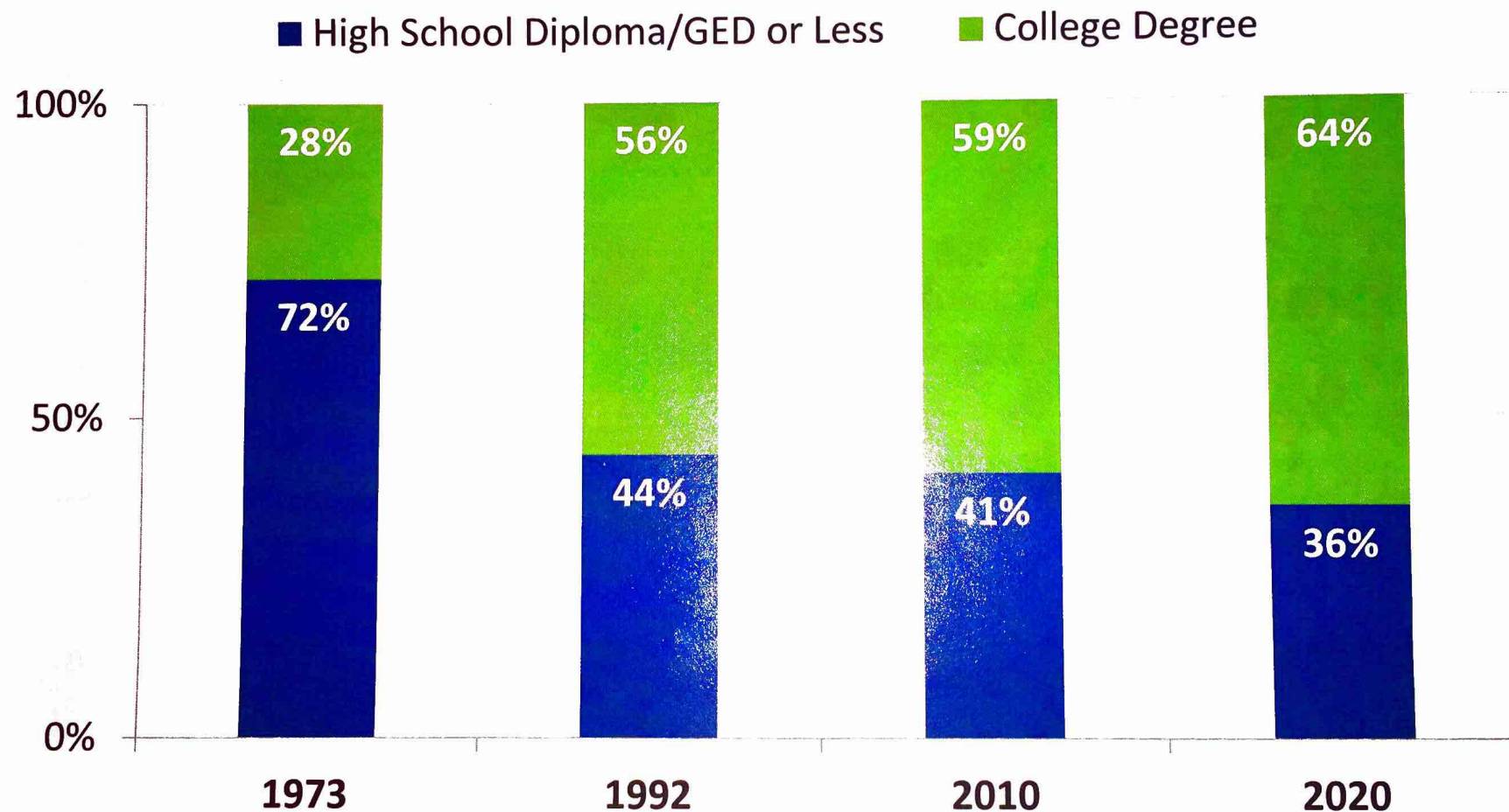


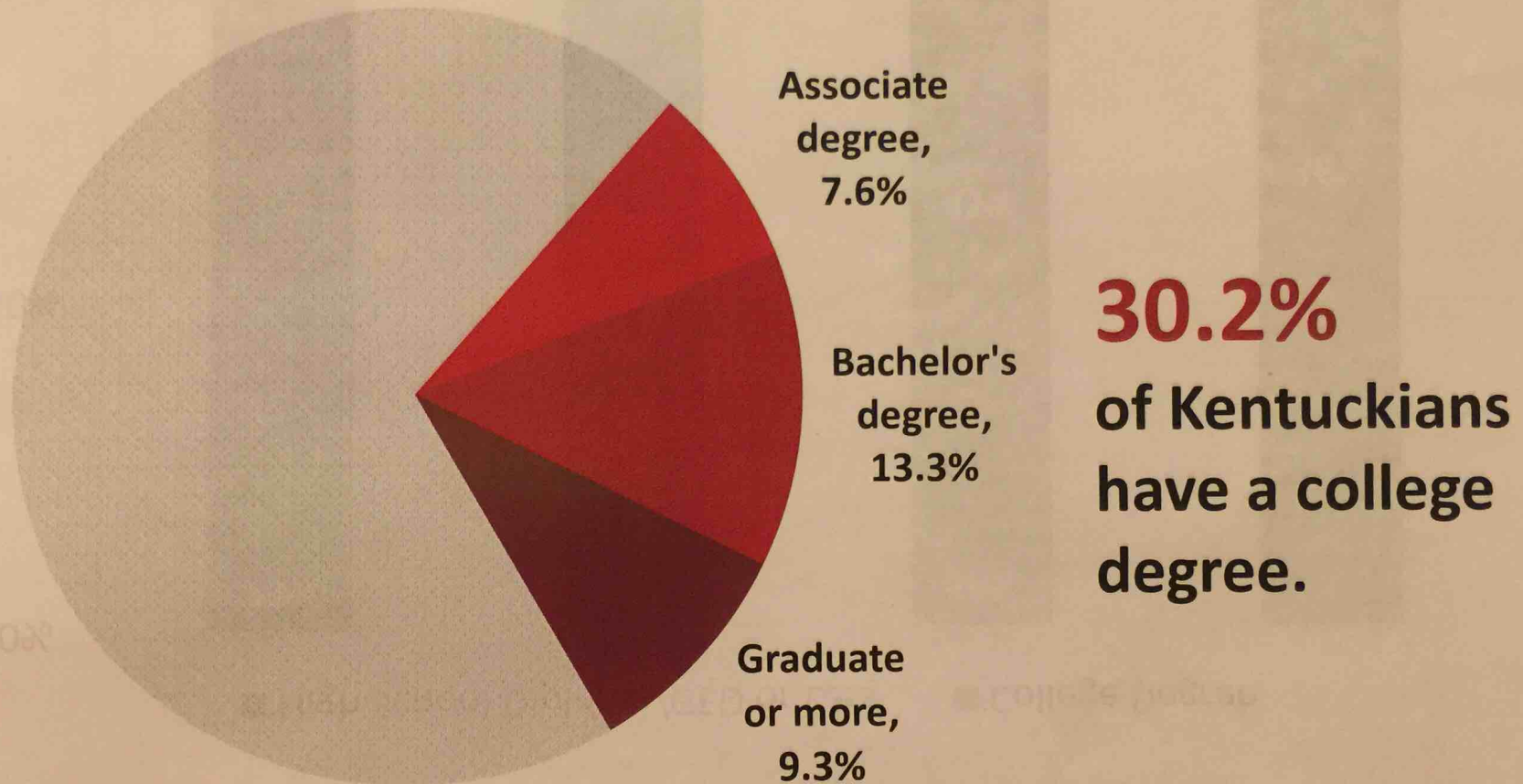
By 2020, 64% of Kentucky's jobs will require postsecondary education and training beyond high school.



Sources: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, *Projections of Jobs and Educational Requirements through 2020*. 2013.

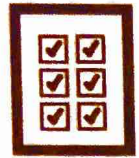
Kentucky needs to improve educational attainment to ensure future jobs.

State Educational Attainment Levels (Ages 25-64)

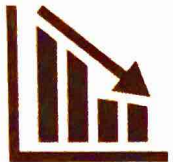


Source: American Community Survey, 2013, 1-Year Estimates.

**But it's not just about the economy
it's the welfare of all.**



Higher rates of civic participation.



Lower crime and incarceration rates.



