



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

# **Connecticut Public Higher Education**

## **2008 System Trends**

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**Connecticut Public Higher Education  
2008 System Trends**

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



**Connecticut Public Higher Education  
Governor's Recommended Summary  
FY 2007-09 Operating Budget**

	<b>FY 2007 Actual <u>Expenditures</u></b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimated <u>Expenditures</u></b>	<b>FY 2009 <u>Appropriation</u></b>	<b>FY 2009 Governor's <u>Recommended</u></b>	<b>Change from <u>FY 2008</u></b>
<b>GENERAL FUND<sup>1</sup></b>					
University of Connecticut	\$223,026,797	\$233,541,817	\$229,416,160	<b>\$229,416,160</b>	-1.8%
UConn Health Center	100,714,490	97,054,836	102,463,598	<b>102,463,598</b>	5.6%
Connecticut State University	155,102,480	164,249,411	160,444,294	<b>160,444,294</b>	-2.3%
Community-Technical College System	145,503,256	161,257,299	152,521,596	<b>153,312,536</b>	-4.9%
Charter Oak State College	1,998,729	2,063,453	2,175,936	<b>2,175,936</b>	5.5%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	626,782	695,690	683,472	<b>683,472</b>	5.9%
Department of Higher Education	53,058,681	75,405,983	72,041,735	<b>72,341,735</b>	-4.1%
	<b>\$680,031,215</b>	<b>\$734,218,480</b>	<b>\$719,746,791</b>	<b>\$720,837,731</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>
<b>OPERATING FUND</b>					
University of Connecticut	\$477,815,868	\$510,060,168	\$515,978,499	<b>\$515,978,499</b>	1.2%
UConn Health Center	152,924,970	184,781,726	192,965,394	<b>192,965,394</b>	4.4%
Connecticut State University	311,716,740	331,311,450	350,247,687	<b>350,247,687</b>	5.7%
Community-Technical College System	159,582,077	169,516,861	185,094,773	<b>185,094,773</b>	9.2%
Charter Oak State College	4,246,585	5,482,366	5,482,366	<b>5,482,366</b>	0.0%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	1,348,281	1,799,992	1,799,992	<b>1,799,992</b>	0.0%
Department of Higher Education	-	-	-	-	
	<b>\$1,107,634,521</b>	<b>\$1,202,952,563</b>	<b>\$1,251,568,711</b>	<b>\$1,251,568,711</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>					
University of Connecticut	\$700,842,665	\$743,601,985	\$745,394,659	<b>\$745,394,659</b>	0.2%
UConn Health Center	253,639,460	281,836,562	295,428,992	<b>295,428,992</b>	4.8%
Connecticut State University	466,819,220	495,560,861	510,691,981	<b>510,691,981</b>	3.1%
Community-Technical College System	305,085,333	330,774,151	337,616,369	<b>338,407,309</b>	2.3%
Charter Oak State College	6,245,314	7,545,819	7,658,302	<b>7,658,302</b>	1.5%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	1,975,063	2,445,682	2,483,464	<b>2,483,464</b>	1.5%
Department of Higher Education	53,255,883	75,405,983	72,041,735	<b>72,341,735</b>	-4.1%
	<b>\$1,787,665,736</b>	<b>\$1,937,171,043</b>	<b>\$1,971,315,502</b>	<b>\$1,972,406,442</b>	<b>1.8%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes General Fund Fringe Benefits  
2009 appropriations do not include collective bargaining settlements.

## Budget Summary

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

## FY 2008

	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditures</u>	Change From <u>Appropriation</u>	Change From <u>Appropriation</u>
University of Connecticut	\$225,534,131	\$233,541,817	\$8,007,686	3.6%
UConn Health Center	94,874,095	97,054,836	2,180,741	2.3%
Connecticut State University	158,614,592	164,249,411	5,634,819	3.6%
Community-Tech College System	149,501,335	161,257,299	11,755,964	7.9%
Charter Oak State College	2,063,453	2,063,453	-	0.0%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	645,690	645,690	-	0.0%
Department of Higher Education	75,420,181	75,405,983	(14,198)	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$706,653,477</b>	<b>\$734,218,480</b>	<b>\$27,565,003</b>	<b>4.1%</b>

The change from appropriation is largely the result of the addition of Early Retirement Incentive Program payouts, collective bargaining settlements, and planned carryforward funding to balance the budget.

## FY 2009

	<u>Appropriation</u>	Governor's <u>Recommended</u>	Change from <u>Appropriation</u>	Change from <u>Appropriation</u>
University of Connecticut	\$229,416,160	\$229,416,160	\$ -	0.0%
UConn Health Center	102,463,598	102,463,598	-	0.0%
Connecticut State University	160,444,294	160,444,294	-	0.0%
Community-Tech College System	152,521,596	153,312,536	790,940	0.5%
Charter Oak State College	2,175,936	2,175,936	-	0.0%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	683,472	683,472	-	0.0%
Department of Higher Education	72,041,735	72,341,735	300,000	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$719,746,791</b>	<b>\$720,837,731</b>	<b>\$1,090,940</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

The change from appropriation is a result of funding to support an increase in the number of nursing students and a loan forgiveness program for engineers.

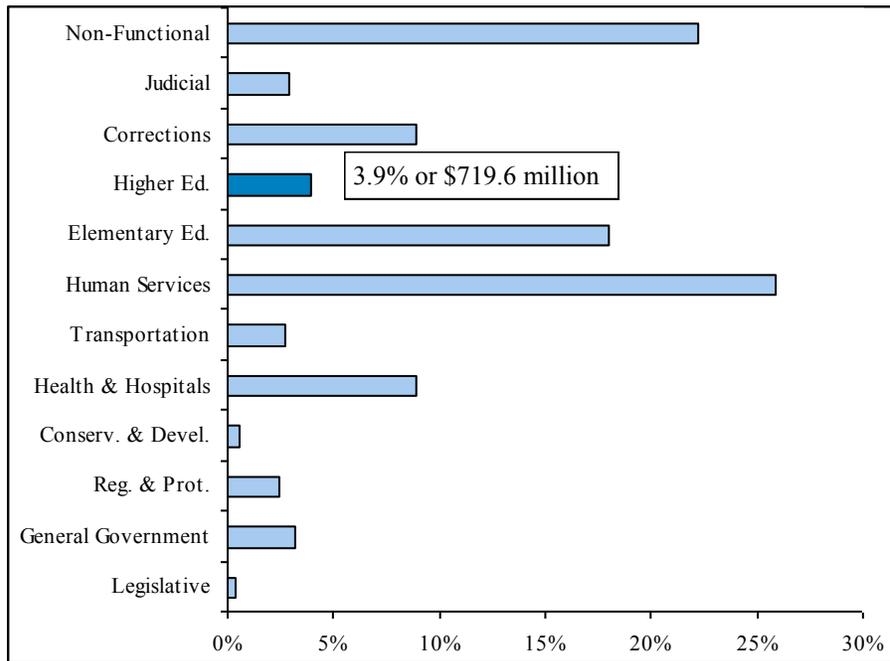


**Connecticut Public Higher Education  
2008 System Trends**

# **HIGHER EDUCATION IN A STATEWIDE CONTEXT**



## State Budget by Function

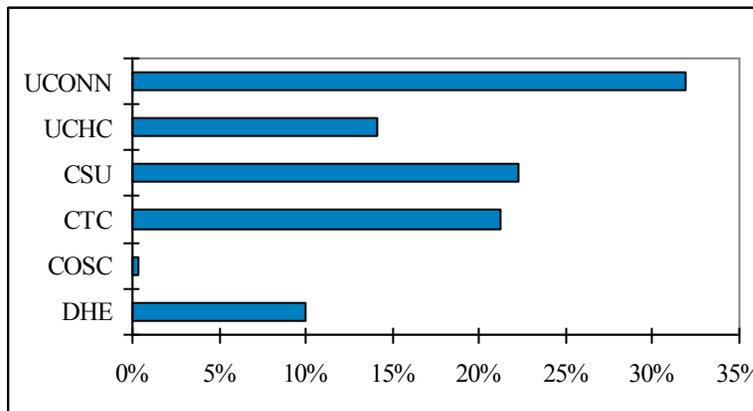


Under the Governor’s recommended 2009 budget totaling \$18,501 million, 3.9 percent of total funding is devoted to higher education, excluding General Fund fringe benefit costs that are paid by the Comptroller and surplus allocations. The higher education recommendation excludes collective bargaining settlements and represents a 1.8 percent decrease from 2008 estimated expenditures and a 6.0

percent increase from 2007 actual expenditures.

The Governor’s \$1.1 million recommended increase to the original 2009 operating budget for higher education of \$300,000 to reinstate the Connecticut Engineering Loan Reimbursement Program within the Department of Higher Education (DHE) and \$790,940 to fund nursing programs in the Community-Technical College System. The loan reimbursement provides funding to encourage newly graduated engineers to work and stay in Connecticut. The nursing funding includes a one-time transfer of \$610,280 for equipment and infrastructure needs and new base funding of \$180,660. In addition, there is a commitment to honor settled collective bargaining contracts, currently in the five percent range. Following a year of significant investment in education concentrating new higher education funding in financial aid, this budget is flat as the Governor emphasizes fiscal restraint.

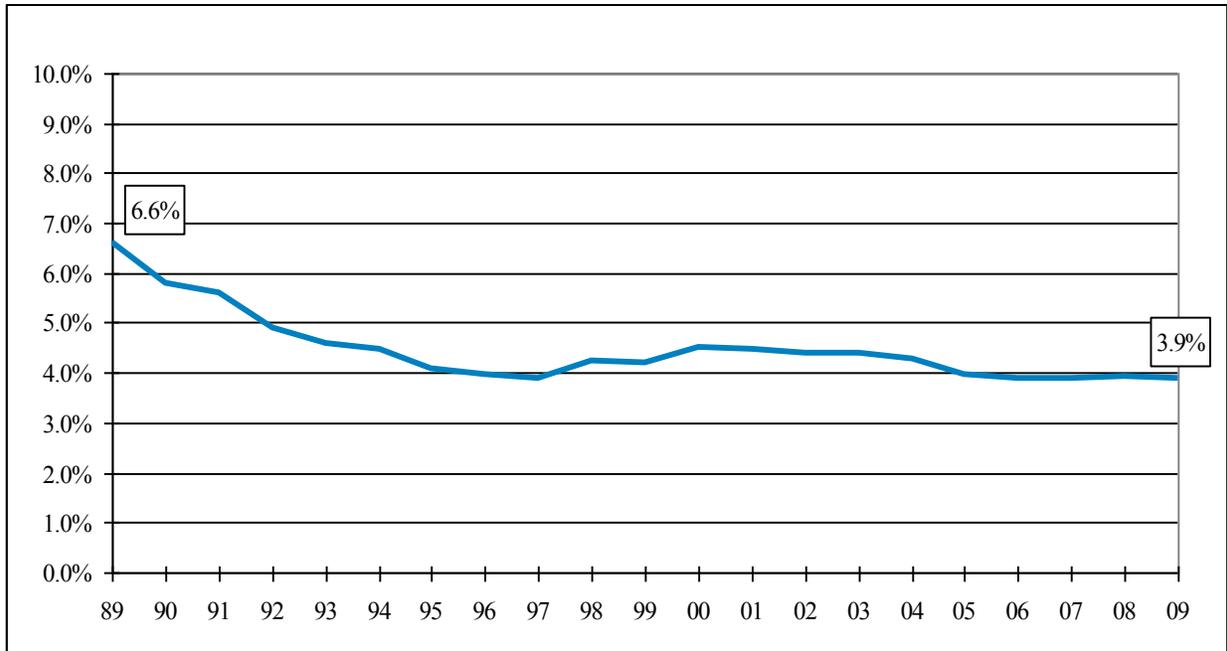
## Higher Education Budget



	2009 Recommended (in millions)	
UCONN	31.9%	\$229.4
UCHC	14.2%	102.0
CSU	22.3%	160.4
CTC System	21.2%	152.7
COSC/CTDLC	0.4%	2.9
DHE/BGHE	10.0%	72.2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$719.6</b>

*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 2009 budget recommendations, higher education’s share of the state budget will remain at 3.9 percent, essentially level for five 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 26.9 percent, but cannot keep up with growth in other functions. Since 2002, the major growth has been in Corrections, Human Services, Health/Hospitals and PK-12 Education. Despite the significant increases to financial aid in last year’s budget, Higher Education continues to take a back seat to other priorities.



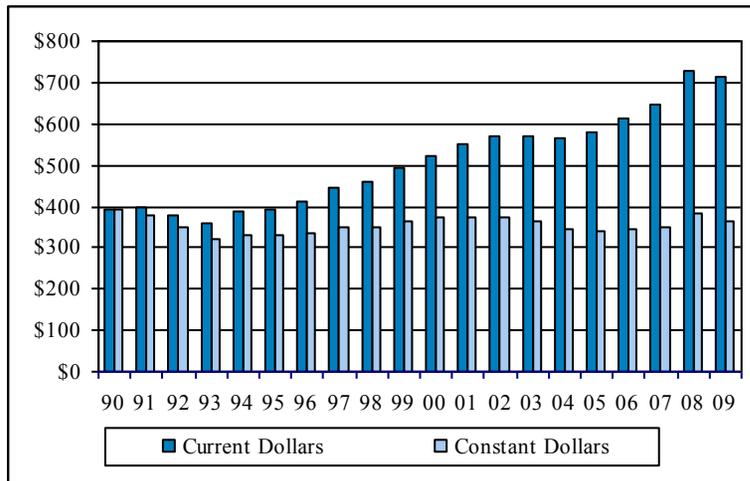
**Connecticut Public Higher Education  
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**GENERAL FUND AND  
OPERATING BUDGET  
EXPENDITURE TRENDS**



## 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 Governor’s 2009 budget represents an decline of 1.2 percent from 2008. This decrease is due to the fact that salary adjustments for settled collective bargaining contracts are included in 2008, but not in 2009. In

inflation-adjusted dollars, state system support has declined by \$27.5 million, or seven percent, from 1990 funding levels. The Governor’s recommendation for 2009 includes only small changes from the final 2009 appropriation in last year’s biennial budget along with a commitment to fund settled collective bargaining increases. The 2009 budget continues the unprecedented \$22 million increase in need-based student financial aid and a major investments in early childhood education and manufacturing technology. It also provides for a expansion of nursing programs at the community colleges and the reinstatement of the Connecticut Engineering Loan Reimbursement Program at DHE.

The loss in inflation-adjusted dollars that began in 2001 bottomed out in 2005 at \$342 million or 87 percent of 1990 dollars. Until 2009, modest annual growth occurred as increases in general fund appropriations were higher than inflation as measured by the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). With the 2009 appropriation lowered by salary adjustments and the decline in HEPI, however, adjusted State support is down again.

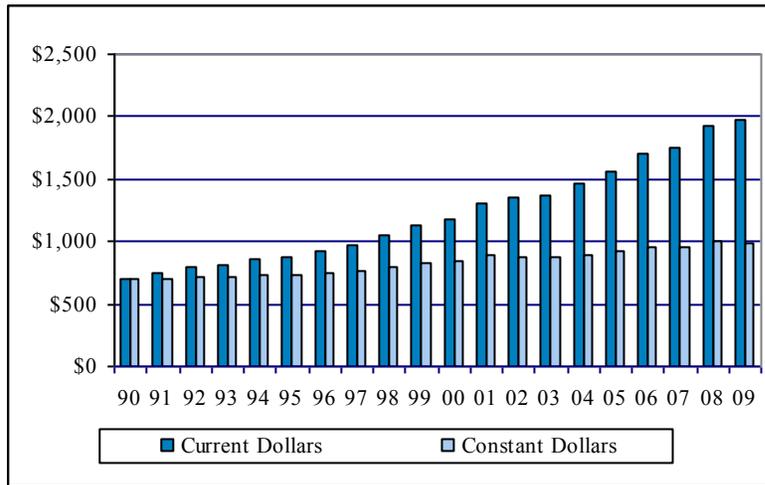
*The exhibits display general fund expenditures on both a current (actual) and constant (inflation adjusted) dollar basis. Constant dollars are calculated using the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) as the inflationary index.*

<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	5.1%	342.6
2007	644.5	3.4%	348.6
2008	728.1	3.4%	380.9
<b>Gov 2009</b>	<b>719.6</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>364.1</b>

Source: HEPI 2007 Update, Commonfund Institute.

