



FORESIGHT 2020

Annual Progress Report

January 2019

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January 2019



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

We are pleased to present the eighth annual update on the Board’s strategic agenda for higher education, Foresight 2020. The Board’s guiding vision for nearly a decade has been to increase attainment, align credentials with economic demand, and support university excellence.

During the past decade, higher education in Kansas has seen significant changes. State funding cuts, shifts in enrollment patterns, and a changing economy have created challenges and, in some cases, opportunities. Although our system could not have anticipated these changes when Foresight 2020 was first adopted, the Board and Kansas institutions have remained committed to the plan’s strategic goals and found innovative ways to succeed.

Two examples of success include the Excel in Career Technical Education (CTE) Program and the University Engineering Initiative. The Excel in CTE Program, which allows high school students greater access to college level career technical education courses, has more than tripled targeted enrollments. From a baseline of 3,475 in 2011, technical and community colleges have grown enrollment of high school students in technical education courses to 11,690. The University Engineering Initiative has likewise proven to be a highly successful initiative for meeting economic demands. From a baseline of 875 engineering graduates, Kansas State University, the University of Kansas, and Wichita State University have grown to 1,565 graduates in 2018. As a result, the three engineering programs have already surpassed the collective goal for 2021 by nearly 200 graduates.

These initiatives and others, such as Systemwide Transfer, Military Articulation, the alignment of most bachelor’s degrees to 120 credit hours, and accelerated degree pathways, serve as examples of best practices, innovative strategies, and partnerships that can have a positive impact on students and the Kansas economy. This is particularly important as we near the conclusion of Foresight 2020 and begin to form the next strategic plan, which will build on the current goals.

In 2018, we kicked off the development process for the new strategic plan by meeting with high school students and their parents, as well as business leaders from across Kansas. We solicited their feedback to help us answer a critical question – what can we do to help Kansas families, businesses, and communities thrive? Their input, along with the lessons learned during the implementation of Foresight 2020, will help guide our system in the years to come.

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

FORESIGHT 2020

In 2009, the Kansas Board of Regents began assessing trends in higher education and gathering data 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 set long-term achievement goals that are measurable, reportable, and ensure the state’s public higher education system meets Kansans’ expectations.

In order 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 these efforts.

Foresight 2020

Goal 1: Increase Higher Education Attainment Among Kansans

Goal 1: Metric 1

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

From AY 2010 to AY 2018, progress was made in the number of credentials awarded systemwide, increasing 17 percent during the time period.

All Awards Systemwide by Academic Year									
Award Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Short-Term Certificates	5,575	6,398	6,419	6,312	7,465	6,584	6,642	6,609	6,443
Certificates*	3,836	3,885	4,118	4,283	4,105	4,113	4,266	4,286	4,631
Associate Degrees	7,621	8,242	8,793	9,283	9,660	9,907	9,697	9,350	9,765
Bachelor's Degrees	14,441	14,382	15,739	15,970	15,607	15,236	15,825	15,366	15,798
Master's Degrees	4,725	5,093	5,341	4,934	5,182	5,300	5,332	5,625	5,723
Doctoral Degrees	1,264	1,344	1,323	1,348	1,324	1,476	1,371	1,458	1,474
Grand Total	37,462	39,344	41,733	42,130	43,343	42,616	43,133	42,694	43,834

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

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

Visit the Kansas Higher Education Statistics (KHEDStats) to explore credential production by institution.

Goal 1: Metric 2

Attainment Model Progress

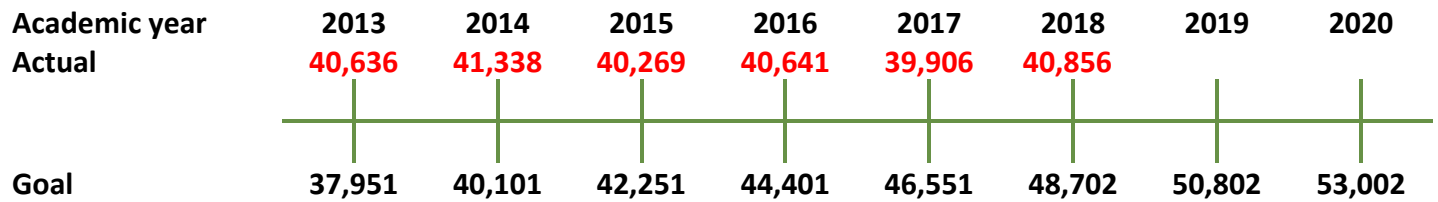
Increasing higher education attainment among Kansans is the primary goal of the Board’s strategic plan because of the positive impact attainment has on individuals and their families, as well as the state of Kansas. Wages are higher for those who have a credential beyond a high school diploma, and their rates of unemployment are lower. In the last recession, nearly four out of five jobs lost were held by those with no education beyond high school. Benefits accrue to state and local governments through additional income, sales and property tax revenues, and lower expenses for cash assistance, Medicaid, and incarceration. At the time the Foresight 2020 plan was developed, it was estimated an attainment goal could lift per capita personal income for Kansans by \$300 per year. Workforce demands are another driver to increasing attainment rates for Kansans. According to the November 2018 National Federation of Independent Businesses’ survey of small business economic trends, 25 percent of owners cited the difficulty of finding qualified workers as their single most important business problem (up two points from the prior survey).

Goal 1: Metric 2

Attainment Model Progress

Since the launch of the Foresight 2020 strategic plan, the Board has monitored progress on its attainment goal, which includes credential production from the public institutions of higher education, as well as the private, independent universities and colleges in Kansas. The reader should note that the first metric outlined previously in this report displays only credentials generated by the public institutions, but overall progress on this page takes into account credentials awarded by the private, independent institutions.

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 private, independent universities and colleges
Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection and institutional submissions*

Georgetown University's Center on Education and the Workforce concludes that Kansas ranks 13th nationally in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that 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 two years if we are to reach our overall attainment goal by 2020. The remaining 60 percent will need to be associate degrees and technical certificates.

Today, the cumulative gap between production to date 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 need to be additional associate degrees and/or technical certificates. The following objectives have been established for the public postsecondary institutions to meet Kansas workforce demand needs:

Institution	2018 Awards	2018 Goal	2020 Goal
University			
Emporia State University	738	851	907
Fort Hays State University⁺	2,996	2,910	2,867
Kansas State University	3,970	4,446	4,685
Pittsburg State University	1,175	1,274	1,324
University of Kansas	3,839	4,482	4,804
University of Kansas Medical Center	238	261	273
Wichita State University	2,276	2,367	2,413
Washburn University	1,067	1,096	1,110
University Totals	16,299	17,687	18,383

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

⁺*Institutions meeting AY 2018 goal*

Goal 1: Metric 2, continued

Institution	2018 Awards	2018 Goal	2020 Goal
Community or Technical College			
Allen Community College	417	478	509
Barton Community College	902	1,057	1,135
Butler Community College	1,496	1,641	1,714
Cloud County Community College	557	865	1,019
Coffeyville Community College	465	599	666
Colby Community College[†]	401	338	306
Cowley County Community College	666	1,065	1,264
Dodge City Community College	418	524	577
Fort Scott Community College	579	664	707
Garden City Community College[†]	552	523	509
Highland Community College	686	744	773
Hutchinson Community College	1,632	1,943	2,099
Independence Community College	150	274	336
Johnson County Community College	3,066	3,518	3,744
Kansas City Kansas Community College	1,267	1,428	1,509
Labette Community College	356	473	531
Neosho County Community College	901	989	1,033
Pratt Community College	379	518	588
Seward County Community College[†]	566	538	524
Flint Hills Technical College	376	558	649
Manhattan Area Technical College	396	438	459
North Central Kansas Technical College	441	497	525
Northwest Kansas Technical College[†]	357	284	247
Salina Area Technical College	421	435	443
Washburn Institute of Technology	1,115	1,295	1,385
Washburn University (<i>Certificates</i>)	72	111	131
Wichita State Univ. Campus of Applied Sciences and Technology[†]	1,657	1,239	1,030
Community and Technical College Totals	20,291	23,034	24,405

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

[†]Institutions meeting AY 2018 goal

Goal 1: Metric 3

Graduation rates

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 policies and practices of campuses affect graduation outcomes, making institutions the critical stakeholder in student completion. Higher on-time graduation rates save students and their families on tuition, fees, and living expenses. Graduating on time helps a student earn an income more quickly as well. It is also important to note graduation rates exclude part-time and transfer students, making this metric important, but incomplete. (For a complete measure that takes into account 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) with a net gain of 6.4 percentage points from 2011 to 2017. Over the same timeframe, community colleges and Washburn University also increased on-time graduation rates by 2.5 percentage points and 3.5 percentage points respectively. On-time completion rates for technical colleges decreased from 2011 to 2017 by 7.5 percent.

