

K-STATE

Research and Extension

TO: Shirley Morrow, Principal Financial Analyst – Legislative Research Department

FROM: John Floros, Dean and Director
College of Agriculture/K-State Research and Extension
Kansas State University

DATE: February 8, 2016

SUBJECT: **RESPONSE TO JANUARY 17 LEGISLATIVE REQUEST FOR ESARP INFORMATION**

Background

On January 22, a legislative request from the Kansas Legislative Research Department was received requesting response with respect to the KSU ESARP agency for the following information:

- 1) *“Employee count by county or office (group)”*
- 2) *“Number of public presentations made for the public by each county or group office”*
- 3) *“Number of 4-H groups”*
- 4) *“Population of 4-H groups over the last three years”*
- 5) *“Overall calculated benefit to the counties from the services provided by the offices”*

After a brief description of the ESARP (Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service or K-State Research and Extension) mission, this memorandum will address each request in turn.

The Purpose of K-State Research and Extension

The Morrill Act of 1862, and its 1890 and 1994 amendments, established the Land-Grant University (LGU) system. The LGU system’s purpose was to *“to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.”* Kansas State University (KSU) is the nation’s first Land-Grant University.

While the LGU system was a success, it was determined that it was incomplete. While agricultural and other “practical” educational pursuits (as opposed to the classical education pursuits) could be taught in the classroom, in real life, farming, ranching and the other “practical” pursuits were conducted in highly variable and localized outdoor environments. The LGU’s research needed to be representative of these conditions, and the nation’s Agricultural Experiment Station (AES) system was born with the Hatch Act of 1887.

When put in practice, the LGU and the AES was a great success, but it was found to be incomplete. The practical education taught in the LGU classrooms and the research being conducted by the AES was not reaching all of the “industrial classes” it was intended to assist. Thus, the Smith Lever Act of 1914 was written to enable a teaching and research dissemination system, which became known as the Cooperative Extension System (CES). This federal, state and local cooperative partnership’s purpose was to *“...aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects*

relating to agriculture, uses of solar energy with respect to agriculture, home economics, and rural energy, and to encourage the application of the same..." The CES was designed to bring the educational and research power of the LGUs and the AESs to the public to provide the education needed to help citizens make more informed decisions about the issues they faced in their homes, professions, and communities.

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service's (K-State Research and Extension) purpose today is to help Kansas agricultural business and food industry, farmers, ranchers, youth, individuals and families, and rural and urban communities to address modern issues related to the grand challenges (global food systems, water, health, developing tomorrow's leaders, and community vitality). K-State Research and Extension provides the research, translation, and transformational education – the *Knowledge for Life* – people and private businesses of Kansas want and need to make more informed decisions and improve their competitiveness, lives, livelihoods, communities and make an even stronger Kansas.

1) K-State Research and Extension Employee Count by County or Office (Group)

This request was interpreted to mean only the number of K-State Research and Extension agents (county or district educators), office professionals (administrative assistants) and program assistants. Faculty, staff, and office professionals in outlying K-State Research and Extension Centers and fields, and faculty, staff, and office professionals with Research and Extension responsibilities on the Kansas State University campus in colleges of agriculture, human ecology, engineering, arts and sciences, and veterinary medicine are not included. The map included with this report displays all those locations beyond the county and district offices where research and extension professionals are located to assist in completing the mission.

The numbers of K-State Research and Extension employees in each of our district and county offices across the state are presented in Table 1 on pages 10 – 11. K-State Research and Extension employs 240 agents in our county or district offices statewide. It should be noted that **base state and federal appropriations fund an average of 40 percent of Extension agent salary and benefits**. The remaining 60 percent is funded from local appropriations.

The district and county Extension units employ 136 office professionals. Local appropriations provide 100 percent of the salaries of these persons and 100 percent of all local operating expenses.

