

In September 2011, the U.S. Department of Education (the Department) offered each state education agency (SEA) the opportunity to request flexibility from the one-size-fits-all requirements of the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA)*, as amended by the *No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB)*, on behalf of itself, its local education agencies (LEAs), and schools. SEAs wishing to qualify for *ESEA* flexibility were required to provide the Department with rigorous and comprehensive state-developed plans designed to improve educational outcomes for all students, close achievement gaps, increase equity, and improve instructional quality.

In order to receive *ESEA* flexibility, each SEA developed and implemented a system of differentiated recognition, accountability, and support that considered student achievement, graduation rates, and school performance and progress over time for the “all students” group, individual *ESEA* student subgroups, and any combined subgroup. A key element of the accountability systems was the identification of a state’s lowest-achieving schools and schools with the lowest graduation rates as priority schools and schools with the most significant achievement or graduation rate gaps as focus schools. Each SEA identified a number of schools equal to at least 5 percent of its Title I participating schools as priority schools and equal to at least 10 percent of its Title I participating schools as focus schools. Each SEA is ensuring that schools and students receive interventions and supports based on this comprehensive system of identification.

SEAs approved to begin implementation of *ESEA* flexibility in the 2012–13 school year (Windows 1 and 2 states) used 2010–11 data, 2011–12 data, or multiple years of data including 2011–12 data to identify schools under their systems of differentiated recognition, accountability, and support. Similarly, SEAs approved to begin implementation of *ESEA* flexibility in the 2013–14 school year (Windows 3 and 4 states) used 2011–12 data, 2012–13 data, or multiple years of data including 2012–13 data to identify schools under their accountability systems. The Department analyzed aggregate student data reported by SEAs to determine the extent to which each SEA’s identification of schools captured low subgroup achievement, low subgroup graduation rates, large subgroup achievement and graduation rate gaps, and subgroups meeting annual measurable objectives (AMOs), the 95-percent participation rate, and graduation rate targets. The data analysis that follows is a profile developed specifically for each state based on SEA-provided data for Title I participating schools. Each Window 1 and Window 2 state will have a Year 1 analysis (based on 2011–12 data) and a Year 2 analysis (based on 2012–13 data). Each Window 3 and Window 4 state will have only a Year 1 analysis (based on 2012–13 data). Please note that the analyses were impacted by varying levels of school data quality as indicated in the footnote for each exhibit and as noted in Appendix A-1 (Technical notes) and Appendix A-2 (Excluded and modified state profile analyses). Additionally, under *ESEA* flexibility, a state may have identified Title I eligible, but not Title I participating schools as priority schools. Such schools would not be included in the following analysis, which includes only Title I participating schools.

These profiles are provided to states as tools to facilitate continuous improvement of each SEA’s system of differentiated recognition, accountability, and support and to support conversations between individual SEAs and the Department. The Department intends to continue to generate data analyses of *ESEA* flexibility going forward. The current profiles are not designed to provide information on the effectiveness of individual state systems or the impact of *ESEA* flexibility on student achievement or other educational outcomes.

Section I: Overview of Accountability Under *Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)* Flexibility

Exhibit 1. What percentage of Title I participating elementary, middle, high, and non-standard schools were priority, focus, or other?

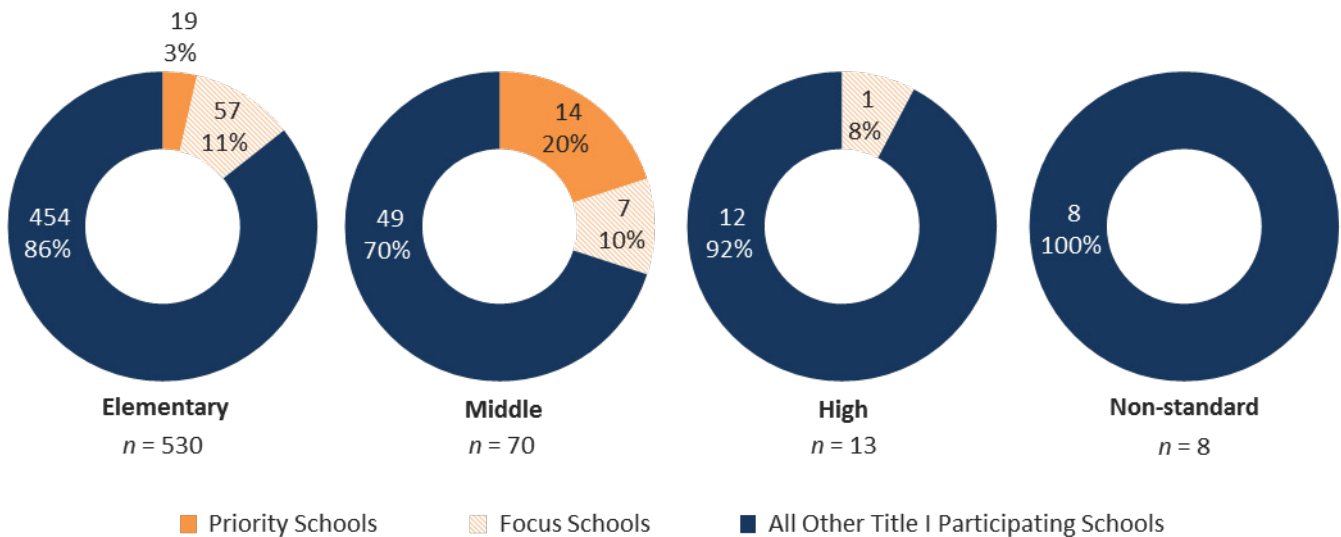


Exhibit reads: In Kansas, among Title I participating elementary schools, 3 percent (19 schools) were priority schools, 11 percent (57 schools) were focus schools, and 86 percent (454 schools) were among all other Title I participating schools for 2013–14.

Source: 2012–13 *EDFacts*, Data Group (DG) 18: Grades offered; 2013–14 *EDFacts*, DG 34: Improvement status - school (n = 621 Title I participating schools)

Note: Technical notes for this exhibit appear in the Appendix.

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Exhibit 3. What were the demographic characteristics of priority and focus schools compared to all other Title I participating schools?

Characteristics	Priority and Focus Schools	All Other Title I Participating Schools
School Level (Percentage of Schools)		
Elementary	77.6%	86.8%
Middle	21.4%	9.4%
High	1.0%	2.3%
Non-standard ^a	0.0%	1.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
School Type (Percentage of Schools)		
Regular	100.0%	100.0%
Alternative	0.0%	0.0%
Special education	0.0%	0.0%
Vocational	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Charter School Status (Percentage of Schools)	0.0%	<1%
Urbanicity (Percentage of Schools)		
Large or middle-sized city	72.4%	9.8%
Urban fringe and large town	19.4%	36.3%
Small town and rural area	8.2%	53.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Percentage of Students by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian	<1%	1.0%
Asian	3.0%	1.7%
Black	20.1%	4.6%
Hispanic	44.5%	19.1%
White	25.9%	69.2%
Total^b	94.4%	95.6%
Percentage of Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch	88.9%	57.9%
Percentage of Students With Disabilities	12.2%	12.5%
Percentage of Limited English Proficient Students^c	31.0%	15.6%
Average Total School Enrollment	431	286

Exhibit reads: In Kansas, 78 percent of Title I participating priority and focus schools for 2013–14 were elementary schools, compared to 87 percent of all other Title I participating schools.

Source: 2012–13 ED*Facts*, Data Group (DG) 18: Grades offered, DG 21: School type, DG 27: Charter status, DG 39: Membership, DG 74: Children with disabilities (IDEA) school age, DG 123: LEP students in LEP program, DG 565: Free or reduced-price lunch; 2013–14 ED*Facts*, DG 34: Improvement status - school ($n = 621$ Title I participating schools [98 Title I participating priority or focus schools and 523 all other Title I participating schools])

Note: Technical notes for this exhibit appear in the Appendix.

Section II: Performance of Title I Schools on Proficiency Rates and Graduation Rates

Exhibit 4. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had student subgroups performing in the bottom 5th percentile (for that subgroup) in reading?

