



2010 Progress Report on Postsecondary Education

July 2010



Kentucky Chamber
Uniting Business. Advancing Kentucky.

2010 Progress Report on Postsecondary Education

Kentucky Chamber of Commerce

Kentucky's 1997 higher education reforms set an ambitious goal of elevating the state to the national average of educational attainment by 2020. Ten years later, the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce Task Force on Postsecondary Education conducted an independent review to determine Kentucky's progress toward achieving that goal and to identify continuing challenges and barriers.

The Task Force, comprising business leaders from across the state, included a number of recommendations in its report and called on the Kentucky Chamber to monitor developments in postsecondary education. This is the second update since the Task Force report was released in December 2007. It measures progress as reflected in a set of statistical indicators recommended by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, which assisted the Task Force in the preparation of its report, and includes developments related to the report's recommendations and other areas.



Key Points

- Kentucky's per capita income essentially remains where it has been for the past 30 years: at 80% of the national average.
- The state is 47th in the nation in the percent of the adult population with a four-year degree or higher.
- 35% of Kentucky's young adults, ages 18 to 24, are enrolled in college.
- Kentucky has been among the fastest-improving states over the past decade in the percentage of first-time, full-time college students earning a bachelor's degree within six years of enrolling in college.
- The number of students taking the ACT increased dramatically, but scores for the 2009 graduating class declined.
- Kentucky ranked 7th in the nation in 2008 in the number of GEDs produced per 1,000 adults with no high school diploma.
- Enrollment is up at the state's postsecondary institutions, and a record number of degrees and credentials were awarded this year.
- There has been slow growth in the number of students transferring from two-year to four-year institutions.
- The Council on Postsecondary Education has continued to set a ceiling on tuition rate increases at public institutions.
- There have been several significant developments addressing Kentucky's education pipeline – the progression from one stage of education to the next.

Indicators

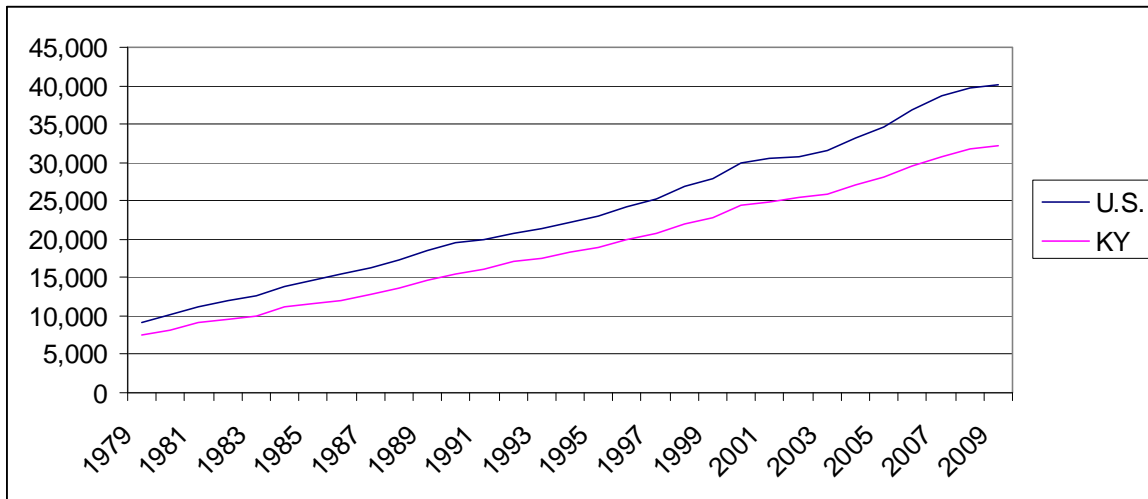
Per Capita Income

Strengthening Kentucky's economic prospects and increasing per capita income were key objectives of the 1997 postsecondary education reforms. The authors of the reform recognized the relationship between higher education and economic growth in establishing the reform's strategic goals:

- To expand the capacity of postsecondary institutions, integrate the state's education agenda at all levels and make connections between education and the development of a strong economy
- To increase Kentucky's education attainment and per capita income to a level that meets or exceeds the national average

But achieving the state's goal for economic growth persists as a significant challenge. Kentucky's per capita income essentially remains where it has been for the past 30 years: at 80% of the national average. In current dollars, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, Kentucky's 2008 per capita income of \$32,076 ranked 47th in the nation.

**Per Capita Income 1979 to 2009
United States and Kentucky**



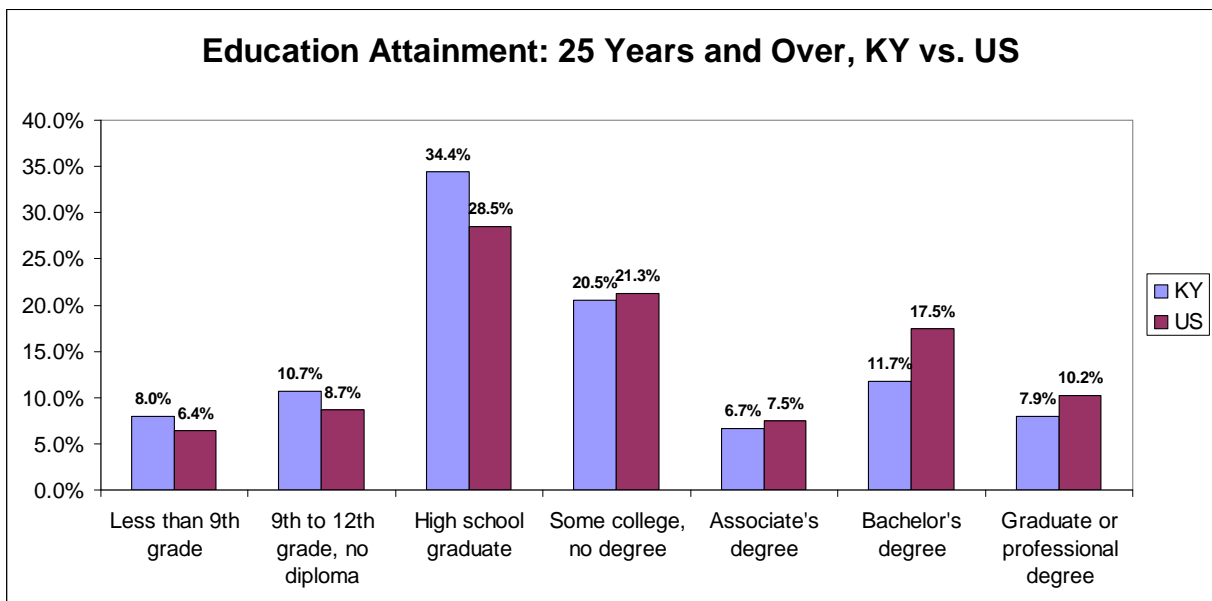
Source: U. S. Census Bureau, *The 2010 Statistical Abstract*, Personal Income Per Capita in Current Dollars by State

