Building a Future

THE KANSAS BOARD OF REGENTS
1925

2021
Annual
Report

Building a Future
2021 Annual Report

Regents,

I'm excited to present the first annual report on *Building a Future*. When the Board adopted this plan in June of 2020, it centered the work of our system on serving Kansas families, supporting Kansas businesses and growing the Kansas economy. In the months since then we have undertaken many exciting initiatives to advance our system in each of these areas.

During the development of *Building a Future*, we touted its inclusion of promising practices as a unique feature found among few other statewide plans. This academic year, the Board adopted six goals tied to *Building a Future* that are introducing the first of these initiatives. The recommendations of the Future of Higher Education Council have provided us with additional promising practices to pursue, and we continue to explore exciting programs that other states and institutions have modeled.

We have begun this work in the midst of a global pandemic that has wrought havoc on the national and state economy and introduced a tremendous amount of uncertainty for higher education. The obstacles facing us will be difficult to overcome and take tremendous determination from everyone in our system and all our partners.

In the face of these challenges, I am grateful that we have *Building a Future* to focus our efforts on what is most important – serving our state. Kansas colleges and universities have a long track record as powerful engines of economic growth, helping individuals and businesses alike succeed. However, we can have an even greater impact if we continue to pursue initiatives that increase affordability, provide greater access, support student success, grow the talent pipeline, support business innovation and bring about job growth and investment. In doing those things, higher education will help Kansans build the brightest future possible.

I'd like to thank the Board's Data, Research and Planning team for their efforts in compiling this report. I'd also like to thank all of the individuals in our system as well as our external partners in K-12 and the business community who are working with us to implement this plan.

I look forward to completing the first year of work under *Building a Future* as our system continues striving to help families, support businesses and advance economic prosperity.

Sincerely,

Blake Flanders
President and CEO, Kansas Board of Regents

Helping Kansas Families

Affordability

Building a Future's first area of focus is affordability for students and families. Keeping higher education afford-able is essential to ensuring that Kansans can obtain education beyond high school and earn the skills they need to build rewarding careers and earn family sustaining wages.

Building a Future tracks several metrics to measure affordability, including the percent of students who graduate on-time, student loan default rates, the number of students taking 30 credit hours a year and retention rates.

The Regents adopted several goals for the 2020-2021 academic year that support affordability including program transfer, the exploration of tuition rate strategies and a review of low-enrollment programs.

1.1 Dashboard Metric: On-Time Graduation

On time graduation is one of the most effective methods of reducing the cost of attendance at a college or univer-sity. Every additional year spent earning a degree or certificate is an extra year of paying tuition, fees and other associated costs. For many students, it is also an additional year of not earning full-time wages.

On time graduation is defined as earning a bachelor's degree within four years from a university and an associate's degree or certificate within two years from a community college or technical college. Because the mission of com-munity colleges also includes preparing students to transfer to four-year institutions, the community college on-time graduation rate is defined as the number of students who earn a credential within two years plus the number of students who transfer to a four-year institution.

36.7%	**50.2%**	**51.8%**
State Universities' On-Time Graduation Rate, 2019	Community Colleges' On-Time Graduation plus Transfer Rate, 2019	Technical Colleges' On-Time Graduation Rate, 2019

State universities have improved their on-time graduation rates by 7.5 percentage points during the past five years. Community colleges have also increased the percentage of students graduating on-time or transferring in the past five years, with a 5.2 percentage point improvement. Technical colleges on-time graduation rate has remained relatively flat since 2014, decreasing by half a percentage point.

Public University On-Time Graduation Rate

Institution	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	5 year Change
Emporia State University	21.7%	21.8%	22.7%	25.9%	25.6%	29.0%	7.3%
Fort Hays State University	17.6%	18.6%	18.1%	21.2%	20.9%	23.0%	5.3%
Kansas State University*	27.5%	28.6%	31.1%	32.6%	34.0%	36.7%	9.2%
Pittsburg State University	24.3%	23.2%	25.6%	24.0%	26.4%	29.4%	5.1%
University of Kansas**	37.2%	37.5%	41.1%	42.1%	47.1%	47.7%	10.5%
Wichita State University	19.5%	18.3%	21.5%	22.4%	20.9%	22.8%	3.3%
State University Total	29.1%	29.0%	31.3%	32.3%	34.6%	36.7%	7.6%
Washburn University	12.8%	15.6%	14.9%	16.4%	16.9%	17.6%	4.9%

Source: IPEDS

* Includes Kansas State University College of Veterinary Medicine
** Includes University of Kansas Medical Center

