

FORESIGHT 2020

Annual Progress Report
February 2020



LEADING HIGHER EDUCATION

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February 2020



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

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

As Foresight draws to a close, our system can point to several important successes that have occurred since the plan was first implemented. In 2019, our system awarded more than 45,000 credentials, the largest number on record. On-time graduation rates, along with retention rates, have improved at both universities and community colleges. The average entry level wages of those who graduate from our system with a bachelor's degree has grown by 25 percent since 2010.

During that time, the Board also implemented key initiatives tied to Foresight's priorities. The majority of baccalaureate degrees at state universities now require no more than 120 credit hours, meaning that students who take a full course load can graduate on time. The work our institutions have done on systemwide transfer has given us 100 courses that transfer seamlessly between all institutions in our system. We have also become the national leader in awarding college credit for military service.

We have found success in establishing partnerships with the Legislature to fund programs that align with our economic needs. Through the University Engineering Initiative, Kansas State University, the University of Kansas and Wichita State University have increased their engineering graduates to 1,496, meeting their 2021 goal two years ahead of schedule. The Excel in Career Technical Education program has seen the number of high school students taking college level technical education courses grow from fewer than 3,500 in 2011 to 13,675 in 2019.

Despite these many successes, the past decade has also posed challenges for the system. Reductions and uncertainties in state funding have combined with shifting enrollment patterns to create hurdles for our institutions as they work to keep higher education affordable for Kansans. At the same time, the workforce shortage faced by Kansas employers has made it more important than ever for us to ensure a robust talent pipeline for the state.

To meet these challenges, we have worked to develop a new strategic plan that will build upon the efforts of Foresight 2020. Through that plan, we hope to establish a blueprint to measure success and to lay out a path to achieve it. In that way, our system can continue to support Kansas families and businesses and help the state's economy flourish.

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 sets 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 transfer 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 Kansans

Goal 1: Metric 1

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

From AY 2010 to AY 2019, progress was made in the number of credentials awarded systemwide, increasing 20 percent.

Award Type	All Awards Systemwide by Academic Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Short-Term Certificates	5,575	6,398	6,419	6,312	7,465	6,584	6,642	6,609	6,443	6,345
Certificates*	3,836	3,885	4,118	4,283	4,105	4,113	4,266	4,286	4,631	5,327
Associate Degrees	7,621	8,242	8,793	9,283	9,660	9,907	9,697	9,350	9,765	10,222
Bachelor's Degrees	14,441	14,382	15,739	15,970	15,607	15,236	15,825	15,366	15,798	15,901
Master's Degrees	4,725	5,093	5,341	4,934	5,182	5,300	5,332	5,625	5,723	5,721
Doctoral Degrees	1,264	1,344	1,323	1,348	1,324	1,476	1,371	1,458	1,474	1,492
Grand Total	37,462	39,344	41,733	42,130	43,343	42,616	43,133	42,694	43,834	45,008

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

*Beginning in AY 2014, this 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 \(KHEStats\) to explore credential production by institution.](#)

Goal 1: Metric 2

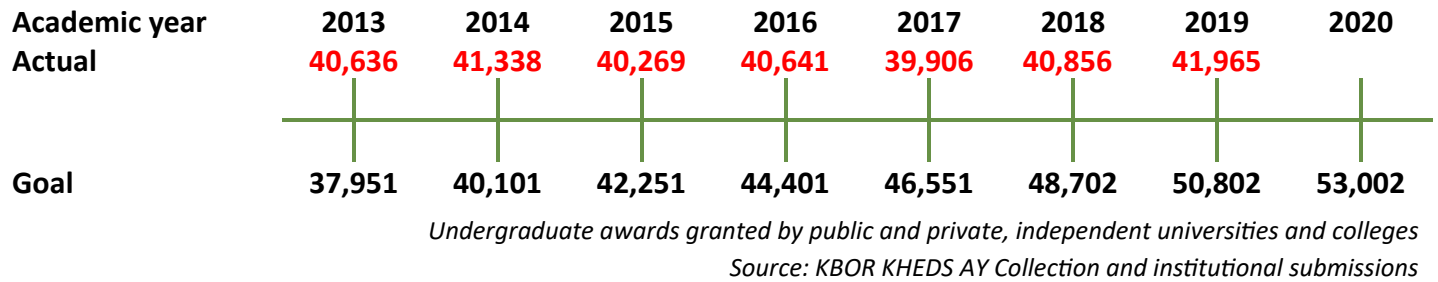
Attainment Model Progress

Increasing higher education attainment among Kansans remains the principal goal of the Board's strategic plan as it is fundamental to the mission of higher education and because of the positive impact a credential has on individuals and their families. 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. Workforce demands are another important consideration to increasing attainment rates for Kansans. Business owners participating in the annual National Federation of Independent Businesses' survey of small business economic trends continue to report difficulty in finding qualified workers as one of their single most important business problem. Sixty-one percent of the owners reported hiring or trying to hire, but 88 percent of those hiring or trying to hire reported few or no qualified applicants for the positions they were trying to fill.

Goal 1: Metric 2

Attainment Model Progress

The Board has monitored progress on its attainment goal on an annual basis, which includes credential production from not only the public institutions of higher education, but also the private, independent universities and colleges in Kansas. The reader should note that the metric described in Goal 1: Metric 1 displays credentials generated by only the public institutions, but overall progress in this metric takes into account credentials awarded by the private, independent institutions, as their credential production is of value to the citizens of the state.



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 needed in Kansas to reach the overall attainment goal. The remaining 60 percent will need to be associate degrees and technical certificates. As the new Board strategic plan is developed the attainment goal will remain as a fundamental part, but the metric will be evaluated with an eye toward ensuring it is consistent with the future needs of Kansas employers.

Today, the cumulative gap between production to date and the attainment goal within Foresight 2020 is approximately 12,000 awards. Workforce development predictions suggest 4,800 of those should be additional bachelor’s degrees and 7,200 should be additional associate degrees or technical certificates. The following objectives have been established for the public postsecondary institutions to meet Kansas workforce demand needs:

Institution	2019 Awards	2019 Goal
University		
Emporia State University	798	907
Fort Hays State University[†]	2,971	2,867
Kansas State University	3,905	4,685
Pittsburg State University	1,116	1,324
University of Kansas	4,015	4,804
University of Kansas Medical Center	250	273
Wichita State University	2,249	2,413
Washburn University	1,087	1,110
University Totals	16,391	18,381

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

[†]Institutions meeting AY 2019 goal

Goal 1: Metric 2, continued

Institution	2019 Awards	2019 Goal
Community and Technical College		
Allen Community College⁺	511	509
Barton Community College	914	1,135
Butler Community College	1,513	1,714
Cloud County Community College	498	1,019
Coffeyville Community College	463	666
Colby Community College⁺	383	306
Cowley County Community College	816	1,264
Dodge City Community College	351	577
Fort Scott Community College	585	707
Garden City Community College⁺	613	509
Highland Community College	695	773
Hutchinson Community College	1,732	2,099
Independence Community College	232	336
Johnson County Community College	3,359	3,744
Kansas City Kansas Community College	1,288	1,509
Labette Community College	391	531
Neosho County Community College	820	1,033
Pratt Community College	331	588
Seward County Community College	513	524
Flint Hills Technical College	403	649
Manhattan Area Technical College	386	459
North Central Kansas Technical College	425	525
Northwest Kansas Technical College⁺	346	247
Salina Area Technical College⁺	443	443
Washburn Institute of Technology	1,238	1,385
Washburn University (<i>Certificates</i>)	77	131
Wichita State Univ. Campus of Applied Sciences and Technology⁺	2,027	1,030
Community and Technical College Totals	21,353	24,405

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2019

⁺Institutions meeting AY 2019 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 stakeholders 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, since 2011, state universities have seen significant gains in on-time completion (100 percent time) with a net gain of 4.3 percentage points from 2011 to 2018. Over the same time frame, community colleges and the municipal university also increased on-time graduation rates by 4.2 percentage points and 4.0 percentage points respectively. On-time completion rates for technical colleges decreased from 2011 to 2018 by 6.2 percentage points.