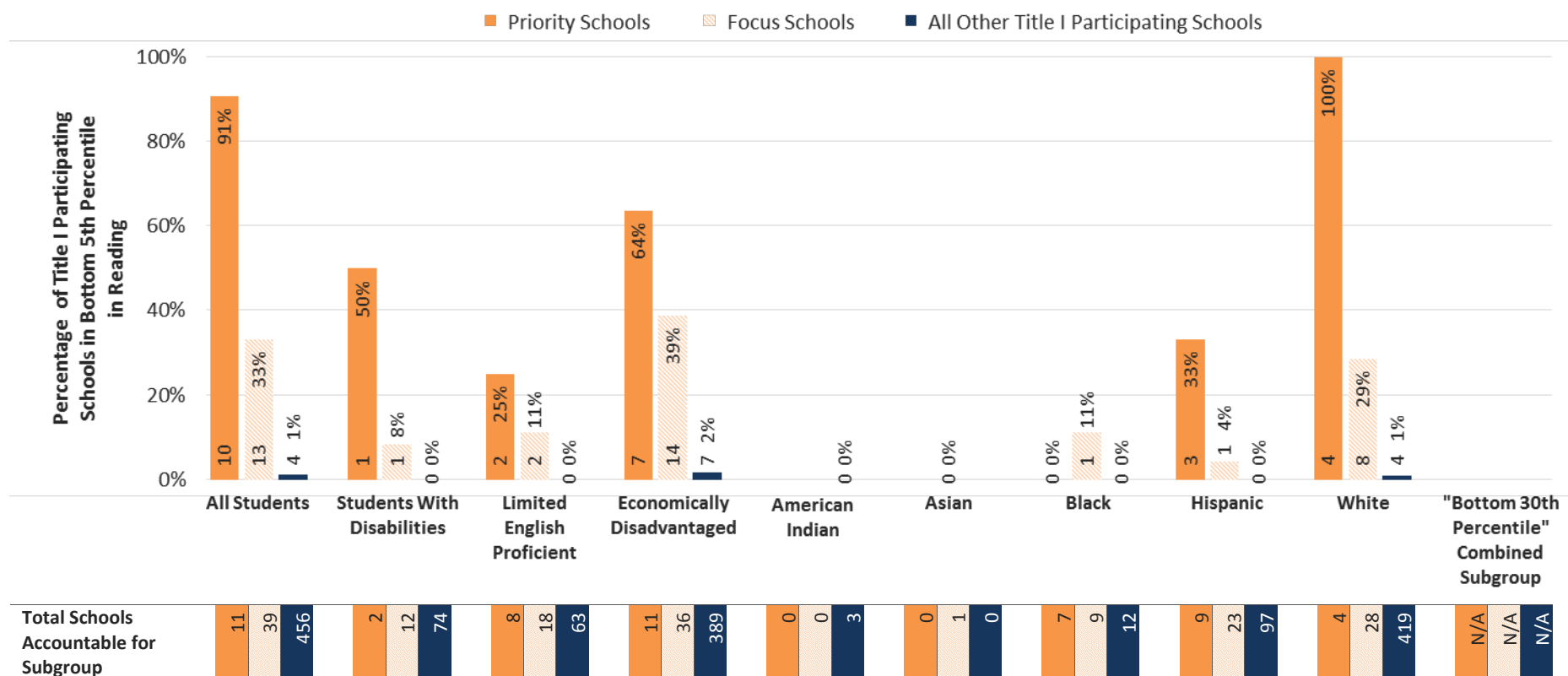


Exhibit reads: In Kansas, among Title I participating schools, 91 percent of priority schools (10 schools), 33 percent of focus schools (13 schools), and 1 percent of all other Title I participating schools (4 schools) scored in the bottom 5th percentile statewide in terms of the performance of the “all students” group in reading in 2012–13.

Source: 2012–13 ED*Facts*, Data Group (DG) 584: Academic achievement in reading; 2013–14 ED*Facts*, DG 34: Improvement status - school ($n = 506$ Title I participating schools [11 priority, 39 focus, and 456 all other Title I participating])

Note: Technical notes for this exhibit appear in the Appendix.

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Exhibit 5. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had student subgroups performing in the bottom 5th percentile (for that subgroup) in mathematics?

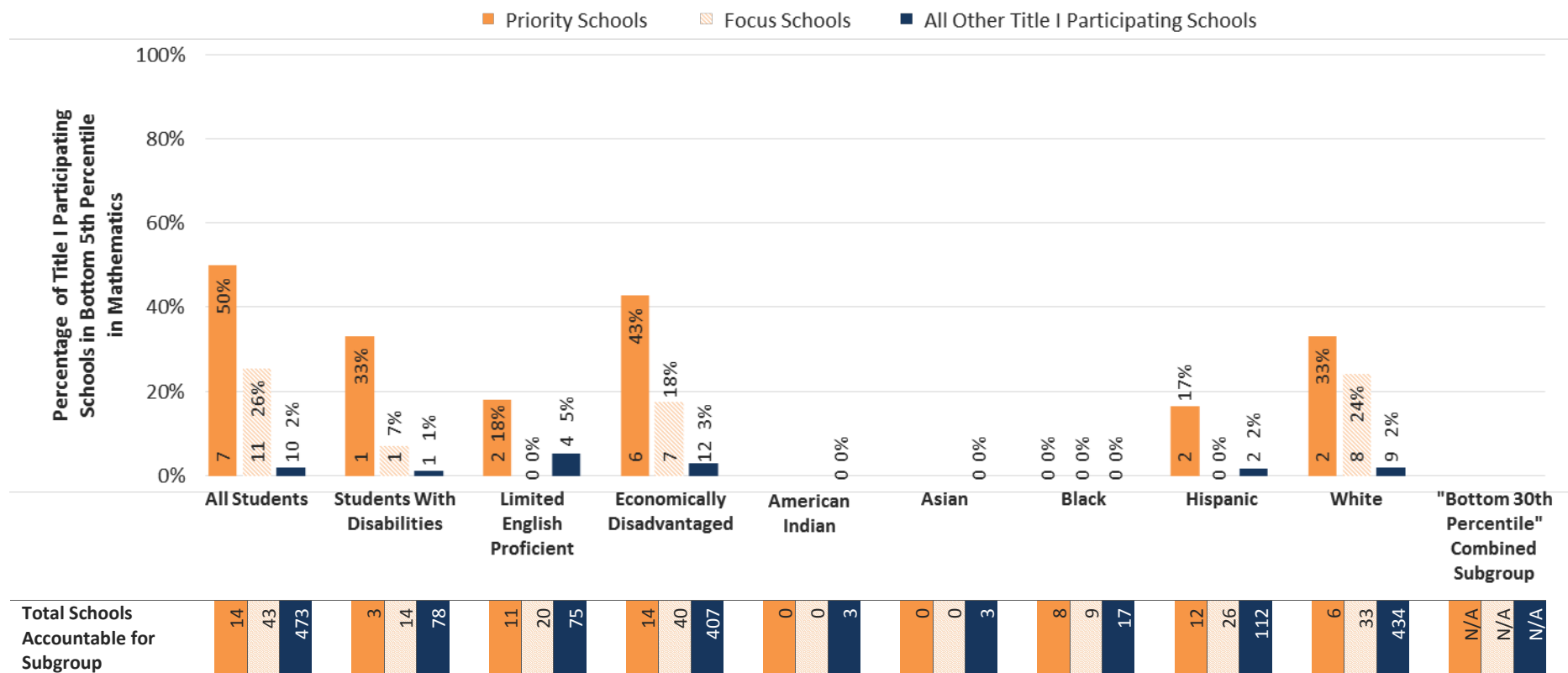


Exhibit reads: In Kansas, among Title I participating schools, 50 percent of priority schools (7 schools), 26 percent of focus schools (11 schools), and 2 percent of all other Title I participating schools (10 schools) scored in the bottom 5th percentile statewide in terms of the performance of the “all students” group in mathematics in 2012–13.