Additionally, 102 program assistants are employed to assist Extension agents conduct specific programs. Examples include 4-H youth development, nutrition and health, horticulture, and food safety related Extension educational programming. Most program assistants are part-time. No state appropriations are used to fund program assistant salaries. Approximately 51 program assistant positions are funded through a federal grant for nutrition education, while the remaining 51 positions assist Extension agents to address educational programming for 4-H Youth Development and Extension Master Gardener programs. All of these program assistants are funded through local appropriations, gifts, or grants.

2) Number of Public Presentations Made for the Public by Each County or Office Group

All presentations intended for a public audience and made by K-State Research and Extension professionals and trained citizen volunteers are included. One-on-one consultations with the public, multi-media information sharing (such as radio and newspaper interviews, newspaper columns, etc.), and other indirect educational strategies are not included in this analysis. It should be noted that one-on-one consultations as follow-up to educational presentations often create the desired outcome of an informed decision process on the part of the individual, family, or business.

- Local unit Extension professionals made **26,973** presentations during 2015, or **355** per local unit per year.
- Local unit extension professionals supervise trained citizen extension volunteers. These citizen volunteers made an additional **15,947** educational presentations in 2015.
- Public education presentations are a major responsibility for our K-State Research and Extension faculty. In 2015, K-State Research and Extension faculty in outlying K-State Research and Extension Centers and fields, and on the Kansas State University campus also made **4,757** presentations in communities across Kansas often coordinated by K-State Research and Extension agents.
- When combined with the number of local unit presentations, **47,677** presentations were made in Kansas during 2015, or an approximate average of **130** public education presentations per day.
- On average, **1.2** K-State Research and Extension employee and volunteer public education **presentations are made daily in each of our 105 counties.** (Again, this number does not include one-on-one consultations with members of the public. It also does not include internal agent, staff and citizen volunteer training and professional development done by our own people for our own organization).

To determine a very conservative estimate of the economic value of these presentations, an event planner for Kansas State University's Global Campus was asked to estimate how much it would cost to hire a speaker to make a one-hour presentation to a group of 40 people. The speaker was assumed to be a reputable professional with the appropriate content expertise, living in a reasonably close proximity to the meeting, and not a professional speaker or a K-State Research and Extension employee. The event planner provided an estimate of \$250 to hire such a presenter. This value did not include travel, lodging or expenses that the speaker may incur. Thus, just the "speaker's value" of those **47,677** presentations made by K-State Research and Extension in Kansas last year was **\$11.9 million.** This estimated value does not include the economic benefit of the content contained in those presentations.

The number of presentations per county and district office is illustrated in Table 2 on pages 12 – 13. Presentations by faculty on campus and in outlying regional centers is presented in Table 3 on page 14.

3) Number of 4-H Groups

Kansas 4-H participation data provides information related to the number of youth in the various 4-H youth development program delivery methods, but does not provide for the number of groups. Please reference Table 4 on page 15. Number of groups in each program delivery method is not collected.

4) Population of 4-H Groups over the Last Three Years

Data presented in Table 4 on page 15 provides the number of youth participating in 4-H Youth Development programs over the last three years.

5) Overall Calculated Benefit to the Counties from the Services Provided by the Offices

Calculated benefit to local citizens, participants in K-State Research Extension educational programming, and the general public is provided in the January 2016 K-State Research and Extension Annual Report "Building for the Future" (see attached PDF). Additional examples follow that demonstrate the public value of the presentations and educational programming derived through the research discoveries and translation of that research into practical application for the citizens of Kansas by faculty, agents, staff, and volunteers in carrying out the mission of K-State Research and Extension.

Collective Benefit to the People of Kansas

In FY 2015, the Kansas legislature invested \$46.8 million to provide foundational funding for Kansas State University's Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service. That investment, along with additional funds from competitive grants, contracts and other extramural sources, local governments and federal agencies, main campus, and other revenue sources, resulted in a total budget of \$165.9 million or a 254% increase.

Studies for Kansas have shown a long-term benefit-cost ratio of 33.6:1 for agricultural research, yielding a 10.2 percent average annual rate of return to agricultural productivity that can be directly correlated with in-state investment and a total long term benefit of \$5.5 billion to the state of Kansas (The Economic Returns to U.S. Public Agricultural Research" by Julian M. Alston et al.). Following are specific examples of benefits from selected K-State Research and Extension educational programming across Kansas.

