Kansas School Breakfast Report

May 2018

KANSAS APPLESEED

Justice for all.

INTRODUCTION

Participation in the School Breakfast Program grew in Kansas in the 2016–2017 school year, providing a healthy morning meal to nearly 110,000 students each school day and reaching a daily average of nearly 90,000 low-income students.

This is good news for Kansas schools and families. The School Breakfast Program is an important tool for educators to ensure that students have adequate nutrition to learn and thrive and not be distracted by hunger or lack of proper nutrition in the classroom. The school nutrition programs are a vital component of the federal safety net for low-income families, helping stretch limited budgets and provide assurance for parents that their children can receive healthy meals at school each day.

High breakfast participation can be attributed to two key strategies: adopting the Community Eligibility Provision (when possible) and implementing Breakfast after the Bell service models, such as Breakfast in the Classroom, Grab and Go, and Second Chance, all of which reach more children than the traditional method of serving breakfast in the cafeteria before the school day starts.

While gains are being made, and more schools are adopting best practices, there is still more work to be done. In the 2016–2017 school year in Kansas, 50.8 low-income students ate school breakfast for every 100 who ate school lunch. Kansas has further room for improvement on this measure compared to other states, ranking 40th in the most recent national School Breakfast Scorecard from the Food Research & Action Center (FRAC). In order to meet FRAC's national benchmark of reaching a ratio of 70 low-income children receiving school breakfast for every 100 receiving school lunch, lower-performing school districts must take every opportunity to increase school breakfast participation to ensure Kansas students do not miss out on the academic, nutrition, and health benefits of the program.

This report examines key findings regarding school breakfast participation rates in Kansas school districts that participated in the School Breakfast Program and the National School Lunch Program during the 2016–2017 school year. In addition, this report informs about the School Breakfast Program's benefits and how it works; offering breakfast at no charge to all students, potentially through community eligibility; Breakfast after the Bell models; examples of top-performing school districts; and school breakfast funding information.

BENEFITS OF SCHOOL BREAKFAST

Children from low-income households are more likely to experience food insecurity. Research shows access to school meals can improve students' dietary intake and give them the nutrition they need to start their school day focused and ready to learn. In short, school meals, such as school breakfast, are critical to the healthy development and academic achievement of students.

The academic and health benefits of school breakfast are undeniable. Participation in the School Breakfast Program has been linked with better test performance; fewer cases of tardiness, absenteeism, and disciplinary problems; fewer visits to the school nurse; improved overall dietary quality; and a lower probability of issues related to becoming overweight or obese. Low-income students in particular benefit from participating in school meal programs. (For more information on the benefits of school breakfast, see the FRAC's "Breakfast for Learning," "Breakfast for Health," and "The Connections Between Food Insecurity, the Federal Nutrition Programs, and Student Behavior" for summaries of the research on the health and learning benefits of school breakfast.[1])

In light of the large and growing body of research supporting the link between school breakfast and academic success, education stakeholders, including the Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE), are making concerted efforts to improve the reach of the School Breakfast Program.

HOW THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM WORKS

Who operates the School Breakfast Program?
Any public school, nonprofit private school, or residential child care institution can participate in the national School Breakfast Program and receive federal funds for each breakfast served. The program is administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and in each state typically through the state department of education or agriculture.

Who can participate in the School Breakfast Program?
Any student attending a school that offers the program can eat breakfast. What the federal government covers, and what a student pays, depends on family income:

- Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are eligible for free school meals.

- Children from families with incomes between 130 to 185 percent of the FPL qualify for reduced-price meals and can be charged no more than $0.30 per breakfast.

- Children from families with incomes above 185 percent of the FPL pay charges (referred to as "paid meals"), which are set by the school.

Other federal and, in some cases, state rules, however, make it possible to offer free meals to all children, or to all children in households with incomes under 185 percent of the FPL, especially in schools with high proportions of low-income children.

How are children certified for free or reduced-price meals?
Most children are certified for free or reduced-price meals via applications collected by the school district at the beginning of the school year or during the year. Children may also be determined "categorically eligible" for free meals through participation in certain Federal Assistance Programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (known as Food Assistance in Kansas), or based on their status as a homeless, migrant, runaway, or foster child. Children enrolled in a federally-funded Head Start Program, or a comparable state-funded pre-kindergarten program, are also categorically eligible for free meals.

How are school districts reimbursed?
The federal reimbursement rate the school receives for each meal served depends on whether a student is receiving free, reduced-price, or paid meals.

For the 2016–2017 school year, schools received:

- $1.71 per free breakfast;
- $1.41 per reduced-price breakfast; and
- $0.29 per "paid" breakfast.

"Severe need" schools received an additional $0.33 for each free or reduced-price breakfast served. Schools are considered severe need if at least 40 percent of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were free or reduced-price.

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[1] "Research Brief: Breakfast for Learning." Food Research & Action Center. October 2016. FRAC.org. "Research Brief: Breakfast for Health." Food Research & Action Center. October 2016. FRAC.org. "Research Brief: The Connections Between Food Insecurity, the Federal Nutrition Programs, and Student Behavior." Food Research & Action Center. 2018. FRAC.org

DISTRICT FINDINGS

TOP-PERFORMING DISTRICTS FOR BREAKFAST PARTICIPATION

In school year 2016-2017, 24 districts met FRAC's goal of reaching 70 low-income children receiving school breakfast for every 100 receiving school lunch.

USD 107 Rock Hills	USD 349 Stafford
USD 204 Bonner Springs	USD 367 Osawatomie
USD 234 Fort Scott	USD 386 Madison-Virgil
USD 244 Burlington	USD 387 Altoona-Midway
USD 246 Northeast	USD 390 Hamilton
USD 250 Pittsburg Community Schools	USD 447 Cherryvale
USD 256 Marmaton Valley	USD 471 Dexter
USD 282 West Elk	USD 483 Kismet-Plains
USD 283 Elk Valley	USD 500 Kansas City
USD 285 Cedar Vale	USD 504 Oswego
USD 330 Mission Valley	USD 608 Northeast Kansas Education Service Center
USD 335 North Jackson	USD 604 Kansas School For The Blind

Did you know?

