

# ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT



Annual Progress Toward  
Meeting Kentucky's  
Postsecondary  
Education Goals  
**2008-09**

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON  
POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION



## About the Council

The Council on Postsecondary Education is Kentucky's statewide postsecondary and adult education coordinating agency charged with leading the reform efforts envisioned by state policy leaders in the *Kentucky Postsecondary Education Improvement Act of 1997* and *The Adult Education Act of 2000*. Council members are appointed by the Governor and include 13 citizens, one faculty member, and one student; the Commissioner of Education is an ex-officio member.

The Council has multiple responsibilities to ensure a well-coordinated and efficient postsecondary and adult education system. Among its many responsibilities, the Council:

- develops and implements a strategic agenda for postsecondary and adult education that includes measures of educational attainment, effectiveness, and efficiency.
- produces and submits a biennial budget request for adequate public funding of postsecondary education.
- monitors and approves tuition rates and admission criteria at public postsecondary institutions.
- ensures the coordination and connectivity of technology among public institutions.
- collects and distributes comprehensive data about postsecondary education performance.

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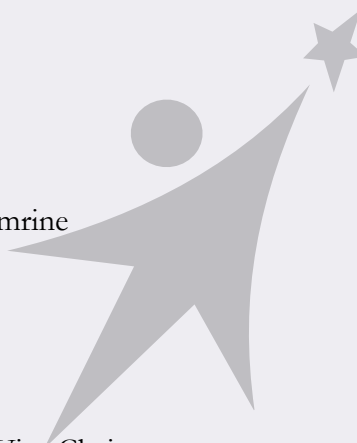
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# From the president

Dear Colleague,

The 2008-09 academic year was a challenging one for postsecondary education, in Kentucky and in the nation. Financial support for public colleges and universities grew more uncertain at a time when higher education accessibility and productivity has never been more important. The U.S., which for most of its history had the most educated workforce in the world, has been surpassed by at least a dozen nations on measures of educational attainment. The federal government moved to reverse this trend, establishing a goal to lead the world in college graduates by 2020, increasing the maximum Pell award for low-income college students, and providing stimulus funding to states. Nevertheless, state governments—faced with high unemployment, diminishing revenues, and rising costs—struggled to mitigate the effects of recurring budget cuts to postsecondary institutions.



The *2008-09 Accountability Report* shows that Kentucky's postsecondary system continued to make progress on a number of key objectives in 2008-09, although the severity of the economic crisis has slowed the rate of improvement. Undergraduate and graduate enrollment at four-year universities increased slightly, while degree production increased overall and in high-priority STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) fields. On the other hand, the system lost some ground on six-year graduation rates, GED attainment, and community and technical college enrollment. Transfer results were mixed.

In the year ahead, the Council will develop a new strategic agenda and more informative performance measures for 2011-15, which will focus our limited resources on the issues most critical to the achievement of Kentucky's House Bill 1 goals. The Council has assembled a group of public policy and higher education experts that will work with institutions to explore new operating efficiencies and delivery models that have been shown to raise academic quality while better managing costs. Additionally, the Council will intensify its support of efforts to strengthen the education pipeline, align high school exit and college entrance standards, produce more degrees, transfer more students from two-year to four-year programs, and stimulate the state's economy through world-class research.

I welcome your comments and suggestions as we advance toward our common goal: better lives for Kentucky's people.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Robert L. King". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping tail that extends downwards and to the right.

Robert L. King, President

## Six Goals of House Bill 1

1. A seamless, integrated system of postsecondary education strategically planned and adequately funded to enhance economic development and quality of life.
2. A major comprehensive research institution ranked nationally in the top 20 public universities at the University of Kentucky.
3. A premier, nationally recognized metropolitan research university at the University of Louisville.
4. Regional universities, with at least one nationally recognized program of distinction or applied research program, working cooperatively with other institutions to assure statewide access to bachelor's and master's degrees of a quality at or above the national average.
5. A comprehensive community and technical college system with a mission that assures, in conjunction with other institutions, access throughout the Commonwealth to a two-year course of general studies designed for transfer to a bachelor's degree program, the training to develop a workforce with the skills to meet the needs of industry, and remedial and continuing education to improve the employability of citizens.
6. An efficient, responsive, and coordinated system of providers that delivers educational services to all adult citizens in quantities and of a quality that is comparable to the national average or above and significantly elevates the level of education of the adults of the Commonwealth.

# Executive summary

The Council on Postsecondary Education is directed by statute to provide the Governor, General Assembly, and Legislative Research Commission an annual accountability report. The purpose of this report is to document statewide and institutional progress in advancing the mandates of the *Kentucky Postsecondary Education Improvement Act of 1997* (HB 1).

The report revolves around the five broad policy issues (the five questions) that organize the Public Agenda, the system's strategic plan for 2005-2010. Under each question, the Council has adopted performance measures (key indicators) that track progress on two levels—statewide and by institution or sector (KCTCS, research universities, comprehensive universities, and independent institutions). State-level indicators present “big picture” outcomes and enable Kentucky to compare its performance to other states. Institutional indicators reflect the divergent missions of the different types of institutions as set forth in HB 1.

The results of the postsecondary and adult education system on these indicators in 2008-09 were mixed. Overall, the system improved on nine indicators, declined on five, and held steady on four. Updates were not available for eight of these measures, which primarily rely on data provided by the national report card on higher education (*Measuring Up*), published every other year. A status was not assigned to the ACT indicator since 100% of students took the test in 2009, compared to 72% in 2008. Up arrows indicate improvement over the previous year's performance, down arrows indicate a decline, and horizontal arrows indicate little or no change.

Performance goals for 2009-10 were established for the current set of indicators, which will be tracked for one final year. After that, the Council will implement a new strategic agenda for 2011-15, with new performance measures and targets.

The key findings of this report are:

## **Question 1: Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?**

**Kentucky is one of five states that administers the ACT to 100% of high school students. In 2009, Kentucky's average composite score was 19.4;**

**in 2008, when only 72% of students took the test, the score was 20.9. CPE, KDE, and EPSB are collaborating on several statewide initiatives to strengthen the P-20 pipeline, such as the revision of K-12 core academic standards and implementation of a more rigorous placement policy for first-year college students.**

## **Question 2: Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?**

**The current affordability indicators will be updated in 2010. Efforts to promote greater cost savings in the system and bolster funding for need-based aid will be a priority moving forward.**

## **Question 3: Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?**

**The system experienced a slight decline in undergraduate enrollment and a slight increase in graduate enrollment. Degree production continued to improve, but the annual rate of increase has slowed. Six-year graduation rates fell at all but one public university and range from 22% to 58%.**

## **Question 4: Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?**














**The 2009 results of the National Survey of Student Engagement indicate undergraduates at Kentucky's public universities are more engaged in academic and civic life. Kentucky's college graduates consistently exceed national pass rates on licensure examinations.**














## **Question 5: Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?**

**Although total R&D expenditures by public universities declined slightly in 2008, the federal stimulus should have a positive effect on these totals in coming years. The commercialization of research at UK and UofL is leading to more business start-ups.**

For more information, visit the Council's accountability Web site (<http://cpe.ky.gov/planning/statusreports>) and Data Portal (<http://cpe.ky.gov/info>).

# 2008-09 key indicator results

Key Indicator		Status	2009-10 Goal
<b>Question 1: Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?</b>			
Average ACT score	NA	<b>New baseline year:</b> Kentucky's 2009 average composite score of 19.4 reflects 100% of high school students taking the ACT and cannot be fairly compared to the 2008 score of 20.9, when only 72% of students took the test.	A 2009-10 goal was not established, but Kentucky will strive to equal the national average in the years ahead.
Advanced Placement		<b>Making progress:</b> The number of passing scores on AP subject tests per 1,000 juniors and seniors was 110 in 2008, up from 96 in 2006.	This indicator will be updated next in fall 2010. The 2010 goal is 128.
Developmental education		<b>Making progress:</b> 34% of college freshmen graduating from a KY high school in 2006 needed developmental education in math, 27% in English, and 22% in reading, compared to 35%, 29%, and 22% of 2004 high school graduates.	A 2009-10 goal was not established due to delays in mandatory placement policy implementation. The next update is spring 2010.
GED® attainment		<b>Losing ground:</b> In 2009, 9,382 adults earned a GED credential, down from 10,307 in 2008.	The 2009-10 goal is 11,256.
<b>Question 2: Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?</b>			
Affordability of college for all families		<b>Losing ground:</b> In 2008, Kentucky families on average needed 21% of annual income to pay for one year at KCTCS, 28% for a public university, and 41% for an independent institution, up from 19%, 19%, and 30% in 2000, the baseline year.	A 2010 goal was not established for this indicator. The next update is fall 2010.
Affordability of college for low-income families		<b>Losing ground:</b> In 2008, Kentucky's poorest families needed 31% of annual income to pay one year of tuition at KCTCS, up from 24% in 2006.	A 2010 goal was not established for this indicator. The next update is fall 2010.
State investment in need-based financial aid		<b>Making progress:</b> In 2008, state investment in need-based financial aid was 48% of federal Pell grant funding, up from 42% in 2006.	The 2010 goal is to hold the line at 48%, the 2008 result. The next update is fall 2010.
Average student loan debt		<b>Losing ground:</b> In 2008, undergraduate students borrowed an average of \$4,841 for a year of college, up from \$3,210 in 2006.	The 2010 goal is to hold the line at \$4,841, the 2008 result. The next update is fall 2010.
<b>Question 3: Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?</b>			
Ninth-graders going to college by age 19		<b>Making progress:</b> In 2008, 44% of KY ninth-graders four years earlier had entered college by age 19, up from 38% in 2006.	This indicator will be updated next in fall 2010. The 2010 goal is 45%.
College-going rate of GED® graduates		<b>Holding steady:</b> The college-going rate of GED graduates remained unchanged at 21% in 2008-09.	The 2009-10 goal is 26%.
Undergraduate enrollment		<b>Losing ground:</b> In fall 2008, undergraduate enrollment was 212,126, down slightly from 212,916 in 2007.	The 2009 goal is 215,761.
Graduate and professional enrollment		<b>Making progress:</b> In fall 2008, graduate and professional enrollment was 27,942, up slightly from 27,664 in 2007.	The 2009 goal is 28,389.
Degrees and credentials awarded statewide		<b>Making progress:</b> 52,383 degrees and credentials were awarded in 2008-09, up from 52,031 in 2007-08. Total bachelor's degrees and above increased from 27,845 in AY08 to 28,317 in AY09.	The 2009-10 goal is 28,744 degrees and credentials awarded at the bachelor's level or higher.
Degrees and credentials awarded by institution		<b>Holding steady:</b> Degrees awarded increased at 4 public universities (EKU, MuSU, NKU, UofL) and AIKCU, and decreased at 4 public universities (KSU, MoSU, UK, WKU) and KCTCS.	2009-10 institution goals can be found on pages 21-22 of this report.

Key Indicator	Status	2009-10 Goal
<b>Question 3: Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?</b>		
Minority degrees and credentials awarded statewide	 <b>Losing ground:</b> 4,479 degrees and credentials were awarded to racial-ethnic minorities in 2008-09, down from 4,670 in 2007-08. Total minority bachelor's degrees and above increased from 2,361 in AY08 to 2,446 in AY09.	The 2009-10 goal is 2,490 degrees and credentials awarded at the bachelor's level or higher.
Minority degrees and credentials awarded by institution	 <b>Making progress:</b> Degrees awarded to racial-ethnic minorities in 2008-09 increased at 6 public universities (EKU, MoSU, MuSU, NKU, UK, UofL) and AIKCU, and decreased at 2 public universities (KSU, WKU) and KCTCS.	2009-10 institution goals can be found on pages 24-25 of this report.
Transfers from KCTCS to four-year institutions	 <b>Holding steady:</b> 4,445 KCTCS students transferred to four-year programs in 2008-09, 167 more than last year. This includes 260 summer transfers who were not previously counted; without these, transfer would have declined by 2.2%.	The 2009-10 transfer goal is 4,655.
6-year graduation rate	 <b>Losing ground:</b> In AY08, graduation rates declined at 6 public universities (EKU, KSU, MoSU, MuSu, UK, WKU), and improved at NKU, UofL, and AIKCU.	2009-10 institution goals can be found on page 27 of this report.
KCTCS 3-year persistence rate	 <b>Making progress:</b> KCTCS improved its 3-year persistence rate from 49.5% in 2006-07 to 51.7% in 2007-08.	The 2009-10 persistence rate goal is 49.5%.
<b>Question 4: Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?</b>		
Licensure examination pass rates	 <b>Making progress:</b> On the 11 licensure exams tracked by the Council in 2009, 4 pass rates increased, 1 decreased, 2 remained unchanged, and 4 were not available.	The 2009-10 goal is to exceed the national pass rate on all examinations.
Student engagement in undergraduate learning	 <b>Making progress:</b> All but 2 universities (KSU, WKU) met the goal of improving at least 2 of the 5 benchmarks of effective educational practice for first-year and senior students.	2011 goals have not been determined.
Civic participation of undergraduate students	 <b>Making progress:</b> Every institution met or exceeded more than half of their 2009 goals for first-year and senior students.	2011 goals have not been determined.
<b>Question 5: Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?</b>		
Extramural research and development expenditures	 <b>Holding steady:</b> R&D expenditures per capita held relatively steady, from \$86 in 2007 to \$85 in 2008. Institutional R&D expenditures totaled \$362 million in 2008 and \$363 million in 2007.	The 2009-10 goal for R&D expenditures per capita is \$86; the goal for institutional R&D expenditures is \$374 million.
Kentucky college graduates still in the state 5 years later	 <b>Making progress:</b> 86% of 2001 Kentucky graduates were still in the state 5 years later, compared to 73% of 1996 graduates.	The goal is to equal the percent of native residents in any year.
STEM degrees & credentials	 <b>Making progress:</b> Total STEM degrees and credentials increased from 17,431 in 2007-08 to 18,161 in 2008-09. STEM bachelor's degrees rose from 5,606 in 2007-08 to 5,626 in 2008-09.	The total goal for STEM degrees and credentials is 21,866; the goal for STEM bachelor's degrees is 5,947.
Workforce training	 <b>Losing ground:</b> Workforce training enrollments and assessments fell from 55,024 to 52,577 at KCTCS.	The KCTCS Board of Regents' target for 2009-10 is 43,124.
Business start-ups	 <b>Making progress:</b> Business start-ups increased from 6 to 15 at UK and from 3 to 5 at UofL from 2008 to 2009.	The 2009-10 goal is 10 for UK and 1 for UofL.

# Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?

## Average ACT score

Status: New Baseline Year

### Highlights

- Kentucky's 2009 average composite ACT score of 19.4 reflects the first year that results from 100% of high school students were available. In 2008, when only 72% of students took the test, the score was 20.9.
- In 2009, 45,419 Kentucky high school graduates (100%) took the ACT, up from 31,728 students (72%) in 2008.
- Only four other states (CO, IL, MI, WY) administer the ACT to every high school student. In 2009, the average composite score in these states ranged from 19.6 to 20.8. In the first year of mandatory testing, Colorado's average score dropped 1.4 points, Illinois's 1.5 points, Michigan's 1.9 points, and Wyoming's 1.1 points.
- There is a large disparity in ACT scores by race. The average composite score for white students was 20.0, compared to 16.3 for African American students and 17.3 for Hispanic students.

### What's ahead

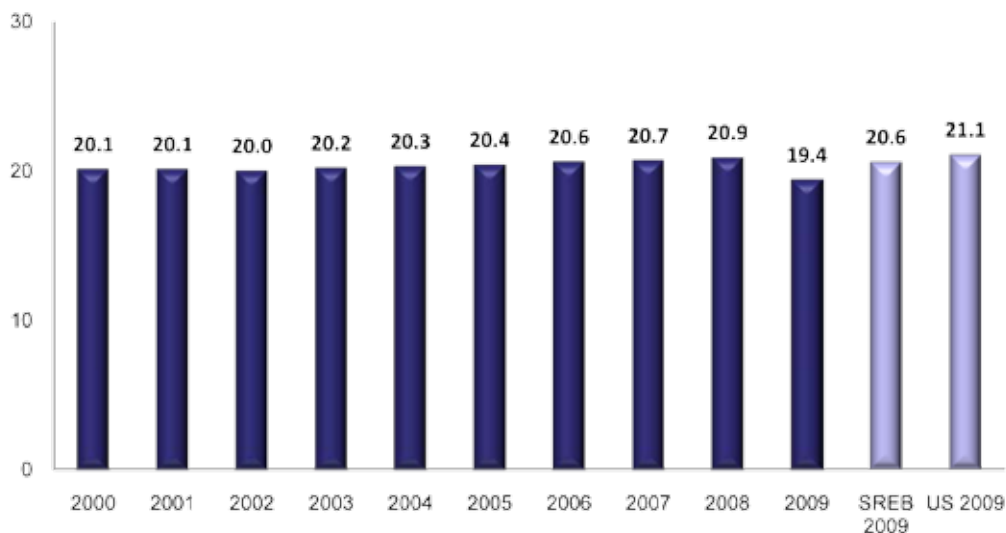
The Council is currently developing a new strategic agenda for 2011-15, which will include new performance indicators and goals. If average ACT score remains an indicator, a statewide performance goal will be established.

### About this measure

The ACT is a standardized exam that predicts a student's readiness for college-level work in four subjects—English, math, reading, and science. ACT scores are used to determine eligibility for college admission and academic scholarships and can determine placement in developmental education. This key indicator is updated annually by ACT, Inc., and represents the average composite score of high school seniors (public, private, and home-schooled) who took the test their sophomore, junior, or senior year. The highest score possible is 36.

ACT has developed college readiness benchmarks to identify students who are likely to be prepared for entry-level college work. Only a small percentage of Kentucky's 2009 examinees met ACT's college readiness benchmarks: 55% scored 18 or higher in English, 26% scored 22 or higher in math, 41% scored 21 or higher in reading, and 20% scored 24 or higher in science. Kentucky is now administering the ACT-developed Educational Planning and Assessment System (EPAS) to all students, which is expected to increase ACT scores in future years.

**Figure 1.1 Average ACT composite score of Kentucky graduating seniors**



Source: American College Testing, Inc.

# Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?



## Advanced Placement

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- More Kentucky students are taking AP exams and scoring well enough to earn college credit. Kentucky's performance on this indicator has improved 15% since 2006.
- According to the College Board, nearly 20% of Kentucky's public high school class of 2008 took at least one AP exam during high school, compared to 25% for the nation.
- 10% of Kentucky's 2008 public high school class earned a 3 or higher on at least one AP exam during high school, compared to 15% for the nation.
- The total number of students taking AP exams in Kentucky rose from 7,097 in the class of 2007 to 7,925 in the class of 2008, a 12% increase.

### What's ahead

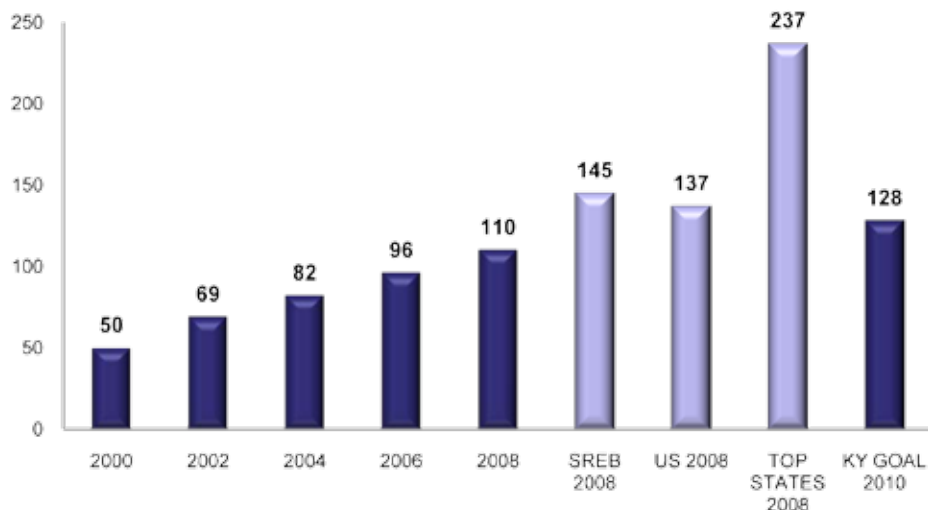
Kentucky will strive to improve its performance to 128 in 2010. The goal was determined by calculating the average annual increase (16.8%) experienced over the last three years of results (2004, 2006, 2008). AdvanceKentucky, a partnership with the National Math and Science Initiative, the Kentucky Science and Technology Corporation, KDE, and 12 high schools, is piloting a project that has shown promise in boosting AP scores.

### About this measure

Advanced Placement (AP) exams, administered by the College Board, offer a standardized measure of high school students' ability to successfully complete college-level work. Currently, AP courses are offered in 34 subjects, including biology, chemistry, physics, statistics, English literature, and U.S. history. Kentucky's public colleges and universities award credit for a score of 3 or higher on a 5-point scale.

This indicator is derived from *Measuring Up: The State Report Card on Higher Education*, which is updated every other year (the next update is 2010). The measure represents a ratio where the numerator is the number of AP subject tests taken by juniors and seniors with scores of 3 and above (in 2007) and the denominator is the total number of juniors and seniors in Kentucky (in 2006-07). The indicator focuses attention on the need for greater access to and success in AP courses.

**Figure 1.2 High school students scoring 3 or higher on Advanced Placement exams per 1,000 juniors and seniors**



Source: The College Board, as reported in *Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

# Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?



## Developmental education

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- Kentucky has been making progress on this indicator since 2002. Nevertheless, 45% of college freshmen who graduated from a Kentucky high school in 2006 needed remediation in one or more subjects.
- Just over a third (34%) required developmental education in math, a larger percentage than in any other subject.
- Since the last report, gains were made in math and English, but reading performance was flat.

### What's ahead

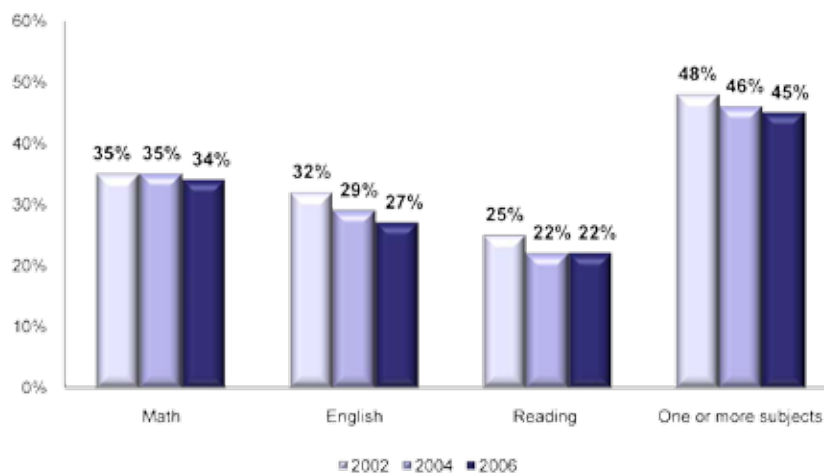
In 2009, the Kentucky General Assembly enacted Senate Bill 1, which includes a provision for the CPE and KDE to develop a unified strategy to reduce college remediation rates by at least 50% by 2014 from the 2010 rates, and to increase the college completion rates of students enrolled in one or more developmental classes by 3% annually from 2009 to 2014. A goal will be jointly developed by KDE and CPE as part of this process.

### About this measure

Currently, Kentucky high school graduates entering public, in-state universities with ACT subject scores of 17 or below in math, English, or reading are placed in developmental education courses unless they pass campus placement exams. While necessary for many students' success in college, developmental education coursework is not credit-bearing, which can lengthen time-to-degree. This indicator focuses on high school graduates' preparation for college and tracks whether students have the foundational skills they need to persist to a college degree.

The most recent data available reflect 2006 Kentucky high school graduates who had entered college by 2008. The indicator will be updated next in spring 2010.

**Figure 1.3 Percent of recent Kentucky high school graduates requiring remediation in college**



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?



## GED® attainment Status: Losing ground

### Highlights

- The number of GED® credentials awarded in Kentucky decreased 9%, from 10,307 in 2008 to 9,382 in 2009.
- In the last 9 years, over 97,000 Kentuckians have earned a GED diploma, ranking Kentucky 12th in the nation in the percent of non-high school completers earning a GED diploma.
- In 2009, 79% of Kentucky GED examinees passed the test, compared to the national pass rate of 73%.\*
- 96% of GED graduates in 2008-09 were between the ages of 16 and 44.

### What's ahead

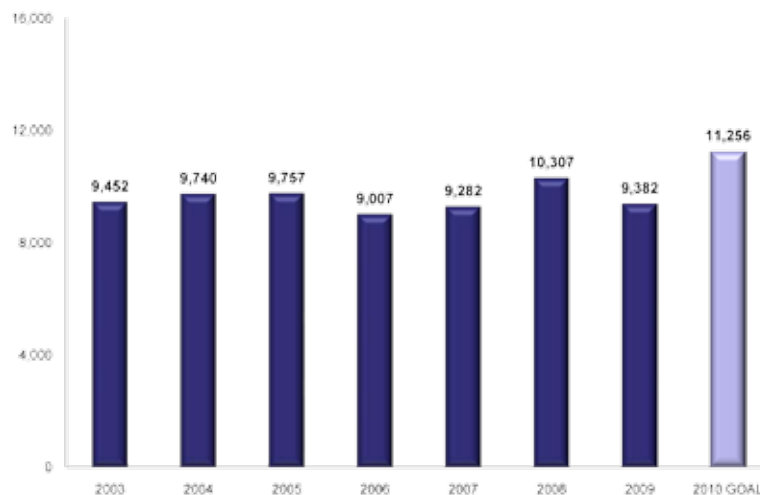
Kentucky Adult Education has set a goal of 11,256 GED graduates in 2009-10. To accelerate progress, KYAE is piloting a project where local programs design and implement a fully managed program featuring regularly scheduled, instructor-led classes; lesson plans and syllabi; and a standard curriculum. KYAE is working to support the adoption of common core standards in adult education, which will require alignment of the current content standards to the new college and career readiness standards.

### About this measure

The General Educational Development (GED®) exam offers individuals who have not completed high school a chance to obtain an equivalent credential and pursue postsecondary education. The GED Tests include five content areas—reading, writing, social studies, science, and mathematics. The GED Tests reflect high school curriculum standards developed at the national and jurisdictional levels.