Global Food Systems

Agriculture is the largest industry in the state of Kansas, representing \$62.8 billion or 43 percent of the economy. Agriculture is the state's largest employer and exporter. New research plus extension information to serve Kansas' largest industry is critical to the Kansas economy.

- The K-State Research and Extension wheat breeding research, demonstration, and educational programs have provided an economic benefit of an estimated **\$78.9 million** per year. With an investment of \$5 million per year, each dollar invested returned **\$18.48** to Kansas wheat farmers and to the benefit of the Kansas agriculture economy.
- Through K-State Research and Extension research, translation of that research, and development of the technical changes required, agriculture productivity per farm worker has increased by an average of 5 percent each year*. This annual increase translates to roughly a **\$65 million** economic benefit to Kansas.

*Labor Productivity Growth in the Kansas Farm Sector: A Tripartite Decomposition Using a Non-Parametric Approach, Agricultural and Resource Economics Review 41/3, December 2012

- Kansas ranks first in the nation for sorghum and wheat production; we also rank in the top 10 for Sunflowers, Canola, Hay, and Corn; and 11th for soybean production (Kansas Ag Statistics). In 2015, 10 intensive crop production workshops were held across the state to encourage understanding and adoption of the latest crop production research. Based on participant evaluation data, the learning that took place provided the necessary information to influence management decisions resulting in an anticipated net economic gain of **\$6.2 million** as reported by those participants completing the survey.

- Sugarcane aphid, a new, serious pest affecting sorghum, erupted in at least 36 Kansas counties in 2015. Research demonstrates that if this pest is left uncontrolled, the aphid will cause 10 to 60 percent yield loss. Six targeted regional workshops in intense sorghum production areas were conducted to help farmers scout and manage the pest by focusing on best management practices to maximize efficacy in insecticide use. The affected area represents 50 percent of sorghum production for the state. Through learning at these workshops, management decisions likely reduced crop damage and subsequent yield loss resulting in a public benefit value estimated at **\$38 million** in grain sorghum production in this one year.
- Poultry litter imported into Southeast Kansas from Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma has the potential to reduce the fertilizer costs of crops and forage. Through K-State Research and Extension research-based educational programs, Southeast Kansas producers are increasingly viewing poultry litter as a favorable soil amendment for supplying phosphorus, potassium, micronutrients and organic matter. Utilizing poultry litter through research-verified management practices, Kansas farmers can accrue an annual savings of **\$2 million** in farm nutrient input costs.

Congruently, Kansas citizens voiced concerns about potential environmental impacts (i.e. odor and water quality) from the utilization of poultry litter. A partnership between Kansas Farm Bureau, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Kansas Department of Agriculture, Kansas Department of Commerce, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service and K-State Research and Extension formed to identify best management practices for the storage and utilization of poultry litter to protect the air and water quality of Kansas. From 2013 – 2015, 10 demonstration-learning sites on improved temporary storage for environmental benefit were developed for farmer education.

- K-State Research and Extension professionals worked to clarify the 2014 Farm bill information through meetings and one-on-one consultations to help some **23,732 landowners, farmers and ranchers** make research-based, informed decisions for their operation and for the economic strength of the communities in which they reside.
- The economic and societal impact of foodborne illnesses can be extreme. Norovirus is the leading cause of foodborne illness in the U.S., costing the country about \$2 billion for healthcare and lost productivity. Several other illnesses are also caused by improper food handling practices. Prevention of just one case of foodborne illness can save at the rates listed for each of the following illnesses for medical expenses, lost productivity, etc.: *Vibrio vulnificus* \$3,045,726; Botulism \$726,362; *E. coli* O157:H7 \$14,838; *Salmonella* \$9,146; *Campylobacter* \$8,901, and *Listeria monocytogenes* \$1,695,143. A key way K-State Research and Extension works to help prevent these illnesses is by teaching safe food handling practices to foodservice outlets and community organizations. K-State Research and Extension professionals in Family and Consumer Sciences partner with the Kansas Restaurant and Hospitality Association to provide food safety training using the ServSafe® Food Safety program. In 2015, manager classes reached over **444 foodservice workers** statewide. This resulted in **364 food service employees** receiving certification. In addition, **602 participants** completed the ServSafe® Food Handler class.