100% Graduation Rate by Sector by Academic Year							
Institution Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
State Universities	25.9%	28.6%	28.2%	29.1%	29.0%	31.3%	32.3%
Municipal University	12.9%	12.0%	17.4%	12.8%	15.6%	14.9%	16.4%
Community Colleges	21.0%	20.6%	19.5%	21.7%	21.1%	22.9%	23.5%
Technical Colleges	62.6%	62.6%	57.9%	52.4%	56.1%	49.3%	55.1%

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 3.1 percentage points from 53.8 percent in 2011 to 56.9 percent in 2017, slightly below the national average for universities of 58.9 percent. The rate for community colleges has increased 2.9 percentage points during that same time frame. Technical colleges have experienced a decrease from 2011 to 2017 in students graduating in 150 percent time while Washburn University has remained the same.

150% Graduation Rate by Sector by Academic Year							
Institution Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
State Universities	53.8%	55.8%	55.7%	54.6%	55.4%	56.5%	56.9%
Municipal University	36.6%	33.5%	36.6%	34.5%	35.6%	33.1%	36.6%
Community Colleges	27.7%	27.1%	26.5%	28.1%	27.8%	30.1%	30.6%
Technical Colleges	67.9%	63.3%	59.6%	58.9%	59.1%	56.3%	60.9%

Source: IPEDS

Visit kansasregents.org/foresight2020 to review 100 percent, 125 percent, and 150 percent 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 an indication of an institution's effectiveness at meeting the needs and expectations of its students. Higher percentages here are interpreted to have positive impacts on 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 2018, state universities achieved the highest institution retention rate of the past seven years while all other institution types dropped slightly. However, the overall average institution retention rate for the system as a whole has increased from a low of 66.6 percent in AY 2012 to 69.7 percent in AY 2018.

Retention Rate by Institution Type and Academic Year							
Institution Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
State Universities	75.7%	77.7%	78.4%	78.3%	79.5%	79.9%	80.7%
Municipal University	66.4%	64.4%	65.3%	68.3%	71.4%	71.8%	70.1%
Community Colleges	56.4%	55.2%	56.1%	56.7%	58.1%	59.0%	58.0%
Technical Colleges	64.5%	63.9%	65.5%	65.2%	64.8%	64.7%	62.3%
Systemwide Totals	66.6%	67.1%	68.1%	68.7%	69.9%	69.9%	69.7%

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection and KHEDS Fall (One-Year Retention Rate)

Based on the most recent data available, the average retention rate nationally was 81.1 percent for four-year public universities and 62.0 percent for two-year public colleges among those students who began Fall of 2015 and were still enrolled Fall of 2016. These rates are most comparable to Kansas institutions, with lower rates of selectivity.

Source: Digest of Education Statistics, 2017 Tables and Figures

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

Goal 1: Metric 5

Student Success Index rates

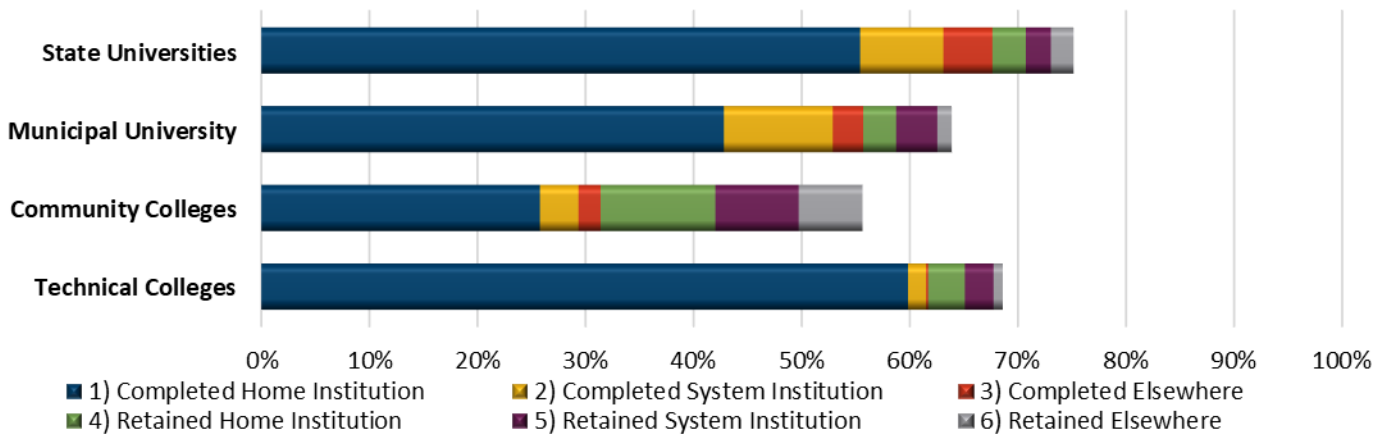
The Board developed the Student Success Index as another measure of institutional effectiveness. A significant number of students who earn an associate or bachelor’s degree have attended two or more institutions; the Student Success Index captures multiple-institution attendance, providing a more comprehensive 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 begin at four-year institutions.

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

Student Success Index Rate Totals by Reporting Year								
Institution Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
State Universities	76.9%	75.4%	76.7%	76.0%	73.8%	73.2%	73.1%	75.1%
Municipal University	67.0%	72.7%	66.6%	64.2%	61.7%	60.7%	61.3%	60.7%
Community Colleges	57.3%	56.4%	52.1%	51.2%	50.7%	51.8%	54.0%	55.6%
Technical Colleges	79.5%	68.0%	73.1%	69.3%	65.9%	66.3%	69.5%	68.6%

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection and National Student Clearinghouse

Student Success Index Rate Detail for Reporting Year 2017



Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection and National Student Clearinghouse

Student Success Index Rate Detail for Reporting Year 2017						
Institution Type	1) Completed Home	2) Completed System	3) Completed Elsewhere	4) Retained Home	5) Retained System	6) Retained Elsewhere
State Universities	55.4%	7.7%	4.5%	3.1%	2.3%	2.1%
Municipal University	42.8%	10.1%	2.8%	3.1%	3.8%	1.3%
Community Colleges	25.8%	3.6%	2.0%	10.6%	7.7%	5.9%
Technical Colleges	59.8%	1.7%	0.2%	3.4%	2.6%	0.9%

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection and National Student Clearinghouse

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

Visit the Kansas Higher Education Statistics (KHEStats) 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

The Pell Grant is a federal grant program that is limited to students with financial need who have not earned their first bachelor's degree or who are enrolled in certain post-baccalaureate programs through participating institutions. In AY 2018, 47,391 Kansas students received Pell Grants, representing 32.7 percent of public postsecondary undergraduate enrollment in Kansas across all sectors. This proportion of students receiving assistance is essentially flat from the previous year when 47,442 students received Pell Grants. This slight reduction compares to an overall enrollment increase in Kansas of 0.3 percent. The ratio of undergraduates receiving Pell Grants in Kansas (32.7 percent) is similar to the national rate which was 31.7 percent. Eligibility for the Pell Grant has no hard income cutoff, but generally a two-person household must have an income of less than \$60,000. In Kansas, 44.2 percent of households have an estimated income of less than \$50,000.

