



FORESIGHT 2020

— Annual Progress Report —

January 2018

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Welcome | 2 |
| Goal 1, Metric 1: Number of certificates and degrees awarded by universities, community and technical colleges | 3 |
| Goal 1, Metric 2: Attainment Model progress | 5 |
| Goal 1, Metric 3: Graduation rates for universities, community and technical colleges | 7 |
| Goal 1, Metric 4: First-to-second year retention rates at universities, community and technical colleges | 8 |
| Goal 1, Metric 5: Student Success Index rates | 9 |
| Goal 1, Metric 6: Comparison of state demographics with higher education participation levels | 10 |
| Goal 1, Metric 7: Comparison of postsecondary attainment in Kansas to the nation, by age groups | 13 |
| Goal 1, Metric 8: Adult Education participants and percentage in postsecondary education | 13 |
| Goal 1, Metric 9: Number of adults with college credit but no certificate or degree who are returning | 14 |
| Goal 1, Metric 10: Seamless transition, credit for prior learning and military alignment | 15 |
| Goal 2, Metric 1: Employment and wage first year after completion | 16 |
| Goal 2, Metric 2: Number of certificates and degrees awarded in selected high-demand fields | 18 |
| Goal 2, Metric 3: Summary findings from latest Kansas Training Information Program (K-TIP) Report | 22 |
| Goal 2, Metric 4: Percent of certificates and degrees awarded in STEM Fields | 23 |
| Goal 3, Metric 1: Comparison to peers for each of the six state universities on established metrics | 24 |
| Goal 3, Metric 2: Private giving to universities | 25 |
| Goal 3, Metric 3: Total research dollars awarded | 26 |
| Goal 3, Metric 4: University Excellence Profiles | 28 |
| Notes | 34 |



January 2018



*Blake Flanders, Ph.D.
President and CEO*

We are pleased to present the seventh update on the Board's strategic agenda for higher education, *Foresight 2020*. The Board's guiding vision continues to focus on improvements in attainment, economic alignment and university excellence. Despite challenging financial times, our colleges and universities remain committed to these goals.

Increasing attainment continues to be a priority for the Regents and is critical for family economic success and the future prosperity of Kansas. In fact, according to the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, 99 percent of the jobs created during the recovery from the recession have gone to workers with some college education. These credentials not only include baccalaureate and advanced degrees, but also short-term technical credentials such as a welding certificate or an associate level nursing degree. State competitiveness in a global marketplace will most certainly demand a workforce with skills beyond high school.

The Board continues to forward strategies to increase attainment in a state where the population is becoming more diverse. This past year the Board formed a taskforce to focus on serving first generation students. The taskforce made several recommendations to the Board, including greater outreach to these students at the high school level, and providing additional lower cost opportunities for first generation students to enroll in college courses while still in high school.

Although attainment is important to prosperity in Kansas, we must continue to ensure our system programming is aligned with the needs of the Kansas economy. Two initiatives supporting this goal have been the expansion of university engineering programs and the Excel in Career Technical Education program, which allows high school students greater access to college level career technical education. The engineering programs at our universities have increased the number of graduates from 875 to 1,348, an increase of more than 54 percent. With respect to Excel in CTE, our community and technical colleges have more than tripled their targeted enrollments since the program's inception, increasing from 3,475 to 10,600. It is not surprising these successful initiatives are supported with strong partnership from the state and, I believe, can serve as a model to enhance performance in the higher education system.

I want to say thank you to the Kansas Board of Regents staff, including Cindy Farrier and the Data, Research, and Planning team for its work in gathering and vetting the data as well as providing summary information. I also would like to thank the Kansas Board of Regents for articulating and pursuing this agenda for higher education, which is critical to the advancement of Kansas families, our business competitiveness and the prosperity of our state.

Thank you for reading this ***Foresight 2020 Progress Report***.

FORESIGHT 2020

In 2009, the Kansas Board of Regents began assessing trends in higher education and gathering data in order to develop a strategic vision for higher education in the state. The plan, which was first published in 2010, has since undergone several revisions and updates. It sets long-term achievement goals that are measurable, reportable, and ensure the state's public higher education system meets Kansans' expectations.

In an effort to meet these goals, a combination of programs and grants within the postsecondary system including Excel in Career Technical Education, military articulation, credit for prior learning, systemwide course transfers, and student retention enhancements have been launched or expanded. The following information documents the results of many of these efforts.

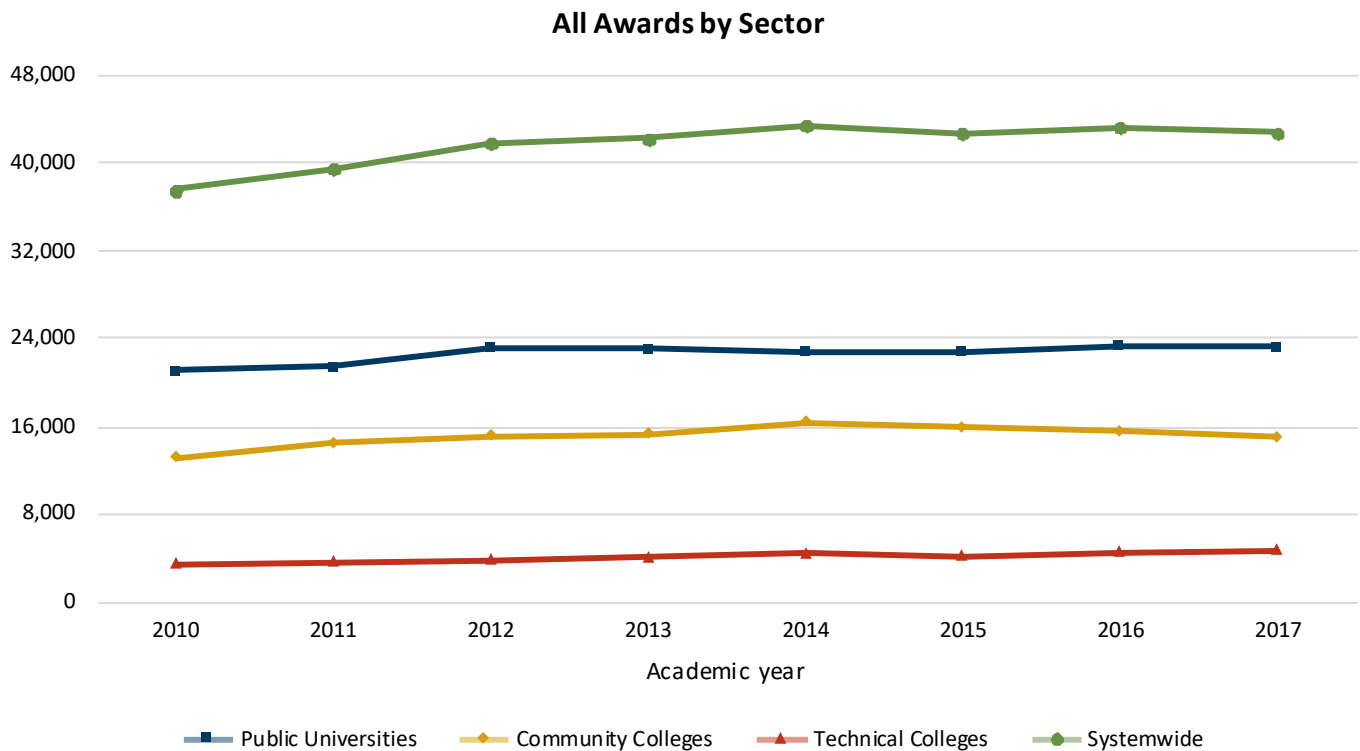
Foresight 2020

Goal 1: Increase Higher Education Attainment Among Kansas

Goal 1: Metric 1

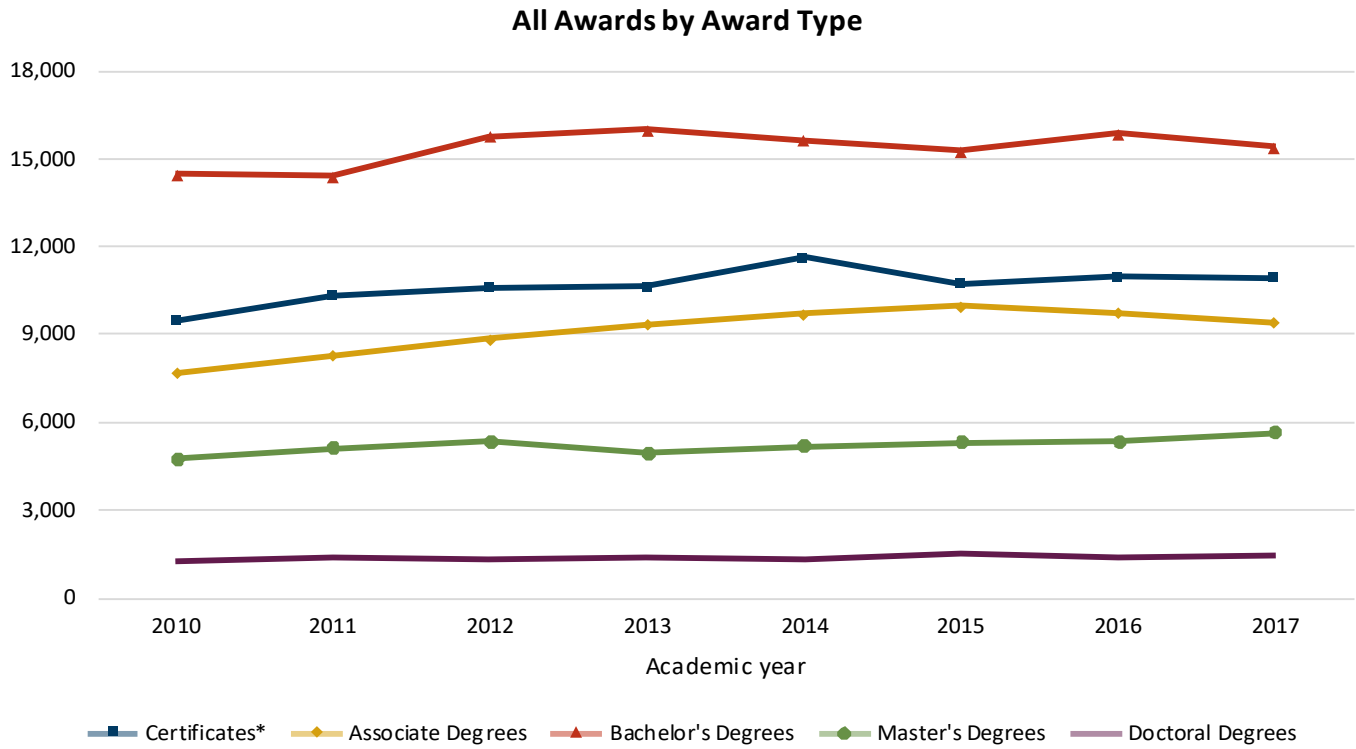
Number of certificates and degrees awarded by universities, community and technical colleges

From AY 2010 to AY 2017, progress was made in the number of credentials awarded systemwide, increasing 14.0 percent.



Visit the [Kansas Higher Education Reporting System](#) to explore credential production by institution.

Goal 1: Metric 1, continued



Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2010-2017

*Beginning in AY 2014, category includes all technical certificates and only those university certificates that lead to an industry-recognized credential, license or certification

| Academic Year | System | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| State Universities | 19,661 | 20,032 | 21,626 | 21,500 | 21,289 | 21,232 | 21,783 | 21,643 |
| Municipal University | 1,248 | 1,276 | 1,330 | 1,368 | 1,354 | 1,351 | 1,342 | 1,423 |
| Community Colleges | 13,129 | 14,467 | 15,056 | 15,226 | 16,323 | 15,916 | 15,520 | 14,974 |
| Technical Colleges | 3,424 | 3,569 | 3,721 | 4,036 | 4,377 | 4,117 | 4,488 | 4,654 |
| Grand Total | 37,462 | 39,344 | 41,733 | 42,130 | 43,343 | 42,616 | 43,133 | 42,694 |

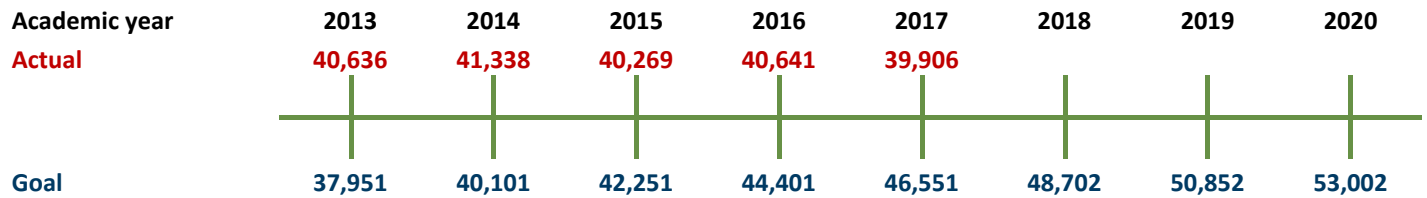
Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2010-2017

Visit the Kansas Higher Education Reporting System to explore credential production by institution.

