

THE CASE FOR A GREAT STATE UNIVERSITY



THE UNIVERSITY FOR KENTUCKY



○ Community Colleges

Ⓣ University of Kentucky Research Farms

● Robinson Forest and Substations

THE CASE FOR A GREAT STATE UNIVERSITY

Since 1865 the University of Kentucky has been engaged in its land-grant mission of providing education and services to the people of the Commonwealth. From the Pennyrile to the Big Sandy, and in every county of the state, UK has a presence of people and services, of alumni and of students.

At campuses in Lexington and the statewide network of fourteen community colleges, the University of Kentucky educates over 36% of all the students attending college — public and private — in the Commonwealth.

A celebration of this 125 years of land-grant service and education would be hollow, however, if one did not pause to realize that the University of Kentucky must do more:

■ We are not able to provide the people with the same educational opportunities offered people in other states.

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■ We are not able to provide the environment that attracts business and industry to the state and helps it prosper here.

1990 marks not only the 125th anniversary of the founding of the University of Kentucky, but also it heralds another biennial session of the Kentucky General Assembly. Education reform will surely be the key issue in this session. But while governmental leaders and legislators concentrate on the mandate of the State Supreme Court which declared the common school system unconstitutional, the hope is that higher education also will come in for serious consideration.

The University of Kentucky wholeheartedly supports efforts to improve all of education because in the end UK is a consumer of the educational product produced in the

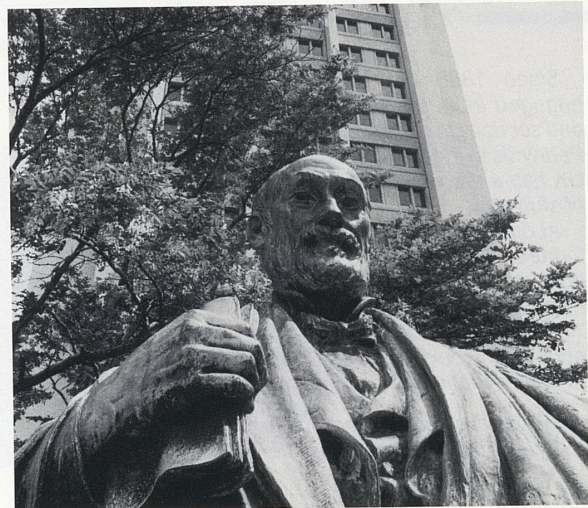
state. Opportunity also exists to set in place a well-funded, modern, comprehensive university, a flagship institution — the University of Kentucky.

Never before in the 125-year history of this institution has there been a greater opportunity to move the University of Kentucky to a place among the really great institutions of our nation.

We are prepared to answer any questions about our funding needs or our stewardship. All of that, and more, is outlined in this booklet and in our biennial budget request.

In short, our request is simply this: Give us the funding needed for the University of Kentucky to become a national leader in the quality of its research, service and graduates. We will be accountable for using our resources in the most efficient way.

On the following pages you will find information and statistics to build "The Case for A Great State University."



THE CASE FOR A GREAT STATE UNIVERSITY

UK TODAY

The University of Kentucky Educates More Than One- Third of the College Students In Kentucky

- UK is now educating some 60,000 students — more than 36% of all the students going to college, public or private, in the state.
- Enrollment in UK's statewide network of fourteen community colleges exceeds 36,000 and has more than doubled in the '80s.
- The quality of the faculty and programs is attracting many of the best students in the state. On the Lexington Campus the average college entrance

exam scores of the freshman class (the ACT) are the highest in the state, and three points better than the national average.

- UK is the principal graduate-degree-granting institution in the state. This year there are more than 4,000 graduate students at the University — a record. Many of the professional programs — such as medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and law — have earned high marks nationally.

98% of the UK Faculty Have The Highest Degree Attainable

- The faculty is highly qualified — 98% on the Lexington Campus have the highest degree attainable in their fields.
- UK faculty last year attracted \$60 million in outside grants, contracts, and gifts — a solid testimonial to their talent and expertise.
- UK has had 21 Fulbright Fellows among its faculty since 1985.

UK Can Be Measured in Terms Of Its Economic Impact on Kentucky

- UK has an economic impact of over a billion dollars a year statewide—and more than \$700 million a year on Fayette County alone.
- For every tax dollar invested in the University, UK generates almost \$2 more.
- In 1988 the University generated as much revenue on its own as all but twelve public Kentucky corporations. (Please see page 38.)
- University faculty bring to Kentucky some \$60 million a year in grants, contracts, and gifts — which in itself has a total economic impact on the state of about \$150 million a year.
- The state's investment of \$43 million in the UK Community College System last year contributed \$440 million to the economies of the areas the colleges serve, and another \$100 million statewide.

UK Is One of the Major Research Institutions In the U.S.

- The Carnegie Foundation designated UK as a Research University of the First Class, one of only 45 public institutions in the nation so ranked.
- UK operates an \$85-million-a-year research program providing a significant benefit to Kentuckians in such areas as agriculture, aging, business and manufacturing, cancer, and coal and minerals research.

UK's Service Programs Reach Out Into Every County Of the State

- In one year the UK Cooperative Extension Service will make more than 5 million service contacts statewide.
- The Small Business Development Program last year helped create 2,300 new jobs in Kentucky.
- The UK Community College System has an award-winning education-industry partnership program.
- The Area Health Education Center program provides health professionals to under-served regions of the state.
- UK has a long history of providing agricultural regulatory services for the benefit of the state's agribusiness.
- UK provides livestock disease diagnosis and many other services to farmers and horse farm owners.

UK Is Among Kentucky's Very Largest Enterprises

UK is clearly a dominant enterprise in the Commonwealth. The citizens of Kentucky, therefore, have a very large and important investment in UK that is worth protecting. Consider further that UK is an enterprise which generates enough revenue on its own — outside of state appropriations — to rank as the 13th largest Kentucky "public corporation." (Please see page 38.)

net-netal unit

UK's net-netal unit is completely self-sustaining, with no tax dollars involved.

UK Is Unique Among Other Institutions in the Nation

- UK is the only land-grant university in the nation responsible for
 - a statewide system of community colleges;
 - a medical center with a full range of programs;
 - a major teaching hospital;
 - degree programs from the associate degree through the graduate and professional degrees, and,

— serving as the principal institution for statewide instruction, research, and service programs in all fields without geographic limitation, and the principal doctoral-granting institution in the state.

Two Important UK Programs Are Completely Self- Supporting

- The UK Hospital is an exceptional case. Most states support the operation of their public university hospitals with state tax dollars, and provide at least part of their capital needs. Only \$1 million a year is provided from tax dollars for the operation of the UK hospital, and that is specifically budgeted for the UK neo-natal unit.
- UK Athletics is completely self-supporting, with no tax dollars involved.

