

Adjustment to the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census

Kris W. Kobach

Secretary of State

July 26, 2011



Kris W. Kobach

Secretary of State



Memorial Hall, 1st Floor
120 S.W. 10th Avenue
Topeka, KS 66612-1594
(785) 296-4564

STATE OF KANSAS

July 26, 2011

The Kansas Legislature
State Capitol
Topeka, KS 66612

Dear Legislators:

In June 2009, the Secretary of State's office began the work of adjusting the 2010 federal census in order to provide data for the 2012 redistricting efforts. Today, more than two years later, that effort comes to a close with the delivery of population figures adjusted by my office.

During the intervening time, this project has seen two Secretary of State administration changes and two project managers. Despite this, I am pleased to say that this project has been completed on time and under budget estimates, thanks to the hard work of this office.

In compliance with the Kansas Constitution and with procedures laid out in Kansas Statute, my office adjusted the April 1, 2010 population data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, observing the following rules: 1) nonresident respondents from military installations and higher education campuses in Kansas were subtracted from the state's population total; and 2) resident military personnel and college and university students located in Kansas were recorded in the census blocks of their permanent residences. In each case, individuals were allowed to declare their preferred residence.

In accordance with K.S.A. 11-301, *et seq.*, I am presenting to you today a report detailing the policies, procedures and outcomes of the 2010 adjustment project. In addition to the printed report, I have submitted a CD to the Kansas Legislative Research Department that contains the electronic files for your redistricting work.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions you may have.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kris W. Kobach".

KRIS W. KOBACH
Secretary of State

Table of Contents

Census Adjustment Steering Committee	1
History and Background	2
Procedures	4
Budget Summary	9
Notes	10
Negative block summary	13
Glossary	15

Census Adjustment Steering Committee

Kris Kobach, Secretary of State

Eric Rucker, Assistant Secretary of State

Nancy Bryant, Chief of Staff

Ryan Kriegshauser, Legal Counsel

Brad Bryant, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Elections

Bryan Caskey, Assistant State Election Director

Josh King, Special Programs Coordinator, Elections

Michael Brassel, Human Resources Officer

Brenna Rooney, Office Assistant

History and Background

History

Kansas has had a long-standing tradition of drawing its state legislative districts according to information assembled from statewide censuses. In the years 1918 through 1979, redistricting in Kansas was conducted in the ninth year of each decade in accordance with population figures as submitted to the State Board of Agriculture. Under this procedure, each Kansas county was charged with collecting its own population figures, which were then reported to the State Board of Agriculture for compilation. This census became known as the Agriculture or “Ag” Census.

In 1979, the state legislature redistricted according to the most recent Agriculture Census and then voted to abolish the state census. In 1987, with redistricting on the horizon, the state legislature passed a law commissioning a one-time state census to be conducted by the Secretary of State. In 1988, the state legislature proposed an amendment to Article 10, Section 1 of the Kansas Constitution concerning reapportionment. The citizens of Kansas ratified this change by popular vote in November 1988. The amendment provided that beginning in 1992, redistricting of the Kansas Legislature and the State Board of Education would occur in the second year of each decade, rather than in the ninth, and would be accomplished by using decennial federal census data adjusted by the state rather than relying on a state enumeration. The amendment also required the subtraction of nonresident students and military personnel who were located in Kansas on April 1 of that year and for the enumeration of all other college students and military personnel in the districts of their permanent residence.

With the passage of K.S.A. 11-301, *et seq.*, during the 1989 legislative session, the task of adjusting the federal census was assigned to the Secretary of State’s office. New regulations were promulgated in 1989 to codify the procedures of the census adjustment process; and in 1992, for the first time in its history, Kansas reapportioned its state legislature according to the new provisions in Article 10, Section 1, of the state constitution.

Three Attorney General’s Opinions have been rendered in conjunction with the census adjustment project. In 1989, two opinions (AGO 89-119 and AGO 89-141) were requested to help clarify key definitions in the related statutes. In 1999, a third opinion regarding the status of technical colleges was requested (AGO 99-60).

Background

The 2010 census adjustment project was built on the foundation created by the two previous adjustments carried out by this office in 1990 and 2000. However, many changes have taken place in the past 10 years that have affected this project.

The biggest change affecting the 2010 adjustment was the very limited funding. Except for a Memorandum of Understanding in which Legislative Administrative Services agreed to reimburse the Secretary of State up to \$75,000 for the recalculation by an outside vendor, the 2010 adjustment project was unfunded. A request by this office for state general fund appropriations was denied by the Legislature, leaving the Secretary of State to fund the 2010 project using only agency funds.

One cost-saving effort enacted by the Secretary of State's office during the project was the creation of an online data collection system, which was offered to schools and military installations throughout the state. In total, 56 of 64 (88 percent) institutions used this system in whole or in part, resulting in more than 25,000 records. Additionally, schools were again allowed to create their own electronic collection systems to survey their students. Eight schools opted for this solution, up from two in 2000, resulting in more than 58,000 records (174 percent increase over 2000). This online and electronic data collection saved hundreds of hours of data entry time and significant funds.

As in 2000, policies at the federal level affected the state adjustment. Respondents to the federal census were again allowed to select multiple answers in the racial composition question. This continued the trend toward more combinations and more opportunities for discrepancies between the answers provided to the federal census and those provided on the Kansas adjustment questionnaire. Also, census blocks were again redrawn throughout the state, growing in number from roughly 173,000 in 2000 to more than 238,000 in 2010. Unlike in 2000, a conversion was not necessary. Updated line files from the U.S. Census Bureau were made available before the data were sent to Caliper for the purposes of recalculation.

The recalculation of census numbers was again accomplished through an agreement with Caliper Corporation. Adjustment data was delivered to Caliper on April 1, 2011. A draft recalculation was delivered by Caliper to the Secretary of State's office on May 11, 2011. Pursuant to the recalculation contract, the Secretary of State had 30 days to review and make changes to the data before the final recalculation. Final data, which were used for the final recalculation, were delivered to Caliper on June 8, 2011.

Procedures

The 2010 Kansas census adjustment project spanned more than two years, three Secretary of State administrations and two project managers. The project can be divided into five distinct sections; 1) preparation, 2) data collection, 3) data processing, 4) geography and 5) data interpretation. While attempts were made to mirror the efforts of previous adjustment projects, changes were made to accommodate the unique circumstances of the 2010 adjustment project.

Preparation

Procedures for the 2010 census adjustment were somewhat different from past adjustments in an attempt to increase efficiency and minimize costs. Whereas an external Census Adjustment Advisory Group was created in 2000, an internal steering committee was created in 2010. This group met regularly to discuss issues with the adjustment project and ensure that deadlines were met. These meetings were supplemented with special issue meetings to discuss issues requiring policy decisions.

In 2009, the questionnaires used in the 2000 adjustment project were reviewed by Secretary of State staff. Minor changes were made and the forms were approved for use in the 2010 adjustment project. After conference calls with school representatives, Secretary of State personnel created online versions of both the military and student forms. This online data collection process minimized problems by requiring responses to all questions and lessened the burden of data entry.

In late 2009 and early 2010, a series of meetings took place with ranking officers at military installations in Kansas. The purpose of these meetings was to explain the adjustment project and request their assistance in performing these duties. Each institution agreed to assist the Secretary of State's office by disseminating the questionnaire to their personnel, however it was made clear that, as federal agencies, these installations were not subject to state law and could not be required by the state to participate.

All four installations, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, McConnell Air Force Base and the U.S. Coast Guard, decided to use the online data collection system designed by Secretary of State staff. The online process was reviewed by the appropriate military contacts, and suggestions were made to streamline the process for their respondents. These changes were integrated into the military version of the online system, which was released for use on March 17, 2010. Secretary of State staff drafted a message in cooperation with the contacts at Fort Leavenworth, which was offered to all other

installations for commanding officers' use in directing their personnel to the online system. For a copy of the text of the e-mail, see the **Documents** section of this report.

Data Collection

According to state law (K.S.A. 11-303), the duty to distribute and collect census adjustment questionnaires resides solely with the educational institutions and military installations.

In December 2007, the Secretary of State's office sent a letter to colleges and universities to be included in the adjustment. This letter notified the presidents of the institutions of the upcoming adjustment project and requested that they provide a contact person to coordinate the school's adjustment efforts. A list of contacts was compiled and used for communication throughout the project.

In June 2009, institutional contacts were sent electronic copies of the appropriate questionnaire as well as examples of data collection methods used with success in the past. Institutions were asked to respond with their data collection plans, which were used to plan for questionnaire printing and management of the online data collection system.

Distribution of paper copies of the survey began in November 2009 and continued through early 2010. The number of paper copies printed and distributed was substantially lower in 2010 than earlier years, due in large part to the continued growth of electronic data collection methods implemented by schools as well as the Secretary of State's online system. This limited the printing of student questionnaires and eliminated the printing of military questionnaires as all four military installations chose to use the online survey process.

Educational and military institutions that elected to use the online questionnaires directed their respondents to a secure page on the Secretary of State's website. Once there, the respondent was directed to provide the adjustment information, which was saved to a database of responses. To help institutions achieve the goal of 100 percent participation, institutions were offered access to a reporting site to track responses. Each institution was assigned a unique pin number to access the system and run reports regarding participation rates at their institution. Institutions were encouraged to send reminders to students or personnel that had not completed their adjustment response.

As in prior adjustments, the institutions were allowed latitude in developing and implementing their collection plan. In doing so, they were reminded of the importance of adhering to the following items:

- All students enrolled in the spring semester and military personnel stationed in Kansas on census day, were required to participate in the state adjustment. Institutions were clearly informed of this "100 percent" goal.
- Institutions were asked to distribute and collect questionnaires from all existing satellite locations.

- Institutions were not required to limit the number of questionnaires returned by individuals. Duplicate questionnaires were sorted, identified and removed by the Secretary of State.
- The return deadline for all questionnaires was June 1, 2010.
- Questions on the adjustment should be directed to the Secretary of State's office. A toll-free telephone number was provided on every questionnaire for this purpose.

While schools and military installations were allowed to adapt their data collection methods to meet the needs of the unique institution, there was no variation in questionnaire language or content. The Secretary of State maintained uniformity in its handling of all adjustment questionnaires and normalized responses from all methods into one database for recalculation.

Data Processing

Unlike prior adjustment projects, the Secretary of State's office performed all data processing work in house. The bulk of this work was conducted by participants in the office's annual college internship program. Their work was divided into three categories: 1) sorting, 2) error resolution and 3) data entry and verification.

Sorting

As paper questionnaires were received from colleges and universities, they were initially sorted into three categories: non-adjusters, adjusters and problems.

The first category, non-adjuster, is a respondent that indicated on their form that they considered their current residence at the college or military installations to be their permanent residence. More than 70,000 responses were non-adjusters and thus no further action or relocation was necessary.

The second category, adjuster, is a student or military person that indicated on their form that they did not consider their current address to be permanent. In addition, the forms were checked to ensure that the questions, as adopted from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, on Hispanic origin and racial makeup had been answered. More than 6,000 paper forms were classified as adjusters and keyed into the adjustment database.

Adjusters can be further classified as subtract/add, subtract only or add only. Subtract/add records contained distinct current and permanent addresses within the state of Kansas. As such, a subtract/add record caused a person to be subtracted from one block and added to another. Subtract-only records contained a current address within the state of Kansas and a permanent residence outside the state. Since the Kansas adjustment cannot affect the populations of other states, these records simply resulted in a reduction in population of the respondent's current block. Add-only records contained a current residence outside the state of Kansas and a permanent residence inside Kansas. Since the respondent's current residence was outside of Kansas, no subtraction was made and they were added to their permanent block.

The third category included problem forms, both electronic and paper. A major portion of the time and effort of this project was dedicated to the resolution of problem questionnaires. This category included responses containing incomplete, missing or conflicting information, P.O. Boxes and rural route addresses as well as students providing the administrative address of the college as their current college address rather than their actual place of residence. Non-address problems also occurred when respondents failed to answer the questions on race and ethnicity. In all, more than 21,000 questionnaires were sorted as problem responses and were unable to be immediately processed.

Error resolution

The Secretary of State's office addressed the problem forms using the following methods:

1. Phone calls were made to permanent and current phone numbers listed on the questionnaire. If these phone numbers were missing or incorrect, attempts were made to locate correct numbers using databases provided by participating institutions.
2. E-mails were sent to some students using current and/or permanent e-mail addresses provided on the forms or through administrative lists from the institution. Respondents were asked to respond by phone or e-mail to resolve the error with their questionnaire.
3. Administrative lists of residence hall occupancy from the Spring 2010 semester were used to eliminate problems with current college addresses. Students identified as having lived in a residence hall were located manually based on the location of the residence hall they lived in.
4. A second round of calls was made, focusing on late afternoon and evening calls through the hiring of temporary workers and adjusted working hours for Secretary of State staff.

Through the efforts of Secretary of State staff, college interns and temporary workers, more than 15,000 problem forms were resolved. The number of unresolved problems is reported for each institution beginning on page 72 of this report.

This process was also followed with electronic and online responses. Sorting was done electronically with problem responses compiled into databases. Forms were printed to facilitate the calling and error resolution process. Resolved problem questionnaires were entered into the error resolution databases and later merged into copies of the original databases to correct the problems.

Data entry

All data entry was performed by internal staff. This decision was made to limit the cost of this portion of the project by forgoing a contract with an outside vendor. Likewise, the 2000 requirement of double blind entry was eliminated, replaced with a system of entry and verification. This system, built in-house, followed the form's layout exactly to minimize data entry errors. Questionnaires were entered in batches of 50 and verified separately by a different employee. Questionnaires with discrepancies were marked "Error" while those that had been entered correctly were marked as

“Verified.” After verification was completed, the batch was returned to the project manager who corrected all errors and filed the batch as completed.

As data entry and verification was completed, the 10 distinct databases (eight schools with electronic data collection systems, Secretary of State online collection and records entered from paper forms) were compiled into one master database that was used as the foundation for the geocoding discussed in the next section.

Geography

As with the data entry portion of the adjustment, the geography portion was completed entirely by staff in the Secretary of State’s office. This differed from previous adjustment projects where the assigning of geocodes was performed largely by outside vendors.

This change in implementation did allow for one-pass geocoding as opposed to the block conversion that took place in 2000. Records were located using Caliper Corporation’s Maptitude software. Addresses were plotted using “Very Strict,” and “Normal” address matching methods as suggested by Caliper. Coordinates were applied to each record’s addresses and blocks were assigned once updated blocks were received from the U.S. Census Bureau.

An additional subset of problems was discovered during the geocoding portion of the adjustment. More than 8,000 addresses were unmatched after the first attempt to geocode was performed by the mapping software. These addresses were reviewed and corrected using the resources available. In total, only 122 records were removed from the adjustment database because of unmatched addresses.

Data Interpretation

The Secretary of State received a copy of the 2010 decennial census population data as provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in the form of P.L. 94-171. This data file became the basis for the Kansas census adjustment.

In compliance with state law, the Secretary of State adjusted relevant population and demographic census information at the census block level. This was accomplished through an agreement entered into between Caliper Corporation and the Kansas Secretary of State. The recalculation was designed to adjust not only the gross population of all affected census blocks, but also the corresponding racial, ethnic and voting age attributes of each block.

Budget Summary

From the earliest stages of this project, the Secretary of State's office made a concentrated effort to discover and implement efficiencies in an effort to realize savings over earlier adjustment projects. Major areas of cost saving are outlined below.

Technological advances

Perhaps the farthest reaching changes were those relating to technology. By harnessing advances in technology, the Secretary of State was able to save an estimated \$130,000. Included in this estimate is the substantial savings realized by doing the geocoding of all addresses in-house. This was accomplished through the purchase of Maptitude, a mapping software from Caliper Corporation. What once involved rolling out a map to locate an individual address could be accomplished in seconds with the use of Maptitude, saving countless hours of personnel time.

Also included in this estimate is the significant cost savings realized by a dramatically smaller data entry burden than in prior adjustments. This is attributable to the improvement of electronic and online data collection methods at the state and local level. These systems produced significant efficiencies both in time and dollars spent.

Personnel and equipment

Another area of significant cost saving was in the use of existing Secretary of State staff and equipment to carry out the adjustment project. Whereas earlier adjustments were afforded dedicated project staff and equipment, the 2010 adjustment was performed using existing staff, computers and office equipment, allowing the the Secretary of State's office to more easily absorb the costs.

Category	FY10 Actual	FY10 In-kind	FY11 Actual	FY11 In-kind	FY12 Actual	FY12 In-kind
Cont. Services	\$2,529.66	\$0.00	\$81,546.64 ¹	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00
Commodities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$125.78	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Capital Outlay	\$1,084.00	\$0.00	\$856.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Salary	\$4,702.16	\$31,203.82 ²	\$27,350.13	\$32,570.72 ²	\$0.00	\$13,958.88 ²
Subtotals	\$8,315.82	\$31,203.82	\$109,878.55	\$32,570.72	\$3,000.00	\$13,958.88

Total project cost: \$198,927.79³

¹ FY11 Contractual Services includes the \$75,000 reimbursed by Kansas Legislative Administrative Services for the costs paid to Caliper Corporation.

² In-kind salary estimates include partial project manager for FY10, 11 and 12. Salary costs related to the building of the online data collection system are included in the FY10 In-kind salary.

³ Total project cost includes estimated in-kind expenditures absorbed as part of the Secretary of State's operating costs.

Notes

Add only adjusters

These are respondents who claimed a current address outside of Kansas, but wished to be counted at their permanent address inside Kansas. Most often this was a student living in a border state while attending a Kansas educational institution situated near the border, however students studying abroad and at partner institutions also fell within this group. Presumably, these respondents were counted by the federal census outside of Kansas and have now been added back into the state population for redistricting purposes.

Changes in institution classification

Several schools changed names or changed how they recognize their satellite campuses. For instance, Allen Community College was called Allen County Community College during the 1990 and 2000 census adjustments. Likewise, Kansas State University previously reported its Salina campus as a distinct entity, which was reflected in previous reports. In 2010, KSU data was reported as one entity including all satellite campuses. In all such instances, attempts have been made to show appropriate comparisons to historical data.

Duplicate responses on questionnaire

Many questionnaires were returned with identical responses to the current and permanent address questions. Because the respondent supplied the same address to both questions, they could not be adjusted to a second address. While these forms were originally sorted as problems to be contacted for resolution, they were later removed and treated as non-adjusters to remain consistent with previous adjustments.

Electronic returns

As in 2000, institutions were allowed to collect and submit adjustment data electronically. Standards were set by the Secretary of State to ensure that these data were identical to responses on the traditional paper forms. Institutions were required to meet standards in four areas:

1. Security
2. Reliability / Completeness of the form
3. Convertibility
4. Compliance

Military response rates

Original response rates at military installations in Kansas were lower than expected. When this low level of response was discovered, all four installations were asked to send another notice to their personnel asking that they visit the site and fill out the questionnaire. Military contacts agreed that the level of response was low and indicated that they would resend the e-mail directing people to the online system.

With the exception of the U.S. Coast Guard, the second round of e-mails did not greatly affect the response level on military bases. As such, letters were drafted (see Letters to Military in the **Documents** section) and sent to the three remaining military installations. These letters requested a meeting between then Secretary of State Chris Biggs and the commanding officer of each installation to discuss options to raise the level of participation. None of the three installations accepted the offer to meet, and Fort Riley reiterated its opinion that it was not subject to state law (see Letter from Fort Riley in the **Documents** section). Upon receiving this letter, the steering committee decided not to pursue further action.

Missing race and/or ethnicity

In many cases, respondents failed to provide adequate answers to the questions on Hispanic origin and race. Because the census adjustment adjusts ethnicity and origin in addition to population figures, these responses were sorted as problems. Attempts were made to resolve these problems, with corrected forms being processed as appropriate.

Negative blocks (population)

In 20 census blocks, the number of subtractions made by the state adjustment was larger than the population allocated to that block by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. All negative blocks were reviewed a second time to ensure the accuracy of the state's subtraction. A negative block (population) can occur if the federal census allocates residents to a different census block, does not enumerate residents at all, or a respondent to the state adjustment reports a different current address on the state form.

Negative blocks (race)

In total, 575 census blocks contained negative values in component fields after recalculation. This meant that the state's adjustment subtracted more people of a particular race and/or ethnicity than the U.S. Bureau of the Census allocated to that block. Negative blocks (race) can occur when a respondent answers the race and ethnicity questions differently on the federal census form than on the state adjustment questionnaire. The Secretary of State performed a thorough review of the related queries and data entry, which revealed no problems.

Online data collection

The Kansas Secretary of State's office created an online system of data collection for educational and military institutions in Kansas. This system was created and tested by information technology

and project staff. It was released for student use December 13, 2009, and for military personnel on March 17, 2010. For screenshots of the online data collection system, see the **Documents** section of this report.

Problem responses

The bulk of the work done on the 2010 census adjustment project was the resolution of problem responses. During the life of the project, more than 29,000 records were reviewed by the Secretary of State for various reasons. Of those, the Secretary of State was able to resolve more than 80 percent for processing as part of this adjustment.

Responses from non-Kansas schools

The Secretary of State received two questionnaires from respondents indicating they did not attend a Kansas educational institution or military installation. These questionnaires were treated as non-adjusters.

Negative block summary

After adjusting the federal census data, some negative population and race totals were produced at the block level. These negative totals represent either: 1) the entire population of a given census block, or 2) any subset of one or more racial categories within a census block. Negative totals are symptomatic of the difficulties inherent in deriving a third set of data from two mutually exclusive data sets.

In 20 instances, the total population of a census block, post adjustment, was negative. In these cases, more respondents indicated that they had been living in a given census block than the federal census counted in that block.

