

**Council on Postsecondary Education  
February 11, 2010**

## 2010-11 Tuition Setting Process Update

**ACTION: The staff recommends that the Council approve the attached Tuition and Mandatory Fee Policy and 2010-11 Tuition Setting Process documents that provide a framework for establishing public postsecondary tuition and fees for AY 2010-11.**

At the November 6, 2009, Council meeting, staff submitted draft Tuition and Mandatory Fee Policy and 2010-11 Tuition Setting Process documents to Council members for review and discussion. Since that time, staff has continued to work with institutional chief budget officers to finalize the tuition policy and process documents.

Attached for Council review and action are recommended Tuition and Mandatory Fee Policy (Attachment A) and 2010-11 Tuition Setting Process (Attachment B) documents that, once approved, will be used to guide the 2010-11 tuition and fee setting process.

The proposed tuition and fee policy is the same version that was submitted to the Council at its November 6 meeting and is the same one that was used in 2009-10. The fundamental objectives of the tuition policy include funding adequacy, shared benefits and responsibility, affordability and access, attracting and importing talent, and effective use of resources.

The process for determining tuition and fee parameters and bringing rate proposals for Council approval will be similar to the process used in 2009-10. A major goal of the process is to provide ample time for stakeholder discussion, and for exchange of policy relevant information among Council staff, institutional presidents, chief budget officers, and Council members. This exchange of data and information will lead to a better understanding of key tuition issues and provide increased opportunity for feedback and direction, before taking final action on tuition rates.

A revised timeline of activities and anticipated completion dates for the 2010-11 tuition setting process is attached (Attachment C).

At this time, it is anticipated that the Council will review and approve tuition policy and process documents at today's meeting, take action on recommended tuition parameters at the April 23 meeting, and approve each institution's proposed tuition and mandatory fee rates at the May 21 meeting.

## Critical Issues

Highlighted below is a select list of critical issues that will likely impact the 2010-11 tuition setting process.

### *State Budget and Economy*

- There is still great uncertainty surrounding the state's budget for the next two years, particularly related to additional revenues or other budgetary measures that could help maintain support for K-12, postsecondary, and adult education.
- In 2009-10, the Governor used \$70 million in federal stimulus funds to replace an equal amount of General Funds for Kentucky's public postsecondary institutions. The Executive Budget recommended \$57 million in federal stimulus funds for 2010-11.
- Long-term, sustained state support for education continues to be placed in jeopardy due to unsustainable increases in Medicaid and Corrections, stemming in part from historically low levels of educational attainment in Kentucky.
- The current economic downturn has increased unemployment around the state, depleted savings, and placed additional pressure on low- and moderate-income families and students' ability to pay for college.
- As is typically the case during recessions, enrollment in postsecondary education has increased, placing additional cost demands on institutions at the same time state support is eroding, particularly on a per FTE student basis.
- Recent appropriation acts have not included specific funding to support maintenance and operation (M&O) of new E&G facilities coming online. Lack of funding for M&O combined with other fixed cost increases are placing increased pressure on institutional budgets.

### *Federal, State, and Institutional Aid*

- The maximum federal Pell Grant award is scheduled to increase from \$5,350 in 2009-10 to \$5,550 in 2010-11. The maximum Pell Grant award will also increase to \$4,163 for students attending three-quarter time, \$2,775 for half-time students, and \$1,388 for less than half-time students.
- Per the recommendation from the Governor's Higher Education Work Group, the Executive Budget included a significant increase in the state's need-based College Access Program (CAP), from \$64 million in 2009-10 to \$73 million in 2010-11, and to \$76 million in 2011-12. These increases will support thousands of additional low income students.

- As tuition has increased over the years, so too has the amount of student financial aid provided by postsecondary education institutions. However, the ability of institutions to maintain these historic high levels of institutional aid, both for need- and merit-based grants, is placed in jeopardy due to the need to reallocate funds to cover fixed costs.
- The Obama Administration continues to support the movement of all student loans to the federal Direct Student Loan Program. This places additional uncertainty on Kentucky's student loan business as well as the funds that traditionally have been transferred to KHEAA to help support state student aid programs and a number of other college outreach initiatives.

### *Tuition Billing Practices*

- Similar to the strategy implemented by Morehead State University several years ago, four comprehensive universities (Murray, NKU, EKV, and KSU) have expressed interest in moving from a flat-rate tuition billing structure to a per-credit-hour billing approach in 2010-11.
- For institutions considering moving to a per-credit-hour billing structure, there are a number of key questions to consider:
  - What is the rationale for the change?
  - What will be the percent change in tuition, particularly for returning students at the 15 credit-hour level? (Note: This is the number of credits per semester needed for a student to graduate from a 120 credit hour degree program in four years.)
  - How many students will be impacted at each level of credit hours taken and to what extent will they be impacted?
  - What will be the enrollment-weighted average increase in tuition?
  - What type of tuition rate flexibility will be accommodated during the transition period and how long will the transition last?
  - How will any changes in tuition billing practices be communicated to key stakeholders on- and off-campus?

### *Other Tuition Related Issues*

- During the 2009-10 tuition setting process, the Council supported differentiation of tuition increases by sector, with a 3 percent increase for KCTCS, a 4 percent increase for the comprehensive universities, and a 5 percent increase for UK and UofL.
- A few institutions would like this sector differentiation to continue, while other institutions believe the Council should consider setting a common parameter for all institutions, since there is already price differentiation by sector.

- Given the range of tuition prices in Kentucky's postsecondary education marketplace, including not-for-profit independent colleges and universities and for-profit providers (e.g., Sullivan University, University of Phoenix), how should the price for public postsecondary education be positioned, both in the short-term and long-term, to balance the objectives of adequate funding and access to college for all qualified Kentuckians?

## Tuition Policy Relevant Data

Council staff, with feedback from institutional chief budget officers, put together a series of tables, graphs, and figures that begin to provide context for the 2010-11 tuition setting process.

### *Historical and Comparative Tuition Rates*

- Attachments D-1, D-2, E-1, E-2, and E-3 provide historical tuition and fee data broken down by level, residency, and sector for Kentucky public postsecondary institutions, as well as average tuition rates for comparable groups of institutions in surrounding states.
- In all sectors, increases in resident undergraduate tuition and fee rates have slowed dramatically in recent years compared to historical averages.
- Based upon data from the *Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board 2008-09 Tuition and Fee Report*, compared to surrounding states:
  - The University of Kentucky tends to be lower for resident and nonresident undergraduate tuition, about average for resident graduate tuition, and low for nonresident graduate tuition.
  - Kentucky's comprehensive and state universities tend to be average for resident undergraduate tuition, low for nonresident undergraduate tuition, and average for resident and nonresident graduate tuition.
  - Kentucky's community colleges tend to be high for both resident and nonresident tuition compared to surrounding states.

### *Funding Adequacy*

- Attachment F-1 shows that state support (i.e., net appropriations adjusted for inflation) for Kentucky's public postsecondary institutions has eroded over the past decade, particularly over the last several years. At the same time, the number of FTE students enrolled at state colleges and universities has increased dramatically.
- As can be seen in Attachment F-2, the combination of declining state support and increased enrollment resulted in a marked reduction in state support per FTE student over the last decade, which has been partially offset by increases in tuition revenue.

### *Shared Benefits and Responsibility*

- Attachment G highlights Kentucky's increased reliance on tuition revenue as a means of financing its public postsecondary institutions in the face of declining state support over the past decade.
- Without significant increases in state General Fund operating funds and student financial aid to buffer future increases in tuition and fees, the trend lines appear to be unsustainable as a model to fund the achievement of HB 1 (1997) reform goals.

### *Affordability and Access*

- Attachments H-1 and H-2 show the change in fall semester, student headcount enrollment at Kentucky public postsecondary institutions over the past five years, broken down by undergraduate versus graduate, and full-time versus part-time.
- Due in part to the economic recession, undergraduate and graduate enrollment at the public institutions grew at a much stronger pace during fall semester 2009 compared to the five-year annual growth rate.
- Although the most recent data is still in the process of being verified, Attachments I-1, I-2, I-3, and I-4 show that in 2007-08 financial aid from all sources (federal, state, and institutional) for the lowest median income brackets tended to cover direct college costs (tuition and books) for all sectors.
- In addition, although not presented in an attachment, it is worth noting that the number of Pell Grant award recipients at Kentucky public postsecondary institutions increased from 59,600 in 2004-05 to 61,600 in 2007-08, or by 3.2 percent for the period. In 2007-08, Pell recipients as a percent of overall undergraduate enrollment remained steady at about 33 percent (Source: Kentucky Higher Education Opportunity Data Book, Postsecondary Education Opportunity).

- The Project on Student Debt reports that the average student debt of 2008 graduates of Kentucky public four-year institutions was \$16,000, compared to a national average of \$20,200.

#### *Attracting and Importing Talent*

- Attachment J shows the change in fall semester, student headcount enrollment at Kentucky public postsecondary institutions over the past five years, broken down by residency status.
- For the system as a whole, increases in resident student enrollment outpaced increases in nonresident student enrollment over the past two years. Kentucky continues to attract students from other states, with a five-year average annual growth rate in nonresident enrollment of about 2.3 percent, compared to a 2.2 percent average annual growth rate in resident enrollment across the system. According to the Council's 2007 Brain Gain report, four out of every ten (37 percent) out-of-state graduates were still in Kentucky five years after receiving their degrees.

