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State of Connecticut
Department of Higher Education

Report

Connecticut Public Higher Education

2009 System Trends

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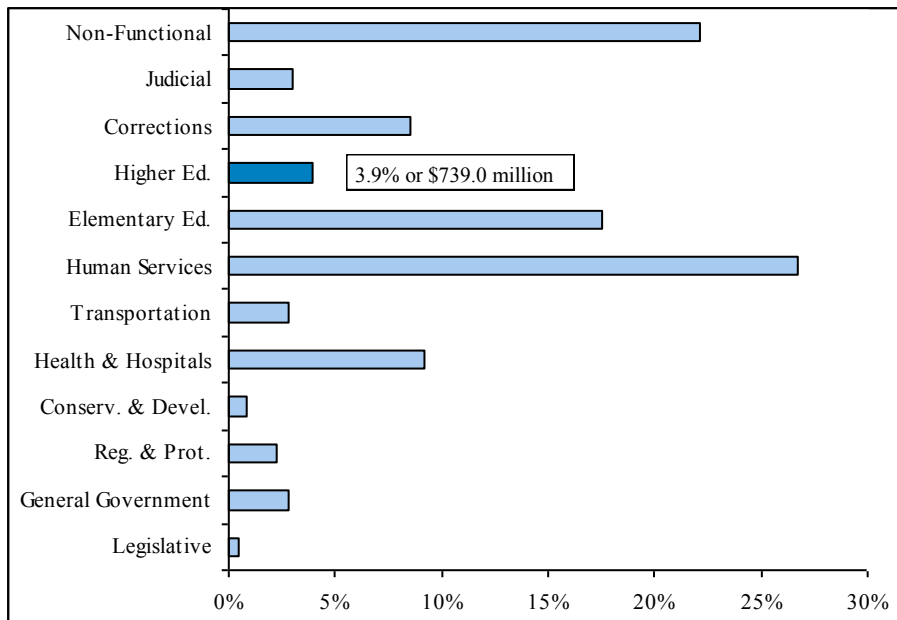
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State Budget by Function

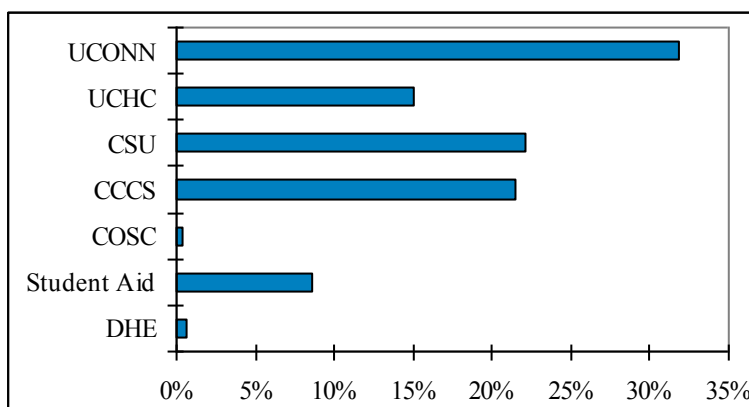


Under the Governor’s recommended 2010 budget totaling \$18,847 million, 3.9 percent of total funding is devoted to higher education, excluding General Fund fringe benefit costs that are paid by the Comptroller. This essentially represents flat funding from 2009 estimated expenditures and a 1.9 percent increase from 2008 actual expenditures.

In an effort to balance the State budget, the Governor has recommended a 2010 operating budget of \$739.0 million that is \$122.7 million lower than the current services budget request. The Governor’s budget represents a \$2.8 million increase over 2009 and a \$17.9 million decrease from 2008. The State’s three major financial aid programs, Connecticut Aid to Public College Students, Connecticut Independent College Student Grant and the Capitol Scholarship, are flat funded to 2009 and 2008 levels. In fact, state-funded student financial aid of \$63.6 million makes up 93 percent of the Department of Higher Education budget and 8.6 percent of the Governor’s Budget for higher education in total.

The Governor has recommended restructuring higher education through the merger of the Department of Higher Education with the State Department of Education, as well as the creation of a new Middle College System which merges the 12 community colleges with the 18 technical high schools. Both proposals were dropped from the Appropriations Committee budget; but, the Middle College concept will be studied to determine the value of the model.

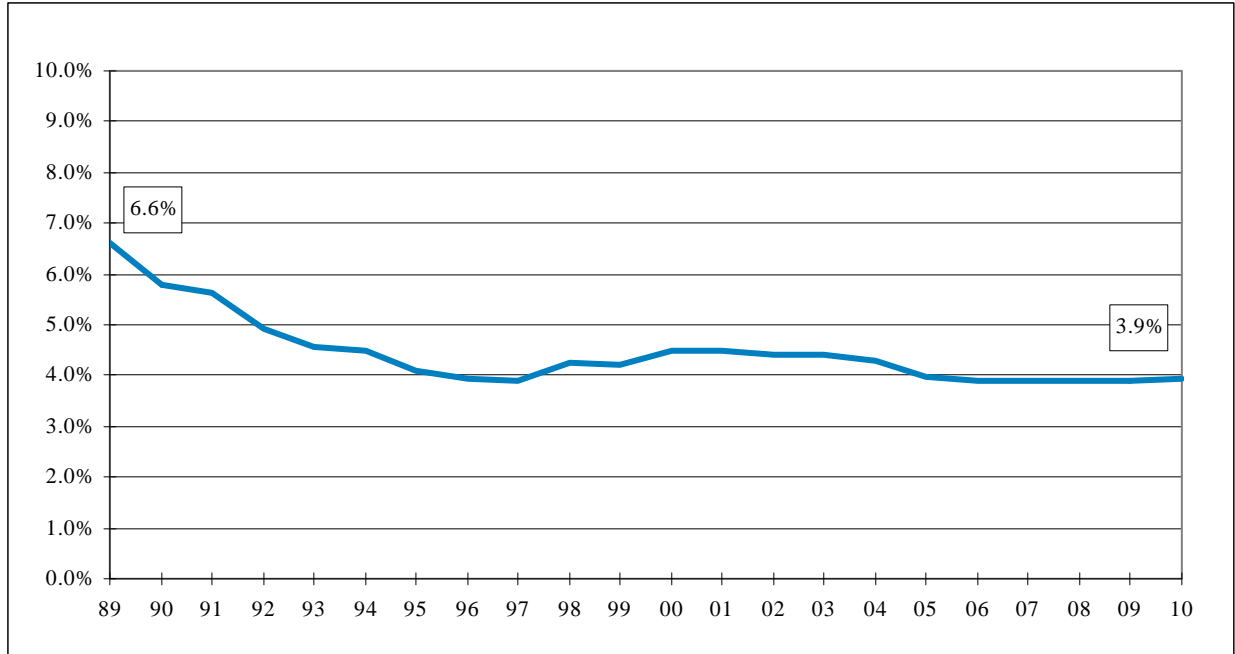
Higher Education Budget



2010 Recommended (in millions)		
UCONN	31.8%	\$235.5
UCHC	15.0%	110.7
CSU	22.1%	163.1
CCC System	21.5%	158.9
COSC/CTDLC	0.4%	2.8
Student Aid	8.6%	63.6
DHE/BGHE	0.6%	4.7
Total:	100%	\$739.0

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



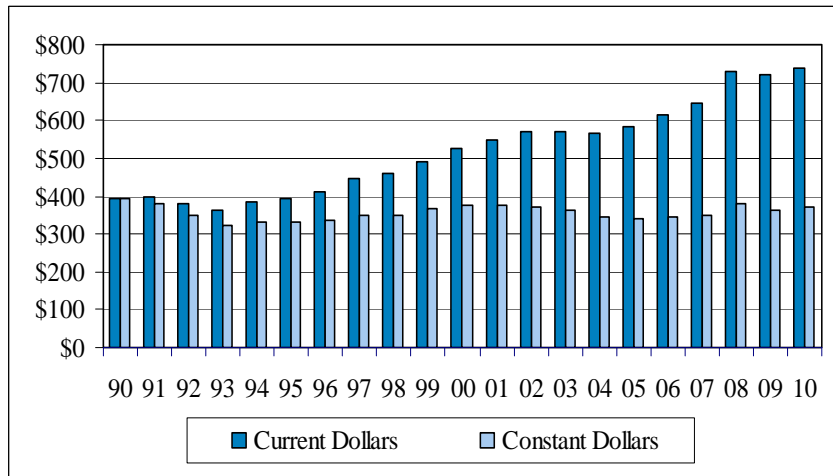
Illustrates the change in the portion of the budget devoted to higher education from 1989 to 2009 without fringe benefits, which are allocated by the Comptroller.

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 2010 budget recommendations, higher education's share of the state budget will remain at 3.9 percent, essentially level for six 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, was a major contributor to the 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 30.3 percent, but cannot keep up with growth in other functions. The major growth during this period has been in Corrections, Human Services, Health/Hospitals and PK-12 Education. Despite the significant increases to financial aid in the 2009 budget and the maintenance of that value in 2010, higher education continues to take a back seat to other priorities.

Connecticut Public Higher Education General Fund Expenditure Trends

Current and Constant 1990 Dollars



Significant reductions in state support occurred in 1992 and 1993, as a result of the recession in the early 1990's. Since then annual state appropriations to higher education have grown consistently, yet reflect an erosion in inflation-adjusted state support. In this area, state support has declined by \$21.1 million, or seven percent from 1990 funding levels.

The Governor's 2010 budget represents funding level with 2009 despite the current budget deficit and recession. Inflation, energy costs, and collectively bargained wage increases account for the increase despite overall reductions in block grant funding and the rollout of 2009 rescissions. Recent collective bargaining concessions will result in a lower final budget over the next month. Within this budget, the governor also has recommended restructuring higher education through the merger of the Department of Higher Education with the State Department of Education, as well as the creation of a new Middle College System which merges the 12 community colleges with the 18 vocational-technical high schools. Both proposals were reversed in the Appropriations Committee budget. The 2010 budget continues to fund need-based student financial aid at levels that are consistent with the last two years of funding.

The Governor's 2010 budget

The recent losses in inflation-adjusted dollars that began in 2000, bottomed out again in 2005 at \$342 million or 87 percent of 1990 dollars. Over the last few years increases in general fund appropriations were higher than inflation as measured by the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). The governor's recommendation for 2010 in inflation adjusted dollars is \$370 million or 95 percent of 1990 dollars.

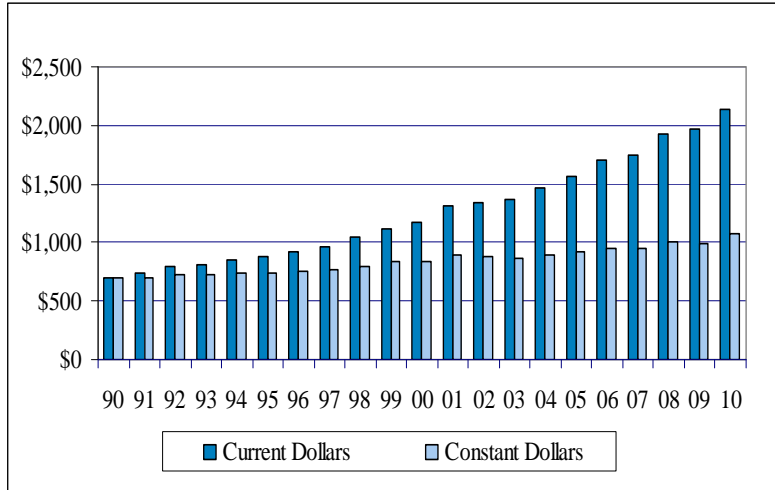
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>General Fund Current Dollars</u>	<u>HEPI Percent</u>	<u>HEPI Adjusted Constant Dollars</u>
1990	\$391.6		\$391.6
1991	397.8	5.2%	377.9
1992	378.7	3.6%	347.4
1993	361.4	2.9%	322.3
1994	386.0	3.4%	332.8
1995	393.2	2.9%	329.3
1996	410.9	2.9%	334.4
1997	445.0	3.2%	351.2
1998	458.4	3.5%	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	4.6%	345.2
2005	581.5	3.5%	341.5
2006	612.6	5.0%	342.6
2007	644.5	3.4%	348.6
2008	735.0	3.6%	383.7
2009	736.2	4.2%	369.0
Gov 2010	739.0	4.2%	370.4

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 2009 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 1990s, 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 spanning 2001 through 2004, 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 at or below seven percent, and state support has increased modestly.

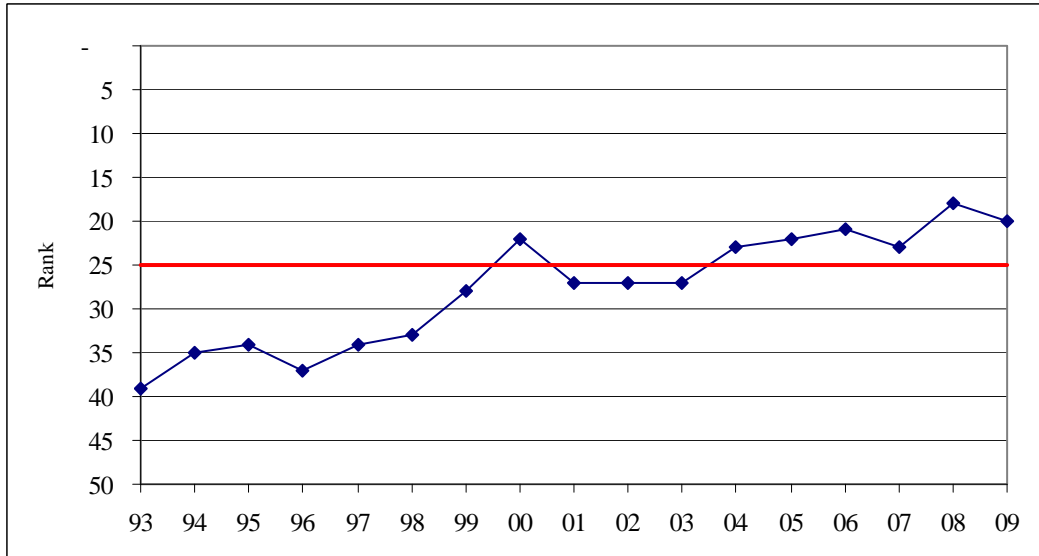
Combined operating budget expenditures have increased by nearly \$1.4 billion or more than 205 percent from 1990 to the Governor’s recommended budget for 2010. This compares to an increase of \$347 million or 89 percent for general fund expenditures over the same period. Clearly overall spending is rising at a much faster rate than the average three 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 53.1 percent – nearly \$372 million - from 1990 to 2010 recommended levels.

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.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Operating Current Dollars</u>	<u>HEPI Percent</u>	<u>HEPI Adjusted Constant Dollars</u>
1990	\$699.1		\$699.1
1991	740.7	5.2%	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	3.2%	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	4.6%	890.9
2005	1,560.6	3.5%	916.3
2006	1,706.2	5.0%	954.0
2007	1,752.1	3.4%	947.8
2008	1,937.9	3.6%	1,011.7
2009	1,987.8	4.2%	996.4
Gov 2010	2,135.8	4.2%	1,070.6

Source: HEPI 2009 Update, Commonfund Institute.