About 21% or 536,000 of Kentucky's working-age, adult population (18-64) has not finished high school, a barrier to the state's ability to keep pace with the global economy. If adults over 64 are included, this number jumps to 786,000 (about 1 in 4 Kentuckians without a diploma or GED). This indicator monitors a critical objective of Kentucky Adult Education, a unit of the Council, and focuses attention on the need to reengage working-age adults into the state's educational pipeline.

**Figure 1.4 Number of GED® graduates in Kentucky**



Source: GED Testing Service, and Kentucky Adult Education

\* Kentucky data are reported by fiscal year and national data reported by calendar year.

# Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



## Affordability of college for all families

Status: Losing ground

### Highlights

- Since 2000, the percentage of income needed by the average Kentucky family to pay for one year of college increased 2 percentage points at public two-year institutions, 9 percentage points at public four-year institutions, and 11 percentage points at independent institutions.
- The percentage of income needed to pay for one year at a public university in Kentucky is now equal to the national average and above the SREB average.
- According to Measuring Up 2008, the 40% of Kentuckians with the lowest incomes (a median family income of \$15,093) pay an average of \$3,465 for KCTCS institutions, \$5,954 for public universities, and \$8,099 for independent institutions. These figures represent annual net cost (tuition, room and board minus financial aid received).

### What's ahead

Declining state revenues and rising costs are placing additional pressure on college affordability, as tuition increases to offset budget shortfalls. Kentucky will strive to contain costs and increase federal, state, and institutional financial aid. A 2010 goal was not established for this indicator.

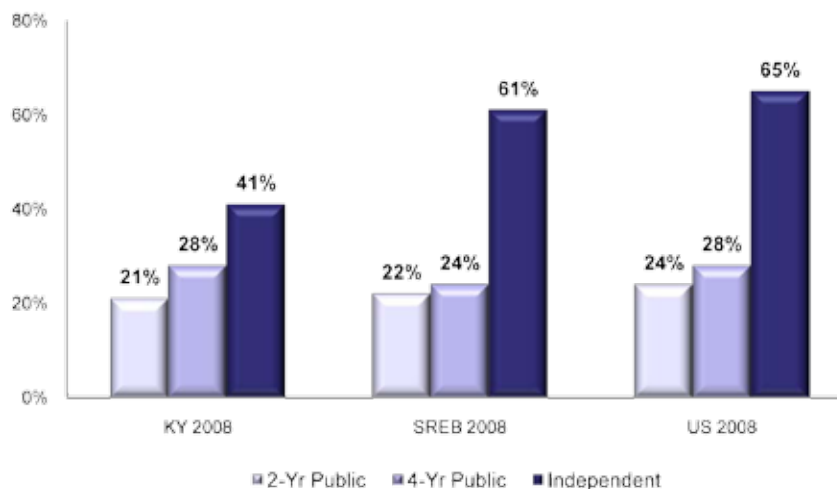
### About this measure

Most students do not pay the full cost to attend college (tuition, room and board, books, transportation, and other indirect costs); thus, it is difficult to assess affordability based on tuition alone. This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up: The National Report Card on Higher Education*, provides a reasonable estimate of college affordability by examining the share of income needed to pay for college by the average family in Kentucky.

The indicator looks at “net cost,” which is average tuition, fees, room and board minus financial aid for full-time students at each institution type (public two-year, public four-year, and independent). The lower the percentage, the better the performance.

*Measuring Up 2008* made several technical adjustments in the data used to determine performance on this indicator. As a result, past results are no longer comparable and are not displayed. *Measuring Up* will be updated next in 2010.

**Figure 2.1 Percent of income needed to cover annual net cost of college in Kentucky**



Source: *Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

# Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



## Affordability of college for low-income families

Status: Losing ground

### Highlights

- The lowest income families in Kentucky would need to devote nearly a third of their incomes (31%) to pay for tuition at the lowest-priced college in the state (KCTCS). This is up 7 percentage points from 2006 and 17 percentage points from 2000.
- The 2008 result for this indicator was well above the 2007-08 goal of 23%, due to higher tuition and lower family income.

### What's ahead

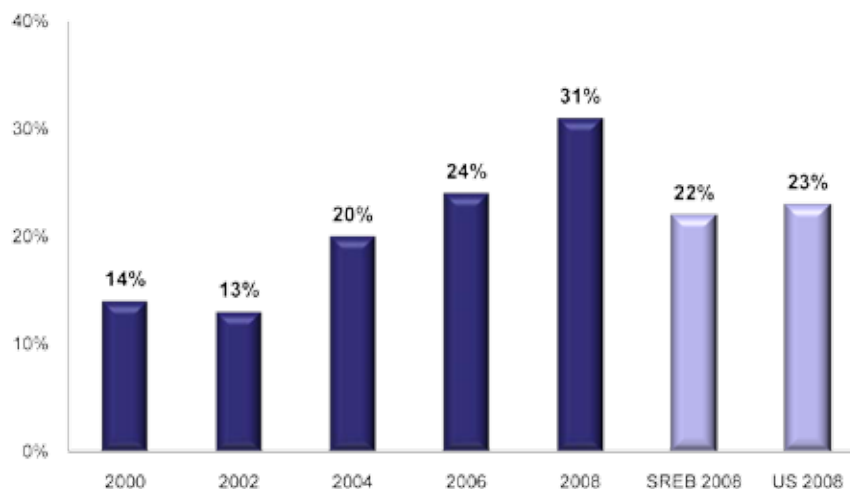
After several consecutive years of tuition increases and rising costs, Kentucky will strive to reverse this trend for its most vulnerable population by focusing on cost containment strategies and increasing federal, state, and institutional financial aid. A 2010 goal was not established for this indicator.

### About this measure

This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up*, monitors college affordability for families that are least able to pay. This indicator takes the median family income of the lowest income quintile in Kentucky (\$8,854) and determines what percentage is needed to pay the average tuition (\$2,771) at the lowest priced institution in the state (KCTCS). The lower the percentage, the better the performance.

Maintaining low-cost options for college is an important strategy for increasing access to postsecondary education. Aggressively increasing first-time enrollments and transfers at KCTCS is a key strategy for raising Kentucky's educational attainment to the national average by 2020.

**Figure 2.2 Percent of income needed for low-income families to cover tuition at the state's lowest-priced institution**



Source: *Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

# Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



## State investment in need-based financial aid

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- Kentucky has consistently increased need-based aid as a percentage of federal Pell grant spending, up from 33% in 2000 to 48% in 2008.
- In 2008, Kentucky was 16 percentage points higher than the average of SREB states and 10 percentage points higher than the national average.
- Despite strong performance on this indicator, rising college costs are outpacing increases in financial aid and compromising affordability for the neediest families.

### What's ahead

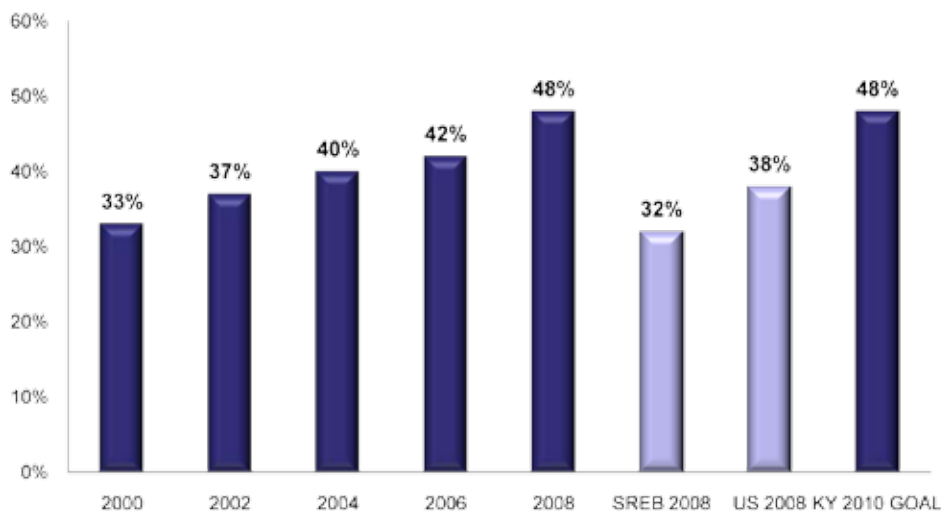
Kentucky experienced extraordinary improvement on this indicator from 2006 to 2008 and exceeds both the national average and the average of SREB states. However, state budget shortfalls and diminishing lottery proceeds are limiting Kentucky's ability to maintain its current investment in state need-based financial aid. Kentucky will attempt to hold the line at 48% on this indicator in *Measuring Up 2010*, although the recent increase in federal Pell grant funding levels will make achieving this goal more challenging.

### About this measure

This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up*, gauges Kentucky's commitment to providing financial aid for low-income students as compared to the federal contribution. Because the expected family contribution and amount of unmet need of each student cannot be measured precisely, this indicator is a proxy for how well the state targets aid to families with the greatest need and how much aid is available. The higher the percentage, the better the performance. *Measuring Up* will be updated next in 2010.

In conjunction with the Governor's Higher Education Work Group (HEWG), the CPE and the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority conducted a comprehensive study of state financial aid programs, both need-based and merit-based, to determine if the state's investment in student aid was meeting the needs of students. The final report of the HEWG called for an increased appropriation to state need-based aid, which experienced a \$64 million shortfall in FY 2009. Governor Beshear has requested a 27% increase in state need-based financial aid in his proposed budget for 2010.

Figure 2.3 State investment in need-based financial aid



Source: *Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

# Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



## Average student loan debt

Status: Losing ground

### Highlights

- In 2008, undergraduate students in Kentucky borrowed an average of \$4,841 in federal loans per year, up sharply from \$3,210 in 2006.
- Kentucky did not achieve its 2008 performance goal of \$3,210 for this indicator.
- Kentucky students on average now borrow more than college students in SREB states and the nation, a problem given Kentucky's low median family income.
- According to a 2009 report from the Project on Student Debt, the average total debt in Kentucky for the graduating class of 2008 was \$15,951, down from nearly \$17,000 a year earlier. Only Utah and Hawaii reported lower average debt amounts in 2008.

### What's ahead

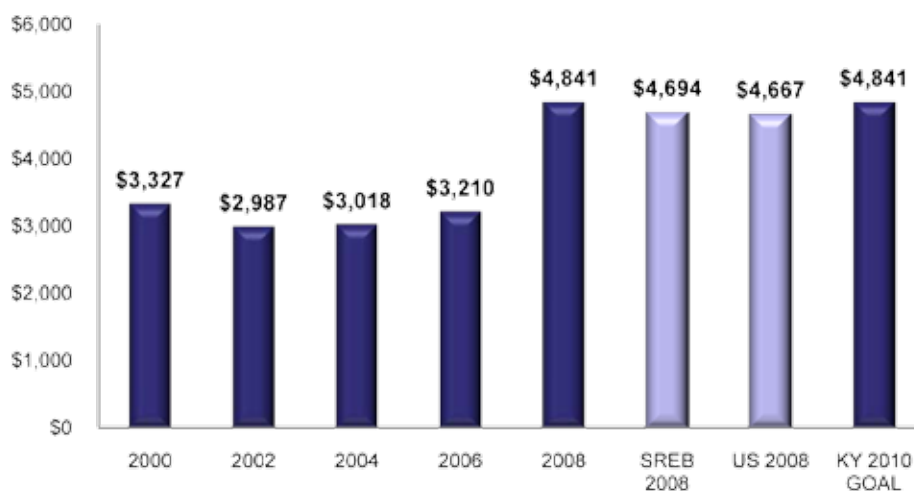
The current economic recession and rising unemployment are forcing some students to take out additional loans to offset lost income or declining state or institutional aid. In light of these circumstances, Kentucky's 2010 goal is to maintain 2008 debt levels. One strategy proposed by the Governor's Higher Education Work Group calls for universities to encourage and enhance work opportunities for students, which would lower operating costs while increasing students' retention and employability skills.

### About this measure

This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up*, monitors the average amount undergraduate students borrow each year from federal loan programs, which comprise more than 90% of all student loan funds. Rising debt is a sign that college is becoming less affordable for many families, one that, if left unchecked, could threaten the financial well-being of future generations of Kentuckians.

More students also are using private loans to pay for college, a trend that should be explored further to fully understand student debt levels.

Figure 2.4 Average student loan debt



Source: *Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

## Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



### Ninth-graders going to college by age 19

Status: Making progress

#### Highlights

- After holding steady at 38% for two consecutive years, Kentucky's performance increased to 44% in 2008, equal to the US average. The average of the top-performing states increased from 53% in 2006 to 57% in 2008.
- Kentucky exceeded its 2008 performance goal of 39% on this indicator.
- According to *Measuring Up 2008*, Kentucky has increased by 28% since the early 1990s, compared with a nationwide increase of 8% during the same time period.