Community College On-Time Graduation plus Transfer Rate

Institution	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	5 year Change
Allen Community College	53.4%	64.3%	56.9%	57.8%	56.8%	58.6%	5.2%
Barton Community College	47.2%	48.7%	45.0%	61.2%	55.2%	59.0%	11.8%
Butler Community College	41.7%	45.5%	39.0%	41.1%	41.1%	44.3%	2.6%
Cloud County Community College†	63.1%	61.2%	55.8%	83.1%	64.7%	60.8%	-2.4%
Coffeyville Community College	62.6%	65.9%	65.1%	64.8%	68.4%	69.6%	7.0%
Colby Community College	51.3%	40.8%	61.0%	68.6%	59.5%	56.4%	5.2%
Cowley Community College	42.7%	44.8%	43.7%	51.2%	53.2%	55.4%	12.7%
Dodge City Community College§	43.6%	32.6%	30.0%	32.5%	61.3%	47.2%	3.6%
Fort Scott Community College	28.4%	48.6%	54.4%	46.0%	53.3%	51.1%	22.6%
Garden City Community College	50.8%	44.2%	54.4%	55.7%	56.5%	56.6%	5.8%
Highland Community College	60.1%	61.9%	60.4%	58.0%	56.3%	59.1%	-1.0%
Hutchinson Community College	49.9%	47.4%	53.0%	53.5%	51.7%	54.9%	5.1%
Independence Community College	40.6%	59.6%	58.6%	65.0%	60.4%	52.7%	12.1%
Johnson County Community College	38.8%	33.4%	35.6%	33.8%	36.2%	34.8%	-4.0%
Kansas City Kansas Community College§	17.1%	18.5%	24.4%	23.2%	41.2%	39.5%	22.4%
Labette Community College¶	55.6%	20.8%	18.2%	13.0%	52.6%	49.6%	-6.0%
Neosho County Community College	56.1%	53.6%	51.1%	53.9%	57.2%	57.4%	1.3%
Pratt Community College	53.5%	65.7%	64.5%	54.6%	53.8%	61.2%	7.7%
Seward County Community College	39.9%	44.8%	50.5%	50.3%	44.5%	47.6%	7.7%
Total	45.0%	45.3%	46.5%	48.2%	50.1%	50.2%	5.2%

Source: IPEDS

Note: Community College graduation rate data includes IPEDS transfer out data due to their mission as institutions that prepare students to transfer to 4-year institutions.
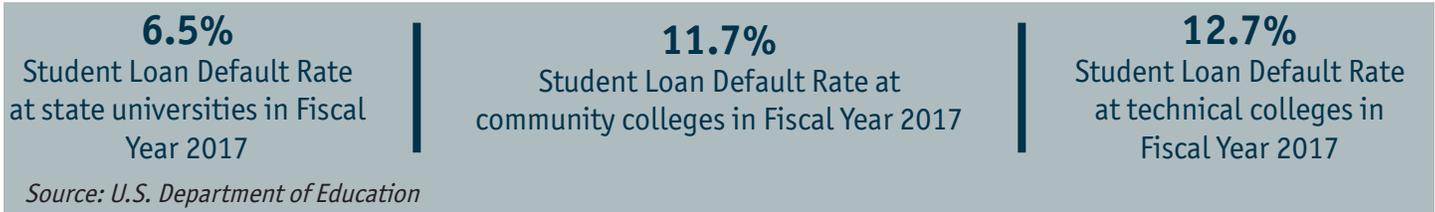
Technical College On-Time Graduation Rate

Institution	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	5 year Change
Flint Hills Technical College	40.8%	56.6%	34.2%	36.6%	59.8%	73.1%	32.3%
Manhattan Area Technical College	47.7%	37.1%	39.1%	45.9%	40.0%	31.1%	-16.5%
North Central Kansas Technical College	70.7%	79.3%	66.5%	71.3%	73.9%	63.4%	-7.3%
Northwest Kansas Technical College	56.6%	56.1%	46.5%	64.7%	48.8%	56.3%	-0.4%
Salina Area Technical College	64.3%	75.9%	69.2%	74.3%	66.7%	67.5%	3.2%
Washburn Institute of Technology	62.2%	82.0%	69.9%	59.2%	74.3%	60.8%	-1.4%
WSU Tech	26.7%	25.3%	27.7%	35.7%	42.3%	31.5%	4.8%
Total	52.4%	56.1%	49.3%	55.1%	56.3%	51.8%	-0.5%

Source: IPEDS

1.2 Dashboard Metric: Student Loan Default Rate

During the strategic planning process for Building a Future, the Board met with high school students and parents across Kansas to ask them how the higher education system could better serve their families. Affordability was the primary concern, and student loans were frequently mentioned as an obstacle for families. In addition, student loans are often at the center of national conversations about the affordability of higher education.

6.5%	11.7%	12.7%
Student Loan Default Rate at state universities in Fiscal Year 2017	Student Loan Default Rate at community colleges in Fiscal Year 2017	Student Loan Default Rate at technical colleges in Fiscal Year 2017

Source: U.S. Department of Education

State University Student Loan Default Rate Compared to Peers

Below is a comparison of the student loan default rate of state university graduates in 2016 compared to their peer institutions and aspirational peers.

State University Default Rates Among Peers and Aspirational Peers			
	Default Rate	Peers	Aspirational Peers
Emporia State University	5.7%	7.6%	8.6%
Fort Hays State University	6.5%	9.2%	7.7%
Kansas State University	4.7%	3.9%	3.6%
Pittsburg State University	9.7%	8.0%	3.5%
University of Kansas	4.6%	3.6%	2.1%
Wichita State University	8.5%	7.6%	7.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Education

Community and Technical College Student Loan Default Rates by State

Graduates from public two-year colleges in Kansas had lower average student loan default rates in 2016 than graduates from public community and technical colleges in all surrounding states.

