

2024 Kansas State Visit

Midwestern Higher Education Compact
(MHEC)

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MHEC Background

- Legislatively created in 1991 through Council of State Governments, Midwest Legislative Conference
- 12 states, Midwest census region
- One of four regional higher education compacts (MHEC, WICHE, SREB, NEBHE)
- Governed by 60 commissioners and alternates
- Kansas joined April 25, 1990
- MHEC's annual state commitment is \$115,000, lowest of the compacts

MHEC Kansas Commissioners



Rep. Barbara W. Ballard
*Minority Caucus Chair &
MHEC Chair*



Mr. Aaron Otto
Governor's Designee



Sen. Marci Francisco
MHEC Alternate



Sen. Molly Baumgardner
*Chair, Senate Committee
on Education*



Wint Winter
*Board Member
Kansas Board of
Regents*



Rep. Ken Rahjes
*Member, Higher
Education Budget &
MHEC Alternate*



Dr. Blake Flanders
*President and CEO
Kansas Board of
Regents*

What value do we provide to Kansas?

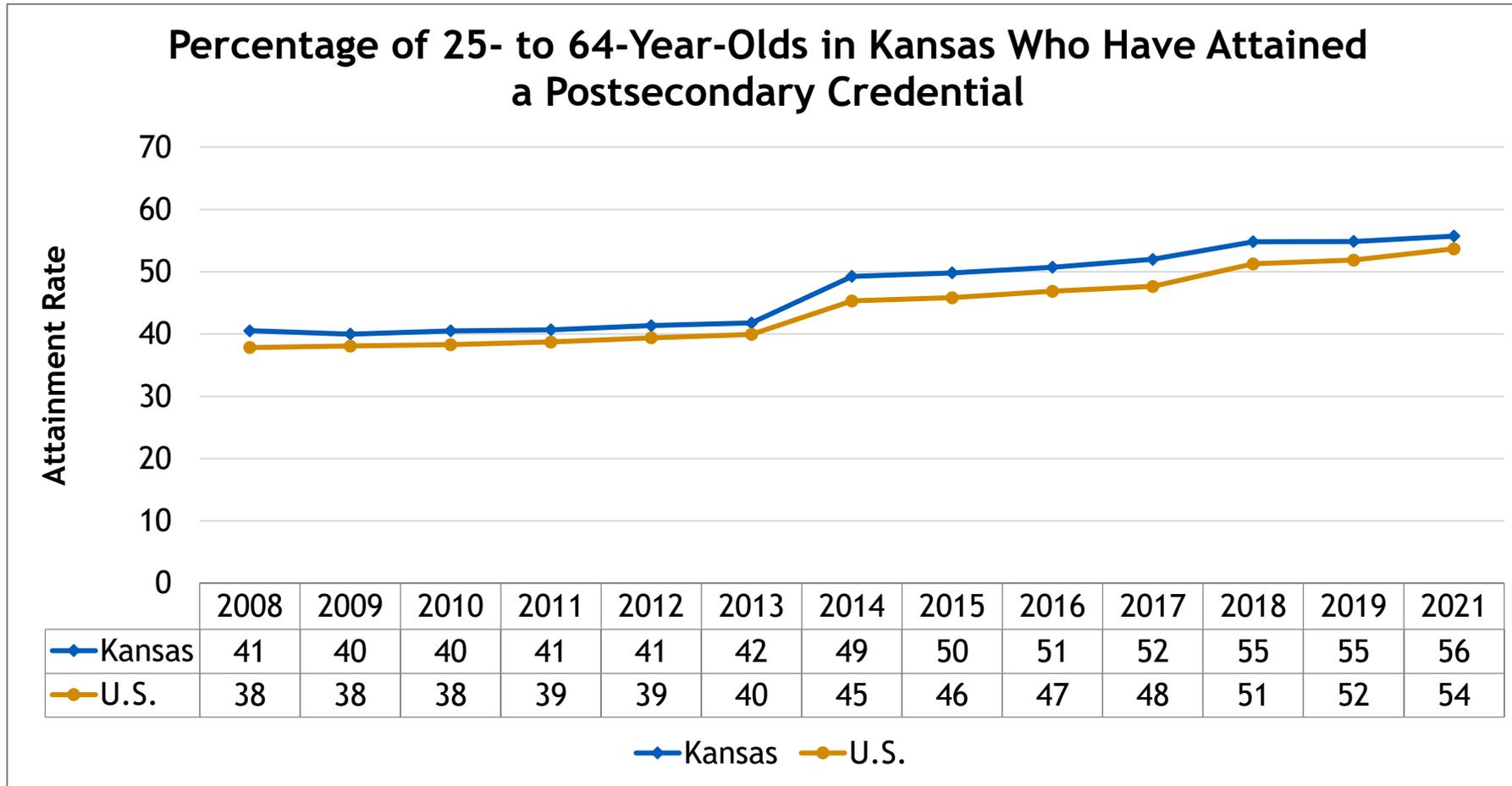
What is the ROI?