In 575 instances, more respondents of a particular racial category (as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau) instructed the Secretary of State to remove them from a particular census block than were enumerated in that block by the federal census.

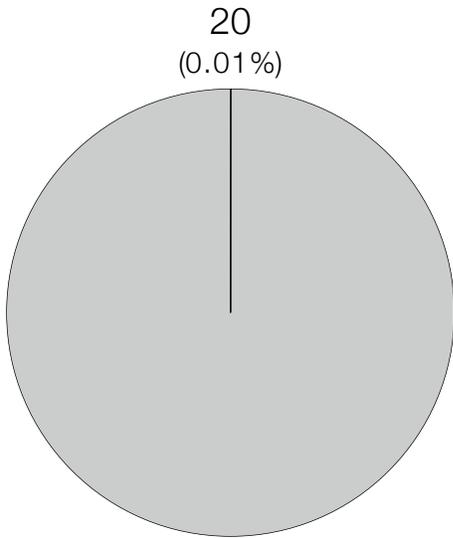
All 575 instances produced one or more negative racial categories per census block; however, only 20 also produced a negative population total.

According to state law, the federal census must be adjusted at the census block level. However, redistricting usually occurs at the precinct level. For this reason, the following charts display negative totals by population and race at both the census block and precinct levels.

Census blocks are the lowest level of geography to which the U.S. Census Bureau enumerates population. Viewed at the higher geography level of voting precincts, negative totals produced by the adjustment are greatly diminished.

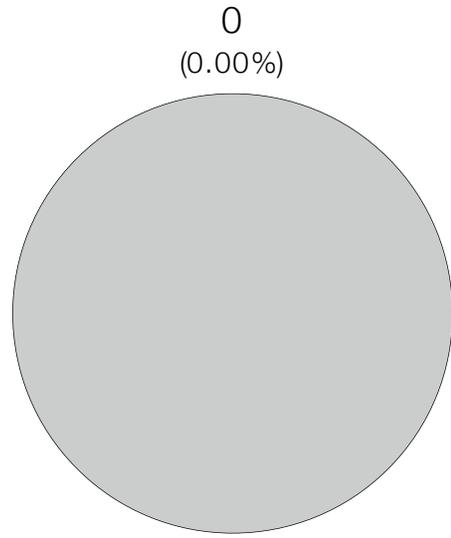
Charts: Negative blocks and precincts

Negative blocks by population



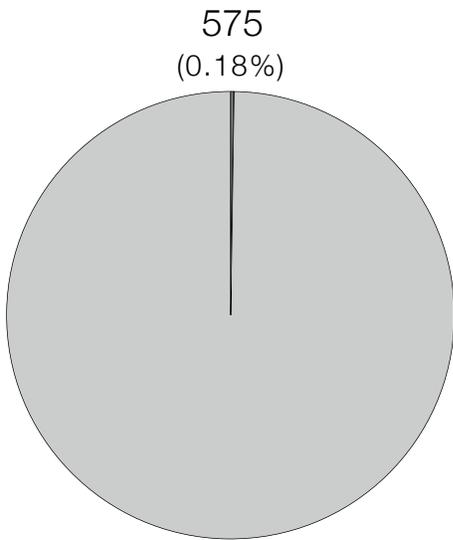
● Negative blocks
● Total blocks

Negative precincts by population



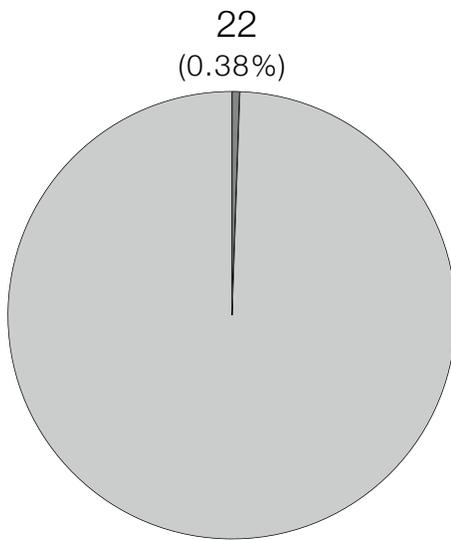
● Negative precincts
● Total precincts

Negative blocks by racial categories



● Negative blocks
● Total blocks

Negative precincts by racial categories



● Negative precincts
● Total blocks

Glossary

Census block

A small geographic area bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries, such as city, town, township and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads. Census blocks are designated by the U.S. Census Bureau. They are the smallest unit to which population is enumerated. In 2010, 238,600 blocks were drawn within the state of Kansas.

Census tract

Small, relatively permanent, statistical subdivisions of a county delineated by either local entities or by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census tracts generally contain between 1,500 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. Census tracts are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status and living conditions. Census tracts are unique within a county and are identified with a four-digit number.

College

A public or private, postsecondary educational institution, including community colleges, which offers two-year or four-year educational programs. **K.S.A. 11-302 (f)**

Electronic data collection

A system created and implemented by an institution to collect census adjustment data electronically. This often coincided with electronic enrollment at colleges and universities. A distinction in terminology from the online system, which was created by the Secretary of State.

Ethnicity

An ethnic classification or affiliation, pertaining to the basic divisions of humanity, as distinguished by customs, language, etc. As used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the context of data gathering, ethnicity is regarded as “Hispanic, Latino or Spanish” and “not Hispanic, Latino or Spanish.”

Geocode

A numerical code that uniquely identifies a specific geographic entity. Addresses in this adjustment were assigned a 15-digit geocode made up of the following parts:

State	County	Tract	Block
20	123	456789	1023

Resulting geocode: 201234567891023

Military installation

Any facility within Kansas under the control of the armed forces of the United States.

Military personnel

Members of the armed forces of the United States stationed and located in Kansas. **K.S.A. 11-302 (e)**

Online data collection

A system created and implemented at the state level by the Secretary of State. This differs from electronic data collection systems, which are created and implemented at the local level by an individual institution.

Nonresident

A person who has a domicile or permanent residence outside of the state of Kansas. **K.S.A. 11-302 (a)**

Permanent residence

A fixed place of abode, or fixed domicile, which a person intends to be such person's residence and to which such person presently intends to return. **K.S.A. 11-302 (c)**

Public law 94-171

Enacted in 1975, this law directs the U.S. Bureau of the Census to make special preparations to provide redistricting data needed by the 50 states within a year of census day. The data provided in accordance with this law are the data to which adjustments are made.

Race

The concept of race as used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census reflects self-identification by persons according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are sociopolitical constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature.

Resident

A person who declares that he or she is a resident of the state of Kansas and has a present intent to remain in the state. **K.S.A. 11-302 (b)**

Student

A person enrolled in classes at a university or college for a minimum of nine credit hours, or a person seeking an academic degree. **K.S.A. 11-302 (d)**

Technical college

A public or private institution that offers a two-year, educational, associate of arts and/or an associate of applied science degree program. **K.S.A. 11-302 (f), AGO 99-60**

University

A public or private institution offering at least a baccalaureate degree. **K.S.A. 11-302 (g)**

Vote Tabulation District (VTD)

A generic term adopted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to include the wide variety of small polling areas, such as election districts, precincts, or wards, that State and local governments create for the purpose of administering elections. Redistricting most often occurs at the VTD level.

Charts and maps

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by county	21
Comparison of population and adjustment figures by 2002 House districts	31
Comparison of population and adjustment figures by 2002 Senate districts	36
Comparison of population and adjustment figures by 2002 BOE districts	38
Comparison of population and adjustment figures by first class city	39
Comparison of population and adjustment figures by second class city	42
2010 Census Recalculation: Counties (Map)	52
2010 Adjusted Blocks (Map)	54
2010 Adjusted VTDs (Map)	56
Recalculated population by 2002 Kansas House districts	58
Recalculated population by 2002 Kansas Senate districts	63
Recalculated population by 2002 Kansas BOE districts	65
Institution summaries: General	66
Institution summaries: Detail	72

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by county

County	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
Allen	1990	14,638	14,695	57	0.39%
	2000	14,385	14,374	-11	-0.08%
	2010	13,371	13,414	43	0.32%
Anderson	1990	7,803	7,918	115	1.47%
	2000	8,110	8,209	99	1.22%
	2010	8,102	8,197	95	1.17%
Atchison	1990	16,932	16,722	-210	-1.24%
	2000	16,774	16,411	-363	-2.16%
	2010	16,924	16,417	-507	-3.00%
Barber	1990	5,874	5,975	101	1.72%
	2000	5,307	5,415	108	2.04%
	2010	4,861	4,925	64	1.32%
Barton	1990	29,382	29,527	145	0.49%
	2000	28,205	28,272	67	0.24%
	2010	27,674	27,967	293	1.06%
Bourbon	1990	14,966	14,944	-22	-0.15%
	2000	15,379	15,221	-158	-1.03%
	2010	15,173	15,173	0	0.00%
Brown	1990	11,128	11,297	169	1.52%
	2000	10,724	10,901	177	1.65%
	2010	9,984	10,104	120	1.20%
Butler	1990	50,580	50,713	133	0.26%
	2000	59,482	59,658	176	0.30%
	2010	65,880	65,940	60	0.09%
Chase	1990	3,021	3,062	41	1.36%
	2000	3,030	3,060	30	0.99%
	2010	2,790	2,809	19	0.68%
Chautauqua	1990	4,407	4,463	56	1.27%
	2000	4,359	4,385	26	0.60%
	2010	3,669	3,713	44	1.20%
Cherokee	1990	21,374	21,499	125	0.58%
	2000	22,605	22,669	64	0.28%
	2010	21,603	21,659	56	0.26%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by county

County	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
Cheyenne	1990	3,243	3,315	72	2.22%
	2000	3,165	3,228	63	1.99%
	2010	2,726	2,777	51	1.87%
Clark	1990	2,418	2,468	50	2.07%
	2000	2,390	2,441	51	2.13%
	2010	2,215	2,239	24	1.08%
Clay	1990	9,158	9,209	51	0.56%
	2000	8,822	8,973	151	1.71%
	2010	8,535	8,654	119	1.39%
Cloud	1990	11,023	10,854	-169	-1.53%
	2000	10,268	10,066	-202	-1.97%
	2010	9,533	9,351	-182	-1.91%
Coffey	1990	8,404	8,533	129	1.53%
	2000	8,865	8,982	117	1.32%
	2010	8,601	8,710	109	1.27%
Comanche	1990	2,313	2,373	60	2.59%
	2000	1,967	2,004	37	1.88%
	2010	1,891	1,911	20	1.06%
Cowley	1990	36,915	36,819	-96	-0.26%
	2000	36,291	35,998	-293	-0.81%
	2010	36,311	36,005	-306	-0.84%
Crawford	1990	35,568	34,116	-1,452	-4.08%
	2000	38,242	37,453	-789	-2.06%
	2010	39,134	38,029	-1,105	-2.82%
Decatur	1990	4,021	4,113	92	2.29%
	2000	3,472	3,527	55	1.58%
	2010	2,961	3,011	50	1.69%
Dickinson	1990	18,958	19,087	129	0.68%
	2000	19,344	19,580	236	1.22%
	2010	19,754	20,038	284	1.44%
Doniphan	1990	8,134	7,959	-175	-2.15%
	2000	8,249	8,060	-189	-2.29%
	2010	7,945	7,956	11	0.14%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by county

County	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
Douglas	1990	81,798	69,760	-12,038	-14.72%
	2000	99,962	95,531	-4,431	-4.43%
	2010	110,826	98,665	-12,161	-10.97%
Edwards	1990	3,787	3,846	59	1.56%
	2000	3,449	3,519	70	2.03%
	2010	3,037	3,085	48	1.58%
Elk	1990	3,327	3,377	50	1.50%
	2000	3,261	3,291	30	0.92%
	2010	2,882	2,900	18	0.62%
Ellis	1990	26,004	24,554	-1,450	-5.58%
	2000	27,507	25,908	-1,599	-5.81%
	2010	28,452	26,727	-1,725	-6.06%
Ellsworth	1990	6,586	6,728	142	2.16%
	2000	6,525	6,637	112	1.72%
	2010	6,497	6,596	99	1.52%
Finney	1990	33,070	33,075	5	0.02%
	2000	40,523	40,444	-79	-0.19%
	2010	36,776	36,835	59	0.16%
Ford	1990	27,463	27,241	-222	-0.81%
	2000	32,458	32,493	35	0.11%
	2010	33,848	34,009	161	0.48%
Franklin	1990	21,994	22,036	42	0.19%
	2000	24,784	24,730	-54	-0.22%
	2010	25,992	26,159	167	0.64%
Geary	1990	30,453	25,831	-4,622	-15.18%
	2000	27,947	26,406	-1,541	-5.51%
	2010	34,362	34,392	30	0.09%
Gove	1990	3,231	3,322	91	2.82%
	2000	3,068	3,152	84	2.74%
	2010	2,695	2,765	70	2.60%
Graham	1990	3,543	3,617	74	2.09%
	2000	2,946	3,017	71	2.41%
	2010	2,597	2,663	66	2.54%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by county

County	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
Grant	1990	7,159	7,245	86	1.20%
	2000	7,909	8,000	91	1.15%
	2010	7,829	7,900	71	0.91%
Gray	1990	5,396	5,484	88	1.63%
	2000	5,904	6,010	106	1.80%
	2010	6,006	6,081	75	1.25%
Greeley	1990	1,774	1,800	26	1.47%
	2000	1,534	1,576	42	2.74%
	2010	1,247	1,284	37	2.97%
Greenwood	1990	7,847	7,949	102	1.30%
	2000	7,673	7,740	67	0.87%
	2010	6,689	6,739	50	0.75%
Hamilton	1990	2,388	2,429	41	1.72%
	2000	2,670	2,718	48	1.80%
	2010	2,690	2,725	35	1.30%
Harper	1990	7,124	7,229	105	1.47%
	2000	6,536	6,621	85	1.30%
	2010	6,034	6,080	46	0.76%
Harvey	1990	31,028	30,790	-238	-0.77%
	2000	32,869	32,693	-176	-0.54%
	2010	34,684	34,667	-17	-0.05%
Haskell	1990	3,886	3,958	72	1.85%
	2000	4,307	4,366	59	1.37%
	2010	4,256	4,303	47	1.10%
Hodgeman	1990	2,177	2,227	50	2.30%
	2000	2,085	2,124	39	1.87%
	2010	1,916	1,970	54	2.82%
Jackson	1990	11,525	11,738	213	1.85%
	2000	12,657	12,817	160	1.26%
	2010	13,462	13,611	149	1.11%
Jefferson	1990	15,905	16,144	239	1.50%
	2000	18,426	18,609	183	0.99%
	2010	19,126	19,330	204	1.07%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by county

County	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
Jewell	1990	4,251	4,333	82	1.93%
	2000	3,791	3,869	78	2.06%
	2010	3,077	3,130	53	1.72%
Johnson	1990	355,054	359,939	4,885	1.38%
	2000	451,086	453,655	2,569	0.57%
	2010	544,179	550,253	6,074	1.12%
Kearny	1990	4,027	4,098	71	1.76%
	2000	4,531	4,588	57	1.26%
	2010	3,977	4,024	47	1.18%
Kingman	1990	8,292	8,455	163	1.97%
	2000	8,673	8,780	107	1.23%
	2010	7,858	7,949	91	1.16%
Kiowa	1990	3,660	3,720	60	1.64%
	2000	3,278	3,296	18	0.55%
	2010	2,553	2,548	-5	-0.20%
Labette	1990	23,693	23,791	98	0.41%
	2000	22,835	22,917	82	0.36%
	2010	21,607	21,688	81	0.37%
Lane	1990	2,375	2,420	45	1.89%
	2000	2,155	2,216	61	2.83%
	2010	1,750	1,778	28	1.60%
Leavenworth	1990	64,371	61,219	-3,152	-4.90%
	2000	68,691	67,808	-883	-1.29%
	2010	76,227	76,562	335	0.44%
Lincoln	1990	3,653	3,731	78	2.14%
	2000	3,578	3,663	85	2.38%
	2010	3,241	3,296	55	1.70%
Linn	1990	8,254	8,353	99	1.20%
	2000	9,570	9,642	72	0.75%
	2010	9,656	9,739	83	0.86%
Logan	1990	3,081	3,149	68	2.21%
	2000	3,046	3,103	57	1.87%
	2010	2,756	2,818	62	2.25%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by county

County	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
Lyon	1990	34,732	32,793	-1,939	-5.58%
	2000	35,935	34,448	-1,487	-4.14%
	2010	33,690	32,538	-1,152	-3.42%
Marion	1990	12,888	12,807	-81	-0.63%
	2000	13,361	13,271	-90	-0.67%
	2010	12,660	12,532	-128	-1.01%
Marshall	1990	11,705	11,937	232	1.98%
	2000	10,965	11,199	234	2.13%
	2010	10,117	10,338	221	2.18%
McPherson	1990	27,268	26,812	-456	-1.67%
	2000	29,554	29,095	-459	-1.55%
	2010	29,180	29,049	-131	-0.45%
Meade	1990	4,247	4,321	74	1.74%
	2000	4,631	4,694	63	1.36%
	2010	4,575	4,647	72	1.57%
Miami	1990	23,466	23,751	285	1.21%
	2000	28,351	28,612	261	0.92%
	2010	32,787	33,127	340	1.04%
Mitchell	1990	7,203	7,368	165	2.29%
	2000	6,932	6,916	-16	-0.23%
	2010	6,373	6,423	50	0.78%
Montgomery	1990	38,816	38,999	183	0.47%
	2000	36,252	36,097	-155	-0.43%
	2010	35,471	35,057	-414	-1.17%
Morris	1990	6,198	6,246	48	0.77%
	2000	6,104	6,183	79	1.29%
	2010	5,923	6,012	89	1.50%
Morton	1990	3,480	3,526	46	1.32%
	2000	3,496	3,541	45	1.29%
	2010	3,233	3,255	22	0.68%
Nemaha	1990	10,446	10,702	256	2.45%
	2000	10,717	11,024	307	2.86%
	2010	10,178	10,405	227	2.23%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by county

County	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
Neosho	1990	17,035	17,169	134	0.79%
	2000	16,997	16,996	-1	-0.01%
	2010	16,512	16,512	0	0.00%
Ness	1990	4,033	4,126	93	2.31%
	2000	3,454	3,563	109	3.16%
	2010	3,107	3,137	30	0.97%
Norton	1990	5,947	6,093	146	2.46%
	2000	5,953	6,054	101	1.70%
	2010	5,671	5,764	93	1.64%
Osage	1990	15,248	15,474	226	1.48%
	2000	16,712	16,856	144	0.86%
	2010	16,295	16,448	153	0.94%
Osborne	1990	4,867	4,969	102	2.10%
	2000	4,452	4,535	83	1.86%
	2010	3,858	3,942	84	2.18%
Ottawa	1990	5,634	5,729	95	1.69%
	2000	6,163	6,270	107	1.74%
	2010	6,091	6,191	100	1.64%
Pawnee	1990	7,555	7,684	129	1.71%
	2000	7,233	7,332	99	1.37%
	2010	6,973	7,045	72	1.03%
Phillips	1990	6,590	6,713	123	1.87%
	2000	6,001	6,088	87	1.45%
	2010	5,642	5,757	115	2.04%
Pottawatomie	1990	16,128	16,201	73	0.45%
	2000	18,209	18,411	202	1.11%
	2010	21,604	21,819	215	1.00%
Pratt	1990	9,702	9,635	-67	-0.69%
	2000	9,647	9,581	-66	-0.68%
	2010	9,656	9,551	-105	-1.09%
Rawlins	1990	3,404	3,474	70	2.06%
	2000	2,966	3,040	74	2.49%
	2010	2,519	2,546	27	1.07%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by county

County	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
Reno	1990	62,389	62,569	180	0.29%
	2000	64,790	64,871	81	0.13%
	2010	64,511	64,809	298	0.46%
Republic	1990	6,482	6,624	142	2.19%
	2000	5,835	5,980	145	2.49%
	2010	4,980	5,082	102	2.05%
Rice	1990	10,610	10,540	-70	-0.66%
	2000	10,761	10,625	-136	-1.26%
	2010	10,083	9,858	-225	-2.23%
Riley	1990	67,139	48,008	-19,131	-28.49%
	2000	62,843	49,597	-13,246	-21.08%
	2010	71,115	60,098	-11,017	-15.49%
Rooks	1990	6,039	6,149	110	1.82%
	2000	5,685	5,765	80	1.41%
	2010	5,181	5,263	82	1.58%
Rush	1990	3,842	3,923	81	2.11%
	2000	3,551	3,608	57	1.61%
	2010	3,307	3,339	32	0.97%
Russell	1990	7,835	7,944	109	1.39%
	2000	7,370	7,471	101	1.37%
	2010	6,970	7,050	80	1.15%
Saline	1990	49,301	49,792	491	1.00%
	2000	53,597	53,783	186	0.35%
	2010	55,606	55,731	125	0.22%
Scott	1990	5,289	5,409	120	2.27%
	2000	5,120	5,233	113	2.21%
	2010	4,936	5,024	88	1.78%
Sedgwick	1990	403,662	401,937	-1,725	-0.43%
	2000	452,869	452,590	-279	-0.06%
	2010	498,365	499,544	1,179	0.24%
Seward	1990	18,743	18,803	60	0.32%
	2000	22,510	22,511	1	0.00%
	2010	22,952	22,985	33	0.14%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by county

