

## MINUTES OF THE SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Jean Schodorf at 1:30 p.m. on January 27, 2011, in Room 152-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Anthony Hensley – excused  
Senator Jeff King - excused  
Senator Bob Marshall - excused  
Senator Tim Owens - excused

Committee staff present:

Sharon Wenger, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Laura Younker, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Jason Long, Office of the Revisor of Statutes  
Eunice Peters, Office of the Revisor of Statutes  
Dorothy Gerhardt, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the Committee:

Dr. Andy Tompkins, President and CEO, Kansas Board of Regents  
Dr. Blake Flanders, Vice President for Workforce Development, Kansas Board of Regents  
Mark Tallman, Kansas Association of School Boards

Others attending:

See attached list.

### Overview of Technical Education in the State

Dr. Andy Tompkins, President and CEO, Kansas Board of Regents, appeared briefly before the committee to introduce Dr. Blake Flanders, Vice President for Workforce Development, Kansas Board of Regents. Dr. Flanders appeared before the committee to present a report on “Technical Education Funding: A New Approach:.

Dr. Flanders began his presentation (Attachment 1) by stating he would spend time going over the new approach to technical education funding being recommended by the Technical Ed Authority and the Kansas Board of Regents. The Authority has spent approximately two and half years on this process. He stated that currently the various technical schools, community colleges, and the Washburn Institute of Technology receive their funding through three different sources and combinations thereof. K.S.A.72-4482 issued a Legislative Charge which gave a clear framework and direction on the approach to take to fund technical education. The Technical Ed Authority and Board of Regents were then given responsibility for this.

This process began by gathering input from the people on the line, getting their input and guidance. It was determined that technical education courses should be funded the same regardless of which eligible institution delivers the course. It was also decided the model should be based on data; it would encourage high-wage, demand-driven education and encourage program growth.

Benefits to the new approach include the following:

- long-term system incentives for increased production of a high-wage workforce
- uniform state funding for technical education regardless of sector
- allows for strategic investments at the course level
- data driven method of funding distribution

### Remarks: Florida Education Reform, Kansas Achievement and Impact of Funding

Mark Tallman, Associate Executive Director for Advocacy, Kansas Association of School Boards, (Attachment 2), appeared before the committee to offer remarks in response to the presentation from Dr.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Minutes of the Senate Education Committee at 1:30 p.m. on January 27, 2011, in Room 152-S of the Capitol.

Matt Ladner regarding the Florida education system and actions and improvements made over the past several years.

The next meeting is scheduled for January 31, 2011.

The meeting was adjourned at 02:30 p.m.

# SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: 1-27-11

NAME	REPRESENTING
Melissa Ward	Hein Law Firm
BILL Brady	C. S.
TERRY FORSYTH	KNEA
Mark Tallman	NASIS
Blake Flannery	KBOR
Jonathan Krueger	KBOR
Margorie Werly	EGU
David Bomer	Kearney & Assoc.
Bernie Roch	KEPC
Larry Beec	KACCT
Ed Mill	NW Kansas Tech. College
John Faber	KABE
Brenna Duffy	Intern
Tim O'Brien	JCCC

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## SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

January 27, 2011

### *Technical Education Funding: A New Approach*

Blake Flanders, Ph.D., Vice President for Workforce Development

★ LEADING HIGHER EDUCATION ★

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## Current Funding Approach

- ★ Six technical colleges receive funding for technical education through the "Technical College Aid for Technical Education" fund.



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## Current Funding Approach

- ★ Six community colleges that merged with technical schools (71-1701 *et seq.*) elected to receive funding for technical education through the “Other Institutions Aid for Technical Education” fund for the original technical school programs, and the “Community College Operating Grant” for all other technical programs.

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## Current Funding Approach

- ★ One community college that merged with a technical school (71-1701 *et seq.*), by election, receives funding for technical education only through the “Community College Operating Grant”, but not from the “Other Institutions Aid for Technical Education” fund.

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## Current Funding Approach

- ★ The twelve community colleges that did not merge (71-1701 *et seq.*), receive funding for technical education through the “Community College Operating Grant”, but do not have access to the “Other Institutions Aid for Technical Education” fund.

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## Current Funding Approach

- ★ One technical school affiliated with a university receives funding for technical education through the “Other Institutions Aid for Technical Education” fund.

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## Legislative Charge

### K.S.A.72-4482

- ★ “(11) (A) develop and recommend to the state board of regents a credit hour funding distribution formula for postsecondary technical training programs that
  - (i) is tiered to recognize and support cost differentials in providing high-demand, high-tech training,

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## Legislative Charge

### K.S.A.72-4482

- (ii) takes into consideration target industries critical to the Kansas economy,
- (iii) is responsive to program growth and
- (iv) includes other factors and considerations as deemed necessary or advisable; and
- ★ (B) establish and recommend to the state board of regents the rates to be used in such funding distribution formula.”