Education Attainment

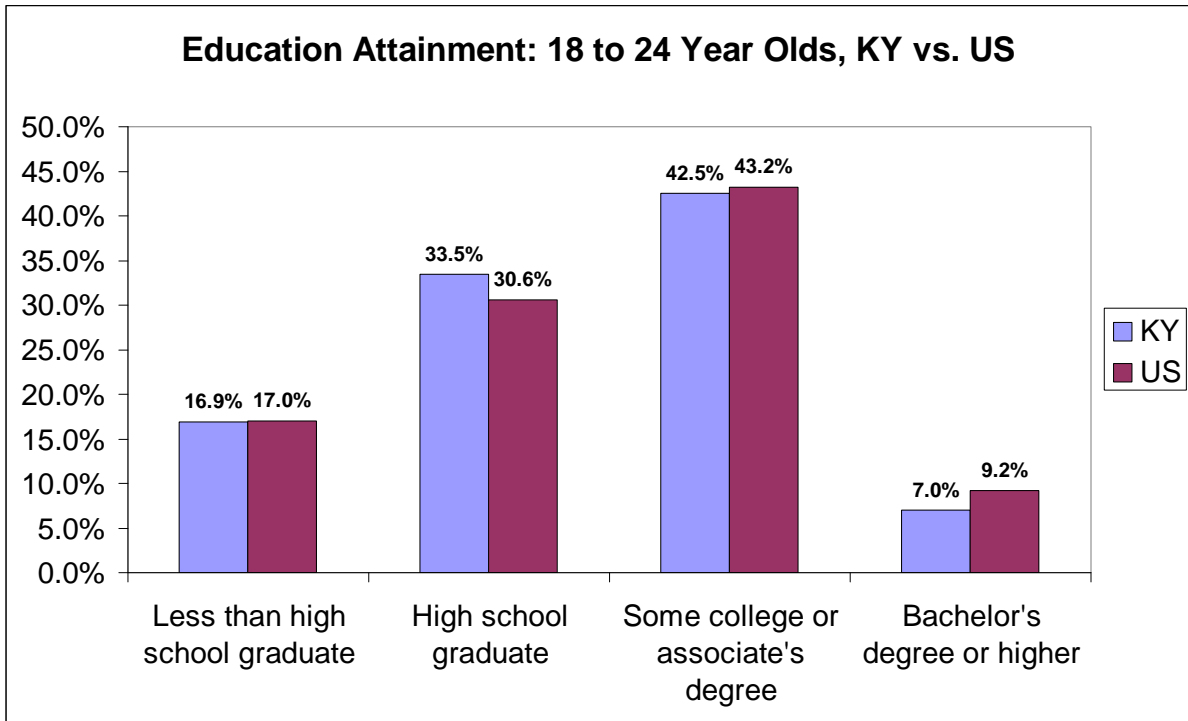
Economic growth is built on education attainment. Although the high school dropout rate has improved and more postsecondary degrees and certificates are being awarded, Kentucky continues to trail the nation in education attainment, especially among older age groups. The state is 47th in the nation in the percent of the adult population with a four-year degree or higher; only Mississippi, Arkansas and West Virginia have lower rates.

More encouraging is the fact that 35% of Kentucky's young adults, ages 18 to 24, are enrolled in college, according to *Measuring Up 2008* from the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education. The report also noted that Kentucky has been among the fastest-improving states over the past decade in the percentage of first-time, full-time college students earning a bachelor's degree within six years of enrolling in college.

In the past eight years, Kentucky's rate of increase in the percentage of bachelor's degree holders ages 25-34 has exceeded that of the nation.