Goal 1: Metric 2

Attainment Model Progress

The number of undergraduate certificates and degrees awarded across the Kansas higher education system must increase to 53,000 per year if the system is going to produce enough graduates to meet workforce demand:



Undergraduate awards granted by public and independent universities and colleges

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2013-2017 and institutional submissions

Georgetown University's Center on Education and the Workforce concludes Kansas ranks 13th nationally in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a bachelor's degree. Bachelor's degrees are estimated to be 40 percent of the additional credentials Kansas postsecondary institutions need to award during the next three years if we are to reach our goal by 2020. The remaining 60 percent will need to be associate degrees and technical certificates.

Today, the gap between current production and the goal for AY 2020 is approximately 13,000 awards. Workforce development predictions suggest 5,000 of those need to be additional bachelor's degrees and 8,000 needs to be additional associate degrees and/or technical certificates. The following objectives have been established for public postsecondary institutions to meet Kansas workforce demand needs:

| Institution | 2017 Awards | 2017 Goal | 2020 Goal |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Universities | | | |
| Emporia State University | 696 | 812 | 851 |
| Fort Hays State University | 2,683 | 2,853 | 2,910 |
| Kansas State University | 3,973 | 4,328 | 4,446 |
| Pittsburg State University | 1,246 | 1,267 | 1,274 |
| University of Kansas | 3,842 | 4,322 | 4,482 |
| University of Kansas Medical Center | 204 | 247 | 261 |
| Wichita State University | 2,179 | 2,320 | 2,367 |
| Washburn University | 1,033 | 1,080 | 1,096 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2014-2017

**Institutions meeting AY 2017 goal*

Goal 1: Metric 2, continued

| Institution | 2017 Awards | 2017 Goal | 2020 Goal |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Community and Technical Colleges | | | |
| Allen Community College | 438 | 468 | 478 |
| Barton Community College | 869 | 1,010 | 1,057 |
| Butler Community College | 1,436 | 1,590 | 1,641 |
| Cloud County Community College | 614 | 802 | 865 |
| Coffeyville Community College | 499 | 574 | 599 |
| Colby Community College+ | 359 | 343 | 338 |
| Cowley County Community College | 654 | 962 | 1,065 |
| Dodge City Community College | 397 | 492 | 524 |
| Fort Scott Community College | 548 | 635 | 664 |
| Garden City Community College | 474 | 511 | 523 |
| Highland Community College | 576 | 702 | 744 |
| Hutchinson Community College | 1,678 | 1,877 | 1,943 |
| Independence Community College | 186 | 252 | 274 |
| Johnson County Community College | 3,027 | 3,395 | 3,518 |
| Kansas City Kansas Community College | 1,243 | 1,382 | 1,428 |
| Labette Community College | 338 | 439 | 473 |
| Neosho County Community College | 806 | 943 | 989 |
| Pratt Community College | 305 | 465 | 518 |
| Seward County Community College | 527 | 535 | 538 |
| Flint Hills Technical College | 435 | 527 | 558 |
| Manhattan Area Technical College | 431 | 436 | 438 |
| North Central Kansas Technical College | 470 | 490 | 497 |
| Northwest Kansas Technical College+ | 309 | 290 | 284 |
| Salina Area Technical College | 434 | 435 | 435 |
| Washburn Institute of Technology | 1,167 | 1,263 | 1,295 |
| Washburn University (Certificates) | 71 | 101 | 111 |
| Wichita Area Technical College+ | 1,408 | 1,281 | 1,239 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2014-2017

⁺Institutions meeting AY 2017 goal

Goal 1: Metric 3

Graduation rates for universities, community colleges, and technical colleges

Policy makers focus on graduation rates as one measure of accountability. Graduation rates are calculated by tracking those who began as first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students who went on to complete in:

- 100 percent time (two years for community and technical colleges, four years for universities) and
- 150 percent time (three years for community and technical colleges, six years for universities).

It is important to track graduation rates because the policies and practices of campuses do affect graduation outcomes, making institutions one of the many critical stakeholders in student completion. However, it is also important to note graduation rates exclude part-time and transfer students, making this metric important, but incomplete. (For a complete measure of part-time, full-time and transfer student success see the Student Success Index in Goal 1 Metric 5).

Looking at graduation rates in Kansas, state universities have seen significant gains in on-time completion (100 percent time) - 5.4 percentage points - when comparing 2011 to 2016. Community colleges and Washburn University also increased on-time graduation rates (100 percent time) by approximately 2 percentage points during that same period. On-time completion (100 percent time) rates for technical colleges decreased from 2011 to 2016.

| 100% Graduation Rate by Sector | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Academic Year | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| State Universities | 25.9% | 28.6% | 28.2% | 29.1% | 29.0% | 31.3% |
| Municipal University | 12.9% | 12.0% | 17.4% | 12.8% | 15.6% | 14.9% |
| Community Colleges | 21.0% | 20.6% | 19.5% | 21.7% | 21.1% | 22.9% |
| Technical Colleges | 62.6% | 62.6% | 57.9% | 52.4% | 56.1% | 49.3% |

Source: IPEDS

State universities and community colleges have also seen gains in the graduation rate of those completing in 150 percent time. The 150 percent completion rate for students attending state universities has increased from 53.8 percent in 2011 to 56.5 percent in 2016, slightly below the national average for universities of 58.6 percent. The rate for community colleges has increased from 27.7 percent to 30.1 percent during that same time frame, outpacing the national average for 150 percent completion rate at two-year institutions, which is 21.9 percent. Technical colleges and Washburn University have experienced decreases from 2011 to 2016 in students graduating in 150 percent time.

| 150% Graduation Rate by Sector | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Academic Year | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| State Universities | 53.8% | 55.8% | 55.7% | 54.6% | 55.4% | 56.5% |
| Municipal University | 36.6% | 33.5% | 36.6% | 34.5% | 35.6% | 33.1% |
| Community Colleges | 27.7% | 27.1% | 26.5% | 28.1% | 27.8% | 30.1% |
| Technical Colleges | 67.9% | 63.3% | 59.6% | 58.9% | 59.1% | 56.3% |

Source: IPEDS

Visit kansasregents.org/foresight2020 to review 100%, 125%, and 150% graduation rates by institution.

Goal 1: Metric 4

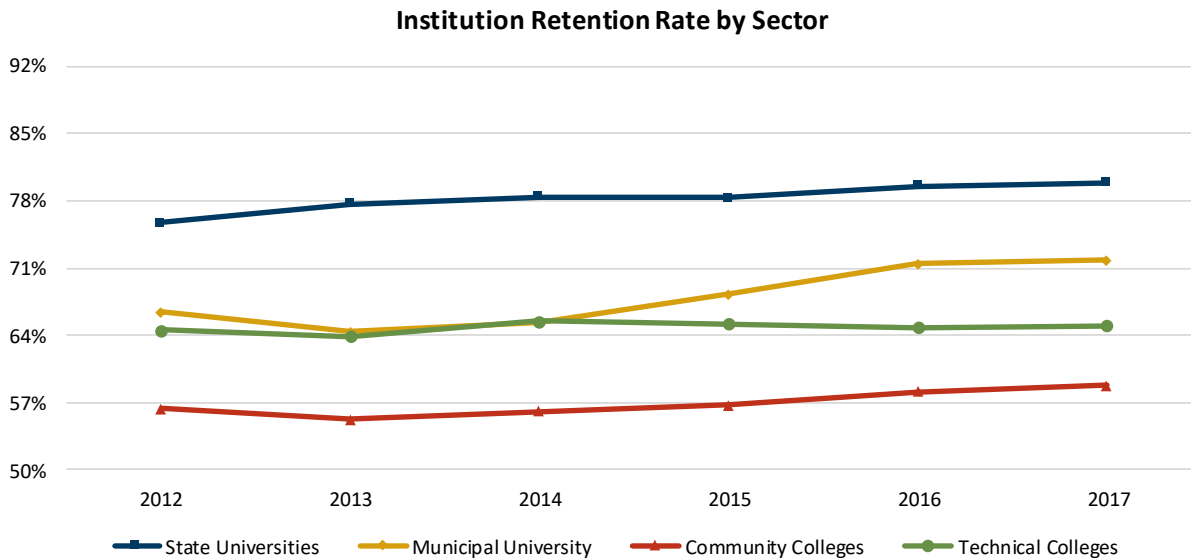
First-to-second year retention rates at universities, community and technical colleges

Retention rate data are considered to provide an indication of an institution’s effectiveness to meet the needs and expectations of its students. High percentages here are interpreted to have positive impacts upon personal and financial student success.

Retention rates in Kansas are calculated two ways. Both are based on first-time, full-time, degree-seeking undergraduate students who enroll in the Fall term of the subsequent year:

- at the same Kansas postsecondary institution, or
- at a Kansas postsecondary institution other than the institution in which they were enrolled in the previous term (referred to as a system retention rate; data available online).

In AY 2017, state universities, Washburn University and community colleges achieved the highest institution retention rates of the past six years; technical colleges have maintained the same institution percentage for the past four years. Overall, the trend for average institution rates for the system as a whole have gradually increased from a low of 66.6 percent in AY 2012 to a high of 69.9 percent in AY 2017.



Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2012-2016, and KHEDS Fall 2012-2017 (One-Year Retention Rate)

| Academic Year | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| State Universities | 75.7% | 77.7% | 78.4% | 78.3% | 79.5% | 79.9% |
| Municipal University | 66.4% | 64.4% | 65.3% | 68.3% | 71.4% | 71.8% |
| Community Colleges | 56.4% | 55.2% | 56.1% | 56.7% | 58.1% | 58.8% |
| Technical Colleges | 64.5% | 63.9% | 65.5% | 65.2% | 64.8% | 65.0% |
| Systemwide Total | 66.6% | 67.1% | 68.1% | 68.7% | 69.9% | 69.9% |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2012-2016, and KHEDS Fall 2012-2017 (One-Year Retention Rate)

Based on the most recent data available, the average retention rate nationally was **81.2** percent for four-year public universities and **60.9** percent for two-year public colleges among those students who began Fall of 2014 and were still enrolled Fall of 2015.

Source: Digest of Education Statistics, 2016 Tables and Figures

Visit kansasregents.org/foresight2020 to review institution and system retention rates by institution.

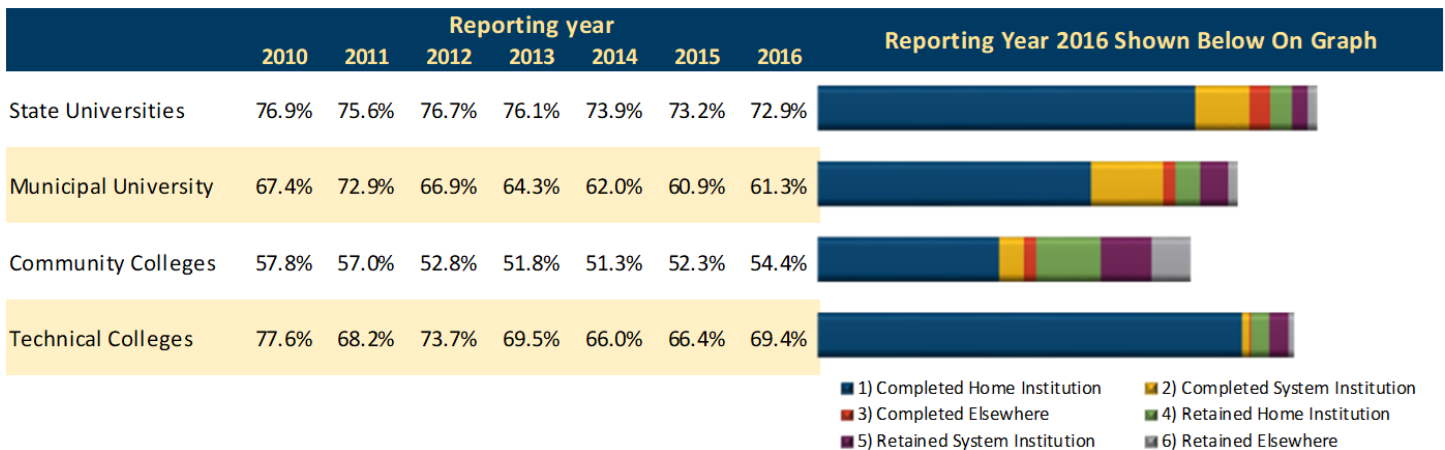
Goal 1: Metric 5

Student Success Index rates

The Board developed the Student Success Index as another measure of institutional effectiveness. A significant number of students who earn an associate or bachelor's degree have attended two or more institutions; the Student Success Index captures multiple-institution attendance, providing a more comprehensive measure of institutional effectiveness than traditional graduation and retention rates. The Student Success Index was developed to provide a more complete picture of student success and is particularly important for community colleges because students who begin at community colleges are much more likely to transfer than those who began at four-year institutions.

