2022 Impact Report







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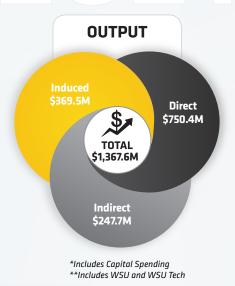
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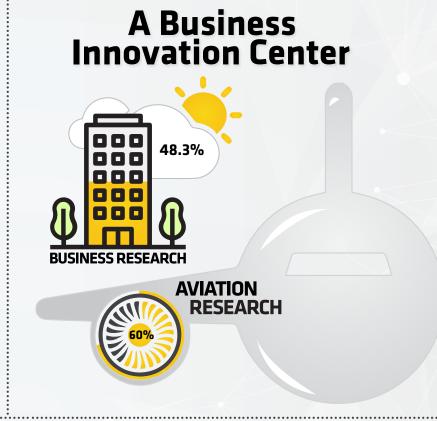


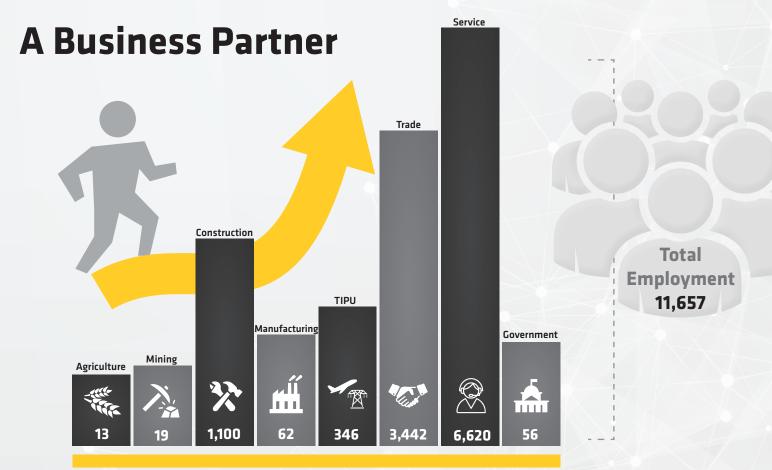
WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY IS...

An Economic Driver

\$1.3 billion in Economic Contribution



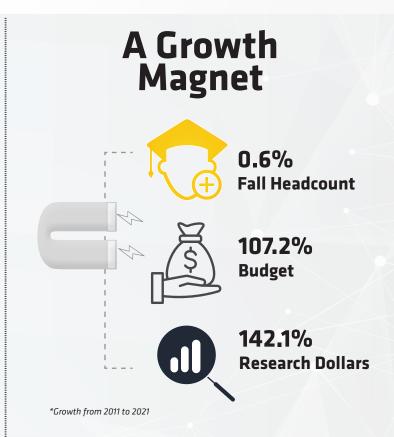




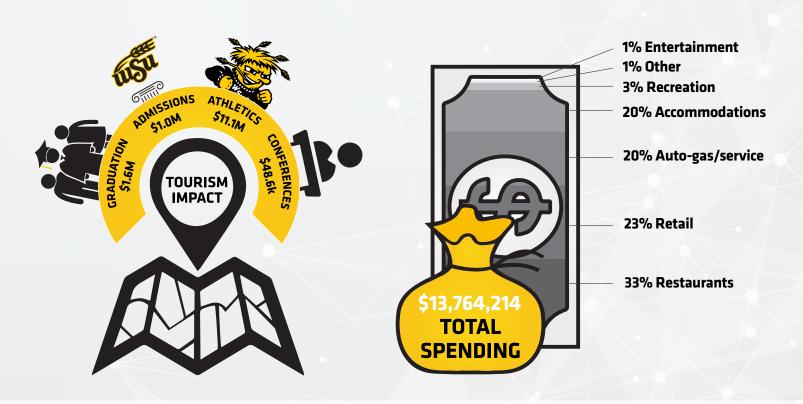


WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY IS...



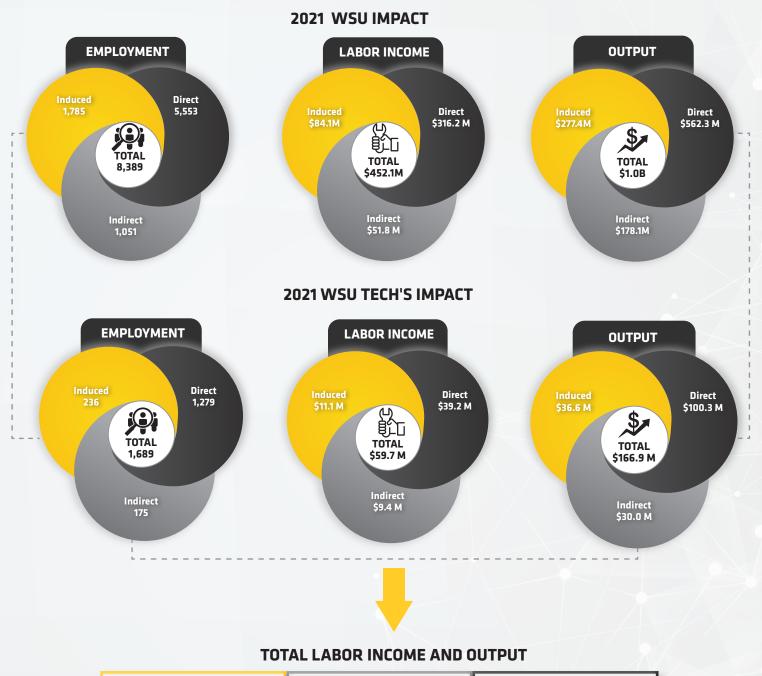


A Cultural Asset





ECONOMIC IMPACT SUMMARY...





Excludes Capital Investment Source: CEDBR

UNIVERSITY HISTORY

Wichita State University is Kansas' only urban public research university, enrolling almost 22,000 students between its main campus and WSU Tech, including students from every state in the United States and more than 100 countries. Wichita State and WSU Tech are recognized for being student-centered and innovation driven.

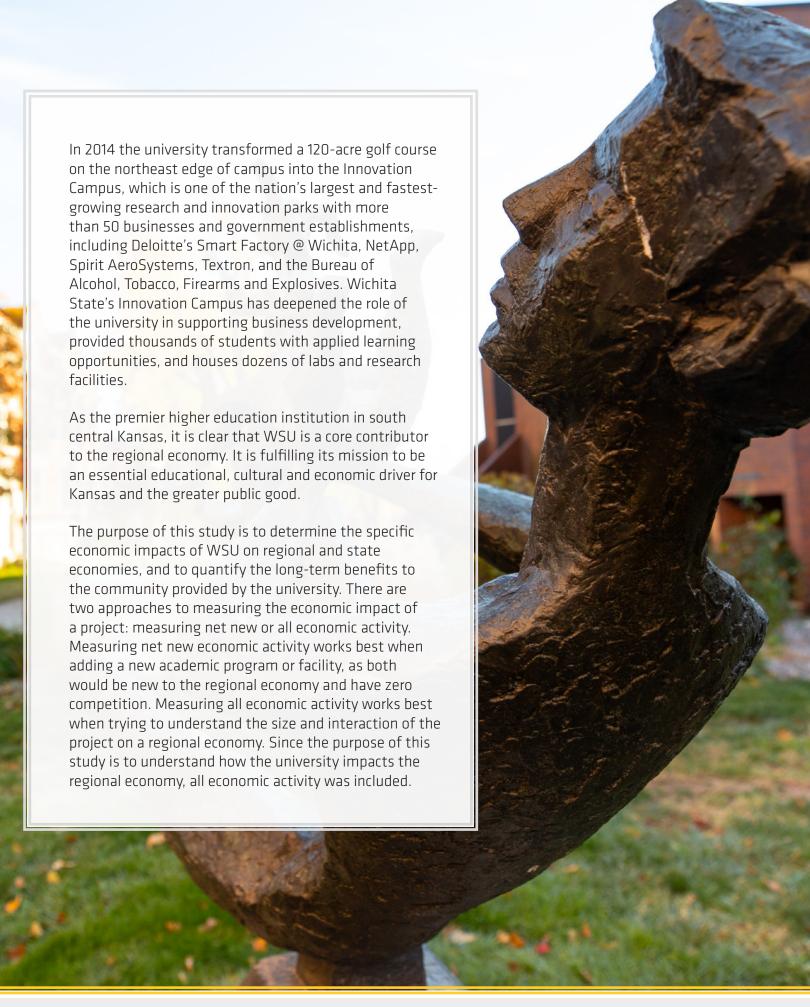
Located in the largest city in the state with one of the highest concentrations in the United States of jobs involving science, technology, engineering and math (STEM), Wichita State University provides uniquely distinctive and innovative pathways of applied learning, applied research and career opportunities for all of our students.

Wichita State was established in 1895 when it was named Fairmount College. In 1925, it became the Municipal University of Wichita, and became Wichita State University in 1964 when it became a member of the state university system. It is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

The City of Wichita is centrally located within the nation along the I-35 corridor between Kansas City and Oklahoma City. The area has a total population of 647,610 and a Gross Regional Product of more than \$36.3 billion, as reported in 2020. The region's industrial clusters are aerospace manufacturing and energy.

The university is organized into nine colleges and offers more than 460 undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees and certificates. In 2017, the university began its official affiliation with WSU Tech, which offers more than 100 degrees in aviation, healthcare, manufacturing, general education and business, and design.

WSU is home to dozens of centers and institutes that conduct commercial research for business, industry, the government as well as academia. One of the most notable institutes is the National Institute for Aviation Research (NIAR), which was established in 1985 to provide research, design, testing, certification, and training for the local manufacturing industry. With almost \$200 million in yearly R&D expenditures, NIAR employs nearly 1,000 people who work across its six locations in the Wichita metro area.

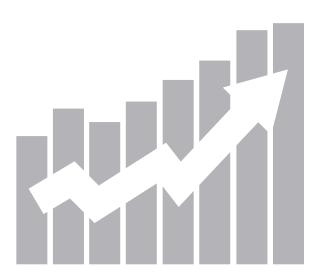




University Spending

Higher education institutions are more complex than the average household might imagine. For Wichita State University, there are several dimensions to consider when developing an economic impact study. For example, the university's core function includes salaries, other operating expenses, and construction. However, there are multiple other factors of the university that impact the regional economy, like tourism spending, donations to the foundation, and student spending, that are not included within the budget. Furthermore, some organizations, like athletics and the foundation, have separate budgets that were not included in the university's annual expenditure statements.

With the assistance of the university's budget office, the study has included eight divisions that are more inclusive than what is reported annually for Wichita State University. The two, when added together, that most closely align with the annual report are research and WSU. Research includes federal and state grants along with business contracts, all services that cross multiple colleges, schools, and centers within Wichita State University. This study agglomerated those expenditures into one category to highlight the value research has on the state economy. In fiscal year 2021, research expenditures accounted for \$177.3 million, or 34.7% of the overall expenditures. By removing research from the budget, the WSU line includes all the remaining core activities of the university, which includes faculty and administrative staff.





functions are core to
the university's growth
strategy of engaging
businesses and providing
applied research experiences.
Although this study
included the Wichita State
Innovation Alliance,
private companies like
Airbus, Starbucks, and
Fuzzy's Taco Shop were
excluded.

The Board of Trustees, which was created the same year that the university was added to the Kansas Board of Regents, was included in the university impact, as its sole purpose is to support the university, though it has a separate budget. Its mission includes managing the university's endowment

and the one and one-half mill levy funding that was initially established when it became a municipal college. Although the WSU Foundation and Alumni Engagement is a separate nonprofit organization, its sole purpose is to support the university by aligning donors with opportunities on campus like scholarships, research grants, and facilities. Using the "but for" test, this entity would not exist within the community without the university. Therefore, all expenditures need to be included within the economic impact. The \$23.5 million spent in fiscal year 2021 represents only direct cash outflow of the organization and excludes transfers to a department within Wichita State University.

Methodology

- This study uses the term economic impact to include all economic activity associated with the university interaction in the regional and state economies. This type of measurement is often referred to as an economic contribution. Economic contributions impacts do not include substitution effects.
- The impact model used to estimate the economic impacts of WSU on the regional and state economies was IMPLAN (Impact analysis for PLANning). IMPLAN is one of the most commonly used models for university impacts. Alternative models are less common in practice and tend to involve a higher level of customization. The advantage of using this model is that it is broadly available and uses straightforward methodologies. Others could replicate the study or even develop similar studies to provide reliability or comparability.
- This study used best practices as laid out by the Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities and Association of American Universities "Economic Engagement Framework: Economic Impact Guidelines" (2014). The study also used the established methodologies developed by IMPLAN, the econometric impact model used to derive the impact estimates.
- The determination of what should be included within the economic contribution study included a "but for" approach. In the "but for" approach, all economic activities that would not have occurred "but for" the existence of Wichita State University were included, provided information was available to capture that market activity. In this way, the study does not include spending that would have been present within the community without the university.
- Double counting is a common weakness of contribution studies. It tends to occur by inputting two similar direct economic activities like salaries and employment, or by adding in an indirect effect on top of a direct effect. This study went to great lengths to prevent double counting by using the Analysis-By-Part technique developed by IMPLAN.



The total expenditures from the Athletics department, which is also a separate entity from the university, was \$23.9 million in fiscal year 2021. The \$23.9 million in cash outflows represent a total 4.0% of the broader university's direct impact within Sedgwick County. WSU Tech, which was founded in 1965 and merged with Wichita State University in 2018, provides technical educational opportunities on four campuses within the Wichita Metropolitan Area. Total expenditures in fiscal year 2021 were \$34.6 million. The merger with WSU provides synergy and an increase in quality education, an educational pipeline between the two, and it aligns both to focus on the regional workforce needs. It is important to note that there is one substantial difference between the 2020 University Impact study and this one is that WSU Tech was intentionally left out in the previous report.

The WSU Union, also known as Rhatigan Student Center, is another organization with a separate budget but is an integral piece of the delivery of services of the university to both students and faculty. The \$9.9 million expenditures support several activities, including food services.

DID YOU



WSU provides quality education and resources to students and community members through its multiple campuses across the metro area, including: Main, West, South, Metropolitan Complex, Haysville, Old Town, Shocker Studios—and WSU Online.

Methodology

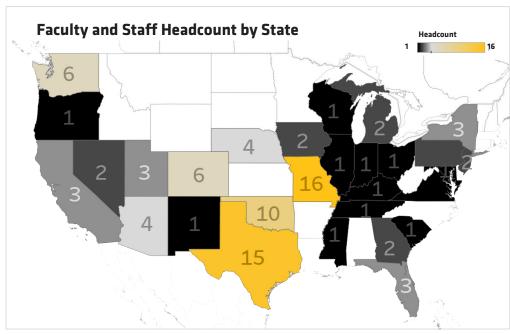
- In the development of the model and in the preparation of analysis, CEDBR assumed all information and data provided was and is accurate and reliable. CEDBR does not take extraordinary steps to verify or audit such information but relies on such information and data as provided for purposes of the project.
- The budget office has removed encumbrances and transfers. Encumbrances were removed because they were not expended during the calendar year, an important element when determining economic activity. Transfers between departments and divisions were removed to prevent double counting.
- Labor Income, or employee compensation, includes wages and salaries and supplements to wages and salaries (employer contributions for retirement, insurance funds, and employer contributions for government social insurance). The only employee compensation not included was tuition benefits. Tuition benefits are a transfer of payment within the university and would lead to double counting. Although it was excluded, this benefit does create long-term value for the regional economy by improving human capital and increasing productivity.
- Measuring the economic contribution using an input-output model only captures the current market transactions. This type of model is referred to as static in that it does not encapsulate the identifiable economic benefits that are accrued over time. Agglomeration effects, which measure the accumulation of benefits over longer periods of time, are better estimated in dynamic equilibrium models. An agglomeration effect includes clustering economic activity around or within a regional economy. These effects work through labor markets (skilled workers), knowledge spillovers (technology and innovations), and competitive industrial clustering. Entrepreneurs and industries have long identified these benefits and tend to locate near research universities like WSU to build off of those synergies.

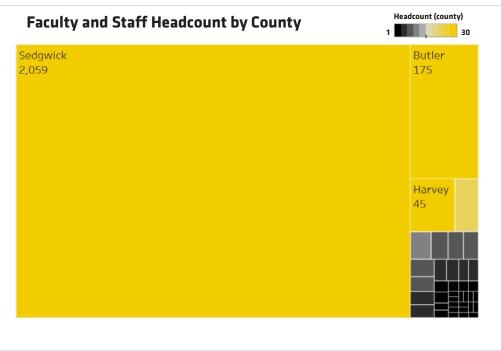
The budget is divided into three categories: labor income, other operating, and capital investments. In the 2021 fiscal year, the total employee compensation across all types was \$214.4 million, or 42% of the total cash outflow. Labor income includes faculty, staff, and graduate research positions. Other operating expenditures include the daily non-payroll expenses for running the university, such as paper, travel expenses, postal, and bank charges. Capital expenditures are accounted separately from the university operations, as these types of activities are typically one-time expenditure items that have use over a number of years. The capital improvement projects reported by the university include spending on building, equipment, and land improvements, as well as major renovations to buildings. The 2021 capital expenditures accounted for 16.2% of the total, or \$82.8 million.