Water

- The Kansas Water Office and the Kansas Department of Agriculture partnered with K-State Research and Extension to deliver a public input campaign for local input that informs the regional goals of the Governor's 50-year water plan. K-State Research and Extension provided over **75 Extension agent professionals** as table facilitators for more than **20 regional meetings** involving more than **1,200 local Kansans**. K-State Research and Extension professionals organized a lead facilitation team for each of the regional meetings. As a result of this effort, the regional teams have recommended water plan goals that are based on local input relevant to the local situations.
- K-State Research and Extension is the catalyst for community education focusing on water conservation and quality. Agents and specialists promote proper plant selection, smart irrigation strategies, soil testing to manage nutrient applications and management practices to reduce organic debris from reaching water sources. As a result of this education, Kansans saved money, reduced water usage and improved water quality while keeping their communities beautiful.

Health

- More than 43,000 Kansans participated in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP-Ed) Education program last year. The goal of SNAP-Ed is to improve the decisions made by SNAP eligible families relating to healthy food choices within a limited budget. SNAP-Ed programming is coordinated and delivered by K-State Research and Extension throughout nearly 80 counties in Kansas. K-State Research and Extension receives \$2.5 million in grant funding each year to coordinate this program. The program has been estimated to save Kansans **\$27 million** in future health care costs annually.
- The Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) helps young families and youth living on limited resources—those most at risk to suffer from hunger, food insecurity and the inability to connect with available support systems. K-State Research and Extension provided practical learning experiences in basic nutrition, food preparation, food budget management and food safety to 3,087 adults and youth last year through EFNEP. Research demonstrates that every \$1 spent on EFNEP results in savings of \$2.48 in food costs and savings of anywhere from \$3.63 to \$10.75 in future healthcare costs. For Kansas, the economic benefit is estimated to be between **\$4 million and \$9.4 million** in future healthcare savings annually.
- More than 190 Kansans participated in K-State Research and Extension's Powerful Tools for Caregiving, a program that provides specialized training for family caregivers. Of those participants, 51 percent were providing care for someone. As a result of participating in the program, caregivers were able to keep loved ones in their homes longer. A conservative estimate is that affected elderly were able to remain out of long-term care an average of six months longer. The monthly cost of this care in Kansas is about \$5,000, thus saving Kansas families about \$30,000 per person, a total of **\$2.9 million** in Kansas each year.