100% Graduation Rate by Sector by Academic Year								
Institution Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
State Universities	25.9%	28.6%	28.2%	29.1%	29.0%	31.3%	32.3%	30.2%
Municipal University	12.9%	12.0%	17.4%	12.8%	15.6%	14.9%	16.4%	16.9%
Community Colleges	21.0%	20.6%	19.5%	21.7%	21.1%	22.9%	23.5%	25.2%
Technical Colleges	62.6%	62.6%	57.9%	52.4%	56.1%	49.3%	55.1%	56.4%

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 4.6 percentage points from 53.8 percent in 2011 to 58.4 percent in 2018, slightly below the national average for universities of 59.7 percent. The rate for community colleges has increased 5.2 percentage points during that same time frame. Technical colleges and the municipal university have experienced a decrease from 2011 to 2018 in students graduating in 150 percent time.

150% Graduation Rate by Sector by Academic Year								
Institution Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
State Universities	53.8%	55.8%	55.7%	54.6%	55.4%	56.5%	56.9%	58.4%
Municipal University	36.6%	33.5%	36.6%	34.5%	35.6%	33.1%	36.6%	35.7%
Community Colleges	27.7%	27.1%	26.5%	28.1%	27.8%	30.1%	30.6%	32.9%
Technical Colleges	67.9%	63.3%	59.6%	58.9%	59.1%	56.3%	60.9%	59.5%

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 to provide an indication of an institution's effectiveness in meeting the needs and expectations of its students. High 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 2019, state universities achieved the highest institution retention rate of the past eight years. Community colleges saw a slight increase from 2018, while the municipal university and technical colleges had a decrease. However, the overall average institution retention rate for the system has increased from a low of 66.6 percent in AY 2012 to 70.6 percent in AY 2019.

Retention Rate by Institution Type and Academic Year								
Institution Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
State Universities	75.7%	77.7%	78.4%	78.3%	79.5%	79.9%	80.7%	81.5%
Municipal University	66.4%	64.4%	65.3%	68.3%	71.4%	71.8%	70.1%	68.9%
Community Colleges	56.4%	55.2%	56.1%	56.7%	58.1%	59.0%	58.0%	58.6%
Technical Colleges	64.5%	63.9%	65.5%	65.2%	64.8%	64.7%	62.1%	61.2%
Systemwide Total	66.6%	67.1%	68.1%	68.7%	69.9%	69.9%	69.7%	70.6%

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 **81.3** percent for four-year public universities and **62.1** percent for two-year public colleges among those students who began Fall of 2016 and were still enrolled Fall of 2017.

Source: Digest of Education Statistics, 2018 Tables and Figures 326.30

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

Goal 1: Metric 5

Student Success Index rates

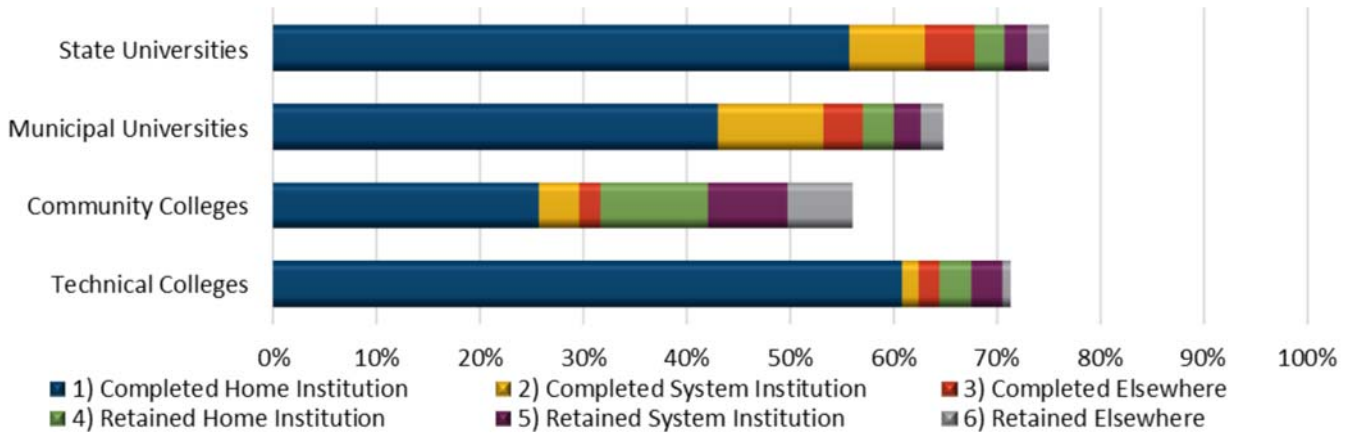
The Board developed the Student Success Index as another measure of institutional effectiveness. A significant number of students who earn an associate or bachelor’s degree have attended two or more institutions; the Student Success Index captures multiple-institution attendance, providing a more comprehensive 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	2018
State Universities	76.9%	75.4%	76.7%	76.0%	73.8%	73.2%	73.1%	75.2%	74.9%
Municipal University	67.0%	72.7%	66.6%	64.2%	61.7%	60.7%	61.3%	63.9%	64.8%
Community Colleges	57.3%	56.4%	52.1%	51.2%	50.7%	51.8%	54.0%	55.7%	56.0%
Technical Colleges	79.5%	68.0%	73.1%	69.3%	65.9%	66.3%	69.5%	68.6%	69.4%

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection and National Student Clearinghouse

Student Success Index Rate Detail for Reporting Year 2018



Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection and National Student Clearinghouse

Student Success Index Rate Detail for Reporting Year 2018						
Institution Type	1) Completed Home	2) Completed System	3) Completed Elsewhere	4) Retained Home	5) Retained System	6) Retained Elsewhere
State Universities	55.7%	7.3%	4.8%	2.9%	2.2%	2.1%
Municipal University	43.0%	10.2%	3.8%	3.0%	2.6%	2.2%
Community Colleges	25.7%	3.9%	2.0%	10.4%	7.7%	6.3%
Technical Colleges	60.8%	1.6%	0.2%	3.1%	3.0%	0.8%

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 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 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 limited to students with financial need who have not earned their first bachelor's degree or who are enrolled in select post-baccalaureate programs through participating institutions. In AY 2019, 47,043 Kansas students received Pell Grants, representing 33.0 percent of public postsecondary undergraduate enrollment in Kansas across all sectors. With overall enrollment declines, the proportion of students receiving this assistance has increased slightly from the previous year when 47,391 students received Pell Grants. This slight reduction compares to an overall enrollment decrease in Kansas of 0.9 percent. The ratio of undergraduates receiving Pell Grants in Kansas (33.0 percent) is similar to the national rate which was 31.0 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, 43.3 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 cost 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 59 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 with resulting income that make them ineligible for Pell Grants.