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



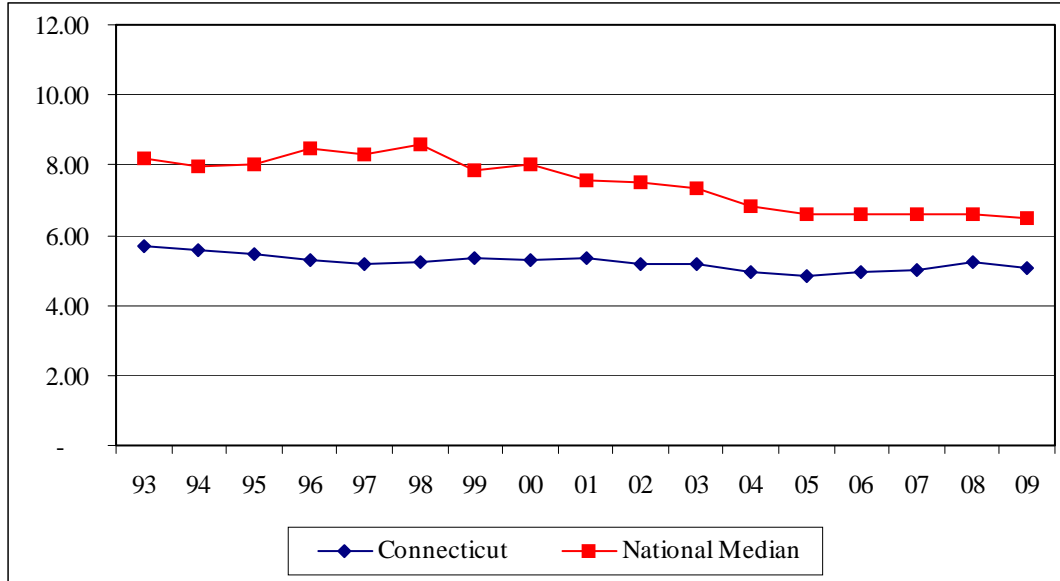
	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
CT	147.8	150.8	152.7	153.3	164.5	176.4	191.5	213.0	216.0	222.5	220.4	215.6	219.5	235.5	252.0	282.5	286.1
U.S.	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	257.5	258.8
Rank	39	35	34	37	34	33	28	22	27	27	27	23	22	21	23	18	20

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 2009, however, Connecticut will spend about \$286 per capita on higher education, 110 percent of the national median funding, **placing it above the median for the sixth consecutive year and 20th 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 28 percent of the total state commitment, has increased nearly 83 percent since 2000. Finally, Connecticut has a declining population resulting in the spread of funding over a smaller base. For 2009, the ranking dropped two positions because the decrease of 3.2 percent in Connecticut’s 2009 appropriations is well below the national average increase of 0.9 percent. This survey included only the initial reductions to the Connecticut appropriation and does not include any reductions for some states. As the economy fluctuates over the near term, 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

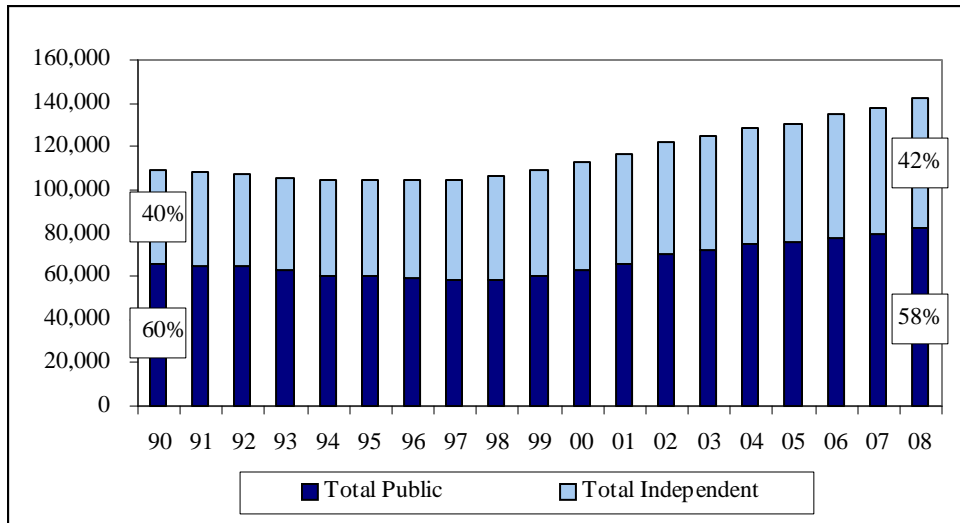


	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
CT	5.68	5.56	5.46	5.28	5.18	5.21	5.33	5.31	5.34	5.18	5.16	4.96	4.86	4.96	4.98	5.24	5.07
U.S.	8.21	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	6.59	6.50
Rank	46	48	48	48	47	47	47	45	44	46	45	45	46	43	42	42	41

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

Connecticut continues to come in well below the national median and is ranked in the 40's among the 50 states in terms of its support for higher education compared to its relative wealth. In 2009, Connecticut ranks 41st 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. Connecticut rose in position this year despite a significant rate decrease and a slightly lower national median. 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 continued to be less than the change in the national median and the gap between the two has narrowed. The fact that the appropriations per \$1,000 have been declining on both the state and national level may have owed as much to rising wealth as falling appropriations. It is noteworthy that the personal income data used to develop these rankings are for the second quarter of 2008.

Connecticut Higher Education Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2008

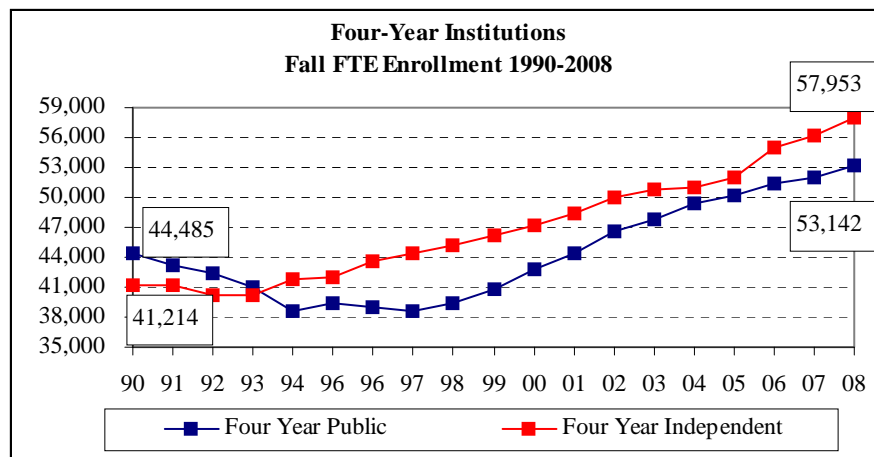


Enrollment is measured on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis because the number of full-time students is more directly related to funding needs than the total number of students.

FTE enrollment in Connecticut public

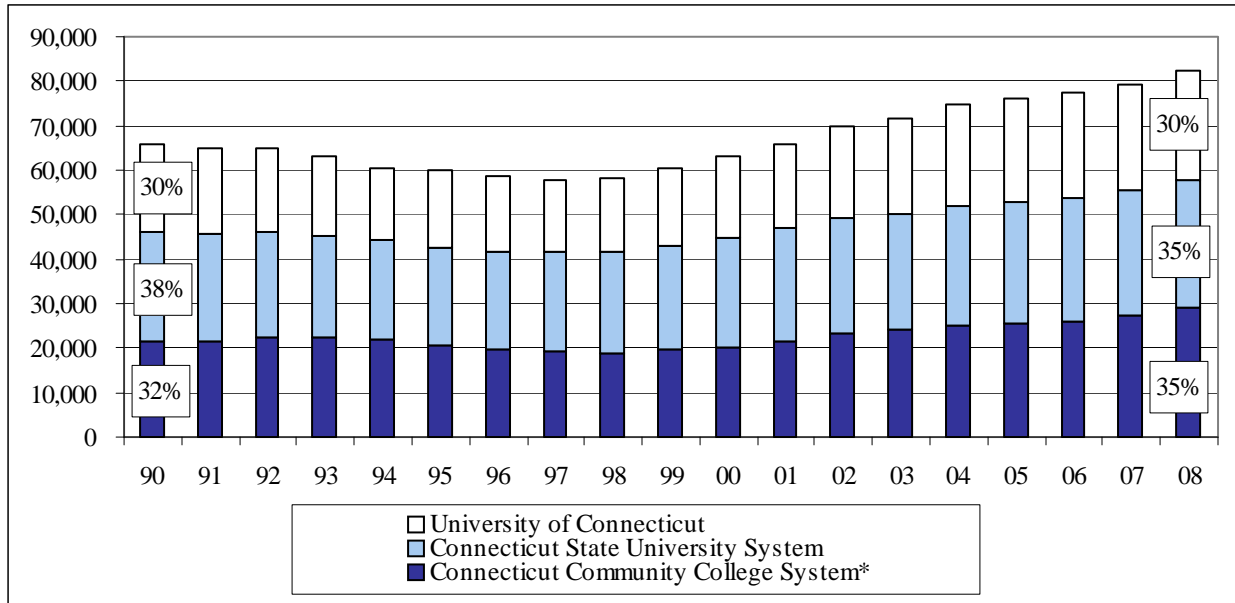
and independent institutions surpassed the 1990 peak in fall 1999 and has grown steadily ever since. **In 1990, total enrollment stood at 109,167 and in fall 2008 it stands at a record high of 142,724, a 31 percent increase.** Through 1993, public institutions represented 60 percent of the state’s total 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 gradually increased to 58 percent in 2008. Enrollment in the state’s public institutions has increased from 58,333 in 1998 to 82,430 in 2008, a 41 percent increase, while independent enrollment has increased 26 percent from 47,827 to 60,294 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 2008. 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, but have enjoyed a steady enrollment climb instead. The jump in enrollment that occurred is mainly due to Briarwood College becoming a four-year institution in 2006. Public enrollment experienced a turnaround in the late 1990’s and has narrowed the margin. Although the beginning and ending ratios of public to private enrollment are nearly the same, the distribution of students between public and independent institutions is reversed. All institutions benefited from Connecticut’s baby boomlet.

Connecticut Public Higher Education Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2008



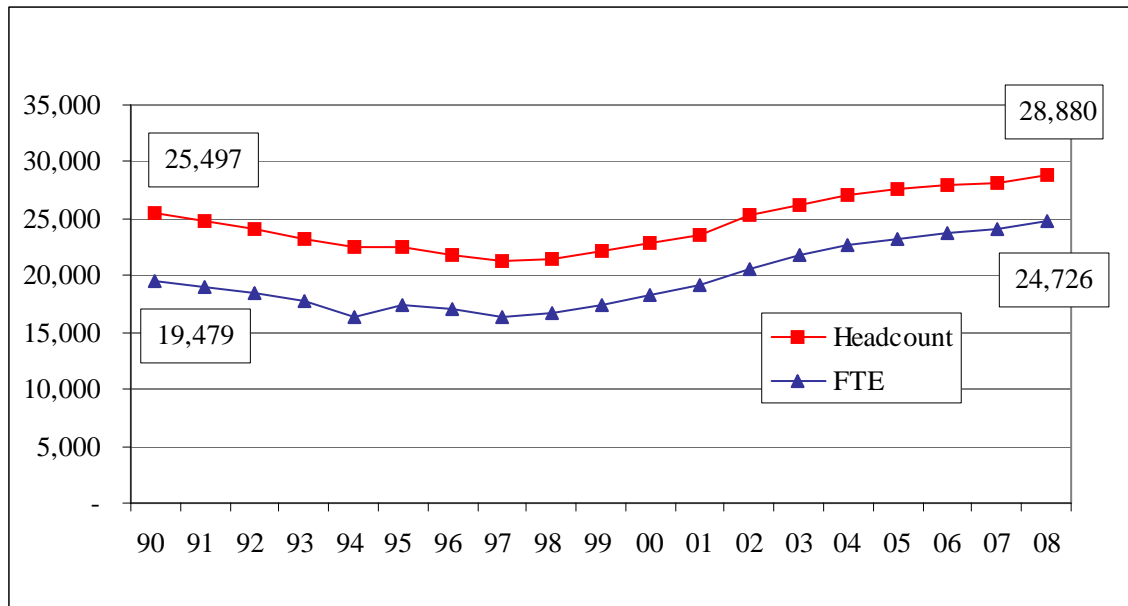
Fall FTE enrollment excludes the University of Connecticut Health Center

From 1990 to 1998, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment across the public system declined steadily with the exception of the Connecticut Community College System (CCCS), 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 82,430 total FTE students in 2008, reflecting the eighth consecutive year of record-breaking enrollment. **Since the turnaround in fall 1998, system enrollment has grown by 24,097 students, or 41 percent, with individual growth of 48 percent at the University of Connecticut, 26 percent at the Connecticut State University System and 54 percent at CCCS .** The mix of students among the three public constituent units has changed during this growth spurt, with enrollment at CCCS outpacing the Connecticut State University System. As a result, the State Universities' share dropped from 38 to 35 percent, losing three percentage points to CCCS, making CCCS the largest public college system in the state for the first time.

Fall FTE Enrollment

	<u>1990</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>	<u>2008</u>
UConn	19,479	17,403	18,338	19,145	20,577	21,758	22,717	23,184	23,818	24,115	24,726
CSUS	25,006	23,428	24,415	25,266	25,980	25,948	26,637	26,978	27,529	27,820	28,416
CCC System	21,282	19,654	20,258	21,570	23,487	24,158	25,213	25,742	26,205	27,507	29,288
Total	65,767	60,485	63,011	65,981	70,044	71,864	74,567	75,904	77,552	79,442	82,430

University of Connecticut Fall Enrollment 1990-2008

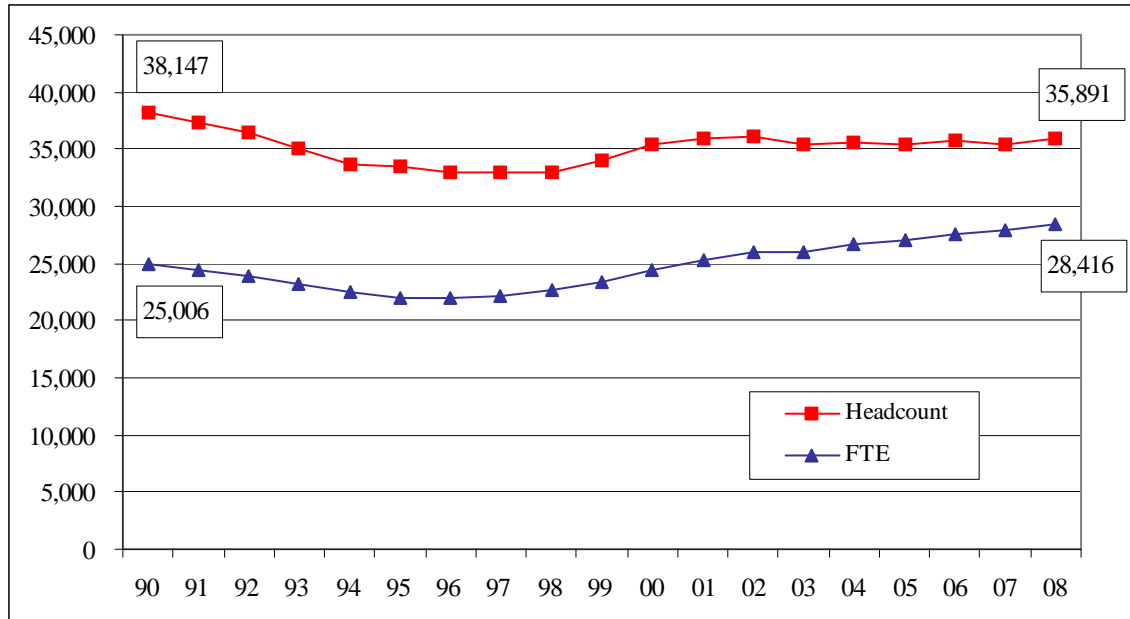


At the University of Connecticut, all campuses experienced losses from 1990 to 1997 as the number of students dropped nearly 16 percent from 19,479 to 16,374. Since that time, both headcount and FTE enrollment have increased gradually. In 2008, headcount enrollment continued its upward climb to 28,880 students, a two percent increase over last year. Since the low of 1997, the University’s headcount enrollment increased by 7,631 students or 36 percent. Most of the campuses experienced growth in FTE enrollments from last year with the exception of Torrington, which decreased by one percent. The largest increase, six percent, occurred at the Waterbury campus and the smallest, just under two percent, at the Avery Point campus. To date most campuses have exceeded the original 1990 peak, led by Waterbury (up 47%) and Stamford (up 46%); Torrington, UConn’s smallest campus, is the exception where enrollment is down by 25 percent.