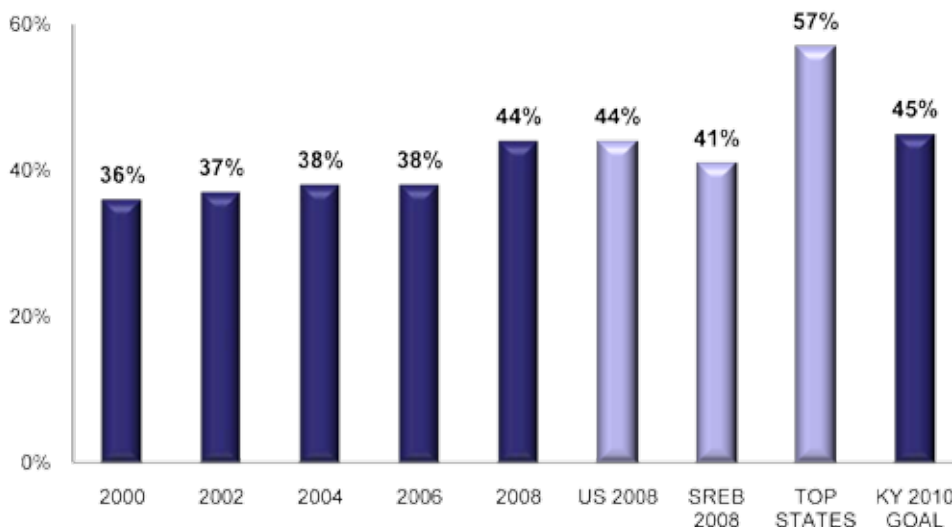
#### What's ahead

Kentucky experienced a large increase from 2006 to 2008, improving 6 percentage points. The goal for *Measuring Up 2010* is 45%, consistent with a more typical rate of improvement. Kentucky will continue to work with the Kentucky Department of Education, the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority (KHEAA), and other statewide partners to make progress on this indicator.

#### About this measure

This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up*, reports the probability of a ninth-grader finishing high school within four years and continuing on to college by age 19. To calculate this measure, the high school completion rate is multiplied by the college continuation rate. This indicator focuses on the importance of helping more young people complete high school and successfully transition to college. *Measuring Up* will be updated next in 2010.

Figure 3.1 Ninth-graders going to college by age 19



Source: *Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

## Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



### College-going rate of GED® graduates

Status: Holding steady

#### Highlights

- The college-going rate of GED graduates in 2008-09 held steady at 21%.
- Of those who enrolled in college, 90% entered a two-year public (KCTCS) institution, 7% a four-year public university, and 3% an independent college or university.
- Although more men than women earn the GED credential, 55% of GED graduates who transition to college are women.

#### What's ahead

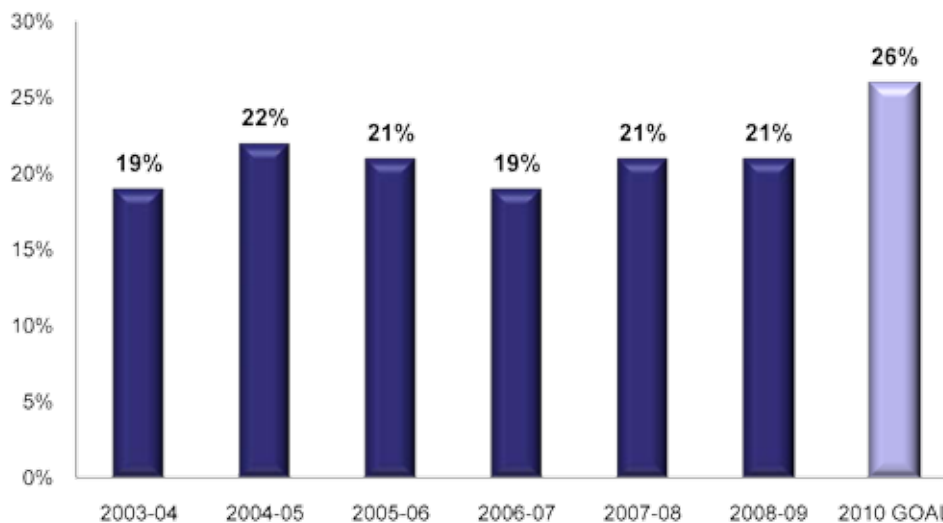
Kentucky Adult Education will strive to reach a goal of 26% by 2009-10. Kentucky Adult Education is piloting a series of pathways to academic and career success to create GED attainment opportunities for more Kentuckians. Additionally, KYAE is exploring contextualized curriculum opportunities that accelerate learning gains in basic literacy skills while offering students a chance to work toward a postsecondary credential.

#### About this measure

This indicator focuses attention on an important yet often overlooked population of potential college students—recent GED graduates. The GED college-going rate reflects the percentage of Kentucky's GED graduates who have enrolled in a Kentucky postsecondary institution within two years of receiving the credential.

Kentucky will not be able to achieve its educational attainment goals merely by increasing the college-going rate of recent high school graduates. We must reach out to more working-age adults and encourage them to enroll in postsecondary education and persist to degree completion.

Figure 3.2 College-going rate of GED® graduates



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database and Kentucky Adult Education

QUESTION **3**

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Undergraduate enrollment Status: Losing ground

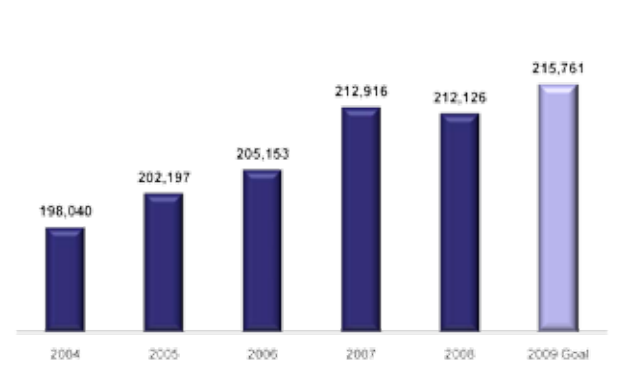
### Highlights

- For the first time since the beginning of reform, undergraduate enrollment statewide fell slightly (0.4%) in fall 2008.
- Enrollment was up 1.2% at public universities and 3.9% at AIKCU institutions, but fell 3.1% at KCTCS.
- Five institutions increased their fall enrollment (EKU, NKU, UK, UofL, and WKU), while three institutions (KSU, MoSU, and MuSU) experienced declines.
- Of the public universities, WKU saw the largest enrollment increase from the previous fall at 2.8%.
- Total undergraduate enrollment has increased 28% since 2000, driven by a 51% increase at KCTCS, a 20% increase by AIKCU, and a 14% increase by the public universities.

### What's ahead

Total undergraduate enrollment needs to increase 1.7% in order for the system to achieve the 2009 goal of 215,761. The average annual increase since 2000 is 3.5%. The institutions' 2009 enrollment goals are included in the chart below. Reductions in public support for postsecondary education will place additional strain on institutions as they attempt to absorb the increased demand typically experienced in economic downturns.

Figure 3.3 Total undergraduate fall enrollment



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

### About this measure

This indicator tracks the number of full-time, part-time, degree-seeking, and nondegree-seeking undergraduate students enrolled in a public or independent college or university in Kentucky, including KCTCS, in the fall semester.

Figure 3.4 Undergraduate fall enrollment by institution

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1-Yr. Change	8-Yr. Change	2009 Goal
<b>EKU</b>	12,909	13,023	13,053	13,567	13,837	13,942	13,623	13,659	13,839	1.3%	7.2%	13,977
<b>KSU</b>	2,129	2,165	2,107	2,138	2,183	2,228	2,341	2,510	2,497	-0.5%	17.3%	2,497
<b>MoSU</b>	6,755	7,268	7,712	7,929	7,762	7,549	7,515	7,625	7,487	-1.8%	10.8%	7,711
<b>MuSU</b>	7,492	7,776	8,088	8,385	8,371	8,585	8,607	8,361	8,179	-2.2%	9.2%	8,610
<b>NKU</b>	10,859	11,288	12,164	12,223	12,070	12,107	12,668	12,725	13,030	2.4%	20.0%	13,030
<b>UK</b>	16,899	17,284	17,878	18,190	18,492	18,732	19,328	18,830	18,988	0.8%	12.4%	19,000
<b>UofL</b>	14,477	14,131	14,475	14,724	14,933	15,057	15,103	15,125	15,495	2.4%	7.0%	15,680
<b>WKU</b>	13,272	14,135	15,234	15,798	15,846	15,978	16,067	16,508	16,966	2.8%	27.8%	17,256
<b>KCTCS</b>	59,415	70,913	76,082	80,695	81,990	84,931	86,475	92,828	89,942	-3.1%	51.4%	91,500
<b>AIKCU</b>	21,445	22,305	22,474	22,375	22,556	23,088	23,426	24,745	25,703	3.9%	19.9%	26,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165,652</b>	<b>180,288</b>	<b>189,267</b>	<b>196,024</b>	<b>198,040</b>	<b>202,197</b>	<b>205,153</b>	<b>212,916</b>	<b>212,126</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>215,761</b>

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Graduate and professional enrollment

Status: Making progress

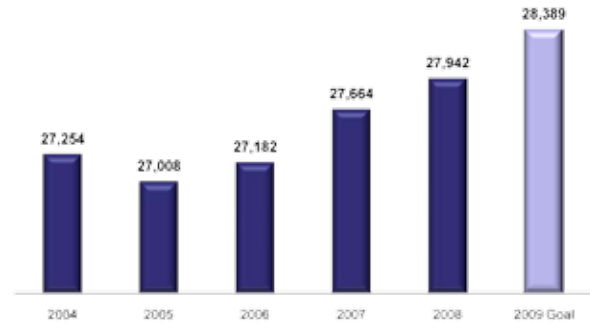
### Highlights

- Graduate and professional enrollment statewide in fall 2008 was up 1% from fall 2007, from 27,664 to 27,942.
- Growth has been most dramatic in the independent sector, where graduate and professional enrollment increased 9.6% from the previous fall and 97% over 2000 enrollment.
- Total graduate and professional enrollment at public universities fell slightly (0.6%) from fall 2007, but has increased 13.8% since 2000.
- Of the public universities, MoSU saw the largest annual graduate enrollment increase (3.7%), followed by MuSU (2.7%) and WKU (1.4%). EKV and UK also experienced slight increases.
- Graduate enrollment declined at KSU, UofL, and NKU, down 12.9%, 4.9%, and 0.1% from the previous fall, respectively.

### What's ahead

Total graduate and professional enrollment needs to increase 1.6% to achieve the 2009 goal of 28,389. The average annual increase since 2000 is 2.8%. The institutions' 2009 enrollment goals are included in the chart below.

Figure 3.5 Total graduate and professional fall enrollment



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

### About this measure

This indicator tracks the total number of full- and part-time students who are enrolled in graduate or professional degree programs in the fall semester (not including post-doctoral students or house staff). This measure provides another snapshot of Kentuckians' participation in postsecondary education and reflects the state's investment in the professional, scientific, academic, and managerial workforce.

Figure 3.6 Graduate and professional fall enrollment by institution

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1-Yr. Change	8-Yr. Change	2009 Goal
EKV	1,748	1,890	2,195	2,384	2,346	2,277	2,140	2,180	2,192	0.6%	25.4%	2,200
KSU	125	149	146	168	152	158	159	186	162	-12.9%	29.6%	160
MoSU	1,572	1,759	1,678	1,580	1,531	1,513	1,510	1,441	1,494	3.7%	-5.0%	1,539
MuSU	1,649	1,872	1,832	1,715	1,757	1,689	1,697	1,795	1,843	2.7%	11.8%	1,900
NKU	1,242	1,260	1,579	1,722	1,851	1,918	1,970	2,082	2,079	-0.1%	67.4%	2,139
UK	6,217	6,764	7,155	7,289	7,252	6,970	7,090	7,086	7,112	0.4%	14.4%	7,100
UofL	5,627	5,573	5,958	6,101	6,103	5,996	6,005	5,841	5,557	-4.9%	-1.2%	5,601
WKU	2,244	2,444	2,584	2,593	2,667	2,667	2,597	2,757	2,795	1.4%	24.6%	2,850
AIKCU	2,391	2,459	2,778	3,157	3,595	3,820	4,014	4,296	4,708	9.6%	96.9%	4,900
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,815</b>	<b>24,170</b>	<b>25,905</b>	<b>26,709</b>	<b>27,254</b>	<b>27,008</b>	<b>27,182</b>	<b>27,664</b>	<b>27,942</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>28,389</b>

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Degrees & credentials awarded statewide

Status: Making progress

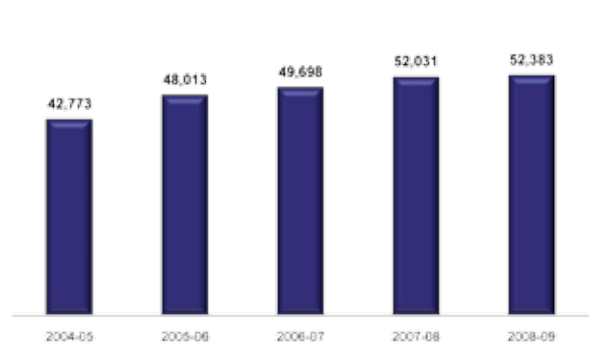
### Highlights

- Total degrees and other credentials awarded at the statewide level increased 0.7% over the previous year, from 52,031 in 2007-08 to 52,383 in 2008-09.
- Total degrees awarded at the associate level and above increased 2.1% over last year, while credentials awarded below the associate level decreased 2.5%.
- Statewide, 176 more bachelor's degrees were awarded than last year, a 0.9% increase.
- Associate degree production statewide was up 3.7%, from 7,785 in 2007-08 to 8,074 in 2008-09.

### What's ahead

The 2009-10 system goal is to award 28,744 bachelor's degrees and higher, determined by adding the 2009-10 goals of the public institutions and AIKCU. The system, currently at 28,317, needs a 1.5% increase next year to achieve this goal. The average annual increase in awards at the baccalaureate level and above is 4.4% since 2000. KCTCS needs to increase degrees and credentials awarded by 27.5% to reach its 2009-10 goal of 29,000.