Pell Count Systemwide by Academic Year										
Institution Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
State Universities*	-	-	-	-	22,558	22,473	21,510	20,855	20,990	20,835
Washburn University	2,281	2,668	2,883	2,622	2,392	2,258	2,125	2,027	1,975	1,960
Community Colleges	25,062	31,025	32,920	31,055	28,127	26,496	23,450	21,535	21,151	20,733
Technical Colleges	2,711	3,604	4,011	4,081	4,020	3,570	3,036	3,025	3,275	3,515
Grand Total	30,054	37,297	39,814	37,758	57,097	54,797	50,121	47,442	47,391	47,043

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

*Pell Grant recipient data was not collected from state universities until AY 2014; all data excludes graduate students.

Pell Percentage Systemwide by Academic Year										
Institution Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
State Universities*	-	-	-	-	29.5%	29.4%	28.3%	27.8%	28.2%	28.2%
Washburn University	38.1%	43.4%	46.3%	43.2%	42.4%	41.7%	40.1%	38.1%	37.3%	41.4%
Community Colleges	31.2%	37.7%	40.9%	42.6%	42.5%	41.4%	38.1%	35.7%	36.3%	36.7%
Technical Colleges	37.4%	54.2%	55.1%	58.4%	59.6%	54.3%	48.2%	46.2%	46.1%	46.4%
Grand Total	17.9%	21.9%	23.3%	23.2%	36.8%	35.9%	33.6%	32.2%	32.7%	33.0%

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

*Pell Grant recipient data was not collected from state universities until AY 2014; all data excludes graduate students.

Goal 1: Metric 6, continued

Race/Ethnicity

According to the American Community Survey (2018), 75.6 percent of the Kansas population are reported as White (non-Hispanic), with 12.0 percent identifying as Hispanic, 5.6 percent identifying as Black/African American, and 6.8 percent reported as another non-White, non-Hispanic race or ethnicity. Comparing the state's demographics to the AY 2019 Kansas public higher education system enrollment, 72.7 percent of students across the Kansas public higher education system were reported as White (non-Hispanic), a 0.7 percentage point decrease from the previous year, with 11.7 percent identifying as Hispanic, 7.3 percent identifying as Black/African American, and 8.4 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 4.0 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	2019
White	182,937	180,940	182,194	179,490	172,560	167,377	164,265	161,207	160,762	157,382
African-American	14,065	16,988	18,876	18,675	17,812	17,400	16,048	15,952	16,267	15,717
Hispanic	17,108	17,469	17,354	18,732	19,481	20,245	22,045	22,788	24,298	25,236
All Other	9,784	11,609	13,912	15,001	15,534	16,019	16,821	16,765	17,655	18,120
Grand Total	223,894	227,006	232,336	231,898	225,387	221,041	219,179	216,712	218,982	216,455

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	2019
White	81.7%	79.7%	78.4%	77.4%	76.6%	75.7%	74.9%	74.4%	73.4%	72.7%
African-American	6.3%	7.5%	8.1%	8.1%	7.9%	7.9%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%	7.3%
Hispanic	7.6%	7.7%	7.5%	8.1%	8.6%	9.2%	10.1%	10.5%	11.1%	11.7%
All Other	4.4%	5.1%	6.0%	6.5%	6.9%	7.2%	7.7%	7.7%	8.1%	8.4%
Grand Total	100.0%	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	2019
White	102,516	102,971	102,827	100,543	97,952	95,252	93,974	92,703	91,689	90,044
African-American	8,835	9,195	9,784	9,540	9,294	8,993	8,344	8,577	8,744	8,466
Hispanic	7,550	9,437	9,722	10,450	11,003	11,449	12,400	12,964	13,699	14,357
All Other	5,618	6,873	8,005	8,559	8,788	9,160	9,806	9,696	10,175	10,474
Grand Total	124,519	128,476	130,338	129,092	127,037	124,854	124,524	123,940	124,307	123,341

Source: KBOR KHEDS, AY Collection

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

Goal 1: Metric 6, continued

Age

If the state's attainment goal is to be met, institutions must also 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 (2018), 24.2 percent of the Kansas population is under 18 years old, 3.0 percent is 18-19, 7.2 percent is between the ages of 20-24, 12.9 percent is between the ages of 25-34, 12.3 percent is between the ages of 35-44, and 24.5 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 roughly the same while the percentage of older students has generally declined. Enrollment in the system is skewing younger, as enrollment among those under 18 years has steadily increased every year since 2012 to a high of 8.0 percent, and enrollment among those ages 18-19 has increased since 2012 to a high of 19.9 percent. However, the percentage of those aged 25-64 has fallen for the past seven years, down to 31.3 percent in the most current year from a peak of 38.5 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	2019
Age < 18	10,646	10,961	11,372	12,793	13,281	14,491	16,120	16,829	17,924	19,501
Age 18-19	42,913	42,611	42,486	43,658	44,858	45,326	45,663	47,063	47,559	48,220
Age 20-24	103,043	103,322	103,399	102,443	100,014	99,487	98,599	96,946	97,429	95,720
Age 25-34	57,735	59,101	59,700	58,558	56,409	54,692	52,105	50,241	49,011	46,761
Age 35-44	22,096	22,244	22,319	22,133	20,430	19,780	18,636	18,211	18,186	17,801
Age 45-64	19,609	18,503	17,491	17,118	15,326	14,175	12,835	12,304	11,940	11,477
Age 65+	2,266	2,093	2,203	2,247	2,104	2,025	2,035	2,125	2,469	2,830
Grand Total	258,308	258,835	258,970	258,950	252,422	249,976	245,993	243,719	244,518	242,310

Source: KBOR KHEDS, AY Collection

Headcount Percentage Systemwide by Academic Year										
Age Groups	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Age < 18	4.1%	4.2%	4.4%	4.9%	5.3%	5.8%	6.6%	6.9%	7.3%	8.0%
Age 18-19	16.6%	16.5%	16.4%	16.9%	17.8%	18.1%	18.6%	19.3%	19.5%	19.9%
Age 20-24	39.9%	39.9%	39.9%	39.6%	39.6%	39.8%	40.1%	39.8%	39.8%	39.5%
Age 25-34	22.4%	22.8%	23.1%	22.6%	22.3%	21.9%	21.2%	20.6%	20.0%	19.3%
Age 35-44	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%	8.5%	8.1%	7.9%	7.6%	7.5%	7.4%	7.3%
Age 45-64	7.6%	7.1%	6.8%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%
Age 65+	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: KBOR KHEDS, AY Collection

Due to rounding, numbers may not add to 100%.

