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# 2016 COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY DIAGNOSIS

## KANSAS



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# KANSAS

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More than two thirds of Kansas college students are enrolled in either public two-year colleges or public research universities, both of which perform in the bottom half of all states. This combination has made postsecondary education increasingly less affordable at a time when the state needs a more educated workforce.

Students at public two-year institutions would have to work, on average, 23 hours a week to pay costs to attend full time. Lower income families would need to spend more than a third of their family income to pay for college expenses at these institutions.

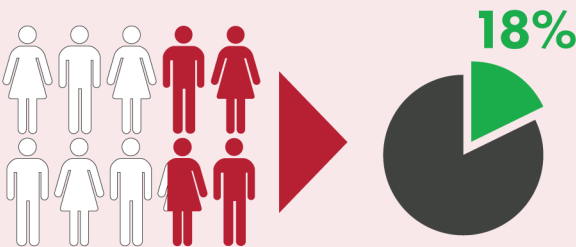
Kansas's public research universities enroll a third of undergraduates. These students would have to work, on average, 40 hours a week to pay for costs to attend these institutions full time. The decrease in affordability at public research universities has also affected middle-income families. On average, middle-income families would need more than 25 percent to 28 percent of their family income to pay for full-time college expenses.

Kansas's mediocre performance on college affordability will create substantial challenges to meet workforce needs of the state by 2020 or for

the state to close substantial gaps in college attainment between White and Hispanic students.

- ▶ The percent of family income needed to pay for college expenses has increased since 2008 at all Kansas institutions, with the exception of private four-year nondoctoral institutions.
- ▶ Kansas educates 38 percent of its students in public two-year institutions. Students would have to work, on average, 23 hours a week to cover costs to attend public two-year institutions full time.
- ▶ Kansas provides \$62 per student in need-based financial aid to students attending public institutions, compared with the national average of \$474.
- ▶ By 2020, Kansas's high school student population will be 15 percent Hispanic. As of 2014, however, Hispanic college attainment lagged behind White attainment, 19 percent versus 45 percent.
- ▶ By 2020, 71 percent of jobs in Kansas will require a postsecondary credential. As of 2014, 43 percent of young adults (age 25–34) and 42 percent of working-age adults (age 35–64) had an associate's degree or higher.

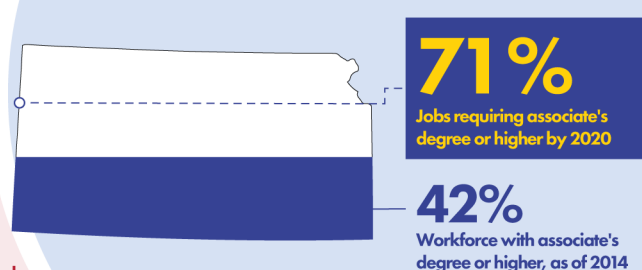
More Kansas students attend **public two-year institutions** than any other kind of institution, with **38 percent enrolled**. Families would spend, on average, **18 percent of annual income** to pay for full-time attendance.



Percentage of students attending public two-year institutions

Percentage of family income required to pay for full-time attendance

On average, **42 percent** of working-age Kansas state residents (age 25-64) have an associate's degree or higher. By 2020, **71 percent of jobs will require an associate's degree or higher.**



# WHAT PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME would be needed to attend college full time?

	Percent of Income 2008	Percent of Income 2013	Ranking*
<b>Public Two-Year</b> (38 percent of enrollment) **	17	18	31
<b>Public Four-Year Nondoctoral</b> (17 percent of enrollment)	24	25	21
<b>Public Research</b> (33 percent of enrollment)	30	34	40
<b>Private Four-Year Nondoctoral</b> (12 percent of enrollment)	38	37	5
<b>Private Research</b> (NA percent of enrollment)	NA	NA	NA

\* This measure ranked states 1-50. The lower the ranking on this measure, the better a state performed on overall college affordability.

\*\* Enrollment may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**NOTE:** The "net price" reported in the following tables for each sector of higher education includes tuition, mandatory fees, room/board and books *minus* all financial aid (federal, state and institutional).