A truly remarkable fact:

Not only are these two programs — the UK Hospital and UK Athletics — self-supporting, but also they are contributing generously to the operations of the University — \$2.5 million a year from the Hospital, and \$1.5 million a year from Athletics go to UK's operating budget.

THE CASE FOR A GREAT STATE UNIVERSITY

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q Does UK get most of its operating funds from the state?

A No. Only 38% of UK's support comes from state tax dollars appropriated to the institution. That is why it is said that UK is state "assisted," not state "supported."

Q Where does the rest of UK's funding come from?

A From "user fees" — tuition, patient revenues at the UK Medical Center, student housing and dining fees. Voluntary grants, contracts, and gifts are some of the other sources of revenue.

Q What is the main problem facing UK today?

A Inadequate state funding keeps UK from being competitive with institutions similar to it in other states, thus denying Kentuckians the same opportunities provided citizens in other states.

Q To what schools does UK compare itself?

A Institutions similar to UK in the contiguous states and North Carolina, e.g. the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the University of Tennessee, Indiana University. The UK Community College System has its own set of comparable institutions in the contiguous states and North Carolina.

Q How does the state of Kentucky measure up to other states in the nation in the support of higher education?

A Nationally, Kentucky higher education appropriations have dropped a staggering 25 percent in 11 years in terms of purchasing power per student, according to the "Halstead Report." Researcher Kent Halstead, author of that report, says, "You kind of wonder how the system can keep going and maintain quality."

You should wonder, too.

Q How does UK stack up with schools similar to it in the South?

A On the basis of state appropriation per student in similar institutions in the southern states, UK ranks 12th out of 14. The UK Community College System ranks 13th out of 15.

Q Where does UK stand in the funding of higher education in the Commonwealth?

A State funding of higher education is based on a "formula." The objective is 100% funding for all of Kentucky's public universities and the community colleges. On this scale of funding, UK's Campus in Lexington is next to last in percentage funding; and the community colleges are last.

Q How can that be? In the case of the community colleges it is claimed that they educate 25% of the college students in Kentucky. Surely they rank higher than last in funding if they continue to provide education to record enrollments each year?

A UK is indeed on the bottom of the funding heap, and the UK Community College System, with its heavy enrollment, is last. The UK Community College System does educate 25% of the college students in Kentucky, but it gets only 8% of the higher education appropriation.

Q

Has UK always been in this financial dilemma?

A

In the late 1960s, UK received nearly 60% of the state's appropriation for higher education. That has declined to 44% today. In 1979, 45 cents of each dollar UK spent came from the state. Today that is down to 38 cents.

Q

UK's budget is big. Surely UK has enough money some place to shore up faculty and staff salaries, replace obsolete equipment and do all the other things which need doing at UK to make it competitive with other schools?

A

This is exactly what UK has been doing all through the 1980s. This is known as the practice of "substituting." Taking out of one budget pocket and putting it in another. "Robbing Peter to pay Paul." For example:

■ During the 1980s, UK substituted \$20 million in funds it would have used for faculty and staff salaries to make up for a \$20 million shortfall in the state budget. If UK had been able to hold on to those dollars for salary increases, the University would not have salary problems today.

■ UK substituted money it needed for equipment purchases in the 1980s for shortfalls in the state budget. As a result, the University could find itself with \$71 million worth of obsolete equipment in two years.

■ UK also substituted \$17 million it needed for maintenance on buildings and other facilities during the 1980s to make up for shortfalls in state revenue.

■ UK eliminated 260 positions, mostly support staff, to make budgetary ends meet during the 1980s and became increasingly reliant on part-time faculty, particularly in the community colleges.

■ UK met very large increases in health insurance costs for its employees by reducing salary increases. If these increases had not occurred, UK employees could have received 3% to 4% more in salary.

■ UK substituted quality for quantity in students on the Lexington Campus by instituting a selective admissions policy in 1984 which significantly decreased the size of the entering freshman classes, and thereby lessened a growing budget crunch.

■ The University automated many of its offices and eliminated a number of secretarial/clerical positions.

■ Through adept management of its utilities operations, UK stabilized its energy expenditures with savings amounting to several millions of dollars.

■ UK used its state appropriated funds to make up for decreasing federal support of its statewide agriculture service programs. From 1970-71 to this year, the federal support share of the Cooperative Extension Service program was decreased from 53% to 32%.

■ The University dipped into the funds of the athletics program and the University Hospital to meet critical funding needs.

■ UK made the Student Health Service completely self-supporting by increasing the student health fee from \$25 to \$50 a semester.

Q

Why can't UK just keep on substituting?

A

There are no more places from which the University can take the funds it so badly needs.

Q Doesn't an institution with a budget the size of UK have surplus funds some place that can be applied to these problems?

A UK is a big institution. The fiscal year 1989 balance sheet indeed shows some \$860 million in balances. But, \$668 million of this is in the value of the investment in buildings and property which obviously cannot be used to solve the problems; a large portion is in accounts designated by entities outside the University for specific purposes such as student loans (\$17 million), the University's endowment (\$67 million, of which only the income can be used), and restricted gifts and grants (\$33 million); \$50 million of non-cash balances, called "working capital"; and the balance of some \$25 million budgeted to support University operations in 1989-90.

Q The UK faculty is widely praised for attracting some \$60 million last year in extramural grants, contracts and gifts. Can't some of this money be used to help UK's funding problems?

A These funds are restricted by the granting agencies for specific purposes and cannot be spent by UK for other purposes no matter how critical the need might be.

Q What specifically are UK's problems?

A To compete with all the other institutions in the country, UK must have:

■ **Competitive Salaries.** Faculty salaries are \$5,016 behind the benchmark median on the Lexington Campus, and \$2,302 behind in the Community College System. Staff salaries are only 89% of the marketplace. Employee benefits are even further behind.

■ **Buildings.** The condition of the University's buildings and physical plant is deteriorating alarmingly.

■ **Equipment.** In two years, it is estimated that some \$71 million of the University equipment for research and instruction may have exceeded its life expectancy.

■ **Faculty and staff positions** are needed in the UK Community College System to meet heavy enrollment demands.

Q Is this a problem of crisis proportions unlike anything the University and its faculty, staff, students and alumni have faced before?

A Yes. The University has essentially exhausted all available management and financial options to deal with future budget problems — short of significantly changing the expectations placed on UK by the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Q Be more specific. What will another budget crisis bring?

A Another insufficient appropriation in the 1990 session of the Kentucky General Assembly will have the following results:

- The quality of the education students receive from UK will be damaged;
- Many of UK's best faculty will go elsewhere;
- Programs which should enhance the economic development of our state and create jobs will be cut back, and
- Many of the services UK now provides to millions of Kentuckians will be severely curtailed.

Q

Then what is the solution?

A

Adequate and equitable funding for the University. This requires approximately \$68 million more for the Lexington Campus and \$28 million for the UK Community College System over the next two fiscal years.

Q

How does UK propose to reach its funding goals?