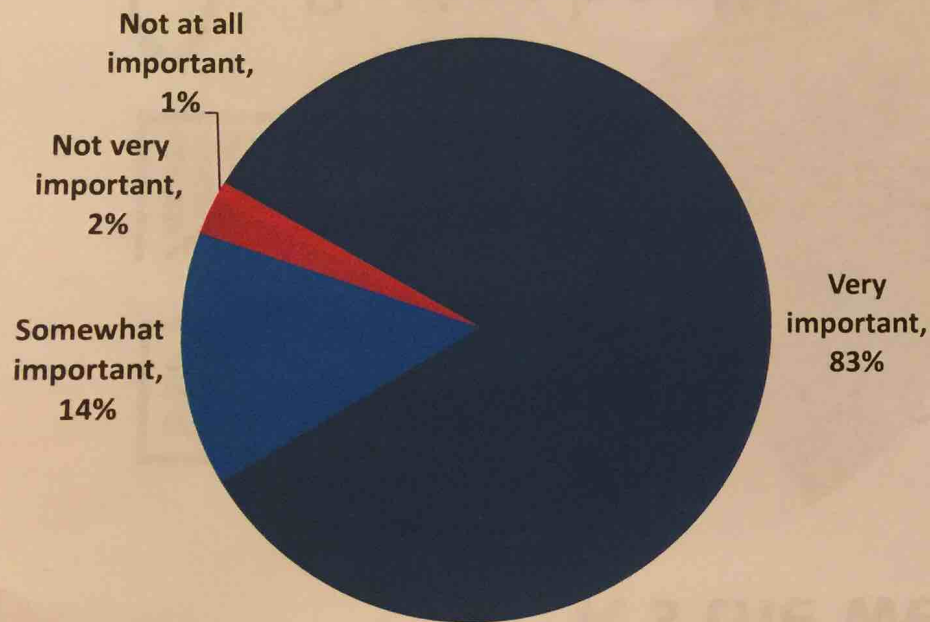
Better health, fitness and nutrition.



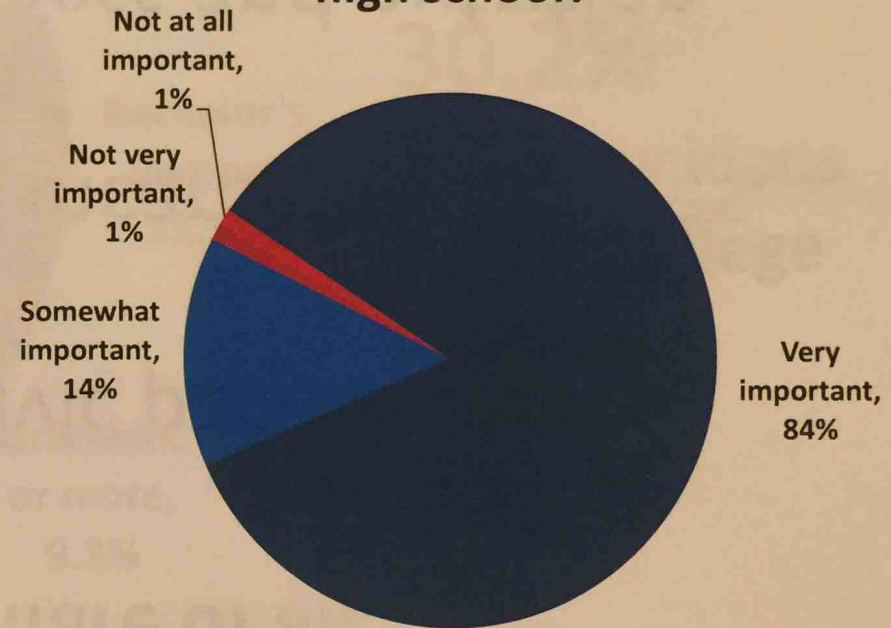
Higher levels of parental engagement.

The public agrees

Do you believe it is important today to have an education beyond high school?



Do you believe it will be important in the next 10 years to have an education beyond high school?



Source: Topline Findings: Telephone Survey of Kentucky Residents 18+. Stamats. Aug 2015.

For almost 10 years, Kentucky led the nation in improvement

State rank in % change (2000-2009)

- 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.


*No other state in
the U.S. ranked as high
as we did.*


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


2008 Recession

But now, Kentucky is lagging behind

State rank in % change (2011-13)

24th  Percent of adults 25-44 with college degrees.

41st  Six-year graduation rates at 4-year institutions.

44th  Three-year graduation rates at 2-year institutions.

Source: "Realizing Kentucky's Educational Attainment Goal: A Look in the Rear View Mirror and Down the Road Ahead." National Center for Higher Education Management Systems. 2013.

What's the Reason? Eroding Funding.

Kentucky has been on a downward trajectory for education funding since 2008.