## Connecticut Public Higher Education Operating Budget Expenditure Trends

**Current and Constant 1990 Dollars**



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 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 nearly \$1.3 billion or more than 180 percent from 1990 to the Governor’s recommended budget for 2009. This compares to an increase of \$328 million or 84 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 42.7 percent –nearly \$300 million - from 1990 to 2009 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.*

<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	5.1%	954.0
2007	1,752.1	3.4%	947.8
2008	1,931.1	3.4%	1,010.2
<b>Gov 2009</b>	<b>1,971.2</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>997.3</b>

Source: HEPI 2007 Update, Commonfund Institute.

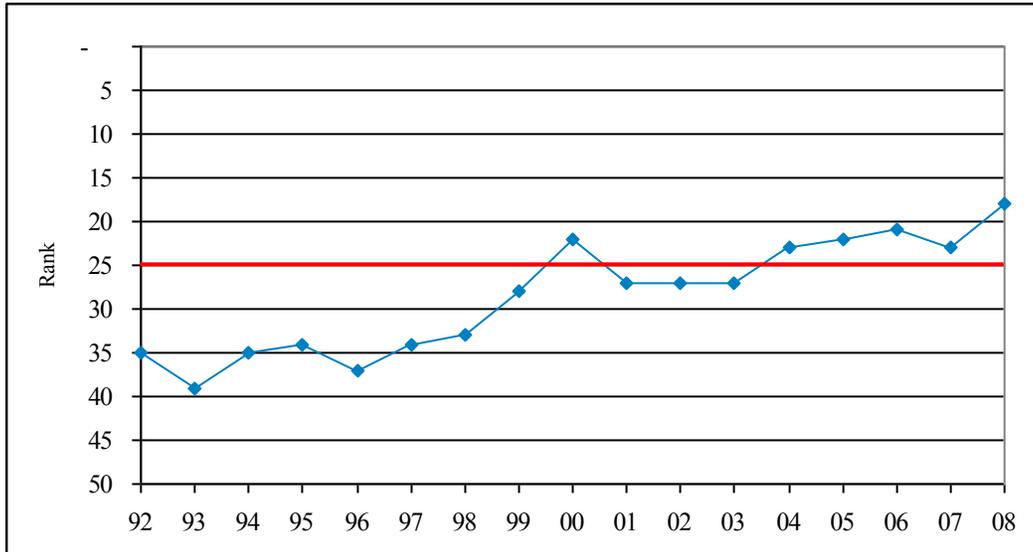


**Connecticut Public Higher Education  
2008 System Trends**

# **COMPARATIVE FUNDING INDICATORS**



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



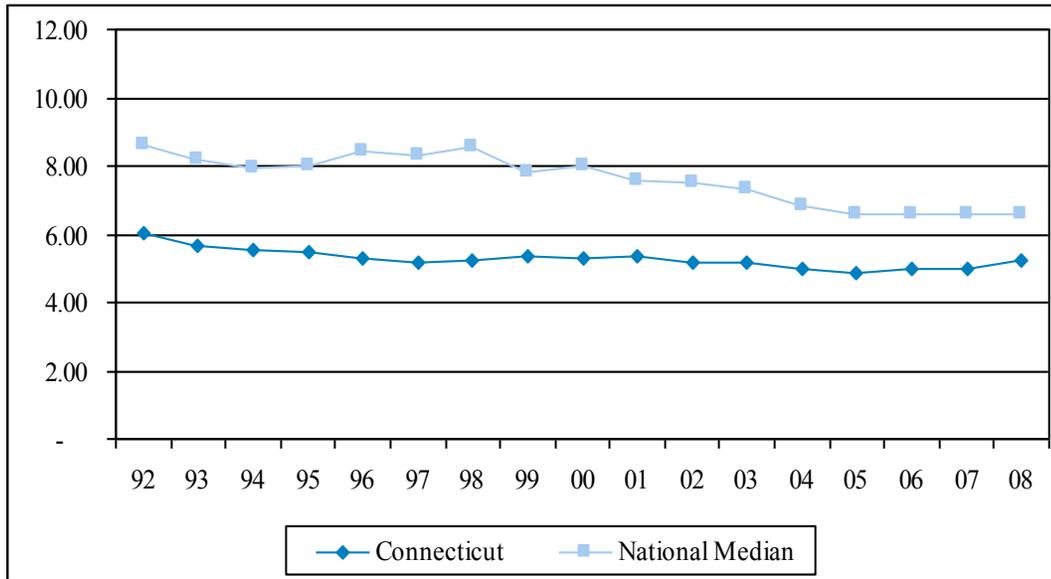
	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
CT	153.2	147.8	150.8	152.7	153.3	164.5	176.4	191.5	213.0	216.0	222.5	220.4	215.6	219.5	235.5	252.0	282.5
U.S.	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	257.5
<b>Rank</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>

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 2008, however, Connecticut will spend about \$282 per capita on higher education, or nearly 110 percent of the national median funding, **placing it above the median for the fifth consecutive year and 18th 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 31 percent of the total state commitment, has increased nearly 80 percent since 2000. Finally, Connecticut has a declining population resulting in funding being spread over a smaller base. With an increase of 7.1 percent in 2008, Connecticut’s appropriations increase remains below the national average of 7.5 percent, but the ranking per capita increased because there are fewer residents to measure against. As the economy fluctuates 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>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>	<u>2008</u>
CT	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	5.24
U.S.	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	6.59
Rank	46	46	48	48	48	47	47	47	45	44	46	45	45	46	43	42	42

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

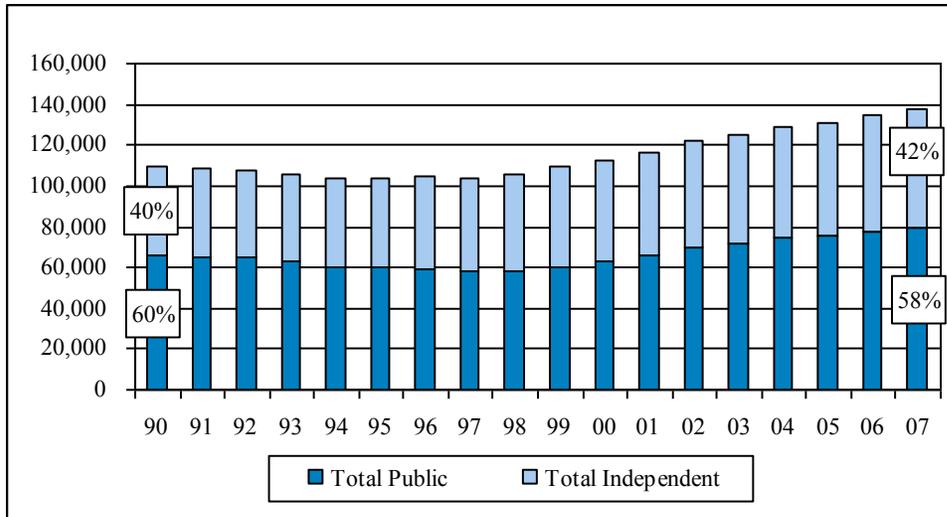
**Connecticut continues to be well below the national median and to be ranked in the 40's among the 50 states in terms of its support for higher education compared to its relative wealth. In 2008, Connecticut ranks 42nd among the 50 states.** This indicator gauges state funding levels compared to wealth 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 remained in position this year despite a significant rate increase and a constant national median. Connecticut is, however, close on the heels of Florida, which is number 41. 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 1990-2007

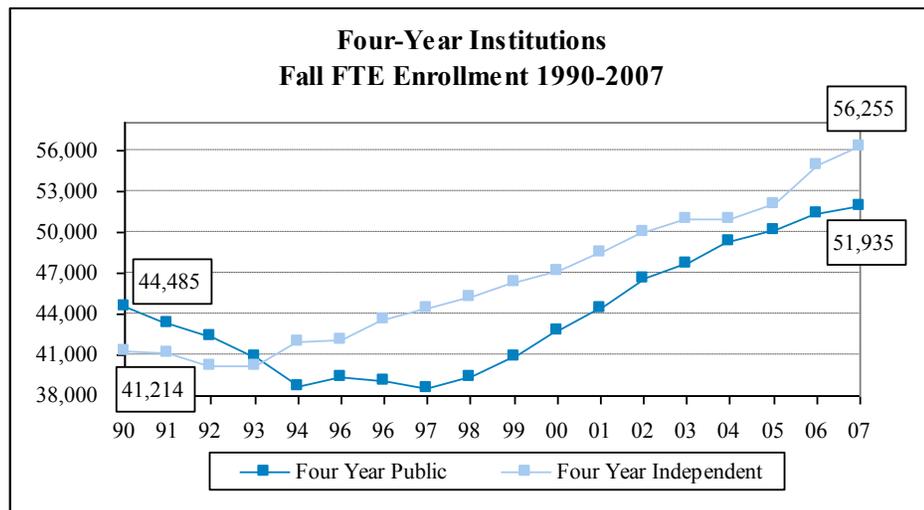


Enrollment is measured on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis because the number of full-time students is more directly related to funding needs than the total number of students.

FTE enrollment in Connecticut public

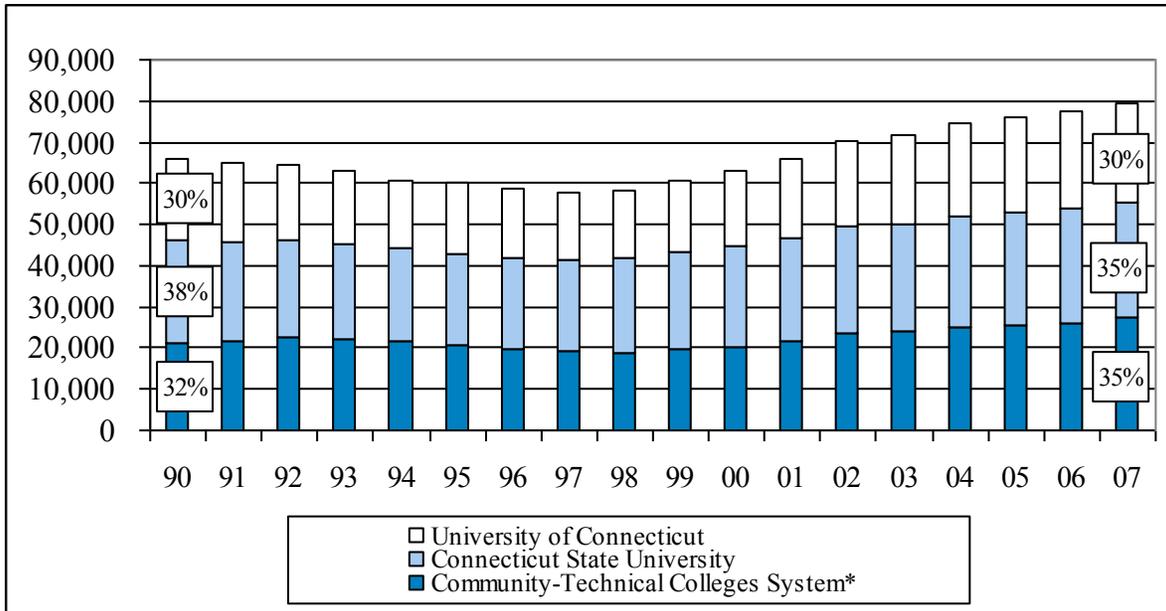
and independent institutions surpassed its 1990 peak in fall 1999 and has grown steadily ever since. **In 1990, total enrollment stood at 109,167 and in fall 2007 it stands at a record high of 138,032, a 26 percent increase.** Through 1993, public institutions represented 60 percent of the state’s total 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 2007. Enrollment in the state’s public institutions has increased from 58,333 in 1998 to 79,927 in 2007, a 36 percent increase, while independent enrollment has increased 23 percent from 47,827 to 58,590 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 2007. 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 is mainly due to Briarwood College becoming a four-year institution in 2006 and a surge in enrollment at the University of Bridgeport in 2007. 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 1990-2007



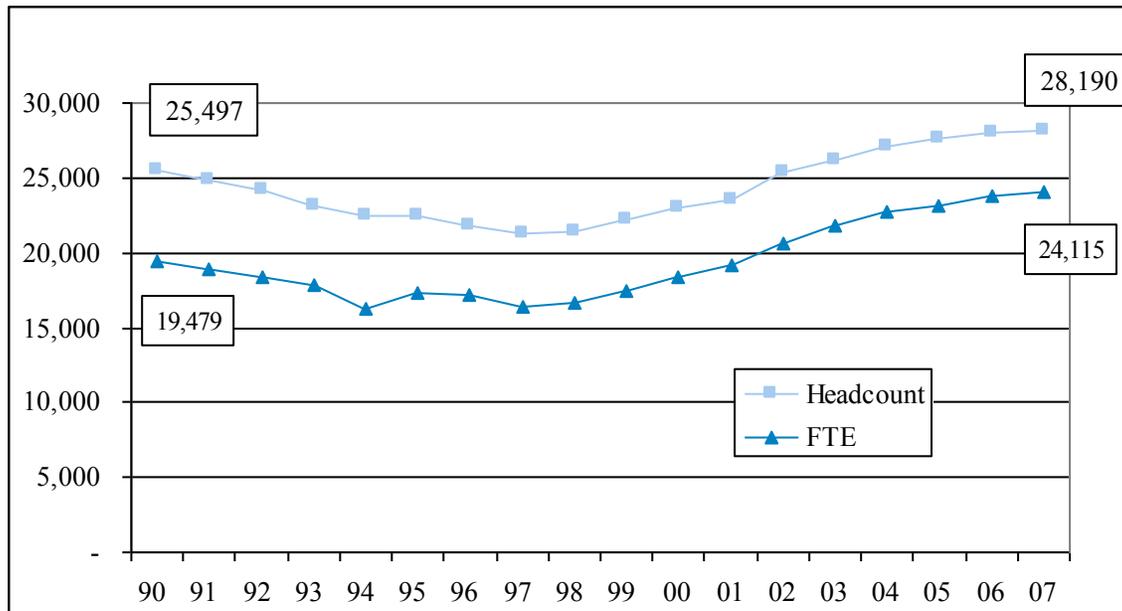
Fall FTE enrollment excludes the University of Connecticut Health Center

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 79,442 total FTE students in 2007, reflecting the seventh consecutive year of record-breaking enrollment. **Since the turnaround in fall 1998, system enrollment has grown by 21,109 students, or 36 percent, with individual growth of 44 percent at the University of Connecticut, 23 percent at the Connecticut State University and 45 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 three percentage points to the CTC System and evening the share between the two systems. A continuation of this trend would result in the CTC System becoming the largest public college system in the state in the very near future.