A

UK wants to take a responsible fiscal approach and looks forward to being a partner with Governor Wilkinson and all the members of the General Assembly in addressing the state's problems and helping to advance all of the critical programs of the Commonwealth.

Q

How do we know that UK will use its funding wisely?

A

UK is under constant evaluation—first, by a Board of Trustees, some of the state's most respected citizens who meet regularly to review UK policy and programs.

There also are numerous other evaluations made:

- Performance evaluations are conducted annually on every employee at UK — and salaries are administered on the basis of individual employee merit.
- UK is audited by external auditors.
- A Price Waterhouse management study, commissioned by the state, gave UK high marks for effective use of limited resources.
- UK is checked closely by agencies which accredit its programs, including the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

- A periodic University review is made of every educational unit.
- UK has a number of large donors and agencies which carefully monitor how UK uses its funds and operates its programs before they provide their money to support UK programs.
- UK is often scrutinized by state management studies and legislative committees, and the state Council on Higher Education reviews UK budgets and programs on a regular basis.

Q Can Kentucky have a nationally-renowned statewide University?

A It has a good one right now but it is being severely threatened. Kentuckians do not like, and should not accept, having their state university second in anything — athletics or academics.

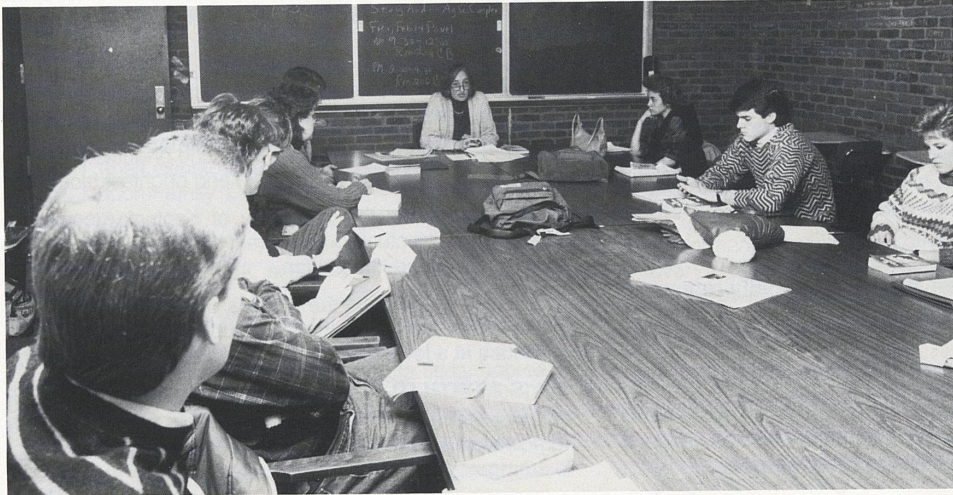
Q Please summarize the "Case for A Great State University."

A If Kentucky wants to keep its best and brightest students at home to study and then to work,
If Kentucky wants its best and brightest students to be taught by the best and brightest faculty,

If Kentucky wants the University of Kentucky to provide assistance in Kentucky's economic development in the age of technology and information,

Then the expectations the citizens of the Commonwealth make of the University must be supported from state tax revenues at a level that is competitive in the marketplace.

UK IS WORTH IT!



THE CASE FOR A GREAT STATE UNIVERSITY

WHAT UK NEEDS

1990-92 BIENNIAL REQUEST PRIORITIES

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM			
Statutory and Contractual Obligations —staff benefits, utilities, debt service and operating funds for new buildings	\$ 6,289,600	Deferred Maintenance Funding —to provide on-going funding to maintain adequately the seriously deteriorating plant	\$3,646,600
5% Salary Increase (per year)	22,821,000	Graduate Financial Support —to provide salary adjustments for teaching and research assistants; additional postdoctoral scholars; and an increase in multi-year and dissertation-year fellowships	1,050,000
Increased Cost of Supplies and Services	5,660,800	Provision of Recurring Funding for Activities Supported by Athletics and Hospital Funds	3,200,000
Faculty Salary Catch-Up —to bring faculty salaries up to competitive levels	8,000,000	Strategic Plan Initiatives	
Staff Salary Catch-Up —to bring staff salaries up to competitive levels	9,635,000	Improving Scholarship and Academic Excellence	3,647,500
Benefits Catch-Up —to bring employee benefits up to competitive levels	5,000,000	Economic Development and Public Service Initiatives	1,174,400
Current Expense Improvement —to provide an adequate level of operating support for faculty and staff	600,000	Equal Opportunity Initiatives	402,000
Library Collection Development —to increase the level of recurring funding for library collections	605,000	Development and Stewardship of University Human, Fiscal and Physical Resources	50,500
Instructional and Research Equipment —to provide for equipment purchase and its regular replacement	2,000,000	Special Requests	
Computing Support —to provide state-of-the-art computing capability for faculty, students, and staff	425,000	Federal Agriculture Salary Increases —to address the unmet need for salary increases for federally-supported Cooperative Extension and Experiment Station employees of the University	1,260,000

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM (Continued)

Off-Campus Graduate Centers —the establishment of two extended campus graduate centers to be located at appropriate sites in western and eastern regions of the state	\$379,000
Livestock Disease Diagnostic Center —program support	393,700
Rural Kentucky Development Initiative	4,999,000
Debt Service —as recommended by Council on Higher Education (see Capital Request)	4,925,000
Total Request	\$86,164,100
Less Portion to be Supported by Council—Recommended Tuition Increase	(6,357,000)
Total Request for State Funds	\$79,807,100

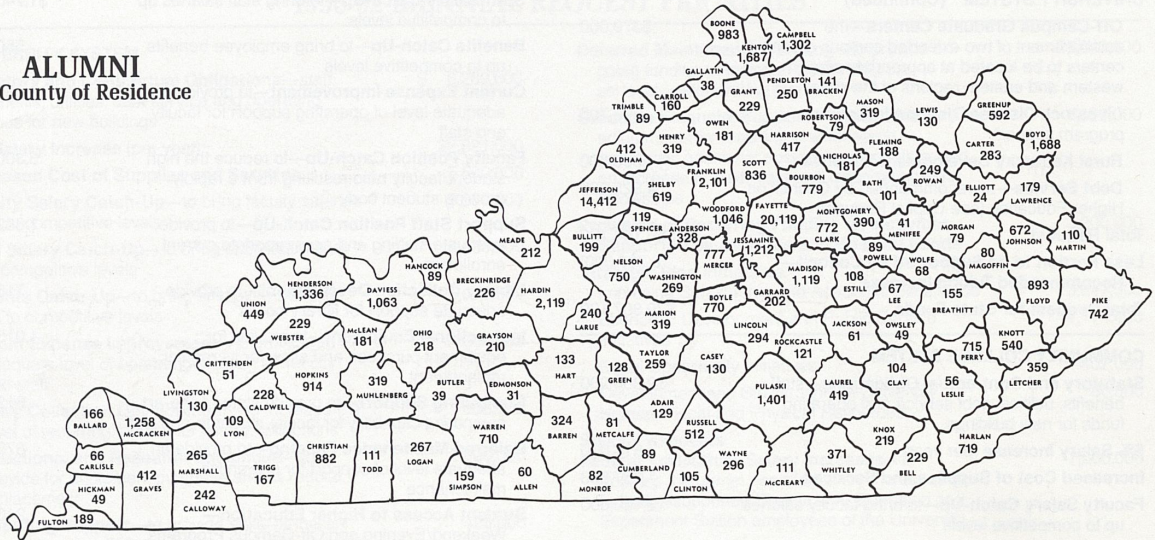
COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