Many grant opportunities exist for local education agencies working to increase school breakfast participation. One example is Fuel Up to Play 60 funding: "Sponsored by the National Dairy Council, state and regional Dairy Councils and other supporting organizations, the competitive, nationwide funding program provides money — up to $4,000 per year, per school — to jumpstart healthy changes."

For more info, visit www.fueluptoplay60.com.

The districts with the highest ratios of low-income children receiving school breakfast for every 100 receiving school lunch were:

District	Ratio of average daily free & reduced price breakfast participation per 100 participating in lunch
Northeast Kansas Education Service Center (USD 608)	99.7
Northeast (USD 246)	94.9
Altoona-Midway (USD 387)	87.0
Osawatomie (USD 367)	85.3
Elk Valley (USD 283)	84.3
Kismet-Plains (USD 483)	83.5
Pittsburg Community Schools (USD 250)	83.5
Fort Scott (USD 234)	82.0
Kansas City (USD 500)	80.6
Hamilton (USD 390)	79.5

All 10 of these districts utilized one or more of the following best practices: **Breakfast After the Bell** (through Breakfast in the Classroom, Second Chance Breakfast, or Grab and Go Breakfast) and **offering free breakfast to all**, including through the Community Eligibility Provision.

MOST GROWTH IN BREAKFAST PARTICIPATION

Many Kansas districts saw increased school breakfast participation among low-income students in school year 2016-2017 compared to 2015-2016. One hundred and twenty-one districts had higher average daily participation, and 144 districts increased their ratio of low-income students receiving school breakfast for every 100 receiving school lunch. (See figures for all Kansas districts in the Appendix.)

The districts with the greatest percent increase in school breakfast participation among low-income students were:[2]

District	Average daily free & reduced-price breakfast participation 2015-16	Average daily free & reduced-price breakfast participation 2016-17	% Increase
Burlington (USD 244)	138	196	42.2%
Pittsburg (USD 250)	888	1240	39.6%
Kismet-Plains (USD 483)	304	375	23.3%
Central Plains (USD 112)	119	146	22.8%
Wellington (USD 353)	226	276	22.1%

The districts with the greatest increase in the ratio of low-income students participating in school breakfast for every 100 participating in school lunch were:[3]

District	Ratio of participation in free & reduced-price breakfast to lunch 2015-16	Ratio of participation in free & reduced-price breakfast to lunch 2016-17	Ratio Increase
Pittsburg (USD 250)	61.4	83.5	22.1
Kismet-Plains (USD 483)	64.4	83.5	19.1
Burlington (USD 244)	56.6	73.8	17.2
Arkansas City (USD 470)	51.3	62.9	11.5
Halstead (USD 440)	54.9	65.3	10.4

Many of these districts implemented or expanded Breakfast After the Bell models to achieve this growth in participation. For example:

- After piloting Breakfast in the Classroom in school year 2015-2016, Pittsburg Community Schools (USD 250) expanded the program to all elementary schools in 2016-2017 using a universal free breakfast model under which all students receive free breakfast and the district receives federal reimbursement for qualifying meals.

- After experiencing positive results from a Second Chance Breakfast pilot program in their upper-grade building in 2015-2016, Kismet-Plains (USD 483) implemented the model in their elementary schools in 2016-2017.

[2, 3] Among districts with 100 or more low-income students participating in breakfast on an average daily basis. Variability in participation numbers from year to year in smaller districts may be attributable to a range of factors. Data for all districts is available in the Appendix.

LARGEST DISTRICTS

Among the 10 Kansas districts with the most students eligible for free or reduced-price meals, Kansas City (USD 500) reached FRAC's recommended rate of 70 low-income children receiving school breakfast for every 100 receiving school lunch. Topeka (USD 501) and Olathe (USD 233) both exceeded the statewide ratio of 50.8.

- Both Kansas City (USD 500) and Topeka (USD 501) utilize the Community Eligibility Provision to provide free meals to all students in certain high-need schools.
- Kansas City (USD 500), Topeka (USD 501), and Olathe (USD 233) all utilize Breakfast After the Bell models at some schools, including Breakfast in the Classroom, Grab and Go, and Second Chance Breakfast.
- Kansas City (USD 500) is among the top 10 districts nationwide featured in FRAC's report "School Breakfast: Making it Work in Large School Districts."[4]

In districts with large student populations receiving free or reduced-price meals, increased breakfast participation could have a significant impact on statewide participation rates and benefit thousands more students in their respective communities. Wichita (USD 259) took action to increase breakfast participation by adopting an alternative breakfast model at the Brooks Center for STEM and Arts Magnet Middle School. **Principal Benjamin Mitchell noted students love it, it's a good social time for them, and it's a popular option compared to the before-school meal.**

District	2016-17 free & reduced-price average daily participation: breakfast	2016-17 free & reduced-price average daily participation: lunch	Ratio of average daily free & reduced-price breakfast participation per 100 participating in lunch
Kansas City (USD 500)	12,244	15,187	80.6
Topeka (USD 501)	4,742	8,252	57.5
Olathe (USD 233)	3,431	6,072	56.5
Garden City (USD 457)	2,166	4,489	48.2
Geary County (USD 475)	1,402	3,014	46.5
Wichita (USD 259)	12,279	27,368	44.9
Lawrence (USD 497)	1,310	3,009	43.5
Dodge City (USD 443)	1,845	4,633	39.8
Salina (USD 305)	1,464	3,795	38.6
Shawnee Mission (USD 512)	2,546	7,181	35.5

> "We all know kids need breakfast, and we just need to be a partner in the educational process."
>
> –Nancy Coughenour, Director of Food Services, Shawnee Mission School District

Beginning in April 2018, Shawnee Mission School District began piloting Grab and Go breakfast at Nieman Elementary School in Shawnee, KS (pictured left). The program offers bagged breakfasts near the school's entrance so students can easily pick up breakfast on their way in. Since implementation, breakfast participation at Nieman Elementary has risen. In 2015, the Shawnee Mission School District began offering Second Chance Breakfast, which has doubled breakfast participation at some of the district's high schools (pictured right). *Photos courtesy of Shawnee Mission School District.*

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[4] "School Breakfast: Making it Work in Large School Districts." Food Research & Action Center. February 2018. FRAC.org.

