

## **AGENDA**

Council on Postsecondary Education

Monday, September 15, 2014

3:00 PM

Kentucky State University - Cooperative Extension Building, 238 A/B

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1. CPE Work Session: Focus on Research, Economic, and Community Development 2  
Time: 3:00 - 5:00 p.m.
2. KYSU Briefing Session and Campus Tour  
Time: 5:00 - 6:30 p.m.
3. Dinner  
Time: 6:30 - 8:00 p.m.

# STRONGER by DEGREES

## A STRATEGIC AGENDA for Kentucky Postsecondary and Adult Education



## Focus on Research, Economic, & Community Development

Presentation to the Council on Postsecondary Education

September 15, 2014

# Focus on Research, Economic, and Community Development



## Today's Agenda

- Review of Policy Area 3 Objectives and Progress
- Discussion Topics:
  - Entrepreneurship
  - Aligning Education and Workforce Outcomes
    - KY Postsecondary Feedback Reports
    - Healthcare Workforce Project

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# RESEARCH, ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

## Objective 6: Increase basic, applied, & translational research to create new knowledge & economic growth.

6.1. Support UK & U of L's role in the creation of new knowledge.

6.4. Secure additional funding for research matching programs & maximize research investments.

6.2. Support collaborative research efforts leading to commercialization & growth.

6.5. Advance KY's STEM+H agenda.

6.3. Develop a communications plan to highlight the impact of research on competitiveness.

6.6. Foster an innovative, creative, and entrepreneurial culture within the postsecondary community.



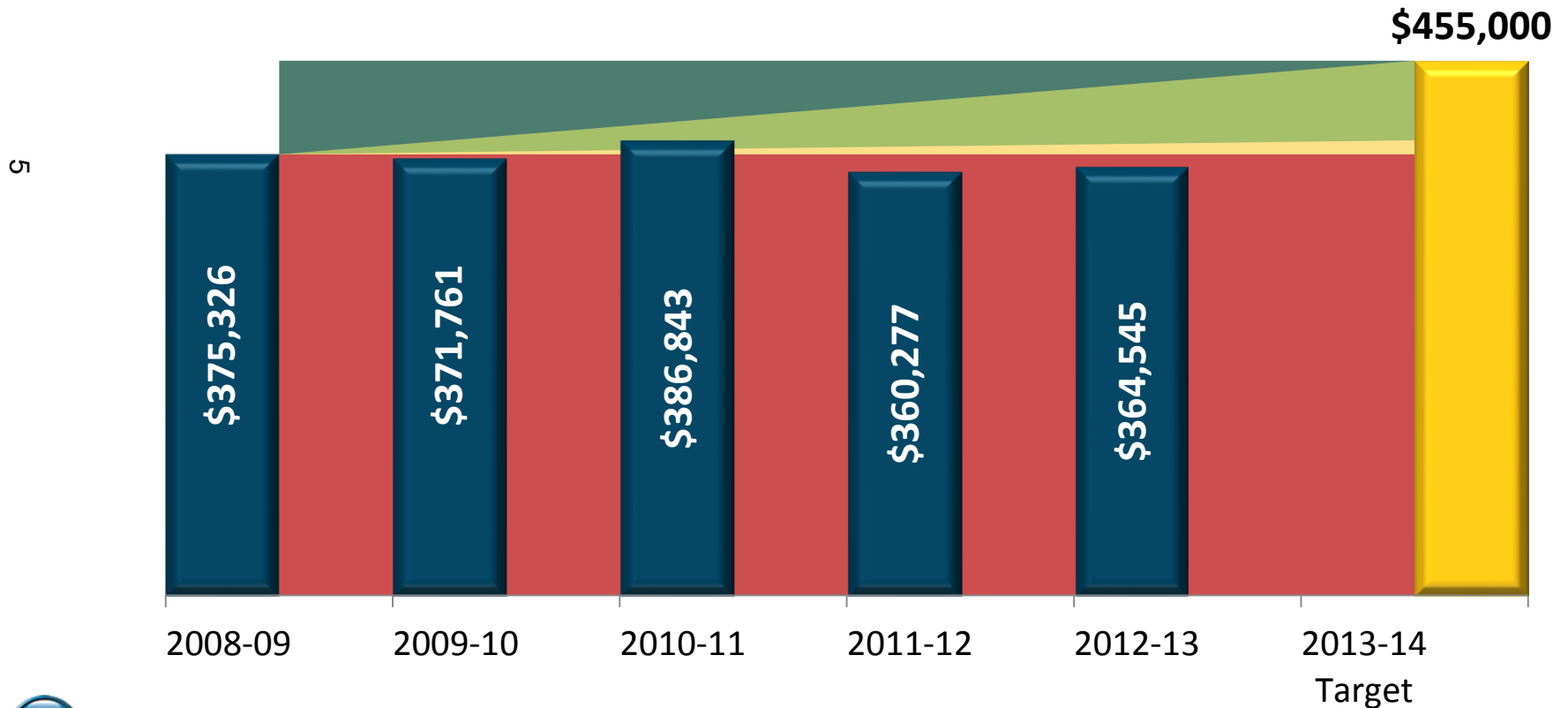


**Policy Objective 6: Increase basic, applied, & translational research to create new knowledge & economic growth.**

## Externally-funded research and development

Amount of R&D expenditures in science and engineering from federal, state, local, corporate and foundation funding, excluding institutionally-funded research.

*Data Source: National Science Foundation (NSF) Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges*





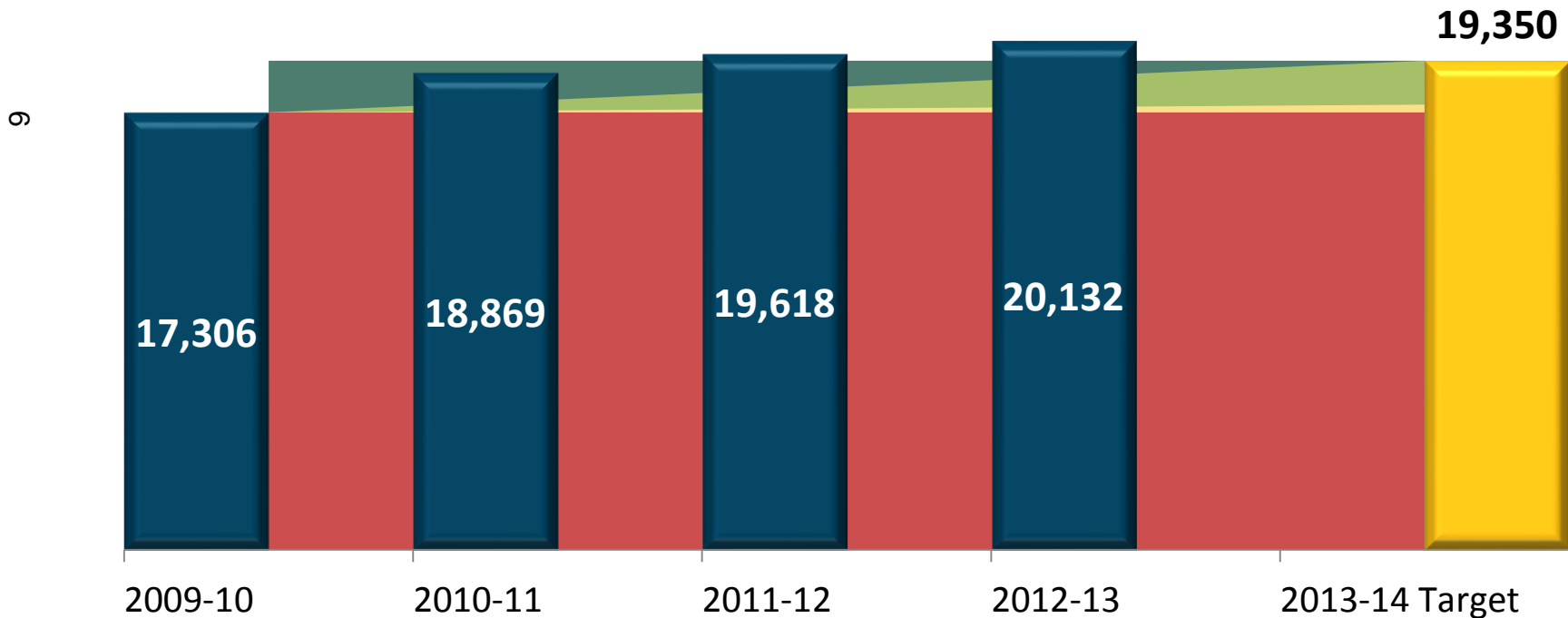
**Policy Objective 6: Increase basic, applied, & translational research to create new knowledge & economic growth.**



## Degrees and credentials in STEM+H fields

Number of degrees and credentials conferred in science, technology, engineering, and health-related fields during the academic year at the two-year and four-year level.

*Data Source: CPE Comprehensive Database (KPEDS)*



# **Discussion Topic 1:**

## **Entrepreneurship**



- **Entrepreneurship and Education:  
Kentucky's Growing Focus on  
Building an Entrepreneurial Culture,  
Tom Martin, CPE Staff**



# Entrepreneurship



## THE CHALLENGES

- Asia and Automation
- Friedman – getting job vs. creating job – social entrepreneurs
- Today – the top 20% of performing students in India and China are more than the number of students in U.S.
- 2020 – India will have 4X number of U.S. graduates
- 2030 – China will have 200 million college graduates
  - Greater than our workforce
- Technology is ubiquitous and disruptive
  - Africa has 1% fixed-line penetration (telephones)





# Entrepreneurship



## 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY SKILLS

- Old Knowledge Portfolio – show your college degree
- New Knowledge Portfolio – baseline skills
  - Professional development
  - Critical thinking
  - Creative thinking
  - Entrepreneurship
  - Quantitative reasoning
- In 2013, U.S. had 366K AP History students
- In 2013, U.S. had 22K AP Computer Science students
- In 2013, the U.S. had 100K computer science jobs left vacant



# Entrepreneurship



## INNOVATION SHORTFALLS

- We don't know what the next big thing is
  - 1999, BLS forecasted 3 million new jobs in "leading edge" industries such as IT, aerospace, telecom, pharma, and semiconductor and electronic component manufacturing until 2010
  - *Lost 38,000 jobs*
  - Garmin, TomTom, - next big things have come and gone
- Holden Thorp – Provost, Washington U., St. Louis
  - "If I would have picked the 'next big thing' when I was a freshman in college, I would have majored in Russian"

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# The Feel-Good Slides

- Kentucky is the 25th most populous state (4.3M)
  - 27th most populous state by 2030
  - 2.6M or 46.5% of the state population
  - 9<sup>th</sup> most rural state

	2012	2014
■ Knowledge Indicators		
⇒ ■ Workforce Education	46	46
■ Immigration of Knowledge Workers	46	30
■ Migration of Knowledge Workers	46	49
■ Manufacturing Value Add	41	42
■ Globalization		
■ Foreign Direct Investment	8	9
■ Exporting of Mfg. & Services	17	20

\*2012 Statistical Abstract and 2012 State New Economy Index



# The Feel-Good Slides

■ Economic Dynamism	2012	2014
■ Fastest Growing Firms	36	41
■ Entrepreneurial Activity	18	13
■ Inventor Patents	48	47
■ Digital Economy		
■ 48 <sup>th</sup> in Online Population with 73% of households online		
■ <b>Online Agriculture</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>
■ <b>Broadband Telecommunications</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>
■ Innovation Capacity		
■ Scientists and Engineers in private sector	42	45
■ High-Tech jobs	42	38
■ Industry Investments in R&D	42	36
■ Venture Capital	42	36

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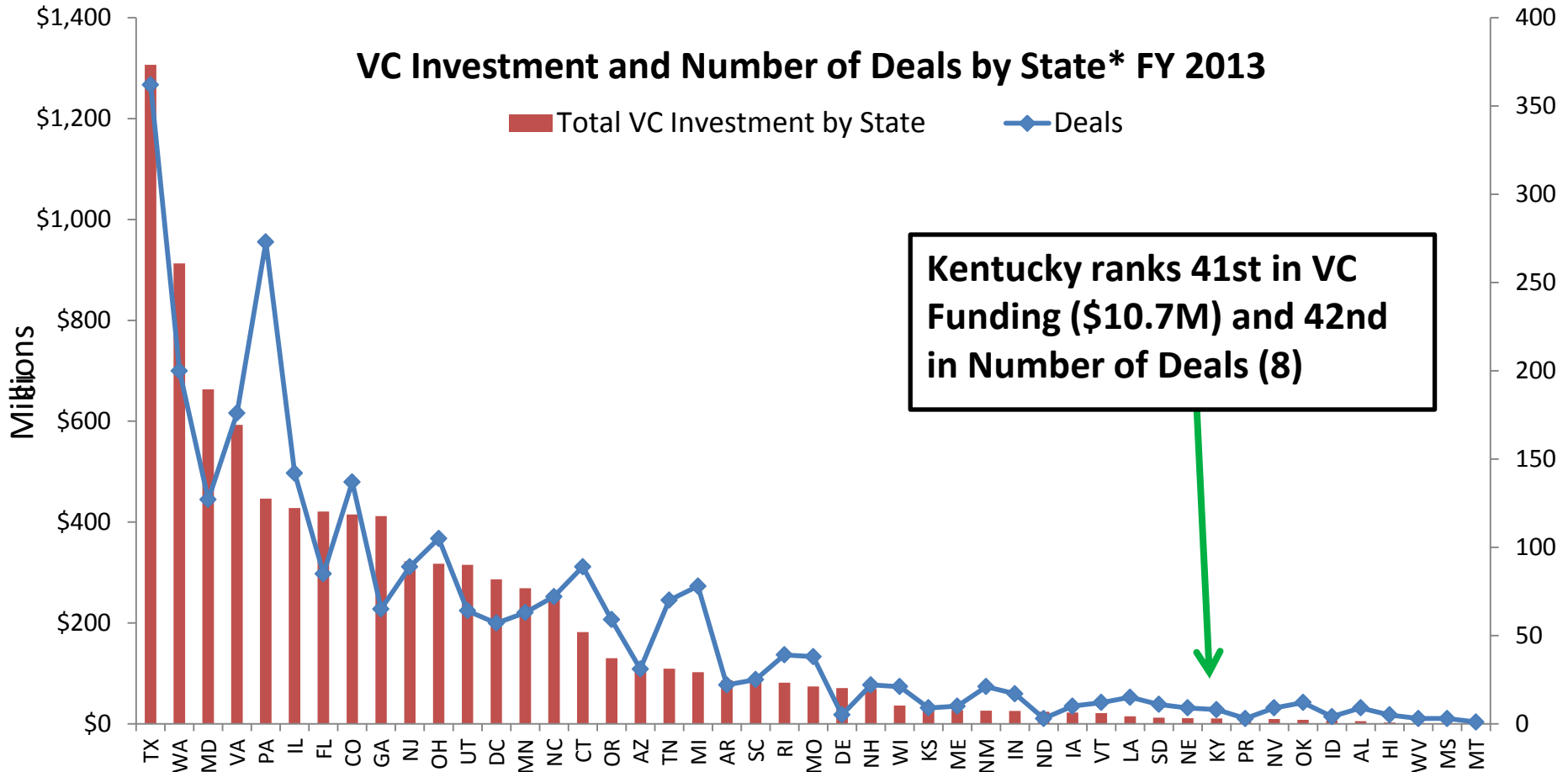
\*2012 & 2014 State New Economy Index



# Kentucky Lags in Venture Capital Investment



**VC Investment and Number of Deals by State\* FY 2013**



**Kentucky ranks 41st in VC Funding (\$10.7M) and 42nd in Number of Deals (8)**

\*CA (\$14B and 1599 Deals), NY (\$2.9B and 590 Deals), and MA (\$3B and 1178 Deals) not included for display purposes



# RESEARCH, ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

**Objective 7: Increase educational attainment & quality of life in Kentucky through regional stewardship, public service, & community outreach.**

**7.1. Strengthen partnerships with business, government, and other educational entities to meet workforce and community needs.**

**7.2. Support collaborations among education providers to serve regional needs to raise the educational attainment level of KY.**

**7.3 Maximize the impact of postsecondary education's contribution to improving the health of Kentucky's people.**

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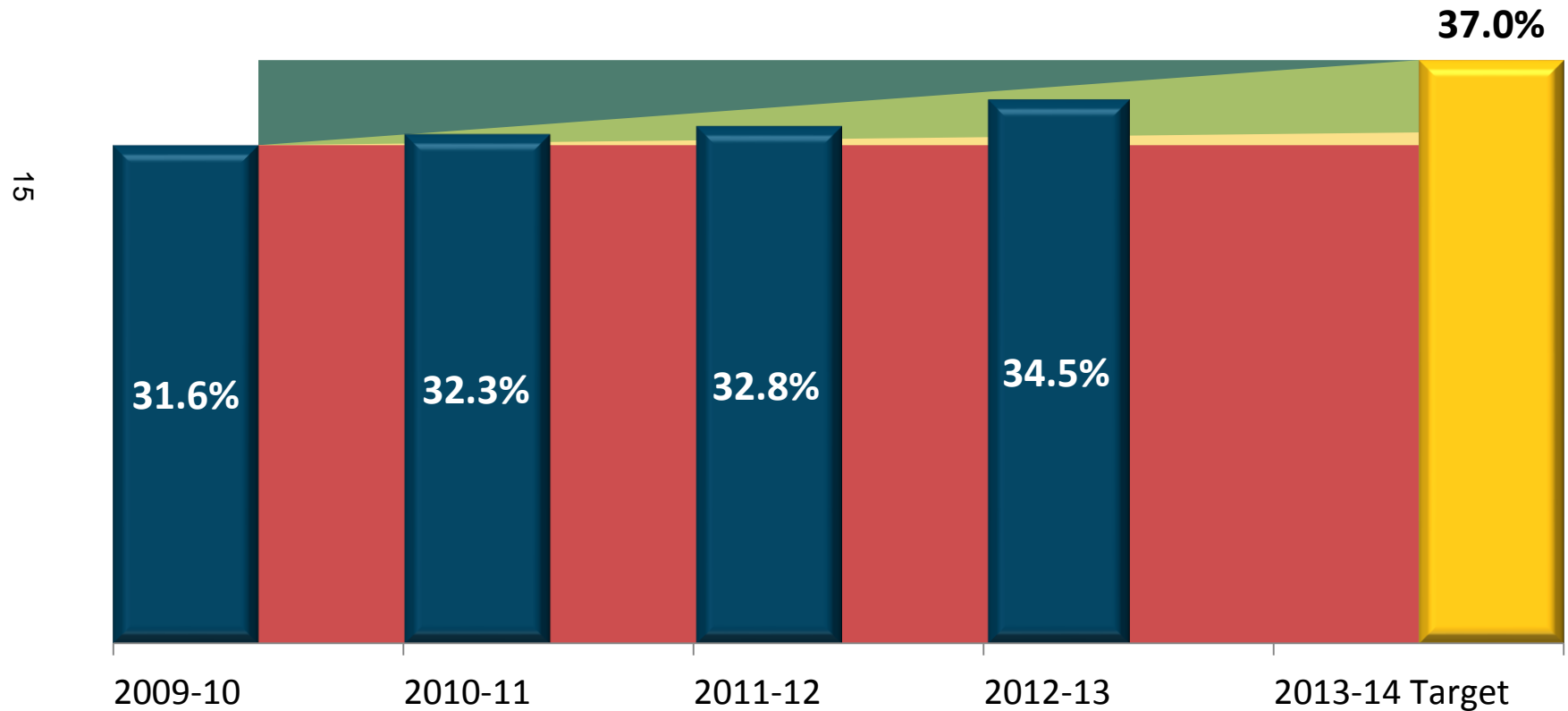
**Policy Objective 7: Increase educational attainment & quality of life in Kentucky through regional stewardship, public service, & community outreach.**



## Educational Attainment of Adults

Percent of Kentucky's population ages 25-44 with an associate degree or higher.

*Data Source: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census, US Census Bureau; American Community Survey, US Census Bureau*



# **Discussion Topic 2:**

## **Aligning Education and Workforce Outcomes**



- **Kentucky's Postsecondary Feedback Reports**  
Kate Akers, Interim Executive Director, Kentucky Center for Education and Workforce Statistics
- **Healthcare Workforce Project**, Lee Nimocks and Linda Linville, CPE Staff

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# Utilizing Kentucky's p20-W for education outcomes

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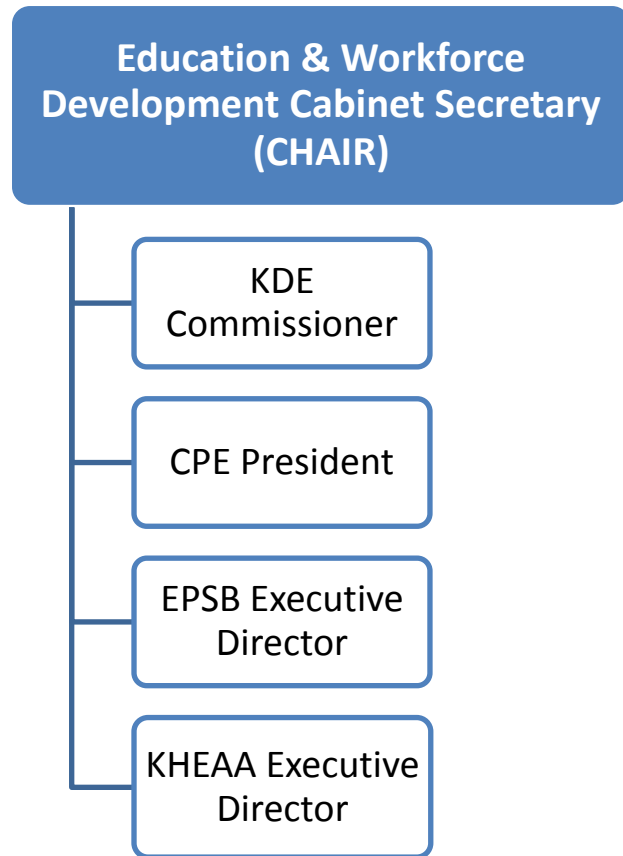
Kate Shirley Akers, Ph.D.  
Acting Executive Director  
Kentucky Center for Education and  
Workforce Statistics



# What is the Center?

## Board

- Independent state agency charged with maintaining the P20 SLDS and measuring and evaluating education and workforce at all levels.
- Legislatively authorized to collect data from all education and workforce programs.
- Created in December 2012 by Executive Order and ratified into law in 2013 legislative session.
- Builds upon the work of the P-20 Data Collaborative (since 2009).

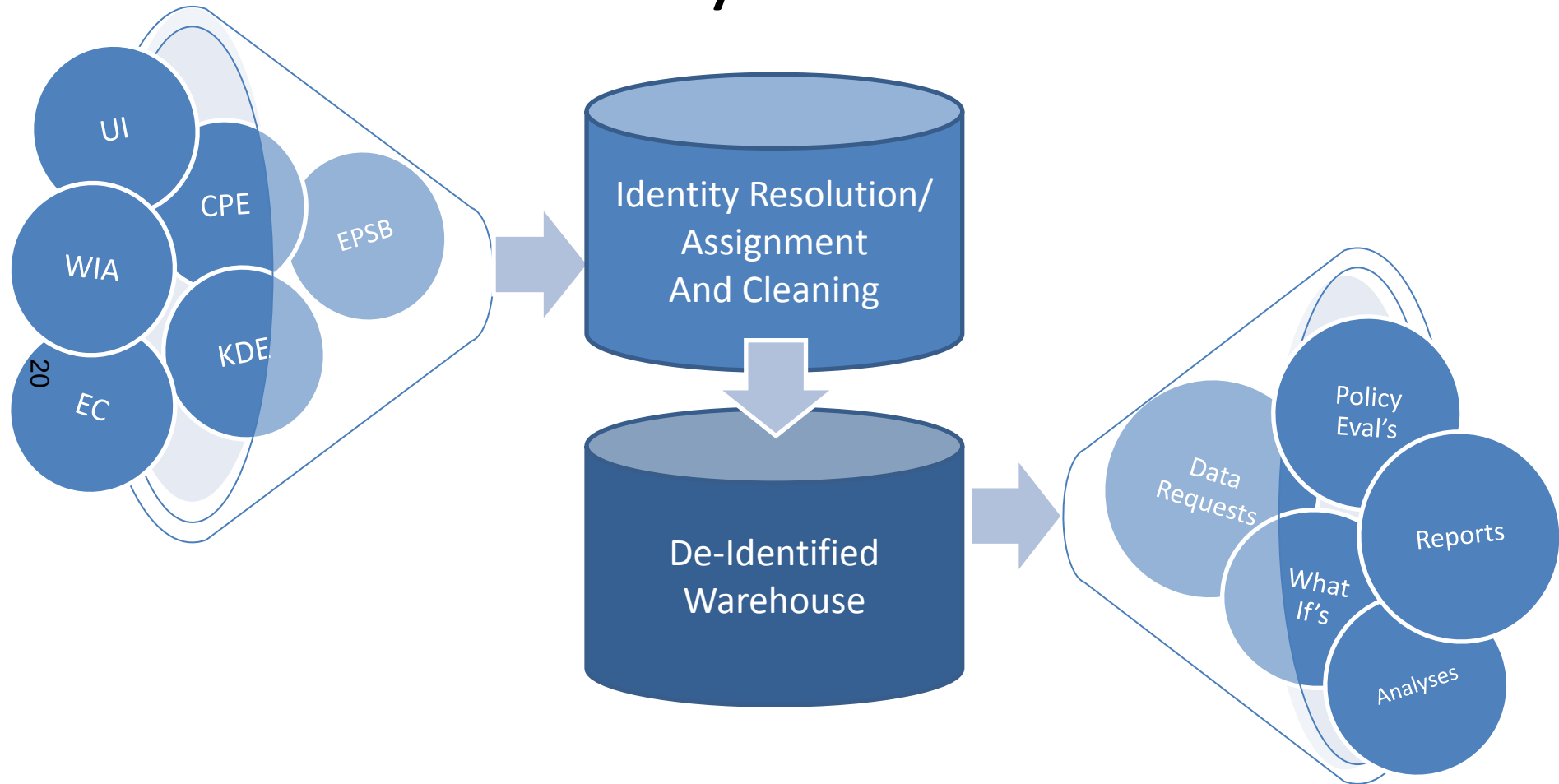


# What is the Center tasked to do?

- Evaluate education and workforce programs statewide
- Develop state level metrics
- 19 • Monitor privacy, confidentiality, data quality
- Use fact based data to better inform policy makers and stakeholders
- Maintain the Kentucky Longitudinal Data System (KLDS)

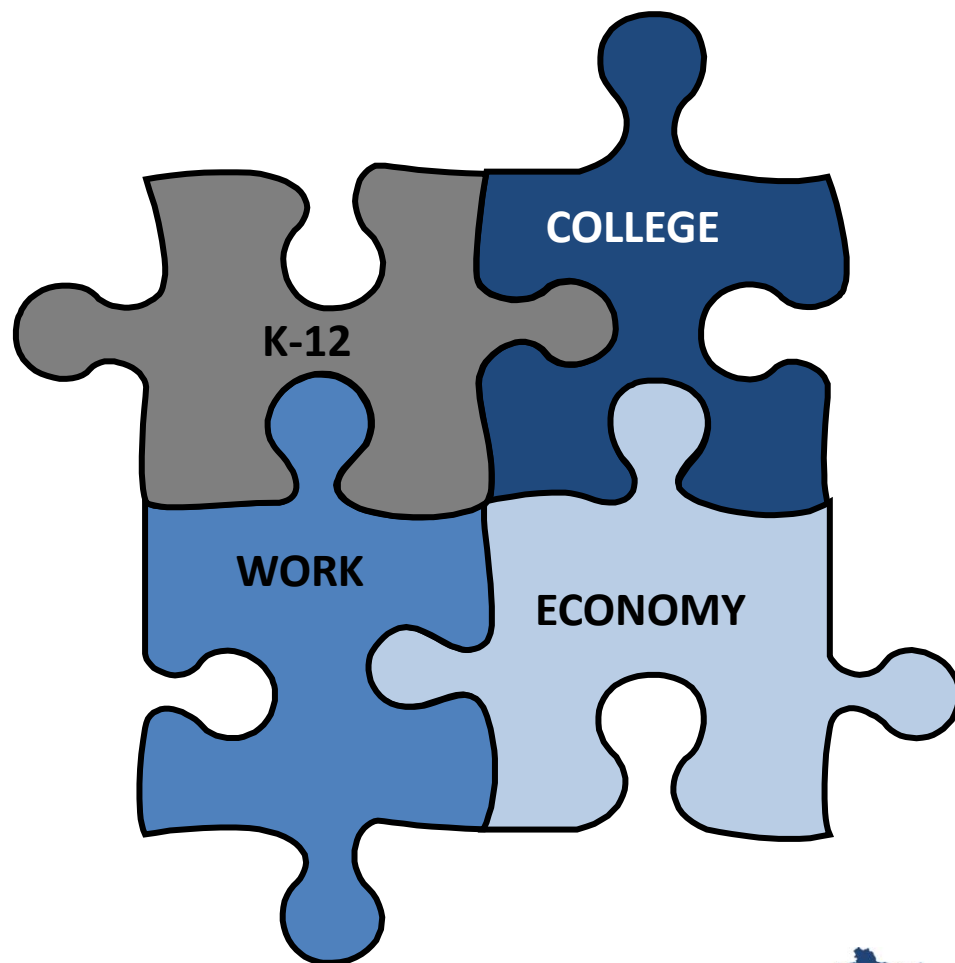


# The Kentucky Longitudinal Data System



# Why Link Education and Workforce Data?

- By linking individual pieces together we can see a more complete picture of public policy.
- The state doesn't think of itself as individual pieces but as a whole.



