PRIORITIES FOR AN ACADEMIC AGENDA

Michael T. Nietzel December 18, 2002

PRIORITIES FOR AN ACADEMIC AGENDA

Goals—The Top 20 Mandate

Fostering Excellence in Research and Graduate Education—UK Futures

Higher Education Reform Agenda-UK'S ROLE

Educating Undergraduates—Indulging "The Heart's Imagination"

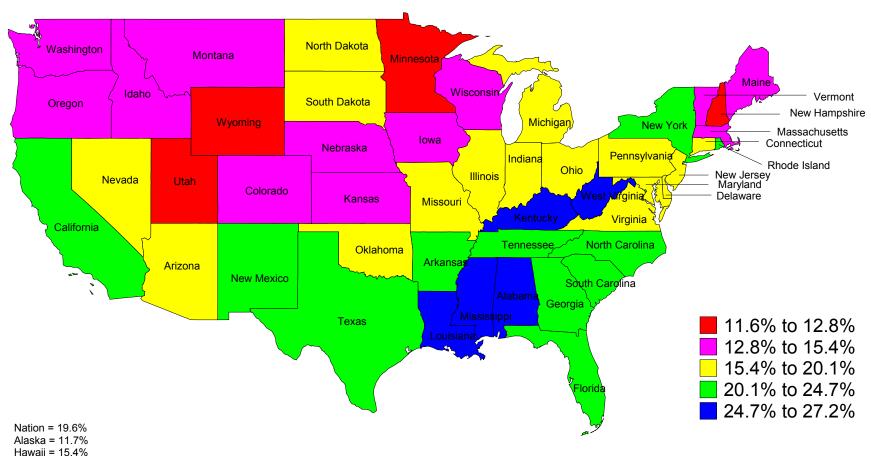
HIGHER EDUCATION REFORM AGENDA

HIGHER EDUCATION REFORM AGENDA — UK'S ROLE

- Very Low Educational Attainment In Kentucky
- Poor R And D Record In Kentucky
- Fragmentation, Mission Overlap, And Lack Of Cooperation Among Institutions Historically
- High Rates Of Poverty

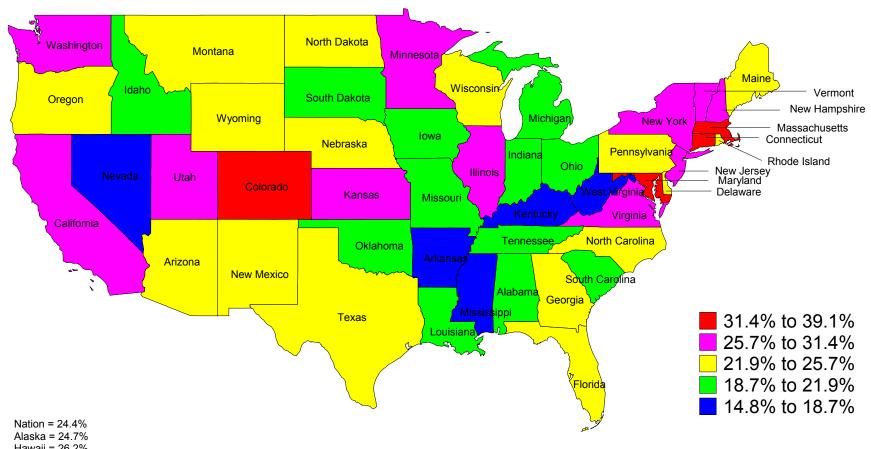
1. Kentucky Continues To Have One Of The Five Highest Rates Of Adults Without A High School Diploma And One Of The Five Lowest Rates Of Adults With A Baccalaureate Degree