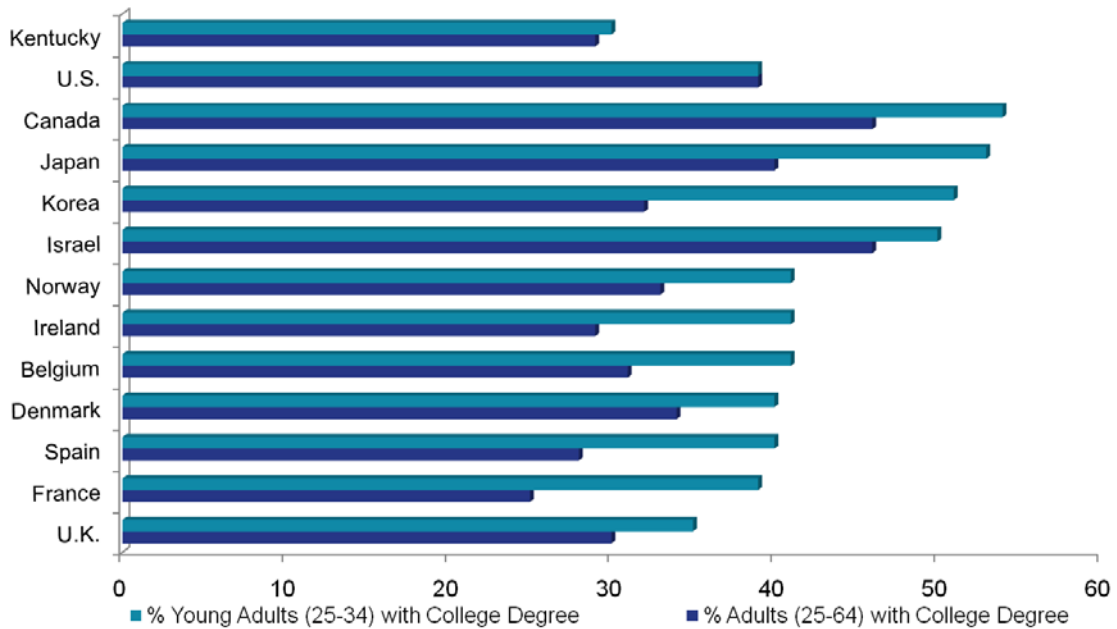
Source: 2008 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau



Source: 2008 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Kentucky's performance trails that of several countries which are leading members of the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Education Attainment: Kentucky, the U.S. and Other Nations



Source: OECD "Education at a Glance 2007," (All rates are self-reported.) Achieve, Inc. presentation

College Preparation

The number of Kentucky students taking the ACT increased significantly in 2009, leading to a decline in scores (the increased test-taking was partly the result of a state requirement that all high school juniors take the test).

The lower performance was recorded both in average scores and in those measuring students' preparation for college.

ACT Average Scores 2009 Graduating Class											
Grad Year	KY Students Tested	English		Math		Reading		Science		Composite	
		KY	US	KY	US	KY	US	KY	US	KY	US
2005	29,943	20.0	20.4	19.7	20.7	20.8	21.3	20.4	20.9	20.4	20.9
2006	29,786	20.2	20.6	19.9	20.8	21.1	21.4	20.5	20.9	20.6	21.1
2007	30,929	20.3	20.7	20.0	21.0	21.2	21.5	20.6	21.0	20.7	21.2
2008	31,728	20.5	20.6	20.2	21.0	21.5	21.4	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.1
2009	45,419	18.8	20.6	19.0	21.0	19.8	21.4	19.7	20.9	19.4	21.1

Source: ACT High School Profile: Kentucky State Report 2009

Percent of Students, 2009 Graduating Class Meeting ACT College Readiness Benchmarks											
Grad Year	KY Students Tested	English		Math		Reading		Science		Meeting All Four	
		KY	US	KY	US	KY	US	KY	US	KY	US
2005	29,943	65	68	32	41	48	51	22	26	16	21
2006	29,786	67	69	34	42	50	53	23	27	18	21
2007	30,929	67	69	35	43	50	53	24	28	18	23
2008	31,728	68	68	35	43	53	53	25	28	19	22
2009	45,419	55	67	26	42	41	53	20	28	15	23

Source: ACT High School Profile: Kentucky State Report 2009

Students who reach the ACT benchmarks are considered to have a 50 percent chance of obtaining a B or higher and a 75 percent chance of obtaining a C or higher in a credit-bearing college course. The highest possible ACT score in each subject is 36. The ACT benchmark scores are:

- English: 18
- Math: 22
- Reading: 21
- Science: 24

Some of ACT's college readiness benchmarks differ from those adopted by the Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education as part of the state's admissions regulations. The state regulations require all public postsecondary institutions to place students in a credit-bearing course if they make the following scores on the ACT (there is no state benchmark for science scores):

- 18 in English
- 19 in mathematics
- 20 in reading

Students scoring below those levels have to take either a non-credit, developmental course or a credit-bearing course that includes additional support such as extra class sessions, tutoring or monitoring.

An additional development:

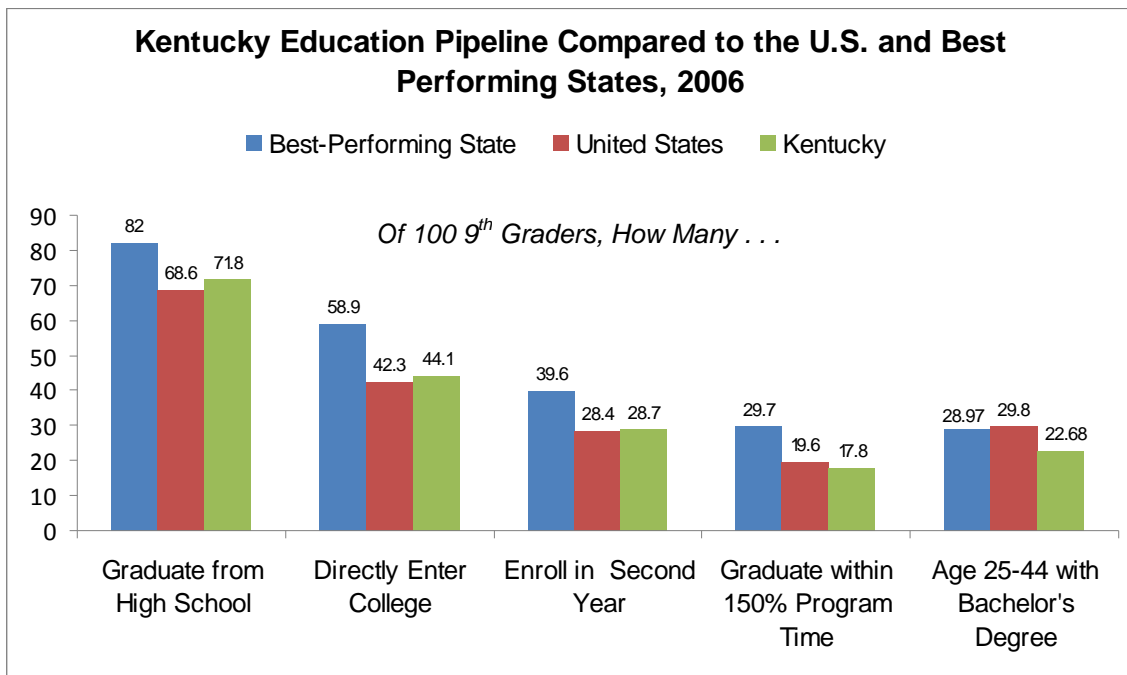
- Kentucky ranked 7th in the nation in 2008 in the number of GEDs produced per 1,000 adults with no high school diploma. The national average was 47.6. The top ten states:
 - Wyoming, 101.2
 - Maine, 95.4
 - Idaho, 78.0
 - Virginia, 74.8
 - West Virginia, 72.3
 - New Hampshire, 60.4
 - Kentucky, 69.3
 - Utah, 68.6
 - Tennessee, 68.0
 - Oregon, 66.5

