

Council on Postsecondary Education
April 28, 2011

2011-12 Tuition and Mandatory Fee Recommendation

The Council staff used a collaborative process to develop its 2011-12 tuition and mandatory fee ceiling recommendation, which included sharing information and engaging in discussions between and among campus presidents and their staffs, Council members, student groups, and executive and legislative leadership.

Based on feedback received from multiple stakeholders, there is a general sentiment that, during this period of sustained economic stringency, increases in resident, undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees should be moderate to support a necessary balance between students' and families' ability to pay for college and adequate institutional funding to support continued progress toward achieving the goals of HB1 and the new Strategic Agenda.

ACTION: The staff recommends that the Council approve 2011-12 resident, undergraduate tuition and mandatory fee ceilings that equate to maximum base rate increases of 4 percent for KCTCS, 5 percent for the comprehensive universities, and 6 percent for the research institutions, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

The staff also recommends that the Council maintain the current floor for nonresident, undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees of two times the resident, undergraduate rate.

Finally, the staff recommends that the public universities be allowed to submit for Council approval market competitive resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fee rates for graduate and online courses.

These recommendations are consistent with Council approved Tuition and Mandatory Fee Policy objectives, including funding adequacy, shared benefits and responsibility, affordability and access, attracting and importing talent, and effective use of resources.

2011-12 Resident, Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees

The table on the next page contains staff recommended dollar ceilings by sector for 2011-12 resident, undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees.

Nonresident, Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees

The current floor for nonresident, undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees is two times the resident, undergraduate rate. The staff recommends that the Council maintain the current floor. Any institution desiring to assess a nonresident, undergraduate rate that is less than two times the resident, undergraduate rate is expected to request an exception to this policy when they submit their 2011-12 tuition and mandatory fee rates for final Council action.

**2011-12 Resident, Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fee
Dollar Ceilings by Sector (@ 4%, 5%, and 6% Increases)**

Sector Percent Ceiling Institution	2010-11 Tuition and Fee Base Rates	2011-12 Tuition and Fee Dollar Ceilings ^(a)	Dollar Increase at Ceiling
Increase up to 4%			
KCTCS	\$130 per credit hour	\$135 per credit hour	\$5 per credit hour
Increase up to 5%			
EKU	\$6,624	\$6,960	\$336
KSU ^(b)	\$230 per credit hour	\$242 per credit hour	\$12 per credit hour
MoSU ^(c)	\$246 per credit hour	\$258 per credit hour	\$12 per credit hour
MuSU	\$6,264	\$6,576	\$312
NKU	\$7,128	\$7,488	\$360
WKU	\$7,560	\$7,944	\$384
Increase up to 6%			
UK – Lower Division	\$8,610	\$9,128	\$518
UK – Upper Division	\$8,859	\$9,392	\$533
UofL	\$8,424	\$8,930	\$506

Notes:

- ^(a) To calculate dollar ceilings, multiply 2010-11 base rates by one plus the sector percent ceiling and round to the nearest whole dollar. Recommended ceilings may deviate slightly from this calculation to accommodate differences across institutions in ways rates are assessed.
- ^(b) The \$242 rate shown for KSU is assessed on 1-12 credit hours per semester. In 2010-11, KSU discounted their \$230 resident undergraduate rate by 50% for hours 13 and above. University officials are undecided at this time regarding possible changes in the discount rate for FY12, but such changes will be taken into consideration when their final rates are approved.
- ^(c) The \$258 rate shown for MoSU is assessed on 1-12 credit hours per semester. That rate will be discounted by 60% to \$103 for hours 13 and above. This is the same discount rate as applied in FY11.

Graduate and Online Tuition and Mandatory Fees

The staff recommends that the public universities be allowed to submit for Council approval market competitive resident and nonresident tuition and mandatory fee rates, as approved by their respective boards, for graduate and online courses.

Fixed Cost Increases

With passage of the 2010 Budget Bill (HB1), the Kentucky General Assembly enacted a planned reduction of \$9.9 million in public postsecondary institution net General Fund appropriations between FY11 and FY12. This reduction coincides with an estimated \$63.4 million increase in institutional fixed costs for FY12, comprised of unfunded M&O expenses for new facilities coming online next year, mandated increases in employer paid retirement contributions, and other fixed cost increases (see Attachment A). Specific components of the anticipated budget reduction and added costs are provided below.

- The 2010 Budget Bill (HB1) calls for a planned \$9.9 million reduction in public postsecondary institution net General Fund appropriations in 2011-12.
- The Council's 2010-12 Biennial Budget Recommendation included a request for \$9.7 million to support Maintenance and Operation (M&O) of new Education and General (E&G) facilities expected to come online in 2011-12. The budget bill did not fund this request, which will require institutions to divert resources from other programs or functional areas to cover these necessary expenditures. This amount is in addition to a \$27.3 million unfunded request in 2010-11, to provide M&O support for buildings that came online in 2008-09 and 2009-10, and for those expected to come online in 2010-11.
- It is estimated that Kentucky's comprehensive universities and KCTCS institutions will be required to absorb unfunded increases in Kentucky Employee Retirement System (KERS) and Kentucky Teacher Retirement System (KTRS) employer paid retirement contributions and health insurance premiums, totaling \$4.9 million in 2011-12.
- Finally, it is estimated that postsecondary institution fixed costs, such as utilities, contractual obligations, workmen's compensation, and unemployment compensation, will increase by a total of \$48.7 million in 2011-12.

These cost estimates do not include faculty and staff salary increases at Kentucky's public postsecondary institutions.

Estimated Tuition Revenue

The staff recommends that the Council establish maximum tuition and fee rate increase ceilings of 4 percent at KCTCS institutions, 5 percent at the comprehensive universities, and 6 percent at the research universities. As can be seen in Attachment A, using the assumption that these increases are assessed uniformly across all categories of students (i.e., every academic level, residency, and full-time or part-time status) in a flat student enrollment environment, campus officials estimate that the proposed rate increases would generate about \$44.3 million in additional tuition and fee revenue for the system, net of institutional scholarships and waivers.

