



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

Connecticut Public Higher Education

2006 System Trends

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**Connecticut Public Higher Education
2006 System Trends**

FY 2005-07 OPERATING BUDGET SUMMARY

**Connecticut Public Higher Education
Governor's Recommended Summary
FY 2005-07 Operating Budget**

	FY 2005 Actual Expenditures	FY 2006 Estimated Expenditures	FY 2007 Appropriation	FY 2007 Governor's Recommended	Change from FY 2006
GENERAL FUND¹					
University of Connecticut	\$200,617,140	\$205,799,877	\$212,977,207	\$212,998,684	3.5%
UConn Health Center	73,238,772	76,161,057	76,500,920	76,597,245	0.6%
Connecticut State University	138,480,956	145,395,624	148,226,138	148,597,172	2.2%
Community-Technical College System	126,920,929	135,343,412	136,108,339	136,763,980	1.0%
Charter Oak State College	1,559,124	1,649,825	1,678,732	1,718,732	4.2%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	560,272	594,018	602,928	602,928	1.5%
Department of Higher Education	43,601,093	46,022,989	45,959,081	48,775,461	6.0%
	\$584,978,286	\$610,966,802	\$622,053,345	\$626,054,202	2.5%
OPERATING FUND					
University of Connecticut	\$403,057,533	\$443,913,498	\$450,611,675	\$450,611,675	1.5%
UConn Health Center	164,873,071	174,129,170	186,273,752	186,273,752	7.0%
Connecticut State University	268,217,969	285,346,024	310,715,126	310,715,126	8.9%
Community-Technical College System	138,148,695	145,894,120	151,447,204	151,447,204	3.8%
Charter Oak State College	3,442,752	4,548,963	5,492,096	5,492,096	20.7%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	1,301,525	1,324,914	1,325,000	1,325,000	0.0%
Department of Higher Education	-	-	-	-	
	\$979,041,545	\$1,055,156,689	\$1,105,864,853	\$1,105,864,853	4.8%
TOTAL					
University of Connecticut	\$603,674,673	\$649,713,375	\$663,588,882	\$663,610,359	2.1%
UConn Health Center	238,111,843	250,290,227	262,774,672	262,870,997	5.0%
Connecticut State University	406,698,925	430,741,648	458,941,264	459,312,298	6.6%
Community-Technical College System	265,069,624	281,237,532	287,555,543	288,211,184	2.5%
Charter Oak State College	5,001,876	6,198,788	7,170,828	7,210,828	16.3%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	1,861,797	1,918,932	1,927,928	1,927,928	0.5%
Department of Higher Education	43,601,093	46,022,989	45,959,081	48,775,461	6.0%
	\$1,564,019,831	\$1,666,123,491	\$1,727,918,198	\$1,731,919,055	3.9%

¹ Excludes General Fund Fringe Benefits

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

FY 2006

	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditures</u>	Change From <u>Appropriation</u>	Change From <u>Appropriation</u>
University of Connecticut	\$205,219,028	\$205,799,877	\$580,849	0.3%
UConn Health Center	73,238,772	76,161,057	204,793	0.3%
Connecticut State University	138,480,956	145,395,624	1,635,228	1.2%
Community-Tech College System	126,920,929	135,343,412	1,668,181	1.3%
Charter Oak State College	1,559,124	1,649,825	-	0.0%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	560,272	594,018	-	0.0%
Department of Higher Education	43,601,093	46,022,989	579,642	1.3%
Total	\$584,978,286	\$610,966,802	\$4,668,693	0.8%

The change from appropriation is a result of the addition of Early Retirement Incentive Program payouts, collective bargaining settlements, a chair in Greek Studies at Western Connecticut State University and planned carryforward funding to balance the budget.

FY 2007

	<u>Appropriation</u>	Governor's <u>Recommended</u>	Change from <u>Appropriation</u>	Change from <u>Appropriation</u>
University of Connecticut	\$212,977,207	\$212,998,684	\$21,477	0.0%
UConn Health Center	76,500,920	76,597,245	96,325	0.1%
Connecticut State University	148,226,138	148,597,172	371,034	0.3%
Community-Tech College System	136,108,339	136,763,980	655,641	0.5%
Charter Oak State College	1,678,732	1,718,732	40,000	2.6%
CT Distance Learning Consortium	602,928	602,928	-	0.0%
Department of Higher Education	45,959,081	48,775,461	2,816,380	6.5%
Total	\$622,053,345	\$626,054,202	\$4,000,857	0.7%

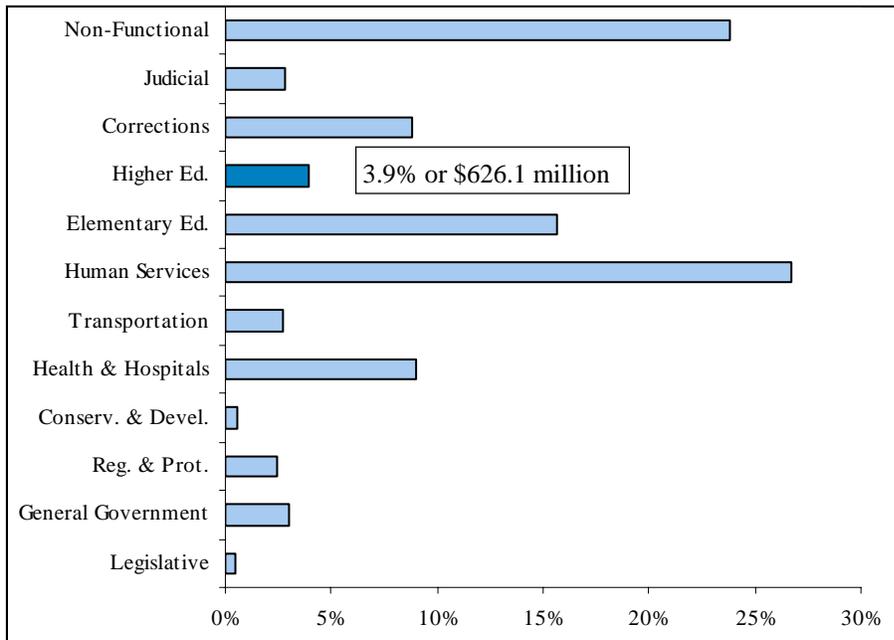
The change from appropriation is a result of salary adjustments, a loan forgiveness program for high needs fields and a new Women in Transition Program Coordinator at Charter Oak State College.



**Connecticut Public Higher Education
2006 System Trends**

HIGHER EDUCATION IN A STATEWIDE CONTEXT

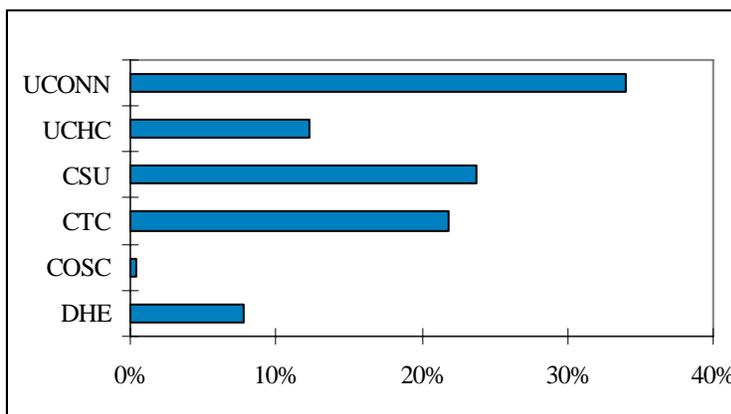
State Budget by Function



Under the Governor’s recommended 2007 budget totaling \$16,052 million, 3.9 percent of total funding is devoted to higher education, excluding General Fund fringe benefit costs that are paid by the Comptroller. The higher education portion represents a 2.5 percent increase from 2006 estimated expenditures and a 7.0 percent increase from 2005 actual expenditures.

The \$4 million increase to the block grants in the Governor’s \$626 million 2007 operating budget for higher education is made up of \$1 million in salary adjustments and \$3 million for a new loan forgiveness program aimed at recent employees in high needs occupations as well as math and science teachers. With the exception of the new program, this represents a flat budget with no inflationary increases and no increases in student aid, despite growth in tuition and fees in the six percent range across the public system. The constituent units will have to find resources from within available funding to meet identified needs for additional full-time faculty as well as growing demand for math and science graduates and increased research.

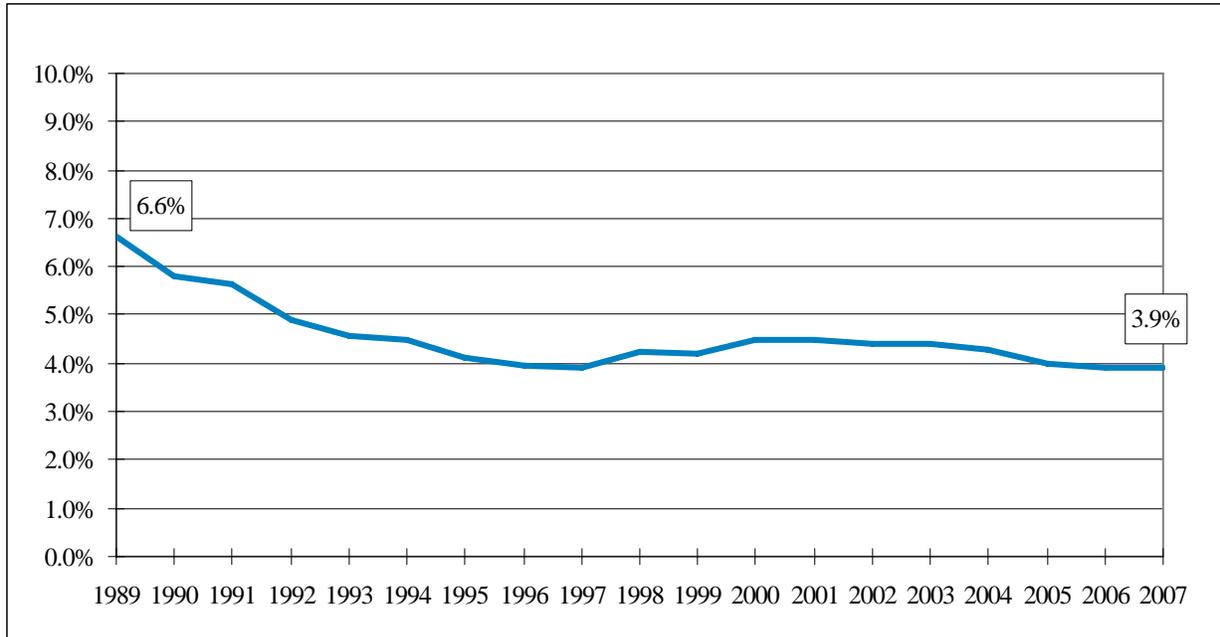
Higher Education Budget



<u>2007 Recommended</u> (in millions)		
UCONN	34.0%	\$213.0
UCHC	12.2%	76.6
CSU	23.7%	148.6
CTC System	21.8%	136.8
COSC/CTDLC	0.4%	2.3
DHE/BGHE	7.8%	48.8
Total:	100%	\$626.1

State budget by function compares higher education direct appropriations to other state funding priorities, or functions of government, as approved by the General Assembly. 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 2007 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 2007 budget recommendations, higher education’s share of the state budget will remain at 3.9 percent, essentially level for three 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 has lagged the nation, is a major contributor to the recent declines in higher education’s share of funding. Unfortunately, with its built-in alternative revenue source - 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 10.4 percent. Only general government has received lower increases over the period, with all other functions of government funded in the twenty percent range. The state needs to carefully weigh its support for higher education as it is education that provides the specialized workforce to drive the economic development that provides the state’s funding.