BEST PRACTICES

BREAKFAST AFTER THE BELL

Implementing Breakfast After the Bell moves breakfast out of the cafeteria, making it more accessible and a part of the regular school day. It has proven to be the most successful strategy for increasing school breakfast participation. These alternative service models overcome timing, convenience, and stigma barriers that get in the way of children participating in school breakfast and are even more impactful when they are combined with offering breakfast at no charge to all students. Schools have three options when offering Breakfast After the Bell:

GRAB AND GO

Children (particularly older students) can quickly grab the components of their breakfast from carts or kiosks in the hallway or the cafeteria line to eat in their classroom or in common areas.

BREAKFAST IN THE CLASSROOM

Meals are delivered to and eaten in the classroom at the start of the school day.

SECOND CHANCE BREAKFAST

Students are offered a second chance to eat breakfast after homeroom or first period. Many middle and high school students are not hungry first thing in the morning. Serving these students breakfast after first period allows them ample time to arrive to class on time, while still providing them the opportunity to get a nutritious start to the day.

OFFERING BREAKFAST FREE TO ALL

Many high-poverty schools are able to offer free meals for all students, with federal reimbursements based on the proportions of low-income children in the school. Providing breakfast at no charge to all students helps remove the stigma often associated with means-tested school breakfast (that breakfast in school is for "the poor kids"). It also opens the program to children from families who would struggle to pay the reduced-price copayment or the paid breakfast charges, and streamlines the implementation of Breakfast in the Classroom and other alternative service models. Schools can offer free breakfast to all students through the following options:

COMMUNITY ELIGIBILITY PROVISION (CEP)

CEP schools are high-poverty schools that offer free breakfast and lunch to all students. They do not have to collect, process, or verify school meal applications or keep track of meals by fee category, resulting in significant administrative savings and increased participation.

PROVISION 2

Schools using Provision 2 (referring to a provision of the National School Lunch Act) do not need to collect, process, or verify school meal applications or keep track of meals by fee category for at least three out of every four years. Schools collect school meal applications and count and claim meals by fee category during year one of the multi-year cycle, called the "base year." Those data then determine the federal reimbursement and are used for future years in the cycle. Provision 2 schools have the option to serve only breakfast or lunch, or both breakfast and lunch, to all students at no charge, and use economies of scale from increased participation and significant administrative savings to offset the cost of offering free meals to all students.

NONPRICING

No fees are collected from students while schools continue to receive federal reimbursements for the breakfasts served under the three-tier federal fee categories (free, reduced-price, and paid). The school district covers any difference between cost and reimbursement.

Seaman (USD 345) in Topeka, KS began serving Second Chance Breakfast at Seaman High School during the 2015-2016 school year (pictured left). It is offered between the first- and second-hour class each day. Since starting, Seaman High School serves more Second Chance Breakfast meals than the traditional meal served before classes begin. Seaman (USD 345) also began providing Second Chance Breakfast at Seaman Middle School in February 2018. *Photos courtesy of Seaman (USD 345).*

"By using a bundled meal and utilizing the short time between the first and second class, we have been able to implement these programs with no additional staff requirements."

–Kaye Kabus
Food Service Director
Seaman (USD 345)

COMMUNITY ELIGIBILITY PROVISION

In the 2016–2017 school year, and in its third year of nationwide availability, 68 high-poverty schools in Kansas adopted the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), an increase of four schools compared to the prior school year. The momentum has not stopped; even more schools in Kansas are planning to sign up for the program in the 2018–2019 school year.

School districts adopting CEP experience a multitude of benefits. CEP eliminates the need for school meal applications, relieving school districts from the administrative and financial burdens of processing and verifying school meal applications. By allowing all students, regardless of income, eat a free school breakfast and lunch, the stigma associated with means testing these programs disappears and participation grows. With the administrative burden of processing school meal applications lifted, schools can redirect resources to improved nutrition, menu planning, and food procurement, resulting in better school meals.

School districts can use a number of strategies to maximize the reach of CEP and ensure all students are able to eat a healthy breakfast and start their school day ready to learn. Organizations like FRAC provide information about this option and how to implement best practices. For more information, visit www.FRAC.org.

The number of Kansas students certified as automatically eligible for free meals has been falling as participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program declines, in part, due to SNAP eligibility restrictions adopted by the state legislature. As fewer students are "directly certified," fewer schools are able to utilize CEP. It is available to many more Kansas districts than those listed. In school year 2016-2017, an additional 239 schools across 61 districts were eligible. USD 259 in Wichita had a total of 55 schools eligible that school year. While there is a low "take-up" rate for CEP in Kansas and fewer schools may be eligible for CEP since the 2016-2017 school year due to lower direct certification numbers, CEP remains a powerful option for many schools to provide needed nutrition to their students.

Some school districts have not implemented CEP due to possible funding implications. Household applications determining free and reduced-price meal eligibility are used to decide levels of Title I and E-rate funding. Because local educational agencies participating in CEP do not collect household applications, they can utilize alternative data sources to qualify for needs-based education funding.[5]

District	Number of schools participating in CEP
Kansas City (USD 500)	47
Topeka (USD 501)	14
Derby (USD 260)	2
Hutchinson (USD 308)	2
Girard (USD 248)	1
Goddard (USD 265)	1
Northeast Kansas Education Service Center (USD 608)	1

SCHOOL BREAKFAST LEGISLATION

Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia implemented legislation requiring all or some schools to operate Breakfast After the Bell models, offer free breakfast to all students in high-poverty schools, or both. In all of these states, school breakfast participation dramatically increased after the passage of state legislation and the subsequent implementation of Breakfast After the Bell models, which fueled these states to become — and continue to be — top performers.

In Nevada, the most recent state to implement Breakfast After the Bell legislation, participation continues to grow in the second year. In the 2015–2016 school year, the first year of implementation, participation skyrocketed; over 20,000 more students ate school breakfast. The momentum continued in the 2016–2017 school year with over 13,000 additional students eating breakfast. Since school year 2014–2015 (one school year before the legislation was implemented), more than 34,600 additional students in Nevada now eat school breakfast.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST IN RURAL SCHOOLS

Access to school breakfast is critically important for every student, especially for low-income students living in rural communities. In 2016, 32 percent of Kansans lived in rural areas.[6]

The common barriers that typically contribute to low breakfast participation are even more pronounced in rural areas: long bus rides that do not allow for enough time to eat before school; late bus arrivals; and the stigma associated with the program, especially in small, close-knit communities.

