



Board of Governors for Higher Education  
Department of Higher Education  
State of Connecticut

# **Connecticut Public Higher Education**

## **2007 System Trends**

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**Connecticut Public Higher Education  
2007 System Trends**

# **FY 2007-09 OPERATING BUDGET SUMMARY**



## Connecticut Public Higher Education Governor's Recommended Summary FY 2008 Operating Budget

	<b>FY 2007 Estimated <u>Expenditures</u></b>	<b>FY 2008 Total <u>Requested</u></b>	<b>FY 2008 Current Services <u>Requested</u></b>	<b>FY 2008 Governor's <u>Recommended</u></b>
<b>GENERAL FUND<sup>1</sup></b>				
University of Connecticut	\$222,137,561	\$232,672,623	\$226,114,623	<b>\$221,934,131</b>
UConn Health Center	77,120,245	93,528,513	79,997,055	<b>80,574,095</b>
Connecticut State University	153,956,262	172,282,240	156,890,171	<b>156,819,592</b>
Community-Technical College System	144,121,147	158,987,658	148,724,146	<b>147,749,320</b>
Charter Oak State College	1,930,732	2,187,052	1,867,953	<b>1,867,953</b>
CT Distance Learning Consortium	602,928	1,490,690	645,690	<b>645,690</b>
Department of Higher Education	53,805,034	63,346,508	103,486,376	<b>74,348,263</b>
	<b>\$653,673,909</b>	<b>\$724,495,284</b>	<b>\$717,726,014</b>	<b>\$683,939,044</b>
<b>OPERATING FUND</b>				
University of Connecticut	\$480,182,855	\$498,832,881	\$498,832,881	<b>\$498,832,881</b>
UConn Health Center	187,341,531	201,839,507	201,839,507	<b>201,839,507</b>
Connecticut State University	334,096,644	340,162,407	340,162,407	<b>340,162,407</b>
Community-Technical College System	159,492,695	174,396,288	174,396,288	<b>174,396,288</b>
Charter Oak State College	4,600,180	4,831,110	4,831,110	<b>4,831,110</b>
CT Distance Learning Consortium	1,584,431	1,549,082	1,549,082	<b>1,549,082</b>
Department of Higher Education	-	-	-	-
	<b>\$1,167,298,336</b>	<b>\$1,221,611,275</b>	<b>\$1,221,611,275</b>	<b>\$1,221,611,275</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				
University of Connecticut	\$702,320,416	\$731,505,504	\$724,947,504	<b>\$720,767,012</b>
UConn Health Center	264,461,776	295,368,020	281,836,562	<b>282,413,602</b>
Connecticut State University	488,052,906	512,444,647	497,052,578	<b>496,981,999</b>
Community-Technical College System	303,613,842	333,383,946	323,120,434	<b>322,145,608</b>
Charter Oak State College	6,530,912	7,018,162	6,699,063	<b>6,699,063</b>
CT Distance Learning Consortium	2,187,359	3,039,772	2,194,772	<b>2,194,772</b>
Department of Higher Education	53,805,034	63,346,508	103,486,376	<b>74,348,263</b>
	<b>\$1,820,972,245</b>	<b>\$1,946,106,559</b>	<b>\$1,939,337,289</b>	<b>\$1,905,550,319</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes General Fund Fringe Benefits

# Budget Summary

## Connecticut Public Higher Education Governor's Recommended Summary FY 2009 Operating Budget

	<u>FY 2007 Estimated Expenditures</u>	<u>FY 2009 Total Requested</u>	<u>FY 2009 Current Services Requested</u>	<u>FY 2009 Governor's Recommended</u>
<b>GENERAL FUND<sup>1</sup></b>				
University of Connecticut	\$222,137,561	\$239,238,125	\$228,178,125	<b>\$224,416,160</b>
UConn Health Center	77,120,245	103,201,807	83,196,937	<b>81,863,598</b>
Connecticut State University	153,956,262	177,658,095	158,316,647	<b>158,649,294</b>
Community-Technical College System	144,121,147	169,009,504	153,035,202	<b>150,258,220</b>
Charter Oak State College	1,930,732	2,303,974	1,978,014	<b>1,978,014</b>
CT Distance Learning Consortium	602,928	1,538,472	683,472	<b>683,472</b>
Department of Higher Education	53,805,034	57,762,104	95,101,972	<b>76,278,433</b>
	<b>\$653,673,909</b>	<b>\$750,712,081</b>	<b>\$720,490,369</b>	<b>\$694,127,191</b>
<b>OPERATING FUND</b>				
University of Connecticut	\$480,182,855	\$515,978,499	\$515,978,499	<b>\$515,978,499</b>
UConn Health Center	187,341,531	215,832,055	215,832,055	<b>215,832,055</b>
Connecticut State University	334,096,644	350,247,687	350,247,687	<b>350,247,687</b>
Community-Technical College System	159,492,695	185,094,773	185,094,773	<b>185,094,773</b>
Charter Oak State College	4,600,180	5,168,883	5,168,883	<b>5,168,883</b>
CT Distance Learning Consortium	1,584,431	1,501,845	1,501,845	<b>1,501,845</b>
Department of Higher Education	-	-	-	-
	<b>\$1,167,298,336</b>	<b>\$1,273,823,742</b>	<b>\$1,273,823,742</b>	<b>\$1,273,823,742</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				
University of Connecticut	\$702,320,416	\$755,216,624	\$744,156,624	<b>\$740,394,659</b>
UConn Health Center	264,461,776	319,033,862	299,028,992	<b>297,695,653</b>
Connecticut State University	488,052,906	527,905,782	508,564,334	<b>508,896,981</b>
Community-Technical College System	303,613,842	354,104,277	338,129,975	<b>335,352,993</b>
Charter Oak State College	6,530,912	7,472,857	7,146,897	<b>7,146,897</b>
CT Distance Learning Consortium	2,187,359	3,040,317	2,185,317	<b>2,185,317</b>
Department of Higher Education	53,805,034	57,762,104	95,101,972	<b>76,278,433</b>
	<b>\$1,820,972,245</b>	<b>\$2,024,535,823</b>	<b>1,994,314,111</b>	<b>\$1,967,950,933</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes General Fund Fringe Benefits



**Connecticut Public Higher Education  
Governor's Recommended General Fund Operating Budget  
2007 Estimated to Governor's Recommended**

**FY 2008**

	2007 Estimated <u>Expenditures</u> <sup>1</sup>	Governor's Recommended <sup>2</sup>	\$ Change From <u>2007</u>	% Change From <u>2007</u>
University of Connecticut	\$222,137,561	\$221,934,131	(\$203,430)	-0.1%
UConn Health Center	77,120,245	80,574,095	3,453,850	4.5%
Connecticut State University	153,956,262	156,819,592	2,863,330	1.9%
Community-Tech College System	144,121,147	147,749,320	3,628,173	2.5%
Charter Oak State College	1,930,732	1,867,953	(62,779)	-3.3%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	602,928	645,690	42,762	7.1%
Department of Higher Education	53,805,034	74,348,263	20,543,229	38.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$653,673,909</b>	<b>\$683,939,044</b>	<b>\$30,265,135</b>	<b>4.6%</b>

**FY 2009**

	2007 Estimated <u>Expenditures</u>	Governor's Recommended	\$ Change from <u>2007</u>	% Change from <u>2007</u>
University of Connecticut	\$222,137,561	\$224,416,160	\$2,278,599	1.0%
UConn Health Center	77,120,245	81,863,598	4,743,353	6.2%
Connecticut State University	153,956,262	158,649,294	4,693,032	3.0%
Community-Tech College System	144,121,147	150,258,220	6,137,073	4.3%
Charter Oak State College	1,930,732	1,978,014	47,282	2.4%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	602,928	683,472	80,544	13.4%
Department of Higher Education	53,805,034	76,278,433	22,473,399	41.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$653,673,909</b>	<b>\$694,127,191</b>	<b>\$40,453,282</b>	<b>6.2%</b>

<sup>1</sup> 2007 estimated expenditures include all surplus appropriations and estimated salary adjustments.

<sup>2</sup> The Governor's recommendation excludes unsettled collective bargaining contracts.

## Budget Summary

### Connecticut Public Higher Education Governor's Recommended General Fund Operating Budget Requested to Governor's Recommended

#### FY 2008

	Current Services	Governor's	\$ Change	% Change
	<u>Requested</u>	<u>Recommended</u>	From	From
			<u>Requested</u>	<u>Requested</u>
University of Connecticut	\$226,114,623	<b>\$221,934,131</b>	(\$4,180,492)	-1.8%
UConn Health Center	79,997,055	<b>80,574,095</b>	577,040	-0.7%
Connecticut State University	156,890,171	<b>156,819,592</b>	(70,579)	0.0%
Community-Tech College System	148,724,146	<b>147,749,320</b>	(974,826)	-0.7%
Charter Oak State College	1,867,953	<b>1,867,953</b>	-	0.0%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	645,690	<b>645,690</b>	-	0.0%
Department of Higher Education	103,486,376	<b>74,348,263</b>	(29,138,113)	-28.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$717,726,014</b>	<b>\$683,939,044</b>	<b>\$(33,786,970)</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>

#### FY 2009

	Current Services	Governor's	\$ Change	% Change
	<u>Requested</u>	<u>Recommended</u>	from	from
			<u>Requested</u>	<u>Requested</u>
University of Connecticut	\$228,178,125	<b>\$224,416,160</b>	(\$3,761,965)	-1.6%
UConn Health Center	83,196,937	<b>81,863,598</b>	(1,333,339)	-1.7%
Connecticut State University	158,316,647	<b>158,649,294</b>	332,647	0.2%
Community-Tech College System	153,035,202	<b>150,258,220</b>	(2,776,982)	-1.8%
Charter Oak State College	1,978,014	<b>1,978,014</b>	-	0.0%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	683,472	<b>683,472</b>	-	0.0%
Department of Higher Education	95,101,972	<b>76,278,433</b>	(18,823,539)	-19.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$720,490,369</b>	<b>\$694,127,191</b>	<b>\$(26,363,178)</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>

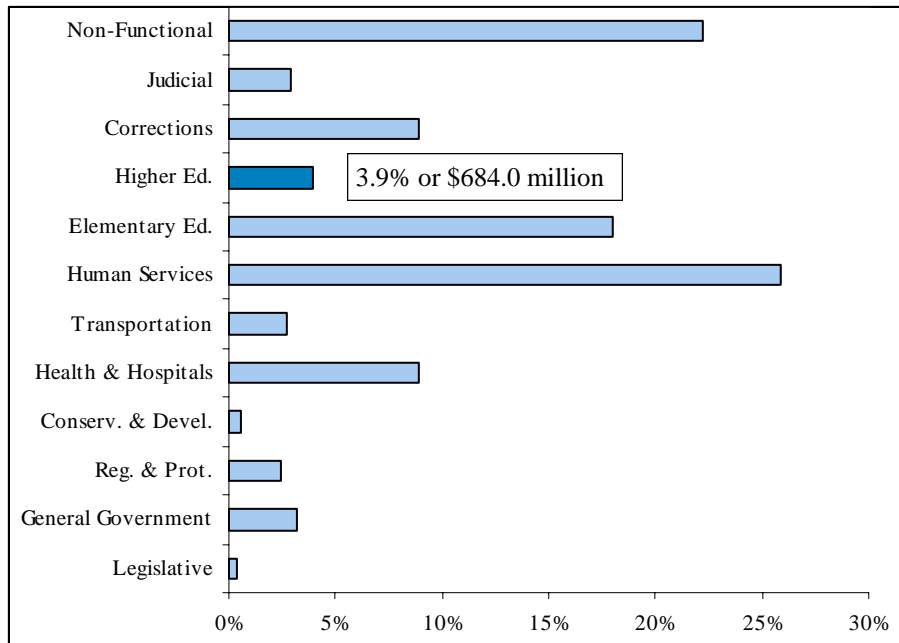


**Connecticut Public Higher Education  
2007 System Trends**

# **HIGHER EDUCATION IN A STATEWIDE CONTEXT**



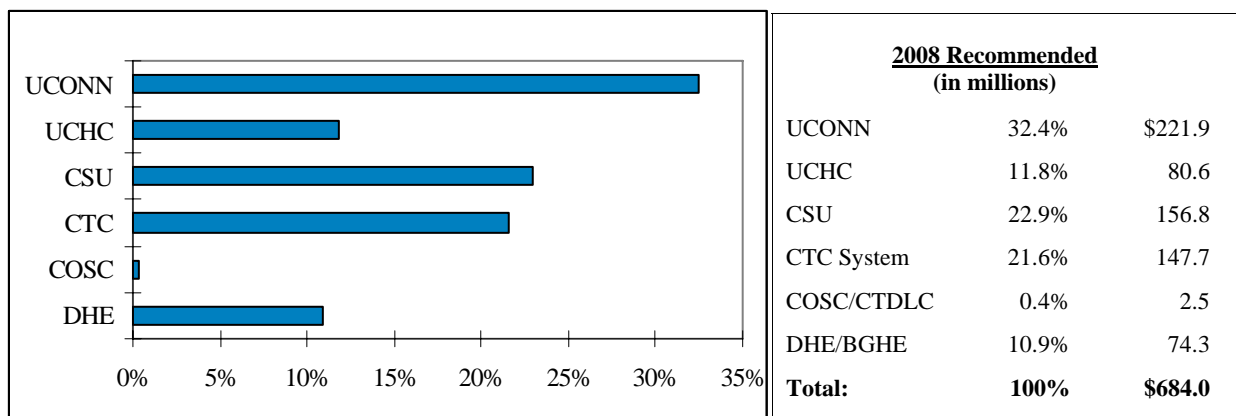
## State Budget by Function



Under the Governor’s recommended 2008 budget totaling \$17,462 million, 3.9 percent of total funding is devoted to higher education, excluding General Fund fringe benefit costs that are paid by the Comptroller. The higher education portion represents a 4.6 percent increase from 2007 estimated expenditures and a 11.7 percent increase from 2006 actual expenditures.

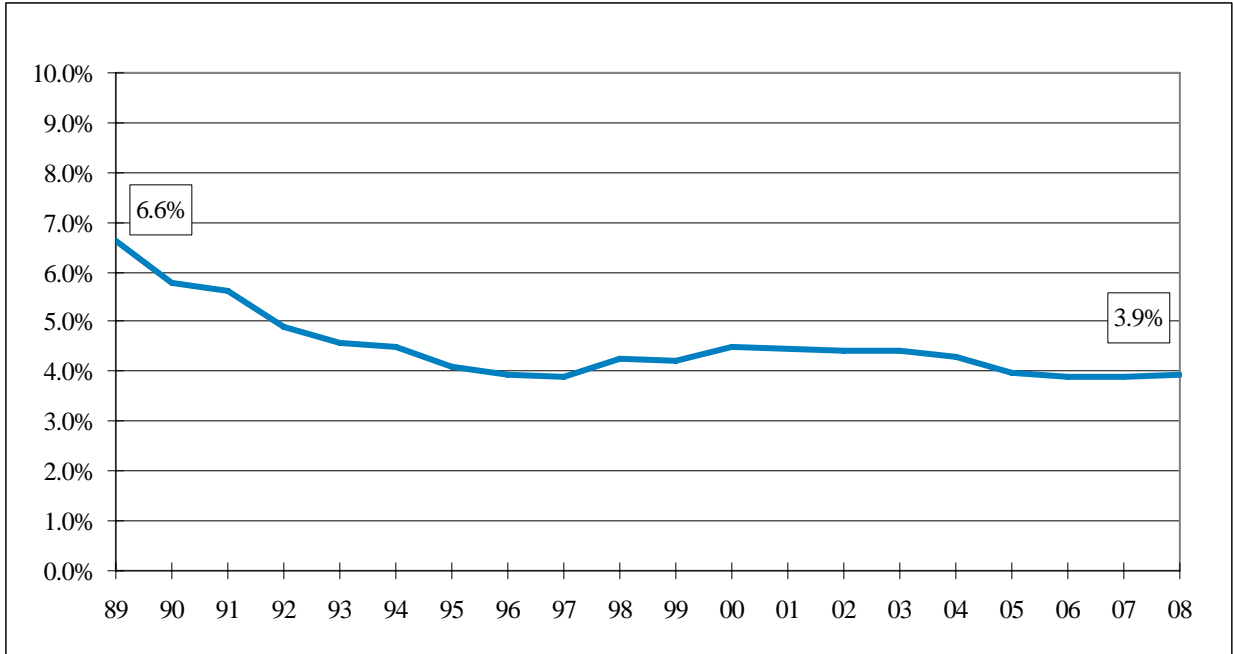
The \$30 million increase in the Governor’s \$684 million 2008 operating budget for higher education is made up of \$25 million in new student financial aid funding and one million dollars each for Early Childhood Education and Manufacturing Technology programming at the community colleges. These are coupled with a two percent inflationary increase for all units, settled collective bargaining adjustments and a commitment to honor unsettled collective bargaining, currently in the five percent range. The Governor’s budget makes a significant investment in education concentrating new higher education funding in financial aid. The constituent units will have to find resources from within available funding to meet identified needs for additional full-time faculty as well as growing demand for math and science graduates and increased research.

## Higher Education Budget



*State budget by function compares higher education direct appropriations to other state funding priorities, or functions of government. The higher education budget breaks out higher education’s share by constituent unit. To ensure data consistency over time, state appropriations are defined as all appropriated funds (General Fund, transportation fund, etc.).*

### Higher Education as a Percentage of Total State Appropriations



*Illustrates the change in the portion of the budget devoted to higher education from 1989 to 2008 without fringe benefits, which are allocated by the Comptroller.*

In 1989, higher education received 6.6 percent of the state budget. Funding declined to a low of 3.9 percent of the budget in 1997, and rose slowly to a peak of 4.5 percent by 2001. Based on the Governor’s 2008 budget recommendations, higher education’s share of the state budget will remain at 3.9 percent, essentially level for four years. This budget will match the 1997 low of 3.9 percent.

The trend of decreasing proportional funding for higher education in the 1990’s was not limited to Connecticut, but occurred to varying degrees across the country. Connecticut’s experience resulted primarily from its deeper and more prolonged recession. The funding drop occurred initially as a result of increased support for other government functions, while dollars for higher education remained at status quo levels. In 1993, as the recession deepened, higher education funding was cut, which drove the decline that continued until 1998. Beginning in 2002, after four years of growth, education’s share dropped slightly as shares for other functions of government increased. Once again, recovery from the recession in Connecticut, which lagged the nation, is a major contributor to the recent declines in higher education’s share of funding. Unfortunately, with the built-in alternative revenue source of tuition and fees, higher education is seen as a prime candidate for cuts here and across the nation. Since 2002, higher education funding has grown by 20.6 percent, but cannot keep up with growth in other functions. Although this year’s budget does not increase higher education’s portion, it takes needed strides in financial aid funding.



Connecticut Public Higher Education  
2007 System Trends

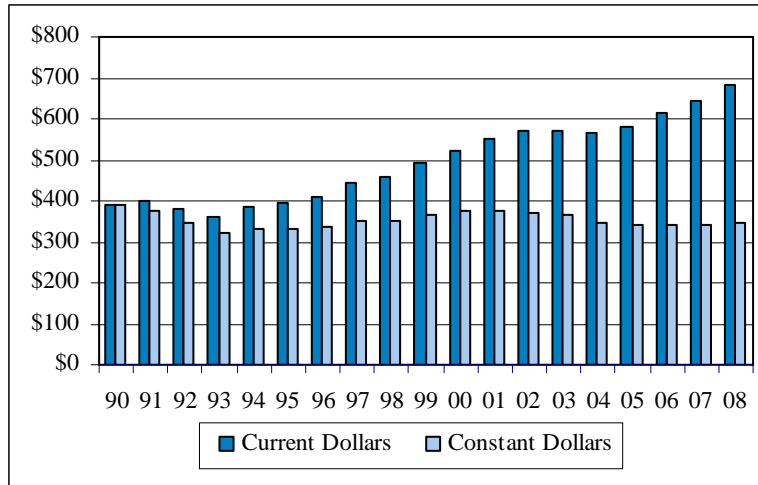
# **GENERAL FUND AND OPERATING BUDGET EXPENDITURE TRENDS**





## Connecticut Public Higher Education General Fund Expenditure Trends

**Current and Constant 1990 Dollars**  
(millions)



After significant reductions in state support resulting from the recession in 1992 and 1993, annual state appropriations to higher education were on the upswing through 2003. After a one-year decline in 2004, appropriations are growing again, but continue to reflect additional erosion in inflation-adjusted state support.

The 2008 budget represents an increase of 6.1 percent from 2007, excluding the one-time Higher Education State Matching Grant payment of \$5.35 million. In inflation-adjusted dollars, state system support has declined by

\$45.5 million, or 11.6 percent, from 1990 funding levels. The Governor's recommendation for 2008 includes an unprecedented \$25 million increase in need-based student financial aid and a \$1 million investment each in early childhood education and manufacturing technology. It also provides a two percent increase in block grant appropriations to the constituent units that will be supplemented with salary adjustment funding for settled collective bargaining contracts as approved.

The loss in inflation-adjusted dollars that began in 2001 bottomed out in 2005 at \$342 million or 87 percent of 1990 dollars. Since then modest annual growth has occurred as increases in general fund appropriations have been higher than inflation as measured by the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) State support of \$346 million dollars in 2008 represents 88 percent of the state support available to higher education in 1990.