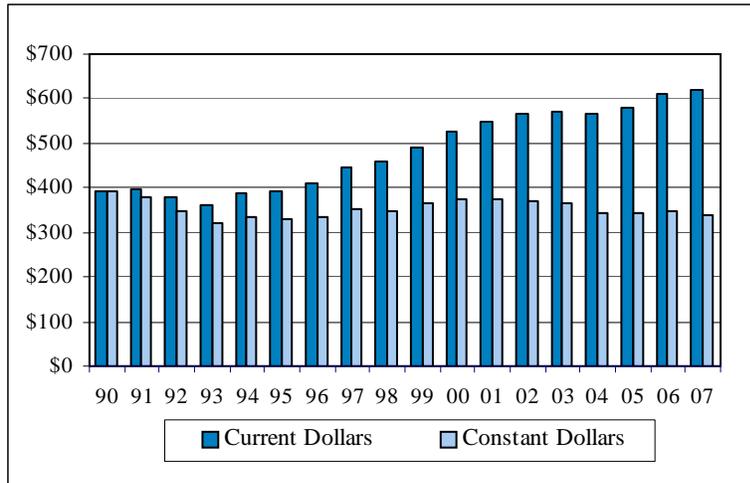


**Connecticut Public Higher Education
2006 System Trends**

GENERAL FUND AND OPERATING BUDGET EXPENDITURE TRENDS

Connecticut Public Higher Education General Fund Expenditure Trends

Current and Constant 1990 Dollars
(millions)



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

The 2006 budget represents an increase of 4.9 percent from 2004, excluding the one-time Higher Education State Matching Grant payment of \$2.0 million. In inflation-adjusted dollars, state system support has declined by

\$45.2 million, or 11.5 percent, from 1990 funding levels. With the slow turn in the economic climate and state budget priorities elsewhere, any hope of reversing this trend in the near future is limited. The Governor's recommendation for 2007 includes a 2.5 percent increase that will likely be supplemented with salary adjustment funding for settled collective bargaining contracts as they are approved. The result of such low increases, however, is a continuation of the decline in inflation-adjusted dollars.

The upward trend in inflation-adjusted dollars that began in 1997 peaked in 2000 at \$375 million or 96 percent of 1990 dollars. The decline will continue under the Governor's recommended budget to an appropriation of \$344 million in inflation-adjusted dollars by 2007. State support of \$344 million dollars represents 88 percent of the state support available to higher education in 1990. As long as increases in General Fund appropriations remain lower than inflation as measured by the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), state support in real dollars will continue to decline.

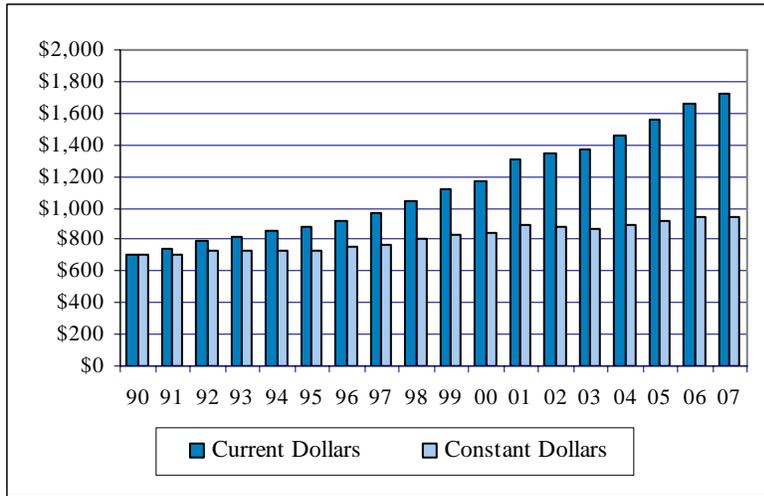
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>General Fund Current Dollars</u>	<u>HEPI Percent</u>	<u>HEPI Adjusted Constant Dollars</u>
1990	\$391.6		\$391.6
1991	397.8	5.3%	377.9
1992	378.7	3.6%	347.4
1993	361.4	2.9%	322.3
1994	386.0	3.4%	332.8
1995	393.2	2.9%	329.3
1996	410.9	2.9%	334.4
1997	445.0	3.1%	351.2
1998	458.4	3.5%	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	609.8	3.5%	346.4
2007	626.1	3.5%	343.6

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

Source: HEPI 2005 Update, Commonfund Institute.

Connecticut Public Higher Education Operating Budget Expenditure Trends

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



The operating budget is made up of state support from the general fund and constituent unit revenue from other sources, notably tuition. As funding from the state general fund decreased in the early 1990's, revenue was increased to maintain services 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. Double-digit tuition increases were adopted for 2004, and 2005 increases were only slightly lower. Tuition increases for 2006 and 2007 are below six percent, but state support has not markedly increased and the non-state revenues are continuing to represent a larger portion of the budget.

Combined operating budget expenditures have increased by more than \$1 billion or nearly 148 percent from 1990 to the Governor's recommended budget for 2007. This compares to an increase of \$235 million or 60 percent for general fund expenditures over the same period. Clearly total expenditures are rising at a much faster rate than the average 3.5 percent increase in the General fund, and, even with increasing state support and a tuition freeze, there has been a marked shift in support from the state to the student. In inflation-adjusted dollars, expenditures have increased by 35.9 percent, more than \$250 million from 1990 to the 2007 appropriation.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Operating Current Dollars</u>	<u>HEPI Percent</u>	<u>HEPI Adjusted Constant Dollars</u>
1990	\$699.1		\$699.1
1991	740.7	5.3%	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	1,665.0	3.5%	945.7
2007	1,731.5	3.5%	950.2

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

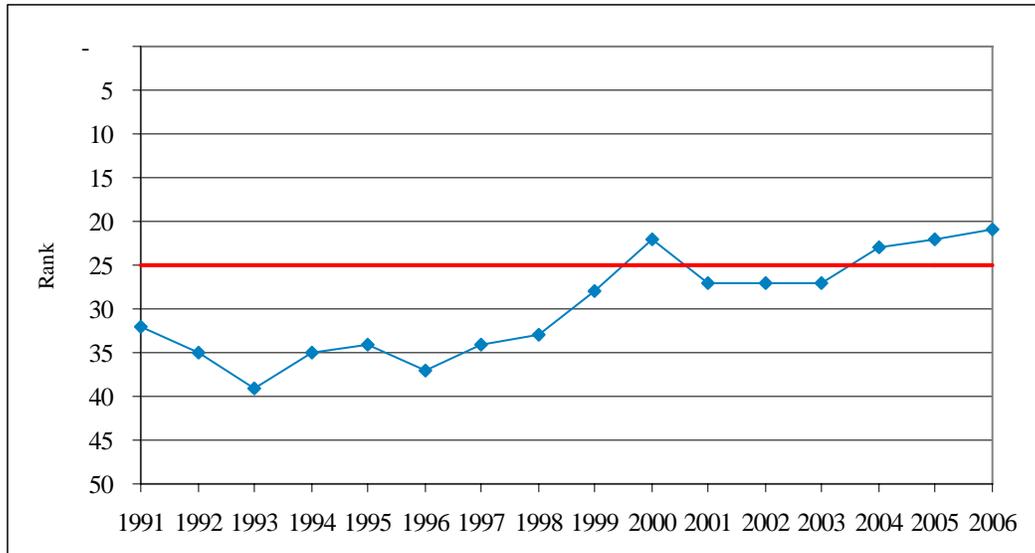
Source: HEPI 2005 Update, Commonfund Institute.



**Connecticut Public Higher Education
2006 System Trends**

COMPARATIVE FUNDING INDICATORS

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



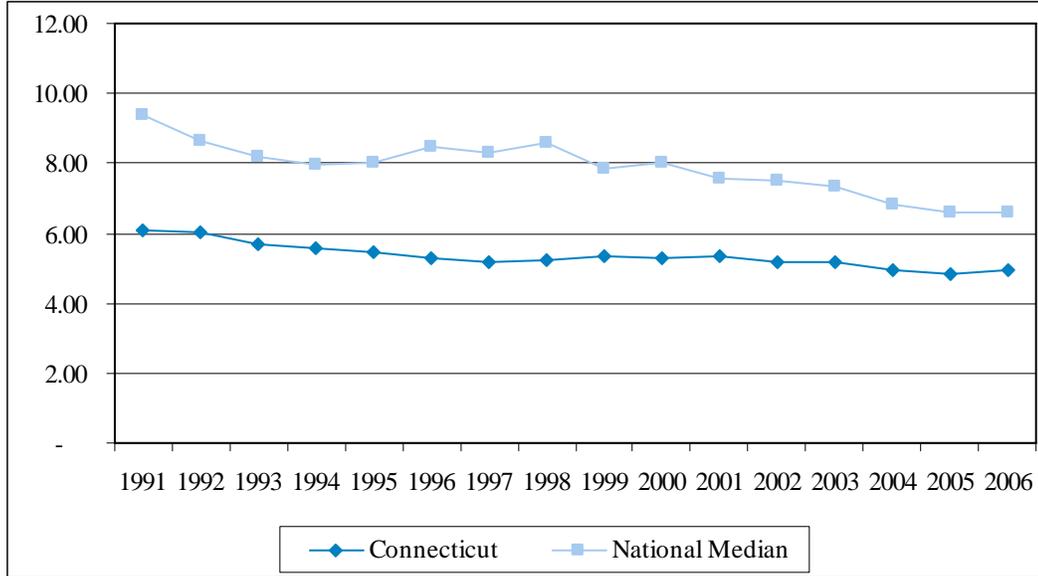
	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
CT	150.0	153.2	147.8	150.8	152.7	153.3	164.5	176.4	191.5	213.0	216.0	222.5	220.4	215.6	219.5	235.5
U.S.	165.1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

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 2006, however, Connecticut will spend about \$235 per capita on higher education, or more than 104 percent of the national median funding, **placing it above the median for the third consecutive year and 21st among 50 states**. Since moving above the median, Connecticut’s ranking has increased for a variety of reasons. First, budget reductions were less severe here than in other states resulting in more consistent increases. Second, the cost of fringe benefits, which now represents nearly 27 percent of the total state commitment, has increased 42 percent since 2000. Finally, Connecticut has a declining population resulting in funding being spread over a smaller base. With a more stable national economy and Connecticut’s 2006 appropriations increase below the national average of six percent, the ranking per capita should have dropped, but because there are fewer residents to measure against, the spending per capita along with the ranking increases. As the economy continues to stabilize and population across the country changes at differing rates, rankings are likely to be increasingly unstable.

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

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



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

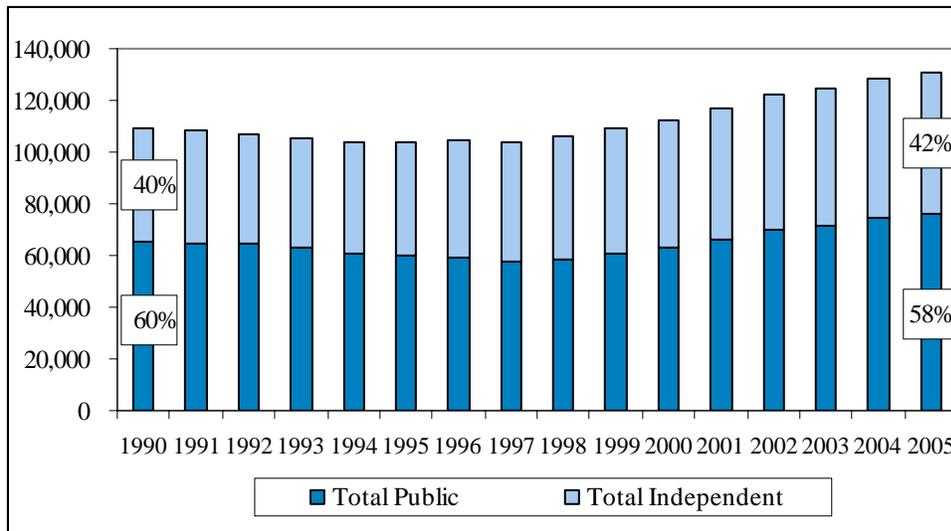
Source: Illinois State University, [Grapevine](#), Annual Survey.

Connecticut continues to be well below the national median and to be ranked in the mid 40's among the 50 states in terms of its support for higher education compared to its relative wealth. In 2006, Connecticut ranks 43rd among the 50 states. This indicator gauges state funding levels compared to wealth or ability to pay as measured by personal income. It is the ratio of the total state appropriations, including estimated General Fund fringe benefit costs, per \$1,000 of personal income. Clearly, Connecticut's personal income level, driven by high incomes in the southern part of the state, is too high for this ever to be a reasonable measure against the rest of the nation. In addition and as with the previous measure, it does not consider the size of a state's public higher education system, the state's college participation rate or the number of students enrolled in the public system. It is noteworthy that Connecticut moved up three positions in one year despite a very small rate increase and a constant national median. Clearly it is other states moving around Connecticut that are responsible for the shift. Finally, while Connecticut's rank has remained relatively consistent over the 16 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. Connecticut was 35 percent lower than the national median in 1991 and is 25 percent lower today.