Source: 2012–13 ED*Facts*, Data Group (DG) 583: Academic achievement in mathematics; 2013–14 ED*Facts*, DG 34: Improvement status - school ($n = 530$ Title I participating schools [14 priority, 43 focus, and 473 all other Title I participating])

Note: Technical notes for this exhibit appear in the Appendix.

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Exhibit 6. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had student subgroup gaps that exceeded statewide subgroup gaps by one or more standard deviations?

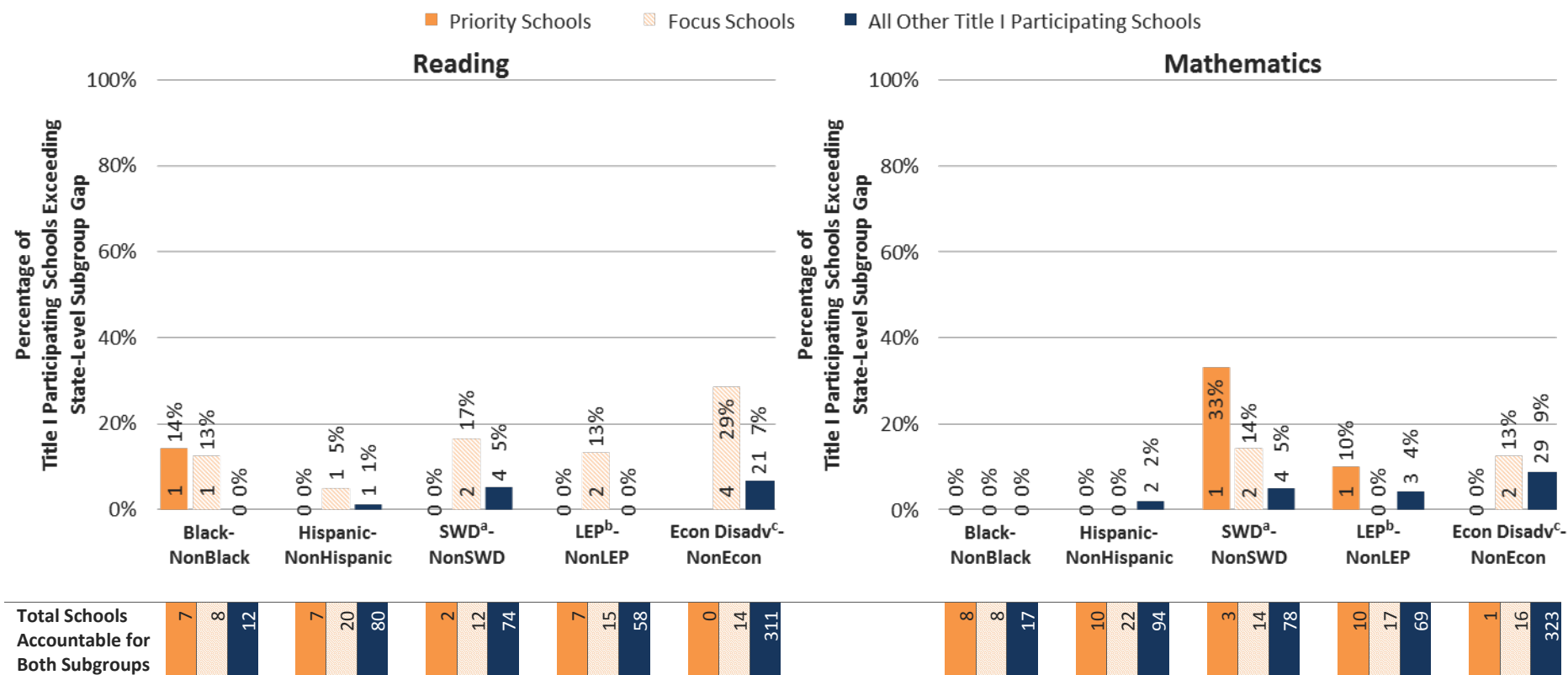


Exhibit reads: In Kansas, among Title I participating schools, 14 percent of priority schools (1 school), 13 percent of focus schools (1 school), and 0 percent of all other Title I participating schools (0 schools) had a performance gap between Black and nonBlack students exceeding the state-level gap by one or more standard deviations in reading in 2012–13.

Source: 2012–13 ED*Facts*, Data Group (DG) 583: Academic achievement in mathematics, DG 584: Academic achievement in reading; 2013–14 ED*Facts*, DG 34: Improvement status - school ($n = 406$ Title I participating schools [13 priority, 36 focus, and 357 all other Title I participating])

Note: States had flexibility regarding which subgroups and subgroup gaps they would target in identifying focus schools.

Technical notes for this exhibit appear in the Appendix.

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Exhibit 7. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other high schools had graduation rates below 60 percent?

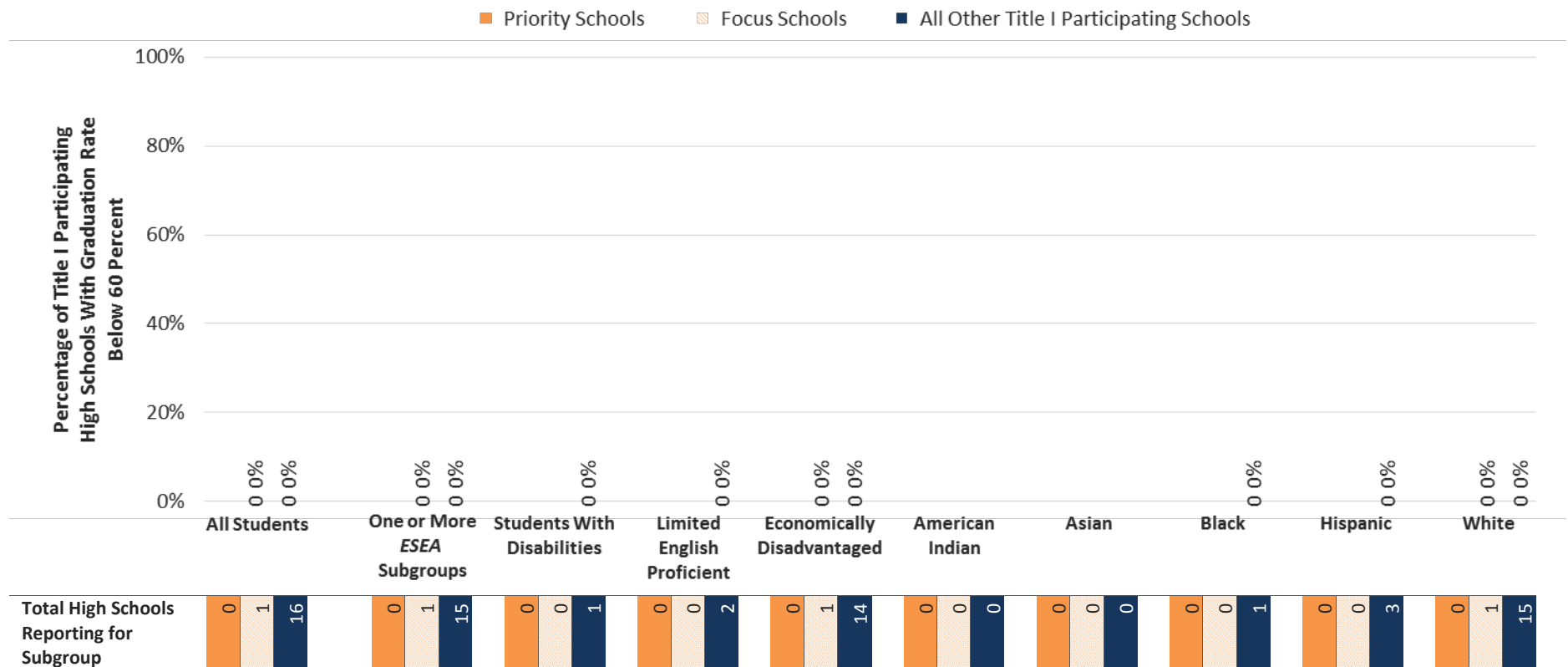


Exhibit reads: In Kansas, among Title I participating high schools, 0 percent of focus schools (0 schools) and 0 percent of all other Title I participating schools (0 schools) had a four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate below 60 percent for the “all students” group in 2012–13. No Title I participating high schools were identified as priority.