Percent of Adult Population With Less Than a High School Diploma, 2000



Hawaii = 15.4% District of Columbia = 22.2% Data Source: 2000 Census 7-24-02

Percent of Adult Population With At Least A **Baccalaureate Degree, 2000**



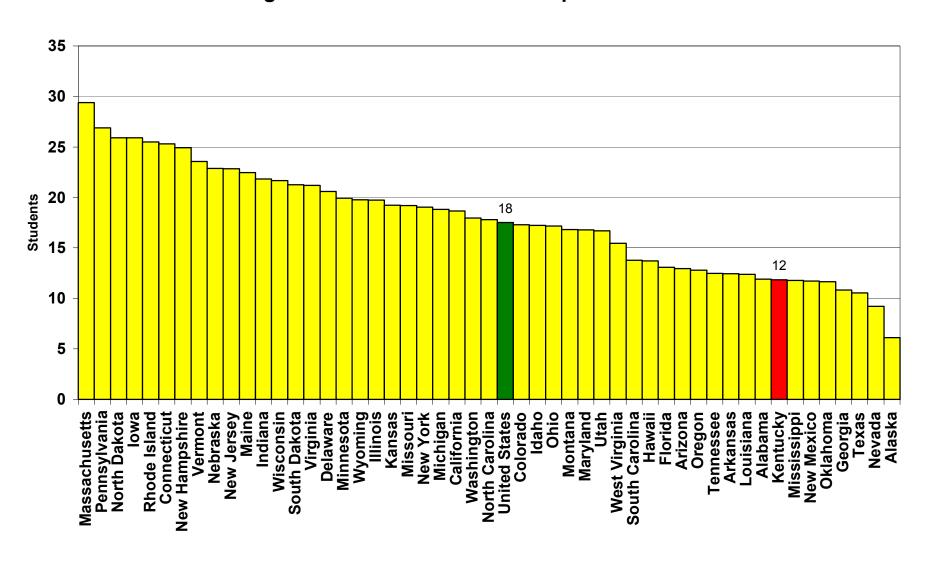
Hawaii = 26.2%

District of Columbia = 39.1% Data Source: 2000 Census

7-24-02

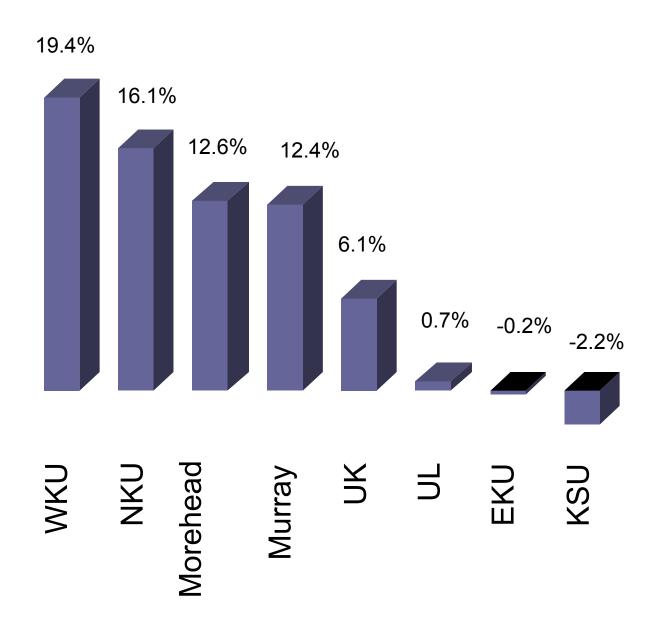
2. Of Every 100 Ninth Graders In Kentucky, Only 12 Graduate Eventually From College After 6 years Of College Enrollment (Compared To 18 Nationwide)

Of 9th Grade Class of 100, Students Graduating with Bachelor's Degree within 150 Percent of Expected Time



3. 1998 Enrollment Of 158,450 In Kentucky Public Institutions Increased 20% To 189,965 In 2002 (UK's Increase Was 6.1% In This Time Period)

4-Yr Change in Total Enrollment, Kentucky Public Universities



Academic Profile of Admitted Freshmen (Middle 50%)

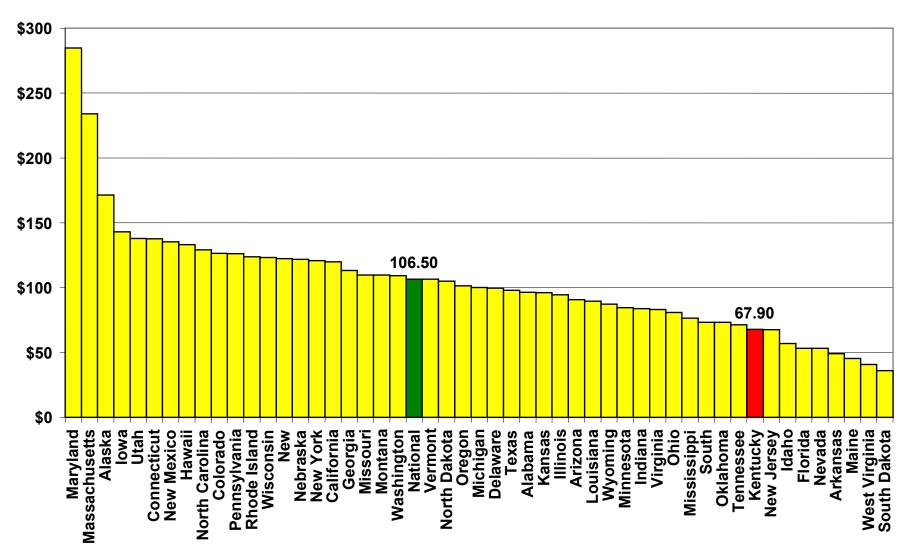
Cohort	HS GPA	ACT Composite
2001	3.1 – 3.7	22 – 27
2002	3.2 – 3.9	22 - 27

Academic Profile of Enrolled Freshmen (Middle 50%)