Goal 1: Metric 6, continued

Full-time Equivalency Systemwide by Academic Year										
Age Groups	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Age < 18	2,729	2,695	2,781	3,126	3,367	3,777	4,249	4,507	4,696	5,080
Age 18-19	28,868	28,528	28,332	28,926	29,883	30,218	30,212	31,077	31,327	31,421
Age 20-24	67,819	68,477	68,148	67,047	65,905	65,857	65,654	65,047	65,295	64,377
Age 25-34	27,761	29,611	30,132	29,353	28,523	27,392	26,282	25,378	24,309	23,429
Age 35-44	8,478	9,028	9,313	9,236	8,667	8,296	7,891	7,775	7,593	7,491
Age 45-64	5,542	5,699	5,650	5,543	5,035	4,628	4,295	4,153	3,897	3,875
Age 65+	251	237	259	287	277	259	252	301	301	307
Grand Total	141,448	144,275	144,615	143,518	141,657	140,427	138,835	138,238	137,418	135,980

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 exceeds national levels, but by only a slight margin. For 2018, 40 percent of all Kansans have an associate degree or higher. Nationally, this figure is 38 percent. Over time, Kansas and the nation have seen improved rates, as focus has been placed on emphasizing graduation of citizens. Kansas also shows slightly higher attainment rates than the nation within each age group:

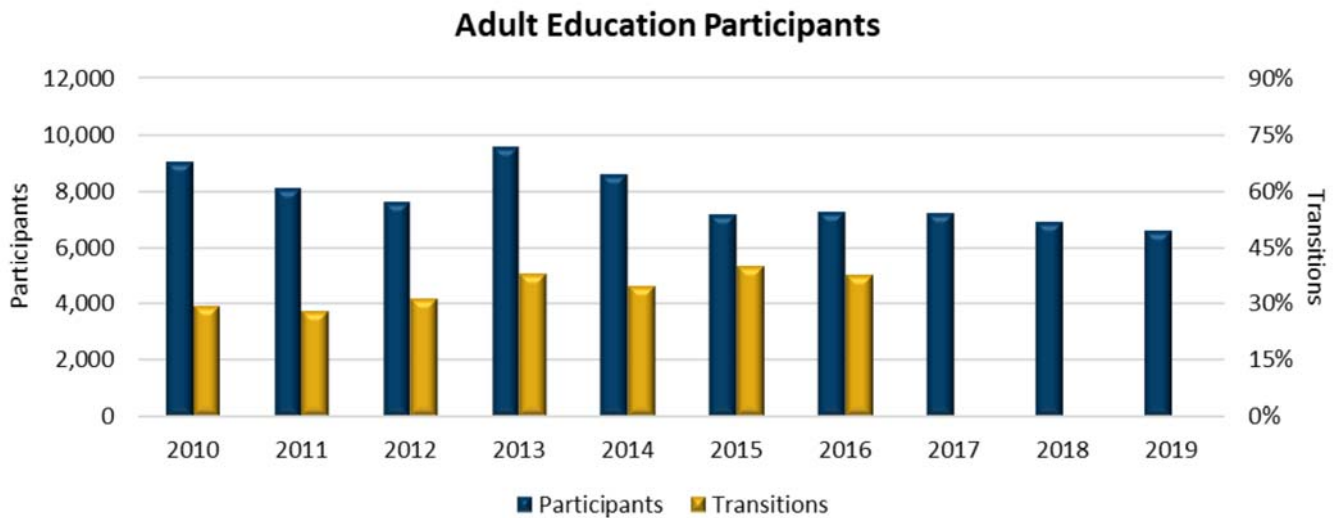
Adults with Associate Degree or Higher by Survey Year										
Kansas	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Adults 18-24	16%	15%	13%	17%	17%	15%	17%	17%	19%	
Adults 25-34	43%	44%	43%	43%	43%	46%	45%	47%	49%	
Adults 35-44	44%	43%	44%	45%	46%	45%	46%	49%	48%	
Adults 45-64	38%	39%	39%	40%	40%	40%	42%	42%	42%	
United States	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Adults 18-24	14%	14%	14%	15%	15%	15%	16%	16%	17%	
Adults 25-34	40%	40%	41%	42%	42%	43%	44%	45%	45%	
Adults 35-44	40%	41%	42%	42%	43%	43%	44%	45%	46%	
Adults 45-64	37%	37%	38%	38%	38%	39%	39%	40%	41%	

Source: American Community Survey, One-Year Estimates

Goal 1: Metric 8

Overall number of Adult Education participants and percentage of Adult Education participants transitioning to postsecondary education

According to the 2018 American Community Survey, there are approximately 159,861 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 and KBOR KHEDS Collection

Adult Education Participants by Fiscal Year and Transitions by Academic Year										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Participants	9,024	8,100	7,642	9,560	8,609	7,183	7,281	7,224	6,898	6,611
Transitions	29.3%	28.0%	31.1%	37.7%	34.6%	39.7%	37.5%			

Source: KBOR AESIS 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 2010 transitions have increased from 29.3 percent to 37.5 percent in the most recent year, 2016. (Follow-up is conducted three program years after a student’s enrollment in adult education).

Through employer partnerships, adult education providers are now delivering training and education to employees in or around their workplace, removing many barriers to success while enhancing the employer’s workforce and reducing turnover.

- Several adult education providers have assisted in the implementation of “Upward Academy” at Kansas Tyson Foods plants. This program provides free and accessible classes in English Language Acquisition, High School Equivalency, U.S. Citizenship and other essential life and workplace skills such as digital and financial literacy.
- A grant from Walmart, Inc. has allowed adult education providers to deliver customized, contextualized training programs to upskill incumbent retail and service sector employees at the workplace. KBOR has branded this initiative Accelerating Opportunity: Kansas (AO-K) @ Work.
- The “Because We Care” program, a partnership between the University of Kansas Health System and Kansas City Kansas Community College adult education, celebrated employees earning high school equivalency at a graduation ceremony in Fall 2019. KU Health System pays all program fees, and corporate partners have contributed to an endowment fund to support students with a laptop, textbooks and testing fees. Another commencement ceremony is planned for spring of 2020.

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 to growing the state's economy. According to the American Community Survey (2018) in Kansas, more than 330,500 adults ages 25-64 have completed some college with no degree. In AY 2019, 5,145 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 3.8 percent decrease from AY 2018.

The total enrollment of 5,145 returning adults in AY 2019 represents a decrease in almost every age group at all institution types except technical colleges. In AY 2019, enrollment decreases for these students were seen at state universities (-58), at the municipal university (-41) and at community colleges (-168) while an increase (+65) was seen at technical colleges.

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

Adults with College Credit by Institution Type, Age, and Academic Year

Institution Type, Age Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
State Universities										
aged 25 up to 34	739	834	1,001	992	950	937	875	901	953	835
aged 35 up to 44	121	173	172	179	182	209	216	249	284	336
aged 45 to 64	56	74	86	86	88	86	78	87	114	122
State Universities Total	916	1,081	1,259	1,257	1,220	1,232	1,169	1,237	1,351	1,293
Municipal University										
aged 25 up to 34	100	122	137	127	125	116	105	106	112	86
aged 35 up to 44	22	28	30	23	30	24	34	39	41	33
aged 45 to 64	10	18	11	15	11	19	10	12	19	12
Municipal University Total	132	168	178	165	166	159	149	157	172	131
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	2,083
aged 35 up to 44	581	548	713	614	556	618	585	667	756	706
aged 45 to 64	407	414	495	433	423	304	323	308	366	323
Community Colleges Total	2,995	3,104	3,788	3,339	3,104	3,140	3,050	3,088	3,280	3,112
Technical Colleges										
aged 25 up to 34	205	214	202	313	277	320	304	260	374	401
aged 35 up to 44	59	60	51	83	75	69	102	92	115	153
aged 45 to 64	33	36	32	42	48	45	43	46	55	55
Technical Colleges Total	297	310	285	438	400	434	449	398	544	609
Systemwide Total	4,340	4,663	5,510	5,199	4,890	4,965	4,817	4,880	5,347	5,145

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 100 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, 299 associate degrees were awarded for the 2019 Academic Year, bringing the total number of associate degrees awarded through Reverse Transfer to 1,012 since AY 2015.