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## The Journey to a New Approach

- ★ 4 Technical Education Funding Workgroup Meetings
- ★ 20 CEO Briefings
- ★ 1 Funding Summit (KBOR/TEA/College CEOs)
- ★ 10 Open Comment Opportunities at TEA Meetings

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## The Journey to a New Approach

- ★ Fund technical education courses “the same” regardless of which eligible institution delivers the course
- ★ Base the model on data



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## **The Journey to a New Approach**

- ★ Encourage high-wage, demand-driven education
- ★ Encourage program growth

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## **Build the Cost Model**

- ★ Instructor Costs
- ★ Extraordinary Costs
- ★ Instructional Support Costs
- ★ Institutional Costs

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## Instructor Cost

- ★ Used national data to compare Kansas programs
- ★ Source: The Kansas National Study of Community College Instructional Costs and Productivity by Academic Discipline
- ★ 85% of Kansas 2-year schools (Community and Technical Colleges) participated in 2009

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## Tier Rates for Programs

Tier Level	Tier Rate/Credit Hour	Example Program
1	\$108	Medical Assistant
2	\$128	Early Childhood Education
3	\$142	Power Plant Technology
4	\$149	Automotive Technology
5	\$167	Computer Aided Drafting Technology
6	\$210	Associate Degree Nursing

Rates using 2009 Kansas Study Data—Instructor Costs Only



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## Sample Nursing Program Courses

Course Title	Credit Hours	Designation
Foundations of Nursing	4	Tier
Foundations of Nursing Clinical	2	Tier
Medical-Surgical Nursing	4	Tier
Medical-Surgical Nursing Clinical	2	Tier
Psychology	3	Nontier
College Algebra	3	Nontier

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## Sample Nursing Program Course

Course Title	Instructor Costs (Tier 6)	Extraordinary Costs	Instructional Support (21.1% * Tier 3 Rate (\$142))	Institutional Costs (28.2% * Tier 3 Rate (\$142))	Total Tiered Costs Per Credit Hour	Credit Hours	Total Course Cost
Foundations of Nursing Clinical	\$210	\$103	\$30	\$40	\$383	2	\$ 766

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## Other Policy Decisions

- ★ State share
- ★ Base year for implementation
- ★ Distribution method

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## Technical Education Funding Gap

Calculated Technical Funding	\$103.3 M
Current Technical Funding	<u>\$ 47.5 M</u>
Technical Funding Gap	<b>\$ 55.8 M</b>

\*KBOR Request \$11.6M

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## Benefits to New Approach

- ★ Long-term system incentives for increased production of a high-wage workforce
- ★ Uniform state funding for technical education regardless of sector

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## Benefits to New Approach

- ★ Allows for strategic investments at the course level
- ★ Data driven method of funding distribution





Testimony before the  
**Senate Committee on Education**  
on

Florida Education Reform, Kansas Achievement and Impact of Funding

by  
**Mark Tallman, Associate Executive Director for Advocacy**  
Kansas Association of School Boards

**January 27, 2011**

Madam Chair, Members of the Committee:

We appreciated the opportunity to hear Dr. Matt Ladner's comments earlier this week on "Lessons for Kansas from Florida's Education Revolution." We wanted to look a little deeper at educational performance in Kansas, Florida and the nation. We agree with several points Dr. Ladner made. First, Kansas is one of the top performing states in the nation. Second, Florida has shown very strong improvement on several measures, although it has yet to catch up to Kansas. He indicated Florida needed a top-down, state-controlled effort to improve. Perhaps given education levels in that state, that was the right decision. We think Kansas has achieved and maintained a high level of performance because of our tradition focusing school accountability on parents and local voters, not centralized authority.

We believe Dr. Ladner's presentation left out one very important part of the Florida story: funding. As the attached statement from KASB shows on page one, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, Florida increased per pupil funding by almost 50 percent between 2002 and 2008, while the Kansas increase was closer to the national average at about 37 percent. As this report shows, when you look at the combination of all four National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) test scores, Kansas continues to lead, although Florida had a faster increase between 2003 and 2009. The same is true for the graduation rate, drop-out rate and high school completion rate. Florida improved more – as it raised spending more.

**Impact of School Choice.** One the first table, we looked at states ranked by how "strong" their charter school laws are, according to the National Association of Public Charter Schools. Among the criteria is how much freedom charter schools have from local school districts. These are the rankings and groups used by the national association promoting charter schools. The bottom group is states that do not

Senate Education  
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Attachment 2

have any charter schools under state law. We have also indicated which states have private school voucher programs and tuition tax credits for private schools.

We then calculated a group average for combined NAEP scores on all four tests based on the percent of all students scoring basic and above, and free and reduced lunch students scoring basic and above – the same standard used by Dr. Ladner. We also added the high school completion rate. Several things immediately stand out.

First, there is no correlation at all between “strong” charter school or choice laws and student achievement. The highest average scores for all students were in the “fourth-best” group, and the highest scores for low income students were among states with no charter school laws at all. The biggest average *increase* for both all students *and* low income students, and higher school completion rate, were in the group with the “worst” charter school laws – which includes Kansas. Like so many “rankings,” states were graded on what some organization thought they ought to do, rather than actual results.