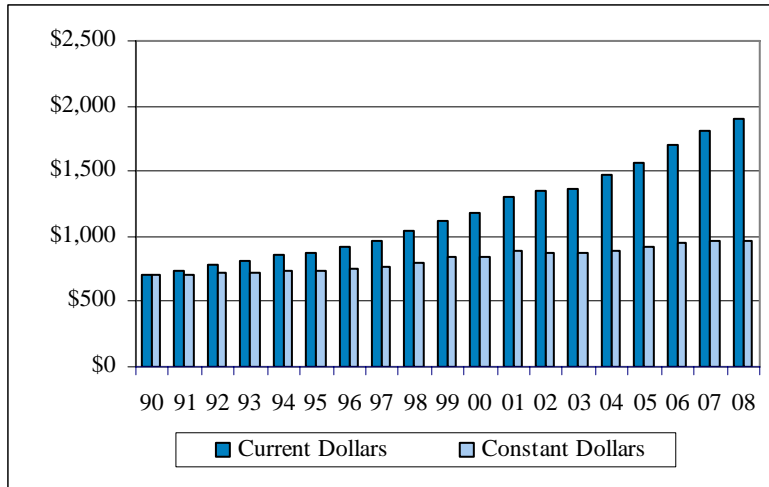
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>General Fund Current Dollars</b>	<b>HEPI Percent</b>	<b>HEPI Adjusted Constant Dollars</b>
1990	\$391.6		\$391.6
1991	397.8	5.3%	377.9
1992	378.7	3.6%	347.4
1993	361.4	2.9%	322.3
1994	386.0	3.4%	332.8
1995	393.2	2.9%	329.3
1996	410.9	2.9%	334.4
1997	445.0	3.1%	351.2
1998	458.4	3.5%	349.5
1999	491.5	2.4%	365.9
2000	524.4	4.1%	375.0
2001	549.2	4.9%	374.4
2002	568.3	4.1%	372.2
2003	572.4	2.9%	364.3
2004	567.6	4.7%	345.2
2005	581.5	3.5%	341.9
2006	612.6	5.2%	342.4
<b>2007</b>	<b>644.5</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>343.1</b>
<b>Gov 2008</b>	<b>683.9</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>346.7</b>

*The exhibits display general fund expenditures on both a current (actual) and constant (inflation adjusted) dollar basis. Constant dollars are calculated using the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) as the inflationary index.*

Source: HEPI 2006 Update, Commonfund Institute.

## Connecticut Public Higher Education Operating Budget Expenditure Trends

**Current and Constant 1990 Dollars  
(Millions)**



The operating budget is made up of state support from the general fund and constituent unit revenue from other sources, notably tuition. As funding from the state general fund decreased in the early 1990's, revenue to maintain services was raised through student tuition and fees. The result was significant tuition increases in the mid-1990s. Thereafter, tuition increases slowed somewhat, particularly with state funding for a tuition freeze in 1999 and 2000 and increased general fund appropriations. With budget

deficits beginning in 2002, however, support from the general fund for higher education slowed and tuition and fees were again on the rise. Tuition increases since 2006 have been below six percent, and state support has increased modestly.

Combined operating budget expenditures have increased by more than \$1 billion or nearly 173 percent from 1990 to the Governor's recommended budget for 2008. This compares to an increase of \$292 million or 75 percent for general fund expenditures over the same period. Clearly overall spending is rising at a much faster rate than the average four percent increase in the general fund and, even with increasing state appropriations, there has been a marked shift in support from the state to the student. In inflation-adjusted dollars, spending has increased by 38.2 percent - more than \$250 million - from 1990 to 2008 recommended levels.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Operating Current Dollars</b>	<b>HEPI Percent</b>	<b>HEPI Adjusted Constant Dollars</b>
1990	\$699.1		\$699.1
1991	740.7	5.3%	703.7
1992	789.8	3.6%	724.4
1993	811.5	2.9%	723.6
1994	853.3	3.4%	735.8
1995	877.1	2.9%	734.6
1996	920.6	2.9%	749.3
1997	969.9	3.1%	765.5
1998	1,048.3	3.5%	799.2
1999	1,122.6	2.4%	835.9
2000	1,175.8	4.1%	840.8
2001	1,309.2	4.9%	892.7
2002	1,346.5	4.1%	881.8
2003	1,366.4	2.9%	869.8
2004	1,464.8	4.7%	890.9
2005	1,560.6	3.5%	917.5
2006	1,706.2	5.2%	953.7
<b>2007</b>	<b>1,811.8</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>964.5</b>
<b>Gov 2008</b>	<b>1,905.6</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>966.1</b>

*The exhibits display the operating budget expenditures on both a current (actual) and constant (inflation adjusted) dollar basis. Constant dollars are calculated using the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) for inflation.*

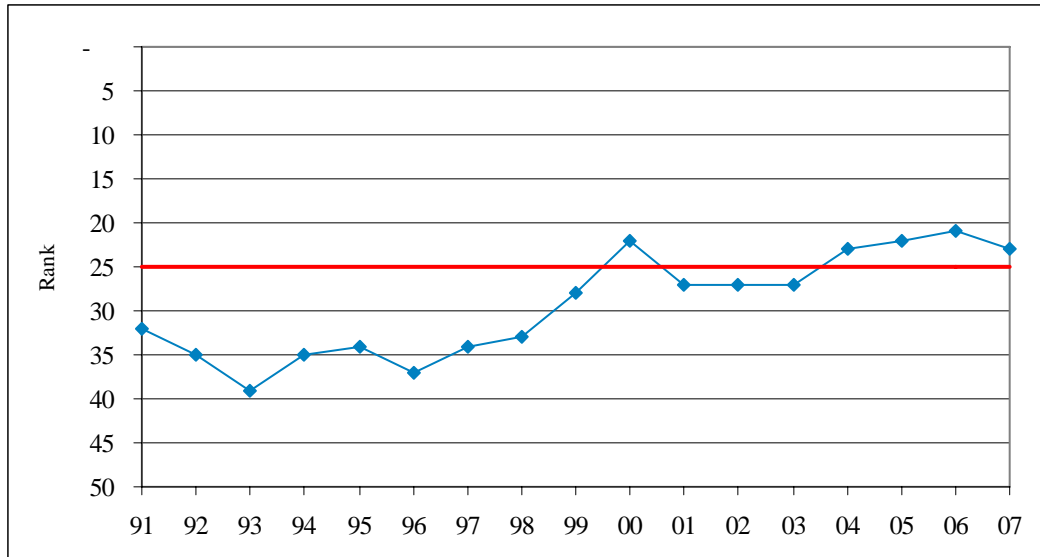
Source: HEPI 2006 Update, Commonfund Institute.



# **COMPARATIVE FUNDING INDICATORS**



## National Rankings Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education per Capita



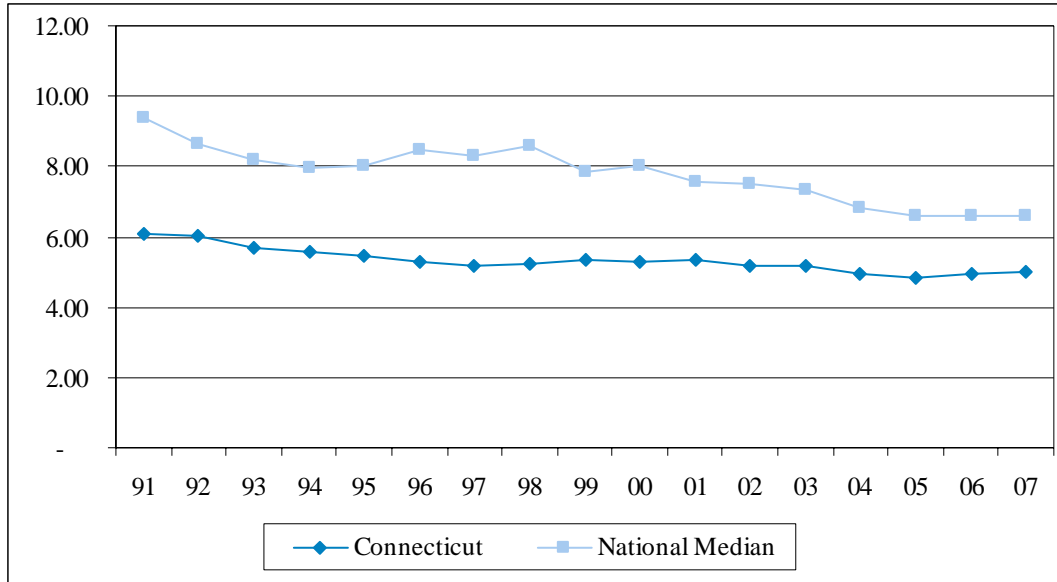
	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
CT	150.0	153.2	147.8	150.8	152.7	153.3	164.5	176.4	191.5	213.0	216.0	222.5	220.4	215.6	219.5	235.5	252.0
U.S.	165.1	161.5	156.6	160.2	166.4	173.4	180.6	197.5	197.5	208.0	221.0	225.5	221.9	211.0	215.0	225.3	241.6
Rank	32	35	39	35	34	37	34	33	28	22	27	27	27	23	22	21	23

Source: Illinois State University, [Grapevine](#), Annual Survey.

Until 2004, Connecticut had a consistent ranking in the lower half of the 50 states by this measure, which gauges state funding levels on a per state resident basis. From 1990 to 2000, Connecticut’s funding moved from 10 percent below the national median to two percent above, only to fall below again for three years. By 2007, however, Connecticut will spend about \$252 per capita on higher education, or more than 104 percent of the national median funding, **placing it above the median for the fourth consecutive year and 23rd among 50 states**. Since moving above the median, Connecticut’s ranking has increased for a variety of reasons. First, budget reductions were less severe here than in other states resulting in more consistent increases. Second, the cost of fringe benefits, which now represents nearly 27 percent of the total state commitment, has increased 54 percent since 2000. Finally, Connecticut has a declining population resulting in funding being spread over a smaller base. With a more stable national economy and Connecticut’s 2007 appropriations increase below the national average of seven percent, the ranking per capita has dropped, but because there are fewer residents to measure against, the spending per capita increased. As the economy continues to stabilize and population across the country changes at differing rates, rankings are likely to be increasingly unstable.

Note that this measure does not take into account the size of the state’s public higher education system, the state’s college participation rate or the number of students served by the public system—all of which have a significant effect on how rank is interpreted.

## National Rankings Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education per \$1,000 Personal Income



	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
CT	6.08	6.01	5.68	5.56	5.46	5.28	5.18	5.21	5.33	5.31	5.34	5.18	5.16	4.96	4.86	4.96	4.98
U.S.	9.39	8.62	8.21	7.96	8.02	8.46	8.30	8.58	7.83	8.00	7.57	7.50	7.35	6.83	6.59	6.59	6.59
Rank	47	46	46	48	48	48	47	47	47	45	44	46	45	45	46	43	42

Source: Illinois State University, [Grapevine](#), Annual Survey.

**Connecticut continues to be well below the national median and to be ranked in the 40's among the 50 states in terms of its support for higher education compared to its relative wealth. In 2007, Connecticut ranks 42nd among the 50 states.** This indicator gauges state funding levels compared to wealth or ability to pay as measured by personal income. It is the ratio of the total state appropriations, including estimated general fund fringe benefit costs, per \$1,000 of personal income. Clearly, Connecticut's personal income level, driven by high incomes in the southern part of the state, is too high for this ever to be a reasonable measure against the rest of the nation. In addition and as with the previous measure, it does not consider the size of a state's public higher education system, the state's college participation rate or the number of students enrolled in the public system. It is noteworthy that Connecticut moved up another position this year despite a small rate increase and a constant national median. Clearly it is other states moving around Connecticut that are responsible for the shift. Finally, while Connecticut's rank has remained relatively consistent over the 17 years measured here, the change in state support per \$1,000 of personal income has been consistently less than the change in the national median and the gap between the two has narrowed. The fact that the appropriations per \$1,000 are declining on both the state and national level may owe as much to rising wealth as falling appropriations.

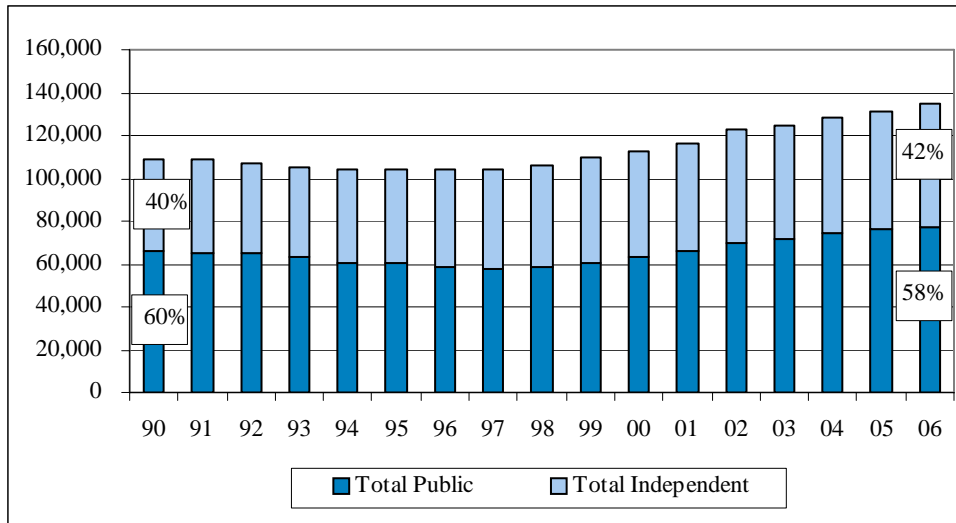


# **ENROLLMENT**





## Connecticut Higher Education Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2006

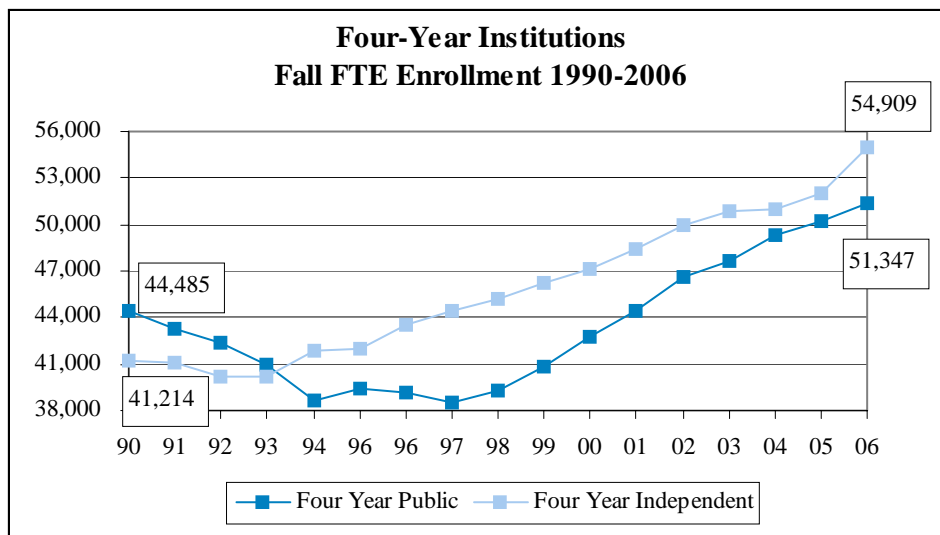


Enrollment is measured on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis because the number of full-time students is more directly related to funding needs than the total number of students.

FTE enrollment in Connecticut public

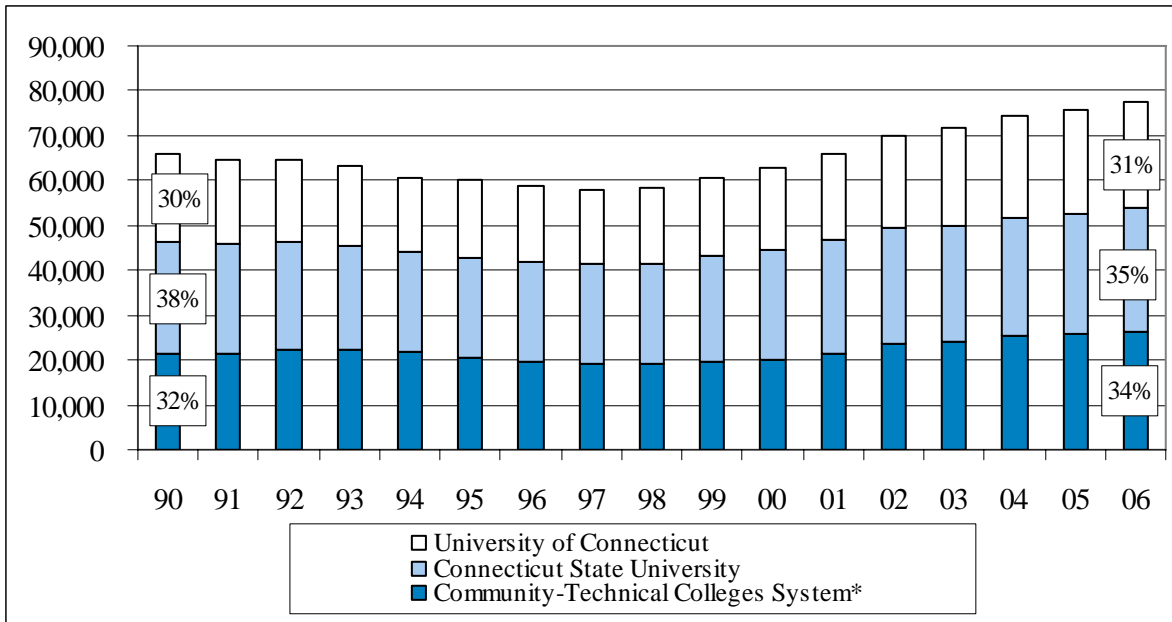
and independent institutions surpassed its 1990 peak in fall 1999 and has grown steadily ever since. **In 1990, total enrollment stood at 109,167 and in fall 2006 it stands at 134,752, a 23 percent increase.** Through 1993, public institutions represented 60 percent of the state’s total higher education enrollment, but the relationship between public and private enrollment changed when enrollment began to decline in 1993. By 1998 the percentage of public enrollment bottomed out at 55 percent, but has increased gradually to 58 percent in 2006. Enrollment in the state’s public institutions has increased from 58,333 in 1998 to 77,552 in 2006, a 33 percent increase, while independent enrollment has increased 20 percent from 47,827 to 57,200 during the same period.

The chart to the right depicts FTE enrollment between public and independent four-year institutions from the original 1990 peak through 2006. The independents never experienced the significant enrollment drop that occurred in the public sector in the mid-1990s when the



traditional college age population declined and have enjoyed a steady enrollment climb instead. The jump in enrollment that occurred last year is largely due to Briarwood College recently becoming a four-year institution. Public enrollment experienced a turnaround in the late 1990’s and has been narrowing the margin each year since. Although the beginning and ending ratios of public to private enrollment are nearly the same, the distribution of students between public and private institutions is reversed. All institutions benefited from Connecticut’s baby boomlet.

## Connecticut Public Higher Education Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2006



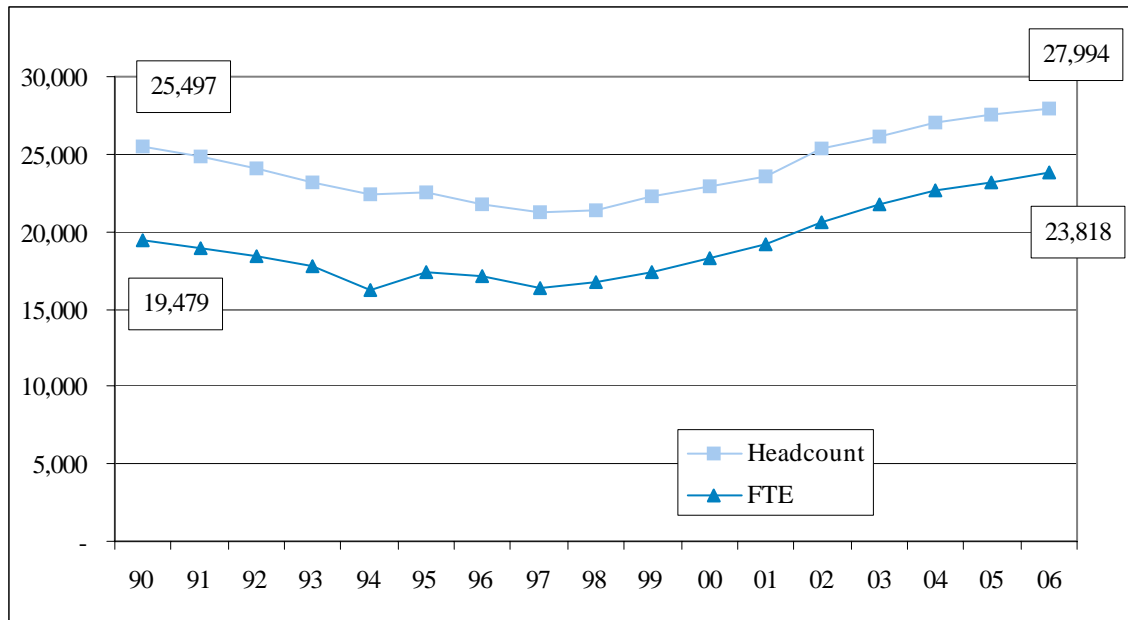
Fall FTE enrollment excludes the University of Connecticut Health Center

From 1990 to 1997, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment across the public system declined steadily with the exception of the community colleges, where enrollment peaked in 1992 before beginning a downward trend. This decline ended with a one percent increase in fall 1998 and enrollment has increased steadily to 77,552 total FTE students in 2006, reflecting the sixth consecutive year of record-breaking enrollment. **Since the turnaround in fall 1998, system enrollment has grown by 19,219 students, or 33 percent, with individual growth of 43 percent at the University of Connecticut, 22 percent at the Connecticut State University and 38 percent at the Community-Technical College (CTC) System.** Only the mix of students among the three public constituent units has changed during this growth spurt, with the CTC System’s enrollment growing at a faster rate than the Connecticut State University. As a result, the State Universities’ share dropped from 38 to 35 percent, losing nearly two percentage points to the CTC System and one point to UConn over this period. A continuation of this upward trend is expected through at least 2008 mirroring the growth in the number of high school graduates, with lower high school graduate numbers thereafter.