- **Cost Savings Contracts and Programs** - Technology (hardware, software and services), MHECcare student health solutions (fully insured school-sponsored plans and virtual mental health services)
- **Policy Related Programs** - Dual Enrollment, Open Educational Resources (OER), Credentials and Learner Records
- **Research** - Reporting regularly on data trends informed by you as well as specific requests, interactive dashboard
- **Convening Opportunities** - Bringing together legislative, executive branch as well as higher education leaders to problem solve and share ideas
- **Other Opportunities** - Property insurance programs in development

FY23 Cost Savings for Kansas

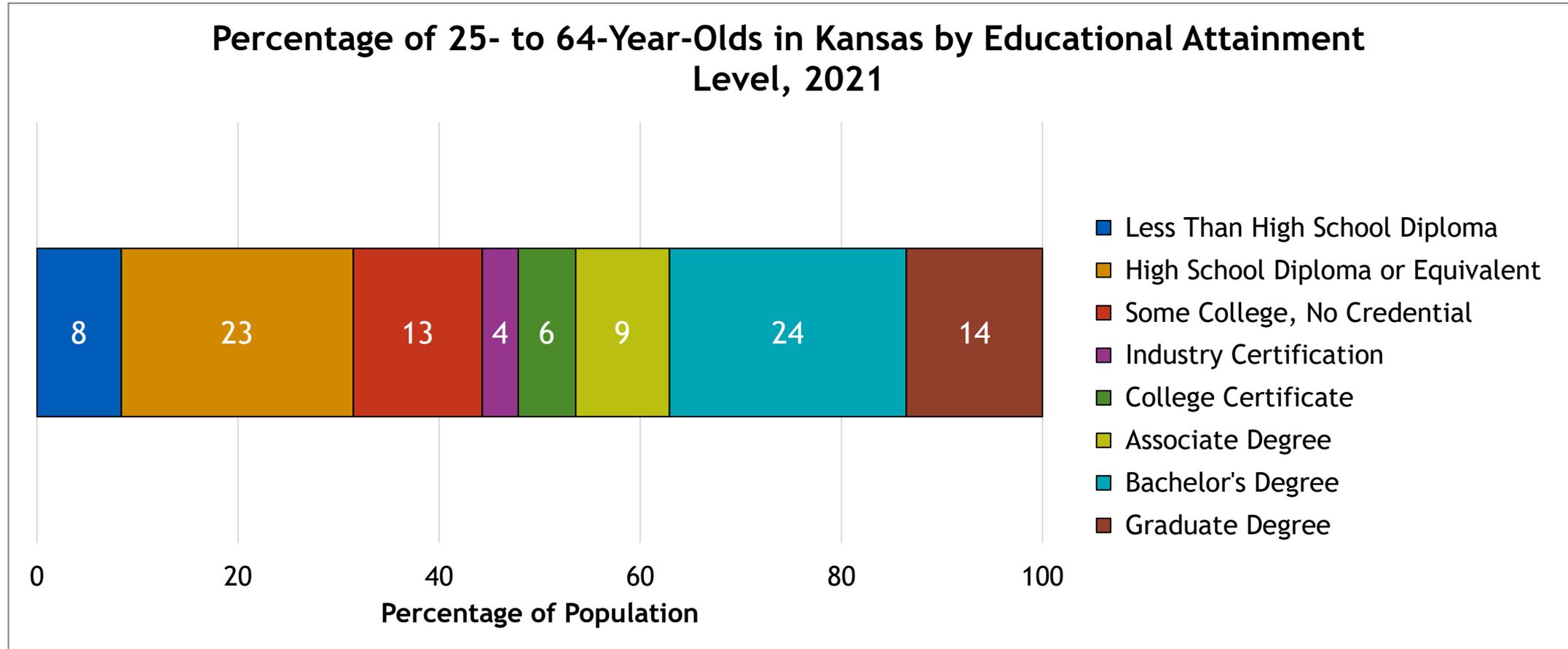
- The State of Kansas received a 34-fold return on its annual compact membership commitment of \$115,000.
- In 2023, Kansas colleges, universities, school districts, and state and local governments realized more than \$3.88M in cost savings through MHEC's contracts and programs.
- Kansas saved over \$2.24M by purchasing over \$24.97M in technology hardware, software, and services
- Kansas saved approximately \$1.63M through the Midwestern-State Authorization Reciprocity Agreement (M-SARA)
- Kansas citizens saved over \$2.02M through the Midwest Student Exchange Program.

About 56% of Kansans have a postsecondary certificate or higher, compared to 54% nationally.