Second, that same group of states with the highest increase in scores and highest completion rates also had the highest average spending per pupil, and the largest *increase* in spending per pupil. So we decided to look at the relationship between spending and achievement.

**Impact of Per Pupil Spending.** On the second table, we ranked the states by spending per pupil. The highest spending states had the best NAEP scores for all students, although Kansas, which ranks 25<sup>th</sup> in spending, does better than all but four states in the top group. However, the middle group in spending, which includes Kansas, has the best scores for low income students. In all cases, the lowest-spending groups of states did noticeably worse than higher-spending states.

On the third table, we rank states by the percent of *increase* in spending per pupil between 2002 and 2008. Here, there is a clear transition between states increasing funding the most to the least. The top group had an average increase for all students of 19 points, dropping nearly half to 10 points in the bottom two groups. For low income students, the top group increased 31 points, dropping to 17 points in the bottom group.

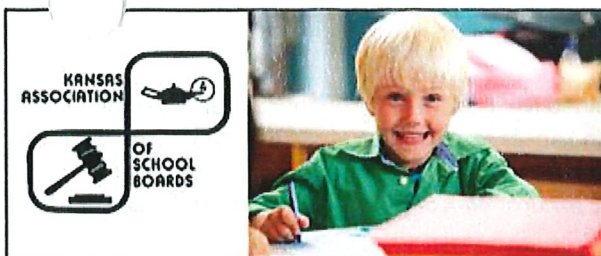
For all the talk about the money Kansas spent following the *Montoy* decision, our increase was relatively modest: Kansas had the 24<sup>th</sup> highest increase at 37.1 percent, while the national average was 33.2 percent. Florida had the 7<sup>th</sup> highest increase in the nation.

We also want to note that despite increases in per pupil spending, Kansas spending on K-12 education has not increased compared to Kansas personal income, our best measure of ability to pay, for decades. On the final page, we compare Kansas school operating budgets to Kansas personal income (KPI) since the late 1950s and compare total district revenues to personal income in Kansas and nationally since 1992, the oldest comparable data we could find.

In conclusion, we must be very cautious about making “revolutionary” changes in education. We certainly want improvement, but without knowing what really works, the short-term gain may be offset by long-term damage. Some of Florida’s changes, like banning social promotion and expanding alternative certification, are extremely controversial. There is no conclusive evidence that charter schools and vouchers improve education. The evidence suggests that increasing resources – if appropriately targeted and accountable – is the most effective way to improve education.

Thank you for your consideration.





# Kansas Association of School Boards

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January 24, 2011

## *The Lesson Learned? Study the Data*

Calls for school reform from those who believe they have the answer are more prevalent than ever. Education reformer Dr. Matthew Ladner will speak at three events this week – Wichita, Topeka and Overland Park – at the invitation of the Kansas Policy Institute. Dr. Ladner of the Goldwater Institute in Arizona is the author of the "Report Card on American Education," in which Kansas scored a D+ for education reform.

His message this time is entitled "Good to Great – Lessons for Kansas from Florida's education revolution." According to information distributed by the Kansas Policy Institute in publicity for Dr. Ladner's presentations, five topics will be covered:

- What lessons can Kansas learn from other states around the country to ensure we deliver the right educational opportunities to every Kansas student?
- Kansas needs change to help ensure an effective and challenging education is available to every Kansas student.
- Student achievement in Kansas has been flat for the better part of the last decade while other states are showing marked improvement.
- Kansas is still better than average, but other states are implementing proven solutions and are showing dramatic gains.
- Florida implemented a variety of reforms and has seen their achievement levels increase at the same time they are raising standards.

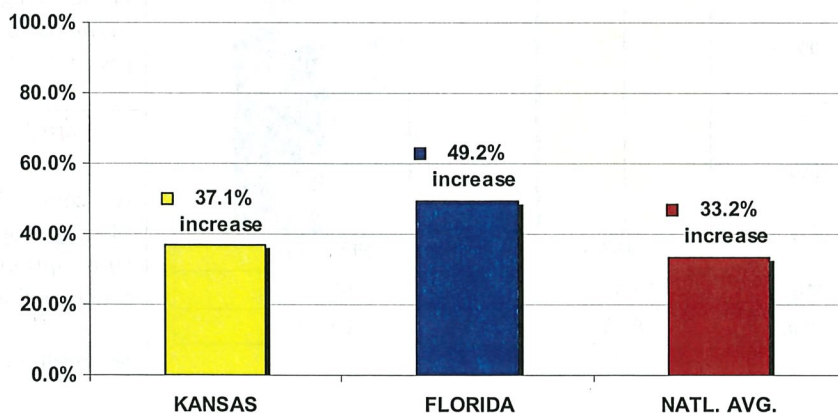
## *Comparisons of Kansas and Florida*

According to several national measures of educational achievement, Florida has improved at a faster rate than Kansas in recent years, *but still ranks well below Kansas.*

### *Per Pupil Spending*

According to the US Census reports, Florida's spending per pupil increased more than Kansas over the same period, while still below spending by Kansas. Between 2002 and 2008, Kansas spending per pupil increased from \$7,052 to \$9,667, or 37.1 percent. Florida's spending per pupil rose from \$6,056 to \$9,035, or 49.2 percent. Both were below the U.S. average, which increased from \$7,701 to \$10,259, or 33.2 percent.