For information on how these measures were calculated or which institutions were included, please see the technical report, available at [www2.gse.upenn.edu/irhe/affordability-diagnosis](http://www2.gse.upenn.edu/irhe/affordability-diagnosis).

## STATE INCOME PROFILE

Income

**\$0—30,000**

Average Income in Group

**\$17,970**

Families in Group

**19%**

Income

**\$30,000 —48,000**

Average Income in Group

**\$39,162**

Families in Group

**17%**

Income

**\$48,000—75,000**

Average Income in Group

**\$61,146**

Families in Group

**24%**

Income

**\$75,000—110,000**

Average Income in Group

**\$91,320**

Families in Group

**20%**

Income

**\$110,000 and above**

Average Income in Group

**\$185,839**

Families in Group

**20%**

# PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME needed to attend full time:

## PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTION

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0—30,000	6,910	<b>38</b>
\$30,000—48,000	7,537	<b>19</b>
\$48,000—75,000	9,362	<b>15</b>
\$75,000—110,000	10,569	<b>12</b>
\$110,000 and above	10,419	<b>6</b>

Students would have to work 23 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a public two-year institution full time.

## PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR NONDOCTORAL INSTITUTION

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0—30,000	9,425	<b>52</b>
\$30,000—48,000	10,571	<b>27</b>
\$48,000—75,000	12,875	<b>21</b>
\$75,000—110,000	14,635	<b>16</b>
\$110,000 and above	14,448	<b>8</b>

Students would have to work 33 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a public four-year nondoctoral institution full time.

## PUBLIC RESEARCH INSTITUTION

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0—30,000	13,572	<b>76</b>
\$30,000—48,000	13,665	<b>35</b>
\$48,000—75,000	16,900	<b>28</b>
\$75,000—110,000	19,326	<b>21</b>
\$110,000 and above	18,722	<b>10</b>

Students would have to work 40 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a public research institution full time.

Source: Income data: U.S. Census Bureau; Net price data: U.S. Department of Education.

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**\$0–30,000**  
Average Income in Group  
**\$17,970**  
Families in Group  
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Income  
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**20%**

**PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME  
needed to attend full time:**

**PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR NONDOCTORAL INSTITUTION**

	Net Price	% of Income Needed to Pay Net Price
\$0–30,000	15,910	<b>89</b>
\$30,000–48,000	15,383	<b>39</b>
\$48,000–75,000	16,822	<b>28</b>
\$75,000–110,000	19,152	<b>21</b>
\$110,000 and above	20,134	<b>11</b>

Students would have to work 48 hours a week, on average, at federal minimum wage to pay for college expenses to attend a private four-year nondoctoral institution full time.

Source: Income data: U.S. Census Bureau; Net price data: U.S. Department of Education.

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## WHAT INVESTMENT DOES THE STATE MAKE to financial aid programs to make college more affordable?

### TOTAL STATE FINANCIAL AID DOLLARS PER STUDENT AT PUBLIC TWO- AND FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

	2004	2007	2013	National Average, 2013
<b>Need-Based Aid</b>	45	61	62	474
<b>Other Aid</b>	12	0	11	210

### TOTAL STATE FINANCIAL AID DOLLARS PER STUDENT AT PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

	2004	2007	2013	National Average, 2013
<b>Need-Based Aid</b>	411	445	408	644
<b>Other Aid</b>	32	0	14	221

Data Source: National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs and the U.S. Department of Education.

## HOW MUCH IS ANNUAL UNDERGRADUATE BORROWING for students who earn and do not earn degrees?

- ▶ Students who enroll in public research institutions typically borrow \$3,617 annually.
- ▶ Students who enroll at public four-year nondoctoral institutions typically borrow \$4,356 annually.
- ▶ Students who enroll at private four-year nondoctoral institutions typically borrow \$5,116 annually.
- ▶ In contrast, students who enroll at public two-year institutions borrow \$1,849 annually.

Data Source: U.S. Department of Education.