Community and Technical College Default Rates by State	
State	Default Rate
Kansas	11.6%
Colorado	15.0%
Oklahoma	18.9%
Missouri	15.6%
Nebraska	13.0%
Texas	13.4%

Source: U.S. Department of Education

For more information about student loan default rates, please visit **kansasregents.org/BuildingaFuture.**

1.3 Progress Metric: Students Taking 30 Credit Hours per Year

Students must generally take 30 credit hours per year in order to graduate on-time. Part-time students (those taking less than 24 credit hours per year) and students who are concurrently or dual enrolled in high school are excluded from this calculation.
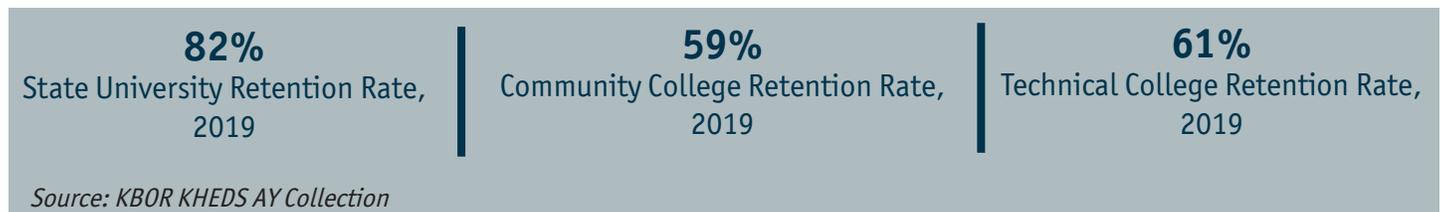
Institution	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State Universities	51.2%	53.4%	54.5%	55.8%	55.9%	55.4%
Municipal University	40.6%	39.8%	39.1%	42.8%	43.8%	43.7%
Community Colleges	49.9%	51.4%	50.8%	51.3%	50.8%	51.2%
Technical Colleges	60.0%	61.3%	61.2%	62.1%	59.8%	60.9%
Total	50.7%	52.6%	53.1%	54.3%	54.2%	54.1%

Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

1.4 Progress Metric: Retention Rates

Retention rates provide a progress metric for graduation rates, which in turn helps students avoid defaulting on their loans as students who fail to graduate typically have a more difficult time paying back any loans that they borrowed.

In 2019, state universities retained 82 percent of first-time, full-time degree seeking students from their first to second year, a 4 percentage point increase from 2014. Community colleges retained 59 percent of first-time, full-time degree or certificate seeking students, a 3 percentage point increase over the previous five years. Technical colleges retained 61 percent of first-time, full-time degree or certificate seeking students, a 5 percentage point decrease since 2014.

82% State University Retention Rate, 2019	**59%** Community College Retention Rate, 2019	**61%** Technical College Retention Rate, 2019

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

For more information about retention rates, please visit **kansasregents.org/BuildingaFuture**.

Promising Practices To Improve Affordability

Three of the goals adopted by the Board for the current academic year directly support the affordability focus of *Building a Future*.

Board Goal: Program Transfer

The Regents have made systemwide course transfer a priority during the past decade, and the Kansas public postsecondary system now has now has 108 courses that transfer among all institutions in the system offering an equivalent course. The next step in this process is to expand programs that transfer across the system, allowing students to begin their studies at any two- or four-year institution and have a clear path to obtaining a bachelor's degree in four years.

Institutions are currently working to develop a framework for a general education package for some of the most common majors. That general education package will give students pursuing those majors additional options for completing their degrees within four years and at a more affordable cost.

Board Goal: Tuition Rate Strategies

At the Board retreat in 2020, the Regents expressed interest in enhancing affordability for students and families by ensuring that tuition and costs are simple and easy to understand. The Board adopted as a goal promoting simplicity, transparency, and degree completion by exploring tuition rate strategies for resident and non-resident students attending the state universities.

A working group is currently developing strategies to present to the Board.

Board Goal: Low Enrollment Program Review

The Regents initiated a review of low-enrollment programs in 2020 to ensure that program offerings meet the needs of students, the economy and the state. While this review has implications beyond affordability, improving the efficiency and cost of program delivery translates into improved affordability for students.

State universities are currently presenting the Regents with options for reducing or combining programs that are not critical to a state need, or improving their enrollment in these programs.

Future of Higher Education Council

The Future of Higher Education Council, which included representatives from the Kansas Legislature, Governor's Office, community and technical college boards of trustees and the Regents, delivered 14 recommendations to the Board in November of 2020. Several of these recommendations touched upon issues of affordability including support for the following:

- Enhanced need-based student financial aid
- Program-to-program articulation
- Universal completion of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) at the high school level

Program-to-program articulation was an existing Board goal as outlined above. The Coordinating Council of the Board and the Kansas State Department of Education is working to develop strategies for improving FAFSA completion rates in Kansas high schools, which can improve affordability and access.

Access

2.1 Dashboard Metric: Enrollment Equity Gaps

As Kansas becomes an increasingly diverse state, it is more imperative than ever for the public higher education system to serve traditionally underrepresented student populations. These students include racial and ethnic minorities, in addition to low income and rural students.

This metric compares the race and ethnicity of the Kansas population 18-24 years old and compares it to the percentage of 18-24 year old resident students enrolled at public universities in the state.