Percent of Increase in Per Pupil Spending  
2002-2008  
US Census Bureau Statistics



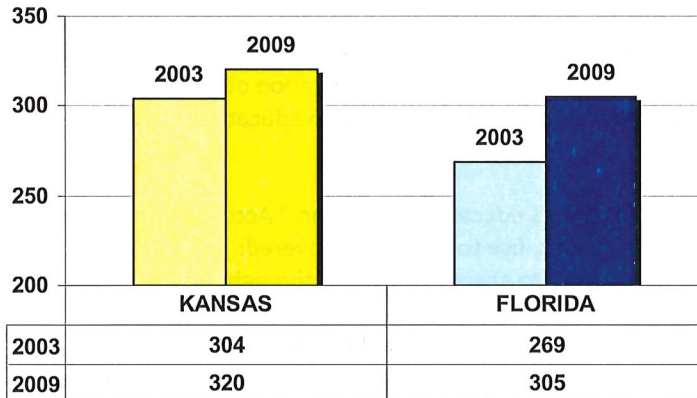
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## National Assessment of Education Progress

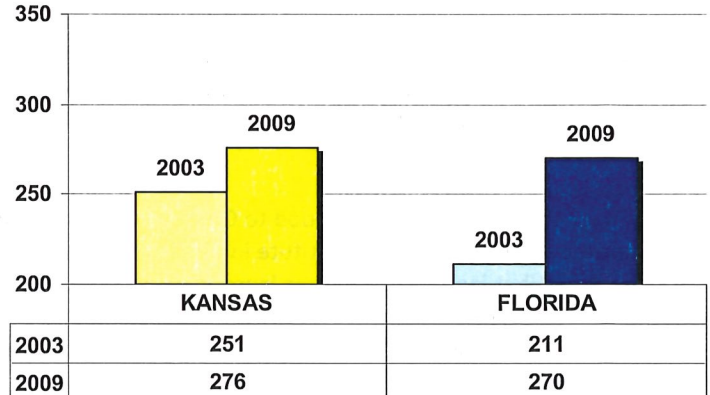
Using the combined percentage of students scoring basic or above on the four NAEP tests (4th grade reading and math, 8th grade reading and math), the Kansas score for all students increased from 304 in 2003 to 320 in 2009. Florida increased from 269 to 305. **In 2009, Kansas ranked 9th in the U.S., while Florida ranked 26th.**

**All Students**  
**NAEP 2003/2009 Combined Score**  
(4th grade reading and math, 8th grade reading and math)



The combined NAEP score for economically disadvantaged students in Kansas rose from 251 to 276. Florida's score for the same demographic rose from 211 to 270. **Kansas ranked 5th in the nation for economically disadvantaged students; Florida ranked 9th.**

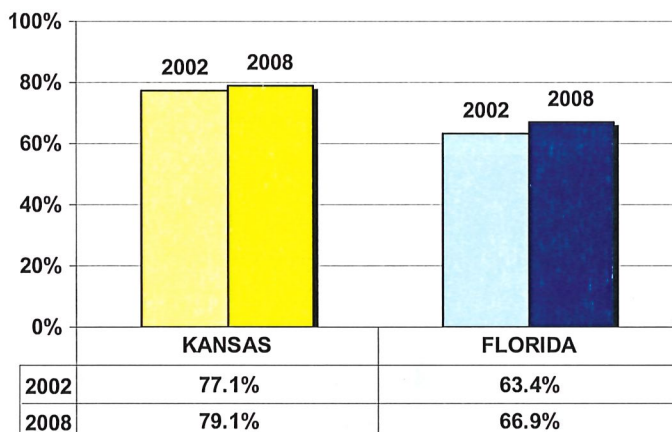
**Economically Disadvantaged Students**  
**NAEP 2003/2009 Combined Score**  
(4th grade reading and math, 8th grade reading and math)



### Graduation Rate

Florida increased from 63.4 percent in 2002 to 66.9 percent in 2008. **Kansas had a slightly smaller increase but ranked higher, increasing from 77.1 percent to 79.1 percent.**

**Freshmen (Four Year) Graduation Rate 2002/2008**  
US Census Bureau Statistics



### Drop-Out Rate (Event)

Florida's drop-out rate improved from 4.4 percent in 2002 to 3.3 percent in 2008. **The Kansas drop out rate improved from 2.2 percent to 2.5 percent.** Both states did better than the US average, which fell slightly from 3.6 percent in 2002 to 3.5 percent.

### High School Completion Rate, age 18 to 24, Average for 2005-2007

Florida's high school completion rate was 80.2 percent, or 42nd in the nation. **The Kansas high school completion rate was 85.6 percent, or 13th in the nation.**

### In Conclusion

A recent article in "Education Week" looks at the [current status of education policy changes in Florida](#). (You will need a subscription to read the full article or you can buy a copy of the article online from their website.)