Schools in rural areas also may face special challenges implementing a school breakfast program, including limited administrative capacity; qualified staff; dispersed student populations; limited food and supply options; and aging or inadequate equipment and infrastructures. There are proven strategies, though, to address each of these issues to ensure all students have access to a nutritious morning meal.

Best practices, such as offering breakfast at no charge to all students in high-poverty schools, (potentially through community eligibility), combined with a Breakfast after the Bell model, address barriers, and, with proper planning and stakeholder support, can be implemented in schools and school districts of any size, regardless of location. Rural child nutrition programs can have an impact on more than just the students; such programs can positively affect communities, such as forming a partnership with local farmers to procure and serve fresh, local produce and food.

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[5] "Community Eligibility Provision: Perceived Barriers to CEP Implementation." United States Department of Agriculture. August 2015.
[6] "Kansas Data Summary by Urban and Rural Area." University of Kansas Institute for Policy and Social Research.

CONCLUSION

School breakfast participation in Kansas continues to rise through the great work school districts are doing to reduce childhood hunger. Offering free breakfast to all students through the Community Eligibility Provision and serving meals through Breakfast after the Bell models eliminates barriers associated with the program, such as timing, convenience, and stigma, and increases participation. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Kansas State Department of Education, policymakers, educators, and antihunger advocates should continue to collaborate to expand the use of best practices to ensure all students start the day with a healthy breakfast.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TECHNICAL NOTES

The Kansas State Department of Education provided data for this report in January 2018 in response to a request for school meals data by district for the 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 school years.

Average daily participation figures presented in this report were calculated by Kansas Appleseed by taking each district's total number of meals served from September to April and dividing by the district-specific days of service in those months for each meal type for public schools. Only districts for which data was available for both 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 and which provided both breakfast and lunch are included.

| District | | School Year 2015-2016 | | | | School Year 2016-2017 | | | | Change in Ratio of Breakfast to Lunch Participa-tion | Percent Change in Number of F&RP Students in Breakfast |
		Average Daily Free & Reduced Price (F&RP) Breakfast Students	Average Daily F&RP Lunch Students	Ratio of F&RP Students in Breakfast per 100 in Lunch	Rank	Average Daily Free & Reduced Price (F&RP) Breakfast Students	Average Daily F&RP Lunch Students	Ratio of F&RP Students in Breakfast per 100 in Lunch	Rank		
D0101	Erie	162	260	62.5	48	164	254	64.6	39	2.2	1.1%
D0102	Cimarron-Ensign	130	272	47.8	159	102	250	41.1	205	-6.6	-21.3%
D0103	Cheylin	35	63	56.2	86	30	59	52.0	121	-4.2	-14.1%
D0105	Rawlins County	79	139	56.5	84	69	125	55.3	94	-1.2	-11.7%
D0106	Western Plains	43	67	65.2	35	38	57	65.9	34	0.7	-12.6%
D0107	Rock Hills	82	133	61.5	53	99	139	70.8	24	9.3	20.5%
D0108	Washington County	44	148	29.4	271	26	143	17.8	282	-11.6	-41.4%
D0109	Republic County	71	203	34.8	245	75	212	35.7	246	0.8	6.2%
D0110	Thunder Ridge	75	117	64.5	36	67	102	65.8	35	1.4	-11.5%
D0111	Doniphan West	75	126	59.4	65	63	120	52.4	117	-7.0	-15.8%
D0112	Central Plains	119	185	64.0	41	146	212	69.3	26	5.3	22.8%
D0113	Prairie Hills	169	338	50.1	136	165	332	49.6	141	-0.5	-2.7%
D0114	Riverside	198	289	68.6	26	167	264	63.2	46	-5.4	-15.7%
D0115	Nemaha Central	39	124	31.3	264	28	127	22.4	279	-9.0	-28.1%
D0200	Greeley County	58	117	49.6	139	64	108	58.4	69	8.8	10.2%
D0202	Turner	1090	2318	47.0	164	1065	2341	45.3	171	-1.7	-2.3%
D0204	Bonner Springs	821	1102	74.5	14	810	1053	76.5	13	2.1	-1.3%
D0205	Bluestem	130	213	60.9	56	128	202	63.7	44	2.8	-1.4%
D0206	Remington-Whitewtr	77	160	48.4	151	72	152	47.2	159	-1.2	-6.9%
D0207	Ft. Leavenworth	64	137	46.8	166	55	123	44.9	173	-1.9	-14.4%
D0208	WaKeeney	42	114	37.0	234	34	117	29.3	269	-7.7	-18.9%
D0209	Moscow	36	101	35.6	243	42	105	40.2	212	4.6	17.6%
D0210	Hugoton	174	510	34.2	249	198	482	40.6	208	6.4	13.4%
D0211	Norton Community	98	243	40.3	213	99	248	39.8	219	-0.4	1.7%
D0212	Northern Valley	53	73	72.0	20	37	72	51.1	129	-20.9	-30.6%