County	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
Shawnee	1990	160,976	161,847	871	0.54%
	2000	169,871	170,547	676	0.40%
	2010	177,934	178,438	504	0.28%
Sheridan	1990	3,043	3,151	108	3.55%
	2000	2,813	2,888	75	2.67%
	2010	2,556	2,610	54	2.11%
Sherman	1990	6,926	7,036	110	1.59%
	2000	6,760	6,786	26	0.38%
	2010	6,010	6,003	-7	-0.12%
Smith	1990	5,078	5,164	86	1.69%
	2000	4,536	4,654	118	2.60%
	2010	3,853	3,915	62	1.61%
Stafford	1990	5,365	5,469	104	1.94%
	2000	4,789	4,867	78	1.63%
	2010	4,437	4,520	83	1.87%
Stanton	1990	2,333	2,387	54	2.31%
	2000	2,406	2,449	43	1.79%
	2010	2,235	2,258	23	1.03%
Stevens	1990	5,048	5,131	83	1.64%
	2000	5,463	5,519	56	1.03%
	2010	5,724	5,781	57	1.00%
Sumner	1990	25,841	26,119	278	1.08%
	2000	25,946	26,236	290	1.12%
	2010	24,132	24,412	280	1.16%
Thomas	1990	8,258	8,085	-173	-2.09%
	2000	8,180	7,897	-283	-3.46%
	2010	7,900	7,837	-63	-0.80%
Trego	1990	3,694	3,774	80	2.17%
	2000	3,319	3,398	79	2.38%
	2010	3,001	3,047	46	1.53%
Wabaunsee	1990	6,603	6,682	79	1.20%
	2000	6,885	6,991	106	1.54%
	2010	7,053	7,125	72	1.02%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by county

County	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
Wallace	1990	1,821	1,865	44	2.42%
	2000	1,749	1,782	33	1.89%
	2010	1,485	1,514	29	1.95%
Washington	1990	7,073	7,219	146	2.06%
	2000	6,483	6,660	177	2.73%
	2010	5,799	5,937	138	2.38%
Wichita	1990	2,758	2,818	60	2.18%
	2000	2,531	2,592	61	2.41%
	2010	2,234	2,264	30	1.34%
Wilson	1990	10,289	10,420	131	1.27%
	2000	10,332	10,431	99	0.96%
	2010	9,409	9,490	81	0.86%
Woodson	1990	4,116	4,166	50	1.21%
	2000	3,788	3,834	46	1.21%
	2010	3,309	3,341	32	0.97%
Wyandotte	1990	161,993	162,571	578	0.36%
	2000	157,882	158,060	178	0.11%
	2010	157,505	157,805	300	0.19%
Totals	1990	2,477,574	2,445,380	-32,194	-1.30%
	2000	2,688,418	2,672,257	-16,161	-0.60%
	2010	2,853,118	2,839,445	-13,673	-0.48%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by 2002 House districts

District	2010 Unadjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
District 1	20,329	20,385	56	0.28%
District 2	20,299	20,355	56	0.28%
District 3	21,922	20,750	-1,172	-5.35%
District 4	20,981	21,061	80	0.38%
District 5	21,996	22,086	90	0.41%
District 6	26,961	27,262	301	1.12%
District 7	19,922	19,993	71	0.36%
District 8	20,232	20,256	24	0.12%
District 9	21,122	21,268	146	0.69%
District 10	25,352	24,212	-1,140	-4.50%
District 11	21,445	21,079	-366	-1.71%
District 12	19,460	19,457	-3	-0.02%
District 13	17,996	18,146	150	0.83%
District 14	27,630	27,877	247	0.89%
District 15	27,123	27,270	147	0.54%
District 16	18,949	19,196	247	1.30%
District 17	23,303	23,753	450	1.93%
District 18	21,120	21,411	291	1.38%
District 19	20,371	20,566	195	0.96%
District 20	22,415	22,753	338	1.51%
District 21	21,104	21,394	290	1.37%
District 22	21,395	21,475	80	0.37%
District 23	20,831	20,917	86	0.41%
District 24	20,368	20,432	64	0.31%
District 25	20,461	20,687	226	1.10%
District 26	31,058	31,014	-44	-0.14%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by 2002 House districts

District	2010 Unadjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
District 27	32,289	32,843	554	1.72%
District 28	26,379	27,002	623	2.36%
District 29	20,245	20,491	246	1.22%
District 30	21,881	22,141	260	1.19%
District 31	19,669	19,698	29	0.15%
District 32	20,891	20,735	-156	-0.75%
District 33	20,337	20,393	56	0.28%
District 34	19,918	19,954	36	0.18%
District 35	20,403	20,453	50	0.25%
District 36	27,098	27,295	197	0.73%
District 37	21,850	21,890	40	0.18%
District 38	40,325	40,677	352	0.87%
District 39	34,351	34,663	312	0.91%
District 40	20,957	20,919	-38	-0.18%
District 41	19,860	19,824	-36	-0.18%
District 42	27,057	27,384	327	1.21%
District 43	36,993	37,221	228	0.62%
District 44	21,762	16,125	-5,637	-25.90%
District 45	29,825	28,801	-1,024	-3.43%
District 46	24,552	20,179	-4,373	-17.81%
District 47	20,765	20,989	224	1.08%
District 48	38,916	39,598	682	1.75%
District 49	26,967	27,332	365	1.35%
District 50	22,000	22,279	279	1.27%
District 51	22,133	22,426	293	1.32%
District 52	22,542	22,775	233	1.03%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by 2002 House districts

District	2010 Unadjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
District 53	23,340	23,619	279	1.20%
District 54	22,524	22,670	146	0.65%
District 55	21,171	20,576	-595	-2.81%
District 56	20,158	20,194	36	0.18%
District 57	21,197	21,273	76	0.36%
District 58	21,153	21,141	-12	-0.06%
District 59	21,469	21,689	220	1.02%
District 60	21,595	20,371	-1,224	-5.67%
District 61	24,567	24,807	240	0.98%
District 62	20,162	20,509	347	1.72%
District 63	22,789	22,266	-523	-2.29%
District 64	32,032	32,026	-6	-0.02%
District 65	22,589	22,673	84	0.37%
District 66	34,584	24,162	-10,422	-30.14%
District 67	24,852	24,319	-533	-2.14%
District 68	20,392	20,681	289	1.42%
District 69	21,239	21,348	109	0.51%
District 70	20,195	20,108	-87	-0.43%
District 71	21,133	21,047	-86	-0.41%
District 72	22,366	22,352	-14	-0.06%
District 73	20,713	20,465	-248	-1.20%
District 74	20,785	20,899	114	0.55%
District 75	21,740	21,562	-178	-0.82%
District 76	20,876	21,054	178	0.85%
District 77	22,516	22,651	135	0.60%
District 78	20,447	20,392	-55	-0.27%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by 2002 House districts

District	2010 Unadjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
District 79	20,632	20,432	-200	-0.97%
District 80	20,532	20,759	227	1.11%
District 81	23,242	23,440	198	0.85%
District 82	24,960	25,054	94	0.38%
District 83	20,044	20,240	196	0.98%
District 84	19,066	19,053	-13	-0.07%
District 85	25,053	25,178	125	0.50%
District 86	22,040	22,060	20	0.09%
District 87	26,547	26,483	-64	-0.24%
District 88	21,279	21,278	-1	-0.005%
District 89	24,429	23,948	-481	-1.97%
District 90	25,763	26,038	275	1.07%
District 91	21,438	21,514	76	0.35%
District 92	21,084	21,096	12	0.06%
District 93	25,269	25,508	239	0.95%
District 94	26,172	26,396	224	0.86%
District 95	21,493	21,076	-417	-1.94%
District 96	23,195	23,244	49	0.21%
District 97	20,232	20,273	41	0.20%
District 98	20,631	20,621	-10	-0.05%
District 99	34,751	35,005	254	0.73%
District 100	25,827	26,190	363	1.41%
District 101	20,821	20,980	159	0.76%
District 102	20,090	19,908	-182	-0.91%
District 103	21,890	21,883	-7	-0.03%
District 104	21,567	21,867	300	1.39%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by 2002 House districts

District	2010 Unadjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
District 105	24,955	25,098	143	0.57%
District 106	19,150	19,562	412	2.15%
District 107	19,899	19,887	-12	-0.06%
District 108	21,374	21,607	233	1.09%
District 109	18,283	18,550	267	1.46%
District 110	20,985	21,279	294	1.40%
District 111	23,476	21,703	-1,773	-7.55%
District 112	20,797	20,958	161	0.77%
District 113	18,946	18,874	-72	-0.38%
District 114	21,602	21,663	61	0.28%
District 115	21,825	22,060	235	1.08%
District 116	19,915	20,101	186	0.93%
District 117	18,105	18,133	28	0.15%
District 118	18,449	18,759	310	1.68%
District 119	23,934	24,024	90	0.38%
District 120	19,519	19,855	336	1.72%
District 121	19,063	19,113	50	0.26%
District 122	19,688	19,983	295	1.50%
District 123	20,756	20,843	87	0.42%
District 124	21,020	21,206	186	0.88%
District 125	22,636	22,667	31	0.14%
Totals	2,853,118	2,839,445	-13,673	-0.48%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by 2002 Senate districts

District	2010 Unadjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
District 1	69,919	69,907	-12	-0.02%
District 2	74,901	63,454	-11,447	-15.28%
District 3	81,860	81,630	-230	-0.28%
District 4	62,358	62,486	128	0.21%
District 5	75,528	75,760	232	0.31%
District 6	66,722	66,672	-50	-0.07%
District 7	66,551	67,163	612	0.92%
District 8	63,197	63,768	571	0.90%
District 9	88,376	89,239	863	0.98%
District 10	76,355	77,373	1,018	1.33%
District 11	69,452	70,624	1,172	1.69%
District 12	70,151	70,769	618	0.88%
District 13	65,565	64,480	-1,085	-1.65%
District 14	61,993	61,708	-285	-0.46%
District 15	63,117	63,426	309	0.49%
District 16	70,811	70,905	94	0.13%
District 17	62,307	61,219	-1,088	-1.75%
District 18	67,438	67,336	-102	-0.15%
District 19	65,414	65,772	358	0.55%
District 20	67,196	67,663	467	0.69%
District 21	61,803	62,325	522	0.84%
District 22	95,140	84,299	-10,841	-11.39%
District 23	91,066	91,509	443	0.49%
District 24	71,161	71,518	357	0.50%
District 25	75,868	75,779	-89	-0.12%
District 26	82,246	82,842	596	0.72%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by 2002 Senate districts

District	2010 Unadjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
District 27	74,202	74,665	463	0.62%
District 28	65,583	65,561	-22	-0.03%
District 29	68,805	68,301	-504	-0.73%
District 30	81,936	82,361	425	0.52%
District 31	78,681	78,912	231	0.29%
District 32	66,171	66,207	36	0.05%
District 33	64,554	65,003	449	0.70%
District 34	64,511	64,809	298	0.46%
District 35	66,006	66,096	90	0.14%
District 36	68,097	66,931	-1,166	-1.71%
District 37	91,466	92,875	1,409	1.54%
District 38	70,617	71,005	388	0.55%
District 39	64,662	64,988	326	0.50%
District 40	61,332	62,105	773	1.26%
Totals	2,853,118	2,839,445	-13,673	-0.48%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by 2002 BOE districts

District	2000 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
District 1	286,468	286,548	80	0.03%
District 2	275,555	278,928	3,373	1.22%
District 3	341,059	344,392	3,333	0.98%
District 4	274,949	264,225	-10,724	-3.90%
District 5	264,708	265,029	321	0.12%
District 6	298,023	288,049	-9,974	-3.35%
District 7	273,752	274,820	1,068	0.39%
District 8	292,192	292,002	-190	-0.07%
District 9	252,982	250,833	-2,149	-0.85%
District 10	293,430	294,619	1,189	0.41%
Totals	2,853,118	2,839,445	-13,673	-0.48%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by first class city

City	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
Atchison	1990	10,656	10,336	-320	-3.00%
	2000	10,232	9,766	-466	-4.55%
	2010	11,021	10,453	-568	-5.15%
Coffeyville	1990	12,917	12,930	13	0.10%
	2000	11,021	10,829	-192	-1.74%
	2010	10,295	9,879	-416	-4.04%
Dodge City	1990	21,129	20,801	-328	-1.55%
	2000	25,176	25,124	-52	-0.21%
	2010	27,340	27,418	78	0.29%
Emporia	1990	25,512	23,468	-2,044	-8.01%
	2000	26,760	25,162	-1,598	-5.97%
	2010	24,916	23,676	-1,240	-4.98%
Fort Scott	1990	8,362	8,271	-91	-1.09%
	2000	8,297	8,137	-160	-1.93%
	2010	8,087	8,066	-21	-0.26%
Garden City	1990	24,097	24,046	-51	-0.21%
	2000	28,451	28,284	-167	-0.59%
	2010	26,658	26,634	-24	-0.09%
Hutchinson	1990	39,308	39,171	-137	-0.35%
	2000	40,787	40,655	-132	-0.32%
	2010	42,080	42,159	79	0.19%
Junction City	1990	20,604	18,260	-2,344	-11.38%
	2000	18,886	18,312	-574	-3.04%
	2010	23,353	23,380	27	0.12%
Kansas City	1990	149,767	150,244	477	0.32%
	2000	146,866	147,018	152	0.10%
	2010	145,786	146,023	237	0.16%
Lawrence	1990	65,608	53,981	-11,627	-17.72%
	2000	80,098	76,069	-4,029	-5.03%
	2010	87,643	75,731	-11,912	-13.59%
Leavenworth	1990	38,495	35,379	-3,116	-8.09%
	2000	35,420	34,319	-1,101	-3.11%
	2010	35,251	35,155	-96	-0.27%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by first class city

City	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
Leawood	1990	19,963	20,126	163	0.82%
	2000	27,656	27,915	259	0.94%
	2010	31,867	32,621	754	2.37%
Lenexa	1990	34,034	34,529	495	1.45%
	2000	40,238	40,542	304	0.76%
	2010	48,190	48,899	709	1.47%
Liberal	1990	16,573	16,615	42	0.25%
	2000	19,666	19,654	-12	-0.06%
	2010	20,525	20,545	20	0.10%
Manhattan	1990	37,712	30,118	-7,594	-20.14%
	2000	44,831	34,800	-10,031	-22.38%
	2010	52,281	41,332	-10,949	-20.94%
Newton	1990	16,700	16,866	166	0.99%
	2000	17,190	17,331	141	0.82%
	2010	19,132	19,284	152	0.79%
Olathe	1990	63,352	63,800	448	0.71%
	2000	92,962	93,108	146	0.16%
	2010	125,872	126,717	845	0.67%
Overland Park	1990	111,790	113,572	1,782	1.59%
	2000	149,080	150,110	1,030	0.69%
	2010	173,372	175,526	2,154	1.24%
Parsons	1990	11,924	11,925	1	0.01%
	2000	11,514	11,525	11	0.10%
	2010	10,500	10,512	12	0.11%
Pittsburg	1990	17,775	16,271	-1,504	-8.46%
	2000	19,243	18,045	-1,198	-6.23%
	2010	20,233	19,063	-1,170	-5.78%
Prairie Village	1990	23,186	23,602	416	1.79%
	2000	22,072	22,221	149	0.68%
	2010	21,447	21,740	293	1.37%
Salina	1990	42,303	42,632	329	0.78%
	2000	45,679	45,734	55	0.12%
	2010	47,707	47,670	-37	-0.08%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by first class city

City	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
Shawnee	1990	37,993	38,508	515	1.36%
	2000	47,996	48,278	282	0.59%
	2010	62,209	62,912	703	1.13%
Topeka	1990	119,883	120,021	138	0.12%
	2000	122,377	122,415	38	0.03%
	2010	127,473	127,228	-245	-0.19%
Wichita	1990	304,011	302,686	-1,325	-0.44%
	2000	344,284	344,051	-233	-0.07%
	2010	382,368	382,748	380	0.10%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by second class cities

City	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
Abilene	1990	6,242	6,308	66	1.06%
	2000	6,543	6,604	61	0.93%
	2010	6,844	6,931	87	1.27%
Andover	1990	4,047	4,058	11	0.27%
	2000	6,698	6,713	15	0.22%
	2010	11,791	11,826	35	0.30%
Anthony	1990	2,516	2,548	32	1.27%
	2000	2,440	2,471	31	1.27%
	2010	2,269	2,286	17	0.75%
Arkansas City	1990	12,762	12,691	-71	-0.56%
	2000	11,963	11,795	-168	-1.40%
	2010	12,415	12,126	-289	-2.33%
Augusta	1990	7,876	7,927	51	0.65%
	2000	8,423	8,468	45	0.53%
	2010	9,274	9,321	47	0.51%
Baxter Springs	1990	4,351	4,388	37	0.85%
	2000	4,602	4,616	14	0.30%
	2010	4,238	4,253	15	0.35%
Bel Aire	1990	3,695	3,703	8	0.22%
	2000	5,836	5,864	28	0.48%
	2010	6,769	6,823	54	0.80%
Belleville	1990	2,517	2,565	48	1.91%
	2000	2,239	2,286	47	2.10%
	2010	1,991	2,026	35	1.76%
Beloit	1990	4,066	4,151	85	2.09%
	2000	4,019	3,925	-94	-2.34%
	2010	3,835	3,834	-1	-0.03%
Bonner Springs	1990	6,413	6,468	55	0.86%
	2000	6,769	6,787	18	0.27%
	2010	7,314	7,361	47	0.64%
Burlington	1990	2,735	2,769	34	1.24%
	2000	2,790	2,831	41	1.47%
	2010	2,674	2,699	25	0.93%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by second class cities

City	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
Caldwell	1990	1,351	1,371	20	1.48%
	2000	1,284	1,300	16	1.25%
	2010	1,068	1,079	11	1.03%
Caney	1990	2,062	2,079	17	0.82%
	2000	2,092	2,109	17	0.81%
	2010	2,203	2,209	6	0.27%
Chanute	1990	9,488	9,527	39	0.41%
	2000	9,411	9,352	-59	-0.63%
	2010	9,119	9,062	-57	-0.63%
Cherryvale	1990	2,464	2,484	20	0.81%
	2000	2,386	2,399	13	0.54%
	2010	2,367	2,377	10	0.42%
Chetopa	1990	1,357	1,366	9	0.66%
	2000	1,281	1,284	3	0.23%
	2010	1,125	1,129	4	0.36%
Clay Center	1990	4,613	4,666	53	1.15%
	2000	4,564	4,643	79	1.73%
	2010	4,334	4,395	61	1.41%
Colby	1990	5,396	5,170	-226	-4.19%
	2000	5,450	5,132	-318	-5.83%
	2010	5,387	5,285	-102	-1.89%
Columbus	1990	3,268	3,282	14	0.43%
	2000	3,396	3,409	13	0.38%
	2010	3,312	3,318	6	0.18%
Concordia	1990	6,167	5,893	-274	-4.44%
	2000	5,714	5,434	-280	-4.90%
	2010	5,395	5,150	-245	-4.54%
Council Grove	1990	2,228	2,247	19	0.85%
	2000	2,321	2,350	29	1.25%
	2010	2,182	2,212	30	1.37%
De Soto	1990	--	--		
	2000	--	--		
	2010	5,720	5,775	55	0.96%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by second class cities

City	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
Derby	1990	14,699	14,680	-19	-0.13%
	2000	17,807	17,880	73	0.41%
	2010	22,158	22,231	73	0.33%
Edwardsville	1990	--	--		
	2000	--	--		
	2010	4,340	4,353	13	0.30%
El Dorado	1990	11,504	11,472	-32	-0.28%
	2000	12,057	12,056	-1	-0.01%
	2010	13,021	12,787	-234	-1.80%
Elkhart	1990	2,318	2,346	28	1.21%
	2000	2,233	2,260	27	1.21%
	2010	2,205	2,218	13	0.59%
Ellis	1990	1,814	1,847	33	1.82%
	2000	1,873	1,885	12	0.64%
	2010	2,062	2,077	15	0.73%
Eudora	1990	--	--		
	2000	--	--		
	2010	6,136	6,181	45	0.73%
Eureka	1990	2,974	3,026	52	1.75%
	2000	2,914	2,936	22	0.75%
	2010	2,633	2,654	21	0.80%
Fairway	1990	4,173	4,235	62	1.49%
	2000	3,952	3,977	25	0.63%
	2010	3,882	3,922	40	1.03%
Florence	1990	636	644	8	1.26%
	2000	671	677	6	0.89%
	2010	465	469	4	0.86%
Fredonia	1990	2,599	2,631	32	1.23%
	2000	2,600	2,616	16	0.62%
	2010	2,482	2,505	23	0.93%
Frontenac	1990	2,588	2,588	0	0.00%
	2000	2,996	2,993	-3	-0.10%
	2010	3,437	3,437	0	0.00%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by second class cities

City	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
Galena	1990	3,308	3,317	9	0.27%
	2000	3,287	3,292	5	0.15%
	2010	3,085	3,085	0	0.00%
Gardner	1990	--	--		
	2000	--	--		
	2010	19,123	19,214	91	0.48%
Garnett	1990	3,210	3,246	36	1.12%
	2000	3,368	3,399	31	0.92%
	2010	3,415	3,447	32	0.94%
Girard	1990	2,794	2,810	16	0.57%
	2000	2,773	2,782	9	0.32%
	2010	2,789	2,799	10	0.36%
Goddard	1990	--	--		
	2000	--	--		
	2010	4,344	4,368	24	0.55%
Goodland	1990	4,983	5,048	65	1.30%
	2000	4,948	4,943	-5	-0.10%
	2010	4,489	4,449	-40	-0.89%
Great Bend	1990	15,427	15,575	148	0.96%
	2000	15,345	15,457	112	0.73%
	2010	15,995	16,108	113	0.71%
Halstead	1990	2,015	2,054	39	1.94%
	2000	1,873	1,902	29	1.55%
	2010	2,085	2,119	34	1.63%
Harper	1990	1,735	1,763	28	1.61%
	2000	1,567	1,580	13	0.83%
	2010	1,473	1,482	9	0.61%
Hays	1990	17,767	16,843	-924	-5.20%
	2000	20,013	18,347	-1,666	-8.32%
	2010	20,510	18,716	-1,794	-8.75%
Haysville	1990	8,364	8,393	29	0.35%
	2000	8,502	8,523	21	0.25%
	2010	10,826	10,852	26	0.24%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by second class cities