Cohort	HS GPA	ACT Composite
2001	3.2 - 3.8	22 – 27
2002	3.2 – 3.9	22 - 27

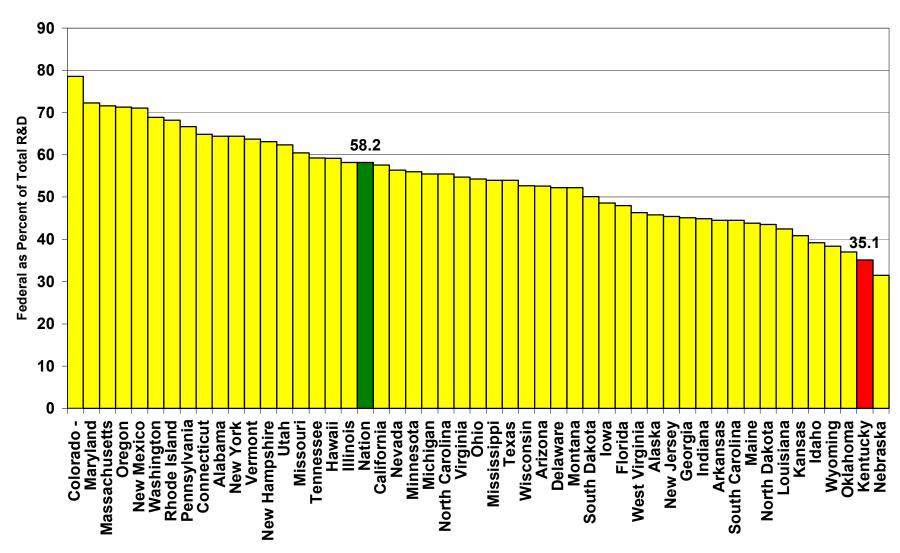
4. National Average (2000) Of R And D investments per capita is \$106.50; Kentucky Is \$67.90; Kentucky Ranks Next To Last Of All States In Federal R And D As Percent Of Total R And D. Kentucky Has One Of The Lowest Rates Of Adults Working In Management And Professional Positions

Total R&D Per Capita, 2000



Source: National Science Foundation

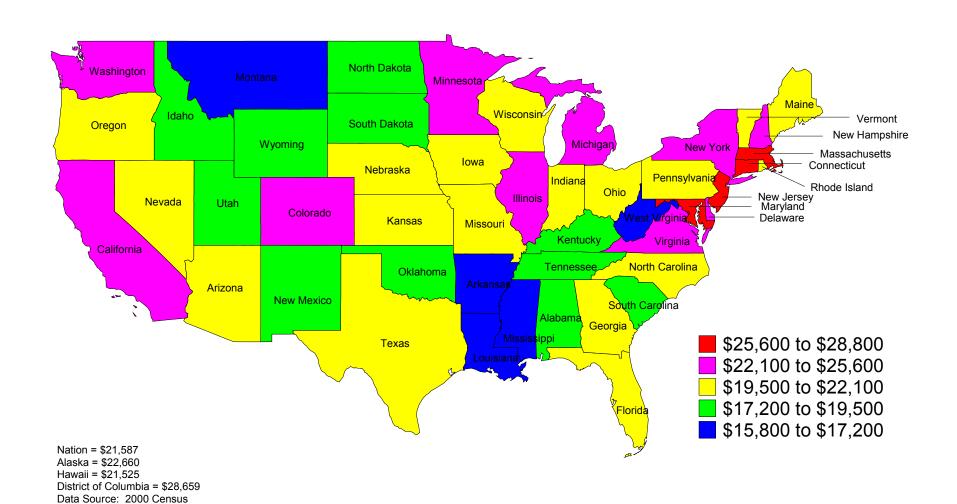
Federal R&D as Percent of Total R&D, 2000



Source: National Science Foundation

5. Per Capita Personal Income In 2000 Was Approximately \$3000 Less Than National Average

Per Capita Personal Income, 2000



8-07-02

THE SCORECARD FOR REFORM

- 1. Are More Kentuckians Ready For Postsecondary Education?
- 2. Are More Students Enrolling?
- 3. Are More Students Advancing Through The System?
- 4. Are We Preparing Kentuckians For Life And Work?
- 5. Are Kentucky's Communities And Economy Benefiting?

FUNDING THE REFORM AGENDA

- RCTF; Initial State Investment And Two Rounds Of Matching Completed
- Incentive Funding Linked To Enrollment Growth And Retention Improvement
- Other Trust Funds

CURRENT CONTEXT FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

- Declining State Support And General Economic Stagnancy Or Further Downturn
- Increasing Demands For Enrollment And An Expanding Applicant Pool Over Next 10-20 Years; 80,000 More Students by 2020 (may be revised to 2015)
- Sustaining The Agenda For Higher Education Reform

UK BUDGET

- State Support At \$304 Million In 02-03;
 Down \$6 Million From Prior Year
- Tuition Is \$104 Million (Net). As Percent of Per Capita Income, UK's Tuition Is 7th Highest Among Benchmark States; Is Just a Bit Below Median Tuition In Dollars
- Forecast Is For 2+% Decrease This Year In State Support And Another Decrease Of 5% Or More Likely For Next Year