D0214	Ulysses	397	800	49.6	140	369	769	47.7	155	-1.9	-6.9%
D0215	Lakin	96	255	37.7	230	93	262	35.7	245	-2.0	-2.9%
D0216	Deerfield	72	133	53.8	105	74	150	49.7	140	-4.1	3.6%
D0217	Rolla	42	79	53.2	111	21	59	37.2	233	-16.0	-49.4%
D0218	Elkhart	59	170	34.5	248	51	158	32.3	261	-2.1	-12.9%
D0219	Minneola	71	124	57.0	75	64	121	53.2	111	-3.8	-8.8%
D0220	Ashland	23	70	32.2	260	21	68	31.4	264	-0.8	-4.7%
D0223	Barnes	61	119	51.1	131	56	118	47.2	158	-3.9	-8.0%
D0224	Clifton-Clyde	51	96	53.1	114	45	86	52.2	118	-0.9	-10.9%
D0225	Fowler	35	65	53.4	110	31	67	46.3	164	-7.1	-10.6%
D0226	Meade	73	119	61.2	55	65	112	57.6	75	-3.6	-9.9%
D0227	Hodgeman County	39	102	38.4	227	35	96	37.1	236	-1.3	-9.9%
D0229	Blue Valley	213	1256	16.9	283	205	1213	16.7	283	-0.3	-3.3%
D0230	Spring Hill	204	443	46.0	171	184	414	43.8	182	-2.2	-9.8%
D0231	Gardner Edgerton	607	1372	44.3	182	544	1345	40.1	213	-4.1	-10.4%
D0232	DeSoto	148	657	22.5	281	141	628	22.4	278	-0.1	-4.9%
D0233	Olathe	2986	6187	48.3	153	3431	6072	56.1	86	7.9	14.9%
D0234	Fort Scott	557	762	73.0	19	576	702	82.1	7	9.1	3.4%
D0235	Uniontown	163	230	70.9	22	152	220	69.2	28	-1.6	-7.0%
D0237	Smith Center	91	156	58.1	68	91	153	59.3	61	1.2	0.5%
D0239	North Ottawa County	109	225	48.2	155	100	215	46.0	167	-2.2	-8.3%
D0240	Twin Valley	87	218	39.8	217	95	231	41.4	201	1.6	9.5%
D0241	Wallace County	14	53	25.7	276	19	74	26.2	272	0.5	42.4%
D0243	Lebo-Waverly	92	149	61.8	52	92	140	65.3	37	3.5	-0.4%
D0244	Burlington	138	243	56.6	83	196	266	72.0	21	15.4	42.2%
D0245	LeRoy-Gridley	48	85	56.2	85	35	70	50.5	134	-5.7	-26.8%
D0246	Northeast	271	293	92.4	3	265	279	95.0	2	2.5	-2.2%
D0247	Southeast	120	236	51.0	132	143	242	58.7	66	7.7	19.0%
D0248	Girard	247	416	59.3	66	240	389	61.4	55	2.1	-2.7%
D0249	Frontenac	131	263	50.0	137	154	259	58.9	65	9.0	17.3%
D0250	Pittsburg Community	888	1447	61.4	54	1240	1484	83.8	6	22.4	39.6%
D0251	North Lyon County	103	181	56.7	82	100	163	61.2	56	4.6	-3.2%
D0252	Southern Lyon Cty	106	183	57.8	69	91	175	52.9	112	-4.8	-13.7%
D0253	Emporia	1057	2102	50.3	135	1041	2037	51.4	127	1.1	-1.5%
D0254	Barber County North	76	175	43.6	190	81	179	45.1	172	1.5	6.0%
D0255	South Barber	48	73	66.0	32	60	96	62.9	48	-3.1	24.8%

D0256	Marmaton Valley	116	146	79.4	10	104	133	77.6	12	-1.8	-10.2%
D0257	Iola	429	640	67.1	29	412	598	68.6	30	1.5	-4.0%
D0258	Humboldt	146	282	51.7	126	131	239	54.5	98	2.8	-10.6%
D0259	Wichita	12382	27916	44.4	181	12279	27368	44.9	175	0.5	-0.8%
D0260	Derby	814	2578	31.6	263	819	2522	32.1	262	0.5	0.6%
D0261	Haysville	967	2457	39.4	220	1014	2450	41.4	203	2.0	4.8%
D0262	Valley Center	359	849	42.3	199	356	813	43.4	184	1.2	-0.7%
D0263	Mulvane	297	561	52.9	116	287	538	53.3	109	0.4	-3.3%
D0264	Clearwater	137	264	51.8	124	120	253	46.9	161	-4.9	-12.5%
D0265	Goddard	378	1161	32.5	257	390	1132	33.9	255	1.4	3.2%
D0266	Maize	327	1072	30.5	267	338	1046	31.9	263	1.4	3.6%
D0268	Cheney	60	164	36.5	236	62	178	34.2	251	-2.3	3.7%
D0269	Palco	36	53	68.8	25	26	42	61.1	57	-7.7	-29.6%
D0270	Plainville	26	120	21.6	282	26	117	22.1	280	0.5	0.7%
D0271	Stockton	55	140	39.1	221	59	158	37.1	237	-2.0	7.6%
D0272	Waconda	74	116	63.7	42	78	118	66.1	33	2.4	5.9%
D0273	Beloit	114	280	40.7	209	114	276	41.7	198	0.9	0.1%
D0274	Oakley	72	173	41.6	203	72	167	42.6	192	1.0	0.1%
D0275	Triplains	14	26	55.4	89	15	25	63.4	45	8.0	6.9%
D0281	Hill City	88	162	54.2	102	82	154	53.6	105	-0.6	-7.0%
D0282	West Elk	133	171	78.0	11	130	176	74.5	15	-3.5	-2.4%
D0283	Elk Valley	55	74	74.5	13	62	74	84.4	5	9.9	12.7%
D0284	Chase County	62	109	56.8	78	54	90	59.1	63	2.3	-12.8%
D0285	Cedar Vale	77	106	73.3	17	85	117	72.4	20	-1.0	9.6%
D0286	Chautauqua County	101	179	56.7	80	105	190	55.5	90	-1.3	3.4%
D0287	West Franklin	144	275	52.3	120	140	262	53.4	108	1.1	-2.4%
D0288	Central Heights	195	282	69.2	24	160	261	61.4	54	-7.7	-17.9%
D0289	Wellsville	62	183	33.7	251	65	176	36.9	238	3.2	4.9%
D0290	Ottawa	485	1059	45.8	173	443	1029	43.5	183	-2.3	-8.6%
D0291	Grinnell	13	28	45.6	176	18	33	54.4	100	8.8	42.8%
D0292	Wheatland	21	35	60.8	57	17	36	48.1	151	-12.6	-18.5%
D0293	Quinter	23	79	28.9	272	27	82	32.4	260	3.5	17.4%
D0294	Oberlin	62	127	48.8	144	69	133	52.5	115	3.7	11.4%
D0297	St Francis Commty	71	115	61.9	50	66	115	58.1	71	-3.7	-7.1%
D0298	Lincoln	76	144	53.1	113	70	163	43.0	189	-10.1	-8.8%
D0299	Sylvan Grove	59	96	61.8	51	64	106	60.5	58	-1.3	8.1%