City	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
Herington	1990	2,685	2,686	1	0.04%
	2000	2,563	2,579	16	0.62%
	2010	2,526	2,544	18	0.71%
Hesston	1990	3,012	2,685	-327	-10.86%
	2000	3,509	3,288	-221	-6.30%
	2010	3,709	3,576	-133	-3.59%
Hiawatha	1990	3,603	3,650	47	1.30%
	2000	3,417	3,473	56	1.64%
	2010	3,172	3,200	28	0.88%
Hillsboro	1990	2,704	2,462	-242	-8.95%
	2000	2,854	2,614	-240	-8.41%
	2010	2,993	2,705	-288	-9.62%
Hoisington	1990	3,182	3,228	46	1.45%
	2000	2,975	3,015	40	1.34%
	2010	2,706	2,743	37	1.37%
Holton	1990	3,196	3,236	40	1.25%
	2000	3,353	3,380	27	0.81%
	2010	3,329	3,350	21	0.63%
Horton	1990	1,885	1,914	29	1.54%
	2000	1,967	1,979	12	0.61%
	2010	1,776	1,785	9	0.51%
Hugoton	1990	3,179	3,234	55	1.73%
	2000	3,708	3,748	40	1.08%
	2010	3,904	3,943	39	1.00%
Humboldt	1990	2,178	2,200	22	1.01%
	2000	1,999	2,008	9	0.45%
	2010	1,953	1,973	20	1.02%
Independence	1990	9,942	10,008	66	0.66%
	2000	9,846	9,872	26	0.26%
	2010	9,483	9,517	34	0.36%
Iola	1990	6,351	6,327	-24	-0.38%
	2000	6,302	6,228	-74	-1.17%
	2010	5,704	5,664	-40	-0.70%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by second class cities

City	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
Kingman	1990	3,196	3,249	53	1.66%
	2000	3,387	3,412	25	0.74%
	2010	3,177	3,210	33	1.04%
Kinsley	1990	1,875	1,899	24	1.28%
	2000	1,658	1,683	25	1.51%
	2010	1,457	1,476	19	1.30%
Lansing	1990	7,120	6,913	-207	-2.91%
	2000	9,199	9,222	23	0.25%
	2010	11,265	11,355	90	0.80%
Larned	1990	4,490	4,562	72	1.60%
	2000	4,236	4,293	57	1.35%
	2010	4,054	4,095	41	1.01%
Lincoln Center	1990	1,381	1,411	30	2.17%
	2000	1,349	1,372	23	1.70%
	2010	1,297	1,308	11	0.85%
Lindsborg	1990	3,076	2,669	-407	-13.23%
	2000	3,321	2,971	-350	-10.54%
	2010	3,458	3,485	27	0.78%
Lyons	1990	3,688	3,741	53	1.44%
	2000	3,732	3,777	45	1.21%
	2010	3,739	3,768	29	0.78%
Marion	1990	1,906	1,931	25	1.31%
	2000	2,110	2,126	16	0.76%
	2010	1,927	1,957	30	1.56%
Marysville	1990	3,359	3,417	58	1.73%
	2000	3,271	3,326	55	1.68%
	2010	3,294	3,336	42	1.28%
McPherson	1990	12,422	12,204	-218	-1.75%
	2000	13,770	13,476	-294	-2.14%
	2010	13,155	12,804	-351	-2.67%
Merriam	1990	11,821	11,925	104	0.88%
	2000	11,008	11,050	42	0.38%
	2010	11,003	11,061	58	0.53%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by second class cities

City	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
Minneapolis	1990	1,983	2,008	25	1.26%
	2000	2,046	2,073	27	1.32%
	2010	2,032	2,054	22	1.08%
Mission	1990	9,504	9,550	46	0.48%
	2000	9,727	9,727	0	0.00%
	2010	9,323	9,314	-9	-0.10%
Mulberry	1990	555	555	0	0.00%
	2000	577	578	1	0.17%
	2010	520	520	0	0.00%
Mulvane	1990	--	--		
	2000	--	--		
	2010	6,111	6,170	59	0.97%
Neodesha	1990	2,837	2,859	22	0.78%
	2000	2,848	2,867	19	0.67%
	2010	2,486	2,510	24	0.97%
Nickerson	1990	1,137	1,148	11	0.97%
	2000	1,194	1,200	6	0.50%
	2010	1,070	1,074	4	0.37%
Norton	1990	3,017	3,083	66	2.19%
	2000	3,012	3,068	56	1.86%
	2010	2,928	2,984	56	1.91%
Osage City	1990	2,689	2,725	36	1.34%
	2000	3,034	3,060	26	0.86%
	2010	2,943	2,961	18	0.61%
Osawatomie	1990	4,590	4,623	33	0.72%
	2000	4,645	4,673	28	0.60%
	2010	4,447	4,469	22	0.49%
Osborne	1990	1,778	1,816	38	2.14%
	2000	1,607	1,637	30	1.87%
	2010	1,431	1,453	22	1.54%
Oswego	1990	1,870	1,886	16	0.86%
	2000	2,046	2,052	6	0.29%
	2010	1,829	1,830	1	0.05%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by second class cities

City	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
Ottawa	1990	10,667	10,546	-121	-1.13%
	2000	11,921	11,738	-183	-1.54%
	2010	12,649	12,654	5	0.04%
Paola	1990	4,698	4,760	62	1.32%
	2000	5,011	5,049	38	0.76%
	2010	5,602	5,627	25	0.45%
Park City	1990	5,050	5,064	14	0.28%
	2000	5,814	5,826	12	0.21%
	2010	7,297	7,321	24	0.33%
Phillipsburg	1990	2,828	2,871	43	1.52%
	2000	2,668	2,706	38	1.42%
	2010	2,581	2,622	41	1.59%
Pratt	1990	6,687	6,580	-107	-1.60%
	2000	6,570	6,466	-104	-1.58%
	2010	6,835	6,686	-149	-2.18%
Roeland Park	1990	7,706	7,801	95	1.23%
	2000	6,817	6,845	28	0.41%
	2010	6,731	6,767	36	0.53%
Russell	1990	4,781	4,846	65	1.36%
	2000	4,696	4,751	55	1.17%
	2010	4,506	4,553	47	1.04%
Sabetha	1990	2,341	2,375	34	1.45%
	2000	2,589	2,637	48	1.85%
	2010	2,571	2,618	47	1.83%
Scammon	1990	466	467	1	0.21%
	2000	496	497	1	0.20%
	2010	482	483	1	0.21%
Scott City	1990	3,785	3,882	97	2.56%
	2000	3,855	3,948	93	2.41%
	2010	3,816	3,875	59	1.55%
Seneca	1990	2,027	2,070	43	2.12%
	2000	2,122	2,172	50	2.36%
	2010	1,991	2,042	51	2.56%

Comparison of population and adjustment figures by second class cities

City	Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
Sterling	1990	2,115	1,887	-228	-10.78%
	2000	2,642	2,387	-255	-9.65%
	2010	2,328	2,014	-314	-13.49%
Ulysses	1990	5,474	5,542	68	1.24%
	2000	5,960	6,031	71	1.19%
	2010	6,161	6,218	57	0.93%
Valley Center	1990	3,624	3,668	44	1.21%
	2000	4,883	4,924	41	0.84%
	2010	6,822	6,884	62	0.91%
Wamego	1990	3,706	3,724	18	0.49%
	2000	4,246	4,284	38	0.89%
	2010	4,372	4,407	35	0.80%
Weir	1990	730	729	-1	-0.14%
	2000	780	781	1	0.13%
	2010	686	686	0	0.00%
Wellington	1990	8,411	8,511	100	1.19%
	2000	8,647	8,726	79	0.91%
	2010	8,172	8,232	60	0.73%
Winfield	1990	11,931	11,771	-160	-1.34%
	2000	12,206	11,985	-221	-1.81%
	2010	12,301	12,185	-116	-0.94%
Yates Center	1990	1,815	1,843	28	1.54%
	2000	1,599	1,617	18	1.13%
	2010	1,417	1,427	10	0.71%

Maps

2010 Census Recalculation: Counties

2010 Adjusted Blocks

2010 Adjusted VTDs

2010 Census Recalculation: Counties

Cheyenne 51	Rawlins 27	Decatur 50	Norton 93	Phillips 115	Smith 62
Sherman -7	Thomas -63	Sheridan 54	Graham 66	Rooks 82	Osborne 84
Wallace 29	Logan 62	Gove 70	Trego 46	Ellis -1,725	Russell 80
Greeley 37	Wichita 30	Scott 88	Lane 28	Ness 30	Rush 32
					Barton 293
Hamilton 35	Kearny 47	Finney 59	Hodgeman 54	Pawnee 72	Stafford 83
			Gray 75	Edwards 48	
Stanton 23	Grant 71	Haskell 47	Ford 161	Kiowa -5	Pratt -105
Morton 22	Stevens 57	Seward 33	Meade 72	Clark 24	Comanche 20
					Barber 64

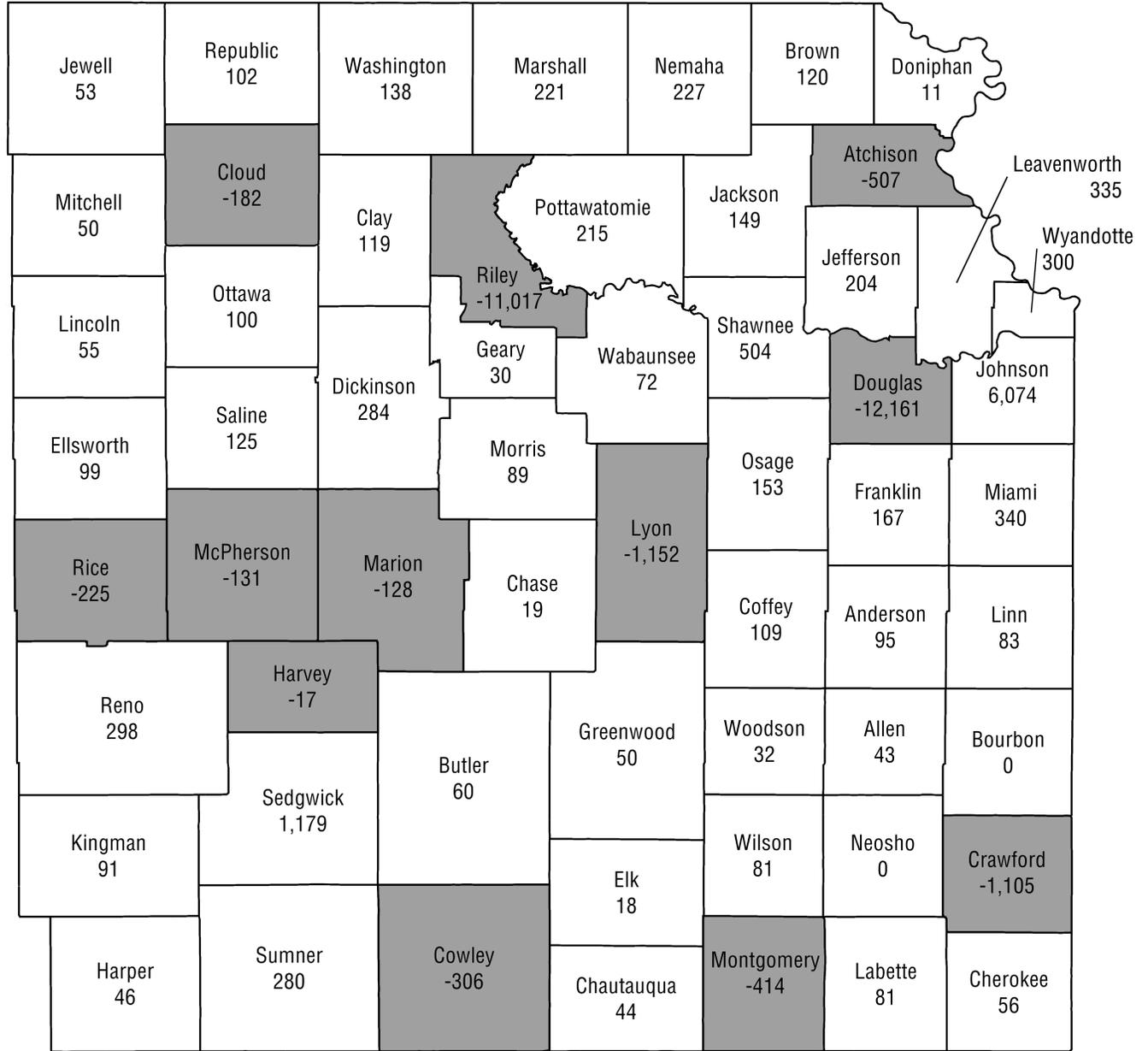
Notes



Denotes counties with net loss of population resulting from recalculation.

County Name
Net Adjustment

2010 Census Recalculation: Counties

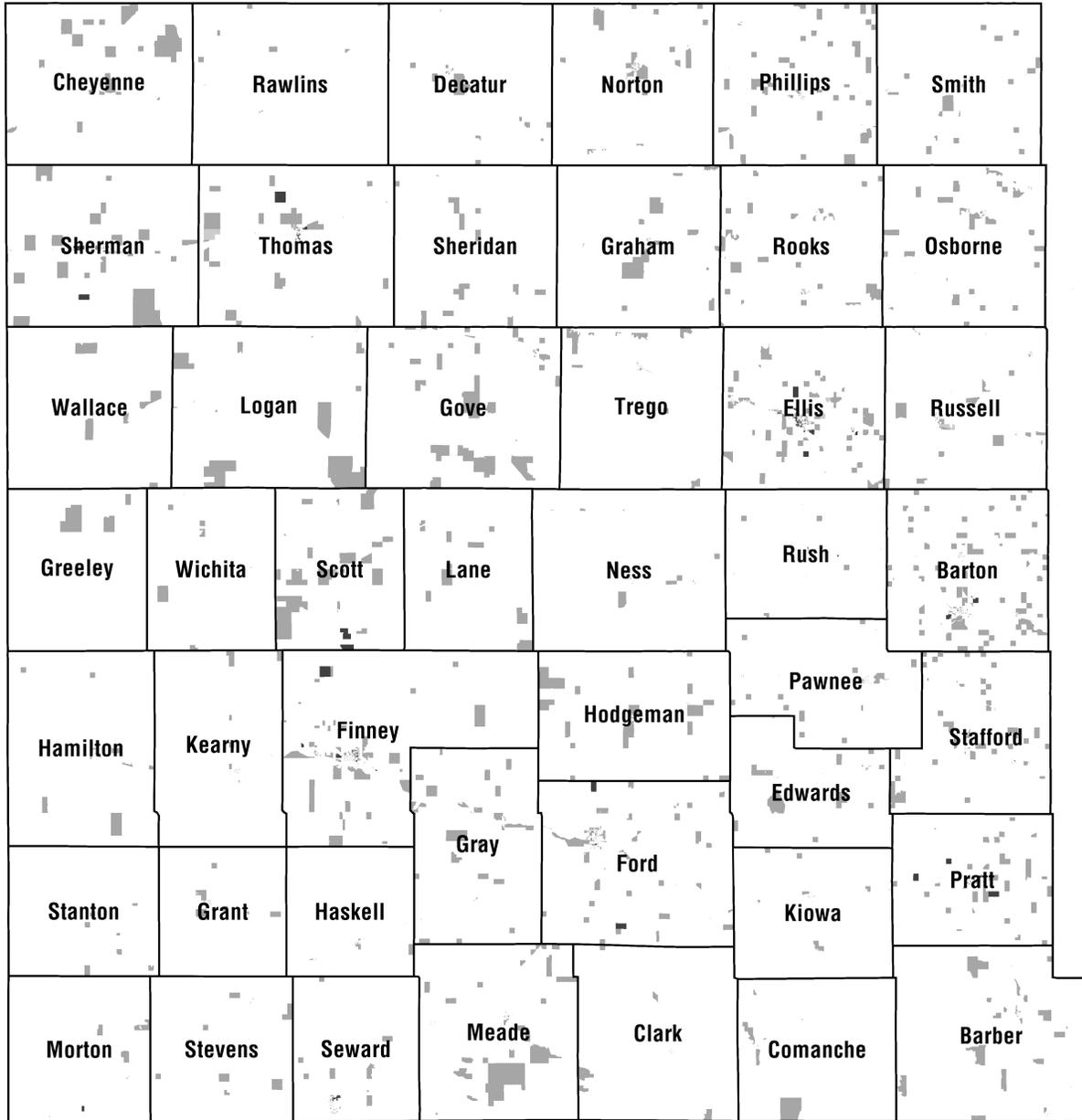


Notes

 Denotes counties with net loss of population resulting from recalculation.