Source: 2012–13 ED*Facts*, Data Group (DG) 695: Adjusted four-year cohort graduation rates; 2013–14 ED*Facts*, DG 34: Improvement status - school ($n = 17$ Title I participating high schools [0 priority, 1 focus, and 16 all other Title I participating])

Note: Technical notes for this exhibit appear in the Appendix.

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Exhibit 8. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other high schools had graduation rate subgroup gaps that exceeded statewide subgroup gaps by one or more standard deviations?

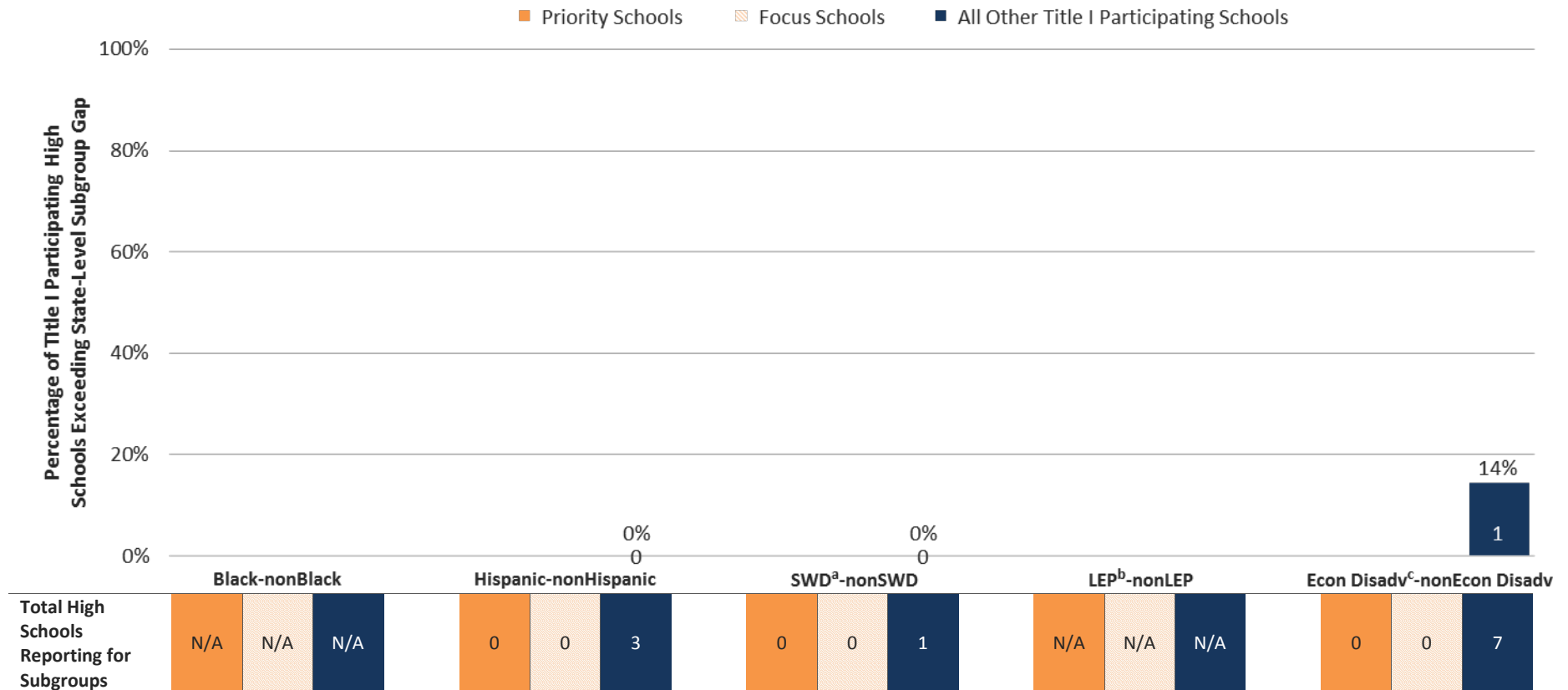


Exhibit reads: In Kansas, 0 percent of all other Title I participating high schools (0 schools) had a graduation rate gap between Hispanic and nonHispanic students exceeding the state-level gap by one or more standard deviations in 2012–13. No focus school met the analysis threshold (i.e., 10 students in the graduation cohort) for the Hispanic-nonHispanic subgroup gap analysis. No Title I participating high schools were identified as priority.

Source: 2012–13 ED*Facts*, Data Group (DG) 695: Adjusted four-year cohort graduation rates; 2013–14 ED*Facts*, DG 34: Improvement status - school ($n = 7$ Title I participating high schools [0 priority, 0 focus, and 7 all other Title I participating])

Note: States had flexibility regarding which subgroups and subgroup gaps they would target in identifying focus schools.

Technical notes for this exhibit appear in the Appendix.

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Section III: Performance of Title I Schools on ESEA Accountability Targets

Exhibit 9. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had met the state-defined annual measurable objective (AMO) targets in reading?

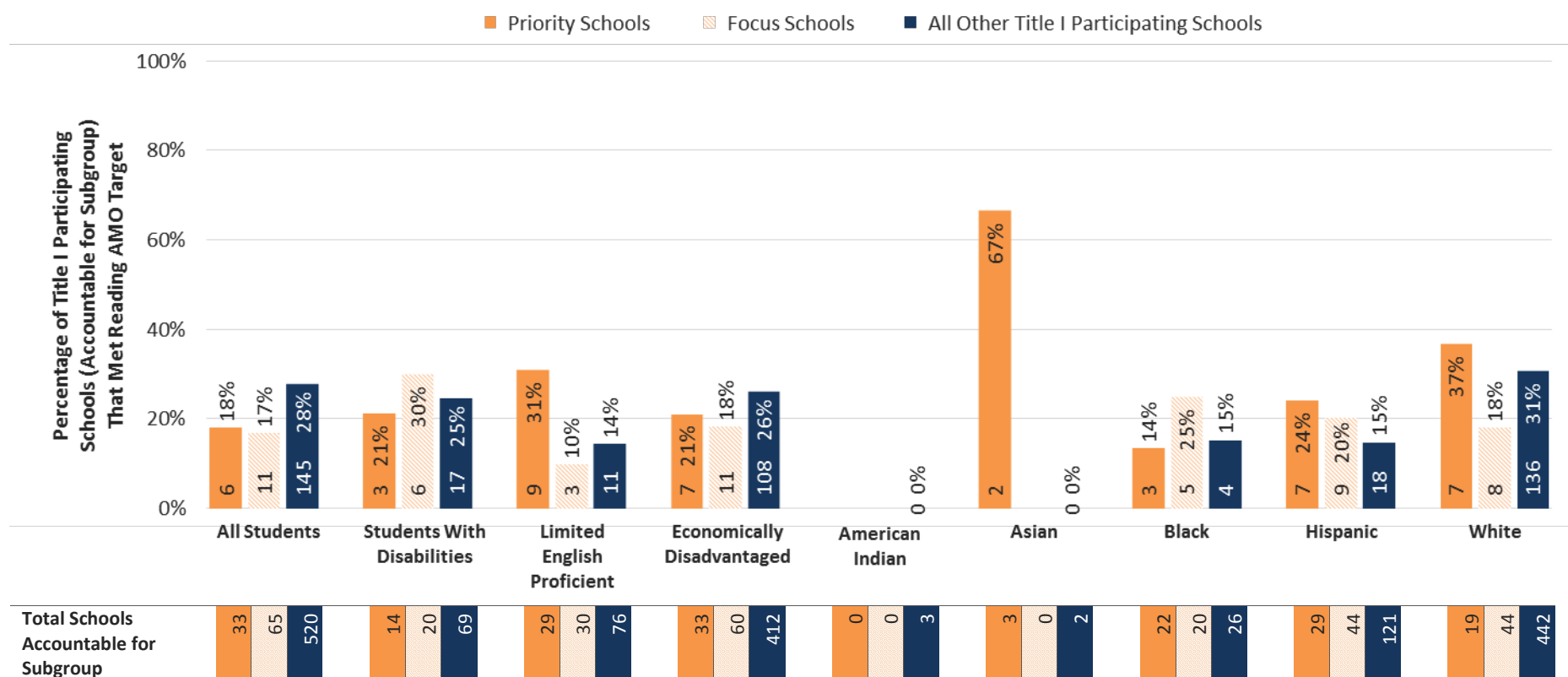


Exhibit reads: In Kansas, among Title I participating schools, 18 percent of priority schools (6 schools), 17 percent of focus schools (11 schools), and 28 percent of all other Title I participating schools (145 schools) met the state-defined reading AMO target for the “all students” group in 2012–13.