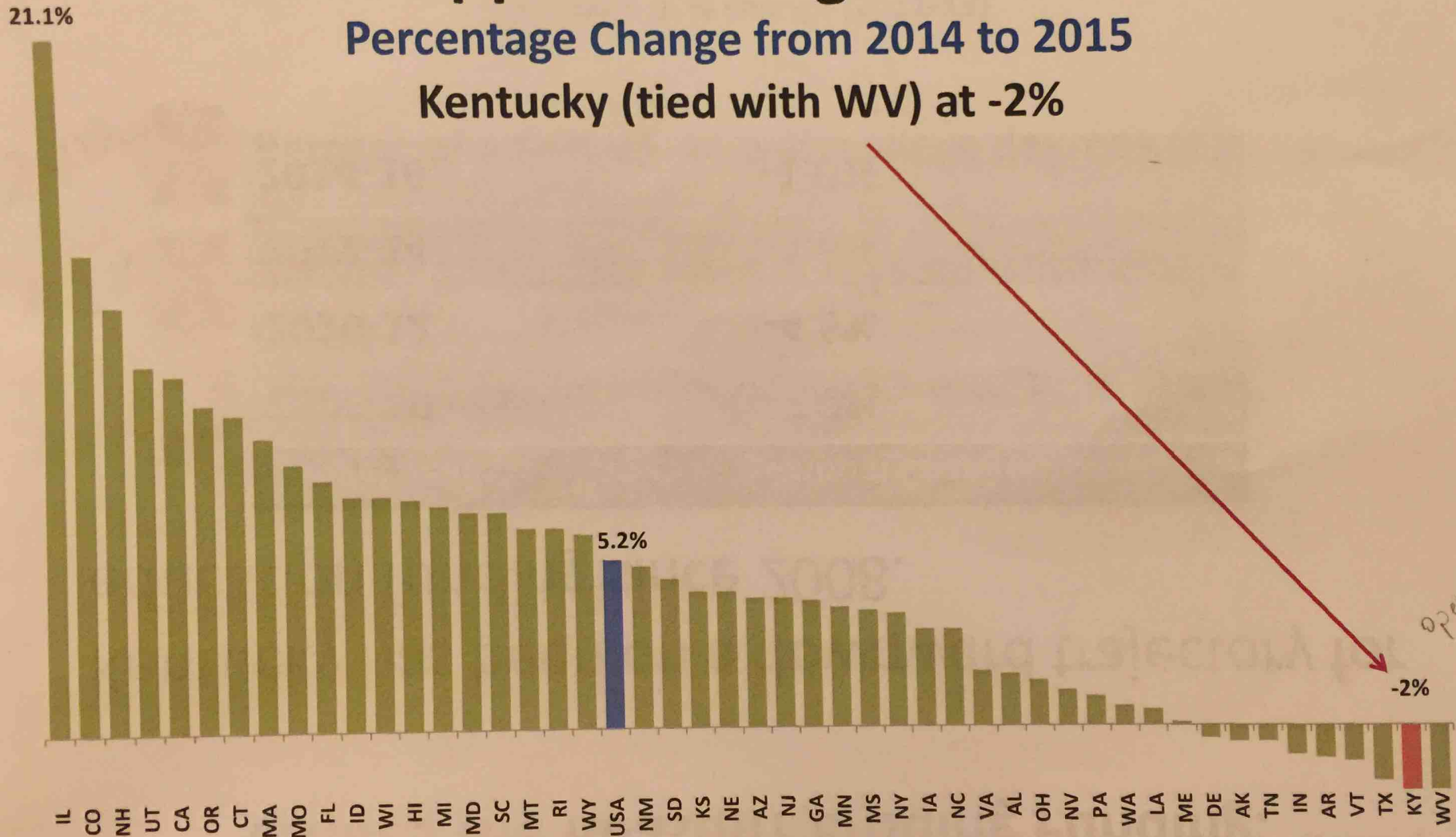
Budget Year	Annual Change
2008-10	-7.2%
2010-12	-4.6%
2012-14	-4.6%
2014-16	-1.0%