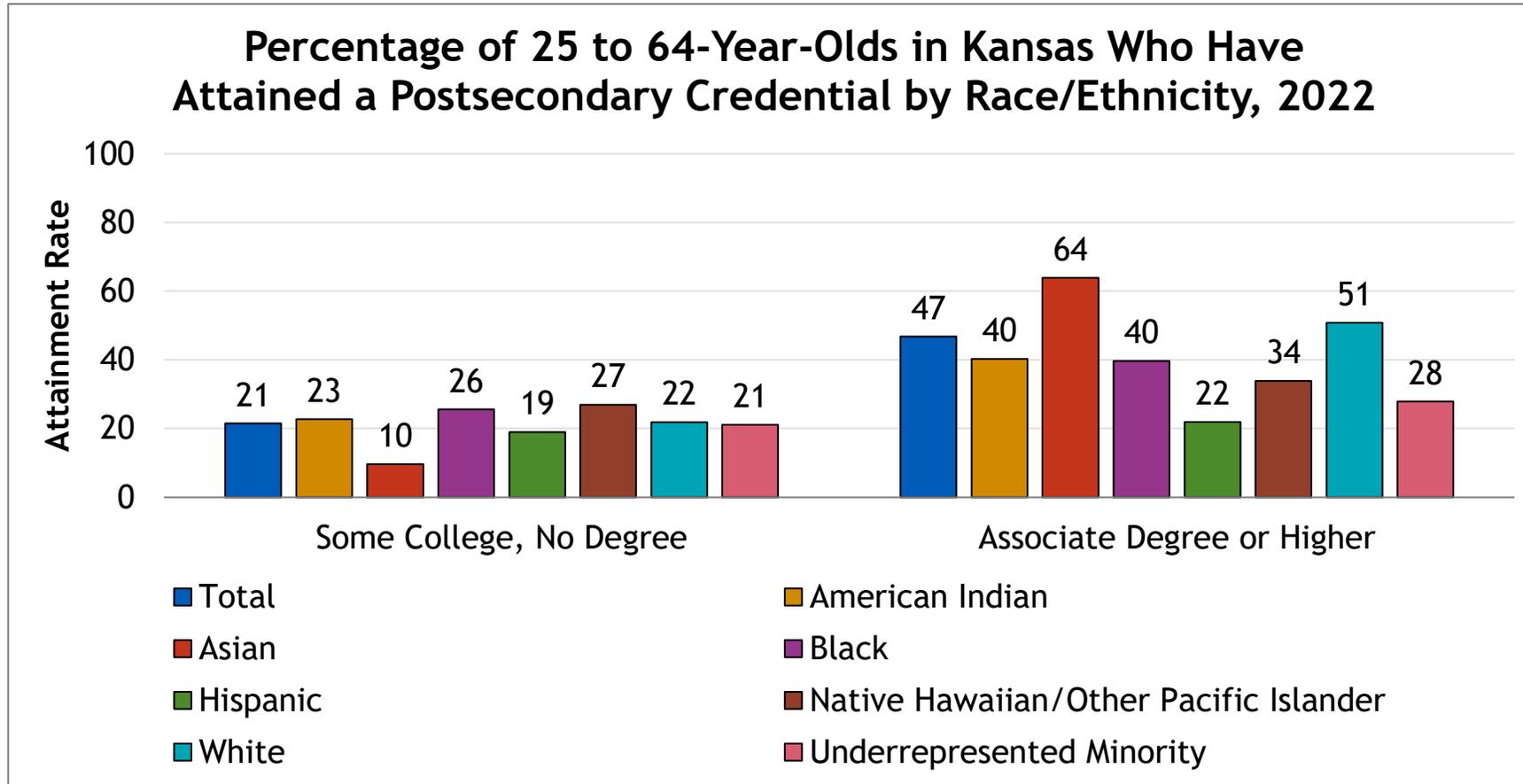
Source. Lumina Foundation. (2023). *A stronger nation*. Note. Since 2014, the attainment estimate includes postsecondary certificates. Since 2018, the attainment estimate includes industry-recognized certifications. 2020 estimates are not available due to sampling problems that occurred during the 2020 administration of the American Community Survey.

Kansas residents have attained various levels of postsecondary education, spanning from industry certifications and college certificates to bachelor's and graduate degrees.



Source. Lumina Foundation. (2023). *A stronger nation*. Note. 2019 estimates are used due to sampling problems that occurred during the 2020 administration of the American Community Survey.

