

What do Kansans invest in an average classroom of 20 students each year?

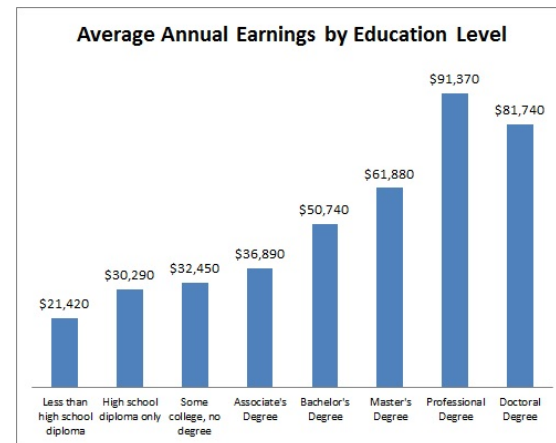
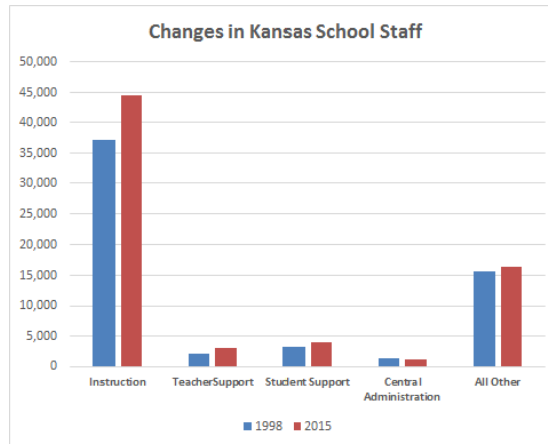
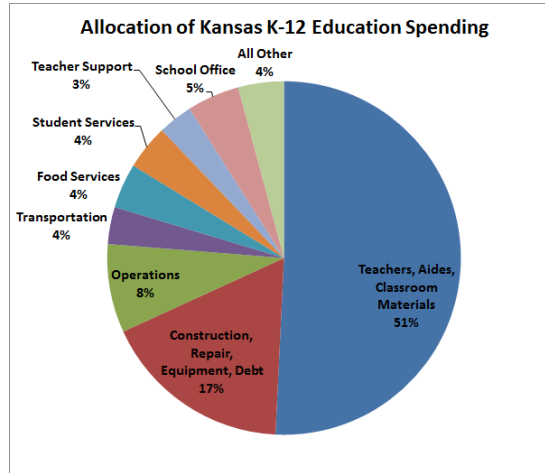
Teachers, paraprofessionals, aides, books and other classroom materials	\$132,000
Capital Expenses: construction, repair and remodeling of buildings, long-term equipment, payments for bonds and interest.	\$45,000
Maintenance and Operations: Utilities, custodial, insurance and security	\$21,000
Transportation	\$9,000
School Meals (food and employees)	\$11,000
Counselors, social workers, psychologists, speech pathologists, audiologists, nurses and health aides, attendance and resource officer	\$11,000
Librarians, technology support, professional development to improve instruction	\$8,400
School building principals and support staff	\$12,400
District administration, business operations, human resources, legal services	\$11,000
Total Invested Annually in class of 20	\$260,000

What is the return on investment, based on current Kansas attainment?

18 students will graduate high school, earn \$9,000 per year more than non-graduates	\$162,000
7 students will earn a technical certificate or an associate's degree, earn \$4,000 more	\$28,000
4 students earn a four-year degree, earn \$20,000 more	\$80,000
2 students will earn an advanced degree, earn \$60,000 more	\$120,000
Total additional annual earnings of high school graduates and beyond per class of 20	\$390,000
Additional earning times 40 working years	\$15.6 million
Annual return on investment (additional earnings divided by cost of 13 years of school)	\$1.2 million

Additional earnings 4.5 times more than cost of education (does not count reduced costs of social services, unemployment, crime, health care)

All information used to create this *2015 Kansas Education Progress Report & Face Sheet* can be found at www.kasb.org/progress.



Kansas Constitution

Article 6 - Education Key Provisions

Sec. 1: 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.

Sec. 2 (a): The legislature shall provide for a state board of education which shall have general supervision of public schools, educational institutions and all the educational interests of the state, except educational functions delegated by law to the state board of regents.

Sec. 5: Local public schools under the general supervision of the state board of education shall be maintained, developed and operated by locally elected boards.

Sec. 6 (b): The legislature shall make suitable provision for finance of the educational interests of the state. No tuition shall be charged for attendance at any public school to pupils required by law to attend such school, except such fees or supplemental charges as may be authorized by law. The legislature may authorize the state board of regents to establish tuition, fees and charges at institutions under its supervision.

Sec. 6 (c): No religious sect or sects shall control any part of the public educational funds.

