AT-RISK FUNDING:

Increased Money Fails to Increase Achievement

by David Dorsey
Senior Education Policy Analyst

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About the Author

David Dorsey is a Senior Education Policy Fellow with Kansas Policy Institute. His primary emphasis in this role is combining his time spent as a public school teacher with policy research on issues related to K-12 finance, student achievement and education reform. Prior to joining KPI, David spent 20 years as a public school elementary teacher, seventeen in Kansas. He was both a classroom and specialty teacher and served in various leadership capacities in those schools. David finished his teaching career with eight years as a mathematics interventionist at Lowman Hill Elementary School in Topeka USD 501 working with at-risk students. Prior to teaching he spent 15 years working in state and local government in Arizona as a city administrator, research analyst for the Phoenix Police Department and a program evaluator for the largest state agency in Arizona. He earned a Master of Arts in Political Science from Arizona State University with an emphasis on research and statistical analysis in 1980. David was born and raised in South Dakota and received a BS degree from the University of South Dakota in 1977 with a major in Political Science and a minor in Economics.

Acknowledgements

A big thank you goes to KPI's Beth Wasko for proofreading (and correcting) the tables and figures herein.

Eric Hanushek, a Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution of Stanford University, provided a peer review. Among his comments addressed in the body of this text are:

- No research has ever shown the amount needed to close achievement gaps, largely because extra funding has never closed the gap.
- The federal government, through Title I, has been providing significant additional funding to school districts to support low-income students since 1965.
- Incentives should be given to districts that demonstrate improved achievement of at-risk students.
- Districts should have to show that students getting extra aid through at-risk dollars do, in fact, learn at a faster rate.

Eric Hanushek also offered this final thought on this paper:

"This report on at-risk funding in Kansas accurately identifies what is a national problem. While we directly fund a number of programs to improve the education of at-risk students, we never follow-up to see that the money is used effectively. If we are going to solve this problem of achievement gaps, we need to fund programs to support at-risk students but to hold schools accountable for results."

Table of Contents

Tables & Figures

Executive Summary

This report is a comprehensive review of what is commonly referred to as the Kansas at-risk program. The program, which started in the 1992-93 school year, was borne from a court opinion that directed the legislature to appropriate additional money to school districts based on the belief that students of low socioeconomic status cost more to adequately educate.

Conclusion

The Kansas at-risk program failed in its directive to close the achievement gap between low-income and not-low-income students.

Despite the fact that over $3.6 **billion** was spent on the at-risk program over the past 23 years, the achievement gap between low-income and not-low-income students is:

- *Universal* – the gaps appear in all available measures that control for income level, including state assessment scores and the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)
- *Significant* – the achievement differences are consistently in the 30 percentage point range, and
- *Persistent* – the gaps have remained approximately the same since 2006, despite a more than 7-fold increase in annual state at-risk funding.

Support

There are four fundamental reasons the program failed to close the achievement gap.

- Dollars were not targeted and spent exclusively on at-risk students by many school districts. Many districts commingled the at-risk dollars with other state aid (e.g. using at-risk dollars to reduce class-size)
- A large share of at-risk dollars were targeted **directly** to non-at-risk students (e.g. additional half-day kindergarten).
- Districts were not held accountable for reducing the achievement gap – districts received a formulaic at-risk allocation without regard for results.
- The program operated mostly in the shadows with little information available to lawmakers and the public – no thorough reporting was made available. Basic programmatic information had to be obtained through a Kansas Open Records Act (KORA) request.

Recommendations

The failure of the at-risk program to close the achievement gap notwithstanding, an at-risk program should be included in the new public finance law with these fundamental changes:

- Students who are deemed academically at-risk must be clearly identified and at-risk dollars must be targeted **directly** and **exclusively** to those students.
- The system of using the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) as the basis for funding the at-risk program should be replaced, using poverty rate estimates established by the U.S. Census Bureau as the funding determinant. As the NSLP expands to provide free lunches to increasing numbers of non-means-tested students, Census Bureau figures are a better identifier of the number of students in poverty.
- School districts must be held accountable for informing the public regarding the use of at-risk dollars and reporting how the program is closing the achievement gap. Districts must demonstrate that receiving additional dollars does, in fact, help those students learn at a faster rate.

At-risk funding: Increased funding failed to increase achievement

In 1992, the School District Finance and Quality Performance Act (SDFQPA) was signed into law. It replaced the 1973 Kansas finance law, the School District Equalization Act, which was struck down in *Mock v. State of Kansas*.[1] In district court Judge Terry Bullock's 1991 ruling,[2] he cited a New Jersey Supreme Court decision in *Robinson v. Cahill*[3] in which that court identified the differing needs of students be translated into different amounts of public financial support. Bullock's opinion quoted the New Jersey court's ruling that "the evidence indicates that pupils of low socio-economic status need compensatory education to offset the natural disadvantages of their environment."

Thus was born the Kansas at-risk program.

At-risk funding became an integral part of the school finance formula for 23 years. In 2015, the finance formula was changed with the passage of SB 7, to what is commonly referred to as "block grant funding"[4] and at-risk funds were rolled into the block grants to school districts. The block grant funding law provides districts a pre-determined amount of state aid for the three school years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. (The law is scheduled to sunset after the 2016-17 school year and be replaced with a new finance law yet to be written.) Among other things, block grant funding incorporates without delineating the 14 categories of student weighting, two of which were at-risk[5] and effectively freezing, at least temporarily, the at-risk program.

Origins and basis of the at-risk funding concept

The idea that economically disadvantaged students[6] require more money to adequately educate them has become an accepted part of the school finance landscape. The idea's roots can be traced back to an article that appeared in National Tax Journal[7] in 1969. Although the article is about the rising cost of all local government in post-World War II America, the springboard for what has become at-risk funding is the statement that regarding education, "the quantities of skills"[8] gained by students is dependent on the environment which "might describe the 'basic intelligence' of pupils, home backgrounds, and neighborhood conditions."[9] Numerous research efforts testing that notion have followed, unanimous in supporting the idea that, as described in one scholarly paper, "equality of education, however defined, cannot be achieved unless explicit account is taken of the higher costs that are generally associated with educating children who come from poor or otherwise disadvantaged backgrounds."[10] The federal government had begun to provide money to schools that met low-income thresholds through Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in 1965. The purpose of Title I, which continues to provide federal money to school districts, is to afford "financial assistance to local educational agencies (LEAs) and schools with high numbers or high percentages of children from low-income families to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic standards."[11] In fiscal year 2015, the Kansas Title I allocation was just over $104 million from the federal government.

Description and chronology of Kansas at-risk funding

Following the opinion of Judge Bullock in *Mock*, the SDFQPA initially included a 5 percent weighting over and above base state aid per pupil (BSAPP) for each student who qualified for a free lunch under the Department of Agriculture's National School Lunch Program (NSLP). With a BSAPP of $3,600, each at-risk student generated an additional $180 for the school district. The weighting remained at that level until the 1997-98 school year when it was increased to 6.5 percent. By 2001-02 the weighting had increased to 10 percent[12] where it remained until the SDFQPA was challenged in court.

Beginning in 1999, the SDFQPA faced a legal challenge in *Montoy v. State of Kansas*, a case that worked its way through the court system until fully resolved by the Kansas Supreme Court in 2006. The decisions pursuant to *Montoy* ultimately had the most profound impact on the level of education funding in Kansas history.

In 2001, the legislature commissioned the firm of Augenblick & Myers (A&M) to do a cost study analysis of providing an adequate education to the students of Kansas. After deliberately deviating from their own methodology[13] to produce inflated numbers, A&M recommended an increase of a minimum of $773 million to suitably fund public K-12 education.[14]

The legislature attempted to preempt Supreme Court intrusion by expanding education funding by $141.1 million in 2005. The allocation included an increase in the at-risk weighting from 10 percent to 19.3 percent. Additionally, the legislature directed Legislative Post Audit (LPA) to "conduct a professional cost study analysis to determine the costs of delivering the kindergarten and grades one through 12 curriculum, related services, and other programs mandated by State statute in accredited schools."[15] The LPA study, presented in January 2006, identified an additional $316 million using an input-based approach or an increase of $399 million using an output-based approach.[16] These recommendations notwithstanding, LPA specified the findings were made to help the legislature decide "appropriate fund-

ing levels"[17] and that the recommendations were not "intended to dictate any specific funding level, and shouldn't be viewed that way."[18]

Ultimately, the Court applied the A&M study and made the unprecedented decision of ordering the legislature to increase school funding by $853 million (adjusting the A&M findings for inflation). The legislature responded by increasing funding by $775 million, which, in the end, satisfied the Court's order.

Although the Court did not specifically address particular funding categories, such as at-risk, much of its opinion addressed their concerns with the various student weightings, including at-risk. The Court concluded that the current weightings (19.3 percent for at-risk) did not reflect an actual cost basis, but were rather increased merely as a "good faith effort toward compliance."[19]

The legislature responded to the court order by radically increasing the at-risk weighting, but there is no evidence it was done on an actual cost basis or any methodology to identify and address need, as referenced in the Court's opinion. This conclusion is based upon a review of the two cost studies. The A&M method for funding at-risk considered the size of school a function of the cost. It proposed a sliding formula, giving the students attending the state's smallest schools an additional weighting of 20 percent, while students at the largest schools were weighted at 60 percent more, employing an assumption that it is more expensive to educate at-risk students in the larger schools.

LPA's at-risk cost model increased the existing weighting from 19.3 percent to 48.4 percent. It also suggested a new at-risk category called "Urban Poverty" with an additional weighting of 72.6 percent be given only to the four districts of Kansas City (USD 500), Kansas City-Turner (USD 202), Topeka (USD 501), and Wichita (USD 259) citing "significantly higher costs incurred in high-poverty, inner-city school districts [that experience] a variety of more serious social problems including drugs and violent crime."[20]

The legislature complied with the Court, phasing in the directive over a three-year period. Although it satisfied the $853 million order the Court based on the A&M report, the legislature did not utilize the A&M at-risk *method*. A review of committee meeting minutes and various documents/plans that were proposed to increase at-risk dollars during the 2006 legislative session did not reveal any discussion of using an "A&M-style" sliding scale or any cost-based funding scheme. The legislative compromise that was ultimately adopted forged a new funding formula that included elevating the at-risk weighting to 27.8 percent in 2006-07, 37.8 percent in 2007-08 and 45.6 percent beginning in 2008-09. The legislature also created a compound category called "high-density at-risk" that gave additional weighting to students in some districts based in factoring a high rate of at-risk students and the per-square mile density of the student population. The new law also established a small at-risk category for those who were not eligible for free lunch but were not proficient on state assessments. This category was eliminated in 2014.

Table 1. At-risk pupil weighting 1992-2015

School Year(s)	Weighting percent
1992-1996	5.0
1997	6.5
1998	8.0
1999-2000	9.0
2001*-2004	10.0
2005	19.3
2006**	27.8
2007**	37.8
2008-2015**	45.6

** Beginning in 2001, a weighting of 1.0 was dedicated to mastery of 3rd grade reading skills.*
*** The weightings do not include the high-density categories that began in 2006.*

Table 1 summarizes the at-risk weighting percentages by year from its inception in 1992.

In the 23 years of the program, total at-risk funding exceeded $3.6 *billion*. What began as a modest 5 percent weighting that generated just over $13 million in 1992, ballooned to a 45.6 percent weighting that generated nearly $400 million annually in 2013 and 2014. Table 2 is a summary of enrollment and at-risk funding for the life of the program.

Table 2 tells some remarkable tales regarding the relationships among enrollment, at-risk students and funding.

- At-risk funding increased every year, except for the 2014-15 estimate.
- While the total student population rose only 6.9 percent from 1992 to 2015, the at-risk population grew 169 percent. Even presuming the numbers in the first year are low because of the newness of the program and not using that year in the analysis, the numbers for student population growth and at-risk growth are 5.2 percent and 93.7 percent, respectively.
- Total statewide enrollment declined each year from 2000-01 to 2004-05 (a total of 1.6 percent), but in the same period at-risk funding increased by more than $15 million (42.8 percent).
- At-risk funding grew during the recession years when BSAPP was reduced. During the three year period of 2009-10 to 2011-12 BSAPP was reduced 14 percent from $4,400 to $3,780, and at-risk funding increased 6.3 percent from $349 million to nearly $371 million.

Table 3 compares the at-risk population to the annual poverty estimates produced by the U.S. Census Bureau through the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program.[21] It shows how the gap between the number of at-risk students and the estimated number of children aged 5 to 17 has grown since 1995. In 1995, the first year the census estimated poverty each year, there were 107,434 at-risk (free lunch) students but only an estimated 65,999 school-aged children in poverty. That is a difference of 41,435 (62.8 percent). By 2013 (the most recent census estimates available), there were 196,050 at-risk students compared to 84,325 estimated to be in poverty, a difference of 111,725 (132.5 percent).

Table 2. At-risk enrollment and funding summary – 1992 to 2015							
Year	Statewide Enrollment*	Total At-Risk	% At-Risk	Weighting %	Total Weighted Students	Base State Aid Per Pupil (BSAPP)	At-risk Money Generated
1992-93	431,321	72,564	16.8%	5.0	3,628.2	$3,600	$13,061,520
1993-94	437,210	100,750	23.0%	5.0	5,037.5	$3,600	$18,135,000
1994-95	440,684	105,344	23.9%	5.0	5,267.2	$3,600	$18,961,920
1995-96	442,466	107,281	24.2%	5.0	5,364.1	$3,626	$19,450,045
1996-97	447,312	108,009	24.1%	5.0	5,400.5	$3,648	$19,700,842
1997-98	451,644	111,414	24.7%	6.5	7,241.9	$3,670	$26,577,810
1998-99	454,262	108,732	23.9%	8.0	8,698.6	$3,720	$32,358,643
1999-00	454,322	107,248	23.6%	9.0	9,652.3	$3,770	$36,389,246
2000-01	453,178	109,650	24.2%	9.0	9,868.5	$3,820	$37,697,670
2001-02	452,255	113,881	25.2%	10.0	11,388.1	$3,870	$44,071,947
2002-03	450,769	129,928	28.8%	10.0	12,992.8	$3,863	$50,191,186
2003-04	449,507	129,885	28.9%	10.0	12,988.5	$3,863	$50,174,576
2004-05	447,999	134,811	30.1%	10.0	13,481.1	$3,863	$52,077,489
2005-06	448,386	134,557	30.0%	19.3	25,969.5	$4,257	$110,552,166
2006-07	449,581	137,163	30.5%	27.8	45,967.0	$4,316	$198,393,572
2007-08	451,605	139,665	30.9%	37.8	61,269.4	$4,374	$267,992,356
2008-09	450,015	152,117	33.8%	45.6	79,283.3	$4,400	$348,846,520
2009-10	453,135	171,076	37.8%	45.6	89,741.1	$4,012	$360,041,293
2010-11	454,644	179,254	39.4%	45.6	94,117.2	$3,937	$370,539,416
2011-12	455,296	186,705	41.0%	45.6	98,080.7	$3,780	$370,745,046
2012-13	456,738	190,954	41.8%	45.6	100,999.5	$3,838	$387,636,081
2013-14	458,324	196,050	42.8%	45.6	104,168.2	$3,838	$399,797,552
2014-15	460,082	193,253	42.0%	45.6	101,467.7	$3,852	$390,853,580

Source: Kansas State Department of Education

**Enrollment figures from KSDE Legal Max for funding purposes. Numbers may not equal enrollment numbers in other KSDE publications.*

Figure 1 (on page 6) is a graphic representation of not only how the disparity between at-risk and children in poverty grew, but how that disparity coincided with the sharp rise in the at-risk weightings. The length of the black bars represents the width of that difference.

The definition of at-risk students for *funding purposes* and students eligible for receiving at-risk *services* was not the same.

As defined under K.S.A. 72-6407,[22] any student who qualified for a free lunch pursuant to the provisions of the United States Department of Agriculture's National School Lunch Program (NSLP) generated at-risk dollars for a school district. The Kansas method was similar to that employed by many other states that use the NSLP as a funding proxy. According to the Education Commission of the States (ECS), in their review of at-risk funding of 41 states,[23] 35 provide some form of at-risk funding. Of those 35, 23 use some variation of free or free/reduced lunch to identify at-risk students for funding.

However, the definition of being an at-risk student for the purpose of receiving additional academic services differed. According to the Kansas Department of Education an at-risk student for receiving services is one who

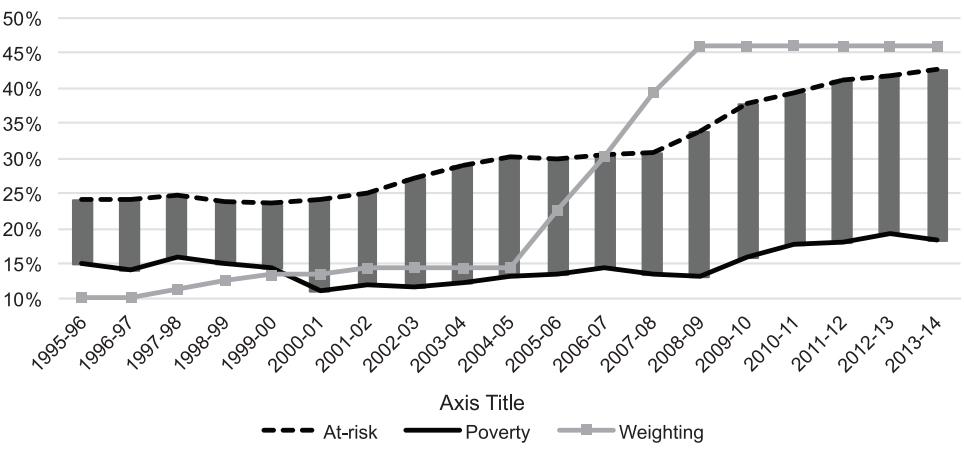
Table 3. Enrollment, At-risk and Estimated Poverty Populations – 1995 to 2013					
Year	Statewide Enrollment	Total At-Risk	% At-Risk	Estimated in Poverty Ages 5-17	% Ages 5-17 in poverty
1995-96	442,466	107,281	24.2%	65,999	14.9%
1996-97	447,312	108,009	24.1%	62,458	14.0%
1997-98	451,644	111,414	24.7%	71,575	15.8%
1998-99	454,262	108,732	23.9%	68,613	15.1%
1999-00	454,322	107,248	23.6%	64,738	14.2%
2000-01	453,178	109,650	24.2%	50,388	11.1%
2001-02	452,255	113,881	25.2%	53,755	11.9%
2002-03	450,769	129,928	28.8%	52,453	11.6%
2003-04	449,507	129,885	28.9%	55,419	12.4%
2004-05	447,999	134,811	30.1%	59,392	13.3%
2005-06	448,386	134,557	30.0%	60,203	13.5%
2006-07	449,581	137,163	30.5%	64,427	14.3%
2007-08	451,605	139,665	30.9%	61,149	13.5%
2008-09	450,015	152,117	33.8%	59,842	13.3%
2009-10	453,135	171,076	37.8%	71,850	15.9%
2010-11	454,644	179,254	39.4%	81,077	17.8%
2011-12	455,296	186,705	41.0%	82,311	18.1%
2012-13	456,738	190,954	41.8%	87,594	19.2%
2013-14	458,324	196,050	42.8%	84,325	18.4%

Source: Kansas State Department of Education

meets one or more of these nine criteria:[24]

- *Not working on grade level (i.e. reading and/or mathematics*
- *Not meeting the requirements necessary for promotion to the next grade; is failing subjects or courses of study*
- *Not meeting the requirements necessary for graduation from high school (e.g., potential dropout)*
- *Has insufficient mastery of skills or is not meeting state standards (e.g., is below "meeting standards" on state assessments)*
- *Has been retained*
- *Has a high rate of absenteeism*
- *Has repeated suspensions or expulsions from school*
- *Is homeless and/or migrant*
- *Is identified as an English Language Learner*

Figure 1. % At-risk, % In poverty and At-risk weightings



KSDE guidelines specifically address the funding vs. academic needs in a Q & A format:[25]

> ***Does an at-risk student have to be a free-lunch student?***
>
> *No, free lunch applications determine the funding while academic needs determine who is identified and served.*

How the districts *utilized* at-risk dollars

Each year, as part of what is called the Local Consolidated Plan, all districts submitted an at-risk application and an at-risk annual report to KSDE.[26] In simple terms, the application told KSDE how a district was going to spend their money and the annual report described how and what they did to provide at-risk services.