**For additional information, please contact:**

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# State Ranked by "Model" Charter and School Choice Laws with Performance and Spending

State Ranking Compared to "Model" Charter Law	NAEP Combined % All Students at Basic & Above			NAEP Combined % Free Lunch Students at Basic & Above			High School Completers Age 18-24	Current Spending Per Pupil		
	2003	2009	Change	2003	2009	Change		2005-07	2001-02	2007-08
1 Minnesota - TC	313	324	11	235	251	16	86.0	\$7,691	\$10,140	31.8%
3 California	234	249	15	173	197	24	81.3	\$7,511	\$9,079	20.9%
4 Georgia	259	280	21	196	231	35	77.8	\$7,340	\$9,788	33.4%
5 Colorado	298	310	12	219	242	23	82.3	\$6,884	\$9,079	31.9%
6 Massachusetts	314	340	26	233	279	46	86.7	\$9,856	\$13,454	36.5%
7 Utah - V	293	301	8	236	234	-2	86.4	\$4,890	\$5,765	17.9%
8 New York	291	302	11	228	256	28	83.4	\$11,546	\$17,173	48.7%
Group Total	286	301	15	217	241	24	83.4	\$7,960	\$10,640	33.7%
9 Louisiana	237	249	12	197	217	20	77.2	\$6,519	\$9,954	52.7%
10 Arizona - TC	251	262	11	189	208	19	77.8	\$5,521	\$7,608	37.8%
11 Florida - V, TC	269	305	36	211	270	59	80.2	\$6,056	\$9,035	49.2%
12 Pennsylvania - TC	288	313	25	205	247	42	85.4	\$8,841	\$12,035	36.1%
13 Missouri	297	309	12	238	255	17	82.0	\$7,018	\$9,216	31.3%
14 Michigan	284	282	-2	206	218	12	83.8	\$8,489	\$10,069	18.6%
15 Arkansas	259	279	20	218	238	20	81.8	\$6,119	\$8,541	39.6%
16 Oregon	287	296	9	239	244	5	82.4	\$7,621	\$9,558	25.4%
Group Total	272	287	15	213	237	24	81.3	\$7,023	\$9,502	35.3%
17 Delaware	297	310	13	235	261	26	80.8	\$9,271	\$12,848	38.6%
18 New Mexico	224	249	25	184	214	30	77.3	\$6,606	\$9,068	37.3%
19 New Hampshire	322	332	10	246	276	30	85.8	\$7,750	\$11,619	49.9%
20 South Carolina	275	277	2	223	230	7	81.5	\$6,984	\$9,170	31.3%
21 Texas	281	301	20	235	264	29	78.6	\$6,746	\$8,320	23.3%
22 Connecticut	306	321	15	216	235	19	86.7	\$10,001	\$13,848	38.5%
23 Nevada	243	264	21	181	218	37	76.7	\$6,034	\$8,285	37.3%
24 Oklahoma	273	288	15	229	250	21	81.2	\$6,256	\$7,685	22.8%
Group Total	278	293	15	219	244	25	81.1	\$7,456	\$10,105	35.5%
25 Idaho	293	309	16	247	267	20	82.1	\$5,923	\$6,931	17.0%
26 Ohio	302	312	10	228	251	23	83.7	\$8,100	\$10,173	25.6%
27 New Jersey	301	327	26	207	255	48	85.0	\$11,436	\$16,491	44.2%
28 Illinois - TC	277	295	18	196	226	30	83.7	\$8,022	\$10,246	27.7%
29 Indiana	299	314	15	234	267	33	81.2	\$7,580	\$9,036	19.2%
30 Tennessee	255	275	20	189	222	33	82.1	\$5,984	\$7,739	29.3%
31 Wyoming	312	319	7	265	276	11	85.3	\$8,667	\$13,840	59.7%
32 North Carolina	295	296	1	231	242	11	81.8	\$6,511	\$7,996	22.8%
Group Total	292	306	14	225	251	26	83.1	\$7,778	\$10,307	32.5%
33 Wisconsin V	299	309	10	212	240	28	85.7	\$8,574	\$10,680	24.6%
34 Hawaii	238	266	28	187	220	33	91.0	\$7,253	\$11,800	62.7%
35 Virginia	303	313	10	225	253	28	85.9	\$7,501	\$10,659	42.1%
36 Kansas	304	320	16	251	276	25	85.6	\$7,052	\$9,667	37.1%
37 Rhode Island	268	290	22	195	224	29	86.7	\$9,178	\$13,539	47.5%
38 Iowa - TC	308	309	1	243	257	14	87.0	\$7,305	\$9,267	26.9%
39 Alaska	270	284	14	195	226	31	81.1	\$9,586	\$14,630	52.6%
40 Maryland	273	307	34	185	242	57	84.8	\$8,507	\$12,966	52.4%
Group Total	283	300	17	212	242	31	86.0	\$8,120	\$11,651	43.5%
None Washington	296	308	12	235	255	20	81.9	\$6,894	\$9,099	32.0%
None Montana	311	317	6	259	286	27	83.1	\$7,027	\$9,666	37.6%
None North Dakota	314	339	25	265	298	33	91.2	\$6,728	\$9,675	43.8%
None South Dakota	311	323	12	260	269	9	82.8	\$6,319	\$8,367	32.4%
None Nebraska	298	307	9	232	249	17	87.0	\$7,418	\$9,577	29.1%
None Mississippi	223	240	17	180	203	23	77.3	\$5,382	\$7,901	46.8%
None Alabama	235	256	21	174	202	28	79.3	\$6,115	\$9,103	48.9%
None Kentucky	279	302	23	234	260	26	82.0	\$6,493	\$8,686	33.8%
None West Virginia	275	267	-8	239	231	-8	83.8	\$7,748	\$9,852	27.2%
None Vermont - V	316	329	13	255	280	25	90.5	\$9,678	\$14,300	47.8%
None Maine - V	307	315	8	258	272	14	84.6	\$8,351	\$11,572	38.6%
Group Total	288	300	13	236	255	19	84.0	\$7,105	\$9,800	37.9%