FY 2021 EXPENDITURES (CASH OUTFLOWS)					
	LABOR	00E	CAPITAL	TOTAL	
WSU, less Research	\$162,988,521	\$108,899,958	\$61,820,982	\$333,709,460	
WSU Research	\$51,425,059	\$104,964,349	\$20,938,030	\$177,327,439	
Total	\$214,413,580	\$213,864,307	\$82,759,012	\$511,036,899	
Board of Trustees	\$0	\$3,201,774	\$0	\$3,201,774	
Foundation	\$4,460,422	\$15,855,345	\$0	\$20,315,767	
Athletics	\$13,741,500	\$10,124,299	\$0	\$23,865,799	
WSU Tech	\$17,824,595	\$11,677,285	\$5,088,472	\$34,590,352	
WSU Union (RSC)	\$2,677,472	\$7,047,107	\$133,521	\$9,858,100	
Total Component Units	\$38,703,989	\$47,905,810	\$5,221,993	\$91,831,792	
Grand Total 2021 Source: CEDBR	\$253,117,569	\$261,770,117	\$87,981,005	\$602,868,691	
	Proud to be				

WEB | WICHITA.EDU/FIRST

Wichita State University alone had \$214.4 million in payroll spending, which supports 2,533 faculty and staff positions in the fall of 2021. Of those employees. 118 live outside of Kansas across 30 states. The majority living outside of Kansas reside in Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. Although some of the income will leak out of the Kansas economy, as they likely will spend money on housing and food within their state of residency, the dispersion shows the broad labor pool drawn for providing expertise for instruction and services to the Wichita community. Attracting specialized labor across the nation increases the overall quality of the services offered by WSU to the regional market. The majority of employees live within Kansas. 81.3% of total faculty and staff residing in Sedgwick County alone. This high concentration means that the spillover effect of the earnings of WSU workers on consumption items like groceries, doctor visits. and purchases of vehicles will likely be captured





within the immediate area. Butler, Harvey, Sumner, Cowley, and Marion were the top five counties with WSU employees outside Sedgwick County, with 175, 45, 24, 11, and 9, respectively. The concentration of employees within the immediate region reflects the high inter-dependency within the regional market.

WSU Tech had \$17.8 million in payroll expenditures and 550 faculty and staff positions in the fall of 2020. At the time of this report, information about where they lived was unknown; however, it is more likely that the majority of employees live within the immediate area than Wichita State University. Thus, the impact from those households is likely even more concentrated within Kansas and surrounding counties.

Impact by WSU and WSU Tech

Wichita State University and WSU Tech merged in 2017. Joining the two organizations provided strategic financial advantages for both entities and established a more holistic career pathway for entering and advancing in the regional labor market. The state and regional economies are more concentrated in the production sectors of the economy, requiring both more and higher-skilled blue-collar workers. A significant gap in manufacturing economies worldwide is the training of blue-collar workers as they progress into management and service roles. Providing a clear pathway for someone to enter the workforce in an occupation like welding to management and even data analytics provides value to both the individual and employer. The worker benefits from increased wages and quality of life, and the employer benefits from a dynamic labor market with higher productivity levels.

This section highlights the economic contributions of WSU and WSU Tech separately and together. It is important to note that although the budgets are currently separate, the impacts are likely interconnected as they share resources.

The 3,083 joint faculty and staff at both WSU and WSU Tech, along with their other operating expenses, support 5,293 jobs and \$342 million in annual labor income within the Kansas economy. Both academic units purchase goods and services within the region and state. Those purchases include printing, food, and professional services, which spill over to firms. The direct spending on other operating expenditures in 2021 was \$262 million, which created a total economic impact of \$557.2 million.

The direct spending captured within the university budget does not capture all of the economic benefits. This study also includes student spending and tourism activity.

DID YOU KNOW?



Wichita Police officers and Sedgwick County sheriff's deputies train on campus in the new Law Enforcement Training Center, which is also home to WSU's School of Criminal Justice, one of the first such academic programs in the nation.



Using the "but for " method, the students attending the university would not stay within the 10-county area but for WSU, as there is no comparable state research university locally. Therefore, this study includes all students spending during their tenure. Student spending was estimated to have a total impact of 4,555 jobs, \$162 million in labor income, and over \$603.7 million in output activity by purchasing retail goods, food, entertainment, and housing.

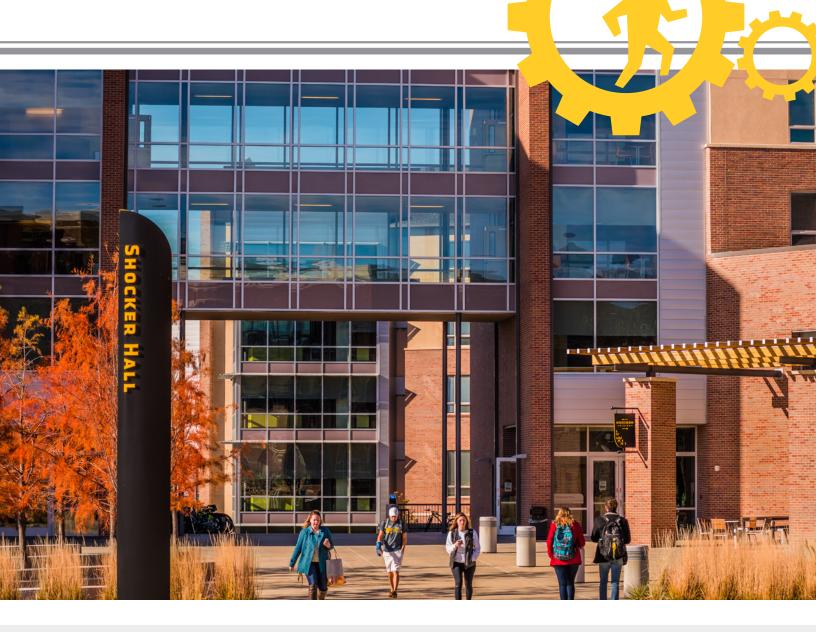
Tourism spending is also important to capture, as the visitors would not have spent the night, purchased Shocker memorabilia, or eaten at local restaurants if it had not been for the presence of the university. This study only included tourism activities from athletics, WSU Conference Management Services, WSU graduation, and WSU admission, which grossly underestimates the full scope of tourism activity. The economic contribution from the four tourism components captured within this study account for 230 jobs, \$7.7 million in labor income, and \$23.8 million in output. It is important to note that the economic contributions were lower than in the previous estimate due to the lingering ramifications of COVID-19.



2021 TOTAL ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION						
EMPLOYMENT						
	WSU	WSU TECH	TOTAL			
Expenditure	4,632	661	5,293			
Student	3,527	1,028	4,555			
Tourism	230	-	230			
Capital	1,489	92	1,580			
Total	9,877	1,780	11,657			
	LABOR IN	NCOME				
	WSU	WSU TECH	TOTAL			
Expenditure	\$318,832,760	\$23,120,845	\$ 341,953,605			
Student	\$125,657,685	\$36,566,582	\$ 162,224,267			
Tourism	\$7,657,809	-	\$ 7,657,809			
Capital	\$85,233,681	\$5,240,628	\$ 90,474,309			
Total	\$537,381,935	\$64,928,055	602,309,990			
	OUTP	UT				
	WSU	WSU TECH	TOTAL			
Expenditure	\$527,689,622	\$29,490,058	\$ 557,179,680			
Student	\$466,246,168	\$137,422,986	\$ 603,669,154			
Tourism	\$23,780,045	-	\$ 23,780,045			
Capital	\$172,416,582	\$10,601,105	\$ 183,017,687			
Total Source: CEDBR	\$1,190,132,417	\$177,514,149	1,367,646,566			

Capital investments were included separately in the total contribution impact, as the funding tends to be one-time expenditures and varies dramatically by year. Capital investments include expenditures on lab equipment, software, vehicles, furniture, lawn equipment, new buildings, and renovations. Construction-related projects support temporary jobs, as the projects have a limited duration. The purchase of major equipment tends to leak out of the region. For this reason, the accepted practice is to separate out capital investments from the total contribution impact. WSU, however, is consistently spending on capital investments. Excluding these expenditures entirely would overly discount the value it provides. All capital investments accounted for \$90.5 million in fiscal year 2021. Those investments generated 1,580 jobs, \$90.5 million in labor income, and a total output of \$183 million in economic activity.

The total expenditures from WSU and WSU Tech were \$602.9 million in 2021. Comparing that economic activity to the total economic output creates a multiplier effect. Dividing the \$1.38 billion in the total impact by direct spending creates a multiplier of 2.27. For every million dollars spent, both academic units support an additional \$1.27 million of activity among Kansas businesses.



Impact by Source

For each dollar spent by both academic units, an interaction is generated within the marketplace. As the university consumes local retail goods, for example, those businesses hire employees and purchase inventory to restock shelves. The first dollar generated is called the direct effect. The creation of a job within a retail store and its output is called the indirect effect. In fiscal year 2021, WSU and WSU Tech directly generated a total output of \$662.6 million of economic activity.

The supply chain for the academic entities generated an additional \$208 million dollars of economic activity.



DID YOU KNOW?



In its first year of operation, the WISE Play Therapy and Counseling Clinic provided free mental health services to more than 230 members of the community via more than 1,400 sessions. The College of Applied Studies has applied learning agreements with more than 400 partners, including school districts, counseling service providers and sport/fitness organizations.

Wayne and Kay Woolsey Hall, the state-of-the-art facility that is home to the W. Frank Barton School of Business at Wichita State University, opened for classes in August 2022.

Woolsey Hall is focused on creating an environment for students and faculty that inspires collaboration, innovation and an entrepreneurial mindset. Its location on the Innovation Campus nurtures applied learning experiences with partners and businesses active there. It is anticipated that the 125,000-square-foot building will be certified with a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver rating, the most widely used green building rating system.

Key features of Woolsey Hall include a social staircase, a curated art collection including both outdoor sculptures and interior pieces, ample study rooms and collaborative spaces, state-of-the-art classrooms with flexible learning environments, the Cargill Café, Fidelity Bank Ballroom and the Frank A. Boettger Auditorium, which seats 300 people. All of these amenities are available to the Wichita State community.

At the October 2020 groundbreaking ceremony for the building, Barton School Dean Larisa Genin told students the facility will be a place "where you will explore your full potential and ambitions.

The multiplier effect does not stop there, as there is still spending from the employees. Examples of this include when faculty and staff spend their paychecks to pay rent, utilities, buy groceries, visit the doctor,

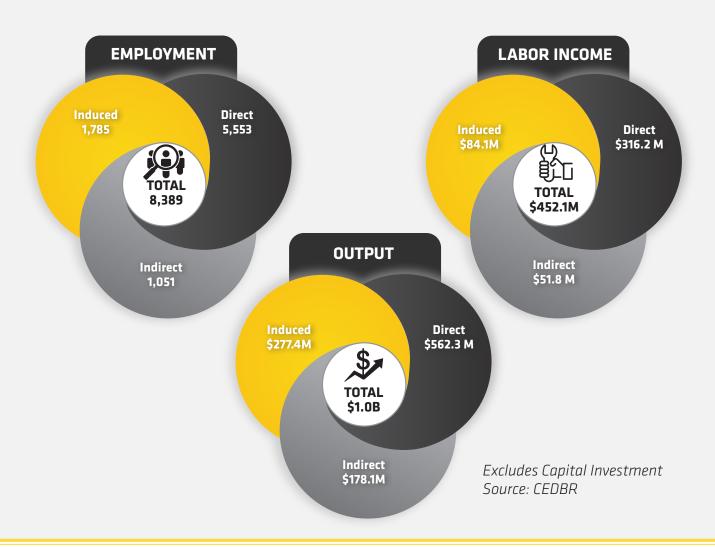
and consume entertainment, like attending Exploration Place. The \$253 million in direct labor income flows into the economy, generating additional jobs at businesses like Evergy, Ascension Via Christi, and Music Theater Wichita. This impact is called the induced effect, which adds \$323.9 million in consumption. Combining the direct, indirect, and induced effects creates the total impact and multiplier. Therefore, the 3,437 jobs directly created by academic entities further support 1,226 indirect jobs and 2,020 induced jobs. The job multiplier was 3.39. For every job created by the university, there are an additional 2.39 jobs supported in Kansas.

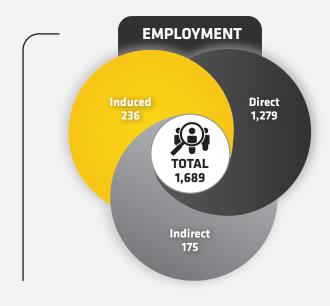




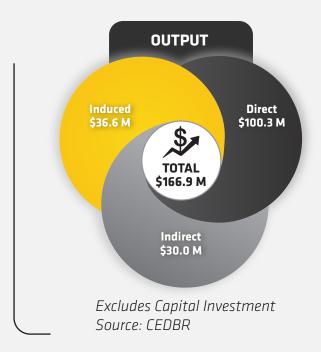
During the coronavirus pandemic, the WSU Molecular Diagnostics Lab engaged with the community, employing over 100 and partnering with over 600 community organizations. This led to over 400,000 PCR tests and the development of an RSV, Influenza, and COVID-19 detection test that kept over 60,000 community members informed and able to get back to work.

2021 WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY'S IMPACT





LABOR INCOME Induced \$11.1 M Direct \$39.2 M Indirect \$9.4 M







2021 EMPLOYMENT - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION DIRECT EFFECT INDIRECT EFFECT INDUCED EFFECT **TOTAL CAPITAL TOTAL EFFECT** *WSU (excluding 4,511 724 1,337 6,573 1,111.90 research) Research 652 179 293 376.60 1,123 **Board of Trustees** 5 7 1 Foundation 54 39 32 125 **Athletics 303 92 100 495 ***WSU Tech 1,279 175 236 92 1,689 **WSU Union** 12 2 33 21 66 Total 6,831 1,582 1,226 2,020 10,077 *Includes tourism and student spending, **Includes tourism spending, ***Includes student spending Source: CEDBR

2021 LABOR INCOME - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION						
	DIRECT EFFECT	INDIRECT EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	TOTAL EFFECT	TOTAL CAPITAL	
*WSU (excluding research)	\$237,875,603	\$37,848,781	\$63,036,383	\$338,760,764	\$63,669,560	
Research	\$52,548,336	\$7,813,793	\$13,800,027	\$74,162,156	\$21,564,121	
Board of Trustees	\$34,264	\$238,348	\$62,373	\$334,985		
Foundation	\$4,665,924	\$2,003,315	\$1,524,830	\$8,194,069		
**Athletics	\$17,437,533	\$3,266,485	\$4,733,153	\$25,437,172		
***WSU Tech	\$39,165,167	\$9,415,099	\$11,107,161	\$59,687,427	\$5,240,628	
WSU Union	\$3,607,810	\$672,317	\$978,982	\$5,259,109	\$137,514	
Total	\$355,334,637	\$61,258,138	\$95,242,909	\$511,835,682	\$90,611,823	
*Includes tourism and student spending, **Includes tourism spending, ***Includes student spending Source: CEDBR						

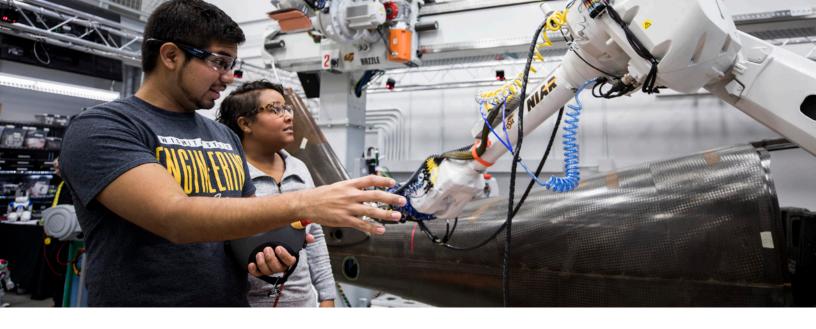
2021 OUTPUT - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

	DIRECT EFFECT	INDIRECT EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	TOTAL EFFECT	TOTAL CAPITAL
*WSU (excluding research)	\$410,070,739	\$125,484,022	\$207,813,145	\$743,367,906	\$128,795,187
Research	\$104,964,351	\$32,617,262	\$45,494,899	\$183,076,512	\$43,621,395
Board of Trustees	\$3,201,774	\$994,939	\$205,421	\$4,402,134	
Foundation	\$15,855,345	\$5,467,789	\$5,026,504	\$26,349,638	
**Athletics	\$21,146,390	\$11,025,447	\$15,604,806	\$47,776,644	
***WSU Tech	\$100,299,021	\$29,999,790	\$36,614,233	\$166,913,044	\$10,601,105
WSU Union	\$7,047,107	\$2,470,399	\$3,225,494	\$12,743,001	\$278,172
Total	\$662,584,727	\$208,059,648	\$313,984,502	\$1,184,628,879	\$183,295,859

 $* Includes \ tour is m \ and \ student \ spending, \ ** Includes \ tour is m \ spending, \ *** Includes \ student \ spending$

Source: CEDBR





Industry Impact

A university creates jobs through its mission of higher education, research, scholarship, training, and other outreach activities: but it can also provide jobs to local businesses that supply goods and services to university employees and students. Those interactions are part of the university's supply chain. After discounting the employees from WSU within the service sector, the largest industry that the university impacts is the retail sector. The retail sector not only supplies some of the office materials but is also connected with employees' household spending and students' consumption. University towns are often noted for having lively retail spaces with unique goods, as university employees tend to have higher median incomes and students have higher

2021 TOTAL INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION

	EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME	OUTPUT			
Agriculture	13	\$ 388,968	\$ 2,222,704			
Mining	19	\$ 571,422	\$ 5,455,659			
Construction	1,100	\$ 64,902,519	\$ 99,542,280			
Manufacturing	62	\$ 4,042,233	\$ 32,821,243			
TIPU	346	\$ 23,925,021	\$ 86,718,878			
Trade	3,442	\$ 108,282,755	\$ 319,576,573			
Service	6,620	\$ 395,666,159	\$ 805,678,350			
Government	56	\$ 4,530,912	\$ 15,630,878			
Total	11,657	\$602,309,990	\$ 1,367,646,566			
*Includes Capital Investment						

Source: CEDBR

discretionary budgets. The second largest category is TIPU, or Transportation, Information, and Public Utilities. Within this sector, it is public utilities that have the largest share of activity, as the employees and students all require housing and consume both electricity and water.

Because this study used a static input-output model, it did not capture how faculty, staff, and students affect home price appreciation, an essential component that is part of personal wealth and directly impacts the housing market. At some universities, especially in small towns, housing prices tend to be higher than in comparable non-university towns, as they tend to draw people in to live within the more robust communities.