Statutory and Contractual Obligations —staff benefits, utilities, debt service and operating funds for new buildings.	\$2,366,200
5% Salary Increase (per year)	4,818,000
Increased Cost of Supplies and Services	1,037,600
Faculty Salary Catch-Up —to bring faculty salaries up to competitive levels	2,150,000

Staff Salary Catch-Up —to bring staff salaries up to competitive levels	\$1,740,000
Benefits Catch-Up —to bring employee benefits up to competitive levels	550,000
Current Expense Improvement —to provide an adequate level of operating support for faculty and staff	1,169,600
Faculty Position Catch-Up —to reduce the high student/faculty ratio resulting from a rapidly growing student body	3,300,000
Support Staff Position Catch-Up —to provide adequate staffing and accommodate current enrollment	1,882,900
Library Collection Development —to provide adequate support for library books	718,600
Instructional Equipment —to provide for equipment purchase and allow for its regular replacement	1,015,600
Computing Support —to provide state-of-the-art computing capability for faculty, students, and staff	612,500
Deferred Maintenance Funding —to provide an adequate level of support for preventive maintenance	875,300
Student Access to Higher Education —Weekend/Evening and Off-Campus Programs	1,246,400

ALUMNI

by County of Residence



COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM (Continued)

Nursing Programs (Systemwide)	\$2,156,600
Allied Health Programs (Systemwide)	782,300
Occupational Programs (Owensboro)	508,000
Partnerships with Business/Industry/ Communities (Systemwide) —to provide educational access to Kentucky residents including those in the adult working population who need training and/or retraining to enhance employment opportunities	385,300
General Education Expansion (Systemwide) —to expand the general studies curriculum by adding course offerings in the arts, languages, and humanities	828,900
Developmental Studies and Adult Literacy —to improve learning laboratories and expand developmental studies programs for disadvantaged students to enhance their chances for success in college programs	681,800
Business Technology Programs (Systemwide)	465,400
Engineering Technology Programs (Systemwide)	390,900
Cooperative Education, Placement, and Student Services —to expand student opportunities to gain career-oriented experience and to provide career guidance and job placement functions on each campus	475,300

Faculty, Staff and Program Excellence —to provide opportunities for professional development	\$422,000
Special Requests	
Fund Current (Fall 1988) Enrollment Levels	6,728,700
Extended Campus —Bell County	388,700
Extended Campus —London/Corbin	306,200
Debt Service —as recommended by Council on Higher Education (see Capital Request)	1,581,000
Total Request	\$39,583,800
Less Portion to be Supported by Council— Recommended Tuition Increase	(2,124,500)
Total Request for State Funds	\$37,459,300

**CAPITAL REQUEST 1990-92
AGENCY FUNDING**

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

Major Equipment	\$1,005,000
Renovations and Scheduled Maintenance	1,200,000

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Major Equipment	25,212,065
Renovations and Scheduled Maintenance	13,294,000
Reauthorizations	22,761,000

HOSPITAL

Major Equipment	36,200,000
Renovations and Scheduled Maintenance	13,460,000

Capital Projects (Restricted Agency Funds)

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

College of Medicine Office Building	\$10,000,000
Parking Structure	6,000,000*
MRISC Building Shelled Space Fitup	1,800,000
Patterson Hall (DOE Loan)	2,866,000
Fraternity Renovation	3,000,000*
Dental Clinics Renovation	1,314,000
Slone Building Renovation	2,200,000**
Building Demolitions (Porter**, Miller)	1,000,000

Kastle Hall Renovation	2,830,000**
Scovell Hall Renovation	2,250,000**
Roof Replacements	3,215,000**
McVey Renovation	2,750,000**
Pence Hall Addition (Architecture)	1,600,000**
Electrical 4KV to 12KV Conversion	1,500,000
Parking Structure #4	3,750,000*
Annex 4 Family Practice	1,250,000
Storage Tanks	1,000,000
Pharmacy Incubation Facility (CPST)	4,200,000*
Child/Family Science Building	8,300,000
Pence Hall Renovation (Architecture)	1,775,000**
Wenner-Gren Expansion (Biomedical Engineering)	1,550,000**
Cooling Plants Repair and Replacement	7,750,000**
Civil Engineering Building	4,000,000**
Medical Research Space Expansion	13,000,000**

HOSPITAL

Business Services Building	\$2,500,000
Hospital Garage Expansion	2,000,000
Hospital Shelled Space Fitup	10,800,000
Day Hospitalization Facility	2,500,000
Fire Suppression	1,500,000
Support Services First Floor	1,000,000
Ambulatory Surgery Upgrade	2,000,000
Guest Facility	2,500,000
Markey Fourth Floor Completion	3,000,000

* Agency-supported debt service.

** Requested for state support but moved to agency funding.

CAPITAL REQUEST 1990-92 FOR STATE FUNDING

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM	REQUEST	Council on Higher Education RECOMMENDATION
LIFE SAFETY PROJECTS		
Safety Deficiencies and Environmental Problems	\$12,475,000	\$12,475,000*
Fire Sprinklers	2,090,000	2,090,000*
Fire Safety—Memorial Coliseum	248,000	**
MAJOR MAINTENANCE PROJECTS		
Dental Clinics	\$1,314,000	**
Slone Building	2,200,000	**
Kastle Hall	2,830,000	**
Vacated Agriculture Buildings	680,000	**
Scovell Hall	2,250,000	**
Energy Laboratory (Phase II)	235,000	**
Building Demolitions	1,000,000	**
Roof Replacement	3,216,000	**
PROGRAM RENOVATION		
Chemistry/Physics Renovation	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000*
McVey Hall Renovation	2,750,000	**
Pence Hall Renovation (Architecture)	1,775,000	**
Critical Research Renovations	690,000	**
Pence Hall Addition (Architecture)	1,600,000	**

