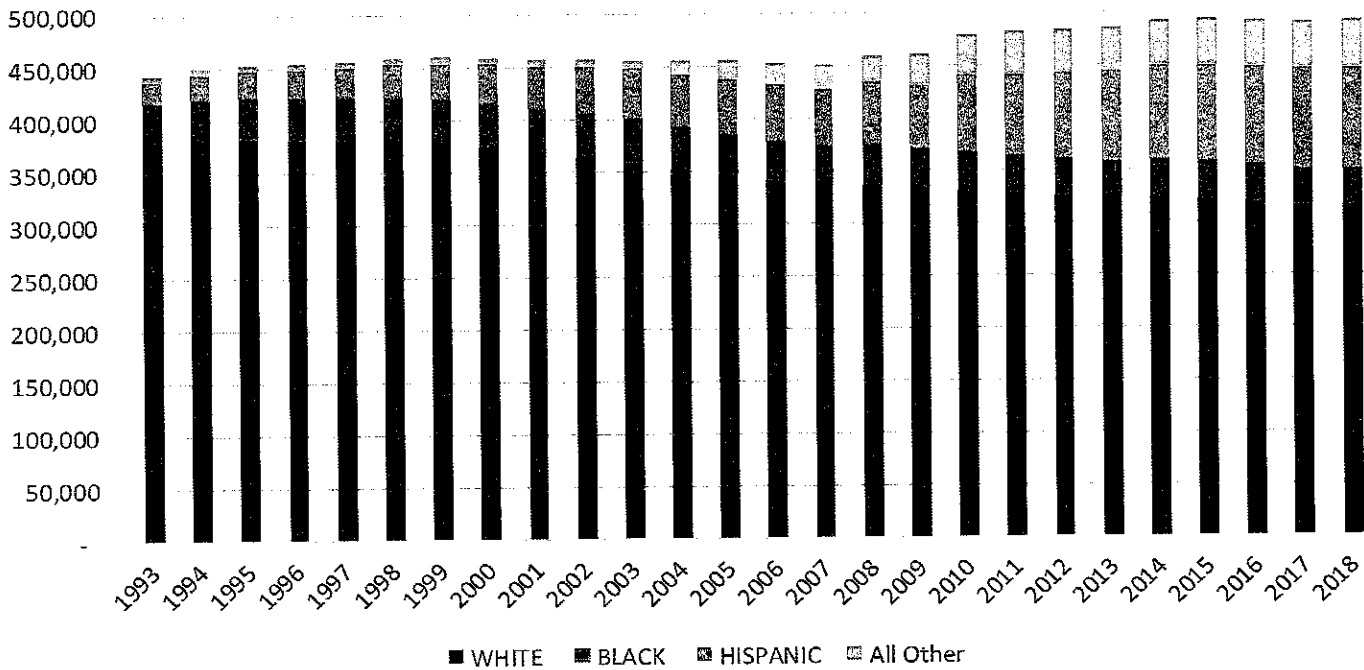
25 and Older Education Attainment



Kansas does better than the national average in postsecondary educational attainment by 18-24-year-olds, especially for students with some college experience. Kansas also tops the national average in educational attainment for persons over 24. However, in recent years, other states have been catching up by improving faster than Kansas in all of these measures.

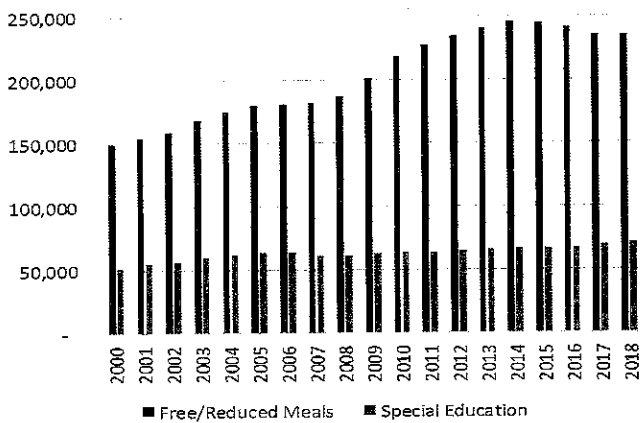
Students

Kansas Public School Enrollment Trends



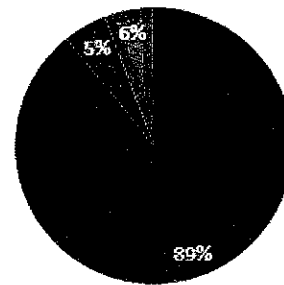
Kansas public school enrollment was mostly flat for 15 years between 1993 and 2008, but has increased since then. However, the student population has become more diverse, with white student numbers dropping, black students numbers mostly unchanged, and a large increase in Hispanics and all other groups, including multi-ethnic or more than one race.

Special Needs Students



PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

- Public School Enrollment
- Accredited Private School Enrollment
- Non-accredited Private, Home School, Other



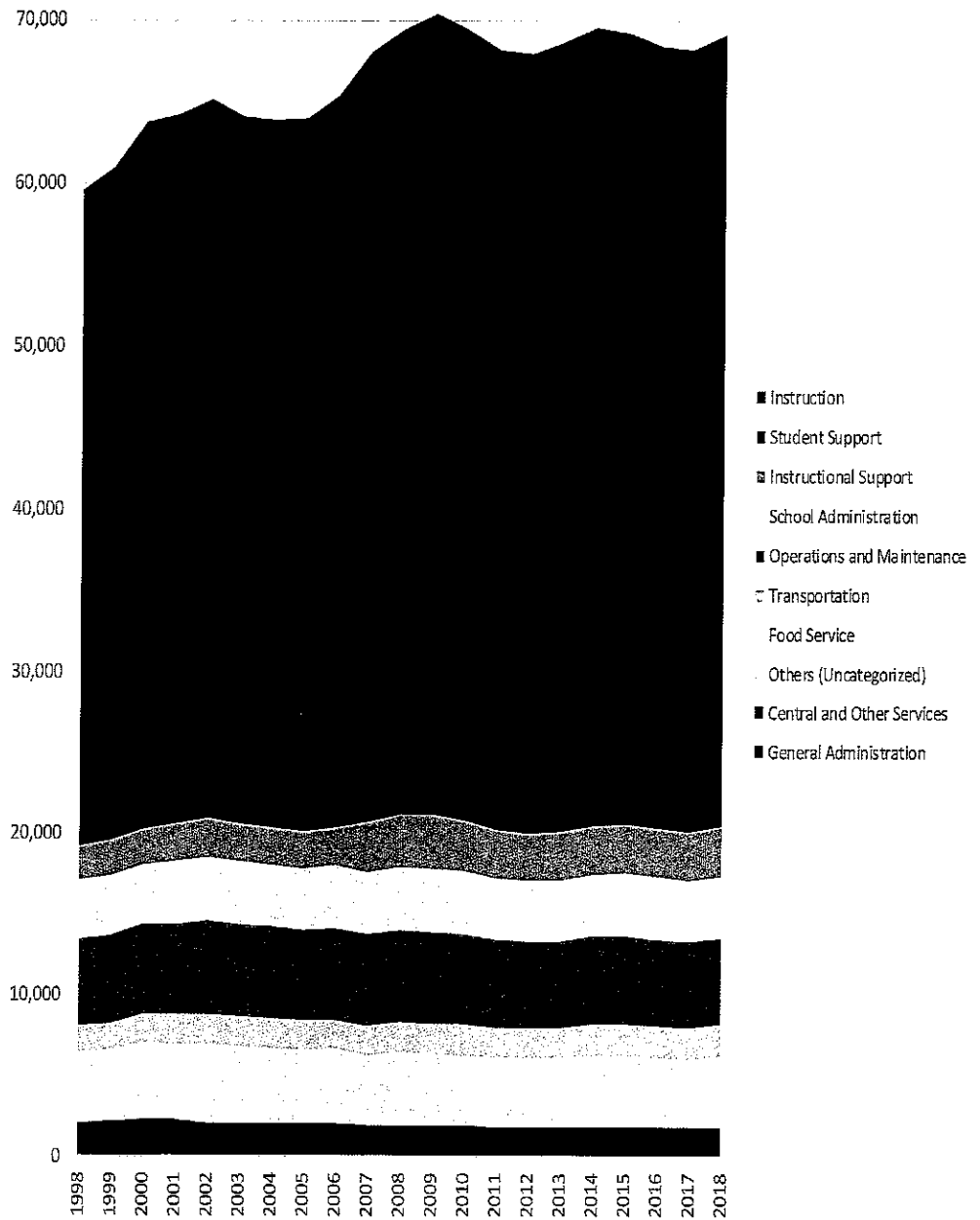
However, students with special needs have increased much more rapidly. About one-third of Kansas students were receiving free or reduced price meals in 2000, but this has increased to nearly 50 percent, especially following the Great Recession in 2008. (These numbers have dropped somewhat as the economy has recovered.) Special education students increased from about 50,000 to 70,000. Studies show low income and disabled students tend to lag on educational measures, and it is much more expensive to bring these students to higher levels.

Nearly 90 percent of the school-aged population is enrolled in public schools, a rate which has been stable for decades. About 5 percent of students are in accredited private schools and the rest are in non-accredited schools, including home schools, or not attending school.

Staff

	1998	2018
Instruction		
All Other Teachers	25,431.8	26,094.6
Kindergarten Teachers	1,121.9	1,897.3
Practical Arts/Career/Tech Ed Teachers	923.7	1,553.9
Prekindergarten Teachers	181.1	606.2
Reading Specialists/Teachers	539.5	629.9
Regular Education Teacher Aides	2,154.7	3,007.3
Special Ed. Teachers	3,294.5	3,977.2
Special Education Paraprofessionals	3,321.3	6,079.3
Parents as Teachers		163.3
Coaching Assistants	233.4	378.0
Instruction Total	37,201.9	44,387.0
Student Support		
Audiologists	13.4	16.4
Clinical or School Psychologists	346.9	382.6
Nurses	560.5	729.5
School Counselors	1,100.4	1,168.9
School Social Work Services	210.7	499.3
Social Services Staff	43.3	131.3
Speech Pathologists	437.3	611.6
Directors/Supervisors of Health	12.5	13.7
Attendance Services Staff	70.3	163.4
School Resource Officer		78.2
Secretarial/Clerical	346.3	438.1
Student Support Total	3,131.6	4,231.0
Instructional Support		
All Other Directors/Supervisors	139.4	183.5
Directors/Supervisors of Career/Tech Ed	23.1	21.1
Directors/Supervisors Spec. Ed.	111.5	116.3
Instructional Coordinators/Supervisors	85.8	224.2
Other Curriculum Specialists	78.8	186.3
Library Media Aides	533.0	611.7
Library Media Specialists	963.2	856.0
Other Directors/Coordinators/Supervisors	128.8	184.0
Technology - All Other Personnel		705.9
Tech. Directors/Coordinators/Supervisors		252.5
Instructional Support Total	2,064.6	3,141.5
School Administration		
Assistant Principals	430.2	604.2
Principals	1,268.0	1,188.5
Secretarial/Clerical (School Admin.)	2,041.7	2,111.3
School Administration Total	3,739.9	3,904.0
Operations and Maintenance		
O&M - All Other Personnel	4,914.9	4,708.4
O&M - Directors/Coordinators/Supervisors	293.2	409.0
Security Officers	140.8	124.2
Operations and Maintenance Total	5,348.9	5,241.6
Transportation		
Transportation - All Other Personnel	1,474.5	1,835.0
Trans. Directors/Coordinators/Supervisors	155.4	173.5
Transportation Total	1,629.9	2,008.5
Food Service		
Food Service - All Other Personnel	2,988.2	2,911.4
FS - Directors/Coordinators/Supervisors	190.8	280.4
Food Service Total	3,179.0	3,191.8
Others (Uncategorized)		
Others	1,187.3	1,229.1
Other Support Services		
Business Managers	55.3	123.5
Business Services - All Other Personnel	486.2	479.0
Bus. Directors/Coordinators/Supervisors	103.8	130.9
Other Support Services Total	645.3	733.4
General Administration		
Assistant Superintendents	3.0	13.0
Assoc./Asst. Superintendents	99.6	73.6
Superintendent	279.7	252.0
Administrative Assistants	33.5	33.8
Secretarial/Clerical (Central Admin.)	991.6	671.1
General Administration Total	1,407.4	1,043.5
Statewide USD Total	59,535.8	69,111.4

Kansas School District Employees



Kansas school districts employ about 70,000 people, most of whom are directly involved in instruction: teachers, classroom aides, special education paraprofessionals (dark blue in chart). Another 11,000 are working to help students or supporting teachers as counselors and social workers, librarians and technology staff, audiologists, speech pathologists, psychologists, principals and school office staff (lighter blue shading). About 12,000 are custodians and maintenance staff, transportation staff and food service employees (green shading). Less than 2,000 are central office administrators, business officials and other office staff (red shading).

