

BUILDING A FUTURE



2022 Annual Report

Helping Kansas Families
Supporting Kansas Businesses
Advancing Economic
Prosperity



Building a Future 2022 Annual Report



Regents,

I am pleased to present the second annual report on *Building a Future*. As we progress through year two since the plan's adoption, I am excited by the promising practices we have implemented so far and the possibilities that lie before our system.

All our work is informed by the framework of *Building a Future* and the priorities it establishes. Our annual Board goals and our appropriations request support improved access, affordability and success for families, a robust talent pipeline and innovation for businesses, and economic prosperity in our state.

The Governor's budget proposal included many key components of the Board's appropriations request that will have a substantial impact on affordability. Funding to keep tuition flat, coupled with a significant increase in our state's need-based student financial aid would help more families access Kansas colleges and universities.

We are continuing to make progress on our efforts to develop a general education package. We are also making good strides in our work with the National Institute for Student Success to close gaps in enrollment and graduation for students of color and rural students. The Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund Round 2 money will enhance these efforts with support for peer tutoring and centralized academic advising.

The universities have begun to roll out their economic prosperity plans under Pillar III, and the three research universities have unveiled the ambitious goals of creating a combined 10,500 jobs and bringing \$6 billion in investment to the state during the next decade. These efforts will lead to groundbreaking new partnerships with businesses and ignite economic growth.

Finally, we have added the Board's Capital Renewal Initiative to this year's report. As we get this initiative off the ground, I am excited to work with state universities to ensure their facilities are well-maintained and their campus footprints are right-sized.

I would like to thank the Board's Data, Research and Planning team for their efforts in compiling this report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Blake Flanders". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Blake Flanders
President and CEO, Kansas Board of Regents

Helping Kansas Families

Affordability

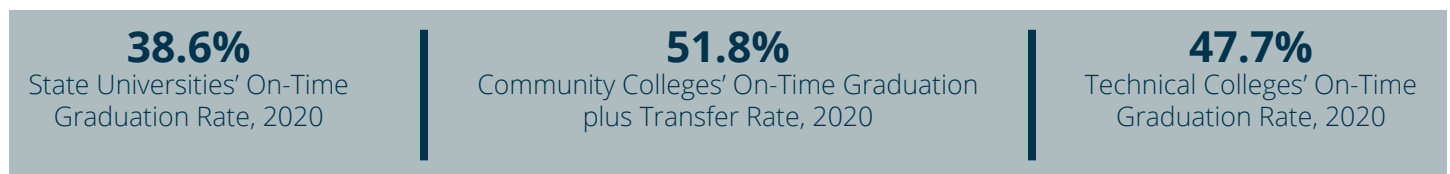
Building a Future's first area of focus is affordability for students and families. Keeping higher education affordable is essential to ensuring Kansans can obtain education beyond high school and earn the skills they need to build rewarding careers and earn family sustaining wages.

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

1.1 Dashboard Metric: On-Time Graduation

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

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



State universities have improved their on-time graduation rates by 9.6 percentage points in the past five years. Community colleges have also increased the percentage of students graduating on-time or transferring in the past five years, up 6.5 percentage points. The on-time graduation rate for technical colleges has decreased since 2015 by 8.4 percentage points.

Public University On-Time Graduation Rate

| Institution | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Five-year Change |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Emporia State University | 21.8% | 22.7% | 25.9% | 25.6% | 29.0% | 26.5% | 4.7% |
| Fort Hays State University | 18.6% | 18.1% | 21.2% | 20.9% | 23.0% | 25.3% | 6.6% |
| Kansas State University | 28.6% | 31.1% | 32.6% | 34.0% | 36.7% | 40.4% | 11.8% |
| Pittsburg State University | 23.2% | 25.6% | 24.0% | 26.4% | 29.4% | 43.0% | 19.8% |
| University of Kansas | 37.5% | 41.1% | 42.1% | 47.1% | 47.7% | 46.0% | 8.5% |
| Wichita State University | 18.3% | 21.5% | 22.4% | 20.9% | 22.8% | 25.2% | 6.9% |
| Total | 29.0% | 31.3% | 32.3% | 34.6% | 36.7% | 38.6% | 9.6% |
| Washburn University | 15.6% | 14.9% | 16.4% | 16.9% | 17.6% | 21.7% | 6.0% |