Source: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, 2009

The Education Pipeline

The education pipeline – the progression of students through the levels of education from early childhood through postsecondary – is one measurement of progress. As the Task Force report pointed out, Kentucky’s efforts in postsecondary education will be successful only if more students move successfully through the pipeline that begins at birth with early care and education, continues through preschool and the transitions from elementary to middle school and from middle to high school.

The transition from high school to postsecondary and transfer from a two-year to a four-year institution are critical points. The following chart, taken from the last progress report and reflecting the latest available figures of comparison, for 2006, emphasizes students’ transitions from grade nine through a postsecondary degree. The best-performing state had the highest percentage of 9th graders who graduate from high school on time, go directly to college, return for their second year and graduate within 150% of program time.



Source: NCES: Common Core Data; IPEDS Residency and Migration, Fall Enrollment, and Graduation Rate Surveys; National Center for Higher Education Management Systems

Fall 2009 enrollment at the state’s public postsecondary institutions totaled 223,893 – up 6% from 2008. The largest increase, of 11.6%, came in the Kentucky Community and Technical College System which enrolled 100,348 students in the fall of 2009.

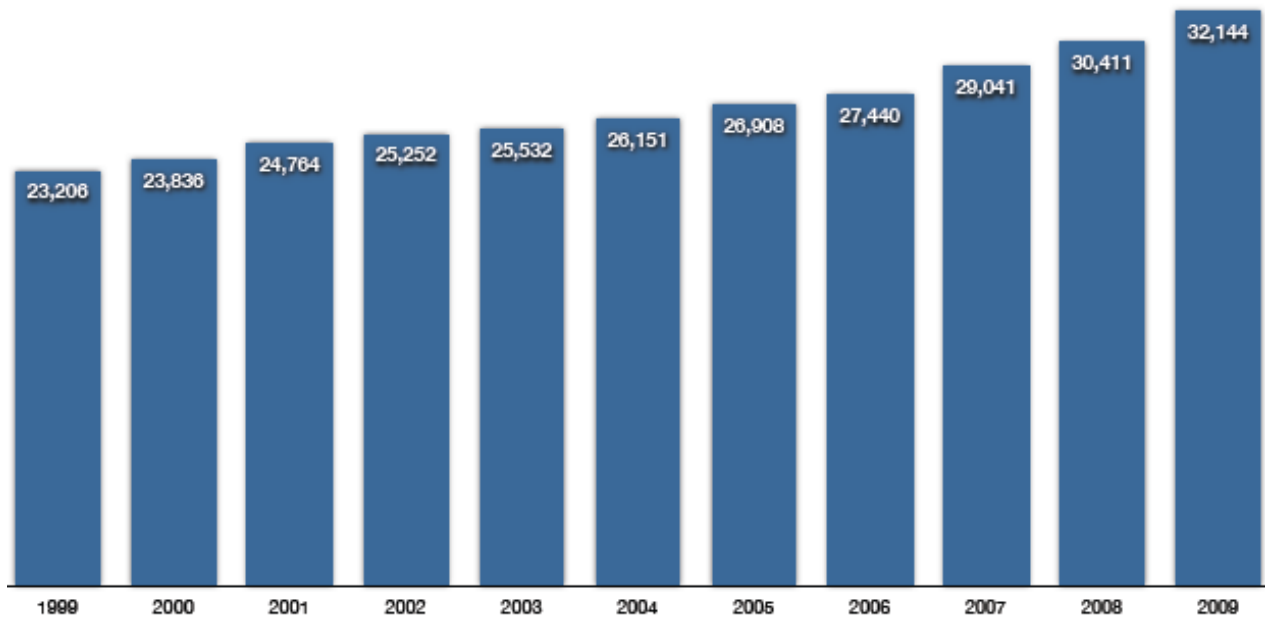
**Total Headcount Enrollment by Level
Kentucky Public Institutions
Fall 2000 to Fall 2009**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EKU	14,657	14,913	15,248	15,951	16,183	16,219	15,763	15,839	16,031	16,268
KSU	2,254	2,314	2,253	2,306	2,335	2,386	2,500	2,696	2,659	2,834
Morehead	8,327	9,027	9,390	9,509	9,293	9,062	9,025	9,066	8,981	9,046
Murray	9,141	9,648	9,920	10,100	10,128	10,274	10,304	10,156	10,022	10,078
NKU	12,101	12,548	13,743	13,945	13,921	14,025	14,638	14,807	15,109	15,405
UK	23,852	24,791	25,741	26,260	26,545	26,439	27,209	26,648	26,913	27,171
U of L	20,768	20,394	21,089	21,464	21,725	21,760	21,841	21,689	21,761	22,031
WKU	15,516	16,579	17,818	18,391	18,513	18,645	18,664	19,265	19,761	20,712
Total	106,616	110,214	115,202	117,926	118,643	118,810	119,944	120,166	121,237	123,545
KCTCS	59,415	70,913	76,082	80,695	81,990	84,931	86,475	92,828	89,942	100,348

Source: Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education

Total enrollment at independent institutions – members of the Association of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities (AIKCU) – increased 5.7% over the previous year. The 32,144 students included 26,697 undergraduates and 5,447 graduate/professional students.