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM (Continued)	REQUEST	Council on Higher Education RECOMMENDATION
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS		
Cooling Plant Repair and Replacement	\$13,750,000	(1)
Extension of Chilled Water Lines to South Campus	2,900,000	\$6,000,000*
Energy Conservation Measures	400,000	2,900,000*
		**
NEW FACILITIES		
Medical Research Building	\$20,800,000	(1)
Plant Science Building	15,500,000	(2)
Civil Engineering Building	16,500,000	(1)
Animal Diagnostic Facility	3,815,000	11,650,000*
Central Library/Information Center	26,625,000	
Mechanical Engineering Building	12,500,000	
Sanders-Brown Aging Research (Phase II)	12,000,000	
Wenner-Gren Expansion (Biomedical Engineering)	1,550,000	**
COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM		
Henderson: Academic/Technical Building	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000*
Owensboro: Completion of Main Campus	4,500,000	4,500,000*
Hazard: Academic/Student Center Building	3,000,000	3,000,000*
Lexington: Academic/Technical Building	4,800,000	
Madisonville: Academic Learning Resource Center and Academic Facilities Repair	5,600,000	(3)
		2,500,000*
Southeast: Academic Facility/Bell County	4,200,000	
Maysville: Student Center	3,000,000	
Jefferson Southwest: Academic Building	3,000,000	
Henderson: Auditorium/Fine Arts Building	6,000,000	

*Bond authorization. **Project moved to agency funding. (1) Entire facility recommended for authorization with partial funding provided by state.
(2) Project returned to agency funding at \$8,701,000 (reauthorization). (3) Funding recommended for Academic Facility Repair only.

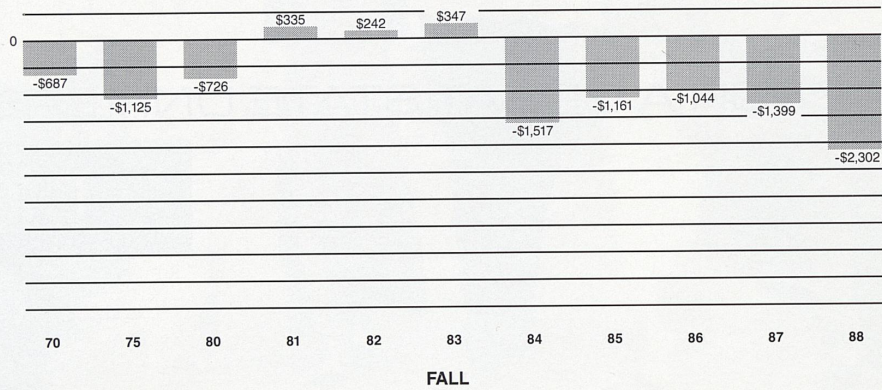


THE CASE FOR A GREAT STATE UNIVERSITY

FACTS

FACULTY SALARIES
(amount below benchmark median)

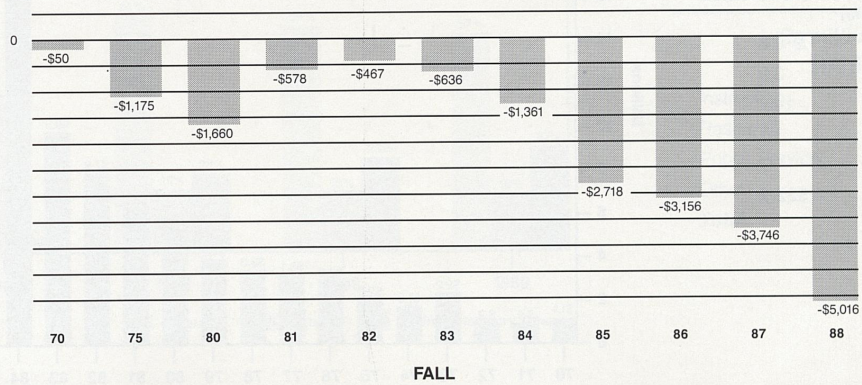
Community College System



FACULTY SALARIES

(amount below benchmark median)

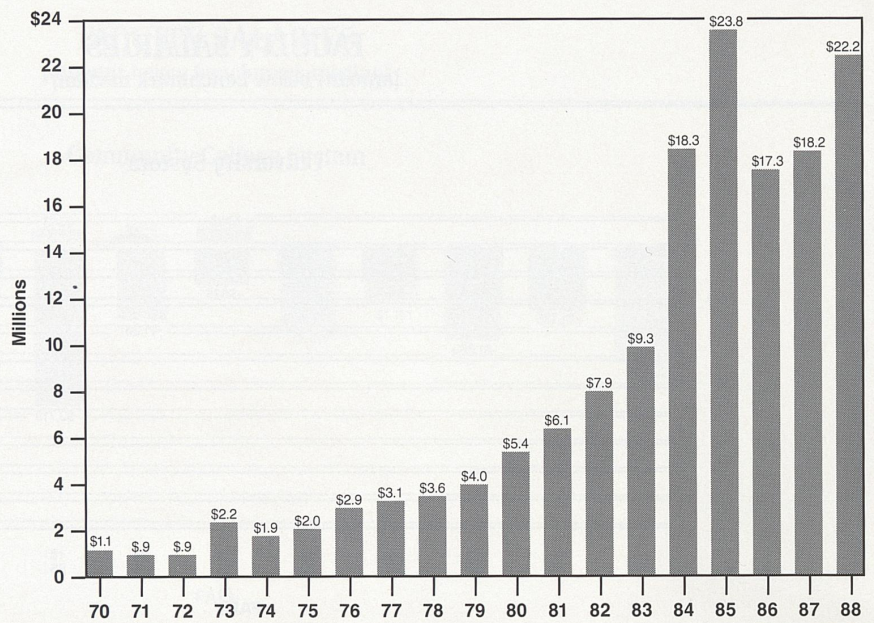
University System

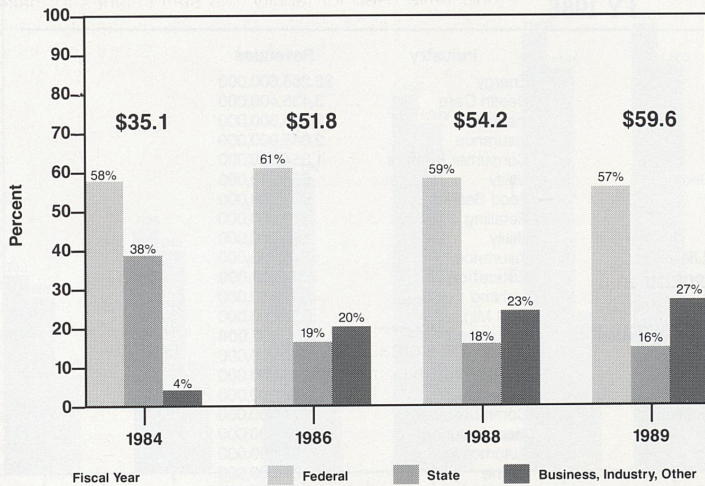


PRIVATE GIVING 1988

(in millions)

Alumni	\$ 3.6
Non-Alumni	3.0
Corporations	14.2
Trusts	.7
Organizations	.7
Total	\$22.2





