



2013-14 Kansas

Kansas Commissioners



Blake Flanders
Vice President for
Workforce Develop-
ment, KS Board of
Regents



Richard E.
Short
President, Short &
Son, Inc.



Marci Francisco
State Senator
Kansas Legislature



Helen
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Board Member
KS Board of Regents



Marc Rhoades
Representative
Kansas Legislature



Barbara W.
Ballard
Representative
Kansas Legislature
(Alternate)



Ty A. Masterson
Chair, Senate Ways &
Means Committee,
Kansas Legislature
(Alternate)

Kansas Key to Shaping the Compact's Initiatives

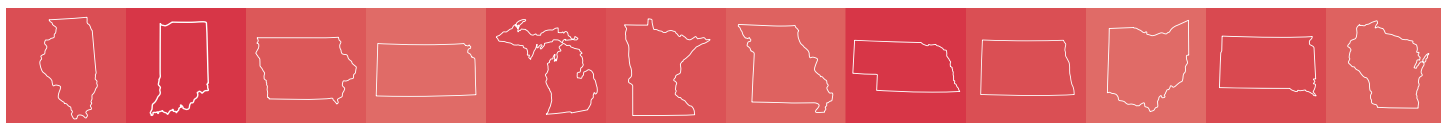
1. Kansas was the first founding member state to pass authorizing legislation to join the Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC), which was created in 1991.
2. Kansas legislators, members of the Midwestern Legislative Conference of The Council of State Governments, were instrumental in the formation of the compact.
3. Richard Short, Governor Sam Brownback's Commissioner Designee, was elected as MHEC's treasurer during the November 2014 annual commission meeting.
4. Lana Oleen, former Senate Majority Leader, has served as a MHEC commissioner and compact chair, and served as interim president twice.
5. The MHEC Purchasing Initiatives Committee is chaired by Barry Swanson, associate vice provost for operations/chief procurement officer, from the University of Kansas.
6. Over 20 Kansans, including commissioners, commissioner alternates, and members of advisory program committees, provide significant direction for MHEC programs and services.

Kansas Benefits from Participation in MHEC Programs and Services

1. Entities in MHEC member states have saved an estimated \$452 million since 1991 by using MHEC purchasing contracts and the MHEC property insurance program.
2. Kansas received a 68-fold return on its MHEC investment for FY14 when comparing total savings to the state's annual commitment (dues).
3. Kansas higher education institutions, school districts, and state and local governments have achieved cost savings of \$69 million since 1991, by using MHEC's cost savings and student exchange programs.
4. In FY14, education institutions, school districts, state and local governments, and students achieved savings of \$6.4 million.
5. In FY14, over 200 Kansas entities realized nearly \$1.1 million in cost savings by purchasing nearly \$11 million in technology hardware and software.
6. The MHEC property insurance program insures Barton Community College, Benedictine College, Butler Community College, Johnson County Community College, the institutions of the Kansas Association of Community College Trustees, the institutions of the Kansas Board of Regents, the institutions of the Kansas Independent College Association, and Washburn University. Their total property values are over \$11.5 billion, collectively saving over \$2.3 million since 1994 and nearly \$1.2 million in FY14.
7. MHECare, the student health collaborative, provides member institutions with a sustainable student health insurance program and helps institutions support the student learning experience by providing protection from unexpected medical expenses. To date, MHECare provides benefits for thousands of student lives across 45 campuses. The Kansas Board of Regents' institutions began participating in MHECare in fall 2012. They were the first campuses to join the collaborative. Several institutions of the Kansas Independent College Association also participate.

Midwestern Higher Education Compact

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Summary of State Performance Indicators

Performance Summaries for Target Outcomes			
Indicator Category	Current Score	Trend	Aspirational Score
● Postsecondary Enrollment: General			
Rate of college enrollment directly after high school	66%	Decreasing	72%
Rate of postsecondary enrollment among older adults	7.2%	Decreasing	8%
● Postsecondary Enrollment: Achievement Gap			
Undergraduate enrollment rate of disadvantaged minority students at public four-year institutions	14%	Increasing	21%
Postsecondary enrollment rate among low-income students	34%	Increasing	49%
● Degree Completion: General			
Graduation rate at public two-year colleges	30%	Decreasing	32%
Graduation rate at public four-year colleges	53%	Decreasing	67%
● Degree Completion: Achievement Gap			
Graduation rate by ethnicity at public four-year institutions: average gap between disadvantaged minority students and White students	15 percentage points	Decreasing (gap)	0.5
● System Efficiency			
Credentials awarded per expenditure: Public two-year colleges	3.9	—	4.2
Credentials awarded per expenditure: Public master's universities	2.8	—	2.6
Credentials awarded per expenditure: Public research universities	1.5	—	1.9
○ Degree Quality			