Developing Tomorrow's Leaders and Future Citizens

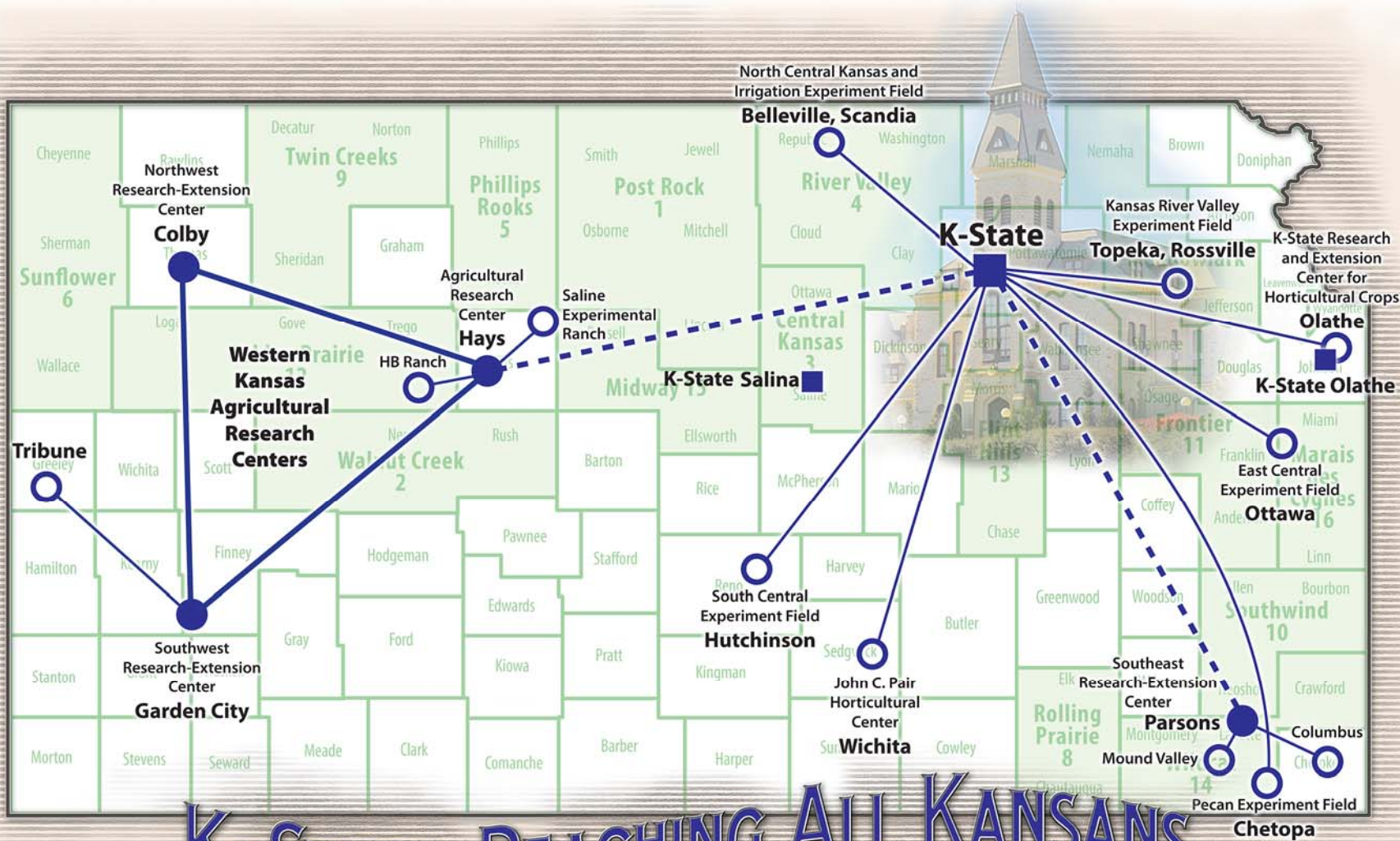
- The 4-H Study of Positive Youth Development, an 8-year, longitudinal study of school-aged youth in the U.S. shows the structured learning, encouragement and adult mentoring that young people receive through their participation in 4-H programs plays a vital role in helping these youth achieve future successes. Specifically, the study showed that young people participating in 4-H programs:
 - Are shown to have had significantly lower drug, alcohol and cigarette use than their peers;
 - Are 2-3 times more likely to exercise and be physically active;
 - Report better grades, higher levels of academic competence, and an elevated level of engagement at school;
 - Are nearly two times more likely to plan to go to college;
 - Are more likely to pursue future courses or a career in STEM areas such science, engineering or computer technology; and
 - Are 3-4 times more likely to actively contribute to their communities when compared with youth who do not participate in 4-H.
- Kansas communities are challenged with a limited supply of local leaders, due to an aging population base. Research indicates that building leadership capacity is critical to community viability and sustainability. Since 2011, **more than 600 members from 120 communities** participated in a Community Board Leadership Series to build skills, increase participation in public processes, and address critical issues within communities.
- Since 1993, the Kansas Agriculture and Rural Leadership (KARL) program has **trained 360 adults from 102 counties**.