County Name	Net Adjustment
-------------	----------------

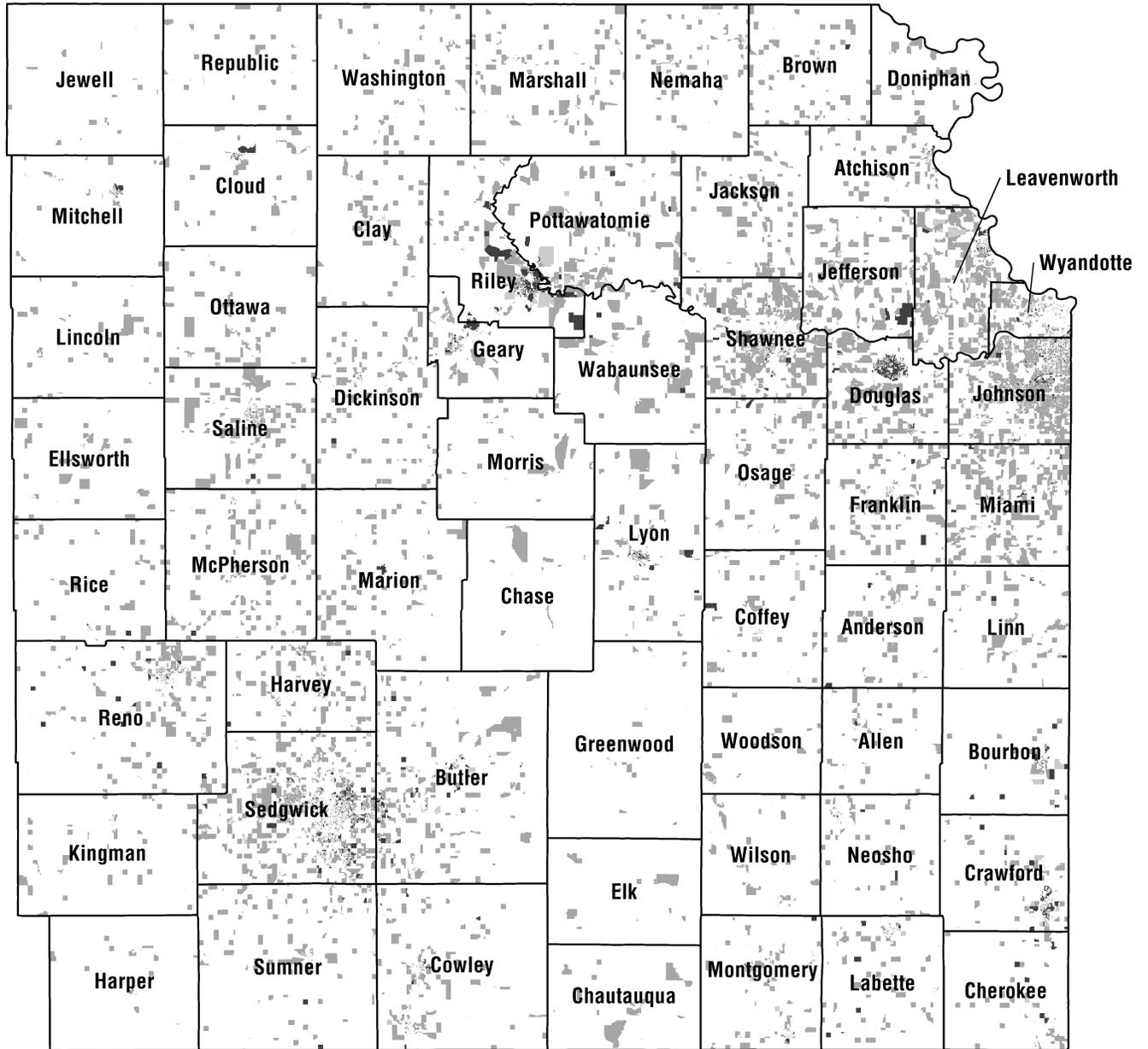
2010 Adjusted blocks



Notes

-  Net loss for block
-  Net gain for block
-  No net gain or loss for block

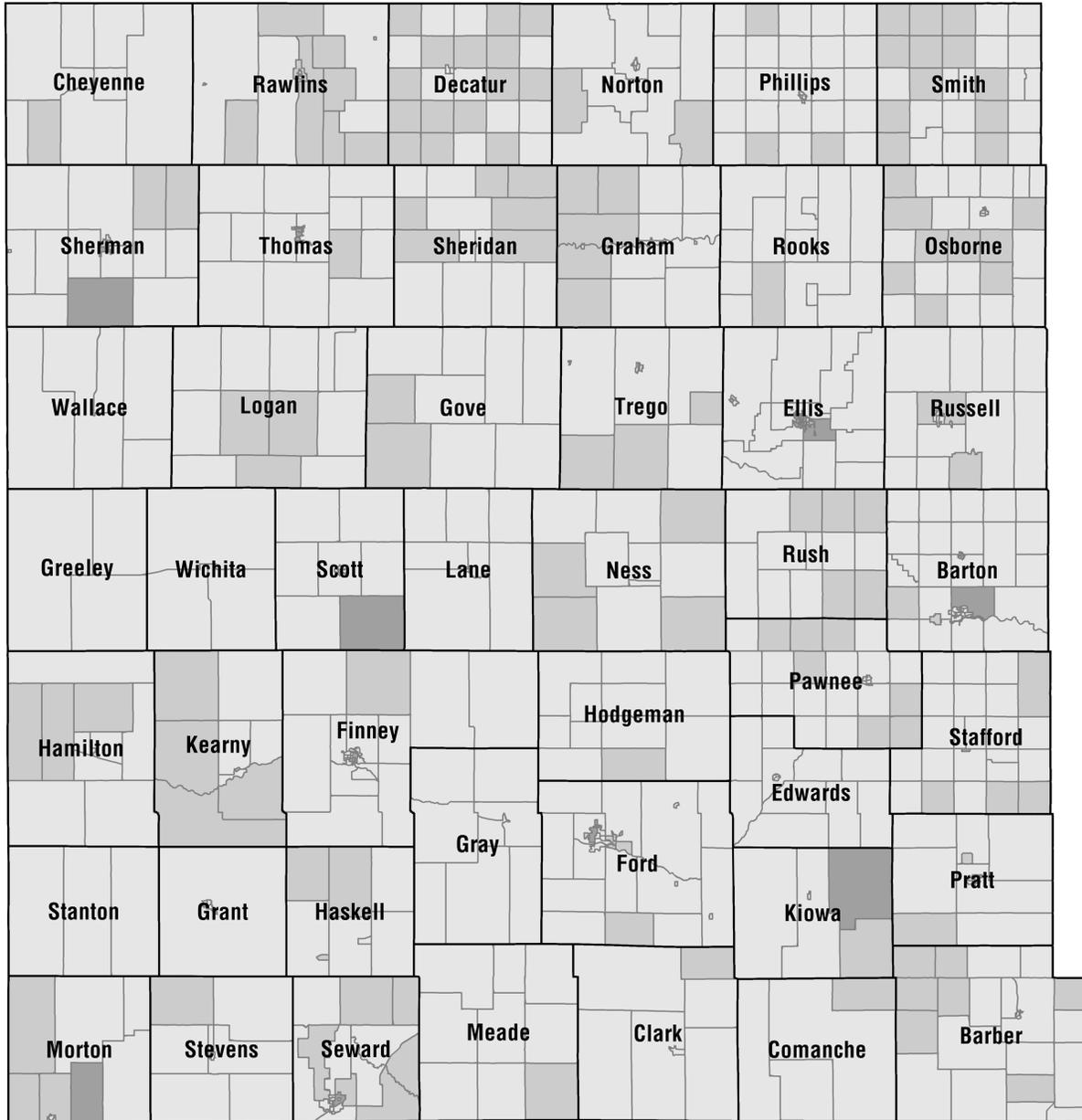
2010 Adjusted blocks



Notes

-  Net loss for block
-  Net gain for block
-  No net gain or loss for block

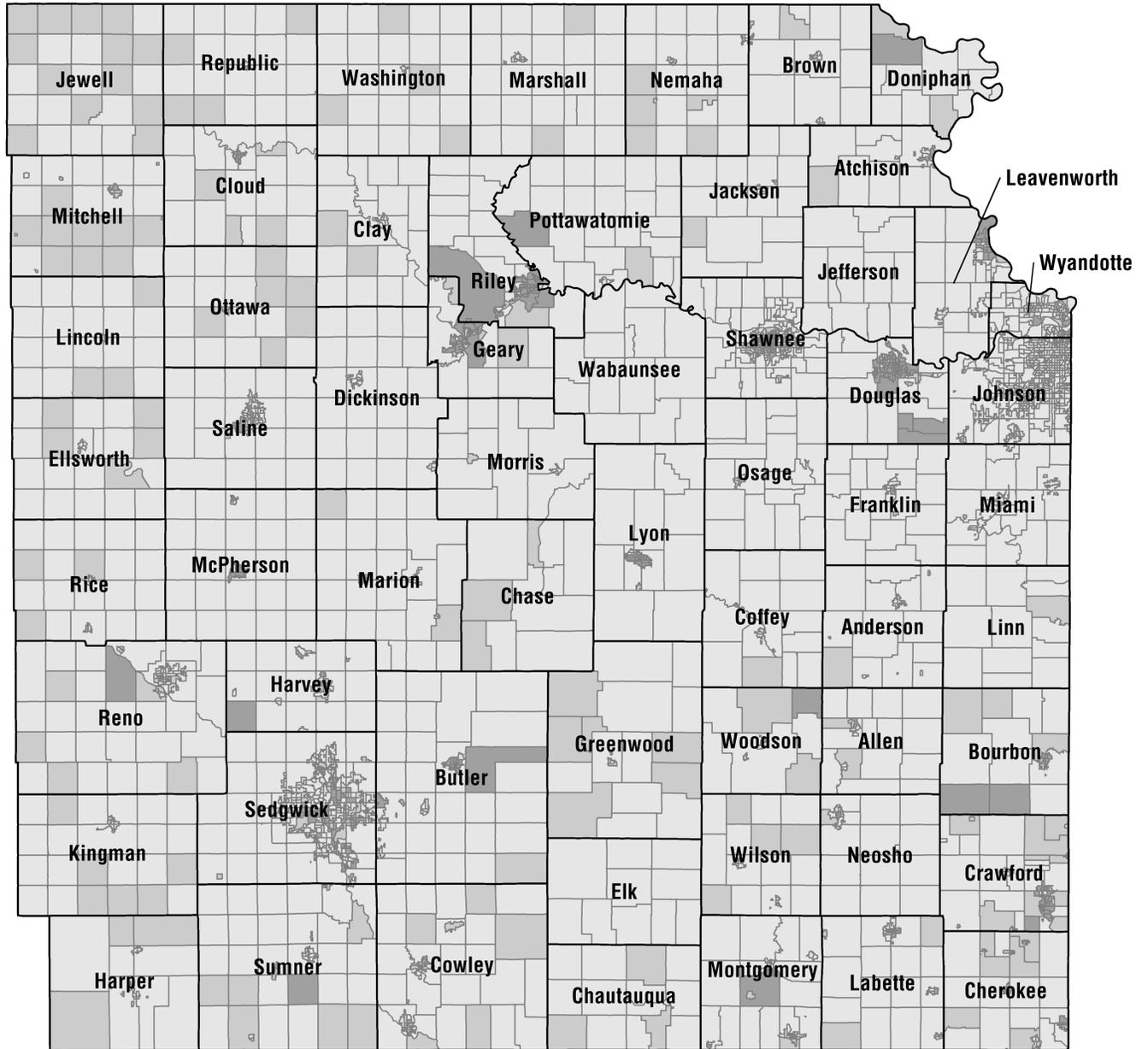
2010 Adjusted VTDs



Notes

-  Net loss for VTD
-  Net gain for VTD
-  No net gain or loss for VTD

2010 Adjusted VTDs



Notes

-  Net loss for VTD
-  Net gain for VTD
-  No net gain or loss for VTD

Recalculated population by 2002 Kansas House districts

District	2000 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
District 1	21,237	20,385	-852	-4.01%
District 2	20,360	20,355	-5	-0.02%
District 3	20,320	20,750	430	2.12%
District 4	20,913	21,061	148	0.71%
District 5	22,019	22,086	67	0.30%
District 6	22,426	27,262	4,836	21.56%
District 7	21,402	19,993	-1,409	-6.58%
District 8	20,666	20,256	-410	-1.98%
District 9	22,216	21,268	-948	-4.27%
District 10	22,447	24,212	1,765	7.86%
District 11	21,932	21,079	-853	-3.89%
District 12	20,435	19,457	-978	-4.79%
District 13	20,355	18,146	-2,209	-10.85%
District 14	22,177	27,877	5,700	25.70%
District 15	22,234	27,270	5,036	22.65%
District 16	20,352	19,196	-1,156	-5.68%
District 17	21,718	23,753	2,035	9.37%
District 18	21,324	21,411	87	0.41%
District 19	21,380	20,566	-814	-3.81%
District 20	22,289	22,753	464	2.08%
District 21	21,689	21,394	-295	-1.36%
District 22	21,257	21,475	218	1.03%
District 23	20,937	20,917	-20	-0.10%
District 24	21,761	20,432	-1,329	-6.11%
District 25	20,860	20,687	-173	-0.83%
District 26	22,059	31,014	8,955	40.60%

Recalculated population by 2002 Kansas House districts

District	2000 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
District 27	22,101	32,843	10,742	48.60%
District 28	22,255	27,002	4,747	21.33%
District 29	20,639	20,491	-148	-0.72%
District 30	22,018	22,141	123	0.56%
District 31	20,508	19,698	-810	-3.95%
District 32	21,518	20,735	-783	-3.64%
District 33	21,815	20,393	-1,422	-6.52%
District 34	21,278	19,954	-1,324	-6.22%
District 35	22,064	20,453	-1,611	-7.30%
District 36	22,311	27,295	4,984	22.34%
District 37	21,726	21,890	164	0.75%
District 38	22,038	40,677	18,639	84.58%
District 39	21,771	34,663	12,892	59.22%
District 40	20,409	20,919	510	2.50%
District 41	20,508	19,824	-684	-3.34%
District 42	21,006	27,384	6,378	30.36%
District 43	22,152	37,221	15,069	68.03%
District 44	22,413	16,125	-6,288	-28.06%
District 45	22,430	28,801	6,371	28.40%
District 46	22,103	20,179	-1,924	-8.70%
District 47	20,390	20,989	599	2.94%
District 48	21,814	39,598	17,784	81.53%
District 49	22,141	27,332	5,191	23.45%
District 50	21,064	22,279	1,215	5.77%
District 51	20,386	22,426	2,040	10.01%
District 52	20,783	22,775	1,992	9.58%

Recalculated population by 2002 Kansas House districts

District	2000 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
District 53	22,323	23,619	1,296	5.81%
District 54	20,741	22,670	1,929	9.30%
District 55	21,061	20,576	-485	-2.30%
District 56	20,826	20,194	-632	-3.03%
District 57	20,479	21,273	794	3.88%
District 58	20,694	21,141	447	2.16%
District 59	21,995	21,689	-306	-1.39%
District 60	21,544	20,371	-1,173	-5.44%
District 61	21,112	24,807	3,695	17.50%
District 62	21,925	20,509	-1,416	-6.46%
District 63	22,262	22,266	4	0.02%
District 64	21,051	32,026	10,975	52.14%
District 65	21,455	22,673	1,218	5.68%
District 66	21,500	24,162	2,662	12.38%
District 67	20,903	24,319	3,416	16.34%
District 68	20,599	20,681	82	0.40%
District 69	20,585	21,348	763	3.71%
District 70	20,585	20,108	-477	-2.32%
District 71	20,555	21,047	492	2.39%
District 72	20,737	22,352	1,615	7.79%
District 73	20,552	20,465	-87	-0.42%
District 74	20,499	20,899	400	1.95%
District 75	21,313	21,562	249	1.17%
District 76	22,254	21,054	-1,200	-5.39%
District 77	21,681	22,651	970	4.47%
District 78	20,471	20,392	-79	-0.39%

Recalculated population by 2002 Kansas House districts

District	2000 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
District 79	20,828	20,432	-396	-1.90%
District 80	22,441	20,759	-1,682	-7.50%
District 81	21,448	23,440	1,992	9.29%
District 82	21,058	25,054	3,996	18.98%
District 83	20,790	20,240	-550	-2.65%
District 84	20,410	19,053	-1,357	-6.65%
District 85	21,807	25,178	3,371	15.46%
District 86	22,116	22,060	-56	-0.25%
District 87	22,160	26,483	4,323	19.51%
District 88	21,779	21,278	-501	-2.30%
District 89	21,122	23,948	2,826	13.38%
District 90	21,015	26,038	5,023	23.90%
District 91	21,217	21,514	297	1.40%
District 92	20,624	21,096	472	2.29%
District 93	21,048	25,508	4,460	21.19%
District 94	20,528	26,396	5,868	28.59%
District 95	21,305	21,076	-229	-1.07%
District 96	22,095	23,244	1,149	5.20%
District 97	21,071	20,273	-798	-3.79%
District 98	21,848	20,621	-1,227	-5.62%
District 99	21,958	35,005	13,047	59.42%
District 100	22,197	26,190	3,993	17.99%
District 101	20,794	20,980	186	0.89%
District 102	20,681	19,908	-773	-3.74%
District 103	21,330	21,883	553	2.59%
District 104	21,046	21,867	821	3.90%

Recalculated population by 2002 Kansas House districts

District	2000 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	% Change
District 105	20,567	25,098	4,531	22.03%
District 106	21,012	19,562	-1,450	-6.90%
District 107	21,082	19,887	-1,195	-5.67%
District 108	20,959	21,607	648	3.09%
District 109	21,419	18,550	-2,869	-13.39%
District 110	22,420	21,279	-1,141	-5.09%
District 111	21,259	21,703	444	2.09%
District 112	20,692	20,958	266	1.29%
District 113	20,490	18,874	-1,616	-7.89%
District 114	22,368	21,663	-705	-3.15%
District 115	22,310	22,060	-250	-1.12%
District 116	22,432	20,101	-2,331	-10.39%
District 117	22,127	18,133	-3,994	-18.05%
District 118	21,302	18,759	-2,543	-11.94%
District 119	22,419	24,024	1,605	7.16%
District 120	21,937	19,855	-2,082	-9.49%
District 121	20,588	19,113	-1,475	-7.16%
District 122	21,239	19,983	-1,256	-5.91%
District 123	20,957	20,843	-114	-0.54%
District 124	21,706	21,206	-500	-2.30%
District 125	22,148	22,667	519	2.34%
Totals	2,672,257	2,839,445	167,188	6.26%

Recalculated population by 2002 Kansas Senate districts

District	2000 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
District 1	66,600	69,907	3,307	4.97%
District 2	67,041	63,454	-3,587	-5.35%
District 3	67,721	81,630	13,909	20.54%
District 4	66,146	62,486	-3,660	-5.53%
District 5	68,137	75,760	7,623	11.19%
District 6	68,652	66,672	-1,980	-2.88%
District 7	68,407	67,163	-1,244	-1.82%
District 8	66,239	63,768	-2,471	-3.73%
District 9	63,985	89,239	25,254	39.47%
District 10	63,692	77,373	13,681	21.48%
District 11	64,414	70,624	6,210	9.64%
District 12	66,570	70,769	4,199	6.31%
District 13	64,518	64,480	-38	-0.06%
District 14	64,944	61,708	-3,236	-4.98%
District 15	66,927	63,426	-3,501	-5.23%
District 16	65,299	70,905	5,606	8.59%
District 17	64,894	61,219	-3,675	-5.66%
District 18	64,393	67,336	2,943	4.57%
District 19	64,605	65,772	1,167	1.81%
District 20	63,889	67,663	3,774	5.91%
District 21	64,564	62,325	-2,239	-3.47%
District 22	68,136	84,299	16,163	23.72%
District 23	63,752	91,509	27,757	43.54%
District 24	69,269	71,518	2,249	3.25%
District 25	68,982	75,779	6,797	9.85%
District 26	67,680	82,842	15,162	22.40%

Recalculated population by 2002 Kansas Senate districts

District	2000 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
District 27	68,692	74,665	5,973	8.70%
District 28	66,085	65,561	-524	-0.79%
District 29	69,320	68,301	-1,019	-1.47%
District 30	69,773	82,361	12,588	18.04%
District 31	69,839	78,912	9,073	12.99%
District 32	67,146	66,207	-939	-1.40%
District 33	68,478	65,003	-3,475	-5.07%
District 34	64,871	64,809	-62	-0.10%
District 35	67,854	66,096	-1,758	-2.59%
District 36	69,710	66,931	-2,779	-3.99%
District 37	63,648	92,875	29,227	45.92%
District 38	68,916	71,005	2,089	3.03%
District 39	69,652	64,988	-4,664	-6.70%
District 40	68,817	62,105	-6,712	-9.75%
Totals	2,672,257	2,839,445	167,188	6.26%

Recalculated population by 2002 Kansas BOE districts

District	2000 Adjusted Population	2010 Adjusted Population	Change	Percent Change
District 1	270,656	286,548	15,892	5.87%
District 2	262,752	278,928	16,176	6.16%
District 3	257,955	344,392	86,437	33.51%
District 4	259,928	264,225	4,297	1.65%
District 5	277,095	265,029	-12,066	-4.35%
District 6	268,569	288,049	19,480	7.25%
District 7	271,042	274,820	3,778	1.39%
District 8	274,160	292,002	17,842	6.51%
District 9	261,283	250,833	-10,450	-4.00%
District 10	268,817	294,619	25,802	9.60%
Totals	2,672,257	2,839,445	167,188	6.26%

Institution summaries: General

Institution	Year	Total responses	Not-adjusted	% Not-adjusted	Adjusted	% Adjusted
Allen Community College	1990	508	404	79.53%	104	20.47%
	2000	745	622	83.49%	123	16.51%
	2010	181	96	53.04%	85	46.96%
Baker University	1990	784	200	25.51%	584	74.49%
	2000	2,457	1,843	75.01%	614	24.99%
	2010	1,001	458	45.75%	543	54.25%
Barclay College	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2000	152	105	69.08%	47	30.92%
	2010	86	43	50.00%	43	50.00%
Barton County Community College	1990	1,661	1,399	84.23%	262	15.77%
	2000	2,058	1,543	74.98%	515	25.02%
	2010	198	163	82.32%	35	17.68%
Benedictine College	1990	587	125	21.29%	462	78.71%
	2000	757	184	24.31%	573	75.69%
	2010	989	332	33.57%	657	66.43%
Bethany College	1990	601	145	24.13%	456	75.87%
	2000	514	99	19.26%	415	80.74%
	2010	74	44	59.46%	30	40.54%
Bethel College	1990	336	81	24.11%	255	75.89%
	2000	395	139	35.19%	256	64.81%
	2010	306	108	35.29%	198	64.71%
Brown Mackie College	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2000	302	230	76.16%	72	23.84%
	2010	434	425	97.93%	9	2.07%
Butler County Community College	1990	2,084	1,772	85.03%	312	14.97%
	2000	4,023	3,538	87.94%	485	12.06%
	2010	4,299	3,726	86.67%	573	13.33%
Central Baptist Theological Seminary	1990	101	71	70.30%	30	29.70%
	2000	35	12	34.29%	23	65.71%
	2010	30	29	96.67%	1	3.33%
Central Christian College of Kansas	1990	237	47	19.83%	190	80.17%
	2000	220	35	15.91%	185	84.09%
	2010	277	79	28.52%	198	71.48%

Note: Adjusted column includes all subtract/add, subtract only and add only records for an institution. Not-adjusted column includes all non-adjusters, duplicates and unresolved problems.

Institution summaries: General

Institution	Year	Total responses	Not-adjusted	% Not-adjusted	Adjusted	% Adjusted
Cleveland Chiropractic College	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2010	458	361	78.82%	97	21.18%
Cloud County Community College	1990	674	320	47.48%	354	52.52%
	2000	2,027	1,569	77.41%	458	22.59%
	2010	922	626	67.90%	296	32.10%
Coffeyville Community College	1990	729	610	83.68%	119	16.32%
	2000	1,043	773	74.11%	270	25.89%
	2010	2,035	1,572	77.25%	463	22.75%
Colby Community College	1990	1,006	678	67.40%	328	32.60%
	2000	1,524	1,059	69.49%	465	30.51%
	2010	368	204	55.43%	164	44.57%
Cowley County Community College	1990	1,342	1,164	86.74%	178	13.26%
	2000	2,027	1,681	82.93%	346	17.07%
	2010	4,016	3,590	89.39%	426	10.61%
Dodge City Community College	1990	2,687	2,423	90.17%	264	9.83%
	2000	1,837	1,588	86.45%	249	13.55%
	2010	816	721	88.36%	95	11.64%
Donnelly College	1990	725	716	98.76%	9	1.24%
	2000	563	529	93.96%	34	6.04%
	2010	333	326	97.90%	7	2.10%
Emporia State University	1990	4,654	2,409	51.76%	2,245	48.24%
	2000	3,987	2,116	53.07%	1,871	46.93%
	2010	3,257	1,848	56.74%	1,409	43.26%
Flint Hills Technical College	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2000	267	239	89.51%	28	10.49%
	2010	242	213	88.02%	29	11.98%
Fort Hays State University	1990	4,192	2,425	57.85%	1,767	42.15%
	2000	4,138	2,127	51.40%	2,011	48.60%
	2010	8,129	5,952	73.22%	2,177	26.78%
Fort Leavenworth	1990	4,062	356	8.76%	3,706	91.24%
	2000	1,577	330	20.93%	1,247	79.07%
	2010	152	58	38.16%	94	61.84%

Note: Adjusted column includes all subtract/add, subtract only and add only records for an institution. Not-adjusted column includes all non-adjusters, duplicates and unresolved problems.