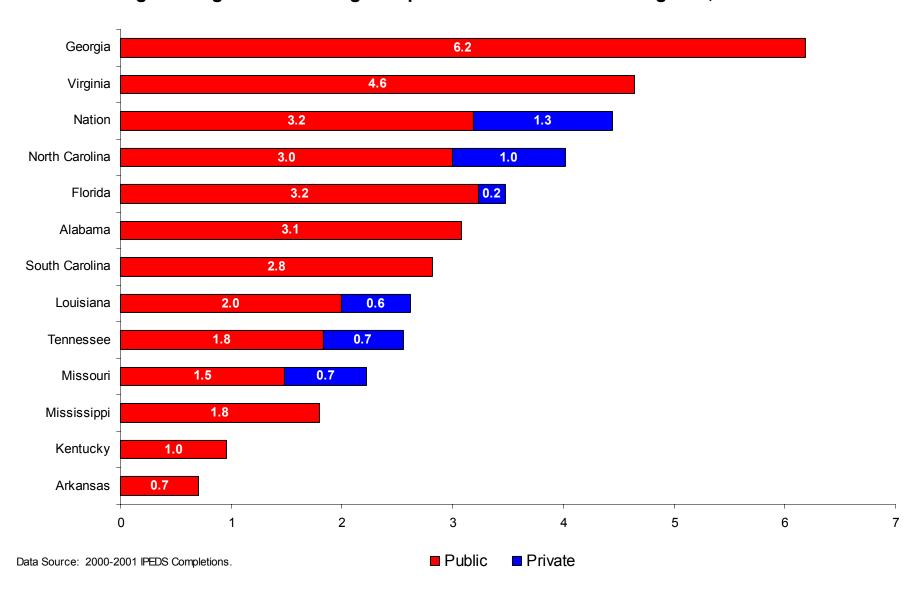
- Anticipate A 12%-15% Increase In Health Care Costs (\$65-70 Million Dollar Base)
- Desire To Give Some Recurring Salary Increase (Each 1% Costs General Fund About \$3 - 3.5 Million)
- ERP System Must Be Introduced; Uncertain Of Cost, But Certainly In 8 Figures Over Period Of Years
- Tuition Increase Currently Projected At About 5.5% For Next Year, Yields \$3-4 Million Net, Assuming No Increased Enrollment, More Would be Realized With Improved Enrollment And Retention

- Taxing Of Units For Enrollment Decreases Ended Last Year; Cannot Guarantee This Will Never Happen, But It Is Now Not The Policy
- Addition Of New Faculty Lines Should Be Determined By Combination Of Strategic Investments In Excellent Research/Education Programs And Enrollment Considerations
- New Tuition Policy Will Consider Several Changes - Per Credit Hour; Substantial Drop Fee; Stronger Enrollment Management; Bundle Fees With Tuition

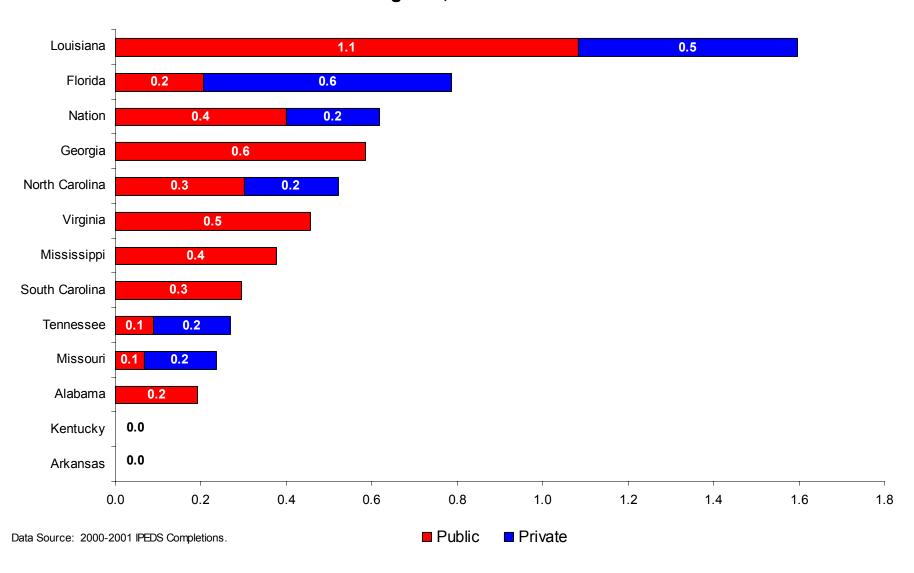
EDUCATIONAL GOALS

- Improve Quality Of Education With Static Or Diminished Resources
- Enhance The Research-Based, Discovery Oriented Education That Should Be Possible At UK
- Increase Enrollment, Graduation Rates, Retention, And Student Engagement At UK (NSSE Results)
- Strengthen Graduate Degree Productivity

