

## Goal 6: Resource Efficiency

### Graduation Rates

	All	Peers	White	Black	Hispanic
UConn	69%	69%	71%	60%	54%
CSU	42%	47%	44%	32%	35%
CTC (3-year)	11%	16%	13%	7%	8%
COSC					
3-year	52%	N/A	53%	73%	0%
6-year	54%	N/A	54%	51%	55%

Overall, Graduation rates of Black and Hispanic students continue to lag that of white students.

**UConn:** From 2003-2007, the 6-year graduation rate at Storrs has ranged from 70% to 74% while the regional campus graduation rate has ranged from 42% to 46%. The 4-year graduation rate at Storrs has improved to 61%; the rate at regional campuses is 23%.

**CSU:** CSU continues to work on improving its graduation rates which are up slightly to 42% in 2007. The system anticipates gain in the coming years as a result of the recent improvement in retention rates. Four-year graduation rates average 16% overall and range from 12%-31% among the state universities.

**CTC:** Three-year graduation rates for the CTC system average 11%, down from 14% in 2003. Within the system, rates range from a low of 8% to a high of 26% among the individual community colleges.

**COSC:** Both 3-year and 6-year graduate rates are favorable at 52% and 54%, respectively.



This brochure highlights some of the performance indicators used by Connecticut's public higher education institution to demonstrate accountability. The full report called Higher Education Counts: Achieving Results is available at [www.ctdhe.org](http://www.ctdhe.org).

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

# HIGHER EDUCATION COUNTS

# ACHIEVING RESULTS

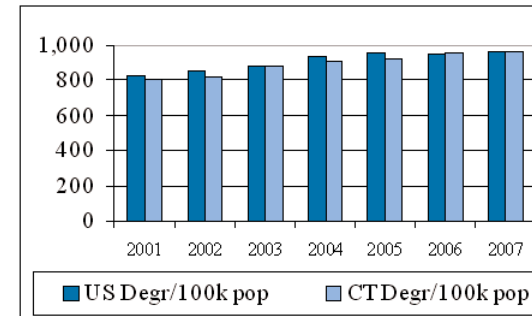
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## Goal 1: Student Learning

### Degrees Conferred

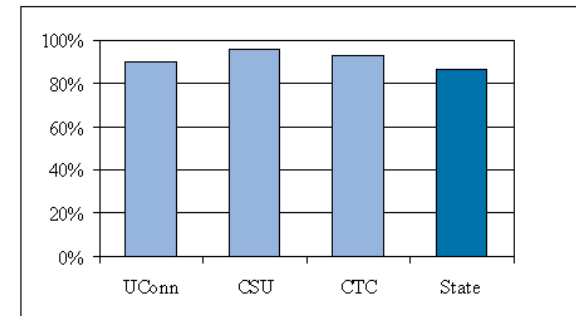
Connecticut colleges and universities have increased degree production by 22% since 2001. The state is slightly ahead of the national average in terms of degrees per 100,000 population. However, some of this improvement is due to slower growing population than that of the nation.



### Licensure Exam Performance

Graduates of CT public colleges score extremely high on licensure exams. For example, pass rates on Nursing exams exceed the state average at all of our constituent units. In addition, pass rates on the teacher education Praxis II exam at UConn and CSU range between 98% and 100%.

### Nursing-RN Licensure Exam Results

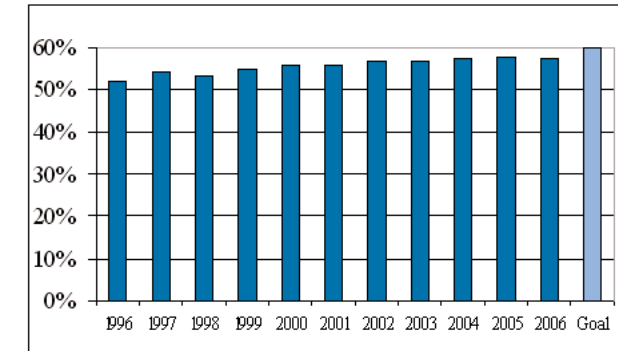


## Goal 2: Learning in K-12

### Brain Drain

Since 1996, CT has steadily increased the percentage of public high school graduates who plan to attend college in CT from 52% to over 57%, and is well on its way to keeping more of our own bright young people in-state.