Given improving economic conditions in Kansas during the past several years, it was expected that the success index would decrease, specifically in student retention as people return to work. Research has shown that enrollment is counter-cyclic to economic conditions, so enrollment falls as the economy improves. Research also shows that there is some lag time between economic turns and resulting enrollment shifts. This was the case in Kansas, where unemployment dropped from 7.1% in 2010 to 4.2% by 2015, as the number of jobs in Kansas returned to pre-recession levels. Using a completion time of 150 percent, student success has decreased across all sectors since 2010, falling 3.4 percentage points at community colleges, 6.1 percentage points at Washburn University, 4 percentage points at state universities and 8.2 percentage points at technical colleges.

The following percentages include both first-time and transfer students, full-time and part-time, degree-seeking students:



Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2005-2017 and National Student Clearinghouse

| | Reporting Year 2016 Success Details | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1) Completed Home Institution | 2) Completed System Institution | 3) Completed Elsewhere | 4) Retained Home Institution | 5) Retained System Institution | 6) Retained Elsewhere |
| State Universities | 55.1% | 7.9% | 3.0% | 3.2% | 2.3% | 1.4% |
| Municipal University | 39.9% | 10.5% | 1.8% | 3.6% | 4.1% | 1.4% |
| Community Colleges | 26.5% | 3.6% | 1.8% | 9.4% | 7.4% | 5.7% |
| Technical Colleges | 61.9% | 1.1% | 0.2% | 2.7% | 2.8% | 0.8% |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2005-2017 and National Student Clearinghouse

Note: Due to rounding, listed details added together may not match reported overall Student Success Rates.

Visit the Kansas Higher Education Reporting System to explore Student Success Index rates by institution.

Goal 1: Metric 6

Comparison of state demographics with higher education participation levels, including Pell Grant eligibility, race/ethnicity, and age

In AY 2017, 47,442 students received Pell Grants, totaling 32.2 percent of public postsecondary undergraduate enrollment in Kansas systemwide. This reflects a decrease of 2,679 students, or 5.3 percent, from the previous year. This is a much greater drop than in the overall enrollment decline of 0.9 percent. The ratio of undergraduates receiving Pell Grants in Kansas correlates with national figures, with the most recent year at 32 percent equaling the 32 percent of all post-secondary institutions nationally.

The larger decline in Pell recipients at the two-year institutions relates to adjustments made at the federal level. As the Expected Family Contribution (EFC) was adjusted in 2012-13, it had the effect of rendering greater numbers of students ineligible for the Grant. In particular, this effect was realized for part-time students at institutions with a low cost of attendance, such as Kansas community colleges. The EFC has been adjusted upward since that time, but the cut-off for part-time students has lagged behind the full-time adjustment. In addition, the economy's improvement led more Kansans to return to work and earn incomes that made them ineligible for Pell Grants.

| Academic Year | System | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| State Universities* | - | - | - | - | 29.5% | 29.4% | 28.3% | 27.8% |
| Municipal University* | 38.1% | 43.4% | 46.3% | 43.2% | 42.4% | 41.7% | 40.1% | 38.1% |
| Community Colleges | 31.3% | 37.7% | 40.9% | 42.6% | 42.5% | 41.4% | 38.1% | 35.7% |
| Technical Colleges | 37.4% | 54.2% | 55.1% | 58.4% | 59.6% | 54.3% | 48.2% | 46.2% |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2010-2017

*Pell Grant recipient data not collected from state universities until AY2014; now all data excludes graduate students.

Race/Ethnicity

According to the American Community Survey (2016), 76.2 percent of the Kansas population are reported as White (non-Hispanic), with 11.6 percent identifying as Hispanic, 5.5 percent identifying as Black/African American and 6.6 percent reported as another non-White, non-Hispanic race or ethnicity. In AY 2017, 74.4 percent of students across the Kansas public higher education system were reported as White (non-Hispanic), a slight decrease from the previous year, with 10.5 percent identifying as Hispanic, 7.4 percent identifying as Black/African American and 7.7 percent reported as another non-White, non-Hispanic race or ethnicity. This reflects an increase in the percentage of Hispanic students. The subsequent tables display the reported race and ethnicity of students attending Kansas public institutions of higher education in recent years.

As the proportion of Kansans who identify as Hispanic grows, it will be important for postsecondary institutions to recruit greater numbers of Hispanic students. As noted in the following tables, the share of enrolled Hispanic students has increased three percentage points, and Hispanic students are now the largest minority served by Kansas colleges and universities. While this increase is a positive trend, a gap remains when compared to the overall Kansas Hispanic population, which has grown from 11.0 percent in 2012 to 11.6 percent in 2016.

Goal 1: Metric 6, continued

Student Headcount by Year and Ethnicity

| System | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Academic Year | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| | Count | Count | Count | Count | Count | Count |
| White | 182,197 | 179,500 | 172,563 | 167,377 | 164,265 | 161,207 |
| African-American | 18,876 | 18,675 | 17,812 | 17,400 | 16,048 | 15,952 |
| Hispanic | 17,354 | 18,732 | 19,483 | 20,245 | 22,045 | 22,788 |
| All Other | 13,912 | 15,001 | 15,534 | 16,019 | 16,821 | 16,765 |
| Grand Total | 232,339 | 231,908 | 225,392 | 221,041 | 219,179 | 216,712 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS, AY Collection 2012-2017.

Unknown and non-resident alien are excluded from all numbers. Due to rounding, numbers may not add to 100 %.

Student Percent Composition by Year and Ethnicity

| System | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Academic Year | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| White | 78.4% | 77.4% | 76.6% | 75.7% | 74.9% | 74.4% |
| African-American | 8.1% | 8.1% | 7.9% | 7.9% | 7.3% | 7.4% |
| Hispanic | 7.5% | 8.1% | 8.6% | 9.2% | 10.1% | 10.5% |
| All Other | 6.0% | 6.5% | 6.9% | 7.2% | 7.7% | 7.7% |
| Grand Total | | | | | | |

Source: KBOR KHEDS, AY Collection 2012-2017.

Unknown and non-resident alien are excluded from all numbers. Due to rounding, numbers may not add to 100 %.

Age

If our attainment goal is to be met, institutions will have to serve a greater number of students who are working adults. There will not be sufficient numbers of the traditional high school graduates available in Kansas to produce enrollments needed for the goal. According to the American Community Survey (2016), 24.6 percent of the Kansas population is under 18 years old, 3.0 percent is 18-19, 7.3 percent is between the ages of 20-24, 13 percent is between the ages of 25-34, 12.2 percent is between the ages of 35-44 and 24.9 percent is between the ages of 45-64.

Reviewing the age trends of the students served in Kansas public institutions, the percentage of enrolled traditional students (ages 20-24) has remained the same while the percentage of other students has generally declined: enrollment among those under 18 years old has steadily increased every year since 2012 to a high of 6.9 percent, and enrollment among those ages 18-19 has increased since 2012 to a high of 19.3 percent. However, the percentage of those aged 25-64 has fallen for the past four to six years, down to 34 percent in the most current year.

Goal 1: Metric 6, continued

Student Headcount by Year and Age Group

| System | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Academic Year | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| | Count | Count | Count | Count | Count | Count |
| Age < 18 | 11,372 | 12,793 | 13,284 | 14,491 | 16,120 | 16,829 |
| Age 18-19 | 42,486 | 43,658 | 44,858 | 45,326 | 45,663 | 47,063 |
| Age 20-24 | 103,402 | 102,445 | 100,016 | 99,487 | 98,599 | 96,946 |
| Age 25-34 | 59,700 | 58,561 | 56,409 | 54,692 | 52,105 | 50,241 |
| Age 35-44 | 22,322 | 22,139 | 20,430 | 19,780 | 18,636 | 18,211 |
| Age 45-64 | 17,491 | 17,118 | 15,326 | 14,175 | 12,835 | 12,304 |
| Age 65+ | 2,203 | 2,247 | 2,104 | 2,025 | 2,035 | 2,125 |
| Grand Total | 258,976 | 258,961 | 252,427 | 249,976 | 245,993 | 243,719 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS, AY Collection 2012-2017

Student Percent Composition by Year and Age Group

| System | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Academic Year | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Age < 18 | 4.4% | 4.9% | 5.3% | 5.8% | 6.6% | 6.9% |
| Age 18-19 | 16.4% | 16.9% | 17.8% | 18.1% | 18.6% | 19.3% |
| Age 20-24 | 39.9% | 39.6% | 39.6% | 39.8% | 40.1% | 39.8% |
| Age 25-34 | 23.1% | 22.6% | 22.3% | 21.9% | 21.2% | 20.6% |
| Age 35-44 | 8.6% | 8.5% | 8.1% | 7.9% | 7.6% | 7.5% |
| Age 45-64 | 6.8% | 6.6% | 6.1% | 5.7% | 5.2% | 5.0% |
| Age 65+ | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| Grand Total | | | | | | |

Source: KBOR KHEDS, AY Collection 2012-2017

Visit kansasregents.org/foresight2020 to review demographic information by institution.

Goal 1: Metric 7

Comparison of postsecondary attainment in Kansas to the nation, by age groups

The number of Kansans who currently hold at least an associate degree closely mirrors national levels. Kansas shows slightly higher attainment for all age groups in the most recent year reported.

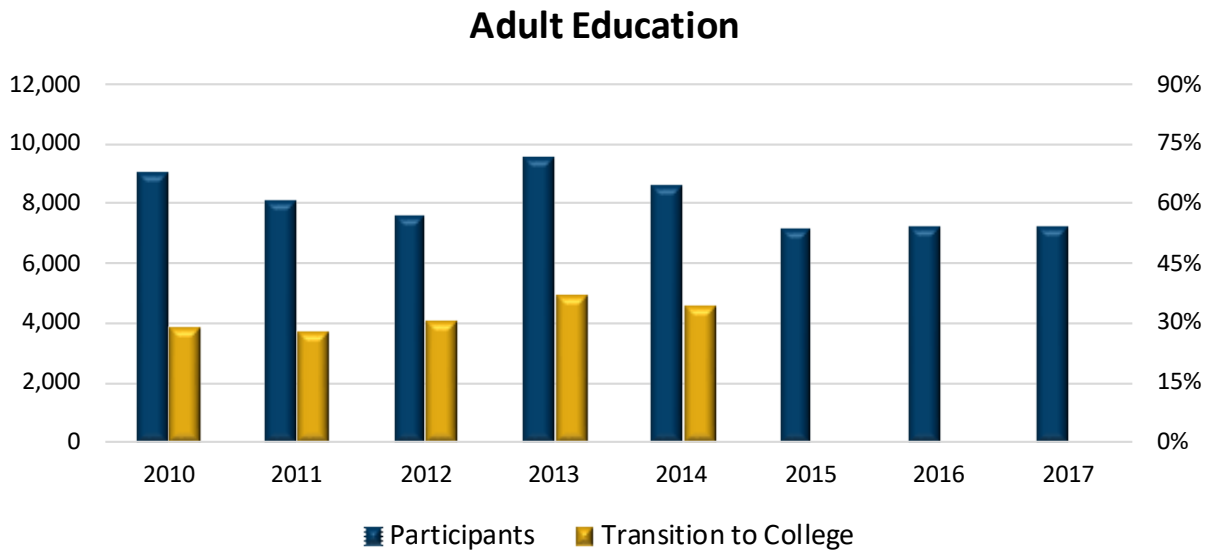
| Adults with Associate Degree or Higher | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Kansas | | | | | | U.S. | | | | | |
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Adults 18-24 | 15% | 13% | 17% | 17% | 15% | 17% | 14% | 14% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 16% |
| Adults 25-34 | 44% | 43% | 43% | 43% | 46% | 45% | 40% | 41% | 42% | 42% | 43% | 44% |
| Adults 35-44 | 43% | 44% | 45% | 46% | 45% | 46% | 41% | 42% | 42% | 43% | 43% | 44% |
| Adults 45-64 | 39% | 39% | 40% | 40% | 40% | 42% | 37% | 38% | 38% | 38% | 39% | 39% |

Source: American Community Survey, One-Year Estimates (2011-2016)

Goal 1: Metric 8

Overall number of Adult Education participants and percentage of Adult Education participants in postsecondary education

According to the American Community Survey (2016), there are approximately 220,000 Kansas adults (ages 18-64) who lack a high school credential; a little more than 4 percent of this population is being served by Kansas adult education programs:



Source: KBOR PABLO Collection 2010-2017 and KBOR KHEDS Collection AY 2010-2017

In addition to tracking enrollment (in blue), the Board also seeks to increase the number of students who transition to postsecondary education (in yellow). Since 2007, transitions have improved from 23 percent to 34.6 percent in the most recently available year, 2014. (Follow-up is conducted three program years after a student's enrollment in adult education.)