Likewise, almost all of the growth in school employees over the last 20 years has been instructors and student or teacher support staff. Central administration and operations and maintenance staff have been reduced. Food service staff is almost unchanged despite serving many more meals, and transportation staff has increased because more students are transported for safety and attendance purposes.

Local Economic Impact

In addition to educating students for higher income and employment, school districts are major economic factors themselves. The table below groups school districts' data into the county where they are headquartered.

County	People			Income			Expenditures		
	Total School Staff (FTE)	School staff as Percent of Population	School Employment as Percent of Total Employment	School Salaries and Benefits Total	School Compensation as Percent of Total Personal Income	School Salaries as Percent of Annual Wage Income	School Total Current Expenditures	School Current Expenditures as Percent of Personal Income	School Debt Service
Statewide	69,111.4	2.4%	5.1%	\$ 4,163,187,911	3.0%	4.9%	\$ 5,449,221,219	4.0%	\$ 635,413,722
Allen	322.8	2.5%	5.8%	\$ 16,956,428	3.5%	6.9%	\$ 26,647,405	5.6%	\$ 1,442,790
Anderson	169.4	2.2%	7.8%	\$ 9,225,951	2.8%	9.2%	\$ 14,091,677	4.3%	\$ 1,479,004
Atchison	357.1	2.2%	6.4%	\$ 18,995,904	3.3%	6.7%	\$ 26,079,845	4.5%	\$ 2,174,398
Barber	123.9	2.6%	7.4%	\$ 5,794,600	3.1%	8.5%	\$ 8,973,556	4.8%	\$ 623,567
Barton	651.3	2.4%	5.2%	\$ 41,327,254	3.2%	6.8%	\$ 54,186,631	4.2%	\$ 3,565,565
Bourbon	359.1	2.5%	5.7%	\$ 19,664,236	3.4%	7.5%	\$ 24,390,211	4.3%	\$ 2,576,125
Brown	220.5	2.3%	4.2%	\$ 12,329,154	2.9%	4.7%	\$ 18,202,941	4.3%	\$ 3,983,698
Butler	1,759.3	2.6%	9.3%	\$ 97,625,242	3.4%	11.9%	\$ 144,274,236	5.1%	\$ 41,817,456
Chase	56.9	2.1%	6.6%	\$ 3,221,177	2.8%	9.5%	\$ 4,740,612	4.1%	\$ 151,662
Chautauqua	85.1	2.5%	11.2%	\$ 4,184,550	3.0%	16.2%	\$ 6,778,414	4.8%	\$ 158,572
Cherokee	545.9	2.7%	9.5%	\$ 29,115,506	4.1%	10.6%	\$ 41,957,844	5.9%	\$ 2,135,128
Cheyenne	75.6	2.8%	8.7%	\$ 3,938,705	3.6%	11.0%	\$ 6,118,059	5.5%	\$ 53,402
Clark	95.4	4.6%	13.0%	\$ 4,311,142	3.9%	11.2%	\$ 6,358,057	5.8%	\$ 570,235
Clay	269.9	3.3%	8.9%	\$ 14,219,100	3.6%	12.5%	\$ 19,370,742	4.9%	\$ 862,958
Cloud	247.6	2.7%	7.8%	\$ 13,815,010	4.1%	10.3%	\$ 18,829,173	5.6%	\$ 495,273
Coffey	288.4	3.4%	7.8%	\$ 14,732,547	3.5%	4.4%	\$ 24,319,400	5.8%	\$ 1,289,699
Comanche	54.5	2.9%	8.4%	\$ 2,719,942	3.9%	11.2%	\$ 4,376,815	6.3%	\$ 70,885
Cowley	1,061.8	3.0%	7.5%	\$ 51,781,573	4.0%	7.8%	\$ 74,032,959	5.7%	\$ 7,160,727
Crawford	782.7	2.0%	4.5%	\$ 44,747,040	3.3%	6.0%	\$ 67,981,632	5.0%	\$ 4,338,910
Decatur	54.7	1.9%	5.8%	\$ 3,062,833	2.4%	9.5%	\$ 4,497,254	3.5%	\$ 61,034
Dickinson	570.8	3.0%	9.2%	\$ 29,662,724	3.4%	12.3%	\$ 44,447,982	5.2%	\$ 3,857,441
Doniphan	244.0	3.2%	10.8%	\$ 10,742,419	3.9%	11.9%	\$ 15,906,046	5.7%	\$ 684,119
Douglas	2,091.3	1.8%	4.2%	\$ 124,856,714	2.7%	4.7%	\$ 160,384,586	3.4%	\$ 21,267,925
Edwards	71.2	2.4%	7.6%	\$ 4,433,389	2.9%	9.3%	\$ 6,171,581	4.0%	\$ 542,617
Eik	130.6	5.1%	21.0%	\$ 6,610,157	5.7%	36.9%	\$ 9,373,639	8.1%	\$ 410,809
Ellis	545.3	1.9%	3.6%	\$ 33,364,498	2.6%	4.4%	\$ 46,284,001	3.7%	\$ 751,308
Ellsworth	189.8	3.0%	8.6%	\$ 9,469,960	4.1%	10.2%	\$ 13,933,724	6.1%	\$ 1,048,456
Finney	1,205.7	3.3%	6.4%	\$ 82,227,389	5.5%	7.4%	\$ 87,462,776	5.8%	\$ 7,485,689
Ford	940.1	2.8%	5.4%	\$ 57,112,859	4.7%	6.1%	\$ 88,599,600	7.2%	\$ 11,050,089
Franklin	718.7	2.8%	7.5%	\$ 36,849,510	3.8%	8.2%	\$ 49,736,117	5.1%	\$ 7,273,864
Geary	1,165.2	3.3%	9.0%	\$ 67,684,071	4.4%	10.8%	\$ 92,315,059	6.0%	\$ 3,611,337
Gove	100.8	3.9%	8.3%	\$ 4,656,215	3.3%	9.9%	\$ 7,414,715	5.3%	\$ 55,541
Graham	50.1	2.0%	6.1%	\$ 3,285,997	2.9%	9.0%	\$ 4,855,561	4.3%	\$ 512,426
Grant	197.7	2.6%	6.5%	\$ 11,871,305	3.2%	7.3%	\$ 16,510,317	4.5%	\$ 83,979
Gray	224.6	3.7%	6.9%	\$ 10,827,059	2.5%	7.7%	\$ 15,925,455	3.6%	\$ 1,166,604
Greeley	42.5	3.3%	6.4%	\$ 2,308,741	3.8%	8.5%	\$ 3,185,897	5.2%	\$ 592,146
Greenwood	179.7	2.9%	11.0%	\$ 9,056,208	3.6%	15.5%	\$ 13,758,944	5.5%	\$ 835,020
Hamilton	67.3	2.7%	4.8%	\$ 3,758,725	2.7%	5.9%	\$ 6,004,048	4.3%	\$ 648,586
Harper	167.6	2.9%	7.8%	\$ 7,943,923	3.1%	8.8%	\$ 12,889,048	5.0%	\$ 790,190
Harvey	899.0	2.6%	6.3%	\$ 48,336,466	3.6%	7.3%	\$ 69,489,378	5.2%	\$ 6,487,930
Haskell	152.5	3.8%	8.4%	\$ 7,609,941	3.0%	8.2%	\$ 11,097,622	4.4%	\$ 913,683
Hodgeman	53.8	2.9%	9.7%	\$ 2,292,765	2.7%	10.7%	\$ 3,892,689	4.6%	\$ 505,228
Jackson	417.0	3.1%	10.0%	\$ 23,873,709	4.6%	14.1%	\$ 32,522,228	6.2%	\$ 1,903,631
Jefferson	470.9	2.5%	13.5%	\$ 27,986,473	3.6%	17.1%	\$ 43,611,292	5.6%	\$ 2,624,473
Jewell	48.2	1.7%	6.4%	\$ 2,544,026	1.9%	8.9%	\$ 3,949,955	2.9%	\$ 48,642
Johnson	11,856.0	2.0%	3.5%	\$ 833,447,014	2.2%	3.0%	\$ 977,760,548	2.5%	\$ 194,948,788
Kearny	164.5	4.2%	12.1%	\$ 8,002,790	3.9%	12.7%	\$ 10,452,472	5.1%	\$ 466,202
Kingman	147.4	2.0%	6.2%	\$ 8,609,846	2.8%	8.1%	\$ 15,258,613	4.9%	\$ 1,416,204
Kiowa	67.9	2.7%	5.8%	\$ 3,821,289	3.9%	8.2%	\$ 6,257,571	6.5%	\$ 157,587
Labette	517.8	2.5%	5.7%	\$ 27,592,812	3.3%	7.3%	\$ 42,080,868	5.0%	\$ 3,643,762
Lane	86.3	5.3%	14.3%	\$ 2,879,678	2.3%	9.9%	\$ 4,577,813	3.7%	\$ 978,440
Leavenworth	1,816.7	2.3%	8.6%	\$ 99,806,823	3.1%	8.7%	\$ 140,270,936	4.4%	\$ 22,517,032
Lincoln	91.9	3.0%	9.8%	\$ 4,968,147	4.0%	13.8%	\$ 7,845,631	6.4%	\$ 150,476
Linn	252.5	2.6%	11.1%	\$ 15,235,472	4.8%	12.3%	\$ 27,679,017	8.6%	\$ 1,936,912
Logan	84.7	3.0%	6.6%	\$ 3,913,051	3.0%	8.1%	\$ 5,988,129	4.6%	\$ 113,564

Local Economic Impact

School district employees statewide account for 5 percent of total Kansas workers, and nearly 5 percent of total Kansas income from wages. Current school spending (excluding debt payments), which is usually spent in the local community, equals about 4 percent of total personal income. These percentages are much higher in many smaller counties. In short, reducing or increasing school spending has the same impact as reducing or increasing private sector jobs, salaries and spending.