Budgetary Impact

The estimated increase in net tuition and fee revenue will cover about 60 percent of the anticipated \$73.3 million in planned budget reductions and expected fixed cost increases, resulting in a net operating deficit of \$29 million.

As noted in Attachment A, these figures do not include a transfer of \$18.9 million in General Funds from FY12 to FY11 to maintain Kentucky's eligibility for the federal Education Jobs program. The Governor and the Budget Office have assured postsecondary education that this is a technical transfer and it is not intended to negatively impact the budget development process for 2012-14.

Financial Aid

Students rarely pay the stated price of postsecondary institution tuition and fees. Financial aid from federal, state, and institutional sources reduces the cost of college attendance for most students. Attachments B1, B2, and B3 illustrate this point graphically, showing that in 2009-10 grants and scholarships covered the full cost of tuition, fees, and books for most of Kentucky's low-income, public postsecondary students. The graphs also show that students in the highest income categories received substantial support through the KEES program and institutional aid.

The conclusion that can be drawn from these data is that Kentucky's public colleges and universities remain accessible for most full-time, resident undergraduate students despite moderate increases in tuition and fee "sticker prices" over the past few years, due in large part to the availability of student financial aid.

Listed below is additional financial aid information relevant to the 2011-12 tuition and fee setting process.

Federal Financial Aid

- The maximum federal Pell-grant award is expected to stay the same in 2011-12 (i.e., \$5,550) as it was in 2010-11 (News from NASFAA, 2011-12 Federal Pell Grant Payment and Disbursement Schedules).
- In 2009-10, the average Pell-grant award for students attending a KCTCS institution was \$3,318 and the average award for students attending a Kentucky public, four-year institution was \$3,893 (U.S. Department of Education, Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Program Funds by Institution, 2009-10 Award Year).

State Financial Aid

- The maximum state KEES award is expected to be \$2,500 next year, and the maximum state CAP award is expected to be \$1,900 (Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority).
- In 2009-10, the average state KEES award was \$891 for students attending a KCTCS institution and \$1,566 for students attending a Kentucky public, four-year institution (KHEAA Financial Aid Distribution by Institution 2009-10).
- That same year, average state CAP awards were \$1,414 at KCTCS institutions and \$1,648 at Kentucky public, four-year institutions (KHEAA Financial Aid Distribution by Institution 2009-10).
- In 2008-09, Kentucky ranked 12 highest nationwide in state-funded, need-based undergraduate grant dollars per FTE student and 6 highest in state-funded, total undergraduate grant dollars per FTE student (NASSGAP, 40th Annual Survey Report, 2008-09).

- General Fund appropriations supporting state-funded financial aid program expenditures are expected to be slightly below the 2010-11 level for CAP and slightly above the 2010-11 level for KEES (2010-12 Budget of the Commonwealth, Budget in Brief).

Institutional Financial Aid

- It is anticipated that a portion of the additional tuition revenue generated from any resident, undergraduate rate increase will be used to support increases in institutional need-based grants.

Regional Price Comparison

Every year, the Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board surveys postsecondary institutions in every U.S. state and publishes an annual Tuition and Fee Report that provides a comprehensive breakdown of average tuition and fee charges by sector and state. CPE staff use these data to compare list prices of Kentucky colleges and universities averaged by sector to similar institutions and sectors in surrounding states.

As can be seen in Attachments C1, C2, and C3, the relative rank of Kentucky's public postsecondary institution tuition and required fees varies considerably by sector compared to similar institutions in a contiguous eight-state region.

- In 2009-10, resident, undergraduate tuition and required fees at the University of Kentucky ranked 6 out of 8 among flagship universities in Kentucky and surrounding states and were 104 percent of the U.S. average.
- That same year, average resident, undergraduate tuition and fees at Kentucky's comprehensive universities ranked 5 out of 8 states in the region and were 105 percent of the U.S. average.
- Compared to community colleges in the states surrounding Kentucky, average resident undergraduate tuition and fees at KCTCS ranked 1 and were 124 percent of the U.S. average.

Kentucky Price Trends

As can be seen in Attachments D1 and D2, the pace of increase in tuition and fee sticker prices at Kentucky's public postsecondary institutions has slowed in recent years, compared to a more aggressive growth pattern evident during the early to mid-2000s. The gaps among postsecondary education sectors in terms of their respective resident, undergraduate tuition and fee charges has widened over time, reflecting the Council's strategy of adopting differential tuition and fee ceilings by sector.

2011-12 Rate Proposals

Two institutions, Murray State University and Western Kentucky University, have submitted their 2011-12 tuition and mandatory fee rate proposals for Council consideration and action at today's CPE meeting (April 28). It is anticipated that the remaining institutions will submit proposed tuition and fee rates for Council approval at the June 10 meeting. This will allow campus officials to share tuition and fee ceilings with various constituencies and obtain input from their respective boards prior to setting tuition.

The staff will recommend for Council approval tuition and fee rates that meet the following criteria: (a) increases in resident, undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees that are at or below the approved ceiling; (b) nonresident, undergraduate rates that are at least two times the resident, undergraduate rate; (c) proposed exceptions to the nonresident rate floor that have been previously approved by the Council and are in line with 2010-11 rates; and (d) market competitive tuition and fee rates for graduate and online courses.

**Kentucky Public Postsecondary Institutions
Budgetary Impact of Net General Fund Reduction and Fixed Cost Increases
Between Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012**

Net General Fund Reduction:

Institution	2010-11 ^{(a)(b)}	HB 1 ^(c)	2011-12 ^(b)	(A)
	Enacted Net General Fund	Reduction	Enacted Net General Fund	Total GF Reductions (\$ Change)
University of Kentucky	\$ 306,267,700	\$ (3,068,500)	\$ 303,199,200	\$ (3,068,500)
University of Louisville	152,372,900	(1,523,800)	150,849,100	(1,523,800)
Eastern Kentucky University	72,950,500	(729,500)	72,221,000	(729,500)
Kentucky State University	25,400,800	(254,000)	25,146,800	(254,000)
Morehead State University	44,263,500	(442,600)	43,820,900	(442,600)
Murray State University	51,805,500	(517,300)	51,288,200	(517,300)
Northern Kentucky University	50,543,000	(505,500)	50,037,500	(505,500)
Western Kentucky University	78,158,900	(781,600)	77,377,300	(781,600)
KCTCS	206,774,500	(2,067,800)	204,706,700	(2,067,800)
System Totals	\$ 988,537,300	\$ (9,890,600)	\$ 978,646,700	\$ (9,890,600)

^(a) Includes state General Fund appropriations and \$57.3 million in American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) federal stimulus funds.