Goal 1: Metric 9

Number of adults with college credit but no certificate or degree who are returning to complete a certificate, associate or bachelor's degree

Strategies to attract adults with some college but no degree are critical to obtaining the educational attainment goal of 60 percent for all Kansans. In AY 2017, 4,880 returning adults, defined as those 25 to 64 years of age enrolling after at least a two-year absence, pursued an undergraduate credential in the Kansas public higher education system.

The overall enrollment trend for these returning students has been on the rise since AY 2010 when this metric was first reported. These enrollment numbers peaked in AY 2012. The total enrollment of 4,880 returning adults in AY 2017 represents a slight increase in every sector, except technical colleges, where enrollment dropped 11 percent. Prospective students in these age categories will likely need financial and accessibility barriers relieved or removed before they will commit to returning.

| Academic Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| State Universities | | | | | | | | |
| aged 25 up to 34 | 739 | 834 | 1,001 | 992 | 950 | 937 | 875 | 901 |
| aged 35 up to 44 | 121 | 173 | 172 | 179 | 182 | 209 | 216 | 249 |
| aged 45 up to 64 | 56 | 74 | 86 | 86 | 88 | 86 | 78 | 87 |
| State Universities Totals | 916 | 1,081 | 1,259 | 1,257 | 1,220 | 1,232 | 1,169 | 1,237 |
| Municipal University | | | | | | | | |
| aged 25 up to 34 | 100 | 122 | 137 | 127 | 125 | 116 | 105 | 106 |
| aged 35 up to 44 | 22 | 28 | 30 | 23 | 30 | 24 | 34 | 39 |
| aged 45 up to 64 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 12 |
| Municipal University Totals | 132 | 168 | 178 | 165 | 166 | 159 | 149 | 157 |
| Community Colleges | | | | | | | | |
| aged 25 up to 34 | 2,007 | 2,142 | 2,580 | 2,292 | 2,125 | 2,218 | 2,142 | 2,113 |
| aged 35 up to 44 | 581 | 548 | 713 | 614 | 556 | 618 | 585 | 667 |
| aged 45 up to 64 | 407 | 414 | 495 | 433 | 423 | 304 | 323 | 308 |
| Community Colleges Totals | 2,995 | 3,104 | 3,788 | 3,339 | 3,104 | 3,140 | 3,050 | 3,088 |
| Technical Colleges | | | | | | | | |
| aged 25 up to 34 | 205 | 214 | 202 | 313 | 277 | 320 | 304 | 260 |
| aged 35 up to 44 | 59 | 60 | 51 | 83 | 75 | 69 | 102 | 92 |
| aged 45 up to 64 | 33 | 36 | 32 | 42 | 48 | 45 | 43 | 46 |
| Technical Colleges Totals | 297 | 310 | 285 | 438 | 400 | 434 | 449 | 398 |
| Systemwide Totals | 4,340 | 4,663 | 5,510 | 5,199 | 4,890 | 4,965 | 4,817 | 4,880 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2008 -2017

In AY 2017, 28 percent of students ages 25-64 had already earned between 60-119 credit hours upon enrollment, and nearly 12 percent had already earned at least 120 credit hours. To target this population, the Board received a \$50,000 Lumina Foundation grant in October 2017 for the Get AHEAD (Adult Higher Education Accessible Degrees) initiative that will encourage an additional 2,000 returning adult students to complete a degree by 2020. Get AHEAD will include a statewide marketing/communication plan and a centralized website that features selected online degree completion programs along with information about reverse transfer, credit for prior learning, sources of student financial aid and contact information for the institutional personnel who can assist the students with admissions and enrollment.

Goal 1: Metric 10

Seamless Transition

Course transfer is recognized as a crucial element for seamless transition within an educational system.

Since 2012, the Kansas Board of Regents **has approved 79 courses** for systemwide transfer among all public postsecondary institutions offering equivalent courses. This faculty-led approval process utilizes learning outcomes to determine course equivalencies and structures to monitor quality assurance.

Systemwide Reverse Transfer began in AY 2015 as an additional element of a seamless educational system. Transfer students enrolled at any Kansas public university, with at least 45 credit hours from one or more public community college or technical college in Kansas, are eligible for consideration of an automatic associate degree upon completion of required hours.

Kansas public universities saw 113 enrolled students awarded an associate degree for the 2017 Academic Year.

Credit for Prior Learning

Credit for Prior Learning awards college credit for equivalent knowledge and skills gained outside the traditional classroom. Awarding credit is based on the evaluation of learning using national standardized exams, industry credentials, portfolios, military training or the evaluation of responsible third parties.

The Board prioritized serving active and veteran service members and their families in October 2015.

The Board recognizes the Kansas Credit for Prior Learning task force and the Kansas Credit for Prior Learning Guidelines to guide oversight and implementation in providing standardized methods for awarding credits and ensuring a structure for students to advance toward a certificate or degree within a transparent pathway.

In AY 2017, more than 6,500 students were awarded a total of 80,138 credit hours for prior learning.

| | Headcount | Credit Hours | Sector Percent of Total |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Universities | 3,546 | 35,309 | 44.06% |
| Community and Technical Colleges | 3,023 | 44,829 | 55.94% |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2017

Credit for Military Alignment

The Kansas Collaborative for Military Credit Advisory Council was created to ensure veteran/military students are granted appropriate academic credit for military training and education, in addition to overseeing improved practice in institutions accepting credit recommendations from the American Council on Education.

Through collaboration between 24 Kansas public postsecondary institutions, and the United States Army, Army University, the Medical Education Training Campus and the Kansas National Guard, 30 academic programs have been aligned with current military occupational specialties. These bridge programs formalize the credit that will be awarded to these service members upon enrollment in a given academic program.

Foresight 2020

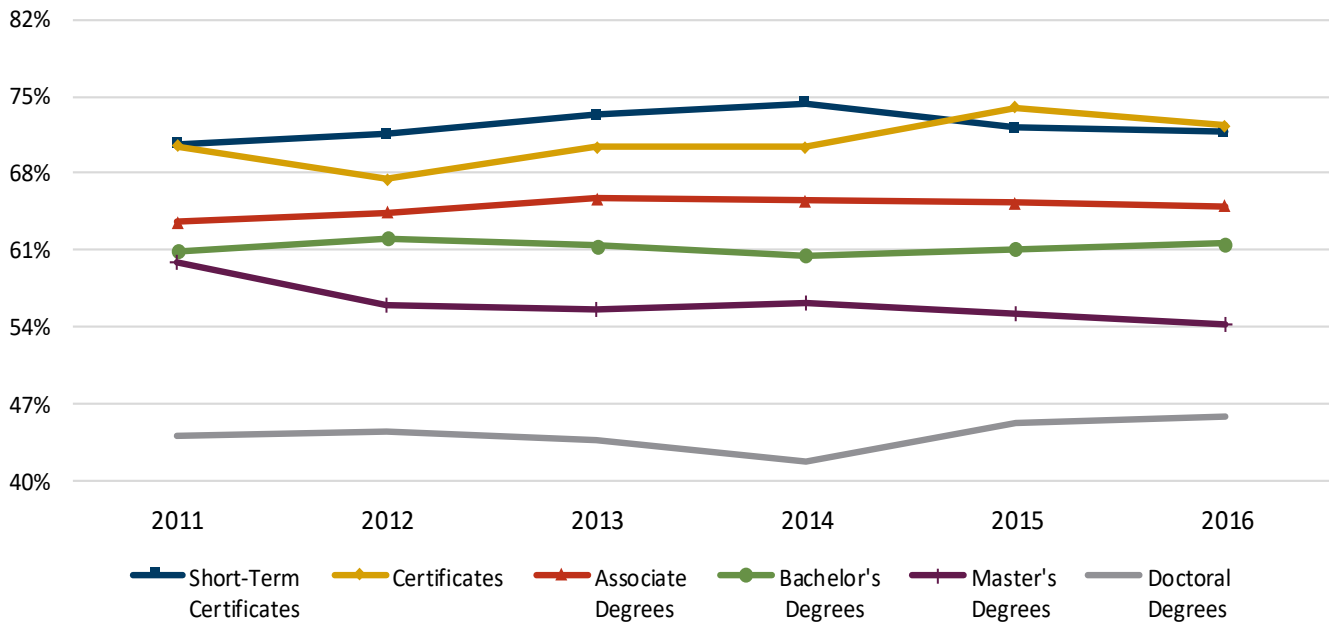
Goal 2: Improve Alignment of the State's Higher Education System with the Needs of the Economy

Goal 2: Metric 1

Employment and wage first year after completion

One of the most important outcomes of the Kansas postsecondary education system is employment of the system's graduates. The Kansas Board of Regents benefits from data sharing agreements with both the Kansas and Missouri Departments of Labor to provide insight. Mentions of regional employment on this page refer specifically to these states; there is no information currently available for other surrounding states.

Percent of Graduates Employed in Region One Year After Completion

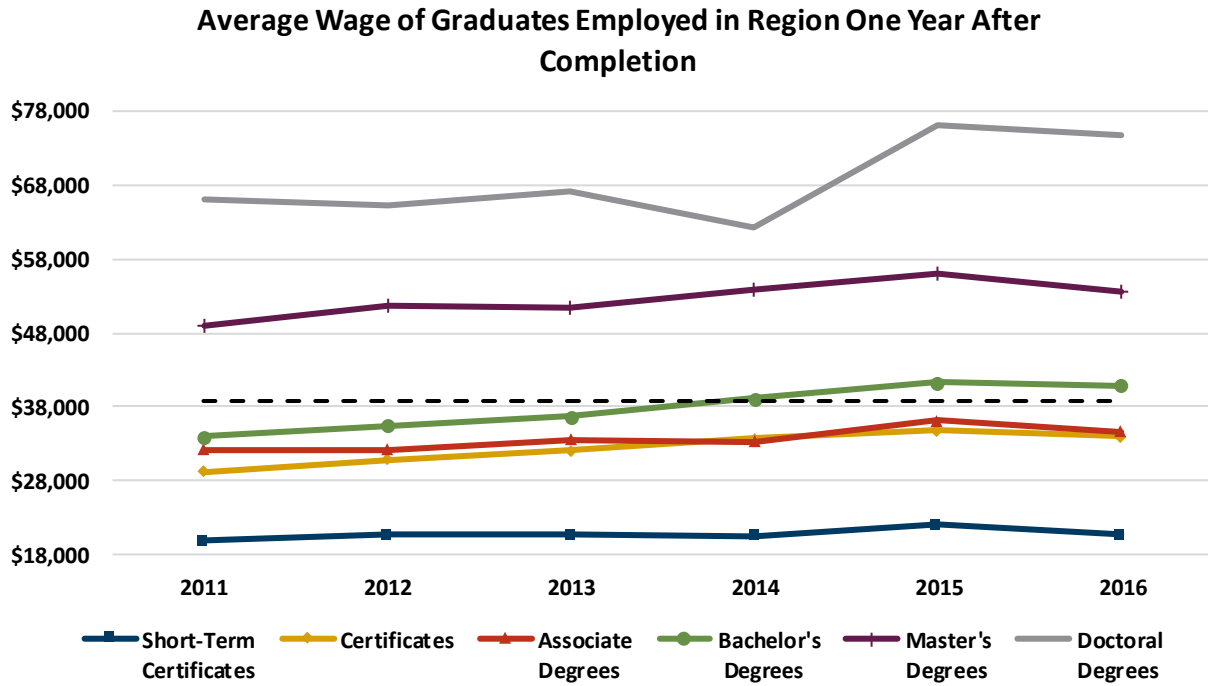


Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2010-2015; KDOL and MDOLIR Wage Records 4th Quarter Earnings, Annualized 2011-2016

| Percent of Graduates Employed in Region One Year After Completion | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wage Year | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Short-Term Certificates | 70.7% | 71.6% | 73.3% | 74.4% | 72.1% | 71.8% |
| Certificates | 70.5% | 67.5% | 70.4% | 70.4% | 74.0% | 72.4% |
| Associate Degrees | 63.5% | 64.4% | 65.7% | 65.5% | 65.2% | 65.0% |
| Bachelor's Degrees | 60.9% | 62.1% | 61.4% | 60.5% | 61.1% | 61.6% |
| Master's Degrees | 59.9% | 55.9% | 55.6% | 56.2% | 55.1% | 54.1% |
| Doctoral Degrees | 43.9% | 44.5% | 43.7% | 41.6% | 45.1% | 45.8% |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2010-2015; KDOL and MDOLIR Wage Records 4th Quarter Earnings, Annualized 2011-2016