Source: 2012–13 ED*Facts*, Data Group (DG) 552: AMO reading/ELA status; 2013–14 ED*Facts*, DG 34: Improvement status - school ($n = 618$ Title I participating schools [33 priority, 65 focus, and 520 all other Title I participating])

Note: Technical notes for this exhibit appear in the Appendix.

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Exhibit 10. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had met the 95 percent participation rate requirement in reading?

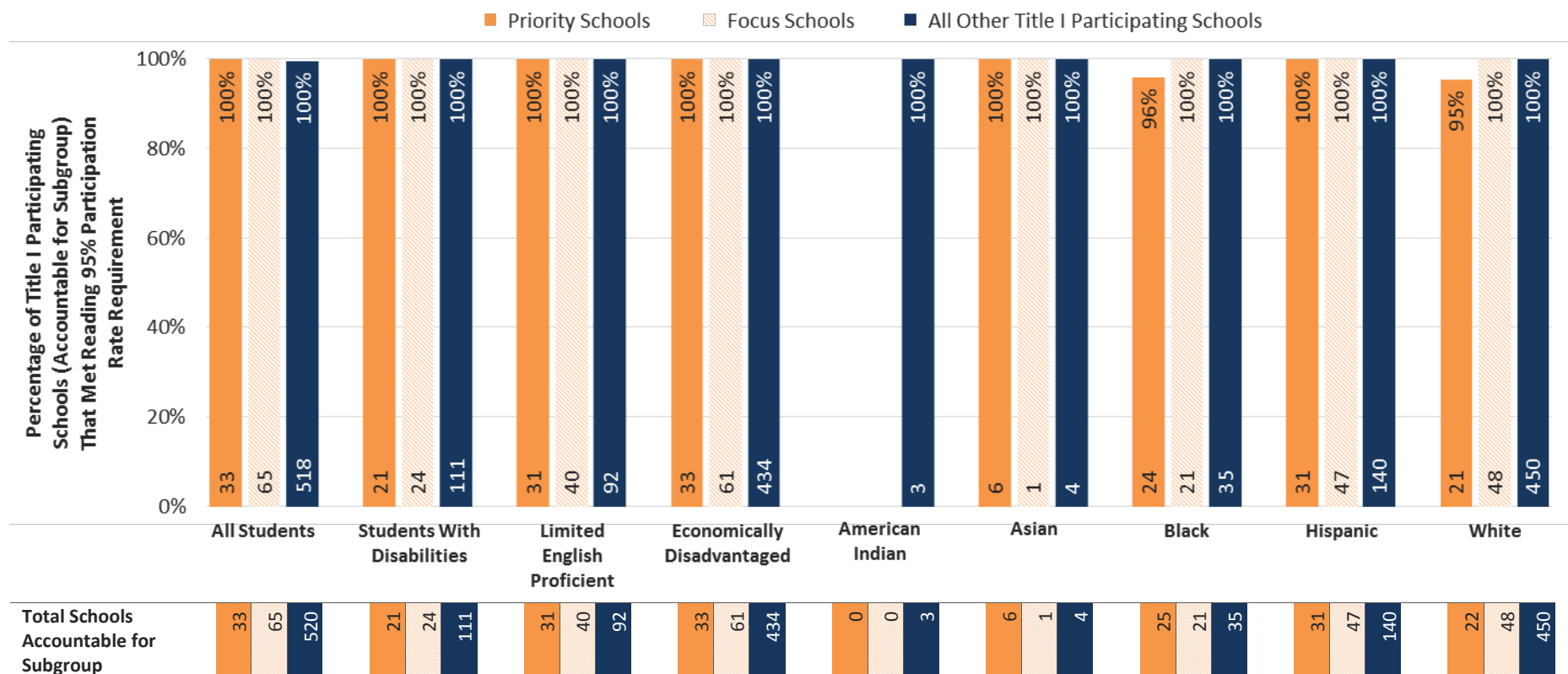


Exhibit reads: In Kansas, among Title I participating schools, 100 percent of priority schools (33 schools), 100 percent of focus schools (65 schools), and 100 percent of all other Title I participating schools (518 schools) met the reading 95 percent participation rate requirement for the “all students” group in 2012–13.

Source: 2012–13 ED*Facts*, Data Group (DG) 553: Reading/ELA participation status; 2013–14 ED*Facts*, DG 34: Improvement status - school ($n = 618$ Title I participating schools [33 priority, 65 focus, and 520 all other Title I participating])

Note: Technical notes for this exhibit appear in the Appendix.

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Exhibit 11. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had met the state-defined annual measurable objective (AMO) targets in mathematics?

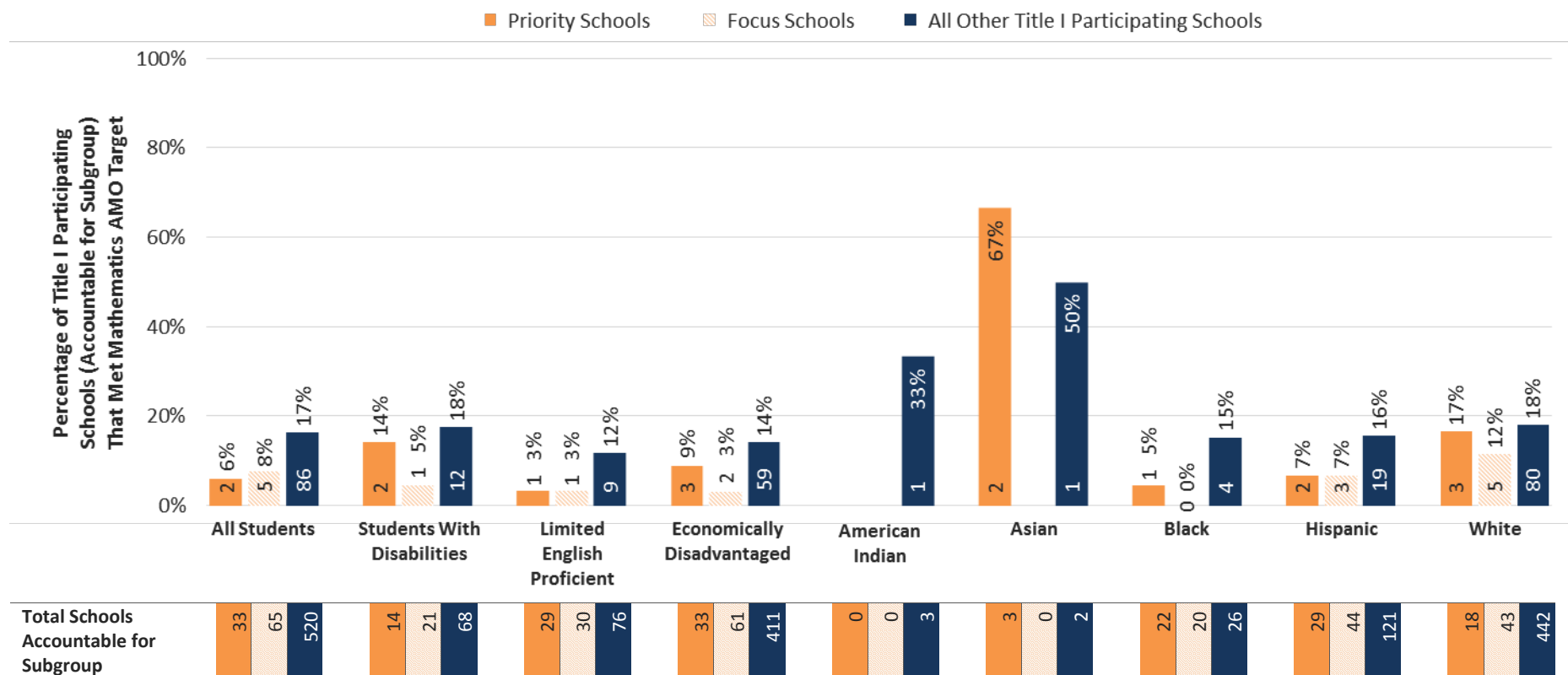


Exhibit reads: In Kansas, among Title I participating schools, 6 percent of priority schools (2 schools), 8 percent of focus schools (5 schools), and 17 percent of all other Title I participating schools (86 schools) met the state-defined mathematics AMO target for the “all students” group in 2012–13.

