

State Outlook: Kansas

Demographics Trends

Recruitment Pool to Shrink in the Next Decade

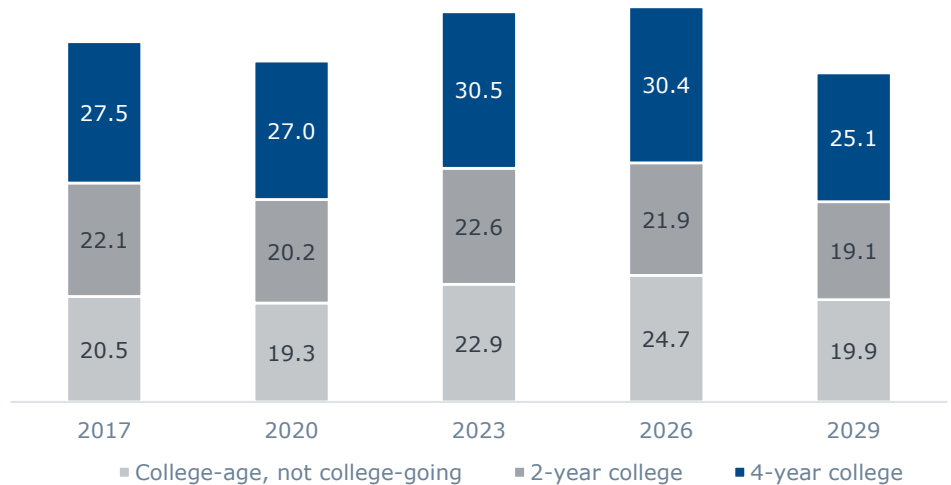
An uptick in enrollment of four-year college-going students between 2020 and 2023 will be followed by a sizable decrease post-2026 (18% decline between 2026 and 2029).

Decline Among All Student Segments Except Asian Americans

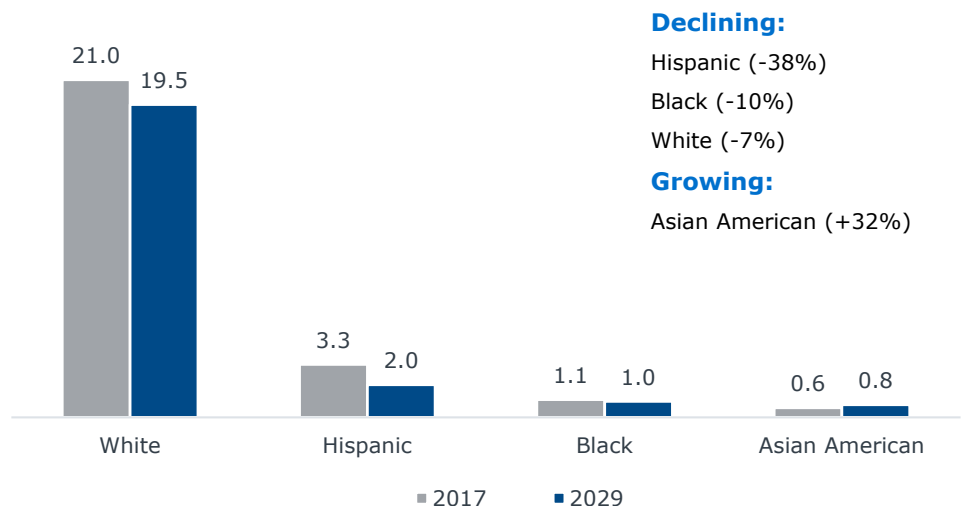
The greatest rate of decline will be seen among Hispanic students (38% drop between 2017 and 2029). White and Black student segments will also decrease in size, while the Asian American student population will grow by 32%.

Forecasted Number of College-Aged and College-Going Students in Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota¹ (Thousands), by Year of High School Graduation

-9% Decline among four-year college-going students between 2017 and 2029



Projected Number of Four-Year College-Going Students in Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota¹ (Thousands), by Race/Ethnicity



1) The states of South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska are grouped together in the enrollment projections in order to maintain sufficient sample size and maximize the predictive power of the forecasts.

Source: Grawe, Nathan D., *Demographics and the Demand for Higher Education*, 2017; EAB analysis.

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Affordability Trends

Household Income Distribution in Kansas Largely Mimics National Figures

47% of Kansas households make less than \$50,000 per year, similar to the national average (46%).

KS Public Institutions Close to the Median State in Terms of College Affordability

The average net price at Kansas's public institutions is 23% of the state's median household income, making it close to the median in terms of affordability among all states in the United States.