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# Why Link Data?

- Use employment data as outcomes for education and training programs
- Inform educators about program need, demand, and what students should expect about employment location and potential wages
- Identify the need for new academic programs.
- Measure of out-of-state migration
- Work toward understanding the alignment between education production and workforce needs
- Provide return on investment
- Federal reporting

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# Challenges and Caveats of Employment Data

- Employment data are available from the UI wage reports made by employers which includes about 90% of all people employed in Kentucky.
- **Limitations of the data:**
  1. Only includes people employed in-state (Does not include federal or military employees).
  2. Only provides quarterly wage data by industry and employer location – not occupations and not \*where\* they work but where their employer’s central office exists.
- More detailed employment data are available from K-12 teachers and staff and adult education staff and those who are making unemployment insurance claims.

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# K-12 Employment Outco

**Graduates not attending college earned:  
\$7,567 one year out and  
\$11,511 three years out**

- Two out of three graduates were earning less than full-time minimum wages
- Females earned 70% of what males earned, three years high school
- African American students earned 30% less than Caucasian students, three years after high school
- Graduates with 20 or more unexcused absences in their senior year earned up to 55% less than those with 5 or fewer
- 60% of graduates work in the four lowest paying industries

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- On average, Kentucky's public high school graduates from 2011-12 earned \$7,567 the year following graduation. After three years the 2009-10 graduates' wages rose to \$11,511.
- Three years after high school two out of three graduates from 2009-10 were earning less than full-time minimum wage.
- Female graduates are only earning about 70 percent as much as males three years after high school.
- African American graduates earn more than 30 percent less than Caucasian graduates three years after high school.
- Graduates with 20 or more unexcused absences in their senior year earned up to 55 percent less than those with five or fewer.
- About 60 percent of the graduates work in the four lowest paying industries.

**SPECIAL REPORT**  
JULY 2014  
**NO COLLEGE = LOW WAGES**  
KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO DO NOT ATTEND COLLEGE FACE LIMITED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND LOW WAGES

BY CHARLES MCGREW, PH.D.

More than two-thirds of Kentucky's recent public high school graduates attended a college or university in some capacity within three years. Approximately 60% of those who didn't pursue postsecondary education entered Kentucky's workforce. The remainder most likely moved out of state, joined the military, worked in agriculture or some other capacity which isn't reported to the state.

The outlook for people who did not attend college is not promising. On average, Kentucky's public high school graduates from 2011-12 earned \$7,567 during fiscal year 2012-13. The 2009-10 graduates' wages three years later in 2012-13 were higher but only \$11,511. The idea of leaving high school for a high paying job in the factory or in Eastern Kentucky in a mine is the exception and not the rule. Even after three years, only a little more than one out of three who were employed were earning as much as a person who works full-time at a minimum wage job.

**1.0 Average Earnings One, Two, and Three Years After Graduation for High School Graduates who Did Not Attend College**

Time Point	Average Earnings
1 Year Out	\$7,567
2 Years Out	\$9,887
3 Years Out	\$11,511

**KCEWS**  
KENTUCKY CENTER FOR EDUCATION & WORKFORCE STATISTICS

The Kentucky Center for Education and Workforce Statistics (KCEWS or "The Center") is a state agency charged with collecting data from education and workforce to conduct research and evaluation to inform decision makers throughout the Commonwealth. The Center maintains and continues to develop the Kentucky Longitudinal Data System (KLDS), Kentucky's K-12 statewide longitudinal data system.  
(502) 564-4194 • P20@ky.gov • <http://kcews.ky.gov>





# Postsecondary Employment Outcomes

## KY Employment rates 3 years later

- 80% of Associate degree recipients
- 75% of Bachelor's degree recipients
- 30% of out of state students

### HIGHLIGHTS

- 14,289 credentials were awarded at Kentucky public universities in 2012.
- 80% of students completing an Associate degree from a public university were working in KY three years later.
- 75% of students completing a bachelor's degree from a public university were working in Kentucky three years later.
- 30% of out-of-state students graduating with a bachelor's degree were working in Kentucky one year later.
- 28% of STEM grads from UofI and UK attended graduate school.
- Three-fourths of the in-state students who left in 2012 were working in Kentucky a year later, making an average of \$15,000.
- Students who completed an associate or bachelor's degree in a health or science technology engineering and math (STEM) related field earned more on average five and ten years after graduation than most other majors.

**KCEWS**  
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EDUCATION & WORKFORCE STATISTICS

## SPECIAL REPORT

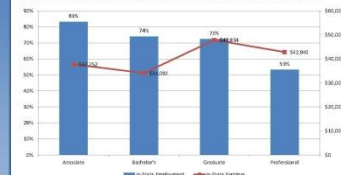
JULY 2014

### MORE COLLEGE = MORE MONEY KENTUCKY POSTSECONDARY FEEDBACK REPORTS REVEAL EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS, AND CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR OUR PUBLIC UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

BY CHARLES MCGREW, PH.D.

A recent study from the Kentucky Center for Education and Workforce Statistics (the Center or KCEWS) entitled *NO COLLEGE = LOW WAGES* brought to light the limited employment and earnings faced by the young Kentuckians who graduate from high school but do not go to college. The new Postsecondary Feedback Reports help to provide some of the rest of the story. The reports are available for each of the public universities as of the writing of this report with individual reports for each of the two-year Kentucky Community and Technical College schools and the not-for-profit independent four-year colleges. Employment outcomes is a piece of the puzzle. The focus of the new report is really what happens after people leave our colleges. They help to answer critical questions about employ-

#### In-State Employment Rates and Average Earnings for 2008 Graduates from Kentucky Public Comprehensive Universities Five Years Later

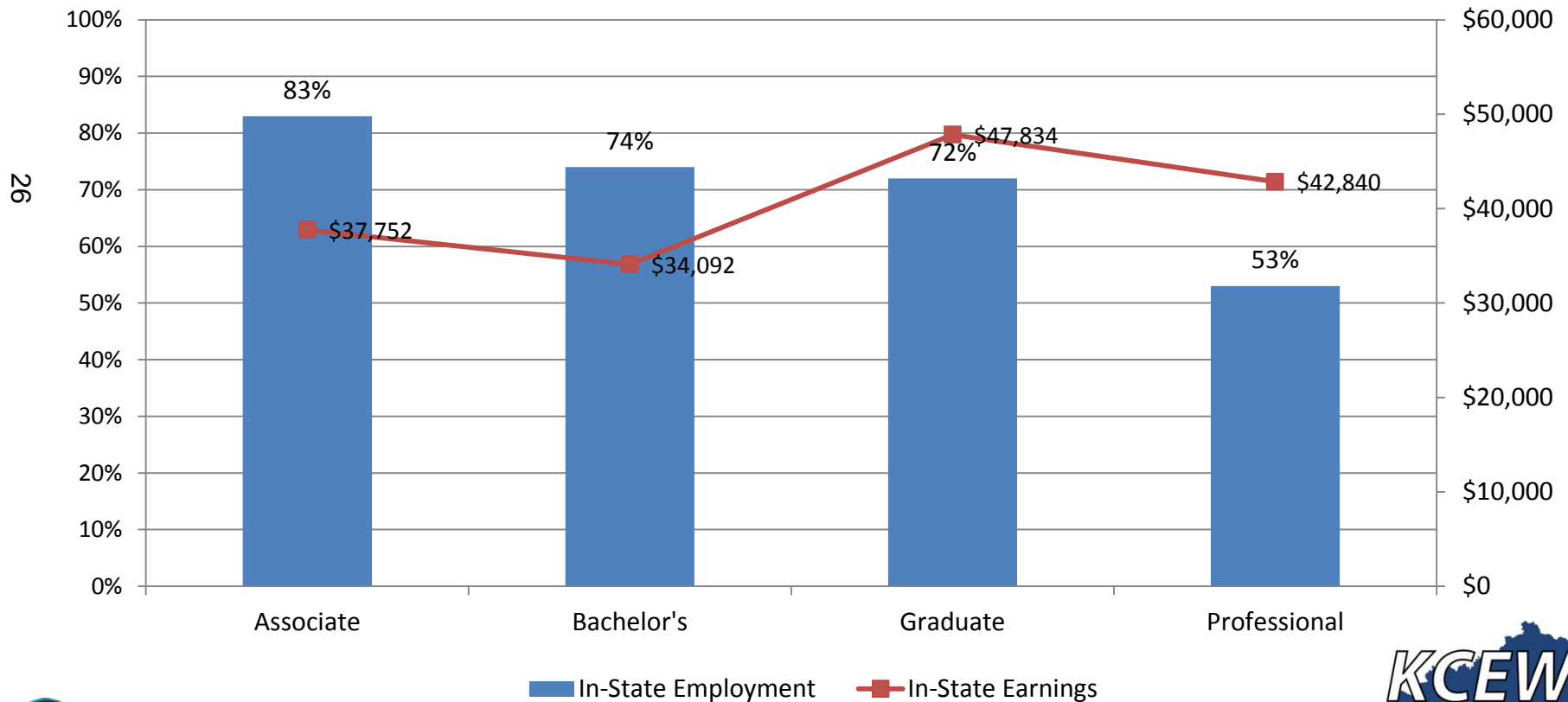


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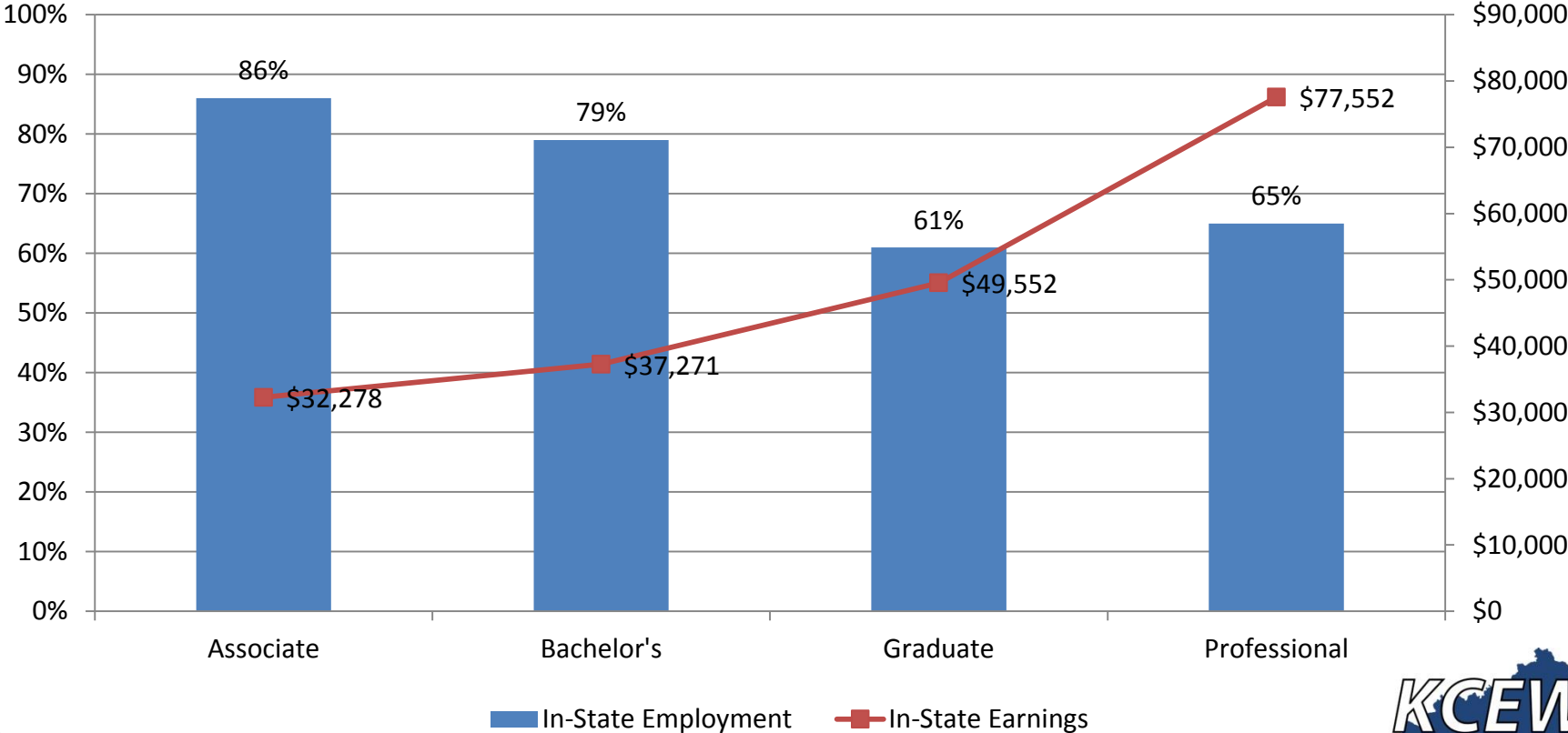


# In-State Employment Rates and Average Earnings for 2008 Graduates from Kentucky Public Comprehensive Universities Five Years Later



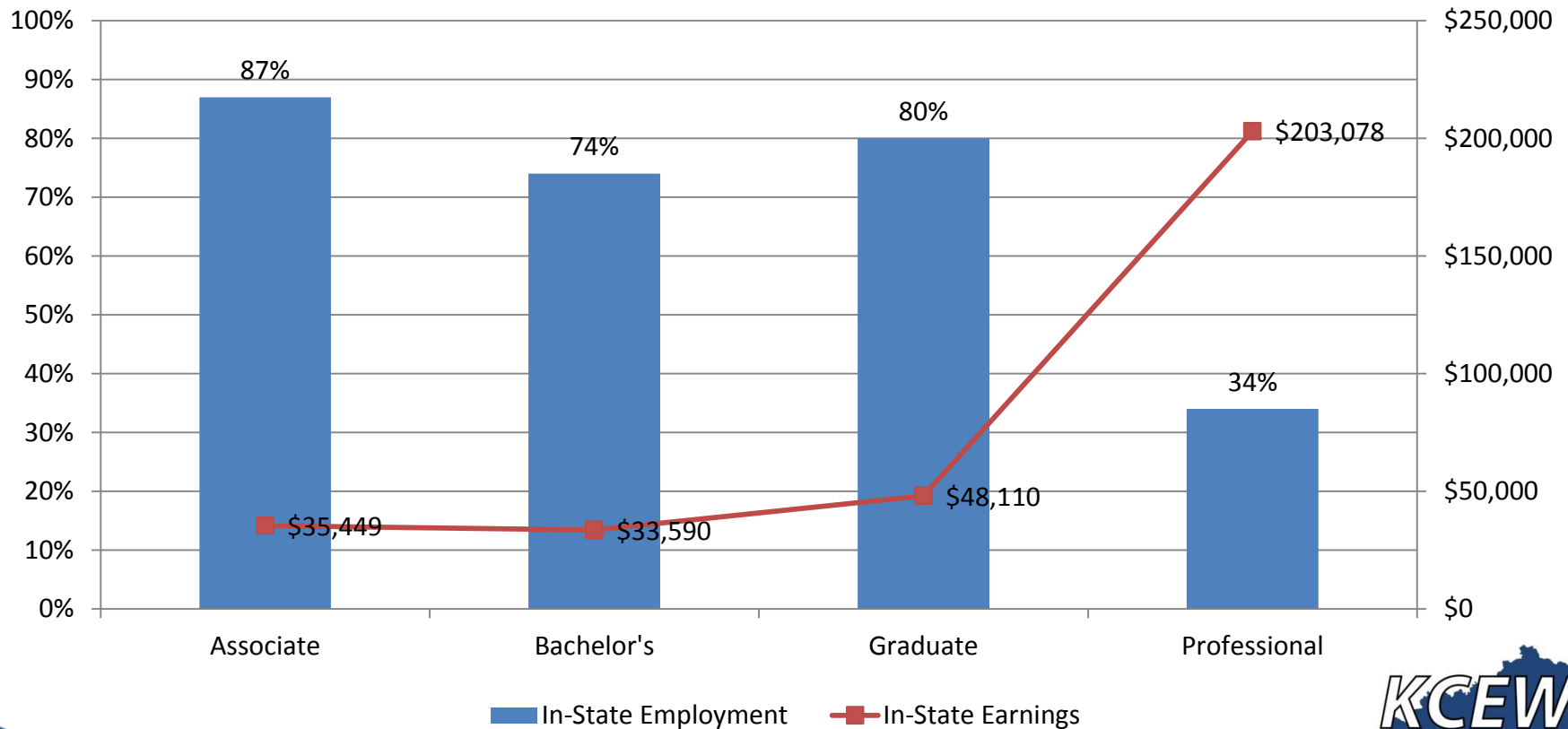
# In-State Employment Rates and Average Earnings for 2008 Graduates from Kentucky Research Universities Five Years Later

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# In-State Employment Rates and Average Earnings for 2008 Graduates from Kentucky Independent Universities Five Years Later

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# Postsecondary Feedback Reports

- Public Research Universities
- Public Comprehensive Universities
- Public 2-Year Institutions
- Independent (AIKCU) Institutions

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## Key Sections:

- Basic enrollment information
- Employment outcomes
- Transfer students
- Graduates pursuing more degrees
- Drop Outs (those leaving without receiving a credential or transferring)



# Upcoming Reports

- Teacher Preparation Feedback Report
  - 2 page report for all Teacher Prep Programs
- Teacher Supply and Demand Study
- 2014 High School Feedback Report
  - College Going for high school graduating class of 2012
  - College Success for high school graduating class of 2011

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# Questions?

Kate Shirley Akers, Ph.D.  
Acting Executive Director

Kentucky Center for Education and Workforce  
Statistics

[Kate.akers@ky.gov](mailto:Kate.akers@ky.gov)

<http://kcews.ky.gov>



# Kentucky's Healthcare Workforce Project



**Deloitte.**



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

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# Factors that affect health

## Examples

Smallest  
Impact



Largest  
Impact

Counseling  
& education

Eat healthy, be  
physically active

Clinical  
interventions

Medication for high blood  
pressure, high cholesterol,  
diabetes

Long-lasting  
protective interventions

Immunizations, brief  
intervention for tobacco,  
alcohol, colonoscopy

Changing the context  
*To make individuals' default  
decisions healthier*

Fluoridation, 0g trans fat,  
iodization, smoke-free laws

Socioeconomic factors

Poverty, education,  
housing, inequality

# Findings from the Deloitte Study



- Large gaps appear in the healthcare workforce, especially in rural areas
  - Particular areas of need include primary care physicians, dentists, physician's assistants, registered nurses, optometrists, mental health providers, and social workers.
- Among the recommendations are to increase healthcare degree and residency capacity across the state.

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# Preliminary Recommendations of Kentucky's Healthcare Educators



- Provide financial assistance for students in health disciplines
- Grow the STEM + H pipeline and build career pathways
- Expand training opportunities for healthcare extenders
- Expand clinical preceptor sites and residency opportunities
- Increase collaboration among providers and universities
- Expand innovative delivery of programs for working adults
- Focus on prevention and health education services
- Engage all health care educators in addressing shortages

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# STRONGER by DEGREES

## A STRATEGIC AGENDA for Kentucky Postsecondary and Adult Education

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## Focus on Research, Economic, & Community Development

Presentation to the Council on Postsecondary Education

September 15, 2014

## **Policy Objective 6:** Increase basic, applied, and translational research to create new knowledge and economic growth.

**Strategy 6.1. Support the critical role that the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville play in the creation of new knowledge and recognize universities and faculty members for the advancement of knowledge and enlightenment.**

- Campuses are increasing career pathways for young researchers, engaging students in entrepreneurial opportunities, and recruiting international researchers, which is increasing research capacity and new business development in the Commonwealth.

**Strategy 6.2. Support collaborative research efforts that leverage university expertise, lead to research investments and commercialization in high-growth or emerging areas, and are aligned with business and industry growth.**

- Collaborative research with and between institutions and disciplines has provided opportunities for investments and commercialization in high-growth areas. Coordinated and focused research between physicians and engineers is increasing commercialization in emerging biomedical fields. A number of pharmaceutical discoveries have led to cutting-edge treatments for diseases such as cancer, diabetes and heart disease, which have created both social and economic benefits. The University of Louisville's Spinal Cord Institute, the Frazier Rehabilitation Center, the Brown and Markey Cancer Centers, the Gill Institute and many others are positioned to address some of Kentucky's most serious public health challenges.

**Strategy 6.3. Develop and implement a strategic communications plan that highlights campus-based research and development initiatives and the impact of this work on Kentucky's economic and community competitiveness.**

- Kentucky's public universities had the opportunity this year to present their work before a number of innovation, entrepreneurial, and business summits and conferences, including the Interim Joint Committee on Education and other state government groups. Promoting the value of university research to the



General Assembly, policy makers, and the public remains a challenge. Many of our institutions post research findings on their campus websites and highlight individual and collaborative work related to R&D activities. UK posts short video clips promoting their research at <http://reveal.uky.edu/>, and UofL provides a link to its innovations center, Nucleus, <http://nucleusky.com/>, which provides business management and consulting services for entrepreneurs engaged in innovation and research. The regional institutions provide links to their research and technology centers as well. A subscription to an external service that would maintain an inventory of all of Kentucky's university research and development initiatives is under discussion. The Council facilitates joint meetings of the Vice Presidents for Research and campus officers of sponsored programs, which have encouraged more collaboration among universities on projects of mutual interest.

**Strategy 6.4. Secure additional funding for research matching programs and explore new funding approaches to maximize research, Kentucky Innovation Act investments, and multi-campus collaborations.**

- Kentucky's investments in research matching programs have not been sustained in recent years. Sequestration and limited state funds have required our institutions to be very intentional about the human capital invested in research, in order to reap the largest dividends. Bringing researchers to Kentucky and providing career pathways for future researchers requires capital investments in research facilities. Both UK and UofL have made investments in research facilities that have proven effective in attracting researchers who bring federal funding with them, which in turn attracts students to these disciplines. Commercializing these research efforts through the work of the Kentucky Science and Technology Program has been extremely effective. While some of these investments may ultimately result in the sale of companies outside Kentucky, equity holdings continue to contribute to funding for future investment growth.

**Strategy 6.5. Advance Kentucky's STEM+H agenda through ongoing leadership, advocacy, and collaborative efforts.**

- The growth in STEM+H degrees has steadily increased and now exceeds the Strategic Agenda target for 2013-14. CPE provides funds to the Kentucky Center for Mathematics, which has improved K-12 math instruction and students' aptitude and interest in pursuing careers in mathematics fields. The Council also supports Project Lead the Way, a middle and high school problem-based contextual learning curriculum. Project Lead the Way creates dynamic partnerships with schools and industry in order to prepare an increasing and more diverse group of students for success in engineering and engineering technology programs. Project Lead the Way also has a Biomedical Sciences™ program that provides an introduction to numerous medical fields and the biomedical sciences.

**Strategy 6.6. Foster an innovative, creative, and entrepreneurial culture within the postsecondary education community.**

- In 2014, the second Governor’s School for Entrepreneurs was held, hosted by Georgetown College. A select group of high school students were chosen to participate in this three-week summer residential program, where they worked in teams to learn the components of a business model and how to give a business pitch. The program engaged these teen entrepreneurs in lean startup methodology, and required them to apply STEM skills to design and build a prototype of their product or service.