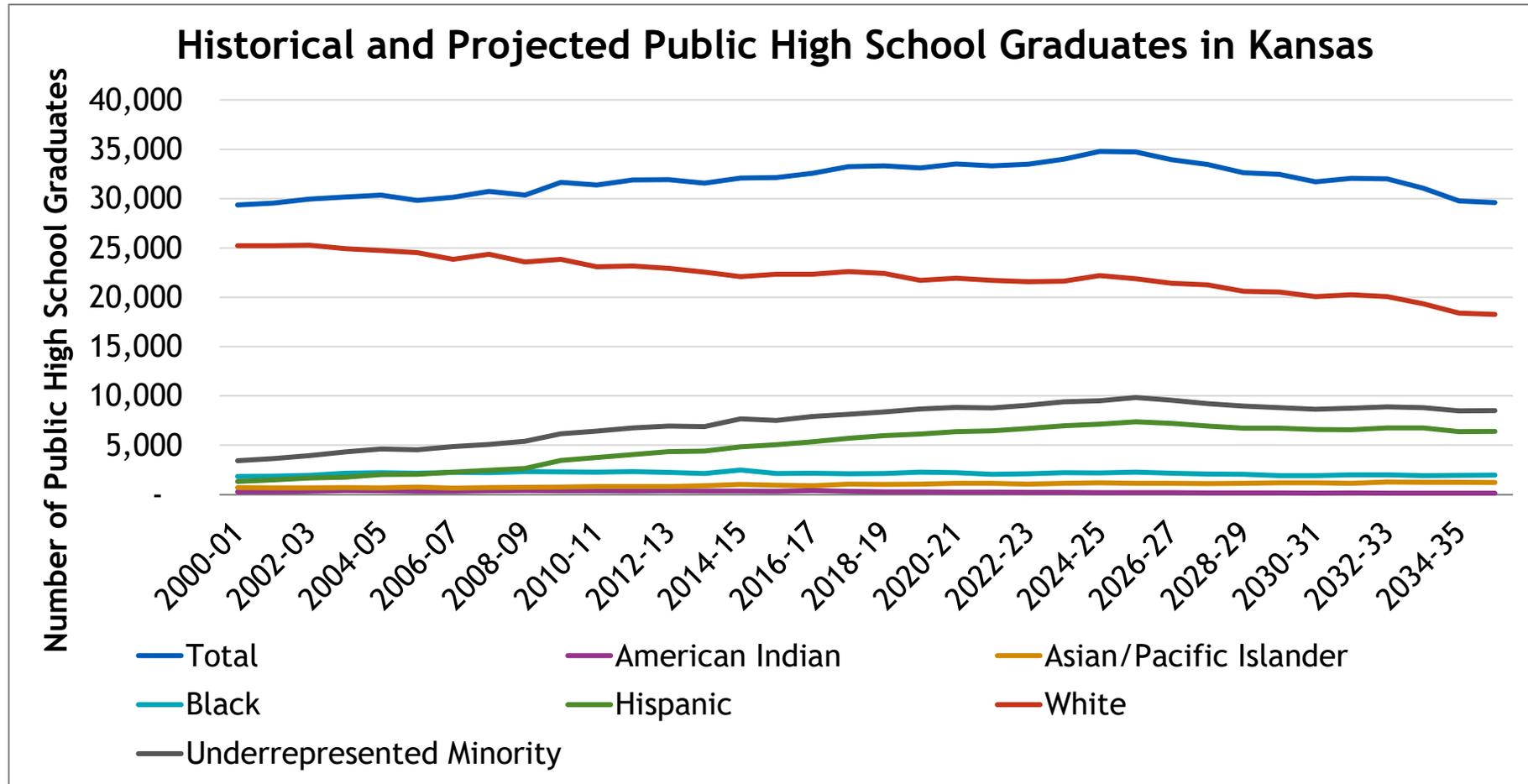
There are gaps in the proportion of adults with an associate degree or higher in Kansas between underrepresented minority adults (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Pacific Islander) and White adults.



Source. U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). *American Community Survey 1-year estimates*.