The economic contribution to the manufacturing sectors was estimated to support 62 jobs and a total of \$4 million in labor income. The way that the model captures the interindustry transactions is through purchases from the university, employees, and

2021 CAPITAL INVESTMENT EMPLOYMENT LABOR INCOME OUTPUT Agriculture 2 \$ 41,992 \$ 211,621 7 Mining \$ 265,762 \$1,884,847 Construction 1.048 \$ 61,907,947 \$ 88,611,454 Manufacturing 28 \$1,850,002 \$12,586,720 **TIPU** 34 \$ 2,743,153 \$ 9,385,050 Trade 116 \$ 5,171,315 \$17,098,959 Service \$ 18,143,246 \$ 52,217,306 342 Government \$ 350,892 \$ 1,021,729 \$ 183,017,687 Total \$ 90,474,309 1,580

students. The calculation only captures the purchases from the university directly to manufacturing, which would likely be for customized machinery to be used within a research lab.



Source: CEDBR

The model does not account for the importance of information transfers, student employment opportunities, or non-financial transactions. The dominance of the aerospace manufacturing cluster within South Central Kansas would not have evolved into the economic driver it is today without the highly intertwined relationship with the university. As the aerospace industry was emerging, the sector needed skilled labor and specialized training for workers and engineers. That demand gave rise to the growth of WSU's engineering and business programs. As the university accumulated specialized aerospace engineers, the applied research production flowed back to the aerospace companies, giving them a competitive edge over other aerospace businesses globally. This interaction had a circular effect, building steam over several decades. The City of Wichita is highly revered, well-known, and visited among aerospace professionals and enthusiasts globally.

The capital investment across the university and its affiliated organizations also have an impact across multiple sectors of the economy. The construction sector receives the most significant benefit from the capital investment, supporting 1,048 fulltime equivalent jobs and generating \$61.2 million in labor income. The service sector jobs supported by capital investment include architects, banking, and management of construction companies. The retail and wholesale trade sectors benefit from the purchases of materials and furniture.

Research Impact

According to the National Higher Education Research and Development Survey, Wichita State University spent \$153.8 million on research in 2020. This represented a growth of 19.4% in total research spending for the university since 2019 and a 198.5% increase since 2010. WSU outpaced both its Peer Group and its Aspirant Group in research growth, as the Peer Group's spending increased 68.4% since 2010, and the Aspirant Group's spending grew only 50.9%. Although WSU's research spending grew rapidly in recent years, its research spending was only 65% of the level of its Aspirant Group average and 13.2% of its Peer Group average. The small fraction relative to the Aspirant Group is mainly due to very high research funding at the University of Cincinnati, which alone spent 3.45 times as much as WSU.

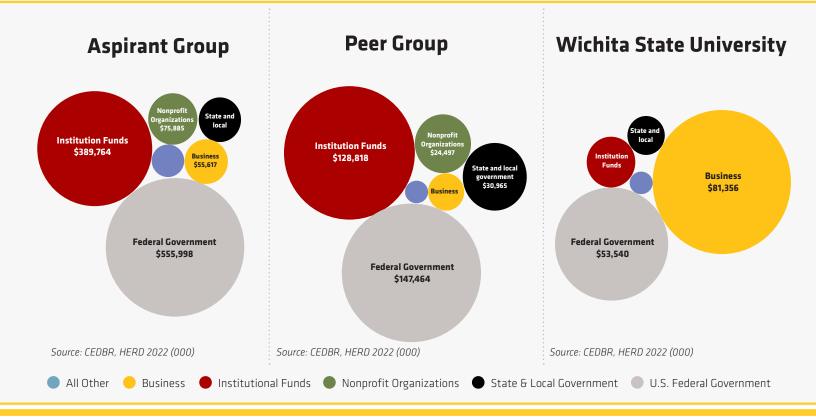
DID YOU KNOW?



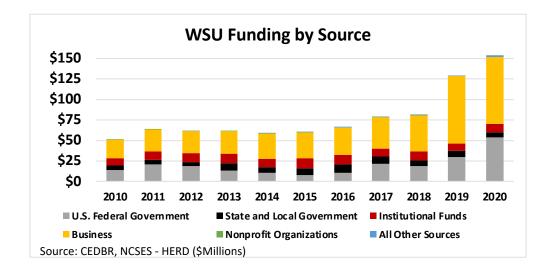
From 2021 to 2022, NIAR has received numerous awards and grants. Some awards include \$100 million to continue B-1 Digital Engineering program, \$7.7 million from the FAA for research of Unmanned Aerial Systems, additive manufacturing, and advanced materials, \$2.1 million from the US Department of Commerce for the Flight Test and MRO facilities, and \$5 million for the WSU-led Defense Manufacturing Community Consortia.

The largest share of WSU's research funding is provided by private businesses, which funded more than \$81.3 million in WSU research in 2020. This comprised 52.9% of all research spending at WSU, a much higher share than the norm for WSU's Peer and Aspirant Groups, which received 7.0 and 10.0% of their funding from private businesses. Private business was also the fastest growing category of WSU's research funding over the long term, the 2020 value being 259.7% higher than in 2010 but slightly lower than its 2019 peak. Both the 2019 and 2020 private business funding were considerably higher than in 2018, with the 2020 value representing an 86.0% increase.

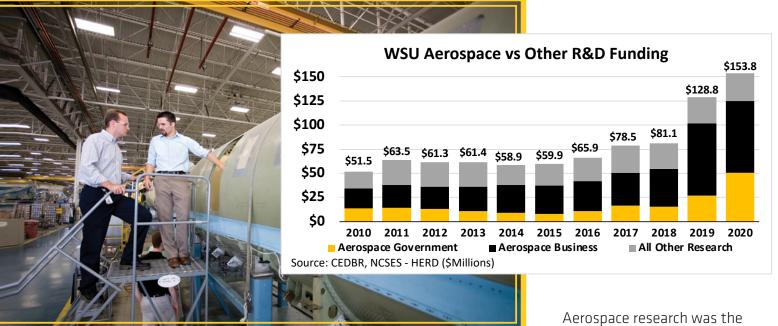




While WSU is a leader in business-funded research. the university lags behind both its Peers and Aspirants in federal governmentfunded, state and local government-funded, and institutionally-funded research. Federally funded research comprised only 34.8% of WSU's research spending, totaling \$53.5 million. In comparison, its Peers received 42.6%, and Aspirants received 47.6% of funding from the federal



government. State and local government-funded research had a similar gap. WSU received 4.3% of its research funding from state and local government sources, compared to 8.9 and 5.0% in the Peer and Aspirant Groups. Finally, institutional funds had a much wider gap in 2020, comprising 6.5% of WSU's research funds compared to 37.2 and 33.4% among Peer and Aspirant groups.



Aerospace research was the largest funded category for WSU over the entire period.

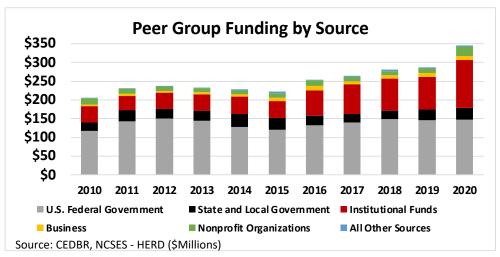
More than 85.3% of WSU's total research funding was in the aerospace engineering field, totaling more than \$131.2 million in 2020. Funding for aerospace research has grown 263.4% since 2010, significantly faster than national growth in the field at 107.2%. WSU remains a national leader in aerospace engineering, as it has the fourth largest share of all research within this category in 2020, only behind Utah State University, Georgia Institute of Technology, and Johns Hopkins University. WSU alone represented 10.1% of all aerospace research funding nationally in 2020.

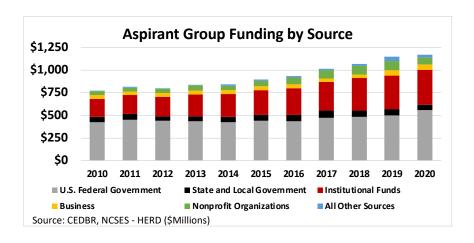
WSU's aerospace research was unique among major aerospace research institutions in that it was primarily funded by private businesses. More than \$81 million in WSU aerospace funding was provided by private companies in 2020, representing 59.7% of all research. Because of the heavy influence of aerospace firms, private funding at represents 48.3% of overall total research. This share has declined recently as government funding for aerospace research nearly doubled from 2019 to 2020. Nationally, only \$129.5 million of university aerospace research was funded by private businesses, with WSU comprising more than 57.4% of that amount. In addition, WSU's Peer and Aspirant Groups collectively received less than \$1 million in aerospace research funding from private firms in 2020.





In the Air Force Rapid Sustainment Office Advanced Manufacturing Olympics, NIAR won first place in the Reverse Engineering challenge and third in the F-16 Approval Sprints Additive Manufacturing challenge.





Methodology

- All data in the section was collected by the Higher Education Research and Development Survey (HERD), an annual census conducted by the National Science Foundation of all colleges and universities, which expended more than \$150,000 on separately accounted for research and development funding each year.
- Institutional funding includes all funding for research reported as institutionally-financed, such as "competitively awarded internal grants for research, startup packages, bridge funding, seed funding, tuition assistance for student research personnel," in the HERD survey data.
- The economic impact of research has been estimated within the model. The model estimated that the direct labor income of \$52.5 million and \$104.9 million in other operating activity would likely support 652 jobs across the university. Those 652 jobs support 471 additional jobs within the Kansas economy. The total economic impact of research in 2021 was 1,123 jobs, \$74.2 million in labor income, and \$183.1 million in output. The related capital investment added 377 jobs and \$43.6 in output.







In addition to robust research conducted within its academic departments, WSU is also home to more than 30 research centers and institutes, many of which work closely with local, regional and national entities to accelerate discovery and innovation and bring new products to the marketplace.

DID YOU KNOW?



In FY19, the university exceeded \$100 million in annual R&D support for the first time. On-campus research and applied learning partners include Airbus, with 280 resident engineers; Dassault Systemes, with its worldclass 30 Experience Lab employing students and full-time researchers; and Spirit AeroSystems, the state's largest employer. All have come to WSU because of its applied learning and research commitment.

2021 RESEARCH - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

	EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME	OUTPUT
Direct Effect	652	\$52,548,336	\$104,964,351
Indirect Effect	179	\$7,813,793	\$32,617,262
Induced Effect	293	\$13,800,027	\$45,494,899
Total Effect	1,123	\$74,162,156	\$183,076,512

*Research is a subset of the total impact

Source: CEDBR

2021 RESEARCH CAPITAL - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

	EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME	OUTPUT
Direct Effect	249	\$14,705,181	\$20,938,029
Indirect Effect	43	\$2,844,337	\$9,458,553
Induced Effect	85	\$4,014,604	\$13,224,813
Total Effect	377	\$21,564,121	\$43,621,395
*Research is a subset of th	e total impact		
Source: CEDBR			



Tourism Impact

Universities are a source of a number of visitors to a regional economy. Understanding and measuring that spending is essential, as hotels, restaurants, and other retail stores have a direct value from that activity. The more obvious tourism attraction at universities are athletic events. However, universities also attract tourists through several other avenues: graduation, conferences, visits from prospective students, new student orientation, faculty interviews, performances, training, and visiting researchers. Although it is not commonly known within the community, academic departments and centers tend to have multiple events throughout the year to engage with their core constituents and encourage applied learning.

Unfortunately, there is no practical way to determine the exact number of visitors, as there is no required reporting for every event. Therefore, this study narrowed the approach to capturing the value of tourism by focusing only on four primary sources: athletics, admissions, graduations, and conference management services. This approach will undoubtedly underestimate the economic value; however, it does provide a reasonable demonstrative estimate.

Overall, off-campus tourism spending was estimated at \$13.8 million in 2021. The largest share of the regional consumption was at restaurants like YaYa's Euro Bistro, just a few miles east of the university, or Fuzzy's Taco Shop, which is located on the Innovation Campus. Accommodations, which accounted for just under \$2.8 million, were spread across the region; however, the new on-campus Hyatt Place hotel will likely capture a larger share due to proximity. The Wichita region is fairly well-diversified and has an amenity-rich market, one with a strong presence in retail, entertainment, and culture. The tourism-related activities from WSU both support and likely help enhance the amenity-rich market.

	ATHLETICS	CONFERENCES	ADMISSIONS	GRADUATION	TOTAL
Retail	\$2,502,119	\$7,865	\$235,053	\$366,182	\$3,111,218
Restaurants	\$3,657,778	\$16,238	\$312,870	\$499,049	\$4,485,935
Accommodations	\$2,248,401	\$11,191	\$198,142	\$320,008	\$2,777,742
Registrations, tickets, concessions, and meals	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Recreation	\$343,286	\$1,709	\$33,015	\$48,859	\$426,868
Entertainment	\$68,170	\$339	\$6,556	\$9,702	\$84,768
Auto-gas/service	\$2,170,492	\$10,803	\$208,742	\$308,920	\$2,698,957
Other	\$143,735	\$460	\$13,513	\$21,016	\$178,725
Total	\$11,133,981	\$48,605	\$1,007,891	\$1,573,737	\$13,764,214
Source: CEDBR					

Not captured within this study, as it does not fit within traditional measurements of a university, are the cultural impacts of WSU. In 2021, the Center measured the market and nonmarket values generated. Included in that research were thirteen units. 590 events, and over 57,000 visitors. It was identified that WSU focused more on self-identity, creativity, aesthetics, expression, and prosperity when it comes to social benefits. Furthermore, it provides intellectual, human, and social capital as it primary infrastructure benefits to the community.



Methodology

- Spending patterns of attendees were unknown, and surveying was beyond this project's scope. Therefore, this study used spending data estimated from a random sample of a college with an enrollment of about 17,500 during a baseball season.² The tourism spending was cross-referenced with similar athletic and other general tourism studies. All values were inflated using the Current Price Index from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Additional adjustments in spending were made to align the spending data based on the estimated geographic location of where the attendee was from.
- The distance visitors travel will impact how much one will spend on food and lodging. This study divided visitors into three broad groups: local (Butler, Harvey, Sedgwick, and Sumner), rest of the state (101 counties), and outside of the state. Athletics, conferences, and admission data all had registration information that provided zip code level detail. Since there is no registration process for graduation, this study used a simple assumption that allocated these visitors based on the share obtained from admissions.
- Spending patterns of visitors were expected to vary based on the event and distance traveled. Within the tourism-related activity, all spending for tickets, registration, and concessions were removed from the spending estimates, as the on-campus spending is captured within the budget portion of the impact. This prevents double counting. Those traveling from out of state, unless noted by the department, were assumed to consume across all spending categories: retail, restaurants, accommodations, recreation, entertainment, gasoline, and other. Visitors that are outside of the four-county area but within Kansas were expected to consume retail, recreation, entertainment, and other spending at the same rate as out-of-state visitors. Consumption at restaurants and lodging were reduced and, in some cases, were removed from the estimates. Local visitors were assumed only to consume retail, food, and other.

http://csri-jiia.org/old/documents/publications/research_articles/2013/JIIA_2013_6_6_96_113_Economic_Impact.pdf

The 2021 tourism impact was hindered by COVID-19. The Office of Admissions and Conference Management Services both offered virtual events to help protect the health and safety of the public and students. Unfortunately, doing so reduced the number of visitors to Sedgwick County and decreased the spending activity.

2021 TOURISM - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION						
	EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME	OUTPUT			
Direct Effect	167	\$4,472,276	\$13,625,387			
Indirect Effect	32	\$1,760,479	\$5,457,144			
Induced Effect	30	\$1,425,055	\$4,697,514			
Total Effect	230	\$7,657,809	\$23,780,045			
*Tourism is a subset of the total impact						
Source: CEDBR						

Nevertheless, the tourism activity measured in this study accounted for \$13.6 million of spending outside of the university and within the regional economy. That spending varied from hotel room nights to restaurants and university memorabilia. The total economic impact from this activity was 230 jobs, \$7.7 million in labor income, and \$23.8 million in out.





Student Impact

Beyond their spending on university tuition and books, students play a critical part in a regional economy. Their interaction with the community includes spending at bars, restaurants, and retail stores. These interactions are often key elements that help define college towns, as they contribute to a vibrant nightlife and more robust service sector economies.

Spending patterns of college students are rather unique. Although their earned income tends to put them below the poverty level,

their purchasing behaviors can often mirror a more affluent household. College students tend to eat out





WSU students enjoy:

- 350+ on-campus events each year
- 225+ student organizations 100+ cultural events annually
- 20+ Greek organizations 10 Living Learning Communities for campus residents
- YMCA memberships at 10 area Ys (one of the most successful Y systems in the country) including the campus Y and Student Wellness Center, which opened in January 2020.
- Tickets to home athletic events and fine arts performances
- An 80 outdoor sculpture collection
- Multiple ways to volunteer and make a difference

more, spend money on higher-end clothing, and have a higher budget for entertainment, like parties and movies. This study used conservative spending numbers derived from a national organization that annually estimates student spending. Based on the annual survey, Wichita State University students were estimated to spend between \$1,603 to \$2,393 each month on housing, utilities, food, transportation, and other miscellaneous goods.

> This study has estimated undergraduate student spending at \$223.9 million in fiscal year 2020. The largest consumption item, excluding on-campus spending, was for off-campus housing and utilities at \$81.5 million. Graduate student spending was estimated at \$74.6 million, and 25% of total spending. WSU Tech student spending was \$88.6 million.

> > The \$298.6 million of WSU student spending is expected to have a total impact of 3,527 jobs, \$125.7 million in labor income, and \$466.2 million in output annually. WSU Tech's total student spending impacted 1,028 jobs, \$36.6 million in labor income, and \$134.4 million in output.

Methodology Wichita State University students' spending patterns were unknown at the time of this study. In lieu of actual spending, this study used estimates derived from the College Board's annual report on higher education's low and moderate living expense budgets. Those estimates were developed from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey. The moderate 12-month budget for the United States and the two closest markets to Wichita State University were all estimated at \$27,000. The low 12-month budget was \$18,220 for all three locations. This study used the moderate budget for all graduate students and the low budget for all undergraduate students. In both cases, this is likely to underestimate the total spending of each group. Further, all estimated expenditures paid for tuition, fees, books, and supplies, as measured in the 12-month budgets, were removed. as a majority of those expenditures would be captured within the university budget revenue. For students living on campus, the study removed all housing, utilities, and food expenditures. Eliminating these types of purchases likely underestimates the economic contribution through food consumption, as students living on campus would still probably eat off campus. WSU STUDENT SPENDING - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION **EMPLOYMENT** LABOR INCOME OUTPUT Direct Effect 2.498 \$72.867.701 \$298.567.483 Indirect Effect 533 \$29,404,882 \$90,599,215 **Induced Effect** 496 \$23,385,102 \$77,079,471 **Total Effect** \$125,657,685 \$466,246,168 3,527 *Student spending is a subset of the total impact

Source: CEDRR

DID YOU : **KNOW?**



WSU partners with over 140 social service agencies and 180 Social Work field instructors. WSU students contributed 97,220 hours toward Wichita and surrounding communities in 2021-2022.