#### *Effective Use of Resources*

- Various cost containment and cost management strategies have been effectively used by public postsecondary education institutions to help minimize the impact of the previous cuts (e.g., \$78 million in cuts since 2007-08) on educational quality and reform goals.

##### Personnel

- Freezing hiring and delaying recruitment of new hires.
- Eliminating positions, both filled and vacant.
- Increasing number of adjunct and visiting faculty members.
- Spreading workload over fewer staff and hiring student workers.

##### Academics

- Closing programs or combining course sections.
- Reducing library hours.
- Soliciting donors to support student costs (tuition, textbooks, etc.).
- Reducing tuition waivers for employees and select students.

##### Research and Community Development

- Reducing research opportunities for faculty and students.
- Limiting start-up costs for new faculty.
- Limiting faculty and staff travel/number of vehicles.

#### Services

- Using technology to go paperless (e-Billing, e-Invoicing, etc.).
- Initiating new tuition billing processes.
- Exploring new joint purchasing agreements.
- Outsourcing services (copying, printing, payroll, etc.).

#### Utilities and Infrastructure

- Renegotiating vendor contracts (health, insurance, etc.).
- Postponing technology upgrades.
- Delaying deferred maintenance.
- Restructuring bonded debt payments.
- Entering into performance contracts to reduce energy consumption.
- Publicizing simple energy reduction actions.

- Public postsecondary education institutions have also used a number of methods to reallocate internal funds in a way that provides an opportunity to move forward on strategic initiatives that they typically might not be able to afford in the current, austere budgetary environment. These include:

- Increasing scholarships and financial aid.
- Redistributing indirect costs from external grants and federal funds.
- Hiring new faculty members with lower starting salaries.
- Combining faculty and staff duties and responsibilities.
- Redistributing resources from less mission critical areas.
- Conducting curriculum audits to identify strong/weak areas.
- Reorganizing student financial aid programs.

## **Council on Postsecondary Education Tuition and Mandatory Fee Policy**

The Council on Postsecondary Education is vested with authority under KRS 164.020 to determine tuition at public postsecondary education institutions in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Kentucky's goals of increasing educational attainment, promoting research, assuring academic quality, and engaging in regional stewardship must be balanced in the context of current needs, effective use of resources, and economic conditions. For the purpose of this policy, mandatory fees are included in the definition of tuition. During periods of relative austerity, the proper alignment of the state's limited financial resources requires increased attention to the goals of the *Kentucky Postsecondary Education Improvement Act of 1997* (HB 1) and the Public Agenda for Postsecondary and Adult Education.

### **Fundamental Objectives**

- Funding Adequacy

HB 1 states that Kentucky shall have a seamless, integrated system of postsecondary education strategically planned and adequately funded to enhance economic development and quality of life. In discharging its responsibility to determine tuition, the Council, in collaboration with the institutions, seeks to balance the affordability of postsecondary education for Kentucky's citizens with the institutional funding necessary to accomplish the goals of HB 1 and the Public Agenda.

- Shared Benefits and Responsibility

Postsecondary educational attainment benefits the public at large in the form of a strong economy and an informed citizenry, and it benefits individuals through elevated quality of life, broadened career opportunities, and increased lifetime earnings. The Council and the institutions believe that funding postsecondary education is a shared responsibility of the state and federal government, students and families, and postsecondary education institutions.

- Affordability and Access

Since broad educational attainment is essential to a vibrant state economy and to intellectual, cultural, and political vitality, the Commonwealth of Kentucky seeks to ensure that postsecondary education is broadly accessible to its citizens. The Council and the institutions are committed to ensuring that college is affordable and accessible to all academically qualified Kentuckians with particular emphasis on adult learners, part-time students, minority students, and students from low and moderate income backgrounds. The Council believes that no citizen of the Commonwealth who has the drive and ability to succeed should be denied access to postsecondary education in Kentucky because of inability to pay. Access

should be provided through a reasonable combination of savings, family contributions, work, and financial aid, including grants and loans.

In the development of a tuition and mandatory fees recommendation, the Council and the institutions shall work collaboratively and pay careful attention to balancing the cost of attendance, including tuition and mandatory fees, room and board, books, and other direct and indirect costs, with students' ability to pay by taking into account (1) students' family and individual income; (2) federal, state, and institutional scholarships and grants; (3) students' and parents' reliance on loans; (4) access to all postsecondary education alternatives; and (5) the need to enroll and graduate more students.

- Attracting and Importing Talent to Kentucky

The Double the Numbers Plan recognizes that Kentucky cannot reach its 2020 educational attainment goals by focusing on Kentucky residents alone. Tuition reciprocity agreements, which provide low-cost access to Kentucky students that live near the borders of other states, also serve to attract students from border states to Kentucky's colleges and universities. Likewise, the Double the Numbers Plan includes nonresident students in institutional degree production targets for 2020, as well as targets for importing individuals with degrees from other states to live and work in Kentucky.

The Council and the institutions are committed to making Kentucky's institutions financially attractive to nonresident students while recognizing that nonresident undergraduate students should pay a significantly larger proportion of the full educational cost in order to keep the cost for Kentuckians as moderate as possible. Any proposed policy on nonresident tuition and mandatory fees should also be evaluated based on its potential impact on attracting and retaining students which directly enhance diversity and Kentucky's ability to compete in a global economy.

- Effective Use of Resources

Kentucky's postsecondary education system is committed to using the financial resources invested in it as effectively and productively as possible to advance the goals of HB 1, including undergraduate and graduate education, engagement and outreach, research, and economic development initiatives. The colleges and universities seek to ensure that every dollar available to them is invested in areas that maximize results and outcomes most beneficial to the Commonwealth and its regions. The Council's key indicators of progress shall be used to monitor both statewide and institutional performance toward HB 1 goals.

The institutions also recognize their responsibility to demonstrate that they are good stewards of limited public resources by providing annual reports to their governing boards and the Council on their efforts to contain costs, improve efficiencies and productivity, and reallocate existing resources to high priority activities.

## **Council on Postsecondary Education 2010-11 Tuition Setting Process**

Determining public postsecondary institution tuition and mandatory fees for academic year 2010-11 will be a collaborative and iterative process in which all stakeholders participate. The process commenced with review and discussion of the Council's 2009-10 tuition policy and process documents, as well as discourse concerning a preliminary tuition-setting timeline for 2010-11, at meetings and during conference calls involving Council staff, institutional presidents, and chief budget officers in October and early November. The Council was provided with draft policy and process documents at its November 6, 2009, meeting. It is anticipated that the Council will approve any revisions to these documents at the February 11, 2010, meeting, take action on recommended tuition parameters at the April 23 meeting, and approve each institution's proposed tuition and mandatory fee rates at the May 21 meeting.

- Council staff and institutional representatives collectively reviewed and discussed tuition policy and process documents during the months of November and December, and began gathering information relevant to the tuition-setting process in January.
- The Council president will report to the Council on the status of these discussions and the data collection effort throughout the process.
- The Council may, by direct action or by consensus, convey general direction to the institutions throughout the process.
- Council staff and institutional representatives will work collaboratively during February, March, and April 2010 toward the goal of developing consensus on recommended tuition and mandatory fee parameters.
- Council staff will provide the Council with tuition relevant information related to funding adequacy, affordability, access, financial aid, and productivity in February 2010.
- The Council expects that nonresident undergraduate tuition and mandatory fee charges shall be not less than two times higher than Council approved resident rates for the 2010-11 academic year. Any institution desiring to assess a nonresident rate that is less than two times the resident rate should request an exception to this policy.
- Council staff will recommend tuition and mandatory fee parameters to the Council for approval in April 2010.

- Council staff will recommend tuition and mandatory fee rates for each public postsecondary institution to the Council for approval in May 2010.

The Council and the institutions are committed to engaging in a process that is rational, transparent, fair, and evidence-based.

- A rational approach is one that is well aligned with state goals for public postsecondary education in Kentucky.
- A transparent approach is one that clearly articulates the rationale for its selection, is explicit about any underlying assumptions related to its function, and provides ample opportunity for stakeholder comment during its development.
- A fair approach is one that is impartial and recognizes that tuition rates and rate increases need not be the same for all institutions.
- An evidence-based approach is one that considers both relevant historical information, as well as prospective institutional strategies for addressing fundamental tuition objectives set forth in the Council's tuition and mandatory fee policy.

Relevant information to be reviewed and discussed throughout the tuition-setting process may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Historical funding patterns.
- Effective use of institutional resources.
- College affordability, financial aid, student debt, and ability to pay.
- Student access, enrollment patterns, impact on academic quality, and other market factors.
- Fixed costs and priority strategic investments.
- Funding adequacy and tuition revenue estimates.