Source: IPEDS

Community College On-Time Graduation plus Transfer Rate

| Institution | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Five-year Change |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Allen Community College | 64.3% | 56.9% | 57.8% | 56.8% | 58.6% | 53.8% | -10.4% |
| Barton Community College | 48.7% | 45.0% | 61.2% | 55.2% | 59.0% | 59.7% | 11.1% |
| Butler Community College | 45.5% | 39.0% | 41.1% | 41.1% | 44.3% | 44.9% | -0.6% |
| Cloud County Community College | 61.2% | 55.8% | 83.1% | 64.7% | 60.8% | 66.3% | 5.1% |
| Coffeyville Community College | 65.9% | 65.1% | 64.8% | 68.4% | 69.6% | 64.9% | -1.0% |
| Colby Community College | 40.8% | 61.0% | 68.6% | 59.5% | 56.4% | 58.9% | 18.1% |
| Cowley Community College | 44.8% | 43.7% | 51.2% | 53.2% | 55.4% | 59.4% | 14.6% |
| Dodge City Community College* | 32.6% | 30.0% | 32.5% | 61.3% | 47.2% | 53.9% | 21.3% |
| Fort Scott Community College | 48.6% | 54.4% | 46.0% | 53.3% | 51.1% | 53.5% | 4.9% |
| Garden City Community College | 44.2% | 54.4% | 55.7% | 56.5% | 56.6% | 60.5% | 16.3% |
| Highland Community College | 61.9% | 60.4% | 58.0% | 56.3% | 59.1% | 61.8% | -0.1% |
| Hutchinson Community College | 47.4% | 53.0% | 53.5% | 51.7% | 54.9% | 55.5% | 8.2% |
| Independence Community College | 59.6% | 58.6% | 65.0% | 60.4% | 52.7% | 68.1% | 8.5% |
| Johnson County Community College | 33.4% | 35.6% | 33.8% | 36.2% | 34.8% | 36.5% | 3.1% |
| Kansas City Kansas Community College* | 18.5% | 24.4% | 23.2% | 41.2% | 39.5% | 41.1% | 22.6% |
| Labette Community College | 20.8% | 18.2% | 13.0% | 52.6% | 49.6% | 45.0% | 24.2% |
| Neosho County Community College | 53.6% | 51.1% | 53.9% | 57.2% | 57.4% | 56.8% | 3.2% |
| Pratt Community College | 65.7% | 64.5% | 54.6% | 53.8% | 61.2% | 61.2% | -4.5% |
| Seward County Community College | 44.8% | 50.5% | 50.3% | 44.5% | 47.6% | 45.7% | 0.8% |
| Total | 45.3% | 46.5% | 48.2% | 50.1% | 50.2% | 51.8% | 6.5% |

Source: IPEDS

* Did not report transfer out data 2015-2018

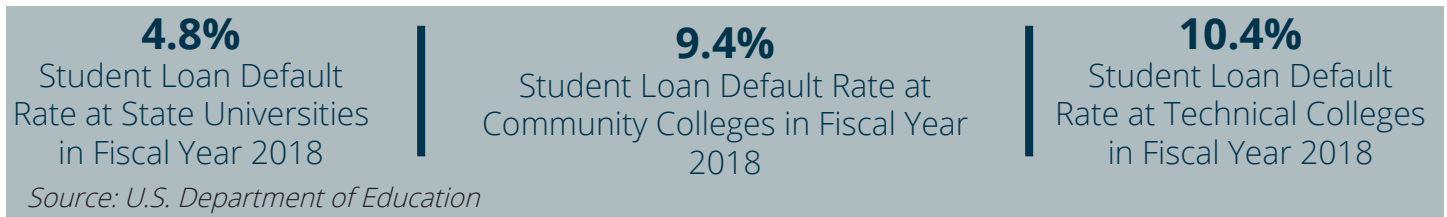
Technical College On-Time Graduation Rate

| Institution | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Five-year Change |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Flint Hills Technical College | 56.6% | 34.2% | 36.6% | 59.8% | 73.1% | 60.3% | 3.6% |
| Manhattan Area Technical College | 37.1% | 39.1% | 45.9% | 40.0% | 31.1% | 29.5% | -7.5% |
| North Central Kansas Technical College | 79.3% | 66.5% | 71.3% | 73.9% | 63.4% | 66.3% | -12.9% |
| Northwest Kansas Technical College | 56.1% | 46.5% | 64.7% | 48.8% | 56.3% | 55.9% | -0.1% |
| Salina Area Technical College | 75.9% | 69.2% | 74.3% | 66.7% | 67.5% | 57.3% | -18.6% |
| Washburn Institute of Technology | 82.0% | 69.9% | 59.2% | 74.3% | 60.8% | 52.0% | -30.0% |
| Wichita State University-Campus of Applied Sciences and Technology | 25.3% | 27.7% | 35.7% | 42.3% | 31.5% | 31.4% | 6.1% |
| Total | 56.1% | 49.3% | 55.1% | 56.3% | 51.8% | 47.7% | -8.4% |

Source: IPEDS

1.2 Dashboard Metric: Student Loan Default Rate

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



Public University Student Loan Default Rate Compared to Peers

Below is a comparison of the student loan default rate of public university graduates in 2018 compared to their peer institutions and aspirational peers. Emporia State has a very low rate and may serve as a model for best practices for our system.

| University Default Rates Among Peers and Aspirational Peers | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|--------------------|
| | Default Rate | Peers | Aspirational Peers |
| Emporia State University | 3.8% | 6.1% | 6.0% |
| Fort Hays State University | 5.7% | 6.9% | 6.2% |
| Kansas State University | 3.7% | 2.4% | 2.9% |
| Pittsburg State University | 6.4% | 6.4% | 3.0% |
| University of Kansas | 4.3% | 2.9% | 1.8% |
| Wichita State University | 5.6% | 5.5% | 4.7% |
| Washburn University | 6.1% | 6.3% | * |

Source: U.S. Department of Education

*Data not available

Community and Technical College Student Loan Default Rates by State

Graduates from public two-year colleges in Kansas had lower average student loan default rates in 2018 than graduates from public community and technical colleges in nearly all surrounding states.

| Community and Technical College Default Rates by State | |
|--|--------------|
| State | Default Rate |
| Kansas | 9.5% |
| Colorado | 9.9% |
| Oklahoma | 9.8% |
| Missouri | 10.8% |
| Nebraska | 7.3% |
| Texas | 11.7% |

Source: U.S. Department of Education

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

1.3 Progress Metric: Students Taking 30 Credit Hours per Year

Students must generally take 30 credit hours per year in order to graduate on time. Part-time students (those taking less than 24 credit hours per year) and students who are concurrently or dual enrolled in high school are excluded from this calculation.