Figure 3.7 Degrees and other credentials awarded statewide



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

### About this measure

Degrees awarded is perhaps the most important output measure for postsecondary education. The number of graduates produced each year has a direct effect on Kentucky's educational attainment level and is the driving force behind the state's ambitious goal to double the number of bachelor's degrees by the year 2020. This indicator measures the total number of certificates, diplomas, and degrees awarded in an academic year (July 1 through June 30) by KCTCS and the public and independent sectors.

Figure 3.8 Degrees and other credentials awarded statewide by level

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY09	1-Yr. Change	9-Yr. Change
Certificate	165	1,977	3,843	4,055	5,915	7,915	11,831	12,317	14,159	13,922	-1.7%	8338%
Diploma	-	1,609	1,608	1,705	2,226	2,310	2,130	2,301	2,246	2,070	-7.8%	NA*
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>5,451</b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>8,141</b>	<b>10,225</b>	<b>13,961</b>	<b>14,618</b>	<b>16,405</b>	<b>15,992</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>9592%</b>
Associate	4,933	5,078	5,567	6,205	6,841	7,139	7,508	7,834	7,785	8,074	3.7%	63.7%
Bachelor's	15,415	15,208	16,058	16,021	16,902	17,457	18,224	18,623	19,227	19,403	0.9%	26.7%
Post-Bac Cert.	17	12	45	35	40	24	100	145	171	175	2.3%	929.4%
Master's/Specialist	4,748	4,888	5,035	5,473	6,202	6,570	6,828	7,005	6,928	7,242	4.5%	52.5%
Post-Master's Cert.	0	0	0	0	10	18	20	47	14	17	21.4%	NA*
Doctoral	355	284	336	347	387	423	476	513	535	526	-1.7%	48.2%
Professional	791	824	820	840	863	917	896	913	970	954	-1.6%	20.6%
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>26,259</b>	<b>26,294</b>	<b>27,861</b>	<b>28,921</b>	<b>31,245</b>	<b>32,548</b>	<b>34,052</b>	<b>35,080</b>	<b>35,630</b>	<b>36,391</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>38.6%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,424</b>	<b>29,880</b>	<b>33,312</b>	<b>34,681</b>	<b>39,386</b>	<b>42,773</b>	<b>48,013</b>	<b>49,698</b>	<b>52,031</b>	<b>52,383</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>98.2%</b>

\*A 9-year percent change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Degrees and credentials awarded by institution

Status: Holding steady

### Highlights

- Four public universities (EKU, MuSU, NKU, UofL) increased degree production over last year, and four universities (KSU, MoSU, UK, WKU) experienced declines. Degrees awarded by public universities increased 1.4% over last year, from 22,141 to 22,454.
- At KCTCS, associate degrees increased 5.8%, while diplomas and certificates fell 7.8% and 1.7%, respectively.
- AIKCU experienced a 5.4% increase in degree production, with the largest growth (16.4%) at the professional level.

### About this measure

This indicator tracks progress made by public universities, AIKCU, and KCTCS in increasing degree production, the primary strategy for achieving the goal of doubling the number of bachelor's degree holders in Kentucky by 2020.

### What's ahead

The institutions have established performance goals for 2009-10, included in the chart below. EKU and UofL's performance this year exceeded their 2010 targets.

Figure 3.9 Degrees and other credentials awarded by institution

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY09	1-Yr. Change	9-Yr. Change	AY10 GOAL
<b>EKU</b>													
Bachelor's	1,663	1,639	1,572	1,664	1,678	1,787	1,980	1,979	2,030	2,128	4.8%	28.0%	2,070
Post-Bac Certificate	2	0	11	4	7	5	12	6	0	8	NA*	300.0%	NA**
Master's/Specialist	437	390	373	462	623	657	835	687	621	734	18.2%	68.0%	625
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>2,695</b>
<b>KSU</b>													
Bachelor's	222	207	219	210	214	229	198	193	231	184	-20.3%	-17.1%	237
Master's/Specialist	23	29	40	41	42	52	31	47	47	40	-14.9%	73.9%	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>-19.4%</b>	<b>-8.6%</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>MoSU</b>													
Bachelor's	971	927	907	887	991	1,038	1,055	1,072	973	930	-4.4%	-4.2%	1,088
Master's/Specialist	288	319	322	398	359	373	406	408	385	410	6.5%	42.4%	390
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>1,478</b>
<b>MuSU</b>													
Bachelor's	1,274	1,225	1,284	1,290	1,440	1,373	1,521	1,550	1,632	1,542	-5.5%	21.0%	1,650
Master's/Specialist	458	502	550	583	573	570	570	566	540	638	18.1%	39.3%	550
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>2,200</b>
<b>NKU</b>													
Bachelor's	1,142	1,186	1,259	1,374	1,421	1,529	1,584	1,624	1,706	1,836	7.6%	60.8%	1,881
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	0	0	0	0	15	17	20	47	13	49	276.9%	NA*	NA**
Master's/Specialist	229	196	210	292	352	380	376	395	466	491	5.4%	114.4%	520
Professional	112	81	93	101	102	137	136	141	150	137	-8.7%	22.3%	146
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,207</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>69.5%</b>	<b>2,547</b>

\*A 1-year or 9-year percent change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

\*\*Goals were not established for post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates because they represent such a small proportion of total degrees awarded.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

**QUESTION**  
**3**

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?

**Figure 3.9 Degrees and other credentials awarded by institution (continued)**

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY09	1-Yr. Change	9-Yr. Change	AY10 Goal
<b>UK</b>													
<b>Bachelor's</b>	3,187	3,239	3,488	3,338	3,373	3,285	3,519	3,613	3,775	3,650	-3.3%	14.5%	3,900
<b>Master's/Specialist</b>	1,067	1,055	924	1,061	1,269	1,358	1,350	1,371	1,311	1,334	1.8%	25.0%	1,350
<b>Professional</b>	369	375	343	363	372	394	378	361	409	407	-0.5%	10.3%	410
<b>Doctoral</b>	249	219	216	208	233	276	256	292	308	312	1.3%	25.3%	310
<b>Total</b>	4,872	4,888	4,971	4,970	5,247	5,313	5,503	5,637	5,803	5,703	-1.7%	17.1%	5,970
<b>UofL</b>													
<b>Bachelor's</b>	1,750	1,819	1,851	1,825	1,890	2,148	2,253	2,328	2,298	2,482	8.0%	41.8%	2,451
<b>Post-Bac/Master's Cert.</b>	11	12	32	31	28	20	78	109	113	100	-11.5%	809.1%	NA**
<b>Master's/Specialist</b>	1,122	1,357	1,313	1,206	1,322	1,373	1,368	1,395	1,369	1,394	1.8%	24.2%	1,401
<b>Professional</b>	310	315	321	323	330	333	327	346	343	332	-3.2%	7.1%	335
<b>Doctoral</b>	76	65	90	89	106	112	144	135	151	142	-6.0%	86.8%	160
<b>Total</b>	3,269	3,568	3,607	3,474	3,676	3,986	4,170	4,313	4,274	4,450	4.1%	36.1%	4,347
<b>WKU</b>													
<b>Bachelor's</b>	1,753	1,695	1,903	1,878	2,116	2,166	2,313	2,383	2,391	2,382	-0.4%	35.9%	2,400
<b>Post-Bac Certificate</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	44	35	-20.5%	NA*	NA**
<b>Master's/Specialist</b>	514	514	517	658	774	797	724	822	835	757	-9.3%	47.3%	825
<b>Total</b>	2,267	2,209	2,420	2,536	2,890	2,963	3,037	3,235	3,270	3,174	-2.9%	40.0%	3,225
<b>AIKCU</b>													
<b>Bachelor's</b>	3,357	2,945	3,356	3,305	3,779	3,902	3,801	3,881	4,191	4,269	5.3%	27.2%	NA**
<b>Post-Bac/Master's Cert.</b>	4	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	11	0	NA*	-100.0%	NA**
<b>Master's/Specialist</b>	610	526	786	772	888	1,010	1,168	1,314	1,354	1,444	6.6%	136.7%	NA**
<b>Professional</b>	0	53	63	53	59	53	55	65	68	78	16.4%	NA*	NA**
<b>Doctoral</b>	30	0	30	50	48	35	76	86	76	72	-5.3%	140.0%	NA**
<b>Total</b>	4,001	3,524	4,237	4,180	4,774	5,000	5,110	5,346	5,700	5,863	5.4%	46.5%	6,000

\*A 1-year or 9-year percent change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

\*\*The Council only negotiated a goal for bachelor's degrees and above with AIKCU for the sector as a whole. Goals for post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates were not established because they represent such a small proportion of total degrees awarded.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

**Figure 3.10 Degrees and other credentials awarded by KCTCS by level**

	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY09	1-Yr. Change	8-Yr. Change	AY10 Goal
<b>Associate</b>	3,760	4,194	4,830	5,420	5,723	6,028	6,481	6,485	6,861	5.8%	82.5%	8,000
<b>Certificate</b>	1,839	3,708	3,929	5,753	7,708	11,647	12,188	14,051	13,813	-1.7%	651.1%	18,000
<b>Diploma</b>	1,609	1,608	1,705	2,226	2,310	2,130	2,301	2,246	2,070	-7.8%	28.7%	3,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,208</b>	<b>9,510</b>	<b>10,464</b>	<b>13,399</b>	<b>15,741</b>	<b>19,805</b>	<b>20,970</b>	<b>22,782</b>	<b>22,744</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>215.5%</b>	<b>29,000</b>

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Minority degrees statewide

Status: Losing ground

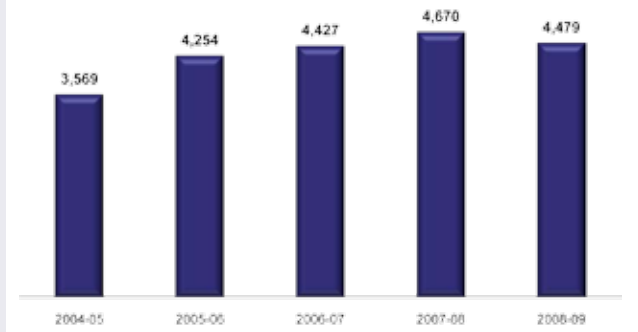
### Highlights

- Total degrees and credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities decreased 4.1%, from 4,670 in 2007-08 to 4,479 in 2008-09, the only overall decline since 2000.
- However, total degrees awarded at the associate level and above increased 5% over last year. Total credentials below the associate level fell 19.8%.
- Minority degree production was up 2.2% at the bachelor's degree level, 6.5% at the master's degree level, and 26.3% at the professional degree level. Doctoral awards were down 13.5%.

### What's ahead

The 2009-10 system goal is to award 2,490 bachelor's degrees and higher to racial-ethnic minorities, determined by adding the 2009-10 goals of the public institutions and AIKCU. The system, currently at 2,446, needs a 2% increase next year to achieve this goal. The average annual increase for minority awards at the baccalaureate level and above is 7.3% since 2000. KCTCS needs to increase minority degrees and credentials awarded by 44.5% to reach its 2009-10 goal of 2,800.

Figure 3.11 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities, statewide



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

### About this measure

This indicator tracks the postsecondary system's progress in closing achievement gaps among its students and increasing access to higher education. The indicator measures the total number of degrees and credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities in an academic year (July 1 through June 30). Racial-ethnic categories include African American, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native.

Figure 3.12 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities by level

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY09	1-Yr. Change	9-Yr. Change
<b>Certificate</b>	26	191	420	367	499	621	1,244	1,304	1,508	1,223	-18.9%	4604%
<b>Diploma</b>	0	84	96	124	149	197	188	147	195	142	-27.2%	NA*
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>-19.8%</b>	<b>5150%</b>
<b>Associate</b>	356	341	418	501	536	515	597	607	606	668	10.2%	87.6%
<b>Bachelor's</b>	1,160	1,125	1,369	1,291	1,451	1,507	1,556	1,676	1,660	1,697	2.2%	46.3%
<b>Post-Bac Cert.</b>	3	1	4	9	8	1	9	16	24	24	0.0%	700%
<b>Master's/Specialist</b>	340	326	388	436	544	592	532	534	542	577	6.5%	69.7%
<b>Post-Master's Cert.</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	-33.3%	NA*
<b>Doctoral</b>	23	17	26	23	62	49	44	61	52	45	-13.5%	95.7%
<b>Professional</b>	72	79	73	75	78	86	83	79	80	101	26.3%	40.3%
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>59.4%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>3,569</b>	<b>4,254</b>	<b>4,427</b>	<b>4,670</b>	<b>4,479</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	<b>126.2%</b>

\*A 9-year percent change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Minority degrees by institution

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- Six public universities (EKU, MoSU, MuSU, NKU, UK and UofL) increased minority degree production over last year, while 2 universities (KSU and WKU) experienced declines.
- KCTCS increased minority associate degrees by 14.4% but experienced an 11.9% decrease in minority awards overall due to declines in certificates and diplomas.
- Minority degrees and credentials awarded by AIKCU increased slightly (0.4%), from 456 in 2007-08 to 458 in 2008-09.

### About this measure

This indicator enables the Council to track progress made in increasing degree production among racial-ethnic minorities. Racial-ethnic categories include African American, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native.