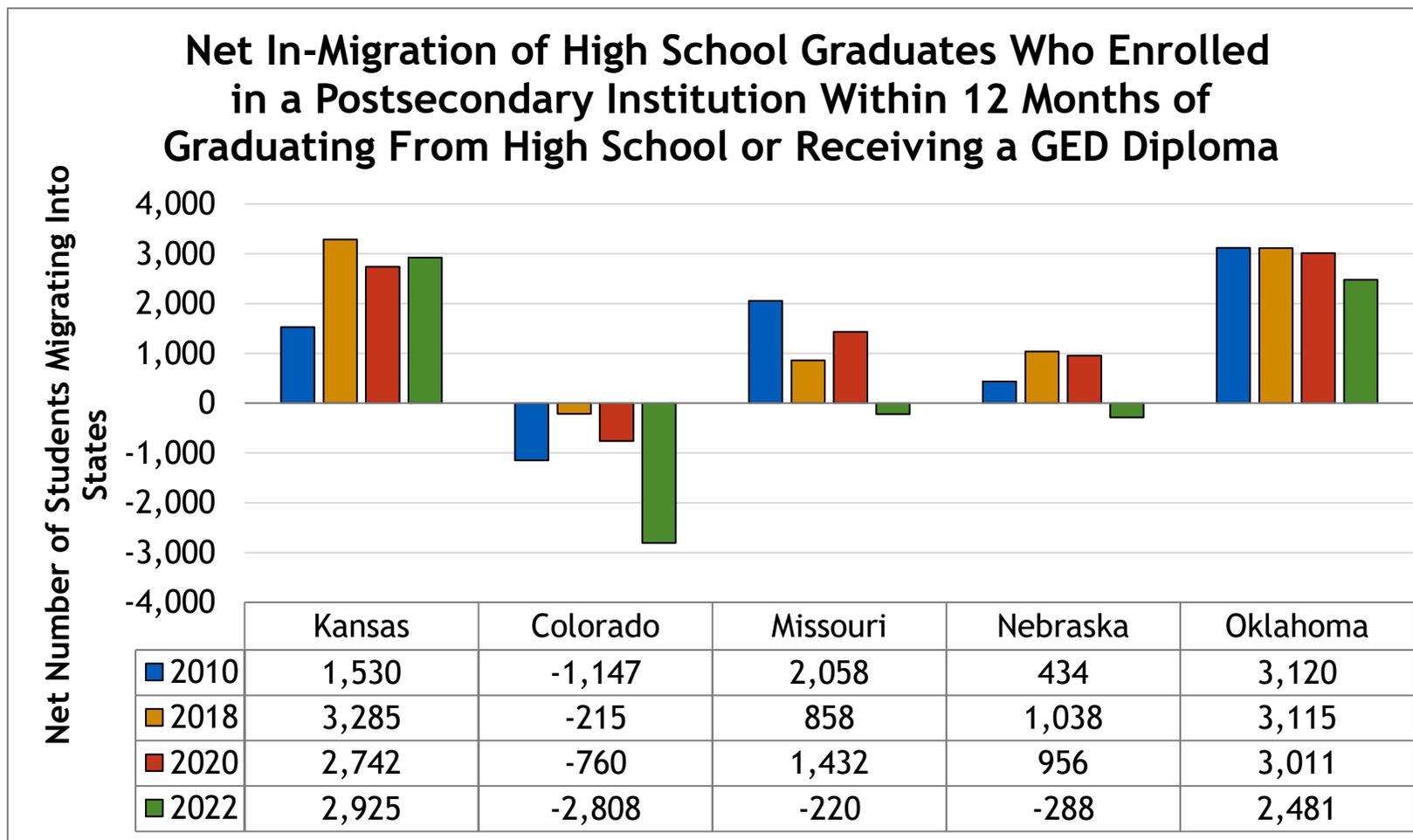
Note. College certificates are included within the “some college, no degree” category. Some Asian subgroups are underrepresented in higher education (e.g., Hmong) but cannot be separated from the Asian category.

As with many states, high school graduates are projected to decline in Kansas over the coming decade, with the sharpest decline in the number of White high school graduates.



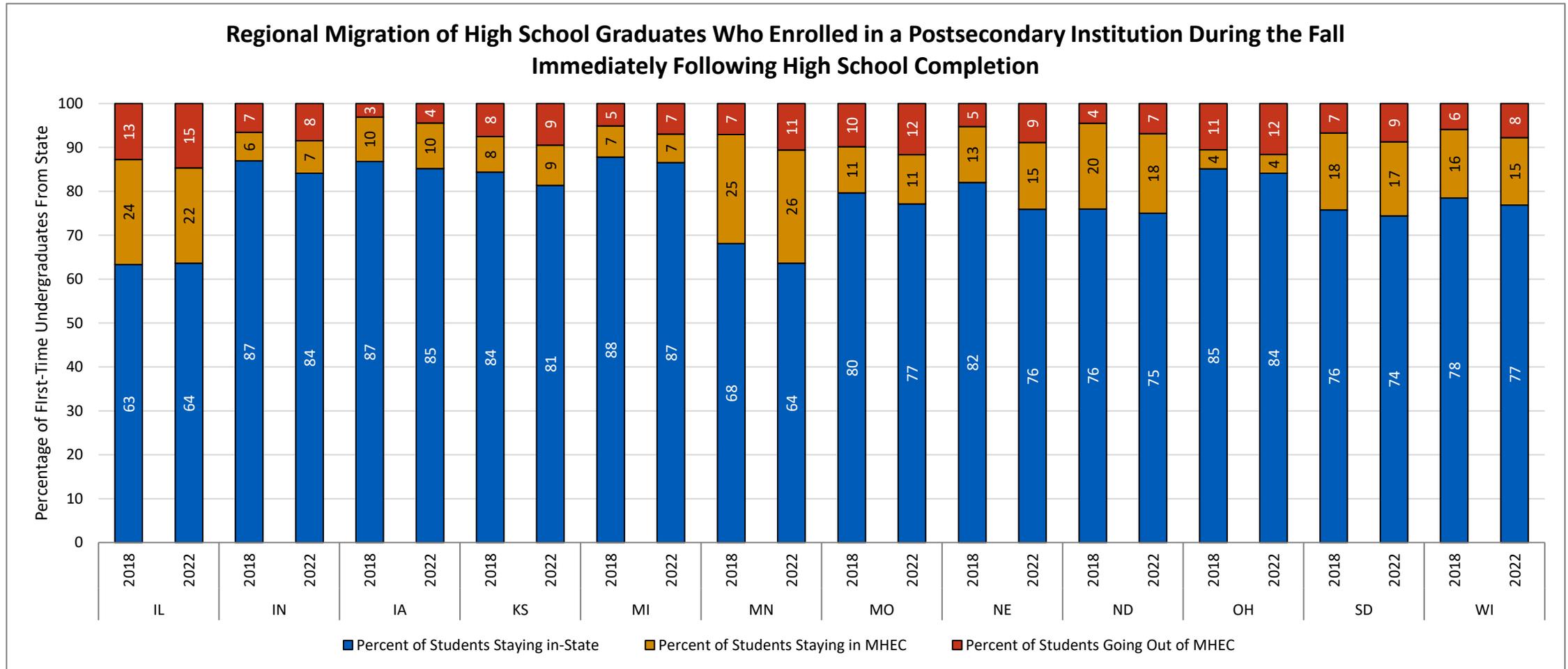
Source. WICHE. (2020). *Knocking at the college door*.