## **Policy Objective 7:** Increase educational attainment and quality of life in Kentucky communities through regional stewardship, public service, and community outreach.

### **Strategy 7.1 - Strengthen and expand partnerships with business, industry, government, non-profit, and other educational entities to meet Kentucky's workforce and community needs.**

- The **Kentucky College-to-Career (C2C) Study Group**, which is comprised of representatives from the CPE, campuses, and various other stakeholders, met this summer with representatives from the Kentucky Center for Education and Workforce Statistics (KCEWS) to discuss various research projects to help Kentucky more fully understand the state's education and workforce challenges and opportunities. C2C is serving as an advisory body to KCEWS as the Center develops reports and analyses that examine the linkages and gaps between workforce needs and talent development at Kentucky campuses. KCEWS also is reviewing hiring and salary trends of Kentucky college students several years after graduation, and issued the first Kentucky Postsecondary Feedback Report, which examines the employment outcomes of 2012 college graduates.
- In addition to the projects outlined above, KCEWS, in conjunction with CPE, KDE, EPSB, KHEAA, and the KY Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, will be updating **Kentucky County Profiles**, first produced by the Council several years ago, which contain education, population, employment, and other data about each of the 120 counties, Area Development Districts, and Workforce Investment Boards. This information will help regional and community leaders better understand workforce supply and demand and inform policy decisions.
- CPE facilitated a large **meeting of university healthcare educators** in the spring of 2014 to discuss Kentucky's healthcare workforce issues and the looming shortages in some key areas such as nursing, primary care, and mental health. A survey was conducted to ascertain healthcare education barriers, and those findings were aggregated into a report accompanied by a Trends Report on Health Degrees in Kentucky. This healthcare workgroup is being held in partnership with Audrey Haynes, Secretary of the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, in response to a commissioned report from Deloitte Consultants on healthcare capacity. As a part of this effort, CPE is analyzing healthcare education pipeline issues to assist in understanding whether enrollment in these programs is aligned with future workforce needs. Secretary Haynes' office



has also procured a National Governor's Association (NGA) grant to work on similar issues with six other states and share successful interventions. That work will enhance the opportunities and challenges faced by our own healthcare educators

- CPE staff members continue to facilitate **university engineering educator discussions about the engineering pipeline** and whether Kentucky's programs are producing enough engineers in the right fields to meet Kentucky's workforce needs.
- CPE, in partnership with the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, met with a **group of business and industry leaders** to review workforce needs and make recommendations for programming for Commonwealth College. The group reviewed Kentucky's top 25 high-demand professions as determined by Burning Glass data to help the group focus on academic programs that have relevancy and currency in Kentucky's economy. CPE staff members are working on additional analysis to map the professions to appropriate academic programs and to better understand student pipeline trends in these programs.
- Kentucky Adult Education, KCTCS, and the Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet were awarded a **\$1.6 million Accelerating Opportunity grant** to support efforts to ensure more Kentuckians have the workforce skills they need. The Accelerating Opportunity pilot seeks to put adult students on track to earn a postsecondary credential by integrating the delivery of academic and technical skills. The initiative is funded by a strategic collaboration of diverse philanthropies including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Joyce Foundation, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, the Kresge Foundation, and the Open Society Foundations.
- KCTCS continues to be a leader in addressing Kentucky's immediate workforce needs through its **Workforce Solutions Program**, which is a one-stop-shop for Kentucky business and industry that addresses a full spectrum of workforce needs, including anytime, anyplace customized training and support services, community education, regulatory training, team leadership training and certification, and workforce assessments.

### **Strategy 7.2 - Support collaborations among postsecondary education providers to serve regional needs and planning efforts to raise the educational attainment level of the Commonwealth.**

- Over the past year Council and institutional staff have been meeting to more fully develop the **adult-friendly college program (Commonwealth College)** in response to the call by the General Assembly to develop a new delivery model to award bachelor's degrees in several high-demand fields. Led by the university provosts, teams met to develop the model, which incorporates various practices that research has proven to be effective with adults: online or hybrid learning, convenient student support services, career counseling tailored to the individual's needs, credit for prior learning, flexible payment plans, and modular instruction. Despite the fact that the Council's budget request for Commonwealth College

was not funded, work is continuing with Western Kentucky University and the University of Louisville to implement this program.

- **Project Graduate**, a collaborative effort between the Council and the campuses to recruit and graduate former students who have earned 80 or more credit hours from a Kentucky institution, continues to make an impact. Since its start in 2007, more than 1,000 students have earned their degrees at public institutions through Project Graduate, nearly 2,000 students have been or are currently in the program, and it has generated \$12 million in tuition revenue for participating campuses. Project Graduate 2.0 was launched in spring of this year and will feature an online college fair for former students interested in completing their degree. The fair will include “booths” where students can engage in real-time text and video chats with academic and financial aid advisors at Kentucky institutions.
- As recommendations of the Rural Access Work Group were shared in 2013, one in particular resonated with rural residents: to **expand affordable high-speed internet access** for all students. An opportunity emerged to partner with the Office of Broadband and Outreach (OBOD) to grant three Regional Stewardship offices funding to enhance community internet access. Murray State University’s Regional Stewardship Board accepted the challenge to establish e-learning centers in their four most western counties, along the river. To date, four centers have been equipped with computers in established locations throughout the region, including a public library, government center, and senior center. In the east, the focus was to assist communities in efforts focused on expanding e-commerce and e-government. All projects’ funding will end in December 2014. These e-centers will serve as models to replicate as grant funds and/or community assistance for sustainability grows.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- 14,289 credentials were awarded at Kentucky public universities in 2012.
- 80% of students completing an Associate degree from a public university were working in KY three years later.
- 75% of students completing a bachelor's degree from a public university were working in Kentucky three years later.
- 30% of out-of-state students graduating with a bachelor's degree were working in Kentucky one year later.
- 28% of STEM grads from UofL and UK attended graduate school.
- Three fourths of the in-state students who left in 2012 were working in Kentucky a year later making an average of \$15,000.
- Students who completed an associate or bachelor's degree in a health or science technology engineering and math (STEM) related field earned more on average five and ten years after graduation than most other majors.

**KCEWS**

KENTUCKY CENTER FOR  
EDUCATION & WORKFORCE STATISTICS

# SPECIAL REPORT

JULY 2014

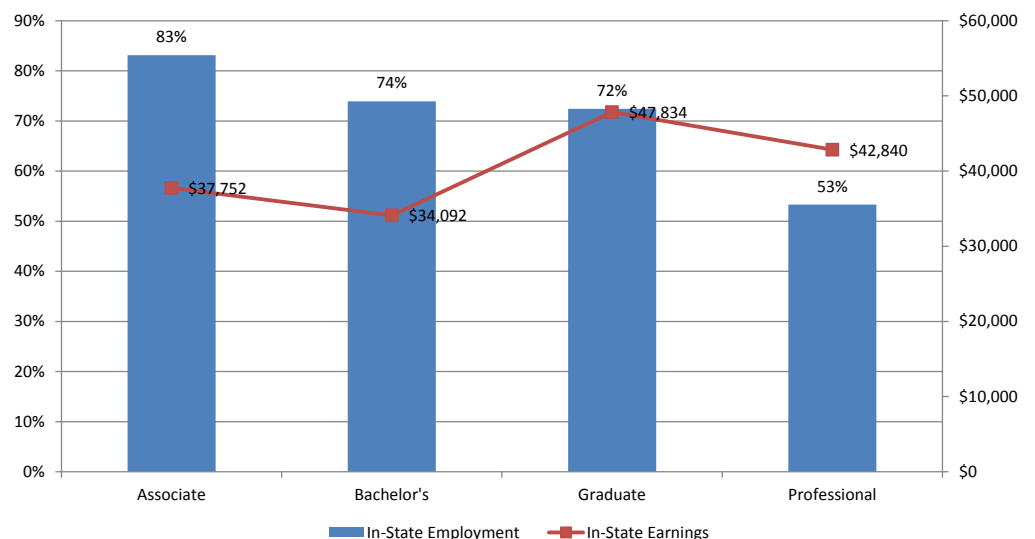
## MORE COLLEGE = MORE MONEY

### KENTUCKY POSTSECONDARY FEEDBACK REPORTS REVEAL EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS, AND CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR OUR PUBLIC UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

BY CHARLES MCGREW, PH.D.

A recent study from the Kentucky Center for Education and Workforce Statistics (the Center or KCEWS) entitled *NO COLLEGE = LOW WAGES* brought to light the limited employment and earnings faced by the young Kentuckians who graduate from high school but do not go to college. The new Postsecondary Feedback Reports help to provide some of the rest of the story. The reports are available for each of the public universities as of the writing of this report with individual reports for each of the two-year Kentucky Community and Technical College schools and the not-for-profit independent four-year colleges. Employment outcomes is a piece of the puzzle. The focus of the new report is really what happens after people leave our colleges. They help to answer critical questions about employ-

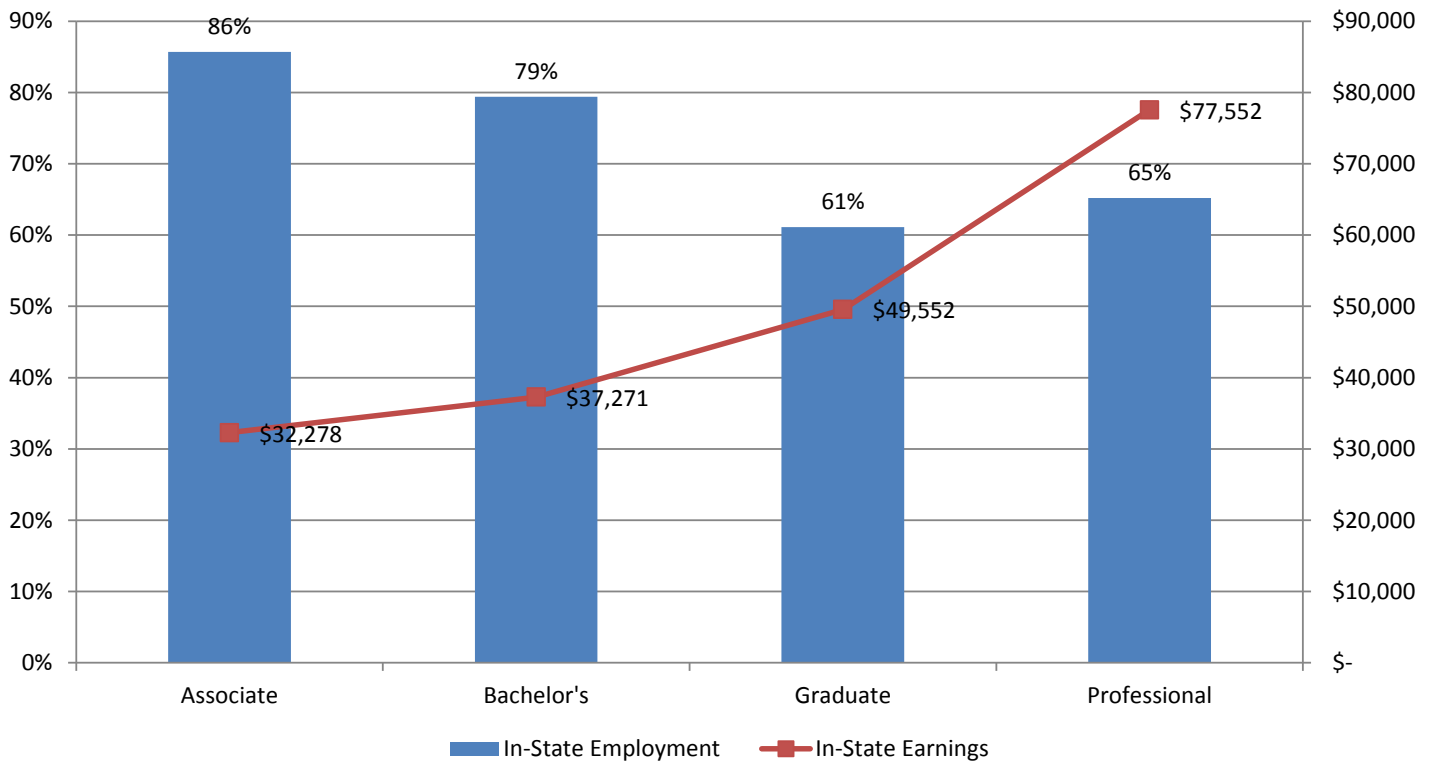
#### In-State Employment Rates and Average Earnings for 2008 Graduates from Kentucky Public Comprehensive Universities Five Years Later



The Kentucky Center for Education and Workforce Statistics (KCEWS or "The Center") is a state agency charged with collecting data from education and workforce to conduct research and evaluation to inform decision makers throughout the Commonwealth. The Center maintains and continues to develop the Kentucky Longitudinal Data System (KLDS), Kentucky's P20/W statewide longitudinal data system.

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## In-State Employment Rates and Average Earnings for 2008 Graduates from Kentucky Public Research Universities Five Years Later



ment and earnings, whether people are transferring or going on to graduate school, and what happens to the people who drop-out and leave without finishing a degree.

By linking education and employment data together the Center has identified the college enrollment and transfer patterns of Kentuckians in-state and out-of-state as well as trends regarding their employment rates and earnings in Kentucky. The employment data is linked through the state's Unemployment Insurance system which includes employment and wage data for an estimated 90 percent of people who work in the state of Kentucky. The Center is working to include information in the near future about people who leave Kentucky and how their employment opportunities and wages compare to those of the people who stay in the Commonwealth.

On average, people who drop-out or leave college after taking at least some courses earn about twice as much in the following year as high school graduates earn in their first year in Kentucky's workforce. The leavers earned more, on average in that first year than high school graduates who had been out of school and in the workforce for three years. People who completed an associate or bachelor's degree, earned on average two to three-times as much three years after col-

lege than the high school graduates who had been working for three years.

As expected some fields like science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) as well as health care, earn more than others. However, all the fields on average produced graduates with earnings considerably higher than the people who didn't attend college. STEM on average also produced more graduates who entered graduate school after completing their bachelor's degrees. While the idea of going to school a few more years may not appeal to everyone, people who completed a graduate or professional degree earned considerably more than people who completed a bachelor's degree.

### Employment in Kentucky

More than 80 percent of the students who completed an Associate and approximately 75 percent of those who completed a bachelor's degree from a public university were identified as working in Kentucky three years after graduation. Graduate degree completers were a little less likely to stay in state but still more than 60 percent did. About two-thirds of the professional degree earners from the University of Kentucky and the

University of Louisville stayed in state to work and a little over half of the graduates from the Northern Kentucky University law school did so as well.

Students from Kentucky were more likely to stay in the state to work than students from out-of-state. Overall, more than 80 percent of the Kentucky students who graduated with a bachelor's degree from one of the Commonwealth's public universities were working in Kentucky a year later compared to less than 30 percent of the out-of-state students.

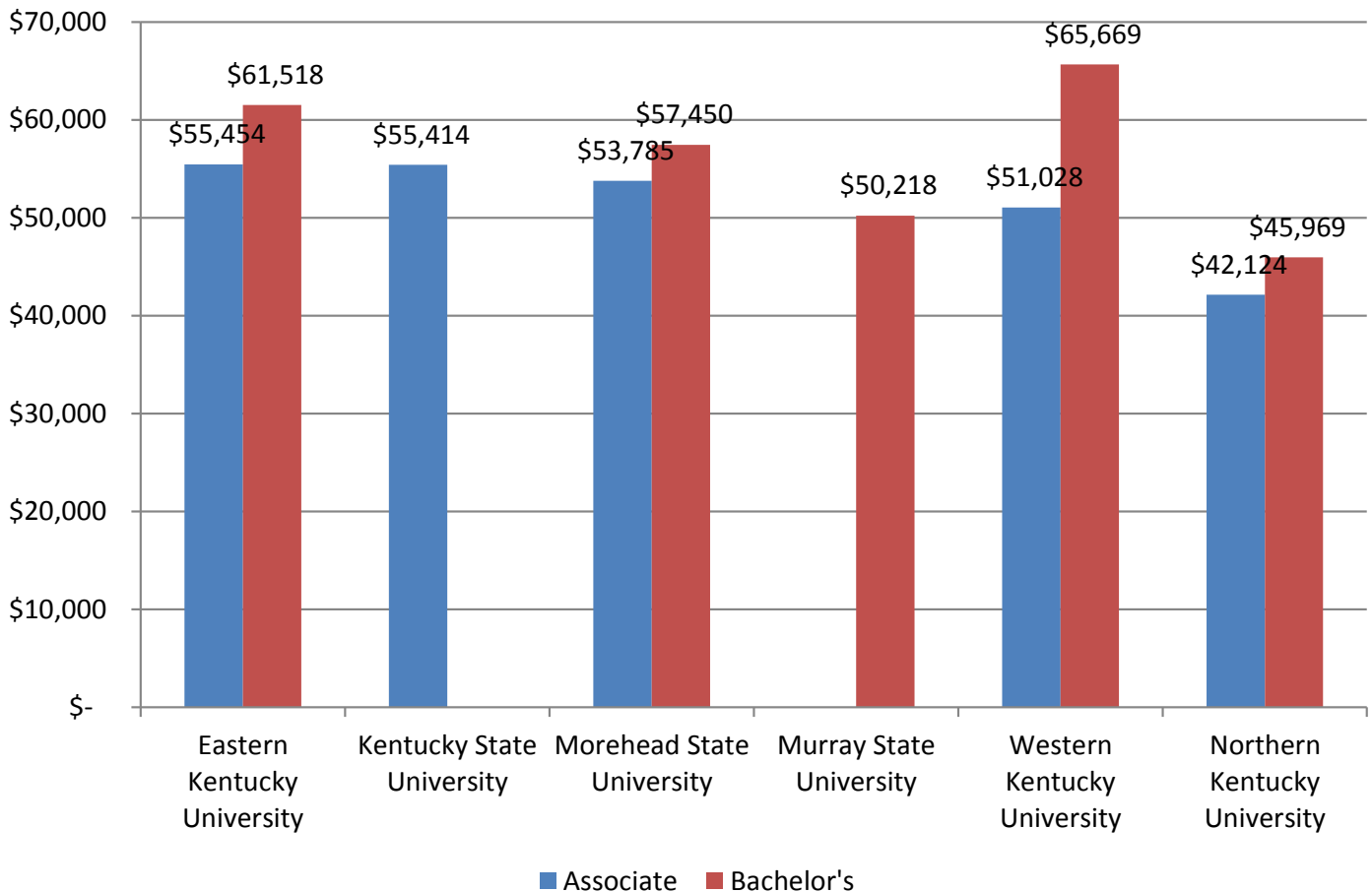
National data indicates that people with more education tend to earn more, be unemployed less, and have more opportunities to be mobile. The fact that we only found 60 to 80 percent of the graduates in Kentucky's workforce means that the majority of others are probably employed somewhere else. Over time we see Kentucky employment rates dropping from the 80s and 90s a year after graduation to rates in the 50s, 60s, and 70s for graduates who have been in the workforce. Kentucky is losing a number of college graduates over time. Ten years after graduation only about half of the high-wage, high-demand fields like STEM bachelor's degree earners appear to still be working in Kentucky. This raises questions about opportunities and wage comparability in Kentucky.

## Earnings

On average graduates who completed an associate degree at the public comprehensive universities were earning more than their counterparts who completed a bachelor's degree three and five-years after college. This is only true because the universities only offer specific high-wage, high-demand, two-year programs like Nursing so they cannot be compared to all four-year programs. When comparing associate degree earnings to earnings from graduates with a bachelor's degree in the same field, more education in general translates into more income, which is what most people would expect to see. These reports do not compare wages or employment rates for associate degree programs to those at KCTCS. Those reports as well as reports for graduates from the independent colleges in Kentucky will be released within a few weeks.

All college majors are not created equal in terms of employment opportunities and earnings. Wages vary to a large degree based on graduates' academic programs. For example, students who completed an associate or bachelor's degree in a health or Science Technology Engineering and Math (STEM) related field earned more on average five and ten years after graduation than most other majors. Health and many STEM

### In-State Average Earnings for 2008 Graduates from Kentucky Public Universities Five Years Later for Graduates from Health Programs by Credential Level



areas are selective admission programs and many have caps that control the number of students who can be selected.

Kentucky's colleges and universities are located in a variety of regions across the state and each of these regions has its own economic issues and job opportunities. Some of the differences between graduates' earnings from different colleges can be explained by looking at the local economy where the school is located. People who graduate from schools near larger cities such as Louisville and Lexington tend to earn a little more than their counterparts from colleges in more rural settings like Morehead or Murray.

## Continuing to Graduate School

People who completed a higher level credential earned more overall than people who only completed a bachelor's degree at Kentucky's public universities. This provides incentive for some to continue their education and pursue a graduate or professional degree. About one out of every five or six bachelor's degree graduates in 2012 entered graduate school in 2013. The majority continued their education at the same school where they earned their bachelor's degree or attended another in-state university. STEM graduates from the public research universities – which includes the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville – were the most likely to continue their education from any of the public programs with more than 28 percent moving directly into graduate school.

## Leaving School Without a Degree

The Postsecondary Feedback Reports also include a snapshot of what happens to students who leave without completing a degree or transferring to another college. The majority of these leavers or "drop outs" were working in Kentucky a year later. Three fourths of the in-state students who left in 2012 were found working in Kentucky a year later. On average they earned close to what someone would make working full-time at minimum wage which is about \$15,000 per year. While this may seem low, this is still considerably more than high school graduates who do not attend college at all earn so the impact of having at least some college is apparent. Still, the wages are far behind those earned by the average person who completed a degree from the same institution.

## Summary

The Postsecondary Feedback Reports provide a considerable amount of information about Kentucky's college graduates. The most important thing to learn from these data is that going to college is still the best option in the long term for most people. Once someone has decided what field they want to work in, choosing to go to school longer like completing a bachelor's degree instead of an associate still provides more earning potential on average.

It is no surprise that some fields simply pay more than others. They also tend to be the fields that people consider to be more rigorous and which have more stringent admission requirements like health and STEM. The people who are able to go into one of those fields will probably make more money than if they did something else. Most people simply do not have that choice. Only 27 percent of the 2013 high school graduates met the ACT benchmark for college readiness in science based on their junior year ACT.

As people begin to compare employment and matriculation to graduate school on a university-by-university basis they may begin to make assumptions which are not necessarily true. Much of the variation between employment rates and earnings can be explained by looking at differences in the programs people choose and economic differences between different regions of the state. No matter where someone chooses to go to college in Kentucky, if they complete a degree they will on average earn considerably more than if they did not. Even with the tough economic times, college still appears to be a very good investment.

## Methodology

This study was developed by the Kentucky Center for Education and Workforce Statistics using the Kentucky Longitudinal Data System. College graduates were identified from official enrollment records from public and independent colleges and compared to national and proprietary college data from the National Student Clearinghouse to determine transfer and matriculation to advanced studies. Those records were linked with employment and wage data derived from the state Unemployment Insurance system. KCEWS estimates the wage and employment data include about 90% of the people employed in Kentucky. Employment does not include people who join the military, work for the federal government, work in other states, or work in some limited fields which do not participate in the Unemployment Insurance system. All *average* wages presented are median wages for those who were employed from the group.



KENTUCKY CENTER FOR  
EDUCATION & WORKFORCE STATISTICS

603 Wilkinson Boulevard, Frankfort, KY 40601

PH: (502) 564-4194 • Email: P20@ky.gov

<http://kcews.ky.gov>



Data for the Kentucky Postsecondary Feedback Report comes from the Kentucky Longitudinal Data System (KLDS). Employment data in this report are limited to workers employed in firms covered by the Kentucky Unemployment Insurance System. We estimate that covers over 90% of people employed in the state. The Postsecondary Feedback Report is divided into five sections. Section A gives a snapshot about a recent class of students. Section B gives employment outcome information about graduates. Section C provides information about students who transferred. Section D provides data about graduates who continued their education. Section E provides data about students who dropped out in academic year 2012 without graduating or transferring.

**A. What were the recent enrollment and graduation numbers for University of Kentucky?**

In order to ensure the confidentiality of individuals, some data items have been redacted. Redacted data are represented by an asterisk (\*).

Academic Year 2012 Profile (summer 2011, fall 2011, and spring 2012 terms)	University of Kentucky	Kentucky 4-Year Public Research Institutions
1. Total enrollment	30,104	54,794
2. Undergraduate enrollment	21,779	39,850
a. Full-time	19,354	33,061
b. Part-time	2,425	6,789
3. Graduate enrollment	8,045	14,646
a. Full-time	4,979	9,045
b. Part-time	3,066	5,601
4. Number of graduates	5,805	10,546
5. Bachelor's degree earners by origin	3,615	6,234
a. In-state	80.3%	82.7%
b. Out-of-state	19.7%	17.3%
6. Graduate degree earners by origin	2,192	4,284
a. In-state	62.0%	65.5%
b. Out-of-state	38.0%	34.5%
7. Students who left without reenrolling at any institution in academic year 2013	1,510	3,461

**Quick Statistics**

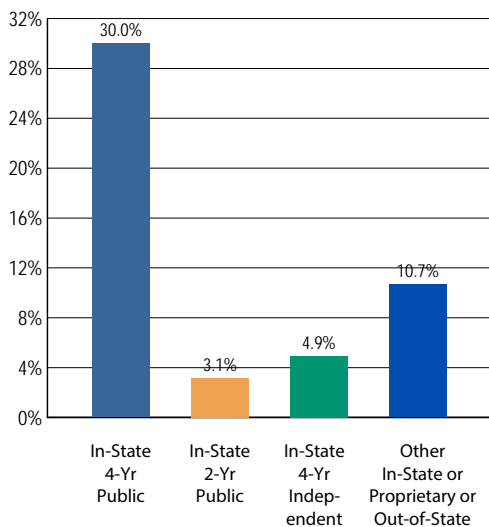
**What happened to the academic year 2012 graduates of this institution one year later?**

a. Employed in Kentucky	60.7%
b. Continued education	9.9%
c. Not employed in Kentucky and not continuing education	29.4%

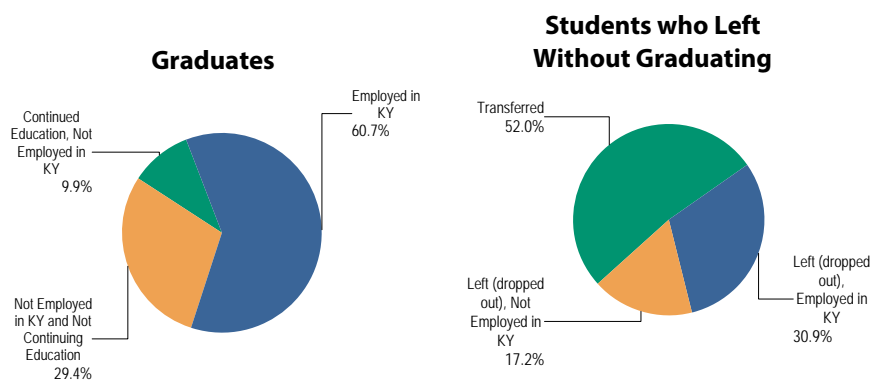
**What were the average earnings in Kentucky for academic year 2008 graduates of this institution five years later?**

a. Associate degree recipients	n/a
b. Bachelor's degree recipients	\$37,698
c. Graduate degree recipients	\$49,617
d. Professional degree recipients	\$83,934

**Academic Year 2008 Bachelor's Degree Earners who Continued their Education within 5 Years**



**Employment and Continuing Education One Year After Academic Year 2012 Students Left this Institution**



Individuals who are not identified as working in Kentucky may be employed in another state. Institutions located near the state border may be affected by this to a greater degree.