### What's ahead

Performance goals for 2009-10 are included in the chart below. EKU, MoSU, MuSU, and NKU's performance this year exceeds their 2010 targets.

**Figure 3.13 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities by institution**

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY09	1-Yr. Change	9-Yr. Change	AY10 Goal
<b>EKU</b>													
Bachelor's	68	59	78	91	84	97	86	117	94	105	11.7%	54.4%	100
Post-Bac. Certificate	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NA*	NA*	NA**
Master's/Specialist	21	13	12	32	11	25	38	23	29	33	13.8%	57.1%	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>55.1%</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>KSU</b>													
Bachelor's	144	155	154	151	149	162	146	137	148	134	-9.5%	-6.9%	150
Master's/Specialist	16	20	23	27	25	36	18	30	22	23	4.5%	43.8%	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>-7.6%</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>MoSU</b>													
Bachelor's	33	36	36	39	35	40	34	59	25	38	52.0%	15.2%	40
Master's/Specialist	10	4	15	6	8	13	10	9	16	18	12.5%	80.0%	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>MuSU</b>													
Bachelor's	71	65	84	77	109	74	98	106	118	115	-2.5%	62.0%	120
Master's/Specialist	25	35	44	43	53	62	74	54	38	45	18.4%	80.0%	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>66.7%</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>NKU</b>													
Bachelor's	42	35	66	67	76	78	82	94	91	117	28.6%	178.6%	101
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	3	7	133.3%	NA*	NA**
Master's/Specialist	7	7	12	15	18	30	18	20	33	24	-27.3%	242.9%	35
Professional	6	3	2	1	5	10	10	9	9	11	22.2%	83.3%	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>189.1%</b>	<b>149</b>

\*A 1-year or 9-year percent change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

\*\*Goals were not established for post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates because they represent such a small proportion of total degrees awarded.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

**QUESTION**  
**3**

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?

**Figure 3.13 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities by institution**

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY09	1-Yr. Change	9-Yr. Change	AY10 Goal
<b>UK</b>													
Bachelor's	231	233	291	244	221	257	257	254	259	264	1.9%	14.3%	282
Master's/Specialist	89	54	67	69	95	89	86	92	94	112	19.1%	25.8%	103
Professional	35	28	23	36	29	36	24	29	28	42	50.0%	20.0%	39
Doctoral	14	14	18	10	26	19	23	25	23	23	0.0%	64.3%	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>449</b>
<b>UofL</b>													
Bachelor's	249	276	299	283	334	341	409	378	362	379	4.7%	52.2%	404
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	3	1	4	9	5	0	9	13	16	15	-6.3%	400.0%	NA**
Master's/Specialist	113	141	129	120	233	225	185	163	155	169	9.0%	49.6%	161
Professional	31	42	43	34	44	36	46	37	40	40	0.0%	29.0%	41
Doctoral	6	3	6	9	23	25	11	9	18	18	0.0%	200.0%	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>54.5%</b>	<b>626</b>
<b>WKU</b>													
Bachelor's	147	130	148	137	173	180	187	227	213	177	-16.9%	20.4%	188
Post-Bac Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	4	-33.3%	NA*	NA**
Master's/Specialist	23	33	37	68	33	50	32	64	64	75	17.2%	226.1%	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>-9.5%</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>AIKCU</b>													
Bachelor's	175	136	213	202	270	278	257	304	350	368	5.1%	110.3%	NA**
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	6	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	NA*	-100.0%	NA**
Master's/Specialist	36	19	49	56	68	62	71	79	91	78	-14.3%	116.7%	NA**
Professional	0	6	5	4	0	4	3	4	3	8	166.7%	NA*	NA**
Doctoral	3	0	2	4	13	5	10	27	11	4	-63.6%	33.3%	NA**
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>108.2%</b>	<b>480</b>

\*A 1-year or 9-year percent change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

\*\*The Council only negotiated a goal for minority bachelor's degrees and above with AIKCU for the sector as a whole. Goals for post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates were not established because they represent such a small proportion of total degrees awarded.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

**Figure 3.14 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities by KCTCS**

	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY09	1-Yr. Change	8-Yr. Change	AY10 Goal
Associate	252	319	388	429	424	474	513	506	579	14.4%	129.8%	650
Certificate	170	401	349	482	604	1,221	1,289	1,499	1,217	-18.8%	615.9%	1,900
Diploma	84	96	124	149	197	188	147	195	142	-27.2%	69.0%	250
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>-11.9%</b>	<b>283.0%</b>	<b>2,800</b>

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Transfers from KCTCS to four-year institutions

Status: Holding steady

### Highlights

- The total number of students transferring from KCTCS to Kentucky four-year colleges and universities increased 3.9%, from 4,278 in 2007-08 to 4,445 in 2008-09.
- However, of the 2008-09 total, 260 were students who transferred to public universities in the summer semester, a category not included in last year's totals. Without these students, the total number of transfers would have declined by 2.2%.

### What's ahead

The 2009-10 goal is 4,655 transfers, determined by adding the goals of the public institutions and AIKCU. A 4.7% increase in performance is needed next year to achieve this goal.

### About this measure

Encouraging more students to transfer from two-year to four-year programs is an important strategy for meeting Kentucky's educational goals. This indicator focuses attention on the need for more agreements to maximize associate-level credits that can be applied toward a bachelor's degree, as well as other measures to simplify the transfer process.

This indicator reflects the total number of first-time transfers from KCTCS to four-year public and independent Kentucky institutions during the fall, spring, and summer semesters (2008-09 is the first year summer transfers have been included in the results).

In 2009, KCTCS and the Council developed an expanded definition of transfer to better capture the broad array of student behaviors that constitute student mobility. Transfer measures in the next strategic plan (if they remain a key indicator of performance) will be reexamined in light of the new definition.

**Figure 3.15 Transfers from KCTCS to four-year institutions**

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY09*	1-Yr. Change	9-Yr. Change	AY10 Goal
EKU	635	607	567	571	661	701	686	661	718	766	6.7%	20.6%	732
KSU	15	12	31	25	29	39	39	47	30	41	36.7%	173.3%	43
MoSU	354	355	362	389	312	396	377	424	369	422	14.4%	19.2%	450
MuSU	400	431	426	444	419	512	504	485	467	496	6.2%	24.0%	500
NKU	69	75	76	76	61	77	93	126	132	186	40.9%	169.6%	152
UK	954	893	928	957	896	815	835	755	447	510	14.1%	-46.5%	530
UofL	610	424	480	511	549	592	531	520	533	573	7.5%	-6.1%	546
WKU	415	254	378	431	423	474	447	530	489	543	11.0%	30.8%	502
AIKCU	358	351	365	402	514	583	926	938	1,093	908	-16.9%	153.6%	1,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,810</b>	<b>3,402</b>	<b>3,613</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>3,864</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>4,445</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>4,655</b>

\*Unlike previous years, the 2008-09 results include students who transferred from KCTCS to public universities in the summer semester; however, summer transfers to AIKCU institutions are not available.  
Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Six-year graduation rate

Status: Losing ground

### Highlights

- Only two public universities (NKU and UofL) improved their graduation rates over last year.
- AIKCU's graduation rate improved 2 percentage points over last year, from 47.8% in 2006-07 to 49.6% in 2007-08.

### About this measure

Six-year graduation rate is a common measure of institutional productivity that reflects the percentage of full-time, first-year bachelor's degree-seeking students who graduate within six years. The rate is calculated at the end of the academic year based on the first-year cohort that entered in the summer or fall semester six years earlier.

Figure 3.16 Six-year graduation rate

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	1-Yr. Change	8-Yr. Change	AY10 Goal
EKU	31.0%	37.2%	33.1%	37.1%	33.5%	36.9%	35.4%	40.1%	38.4%	-1.7	7.4	39.5%
KSU	31.1%	33.3%	27.2%	39.0%	29.5%	28.5%	31.8%	23.5%	22.9%	-0.6	-8.2	25.0%
MoSU	39.4%	45.4%	43.8%	44.2%	37.9%	41.6%	42.7%	40.7%	39.0%	-1.7	-0.4	41.8%
MuSU	40.9%	46.3%	55.0%	55.4%	56.3%	57.3%	57.1%*	56.2%*	48.9%	-7.3	8.0	48.8%
NKU	35.4%	40.7%	37.8%	33.3%	40.5%	40.9%	31.4%*	31.8%*	32.3%	0.5	-3.1	32.8%
UK	55.5%	57.2%	57.8%	61.1%	59.6%	59.8%	59.1%	61.2%	57.6%	-3.6	2.1	60.0%
UofL	30.7%	33.3%	32.8%	34.9%	33.1%	36.7%	40.6%	43.7%	45.7%	2.0	15.0	47.9%
WKU	41.7%	40.7%	41.0%	43.4%	44.5%	45.5%	49.1%	49.2%	47.3%	-1.9	5.6	47.3%
AIKCU	41.4%	44.6%	45.0%	45.4%	48.4%	48.0%	47.9%	47.8%	49.6%	1.8	8.2	50.0%
PUBLICS	39.4%	40.9%	44.1%	43.5%	44.3%	45.4%	46.7%	46.4%	46.4%	0.0	7.0	NA

\*NKU and MuSU changed the policy for the entering class of 2001 to include students in the bachelor's degree cohort who had previously been considered associate degree students, resulting in an apparent decline in 2006 and 2007 graduation rates. However, the rate did not drop; the types of students in the cohort merely changed. Rates before AY06 are no longer comparable. Future goals will be adjusted accordingly. Source: CPE Comprehensive Database.



## KCTCS three-year persistence rate

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- The KCTCS persistence rate improved 2.2 percentage points, from 49.5% in 2006-07 to 51.7% in 2007-08.
- KCTCS's most recent performance exceeds the AY10 goal previously approved by the Board of Regents.

### About this measure

This indicator is a composite statistic that tracks how many credential-seeking KCTCS students are still enrolled, have completed a credential, or have transferred three years later and reflects the large number of part-time and intermittent students at KCTCS.

Figure 3.17 KCTCS three-year persistence rate

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	1-Yr. Change	8-Yr. Change	AY10 Goal
New Credential-Seeking Enrollment 3 Years Earlier	9,235	9,392	9,173	12,309	13,545	12,974	11,147	10,169	10,994	825	1,759	NA
Transferred Out	18.4%	13.5%	12.8%	9.5%	8.8%	11.6%	12.5%	11.7%	11.0%	-0.7	-7.4	NA
Completions	7.9%	8.7%	9.5%	14.1%	18.4%	18.8%	16.7%	16.8%	19.7%	2.9	11.8	NA
Still Enrolled	21.5%	19.2%	19.9%	16.9%	16.0%	19.4%	20.5%	21.1%	21.2%	0.1	-0.3	NA
Persistence Rate	47.8%	41.4%	42.2%	40.5%	43.3%	49.6%	49.4%	49.5%	51.7%	2.2	3.9	49.5%

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?



## Licensure examination pass rates

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- On the 11 licensure exams tracked by the Council, four pass rates increased, one fell, two remained unchanged, and four were unavailable.
- All of Kentucky's 2009 available pass rates exceeded national pass rates except for physical therapy, which was one percentage-point shy. National pass rates are not available this year for pharmacy and dentistry.

### What's ahead

The performance goal in any given year is to exceed the national pass rate. The Council continues to work on obtaining graduate school entrance examination results for Kentucky college graduates.

### About this measure

Performance on professional licensure examinations is a strong indicator of college graduates' readiness for life and work in Kentucky. Licensure exams directly measure students' employability in their chosen field and provide a useful comparison to other states.

This indicator tracks annual pass rates for participating public institutions for each professional exam. The most recent national pass rate available is included to provide a context for understanding these results.

**Figure 4.1 Kentucky licensure examination pass rates**

Licensure Examination	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	National Pass Rate**
NCLEX-Bachelor's	88%	95%	89%	94%	91%	90%	89%	91%	NA	88%
NCLEX-Associate	92%	92%	92%	90%	90%	88%	81%	88%	NA	86%
NCLEX-Practical Nursing	89%	90%	88%	89%	95%	91%	95%	93%	NA	86%
Physical Therapy	88%*	82%	83%	67%	83%	89%	91%	90%	88%	89%
Engineering	83%*	85%*	81%*	86%*	74%*	65%*	79%*	79%*	79%	61%
Kentucky Bar Exam	81%	78%	76%	69%	72%	72%	74%	76%	78%	69%
National Dental Board Exam	98%*	NA	96%*	NA	98%*	99%*	97%*	98%*	98%*	NA
Pharmacy	100%*	100%*	99%*	100%*	100%*	100%*	99%*	100%*	NA	NA
Medicine	91%*	95%*	100%*	94%*	93%*	95%*	95%*	96%*	97%*	96%
Radiologic Technology	89%*	88%*	85%*	91%*	91%*	95%*	92%*	94%*	95%*	91%
Respiratory Care	88%*	91%*	81%*	91%*	78%*	86%*	88%*	86%*	87%*	79%

\* The average pass rate for KY publics is used in place of state pass rate.

\*\*The national pass rate is for the same fiscal year as the most recent state data, except the national bar exam and medical exam are for the previous fiscal year, and the national radiologic technology exam pass rate is for the calendar year containing the second half of the fiscal year.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database and Kentucky licensing boards.

# Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?