ENROLLMENT

Connecticut Higher Education Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2005

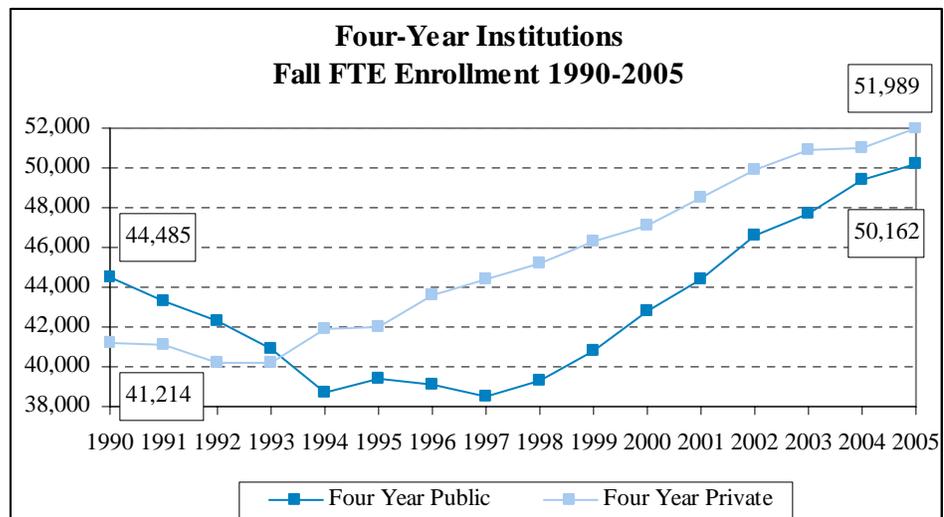


Enrollment is measured on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis because the number of full-time students is more directly related to funding needs than the total number of students.

FTE enrollment in Connecticut public

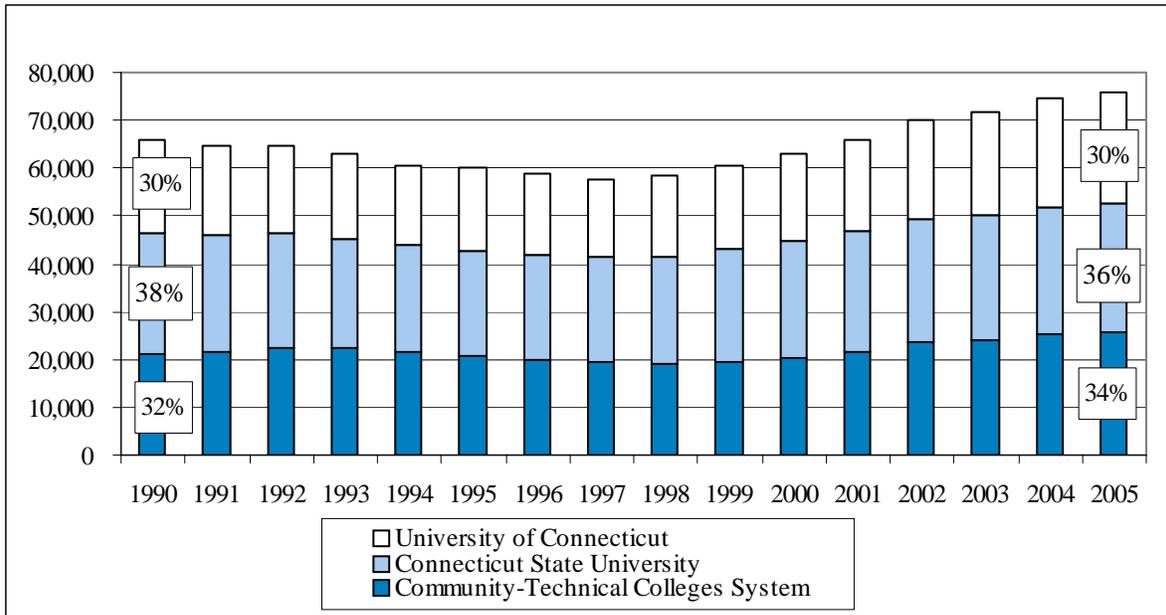
and independent institutions surpassed its 1990 peak in fall 1999 and has grown steadily ever since. **In 1990, enrollment was 109,167 and in fall 2005 it stands at 130,801, a 20 percent increase.** Through 1993, public institutions represented 60 percent of the state’s total higher education enrollment, 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, but has multiplied twice as fast as independent enrollment ever since. Enrollment in the state’s public institutions has increased from 58,333 in 1989 to 75,904 in 2005, a 30 percent increase, while independent enrollment has increased 15 percent from 47,827 to 54,897.

The chart to the right depicts FTE enrollment between public and independent four-year institutions from the previous 1990 peak through 2005. 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. Public enrollment did turnaround in the late 1990’s, however, and although the distribution of students between public and independent institutions continues to favor the independents, public enrollment is growing at a faster rate. If this trend continues, it is possible that the lines will cross again in the not too distant future.

Connecticut Public Higher Education Fall FTE Enrollment 1990-2005



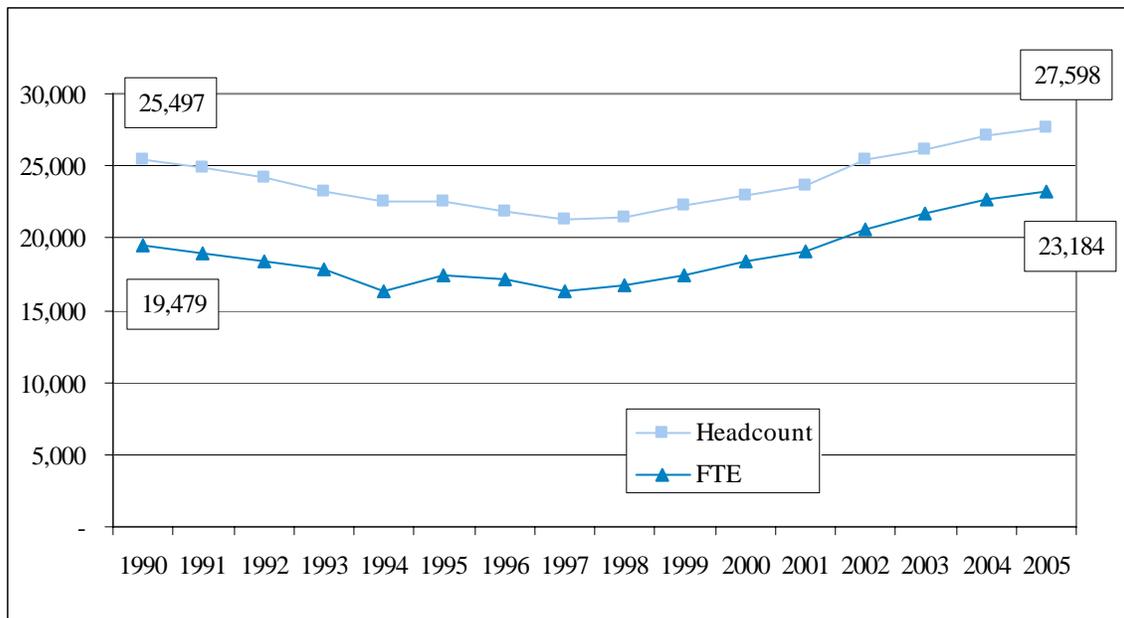
Fall FTE enrollment excludes the University of Connecticut Health Center

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 was halted for the system with a one percent increase in fall 1998 and enrollment has progressively increased to a total of 75,904 FTE students in 2005, reflecting the fifth straight year of record-breaking enrollment. **Since the turnaround in fall 1998, system enrollment has grown by 17,571 students, or 30 percent, with individual growth of 39 percent at the University of Connecticut, 19 percent at Connecticut State University and 36 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 community college enrollment growing at a greater rate than the Connecticut State Universities. As a result, the CTC System now enrolls 34 percent of FTE students, up two percentage points from 1990, while the State Universities' share dropped from 38 to 36 percent. A continuation of this upward trend is expected through at least 2008 mirroring the growth in the number of high school graduates. Whether the State University can create steady growth over the remaining period of large high school classes will determine their future place in the mix.

Fall FTE Enrollment 1996-2005

	<u>1990</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>
UConn	19,479	17,146	16,374	16,699	17,403	18,338	19,145	20,577	21,758	22,717	23,184
CSU	25,006	21,947	22,155	22,640	23,428	24,415	25,266	25,980	25,948	26,637	26,978
CTC System	21,282	19,776	19,279	18,994	19,654	20,258	21,570	23,487	24,158	25,213	25,742
Total	65,767	58,869	57,808	58,333	60,485	63,011	65,981	70,044	71,864	74,567	75,904

University of Connecticut Fall Enrollment 1990-2005

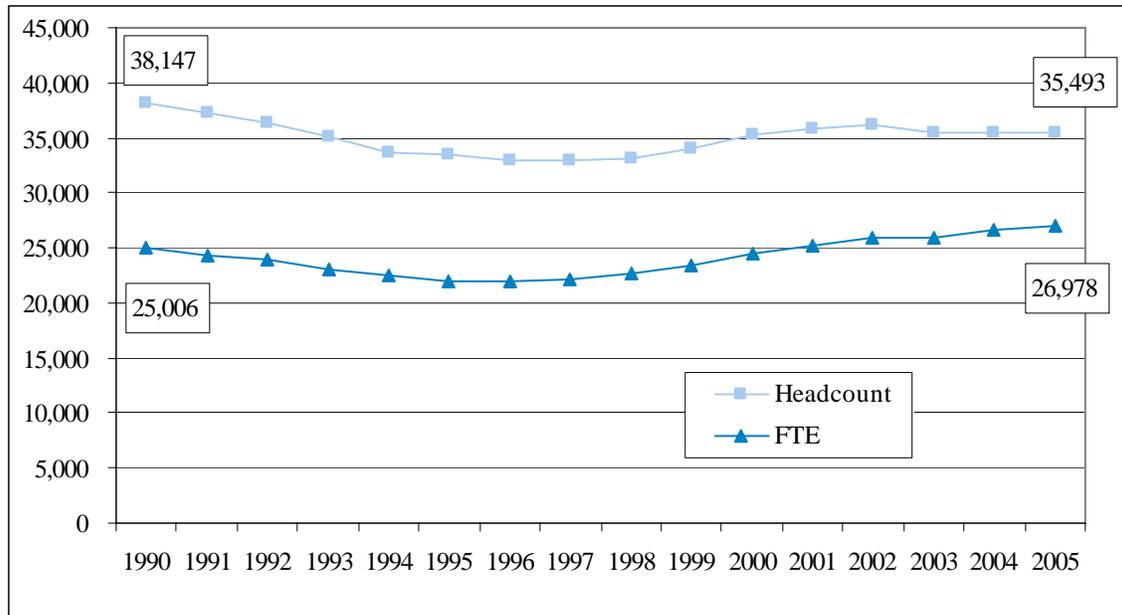


At the University of Connecticut, all campuses experienced losses from 1990 to 1997 as the number of students dropped 17 percent from 25,497 to 21,249. Since that time, both headcount and FTE enrollment have increased gradually. In 2005, headcount enrollment continued its upward climb to 27,598 students despite the fact that the Storrs campus is at capacity and the regional campuses are above the previous peak. Since 1997, the University’s headcount enrollment increased by 6,349 students or 30 percent. In FTE enrollments, most of the campuses experienced growth from last year with the exception of Torrington, which dropped by nearly 15 percent and Avery Point, which is down two percent. The largest increase, 10 percent, occurred at the new Waterbury campus and the smallest, just under one percent, at the Hartford campus. At this point, all campuses have exceeded the 1990 peak, except Torrington, which remains down by 21 percent.