County	People			Income			Expenditures		
	Total School Staff (FTE)	School staff as Percent of Population	School Employment as Percent of Total Employment	School Salaries and Benefits Total	School Compensation as Percent of Total Personal Income	School Salaries as Percent of Annual Wage Income	School Total Current Expenditures	School Current Expenditures as Percent of Personal Income	School Debt Service
Lyon	950.5	2.8%	6.2%	\$ 51,597,291	4.4%	8.3%	\$ 68,814,974	5.9%	\$ 4,922,066
Marion	281.9	2.3%	7.9%	\$ 14,730,660	3.0%	10.8%	\$ 24,105,504	5.0%	\$ 2,161,723
Marshall	308.6	3.1%	6.9%	\$ 15,933,314	3.5%	7.9%	\$ 23,145,722	5.0%	\$ 1,656,867
McPherson	797.5	2.8%	5.5%	\$ 41,162,441	2.9%	5.0%	\$ 60,361,281	4.3%	\$ 3,696,252
Meade	97.7	2.3%	4.6%	\$ 4,891,806	1.9%	5.1%	\$ 7,392,392	2.8%	\$ 628,246
Miami	942.9	2.9%	11.4%	\$ 46,717,070	3.2%	11.5%	\$ 66,999,071	4.6%	\$ 8,798,463
Mitchell	266.1	4.3%	8.6%	\$ 14,098,451	4.3%	8.9%	\$ 17,994,726	5.4%	\$ 445,684
Montgomery	705.4	2.2%	4.9%	\$ 40,241,342	3.3%	6.1%	\$ 58,087,265	4.8%	\$ 6,020,140
Morris	87.7	1.6%	5.9%	\$ 5,633,289	2.2%	10.4%	\$ 9,032,477	3.6%	\$ 746,521
Morton	106.4	3.7%	12.3%	\$ 6,135,772	5.0%	17.3%	\$ 11,640,743	9.5%	\$ 434,134
Nemaha	259.8	2.5%	5.0%	\$ 13,873,166	2.6%	5.9%	\$ 19,804,364	3.7%	\$ 1,491,073
Neosho	285.0	1.8%	4.7%	\$ 17,313,778	3.3%	6.2%	\$ 25,755,370	4.9%	\$ 3,826,232
Ness	83.0	2.8%	7.2%	\$ 3,917,737	2.6%	8.2%	\$ 6,314,560	4.2%	\$ 51,860
Norton	132.9	2.4%	5.4%	\$ 7,072,813	3.2%	6.6%	\$ 10,813,381	4.9%	\$ 520,376
Osage	370.7	2.3%	13.1%	\$ 19,670,425	3.2%	20.6%	\$ 31,716,778	5.1%	\$ 1,904,968
Osborne	38.0	1.0%	2.7%	\$ 2,570,420	1.7%	4.5%	\$ 4,121,702	2.7%	\$ 43,230
Ottawa	192.0	3.2%	14.9%	\$ 9,425,381	4.0%	21.6%	\$ 14,102,811	6.0%	\$ 1,455,289
Pawnee	275.6	4.1%	9.7%	\$ 11,129,813	4.1%	9.4%	\$ 15,831,780	5.9%	\$ 1,335,857
Phillips	152.8	2.8%	6.2%	\$ 8,147,134	3.3%	7.4%	\$ 12,571,819	5.1%	\$ 153,051
Pottawatomie	722.4	3.1%	7.6%	\$ 35,825,532	3.1%	7.2%	\$ 47,909,468	4.1%	\$ 4,179,562
Pratt	189.9	2.0%	4.2%	\$ 10,737,956	2.5%	5.2%	\$ 16,671,013	3.8%	\$ 1,387,713
Rawlins	62.2	2.4%	6.7%	\$ 2,840,691	2.4%	8.2%	\$ 3,964,879	3.4%	\$ 171,348
Reno	1,510.9	2.4%	5.7%	\$ 79,196,504	3.3%	6.2%	\$ 106,866,807	4.4%	\$ 12,032,258
Republic	109.4	2.3%	5.6%	\$ 5,630,837	2.4%	8.0%	\$ 9,080,371	3.9%	\$ 43,699
Rice	356.9	3.6%	8.8%	\$ 19,002,163	4.8%	9.4%	\$ 27,108,293	6.8%	\$ 2,587,646
Riley	1,184.2	1.6%	4.0%	\$ 63,937,423	2.2%	4.8%	\$ 81,947,121	2.8%	\$ 9,238,095
Rooks	184.6	3.6%	10.5%	\$ 6,653,487	3.3%	8.9%	\$ 10,340,376	5.2%	\$ 969,310
Rush	79.6	2.6%	7.4%	\$ 4,493,018	3.5%	10.4%	\$ 6,841,425	5.3%	\$ 104,237
Russell	195.6	2.8%	7.7%	\$ 10,048,933	3.5%	7.9%	\$ 11,962,636	4.2%	\$ 69,375
Saline	1,722.0	3.1%	5.7%	\$ 98,538,139	4.0%	6.2%	\$ 120,709,274	4.9%	\$ 12,503,243
Scott	123.9	2.5%	5.6%	\$ 6,898,567	2.2%	6.8%	\$ 10,034,204	3.2%	\$ 1,374,709
Sedgwick	10,379.7	2.0%	4.2%	\$ 747,749,744	3.0%	4.2%	\$ 883,469,386	3.5%	\$100,236,430
Seward	877.5	3.9%	8.1%	\$ 45,841,602	6.1%	8.5%	\$ 61,078,977	8.1%	\$ 10,061,125
Shawnee	4,182.2	2.3%	4.3%	\$ 248,254,077	3.1%	4.3%	\$ 310,298,111	3.9%	\$ 22,557,094
Sheridan	69.0	2.8%	7.2%	\$ 3,077,157	2.3%	7.0%	\$ 4,166,751	3.1%	\$ 106,303
Sherman	149.6	2.5%	6.2%	\$ 7,764,351	3.5%	7.2%	\$ 11,145,254	5.1%	\$ 1,294,172
Smith	52.5	1.4%	4.2%	\$ 3,528,844	2.2%	8.0%	\$ 5,522,954	3.4%	\$ 208,304
Stafford	138.4	3.3%	11.1%	\$ 8,016,104	3.8%	17.5%	\$ 12,846,729	6.2%	\$ 554,800
Stanton	79.9	3.9%	10.2%	\$ 4,030,464	3.5%	11.5%	\$ 5,717,591	5.0%	\$ 258,510
Stevens	226.8	4.1%	12.5%	\$ 11,372,823	5.2%	12.8%	\$ 15,183,527	7.0%	\$ 1,992,690
Sumner	574.7	2.5%	8.2%	\$ 28,559,712	3.3%	10.1%	\$ 42,549,395	4.9%	\$ 4,955,230
Thomas	196.5	2.5%	5.0%	\$ 11,620,634	3.7%	5.2%	\$ 14,846,759	4.7%	\$ 308,246
Trego	62.4	2.2%	5.0%	\$ 3,413,742	2.9%	6.0%	\$ 4,781,830	4.0%	\$ 287,720
Wabaunsee	184.2	2.7%	13.7%	\$ 9,437,754	2.8%	17.9%	\$ 12,497,527	3.7%	\$ 1,202,492
Wallace	68.8	4.6%	12.3%	\$ 2,936,498	4.2%	13.7%	\$ 4,200,634	6.0%	\$ 58,682
Washington	157.3	2.8%	7.8%	\$ 8,403,956	3.4%	12.4%	\$ 13,394,874	5.4%	\$ 419,920
Wichita	91.2	4.3%	12.0%	\$ 3,908,847	2.5%	10.8%	\$ 5,432,786	3.4%	\$ 373,100
Wilson	240.5	2.8%	6.7%	\$ 12,894,456	3.6%	8.1%	\$ 19,786,329	5.5%	\$ 1,166,255
Woodson	69.7	2.2%	9.7%	\$ 3,930,916	3.6%	17.2%	\$ 6,052,575	5.6%	\$ 75,157
Wyandotte	4,922.4	3.0%	5.5%	\$ 270,970,818	5.4%	4.6%	\$ 380,105,322	7.6%	\$ 27,852,477

Differences Matter in Funding and Student Achievement

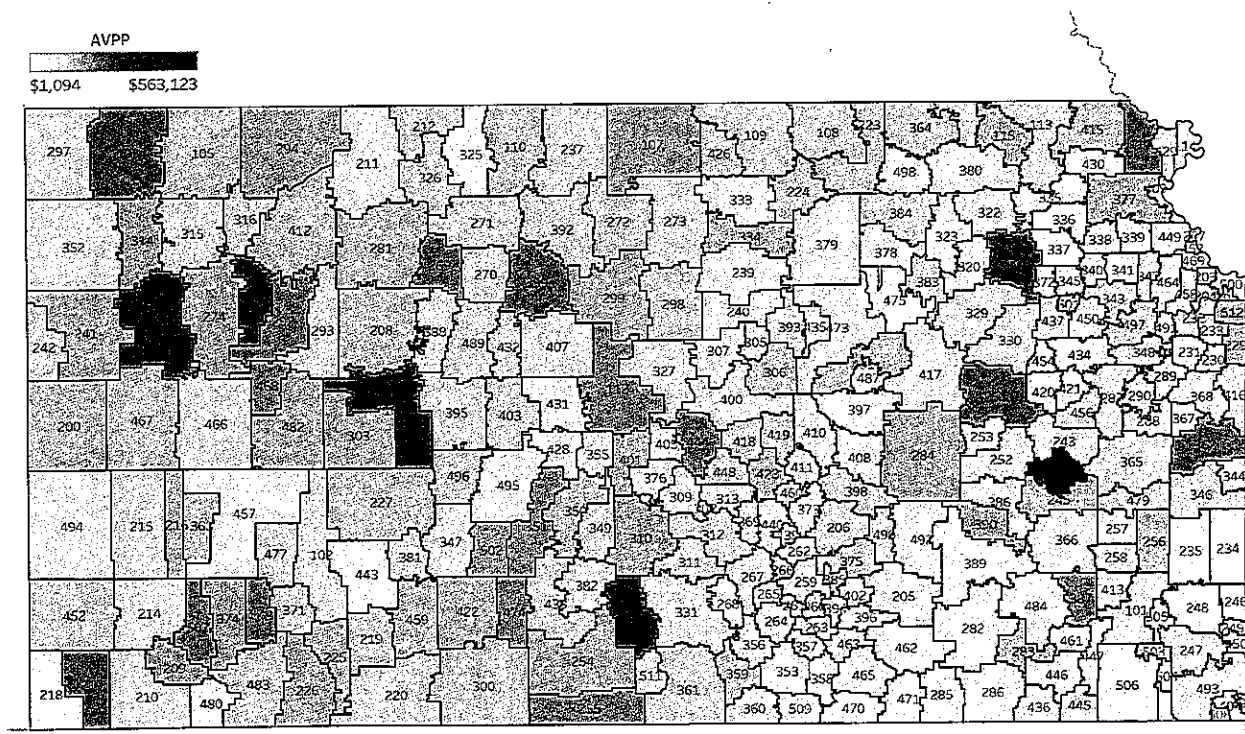
District wealth is different: Some districts can raise tens of thousands of dollars more per pupil; big range in income and sales tax revenue as well.

Student needs are different: Low income, disabled, English language learners, migrant, homeless lag behind peers in test scores, graduation rates and college completion.