Credit for Prior Learning

Credit for Prior Learning awards college credit for equivalent knowledge and skills gained outside the traditional postsecondary 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, such as the American Council on Education.

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 2019, more than 6,400 students were awarded a total of 73,258 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 \$13.5 million.

Credit for Prior Learning			
Institution Types	Headcount	Credit Hours	Average Credit Hours
Public Universities	4,194	52,263	12.5
Community and Technical Colleges	2,235	20,995	9.4

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

Credit for Military Alignment

The Kansas Collaborative for Military Credit Advisory Committee was created to ensure veteran/military students are granted appropriate academic credit for military training and education. The Military Advisory Committee provides input and feedback to assist institutions in the process of awarding credits by evaluating the training for equivalency to courses or using credit recommendations from the American Council on Education.

Through collaboration between 32 Kansas public postsecondary institutions and all branches of the United States military, Army University, and the Kansas Army and Air National Guards, over 275 accelerated bridge programs have been aligned with current military occupational specialties. Most recently, the Kansas Board of Nursing approved the Kansas Military Nursing Initiative which provides an accelerated pathway for a medic in the Army to become a Registered Nurse. 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	441	10,573	23.9
Community and Technical Colleges	676	13,017	19.3

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

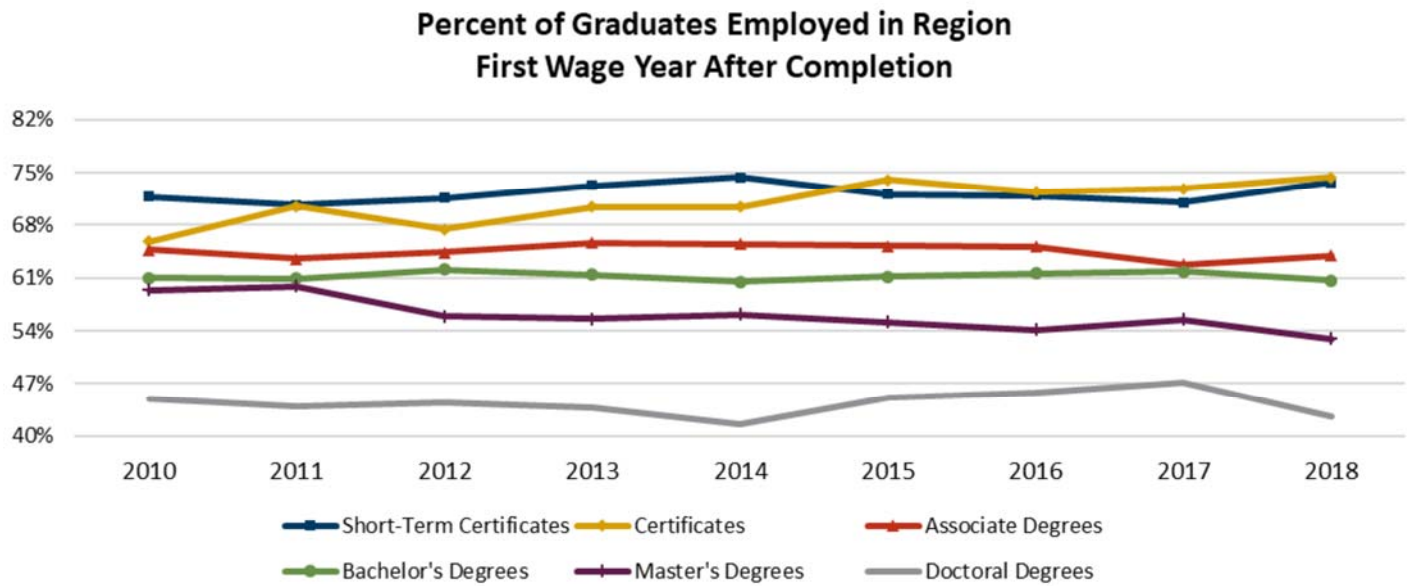
Foresight 2020

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 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.



Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection; KDOL and MDOLIR Wage Records 4th Quarter Earnings, Annualized 2010-2018

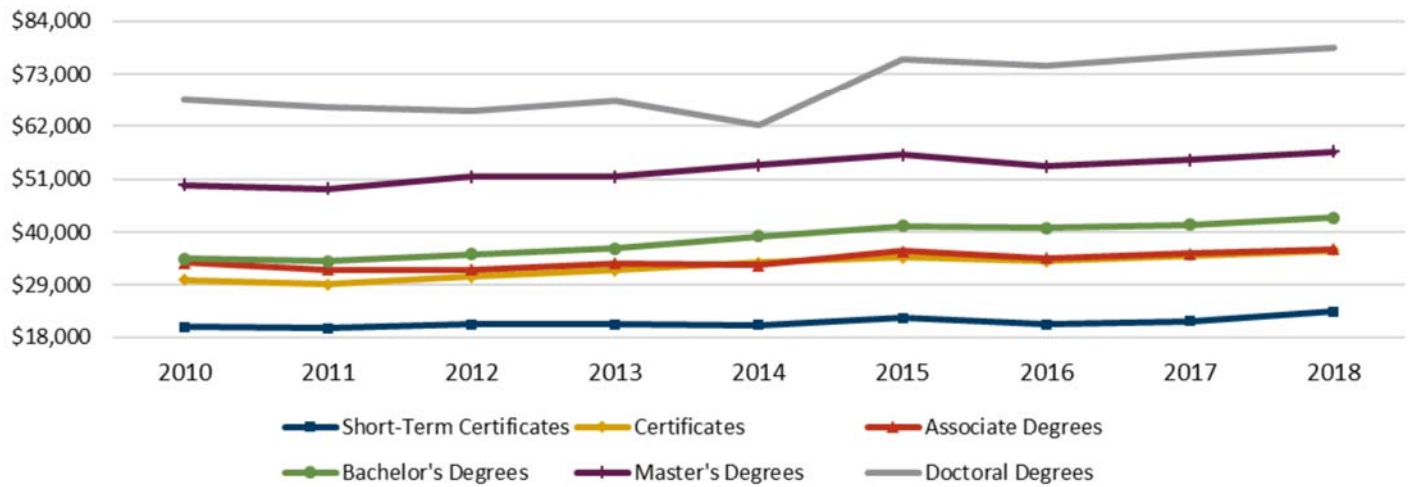
Percent of Graduates Employed in Region First Wage Year After Completion									
Award Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Short-Term Certificates	71.8%	70.7%	71.6%	73.3%	74.4%	72.1%	71.9%	71.0%	73.7%
Certificates	65.8%	70.5%	67.5%	70.4%	70.4%	74.0%	72.4%	72.9%	74.4%
Associate Degrees	64.7%	63.5%	64.4%	65.7%	65.5%	65.2%	65.2%	62.8%	63.9%
Bachelor's Degrees	61.0%	60.9%	62.1%	61.4%	60.5%	61.1%	61.6%	61.8%	60.6%
Master's Degrees	59.4%	59.9%	55.9%	55.6%	56.2%	55.1%	54.2%	55.5%	52.9%
Doctoral Degrees	45.0%	43.9%	44.5%	43.7%	41.6%	45.1%	45.8%	47.2%	42.5%