Race/Ethnicity Gap Between 4-Year University Enrollment and the Kansas Population
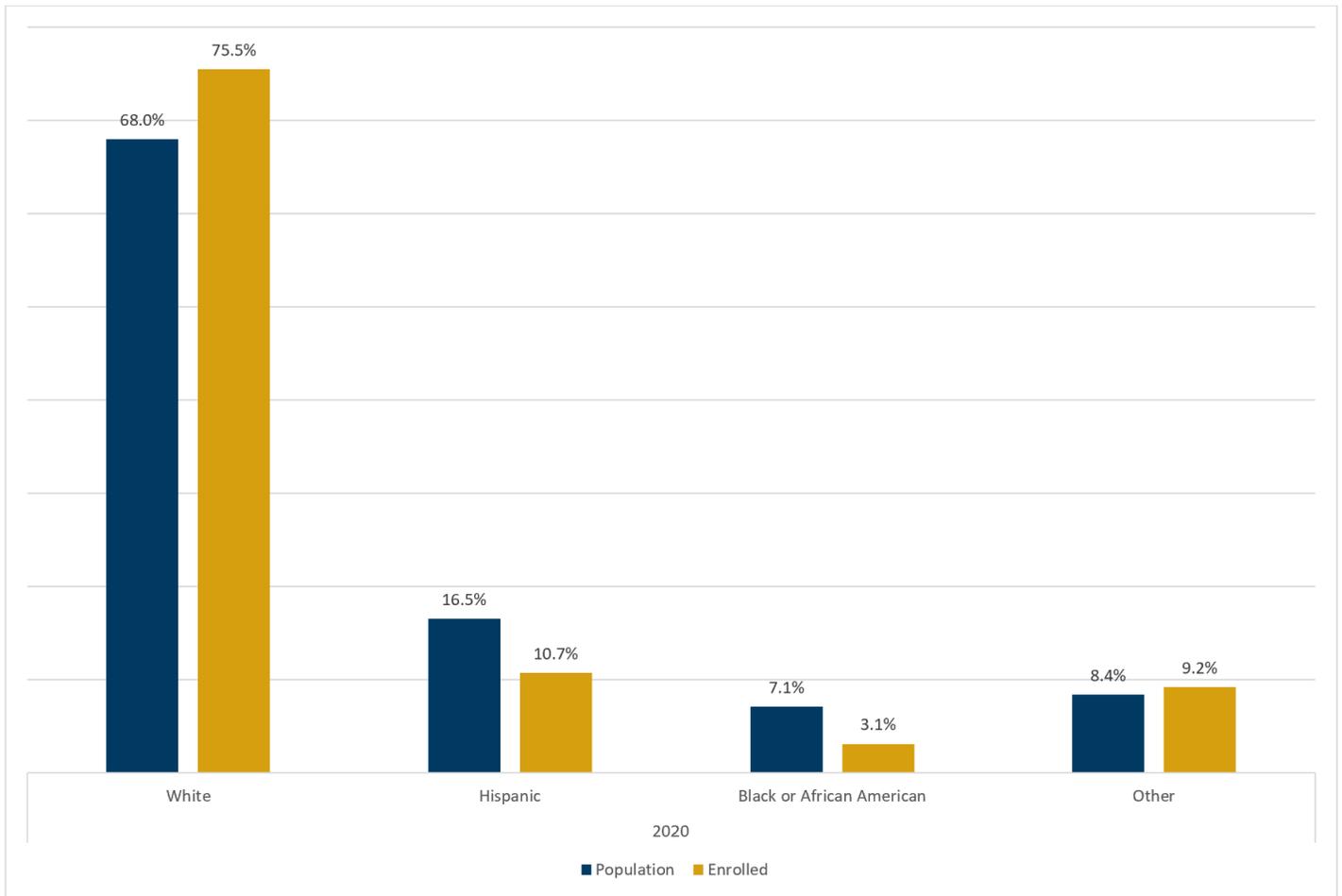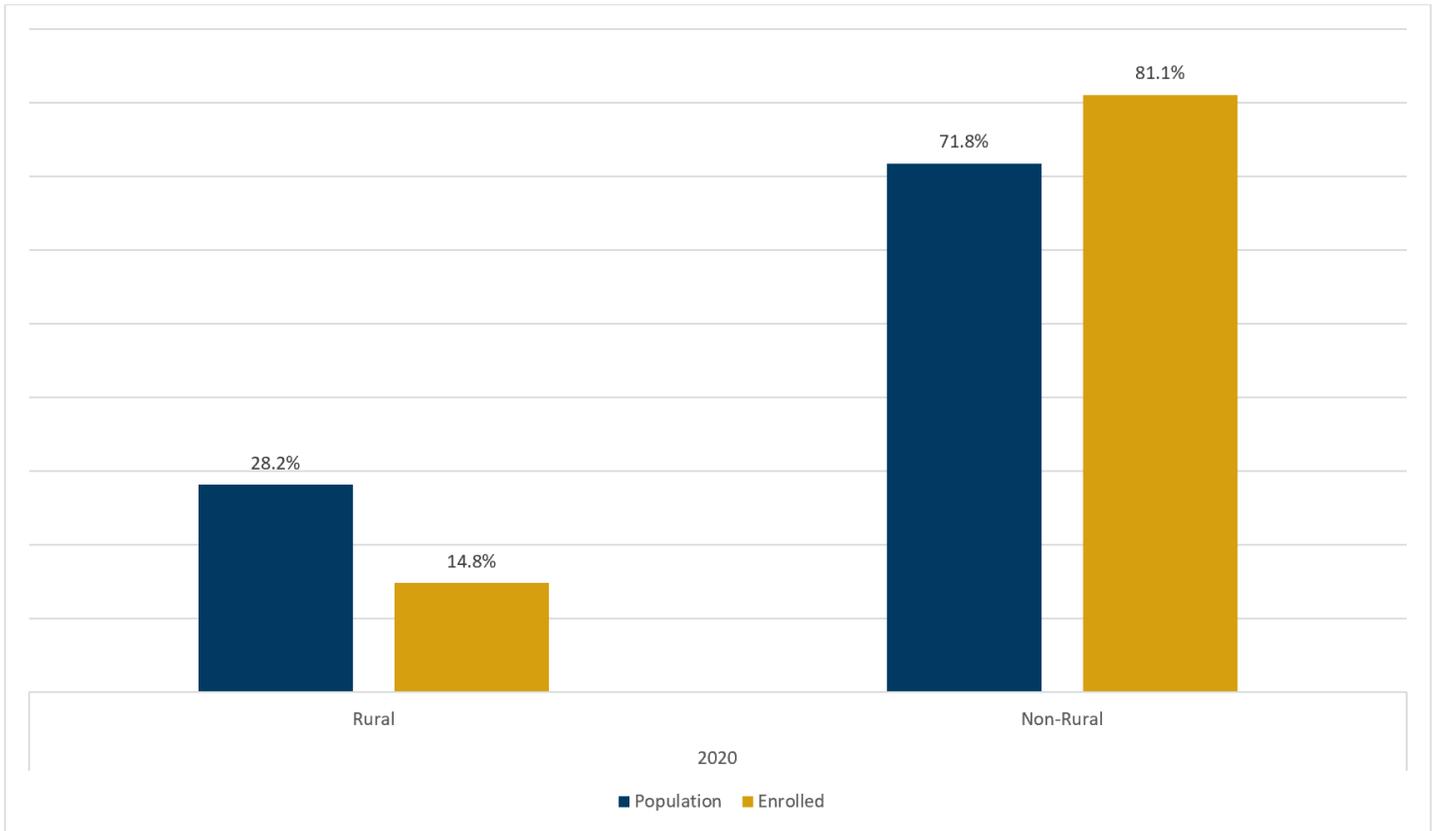