Goal 2: Metric 1, continued



Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2010-2015; KDOL and MDOLIR Wage Records 4th Quarter Earnings, Annualized 2011-2016

| Average Wage of Graduates Employed in Region One Year After Completion | | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wage Year | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Short-Term Certificates | \$19,860 | \$20,579 | \$20,589 | \$20,511 | \$21,933 | \$20,546 |
| Certificates | \$29,114 | \$30,792 | \$32,082 | \$33,614 | \$34,779 | \$33,926 |
| Associate Degrees | \$32,228 | \$32,169 | \$33,555 | \$33,205 | \$36,087 | \$34,574 |
| Bachelor's Degrees | \$33,928 | \$35,375 | \$36,645 | \$39,120 | \$41,259 | \$40,846 |
| Master's Degrees | \$49,029 | \$51,577 | \$51,496 | \$53,962 | \$56,056 | \$53,559 |
| Doctoral Degrees | \$66,096 | \$65,290 | \$67,226 | \$62,223 | \$76,052 | \$74,758 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2010-2015; KDOL and MDOLIR Wage Records 4th Quarter Earnings, Annualized 2011-2016

Visit the Kansas Higher Education Reporting System to explore employment rates and wages by institution.

Goal 2: Metric 2

Number of certificates and degrees awarded in selected high-demand fields, and progress made on special state initiatives

A review of the state’s “high-demand occupations” list offers a comparison between the projected market need and the number of awards granted annually in these fields. The high-demand occupations listed below are reported to have a wage of at least 70 percent of the statewide average and can be directly related to a postsecondary education award type so that specific numbers can be tracked. The reported number of awards granted (column 2) corresponds to the education level required for the listed occupation. The projected annual gap displays the difference between total awards granted in 2017 and the expected annual openings within Kansas.

| Occupational Title | Awards Granted in AY 2017 | 2017 Median Annual Wage | Job Openings (Growth) 2014-2024 | Annual Job Openings Due to Growth 2014-2024 | Total Annual Openings (due to Growth and Replacement needs) 2014-2024 | Projected Annual GAP (based on AY 2017 awards granted) |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Accountants and Auditors | 760 | \$58,491 | 1,572 | 157 | 529 | 231 |
| *Aerospace Engineers | 113 | \$99,089 | - | - | 69 | 44 |
| Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians | 142 | \$66,213 | 22 | 2 | 42 | 100 |
| Civil Engineers | 157 | \$74,955 | 242 | 24 | 62 | 95 |
| Computer Systems Analysts | 48 | \$75,560 | 757 | 76 | 132 | -84 |
| Dental Hygienists | 90 | \$65,265 | 303 | 30 | 76 | 14 |
| Electrical Engineers | 231 | \$83,894 | 249 | 25 | 62 | 169 |
| *Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers | 88 | \$71,614 | 40 | 4 | 102 | -14 |
| Electricians | 121 | \$52,408 | 231 | 23 | 137 | -16 |
| Heating, AC, and Refrigeration Mechanics | 195 | \$45,972 | 170 | 17 | 89 | 106 |
| Industrial Engineers | 162 | \$79,236 | 146 | 15 | 67 | 95 |
| Lawyers | 220 | \$78,304 | 480 | 48 | 130 | 90 |
| Mechanical Engineers | 387 | \$73,267 | 237 | 24 | 101 | 286 |
| Network and Computer Systems Administrators | 239 | \$69,290 | 363 | 36 | 117 | 122 |
| *Nurse Anesthetists | 23 | \$149,327 | 36 | 4 | 9 | 14 |
| *Occupational Therapists | 38 | \$79,189 | 188 | 19 | 35 | 3 |
| *Operations Research Analysts | 16 | \$66,064 | 198 | 20 | 45 | -29 |
| Pharmacists | 170 | \$121,515 | 344 | 34 | 113 | 57 |
| Physical Therapists | 94 | \$80,882 | 326 | 33 | 76 | 18 |
| *Physician Assistants | 46 | \$97,655 | 196 | 20 | 37 | 9 |
| Physicians and Surgeons, All Other | 198 | \$207,134 | 382 | 38 | 135 | 63 |
| Radiologic Technologists | 84 | \$50,539 | 167 | 17 | 48 | 36 |
| Registered Nurses | 1,527 | \$57,198 | 2,213 | 221 | 761 | 766 |
| Software Developers, Systems Software | 231 | \$95,993 | 599 | 60 | 97 | 134 |
| *Speech-Language Pathologists | 86 | \$68,086 | 130 | 13 | 34 | 52 |
| *Training and Development Specialists | 48 | \$56,126 | 484 | 48 | 108 | -60 |
| *Veterinarians | 112 | \$72,511 | 108 | 11 | 42 | 70 |
| *Web Developers | 16 | \$53,823 | 281 | 28 | 48 | -32 |

Source: Kansas Department of Labor, LMIS: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2017

*New to list in 2017

Goal 2: Metric 2, continued

State Initiative: Accelerating Opportunity: Kansas (AO-K)

From 2012 to 2015 Kansas participated in the grant-funded Jobs for the Future initiative, Accelerating Opportunity, a career pathways program model assisting non-college ready students in obtaining a GED, while co-enrolled in, and earning industry-recognized credentials. Pathways are a minimum of 12 credit hours, courses are team taught with both a basic skills and career technical education instructor, and students are supported with supplemental instruction and wraparound services. Throughout the initiative, Kansas community and technical colleges enrolled nearly 4,000 students in 30 career pathways.

| | Participating in Accelerating Opportunity | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017* |
| Participating Headcount | 162 | 942 | 948 | 750 | 584 | 542 |
| College Credit Hours Generated | 1,504 | 11,813 | 12,261 | 8,580 | 7,356 | 7,749 |
| Credentials Earned | - | 467 | 480 | 530 | 373 | 390 |

| | Receiving AO Proviso Funds | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Participating Headcount | - | - | - | 234 | 257 | 243 |
| College Credit Hours Generated | - | - | - | 2,006 | 2,480 | 2,451 |

Source: KHEDS AY Collection, PABLO Fiscal Year Collection, Funding Distribution Reports.

*Missing trailing summer enrollments.

Sustainability of this model relies on legislative appropriations providing tuition assistance and college incentives for students co-enrolled in AO-K pathways, and a partnership with the Kansas Department for Children and Families that provides tuition assistance for students in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program who are enrolled in AO-K pathways.

State Initiative: Excel in CTE

For AY 2012, the Legislature enacted the Excel in CTE initiative to enhance career technical education in Kansas by providing state-financed college tuition for high school students in postsecondary technical education courses. The success of this program has far exceeded expectations with participation tripling during the six years it has been in operation.

| Academic Year | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Participating Headcount | 3,475 | 3,870 | 6,101 | 8,440 | 10,275 | 10,023 | 10,600 |
| College Credit Hours Generated | 28,000 | 28,161 | 44,087 | 62,195 | 76,756 | 79,488 | 85,150 |
| Credentials Earned | - | 548 | 711 | 1,419 | 1,682 | 1,224 | 1,459 |

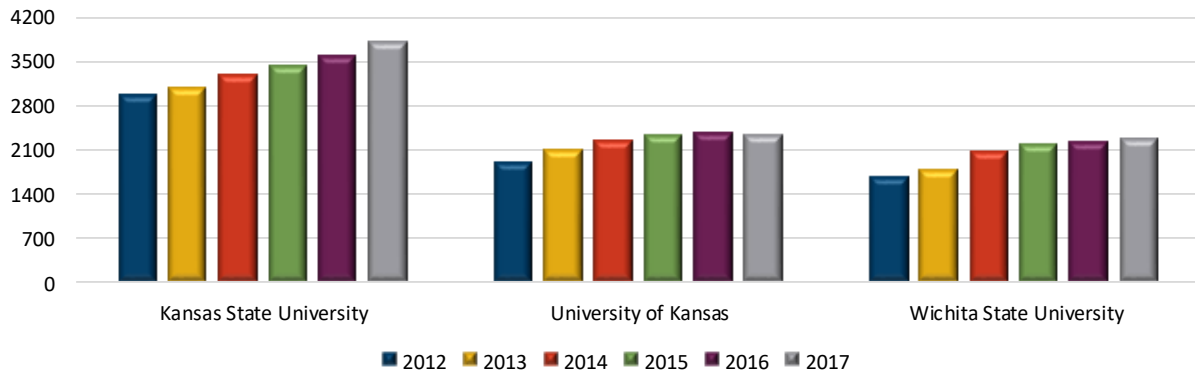
Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2011-2017; KSDE Credential Production

Goal 2: Metric 2, continued

State Initiative: Engineering

In 2012, the Legislature recognized the competitive need for an increase in the number of engineering graduates in Kansas and committed to invest \$105 million over 10 years to ensure engineering industry partners can find the new talent, designs and techniques needed to fuel economic growth and business success in Kansas. Kansas State University, Wichita State University and the University of Kansas each match this legislative investment, dollar for dollar, resulting in more than \$200 million being directed towards the education of engineers in Kansas. As of AY 2017, the universities have exceeded expectations with the number of engineering graduates per year rising to 1,348, which is just short of the overall goal for AY 2021 of 1,367.

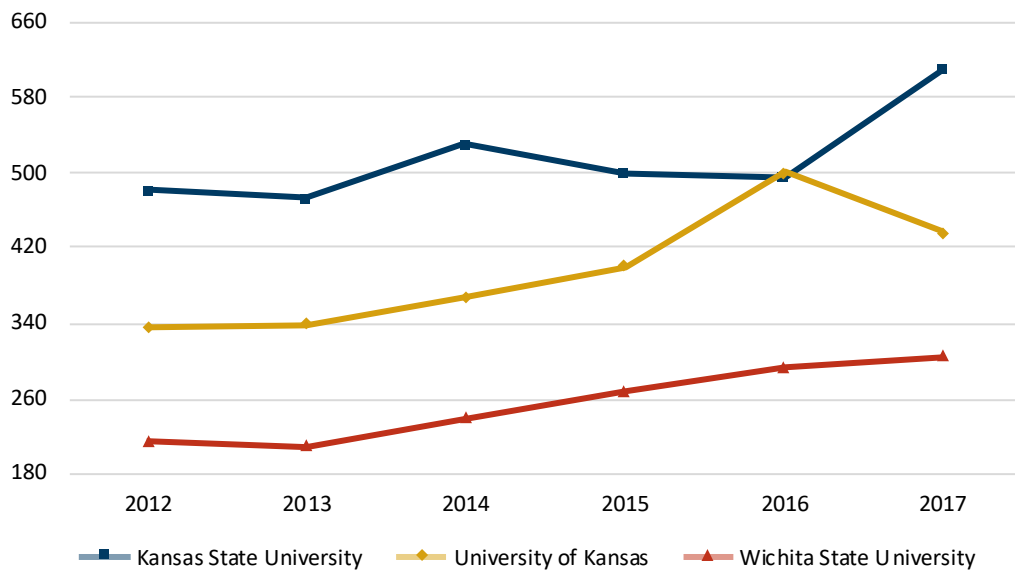
Engineering Students Enrolled



| Engineering Students Enrolled | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Academic Year | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Kansas State University | 2,988 | 3,116 | 3,306 | 3,450 | 3,599 | 3,814 |
| University of Kansas | 1,898 | 2,105 | 2,261 | 2,342 | 2,381 | 2,333 |
| Wichita State University | 1,690 | 1,791 | 2,071 | 2,200 | 2,240 | 2,302 |
| Grand Total | 6,576 | 7,012 | 7,638 | 7,992 | 8,220 | 8,449 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2012-2017

Engineering Students Graduated



Goal 2: Metric 2, continued

| Academic Year | Engineering Students Graduated | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Kansas State University | 480 | 471 | 529 | 498 | 494 | 609 |
| University of Kansas | 335 | 338 | 367 | 400 | 499 | 435 |
| Wichita State University | 214 | 208 | 238 | 267 | 292 | 304 |
| Grand Total | 1,029 | 1,017 | 1,134 | 1,165 | 1,285 | 1,348 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2012-2017

Visit kansasregents.org/foresight2020 to access the University Engineering Initiative Scorecard.