Fall FTE Enrollment 1996-2005

	<u>1990</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>
Storrs	16,673	15,074	14,420	14,586	15,109	15,978	16,650	17,872	18,888	19,547	19,972
Avery Point	471	390	384	399	419	420	448	497	534	534	526
Hartford	887	657	597	629	703	694	728	799	842	913	920
Torrington	258	206	174	184	212	216	217	236	225	238	203
Stamford	663	499	491	586	609	656	725	775	767	858	873
Waterbury	527	320	308	315	351	374	377	398	502	627	689
Total	19,479	17,146	16,374	16,699	17,403	18,338	19,145	20,577	21,758	22,717	23,184
Tri-Campus	1,672	1,183	1,079	1,128	1,266	1,284	1,322	1,433	1,569	1,778	1,812

Connecticut State University Fall Enrollment 1990-2005

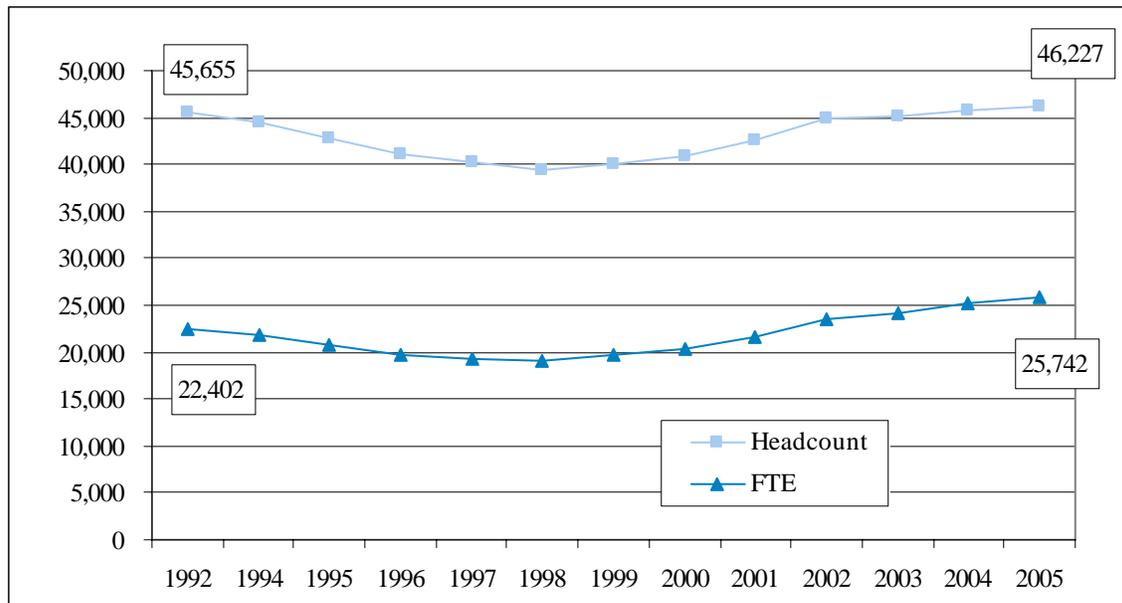


From 1990 to 1996, the Connecticut State University (CSU) lost about 12 percent of its FTE enrollment. Since 1996, enrollment has increased modestly every year with FTE enrollment exceeding the original 1990 peak beginning in 2001. Unlike the other public college systems, CSU has yet to surpass its 1990 headcount enrollment peak of 38,148. This appears to be a result of the downturn in students over 25-years-old, a trend discussed later in this report. CSU has traditionally supported a large number of part-time, career-related enrollments and, with the decline in size of the over-25 student population, has experienced a significant downturn in its part-time population. The number of FTE students, however, continues to grow modestly indicating a marked increase in full-time students. All CSU campuses experienced growth from fall 2004 with Western at nearly two percent, and Central, Eastern and Southern all hovering around one percent. Central once again is the largest CSU campus after losing that position in 2003 to Southern. From fall 1996, when enrollment bottomed out at 21,947 to fall 2005 with enrollment of 26,978, Western managed gains of 30 percent, Eastern 26 percent, Central 24 percent and Southern 18 percent.

Fall FTE Enrollment 1996-2005

	<u>1990</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>
Central	8,675	7,369	7,445	7,708	7,866	8,111	8,432	8,836	8,585	9,001	9,101
Eastern	3,126	3,328	3,328	3,557	3,820	3,935	4,045	4,081	4,052	4,140	4,178
Southern	9,199	7,677	7,756	7,677	7,900	8,335	8,535	8,672	8,759	8,936	9,058
Western	4,006	3,573	3,626	3,698	3,842	4,034	4,254	4,391	4,552	4,560	4,641
Total	25,006	21,947	22,155	22,640	23,428	24,415	25,266	25,980	25,948	26,637	26,978

Community-Technical College System Fall Enrollment 1990-2005

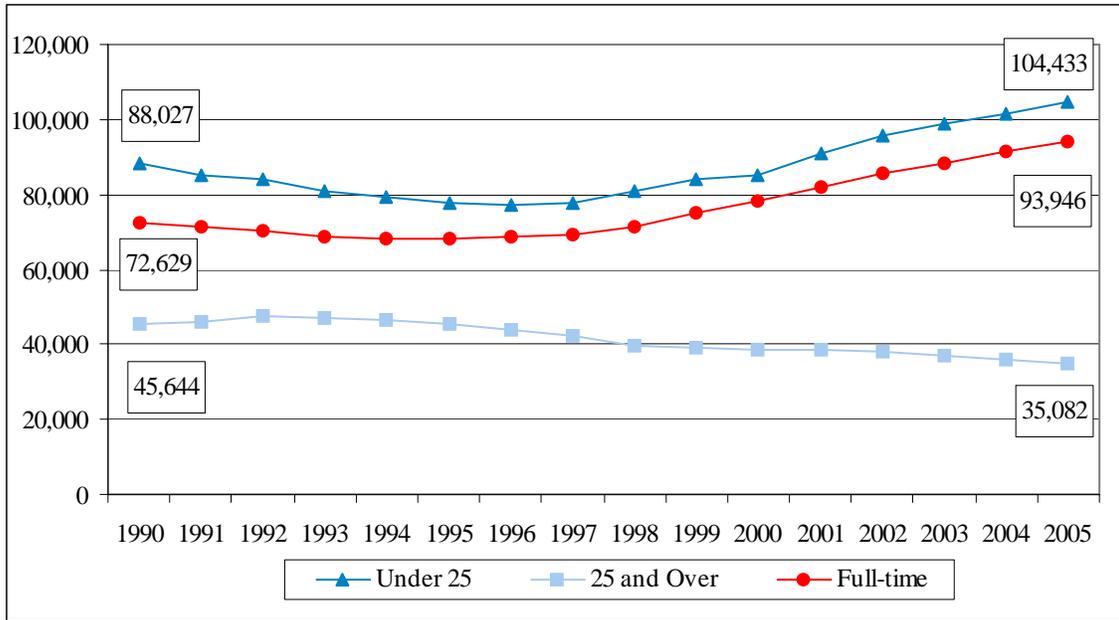


In 2005, FTE enrollment at the Community-Technical College System surpassed 2004 for a new record high of 25,742, an increase of 15 percent over the original peak of 22,402 in 1992. Although enrollment declined from 1992 to 1998 at nine of the 12 campuses, there was continued growth at Housatonic, Norwalk and Quinebaug Valley. Seven years later, four campuses remain below the 1992 peak, Asnuntuck, Middlesex, Northwestern CT and Three Rivers. The System FTE enrollment as a whole increased by two percent over last year. Nine colleges grew enrollments with eight increasing by more than three percent. The largest increases were at Manchester, six percent, followed by Capital at just under five percent and Quinebaug Valley at four percent. Manchester holds the rank of largest community college for the second year in a row. Declines were at Housatonic (five percent), Middlesex (two percent) and Three Rivers at just under one percent.

Fall FTE Enrollment 1996-2005

	<u>1992</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>
Asnuntuck	815	797	806	744	750	785	785	800	734	759	786
Capital	1,818	1,400	1,368	1,354	1,319	1,468	1,533	1,757	1,794	1,846	1,933
Gateway	2,587	2,161	2,002	1,906	1,979	2,029	2,343	2,748	2,909	2,971	3,083
Housatonic	1,225	1,212	1,543	1,676	1,809	1,884	2,123	2,308	2,487	2,601	2,469
Manchester	3,523	2,790	2,766	2,684	2,698	2,729	2,914	3,127	3,250	3,499	3,712
Middlesex	1,564	1,242	1,070	1,049	1,104	1,108	1,119	1,235	1,245	1,312	1,287
Naugatuck Valley	3,172	2,728	2,521	2,495	2,599	2,748	2,821	2,938	2,904	3,169	3,268
Northwestern CT	941	849	800	767	738	702	723	782	775	772	799
Norwalk	2,360	2,580	2,545	2,444	2,619	2,759	2,921	3,093	3,278	3,224	3,316
Quinebaug Valley	572	581	597	598	666	694	762	793	822	912	948
Three Rivers	2,153	1,818	1,728	1,774	1,779	1,761	1,743	1,894	1,892	2,034	2,020
Tunxis	1,672	1,618	1,533	1,503	1,594	1,591	1,783	2,012	2,068	2,114	2,121
Total	22,402	19,776	19,279	18,994	19,654	20,258	21,570	23,487	24,158	25,213	25,742

Connecticut Undergraduate Enrollment Student Age Summary and Full-Time Enrollment Fall 1990-2005



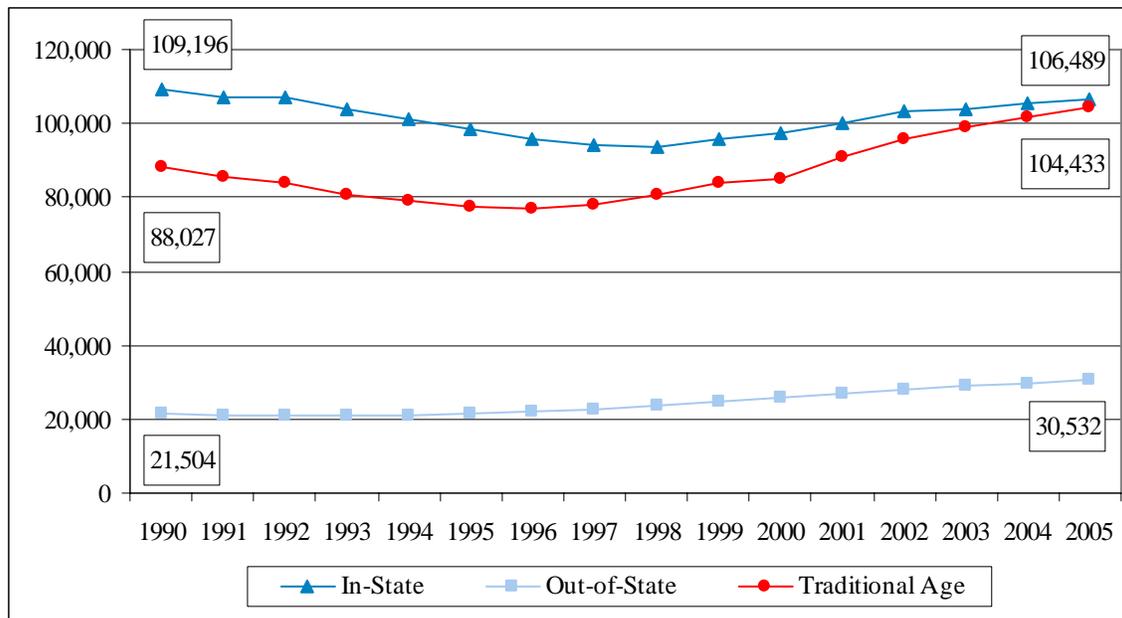
The enrollment of full-time undergraduate students began to increase in fall 1995, driven by enrollment in the independent sector. Since 1990, full-time students have represented from 70 to 88 percent of undergraduate enrollment in the independent sector, but only became the majority of undergraduates at public institutions in 1999. This upturn in full-time enrollment ties closely with the baby boomlet in traditional-age (under 25) college students, which began in fall 1997, as indicated in the graph above. While traditional-age students increased nearly 19 percent from 1990 to 2005, full-time enrollment has grown at a much faster rate of 29 percent. Note that the full-time and under 25 lines are drawing together in the above graph. It appears that, in addition to fueling the enrollment increase, traditional-age students are enrolling full-time in higher numbers than ever before. This boomlet is projected to continue to drive enrollment through at least 2008.

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 35,082, down nearly 26 percent. This decline is largely due to the baby boom generation nearing retirement and passing the point of career-oriented education. During this same time period the number of undergraduates under age 25 grew 25 percent, a reflection of the baby boom generation’s children entering into college.