The Application. Each district was provided an estimated amount of at-risk funds they were to receive and they were required to provide a budget that included the following:

- Costs by major reporting category (e.g., salaries, benefits, materials and supplies)
- How they would spend the dollars reserved specifically for K-3 mastery reading
- The number and category of FTE employees funded with at-risk dollars
- Content area of services provided
- When the services would be provided (e.g., additional half-day kindergarten, summer school, during school day)
- The amount of at-risk funding for additional half-day kindergarten, if applicable

The Annual Report. The districts self-reported basic programmatic information including the following:

- number of students eligible for at-risk services and the number who received at-risk services (not those who qualified for free-lunch)
- the number of kindergarten students who received additional half-day services with at-risk money (if applicable)
- a narrative of how the district determined what types of at-risk services would be provided (including any data)
- a checklist to mark all appropriate of the eight service categories provided by KSDE
- a narrative of services provided
- a narrative of the impact of the at-risk services

Highlights from the Application (2014-15)

- A total of 7,053 FTEs were funded: 5,704 teachers; 1,017 paraprofessionals; 171 guidance counselors; 125 math/literature coaches; 24 administrators; 6 translators and 6 transportation employees.

  Six districts funded over 100 teachers: Wichita – 848, Topeka Public Schools – 321, Shawnee Mission – 253, Dodge City – 132, Garden City – 129, Salina – 105.
- 213 of the state's 286 school districts used at-risk money to budget for an additional half-day kindergarten (*Note: According to KSDE data, 272 districts offer all-day kindergarten. Districts that chose not to budget at-risk money for additional half-day kindergarten either used another funding source or charged for the additional half-day.*) A total of $27,654,908 was budgeted to serve an estimated 33,280 kindergarteners.

Table 4. At-risk services by category 2013-14		
Category	# of districts	% of districts
Additional In Class Assistance	271	94.8%
After School Programs	147	51.4%
Alt High School Programs	82	28.7%
HS Credit Recovery Courses	166	58.0%
English Language Learners (ELL)	85	29.7%
Summer School	135	47.2%
Tutoring	145	50.7%
Other	72	25.2%

Highlights from 2013-14 Annual Report

- **Number of students identified and served.** 218,129 students were identified as being programmatically at-risk – of those, 202,417 received services.
- **Additional half-day kindergarten.** 231 of the 286 districts reported using at-risk funds for additional half-day kindergarten, serving 25,048 students.
- **Checklist of services provided.** Table 4 is a summary of the services checked by the districts from the KSDE provided checklist.
- **Explanation of how the districts determined what type of services/assistance to provide including the data considered in making the decision.** Since this portion of the report was strictly a narrative submission there was no uniformity among the districts the way it was determined what services would be provided. The descriptions varied from as vague as that submitted by Ashland (USD 220):

  USD 220 wanted to make sure the money was used to impact classroom instruction.

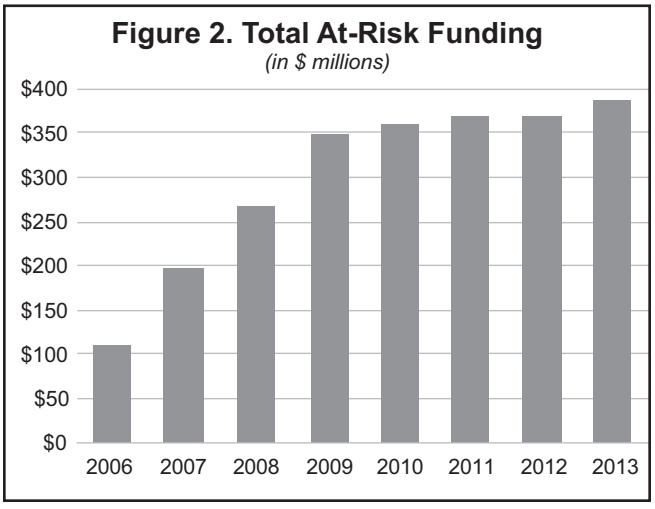
  To as detailed and descriptive as Oskaloosa (USD 341):

  Students receive State At-Risk funded services in our elementary school. The students are identified by using data from multiple assessments including AIMS Web, Kansas State Reading and Math Assessments, Reading Recovery Screening and the MTSS Academic and Behavior Team Screening. The data is studied many times during the school year and MTSS Tier groups are determined based on the information. Students that receive At-Risk funded services in our JR/SR High School are also identified by using data from multiple assessments including Kansas State Reading and Math Assessments, MAP Assessments and the MTSS Academic and Behavior Team Screenings. Data from the assessments is studied prior to scheduling for the new school year, primarily in Math. Then students are placed in the At-Risk Math Program if they qualify.

  Most districts identified one or more methods to determine what services were to be provided. The most common were Kansas state assessments, MAP (Measures of Academic Progress – an individualized reading, math and language assessment program), MTSS (multi-tiered system of support – an approach that differentiates students into three tiers based on ability/performance) and DIBELS (an early-grade literacy screening and testing tool).
- **Description of services.** Each district provided a narrative description of the services provided with at-risk funds. Those accounts revealed that at-risk dollars in many districts were used to help educate non-at-risk students. For the purposes of this study, those descriptions were condensed into four distinct categories based on whether or not at-risk dollars were targeted only to at-risk students. A brief summary of each of the four categories follows.
  - **At-risk dollars used to serve non-at-risk students (*Reduction of class size/ percentage of teacher salaries*).** 120 districts described the use of at-risk funds – either directly or inferentially – that included reduction of class size and/or use a percentage of at-risk for teacher salaries. What Newton (USD 373) submitted is an example:

    We provide bilingual/ESOL push-in/pull-out support; vocational career & technical education courses; Preschool At-Risk; full day kindergarten for all students and reduced class sizes in grades K-4.
  - **Description not discernible/cannot classify.** The descriptions of 109 districts made it impossible to determine whether or not they were spending at-risk money to serve at-risk students. Here is the description provided by Central Heights (USD 288):

    One to one support/assistance from teachers in all classes, after school tutoring, MTSS, STEM program, reading assistance program, Reading recovery, summer school, classes added to the normal class schedule to provide academic support in reading and math.
  - **Specifically indicates funds to at-risk students only.** Only 34 districts described their services so it was



clear that the at-risk funds were targeted only to those who were identified as being at-risk. DeSoto (USD 232) reported:

Our State At-Risk Funds are utilized to pay the salaries of teachers who serve at-risk students and provide at-risk (Tier 2 & Tier 3) interventions. These teachers would include reading specialists, ELL teachers and one At-Risk Math Teacher.

- **Description did not match the 2014-15 budget.** The remaining 23 districts provided program descriptions for 2013-14 that were sufficiently different from their 2014-15 budget to warrant leaving them out of one of the other categories. For example, LeRoy-Gridley (USD 245) reported this as their description of services provided:

  Para educators in classrooms to assist students as needed.

  However, their 2014-15 budget included funding the salaries of 2.5 FTE teachers along with 5 para-professional FTEs with no mention of what the teachers' roles were regarding the at-risk program.

Each district provided a narrative to describe the impact of at-risk funds in their schools. Upon reading the descriptive impacts provided by the districts, it would be reasonable to conclude that the at-risk program was a rousing success. However, as will be discussed in greater detail in the next section, the positive impact was greatly exaggerated.

The at-risk program failed in its purpose in closing the achievement gap.

The Kansas State Department of Education defined the purpose of the program in its Kansas At-Risk Pupil Assistance Program guidelines.[27]

> *The purpose of the Kansas At-Risk Program is to provide at-risk students with additional educational opportunities and instructional services to assist in closing the achievement gap.*

The following set of graphs illustrates the gaps between low-income and not-low-income students using three different achievement indicators: state assessments, graduation rates and National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) scores. As the graphs illustrate,

Figure 3. Reading Full Comprehension State Assesments – All Students

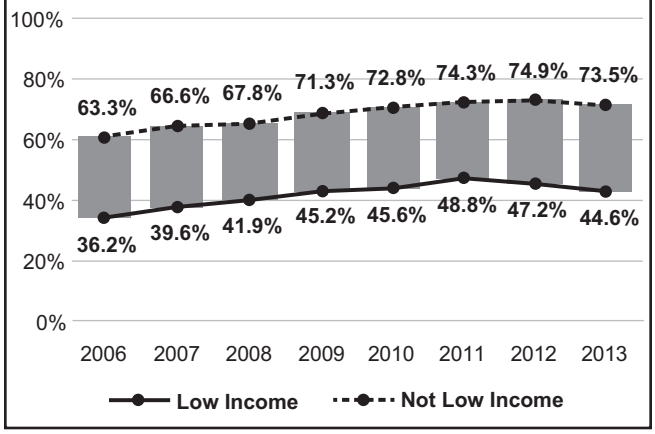


Figure 4. Math Full Comprehension State Assesments – All Students

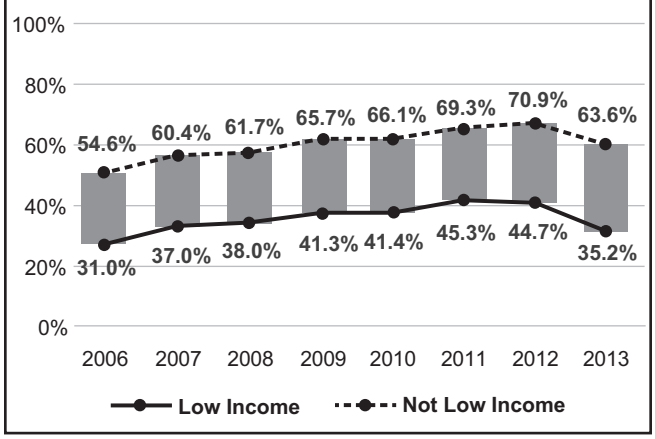


Figure 5. Graduation Rates Males All Students and Free Lunch

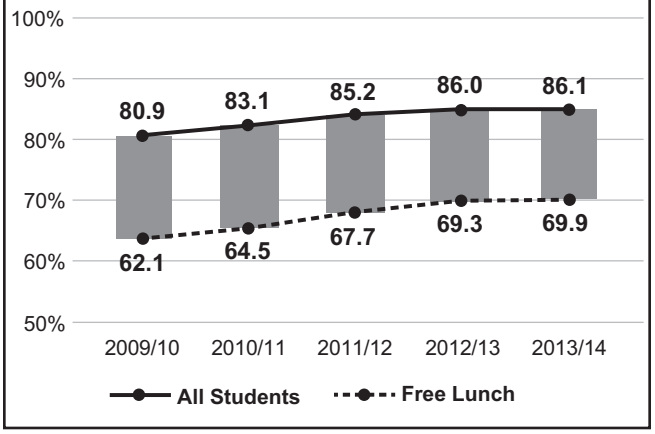
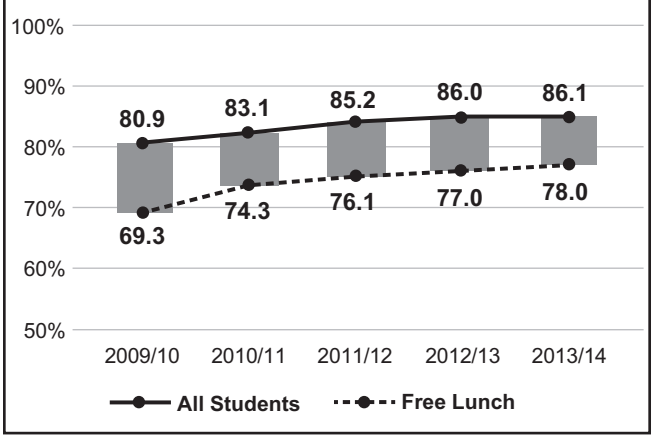


Figure 6. Graduation Rates Females All Students and Free Lunch



the achievement gap is considerable in each of the three indicators. Of even greater significance is that the gaps persist and have *increased* in some cases, regardless of the huge growth in funding, as shown in Figure 2.[28]

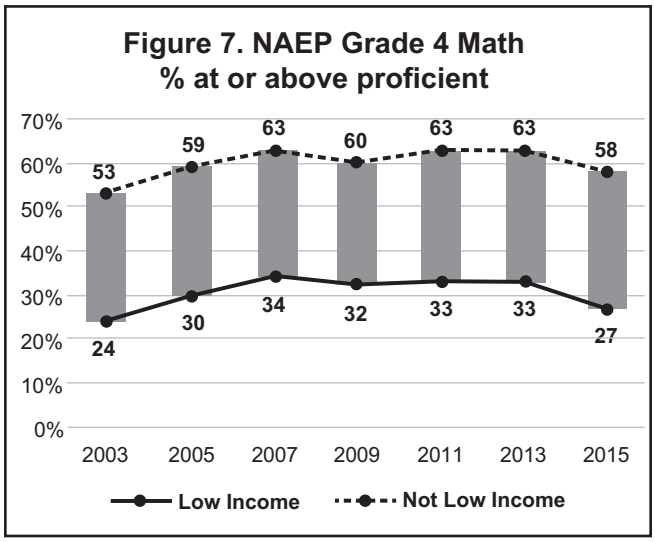
State Assessments. For both reading and math, the achievement gap between low-income and not-low-income students statewide increased for those performing above standard.[29] Between 2006 and 2013, when performance categories were unchanged, the reading achievement gap increased from 27.1 percentage points to 28.9 percentage points. In math, the gap increased from 23.7 percentage points to 28.4 percentage points.

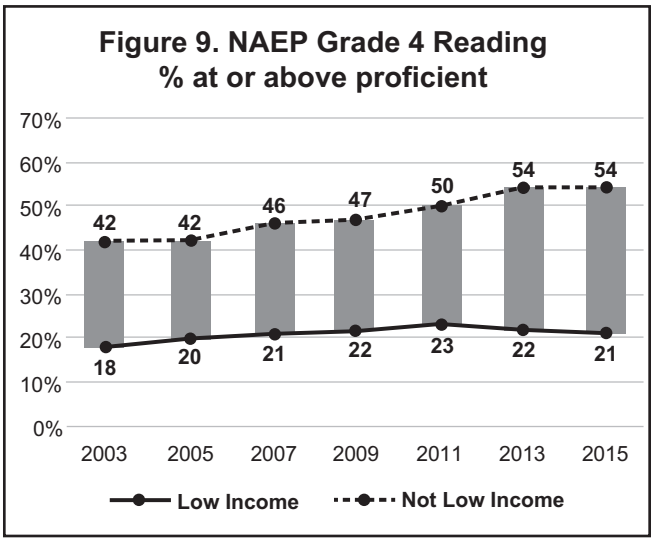
Graduation Rates.[30] Figures 5 and 6 show the gap in graduation rates for the past five years of the current graduation rate formula. There persists a gap between those on free lunch on all students,[31] both males and females.

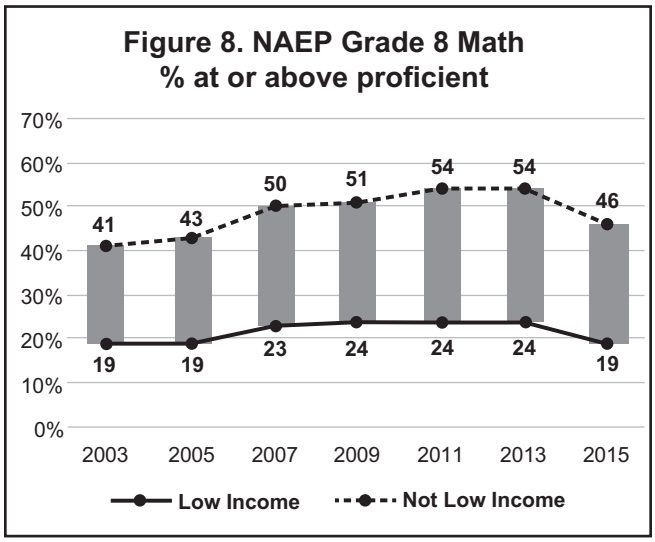
NAEP. The National Assessment of Education Progress is given to a sample of fourth and eighth grade students across all states every two years in math and reading. It is the only standardized, norm referenced test that affords statewide results. One of the variables NAEP reports is income status through the free and reduced lunch eligibility. Over the last seven testing cycles, the achievement gap *increased* in both math and reading in both fourth and eighth grades.

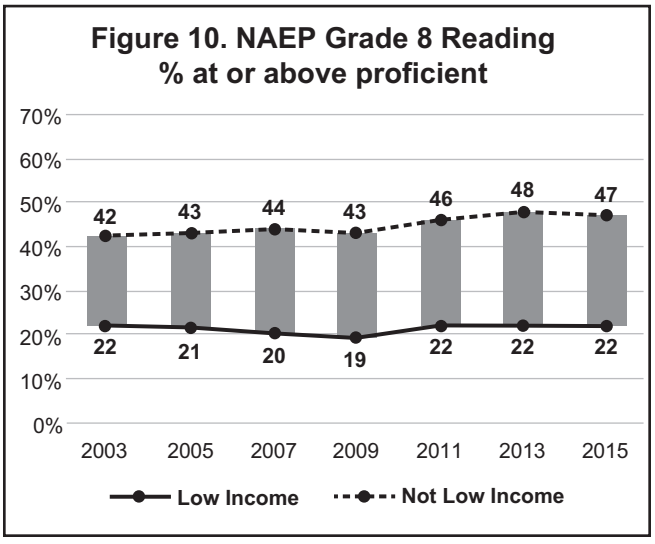
Why the at-risk program failed to close the achievement gap.

The dollars were not targeted and spent exclusively on at-risk students by many districts. As previously indicated, only 34 districts reported in 2014-15 that they spent their at-risk allocation only on at-risk students. One hundred twenty districts self-reported that non-at-risk students consumed at-risk dollars through district practices like class-size reduction. The *Topeka Capital-Journal* reported in 2014 that Topeka Public Schools superintendent Julie Ford said "the funds help reduce class size."[32] Many other districts reported similarly. When funds were spent to reduce class size, at-risk students were not directly targeted because non-at-risk students benefitted from the program. The money became commingled with other funds, making it difficult, if not impossible to isolate and discern what was at-risk









and what was not. As such, for all intents and purposes, at-risk funds served as supplemental additional base state aid per pupil (BSAPP).