^(b) Does not include a transfer of \$18.9 million from FY12 to FY11 to maintain Kentucky's eligibility for the Education Jobs program.

^(c) Reflects reduction in net General Fund in 2011-12 resulting from passage of HB 1.

Estimated Fixed Cost Increases:

Institution	M&O for ^(d)	KERS & KTRS ^(e)	Other ^(f)	(B)
	New Facilities	Contributions	Fixed Costs	Total Cost Increases
University of Kentucky	\$ (2,179,700)	\$ -	\$ (14,457,500)	\$ (16,637,200)
University of Louisville	(602,800)	-	(12,543,953)	(13,146,753)
Eastern Kentucky University	(3,118,500)	(813,000)	(3,050,000)	(6,981,500)
Kentucky State University	(63,600)	(150,000)	(3,105,000)	(3,318,600)
Morehead State University	(920,200)	(350,460)	(2,608,967)	(3,879,627)
Murray State University	-	(1,019,500)	(1,740,600)	(2,760,100)
Northern Kentucky University	(1,496,500)	(900,000)	(3,200,000)	(5,596,500)
Western Kentucky University	(1,014,600)	(562,000)	(2,001,000)	(3,577,600)
KCTCS	(345,300)	(1,151,000)	(6,000,000)	(7,496,300)
System Totals	\$ (9,741,200)	\$ (4,945,960)	\$ (48,707,020)	\$ (63,394,180)

^(d) Increases in Maintenance and Operations (M&O) costs for new E&G facilities coming online in 2011-12 that were not funded in HB1. This amount does not include a \$27.3 million unfunded request in 2010-11, to provide M&O for buildings coming online in 2008-09, 2009-10, and 2010-11.

^(e) Increases in employer retirement contributions and health insurance premiums associated with KERS and KTRS rate increases.

^(f) Estimated increases in selected fixed costs such as utilities, contractual obligations, workmen's compensation, and unemployment compensation.

Budgetary Impact:

Institution	(A+B)	(C)	(A+B+C)
	GF Reductions + Cost Increases	Net Tuition ^(a) & Fee Revenue	Net Operating Surplus/(Deficit)
University of Kentucky	\$ (19,705,700)	\$ 11,937,114	\$ (7,768,586)
University of Louisville	(14,670,553)	8,811,600	(5,858,953)
Eastern Kentucky University	(7,711,000)	5,350,000	(2,361,000)
Kentucky State University	(3,572,600)	718,900	(2,853,700)
Morehead State University	(4,322,227)	1,888,183	(2,434,044)
Murray State University	(3,277,400)	2,970,000	(307,400)
Northern Kentucky University	(6,102,000)	5,000,000	(1,102,000)
Western Kentucky University	(4,359,200)	4,557,000	197,800
KCTCS	(9,564,100)	3,062,000	(6,502,100)
System Totals	\$ (73,284,780)	\$ 44,294,797	\$ (28,989,983)

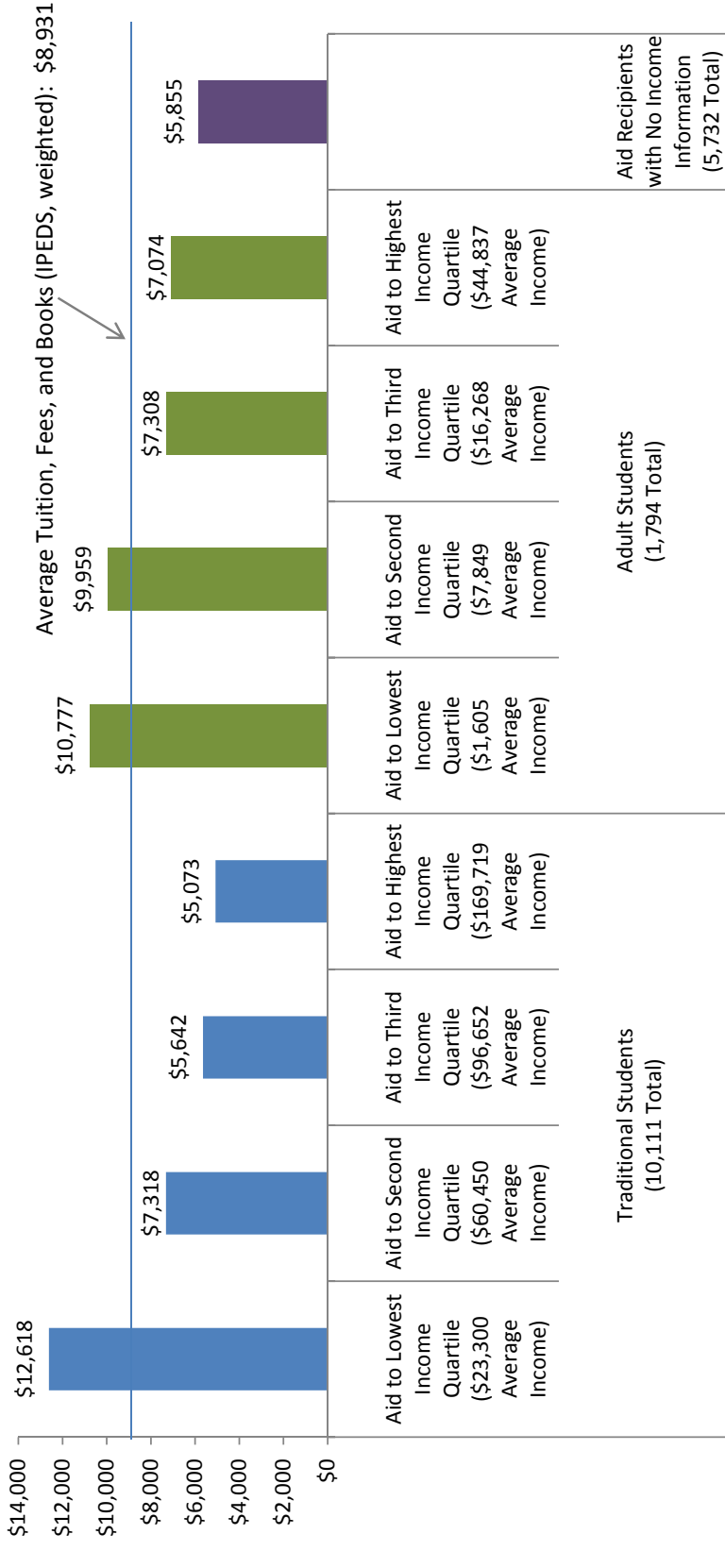
^(a) Estimated increases in 2011-12 tuition and mandatory fee revenue, net of institutional scholarships and waivers, assuming a 4% increase at KCTCS, a 5% increase at the comprehensive universities, and a 6% increase at the research institutions (i.e., the same respective tuition and fee increases adopted by the Council in 2010-11).