Student Age Summary and Full-Time Enrollment 1997-2005

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Under 25	88,027	77,906	80,748	84,130	85,163	91,041	95,541	98,842	101,491	104,433
Full-Time Enrollment	72,629	69,169	71,375	75,257	78,161	81,888	86,719	88,332	91,714	93,946
25 and Over	45,644	42,043	39,501	39,377	38,393	38,674	38,153	36,776	35,864	35,082

Residence Status of Connecticut Undergraduate Students Fall 1990-2005



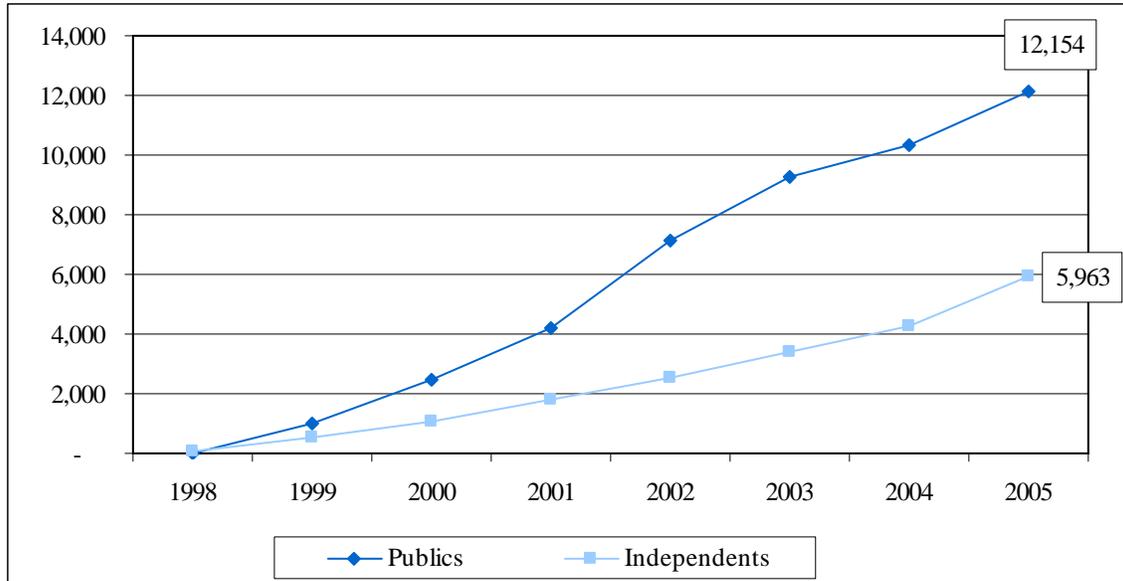
In-state enrollment follows the traditional-age college enrollment growth pattern very closely. In 2004, 78 percent of Connecticut’s public high school graduates planned to attend college and nearly 57 percent of them planned to stay in Connecticut. Traditional-age students are staying in-state for higher education in growing numbers. Although in-state undergraduates have grown in number every year since 1998, their share of the total has fallen from 80 percent to 78 percent and remains two percent below the 1990 peak of 109,196. Increases in full-time and full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment above the original 1990 peak have likely been achieved, for the most part, due to the recent surge in out-of-state students reflected above.

From 1990 to 1996 out-of-state enrollment remained at a constant level between 21,000 and 22,000. Since 1997 out-of-state enrollment has increased 34 percent to over 30,000 students. Out-of-state students now make up 22 percent of the state’s higher education enrollment with recent growth occurring largely at the regional independent schools and UConn. With the pool of in-state students expected to grow steadily through 2008, however, the out-of-state trend may begin to take a back seat.

Residence Status 1997-2005

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
In-State	109,196	94,092	93,417	95,889	97,393	100,316	103,359	103,764	105,604	106,489
Out-of-State	21,504	22,846	23,686	24,566	25,995	27,901	28,049	28,803	29,445	30,532
In-State/Out-of-State Ratio	83/17	81/19	80/20	80/20	79/21	79/21	79/21	78/22	78/22	78/22

Connecticut Online Enrollment 1998 - 2005



In fall 1997, the first two asynchronous web-based courses in higher education were offered with some 20 students enrolled through the Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium (CTDLC). Beginning with 30 institutional members, the CTDLC was created with a high quality infrastructure available to its members as a focal point for distance learning offered by Connecticut public and independent institutions. Just eight years later, the CTDLC has 46 institution and affiliate members and enrolled 18,117 students in 2005. The largest one-year percentage enrollment increase was 46 percent at the University of Connecticut (UConn), while Connecticut State University experienced a decrease of 11 percent over last year. CSU exhibited very rapid growth early in the program and may have reached a saturation point for current courses. UConn started very late and slowly, but seems to be picking up rapidly. In addition to individual courses, the CTDLC, through its Connecticut member institutions, now has full-degree programs online including ten associates, 14 bachelor's, 15 master's and 22 certificate programs in subjects such as criminal justice, nursing, library science and data mining.

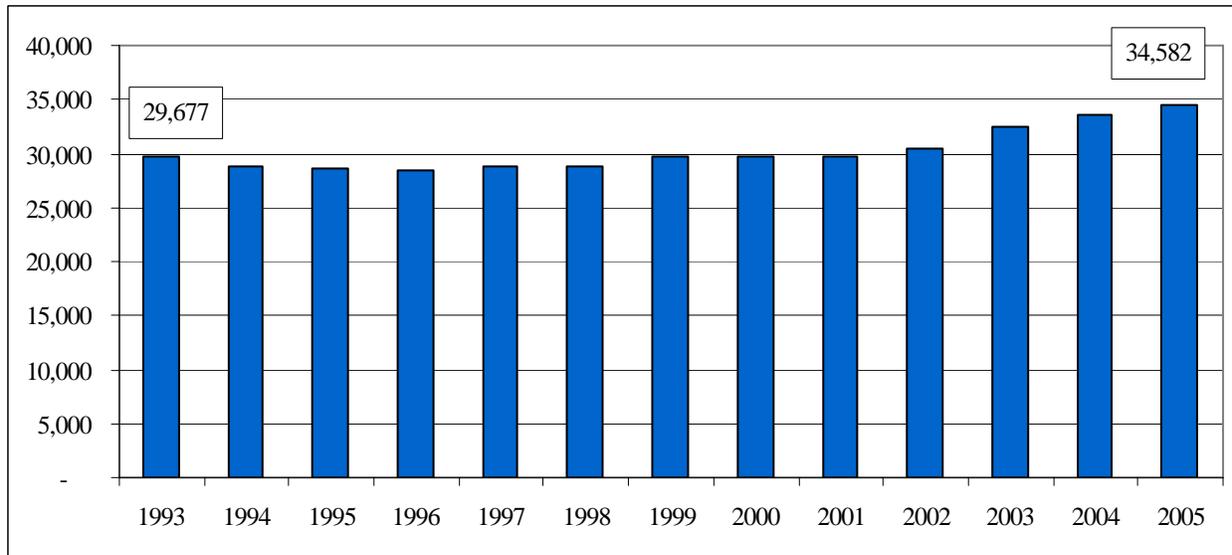
Online Enrollment 1998 - 2005

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
UConn				13	92	387	757	1,102
CSU		280	1,005	1,546	1,680	1,654	1,714	1,523
CTC System	20	626	1,385	2,258	4,180	5,653	6,181	7,598
COSC	8	115	109	350	1,189	1,567	1,704	1,931
Subtotal Public Inst.	28	1,021	2,499	4,167	7,141	9,261	10,356	12,154
Independent Inst.	98	544	1,061	1,790	2,542	3,379	4,268	5,963
Grand Total	126	1,565	3,560	5,957	9,683	12,640	14,624	18,117



DEGREES CONFERRED

Degree Productivity by Connecticut Institutions 1993 through 2005



Connecticut colleges and universities awarded 34,582 degrees and certificates in 2005, up 2.7 percent from last year for the fourth consecutive year of growth. Over the last decade, degrees have increased 21 percent, roughly reflecting the increase in full-time equivalent enrollment over the period. The state's two largest degree producers are the University of Connecticut and Yale University, which combined are 28 percent of the state total and responsible for the vast majority of the 2005 growth.

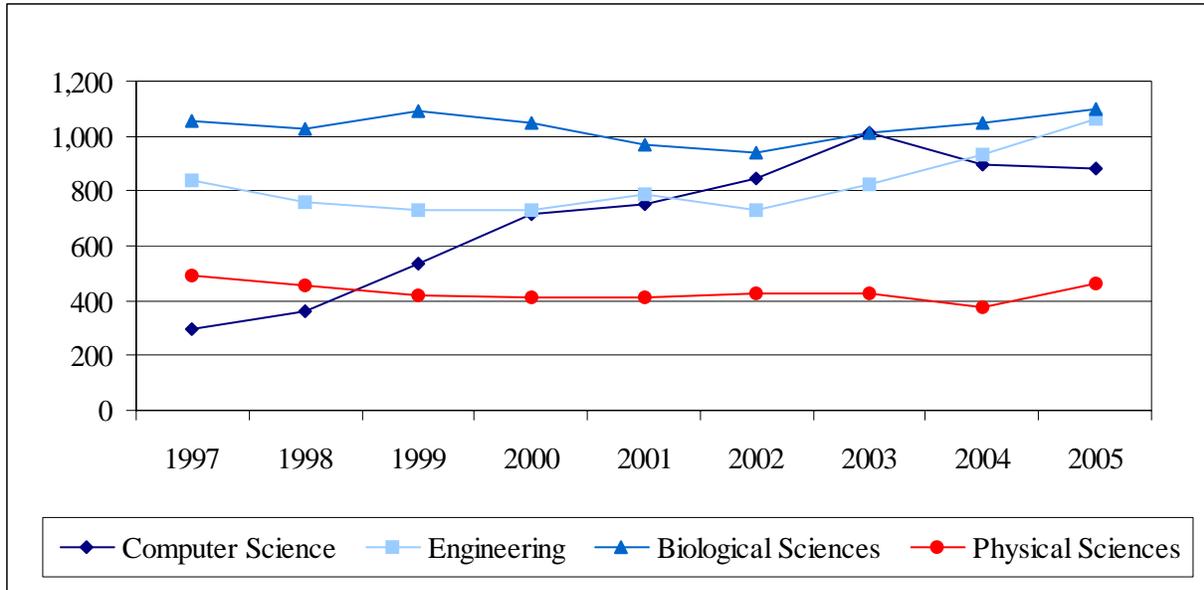
The number of minority students earning degrees increased 2.6 percent, nearly at the same pace of the overall increase, with the largest gains among Hispanics/Latinos. The share of degrees received by minorities was 16.7 percent in 2005, a fair increase from the 11.3 percent share of ten years ago, but still below parity with the 18.5 percent adult minority population. Women earned 59.5 percent of all degrees in 2005 and captured the majority of degrees at every level except the first professional.

Baccalaureate degrees, which were a majority of degrees between 1985 and 1993, slipped back to 49 percent after breaking 50 percent in 2004. This slight drop is likely an aberration, reflecting a similar drop in the number of first-time, full-time freshmen entering four-year colleges four years ago. Bachelor's degrees are up 4.3 percent in the public sector and down 4.5 percent at the independents. Associate's degrees represent 15 percent of all degrees, compared to 17 percent ten years ago, and master's degrees represent 28 percent, up from 25 percent.

Once again, the top five degree-producing disciplines, in order, are business, education, health professions, social sciences and history, and liberal arts and sciences. They comprise 57 percent of all degrees in 2005, with all but business increasing.

Public colleges and universities awarded 17,579 degrees, up 5.7 percent from 2004. Independent institutions granted 17,003 degrees, four less than last year. The public sector produced 50.8 percent of all awards and is back in the majority for the first time since 1998.

Degrees Conferred in Economic Cluster or Shortage Related Disciplines



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

Engineering is the only clear success over the last four years with degrees up 35 percent. However, the longer-term is less favorable because the 1,062 awards in 2005 are less than the total for every year between 1983 and 1992. Biological sciences capped a third straight year of growth with a five percent increase. Computer science is down two percent in 2005, following a 12 percent drop last year. Finally, physical science awards are up 23 percent from a 21-year low in 2004. Over the last four years physical sciences recorded the smallest increase of the four disciplines at 11 percent, and awards are well below the record 505 in 1995.

Degrees in nursing (defined as R. N. training) remained steady—down four degrees from the 866 in 2004. Annual production of nurses is up 18 percent over the last four years, but well below projected annual openings of 1,181.