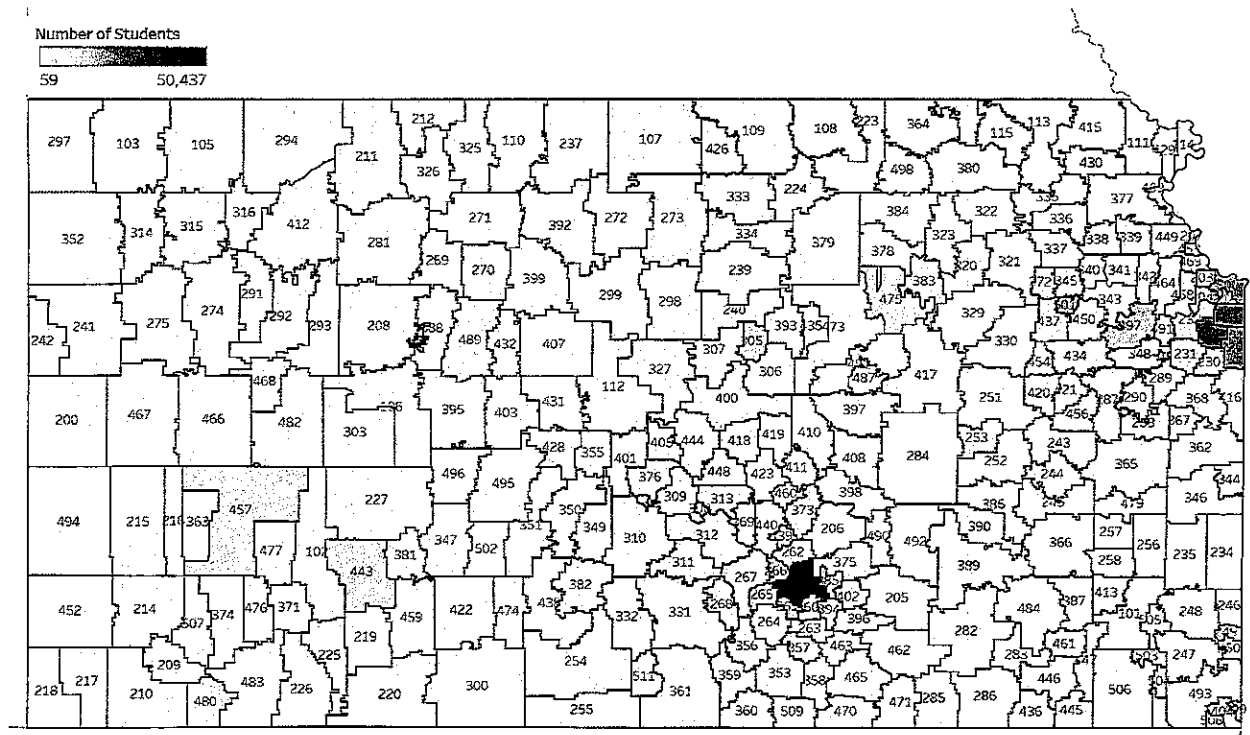
District size and population is different: From under 100 to 50,000 students, from less than 10 square miles to countywide; urban, suburban and rural.

Programs are different: It costs more to deliver career and technical courses, small specialized courses, broader choices in arts, advanced elective and activities, special education and bilingual programs.

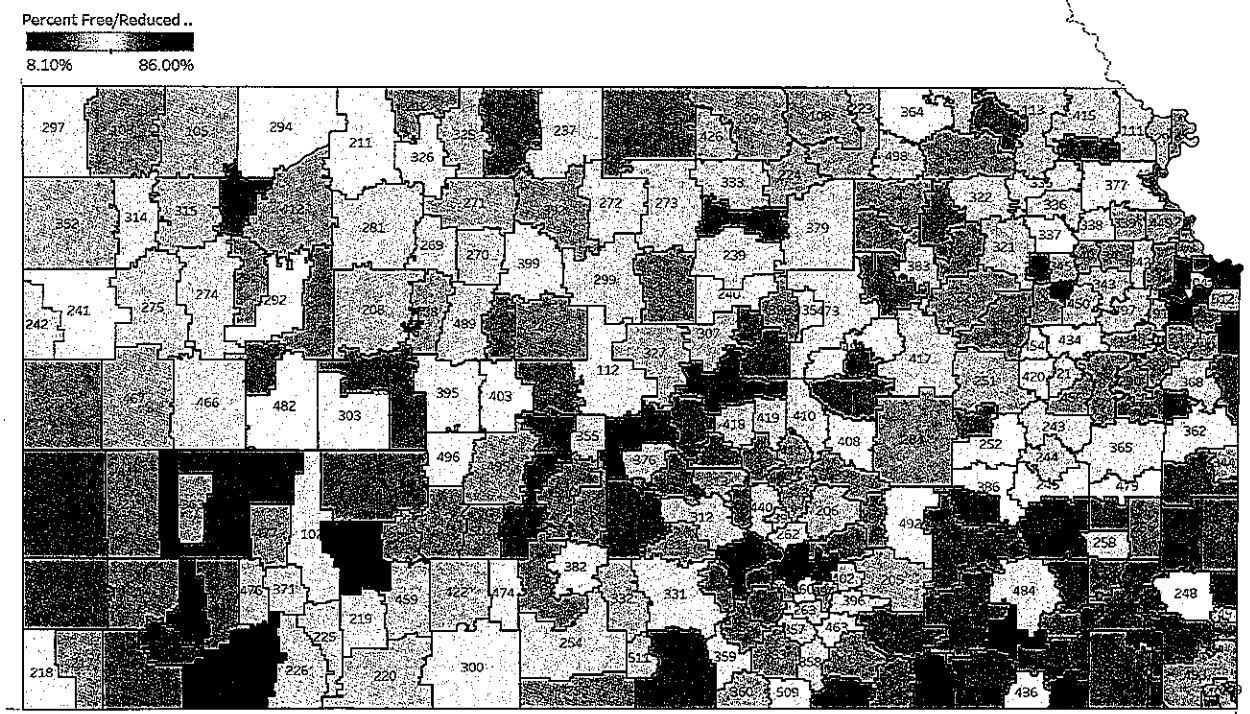


Local taxable property wealth per pupil varies from about \$1,000 to over \$500,000. On the map above, darker areas are the districts with the highest local property wealth per student; lighter areas are the poorest. Without state assistance, low wealth districts could not offer similar educational opportunities.

Differences Matter in Funding and Student Achievement



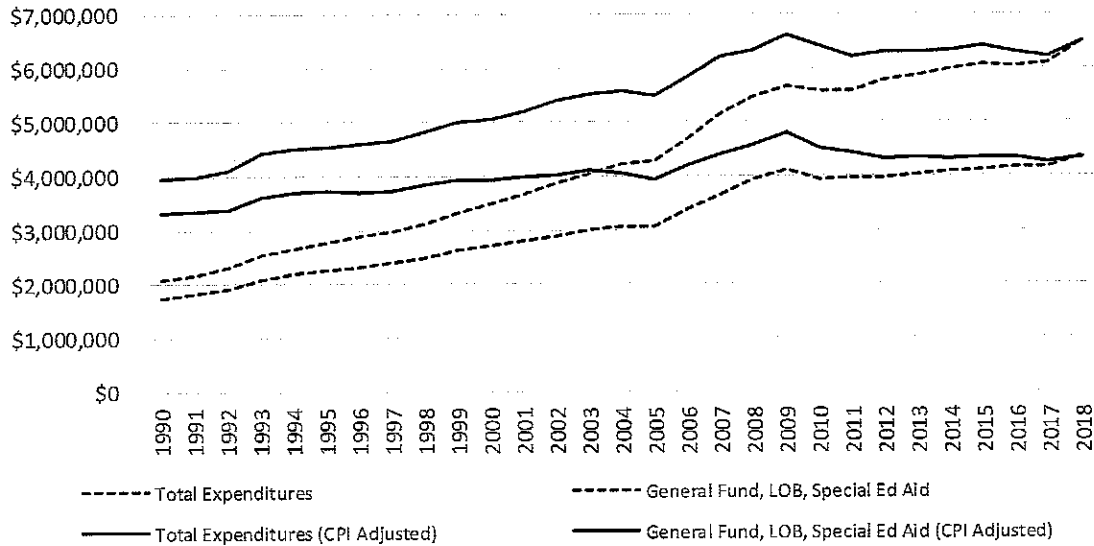
Kansas school districts range from fewer than 100 students to 50,000. The top seven districts enroll about one-third of all students; the next 30 enroll another third; the remaining 245 districts educate the remainder. Studies show smaller districts have higher costs to operate and attract and retain teachers.



Students on free and reduced meals range from less than 10 percent to nearly 90 percent. Low income students have fewer family resources and tend to have more difficulties in school. What are often called “failing” schools are usually in reality schools serving high numbers of poor students.

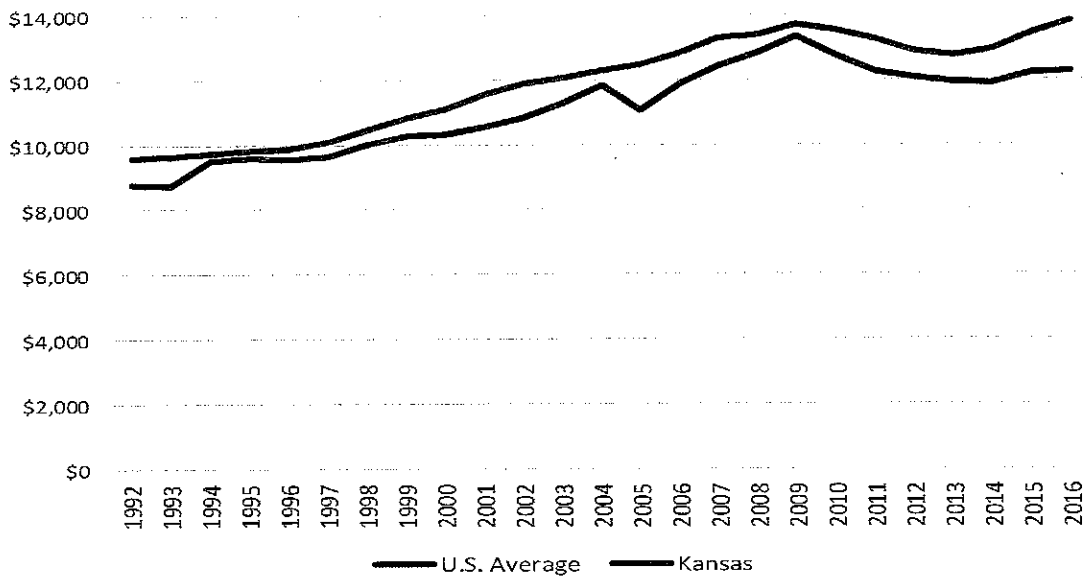
State and National Funding Trends

Kansas School District Expenditures
Actual and Adjusted for Inflation (2018 CPI)
(Thousands of Dollars)



From 1990 to 2009, funding for Kansas schools increased more than inflation almost every year, especially after the *Montoy* school finance case in the mid-2000s. Since 2009, funding either fell behind inflation or was flat until 2017. The 2017 and 2018 Legislatures increased school funding in response to the Gannon case. Actual funding for 2019 is not yet available.