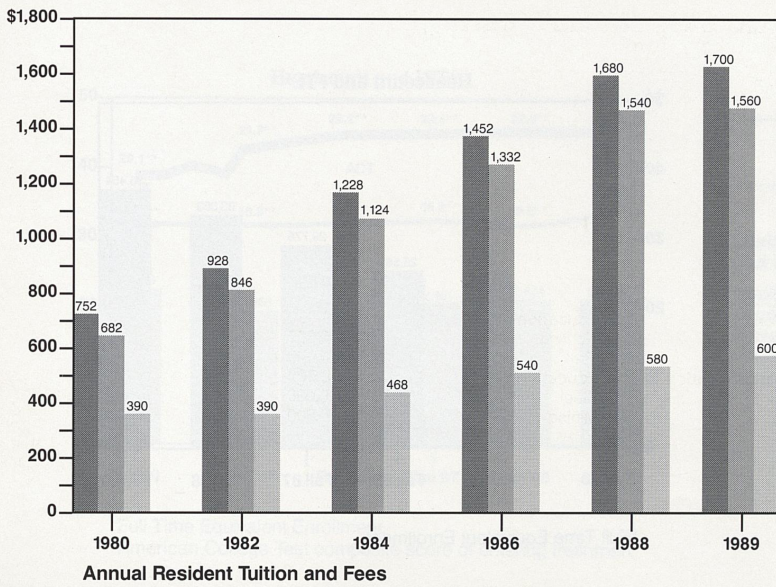
EXTERNAL SUPPORT OBTAINED BY FACULTY AND STAFF

(in millions)
1989

Instruction	\$ 6.7
Research	43.1
Public Service	8.9
Other	.9
Total	\$59.6

**KENTUCKY'S LARGEST PUBLIC COMPANIES
FY 1988**

Rank	Company	Industry	Revenues
1	Ashland Oil	Energy	\$8,268,600,000
2	Humana	Health Care	3,435,400,000
3	I.C.H. Corporation	Insurance	2,885,300,000
4	Capital Holding	Insurance	2,045,900,000
5	Brown-Forman	Consumer Product	1,354,600,000
6	Louisville Gas & Electric	Utility	635,540,000
7	Jerrico	Food Service	635,500,000
8	Dollar General	Retailing	613,000,000
9	Kentucky Utilities	Utility	559,800,000
10	Kentucky Central Life	Insurance	554,600,000
***	UK-Total Operations	Education	538,800,000
11	Thomas Industries	Lighting	347,600,000
12	Vermont American	Tool Mfg.	330,000,000
***	UK-Net of State Appropriation	Education	314,800,000
13	NS Group	Steel	239,200,000
14	Addington Resources	Mining	220,800,000
15	Glenmore Distilleries	Beverages	144,000,000
16	Midwest Communications	Communications	114,500,000
17	Steel Technologies	Manufacturing	107,600,000
18	Equion Corporation	Automotive	88,800,000
19	Comair Holdings	Airline	87,600,000
20	Louisville Bedding	Textiles	78,100,000



TUITION AND FEES

1989-90

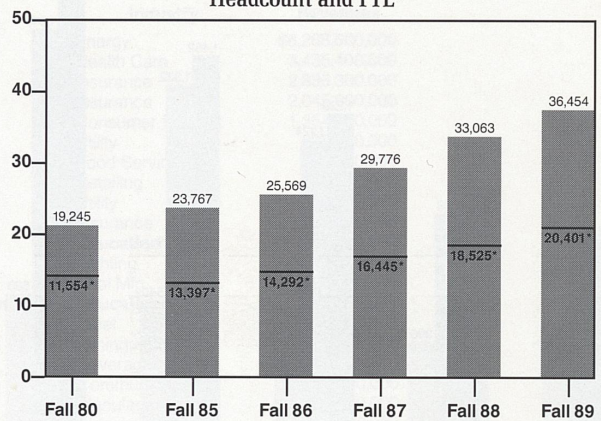
	Resident Tuition	Non Resident Tuition	Mandatory Fees
Graduate	\$1,520	\$4,560	\$179.50
Undergraduate	1,380	4,140	179.50
Community College	600	1,800	—

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM ENROLLMENT

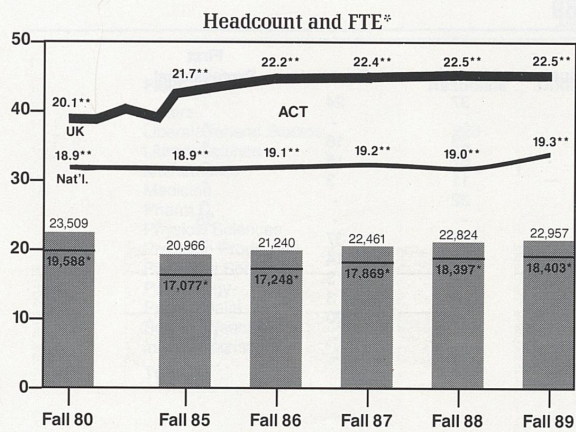
Fall 1989 Headcount

Community Colleges	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Ashland	1,376	1,395	2,771
Elizabethtown	1,319	1,690	3,009
Hazard	716	497	1,213
Henderson	575	671	1,246
Hopkinsville	621	1,256	1,877
Jefferson	2,892	6,147	9,039
Lexington	2,016	1,912	3,928
Madisonville	730	1,230	1,960
Maysville	412	648	1,060
Owensboro	825	1,300	2,125
Paducah	1,293	1,251	2,544
Prestonsburg	1,281	943	2,224
Somerset	1,057	698	1,755
Southeast	818	885	1,703
Total	15,931	20,523	36,454

Headcount and FTE*



*Full Time Equivalent Enrollment.



*Full Time Equivalent Enrollment.

**American College Test composite score of entering freshmen.

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM ENROLLMENT

Fall 1989 Headcount

Lexington Campus and Medical Center	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Undergraduate	14,062	3,189	17,251
Graduate	1,904	2,317	4,221
Professional	963	21	984
House Staff/Postdoctoral	501	0	501
Total	17,430	5,527	22,957

**DEGREES CONFERRED
1988-89**

Field	Associate	Undergraduate	Master's	Doctoral	First Professional
Agriculture	-	83	37	24	-
Architecture	-	41	-	-	-
Biological/Life Sciences	-	73	23	16	-
Business/Management	505	677	57	15	-
Communications	7	253	11	3	-
Computer and Information Sciences	91	41	22	-	-
Dentistry	-	-	-	-	35
Education	-	233	150	37	-
Engineering	74	220	62	14	-
Fine and Applied Arts	-	46	11	3	-
Foreign Languages	-	21	8	3	-
Health Professions	638	301	48	20	-
Law	-	-	-	-	142
Home Economics	28	95	20	-	-
Total	15,821	20,523	38,454	1,705	177