UK and UofL: Need and Merit-Based Aid by Student Type and Family Income

Full-Time, Resident, Undergraduates at Kentucky's Public Research Universities who Received Grants or Scholarships in 2009-10

Highlights

- * Grants and scholarships covered the full cost of tuition, fees, and books for most students in the lowest income categories.
- * Even students in the highest income categories received significant support through KEES and institutional aid.
- * Seventy-three percent of full-time, resident, undergraduate students at research universities received grants in 2009-10 (fall 2009 enrollments).
- * Grants in excess of tuition were used to pay for room and board, which averaged an additional \$8,138 (IPEDS, weighted).



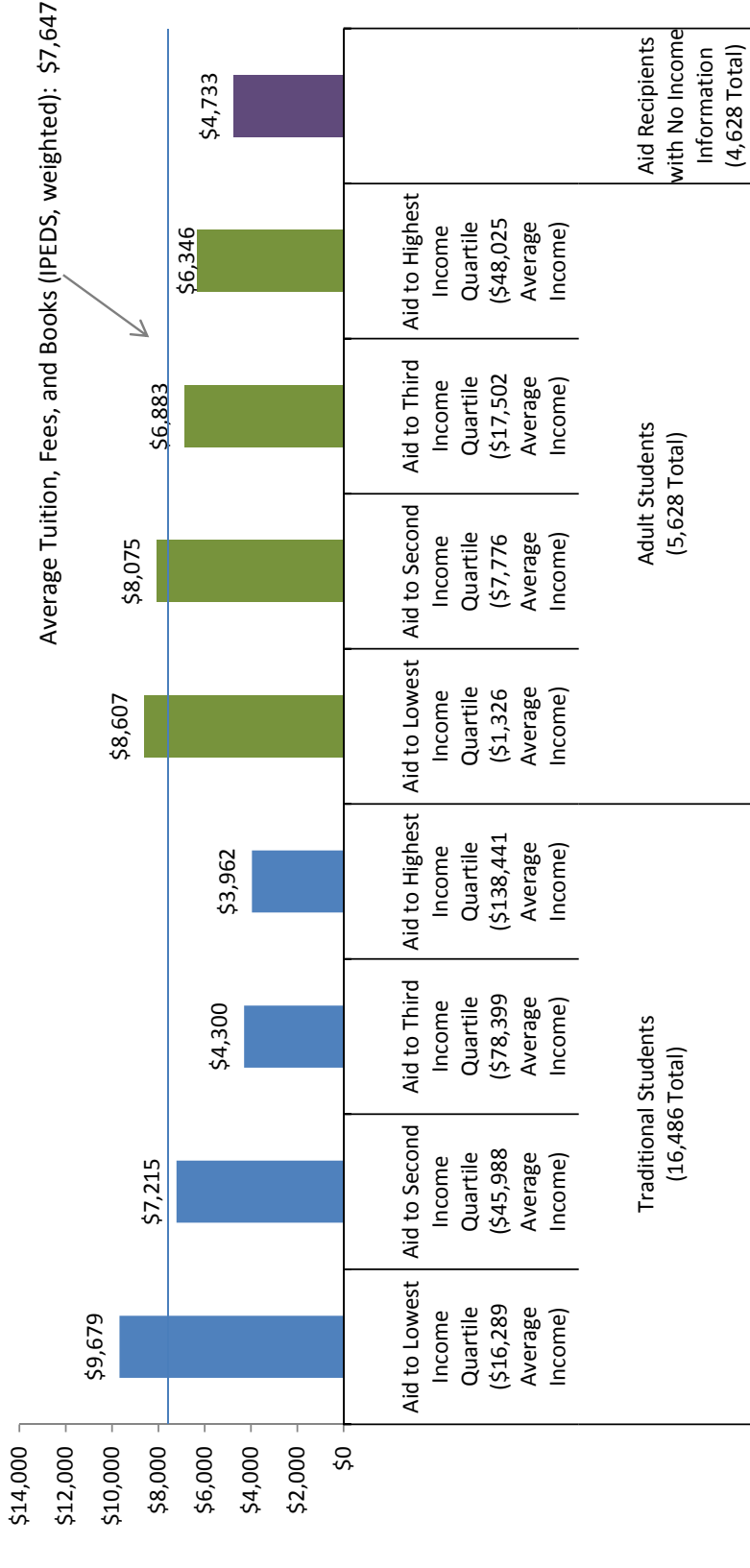
Notes: Aid includes all need and merit-based grants and scholarships from federal, state, institutional, and other sources. Income quartiles rank all students in the sector within their dependency category by family income, and divide them into four equal-sized groups based on their income rank. Traditional students were under 25 years old and were claimed as dependents on their parents' taxes, while adult students filed taxes independently. Students without income information did not file the federal financial aid application, but are still eligible for KEES, institutional, and other grants.