Fall FTE Enrollment

	<u>1990</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>	<u>2008</u>
Storrs	16,673	15,109	15,978	16,650	17,872	18,888	19,547	19,972	20,496	20,669	21,127
Avery Point	471	419	420	448	497	534	534	526	508	587	597
Hartford	887	703	694	728	799	842	913	920	986	1,016	1,067
Torrington	258	212	216	217	236	225	238	203	192	195	193
Stamford	663	609	656	725	775	767	858	873	924	918	966
Waterbury	527	351	374	377	398	502	627	689	712	730	776
Total	19,479	17,403	18,338	19,145	20,577	21,758	22,717	23,184	23,818	24,115	24,726
Tri-Campus	1,672	1,266	1,284	1,322	1,433	1,569	1,778	1,812	1,890	1,941	2,036

Connecticut State University System Fall Enrollment 1990-2008

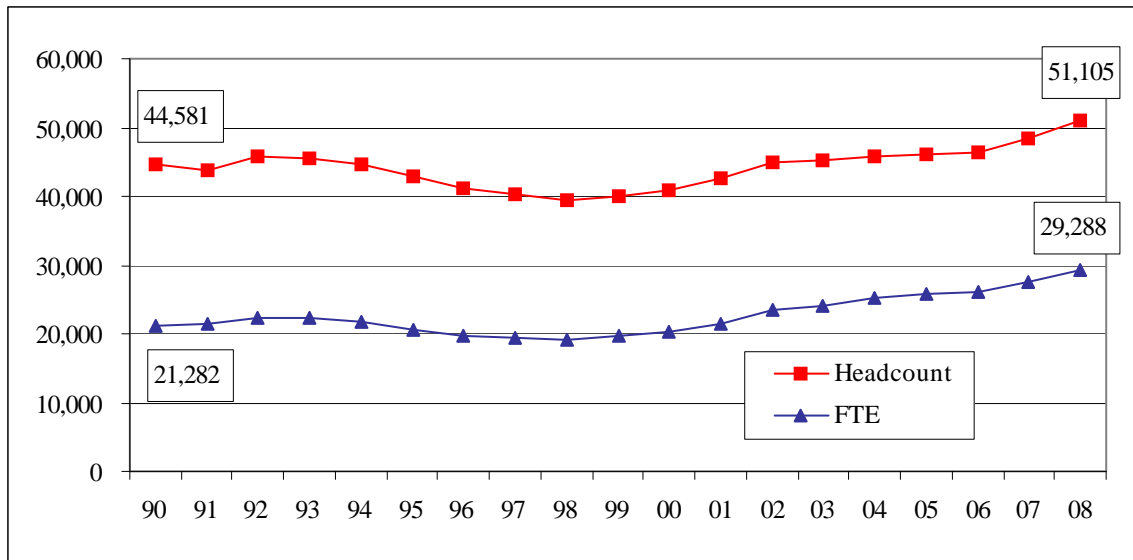


From 1990 to 1996, the Connecticut State University System (CSUS) lost about 12 percent of its FTE enrollment. Since 1996, enrollment has increased steadily each year with FTE enrollment exceeding the original 1990 peak beginning in 2001. Headcount enrollment grew by 507 from last year. However, unlike the other public college systems, it has yet to surpass the 1990 peak of 38,147 largely because CSUS has traditionally supported a significant number of part-time, career-related enrollments. As a result of the decline in size of the over-25 student population, CSUS has experienced a downturn in its part-time population and a flattening of headcount enrollment. The number of FTE students, however, continues to grow indicating a marked increase in full-time students. Most of the CSUS campuses experienced modest growth from fall 2007 with Eastern and Western up five percent and Central up two percent. Southern’s enrollment dropped by less than one percent from last year, making Central again the largest CSUS campus after loosing that position to Southern in 2006. From fall 1996, when enrollment bottomed out at 21,947 to fall 2008 with enrollment of 28,416, Western recorded gains of 46 percent, Eastern 38 percent, Central, 28 percent and Southern, 20 percent.

Fall FTE Enrollment

	<u>1990</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>	<u>2008</u>
Central	8,675	7,866	8,111	8,432	8,836	8,585	9,001	9,101	9,073	9,289	9,430
Eastern	3,126	3,820	3,935	4,045	4,081	4,052	4,140	4,178	4,294	4,366	4,583
Southern	9,199	7,900	8,335	8,535	8,672	8,759	8,936	9,058	9,431	9,179	9,172
Western	4,006	3,842	4,034	4,254	4,391	4,552	4,560	4,641	4,731	4,986	5,231
Total	25,006	23,428	24,415	25,266	25,980	25,948	26,637	26,978	27,529	27,820	28,416

Connecticut Community College System Fall Enrollment 1990-2008

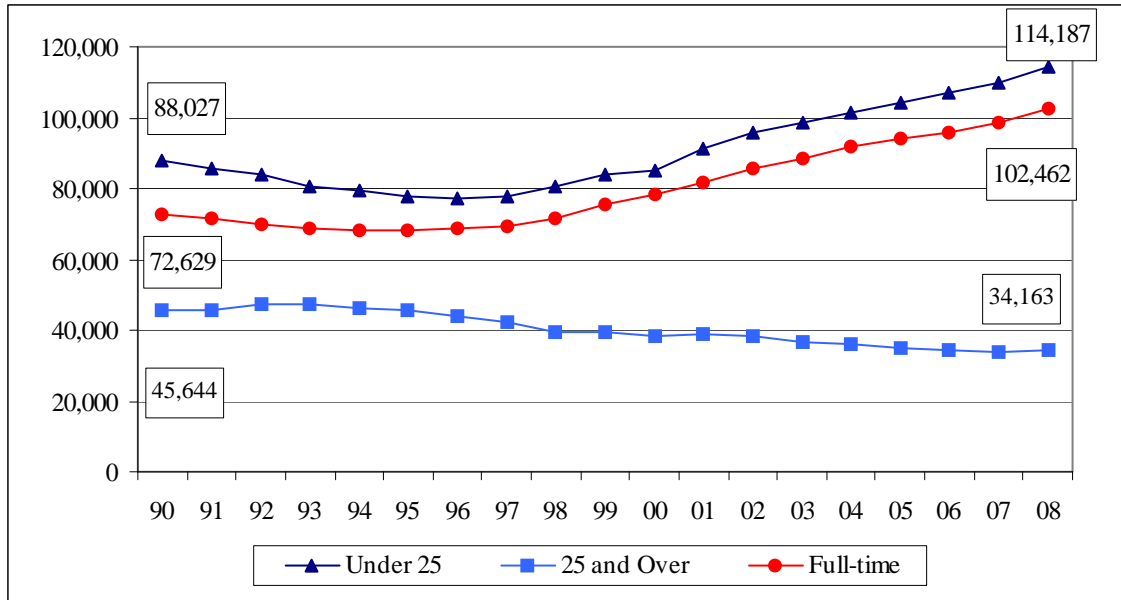


The CCCS continues to have the largest headcount enrollment of the three public systems. Headcount enrollment bottomed out in 1998, but has steadily increased to 51,205 in 2008. The CCCS also has the largest FTE enrollment making it the largest public college system in the state for the very first time. The new record high of 29,288 surpassed 2007 by nearly four percent, an increase of 31 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. Ten years later, only two campuses remain below the 1992 peak, Middlesex and Northwestern CT, the smallest community college campus. In 2008, for the second year in a row, all twelve college enrollments grew with seven colleges increasing by more than five percent. The largest increases were at Housatonic, with 15 percent, followed by Tunxis with 14 percent and Gateway and Capital with over seven percent. Manchester holds the rank of largest community college for the fifth straight year.

Fall FTE Enrollment

	<u>1992</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>	<u>2008</u>
Asnuntuck	815	750	785	785	800	734	759	786	844	906	935
Capital	1,818	1,319	1,468	1,533	1,757	1,794	1,846	1,933	1,912	2,053	2,197
Gateway	2,587	1,979	2,029	2,343	2,748	2,909	2,971	3,083	3,188	3,367	3,631
Housatonic	1,225	1,809	1,884	2,123	2,308	2,487	2,601	2,469	2,426	2,518	2,885
Manchester	3,523	2,698	2,729	2,914	3,127	3,250	3,499	3,712	3,691	3,959	4,193
Middlesex	1,564	1,104	1,108	1,119	1,235	1,245	1,312	1,287	1,368	1,484	1,495
Naugatuck Valley	3,172	2,599	2,748	2,821	2,938	2,904	3,169	3,268	3,279	3,530	3,644
Northwestern CT	941	738	702	723	782	775	772	799	798	837	858
Norwalk	2,360	2,619	2,759	2,921	3,093	3,278	3,224	3,316	3,411	3,505	3,619
Quinebaug Valley	572	666	694	762	793	822	912	948	971	1,004	1,056
Three Rivers	2,153	1,779	1,761	1,743	1,894	1,892	2,034	2,020	2,132	2,184	2,305
Tunxis	1,672	1,594	1,591	1,783	2,012	2,068	2,114	2,121	2,029	2,160	2,470
Total	22,402	19,654	20,258	21,570	23,487	24,158	25,213	25,742	26,049	27,507	29,288

Connecticut Undergraduate Enrollment Student Age Summary and Full-Time Enrollment Fall 1990-2008



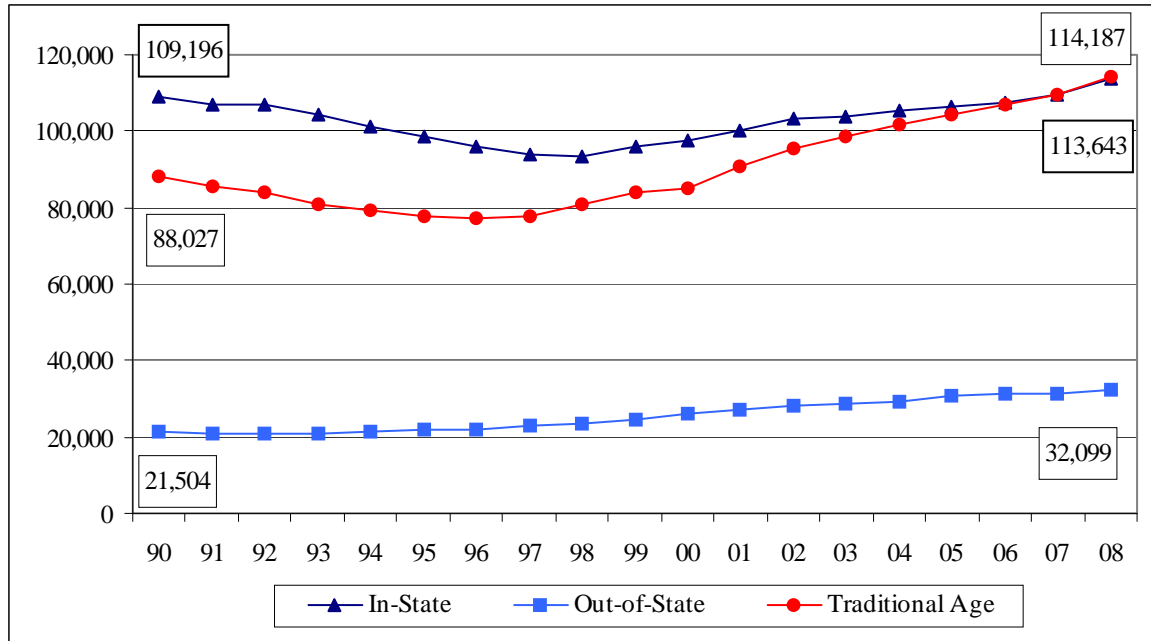
The enrollment of full-time undergraduate students began to increase in fall 1995, driven by enrollment in the independent sector. Since 1990, full-time students have represented from 70 to 85 percent of undergraduate enrollment in the independent sector, but only became the majority of undergraduates at public institutions in 1999. This upturn in full-time enrollment ties closely with that of traditional-age (under 25) college students, which began in fall 1997, as indicated in the graph above. While traditional-age students increased nearly 30 percent from 1990 to 2008, full-time enrollment has grown at a much faster rate of 41 percent. Note that the full-time and under 25 lines are drawn close 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 trend is expected to turn downward as lower high school graduate numbers are forecasted beginning in 2009.

The number of undergraduates age 25 and older peaked in 1992 with 47,533 students, but has declined and now stands at 34,163, down 28 percent. This decline is largely due to the baby boom generation nearing retirement and passing the point of career-oriented education.

Student Age Summary and Full-Time Enrollment

	<u>1990</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>	<u>2008</u>
Under 25	88,027	85,163	91,041	95,541	98,842	101,491	104,433	107,045	109,578	114,187
Full-Time Enrollment	72,629	78,161	81,888	86,719	88,332	91,714	93,946	95,954	98,658	102,462
25 and Over	45,644	38,393	38,674	38,153	36,776	35,864	35,082	34,187	33,783	34,163

Residence Status of Connecticut Undergraduate Students Fall 1990-2008



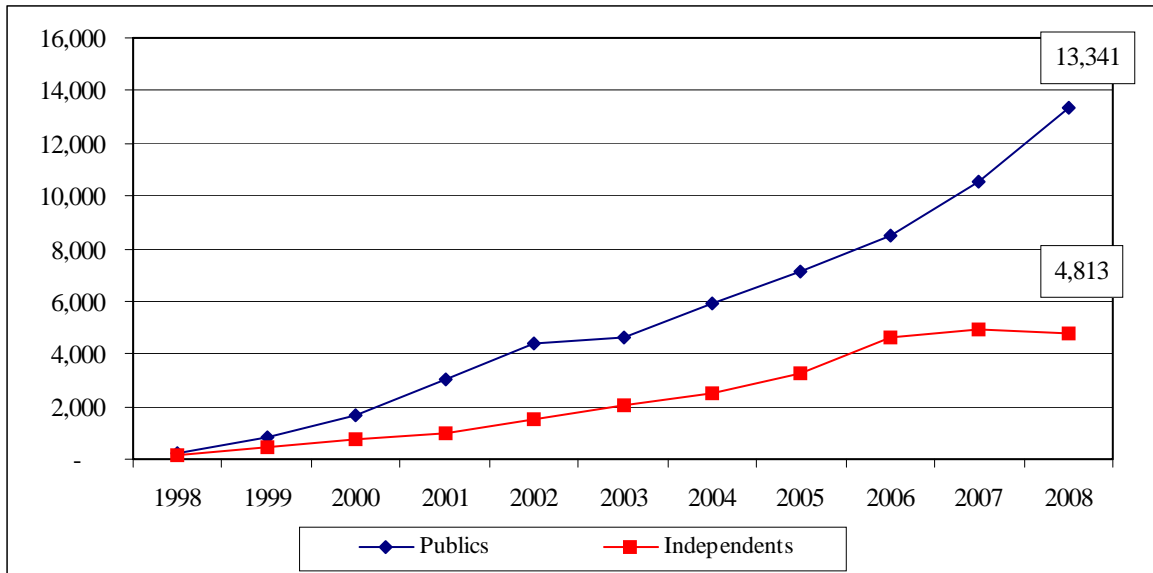
In-state enrollment follows the traditional-age college enrollment growth pattern as indicated above. In 2007, however, traditional-age student numbers surpassed in-state enrollment and continued to climb to an all time high of 114,187 in 2008. Traditional-age students are staying in-state for higher education in growing numbers. In 2007, 80 percent of Connecticut’s public high school graduates planned to attend college and 58 percent of them planned to stay in Connecticut. Even though in-state undergraduates have grown in number every year since 1998 and have surpassed the 1990 peak, their share of the total has fallen from 83 percent to 78 percent. Increases in full-time and full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment above the original 1990 peak have likely been achieved from out-of-state students.