The KSDE program guidelines allowed the practice of non-at-risk students to be "free-riders." KSDE permitted districts to fund classroom teachers at a percentage commensurate with the percentage of at-risk students in the district.[33] Therefore, if a district had a 20 percent free-lunch population, the district could charge 20 percent of one or more teachers' salaries to the at-risk program. Since there was an inherent disconnect between at-risk for funding purposes and at-risk for receiving services, the same disconnect would follow if used as a basis for funding teacher salaries. Simply put, it would not be possible for a classroom teacher's time and effort be differentiated between at-risk and non-at-risk teaching.

A large share of at-risk money was targeted directly to *non*-at-risk students. In 2014-15, $27,654,908 was spent on additional half-day kindergarten. Of the nine criteria identified by KSDE for being at-risk, the only one that would apply to an incoming kindergartener would be as an ELL student. The provision that 2.2 percent of a district's allocation be set-aside for K-3 reading, would also by definition mean money was targeted to non-at-risk students. That amount in 2014-15 was an estimated $7,721,072.

School districts were not held accountable for reducing the achievement gap. The at-risk money was, by state statute, an entitlement program for the districts. In order to receive the dollars all that was required was a completed Application and Annual Report. As previously explained, one of the narratives the districts were required to submit in the Annual Report was a description of the impact of the at-risk funds on their students. In 2014-15, of the 286 districts in Kansas, only six addressed the achievement gap in their report, despite the fact that reducing the achievement gap was the stated purpose of the at-risk program. Those districts are:

- Northern Valley (USD 212; 26 at-risk students)
- Ulysses (USD 214; 1,434 at-risk students)
- Deerfield (USD 216; 167 at-risk students)
- Lincoln (USD 298; 119 at-risk students)
- Ellsworth (USD 327; 199 at-risk students)
- Coffeyville (USD 445; 1,269 at-risk students)

Only Coffeyville provided any quantitative data to back up their claim. Their report included this statement:

> *Within the last two years we have narrowed he achievement gap to within 10 percent of the top group for EVERY sub-group.* (emphasis not added)

Most districts included no quantitative data in describing at-risk impact. Several districts simply reiterated what they did, not providing any narrative regarding impact. Many provided only a single sentence in the impact narrative. Topeka Public Schools (USD 501), a district that received over $17 million in at-risk funds and served 8,819 at-risk students, provided this as their impact statement:

> *State At-Risk funds allow the district to operate an alternative high school, provide programs for incarcerated and homeless students and dramatically reduce class size.*

The at-risk program operated mostly in the shadows, with little information on the program available to lawmakers or the public. In 2013-14, the state provided districts nearly $400 million dollars to serve at-risk students in order to reduce the achievement gap. There was no public annual report that summarized how the money was spent or what impact it had. In fact, both the Application and the Annual Report provided from the districts to KSDE was transmitted electronically, leaving no paper copies. Kansas Policy Institute had to obtain copies of the Application and Annual Report through a Kansas Open Records Act (KORA) request.

Recommendations moving forward

An at-risk component should be part of the new education finance law. Even though the previous at-risk program was not successful in closing the achievement gap, the effort to provide targeted dollars to low-income students should continue, albeit in a different format with fundamental changes. There are two fundamental reasons why:

- The achievement gap between the economic haves and have-nots persists and is not closing. Schools should be responsible and accountable for using money that is *specifically targeted* to close the gaps.
- In addition to the first reason, a new formula without an at-risk-type component would probably not pass legal muster. Whatever the new funding law looks like, it is highly likely it will face legal action given the state's history of litigating school finance. Given that and the courts' predispositions for monetary deference to economically disadvantaged students, a new law without a component for additional funding targeted toward that population would undoubtedly provoke judicial intervention.

The term "at-risk" should NOT continue to be used to describe the students who generate the dollars. The term should be used to describe an academic condition or status, not a financial one. Although confidentiality laws forbid identifying individually those students who are low-income, it is reasonable to believe many low-income students are not at-risk in an academic sense. Conversely, it is also reasonable to assume that many students identified as academically at-risk are not low-income. The practice of having the same name define two different groups caused needless confusion.

The state should use census data poverty rates as a basis for funding at-risk to school districts and stop using the NSLP qualifications. Simply put, the National School Lunch Program is just that: a school lunch program. It should not be used to determine targeted funding for students who are at-risk of not succeeding in school. There are three main reasons to forsake the free-lunch method in favor of using SAIPE data to determine an individual district's funding level.

- **It is simple.** Every year the U.S. Census releases poverty estimates. The data is drilled down to the school district level and provides the estimated number of 5-17 year-olds in poverty for all 286 districts in Kansas. Assuming the legislature makes an annual at-risk allocation (see the following recommendation), poverty estimates can easily be translated into at-risk distributions for all districts. It is simple for the districts and KSDE because there are no forms to fill, monitor or track regarding the NSLP for at-risk funding purposes.
- **It is equitable.** Using SAIPE data would mean using the same methodology to determine funding for each district. It would mitigate the issue of schools "marketing" free lunch applications to increase at-risk dollars which was practiced in some districts. It would also reduce the potential of fraud since at-risk dollars would not be tied to income reporting.
- **It is predictable.** Since at-risk funding under the old system was a function of the school lunch program, changing eligibility requirements for free lunch could potentially have a significant impact on at-risk funding. In fact, this possibility is already a reality.

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010[34] includes a little-known provision created by the USDA called the Community Eligibility Program (CEP).[35] CEP was established for "schools that wish to offer free school meals to all children in high poverty schools without collecting household applications."[36] CEP, which began in Kansas in the 2014-15 school year and is strictly voluntary, allows an individual school to provide a free lunch to every student if 40 percent of the total student body is categorically eligible for free lunch under NSLP guidelines.[37] According to KSDE, 18 schools in five districts chose to participate in the program in 2014-15. That means every one of the 5,993 students in those schools was legally "at-risk" for generating dollars per state statute. However, KSDE required families in those CEP schools to apply for at-risk funding.[38] Although it would appear KSDE was being a good steward of public funds by requiring such application process, they had no statutory authority to do so. The state statute is clear: *"'At-risk pupils' means pupils who are eligible for free meals under the national school lunch act."*[39]

Using SAIPE data would provide predictability and take away the unpredictability that comes with using an unrelated, independent program like the USDA's NSLP.

The legislature should make an annual allocation for at-risk funding that occurs coincidentally with U.S. Census bureau poverty estimates. Replacing a weighting-based system with a dollar allocation would make at-risk funding predictable for both the legislature and school districts. Table 6 below compares, for selected districts, what was actually funded using the existing weighting formula and what the at-risk allocation would have been applying SAIPE data for the 2014-15 school year, using the statewide at-risk dollars as the allocation base. (See Appendix C for the comparison for every school district).

Here is how the allocation based on SAIPE would work, using Wichita (USD 259) as an example. According to the census bureau, there were 14,452 children ages 5 to 17 living in poverty in USD 259 (about one of every four children in that age group). That number is 17.138 percent of the statewide poverty number for that age group. Applying that percentage to the total at-risk fund-

Table 5. At-risk funding comparing free-lunch based and poverty estimates methods Selected districts — 2014-15

School District	Est. pop. children ages 5-17	Est. # of children in poverty	% of children in poverty	% of total poverty statewide	2014-15 at-risk headcount	Weighted at-risk on free lunch	Weighted at-risk high density	At-risk $ based on free lunch	At-risk $ based on poverty rate	$ difference pov. rate minus free lunch
State Totals	**523,686**	**84,325**	**16.10%**	**100.00%**	**195,438**	**89,119.9**	**13,496.3**	**$395,277,602**	**$395,277,602**	**0**
Wichita	57,069	14,452	25.32%	17.14%	33,676	15,356.3	3,536.0	$72,773,140	$67,744,464	(5,028,675)
Kansas City	23,280	9,391	40.34%	11.14%	17,861	8,144.6	1,875.4	$38,597,040	$44,020,776	5,423,736
Dodge City	6,710	1,204	17.94%	1.44%	4,895	2,232.1	514.0	$10,577,977	$5,643,809	(4,934,167)
Geary Cty.	8,596	2,133	24.81%	2.53%	3,453	1,574.6	125.7	$6,549,556	$9,998,543	3,448,987
Lawrence	11,971	1,648	13.77%	1.95%	3,429	1,563.6	0.0	$6,022,987	$7,725,081	1,702,094
Prairie Hills	1,320	146	11.06%	0.17%	284	129.5	0.0	$498,834	$684,382	185,548
Haven	1,189	199	16.74%	0.24%	284	129.5	0.0	$498,834	$932,822	433,988
Oxford	296	34	11.49%	0.04%	128	58.4	3.6	$238,824	$159,377	(79,447)
Sedgwick	480	51	10.63%	0.06%	136	62.0	0.0	$238,824	$239,065	241
Flinthills	271	35	12.92%	0.04%	31	14.1	0.0	$54,313	$164,064	109,751
Brewster	101	17	16.83%	0.02%	7	3.2	0.0	$12,326	$79,688	67,361

ing estimate for 2014-15 of $395,277,602, USD 259 would have received $67,744,464 in at-risk funding, an amount of just over $5 million less than using the weighted pupil method. Kansas City (USD 500), on the other hand, would have received over $5.4 million more using poverty estimates.

The table indicates that changing methods would have varying degrees of impact on school districts. Dodge City would receive nearly $5 million less, but Geary County Schools would get nearly $3.5 million more. Prairie Hill and Haven Public Schools received the exact same dollar allocation per the weighted formula, but would receive much different increases using SAIPE data. Oxford and Sedgwick Public Schools also received the same number of at-risk dollars, but Oxford would lose nearly $80,000 while Sedgwick would stay almost the same. In general, the small districts would benefit from the change with 40 of the districts with the smallest 50 allocations receiving more at-risk money. Flinthills' allocation would have more than tripled and Brewster, the district with the smallest 2014-15 at-risk budget, would have seen their at-risk dollars increase more than six-fold.

An interesting side-note is the difference between the number of children in the 5-17 year age group estimated to be in poverty (84,325) and the number of students who qualified for free lunch (195,438).

Require KSDE to redefine the criteria for being at-risk. Since their own guidelines cite "not working on grade level in either reading mathematics is the major criteria used," that is what most schools are reporting which, in turn, diminishes the meaningfulness of the reports. Part of that redefinition should be to remove being an English Language Learner as an at-risk criterion because it constitutes a duplication of services. In the pre-SB 7 finance formula, additional dollars were targeted directly to ELL students through a 39.5 percent weighting for ELL enrollment.

Separate "additional half-day Kindergarten" and K-3 Reading mastery funding from at-risk.

Additional half-day kindergarten. Since almost every district now provides all-day kindergarten and most kindergarten students do not fit one of the defined criteria for being an at-risk student, it belong in a base state aid category like all the other grades.

K-3 Mastery Reading. State statute required 2.2 percent of at-risk money being spent on "achieving mastery of basic reading skills by completion of third grade."[40] Since this is not a specific at-risk activity, if continued it should be addressed elsewhere in the new funding law.

Improve accountability to assure funding is targeted toward reducing the achievement gap. Reporting requirements, both from districts to KSDE and from KSDE to the legislature and public should make it easy to determine exactly where the dollars were spent and should quantify the impact. The previously used forms should be redesigned to show specifically how and where at-risk dollars are spent. KSDE should require districts to be more accountable by quantifying impact, specifically the impact on reducing the achievement gap, which is the fundamental purpose of the program.

In addition, KSDE should provide an annual report to the State Board of Education and the Kansas legislature that summarizes the at-risk activities and the growth in achievement for those identified as at-risk students in all 286 districts. The report would include among other things, longitudinal assessment data (e.g. state assessments, NAEP) regarding at-risk students.

It should not take a KORA request for the public to know the impact of hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars spent annually on at-risk education.

Provide financial incentives for reducing achievement gaps. Districts that are successful in reducing achievement gaps with targeted at-risk money should be recognized with additional dollars.

End Notes

[1] Mock v. State Of Kansas, No. 91-CV-1009, Shawnee County District Court

[2] 31 Washburn L.J. 489, October 14, 1991

[3] Robinson v. Cahill, 287 A. 2d 187 - NJ: Superior Court, Law Div. 1972

[4] House substitute for Senate Bill 7, 2015 Kansas Legislative Session. A summary of the law prepared by Kansas Legislative Research Department is at http://www.kslegislature.org/li/b2015_16/measures/documents/summary_sb_7_2015.pdf

[5] A description of the existing student weightings, including at-risk is described here: http://www.kansaspolicy.org/KPI-Blog/119412.aspx

[6] The term "economically disadvantaged" has had different meanings to different authors. Definitions have included "low income," "free lunch," "free and reduced lunch," "in poverty," and various labels of those whom English is not their native language.

[7] Bradford, Malt, and Oates, *The Rising Cost of Local Public Services: Some Evidence and Reflections*, National Tax Journal, Volume XXII, No. 2, June 1969, pp. 185-202.

[8] Ibid, p. 188

[9] Ibid

[10] Reschovskey, Andrew and Jennifer Imazeki, *The Development of School Finance Formulas to Guarantee the Provision of Adequate Education to Low-Income Students*, Developments in School Finance, 1997, p. 124

[11] http://www2.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/index.html

[12] 1 percent was specifically targeted toward 3rd grade mastery reading

[13] *Former KPI scholar and current Supreme Court Justice Caleb Stegall describes in detail the methodological shortcomings of both the A&M and LPA studies in "Analysis of Montoy vs. State of Kansas."*

[14] Augenblick, John & John Myers, , *Calculation of the Cost of a Suitable Education in Kansas in 2001-2002 using Two Different Analytic Approaches*, May 2002

[15] Legislative Division of Post Audit, *Elementary and Secondary Education in Kansas: Estimating the Costs of K-12 Education Using Two Approaches,* January 2006

[16] Legislative Division of Post Audit, *Elementary and Secondary Education in Kansas: Estimating the Costs of K-12 Education Using Two Approaches, Executive Summary*, January 2006, p. 6

[17] Legislative Division of Post Audit, *Elementary and Secondary Education in Kansas: Estimating the Costs of K-12 Education Using Two Approaches,* January 2006, p. 2

[18] Ibid

[19] *"Analysis of Montoy vs. State of Kansas"* p. 21

[20] Legislative Division of Post Audit, *Elementary and Secondary Education in Kansas: Estimating the Costs of K-12 Education Using Two Approaches, Executive Summary*, January 2006, p. 11

[21] http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/

[22] http://www.kslegislature.org/li/b2015_16/statute/072_000_0000_chapter/072_064_0000_article/072_064_0007_section/072_064_0007_k/

[23] Griffith, Michael, *At-Risk Funding,* Nevada Task Force on K-12 Public Education Funding, February 2014

[24] Kansas At-Risk Pupil Assistance Program Guidelines 2014-15 http://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/School%20Finance/budget/Online%20Budget%20Packet/At-Risk%20guidelines.pdf

[25] Kansas Department of Education, Kansas At-Risk Pupil Assistance Program, Guidelines 2014-15.

[26] See Appendix A for examples.

[27] Kansas At-Risk Pupil Assistance Program Guidelines 2014-15 http://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/School%20Finance/budget/Online%20Budget%20Packet/At-Risk%20guidelines.pdf

[28] It is important to note it has never been determined anywhere how much additional funding is needed to close the achievement gap, largely because there is no evidence that additional funding has ever closed the achievement gap.

[29] KSDE defines reading above standard as: *When independently reading grade-appropriate narrative and expository text, an advanced student has full comprehension.* KSDE defines math above standard as a student who *usually performs consistently and accurately when working on all grade-level mathematical tasks.* KPI showed in this paper that KSDE lowered the math and reading standards from 2000 in a two-step process that culminated in 2006.

[30] Since 2009-10 Kansas has used the four-year cohort formula calculated as: the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma ÷ (the number of students who entered high school four years earlier + students who transferred in – the number of students who transferred, emigrated or die during the four years.) Although graduation rates are not a complete measure of achievement, they are included in this study to show another indicator of where an achievement gap exists.

[31] KSDE only reports "free-lunch" and "all students" categories.

[32] http://cjonline.com/news/2014-03-10/superintendents-say-risk-dollars-are-crucial

[33] Kansas At-Risk Pupil Assistance Program Guidelines 2014-15 http://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/School%20Finance/budget/Online%20Budget%20Packet/At-Risk%20guidelines.pdf

[34] Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 summary: http://www.fns.usda.gov/school-meals/healthy-hunger-free-kids-act

[35] http://www.fns.usda.gov/school-meals/community-eligibility-provision

[36] Proposed rule: http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2013-25922.pdf

[37] This primarily includes students who are directly certified for free meals on the basis of their participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). It also includes homeless, runaway, Head Start, Even Start, and migrant youth.

[38] See Appendix B.

[39] K.S.A. 72-6407(c)1

[40] K.S.A. 72-6414(b)

Appendices

The appendices can be downloaded along with the entire report at kansaspolicy.org.

Appendix A. State At-Risk Annual Report and State At-Risk Application

Each school district completes the state At-Risk Annual Report and State At-Risk Application forms on-line. There are no blank paper copies and KSDE does not produce completed paper copies. The Annual Report of Kaw Valley (USD 321) and the Application for Southern Lyon County (USD 252) shown in this appendix were randomly selected for example purposes only. Paper copies of the Annual Report and Application for all districts are available by contacting Kansas Policy Institute.

Appendix B. Student application for state at-risk funds

Appendix C. At-risk funding amounts for all school districts comparing previous at-risk formula to SAIPE data as a basis.

Appendix D. At-risk Application and Annual report summary for each district

Appendidx A. State At-Risk Annual Report

LCP Annual Report

State At-Risk

District: D0321 - Kaw Valley School Year: 2013-2014 Status: Approved

As a result of legislative reporting requirements, all districts receiving state At-Risk funds must complete this section of the Local Consolidated Plan Annual Report.

1. Provide the unduplicated number of students who met the state's at-risk criteria and were, therefore, eligible for services funded with State At-Risk dollars. Do not provide the free lunch count but rather the number of students who met the following criteria: **369**

An at-risk student is one who meets one or more of the following criteria:
* Is not working on grade level (i.e., reading and/or mathematics)
* Is not meeting the requirements necessary for promotion to the next grade; is failing subjects or courses of study
* Is not meeting the requirements necessary for graduation from high school (e.g., potential dropout)
* Has been retained
* Has a high rate of absenteeism
* Has repeated suspensions or expulsions from school
* Is homeless and/or migrant
* Is identified as an English Language Learner
* Is non-proficient on State assessments

2. How many of the identified students in question #1 were served with State At-Risk funds? **289**

3. How many at-risk students received at-risk type services provided through other funding sources (i.e., Title I)? (Do not include special education funding.) **52**

4. How many kindergarteners received additional half-day kindergarten services funded with State At-Risk funds? **111**

5. Explain how the district determined what type of services and/or assistance to provide with State At-Risk funds. Include the data considered in making the decision.