DID YOU KNOW?

WSU's Counseling Services (CAPS) provided over 6,000 hours of therapy services to WSU students with over 3,185 of those hours being provided by the 12 clinical trainees in applied learning positions.



	EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME	OUTPUT
Direct Effect	729	\$21,215,607	\$88,621,736
Indirect Effect	155	\$8,545,814	\$26,371,119
Induced Effect	144	\$6,805,161	\$22,430,131
Total Effect	1,028	\$36,566,582	\$137,422,986

*Student spending is a subset of the total impact

Source: CEDBR



Headcount

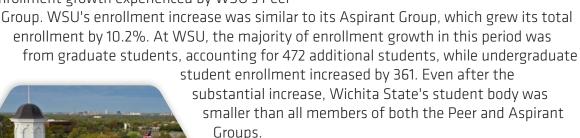
Presented earlier in this report were WSU student headcounts from the fall of 2021; however, these figures were obtained from university records and had not been published by the National Center for Education Statistics at the time of writing Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Therefore to compare Wichita State University to its Peer and Aspirant Groups, the latest published figures were utilized in this section when performing inter-group comparisons.

Wichita State's enrollment grew by 5.9% from the 2016 fall semester to the fall of 2020, reaching 14,999 total students, a faster rate of growth than the 2.1% enrollment growth experienced by WSU's Peer

DID YOU KNOW?

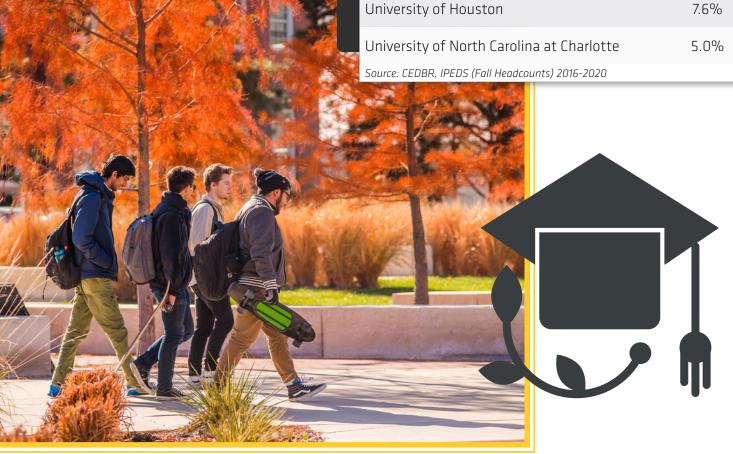


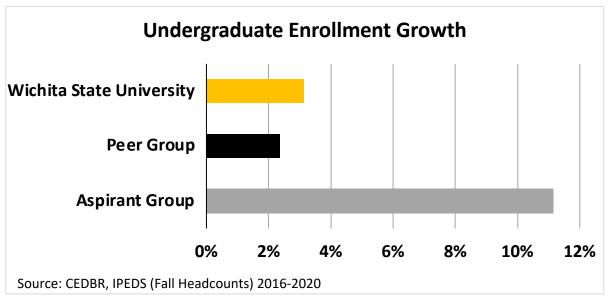
The Wichita area is the state's medical, financial, education, manufacturing, communications, cultural and entertainment hub. It is the 'Air Capital of the World, with major aerospace manufacturers and more than 450 supplier networks anchoring the city's industrial base.

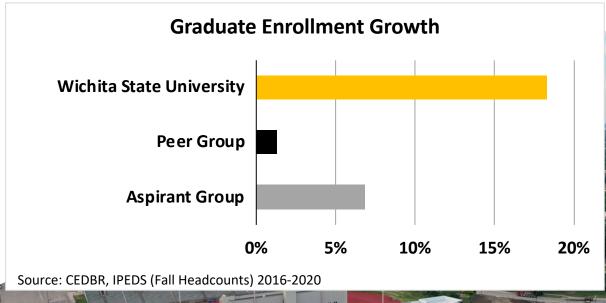


Although Wichita's enrollment was the sixth-fastest compared to its Peer and Aspirant Groups, it had far more robust enrollment growth relative to the regional population. From 2016 to 2020, Wichita's regional population grew by only 1.6 %, meaning the 5.9% enrollment increase was 3.7 times greater than the population growth rate. Comparatively, the Aspirant Group's enrollment increase was 1.9 times its population growth rate, and the Peer Group's enrollment declined by 9.6% compared to its 5.4% growth in population within 30 miles. Wichita was the 3rd slowestgrowing population when looking at an extended period from 2010, only faster than the local economies surrounding Cleveland State University and the University of Memphis.

	5-YEAR TOTAL ENROLLMENT G	ROWTH
	Wichita State University	5.9%
	Peer Group	2.1%
	Cleveland State University	-9.6%
	Portland State University	-11.2%
	University of Memphis	4.2%
	University of Nebraska at Omaha	1.7%
	University of Texas at San Antonio	20.0%
	Aspirant Group	10.2%
	Georgia State University	12.8%
	University of California-Riverside	16.4%
	University of Cincinnati	11.6%
	University of Houston	7.6%
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	5.0%
1	Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (Fall Headcounts) 2016-2020	









	2016-2020	2010-2020
Wichita State University	1.64%	4.51%
Peer Group	5.36%	11.51%
Cleveland State University	0.02%	-0.04%
Portland State University	6.58%	13.20%
University of Memphis	0.92%	3.93%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	4.31%	11.15%
University of Texas at San Antonio	7.64%	18.57%
Aspirant Group	5.33%	12.34%

University of Cincinnati 2.25% 5.01%
University of Houston 7.37% 19.48%
University of North Carolina at Charlotte 10.26% 21.36%

5.95%

4.50%

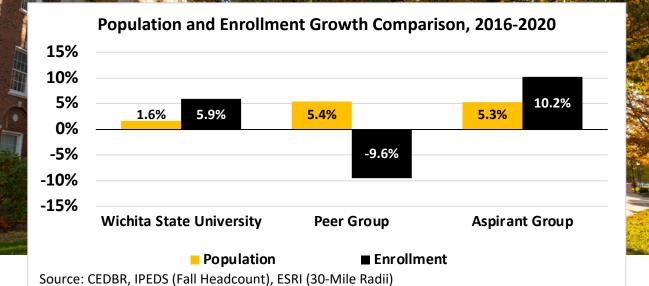
12.79%

9.62%

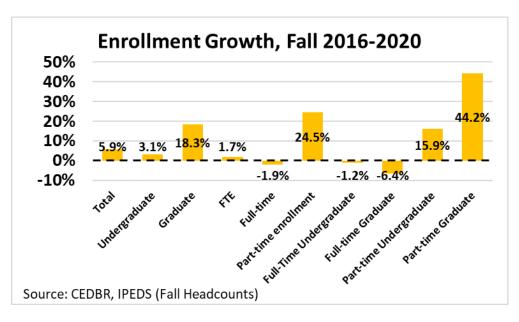
Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (Fall Headcount), ESRI (30-Mile Radii)

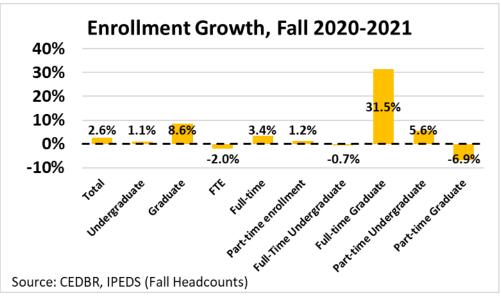
Georgia State University

University of California-Riverside



Enrollment growth at Wichita State University differed significantly by full-and-part-time status. For example, there was a notable decline in full-time enrollment, which was counterweighted by a dramatic increase in part-time enrollment, particularly among graduate students. Much of this change is attributable to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. From the fall of 2020 to the fall of 2021. full-time enrollment rebounded, particularly among graduates, who had the greatest likelihood of attending part-time in 2020. Strong growth across most cohorts between 2020 and 2021 indicates Wichita State University is recovering strongly from the negative coronavirus







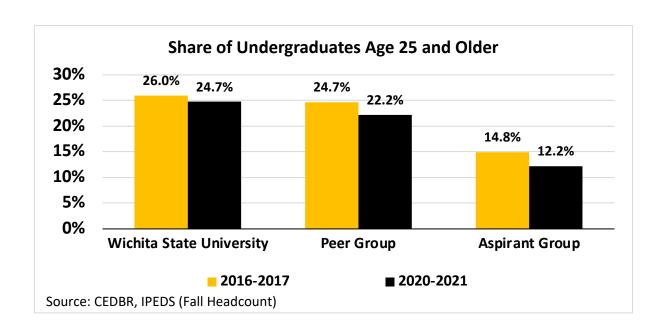
SHARE OF UNDERGRADUATES 25 AND OVER - 2020							
Wichita State University	24.7%						
Peer Group	22.2%						
Cleveland State University	Unavailable						
Portland State University	34.9%						
University of Memphis	19.7%						
University of Nebraska at Omaha	20.3%						
University of Texas at San Antonio	16.4%						
Aspirant Group	12.2%						
Georgia State University	15.6%						
University of California-Riverside	6.7%						
University of Cincinnati	10.3%						
University of Houston	13.8%						
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	12.4%						

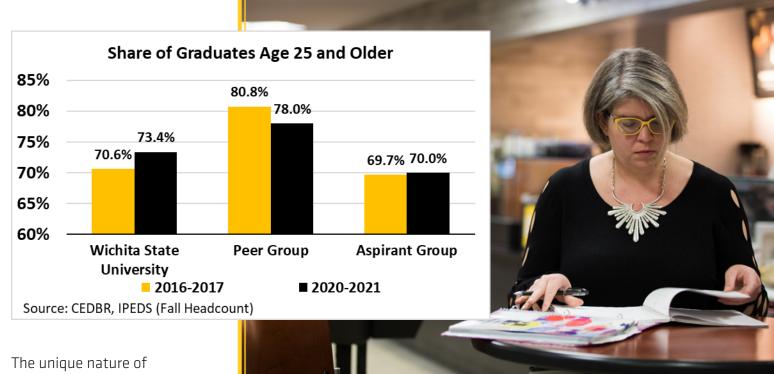
Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (Fall Headcount)

Student age

One of the WSU student body's most unique characteristics compared to its peers and aspirants is the relatively high percentage of students older than 25. Approximately 26% of WSU undergraduate students were over 25 in 2016, with a majority of those between the ages of 25 and 34. Conversely, WSU had the lowest share of students under 25 of its peers or aspirants in 2016. The growth in WSU's share of students younger than 25 was among the lowest, though the share of undergraduates over 25 declined 1.3 percentage points in the fall of 2020.







The unique nature of WSU having a higher concentration of undergraduates over the

age of 25, is not reflected by the composition of the regional community. The share of persons who fall into Generation Z and Alpha was higher than its Peer Group and similar to its Aspirant Group. Conversely, Wichita had a lower relative concentration in Generation Z compared to both groups. Therefore, the university's concentration of older students reflects more on how it is interconnected with the development of the existing labor market. WSU has played a crucial role in serving businesses in developing and improving human capital, which is part of the university's deep history of being urban-serving.

DID YOU KNOW?



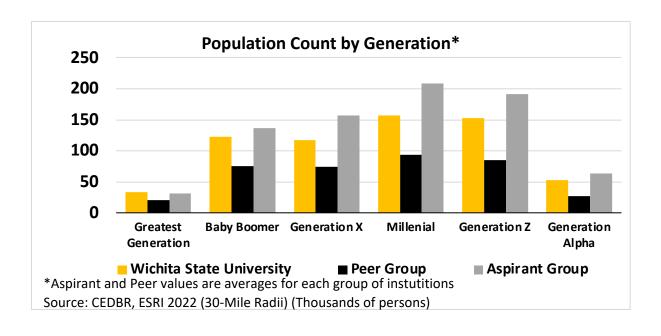
Students have access to the largest engineering coop and internship program in the state, gaining real-world experience-and careerswith NASA, NetApp, Spirit AeroSystems, Toyota, Airbus, GE Aviation and others.

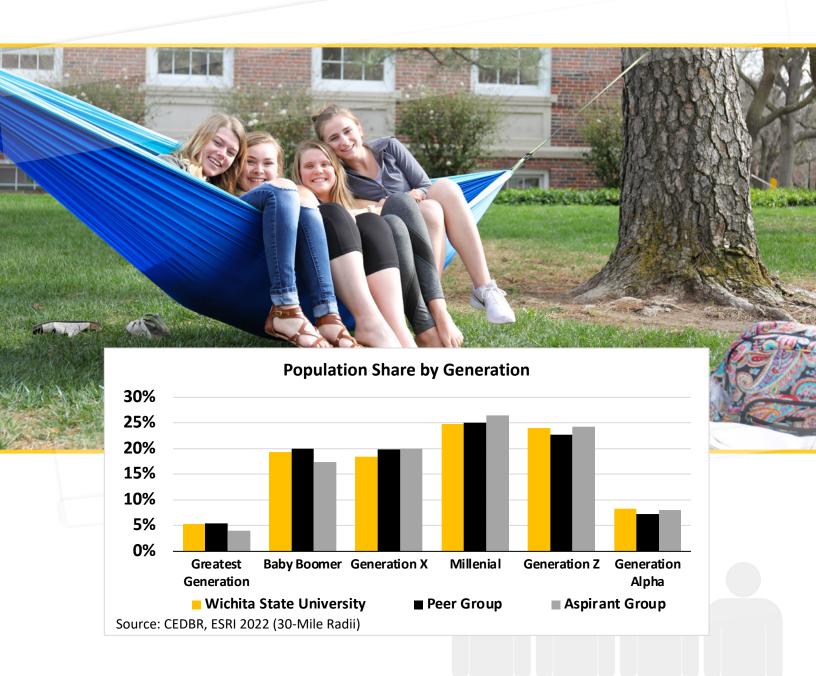


POPULATION OF GENERATION Z							
	Count*	Share					
Wichita State University	152,699	24.0%					
Peer Group	426,887	22.6%					
Cleveland State University	479,891	20.8%					
Portland State University	548,005	21.6%					
University of Memphis	295,282	23.40%					
University of Nebraska at Omaha	235,341	23.9%					
University of Texas at San Antonio	575,918	24.5%					
Aspirant Group	957,308	24.3%					
Georgia State University	1,137,798	23.6%					
University of California-Riverside	1,054,853	25.0%					
University of Cincinnati	485,907	23.2%					
University of Houston	1,544,958	24.9%					
University of North Carolina at Charlotte Source: CEDBR, ESRI (30-Mile Radii)	563,026	23.4%					









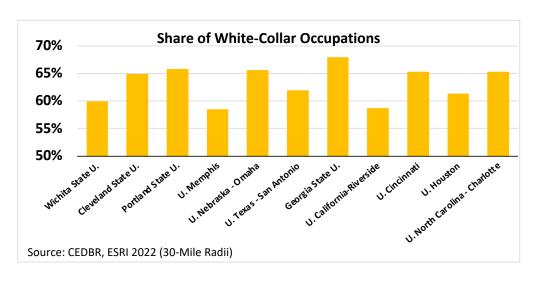


Industry and occupation

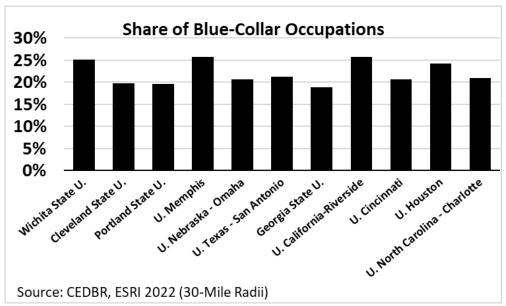
The regional economy surrounding WSU includes deep roots in aerospace manufacturing, energy production, and agriculture. The regional economy's share of employment within manufacturing was more than double that of four of the ten other comparable markets, with none having equivalent overall shares. Wichita State University and WSU Tech both provide educational pipelines to support the regional aerospace industry cluster, which includes engineering, supply chain management, welding, machining, and robotics.

The manufacturing cluster translates to a high concentration of blue-collar jobs like avionics technicians, aircraft mechanics, tool and die makers, and coating and painting operators, all supported by WSU Tech. Although it might not be evident to someone living outside of the region, the industry also provides several white-collar jobs: aerospace engineers, computer programmers, space scientists, and industrial engineers, all of which align with the pipeline of degrees offered by the university, though overall the region has the third lowest share of white-collar occupations compared to Peer or Aspirant institutions.

EMPLOYMENT SHARE - 2022								
University	Manufacturing	Services						
Wichita State University	17.9%	14.9%						
Peer Group								
Cleveland State University	13.9%	15.3%						
Portland State University	11.5%	14.6%						
University Memphis	9.4%	15.7%						
University Nebraska - Omaha	7.9%	13.7%						
University Texas - San Antonio	5.5%	16.9%						
Aspirant Group								
Georgia State University	7.0%	13.2%						
University California-Riverside	8.9%	15.7%						
University Cincinnati	12.8%	14.2%						
University Houston	9.3%	14.6%						
University North Carolina - Charlotte	9.9%	13.8%						
Source: CEDBR, ESRI 2022 (30-Mile Radii)								







DID YOU'KNOW?

WSU's main campus has grown by 120 acres. Enrollment has grown through geographic, online and curricular expansion. And community impact and visibility has increased through new locations and a GED-to-Ph.D. affiliation with the largest technical college in Kansas, rebranded as WSU Tech.



Diversity

Wichita State's student body has continued to become more diverse from fall 2010 to fall 2020. Wichita State had one of the most significant increases in its share of female students, with an increase of 2.7 percentage points overall, 1.6 percentage points among undergraduate students, and 6.6 percentage points among graduate students. In comparison, WSU's female student body grew faster than both the Aspirant and Peer groups, particularly among graduate students.