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

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 Wage Year After Completion**



Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection; KDOL and MDOLIR Wage Records 4th Quarter Earnings, Annualized 2010-2018

Average Wage of Graduates Employed in Region First Wage Year After Completion									
Award Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Short-Term Certificates	\$20,100	\$19,860	\$20,579	\$20,582	\$20,511	\$21,933	\$20,590	\$21,322	\$23,286
Certificates	\$30,079	\$29,114	\$30,792	\$32,082	\$33,614	\$34,773	\$33,998	\$35,119	\$36,249
Associate Degrees	\$33,711	\$32,228	\$32,169	\$33,555	\$33,205	\$36,100	\$34,645	\$35,578	\$36,424
Bachelor's Degrees	\$34,516	\$33,928	\$35,381	\$36,645	\$39,119	\$41,253	\$40,900	\$41,557	\$43,002
Master's Degrees	\$49,754	\$49,029	\$51,577	\$51,496	\$53,962	\$56,072	\$53,627	\$54,992	\$56,654
Doctoral Degrees	\$67,644	\$66,096	\$65,290	\$67,226	\$62,223	\$76,052	\$74,713	\$76,943	\$78,539

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

The 2018 average wage for all award types was \$41,271.

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 2019			
Occupational Title	Awards Granted 2019	Median Annual Wage	2016-26 Projected Job Openings Annually
Accountants and Auditors	709	\$61,130	1,384
Aerospace Engineers	111	\$102,880	135
Civil Engineers	167	\$76,030	198
*Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians	31	\$46,060	102
Computer Systems Analysts	40	\$73,190	387
Dental Hygienists	97	\$66,900	142
Electrical Engineers	177	\$85,970	188
Electricians	201	\$52,770	714
*Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	103	\$49,680	687
*Financial Managers	415	\$114,140	411
*Food Service Managers	38	\$52,980	288
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	173	\$49,710	264
Industrial Engineers	161	\$77,310	172
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	22	\$51,060	453
Lawyers	207	\$82,990	268
Mechanical Engineers	418	\$76,810	207
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	311	\$72,390	345
Physical Therapists	93	\$86,530	103
Physicians and Surgeons, all other	203	\$186,790	139
*Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	11	\$51,070	520
Public Relations Specialists	373	\$51,610	311
Radiologic Technologists	76	\$52,320	124
Registered Nurses	1,627	\$59,680	1,867
Software Developers, Systems Software	217	\$89,260	236
Training and Development Specialists	81	\$55,410	421

Source: 2016-2026 Long-Term Occupational Projections, and 2019 High Demand – High Wage Occupations, Kansas Department of Labor: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection.

*New to the list in 2019.

Occupations listed in bold 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 basic skills and career technical education instructors to boost student success. Outside the classroom, students are supported with supplemental instruction and wraparound support services.

Participating in Accelerating Opportunity by Academic Year

	2012 ⁺	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Participating Headcount	162	942	947	750	584	542	496	325
College Credit Hours Generated	1,504	11,824	12,256	8,568	7,372	8,097	6,564	4,539
Credentials Earned	-	470	471	532	380	300	319	174

Receiving AO-K Proviso Funds by Academic Year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Participating Headcount	-	-	-	234	257	243	251	193
College Credit Hours Generated	-	-	-	2,006	2,480	2,451	2,657	2,120

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection, AESIS 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 eligible 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 increasing by 350 percent 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	2019
Participating Headcount	3,475	3,870	6,101	8,440	10,275	10,023	10,601	11,690	13,675
College Credit Hours Generated	28,000	28,161	44,087	62,195	76,756	79,488	85,150	92,092	105,084
Credentials Earned	-	548	711	1,419	1,682	1,224	1,459	1,420	1,803

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 in the first 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	2019
Kansas State University	2,988	3,116	3,306	3,450	3,599	3,814	3,653	3,508
University of Kansas	1,898	2,105	2,261	2,342	2,381	2,333	2,381	2,379
Wichita State University	1,690	1,791	2,071	2,200	2,240	2,302	2,338	2,393
Grand Total	6,576	7,012	7,638	7,992	8,220	8,449	8,372	8,280

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

Engineering Students Graduated by Academic Year								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kansas State University	480	471	529	498	494	609	694	690
University of Kansas	335	338	367	400	499	435	526	464
Wichita State University	214	208	238	267	292	304	345	342
Grand Total	1,029	1,017	1,134	1,165	1,285	1,348	1,565	1,496

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

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. Today, subject to annual appropriation from the Kansas Legislature, \$1.8 million is available to both public and privately-funded educational institutions with registered nursing programs. Grant funds are used for faculty development and nursing lab supplies with the goal of improving program quality and student success. Eligibility criteria of the FY 2019 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/or
- Improve NCLEX scores to a minimum of three-year national average.

Of the 29 Kansas nursing programs that applied for funds, 76 percent perform at or above the NCLEX national average, and therefore qualified for full funding. Seven programs applied for 10 percent of the total funds set aside to continue the process to receive national accreditation or implement strategies to improve their NCLEX scores. During the most recent three-year period, as compared to the previous three-year period, 69 percent of funded programs have experienced an increase in NCLEX scores. Grants are awarded on a yearly basis, which allows institutions to address deficiencies and become eligible for additional funding in subsequent years.

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 2018, 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>	1,518	1,391	91.63%	\$41,162
<i>Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security</i>	93	80	86.02%	\$38,696
<i>Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources</i>	138	126	91.30%	\$37,304
<i>Manufacturing</i>	870	764	87.82%	\$35,104
<i>Architecture & Construction</i>	576	515	89.41%	\$33,509
Information Technology	186	146	78.49%	\$31,315
<i>Transportation, Distribution & Logistics</i>	496	414	83.47%	\$31,231
Marketing	23	15	65.22%	\$29,744
<i>Hospitality & Tourism</i>	99	84	84.85%	\$28,221
Education & Training	12	9	75.00%	\$26,999
Business Management & Administration	162	124	76.54%	\$26,501
<i>Finance</i>	43	40	93.02%	\$25,065
<i>Arts, Audio/Video Technology & Communications</i>	97	80	82.47%	\$21,344
<i>Human Services</i>	207	178	85.99%	\$18,580
Associate/Certificate Total	4,520	3,966	87.74%	\$35,264
Leading to a Short-Term Certificate:				
<i>Manufacturing</i>	113	91	80.53%	\$40,578
<i>Transportation, Distribution & Logistics</i>	73	71	97.26%	\$35,346
Health Science	2,570	2,018	78.52%	\$18,230
<i>Human Services</i>	26	23	88.46%	\$14,624
Information Technology	^	^	^	NR
Short-Term Total	2,782-2,786	2,203-2,207	^	\$18,726
Grand Total 2018	7,302-7,306	6,169-6,173	^	\$28,560