Note: This Kentucky Postsecondary Feedback Report was produced using data from the Kentucky Longitudinal Data System (KLDS) and provides information at a deeper level and in a different format than previous reports. If you intend to compare data from this report to others, please review the technical notes for each to ensure that the data are comparable. For more information, please visit <http://KCEWS.ky.gov> or e-mail [KCEWS@ky.gov](mailto:KCEWS@ky.gov).

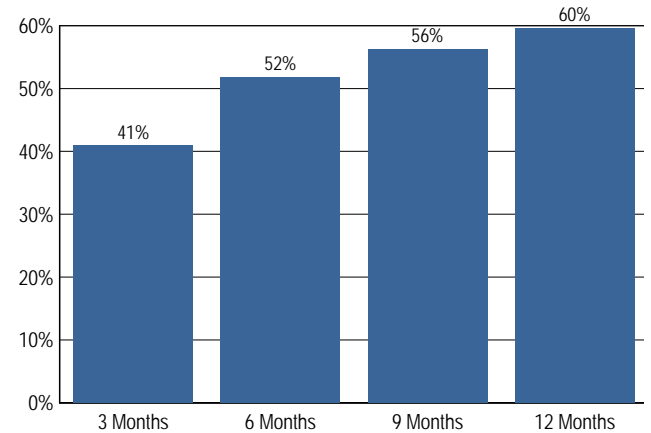


**B. What were the employment outcomes of University of Kentucky graduates?**

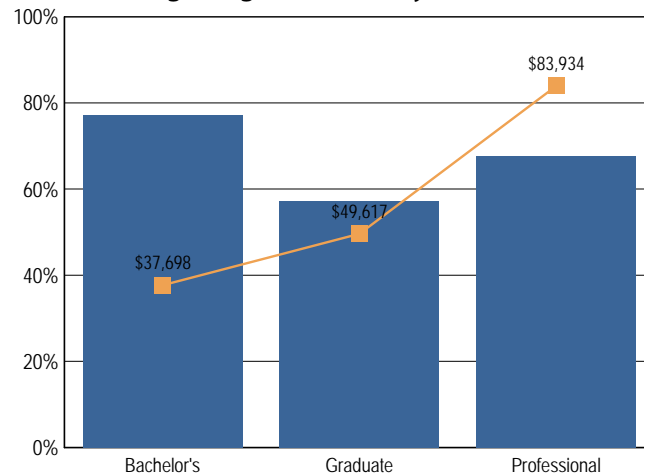
Credential Level	University of Kentucky	Kentucky 4-Year Public Research Institutions
<b>1. Associate degree**</b>		
a. Number of graduates in academic year 2008	n/a	14
b. Percent employed in KY within 5 years	n/a	n/a
c. Average Wages 3 Years Out	n/a	n/a
d. Average Wages 5 Years Out	n/a	n/a
**University of Louisville is the only in-state public research university to offer an Associate degree.		
<b>2. Bachelor's degree</b>		
a. Number of graduates in academic year 2008	3,653	5,897
b. Percent employed in KY within 5 years	77.2%	79.4%
c. Average Wages 3 Years Out	\$28,393	\$29,357
d. Average Wages 5 Years Out	\$37,698	\$37,271
<b>3. Graduate degree</b>		
a. Number of graduates in academic year 2008	1,609	3,209
b. Percent employed in KY within 5 years	57.1%	61.1%
c. Average Wages 3 Years Out	\$42,793	\$43,351
d. Average Wages 5 Years Out	\$49,617	\$49,552
<b>4. Professional degree</b>		
a. Number of graduates in academic year 2008	409	752
b. Percent employed in KY within 5 years	67.7%	65.2%
c. Average Wages 3 Years Out	\$61,997	\$50,156
d. Average Wages 5 Years Out	\$83,934	\$77,552
<b>5. Percent of academic year 2008 graduates earning at or above the average regional** earnings where their college is located, by credential level, five years out<sup>^</sup></b>		
a. Associate and lower credential	n/a	75.0%
b. Bachelor's and higher credential	61.3%	61.6%

\*\*Regional earnings are the average earnings for the institution's nearest Workforce Investment Area.

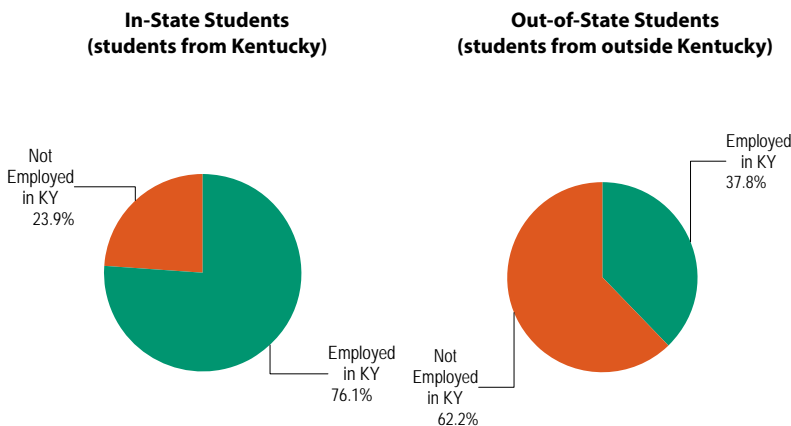
**Academic Year 2012 Bachelor's Degree Earners Time to Full-Time Equivalent Employment in Kentucky**



**Academic Year 2008 Graduates' Employment Rates and Average Wages in Kentucky Five Years Out**

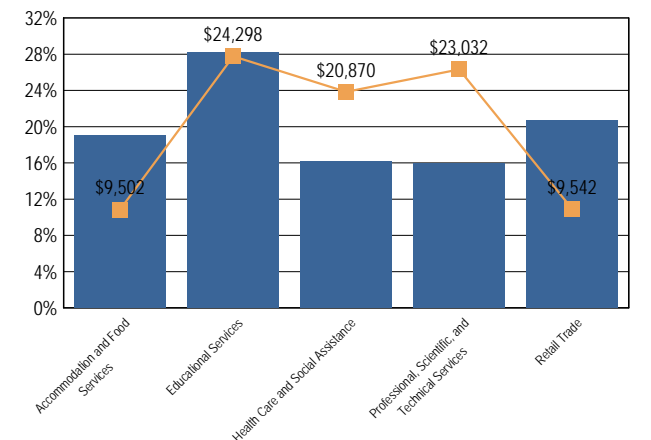


**Percent of Academic Year 2012 Bachelor's Degree Recipients with Earnings in Kentucky One Year Later by Student Origin**



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**Academic Year 2012 Bachelor's Degree Recipients Top 5 Industries in Kentucky - Average Wages One**

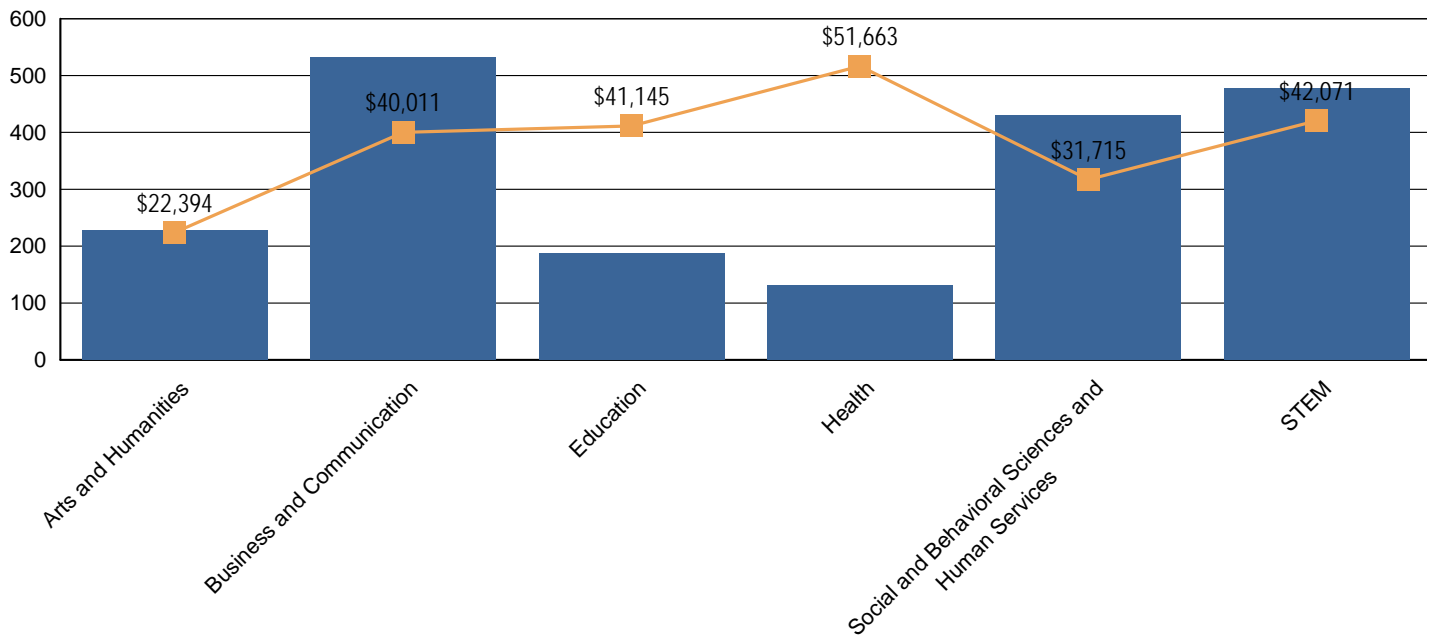




**B. What were the employment outcomes of University of Kentucky graduates?**

	Degree Year 2012 Graduates			Degree Year 2010 Graduates			Degree Year 2008 Graduates			Degree Year 2003 Graduates		
	Number of Grads	% employed in KY in FY 12/13	Average Wages	Number of Grads	% employed in KY in FY 12/13	Average Wages	Number of Grads	% employed in KY in FY 12/13	Average Wages	Number of Grads	% employed in KY in FY 12/13	Average Wages
<b>Associate Degree</b>												
Social and Behavioral Sciences and Human Services	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Health	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Overall	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>												
Arts and Humanities	487	65.1%	\$18,545	416	57.2%	\$18,545	417	54.4%	\$22,394	305	41.0%	\$37,110
Business	897	66.1%	\$32,132	926	55.4%	\$32,132	1,031	51.6%	\$40,011	1,054	54.3%	\$51,378
Education	334	72.2%	\$36,218	320	63.1%	\$36,218	282	66.3%	\$41,145	237	63.7%	\$47,685
Health	243	80.2%	\$47,481	201	69.7%	\$47,481	186	70.4%	\$51,663	180	61.7%	\$60,010
Social and Behavioral Sciences and Human Services	730	66.8%	\$21,141	687	56.8%	\$21,141	777	55.3%	\$31,715	671	53.7%	\$42,948
STEM	924	59.4%	\$33,403	838	46.5%	\$33,403	960	49.7%	\$42,071	766	48.8%	\$64,312
Trades	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Overall	3,615	65.9%	\$29,341	3,388	55.3%	\$29,341	3,653	54.3%	\$37,698	3,213	52.7%	\$49,952

**Degree Year 2008 Bachelor's Degree Recipients' Average Wages and Number Employed in Fiscal Year 2013 by Academic Area**

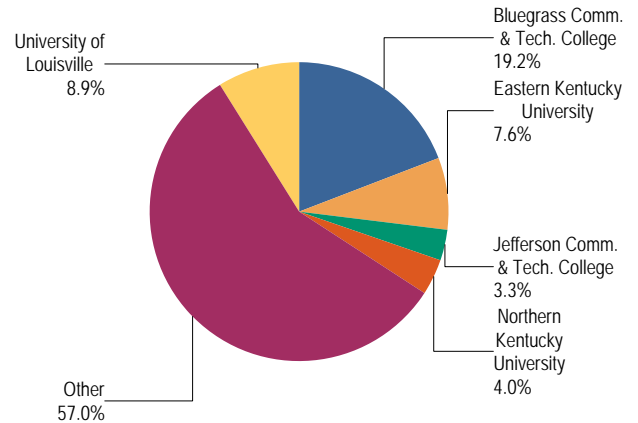


**C. What are the characteristics of University of Kentucky students who transferred?**

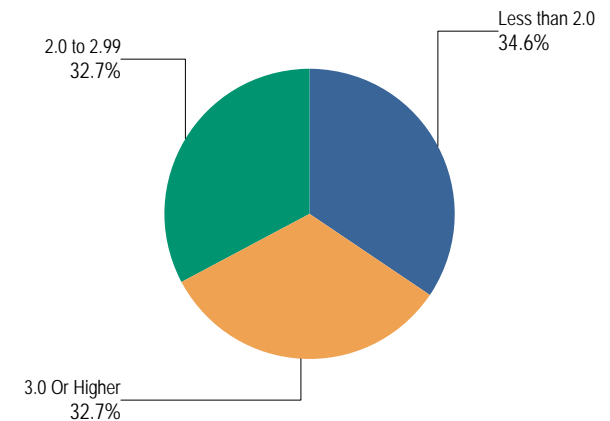
The following data include undergraduate postsecondary students who left this institution in academic year 2012 without completing a credential and attended another institution in academic year 2013.

	University of Kentucky	Kentucky 4-Year Public Research Institutions
1. Number of students who transferred to:		
a. In-state 2-year institution	479	900
b. In-state 4-year public or independent institution	585	995
c. Other in-state or proprietary or out-of-state institution	570	1,130
2. GPA of transfers:		
a. Less than 2.0	34.6%	35.6%
b. 2.0 to 2.99	32.7%	30.4%
c. 3.0 or higher	32.7%	33.9%
3. Number of college-level credit hours earned at this institution prior to transfer:		
a. 6 or fewer	17.6%	21.3%
b. 6.1 to 14.9	14.2%	16.5%
c. 15 to 29.9	25.0%	25.2%
d. 30 to 44.9	15.9%	13.2%
e. 45 to 59.9	9.5%	8.7%
f. 60 to 89.9	9.4%	8.5%
g. 90 or more	8.4%	6.6%

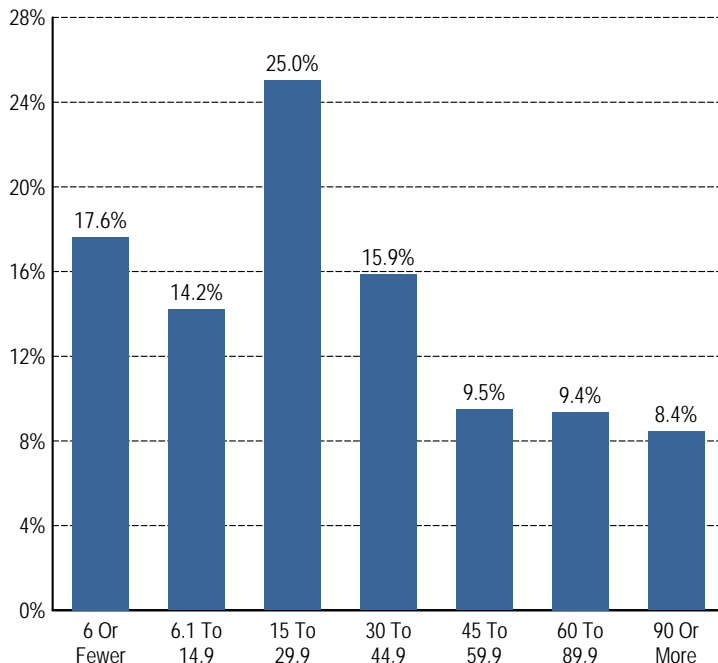
**Top 5 Institutions Attended in Academic Year 2013 for Academic Year 2012 Transfers**



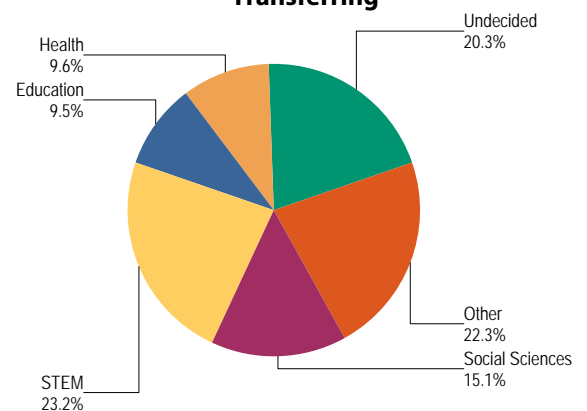
**Academic Year 2012 Students' GPA Prior to Transfer**



**Hours Earned at University of Kentucky Prior to Transferring to Another Institution**



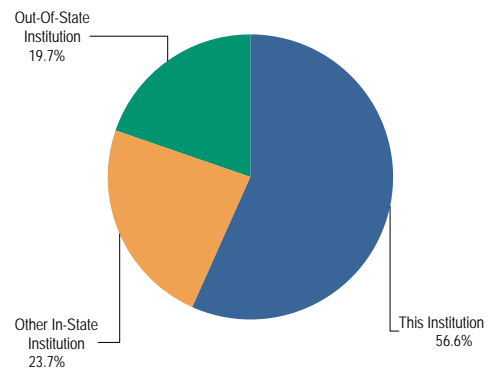
**Academic Year 2012 Students' Major Prior to Transferring**



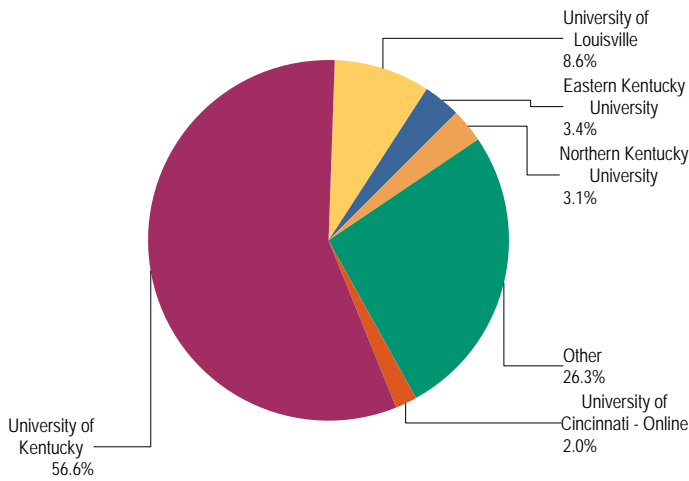
**D. How many graduates who earned a Bachelor's degree at University of Kentucky in academic year 2012 matriculated into or enrolled in a graduate-level program in academic year 2013?**

	University of Kentucky	Kentucky 4-Year Public Research Institutions
1. Bachelor's degree recipients matriculating into graduate school in academic year 2012-13		
a. Number	710	1,269
b. Percent	19.7%	20.4%
2. Where these graduates matriculated:		
a. Returned to this institution	56.6%	64.1%
b. Other in-state institution	23.7%	19.4%
c. Out-of-state institution	19.7%	16.5%

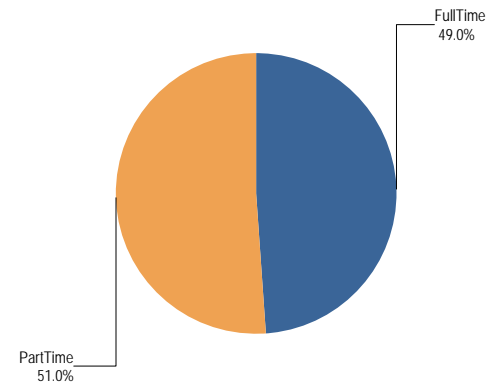
**Academic Year 2012 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who Continued their Education in Academic Year 2013 By Location**



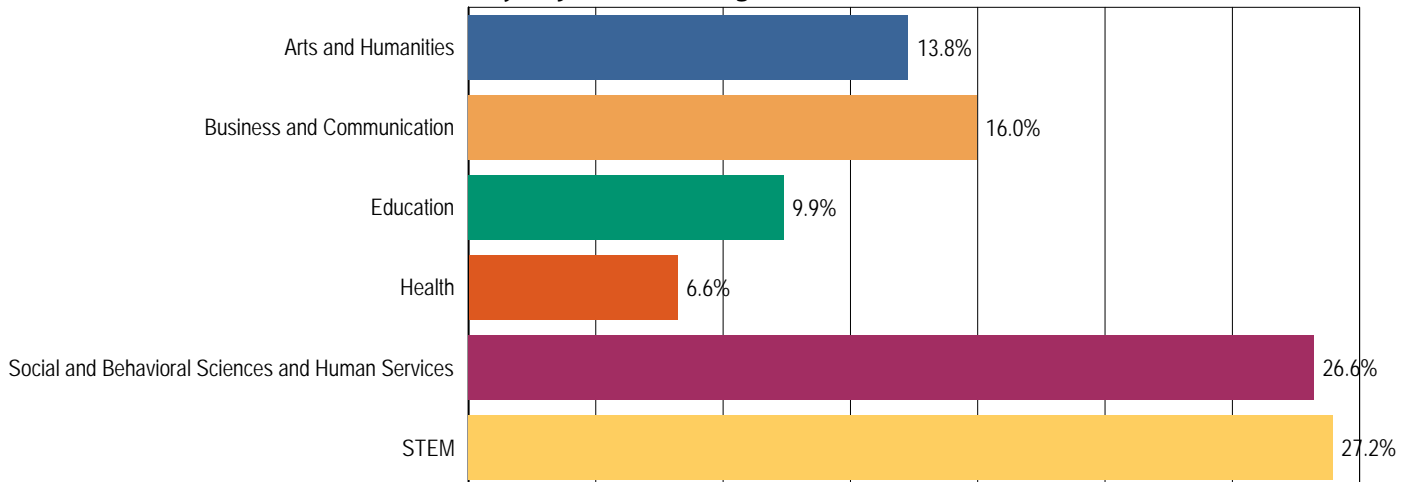
**Top 5 Institutions where these Bachelor's Degree Recipients Enrolled in a Graduate Program in Academic Year 2013**



**Full-time/Part-time Status of Academic Year 2012 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who Attended Graduate School in Academic Year 2013**



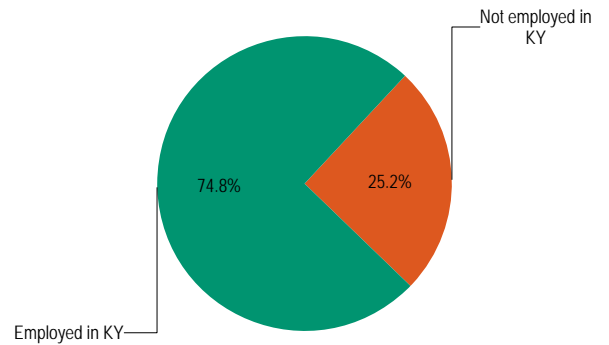
**Academic Year 2012 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who Continued Their Education as a Graduate in Academic Year 2013 (by Major in which Degree was Earned)**



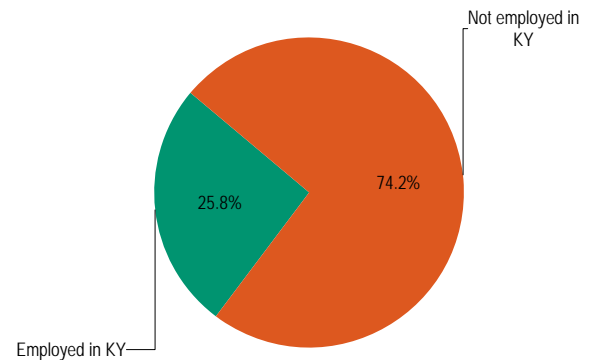
**E. What happened to University of Kentucky undergraduates who left (dropped out) in academic year 2012 without completing a credential and did not transfer to another institution in academic year 2013?**

Characteristics of students who left in academic year 2012	University of Kentucky		Kentucky 4-Year Public Research Institutions	
	N	%	N	%
1. Number of undergraduate leavers in academic year 2012	1,510		3,461	
2. Race/Ethnicity				
a. African-American	179	11.9%	437	12.6%
b. Hispanic	27	1.8%	74	2.1%
c. Caucasian	1,022	67.7%	2,279	65.8%
d. Other**	282	18.7%	671	19.4%
**Includes all other and unknown races/ethnicities and non-resident aliens.				
3. Gender				
a. Male	916	60.7%	1,955	56.5%
b. Female	594	39.3%	1,506	43.5%
4. College-level credit hours earned prior to leaving:				
a. 6 or fewer	384	25.4%	930	26.9%
b. 6.1 to 14.9	190	12.6%	509	14.7%
c. 15 to 29.9	311	20.6%	737	21.3%
d. 30 to 44.9	217	14.4%	470	13.6%
e. 45 to 59.9	147	9.7%	317	9.2%
f. 60 to 89.9	166	11.0%	348	10.1%
g. 90 or more	95	6.3%	150	4.3%
5. Final GPA prior to leaving:				
a. Less than 2.0	807	53.4%	1,857	53.7%
b. 2.0 to 2.99	443	29.3%	970	28.0%
c. 3.0 or higher	260	17.2%	634	18.3%
6. College-level credit hours				
a. Average Attempted	49.9		45.2	
b. Average Earned	31.2		28.1	
7. Academic year 2012 undergraduate leavers from KY employed in-state 1 year later	856	74.8%	3,335	75.4%
8. Academic year 2012 undergraduate leavers from outside KY employed in-state 1 year later	94	25.8%	408	23.4%
9. Average earnings in Kentucky one year later	\$15,315		\$16,173	

**Percent of Academic Year 2012 Undergraduate Leavers from Kentucky who were Employed In-State One Year Later**

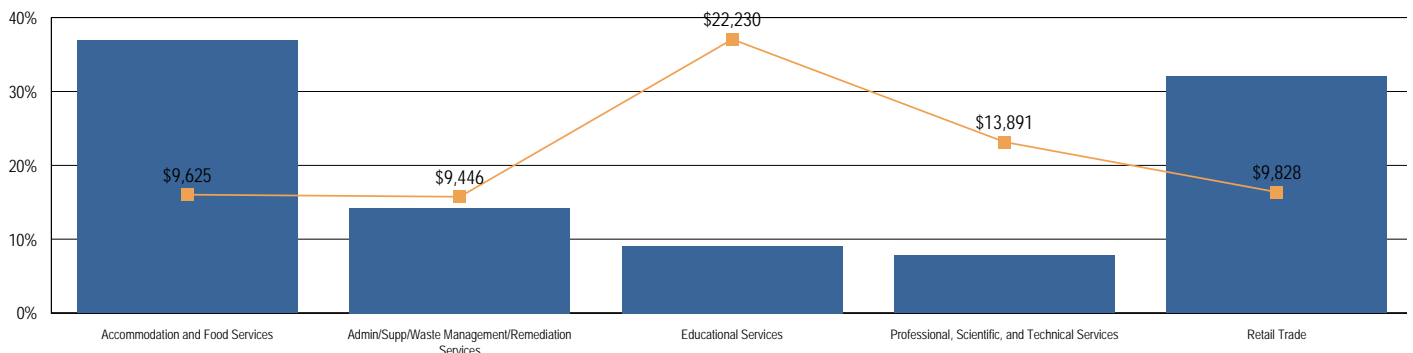


**Percent of Academic Year 2012 Out-Of-State Undergraduates who Left this Institution and were Employed in Kentucky One Year Later**



Individuals who are not identified as working in Kentucky may be employed in another state. Institutions located near the state border may be affected by this to a greater degree.