#### Fall FTE Enrollment

	<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>	<u>2007</u>
UConn	19,479	16,699	17,403	18,338	19,145	20,577	21,758	22,717	23,184	23,818	24,115
CSU	25,006	22,640	23,428	24,415	25,266	25,980	25,948	26,637	26,978	27,529	27,820
CTC System	21,282	18,994	19,654	20,258	21,570	23,487	24,158	25,213	25,742	26,205	27,507
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,767</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>	<b>79,442</b>

## University of Connecticut Fall Enrollment 1990-2007

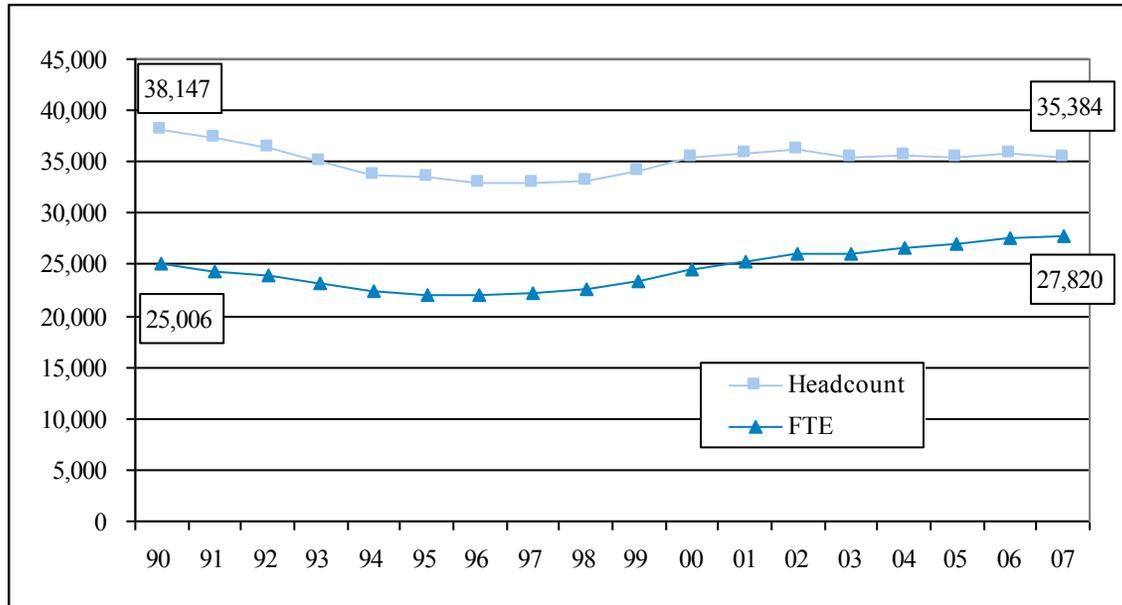


At the University of Connecticut, all campuses experienced losses from 1990 to 1997 as the number of students dropped nearly 16 percent from 19,479 to 16,374. Since that time, both headcount and FTE enrollment have increased gradually. In 2007, headcount enrollment continued its upward climb to 28,190 students, a one percent increase over last year. Since the low of 1997, the University’s headcount enrollment increased by 6,941 students or 33 percent. Most of the campuses experienced growth in FTE enrollments from last year with the exception of Stamford, which decreased by less than one percent. The largest increase, 16 percent, occurred at the Avery Point campus and the smallest, just under one percent, at the Storrs campus which is at capacity. To date most campuses have exceeded the original 1990 peak, led by Stamford and Waterbury, both up by 39 percent, with the exception of Torrington, UConn’s smallest campus, which remains down by 24 percent.

### Fall FTE Enrollment

	<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>	<u>2007</u>
Storrs	<b>16,673</b>	14,586	15,109	15,978	16,650	17,872	18,888	19,547	19,972	20,496	20,669
Avery Point	<b>471</b>	399	419	420	448	497	534	534	526	508	587
Hartford	<b>887</b>	629	703	694	728	799	842	913	920	986	1,016
Torrington	<b>258</b>	184	212	216	217	236	225	238	203	192	195
Stamford	<b>663</b>	586	609	656	725	775	767	858	873	924	918
Waterbury	<b>527</b>	315	351	374	377	398	502	627	689	712	730
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,479</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>	<b>24,115</b>
Tri-Campus	<b>1,672</b>	1,128	1,266	1,284	1,322	1,433	1,569	1,778	1,812	1,890	1,941

### Connecticut State University Fall Enrollment 1990-2007

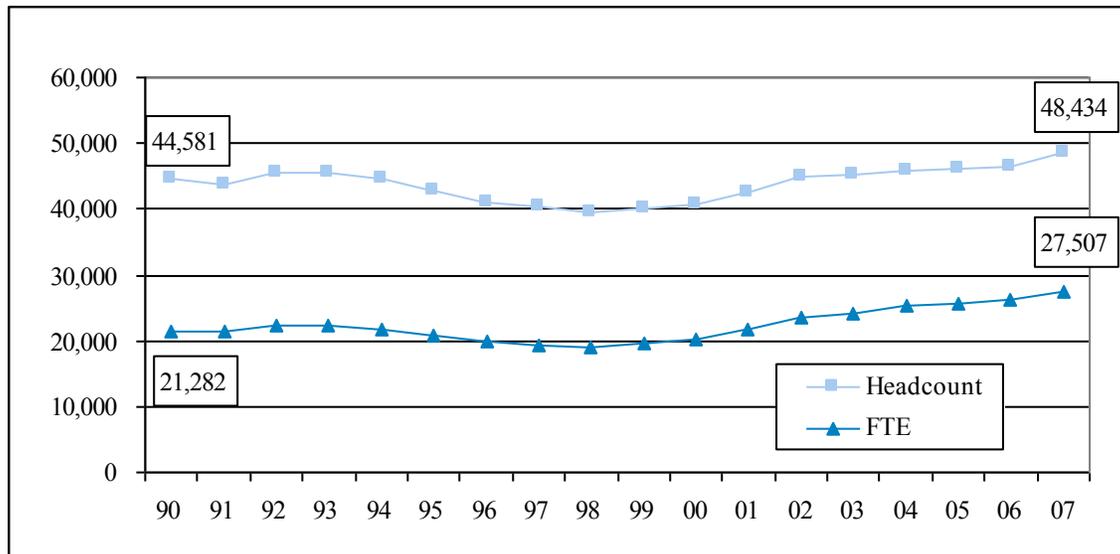


From 1990 to 1996, the Connecticut State University (CSU) lost about 12 percent of its FTE enrollment. Since 1996, enrollment has increased steadily each year with FTE enrollment exceeding the original 1990 peak beginning in 2001. Unlike the other public college systems, CSU has yet to surpass its 1990 headcount enrollment peak of 38,147. Furthermore, headcount enrollment dropped again by 400 students in 2007. 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 modest growth from fall 2006 with Western over five percent and Central and Eastern both two percent. Southern’s enrollment dropped by nearly three percent from last year, making Central again the largest CSU campus after loosing that position to Southern in 2006. From fall 1996, when enrollment bottomed out at 21,947 to fall 2007 with enrollment of 27,820, Western recorded gains of 40 percent, Eastern 31 percent, Central, 26 percent and Southern, 20 percent.

#### Fall FTE Enrollment

	<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>	<u>2007</u>
Central	<b>8,675</b>	7,708	7,866	8,111	8,432	8,836	8,585	9,001	9,101	9,073	9,289
Eastern	<b>3,126</b>	3,557	3,820	3,935	4,045	4,081	4,052	4,140	4,178	4,294	4,366
Southern	<b>9,199</b>	7,677	7,900	8,335	8,535	8,672	8,759	8,936	9,058	9,431	9,179
Western	<b>4,006</b>	3,698	3,842	4,034	4,254	4,391	4,552	4,560	4,641	4,731	4,986
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,006</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>	<b>27,820</b>

## Community-Technical College System Fall Enrollment 1990-2007

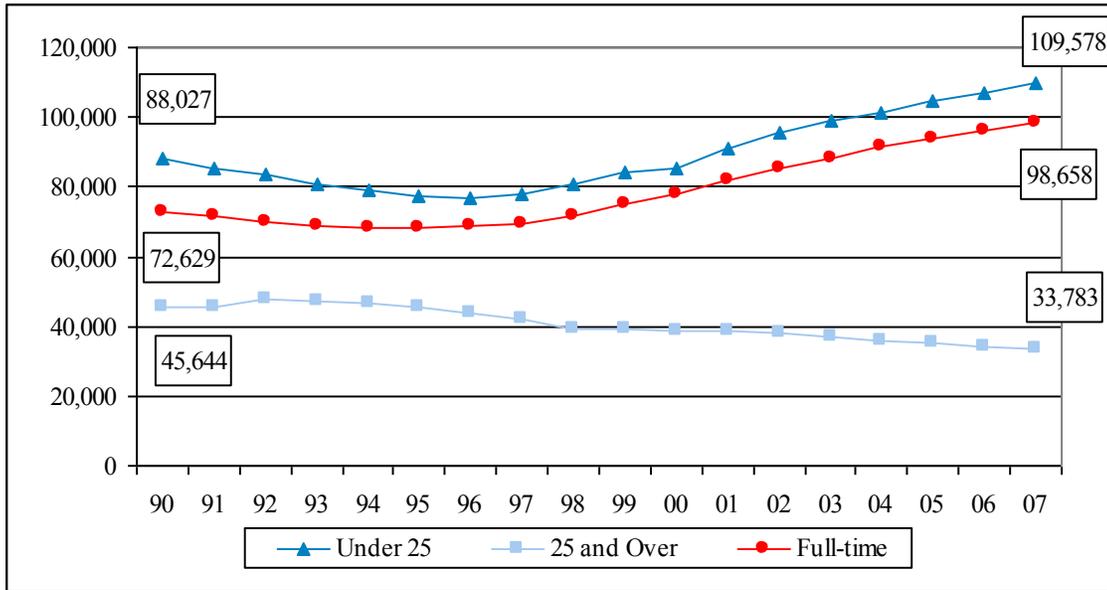


The CTC System continues to have the largest headcount enrollment of the three public systems. Headcount enrollment bottomed out in 1998, but has steadily increased to 48,434 in 2007. In 2007, FTE enrollment surpassed 2006 by over five percent for a new record high of 27,507, an increase of 23 percent 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. Nine years later, only two campuses remain below the 1992 peak, Middlesex and Northwestern CT, the smallest CTC campus. In 2007, for the first time since 2001, all twelve college enrollments grew with seven colleges increasing by more than five percent. The largest increases were at Middlesex, with nine percent, followed by Naugatuck Valley with eight percent and Asnuntuck, Capital and Manchester with seven percent. Manchester holds the rank of largest community college for the fourth straight year after losing to Norwalk in 2003.

### Fall FTE Enrollment

	<u>1992</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>
Asnuntuck	815	744	750	785	785	800	734	759	786	844	906
Capital	1,818	1,354	1,319	1,468	1,533	1,757	1,794	1,846	1,933	1,912	2,053
Gateway	2,587	1,906	1,979	2,029	2,343	2,748	2,909	2,971	3,083	3,188	3,367
Housatonic	1,225	1,676	1,809	1,884	2,123	2,308	2,487	2,601	2,469	2,426	2,518
Manchester	3,523	2,684	2,698	2,729	2,914	3,127	3,250	3,499	3,712	3,691	3,959
Middlesex	1,564	1,049	1,104	1,108	1,119	1,235	1,245	1,312	1,287	1,368	1,484
Naugatuck Valley	3,172	2,495	2,599	2,748	2,821	2,938	2,904	3,169	3,268	3,279	3,530
Northwestern CT	941	767	738	702	723	782	775	772	799	798	837
Norwalk	2,360	2,444	2,619	2,759	2,921	3,093	3,278	3,224	3,316	3,411	3,505
Quinebaug Valley	572	598	666	694	762	793	822	912	948	971	1,004
Three Rivers	2,153	1,774	1,779	1,761	1,743	1,894	1,892	2,034	2,020	2,132	2,184
Tunxis	1,672	1,503	1,594	1,591	1,783	2,012	2,068	2,114	2,121	2,029	2,160
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,402</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>26,049</b>	<b>27,507</b>

## Connecticut Undergraduate Enrollment Student Age Summary and Full-Time Enrollment Fall 1990-2007



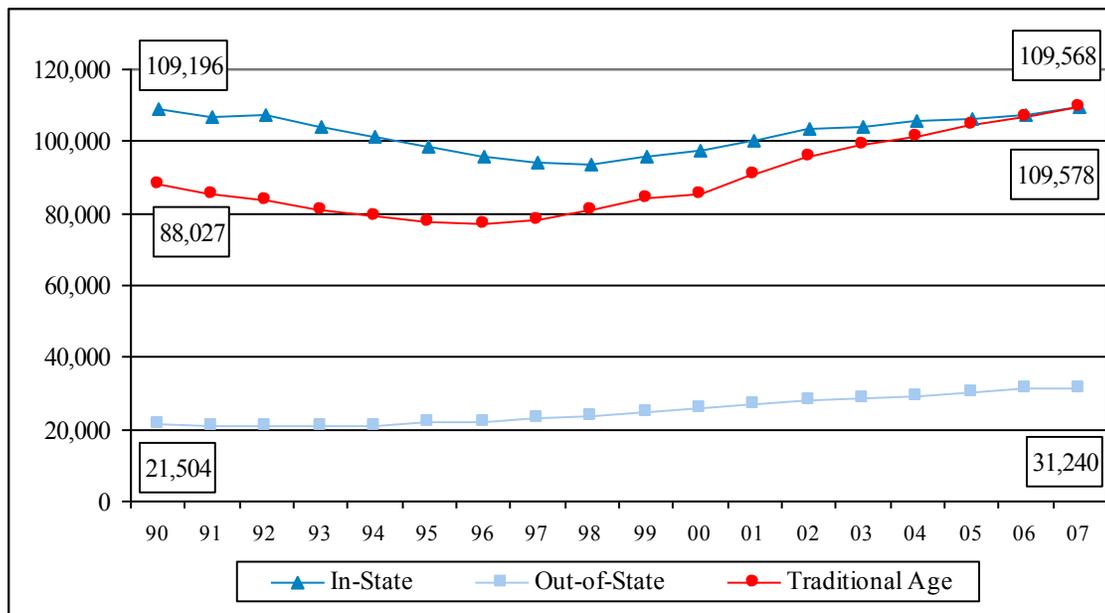
The enrollment of full-time undergraduate students began to increase in fall 1995, driven by enrollment in the independent sector. Since 1990, full-time students have represented from 70 to 85 percent of undergraduate enrollment in the independent sector, but only became the majority of undergraduates 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 25 percent from 1990 to 2007, full-time enrollment has grown at a much faster rate of 36 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. A continuation of the upward trend is expected through at least 2008 mirroring the growth in the number of high school graduates, with lower high school graduate numbers forecasted 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 33,783, down 29 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

	<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>
Under 25	<b>88,027</b>	84,130	85,163	91,041	95,541	98,842	101,491	104,433	107,045	109,578
Full-Time Enrollment	<b>72,629</b>	75,257	78,161	81,888	86,719	88,332	91,714	93,946	95,954	98,658
25 and Over	<b>45,644</b>	39,377	38,393	38,674	38,153	36,776	35,864	35,082	34,187	33,783

## Residence Status of Connecticut Undergraduate Students Fall 1990-2007



In-state enrollment follows the traditional-age college enrollment growth pattern as indicated above. In 2007, however, traditional-age students numbers are higher than ever surpassing in-state enrollment for an all-time time high of 109,578. Traditional-age students are staying in-state for higher education in growing numbers. In 2006, 80 percent of Connecticut’s public high school graduates planned to attend college and 57 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 gradually increased 37 percent to 31,363 in 2006, but declined slightly in 2007 to 31,240. 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>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>
In-State	<b>109,196</b>	95,889	97,393	100,316	103,359	103,764	105,604	106,489	107,367	109,568
Out-of-State	<b>21,504</b>	24,566	25,995	27,901	28,049	28,803	29,445	30,532	31,363	31,240
In-State/Out-of-State Ratio	<b>83/17</b>	80/20	79/21	79/21	79/21	78/22	78/22	78/22	77/23	78/22