Comprehensive Universities: Need and Merit-Based Aid by Student Type and Family Income

Full-Time, Resident, Undergraduates at Kentucky's Public Comprehensive Universities who Received Grants or Scholarships in 2009-10

Highlights

- * Grants and scholarships covered the full cost of tuition, fees, and books for most students in the lowest income categories.
- * Even students in the highest income categories received significant support through KEES and institutional aid.
- * Sixty-nine percent of full-time, resident, undergraduate students at comprehensive universities received grants in 2009-10 (fall 2009 enrollment).
- * Grants in excess of tuition were used to pay for room and board, which averaged an additional \$6,253 (IPEDS, weighted).



Unmet Tuition, Fee, and Book Costs	-\$2,032	\$432	\$3,347	\$3,685	-\$960	-\$428	\$764	\$1,301	\$2,914
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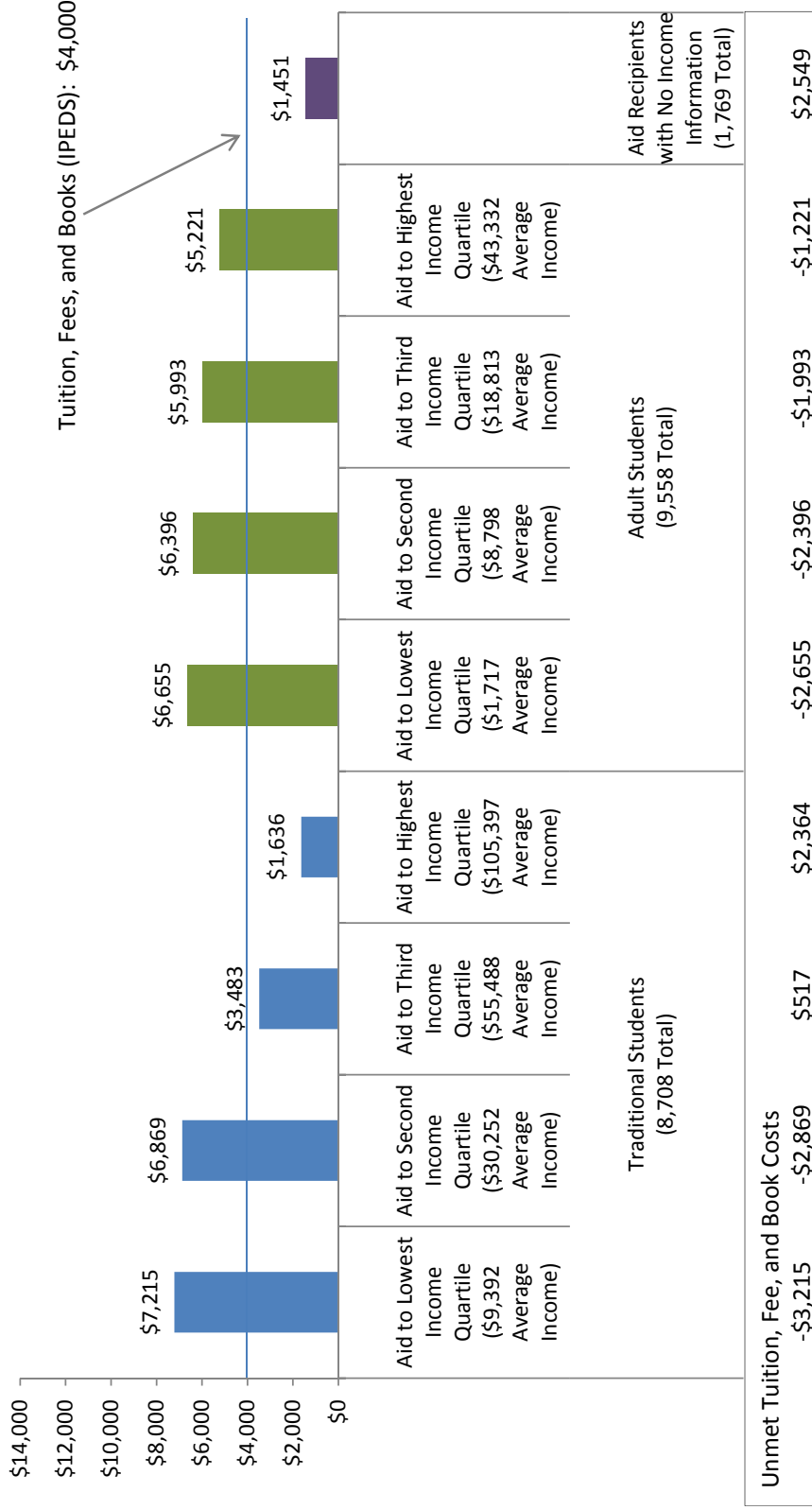
Notes: Aid includes all need and merit-based grants and scholarships from federal, state, institutional, and other sources. Income quartiles rank all students in the sector within their dependency category by family income, and divides them into four equal-sized groups based on their income rank. Traditional students were under 25 years old and were claimed as dependents on their parents' taxes, while adult students filed taxes independently. Students without income information did not file the federal financial aid application, but are still eligible for KEES, institutional, and other grants.