Performance Summaries for Leverage Points			
Indicator Category	Current Score	Trend	Aspirational Score
● Academic Preparation: General			
Percentage of children ages 3 to 4 enrolled in preschool	46%	Stable	93%
Percentage of 8 th grade students scoring at or above proficiency in math	40%	Increasing	55%
Percentage of 8 th grade students scoring at or above proficiency in reading	36%	Decreasing	47%
Percentage of 8 th grade students scoring at or above proficiency in science	35%	—	48%
Rate of high school graduation	85%	Increasing	91%
Percentage of college-bound students who demonstrate college-ready academic achievement: English	72%	—	78%
Percentage of college-bound students who demonstrate college-ready academic achievement: Reading	51%	—	57%
Percentage of college-bound students who demonstrate college-ready academic achievement: Math	51%	—	62%
Percentage of college-bound students who demonstrate college-ready academic achievement: Science	42%	—	52%

● Approximates or exceeds aspirational score ● Moderate need for improvement ● High need for improvement ○ Performance not rated

Performance Summaries for Leverage Points (Continued)

Indicator Category	Current Score	Trend	Aspirational Score
● Academic Preparation: Achievement Gap			
Percentage of 8 th grade students scoring at or above proficiency in math: Lower vs. Higher income students	30 percentage points	Increasing (gap)	0
Percentage of 8 th grade students scoring at or above proficiency in reading: Lower vs. Higher income students	26 percentage points	Increasing (gap)	0
Percentage of 8 th grade students scoring at or above proficiency in science: Lower vs. Higher income students	(missing data)	(missing data)	0
● Affordability: Middle Class			
Percentage of family income needed to pay for college	23%	Increasing	19%
Monthly savings over 18 years needed to pay for four year of college	\$339	Increasing	\$195
Average student loan debt	\$22,589	—	\$19,982
● Affordability Gap			
Percentage of family income needed to pay for college: Lower vs. Median income families, two-year colleges	13 percentage points	Decreasing (gap)	0
Percentage of family income needed to pay for college: Lower vs. Median income families, four-year colleges	26 percentage points	Increasing (gap)	0
● Effectiveness of Postsecondary Institutions: Four-Year Colleges			
Public four-year effectiveness in promoting degree completion	-0.73	—	1.00
○ Efficiency of Postsecondary Institutions: Four-Year Colleges			
Educational expenditures index	-0.29	—	—

Performance Summaries for Policy Instrument Indicators

Indicator Category	Current Score	Trend	Aspirational Score
○ Investments (prior to FY 2013)			
Pre-K Expenditures per Student: Percentage actual of ideal	30%	Decreasing	100%
K-12 Expenditures per Student	\$11,765	Decreasing	—
State fiscal support for higher education per \$1,000 of personal income	\$8.37	Increasing	—
State fiscal support for higher education as a percentage of total state revenue	8.6%	Decreasing	—
State appropriations for postsecondary institutions as a proportion of average education and related expenditures	40-56%	—	—
Average award of State Need-based Grant Aid	\$1,737	Increasing	—
State Need-Based Grant Aid: Total State Aid as a percentage of Federal Pell Grant Aid	6%	Decreasing	—
● Policies for Improving Educational Quality: PK-12			
Pre-K policy rating: Percent of standards met	70%	Stable	100%
K-12 policy rating: Percent of standards met	36%	—	100%
● Policies for Improving Educational Quality: Postsecondary			
Postsecondary policy: Student learning outcomes state reporting	0%	Stable	100%

Kansas Benefits from Participation in MHEC Programs and Services *(continued)*

8. Kansas students and families have saved nearly \$56.1 million in tuition through the Midwest Student Exchange Program since 1994. In FY14, Kansas residents saved over \$4.2 million.

Potential Savings for Kansas

1. Since the membership is a state membership, not only can higher education institutions use MHEC's purchasing contracts, but school districts, state and local governments, and not-for-profit entities can also use most of the MHEC purchasing contracts.
2. MHEC is a statutorily created entity in each member state. The Compact conducts competitive sourcing events and negotiates contract terms and conditions, thereby allowing flexibility for state and local entities to tailor MHEC contracts to their needs without having to incur the cost of rebidding for the products or services covered in MHEC contracts.

Opportunity for a Midwest Voice from Kansans

1. MHEC policy and research efforts focus on the Midwest. Kansans have participated in numerous MHEC professional development programs and policy initiatives designed to inform decision making and improve practice. For example, they have participated in MHEC's annual policy summits as well as initiatives to improve college readiness, close the educational achievement gap, define postsecondary learning outcomes, improve credit transfer and facilitate student mobility, improve student safety, facilitate stronger connections between education and the workforce, explore the potential impact of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) and open educational resources on colleges and universities, facilitate transition of military servicemembers into postsecondary education and the workforce, and address the long-term human capital needs of the region and nation.
2. The theme for MHEC's 2014 policy summit was *Maximizing Return on Educational Investment: Preserving Access, Promoting Completion, Protecting Quality*. This event, attended by nearly 200 persons, was held in conjunction with the Compact's annual commission meeting on November 16-18 in Milwaukee.
3. The locations of MHEC commission meetings rotate among the member states, showcasing each state's education initiatives to an audience comprised of Midwestern legislators and education leaders. MHEC held its Executive Committee meeting in Topeka in June 2008.
4. All travel and lodging expenses for commissioners who attend Compact meetings are paid by the Midwestern Higher Education Compact.

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