Source: 2012–13 EDFacts, Data Group (DG) 554: AMO mathematics status; 2013–14 EDFacts, DG 34: Improvement status - school ($n = 618$ Title I participating schools [33 priority, 65 focus, and 520 all other Title I participating])

Note: Technical notes for this exhibit appear in the Appendix.

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Exhibit 12. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had met the 95 percent participation rate requirement in mathematics?

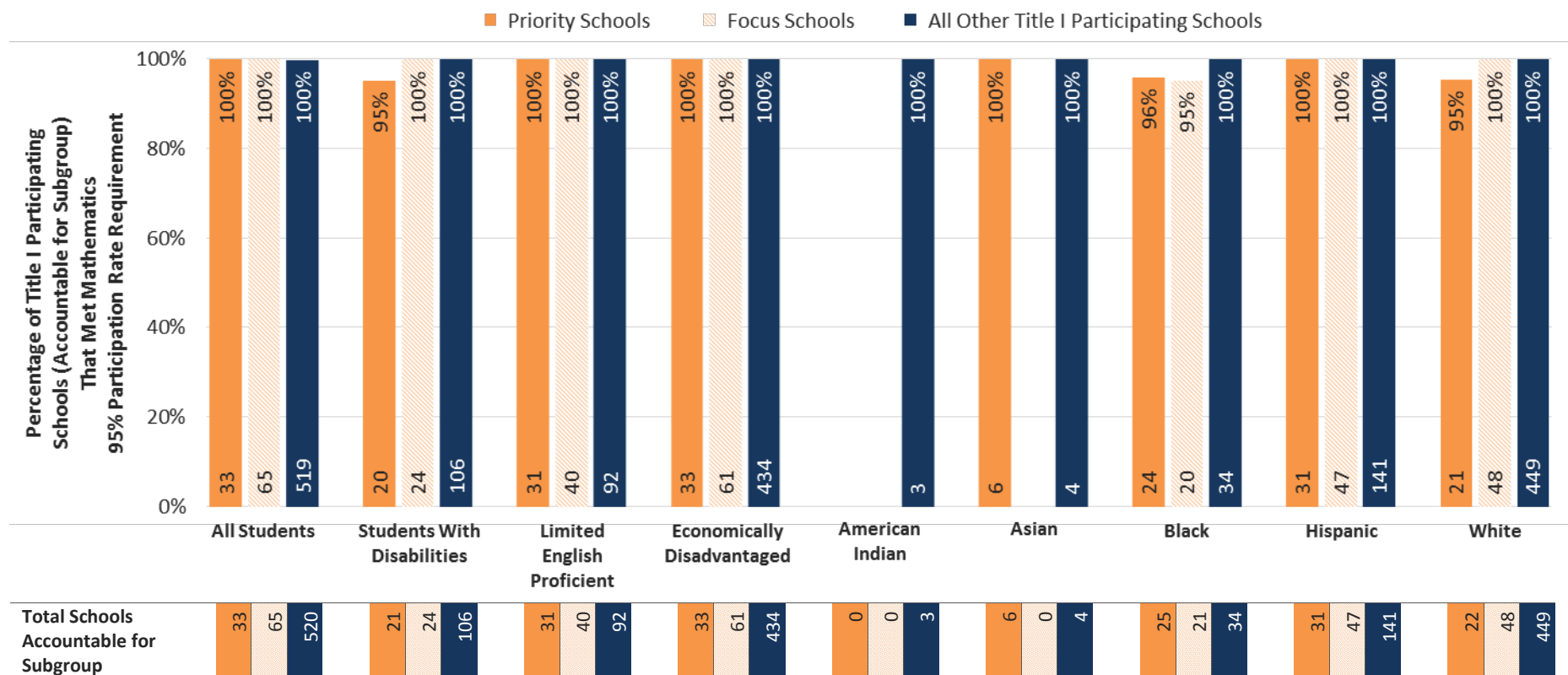


Exhibit reads: In Kansas, among Title I participating schools, 100 percent of priority schools (33 schools), 100 percent of focus schools (65 schools), and 100 percent of all other Title I participating schools (519 schools) met the mathematics 95 percent participation rate requirement for the “all students” group in 2012–13.

Source: 2012–13 ED*Facts*, Data Group (DG) 555: Mathematics participation status; 2013–14 ED*Facts*, DG 34: Improvement status - school ($n = 618$ Title I participating schools [33 priority, 65 focus, and 520 all other Title I participating])

Note: Technical notes for this exhibit appear in the Appendix.

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Exhibit 13. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other high schools had met the state-defined four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate targets?

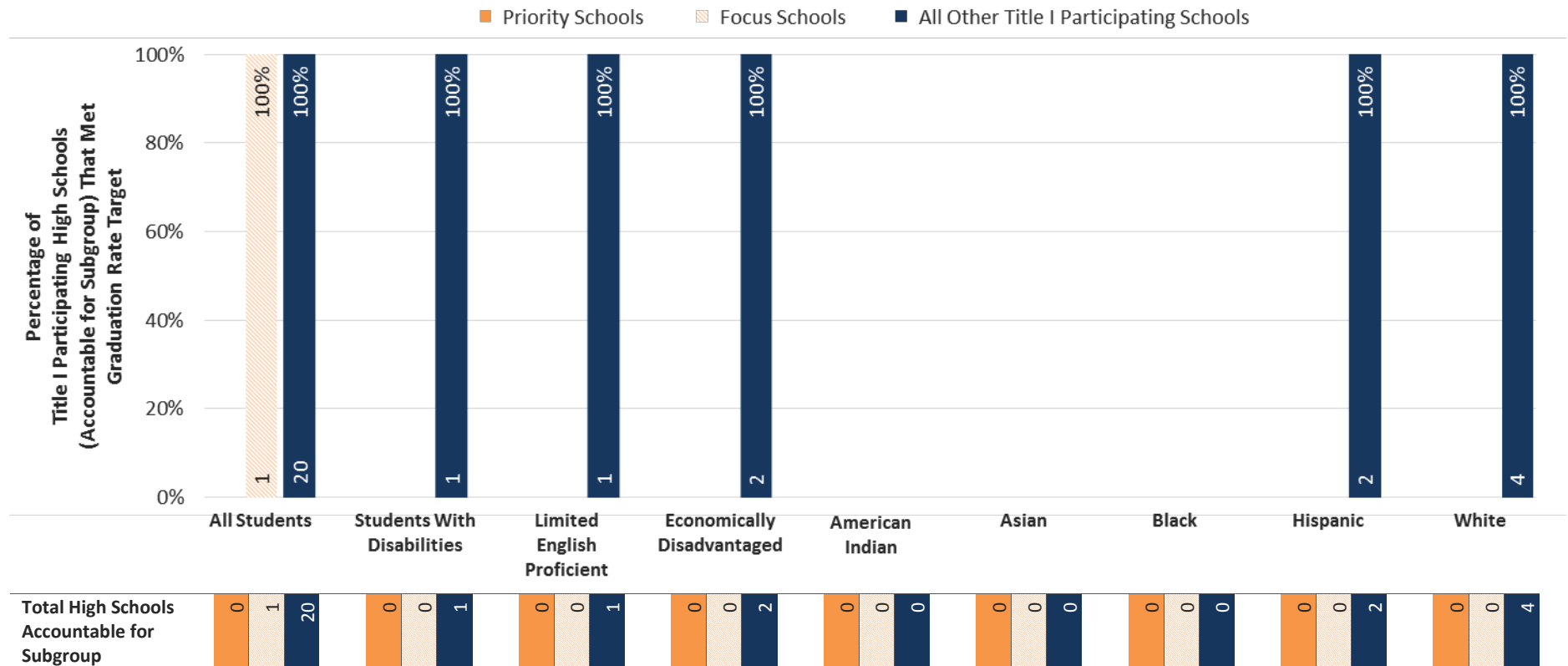


Exhibit reads: In Kansas, among Title I participating high schools, 100 percent of focus schools (1 school) and 100 percent of all other Title I participating schools (20 schools) met the state-defined four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate target for the “all students” group in 2012–13. No Title I participating high schools were identified as priority.