Our SIT meets bi-monthly to review student performance and intervention strategies. A variety of assessments are reviewed: AIMSweb, Star Reading, State Assessments and Reading Recovery screening data for 1st graders. Students who fall into the Tier 2 category, are provided strategic interventions within the Title 1 classroom. Instructional materials used: Read 180, Reading Recovery and Leveled Literacy Intervention. Students who were identified as Tier 2, are progressed monitored twice a month. During SIT meetings, student intervention groups are reevaluated and adjusted as needed. Title and At-Risk funds are used to provide our students quality teachers and support who otherwise would not have those resources available. AIMSweb data from the 2013-2014 indicates our students consistently scored above the target score for the fall, winter and spring testing seasons; of the 64 assessments given, our students' mean score fell below the target two times.

6. Check which service(s)and/or assistance were provided with State At-Risk funds.

Check all services that apply	
☒	Additional In-Class Assistance
☒	After School Programs
☒	Alternative High School Programs
☒	High School Credit Recovery Course (Course completion or makeup)
☐	Language Support Programs for English Language Learners (ELLs)
☒	Summer School
☒	Tutoring Programs
☐	Other -- Specify

7. Describe the services provided with State At-Risk funds.

At the elementary buildings, extended day and summer school programs are provided to student who fall in the Tier 3 range; data indicated from AIMSweb. The extended day program is offered twice a week, an hour for reading and an hour for math. Summer school also distinguishes time for reading and math offered throughout the summer months. At-risk funds are also used to provide in-class support and pull out tutoring at all grade levels, and credit recovery at the high school level.

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8. Describe the impact of the State At-Risk program/services provided by the district.

We see students catching up with their peers. We have fewer students K-12 regressing over summer break. We have also seen a very low drop out rate through providing credit recovery. Over the past two years, in 2012 our district drop out percentage was 0.6% compared to the state at 1.4%. In 2011 our district drop out percentage was 0.7% compared to the state at 1.5%. Over the past ten years our graduation rate consistently ranges between 94.3-99%.

Submitter Comments:

KSDE Comments:

Please provide additional information as outlined below:
#5: Please explain how you used this data to choose services and determine levels of service for at-risk youth.
#7: As per the question, please describe the services you mention.
#8: Please provide the hard data that you mention seeing in regards to the at-risk students. This will help show the actual impact of your services.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 785-296-8965 or jpfistner@ksde.org. Thanks!

7/31/14: Thank you for additional information. Congratulations to your students and staff for the great successes you are seeing!

Jamie Pfistner

LCP Application

State At-Risk

District: D0252 - Southern Lyon County - School Year: 2014-2015 - Cycle: 1 - Approved

Enter the number of At-Risk students:

1 Number of Free Lunch Students		2 At-Risk Weighted Amount		3 Weighted FTE		4 General State Aid Per Pupil Amount		5 Total Estimated State At-Risk Funding		6 2.2% Set Aside		7 2.2% Set Aside for K-3 Reading Activities
164	X	0.456	=	74.8	X	$3,852	=	$288,130	X	0.022	=	$6,339

	1000 Instrctn	2100 Supt Svcs Students	2200 Supt Svcs Staff	2300 Supt Svcs Gen Adm	2400 Supt Svcs Schl Adm	2600 Oprtn Build Svcs	2700 Vehicle Oprtn Svcs	3100 Food Svcs Oprtn	Total
100 Salaries	$193,543	$48,982	$0		$0	$0	$0	$0	$242,525
200 Employee Benefits	$23,842	$5,658	$0		$0	$0	$0	$0	$29,500
300 Purchased Services	$0	$0	$0		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
400 Purchased Property	$0	$0	$0		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
500 Other Prch Services	$0	$0	$0		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
600 Supplies / Materials	$16,105	$0	$0		$0	$0	$0	$0	$16,105
700 Property	$0	$0	$0		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
800 Other	$0	$0	$0		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	$233,490	$54,640	$0		$0	$0	$0	$0	$288,130

Directions for Required Set Aside for K-3 Reading Activities

Section 72-6414 of the At-Risk Legislation requires districts to expend 2.2% of their At-Risk funding on achieving mastery of basic reading skills by the completion of the third grade.

Designate the amount of Set Aside funds from Column 7 in the funding formula grid for:

$5,842	a. Hiring of instructional staff to support reading in the primary grades (K-3)
$739	b. Supplies and materials to support reading in the primary grades (K-3)
$6,581	c. Total Set Aside funds (should be equal to or greater than column 7 in the Funding Formula table)

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FTEs Paid with State At-Risk Funds

Administrators	0.00
Guidance/Counseling	0.00
Literacy/Mathematics Coaches	0.00
Paraprofessionals	3.00
Pupil Transportation	0.00
Teachers	4.00
Translators	0.00
Total FTEs:	**7.00**

Content Areas

- ☐ ESOL/Bilingual
- ■ Mathematics
- ■ Science
- ■ Language Arts
- ■ Reading
- ■ Other (Please explain)

If other, please explain:

A portion of our Kindergarten, Title I, and Vocational Teachers are paid with At-Risk Funds as well as our At-Risk Teacher Aides.

Delivery Systems

- ■ Additional 1/2 Day Kindergarten
- ■ Before / After School
- ■ During School Day
- ☐ Extended Year
- ☐ Summer School
- ☐ Support Services Staff (i.e., Counselor)
- ☐ Weekends

How much, if any, of the At-Risk funds generated by the free lunch count are for the portion of kindergarten that is not paid by the state?

$43,752

School District Comments:

KSDE Comments:

Appendidx B. Student Application for State At-Risk Funds

How to Apply for State At-Risk Funds

If your household gets Food Assistance, TAF or FDPIR, follow these instructions:

Part A: Enter the following information:
- Each household member's first and last name.
- Each student's school and grade.

Part B: List the case number for any household member (including adults) receiving Food Assistance, TAF or FDPIR benefits. A Medicaid number cannot be accepted.
Part C: Skip this part.
Part D: Sign and date the form. The last four digits of a Social Security number are **not** necessary.

If you are applying for a FOSTER CHILD, follow these instructions:

If all children in the household are foster children:
Part A: List all foster children and the school name and grade for each child. Check the box indicating the child is a foster child.
Part B: Skip this part.
Part C: Skip this part.
Part D: Sign and date the form. The last four digits of a Social Security number are **not** necessary.

If some of the children in the household are foster children:
Part A: List **all** household members including foster child(ren).
- Check the box if the child is a foster child.
- Follow procedures below for All Other Households.

ALL OTHER HOUSEHOLDS, including WIC households, follow these instructions:

Part A: List **all** household members living in your household, related or not (such as grandparents, other relatives, or friends) and the name of each student's school and grade. For any person, including children, with no income, you must check the "Zero Income" box. Attach another sheet of paper if more space is needed.
Part B: If the household does not have a case number, skip this part.
Part C: **Report the GROSS income for all household members from last month.** Gross income is the amount earned BEFORE taxes and any other deductions. This is NOT the same as take-home pay. The gross amount should be listed on the pay stub.
- List the **gross income** each household member earned from work and circle the Frequency code that shows how often the income is received.
- List the amount the person got last month from other income including welfare, child support, alimony, retirement pensions, Social Security, Worker's Compensation, unemployment, strike benefits, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), veteran's benefits (VA benefits), disability benefits, regular contributions from people who do not live in your household, and ANY OTHER INCOME. Circle the Frequency code that shows how often the income is received.
- If the household has **income from self-employment** (such as from a self-owned business, farm or rental income), report net income in the Earnings from Work columns. See the back side of the application form for instructions on reporting self-employment income.
- If the household is in the **Military Housing Privatization Initiative** or gets combat pay, do NOT include these allowances as income.
- Check the box if this person is temporarily not working due to strike, lay-off, injury or short-term disability.

Part D: An adult household member must sign and date the form and list the last four digits of their Social Security number or check the box if s/he does not have one.

2014-2015 Application for State At-Risk Funds

Important! Carefully follow instructions. An incomplete application cannot be approved. Complete one application per household. Return completed application to school.

A. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

	List Names of ALL Household Members		Complete these columns ONLY for Students Enrolled in this District.		Check if a Foster Child. Skip to Part D to sign this form if ALL are Foster Children.	Check if ZERO Income
	First Name	Last Name	School Name (or "NA" if child is not in school)	Grade		
1.					☐	☐
2.					☐	☐
3.					☐	☐
4.					☐	☐
5.					☐	☐
6.					☐	☐
7.					☐	☐
8.					☐	☐

C. TOTAL HOUSEHOLD GROSS INCOME BEFORE ANY DEDUCTIONS

Frequency: Circle ONE next to each income amount: W=Weekly, E2=Every 2 Weeks, 2M=Twice a Month, M=Monthly, Y=Yearly

Earnings from Work		Other Regular Income	
Amount	Select Frequency	Amount	Select Frequency
	W E2 2M M Y		W E2 2M M Y
	W E2 2M M Y		W E2 2M M Y
	W E2 2M M Y		W E2 2M M Y
	W E2 2M M Y		W E2 2M M Y
	W E2 2M M Y		W E2 2M M Y
	W E2 2M M Y		W E2 2M M Y
	W E2 2M M Y		W E2 2M M Y
	W E2 2M M Y		W E2 2M M Y

B. BENEFITS - If any member of your household receives Food Assistance, TAF or FDPIR, provide the name and case number for the person who receives benefits and skip to Part D. If no one receives these benefits, go to Part C.

Name:_____ **Case Number:**_____

D. SIGNATURE AND LAST FOUR DIGITS OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER - An adult household member must sign the application. IF PART C IS COMPLETED, the adult signing the form also must list the last four digits of his or her Social Security Number (SSN) or mark the "I do not have a SSN" box.

Print Name:_____ **Daytime Phone:**_____ **Evening Phone:**_____

Address, City, State, Zip:_____ **Email:**_____

I certify (promise) that all information on this application is true and that all income is reported. I understand that the school will receive Federal and State funds based on the information I give; school officials may verify the information; and if I purposely give false information, my child (ren) may lose meal benefits and I may be prosecuted under applicable Federal and State criminal statutes.

Sign Here X_____ **Date:** _____ **Last four digits of SSN: ***-**-**_____ **OR** ☐ **I do not have a SSN**

FOR SCHOOL USE ONLY. DO NOT WRITE BELOW.

Application Type (check one)

☐ Total Household Income: $_____ Household Size: _____

Household's Income Frequency – Circle ONE: W E2 2M M Y Multiple=Yearly

☐ Food Assistance or TAF or FDPIR
☐ Foster Child

Application Status

Approved..... ☐ Free OR ☐ Reduced Price
Denied ..... ☐ Income over allowed amount ☐ Incomplete/missing

Notes:_____

Determining Official's Signature: Approval/Denial Date: Notification Date:

Processor's Initials: Confirming Official's Signature (ONLY for applications to be verified): Review Date:

05/2014 – Application for State At-Risk Funds, Kansas State Dept. of Education – Page 2

Your children may qualify for reduced price or free meals if your household income falls within the limits on this chart.

Federal Income Eligibility Guidelines					
Household size	**Yearly**	**Monthly**	**Twice a Month**	**Every 2 Weeks**	**Weekly**
1	21,590	1,800	900	831	416
2	29,101	2,426	1,213	1,120	560
3	36,612	3,051	1,526	1,409	705
4	44,123	3,677	1,839	1,698	849
5	51,634	4,303	2,152	1,986	993
6	59,145	4,929	2,465	2,275	1,138
7	66,656	5,555	2,778	2,564	1,282
8	74,167	6,181	3,091	2,853	1,427
Each additional person:	7,511	626	313	289	145

Income from Self Employment: Self-employed persons may use income tax records for the preceding calendar year as a base to project the current year's net income, unless the current monthly income provides a more accurate measure. Report income derived from the business venture less operating costs incurred in the generation of that income. Deductions for personal expenses such as interest on home payments, medical expenses, and other similar non-business deductions are not allowed in reducing gross business income. Additional income from other kinds of employment must be treated as separate and apart from the income generated or lost from your business venture. For example, if you operated a business at a net loss, but held additional employment for which a salary was received, the income for purposes of applying for reduced price or free meals would be the income from the salary only. The loss from the business cannot be deducted from a positive income earned in other employment. For purposes of this application, it is not possible to report a negative income from any business venture. The least income possible is zero (no income). The necessary information for arriving at allowable income from private business operation may be taken from your most recent U.S. Individual Income Tax Return - Form 1040. Add together the amounts reported on the following lines:

LINE 12	$_____	Business Income or (Loss)
LINE 13	$_____	Capital Gain or (Loss)
LINE 14	$_____	Other Gains or (Losses)
LINE 17	$_____	Rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, trusts, etc.
LINE 18	$_____	Farm Income or (Loss)
TOTAL	$_____	**Report yearly income in Part 1, Gross Income Before Any Deductions.**

Appendidx C. At-risk funding comparing free-lunch based and poverty estimates methods

All districts — 2014-15

School District	Est. pop. children ages 5-17	Est. # of children in poverty	% of children in poverty	% of total poverty statewide	2014-15 at-risk headcount	Weighted at-risk on free lunch	Weighted at-risk high density	At-risk $ based on free lunch	At-risk $ based on poverty rate	$ difference pov. rate minus free lunch
State Totals	**523,686**	**84,325**	**16.10%**	**100.00%**	**195,438**	**89,119.9**	**13,496.3**	**$395,277,602**	**$395,277,602**	**0**
259 Wichita	57,069	14,452	25.32%	17.14%	33,676	15,356.3	3,536.0	$72,773,140	$67,744,464	($5,028,676)
500 Kansas City	23,280	9,391	40.34%	11.14%	17,861	8,144.6	1,875.4	$38,597,040	$44,020,776	$5,423,736
501 Topeka	16,111	4,536	28.16%	5.38%	9,448	4,308.3	992.0	$20,416,756	$21,262,724	$845,968
512 Shawnee Mission	34,528	3,051	8.84%	3.62%	8,015	3,654.8	0.0	$14,078,290	$14,301,713	$223,424
233 Olathe	30,861	2,016	6.53%	2.39%	6,236	2,843.6	0.0	$10,953,547	$9,450,100	($1,503,448)
443 Dodge City	6,710	1,204	17.94%	1.43%	4,895	2,232.1	514.0	$10,577,977	$5,643,809	($4,934,168)
457 Garden City	7,280	1,551	21.31%	1.84%	4,499	2,051.5	472.4	$9,722,063	$7,270,389	($2,451,674)
305 Salina	8,601	1,519	17.66%	1.80%	3,630	1,655.3	381.2	$7,844,598	$7,120,388	($724,210)
480 Liberal	4,575	1,201	26.25%	1.42%	3,404	1,552.2	357.4	$7,355,779	$5,629,747	($1,726,032)
475 Geary County	8,596	2,133	24.81%	2.53%	3,453	1,574.6	125.7	$6,549,556	$9,998,543	$3,448,987
308 Hutchinson	5,562	1,082	19.45%	1.28%	2,799	1,276.3	293.9	$6,048,410	$5,071,928	($976,482)
497 Lawrence	11,971	1,648	13.77%	1.95%	3,429	1,563.6	0.0	$6,022,987	$7,725,081	$1,702,094
202 Turner-KC	3,928	1,289	32.82%	1.53%	2,732	1,245.8	286.9	$5,903,960	$6,042,251	$138,291
261 Haysville	4,877	714	14.64%	0.85%	2,562	1,168.3	256.5	$5,488,330	$3,346,910	($2,141,419)
253 Emporia	4,381	924	21.09%	1.10%	2,410	1,099.0	253.1	$5,208,289	$4,331,296	($876,994)
260 Derby	7,148	894	12.51%	1.06%	2,543	1,159.6	76.5	$4,761,457	$4,190,669	($570,788)
453 Leavenworth	4,468	1,019	22.81%	1.21%	2,105	959.9	221.0	$4,548,827	$4,776,613	$227,786
470 Arkansas City	3,011	656	21.79%	0.78%	1,812	826.3	190.3	$3,915,943	$3,075,032	($840,911)
250 Pittsburg	3,220	811	25.19%	0.96%	1,794	818.1	188.4	$3,877,038	$3,801,603	($75,435)
428 Great Bend	3,402	624	18.34%	0.74%	1,739	793.0	182.6	$3,758,011	$2,925,031	($832,980)
383 Manhattan-Ogden	6,410	947	14.77%	1.12%	1,812	826.3	0.0	$3,182,908	$4,439,109	$1,256,202
373 Newton	4,031	578	14.34%	0.69%	1,525	695.4	108.9	$3,098,164	$2,709,404	($388,760)
437 Auburn Washburn	6,535	646	9.89%	0.77%	1,605	731.9	0.0	$2,819,279	$3,028,157	$208,878
290 Ottawa	2,675	468	17.50%	0.56%	1,225	558.6	128.6	$2,647,094	$2,193,773	($453,321)
445 Coffeyville	2,148	478	22.25%	0.57%	1,164	530.8	122.2	$2,515,356	$2,240,649	($274,707)
231 Gardner Edgerton	5,218	342	6.55%	0.41%	1,322	602.8	0.0	$2,321,986	$1,603,142	($718,844)
204 Bonner Springs	2,573	397	15.43%	0.47%	1,137	518.5	78.8	$2,300,800	$1,860,957	($439,842)
446 Independence	2,272	484	21.30%	0.57%	1,059	482.9	111.2	$2,288,473	$2,268,774	($19,699)
465 Winfield	2,515	485	19.28%	0.58%	1,050	478.8	87.5	$2,181,388	$2,273,461	$92,074
229 Blue Valley	26,635	705	2.65%	0.84%	1,211	552.2	0.0	$2,127,074	$3,304,722	$1,177,648
413 Chanute	1,902	505	26.55%	0.60%	956	435.9	100.4	$2,065,828	$2,367,212	$301,385
234 Fort Scott	2,186	578	26.44%	0.69%	937	427.3	98.4	$2,024,996	$2,709,404	$684,407
345 Seaman	4,078	488	11.97%	0.58%	1,147	523.0	0.0	$2,014,596	$2,287,524	$272,928
409 Atchison	2,029	456	22.47%	0.54%	930	424.1	97.7	$2,009,974	$2,137,523	$127,549
214 Ulysses	1,845	290	15.72%	0.34%	898	409.5	94.3	$1,940,638	$1,359,389	($581,248)
490 El Dorado	2,345	518	22.09%	0.61%	901	410.9	80.1	$1,891,332	$2,428,151	$536,819
266 Maize	8,045	639	7.94%	0.76%	1,060	483.4	0.0	$1,862,057	$2,995,344	$1,133,287
265 Goddard	6,477	391	6.04%	0.46%	1,044	476.1	0.0	$1,833,937	$1,832,832	($1,105)
450 Shawnee Heights	3,691	379	10.27%	0.45%	1,024	466.9	0.0	$1,798,499	$1,776,581	($21,918)
503 Parsons	1,569	408	26.00%	0.48%	755	344.3	79.3	$1,631,707	$1,912,520	$280,813
489 Hays	3,511	451	12.85%	0.54%	910	415.0	0.0	$1,598,580	$2,114,085	$515,505
262 Valley Center	3,072	273	8.89%	0.32%	895	408.1	0.0	$1,572,001	$1,279,701	($292,300)
353 Wellington	1,753	330	18.83%	0.39%	739	337.0	64.1	$1,545,037	$1,546,891	$1,854
367 Osawatomie	1,294	257	19.86%	0.31%	714	325.6	75.0	$1,543,111	$1,204,700	($338,411)
257 Iola	1,402	336	23.97%	0.40%	698	318.3	73.3	$1,508,443	$1,575,017	$66,573
402 Augusta	2,411	317	13.15%	0.38%	772	352.0	2.7	$1,366,304	$1,485,953	$119,649
418 McPherson	2,594	266	10.25%	0.32%	708	322.8	0.0	$1,243,426	$1,246,888	$3,463
232 De Soto	7,933	271	3.42%	0.32%	707	322.4	0.0	$1,241,885	$1,270,326	$28,441
506 Labette County	1,414	257	18.18%	0.31%	633	288.6	31.9	$1,234,566	$1,204,700	($29,866)
385 Andover	5,850	407	6.96%	0.48%	680	310.1	0.0	$1,194,505	$1,907,833	$713,327
210 Hugoton	1,138	160	14.06%	0.19%	547	249.4	57.4	$1,181,794	$750,008	($431,786)
508 Baxter Springs	917	233	25.41%	0.28%	537	244.9	56.4	$1,160,608	$1,092,199	($68,409)
309 Nickerson	1,225	200	16.33%	0.24%	538	245.3	50.5	$1,139,422	$937,510	($201,912)
499 Galena	654	178	27.22%	0.21%	515	234.8	54.1	$1,112,843	$834,384	($278,459)
368 Paola	2,254	240	10.65%	0.29%	618	281.8	0.0	$1,085,494	$1,125,012	$39,518
313 Buhler	2,364	260	11.00%	0.31%	595	271.3	0.0	$1,045,048	$1,218,763	$173,715
493 Columbus	1,310	291	22.21%	0.45%	486	221.6	48.0	$1,038,499	$1,364,077	$325,578
435 Abilene	1,583	200	12.63%	0.24%	570	259.9	7.2	$1,028,869	$937,510	($91,359)
361 Anthony-Harper	844	168	19.91%	0.20%	472	215.2	49.6	$1,020,010	$787,508	($232,501)
483 Kismet-Plains	757	119	15.72%	0.14%	468	213.4	49.1	$1,011,150	$557,818	($453,332)
405 Lyons	723	129	17.84%	0.15%	452	206.1	47.5	$976,867	$604,694	($372,173)
469 Lansing	2,578	204	7.91%	0.24%	556	253.5	0.0	$976,482	$956,260	($20,222)
263 Mulvane	2,041	206	10.09%	0.24%	541	246.7	0.0	$950,288	$965,635	$15,347
447 Cherryvale	796	188	23.62%	0.22%	436	198.8	45.8	$942,199	$881,259	($60,940)
363 Holcomb	787	119	15.12%	0.14%	446	203.4	36.5	$924,095	$557,818	($366,276)
464 Tonganoxie	2,040	179	8.78%	0.21%	488	222.5	0.0	$857,070	$839,071	($17,999)
382 Pratt	1,437	206	14.34%	0.24%	442	201.6	8.0	$807,379	$965,635	$158,256
491 Eudora	1,646	143	8.69%	0.17%	453	206.6	0.0	$795,823	$670,320	($125,504)
495 Ft Larned	1,000	132	13.20%	0.16%	400	182.4	23.5	$793,127	$618,757	($174,370)
415 Hiawatha	991	205	20.69%	0.24%	385	175.6	29.4	$789,660	$960,948	$171,288
389 Eureka	690	137	19.86%	0.16%	365	166.4	38.3	$788,504	$642,194	($146,310)