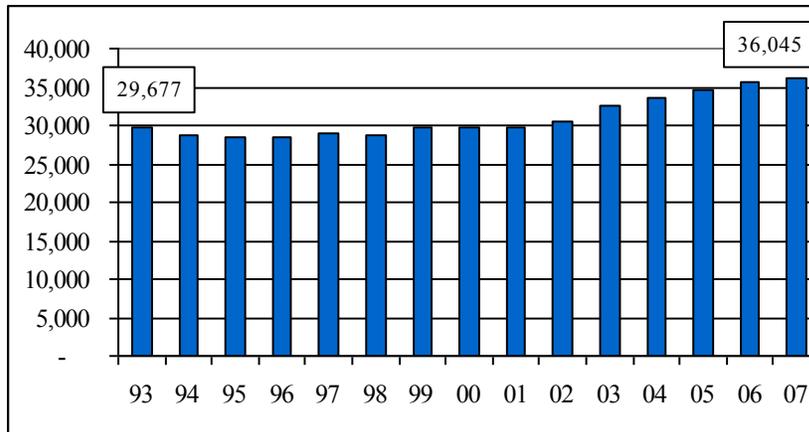




# **DEGREES CONFERRED**



## Degree Productivity by Connecticut Institutions 1993 through 2007



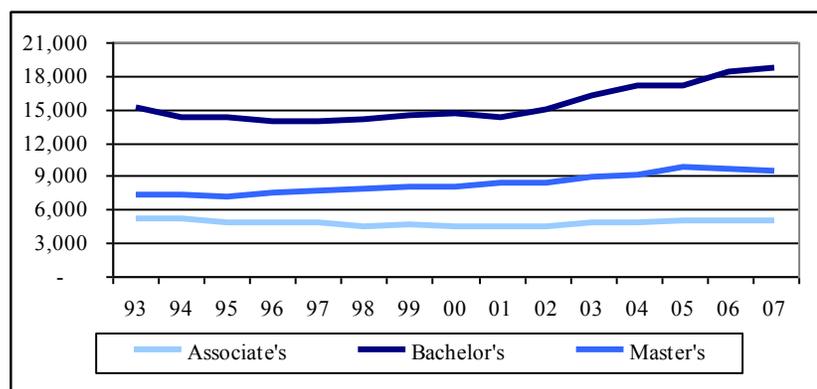
Connecticut colleges and universities awarded 36,045 degrees and certificates in 2007, up 1.0 percent from last year for the sixth consecutive year of growth. Over the last decade, degrees have increased 25 percent, roughly reflecting the increase in full-time equivalent enrollment over the period.

For the third straight year, the public sector awarded the

majority of degrees at 51.6 percent, down slightly from 51.9 percent last year. While public college degrees grew one-half percent to 18,606, the independents' 17,439 degrees were up 1.5 percent, thereby reducing the public share. Public sector degrees represent more than three-quarters of associate's degrees and undergraduate certificates as well as 52 percent of bachelor's degrees, but just 37 percent of all post-baccalaureate awards.

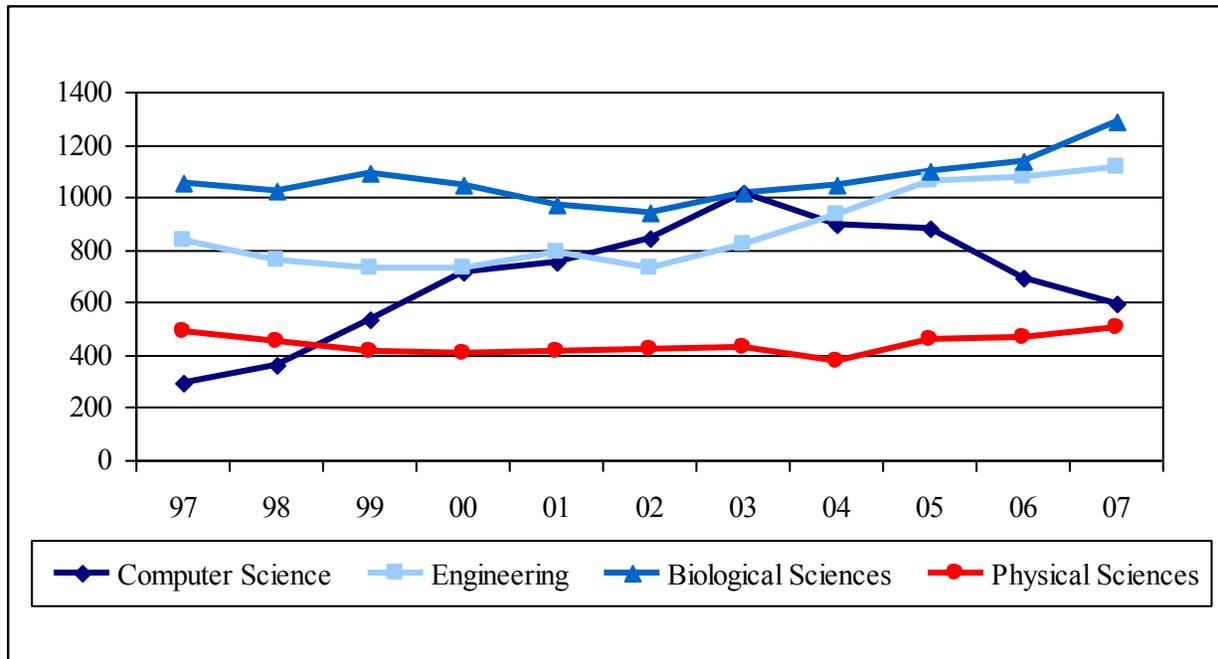
Minority students earned 6,369 degrees, an increase of 1.7 percent, which is twice the growth among non-minority students. African American graduates were down 0.8 percent and the growth rates for Hispanics/Latinos and Asian Americans, were 1.6 and 5.7 percent, respectively. The share of degrees received by minorities was 17.7 percent in 2007, a considerable increase from the 13.0 percent share of ten years ago, but still below parity with the 21.4 percent adult minority population. Most distressing is the 17.7 percent share compared to their 22.0 percent share among fall enrollment in 2006. 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 do not progress to degree completion. Women earned 60.0 percent of all degrees in 2007. This percentage is slightly lower than last year, but women captured the majority of degrees at every level except doctorates.

Baccalaureate degrees, at 52.0 percent, were a majority of all awards in 2007 followed by master's at 26.2 percent and associates at 14.1 percent. Total degrees increased 25 percent between 1997 and 2007 with bachelor's degrees showing above average growth and master's/doctorates on average.



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 Related Disciplines



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, 3,500 degrees were awarded in 2007 representing a four percent increase from last year and a seven percent increase over the last five years.

Engineering is a major success over the last five years with degrees up 35 percent. However, the longer-term is less favorable because the 1,112 awards in 2007 are fewer than the average for the first ten years of data. Biological sciences capped a fifth straight year of growth with a 13 percent increase. Computer science is down 14 percent in 2007, its fourth year of decline. Finally, physical science awards are up by eight percent over last year and up 35 percent from the 23-year low in 2004.

Degrees in nursing (defined as R. N. training) grew 8.3 percent in 2007 and 55 percent over the last five years. For the first time, this year's supply of 1,165 new nursing degrees is larger than the projected job openings of 1,081. This "surplus" will help counteract the underproduction of nurses in previous years.

A total of 3,621 students were awarded credentials in teacher preparation programs, down 1.6 percent from 2006. Unfortunately, only 1,584, 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, library media specialist and technology education). The shortage areas with the highest number of awards were intermediate administrator (421 awards), special education (345), science (185) and English (184).

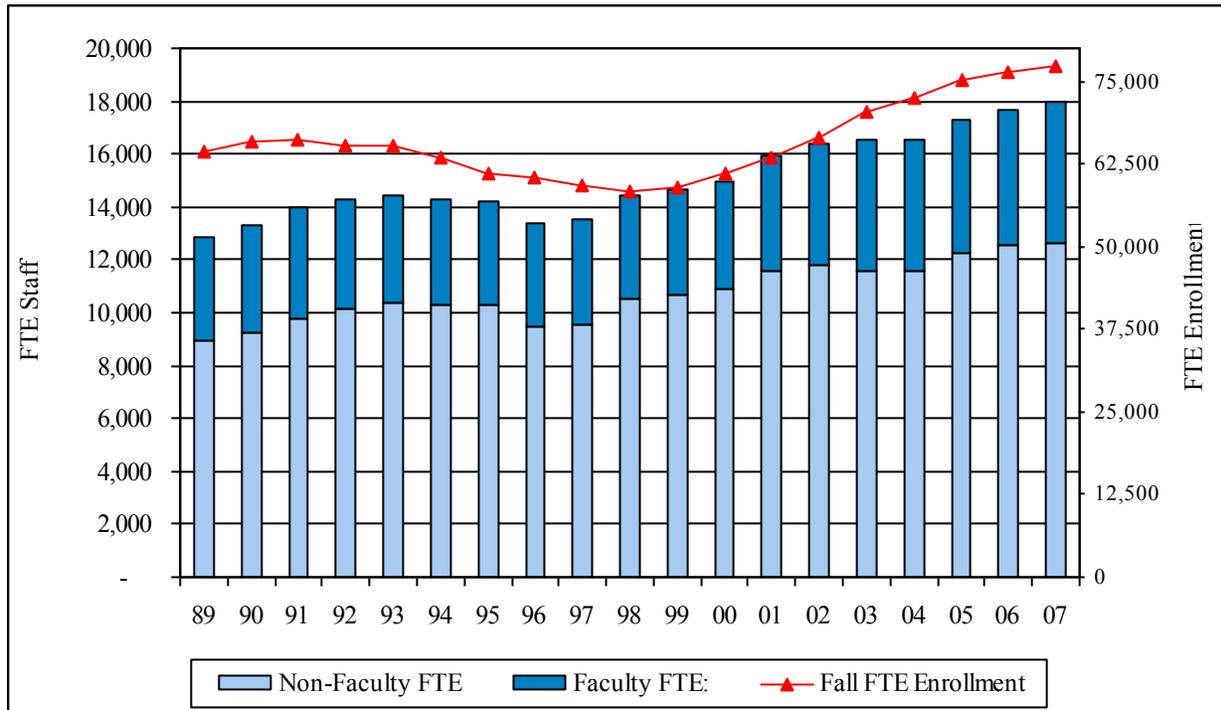


## **POSITION TRENDS**



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

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

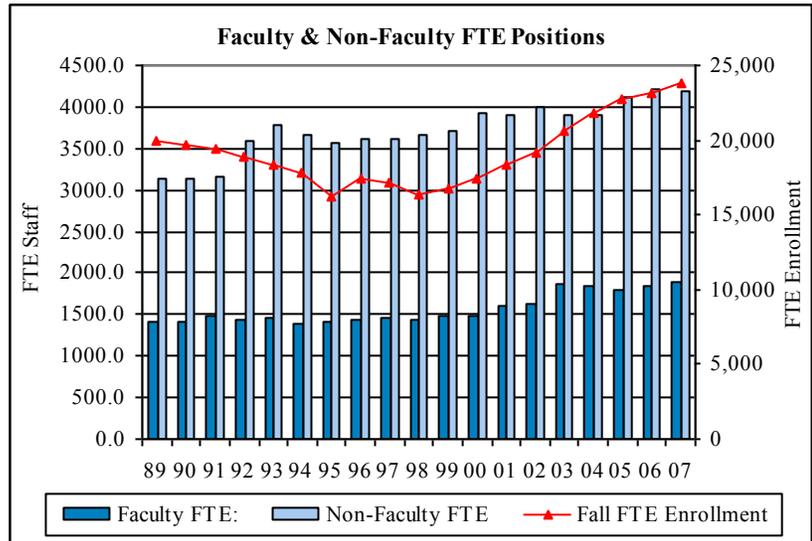


There are 17,937 total FTE positions across the system in 2007. That is 5,093 or 40 percent more positions than in 1989. In comparison, fall 2006 FTE enrollment reached 77,397, representing a sixth consecutive year of peak enrollment and an increase of 12,962 students or 20.1 percent since 1989.

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

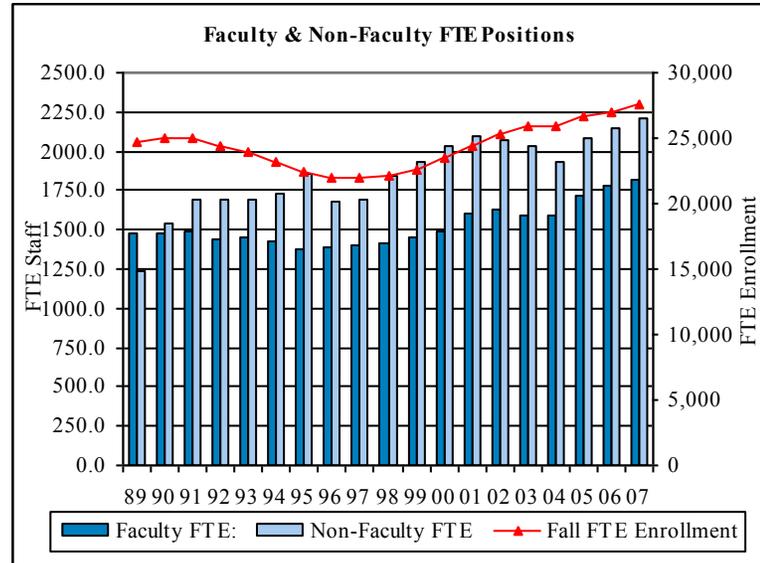


FTE Faculty	1989	2004	2005	2006	Est. 2007	Change 1989-07
Full-Time	1,109	1,021	1,039	1,079	1,101	(0.8)%
Part-Time	311	826	765	770	779	150.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>32.4%</b>
Full-Time %	78.1%	55.3%	57.6%	58.4%	58.6%	
Part-Time %	21.9%	44.7%	42.4%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

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.