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 41 percent to 32,099 in 2008. Out-of-state students again make up 22 percent of the state’s higher education enrollment with growth occurring largely at the regional independent schools and UConn.

Residence Status

	<u>1990</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>	<u>2008</u>
In-State	109,196	97,393	100,316	103,359	103,764	105,604	106,489	107,367	109,568	113,643
Out-of-State	21,504	25,995	27,901	28,049	28,803	29,445	30,532	31,363	31,240	32,099
In-State/Out-of-State %	83/17	79/21	79/21	79/21	78/22	78/22	78/22	77/23	78/22	78/22

Connecticut Online Enrollment 1998 - 2008

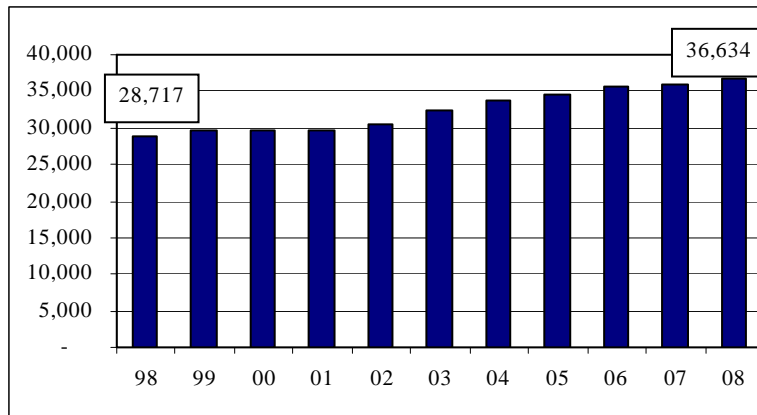


In fall 1997, the first two asynchronous web-based courses in higher education were offered with some 20 students enrolled through the Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium (CTDLC). Beginning with 30 institutional members, the CTDLC was created with a high quality infrastructure available to its members as a focal point for interactive distance learning offered by Connecticut public and independent institutions. Eleven years later, the CTDLC has 43 institution and affiliate members and enrolled 18,154 students in fall 2008, a 17 percent increase over last fall. The largest enrollment increase was 56 percent at the Connecticut State University System, followed by 30 percent at the Community Colleges and 14 percent at Charter Oak State College. UConn started very late and gradually increased, but dropped 17 percent this past fall due to fewer course offerings. The independent institutions overall had a two percent drop from last fall due to decreased enrollment at Post University. In addition to individual courses, the CTDLC, through its Connecticut member institutions, has full-degree programs online including four associates, three bachelor’s, 17 master’s and 12 certificate programs in subjects such as criminal justice, nursing, library science and data mining.

Online Enrollment

	<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>	<u>2008</u>
UConn			37	155	318	502	696	712	666	555
CSU	376	573	705	714	864	753	871	983	1,159	1,809
CCCS	438	977	1,812	2,710	2,647	3,715	4,416	5,325	6,614	8,567
COSC	42	97	507	794	804	908	1,131	1,500	2,108	2,410
Subtotal Public Inst.	856	1,647	3,061	4,373	4,633	5,878	7,114	8,520	10,547	13,341
Independent Inst.	438	764	979	1,522	2,046	2,488	3,254	4,628	4,935	4,813
Grand Total	1,294	2,411	4,040	5,895	6,679	8,366	10,368	13,148	15,482	18,154

Degree Productivity by Connecticut Institutions 1998 through 2008

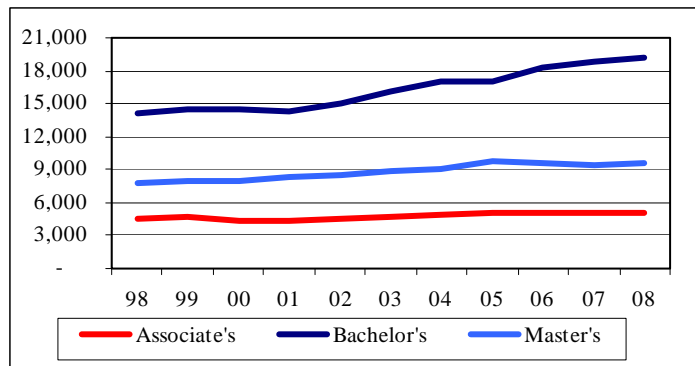


Connecticut colleges and universities awarded 36,634 degrees and certificates in 2008, up 1.6 percent from last year for the seventh consecutive year of growth. Over the last decade, degrees have increased 28 percent, compared to a 33 percent increase in full-time equivalent enrollment over the period. However, over the last three years growth has slowed.

Minority students earned 6,451 degrees, an increase of 1.3 percent, but less than the growth across all graduates. The slower growth is at least partially due to the second straight year of decline in African American graduates. While Hispanic/Latino graduates increased 6.0 percent, African American graduates fell 2.6 percent. The share of degrees received by minorities was 17.6 percent in 2008, a considerable increase from the 13.4 percent share of ten years ago, but down slightly from last year and well below the 21.4 percent adult minority population. More distressing is the 17.6 percent share compared to their 22.5 percent share among fall enrollments in 2007. While part of this difference is due to the recent minority enrollment surge that is not yet reflected in completed degrees, too many of these students are not progressing to degree completion.

Women earned 59.1 percent of all degrees in 2008. This percentage is slightly lower than the last few years, but women continue to capture the majority of degrees at every level except doctorates.

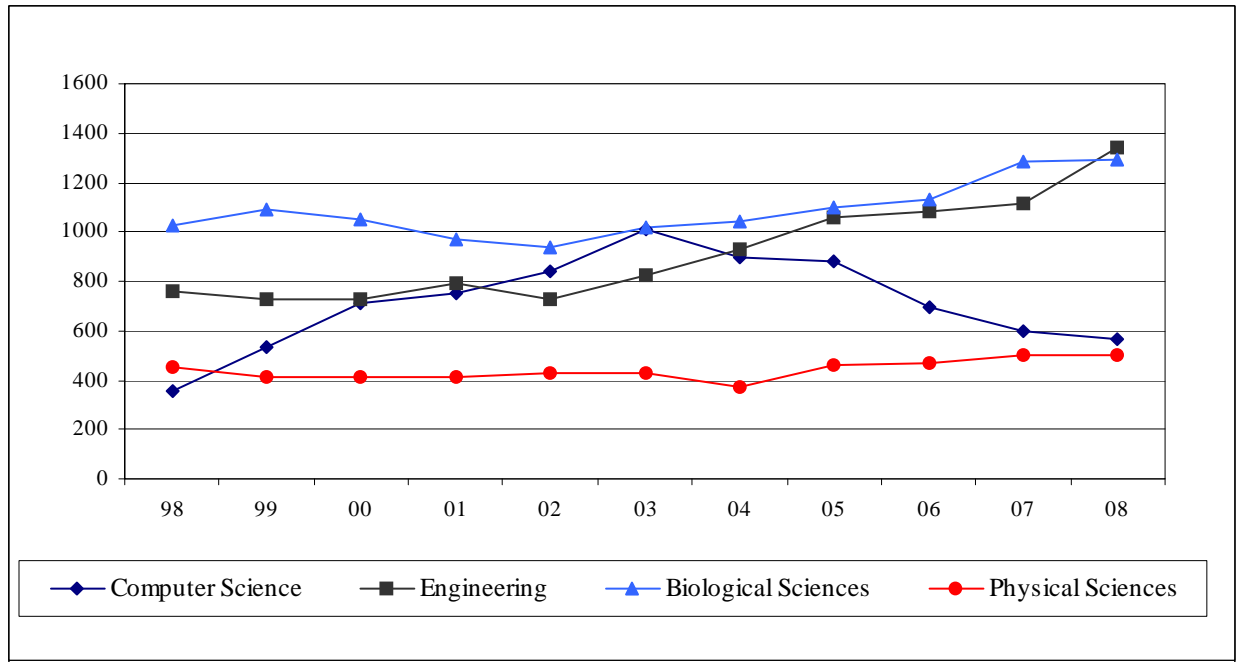
For the fourth straight year, the public sector awarded the majority of degrees. The percentage, however, has declined slightly over the last two years due to larger growth in the independent sector. Public college degrees grew one percent to 18,772 and the independents' 17,862 degrees represent a 2.4 percent increase. Public sector degrees represent almost 79 percent of associate's degrees and undergraduate certificates as well as 51 percent of bachelor's degrees, but less than 37 percent of all post-baccalaureate awards.



Baccalaureate degrees, at 51.0 percent, were a majority of all awards for the third year, followed by master's at 26.2 percent and associate's at 14.0 percent. Total degrees increased 28 percent between 1998 and 2008 with bachelor's degrees and certificates showing above average growth.

For the last twenty years, 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 2007.

Degrees Conferred in Key Economic or Shortage



The development of human capital is critical to Connecticut's economic prosperity. The state has identified nine industry clusters that deserve special attention and nurturing: 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.

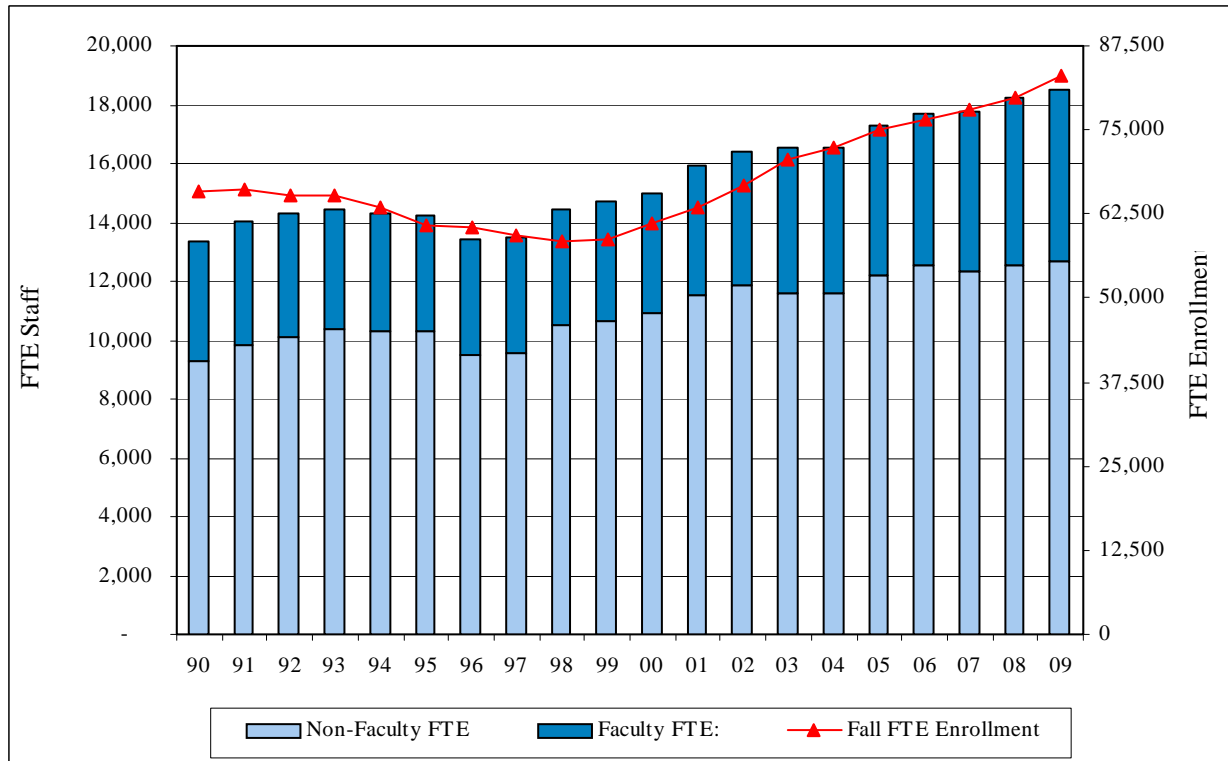
Across the four fields combined, 3,706 degrees were awarded in 2008 representing a six percent increase from last year and a 14 percent increase over the last four years. Engineering is the only field that registered a notable gain in 2008 with degrees increasing 21 percent in one year and 44 percent since 2004. Although recording little growth in 2008, physical and biological sciences are up 35 and 24 percent, respectively, since 2004. Computer science is down for the fifth consecutive year. This five-year decline may reflect changes in the field as an academic discipline, even while those high-level skills still enjoy a rapidly growing demand in the marketplace.

Across the health professions, degrees increased seven percent in 2008 and 29 percent from 2004. Degrees in nursing (defined as R. N. training) declined 1.7 percent in 2008, but still totaled a supply that is slightly larger than the projected annual job openings. This "surplus" will help counteract the underproduction of nurses in previous years.

A total of 3,496 students were awarded credentials in teacher preparation programs, down 3.0 percent from 2007. Unfortunately, only 42 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, library media specialist and technology education). The shortage areas with the highest number of awards were intermediate administrator (460 awards), special education (338), English (186) and science (169).

Connecticut Public Higher Education System Position Trends 1989-2009

Total FTE Staff by Faculty and Non-Faculty



There are 18,496 total FTE positions across the system in 2009. That is 5,648 or 44 percent more positions than in 1989. In comparison, fall 2008 FTE enrollment reached 79,927, representing the eighth consecutive year of peak enrollment and an increase of 15,492 students, or 24 percent, since 1989.

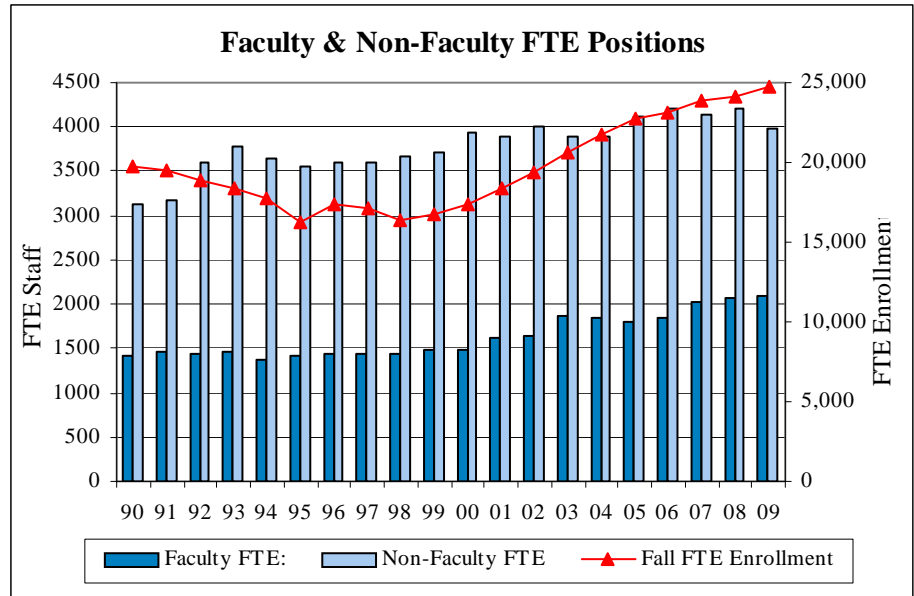
From 1989 to 2009, the faculty complement of positions grew by 1,955, or 50 percent, to 5,832. This figure does not include faculty at the University of Connecticut Health Center where all positions are reported as non-faculty. The non-faculty category added 3,993 bringing the total non-faculty positions to 12,660 in 2009, an increase of 41 percent.