### Fall FTE Enrollment 1997-2006

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
UConn	19,479	16,374	16,699	17,403	18,338	19,145	20,577	21,758	22,717	23,184	23,818
CSU	25,006	22,155	22,640	23,428	24,415	25,266	25,980	25,948	26,637	26,978	27,529
CTC System	21,282	19,279	18,994	19,654	20,258	21,570	23,487	24,158	25,213	25,742	26,205
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,767</b>	<b>57,808</b>	<b>58,333</b>	<b>60,485</b>	<b>63,011</b>	<b>65,981</b>	<b>70,044</b>	<b>71,864</b>	<b>74,567</b>	<b>75,904</b>	<b>77,552</b>

## University of Connecticut Fall Enrollment 1990-2006

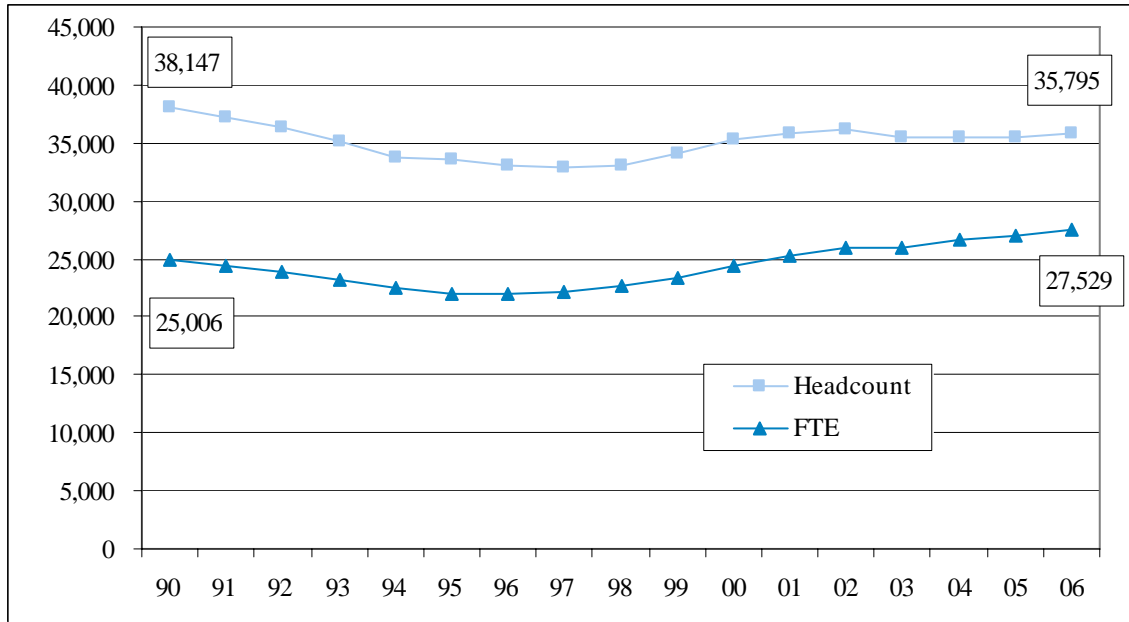


At the University of Connecticut, all campuses experienced losses from 1990 to 1997 as the number of students dropped nearly 16 percent from 19,479 to 16,374. Since that time, both headcount and FTE enrollment have increased gradually. In 2006, headcount enrollment continued its upward climb to 27,994 students, a one percent increase over last year. Since the low of 1997, the University’s headcount enrollment increased by 6,745 students or 32 percent. Most of the campuses experienced growth in FTE enrollments from last year with the exception of Torrington and Avery Point, which decreased by five and three percent, respectively. The largest increase, seven percent, occurred at the Hartford campus and the smallest, just under three percent, at the Storrs campus which is at capacity. To date all campuses have exceeded the original 1990 peak, led by Stamford (up 39 percent) and Waterbury (up 35 percent) with the exception of Torrington, which remains down by 26 percent. This is the second year in a row that Torrington has registered a decline in its enrollment.

### Fall FTE Enrollment 1997-2006

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Storrs	<b>16,673</b>	14,420	14,586	15,109	15,978	16,650	17,872	18,888	19,547	19,972	20,496
Avery Point	<b>471</b>	384	399	419	420	448	497	534	534	526	508
Hartford	<b>887</b>	597	629	703	694	728	799	842	913	920	986
Torrington	<b>258</b>	174	184	212	216	217	236	225	238	203	192
Stamford	<b>663</b>	491	586	609	656	725	775	767	858	873	924
Waterbury	<b>527</b>	308	315	351	374	377	398	502	627	689	712
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,479</b>	<b>16,374</b>	<b>16,699</b>	<b>17,403</b>	<b>18,338</b>	<b>19,145</b>	<b>20,577</b>	<b>21,758</b>	<b>22,717</b>	<b>23,184</b>	<b>23,818</b>
Tri-Campus	<b>1,672</b>	1,079	1,128	1,266	1,284	1,322	1,433	1,569	1,778	1,812	1,890

### Connecticut State University Fall Enrollment 1990-2006

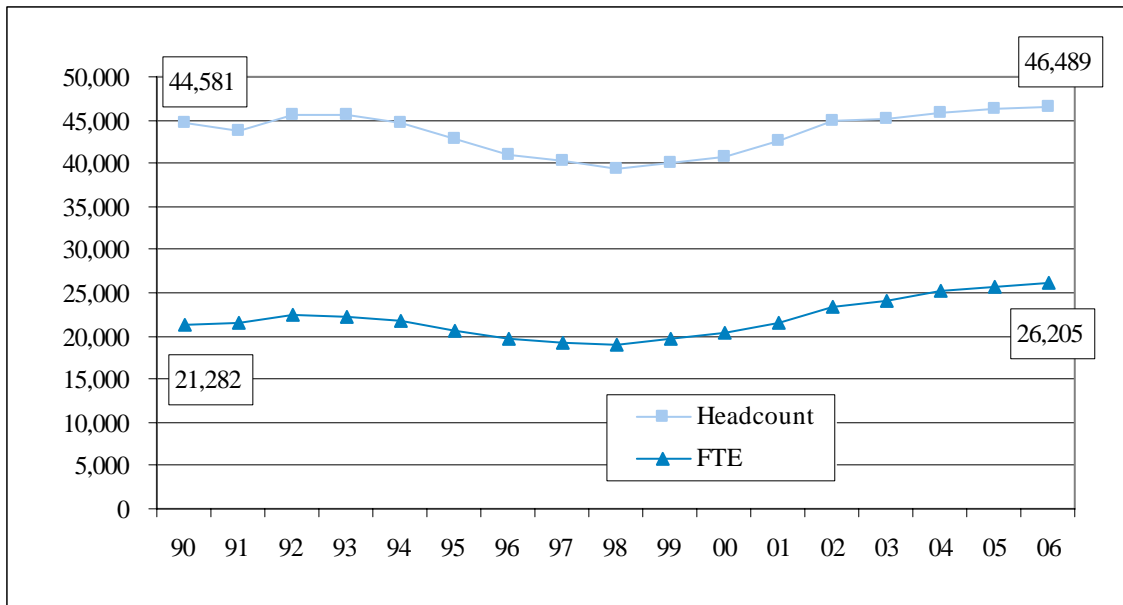


From 1990 to 1996, the Connecticut State University (CSU) lost about 12 percent of its FTE enrollment. Since 1996, enrollment has increased steadily each year with FTE enrollment exceeding the original 1990 peak beginning in 2001. Unlike the other public college systems, CSU has yet to surpass its 1990 headcount enrollment peak of 38,148. This appears to be a result of the downturn in students over 25-years-old. CSU has traditionally supported a large number of part-time, career-related enrollments. As a result of the decline in size of the over-25 student population, CSU has experienced a significant downturn in its part-time population. The number of FTE students, however, continues to grow indicating a marked increase in full-time students. Most of the CSU campuses experienced growth from fall 2005 with Southern at four percent, Eastern at three percent and Western at almost two percent. Central’s enrollment dropped just under one percent from last year, making Southern again the largest CSU campus after loosing that position to Central in 2004. From fall 1996, when enrollment bottomed out at 21,947 to fall 2006 with enrollment of 27,529, Western recorded gains of 32 percent, Eastern 29 percent and Central and Southern both 23 percent.

#### Fall FTE Enrollment 1997-2006

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Central	8,675	7,445	7,708	7,866	8,111	8,432	8,836	8,585	9,001	9,101	9,073
Eastern	3,126	3,328	3,557	3,820	3,935	4,045	4,081	4,052	4,140	4,178	4,294
Southern	9,199	7,756	7,677	7,900	8,335	8,535	8,672	8,759	8,936	9,058	9,431
Western	4,006	3,626	3,698	3,842	4,034	4,254	4,391	4,552	4,560	4,641	4,731
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,006</b>	<b>22,155</b>	<b>22,640</b>	<b>23,428</b>	<b>24,415</b>	<b>25,266</b>	<b>25,980</b>	<b>25,948</b>	<b>26,637</b>	<b>26,978</b>	<b>27,529</b>

## Community-Technical College System Fall Enrollment 1990-2006

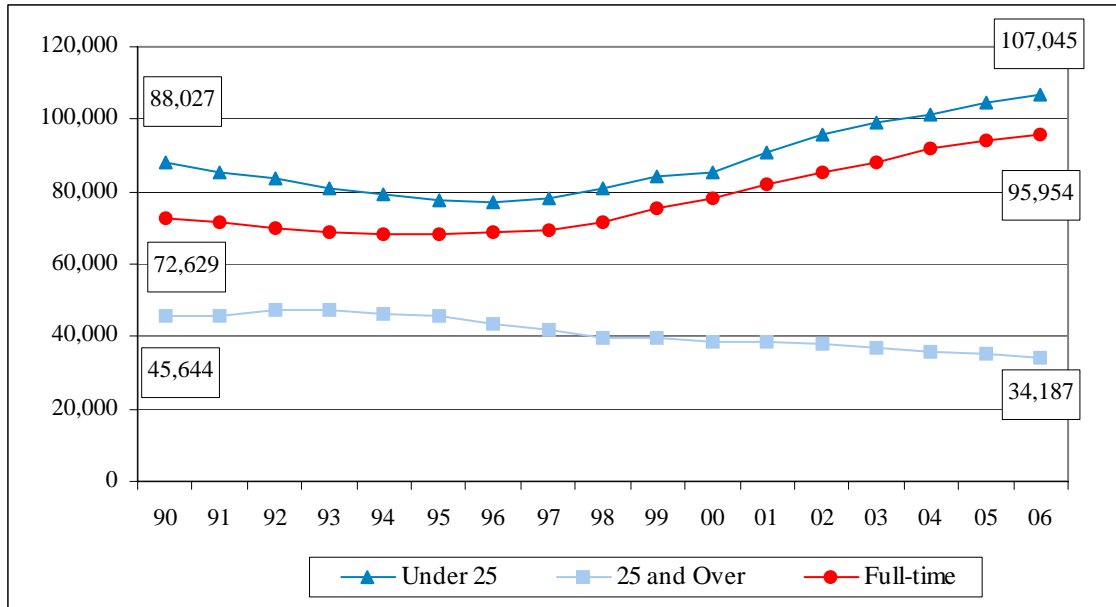


In 2006, FTE enrollment at the Community-Technical College System surpassed 2005 for a new record high of 26,205, an increase of 17 percent over the original peak of 22,402 in 1992. Although enrollment declined from 1992 to 1998 at nine of the 12 campuses, Housatonic, Norwalk and Quinebaug Valley continued to grow. Eight years later, three campuses remain below the 1992 peak, Middlesex, Northwestern CT and Three Rivers. The System FTE enrollment as a whole increased by nearly two percent over last year. Eight college enrollments grew with five increasing by more than three percent. The largest increases were at Asnuntuck, seven percent, followed by Middlesex at six percent and Three Rivers at over five percent. Manchester holds the rank of largest community college for the third year in a row. There were declines at Tunxis (four percent), Capital (one percent) and Manchester and Northwestern CT at just under one percent each.

### Fall FTE Enrollment 1997-2006

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Asnuntuck	815	806	744	750	785	785	800	734	759	786	844
Capital	1,818	1,368	1,354	1,319	1,468	1,533	1,757	1,794	1,846	1,933	1,912
Gateway	2,587	2,002	1,906	1,979	2,029	2,343	2,748	2,909	2,971	3,083	3,188
Housatonic	1,225	1,543	1,676	1,809	1,884	2,123	2,308	2,487	2,601	2,469	2,582
Manchester	3,523	2,766	2,684	2,698	2,729	2,914	3,127	3,250	3,499	3,712	3,691
Middlesex	1,564	1,070	1,049	1,104	1,108	1,119	1,235	1,245	1,312	1,287	1,368
Naugatuck Valley	3,172	2,521	2,495	2,599	2,748	2,821	2,938	2,904	3,169	3,268	3,279
Northwestern CT	941	800	767	738	702	723	782	775	772	799	798
Norwalk	2,360	2,545	2,444	2,619	2,759	2,921	3,093	3,278	3,224	3,316	3,411
Quinebaug Valley	572	597	598	666	694	762	793	822	912	948	971
Three Rivers	2,153	1,728	1,774	1,779	1,761	1,743	1,894	1,892	2,034	2,020	2,132
Tunxis	1,672	1,533	1,503	1,594	1,591	1,783	2,012	2,068	2,114	2,121	2,029
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,402</b>	<b>19,279</b>	<b>18,994</b>	<b>19,654</b>	<b>20,258</b>	<b>21,570</b>	<b>23,487</b>	<b>24,158</b>	<b>25,213</b>	<b>25,742</b>	<b>26,205</b>

## Connecticut Undergraduate Enrollment Student Age Summary and Full-Time Enrollment Fall 1990-2006



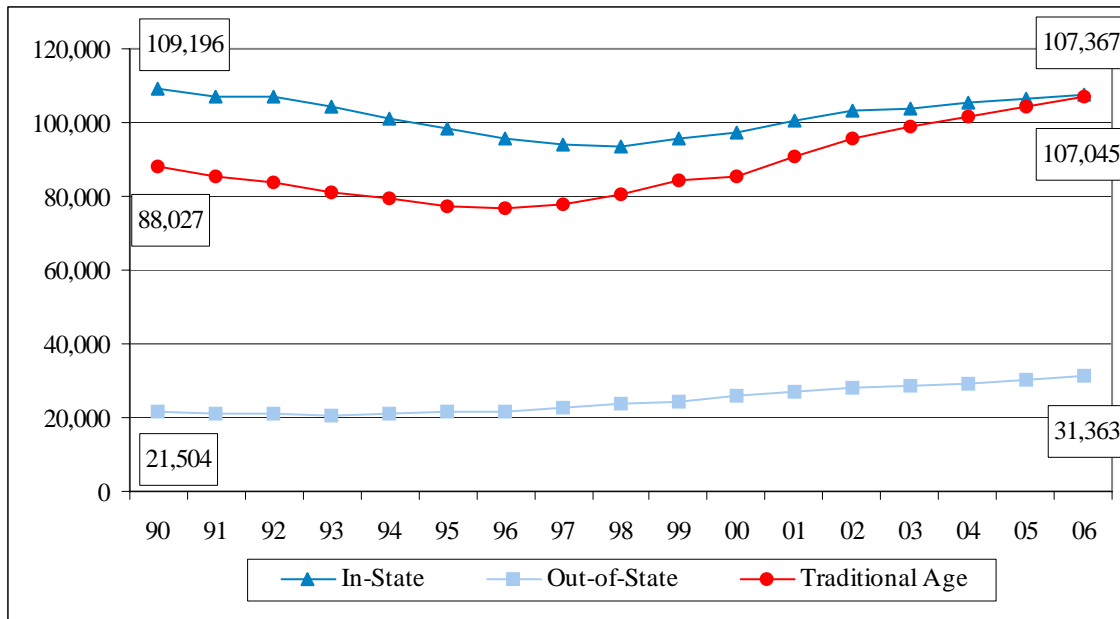
The enrollment of full-time undergraduate students began to increase in fall 1995, driven by enrollment in the independent sector. Since 1990, full-time students have represented from 70 to 85 percent of undergraduate enrollment in the independent sector, but only became the majority of undergraduates at public institutions in 1999. This upturn in full-time enrollment ties closely with the baby boomlet in traditional-age (under 25) college students, which began in fall 1997, as indicated in the graph above. While traditional-age students increased nearly 22 percent from 1990 to 2006, full-time enrollment has grown at a much faster rate of 32 percent. Note that the full-time and under 25 lines are drawing together in the graph above. It appears that in addition to fueling the enrollment increase, traditional-age students are enrolling full-time in higher numbers than ever before, a reflection of the baby boom generation’s children entering into college. This boomlet is projected to continue to drive enrollment through at least 2008, with lower high school graduate numbers thereafter.

The number of undergraduates age 25 and older peaked in 1992 with 47,533 students, but has declined every year since and now stands at an all-time low of 34,187, down 28 percent. This decline is largely due to the baby boom generation entering retirement and passing the point of career-oriented education.

### Student Age Summary and Full-Time Enrollment 1998-2006

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Under 25	<b>88,027</b>	80,748	84,130	85,163	91,041	95,541	98,842	101,491	104,433	107,045
Full-Time Enrollment	<b>72,629</b>	71,375	75,257	78,161	81,888	86,719	88,332	91,714	93,946	95,954
25 and Over	<b>45,644</b>	39,501	39,377	38,393	38,674	38,153	36,776	35,864	35,082	34,187

## Residence Status of Connecticut Undergraduate Students Fall 1990-2006



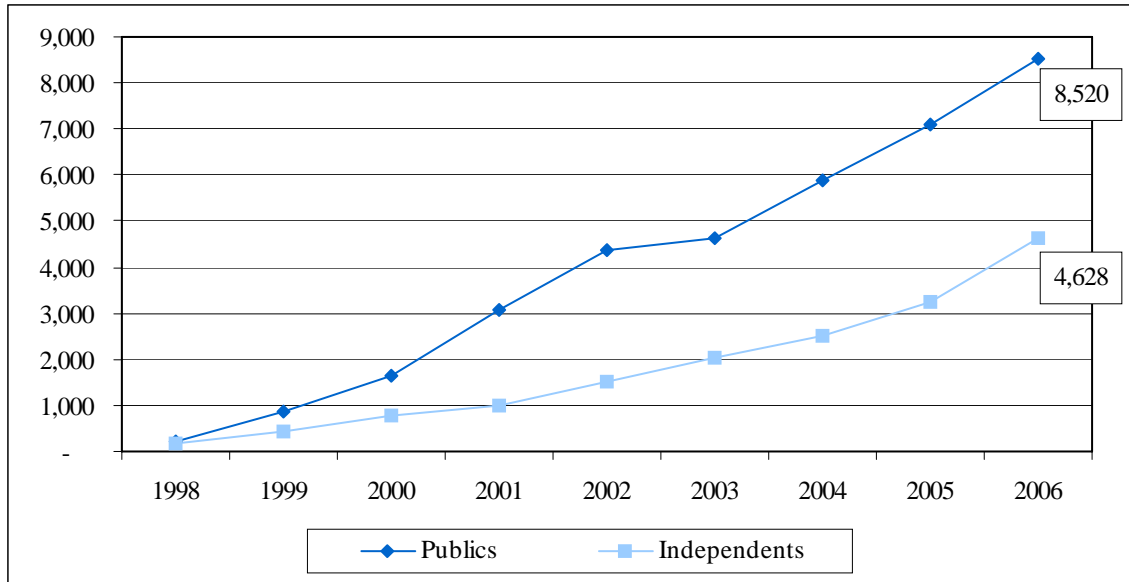
In-state enrollment follows the traditional-age college enrollment growth pattern very closely. In 2005, 78 percent of Connecticut’s public high school graduates planned to attend college and nearly 58 percent of them planned to stay in Connecticut. Traditional-age students are staying in-state for higher education in growing numbers. Although in-state undergraduates have grown in number every year since 1998, their share of the total has fallen from 80 percent to 77 percent and remains nearly two percent below the 1990 peak of 109,196. Increases in full-time and full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment above the original 1990 peak have likely been achieved, for the most part, due to the recent surge in out-of-state students reflected above.

From 1990 to 1996 out-of-state enrollment remained at a constant level between 21,000 and 22,000. Since 1997, out-of-state enrollment has increased 37 percent to over 31,000 students. Out-of-state students now make up 23 percent of the state’s higher education enrollment with recent growth occurring largely at the regional independent schools and UConn. Although the pool of in-state students is expected to grow steadily through 2008, out-of-state students are increasing at a faster rate and the ratio of in-state students continues to lose ground.

### Residence Status 1997-2006

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
In-State	<b>109,196</b>	93,417	95,889	97,393	100,316	103,359	103,764	105,604	106,489	107,367
Out-of-State	<b>21,504</b>	23,686	24,566	25,995	27,901	28,049	28,803	29,445	30,532	31,363
In-State/Out-of-State Ratio	<b>83/17</b>	80/20	80/20	79/21	79/21	79/21	78/22	78/22	78/22	77/23

## Connecticut Online Enrollment 1998 - 2006



In fall 1997, the first two asynchronous web-based courses in higher education were offered with some 20 students enrolled through the Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium (CTDLC). Beginning with 30 institutional members, the CTDLC was created with a high quality infrastructure available to its members as a focal point for interactive distance learning offered by Connecticut public and independent institutions. Nine years later, the CTDLC has 49 institution and affiliate members and enrolled 13,148 students in fall 2006, a 27 percent increase over last year. The largest one-year percentage enrollment increase was 25 percent at Charter Oak State College, followed by 17 percent at the Community Colleges and 11 percent at Connecticut State University. UConn started very late and slowly, but is gradually increasing. In addition to individual courses, the CTDLC, through its Connecticut member institutions, has full-degree programs online including five associates, five bachelor's, 17 master's and 16 certificate programs in subjects such as criminal justice, nursing, library science and data mining.