Source: 2012–13 EDFacts, Data Group (DG) 557: High school graduation rate indicator; 2013–14 EDFacts, DG 34: Improvement status - school ($n = 21$ Title I participating high schools [0 priority, 1 focus, and 20 all other Title I participating])

Note: Technical notes for this exhibit appear in the Appendix

Appendix

Exhibit A-1. Technical notes

Exhibit Number	Technical Notes
Exhibit 1. What percentage of Title I participating elementary, middle, high, and non-standard schools were priority, focus, or other?	<p>School levels were defined using <i>Common Core of Data (CCD)</i> codes, which were calculated from the school's corresponding low/high grade span: elementary (low grade: PK–3, high grade: PK–8); middle (low grade: 4–7, high grade: 4–9); high (low grade: 7–12, high grade: 12 only); and non-standard (grade configurations not falling within the elementary, middle, or high categories).</p> <p>This exhibit is restricted to elementary, middle, and high schools that provided a Title I Targeted Assistance (TAS) program or Title I Schoolwide program (SWP) in 2012–13 and reported improvement status for 2013–14. This exhibit excludes 13 schools, including 3 Title I participating schools missing data for accountability status for 2013–14 and 10 schools missing data for 2012–13 Title I participation status.</p>
Exhibit 3. What were the demographic characteristics of priority and focus schools compared to all other Title I participating schools?	<p>^a Non-standard schools are schools with a grade configuration not falling within the elementary (low grade: PK–3, high grade: PK–8); middle (low grade: 4–7, high grade: 4–9); or high school (low grade: 7–12, high grade: 12 only) categories.</p> <p>^b Percentage of students by race/ethnicity may not sum to 100 percent due to exclusion of students reported as “two or more races.” <i>Asian</i> includes Pacific Islander, <i>American Indian</i> includes Alaska Native, <i>Black</i> includes African American, and <i>Hispanic</i> includes Latino.</p> <p>^c This category represents the percentage of limited English proficient (LEP) students participating in LEP programs among schools with LEP program—not all Title I participating—because the state did not report on schools with 0 LEP students participating in LEP programs.</p> <p>Student characteristics are weighted in proportion to the number of students enrolled in a school. This exhibit is restricted to schools that provided a Title I Targeted Assistance (TAS) program or Title I Schoolwide program (SWP) in 2012–13 and reported improvement status for 2013–14. Due to missing data in <i>EDFacts</i>, analysis samples vary across school characteristics, ranging from 90 to 98 for Title I participating priority or focus schools and from 297 to 523 for all other Title I participating schools. This exhibit also excludes 13 schools, including 3 Title I participating schools missing data for accountability status for 2013–14 and 10 schools missing data for 2012–13 Title I participation status.</p>
Exhibit 4. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had student subgroups performing in the bottom 5th percentile (for that subgroup) in reading?	<p>Percentiles are defined by the percentage of students scoring at or above proficient on state assessments in reading/English language arts. The percentage of schools in the bottom 5th percentile may exceed 5 percent in cases where the cut point for the 5th percentile and higher ranked percentiles (e.g., 10th, 15th) is 0 percent proficient. No priority school met or exceeded the minimum <i>n</i> size for the American Indian or Asian subgroups. In addition, no focus school met or exceeded the minimum <i>n</i> size for the American Indian subgroup and no all other Title I participating school met or exceeded the minimum <i>n</i> size for the Asian subgroup.</p> <p>Under <i>ESEA</i> flexibility, Kansas uses a combined subgroup (“bottom 30th percentile”). Reading proficiency data, however, were not reported for the combined subgroup.</p> <p>This exhibit is restricted to schools that provided a Title I Targeted Assistance (TAS) program or Title I Schoolwide program (SWP) in 2012–13 and reported improvement status for 2013–14. This exhibit excludes 128 schools, including 29 Title I participating schools (0 priority, 1 focus, 28 all other Title I participating) below the minimum <i>n</i> size for each student subgroup; 86 Title I participating schools (22 priority, 25 focus, 39 all other Title I participating) where the number of participating students from DG 589: Assessment participation in reading did not match the number of students with valid scores from DG 584: Academic achievement in reading for 50 percent or more of grade and subgroup combinations; 3 Title I participating schools missing data for accountability status for 2013–14; and 10 schools missing data for 2012–13 Title I participation status.</p>

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Exhibit 5. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had student subgroups performing in the bottom 5th percentile (for that subgroup) in mathematics?	<p>Percentiles are defined by the percentage of students scoring at or above proficient on state assessments in mathematics. The percentage of schools in the bottom 5th percentile may exceed 5 percent in cases where the cut point for the 5th percentile and higher ranked percentiles (e.g., 10th, 15th) is 0 percent proficient. No priority or focus school met or exceeded the minimum <i>n</i> size for the American Indian or Asian subgroups.</p> <p>Under ESEA flexibility, Kansas uses a combined subgroup (“bottom 30th percentile”). Mathematics proficiency data, however, were not reported for the combined subgroup.</p> <p>This exhibit is restricted to schools that provided a Title I Targeted Assistance (TAS) program or Title I Schoolwide program (SWP) in 2012–13 and reported improvement status for 2013–14. This exhibit excludes 104 schools, including 29 Title I participating schools (0 priority, 1 focus, 28 all other Title I participating) below the minimum <i>n</i> size for each student subgroup; 62 Title I participating schools (19 priority, 21 focus, 22 all other Title I participating) where the number of participating students from DG 588: Assessment participation in mathematics did not match the number of students with valid scores from DG 583: Academic achievement in mathematics for 50 percent or more of grade and subgroup combinations; 3 Title I participating schools missing data for accountability status for 2013–14; and 10 schools missing data for 2012–13 Title I participation status.</p>
Exhibit 6. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had student subgroup gaps that exceeded statewide subgroup gaps by one or more standard deviations?	<p>^a SWD = Students with disabilities ^b LEP = Limited English proficient ^c Econ Disadv = Economically disadvantaged</p> <p>No priority school met or exceeded the minimum <i>n</i> size for the subgroups included in the economically disadvantaged-noneconomically disadvantaged subgroup gap analysis for reading.</p> <p>Proficiency rates for the nonBlack, nonHispanic, noneconomically disadvantaged, nonSWD, and nonLEP subgroups were calculated by subtracting the number of proficient students and the number of students with valid scores for the Black, Hispanic, economically disadvantaged, SWD, and LEP subgroups, respectively, from the number of proficient students and the number of students with valid scores for the “all students” group, and then dividing the resulting number of proficient students in the nonBlack, nonHispanic, noneconomically disadvantaged, nonSWD, or nonLEP subgroup by the number of students with valid scores in the subgroup.</p> <p>This exhibit is restricted to schools that provided a Title I Targeted Assistance (TAS) program or Title I Schoolwide program (SWP) in 2012–13 and reported improvement status for 2013–14. This exhibit excludes 228 schools, including 154 Title I participating schools (1 priority, 10 focus, 143 all other Title I participating) below the minimum <i>n</i> size for each student subgroup; 61 Title I participating schools (19 priority, 19 focus, 23 all other Title I participating) where the number of participating students from DG 588: Assessment participation in mathematics and DG 589: Assessment participation in reading did not match the number of students with valid scores from DG 583: Academic achievement in mathematics and DG 584: Academic achievement in reading, respectively, for 50 percent or more of grade and subgroup combinations; 3 Title I participating schools missing data for accountability status for 2013–14; and 10 schools missing data for 2012–13 Title I participation status.</p>
Exhibit 7. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other high schools had graduation rates below 60 percent?	<p>The regulatory four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who formed the cohort for that graduating class. The four-year adjusted cohort rate also includes students who graduate in less than four years. Under ESEA flexibility, states identified all Title I schools with graduation rates below 60 percent over a number of years.</p> <p>No Title I participating high school met the analysis threshold (i.e., 10 students in graduation cohort) for the American Indian or Asian subgroups. In addition, no focus high school met the analysis threshold for the students with disabilities, limited English proficient, Black, or Hispanic subgroups.</p> <p>This exhibit includes 1 Title I participating high school (0 priority, 0 focus, 1 all other Title I participating) where 2009–10 grade 9 enrollment was 10 percent to 99 percent greater or less than the number of students in the 2012–13 graduation cohort.</p> <p>This exhibit is restricted to schools serving grade 12 that provided a Title I Targeted Assistance (TAS) program or Title I Schoolwide program (SWP) in 2012–13 and reported improvement status for 2013–14. This exhibit may include non-standard schools (i.e., schools with grade configurations not falling within the elementary, middle, or high categories) serving grade 12. This exhibit excludes 11 high schools, including 4 Title I participating high schools (0 priority, 0 focus, 4 all other Title I participating) below the minimum analysis threshold (10 students in the graduation cohort) for each student subgroup and 7 high schools missing data for 2012–13 Title I participation status.</p>