Rose Capacities for each student

Kansas Supreme Court standard for suitable finance and State Education Goals adopted by Kansas Legislature

Sufficient oral and written communication skills to enable students to function in a complex and rapidly changing civilization;

Sufficient knowledge of economic, social, and political systems to enable the student to make informed choices;

Sufficient understanding of governmental processes to enable the student to understand the issues that affect his or her community, state, and nation;

Sufficient self-knowledge and knowledge of his or her mental and physical wellness;

Sufficient grounding in the arts to enable each student to appreciate his or her cultural and historical heritage;

Sufficient training or preparation for advanced training in either academic or vocational fields so as to enable each child to choose and pursue life work intelligently; and

Sufficient levels of academic or vocational skills to enable public school students to compete favorably with their counterparts in surrounding states, in academics or in the job market.



2015 Kansas Education Progress Report & Fact Sheet

What's new in Kansas education?

New state reading and math tests, measuring grade level mastery and on track for college and career.

Kansas State Board of Education defining vision and measures of student success at age 24.

Kansas State Board of Education developing new school accreditation system and future academic standards.

Temporary, two-year block grant funding; Legislature to devise new finance system.

Kansas Supreme Court hearing constitutional challenges to funding.

Kansas Association of School Boards

Topeka, Kan. | www.kasb.org

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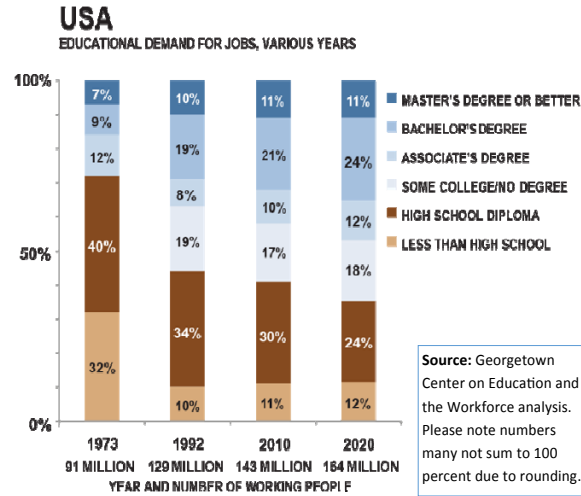
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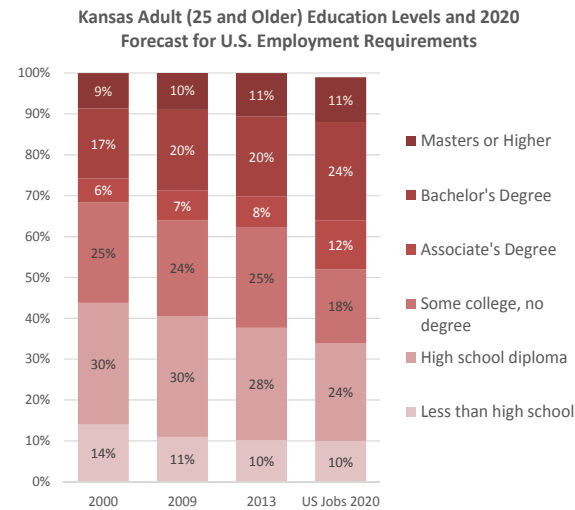
Public Education Does More

1970s	Today	Impact on Schools
ACHIEVEMENT		
Average graduate had 22 high school credits, including 4 English, 3 social studies, 2.5 math and 2.2 science.	Average graduate completes 27 credits, including 4.5 English, 4 social studies, 4 math and 3.5 science.	Requires more classroom space and core teachers.
80% of students graduated high school, but only 72% of African American and 56% of Hispanic.	90% of students graduate, including 87% of African American and 76% of Hispanic.	Requires more early childhood instruction, smaller classes, social workers, special services.
About 10% of adults had one or two years of college and 12% had four years or more.	About 25% of adults have one or two years of college and 30% have four years or more.	Requires more college prep and career tech education programs.
EXPECTATIONS		
Students needed books, paper, a pencil or pen, and for some, a typewriter.	Students must become proficient in computers and technology.	Requires computers, Internet connections, tech support.
Few schools had concerns about safety and security of students.	All schools expected to have safety and security procedures.	Requires more secure buildings, resource officers, busing for safety.
STUDENTS		
No requirements for special education; no services for severely disabled students.	Free, appropriate public education provided to all students, public and private.	Requires nearly 10% of total school funding and 15% of employees.
No Title IX requirements for girls.	Equality required for programs, sports and activities.	Nearly doubled requirements for athletic teams, coaches and facilities.
90% of Kansas students were white.	67% of students are white, with 7% African American and nearly 18% Hispanic.	Requires more bilingual education, family outreach.
EDUCATORS		
More than 15 students for every teacher and nearly 9 students for every school staff position.	Less than 12 students for every teacher and less than 7 students for every staff position.	Increased staff costs for additional positions listed above.
Average Kansas teacher salary was \$7,612, higher than median household income of \$7,570.	Average Kansas teacher salary is \$48,221, lower than median household income of \$51,485.	School salaries must keep up with private sector wages to recruit, retain quality staff.