Appendidx C. At-risk funding comparing free-lunch based and poverty estimates methods
All districts — 2014-15 *(cont.)*

School District	Est. pop. children ages 5-17	Est. # of children in poverty	% of children in poverty	% of total poverty statewide	2014-15 at-risk headcount	Weighted at-risk on free lunch	Weighted at-risk high density	At-risk $ based on free lunch	At-risk $ based on poverty rate	$ difference pov. rate minus free lunch
230 Spring Hill	2,598	114	4.39%	0.14%	446	203.4	0.0	$783,497	$534,381	($249,116)
365 Garnett	1,282	231	18.02%	0.27%	415	189.2	11.0	$771,170	$1,082,824	$311,654
248 Girard	1,058	171	16.163%	0.203%	399	181.9	14.8	$757,688	$801,571	$43,883
114 Riverside	597	129	21.608%	0.153%	343	156.4	36.0	$741,125	$604,694	($136,431)
430 South Brown County	665	145	21.805%	0.172%	338	154.1	35.5	$730,339	$679,695	($50,645)
434 Santa Fe Trail	1,085	118	10.876%	0.140%	391	178.3	11.2	$729,954	$553,131	($176,823)
461 Neodesha	689	157	22.787%	0.186%	339	154.6	34.6	$728,798	$735,945	$7,147
379 Clay Center	1,373	228	16.606%	0.270%	413	188.3	0.0	$725,332	$1,068,761	$343,430
336 Holton	1,079	143	13.253%	0.170%	407	185.6	0.9	$718,398	$670,320	($48,078)
404 Riverton	699	145	20.744%	0.172%	344	156.9	28.2	$713,005	$679,695	($33,311)
394 Rose Hill	1,805	138	7.645%	0.164%	404	184.2	0.0	$709,538	$646,882	($62,657)
466 Scott County	966	114	11.801%	0.135%	365	166.4	15.6	$701,064	$534,381	($166,683)
246 Northeast	713	191	26.788%	0.227%	317	144.6	33.3	$685,271	$895,322	$210,051
352 Goodland	1,021	221	21.645%	0.262%	381	173.7	4.0	$684,500	$1,035,948	$351,448
375 Circle	1,784	201	11.267%	0.238%	389	177.4	0.0	$683,345	$942,197	$258,853
288 Central Heights	522	115	22.031%	0.136%	311	141.8	32.7	$672,174	$539,068	($133,106)
331 Kingman-Norwich	1,146	178	15.532%	0.211%	358	163.2	8.0	$659,462	$834,384	$174,921
337 Royal Valley	938	114	12.154%	0.135%	353	161.0	8.6	$653,299	$534,381	($118,919)
362 Prairie View	1,078	128	11.874%	0.152%	351	160.1	8.8	$650,603	$600,006	($50,596)
333 Concordia	1,062	164	15.443%	0.194%	364	166.0	2.0	$647,136	$768,758	$121,622
341 Oskaloosa	627	132	21.053%	0.157%	294	134.1	30.9	$635,580	$618,757	($16,823)
407 Russell County	881	180	20.431%	0.213%	326	148.7	15.7	$633,269	$843,759	$210,490
431 Hoisington	644	88	13.665%	0.104%	312	142.3	21.6	$631,343	$412,504	($218,838)
348 Baldwin City	1,620	161	9.938%	0.191%	357	162.8	0.0	$627,106	$754,695	$127,590
473 Chapman	1,089	169	15.519%	0.200%	353	161.0	0.0	$620,172	$792,196	$172,024
249 Frontenac	730	134	18.356%	0.159%	337	153.7	6.8	$618,246	$628,132	$9,886
101 Erie-Galesburg	656	168	25.610%	0.199%	286	130.4	30.0	$617,861	$787,508	$169,647
484 Fredonia	790	168	21.266%	0.199%	301	137.3	21.5	$611,698	$787,508	$175,811
321 Kaw Valley	2,135	252	11.803%	0.299%	346	157.8	0.0	$607,846	$1,181,262	$573,417
494 Syracuse	513	102	19.883%	0.121%	280	127.7	29.4	$605,149	$478,130	($127,019)
215 Lakin	611	105	17.185%	0.125%	288	131.3	19.6	$581,267	$492,193	($89,074)
320 Wamego	1,515	141	9.307%	0.167%	331	150.9	0.0	$581,267	$660,944	$79,678
374 Sublette	504	67	13.294%	0.079%	262	119.5	27.5	$566,244	$314,066	($252,178)
416 Louisburg	1,807	122	6.752%	0.145%	321	146.4	0.0	$563,933	$571,881	$7,948
458 Basehor-Linwood	2,202	134	6.085%	0.159%	316	144.1	0.0	$555,073	$628,132	$73,058
205 Bluestem	676	89	13.166%	0.106%	256	116.7	26.9	$553,147	$417,192	($135,955)
346 Jayhawk	553	106	19.168%	0.126%	253	115.4	24.4	$538,510	$496,880	($41,629)
247 Cherokee	834	178	21.343%	0.211%	271	123.6	16.1	$538,124	$834,384	$296,259
436 Caney Valley	772	134	17.358%	0.159%	293	133.6	5.7	$536,584	$628,132	$91,548
504 Oswego	354	82	23.164%	0.097%	248	113.1	26.0	$535,813	$384,379	($151,434)
487 Herington	485	89	18.351%	0.106%	247	112.6	25.9	$533,502	$417,192	($116,310)
377 Atchison County	824	120	14.563%	0.142%	263	119.9	17.5	$529,265	$562,506	$33,241
203 Piper-KC	2,104	228	10.837%	0.270%	296	135.0	0.0	$520,020	$1,068,761	$548,741
113 Prairie Hills	1,320	146	11.061%	0.173%	284	129.5	0.0	$498,834	$684,382	$185,548
312 Haven	1,189	199	16.737%	0.236%	284	129.5	0.0	$498,834	$932,822	$433,988
264 Clearwater	1,306	113	8.652%	0.134%	280	127.7	0.0	$491,900	$529,693	$37,793
420 Osage City	693	94	13.564%	0.111%	257	117.2	9.9	$489,589	$440,630	($48,960)
315 Colby	1,066	112	10.507%	0.133%	272	124.0	0.0	$477,648	$525,006	$47,358
235 Uniontown	450	119	26.444%	0.141%	220	100.3	23.1	$475,337	$557,818	$82,482
440 Halstead	926	131	14.147%	0.155%	269	122.7	0.6	$474,952	$614,069	$139,117
287 West Franklin	878	113	12.870%	0.134%	244	111.3	11.8	$474,181	$529,693	$55,512
452 Stanton County	440	78	17.727%	0.092%	217	99.0	21.9	$465,707	$365,629	($100,078)
102 Cimarron-Ensign	730	109	14.932%	0.129%	250	114.0	6.8	$465,322	$510,943	$45,621
344 Pleasanton	375	109	29.067%	0.129%	210	95.8	22.1	$454,151	$510,943	$56,792
505 Chetopa-St. Paul	464	131	28.233%	0.155%	215	98.0	19.0	$450,684	$614,069	$163,385
467 Leoti	419	66	15.752%	0.078%	204	93.0	21.4	$440,669	$309,378	($131,291)
366 Woodson	469	114	24.307%	0.135%	210	95.8	18.2	$439,128	$534,381	$95,253
417 Morris County	745	141	18.926%	0.167%	248	113.1	0.0	$435,661	$660,944	$225,283
364 Marysville	881	102	11.578%	0.121%	243	110.8	0.0	$426,802	$478,130	$51,328
507 Satanta	360	69	19.167%	0.082%	197	89.8	20.7	$425,646	$323,441	($102,205)
218 Elkhart	459	57	12.418%	0.068%	213	97.1	10.9	$416,016	$267,190	($148,826)
343 Perry	1,073	136	12.675%	0.161%	235	107.2	0.0	$412,934	$637,507	$224,572
286 Chautauqua County	336	72	21.429%	0.085%	191	87.1	20.1	$412,934	$337,504	($75,431)
244 Burlington	706	79	11.190%	0.094%	230	104.9	0.0	$404,075	$370,316	($33,758)
211 Norton Comm.	674	92	13.650%	0.109%	229	104.4	0.0	$402,149	$431,255	$29,106
267 Renwick	2,242	122	5.442%	0.145%	226	103.1	0.0	$397,141	$571,881	$174,740
258 Humboldt	508	74	14.567%	0.088%	212	96.7	1.2	$377,111	$346,879	($30,232)
498 Valley Heights	385	69	17.922%	0.082%	185	84.4	13.5	$377,111	$323,441	($53,670)
325 Phillipsburg	612	99	16.176%	0.117%	211	96.2	1.0	$374,414	$464,067	$89,653
400 Smoky Valley	1,058	101	9.546%	0.120%	211	96.2	0.0	$370,562	$473,442	$102,880
323 Rock Creek	1,031	101	9.796%	0.120%	210	95.8	0.0	$369,022	$473,442	$104,421
289 Wellsville	938	88	9.382%	0.104%	209	95.3	0.0	$367,096	$412,504	$45,409

Appendidx C. At-risk funding comparing free-lunch based and poverty estimates methods
All districts — 2014-15 *(cont.)*

School District	Est. pop. children ages 5-17	Est. # of children in poverty	% of children in poverty	% of total poverty statewide	2014-15 at-risk headcount	Weighted at-risk on free lunch	Weighted at-risk high density	At-risk $ based on free lunch	At-risk $ based on poverty rate	$ difference pov. rate minus free lunch
357 Belle Plaine	612	69	11.275%	0.082%	206	93.9	0.0	$361,703	$323,441	($38,262)
251 North Lyon County	626	112	17.891%	0.133%	182	83.0	9.0	$354,384	$525,006	$170,622
282 West Elk	308	73	23.701%	0.087%	164	74.8	17.2	$354,384	$342,191	($12,193)
355 Ellinwood	464	97	20.905%	0.115%	177	80.7	9.4	$347,065	$454,692	$107,627
273 Beloit	808	112	13.861%	0.133%	197	89.8	0.0	$345,910	$525,006	$179,096
109 Republic County	499	107	21.443%	0.127%	183	83.4	5.4	$342,058	$501,568	$159,510
396 Douglass	706	77	10.907%	0.091%	194	88.5	0.0	$340,902	$360,941	$20,039
268 Cheney	817	63	7.711%	0.075%	193	88.0	0.0	$338,976	$295,316	($43,660)
462 Central	354	62	17.514%	0.074%	156	71.1	15.7	$334,354	$290,628	($43,726)
239 North Ottawa County	621	73	11.755%	0.087%	190	86.6	0.0	$333,583	$342,191	$8,608
340 Jefferson West	928	58	6.250%	0.069%	188	85.7	0.0	$330,116	$271,878	($58,239)
342 McLouth	610	91	14.918%	0.108%	183	83.4	2.0	$328,961	$426,567	$97,606
327 Ellsworth	589	54	9.168%	0.064%	182	83.0	0.0	$319,716	$253,128	($66,588)
240 Twin Valley	492	48	9.756%	0.057%	181	82.5	0.0	$317,790	$225,002	($92,788)
310 Fairfield	439	129	29.385%	0.153%	145	66.1	15.2	$313,168	$604,694	$291,526
456 Marais Des Cygnes Valley	301	103	34.219%	0.122%	145	66.1	15.2	$313,168	$482,818	$169,650
298 Lincoln	431	75	17.401%	0.089%	155	70.7	10.5	$312,782	$351,566	$38,784
216 Deerfield	225	40	17.778%	0.047%	141	64.3	14.8	$304,693	$187,502	($117,191)
449 Easton	653	73	11.179%	0.087%	173	78.9	0.0	$303,923	$342,191	$38,268
376 Sterling	471	69	14.650%	0.082%	163	74.3	0.0	$286,204	$323,441	$37,237
252 Southern Lyon County	559	75	13.417%	0.089%	160	73.0	0.0	$281,196	$351,566	$70,370
111 Doniphan West	343	44	12.828%	0.052%	141	64.3	8.4	$280,040	$206,252	($73,788)
347 Kinsley-Offerle	337	46	13.650%	0.055%	146	66.6	6.1	$280,040	$215,627	($64,413)
392 Osborne County	338	70	20.710%	0.083%	134	61.1	10.9	$277,344	$328,128	$50,784
105 Rawlins County	308	44	14.286%	0.052%	140	63.8	8.1	$276,959	$206,252	($70,707)
237 Smith Center	389	64	16.452%	0.076%	147	67.0	3.5	$271,566	$300,003	$28,437
350 St John-Hudson	341	48	14.076%	0.057%	141	64.3	5.7	$269,640	$225,002	($44,638)
112 Central Plains	585	81	13.846%	0.096%	152	69.3	0.0	$266,944	$379,692	$112,748
256 Marmaton Valley	316	88	27.848%	0.104%	130	59.3	9.7	$265,788	$412,504	$146,716
481 Rural Vista	362	53	14.641%	0.063%	135	61.6	7.3	$265,403	$248,440	($16,963)
410 Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh	623	64	10.273%	0.076%	149	67.9	0.0	$261,551	$300,003	$38,452
338 Valley Falls	441	54	12.245%	0.064%	145	66.1	1.7	$261,166	$253,128	($8,038)
206 Remington-Whitewater	764	82	10.733%	0.097%	148	67.5	0.0	$260,010	$384,379	$124,369
460 Hesston	829	71	8.565%	0.084%	148	67.5	0.0	$260,010	$332,816	$72,806
107 Rock Hills	393	72	18.321%	0.085%	127	57.9	8.1	$254,232	$337,504	$83,272
463 Udall	380	61	16.053%	0.072%	135	61.6	4.2	$253,462	$285,941	$32,479
243 Lebo-Waverly	503	53	10.537%	0.063%	144	65.7	0.0	$253,076	$248,440	($4,636)
387 Altoona-Midway	262	74	28.244%	0.088%	117	53.4	12.3	$253,076	$346,879	$93,802
408 Marion-Florence	565	91	16.106%	0.108%	143	65.2	0.0	$251,150	$426,567	$175,417
334 Southern Cloud	247	32	12.955%	0.038%	116	52.9	12.2	$250,765	$150,002	($100,764)
254 Barber County North	542	94	17.343%	0.111%	142	64.8	0.0	$249,610	$440,630	$191,020
401 Chase-Raymond	162	30	18.519%	0.036%	114	52.0	12.0	$246,528	$140,626	($105,902)
271 Stockton	298	69	23.154%	0.082%	125	57.0	6.7	$245,372	$323,441	$78,069
369 Burrton	272	22	8.088%	0.026%	115	52.4	10.6	$242,676	$103,126	($139,550)
274 Oakley	441	56	12.698%	0.066%	135	61.6	0.7	$239,980	$262,503	$22,523
358 Oxford	296	34	11.486%	0.040%	128	58.4	3.6	$238,824	$159,377	($79,447)
439 Sedgwick	480	51	10.625%	0.060%	136	62.0	0.0	$238,824	$239,065	$241
283 Elk Valley	159	51	32.075%	0.060%	110	50.2	11.6	$238,054	$239,065	$1,011
200 Greeley County	194	26	13.402%	0.031%	113	51.5	9.0	$233,046	$121,876	($111,170)
378 Riley County	811	70	8.631%	0.083%	132	60.2	0.0	$231,890	$328,128	$96,238
454 Burlingame	324	50	15.432%	0.059%	122	55.6	3.8	$228,809	$234,377	$5,569
398 Peabody-Burns	405	59	14.568%	0.070%	115	52.4	6.8	$228,038	$276,565	$48,527
281 Graham County	339	58	17.109%	0.069%	128	58.4	0.4	$226,498	$271,878	$45,380
380 Vermillion	461	70	15.184%	0.083%	129	58.8	0.0	$226,498	$328,128	$101,631
226 Meade	430	46	10.698%	0.055%	128	58.4	0.0	$224,957	$215,627	($9,330)
351 Macksville	287	48	16.725%	0.057%	113	51.5	5.9	$221,105	$225,002	$3,898
219 Minneola	218	39	17.890%	0.046%	109	49.7	6.5	$216,482	$182,814	($33,668)
459 Bucklin	268	64	23.881%	0.076%	106	48.3	7.8	$216,097	$300,003	$83,906
360 Caldwell	206	48	23.301%	0.057%	108	49.2	6.5	$214,556	$225,002	$10,446
110 Thunder Ridge	271	33	12.177%	0.039%	104	47.4	7.9	$213,016	$154,689	($58,326)
395 LaCrosse	329	44	13.374%	0.052%	113	51.5	2.9	$209,549	$206,252	($3,297)
335 North Jackson	354	37	10.452%	0.044%	119	54.3	0.0	$209,164	$173,439	($35,724)
356 Conway Springs	631	64	10.143%	0.076%	116	52.9	0.0	$203,771	$300,003	$96,232
330 Mission Valley	546	65	11.905%	0.077%	115	52.4	0.0	$201,845	$304,691	$102,846
272 Waconda	403	61	15.136%	0.072%	112	51.1	1.1	$201,074	$285,941	$84,866
419 Canton-Galva	490	37	7.551%	0.044%	114	52.0	0.0	$200,304	$173,439	($26,865)
285 Cedar Vale	142	41	28.873%	0.049%	92	42.0	9.7	$199,148	$192,190	($6,959)
393 Solomon	376	54	14.362%	0.064%	112	51.1	0.0	$196,837	$253,128	$56,290
307 Ell-Saline	334	29	8.683%	0.034%	111	50.6	0.0	$194,911	$135,939	($58,972)
209 Moscow	193	20	10.363%	0.024%	92	42.0	8.1	$192,985	$93,751	($99,234)
322 Onaga-Havensville-Wheaton	409	59	14.425%	0.070%	109	49.7	0.2	$192,215	$276,565	$84,351
426 Pike Valley	188	29	15.426%	0.034%	95	43.3	6.4	$191,444	$135,939	($55,505)