### Online Enrollment 1999-2006

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
UConn			37	155	318	502	696	712
CSU	376	573	705	714	864	753	871	983
CTC System	438	977	1,812	2,710	2,647	3,715	4,416	5,325
COSC	42	97	507	794	804	908	1,131	1,500
<b>Subtotal Public Inst.</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>4,373</b>	<b>4,633</b>	<b>5,878</b>	<b>7,114</b>	<b>8,520</b>
Independent Inst.	438	764	979	1,522	2,046	2,488	3,254	4,628
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>5,895</b>	<b>6,679</b>	<b>8,366</b>	<b>10,368</b>	<b>13,148</b>

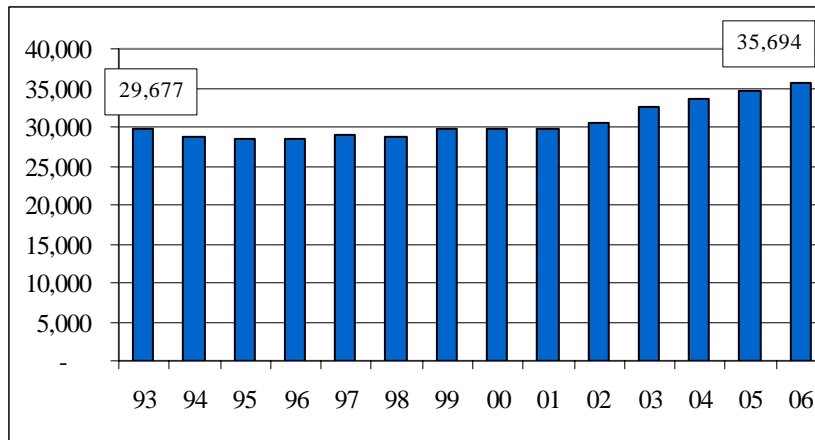




# **DEGREES CONFERRED**



## Degree Productivity by Connecticut Institutions 1993 through 2006



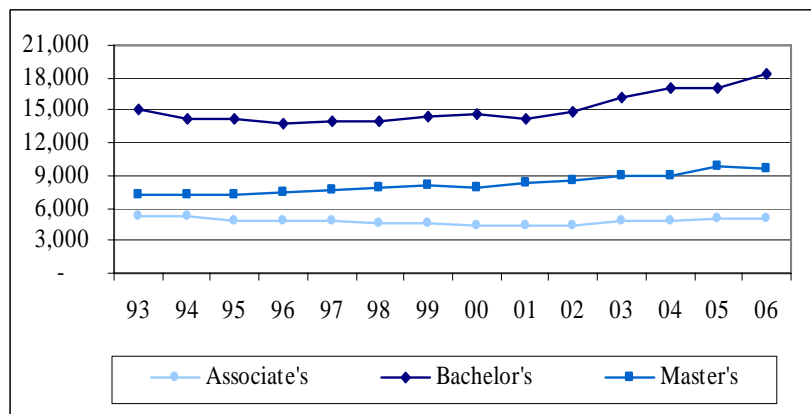
Connecticut colleges and universities awarded 35,694 degrees and certificates in 2006, up 3.2 percent from last year for the fifth consecutive year of growth. Over the last decade, degrees have increased 25 percent, roughly reflecting the increase in full-time equivalent enrollment over the period.

After six years of the independent sector awarding

the majority of degrees, the public sector regained the lead in 2005 and kept it with a 51.9 percent share in 2006. Public colleges posted growth of nearly five percent with 18,514 degrees, while the independents were up a modest one percent with 17,180. The public vs. independent differential was even greater in bachelor's degree production—the public production increased 14.3 percent over the last two years, while the independents registered a 0.6 percent decline.

The number of minority students earning degrees increased 8.5 percent, nearly quadrupling the 2.2 percent pace of non-minority students. The largest percentage growth was among African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos, both exceeding nine percent. The share of degrees received by minorities was 17.5 percent in 2006, a considerable increase from the 12.6 percent share of ten years ago, but still below parity with the 21.4 percent adult minority population. Women earned 60.3 percent of all degrees in 2006. They captured the majority of degrees at every level and, for the first time, were more than half of first professional degrees.

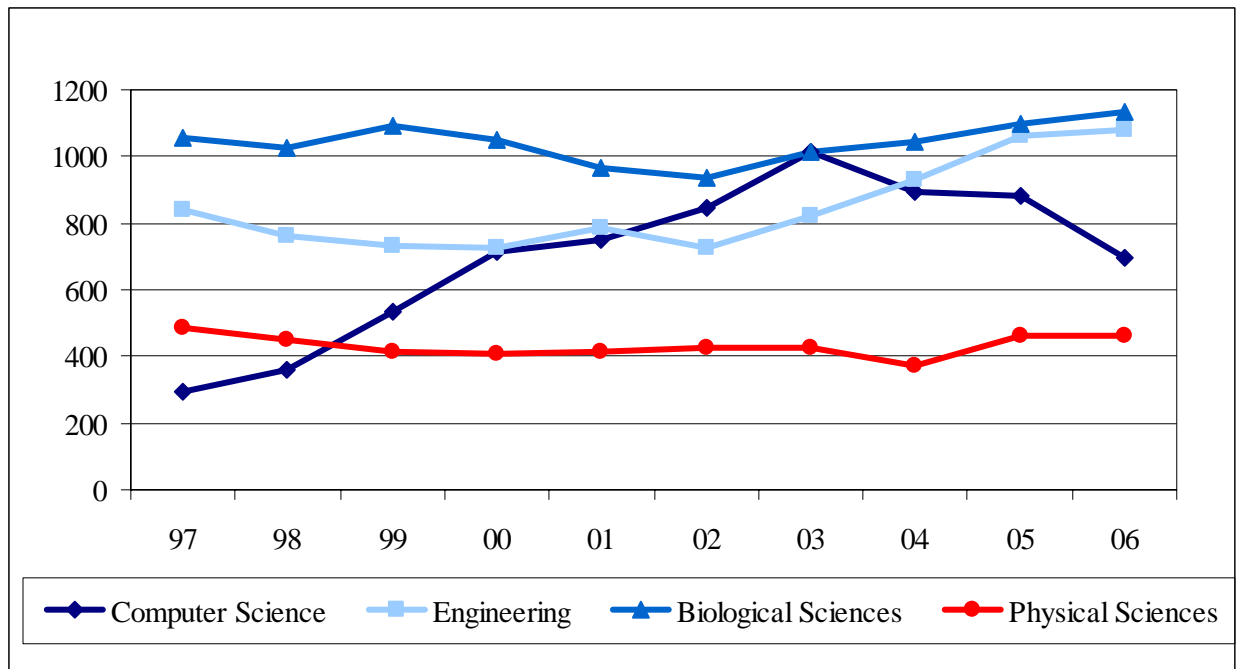
Baccalaureate degrees, at 50.4 percent, were a majority of all awards in 2006 for only the second time in the last 13 years, but have been climbing steadily since 2001. The notable change in the chart to the right, however, is the relative share of associate's and master's degrees. In 1993, associate's degrees were nearly 75 percent of master's degrees; this year they are only about half of master's degrees. Nationally, associate's degrees are growing and Connecticut's comparative underproduction, particularly in engineering technology, does not bode well for its supply of skilled labor.



Once again, the top five degree-producing disciplines, in order, were business, health

professions, education, social sciences and history, and liberal arts and sciences. They comprised 57 percent of all degrees in 2006.

### Degrees Conferred in Economic Cluster or Shortage Related Disciplines



The development of human capital is critical to Connecticut's economic prosperity. The state has identified nine industry clusters that merit special attention: aerospace, agriculture, bioscience, insurance/finance, maritime, metal manufacturing, plastics, software/information technology and tourism. All but tourism are heavily dependent on employees with advanced scientific and technical knowledge typical of the four disciplines relevant to those clusters identified in the chart above.

Engineering is the only clear success over the last five years with degrees up 48 percent. However, the longer-term is less favorable because the 1,080 awards in 2006 are less than the total for every year between 1983 and 1990. Biological sciences capped a fourth straight year of growth with a three percent increase. Computer science is down 21 percent in 2006, its third year of decline. Finally, physical science awards are up by five over last year, but steady after a 21-year low in 2004. Over the last five years physical sciences recorded a nine percent increase in awards, but awards are well below the record 505 in 1995.

Degrees in nursing (defined as R. N. training) grew 25 percent in 2006, partially because Goodwin College awarded 108 degrees in its first year. Annual production of nurses is up 35 percent over the last five years, and just shy of projected annual openings of 1,081.

A total of 3,679 students were awarded credentials in teacher preparation programs, up one percent from 2005. Unfortunately, only 1,581, or 43 percent, were in the critical shortage areas identified by the State Department of Education (special education, intermediate administrator, mathematics, science, English, music, world languages, bilingual education, speech and language pathology, and remedial reading). The shortage areas with the highest number of awards were intermediate administrator (339 awards), remedial reading (235), special education (222).

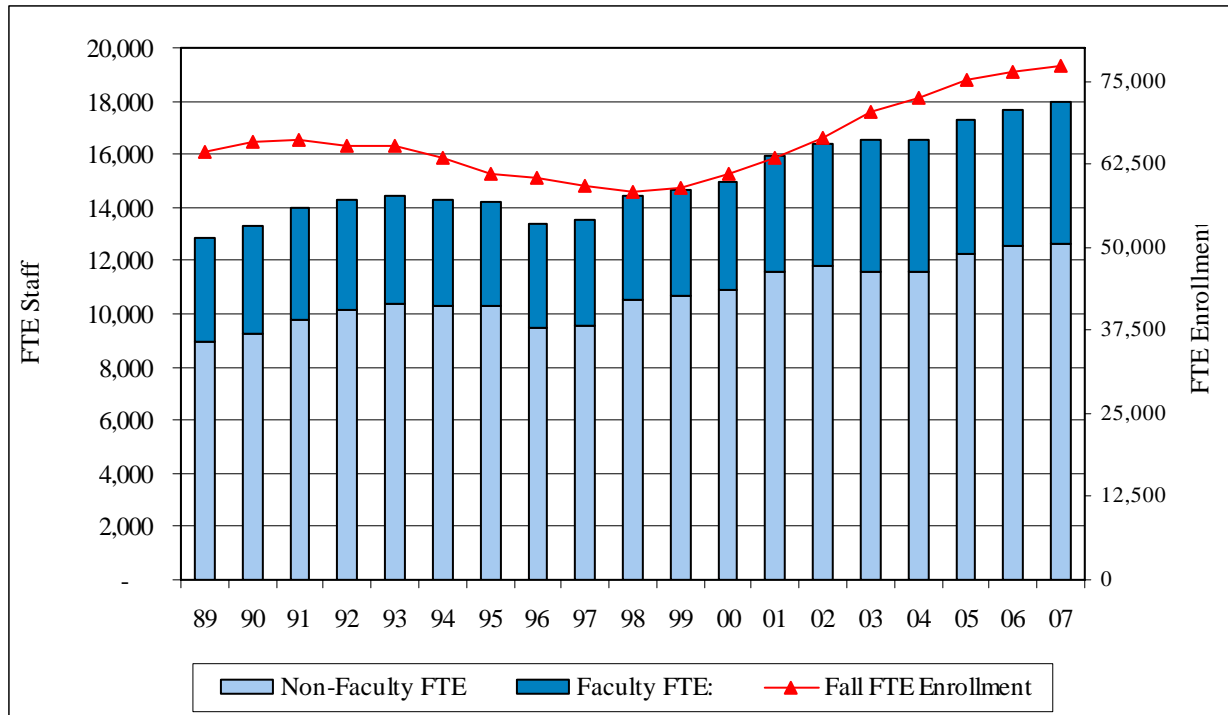


## **POSITION TRENDS**



## Connecticut Public Higher Education System Position Trends 1989-2007

**Total FTE Staff by Faculty and Non-Faculty**

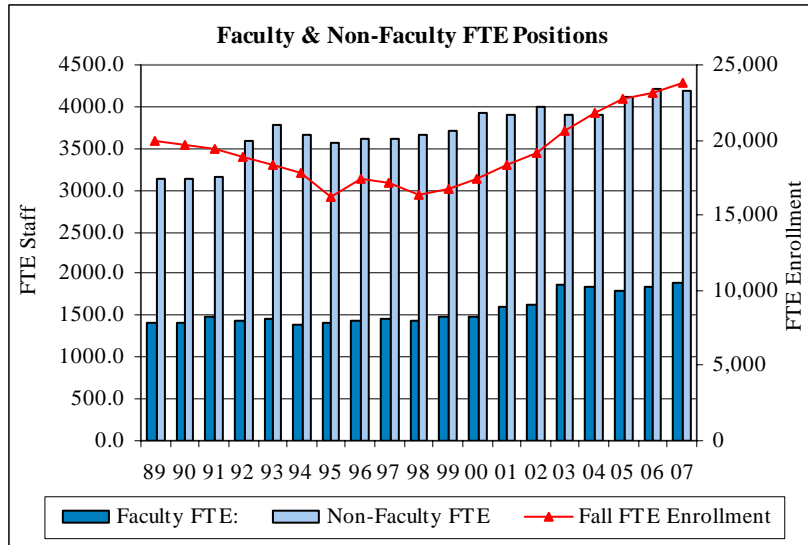


There are 17,937 total FTE positions across the system in 2007. That is 5,093 or 40 percent more positions than in 1989. In comparison, fall 2006 FTE enrollment reached 77,397, representing a sixth consecutive year of peak enrollment and an increase of 12,962 students or 20.1 percent since 1989.

From 1989 to 2007, the faculty complement of positions has grown by 1,435, or 37 percent, to 5,312. This figure does not include faculty at the University of Connecticut Health Center where all positions are reported as non-faculty. The non-faculty category has added 3,658 since 1989 bringing the total non-faculty positions to 12,625 in 2007, an increase of 41 percent. After a leap in 1990 in response to the previous enrollment peak, faculty positions hovered around 4,000 until 2001 when growing enrollment again began to be an influence. From 2000 to 2007, faculty grew at a rate slightly lower than enrollment with faculty reaching over 5,300 positions by 2007, an increase of nearly one-third over the previous decade's level. Non-faculty positions, however, grew steadily from a low of 8,967 in 1989 to 12,625 in 2007, dropping briefly from 1996 through 1997, and from 2003 through 2004 when early retirement programs were implemented.

## University of Connecticut Position Trends 1989-2007

At the University of Connecticut, total funded positions increased 1,510 or 33 percent from 1989 to 2007. The majority of the growth occurred in the non-faculty complement which increased by 1,050 or 33 percent. The growth began with a surge in 1992, then steadied until rising sharply in 2000 and has hovered at around 4,000 positions since. The faculty, on the other hand, remained between 1,400 and 1,500 from 1989 to 2000, dipping and growing along with enrollment. Recent enrollment growth is pushing the faculty complement steadily toward 2,000 with a growth rate of 32 percent that is comparable to that of non-faculty. Fall FTE enrollment declined from a peak of 19,903 in 1989 to a low of 16,269 in 1995, a reduction of 18 percent. Over the past nine years enrollment has increased



FTE Faculty	1989	2004	2005	2006	Est. 2007	Change 1989-07
Full-Time	1,109	1,021	1,039	1,079	1,101	(0.8)%
Part-Time	311	826	765	770	779	150.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>32.4%</b>
Full-Time %	78.1%	55.3%	57.6%	58.4%	58.6%	
Part-Time %	21.9%	44.7%	42.4%	41.6%	41.4%	

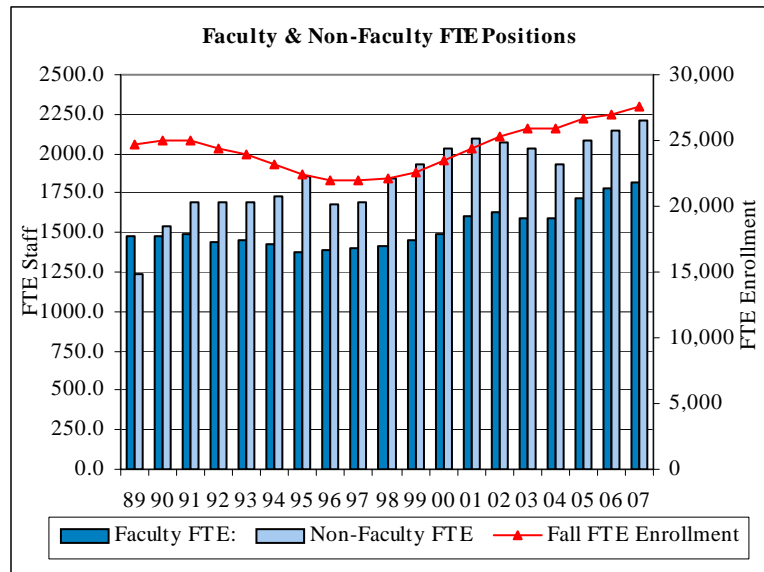
steadily, along with faculty, and now stands at 23,818, or 20 percent above the peak in 1989.

Since 1989, faculty positions have increased by 460 or 32 percent, however, the growth has all been in part-time faculty. This has resulted in a significant shift from full-time to part-time faculty. While full-time faculty has been stable over the period, full-time equivalent part-time faculty has grown 150 percent. The ratio of full-time to part-time faculty was 78/22 in 1989 and has dropped to 59/41 in 2007. Although faculty has grown at a much faster pace than enrollment, this data confirms that, as enrollment has increased, the need for faculty has been met primarily through the use of adjuncts with no significant increase in the ranks of full-time staff. The nearly 4,000 additional students since 1989 are being taught by the nearly 500 new full-time equivalent adjunct faculty. The University is planning to address this issue by increasing the number of full-time faculty, along with balancing the faculty/student ratio, through a five-year full-time faculty expansion plan.



## Connecticut State University Position Trends 1989-2007

At Connecticut State University, total funded positions increased 1,310, or 48.2 percent, from 1989 to 2007. The majority of the growth occurred in the non-faculty complement which increased nearly 1,000, or 78.5 percent, beginning with a leap of nearly 300 positions in 1990. From 1991 through 1997, non-faculty remained stable at about 1,700, then grew steadily up to 2,000 in 2000 and remained there until a new growth spurt began in 2006. The number of faculty, although growing at an overall rate of nearly 23 percent, did not pass 1989's level of 1,475 until 2000 due to generally declining enrollment throughout the period. Faculty totals have surged in the last few years, however, and are projected to exceed 1,800 in 2007. In comparison, fall FTE enrollment declined from a peak of 25,050 in 1990 to a low of 21,947 in 1997, a reduction of 12.4 percent. Since 1997, enrollment has steadily increased to 27,529 in 2007, a growth rate of nearly 12 percent, or half the growth rate of faculty.



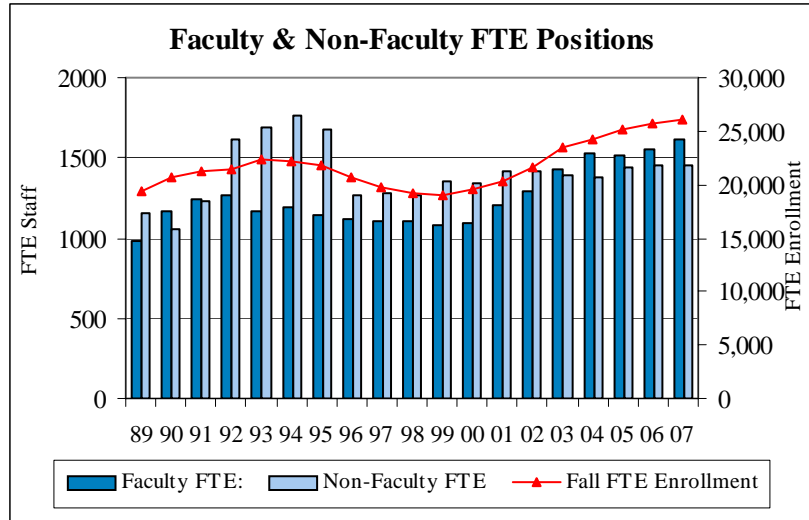
FTE	1989	2004	2005	2006	Est. 2007	Change 1989-07
<b>Faculty</b>						
Full-Time	1,118	1,176	1,215	1,238	1,272	13.8%
Part-Time	357	418	500	538	540	51.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>22.8%</b>
Full-Time %	75.8%	73.8%	70.8%	69.7%	70.2%	
Part-Time %	24.2%	26.2%	29.2%	30.3%	29.8%	

Source: Connecticut State University System Biennial Operating Budget Submission and DHE Enrollment Surveys.

With the significant growth of non-faculty positions, faculty as a percent of total positions at the State University dropped more than 10 percentage points to roughly 45 percent. At the same time, the relationship between full-time and part-time faculty began to change dropping from a ratio of roughly 75/25 in 2003 to a ratio of 70/30 in 2005. It was during this period that the part-time cap was removed from the collective bargaining contract. Since 1997, full-time faculty positions increased by 225 or 21 percent while part-time faculty increased at a significantly faster rate of 53 percent, or 187 positions. Over the same period, enrollment grew by 25 percent, and the entire faculty complement increased at a slightly faster rate of 29 percent. Although part-time faculty has grown significantly in the last four years, the ratio remains very strong, as does the relationship between full-time faculty and enrollment.