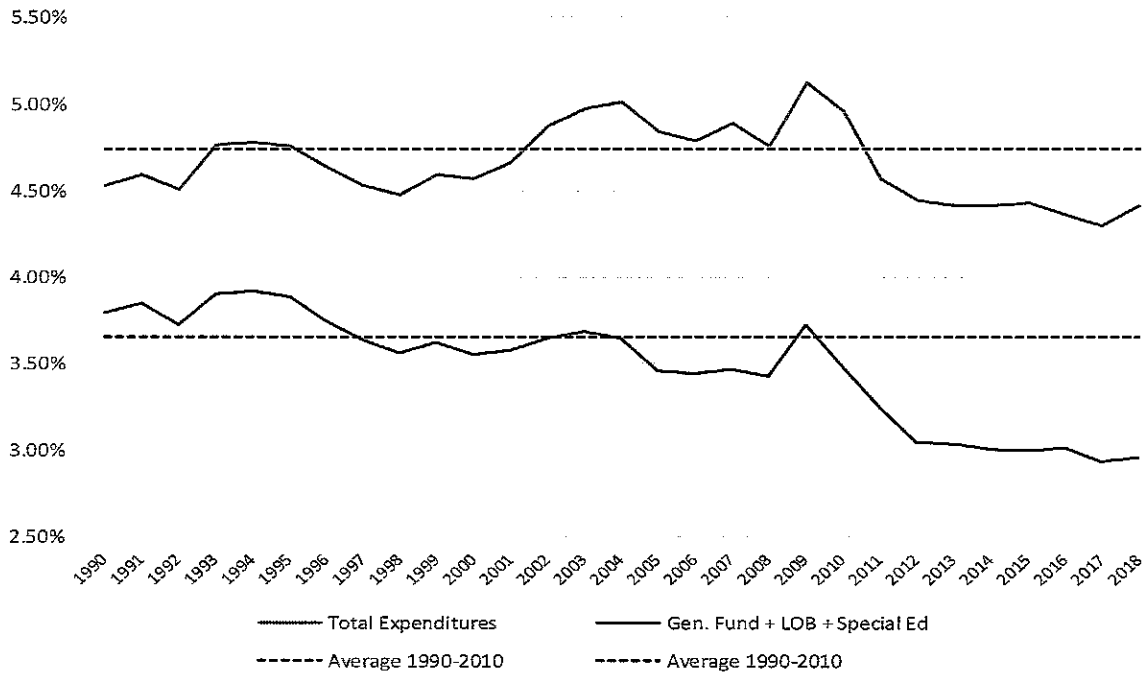
Total Funding Per Pupil, Adjusted for Inflation
(2016 Consumer Price Index)



Kansas funding has consistently been below the national average. Since 2009, Kansas has fallen farther behind the national average, and fell from 24th in the nation to 30th.

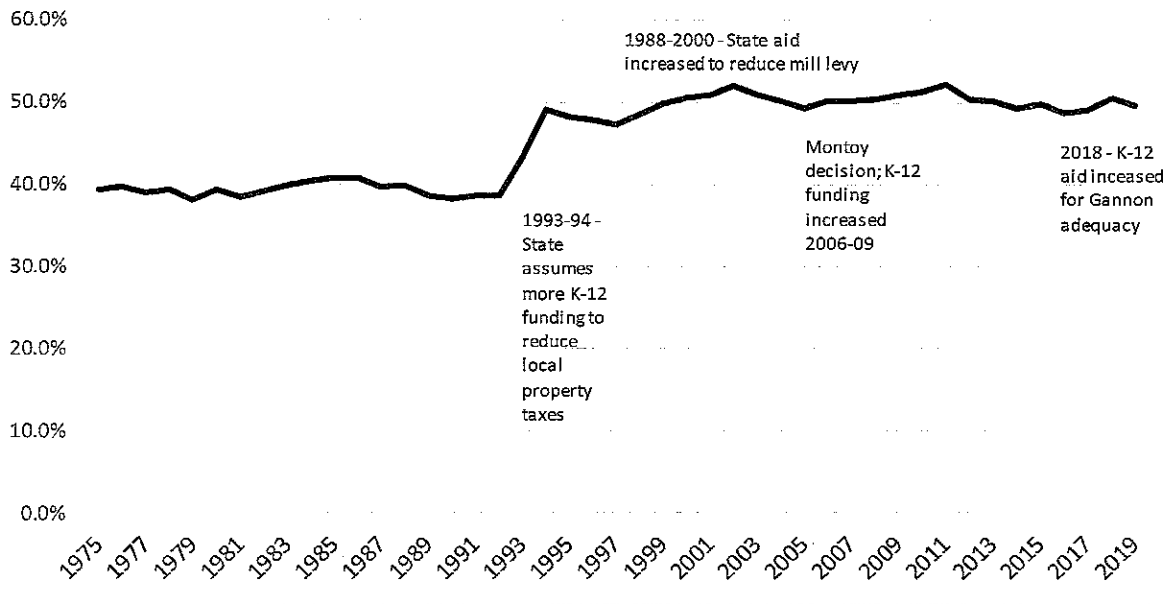
State and National Funding Trends

School District Funding as Percent of Kansas Personal Income



Although Kansas funding increased more than inflation since 1990 to add staff, expand programs and upgrade facilities, it did not take a larger share of tax-payer income. Total school spending has averaged slightly over 4.5 percent of total personal income; state and local operating budgets only 3.5 percent. Since 2009, both measures have fallen below average. The new school finance bill is not expected to increase school funding faster than state personal income growth if incomes continue to increase at current rates.

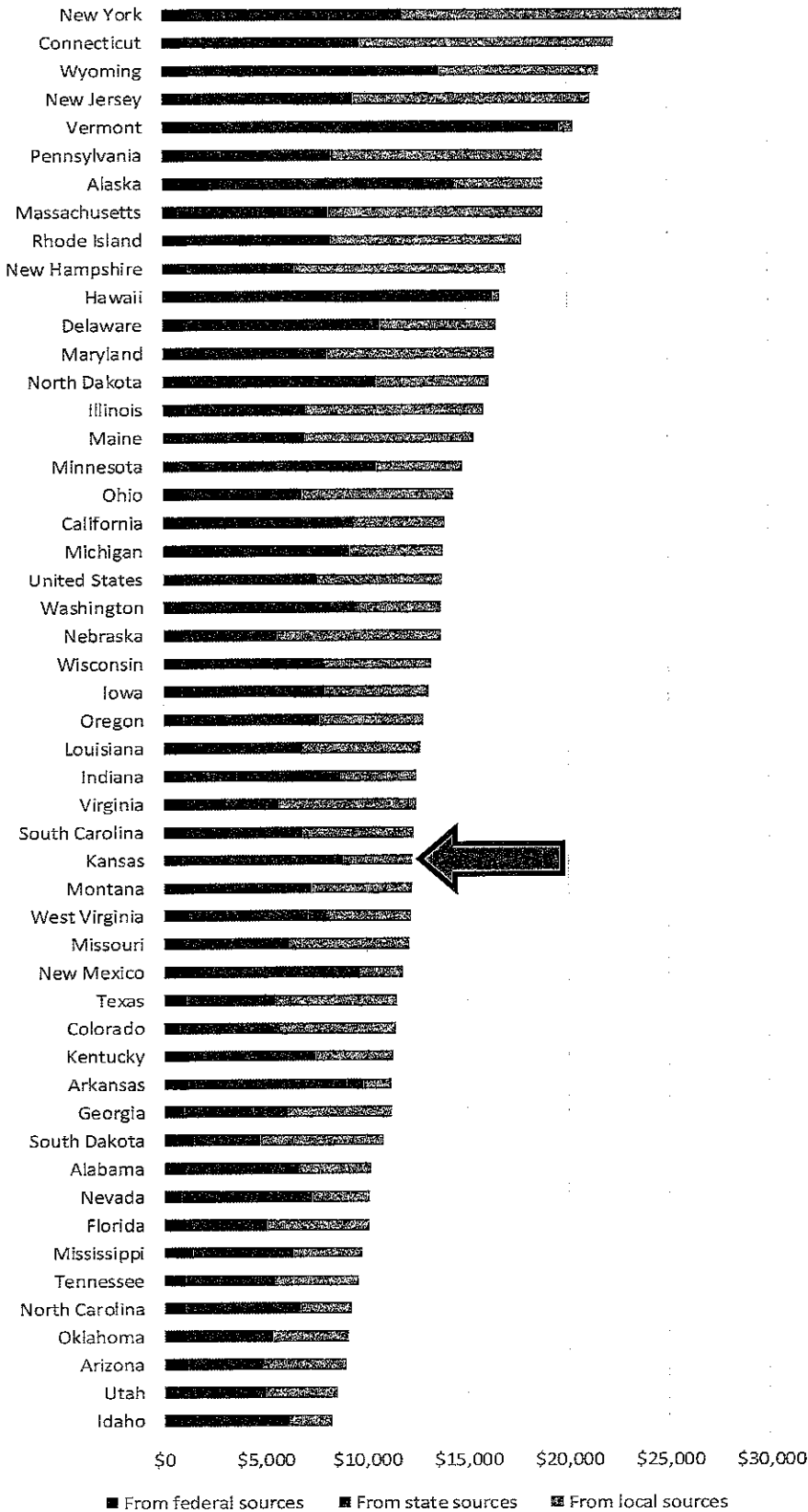
Kansas K-12 State Aid as Percent of State General Fund



School funding has also changed very little as a share of the state general fund since 1993-94, when state funding was increased to reduce and equalize local property taxes.

State and National Funding Trends

Total Revenue Per Pupil, 2016



When all funding (federal, state and local) is included, Kansas ranks 30th among the 50 states in per pupil funding. That rank has been declining since 2009, when Kansas was 24th.

However, Kansas ranks higher in STATE funding. That does not mean Kansas schools have more to spend; it means Kansas local school taxes, especially the property tax, are lower than most states. Keeping property taxes lower has been a state policy goal since 1992.

State aid is also higher because the Legislature chose to make the 20 mill statewide property tax a state revenue.

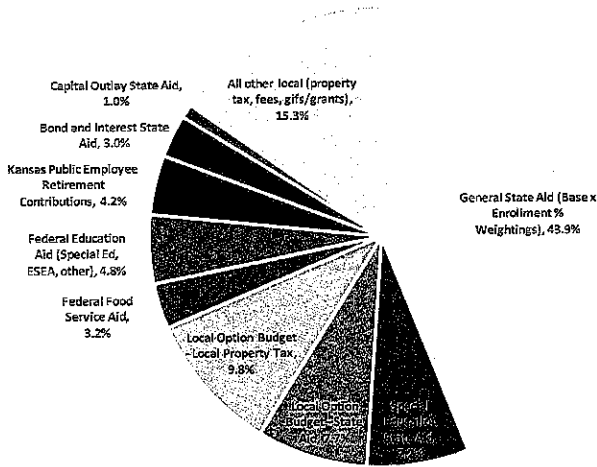
Kansas spends less than neighboring states like Nebraska and Iowa, which have higher overall achievement; and spends more than Missouri, Colorado and Oklahoma, which have much lower overall student achievement.