**Top 5 Industries with Average Earnings where these Leavers were Employed**



Data for the Kentucky Postsecondary Feedback Report comes from the Kentucky Longitudinal Data System (KLDS). Employment data in this report are limited to workers employed in firms covered by the Kentucky Unemployment Insurance System. We estimate that covers over 90% of people employed in the state. The Postsecondary Feedback Report is divided into five sections. Section A gives a snapshot about a recent class of students. Section B gives employment outcome information about graduates. Section C provides information about students who transferred. Section D provides data about graduates who continued their education. Section E provides data about students who dropped out in academic year 2012 without graduating or transferring.

**A. What were the recent enrollment and graduation numbers for Elizabethtown Community & Technical College?**

In order to ensure the confidentiality of individuals, some data items have been redacted. Redacted data are represented by an asterisk (\*).

Academic Year 2012 Profile (summer 2011, fall 2011, and spring 2012 terms)	Elizabethtown Community & Technical College	Kentucky 2-Year Public Institutions
1. Total enrollment	10,899	126,847
a. Full-time	4,509	54,339
b. Part-time	6,390	72,508
2. Number of graduates	1,321	14,577
3. Certificate earners by origin	514	5,947
a. In-state	99.8%	94.0%
b. Out-of-state	0.2%	6.0%
4. Diploma earners by origin	19	346
a. In-state	94.7%	93.9%
b. Out-of-state	5.3%	6.1%
5. Associate degree earners by origin	788	8,284
a. In-state	98.8%	94.7%
b. Out-of-state	1.2%	5.3%
6. Students who left without re-enrolling at any institution in academic year 2013	2,949	32,985

**Quick Statistics**

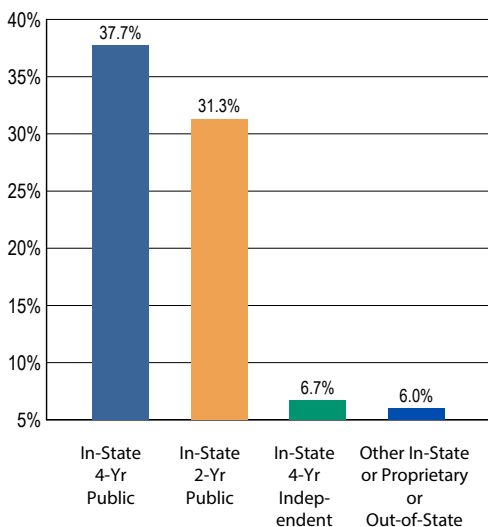
**What happened to the academic year 2012 graduates of this institution one year later?**

a. Employed in Kentucky	76.7%
b. Continued education	15.7%
c. Not employed in Kentucky and not continuing education	7.6%

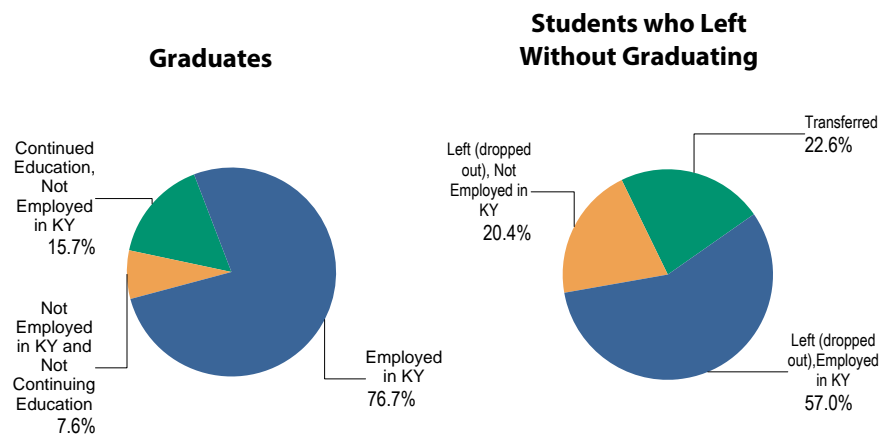
**What were the average earnings in Kentucky for academic year 2008 graduates of this institution five years later?**

a. Certificate recipients	\$24,140
b. Diploma recipients	\$32,162
c. Associate degree recipients	\$32,830

**Academic Year 2008 Associate Degree Earners who Continued their Education within 5 Years**



**Employment and Continuing Education One Year After Academic Year 2012 Students Left this Institution**



Individuals who are not identified as working in Kentucky may be employed in another state. Institutions located near the state border may be affected by this to a greater degree.

Note: This Kentucky Postsecondary Feedback Report was produced using data from the Kentucky Longitudinal Data System (KLDS) and provides information at a deeper level and in a different format than previous reports. If you intend to compare data from this report to others, please review the technical notes for each to ensure that the data are comparable. For more information, please visit <http://KCEWS.ky.gov> or e-mail [KCEWS@ky.gov](mailto:KCEWS@ky.gov).



**B. What were the employment outcomes of Elizabethtown Community & Technical College graduates?**

Credential Level	Elizabethtown Community & Technical College	Kentucky 2-Year Public Institutions
<b>1. Associate degree</b>		
a. Number of graduates in academic year 2008	419	6,043
b. Percent employed in KY within 5 years	86.6%	88.4%
c. Average Wages 3 Years Out	\$24,491	\$23,963
d. Average Wages 5 Years Out	\$32,830	\$29,156
<b>2. Diploma</b>		
a. Number of graduates in academic year 2008	39	637
b. Percent employed in KY within 5 years	97.4%	90.6%
c. Average Wages 3 Years Out	\$28,309	\$29,234
d. Average Wages 5 Years Out	\$32,162	\$31,792
<b>3. Certificate</b>		
a. Number of graduates in academic year 2008	894	5,927
b. Percent employed in KY within 5 years	91.5%	86.6%
c. Average Wages 3 Years Out	\$18,627	\$17,285
d. Average Wages 5 Years Out	\$24,140	\$21,714
<b>4. Percent of academic year 2008 graduates earning at or above the average regional** earnings where their college is located, by credential level, five years out</b>		
a. Associate and lower credential	62.7%	62.7%

\*\*Regional earnings are the average earnings for the institution's nearest Workforce Investment Area.

**Percent of Academic Year 2012 Associate Degree Recipients with Earnings in Kentucky One Year Later by Student Origin**

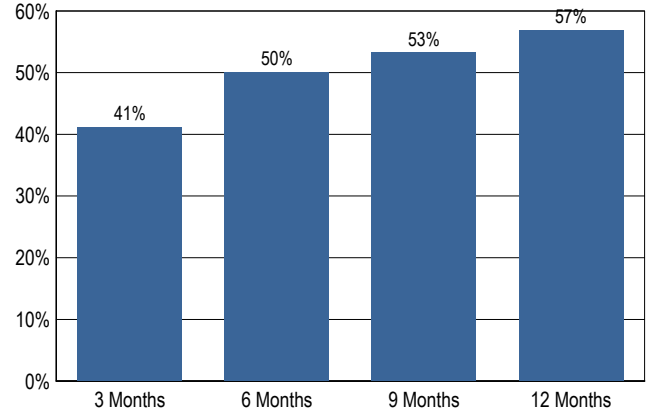
**In-State Students**  
(students from Kentucky)

**Out-of-State Students**  
(students from outside Kentucky)

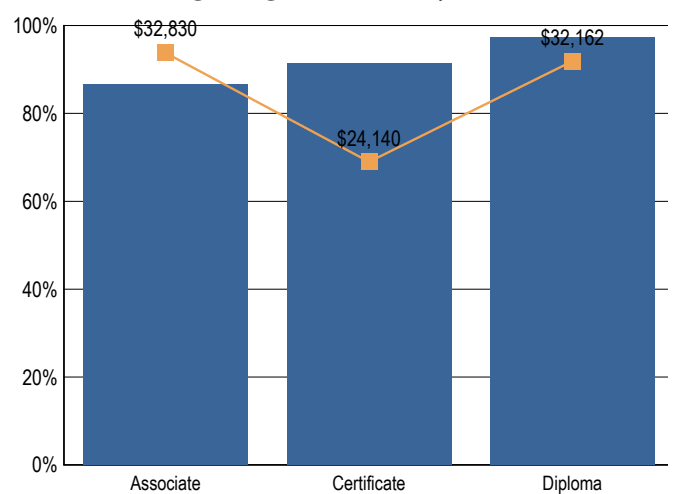
Redacted due to low counts.

Redacted due to low counts.

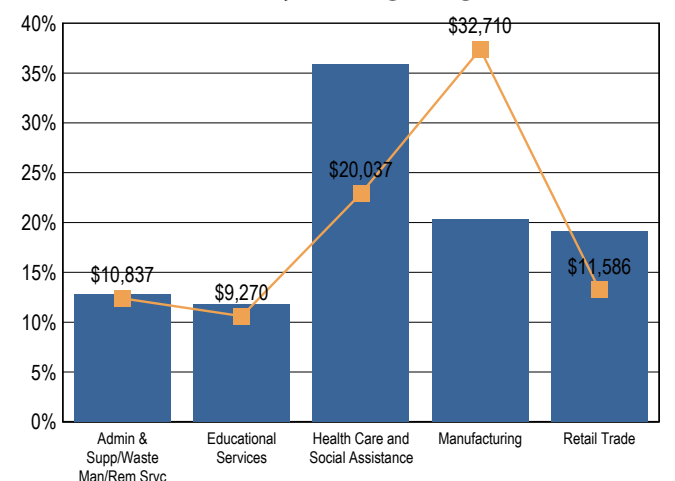
**Academic Year 2012 Associate Degree Earners Time to Full-Time Equivalent Employment in Kentucky**



**Academic Year 2008 Graduates' Employment Rates and Average Wages in Kentucky Five Years Out**



**Academic Year 2012 Associate Degree Recipients Top 5 Industries in Kentucky - Average Wages One Year Out**



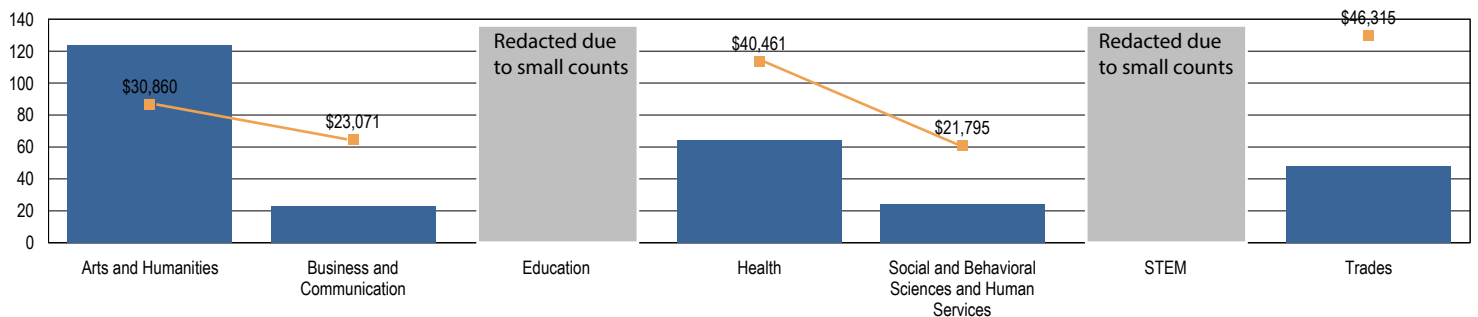
Individuals who are not identified as working in Kentucky may be employed in another state. Institutions located near the state border may be affected by this to a greater degree.



**B. What were the employment outcomes of Elizabethtown Community & Technical College graduates?**

	Degree Year 2012 Graduates			Degree Year 2010 Graduates			Degree Year 2008 Graduates			Degree Year 2003 Graduates		
	Number of Grads	% employed in KY in FY 12/13	Average Wages	Number of Grads	% employed in KY in FY 12/13	Average Wages	Number of Grads	% employed in KY in FY 12/13	Average Wages	Number of Grads	% employed in KY in FY 12/13	Average Wages
<b>Associate Degree</b>												
Arts and Humanities	341	66.9%	\$18,134	215	68.4%	\$18,134	178	69.7%	\$30,860	148	48.6%	\$35,892
Business and Communication	105	79.0%	\$21,178	80	87.5%	\$21,178	33	69.7%	\$23,071	55	74.5%	\$35,637
Education	0	*	*	4	*	*	8	*	*	0	*	*
Health	111	90.1%	\$34,862	82	93.9%	\$34,862	81	79.0%	\$40,461	60	76.7%	\$54,695
Social and Behavioral Sciences and Human Services	51	72.5%	*	20	*	*	35	68.6%	\$21,795	29	72.4%	\$26,967
STEM	50	84.0%	\$43,021	30	60.0%	\$43,021	22	*	*	28	46.4%	\$39,507
Trades	130	87.7%	\$37,095	76	85.5%	\$37,095	62	77.4%	\$46,315	33	69.7%	\$43,769
Overall	788	76.6%	\$25,483	507	77.7%	\$25,483	419	72.3%	\$32,830	353	61.2%	\$38,171
<b>Diploma</b>												
Arts and Humanities	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Business and Communication	1	*	*	0	*	*	3	*	*	0	*	*
Education	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Health	9	*	*	3	*	*	22	81.8%	\$32,162	13	*	*
Social and Behavioral Sciences and Human Services	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	2	*	*
STEM	0	*	*	1	*	*	3	*	*	0	*	*
Trades	9	*	*	7	*	*	11	90.9%	\$36,746	9	*	*
Overall	19	84.2%	*	11	*	*	39	82.1%	\$32,162	24	70.8%	\$44,662
<b>Certificate</b>												
Arts and Humanities	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Business and Communication	84	73.8%	\$19,284	97	74.2%	\$19,284	179	78.8%	\$22,727	27	81.5%	\$29,334
Education	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Health	220	73.2%	\$16,704	296	76.7%	\$16,704	320	69.4%	\$20,627	0	*	*
Social and Behavioral Sciences and Human Services	14	78.6%	\$13,604	23	78.3%	\$13,604	70	71.4%	\$16,786	23	69.6%	\$7,321
STEM	22	86.4%	\$20,680	100	83.0%	\$20,680	108	71.3%	\$29,470	33	60.6%	\$40,180
Trades	174	80.5%	\$21,646	202	84.7%	\$21,646	217	81.1%	\$31,972	69	65.2%	\$38,738
Overall	514	76.5%	\$18,957	718	79.5%	\$18,957	894	74.5%	\$24,140	152	67.8%	\$33,220

**Degree Year 2008 Associate Degree Recipients' Average Wages and Number Employed in Kentucky in Fiscal Year 2013 by Academic Area**

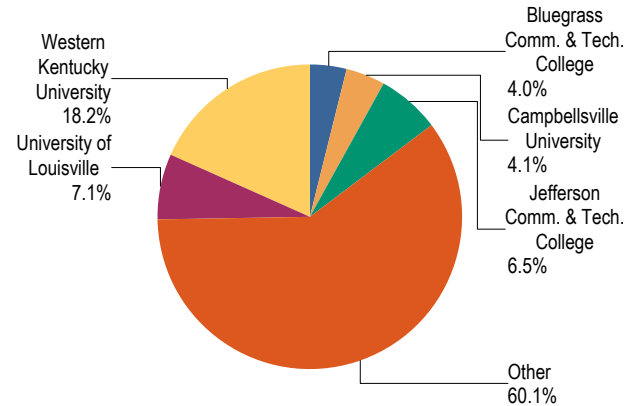


**C. What are the characteristics of Elizabethtown Community & Technical College students who transferred?**

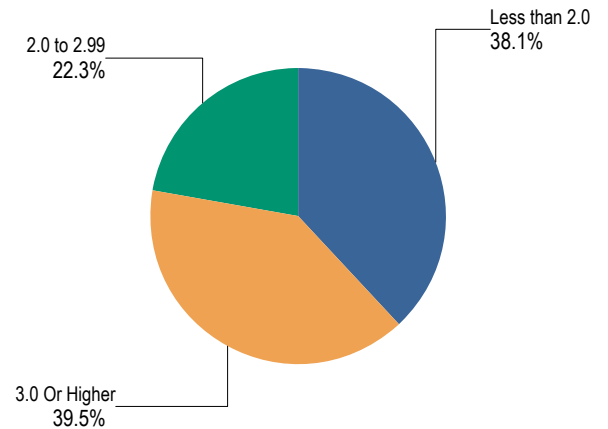
The following data include undergraduate postsecondary students who left this institution in academic year 2012 without completing a credential and attended another institution in academic year 2013.

	Elizabethtown Community & Technical College	Kentucky 2-Year Public Institutions
1. Number of students who transferred to:		
a. In-state 2-year institution	178	1,700
b. In-state 4-year public or independent institution	412	5,635
c. Other in-state or proprietary or out-of-state institution	270	2,750
2. GPA of transfers:		
a. Less than 2.0	38.1%	33.1%
b. 2.0 to 2.99	22.3%	24.5%
c. 3.0 or higher	39.5%	42.3%
3. Number of college-level credit hours earned at this institution prior to transfer:		
a. 6 or fewer	41.4%	37.7%
b. 6.1 to 14.9	16.2%	14.2%
c. 15 to 29.9	16.2%	16.8%
d. 30 to 44.9	10.1%	11.0%
e. 45 to 59.9	5.7%	7.2%
f. 60 to 89.9	6.0%	7.2%
g. 90 or more	4.4%	5.9%

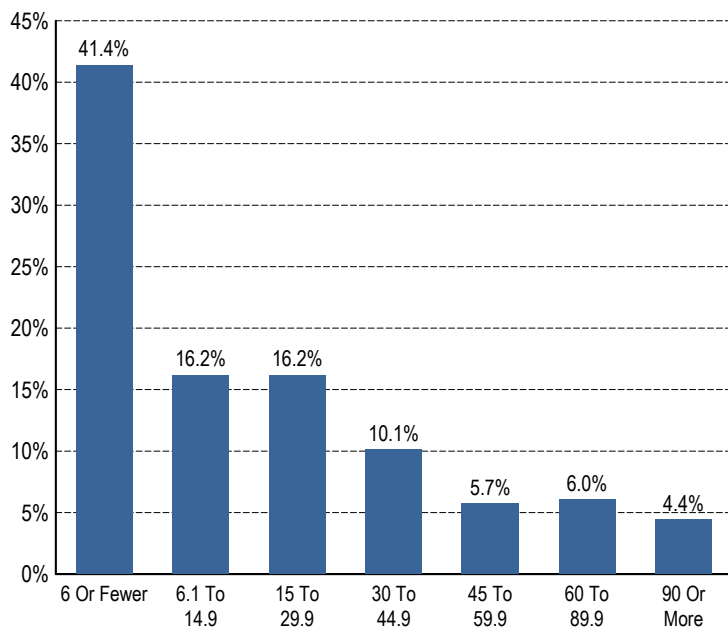
**Top 5 Institutions Attended in Academic Year 2013 for Academic Year 2012 Transfers**



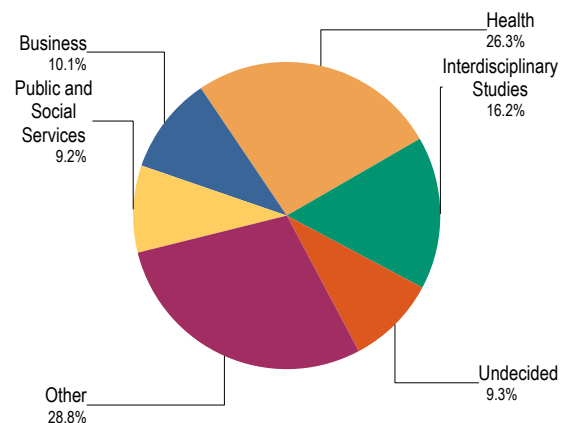
**Academic Year 2012 Students' GPA Prior to Transfer**



**Hours Earned at Elizabethtown Community & Technical College Prior to Transferring to Another Institution**



**Academic Year 2012 Students' Major Prior to Transferring**

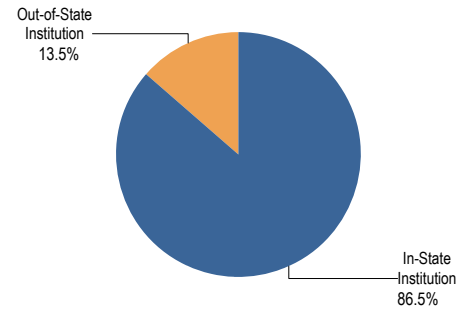




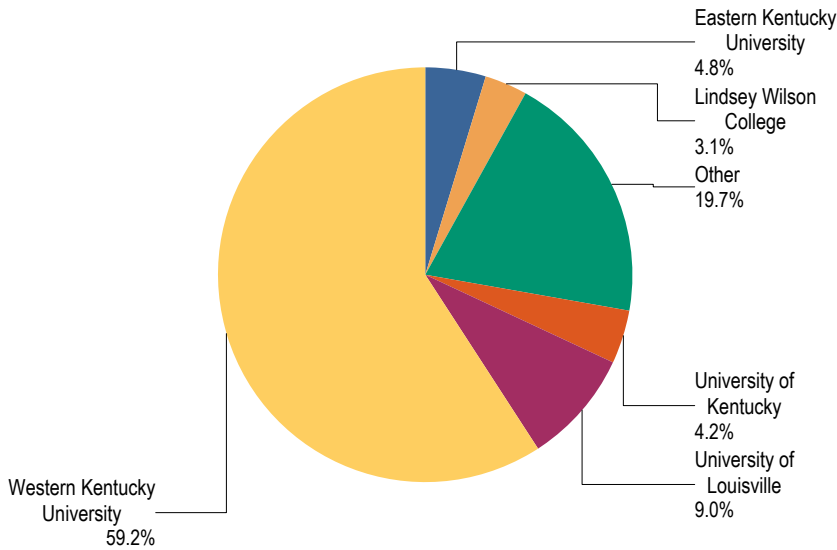
**D. How many graduates who earned an Associate degree at Elizabethtown Community & Technical College in academic year 2012 enrolled at a 4-year institution in academic year 2013?**

	Elizabethtown Community & Technical College	Kentucky 2-Year Public Institutions
1. Associate degree recipients enrolling at a 4-year institution in academic year 2013		
a. Number	289	2,754
b. Percent	37.9%	33.7%
2. Where these graduates re-enrolled:		
a. In-state institution	86.5%	84.7%
b. Out-of-state institution	13.5%	15.3%

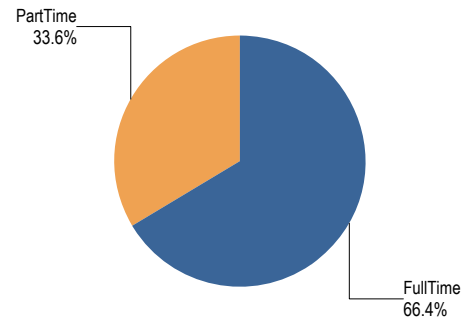
**Degree Year 2012 Associate Degree Recipients who Continued Their Education in Academic Year 2013 By Location**