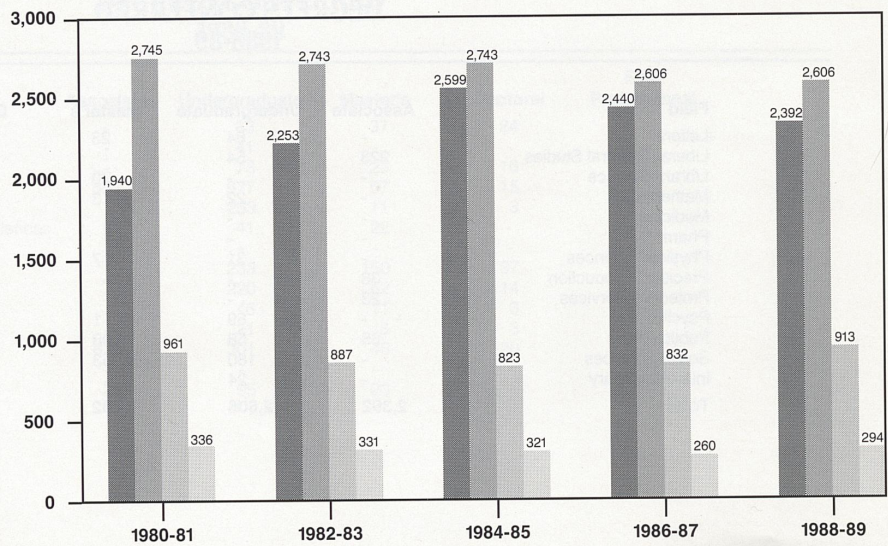
**DEGREES CONFERRED
1988-89**

Field	Associate	Undergraduate	Master's	Doctoral	First Professional
Letters	-	84	23	4	-
Liberal/General Studies	923	54	-	-	-
Library Science	-	-	70	-	-
Mathematics	-	22	13	6	-
Medicine	-	-	-	-	83
Pharm D.	-	-	-	-	34
Physical Sciences	-	31	17	7	-
Precision Production	38	-	-	-	-
Protective Services	23	-	-	-	-
Psychology	-	69	11	14	-
Public Affairs	65	58	96	-	-
Social Sciences	-	180	53	15	-
Interdisciplinary	-	24	-	-	-
Total	2,392	2,606	732	181	294

DEGREES CONFERRED

1981-89

■ Associate ■ Graduate
■ Baccalaureate ■ Professional



STAFFING

Full-time Employees	University System				Community College System			
	1987	% Total	1988	% Total	1987	%Total	1988	%Total
Executive/Administrative/Managerial	365	4.4%	393	4.5%	84	6.1%	87	5.9%
Faculty	1,520	18.2	1,502	17.2	743	53.6	793	53.4
Professional Non-Faculty	2,043	24.4	2,289	26.2	100	7.2	109	7.3
Secretarial/Clerical	1,842	22.0	1,877	21.5	320	23.1	350	23.6
Technical/Paraprofessional	921	11.0	928	10.6	17	1.2	19	1.3
Skilled Crafts	260	3.0	267	3.1	1	0.1	-	-
Service/Maintenance	1,421	17.0	1,480	16.9	120	8.7	126	8.5
Total	8,372	100.0%	8,736	100.0%	1,385	100.0%	1,484	100.0%

LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

1988	University System	Community College System
Book Volumes	2,118,822	436,691
Government Documents	2,021,494	144
Current Periodical Titles	28,151	3,360
Microforms	4,195,452	173,107
Audio-Visual Materials	73,135	45,216
Other	439,644	31,165

In addition to the above, the Library's collections include 166,962 maps; 2,700 Oral History program interviews; 271 current state, national, and international newspapers; the University Archives; Audio-Visual Archives, the Modern Political Papers; the Appalachian Collection, including the Appalachian Regional Commission Archives; and the W. Hugh Peal Collection of 19th century English and related literature. The Library is a regional depository for U.S. government publications and is also a depository for United Nations, European Economic Community and Canadian publications, British Parliamentary Papers, and Kentucky government publications. Numerous CD ROM and online databases are accessible in the main and branch libraries.

Library sites include the Margaret I. King Library, the Medical Center Library, 12 other main campus branch libraries, and 15 community college libraries. The LS2000 library system provides an online catalog for the holdings of all University libraries.

LAND AND SPACE

	Community College System	University System	Other*	Total
Acreage	1,008	679	21,464	23,151
Assignable Square Footage in Buildings**				
Classroom	208,876	193,617	0	402,493
Laboratory	317,800	851,837	46,796	1,216,433
Office	288,816	1,163,726	53,207	1,505,749
Study	180,242	279,555	804	460,601
Special	32,587	501,565	453,056	987,208
General	197,158	593,611	100,327	891,096
Support	49,725	1,406,125	199,910	1,655,760
Health Care	524	287,490	2,036	290,050
Residential	0	1,244,066	175,497	1,419,563
Unclassified	6,646	83,885	0	90,531
Total	1,282,374	6,605,477	1,031,633	8,919,484

*Includes research farms, Robinson Forest, substations, 4-H camps, Adena Park.

**Based on Fall 1989 Physical Facilities Inventory.

NEW FACILITIES

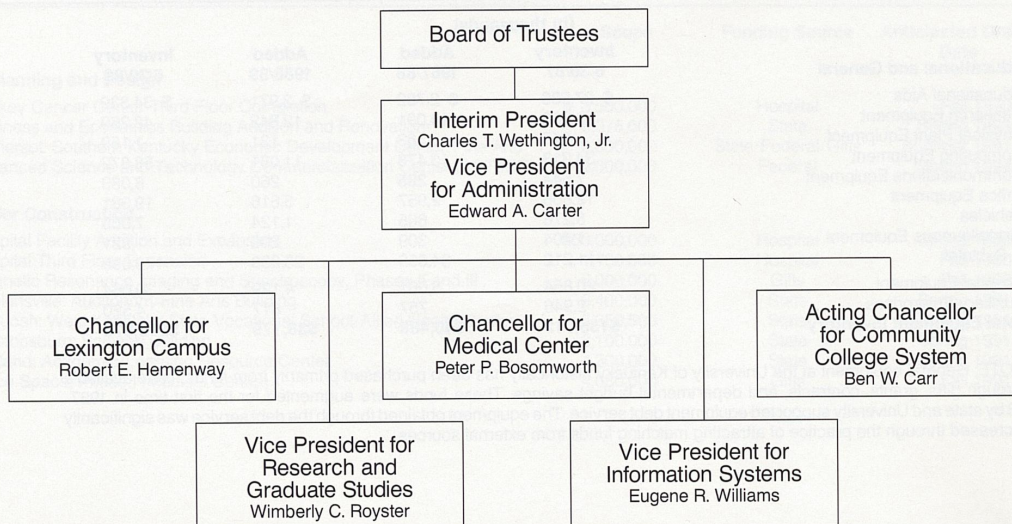
	Scope	Funding Source	Anticipated Online Date
In Planning and Design			
Markey Cancer Center Third Floor Completion	\$ 3,500,000	Hospital	Fall 1990
Business and Economics Building Addition and Renovation	8,075,000	State	Spring 1991
Somerset: Southern Kentucky Economic Development Center/Fine Arts	9,800,000	State/Federal/Gifts	Summer 1991
Advanced Science and Technology Commercialization Center (ASTeCC)	4,600,000	Federal	Spring 1994
Under Construction			
Hospital Facility Addition and Expansion	\$50,000,000	Hospital	Spring 1990
Hospital Third Floor Expansion	1,100,000	Hospital	Fall 1990
Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Spectroscopy, Phases II and III	6,000,000	Gifts	Fall 1990
Hopkinsville: Auditorium/Fine Arts Building	3,400,000	State	Spring 1991
Paducah: West Kentucky State Vocational School/Allied Health Center	5,350,500	State	Spring 1991
Prestonsburg: Science Building	3,100,000	State	Spring 1991
Ashland: Academic/Learning Resource Center	4,300,000	State	Spring 1991
Office Space, Phase I (Medical Center)	4,050,000	Gifts	Fall 1991