Sources:
Enrollments: KHEDS Academic Year Collection, Kansas Residents, less than 24 years but not high school students.
Kansas Population: ACS 1-Year Estimates, ages 18-24.

Rural Status Gap Between 4-Year University Enrollment and the Kansas Population

This metric compares the rural status of the Kansas population 18-24 years old and compares it to the percentage of 18-24 year old resident students enrolled at public universities in the state.

Sources:
Enrollments: KHEDS Academic Year Collection, Kansas Residents, less than 24 years but not high school students.
Kansas Population: ACS 1-Year Estimates, ages 18-24.

For more information on enrollment and enrollment gaps, please visit **stats.kansasregents.org** or **kansasregents.org/BuildingaFuture.**

2.2 Dashboard Metric: College Going Rate

During the past decade, the percent of Kansas high school graduates who choose to attend a public postsecondary institution in the state has been steadily declining. The Covid-19 pandemic seems to have exacerbated this trend, as many institutions saw significant declines in their 2020 fall enrollment.

The number of high school graduates entering college immediately after graduation in 2019 was 48.6, down 6.6 percentage points in five years. The college going rate for those entering college two or more years after high school graduation was also down, indicating that more students are not deferring their postsecondary education, but foregoing it entirely.

High School Graduation Year	Entering Postsecondary 1 Year after Graduation
2010	55.6%
2011	55.3%
2012	54.9%
2013	54.0%
2014	55.2%
2015	54.1%
2016	52.6%
2017	50.4%
2018	49.3%
2019	48.6%

Source: P20 Data System and KHEDS Academic Year Collection

Promising Practices To Improve Access

Two of the goals adopted by the Board for the current academic year directly support the affordability focus of *Building a Future*.

Board Goal: Program Transfer

As outlined previously, program transfer will improve affordability for students. However, it also improves access to the system by giving students more ways to pursue their preferred degree path at institutions across the state.

Board Goal: Improve College Going Rates, Retention Rates and Graduation Rates of Underrepresented Populations

The Board adopted the goal of better serving traditionally underrepresented populations as a way to improve access and success.

The Regents and institutional leaders are working to implement proven methods that have successfully eliminated gaps in access and achievement to ensure that all students can succeed in the Kansas public postsecondary system.

Future of Higher Education Council

The Future of Higher Education Council made several recommendations to support access including the development of early college programs and universal completion of the FAFSA at the high school level.

Success

3.1 Dashboard Metric: Percentage of Graduates in Jobs with Sustaining Wages

Preparing graduates for successful careers is one of the most important functions of the public higher education system. While the definition of a rewarding career will differ for every graduate, most will require at least a minimum level of income that allows them to be self-sustaining and provide for their needs. Building a Future sets this benchmark at 250 percent of the federal poverty level, meaning that in 2020, a graduate must earn at least $31,900 to be in a job with a sustaining wage.

Five years after graduation, 83 percent of bachelor's degree earners from state universities and 85 percent of bachelor's degree earners from Washburn University hold sustaining wage jobs. 78 percent of associate degree earners from technical colleges and 71 percent from community colleges hold sustaining wage jobs. 73 percent of certificate earners from technical colleges and 67 percent from community colleges have a sustaining wage job five years after graduation.