D0300	Comanche County	31	95	32.2	259	39	108	35.5	248	3.2	26.9%
D0303	Ness City	25	107	23.7	279	43	121	36.1	242	12.4	71.1%
D0305	Salina	1352	3539	38.2	228	1464	3795	38.6	230	0.3	8.3%
D0307	Ell-Saline	74	153	48.1	156	61	152	39.8	218	-8.2	-17.9%
D0308	Hutchinson	1208	2237	54.0	104	1046	2072	50.4	136	-3.6	-13.5%
D0309	Nickerson	283	555	51.0	133	271	551	49.1	143	-1.9	-4.2%
D0310	Fairfield	117	183	64.1	40	106	173	61.9	51	-2.2	-9.3%
D0311	Pretty Prairie	23	67	33.4	252	22	72	30.2	266	-3.2	-4.5%
D0312	Haven	150	320	47.0	165	130	308	42.4	195	-4.6	-13.3%
D0313	Buhler	312	722	43.3	197	302	700	42.6	193	-0.7	-3.4%
D0314	Brewster	21	48	43.3	195	20	50	40.8	207	-2.5	-3.2%
D0315	Colby	72	256	27.9	274	64	255	25.0	274	-2.9	-10.6%
D0316	Golden Plains	54	103	53.0	115	48	107	44.9	174	-8.1	-11.6%
D0320	Wamego	154	341	45.2	179	156	347	44.8	176	-0.4	1.0%
D0321	Kaw Valley	194	363	53.6	107	180	357	51.0	131	-2.6	-7.4%
D0322	OnagaHvilleWheaton	58	120	48.4	150	59	132	44.4	178	-3.9	1.9%
D0323	Rock Creek	88	228	38.6	225	102	219	46.2	166	7.6	16.5%
D0325	Phillipsburg	82	219	37.5	232	81	205	39.5	222	2.1	-1.4%
D0326	Logan	30	58	52.7	119	28	59	47.0	160	-5.7	-8.3%
D0327	Ellsworth	83	215	38.5	226	90	212	41.7	197	3.3	8.4%
D0329	Wabaunsee	66	125	52.8	117	61	119	51.0	130	-1.8	-8.1%
D0330	Mission Valley	86	143	59.8	60	96	129	73.3	17	13.5	11.9%
D0331	Kingman	143	341	41.8	201	143	319	44.4	179	2.6	0.3%
D0332	Cunningham	10	44	22.9	280	12	48	25.6	273	2.7	20.0%
D0333	Concordia	233	409	57.0	77	229	413	54.9	96	-2.1	-1.8%
D0334	Southern Cloud	53	110	48.6	148	50	104	48.0	153	-0.6	-6.4%
D0335	North Jackson	91	122	74.3	15	78	106	74.0	16	-0.4	-14.4%
D0336	Holton	195	332	58.7	67	165	333	50.1	138	-8.6	-15.0%
D0337	Royal Valley	197	314	62.8	46	175	308	57.1	80	-5.7	-11.4%
D0338	Valley Falls	69	122	56.8	79	62	112	55.4	93	-1.4	-11.1%
D0339	Jefferson County N	51	112	45.6	177	50	113	44.0	181	-1.6	-3.3%
D0340	Jefferson West	112	210	53.2	112	115	213	53.2	110	0.0	2.8%
D0341	Oskaloosa	145	266	54.6	99	139	265	52.6	113	-2.0	-3.8%
D0342	McLouth	98	155	63.3	45	84	141	59.1	62	-4.1	-14.2%
D0343	Perry	85	211	40.1	215	84	206	40.4	211	0.3	-0.2%
D0344	Pleasanton	86	176	49.0	143	82	147	55.2	95	6.2	-4.8%

D0345	Seaman	336	1060	31.7	262	381	1061	36.1	243	4.4	13.5%
D0346	Jayhawk	156	271	57.6	71	183	294	62.2	49	4.6	17.0%
D0347	Kinsley-Offerle	60	150	40.2	214	66	153	43.3	186	3.1	10.4%
D0348	Baldwin City	183	328	55.8	87	191	327	58.2	70	2.4	4.6%
D0349	Stafford	95	133	71.5	21	78	108	72.4	19	0.9	-17.4%
D0350	St John-Hudson	62	142	43.8	187	48	144	33.3	257	-10.5	-22.9%
D0351	Macksville	54	137	39.4	219	59	148	40.1	214	0.7	10.2%
D0352	Goodland	193	390	49.5	141	194	377	51.4	126	1.9	0.4%
D0353	Wellington	226	653	34.6	247	276	705	39.2	227	4.6	22.1%
D0355	Ellinwood	92	189	48.6	149	97	186	51.7	124	3.1	5.2%
D0356	Conway Springs	64	160	40.0	216	55	126	43.2	187	3.3	-14.4%
D0357	Belle Plaine	96	201	48.0	157	84	187	44.6	177	-3.5	-12.4%
D0358	Oxford	53	122	43.3	196	70	128	54.0	103	10.6	32.2%
D0359	Argonia	28	53	52.7	118	36	61	59.1	64	6.4	28.6%
D0360	Caldwell	55	100	55.1	93	54	99	53.9	104	-1.2	-3.2%
D0361	Chaparral Schools	190	409	46.4	169	167	389	43.2	188	-3.3	-12.0%
D0362	Prairie View	186	342	54.3	101	202	338	59.5	60	5.2	9.1%
D0363	Holcomb	210	438	47.9	158	215	446	48.3	148	0.4	2.3%
D0364	Marysville	111	274	40.6	210	103	265	39.3	226	-1.3	-7.4%
D0365	Garnett	194	375	51.8	125	189	354	53.4	106	1.6	-2.7%
D0366	Woodson	150	236	63.4	43	143	227	63.7	43	0.3	-4.1%
D0367	Osawatomie	530	606	87.4	4	500	586	85.1	4	-2.3	-5.7%
D0368	Paola	254	554	45.8	174	263	549	48.5	146	2.7	3.7%
D0369	Burrton	60	124	48.7	146	54	96	56.3	85	7.6	-10.1%
D0371	Montezuma	24	64	37.3	233	21	64	33.0	259	-4.3	-11.3%
D0372	Silver Lake	10	104	9.8	284	14	98	14.3	284	4.5	35.3%
D0373	Newton	683	1450	47.1	163	664	1386	47.5	156	0.4	-2.8%
D0374	Sublette	106	222	47.6	161	104	214	48.4	147	0.9	-1.2%
D0375	Circle	153	418	36.6	235	158	400	39.4	224	2.9	3.5%
D0376	Sterling	44	184	23.8	278	40	168	23.7	276	-0.1	-9.5%
D0377	Atchison Co Comm	141	237	59.6	62	112	199	55.4	92	-4.2	-21.1%
D0378	Riley County	99	181	54.8	97	78	160	48.5	145	-6.3	-21.8%
D0379	Clay Center	185	468	39.5	218	189	454	41.6	200	2.0	2.0%
D0380	Vermillion	40	133	29.8	270	40	135	29.8	267	0.0	1.0%
D0381	Spearville	26	102	25.1	277	21	97	21.9	281	-3.1	-17.4%
D0382	Pratt	143	430	33.4	253	169	422	39.6	221	6.3	17.9%