Annual adjustments to the maximum Pell Grant have not kept pace with the costs of attendance. In the 1998-99 school year, the maximum Pell covered 92 percent of average published tuition and fees for public four-year institutions. Today the maximum covers only 60 percent.

Changes to the Pell Grant in 2012-13 had a greater effect on students attending the two-year institutions. The Expected Family Contribution (EFC) was increased, rendering greater numbers of students ineligible. This effect was greater 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 cutoff 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.

Pell Count Systemwide by Academic Year									
Institution Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
State Universities*	-	-	-	-	22,558	22,473	21,510	20,855	20,990
Washburn University	2,281	2,668	2,883	2,622	2,392	2,258	2,125	2,027	1,975
Community Colleges	25,062	31,025	32,920	31,055	28,127	26,496	23,450	21,535	21,151
Technical Colleges	2,711	3,604	4,011	4,081	4,020	3,570	3,036	3,025	3,275
Grand Total	30,054	37,297	39,814	37,758	57,097	54,797	50,121	47,442	47,391

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

*Pell Grant recipient data were not collected from state universities until AY 2014; all university data exclude graduate students.

Pell Percentage Systemwide by Academic Year									
Institution Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
State Universities*	-	-	-	-	29.5%	29.4%	28.3%	27.8%	28.2%
Washburn University	38.1%	43.4%	46.3%	43.2%	42.4%	41.7%	40.1%	38.1%	37.3%
Community Colleges	31.3%	37.7%	40.9%	42.6%	42.5%	41.4%	38.1%	35.7%	36.3%
Technical Colleges	37.4%	54.2%	55.1%	58.4%	59.6%	54.3%	48.2%	46.2%	46.1%

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

*Pell Grant recipient data were not collected from state universities until AY 2014; all university data exclude graduate students.

Goal 1: Metric 6, continued

Race/Ethnicity

According to the American Community Survey (2017), 75.9 percent of the Kansas population are reported as White (non-Hispanic), with 11.9 percent identifying as Hispanic, 5.5 percent identifying as Black/African American, and 6.7 percent reported as another non-White, non-Hispanic race or ethnicity. Comparing the state's demographics to the AY 2018 Kansas public higher education system enrollment, 73.4 percent of students across the Kansas public higher education system were reported as White (non-Hispanic), a slight decrease from the previous year, with 11.1 percent identifying as Hispanic, 7.4 percent identifying as Black/African American, and 8.1 percent reported as another non-White, non-Hispanic race or ethnicity. The system has seen 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 3.5 percentage points, and Hispanic students are now the largest minority served by Kansas colleges and universities.

Student Headcount, Full-Time Equivalency, and Percent Composition by Year and Ethnicity

Headcount Systemwide by Academic Year									
Race/Ethnicity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
White	182,937	180,940	182,194	179,490	172,560	167,377	164,265	161,207	160,762
African-American	14,065	16,988	18,876	18,675	17,812	17,400	16,048	15,952	16,267
Hispanic	17,108	17,469	17,354	18,732	19,481	20,245	22,045	22,788	24,298
All Other	9,784	11,609	13,912	15,001	15,534	16,019	16,821	16,765	17,655
Grand Total	223,894	227,006	232,336	231,898	225,387	221,041	219,179	216,712	218,982

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

Unknown and non-resident alien are excluded from all numbers.

Headcount Percentage Systemwide by Academic Year									
Race/Ethnicity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
White	81.7%	79.7%	78.4%	77.4%	76.6%	75.7%	74.9%	74.4%	73.4%
African-American	6.3%	7.5%	8.1%	8.1%	7.9%	7.9%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%
Hispanic	7.6%	7.7%	7.5%	8.1%	8.6%	9.2%	10.1%	10.5%	11.1%
All Other	4.4%	5.1%	6.0%	6.5%	6.9%	7.2%	7.7%	7.7%	8.1%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

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

Full-Time Equivalency Systemwide by Academic Year									
Race/Ethnicity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
White	102,518	102,970	102,827	100,542	97,954	95,252	93,972	92,701	91,685
African-American	8,836	9,193	9,783	9,539	9,293	8,988	8,342	8,573	8,744
Hispanic	7,549	9,436	9,721	10,449	11,004	11,445	12,400	12,965	13,697
All Other	5,618	6,876	7,996	8,558	8,786	9,161	9,804	9,695	10,173
Grand Total	124,520	128,475	130,327	129,088	127,036	124,846	124,518	123,935	124,300

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

Unknown and non-resident alien are excluded from all numbers.

Goal 1: Metric 6, continued

Age

If our state’s attainment goal is to be met, institutions must 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 for the enrollments needed to generate adequate postsecondary graduates for the Kansas workforce. According to the American Community Survey (2017), 24.5 percent of the Kansas population is under 18 years old, 2.9 percent is 18-19, 7.3 percent is between the ages of 20-24, 13.2 percent is between the ages of 25-34, 12.2 percent is between the ages of 35-44, and 24.7 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 7.3 percent, and enrollment among those ages 18-19 has increased since 2012 to a high of 19.5 percent. However, the percentage of those aged 25-64 has fallen for the past seven years, down to 32.4 percent in the most current year from a peak of 38.6 percent in 2011.

Student Headcount, Full-Time Equivalency, and Percent Composition by Year and Age Group

Headcount Systemwide by Academic Year									
Age Groups	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Age < 18	10,646	10,961	11,372	12,793	13,281	14,491	16,120	16,829	17,924
Age 18-19	42,913	42,611	42,486	43,658	44,858	45,326	45,663	47,063	47,559
Age 20-24	103,043	103,322	103,399	102,443	100,014	99,487	98,599	96,946	97,429
Age 25-34	57,735	59,101	59,700	58,558	56,409	54,692	52,105	50,241	49,011
Age 35-44	22,096	22,244	22,319	22,133	20,430	19,780	18,636	18,211	18,186
Age 45-64	19,609	18,503	17,491	17,118	15,326	14,175	12,835	12,304	11,940
Age 65+	2,266	2,093	2,203	2,247	2,104	2,025	2,035	2,125	2,469
Grand Total	258,308	258,835	258,970	258,950	252,422	249,976	245,993	243,719	244,518

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

Headcount Percentage Systemwide by Academic Year									
Age Groups	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Age < 18	4.1%	4.2%	4.4%	4.9%	5.3%	5.8%	6.6%	6.9%	7.3%
Age 18-19	16.6%	16.5%	16.4%	16.9%	17.8%	18.1%	18.6%	19.3%	19.5%
Age 20-24	39.9%	39.9%	39.9%	39.6%	39.6%	39.8%	40.1%	39.8%	39.8%
Age 25-34	22.4%	22.8%	23.1%	22.6%	22.3%	21.9%	21.2%	20.6%	20.0%
Age 35-44	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%	8.5%	8.1%	7.9%	7.6%	7.5%	7.4%
Age 45-64	7.6%	7.1%	6.8%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%
Age 65+	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Goal 1: Metric 6, continued

