Kansas performs fairly well in preparing its young people for college, but there are large gaps by ethnicity.
- Eighth graders perform very well in math and reading, but their scores are fairly low in writing.
- Only 79% of Hispanics have a high school credential, compared with 93% of whites.

Kansas does fairly well in providing college opportunities for its residents.
- The likelihood of enrolling in college by age 19 is high, but a fairly low percentage of working-age adults are enrolled in higher education.
- Seventeen percent of Hispanic young adults are enrolled in college, compared with 44% of whites— one of the largest gaps in the nation.

Higher education has become less affordable for students and their families.
- Poor and working-class families must devote 40% of their income, even after aid, to pay for costs at public four-year colleges.
- Financial aid to low-income students is low. For every dollar in Pell Grant aid to students, the state spends only 17 cents.

Kansas performs fairly well in awarding certificates and degrees.
- Fifty-three percent of college students complete a bachelor’s degree within six years.
- However, only 41% of Hispanics graduate within six years, compared with 55% of whites.
This page reflects Kansas’ performance and progress since the early 1990s on several key indicators.

**PREPARATION**

The percentage of young adults in Kansas who earn a high school diploma has decreased slightly since the early 1990s. High school completion is above the U.S. average but below the top-performing states.

**PARTICIPATION**

College enrollment of young adults in Kansas has improved since the early 1990s. The state is above the national average but below the top states in the percentage of young adults enrolled.

The enrollment of working-age adults, relative to the number of residents without a bachelor’s degree, has declined in Kansas—as it has nationally and in the best-performing states. The percentage attending college in Kansas is slightly above the U.S. average but below the top states.

**AFFORDABILITY**

The share of family income, even after financial aid, needed to pay for college has risen substantially. To attend public two-year colleges in Kansas, students and families pay less than the U.S. average but more than those in the best-performing states. To attend public four-year colleges, they pay the same as the national average, which is more than those in the best states pay.

**COMPLETION**

The number of undergraduate credentials and degrees awarded in Kansas, relative to the number of students enrolled, has increased since the early 1990s. Kansas surpasses the U.S. average but is below the top states on this measure.

**BENEFITS**

The percentage of residents who have a bachelor’s degree has increased considerably in Kansas. The state is above the U.S. average but below the top states.

*Key indicator for the category.

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**LEGEND:**

- [ ] = Kansas
- [ ] = United States
- [ ] = Median of Top Five States

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152 North Third Street, Suite 705
San Jose, California 95112
Telephone: 408.271.2699
Fax: 408.271.2697
center@highereducation.org
www.highereducation.org