More students migrate into Kansas than the number that migrate out. Net in-migration into Kansas increased between 2020 and 2022, while border states experienced a decrease.



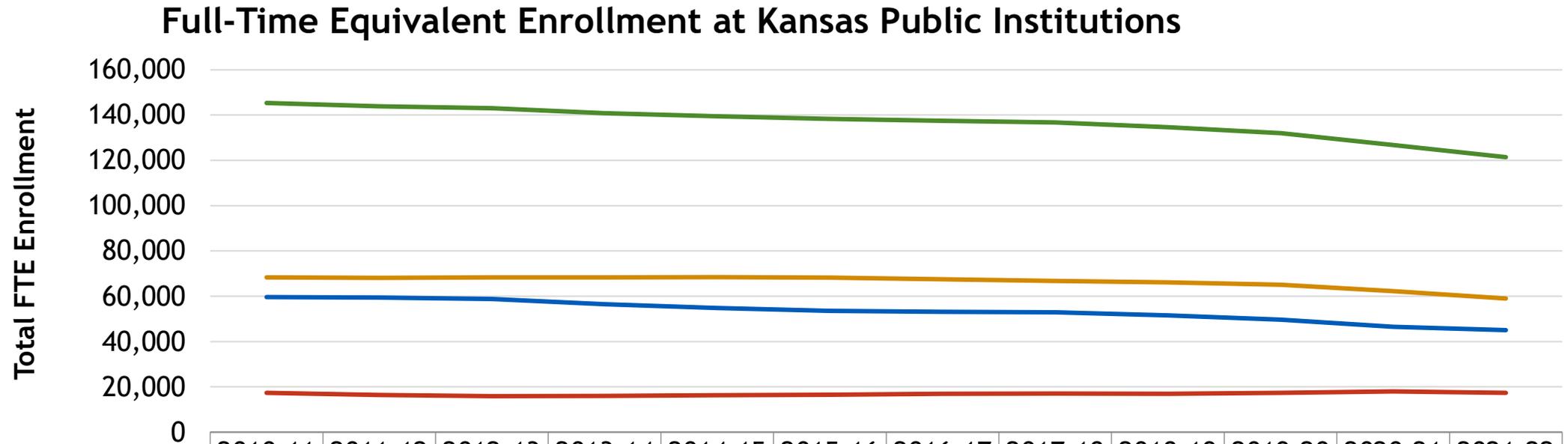
Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *Fall enrollment*.

Of first-time college students from Kansas in 2022, 81 percent enrolled in state, 9 percent enrolled elsewhere in the Midwest, and 9 percent enrolled outside the Midwest.



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *Fall enrollment*.

Enrollment has declined at public two-year institutions in Kansas since 2010-11, compared to a more recent undergraduate enrollment decline at public four-year institutions starting in 2016-17.



	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Public 2-Year	59,609	59,396	58,783	56,502	54,789	53,556	53,161	52,857	51,502	49,635	46,508	44,996
Public 4-Year Undergraduate	68,366	68,087	68,325	68,299	68,385	68,252	67,446	66,769	66,157	65,036	62,292	59,016
Public 4-Year Graduate	17,334	16,363	15,870	15,970	16,327	16,505	16,874	17,076	16,965	17,304	17,937	17,389
Undergraduate and Graduate	145,309	143,846	142,978	140,771	139,501	138,313	137,481	136,702	134,624	131,975	126,737	121,401

Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *12-month enrollment*. Carnegie Classification was used to classify institutions. Institutions with mixed categories were classified according to their distribution of associate and bachelor’s degrees awarded. Tribal colleges and universities are excluded. Categorizations may change over time.

After adjusting for inflation, tuition and fees at Kansas public two-year institutions decreased in 2023-24 since the prior year and remain lower than the Midwest and national averages.