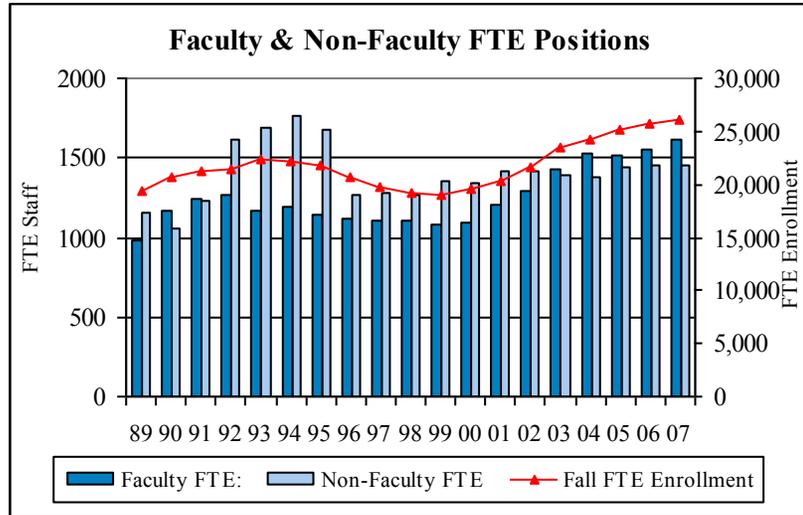
FTE	1989	2004	2005	2006	Est. 2007	Change 1989-07
<b>Faculty</b>						
Full-Time	1,118	1,176	1,215	1,238	1,272	13.8%
Part-Time	357	418	500	538	540	51.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>22.8%</b>
Full-Time %	75.8%	73.8%	70.8%	69.7%	70.2%	
Part-Time %	24.2%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



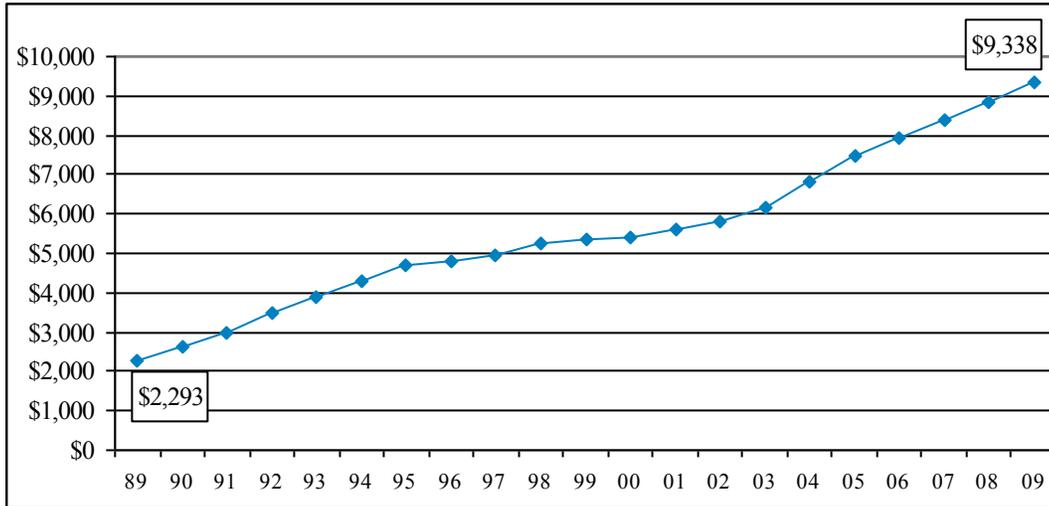
**Connecticut Public Higher Education  
Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees**

	<u>In-State</u>			<u>Out-of-State</u>		
	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<b>University of Connecticut</b>						
Commuter	\$ 8,852	\$9,338	5.5%	\$22,796	\$24,050	5.5%
Resident	17,702	18,842	6.4%	31,646	33,554	6.0%
<b>Connecticut State University</b>						
Commuter	6,736	7,179	6.6%	15,456	16,316	5.6%
Resident	15,189	16,158	6.4%	23,909	25,294	5.8%
<b>Community-Technical College System</b>						
	2,828	2,984	5.5%	8,444	8,912	5.5%
<b>Charter Oak State College</b>						
Associate Degree	955	980	2.6%	1,235	1,265	2.4%
Bachelor Degree 1st Year	1,070	1,090	1.9%	1,385	1,410	1.8%
Bachelor Degree > 1st Year	655	675	3.1%	865	890	2.9%

For the 2009 academic year, tuition and fee increases are at or below 5.5 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 six percent. Overall, increases are under six percent for the fourth consecutive year and well above the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) rate for 2007 of 3.4 percent and the corresponding CPI rate of 2.6 percent. Price increases for out-of-state resident students are generally lower for in-state residents due to the fact that out-of-state tuition makes up a larger proportion of the total cost and is increasing at only five percent.

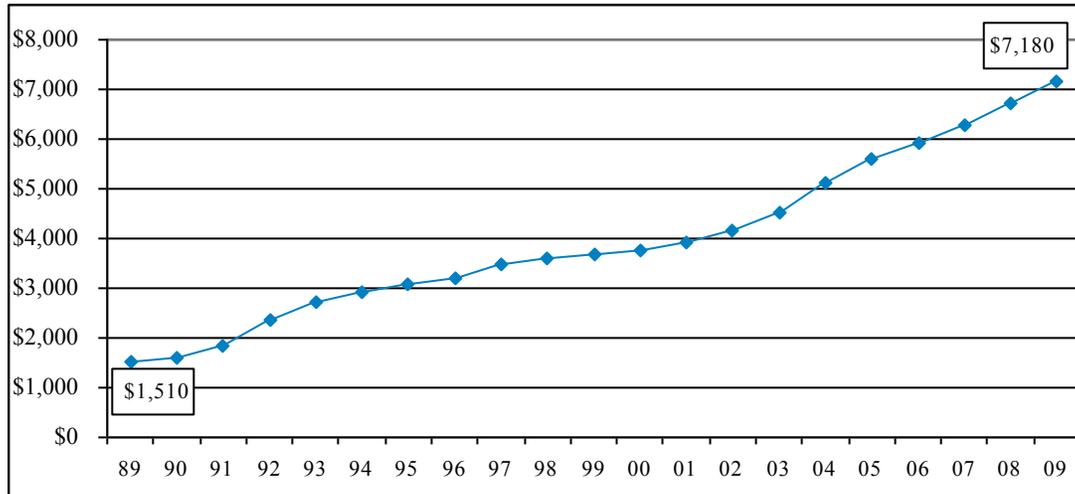
Nationally, public sector 2008 tuition increases average 6.6 percent at four-year colleges and just above four percent at two-year schools. The four year college average is up slightly for the first time in four years. Connecticut's rates for 2008, which reflect increases below six percent, compare favorably with the national average. The 2009 increases are down slightly from 2008 levels. Coupled with higher state financial aid, this is a good trend for Connecticut in the face of increasing national averages and stagnant federal financial aid grants. However, growing 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 financial aid relief will create a very real barrier to access.

## University of Connecticut In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1989 – 2009



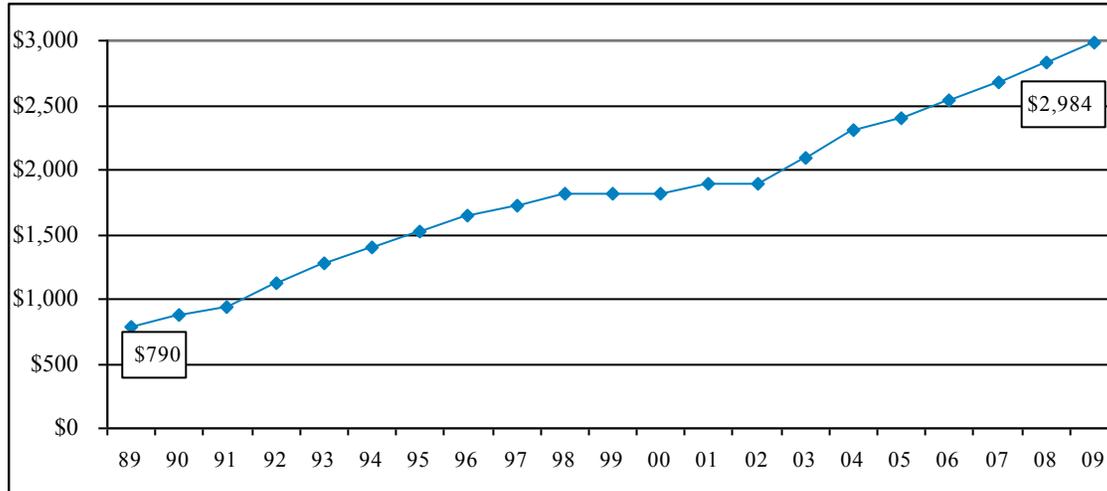
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees</u>	<u>Increase Over Prior Year</u>	<u>Cumulative Increase</u>
1989	\$2,293	-	-
1990	2,631	14.7%	14.7%
1991	2,974	13.0%	29.7%
1992	3,463	16.4%	51.0%
1993	3,902	12.7%	70.2%
1994	4,290	9.9%	87.1%
1995	4,712	9.8%	105.5%
1996	4,810	2.1%	109.8%
1997	4,974	3.4%	116.9%
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%
2009	9,338	5.6%	307.2%

## Connecticut State University In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1989 – 2009



<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%
2009	7,180	6.6%	375.7%

## Community-Technical College System In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1989 – 2009



<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%
2009	2,984	5.5%	277.7%

## Universities In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2007-08

### National Ranking

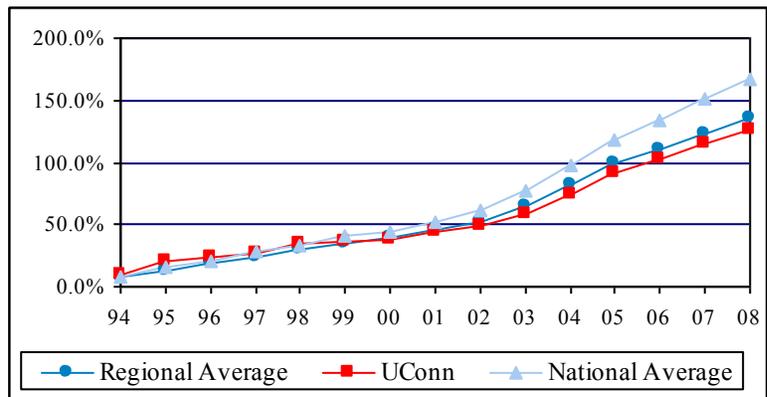
Pennsylvania	\$12,844	1
Vermont	\$12,054	2
Illinois	\$11,130	3
New Hampshire	\$11,070	4
New Jersey	\$10,686	5
Michigan	\$10,447	6
Massachusetts	\$9,924	7
Minnesota	\$9,598	8
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$8,842</b>	<b>9</b>
Ohio	\$8,676	10
Virginia	\$8,500	11
California	\$8,385	12
Delaware	\$7,940	13
South Carolina	\$8,346	14
Maine	\$8,330	15
Rhode Island	\$8,184	16
Delaware	\$8,150	17
Missouri	\$8,098	18
Texas	\$8,060	19
Maryland	\$7,969	20
National Average	\$7,029	

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 2008 against the national average of 6.4 percent. Although UConn has kept its number nine ranking, it is closer to the tenth position than to the eighth. UConn's growth rate remains below the average regional tuition growth rate of 6.0 percent in 2008. 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 an even lower 5.5 percent increase for 2009, UConn is likely to maintain its regional ranking and possibly gain on a position on the national level.

### Regional Ranking

Pennsylvania	\$12,844	1
Vermont	\$12,054	2
New Hampshire	\$11,070	3
New Jersey	\$10,686	4
Massachusetts	\$9,924	5
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$8,842</b>	<b>6</b>
Maine	\$8,330	7
Rhode Island	\$8,184	8
Delaware	\$8,150	9
New York	\$6,218	10
Regional Average	\$9,630	

### Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2008



Source: 2007-08 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 2008).

## State Universities In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2007-08

### National Ranking

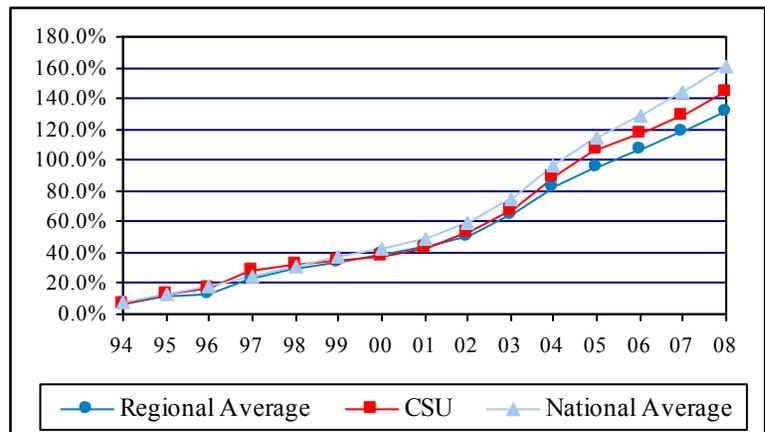
New Jersey	\$9,919	1
Illinois	\$8,335	2
Ohio	\$8,167	3
New Hampshire	\$8,121	4
Michigan	\$7,328	5
Vermont	\$7,243	6
Maryland	\$7,168	7
South Carolina	\$7,038	8
Indiana	\$6,990	9
Virginia	\$6,854	10
Pennsylvania	\$6,745	11
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$6,660</b>	<b>12</b>
Massachusetts	\$6,592	13
Iowa	\$6,190	14
Minnesota	\$5,894	15
Oregon	\$5,858	16
Kentucky	\$5,810	17
Maine	\$5,754	18
South Dakota	\$5,743	19
Missouri	\$5,740	20
National Average	\$5,526	

Connecticut State University has ranked among the top 10 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 7.2 percent increase in 2008 is higher than the national average growth rate of 6.4 percent and Massachusetts was below five percent, CSU moved up to 12 from 13 in the national ranking—the first upward movement in three years. The regional ranking rose to five even as CSU’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 CSU’s rate of growth in tuition and fees settled comfortably below the national average, but it remains well above the regional average. With a 6.6 percent increase slated for 2009, CSU may be able to hold its position outside the top ten nationally, but is at risk to rise another position regionally.

### Regional Ranking

New Jersey	\$9,919	1
New Hampshire	\$8,121	2
Vermont	\$7,243	3
Pennsylvania	\$6,745	4
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$6,660</b>	<b>5</b>
Massachusetts	\$6,592	6
Maine	\$5,754	7
New York	\$5,379	8
Rhode Island	\$5,256	9
Regional Average	\$6,852	

### Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2008



Source: 2007-08 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 2008).

## Community Colleges In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2007-08

### National Ranking

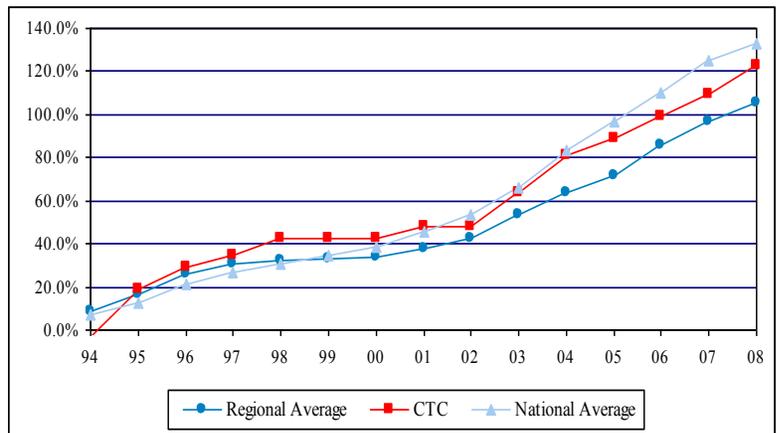
Wisconsin	\$4,520	1
Minnesota	\$4,444	2
Vermont	\$4,320	3
Alaska	\$3,917	4
Massachusetts	\$3,661	5
North Dakota	\$3,624	6
New York	\$3,563	7
Iowa	\$3,491	8
Kentucky	\$3,450	9
South Carolina	\$3,412	10
Indiana	\$3,396	11
Missouri	\$3,375	12
New Jersey	\$3,275	13
Ohio	\$3,179	14
Maryland	\$3,129	15
Oregon	\$3,127	16
Montana	\$3,079	17
Pennsylvania	\$3,076	18
Maine	\$3,072	19
Rhode Island	\$2,846	20
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$2,828</b>	<b>21</b>
National Average	\$2,671	

The Community-Technical College System is ranked 8th in the region and 21st in the nation in price, falling out of the top twenty for the second year. With an increase in the national average of only 3.5 percent, the community colleges have moved up one position since last year. Several states are currently hovering slightly above and below the top 20 with tuition and fees just under \$3,000. 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 5.8 percent increase for the system in 2008 is well above both the national average of 3.5 percent and the regional growth rate of 4.6 percent. In the region, Connecticut has the highest growth rate in 2008. This is illustrated in the chart below where the community college line continues to climb even as the national and regional lines moderate. The 5.5 percent increase in the full-time rate for 2009 appears to be bucking the trend and the community colleges are likely to continue to move back up in both the national and regional rankings.

### Regional Ranking

Vermont	\$4,320	1
Massachusetts	\$3,661	2
New York	\$3,563	3
New Jersey	\$3,275	4
Pennsylvania	\$3,076	5
Maine	\$3,072	6
Rhode Island	\$2,846	7
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>\$2,828</b>	<b>8</b>
Delaware	\$2,490	9
Regional Average	\$3,237	

### Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2008



Source: 2007-08 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 20078).