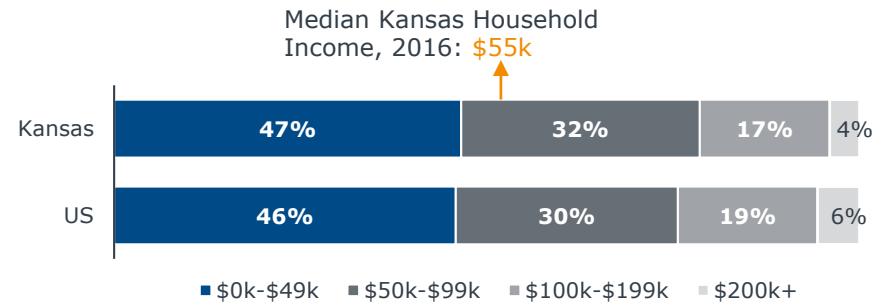
KS's Private Institutions More Affordable Than Most States'

Unsurprisingly, Kansas's private colleges are more expensive than their public counterparts (net price is 35% of median household income for privates vs. 23% for publics). However, the average net price of private institutions as a percentage of median household income is lower in Kansas than it is for private colleges in most states.

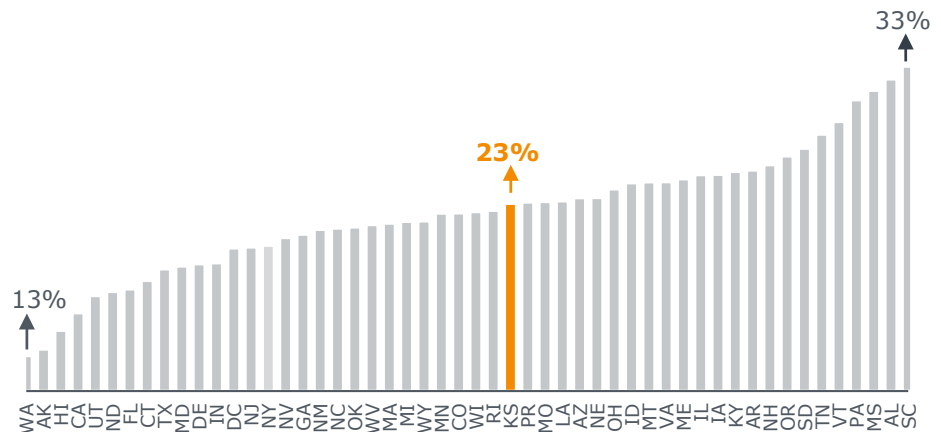
Average Debt Among Graduates

59% of Kansas's graduates are in debt, similar to the national average (60%). Average debt per borrower is also close to that of the average US borrower.

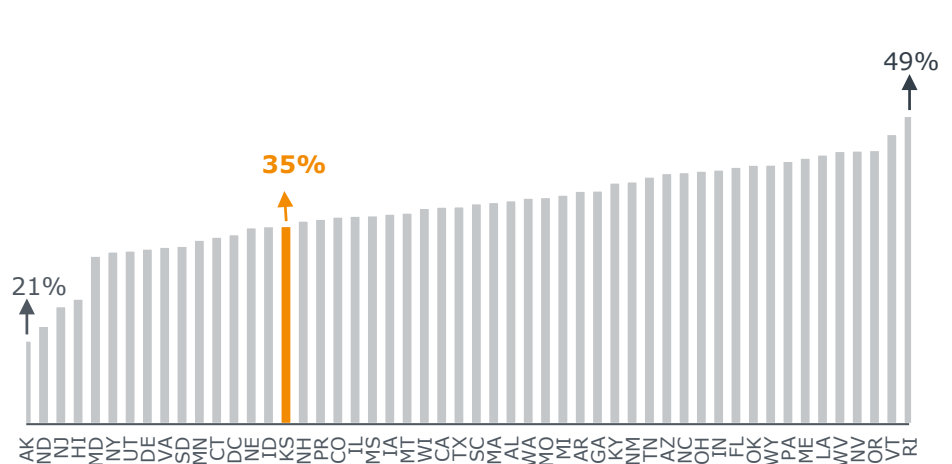
Number of Households by Income Segment (Thousands), 2016



Average Public Institution Net Price as % of Median Household Income



Average Private Institution Net Price as % of Median Household Income



Student Loan Statistics, 2016

	Kansas	US
Percentage of College Graduates with Student Debt	59%	60%
Average Debt per Borrower	\$28,865	\$27,975

Source: IPEDS, National Center for Education Statistics; 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau; 2017 Student Loan Debt by School by State Report, LendEDU, 2018, <https://lendedu.com/blog/student-loan-debt-statistics-by-school-by-state-2017>; EAB analysis.