State Initiative: Nursing

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 of nursing students. The 2006 Legislature responded to the shortage with funds for public postsecondary institutions with nursing programs through a competitive grant process and required matching funds from the institution.

Today, subject to annual appropriation from the Legislature, \$1.8 million is annually available to both public and privately-funded educational institutions with registered nursing programs. The focus of the grant is program quality and student success.

The Kansas Nursing Initiative makes available grant funds to support faculty and nursing lab supplies with the goal of improving program quality and student success. Eligibility criteria of the FY 2017 grant, funded at \$1.6 million, are as follows:

- The program must be approved by the Kansas Board of Nursing and nationally accredited;
- The most recent three-year average NCLEX test scores must be at or above the three-year national average; and
- There must be documented articulation of one of the following: Registered Nurse to Bachelor of Science in Nursing, Bachelor of Science in Nursing to Master of Science in Nursing, or Master of Science in Nursing to Doctor of Nursing Practice.

To assist those programs not meeting the above criteria, 10 percent of funds are set aside for “alternative applications” for programs to:

- Obtain accreditation; and
- Improve NCLEX scores to a minimum of three-year national average.

Seventeen of the 24 Kansas nursing programs that applied for funds perform at or above the national NCLEX average, and therefore qualified for full funding. Seven programs applied for 10 percent of total funds set aside as they didn’t meet either the accreditation or NCLEX minimum score requirement. Grants are awarded on a yearly basis, which allows institutions to address deficiencies and receive additional funding in subsequent years.

Visit kansasregents.org/foresight2020 to access the Kansas Nursing Grant Initiative Report

Goal 2: Metric 3

Summary findings from latest Kansas Training Information Program (K-TIP) Report

Compiled annually, the K-TIP Report includes data regarding graduate employment and wages earned for all approved postsecondary career technical education programs offered by Kansas community and technical colleges. Data is reported by academic discipline (aggregated statewide) as well as by individual program and institution.

The chart below includes data for all technical programs for Academic Year 2016, aggregated at the academic discipline level (i.e., all Healthcare programs are rolled up to Health Science) and sorted by the Kansas Median Wage of Graduates Exited and Employed (descending). The data also highlights those disciplines meeting or exceeding 80 percent employment.

| Discipline Name | Total # Declared Majors | Graduates Exited | Total # Graduates Exited and Employed | Percentage Graduates Exited and Employed | Median Wage: Graduates Exited and Employed |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Leading to an Associate Degree or Certificate: | | | | | |
| Health Science | 8,635 | 1,713 | 1,588 | <u>92.70%</u> | \$40,219 |
| Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources | 796 | 156 | 139 | <u>89.10%</u> | \$33,733 |
| Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security | 1,505 | 114 | 93 | <u>81.58%</u> | \$33,000 |
| Architecture & Construction | 2,492 | 515 | 462 | <u>89.71%</u> | \$32,480 |
| Marketing | 748 | 24 | 19 | 79.17% | \$31,912 |
| Manufacturing | 2,947 | 688 | 592 | <u>86.05%</u> | \$31,310 |
| Transportation, Distribution & Logistics | 2,703 | 638 | 519 | <u>81.35%</u> | \$30,287 |
| Information Technology | 2,043 | 194 | 148 | 76.29% | \$30,160 |
| Finance | 671 | 40 | 31 | 77.50% | \$28,545 |
| Business Management & Administration | 2,333 | 187 | 158 | <u>84.49%</u> | \$25,526 |
| Hospitality & Tourism | 843 | 113 | 84 | 74.34% | \$21,738 |
| Arts, Audio/Video Technology & Communications | 1,039 | 105 | 80 | 76.19% | \$20,176 |
| Human Services | 1,307 | 209 | 174 | 83.25% | \$18,791 |
| Education & Training | 121 | 20 | 15 | 75.00% | \$16,914 |
| Associate/Certificate Total | 28,183 | 4,716 | 4,102 | 86.98% | \$33,279 |
| Leading to a Short-Term Certificate: | | | | | |
| Discipline Name | Total # Declared Majors | Graduates Exited | Total # Graduates Exited and Employed | Percentage Graduates Exited and Employed | Median Wage: Graduates Exited and Employed |
| Transportation, Distribution & Logistics | 83 | 66 | 62 | <u>93.94%</u> | \$35,880 |
| Manufacturing | 328 | 222 | 196 | <u>88.29%</u> | \$28,808 |
| Health Science | 7,108 | 2,774 | 2,144 | 77.29% | \$18,292 |
| Short-Term Total | 7,660* | 3,115* | 2,446* | 78.52% | \$18,887 |
| Grand Total 2016 | 35,843* | 7,831* | 6,548* | 83.62% | \$26,204 |

Source: Kansas Training Information Program (K-TIP) report, AY 2016
Underlined data indicates specific targets were met.

*Four additional disciplines are calculated in the total but not shown individually due to small cell or reporting reliability standards: Finance; Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security; Human Services; Information Technology.

(Note: ranges for Total # Declared Majors, Graduates Exited, and Total # Graduates Exited and Employed are reported when figures for individual programs within the academic disciplines were suppressed in accordance with FERPA and HEOA guidelines.)

Visit kansasregents.org/foresight2020 to access the Kansas Training Information Program (K-TIP) Report.

Goal 2: Metric 4

Percent of certificates and degrees awarded in STEM Fields

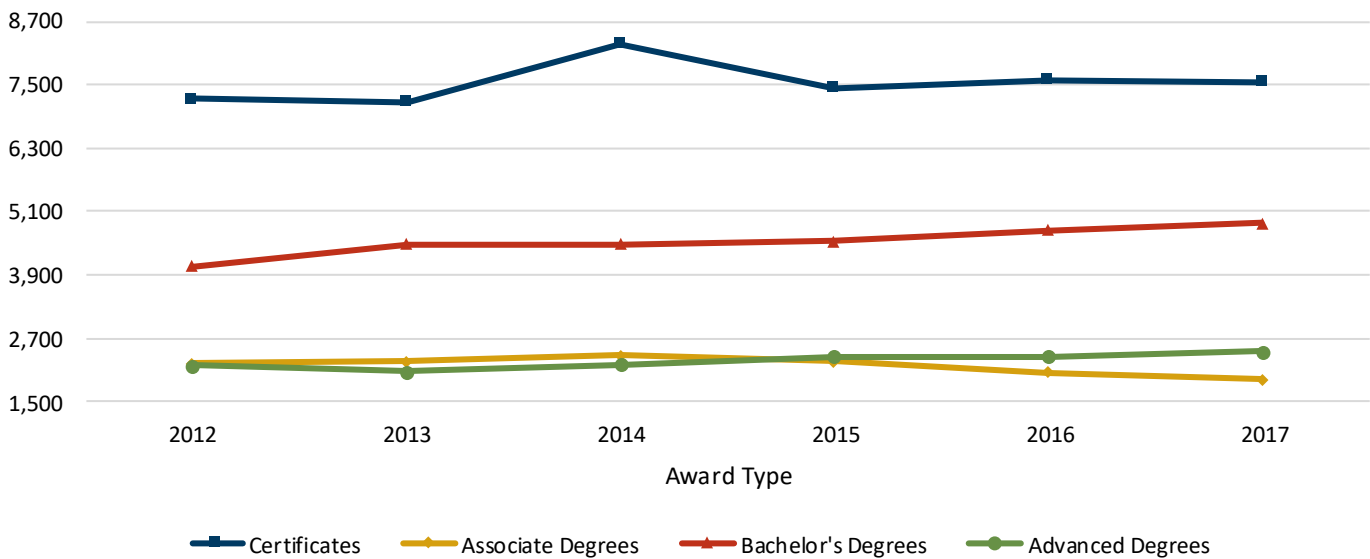
According to the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce, jobs in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields are among the fastest growing occupations that require postsecondary education and training. An educated workforce prepared for STEM occupations is vital to the Kansas economy.

From AY 2016 to AY 2017, there was a modest increase in the number of STEM awards; however, since AY 2015, the number of STEM awards has increased annually by more than 1,000 awards when compared to the number of 2012 awards. While the majority of STEM awards each year are certificates, universities have also made gains in increasing the number of bachelor's degrees and advanced degrees in STEM fields, fueled in part by the University Engineering Initiative Act.

| Academic Year | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | STEM | % | STEM | % | STEM | % | STEM | % | STEM | % | STEM | % |
| Certificates | 7,240 | 69.5% | 7,181 | 68.6% | 8,283 | 71.6% | 7,446 | 69.6% | 7,601 | 69.7% | 7,565 | 69.4% |
| Associate Degrees | 2,220 | 25.2% | 2,258 | 24.3% | 2,366 | 24.5% | 2,260 | 22.8% | 2,049 | 21.1% | 1,908 | 20.4% |
| Bachelor's Degrees | 4,068 | 26.2% | 4,487 | 28.5% | 4,483 | 28.7% | 4,529 | 29.7% | 4,746 | 30.0% | 4,876 | 31.7% |
| Advanced Degrees | 2,176 | 32.7% | 2,076 | 33.0% | 2,193 | 33.7% | 2,360 | 34.8% | 2,353 | 35.1% | 2,458 | 34.7% |
| Grand Total | 15,704 | 37.9% | 16,002 | 38.3% | 17,325 | 40.0% | 16,595 | 38.9% | 16,749 | 38.8% | 16,807 | 39.4% |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2012-2017

Stem Certificates and Degrees



Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2012-2017

Foresight 2020

Goal 3: Ensure State University Excellence

Goal 3: Metric 1

Comparison to peers for each of the six state universities on established metrics

In 2014, the Board approved five peer institutions for each university and identified metrics to compare performance between the university and each peer institution. Performance metrics common to all universities include graduation rates, first-to-second year retention rates, number of degrees awarded and endowment size.

Additional metrics identified for KU, KSU and WSU include annual research and federal research expenditures, the number of faculty who have received awards from prominent grant and fellowship programs, and the number of faculty who are members of one of the following prestigious national academies: National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering and the Institute of Medicine. Additional metrics for ESU, FHSU and PSU include enrollment and ACT scores of the highest/lowest quartiles.

In comparison to last year, institutions maintained performance on rankings for metrics that measured Degrees Awarded, Endowment and Research Expenditures. Performance of individual universities compared to last year varied. Last year, KU ranked in the top half of its peers on the Endowment metric. This year, KU had three metrics in the top half of its peers. It maintained performance on the Endowment ranking, and its performance on the Faculty Awards and National Academy Members metrics improved so that those metrics rank in the top half when compared to peer institutions.