## Tuition and Fees

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

	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$5,772	\$6,096	\$6,456	\$6,816	\$7,200	5.6%
General University Fee	1,200	1,272	1,344	1,416	1,488	5.1%
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee	308	324	342	360	380	5.6%
Conn. Daily Campus Fee	14	14	14	14	14	0.0%
Student Government Fee	66	66	66	76	86	13.2%
WHUS Fee & TV Fee	28	28	28	28	28	0.0%
Student Union Fee*	62	62	62	72	72	0.0%
Transit Fee	40	50	50	70	70	0.0%
<b>Total Commuting Student</b>	<b>\$7,490</b>	<b>\$7,912</b>	<b>\$8,362</b>	<b>\$8,852</b>	<b>\$9,338</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
Room Fee (Double)	3,872	4,104	4,350	4,698	5,090	8.3%
Food Service	3,532	3,600	3,916	4,152	4,414	6.3%
<b>Total Resident Student</b>	<b>\$14,894</b>	<b>\$15,616</b>	<b>\$16,628</b>	<b>\$17,702</b>	<b>\$18,842</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>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$17,604	\$18,600	\$19,656	\$20,760	\$21,912	5.6%
General University Fee	1,200	1,272	1,344	1,416	1,488	5.1%
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee	308	324	342	360	380	5.6%
Conn. Daily Campus Fee	14	14	14	14	14	0.0%
Student Government Fee	66	66	66	76	86	13.2%
WHUS Fee & TV Fee	28	28	28	28	28	0.0%
Student Union Fee*	62	62	62	72	72	0.0%
Transit Fee	40	50	50	70	70	0.0%
<b>Total Commuting Student</b>	<b>\$19,322</b>	<b>\$20,416</b>	<b>\$21,562</b>	<b>\$22,796</b>	<b>\$24,050</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
Room Fee (Double)	3,872	4,104	4,350	4,698	5,090	8.3%
Food Service	3,532	3,600	3,916	4,152	4,414	6.3%
<b>Total Resident Student</b>	<b>\$26,726</b>	<b>\$28,120</b>	<b>\$29,828</b>	<b>\$31,646</b>	<b>\$33,554</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

**University of Connecticut Health Center  
Schedule of Tuition & Common Fees**

**In-State Students**

	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
<b>School of Medicine</b>						
Basic Fees	\$5,800	\$6,670	\$7,670	\$7,938	\$8,335	5.0%
Tuition	13,800	15,870	18,250	18,889	19,833	5.0%
<b>Total School of Medicine</b>	<b>\$19,600</b>	<b>\$22,540</b>	<b>\$25,920</b>	<b>\$26,827</b>	<b>\$28,169</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
<b>School of Dental Medicine</b>						
Basic Fees	\$5,330	\$6,100	\$7,000	\$7,245	\$7,607	5.0%
Tuition	11,089	12,752	14,665	16,674	17,508	5.0%
<b>Total School of Dental Medicine</b>	<b>\$16,419</b>	<b>\$18,852</b>	<b>\$21,665</b>	<b>\$23,919</b>	<b>\$25,115</b>	<b>5.0%</b>

**Out-of-State Students**

	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
<b>School of Medicine</b>						
Basic Fees	\$5,800	\$6,670	\$7,670	\$7,938	\$8,335	5.0%
Tuition	31,400	36,110	41,525	41,525	42,480	2.3%
<b>Total School of Medicine</b>	<b>\$37,200</b>	<b>\$42,780</b>	<b>\$49,195</b>	<b>\$49,463</b>	<b>\$50,815</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
<b>School of Dental Medicine</b>						
Basic Fees	\$5,330	\$6,100	\$7,000	\$7,245	\$7,607	5.0%
Tuition	28,420	32,684	37,587	40,519	42,545	5.0%
<b>Total School of Dental Medicine</b>	<b>\$33,750</b>	<b>\$38,784</b>	<b>\$44,587</b>	<b>\$47,764</b>	<b>\$50,152</b>	<b>5.0%</b>

## Tuition and Fees

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

#### In-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$2,862	\$3,034	\$3,187	\$3,346	\$3,514	5.0%
University Fee	765	792	820	849	879	3.5%
University General Fee	1,629	1,749	1,916	2,171	2,412	11.1%
Information Tech Fee	218	223	223	227	232	2.0%
Student Activity Fee	128	128	128	133	133	0.0%
Media Fee	10	10	10	10	10	0.0%
<b>Total Commuting Student</b>	<b>\$5,611</b>	<b>\$5,936</b>	<b>\$6,284</b>	<b>\$6,736</b>	<b>\$7,179</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
Average Housing Fee	4,013	4,235	4,553	4,805	5,095	6.0%
Average Food Service	3,124	3,255	3,442	3,649	3,884	6.4%
<b>Total Resident Student</b>	<b>\$12,748</b>	<b>\$13,426</b>	<b>\$14,238</b>	<b>\$15,189</b>	<b>\$16,158</b>	<b>6.4%</b>

#### Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$9,264	\$9,820	\$10,315	\$10,831	\$11,373	5.0%
University Fee	1,879	1,945	2,014	2,084	2,157	3.5%
University General Fee	1,629	1,749	1,916	2,171	2,412	11.1%
Information Tech Fee	218	223	223	227	232	2.0%
Student Activity Fee	128	128	128	133	133	0.0%
Media Fee	10	10	10	10	10	0.0%
<b>Total Commuting Student</b>	<b>\$13,127</b>	<b>\$13,875</b>	<b>\$14,606</b>	<b>\$15,456</b>	<b>\$16,316</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
Avg. Housing Fee	4,013	4,235	4,553	4,805	5,095	6.0%
Avg. Food Service	3,124	3,255	3,442	3,649	3,884	6.4%
<b>Total Resident Student</b>	<b>\$20,264</b>	<b>\$21,365</b>	<b>\$22,560</b>	<b>\$23,909</b>	<b>\$25,295</b>	<b>5.8%</b>

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

**In-State Undergraduate Students**

	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<b>1 Year % Change</b>
Tuition	\$2,112	\$2,232	\$2,352	\$2,496	\$2,640	5.8%
College Service Fee	274	284	300	312	324	3.8%
Student Activity Fee	20	20	20	20	20	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,406</b>	<b>\$2,536</b>	<b>\$2,672</b>	<b>\$2,828</b>	<b>\$2,984</b>	<b>5.5%</b>

**Out-of-State Undergraduate Students**

	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<b>1 Year % Change</b>
Tuition	\$6,336	\$6,696	\$7,056	\$7,488	\$7,920	5.8%
College Service Fee	822	852	900	936	972	3.8%
Student Activity Fee	20	20	20	20	20	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,178</b>	<b>\$7,568</b>	<b>\$7,976</b>	<b>\$8,444</b>	<b>\$8,912</b>	<b>5.5%</b>

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

#### In-State Students

	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Associates Degree	\$855	\$890	\$920	\$955	\$980	2.6%
Bachelors Degree (1st year cost)	\$980	\$1,015	\$1,045	\$1,070	\$1,090	1.9%
Bachelors Degree (after 1st year)	\$555	\$605	\$635	\$655	\$675	3.1%

#### Out-of-State Students

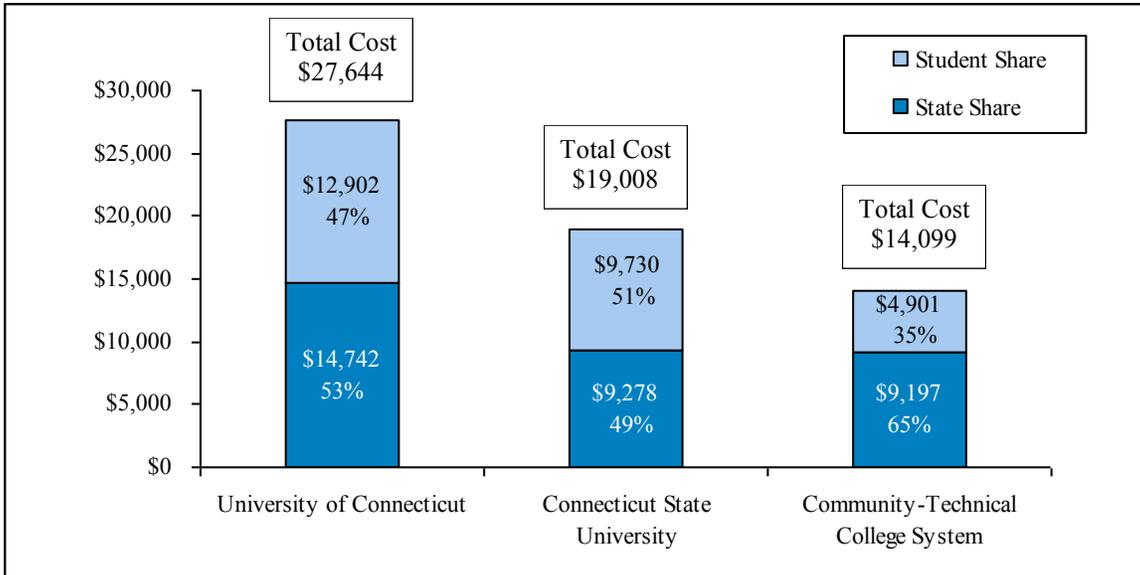
	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Associates Degree	\$1,115	\$1,160	\$1,200	\$1,235	\$1,265	2.4%
Bachelors Degree (1st year cost)	\$1,245	\$1,305	\$1,360	\$1,385	\$1,410	1.8%
Bachelors Degree (after 1st year)	\$735	\$805	\$845	\$865	\$890	2.9%



# **STUDENT AND STATE SHARE OF COSTS**



## Student and State Share of E&G Costs per FTE Student Estimated FY 2008

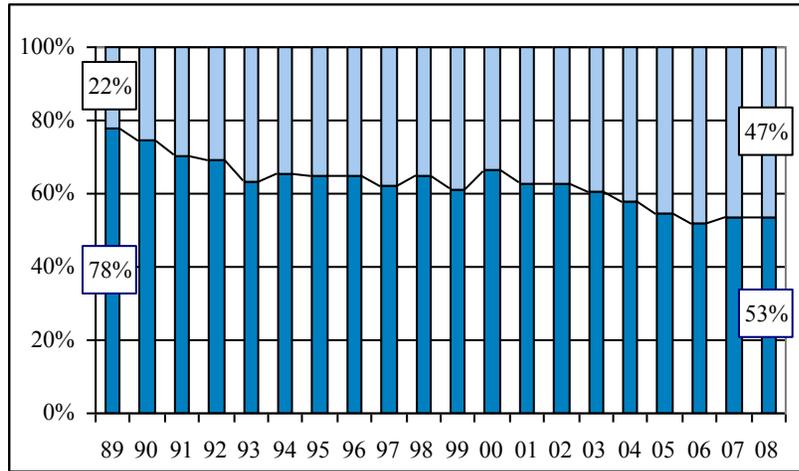


The relative share of direct educational costs borne by students versus the state is compared on a full-time equivalent (FTE) student basis. Educational cost or “educational and general” expenses as defined by national higher education reporting standards, include expenditures for instruction, research,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

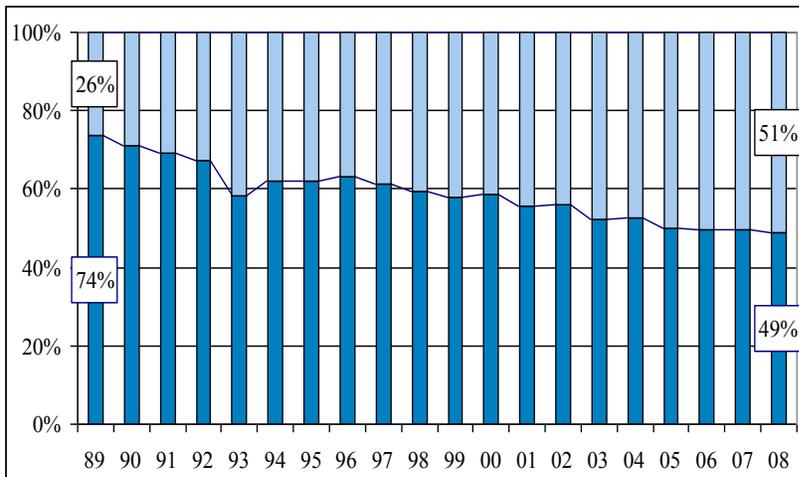
This chart depicts the student/state share for the three constituent units along with the total cost per student. The 2008 estimated total cost for the University of Connecticut increases \$1,430 (5.5 percent) from 2007 with 1.3 percent enrollment growth. The Connecticut State University’s cost increases \$1,596 (9.2 percent) with 1.1 percent enrollment growth, and the Community-Technical College System estimates a total cost increase of \$1,030 (7.9 percent) with 5.6 percent enrollment growth. Tuition and fee increases are 5.5 percent for UConn and the community colleges and 6.6 percent at CSU. 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 expenditure growth and decreases when enrollment growth exceeds expenditure growth. Only the community colleges’ enrollment exceeded expenditure growth, but student expenditure growth exceeded state revenue growth at all three units resulting in the sometimes substantial growth in estimated cost per student. The public higher education system in Connecticut is coming off five years of significant enrollment growth. With lower enrollment growth expected, there will be larger increases in the cost per student and more fluctuation in the student/state share.

# Student/State Share

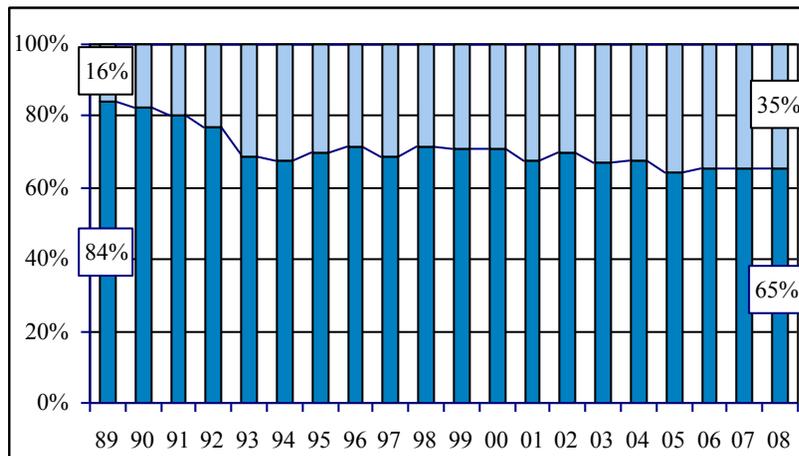
## University of Connecticut



## Connecticut State University

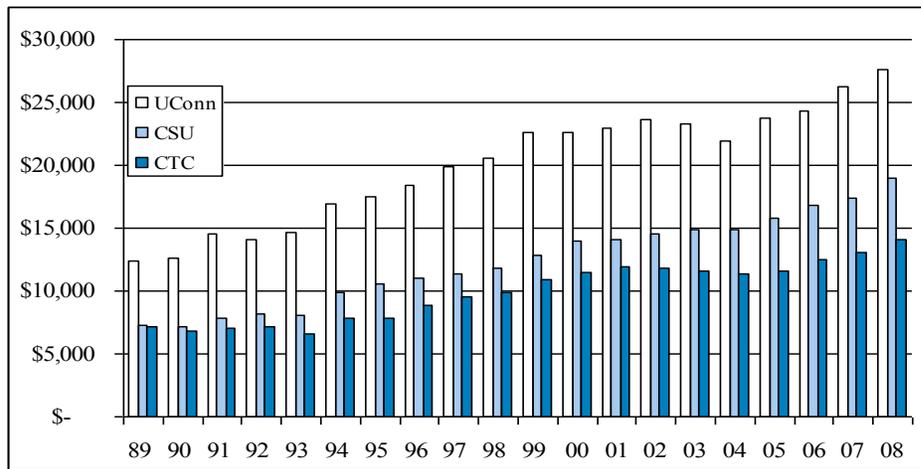


## Community-Technical College System



As shown in the charts at left, the percentage of support coming from the state for the University of Connecticut, the 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 (160 percent versus 124 percent since 1989) 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 2008, state support increased at all units, but not enough to have a significant impact on revenue from tuition and fee increases. State support is projected to decrease one point at both UConn and CSU where tuition revenue outgrew state support. However, CSU projected this decline to 51/49 last year although actual results remained at 50/50 and the sing at UConn is actually one half point. Both could remain steady as the year progresses. The CTC System remained the same due to much higher enrollment growth. 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 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 124 percent at the University of Connecticut, 160 percent at Connecticut State University and 95 percent at the Community-Technical College System. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has increased 68 percent and the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) has increased 96 percent. Although the

community colleges' cost growth is between the national standards', UConn's is beginning to pull away, and CSU's growth is nearly 65 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 2008 increases to state appropriations are out-stripped by tuition and fees, while enrollment increases hover around one percent at the four-year schools. The result is a moderate jump in cost per student at UConn (lowest expenditure growth); a large cost jump at CSU (double digit expenditure growth and lowest enrollment); and a large increase at the community colleges (highest expenditure growth and highest enrollment). This is a worrisome indicator. Educational and general expenditures have increased 5.4 percent per year since 1989 at UConn, 5.7 percent at the community colleges and 5.8 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	\$26,214	\$17,412	\$13,069
2008	\$27,644	\$19,008	\$14,099