About 17%

State Support for Higher Education

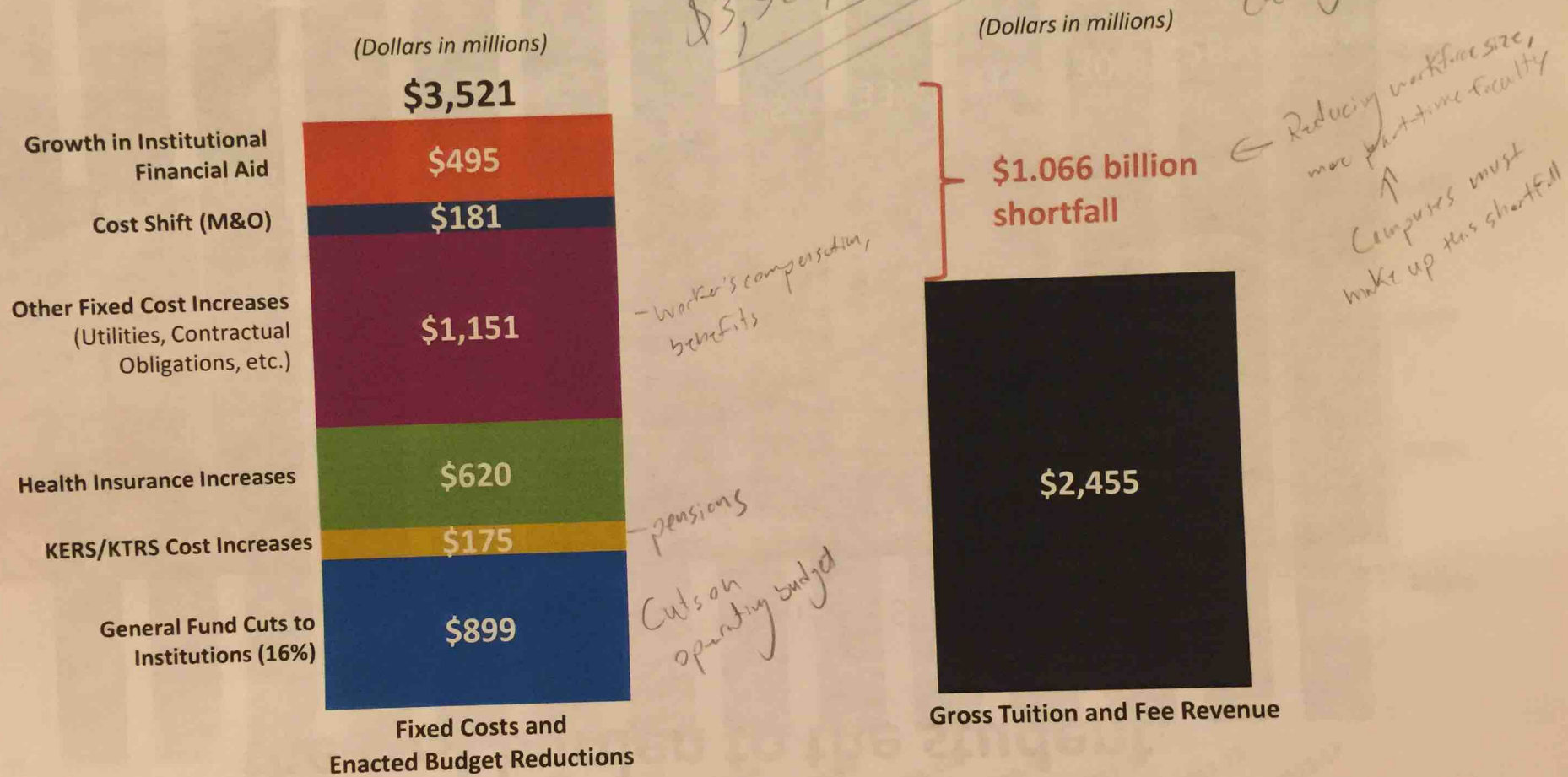
Percentage Change from 2014 to 2015

Kentucky (tied with WV) at -2%



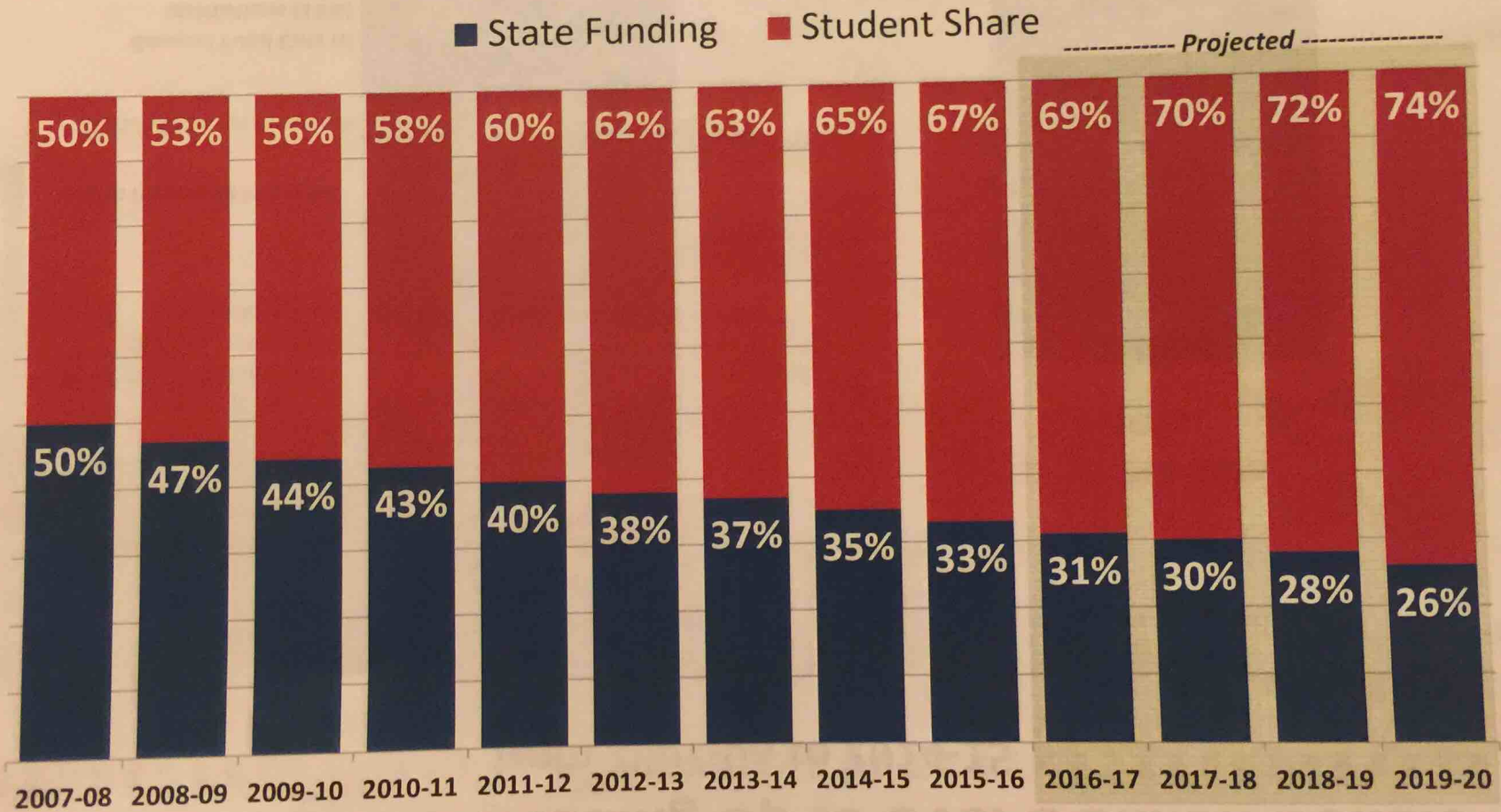
Source: "Grapevine" Report. Center for the Study of Education Policy and the