## **Council on Postsecondary Education 2010-11 Tuition Setting Timeline\***

Oct. 1, 2009	<u>CPE Meeting</u> – The staff provides Council members an update regarding the 2010-11 tuition setting process. Staff shares the 2009-10 tuition policy and a preliminary 2010-11 tuition setting timeline.
Oct. 2009	Staff initiates discussions with institutions and generates draft tuition policy and tuition setting process documents for 2010-11.
Nov. 6, 2009	<u>CPE Meeting</u> – The Council staff provides Council members draft Tuition and Mandatory Fee Policy and 2010-11 Tuition Setting Process documents for review and discussion.
Nov. - Dec. 2009	Initial institutional notification to Council staff of plans to move to per credit hour rate.
Jan. - Apr. 2010	The Council staff works with institutional staffs to collect data and generate information to assist development of tuition and mandatory fee parameters.
Feb. 11, 2010	<u>CPE Meeting</u> – The Council takes action on proposed Tuition and Mandatory Fee Policy and 2010-11 Tuition Setting Process documents. Staff and institutions provide the Council with tuition relevant information.
Feb. - Apr. 2010	Council and institutional staffs meet to review tuition relevant information and discuss tuition parameters. The Council president updates the Council on these discussions. Institutions present to Council staff plans regarding move to per credit hour rate.
Apr. 23, 2010	<u>CPE Meeting</u> – The Council takes action on recommended tuition and mandatory fee parameters.
Apr. - May 2010	Institutional staffs share proposed 2010-11 tuition and mandatory fee rates with the Council president. The Council president updates Council members regarding the proposed rates.
May 21, 2010	<u>CPE Meeting</u> – The Council takes action on each institution's proposed 2010-11 tuition and mandatory fee rates.

\*This timeline is subject to change depending on developments in the General Assembly during the budget session that runs from January to April 2010.

Kentucky Public Postsecondary Institution  
Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees <sup>(1)</sup>

ATTACHMENT D-1

Kentucky Residents

Institution	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	1 Year Change	2 Year AAGR	5 Year AAGR
University of Kentucky <sup>(2)</sup>	5,239	5,896	6,604	7,199	7,848	8,241	5.0%	7.0%	9.5%
University of Louisville	5,040	5,532	6,252	6,870	7,564	7,944	5.0%	7.5%	9.5%
Eastern Kentucky University	3,792	4,660	5,192	5,682	6,080	6,312	3.8%	5.4%	10.7%
Kentucky State University	4,081	4,468	4,950	5,320	5,692	5,920	4.0%	5.5%	7.7%
Morehead State University	3,840	4,320	4,870	5,280	5,670	6,038	6.5%	6.9%	9.5%
Murray State University	3,984	4,428	4,998	5,418	5,748	5,976	4.0%	5.0%	8.4%
Northern Kentucky University	4,368	4,968	5,448	5,952	6,528	6,792	4.0%	6.8%	9.2%
Western Kentucky University	4,596	5,316	5,860	6,416	6,930	7,200	3.9%	5.9%	9.4%
KCTCS	2,760	2,940	3,270	3,450	3,630	3,750	3.3%	4.3%	6.3%

Nonresidents

Institution	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	1 Year Change	2 Year AAGR	5 Year AAGR
University of Kentucky <sup>(2)</sup>	12,019	12,884	14,063	14,995	15,990	16,790	5.0%	5.8%	6.9%
University of Louisville	13,752	15,092	16,072	17,664	18,354	19,272	5.0%	4.5%	7.0%
Eastern Kentucky University	10,464	13,070	14,538	15,382	16,612	17,280	4.0%	6.0%	10.6%
Kentucky State University	9,350	10,910	11,500	12,490	13,490	14,208	5.3%	6.7%	8.7%
Morehead State University	10,200	11,480	12,950	13,340	14,742	15,094	2.4%	6.4%	8.2%
Murray State University	10,836	12,036	13,566	14,718	15,612	16,236	4.0%	5.0%	8.4%
Northern Kentucky University	9,096	9,696	10,200	10,776	11,952	12,792	7.0%	9.0%	7.1%
Western Kentucky University	11,184	13,176	14,400	15,470	17,088	17,784	4.1%	7.2%	9.7%
KCTCS	8,280	8,820	9,810	10,350	11,700	12,750	9.0%	11.0%	9.0%

<sup>(1)</sup> For institutions that charge by credit hour, reported undergraduate rates are based on 30 credit hours per year.

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

AAGR -- Average Annual Growth Rate.

Kentucky Public Postsecondary Institution  
Graduate Tuition and Mandatory Fees

ATTACHMENT D-2

Kentucky Residents

<u>Institution</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>1 Year Change</u>	<u>2 Year AAGR</u>	<u>5 Year AAGR</u>
University of Kentucky	5,652	6,318	7,036	7,670	8,360	8,778	5.0%	7.0%	9.2%
University of Louisville	5,472	6,006	6,786	7,458	8,206	8,622	5.1%	7.5%	9.5%
Eastern Kentucky University	4,086	5,030	5,610	6,140	6,632	6,894 <sup>(1)</sup>	4.0%	6.0%	11.0%
Kentucky State University	4,002	4,806	5,130	5,400	5,850	6,084	4.0%	6.1%	8.7%
Morehead State University	4,160	4,680	5,280	5,730	6,084	6,318	3.8%	5.0%	8.7%
Murray State University	4,186	4,644	5,680	6,156	6,525	6,786	4.0%	5.0%	10.1%
Northern Kentucky University	5,640	6,408	7,032	8,088	8,856	9,216	4.1%	6.7%	10.3%
Western Kentucky University	5,030	5,830	6,520	7,014	7,640	7,920	3.7%	6.3%	9.5%

Nonresidents

<u>Institution</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>1 Year Change</u>	<u>2 Year AAGR</u>	<u>5 Year AAGR</u>
University of Kentucky	13,092	13,968	15,154	16,158	17,228	18,089	5.0%	5.8%	6.7%
University of Louisville	15,084	16,554	17,348	18,020	18,090	18,504	2.3%	1.3%	4.2%
Eastern Kentucky University	11,340	14,174	15,910	16,838	18,186	13,788 <sup>(1)</sup>	-24.2%	-9.5%	4.0%
Kentucky State University	10,238	11,924	12,330	12,600	13,680	14,598	6.7%	7.6%	7.4%
Morehead State University	11,140	12,530	14,130	14,550	15,804	15,804	0.0%	4.2%	7.2%
Murray State University	11,700	12,987	15,966	17,316	18,351	19,089	4.0%	5.0%	10.3%
Northern Kentucky University	12,360	13,128	13,752	14,808	15,576	16,200	4.0%	4.6%	5.6%
Western Kentucky University <sup>(2)</sup>	5,510	6,390	7,140	7,678	8,360	8,700	4.1%	6.4%	9.6%

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

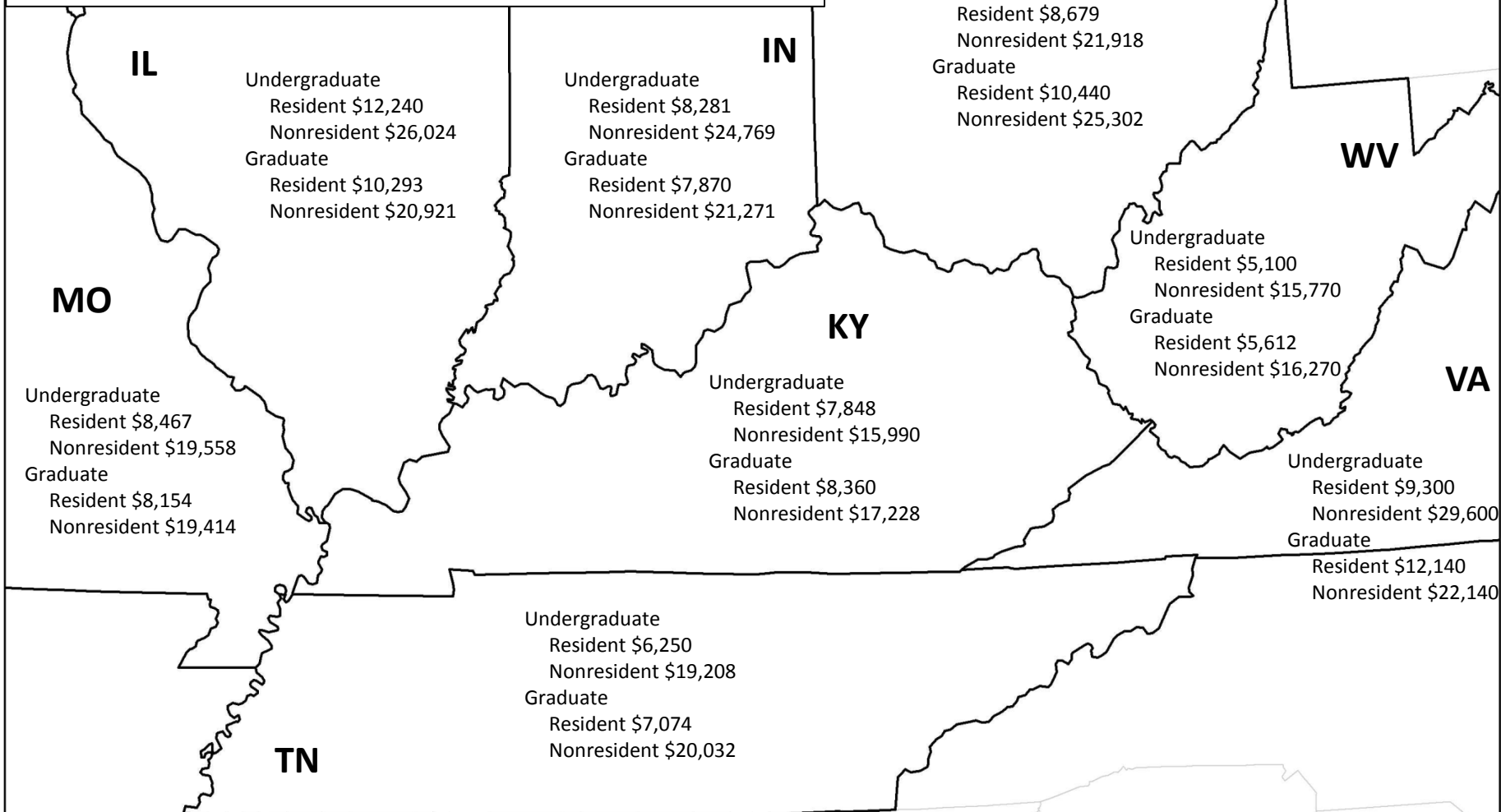
<sup>(2)</sup> Nonresident graduate rates shown for WKU are for full-time domestic students. WKU's nonresident graduate rate for full-time international students is 2.4 times the resident graduate rate.