KCTCS: Need and Merit-Based Aid by Student Type and Family Income

Full-Time, Resident, Students in the Kentucky Community and Technical College System who Received Grants or Scholarships in 2009-10

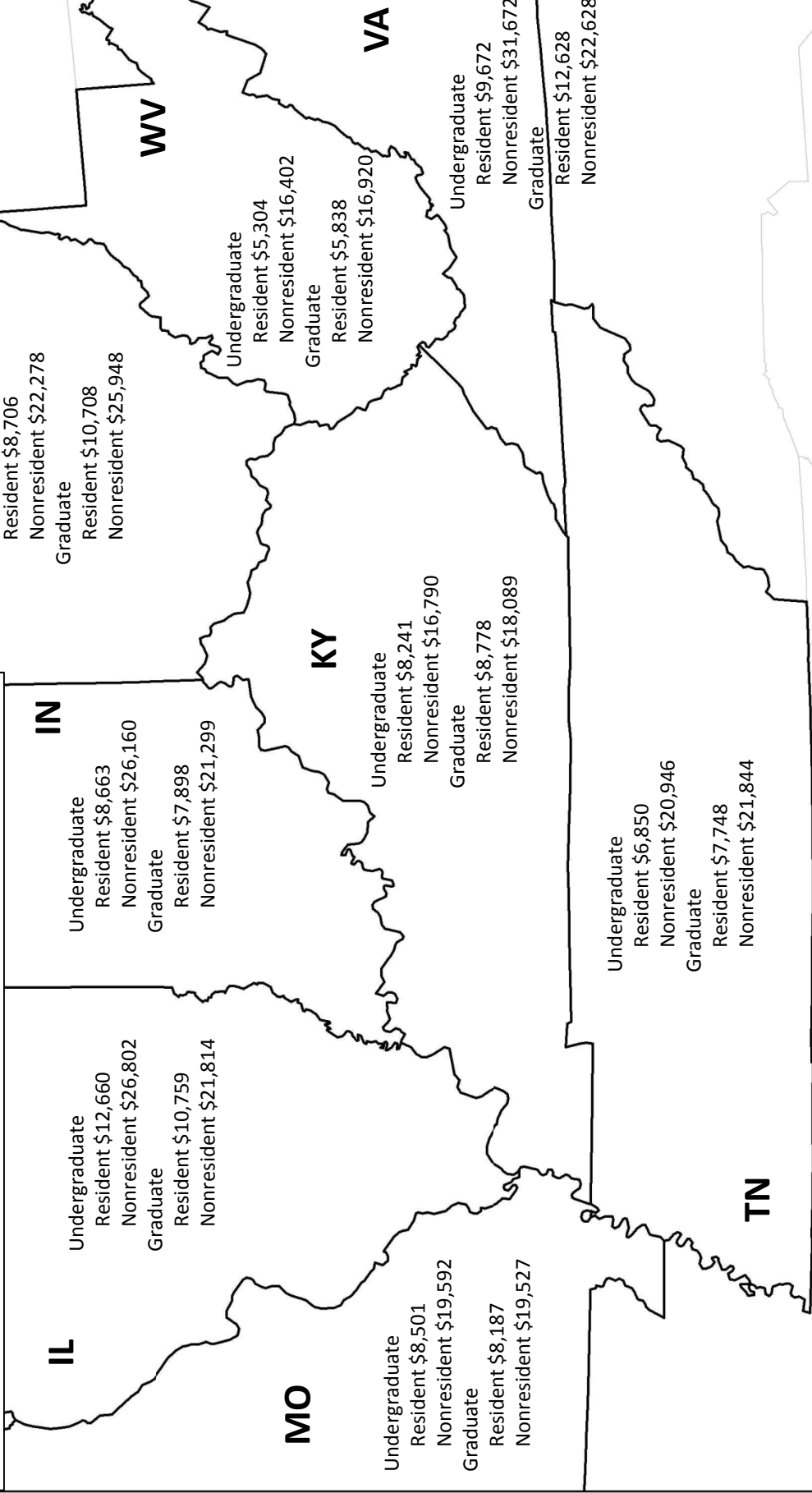
Highlights

- * Grants and scholarships covered the full cost of tuition, fees, and books for most students in the lowest income categories.
- * Even students in the highest income categories received significant support through KEES and institutional aid.
- * Fifty percent of full-time, resident, undergraduate students at KCTCS received grants in 2009-10 (based on fall 2009 enrollment).
- * Grants in excess of tuition were used to pay for off-campus rent, utilities, and food, which KCTCS estimated at an additional \$6,952 (IPEDS).



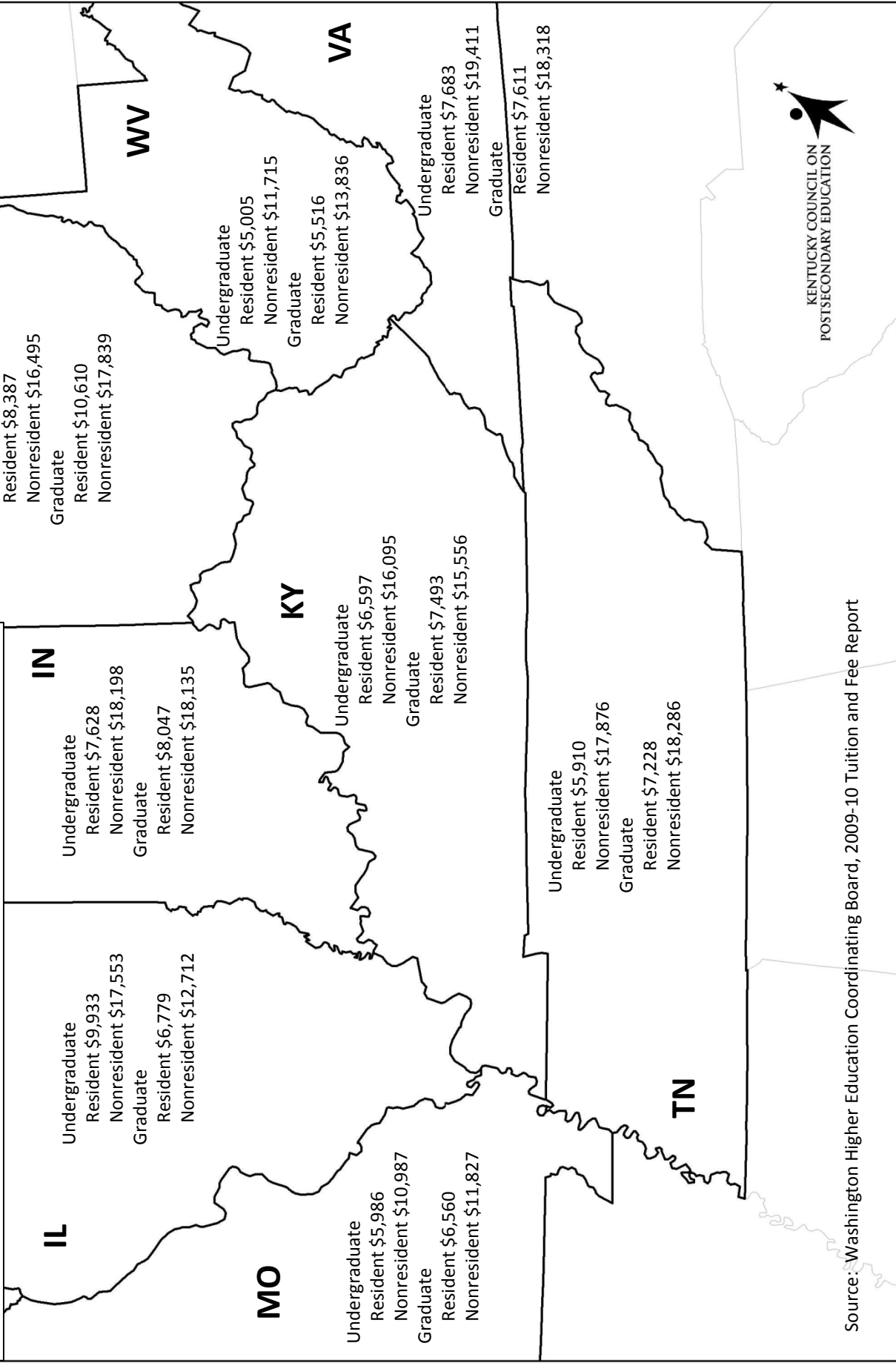
Notes: Aid includes all need and merit-based grants and scholarships from federal, state, institutional, and other sources. Income quartiles rank all students in the sector within their dependency category by family income, and divides them into four equal-sized groups based on their income rank. Traditional students were under 25 years old and were claimed as dependents on their parents' taxes, while adult students filed taxes independently. Students without income information did not file the federal financial aid application, but are still eligible for KEES, institutional, and other grants.