AIKCU Total Fall Enrollment, 1999-2009



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

AIKCU member institutions:

- Alice Lloyd College, Pippa Passes
- Asbury College, Wilmore
- Bellarmine University, Louisville
- Berea College, Berea
- Brescia University, Owensboro
- Campbellsville University, Campbellsville
- Centre College, Danville
- Georgetown College, Georgetown
- Kentucky Christian University, Grayson
- Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro
- Lindsey Wilson College, Columbia
- Mid-Continent University, Mayfield
- Midway College, Midway
- Pikeville College, Pikeville
- St. Catharine College, Springfield
- Spalding University, Louisville
- Thomas More College, Crestview Hills
- Transylvania University, Lexington
- Union College, Barbourville
- University of the Cumberlands, Williamsburg



To reach the national average of education attainment, Kentucky has focused on doubling the number of citizens in the working-age (25-64) population who have bachelor's degrees by 2020. Increasing the number of students who transfer from two- to four-year institutions is one key to the state's success in reaching that goal, but the transfer process continues to be a challenge. The following chart tracks the number of students transferring from two-year institutions within the Kentucky Community and Technical College System to the public four-year institutions. Although transfers increased for the 2009 academic year (AY), the number was lower than that of two years earlier.

Transfers from KCTCS to Four-Year Institutions

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY09
EKU	635	607	567	571	661	701	686	661	718	767
KSU	15	12	31	25	29	39	39	47	30	40
MoSU	354	355	362	389	312	396	377	424	369	423
MuSU	400	431	426	444	419	512	504	485	467	495
NKU	69	75	76	76	61	77	93	126	132	184
UK	954	893	928	957	896	815	835	755	447	511
UofL	610	424	480	511	549	592	531	520	533	571
WКУ	415	254	378	431	423	474	447	530	489	540
AIKCU	358	351	365	402	514	583	926	938	1,093	905
TOTAL	3,810	3,402	3,613	3,806	3,864	4,189	4,438	4,486	4,278	4,436

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

In other developments:

- High school dropout rates improved, but graduation rates decreased in the 2008-09 school year.
 - The graduation rate decreased from 84.52% in 2008 to 83.91% in 2009.
 - The overall dropout rate decreased from 3.29% in 2008 to 2.89% in 2009. Dropout rates for nearly all ethnic groups decreased, with those for African American, Hispanic and Native American students showing the greatest improvement. The rate for Asian students increased.
- Kentucky's college-going rate improved. The percentage of public high school graduates who went on to college in 2009 increased to 56.35% from 55.17% in 2008.

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, June 1, 2010

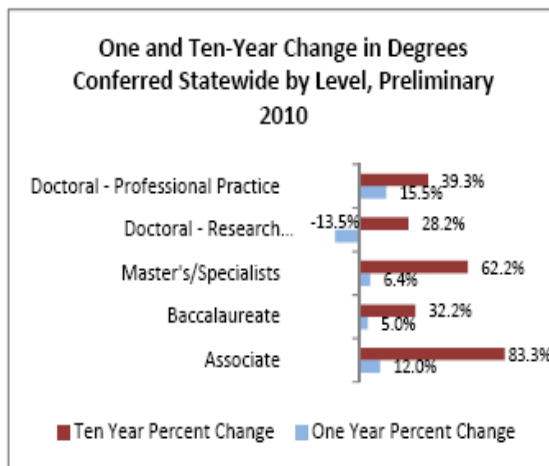
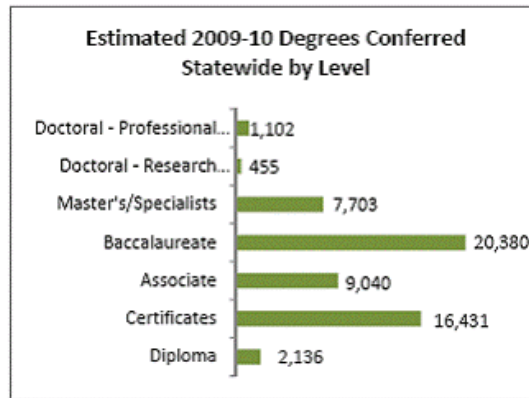


Performance and Productivity Measures

The state's public and private institutions conferred a record number of degrees and credentials during the 2010 academic year, according to the Council on Postsecondary Education. The CPE's preliminary report noted the following:

- 57,247 degrees and credentials conferred, a 9% increase over 2009
- Associate degrees increased by 11% in public institutions and 29% in independent schools
- Bachelor degrees increased 4.8% statewide over 2009, a rate that exceeds the annual growth of 4.3% needed to meet the state's degree production goals.
- Graduate level – master's, specialist's and doctoral – degrees increased 6.2%.
- Ten-year growth has been recorded at all levels, but the largest jump was in associate degrees, where an 83% increase is attributed to the expansion of applied associate programs in the Kentucky Community and Technical College System.