D0383	Manhattan	919	1764	52.1	122	945	1849	50.7	133	-1.5	2.7%
D0384	Blue Valley	31	41	74.1	16	35	51	69.3	27	-4.8	16.3%
D0385	Andover	189	590	32.0	261	224	589	37.9	232	5.8	18.6%
D0386	Madison-Virgil	67	92	73.1	18	66	94	71.0	23	-2.2	-1.2%
D0387	Altoona-Midway	92	115	79.7	9	83	96	86.5	3	6.9	-9.2%
D0388	Ellis	46	126	36.4	237	61	141	43.4	185	7.0	33.0%
D0389	Eureka	198	308	64.2	39	201	314	63.8	42	-0.4	1.6%
D0390	Hamilton	35	40	86.2	5	24	30	79.7	10	-6.4	-30.2%
D0392	Osborne County	50	129	38.9	223	51	125	41.1	206	2.2	1.8%
D0393	Solomon	70	128	55.0	94	91	139	64.9	38	9.9	29.8%
D0394	Rose Hill	112	332	33.8	250	118	337	34.9	250	1.1	5.2%
D0395	LaCrosse	32	113	28.7	273	26	108	24.7	275	-4.0	-18.8%
D0396	Douglass Public	95	218	43.5	191	120	228	52.2	119	8.6	25.8%
D0397	Centre	64	94	67.6	27	49	92	54.1	101	-13.5	-22.6%
D0398	Peabody-Burns	77	119	64.4	38	63	110	57.5	77	-6.9	-17.9%
D0399	Paradise	30	43	69.5	23	30	49	61.5	53	-7.9	0.1%
D0400	Smoky Valley	93	240	38.6	224	67	203	33.1	258	-5.5	-27.6%
D0401	Chase-Raymond	50	96	52.0	123	46	83	55.7	88	3.7	-8.1%
D0402	Augusta	293	638	46.0	170	272	613	44.2	180	-1.8	-7.2%
D0403	Otis-Bison	29	57	51.6	127	30	54	56.7	84	5.1	3.5%
D0404	Riverton	202	327	62.0	49	181	324	56.0	87	-6.0	-10.5%
D0405	Lyons	185	476	39.0	222	181	469	39.0	228	0.0	-2.1%
D0408	Marion	111	201	55.2	91	114	195	58.5	68	3.2	2.7%
D0409	Atchison	467	838	55.7	88	427	783	54.5	99	-1.2	-8.6%
D0410	DurhamHboroLehigh	78	177	43.8	188	94	203	45.9	168	2.1	20.6%
D0411	Goessel	37	78	47.5	162	35	81	42.9	190	-4.7	-6.8%
D0412	Hoxie	27	99	27.0	275	25	112	22.6	277	-4.4	-6.2%
D0413	Chanute	597	884	67.6	28	599	861	69.0	29	1.4	0.2%
D0415	Hiawatha	199	395	50.4	134	206	391	52.5	116	2.1	3.1%
D0416	Louisburg	144	313	45.9	172	147	284	51.8	123	5.8	2.1%
D0417	Morris County	100	289	34.6	246	106	279	38.2	231	3.5	6.2%
D0418	McPherson	330	791	41.7	202	357	784	45.4	170	3.7	8.1%
D0419	Canton-Galva	84	152	55.4	90	70	128	54.1	102	-1.3	-17.2%
D0420	Osage City	106	262	40.6	211	120	255	46.7	163	6.1	12.9%
D0421	Lyndon	43	121	35.7	242	52	126	41.6	199	5.9	20.5%
D0422	Greensburg	35	91	38.2	229	36	86	42.0	196	3.8	3.1%

D0423	Moundridge	45	103	44.2	183	37	93	39.8	220	-4.3	-19.4%
D0426	Pike Valley	75	118	63.3	44	76	113	67.6	31	4.3	1.8%
D0428	Great Bend	787	1628	48.3	152	645	1551	41.4	202	-6.9	-18.1%
D0429	Troy	40	99	40.3	212	38	90	42.5	194	2.2	-4.2%
D0430	South Brown County	154	288	53.4	109	151	282	53.4	107	0.0	-2.0%
D0431	Hoisington	154	350	44.0	186	171	353	48.2	150	4.2	10.8%
D0432	Victoria	30	84	36.0	239	25	69	36.2	241	0.1	-17.5%
D0434	Santa Fe Trail	241	417	57.7	70	210	400	52.6	114	-5.2	-12.7%
D0435	Abilene	383	668	57.3	73	380	627	60.1	59	2.8	-0.8%
D0436	Caney Valley	181	316	57.4	72	148	291	51.2	128	-6.2	-18.2%
D0437	Auburn Washburn	740	1516	48.8	145	711	1513	46.7	162	-2.1	-3.9%
D0438	Skyline Schools	27	87	30.7	266	35	98	36.4	239	5.7	30.2%
D0439	Sedgwick	58	140	41.4	205	62	135	45.6	169	4.2	6.8%
D0440	Halstead	133	243	54.9	96	161	247	64.3	41	9.4	20.9%
D0443	Dodge City	2026	4659	43.5	194	1845	4633	39.5	223	-4.0	-8.9%
D0444	Little River	36	77	46.5	168	35	69	51.5	125	5.1	-1.5%
D0445	Coffeyville	669	1016	65.9	33	662	1016	64.6	40	-1.3	-1.1%
D0446	Independence	564	989	57.0	76	554	958	57.5	76	0.5	-1.7%
D0447	Cherryvale	327	429	76.1	12	307	419	72.7	18	-3.4	-6.0%
D0448	Inman	32	96	33.1	254	31	89	34.0	254	0.8	-3.9%
D0449	Easton	89	196	45.5	178	86	168	50.9	132	5.4	-3.1%
D0450	Shawnee Heights	428	1030	41.6	204	408	990	41.2	204	-0.4	-4.7%
D0452	Stanton County	70	230	30.3	269	75	237	31.0	265	0.6	7.1%
D0453	Leavenworth	850	1780	47.8	160	841	1690	50.0	139	2.2	-1.1%
D0454	Burlingame	48	117	41.1	206	39	107	36.4	240	-4.7	-19.6%
D0456	Marais Des Cygnes V	76	128	59.6	61	60	103	57.1	82	-2.6	-22.0%
D0457	Garden City	2270	4560	49.8	138	2166	4489	48.0	152	-1.7	-4.6%
D0458	Basehor-Linwood	120	334	36.1	238	106	297	36.0	245	0.0	-11.7%
D0459	Bucklin	44	100	43.5	192	39	105	37.2	236	-6.4	-11.5%
D0460	Hesston	61	170	35.8	241	70	176	40.0	217	4.1	15.3%
D0461	Neodesha	191	356	53.6	106	194	336	57.7	74	4.1	1.7%
D0462	Central	101	166	60.6	59	102	177	57.9	73	-2.7	1.3%
D0463	Udall	50	114	43.5	193	37	91	40.5	211	-3.0	-25.3%
D0464	Tonganoxie	214	506	42.3	198	185	468	39.4	226	-2.9	-13.5%
D0465	Winfield	575	1064	54.0	103	556	971	57.2	79	3.2	-3.2%
D0466	Scott County	125	384	32.5	256	137	399	34.1	254	1.6	9.4%