Community Vitality

- For more than 45 years, K-State Research and Extension has provided strategic planning, goal setting, and a resource network for community leaders that has been shown to increase the likelihood of Kansas communities participating to accomplish set goals. The Kansas PRIDE program has assisted grassroots efforts to improve the quality of life in communities. Kansas PRIDE is a partnership among K-State Research and Extension, Kansas Department of Commerce and Kansas PRIDE, Inc. In 2015, **60 Kansas PRIDE communities** reported more than **700 ongoing or completed projects** and have raised nearly **\$400,000** to support projects. This benefit is consistent each year with participating communities.
- In 2015, K-State Research and Extension volunteers provided in-kind support totaling **\$6.8 million** in value through shared time, talents and energy to extend the reach of Extension educational programs by investing a total of **317,704 volunteer work hours**. The benefit to the public comes through the training and leadership development of these volunteers through such programs as 4-H youth development, Master Food Volunteers, Master Gardeners, and other specialized volunteer roles and responsibilities.
- In 2015, K-State Research and Extension professionals provided local support to volunteers for free income tax assistance through the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) and AARP Tax Aide. Volunteers at these sites prepared **10,646 federal returns** during the tax-filing season, helping taxpayers receive a total of **\$11.3 million** in refunds. Financial record keeping and planning are an additional public benefit to this volunteer delivered program.
- More than **7,000 senior citizens** in Kansas received assistance from K-State Research and Extension professionals and trained volunteers to review prescription drug plans and make

informed decisions related to choosing the right Medicare Part D plan. Nearly half of the participants changed to a plan that better met their needs, resulting in total savings of **\$3,699,295**. Every \$1 spent on delivering this program resulted in **\$20.69 in savings** on medical and prescription costs. The public value is the retention of senior wealth in the local communities.

- At the request of local government in two Southwest Kansas counties, K-State Research and Extension provided leadership to a multi-lingual study on the health, well-being, and social connectedness of residents. The results were utilized to develop grants for seven different human service agencies, set programming priorities for two hospitals and guided the development for training local government staff. The study has positively affected the lives of more than **30,000 families**.
- The Kansas Forest Service (KFS) serves rural landowners, communities, rural fire districts by:
 - Coordinating the state's efforts for Tree City USA in which 104 communities participate. KFS serves as an advisor to the communities regarding tree care which results in **\$16.5 – 18 million** in tree care services.
 - Supporting rural fire districts by providing training, equipment and financial assistance to more than **500 rural fire districts**. Support of volunteer fire fighters is crucial. If we were to replace volunteer firefighters with paid staff, it would cost **\$90 million**.
 - Securing a \$13 million dollar grant from USDA to focus on water quality, wildlife habitat and tree plantings. \$8 million of the grant will be used to improve native woodlands and reestablish streamside woodlands, keeping soils out of streams that flow to large reservoirs and potentially saving millions of dollars in dredging costs.
 - Promoting the benefits of windbreaks through the Conservation Tree Program. It is estimated that windbreaks save **\$13 million** per year in energy savings.



K-STATE: REACHING ALL KANSANS

Knowledge for life

Table 1

K-State Research and Extension Number of Employees in Local Units January, 2016				
Name of Local Unit	Extension Agents (Jointly Funded by Local Unit and K-State)	Office Professionals (Funded by Local Unit)	Program Assistants (Funded by Local Unit)	Nutrition Program Assistants (Funded by Federal Grant)
Atchison	2	1	1	
Barber	2	1		
Barton	3	1		
Brown	1	1		
Butler	4	2		
Central Kansas District				
Minneapolis (Ottawa)	2	1		
Salina (Saline)	6	3	1	
Cherokee	3	2		
Clark	1	1		
Coffey	2	1		
Comanche	2	1		
Cowley	3	1		
Dickinson	3	2		1
Doniphan	2	1		
Douglas	5	2	5	1
Edwards	2	1		
Ellis	4	1		
Finney	3	2		
Flint Hills District				
Cottonwood Falls (Chase)	1	1	1	
Council Grove (Morris)	2	1	1	
Ford	3	2		
Frontier District				
Garnett (Anderson)	2	1	2	1
Ottawa (Franklin)	3	2		
Lyndon (Osage)	2	1	1	1
Geary	3	2	1	1
Golden Prairie District				
Gove (Gove)	2	1		
Oakley (Logan)	1	1	1	
WaKeeney (Trego)	1	1	1	
Graham	2	1		
Grant	2	1		1
Gray	2	1		
Greeley	1	1		
Greenwood	2	1		
Hamilton	2			
Harper	2	1		
Harvey	4	3	1	1
Haskell	2	1		
Hodgeman	1	1		
Johnson	6	3	3	
Kearny	2	1		
Kingman	2	2		
Kiowa	2	1		
Leavenworth	3	2		
Lyon	4	2	2	5
Marais des Cygnes				
Mound City (Linn)	2	1		1
Paola (Miami)	3	2		2
Marion	2	1		
Marshall	2	1		1
McPherson	3	2	1	1
Meade	2	1		
Meadowlark District				
Holton (Jackson)	2	1	1	
Oskaloosa (Jefferson)	2	1	1	2
Seneca (Nemaha)	2	1	2	
Midway District				
Ellsworth (Ellsworth)	2	1		
Russell (Russell)	2	1		
Morton	1	1		2
Pawnee	2	1		