Source for data and following two graphs: Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education, Preliminary 2009-10 Degrees Report



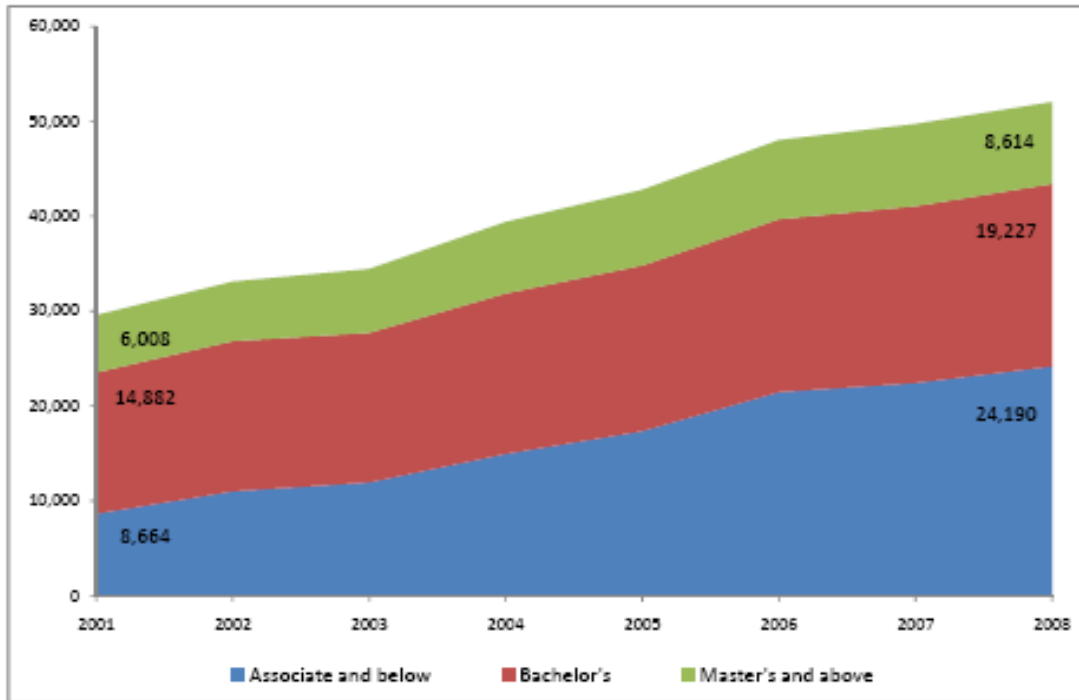
Degrees/Credentials Awarded, 1997-2010, Public & Independent Institutions

Year	Certificates/ Diplomas	Associate	Baccalaureate	Master/ Specialist	Doctoral	Professional	Total
1996/97	152	5,722	14,342	3,720	328	812	25,076
1997/98	198	5,426	14,716	4,570	323	819	26,052
1998/99	309	5,289	15,296	4,775	312	817	26,798
1999/00	366	5,233	15,510	4,773	355	791	27,028
2000/01	3,586	5,078	14,822	4,888	284	824	29,542
2001/02	5,451	5,567	15,839	5,035	336	820	33,048
2002/03	5,760	6,205	15,771	5,473	347	840	34,396
2003/04	8,141	6,841	16,902	6,202	387	863	39,336
2004/05	10,222	7,139	17,457	6,570	423	917	42,728
2005/06	13,961	7,508	18,224	6,828	476	896	47,893
2006/07	14,618	7,834	18,623	7,005	513	913	49,506
2007/08	16,405	7,752	19,090	6,928	535	969	51,679
2008/09	16,184	8,074	19,403	7,242	526	954	52,383
2009/10*	18,567	9,040	20,380	7,703	455	1,102	57,247

*Estimated

Source: Council on Postsecondary Education

Total Degrees and Other Credentials Awarded by Level Kentucky Public and AIKCU Independent Institutions



Source: Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education Comprehensive Database
June 29, 2009

Another common performance measure is an institution's graduation rate. The National Center for Education Statistics' 2010 report notes that approximately 57% of the country's first-time students who enrolled full-time in bachelor's degree programs at a four-year institution in 2001 completed the degree at that institution within six years. Only one public institution in the state, the University of Kentucky, exceeds the national average.

The following table shows the six-year graduation rate at Kentucky's four-year postsecondary institutions.

Six-Year Graduation Rate

	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08
EKU	37.2%	33.1%	37.1%	33.5%	36.9%	35.4%	40.1%	38.4%
KSU	33.3%	27.2%	39.0%	29.5%	28.5%	31.8%	23.5%	22.4%
MoSU	45.4%	43.8%	44.2%	37.9%	41.6%	42.7%	40.7%	39.0%
MuSU	55.0%	55.4%	56.3%	57.3%	56.6%	56.2%	50.5%	49.0%
NKU	40.7%	37.8%	33.3%	40.5%	40.9%	40.1%	31.8%	31.6%
UK	57.2%	57.8%	61.1%	59.6%	59.8%	59.1%	61.2%	57.7%
UofL	33.3%	32.8%	34.9%	33.1%	36.7%	40.6%	43.7%	45.7%
WKU	40.7%	41.0%	43.4%	44.5%	45.5%	49.1%	49.2%	47.0%
AIKCU	44.6%	45.0%	45.4%	48.4%	48.0%	47.9%	47.8%	49.4%

The 2008 rate reflects six-year graduation of Fall 2002 degree-seeking freshmen
Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

A similar measurement for two-year institutions is known as a three-year persistence rate, reflecting how many students continue to pursue their education. The following table shows the rate for KCTCS.