GENERAL EQUIPMENT INVENTORIES

	(in thousands)			
Educational and General	Inventory 6/30/87	Added 1987/88	Added 1988/89	Inventory 6/30/89
Educational Aids	\$ 27,586	\$ 2,782	\$ 3,971	\$ 34,339
Research Equipment	21,336	14,091	12,842	48,269
Physical Plant Equipment	945	83	131	1,159
Computing Equipment	34,313	13,478	11,081	58,872
Communications Equipment	7,544	285	260	8,089
Office Equipment	12,808	2,957	3,616	19,381
Vehicles	5,276	665	1,124	7,065
Miscellaneous Equipment	1,404	309	208	1,921
Subtotal	111,212	34,650	33,233	179,095
Hospital Equipment	20,854	5,081	4,129	30,064
Auxiliary Enterprises	2,946	757	817	4,520
Total Equipment Inventory	\$135,012	\$40,488	\$38,179	\$213,679

NOTE: General equipment at the University of Kentucky historically has been purchased primarily from funds made available through gifts, grants, contracts, and departmental budget savings. These funds were augmented for the first time in 1987-88 by state and University supported equipment debt service. The equipment obtained through the debt service was significantly increased through the practice of attracting matching funds from external sources.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

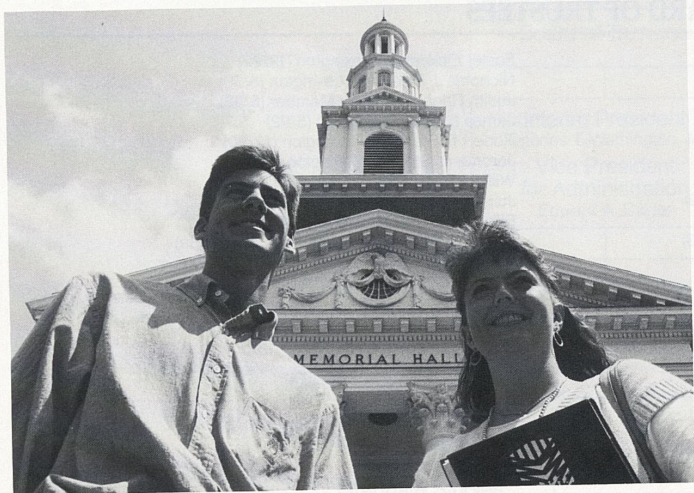


UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Ted B. Bates, Alumni Member (12/90)
Raymond F. Betts, Faculty Member (6/92)
William E. Burnett, Jr., Lexington (12/90)
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Mary Sue Coleman, Faculty Member (6/90)
Tracy Farmer, Lexington (12/90)
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Walter D. Huddleston, Elizabethtown (12/89)
Sean P. Lohman, Student Member (6/90)
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Foster Ockerman, Lexington (12/92)
Nicholas J. Pisacano, Lexington (6/90)
Judith Rhoads, Faculty Member (6/92)
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Henry R. Wilhoit, Jr., Alumni Member (12/89)

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
BOARD OF REGENTS



Wendy C. Pappas

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 Robert P. Anderson, M.D., Professor (1981)
 Robert P. Anderson, M.D., Professor (1981)
 Robert P. Anderson, M.D., Professor (1981)
 Robert P. Anderson, M.D., Professor (1981)
 Robert P. Anderson, M.D., Professor (1981)
 Robert P. Anderson, M.D., Professor (1981)
 Robert P. Anderson, M.D., Professor (1981)

Acting Chancellor
 for Community
 College System
 1981-1982

President of
 Information Systems
 1981-1982

HISTORY

- 1865 Agricultural and Mechanical College (A & M) established as part of Kentucky University
1869 James K. Patterson became president of A&M
1878 A&M separated from Kentucky University
1882 A&M moved to current location in Lexington
1885 Agricultural Experiment Station opened
1889 College of Agriculture established
1908 College of Arts and Sciences established, College of Law established, A&M name changed to "State University, Lexington, Kentucky"
1909 A collection of books was moved into the Carnegie Building and named University Library
1911 Henry S. Barker became President of State University
1916 State University renamed University of Kentucky
1917 Frank L. McVey became President of University of Kentucky, Graduate School established
1918 College of Engineering established
1923 College of Education established
1925 College of Business and Economics established
1941 Herman L. Donovan became President
1947 College of Pharmacy moved to University of Kentucky
1956 Medical Center authorized by General Assembly, Frank G. Dickey became President
1957 Ashland Extension Center established
1959 Patterson School of Diplomacy established, Honors Program initiated
1960 Medical Center opened, College of Medicine admitted first class, College of Nursing admitted first class, Henderson Extension Center established, Southeast Extension Center established
1962 College of Dentistry admitted first class, University Hospital opened
1963 John W. Oswald became President
1964 Community College System established, Elizabethtown Community College established, Prestonsburg Community College established, College of Architecture established
1965 Hopkinsville Community College established, Somerset Community College established, Lexington Technical Institute (LTI) established
1966 College of Allied Health Professions established
1967 College of Home Economics established
1968 Albert D. Kirwan became President, Jefferson Community College established, Paducah Community College established, Hazard Community College established, Maysville Community College established, Madisonville Community College established
1969 College of Social Work established, Otis A. Singletary became President
1970 College of Library and Information Science established
1976 College of Communications established, College of Fine Arts established
1979 Martin Center of Public Administration established
1982 University reorganized with a Central Administration and three sectors headed by Chancellors (Lexington Campus, Medical Center, and Community College System)
1984 LTI became Lexington Community College
1986 Owensboro Community College established
1987 David P. Roselle became President
1988 University organized two new sectors headed by Vice Presidents (Research and Graduate Studies; Information Systems)

UK is worth it!