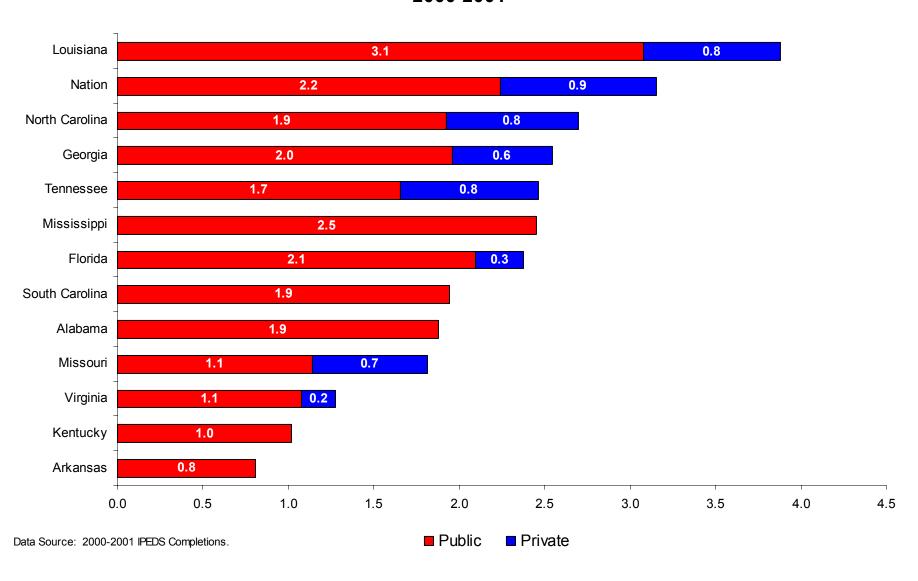
Engineering Doctorate Degrees per 1000 Baccalaureate Degrees, 2000-2001



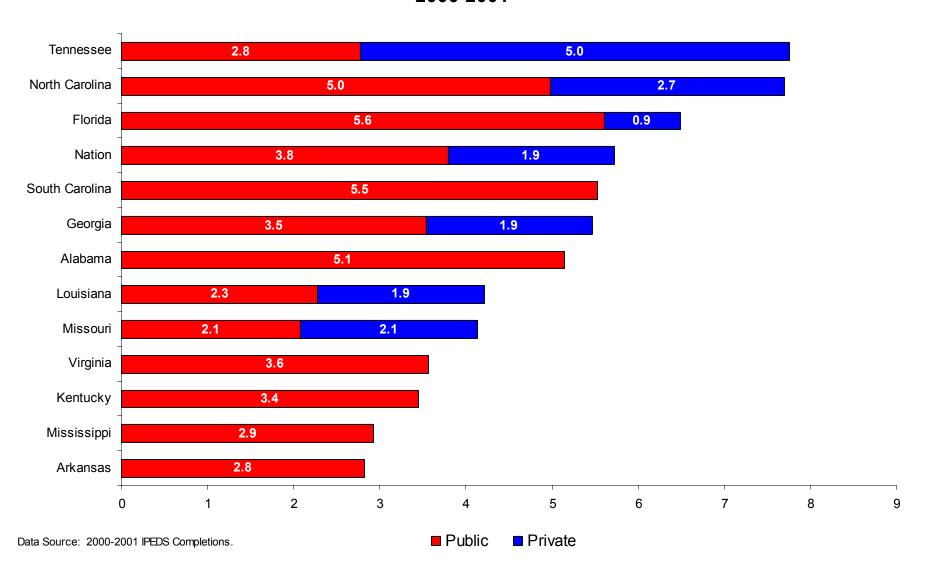
Computer/Information Science Doctorate Degrees per 1000 Baccalaureate Degrees, 2000-2001



Physical Science Doctorate Degrees per 1000 Baccalaureate Degrees 2000-2001



Life/Medical Science Doctorate Degrees per 1000 Baccalaureate Degrees, 2000-2001



EDUCATING UNDERGRADUATES INDULGING "THE HEART'S IMAGINATION"

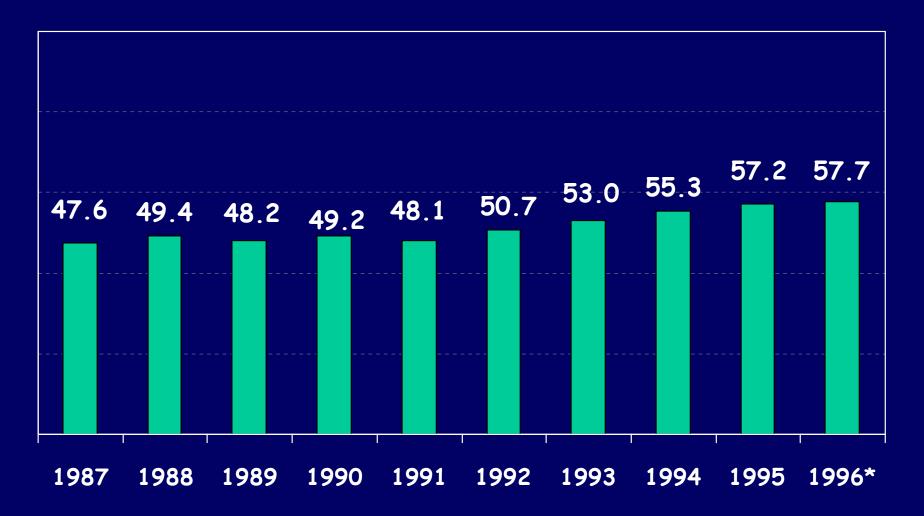
A. ENROLLING MORE EXCELLENT STUDENTS

- New Scholarship Programs
 - GS/GSA Scholarships
 - Legacy Program
- Reorganized And Redirected Admissions
- Special Partnerships
 - Central High School
 - Kentucky's Independent Colleges