Table 1

Name of Local Unit	Extension Agents (Jointly Funded by Local Unit and K-State)	Office Professionals (Funded by Local Unit)	Program Assistants (Funded by Local Unit)	Nutrition Program Assistants (Funded by Federal Grant)
Phillips-Rooks District				
Phillipsburg (Phillips)	2	1		
Stockton (Rooks)	2	1		
Post Rock District				
Mankato (Jewell)	1	1	1	
Lincoln (Lincoln)	2	1		
Beloit (Mitchell)	1	1		
Osborne (Osborne)	1	1	1	
Smith Center (Smith)	1	1	1	
Pottawatomie	2	2		1
Pratt	2	2		
Rawlins	2	1		
Reno	5	2		
Rice	1	1		
Riley	5	2	1	1
River Valley District				
Clay Center (Clay)	2	1	1	2
Concordia (Cloud)	2	1	1	
Belleville (Republic)	2	1	1	1
Washington (Washington)	2	1	1	
Rolling Prairie District				
Sedan (Chautauqua)	1	1		
Howard (Elk)	2	1		
Scott	2	1		
Sedgwick	9	5	5	8
Seward	2	1		2
Shawnee	5	2	1	4
Southwind District				
Iola (Allen)	2	1	1	1
Ft. Scott (Bourbon)	2	1		2
Erie (Neosho)	2	1		
Stafford	2	1		
Stanton	1	1	1	
Stevens	2	2		
Sumner	2	2		
Sunflower District				
St. Francis (Cheyenne)	1	1		
Goodland (Sherman)	1	1	1	
Sharon Springs (Wallace)	1	1	1	
Thomas	2	1		
Twin Creeks District				
Oberlin (Decatur)	1	1		
Norton (Norton)	2	1		
Hoxie (Sheridan)	1	1		
Wabaunsee	2	1		
Walnut Creek District				
Dighton (Lane)	1	1	1	
Ness City (Ness)	2	1	1	
LaCrosse (Rush)	1	1	1	
Wichita	2	1		
Wildcat District				
Girard (Crawford)	4	2		
Altamont (Labette)	3	1		1
Independence (Montgomery)	3	2	1	1
Pittsburg				2
Wilson	1	1		
Woodson	1.5	1		
Wyandotte	5.5	1	3	4
Total	240	136	51	51