Inflation-Adjusted Average Tuition and Fees at Public Two-Year Institutions

	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2023-24
Kansas	\$2,844	\$3,024	\$3,211	\$3,339	\$3,586	\$3,780	\$3,864	\$3,823	\$3,584
Colorado	\$3,627	\$3,946	\$4,614	\$4,916	\$5,260	\$5,390	\$5,622	\$5,415	\$5,118
Missouri	\$3,695	\$3,678	\$3,720	\$3,920	\$4,122	\$4,317	\$4,539	\$4,665	\$4,477
Nebraska	\$3,179	\$3,270	\$3,387	\$3,513	\$3,734	\$3,855	\$3,916	\$3,847	\$3,551
Oklahoma	\$3,667	\$3,855	\$4,111	\$4,317	\$4,706	\$5,178	\$5,377	\$5,173	\$4,687
Midwest	\$4,422	\$4,652	\$4,879	\$5,097	\$5,386	\$5,461	\$5,555	\$5,511	\$5,137
U.S.	\$4,015	\$4,294	\$4,632	\$4,878	\$5,136	\$5,284	\$5,369	\$5,226	\$4,831

Source. College Board. (2023). *Tuition and fees*.

Note. Estimates have been adjusted for inflation. Estimates are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment. Midwest and U.S. estimates are unweighted.

After adjusting for inflation, tuition and fees at Kansas public four-year institutions decreased in 2023-24 since the prior year and remain lower than the Midwest and national averages.

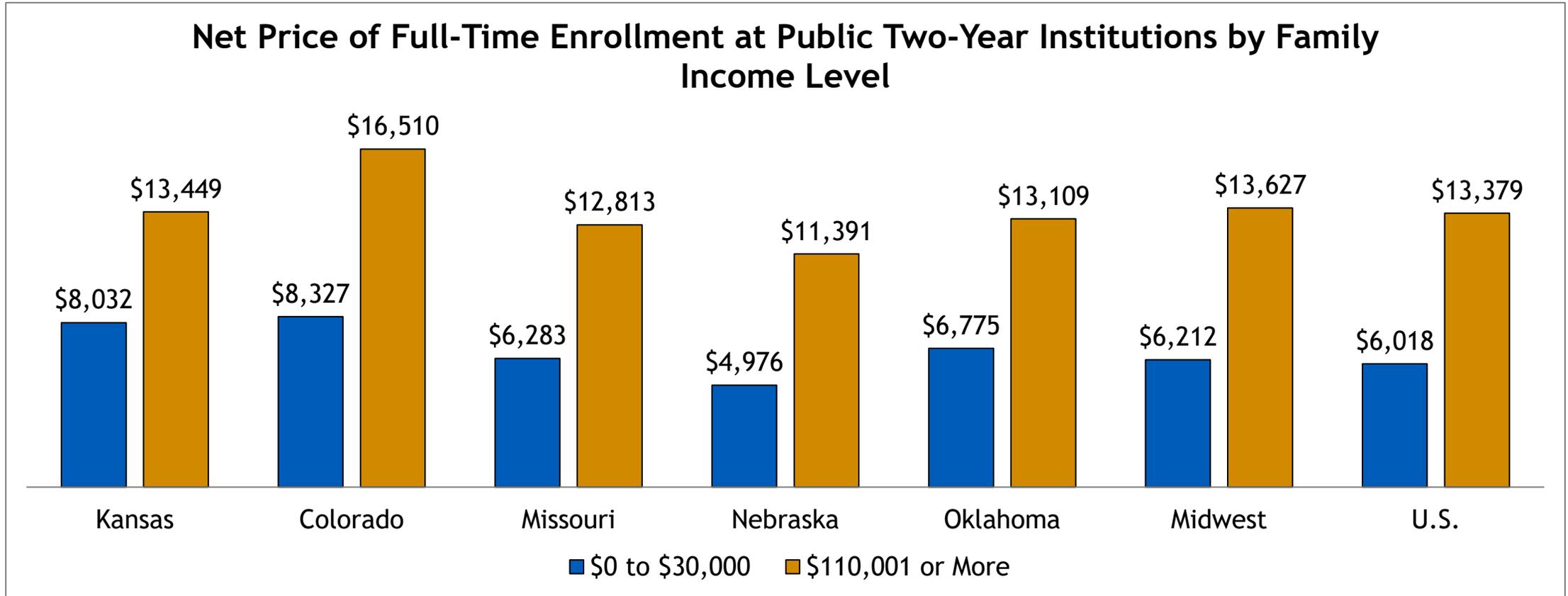
Inflation-Adjusted Average Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions

	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18	2019-20	2021-22	2023-24
Kansas	\$8,475	\$8,998	\$9,408	\$10,147	\$10,894	\$11,079	\$11,018	\$10,567	\$9,915
Colorado	\$8,016	\$8,938	\$10,703	\$11,941	\$12,578	\$13,487	\$13,647	\$13,283	\$12,703
Missouri	\$10,096	\$10,285	\$10,448	\$10,624	\$11,037	\$10,605	\$10,781	\$11,064	\$11,547
Nebraska	\$8,232	\$8,887	\$9,389	\$9,603	\$9,817	\$10,343	\$10,461	\$10,262	\$9,352
Oklahoma	\$7,365	\$7,728	\$8,254	\$8,642	\$9,612	\$10,593	\$10,686	\$10,421	\$9,649
Midwest	\$10,163	\$10,824	\$11,466	\$11,831	\$12,065	\$12,260	\$12,417	\$12,219	\$11,508
U.S.	\$9,122	\$9,984	\$10,990	\$11,498	\$12,024	\$12,377	\$12,553	\$12,268	\$11,431

Source. College Board. (2023). *Tuition and fees*.