Percentage of Graduates in Jobs with Sustaining Wages
250% of Federal Poverty Level
Five Years after Graduation
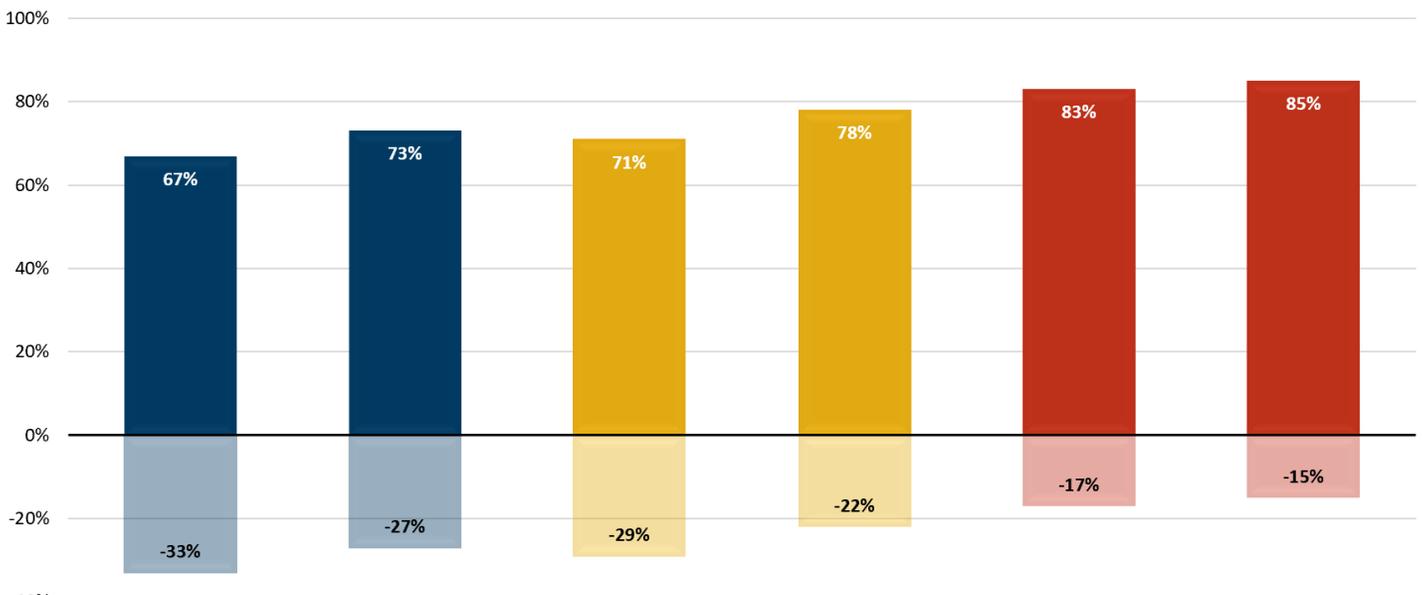
	Certificates Community Colleges	Certificates Technical Colleges	Associate Degrees Community Colleges	Associate Degrees Technical Colleges	Bachelor's Degrees State Universities	Bachelor's Degrees Municipal University
Over	67%	73%	71%	78%	83%	85%
Under	-33%	-27%	-29%	-22%	-17%	-15%

Sources:
Kansas Board of Regents Academic Year Collection.
Labor Wage Records from Kansas and Missouri.

For more information on employment and wages, please visit **stats.kansasregents.org** or **kansasregents.org/BuildingaFuture.**

3.2 Dashboard Metric: Degrees and Certificates Awarded

The Board's last strategic plan, *Foresight 2020*, set an attainment goal of 60 percent for the state by 2020. While the state did not reach this level, Kansas made significant progress in growing its attainment under *Foresight*. According to Lumina Foundation, 54.8 percent of adults in Kansas have some form of postsecondary credential.

The Governor's Council on Education recently adopted a more aggressive attainment goal of 71 percent by 2030, reflecting increased demand by employers for workers with postsecondary credentials. This attainment goal includes credentials from postsecondary institutions and industry recognized credentials such as apprenticeships. If the Regents choose to adopt this goal as well, specific goals for the public postsecondary system will be developed and added to *Building a Future*'s success metrics.

54.8%	**51.3%**
Kansas' educational attainment in 2018	U.S. educational attainment in 2018

Source: Lumina Foundation

In 2020, the public higher education system in Kansas awarded 43,939 credentials. This is a decrease of 2.4 percent from 2019 and an increase of 4.0 percent from 2015. State universities have increased the annual number of credentials awarded by 9.9 percent during the past five years. Community colleges have awarded 6.4 percent fewer credentials during the past five years. Technical colleges have increased their annual number of credentials awarded by 13.2 percent during the same time.