Source: Kansas Training Information Program (K-TIP) Report. Bold italicized data indicates 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 2019, there has been a 1.2 percentage point increase in the percent of all awards in STEM fields (37.9 percent to 39.1 percent); moreover, the number of STEM awards increased by 1,784 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	2019
Certificates	7,286	7,242	8,283	7,446	7,601	7,565	7,535	7,946
Associate Degrees	2,220	2,258	2,366	2,260	2,049	1,908	1,923	2,053
Bachelor's Degrees	4,118	4,543	4,483	4,529	4,746	4,876	5,273	5,310
Advanced Degrees	2,176	2,076	2,193	2,360	2,353	2,458	2,324	2,275
Grand Total	15,800	16,119	17,325	16,595	16,749	16,807	17,055	17,584

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

Total Percentage of STEM Field Certificates and Degrees Among All Awards								
Award Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Certificates	69.1%	68.4%	71.6%	69.6%	69.7%	69.4%	68.0%	68.1%
Associate Degrees	25.2%	24.3%	24.5%	22.8%	21.1%	20.4%	19.7%	20.1%
Bachelor's Degrees	26.2%	28.4%	28.7%	29.7%	30.0%	31.7%	33.4%	33.4%
Advanced Degrees	32.7%	33.0%	33.7%	34.8%	35.1%	34.7%	32.3%	31.5%
Grand Total	37.9%	38.3%	40.0%	38.9%	38.8%	39.4%	38.9%	39.1%

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 against peers on rankings for metrics that measured Graduation Rate, Degrees Awarded and Endowment. Performance of individual universities compared to last year varied. Last year, KU ranked in the top half of its peers on the Endowment and Faculty Awards metrics. This year, KU had one metric in the top half of its peers. It maintained performance on the Endowment ranking, but its performance on the Faculty Awards dropped so that metric now ranks in the last when compared to peer institutions.

KSU maintained its position with six metrics and improved on Research Expenditures. WSU maintained its top half peer ranking on Faculty Awards and National Academy Members compared to peer institutions. ESU 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 Graduation Rate, Retention Rate, Endowment, and ACT Scores 75th percentile metrics. FHSU maintained top half peer rankings on four metrics (Degrees Awarded, Endowment, Enrollment and ACT Scores 25th 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	3rd	4th
Retention Rate	6th	4th	5th	Retention Rate	3rd	3rd	4th
Degrees Awarded	5th	6th	6th	Degrees Awarded	3rd	5th	1st
Endowment	2nd	5th	4th	Endowment	1st	2nd	1st
Research Expenditures	4th	2nd	4th	Enrollment	6th	5th	1st
Faculty Awards	6th	2nd	1st	ACT Scores (25 th)	1st	4th	3rd
National Academy Members	6th	5th	3rd	ACT Scores (75 th)	3rd	1st	4th

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. These gifts are sometimes used to fund current operations through annual giving campaigns. However, 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 also accounts for withdrawals to finance institutional operations and capital expenses, additions from donor gifts which can fluctuate dramatically from year to year, 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 governing boards of each of the Foundations and the KU Endowment establish their own return strategy in which investment returns are achieved through both current yield and capital appreciation. The value of gift activity within the most recent fiscal year is also noted for the reader's information.

In FY 2019, 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	2019	2018	1-Year Change	10-Year Change	Gift Activity 2019
University of Kansas Endowment Association	\$1,816,931,000	\$1,740,763,000	4.4%	90.2%	\$263,200,000
Kansas State University Foundation	\$613,380,000	\$538,951,000	13.8%	121.0%	\$212,300,000
Wichita State University Foundation	\$276,142,000	\$264,339,000	4.5%	87.4%	\$42,700,000
Emporia State University Foundation, Inc.	\$88,429,000	\$77,134,000	2.1%	54.6%	\$9,000,000
Pittsburg State University Foundation, Inc.	\$77,090,000	\$74,328,000	3.7%	93.2%	\$11,700,000
Fort Hays State University Foundation	\$115,411,000	\$98,294,000	17.4%	184.9%	\$21,200,000

Source: 2019 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

For the second year in a row, all three research universities in Kansas enjoyed greater research support in FY 2018. Across all three universities, \$638.5 million in combined research and development activity was funded, with \$254.3 million from federal sources. Kansas universities saw an 11.0 percent increase in total research funding over the previous year. Federal dollars increased 3.7 percent, and increases were realized at both the University of Kansas and at K-State. The universities continue to identify additional grant funding, building on the unique strengths of their academic programs and research facilities. Those other sources of grant funding grew 16.4 percent, with all three research universities recording greater support in FY 2018.

Kansas State University: Total extramural funding at Kansas State University has increased 34 percent in the past four fiscal years. In fiscal year 2019, K-State faculty members obtained 1,553 awards for a record total of \$173,586,081, an 8 percent increase over last year's record funding achievement. The university's portfolio of awards has also grown more diverse. From FY 2018 to FY 2019, awards from federal sponsors increased by 5 percent, with nearly all agencies showing increases, while funding from state and local governments and industry sponsors also increased by 3 percent and 13 percent respectively. K-State continues to attract industry-funded projects. The institution's reputation as an excellent partner has been demonstrated by continued growth in the number of industry-funded projects, which increased from 291 to 359 funded projects for FY 2019, an increase of 23 percent over last year, resulting in a 13 percent or \$3.6 million increase in funding. This upward trend demonstrates a 77 percent increase in the number of industry-funded projects and over 240 percent increase in industry funding, over the last four years. K-State continued to engage with strategic sponsors through the execution of Master Research and Testing and Evaluation Agreements. Thirty-three new or renewed Master Agreements became effective during FY 2019. These agreements indicate strategic, enduring alliances that have helped the university build a nimble approach to project engagement.

University of Kansas: Each year, the University of Kansas conducts nearly \$250 million in research activities, including industry-sponsored support from companies such as Archer Daniels Midland, Ford Motor Company and others. There are 43 active start-up companies based on KU technologies, including 30 in Kansas. Since 2010, 29 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 52 corporate tenants totaling more than 326 private sector jobs and \$19 million in payroll. These companies chose to be close to KU researchers and student interns.

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
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%
2018				
Total R&D dollars	\$339,046,000	\$218,299,000	\$81,137,000	\$638,482,000
Federal R&D dollars	\$155,147,000	\$80,436,000	\$18,706,000	\$254,289,000
% of total	46%	37%	23%	40%

Source: Higher Education Research and Development (HERD) Survey, FY 2013-2018

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 157 years.

With 844 employees, Emporia State University is the third largest employer in Emporia. Of those employees, 76 percent live in Emporia or Lyon County. Students give back to Emporia, Lyon County and Kansas through community service. In 2018-19, ESU students, including student-athletes, logged more than 19,116 hours of service.

Additionally, events such as ESU athletic competitions, the Kansas Class 6A high school championship football game, Kansas Class 5A high school championship basketball tournament, National Teachers Hall of Fame induction, National Memorial to Fallen Educators dedication, Kansas Master Teacher celebration and many camps and conferences draw visitors and tourism dollars to campus and the community annually.

Academic Excellence

With more than 200 academic programs, Emporia State graduates are prepared to fill the needs of the workforce. ESU boasts a 97 percent average career outcomes rate over three years.