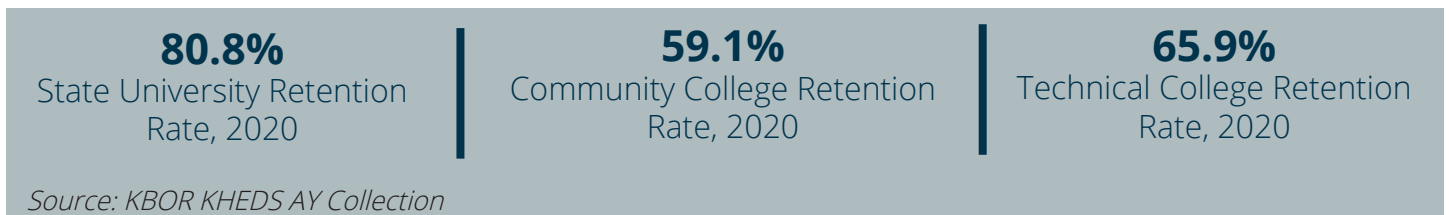
| Sector | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| State Universities | 51.2% | 53.4% | 54.5% | 55.8% | 55.9% | 55.4% | 56.0% |
| Municipal University | 40.6% | 39.8% | 39.1% | 42.8% | 43.8% | 43.7% | 45.4% |
| Community Colleges | 49.9% | 51.4% | 50.8% | 51.3% | 50.8% | 51.2% | 50.8% |
| Technical Colleges | 60.0% | 61.3% | 61.2% | 62.1% | 59.8% | 60.9% | 61.2% |
| Total | 50.7% | 52.6% | 53.1% | 54.3% | 54.2% | 54.1% | 54.5% |

Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

1.4 Progress Metric: Retention Rates

Retention rates provide a progress metric for graduation rates and student loan default rates.

In 2021, state universities retained 80.8 percent of first-time, full-time degree seeking students from their first to second year, an increase of 1.4 percentage points when compared to the same rate for 2016. Community colleges retained 59.1 percent of first-time, full-time degree or certificate seeking students, an increase of 1.1 percentage points over the same five-year period. Technical colleges retained 65.9 percent of first-time, full-time degree or certificate seeking students, an increase of one percentage point since 2016.



Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

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

Promising Practices To Improve Affordability

This year, the Board is pursuing a systemwide general education package in support of affordability and has focused the system's funding request on several items, all of which will keep tuition low and increase student financial aid.

Board Goal: General Education Package

The Board is working to implement a systemwide general education (GE) package to align programs under a common framework that guarantees seamless transfer and reduces students' cost of attendance. This will provide students pursuing some of the most common majors additional options for completing their degrees within four years and at a lower cost.

Unified Appropriations Request

The Regents' unified appropriations request for Fiscal Year 2023 includes \$45.7 million in base funding for state universities, which would allow them to hold tuition flat next academic year. In addition, the Regents have also requested increases to need-based student financial aid and an increase in funding for the National Guard Scholarship to improve affordability for students and families.

These requests align with recommendations from the Governor's Commission on Racial Equity and Justice to hold tuition flat and increase need-based student financial aid.

Access

2.1 Dashboard Metric: Enrollment Gaps for Underserved Students

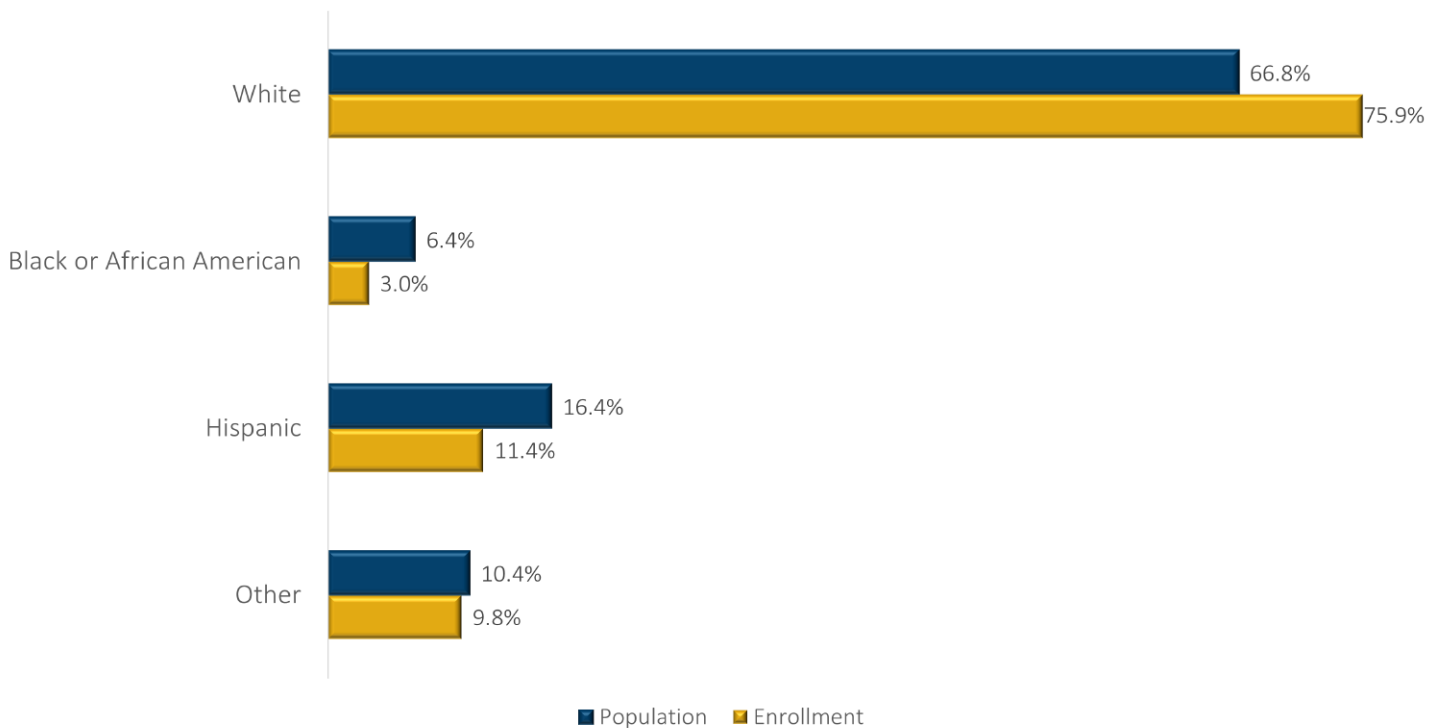
As Kansas becomes an increasingly diverse state, it is more imperative than ever for the public higher education system to serve traditionally underrepresented student populations. These students include students of color in addition to low-income and rural students.