B. DEVELOPING FOUR QUALITIES OF WELL-EDUCATED STUDENTS

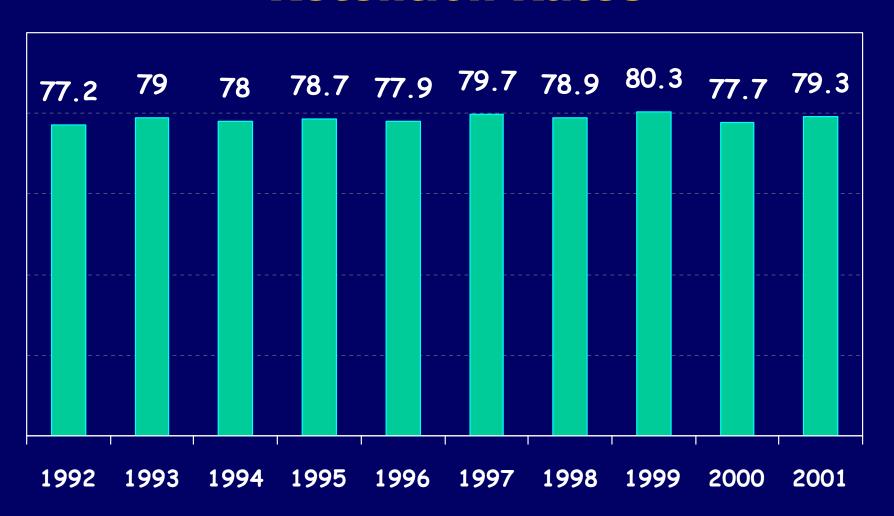
- Cultivated Tastes
- Critical Thinkers
- Serious Readers
- Curious and Contributing Citizens

Six-Year Graduation Rates



*NOTE: 1996 cohort graduation rate is preliminary

Retention Rates



Freshman Retention Rates

University	1999	2000	2001	University	1999	2000	2001	University	1999	2000	2001
UCLA	96%	96%	97%	Michigan State	87%	88%	88%	Oregon	80%	81%	82%
Virginia	97%	97%	97%	Purdue	87%	87%	88%	Auburn	81%	81%	81%
Michigan	95%	95%	95%	Texas A&M	88%	88%	88%	Oklahoma	80%	81%	81%
North Carolina	95%	94%	95%	Virginia Tech	89%	88%	88%	South Carolina	80%	81%	81%
UC Berkeley	95%	95%	95%	Clemson	83%	84%	86%	Nebraska	77%	78%	80%
Pennsylvania State	93%	93%	93%	Florida State	84%	85%	85%	Arkansas	76%	77%	79%
Illinois	92%	92%	92%	Iowa State	83%	84%	84%	Kansas	78%	79%	79%
Wisconsin	91%	92%	92%	Missouri	84%	84%	84%	Kentucky	79%	79%	79%
Florida	91%	91%	91%	Ohio State	81%	82%	84%	Mississippi State	78%	78%	79%
Georgia	88%	89%	90%	Colorado	83%	83%	83%	Oregon State	78%	79%	79%
Maryland	88%	89%	90%	Iowa	83%	83%	83%	Rhode Island	77%	78%	79%
Texas	88%	89%	90%	Louisiana State	82%	82%	83%	Texas Tech	77%	79%	79%
Washington	90%	90%	90%	Minnesota	84%	83%	83%	Kansas State	78%	77%	78%
North Carolina State	88%	88%	89%	Oklahoma State	81%	83%	83%	Tennessee	78%	77%	78%
Connecticut	87%	87%	88%	Washington State	84%	84%	83%	West Virginia	78%	78%	78%
Delaware	86%	87%	88%	Alabama	82%	83%	82%	Arizona	77%	77%	77%
Georgia Tech	86%	87%	88%	Colorado State	82%	82%	82%	Mississippi	75%	76%	76%
Indiana	87%	88%	88%	Massachusetts	79%	81%	82%	Arizona State	74%	74%	75%

Source: U.S. News & World Report , Best Colleges Edition - 2006, 2001, 2002, 2003

6-Year Graduation Rates

University	1999	2000	2001	University	1999	2000	2001	University	1999	2000	2001
Virginia	91%	91%	92%	Georgia Tech	69%	69%	68%	Oregon State	57%	56%	58%
Michigan	82%	82%	83%	Indiana	68%	65%	68%	Rhode Island	55%	57%	58%
UC Berkeley	82%	83%	82%	Michigan State	64%	66%	68%	South Carolina	60%	55%	58%
UCLA	80%	80%	82%	Colorado	64%	64%	65%	Kentucky	53%	55%	57%
Penn State	80%	80%	81%	Iowa	62%	66%	65%	Kansas	53%	55%	56%
North Carolina	80%	79%	79%	Missouri	60%	60%	65%	Ohio State	56%	55%	56%
Illinois	75%	76%	78%	Iowa State	60%	62%	64%	West Virginia	54%	54%	55%
Wisconsin	75%	75%	77%	Maryland	64%	64%	64%	Oklahoma State	51%	50%	54%
Texas A&M	71%	69%	74%	Colorado State	60%	62%	62%	Mississippi State	50%	48%	53%
Delaware	70%	71%	72%	Florida State	63%	61%	62%	Nebraska	47%	51%	53%
Virginia Tech	71%	72%	72%	North Carolina State	65%	60%	62%	Arizona	52%	53%	52%
Connecticut	68%	68%	70%	Purdue	64%	64%	62%	Kansas State	52%	53%	52%
Florida	67%	69%	70%	Washington State	59%	57%	60%	Mississippi	51%	51%	52%
Texas	66%	69%	70%	Alabama	55%	61%	59%	Minnesota	51%	50%	51%
Washington	72%	71%	70%	Massachusetts	60%	60%	59%	Oklahoma	48%	49%	51%
Clemson	72%	71%	69%	Oregon	59%	59%	59%	Texas Tech	46%	48%	51%
Georgia	63%	67%	69%	Tennessee	57%	56%	59%	Arizona State	47%	47%	49%
Auburn	66%	67%	68%	Louisiana State	52%	54%	58%	Arkansas	45%	45%	45%