AAGR -- Average Annual Growth Rate.

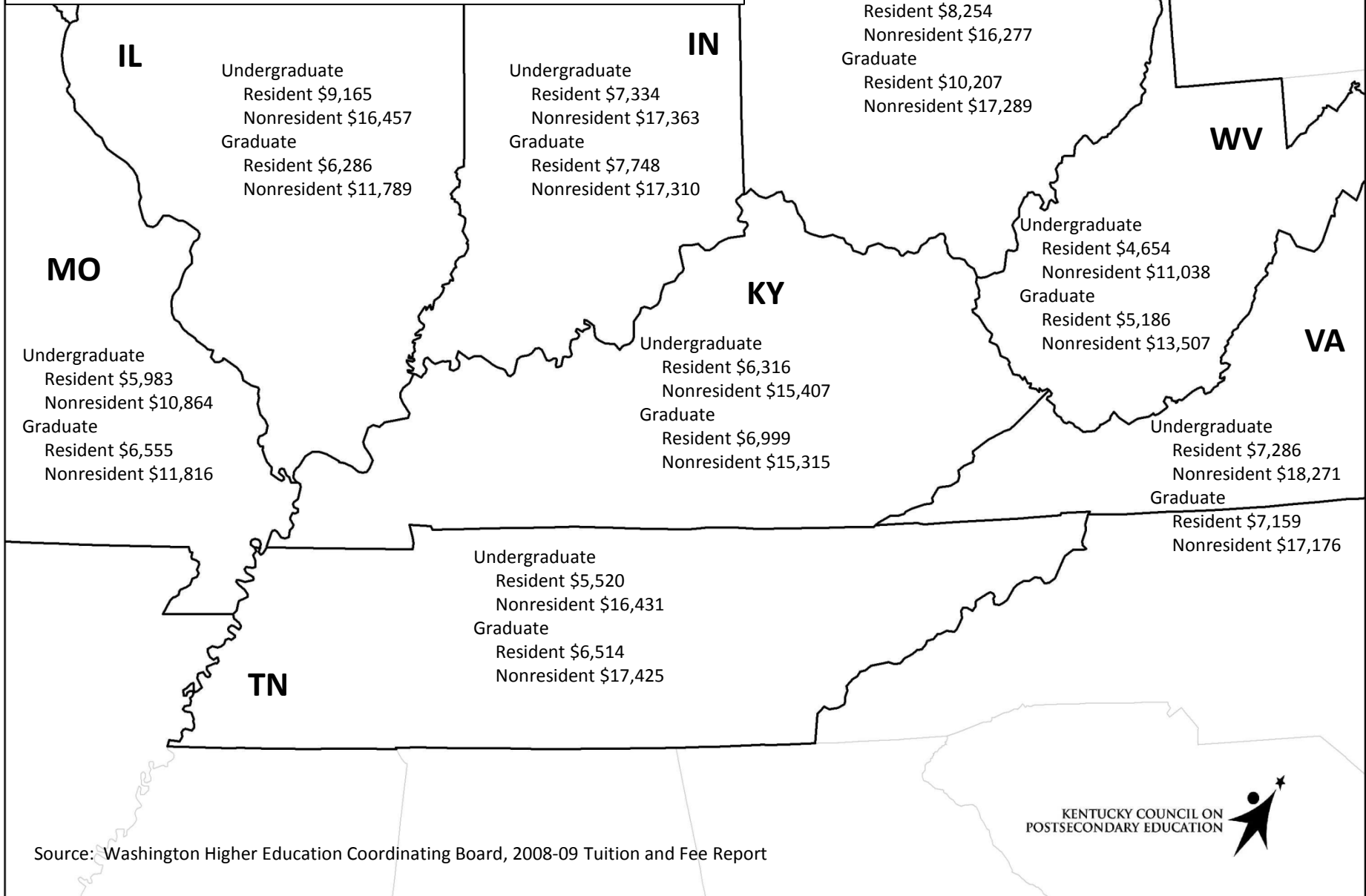
# Flagship Universities

## 2008-09 Tuition and Required Fees

### By State, Level, and Residency



# Comprehensive Colleges and State Universities Average 2008-09 Tuition and Required Fees By State, Level, and Residency



Source: Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2008-09 Tuition and Fee Report

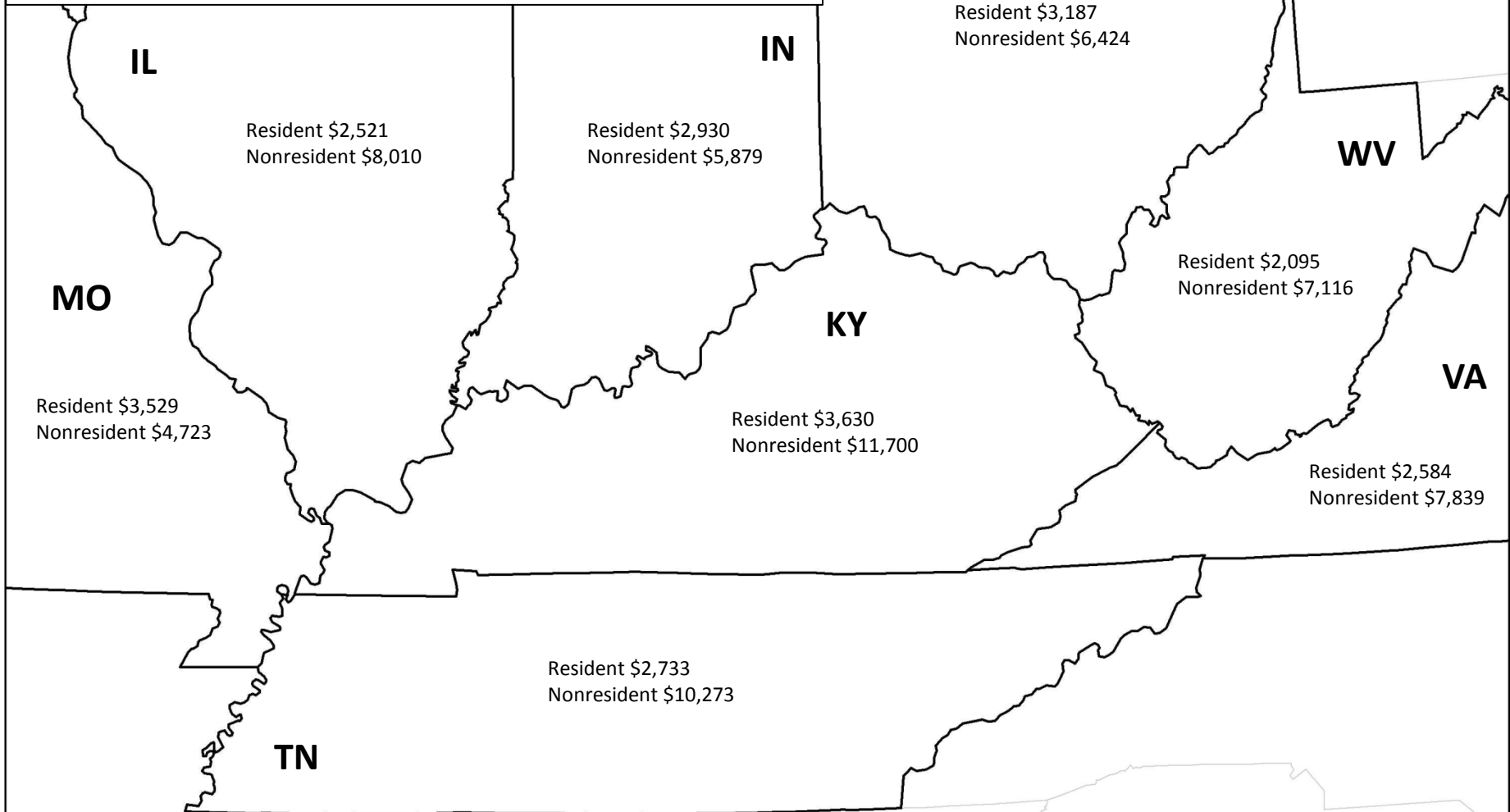
KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON  
POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION



# Community Colleges

## Average 2008-09 Tuition and Required Fees

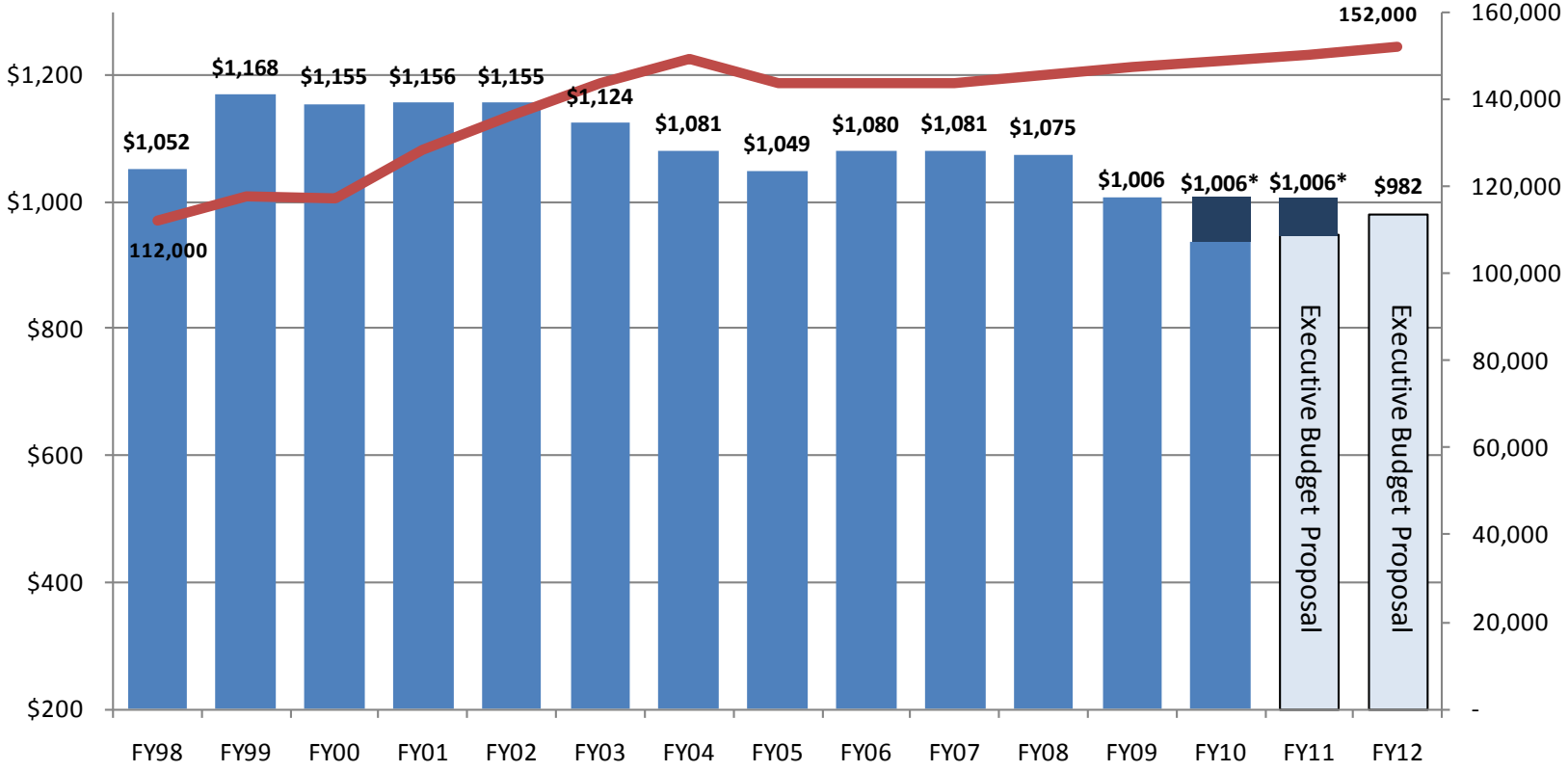
### By State, Level, and Residency



Note: For institutions that charge by credit hour, reported rates are based on 30 credit hours per year.  
 Source: Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board, 2008-09 Tuition and Fee Report