From last year to this year, KSU maintained its top half peer ranking on one metric (Research Expenditures). WSU maintained its top half peer ranking on Endowment and National Academy Members metrics, and its performance on the Faculty Awards metric improved from last year so that the metric ranked in the top half when compared to peer institutions. ESU maintained the three metrics (Retention Rate, Endowment and ACT Scores) with top half peer rankings from last year to this year while PSU did the same for the Graduation Rate, Retention Rate, Endowment and ACT Scores 25th percentile metrics. However, from this year to last year, PSU fell out of the top half of its peers on the ACT Scores 75th percentile metric. FHSU continues to perform well when compared to its peers and maintained top half peer rankings on five metrics (Retention Rate, Degrees Awarded, Endowment, Enrollment and ACT Scores) when compared to last year.

| Research Universities Rankings Among Peers | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| | KU | KSU | WSU |
| Graduation Rate | 6th | 5th | 4th |
| Retention Rate | 6th | 5th | 5th |
| Degrees Awarded | 5th | 6th | 6th |
| Endowment | 3rd | 4th | 3rd |
| Research Expenditures | 4th | 3rd | 5th |
| Faculty Awards | 2nd | 5th | 2nd |
| National Academy Members | 3rd | 5th | 3rd |

| Regional Universities Rankings Among Peers | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| | ESU | PSU | FHSU |
| Graduation Rate | 4th | 3rd | 5th |
| Retention Rate | 3rd | 3rd | 3rd |
| Degrees Awarded | 4th | 5th | 1st |
| Endowment | 1st | 2nd | 1st |
| Enrollment | 6th | 5th | 1st |
| ACT Scores (25 th) | 2nd | 2nd | 4th |
| ACT Scores (75 th) | 1st | 4th | 3rd |

Source: IPEDS; NACUBO-Commonfund Study of Endowments; The Center for Measuring University Performance; National Center for Education Statistics; Higher Education Research and Development (HERD) Survey
Italicized text indicates ranking is among the top half of peers.

Visit kansasregents.org/foresight2020 to review peer comparison data by institution.

Goal 3: Metric 2

Private giving to universities

The Board realizes the importance of philanthropic giving in achieving university excellence and believes this metric is a direct reflection of the confidence alumni and friends have in the universities. To compete for students and faculty while maintaining the quality of academic and research programs, state universities have come to rely on greater levels of private donations.

The simplest representation of the metric is the market value of each university's endowment at the end of the fiscal year. The reader should note that the change year over year to the endowments' market value is not the investment rate of return for the endowments' investments. Rather, the valuation takes into account withdrawals to finance institutional operations and capital expenses, additions from donor gifts, as well as investment gains or losses. The endowments carry a variety of investment types with both short-term and long-term outlooks, each with their own sector performance.

In FY 2017, all of the state universities experienced increases in their endowment market values, as was the case for most universities across the nation, both public and private.

Donors made a tremendous impact at Fort Hays State University in FY 2017, contributing a record \$19.2 million to the *Journey* campaign. Over 11,000 gifts of various sizes added to this success, with the largest being a \$6.5 million partial distribution from the Earl O. Fields Estate. The *Journey* campaign also saw the naming of two colleges at Fort Hays State University, the Robbins College of Business and Entrepreneurship and the Werth College of Science, Technology, and Mathematics.

| Market Value and Percentage Change in Value by Fiscal Year | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Institution | 2017 | 2016* | Change (%) 2016 to 2017 | 10-Year % Change | 2017 New Gifts |
| Kansas University Endowment Association | \$ 1,612,337,000 | \$ 1,475,158,000 | 9.3% | 32.4% | \$ 154,800,000 |
| Kansas State University Foundation | \$ 506,436,000 | \$ 475,491,000 | 6.5% | 46.2% | \$ 152,600,000 |
| Wichita State University Foundation | \$ 247,725,000 | \$ 229,250,000 | 8.1% | 26.1% | \$ 40,400,000 |
| Emporia State University Foundation, Inc. | \$ 83,571,000 | \$ 77,552,000 | 7.8% | 22.4% | \$ 7,800,000 |
| Pittsburg State University Foundation, Inc. | \$ 70,178,000 | \$ 64,555,000 | 8.7% | 27.4% | \$ 9,910,000 |
| Fort Hays State University Foundation | \$ 91,439,000 | \$ 69,022,000 | 32.5% | 83.1% | \$ 19,200,000 |

Source: 2017 National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO) and Commonfund Institute.

*Source FY 2016: Individual University Endowment Association or Foundation

Goal 3: Metric 3

Total research dollars awarded, highlighting federal research dollars (as percent of total) and specific industry support secured

Kansas benefitted from \$557.1 million in research and development activity at the three Kansas research universities in FY 2016. Similar to the decline seen nationally in federal research funding, Kansas universities saw a 0.5 percent reduction in total research funding in FY 2016 from the previous year. The universities will continue to identify additional grant funding, building on the unique strengths of their academic programs and research facilities.

Industry Support

University of Kansas: Last year, the University of Kansas conducted more than \$231 million in research activities, including industry-sponsored support from companies such as Archer Daniels Midland, Ford Motor Company, and others. There are 38 active start-up companies based on KU technologies, including 27 in Kansas. Since 2010, more than 20 companies have relocated to or within Kansas to partner with KU researchers. Many of these companies are located in the Bioscience & Technology Business Center, KU's on-campus incubator, which now has 40 corporate tenants totaling more than 200 private sector jobs and \$12 million in payroll. These companies chose to be close to KU researchers and student interns. KU also has 127 active license agreements with companies using KU technologies.

Kansas State University: In the past year, Kansas State University researchers submitted a record 2,695 grant proposals, a 30 percent increase from the previous year. Researchers received 1,486 awards — a record number up 11 percent from last year — totaling more than \$139.3 million. K-State has made significant progress in industry-funded projects, realizing a 19 percent increase in the number of projects funded by industry over the previous year and an 80 percent increase in the last five years. The number of master research and service agreements has increased from a total of seven five years ago to a high of 48 in the past five years. K-State has active collaborations with more than 480 corporate sponsors, and K-State researchers continue to be sought after for expertise in global food systems. Signature programs and projects include four U.S. Agency for International Development Feed the Future Labs and a partnership with the Plum Island Animal Disease Center and the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility to transition critical food animal disease research to Manhattan, Kansas. K-State was also recognized as an Innovation and Economic Prosperity University by the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities in summer 2017.

Wichita State University: In 2016, Wichita State University received more than \$33 million in research awards from industry for research and development projects. The National Institute for Aviation Research (NIAR) received nearly \$31 million in funding from clients such as Airbus, Boeing, Bombardier, Dassault Systèmes, General Atomics, Gulfstream, Lockheed Martin, NASA, Spirit Aerosystems and Textron Aviation. NIAR employs more than 200 students in an applied learning environment and works extensively with Airbus, who moved into a new building on campus last December. The Ennovar Institute of Emerging Technology and Market Solutions provides technology, marketing, and support services for companies such as NetApp, IBM, Ulterius Technologies, ISG Technology, Dell and Koch. Ennovar's primary goal is to provide applied learning experiences for students, and the organization has worked with more than 40 students this year. Entities such as the Human Performance Lab, Applied Psychology Research Institute, and WSU Ventures have also worked extensively with industry clients.

Goal 3: Metric 3, continued

Research and Development Activity by Fiscal Year, Research Universities

| | University of Kansas | Kansas State University | Wichita State University | Research Universities Total |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Fiscal Year 2012 | | | | |
| Total R&D dollars | \$286,262,000 | \$176,141,000 | \$61,279,000 | \$523,682,000 |
| Federal R&D dollars | \$171,043,000 | \$77,689,000 | \$19,078,000 | \$267,810,000 |
| Federal % of total | 60% | 44% | 31% | 51% |
| Fiscal Year 2013 | | | | |
| Total R&D dollars | \$298,498,000 | \$183,096,000 | \$61,388,000 | \$542,982,000 |
| Federal R&D dollars | \$174,021,000 | \$70,167,000 | \$13,434,000 | \$257,622,000 |
| Federal % of total | 58% | 38% | 22% | 47% |
| Fiscal Year 2014 | | | | |
| Total R&D dollars | \$301,534,000 | \$184,945,000 | \$58,859,000 | \$545,338,000 |
| Federal R&D dollars | \$165,442,000 | \$67,438,000 | \$10,424,000 | \$243,304,000 |
| Federal % of total | 55% | 36% | 18% | 45% |
| Fiscal Year 2015 | | | | |
| Total R&D dollars | \$311,383,000 | \$188,721,000 | \$59,940,000 | \$560,044,000 |
| Federal R&D dollars | \$155,835,000 | \$69,918,000 | \$7,728,000 | \$233,481,000 |
| Federal % of total | 50% | 37% | 13% | 42% |
| Fiscal Year 2016 | | | | |
| Total R&D dollars | \$297,933,000 | \$193,254,000 | \$65,930,000 | \$557,117,000 |
| Federal R&D dollars | \$140,002,000 | \$71,224,000 | \$10,442,000 | \$221,668,000 |
| Federal % of total | 47% | 37% | 16% | 40% |

Source: Higher Education Research and Development (HERD) Survey, Fiscal Year 2012-2016

Goal 3: Metric 4

University Excellence Profile

Mission

Preparing students for lifelong learning, rewarding careers, and adaptive leadership.

Economic Impact

In 2018, Emporia State University marks 155 years of educating students and supporting the economy in Kansas and beyond. During the next few years, three new construction projects will be completed on campus, totaling \$32.45 million. These include a new residence hall, remodeling an existing residence hall, building the Prophet Aquatic Research and Outreach Center, and the Breidenthal University House.

With more than 200 academic programs, our graduates are prepared to fill the needs of the workforce. ESU boasts a 98 percent placement rate from the 2015-16 class, the last full graduating class surveyed.

Emporia State's master's level forensic science program was designed with input from the directors of the leading crime laboratories in Kansas to ensure a supply of highly trained employees for the future. Graduates of teacher education programs are guaranteed to be prepared to lead their classrooms, or they receive additional training at no cost to their school districts. In 2015 and 2016, 100 percent of nursing graduates moved directly into positions, with 94 percent passing their NCLEX test the first time.

ESU's influence extends beyond its campus and academic success. Students give back to Emporia, Lyon County and their communities through community service. In 2016-17, ESU students, including student-athletes, logged more than 14,500 hours of service. Additionally, events such as the NCAA Division II Central Regional baseball tournament, Kansas Class 6A high school championship football game, National Teachers Hall of Fame induction, and Kansas Master Teacher celebration draw visitors and tourism dollars to campus and the community annually.

Composite Financial Index

Calculated annually, a university's CFI is a combined financial measurement of a public institution's health based on four core ratios, reasonably weighted: Primary Reserve, Viability, Return on Net Assets, and Net Operating Revenues. By using the same criteria to determine the CFI over a period of time, an institution is given the opportunity to measure overall financial progress. A score of -4 to 2 indicates adjustments are needed; a score of 3 or more suggests resources can be directed towards transformation, competition in the marketplace, and expansion.

| Fiscal Year | Sum Overall (CFI) |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 2011 | 4.90 |
| 2012 | 2.94 |
| 2013 | 3.55 |
| 2014 | 5.22 |
| 2015 | 4.47 |
| 2016 | 4.90 |

Source: University Annual Financial Reports;
NACUBO Strategic Financial Analysis for Higher Education

2

Top Educator Awards to alumni of The Teachers College:
2018 Kansas Superintendent of the Year
2018 Kansas Teacher of the Year

98%

Placement rate reported by 2015-2016 graduates

1st

Public institution in Kansas to be named a College of Distinction

2nd

For lowest student debt load of Midwest Regional Universities
(2018 U.S. News & World Report)

3

Academic programs unique to ESU, including the only master's in forensic science offered in Kansas, the only bachelor's in glass-blowing offered in Kansas, and the only bachelor's in engraving offered in the world

Goal 3: Metric 4

University Excellence Profile

Mission

Fort Hays State University provides accessible quality education to Kansas, the nation, and the world through an innovative community of teacher-scholars and professionals to develop engaged global citizen-leaders.

Economic Impact

According to a recent study by the Docking Institute of Public Affairs, the economic impact of Fort Hays State University on Ellis County is more than \$185 million. The university is one of the largest employers in Hays and Ellis County. The economic activity of FHSU and its employees generates more than \$7 million in local taxes. Approximately 1,558 jobs in the local economy are a result of this activity, which in turn generates \$122.7 million in labor income.

In addition to the immediate economic impact of Fort Hays State University, there are longer-term and non-monetized benefits for the region. The workforce tends to be better educated and more productive, with a higher level of personal income. Businesses receive a transfer of expertise and technology. Students and employees provide civic leadership and service to the community. Athletic events, cultural activities, and educational programs improve the quality of life for area citizens. Ellis County and the city of Hays are great places to live due in large measure to the presence of a Kansas Board of Regents university.