Table 2

K-State Research and Extension Local Unit Presentations	Number of Public Presentations by K-State Research and Extension Local Unit Professionals	Number of Public Presentations by K-State Research and Extension Local Unit Volunteers	Total Number of Public Presentations by K-State Research and Extension Local Unit Professionals and Volunteers
Atchison County	348	660	1008
Barber County	156	48	204
Barton County	176	44	220
Brown County	27	51	78
Butler County	291	220	511
Central Kansas District	320	465	785
Cherokee County	22	5	27
Clark County	52	0	52
Coffey County	61	18	79
Comanche County	57	15	72
Cowley County	130	0	130
Dickenson County	480	347	827
Doniphan County	77	70	147
Douglas County	256	128	384
Edwards County	67	25	92
Ellis County	325	286	611
Finny County	20	8	28
Flint Hills District	157	175	332
Ford County	183	10	193
Frontier District	953	1805	2758
Geary County	990	612	1602
Golden Prairie District	277	72	349
Graham County	98	33	131
Grant County	400	150	550
Gray County	136	48	184
Greeley County	30	10	40
Greenwood County	231	350	581
Hamilton County	70	0	70
Harper County	31	6	37
Harvey County	233	172	405
Haskell County	204	0	204
Hodgeman County	24	135	159
Johnson County	543	1098	1641
Kearny County	141	20	161
Kingman County	65	30	95
Kiowa County	159	24	183
Leavenworth County	288	146	434
Lyon County	1112	256	1368
Marais des Cygnes District	662	664	1326
Marion County	45	90	135
Marshall County	310	23	333
McPherson County	761	249	1010
Meade County	340	180	520
Meadowlark District	471	876	1347
Midway District	281	327	608
Morton County	247	48	295
Pawnee County	385	183	568
Phillips-Rook District	247	95	342
Post Rock District	460	233	693
Pottawatomie County	72	9	81
Pratt County	170	25	195
Rawlins County	75	15	90
Reno County	588	973	1561
Rice County	50	7	57
Riley County	845	416	1261
River Valley District	828	129	957
Rolling Prairie District	30	10	40
Scott County	118	20	138
Sedgwick County	2581	619	3200

Table 2

K-State Research and Extension Local Unit Presentations	Number of Public Presentations by K-State Research and Extension Local Unit Professionals	Number of Public Presentations by K-State Research and Extension Local Unit Volunteers	Total Number of Public Presentations by K-State Research and Extension Local Unit Professionals and Volunteers
Seward County	835	82	917
Shawnee County	1433	438	1871
Sounthwind District	1325	350	1675
Stafford County	280	35	315
Stanton County	30	15	45
Stevens County	129	120	249
Sumner County	50	24	74
Sunflower District	97	223	320
Thomas County	30	5	35
Twin Creeks District	305	279	584
Wabaunsee County	287	772	1059
Walnut Creek District	235	157	392
Wichita County	34	17	51
Wildcat District	1980	297	2277
Wilson County	40	15	55
Woodson County	97	45	142
Wyandotte County	1030	340	1370
Total	26973	15947	42920
Average Per Local Unit	354.9	209.8	564.7

Table 3

K-State Research & Extension Campus and Area Departments, Institutes, and Centers	Number of Public Presentations Made By K- State Research and Extension Specialists
Entomology	408
Kansas Forrest Service	120
Western Kansas Agricultural Research Centers	130
Family Studies and Human Services	56
Agronomy	700
Southeast Agricultural Research Center	31
Plant Pathology	180
KCARE	619
Grain Science and Industry	95
Animal Science and Industry	489
Communications and Ag Education	37
Huck Boyd National Institute for Rural Development	25
Biological and Systems Engineering	75
Area Family and Consumer Science	907
4-H Youth Development	186
Agricultural Economics	212
Nutrition	11
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Community Development	261
Horticulture, Forestry and Recreation Resources	215
Total	4757
Average Per Unit	250.4

Table 4

K-State Research and Extension 4-H Youth Participants by Group	2013	2014	2015
Community 4-H Club	16,932	20,944	17,429
In-School 4-H Club	0	66	25
After-School 4-H Club	2,982	329	981
Military 4-H Club	4,074	366	154
Special Interest/Short-Term Projects	12,931	12,391	28,464
Overnight Camping	2,266	3,183	2,738
Day Camping	2,406	1,612	1,354
School Enrichment	35,477	33,192	40,318
Individual Study/Mentoring/Family Project	34	69	56
School Aged Child Care Programs Using 4-H Curriculum	1,460	2,137	1,982
Total (with duplicates)	78,562	74,289	93,501
Total (with duplicates excluded)	65,222	60,669	86,719