Appendidx C. At-risk funding comparing free-lunch based and poverty estimates methods
All districts — 2014-15 *(cont.)*

School District	Est. pop. children ages 5-17	Est. # of children in poverty	% of children in poverty	% of total poverty statewide	2014-15 at-risk headcount	Weighted at-risk on free lunch	Weighted at-risk high density	At-risk $ based on free lunch	At-risk $ based on poverty rate	$ difference pov. rate minus free lunch
339 Jefferson County North	407	45	11.057%	0.053%	107	48.8	0.0	$187,978	$210,940	$22,962
115 Nemaha Central	700	60	8.571%	0.071%	106	48.3	0.0	$186,052	$281,253	$95,201
108 Washington County	412	60	14.563%	0.071%	105	47.9	0.0	$184,511	$281,253	$96,742
316 Golden Plains	163	20	12.270%	0.024%	89	40.6	7.3	$184,511	$93,751	($90,760)
386 Madison-Virgil	235	51	21.702%	0.060%	97	44.2	3.3	$182,970	$239,065	$56,095
329 Mill Creek Valley	667	67	10.045%	0.079%	103	47.0	0.0	$181,044	$314,066	$133,022
225 Fowler	171	19	11.111%	0.023%	83	37.8	8.7	$179,118	$89,063	($90,055)
423 Moundridge	582	77	13.230%	0.091%	102	46.5	0.0	$179,118	$360,941	$181,823
208 Wakeeney	403	48	11.911%	0.057%	101	46.1	0.0	$177,577	$225,002	$47,425
421 Lyndon	497	40	8.048%	0.047%	101	46.1	0.0	$177,577	$187,502	$9,925
303 Ness City	319	34	10.658%	0.040%	100	45.6	0.0	$175,651	$159,377	($16,275)
294 Oberlin	388	76	19.588%	0.090%	99	45.1	0.0	$173,725	$356,254	$182,529
284 Chase County	442	66	14.932%	0.078%	98	44.7	0.0	$172,184	$309,378	$137,194
245 LeRoy-Gridley	278	28	10.072%	0.033%	89	40.6	3.9	$171,414	$131,251	($40,163)
297 St Francis Comm.	305	46	15.082%	0.055%	97	44.2	0.0	$170,258	$215,627	$45,369
270 Plainville	438	66	15.068%	0.078%	96	43.8	0.0	$168,718	$309,378	$140,661
429 Troy	338	38	11.243%	0.045%	95	43.3	0.0	$166,792	$178,127	$11,335
349 Stafford	233	59	25.322%	0.070%	92	42.0	0.0	$161,784	$276,565	$114,781
106 Western Plains	206	35	16.990%	0.042%	74	33.7	7.8	$159,858	$164,064	$4,206
381 Spearville	244	17	6.967%	0.020%	91	41.5	0.0	$159,858	$79,688	($80,170)
299 Sylvan Grove	241	40	16.598%	0.047%	85	38.8	2.0	$157,162	$187,502	$30,340
223 Barnes	424	48	11.321%	0.057%	89	40.6	0.0	$156,391	$225,002	$68,611
388 Ellis	495	66	13.333%	0.078%	89	40.6	0.0	$156,391	$309,378	$152,987
479 Crest	232	49	21.121%	0.058%	82	37.4	2.6	$154,080	$229,690	$75,610
207 Ft Leavenworth	1,668	114	6.835%	0.135%	86	39.2	0.0	$150,998	$534,381	$383,382
217 Rolla	157	39	24.841%	0.046%	77	35.1	3.7	$149,458	$182,814	$33,357
372 Silver Lake	733	39	5.321%	0.046%	85	38.8	0.0	$149,458	$182,814	$33,357
448 Inman	500	26	5.200%	0.031%	83	37.8	0.0	$145,606	$121,876	($23,729)
422 Kiowa County	241	24	9.959%	0.028%	81	36.9	0.0	$142,139	$112,501	($29,638)
227 Hodgeman County	313	40	12.780%	0.047%	80	36.5	0.0	$140,598	$187,502	$46,904
477 Ingalls	161	20	12.422%	0.024%	79	36.0	0.0	$138,672	$93,751	($44,921)
220 Ashland	229	25	10.917%	0.030%	75	34.2	1.6	$137,902	$117,189	($20,713)
311 Pretty Prairie	269	60	22.305%	0.071%	78	35.6	0.0	$137,131	$281,253	$144,122
444 Little River	324	47	14.506%	0.056%	78	35.6	0.0	$137,131	$220,315	$83,184
300 Comanche County	359	47	13.092%	0.056%	76	34.7	0.0	$133,664	$220,315	$86,650
482 Dighton	237	25	10.549%	0.030%	76	34.7	0.0	$133,664	$117,189	($16,476)
438 Skyline Schools	236	39	16.525%	0.046%	74	33.7	0.0	$129,812	$182,814	$53,002
103 Cheylin	158	29	18.354%	0.034%	63	28.7	4.9	$129,427	$135,939	$6,512
412 Hoxie Community	337	52	15.430%	0.062%	73	33.3	0.0	$128,272	$243,753	$115,481
390 Hamilton	88	15	17.045%	0.018%	59	26.9	6.2	$127,501	$70,313	($57,188)
371 Montezuma	313	24	7.668%	0.028%	72	32.8	0.0	$126,346	$112,501	($13,844)
212 Northern Valley	160	36	22.500%	0.043%	67	30.6	2.1	$125,960	$168,752	$42,791
509 South Haven	171	32	18.713%	0.038%	68	31.0	1.2	$124,034	$150,002	$25,967
293 Quinter	292	41	14.041%	0.049%	70	31.9	0.0	$122,879	$192,190	$69,311
411 Goessel	260	16	6.154%	0.019%	67	30.6	0.0	$117,871	$75,001	($42,870)
224 Clifton-Clyde	289	36	12.457%	0.043%	66	30.1	0.0	$115,945	$168,752	$52,807
397 Centre	294	45	15.306%	0.053%	65	29.6	0.0	$114,019	$210,940	$96,921
471 Dexter	119	21	17.647%	0.025%	60	27.4	2.1	$113,634	$98,439	($15,195)
306 Southeast of Saline	620	65	10.484%	0.077%	63	28.7	0.0	$110,552	$304,691	$194,138
255 South Barber	238	40	16.807%	0.047%	60	27.4	0.0	$105,545	$187,502	$81,957
326 Logan	212	32	15.094%	0.038%	58	26.4	0.0	$101,693	$150,002	$48,309
403 Otis-Bison	231	43	18.615%	0.051%	58	26.4	0.0	$101,693	$201,565	$99,872
359 Argonia	179	30	16.760%	0.036%	55	25.1	0.0	$96,685	$140,626	$43,941
432 Victoria	339	25	7.375%	0.030%	55	25.1	0.0	$96,685	$117,189	$20,504
502 Lewis	139	16	11.511%	0.019%	45	20.5	2.6	$88,981	$75,001	($13,980)
332 Cunningham	166	28	16.867%	0.033%	47	21.4	0.0	$82,433	$131,251	$48,819
399 Paradise	131	30	22.901%	0.036%	46	21.0	0.2	$81,662	$140,626	$58,964
468 Healy	71	11	15.493%	0.013%	38	17.3	3.4	$79,736	$51,563	($28,173)
511 Attica	129	19	14.729%	0.023%	43	19.6	0.0	$75,499	$89,063	$13,564
241 Wallace County	228	32	14.035%	0.038%	42	19.2	0.0	$73,958	$150,002	$76,043
476 Copeland	193	17	8.808%	0.020%	39	17.8	0.0	$68,566	$79,688	$11,123
496 Pawnee Heights	104	20	19.231%	0.024%	37	16.9	0.0	$65,099	$93,751	$28,652
492 Flinthills	271	35	12.915%	0.042%	31	14.1	0.0	$54,313	$164,064	$109,751
384 Blue Valley	262	25	9.542%	0.030%	29	13.2	0.0	$50,846	$117,189	$66,342
269 Palco	149	14	9.396%	0.017%	28	12.8	0.0	$49,306	$65,626	$16,320
292 Wheatland	140	21	15.000%	0.025%	27	12.3	0.0	$47,380	$98,439	$51,059
275 Triplains	84	10	11.905%	0.012%	25	11.4	0.0	$43,913	$46,875	$2,963
291 Grinnell	92	13	14.130%	0.015%	24	10.9	0.0	$41,987	$60,938	$18,951
242 Weskan	82	11	13.415%	0.013%	22	10.0	0.0	$38,520	$51,563	$13,043
474 Haviland	113	25	22.124%	0.030%	22	10.0	0.0	$38,520	$117,189	$78,669
314 Brewster	101	17	16.832%	0.020%	7	3.2	0.0	$12,326	$79,688	$67,362
State Totals	**523,686**	**84,325**	**16.10%**	**100.00%**	**195,438**	**89,119.9**	**13,496.3**	**$395,277,602**	**$395,277,602**	**0**

Appendidx D. At-risk Application and Annual Report Summary for Each District

		Students and Funding				APPLICATION (2014-2015)								ANNUAL REPORT (2013-2014)									
						FTEs Paid					Other Expenditures			Students			Services Provided						
	School District	Free Lunch Students	Weighted FTE	Estimated At-Risk Funding	Set-aside for K-3 Reading	Admini-strators	Guidance/ Counseling	Lit/Mat Coaches	Parapro-fessionals	Transpor-tation	Teachers	Translators	TOTAL	Materials/ Supplies	Purchased Services	Property	Addl. Half-day Kindergarten	All-day K Slots Sept. 2015 per KSDE	Free lunch students 2013-14	Eligible At-risk Students	Number received services	All-day K Students	Additional In-Class Assistance	After School Programs	Alternative High School Programs	HS Credit Recovery Courses	ELLs	Summer School	Tutoring	Other	Use of funds description*
101	Erie-Galesburg	276	125.9	$484,967	$10,669				3		11		11				$43,000	25	248	265	265	32	1							1	1
102	Cimarron-Ensign	242	110.4	$425,261	$9,356		0.2				9.6		12.8	$3,500			$0	0	199	155	64	0							1		2
103	Cheylin	63	28.7	$110,552	$2,432		0.2				2		2.2		$25,028		$0	14	54	64	64	4	1					1			4
105	Rawlins County	100	45.6	$175,651	$3,864						3.42		4.12				$47,814	27	127	127	127	12									1
106	Western Plains	71	32.4	$124,805	$2,746		0.1		0.7		9.5		9.85	$2,746			$15,500	8	71	61	58	12						1			
107	Rock Hills	119	54.3	$209,164	$4,602				3		3		6				$0	19	133	149	143	25								1	
108	Washington County	107	48.8	$187,978	$4,136				3.25		5.25		8.5				$31,169	22	110	211	189	21									
109	Republic County	180	82.1	$316,249	$6,957						5.25		5.25				$54,739	38	178	94	62	51						1			
110	Thunder Ridge	94	42.9	$165,251	$3,636						5		5				$0	15	106	105	89	0									
111	Doniphan West	130	59.3	$228,424	$5,025				2		4		6				$64,182	27	127	170	170	33						1			
112	Central Plains	142	64.8	$249,610	$5,491				2		8		10				$40,000	35	169	78	78	0									
113	Prairie Hills	285	130.0	$500,760	$11,017			0.03	12		2.5		14.53				$115,000	77	267	249	170	77						1			
114	Riverside	378	172.4	$664,085	$14,610			1	4		10		16				$152,240	53	309	42	42	52									
115	Nemaha Central	121	55.2	$212,630	$4,678		0.7	0.5			2.5		3.7				$77,683	51	93	101	101	27						1			
200	Greeley County	111	50.6	$194,911	$4,288						5		5				$19,550	28	103	109	109	14									
202	Turner-Kansas City	2,771	1,263.6	$4,867,387	$107,083	2.95	4.61		7	1.56	56.76		72.88				$348,893	320	2,708	3,722	3,722	314						1			
203	Piper-Kansas City	301	137.3	$528,880	$11,635			1			7		8				$0	166	258	134	134	0									
204	Bonner Springs	1,148	523.5	$2,016,522	$44,363						44		44				$211,539	205	1,073	1,078	1,078	202									
205	Bluestem	236	107.6	$414,475	$9,118		1				5.8		6.8	$22,182			$50,000	35	241	342	190	34									
206	Remington-Whitewater	146	66.6	$256,543	$5,644				0.5		4		4.5	$71,202	$7,511		$38,500	42	150	163	163	29									
207	Ft Leavenworth	62	28.3	$109,012	$2,398			2					2				$0	229	111	50	50	0									
208	Wakeeney	100	45.6	$175,651	$3,864						2		2			$10,000	$41,425	35	69	98	98	28									
209	Moscow	96	43.8	$168,718	$3,712						11.6		11.6	$17,136			$0	9	99	124	124	14									
210	Hugoton	520	237.1	$913,309	$20,093		1.5		7.8		14.2		23.5	$5,000		$5,000	$72,000	113	524	554	554	57									
211	Norton Community	227	103.5	$398,682	$8,771		0.2				9.5		9.5	$3,300	$2,500		$75,753	48	237	143	143	183									
212	Northern Valley	70	31.9	$122,879	$2,703						3.5		3.9	$2,379			$11,075	10	63	26	26	15									
214	Ulysses	906	413.1	$1,591,261	$35,008			10			33		43	$25,816	$20,000	$10,000	$188,360	140	887	1,434	1,434	146	1								
215	Lakin	283	129.0	$496,908	$10,932		1	5			5		11	$48,000		$16,908	$0	52	299	273	273	25	1					1			
216	Deerfield	215	98.0	$377,496	$8,305		1				6.5		7.5				$18,375	15	171	167	167	1									
217	Rolla	85	38.8	$149,458	$3,288			1.5			3		4.5	$3,288			$24,000	0	63	85	46	48						1			
218	Elkhart	212	96.7	$372,488	$8,195		2.1	1	11		9.6		23.7	$9,019	$3,000		$53,146	60	273	291	291	42	1					1			
219	Minneola	104	47.4	$182,585	$4,017				0.5		4.5						$24,000	19	105	115	115	9									
220	Ashland	82	37.4	$144,065	$3,169				5		0.75		5.75				$0	0	75	40	34	0	1								
223	Barnes	89	40.6	$156,391	$3,441				1		3.2		4.2	$2,000			$38,975	31	137	106	106	37	1								
224	Clifton-Clyde	76	34.7	$133,664	$2,941			0.22			2.13		2.35	$17,564	$5,000	$5,000	$19,180	20	74	90	90	25	1					1			
225	Fowler	83	37.8	$145,606	$3,203			1			2.5		3.5	$3,300			$0	9	65	60	60	0						1			
226	Meade	133	60.6	$233,431	$5,135	0.15	0.75	0.75			2.5		4.15	$7,000			$55,100	29	142	178	144	29	1					1			
227	Hodgeman County	81	36.9	$142,139	$3,127						1		1	$10,000		$5,000	$0	18	73	170	170	0							1		
229	Blue Valley	1,172	534.4	$2,058,509	$45,287				14.1		24		38.1	$45,287			$0	1,313	1,313	8,783	4,425	0									
230	Spring Hill	452	206.1	$793,897	$17,466						16		16	$17,466			$0	175	447	658	658	0									
231	Gardner Edgerton	1,309	596.9	$2,299,259	$50,564		15	19			3		37.4		$268,072		$0	185	1,315	1,046	1,046	0									
232	De Soto	871	397.2	$1,530,014	$33,660	0.4					18		153	$3,300	$171,100		$0	295	1,390	1,046	1,046	0									
233	Olathe	6,302	2,873.7	$11,069,492	$243,529	1	2		10		140		1,403	$38,796	$30,350		$386,474	128	6,272	5,676	5,676	583	1					1			
234	Fort Scott	1,004	457.8	$1,763,446	$38,796				9		38.75		47.75				$0	1,052	11,008	539	46	0						1			
235	Uniontown	248	113.1	$435,661	$9,585		1		3		5.8		9.04				$46,000	36	248	46	46	41	1								
237	Smith Center	125	57.0	$219,564	$4,830	0.04	0.2				6		8.36				$20,047	29	201	103	103	14	1								
239	North Ottawa County	191	87.1	$335,509	$7,381		0.68				7.68		8.36				$0	40	130	176	163	0	1								
240	Twin Valley	188	85.7	$330,116	$7,263				2		5		7				$0	49	206	155	92	0	1								
241	Wallace County	40	18.2	$70,106	$1,542						1.3		1.3	$7,263			$0	17	50	37	37	0	1								
242	Weskan	22	10.0	$38,520	$847						1.3		1.3	$106			$0	0	22	25	25	0	1								
243	Lebo-Waverly	147	67.0	$258,084	$5,678		1.5				6.5		8	$847			$89,615	31	175	110	0	0	1					1			
244	Burlington	230	104.9	$404,075	$8,890						9		9	$5,678			$0	53	231	348	265	60	1								
245	LeRoy-Gridley	87	39.7	$152,924	$3,364				5		2.5		7.5	$8,890			$8,734	17	73	46	46	16	1								
246	Northeast	330	150.5	$579,726	$12,754						13		13	$2,500			$45,000	34	308	129	129	0	1								
247	Cherokee	311	141.8	$546,214	$12,017		0.5		4.25	2	9		15.75	$12,754			$50,650	35	285	574	434	59	1								
248	Girard	413	188.3	$725,332	$15,957				2		12		14				$59,750	75	413	564	532	59	1								
249	Frontenac	335	152.8	$588,586	$12,949		0.3		6		6.5		14.8				$0	64	325	564	205	59	1								
250	Pittsburg	1,788	815.3	$3,140,536	$69,092		4.5	2			54.3		58.8		$30,449		$89,615	269	1,747	1,743	1,743	257	1					1			
251	North Lyon County	183	83.4	$321,257	$7,068				8		4.25		12.25				$0	25	205	89	89	26	1								
252	Southern Lyon County	164	74.8	$288,130	$6,339				3		4		7	$16,105			$38,415	36	186	99	99	27	1								
253	Emporia	2,625	1,197.0	$4,610,844	$101,439	1	0.6	1.75			78.95		82.3	$90,000			$43,752	346	2,668	2,746	2,746	338	1					1			
254	Barber County North	142	64.8	$249,610	$5,491				5		5		10	$5,491			$402,169	47	162	60	60	10	1								
255	South Barber	74	33.7	$129,812	$2,856				2.5		1.5		4	$1,500		$500	$43,000	19	80	106	106	18	1								
256	Marmaton Valley	137	62.5	$240,750	$5,297				5		3.5		8.5				$24,000	16	136	89	89	0	1								
257	Iola	701	319.7	$1,231,484	$27,093	0.5		12.5	10.85		18.97		33.02	$30,284	$23,000	$45,000	$119,000	115	709	395	375	112	1					1			
258	Humboldt	262	119.5	$460,314	$10,127	1.05		1.76	2		5.93		10.75	$9,316		$9,317	$14,815	40	261	143	110	47	1					1			
259	Wichita	34,769	15,854.7	$61,072,304	$1,343,591	3.6	5.5	3.5	2		78		80	$1,153,796	$1,743,995	$100,000	$14,815	4,406	560	3,984	3,984	0	1					1			
260	Derby	2,565	1,169.6	$4,505,299	$99,117	2					46.2	2	70.2	$100,000		$10,000	$0	0	2,515	2,917	2,917	0	1					1			
261	Haysville	2,596	1,183.8	$4,559,998	$100,320	2	3	15			26.5		40.16	$409,000	$128,500		$0	396	2,517	2,917	2,917	186	1					1			
262	Valley Center	938	427.7	$1,647,500	$36,245	3	3	7.51	0.15		4.35		7.99	$55,000			$234,956	196	832	808	651	58	1								
263	Mulvane	514	234.4	$902,909	$19,864		2	4			5		7	$30,000			$115,151	74	511	909	909	93	1								
264	Clearwater	260	118.6	$456,847	$10,051	0.07	0.57	1.7			3.5		10.33	$17,500			$92,780	74	255	340	228	0	1								