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Exhibit Number	Technical Notes
Exhibit 8. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other high schools had graduation rate subgroup gaps that exceeded statewide subgroup gaps by one or more standard deviations?	<p>^a SWD = Students with disabilities ^b LEP = Limited English proficient ^c Econ Disadv = Economically disadvantaged</p> <p>No focus high school met the analysis threshold (i.e., 10 students in graduation cohort) for the subgroups in the Hispanic-nonHispanic, SWD-nonSWD, or economically disadvantaged-noneconomically disadvantaged subgroup gap analyses.</p> <p>This exhibit includes 1 Title I participating high school (0 priority, 0 focus, 1 all other Title I participating) where 2009–10 grade 9 enrollment was 10 percent to 99 percent greater or less than the number of students in the 2012–13 graduation cohort.</p> <p>This exhibit is restricted to schools serving grade 12 that provided a Title I Targeted Assistance (TAS) program or Title I Schoolwide program (SWP) in 2012–13 and reported improvement status for 2013–14. This exhibit may include non-standard schools (i.e., schools with grade configurations not falling within the elementary, middle, or high categories) serving grade 12. This exhibit excludes 21 high schools, including 14 Title I participating high schools (0 priority, 1 focus, 13 all other Title I participating) below the minimum analysis threshold (10 students in the graduation cohort) for each student subgroup and 7 high schools missing data for 2012–13 Title I participation status.</p>
Exhibit 9. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had met the state-defined annual measurable objective (AMO) targets in reading?	<p>No priority or focus school was reportedly accountable for the American Indian subgroup. In addition, no focus school was reportedly accountable for the Asian subgroup.</p> <p>Percentages greater than or equal to 99.5 percent are rounded to 100 percent.</p> <p>This exhibit is restricted to schools that provided a Title I Targeted Assistance (TAS) program or Title I Schoolwide program (SWP) in 2012–13 and reported improvement status for 2013–14. This exhibit excludes 16 schools, including 3 Title I participating schools (0 priority, 0 focus, 3 all other Title I participating) reportedly not accountable for any reading AMO target; 3 Title I participating schools missing data for accountability status for 2013–14; and 10 schools missing data for 2012–13 Title I participation status.</p>
Exhibit 10. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had met the 95 percent participation rate requirement in reading?	<p>No priority or focus school was reportedly accountable for the American Indian subgroup.</p> <p>Percentages greater than or equal to 99.5 percent are rounded to 100 percent.</p> <p>This exhibit is restricted to schools that provided a Title I Targeted Assistance (TAS) program or Title I Schoolwide program (SWP) in 2012–13 and reported improvement status for 2013–14. This exhibit excludes 16 schools, including 3 Title I participating schools (0 priority, 0 focus, 3 all other Title I participating) reportedly not accountable for any reading participation target; 3 Title I participating schools missing data for accountability status for 2013–14; and 10 schools missing data for 2012–13 Title I participation status.</p>
Exhibit 11. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had met the state-defined annual measurable objective (AMO) targets in mathematics?	<p>No priority or focus school was reportedly accountable for the American Indian subgroup. In addition, no focus school was reportedly accountable for the Asian subgroup.</p> <p>Percentages greater than or equal to 99.5 percent are rounded to 100 percent.</p> <p>This exhibit is restricted to schools that provided a Title I Targeted Assistance (TAS) program or Title I Schoolwide program (SWP) in 2012–13 and reported improvement status for 2013–14. This exhibit excludes 16 schools, including 3 Title I participating schools (0 priority, 0 focus, 3 all other Title I participating) reportedly not accountable for any mathematics AMO target; 3 Title I participating schools missing data for accountability status for 2013–14; and 10 schools missing data for 2012–13 Title I participation status.</p>
Exhibit 12. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had met the 95 percent participation rate requirement in mathematics?	<p>No priority or focus school was reportedly accountable for the American Indian subgroup. In addition, no focus school was reportedly accountable for the Asian subgroup.</p> <p>Percentages greater than or equal to 99.5 percent are rounded to 100 percent.</p> <p>This exhibit is restricted to schools that provided a Title I Targeted Assistance (TAS) program or Title I Schoolwide program (SWP) in 2012–13 and reported improvement status for 2013–14. This exhibit excludes 16 schools, including 3 Title I participating schools (0 priority, 0 focus, 3 all other Title I participating) reportedly not accountable for any mathematics participation target; 3 Title I participating schools missing data for accountability status for 2013–14; and 10 schools missing data for 2012–13 Title I participation status.</p>

Exhibit Number	Technical Notes
Exhibit 13. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other high schools had met the state-defined four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate targets?	<p>No Title I participating high school was reportedly accountable for the American Indian, Asian, or Black subgroups. In addition, no focus high school was reportedly accountable for the students with disabilities, limited English proficient, economically disadvantaged, Hispanic, or White subgroups.</p> <p>Percentages greater than or equal to 99.5 percent are rounded to 100 percent.</p> <p>This exhibit is restricted to schools serving grade 12 that provided a Title I Targeted Assistance (TAS) program or Title I Schoolwide program (SWP) in 2012–13 and reported improvement status for 2013–14. This exhibit may include non-standard schools (i.e., schools with grade configurations not falling within the elementary, middle, or high categories) serving grade 12. This exhibit excludes 7 high schools missing data for 2012–13 Title I participation status.</p>

KANSAS

Year 2 ESEA Flexibility State Profile

Exhibit A-2. Excluded and modified state profile analyses

Exhibit Number	Technical Notes
Exhibit 2. What percentage of Title I participating schools in each state-defined status were priority, focus, or other?	Excluded because Kansas does not have a state-defined accountability designation system.
Exhibit 4. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had student subgroups performing in the bottom 5th percentile (for that subgroup) in reading?	Modified to exclude the “bottom 30th percentile” combined subgroup because proficiency data for full academic year students were not available for this subgroup.
Exhibit 5. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other schools had student subgroups performing in the bottom 5th percentile (for that subgroup) in mathematics?	Modified to exclude the “bottom 30th percentile” combined subgroup because proficiency data for full academic year students were not available for this subgroup.
Exhibit 8. What percentage of Title I participating priority, focus, and other high schools had graduation rate subgroup gaps that exceeded statewide subgroup gaps by one or more standard deviations?	Modified to exclude the Black-nonBlack and LEP-nonLEP subgroup gap analyses because the number of Title I participating high schools reported for Kansas were too few (i.e., nine or fewer) to calculate the statewide gap between Black and nonBlack students and LEP and nonLEP students.