#### **Metrics**

The universities must include in the performance agreements at least three indicators from the strategic plan goals noted below. One of those indicators must include the Goal Three.

### **Sector-Specific Indicators**

- Increasing Higher Education Attainment
  - a. First to second year retention rates
  - b. Number of certificates and degrees awarded
  - c. Six-year graduation rates
- 2. Meeting the Needs of the Kansas Economy
  - a. Performance of students on institutional assessments
  - Percent of certificates and degrees awarded in STEM fields
- 3. Ensuring State University Excellence
  - a. Selected regional and national rankings

#### **Institution-Specific Indicators**

Universities must also include three indicators specific to the institution which support the strategic plan.

#### 10-Metric Model:

- Percent of Bachelor's Graduates Employed (\$25,000+) and/or Continuing their Education Further 1 year after graduation
- 2. Median Wages of Bachelor's Graduates Employed Full-time One Year After Graduation
- 3. Net Tuition and Fees per 120 Credit Hours
- 4. Six Year Graduation Rate (Full-time and Part-time FTIC)
- 5. Academic Progress Rate (2nd Year Retention with GPA Above 2.0)
- 6. Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis (includes STEM)
- 7. University Access Rate (Percent of Undergraduates with a Pell-grant)
- (8a) Master's Degrees Awarded in Areas of Strategic Emphasis (includes STEM) (NCF Excluded) (8b) Freshman in Top 10% of Graduating High School Class (NCF Alternative Metric)
- 9. Board of Governors Choice
- 10. Board of Trustees Choice

## Weighting and Improvement Scores

There is no weighting of metrics in the Kansas model.

Institutions establish a baseline for each indicator in the performance agreement. Awarding of new funding is based on the following three outcomes for the indicators in the performance agreement:

- 1. Maintaining the baseline;
- 2. Improving on the baseline; or
- 3. Declining from the baseline.

Presently the Florida 10-Metric Model is not weighted but the Board reserves the option to weight specific metrics such as the Six Year Graduation Rates and the Academic Progress Rate.

Improvement points are determined after reviewing data trends for each metric. If the improvement score is higher than the excellence score, the improvement points are counted. This can result in a university scoring lowest in one metric but getting the most points for that metric because of their improvement in the metric.

# Institutional Control

Institutions do not control the amount of new funding available for the performance based model but do have choice of metrics among given options. Metrics must be aligned with the Board's strategic plan and must be approved by the Board. Institutions also propose a