## Student engagement in undergraduate learning

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- Overall, 2009 survey results for first-year and senior students showed improvement over 2007 results.
- Every university met the goal of improving at least two of the five benchmarks of effective educational practice for first-year students.
- All but two universities (KSU, WKU) met the goal of improving at least two of the five benchmarks of effective educational practice for senior students.

### What's ahead

The 2009 performance goal was for every public university to improve at least two of the five benchmarks of effective educational practice for first-year and senior students. If NSSE remains a key indicator in the next strategic plan (2011-15), 2011 goals will be established.

### About this measure

This measure reflects the extent to which undergraduate students engage in effective educational practices associated with high levels of learning and development. Five key areas are tracked, including academic challenge, active and collaborative learning, student/faculty interaction, enriching educational experiences, and supportive campus environment. Scores are derived from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE), which is administered to first-year students and seniors at Kentucky public universities every other year. Kentucky was one of the first state systems to use NSSE to help assess the quality of the college student experience.

**Figure 4.2 Student engagement in the undergraduate learning experience**

	FIRST-YEAR						SENIOR					
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2009 Goal	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2009 Goal
<b>EKU</b>												
Academic challenge	50	50	52	52	<b>53</b>	Met goal	56	55	56	54	<b>57</b>	Met goal
Active/collaborative learning	36	40	40	41	<b>42</b>		49	51	54	51	<b>53</b>	
Student/faculty interaction			39	33	<b>37</b>				48	45	<b>47</b>	
Enriching educational experiences			20	23	<b>25</b>				37	36	<b>39</b>	
Supportive campus environment	57	60	57	57	<b>62</b>		57	56	59	58	<b>60</b>	
<b>KSU</b>												
Academic challenge	54	51	49*	52	<b>52</b>	Met goal	53	52	58*	56	<b>56</b>	Did not meet goal
Active/collaborative learning	47	40	41*	44	<b>48</b>		52	50	53*	56	<b>53</b>	
Student/faculty interaction			35*	41	<b>45</b>				46*	51	<b>46</b>	
Enriching educational experiences			25*	27	<b>36</b>				47*	47	<b>44</b>	
Supportive campus environment	58	53	53*	58	<b>59</b>		58	53	59*	61	<b>58</b>	
<b>MoSU</b>												
Academic challenge	54	52	50	50	<b>52</b>	Met goal	55	55	54	55	<b>58</b>	Met goal
Active/collaborative learning	42	39	41	44	<b>44</b>		53	50	53	53	<b>55</b>	
Student/faculty interaction			35	33	<b>36</b>				46	47	<b>49</b>	
Enriching educational experiences			22	25	<b>28</b>				36	39	<b>41</b>	
Supportive campus environment	62	56	58	58	<b>61</b>		57	55	58	55	<b>62</b>	

\*NSSE 2004 results are reported for KSU since the university did not administer the survey in 2005.

Source: National Survey of Student Engagement.

# Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?

**Figure 4.2 Student engagement in the undergraduate learning experience (continued)**

	FIRST-YEAR						SENIOR					
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2009 Goal	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2009 Goal
<b>MUSU</b>												
Academic challenge	46	51	50	50	<b>51</b>	Met goal	54	55	54	53	<b>55</b>	Met goal
Active/collaborative learning	36	42	42	39	<b>39</b>		46	49	52	48	<b>47</b>	
Student/faculty interaction			37	34	<b>32</b>				47	43	<b>45</b>	
Enriching educational experiences			26	27	<b>25</b>				41	37	<b>36</b>	
Supportive campus environment	59	62	60	60	<b>62</b>		55	61	66	61	<b>60</b>	
<b>NKU</b>												
Academic challenge	49	50	48	51	<b>52</b>	Met goal	55	53	54	54	<b>55</b>	Met goal
Active/collaborative learning	35	38	40	43	<b>45</b>		49	47	49	48	<b>51</b>	
Student/faculty interaction			35	36	<b>38</b>				41	39	<b>39</b>	
Enriching educational experiences			25	28	<b>27</b>				35	32	<b>33</b>	
Supportive campus environment	57	63	57	61	<b>62</b>		51	55	56	57	<b>58</b>	
<b>UK</b>												
Academic challenge	52	52	49	52	<b>54</b>	Met goal	53	55	55	54	<b>55</b>	Met goal
Active/collaborative learning	36	35	34	37	<b>41</b>		45	46	47	47	<b>49</b>	
Student/faculty interaction			29	31	<b>34</b>				41	40	<b>42</b>	
Enriching educational experiences			23	26	<b>28</b>				40	40	<b>41</b>	
Supportive campus environment	53	59	53	56	<b>60</b>		48	54	55	53	<b>54</b>	
<b>UofL</b>												
Academic challenge	46	48	47	50	<b>53</b>	Met goal	53	54	55	53	<b>55</b>	Met goal
Active/collaborative learning	37	35	37	40	<b>38</b>		45	44	45	45	<b>48</b>	
Student/faculty interaction			34	32	<b>33</b>				40	37	<b>40</b>	
Enriching educational experiences			26	28	<b>28</b>				36	38	<b>39</b>	
Supportive campus environment	54	54	54	60	<b>63</b>		47	51	52	51	<b>57</b>	
<b>WKU</b>												
Academic challenge	46	48	48	48	<b>49</b>	Met goal	51	53	53	54	<b>54</b>	Did not meet goal
Active/collaborative learning	39	37	42	41	<b>41</b>		46	48	51	51	<b>50</b>	
Student/faculty interaction			36	33	<b>34</b>				43	44	<b>42</b>	
Enriching educational experiences			26	24	<b>25</b>				40	40	<b>40</b>	
Supportive campus environment	58	56	57	58	<b>58</b>		53	54	55	59	<b>58</b>	

Source: National Survey of Student Engagement

# Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?



## Civic participation of undergraduate students

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- Overall, 2009 NSSE results showed improvement over 2007 results.
- Every institution met or exceeded more than half of their 2009 goals for first-year and senior students.
- MoSU and NKU met or exceeded all of their 2009 performance goals for first-year and senior students.
- EKU, KSU, MuSU, UofL and WKU met or exceeded all but one their 2009 performance goals for first-year or senior students.

### What's ahead

NSSE will be administered next in 2011. If NSSE remains a key indicator in the next strategic plan (2011-15), goals will be negotiated with the institutions.

### About this measure

The civic involvement of students, measured by activities like volunteering and voting, indicates another dimension of college graduates' preparation for responsible citizenship. This measure uses data from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE).

"Volunteering" captures students who spent one or more hours per week doing volunteer work. "Community projects" reflects students who participated in a community-based project as part of a regular course during the school year. "Voting" indicates students who reported that their college experience has substantially influenced their voting contributions in local, state, or national elections. "Community welfare" reflects students who reported that their college experience has substantially influenced their contributions to the welfare of their communities.

**Figure 4.3 Civic participation of undergraduate students**

	FIRST-YEAR						SENIOR					
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2009 Goal	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2009 Goal
<b>EKU</b>												
Volunteering	44%	32%	25%	31%	<b>39%</b>	32%	52%	40%	44%	49%	<b>50%</b>	49%
Community projects	18%	28%	29%	28%	<b>35%</b>	32%	42%	47%	62%	49%	<b>49%</b>	50%
Voting	29%	23%	38%	27%	<b>47%</b>	30%	33%	17%	36%	29%	<b>41%</b>	30%
Community welfare	26%	35%	35%	35%	<b>44%</b>	38%	46%	35%	44%	47%	<b>48%</b>	47%
<b>KSU</b>												
Volunteering	56%	36%		28%	<b>49%</b>	30%	72%	44%		58%	<b>55%</b>	50%
Community projects	41%	49%	47%*	65%	<b>61%</b>	50%	40%	38%	54%*	56%	<b>48%</b>	55%
Voting	39%	29%	23%*	29%	<b>60%</b>	29%	39%	32%	43%*	38%	<b>58%</b>	35%
Community welfare	27%	28%	18%*	33%	<b>48%</b>	30%	56%	41%	52%*	47%	<b>51%</b>	47%
<b>MoSU</b>												
Volunteering	46%	26%	26%	37%	<b>44%</b>	38%	50%	40%	52%	48%	<b>56%</b>	50%
Community projects	26%	24%	30%	34%	<b>40%</b>	35%	44%	35%	50%	51%	<b>59%</b>	53%
Voting	38%	18%	41%	33%	<b>48%</b>	35%	33%	23%	43%	28%	<b>46%</b>	33%
Community welfare	31%	34%	35%	35%	<b>45%</b>	36%	43%	37%	43%	36%	<b>50%</b>	38%

\*NSSE 2004 results are reported for KSU since the university did not administer the survey in 2005.

Source: National Survey of Student Engagement.

# Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?

**Figure 4.3 Civic participation of undergraduate students (continued)**

	FIRST-YEAR						SENIOR					
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2009 Goal	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2009 Goal
<b>MuSU</b>												
Volunteering	49%	43%	36%	49%	<b>55%</b>	42%	52%	39%	44%	46%	<b>46%</b>	46%
Community projects	19%	30%	31%	25%	<b>29%</b>	26%	30%	40%	55%	50%	<b>45%</b>	50%
Voting	27%	28%	36%	18%	<b>44%</b>	30%	32%	23%	42%	30%	<b>50%</b>	35%
Community welfare	30%	41%	36%	38%	<b>40%</b>	38%	37%	39%	57%	47%	<b>53%</b>	48%
<b>NKU</b>												
Volunteering	36%	36%	39%	43%	<b>44%</b>	44%	43%	42%	40%	39%	<b>45%</b>	39%
Community projects	17%	14%	31%	37%	<b>40%</b>	37%	32%	33%	41%	39%	<b>43%</b>	41%
Voting	21%	23%	48%	34%	<b>50%</b>	48%	26%	16%	34%	30%	<b>41%</b>	36%
Community welfare	19%	30%	40%	41%	<b>43%</b>	41%	26%	29%	36%	40%	<b>42%</b>	41%
<b>UK</b>												
Volunteering	48%	29%	28%	35%	<b>42%</b>	39%	48%	39%	44%	45%	<b>48%</b>	49%
Community projects	16%	15%	24%	28%	<b>41%</b>	31%	33%	35%	38%	38%	<b>41%</b>	42%
Voting	18%	16%	39%	31%	<b>50%</b>	35%	22%	22%	33%	27%	<b>41%</b>	31%
Community welfare	20%	27%	25%	39%	<b>48%</b>	43%	33%	32%	42%	40%	<b>43%</b>	44%
<b>UofL</b>												
Volunteering	39%	32%	32%	42%	<b>44%</b>	37%	45%	39%	40%	46%	<b>51%</b>	44%
Community projects	24%	25%	23%	28%	<b>25%</b>	26%	38%	23%	38%	32%	<b>43%</b>	40%
Voting	25%	17%	43%	29%	<b>45%</b>	30%	29%	14%	26%	28%	<b>37%</b>	25%
Community welfare	26%	27%	32%	42%	<b>43%</b>	36%	33%	27%	36%	36%	<b>42%</b>	38%
<b>WKU</b>												
Volunteering	48%	30%	35%	37%	<b>38%</b>	38%	48%	41%	44%	45%	<b>52%</b>	46%
Community projects	25%	21%	35%	41%	<b>45%</b>	42%	37%	43%	50%	51%	<b>55%</b>	52%
Voting	30%	20%	52%	28%	<b>49%</b>	30%	20%	24%	45%	31%	<b>40%</b>	32%
Community welfare	24%	33%	42%	39%	<b>44%</b>	40%	39%	36%	44%	48%	<b>48%</b>	49%

Source: National Survey of Student Engagement

# Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



## External research and development expenditures

Status: Holding steady

### Highlights

- R&D expenditures per capita remained basically unchanged, from \$86 in 2007 to \$85 in 2008, the most recent year available from the National Science Foundation. Since 2000, Kentucky's performance increased 124% on this indicator.
- Half of Kentucky's public universities (KSU, MoSU, NKU, and UK) increased external R&D expenditures from the previous year.
- Total R&D expenditures at public universities increased from \$155 million in 2000 to \$362 million in 2008, a 134% gain.

### What's ahead

Kentucky established a goal of \$86 for research and development expenditures per capita by 2010 (data for this indicator lag two years behind). The goal is based on the sum of the universities' 2010 R&D expenditure goals (around \$374 million) and the Kentucky State Data Center's population projection for 2010 (around 4.3 million). The most recent result is \$85.

The 2010 performance goal for total university R&D expenditures is \$374 million, determined by adding the goals of the public universities, which were negotiated with Council staff. The 2008 total for this indicator was \$362 million.

Figure 5.1 Statewide external R&D expenditures per capita



Source: National Science Foundation and US Census Bureau

### About this measure

Kentucky uses two indicators to measure progress in expanding university research. The first (Figure 5.1) measures total research and development expenditures relative to the state's population, providing for comparisons with other states. The second (Figure 5.2) measures each public university's annual research and development expenditures, which include state, federal, and corporate research dollars and exclude university-funded research. These indicators are an important index of Kentucky's intellectual capital and potential for economic growth in a global economy.