Association of State Higher Education Executive Officers.

Percentage Cuts Adding Up to Over a Billion Dollars from 2007-08 to 2014-15



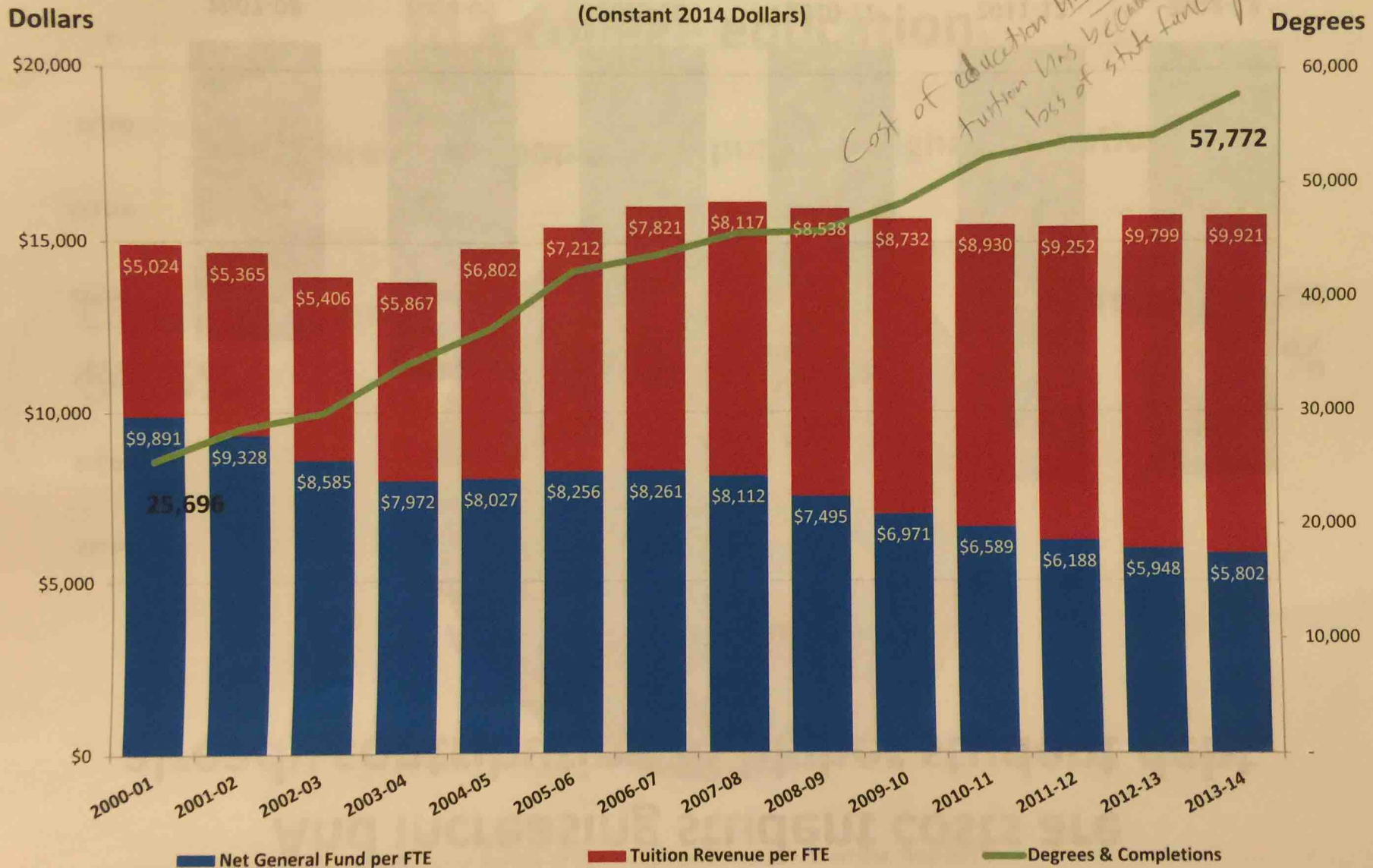
Note: Some numbers are estimates, due to changes in data collection over the time period. Source: CPE KPEDS.