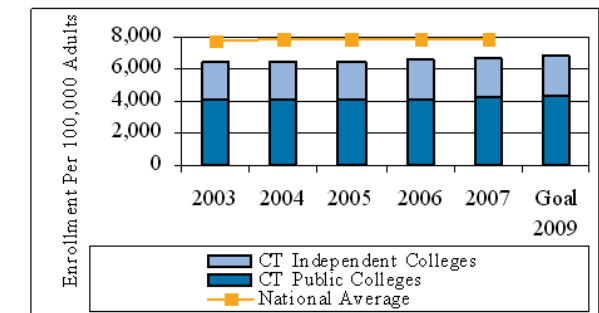
### Percentage of CT Public High School Graduates Planning to Attend College in CT



## Goal 3: Access and Affordability

### Participation Rate

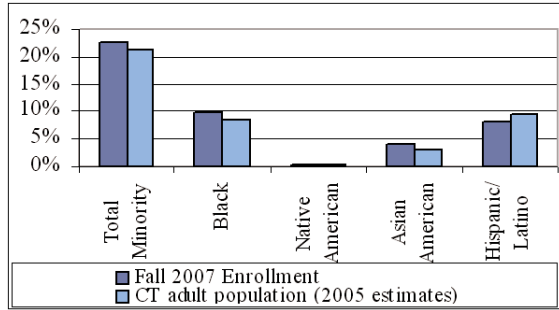
Since the mid-1990s, total college enrollment per 100,000 adults has been rising in CT reaching 6,657 in 2007. However, it is still significantly below the national average of 7,896. A large part of the disparity can be explained by the continued loss of a large number of high school graduates to out-of-state colleges.



## Goal 3: Access & Affordability

### Minority Enrollment

Enrollment of all minorities in CT higher education exceeds the share of minorities in the CT population age 18 and over. However, Hispanic students are still underrepresented despite being the fast growing segment of the population.

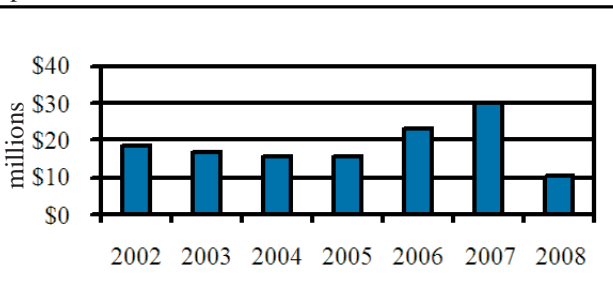


### Real Price per Student

In terms of sticker price, all CT public colleges are more affordable than their peers as measured by tuition and fees for an in-state undergraduate as a percentage of median household income. However, the percentage of median income required to pay for college has increased at all unit and now ranges from 4% at the CTCs to almost 13% at UConn.

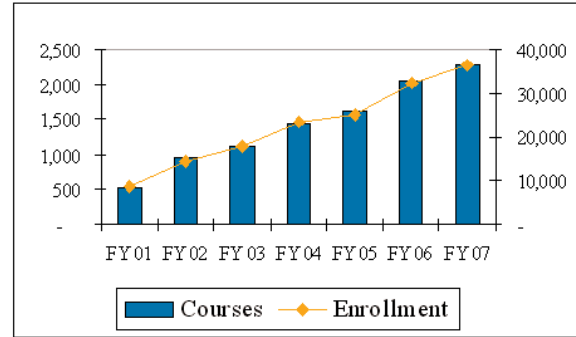
### Unmet Financial Need

A \$13.7 million infusion of new financial aid funds in 2007 to students attending our public colleges has reduced estimated unmet need by two thirds, or \$20 million. However, since tuition and fees increases are still outpacing average cost-of-living indices, the state needs to ensure that need-based financial aid keeps pace.