Figure 5.2 External R&D expenditures by institution (\$000)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1-Yr. Change	2010 Goal
EKU	\$318	\$376	\$462	\$286	\$406	\$767	\$567	\$482	-15.0%	\$508
KSU	\$3,996	\$3,291*	\$3,614*	\$3,298	\$3,044	\$3,340	\$3,548	\$4,078	14.9%	\$5,000
MoSU	\$976	\$1,084	\$1,094	\$1,245	\$1,761	\$1,045	\$1,347	\$2,154	59.9%	\$2,000
MuSU	\$1,390	\$1,307	\$1,801	\$2,978	\$2,547	\$2,345	\$1,453	\$1,256	-13.6%	\$1,500
NKU	\$57	\$48	\$275	\$584	\$981	\$1,420	\$1,114	\$1,253	12.5%	\$1,266
UK	\$150,713	\$162,441	\$187,028	\$203,223	\$215,366	\$226,106	\$235,476	\$237,946	1.0%	\$244,000
UofL	\$34,314	\$57,992	\$62,515	\$81,167	\$94,340	\$101,253	\$110,003	\$107,395	-2.4%	\$110,000
WKU	\$3,670	\$4,644	\$3,734	\$5,192	\$5,977	\$8,113	\$9,846	\$7,786	-20.9%	\$10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$195,434</b>	<b>\$231,183</b>	<b>\$260,523</b>	<b>\$297,973</b>	<b>\$324,422</b>	<b>\$344,389</b>	<b>\$363,354</b>	<b>\$362,350</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>\$374,274</b>

\*Totals for these years adjusted per KSU internal audit.  
Source: National Science Foundation

# Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



## College graduates remaining in Kentucky

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- Overall, between 2001 and 2006, the proportion of graduates from public institutions who held a Kentucky driver's license five years after graduation increased from 73% to 86%.
- 95% of resident graduates and 37% of nonresident graduates in 2001 were still in Kentucky in 2006.
- Associate level degree holders were most likely to remain in Kentucky (92%), while doctoral level degree holders were least likely to remain (65%).

### What's ahead

This indicator is updated once every five years. The next data match will determine what percentage of 2006 graduates are still in Kentucky in 2011.

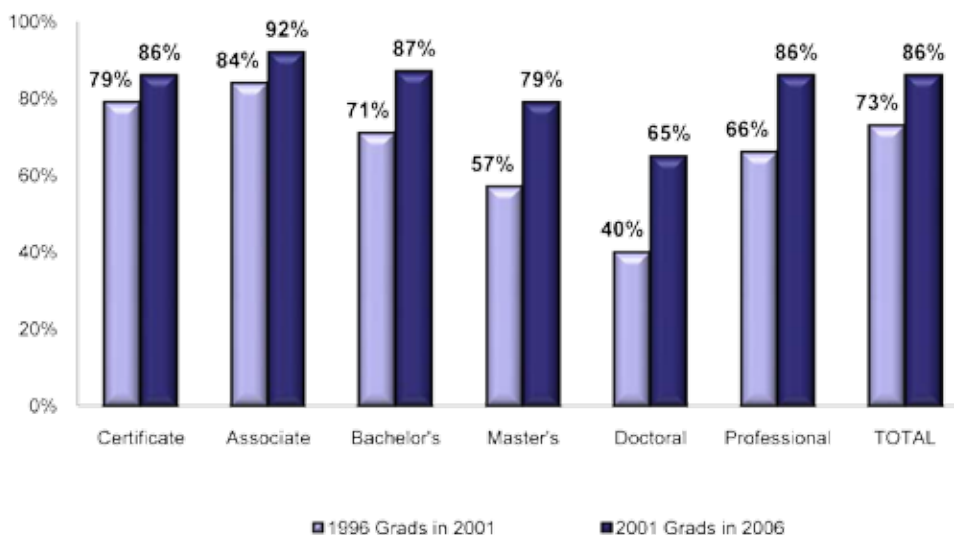
Kentucky strives to keep at least 75% of its recent college graduates in the state, which is equal to the percentage of native Kentuckians in the state's general population.

### About this measure

Recently, the Council added this measure to track the percentage of Kentucky postsecondary graduates who still live in the state five years after graduation. To determine if Kentucky in fact experiences a "brain drain," student data at each level of educational attainment are matched with data from the Kentucky Division of Drivers' Licensing. The most recent results reflect how many 2001 graduates held a Kentucky driver's license in 2006.

Although the data do not reflect people who fail to promptly change their drivers' licenses after leaving the state, the vast majority of Kentucky graduates appear to remain here to live and work, contributing their talents and skills to the workforce.

**Figure 5.3 College graduates still living in Kentucky five years after graduation**



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database and Kentucky Department of Transportation drivers' license records

# Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



## STEM degrees and credentials

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- There were 18,161 STEM graduates in 2008-09, an increase of 4.2% from 2007-08. This total includes associate degrees and other credentials below the baccalaureate level.
- Bachelor's degree production in STEM fields rose slightly, from 5,606 in 2007-08 to 5,626 in 2008-09.

### What's ahead

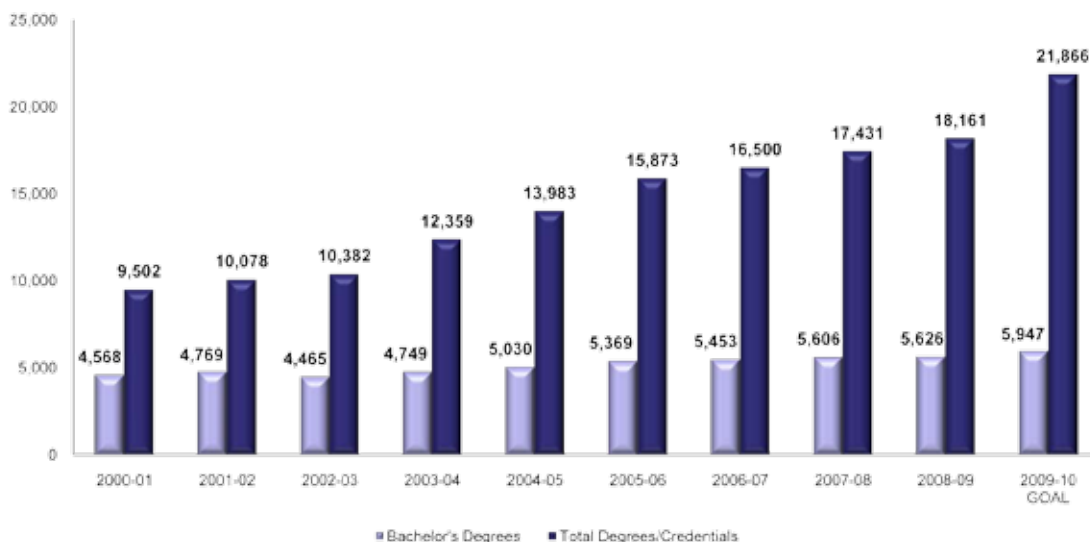
The Council has established a 2009-10 goal of 21,866 total degrees and credentials in STEM fields and 5,947 STEM bachelor's degrees. Goals were determined by applying the average annual rate of increase (12% and 3% respectively) over two years of performance. The system will need a 20.4% increase in total STEM credentials and a 5.7% increase in STEM bachelor's degrees next year to achieve these goals.

### About this measure

This indicator tracks the total number of credentials awarded at all levels in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) fields by Kentucky's public and independent institutions during an academic year (July 1 through June 30). STEM fields are defined by the federal Department of Energy's Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).

Severe shortages in STEM graduates fuel concerns about the nation's ability to keep pace with other industrialized nations. Increasing the number of degrees in these fields is vital to the economy and the state's ability to significantly increase quality of life and standard of living for Kentuckians.

Figure 5.4 Total degrees and credentials awarded in STEM fields



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



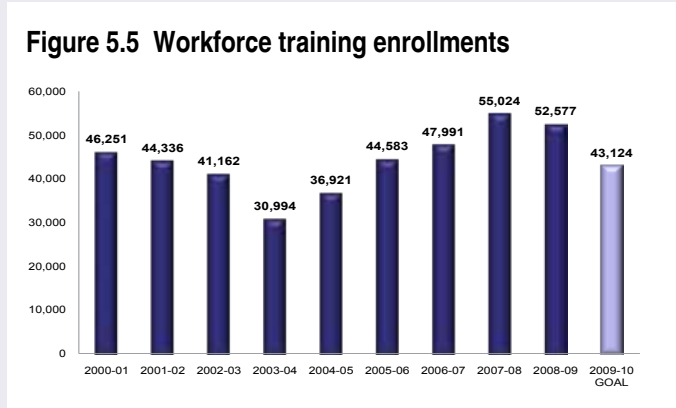
## Workforce training Status: Losing ground

### Highlights

- KCTCS reported a total of 52,577 workforce trainings for 2008-09, down 4.4% percent from last year's total of 55,024.
- The current economic recession may be limiting employers' ability to invest in training programs for their workforce.
- Enhancing the skills of Kentucky's workforce is a central component of KCTCS's statewide mission.

### About this measure

This indicator tracks contributions made by KCTCS to train Kentucky's workforce. The total includes only credit and non-credit enrollments and excludes employment assessments and enrollments in fire/rescue training programs.



Source: KCTCS comprehensive database

### What's ahead

The 2009-10 goal is 43,124, which reflected a 15% increase over the three-year base period at the time it was approved by the KCTCS Board of Regents.



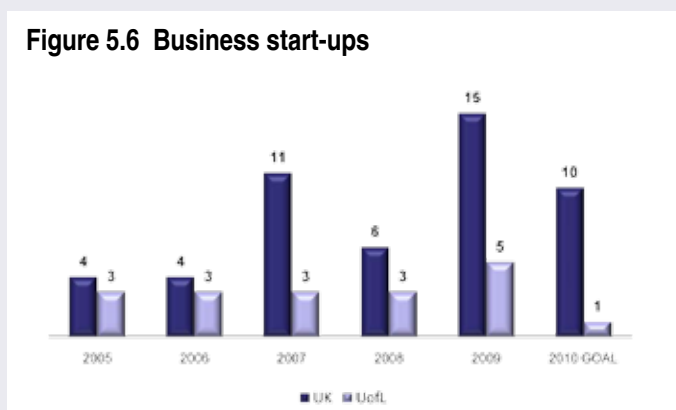
## Business start-ups Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- UK reported 15 new start-ups in 2009, up from 6 a year ago.
- UofL reported 5 new start-ups in 2009, up from 3 a year ago.

### About this measure

To encourage the vital entrepreneurial role of Kentucky's research universities, this indicator tracks the number of new business start-ups formed during a fiscal year that were dependent on the licensing of an institution's technology, as reported to the Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM).



Source: Association of University Technology Managers survey

### What's ahead

UK has established a goal of 10 new start-ups in 2010, and UofL has a goal of 1 start-up in 2010.

# Moving forward

As Kentucky's economy worsened in 2008-09, public colleges and universities struggled to absorb cuts in state General Fund support through cost-containment and cost-avoidance strategies and moderate tuition increases. The Higher Education Work Group, created by Governor Beshear in October 2008, met throughout the year to identify best practices that could help preserve college access and affordability in this austere budget environment. The HEWG concluded its work in November 2009, and issued a final report with 21 recommendations for increasing efficiency in student financial aid, transfer, and university operations. Some highlights include:

- Ensuring the state's merit scholarship program (KEES) reflects the more rigorous academic standards being adopted through implementation of Senate Bill 1 of 2009, and directing any cost savings to state need-based aid programs (CAP and KTG).
- Streamlining the transfer process for students moving from KCTCS to four-year institutions, including implementation of an electronic system to minimize loss or duplication of credit.
- Convening a statewide summit to share effective cost-saving strategies in information technology, employee benefits, energy, purchasing, business services, and academic programming.
- Increasing transparency in higher education revenue and spending through publication of an annual finance report.

In the year ahead, the Council will work with the institutions to advance these initiatives, some of which are included in the CPE plan of work. Formally adopted by the Council on Postsecondary Education on September 10, 2009, this plan of work outlines the primary objectives and priorities for 2009-10 and will serve as the basis of President King's annual evaluation.

## **Address funding for postsecondary and adult education**

- Develop a postsecondary operations and capital request for 2010-12.
- Initiate work on a funding distribution process for 2012-14.
- Establish the tuition-setting process for 2010-11.
- Collaborate with the Governor's office on monitoring and coordinating ARRA (stimulus) funding for postsecondary education.
- Identify and facilitate statewide purchasing opportunities to leverage resources.

## **Strengthen college readiness and P-16 partnerships**

- Align K-12 and postsecondary education academic standards as developed through implementation of Senate Bill 1 of 2009 (SB1).
- Develop a college remediation reduction plan (SB1).
- Implement the initial phase of the development of a P-20 data warehouse in collaboration with KDE.
- Create teacher professional development programs in partnership with KDE.
- Improve college access and success.
- Complete a statewide diversity plan.
- Develop policies and recommendations to improve state student aid programs, as specified by the final report of the Higher Education Work Group.
- Finalize recommendations to improve transfer and facilitate implementation in partnership with the campuses.
- Work with campuses to implement adult learner recommendations.

## **Provide appropriate regulation and oversight**

- Revise licensing regulations for non-public postsecondary institutions and institute a fee structure.
- Build a new comprehensive postsecondary database system.
- Initiate revisions of the academic program approval and program productivity review processes.

## **Improve strategic planning, accountability, and transparency**

- Initiate postsecondary education strategic planning for 2011-15.
- Revise performance measures and key goals/objectives.
- Widely disseminate system and institutional-level performance results and accomplishments.
- Develop and disseminate a comprehensive higher education finance report.

## **Enhance workforce and economic development partnerships**

- Reengage the statewide business community in supporting and advocating for Kentucky's postsecondary education reform agenda.
- Work with college and university presidents, the business community, and other leaders to advance the agenda of the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) Task Force.





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