Lack of funding is shifting more of the cost burden to the student



Net General Fund & Gross Tuition Revenue per FTE Kentucky Public Postsecondary System

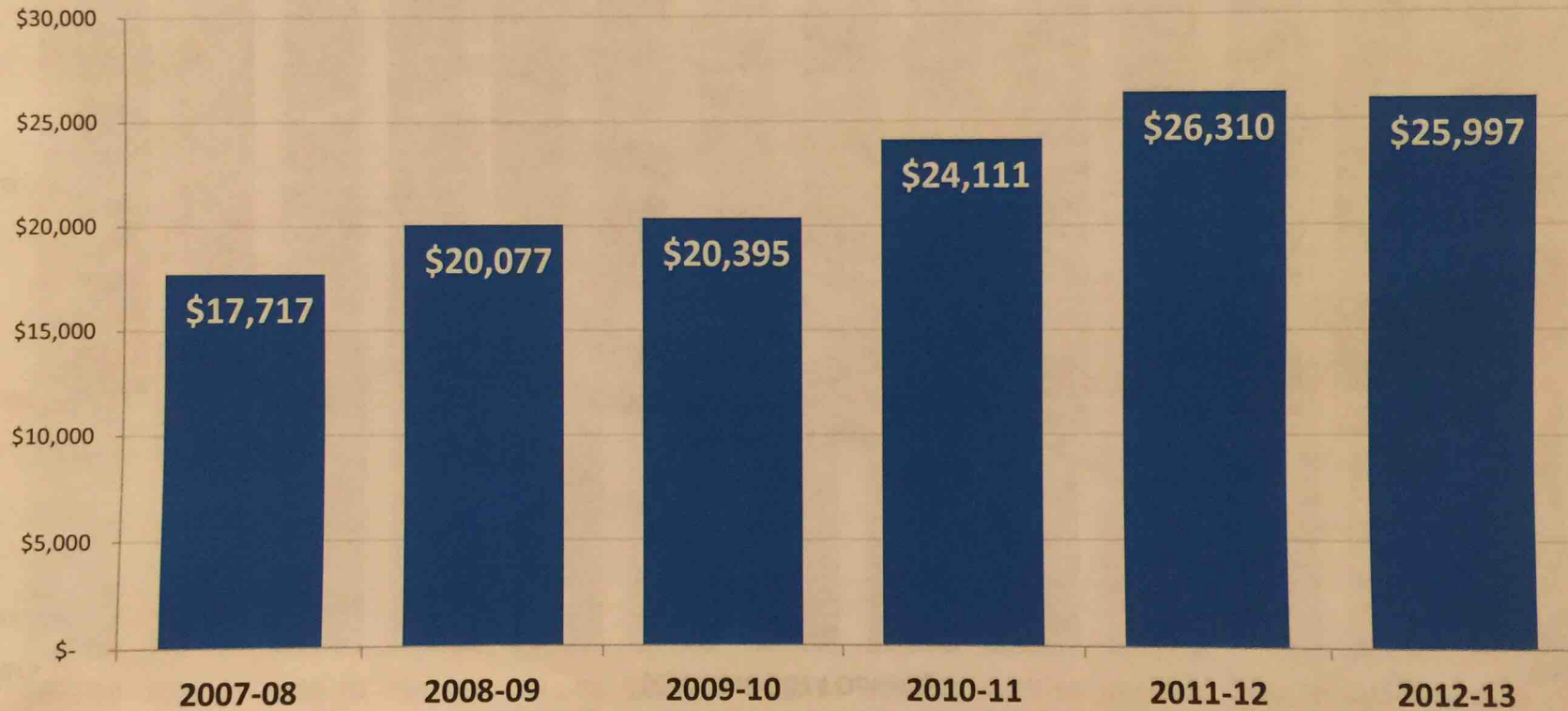
(Constant 2014 Dollars)



