

The School Funding CHOICE

Invest now in college and career ready Kansans?
 – or – Pay much more later?

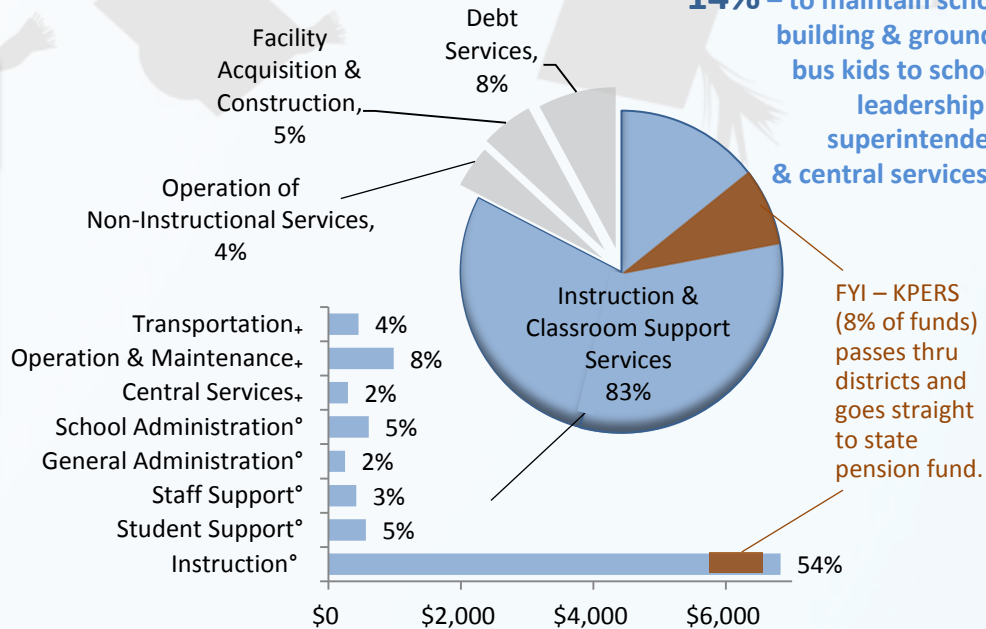
Costs of Failing to Invest in Kansas Youth

... 3,000 (1.3%) youth drop out annually

- \$ 1,890 million** annually in diminished earning power compared to high school completers
- \$ 720 million** annually in lower tax revenues, higher reliance on Medicaid and Medicare, higher rates of criminal activity, and higher reliance on welfare

Total Per Pupil Spending \$12,656

69% – to facilitate & enhance classroom instruction (0)
14% – to maintain school building & grounds, bus kids to school, leadership of superintendent & central services (+)



80%

Currently, 80% of Kansas jobs are classified as middle to highly skilled - requiring some post secondary training or education following high school.

41%

Only 41% of Kansas adults have some post secondary education, meaning 4 in every 10 Kansas adults are under-qualified for today's jobs.

60%

In 1950, 60% of the Kansas labor market could be filled by high school graduates or dropouts, both of whom could earn a livable wage in a 40 hour work week.

... who must work at least 70 hours weekly to earn a livable wage.

20%

Presently, only 20% of Kansas jobs can be filled by high school graduates.

The Past

The Present

Reality

The Gap

Return on Investments in K-12 Education

every \$1.00 invested... returns \$1.45 to \$3.55

Net economic benefits of investments to raise high school graduation rates:

- ▶ If Kansas invested in reducing the annual number of dropouts by just half, our K12 public schools could yield about 1,500 new graduates a year
- ▶ Each new graduate generates a **net benefit** to taxpayers of about **\$127,000** over the graduate's lifetime, yielding a total of nearly **\$200 million** for every graduating class