Full-Time Equivalency Systemwide by Academic Year									
Age Groups	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Age < 18	2,730	2,696	2,781	3,125	3,366	3,777	4,249	4,507	4,696
Age 18-19	28,868	28,531	28,330	28,926	29,881	30,219	30,208	31,077	31,326
Age 20-24	67,820	68,473	68,151	67,048	65,902	65,859	65,654	65,045	65,299
Age 25-34	27,763	29,611	30,133	29,350	28,522	27,393	26,279	25,378	24,309
Age 35-44	8,476	9,028	9,314	9,236	8,667	8,295	7,890	7,774	7,592
Age 45-64	5,542	5,697	5,650	5,542	5,032	4,627	4,297	4,151	3,896
Age 65+	249	237	260	286	279	258	253	299	302
Grand Total	141,448	144,273	144,619	143,513	141,648	140,427	138,829	138,231	137,421

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

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 slightly exceeds national levels. For 2017, 40 percent of Kansans have an associate degree or higher. Nationally, this figure is 38 percent. Kansas also shows higher attainment for all age groups:

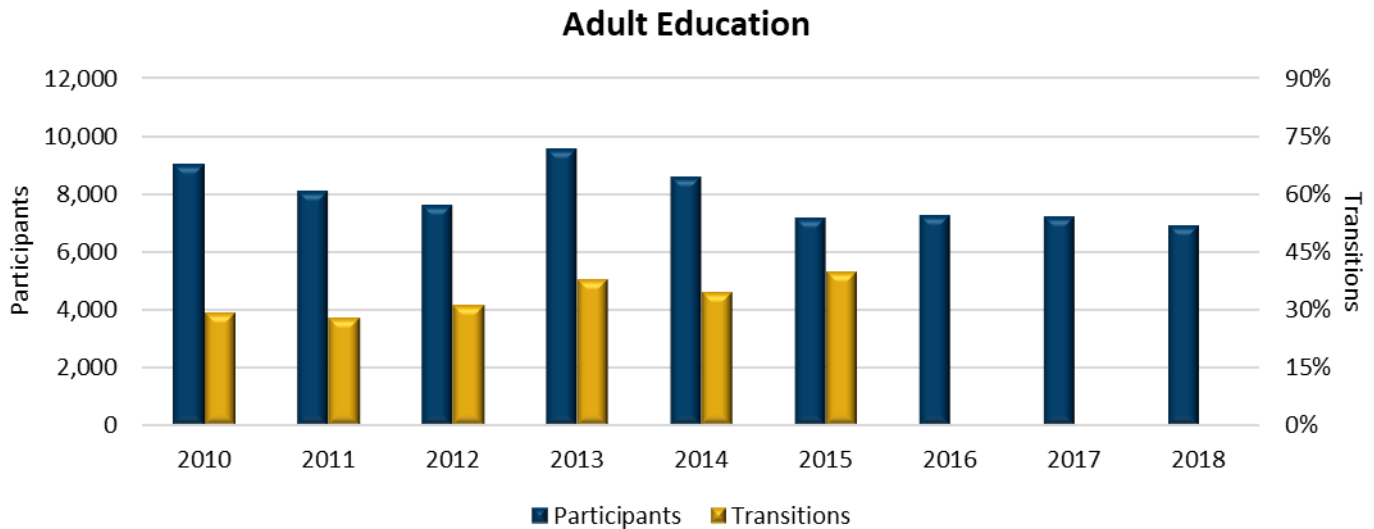
Adults with Associate Degree or Higher by Survey Year								
Kansas	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adults 18-24	16%	15%	13%	17%	17%	15%	17%	17%
Adults 25-34	43%	44%	43%	43%	43%	46%	45%	47%
Adults 35-44	44%	43%	44%	45%	46%	45%	46%	49%
Adults 45-64	38%	39%	39%	40%	40%	40%	42%	42%
United States	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adults 18-24	14%	14%	14%	15%	15%	15%	16%	16%
Adults 25-34	40%	40%	41%	42%	42%	43%	44%	45%
Adults 35-44	40%	41%	42%	42%	43%	43%	44%	45%
Adults 45-64	37%	37%	38%	38%	38%	39%	39%	40%

Source: American Community Survey, One-Year Estimates

Goal 1: Metric 8

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

According to the 2017 American Community Survey, there are approximately 161,500 Kansas adults (ages 18-64) who lack a high school credential; a little over 4 percent of this population is being served by Kansas adult education programs:



Source: KBOR PABLO Collection and KBOR KHEDS Collection

The Board tracks enrollment (in blue) and seeks to increase the percentage of students who transition to postsecondary education (in yellow). Since 2007 transitions have increased from 23 percent to 39.7 percent in the most recent year, 2015. (Follow-up is conducted three program years after a student's enrollment in adult education.)

With the challenges in locating skilled workers, employers are providing new training and tuition assistance opportunities to their employees. The University of Kansas Health System recently launched the "Because We Care Program" through a partnership with Kansas City Kansas Community College for KU Health System employees to earn a GED while on the job. KU Health System is paying all program fees, and corporate partners have contributed to an endowment fund to support students with a laptop, textbook, and testing fees while in the program.

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

Re-engaging adults with some college but no degree is critical to achieving the Board's goal of 60 percent of all Kansans having a credential and critical to growing the state's economy. In Kansas, more than 300,000 adults could benefit from returning to college and finishing their degree or certificate. In AY 2018, 5,347 returning adults, defined as those 25 to 64 years of age enrolling after at least a two-year absence, pursued an undergraduate degree or certificate in the Kansas public higher education system – a 9.6 percent increase from AY 2017.

The total enrollment of 5,347 returning adults in AY 2018 represents an increase in every age group at all institution types. In AY 2018, adult students returned to all institution types, and enrollment increases for these students were seen at state universities (+114), at the municipal university (+15), at community colleges (+192), and at technical colleges (+146).

Institutions will need to continue to provide targeted outreach to re-engage returning adults. To increase the number of returning adults graduating with a credential it will be important for institutions to focus on eliminating barriers related to accessibility and affordability.

Returning Adults with College Credit by Institution Type, Age Group, and Academic Year									
Institution Type, Age Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
State Universities									
aged 25 up to 34	739	834	1,001	992	950	937	875	901	953
aged 35 up to 44	121	173	172	179	182	209	216	249	284
aged 45 up to 64	56	74	86	86	88	86	78	87	114
State Universities Totals	916	1,081	1,259	1,257	1,220	1,232	1,169	1,237	1,351
Municipal University									
aged 25 up to 34	100	122	137	127	125	116	105	106	112
aged 35 up to 44	22	28	30	23	30	24	34	39	41
aged 45 up to 64	10	18	11	15	11	19	10	12	19
Municipal University Totals	132	168	178	165	166	159	149	157	172
Community Colleges									
aged 25 up to 34	2,007	2,142	2,580	2,292	2,125	2,218	2,142	2,113	2,158
aged 35 up to 44	581	548	713	614	556	618	585	667	756
aged 45 up to 64	407	414	495	433	423	304	323	308	366
Community Colleges Totals	2,995	3,104	3,788	3,339	3,104	3,140	3,050	3,088	3,280
Technical Colleges									
aged 25 up to 34	205	214	202	313	277	320	304	260	374
aged 35 up to 44	59	60	51	83	75	69	102	92	115
aged 45 up to 64	33	36	32	42	48	45	43	46	55
Technical Colleges Totals	297	310	285	438	400	434	449	398	544
Systemwide Totals	4,340	4,663	5,510	5,199	4,890	4,965	4,817	4,880	5,347

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

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 84 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 associate degree upon completion of remaining degree requirements. Through the Reverse Transfer process, 206 associate degrees were awarded for the 2018 Academic Year, bringing the total number of associate degrees awarded through Reverse Transfer to 713 since AY 2015.

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 by recognized third parties.

The Board looks to the Kansas Credit for Prior Learning Task Force and the Kansas Credit for Prior Learning Guidelines for oversight and implementation in providing standardized methods for awarding credit and ensuring a structure for students to advance toward a certificate or degree within a transparent pathway. In AY 2018, more than 6,000 students were awarded a total of 72,664 credit hours for prior learning. The potential tuition savings for credit for prior learning hours, using averages of resident tuition rates for each sector, is about \$11.9 million.