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

| | |
|--|--|
| 5.0 Percentage Point Gap Between the Kansas Hispanic population and Kansas resident Hispanic students at public universities, 2021 | 3.4 Percentage Point Gap Between the Kansas African American population and Kansas resident African American students at public universities, 2021 |
|--|--|

Public universities need to more than double the number of African American students they serve and increase the number of Hispanic students they serve by approximately two-thirds to close the enrollment gaps.

Comparison of Kansas Population to Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity for Resident Students Enrolled in Kansas Public Universities



Sources: KHEDS AY Data Collection, American Community Population and Housing Survey
Kansas population in calendar year 2020, enrollment in AY 2021

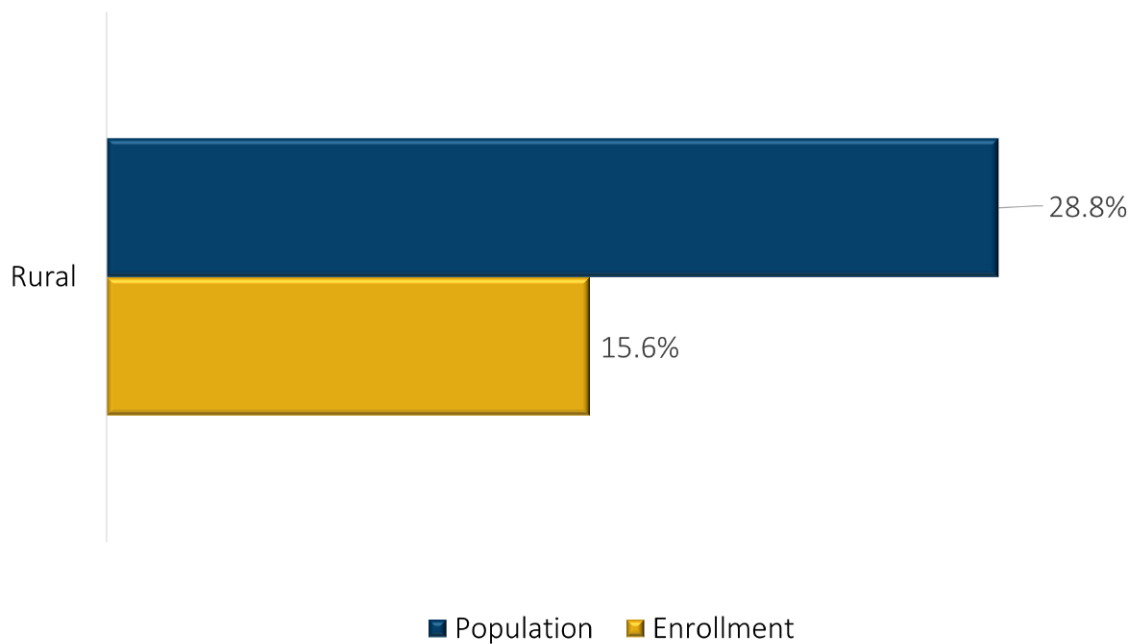
Rural Status Gap Between Four-Year University Enrollment and the Kansas Population

This metric compares the rural status of the 18-24 year old Kansas population with the percentage of 18-24 year old resident students from rural areas enrolled at public universities in the state.

13.2 Percentage Point Gap

Between the Kansas rural population and Kansas resident rural students at public universities, 2021

Comparison of Kansas Population to Enrollment by Rural Areas for Resident Students Enrolled in Kansas Public Universities



Source: KHEDS AY Data Collection, American Community Population and Housing Survey