DID YOU KNOW?

The WSU psychology clinic provides an average of 1,824 hours of therapy every year as well as an average of 582 hours of psychological assessment. In the past five years, the psychology department clinic has generated \$81,199.83, while treating underserved populations on a heavily fee reduced sliding scale that includes pro bono work.

SHARE OF TOTAL FEMALE **ENROLLMENT - 2020**

Wichita State University	57.1%	
Peer Group	56.3%	
Cleveland State University	56.9%	
Portland State University	57.6%	
University Memphis	61.2%	
University Nebraska - Omaha	56.2%	
University Texas - San Antonio	52.0%	
Aspirant Group	54.1%	000
Georgia State University	60.8%	DEG
University California-Riverside	52.7%	1
University Cincinnati	54.7%	
University Houston	51.6%	

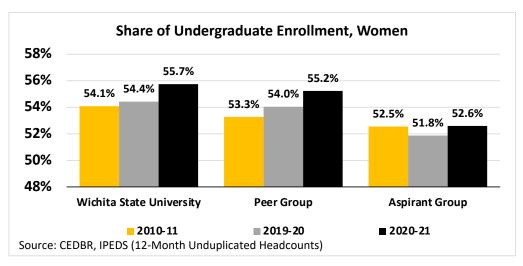


University North Carolina - Charlotte

Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (12-Month Unduplicated Headcounts)

50.1%

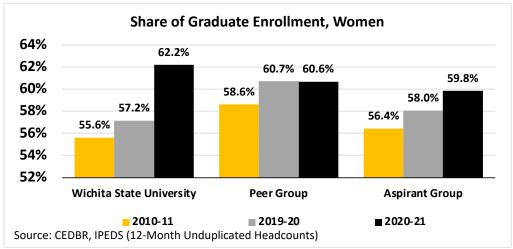




DID YOU KNOW?



WSU's focus on applied learning is a differentiator. Graduates have often worked in their chosen industry during their time on campus so they enter the workforce better prepared. Or, they have the knowledge to start their own business.





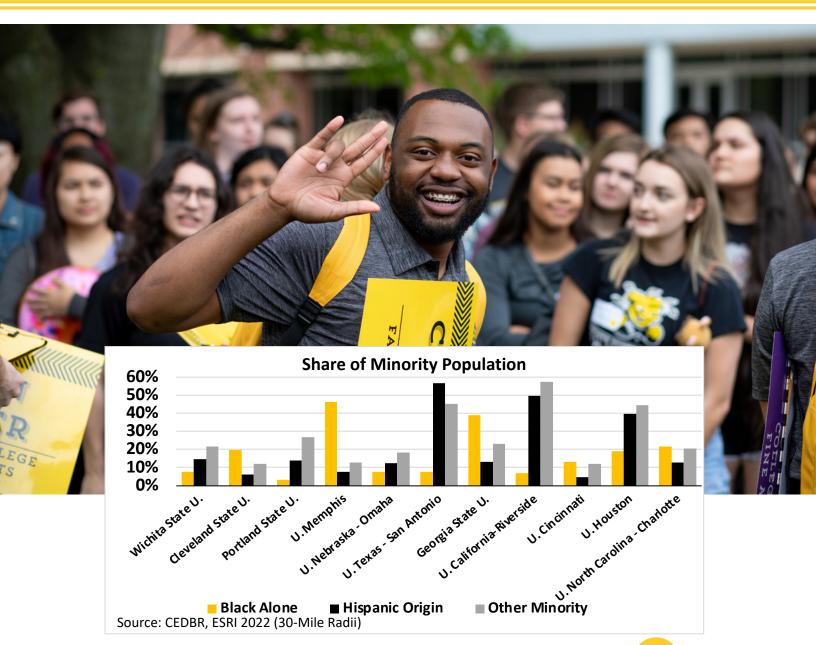
DIVERSITY IN LOCAL POPULATION - 2022

	Minority Share	Diversity Index
Wichita State University	29.2%	60.5
Peer Group		
Cleveland State University	31.7%	56.3
Portland State University	29.7%	62.4
University Memphis	58.9%	66.5
University Nebraska - Omaha	26.0%	55.6
University Texas - San Antonio	52.8%	83.8
Aspirant Group		
Georgia State University	62.0%	76.3
University California-Riverside	63.9%	87.7
University Cincinnati	25.2%	46.7
University Houston	63.5%	88.3
University North Carolina - Charlotte	41.8%	68.9
*Diversity Index of 100 = equally diverse acr Source: CEDBR, ESRI 2022 (30-Mile Radii)	· .	



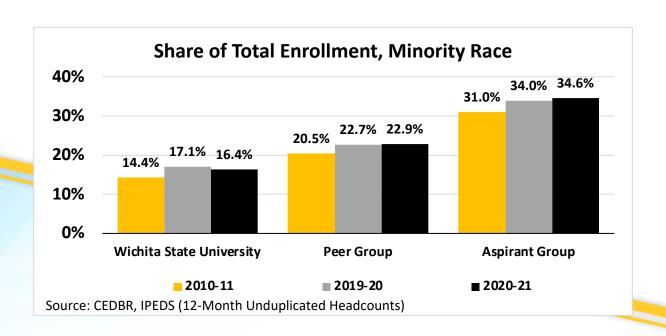


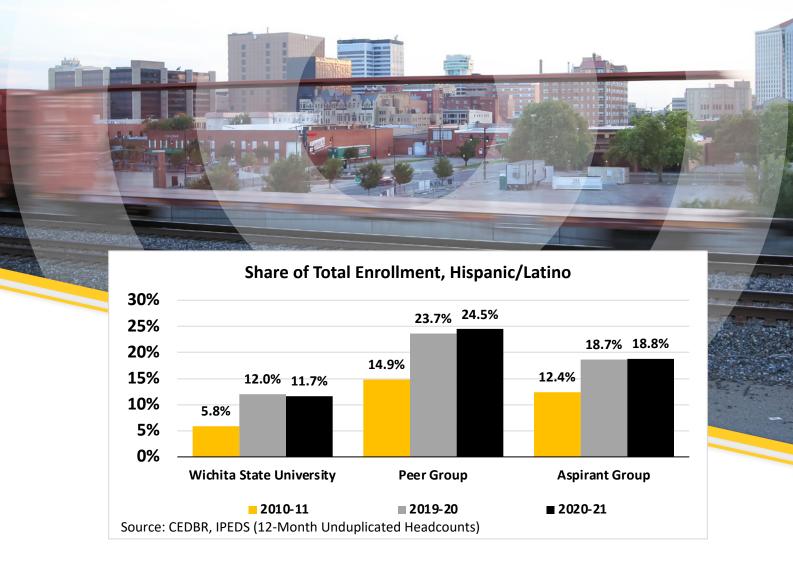
Eight of ten Peer and Aspirant universities have a higher share of minorities within the student body, with only the University of Nebraska - Omaha and the University of Cincinnati having lower representation, which maps precisely to the share of minorities within the local populace. At a radius of 30 miles, Wichita ranks eighth most diverse, with only those same two universities having lower minority representation. Of all racial groups, the largest representation in the Wichita State University student body and the local population was persons identifying as black alone, comprising 5.5% of enrollment and 7.7% of the local population. Persons of Hispanic origin account for 6.0% of WSU's student body and 14.5% of the local population. Specific Peer and Aspirant universities have a much greater level of these same minority identifications, with the University of Memphis' local population being over 45% black and the University of Texas-San Antonio and the University of California-Riverside having populations with over 40% Hispanic origin.



The distinct advantage possessed by Wichita State University compared to its peers is in the rate of growth of minority representation in the student body. WSU's minority students grew from 14.4% to 16.4% of the student body. The fastest growth was seen among Hispanic students, who increased from 5.8% to 11.7% of the student body by fall 2020. Though racial and ethnic diversity remains lower than the Peer and Aspirant Groups, growth compared to the share within the population and the change over time at WSU indicate it is becoming more diverse at an unrivaled rate. Furthermore, the Hispanic Association of Colleges & Universities identified Wichita State University as an Emerging Hispanic-Serving Institution.









Cost and affordability

The total annual attendance price, including tuition and housing costs, rose at every university from 2016 to 2021. Among in-state, on-campus students, WSU's price increased by 16.5%, compared to the 12.1% growth in Peer price and 5.8% increase in Aspirant prices. Even after these price increases, WSU had a lower total cost than its Peer and Aspirant Group averages for both in- and out-ofstate students living either on or off-campus.

TOTAL PRICE FOR IN-STATE STUDENTS - 2021

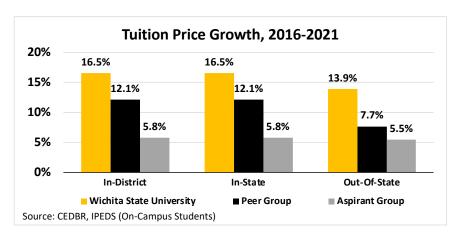
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Wichita State University	\$26,060
Peer Group	\$26,353
Cleveland State University	\$30,179
Portland State University	\$28,296
University of Memphis	\$26,429
University of Nebraska at Omaha	\$23,388
University of Texas at San Antonio	\$23,474
Aspirant Group	\$29,022
Georgia State University	\$30,834
University of California-Riverside	\$36,460
University of Cincinnati	\$29,024
University of Houston	\$25,077
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	\$23,716

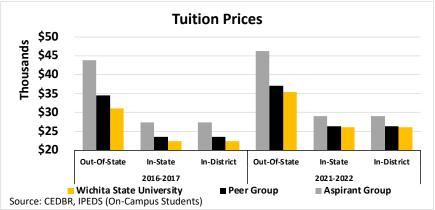
DID YOU KNOW?



From January 1 through September 2022, the Delta Dental of Kansas Dental Hygiene Clinic provided 3,523 dental hygiene appointments to persons from the Wichita and surrounding area. Most patients do not have insurance and benefit economically from the reduced fees for dental hygiene services at the clinic.







COST OF LIVING RELATIVE TO V	VICHITA - 2022
Peer Group	-8.1%
Cleveland State University	-5.2%
Portland State University	-31.3%
University of Memphis	3.4%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	-5.0%
University of Texas at San Antonio	-2.2%
Aspirant Group	-16.1%
Georgia State University	-14.6%
University of California-Riverside	-42.0%
University of Cincinnati	-6.2%
University of Houston	-5.3%
University of North Carolina at Charlotte Source: CEDBR, COLI Index Q2 2022	-12.6%

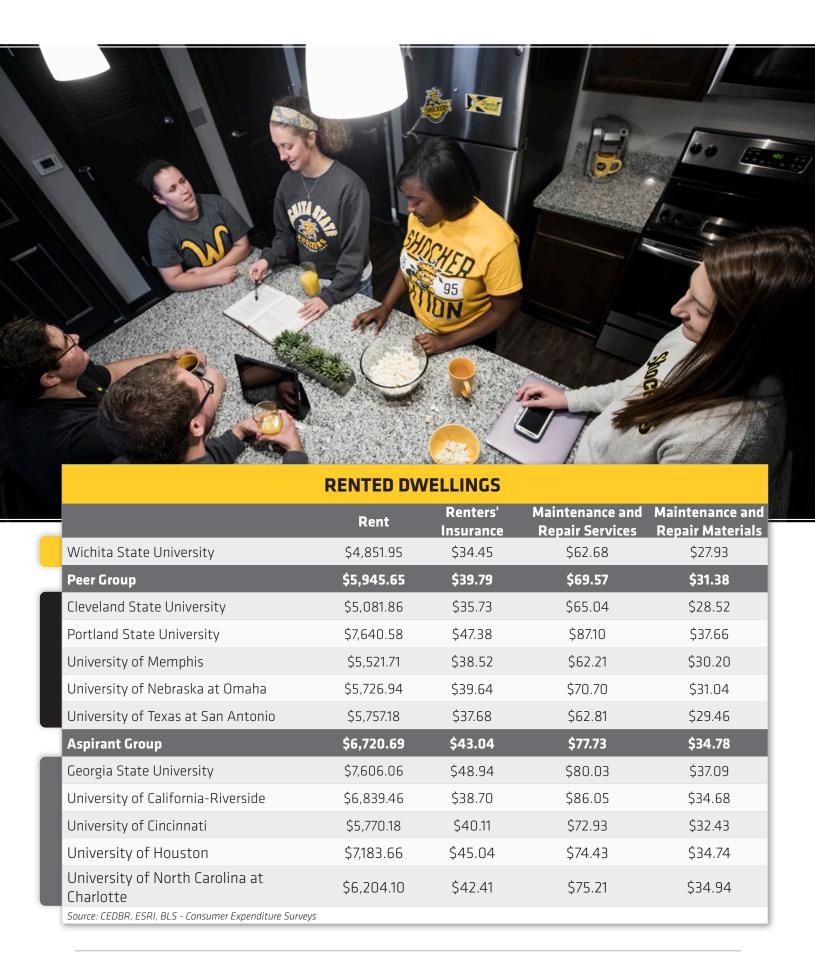


The average cost of living within a community is important in understanding the expected budget expenses while pursuing a college degree. A lower cost of living indicates that the costs are relatively lower for the same level of living standards. Wichita's cost of living was lower than nine of the ten locations, only having higher costs than the Memphis area. Housing costs were the key factor for lower costs within the 30-mile radius of Wichita State University. When looking at rented dwellings in Wichita, one of the highest costs for college students, the price was lower than all locations in both groups. Between the lower tuition price and lower cost of living, WSU and its surrounding area provide an affordable option to get a college degree from an accredited university compared to the Peer and Aspirant Groups.

COST OF LIVING RELATIVE TO WICHITA

	Grocery	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Healthcare
Peer Group					
Cleveland State University	-6.0%	-17.3%	2.0%	-0.8%	-6.1%
Portland State University	-11.3%	-59.9%	8.4%	-24.1%	-11.8%
University of Memphis	6.6%	-12.2%	9.8%	5.6%	12.3%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	0.0%	-21.7%	3.4%	-7.8%	-0.9%
University of Texas at San Antonio	10.2%	-16.5%	11.2%	-2.1%	-1.3%
Aspirant Group					
Georgia State University	0.3%	-38.8%	15.0%	-8.7%	-8.8%
University of California-Riverside	-13.7%	-71.5%	-9.7%	-25.8%	-14.0%
University of Cincinnati	-2.4%	-17.5%	9.1%	-13.3%	-1.7%
University of Houston	1.8%	-19.2%	-4.9%	-0.1%	-2.1%
University of North Carolina at Charlotte Source: CEDBR, COLI Index Q2 2022	-3.9%	-27.6%	5.0%	-11.6%	-13.2%



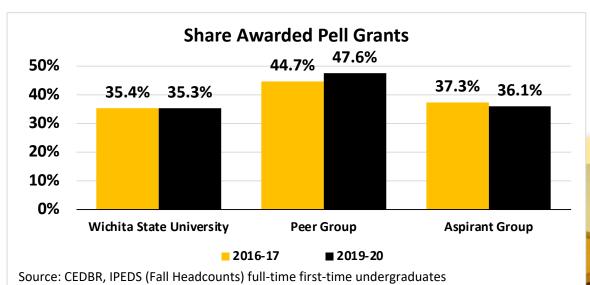


Financial aid and need

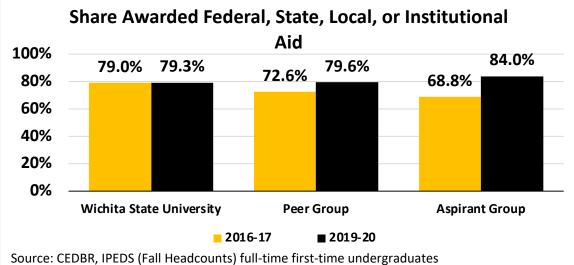
Between the fall of 2016 and the fall of 2020. the share of first-time undergraduates who received Pell Grants declined, opposite of the trend for students who received any federal, state. local. or institutional aid. The Federal Pell Grant program is used to help those who have a high degree of unmet financial need. Pell Grant recipients declined by 0.2% at WSU to 35.3% in fall 2020, a rate lower than its Peer Group but comparable to the average among the Aspirant Group, though the latter had a wide disparity across its component institutions. WSU's average undergraduate student receiving a Pell Grant grew 6.4 percentage points since 2016 to \$4,676, which was slightly less than the average growth among its Peers and Aspirants. The share receiving any federal, state, local, or institutional aid increased from 79.0 to 79.3%, a share lower than that of its Peer and Aspirant Groups. The average amount awarded grew by 5.9% to \$6,159, lower than average awards in Peer and Aspirant Groups. The lower amounts awarded at WSU were expected, considering the greater affordability of attendance described in the previous section, as the amount necessary to cover costs at WSU was notably lower than its Peers and Aspirants.