## Community-Technical College System Position Trends 1989-2005

At the Community-Technical College System, funded positions increased by 941 or 44.2 percent from 1989 to 2007. The majority of the growth occurred in the faculty complement which increased by 639, or 65 percent. From 1989 to 2001, the faculty remained between 1,000 and 1,200 following the same trend as enrollment. The enrollment surge after 2001 pushed the faculty lines to just over 1,500 by 2004, where they have remained. Non-faculty positions, on the other hand, grew 26 percent over the same period with the spike from 1992 to 1995. This was followed by a more measured rise to 1,400 positions in 2001, where they have hovered but for a slight dip in 2004 due to the early retirement program. In comparison, fall FTE enrollment declined from a peak of 22,402 in 1992 to a low of 18,994 in 1999, a reduction of 15.2 percent.



FTE	1989	2004	2005	2006	Est. 2007	Change 1989-07
<b>Faculty</b>						
Full-Time	809	772	774	794	818	1.1%
Part-Time	173	756	744	763	802	364.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>65.1%</b>
Full-Time %	82.4%	50.5%	51.0%	51.0%	50.5%	
Part-Time %	17.6%	49.5%	49.0%	49.0%	49.5%	

Source: Community-Technical College System Biennial Operating Budget Submission and DHE Enrollment Surveys.

Over the past six years, enrollment in the CTC System has been on the increase, and now stands at 26,050, about 6,700 students or nearly 35 percent above 1989.

Due to the more rapid growth in faculty positions since 1989, faculty as a percent of total positions at the community colleges has increased six percentage points to 52 percent. At the same time, there has been a dramatic shift in the relationship of full-time to part-time faculty. The System has moved from a full-time mix greater than 80/20 to nearly 50/50 in 2007. Specifically, full-time faculty increased by one percent, or nine positions, while part-time faculty have more than tripled. The community colleges have managed enrollment growth of over 6,700 students (35.1%) since 1998 with the addition of 433 adjunct faculty, an increase of 150 percent, while the full-time faculty complement has increased by 83 positions or one percent. The community colleges are attempting to address faculty need with growth in 2007 and have requested additional full-time faculty to address this imbalance.



# **TUITION AND FEES**



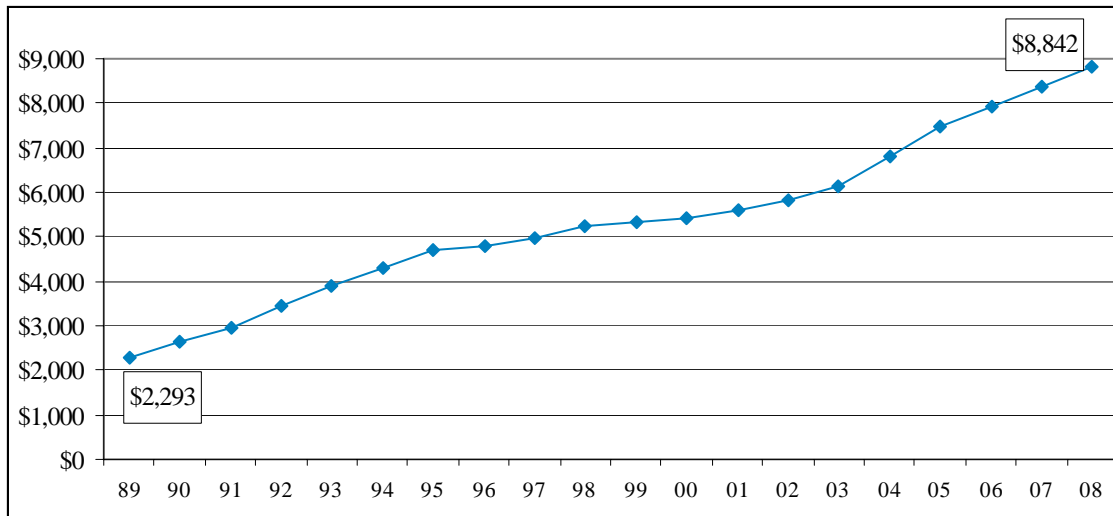
**Connecticut Public Higher Education  
Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees**

	<u>In-State</u>			<u>Out-of-State</u>		
	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<b>University of Connecticut</b>						
Commuter	\$ 8,362	\$8,842	5.7%	\$21,562	\$22,786	5.7%
Resident	16,628	17,692	6.4%	29,828	31,636	6.1%
<b>Connecticut State University</b>						
Commuter	6,284	6,736	7.2%	14,606	15,456	5.8%
Resident	14,278	15,189	6.4%	22,600	23,909	5.8%
<b>Community-Technical College System</b>						
	2,672	2,828	5.8%	7,976	8,444	5.9%
<b>Charter Oak State College</b>						
Associate Degree	920	955	3.8%	1,200	1,235	2.9%
Bachelor Degree 1st Year	1,045	1,070	2.4%	1,360	1,385	1.8%
Bachelor Degree > 1st Year	635	655	3.1%	845	865	2.4%

For the 2008 academic year, tuition and fee increases are below six percent for undergraduate commuting students at all public institutions except the Connecticut State University System (CSU). Three of the four CSU campuses have double digit increases in fees that drive the average cost above seven percent. The increases, that are under six percent for the third consecutive year, are well above the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) rate for 2006 of 5.0 percent and the corresponding CPI rate of 3.8 percent. Tuition and fees for resident and out-of-state students are generally above six percent as a result of increases in housing and food services costs.

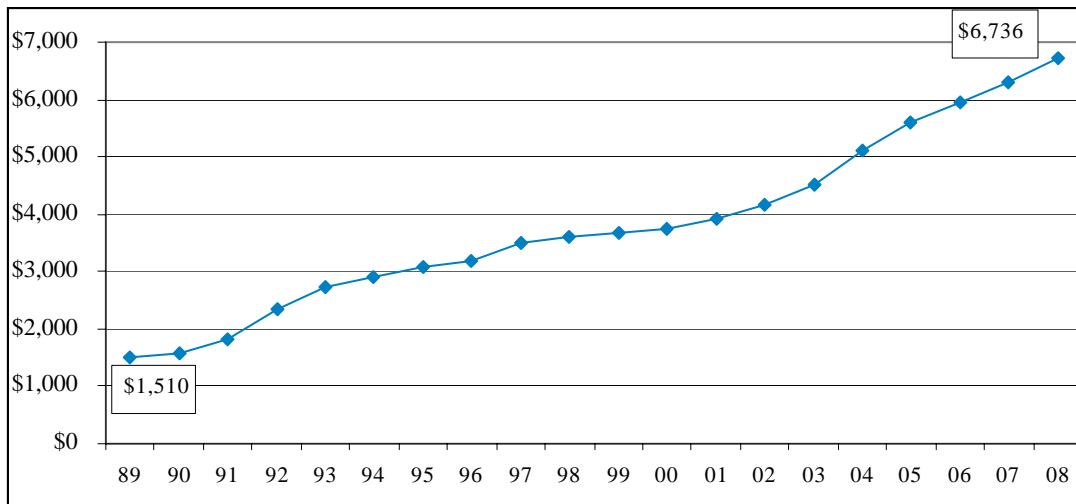
Nationally, public sector 2007 tuition increases average 6.3 percent at four-year colleges and 4.1 percent at two-year schools. These averages represent the third straight year of reduced growth in tuition. Connecticut's rates for 2007, which reflect increases below six percent, compare favorably with the national average. The 2008 increases are up slightly from 2007 levels. This is not a good trend for Connecticut in the face of declining national averages and lagging federal financial aid grants. Increasing tuition and flat grant awards are driving many middle and lower income students toward more loans and significant post-college debt burdens. While adequate revenue is needed to support research and workforce priorities, along with growing technology, utility and debt service costs, directing the bulk of the revenue requirements to students without significant federal and state financial aid relief will create a very real barrier to access.

## University of Connecticut In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1989 – 2008



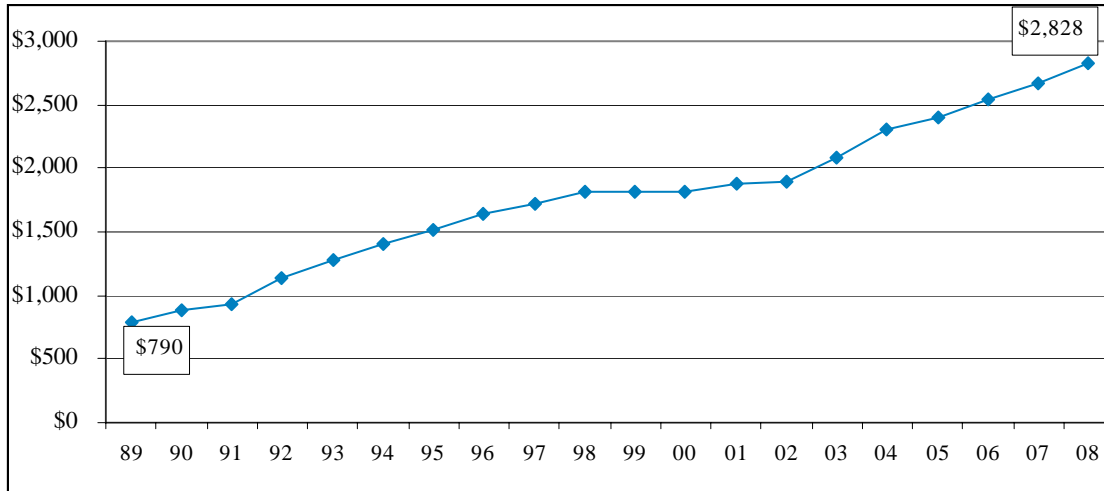
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees</u>	<u>Increase Over Prior Year</u>	<u>Cumulative Increase</u>
1989	\$2,293	-	-
1990	2,631	14.7%	14.7%
1991	2,974	13.0%	29.7%
1992	3,463	16.4%	51.0%
1993	3,902	12.7%	70.2%
1994	4,290	9.9%	87.1%
1995	4,712	9.8%	105.5%
1996	4,810	2.1%	109.8%
1997	4,974	3.4%	116.9%
1998	5,242	5.4%	128.6%
1999	5,330	1.7%	132.4%
2000	5,404	1.4%	135.7%
2001	5,596	3.6%	144.0%
2002	5,824	4.1%	154.0%
2003	6,154	5.7%	168.4%
2004	6,812	10.7%	197.1%
2005	7,490	10.0%	226.6%
2006	7,912	5.6%	245.1%
2007	8,362	5.7%	264.7%
2008	8,842	5.7%	285.6%

## Connecticut State University In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1989 – 2008



<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees</u>	<u>Increase Over Prior Year</u>	<u>Cumulative Increase</u>
1989	\$1,510	-	-
1990	1,586	5.0%	5.0%
1991	1,823	14.9%	20.7%
1992	2,345	28.7%	55.3%
1993	2,732	16.5%	81.0%
1994	2,912	6.6%	92.9%
1995	3,075	5.6%	103.7%
1996	3,194	3.9%	111.6%
1997	3,500	9.6%	131.9%
1998	3,601	2.9%	138.6%
1999	3,667	1.8%	142.9%
2000	3,749	2.2%	148.4%
2001	3,910	4.3%	158.9%
2002	4,153	6.2%	175.1%
2003	4,531	9.1%	200.2%
2004	5,121	13.0%	239.3%
2005	5,611	9.6%	271.6%
2006	5,936	5.8%	293.2%
2007	6,284	5.9%	316.3%
2008	6,736	7.2%	346.2%

## Community-Technical College System In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1989 – 2008



<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees</u>	<u>Increase Over Prior Year</u>	<u>Cumulative Increase</u>
1989	\$790	-	-
1990	880	11.4%	11.4%
1991	934	6.1%	18.2%
1992	1,130	21.0%	43.0%
1993	1,276	12.9%	61.5%
1994	1,398	9.6%	77.0%
1995	1,520	8.7%	92.4%
1996	1,646	8.3%	108.4%
1997	1,722	4.6%	118.0%
1998	1,814	5.3%	129.6%
1999	1,814	0.0%	129.6%
2000	1,814	0.0%	129.6%
2001	1,886	4.0%	138.7%
2002	1,888	0.1%	139.0%
2003	2,088	10.6%	164.3%
2004	2,310	10.6%	192.4%
2005	2,406	4.2%	204.6%
2006	2,536	5.4%	221.0%
2007	2,672	5.4%	238.2%
2008	2,828	5.8%	258.0%



## Universities In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2006-07

### National Ranking

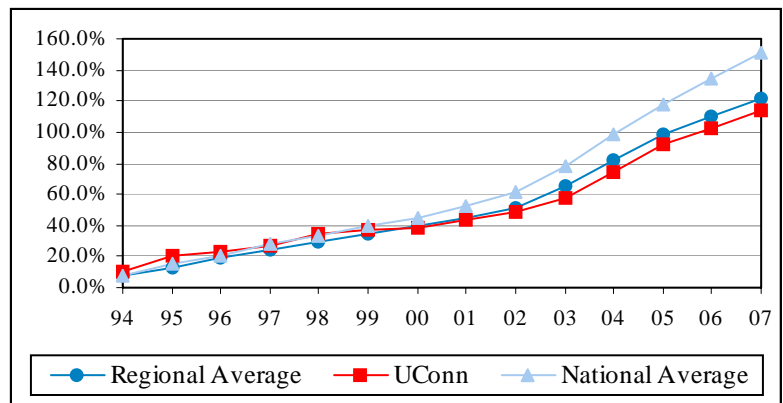
Pennsylvania	\$11,905	1
Vermont	\$11,324	2
New Hampshire	\$10,401	3
New Jersey	\$9,958	4
Illinois	\$9,882	5
Michigan	\$9,723	6
Massachusetts	\$9,600	7
Minnesota	\$9,432	8
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$8,362</b>	<b>9</b>
Ohio	\$8,362	9
Texas	\$7,986	11
Delaware	\$7,940	12
Maryland	\$7,906	13
Virginia	\$7,845	14
South Carolina	\$7,808	15
California	\$7,800	16
Missouri	\$7,784	17
Rhode Island	\$7,724	18
Indiana	\$7,513	19
Maine	\$7,494	20
National Average	\$6,608	

The University of Connecticut consistently ranks among the top 10 most expensive state universities in terms of tuition and fees on both a national and regional basis. However, the tuition freeze in 1999 and 2000 brought the cumulative increase slightly below the national and regional growth rates, where it has remained. In 2003, UConn’s ranking dropped to ninth nationally for the first time since 1990 as Connecticut experienced somewhat less restrictive budgetary problems than the rest of the country. UConn’s tuition and fees increased 5.7 percent in 2007 against the national average of 7.1 percent. Although UConn has kept its number nine ranking, it is moving closer to the tenth position than to the eighth as evidenced by Ohio catching up from two paces behind. UConn’s growth rate has pulled ahead of the average regional tuition growth rate of 5.6 percent in 2007, but the four schools below UConn are slow-growing and the top three institutions in the region are effectively semi-privatized with state support representing an increasingly smaller portion of their revenue. With another 5.7 percent increase for 2008, UConn is likely to maintain its regional ranking and possibly gain on the national level.

### Regional Ranking

Pennsylvania	\$11,905	1
Vermont	\$11,324	2
New Hampshire	\$10,401	3
New Jersey	\$9,958	4
Massachusetts	\$9,600	5
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$8,362</b>	<b>6</b>
Delaware	\$7,940	7
Rhode Island	\$7,724	8
Maine	\$7,494	9
New York	\$6,129	10
Regional Average	\$9,084	

### Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2007



Source: 2006-067 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 2007).

## State Universities In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2006-07

### National Ranking

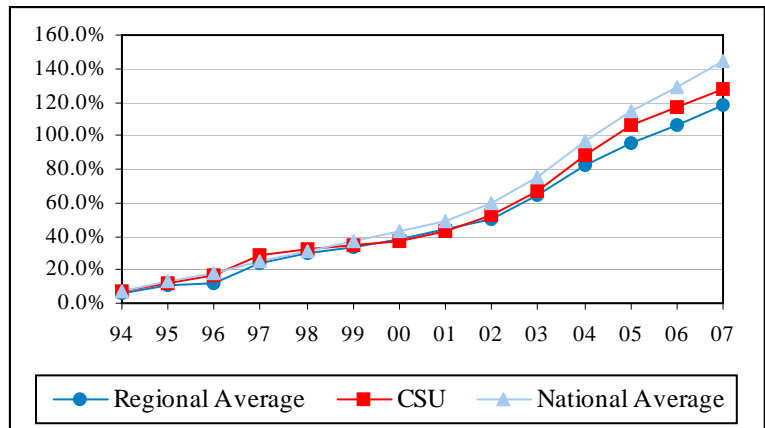
New Jersey	\$9,269	1
Ohio	\$8,007	2
New Hampshire	\$7,639	3
Illinois	\$7,210	4
Maryland	\$6,942	5
Vermont	\$6,828	6
Michigan	\$6,687	7
Indiana	\$6,643	8
South Carolina	\$6,512	9
Pennsylvania	\$6,464	10
Virginia	\$6,426	11
Massachusetts	\$6,286	12
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$6,231</b>	<b>13</b>
Iowa	\$6,112	14
Minnesota	\$5,656	15
Oregon	\$5,551	16
Missouri	\$5,386	17
Kentucky	\$5,367	18
South Dakota	\$5,351	19
Wisconsin	\$5,334	20
National Average	\$5,192	

Connecticut State University has ranked among the top 10 most expensive state universities, in terms of tuition and fees, on both a national and regional basis since 1993. The tuition freeze in 1999 brought the cumulative increase below the national rate of growth for the first time. But it took a continued freeze in 2000 to bring the cumulative growth rate below the regional average and, then, only temporarily. Because the 5.9 percent increase in 2007 is lower than the national average growth rate of 6.8 percent and Massachusetts and Virginia increased between seven and nine percent, CSU moved down to thirteen in the national ranking—a drop of five positions in two years. The regional ranking dropped to six even as CSU’s growth rate exceeded the average of 5.6 percent in surrounding states because Massachusetts increased 6.8 percent. As indicated in the graph below, only since 2006 has CSU’s rate of growth in tuition and fees settled comfortably below the national average. With a 7.2 percent increase for 2007, CSU may be able to hold its position outside the top ten.

### Regional Ranking

New Jersey	\$9,269	1
New Hampshire	\$7,639	2
Vermont	\$6,828	3
Pennsylvania	\$6,464	4
Massachusetts	\$6,286	5
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$6,231</b>	<b>6</b>
New York	\$5,318	7
Maine	\$5,259	8
Rhode Island	\$4,958	9
Regional Average	\$6,472	

### Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2007



Source: 2006-07 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 2007).

## Community Colleges In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2006-07

### National Ranking

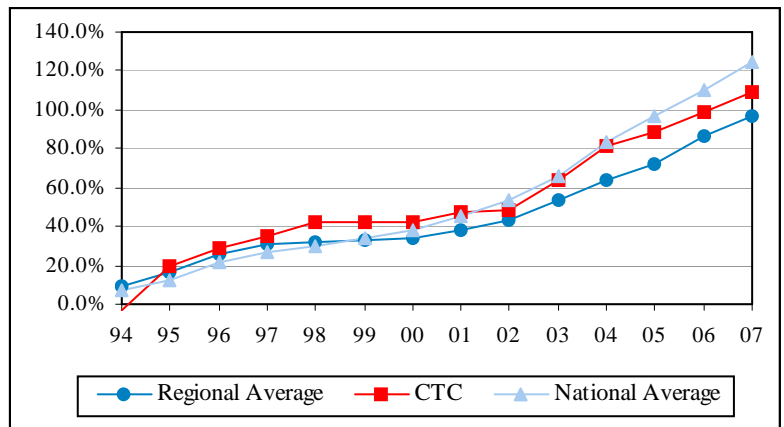
Wisconsin	\$4,511	1
Minnesota	\$4,283	2
Vermont	\$4,104	3
Alaska	\$3,672	4
Massachusetts	\$3,526	5
Iowa	\$3,467	6
North Dakota	\$3,442	7
New York	\$3,425	8
South Carolina	\$3,289	9
Kentucky	\$3,270	10
Indiana	\$3,232	11
Ohio	\$3,165	12
New Jersey	\$3,115	13
Oregon	\$3,108	14
Maryland	\$3,093	15
Missouri	\$3,092	16
Pennsylvania	\$2,980	17
Maine	\$2,972	18
Montana	\$2,744	19
Alabama	\$2,700	20
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$2,672</b>	<b>22</b>
National Average	\$2,581	

The Community-Technical College System is ranked 8th in the region and 22nd in the nation in price, falling out of the top twenty for the first time since 1991. Nationally and regionally, the community colleges have dropped three places as a result of a 39 percent tuition increase in Kentucky, that brought them into the top twenty for the first time, as well as nine and ten percent increases in Rhode Island and Montana, respectively. From 1995 to 2001, the community colleges' tuition and fee cumulative growth rate exceeded both the national and regional averages despite the two-year tuition freeze in 1999 and 2000 and the commitment of the Board of Trustees to low tuition. After a dip below the national average in 2002, double digit rates kept the community colleges at the national growth level until 2005. A 5.4 percent increase for the System in 2007 is below both the national average of 6.7 percent and the regional growth rate of 5.6 percent. In the region, only four states' tuition growth rates are higher than Connecticut. This is illustrated in the chart below where the community college and regional lines moderate in 2006 while the national average rates continue a steep incline. With a 5.8 percent increase in the full-time rate for 2008, the community colleges may move back up in both the national and regional rankings.