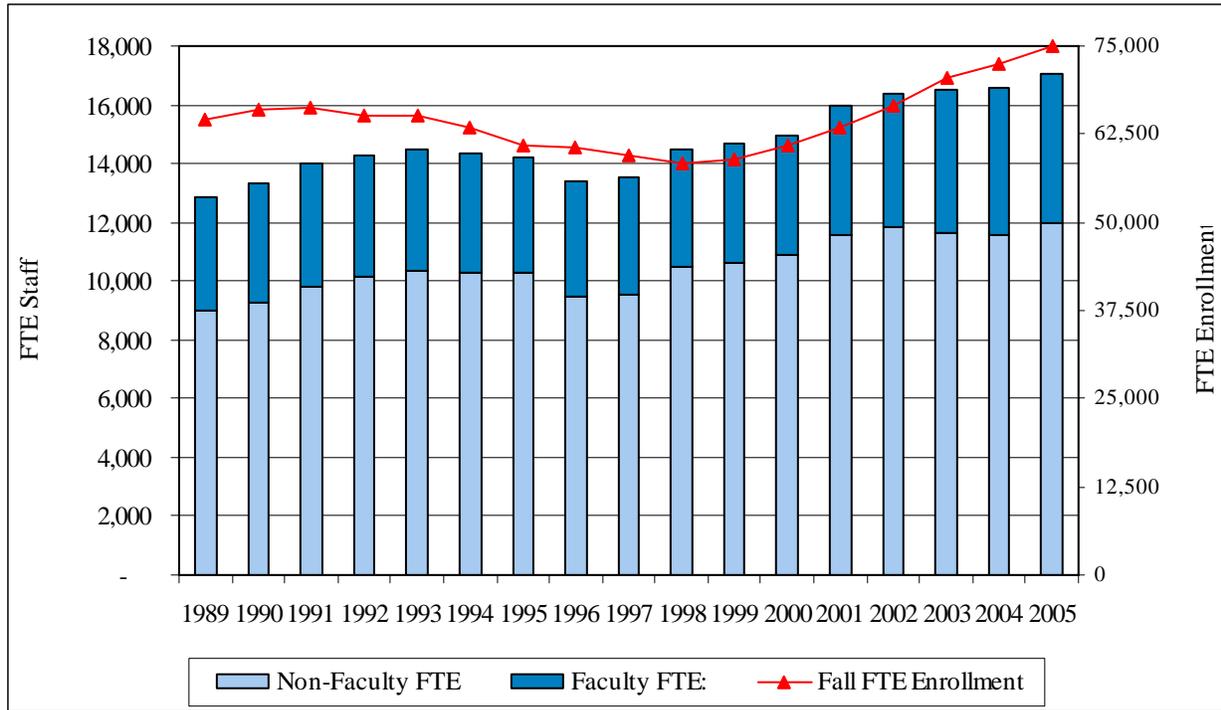
A total of 3,642 students were awarded credentials in teacher preparation programs, up seven percent from 2004. Unfortunately, only 1,074, or 29 percent, were in the critical shortage areas identified by the State Department of Education (special education, mathematics 7-12, music, Spanish 7-12, school psychologist, bilingual education, speech and language pathology, consumer and home economics, technology education and remedial reading). The shortage areas with the highest number of awards were Grades PreK-12 special education (276 awards), Grades 7-12 science (227), English (192) and math (145).



POSITION TRENDS

Connecticut Public Higher Education System Position Trends 1989-2005

Total FTE Staff by Faculty and Non-Faculty



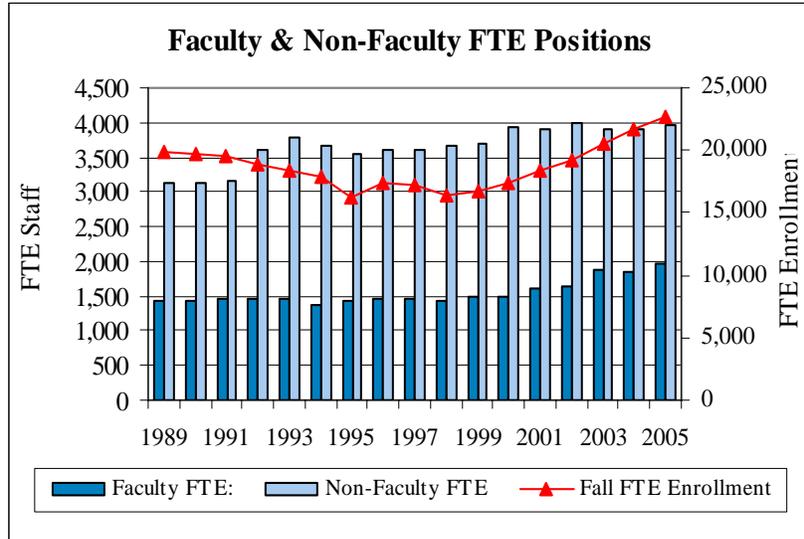
This section is reprinted from the 2005 System Trends Book. No update will be made until 2007.

Total positions across the system have increased by 4,215 or 33 percent since 1989 to an estimated 17,059 in 2005. In comparison, fall 2004 FTE enrollment reached 75,049, representing a fourth consecutive year of peak enrollment and increasing 10,614 students or 16.1 percent since 1989.

From 1989 to 2005, the faculty complement of positions has grown by 1,227, or 32 percent, to 5,104. 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 2,988 since 1989 bringing the total non-faculty positions to 11,955 in 2005, an increase of 33 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 2005, enrollment and faculty grew at roughly the same rates with faculty reaching over 5,100 positions by 2005, a 25 percent increase over the previous decade's level. Non-faculty positions, however, grew steadily from a low of nearly 9,000 in 1989 to almost 12,000 in 2005, dropping briefly from 1996 through 1997, and from 2003 through 2004 when early retirement programs were implemented.

University of Connecticut Position Trends 1989-2005

At the University of Connecticut, total funded positions increased 1,355 or 30 percent from 1989 to 2005. The majority of the growth occurred in the non-faculty complement which increased by over 800 or 26 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 except for a slight dip in 2004 as a result of the early retirement program. Fall FTE enrollment declined from a peak of 19,903 in 1989 to a low of 16,269 in 1995, a reduction of 18.3 percent. Over the past six years enrollment has increased steadily, along with faculty, and now stands at 23,184, about 3,280 students, or 16.5 percent, above the peak in 1989.

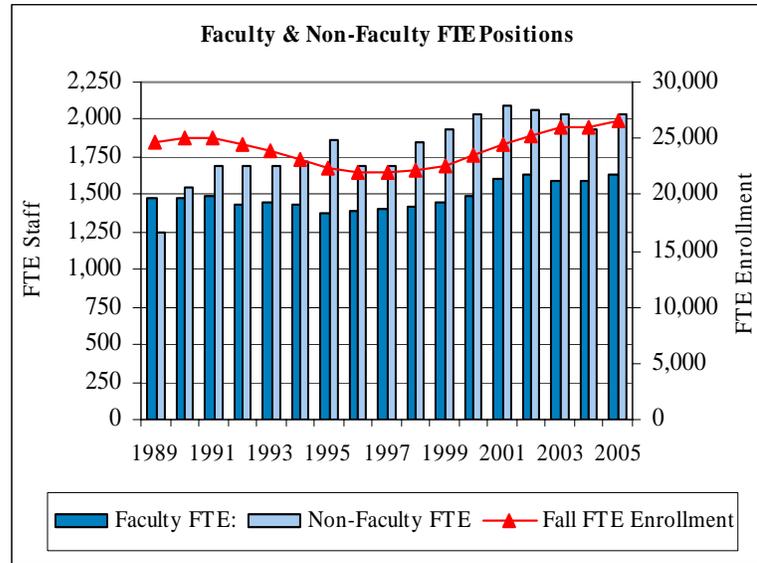


FTE	1989	2002	2003	2004	Est. 2005	Change 1989-05
Faculty						
Full-Time	1,109	1,015	1,094	1,021	1,105	-4%
Part-Time	311	617	781	826	849	172.3%
Total	1,420	1,632	1,875	1,847	1,953	37.5%
Full-Time %	78.1%	62.2%	58.4%	55.3%	56.6%	
Part-Time %	21.9%	37.8%	41.6%	44.7%	43.4%	

Since 1989, faculty positions have increased by 533 or 37.5 percent, however, the majority of the growth has been in part-time faculty. This represents 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 nearly tripled, from 311 in 1989 to 849 in 2005. The ratio of full-time to part-time faculty was 78 percent in 1989 and has dropped to 57 percent in 2005. Part-time faculty are filling an additional 232 full-time positions, for a 37.6 percent increase, and full-time faculty have added 90 positions, an 8.9 percent increase. 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 University is addressing this issue, along with the faculty/student ratio, through a five-year faculty expansion plan.

Connecticut State University Position Trends 1989-2005

At Connecticut State University, total funded positions increased 947, or 34.9 percent, from 1989 to 2005. The majority of the growth occurred in the non-faculty complement which increased nearly 800, or 63.5 percent, beginning with a leap of nearly 300 positions in 1990. From 1991 through 1997, non-faculty remained stable at about 1,700 before growing to 2,000 in 2000 and subsequently remaining fairly flat through 2005 but for a slight dip in 2004 due to the early retirement program. The number of faculty, although growing at an overall rate of nearly 11 percent, did not pass 1989's level of 1,475 until 2000 due to generally declining enrollment through the period. With the recent enrollment surge, the faculty lines have seesawed above and below 1,600 between 2000 and 2005. 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 26,637 in 2005 while faculty increased until 2001 and has since remained at about 1,600 positions.



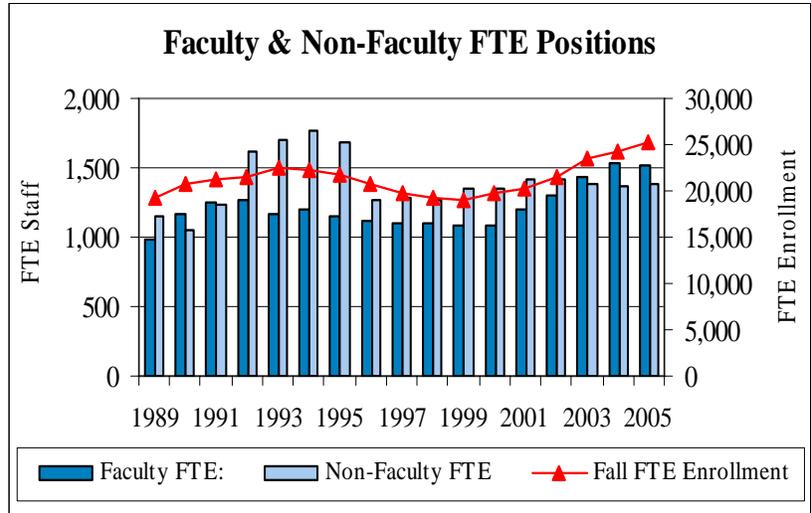
FTE Faculty	1989	2002	2003	2004	Est. 2005	Change 1989-05
Full-Time	1,118	1,180	1,193	1,176	1,201	7.4%
Part-Time	357	452	402	418	433	21.2%
Total	1,475	1,632	1,595	1,594	1,634	10.7%
Full-Time %	75.8%	72.3%	74.8%	73.8%	73.5%	
Part-Time %	24.2%	27.7%	25.2%	26.2%	26.5%	

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 has remained fairly constant at a ratio of roughly 75/25 with a slight dip experienced in 2001 and 2002. Specifically, since 1997, full-time faculty positions increased by 154 or 15 percent while part-time faculty increased at a slightly faster rate of 23 percent, or 80 positions. Over the same period, enrollment grew by nearly 4,700 students, or 21 percent, and the entire faculty complement increased at a slightly slower rate of 17 percent with 233 faculty added. The CSU faculty collective bargaining contract requires the State University to maintain the roughly 75/25 ratio of full-time to part-time faculty, which explains the lack of growth in adjuncts that is noted elsewhere in the system.

Community-Technical College System Position Trends 1989-2005

At the Community-Technical College System, funded positions increased 772 or 36.2 percent from 1989 to 2005. The majority of the growth occurred in the faculty complement which increased by 535, or nearly 55 percent. From 1989 to 2001, the faculty remained between 1,000 and 1,200 following the same trend as enrollment. The enrollment surge pushed the faculty lines to just over 1,500 by 2004. Non-faculty positions, on the other hand, grew 21 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 it has 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. Over the past four years, enrollment in the CTC System has been on the increase, and now stands at 25,213, about 5,867 students or 30.3 percent above 1989.