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# WHAT CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD STATES take into account in establishing policies on college affordability?

## Workforce Needs

- ▶ By 2020, 71 percent of jobs in Kansas will require a postsecondary credential.
- ▶ Kansas is 7th in terms of states with the highest percentage of jobs that will require a postsecondary credential in the future.

## Educational Attainment

- ▶ As of 2014, 43 percent of young adults in Kansas (ages 25-34) had an associate's degree or higher compared to 42 percent nationally.
- ▶ As of 2014, 42 percent of working age adults in Kansas (ages 35-64) had an associate's degree or higher, compared to 40 percent nationally.

## Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity

- ▶ As of 2014, on average 42 percent of working age Kansas state residents (age 25-64) have an associate's degree or higher. However, attainment varies by race: 45 percent of Whites have an associate's degree or higher but the other two most populous racial groups (Hispanics and Blacks) have attainment of only 19 percent and 29 percent respectively.

## Educational Pipeline in Kansas

- ▶ Hispanic college attainment lags behind White attainment, 19 percent versus 45 percent.
- ▶ The total number of high school graduates at public institutions in Kansas are projected to increase by 5 percent between 2020 and 2028.
- ▶ However, the percent of graduates that are Hispanic will increase by 3 percent and the percent of Black high school graduates in Kansas will remain constant. White high school graduates are projected to decline by 4 percent over the same time period.
- ▶ While the decline in White graduates is similar to projections for the nation (4 percent decline in White graduates between 2020 and 2028), the increase in Hispanic graduates in Kansas is similar but slightly above national patterns (Hispanics are projected to increase by 2 percent between 2020 and 2028). The flat growth in Black graduates is similar but slightly below national trends (Blacks are projected to increase by 1 percent between 2020 and 2028).

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### Children in Poverty

- ▶ The percent of children living in poverty in Kansas increased between 2005 and 2013, from 15 percent to 19 percent.
- ▶ In 2013 Kansas was ranked 19th highest in terms of percent of children living in poverty. Rank order is from lowest to highest percentages of poverty.

### Student Share of Total State and Tuition Revenues for Public Higher Education

- ▶ In Kansas, total student share of state and net tuition revenues per full time student was 25 percent in 1989, 29 percent in 2000, and 51 percent in 2014, adjusted for inflation. This pattern shows that net tuition revenues were increasing as a share of higher education funding from 1989 to 2000 but after the 2007-08 recession net tuition revenues increased even more rapidly.



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# POLICY QUESTIONS FOR STATE LEADERS

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- ▶ In what types of higher education institutions (sectors) has the state lost ground in college affordability?
- ▶ What are the economic circumstances of families in the state (by income quintiles, by different regions of the state, etc.)? What are the implications for college affordability?
- ▶ What is the projected demand for an educated workforce in the state? How far is your state from addressing this demand? To what extent is college affordability one of the barriers in educating more state residents?
- ▶ What are the gaps in college attainment between Whites and minority groups in your state? How can state policies on college affordability help to narrow these gaps?
- ▶ How is tuition policy related, if at all, to the income of the students and families that the state must educate?
- ▶ If tuition policy is delegated to public institutions, how does the state provide oversight to ensure that tuition and other educational costs are affordable for students and families?
- ▶ In what ways can state policies related to tuition be more tightly coupled with state policies on institutional appropriations and financial aid to address college affordability?
- ▶ To what extent do tuition policies encourage access to higher education and completion of certificates and degrees? How do financial aid policies address the needs of both young and working-age students?
- ▶ In what ways has the state provided incentives for institutions to improve efficiency and productivity in order to reduce the overall costs to students?
- ▶ Research shows that students who work more than 20 hours a week are less likely to make progress toward or complete their certificate or degree programs. How is the state alleviating the need for students to work more than 20 hours a week so that they can focus more on earning their certificates and degrees?
- ▶ How much are students borrowing relative to the percent of family income needed to pay for postsecondary education?
- ▶ Are all state policies that influence college affordability inadvertently stratifying higher education by income or race?

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