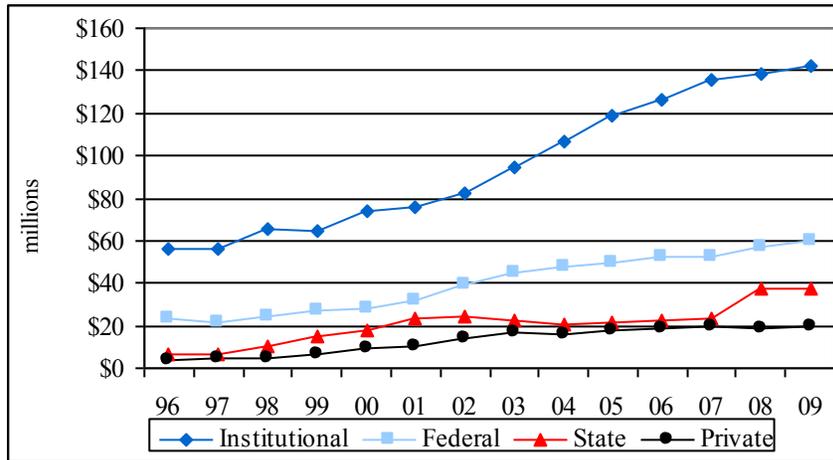


**Connecticut Public Higher Education  
2008 System Trends**

**STUDENT AID  
AND  
STATUTORY WAIVERS**



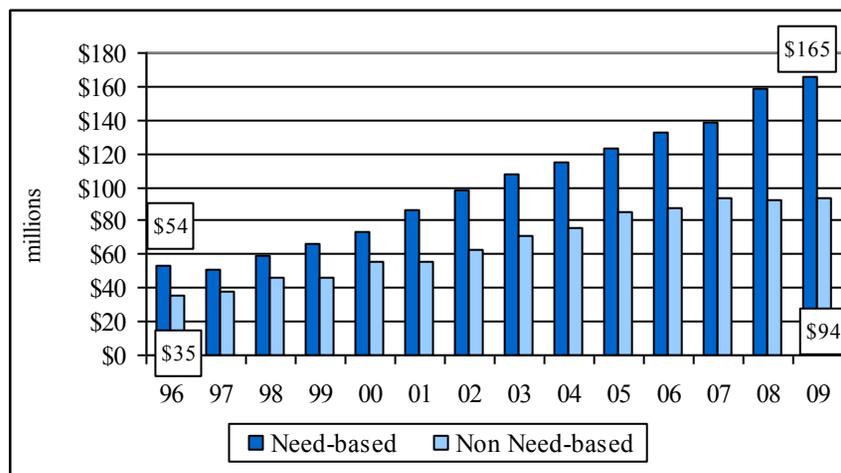
## Financial Aid Trends from All Sources



Student financial aid (both need-based and non need-based) for the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University and the Community-Technical College System has grown from \$89 million in 1996 to \$259 million in 2009, reflecting a 190 percent increase in thirteen years. Significant growth in state aid has allowed for an

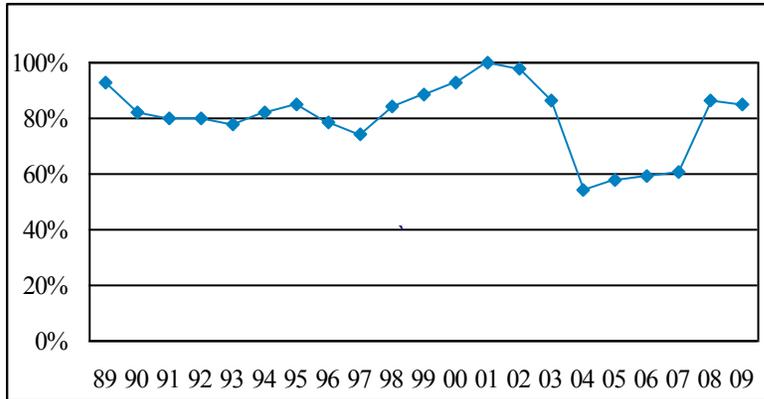
increase of 475 percent since 1996. The 58 percent 2008 increase has erased the significant drop-off in state support that began in 2002, and set state aid at 14 percent of total aid in 2009, above private aid at seven percent and approaching federal aid, which is 23 percent of the total. Institutional aid is by far the largest amount of aid in dollars at \$142 million and 55 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. This enrollment growth is reversing itself, however, with the growth in need-based aid mentioned above, the continuing need-based funding gap is narrowing.

The chart below shows a comparison of financial aid growth by need-based and non need-based programs projected out to 2009. The relationship of need-based to non need-based aid remained relatively the same until 2007 at about 60/40. In 2009, however, this ratio has moved four points to 64/36, largely as a result of more state need-based aid and flat non need-based aid at UConn and lower non-need-based aid at the community colleges. Estimates for 2009 indicate growth for 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 ratio at UConn has grown from 44 percent to 46 percent, and this ratio at CSU has grown from 70 percent to 72 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. 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, through tuition set-aside, to provide the bulk of need-based financial aid.



## 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.**

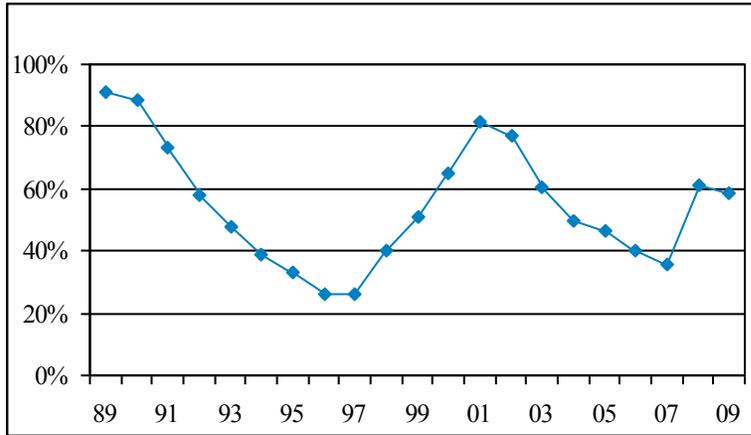
This program began in 1989 and was funded at 93 percent of its statutory funding formula. Funding remained at the 1989 level through most of the 90’s, resulting in a drop to 74 percent formula funding by 1997. Beginning in 1998, the General Assembly approved substantial increases, bringing the program 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, so not only was there no increase, but the appropriation was reduced by an additional five percent. The drop in formula funding is particularly noticeable in the chart above. For 2008 and 2009, 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. The commitment made to this program acknowledges the state’s obligation to needy students attending independent colleges in Connecticut.

	<u>CICSG</u> <u>Formula</u>	<u>CICSG</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>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	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.

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. For 2008 and 2009, funding for this programs has nearly doubled allowing for increases in both the number and amount of awards. The proposed increase in funding for this program is encouraging. Continuing support to this program from the state is necessary to help ease the burden on students in the form of increased loan debt.

	<u>CAPCS</u> <u>Formula</u>	<u>CAPCS</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Percent</u> <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%
2008	49,168,347	30,208,469	61%
2009	51,724,942	30,208,469	58%

## Connecticut Capitol Scholarship Program

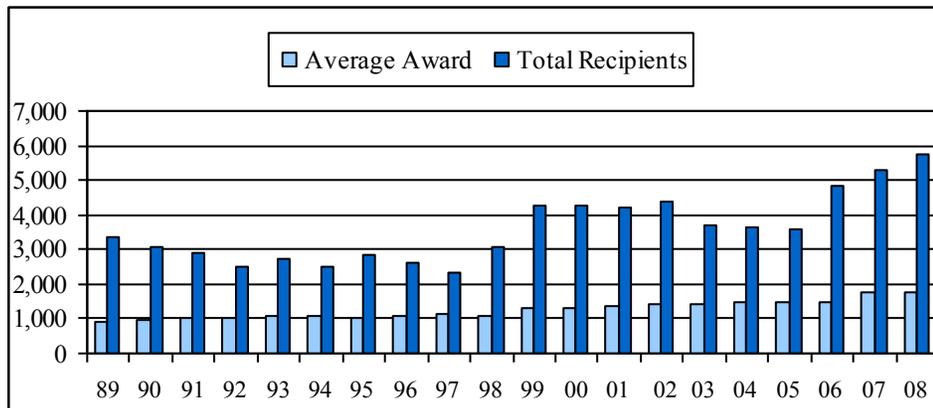
	<u>Total Expended</u>	<u>Total Recipients</u>	<u>Average Award</u>
1989	3,008,112	3,339	901
1990	2,946,150	3,045	968
1991	2,936,779	2,876	1,021
1992	2,587,800	2,506	1,033
1993	2,906,050	2,742	1,060
1994	2,725,474	2,742	994
1995	2,909,238	2,846	1,022
1996	2,743,096	2,597	1,056
1997	2,678,557	2,341	1,144
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	10,187,430	5,734	1,777

**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 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 have created a \$10 million program and allowed for substantial growth. The program’s recipient base has grown 60 percent since 2005, and total program expenditures have nearly doubled. The 2008 numbers represent all available funding. For 2009, a modest increase in the state appropriation for this program, and tentative Federal funding via LEAP and SLEAP, will

allow for continuing support of nearly 6,000 students with a family contribution up to \$15,000, while maintaining the required maintenance of effort to retain Federal funding.



## 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 more than \$3.0 million in grants and \$1.0 million in loan reimbursements to 390 potential teachers of whom 67 percent carried loans, 23 percent were transfers from community colleges and 38 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	Total	
<b>Participants</b>	23	60	50	42	30	32	32	53	38	30	390	
<b>With Loans</b>	19	43	35	31	12	21	24	27	30	21	263	67%
<b>Transfers</b>	7	12	18	12	9	1	9	12	2	9	91	23%
<b>Eligible Teachers</b>			17	19	32	12	15	17	17	18	147	38%

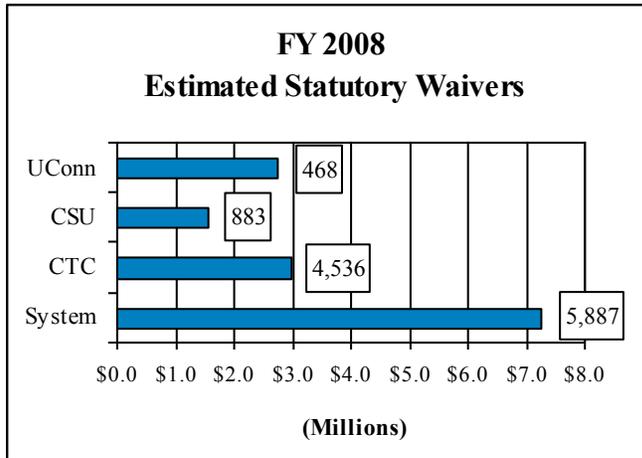
Program graduates are currently teaching in 26 Connecticut towns including Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, and Waterbury. Current grant recipients are attending the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University, the University of Hartford, Fairfield University, Sacred Heart University, Saint Joseph College, and Yale University. In addition, the program has provided 134 grants to minority adults enrolled in the Alternate Route to Certification program.

The table below illustrates program results since 2003. The 2008 estimate distributes available funding among the required program components paying 61 grants, including 30 new grants, and 65 committed stipends. In 2006, total expenditures exceeded state funding, creating the need to carry forward stipend payments into the next fiscal year. This situation has continued with the approximate annual carryover in the \$40,000 range. Increased funding requests remain unmet 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.

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
<b>College Grants</b>	62	\$297,500	55	\$257,500	59	\$272,500	74	\$342,500	72	\$330,000	61	\$305,000
<b>ARC Grants</b>	25	\$ 25,000					15	\$ 15,000	21	\$ 10,500	21	\$ 10,500
<b>Stipends</b>	62	\$149,897	67	\$162,620	70	\$171,785	67	\$162,010	62	\$146,374	65	\$162,500
<b>Total</b>	149	\$472,397	122	\$420,120	129	\$444,285	156	\$519,510	155	\$486,874	147	\$478,000

## 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 2008 along with the number of waivers provided by each constituent unit. In 2008, the public higher education system anticipates providing nearly 5,900 waivers at a cost of

over seven 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 in all three categories with a one percent drop off for veterans, a 16 percent drop for those over 62 and a 76 percent decrease for the National Guard. Although veterans waivers dropped steadily from 1999 through 2003, they have begun to grow and are projected to pass the 2000 level in 2008. National Guard waivers, on the other hand, continue to decline at a rapid rate and are projected at 339 compared to more than 1,000 until 2004. Waivers to persons over age 62 significantly decreased for the first time in 2004, but bounced back and have been up slightly 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 \$7.0 million in 2008 mostly as a result of the continuing tuition increases at the constituent units.