The compiled information has allowed the opportunity to compare total FTE faculty and total FTE enrollment over the course of twenty years. Although the growth in non-faculty positions was significant over this period, there was a marked difference by decade. In the first decade, faculty increased by ten percent, while enrollment decreased by nearly 11 percent, but it was the swing up and then down of the non-faculty positions that made the most impact. From 2000 to 2009, faculty increased by nearly 24 percent as enrollment increased by 36 percent and non-faculty positions leveled off. That faculty size is reactive to change in enrollment is clear, but the reaction is slower and less volatile than the reaction of non-faculty.

University of Connecticut Position Trends 1989-2009

At the University of Connecticut, total funded positions increased 1,686 or 37 percent from 1989 to 2009. The majority of the growth occurred in the non-faculty complement which increased by 838 or 27 percent. Recent enrollment growth has pushed the faculty complement over 2,000 with a growth rate of 47 percent that is now greater than that of non-faculty. Following the most recent enrollment low in 1998, fall FTE enrollment has increased steadily, as has faculty, and now stands at 24,726, or 24 percent above the 1989 mark.

Since 1989, faculty positions have increased by 672 or 47



FTE	1989	2006	2007	2008	Est. 2009	Change 1989-09
Faculty						
Full-Time	1,109	1,079	1,173	1,197	1,227	10.6%
Part-Time	311	770	842	865	865	178.3%
Total	1,420	1,848	2,014	2,062	2,092	47.3%
Full-Time %	78.1%	58.4%	58.2%	58.1%	58.7%	
Part-Time %	21.9%	41.6%	41.8%	41.9%	41.3%	

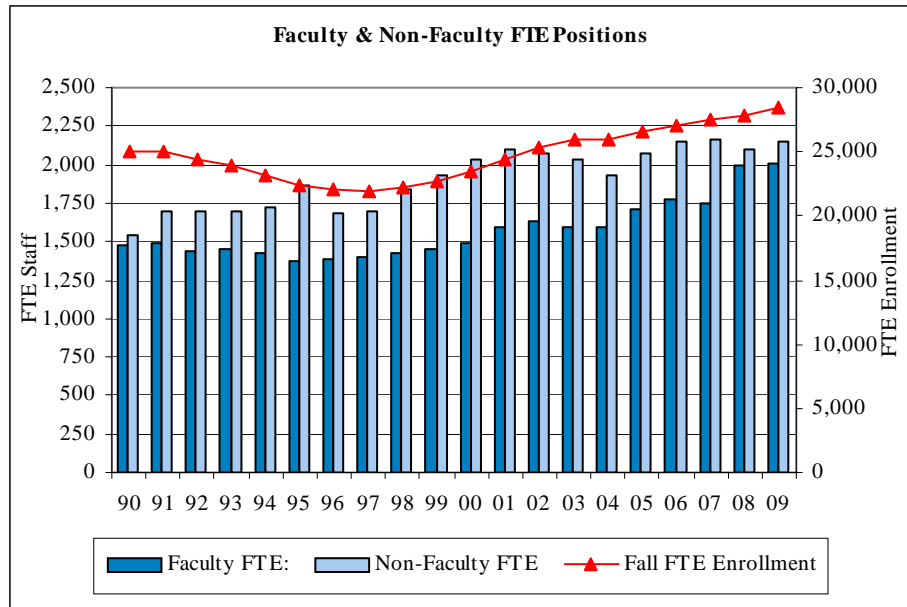
percent, however, most of the growth has been in part-time faculty. This has resulted in a significant shift from full-time to part-time faculty. While full-time faculty has been stable over the period, full-time equivalent part-time faculty has grown 178 percent. The ratio of full-time to part-time faculty was 78/22 in 1989 and has dropped to 59/41 in 2009. 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 a modest 11 percent increase in the ranks of full-time staff. Thus, the over 4,800 additional students since 1989 are being taught by approximately 118 new full-time faculty and 554 adjuncts. 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. Additional funding for the expansion plan has been limited, even in the good years, so the ultimate success of the plan may be also be limited by financial constraints.

Connecticut State University System Position Trends 1989-2009

At the Connecticut State University System, total funded positions increased 1,445, or 53 percent, from 1989 to 2009. The majority of the growth occurred in the non-faculty complement which increased by 910, or 73 percent, during this period of time. Total faculty numbers have surged in the last few years, however, and are projected to exceed 2,010 in 2009. Since 1997, enrollment has steadily increased to 28,416 in 2009, a growth rate 15 percent. This is the fifth consecutive year enrollment has reached a new record high.

With the significant growth of non-faculty positions, faculty as a percent of total positions at the State University dropped six percentage points since 1989 to roughly 48 percent. It

should be noted that faculty positions have rebounded somewhat from the reported low of 42.4 percent in 2000 to their current level. At the same time, the relationship between full-time and part-time faculty changed noticeably, dropping from a ratio of roughly 75/25 in 2003 to a ratio of 72/28 in 2009. It was also during this period that the part-time cap was removed from the collective bargaining contract. Since 1997, full-time faculty positions increased by 399, or 38 percent, while part-time faculty increased at a significantly faster rate of 60 percent, or 211 positions. Over the same period, enrollment grew by 30 percent, and the entire faculty complement increased at a slightly faster rate of 34 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.



FTE	1989	2006	2007	2008	Est. 2009	Change 1989-09
Faculty						
Full-Time	1,118	1,238	1,213	1,423	1,446	29.3%
Part-Time	357	538	533	566	564	57.8%
Total	1,475	1,776	1,746	1,989	2,010	36.2%
Full-Time %	75.8%	69.7%	69.5%	71.5%	71.9%	
Part-Time %	24.2%	30.3%	30.5%	28.5%	28.1%	

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

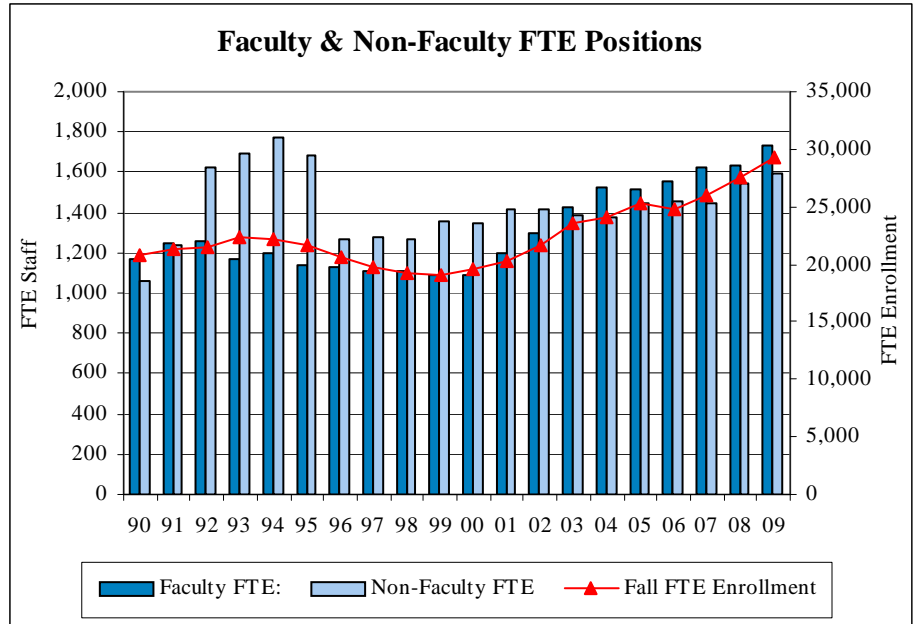
Connecticut Community College System Position Trends 1989-2009

At the Connecticut Community College System, funded positions increased by 1,197 or 56 percent from 1989 to 2009. The majority of the growth occurred in the faculty complement which increased by 748, or 76 percent. In 2009, non-faculty positions are projected to reach nearly 1,600 for the first time since 1995.

Over the past seven years, enrollment at CCCS has been on the increase, and now stands at 29,288; about 9,942 students or nearly 51 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 82/18 to nearly 49/51 in 2009. Since 1989, faculty positions have increased by 748 positions. However, nearly all of the growth has been in part-time faculty which has increased by 410 percent while full-time has remained constant. This is the first time the full-time mix has been less than 50 percent. The community colleges have managed enrollment growth of over 10,000 students (52 percent) since 1998 with the addition of 953 adjunct faculty, an increase of 40 percent, while the full-time faculty complement has increased by 114 positions or 16 percent. The community colleges are attempting to address faculty need with increased hiring in 2009 and have requested additional full-time faculty to address this imbalance.



FTE Faculty	1989	2006	2007	2008	Est. 2009	Change 1989-09
Full-Time	809	794	823	848	849	4.9%
Part-Time	173	763	803	790	880	410.4%
Total	982	1,557	1,626	1,638	1,729	76.2%
Full-Time %	82.4%	51.0%	50.6%	51.8%	49.1%	
Part-Time %	17.6%	49.0%	49.4%	48.2%	50.9%	

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

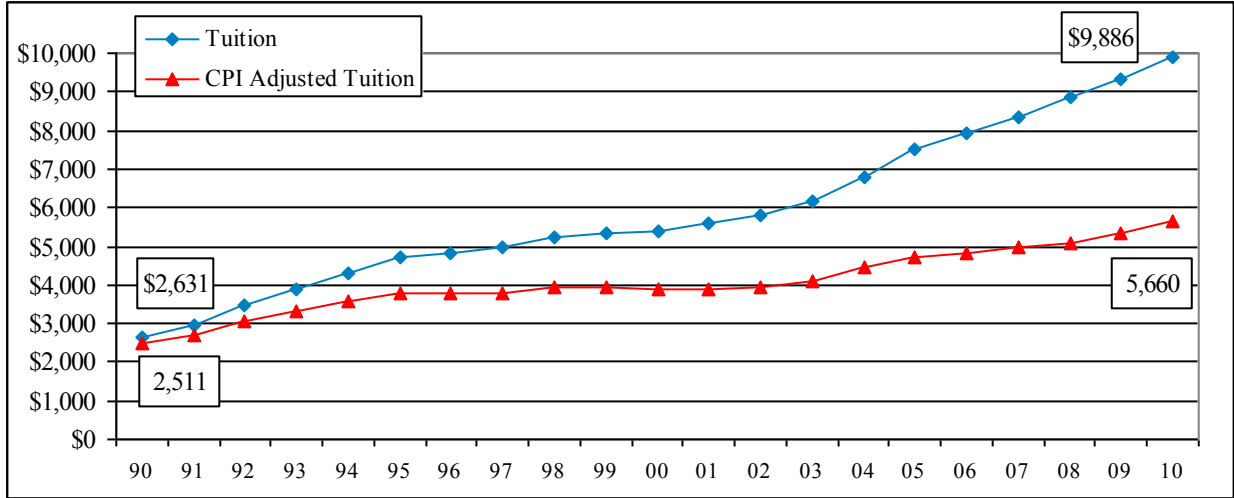
**Connecticut Public Higher Education
Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees**

	<u>In-State</u>			<u>Out-of-State</u>		
	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>% Change</u>
University of Connecticut						
Commuter	\$9,338	\$9,886	5.9%	\$24,050	\$25,486	5.9%
Resident	18,842	20,006	6.2%	33,554	35,606	6.2%
Connecticut State University System						
Commuter	7,179	7,566	5.4%	16,316	17,258	5.8%
Resident	16,104	17,047	5.9%	25,240	26,739	5.9%
Connecticut Community College System						
	2,984	3,200	7.2%	8,912	9,560	7.3%
Charter Oak State College						
Associate Degree	980	1,010	3.1%	1,265	1,305	3.2%
Bachelor Degree 1st Year	1,090	1,310	3.7%	1,410	1,465	3.9%
Bachelor Degree > 1st Year	675	695	3.0%	890	920	3.4%

For the 2010 academic year, tuition and fee increases are below 6.0 percent for undergraduate commuting students at all public institutions except the Connecticut Community College System. Only Charter Oak State College maintains increases in line with the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) rate for 2008 of 3.6 percent and the corresponding CPI rate of 3.7 percent, but even the higher rates of increase at the other public colleges are likely to compare very favorably across the country where significant cuts in state support are anticipated due to current economic conditions.

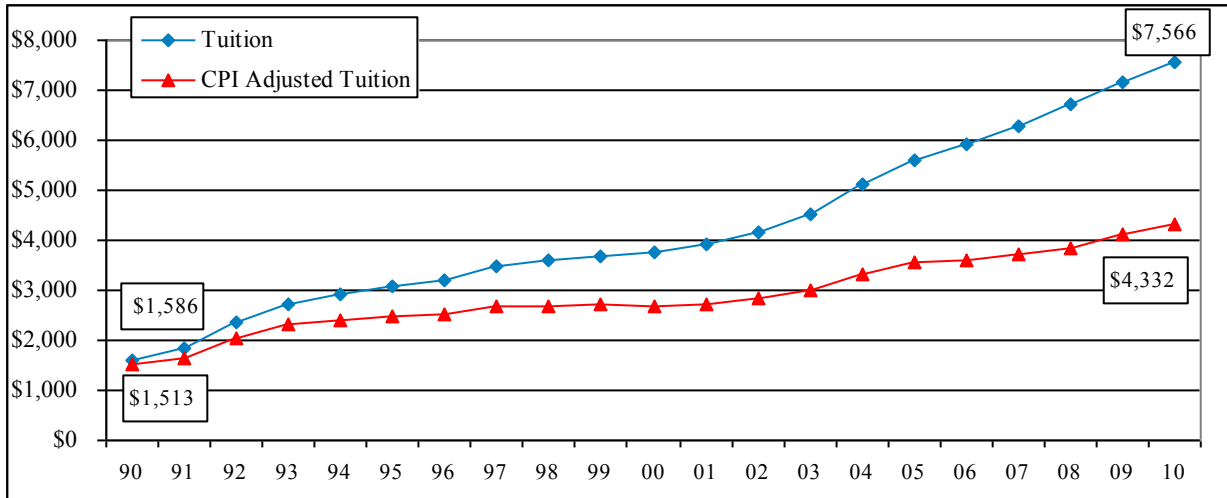
Nationally, public sector 2009 tuition increases average 6.4 percent at four-year institutions and 4.7 percent at two-year schools. Connecticut's rates for 2009, which reflect increases at or below six percent, compare favorably with the national average. The 2010 increases are only slightly higher than 2009, but, as yet, there is no indication of the level of state support for higher education. Still, Connecticut's institutions remain in a better position than those in many other states who have not yet recovered from reductions in state support taken earlier in the decade. Faced with additional cuts in the coming year, it is likely that national average increases will be higher than the last several years. Increases at Connecticut schools have been lower than the national average for the last two years.