Source: U.S. News & World Report , Best Colleges Edition - 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003

C. IMPROVING RETENTION AND GRADUATION RATES

- First-Year Task Force
- Four-Year Graduation Contract
- Budgetary Incentives For Progress
- Review Of "Internal" Admissions
- Review of Major and General Education Requirements

Comparison of Required Bachelor's Program Hours and Earned Credit Hours of 2001-02 Graduates

- Avg. No. of Credit Hours for Bachelor's Programs = 123.6* (SD = 6.5)
- Avg. No. of Credit Hours Earned by 2001-02 Graduates = 144.9 (SD = 25.2)
- No. of "Excess" Credit Hours Earned by 2001-02 Graduates = 20.8 (SD = 24.0)

*includes some 5-year programs

D. DEVELOPING THE UK BRAND

- Discovery
- Engagement
- Student Challenge

UK INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS

Student to Faculty Ratio

University	1999	2000	2001	University	1999	2000	2001	University	1999	2000	2001
Washington	11:1	11:1	11:1	Auburn	16:1	18:1	16:1	Oregon	17:1	17;1	18:1
Oregon State	12:1	13:1	12:1	Clemson	16:1	16:1	16:1	Penn State	18:1	18:1	18:1
Delaware	13:1	13:1	13:1	Iowa State	14:1	15:1	16:1	Rhode Island	18:1	18:1	18:1
Georgia	15:1	12:1	13:1	Kentucky	16:1	16:1	16:1	Alabama	18:1	18:1	19:1
Maryland	13:1	13:1	13:1	North Carolina State	15:1	15:1	16:1	Arizona	18:1	18:1	19:1
Ohio State	14:1	13:1	13:1	Purdue	16:1	16:1	16:1	Nebraska	18:1	19:1	19:1
Wisconsin	13:1	13:1	13:1	UC Berkeley	17:1	17:1	16:1	Oklahoma	21:1	20:1	19:1
Georgia Tech	13:1	13:1	14:1	Virginia	16:1	15:1	16:1	Tennessee	17:1	19:1	19:1
Iowa	14:1	14:1	14:1	Washington State	16:1	16:1	16:1	Texas	19:1	19:1	19:1
North Carolina	14:1	14:1	14:1	Colorado State	19:1	18:1	17:1	West Virginia	19:1	20:1	19:1
South Carolina	14:1	14:1	14:1	Connecticut	15:1	16:1	17:1	Indiana	19:1	20:1	20:1
Colorado	14:1	14:1	15:1	Kansas	16:1	16:1	17:1	Texas Tech	21:1	20:1	20:1
Illinois	16:1	16:1	15:1	UCLA	18:1	17:1	17:1	Louisiana State	21:1	21:1	21:1
Kansas State	15:1	15:1	15:1	Massachusetts	18:1	18:1	18:1	Mississippi	19:1	21:1	21:1
Michigan	16:1	16:1	15:1	Michigan State	18:1	18:1	18:1	Arizona State	21:1	20:1	22:1
Minnesota	15:1	15:1	15:1	Mississippi State	15:1	19:1	18:1	Florida	22:1	20:1	22:1
Virginia Tech	15:1	16:1	15:1	Missouri	16:1	16:1	18:1	Florida State	22:1	22:1	22:1
Arkansas	16:1	16:1	16:1	Oklahoma State	18:1	18:1	18:1	Texas A & M	21:1	21:1	22:1

Source: Cellage Comparison Worksheet, U.S. Naws & World Report web site - 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003