### Regional Ranking

Vermont	\$4,104	1
Massachusetts	\$3,526	2
New York	\$3,425	3
New Jersey	\$3,115	4
Pennsylvania	\$2,980	5
Maine	\$2,972	6
Rhode Island	\$2,686	7
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$2,672</b>	<b>8</b>
Delaware	\$2,364	9
Regional Average	\$3,094	

### Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2007



Source: 2006-07 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 2007).

## Tuition and Fees

### University of Connecticut – Storrs Schedule of Full-Time Tuition & Common Fees In-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$5,260	\$5,772	\$6,096	\$6,456	\$6,816	5.6%
General University Fee	1,092	1,200	1,272	1,344	1,416	5.4%
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee	282	308	324	342	360	5.3%
Conn. Daily Campus Fee	14	14	14	14	14	0.0%
Student Government Fee	48	66	66	66	66	0.0%
WHUS Fee & TV Fee	24	28	28	28	28	0.0%
Student Union Fee*	52	62	62	62	72	16.1%
Transit Fee	40	40	50	50	70	40.0%
<b>Total Commuting Student</b>	<b>\$6,812</b>	<b>\$7,490</b>	<b>\$7,912</b>	<b>\$8,362</b>	<b>\$8,842</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
Room Fee (Double)	3,670	3,872	4,104	4,350	4,698	8.0%
Food Service	3,218	3,532	3,600	3,916	4,152	6.0%
<b>Total Resident Student</b>	<b>\$13,700</b>	<b>\$14,894</b>	<b>\$15,616</b>	<b>\$16,628</b>	<b>\$17,692</b>	<b>6.4%</b>

\* The Student Union Fee doubled in 2004 due to the addition of a \$26 fee to offset the building costs for the new Student Union. The fee was approved by students.

### Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$16,044	\$17,604	\$18,600	\$19,656	\$20,760	5.6%
General University Fee	1,092	1,200	1,272	1,344	1,416	5.4%
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee	282	308	324	342	360	5.3%
Conn. Daily Campus Fee	14	14	14	14	14	0.0%
Student Government Fee	48	66	66	66	66	0.0%
WHUS Fee & TV Fee	24	28	28	28	28	0.0%
Student Union Fee*	52	62	62	62	72	16.1%
Transit Fee	40	40	50	50	70	40.0%
<b>Total Commuting Student</b>	<b>\$17,596</b>	<b>\$19,322</b>	<b>\$20,416</b>	<b>\$21,562</b>	<b>\$22,786</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
Room Fee (Double)	3,670	3,872	4,104	4,350	4,698	8.0%
Food Service	3,218	3,532	3,600	3,916	4,152	6.0%
<b>Total Resident Student</b>	<b>\$24,484</b>	<b>\$26,726</b>	<b>\$28,120</b>	<b>\$29,828</b>	<b>\$31,636</b>	<b>6.1%</b>

**University of Connecticut Health Center  
Schedule of Tuition & Common Fees  
In-State Students**

	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<b>1 Year % Change</b>
<b>School of Medicine</b>						
Basic Fees	\$5,040	\$5,800	\$6,670	\$7,670	\$7,938	3.5%
Tuition	12,000	13,800	15,870	18,250	18,889	3.5%
<b>Total School of Medicine</b>	<b>\$17,040</b>	<b>\$19,600</b>	<b>\$22,540</b>	<b>\$25,920</b>	<b>\$26,827</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>School of Dental Medicine</b>						
Basic Fees	\$4,635	\$5,330	\$6,100	\$7,000	\$7,245	3.5%
Tuition	9,643	11,089	12,752	14,665	16,674	13.7%
<b>Total School of Dental Medicine</b>	<b>\$14,278</b>	<b>\$16,419</b>	<b>\$18,852</b>	<b>\$21,665</b>	<b>\$23,919</b>	<b>10.4%</b>

**Out-of-State Students**

	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<b>1 Year % Change</b>
<b>School of Medicine</b>						
Basic Fees	\$5,040	\$5,800	\$6,670	\$7,670	\$7,938	3.5%
Tuition	27,300	31,400	36,110	41,525	41,525	0.0%
<b>Total School of Medicine</b>	<b>\$32,340</b>	<b>\$37,200</b>	<b>\$42,780</b>	<b>\$49,195</b>	<b>\$49,463</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>School of Dental Medicine</b>						
Basic Fees	\$4,635	\$5,330	\$6,100	\$7,000	\$7,245	3.5%
Tuition	24,714	28,420	32,684	37,587	40,519	7.8%
<b>Total School of Dental Medicine</b>	<b>\$29,349</b>	<b>\$33,750</b>	<b>\$38,784</b>	<b>\$44,587</b>	<b>\$47,764</b>	<b>7.1%</b>

### Connecticut State University – System Average Schedule of Full-Time Tuition & Common Fees

#### In-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$2,648	\$2,862	\$3,034	\$3,187	\$3,346	5.0%
University Fee	732	765	792	820	849	3.5%
University General Fee	1,385	1,629	1,749	1,916	2,171	13.3%
Information Tech Fee	218	218	223	223	227	1.8%
Student Activity Fee	128	128	128	128	133	3.9%
Media Fee	10	10	10	10	10	0.0%
<b>Total Commuting Student</b>	<b>\$5,121</b>	<b>\$5,611</b>	<b>\$5,936</b>	<b>\$6,284</b>	<b>\$6,736</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
Average Housing Fee	3,792	4,013	4,235	4,553	4,805	5.5%
Average Food Service	2,962	3,124	3,255	3,442	3,649	6.0%
<b>Total Resident Student</b>	<b>\$11,875</b>	<b>\$12,748</b>	<b>\$13,426</b>	<b>\$14,238</b>	<b>\$15,189</b>	<b>6.4%</b>

#### Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$8,570	\$9,264	\$9,820	\$10,315	\$10,831	5.0%
University Fee	1,798	1,879	1,945	2,014	849	3.5%
University General Fee	1,385	1,629	1,749	1,916	2,171	13.3%
Information Tech Fee	218	218	223	223	227	1.8%
Student Activity Fee	128	128	128	128	133	3.9%
Media Fee	10	10	10	10	10	0.0%
<b>Total Commuting Student</b>	<b>\$12,109</b>	<b>\$13,127</b>	<b>\$13,875</b>	<b>\$14,606</b>	<b>\$15,456</b>	<b>5.8%</b>
Avg. Housing Fee	3,792	4,013	4,235	4,553	4,805	5.5%
Avg. Food Service	2,962	3,124	3,255	3,442	3,649	6.0%
<b>Total Resident Student</b>	<b>\$18,863</b>	<b>\$20,264</b>	<b>\$21,365</b>	<b>\$22,560</b>	<b>\$23,909</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

**Community-Technical College System  
Schedule of Full-Time Tuition & Common Fees**

**In-State Undergraduate Students**

	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<b>1 Year <u>% Change</u></b>
Tuition	\$2,028	\$2,112	\$2,232	\$2,352	\$2,496	6.1%
College Service Fee	262	274	284	300	312	4.0%
Student Activity Fee	20	20	20	20	20	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,310</b>	<b>\$2,406</b>	<b>\$2,536</b>	<b>\$2,672</b>	<b>\$2,828</b>	<b>5.8%</b>

**Out-of-State Undergraduate Students**

	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<b>1 Year <u>% Change</u></b>
Tuition	\$6,084	\$6,336	\$6,696	\$7,056	\$7,488	6.1%
College Service Fee	786	822	852	900	936	4.0%
Student Activity Fee	20	20	20	20	20	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,890</b>	<b>\$7,178</b>	<b>\$7,568</b>	<b>\$7,976</b>	<b>\$8,444</b>	<b>5.9%</b>

### Charter Oak State College Schedule of Tuition & Common Fees

#### In-State Students

	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Associates Degree	\$815	\$855	\$890	\$920	\$955	3.8%
Bachelors Degree (1st year cost)	\$940	\$980	\$1,015	\$1,045	\$1,070	2.4%
Bachelors Degree (after 1st year)	\$530	\$555	\$605	\$635	\$655	3.1%

#### Out-of-State Students

	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Associates Degree	\$1,055	\$1,115	\$1,160	\$1,200	\$1,235	2.9%
Bachelors Degree (1st year cost)	\$1,180	\$1,245	\$1,305	\$1,360	\$1,385	1.8%
Bachelors Degree (after 1st year)	\$695	\$735	\$805	\$845	\$865	2.4%

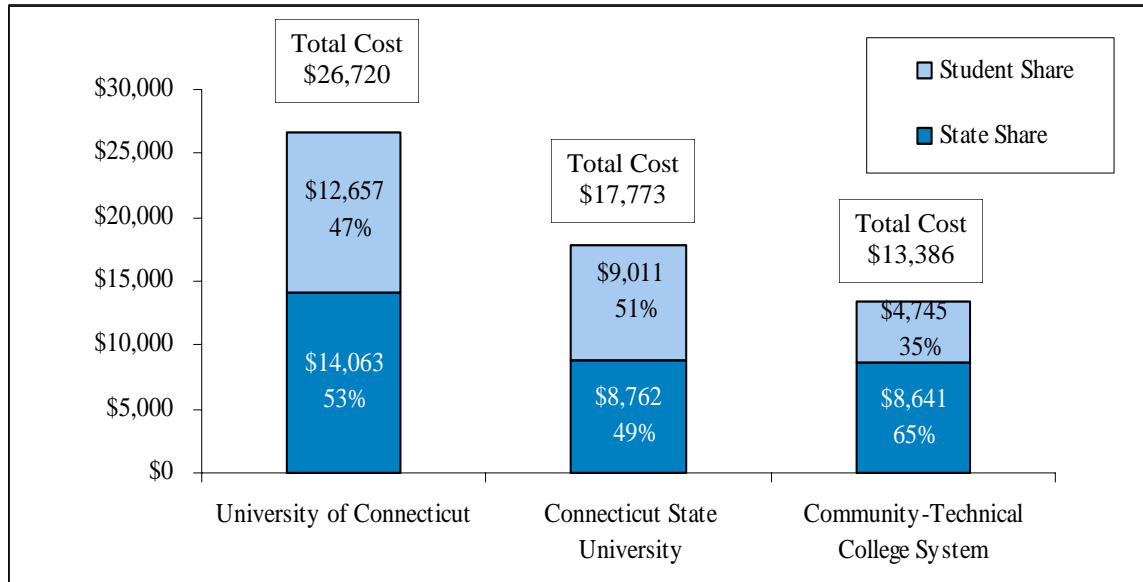




# **STUDENT AND STATE SHARE OF COSTS**



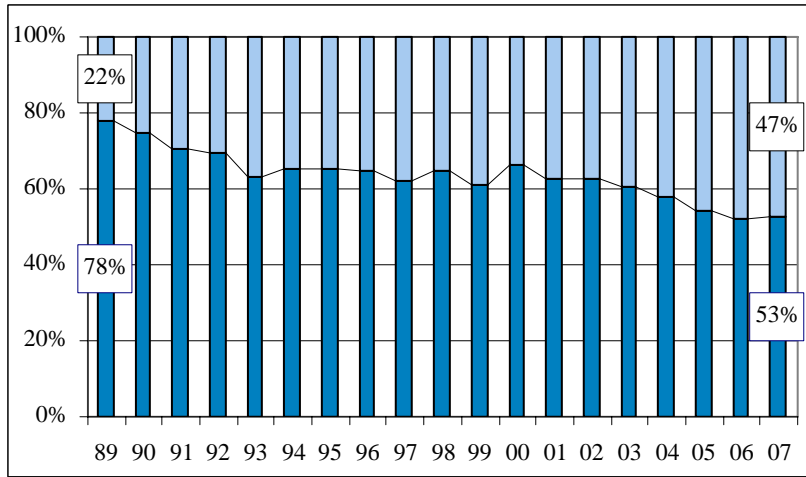
## Student and State Share of E&G Costs per FTE Student Estimated FY 2007



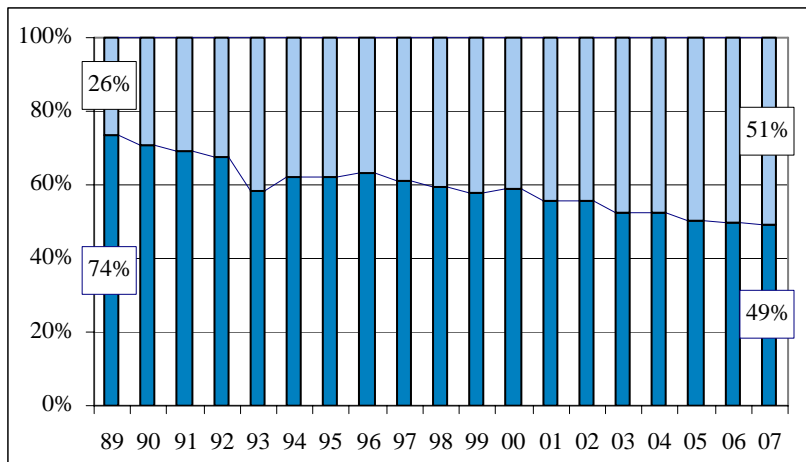
The relative share of direct educational costs borne by students versus the state is compared on a full-time equivalent (FTE) student basis. Educational cost or “educational and general” expenses as defined by national higher education reporting standards, include expenditures for instruction, research, public service, academic support, library services, student services, institutional support, physical plant operations and maintenance and student aid. They exclude auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories and food service operations. Estimated General Fund fringe benefit costs, which are not directly appropriated to higher education, and bonded capital equipment expenditures are included. State support for other capital infrastructure projects is not included in this analysis. The University of Connecticut Health Center also is not part of this analysis.

This chart depicts the student/state share for the three constituent units along with the total cost per student. The 2007 estimated total cost for the University of Connecticut increases \$2,373 (9.7 percent) from 2006 with 2.7 percent enrollment growth. The Connecticut State University’s cost increases \$946 (5.6 percent) with two percent enrollment growth, and the Community-Technical College System estimates a total cost increase of \$924 (7.4 percent) also with 1.2 percent enrollment growth. All three units have tuition and fee increases just below six percent. Cost per student remains constant when enrollment grows at a faster rate than state support and tuition increases are relatively low. It increases when enrollment growth is lower than revenue growth and decreases when enrollment growth exceeds revenue growth. At all three constituent units the enrollment growth is lower than revenue growth and the overall cost increases substantially. At UConn, however, state revenue for 2007 grew faster than student revenue allowing for a one percent increase in the state share. The percentage of state support has decreased one percent at the CSU as a result of greater growth in student revenue than state revenue and remained the same at the CTC System. The public higher education system in Connecticut is coming off five years of significant enrollment growth. With lower enrollment growth there will be larger increases in the cost per student and more fluctuation in the student/state share.

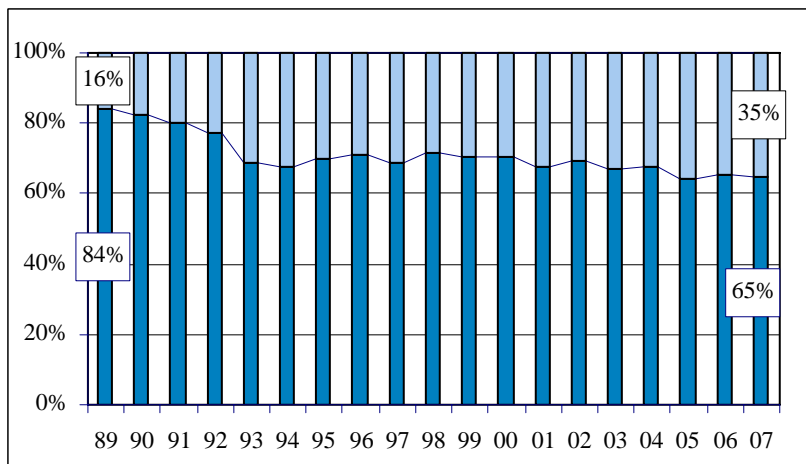
## University of Connecticut



## Connecticut State University



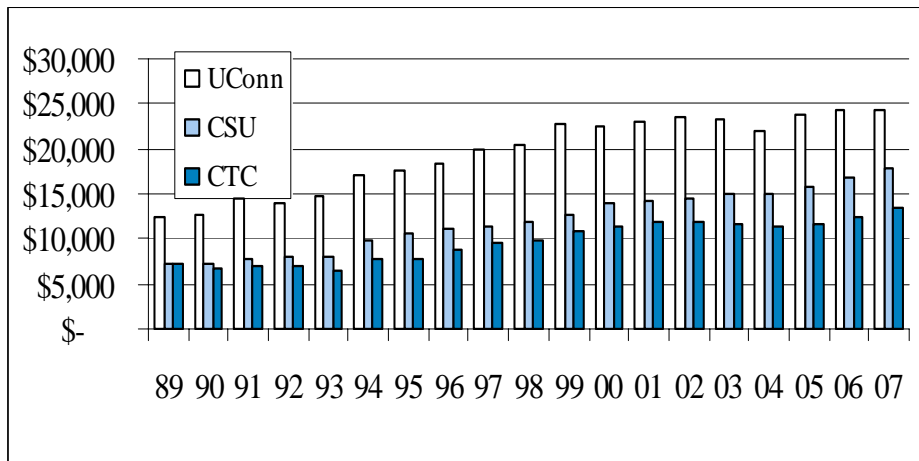
## Community-Technical College System



Student Share  State Share

As shown in the charts at left, the percentage of support coming from the state for the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University and the Community-Technical College System declined rapidly from 1989 to 1993. Through 2002, student/state share stabilized somewhat, with only CSU experiencing a relatively steady decline. Since 1997, CSU has exhibited a smaller proportionate share of state support than UConn. This is because CSU's overall rate of spending per student significantly outpaced that of UConn and not because it received lower state support. Two of three constituent units experienced declines in state share as spending from tuition and other revenues exceeded the growth in state appropriations. In 2007, state support increased at all units, but not enough at CSU and the CTC System to have a significant impact on revenue from tuition and fee increases of nearly six percent. State support increases one point at UConn where state support outgrew tuition revenue, at least partly due to an increase in capital equipment. At CSU the student/ state share dropped to 51/49 with tuition revenue growing faster than state support and the CTC System remained the same due to slightly higher State funding. The Board of Governors' Tuition Policy promotes a state share of at least 65 percent of educational costs at four-year institutions and 70 percent at two-year colleges. If spending patterns continue and state support does not keep pace, Connecticut will face serious affordability issues as enrollment begins to decline.

## Growth in Cost Per Student



The cost per student at Connecticut’s public institutions is a reflection of educational and general expenditures divided by full-time equivalent students (FTE). The chart and table depict the actual cost by constituent unit from the previous enrollment

peak in 1989 to estimated costs for the current year. Over this period cost per student has increased 116 percent at the University of Connecticut, 143 percent at Connecticut State University and 86 percent at the Community-Technical College System. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has increased 64 percent and the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) has increased 90 percent. While the community colleges’ cost growth is between the national standards’ and UConn’s is slightly over, CSU’s growth is nearly 60 percent faster than the HEPI.

Costs remained relatively stable from 1989 to 1993 as state support steadily declined. Since that time, however, all three constituent units have displayed marked cost increases. Until 1998 the growth was a result of modest expenditure increases coupled with declining enrollments. Costs, however, continued to increase rapidly through 2001 before slowing in 2002. Significant enrollment growth, combined with modest tuition and fee increases, lowered the cost by spreading it out across a larger base. As a result, in 2003 and 2004, cost per student actually declined.

In 2007 increases to state appropriations are out-stripped by tuition and fees, while enrollment hovers between one and three percent, producing cost increases. The result is a large jump in cost per student at UConn (highest state support growth); a large cost jump at CSU (highest tuition growth); and a large increase at the community colleges (lowest enrollment growth). This is a worrisome indicator. Educational and general expenditures have increased 5.5 percent per year since 1989 at UConn, 5.3 percent at the community colleges and 5.7 at CSU, while appropriations grew less than three percent annually.