FTE	1989	2002	2003	2004	Est. 2005	Change 1989-03
Faculty						
Full-Time	809	777	775	772	773	-4.4%
Part-Time	173	520	655	756	744	331.3%
Total	982	1,297	1,430	1,528	1,517	54.6%
Full-Time %	82.4%	59.9%	54.2%	50.5%	51.0%	
Part-Time %	17.6%	40.1%	45.8%	49.5%	49.0%	

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

Due to the more rapid growth in faculty positions since 1989, faculty as a percent of total positions at the community colleges has increased about 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 one approaching 50/50 in 2005. Specifically, full-time faculty declined by about four percent, or 36 positions, while part-time faculty have more than tripled with 571 positions added. The community colleges have managed enrollment growth of over 5,900 students (30.8%) since 1998 with the addition of 375 adjunct faculty, an increase of over 100 percent, while the full-time faculty complement has increased by 38 positions or 5.2 percent. The community colleges have requested additional full-time faculty to address this significant imbalance.

**Connecticut Public Higher Education
FTE Faculty & Staff 1989-2005**

	<u>1989</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>Estimated 2005</u>	<u>Change 1989-05</u>
FTE Faculty							
University of Connecticut	1,420	1,609	1,632	1,875	1,847	1,953	37.5%
UConn Health Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut State University	1,475	1,599	1,632	1,595	1,594	1,634	10.8%
Community-Tech College System	982	1,199	1,297	1,430	1,528	1,517	54.5%
Charter Oak State College/CTDLC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Faculty	3,877	4,407	4,561	4,900	4,969	5,104	31.6%
FTE Non-Faculty							
University of Connecticut	3,141	3,893	4,002	3,900	3,899	3,963	26.2%
Connecticut State University	1,241	2,099	2,068	2,029	1,934	2,029	63.5%
Community-Tech College System	1,150	1,412	1,417	1,391	1,373	1,386	20.5%
Subtotal Non-Faculty	5,532	7,404	7,487	7,320	7,206	7,378	33.4%
UConn Health Center*	3,357	4,044	4,252	4,196	4,281	4,459	32.8%
Charter Oak State College/CTDLC**	22	49	55	52	57	69	213.6%
Department of Higher Education	57	48	48	48	49	49	-14.0%
Total Non-Faculty	8,967	11,545	11,842	11,616	11,593	11,955	33.3%
FTE Total Staff							
University of Connecticut	4,561	5,502	5,634	5,775	5,746	5,916	29.7%
UConn Health Center*	3,357	4,044	4,252	4,196	4,281	4,459	32.8%
Connecticut State University	2,716	3,698	3,700	3,624	3,528	3,663	34.9%
Community-Tech College System	2,131	2,611	2,713	2,821	2,901	2,903	36.2%
Charter Oak State College/CTDLC**	22	49	55	52	57	69	213.6%
Department of Higher Education	57	48	48	48	49	49	-14.0%
Total Staff	12,844	15,952	16,402	16,516	16,562	17,059	32.8%

* The University of Connecticut Health Center staff is not reported by faculty and non-faculty, therefore, all staff have been categorized as non-faculty.

**Growth in positions at Charter Oak drops to 122.7% from 1989 to 2003 when the 13 CTDLC positions and 7 Bridgepoint Education positions are removed.

Source: Constituent Unit Biennial Operating Budget Submissions



TUITION AND FEES

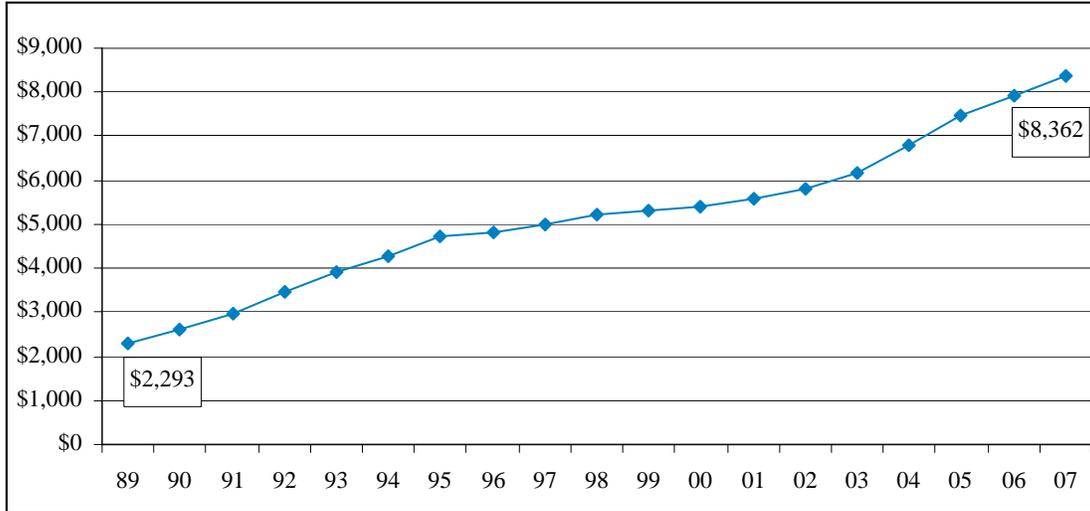
**Connecticut Public Higher Education
Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees**

	<u>In-State</u>			<u>Out-of-State</u>		
	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>% Change</u>
University of Connecticut						
Commuter	\$ 7,912	\$8,362	5.7%	\$20,416	\$21,562	5.6%
Resident	15,616	16,628	6.5%	28,120	29,828	6.1%
Connecticut State University						
Commuter	5,936	6,284	5.9%	13,875	14,606	5.3%
Resident	13,426	14,238	6.0%	21,365	22,560	5.6%
Community-Technical College System						
	2,536	2,672	5.4%	7,568	7,976	5.4%
Charter Oak State College						
Associate Degree	890	920	3.4%	1,160	1,200	3.4%
Bachelor Degree 1st Year	1,015	1,045	3.0%	1,305	1,360	4.2%
Bachelor Degree > 1st Year	605	635	5.0%	805	845	5.0%

For the 2007 academic year, tuition and fee increases are below six percent for undergraduate commuting students at all public institutions. These increases, under six percent for the second consecutive year, are generally more reasonable than the prior year, although continuing well above the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) rate for 2005 of 3.5 percent and the corresponding CPI rate of 3.0 percent. Tuition and fees for resident and out-of-state students are also at six percent or lower with the exception of students living on campus at the University of Connecticut who will pay over six percent as a result of changes to the food services program that expand options and increase flexibility.

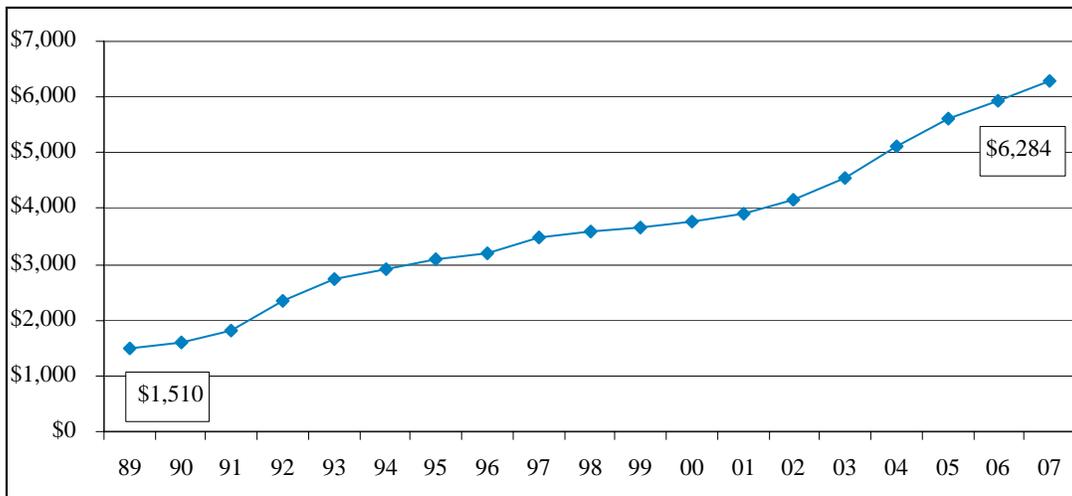
Nationally, public sector 2006 tuition increases average seven percent at four-year colleges and five percent at two-year schools. These averages are a significant improvement from last year's ten percent increase and reflect state budget improvements across the nation. Connecticut's rates for 2006 and 2007 are favorable in comparison with the rest of the country largely as a result of stronger state support, especially in the lean times. Connecticut, too, is coming off multiple years of double digit increases and, according to the College Board, a long-term trend of see-sawing rates is troubling. Adequate tuition and fee revenue in combination with state funding is needed to support research and workforce priorities, along with growing technology, utility and debt service costs.

University of Connecticut In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1989 – 2007



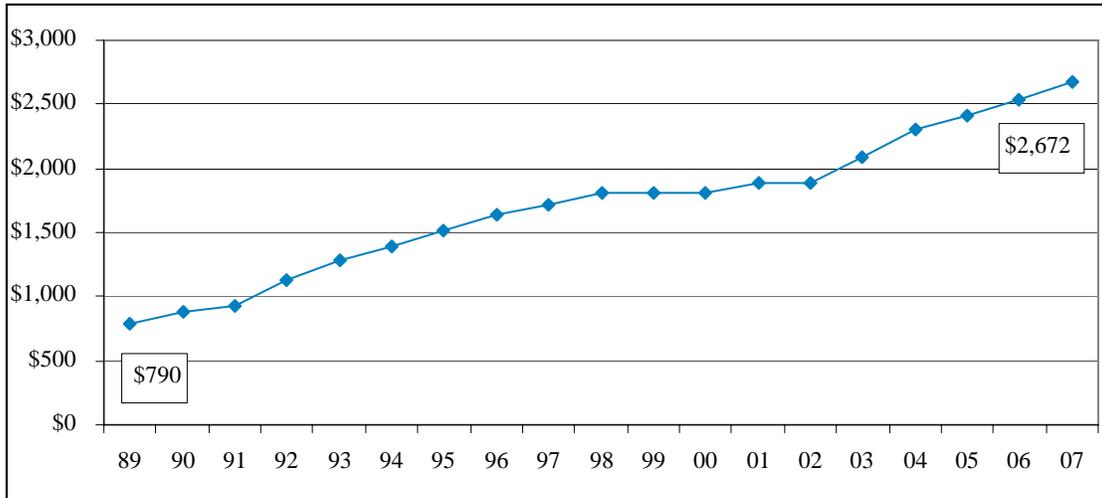
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition and Fees</u>	<u>Increase Over Prior Year</u>	<u>Cumulative Increase</u>
1989	\$2,293	-	-
1990	2,631	14.7%	14.7%
1991	2,974	13.0%	29.7%
1992	3,463	16.4%	51.0%
1993	3,902	12.7%	70.2%
1994	4,290	9.9%	87.1%
1995	4,712	9.8%	105.5%
1996	4,810	2.1%	109.8%
1997	4,974	3.4%	116.9%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

Connecticut State University In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1989 – 2007



<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%

Community-Technical College System In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1989 – 2007



<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%

Universities In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2005-06

National Ranking

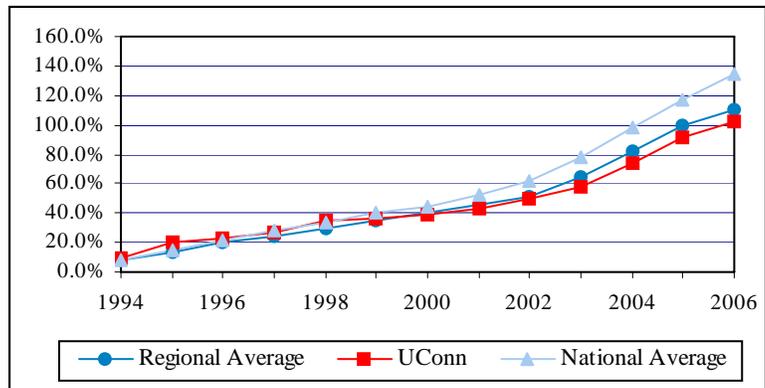
Pennsylvania	\$11,508	1
Vermont	\$10,748	2
New Hampshire	\$9,778	3
Massachusetts	\$9,278	4
New Jersey	\$9,237	5
Michigan	\$9,213	6
Illinois	\$8,634	7
Minnesota	\$8,622	8
Connecticut	\$7,912	9
Maryland	\$7,821	10
Ohio	\$7,795	11
Texas	\$7,438	12
California	\$7,434	13
Missouri	\$7,415	14
Delaware	\$7,318	15
South Carolina	\$7,314	16
Rhode Island	\$7,292	17
Virginia	\$7,180	18
Indiana	\$7,161	19
Maine	\$6,910	20
National Average	\$6,172	

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 problem than the rest of the country. UConn's tuition and fees increased 5.6 percent in 2006 against the national average of 8.3 percent. Although UConn has kept its number nine ranking, it is moving closer to the tenth position than to the eighth. UConn's growth rate is right on the average regional tuition growth rate of 5.7 percent in 2006, but the four schools below UConn in the region are not growing fast enough to pass Connecticut, and the top three institutions in the region are effectively semi-privatized with state support representing an increasingly smaller portion of their revenue. With a 5.7 percent increase for 2007, UConn is likely to maintain its regional ranking and possibly gain on the national level depending upon how continuing budget problems in other states affect tuition.