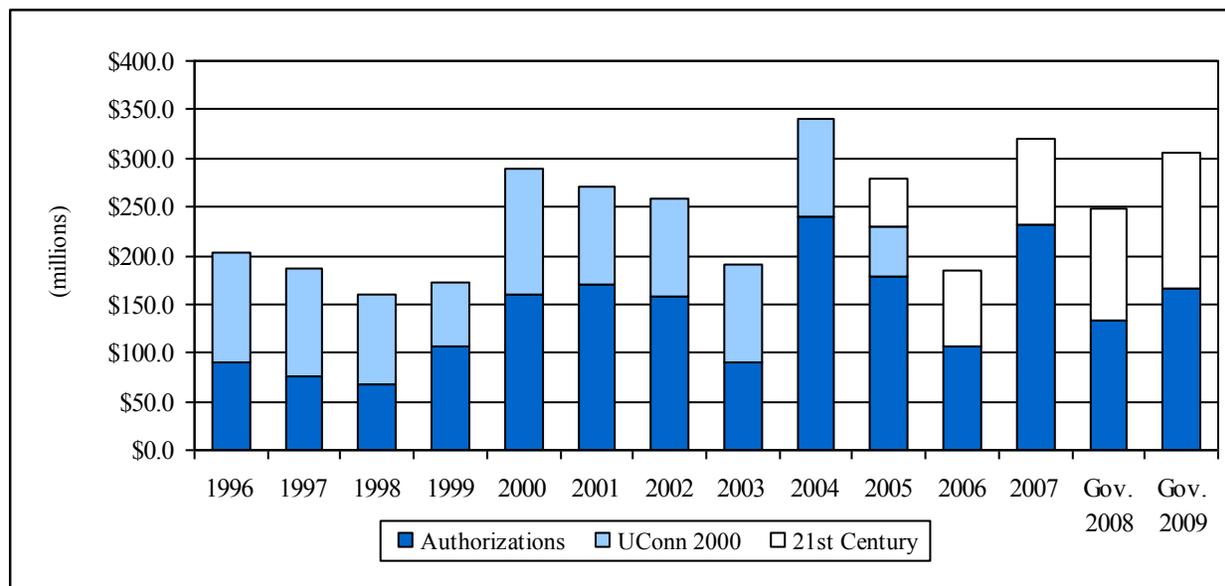
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated
<b>Number of Waivers</b>							
University of Connecticut	554	398	348	427	478	468	468
Connecticut State University	1,091	768	762	878	858	848	883
Community-Technical Colleges	5,872	4,293	4,200	4,431	4,474	4,536	4,536
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,571</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>5,310</b>	<b>5,736</b>	<b>5,810</b>	<b>5,852</b>	<b>5,887</b>
One-year Change	6.6%	-7.8%	-2.7%	8.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%
<b>Dollar Value (millions)</b>							
University of Connecticut	\$2.129	\$1.614	\$1.782	\$2.095	\$2.365	\$2,595	\$2,739
Connecticut State University	1,137	0.908	1.035	1.282	1.339	1,426	1,558
Community-Technical Colleges	1.943	1.897	2.197	2.452	2.612	2,800	2,968
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5.209</b>	<b>\$4.419</b>	<b>\$5.014</b>	<b>\$5.830</b>	<b>\$6.316</b>	<b>\$6,820</b>	<b>\$7,264</b>
One-year Change	8.4%	-3.0%	13.5%	16.3%	8.4%	8.0%	6.5%



# **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 ran 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). As this program concludes programs, the investment has modernized, renewed and transformed 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 2015. For FY 2009, the General Assembly has approved CSUS 2020, a 10-year program which will infuse \$950 million into the CSU system for improvements that include acquiring, constructing, buying, improving, and equipping facilities, structures and related systems. Over the life of these capital investment programs, the public higher education system will receive nearly \$5.0 billion to rebuild its infrastructure for the benefit of students, faculty and Connecticut’s citizenry.

The Governor’s mid-biennial budget proposes continuing the momentum and moving forward as originally planned with 21st Century UConn, CSUS 2020, and the commensurate CTC capital investment programs. 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**

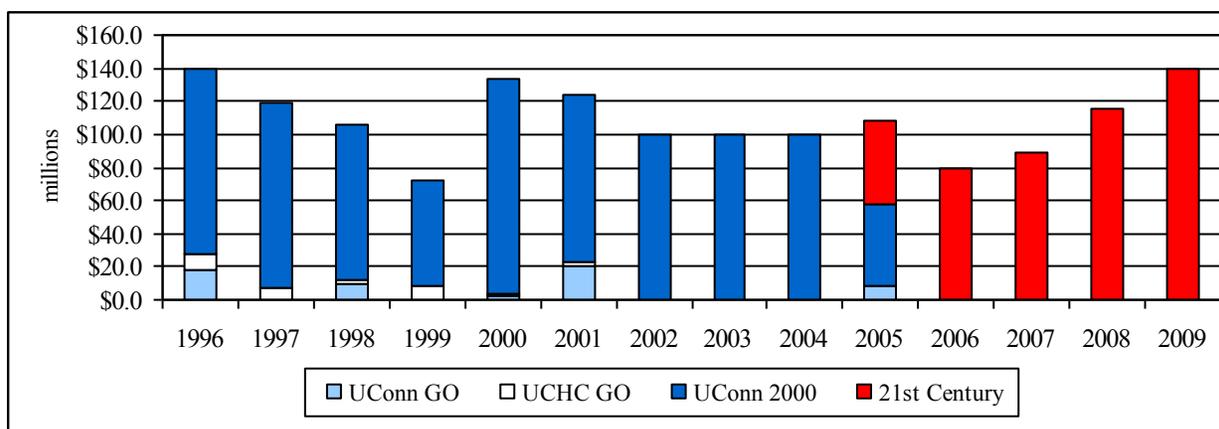
<u>Constituent Unit</u>	<u>Final Authorization</u>		<u>Governor's Recommended</u>		
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
Department of Higher Education	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Connecticut State University	80,000,000	-	-	-	0.0%
Community-Tech College System	53,680,739	70,718,861	70,718,861	-	0.0%
Charter Oak State College/CTDLC	-	-	-	-	0.0%
<b>Subtotal General Obligation Bonds</b>	<b>133,680,739</b>	<b>70,718,861</b>	<b>70,718,861</b>	-	<b>0.0%</b>
CSUS 2020	-	95,000,000	95,000,000	-	0.0%
21st Century UConn	115,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	-	0.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>248,680,739</b>	<b>305,718,861</b>	<b>305,718,861</b>	-	<b>0.0%</b>

<u>Project Type</u>	<u>Final Authorization</u>		<u>Governor's Recommended</u>		
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
Code Compliance	17,068,000	-	-	-	0.0%
Renovations	13,005,208	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	0.0%
New Construction	80,257,531	51,718,861	51,718,861	-	0.0%
Equipment	23,250,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	0.0%
Acquisitions	100,000	-	-	-	0.0%
Other	-	-	-	-	0.0%
<b>Subtotal General Obligation Bonds</b>	<b>133,680,739</b>	<b>70,718,861</b>	<b>70,718,861</b>	-	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>CSUS 2020</b>	-	<b>95,000,000</b>	<b>95,000,000</b>	-	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>21st Century UConn</b>					
Code Compliance	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Renovations	79,925,000	55,475,000	55,475,000	-	0.0%
New Construction	13,800,000	66,900,000	66,900,000	-	0.0%
Equipment	21,275,000	17,625,000	17,625,000	-	0.0%
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Governor's Recommended Deferral	-	-	-	-	0.0%
<b>Subtotal 21st Century UConn</b>	<b>115,000,000</b>	<b>140,000,000</b>	<b>140,000,000</b>	-	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>248,680,739</b>	<b>305,718,861</b>	<b>305,718,861</b>	-	<b>0.0%</b>

\* \$5 million was recommended by the Governor for FY 2009 for additions, alterations, renovations and improvements to 61 Woodland Street which houses the Community-Technical College system office, Department of Higher Education and the Judicial Marshalls.

## University of Connecticut & Health Center

### Authorizations



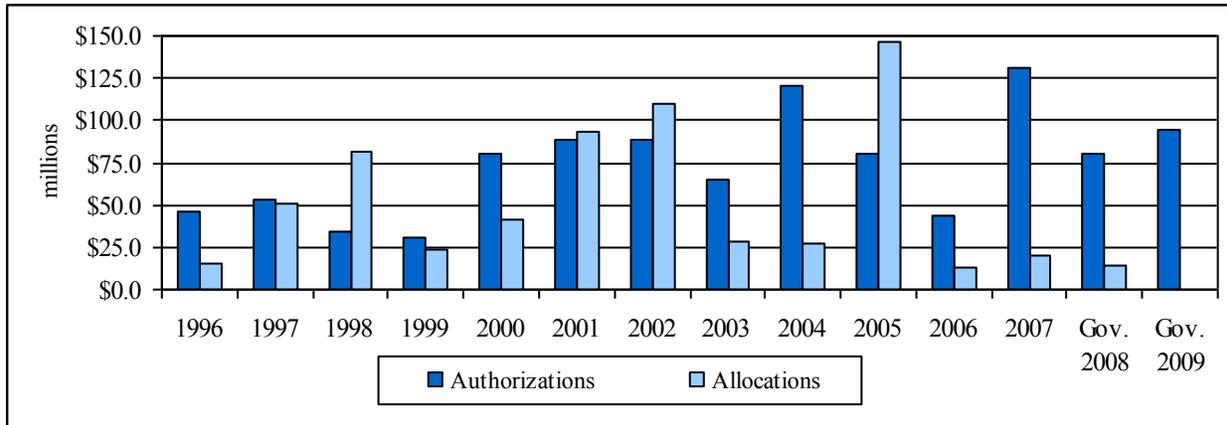
Under the \$2.3 billion UConn 2000/21st Century Program, deferred maintenance, code compliance and ADA requirements account for \$420 million, and equipment, telecommunications and library collections amount to \$433 million. These two resource expenditures represent 38 percent of the total program budget. 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 and the Legislature has authorized 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. Accumulated deferments of \$90.9 million from FY 2008 to FY 2015 have been 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
2008				80.2	34.8	115.0
<b>Gov. 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



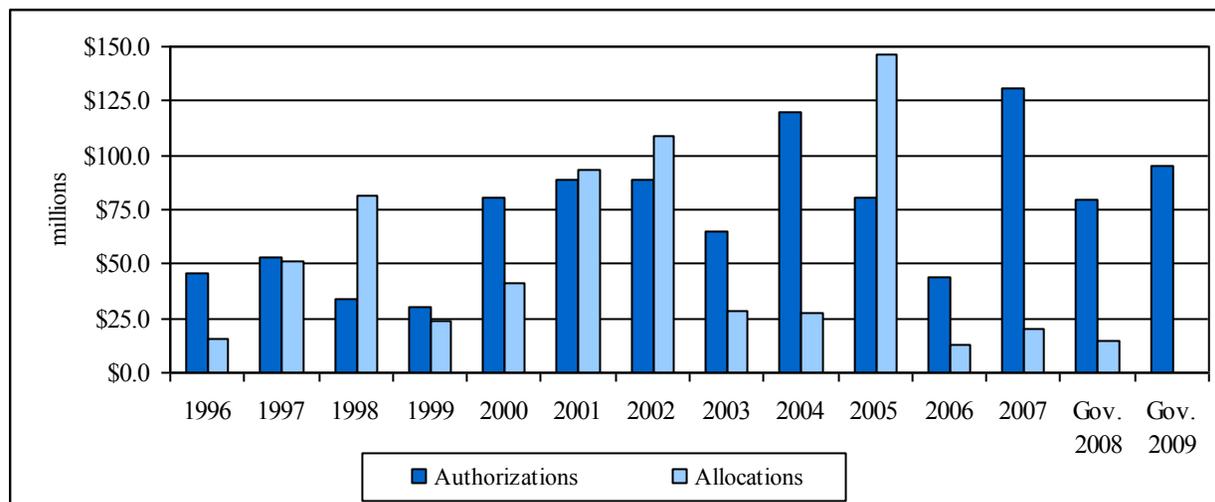
Source: OPM Capital database. The FY 2008 allocations represent Bond Commission allocations from July 1, 2007 through January 31, 2008.

From 1990 through 2007, the CSU System has added about 4.2 million square feet, or 43 percent of its current 9.8 million square footage. 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 \$1.2 billion from 1996 to 2007. 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.

For FY 2009, the General Assembly has approved CSUS 2020, a 10-year program which will infuse \$950 million into the CSU system for improvements that include acquiring, constructing, buying, improving, and equipping facilities, structures and related systems. This program will be introduced in three phases: Phase I from 2009 to 2011 in the amount of \$285 million, Phase II from 2012 to 2014 in the amount of \$285 million, and Phase III from 2015 to 2018 in the amount of 380 million. At the university level through the course of this new program, CCSU will receive \$248.3 million, ECSU \$144.1, SCSU \$250.4, WCSU \$150.5, and the System will receive \$156.6. In addition, previously unallocated funds in the amount of \$190.6 million were cancelled in favor of this new bill and projects effected by this cancellation will be addressed by the new program.

<b>CSU Capital Investment Authorizations</b>		
(millions)	GO Bonds	CSUS 2020
1996	\$46.1	
1997	53.1	
1998	34.1	
1999	30.5	
2000	80.6	
2001	88.3	
2002	88.6	
2003	64.5	
2004	120.0	
2005	80.7	
2006	44.2	
2007	131.2	
2008	80.0	
<b>Gov. 2009</b>		<b>95.0</b>
2010		95.0
2011		95.0
2012		95.0
2013		95.0
2014		95.0
2015		95.0
2016		95.0
2017		95.0
2018		95.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>861.9</b>	<b>950.0</b>

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



Source: OPM Capital database. The FY 2008 allocations represent Bond Commission allocations from July 1, 2007 through January 31, 2008.

From 1990 through 2007, the Community-Technical College System added approximately 1.2 million square feet, or nearly 31 percent of its total current 3.7 million square feet. In December 2006, Three Rivers received allocation to begin construction and renovations of the new consolidated campus at Thames Valley. Housatonic Community College in Bridgeport received a new downtown campus, which has been extremely successful in attracting students with FTE enrollment up over 67 percent since its opening in 1997 and current expansion into the adjacent Sears building will double the size of the campus. In spring 2006, the Quinebaug Valley Community College opened their 30,000 sf campus addition as the Tunxis Community College campus expansion project moved towards 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 initiate campus consolidation in downtown New Haven through the use of \$21.5 million and Manchester will make campus improvements to \$2.6 million. In 2009, Gateway will continue funding their campus consolidation through the use of \$36.6 million. Because of these and other capital funded projects, 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	99.9
2008	53.7
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$775.3</b>
<b>Recommended</b>	
<b>2009 Gov.</b>	<b>\$70.1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$845.4</b>

## Connecticut Public Higher Education Bond Authorizations and Allocations 2002– 2007

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>Gov. Rec. 2009</u>
<b><u>Bond Authorizations</u></b>						
University of Connecticut	-	8,000,000	-	-	-	-
UConn Health Center	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut State University	119,957,000	80,708,000	44,211,000	131,219,000	80,000,000	-
Community-Tech College System	120,180,390	90,430,232	62,214,220	99,897,841	53,680,739	<b>70,718,861</b>
Charter Oak State College	-	-	50,000	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Authorizations</b>	<b>240,137,390</b>	<b>179,138,232</b>	<b>106,475,220</b>	<b>231,116,841</b>	<b>233,680,739</b>	<b>70,718,861</b>
CSUS 2020 Authorizations	-	-	-	-	-	<b>95,000,000</b>
UConn2000 Authorizations	100,000,000	50,000,000	-	-	-	-
21st Century Authorizations*	-	50,000,000	79,000,000	89,000,000	<b>115,000,000</b>	<b>140,000,000</b>
<b>Total Authorizations</b>	<b>340,137,390</b>	<b>279,138,232</b>	<b>185,475,220</b>	<b>320,116,841</b>	<b>248,680,739</b>	<b>305,718,861</b>
<b><u>Bond Allocations</u></b>						
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>July 2007- Jan. 2008</u>	
University of Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
UConn Health Center	3,231,260	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut State University	27,290,093	146,105,374	13,179,827	20,572,025	14,259,710	-
Community-Tech College System	40,043,151	42,905,078	65,954,697	139,088,064	22,589,205	-
Charter Oak State College	42,000	-	-	50,000	-	-
<b>Subtotal Bond Allocations</b>	<b>70,606,504</b>	<b>189,010,452</b>	<b>79,134,524</b>	<b>159,710,089</b>	<b>36,848,915</b>	-
CSUS 2020 Authorizations	-	-	-	-	-	-
UConn2000/UConn 21 Allocations	100,000,000	100,000,000	79,000,000	89,000,000	115,000,000	-
<b>Total Bond Allocations</b>	<b>170,606,504</b>	<b>277,668,318</b>	<b>143,661,239</b>	<b>248,710,089</b>	<b>151,848,915</b>	-

\* In 2005, the 21st Century funds were allocated to UConn in the amount of \$33.6 million and to the Health Center in the amount of \$16.4 million, in 2006 UConn receives \$52.9 million and the Health Center receives \$26.1 million. In 2007, UConn receives \$49.3 million and the Health Center receives \$39.7 million.

Source: Authorizations and Allocations from OPM Capital database.