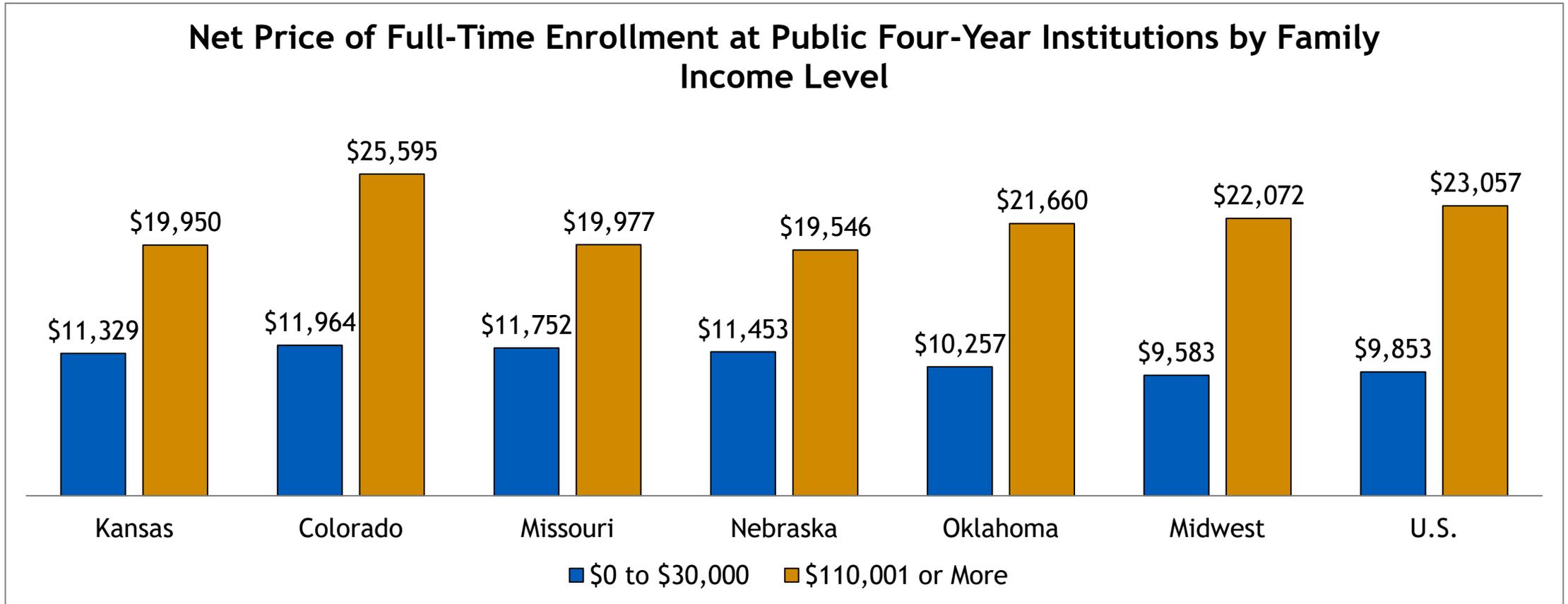
Note. Estimates have been adjusted for inflation. Estimates are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment. Midwest and U.S. estimates are unweighted.

The average net price - the total cost of attendance (including room and board) minus grant aid - for low-income students at Kansas public two-year institutions is above the Midwest and national averages and higher than the prices in most border states.



Source. NCES IPEDS. (2022). *Net price*. Estimates are weighted by income group of first-time/full-time students. Total price of attendance includes tuition, fees, room, board, books, supplies, transportation, and other designated costs. Carnegie Classification was used to classify institutions. Institutions with mixed categories were classified according to their distribution of associate and bachelor's degrees awarded. Tribal colleges are excluded.

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Policy & Research and Resources

- [MHEC Strategic Plan 2022-2025](https://www.mhec.org/resources/strategic-plan-2022-2025)
https://www.mhec.org/resources/strategic-plan-2022-2025
- [MHEC Interactive Dashboard](http://mhec.org/dashboard)
http://mhec.org/dashboard
- [2022-23 MHEC Cost Savings](https://www.mhec.org/resources/2022-23-mhec-cost-savings)
https://www.mhec.org/resources/2022-23-mhec-cost-savings
- [Kansas Highlights 2022-2023](https://www.mhec.org/resources/kansas-highlights-2022-2023)
https://www.mhec.org/resources/kansas-highlights-2022-2023
- [2023 State Performance Update-Kansas](https://www.mhec.org/resources/2023-state-performance-update-kansas)
https://www.mhec.org/resources/2023-state-performance-update-kansas