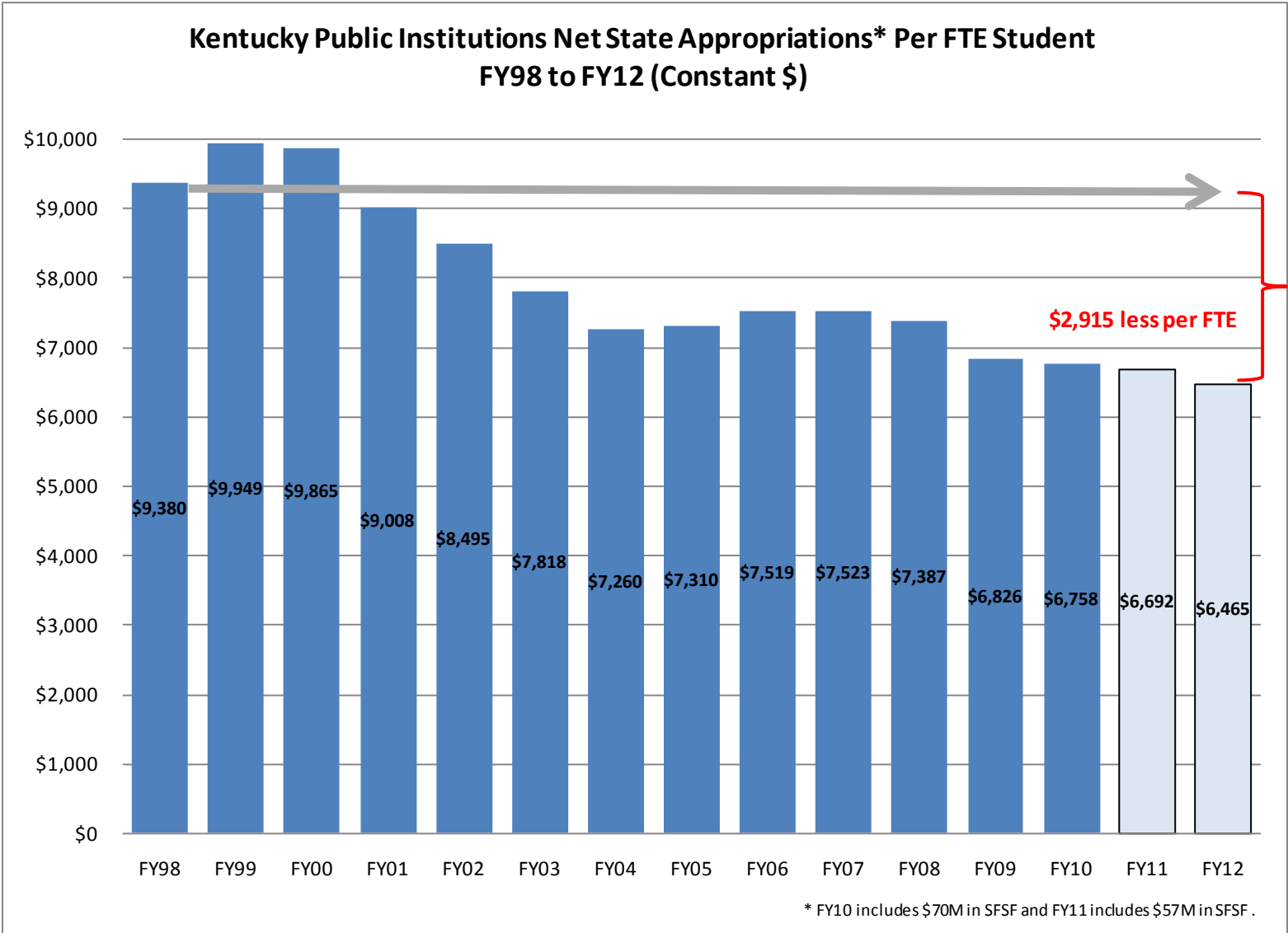


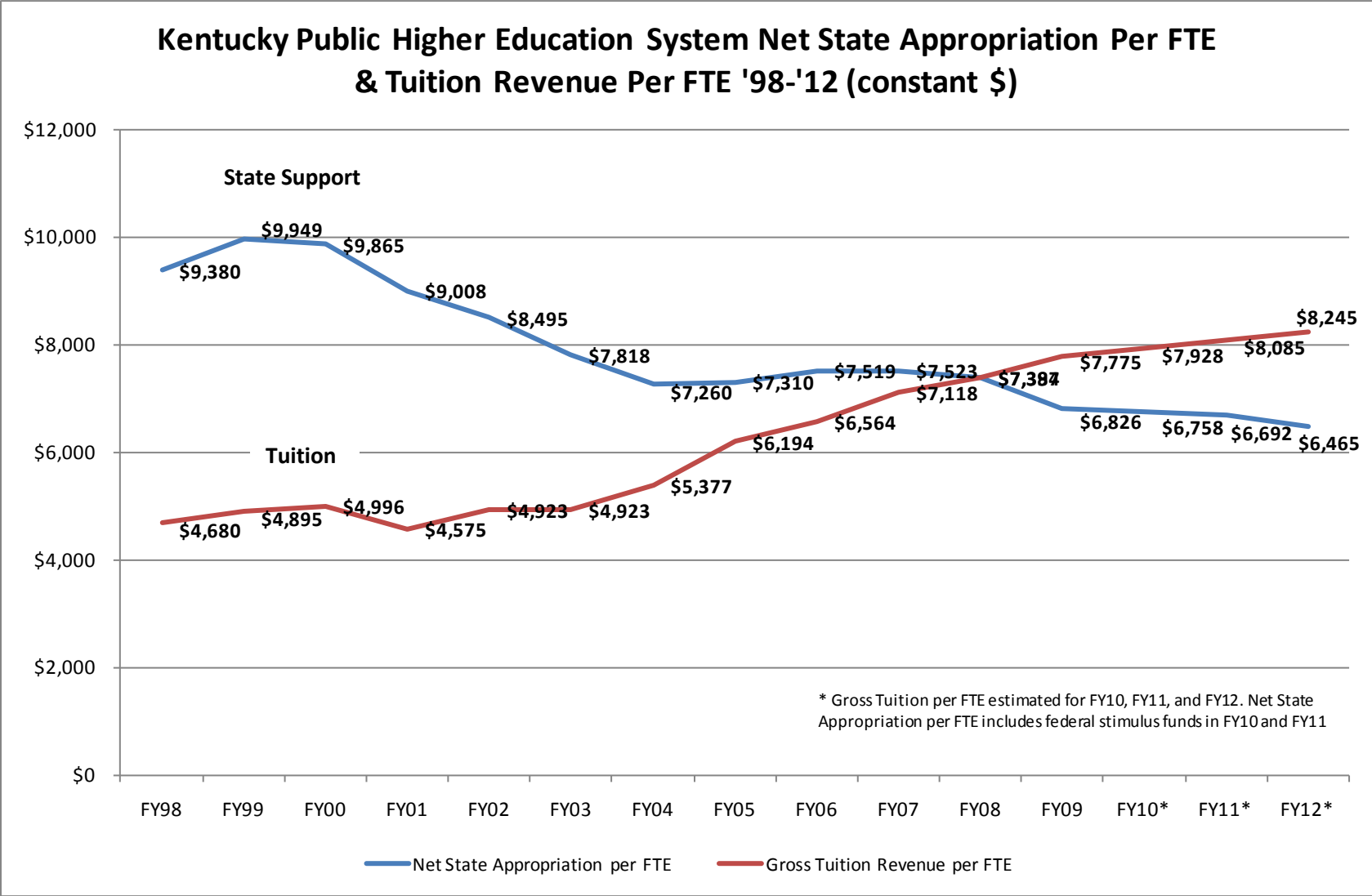
### Kentucky Public Institutions Net State Appropriations\* and FTE Students FY 1998 to FY2012 (Constant \$ millions)



■ Net State Appropriation    
 — FTE Students

\* FY10 Includes \$70M in SFSF  
 FY11 includes \$57M in SFSF





Kentucky Public Postsecondary Institution  
Student Headcount Enrollment (Fall Semesters 2004 through 2009)

ATTACHMENT H-1

**Undergraduate**

Institution	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1 Year Change	2 Year AAGR	5 Year AAGR
University of Kentucky	18,492	18,732	19,328	18,830	18,988	19,217	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%
University of Louisville	14,933	15,057	15,103	15,125	15,495	15,619	0.8%	1.6%	0.9%
Sector Total	33,425	33,789	34,431	33,955	34,483	34,836	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%
Eastern Kentucky University	13,837	13,942	13,623	13,659	13,839	13,991	1.1%	1.2%	0.2%
Kentucky State University	2,183	2,228	2,341	2,510	2,497	2,638	5.6%	2.5%	3.9%
Morehead State University	7,762	7,549	7,515	7,625	7,487	7,550	0.8%	-0.5%	-0.6%
Murray State University	8,371	8,585	8,607	8,361	8,179	8,249	0.9%	-0.7%	-0.3%
Northern Kentucky University	12,070	12,107	12,668	12,725	13,030	13,206	1.4%	1.9%	1.8%
Western Kentucky University	15,846	15,978	16,067	16,508	16,966	17,645	4.0%	3.4%	2.2%
Sector Total	60,069	60,389	60,821	61,388	61,998	63,279	2.1%	1.5%	1.0%
KCTCS	81,990	84,931	86,475	92,828	89,942	100,348	11.6%	4.0%	4.1%
System Total	<u>175,484</u>	<u>179,109</u>	<u>181,727</u>	<u>188,171</u>	<u>186,423</u>	<u>198,463</u>	6.5%	2.7%	2.5%

**Graduate**

Institution	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1 Year Change	2 Year AAGR	5 Year AAGR
University of Kentucky	7,252	6,970	7,090	7,086	7,112	7,112	0.0%	0.2%	-0.4%
University of Louisville	6,103	5,996	6,005	5,841	5,557	5,704	2.6%	-1.2%	-1.3%
Sector Total	13,355	12,966	13,095	12,927	12,669	12,816	1.2%	-0.4%	-0.8%
Eastern Kentucky University	2,346	2,277	2,140	2,180	2,192	2,277	3.9%	2.2%	-0.6%
Kentucky State University	152	158	159	186	162	196	21.0%	2.7%	5.2%
Morehead State University	1,531	1,513	1,510	1,441	1,494	1,496	0.1%	1.9%	-0.5%
Murray State University	1,757	1,689	1,697	1,795	1,843	1,829	-0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Northern Kentucky University	1,851	1,918	1,970	2,082	2,079	2,199	5.8%	2.8%	3.5%
Western Kentucky University	2,667	2,667	2,597	2,757	2,795	3,067	9.7%	5.5%	2.8%
Sector Total	10,304	10,222	10,073	10,441	10,565	11,064	4.7%	2.9%	1.4%
System Total	<u>23,659</u>	<u>23,188</u>	<u>23,168</u>	<u>23,368</u>	<u>23,234</u>	<u>23,880</u>	2.8%	1.1%	0.2%

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database.

Note: Data does not include house staff and post-doctoral students at UK and UofL.

AAGR -- Average Annual Growth Rate.

Kentucky Public Postsecondary Institution  
Student Headcount Enrollment (Fall Semesters 2004 through 2009)

ATTACHMENT H-2

Full-Time

Institution	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1 Year Change	2 Year AAGR	5 Year AAGR
University of Kentucky	21,101	21,485	21,745	22,187	22,876	23,273	1.7%	2.4%	2.0%
University of Louisville	14,620	14,956	15,071	15,338	15,318	15,669	2.3%	1.1%	1.4%
Sector Total	35,721	36,441	36,816	37,525	38,194	38,942	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%
Eastern Kentucky University	11,346	11,506	11,438	11,635	11,761	12,354	5.0%	3.0%	1.7%
Kentucky State University	1,672	1,670	1,823	1,964	1,984	2,204	11.1%	5.9%	5.7%
Morehead State University	6,679	6,247	6,120	6,119	5,919	5,875	-0.7%	-2.0%	-2.5%
Murray State University	7,535	7,693	7,597	7,575	7,493	7,472	-0.3%	-0.7%	-0.2%
Northern Kentucky University	9,478	9,613	9,726	9,850	10,060	10,554	4.9%	3.5%	2.2%
Western Kentucky University	13,833	13,868	13,903	14,010	14,329	14,936	4.2%	3.3%	1.5%
Sector Total	50,543	50,597	50,607	51,153	51,546	53,395	3.6%	2.2%	1.1%
KCTCS	34,674	33,857	32,860	33,386	34,897	41,390	18.6%	11.3%	3.6%
System Total	120,938	120,895	120,283	122,064	124,637	133,727	7.3%	4.7%	2.0%

Part-Time

Institution	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1 Year Change	2 Year AAGR	5 Year AAGR
University of Kentucky	4,643	4,217	4,673	3,729	3,224	3,056	-5.2%	-9.5%	-8.0%
University of Louisville	6,416	6,097	6,037	5,628	5,734	5,654	-1.4%	0.2%	-2.5%
Sector Total	11,059	10,314	10,710	9,357	8,958	8,710	-2.8%	-3.5%	-4.7%
Eastern Kentucky University	4,837	4,713	4,325	4,204	4,270	3,914	-8.3%	-3.5%	-4.1%
Kentucky State University	663	716	677	732	675	630	-6.7%	-7.2%	-1.0%
Morehead State University	2,614	2,815	2,905	2,947	3,062	3,171	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%
Murray State University	2,593	2,581	2,707	2,581	2,529	2,606	3.0%	0.5%	0.1%
Northern Kentucky University	4,443	4,412	4,912	4,957	5,049	4,851	-3.9%	-1.1%	1.8%
Western Kentucky University	4,680	4,777	4,761	5,255	5,432	5,776	6.3%	4.8%	4.3%
Sector Total	19,830	20,014	20,287	20,676	21,017	20,948	-0.3%	0.7%	1.1%
KCTCS	47,316	51,074	53,615	59,442	55,045	58,958	7.1%	-0.4%	4.5%
System Total	78,205	81,402	84,612	89,475	85,020	88,616	4.2%	-0.5%	2.5%