Undergraduate Classes with 50+ Students

University	1999	2000	2001	University	1999	2000	2001	University	1999	2000	2001
Tennessee	8%	8%	8%	Nebraska	14%	14%	14%	Purdue	17%	18%	17%
Kentucky	9%	9%	9%	North Carolina State	15%	14%	14%	Virginia Tech	19%	16%	17%
Rhode Island	9%	8%	9%	Delaware	15%	14%	15%	Colorado State	18%	17%	18%
Clemson	8%	11%	10%	Florida State	15%	16%	15%	Minnesota	17%	16%	18%
Kansas	10%	10%	10%	Georgia	13%	13%	15%	Wisconsin	20%	19%	18%
Missouri	10%	11%	10%	UC Berkeley	16%	16%	15%	Illinois	18%	18%	19%
South Carolina	11%	10%	10%	Virginia	14%	15%	15%	Indiana	18%	19%	19%
lowa	10%	11%	11%	Washington	16%	16%	15%	Mississippi	17%	20%	19%
Kansas State	11%	11%	11%	Washington State	9%	16%	15%	Texas	18%	18%	19%
Arkansas	11%	11%	12%	Arizona	15%	14%	16%	Louisiana State	19%	21%	20%
North Carolina	12%	12%	12%	Colorado	15%	14%	16%	Iowa State	17%	19%	21%
Alabama	10%	10%	13%	West Virginia	18%	16%	16%	Florida	24%	23%	22%
Auburn	8%	13%	13%	Arizona State	16%	17%	17%	Texas Tech	17%	17%	22%
Connecticut	11%	13%	13%	Michigan	16%	15%	17%	Michigan State	25%	24%	23%
Oklahoma	12%	12%	13%	Ohio State	17%	17%	17%	Georgia Tech	16%	25%	24%
Maryland	14%	14%	14%	Oklahoma State	19%	18%	17%	Oregon State	26%	20%	24%
Massachusetts	15%	14%	14%	Oregon	16%	16%	17%	UCLA	28%	24%	24%
Mississippi State	8%	9%	14%	Penn State	20%	20%	17%	Texas A & M	18%	15%	37%

Source: U.S. News & World Report , Best Colleges Edition - 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003

Undergraduate Classes with Under 20 Students

University	1999	2000	2001	University	1999	2000	2001	University	1999	2000	2001
UC Berkeley	58%	58%	57%	Arkansas	40%	42%	39%	Georgia	37%	40%	33%
Missouri	54%	52%	56%	Colorado State	36%	39%	39%	Iowa State	37%	36%	33%
Michigan	51%	50%	50%	Indiana	39%	40%	39%	Louisiana State	23%	32%	33%
Kansas State	50%	49%	49%	Kentucky	39%	40%	39%	Oregon State	33%	43%	33%
UCLA	43%	47%	49%	Massachusetts	39%	39%	39%	North Carolina State	33%	33%	32%
Virginia	50%	50%	49%	Mississippi	32%	33%	39%	Penn State	32%	30%	32%
Washington State	47%	46%	49%	North Carolina	42%	41%	39%	Georgia Tech	26%	19%	31%
Colorado	45%	46%	48%	Oklahoma	56%	41%	37%	Arizona	37%	37%	30%
Minnesota	51%	53%	47%	South Carolina	42%	40%	37%	Arizona State	31%	33%	30%
Iowa	48%	45%	46%	Mississippi State	40%	41%	36%	Illinois	29%	32%	30%
Connecticut	42%	43%	45%	Nebraska	38%	37%	36%	Rhode Island	30%	33%	30%
Alabama	49%	50%	44%	Purdue	36%	32%	36%	Auburn	37%	35%	29%
Ohio State	43%	45%	44%	Tennessee	35%	36%	36%	Oklahoma State	26%	27%	28%
Kansas	43%	40%	42%	Maryland	38%	37%	35%	Virginia Tech	20%	23%	26%
Wisconsin	37%	42%	42%	West Virginia	33%	37%	35%	Texas Tech	23%	24%	23%
Texas	40%	42%	41%	Washington	38%	36%	34%	Michigan State	22%	22%	22%
Delaware	40%	40%	40%	Florida	28%	28%	33%	Clemson	39%	23%	21%
Oregon	43%	42%	40%	Florida State	33%	31%	33%	Texas A & M	31%	40%	17%

Source: U.S. News & World Report , Best Colleges Edition - 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003

EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS / ALTERNATIVES

- Expand Use Of Dual Credit, CLEP, AP Credits For Lower Division Courses At UK
- Reduce Number Of Credit Hours Required In Majors And College Requirements (e.g., A And S's Extension Of USP)
- Substitute Cultural Experiences, Learning Contracts, Research Opportunities, And Enrichment Events For Course Requirements

- Distribute Skills Education
 Throughout The Curriculum
- Better Use Of Technology: e.g., Purchase Courses From Others, Use Technology To Multiply Lecture Capacity
- Reduce Course Redundancy In Curriculum

- Enforce Strict Minimum Enrollments Required In Formal Courses
- Larger Sections In Courses Where Pedagogically Acceptable
- Four-year Graduation Contract
- First Summer Curriculum And Special Winter Term (Thematic Curriculum)
- USP: Curtail Options Within Departments;
 More Than 280 USP Courses

PRIORITIES FOR AN ACADEMIC AGENDA

Michael T. Nietzel December 18, 2002

References and Acknowledgements:

The tables and figures used in this presentation came from several sources, including UK institutional data, a presentation to the Prichard **Committee by Aims McGuinness** on October 15, 2002, U.S. News and World Report (as compiled by John White, Chancellor of the University of Arkansas and distributed to SEC **Presidents and Chancellors).**

"Indulging the Heart's Imagination" is a quote from Morris Berman's book, The Twilight of American Culture

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