* **Use of Funds Description:** *1. Reduction of class size;% of teacher salaries; 2. Description not discernible/cannot classify; 3. Specifically indicates funds to at-risk students only; 4. Description does not match this 2014-15 budget; 5. Description includes extra ELL spending*

Appendidx D. At-risk Application and Annual Report Summary for Each District *(cont.)*

		Students and Funding				APPLICATION (2014-2015) FTEs Paid					Other Expenditures			ANNUAL REPORT (2013-2014) Students			Services Provided						
	School District	Free Lunch Students	Weighted FTE	Estimated At-Risk Funding	2.2% Set-aside for K-3 Reading	Administrators	Guidance/ Counseling	Lit/Mat Coaches	Paraprofessionals	Transportation	Teachers	Translators	TOTAL	Materials/ Supplies	Purchased Services	Property	Addl. Half-day Kindergarten	All-day K Students Sept. 2015 per KSDE	Free lunch students 2013-14	Eligible At-risk Students	Number received services	All-day K Students	Additional In-Class Assistance	After School Programs	Alternative High School Programs	HS Credit Recovery Courses	ELLs	Summer School	Tutoring	Other	Use of funds description*
265	Goddard	1,051	479.3	$1,846,264	$40,618	1	0.7		25		24.1		50.8	$81,235		$11,079	$10,000	306	1,036	2,943	2,812	37	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	3
266	Maize	1,053	480.2	$1,849,730	$40,694						32		32				$208,924	130	220	283	142	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
267	Renwick	218	99.4	$382,889	$8,424				14		4		18				$0	69	184	257	61	68	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	3
268	Cheney	194	88.5	$340,902	$7,500				9		2.5		11.5	$7,500			$0	5	55	184	15	15	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
269	Palco	30	13.7	$52,772	$1,161						3		3	$2,772			$0	3	15	15	15	15	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
270	Plainville	93	42.4	$163,325	$3,593				0.2		3.2		3.4	$1,000		$7,325	$15,438	18	116	129	102	35	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
271	Stockton	131	59.7	$229,964	$5,059		1	3.15					4.15				$0	24	125	93	93	19	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
272	Waconda	112	51.1	$196,837	$4,330				0.1		4.45		4.55	$1,500			$24,694	28	123	160	160	58	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
273	Beloit	215	98.0	$377,496	$8,305				3		7		10	$8,400			$35,000	74	188	163	163	58	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
274	Oakley	130	59.3	$228,424	$5,025				1		5		6	$15,025			$0	36	139	115	115	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
275	Triplains	24	10.9	$41,987	$924						1		1	$1,204			$0	0	15	18	18	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
281	Graham County	137	62.5	$240,750	$5,297						5.5		5.5				$25,625	33	118	149	128	25	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	3
282	West Elk	159	72.5	$279,270	$6,144						8.5		8.5	$6,144			$0	22	159	158	158	25	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
283	Elk Valley	109	49.7	$191,444	$4,212						5.5		5.5				$17,700	9	90	66	66	14	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	4
284	Chase County	98	44.7	$172,184	$3,788						4.2		4.2	$3,788			$22,000	25	110	126	126	29	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	4
285	Cedar Vale	86	39.2	$150,998	$3,322				1		2.82		3.92	$6,000		$11,000	$18,881	8	89	10	10	8	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
286	Chautauqua County	195	88.9	$342,443	$7,534		0.1		3.5		6		10	$20,000			$0	34	181	168	168	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
287	West Franklin	291	132.7	$511,160	$11,246		0.5				6.99		6.99	$11,246			$0	31	291	287	287	38	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
288	Central Heights	313	142.7	$549,680	$12,093						13		13				$52,980	36	325	195	195	28	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	3
289	Wellsville	207	94.4	$363,629	$8,000		0.8				2.53		5.67	$8,000			$85,640	46	216	249	249	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
290	Ottawa	1,247	568.6	$2,190,247	$48,185	1.5	4	2.67	1.04		28.5		44.67	$49,000	$142,250	$3,456	$226,000	181	1,200	1,207	1,207	184	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	3
291	Grinnell	22	10.0	$38,520	$847				0.1		0.68		1	$3,846		$1,500	$14,500	18	34	18	9	7	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
292	Wheatland	23	10.5	$40,446	$890						0.78		0.78	$3,846			$14,500	12	28	9	9	6	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
293	Quinter	73	33.3	$128,272	$2,822						4.5		4.5	$0			$0	27	74	90	90	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
294	Oberlin	106	48.3	$186,052	$4,093						2.8		2.8	$22,052			$38,000	32	112	117	117	31	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	4
297	St Francis Community	97	44.2	$170,258	$3,746						1.6		2.8			$12,000	$0	17	109	85	85	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
298	Lincoln	155	70.7	$272,336	$5,991						2.8		5.55	$5,991		$16,084	$0	17	149	149	119	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	4
299	Sylvan Grove	80	36.5	$140,598	$3,093						2.5		3.5	$3,093			$0	0	83	29	29	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	4
300	Comanche County	77	35.1	$182,205	$2,975						3		3	$35,205			$26,964	6	81	107	107	20	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
303	Ness City	104	47.4	$182,585	$4,017				2.2		4.6		6.8	$6,200			$32,635	15	91	135	135	26	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
305	Salina	3,674	1,675.3	$6,453,256	$141,972	1	5		7		104.5		117.5	$89,831	$48,900	$14,000	$0	0	3,618	3,290	3,290	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	4
306	Southeast of Saline	112	51.1	$196,837	$4,330				3		3		6	$4,300			$48,813	37	126	89	75	45	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	3
307	Ell-Saline	108	49.2	$189,518	$4,169				4.5	1	2.38		7.88	$19,169			$0	34	156	140	140	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
308	Hutchinson	2,856	1,302.3	$5,016,460	$110,362				6.25		66.33		78.78	$206,636	$650,000	$250,000	$392,005	384	2,902	3,075	3,075	420	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	4
309	Nickerson	530	241.7	$931,028	$20,483						20		20	$23,431		$4,500	$166,576	91	647	487	487	92	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	4
310	Fairfield	162	73.9	$284,663	$6,263		0.5				6.5		7	$10,000			$40,000	22	163	206	206	27	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
311	Pretty Prairie	76	34.7	$133,664	$2,941						2.5		2.5				$25,169	17	85	84	84	20	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
312	Haven	288	131.3	$505,768	$11,127						7.5		7.5	$6,127			$90,000	58	279	386	116	42	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
313	Buhler	596	271.8	$1,046,974	$23,033		5		4		10.5		19.5	$60,000		$60,000	$125,000	178	648	342	342	134	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	4
314	Brewster	35	16.0	$61,632	$1,356						3.2		3.2				$1,356	0	29	19	19	7	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
315	Colby	296	135.0	$520,020	$11,440		1.2						1.2				$61,000	73	292	657	657	66	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
316	Golden Plains	85	38.8	$149,458	$3,288		0.5		0.5		7		8	$2,500		$10,458	$17,200	11	94	94	94	12	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	4
320	Wamego	333	151.8	$584,734	$12,864	4	0.5		4		8		16.5	$967			$128,720	115	374	590	345	130	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
321	Kaw Valley	359	163.7	$630,572	$13,873	1	3		2.48		8		20.5	$28,858	$4,615		$100,000	85	379	289	289	111	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
322	Onaga-Havensville-Wheaton	110	50.2	$193,370	$4,254		1.4		5		2.5		4.98	$4,254		$35,000	$21,400	21	96	131	131	28	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
323	Rock Creek	220	100.3	$386,356	$8,500		0.25				5.5		11.9				$107,750	43	203	262	262	83	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
325	Phillipsburg	207	94.4	$363,629	$8,000						4.5		4.75	$38,629			$27,952	82	207	186	186	42	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
326	Logan	76	34.7	$133,664	$2,941				1		4.6		5.6	$8,664			$20,452	13	74	54	54	6	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
327	Ellsworth	180	82.1	$316,249	$6,957						4.6		6.73	$6,957			$60,331	36	176	199	199	58	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
329	Mill Creek Valley	105	47.9	$184,511	$4,059				2		3		5.7	$1,200			$38,770	36	130	164	102	30	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
330	Mission Valley	132	60.2	$231,890	$5,102		0.7		5.5		2.5		8	$5,200			$48,300	33	132	240	182	31	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
331	Kingman-Norwich	359	163.7	$630,572	$13,873						15.54		15.54	$13,875			$86,997	72	367	355	355	65	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
332	Cunningham	47	21.4	$82,433	$1,814		0.5				1.3		2.2			$1,600	$0	0	52	59	59	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
333	Concordia	430	196.1	$755,377	$16,618		0.4				17		17.66				$69,500	103	437	542	440	83	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
334	Southern Cloud	99	45.1	$173,725	$3,822						3.5		5	$3,822			$0	15	122	61	52	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
335	North Jackson	120	54.7	$210,704	$4,635		0.5		1		3.9		6.5	$704			$20,000	22	116	44	44	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
336	Holton	368	167.8	$646,366	$14,220				2.6		10.84		28.84	$9,049			$110,907	90	432	587	464	56	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
337	Royal Valley	355	161.9	$623,639	$13,720	2	2		18		8.75		14.75	$2,500			$0	65	335	464	464	56	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
338	Valley Falls	142	64.8	$249,610	$5,491				4		2		7.5	$5,491	$7,500		$24,041	35	152	84	84	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
339	Jefferson County North	107	48.8	$187,978	$4,136		0.6		5.5		3.54		4.14		$7,500		$58,625	39	134	129	111	26	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
340	Jefferson West	188	85.7	$330,116	$7,283		2				5		8				$75,178	51	207	450	378	65	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
341	Oskaloosa	276	125.9	$484,967	$10,669				1		5.82		16.08		$30,000		$38,578	34	277	185	185	22	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
342	McLouth	183	83.4	$321,257	$7,068			2	1.74	0.35	4.4		6.49	$27,157			$41,038	35	179	149	149	24	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
343	Perry	242	110.4	$425,261	$9,356				3		3		8				$75,524	41	242	246	246	26	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
344	Pleasanton	205	93.5	$360,162	$7,924						10		10	$10,000	$30,000		$0	20	200	94	94	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
345	Saaman	1,136	518.0	$1,995,336	$43,897				6		42.39		48.39	$5,000			$52,091	263	1,091	745	745	263	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
346	Jayhawk	253	115.4	$444,521	$9,779		0.8		2		3		11.1	$5,254		$18,900	$72,000	41	269	206	189	22	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	4
347	Kinsley-Offerle	136	62.0	$238,824	$5,254		0.4				8.3		8.3	$5,000			$39,580	29	162	189	189	30	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
348	Baldwin City	342	156.0	$600,912	$13,220		1				11		3.4	$5,000		$10,000	$17,213	50	377	333	328	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	3
349	Stafford	100	45.6	$175,651	$3,864						4		4	$18,000			$43,985	14	127	27	27	18	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
350	St John-Hudson	131	59.7	$229,964	$5,059		0.5				6.5		6.5		$2,700		$0	23	139	144	119	30	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2
351	Macksville	133	60.6	$233,431	$5,135		0.4		0.2		6		6.6	$5,200		$2,000	$0	15	159	156	156	16	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	5

*** Use of Funds Description:** *1. Reduction of class size;% of teacher salaries; 2. Description not discernible/cannot classify; 3. Specifically indicates funds to at-risk students only; 4. Description does not match this 2014-15 budget; 5. Description includes extra ELL spending*

Appendidx D. At-risk Application and Annual Report Summary for Each District *(cont.)*