V = State have vouchers for private schools; TC = State has tax credits for private schools

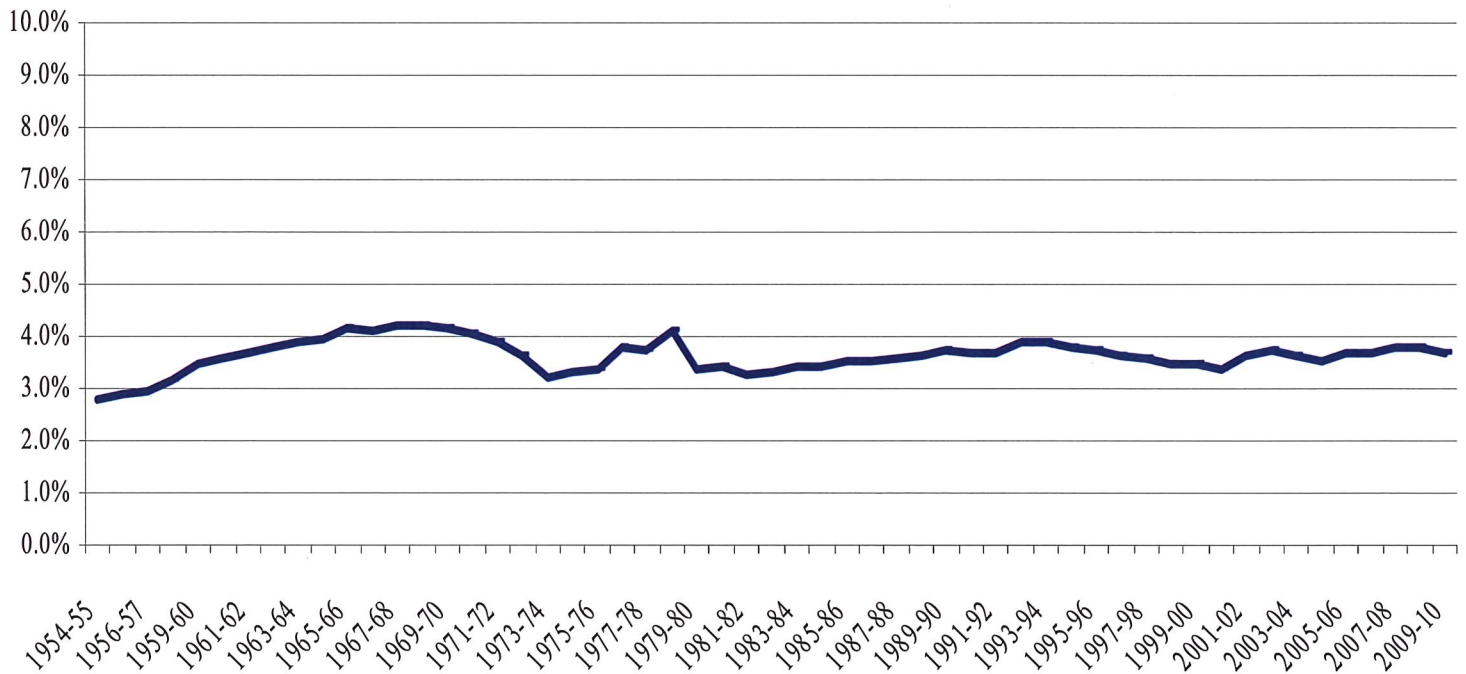
# States Ranked by Per Pupil Spending with Educational Performance Measures