University of Connecticut In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1990 – 2010



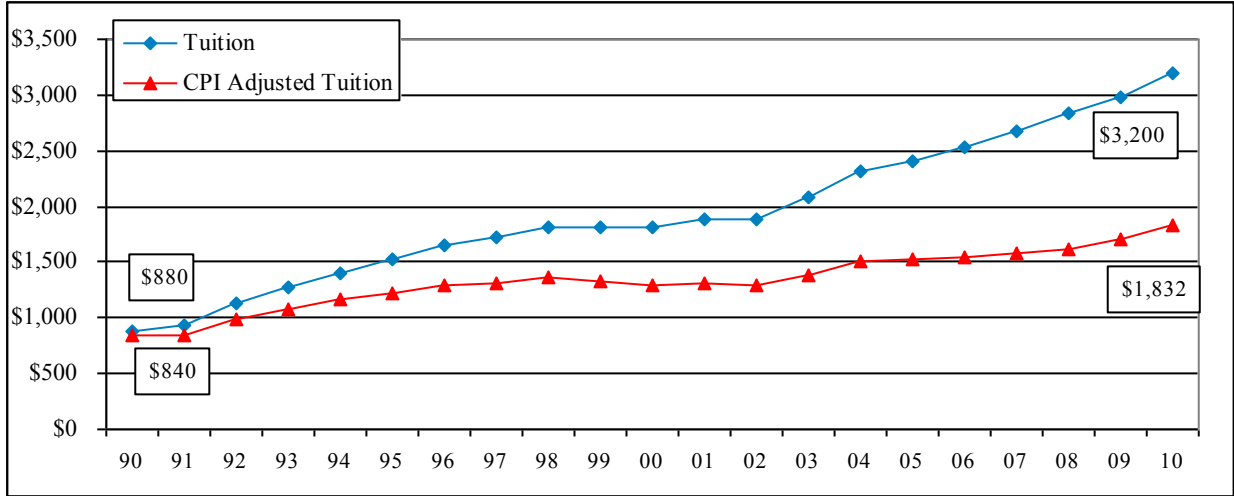
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition & Fees</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u>	<u>Cumulative Increase</u>	<u>CPI Adjusted Cumulative Increase</u>
1990	2,631	14.7%	14.7%	9.5%
1991	2,974	13.0%	29.7%	17.4%
1992	3,463	16.4%	51.0%	32.5%
1993	3,902	12.7%	70.2%	44.7%
1994	4,290	9.9%	87.1%	55.3%
1995	4,712	9.8%	105.5%	65.7%
1996	4,810	2.1%	109.8%	64.6%
1997	4,974	3.4%	116.9%	65.5%
1998	5,242	5.4%	128.6%	71.3%
1999	5,330	1.7%	132.4%	71.3%
2000	5,404	1.4%	135.7%	68.7%
2001	5,596	3.6%	144.0%	68.9%
2002	5,824	4.1%	154.0%	72.7%
2003	6,154	5.7%	168.4%	78.7%
2004	6,812	10.7%	197.1%	93.5%
2005	7,490	10.0%	226.6%	106.6%
2006	7,912	5.6%	245.1%	110.2%
2007	8,362	5.7%	264.7%	116.5%
2008	8,842	5.7%	285.6%	120.8%
2009	9,338	5.6%	307.2%	133.2%
2010	9,886	5.9%	331.1%	146.9%

Connecticut State University System In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1990 – 2010



<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition & Fees</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u>	<u>Cumulative Increase</u>	<u>CPI Adjusted Cumulative Increase</u>
1990	1,586	5.0%	5.0%	0.2%
1991	1,823	14.9%	20.7%	9.3%
1992	2,345	28.7%	55.3%	36.3%
1993	2,732	16.5%	81.0%	54.0%
1994	2,912	6.6%	92.9%	60.1%
1995	3,075	5.6%	103.7%	64.2%
1996	3,194	3.9%	111.6%	66.0%
1997	3,500	9.6%	131.9%	76.9%
1998	3,601	2.9%	138.6%	78.8%
1999	3,667	1.8%	142.9%	79.0%
2000	3,749	2.2%	148.4%	77.8%
2001	3,910	4.3%	158.9%	79.3%
2002	4,153	6.2%	175.1%	87.1%
2003	4,531	9.1%	200.2%	99.8%
2004	5,121	13.0%	239.3%	121.0%
2005	5,611	9.6%	271.6%	135.1%
2006	5,936	5.8%	293.2%	139.6%
2007	6,284	5.9%	316.3%	147.2%
2008	6,736	7.2%	346.2%	155.5%
2009	7,180	6.6%	375.7%	172.3%
2010	7,566	5.4%	401.2%	187.0%

Connecticut Community College System In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1990 – 2010



<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition & Fees</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u>	<u>Cumulative Increase</u>	<u>CPI Adjusted Cumulative Increase</u>
1990	880	11.4%	11.4%	6.3%
1991	934	6.1%	18.2%	7.0%
1992	1,130	21.0%	43.0%	25.5%
1993	1,276	12.9%	61.5%	37.4%
1994	1,398	9.6%	77.0%	46.9%
1995	1,520	8.7%	92.4%	55.1%
1996	1,646	8.3%	108.4%	63.5%
1997	1,722	4.6%	118.0%	66.3%
1998	1,814	5.3%	129.6%	72.1%
1999	1,814	0.0%	129.6%	69.2%
2000	1,814	0.0%	129.6%	64.4%
2001	1,886	4.0%	138.7%	65.3%
2002	1,888	0.1%	139.0%	62.5%
2003	2,088	10.6%	164.3%	76.0%
2004	2,310	10.6%	192.4%	90.5%
2005	2,406	4.2%	204.6%	92.6%
2006	2,536	5.4%	221.0%	95.6%
2007	2,672	5.4%	238.2%	100.8%
2008	2,828	5.8%	258.0%	105.0%
2009	2,984	5.5%	277.7%	116.3%
2010	3,200	7.2%	305.1%	131.9%

Universities In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2008-09

National Ranking

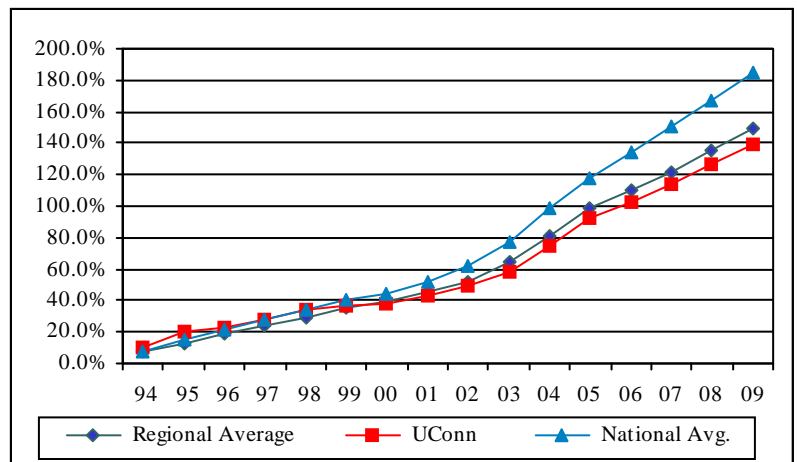
Pennsylvania	\$13,706	1
Vermont	\$12,844	2
Illinois	\$12,240	3
New Hampshire	\$11,680	4
New Jersey	\$11,540	5
Michigan	\$11,037	6
Minnesota	\$10,634	7
Massachusetts	\$10,234	8
Connecticut	\$9,338	9
Virginia	\$9,300	10
Maine	\$9,100	11
California	\$8,932	12
South Carolina	\$8,838	13
Ohio	\$8,679	14
Rhode Island	\$8,678	15
Delaware	\$8,646	16
Missouri	\$8,467	17
Texas	\$8,438	18
Indiana	\$8,281	19
Maryland	\$8,005	20
National Average	\$7,481	

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 1991 as Connecticut experienced somewhat less restrictive budgetary problems than the rest of the country. UConn’s tuition and fees increased 5.5 percent in 2009 against the national average of 6.6 percent among flagship universities. Although UConn has kept its number nine ranking, it is closer to the tenth position than to the eighth. UConn’s growth rate remained below the average regional tuition growth rate of 6.0 percent in 2009. Since 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, it is unlikely UConn will move from its position in the center of the region. With a 5.9 percent increase for 2010, UConn is likely to maintain its regional ranking and possibly lower it’s position on the national level.

Regional Ranking

Pennsylvania	\$13,706	1
Vermont	\$12,844	2
New Hampshire	\$11,680	3
New Jersey	\$11,540	4
Massachusetts	\$10,234	5
Connecticut	\$9,338	6
Maine	\$9,100	7
Rhode Island	\$8,678	8
Delaware	\$8,646	9
New York	\$6,285	10
Regional Average	\$10,205	

Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2009



Source: 2008-09 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 2009).

State Universities In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2008-09

National Ranking

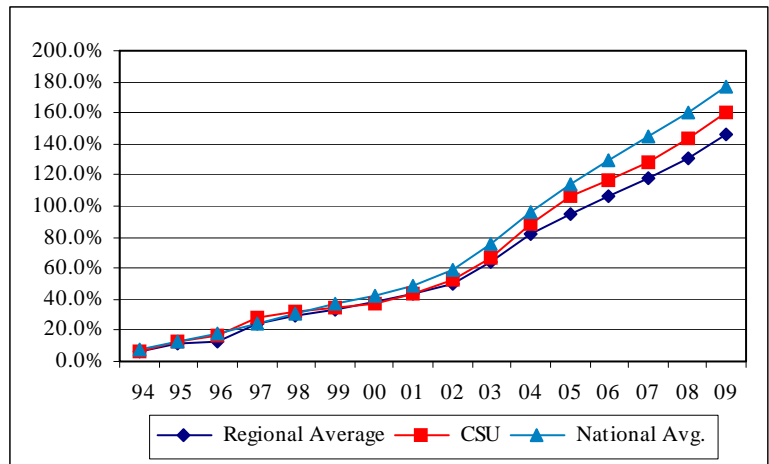
New Jersey	\$10,749	1
Illinois	\$9,165	2
New Hampshire	\$8,601	3
Ohio	\$8,254	4
Michigan	\$7,981	5
Vermont	\$7,684	6
South Carolina	\$7,632	7
Maryland	\$7,598	8
Indiana	\$7,334	9
Virginia	\$7,286	10
Connecticut	\$7,103	11
Pennsylvania	\$7,034	12
Massachusetts	\$6,917	13
Maine	\$6,388	14
Iowa	\$6,376	15
Kentucky	\$6,316	16
South Dakota	\$6,187	17
Oregon	\$6,106	18
Minnesota	\$6,083	19
Wisconsin	\$6,051	20
National Average	\$5,867	

The Connecticut State University System has ranked among the most expensive state university systems, 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 6.6 percent increase in 2009 is higher than the national average growth rate of 6.3 percent for 4-year schools, CSUS moved up to 11 from 12 in the national ranking—the second consecutive year of upward movement. The regional ranking rose to four even as CSUS’s growth rate was lower than last year because the regional average was below six percent and Massachusetts was lower still. As indicated in the graph below, only since 2006 has CSUS’s rate of growth in tuition and fees settled comfortably below the national average, but it remains well above the regional average. With a 5.4 percent increase slated for 2010, CSUS may be able to hold its position outside the top ten nationally, and maintain its position regionally.

Regional Ranking

New Jersey	\$10,749	1
New Hampshire	\$8,601	2
Vermont	\$7,684	3
Connecticut	\$7,103	4
Pennsylvania	\$7,034	5
Massachusetts	\$6,917	6
Maine	\$6,388	7
Rhode Island	\$5,771	8
New York	\$5,363	9
Regional Average	\$7,290	

Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2009



Source: 2008-09 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 2009).

Connecticut Community College System In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2008-09

National Ranking

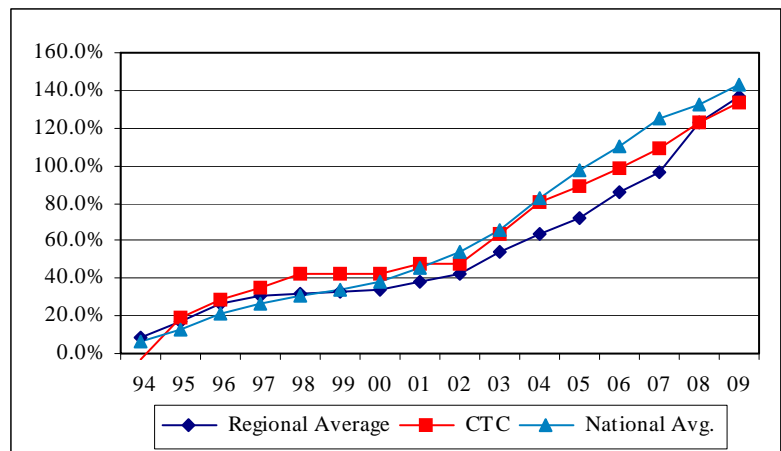
New Hampshire	\$5,953	1
Vermont	\$4,584	2
Minnesota	\$4,565	3
Wisconsin	\$4,555	4
Alaska	\$4,100	5
New York	\$4,033	6
Massachusetts	\$3,862	7
North Dakota	\$3,779	8
Iowa	\$3,649	9
Kentucky	\$3,630	10
South Carolina	\$3,583	11
Missouri	\$3,529	12
New Jersey	\$3,473	13
Maryland	\$3,341	14
Oregon	\$3,206	15
Pennsylvania	\$3,202	16
Ohio	\$3,187	17
Maine	\$3,153	18
Rhode Island	\$3,091	19
Montana	\$3,079	20
Connecticut	\$2,984	21
National Average	\$2,794	

The Connecticut Community College System is ranked 9th in the region and 21st in the nation in price, remaining out of the top twenty for the third consecutive year. With an increase in the national average of 4.6 percent, the community colleges have maintained their position of last year, despite the fact that 15 states ranked above CT had lower increases over the prior year. 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 5.5 percent increase for the system in 2009 is above the national average of 4.5 percent and but below the regional growth rate of 6.1 percent. In the region, Connecticut has the sixth highest growth rate in 2009. This is illustrated in the chart below where the community college line and the national line continue a steady incline while the regional incline is much more dramatic. The 7.2 percent increase in the full-time rate for 2010 may appear to be high but based on the effect the economy has had on state budgets, the increase may only be moderate.