Cost of education has not increased, tuition has because of loss of state funding

**And increasing student costs are
already contributing to higher student debt.**

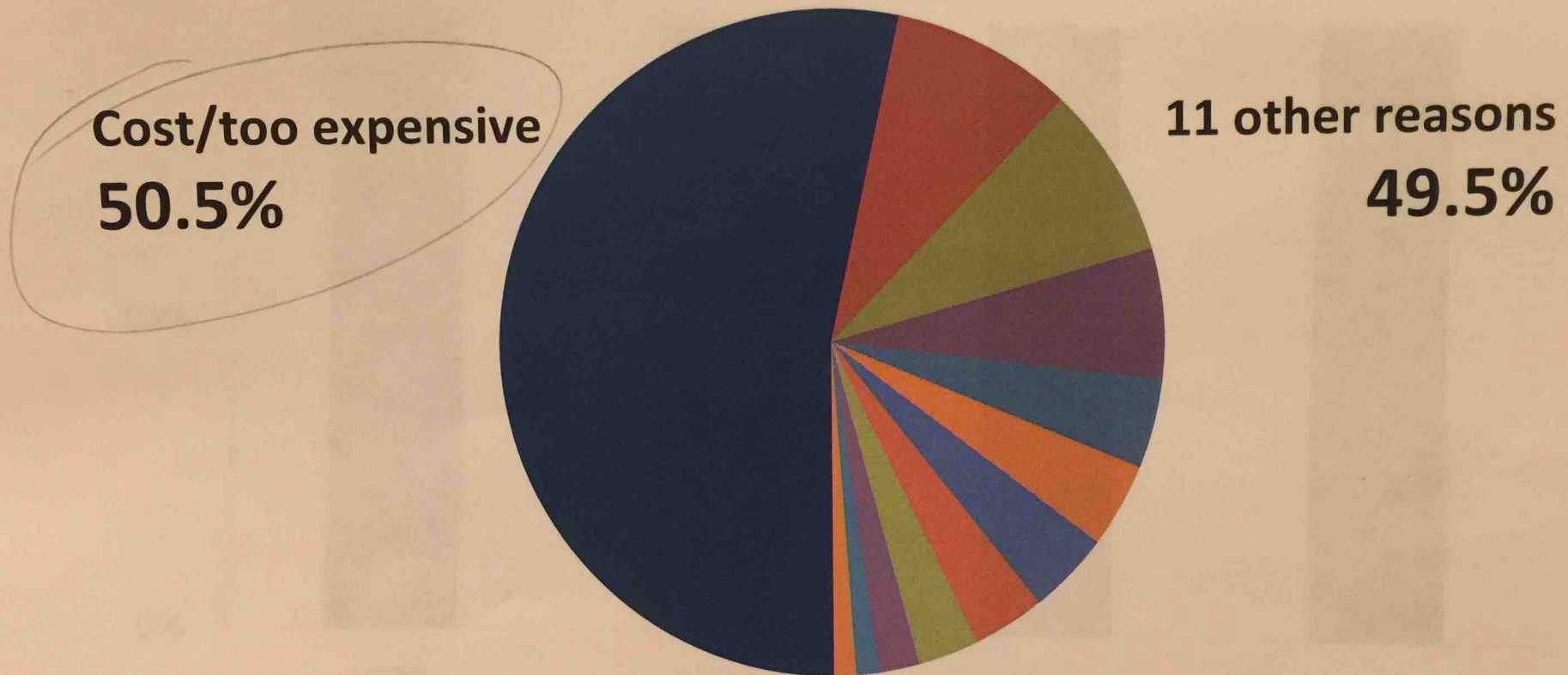
**Average Student Debt of Those
Graduating from Public Universities**



Source: Project Student Debt. Institute for College Access and Success. <http://ticas.org/posd/home>. Last accessed Sept 2015.

The public believes cost is a major barrier to a college education.

What prevents people from pursuing higher education?



Source: *Topline Findings: Telephone Survey of Kentucky Residents 18+. Stamats. Aug 2015.*