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 most recent investment in high-impact practices is the construction of the Prophet Aquatic Research and Outreach Center, which will serve ESU students, state agencies and K-12 students through outreach programs and research.

The School of Business reports 100 percent career outcomes for its accounting, business management and computer science graduates. New programs include Sports Leadership and Recreation undergraduate degrees and master's in athletic training in The Teachers College. The Department of Nursing will launch a master's level program and a fully online registered nurse to bachelor of science in nursing degree to meet the need for nurses and administrators in rural Kansas. A new concentration in the Department of Communication — Communication, Emerging Technology and Society — will fill the need for employees who can use new tech platforms, social media and website content as messaging methods. The School of Library and Information Management continues to grow and has added a ninth location in Arkansas.

Composite Financial Index

Fiscal Year	Sum Overall (CFI)
2013	3.54
2014	5.21
2015	4.45
2016	4.87
2017	6.21
2018	3.41

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.

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

97%

Three-year average career outcomes rate for graduates

1st

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

97%

First-time NCLEX passage rate for May 2019 test-takers

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

5

Of the eight members of the 2020 Kansas Teacher of the Year team are ESU alumni

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

Based on an economic impact report prepared by faculty of the university's Department of Economics, Finance and Accounting, the economic impact of Fort Hays State University on Ellis County in 2018 was more than \$233 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 \$5 million in local taxes. Approximately 2,854 jobs in the local economy are a result of this activity, which in turn generates \$112 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)
2013	6.58
2014	6.26
2015	6.02
2016	5.94
2017	4.69
2018	2.74

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



FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY

#1 in Kansas

#4 in the nation

Best Colleges for Adult Learners
(Washington Monthly Magazine)

#1

Best Online Degrees in Kansas
(OnlineDegrees.com)

#1

Online Graduate Nursing Programs in
Kansas (U.S. News and World Report)

Top 50

Universities Offering Online Courses
2019 (OnlineCourseReport.com)

19

Consecutive years of enrollment growth

97%

Placement rate of graduates in the job
market or postgraduate study

12%

Growth in enrollment of Kansans over
the past seven years

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 \$170 million in sponsored research annually, including \$31 million in corporate-sponsored research and \$2.8 million in licensing revenue. Additionally, corporate engagement and economic development efforts have created nearly 600 new jobs in the region and more than 275 patents have been granted to the university in the last 10 years.

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)
2013	5.06
2014	5.20
2015	2.55
2016	2.44
2017	3.19
2018	2.82

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

#1

Average starting salary for graduates in Kansas (*Smart Asset*, 2019)

#2

In the nation for Town-Gown relations (*Princeton Review*, 2019)

#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*, 2019)

1 of 64

Public universities in the nation designated as an Innovation and Economic Prosperity University (APLU, 2019)



In 2019, K-State received its sixth 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, notably the ongoing use of the Robert W. Plaster Center. This \$13 million, 154,000 square foot indoor track and field and event facility opened in April 2015 and 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 December 2019, the facility has been home to nearly 500 sporting and community events, including NCAA Division II national indoor track championships. During the 12-month period ending May 2019, the Plaster Center created a \$3,566,809 economic impact in Crawford County. In addition, the Center led to job creation and steady growth in the community’s lodging revenue.

Another example is Pittsburg State University’s progressive Block22 development, a mixed-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, a paid-access co-working/collaboration space and maker space for area entrepreneurs, community event space, a coffee shop, a retail store, and three restaurants.

Pittsburg State’s Enterprise PSU offers small business support to small- and medium-sized businesses, and incubates several startups. Enterprise PSU currently supports more than 70 clients with a growing economic impact of more than \$1 million in Pittsburg.

In 2020 the Four States Farm Show will move to Pittsburg and the campus of Pittsburg State University. This event draws in excess of 20,000 visitors and vendors to Pittsburg over several days each May. The estimated economic impact is \$500,000 annually.



#1

Regional Public University in Kansas
(U.S. News & World Report, 2020)

#6

Family-friendly Business School
(Princeton Review, 2020)

Top 60

Online Master’s in Education Degree
(U.S. News & World Report, 2020)

#24

Public schools in the Midwest
(U.S. News & World Report, 2020)

#95

Regional Universities in the Midwest
(U.S. News & World Report, 2020)

Fiscal Year	Sum Overall (CFI)	Composite Financial Index
2013	2.88	<i>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.</i>
2014	4.83	
2015	4.00	
2016	1.00	
2017	2.84	
2018	2.01	

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 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.

KU works to spur faculty and student entrepreneurship, and tracks patents and active startup companies as part of its evaluation 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 52 tenant companies, totaling 326 employees and more than \$19 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)
2013	5.43
2014	6.52
2015	5.17
2016	4.31
2017	5.18
2018	5.04

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

45

Active startup companies based on KU research

#7

School of Pharmacy in NIH research funding

48

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

52

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

1 of 36

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



WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY

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 is the Kansas innovation university, with applied learning, research and entrepreneurship opportunities available every student. The 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 economic growth fields, including advanced manufacturing, digital arts, aerospace and biomedical engineering, digital transformation, innovation and entrepreneurship.

World-leading companies including Airbus, Textron, Spirit, NetApp and Dassault Systemes have located on the university’s 120-acre Innovation Campus to work directly with university’s students, faculty and researchers. City and county law enforcement officers and criminal justice students learn in the new Law Enforcement Training Center. Engineering students work with professionals in 3D Experience Center and Advanced Virtual Engineering and Testing Center.

The university’s focus on the student experience is seen in the new YMCA and Student Wellness opened this year, adjacent to two new residence halls and a short walk to Starbucks, restaurants, Shocker Store and a new Hyatt Place Hotel opening in summer 2020. Wichita State’s on-campus growth has led to new construction north and south of campus.

The university has launched the President’s Convergence Sciences Initiative to foster cross-disciplinary faculty research, including both graduate and undergraduate students.

Wichita State’s location in Kansas’ largest city enhances the traditional classroom experience by providing students on- and off-campus applied learning and career opportunities. The university is the most diverse in Kansas and places a strong emphasis on community involvement.

WSU is enhancing curriculum, programs and facilities to meet student, community and industry needs. Recent examples include:

- The Bachelor of Applied Arts degree in four areas of media arts – animation, audio production, filmmaking and game design.
- The Physician Assistant (PA) and Physical Therapy (PT) programs are housed alongside WSU Tech health professions programs in a renovated building in the vibrant Old Town section of downtown Wichita.
- The Institute for Interdisciplinary Innovation (III) encourages interdisciplinary collaboration and is home to the Master in Innovation Design (MID) degree that merges arts, science and technology curricula, creating opportunities for students and faculty to collaborate across WSU’s colleges.

Composite Financial Index

Fiscal Year	Sum Overall (CFI)
2013	4.84
2014	3.28
2015	1.50
2016	2.33
2017	3.94
2018	3.53

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.

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

#1

Industry-funded research and development expenditures for aerospace

#1

Transfer destination in Kansas for eight years in a row

\$136

Million in research and development awards for FY 2019, a new record

Top 80

“Most Affordable Colleges and Universities” by *College Consensus*

Top 3-6

In the past five years of all schools on the Social Mobility Index, a 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.



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