Credentials by Type

System	Award Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	1 Year Change	5 Year Change
System Total	Short-Term Certificates	6,584	6,642	6,609	6,443	6,345	5,626	-11.3%	-14.6%
	Certificates	4,113	4,266	4,286	4,631	5,327	4,995	-6.2%	21.4%
	Associate Degrees	9,907	9,697	9,350	9,765	10,222	9,594	-6.1%	-3.2%
	Bachelor's Degrees	14,856	15,530	15,366	15,798	15,901	16,320	2.6%	9.9%
	Master's Degrees	5,300	5,332	5,625	5,723	5,721	5,885	2.9%	11.0%
	Doctoral Degrees	1,476	1,371	1,458	1,474	1,492	1,519	1.8%	2.9%
	Total	42,236	42,838	42,694	43,834	45,008	43,939	-2.4%	4.0%

Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

Public University Credentials

Sector	Institution	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	1 Year Change	5 Year Change
State Universities	Emporia State University	1,352	1,438	1,461	1,454	1,567	1,634	4.3%	20.9%
	Fort Hays State University	3,208	3,374	3,419	3,874	3,796	3,941	3.8%	22.8%
	Kansas State University	5,290	5,252	5,353	5,359	5,363	5,500	2.6%	4.0%
	Pittsburg State University	1,711	1,706	1,713	1,622	1,566	1,699	8.5%	-0.7%
	University of Kansas	5,587	5,785	5,909	6,037	6,093	6,059	-0.6%	8.4%
	University of Kansas Medical Center	729	781	738	772	829	864	4.2%	18.5%
	Wichita State University	2,975	3,152	3,050	3,116	3,083	3,222	4.5%	8.3%
	Total	20,852	21,488	21,643	22,234	22,297	22,919	2.8%	9.9%
Municipal University	Washburn University	1,351	1,342	1,423	1,381	1,435	1,458	1.6%	7.9%

Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

Community and Technical College Credentials

Sector	Institution	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	1 Year Change	5 Year Change
Community Colleges	Allen Community College	425	429	438	417	511	396	-22.5%	-6.8%
	Barton Community College	830	968	869	902	914	922	0.9%	11.1%
	Butler Community College	1,445	1,435	1,436	1,496	1,513	1,446	-4.4%	0.1%
	Cloud County Community College	596	673	614	557	498	467	-6.2%	-21.6%
	Coffeyville Community College	524	494	499	465	463	402	-13.2%	-23.3%
	Colby Community College	324	286	359	401	383	381	-0.5%	17.6%
	Cowley Community College	862	853	654	666	816	804	-1.5%	-6.7%
	Dodge City Community College	426	495	397	418	351	371	5.7%	-12.9%
	Fort Scott Community College	559	593	548	579	585	562	-3.9%	0.5%
	Garden City Community College	504	384	474	552	613	626	2.1%	24.2%
	Highland Community College	613	666	576	686	695	609	-12.4%	-0.7%
	Hutchinson Community College	1,691	1,710	1,678	1,632	1,732	1,662	-4.0%	-1.7%
	Independence Community College	214	208	186	150	232	166	-28.4%	-22.4%
	Johnson County Community College	3,286	3,112	3,027	3,066	3,359	3,006	-10.5%	-8.5%
	Kansas City Kansas Community College	1,324	1,257	1,243	1,267	1,288	1,135	-11.9%	-14.3%
	Labette Community College	391	379	338	356	391	375	-4.1%	-4.1%
	Neosho County Community College	935	758	806	901	820	744	-9.3%	-20.4%
	Pratt Community College	483	322	305	379	331	307	-7.3%	-36.4%
	Seward County Community College	484	498	527	566	513	519	1.2%	7.2%
	Total	**15,916**	**15,520**	**14,974**	**15,456**	**16,008**	**14,900**	**-6.9%**	**-6.4%**
Technical Colleges	Flint Hills Technical College	460	433	435	376	403	403	0.0%	-12.4%
	Manhattan Area Technical College	396	437	431	396	386	345	-10.6%	-12.9%
	North Central Kansas Technical College	444	471	470	441	425	439	3.3%	-1.1%
	Northwest Kansas Technical College	254	270	309	357	346	328	-5.2%	29.1%
	Salina Area Technical College	330	431	434	421	443	425	-4.1%	28.8%
	Washburn Institute of Technology	1,080	1,163	1,167	1,115	1,238	933	-24.6%	-13.6%
	Wichita State University Campus of Applied Sciences and Technology	1,153	1,283	1,408	1,657	2,027	1,789	-11.7%	55.2%
	Total	**4,117**	**4,488**	**4,654**	**4,763**	**5,268**	**4,662**	**-11.5%**	**13.2%**

Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

For more information on degrees and certificates awarded by public postsecondary, please visit **stats.kansasregents.org** or **kansasregents.org/BuildingaFuture**.

Promising Practices To Improve Success

Two of the goals adopted by the Board for the current academic year directly support the affordability focus of *Building a Future*.

Board Goal: Improve College Going Rates, Retention Rates and Graduation Rates of Underrepresented Populations

As noted earlier, this goal supports access and success for traditionally underrepresented students.

Board Goal: Facilities and Deferred Maintenance

The Regents adopted as a goal the development of a comprehensive facilities plan that includes financing of deferred maintenance needs at state universities. This plan will help ensure that university campuses have the appropriate footprint for their needs and are able to keep campus buildings well maintained, creating the best possible learning environment for students.

Future of Higher Education Council

The Future of Higher Education Council made several recommendations to support success. Some of those recommendations included:

- The implementation of systemwide corequisite remediation in math and English
- A plan to implement math pathways

The Council also passed recommendations in support of the Board's goal of addressing facilities.