PELL GRANTS - 2019-20	
Wichita State University	35.3%
Peer Group	47.6%
Cleveland State University	46.9%
Portland State University	53.6%
University of Memphis	52.0%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	40.3%
University of Texas at San Antonio	46.4%
Aspirant Group	36.1%
Georgia State University	50.7%
University of California-Riverside	47.0%
University of Cincinnati	17.4%
University of Houston	43.6%
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	30.9%
Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (Fall Headcounts) full-time first-time und	ergraduates









HOUSEHOLD INCOME LESS THAN \$25,000

	Share	Number
Wichita State University	15.3%	37,919
Peer Group		
Cleveland State University	18.8%	185,724
Portland State University	10.8%	106,402
University of Memphis	19.1%	93,554
University of Nebraska at Omaha	13.4%	51,149
University of Texas at San Antonio	15.9%	135,322
Aspirant Group		
Georgia State University	12.2%	221,837
University of California-Riverside	11.2%	144,515
University of Cincinnati	15.8%	131,264
University of Houston	14.0%	306,691
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	12.4%	116,033
Source: CEDBR, ESRI, Census ACS 30-Mile Radii		

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	Household Income	Per-Capita Income
Wichita State University	\$64,882	\$34,801
Peer Group	\$70,647	\$39,020
Cleveland State University	\$61,843	\$39,383
Portland State University	\$87,907	\$46,586
University of Memphis	\$60,836	\$35,776
University of Nebraska at Omaha	\$75,951	\$39,059
University of Texas at San Antonio	\$66,700	\$34,295
Aspirant Group	\$78,655	\$42,710
Georgia State University	\$79,603	\$43,767
University of California-Riverside	\$87,345	\$36,197
University of Cincinnati	\$73,746	\$41,111
University of Houston	\$75,704	\$49,046
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	\$76,878	\$43,430
Source: CEDBR, ESRI, Census ACS 30-Mile Radii		



Appendix

Faculty and Staff Headcounts

FACULTY AND STAFF HEADCOUNT BY STATE					
STATE	HEADCOUNT	SHARE	SHARE EXCLUDING KANSAS		
AZ	4	0.2%	3.4%		
CA	3	0.1%	2.5%		
CO	6	0.2%	5.1%		
FL	3	0.1%	2.5%		
GA	2	0.1%	1.7%		
IA	2	0.1%	1.7%		
IL	1	0.0%	0.8%		
IN	1	0.0%	0.8%		
KS	2,415	95.3%	-		
KY	1	0.0%	0.8%		
MD	1	0.0%	0.8%		
MI	2	0.1%	1.7%		
MO	16	0.6%	13.6%		
MS	1	0.0%	0.8%		
NE	4	0.2%	3.4%		
NJ	2	0.1%	1.7%		
NM	1	0.0%	0.8%		
NV	2	0.1%	1.7%		
NY	3	0.1%	2.5%		
OH	1	0.0%	0.8%		
OK	10	0.4%	8.5%		
OR	1	0.0%	0.8%		
PA	2	0.1%	1.7%		
SC	1	0.0%	0.8%		
TN	1	0.0%	0.8%		
TX	15	0.6%	12.7%		
UT	3	0.1%	2.5%		
VA	1	0.0%	0.8%		
WA	6	0.2%	5.1%		
WI	1	0.0%	0.8%		
Unknown	21	0.8%	17.8%		
Total	2,533	100.0%	-		
Total Excluding KS	118	-	100.0%		
Source: CEDBR, WSU, IPEDS 202	2				

Faculty and Staff Headcounts (Continued)

FACULTY AND STAFF HEADCOUNT BY KANSAS COUNTY					
COUNTY	HEADCOUNT	SHARE	SHARE EXCLUDING SEDGWICK		
Allen	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Butler	175	7.2%	49.2%		
Chase	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Chautauqua	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Coffey	2	0.1%	0.6%		
Cowley	11	0.5%	3.1%		
Crawford	3	0.1%	0.8%		
Dickinson	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Douglas	8	0.3%	2.2%		
Ellis	2	0.1%	0.6%		
Finney	4	0.2%	1.1%		
Ford	2	0.1%	0.6%		
Franklin	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Geary	3	0.1%	0.8%		
Gray	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Greenwood	2	0.1%	0.6%		
Harper	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Harvey	45	1.9%	12.6%		
Johnson	8	0.3%	2.2%		
Kingman	7	0.3%	2.0%		
Labette	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Lyon	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Marion	9	0.4%	2.5%		
Marshall	1	0.0%	0.3%		
McPherson	4	0.2%	1.1%		
Miami	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Montgomery	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Morris	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Reno	8	0.3%	2.2%		
Rice	2	0.1%	0.6%		
Riley	5	0.2%	1.4%		
Rooks	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Saline	6	0.2%	1.7%		
Sedgwick	2,059	85.3%	-		
Shawnee	5	0.2%	1.4%		
Sumner	24	1.0%	6.7%		
Wabaunsee	1	0.0%	0.3%		
Wyandotte	6	0.2%	1.7%		
Total	2,415	100.0%	-		
Total Excluding Sedgwick	356	-	100.0%		
Source: CEDBR, WSU, IPEDS 2022					

Wichita State University Impact Analysis | 2022 | Appendix

Economic Contribution - Wichita State University

WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION						
EMPLOYMENT LABOR INCOME OUTPUT						
Direct Effect	5,553	\$316,169,470	\$562,285,707			
Indirect Effect	1,051	\$51,843,038	\$178,059,858			
Induced Effect	1,785	\$84,135,748	\$277,370,270			
Total Effect	8,389	\$452,148,254	\$1,017,715,835			
Source: CEDBR						

WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY - EMPLOYMENT CONTRIBUTION						
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL		
Total	5552.7	1051.3	1784.5	8,389		
Agriculture	0.2	4	5.9	10		
Mining	0	4	6.4	10		
Construction	0	29.8	13.5	43		
Manufacturing	0	15.6	14.7	30		
TIPU	0	180.5	79.1	260		
Trade	2254.3	33	353.4	2,641		
Service	3289.8	763.9	1296.8	5,350		
Government	8.5	20.6	14.7	44		
Source: CEDBR	Source: CEDBR					

WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY - LABOR INCOME CONTRIBUTION					
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL	
Total	\$316,169,470	\$51,843,038	\$84,135,748	\$452,148,254	
Agriculture	\$10,309	\$129,171	\$172,628	\$312,107	
Mining	\$0	\$112,231	\$154,419	\$266,650	
Construction	\$0	\$1,726,164	\$772,606	\$2,498,772	
Manufacturing	\$0	\$930,540	\$998,729	\$1,929,270	
TIPU	\$582	\$11,490,474	\$6,329,518	\$17,820,575	
Trade	\$67,535,117	\$2,049,460	\$12,559,966	\$82,144,542	
Service	\$247,970,034	\$33,683,143	\$61,943,768	\$343,596,944	
Government	\$653,428	\$1,721,854	\$1,204,115	\$3,579,395	
Source: CEDBR					

WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY - OUTPUT CONTRIBUTION					
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL	
Total	\$562,285,707	\$178,059,858	\$277,370,270	\$1,017,715,835	
Agriculture	\$68,803	\$801,403	\$955,492	\$1,825,698	
Mining	\$0	\$1,197,030	\$1,933,702	\$3,130,731	
Construction	\$0	\$6,254,132	\$2,848,270	\$9,102,402	
Manufacturing	\$0	\$6,867,229	\$10,984,589	\$17,851,818	
TIPU	\$1,382	\$41,818,259	\$23,858,417	\$65,678,058	
Trade	\$194,009,798	\$7,112,236	\$40,583,409	\$241,705,443	
Service	\$365,182,916	\$108,332,046	\$192,436,854	\$665,951,817	
Government	\$3,022,807	\$5,677,525	\$3,769,538	\$12,469,868	
*Excludes capital expenditu	ires				

*Excludes capital expenditures

Economic Contribution - WSU Tech

WSU TECH - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION						
EMPLOYMENT LABOR INCOME OUTPUT						
Direct Effect	1,279	\$39,165,167	\$100,299,021			
Indirect Effect	175	\$9,415,099	\$29,999,790			
Induced Effect	236	\$11,107,161	\$36,614,233			
Total Effect	1,689	\$59,687,427	\$166,913,044			
Source: CEDBR						

WSU TECH - EMPLOYMENT CONTRIBUTION						
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL		
Total	1,279	175	236	1,689		
Agriculture	0	0	1	1		
Mining	0	1	1	1		
Construction	0	7	2	9		
Manufacturing	0	2	2	4		
TIPU	0	42	10	53		
Trade	633	6	47	685		
Service	643	114	171	928		
Government	3	3	2	7		
Source: CEDBR	Source: CEDBR					

WSU TECH - LABOR INCOME CONTRIBUTION					
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL	
Total	\$39,165,167	\$9,415,099	\$11,107,161	\$59,687,427	
Agriculture	\$0	\$12,093	\$22,777	\$34,869	
Mining	\$0	\$18,640	\$20,370	\$39,010	
Construction	\$0	\$393,807	\$101,993	\$495,800	
Manufacturing	\$0	\$131,195	\$131,766	\$262,961	
TIPU	\$171	\$2,525,984	\$835,139	\$33,61,293	
Trade	\$18,974,059	\$335,590	\$1,657,250	\$20,966,898	
Service	\$19,988,134	\$5,758,848	\$8,178,987	\$33,925,969	
Government	\$202,802	\$238,942	\$158,881	\$600,625	
Source: CEDBR					

WSU TECH - OUTPUT CONTRIBUTION					
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL	
Total	\$100,299,021	\$29,999,790	\$36,614,233	\$166,913,044	
Agriculture	\$0	\$59,325	\$126,060	\$185,385	
Mining	\$0	\$185,007	\$255,074	\$440,081	
Construction	\$0	\$1,452,416	\$376,008	\$1,828,424	
Manufacturing	\$0	\$933,724	\$1,448,980	\$2,382,705	
TIPU	\$406	\$8,507,534	\$3,147,831	\$11,655,770	
Trade	\$54,227,763	\$1,189,565	\$5,354,842	\$60,772,171	
Service	\$45,129,623	\$16,971,398	\$25,408,207	\$87,509,227	
Government	\$941,229	\$700,821	\$497,231	\$2,139,281	
*Excludes capital expenditu	ires				

*Excludes capital expenditures

Economic Contribution - Research

RESEARCH - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION					
		EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME	OUTPUT	
Direct Effect		652	\$52,548,336	\$104,964,351	
Indirect Effect		179	\$7,813,793	\$32,617,262	
Induced Effect		292	\$13,800,027	\$45,494,899	
Total Effect		1123	\$74,162,156	\$183,076,512	
Source: CEDBR					

RESEARCH - EMPLOYMENT CONTRIBUTION				
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL
Total	652	178.6	292.7	1123.3
Agriculture	0	1.4	1	2.3
Mining	0	0.9	1	2
Construction	0	3.5	2.2	5.7
Manufacturing	0	3.5	2.4	5.9
TIPU	0	12	13	25
Trade	0	5.5	58	63.5
Service	652	146.3	212.7	1011
Government	0	5.5	2.4	7.9
Source: CEDBR				

RESEARCH - LABOR INCOME CONTRIBUTION				
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL
Total	\$52,548,336	\$7,813,793	\$13,800,027	\$74,162,156
Agriculture	\$0	\$44,339	\$28,316	\$72,655
Mining	\$0	\$24,095	\$25,330	\$49,425
Construction	\$0	\$210,111	\$126,724	\$336,835
Manufacturing	\$0	\$212,545	\$163,823	\$376,369
TIPU	\$0	\$1,083,970	\$1,038,233	\$2,122,202
Trade	\$0	\$393,761	\$2,060,209	\$2,453,970
Service	\$52,548,336	\$5,405,855	\$10,159,881	\$68,114,072
Government	\$0	\$439,117	\$197,510	\$636,628
Source: CEDBR				

\$32,617,262 \$315,502	INDUCED \$45,494,899 \$156,731	TOTAL \$183,076,512
\$315,502		
	\$156.731	· ·
¢277.202	T 5 , . 5 .	\$472,234
\$277,282	\$317,194	\$594,476
\$724,243	\$467,177	\$1,191,419
\$1,691,660	\$1,801,853	\$3,493,513
\$5,191,531	\$3,913,520	\$9,105,051
\$1,303,841	\$6,656,892	\$7,960,733
\$21,395,323	\$31,563,196	\$157,922,870
\$1,717,881	\$618,336	\$2,336,217
	\$1,303,841 \$21,395,323	\$1,303,841 \$6,656,892 \$21,395,323 \$31,563,196

*Excludes capital expenditures

Economic Contribution - Board of Trustees

BOARD OF TRUSTEES - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION				
		EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME	OUTPUT
Direct Effect		0	\$34,264	\$3,201,774
Indirect Effect		5.4	\$238,348	\$994,939
Induced Effect		1.3	\$62,373	\$205,421
Total Effect		6.8	\$334,985	\$4,402,134
Source: CEDBR				1

BOARD OF TRUSTEES - EMPLOYMENT CONTRIBUTION				
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL
Total	0	5.4	1.3	6.8
Agriculture	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0.1	0	0.1
Manufacturing	0	0.1	0	0.1
TIPU	0	0.4	0.1	0.4
Trade	0	0.2	0.3	0.4
Service	0	4.5	1	5.4
Government	0	0.2	0	0.2
Source: CEDBR				

BOARD OF TRUSTEES - LABOR INCOME CONTRIBUTION				
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL
Total	\$34,264	\$238,348	\$62,373	\$334,985
Agriculture	\$0	\$1,352	\$127	\$1,480
Mining	\$0	\$735	\$113	\$848
Construction	\$0	\$6,409	\$573	\$6,982
Manufacturing	\$0	\$6,483	\$734	\$7,218
TIPU	\$0	\$33,065	\$4,659	\$37,723
Trade	\$0	\$12,011	\$9,248	\$21,259
Service	\$34,264	\$164,897	\$46,033	\$245,194
Government	\$0	\$13,395	\$887	\$14,281
Source: CEDBR				

BOARD OF TRUSTEES - OUTPUT CONTRIBUTION					
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL	
Total	\$3,201,774	\$994,939	\$205,421	\$4,402,134	
Agriculture	\$0	\$9,624	\$702	\$10,326	
Mining	\$0	\$8,458	\$1,418	\$9,876	
Construction	\$0	\$22,092	\$2,111	\$24,203	
Manufacturing	\$0	\$51,601	\$8,058	\$59,659	
TIPU	\$0	\$158,360	\$17,551	\$175,910	
Trade	\$0	\$39,772	\$29,880	\$69,651	
Service	\$3,201,774	\$652,631	\$142,937	\$3,997,342	
Government	\$0	\$52,401	\$2,764	\$55,166	
*Excludes capital expenditu	*Excludes capital expenditures				

Wichita State University Impact Analysis | 2022 | Appendix

Economic Contribution - Foundation

FOUNDATION - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION				
	EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME	OUTPUT	
Direct Effect	54	\$4,665,924	\$15,855,345	
Indirect Effect	39	\$2,003,315	\$5,467,789	
Induced Effect	32	\$1,524,830	\$5,026,504	
Total Effect	125	\$8,194,069	\$26,349,638	
Source: CEDBR				

FOUNDATION - EMPLOYMENT CONTRIBUTION				
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL
Total	54	38.9	32.3	125.2
Agriculture	0	0	0.1	0.1
Mining	0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Construction	0	0.2	0.2	0.5
Manufacturing	0	0.7	0.3	0.9
TIPU	0	3.7	1.4	5.1
Trade	0	1	6.4	7.4
Service	54	32.6	23.5	110.1
Government	0	0.5	0.3	0.8
Source: CEDBR				

FOUNDATION - LABOR INCOME CONTRIBUTION				
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL
Total	\$4,665,924	\$2,003,315	\$1,524,830	\$8,194,069
Agriculture	\$0	\$344	\$3,127	\$3,471
Mining	\$0	\$2,249	\$2,796	\$5,045
Construction	\$0	\$13,424	\$14,002	\$27,426
Manufacturing	\$0	\$37,331	\$18,088	\$55,420
TIPU	\$0	\$251,732	\$114,646	\$366,379
Trade	\$0	\$64,245	\$227,505	\$291,750
Service	\$4,665,924	\$1,588,780	\$1,122,854	\$7,377,558
Government	\$0	\$45,209	\$21,811	\$67,020
Source: CEDBR				

FOUNDATION - OUTPUT CONTRIBUTION				
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL
Total	\$15,855,345	\$5,467,789	\$5,026,504	\$26,349,638
Agriculture	\$0	\$1,671	\$17,305	\$18,976
Mining	\$0	\$27,267	\$35,015	\$62,283
Construction	\$0	\$46,187	\$51,620	\$97,806
Manufacturing	\$0	\$218,849	\$198,910	\$417,759
TIPU	\$0	\$950,346	\$432,128	\$1,382,473
Trade	\$0	\$232,145	\$735,105	\$967,250
Service	\$15,855,345	\$3,911,434	\$3,488,164	\$23,254,943
Government	\$0	\$79,890	\$68,258	\$148,147
Government *Excludes capital expenditu		\$79,890	\$68,258	\$148,147

Excludes capital expenditures

Economic Contribution - Athletics

ATHLETICS - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION				
		EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME	OUTPUT
Direct Effect		303	\$17,437,533	\$21,146,390
Indirect Effect		92	\$3,266,485	\$11,025,447
Induced Effect		100	\$4,733,153	\$15,604,806
Total Effect		495	\$25,437,172	\$47,776,644
Source: CEDBR				

	ATHLETICS - EMPLOYMENT CONTRIBUTION								
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL					
Total	303	92	100	495					
Agriculture	0	0	0	1					
Mining	0	0	0	1					
Construction	0	1	1	1					
Manufacturing	0	1	1	2					
TIPU	0	8	5	12					
Trade	51	2	20	72					
Service	252	80	73	405					
Government	0	1	0.8	2					
Source: CEDBR									

	ATHLETIC	S - LABOR INCOME CONTI	RIBUTION	
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL
Total	\$17,437,533	\$3,266,485	\$25,437,172	
Agriculture	\$8,291	\$8,222	\$9,716	\$26,229
Mining	\$0	\$3,718	\$8,693	\$12,410
Construction	\$0	\$31,050	\$43,465	\$74,515
Manufacturing	\$0	\$50,690	\$56,215	\$106,905
TIPU	\$27	\$472,065	\$356,243	\$828,335
Trade	\$1,496,150	\$94,665	\$706,894	\$2,297,708
Service	\$15,930,906	\$2,522,722	\$3,484,159	\$21,937,788
Government	\$2,160	\$83,352	\$67,769	\$153,281
Source: CEDBR				

	ATHL	ETICS - OUTPUT CONTRIBU	JTION			
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL		
Total	\$21,146,390	\$11,025,447	\$15,604,806	\$47,776,644		
Agriculture	\$55,331					
Mining	\$0	\$42,585	\$108,858	\$151,444		
Construction	\$0	\$106,868	\$160,235	\$267,102		
Manufacturing	\$0	\$341,678	\$618,380	\$960,058		
TIPU	\$65	\$1,807,941	\$1,342,867	\$3,150,873		
Trade	\$4,672,611	\$325,772	\$2,284,101	\$7,282,484		
Service	\$16,416,371	\$8,162,094	\$10,824,373	\$35,402,838		
Government	\$2,012	\$197,394	\$212,211	\$411,616		
*Excludes capital expenditu	ıres					

Economic Contribution - Union (RSC)