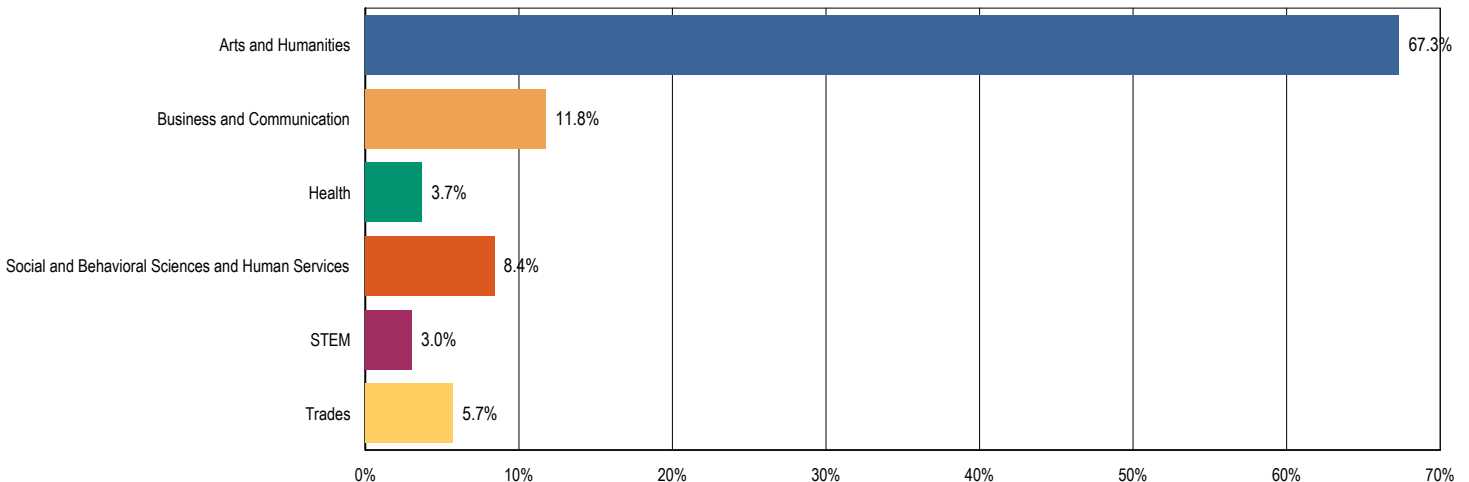
**Top Five 4-Year Institutions where These Associate Degree Recipients Enrolled in Academic Year 2013**



**Full-time/Part-time Status of Degree Year 2012 Associate Degree Recipients who Enrolled at a 4-Year Institution in Academic Year 2013**



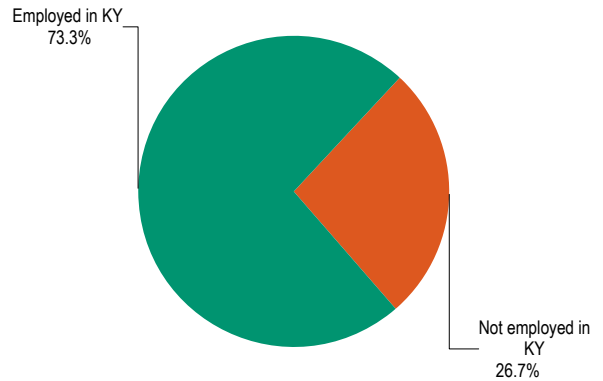
**Degree Year 2012 Associate Degree Recipients who Continued Their Education at a 4-Year Institution in Academic Year 2013 (by Major in which Degree was Earned)**



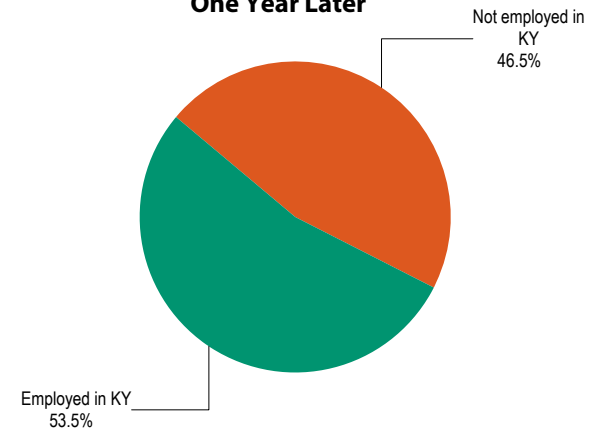
**E. What happened to Elizabethtown Community & Technical College undergraduates who left (dropped out) in academic year 2012 without completing a credential and did not transfer to another institution in academic year 2013?**

Characteristics of students who left in academic year 2012	Elizabethtown Community & Technical College		Kentucky 2-Year Public Institutions	
	N	%	N	%
1. Number of undergraduate leavers in academic year 2012	2,949		32,985	
2. Race/Ethnicity				
a. Black, non-hispanic	312	10.6%	4,278	13.0%
b. Hispanic	74	2.5%	608	1.8%
c. White	2,102	71.3%	23,162	70.2%
d. Other**	461	15.6%	4,937	15.0%
** Includes all other and unknown races/ethnicities and non-resident aliens.				
3. Gender				
a. Male	1,311	44.5%	14,026	42.5%
b. Female	1,638	55.5%	18,959	57.5%
4. College-level credit hours earned prior to leaving:				
a. 6 or fewer	1,715	58.2%	16,473	49.9%
b. 6.1 to 14.9	451	15.3%	5,548	16.8%
c. 15 to 29.9	477	16.2%	6,089	18.5%
d. 30 to 44.9	177	6.0%	2,674	8.1%
e. 45 to 59.9	82	2.8%	1,349	4.1%
f. 60 to 89.9	*	*	760	2.3%
g. 90 or more	*	*	92	0.3%
5. Final GPA prior to leaving				
a. Less than 2.0	1,964	66.6%	19,517	59.2%
b. 2.0 to 2.99	513	17.4%	6,977	21.2%
c. 3.0 or higher	472	16.0%	6,491	19.7%
6. College-level credit hours				
a. Average Attempted	22.8		25.5	
b. Average Earned	10.8		13.5	
7. Academic Year 2012 undergraduate leavers from Kentucky employed in-state one year later	2,129	73.3%	23,040	73.7%
8. Academic Year 2012 undergraduate leavers from outside Kentucky employed in-state one year later	23	53.5%	449	26.3%
9. Average earnings of leavers in Kentucky one year later	\$14,537		\$13,817	

**Percent of Academic Year 2012 Leavers from Kentucky who were Employed In-State One Year Later**

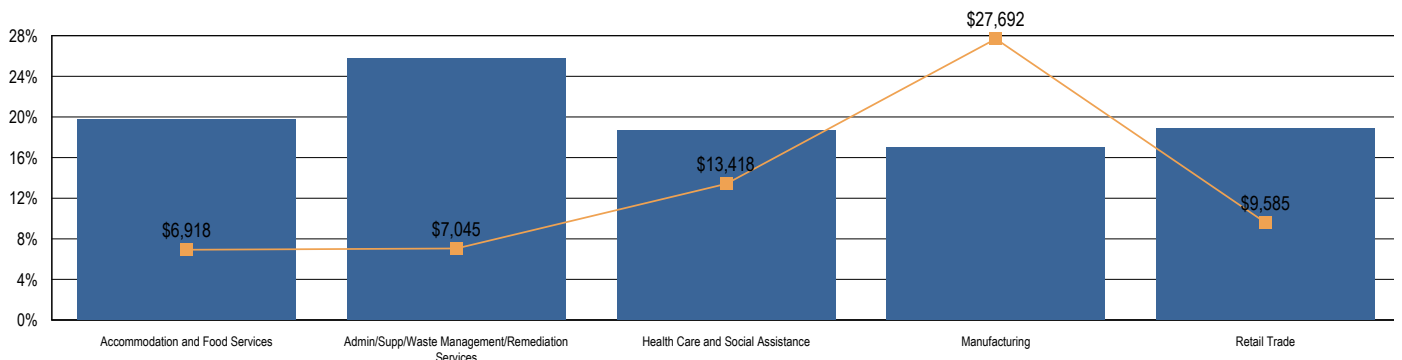


**Percent of Academic Year 2012 Out-Of-State Leavers who were Employed in Kentucky One Year Later**



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**Top 5 Industries with Average Earnings where these Leavers were Employed**



Data for the Kentucky Postsecondary Feedback Report comes from the Kentucky Longitudinal Data System (KLDS). Employment data in this report are limited to workers employed in firms covered by the Kentucky Unemployment Insurance System. We estimate that covers over 90% of people employed in the state. The Postsecondary Feedback Report is divided into five sections. Section A gives a snapshot about a recent class of students. Section B gives employment outcome information about graduates. Section C provides information about students who transferred. Section D provides data about graduates who continued their education. Section E provides data about students who dropped out in academic year 2012 without graduating or transferring.

**A. What were the recent enrollment and graduation numbers for Georgetown College?**

In order to ensure the confidentiality of individuals, some data items have been redacted. Redacted data are represented by an asterisk (\*).

Academic Year 2012 Profile (summer 2011, fall 2011, and spring 2012 terms)	Georgetown College	Kentucky 4-Year Independents
1. Total enrollment	1,910	37,574
2. Undergraduate enrollment	1,271	29,237
a. Full-time	1,245	25,763
b. Part-time	26	3,474
3. Graduate enrollment	639	8,452
a. Full-time	45	4,272
b. Part-time	594	4,180
4. Number of graduates	425	7,777
5. Bachelor's degree earners by origin	219	4,586
a. In-state	87.2%	70.4%
b. Out-of-state	12.8%	29.6%
6. Graduate degree earners by origin	206	2,581
a. In-state	95.1%	81.8%
b. Out-of-state	4.9%	18.2%
7. Students who left without re-enrolling at any institution in academic year 2013	89	3,674

**Quick Statistics**

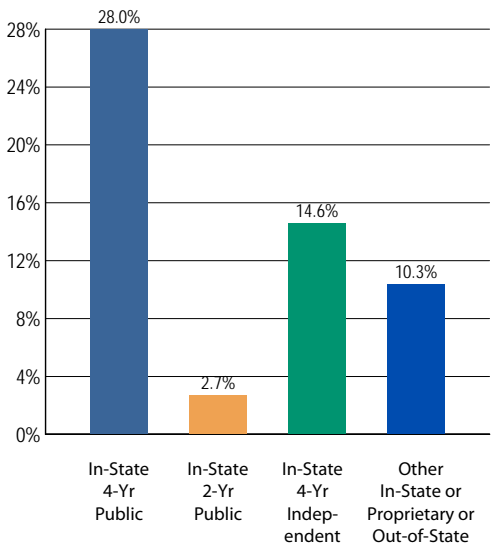
**What happened to the academic year 2012 graduates of this institution one year later?**

a. Employed in Kentucky	79.5%
b. Continued education	6.8%
c. Not employed in Kentucky and not continuing education	13.6%

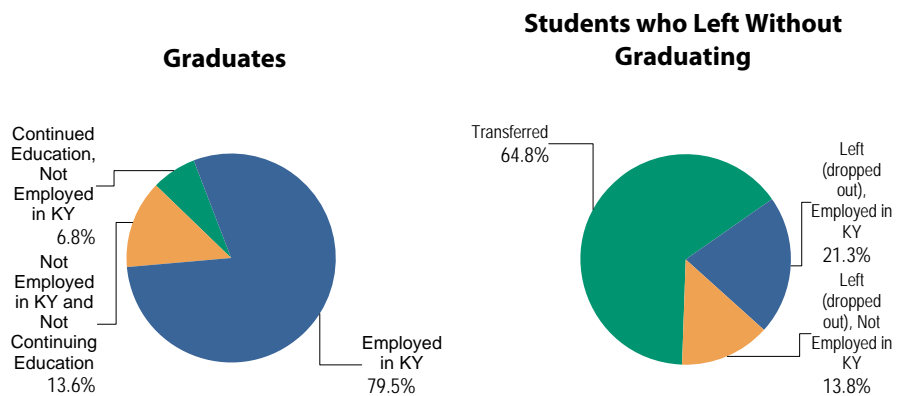
**What were the average earnings in Kentucky for academic year 2008 graduates of this institution five years later?**

a. Associate degree recipients	n/a
b. Bachelor's degree recipients	\$34,183
c. Graduate degree recipients	\$49,104
d. Professional degree recipients	n/a

**Academic Year 2008 Bachelor's Degree Earners who Continued their Education within 5 Years**



**Employment and Continuing Education One Year After Academic Year 2012 Students Left this Institution**



Individuals who are not identified as working in Kentucky may be employed in another state. Institutions located near the state border may be affected by this to a greater degree.

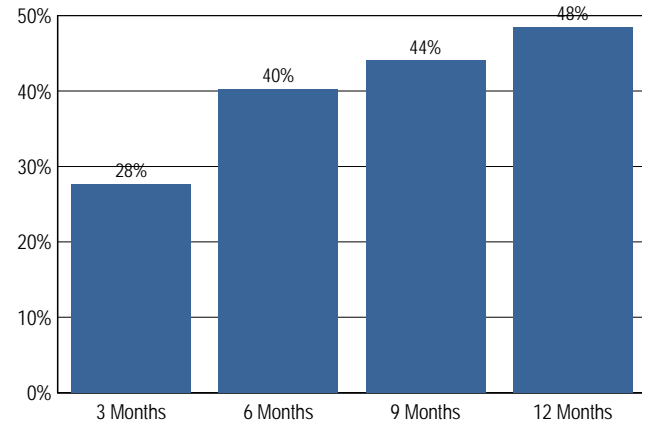
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**B. What were the employment outcomes of Georgetown College graduates?**

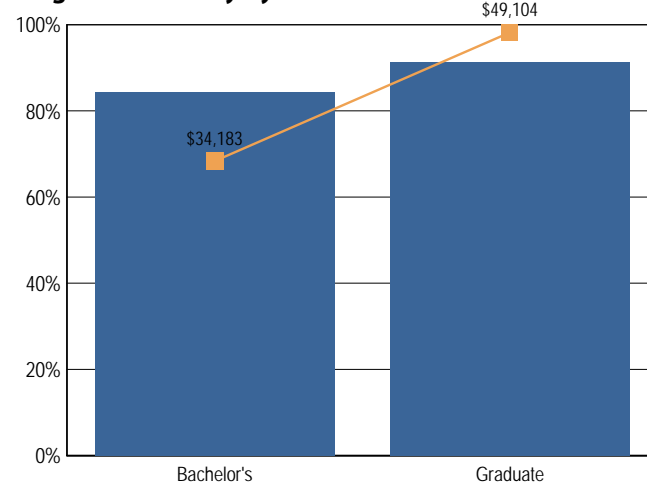
Credential Level	Georgetown College	Kentucky 4-Year Independents
<b>1. Associate degree</b>		
a. Number of graduates in academic year 2008	n/a	349
b. Percent employed in KY within 5 years	n/a	87.1%
c. Average Wages 3 Years Out	n/a	\$34,780
d. Average Wages 5 Years Out	n/a	\$35,499
<b>2. Bachelor's degree</b>		
a. Number of graduates in academic year 2008	261	4,174
b. Percent employed in KY within 5 years	84.3%	73.5%
c. Average Wages 3 Years Out	\$22,675	\$26,590
d. Average Wages 5 Years Out	\$34,183	\$33,590
<b>3. Graduate degree</b>		
a. Number of graduates in academic year 2008	209	1,441
b. Percent employed in KY within 5 years	91.4%	79.5%
c. Average Wages 3 Years Out	\$46,150	\$45,320
d. Average Wages 5 Years Out	\$49,104	\$48,110
<b>4. Professional degree</b>		
a. Number of graduates in academic year 2008	n/a	68
b. Percent employed in KY within 5 years	n/a	33.8%
c. Average Wages 3 Years Out	n/a	\$46,848
d. Average Wages 5 Years Out	n/a	\$203,078
<b>5. Percent of academic year 2008 graduates earning at or above the average regional** earnings where their college is located, by credential level, five years out</b>		
a. Associate and lower credential	n/a	74.9%
b. Bachelor's and higher credential	75.9%	65.0%

\*\*Regional earnings are the average earnings for the institution's nearest Workforce Investment Area.

**Academic Year 2012 Bachelor's Degree Earners Time to Full-Time Equivalent Employment in Kentucky**



**Academic Year 2008 Employment Rates and Average Wages in Kentucky by Credential Level Five Years Out**



**Percent of Academic Year 2012 Bachelor's Degree Recipients with Earnings in Kentucky One Year Later by Student Origin**

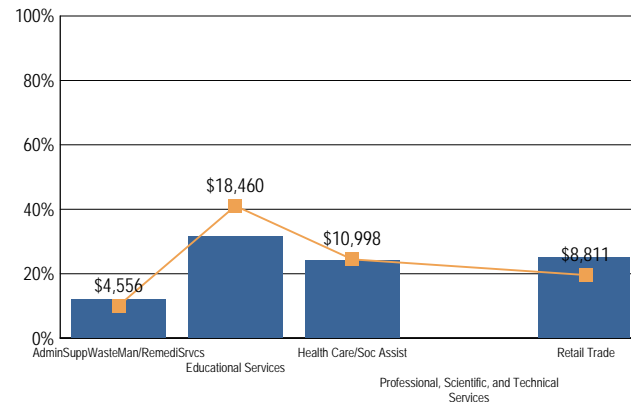
**In-State Students**  
(students from Kentucky)

Graph redacted due to small counts.

**Out-of-State Students**  
(students from outside Kentucky)

Graph redacted due to small counts.

**Academic Year 2012 Bachelor's Degree Recipients Top 5 Industries in Kentucky - Average Wages One Year Out**



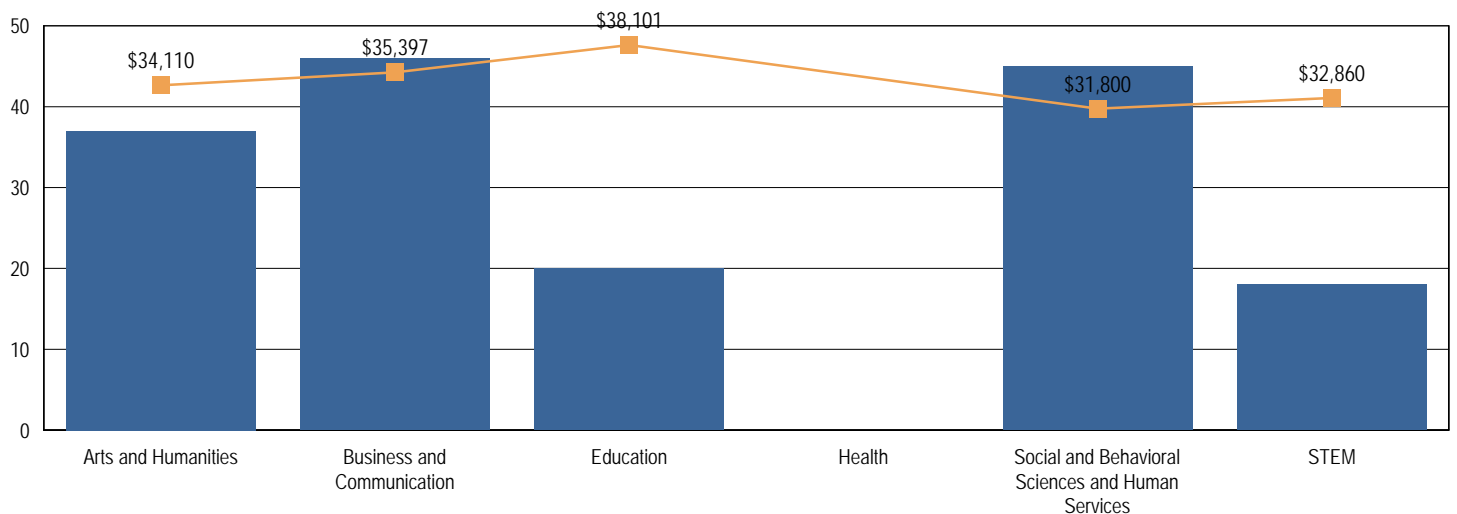
Individuals who are not identified as working in Kentucky may be employed in another state. Institutions located near the state border may be affected by this to a greater degree.



**B. What were the employment outcomes of Georgetown College graduates? (continued)**

Associate Degree	Degree Year 2012 Graduates		Degree Year 2010 Graduates			Degree Year 2008 Graduates			Degree Year 2003 Graduates		
	Number of Grads	% employed in KY in FY 12/13	Number of Grads	% employed in KY in FY 12/13	Average Wages	Number of Grads	% employed in KY in FY 12/13	Average Wages	Number of Grads	% employed in KY in FY 12/13	Average Wages
Arts and Humanities	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Business and Communication	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Education	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Health	0	*	0	*	*		*	*	0	*	*
Social and Behavioral Sciences and Human Services	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
STEM	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Trades	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Overall	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>											
Arts and Humanities	54	64.8%	60	71.7%	\$22,408	61	60.7%	\$34,110	58	62.1%	\$44,653
Business and Communication	39	79.5%	52	69.2%	\$27,931	74	62.2%	\$35,397	57	57.9%	\$59,349
Education	20	85.0%	25	88.0%	\$35,614	24	83.3%	\$38,101	29	48.3%	\$47,940
Health	33	72.7%	1	*	*	1	*	*	0	*	*
Social and Behavioral Sciences and Human Services	41	63.4%	61	59.0%	\$9,668	69	65.2%	\$31,800	71	52.1%	\$48,413
STEM	32	68.8%	45	46.7%	\$23,156	32	56.3%	\$32,860	47	70.2%	\$62,074
Trades	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*
Overall	219	70.8%	244	65.2%	\$23,781	261	63.6%	\$34,183	262	58.4%	\$51,456

**Degree Year 2008 Bachelor's Degree Recipients' Average Wages and Number Employed in Kentucky in Fiscal Year 2013 by Academic Area**

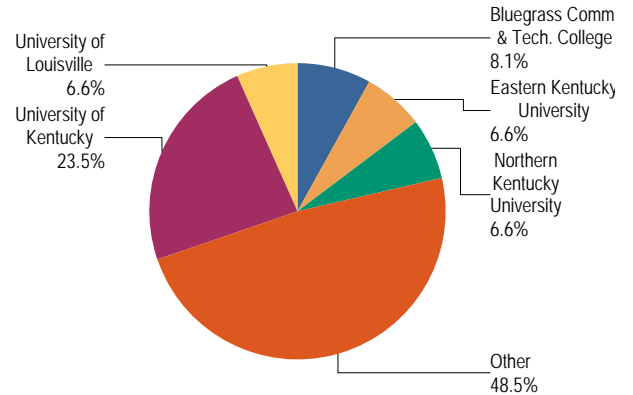


**C. What are the characteristics of Georgetown College students who transferred?**

The following data include undergraduate postsecondary students who left this institution in academic year 2012 without completing a credential and attended another institution in academic year 2013.

	Georgetown College	Kentucky 4-Year Independents
1. Number of students who transferred to:		
a. In-state 2-year institution	31	838
b. In-state 4-year public or independent institution	102	1,081
c. Other in-state or proprietary or out-of-state institution	31	1,052
2. GPA of transfers:	<b>Kentucky independent institutions do not provide grade information.</b>	
a. Less than 2.0		
b. 2.0 to 2.99		
c. 3.0 or higher		
3. Number of college-level credit hours earned at this institution prior to transfer:	<b>Kentucky independent institutions do not provide credit hour information.</b>	
a. 6 or fewer		
b. 6.1 to 14.9		
c. 15 to 29.9		
d. 30 to 44.9		
e. 45 to 59.9		
f. 60 to 89.9		
g. 90 or more		

**Top 5 Institutions Attended in Academic Year 2013 for Academic Year 2012 Transfers**



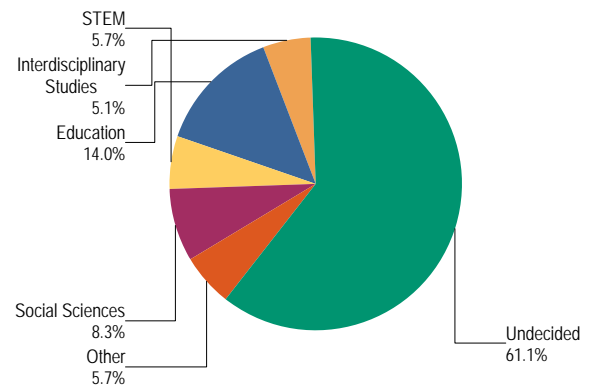
**Academic Year 2012 Students' GPA Prior to Transfer**

Kentucky independent institutions do not provide grade information.

**Hours Earned at Georgetown College Prior to Transferring to Another Institution**

Kentucky independent institutions do not provide credit hour information.

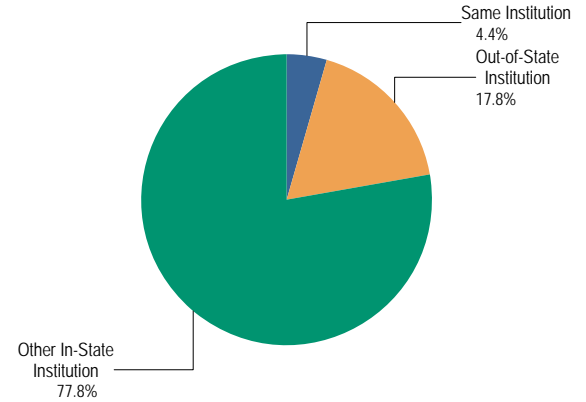
**Academic Year 2012 Students' Major Prior to Transferring**



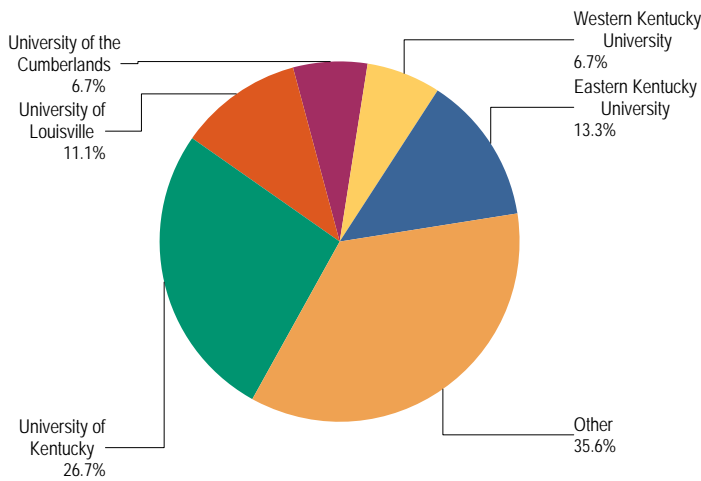
**D. How many graduates who earned a Bachelor's degree at Georgetown College in academic year 2012 matriculated into or enrolled in a graduate-level program in academic year 2013?**

	Georgetown College	Kentucky 4-Year Independents
1. Bachelor's degree recipients matriculating into graduate school in academic year 2012-13		
a. Number	45	847
b. Percent	20.5%	18.5%
2. Where these graduates matriculated:		
a. Returned to this institution	4.4%	41.0%
b. Other in-state institution	77.8%	40.1%
c. Out-of-state institution	17.8%	18.9%

**Academic Year 2012 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who Continued Their Education in Academic Year 2013 By Location**



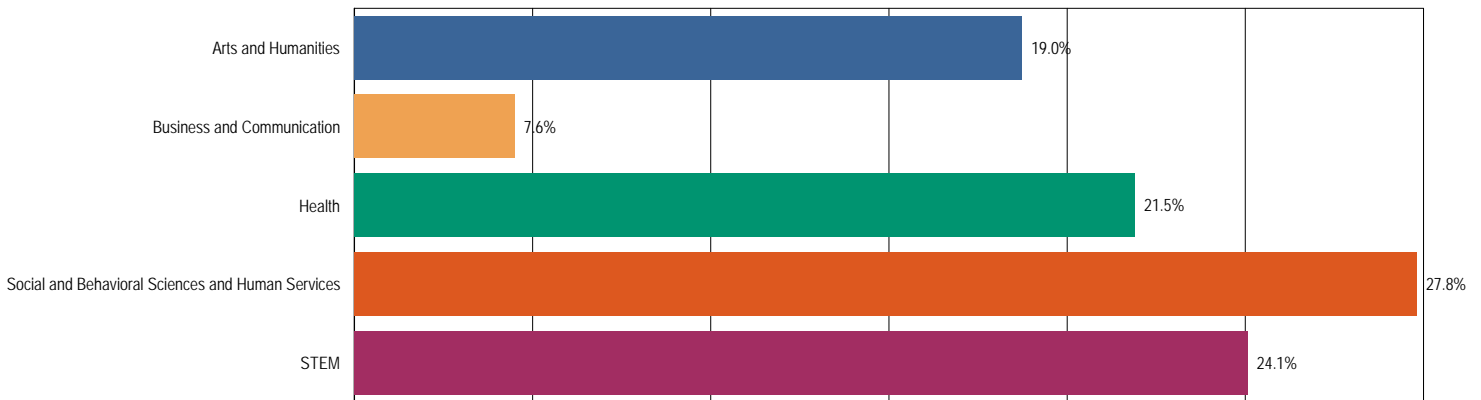
**Top 5 Institutions where these Bachelor's Degree Recipients Enrolled in a Graduate Program in Academic Year 2013**



**Full-time/Part-time Status of Academic Year 2012 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who Attended Graduate School in Academic Year 2013**

Graph redacted due to small counts.