D0467	Leoti	63	190	33.1	255	50	178	28.9	271	-4.2	-19.9%
D0468	Healy	15	31	48.2	154	17	35	48.5	144	0.3	9.4%
D0469	Lansing	262	594	44.2	184	304	627	48.2	149	4.0	15.9%
D0470	Arkansas City	819	1595	51.3	129	993	1579	62.1	50	10.7	21.2%
D0471	Dexter	40	59	66.7	30	43	60	71.2	22	4.4	7.7%
D0473	Chapman	279	426	65.4	34	271	414	65.5	36	0.1	-2.7%
D0474	Haviland	10	29	35.4	244	14	34	40.0	216	4.6	34.4%
D0475	Geary County	1407	3194	44.1	185	1402	3014	46.3	166	2.2	-0.4%
D0476	Copeland	26	57	44.9	180	17	48	35.6	248	-9.3	-32.7%
D0477	Ingalls	33	82	40.8	208	20	60	33.5	257	-7.3	-40.4%
D0479	Crest	52	77	66.7	31	49	87	55.4	91	-11.3	-5.6%
D0480	Liberal	1651	2994	55.1	92	1494	2971	50.2	137	-5.0	-9.5%
D0481	Rural Vista	45	121	37.6	231	45	117	38.8	230	1.2	0.0%
D0482	Dighton	39	84	46.8	167	29	71	39.9	218	-6.9	-27.0%
D0483	Kismet-Plains	304	472	64.4	37	375	449	81.9	8	17.6	23.3%
D0484	Fredonia	150	293	51.2	130	168	320	52.1	120	0.9	12.3%
D0487	Herington	126	220	57.3	74	140	246	57.1	81	-0.2	11.2%
D0489	Hays	312	1014	30.8	265	303	1071	28.4	272	-2.3	-2.8%
D0490	El Dorado	484	884	54.7	98	494	850	58.1	72	3.3	2.1%
D0491	Eudora	196	479	40.9	207	184	490	37.2	235	-3.8	-6.1%
D0492	Flinthills	53	85	62.7	47	66	98	67.5	32	4.8	24.5%
D0493	Columbus	205	393	52.1	121	211	404	51.9	122	-0.2	3.0%
D0494	Syracuse	78	257	30.4	268	90	264	34.1	253	3.7	14.8%
D0495	Ft. Larned	199	406	49.0	142	185	363	50.5	135	1.5	-7.1%
D0496	Pawnee Heights	22	62	35.9	240	16	53	29.6	269	-6.3	-29.9%
D0497	Lawrence	1367	3125	43.7	189	1310	3009	42.8	192	-0.9	-4.2%
D0498	Valley Heights	85	164	51.6	128	92	163	55.6	89	4.0	8.4%
D0499	Galena	253	417	60.6	58	246	393	62.9	47	2.3	-2.7%
D0500	Kansas City	11852	14759	80.3	8	12244	15187	80.5	9	0.2	3.3%
D0501	Topeka	4477	8368	53.5	108	4742	8252	57.3	78	3.8	5.9%
D0502	Lewis	13	27	45.7	175	22	38	56.8	83	11.0	73.1%
D0503	Parsons	432	726	59.5	64	435	699	61.8	52	2.3	0.6%
D0504	Oswego	192	236	81.3	7	193	245	78.7	11	-2.6	0.7%
D0505	Chetopa - St. Paul	125	220	56.7	81	112	203	54.9	97	-1.8	-10.3%
D0507	Satanta	79	163	48.7	147	86	180	48.0	154	-0.7	8.5%
D0508	Baxter Springs	279	512	54.5	100	282	483	58.7	67	4.1	0.9%

D0509	South Haven	36	60	59.5	63	33	66	49.4	142	-10.1	-8.6%
D0511	Attica	26	62	41.9	200	24	59	40.6	210	-1.3	-8.4%
D0512	Shawnee Mission	2440	7561	32.3	258	2546	7181	35.1	250	2.9	4.4%
D0605	S.C. KS Spec Ed Coop	9	9	96.5	2	5	8	70.8	25	-25.8	-38.1%
D0608	NE KS Ed Service Ctr	25	23	111.3	1	34	34	98.0	1	-13.2	36.3%
S0604	School for the Blind	42	50	83.3	6	6	8	75.6	14	-7.6	-84.8%
S0610	School For The Deaf	28	50	54.9	95	26	54	47.4	157	-7.5	-7.4%
	Kansas	**89,400**	**179,844**	**49.7**		**89,814**	**176,773**	**50.8**		**1.1**	**0.5%**