UNION (RSC) - ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION								
	EMPLOYMENT	LABOR INCOME	OUTPUT					
Direct Effect	33	\$3,607,810	\$7,047,107					
Indirect Effect	12	\$672,317	\$2,470,399					
Induced Effect	21	\$978,982	\$3,225,494					
Total Effect	66	\$5,259,109	\$12,743,001					
Source: CEDBR								

	UNION (RSC) - EMPLOYMENT CONTRIBUTION								
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL					
Total	33	12	21	66					
Agriculture	0	0	0						
Mining	0	0	0	0					
Construction	0	0	0	1					
Manufacturing	0	1	0	1					
TIPU	0	1	1	2					
Trade	0	1	4	5					
Service	33	8	15	57					
Government	0	0	0	1					
Source: CEDBR									

	UNION (RSC) - LABOR INCOME CONTRIBUTION								
	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL					
Total	\$3,607,810	\$672,317	\$978,982	\$5,259,109					
Agriculture	\$0	\$2,790	\$4,790						
Mining	\$0	\$2,161	\$1,786	\$3,947					
Construction	\$0	\$24,233	\$8,988	\$33,221					
Manufacturing	\$0	\$31,158	\$11,564	\$42,722					
TIPU	\$0	\$109,315	\$73,333	\$182,649					
Trade	\$0	\$66,786	\$145,549	\$212,335					
Service	\$3,607,810	\$419,483	\$721,807	\$4,749,100					
Government	\$0	\$16,390	\$13,955	\$30,345					
Source: CEDBR									

	UNION (RSC) - OUTPUT CONTRIBUTION								
DESCRIPTION	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL					
Total	\$7,047,107	\$2,470,399	\$3,225,494	\$12,743,001					
Agriculture	\$0	\$15,842 \$11,063 \$ \$24,623 \$22,358							
Mining	\$0	\$24,623	\$46,981						
Construction	\$0	\$83,341	\$83,341 \$33,138						
Manufacturing	\$0	\$232,174	\$127,012	\$359,186					
TIPU	\$0	\$586,538	\$276,329	\$862,867					
Trade	\$0	\$238,418	\$470,284	\$708,702					
Service	\$7,047,107	\$1,229,051	\$2,241,732	\$10,517,890					
Government			\$103,992						
*Evoludas canital avnanditu	Iroc								

Excludes capital expenditures

Community Engagement and Comparison

FALL ENROLLMENT - UNDERGRADUATES									
	TOTAL		MA	\LE	FEM	IALE			
	2016 2020		2016	2020	2016	2020			
Cleveland State University	12,352	11,166	5,843	4,939	6,509	6,227			
Georgia State University	25,228	28,787	10,309	11,545	14,919	17,242			
Portland State University	21,071	18,656	9,908	8,196	11,163	10,460			
The University of Texas at San Antonio	24,724	29,959	12,363	14,608	12,361	15,351			
University of California-Riverside	19,799	22,693	9,263	10,493	10,536	12,200			
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	25,820	29,933	12,999	14,903	12,821	15,030			
University of Houston	35,995	39,165	18,409	19,308	17,586	19,857			
University of Memphis	17,183	17,383	7,144	6,858	10,039	10,525			
University of Nebraska at Omaha	12,536	12,768	6,026	5,719	6,510	7,049			
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	23,404	24,175	12,322	12,873	11,082	11,302			
Wichita State University	11,585	11,946	5,420	5,276	6,165	6,670			

Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (Fall Headcounts)

Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (Fall Headcounts)

Source: CEDBR - IPEDS

	FALL ENRO	LLMENT - GRA	ADUATES			
	TOTAL		MA	\LE	FEMALE	
	2016	2020	2016	2020	2016	2020
Cleveland State University	4,512	4,081	1,900	1,631	2,612	2,450
Georgia State University	7,009	7,573	2,772	2,801	4,237	4,772
Portland State University	5,556	4,984	2,194	1,824	3,362	3,160
The University of Texas at San Antonio	4,235	4,783	1,875	2,091	2,360	2,692
University of California-Riverside	2,916	3,741	1,618	2,000	1,298	1,741
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	10,776	10,893	4,335	4,066	6,441	6,827
University of Houston	7,779	7,925	3,842	3,556	3,937	4,369
University of Memphis	4,118	4,822	1,683	1,810	2,435	3,012
University of Nebraska at Omaha	3,091	3,124	1,245	1,194	1,846	1,930
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	5,317	5,971	2,328	2,353	2,989	3,618
Wichita State University	2,581	3,053	1,223	1,112	1,358	1,941

TOTAL PRICE

ON CAMPUS OFF-CAMPUS IN-STATE IN-STATE OUT-OF-STATE **IN-DISTRICT** OUT-OF-STATE IN-DISTRICT 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 | 2021-22 | 2016-17 Cleveland State \$26,038 \$30,179 \$26,038 \$30,179 \$30,089 \$35,142 \$26,038 \$28,630 \$26,038 \$28,630 \$30,089 \$33,593 University Georgia State University | \$27,088 | \$30,834 | \$27,088 | \$30,834 | \$41,656 | \$46,065 | \$24,802 | \$28,142 | \$24,802 | \$28,142 | \$39,370 | \$43,373 Portland State \$24,087 \$28,296 \$24,087 \$28,296 \$40,602 \$47,196 \$26,327 \$28,296 \$26,327 \$28,296 \$42,842 \$47,196 University The University of Texas \$22,372 | \$23,474 | \$22,372 | \$23,474 | \$32,969 | \$35,771 | \$22,924 | \$25,631 | \$22,924 | \$25,631 | \$33,521 | \$37,928 at San Antonio University of California-\$34,391 \$36,460 \$34,391 \$36,460 \$61,073 \$66,214 \$29,622 \$32,312 \$29,622 \$32,312 \$56,304 \$62,066 Riverside University of Cincinnati-\$27,966 | \$29,024 | \$27,966 | \$29,024 | \$43,300 | \$44,358 | \$30,268 | \$30,420 | \$30,268 | \$30,420 | \$45,602 | \$45,754 Main Campus \$24,605 \$25,077 \$24,605 \$25,077 \$36,797 \$37,269 \$27,394 \$25,516 \$27,394 \$25,516 \$39,586 \$37,708 University of Houston \$24,205 \$26,429 \$24,205 \$26,429 \$35,917 \$30,461 \$24,205 \$26,429 \$24,205 \$26,429 \$35,917 \$30,461 University of Memphis University of Nebraska \$20,830 \$23,388 \$20,830 \$23,388 \$32,750 \$36,970 \$20,562 \$23,388 \$20,562 \$23,388 \$32,482 \$36,970 at Omaha University of North \$23,110 | \$23,716 | \$23,110 | \$23,716 | \$36,281 | \$37,150 | \$21,282 | \$23,716 | \$21,282 | \$23,716 | \$34,453 | \$37,150 Carolina at Charlotte Wichita State University \$22,362 \$26,060 \$22,362 \$26,060 \$31,101 \$35,425 \$24,239 \$24,239 \$24,239 \$24,209 \$32,978 \$33,574

	FINANCIAL AID TO ALL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS								
		AWARDE	GRANTS		PELL GRANTS				
	SHARE		AVERAGI	E AWARD	SHA	ARE	AVERAGE	E AWARD	
	2016-17	2019-20	2016-17	2019-20	2016-17	2019-20	2016-17	2019-20	
Cleveland State University	58%	63%	\$6,246	\$7,730	39%	40%	\$4,158	\$4,705	
Georgia State University	71%	79%	\$7,236	\$8,703	49%	49%	\$4,289	\$4,631	
Portland State University	49%	54%	\$6,317	\$7,423	38%	39%	\$3,994	\$4,446	
The University of Texas at San Antonio	66%	75%	\$7,377	\$7,561	43%	45%	\$4,205	\$4,439	
University of California- Riverside	81%	91%	\$17,363	\$16,159	56%	51%	\$4,482	\$4,961	
University of Cincinnati- Main Campus	60%	78%	\$7,099	\$5,311	22%	20%	\$4,098	\$4,701	
University of Houston	56%	82%	\$7,204	\$6,544	37%	41%	\$4,242	\$4,856	
University of Memphis	77%	89%	\$7,030	\$7,591	46%	43%	\$4,215	\$4,778	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	62%	67%	\$8,304	\$9,586	32%	34%	\$4,035	\$4,580	
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	51%	51%	\$6,628	\$7,347	37%	36%	\$4,153	\$4,827	
Wichita State University	60%	64%	\$4,859	\$5,276	34%	32%	\$3,875	\$4,350	
Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (Fall H	leadcounts) fu	ıll-time first-ti	me undergradı	ıates					

	AGE COHORTS											
		U	NDERGR	ADUATE	S		GRADUATES					
	UND	ER 25	25 T	0 49	50 AND	OLDER	UNDI	ER 25	25 T	0 49	50 AND OLDER	
	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21
Cleveland State University	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia State University	20,448	24,284	4,378	4,189	402	314	1,601	1,910	5,211	5,037	452	371
Portland State University	12,891	12,141	7,782	6,249	345	263	782	595	4,068	4,400	321	372
The University of Texas at San Antonio	20,843	25,035	3,741	4,754	140	170	969	1,395	3,140	3,040	248	226
University of California- Riverside	18,912	21,169	857	1,497	30	27	867	1,134	2,544	1,983	63	66
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	22,285	26,851	3,179	2,837	356	245	3,339	3,358	7,147	7,032	388	405
University of Houston	29,529	33,741	6,303	5,307	163	117	2,845	2,788	4,914	4,791	223	143
University of Memphis	13,226	13,960	3,689	3,182	268	241	794	1,179	3,334	3,062	309	262
University of Nebraska at Omaha	9,896	10,175	2,512	2,458	128	135	727	729	2,235	2,192	160	172
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	19,851	21,179	3,393	2,865	160	131	1,610	1,649	3,979	3,453	343	254
Wichita State University	8,575	8,994	2,831	2,795	179	156	758	813	1,988	1,698	252	125
Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (Fall Heado	ounts)											

RACE AND ETHNICITY - UNDERGRADUATES									
	GRAND	TOTAL	AMERICAN ALASKA		AS	IAN		R AFRICAN AN TOTAL	
	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	
Cleveland State University	12,352	11,166	28	18	455	396	2,138	1,663	
Georgia State University	25,228	28,787	33	19	3,338	4,329	10,542	11,873	
Portland State University	21,071	18,656	266	196	1,825	1,753	743	686	
The University of Texas at San Antonio	24,724	29,959	40	38	1,361	1,680	2,272	2,495	
University of California- Riverside	19,799	22,693	28	28	6,850	7,859	819	803	
University of Cincinnati- Main Campus	25,820	29,933	40	29	906	1,426	1,875	2,019	
University of Houston	35,995	39,165	38	40	7,970	8,969	3,640	3,987	
University of Memphis	17,183	17,383	43	39	581	693	6,268	6,135	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	12,536	12,768	29	32	445	570	758	887	
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	23,404	24,175	73	61	1,408	2,077	3,829	3,928	
Wichita State University	11,585	11,946	78	72	829	799	663	667	

		RACE AN	ID ETHNIC	ITY - UNDE	RGRADUATE	ES (CONTINUE	D)			
	NATIVE H OR OTHEI ISLAN	R PACIFIC		ISPANIC IITE	TWO OR M	ORE RACES		THNICITY NOWN	HISF	PANIC
	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21
Cleveland State University	14	10	7,780	7,179	393	473	290	126	647	839
Georgia State University	13	16	6,275	6,084	1,535	1,745	346	174	2,558	3,783
Portland State University	139	112	11,765	8,777	1,297	1,165	976	1,920	2,623	3,363
The University of Texas at San Antonio	50	43	6,097	6,324	781	1,103	191	151	13,315	17,698
University of California- Riverside	90	80	2,453	2,536	799	946	201	249	7,844	9,392
University of Cincinnati- Main Campus	16	12	19,209	22,045	831	1,249	1,037	808	759	1,086
University of Houston	74	25	9,175	8,312	1,213	1,270	408	766	11,845	14,296
University of Memphis	18	3	8,472	8,073	656	646	118	325	821	1,237
University of Nebraska at Omaha	16	19	8,440	7,965	556	610	268	140	1,532	2,012
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	32	22	13,768	13,103	973	1,172	605	412	2,144	2,891
Wichita State University	10	13	7,044	6,652	469	563	274	273	1,293	1,563

			SH	ARES BY	RACE AN	ND ETHN	ICITY - L	JNDERO	RADUA	ATES						
	AMER INDIA ALASKA	N OR	AS	IAN	AFR AME	CK OR ICAN RICAN TAL	NAT HAW/ OR O PAC ISLAN	AIIAN THER IFIC	NO HISP WH		MC	O OR ORE CES	ETHN	CE/ NCITY NOWN	HISP	PANIC
	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21
Cleveland State University	0.2%	0.2%	3.7%	3.5%	17.3%	14.9%	0.1%	0.1%	63.0%	64.3%	3.2%	4.2%	2.3%	1.1%	5.2%	7.5%
Georgia State University	0.1%	0.1%	13.2%	15.0%	41.8%	41.2%	0.1%	0.1%	24.9%	21.1%	6.1%	6.1%	1.4%	0.6%	10.1%	13.1%
Portland State University	1.3%	1.1%	8.7%	9.4%	3.5%	3.7%	0.7%	0.6%	55.8%	47.0%	6.2%	6.2%	4.6%	10.3%	12.4%	18.0%
The University of Texas at San Antonio	0.2%	0.1%	5.5%	5.6%	9.2%	8.3%	0.2%	0.1%	24.7%	21.1%	3.2%	3.7%	0.8%	0.5%	53.9%	59.1%
University of California- Riverside	0.1%	0.1%	34.6%	34.6%	4.1%	3.5%	0.5%	0.4%	12.4%	11.2%	4.0%	4.2%	1.0%	1.1%	39.6%	41.4%
University of Cincinnati- Main Campus	0.2%	0.1%	3.5%	4.8%	7.3%	6.7%	0.1%	0.0%	74.4%	73.6%	3.2%	4.2%	4.0%	2.7%	2.9%	3.6%
University of Houston	0.1%	0.1%	22.1%	22.9%	10.1%	10.2%	0.2%	0.1%	25.5%	21.2%	3.4%	3.2%	1.1%	2.0%	32.9%	36.5%
University of Memphis	0.3%	0.2%	3.4%	4.0%	36.5%	35.3%	0.1%	0.0%	49.3%	46.4%	3.8%	3.7%	0.7%	1.9%	4.8%	7.1%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	0.2%	0.3%	3.5%	4.5%	6.0%	6.9%	0.1%	0.1%	67.3%	62.4%	4.4%	4.8%	2.1%	1.1%	12.2%	15.8%
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	0.3%	0.3%	6.0%	8.6%	16.4%	16.2%	0.1%	0.1%	58.8%	54.2%	4.2%	4.8%	2.6%	1.7%	9.2%	12.0%
Wichita State University	0.7%	0.6%	7.2%	6.7%	5.7%	5.6%	0.1%	0.1%	60.8%	55.7%	4.0%	4.7%	2.4%	2.3%	11.2%	13.1%

		RAC	E AND ETHNI	CITY - GRAD	UATES			
	GRANI	TOTAL	AMERICAN ALASKA		ASI	AN		R AFRICAN AN TOTAL
	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21
Cleveland State University	4,512	4,081	4	4	112	102	630	544
Georgia State University	7,009	7,573	7	6	479	553	1,523	2,066
Portland State University	5,556	4,984	75	37	273	247	129	151
The University of Texas at San Antonio	4,235	4,783	5	13	156	219	251	317
University of California- Riverside	2,916	3,741	6	25	300	459	67	93
University of Cincinnati- Main Campus	10,776	10,893	20	12	501	562	754	909
University of Houston	7,779	7,925	23	19	1,025	1,160	601	824
University of Memphis	4,118	4,822	7	10	160	253	967	1,296
University of Nebraska at Omaha	3,091	3,124	4	5	67	80	110	151
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	5,317	5,971	6	13	153	272	642	927
Wichita State University	2,581	3,053	11	24	111	119	113	149
Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (12-M	Month Unduplicated H	leadcounts)						

		RACI	AND ETH	NICITY - GI	RADUATES (CONTINUED)				
		AWAIIAN R PACIFIC NDER		ISPANIC IITE	TWO OR M	ORE RACES		THNICITY NOWN	HISP	ANIC
	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21
Cleveland State University	2	3	2,628	2,448	71	79	87	169	160	166
Georgia State University	3	3	3,001	2,939	211	274	211	98	338	493
Portland State University	17	12	3,505	3,122	223	252	202	139	440	510
The University of Texas at San Antonio	6	11	1,350	1,415	77	84	260	113	1,581	2,111
University of California- Riverside	2	4	962	1,001	93	130	97	144	427	646
University of Cincinnati- Main Campus	5	9	6,127	6,619	206	297	610	246	393	530
University of Houston	7	1	2,555	2,519	106	140	184	146	915	1,343
University of Memphis	2	3	2,286	2,503	98	95	6	55	147	199
University of Nebraska at Omaha	2	5	2,214	2,276	81	93	39	28	136	224
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	2	4	2,691	3,056	85	156	91	113	222	357
Wichita State University	2	3	1,498	1,898	55	75	58	152	159	189
Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (12-N	Month Unduplicate	ed Headcounts)								

(12-Month Unduplicated Headcounts)