Credit for Prior Learning			
Institution Types	Headcount	Credit Hours	Average Credit Hours
Public Universities	4,037	48,270	12.0
Community and Technical Colleges	2,049	24,394	11.9

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

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 improvements in institutions accepting credit recommendations from the American Council on Education.

Through collaboration between 26 Kansas public postsecondary institutions and the United States Army, Army University, and the Kansas National Guard, over 30 academic programs have been aligned with current military occupational specialties. Most recently, the United States Air Force and the Kansas Air National Guard have added to the list of articulated programs. These bridge programs formalize the credit that will be awarded to these servicemembers and veterans upon enrollment in a given academic program.

Credit for Military Alignment			
Institution Types	Headcount	Credit Hours	Average Credit Hours
Public Universities	463	10,599	22.9
Community and Technical Colleges	842	17,565	20.9

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

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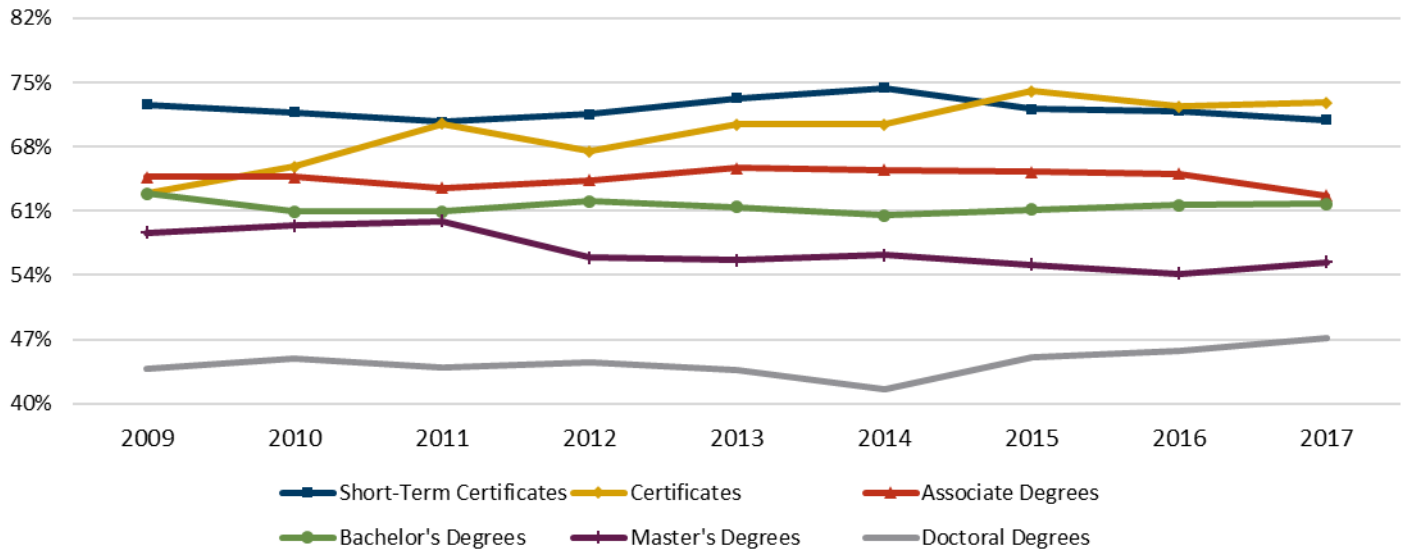
Goal 2: Improve Alignment of the State's Higher Education System with the Needs of the Economy

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 about the employment of our graduates. Mentions of regional employment on this page refer specifically to these two states; there is no information currently available for other surrounding states.

**Percent of Graduates Employed in Region
First Year After Graduation**



Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection; KDOL and MDOLIR Wage Records 4th Quarter Earnings, Annualized 2009-2017

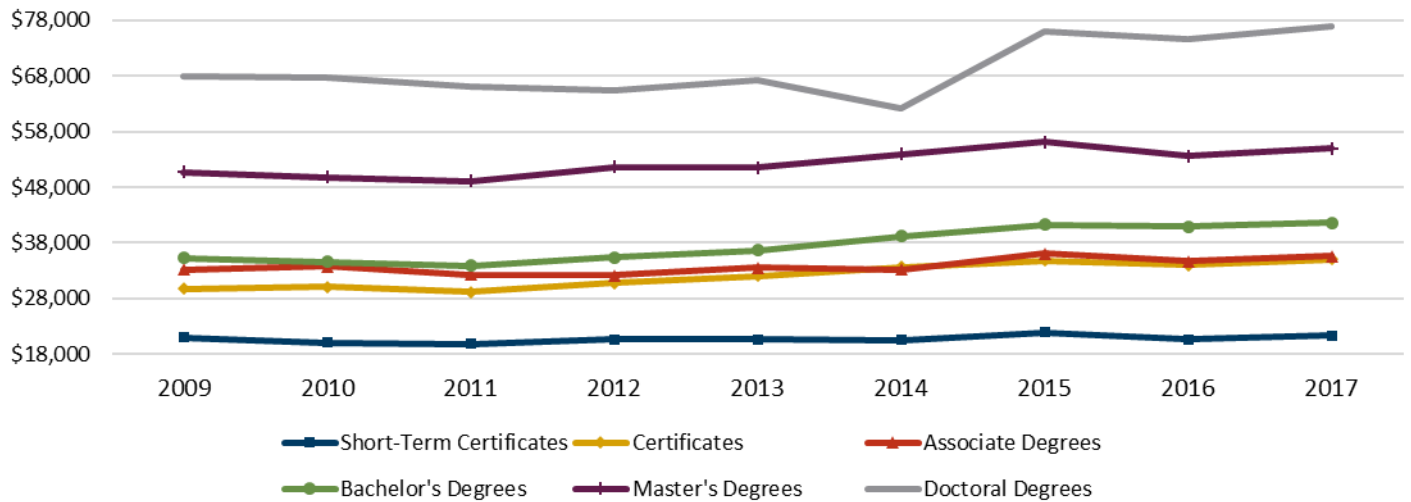
Percent of Graduates Employed in Region First Year After Graduation									
Award Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Short-Term Certificates	72.6%	71.8%	70.7%	71.6%	73.3%	74.4%	72.1%	71.9%	70.9%
Certificates	62.9%	65.8%	70.5%	67.5%	70.4%	70.4%	74.0%	72.4%	72.8%
Associate Degrees	64.7%	64.7%	63.5%	64.4%	65.7%	65.5%	65.2%	65.1%	62.7%
Bachelor's Degrees	62.9%	61.0%	60.9%	62.1%	61.4%	60.5%	61.1%	61.6%	61.8%
Master's Degrees	58.6%	59.4%	59.9%	55.9%	55.6%	56.2%	55.1%	54.2%	55.4%
Doctoral Degrees	43.7%	45.0%	43.9%	44.5%	43.7%	41.6%	45.1%	45.8%	47.1%

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection; KDOL and MDOLIR Wage Records 4th Quarter Earnings, Annualized 2009-2017

The lower employment rate of doctoral degree holders demonstrates their mobility and employment choices rather than a higher unemployment rate.