Comparing Kansas: Ranking Student Success and State Funding

State	Rank of Average Rank (Weighted)	18-24-Year-Olds Education Attainment		Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate, 2015				National Assessment of Education Progress, % at				ACT & SAT Adjusted Ranks		Funding		Kansas Peer States					
		High School Graduate and Higher	Some College or Higher	Bachelor's Degree or Higher	All Students	Economically Disadvantaged Students	Limited English Proficiency Students	Students with Disabilities	% at Basic		% at Proficient		SAT Mean Score-Combined	Total Revenue Per Pupil	Total Revenue Per Pupil Rank	Overall	Student	Adult	Distribution		
									NSLP Eligible (Low Income)	All Students	NSLP Ineligible (Not Low Income)	All Students								NSLP Ineligible (Not Low Income)	ACT Per Meeting All Benchmarks
Kansas	9	87.5	58.8	10.3	85.7	77.5	77.4	77.5	76.4	64.1	86.7	38.2	22.9	51.3	22	6	\$ 12,245	30			
All States	25.5	87.0	55.2	10.3	84.0	76.6	64.5	64.8	73.1	61.4	85.0	36.0	22.2	49.9	25.4	25.5	\$ 13,894	25.5			
Top 9 States	4.5	90.0	60.5	13.7	88.6	78.9	68.9	71.1	78.2	64.3	87.3	40.7	24.5	53.5	12.1	10.6	\$ 17,826	11.1			
Adjacent to Kansas	22.0	86.9	55.3	9.6	84.7	77.0	60.6	69.8	74.1	62.9	86.2	36.7	22.3	50.5	16.0	20.8	\$ 11,577	34.5			
Overall Peers	23.8	87.1	56.7	10.1	82.9	73.6	64.7	64.4	73.7	61.3	85.8	36.3	22.5	50.8	23.1	18.3	\$ 13,083	26.3			
Student Peers	20.1	87.6	56.9	11.7	84.2	75.7	64.3	67.0	73.5	60.9	85.7	35.5	22.3	51.4	18.9	19.1	\$ 15,227	19.2			
Adult Peers	24.2	87.1	56.5	10.7	84.0	74.8	65.1	64.3	73.8	60.8	85.4	36.5	22.1	50.8	21.9	21.9	\$ 13,837	23.5			
Distribution Peers	25.7	86.9	56.1	9.7	82.9	73.0	66.0	65.7	73.8	62.0	85.3	36.2	22.4	48.9	24.4	21.0	\$ 12,200	31.1			
Massachusetts	1	89.1	62	17.6	87.5	78.4	64.1	71.8	80.5	69.0	89.1	43.5	27.9	60.2	1	5	\$ 18,826	8		X	
New Jersey	2	88.6	60	16.3	90.1	82.7	74.7	78.8	81.1	65.4	89.6	47.3	25.4	59.6	14	31	\$ 21,189	4			
New Hampshire	3	89.6	57.9	15.5	88.2	76.4	72.0	73.0	78.1	65.6	87.4	36.6	25.3	53.1	4	7	\$ 16,976	10			
Iowa	4	88.8	61.5	10.8	91.3	83.9	81.0	70.0	77.5	61.6	86.9	40.3	22.5	50.3	23	3	\$ 13,080	24	X	X	X
Connecticut	5	90.6	61	15.5	87.4	76.7	67.0	65.2	76.3	59.1	86.7	40.7	20.9	52.5	3	8	\$ 22,364	2		X	
Vermont	6	90.6	59	11.6	87.7	80	68.0	72.0	77.4	65.2	85.7	40.6	25.8	52.4	20	12	\$ 20,342	5			
Nebraska	7	89.6	60.9	10.1	89.3	82.2	55.0	70.0	78.0	65.4	88.5	39.9	25.4	54.7	15	10	\$ 13,690	22	X	X	X
North Dakota	8	93.0	61.7	12.2	87.5	71	69.0	68.0	76.6	63.0	84.5	36.9	22.7	45.4	17	9	\$ 16,140	14			X
Kansas	9	87.5	58.8	10.3	85.7	77.5	77.4	77.5	76.4	64.1	86.7	38.2	22.9	51.3	22	6	\$ 12,245	30			
Wisconsin	10	89.3	57.6	11.5	88.2	77.4	66.0	68.5	72.8	58.6	85.6	32.1	20.8	49.9	8	2	\$ 13,204	23	X	X	X
Minnesota	11	88.1	60.9	13.4	82.2	68.2	63.2	60.8	78.5	62.2	89.0	39.3	23.8	56.4	2	1	\$ 14,838	17	X	X	X
Missouri	12	86.6	55.8	9.8	89	82.1	68.0	77.5	71.2	62.1	85.5	30.8	21.7	49.5	12	4	\$ 12,121	33	X	X	X
Virginia	13	89.3	58.7	12.9	86.7	78.1	45.4	53.9	79.9	64.6	87.4	44.3	22.9	55.0	18	13	\$ 12,448	28			
Maine	14	88.4	56.3	10.9	87	78	78.0	72.0	71.8	62.8	84.2	30.1	24.3	48.7	35	20	\$ 15,392	16			
Tennessee	15	88.4	52.8	9.9	88.5	85.5	76.0	71.8	72.2	60.1	80.6	35.7	19.9	44.4	27	16	\$ 9,566	45			
Illinois	16	88.0	59.1	13.8	85.5	76.7	71.9	70.5	72.8	59.0	84.5	37.0	20.3	50.6	5	48	\$ 15,841	15		X	X
Rhode Island	17	88.9	59	13.6	82.8	74.8	74.0	59.0	73.1	57.4	85.7	38.9	19.7	51.7	25	22	\$ 17,760	9			X
Kentucky	18	86.6	53	8.7	88.6	85.6	68.0	71.9	73.2	62.7	85.5	37.4	24.1	50.0	21	11	\$ 11,283	37			X
Pennsylvania	19	87.9	54.3	12.2	86.1	78	62.7	74.1	75.1	62.8	87.7	38.4	24.0	56.0	26	26	\$ 18,851	6	X		X
Maryland	20	88.3	58.9	14.2	87.6	79.2	48.0	66.9	73.0	56.6	84.2	39.4	19.5	53.1	24	29	\$ 16,385	13			
Montana	21	88.9	53.4	8.4	85.6	76.4	59.0	78.0	76.4	67.1	85.6	36.2	26.3	48.1	16	24	\$ 12,243	31			
Indiana	22	84.1	53.4	9.8	86.8	85	71.0	72.0	77.6	68.7	88.0	39.3	27.9	54.7	34	27	\$ 12,477	27			
Utah	23	87.8	57.2	6.6	85.2	75.6	66.0	70.2	75.0	63.1	85.6	36.9	25.6	50.3	12	15	\$ 8,525	49			X
New York	24	88.3	62.1	16.3	80.4	72.8	37.8	52.6	69.4	60.3	82.7	29.0	22.7	47.3	9	36	\$ 25,730	1			
Colorado	25	87.3	55.2	11.6	78.9	67.8	61.4	57.2	76.0	61.3	86.8	40.3	21.5	53.9	7	19	\$ 11,427	36			
West Virginia	26	87.5	52.6	8.1	89.8	85.5	93.0	77.0	71.0	65.4	81.7	37.5	26.2	44.6	46	49	\$ 12,204	32			
California	27	88.3	58.4	10	83	79	72.0	66.0	66.7	55.3	83.2	30.9	17.5	51.1	37	44	\$ 13,923	19			
Michigan	28	86.6	57.4	9.8	79.7	67.1	72.1	55.4	72.7	55.3	83.2	41.6	18.1	45.9	11	18	\$ 13,818	20			
South Dakota	29	85.8	56.8	9.8	83.9	67	57.0	60.0	74.6	62.9	86.0	33.8	23.1	48.0	6	21	\$ 10,835	40	X		X
North Carolina	30	86.0	54.2	10.3	85.9	80.6	57.0	68.9	72.8	61.4	83.8	37.1	22.7	50.6	28	37	\$ 9,198	46			
Arkansas	31	84.4	51.3	7.6	87	83.8	86.0	84.3	67.8	59.2	82.9	29.5	20.9	45.0	30	28	\$ 11,236	38		X	
Texas	32	84.9	52.6	8.9	89.1	86	73.7	77.9	71.3	61.6	84.0	32.7	20.9	49.5	49	47	\$ 11,498	35			
Ohio	33	86.3	52.5	10.1	83.5	72	50.0	69.6	75.9	60.9	89.1	38.0	22.1	55.8	10	41	\$ 14,348	18			
Hawaii	34	92.7	51.5	9.8	82.7	77.9	69.0	59.0	70.9	58.8	79.7	34.2	20.3	42.1	38	32	\$ 16,652	11			
Wyoming	35	84.1	51.7	6.7	80	69.1	70.0	65.0	80.4	70.5	87.3	42.7	28.8	50.8	19	17	\$ 21,606	3			
Washington	36	84.8	54.4	12	79.7	70.2	57.8	58.7	75.0	62.4	86.1	39.7	23.4	54.4	41	25	\$ 13,703	21	X	X	X
South Carolina	37	86.4	53.5	9	82.6	87.7	76.0	52.1	67.8	56.5	82.7	32.2	18.6	46.2	36	42	\$ 12,309	29			X
Delaware	38	83.2	48.5	9.5	85.5	76	73.0	67.0	70.6	59.8	77.0	33.2	20.5	41.1	29	23	\$ 16,502	12			X
Idaho	39	88.0	51.9	6.1	79.7	71.9	73.0	60.0	74.2	65.9	85.4	34.0	25.8	48.6	39	30	\$ 8,244	50	X		X
Alabama	40	86.3	54.2	7.1	87.1	80.9	64.0	54.1	64.6	54.2	83.5	27.8	18.2	45.3	30	40	\$ 10,205	41			
Mississippi	41	84.8	54.3	5.4	82.3	78.8	65.0	34.7	68.8	58.8	87.3	36.1	18.3	51.1	42	14	\$ 9,756	44			
Florida	42	84.5	54	9	80.7	74.4	62.0	61.6	71.0	68.9	87.5	32.3	27.2	54.0	43	35	\$ 10,126	43			
Oregon	43	87.3	56.5	10	74.8	68.1	53.0	55.5	69.9	61.0	86.0	29.7	23.3	52.0	44	34	\$ 12,838	25	X	X	X
Oklahoma	44	84.0	49.2	6.7	81.6	75.9	58.0	74.4	71.1	62.7	84.0	35.9	20.7	43.8	30	50	\$ 9,070	47			X
Georgia	45	83.8	51	9.2	79.4	75.3	56.5	56.6	72.1	61.1	88.0	33.7	21.1	55.0	40	38	\$ 11,233	39			X
Arizona	46	84.5	51.5	7.7	79.5	76.7	32.0	69.0	69.8	59.1	84.3	32.1	19.9	47.5	48	39	\$ 8,985	48			
Louisiana	47	82.5	47.1	7.4	78.6	72.9	43.0	46.6	64.0	53.9	82.1	29.1	16.6	42.7	30	33	\$ 12,696	26			
New Mexico	48	82.9	52.9	6.2	71	66.9	67.4	61.9	65.5	55.6	80.1	35.6	17.9	43.6	50	46	\$ 11,771	34	X		X
Alaska	49	86.0	46.8	7.4	76.1	68.4	55.0	54.0	65.7	51.9	78.5	28.8	16.9	40.0	47	45	\$ 18,831	7		X	X
Nevada	50	83.0	46.4	5.4	73.6	66.7	42.6	29.3	68.9	57.8	82.8	35.0	19.9	46.2	45	43	\$ 10,147	42			

Budgets: Revenues and Expenditures

School District Revenues by Source, 2017



On average, districts receive about 44 percent of funding from “base” per pupil aid and weightings and about 7 percent in special education state aid.

Local Option Budgets provide 18 percent, more than half from local property taxes.

Federal aid provides 8 percent of total funding; employee retirement contributions over 4 percent; state aid for bond payments and capital outlay costs in lower-wealth districts 4 percent.

Other local revenues are property taxes, fees for books, meals and materials, and gate receipts.

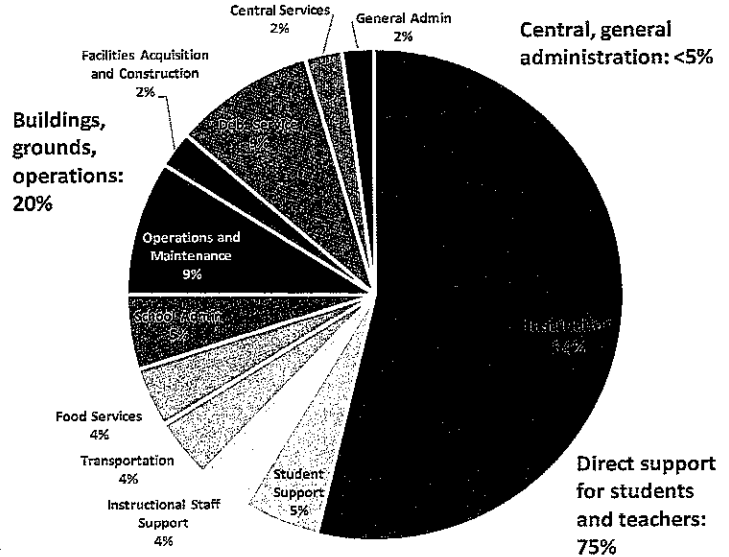
Over 54 percent of district funding is spent on direct instruction of students, including salaries for teachers, paraprofessionals and aides, and classroom materials.