**Academic Year 2012 Bachelor's Degree Recipients who Continued their Education as a Graduate in Academic Year 2013 (by Major in which Degree was Earned)**



**E. What happened to the Georgetown College undergraduates who left (dropped out) in academic year 2012 without completing a credential and did not transfer to another institution in academic year 2013?**

Characteristics of students who left in academic year 2012	Georgetown College		Kentucky 4-Year Independents	
	N	%	N	%
1. Number of undergraduate leavers in academic year 2012	89		3,674	
2. Race/Ethnicity				
a. African-American	13	14.6%	474	12.9%
b. Hispanic	*	*	76	2.1%
c. Caucasian	62	69.7%	2,278	62.0%
d. Other**	*	*	846	23.0%
**Includes all other and unknown races/ethnicities and non-resident aliens.				
3. Gender				
a. Male	58	65.2%	1,701	46.3%
b. Female	31	34.8%	1,973	53.7%
4. College-level credit hours earned prior to dropping out:				
a. 6 or fewer				
b. 6.1 to 14.9				
c. 15 to 29.9				
d. 30 to 44.9				
e. 45 to 59.9				
f. 60 to 89.9				
g. 90 or more				
5. Final GPA prior to dropping out				
a. Less than 2.0				
b. 2.0 to 2.99				
c. 3.0 or higher				
6. College-level credit hours				
a. Average Attempted				
b. Average Earned				
7. Academic year 2012 undergraduate leavers from KY employed in-state 1 year later	*	*	3,532	99.7%
8. Academic year 2012 undergraduate leavers from outside KY employed in-state 1 year later	*	*	279	0.3%
9. Average earnings in Kentucky one year later	\$37,492		\$18,333	

**Percent of Academic Year 2012 Undergraduate Leavers from Kentucky who were Employed In-State One Year Later**

Graph redacted due to small counts.

Kentucky independent institutions do not provide credit hour information.

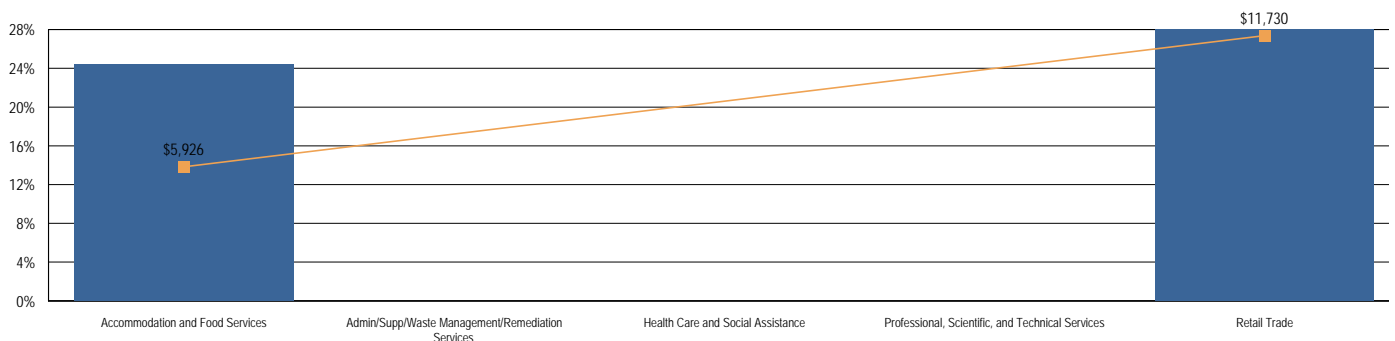
**Percent of Academic Year 2012 Out-Of-State Undergraduates who Left this Institution and were Employed in Kentucky One Year Later**

Graph redacted due to small counts.

Kentucky independent institutions do not provide grade information.

Individuals who are not identified as working in Kentucky may be employed in another state. Institutions located near the state border may be affected by this to a greater degree.

**Top 5 Industries with Average Earnings where these Leavers were Employed**





# STRONGER by DEGREES

## A STRATEGIC AGENDA for Kentucky Postsecondary and Adult Education



## Focus on Student Success

Presentation to the Postsecondary Subcommittee  
of the Interim Joint Committee on Education

Dr. Aaron Thompson, Executive Vice President and Chief Academic Officer  
August 11, 2014

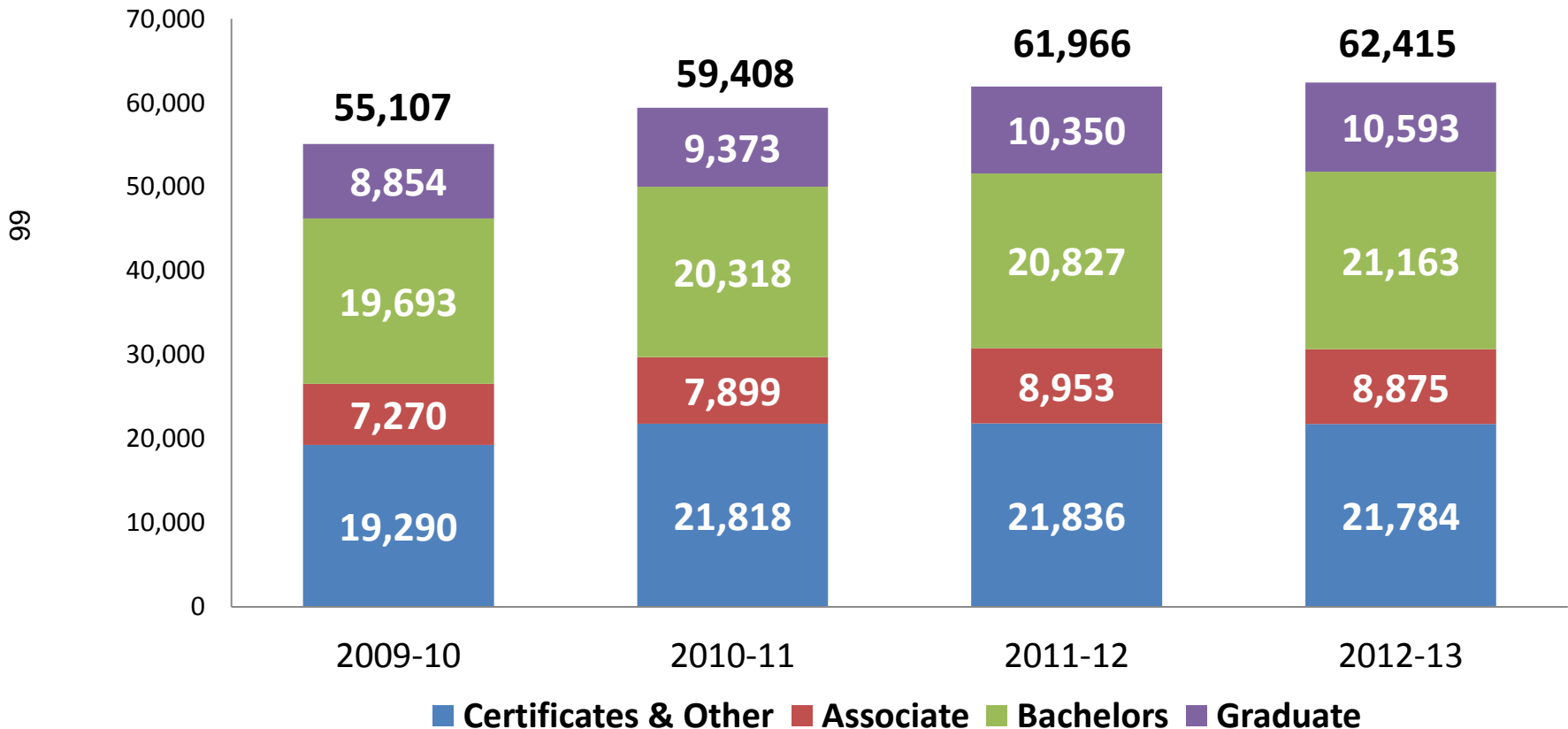


## Policy Objective 4: Increase high-quality degree production and completion rates and close achievement gaps.

### Total degrees and credentials conferred

Number of diplomas, certificates and degrees awarded in Kentucky during an academic year by public and independent institutions.

Data Source: CPE Comprehensive Database (KPEDS)





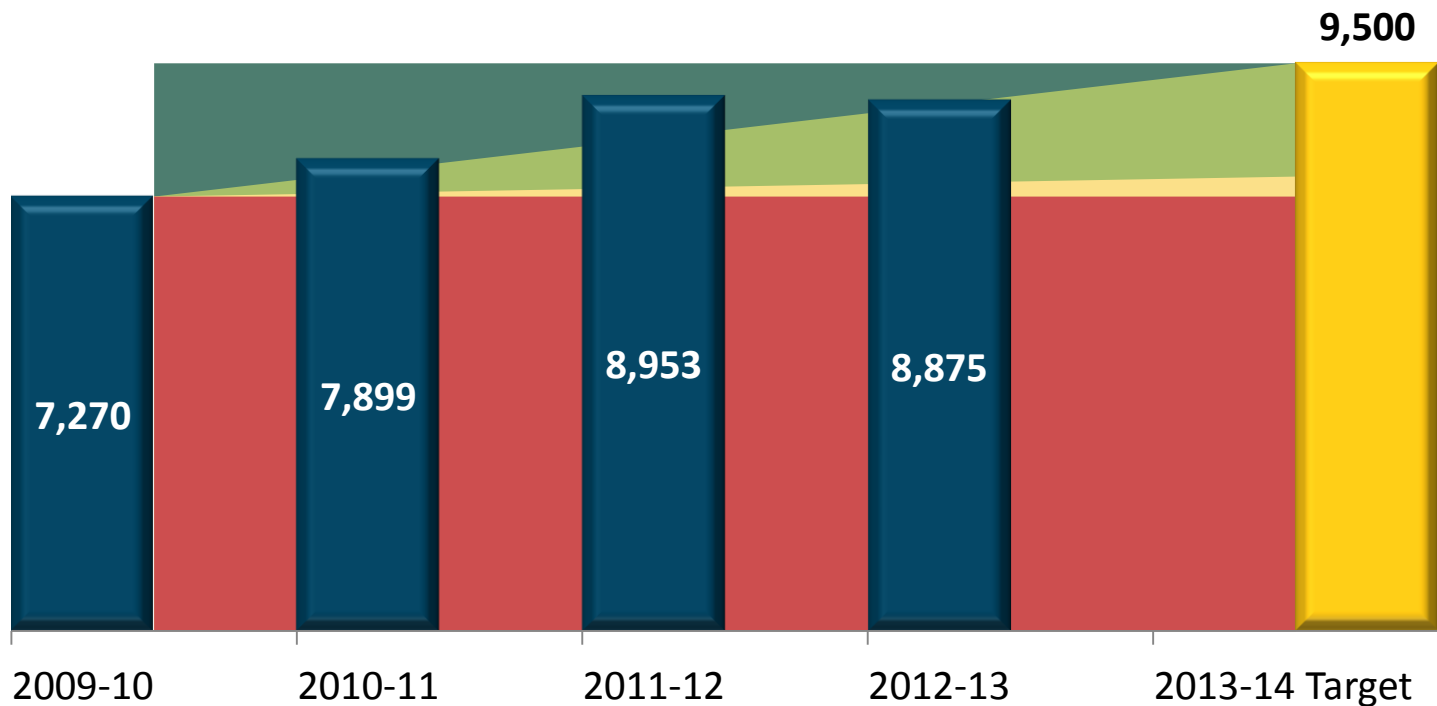
## Policy Objective 4: Increase high-quality degree production and completion rates and close achievement gaps.



### Associate degrees conferred

Total number of associate degrees awarded during the academic year by KCTCS.

*Data Source: CPE Comprehensive Database (KPEDS)*



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**Policy Objective 4: Increase high-quality degree production and completion rates and close achievement gaps.**

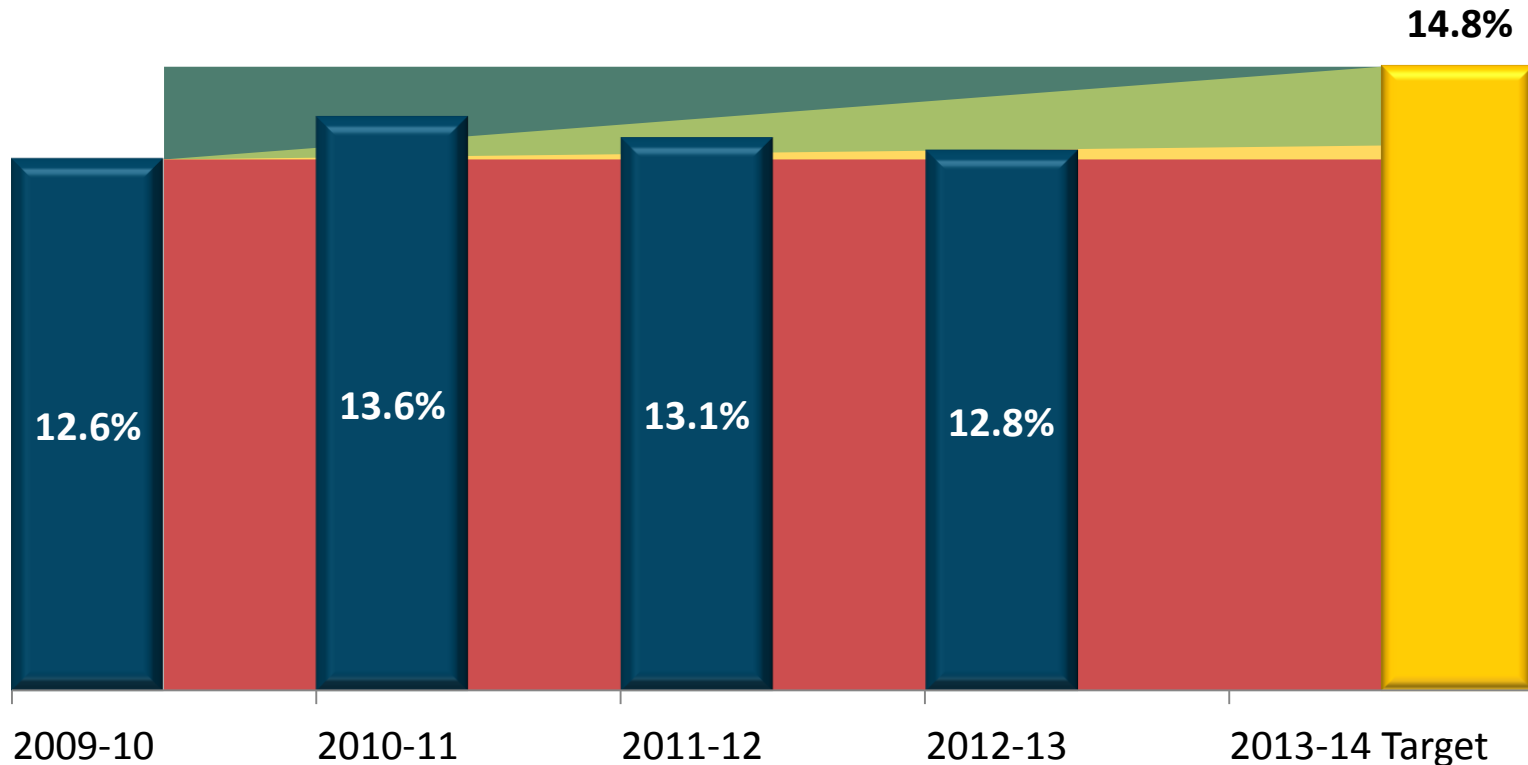
## Associate degree graduation rate

Rate of first-time, full-time associate-seeking students who earn degree within three years.

*Data Source: CPE Comprehensive Database (KPEDS)*



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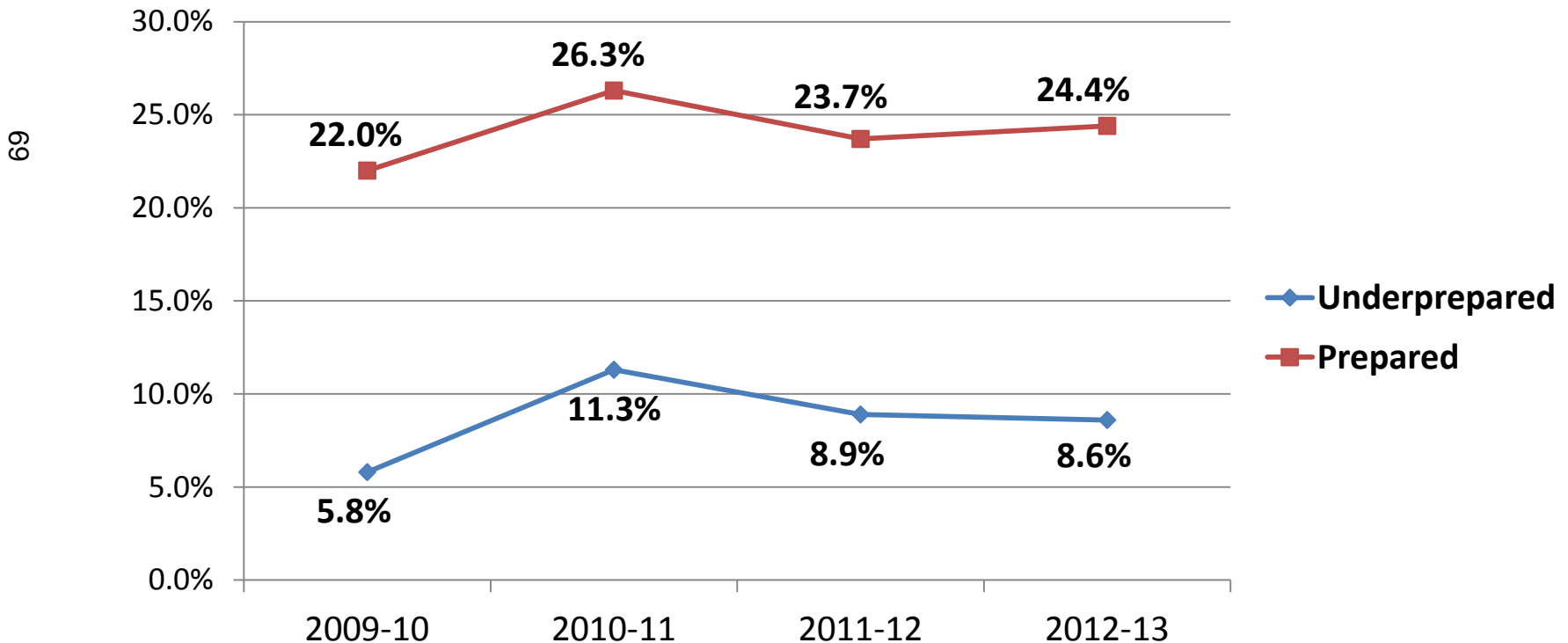
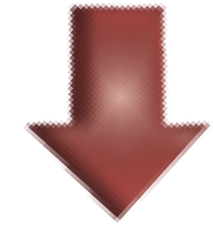
**Policy Objective 4: Increase high-quality degree production and completion rates and close achievement gaps.**

**(Associate degrees)**

## **Graduation rate gaps: Underprepared**

Gap between the graduation rate of students who did not meet statewide college readiness benchmarks and those who did.

*Data Source: CPE Comprehensive Database (KPEDS)*





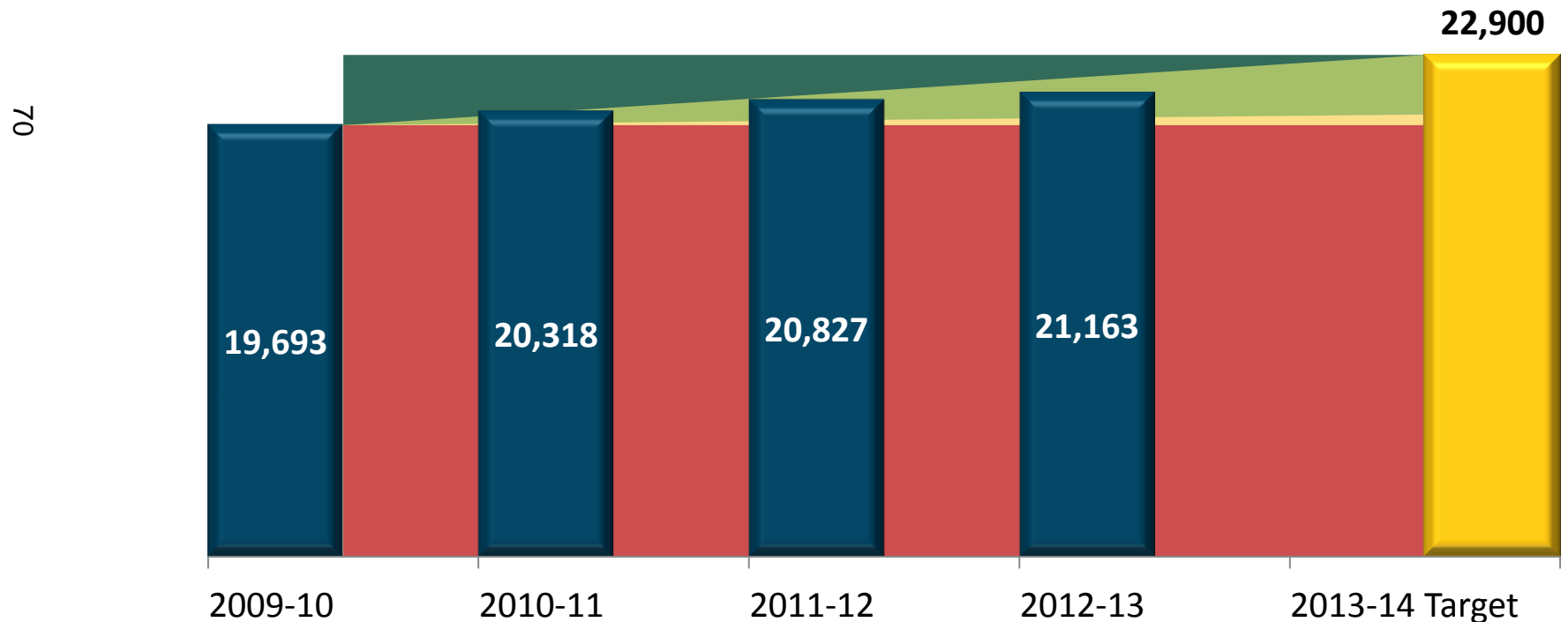
## Policy Objective 4: Increase high-quality degree production and completion rates and close achievement gaps.



### Bachelor's degrees conferred

Total number of bachelor's degrees awarded during an academic year in Kentucky by public and independent institutions.