Institution summaries: General

Institution	Year	Total responses	Not-adjusted	% Not-adjusted	Adjusted	% Adjusted
Fort Riley	1990	15,950	790	4.95%	15,160	95.05%
	2000	7,955	2,150	27.03%	5,805	72.97%
	2010	554	247	44.58%	307	55.42%
Fort Scott Community College	1990	631	455	72.11%	176	27.89%
	2000	1,308	1,001	76.53%	307	23.47%
	2010	1,536	1,278	83.20%	258	16.80%
Friends University	1990	1,243	1,020	82.06%	223	17.94%
	2000	2,938	2,624	89.31%	314	10.69%
	2010	2,250	1,869	83.07%	381	16.93%
Garden City Community College	1990	1,920	1,692	88.13%	228	11.88%
	2000	3,306	2,299	69.54%	1,007	30.46%
	2010	1,424	1,223	85.88%	201	14.12%
Haskell Indian Nations University	1990	584	133	22.77%	451	77.23%
	2000	828	313	37.80%	515	62.20%
	2010	55	14	25.45%	41	74.55%
Hesston College	1990	492	101	20.53%	391	79.47%
	2000	378	100	26.46%	278	73.54%
	2010	292	88	30.14%	204	69.86%
Highland Community College	1990	494	218	44.13%	276	55.87%
	2000	2,624	2,027	77.25%	597	22.75%
	2010	162	118	72.84%	44	27.16%
Hutchinson Community College	1990	2,018	1,545	76.56%	473	23.44%
	2000	1,751	1,329	75.90%	422	24.10%
	2010	1,563	1,218	77.93%	345	22.07%
Independence Community College	1990	487	383	78.64%	104	21.36%
	2000	566	438	77.39%	128	22.61%
	2010	288	158	54.86%	130	45.14%
Johnson County Community College	1990	10,033	9,741	97.09%	292	2.91%
	2000	8,172	7,645	93.55%	527	6.45%
	2010	12,716	12,036	94.65%	680	5.35%
Kansas City Kansas Area Technical School	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2010	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%

Note: Adjusted column includes all subtract/add, subtract only and add only records for an institution. Not-adjusted column includes all non-adjusters, duplicates and unresolved problems.

Institution summaries: General

Institution	Year	Total responses	Not-adjusted	% Not-adjusted	Adjusted	% Adjusted
Kansas City Kansas College & Bible School	1990	70	28	40.00%	42	60.00%
	2000	31	14	45.16%	17	54.84%
	2010	16	12	75.00%	4	25.00%
Kansas City Kansas Community College	1990	3,406	3,355	98.50%	51	1.50%
	2000	3,953	3,732	94.41%	221	5.59%
	2010	1,485	1,423	95.82%	62	4.18%
Kansas State University	1990	17,168	7,262	42.30%	9,906	57.70%
	2000	16,159	6,016	37.23%	10,143	62.77%
	2010	20,398	8,955	43.90%	11,443	56.10%
Kansas Wesleyan University	1990	354	195	55.08%	159	44.92%
	2000	182	23	12.64%	159	87.36%
	2010	711	366	51.48%	345	48.52%
Labette Community College	1990	1,349	1,230	91.18%	119	8.82%
	2000	872	784	89.91%	88	10.09%
	2010	595	541	90.92%	54	9.08%
Manhattan Area Technical College	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2000	293	204	69.62%	89	30.38%
	2010	347	293	84.44%	54	15.56%
Manhattan Christian College	1990	192	102	53.13%	90	46.88%
	2000	315	130	41.27%	185	58.73%
	2010	236	99	41.95%	137	58.05%
McConnell Air Force Base	1990	3,010	508	16.88%	2,502	83.12%
	2000	2,428	671	27.64%	1,757	72.36%
	2010	777	238	30.63%	539	69.37%
McPherson College	1990	380	141	37.11%	239	62.89%
	2000	429	101	23.54%	328	76.46%
	2010	527	227	43.07%	300	56.93%
MidAmerica Nazarene University	1990	1,048	873	83.30%	175	16.70%
	2000	957	451	47.13%	506	52.87%
	2010	1,288	793	61.57%	495	38.43%
National American University	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2010	207	201	97.10%	6	2.90%

Note: Adjusted column includes all subtract/add, subtract only and add only records for an institution. Not-adjusted column includes all non-adjusters, duplicates and unresolved problems.

Institution summaries: General

Institution	Year	Total responses	Not-adjusted	% Not-adjusted	Adjusted	% Adjusted
Neosho County	1990	378	302	79.89%	76	20.11%
Community College	2000	720	561	77.92%	159	22.08%
	2010	722	570	78.95%	152	21.05%
Newman University	1990	641	507	79.10%	134	20.90%
	2000	2,125	1,888	88.85%	237	11.15%
	2010	753	569	75.56%	184	24.44%
North Central Kansas Technical College	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2000	454	207	45.59%	247	54.41%
	2010	172	68	39.53%	104	60.47%
Northwest Kansas Technical School	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2010	232	125	53.88%	107	46.12%
Ottawa University	1990	498	264	53.01%	234	46.99%
	2000	632	381	60.28%	251	39.72%
	2010	349	258	73.93%	91	26.07%
Pittsburg State University	1990	4,823	3,159	65.50%	1,664	34.50%
	2000	2,037	1,057	51.89%	980	48.11%
	2010	3,623	2,365	65.28%	1,258	34.72%
Pratt Community College	1990	801	619	77.28%	182	22.72%
	2000	528	322	60.98%	206	39.02%
	2010	560	349	62.32%	211	37.68%
Salina Area Technical School	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2010	140	132	94.29%	8	5.71%
Seward County Community College	1990	398	304	76.38%	94	23.62%
	2000	1,632	1,518	93.01%	114	6.99%
	2010	500	427	85.40%	73	14.60%
Southwestern College	1990	581	316	54.39%	265	45.61%
	2000	713	369	51.75%	344	48.25%
	2010	360	160	44.44%	200	55.56%
St. Mary's Academy and College	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2010	75	61	81.33%	14	18.67%

Note: Adjusted column includes all subtract/add, subtract only and add only records for an institution. Not-adjusted column includes all non-adjusters, duplicates and unresolved problems.

Institution summaries: General

Institution	Year	Total responses	Not-adjusted	% Not-adjusted	Adjusted	% Adjusted
Sterling College	1990	397	145	36.52%	252	63.48%
	2000	391	99	25.32%	292	74.68%
	2010	524	170	32.44%	354	67.56%
Tabor College	1990	408	114	27.94%	294	72.06%
	2000	375	75	20.00%	300	80.00%
	2010	502	173	34.46%	329	65.54%
University of Kansas	1990	22,365	10,759	48.11%	11,606	51.89%
	2000	8,372	4,292	51.27%	4,080	48.73%
	2010	22,961	9,974	43.44%	12,987	56.56%
University of Phoenix	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2010	171	160	93.57%	11	6.43%
University of Saint Mary	1990	367	250	68.12%	117	31.88%
	2000	445	296	66.52%	149	33.48%
	2010	587	431	73.42%	156	26.58%
U.S. Coast Guard	1990	89	7	7.87%	82	92.13%
	2000	160	8	5.00%	152	95.00%
	2010	65	21	32.31%	44	67.69%
Washburn University	1990	6,077	5,237	86.18%	840	13.82%
	2000	4,091	3,357	82.06%	734	17.94%
	2010	4,444	3,381	76.08%	1,063	23.92%
Wichita Area Technical College	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2000	839	794	94.64%	45	5.36%
	2010	53	46	86.79%	7	13.21%
Wichita State University	1990	14,995	13,452	89.71%	1,543	10.29%
	2000	5,181	4,620	89.17%	561	10.83%
	2010	5,866	4,766	81.25%	1,100	18.75%
Totals	1990	140,617	80,552	57.28%	60,065	42.72%
	2000	114,788	72,257	62.95%	42,531	37.05%
	2010	118,690	76,577	64.52%	42,113	35.48%

Note: Adjusted column includes all subtract/add, subtract only and add only records for an institution. Not-adjusted column includes all non-adjusters, duplicates and unresolved problems.

Institutional summaries: Detail

Allen Community College		
Total responses:	181	
Total adjusters:	85	46.96%
Subtract/add:	64	35.36%
Subtract only:	21	11.60%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	96	53.04%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	0	0.00%

Baker University		
Total responses:	1,001	
Total adjusters:	543	54.25%
Subtract/add:	389	38.86%
Subtract only:	151	15.08%
Add only:	3	0.30%
Non-adjusters:	431	43.06%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	27	2.70%

Barclay College		
Total responses:	86	
Total adjusters:	43	50.00%
Subtract/add:	20	23.26%
Subtract only:	23	26.74%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	10	11.63%
Duplicates:	1	1.16%
Unresolved problems:	32	37.21%

Barton County Community College		
Total responses:	198	
Total adjusters:	35	17.68%
Subtract/add:	26	13.13%
Subtract only:	9	4.55%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	134	67.68%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	29	14.65%

Benedictine College		
Total responses:	989	
Total adjusters:	657	66.43%
Subtract/add:	195	19.72%
Subtract only:	461	46.61%
Add only:	1	0.10%
Non-adjusters:	274	27.70%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	58	5.86%

Bethany College		
Total responses:	74	
Total adjusters:	30	40.54%
Subtract/add:	15	20.27%
Subtract only:	15	20.27%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	29	39.19%
Duplicates:	1	1.35%
Unresolved problems:	14	18.92%

Bethel College

Total responses:	306	
Total adjusters:	198	64.71%
Subtract/add:	140	45.75%
Subtract only:	58	18.95%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	98	32.03%
Duplicates:	1	0.33%
Unresolved problems:	9	2.94%

Brown Mackie College

Total responses:	434	
Total adjusters:	9	2.07%
Subtract/add:	2	0.46%
Subtract only:	7	1.61%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	293	67.51%
Duplicates:	1	0.23%
Unresolved problems:	131	30.18%

Butler County Community College

Total responses:	4,299	
Total adjusters:	573	13.33%
Subtract/add:	382	8.89%
Subtract only:	190	4.42%
Add only:	1	0.02%
Non-adjusters:	3,194	74.30%
Duplicates:	57	1.33%
Unresolved problems:	475	11.05%

Central Baptist Theological Seminary

Total responses:	30	
Total adjusters:	1	3.33%
Subtract/add:	1	3.33%
Subtract only:	0	0.00%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	24	80.00%
Duplicates:	1	3.33%
Unresolved problems:	4	13.33%

Central Christian College of Kansas

Total responses:	277	
Total adjusters:	198	71.48%
Subtract/add:	78	28.16%
Subtract only:	120	43.32%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	42	15.16%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	37	13.36%

Cleveland Chiropractic College

Total responses:	458	
Total adjusters:	97	21.18%
Subtract/add:	31	6.77%
Subtract only:	62	13.54%
Add only:	4	0.87%
Non-adjusters:	329	71.83%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	32	6.99%

Cloud County Community College

Total responses:	922	
Total adjusters:	296	32.10%
Subtract/add:	233	25.27%
Subtract only:	63	6.83%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	576	62.47%
Duplicates:	1	0.11%
Unresolved problems:	49	5.31%

Coffeyville Community College

Total responses:	2,035	
Total adjusters:	463	22.75%
Subtract/add:	246	12.09%
Subtract only:	217	10.66%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	1,501	73.76%
Duplicates:	2	0.10%
Unresolved problems:	69	3.39%

Colby Community College

Total responses:	368	
Total adjusters:	164	44.57%
Subtract/add:	143	38.86%
Subtract only:	21	5.71%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	171	46.47%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	33	8.97%

Cowley County Community College

Total responses:	4,016	
Total adjusters:	426	10.61%
Subtract/add:	314	7.82%
Subtract only:	111	2.76%
Add only:	1	0.02%
Non-adjusters:	3,587	89.32%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	3	0.07%

Dodge City Community College

Total responses:	816	
Total adjusters:	95	11.64%
Subtract/add:	57	6.99%
Subtract only:	38	4.66%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	678	83.09%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	43	5.27%

Donnelly College

Total responses:	333	
Total adjusters:	7	2.10%
Subtract/add:	3	0.90%
Subtract only:	3	0.90%
Add only:	1	0.30%
Non-adjusters:	243	72.97%
Duplicates:	1	0.30%
Unresolved problems:	82	24.62%

Emporia State University

Total responses:	3,257	
Total adjusters:	1,409	43.26%
Subtract/add:	1,088	33.40%
Subtract only:	319	9.79%
Add only:	2	0.06%
Non-adjusters:	1,711	52.53%
Duplicates:	53	1.63%
Unresolved problems:	84	2.58%

Flint Hills Technical College

Total responses:	242	
Total adjusters:	29	11.98%
Subtract/add:	22	9.09%
Subtract only:	7	2.89%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	169	69.83%
Duplicates:	3	1.24%
Unresolved problems:	41	16.94%

Fort Hays State University

Total responses:	8,129	
Total adjusters:	2,177	26.78%
Subtract/add:	1,737	21.37%
Subtract only:	412	5.07%
Add only:	28	0.34%
Non-adjusters:	5,795	71.29%
Duplicates:	1	0.01%
Unresolved problems:	156	1.92%

Fort Leavenworth

Total responses:	152	
Total adjusters:	94	61.84%
Subtract/add:	1	0.66%
Subtract only:	93	61.18%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	58	38.16%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	0	0.00%

Fort Riley

Total responses:	554	
Total adjusters:	307	55.42%
Subtract/add:	2	0.36%
Subtract only:	305	55.05%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	225	40.61%
Duplicates:	21	3.79%
Unresolved problems:	1	0.18%

Fort Scott Community College

Total responses:	1,536	
Total adjusters:	258	16.80%
Subtract/add:	161	10.48%
Subtract only:	65	4.23%
Add only:	32	2.08%
Non-adjusters:	1,277	83.14%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	1	0.07%

Friends University

Total responses:	2,250	
Total adjusters:	381	16.93%
Subtract/add:	252	11.20%
Subtract only:	129	5.73%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	1,575	70.00%
Duplicates:	11	0.49%
Unresolved problems:	283	12.58%

Garden City Community College

Total responses:	1,424	
Total adjusters:	201	14.12%
Subtract/add:	113	7.94%
Subtract only:	88	6.18%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	954	66.99%
Duplicates:	113	7.94%
Unresolved problems:	156	10.96%

Haskell Indian Nations University

Total responses:	55	
Total adjusters:	41	74.55%
Subtract/add:	3	5.45%
Subtract only:	38	69.09%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	10	18.18%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	4	7.27%

Hesston College

Total responses:	292	
Total adjusters:	204	69.86%
Subtract/add:	73	25.00%
Subtract only:	131	44.86%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	66	22.60%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	22	7.53%

Highland Community College

Total responses:	162	
Total adjusters:	44	27.16%
Subtract/add:	33	20.37%
Subtract only:	11	6.79%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	59	36.42%
Duplicates:	8	4.94%
Unresolved problems:	51	31.48%

Hutchinson Community College

Total responses:	1,563	
Total adjusters:	345	22.07%
Subtract/add:	243	15.55%
Subtract only:	102	6.53%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	1,126	72.04%
Duplicates:	24	1.54%
Unresolved problems:	68	4.35%

Independence Community College

Total responses:	288	
Total adjusters:	130	45.14%
Subtract/add:	58	20.14%
Subtract only:	72	25.00%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	141	48.96%
Duplicates:	11	3.82%
Unresolved problems:	6	2.08%

Johnson County Community College

Total responses:	12,716	
Total adjusters:	680	5.35%
Subtract/add:	536	4.22%
Subtract only:	125	0.98%
Add only:	19	0.15%
Non-adjusters:	10,820	85.09%
Duplicates:	1	0.01%
Unresolved problems:	1,215	9.55%

Kansas City Kansas Area Tech. School

Total responses:	1	
Total adjusters:	1	100.00%
Subtract/add:	0	0.00%
Subtract only:	1	100.00%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	0	0.00%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	0	0.00%

Kansas City College & Bible School

Total responses:	16	
Total adjusters:	4	25.00%
Subtract/add:	0	0.00%
Subtract only:	4	25.00%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	12	75.00%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	0	0.00%

Kansas City Kansas Community College

Total responses:	1,485	
Total adjusters:	62	4.18%
Subtract/add:	28	1.89%
Subtract only:	34	2.29%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	1,220	82.15%
Duplicates:	3	0.20%
Unresolved problems:	200	13.47%

Kansas State University

Total responses:	20,398	
Total adjusters:	11,443	56.10%
Subtract/add:	8,555	41.94%
Subtract only:	2,866	14.05%
Add only:	22	0.11%
Non-adjusters:	8,327	40.82%
Duplicates:	112	0.55%
Unresolved problems:	516	2.53%

Kansas Wesleyan University

Total responses:	711	
Total adjusters:	345	48.52%
Subtract/add:	169	23.77%
Subtract only:	176	24.75%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	272	38.26%
Duplicates:	23	3.23%
Unresolved problems:	71	9.99%

Labette Community College

Total responses:	595	
Total adjusters:	54	9.08%
Subtract/add:	29	4.87%
Subtract only:	25	4.20%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	447	75.13%
Duplicates:	3	0.50%
Unresolved problems:	91	15.29%

Manhattan Area Technical College

Total responses:	347	
Total adjusters:	54	15.56%
Subtract/add:	44	12.68%
Subtract only:	10	2.88%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	266	76.66%
Duplicates:	1	0.29%
Unresolved problems:	26	7.49%

Manhattan Christian College

Total responses:	236	
Total adjusters:	137	58.05%
Subtract/add:	86	36.44%
Subtract only:	51	21.61%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	82	34.75%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	17	7.20%

McConnell Air Force Base

Total responses:	777	
Total adjusters:	539	69.37%
Subtract/add:	1	0.13%
Subtract only:	538	69.24%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	225	28.96%
Duplicates:	7	0.90%
Unresolved problems:	6	0.77%

McPherson College

Total responses:	527	
Total adjusters:	300	56.93%
Subtract/add:	130	24.67%
Subtract only:	170	32.26%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	162	30.74%
Duplicates:	12	2.28%
Unresolved problems:	53	10.06%

MidAmerica Nazarene University

Total responses:	1,288	
Total adjusters:	495	38.43%
Subtract/add:	180	13.98%
Subtract only:	315	24.46%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	668	51.86%
Duplicates:	23	1.79%
Unresolved problems:	102	7.92%

National American University

Total responses:	207	
Total adjusters:	6	2.90%
Subtract/add:	2	0.97%
Subtract only:	4	1.93%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	163	78.74%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	38	18.36%

Neosho County Community College

Total responses:	722	
Total adjusters:	152	21.05%
Subtract/add:	79	10.94%
Subtract only:	73	10.11%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	492	68.14%
Duplicates:	2	0.28%
Unresolved problems:	76	10.53%

Newman University

Total responses:	753	
Total adjusters:	184	24.44%
Subtract/add:	99	13.15%
Subtract only:	85	11.29%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	508	67.46%
Duplicates:	12	1.59%
Unresolved problems:	49	6.51%

North Central Kansas Technical College

Total responses:	172	
Total adjusters:	104	60.47%
Subtract/add:	95	55.23%
Subtract only:	9	5.23%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	63	36.63%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	5	2.91%

Northwest Kansas Technical School

Total responses:	232	
Total adjusters:	107	46.12%
Subtract/add:	54	23.28%
Subtract only:	53	22.84%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	115	49.57%
Duplicates:	1	0.43%
Unresolved problems:	9	3.88%

Ottawa University

Total responses:	349	
Total adjusters:	91	26.07%
Subtract/add:	51	14.61%
Subtract only:	40	11.46%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	215	61.60%
Duplicates:	16	4.58%
Unresolved problems:	27	7.74%

Pittsburg State University

Total responses:	3,623	
Total adjusters:	1,258	34.72%
Subtract/add:	781	21.56%
Subtract only:	475	13.11%
Add only:	2	0.06%
Non-adjusters:	2,144	59.18%
Duplicates:	74	2.04%
Unresolved problems:	147	4.06%

Pratt Community College

Total responses:	560	
Total adjusters:	211	37.68%
Subtract/add:	153	27.32%
Subtract only:	58	10.36%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	266	47.50%
Duplicates:	17	3.04%
Unresolved problems:	66	11.79%

Salina Area Technical College

Total responses:	140	
Total adjusters:	8	5.71%
Subtract/add:	8	5.71%
Subtract only:	0	0.00%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	124	88.57%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	8	5.71%

Seward County Community College

Total responses:	500	
Total adjusters:	73	14.60%
Subtract/add:	30	6.00%
Subtract only:	43	8.60%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	338	67.60%
Duplicates:	1	0.20%
Unresolved problems:	88	17.60%

Southwestern College

Total responses:	360	
Total adjusters:	200	55.56%
Subtract/add:	111	30.83%
Subtract only:	89	24.72%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	86	23.89%
Duplicates:	41	11.39%
Unresolved problems:	33	9.17%

St. Mary's Academy and College

Total responses:	75	
Total adjusters:	14	18.67%
Subtract/add:	4	5.33%
Subtract only:	10	13.33%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	37	49.33%
Duplicates:	5	6.67%
Unresolved problems:	19	25.33%

Sterling College

Total responses:	524	
Total adjusters:	354	67.56%
Subtract/add:	189	36.07%
Subtract only:	165	31.49%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	107	20.42%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	63	12.02%

Tabor College

Total responses:	502	
Total adjusters:	329	65.54%
Subtract/add:	181	36.06%
Subtract only:	148	29.48%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	118	23.51%
Duplicates:	32	6.37%
Unresolved problems:	23	4.58%

University of Kansas

Total responses:	22,961	
Total adjusters:	12,987	56.56%
Subtract/add:	8,795	38.30%
Subtract only:	4,149	18.07%
Add only:	43	0.19%
Non-adjusters:	9,820	42.77%
Duplicates:	9	0.04%
Unresolved problems:	145	0.63%

University of Phoenix

Total responses:	171	
Total adjusters:	11	6.43%
Subtract/add:	0	0.00%
Subtract only:	9	5.26%
Add only:	2	1.17%
Non-adjusters:	151	88.30%
Duplicates:	1	0.58%
Unresolved problems:	8	4.68%