### Growth Online Courses & Enrollment

The CTDLC has helped nurture the development of online courses and programs in CT which has resulted in tremendous growth in both courses (2,286 in FY 2007) and enrollments (36,610 in FY 2007).



## Goal 4: Economic Development

### Workforce Preparation

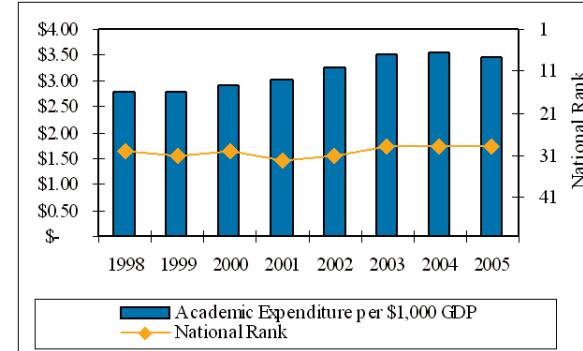
CT's public college graduates are vital to the continued strength of state's economy. While the number of bachelors degrees in engineering continue to rise, it is still below projected annual job openings. Of the 17,726 public graduates in 2006, 11,964 or 68% were employed in Connecticut in the third quarter after graduation. About 23% of these graduates were working in Educational Services sector and another 21% were employed in Health Care and Social Assistance.

Employed Graduates By Top Industry Sector 2005-06

Sector Title	Count	%
Educational Services	2,756	23.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	2,515	21.0%
Retail Trade	1,131	9.5%
Finance & Insurance	1,016	8.5%
Professional & Technical Services	834	7.0%
Manufacturing	708	5.9%

### Research Intensity

CT's Research Intensity, academic R&D per \$1,000 in gross state product, has seen its national ranking decline from 18 in 1994 to 29th in 2005 despite steady growth in R&D over this period. CT's academic R&D growth rate is among the slowest in the nation and would benefit from a more coordinated effort to improve higher education's contribution to building and sustaining CT's economy.



## Goal 5: Societal Needs

### Educational Attainment

Connecticut ranked 3rd in the educational attainment levels of its residents in 2006. However, the percentage of its population aged 25-and-older with a bachelor's degree or higher is below national and regional levels for both Blacks, and below the region for Hispanics. Connecticut needs a concerted focus on increasing the educational attainment of all its citizens, but particularly its minority populations or it may stand to lose its competitive edge.

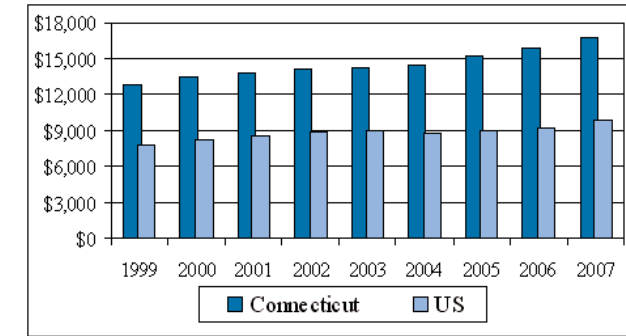
	1990	1990 Rank	2000	2000 Rank	2006	2006 Rank
CT	27.2%	1	31.6%	5	36.0%	3
US	20.3%		24.4%		27.6%	

## Goal 6: Resource Efficiency

### Educational Cost per FTE Student

CT now spends over 60% more per FTE student than the national average and ranks in the top nationally with Alaska and Delaware where high cost living along with small enrollments are the norm.

### Educational Cost per FTE Student



### Retention Rates

UConn-Storrs exceeds its peers on first-year retention, but has a slight minority retention rate gap for Blacks and Hispanics. CSU has improved its retention rate over the past several years, but has a minority retention rate gap for Hispanics. The CTCs are close to their peers on first-year retention, but show a slight minority retention rate gap for Blacks.

First-Year Retention Rate of First-time, Full-time Degree Seeking Students

	All	Peers	White	Black	Hispanic
UConn-Storrs	93%	87%	93%	90%	91%
CSU	74%	73%	73%	78%	68%
CTC	57%	56%	57%	54%	56%