About 14 percent goes to direct services to students and teachers, such as libraries, counselors, health programs, professional development and testing; and school building leadership. Eight percent goes to school food service and transportation. That means 75 percent of funds go to direct support of students and teachers.

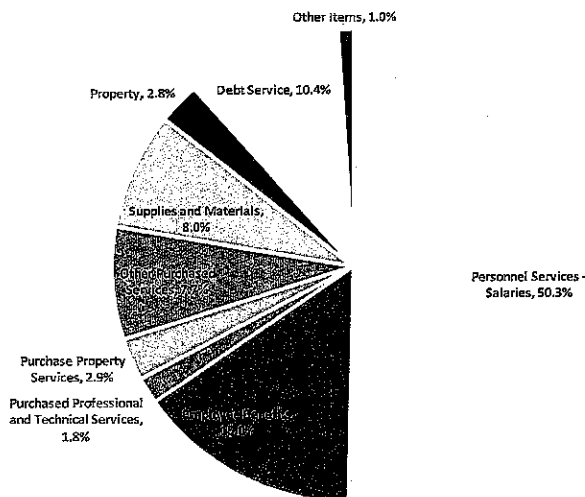
About 20 percent goes to building construction and operations.

Less than 5 percent is for general/central administration.

Allocation of Kansas School Spending, 2018



School Expenditures by Object, 2017



About two-thirds of all district spending goes to employee wages and benefits.

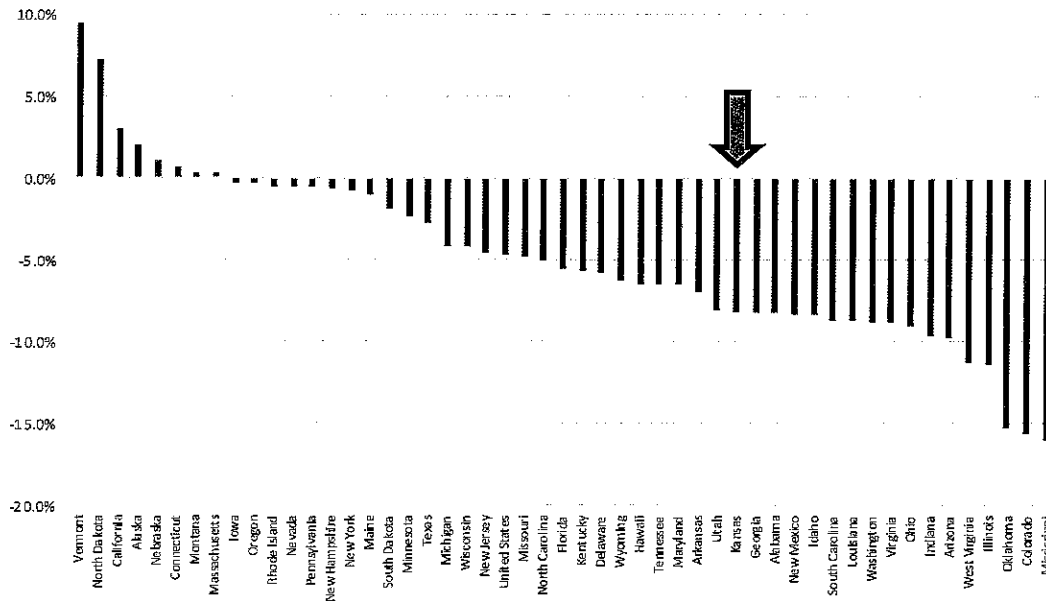
About 10 percent of funds go to “purchased services” from other providers.

Eight percent goes to purchases of supplies and materials.

The rest goes to purchases of property and debt services and bond and leases.

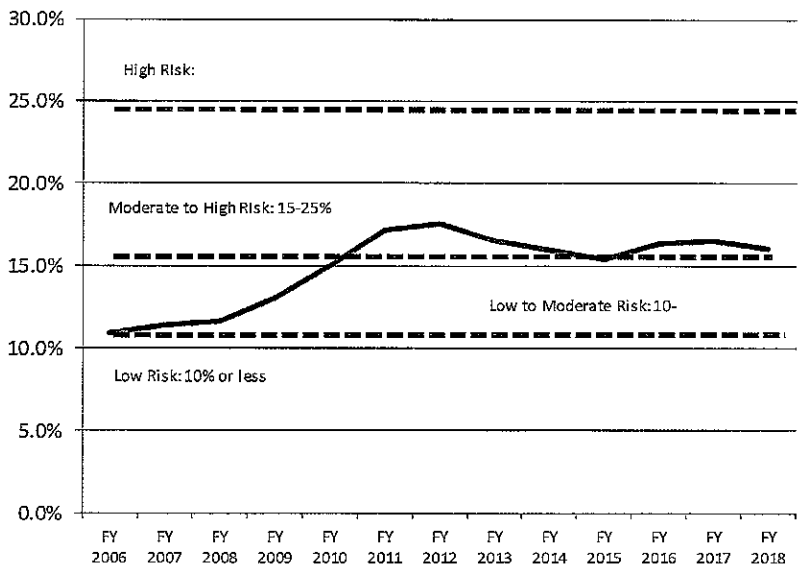
Teacher Salaries and Cash Balances

Change in inflation-adjusted teacher salaries
2010-2017

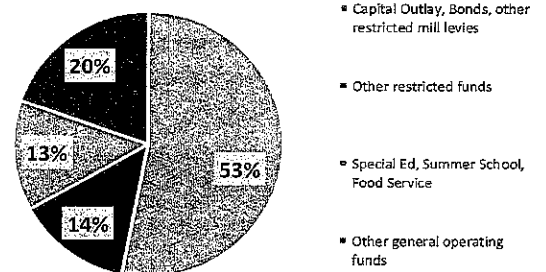


Average teacher salaries fell behind inflation in most states from 2010 to 2017, but Kansas teachers did worse than 35 other states. Among Plains and neighboring states, only Colorado and Oklahoma teachers lost more ground than Kansas.

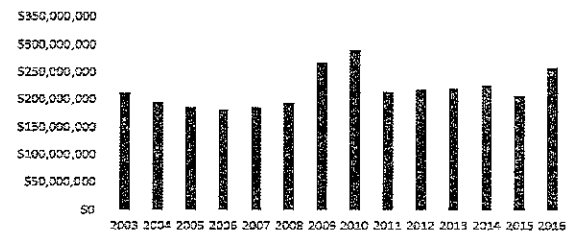
Unrestricted School District Operating Reserves as Percent of General Fund, LOB and Special Education Aid
(with reserve targets based on risk from Legislative Efficiency Study)



USD Cash Balances July 1, 2018



Delayed School Payments

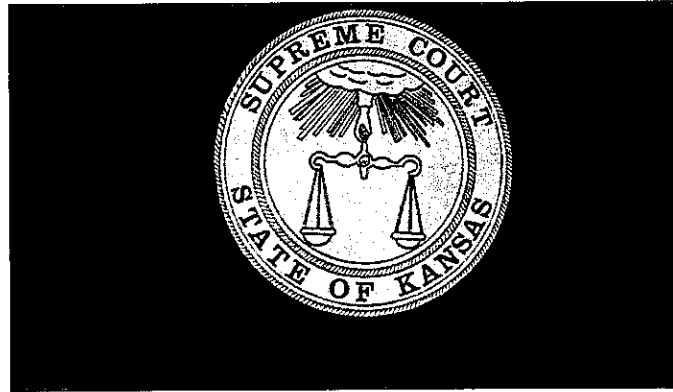


Most school district cash balances are restricted to special purposes like bond payments or buildings projects without debt. Unrestricted funds increased during the state's budget crisis, but remain within the "moderate risk" range for cash reserves. One reason reserves remain high is that the state always delays at least \$200 million in payments into the next fiscal year to help manage its own cash flow.

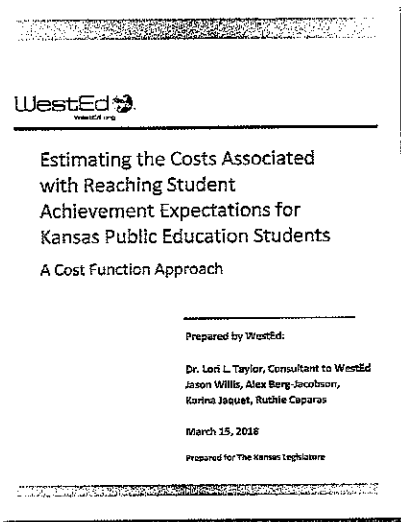
Finance and Student Achievement: Costs Studies and the Courts

In Kansas school funding adequacy cases, the courts have considered:

- Previous **cost studies** on suitable funding commissioned by Kansas Legislature:
 - ◇ Augenblick and Myers, 2001
 - ◇ Legislative Division of Post Audit, 2006
- Trial testimony by national school finance experts.
- Testimony by Kansas school leaders on actual experience with funding.



For the 2018 session, legislative leaders commissioned a new study, led by Dr. Lori Taylor and West Ed, and a peer review of studies by Dr. Jesse Levin.



The new study found:

- Amount of money matters: “strong, positive statistically significant correlation between funding and results.”
- Kansas has highly efficient schools – among the best in the nation.
- “Inefficient” doesn’t mean waste – can mean cost of non-measured outcome.
- It takes a big increase in funding to get a really big increase in results.
- Cost of outcomes were based on:
 - Districts currently at the 90th percentile and above;
 - Kansas federal ESSA plan developed by KSDE and signed by the Governor; and
 - Historical patterns of growth and performance during periods in which Kansas was considered to be funded adequately
- Funding can be phased-in, but must add for inflation and keep the commitment.

	Current	Maintenance	Scenario A	Scenario B
Graduation Rate	86.1%	95%	95%	95%
Students at Grade Level*	72.5%	72.5%	90%	
Students on Track for College*	36.3%	36.3%		60%

*on state assessments

2016-17	Total Estimated K-12 Spending	Increase Over Current (%)	Per Pupil (\$)
Current Spending Levels	\$4.652 billion	n/a	\$9,497
Maintenance	\$5.103 billion	9.7%	\$10,419
Scenario A	\$6.438 billion	38.4%	\$13,144
Scenario B	\$6.719 billion	44.4%	\$13,717

The new study priced the cost of achieving three different levels of educational outcomes. “Maintenance” would increase the state’s graduation rate to 95 percent but with no change in state assessments. Scenario A would achieve a 95 percent graduation rate AND 90 percent of students on grade level. Scenario B would have a 95 percent graduation rate AND 60 percent of students on track for college. Funding would need to increase about \$500 million over 2016-17 levels for “maintenance,” over \$1.7 billion for Scenario A and over \$2 billion for Scenario B.

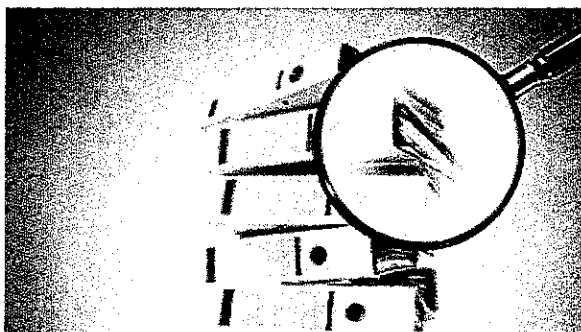
In June, the Kansas Supreme Court approved the state’s plan to increase by an additional \$522 million, provided it is adjusted for inflation in the 2019 Legislative session.