Changing employment needs



Kansas education responds



Kansas has steadily increased levels of educational attainment, but progress must continue to fill projected future employment requirements.

How successful are Kansas students?

High national ranking and improvement for all student groups, but achievement and readiness gaps remain

	Level	U.S. Rank	Change	Period	Average Change Per Year
Completing high school					
<i>Freshman Graduation Rate:</i>					
All students	86.0%	5	+9%	2003-13	+0.9%
<i>Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate:</i>					
All Students	85.7%	13	+3%	2011-13	+1.5%
Low Income Students	76.6%	13	+4%	2011-13	+2%
English Language Learners	75.0%	5	+5%	2011-13	+2.5%
Special Education	77.8%	3	+5%	2011-13	+1.5%
<i>High School Completion:</i>					
*All 18-24-year-olds	86.0%	28	+2%	2005-12	+0.2%

Mastering basic and higher skills

2013 National Assessment of Education Progress - Percent at Basic (Combined Reading and Math, Grades 4 and 8)

All Students	79.4%	13	+4%	2001-13	+0.3%
Low Income Students	68.3%	12	+10%	2001-13	+0.8%
Non-Low Income Students	89.9%	6	+6%	2001-13	+0.5%

2015 KS State Assessments - Percent at Grade Level (Grades 3-8, 10)

All Students - Language Arts	79.8%	(New in 2015)
All Students - Math	77.9%	(New in 2015)

2013 National Assessment of Education Progress - Percent at Proficient

All Students	40.4%	15	+6%	2001-13	+0.5%
Low Income Students	25.3%	13	+8%	2001-13	+0.5%
Non-Low Income Students	54.7%	13	+12%	2001-13	+1%

2015 KS State Assessments - Percent at College/Career (Grades 3-8, 10)

All Students - Language Arts	41.9%	(New in 2015)
All students - Math	34.0%	(New in 2015)

Preparing for college

2014 ACT Test - Percent meeting all four college-ready benchmarks

All students	31%	11*	+6%	2006-14	+0.8%
Percent of Grads Tested	75%	0	2006-14	No change	

2014 SAT Test - Mean Score

All students	1753	17*	+15	2006-14	1.9
Percent of Grads Tested	5				

*Rank (Adjusted for state percent participation)

Overall average Kansas Rank on 14 national indicators:

5

Kansas ranks 5th in student success; Per pupil funding ranks 25

	Average Rank on 14 Measures*	Total \$ Per Pupil (Adjusted for Cost of Living)	Total \$ Per Pupil Rank
New Hampshire	6.4	\$14,126	15
New Jersey	7.5	\$17,535	4
Massachusetts	7.5	\$15,793	10
Vermont	8.9	\$17,713	3
Kansas	12.8	\$12,856	25
Nebraska	13.8	\$13,615	19
Iowa	14.1	\$13,604	20
North Dakota	14.8	\$14,787	13
Pennsylvania	14.8	\$16,297	7
Indiana	14.8	\$13,241	23
Maine	15.6	\$13,885	18
Wisconsin	15.6	\$13,544	21
Minnesota	16.1	\$13,500	22
Connecticut	17.0	\$17,264	5
Maryland	18.5	\$14,468	14

*Refer to "U.S. Rank" in chart at left for measures used to calculate average ranking.

How have Kansans supported public education over the past 25 years?

For a high school graduate in:	Kansas invested this percent of total personal income in public education:	which is equal to this much more funding in 2015 (Millions of Dollars):	and this much more per pupil in 2015:
1990	4.63%	\$225.90	\$486
1991	4.67%	\$293.20	\$630
1992	4.61%	\$203.20	\$437
1993	4.89%	\$585.50	\$1,259
1994	4.87%	\$562.90	\$1,210
1995	4.86%	\$548.90	\$1,180
1996	4.73%	\$367.70	\$791
1997	4.62%	\$223.70	\$480
1998	4.52%	\$87.70	\$189
1999	4.62%	\$219.90	\$473
2000	4.50%	\$50.20	\$108
2001	4.56%	\$131.90	\$283
2002	4.77%	\$424.30	\$912
2003	4.84%	\$517.30	\$1,112
2004	4.81%	\$476.80	\$1,025
2005	4.67%	\$290.80	\$625
2006	4.72%	\$349.70	\$752
2007	4.86%	\$552.70	\$1,188
2008	4.78%	\$432.00	\$929
2009	5.16%	\$957.00	\$2,057
2010	5.04%	\$789.60	\$1,698
2011	4.62%	\$225.30	\$484
2012	4.61%	\$205.70	\$442