				SHARES	BY RACI	E AND ET	HNICIT	Y - GRA	DUATE:	5						
	AMER INDIA ALASKA	N OR	AS	IAN	AFR AME	CK OR ICAN RICAN TAL	HAW. OR O	THER IFIC	NC HISP WH		MC	O OR ORE CES	ETHN	.CE/ NICITY NOWN	HISP	ANIC
	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21
Cleveland State University	0.1%	0.1%	2.5%	2.5%	14.0%	13.3%	0.0%	0.1%	58.2%	60.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	4.1%	3.5%	4.1%
Georgia State University	0.1%	0.1%	6.8%	7.3%	21.7%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	42.8%	38.8%	3.0%	3.6%	3.0%	1.3%	4.8%	6.5%
Portland State University	1.3%	0.7%	4.9%	5.0%	2.3%	3.0%	0.3%	0.2%	63.1%	62.6%	4.0%	5.1%	3.6%	2.8%	7.9%	10.2%
The University of Texas at San Antonio	0.1%	0.3%	3.7%	4.6%	5.9%	6.6%	0.1%	0.2%	31.9%	29.6%	1.8%	1.8%	6.1%	2.4%	37.3%	44.1%
University of California- Riverside	0.2%	0.7%	10.3%	12.3%	2.3%	2.5%	0.1%	0.1%	33.0%	26.8%	3.2%	3.5%	3.3%	3.8%	14.6%	17.3%
University of Cincinnati- Main Campus	0.2%	0.1%	4.6%	5.2%	7.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.1%	56.9%	60.8%	1.9%	2.7%	5.7%	2.3%	3.6%	4.9%
University of Houston	0.3%	0.2%	13.2%	14.6%	7.7%	10.4%	0.1%	0.0%	32.8%	31.8%	1.4%	1.8%	2.4%	1.8%	11.8%	16.9%
University of Memphis	0.2%	0.2%	3.9%	5.2%	23.5%	26.9%	0.0%	0.1%	55.5%	51.9%	2.4%	2.0%	0.1%	1.1%	3.6%	4.1%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	0.1%	0.2%	2.2%	2.6%	3.6%	4.8%	0.1%	0.2%	71.6%	72.9%	2.6%	3.0%	1.3%	0.9%	4.4%	7.2%
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	0.1%	0.2%	2.9%	4.6%	12.1%	15.5%	0.0%	0.1%	50.6%	51.2%	1.6%	2.6%	1.7%	1.9%	4.2%	6.0%
Wichita State University	0.4%	0.8%	4.3%	3.9%	4.4%	4.9%	0.1%	0.1%	58.0%	62.2%	2.1%	2.5%	2.2%	5.0%	6.2%	6.2%
Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (12-N	Nonth Undup	olicated Hea	dcounts)													

	RACE AND ETHNICITY - TOTAL CDAND TOTAL AMERICAN INDIAN OR ASIAN BLACK OR AFRICAN													
	GRANI	TOTAL	AMERICAN ALASKA		AS	IAN		R AFRICAN AN TOTAL						
	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21						
Cleveland State University	16,864	15,247	32	22	567	498	2,768	2,207						
Georgia State University	32,237	36,360	40	25	3,817	4,882	12,065	13,939						
Portland State University	26,627	23,640	341	233	2,098	2,000	872	837						
The University of Texas at San Antonio	28,959	34,742	45	51	1,517	1,899	2,523	2,812						
University of California- Riverside	22,715	26,434	34	53	7,150	8,318	886	896						
University of Cincinnati- Main Campus	36,596	40,826	60	41	1,407	1,988	2,629	2,928						
University of Houston	43,774	47,090	61	59	8,995	10,129	4,241	4,811						
University of Memphis	21,301	22,205	50	49	741	946	7,235	7,431						
University of Nebraska at Omaha	15,627	15,892	33	37	512	650	868	1,038						
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	28,721	30,146	79	74	1,561	2,349	4,471	4,855						
Wichita State University	14,166	14,999	89	96	940	918	776	816						
Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (12-M	lonth Unduplicated H	eadcounts)												

		R	ACE AND E	THNICITY	- TOTAL <i>(CON</i>	NTINUED)				
	NATIVE H OR OTHEI ISLAN	R PACIFIC		ISPANIC IITE	TWO OR M	ORE RACES		THNICITY NOWN	HISP	ANIC
	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21
Cleveland State University	16	13	10,408	9,627	464	552	377	295	807	1,005
Georgia State University	16	19	9,276	9,023	1,746	2,019	557	272	2,896	4,276
Portland State University	156	124	15,270	11,899	1,520	1,417	1,178	2,059	3,063	3,873
The University of Texas at San Antonio	56	54	7,447	7,739	858	1,187	451	264	14,896	19,809
University of California- Riverside	92	84	3,415	3,537	892	1,076	298	393	8,271	10,038
University of Cincinnati- Main Campus	21	21	25,336	28,664	1,037	1,546	1,647	1,054	1,152	1,616
University of Houston	81	26	11,730	10,831	1,319	1,410	592	912	12,760	15,639
University of Memphis	20	6	10,758	10,576	754	741	124	380	968	1,436
University of Nebraska at Omaha	18	24	10,654	10,241	637	703	307	168	1,668	2,236
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	34	26	16,459	16,159	1,058	1,328	696	525	2,366	3,248
Wichita State University	12	16	8,542	8,550	524	638	332	425	1,452	1,752
Source: CEDBR, IPEDS (12-M	onth Unduplicate	ed Headcounts)								

				SHAR	ES BY R	ACE AND	ETHNI	CITY - T	OTAL							
	AMER INDIA ALASKA	N OR	AS	IAN	AFR AME	CK OR ICAN RICAN TAL	OR O	TIVE AIIAN THER IIFIC NDER	NC HISP WH		M	O OR DRE CES	ETHN	CE/ NCITY NOWN	HISF	PANIC
	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21	2016-17	2020-21
Cleveland State University	0.2%	0.1%	3.4%	3.3%	16.4%	14.5%	0.1%	0.1%	61.7%	63.1%	2.8%	3.6%	2.2%	1.9%	4.8%	6.6%
Georgia State University	0.1%	0.1%	11.8%	13.4%	37.4%	38.3%	0.0%	0.1%	28.8%	24.8%	5.4%	5.6%	1.7%	0.7%	9.0%	11.8%
Portland State University	1.3%	1.0%	7.9%	8.5%	3.3%	3.5%	0.6%	0.5%	57.3%	50.3%	5.7%	6.0%	4.4%	8.7%	11.5%	16.4%
The University of Texas at San Antonio	0.2%	0.1%	5.2%	5.5%	8.7%	8.1%	0.2%	0.2%	25.7%	22.3%	3.0%	3.4%	1.6%	0.8%	51.4%	57.0%
University of California- Riverside	0.1%	0.2%	31.5%	31.5%	3.9%	3.4%	0.4%	0.3%	15.0%	13.4%	3.9%	4.1%	1.3%	1.5%	36.4%	38.0%
University of Cincinnati- Main Campus	0.2%	0.1%	3.8%	4.9%	7.2%	7.2%	0.1%	0.1%	69.2%	70.2%	2.8%	3.8%	4.5%	2.6%	3.1%	4.0%
University of Houston	0.1%	0.1%	20.5%	21.5%	9.7%	10.2%	0.2%	0.1%	26.8%	23.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.4%	1.9%	29.1%	33.2%
University of Memphis	0.2%	0.2%	3.5%	4.3%	34.0%	33.5%	0.1%	0.0%	50.5%	47.6%	3.5%	3.3%	0.6%	1.7%	4.5%	6.5%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	0.2%	0.2%	3.3%	4.1%	5.6%	6.5%	0.1%	0.2%	68.2%	64.4%	4.1%	4.4%	2.0%	1.1%	10.7%	14.1%
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	0.3%	0.2%	5.4%	7.8%	15.6%	16.1%	0.1%	0.1%	57.3%	53.6%	3.7%	4.4%	2.4%	1.7%	8.2%	10.8%
Wichita State University	0.6%	0.6%	6.6%	6.1%	5.5%	5.4%	0.1%	0.1%	60.3%	57.0%	3.7%	4.3%	2.3%	2.8%	10.2%	11.7%

	POI	PULATION BY	GENERATION			
	GREATEST GENERATION	BABY BOOMER	GENERATION X	MILLENIAL	GENERATION Z	GENERATION ALPHA
	1945/Earlier	1946-1964	1965-1980	1981-1998	1999-2016	2017-Present
Wichita State University	5.3%	19.3%	18.4%	24.7%	24.0%	8.3%
Peer Group	5.4%	19.9%	19.8%	25.0%	22.6%	7.3%
Cleveland State University	7.3%	23.2%	20.3%	22.1%	20.8%	6.2%
Portland State University	5.0%	19.9%	20.3%	26.1%	21.6%	7.0%
University of Memphis	4.60%	19.20%	19.90%	25.30%	23.40%	7.60%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	5.0%	18.3%	19.0%	25.6%	23.9%	8.2%
University of Texas at San Antonio	4.6%	17.8%	19.0%	26.0%	24.5%	8.0%
Aspirant Group	4.0%	17.3%	19.9%	26.5%	24.3%	8.0%
Georgia State University	3.7%	17.4%	21.0%	26.7%	23.6%	7.5%
University of California-Riverside	4.2%	16.8%	18.9%	26.8%	25.0%	8.2%
University of Cincinnati	5.6%	20.5%	19.8%	23.7%	23.2%	7.3%
University of Houston	3.3%	16.1%	19.4%	27.6%	24.9%	8.8%
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	4.4%	18.2%	21.3%	25.2%	23.4%	7.5%

Research Impact

			ASPII	RANT GROU	JP - RESEAF	RCH FUNDIN	IG .				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
U.S. Federal Government	\$422,917	\$453,214	\$440,629	\$437,078	\$422,765	\$442,944	\$437,629	\$470,775	\$485,353	\$498,950	\$555,998
State and Local Government	\$60,619	\$59,690	\$50,519	\$54,104	\$61,050	\$60,304	\$69,209	\$83,259	\$65,835	\$68,279	\$58,678
Business	\$38,281	\$37,574	\$39,124	\$42,222	\$42,270	\$44,777	\$43,430	\$38,685	\$39,612	\$60,817	\$55,617
Institutional Funds	\$199,866	\$211,728	\$214,353	\$237,699	\$252,909	\$274,217	\$289,958	\$313,544	\$360,949	\$371,898	\$389,764
Nonprofit Organizations	\$46,000	\$44,960	\$50,465	\$58,033	\$48,411	\$55,448	\$76,866	\$91,369	\$96,565	\$99,051	\$75,885
All Other Sources	\$6,514	\$7,975	\$6,649	\$9,730	\$16,880	\$17,943	\$16,898	\$16,949	\$18,235	\$46,613	\$32,019

Source: CEDBR, NCSES - HERD (\$Thousands)

		PE	ER GROUP	- RESEARCH	FUNDING					
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$117,405	\$142,808	\$150,101	\$144,010	\$128,407	\$120,240	\$133,037	\$140,886	\$149,631	\$146,295	\$147,464
\$23,171	\$29,645	\$26,309	\$27,638	\$34,900	\$31,799	\$24,575	\$21,717	\$22,628	\$28,817	\$30,965
\$4,889	\$6,320	\$4,523	\$4,970	\$5,914	\$8,554	\$12,246	\$7,734	\$9,109	\$10,426	\$10,262
\$42,710	\$38,082	\$43,214	\$43,866	\$46,253	\$45,163	\$67,380	\$79,249	\$84,446	\$86,736	\$128,818
\$16,632	\$13,323	\$11,701	\$11,780	\$9,440	\$12,075	\$14,678	\$12,183	\$11,403	\$11,567	\$24,497
\$708	\$796	\$555	\$1,497	\$3,505	\$4,749	\$987	\$2,876	\$3,257	\$3,609	\$4,033
	\$117,405 \$23,171 \$4,889 \$42,710 \$16,632	\$117,405 \$142,808 \$23,171 \$29,645 \$4,889 \$6,320 \$42,710 \$38,082 \$16,632 \$13,323 \$708 \$796	\$117,405 \$142,808 \$150,101 \$23,171 \$29,645 \$26,309 \$4,889 \$6,320 \$4,523 \$42,710 \$38,082 \$43,214 \$16,632 \$13,323 \$11,701 \$708 \$796 \$555	\$117,405 \$142,808 \$150,101 \$144,010 \$23,171 \$29,645 \$26,309 \$27,638 \$4,889 \$6,320 \$4,523 \$4,970 \$42,710 \$38,082 \$43,214 \$43,866 \$16,632 \$13,323 \$11,701 \$11,780 \$708 \$796 \$555 \$1,497	\$117,405 \$142,808 \$150,101 \$144,010 \$128,407 \$23,171 \$29,645 \$26,309 \$27,638 \$34,900 \$4,889 \$6,320 \$4,523 \$4,970 \$5,914 \$42,710 \$38,082 \$43,214 \$43,866 \$46,253 \$16,632 \$13,323 \$11,701 \$11,780 \$9,440 \$708 \$796 \$555 \$1,497 \$3,505	\$117,405 \$142,808 \$150,101 \$144,010 \$128,407 \$120,240 \$23,171 \$29,645 \$26,309 \$27,638 \$34,900 \$31,799 \$4,889 \$6,320 \$4,523 \$4,970 \$5,914 \$8,554 \$42,710 \$38,082 \$43,214 \$43,866 \$46,253 \$45,163 \$16,632 \$13,323 \$11,701 \$11,780 \$9,440 \$12,075 \$708 \$796 \$555 \$1,497 \$3,505 \$4,749	\$117,405 \$142,808 \$150,101 \$144,010 \$128,407 \$120,240 \$133,037 \$23,171 \$29,645 \$26,309 \$27,638 \$34,900 \$31,799 \$24,575 \$4,889 \$6,320 \$4,523 \$4,970 \$5,914 \$8,554 \$12,246 \$42,710 \$38,082 \$43,214 \$43,866 \$46,253 \$45,163 \$67,380 \$16,632 \$13,323 \$11,701 \$11,780 \$9,440 \$12,075 \$14,678 \$708 \$796 \$555 \$1,497 \$3,505 \$4,749 \$987	\$117,405 \$142,808 \$150,101 \$144,010 \$128,407 \$120,240 \$133,037 \$140,886 \$23,171 \$29,645 \$26,309 \$27,638 \$34,900 \$31,799 \$24,575 \$21,717 \$4,889 \$6,320 \$4,523 \$4,970 \$5,914 \$8,554 \$12,246 \$7,734 \$42,710 \$38,082 \$43,214 \$43,866 \$46,253 \$45,163 \$67,380 \$79,249 \$16,632 \$13,323 \$11,701 \$11,780 \$9,440 \$12,075 \$14,678 \$12,183 \$708 \$796 \$555 \$1,497 \$3,505 \$4,749 \$987 \$2,876	\$117,405 \$142,808 \$150,101 \$144,010 \$128,407 \$120,240 \$133,037 \$140,886 \$149,631 \$23,171 \$29,645 \$26,309 \$27,638 \$34,900 \$31,799 \$24,575 \$21,717 \$22,628 \$4,889 \$6,320 \$4,523 \$4,970 \$5,914 \$8,554 \$12,246 \$7,734 \$9,109 \$42,710 \$38,082 \$43,214 \$43,866 \$46,253 \$45,163 \$67,380 \$79,249 \$84,446 \$16,632 \$13,323 \$11,701 \$11,780 \$9,440 \$12,075 \$14,678 \$12,183 \$11,403 \$708 \$796 \$555 \$1,497 \$3,505 \$4,749 \$987 \$2,876 \$3,257	\$117,405 \$142,808 \$150,101 \$144,010 \$128,407 \$120,240 \$133,037 \$140,886 \$149,631 \$146,295 \$23,171 \$29,645 \$26,309 \$27,638 \$34,900 \$31,799 \$24,575 \$21,717 \$22,628 \$28,817 \$4,889 \$6,320 \$4,523 \$4,970 \$5,914 \$8,554 \$12,246 \$7,734 \$9,109 \$10,426 \$42,710 \$38,082 \$43,214 \$43,866 \$46,253 \$45,163 \$67,380 \$79,249 \$84,446 \$86,736 \$16,632 \$13,323 \$11,701 \$11,780 \$9,440 \$12,075 \$14,678 \$12,183 \$11,403 \$11,567 \$708 \$796 \$555 \$1,497 \$3,505 \$4,749 \$987 \$2,876 \$3,257 \$3,609

WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY - RESEARCH FUNDING											
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
U.S. Federal Government	\$13,751	\$20,569	\$19,078	\$13,434	\$10,424	\$7,728	\$10,442	\$21,685	\$18,706	\$29,634	\$53,540
State and Local Government	\$5,626	\$5,592	\$4,832	\$8,740	\$7,332	\$8,547	\$10,277	\$8,471	\$6,922	\$7,926	\$6,645
Business	\$22,618	\$26,348	\$26,724	\$27,534	\$30,942	\$31,257	\$33,193	\$38,166	\$43,747	\$82,008	\$81,356
Institutional Funds	\$9,280	\$10,727	\$10,429	\$11,570	\$9,981	\$12,238	\$11,752	\$9,904	\$11,314	\$8,712	\$10,004
Nonprofit Organizations	\$249	\$302	\$216	\$110	\$171	\$157	\$253	\$286	\$418	\$507	\$110
All Other Sources	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$9	\$13	\$13	\$2	\$30	\$8	\$2,161
Source: CEDBR. NCSES - HERD (\$Thousands)											

WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY - AEROSPACE RESEARCH FUNDING \$13,005 \$10,737 \$10,877 Aerospace Government \$13,755 \$14,443 \$8,946 \$7,966 \$16,297 \$15,521 \$27,143 \$50,275 Aerospace Business \$20,530 \$23,510 \$23,275 \$25,306 \$28,797 \$29,146 \$30,897 \$34,164 \$39,264 \$74,472 \$74,329 All Other Research \$17,239 \$25,585 \$24,999 \$25,345 \$21,116 \$22,828 \$24,156 \$28,053 \$26,352 \$27,180 \$29,212 Source: CEDBR, NCSES - HERD (\$Thousands)

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Charles Clark	Department of Psychology Department Chair and Associate Professor	Community and Student Impact Information
Clay Stoldt	College of Applied Studies Interim Dean	Community and Student Impact Information
Cora Olson	Counseling and Prevention Services Project Specialist of Prevention Services	Community and Student Impact Information
Eveline Kalomo	School of Social Work Director and Associate Professor	Community and Student Impact Information
James Brewster	Office for Workforce, Professional and Community Education Associate Director	Conferences and Commencement
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Larisa Genin	W. Frank Barton School of Business Dean	Project Guidance
Mandy Harmon	Undergraduate Admissions Director of Events and Marketing	Admission Visitations
Rege Klitzke	Intercollegiate Athletics Senior Associate Athletic Director for Business Operations	Athletic Budget
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About the Center

This report was produced by The Center for Economic Development and Business Research (CEDBR), part of the W. Frank Barton School of Business at Wichita State University. We are a reliable resource for local, state and national demographic and economic data. We strive to enhance economic growth and development through our applied and objective research, which makes us an active and well-respected partner with economic development leaders.