	<u>UConn</u>	<u>CSU</u>	<u>CTC</u>
1989	\$12,361	\$7,314	\$7,213
1990	\$12,590	\$7,162	\$6,785
1991	\$14,574	\$7,840	\$7,067
1992	\$14,074	\$8,129	\$7,103
1993	\$14,696	\$8,067	\$6,587
1994	\$16,978	\$9,933	\$7,792
1995	\$17,468	\$10,544	\$7,788
1996	\$18,383	\$11,001	\$8,867
1997	\$19,843	\$11,333	\$9,514
1998	\$20,544	\$11,828	\$9,886
1999	\$22,633	\$12,785	\$10,931
2000	\$22,625	\$13,966	\$11,425
2001	\$22,899	\$14,102	\$11,893
2002	\$23,628	\$14,574	\$11,821
2003	\$23,263	\$14,907	\$11,556
2004	\$21,907	\$14,888	\$11,392
2005	\$23,798	\$15,793	\$11,638
2006	\$24,262	\$16,826	\$12,462
2007	\$26,720	\$17,773	\$13,386



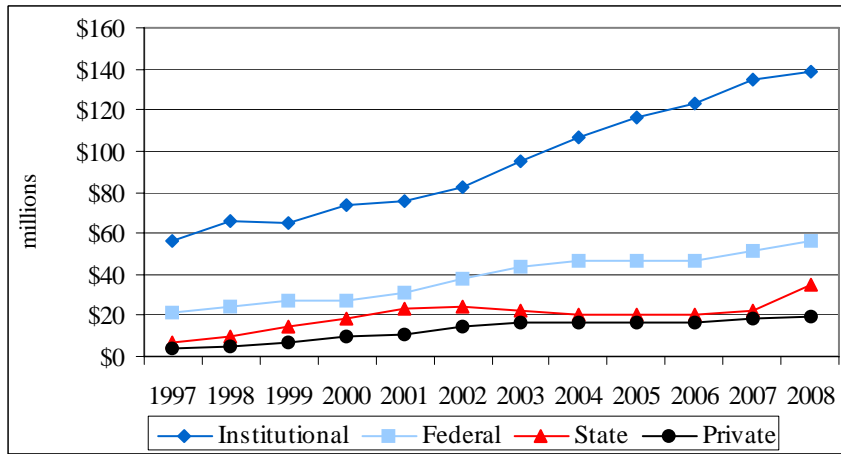


**STUDENT AID  
AND  
STATUTORY WAIVERS**





## Financial Aid Trends from All Sources

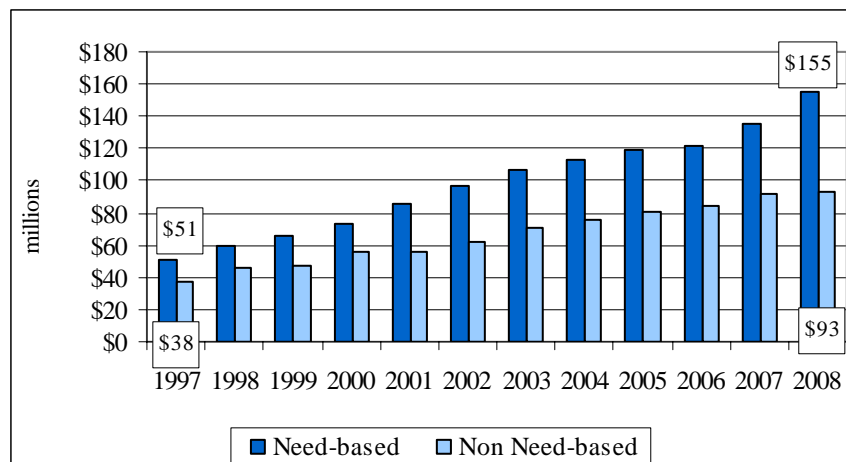


Both need- and non need-based student financial aid for the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University and the Community-Technical College System have grown from \$89 million in 1997 to \$248 million in 2008, reflecting a 178 percent increase in eleven years. Significant growth in state aid has allowed for an

increase of 435 percent since 1997. However, due to a significant drop-off in state support since 2002, state aid has, in fact, declined from a peak 17 percent of total aid in 2001 to 14 percent in 2008, remaining above private aid at eight percent, but well below federal aid, which is 23 percent of the total. Institutional aid is by far the largest amount of aid in dollars and continues to draw away in size from all other sources. Enrollment growth, coupled with tuition increases, have generated significant tuition revenue, 15 percent of which is set aside for need-based aid as directed by Board of Governors' policy. Increasingly, however, institutional aid is being funneled to non need-based programs, despite the continuing need-based funding gap. With nominal increases in state and federal aid, this trend should, and needs to, reverse.

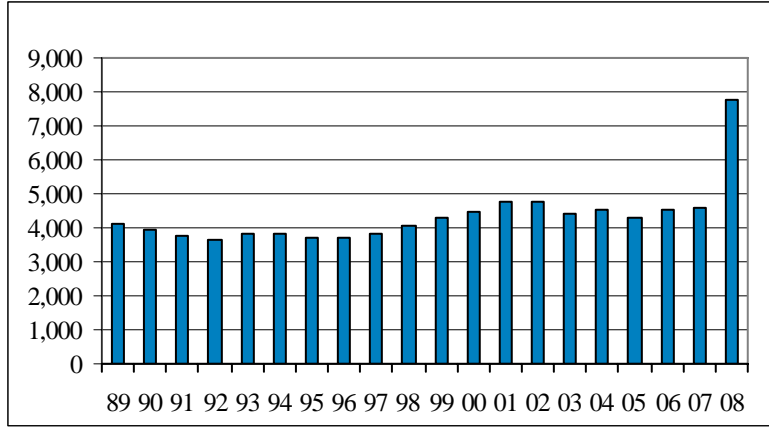
The chart below shows a comparison of financial aid growth by need-based and non need-based programs projected out to 2008. The relationship of need-based to non need-based aid has remained the same over ten years at a ratio of about 60/40, but the ratios at each constituent unit have fluctuated since 1997. Estimates for 2008 indicate growth for need-based aid among all units. Need-based aid has increased over the 11 year period at the community colleges, from 88 to 92 percent of total aid. The ratio at UConn only grows to 46 percent from 44 percent in 1997. Over the same period, this ratio at CSU has grown from 70 percent to 71 percent, but declined from a high of 77 percent in 2002. The majority of non need-based aid is at UConn and a significant portion is dedicated to graduate waivers, but there also has been growth in other merit aid at UConn and CSU. A promising outlook for federal aid increases is encouraging, as is the

Governor's proposal to add \$25 million to state aid levels. Until this funding is realized, however, it will remain incumbent upon the institutions and their students, through tuition set-aside, to provide the bulk of need-based financial aid.



## The Connecticut Independent College Student Grant Program (CICSG)

**CICSG Number of Recipients  
1989 through 2008**



State dollars for this program are appropriated to the Department of Higher Education and then allocated to Connecticut independent colleges by statutory formula. **The colleges select recipients according to each institution’s financial aid packaging policy. Recipients must exhibit some level of financial need and be Connecticut residents.**

This program began in 1989 and was funded at 93 percent of its

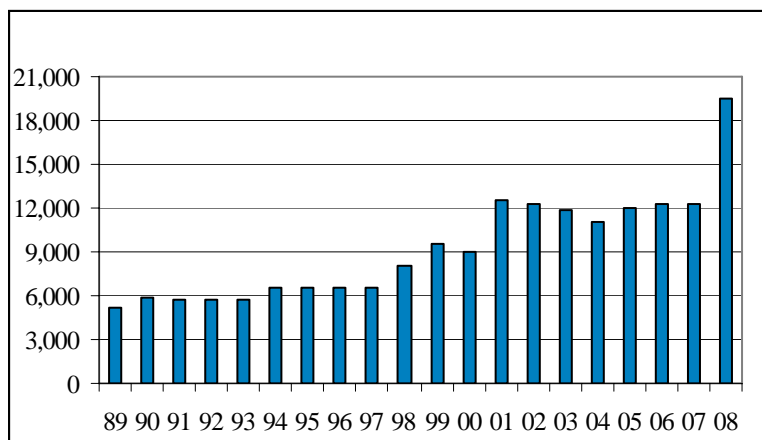
statutory funding formula. Funding remained at the 1989 level through most of the 90’s, resulting in a drop to 74 percent formula funding by 1997. Beginning in 1998, the General Assembly approved substantial increases, bringing the program to full statutory funding by 2001. In 2001, with the program fully funded, 4,787 students received awards averaging \$3,964. Although funding did not increase in 2002, it remained at 98 percent of the formula request. For 2003, in an effort to share cost reductions made to public colleges, the Governor reduced funding for CICSG by 15 percent. Even with reduced funding, 4,400 students received awards averaging \$3,622.

The 2004 formula calculation represented a significant increase over prior years due to a legislative change to the statutory formula. The change increased the formula base from 17 to 25 percent of state support per full-time equivalent student in public 4-year institutions. As is evident from the table, this change generated a substantial increase in the formula. Funding was not available to match the formula increase, however, and the appropriation was reduced by an additional five percent. For 2008, a seventy-seven percent increase in funding has been proposed by the Governor, allowing for increases in both the maximum award amount and for over 3,000 additional awardees. The commitment made by the Governor to this program acknowledges the state’s obligation to needy students attending independent colleges in Connecticut.

	<u>CICSG Formula</u>	<u>CICSG Appropriation</u>	<u>Percent Funded</u>
1989	\$13,983,876	\$12,983,876	93%
1990	14,837,131	12,235,132	82%
1991	15,250,393	12,235,132	80%
1992	15,024,088	12,055,530	80%
1993	15,417,328	12,055,530	78%
1994	14,705,399	12,055,530	82%
1995	14,184,992	12,055,530	85%
1996	15,395,824	12,055,530	78%
1997	16,194,194	12,055,530	74%
1998	17,056,712	14,344,863	84%
1999	18,222,281	16,128,795	89%
2000	18,302,385	16,949,378	93%
2001	18,800,713	18,776,929	100%
2002	19,269,387	18,776,929	98%
2003	18,400,602	15,888,864	86%
2004	27,932,639	15,067,492	54%
2005	26,784,625	15,519,517	58%
2006	26,100,143	15,519,517	60%
2007	26,033,489	15,800,626	62%
Gov.2008	29,372,408	28,022,060	95%

## Connecticut Aid for Public College Student Grant Program (CAPCS)

**CAPCS Number of Recipients  
1989 through 2008**



State dollars for this program are appropriated to the Department of Higher Education via a statutory formula and then allocated to Connecticut public colleges by a formula weighing need and cost of attendance. **The colleges select recipients according to each institution’s financial aid packaging policy. Recipients must exhibit some level of financial need and be Connecticut residents.**

This program began in 1989 and was funded at 91 percent of its

statutory funding formula. Funding remained at the 1989 level through most of the 90’s, resulting in a drop to 26 percent of formula funding by 1997. The General Assembly approved substantial increases from 1998 through 2001, resulting in growth to 81 percent of formula

funding. At peak funding in 2001, 12,510 students received awards averaging \$1,572. Both the number of recipients and the average award nearly doubled from 1997. For 2002, the appropriation was consistent with 2001, but the number of recipients declined two percent due largely to an increase in the average award.

Since 2002 the formula funding target has increased considerably, but budgetary problems forced a reduction of 16 percent to the appropriation the next year. The CAPCS formula, as an expression of tuition growth and student need, nears \$50 million. The Governor’s 2008 proposal provides funding that is 60 percent of that need target. The proposed increase in funding for this program is encouraging, and allows for an additional 7,000 to receive funds in this program, a growth of 69 percent in one year. A modest increase in the average student award will be possible in 2008 to \$1,500, but still does not match the high of \$1,600 in 2000. Continuing support to this program from the state is necessary to ease the burden to reduce unmet need on institutional funds and on students in the form of increased loan debt.

	CAPCS <u>Formula</u>	CAPCS <u>Appropriation</u>	Percent <u>Funded</u>
1989	\$5,633,304	\$5,133,304	91%
1990	6,376,617	5,633,304	88%
1991	7,678,537	5,633,304	73%
1992	9,600,073	5,562,888	58%
1993	11,626,664	5,562,888	48%
1994	14,417,492	5,562,888	39%
1995	16,775,157	5,562,888	33%
1996	21,371,316	5,562,888	26%
1997	21,371,316	5,562,888	26%
1998	21,678,216	8,696,397	40%
1999	22,155,510	11,327,414	51%
2000	22,308,702	14,552,940	65%
2001	24,300,536	19,759,261	81%
2002	25,563,271	19,759,261	77%
2003	28,997,909	17,539,728	61%
2004	32,218,570	16,039,728	50%
2005	35,744,407	16,520,920	45%
2006	41,342,814	16,520,920	40%
2007	46,286,091	16,520,920	36%
Gov 2008	49,199,006	29,299,486	60%

## Connecticut Capitol Scholarship Program

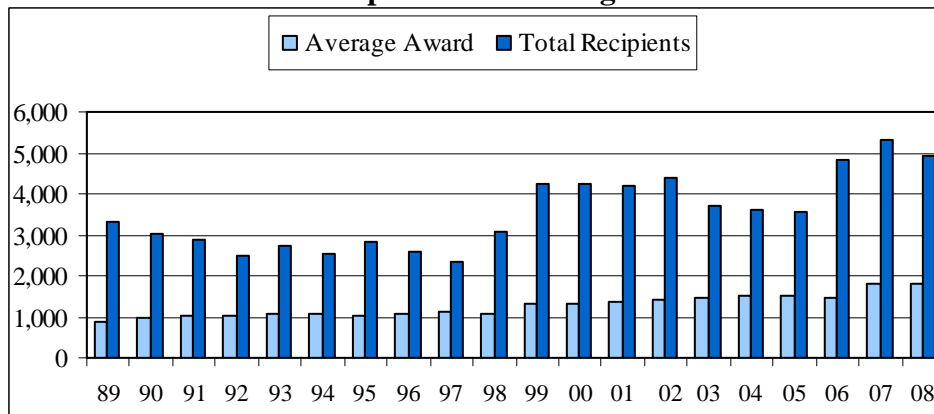
	<u>Total Expended</u>	<u>Total Recipients</u>	<u>Average Award</u>
1989	3,008,112	3,339	901
1990	2,946,150	3,045	968
1991	2,936,779	2,876	1,021
1992	2,587,800	2,506	1,033
1993	2,906,050	2,742	1,060
1994	2,725,474	2,742	994
1995	2,909,238	2,846	1,022
1996	2,743,096	2,597	1,056
1997	2,678,557	2,341	1,144
1998	3,376,277	3,091	1,093
1999	5,429,986	4,259	1,275
2000	5,548,918	4,247	1,307
2001	5,826,289	4,215	1,383
2002	6,193,344	4,385	1,412
2003	5,360,530	3,709	1,445
2004	5,299,517	3,629	1,460
2005	5,198,761	3,584	1,451
2006	6,857,780	4,842	1,451
2007	9,553,434	5,341	1,789
2008	8,838,510	4,940	1,789

**This is a need- and merit-based program for Connecticut residents administered by the Department of Higher Education which provides funds to those with the greatest need first.** The state appropriation is supplemented by federal LEAP (Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships) and SLEAP (Special Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships) funds. The Department first selects students who pass an academic screen—top 20% of class or SAT scores above 1800. Recipients are then determined based on the family’s ability to pay for college. Recipients may take the award to any Connecticut college or a college located in one of seven reciprocal states.

In-state awards range between \$500 and \$3,000, depending upon cost of education and family ability to pay. The maximum out-of-state award has been \$500 since 1981 and only follows students to states providing reciprocal funds. For much of the 90’s, funding was limited to families able to contribute \$3,000 or less. Significant increases in 1998 and 1999 raised the program’s appropriation above \$5 million and provided an additional 2,000 awards.

Flat state funding for 2002 was enhanced by the addition of supplemental LEAP (SLEAP) funding as well as LEAP itself, but reduced state funding for 2003 resulted in the loss of the SLEAP funds. LEAP is funded on a maintenance-of-effort basis, and additional state funding in 2006 created the opportunity to increase the maximum award, and allowed Connecticut to reapply for and receive federal SLEAP funds in the amount of \$500,000. A \$2 million increase in the state appropriation for this program, along with nearly \$1 million in LEAP and SLEAP funding allowed for substantial growth for the 2007 award year. The program’s recipient base grew 10 percent over the previous award year, and total program expenditures grew 39 percent in one year. For 2008, flat state appropriations for this program, and tentative Federal funding via LEAP and SLEAP, approximate a loss of 401 students, and will narrowly fulfill or limit Connecticut’s required maintenance of effort to retain the Federal supplemental funding.

**Total Recipients and Average Award**



## Minority Teacher Incentive Grant Program

The Minority Teacher Incentive Program was launched in 1999 to encourage more minority students to become teachers in Connecticut. Minority junior or senior college students enrolled in state teacher preparation programs are nominated by their institutions to receive grants of up to \$5,000 per year for the last two years enrolled in college. Additionally, students who gain teaching positions in a Connecticut public elementary, middle, or high school are eligible for loan reimbursement grants for up to four years of \$2,500 per year. Potentially, each qualified student and subsequent teacher may earn up to \$20,000 from the program in total. The program targets at least 50 new recipients per year of whom 10 percent must be transfers from Connecticut community colleges. Grants are also available to minority students enrolled in the Alternate Route to Certification (ARC) program.

Since its inception, the Minority Teacher Incentive Program has awarded close to \$2.8 million in grants and \$923,165 in loan reimbursements to 360 potential teachers of whom 67 percent (242) carried loans, 23 percent (82) were transfers from community colleges and 35 percent (127) were eligible for stipends and have become teachers in Connecticut public schools (more program participants are likely to be active teachers, but those without loans are not tracked at this time).

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total	
<b>Participants</b>	23	60	50	42	30	32	32	53	38	360	
<b>With Loans</b>	19	43	35	31	12	21	24	27	30	242	67%
<b>Transfers</b>	7	12	18	12	9	1	9	12	2	82	23%
<b>Eligible Teachers</b>			17	19	32	12	15	17	15	127	35%

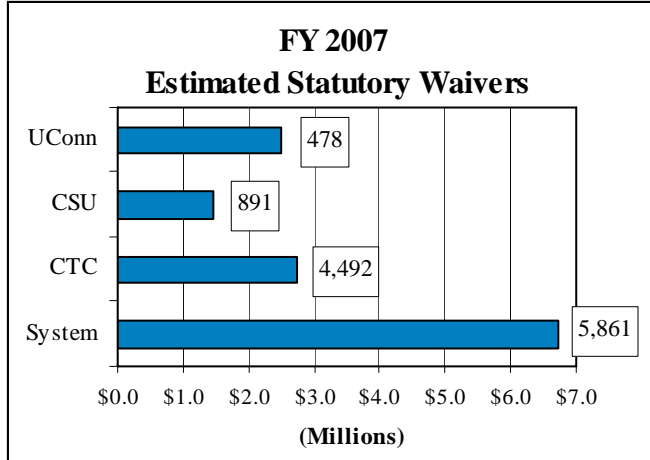
Program graduates are currently teaching in 24 Connecticut towns including Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, and Waterbury. Current grant recipients are attending the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University, the University of Hartford, Connecticut College, Fairfield University, Sacred Heart University, Saint Joseph College, and Yale University. In addition, the program has provided 113 grants to minority adults enrolled in the Alternate Route to Certification program.

The table below illustrates program results since 2002. The 2007 estimate distributes available funding among the required program components paying 72 grants, including 38 new grants, and 60 committed stipends. For the first time in 2006, total expenditures exceeded state funding, creating the need to carry forward stipend payments into the next fiscal year. The same case will be true for 2007 as an overage of more than \$37,000 is anticipated. Increased funding requests have been unmet for the last two years so, as stipends increase, the potential for new grants will decrease. As recipients graduate and teach and spending on stipends increases, so does the need for additional program funding. The current flat funding limits the number of new participants in both the college and ARC program, and, therefore ultimately limits the number of new minority teachers in Connecticut schools.

	2002 Actual		2003 Actual		2004 Actual		2005 Actual		2006 Actual		2007 Estimated	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
<b>College Grants</b>	76	\$355,000	62	\$297,500	55	\$257,500	59	\$272,500	74	\$342,500	72	\$360,000
<b>ARC Grants</b>	31	\$ 62,000	25	\$ 25,000					15	\$ 15,000	21	\$ 10,500
<b>Stipends</b>	35	\$ 86,453	62	\$149,897	67	\$162,620	70	\$171,785	67	\$162,010	60	\$147,900
<b>Total</b>	142	\$503,453	149	\$472,397	122	\$420,120	129	\$444,285	156	\$519,510	153	\$518,400

## Connecticut Public Higher Education Statutory Waivers

State statutes provide tuition benefits to certain veterans and national guardsmen and, on a space available basis, to senior citizens. The statutes also provide for reimbursement of the cost



of waivers that exceed 2.5 percent of tuition revenue for UConn and CSU and five percent for the community colleges. However, **since funds for this purpose have never been appropriated, the cost of these waivers is borne by other students.**

The graph at left shows the estimated value of the statutory waivers for 2007 along with the number of waivers provided by each constituent unit. In 2007, the public higher education system anticipates providing more than 5,800 waivers at a

cost of over six million dollars, including five waivers for family members of 9/11 victims. The number of waivers peaked in 2000 and then dropped steadily until 2005. The 2000 spike was largely due to an unexplained 21 percent increase in participation by National Guardsmen, an increase which occurred at all three constituent units to varying degrees. The decline in waivers since 2000 is evident in all three categories with a three percent drop off for veterans, a 17 percent drop for those over 62 and a 73 percent decrease for the National Guard. Although veterans waivers dropped steadily from 1999 through 2003, they have begun to grow and are nearly at 2000 levels again. National Guard waivers, on the other hand, continue to decline at a rapid rate. Waivers to persons over age 62 significantly decreased for the first time in 2004, but bounced back in 2005 and have been moving up slightly ever since. It is noteworthy that total waivers have been increasing since 2005.

The cost of waivers first exceeded \$5.0 million in 2000 and then again in 2004, despite a decrease in the number of waivers. The cost of waivers is approaching \$7.0 million in 2007 as a result of the growth in waivers and continuing tuition increases at the constituent units.