	NAEP Combined % All Students at Basic & Above			NAEP Combined % Free Lunch Students at Basic & Above			% High School Completers 18-24	Current Spending Per Pupil		
	2003	2009	Change	2003	2009	Change		2001-02	2007-08	Change
New York	291	302	11	228	256	28	83.4	\$11,546	\$17,173	48.7%
New Jersey	301	327	26	207	255	48	85	\$11,436	\$16,491	44.2%
Alaska	270	284	14	195	226	31	81.1	\$9,586	\$14,630	52.6%
Vermont	316	329	13	255	280	25	83	\$9,678	\$14,300	47.8%
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Wyoming	312	319	7	265	276	11	85.3	\$8,667	\$13,840	59.7%
Rhode Island	268	290	22	195	224	29	86.7	\$9,178	\$13,539	47.5%
Massachusetts	314	340	26	233	279	46	86.7	\$9,856	\$13,454	36.5%
Maryland	273	307	34	185	242	57	84.8	\$8,507	\$12,966	52.4%
Delaware	297	310	13	235	261	26	80.8	\$9,271	\$12,848	38.6%
<b>Group Ave.</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>\$9,773</b>	<b>\$14,309</b>	<b>46.6%</b>
Pennsylvania	288	313	25	205	247	42	85.4	\$8,841	\$12,035	36.1%
Hawaii	238	266	28	187	220	33	91	\$7,253	\$11,800	62.7%
New Hampshire	322	332	10	246	276	30	85.8	\$7,750	\$11,619	49.9%
Maine	307	315	8	258	272	14	84.6	\$8,351	\$11,572	38.6%
Wisconsin	299	309	10	212	240	28	85.7	\$8,574	\$10,680	24.6%
Virginia	303	313	10	225	253	28	85.9	\$7,501	\$10,659	42.1%
Illinois	277	295	18	196	226	30	83.7	\$8,022	\$10,246	27.7%
Ohio	302	312	10	228	251	23	83.7	\$8,100	\$10,173	25.6%
Minnesota	313	324	11	235	251	16	86	\$7,691	\$10,140	31.8%
Michigan	284	282	-2	206	218	12	83.8	\$8,489	\$10,069	18.6%
<b>Group Ave.</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>\$8,057</b>	<b>\$10,899</b>	<b>35.8%</b>
Louisiana	237	249	12	197	217	20	77.2	\$6,519	\$9,954	52.7%
West Virginia	275	267	-8	239	231	-8	83.8	\$7,748	\$9,852	27.2%
Georgia	259	280	21	196	231	35	77.8	\$7,340	\$9,788	33.4%
North Dakota	314	339	25	265	298	33	91.2	\$6,728	\$9,675	43.8%
Kansas	304	320	16	251	276	25	85.6	\$7,052	\$9,667	37.1%
Montana	311	317	6	259	286	27	83.1	\$7,027	\$9,666	37.6%
Nebraska	298	307	9	232	249	17	87	\$7,418	\$9,577	29.1%
Oregon	287	296	9	239	244	5	82.4	\$7,621	\$9,558	25.4%
Iowa	308	309	1	243	257	14	87	\$7,305	\$9,267	26.9%
Missouri	297	309	12	238	255	17	82	\$7,018	\$9,216	31.3%
<b>Group Ave.</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>\$7,178</b>	<b>\$9,622</b>	<b>34.4%</b>
South Carolina	275	277	2	223	230	7	81.5	\$6,984	\$9,170	31.3%
Alabama	235	256	21	174	202	28	79.3	\$6,115	\$9,103	48.9%
Washington	296	308	12	235	255	20	81.9	\$6,894	\$9,099	32.0%
California	234	249	15	173	197	24	81.3	\$7,511	\$9,079	20.9%
Colorado	298	310	12	219	242	23	82.3	\$6,884	\$9,079	31.9%
New Mexico	224	249	25	184	214	30	77.3	\$6,606	\$9,068	37.3%
Indiana	299	314	15	234	267	33	81.2	\$7,580	\$9,036	19.2%
Florida	269	305	36	211	270	59	80.2	\$6,056	\$9,035	49.2%
<b>Group Ave.</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>\$6,829</b>	<b>\$9,084</b>	<b>33.8%</b>
Kentucky	279	302	23	234	260	26	82	\$6,493	\$8,686	33.8%
Arkansas	259	279	20	218	238	20	81.8	\$6,119	\$8,541	39.6%
South Dakota	311	323	12	260	269	9	82.8	\$6,319	\$8,367	32.4%
Texas	281	301	20	235	264	29	78.6	\$6,746	\$8,320	23.3%
Nevada	243	264	21	181	218	37	76.7	\$6,034	\$8,285	37.3%
North Carolina	295	296	1	231	242	11	81.8	\$6,511	\$7,996	22.8%
Mississippi	223	240	17	180	203	23	77.3	\$5,382	\$7,901	46.8%
Tennessee	255	275	20	189	222	33	82.1	\$5,984	\$7,739	29.3%
Oklahoma	273	288	15	229	250	21	81.2	\$6,256	\$7,685	22.8%
Arizona	251	262	11	189	208	19	77.8	\$5,521	\$7,608	37.8%
Idaho	293	309	16	247	267	20	82.1	\$5,923	\$6,931	17.0%
Utah	293	301	8	236	234	-2	86.4	\$4,890	\$5,765	17.9%
<b>Group Ave.</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>\$6,015</b>	<b>\$7,819</b>	<b>30.1%</b>