University of Saint Mary

Total responses:	587	
Total adjusters:	156	26.58%
Subtract/add:	69	11.75%
Subtract only:	86	14.65%
Add only:	1	0.17%
Non-adjusters:	289	49.23%
Duplicates:	7	1.19%
Unresolved problems:	135	23.00%

U.S. Coast Guard

Total responses:	65	
Total adjusters:	44	67.69%
Subtract/add:	0	0.00%
Subtract only:	44	67.69%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	21	32.31%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	0	0.00%

Washburn University

Total responses:	4,444	
Total adjusters:	1,063	23.92%
Subtract/add:	907	20.41%
Subtract only:	156	3.51%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	3,189	71.76%
Duplicates:	11	0.25%
Unresolved problems:	181	4.07%

Wichita Area Technical College

Total responses:	53	
Total adjusters:	7	13.21%
Subtract/add:	4	7.55%
Subtract only:	3	5.66%
Add only:	0	0.00%
Non-adjusters:	40	75.47%
Duplicates:	0	0.00%
Unresolved problems:	6	11.32%

Wichita State University

Total responses:	5,866	
Total adjusters:	1,100	18.75%
Subtract/add:	619	10.55%
Subtract only:	480	8.18%
Add only:	1	0.02%
Non-adjusters:	4,450	75.86%
Duplicates:	47	0.80%
Unresolved problems:	269	4.59%

Aggregate of Institutions

Total responses:	118,690	
Total adjusters:	42,113	35.48%
Subtract/add:	28,114	23.69%
Subtract only:	13,836	11.66%
Add only:	163	0.14%
Non-adjusters:	70,113	59.07%
Duplicates:	772	0.65%
Unresolved problems:	5,692	4.80%

Documents

Kansas Constitution, Article 10	85
Kansas Statutes Annotated	86
Kansas Administrative Regulations	89
Attorney General Opinion 89-119	91
Attorney General Opinion 89-141	93
Attorney General Opinion 99-60	95
Proposed text for military installation e-mails	100
Letters to Military	101
Letter from Fort Riley	104
2010 Census Adjustment Questionnaire: Student - paper version	105
2010 Census Adjustment Questionnaire: Student - online version	106
2010 Census Adjustment Questionnaire: Military (online only)	109
Staff and steering committee membership	112

Kansas Constitution, Article 10

Article 10. -- APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE

§ 1: Reapportionment of senatorial and representative districts. (a) At its regular session in 1989, the legislature shall by law reapportion the state representative districts, the state senatorial districts or both the state representative and senatorial districts upon the basis of the latest census of the inhabitants of the state taken by authority of chapter 61 of the 1987 Session Laws of Kansas. At its regular session in 1992, and at its regular session every tenth year thereafter, the legislature shall by law reapportion the state senatorial districts and representative districts on the basis of the population of the state as established by the most recent census of population taken and published by the United States bureau of the census. Senatorial and representative districts shall be reapportioned upon the basis of the population of the state adjusted: (1) To exclude nonresident military personnel stationed within the state and nonresident students attending colleges and universities within the state; and (2) to include military personnel stationed within the state who are residents of the state and students attending colleges and universities within the state who are residents of the state in the district of their permanent residence. Bills reapportioning legislative districts shall be published in the Kansas register immediately upon final passage and shall be effective for the next following election of legislators and thereafter until again reapportioned.

(b) Within 15 days after the publication of an act reapportioning the legislative districts within the time specified in (a), the attorney general shall petition the supreme court of the state to determine the validity thereof. The supreme court, within 30 days from the filing of the petition, shall enter its judgment. Should the supreme court determine that the reapportionment statute is invalid, the legislature shall enact a statute of reapportionment conforming to the judgment of the supreme court within 15 days.

(c) Upon enactment of a reapportionment to conform with a judgment under (b), the attorney general shall apply to the supreme court of the state to determine the validity thereof. The supreme court, within 10 days from the filing of such application, shall enter its judgment. Should the supreme court determine that the reapportionment statute is invalid, the legislature shall again enact a statute reapportioning the legislative districts in compliance with the direction of and conforming to the mandate of the supreme court within 15 days after entry thereof.

(d) Whenever a petition or application is filed under this section, the supreme court, in accordance with its rules, shall permit interested persons to present their views.

(e) A judgment of the supreme court of the state determining a reapportionment to be valid shall be final until the legislative districts are again reapportioned in accordance herewith.

Kansas Statutes Annotated

Article 3.—CENSUS DATA FOR LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING

Cross References to Related Sections:

Reapportionment of districts, Kan. Const., art. 10 § 1.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Census data for reapportionment of senatorial and representative districts. 89-119

11-301. Census data for reapportionment of senatorial and representative districts; adjustment of federal census. In accordance with this act, the Secretary of State shall obtain data to make adjustments to each federal decennial census such that there is compliance with subsection (a) of section 1 of article 10 of the constitution of Kansas. The secretary shall make or cause to be made all such adjustments.

History: L. 1989, ch. 257, § 1; May 18.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Technical college granting associate degree is "college" under K.S.A. 11-302; residence of students must be collected for census purposes. 1999-60.

11-302. Same; definitions. For the purpose of determining the residence or nonresidence of military personnel stationed within the state and students attending colleges and universities within the state:

- (a) "Nonresident" means a person who has a domicile or permanent residence outside of the state of Kansas.
- (b) "Resident" means a person who declares that he or she is a resident of the state of Kansas and has a present intent to remain in the state.
- (c) "Permanent residence" means a fixed place of abode or fixed domicile which a person intends to be such person's residence and to which such person presently intends to return.
- (d) "Student" means a person enrolled in classes of a university or college for a minimum of nine credit hours, or a person seeking an academic degree.
- (e) "Military personnel" means members of the armed forces of the United States stationed and located in Kansas.
- (f) "College" means a public or private postsecondary educational institution, including community colleges, which offers two year or four year educational programs.

- (g) "University" means a public or private institution offering at least a baccalaureate degree.

History: L. 1989, ch. 257, § 2; May 18.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Technical college granting associate degree is "college" under K.S.A. 11-302; residence of students must be collected for census purposes. 1999-60.

11-303. Same; information to be obtained by colleges and universities and certain military officers; reporting to secretary. (a) Every public or private university and college shall obtain from all enrolled students census information upon forms provided by the Secretary of State. Such information shall be obtained as of the federal census date as specified by the secretary and shall be used to carry out K.S.A. 11-301, and shall be supplied to the secretary at a time specified by the secretary. (b) Every military officer in charge of more than 50 persons in the military service shall obtain from all persons in the military service and under the command of such officer census information upon forms provided by the Secretary of State. Such information shall be obtained as of the federal census date as specified by the secretary and shall be used to carry out K.S.A. 11-301. Such information shall be supplied to the secretary at a time specified by the secretary.

History: L. 1989, ch. 257, § 3; May 18.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Census data; reapportionment of senatorial and representative districts; definitions. 89-141.
 Technical college granting associate degree is "college" under K.S.A. 11-302; residence of students must be collected for census purposes. 1999-60.

11-304. Data used for legislative redistricting; adjustment. (a) The Secretary of State shall obtain decennial census information obtained by the United States bureau of the census for each county, city, precinct and part of a precinct that is given an identifying code. The Secretary of State shall adjust each piece of such information, and adjust each and all of the same in an organized manner to carry out the provisions of K.S.A. 11-301, and amendments thereto. When such information is so organized, the Secretary of State shall present the adjusted federal census information to the legislature, but not later than July 31 in the year following each federal decennial census. (b) The census information obtained by the Secretary of State for the purposes of subsection (a) shall be identical to the data from the actual enumeration conducted by the United States bureau of the census and used for the apportionment of representatives of the United States house of representatives. The Secretary of State shall not use bureau of the census counts

derived by any other means, including the use of statistical sampling, to add or subtract population by inference.

History: L. 1989, ch. 257, § 4; L. 1999, ch. 148, § 1; July 1.

11-305. Same; rules and regulations. The Secretary of State shall adopt rules and regulations necessary for the determination of the residence or nonresidence of military personnel stationed within the state and students attending colleges and universities within the state of Kansas and determining the permanent residence of students and military personnel who are residents of the state of Kansas together with such other information required to carry out the provisions of this act. Such rules and regulations shall be adopted in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of chapter 77 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

History: L. 1989, ch. 257, § 5; May 18.

11-306. Same; personal data and information, use; confidential and not subject to open records act. All forms and other personally identifiable data and information obtained by the Secretary of State, or by officials of a university or college or a military officer to carry out this act or any part thereof shall be confidential and shall not be subject to the open records act, and shall be used solely and exclusively to make the adjustments required under K.S.A. 11-301 and 11-304 as contemplated by the constitution of Kansas.

History: L. 1989, ch. 257, § 6; May 18.

11-307. Same; unlawful acts; informing public. Any person or public or private entity who shall impair, impede, obstruct or otherwise interfere with the Secretary of State or any student, college, university, or with any member of the military services or any military installation in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or prohibit any person or any public or private entity from engaging in any activity intended to inform the public or any portion of the public of means whereby persons may assure or attempt to assure their qualification to be determined a resident or to have a permanent residence at any particular place.

History: L. 1989, ch. 257, § 7; May 18.

Kansas Administrative Regulations

Article 35.—CENSUS ADJUSTMENT

7-35-1. Adjustment of federal census data. Before July 31 of the year following the federal decennial census, responses from student and military questionnaires shall be used by the secretary of state to compute the number of persons to be added to or subtracted from each election precinct's population totals from the decennial census conducted by the U.S. bureau of the census. (Authorized by K.S.A. 11-305; implementing Article 10, Section 1 of the Kansas Constitution and K.S.A. 11-303; effective Dec. 11, 1989; amended, T-7-9-13-99, Sept. 13, 1999; amended Jan. 7, 2000.)

7-35-2. Questionnaires. Questionnaires for all students enrolled at a college or university in the state of Kansas and for military personnel stationed and located in the state of Kansas during the decennial census year shall be provided by the secretary of state. Completed questionnaires shall be returned by college and university officials and military officers to the secretary of state before June 1 of the decennial census year.

- (a) The questionnaires shall require each college or university student and each military person to provide all information deemed necessary by the secretary of state to determine the person's residency for the purpose of conducting the census adjustment. The questionnaires shall also provide for racial and ethnic information similar to that provided on the federal census questionnaire.
- (b) If the military person has already completed a decennial census adjustment questionnaire as a student at a Kansas college or university, the person shall state the name of that college or university.
- (c) Each college or university in Kansas shall provide to the secretary of state a list of names and addresses of all students enrolled during the spring semester of the decennial census year. Every military officer in charge of more than 50 persons in the military service shall provide to the secretary of state a list of names and addresses of all military personnel under that officer's command on April 1 of the decennial census year. The lists shall not be used to determine the permanent residence of any individual.
- (d) Questionnaires shall be distributed to all college and university students enrolled for the spring semester of the decennial census year by officials at each institution who shall be designated by their respective administrators. Questionnaires shall be distributed to all military personnel by officers who shall be designated by their respective administrators. The questionnaires shall be

completed on or after April 1 whenever possible, to coincide with the official census date of the U.S. bureau of the census, or at another time that is administratively expedient but not later than May 1. In cases in which individual military personnel are unavailable to fill out their questionnaires on April 1 because their military duties require them to be temporarily absent from the installation to which they are assigned, the military officer responsible for providing census adjustment data to the secretary of state may provide these persons with an opportunity to complete their questionnaires at some time after April 1 but not later than May 1.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 11-305; implementing Article 10, Section 1 of the Kansas Constitution and K.S.A. 11-303; effective Dec. 11, 1989; amended, T-7-9-13-99, Sept. 13, 1999; amended Jan. 7, 2000.)

Attorney General Opinion 89-119

Office of the Attorney General
State of Kansas

September 21, 1989

Opinion No. 89-119

The Honorable Bill Graves
Secretary of State
2nd Floor
State Capitol
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Re: Census--Census Data for Reapportionment of Senatorial and Representative Districts--Definitions

Synopsis: L. 1989, ch. 257 requires the Secretary of State to obtain data to make specified adjustments to the federal decennial census. The provisions of L. 1989, ch. 257 dealing with residency of college students are applicable to all individuals who are enrolled in nine or more credit hours and to all individuals seeking an academic degree at a university or college. The act does not apply to those individuals not seeking an academic degree who are enrolled in fewer than nine credit hours and those individuals attending a proprietary school or vocational-technical school. Cited herein: K.S.A. 72-4919; K.S.A. 1988 Supp. 72-4412; L. 1989, ch. 257.

* * *

Dear Secretary Graves:

You request our opinion regarding an interpretation of certain terms in L. 1989, ch. 257. Specifically you question whether the provisions of L. 1989, ch. 257 are applicable to those individuals attending a proprietary school or vocational-technical school. You also question whether a high school student enrolled for college credit or an individual enrolled in continuing education courses falls within the act.

"College" is defined in L. 1989, ch. 257, § 2 as "a public or private postsecondary educational institution, including community colleges, which offers two year or four year educational programs." Two factors of this definition work to exclude proprietary schools and vocational-technical schools from application of the provisions of L. 1989, ch. 257. First, the legislature concentrated on the educational aspects of an institution to bring it within the definition. Second, by expressly including community colleges within the definition, proprietary schools and vocational-technical schools were impliedly excluded.

A proprietary school is defined in K.S.A. 72-4919(a) as "any business enterprise operated for a profit, or on a nonprofit basis, which maintains a place of business within the state of Kansas, or solicits business within the state of Kansas, and which is not specifically exempted by the provisions of this act...." (Emphasis added.) Although proprietary schools offer and maintain courses of instruction or study, these courses do not include the educational diversity generally associated with a college course of study. Because a proprietary school lacks the educational feature of a college, proprietary schools are not included in the definition of "college" in L. 1989, ch. 257, § 2.

The goal of vocational education is to "prepare individuals for gainful employment as semi-skilled or skilled workers or technicians or subprofessionals ... or to prepare individuals for enrollment in advanced technical education programs ..." through vocational or technical training or retraining. K.S.A. 1988 Supp. 72-4412. Vocational-technical schools do not provide the education necessary in acquiring baccalaureate or higher degrees or for preparation for employment in professional occupations. Vocational-technical schools provide training rather than education, and therefore are distinguishable from "college" as defined in L. 1989, ch. 257, § 2.

The maxim *expressio unius est exclusio alterius* also works to exclude proprietary schools and vocational-technical schools from the definition of "college" under L. 1989, ch. 257, § 2. The maxim provides that the express mention of one matter excludes other similar matters not mentioned. 82 C.J.S. Statutes § 333, p. 668. By expressly including community colleges in the definition of "college", the legislature impliedly excluded proprietary schools and vocational-technical schools.

The purpose of L. 1989, ch. 257 is to assist in adjusting the census through a determination of the residency of students. Therefore, the term "student" should be liberally construed to include all individuals enrolled in nine or more credit hours and all individuals seeking an academic degree. The determination of whether an individual is seeking an academic degree is purely subjective and could, therefore include high school students enrolled in college-level courses. It is not necessary for individuals seeking an academic degree to be enrolled in nine or more credit hours to fall under the provisions of L. 1989, ch. 257. Individuals enrolled in less than nine hours of continuing education courses do not fall within the definition of "student" as they are deemed to have already received their academic degree. Taking into consideration the purpose of the act, the only individuals not included in the definition of "student" are those enrolled in fewer than nine credit hours who are not seeking an academic degree.

Very truly yours,

Robert T. Stephan
Attorney General of Kansas

Richard D. Smith
Assistant Attorney General

Attorney General Opinion 89-141

Office of the Attorney General
State of Kansas

December 6, 1989

Opinion No. 89-141

The Honorable Bill Graves
Secretary of State
2nd Floor
State Capitol
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1594

Re: Census--Census Data for Reapportionment of Senatorial and Representative Districts--Definitions

Synopsis: The purpose of L.1989, ch. 257, is to facilitate adjustment of census figures supplied by the federal census bureau. Pursuant to Art. 10, § 1 of the Kansas Constitution, those census figures are to be adjusted to more accurately reflect the residence of students "attending" colleges or universities. Because individuals enrolled in off-campus courses are not "attending" a college or university they are not required to complete the census data cards distributed pursuant to L.1989, ch. 257, § 3. Cited herein: L.1989, ch. 257; Kan. Const., Art. 10, § 1.

* * *

Dear Mr. Graves:

You request our opinion regarding the distribution of census data cards to college and university students. Specifically, you ask whether those individuals attending college and university classes in their home communities rather than on-campus are required to complete census data cards.

The constitution of the state of Kansas requires that senatorial and representative districts be reapportioned upon the basis of the population of the state as established by the latest published federal census, "adjusted: (1) to exclude ... nonresident students attending colleges and universities within the state; and (2) to include ... students attending colleges and universities within the state who are residents of the state in the district of their permanent residence." (Emphasis added) Kan. Const., Art. 10, § 1. The language of a constitutional provision should be interpreted to mean what the words imply to men of common understanding. *State ex rel. Frizzell v. Highwood Service, Inc.*, 205 Kan. 821. "Attend" is defined in the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, p. 59 (1974) as "to be present at." Therefore, the Constitution does not require that adjustments be made as to those individuals taking college-level classes who are not present at a college or university.

Further, in determining the intent of the legislature, it is proper to consider the purpose to be accomplished by the legislation. *Tilley v. Keller Trade and Implement Corp.*, 200 Kan. 641 (1968). The purpose of L.1989, ch. 257 is to collect data regarding the residence or nonresidence of those individuals whose residence is subject to adjustment. Therefore, data regarding residence or nonresidence is to be collected from those students attending classes at a college or university. Because students enrolled in correspondence courses are not "attending" the college or university, such individuals are not required to complete the census data cards distributed pursuant to L.1989, ch. 257, § 3.

Very truly yours,

Robert T. Stephan
Attorney General of Kansas

Richard D. Smith
Assistant Attorney General

Attorney General Opinion 99-60

Office of the Attorney General
State of Kansas

November 3, 1999

Opinion No. 99-60

The Honorable Ron Thornburgh
Secretary of State
State Capitol, 2nd Floor
300 S.W. 10th Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1594

Re: Census--Census Data for Reapportionment of Senatorial and Representative Districts--Census Data for Reapportionment of Senatorial and Representative Districts; Adjustment of Federal Census; Definitions; Student; College; University

Synopsis: A proprietary school is not included in the definitions of "college" and "university" set forth in K.S.A. 11-302. None of the institutions which provide vocational and technical education offer a baccalaureate degree and, therefore, none meet the definition of "university" in K.S.A. 11-302. An area vocational school or area vocational-technical school which does not offer two year or four year educational programs is not included in the definition of "college" set forth in K.S.A. 11-302. A technical college may offer an associate of applied science degree program which is a two year educational program. As a postsecondary educational institution which offers a two year educational program, a technical college is a "college" under K.S.A. 11-302. Thus, data regarding the residence of students of a technical college must be collected so the proper adjustments to the census may be made. Cited herein: K.S.A. 11-301; 11-302; 11-303; 71-1701; K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 72-4412, as amended by L. 1999, Ch. 147, § 101; K.S.A. 72-4416, as amended by L. 1999, Ch. 147, § 102; K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 72-4468; 72-4470; 72-4472; 72-4473; 72-4474; 72-4475; 72-4919, as amended by L. 1999, Ch. 147, § 121; L. 1999, Ch. 147, §§ 20, 21, 22; Kan. Const., Art. 10, § 1; K.A.R. 88-16-1a; 91-8-17; L. 1998, Ch. 171, § 11; L. 1994, Ch. 246, §§ 1, 2, 4; L. 1992, Ch. 248, § 1; L. 1986, Ch. 267, § 3; L. 1971, Ch. 228, § 1.

* * *

Dear Secretary of State Thornburgh:

You request our opinion regarding adjustments which are to be made to the Federal census for the purpose of reapportioning the State senatorial and representative districts. Specifically, you ask

whether data regarding the residence of students enrolled in proprietary schools and vocational-technical schools are to be obtained pursuant to K.S.A. 11-301 et seq. Your request involves reconsideration of Attorney General Opinion No. 89-119.

Section 1 of Article 10 of the Kansas Constitution states in part:

"At its regular session in 1992, and at its regular session every ten years thereafter, the legislature shall by law reapportion the state senatorial districts and representative districts on the basis of the population of the state as established by the most recent census of population taken and published by the United States bureau of the census. Senatorial and representative districts shall be reapportioned upon the basis of the population of the state adjusted: (1) To exclude nonresident military personnel stationed within the state and nonresident students attending colleges and universities within the state; and (2) to include military personnel stationed within the state who are residents of the state and students attending colleges and universities within the state who are residents of the state in the district of their permanent residence."

Pursuant to K.S.A. 11-301, the Secretary of State is obligated to "obtain data to make adjustments to each federal decennial census such that there is compliance with subsection (a) of section 1 of article 10 of the constitution of Kansas." Data regarding the residence of students enrolled in every public or private university and college are collected through forms provided by the Secretary of State and distributed by the public and private universities and colleges in the State.

In Attorney General Opinion No. 89-119, it was determined that proprietary schools and vocational-technical schools were not included within the definition of "college" or "university" set forth in K.S.A. 11-302. The conclusion was based in part on definitions of "proprietary school" and "vocational-technical school" provided in Chapter 72 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated at the time the opinion was issued. The definitions indicated that the goal of proprietary schools and vocational-technical schools was to provide training, and that such institutions lacked the educational diversity associated with colleges and universities. Proprietary schools and vocational-technical schools, therefore, were not required to obtain information regarding the residence of students enrolled in proprietary schools and vocational-technical schools. The definitions of "college" and "university" set forth in K.S.A. 11-302 have remained unchanged. However, the statutes in Chapter 72 which contain the definitions of "proprietary school" and "vocational-technical school" have been amended since issuance of Attorney General Opinion No. 89-119.