Regional Ranking

New Hampshire	\$5,953	1
Vermont	\$4,584	2
New York	\$4,033	3
Massachusetts	\$3,862	4
New Jersey	\$3,473	5
Pennsylvania	\$3,202	6
Maine	\$3,153	7
Rhode Island	\$3,091	8
Connecticut	\$2,984	9
Delaware	\$2,884	10
Regional Average	\$3,722	

Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2009



Source: 2008-09 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State

Tuition and Fees

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

	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$6,096	\$6,456	\$6,816	\$7,200	\$7,632	6.0%
General University Fee	1,272	1,344	1,416	1,488	1,584	6.5%
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee	324	342	360	380	400	5.3%
Conn. Daily Campus Fee	14	14	14	14	14	0.0%
Student Government Fee	66	66	76	86	86	0.0%
WHUS Fee & TV Fee	28	28	28	28	28	0.0%
Student Union Fee*	62	62	72	72	72	0.0%
Transit Fee	50	50	70	70	70	0.0%
Total Commuting Student	\$7,912	\$8,362	\$8,852	\$9,338	\$9,886	5.9%
Room Fee (Double)	4,104	4,350	4,698	5,090	5,396	6.0%
Food Service	3,600	3,916	4,152	4,414	4,724	7.0%
Total Resident Student	\$15,616	\$16,628	\$17,702	\$18,842	\$20,006	6.2%

* 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>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$18,600	\$19,656	\$20,760	\$21,912	\$23,232	6.0%
General University Fee	1,272	1,344	1,416	1,488	1,584	6.5%
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee	324	342	360	380	400	5.3%
Conn. Daily Campus Fee	14	14	14	14	14	0.0%
Student Government Fee	66	66	76	86	86	0.0%
WHUS Fee & TV Fee	28	28	28	28	28	0.0%
Student Union Fee*	62	62	72	72	72	0.0%
Transit Fee	50	50	70	70	70	0.0%
Total Commuting Student	\$20,416	\$21,562	\$22,796	\$24,050	\$24,050	5.5%
Room Fee (Double)	4,104	4,350	4,698	5,090	5,090	8.3%
Food Service	3,600	3,916	4,152	4,414	4,414	6.3%
Total Resident Student	\$28,120	\$29,828	\$31,646	\$33,554	\$33,554	6.0%

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

	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
School of Medicine						
Basic Fees	\$6,670	\$7,670	\$7,938	\$8,335	\$8,752	5.0%
Tuition	15,870	18,250	18,889	19,833	20,824	5.0%
Total School of Medicine	\$22,540	\$25,920	\$26,827	\$28,169	\$29,576	5.0%
School of Dental Medicine						
Basic Fees	\$6,100	\$7,000	\$7,245	\$7,607	\$7,987	5.0%
Tuition	12,752	14,665	16,674	17,508	19,592	11.9%
Total School of Dental Medicine	\$18,852	\$21,665	\$23,919	\$25,115	\$27,579	9.8%

Out-of-State Students

	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
School of Medicine						
Basic Fees	\$6,670	\$7,670	\$7,938	\$8,335	\$8,752	5.0%
Tuition	36,110	41,525	41,525	42,480	43,869	3.3%
Total School of Medicine	\$42,780	\$49,195	\$49,463	\$50,815	\$52,621	3.5%
School of Dental Medicine						
Basic Fees	\$6,100	\$7,000	\$7,245	\$7,607	\$7,987	5.0%
Tuition	32,684	37,587	40,519	42,545	45,120	6.1%
Total School of Dental Medicine	\$38,784	\$44,587	\$47,764	\$50,152	\$53,107	5.9%

Tuition and Fees

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

In-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$3,034	\$3,187	\$3,346	\$3,514	\$3,742	6.5%
University Fee	792	820	849	879	910	3.5%
University General Fee	1,749	1,916	2,171	2,412	2,762	14.5%
Information Tech Fee	223	223	227	232	0	-100.0%
Student Activity Fee	128	128	133	133	141	6.6%
Media Fee	10	10	10	10	11	12.5%
Total Commuting Student	\$5,936	\$6,284	\$6,736	\$7,179	\$7,567	5.4%
Average Housing Fee	4,235	4,553	4,805	5,095	5,428	6.5%
Average Food Service	3,255	3,442	3,649	3,884	4,053	4.4%
Total Resident Student	\$13,426	\$14,238	\$15,189	\$16,158	\$17,048	5.5%

Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$9,820	\$10,315	\$10,831	\$11,373	\$12,112	6.5%
University Fee	1,945	2,014	2,084	2,157	2,232	3.5%
University General Fee	1,749	1,916	2,171	2,412	2,762	14.5%
Information Tech Fee	223	223	227	232	0	-100.0%
Student Activity Fee	128	128	133	133	141	6.6%
Media Fee	10	10	10	10	11	12.5%
Total Commuting Student	\$13,875	\$14,606	\$15,456	\$16,316	\$16,	5.8%
Avg. Housing Fee	4,235	4,553	4,805	5,095	5,428	6.5%
Avg. Food Service	3,255	3,442	3,649	3,884	4,053	4.4%
Total Resident Student	\$21,365	\$22,560	\$23,909	\$25,295	\$26,740	5.7%

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

In-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	1 Year % Change
Tuition	\$2,232	\$2,352	\$2,496	\$2,640	\$2,832	7.3%
College Service Fee	284	300	312	324	348	7.4%
Student Activity Fee	20	20	20	20	20	0.0%
Total	\$2,536	\$2,672	\$2,828	\$2,984	\$3,200	7.2%

Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	1 Year % Change
Tuition	\$6,696	\$7,056	\$7,488	\$7,920	\$8,496	7.3%
College Service Fee	852	900	936	972	1,044	7.4%
Student Activity Fee	20	20	20	20	20	0.0%
Total	\$7,568	\$7,976	\$8,444	\$8,912	\$9,560	7.3%

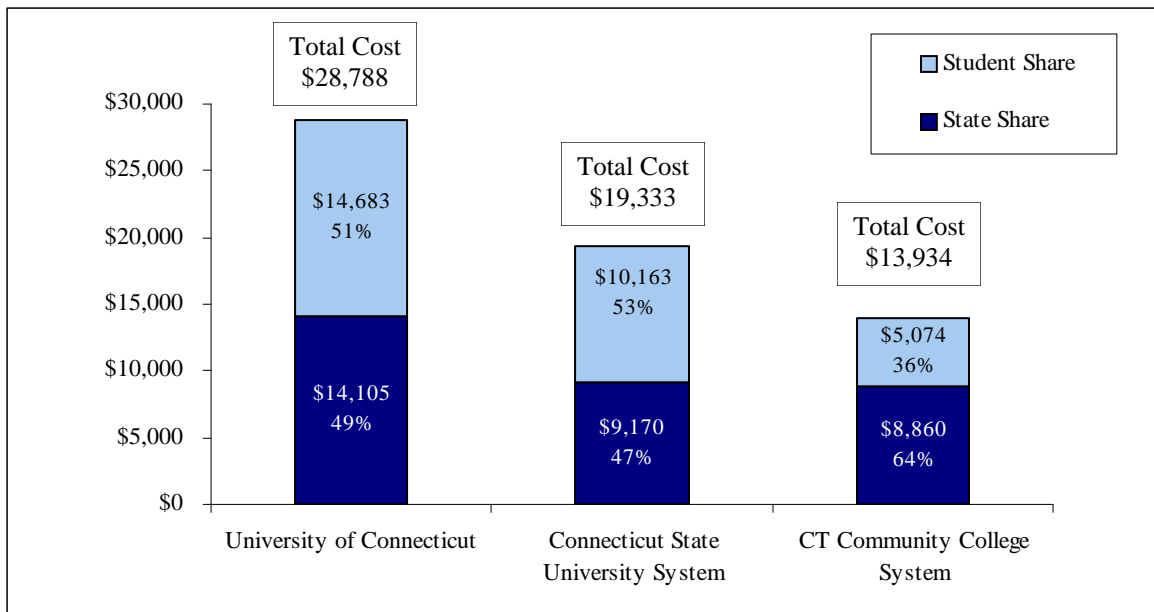
Charter Oak State College Schedule of Tuition & Common Fees In-State Students

	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Associates Degree	\$890	\$920	\$955	\$980	\$1,010	3.1%
Bachelors Degree (1st year cost)	\$1,015	\$1,045	\$1,070	\$1,090	\$1,130	3.7%
Bachelors Degree (after 1st year)	\$605	\$635	\$655	\$675	\$695	3.0%

Out-of-State Students

	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Associates Degree	\$1,160	\$1,200	\$1,235	\$1,265	\$1,305	3.2%
Bachelors Degree (1st year cost)	\$1,305	\$1,360	\$1,385	\$1,410	\$1,465	3.9%
Bachelors Degree (after 1st year)	\$805	\$845	\$865	\$890	\$920	3.4%

Student and State Share of E&G Costs per FTE Student Estimated FY 2009

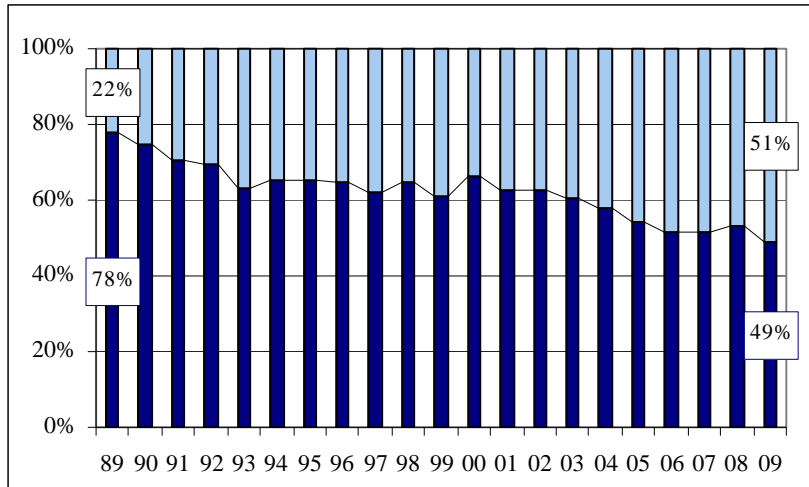


The relative share of direct educational costs borne by students versus the state is compared on a full-time equivalent (FTE) student basis. Educational cost or “educational and general” expenses as defined by national higher education reporting standards, include all expenditures related to instruction and research. 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.

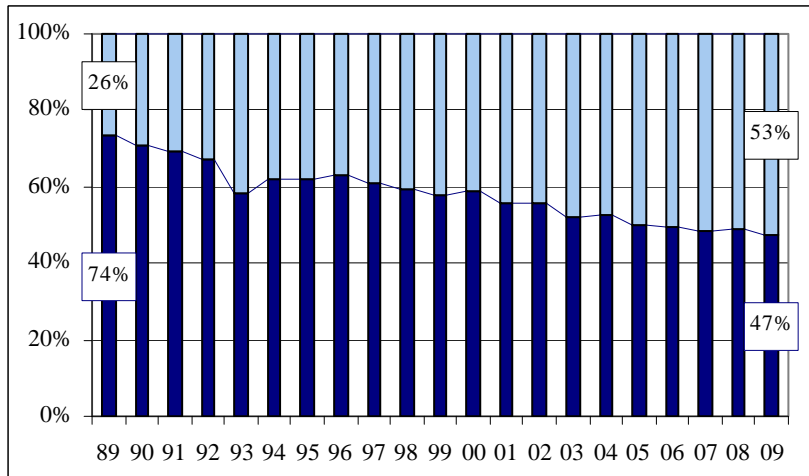
This chart depicts the student/state share for the three constituent units along with the total cost per student. The 2009 estimated total cost for the University of Connecticut increases \$1,351 (4.9 percent) from 2008 with 2.5 percent enrollment growth. The Connecticut State University System’s cost increases \$692 (3.7 percent) with 2.1 percent enrollment growth, and the Connecticut Community College System estimates a total cost increase of \$101 (0.7 percent) with 6.5 percent enrollment growth. Tuition and fee increases are 5.5 percent for UConn and the community colleges and 6.6 percent at CSUS. Cost per student increases when enrollment growth is lower than expenditure growth and decreases when enrollment growth exceeds expenditure growth. Only the community colleges’ enrollment exceeded expenditure growth resulting in a total cost that is lower than last year. With slower enrollment growth and tuition expenditures exceeding state revenue at the other units, UConn’s and CSUS’ total cost increased. The public higher education system in Connecticut is coming off a period of significant enrollment growth. With lower enrollment growth and, now, lower state support, there will be larger increases in the cost per student and more fluctuation in the student/state share.

Student/State Share

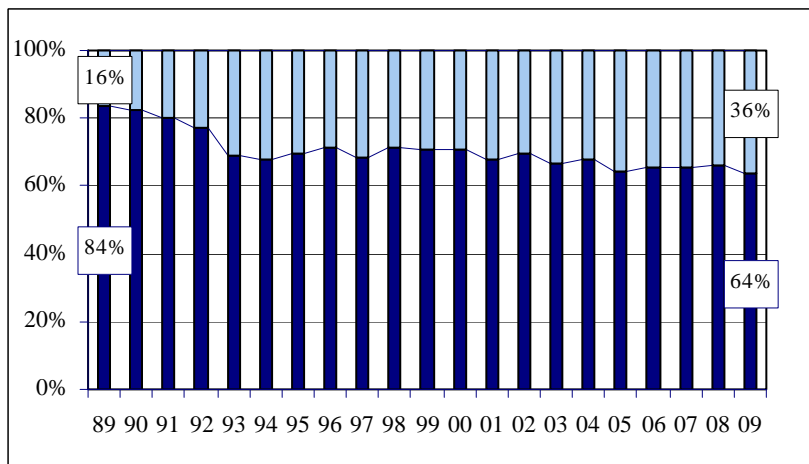
University of Connecticut



Connecticut State University System



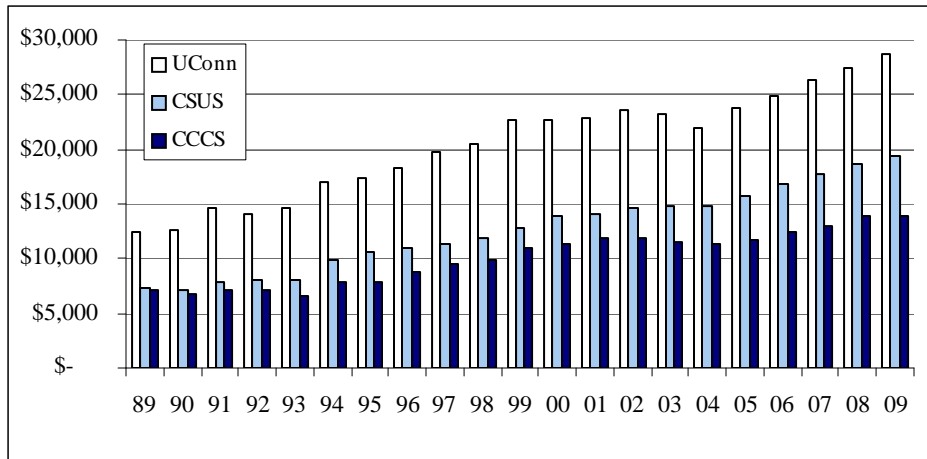
Connecticut Community College System



Student Share State Share

As shown in the charts at left, the percentage of support coming from the state for the University of Connecticut, the Connecticut State University System and the Connecticut Community College System declined rapidly from 1989 to 1993. Through 2002, student/state share stabilized somewhat, with only CSUS experiencing a relatively steady decline. Since 1997, CSUS has exhibited a smaller proportionate share of state support than UConn. This is because CSUS's overall rate of spending per student significantly outpaced that of UConn (164 percent versus 133 percent since 1989) and not because it received lower state support. All three constituent units experienced declines in state share as spending from tuition and other revenues exceeded the growth in state appropriations. In 2009, state support increased at CSUS and CCCS, but not enough to have a significant impact on revenue from tuition and fee increases. State support is projected to decrease four points at UConn where state funding is lower than 2008 and enrollment growth slowed. The four point drop at UConn will bring state support below fifty percent for the first time. CSUS and CCCS are each projecting a drop of two points in state share as tuition revenue grows faster than state support. 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. With growing spending and the potential for significant cuts in state support, Connecticut will face serious affordability issues as enrollment declines.

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 133 percent at the University of Connecticut, 164 percent at the Connecticut State University System and 93 percent at the Connecticut Community College System. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has increased 75 percent and the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) has increased 103 percent.

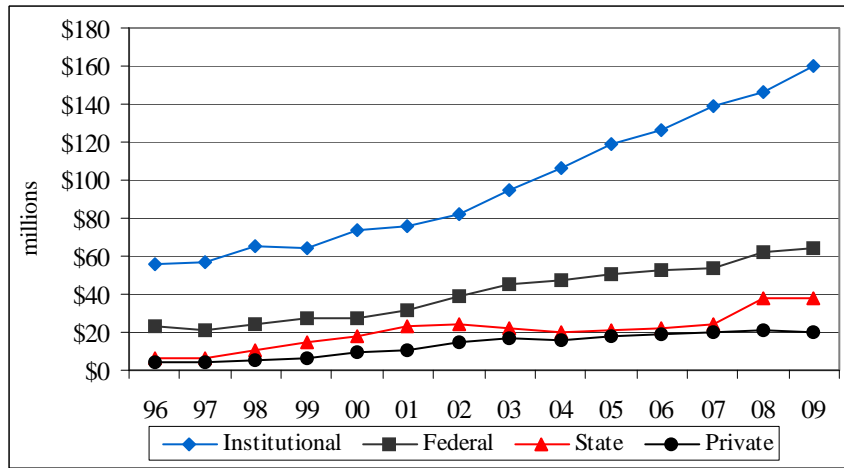
Although the community colleges’ cost growth is between the national standards’, UConn’s cost is growing 30 percent faster, and CSUS is growing 60 percent faster than the HEPI.