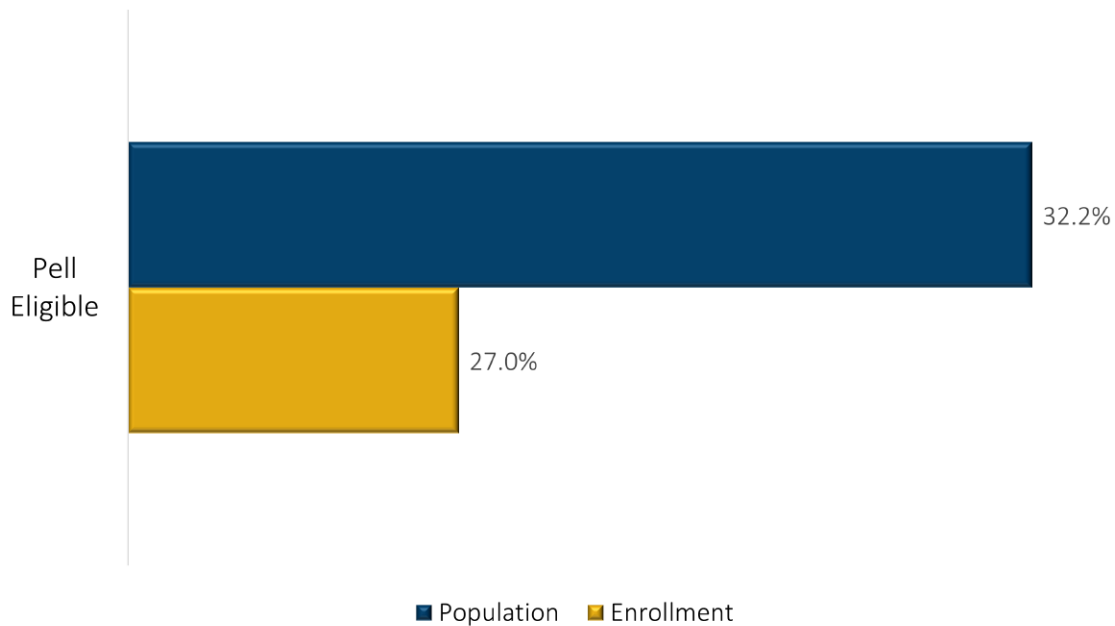
Pell Eligibility Gap Between Four-Year University Enrollment and the Kansas Population

This metric compares the Pell-eligibility status of the Kansas population 18-24 years old with the percentage of 18-24 year old resident students enrolled at public universities in the state who received a Pell grant.

5.2 Percentage Point Gap

Between the Kansas Pell-eligible population and Kansas Pell-eligible students at public universities, 2021

Comparison of Kansas Population to Enrollment by Pell Eligibility for Resident Students Enrolled in Kansas Public Universities



Source: KHEDS AY Data Collection, American Community Population and Housing Survey

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

2.2 Dashboard Metric: College-Going Rate

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

The percentage of high school graduates entering college immediately after graduation in 2020 was 44.8, down 9.3 percentage points in five years. The college going rate for those entering college two or more years after high school graduation was also down, indicating more students are not deferring their postsecondary education, but foregoing it entirely.

| High School Graduation Year | High School Graduates | Entering Postsecondary One Year after Graduation |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 2010 | 31,814 | 55.6% |
| 2011 | 31,708 | 55.3% |
| 2012 | 32,110 | 54.9% |
| 2013 | 32,208 | 54.0% |
| 2014 | 31,846 | 55.2% |
| 2015 | 31,291 | 54.1% |
| 2016 | 32,389 | 52.6% |
| 2017 | 32,890 | 50.4% |
| 2018 | 33,456 | 49.3% |
| 2019 | 33,585 | 48.6% |
| 2020 | 33,554 | 44.8% |

Source: P20 Data System and KHEDS Academic Year Collection

Definitions: Percentage of Kansas High School Graduates entering Kansas Public Post Secondary as degree seeking, during the first year following High School Graduation, 4-Year Adjusted Cohort.

Promising Practices To Improve Access

The Board has begun a project with the National Institute for Student Success (NISS) at Georgia State to improve access and eliminate gaps in enrollment and graduation for underserved students. Expansion of the K-State College Advising Corps is another promising practice to lift the college going rate. In addition, the Board's budget request supports increased access.

Board Goal: Improve the College-Going Rate

In September 2021, the Regents adopted a goal to support a growth platform for university and college enrollments, which includes strategies to close enrollment gaps for underserved populations.

As part of this goal, state universities and representatives from community colleges and technical colleges have worked with the NISS to gather data and conduct an analysis of existing gaps.

In addition, the university CEOs and the community and technical colleges are providing an overview of past enrollment initiatives and reviewing their future growth strategies.