	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08
Credential-Seeking Enrollment 3 Years Earlier	9,392	9,173	12,309	13,545	12,974	11,147	10,169	10,994
Transferred Out	13.5%	12.8%	9.5%	8.8%	11.6%	12.5%	11.7%	11.0%
Completions	8.7%	9.5%	14.1%	18.4%	18.8%	16.7%	16.8%	19.7%
Still Enrolled	19.2%	19.9%	16.9%	16.0%	19.4%	20.5%	21.1%	21.2%
Persistence Rate	41.4%	42.2%	40.5%	43.3%	49.6%	49.4%	49.5%	51.7%

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Kentucky's performance in awarding associate degrees moved ahead of the national average in 2007 (the latest available figures), based on the number of associate degrees awarded per 100 high school graduates of three years earlier. With 24 degrees, Kentucky ranked 19th and ahead of the national average of 23.8. In earlier years:

2006 – Kentucky	23.1	U.S.	23.6
2005 – Kentucky	22.6	U.S.	24.1
2004 – Kentucky	21.5	U.S.	23.4
2003 – Kentucky	19.5	U.S.	22.4

Source: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, 2009

Productivity of bachelor's degrees remains significantly below the national average in a measure of degrees awarded per 100 high school graduates of six years earlier.

2007 – Kentucky	47.0	U.S.	53.5
2006 – Kentucky	45.9	U.S.	52.4
2005 – Kentucky	44.0	U.S.	52.1
2004 – Kentucky	42.3	U.S.	51.8
2003 – Kentucky	40.2	U.S.	51.8

Source: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, 2009



Tuition Costs

The Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education set tuition and mandatory fee ceilings for in-state undergraduate students for the second year in a row – continuing its effort to moderate the spiraling cost increases that had occurred in the previous decade. The CPE authorized a 4% ceiling for the Kentucky Community and Technical College System, a 5% ceiling at the six comprehensive universities and a 6% ceiling at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville.

Kentucky Public Colleges and Universities Full-Time Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Fees 1999-00 to 2009-10 (Annual Rates)

Year	EKU	KCTCS	KSU	Morehead	Murray	NKU	UK (L)	UK (U)	UofL	WKU
1999-00	2,390	1,475	2,300	2,440	2,400	2,408	3,296	3,296	3,406	2,390
2000-01	2,542	1,537	2,440	2,510	2,556	2,700	3,446	3,446	3,447	2,534
2001-02	2,706	1,812	2,648	2,710	2,754	2,820	3,734	3,734	3,954	2,844
2002-03	2,928	1,920	3,134	2,926	3,032	3,216	3,974	3,974	4,082	3,312
2003-04*	3,358	2,370	3,370	3,364	3,436	3,744	4,546	4,546	4,450	3,850
2004-05**	3,792	2,760	4,081	3,840	3,984	4,368	5,164	5,314	5,040	4,596
2005-06***	4,660	2,940	4,468	4,320	4,428	4,968	5,812	5,980	5,532	5,316
2006-07	5,192	3,270	4,950	4,870	4,998	5,448	6,510	6,698	6,252	5,860
2007-08	5,682	3,450	5,320	5,280	5,418	5,952	7,096	7,302	6,870	6,416
2008-09	6,080	3,630	5,692	5,670	5,748	6,528	7,736	7,960	7,564	6,930
2009-10	6,312	3,750	5,920	6,038	5,976	6,792	8,123	8,358	7,944	7,200

*Includes midyear tuition increase at WKU and one-time tuition surcharge of \$100 for Spring 2004 at EKU

**Includes midyear tuition increases at WKU and KSU

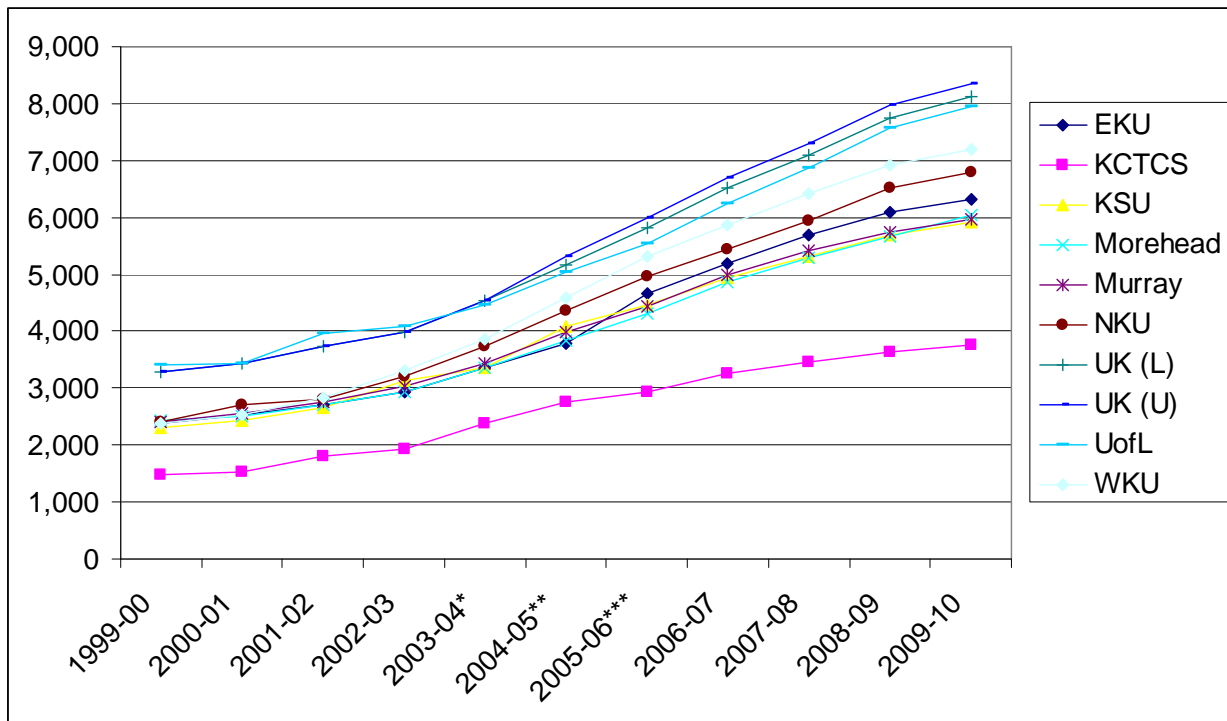
***Includes midyear tuition increase at WKU

UK (L) = Lower Division

UK (U) = Upper Division

KCTCS charges reflect amount for students taking 30 credit hours. Students are charged per credit hour.