School District	Students and Funding				APPLICATION (2014-2015)									ANNUAL REPORT (2013-2014)												
					FTEs Paid					Other Expenditures				Students				Services Provided							
	Free Lunch Students	Weighted FTE	Estimated At-Risk Funding	2.2% Set-aside for K-3 Reading	Administrators	Guidance/ Counseling	Lit/Mat Coaches	Paraprofessionals	Transportation	Teachers	Translators	TOTAL	Materials/ Supplies	Purchased Services	Property	Addl. Half-day Kindergarten	All-day K Students Sept. 2015 per KSDE	Free lunch students 2013-14	Eligible At-risk Students	Number received services	All-day K Students	Additional In-Class Assistance	After School Programs	Alternative High School Programs	HS Credit Recovery Courses	ELLs	Summer School	Tutoring	Other	Use of funds description*
352 Goodland	515	234.8	$904,450	$19,898						8.25		8.25	$8,300	$370,376		$0	75	446	208	208	80	1				1			1	5
353 Wellington	788	359.3	$1,384,024	$30,449		1.5				22		32				$185,000	134	733	717	152	42	1				1			1	4
355 Ellinwood	201	91.7	$353,228	$7,771		0.2				4.5		14	$40,000			$40,000	36	186	158	158	42	1					1			2
356 Conway Springs	201	91.7	$251,150	$5,525		1.2		2.7		3.6		6.5	$20,643			$10,964	42	142	57	57	20	1								2
357 Belle Plaine	143	65.2	$353,228	$7,771				4		5.3		10.5	$25,000			$64,136	40	215	57	54	20	1					1			2
358 Oxford	135	61.6	$237,283	$5,220				1		4		5	$27,283			$20,000	21	129	81	60	36	1								2
359 Argonia	56	25.5	$98,226	$2,161				1		1.2		2.2	$31,980			$18,614	6	58	41	41	14	1								1
360 Caldwell	113	51.5	$198,378	$4,364				1		5.5		6.5	$12,378			$20,000	14	103	83	83	17	1								1
361 Anthony-Harper	478	218.0	$839,736	$18,474		1	1	3		12.2		17.2	$14,736	$1,000	$1,000	$0	72	471	434	434	84	1		1			1			1
362 Prairie View	375	171.0	$658,692	$14,491						14		20	$38,000			$94,850	56	385	497	497	52	1					1			1
363 Holcomb	445	202.9	$781,571	$17,195		2.5		4		13.5		10.72	$2,500			$74,595	61	423	305	283	81	1								2
364 Marysville	237	108.1	$416,401	$9,161		0.4		3.28		7.04		14	$8,000		$13,000	$63,738	44	237	275	139	57	1								1
365 Garnett	416	189.7	$730,724	$16,076				3		11		14	$13,608		$1,000	$130,000	73	459	580	580	93	1								2
366 Woodson	228	104.0	$400,608	$8,813				3.2		6		9.2	$13,608		$179,112	$43,060	32	197	210	210	25	1								2
367 Osawatomie	692	315.6	$1,215,691	$26,745				8		12		23	$115,748	$152,000		$119,352	93	676	629	539	89	1								2
368 Paola	619	282.3	$1,087,420	$23,923	0.5	2	1			18.17		18.67	$152,000	$115,748		$127,535	160	586	474	474	140	1		1			1			2
369 Burrton	163	74.3	$286,204	$6,296				2.1		8		10.1	$8,296			$8,500	11	126	108	108	22	1								1
371 Montezuma	58	26.4	$101,693	$2,237				2		2		4	$2,237			$0	14	64	113	113	10	1								2
372 Silver Lake	90	41.0	$157,932	$3,475						4		4				$0	42	94	138	101	49	1								1
373 Newton	1,490	679.4	$2,617,049	$57,575						59.38		59.38	$87,305	$32,000		$277,443	265	1,590	1,597	1,597	276	1								4
374 Sublette	258	117.6	$452,995	$9,966				1		10		11	$9,966			$0	38	255	243	243	34	1								1
375 Circle	437	199.3	$767,704	$16,889			1.5	6.5		9.5		16	$7,000	$15,000		$171,183	136	425	465	465	118	1								2
376 Sterling	166	75.7	$291,596	$6,415						6		7.5	$5,000			$52,003	41	161	96	96	37	1								2
377 Atchison County	267	121.8	$469,174	$10,322		1				7		8	$7,000			$0	37	261	141	141	40	1								2
378 Riley County	93	42.4	$163,325	$3,593				2		1.5		3.5	$43,325			$58,000	50	110	127	69	23	1					1			1
379 Clay Center	420	191.5	$737,658	$16,228				12.6		7.5		20.1				$102,500	104	427	586	267	111	1					1			1
380 Vermillion	153	69.8	$268,870	$5,915			2	2		1.5		5.5	$10,000	$23,870		$70,000	60	138	44	44	26	1								1
381 Spearville	91	41.5	$159,858	$3,517				0.5		2		2.5	$9,000			$40,000	28	92	61	61	27	1								1
382 Pratt	439	200.2	$771,170	$16,966				3		13		17.7	$59,792			$0	98	448	295	295	99	1					1			2
383 Manhattan-Ogden	1,793	817.6	$3,149,395	$69,287		0.7		24		46		70	$84,395	$65,000	$10,000	$625,000	551	1,793	3,078	2,875	571	1					1			2
384 Blue Valley	26	11.9	$45,839	$1,008				1.5		0.75		2.25	$1,008			$19,814	23	30	38	38	12	1								3
385 Andover	752	342.9	$1,320,851	$29,059				17		18		35	$0			$0	37	655	634	634	0	1							1	2
386 Madison-Virgil	97	44.2	$170,258	$3,746				0.25		5		5.25	$38,000			$58,000	37	110	127	69	23	1					1			1
387 Altoona-Midway	117	53.4	$205,697	$4,525			0.2	2		2		4.4	$15,697			$102,500	104	427	586	267	111	1					1			1
388 Ellis	86	39.2	$150,998	$3,322				1		1.8		3.8	$3,322			$40,000	28	92	61	61	27	1								1
389 Eureka	370	168.7	$649,832	$14,296						13.5		13.5	$13,000			$0	98	448	295	295	99	1					1			2
390 Hamilton	60	27.4	$105,545	$2,322				1		2.8		3.8				$34,016	53	363	328	328	39	1								1
392 Osborne County	147	67.0	$258,084	$5,678						27		27	$6,000			$0	16	152	150	150	39	1								1
393 Solomon	111	50.6	$194,911	$4,288		0.5				4.1		4.6	$4,288			$33,920	28	143	152	152	29	1								1
394 Rose Hill	412	187.9	$723,791	$15,923				8		8.39		16.39	$173,871			$133,113	117	384	378	239	105	1								4
395 LaCrosse	114	52.0	$200,304	$4,407				3.2		2.1		5.4	$10,937			$18,250	24	109	70	70	31	1								1
396 Douglass	200	91.2	$351,302	$7,729		0.1				5.3		5.3				$84,003	40	208	365	305	5	1								3
397 Centre	87	39.7	$152,924	$3,364						3.7		3.7				$0	10	72	107	107	0	1								2
398 Peabody-Burns	119	54.3	$209,164	$4,602				0.59		4.91		5.5	$4,602	$10,000		$18,950	10	128	157	157	10	1								1
399 Paradise	46	21.0	$80,892	$1,780						2.5		2.5	$10,892			$0	0	40	70	50	0	1								1
400 Smoky Valley	212	96.7	$372,488	$8,195				4.71		4.8		9.51				$79,460	55	213	137	121	67	1								5
401 Chase-Raymond	118	53.8	$207,238	$4,559				0.5		5		5.5				$20,000	10	114	101	101	10	1					1			1
402 Augusta	768	350.2	$1,348,970	$29,677		1		22.25		20		42.25	$74,228	$4,000		$244,593	155	785	604	426	177	1		1			1			2
403 Otis-Bison	61	27.8	$107,086	$2,356				4		2		6	$2,356			$21,325	6	52	56	56	0	1								2
404 Riverton	359	163.7	$630,572	$13,873	0.25		0.5	9		9		9.75	$65,000	$54,972	$2,500	$50,939	62	335	260	260	62	1					1			2
405 Lyons	507	231.2	$890,582	$19,593	1.28			27.11		9		28.39	$19,593			$41,000	68	484	480	480	58	1					1			4
407 Russell County	327	149.1	$574,333	$12,635						12		12	$7,500			$77,732	57	328	423	423	80	1					1			2
408 Marion-Florence	175	79.8	$307,390	$6,763	0.3		0.2	3		5		8.8	$9,390			$60,000	53	190	169	169	40	1								1
409 Atchison	922	420.4	$1,619,381	$35,626						38.14		38.14	$4,021			$0	132	934	674	674	128	1								3
410 Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh	156	71.1	$273,877	$6,025				2.52		2.45		4.97	$9,900		$5,000	$15,279	46	156	144	63	14	1								2
411 Goessel	67	30.6	$117,871	$2,593				0.5		2		2.5	$7,500		$7,500	$22,365	16	68	72	72	9	1								2
412 Hoxie Community	77	35.1	$135,205	$2,975						3		3	$7,405			$17,000	26	68	29	29	0	1								2
413 Chanute	973	443.7	$1,709,132	$37,601				17.15		20.4		37.55	$30,000	$25,000		$150,000	132	1,028	978	978	134	1								1
414 Hiawatha	387	176.5	$679,878	$14,957				8.11		11.4		19.51	$2,000			$96,573	0	355	356	356	78	1								1
415 Louisburg	321	146.4	$563,933	$12,407				6		6	4	16	$77,538	$109,576		$137,974	117	291	255	255	55	1								2
416 Morris County	253	115.4	$444,521	$9,779						13		11				$36,165	52	265	151	151	63	1								2
417 McPherson	769	350.7	$1,350,896	$29,720			1			4.5		24	$1,771			$245,446	175	728	881	881	183	1								3
418 Canton-Galva	122	55.6	$214,171	$4,712						9.3		6.25	$20,000			$37,449	24	127	116	116	29	1								3
419 Canton-Galva	257	117.2	$451,454	$9,932						9.3		9.3				$65,000	38	251	334	334	55	1								1
420 Osage City	97	44.2	$170,258	$3,746				4		1		5				$35,000	33	110	212	115	34	1								3
421 Lyndon	85	38.8	$149,458	$3,288				1		2.5		3.5				$20,000	22	78	82	24	24	1								1
422 Kiowa County	105	47.9	$184,511	$4,059				2.57		2.53		5.1	$4,059			$40,571	44	104	183	94	13	1								2
423 Moundridge	96	43.8	$168,718	$3,712		0.5		1		2		3.5	$3,712			$69,860	19	88	158	42	144	1								2
426 Pike Valley	1,800	820.8	$3,161,722	$69,558				14.4		74.8		89.2	$10,000			$0	237	1,819	1,755	1,755	1	1		1			1			2
428 Great Bend	94	42.9	$165,251	$3,636		0.4	0.15	0.6		1.5		2.65	$7,500			$20,032	20	97	121	81	15	1					1			3
429 Troy	336	153.2	$590,126	$12,983				8		6.19		15.9				$0	51	328	221	190	13	1					1			1
430 South Brown County	292	133.2	$513,086	$11,288		1.4		11		3.5		15.9	$10,000		$113,086	$62,000	59	291	282	282	57	1					1			2
431 Hoisington																														

*** Use of Funds Description:** *1. Reduction of class size;% of teacher salaries; 2. Description not discernible/cannot classify; 3. Specifically indicates funds to at-risk students only; 4. Description does not match this 2014-15 budget; 5. Description includes extra ELL spending*

Appendidx D. At-risk Application and Annual Report Summary for Each District *(cont.)*

		Students and Funding				APPLICATION (2014-2015) FTEs Paid						Other Expenditures			ANNUAL REPORT (2013-2014) Students		Services Provided						
	School District	Free Lunch Students	Weighted FTE	Estimated At-Risk Funding	2.2% Set-aside for K-3 Reading	Admini-strators	Guidance/ Counseling	Lit/Mat Coaches	Parapro-fessionals	Transpor-tation	Teachers	Translators	TOTAL	Materials/ Supplies	Purchased Services	Property	Addl. Half-day Kindergarten	All-day K Slots Sept. 2015 per KSDE	Free lunch students 2013-14	Eligible At-risk Students	All-day K Students	Number received services	Additional In-Class Assistance	After School Programs	Alternative High School Programs	HS Credit Recovery Courses	ELLs	Summer School	Tutoring	Other	Use of funds description*
432	Victoria	57	26.0	$100,152	$2,203				2		1		3	$2,203			$20,000	20	51	76	28	76	1								2
434	Santa Fe Trail	390	177.8	$684,886	$15,067				4		12		16	$90,000			$90,000	86	388	421	65	421	1					1			1
435	Abilene	567	258.6	$996,127	$21,915	0.2			9		30		39.2	$96,127			$125,843	126	542	642	131	642	1					1			1
436	Caney Valley	293	133.6	$514,627	$11,322		1		11		9		21	$10,000			$0	55	324	464	54	464	1								2
437	Auburn Washburn	1,614	736.0	$2,835,072	$62,372	1	3.25	7	2		31		44.25	$150,000	$48,400		$46,600	453	1,532	1,049	514	965	1					1			1
438	Skyline	76	34.7	$133,664	$2,941			1	1.16		1		3.16	$2,941			$8,783	31	68	114	41	114	1				1				2
439	Sedgwick	136	62.0	$238,824	$5,254				1.5		5.2		6.7				$49,125	59	147	195	29	134	1					1			3
440	Halstead	282	128.6	$495,367	$10,898		0.4		5		5.65		11.05	$30,000		$31,367	$60,000	59	305	134	56	134	1				1				4
443	Dodge City	4,850	2,211.6	$8,519,083	$187,420	2.35	9.5	0.82	38.63		131.94		183.24	$220,491	$82,000		$633,735	612	4,679	5,012	648	5,012	1		1			1			2
444	Little River	75	34.2	$131,738	$2,898		0.5				4.2		4.7				$18,545	17	101	92	24	92	1								2
445	Coffeyville	1,206	549.9	$2,118,215	$46,601				11.8		32.6		44.4				$238,380	130	1,204	1,269	140	1,269	1					1			2
446	Independence	1,067	486.6	$1,874,383	$41,236		1		12.5		33		46.5				$215,712	196	1,067	992	166	978	1					1			2
447	Cherryvale	436	198.8	$765,778	$16,847				6.2		16.1		22.3	$14,000			$83,988	59	436	411	66	411	1					1			2
448	Inman	90	41.0	$157,932	$3,475				3		3.5		6.5		$6,000		$38,940	30	88	134	33	134	1					1			2
449	Easton	172	78.4	$301,997	$6,644		0.4	1			5		6.4	$7,900		$2,000	$46,614	37	186	132	30	77	1								2
450	Shawnee Heights	1,041	474.7	$1,828,544	$40,228		0.3	5	17		27.5		58.5		$10,000		$296,302	234	1,048	979	235	979	1								3
452	Stanton County	218	99.4	$382,889	$8,424			0.5	2		3		5.8	$25,000		$94,839	$35,000	34	202	156	147	50	1								1
453	Leavenworth	2,106	960.3	$3,699,076	$81,380						71		71				$307,950	280	2,043	2,032	288	2,032	1					1			2
454	Burlingame	124	56.5	$217,638	$4,788						3.28		3.28				$13,415	14	125	92	9	69	1					1			1
456	Marais Des Cygnes Valley	148	67.5	$260,010	$5,720		0.2		3.13		4.5		4.7	$6,000	$9,010		$25,000	22	162	205	28	205	1					1			2
457	Garden City	4,577	2,087.1	$8,039,509	$176,869	1		14.95	1		129.25		146.2	$50,000			$811,720	659	4,355	5,912	630	5,912	1					1			2
458	Basehor-Linwood	323	147.3	$567,400	$12,483						12.19		12.19	$12,483			$0	167	771	339	77	104	1								1
459	Bucklin	111	50.6	$194,911	$4,288	0.05			2		3		5.05	$4,288			$21,500	64	116	104	14	104	1						1		1
460	Hesston	148	67.5	$260,010	$5,720		3	0.5	1.6		1		4.5	$13,000			$0	64	147	216	0	216	1						1		1
461	Neodesha	348	158.7	$611,312	$13,449		1		0.3		4.5		11.57	$9,000			$71,500	51	355	512	52	512	1					1			5
462	Central	147	67.0	$258,084	$5,678		0.5		4		1.5		5.8				$24,784	19	155	142	22	142	1								1
463	Udall	131	59.7	$229,964	$5,059						4.5		4.5				$20,000	29	138	120	0	120	1					1			3
464	Tonganoxie	497	226.6	$872,863	$19,203			4	10		11.25		25.25	$15,000			$120,606	126	514	686	139	686	1					1			2
465	Winfield	1,105	503.9	$1,941,023	$42,703		6				32		38	$42,703			$236,151	165	1,147	1,656	172	1,656	1					1			2
466	Scott County	362	165.1	$635,965	$13,991		0.35		6.5		9.36		16.21	$8,865			$104,981	69	355	470	78	470	1					1			2
467	Leoti	206	93.9	$361,703	$7,957				3		7.4		10.4	$1,000			$41,203	36	188	306	29	306	1								1
468	Healy	44	20.1	$77,425	$1,703				0.75		2.5		3.25	$5,425			$0	3	49	40	2	40	1								1
469	Lansing	566	258.1	$994,201	$21,872		2	8	1		14		15	$200,000		$183,201	$250,000	164	573	355	192	355	1					1			2
470	Arkansas City	1,900	866.4	$3,337,373	$73,422		2		39		24		73	$124,543			$220,000	232	1,696	1,265	141	1,265	1					1			2
471	Dexter	61	27.8	$107,086	$2,356						2.9		3				$7,600	7	78	35	9	35	1								1
473	Chapman	348	158.7	$611,312	$13,449		1		0.31		13.84		15.15				$103,431	70	362	327	86	327	1					1			1
474	Haviland	19	8.7	$33,512	$737						0.79		0.79				$3,000	0	29	66	5	66	1								1
475	Geary County	3,427	1,562.7	$6,019,520	$132,429						107		107	$85,000			$100,000	869	3,331	2,525	827	2,525	1					1			4
476	Copeland	49	22.3	$85,900	$1,890		0.5		1		2		3.5	$1,898			$4,000	9	38	62	9	62	1					1			2
477	Ingalls	79	36.0	$138,672	$3,051				1		2		3	$18,894			$22,500	19	73	127	20	127	1					1			2
479	Crest	91	41.5	$159,858	$3,517		0.5		2.4		0.5		3.4	$14,858			$25,130	14	91	126	20	126	1					1			3
480	Liberal	3,649	1,663.9	$6,409,343	$141,006				19		111		142	$143,006	$54,913			40	3,307	4,166	0	4,166	1					1			2
481	Rural Vista	136	62.0	$238,824	$5,254		0.5	12			3		3.5	$69,677			$38,050	23	130	107	28	107	1								1
482	Dighton	78	35.6	$137,131	$3,017						2.5		4.5	$14,121		$37,880	$12,534	18	81	85	0	85	1								1
483	Kismet-Plains	455	207.5	$799,290	$17,584		0.1		7.1		10.4		17.6	$101,800	$32,000	$1,622	$129,000	53	439	555	59	555	1					1			1
484	Fredonia	300	136.8	$526,954	$11,593				0.4		8.4		8.8	$12,000	$15,000	$1,500	$83,206	55	298	375	55	375	1						1		1
487	Herington	250	114.0	$439,128	$9,661	0.25	0.5	0.25	2.5		6.5		10	$22,177			$36,000	39	234	252	27	234	1								2
489	Hays	914	416.8	$1,605,514	$35,321	0.5	8	0.25	16.3		10		35.05	$38,071	$5,450	$1,900	$354,522	269	906	1,098	260	1,098	1						1		2
490	El Dorado	934	425.9	$1,640,567	$36,092				15.6		20		35.6	$8,203			$288,768	172	877	424	146	424	1						1		2
491	Eudora	478	218.0	$839,736	$18,474		1		4		14		19	$3,500			$157,041	125	464	123	146	282	1						1		4
492	Flinthills	84	38.3	$147,532	$3,246				1.82		2.29		4.11	$7,792			$0	12	93	84	23	84	1								1
493	Columbus	462	210.7	$811,616	$17,856		1		6		14.25		21.25		$17,000		$114,317	84	479	411	75	336	1							1	2
494	Syracuse	286	130.4	$502,301	$11,051				0.7		12		12.7	$2,051			$19,565	55	271	276	29	276	1								1
495	Ft Larned	0	0.0	$0	$0						1		2.35	$1,390			$0	9	41	28	0	28	1								1
496	Pawnee Heights	36	16.4	$63,173	$1,390		0.35		1		81.6		104.8	$10,000	$5,000		$1,161,281	839	3,455	4,165	798	3,859	1								2
497	Lawrence	3,475	1,584.6	$6,103,879	$134,285				23.2		3.3		22.7				$40,500	33	174	102	41	464	1								1
498	Valley Heights	173	78.9	$303,923	$6,686		1.1		3		16.5		694	$500		$345,000	$0	3	531	464	57	464	1								2
499	Galena	520	237.1	$913,309	$20,093				6.2		692		327.07	$763,000			$1,150,042	1,874	17,817	16,101	1,104	16,101	1								2
500	Kansas City	18,805	8,575.1	$33,031,285	$726,688		1		1		320.58		4.5	$1,780	$36,980		$0	1,113	9,633	8,819	1,185	8,819	1								2
501	Topeka	9,694	4,420.5	$17,027,766	$374,611		2	4.49	1		3.5		41.5	$143,115			$180,173	100	775	397	122	397	1								2
502	Lewis	46	21.0	$80,892	$1,780						20.5		15.4	$11,100			$55,400	38	225	169	41	169	1								1
503	Parsons	784	357.5	$1,377,090	$30,296				21		10.4		11.5	$13,000			$12,000	33	238	203	31	203	1								1
504	Oswego	276	125.9	$484,967	$10,669				5		9		25.2	$8,746			$125,348	112	626	555	102	555	1								2
505	Chetopa-St. Paul	215	98.0	$377,496	$8,305				2.5		17.3		9.2	$17,406			$44,400	19	174	214	1	214	1								2
506	Labette County	626	285.5	$1,099,746	$24,194		1.5		6.4		5		21				$98,000	75	526	583	70	583	1								2
507	Satanta	194	88.5	$340,902	$7,500	0.2	1		3		17		5.3				$18,000	13	52	37	10	37	1								2
508	Baxter Springs	551	251.3	$968,008	$21,296				4		1.3		2.25				$15,050	9	52	25	11	25	1								2
509	South Haven	64	29.2	$112,478	$2,475				4		17		21				$0	1	52	37	0	10,807	1								2
511	Attica	48	21.9	$84,359	$1,856		0.25		4		2		6																		
512	Shawnee Mission	8,080	3,684.5	$14,192,694	$312,239						253		253	$14,448			$0	1,857	8,080	10,807											
	Statewide Totals	**199,802**	**91,110.0**	**$350,957,643**	**$7,721,072**	**24.2**	**170.8**	**124.7**	**1017.4**	**5.8**	**5,703.9**	**6.0**	**7052.6**	**$7,692,756**	**$4,111,996**	**$1,694,787**	**$27,654,908**	**33,820**	**197,753**	**218,129**	**25,048**	**202,417**	**271**	**147**	**82**	**166**	**85**	**134**	**145**	**72**	

* **Use of Funds Description:** *1. Reduction of class size/% of teacher salaries; 2. Description not discernible/cannot classify; 3. Specifically indicates funds to at-risk students only; 4. Description does not match this 2014-15 budget; 5. Description includes extra ELL spending*

KANSAS·POLICY
INSTITUTE

250 N. Water Street, Suite 216
Wichita, Kansas 67202
Online: www.kansaspolicy.org
Email: information@kansaspolicy.org
Phone: 316.634.0218