Unified Appropriations Request

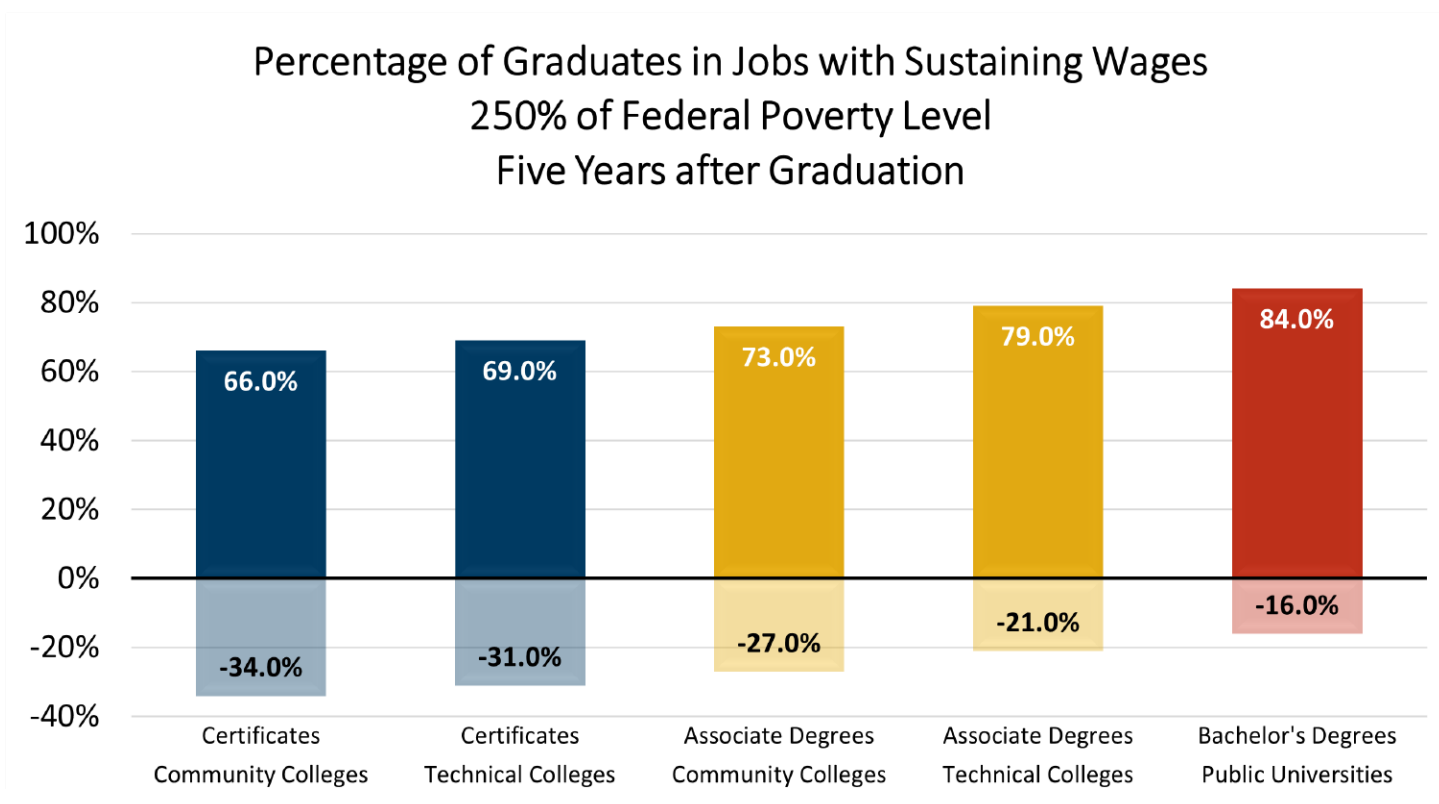
The tuition rate buydown, need-based student financial aid and the National Guard Scholarship will increase opportunities for students who might otherwise find the cost of attendance prohibitive.

Success

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

Preparing graduates for successful careers is one of the most important functions of the public higher education system. While the definition of a rewarding career will differ for every graduate, most will require at least a minimum level of income that allows them to support themselves and their families. *Building a Future* sets this benchmark at 250 percent of the federal poverty level, meaning that a graduate must earn at least \$32,200 to be in a job with a sustaining wage.

Five years after graduation, 84 percent of bachelor's degree earners from public universities hold sustaining wage jobs. Seventy-nine percent of associate degree earners from technical colleges and 73 percent from community colleges hold sustaining wage jobs. Sixty-nine percent of certificate earners from technical colleges and 66 percent from community colleges have a sustaining wage job five years after graduation.



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

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

3.2 Dashboard Metric: Degrees and Certificates Awarded

According to the Lumina Foundation, 54.9 percent of adults in Kansas have some form of postsecondary credential. The Board is currently working with the Advantage Kansas Coordinating Council to establish a new attainment goal for the state and the public higher education system.



In 2021, the public higher education system in Kansas awarded 42,936 credentials. This is a decrease of 2.3 percent from 2020 and an increase of 0.2 percent from 2016. State universities have increased the annual number of credentials awarded by 8.6 percent during the past five years. Community colleges have awarded 10 percent fewer credentials during the past five years. Technical colleges have decreased their annual number of credentials awarded by 5.9 percent during the same time.

Credentials by Type

| System | Award Type | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | One-year Change | Five-year Change |
|--------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| System | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | Short-Term Certificates | 6,642 | 6,609 | 6,443 | 6,345 | 5,626 | 5,119 | -9.0% | -22.9% |
| | Certificates | 4,266 | 4,286 | 4,631 | 5,327 | 4,995 | 4,483 | -10.3% | 5.1% |
| | Associate Degrees | 9,697 | 9,350 | 9,765 | 10,222 | 9,594 | 9,211 | -4.0% | -5.0% |
| | Bachelor's Degrees | 15,530 | 15,366 | 15,798 | 15,901 | 16,320 | 16,347 | 0.2% | 5.3% |
| | Master's Degrees | 5,332 | 5,625 | 5,723 | 5,721 | 5,885 | 6,269 | 6.5% | 17.6% |
| | Doctoral Degrees | 1,371 | 1,458 | 1,474 | 1,492 | 1,519 | 1,507 | -0.8% | 9.9% |
| | Total | 42,838 | 42,694 | 43,834 | 45,008 | 43,939 | 42,936 | -2.3% | 0.2% |

Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

Public University Credentials

| State Universities | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | One-year Change | Five-year Change |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Emporia State University | 1,438 | 1,461 | 1,454 | 1,567 | 1,634 | 1,811 | 10.8% | 25.9% |
| Fort Hays State University | 3,374 | 3,419 | 3,874 | 3,796 | 3,941 | 4,286 | 8.8% | 27.0% |
| Kansas State University | 5,252 | 5,353 | 5,359 | 5,363 | 5,500 | 5,228 | -4.9% | -0.5% |
| Pittsburg State University | 1,706 | 1,713 | 1,622 | 1,566 | 1,699 | 1,765 | 3.9% | 3.5% |
| University of Kansas | 5,785 | 5,909 | 6,037 | 6,093 | 6,059 | 5,965 | -1.6% | 3.1% |
| University of Kansas Medical Center | 781 | 738 | 772 | 829 | 864 | 850 | -1.6% | 8.8% |
| Wichita State University | 3,152 | 3,050 | 3,116 | 3,083 | 3,222 | 3,435 | 6.6% | 9.0% |
| Total | 21,488 | 21,643 | 22,234 | 22,297 | 22,919 | 23,340 | 1.8% | 8.6% |
| Washburn University | 1,342 | 1,423 | 1,381 | 1,435 | 1,458 | 1,407 | -3.5% | 4.8% |

Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

Community and Technical College Credentials

| Community Colleges | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | One-year Change | Five-year Change |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Allen Community College | 429 | 438 | 417 | 511 | 396 | 373 | -5.8% | -13.1% |
| Barton Community College | 968 | 869 | 902 | 914 | 922 | 938 | 1.7% | -3.1% |
| Butler Community College | 1,435 | 1,436 | 1,496 | 1,513 | 1,446 | 1,408 | -2.6% | -1.9% |
| Cloud County Community College | 673 | 614 | 557 | 498 | 467 | 447 | -4.3% | -33.6% |
| Coffeyville Community College | 494 | 499 | 465 | 463 | 402 | 348 | -13.4% | -29.6% |
| Colby Community College | 286 | 359 | 401 | 383 | 381 | 322 | -15.5% | 12.6% |
| Cowley Community College | 853 | 654 | 666 | 816 | 804 | 820 | 2.0% | -3.9% |
| Dodge City Community College | 495 | 397 | 418 | 351 | 371 | 316 | -14.8% | -36.2% |
| Fort Scott Community College | 593 | 548 | 579 | 585 | 562 | 440 | -21.7% | -25.8% |
| Garden City Community College | 384 | 474 | 552 | 613 | 626 | 584 | -6.7% | 52.1% |
| Highland Community College | 666 | 576 | 686 | 695 | 609 | 617 | 1.3% | -7.4% |
| Hutchinson Community College | 1,710 | 1,678 | 1,632 | 1,732 | 1,662 | 1,502 | -9.6% | -12.2% |
| Independence Community College | 208 | 186 | 150 | 232 | 166 | 204 | 22.9% | -1.9% |
| Johnson County Community College | 3,112 | 3,027 | 3,066 | 3,359 | 3,006 | 2,679 | -10.9% | -13.9% |
| Kansas City Kansas Community College | 1,257 | 1,243 | 1,267 | 1,288 | 1,135 | 1,081 | -4.8% | -14.0% |
| Labette Community College | 379 | 338 | 356 | 391 | 375 | 319 | -14.9% | -15.8% |
| Neosho County Community College | 758 | 806 | 901 | 820 | 744 | 806 | 8.3% | 6.3% |
| Pratt Community College | 322 | 305 | 379 | 331 | 307 | 352 | 14.7% | 9.3% |
| Seward County Community College | 498 | 527 | 566 | 513 | 519 | 409 | -21.2% | -17.9% |
| Total | 15,520 | 14,974 | 15,456 | 16,008 | 14,900 | 13,965 | -6.3% | -10.0% |
| Technical Colleges | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | One-year Change | Five-year Change |
| Flint Hills Technical College | 433 | 435 | 376 | 403 | 403 | 334 | -17.1% | -22.9% |
| Manhattan Area Technical College | 437 | 431 | 396 | 386 | 345 | 354 | 2.6% | -19.0% |
| North Central Kansas Technical College | 471 | 470 | 441 | 425 | 439 | 411 | -6.4% | -12.7% |
| Northwest Kansas Technical College | 270 | 309 | 357 | 346 | 328 | 393 | 19.8% | 45.6% |
| Salina Area Technical College | 431 | 434 | 421 | 443 | 425 | 409 | -3.8% | -5.1% |
| Washburn Institute of Technology | 1,163 | 1,167 | 1,115 | 1,238 | 933 | 899 | -3.6% | -22.7% |
| Wichita State University Campus of Applied Sciences and Technology | 1,283 | 1,408 | 1,657 | 2,027 | 1,789 | 1,424 | -20.4% | 11.0% |
| Total | 4,488 | 4,654 | 4,763 | 5,268 | 4,662 | 4,224 | -9.4% | -5.9% |

Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

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

Promising Practices To Improve Success

The Regents are leveraging the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund Round 2 (GEER 2) award of \$11.2 million on a number of initiatives to enhance student services and increase student success. These include support for peer tutoring and centralized academic advising, increased student mental health services and enhanced work-study and internship opportunities to help students obtain jobs with sustaining wages and strong advancement opportunities after graduation.

Board Goal: Develop an Attainment Goal

The Board is developing an attainment goal that considers greater opportunities for traditionally underserved populations and universities' strategic plans for growth and incorporates a framework for a student retention and success model.

The Board is consulting with the Advantage Kansas Coordinating Council in developing an attainment goal. The Institute for Policy & Social Research at the University of Kansas is also assisting with the development of this goal.

Supporting Kansas Businesses

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

Talent Pipeline

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

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

Commonly selected fields of study include those leading to healthcare professions and information technology careers. For a complete listing of each institution's programs and the fields to which a credential from those programs leads, please visit kansasregents.org/BuildingaFuture.