Goal 2: Metric 1, continued

**Average Wage of Graduates Employed in Region
First Year After Graduation**



Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection; KDOL and MDOLIR Wage Records 4th Quarter Earnings, Annualized 2009-2017

Average Wage of Graduates Employed in Region First Year After Graduation									
Award Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Short-Term Certificates	\$21,021	\$20,100	\$19,860	\$20,579	\$20,582	\$20,511	\$21,933	\$20,592	\$21,340
Certificates	\$29,710	\$30,079	\$29,114	\$30,792	\$32,082	\$33,614	\$34,773	\$33,975	\$35,063
Associate Degrees	\$33,239	\$33,711	\$32,228	\$32,169	\$33,555	\$33,205	\$36,100	\$34,637	\$35,555
Bachelor's Degrees	\$35,277	\$34,516	\$33,928	\$35,381	\$36,645	\$39,119	\$41,253	\$40,901	\$41,549
Master's Degrees	\$50,703	\$49,754	\$49,029	\$51,577	\$51,496	\$53,962	\$56,072	\$53,627	\$54,965
Doctoral Degrees	\$67,911	\$67,644	\$66,096	\$65,290	\$67,226	\$62,223	\$76,052	\$74,713	\$76,958

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection; KDOL and MDOLIR Wage Records 4th Quarter Earnings, Annualized 2009-2017

The average wage for all major occupational groups in 2017 was \$44,570 according to the May 2017 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimate—Kansas, published spring 2018.

Visit the Kansas Higher Education Statistics (KHEStats) 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, High-Wage Occupations” list offers a comparison between the projected market need and the number of awards granted in the last year in these fields. The high-demand occupations listed below are reported to have an average wage exceeding 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 correspond to the Kansas Department of Labor’s education level required for the listed occupation.

High-Demand, High-Wage Occupations 2018			
Occupation	Awards Granted 2018	Median Annual Wage	2016-26 Projected Job Openings Annually
Accountants and Auditors	698	\$58,910	1,384
Aerospace Engineers	103	\$102,000	135
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	150	\$63,460	130
Civil Engineers	176	\$76,930	198
Computer Systems Analysts	63	\$74,020	387
Dental Hygienists	98	\$68,220	142
Electrical Engineers	159	\$83,500	188
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	98	\$74,480	156
Electricians	145	\$55,250	714
*Graphic Designers	98	\$44,740	229
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	187	\$46,600	264
Industrial Engineers	184	\$79,110	172
*Industrial Machinery Mechanics	39	\$52,020	453
*Instructional Coordinators	461	\$53,420	102
Lawyers	223	\$78,080	268
*Logisticians	494	\$67,710	141
Mechanical Engineers	483	\$75,340	207
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	286	\$72,580	345
Nurse Anesthetists	23	\$155,440	17
Occupational Therapists	46	\$77,390	77
Operations Research Analysts	40	\$83,780	100
Pharmacists	182	\$121,930	140
*Physical Therapist Assistants	105	\$53,380	159
Physical Therapists	100	\$80,890	103
Physician Assistants	46	\$99,750	89
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	209	\$205,150	139
*Public Relations Specialists	391	\$49,930	311
Radiologic Technologists	83	\$51,940	124
Registered Nurses	1,550	\$58,850	1,867
Software Developers, Systems Software	217	\$95,830	236
Speech-Language Pathologists	88	\$67,990	86
Training and Development Specialists	46	\$53,700	421

Source: 2016-2026 Long-Term Occupational Projections, and 2018 High Demand – High Wage Occupations, Kansas Department of Labor: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

*New to the list in 2018

Bolded occupations are those for which the awards granted met the projected annual job openings

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. Accelerating Opportunity - Kansas is a career pathways program assisting non-college ready students in obtaining a high school equivalency credential (GED) while co-enrolled in credit-bearing career technical education programs at Kansas postsecondary institutions. Pathways contain a minimum of 12 team-taught credit hours, leveraging the presence of both basic skills and career technical education instructors. Outside the classroom, students are supported with supplemental instruction and wraparound services.

Participants in Accelerating Opportunity by Academic Year							
	2012 ⁺	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Participating Headcount	162	942	947	750	584	542	496
College Credit Hours Generated	1,504	11,821	12,256	8,580	7,368	8,097	6,564
Credentials Earned	-	470	471	532	379	299	331

Receiving AO-K Proviso Funds by Academic Year							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Participating Headcount	-	-	-	234	257	243	251
College Credit Hours Generated	-	-	-	2,006	2,480	2,451	2,657

*Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection, PABLO Fiscal Year Collection, Funding Distribution Reports.
⁺Credentials were not tracked the first year of initiative. *Missing trailing summer enrollments.*

Legislative appropriations provide ongoing tuition assistance and college incentives for students co-enrolled in AO-K pathways, and a partnership with the Kansas Department for Children and Families provides tuition assistance for TANF students enrolled in AO-K pathways.

State Initiative: Excel in CTE

In AY 2012, the Legislature enacted Excel in CTE 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 more than tripling during the seven years it has been in operation.

Participating in Excel in CTE by Academic Year								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Participating Headcount	3,475	3,870	6,101	8,440	10,275	10,023	10,600	11,690
College Credit Hours Generated	28,000	28,161	44,087	62,195	76,756	79,488	85,150	92,092
Credentials Earned	-	548	711	1,419	1,682	1,224	1,459	1,420

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection; 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 invested \$105 million over 10 years to ensure engineering industry partners 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 directed towards the education of engineers in Kansas.

Engineering Students Enrolled by Academic Year							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kansas State University	2,988	3,116	3,306	3,450	3,599	3,814	3,653
University of Kansas	1,898	2,105	2,261	2,342	2,381	2,333	2,381
Wichita State University	1,690	1,791	2,071	2,200	2,240	2,302	2,338
Grand Total	6,576	7,012	7,638	7,992	8,220	8,449	8,372

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

Engineering Students Graduated							
Academic Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kansas State University	480	471	529	498	494	609	694
University of Kansas	335	338	367	400	499	435	526
Wichita State University	214	208	238	267	292	304	345
Grand Total	1,029	1,017	1,134	1,165	1,285	1,348	1,565

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

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

Goal 2: Metric 2, continued

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 to instruct additional 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 available to both public and privately-funded educational institutions with registered nursing programs. These grant funds support faculty and nursing lab supplies with the goal of improving program quality and student success. Eligibility criteria of the FY 2018 grant were:

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

Of the 21 Kansas nursing programs that applied for funds, 17 perform at or above the national NCLEX average, and therefore qualified for full funding. Four programs applied for 10 percent of the total funds set aside to continue the process to receive national accreditation or implement strategies to improve NCLEX scores. During the most recent three-year period, as compared to the previous three-year period, 65 percent of funded programs have experienced an increase in NCLEX scores. In addition, in the first year under the new grant focus, the state saw a five percent increase in NCLEX pass rates for registered nursing programs. Grants are awarded on a yearly basis, which allows institutions to address deficiencies and become eligible for 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 are 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 2017, aggregated at the academic discipline level (e.g., all Healthcare programs are rolled up to Health Science) and sorted by the Median Wage of Graduates Exited and Employed (descending). The data also identify those disciplines meeting or exceeding 80 percent employment of program graduates.

Kansas Training Information Program (K-TIP) Report				
Discipline Name	Graduates	Total # Graduates Employed	Percentage Graduates Employed	Median Wage: Graduates Employed
Leading to an Associate Degree or Certificate:				
<i>Health Science</i>	1,520	1,416	93.16%	\$39,954
<i>Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security</i>	106	92	86.79%	\$35,685
<i>Manufacturing</i>	764	672	87.96%	\$34,727
<i>Architecture & Construction</i>	527	475	90.13%	\$31,460
<i>Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources</i>	130	114	87.69%	\$31,419
<i>Transportation, Distribution & Logistics</i>	478	401	83.89%	\$30,849
Information Technology	177	140	79.10%	\$30,661
<i>Marketing</i>	25	22	88.00%	\$30,643
Education & Training	17	13	76.47%	\$29,852
<i>Hospitality & Tourism</i>	127	107	84.25%	\$25,064
Arts, Audio/Video Technology & Communications	112	89	79.46%	\$24,241
<i>Finance</i>	31	26	83.87%	\$23,876
<i>Business Management & Administration</i>	176	149	84.66%	\$23,249
<i>Human Services</i>	191	157	82.20%	\$18,139
Associate/Certificate Total	4,381	3,873	88.40%	\$34,085
Leading to a Short-Term Certificate:				
<i>Transportation, Distribution & Logistics</i>	124	113	91.13%	\$29,742
<i>Manufacturing</i>	118	118	100.00%	\$20,058
<i>Health Science</i>	2,731	2,231	81.69%	\$18,689
Information Technology	29	22	75.86%	\$15,977
Finance	*	*	*	NR
<i>Human Services</i>	5	5	100.00%	*
Short-Term Total	3,007-3,011	2,489-2,493	*	\$18,818
Grand Total 2017	7,388-7,392	6,362-6,366	*	\$26,840

Source: Kansas Training Information Program (K-TIP) Report, AY 2017. Bold italicized data indicate specific targets were met.