Flagship Universities 2009-10 Tuition and Required Fees By State, Level, and Residency



Source: Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2009-10 Tuition and Fee Report

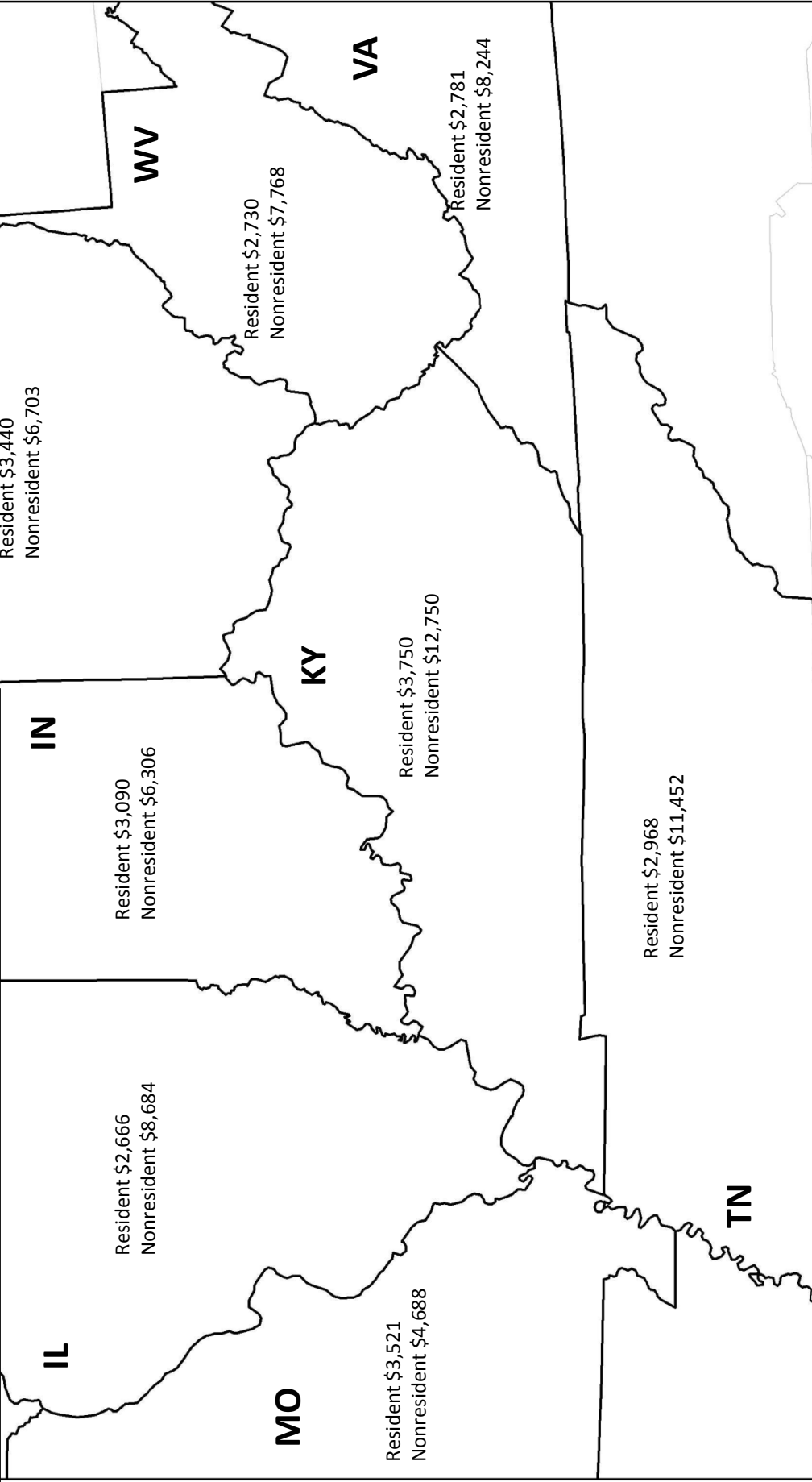
Comprehensive Colleges and State Universities Average 2009-10 Tuition and Required Fees By State, Level, and Residency