Other Study Findings

School district consolidation doesn't save money. Costs are at school building level, so to save money schools must be closed.

It costs almost twice as much to bring **low income students** to same standards as higher income students.

Peer reviews confirmed major findings of both new study and previous Post Audit cost study.



Kansas has high **quality data** systems to provide school funding transparency.

Costs vary by district size; salaries needed to attract and retain staff; regions and student needs.

The state should **balance** support, accountability and flexibility for local districts.

Other evidence of how and why funding matters in education

Kansas history: outcomes improved as funding increased – and outcomes stalled or fell as funding did the same.

National studies: new report from experts shows growing evidence funding matters in education; and school finance changes that provide more equitable and adequate funding improve state outcomes.

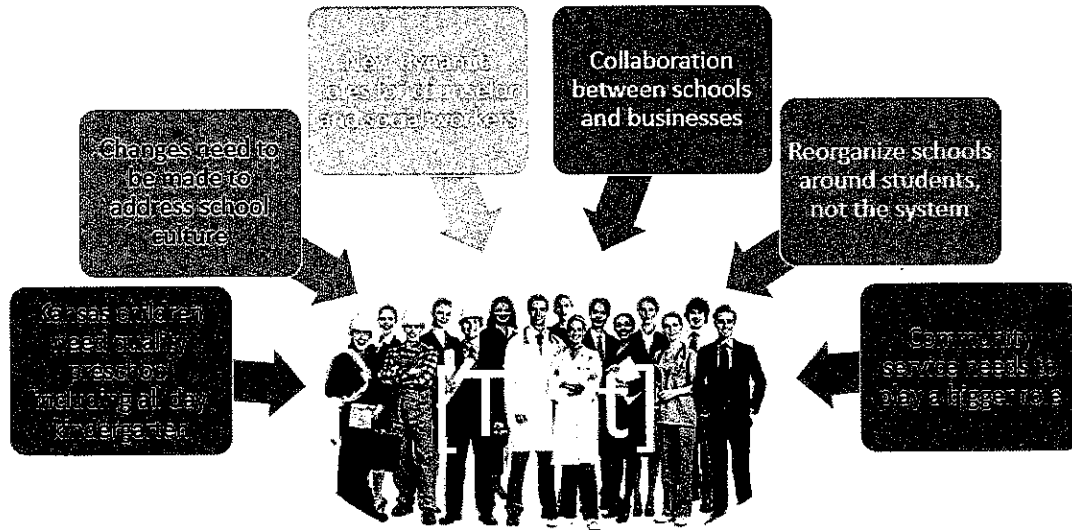
Cost of proven programs: early childhood, low class size, extra academic support, social/emotional help, technology transportation, meals, family supports, career planning.



High achieving states: measured across multiple indicators, the most successful states spend more than Kansas and most other states.

Kansas State Board of Education's Vision, Outcomes, Redesign

What Kansans want from their schools

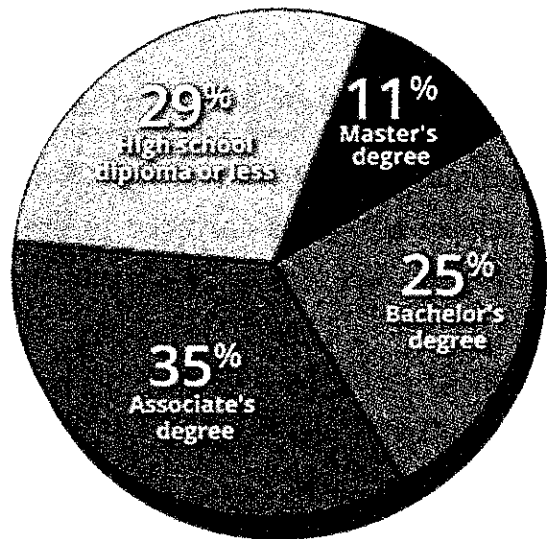


Vision:






Kansas leads the world in the success of each student.

According to the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, the education demand for jobs in Kansas in 2020 will be:

A successful Kansas High School graduate has the academic preparation, cognitive preparation, technical skills, employability skills and civic engagement to be successful in postsecondary education, in the attainment of an industry recognized certification or in the workforce, without the need for remediation.



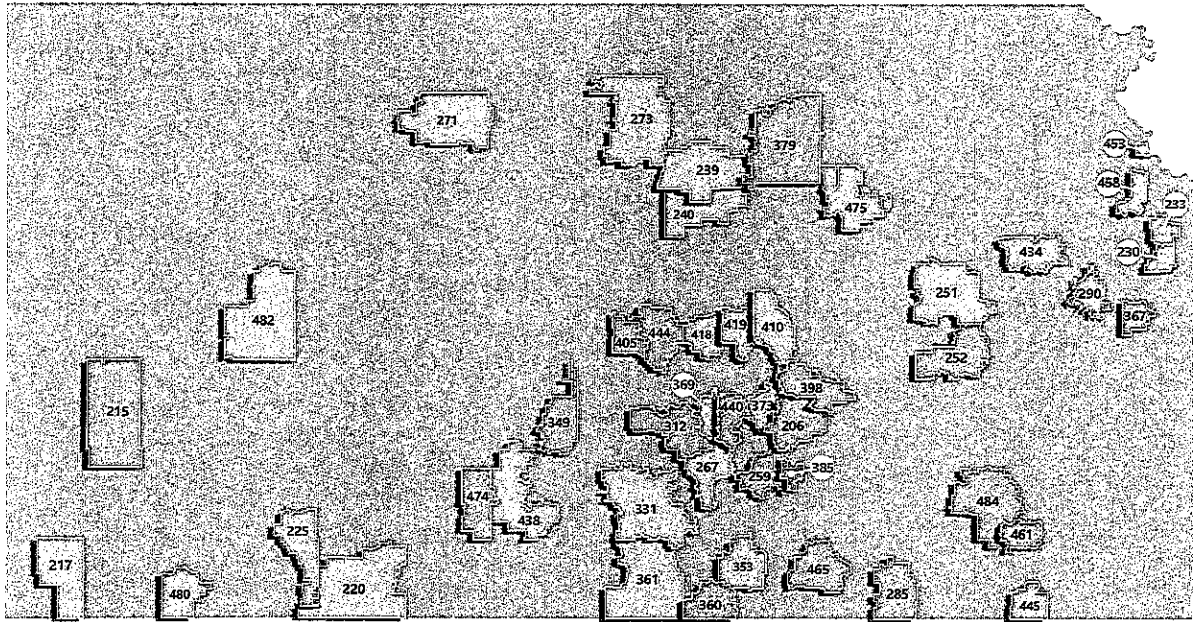
Outcomes for measuring progress:

-  Social-Emotional growth measured locally
-  Kindergarten readiness
-  Individual Plan of Study focused on career interest
-  High school graduation
-  Postsecondary success



Kansas State Board of Education's Vision, Outcomes, Redesign

SCHOOL REDESIGN PROJECT APPLICATIONS



MERCURY

- Coffeyville USD 445**
 - Community Elementary
 - Field Kindly High
- Liberal USD 480**
 - Meadowlark Elementary
 - Liberal High
- McPherson USD 418**
 - Eisenhower Elementary
 - McPherson Middle
- Olathe USD 233**
 - Westview Elementary
 - Santa Fe Trail Middle
- Stockton USD 271**
 - Stockton Grade School
 - Stockton High
- Twin Valley USD 240**
 - Tescott Grade School
 - Bennington Junior/Senior High
- Wellington USD 353**
 - Kennedy Elementary
 - Wellington High

GEMINI

- Ashland USD 220**
 - Ashland Elementary
 - Ashland Junior/Senior School
- Basehor-Linwood USD 458**
 - Basehor Elementary
 - Basehor-Linwood High
- Beloit USD 273**
 - Beloit Elementary
 - Beloit Junior/Senior High
- Burrton USD 369**
 - Burrton Elementary
 - Burrton Middle/High
- Canton-Galva USD 419**
 - Canton-Galva Elementary
 - Canton-Galva Junior/Senior High
- Chaparral USD 361**
 - Harper Elementary
 - Chaparral Junior/Senior High
- Dighton USD 482**
 - Dighton Elementary
 - Dighton Junior/Senior High
- Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh USD 410**
 - Hillsboro Elementary
 - Hillsboro Middle
- Fowler USD 225**
 - Fowler Elementary
 - Fowler Junior/Senior High
- Geary County USD 475**
 - Westwood Elementary
 - Junction City High
- Kingman-Norwich USD 331**
 - Kingman Elementary
 - Kingman Middle
- Leavenworth USD 453**
 - David Brewer Elementary
 - Leavenworth High

- Newton USD 373**
 - Slate Creek Elementary/Santa Fe 5-6 Center
 - Chisholm Middle
- North Lyon County USD 251**
 - Americus Elementary and/or Reading Elementary
 - Northern Heights High
- North Ottawa County USD 239**
 - Minneapolis Grade School
 - Minneapolis Junior/Senior High
- Ottawa USD 290**
 - Lincoln Elementary
 - Ottawa High
- Renwick USD 267**
 - Colwich Elementary
 - Garden Plain High
- Rolla USD 217**
 - Rolla Elementary
 - Rolla Junior/Senior High
- Santa Fe Trail USD 434**
 - Overbrook Attendance Center (K-3)
 - Santa Fe Trail High
- Skyline Pratt USD 438**
 - Skyline Elementary
 - Skyline High
- Spring Hill USD 230**
 - Prairie Creek Elementary
 - Spring Hill High

GEMINI II

- Andover USD 385**
 - Meadowlark Elementary
 - Robert Martin Elementary
 - Cottonwood Elementary
 - Andover Central Middle
- Caldwell USD 360**
 - Caldwell Elementary
 - Caldwell Secondary
- Cedar Vale USD 285**
 - Cedar Vale Elementary
 - Cedar Vale Memorial High
- Clay County USD 379**
 - Garfield Elementary
 - Wakefield Elementary
 - Clay Center Community Middle
 - Clay Center Community High
 - Wakefield High
- Fredonia USD 484**
 - Lincoln Elementary
 - Fredonia Junior/Senior High
- Halstead-Bentley USD 440**
 - Bentley Primary
 - Halstead Middle
 - Halstead High
- Haven USD 312**
 - Haven Grade School
 - Yoder Charter School
 - Haven Middle
 - Haven High
- Haviland USD 474**
 - Haviland Grade School
 - Haviland Junior High
- Lakin USD 215**
 - Lakin Grade School
 - Lakin High

- Little River-Windom USD 444**
 - Windom Elementary
 - Little River Junior/Senior High
- Lyons USD 405**
 - Central Elementary
 - Lyons High
- Neodesha USD 461**
 - North Lawn Elementary
 - Heller Elementary
 - Neodesha Middle/High
- Osawatomie USD 367**
 - Swenson Early Childhood Education Center (PreK-K)
 - Trojan Elementary (1-5)
 - Osawatomie Middle
- Peabody-Burns USD 398**
 - Peabody-Burns Elementary
 - Peabody-Burns Middle/High
- Southern Lyon USD 252**
 - Neosho Rapids Elementary
 - Hartford Junior-Senior High
- Stafford USD 349**
 - Stafford Elementary
 - Stafford Middle/High
- Whitewater-Remington USD 206**
 - Remington Elementary
 - Remington Middle/High
- Wichita USD 259**
 - Cessna Elementary
 - Chester Lewis Academic Learning Center
- Winfield USD 465**
 - Country View Elementary
 - Irving Elementary
 - Winfield Middle



**Kansans
CAN**

Kansas leads the world in
the success of each student.



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Kansas State Department of Education
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April 17, 2018