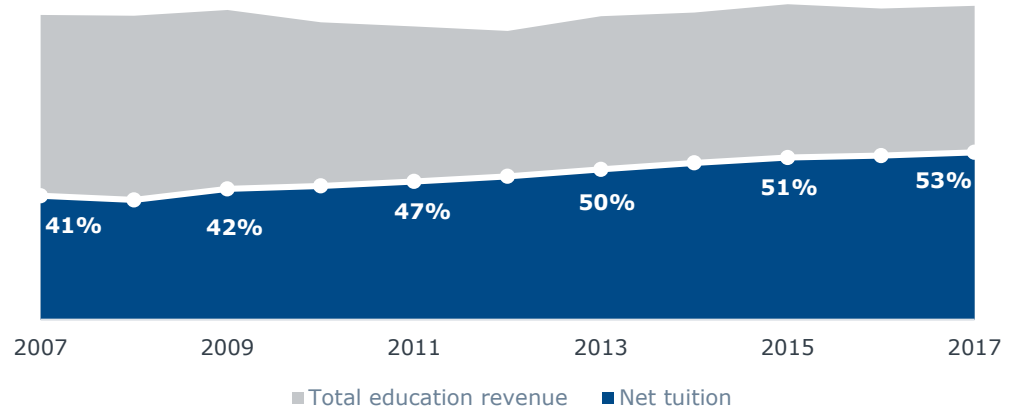
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Funding and Appropriations Trends

Reliance on Net Tuition Increased Post-Recession

Net tuition's contribution to total education revenue has increased steadily over the last decade. Net tuition now comprises 53% of total education revenue in Kansas—an increase of 12 percentage points since 2007.

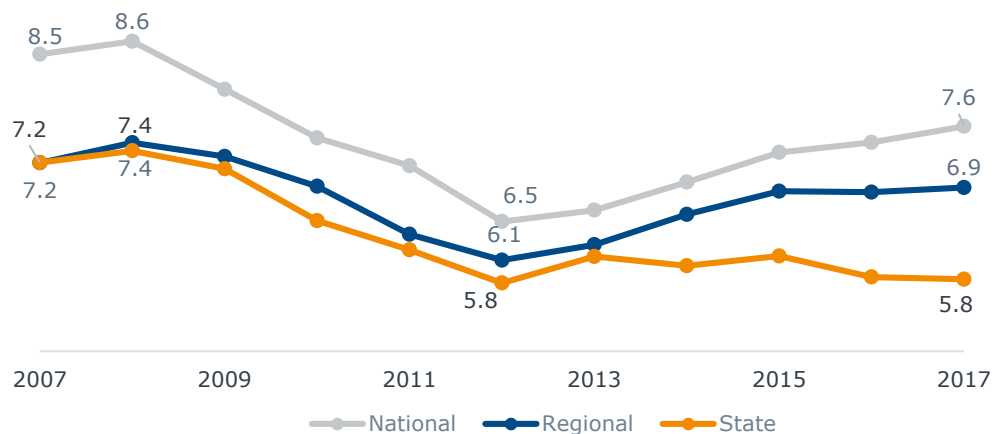
Net Tuition as a Proportion of Total Education Revenues, per Student FTE



KS's Educational Appropriations per Student Well Below National and Regional Levels

After a significant decline between 2008 and 2012, Kansas's educational appropriations have remained much lower than both regional and national averages.

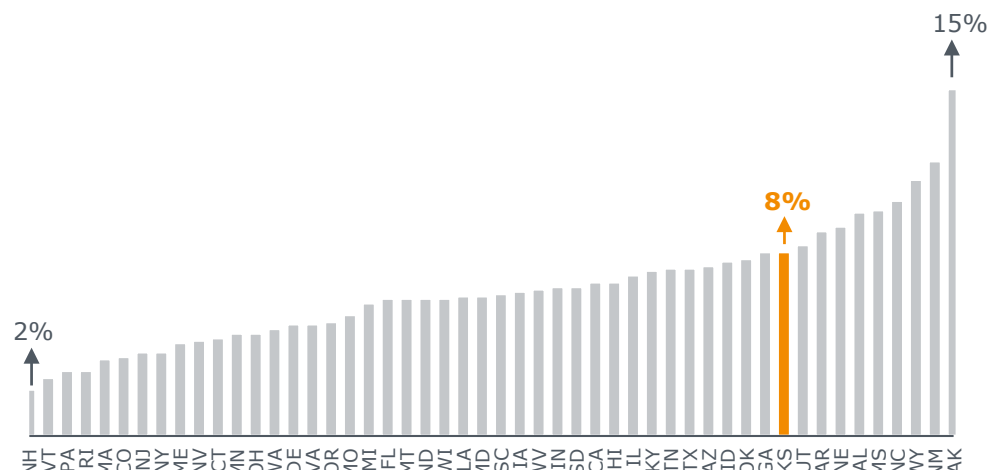
Educational Appropriations per Student FTE in KS, Regionally¹ and Nationally (Thousands), 2007-2017



Larger Proportion of Tax Revenues Allocated to Higher Education

Kansas allocates 8% of its tax revenues to higher education - a larger proportion than most states.

Percentage of Tax Revenues Allocated to Higher Education by State, 2015



1) Refers to West North Central region, which includes Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Missouri.

Source: "2016 State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) Report," State Higher Education Executive Officers, <http://www.sheeo.org/projects/shef-fy16>; EAB analysis.