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Source: Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2009-10 Tuition and Fee Report

Community Colleges Average 2009-10 Tuition and Required Fees By State and Residency



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Note: For institutions that charge by credit hour, reported rates are based on 30 credit hours per year.
Source: Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2009-10 Tuition and Fee Report

**Kentucky Public Postsecondary Institutions
Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees ⁽¹⁾**

ATTACHMENT D1

Kentucky Residents

Institution	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	1 Year Change	2 Year AAGR	5 Year AAGR
University of Kentucky ⁽²⁾	\$ 5,896	\$ 6,604	\$ 7,199	\$ 7,848	\$ 8,241	\$ 8,735	6.0%	5.5%	8.2%
University of Louisville	5,532	6,252	6,870	7,564	7,944	8,424	6.0%	5.5%	8.8%
Eastern Kentucky University	4,660	5,192	5,682	6,080	6,312	6,624	4.9%	4.4%	7.3%
Kentucky State University	4,468	4,950	5,320	5,692	5,920	6,216	5.0%	4.5%	6.8%
Morehead State University	4,320	4,870	5,280	5,670	6,038	6,492	7.5%	7.0%	8.5%
Murray State University	4,428	4,998	5,418	5,748	5,976	6,264	4.8%	4.4%	7.2%
Northern Kentucky University	4,968	5,448	5,952	6,528	6,792	7,128	4.9%	4.5%	7.5%
Western Kentucky University	5,316	5,860	6,416	6,930	7,200	7,560	5.0%	4.4%	7.3%
KCTCS	\$ 2,940	\$ 3,270	\$ 3,450	\$ 3,630	\$ 3,750	\$ 3,900	4.0%	3.7%	5.8%

Nonresidents

Institution	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	1 Year Change	2 Year AAGR	5 Year AAGR
University of Kentucky ⁽²⁾	\$ 12,884	\$ 14,063	\$ 14,995	\$ 15,990	\$ 16,790	\$ 17,796	6.0%	5.5%	6.7%
University of Louisville	15,092	16,072	17,664	18,354	19,272	20,424	6.0%	5.5%	6.2%
Eastern Kentucky University	13,070	14,538	15,382	16,612	17,280	18,144	5.0%	4.5%	6.8%
Kentucky State University	10,910	11,500	12,490	13,490	14,208	14,920	5.0%	5.2%	6.5%
Morehead State University	11,480	12,950	13,340	14,742	15,094	16,236	7.6%	4.9%	7.2%
Murray State University	12,036	13,566	14,718	15,612	16,236	17,040	5.0%	4.5%	7.2%
Northern Kentucky University	9,696	10,200	10,776	11,952	12,792	13,896	8.6%	7.8%	7.5%
Western Kentucky University	13,176	14,400	15,470	17,088	17,784	18,840	5.9%	5.0%	7.4%
KCTCS	\$ 8,820	\$ 9,810	\$ 10,350	\$ 11,700	\$ 12,750	\$ 13,350	4.7%	6.8%	8.6%

⁽¹⁾ For institutions that charge on a per credit hour basis, reported undergraduate rates are based on 30 credit hours per year.

⁽²⁾ Undergraduate rates for UK are an average of upper and lower division rates.

AAGR -- Average Annual Growth Rate.

**Kentucky Public Postsecondary Institutions
Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees**

ATTACHMENT D2

Kentucky Residents

Institution	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	1 Year Change	2 Year AAGR	5 Year AAGR
University of Kentucky	\$ 6,318	\$ 7,036	\$ 7,670	\$ 8,360	\$ 8,778	\$ 9,306	6.0%	5.5%	8.1%
University of Louisville	6,006	6,786	7,458	8,206	8,622	9,144	6.1%	5.6%	8.8%
Eastern Kentucky University	5,030	5,610	6,140	6,632	6,894 ⁽¹⁾	7,164	3.9%	3.9%	7.3%
Kentucky State University	4,806	5,130	5,400	5,850	6,084	6,336	4.1%	4.1%	5.7%
Morehead State University	4,680	5,280	5,730	6,084	6,318	6,642	5.1%	4.5%	7.3%
Murray State University	4,644	5,680	6,156	6,525	6,786	7,128	5.0%	4.5%	8.9%
Northern Kentucky University	6,408	7,032	8,088	8,856	9,216	9,672	4.9%	4.5%	8.6%
Western Kentucky University	\$ 5,830	\$ 6,520	\$ 7,014	\$ 7,640	\$ 7,920	\$ 8,320	5.1%	4.4%	7.4%

Nonresidents

Institution	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	1 Year Change	2 Year AAGR	5 Year AAGR
University of Kentucky	\$ 13,968	\$ 15,154	\$ 16,158	\$ 17,228	\$ 18,089	\$ 19,174	6.0%	5.5%	6.5%
University of Louisville	16,554	17,348	18,020	18,090	18,504	19,026	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%
Eastern Kentucky University	14,174	15,910	16,838	18,186	13,788 ⁽¹⁾	14,346	4.0%	-11.2%	0.2%
Kentucky State University	11,924	12,330	12,600	13,680	14,598	9,504	-34.9%	-16.6%	-4.4%
Morehead State University	12,530	14,130	14,550	15,804	15,804	16,614	5.1%	2.5%	5.8%
Murray State University	12,987	15,966	17,316	18,351	19,089	20,070	5.1%	4.6%	9.1%
Northern Kentucky University	13,128	13,752	14,808	15,576	16,200	16,656	2.8%	3.4%	4.9%
Western Kentucky University ⁽²⁾	\$ 6,390	\$ 7,140	\$ 7,678	\$ 8,360	\$ 8,700	\$ 9,220	6.0%	5.0%	7.6%

⁽¹⁾ EKU transitioned to per-credit-hour pricing for graduate resident and nonresident students in 2009-10.

⁽²⁾ Nonresident graduate rates shown for WKU are for full-time domestic students. WKU's nonresident graduate rate for full-time international students is 2.07 times the resident graduate rate.

AAGR -- Average Annual Growth Rate.