# State Educational Performance, Ranked by Increase in Per Pupil Spending

	NAEP Combined % All Students at Basic & Above			NAEP % Combined Free Lunch Students at Basic & Above			Current Spending Per Pupil		
	2003	2009	Change	2003	2009	Change	2001-02	2007-08	Change
Hawaii	238	266	28	187	220	33	\$7,253	\$11,800	62.7%
Wyoming	312	319	7	265	276	11	\$8,667	\$13,840	59.7%
Louisiana	237	249	12	197	217	20	\$6,519	\$9,954	52.7%
Alaska	270	284	14	195	226	31	\$9,586	\$14,630	52.6%
Maryland	273	307	34	185	242	57	\$8,507	\$12,966	52.4%
New Hampshire	322	332	10	246	276	30	\$7,750	\$11,619	49.9%
Florida	269	305	36	211	270	59	\$6,056	\$9,035	49.2%
Alabama	235	256	21	174	202	28	\$6,115	\$9,103	48.9%
New York	291	302	11	228	256	28	\$11,546	\$17,173	48.7%
Vermont	316	329	13	255	280	25	\$9,678	\$14,300	47.8%
Rhode Island	268	290	22	195	224	29	\$9,178	\$13,539	47.5%
Mississippi	223	240	17	180	203	23	\$5,382	\$7,901	46.8%
<b>Group Ave.</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>\$8,020</b>	<b>\$12,155</b>	<b>51.6%</b>
New Jersey	301	327	26	207	255	48	\$11,436	\$16,491	44.2%
North Dakota	314	339	25	265	298	33	\$6,728	\$9,675	43.8%
Virginia	303	313	10	225	253	28	\$7,501	\$10,659	42.1%
Arkansas	259	279	20	218	238	20	\$6,119	\$8,541	39.6%
Delaware	297	310	13	235	261	26	\$9,271	\$12,848	38.6%
Maine	307	315	8	258	272	14	\$8,351	\$11,572	38.6%
Connecticut	306	321	15	216	235	19	\$10,001	\$13,848	38.5%
Arizona	251	262	11	189	208	19	\$5,521	\$7,608	37.8%
Montana	311	317	6	259	286	27	\$7,027	\$9,666	37.6%
Nevada	243	264	21	181	218	37	\$6,034	\$8,285	37.3%
New Mexico	224	249	25	184	214	30	\$6,606	\$9,068	37.3%
Kansas	304	320	16	251	276	25	\$7,052	\$9,667	37.1%
Massachusetts	314	340	26	233	279	46	\$9,856	\$13,454	36.5%
Pennsylvania	288	313	25	205	247	42	\$8,841	\$12,035	36.1%
<b>Group Ave.</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>\$7,882</b>	<b>\$10,958</b>	<b>38.9%</b>
Kentucky	279	302	23	234	260	26	\$6,493	\$8,686	33.8%
Georgia	259	280	21	196	231	35	\$7,340	\$9,788	33.4%
South Dakota	311	323	12	260	269	9	\$6,319	\$8,367	32.4%
Washington	296	308	12	235	255	20	\$6,894	\$9,099	32.0%
Colorado	298	310	12	219	242	23	\$6,884	\$9,079	31.9%
Minnesota	313	324	11	235	251	16	\$7,691	\$10,140	31.8%
Missouri	297	309	12	238	255	17	\$7,018	\$9,216	31.3%
South Carolina	275	277	2	223	230	7	\$6,984	\$9,170	31.3%
<b>Group Ave.</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>\$6,953</b>	<b>\$9,193</b>	<b>32.2%</b>
Tennessee	255	275	20	189	222	33	\$5,984	\$7,739	29.3%
Nebraska	298	307	9	232	249	17	\$7,418	\$9,577	29.1%
Illinois	277	295	18	196	226	30	\$8,022	\$10,246	27.7%
West Virginia	275	267	-8	239	231	-8	\$7,748	\$9,852	27.2%
Iowa	308	309	1	243	257	14	\$7,305	\$9,267	26.9%
Ohio	302	312	10	228	251	23	\$8,100	\$10,173	25.6%
Oregon	287	296	9	239	244	5	\$7,621	\$9,558	25.4%
Wisconsin	299	309	10	212	240	28	\$8,574	\$10,680	24.6%
Texas	281	301	20	235	264	29	\$6,746	\$8,320	23.3%
<b>Group Ave.</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>\$7,502</b>	<b>\$9,490</b>	<b>26.6%</b>
Oklahoma	273	288	15	229	250	21	\$6,256	\$7,685	22.8%
North Carolina	295	296	1	231	242	11	\$6,511	\$7,996	22.8%
California	234	249	15	173	197	24	\$7,511	\$9,079	20.9%
Indiana	299	314	15	234	267	33	\$7,580	\$9,036	19.2%
Michigan	284	282	-2	206	218	12	\$8,489	\$10,069	18.6%
Utah	293	301	8	236	234	-2	\$4,890	\$5,765	17.9%
Idaho	293	309	16	247	267	20	\$5,923	\$6,931	17.0%
<b>Group Ave.</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>\$6,737</b>	<b>\$8,080</b>	<b>19.9%</b>

# District General Fund Expenditures as Percent of Kansas Personal Income



## Total School District Revenues Per \$1,000 Personal Income