Composite Financial Index

Calculated annually, a university's CFI is a combined financial measurement of a public institution's health based on four core ratios, reasonably weighted: Primary Reserve, Viability, Return on Net Assets, and Net Operating Revenues. By using the same criteria to determine the CFI over a period of time, an institution is given the opportunity to measure overall financial progress. A score of -4 to 2 indicates adjustments are needed; a score of 3 or more suggests resources can be directed towards transformation, competition in the marketplace, and expansion.

| Fiscal Year | Sum Overall (CFI) |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 2011 | 7.56 |
| 2012 | 6.55 |
| 2013 | 6.58 |
| 2014 | 6.26 |
| 2015 | 6.03 |
| 2016 | 6.11 |

Source: University Annual Financial Reports;
NACUBO Strategic Financial Analysis for Higher Education



FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY

#1

Institution in Kansas for online bachelor's degrees (*U.S. News & World Report*)

#1

Most affordable MBA program (MasterofFinance.org)

#2

Elementary and early childhood education programs (BestDegreePrograms.com)

17

Consecutive years of enrollment growth

95%

Placement rate of graduates in the job market or postgraduate study

100%

Acceptance rate of students who applied to pharmacy, dentistry, optometry, physical therapy and chiropractic schools

Goal 3: Metric 4

University Excellence Profile

Mission

The mission of Kansas State University is to foster excellent teaching, research, and service that develop a highly skilled and educated citizenry necessary to advancing the well-being of Kansas, the nation, and the international community.

Economic Impact

As the nation's first operational land-grant university, Kansas State University is committed to serving the state's 2.9 million residents by providing stable, fulfilling jobs for thousands of employees, making breakthroughs in food science technology and developing leaders who will shape the world.

K-State is on the path to becoming a Top 50 public research university by 2025. Innovative researchers are leading the charge in improving the global food system, bioscience technology and animal health using interdisciplinary approaches that capitalize on existing resources. Research efforts bring in more than \$150 million annually and the university is home to more than 90 research centers, allowing K-State to be at the forefront of discovery.

The university's achievements support the industries that matter most in the communities served by K-State. For example, 70 percent of Kansas wheat is grown from seed varieties developed at K-State, and the university is closely involved in development of the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility, a \$1.2 billion federal project being constructed near the Manhattan campus.

Composite Financial Index

Calculated annually, a university's CFI is a combined financial measurement of a public institution's health based on four core ratios, reasonably weighted: Primary Reserve, Viability, Return on Net Assets, and Net Operating Revenues. By using the same criteria to determine the CFI over a period of time, an institution is given the opportunity to measure overall financial progress. A score of -4 to 2 indicates adjustments are needed; a score of 3 or more suggests resources can be directed towards transformation, competition in the marketplace, and expansion.

| Fiscal Year | Sum Overall (CFI) |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 2011 | 5.48 |
| 2012 | 4.07 |
| 2013 | 5.06 |
| 2014 | 5.20 |
| 2015 | 2.55 |
| 2016 | 2.44 |

Source: University Annual Financial Reports;
NACUBO Strategic Financial Analysis for Higher Education

#1

Average starting salary for graduates in Kansas (*Smart Asset*, 2017)

#1

Choice of Kansas high school graduates (2017)

#12

University in the nation for improving students' critical thinking skills (*Wall Street Journal*, 2017)

#1

Town-gown relations (*Princeton Review*, 2018)

1 of 60

Public universities in the nation designated as an Innovation and Economic Prosperity University (APLU, 2017)



In 2017, K-State received its fourth consecutive Higher Education Excellence in Diversity award for inclusive efforts and practices

Goal 3: Metric 4

University Excellence Profile

Mission

The mission of Pittsburg State University is to provide transformational experiences for its students and the community.

Economic Impact

Pittsburg State University is one of the largest economic engines in southeast Kansas. The most recent economic impact study, conducted by the Pittsburg Area Chamber of Commerce, details Pittsburg State's total economic impact at more than \$750 million.

This includes a direct economic impact (employee salary and wages, student spending, and capital investment) of nearly \$200 million and indirect benefits (visitor spending, Center for Innovation and Business Development Activities, Kansas Polymer Research Center, and rollover spending) of more than \$500 million.

Pittsburg State is also a vital partner in the region's tourism efforts. A 2016 study by Tourism Economics recorded visitor spending in Crawford County for 2015 at more than \$53 million, an increase of 12 percent over 2013. It is also the second straight year spending has eclipsed the \$53 million mark.

Much of this increase can be attributed to events such as the NCAA Division II National Track and Field Championships, the International SAE Baja Competition, the Kansas State High School Activities Association (KSHAA) 5A State High School Football Championship, and world-renowned entertainment programs, all of which were held at facilities on the campus of Pittsburg State University.

In all, tourism generated \$3.32 million in state and local tax revenue for Crawford County during 2015.

Composite Financial Index

Calculated annually, a university's CFI is a combined financial measurement of a public institution's health based on four core ratios, reasonably weighted: Primary Reserve, Viability, Return on Net Assets, and Net Operating Revenues. By using the same criteria to determine the CFI over a period of time, an institution is given the opportunity to measure overall financial progress. A score of -4 to 2 indicates adjustments are needed; a score of 3 or more suggests resources can be directed towards transformation, competition in the marketplace, and expansion.



#1

Regional University in Kansas
(2018 *U.S. News & World Report*)

#3

Family-friendly Business School
(2018 *Princeton Review*)

Top 50

Online Master's in Education Degree
(2018 *U.S. News & World Report*)

Top 100

Public schools in the Midwest
(2018 *U.S. News & World Report*)

Top 100

Regional Universities in the Midwest
(2018 *U.S. News & World Report*)

Top 294

Business Schools
(2018 *Princeton Review*)

| Fiscal Year | Sum Overall (CFI) |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 2011 | 3.83 |
| 2012 | 2.68 |
| 2013 | 2.88 |
| 2014 | 4.83 |
| 2015 | 4.00 |
| 2016 | 1.00 |

Source: University Annual Financial Reports;
NACUBO Strategic Financial Analysis for Higher Education

Goal 3: Metric 4



University Excellence Profile

Mission

The mission of the University of Kansas is to lift students and society by educating leaders, building healthy communities and making discoveries that change the world.

Economic Impact

The University of Kansas is a comprehensive educational and research institution with more than 28,400 students and 2,600 faculty members. KU also maintains the KU Edwards Campus in Overland Park, in addition to KU Medical Center campuses in Kansas City, Wichita, and Salina.

KU continues to build on a tradition of strong academics. The National Science Foundation and the Carnegie Foundation both classify KU as a top research university. KU works to educate leaders, build healthy communities, and make discoveries that change the world. Those discoveries also create jobs for Kansans and prosperity for the state. KU's strengths in drug discovery, biorefining, and engineering continue to draw companies to Kansas.

Spurring faculty and student entrepreneurship is part of KU's Bold Aspirations strategic plan, which measures patents and license agreements as part of the university's overall goals.

KU serves the State of Kansas in a number of ways:

- KU collaborated with area economic development associations to create the Bioscience & Technology Business Center, which is home to 40 tenant companies, totaling 215 employees and more than \$12 million in payroll.
- A nationally-designated Cancer Center and Alzheimer's Disease Center serve Kansas and the region.
- More than half of all Kansas doctors trained at KU.
- Each year, KU trains more than 8,300 firefighters and first responders and 8,000 law enforcement officers.
- KU provides free health services to underserved patients through student-run JayDoc clinics in Kansas City and Wichita.

Composite Financial Index

Calculated annually, a university's CFI is a combined financial measurement of a public institution's health based on four core ratios, reasonably weighted: Primary Reserve, Viability, Return on Net Assets, and Net Operating Revenues. By using the same criteria to determine the CFI over a period of time, an institution is given the opportunity to measure overall financial progress. A score of -4 to 2 indicates adjustments are needed; a score of 3 or more suggests resources can be directed towards transformation, competition in the marketplace, and expansion.

| Fiscal Year | Sum Overall (CFI) |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 2011 | 7.02 |
| 2012 | 4.54 |
| 2013 | 5.43 |
| 2014 | 6.52 |
| 2015 | 5.17 |
| 2016 | 4.31 |

Source: University Annual Financial Reports; NACUBO Strategic Financial Analysis for Higher Education

38

Active startup companies based on KU research

4

Consecutive years of enrollment growth

#4

School of Pharmacy in NIH research funding

42

Nationally-ranked graduate programs (U.S. News & World Report)

40

Corporate tenants in KU's Bioscience & Technology Business Center, including Garmin and ADM

1 of 34

U.S. public institutions in the prestigious Association of American Universities

27

Rhodes Scholars, more than all other Kansas schools combined

Goal 3: Metric 4

University Excellence Profile

Mission

The mission of Wichita State University is to be an essential educational, cultural, and economic driver for Kansas and the greater public good.

Economic Impact

Wichita State University's strategic vision is to be an internationally recognized model for applied learning and research, leading to improved lifetime career prospects for students. The applied vision is being pursued through curriculum, program and facilities expansion, workforce and technology development, industry and government cooperation, and flourishing centers of excellence in numerous fields, including advanced manufacturing, creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship.

WSU's location in the largest city in Kansas enhances the traditional classroom experience by providing students extensive applied learning and career opportunities. Students enjoy a wide selection of day, evening and summer courses in more than 200 areas of study at the main campus and other locations throughout the metro area and online.

A former 120-acre golf course on the east edge of campus is being developed as Innovation Campus, the region's largest construction site. The first buildings were occupied in 2017, and significant construction is underway. One of world's largest companies, Airbus, selected Innovation Campus for its North American engineering center, housing 300 full-time employees plus student workers. An adjacent new building, Experiential Engineering, houses 25 learning laboratories for students, specialty laboratories for applied learning and industry research and the GoCreate community makerspace. In 2018, building openings on Innovation Campus include a new city-county-university Law Enforcement Training Center housing the WSU Criminal Justice program, restaurants and retail spaces, and an office building that includes the College of Engineering Student Success Center.

Plans for 2018-19 include a hotel, Wellness Center/YMCA and National Institute for Aviation Research Crash Dynamics Lab. Fundraising is well underway for a new home for the Barton School of Business.

In 2018, the state's largest technical college, WATC, will complete its formal affiliation with WSU as the Campus of Applied Sciences and Technology. The university and technical college have recently opened a collaborative health professions learning center in Wichita's Old Town and are developing a second collaborative space in south Wichita.

Composite Financial Index

Calculated annually, a university's CFI is a combined financial measurement of a public institution's health based on four core ratios, reasonably weighted: Primary Reserve, Viability, Return on Net Assets, and Net Operating Revenues. By using the same criteria to determine the CFI over a period of time, an institution is given the opportunity to measure overall financial progress. A score of -4 to 2 indicates adjustments are needed; a score of 3 or more suggests resources can be directed towards transformation, competition in the marketplace, and expansion.

| Fiscal Year | Sum Overall (CFI) |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 2011 | 5.99 |
| 2012 | 4.34 |
| 2013 | 4.84 |
| 2014 | 5.45 |
| 2015 | 1.50 |
| 2016 | 2.33 |

Source: University Annual Financial Reports; NACUBO Strategic Financial Analysis for Higher Education



WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY

#1

Industry-funded research and development expenditures for aerospace

#1

Largest class of new freshmen in WSU history

#1

Most racially and ethnically diverse public campus in Kansas

\$90.5

Million in total external research funding for FY 2017, a record increase of nearly \$34 million since FY 2012

Top 50

Physician Assistant and Communications Sciences and Disorders programs

#53

Social Mobility Index U.S. ranking for providing access to economically disadvantaged students, graduating and transitioning them to well paying jobs

NOTES

Public Higher Education in Kansas

Kansas has six state universities, one municipal university, nineteen community colleges, and six technical colleges. These institutions employ over 30,000 of our friends and neighbors. Public colleges and universities benefit from a system that brings accountability, advocacy, and resources to public higher education in Kansas.

The Kansas Board of Regents

The Kansas Board of Regents is a nine-member governing board working for Kansans. The Board advocates for continuous improvement in public higher education while making it accessible to all qualified Kansans.



KANSAS BOARD OF REGENTS

1000 SW Jackson Street, Suite 520

Topeka, KS 66612-1368

785.430.4240

www.kansasregents.org

© Kansas Board of Regents