	2000 <u>Actual</u>	2002 <u>Actual</u>	2003 <u>Actual</u>	2004 <u>Actual</u>	2005 <u>Actual</u>	2006 <u>Actual</u>	2007 <u>Estimated</u>
<b>Number of Waivers</b>							
University of Connecticut	554	470	398	348	427	478	478
Connecticut State University	1,091	779	768	762	878	858	891
Community-Technical Colleges	5,872	4,672	4,293	4,200	4,431	4,474	4,492
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,571</b>	<b>5,921</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>5,310</b>	<b>5,736</b>	<b>5,810</b>	<b>5,861</b>
One-year Change	6.6%	-6.9%	-7.8%	-2.7%	8.0%	1.3%	0.9%
<b>Dollar Value (millions)</b>							
University of Connecticut	\$2.129	\$1.910	\$1.614	\$1.782	\$2.095	\$2.365	\$2,507
Connecticut State University	1,137	0.892	0.908	1.035	1.282	1.339	1,460
Community-Technical Colleges	1.943	1.750	1.897	2.197	2.452	2.612	2,752
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5.209</b>	<b>\$4.552</b>	<b>\$4.419</b>	<b>\$5.014</b>	<b>\$5.830</b>	<b>\$6.316</b>	<b>\$6,719</b>
One-year Change	8.4%	-10.1%	-3.0%	13.5%	16.3%	8.4%	6.4%

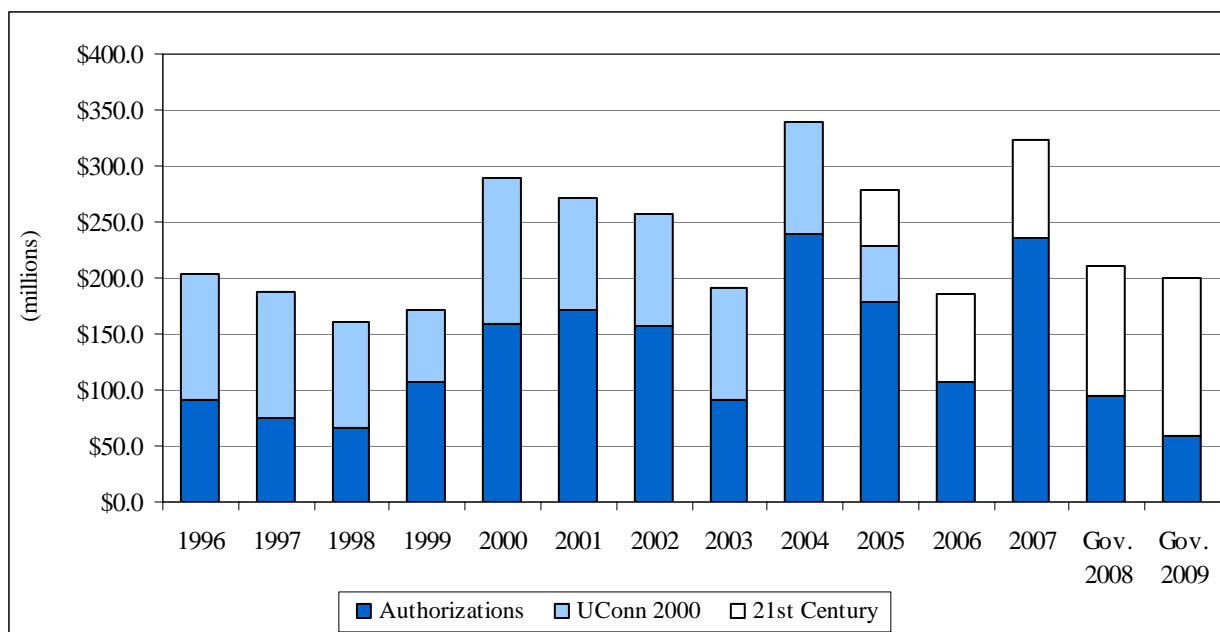


# **CAPITAL BUDGET**





## Connecticut Public Higher Education System General Obligation, UConn 2000 & 21st Century Bond Authorizations



The Connecticut public higher education system includes the University of Connecticut and its Health Center, the Connecticut State University, the Community-Technical College System, and Charter Oak State College. Bond authorizations for the system remained relatively low until 1996 and the start of UConn 2000. Growth continued in the fall of 1997 and again in 2001 when a five-year capital program comparable to UConn 2000 for both CSU and the CTC System was authorized, followed by another five-year capital program extension for each unit. The ten-year capital commitment to the CSU and CTC Systems, which runs through 2007, originally totaled \$1.4 billion (\$720 million to CSU and \$655 million to CTC) and grew to \$1.6 billion (\$866 million to CSU and \$725 to CTC). These two capital programs are poised to continue with further investment that will continue the transformation at the CSU and CTC campuses bringing them into the 21st century. In August 2002, the legislature approved a 10-year extension to UConn 2000, known as 21st Century UConn, in the amount of \$1.3 billion. Under the new program, the Health Center has been included and will receive about \$300 million, while \$1.0 billion will be invested at Storrs, the regional campuses and the law school from 2005 through 2016. Over the life of these capital investment programs, the public higher education system will receive nearly \$4.0 billion to rebuild its infrastructure for the benefit of students, faculty and Connecticut's citizenry.

The Governor's biennial budget continues the momentum and moves forward with 21st Century UConn and the commensurate CSU and CTC capital investment programs. However, the authorizations are recommended at a slower rate. These investments are laying the foundation to make Connecticut's public higher education system world class and will reap significant benefits for the state in the future.

## Connecticut Higher Education Capital Budget Request Summary General Obligation Bonds

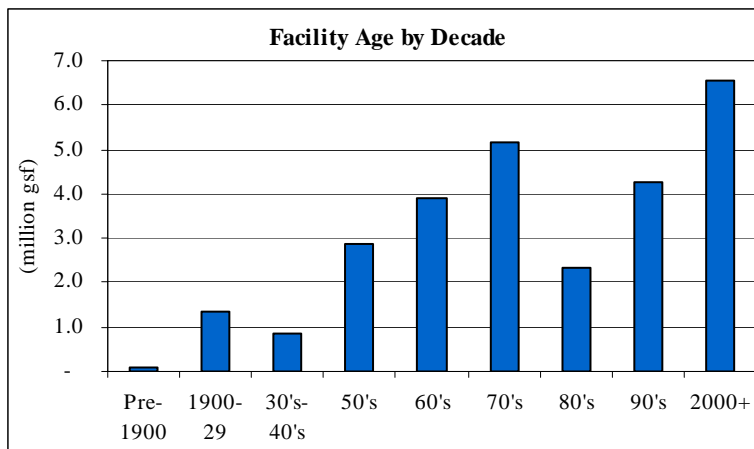
<u>Constituent Unit</u>	<u>Requested</u>		<u>Governor's Recommended</u>			
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>%</u>
Department of Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	0%
University of Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	0%
UConn Health Center	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Connecticut State University	95,102,000	119,264,000	45,065,000	21%	40,740,000	20%
Community-Tech College System	58,815,164	74,718,861	49,890,739	24%	19,000,000	10%
Charter Oak State College/CTDLC	625,600	635,700	-	0%	-	0%
<b>Subtotal General Obligation Bonds</b>	<b>154,542,764</b>	<b>194,618,561</b>	<b>94,955,739</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>59,740,000</b>	<b>30%</b>
21st Century UConn	120,000,000	155,000,000	115,000,000	55%	140,000,000	70%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>274,542,764</b>	<b>349,618,561</b>	<b>209,955,739</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>199,740,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

<u>Project Type</u>	<u>Requested</u>		<u>Governor's Recommended</u>			
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>%</u>
Code Compliance	14,801,000	15,779,000	14,801,000	7%	14,033,000	7%
Renovations	28,871,433	13,745,000	15,672,208	7%	6,067,000	3%
New Construction	80,725,531	136,300,861	34,895,531	17%	11,482,000	6%
Equipment	25,557,800	25,635,700	29,587,000	14%	28,158,000	14%
Acquisitions	4,587,000	3,158,000	-	0%	-	0%
Other	-	-	-	0%	-	0%
<b>Subtotal General Obligation Bonds</b>	<b>154,542,764</b>	<b>194,618,561</b>	<b>94,955,739</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>59,740,000</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>21st Century UConn</b>						
Code Compliance	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Renovations	34,715,000	81,935,000	34,715,000	17%	81,935,000	41%
New Construction	62,060,000	51,740,000	62,060,000	30%	51,740,000	26%
Equipment	23,225,000	21,325,000	23,225,000	11%	21,325,000	11%
Acquisitions	-	-	-	0%	-	0%
Governor's Recommended Deferral	-	-	-5,000,000	-2%	-15,000,000	-8%
<b>Subtotal 21st Century UConn</b>	<b>120,000,000</b>	<b>155,000,000</b>	<b>115,000,000</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>140,000,000</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>274,542,764</b>	<b>349,618,561</b>	<b>209,955,739</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>199,740,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Charter Oak and the CTDLC technology equipment request was transferred to the Capital Equipment Purchase Fund (CEPF) as requested while their facilities projects will be handled through DPW.

## Connecticut Public Higher Education Age of Facilities

Connecticut public higher education includes 18 colleges and universities on 28 campuses throughout the state. The 12 community colleges maintain 15 campuses, the state university maintains four campuses, the research university maintains eight campuses, including a health center and a law school, and the external degree college maintains one campus. The campuses are located in both rural and urban



areas on about 6,000 acres with 27.3 million square feet in over 530 buildings.

Connecticut’s public institutions have grown dramatically since the mid-1900’s. During the 1960’s and 1970’s, about 33 percent of the present facilities were constructed accounting for 9.0 million square feet. Through UConn 2000 and similar programs for CSU and the CTCs, an additional 40 percent of the current 27.3 million square feet was constructed from the late 1990’s through 2007. The state universities doubled the size of their facilities during the 1960’s as they expanded their missions from teacher training to more comprehensive colleges and then universities. The growth in facilities for the community colleges has been more stable since the 1960’s when these colleges were created. About 35 percent of the community college facilities were built before 1970 making them over 35 years old. The majority of the UConn Health Center physical plant was completed in the early 1970’s. Until the passage of 21st Century UConn, the Health Center was the only unit of higher education that had not received a significant capital investment. Over 10 years starting in FY 2005, the Health Center will receive about \$300 million to improve its aging infrastructure.

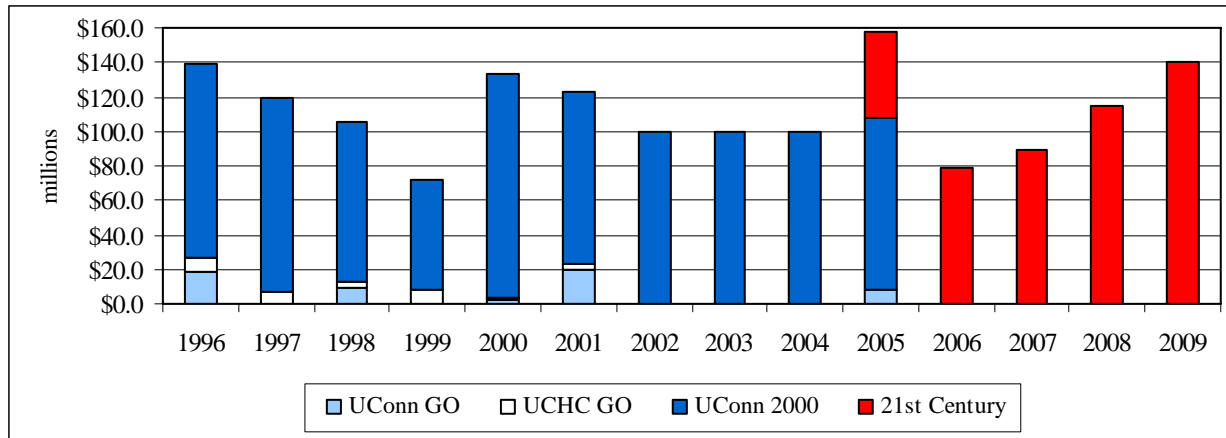
As part of the significant state investment in our higher education facilities, it is imperative that these facilities receive a commensurate amount of support for operations and maintenance. This is a critical step in preserving and protecting the taxpayers investment as well as insuring these buildings continue to serve the needs for which they were built.

### Public Higher Education Facilities - Gross Square Feet by Decade

	<u>Pre-1900</u>	<u>1900-1929</u>	<u>1930-1949</u>	<u>1950-1959</u>	<u>1960-1969</u>	<u>1970-1979</u>	<u>1980-1989</u>	<u>1990-1999</u>	<u>2000-Present</u>	<u>Total</u>
UConn	61,057	775,376	727,853	2,048,006	1,332,669	1,383,585	218,557	2,021,414	2,965,308	11,533,825
UHC	-	-	-	-	37,387	1,348,586	338,416	348,816	100,000	2,173,205
CSU	5,497	570,989	110,460	783,440	1,244,761	1,788,245	1,141,454	1,419,162	2,766,273	9,830,281
CTC	2,360	1,020	-	24,200	1,268,088	617,633	630,714	447,230	719,695	3,710,940
COSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,570	-	14,570
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,914</b>	<b>1,347,385</b>	<b>838,313</b>	<b>2,855,646</b>	<b>3,882,905</b>	<b>5,138,049</b>	<b>2,329,141</b>	<b>4,251,192</b>	<b>6,551,276</b>	<b>27,262,821</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	

## University of Connecticut & Health Center

### Authorizations



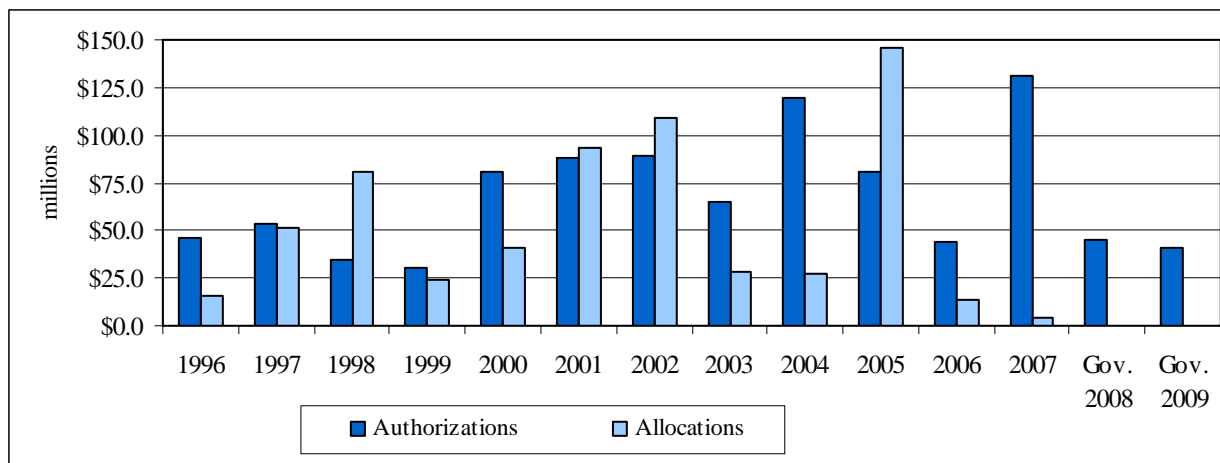
Under the \$2.3 billion UConn 2000/21st Century Program, deferred maintenance, code compliance and ADA requirements account for \$420 million, and equipment, telecommunications and library collections amount to \$433 million. These two resource expenditures represent 38 percent of the total program budget. Some of the other major projects at UConn include the new Arjona and Monteith building at \$86 million, the Torrey Life Science renovation and expansion for \$53 million, Grant Building renovations at \$40 million, and Law School renovations at \$27 million.

In addition, the Governor recommended a \$20 million biennium modification to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century UConn program in the form of a deferment to an extended end date of FY 2016. At this time, accumulated deferments of \$90.9 million from FY 2008 to FY 2015 will be authorized.

	UConn 2000	GO Bonds UConn	GO Bonds Health Center	21st Century UConn	21st Century Health Center	Grand Total
1996	\$112.5	\$18.0	\$9.5			\$140.0
1997	112.0	9.4	7.9			129.3
1998	93.1		5.2			98.3
1999	64.3		7.9			72.2
2000	130.0	2.0	2.2			134.2
2001	100.0	20.0	3.4			123.4
2002	100.0					100.0
2003	100.0					100.0
2004	100.0					100.0
2005	50.0	8.0		33.6	16.4	108.0
2006				64.1	14.9	79.0
2007				65.5	23.5	89.0
<b>2008</b>				<b>80.2</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>115.0</b>
<b>2009</b>				<b>102.7</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>140.0</b>
2010				90.0	50.5	140.5
2011				110.4	36.1	146.5
2012				97.5	25.6	123.1
2013				92.2	22.3	114.5
2014				93.9	17.6	111.5
2015				82.0	18.0	100.0
2016				90.9	0.0	90.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$961.9</b>	<b>\$54.4</b>	<b>\$36.1</b>	<b>\$1,003.0</b>	<b>\$297.0</b>	<b>\$2,352.4</b>

Source: OPM Capital Database and Budget Book

## Connecticut State University General Obligation Bond Authorizations and Allocations FY 1996 – FY 2009



Source: OPM Capital database. The FY 2007 allocations represent Bond Commission allocations from July 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006.

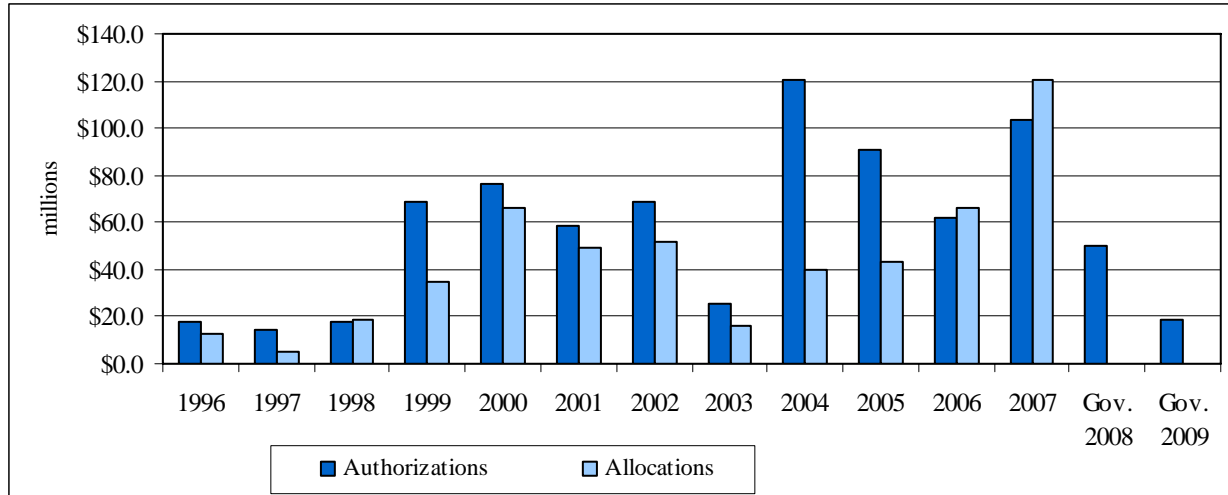
From 1990 through 2006, the CSU System has added about 4.2 million square feet, or 43 percent of its current 9.8 million square feet. These facilities have been funded through general obligation bonds from the state and six series of CHEFA bonds in the amount of \$374.3 million. This brings the total funds raised to almost \$1.5 billion from 1996 to 2009. The debt service from CHEFA bonds is paid through student fees. Although the commitment to CSU continues, keeping projects on track has been a real challenge with the tightening of the contracting process. In addition, if allocations do not keep pace with authorizations, as has recently occurred, projects will be delayed and project budgets pinched as costs escalate.

These authorizations have provided the campuses with the funding necessary to bring their facilities into the 21st century. In this regard, the State Universities have completed two new state-of-the-art libraries at Eastern and Western while Southern will be adding a new academic building and parking garage, and Central will be making HVAC improvements and adding infrastructure to their East Campus. The new Science Center opened in 2005 at Western as did the 40,000 square foot Child & Family Development Resource Center at Eastern. Southern officially opened the Michael J. Adanti Student Center and Western broke ground on its 49,000 square foot Westside Student Center. In addition, Eastern, Southern and Western opened five new residence halls with 1,445 beds in fall 2004 and 2005. Western has improved parking on the Westside Campus with the completion of a 425 car garage and the new Midtown Campus with a fall 2006 completion of an 800 car garage.

### CSU Capital Investment Plan (GO Bonds)

(millions)	Authorizations
1996	\$47.4
1997	56.1
1998	34.1
1999	30.5
2000	80.6
2001	88.4
2002	88.6
2003	64.6
2004	120.0
2005	80.7
2006	44.2
2007	131.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$866.2</b>
<b>Recommended</b>	
<b>2008 Gov.</b>	<b>\$45.1</b>
<b>2009 Gov.</b>	<b>40.7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$952.0</b>

## Community-Technical College System General Obligation Bond Authorizations and Allocations FY 1996—FY 2009



Source: OPM Capital database. The FY 2006 allocations represent Bond Commission allocations from July 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006.

From 1990 through 2006, the Community-Technical College System has added approximately 1.2 million square feet, or 31 percent of its total current 3.7 million square feet. In December 2006, after more than a decade, Three Rivers received an allocation of funds to begin construction and renovations of the new consolidated campus at Thames Valley. Housatonic Community College in Bridgeport was the first to receive a new downtown campus, which has been extremely successful in attracting students with enrollment up over 67 percent since its opening in 1997. In August 2006, funds were allocated to begin the renovation to the adjacent Sears building, doubling the size of the campus. In summer 2006, the Quinebaug Valley Community College opened their 30,000 sf campus addition as the Tunxis Community College campus expansion project moves toward a summer 2007 completion. In January 2003, Manchester Community College opened the Center of Arts, Science and Technology, along with the Academic Village, which complements the Learning Resource Center with a state-of-art library. In 2008, Gateway will be adding a parking garage at \$21.5 million and Manchester will be making campus improvements to \$2.6 million. Through the use of capital funds, the Community Colleges have made significant progress in bringing its facilities into the 21st century to reflect the quality of its programs.

### CTC Capital Investment Plan (GO Bonds)

(millions)	Authorizations
1996	\$17.6
1997	14.8
1998	18.0
1999	68.7
2000	76.0
2001	59.0
2002	69.1
2003	25.7
2004	120.2
2005	90.4
2006	62.2
2007	103.7
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$725.4</b>
	<b>Recommended</b>
<b>2008 Gov.</b>	<b>\$49.9</b>
<b>2009 Gov.</b>	<b>19.0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$794.3</b>