4.2 Special Initiatives

University Engineering Initiative

In 2012, the Legislature recognized the competitive need for an increase in the number of engineering graduates in Kansas and committed an initial investment of \$105 million during the first 10 years of the initiative to ensure engineering industry partners find the new talent, designs and techniques needed to fuel economic growth and business success in Kansas. The participating universities matched the state investment, bringing the total investment in the initiative to \$210 million. In 2021, the Legislature and Governor extended the initiative for an additional 10 years.

The participating universities first surpassed their 2021 target goal of 1,365 annual undergraduate engineering degrees in Academic Year 2018. The number of undergraduate engineering graduates has since grown, and the universities graduated more than 1,600 engineers in both 2020 and 2021.

| Institution | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Kansas State University | 480 | 471 | 529 | 498 | 494 | 609 | 694 | 690 | 787 | 674 |
| University of Kansas | 335 | 338 | 367 | 400 | 496 | 435 | 526 | 464 | 534 | 515 |
| Wichita State University | 214 | 208 | 238 | 267 | 292 | 304 | 345 | 342 | 377 | 417 |
| Total | 1,029 | 1,017 | 1,134 | 1,165 | 1,285 | 1,348 | 1,565 | 1,496 | 1,698 | 1,606 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

Excel in CTE

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

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Participating Headcount | 3,475 | 3,870 | 6,101 | 8,440 | 10,275 | 10,023 | 10,600 | 11,690 | 13,675 | 13,934 | 12,529 |
| College Credit Hours Generated | 28,000 | 28,161 | 44,087 | 62,195 | 76,756 | 79,488 | 85,150 | 92,092 | 105,084 | 109,226 | 98,681 |
| Credentials Earned | -- | 548 | 711 | 1,419 | 1,682 | 1,224 | 1,459 | 1,420 | 1,806 | 1,631 | 981 |

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection; KSDE Credential Production

Nursing Initiative

The Kansas Nursing Initiative was developed to address the growing nursing shortage in the state, providing needed resources to nursing education programs to enable them to increase their capacity to instruct additional nursing students. Today, subject to annual appropriation from the Kansas Legislature, approximately \$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.

In its first decade, the Nursing Initiative admitted 3,751 additional nursing students, 187 percent above its goal. It also helped graduate an additional 2,865 nursing students.

Innovation

5.1 Research Funding and Industry Sponsored Research

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

The three research universities have increased their total research and development funding by a combined \$176.5 million in the past five years. Federal funding has accounted for the largest total dollar increase, but business-supported research has experienced the largest proportional increase, more than doubling from 2015 to 2020.

Wichita State University has seen the largest increase in research funding, more than doubling its business-sponsored research since 2015 and increasing its federal sponsored research by nearly seven-fold.

| | 2015 | | | 2020 | | | Five Year Change | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Federal R&D Dol-lars | Business R&D Dollars | Total R&D Dol-lars | Federal R&D Dol-lars | Business R&D Dol-lars | Total R&D Dol-lars | Change in Feder-al R&D Dollars | Change in Busi-ness R&D Dollars | Change in Total R&D Dol-lars |
| University of Kansas | \$155.8M | \$14.0M | \$311.4M | \$185.0M | \$22.1M | \$368.8M | \$29.2M | \$8.1M | \$57.4M |
| Kansas State University | \$69.9M | \$4.7M | \$188.7M | \$79.1M | \$6.6M | \$213.9M | \$9.2M | \$1.9M | \$25.2M |
| Wichita State University | \$7.7M | \$31.3M | \$59.9M | \$53.5M | \$81.4M | \$153.8M | \$45.8M | \$50.1M | \$93.9M |
| Research Universities | \$233.5M | \$50.0M | \$560.0M | \$317.6M | \$110.0M | \$736.5M | \$84.2M | \$60.1M | \$176.5M |

Source: Higher Education Research and Development (HERD) Survey, FY 2015-2020

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

Advancing Economic Prosperity

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

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

University Core Strengths



Cybersecurity



Medical Research



Food & Ag
Systems



Health



Biosecurity



Aviation &
Advanced
Manufacturing



Polymers and
Advanced Materials



Small Business
Development

The three research universities have developed plans to engage in intentional economic development activities that will **create 10,500 jobs and bring \$6 billion in investment to Kansas** during the next decade.

Capital Renewal

State universities maintain a substantial portfolio of buildings. These facilities provide the physical environment to fulfill the institutional missions, help with recruitment and retainment of students, faculty and staff, perform innovative research, inspire ongoing participation of alumni and donors, and create a sense of community.

The estimated deferred maintenance costs for systemwide mission critical facilities in 2020 was \$1.265 billion. The Educational Building Fund (EBF), which was first established by the Legislature in 1941, is the primary source of state funds for building projects at the Regents universities. By Board practice, it has been dedicated to rehabilitation and repair. In Fiscal Year 2022, the EBF provided state universities with \$44 million, or less than a third of the needed annual investment.

The Regents' capital renewal initiative is a proactive, bold step to revitalize campus facilities and address deferred maintenance. Highlights of the initiative include the following:

- A Maintenance Assessment for all mission critical buildings starting in Fiscal Year 2023 at 0.25 percent of replacement value, which will ramp up to 2.0 percent by Fiscal Year 2027
- Robust and consistent reporting of building inventory
- Maintenance funding for new and existing facilities will be simplified at each state university
- For proposed new facilities, state universities will develop a structured and detailed plan to demonstrate how maintenance over the life of the building will be financed
- Prioritizing top projects for strategic improvement
- Razing obsolete buildings and campus right-sizing will be incentivized

The Board is developing a dashboard to monitor the state of campus facilities and deferred maintenance on each state university campus.

Notes