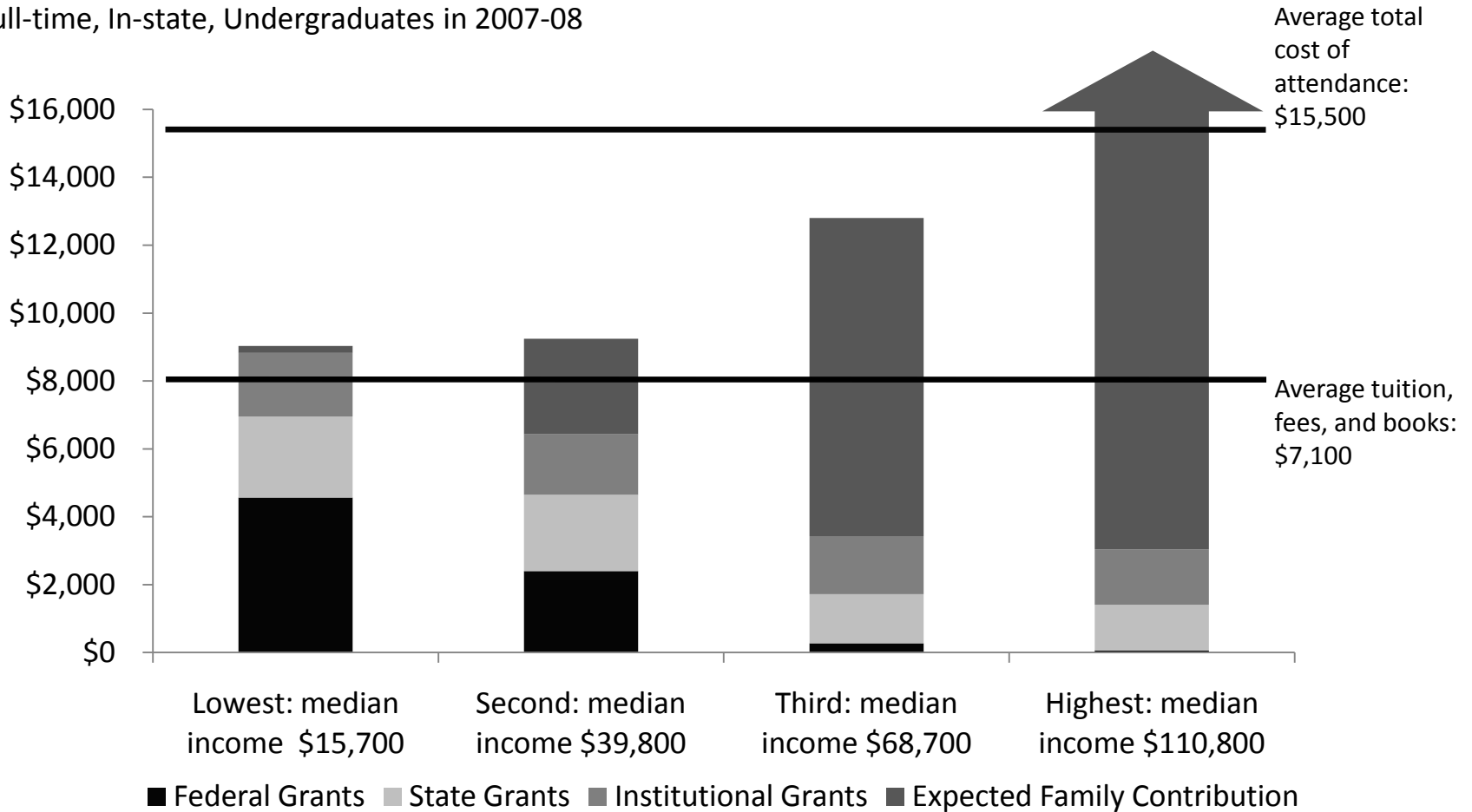
Source: CPE Comprehensive Database.

Note: Data does not include house staff and post-doctoral students at UK and UofL.

AAGR -- Average Annual Growth Rate.

# Financial Aid and Cost: Financially Dependent Students at Public Universities

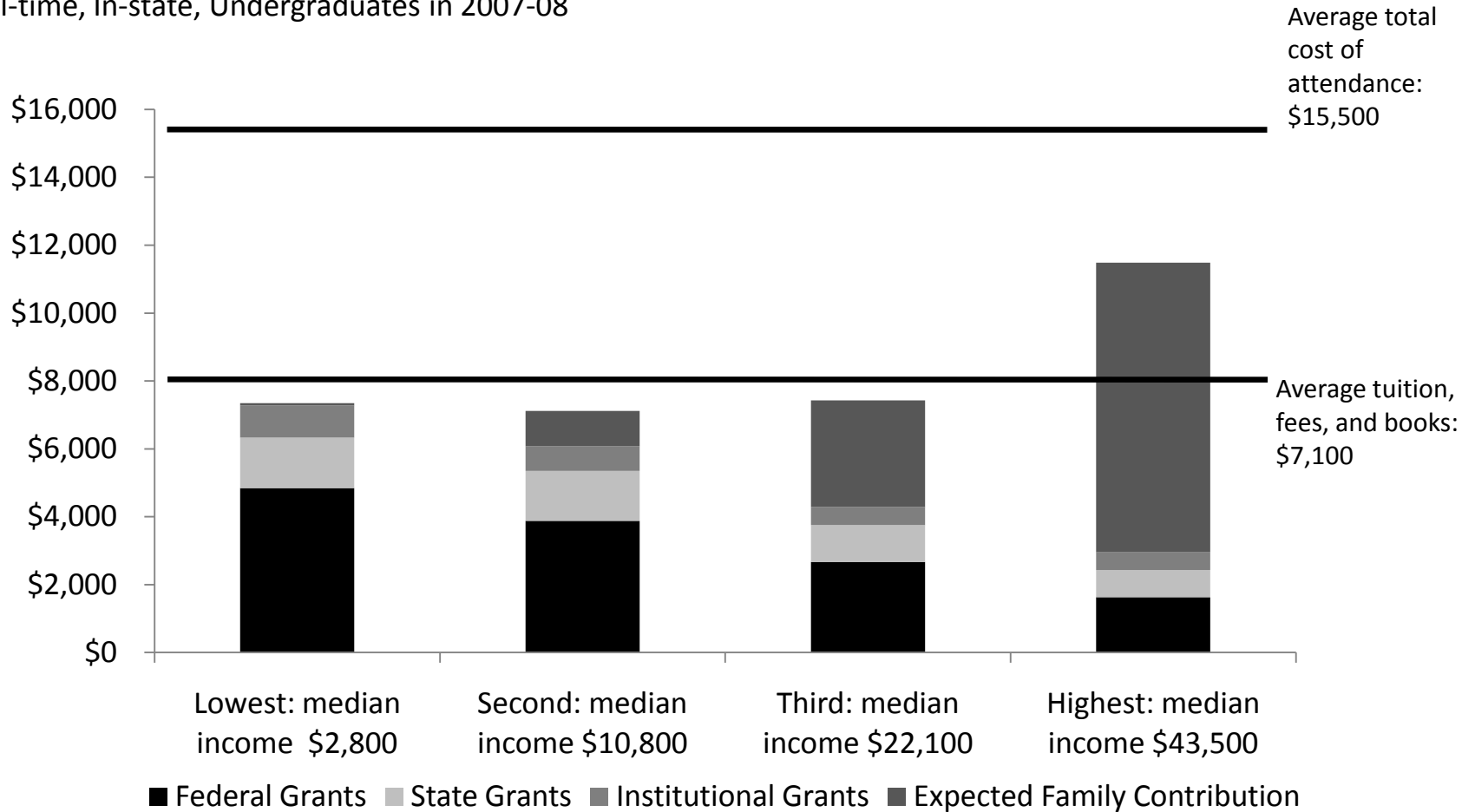
Full-time, In-state, Undergraduates in 2007-08



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database, IPEDS

# Financial Aid and Cost: Financially Independent Students at Public Universities

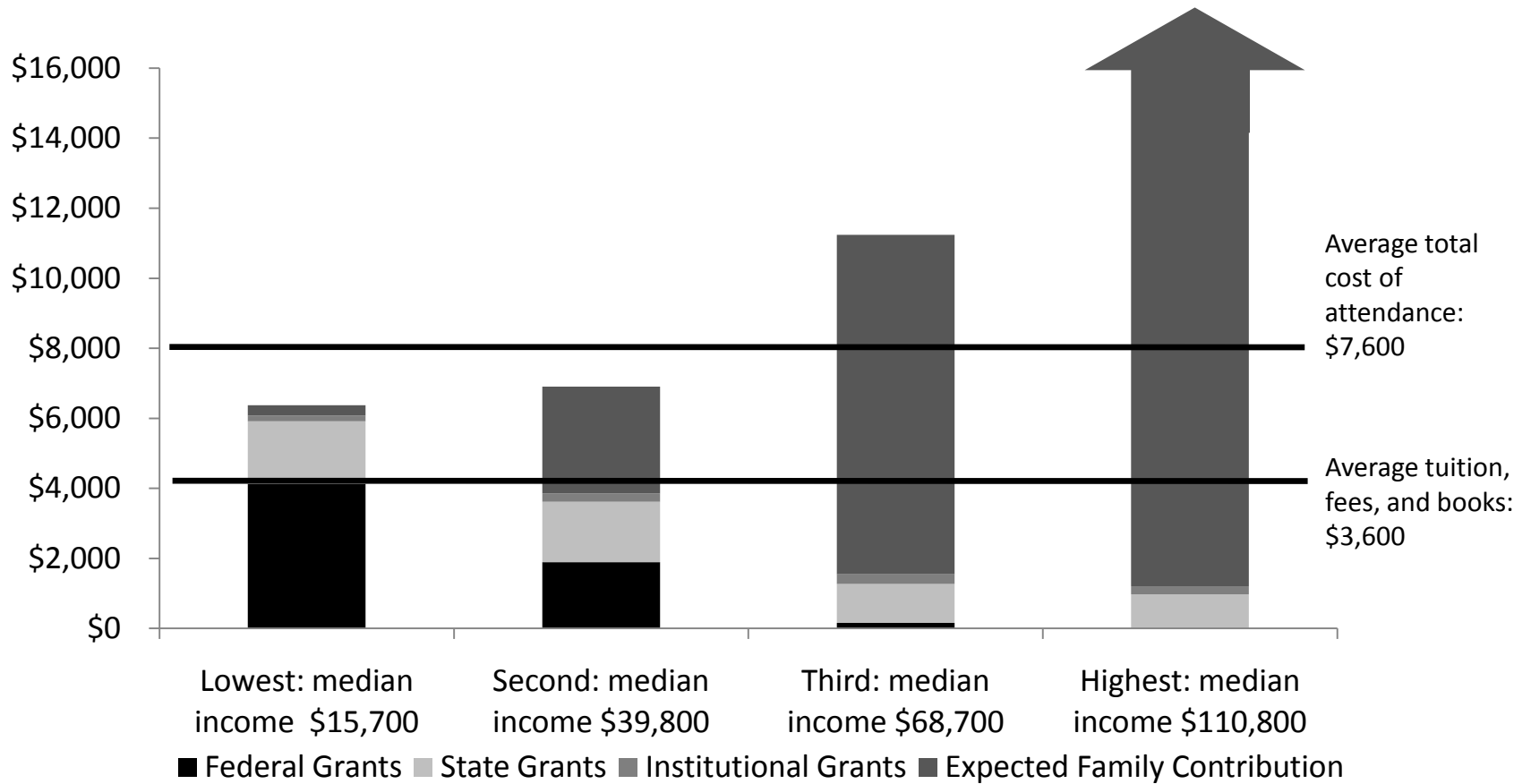
Full-time, In-state, Undergraduates in 2007-08