*Data Source: CPE Comprehensive Database (KPEDS)*





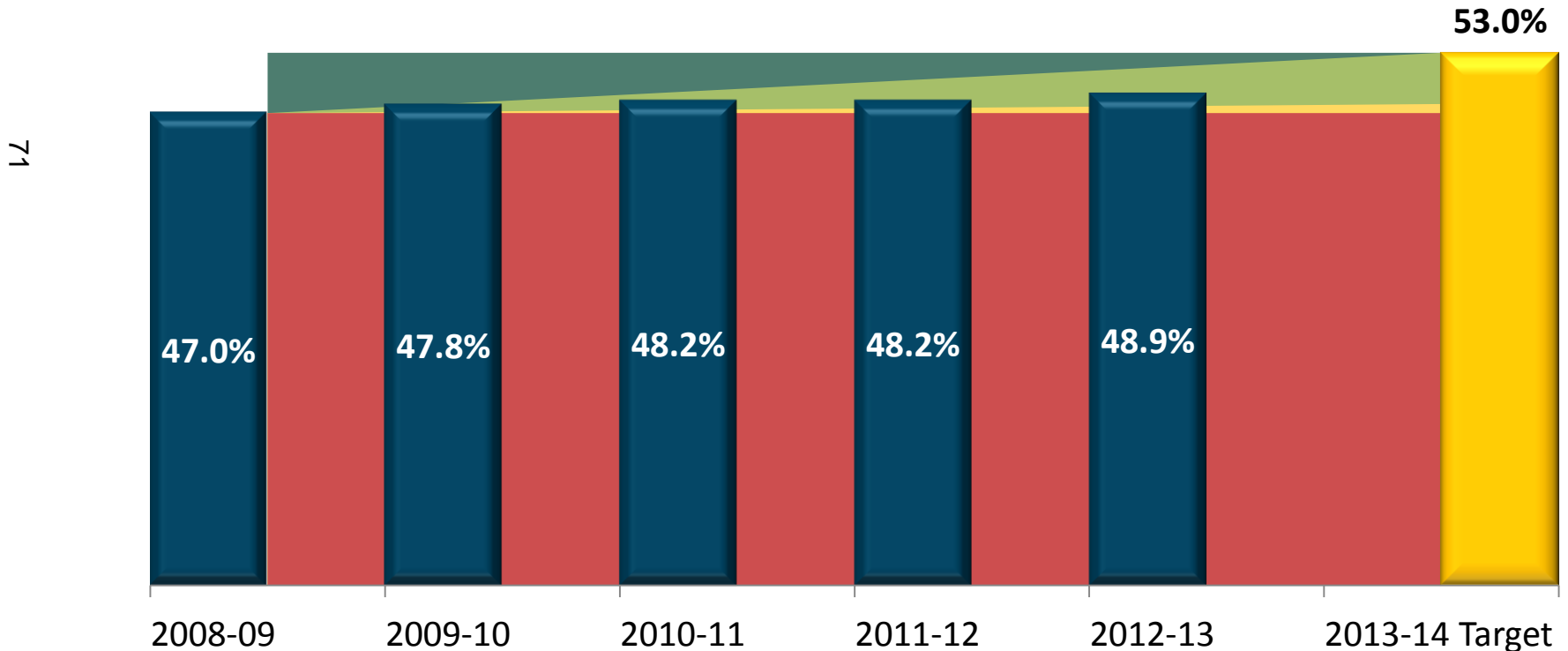
**Policy Objective 4: Increase high-quality degree production and completion rates and close achievement gaps.**



## Bachelor's degree graduation rate

Graduation rate of first-time, full-time bachelor's-seeking students who earn a bachelor's degree within four, five, or six years from their institution of entry.

*Data Source: CPE Comprehensive Database (KPEDS)*





**Policy Objective 4: Increase high-quality degree production and completion rates and close achievement gaps.**

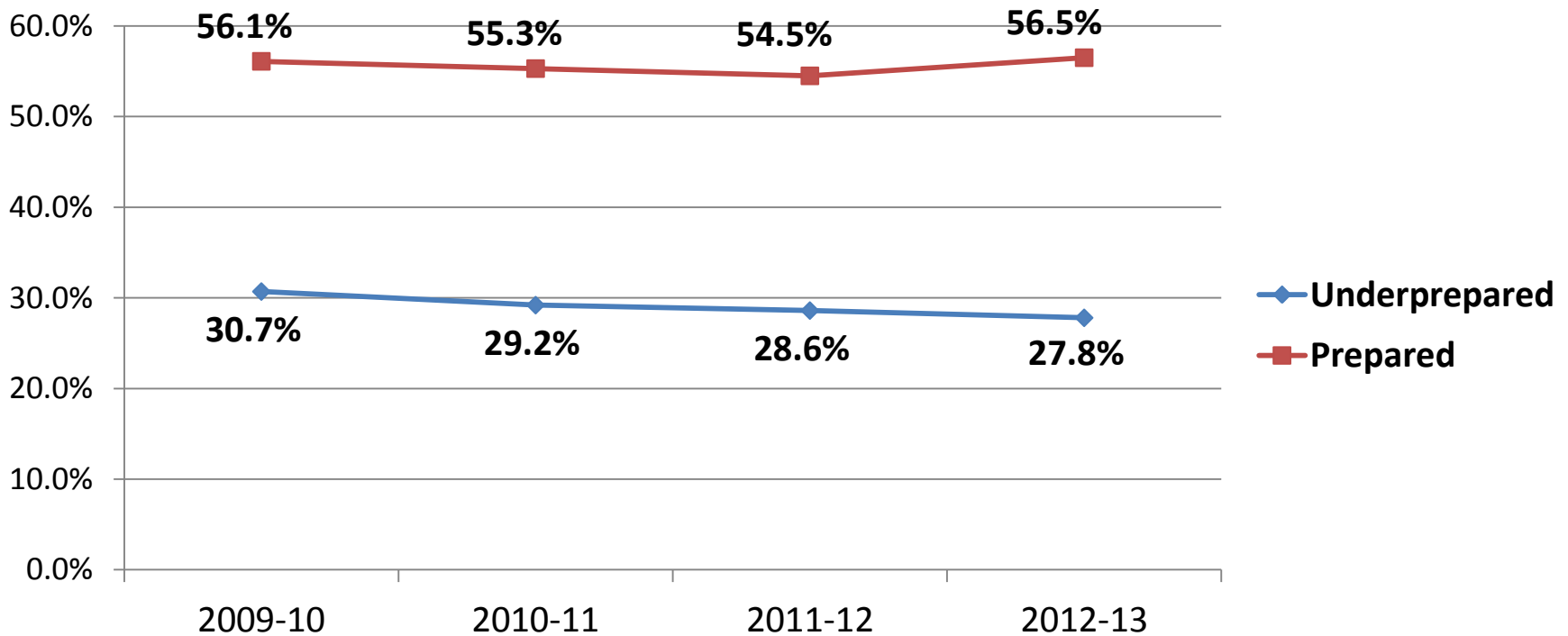
## (Bachelor degrees)

### Graduation rate gaps: Underprepared

Gap between the graduation rate of students who did not meet statewide college Readiness benchmarks and those who did (using the IPEDS six-year graduation rate).

*Data Source: CPE Comprehensive Database (KPEDS)*

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## Policy Objective 4: Increase high-quality degree production and completion rates and close achievement gaps.

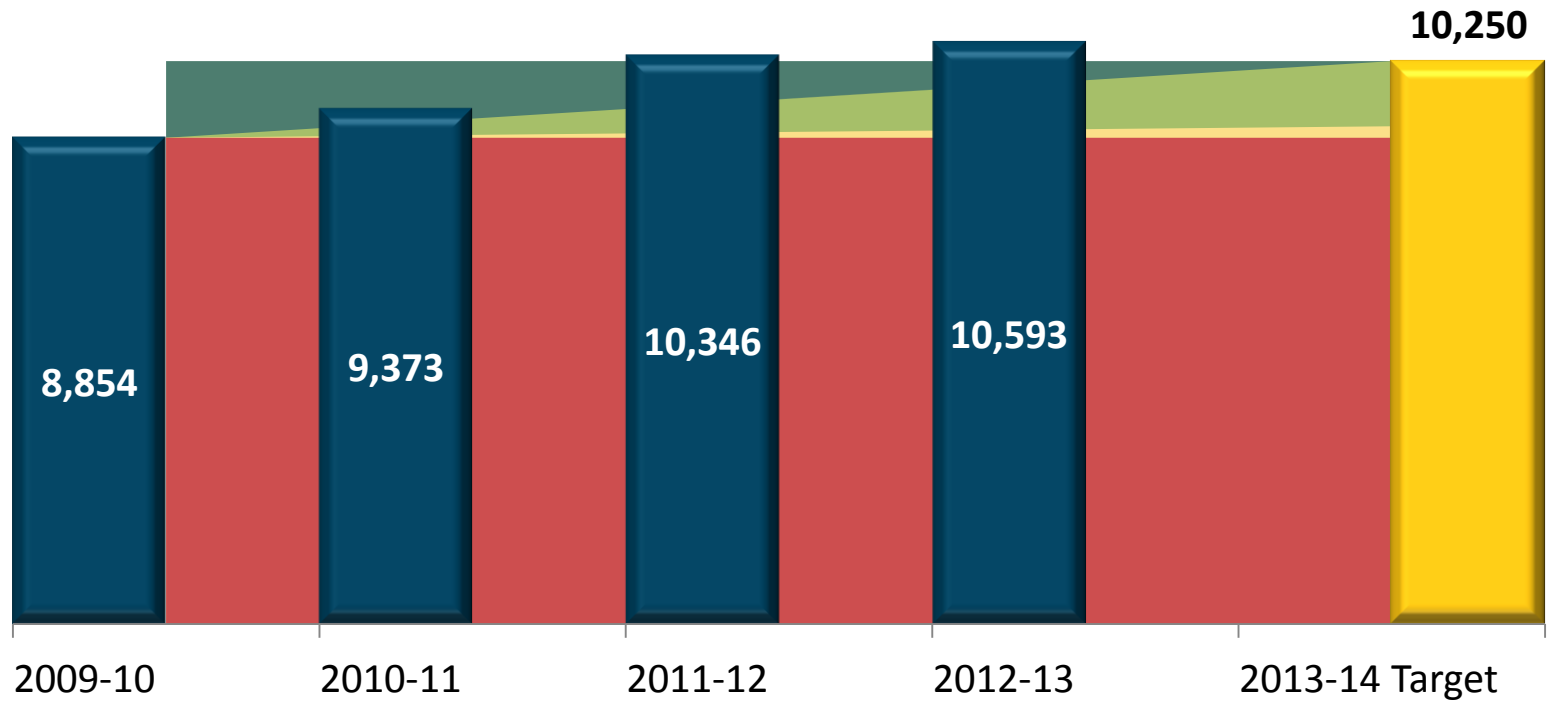


### Graduate degrees conferred

Masters, doctoral and professional awarded during an academic year in Kentucky by public and independent institutions.

*Data Source: CPE Comprehensive Database (KPEDS)*

73





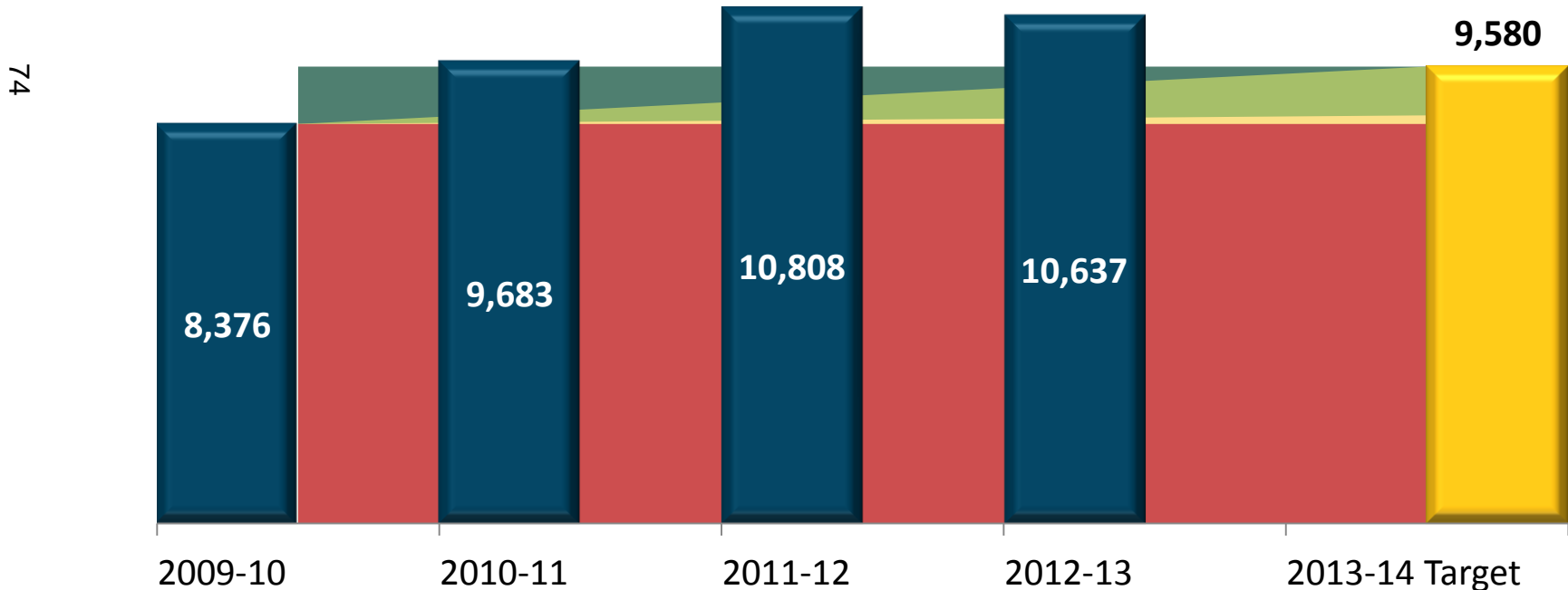
**Policy Objective 4: Increase high-quality degree production and completion rates and close achievement gaps.**



## Transfer from KCTCS to four-year Institutions

Number of students transferring from KCTCS to a 4-year Kentucky public or independent institution within the academic year.

*Data Source: CPE KPEDS*





Progress on increasing the number of college-ready Kentuckians entering postsecondary education.

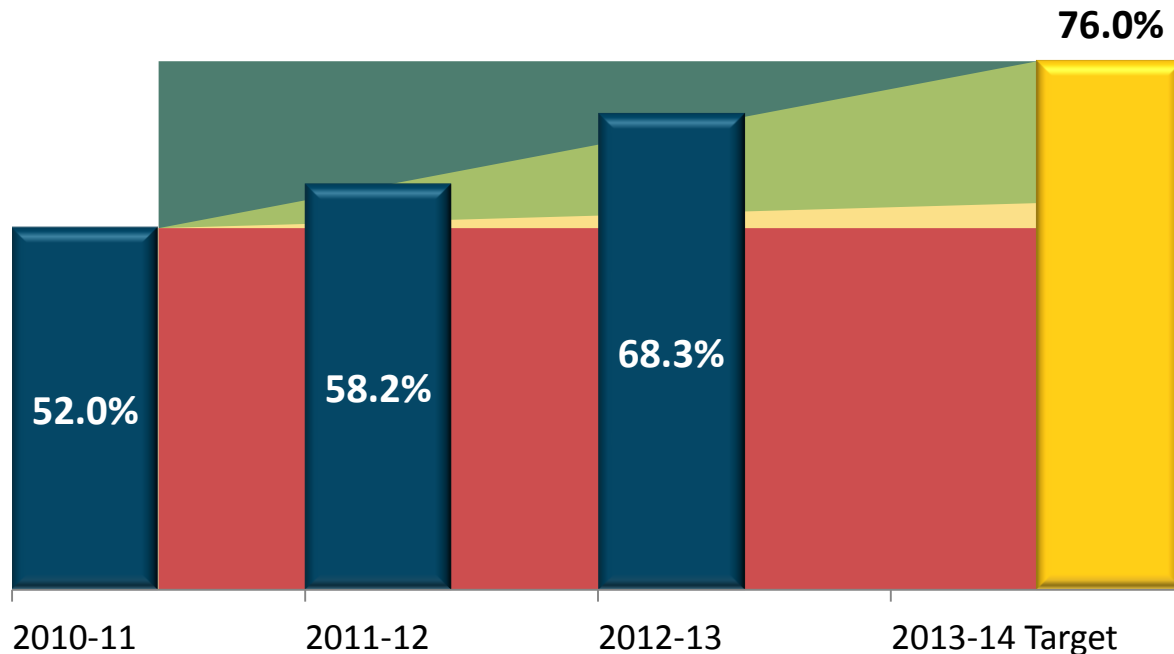


## College readiness of college entrants

Percent of recent Kentucky high school graduates who entered college in Kentucky and met statewide standards for readiness in English, mathematics, and reading.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database (KPEDS).

75



# Progress on Student Success

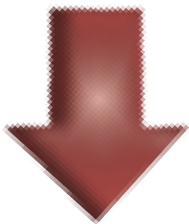


- Graduate Degrees Conferred
- Transfers from KCTCS to four-year institutions



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- Total degrees and credentials conferred
- Associate & Bachelor's degrees conferred
- Associate & Bachelor's graduation rates
- Students entering prepared for credit-bearing coursework



- Associate and Bachelor's graduation rate gaps for underrepresented minorities, underprepared, and low income

# Focus on Student Success



## Transfer

- General Education Transfer Policy
- KnowHow2Transfer
- Transfer Madness
- Degree Pathways

## Persistence and Degree Completion

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- Annual Student Success Summit
- Committee on Persistence and Graduation
- FYE workshops
- Mini grants for near completers
- Project Graduate
- 15 to Finish
- Focus on adult learners
- Dual credit
- Complete College America

# Focus on Student Success



## Gap Closing

- Kentucky Student Success Network
- Data workshop
- Primary focus of Council of Chief Academic Officers
- K-12 partnerships
- Redesign of developmental education
- Focus on cultural competency

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## Student Learning

- Committee on Academic Quality
- Faculty professional learning communities
- Multistate Collaborative to Advance Learning Outcomes Assessment
- Faculty Development Work Group
- Revised policies on program approval, program review

# STRONGER by DEGREES

## A STRATEGIC AGENDA for Kentucky Postsecondary and Adult Education

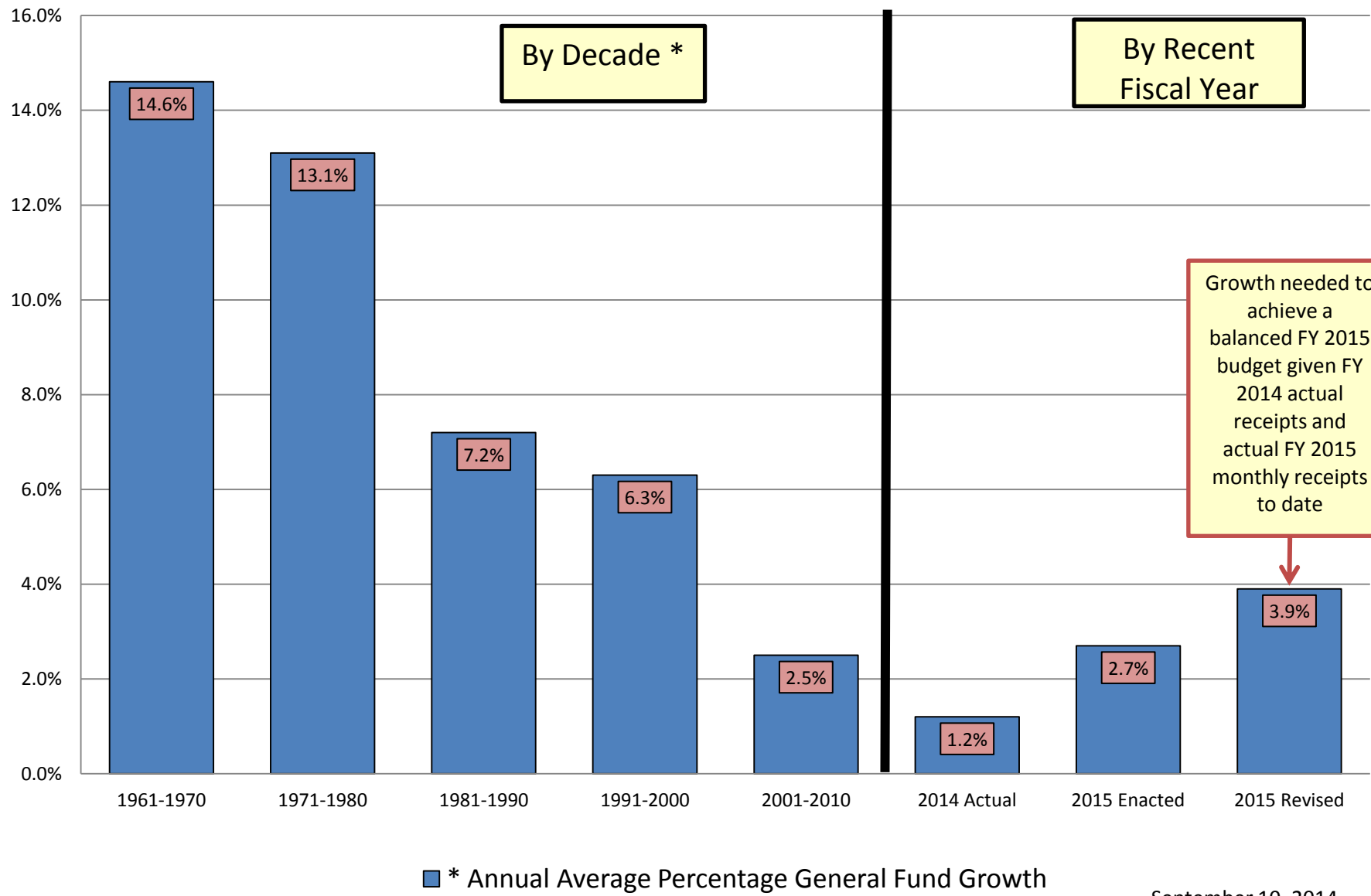


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August 11, 2014

# General Fund Revenue Growth



September 10, 2014



# Making Kentucky **STRONGER BY DEGREES**

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Handout for Program Review and Investigations Committee  
by Lee Nimocks, Bill Payne, and Ron Carson  
June 12, 2014

## Kentucky Public Postsecondary Sectors and System Average Yearly Increases in Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees Academic Years 2002 - 2009 and 2009 - 2014

	<u>7-Year AAGR 2002 - 2009</u>	<u>5-Year AAGR 2009 - 2014</u>
Research Sector	10.6%	5.4%
Comprehensive Sector	12.5%	4.7%
Two-Year College Sector	14.0%	3.5%
Postsecondary System	12.1%	4.6%

**62% Decrease in Average  
Yearly Increases AY09 - AY14**

AAGR - Average Annual Growth Rate.

Source: Council on Postsecondary Education, Comprehensive Database.

\*Sector and System averages are weighted based on resident undergraduate fte enrollment

## Kentucky's Rank Among States in Percent Change (2000 – 2009)

- #1 ➤ Percent of adults 25-64 with college degrees.
- #2 ➤ Percent of adults 25-44 with college degrees.
- #1 ➤ Six-year graduation rates at 4-year Institutions.
- #3 ➤ Three-year graduation rates at 2-Year institutions.
- #5 ➤ Total undergraduate credentials produced.
- #1 ➤ Undergraduate credentials awarded relative to population with no college degree.

83

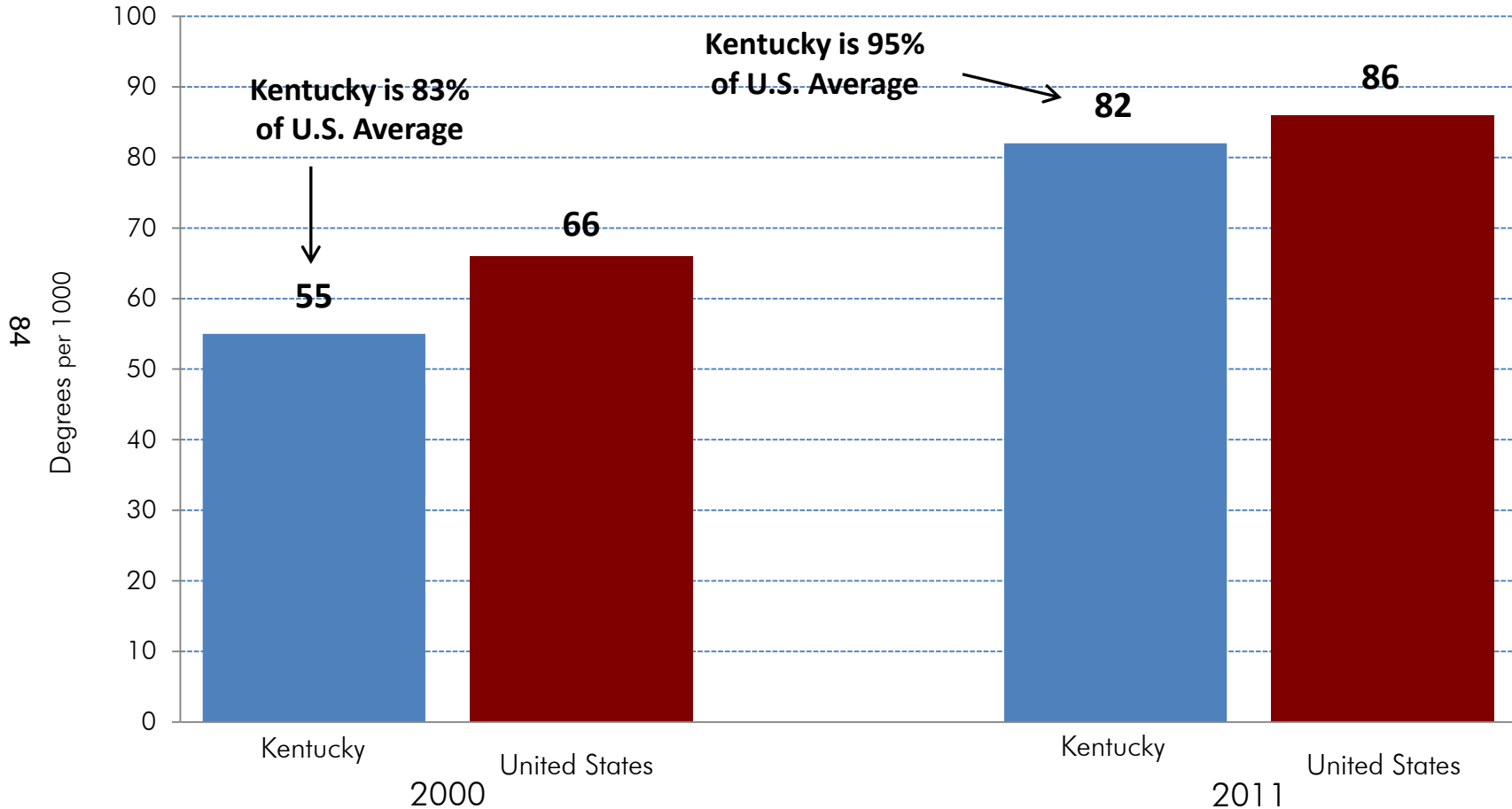
### During this time Kentucky

- Has raised the number of associate degrees awarded per capita from well below to slightly above the national average
- Has raised the number of bachelor's degrees awarded per capita from well below to just under the national average

Source: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS), *Realizing Kentucky's Educational Attainment Goal: A Look in the Rear View Mirror and Down the Road Ahead*, September 2011.

# Kentucky is Closing the Gap with the Nation in terms of the Education Levels of Kentucky's Young Adult Population

Kentucky and United States Postsecondary Institution Associate and Bachelor's Degrees Per 1000 Population (Ages 18-24)



Source: Digest of Education Statistics, 2000 Census, and 2011 American Community Survey.