(*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

Workers in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields continue to be in high demand, and according to the National Science and Technology Council, the projected nationwide supply of qualified professionals to fill these roles cannot meet demand. An educated workforce prepared for STEM occupations is essential for the growth of our state's economy.

From AY 2012 to AY 2018, there has been a 1.0 percentage point increase in the percent of all awards in STEM fields (37.9 percent to 38.9 percent); moreover, the number of STEM awards increased by 1,255 awards during that same period. While the majority of STEM awards each year are certificates, universities have also made gains since 2012 in increasing the number of bachelor's degrees and advanced degrees in STEM fields fueled, in part, by the University Engineering Initiative Act.

Total Number of STEM Field Certificates and Degrees							
Award Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Certificates	7,286	7,242	8,283	7,446	7,601	7,565	7,535
Associate Degrees	2,220	2,258	2,366	2,260	2,049	1,908	1,923
Bachelor's Degrees	4,118	4,543	4,483	4,529	4,746	4,876	5,273
Advanced Degrees	2,176	2,076	2,193	2,360	2,353	2,458	2,324
Grand Total	15,800	16,119	17,325	16,595	16,749	16,807	17,055

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

Percentage of STEM Field Certificates and Degrees of All Awards							
Award Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Certificates	69.1%	68.4%	71.6%	69.6%	69.7%	69.4%	68.0%
Associate Degrees	25.2%	24.3%	24.5%	22.8%	21.1%	20.4%	19.7%
Bachelor's Degrees	26.2%	28.4%	28.7%	29.7%	30.0%	31.7%	33.4%
Advanced Degrees	32.7%	33.0%	33.7%	34.8%	35.1%	34.7%	32.3%
Grand Total	37.9%	38.3%	40.0%	38.9%	38.8%	39.4%	38.9%

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

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

The Board approved five peer institutions for each university in 2014 and identified common metrics to compare performance between the universities and their peer institutions. 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 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, the institutions generally 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 two metrics in the top half of its peers. It maintained performance on the Endowment ranking, and its performance on the Faculty Awards improved so that metric ranks in the top half when compared to peer institutions.

KSU maintained its position with one metric (Research Expenditures). WSU maintained its top half peer ranking on Faculty Awards, Endowment, and National Academy Members compared to peer institutions. ESU now has five metrics (Retention Rate, Degrees Awarded, Endowment, and ACT Scores 25th and 75th percentiles) with top half peer rankings from last year to this year. PSU kept top half peer rankings for the Retention Rate, Endowment, and ACT Scores 25th percentile and 75th percentile metrics. FHSU maintained top half peer rankings on four metrics (Degrees Awarded, Endowment, Enrollment, and ACT Scores 75th percentile) when compared to last year.

Research Universities Rankings Among Peers				Regional Universities Rankings Among Peers			
	KU	KSU	WSU		ESU	PSU	FHSU
Graduation Rate	6th	5th	4th	Graduation Rate	4th	4th	4th
Retention Rate	6th	4th	5th	Retention Rate	3rd	2nd	4th
Degrees Awarded	5th	6th	6th	Degrees Awarded	3rd	4th	1st
Endowment	3rd	4th	2nd	Endowment	1st	2nd	1st
Research Expenditures	4th	3rd	4th	Enrollment	6th	5th	1st
Faculty Awards	2nd	6th	3rd	ACT Scores (25 th)	2nd	2nd	4th
National Academy Members	4th	5th	3rd	ACT Scores (75 th)	1st	1st	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

Charitable gifts are a critically important source of revenue to universities. Many gifts are given specifically to an institution's endowment or foundation so that those gifts support specific purposes or activities - such as student scholarships or medical research - both in the present and for many years to come. Realizing the importance of philanthropic giving in achieving university excellence, the Board believes this metric is a direct reflection of the confidence alumni and friends have in the state's 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 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. The value of gift activity within the fiscal year is also noted for the reader's information.

In FY 2018, all the state universities realized increases in their endowment market values, as was the case for most universities across the nation, both public and private.

Market Value and Percentage Change in Value by Fiscal Year					
Institution	2018	2017	1-Year Change	10-Year Change	Gift Activity 2018
University of Kansas Endowment Association	\$1,740,763,000	\$1,612,337,000	8.0%	42.9%	\$257,400,000
Kansas State University Foundation	\$538,951,000	\$506,436,000	6.4%	55.6%	\$174,200,000
Wichita State University Foundation	\$264,339,000	\$247,725,000	6.7%	34.6%	\$66,600,000
Emporia State University Foundation, Inc.	\$77,134,000	\$74,413,000	3.7%	13.0%	\$9,400,000
Pittsburg State University Foundation, Inc.	\$74,328,000	\$70,178,000	5.9%	34.9%	\$8,600,000
Fort Hays State University Foundation	\$98,294,000	\$91,439,000	7.5%	96.8%	\$8,500,000

Source: 2018 National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO) and Commonfund Institute.

Goal 3: Metric 3

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

Turning around a previous slight decline in research funding, all three research universities in Kansas realized greater research support in FY 2017. Across all three universities, \$575.3 million in combined research and development activity was funded, with \$245.3 million from federal sources. Kansas universities saw a 3.3 percent increase in total research funding over the previous year. Federal dollars increased 10.7 percent, and increases were realized at all three universities. The universities will continue to identify additional grant funding, building on the unique strengths of their academic programs and research facilities.

Kansas State University: In fiscal year 2018, Kansas State University researchers obtained \$161,576,562 in extramural funding from grants and industry contracts. In the last three years, the funding total has increased 25 percent. K-State succeeded in adding 291 new industry-funded projects this year, and industry funding set a new record of \$27.8 million. K-State researchers continue to be sought after for expertise in global food systems. Agreements that allow projects to progress quickly when a company identifies research needs, known as master research agreements, were another highlight. K-State has 67 active master research agreements, including 21 new agreements with companies such as General Mills, Deere and Company, Compass Minerals, Topcon Agriculture, Seaboard Foods, Sensient Technologies, Purina Animal Nutrition, Schlumberger, and Indigo Ag. Invention disclosures from K-State researchers reached a record-high 93 disclosures in fiscal year 2018, indicating healthy technology transfer, or movement of intellectual property that results from research, scholarly and creative activity, and discovery efforts of faculty from university offices and labs into the marketplace. Total active licenses of K-State technologies number 125. K-State is an Innovation and Economic Prosperity University and was recognized with the Innovation Award from the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities for outstanding work in technology transfer, entrepreneurship, and business development. The North Campus Corridor project was named a finalist in the Place category for the 2018 University Economic Development Association Awards of Excellence.

University of Kansas: Each year, the University of Kansas conducts more than \$230 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 215 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.