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database, IPEDS

# Financial Aid and Cost: Financially Dependent Students at KCTCS

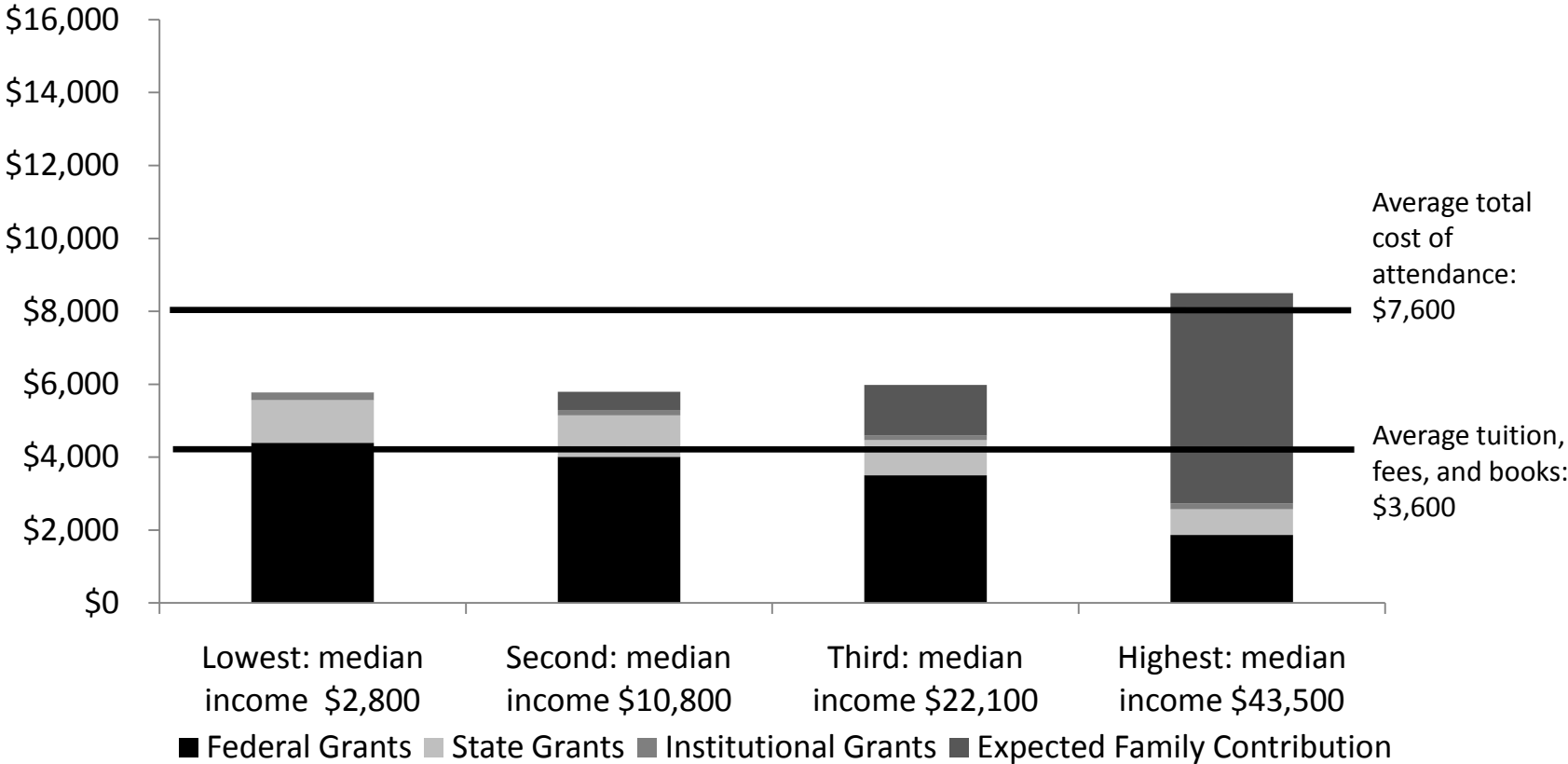
Full-time, In-state, Undergraduates in 2007-08



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database, IPEDS

# Financial Aid and Cost: Financially Independent Students at KCTCS

Full-time, In-state, Undergraduates in 2007-08



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database, IPEDS

Kentucky Public Postsecondary Institution  
Student Headcount Enrollment (Fall Semesters 2004 through 2009)

ATTACHMENT J

**Resident**

Institution	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1 Year Change	2 Year AAGR	5 Year AAGR
University of Kentucky	20,478	20,135	20,396	19,746	19,805	20,048	1.2%	0.8%	-0.4%
University of Louisville	17,667	17,530	17,512	17,214	17,363	17,370	0.0%	0.5%	-0.3%
Sector Total	38,145	37,665	37,908	36,960	37,168	37,418	0.7%	0.6%	-0.4%
Eastern Kentucky University	14,390	14,284	13,776	13,762	13,820	14,119	2.2%	1.3%	-0.4%
Kentucky State University	1,604	1,627	1,635	1,738	1,542	1,726	11.9%	-0.3%	1.5%
Morehead State University	7,971	7,850	7,868	7,882	7,808	7,884	1.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Murray State University	7,271	7,364	7,441	7,431	7,301	7,247	-0.7%	-1.2%	-0.1%
Northern Kentucky University	9,923	10,013	10,546	10,558	10,721	10,899	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%
Western Kentucky University	14,900	15,165	15,184	15,864	16,358	17,111	4.6%	3.9%	2.8%
Sector Total	56,059	56,303	56,450	57,235	57,550	58,986	2.5%	1.5%	1.0%
KCTCS	78,246	81,082	82,887	88,469	85,884	96,099	11.9%	4.2%	4.2%
System Total	<u>172,450</u>	<u>175,050</u>	<u>177,245</u>	<u>182,664</u>	<u>180,602</u>	<u>192,503</u>	6.6%	2.7%	2.2%

**Nonresident**

Institution	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1 Year Change	2 Year AAGR	5 Year AAGR
University of Kentucky	5,266	5,567	6,022	6,170	6,295	6,281	-0.2%	0.9%	3.6%
University of Louisville	3,369	3,523	3,596	3,752	3,689	3,953	7.2%	2.6%	3.2%
Sector Total	8,635	9,090	9,618	9,922	9,984	10,234	2.5%	1.6%	3.5%
Eastern Kentucky University	1,793	1,935	1,987	2,077	2,211	2,149	-2.8%	1.7%	3.7%
Kentucky State University	731	759	865	958	1,117	1,108	-0.8%	7.5%	8.7%
Morehead State University	1,322	1,212	1,157	1,184	1,173	1,162	-0.9%	-0.9%	-2.5%
Murray State University	2,857	2,910	2,863	2,725	2,721	2,831	4.0%	1.9%	-0.2%
Northern Kentucky University	3,998	4,012	4,092	4,249	4,388	4,506	2.7%	3.0%	2.4%
Western Kentucky University	3,613	3,480	3,480	3,401	3,403	3,601	5.8%	2.9%	-0.1%
Sector Total	14,314	14,308	14,444	14,594	15,013	15,357	2.3%	2.6%	1.4%
KCTCS	3,744	3,849	3,588	4,359	4,058	4,249	4.7%	-1.3%	2.6%
System Total	<u>26,693</u>	<u>27,247</u>	<u>27,650</u>	<u>28,875</u>	<u>29,055</u>	<u>29,840</u>	2.7%	1.7%	2.3%

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database.

Note: Data does not include house staff and post-doctoral students at UK and UofL.

AAGR -- Average Annual Growth Rate.