Definitions used for determining the residence or nonresidence of students attending colleges and universities within the State are set forth in K.S.A. 11-302. The statute states in part:

"(d) 'Student' means a person enrolled in classes of a university or college for a minimum of nine credit hours, or a person seeking an academic degree.

. . . .

"(f) 'College' means a public or private postsecondary educational institution, including community colleges, which offers two year or four year educational programs.

"(g) 'University' means a public or private institution offering at least a baccalaureate degree."

"[T]he fundamental rule of statutory interpretation is that the intent of the legislature, where it can be ascertained, governs the construction of the statute, and it is the function of the court to interpret a statute to give it the effect intended by the legislature." "A statute must be interpreted in the context in which it was enacted and in light of the legislature's intent at that time." Because the definitions provided in K.S.A. 11-302 have not been amended since their original enactment, the intent of the Legislature remains the same -- to exclude from the definitions of "college" and "university" those institutions which do not possess the educational diversity and offer the educational programs associated with colleges and universities.

The role of various types of postsecondary institutions has been modified since issuance of Attorney General Opinion No. 89-119. The most recent change has been achieved through enactment of the Kansas Higher Education Coordination Act. Under the Act, supervision of community colleges, technical colleges, area vocational schools, area vocational-technical schools, and proprietary schools was transferred from the State Board of Education to the State Board of Regents. Given the change in the role of the various postsecondary institutions, it is necessary to review the role of each type of institution to determine whether the institution possesses the educational diversity and offers the educational programs associated with colleges and universities. If so, the institution would be included within the definition of "college" or "university" set forth in K.S.A. 11-302.

The definition of "proprietary school" has been amended once since issuance of Attorney General Opinion 89-119.

"(a) 'Proprietary school' or 'school' means any business enterprise, whether operated for on a profit, or on a nonprofit not for profit basis, which:

"(1) Maintains a place of business within the state of Kansas, or solicits business within the state of Kansas, and which;

"(2) is not specifically exempted by the provisions of this act; and

"(1) which (3) offers or maintains a course or courses of instruction or study; or (2) at which place of business such a course or courses of instruction or study is available

through classroom instruction contact or by correspondence, or by both, to a person or persons for the purpose of training or preparing such person persons for a field of endeavor in a business, trade, technical, or industrial occupation, or for avocational or personal improvement, except as hereinafter excluded."

The amendment was not substantive regarding the function or role of a proprietary school. A proprietary school continues to be an institution focused on providing training rather than offering educational programs. Therefore, a proprietary school is not included in the definitions of "college" and "university" set forth in K.S.A. 11-302.

Statutes regarding the role of vocational and technical education, however, have undergone extensive amendment since issuance of Attorney General Opinion No. 89-119. In 1992, the Legislature enacted K.S.A. 71-1701 et seq. The legislation provided in part that "[a]ny area vocational school or area vocational-technical school may consolidate with and be made a part of any community college. . . ."

Two years later, the focus of vocational education was changed from "vocational or technical training or retraining" to "organized educational programs offering a sequence of courses which are directly related to the preparation of individuals in paid or unpaid employment in current or emerging occupations requiring other than a baccalaureate or advanced degree." Vocational education was deemed to include technological education. Under the legislation, "[a]n area vocational school or an area vocational-technical school may be converted to, established as, and officially designated a technical college. . . ." A technical college was granted the authority "to confer the associate of applied science degree upon students who successfully complete an associate of applied science degree program of the college and to award a certificate or diploma to students who successfully complete a vocational education program of the college." In order to be awarded an associate of applied science degree, a person must satisfactorily complete a minimum of 60 semester credit hours. At least four area vocational schools and area vocational-technical schools have been converted to technical colleges.

Since issuance of Attorney General Opinion No. 89-119, vocational and technical education has evolved from focusing solely on training or retraining to providing organized educational programs. None of the institutions which provide vocational and technical education offer at least a baccalaureate degree and, therefore, none meet the definition of "university" in K.S.A. 11-302. In order to be included within the definition of "college" set forth in K.S.A. 11-302, the institution must offer two year or four year educational programs. After reviewing the programs offered by area vocational schools and area vocational-technical schools, it appears such institutions continue to concentrate on providing training through educational programs which are completed in less than two years. An area vocational school or area vocational-technical school which does not offer two year educational programs is not included in the definition of "college" set forth in K.S.A. 11-302. A technical college, however, may offer an associate of applied science degree program which is a two year educational program. As a postsecondary educational institution which offers a two year educational program, a technical college

is a "college" under K.S.A. 11-302. Thus, data regarding the residence of students of a technical college must be collected so the proper amendments to the census may be made.

Very truly yours,

Carla J. Stovall
Attorney General of Kansas

Richard D. Smith
Assistant Attorney General

Proposed text for military installation e-mails

Dear Service member,

The Kansas Secretary of State asks that service members complete a brief questionnaire to determine if they are residents of Kansas. This information is used by the State to adjust the federal census for the purpose of determining representation in the Kansas legislature.

Completing the questionnaire is voluntary. The link below will take you to the questionnaire, which can be completed and submitted online. This process should only take a few minutes. The information you provide may not be used in any other way.

The completion of the questionnaire will help the State of Kansas meet its state constitutional requirements. If you have any questions concerning the questionnaire, further information and contact numbers can be found at the link.

Letters to Military

August 19, 2010

Lieutenant General Robert L. Caslen, Jr.
Office of the Commanding General
Fort Leavenworth
Leavenworth, KS 66027

Dear Lieutenant General Caslen:

I am writing today to request your help in performing a duty assigned to my office by the constitution of the State of Kansas. That duty is the Kansas Census Adjustment, which crosses path with the military installations within the state. State law requires that college students and military personnel elect where they should be counted by filling out a questionnaire and returning it to my office. It is important to remember that this project is entirely separate from the census taken by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The results of our survey are used to recalculate the U.S. Census population figures for Kansas.

Several months ago, you met with representatives of my office under former Secretary of State Ron Thornburgh. At that meeting you agreed to provide a point of contact to work with and my office has worked with that person to send information to those under your command on how to access our online questionnaire. I thank you greatly for that cooperation. Unfortunately the response has been disappointing.

As of today only 151 responses have come in from Fort Leavenworth, a number well below the 1,577 that responded in 2000. While I understand that this census adjustment is far from your highest priority, I would appreciate an opportunity to meet with you and discuss options for bringing the number of responses closer to the historic numbers.

If you have any questions or would be available to meet with me, please contact my project coordinator, Mr. Josh King. He can be reached by e-mail at joshk@kssos.org or by phone at 785-296-0080.

Again, I thank you for your assistance in carrying out this duty and thank you for your continued service.

Sincerely,

CHRIS BIGGS
Kansas Secretary of State

August 19, 2010

Brigadier General David C. Petersen
Deputy Commanding General
Fort Riley
Riley, KS 66442

Dear Brigadier General Petersen:

I am writing today to request your help in performing a duty assigned to my office by the constitution of the State of Kansas. That duty is the Kansas Census Adjustment, which crosses path with the military installations within the state. State law requires that college students and military personnel elect where they should be counted by filling out a questionnaire and returning it to my office. It is important to remember that this project is entirely separate from the census taken by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The results of our survey are used to recalculate the U.S. Census population figures for Kansas.

Several months ago, you met with representatives of my office under former Secretary of State Ron Thornburgh. At that meeting you agreed to provide a point of contact to work with and my office has worked with that person to send information on how to access our online questionnaire to those under your command. I thank you greatly for that cooperation. Unfortunately the response has been disappointing.

As of today only 551 responses have come in from Fort Riley, a number well below the 7,955 that responded in 2000. While I understand that this census adjustment is far from your highest priority with the conflicts at hand, I would appreciate an opportunity to meet with you and discuss options for bringing the number of responses closer to the historic numbers.

If you have any questions or would be available to meet with me, please contact my project coordinator, Mr. Josh King. He can be reached by e-mail at joshk@kssos.org or by phone at 785-296-0080.

Again, I thank you for your assistance in carrying out this duty and thank you for your continued service.

Sincerely,

CHRIS BIGGS
Kansas Secretary of State

August 19, 2010

Colonel James W. Crowhurst
McConnell Air Force Base
Wichita, KS 67210

Dear Colonel Crowhurst:

I am writing today to request your help in performing a duty assigned to my office by the constitution of the State of Kansas. That duty is the Kansas Census Adjustment, which crosses path with the military installations within the state. State law requires that college students and military personnel elect where they should be counted by filling out a questionnaire and returning it to my office. It is important to remember that this project is entirely separate from the census taken by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The results of our survey are used to recalculate the U.S. Census population figures for Kansas.

Several months ago, you met with representatives of my office under former Secretary of State Ron Thornburgh. At that meeting you agreed to provide a point of contact to work with and my office has worked with that person to send information on how to access our online questionnaire to those under your command. I thank you greatly for that cooperation. Unfortunately the response has been disappointing.

As of today only 777 responses have come in from McConnell Air Force Base, a number well below the 2,428 that responded in 2000. While I understand that this census adjustment is far from your highest priority with the conflicts at hand, I would appreciate an opportunity to meet with you and discuss options for bringing the number of responses closer to the historic numbers.

If you have any questions or would be available to meet with me, please contact my project coordinator, Mr. Josh King. He can be reached by e-mail at joshk@kssos.org or by phone at 785-296-0080.

Again, I thank you for your assistance in carrying out this duty and thank you for your continued service.

Sincerely,

CHRIS BIGGS
Kansas Secretary of State

Letter from Fort Riley



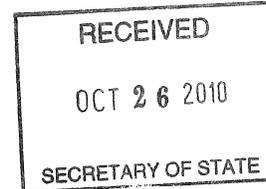
REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, FORT RILEY
580 1st DIVISION ROAD
FORT RILEY, KANSAS 66442-7000

October 14, 2010

Office of the Commanding General

Hon. Chris Biggs
Kansas Secretary of State
Memorial Hall, 1st Floor
120 S.W. 10th Avenue
Topeka, KS 66612-1594



Dear Mr. Biggs:

Thank you for your correspondence regarding the Kansas Census Adjustment project. The U.S. Army has always worked in partnership with the State of Kansas on a wide variety of matters, and Fort Riley is happy to continue this relationship. As a result of limitations in federal law, however, Fort Riley personnel are limited in what they are able to do to assist the State with the census project.

I understand that your office is required by Kansas law to carry out the census project. As promised, the information regarding access to the online census questionnaire has been disseminated throughout this command. It is unfortunate that Army personnel have not provided more responses.

In responding to the request for assistance regarding the census project, however, Fort Riley is constrained by federal law. Federal law significantly limits what assistance the Army can provide pertaining to the project. Fort Riley personnel have gone as far as they are able to go to assist the State with this endeavor.

I have consulted with my legal advisors, and unfortunately, we cannot find any additional lawful steps that can be taken at Fort Riley. In short, we have done all that we are legally permitted to do.

If you have any further questions, you or your office may direct them to my Staff Judge Advocate, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Borcharding at (785)239-2217.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David C. Petersen".

David C. Petersen
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Commanding

2010 Census Adjustment Questionnaire: Student - online version

Step one: Information and definitions

 <p>Official State Business</p>	<p>State of Kansas</p> <h1>2010 Census Adjustment</h1> <p>Student Questionnaire</p>	<p>Questions? Contact the Kansas Secretary of State 1-800-262-8683 kscensus@kssos.org</p>
--	---	---

The Kansas Constitution requires that, for purposes of representation in the Kansas State Legislature, college students be counted at their permanent residences. This requires the 2010 federal census population figures to be adjusted based on your response. **State law requires that you provide this information. All information will be kept strictly confidential.** Residency information provided on this form will **NOT** affect your college mailing address, tuition, income tax rates, or voting location.

DEFINITIONS - (K.S.A. 11-301 et seq.)

STUDENT means a person enrolled in classes of a university or college for a minimum of nine credit hours, or a person seeking an academic degree.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE means a fixed place of abode or fixed domicile which a person intends to be such person's residence and to which such person presently intends to return.

RESIDENT means a person who declares that he or she is a resident of the state of Kansas and has a present intent to remain in the state.

NONRESIDENT means a person who has a domicile or permanent residence outside the state of Kansas.

[Continue](#)

Step two: General student information

 <p>Official State Business</p>	<p>State of Kansas</p> <h1>2010 Census Adjustment</h1> <p>Student Questionnaire</p>	<p>Questions? Contact the Kansas Secretary of State 1-800-262-8683 kscensus@kssos.org</p>
---	---	---

NOTE: Your answers should reflect your residence as of census day, **April 1, 2010**

▶ indicates required fields

1. ▶ First Name:
- Middle Initial:
- ▶ Last Name:
- ▶ Student ID:

2. ▶ Name of College/University:
- ▶ City of College/University:

3. ▶ Are you enrolled in **nine** or more credit hours **OR** currently seeking an academic degree? (If No - **CLICK SUBMIT**)
- Yes No

[Continue](#)

[Back](#)

Step three: Current and permanent address information

 Official State Business	State of Kansas 2010 Census Adjustment Student Questionnaire	Questions? Contact the Kansas Secretary of State 1-800-262-8683 kscensus@kssos.org
--	--	--

▶ indicates required fields

5. Current College Address (No P.O. Box)

▶ Addr. No: <input type="text"/> [?]	Sub No: <input type="text"/> [?]	Prefix Direction: <input type="text"/> [?]
▶ Street Name: <input type="text"/> [?]	Street Type: <input type="text"/> [?]	
Suffix Direction: <input type="text"/> [?]	Unit Type: <input type="text"/> [?]	Unit No: <input type="text"/> [?]
▶ City: <input type="text"/>	▶ State: <input type="text"/>	▶ Zip: <input type="text"/>
▶ County: <input type="text"/>	▶ Telephone Number: <input type="text"/>	
E-mail: <input type="text"/>		

6. Permanent Residence Address (No P.O. Box)

Permanent Residence Address **NOT** in Kansas (international, out of state address) (if checked Permanent Address not required)

▶ Addr. No: <input type="text"/> [?]	Sub No: <input type="text"/> [?]	Prefix Direction: <input type="text"/> [?]
▶ Street Name: <input type="text"/> [?]	Street Type: <input type="text"/> [?]	
Suffix Direction: <input type="text"/> [?]	Unit Type: <input type="text"/> [?]	Unit No: <input type="text"/> [?]
▶ City: <input type="text"/>	▶ State: <input type="text"/>	▶ Zip: <input type="text"/>
▶ County: <input type="text"/>	▶ Telephone Number: <input type="text"/>	
E-mail: <input type="text"/>		

Note: Students with permanent residences outside the state of Kansas could check a box indicating an out-of-state residence to bypass manual entry of a non-Kansas address.

Step four: Demographic information

 <p>Official State Business</p>	<p>State of Kansas 2010 Census Adjustment Student Questionnaire</p>	<p>Questions? Contact the Kansas Secretary of State 1-800-262-8683 kscensus@kssos.org</p>
--	--	---

► indicates required fields

7. ► Are you 18 years or older by April 1, 2010? Yes No

NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, adjustment, Hispanic origins are not races.

8. ► Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin? Mark the "No" box if **not** of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin.

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin

9. ► What is your race? Mark **one or more** races to indicate what you consider yourself to be.

- White
- Black, African American, or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian Indian
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Japanese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Other Asian
- Native Hawaiian
- Guamanian or Chamorro
- Samoan
- Other Pacific Islander
- Some other race

Submit

Back

2010 Census Adjustment Questionnaire: Military (online only)

Step one: Information and definitions

 <p>Official State Business</p>	<p>State of Kansas</p> <h1>2010 Census Adjustment</h1> <h2>Military Questionnaire</h2>	<p>Questions? Contact the Kansas Secretary of State 1-800-262-8683 kscensus@kssos.org</p>
--	--	---

The Kansas Constitution requires that, for purposes of representation in the Kansas State Legislature, military personnel be counted at their permanent residences. This requires the 2010 federal census population figures to be adjusted based on your response. **All information will be kept strictly confidential.** Residency information provided on this form will not affect your mailing address, income tax rates, or voting location.

DEFINITIONS - (K.S.A. 11-301 et seq.)

MILITARY PERSONNEL means members of the armed forces of the United States stationed and located in Kansas.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE means a fixed place of abode or fixed domicile which a person intends to be such person's residence and to which such person presently intends to return.

RESIDENT means a person who declares that he or she is a resident of the state of Kansas and has a present intent to remain in the state.

NONRESIDENT means a person who has a domicile or permanent residence outside the state of Kansas.

[Continue](#)

Step two: General information

 <p>Official State Business</p>	<p>State of Kansas</p> <h1>2010 Census Adjustment</h1> <h2>Military Questionnaire</h2>	<p>Questions? Contact the Kansas Secretary of State 1-800-262-8683 kscensus@kssos.org</p>
--	--	---

NOTE: Your answers should reflect your residence as of census day, **April 1, 2010**

► indicates required fields

1. ► First Name:
Middle Initial:
► Last Name:

2. ► Military Installation:

3. Last 4 of Military ID: (optional)

4. ► Have you already filled out a 2010 Census Adjustment questionnaire as a **STUDENT** at a Kansas college or university?
 Yes No

5. ► For purposes of representation in the Kansas Legislature, do you consider your current home address to be your **permanent residence**? (If Yes - **CLICK SUBMIT**)
 Yes No

[Continue](#)

[Back](#)

Step three: Current and permanent address information

 Official State Business	State of Kansas 2010 Census Adjustment Military Questionnaire	Questions? Contact the <i>Kansas Secretary of State</i> 1-800-262-8683 kscensus@kssos.org
--	--	---

▶ indicates required fields

6. Current Home Address (No P.O. Box)

▶ Addr. No: <input type="text"/> [?]	Sub No: <input type="text"/> [?]	Prefix Direction: <input type="text"/> [?]
▶ Street Name: <input type="text"/> [?]	Street Type: <input type="text"/> [?]	
Suffix Direction: <input type="text"/> [?]	Unit Type: <input type="text"/> [?]	Unit No: <input type="text"/> [?]
▶ City: <input type="text"/>	▶ State: <input type="text"/>	▶ Zip: <input type="text"/>
▶ County: <input type="text"/>	▶ Telephone Number: <input type="text"/>	
E-mail: <input type="text"/>		

7. Permanent Residence Address (No P.O. Box)

▶ State of Legal Domicile:

(Kansas selected please fill out the Permanent Address fields)

▶ Addr. No: <input type="text"/> [?]	Sub No: <input type="text"/> [?]	Prefix Direction: <input type="text"/> [?]
▶ Street Name: <input type="text"/> [?]	Street Type: <input type="text"/> [?]	
Suffix Direction: <input type="text"/> [?]	Unit Type: <input type="text"/> [?]	Unit No: <input type="text"/> [?]
▶ City: <input type="text"/>	▶ State: <input type="text"/>	▶ Zip: <input type="text"/>
▶ County: <input type="text"/>	▶ Telephone Number: <input type="text"/>	
E-mail: <input type="text"/>		

Note: Respondents with an out-of-state address were permitted to select their state of legal domicile and skip manual entry of a permanent address outside the state of Kansas.

Step four: Demographic information

 <p>Official State Business</p>	<p>State of Kansas</p> <h1>2010 Census Adjustment</h1> <p>Military Questionnaire</p>	<p>Questions? Contact the Kansas Secretary of State 1-800-262-8683 kscensus@kssos.org</p>
--	--	---

► indicates required fields

8. ► Are you 18 years or older by April 1, 2010? Yes No

NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, adjustment, Hispanic origins are not races.

9. ► Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin? Mark the "No" box if **not** of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin.

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin

10. ► What is your race? Mark **one or more** races to indicate what you consider yourself to be.

- White
- Black, African American, or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian Indian
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Japanese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Other Asian
- Native Hawaiian
- Guamanian or Chamorro
- Samoan
- Other Pacific Islander
- Some other race

Staff and steering committee membership

This project spanned three administrations and two project managers. The following lists attempt to show the steering committee and staffing structure throughout the life of the 2010 census adjustment project.

Project beginning - February 2010

Ron Thornburgh, Secretary of State

Janet Chubb, Assistant Secretary of State

Nancy Bryant, Chief of Staff

Diane Minear, Legal Counsel

Michael Brassel - Human Resources Officer

Brad Bryant, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Elections

Bryan Caskey, Assistant State Election Director

Craig Bourne, Special Programs Coordinator, Elections

February 2010 - March 2010

Janet Chubb, Assistant Secretary of State

Nancy Bryant, Chief of Staff

Diane Minear, Legal Counsel

Michael Brassel - Human Resources Officer

Brad Bryant, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Elections

Bryan Caskey, Assistant State Election Director

March 2010 - December 2010¹

Chris Biggs, Secretary of State

Timothy Graham, Assistant Secretary of State

Nancy Bryant, Chief of Staff

Diane Minear, Legal Counsel

Michael Brassel - Human Resources Officer

Brad Bryant, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Elections

Bryan Caskey, Assistant State Election Director

Josh King, Special Programs Coordinator, Elections

January 2011 - Present

Kris W. Kobach, Secretary of State

Eric Rucker, Assistant Secretary of State

Nancy Bryant, Chief of Staff

Ryan Kriegshauser, Legal Counsel²

Michael Brassel - Human Resources Officer

Brad Bryant, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Elections

Bryan Caskey, Assistant State Election Director

Josh King, Special Programs Coordinator, Elections

¹ Interns and temporary workers were hired during the summer and fall of 2010 to assist in the contact and resolution of problem forms.

² Ryan Kriegshauser moved from his position as Deputy of Policy to Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Legal Counsel upon the resignation of Diane Minear on May 20, 2011.