Kentucky Public Colleges and Universities Full-Time Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Fees 1999-00 to 2009-10 (Annual Rates)



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Developments

The Postsecondary Education Task Force made a number of recommendations related to increasing Kentuckians' education attainment levels by improving the education pipeline, ensuring affordability, strengthening the relationship between education and economic development and reaffirming the state's overall commitment to postsecondary education.

The following provides a brief review of significant developments related to those recommendations as well as other postsecondary education issues.

Education Attainment/Pipeline

Both the Chamber's Task Force and the Higher Education Work Group created by Governor Steve Beshear recommended improving the rate of student transfer from community and technical colleges to four-year institutions. Several recent developments addressed that issue:

- Legislation enacted by the 2010 General Assembly is designed to make it easier for community college students to transfer to four-year public universities. The new law, which takes effect in the 2012-13 academic year for first-time students, requires the Kentucky Community and Technical College System to align its arts and science courses with bachelor's degree programs at the state universities. The universities are prohibited from requiring KCTCS graduates to repeat lower-level courses in the same major or to take additional courses in the major. The state has a goal of increasing community-college transfers to four-year institutions to 11,300 by 2020.
- CPE is refining a Transfer Action Plan to implement the new law. As part of the plan, KCTCS has created a common numbering system for general education courses for all 16 community and technical colleges. The purpose is to allow universities to align their general education requirements with a single KCTCS system.
- The plan also has been influenced by the results of a CPE survey of more than 2,000 KCTCS transfer students who are enrolled in four-year programs at public universities. The majority rated the transfer services offered by KCTCS and public universities as good or excellent. Twenty-five percent listed academic advising as their biggest challenge and said it had been difficult to get information on which KCTCS courses would transfer and count toward their major. However, 61% said all or most of their credits transferred as expected.

Other developments:

- Kentucky was the first state in the nation to adopt common academic standards developed by a 48-state consortium for mathematics and language arts. The standards must be aligned to introductory course expectations of college and are benchmarked against the standards of schools in some of the world's best-performing countries.
- The Kentucky P20 Innovation Lab: A Partnership for Next Generation Learning was created at the University of Kentucky College of Education. The lab will focus on connecting innovations and research being developed at the university with P-12 classrooms to improve students' preparation for higher education and the work force.
- Project Graduate is encouraging more adults to finish their degrees. As of late 2009, more than 200 adults had finished their degrees at Kentucky's public universities through the program, which targets students who earned at least 90 credit hours before leaving college in 2005 or earlier.
- The state launched a new web site, gotocollege.ky.gov, to provide one-stop access to Kentucky's college-going content that is available on several other sites. The site was developed in response to the Higher Education Work Group's suggestion that a public service outreach campaign focus on the importance of a college education.
- Work continues on a plan to reduce remediation and increase graduation, which calls for a 50% reduction in remediation rates between 2010 and 2014. Areas of focus include special programs for high school students who do not meet ACT benchmarks, advising and mentoring initiatives and accelerated learning opportunities such as dual credit or Advanced Placement.
- The Higher Education Work Group recommended that a statewide summit be held on institutional productivity and efficiency. The CPE is merging the summit with the annual trusteeship conference this year to focus on productivity, efficiency and cost containment.

Affordability

- Kentucky was one of six states selected by the College Board to participate in a study measuring the potential impact of a simplified federal student aid eligibility system on student access and success. The study, funded by the Lumina Foundation, will offer guidance to policymakers on ways to improve the equitable distribution of need-based aid and adapt to changing federal regulations.
- The Higher Education Work Group found that Kentucky lacks unified, longitudinal data on financial aid and student performance, thereby limiting the state's ability to fully understand relationships between family income, college choice, affordability and retention. As a result, it is unclear how successful the state's financial aid programs are in improving access or whether they contribute to gaps in enrollment and achievement.

- As noted earlier, the CPE has set a ceiling on tuition increases at Kentucky's public postsecondary institutions: 4% for KCTCS, 5% for the six comprehensive universities and 6% for the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville.

Economic Development

- A state web site, e3.ky.gov, has been developed linking education, economic development and employment. Information available on the site ranges from student financial aid to job postings to education attainment statistics to Kentucky labor market data.
- Kentucky's independent institutions continue to invest in programs, facilities and efforts to spur economic development in their communities, including an Energy Technology Career Academy at Lindsey Wilson College; a RN to BSN nursing program at Union College to address the shortage of nurses holding bachelor's degrees in southeastern Kentucky; and a Midway College School of Pharmacy set to open in 2011 in Paintsville. A study commissioned by AIKCU (2006) estimated that its member institutions have a combined total annual economic impact of almost \$1.5 billion.
- The University of Kentucky ranked 1st in start-up companies per \$10 million of research expenditures among its benchmark institutions, according to a report (based on 2008 data) from the Association of University Technology Managers.
- The Chronicle of Higher Education cited a National Science Foundation survey as listing the University of Louisville as the second "biggest gainer" of more than 600 institutions in a National Science Foundation survey of increasing federal research and development investments. Funds to UofL increased 190% between 2001 and 2008.
- The Regional Stewardship initiative continued with Kentucky's comprehensive universities providing programs ranging from business and professional development to school and community health to industry partnerships for workforce training.



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