Wichita State University: Wichita State University set a new record for total research and development awards in fiscal year 2018 with a total of \$104.5 million, increasing industry awards by more than \$3 million. The National Institute for Aviation Research (NIAR) increased its award total by \$8.3 million, garnering a total of \$69.3 million dollars in 2018. Awards to NIAR from industry for proprietary contract-based programs totaled \$45.7 million. NIAR clients include Boeing, Bombardier, General Atomics, Gulfstream, Lockheed Martin, NASA, and Textron Aviation. NIAR employs more than 200 students in an applied learning environment and works extensively with on-campus partners including Airbus, BCG, Dassault Systemes, Hexagon Manufacturing Intelligence, and Spirit AeroSystems. who moved into a new building on campus last December. Entities such as Ennovar, 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 University Totals
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%
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%
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%
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%
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%
2017				
Total R&D dollars	\$300,319,000	\$196,478,000	\$78,514,000	\$575,311,000
Federal R&D dollars	\$148,178,000	\$75,468,000	\$21,685,000	\$245,331,000
Federal % of total	49%	38%	28%	43%

Source: Higher Education Research and Development (HERD) Survey, FY 2012-2017

Goal 3: Metric 4

University Excellence Profile

Mission

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

Economic Impact

Emporia State University has been educating students and supporting the economy in Kansas for 156 years. Over the next two years, three new construction projects will be completed on campus, totaling \$32.45 million. These include new Schallenkamp Residence Hall, remodeling existing Abigail Morse Residence Hall, building the Prophet Aquatic Research and Outreach Center, and the Breidenthal University House.

With more than 200 academic programs, graduates are prepared to fill the needs of the workforce. ESU boasts a 98 percent placement rate from the 2016- 17 class, the last full graduating class surveyed.

Emporia State University is known for exceptional academic quality and delivering high-impact learning experiences as part of standard curriculum. Students have immediate access to faculty, mentors, research projects and technology that provides the educational opportunities to prepare students for the workforce.

The Teachers College introduced a new Master's in Elementary Education to provide qualified teachers for Kansas schools. The School of Business reported 100 percent placement for bachelor's degree 2016 and 2017 graduates. The nursing program doubled capacity in 2019 adding a spring cohort, answering the demand for nurses in Kansas. In 2016 and 2017, 100 percent of nursing graduates moved directly into positions, with 96 percent passing their NCLEX test the first time. The School of Library and Information Management continues to grow and has added a seventh location in Las Vegas.

ESU's influence extends beyond its campus and academic success. Students give back to Emporia, Lyon County, and Kansas through community service. In 2016-17, ESU students, including student-athletes, logged more than 12,092 hours of service.

Additionally, events such as the Kansas Class 6A high school championship football game, National Teachers Hall of Fame induction, National Memorial to Fallen Educators, 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)
2012	2.94
2013	3.54
2014	5.21
2015	4.45
2016	4.87
2017	6.21

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

98%

Placement rate reported
by 2016-2017 graduates

1st

Public institution in Kansas to be named
a College of Distinction for two
consecutive years

70%

Of students participate in internships

3rd

Consecutive year an ESU alum was
named Kansas Superintendent of the
Year

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



FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY

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)
2012	6.55
2013	6.58
2014	6.26
2015	6.02
2016	5.94
2017	4.69

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

#1

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

#1 in Kansas

#10 in the nation

For adult learners (*Washington Monthly*)

#1

Institution in Kansas for affordable master's degree in internet marketing (GradSchoolHub.com)

18

Consecutive years of enrollment growth

96%

Placement rate of graduates in the job market or postgraduate study

100%

Acceptance rate of students who applied to medical, 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)
2012	4.07
2013	5.06
2014	5.20
2015	2.55
2016	2.44
2017	3.19

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

#1

Average starting salary for graduates in Kansas (*Smart Asset*, 2018)

#1

Choice of Kansas high school graduates (2018)

#12

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

#1

Value in higher education in the state (*Money Magazine* 2018)

1 of 63

Public universities in the nation designated as an Innovation and Economic Prosperity University (APLU, 2018)



In 2018, K-State received its fifth 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 estimates Pittsburg State University's total economic impact at more than \$750 million. The University is also the region's largest employer, with over 1,700 employees.

The direct economic impact on wages, student spending, and capital investment is \$200 million, while indirect impact in visitor spending, Center for Innovation and Business Development Activities, rollover spending, and more account for more than \$500 million.

Pittsburg State University actively invests in economic impact drivers, one example being the Robert W. Plaster Center. This \$13 million, 154,000 square foot indoor track and field and event facility opened in April 2015 includes a 100-yard turf football practice field, an 11,000 square foot weight room, a state-of-the-art 300-meter indoor track (one of only 15 in the nation), event prep and hosting space, and seating for 2,500. Through May 2018, the facility has been home to 325 sporting and community events, including NCAA Division II national indoor track championships. During the 12-month period ending May 2018, the Plaster Center created a \$2,770,445 economic impact in Crawford County. In addition, the Center has led to the creation of 53 new jobs and contributed to a 56 percent increase in lodging revenue.

Another example is Pittsburg State University's progressive Block22 development, a mix-use living/learning project in four historic buildings in downtown Pittsburg. Block22 is home to nearly 100 students, five business tenants in modern working spaces, an innovation space for area entrepreneurs, the Small Business Development Center (SBDC), community event space, a coffee shop, and three restaurants. The SBDC serves 55 small businesses and incubates a growing number of new start-ups.

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)
2012	2.68
2013	2.88
2014	4.83
2015	4.00
2016	1.00
2017	2.84

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



#1

Regional Public University in Kansas
(2019 U.S. News & World Report)

#3

Family-friendly Business School
(2019 Princeton Review)

Top 25

Online Master's in Education Degree
(2019 U.S. News & World Report)

#26

Public schools in the Midwest
(2019 U.S. News & World Report)

#101

Regional Universities in the Midwest
(2019 U.S. News & World Report)

Top 251

Business Schools
(2019 Princeton Review)

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 nearly 28,500 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)
2012	4.54
2013	5.43
2014	6.52
2015	5.17
2016	4.31
2017	5.25

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

38

Active startup companies based on KU research

5

Consecutive years of enrollment growth

#4

School of Pharmacy in NIH research funding

46

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 Kansas’ largest city enhances the traditional classroom experience by providing students extensive applied learning and career opportunities. Students enjoy flexible learning options in more than 200 areas of study at locations throughout the metro area and online.

WSU’s 120-acre Innovation Campus continues to build partnerships and expand its capabilities. The first buildings were occupied in 2017, and significant construction continues. Airbus selected Innovation Campus for its North American engineering center, housing 300 full-time employees plus student workers. An adjacent building, Experiential Engineering, houses 25 learning laboratories for students and the GoCreate community makerspace. In 2018, building openings on Innovation Campus included a new Law Enforcement Training Center housing the WSU Criminal Justice program, restaurants and retail, a Meritrust Credit Union branch and Partnership Building 2, which houses the College of Engineering Student Success Center, Spirit AeroSystems, the U.S. Army’s Firepoint Innovations Center and a Machine Learning Lab.

Plans for 2019-20 include a six-story, 64,0000-square-foot, 110-room Hyatt Place hotel; a fully furnished 230-room residence hall known as “The Suites”; and a 20,595-square-foot crash dynamics lab for the National Institute for Aviation Research. In addition, Woolsey Hall, the new home for the Barton School of Business, will break ground in 2019. Currently under construction, and scheduled to open in 2020, is the new Steve Clark YMCA and WSU Student Wellness Center – with an attached Wesley Healthcare Urgent Care Center – which is expected to serve 22,000 from campus and the community.

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)
2012	4.34
2013	4.84
2014	3.28
2015	1.50
2016	2.33
2017	3.94

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 freshman class in WSU history for three years in a row

#1

Transfer destination in Kansas for seven years in a row

\$104.5

Million in total external research funding for FY 2018, a new record

Top 80

“Most Affordable Colleges and Universities” by College Consensus

#47

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, 19 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

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