Supporting Kansas Businesses

The first area of focus in *Building a Future*'s Business pillar is the development of a talent pipeline. This area emphasizes the crucial role of Kansas colleges and universities in developing a workforce that meets the demands of employers and the state's economy. The second area of highlights the unique capabilities for innovation that the system can leverage in support of industry.

Talent Pipeline
4.1 Enrollment and Graduates in Programs Leading to High Demand, Sustaining Wage Jobs

In January 2021, institutions selected programs that lead to jobs in fields that are important to the state economy and local employers. Each institution will seek to increase enrollment and the number of graduates from each of these programs in order to better meet the needs of businesses.

For a complete listing of each institution's programs and the fields to which a credential from that program leads, please visit **kansasregents.org/BuildingaFuture**.

4.2 Special Initiatives

University Engineering Initiative

In 2012, the Legislature recognized the competitive need for an increase in the number of engineering graduates in Kansas and committed an initial investment of $105 million during the first 10 years of the initiative to ensure engineering industry partners find the new talent, designs, and techniques needed to fuel economic growth and business success in Kansas.

The participating universities first surpassed their 2021 target goal of 1,365 annual undergraduate engineering degrees in Academic Year 2018, and have since increased their graduates to 1,698.

Institution	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Kansas State University	480	471	529	498	494	609	694	690	787
University of Kansas	335	338	367	400	499	435	526	464	534
Wichita State University	214	208	238	267	292	304	345	342	377
Total	1,029	1,017	1,134	1,165	1,285	1,348	1,565	1,496	1,698

Excel in CTE

In 2012, the Legislature enacted the Excel in Career Technical Education program to provide state-financed college tuition for high school students in postsecondary technical education courses. The success of this program has far exceeded expectations with participation more than tripling during the eight years it has been in operation.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Enrollment	3,870	6,101	8,440	10,275	10,023	10,600	11,690	13,675	13,934
Credit Hours	28,161	44,087	62,195	76,756	79,488	85,150	92,093	105,084	109,226
Credentials	548	711	1,419	1,682	1,224	1,459	1,420	1,803	1,631

Nursing Initiative

The Kansas Nursing Initiative was developed to address the growing nursing shortage in the state, providing needed resources to nursing education programs to enable them to increase their capacity to instruct additional nursing students. Today, subject to annual appropriation from the Kansas Legislature, $1.8 million is available to both public and privately funded educational institutons with registered nursing programs. Grant funds are used for faculty development and nursing lab supplies with the goal of improving program quality and student success.

Innovation
5.1 Research Funding and Industry Sponsored Research

The Kansas public higher education system is unique in the state for the quality and breadth of research it provides. *Building a Future* tracks how much of the research enterprise is supported by federal funding and how much is sponsored by industry partners.

For more information about research funding, please visit kansasregents.org/BuildingaFuture.

	2014				
	Federal R&D Dollars	Business R&D Dollars	Total R&D Dollars	Federal as % of Total R & D Dollars	Business as % of Total R & D Dollars
University of Kansas	$165,442,000	$12,704,000	$301,534,000	54.9%	4.2%
Kansas State University	$67,438,000	$5,058,000	$184,945,000	36.5%	2.7%
Wichita State University	$10,424,000	$30,942,000	$58,859,000	17.7%	52.6%
Research Universities	$243,304,000	$48,704,000	$545,338,000	44.6%	8.9%

	2019				
	Federal R&D Dollars	Business R&D Dollars	Total R&D Dollars	Federal as % of Total R & D Dollars	Business as % of Total R & D Dollars
University of Kansas	$169,694,000	$22,073,000	$352,643,000	48.1%	6.3%
Kansas State University	$81,269,000	$7,099,000	$218,622,000	37.2%	3.2%
Wichita State University	$29,634,000	$82,008,000	$128,795,000	23.0%	63.7%
Research Universities	$280,597,000	$111,180,000	$700,060,000	40.1%	15.9%

	5-year Trend: 2014 - 2019				
	Change in Federal R&D Dollars	Change in Business R&D Dollars	Change in Total R&D Dollars	Change in Percent- age- Federal R&D	Change in Percentage- Business R&D
University of Kansas	$4,252,000	$9,369,000	$51,109,000	-6.7%	2.0%
Kansas State University	$13,831,000	$2,041,000	$33,677,000	0.7%	0.5%
Wichita State University	$19,210,000	$51,066,000	$69,936,000	5.3%	11.1%
Research Universities	$37,293,000	$62,476,000	$154,722,000	-4.5%	7.0%

Source: Higher Education Research and Development (HERD) Survey, FY 2014-2019

Advancing Economic Prosperity

Through the economic prosperity pillar, the Kansas public higher education system has made a commitment to engage in intentional economic development activities that bring new jobs and capital investment into Kansas. Each university is focusing on a mix of its existing strengths and emerging capabilities that together uniquely position the higher education system to partner with business and industry to create jobs and grow the economy.

The Regents made the adoption of intentional job creation and direct investment objectives a Board goal for the current academic year. The public universities in the system have formed a working group to develop five and 10 year goals in these categories linked to their areas of expertise and built upon successful models for creating economic growth in the state.

University Core Strengths

Cybersecurity

Medical Research

Food & Ag Systems

Rural Health

Biosecurity

Aviation & Advanced Manufacturing

Polymers and Advanced Materials

Small Business Development