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 2009 increases to state appropriations are out-stripped by tuition and fees, while enrollment increases hover around two percent at the four-year schools. The result is a large jump in cost per student at UConn (highest expenditure growth); a moderate cost jump at CSUS (lowest expenditure growth and lowest enrollment); and a small increase at the community colleges (highest enrollment). This is a worrisome indicator. Educational and general expenditures have increased 5.6 percent per year since 1989 at UConn and the community colleges and 5.9 at CSUS, while appropriations grew three percent.

	<u>UConn</u>	<u>CSUS</u>	<u>CCCS</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	\$24,837	\$16,826	\$12,462
2007	\$26,284	\$17,773	\$13,068
2008	\$27,437	\$18,641	\$13,833
2009	\$28,788	\$19,333	\$13,934

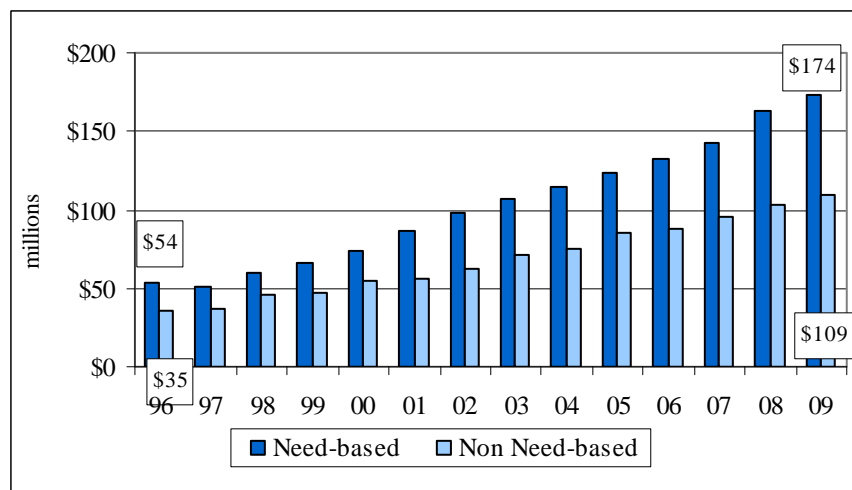
Financial Aid Trends from All Sources



Student financial aid (both need-based and non need-based) for the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University System and the Connecticut Community College System has grown from \$89 million in 1996 to \$283 million in 2009, reflecting a 217 percent increase in thirteen years. Significant growth in state aid is reflected in an increase of

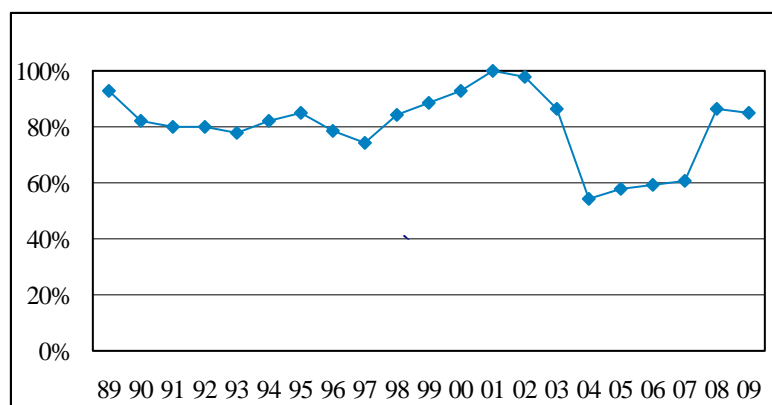
490 percent in the same period. The 58 percent 2008 increase has erased the significant drop-off in state support that began in 2002, and set state aid at 14 percent of total aid in 2009, above private aid at seven percent and approaching federal aid, which is 23 percent of the total. Institutional aid is by far the largest amount of aid in dollars at \$142 million and 56 percent of total aid in 2009. Recent enrollment growth, coupled with tuition increases, has generated significant tuition revenue, 15 percent of which is set aside for need-based aid as directed by Board of Governors' policy. While enrollment growth is slowing, growing need, exacerbated by the poor economy, will likely keep the need-based funding gap from narrowing.

The chart below shows a comparison of financial aid growth by need-based and non need-based programs estimated through 2009. The relationship of need-based to non need-based aid remained relatively the same until this year at about 60/40. In 2009, however, this ratio has moved to 61/39, largely as a result of more state need-based aid partly offset by increases in non need-based aid at UConn and CSUS. Estimates for 2009 indicate growth of need-based aid among all units. Need-based aid has increased over the 13 year period at the community colleges, from 88 to 92 percent of total aid. The ratios at UConn and CSUS have increased only one percent over the period from 44 percent at UConn and 70 percent at CSUS, but declined from a high of 77 percent at CSUS 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, more recently, at CSUS. Federal and state funding increases in need-based aid are encouraging and largely responsible for its steady growth in the last few years. Even as more of this funding is realized, however, it will remain incumbent upon the institutions and their students to provide the bulk of need-based financial aid through tuition set-aside.



The Connecticut Independent College Student Grant Program (CICSG)

CICSG Percent Funded



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

This program began in 1989 and was funded at 93 percent of its statutory funding formula. Funding remained at

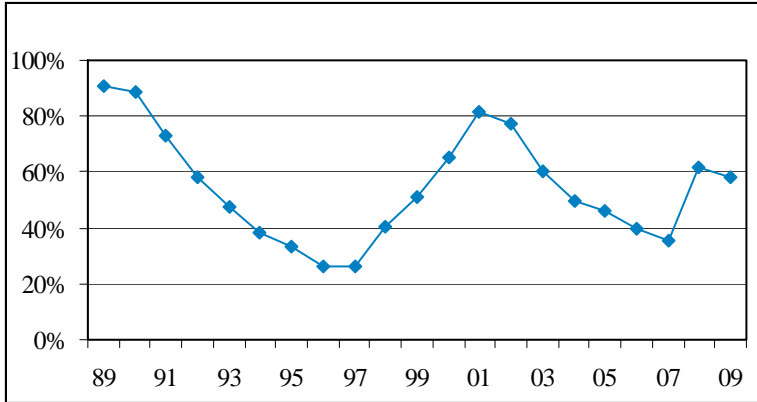
the 1989 level through most of the 90’s, resulting in a drop to 74 percent formula funding by 1997. Beginning in 1998, the General Assembly approved substantial increases, bringing the program to full statutory funding by 2001. In 2001, with the program fully funded, 4,787 students received awards averaging \$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. The drop in formula funding is particularly noticeable in the chart above. For 2008, a 51 percent increase in funding was approved, allowing for increases in both the maximum award amount and for as many as 3,000 additional awardees. Even in the face of a difficult financial situation in 2010, both the Governor’s and Appropriation’s budgets have recommended level program funding. The commitment made to this program acknowledges the state’s obligation to needy students attending independent colleges in Connecticut.

	CICSG Formula	CICSG Appropriation	Percent Funded
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	59%
2007	26,033,489	15,800,626	61%
2008	27,702,125	23,913,860	86%
2009	28,106,369	23,913,860	85%

Connecticut Aid for Public College Student Grant Program (CAPCS)

CAPCS Percent Funded



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. **While recipients must exhibit some level of financial need and be Connecticut residents, colleges select recipients according to each institution’s own financial aid packaging policy.**

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, generating 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 funding was consistent with 2001, but the number of recipients declined two percent due largely to an increase in the average award.

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Since 2002 the formula funding target has increased considerably, but budgetary problems forced a reduction of 16 percent to the appropriation the next year. By 2007, funding had fallen to 36 percent while the CAPCS formula, as an expression of tuition growth and student need, approached \$50 million. Slightly more than 11,000 awards were made at an average award of \$1,450. Beginning in 2008, funding for this program has nearly doubled allowing for an increase to 16,800 awards averaging \$1,800 each. The proposed increase in funding for this program is encouraging. Both the Governor’s and Appropriation’s budgets have recommended level program funding for 2010, which would leave the program funded at 55 percent of formula. Continuing support to this program from the state is necessary to help ease the burden on students in the form of increased loan debt.

	CAPCS Formula	CAPCS Appropriation	Percent Funded
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%
2008	49,168,347	30,208,469	61%
2009	51,724,942	30,208,469	58%

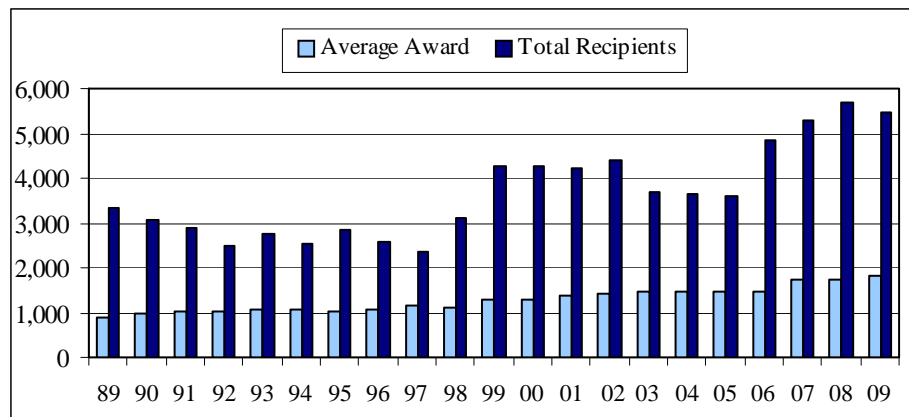
Connecticut Capitol Scholarship Program

	<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	9,257,291	5,306	1,745
2008	9,925,621	5,707	1,739
2009	9,839,434	5,460	1,802

This is a merit- and need-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 beginning in 1998 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 federal funding (SLEAP) as well as LEAP, but reduced state funding for 2003 resulted in the loss of the SLEAP funds. LEAP is funded on a maintenance-of-effort basis, so additional state funding in 2006 created the opportunity to increase the maximum award, and allowed Connecticut to reapply for and receive federal SLEAP funds. This \$2 million increase in the state appropriation, along with nearly \$1 million in LEAP/SLEAP funding have created a \$10 million program and allowed for substantial growth and benefit to the citizenry. The program’s recipient base has grown 60 percent since 2005, and total program expenditures have nearly doubled. The 2009 numbers represent a small decrease resulting from a rescission of \$125,000. Although the number of awards has decreased, the average award is up, reflecting a shrinking in families’ ability to pay, particularly at four-year institutions. For 2010, the Governor has restored \$100,000 of the 2009 rescission, but family contribution is likely to fall even further.



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 nearly \$3.5 million in grants and \$1.3 million in loan reimbursements to 425 potential teachers of whom 68 percent carried loans, 24 percent were transfers from community colleges and 39 percent were eligible for stipends and have become teachers in Connecticut public schools. There are likely to be more program participants than reported who are active teachers, but those without loans are not tracked at this time.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	
Participants	23	60	50	42	30	32	32	53	38	30	35	425	
With Loans	19	43	35	31	12	21	24	27	30	21	24	287	68%
Transfers	7	12	18	12	9	1	9	12	2	9	12	103	24%
Eligible Teachers			17	19	32	12	15	17	17	18	18	165	39%

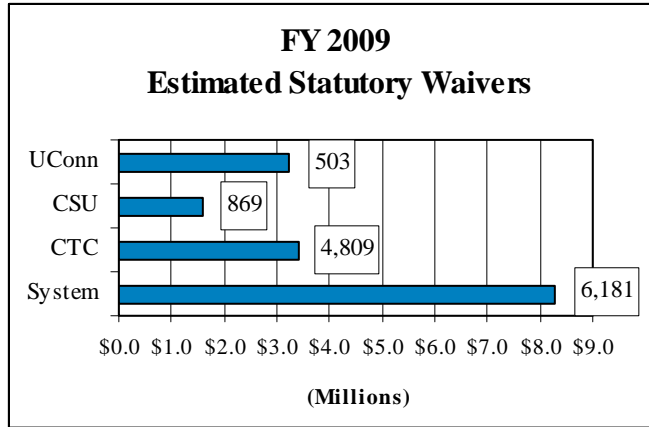
Program graduates are currently teaching in 26 Connecticut towns including Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, and Waterbury. Current grant recipients are attending the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University, the University of Hartford, Fairfield University, Sacred Heart University, Saint Joseph College, and Yale University. In addition, the program has provided 169 grants to minority adults enrolled in the Alternate Route to Certification program.

The table below illustrates program results since 2004. The 2009 estimate distributes available funding among the required program components paying 54 grants, including 35 new grants, and 73 committed stipends. In 2006, total expenditures exceeded state funding, creating the need to carry forward stipend payments into the next fiscal year. This situation continued through 2009 with a \$9,000 2008 carryover. 2009 is an unusual year because stipend payments were much lower than the \$2,500 maximum due to lower loan balances and there is no carry forward for 2010. As recipients graduate and teach and spending on stipends likely will increase. The current flat funding, continued in both the Governor's and Appropriations' budgets, will be a continuing source of help for both the college and ARC programs to increase the number of new minority teachers in Connecticut schools.

	2004 Actual		2005 Actual		2006 Actual		2007 Actual		2008 Actual		2009 Estimated	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
College Grants	55	\$257,500	59	\$272,500	74	\$342,500	72	\$330,000	56	\$277,500	54	\$270,000
ARC Grants					15	\$ 15,000	21	\$ 10,500	19	\$ 10,450	37	\$ 16,725
Stipends	67	\$162,620	70	\$171,785	67	\$162,010	62	\$146,374	79	\$193,279	73	\$161,029
Total	122	\$420,120	129	\$444,285	156	\$519,510	155	\$486,874	154	\$481,229	164	\$447,754

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 CSUS 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 2009 along with the number of waivers provided by each constituent unit. In 2009, the public higher education system anticipates providing nearly 6,200 waivers

at a cost of over eight million dollars, including four 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 with a 16 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 have surpassed the 2000 level in 2008, recording growth of six percent. National Guard waivers, on the other hand, continue to decline at a rapid rate and are projected at 445 compared to more than 1,000 until 2003. Waivers to persons over age 62 significantly decreased for the first time in 2004, but bounced back and have been up ever since.

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 will pass \$8.0 million in 2009 mostly as a result of the continuing tuition increases at the constituent units.

	2000 <u>Actual</u>	2004 <u>Actual</u>	2005 <u>Actual</u>	2006 <u>Actual</u>	2007 <u>Actual</u>	2008 <u>Actual</u>	2009 <u>Estimated</u>
Number of Waivers							
University of Connecticut	554	348	427	478	468	503	503
Connecticut State University System	1,091	762	878	858	848	869	869
CT Community College System	5,872	4,200	4,431	4,474	4,536	4,809	4,809
Total	7,571	5,310	5,736	5,810	5,852	6,181	6,181
One-year Change	6.6%	-2.7%	8.0%	1.3%	0.8%	5.6%	0.0%
Dollar Value (millions)							
University of Connecticut	\$2.129	\$1.782	\$2.095	\$2.365	\$2,595	\$3,069	\$3,243
Connecticut State University System	1,137	1.035	1.282	1.339	1,426	1,530	1,607
CT Community College System	1.943	2.197	2.452	2.612	2,800	3,245	3,426
Total	\$5.209	\$5.014	\$5.830	\$6.316	\$6,820	\$7,846	\$8,276
One-year Change	8.4%	13.5%	16.3%	8.4%	8.0%	15.0%	5.5%