Regional Ranking

Pennsylvania	\$11,508	1
Vermont	\$10,748	2
New Hampshire	\$9,778	3
Massachusetts	\$9,278	4
New Jersey	\$9,237	5
Connecticut	\$7,912	6
Delaware	\$7,318	7
Rhode Island	\$7,292	8
Maine	\$6,910	9
New York	\$6,068	10
Regional Average	\$8,605	

Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2006



Source: 2005-06 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 2006).

State Universities In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2005-06

National Ranking

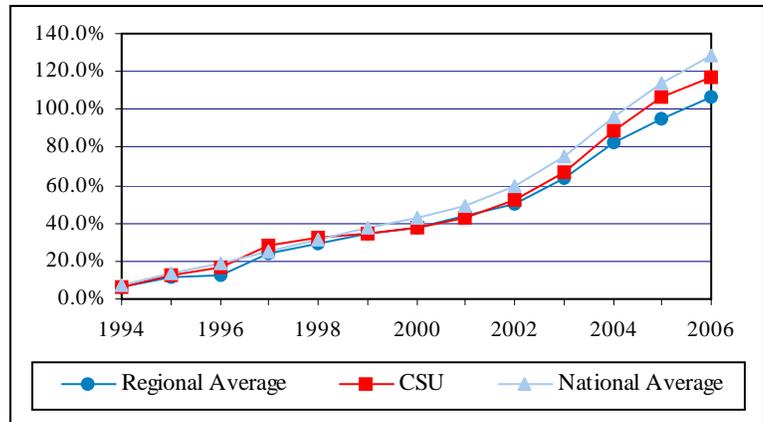
New Jersey	\$8,653	1
Ohio	\$7,567	2
New Hampshire	\$7,190	3
Illinois	\$6,780	4
Maryland	\$6,755	5
Vermont	\$6,484	6
Michigan	\$6,268	7
Pennsylvania	\$6,263	8
Indiana	\$6,171	9
South Carolina	\$5,984	10
Connecticut	\$5,925	11
Virginia	\$5,906	12
Massachusetts	\$5,882	13
Iowa	\$5,602	14
Minnesota	\$5,112	15
New York	\$5,238	16
Missouri	\$5,112	17
Wisconsin	\$5,072	18
Arkansas	\$4,951	19
Maine	\$4,836	20
National Average	\$4,862	

Connecticut State University consistently ranks among the top 10 most expensive state universities, in terms of tuition and fees, on both a national and regional basis. The tuition freeze in 1999 brought the cumulative increase below the national rate of growth for the first time. But it took a continued freeze in 2000 to bring the cumulative growth rate below the regional average and, then, only temporarily. Because the 5.2 percent increase in 2006 is lower than the national average growth rate of 6.9 percent and Michigan, Indiana and South Carolina increased between eight and 14 percent, CSU moved down to eleven in the national ranking for the first time. The regional ranking remained at five even as CSU's growth rate of 5.2 percent is below the average of 5.9 percent in surrounding states. As indicated in the graph below, only in 2006 has CSU's rate of growth in tuition and fees settled exactly between the regional average and national average growth. CSU now has moved down three on the national scale. With a 5.9 percent increase for 2007, CSU may be able to hold its position outside the top ten.

Regional Ranking

New Jersey	\$8,653	1
New Hampshire	\$7,190	2
Vermont	\$6,484	3
Pennsylvania	\$6,263	4
Connecticut	\$5,925	5
Massachusetts	\$5,882	6
New York	\$5,238	7
Maine	\$4,836	8
Rhode Island	\$4,676	9
Regional Average	\$6,127	

Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2006



Source: 2005-06 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 2006).

Community Colleges In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2005-06

National Ranking

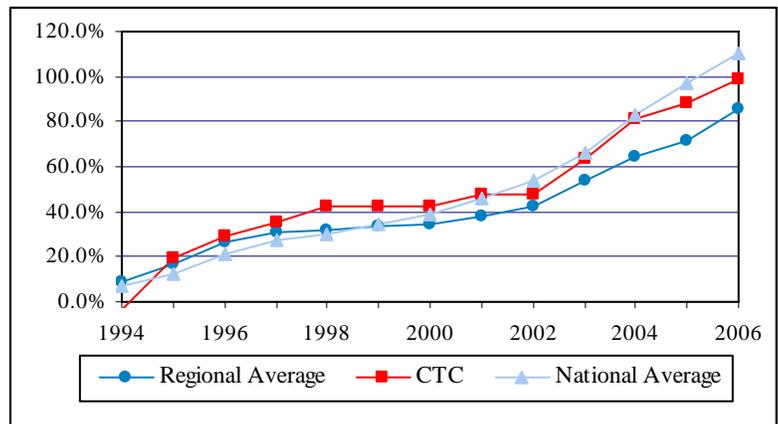
Wisconsin	\$4,237	1
Minnesota	\$4,042	2
Vermont	\$3,912	3
Massachusetts	\$3,477	4
Alaska	\$3,335	5
New York	\$3,257	6
North Dakota	\$3,202	7
South Carolina	\$3,124	8
Maryland	\$3,057	9
Iowa	\$3,056	10
Missouri	\$3,051	11
Ohio	\$3,011	12
Oregon	\$2,980	13
New Jersey	\$2,934	14
Pennsylvania	\$2,849	15
Indiana	\$2,822	16
Maine	\$2,732	17
Alabama	\$2,700	18
Connecticut	\$2,536	19
Montana	\$2,503	20
National Average	\$2,414	

The Community-Technical College System is ranked 7th in the region and 19th in the nation in price. Nationally and regionally, the community colleges have dropped one place as a result of a 33.9 percent tuition increase in Maine. 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 and constant in the rankings. A 5.4 percent increase for the System in 2006 is well below the national average of 7.0 percent and the regional growth rate of 8.4 percent. In the region, tuition growth rates are all higher than Connecticut with the exception of Maine. This is illustrated in the chart below where the community college line moderates in 2006 while the national and regional average rates continue a steep incline. With a 5.4 percent increase in the full-time rate for 2007, the community colleges are likely to maintain both their national and regional rankings.

Regional Ranking

Vermont	\$3,912	1
Massachusetts	\$3,477	2
New York	\$3,257	3
New Jersey	\$2,934	4
Pennsylvania	\$2,849	5
Maine	\$2,732	6
Connecticut	\$2,536	7
Rhode Island	\$2,470	8
Delaware	\$2,196	9
Regional Average	\$2,929	

Cumulative Percentage Change FY 1994-2006



Source: 2005-06 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (January 2006).

Tuition and Fees

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

	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$4,730	\$5,260	\$5,772	\$6,096	\$6,456	5.9%
General University Fee	1,032	1,092	1,200	1,272	1,344	5.7%
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee	268	282	308	324	342	5.6%
Conn. Daily Campus Fee	14	14	14	14	14	0.0%
Student Government Fee	30	48	66	66	66	0.0%
WHUS Fee & TV Fee	24	24	28	28	28	0.0%
Student Union Fee*	26	52	62	62	62	0.0%
Transit Fee	30	40	40	50	50	0.0%
Total Commuting Student	\$6,154	\$6,812	\$7,490	\$7,912	\$8,362	5.7%
Room Fee (Double)	3,478	3,670	3,872	4,104	4,350	6.0%
Food Service	3,064	3,218	3,532	3,600	3,916	8.8%
Total Resident Student	\$12,696	\$13,700	\$14,894	\$15,616	\$16,628	6.5%

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

Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$14,425	\$16,044	\$17,604	\$18,600	\$19,656	5.7%
General University Fee	1,032	1,092	1,200	1,272	1,344	5.7%
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee	268	282	308	324	342	5.6%
Conn. Daily Campus Fee	14	14	14	14	14	0.0%
Student Government Fee	30	48	66	66	66	0.0%
WHUS Fee & TV Fee	24	24	28	28	28	0.0%
Student Union Fee*	26	52	62	62	62	0.0%
Transit Fee	30	40	40	50	50	0.0%
Total Commuting Student	\$15,849	\$17,596	\$19,322	\$20,416	\$21,562	5.6%
Room Fee (Double)	3,478	3,670	3,872	4,104	4,350	6.0%
Food Service	3,064	3,218	3,532	3,600	3,916	8.8%
Total Resident Student	\$22,391	\$24,484	\$26,726	\$28,120	\$29,828	6.1%

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

In-State Students

	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	1 Year % Change
School of Medicine						
Basic Fees	\$4,380	\$5,040	\$5,800	\$6,670	\$7,670	15.0%
Tuition	10,440	12,000	13,800	15,870	18,250	15.0%
Total School of Medicine	\$14,820	\$17,040	\$19,600	\$22,540	\$25,920	15.0%
School of Dental Medicine						
Basic Fees	\$4,030	\$4,635	\$5,330	\$6,100	\$7,000	14.8%
Tuition	8,385	9,643	11,089	12,752	14,665	15.0%
Total School of Dental Medicine	\$12,415	\$14,278	\$16,419	\$18,852	\$21,665	14.9%

Out-of-State Students

	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	1 Year % Change
School of Medicine						
Basic Fees	\$4,380	\$5,040	\$5,800	\$6,670	\$7,670	15.0%
Tuition	23,750	27,300	31,400	36,110	41,525	15.0%
Total School of Medicine	\$28,130	\$32,340	\$37,200	\$42,780	\$49,195	15.0%
School of Dental Medicine						
Basic Fees	\$4,030	\$4,635	\$5,330	\$6,100	\$7,000	14.8%
Tuition	21,490	24,714	28,420	32,684	37,587	15.0%
Total School of Dental Medicine	\$25,520	\$29,349	\$33,750	\$38,784	\$44,587	14.9%

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

In-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$2,313	\$2,648	\$2,862	\$3,034	\$3,187	5.0%
University Fee	706	732	765	792	820	3.5%
University General Fee	1,184	1,385	1,629	1,749	1,916	9.6%
Information Tech Fee	200	218	218	223	223	0.0%
Student Activity Fee	118	128	128	128	128	0.0%
Media Fee	10	10	10	10	10	0.0%
Total Commuting Student	\$4,531	\$5,121	\$5,611	\$5,936	\$6,284	5.9%
Average Housing Fee	3,581	3,792	4,013	4,235	4,513	6.6%
Average Food Service	2,777	2,962	3,124	3,255	3,442	5.7%
Total Resident Student	\$10,889	\$11,875	\$12,748	\$13,426	\$14,238	6.1%

Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$7,485	\$8,570	\$9,264	\$9,820	\$10,315	5.0%
University Fee	1,736	1,798	1,879	1,945	2,014	3.5%
University General Fee	1,184	1,385	1,629	1,749	1,916	9.6%
Information Tech Fee	200	218	218	223	223	0.0%
Student Activity Fee	118	128	128	128	128	0.0%
Media Fee	10	10	10	10	10	0.0%
Total Commuting Student	\$10,733	\$12,109	\$13,127	\$13,875	\$14,606	5.3%
Avg. Housing Fee	3,581	3,792	4,013	4,235	4,513	6.6%
Avg. Food Service	2,777	2,962	3,124	3,255	3,442	5.7%
Total Resident Student	\$17,091	\$18,863	\$20,264	\$21,365	\$22,560	5.6%

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

In-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	1 Year % Change
Tuition	\$1,818	\$2,028	\$2,112	\$2,232	\$2,352	5.4%
College Service Fee	250	262	274	284	300	5.6%
Student Activity Fee	20	20	20	20	20	0.0%
Total	\$2,088	\$2,310	\$2,406	\$2,536	\$2,672	5.4%

Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	1 Year % Change
Tuition	\$5,454	\$6,084	\$6,336	\$6,696	\$7,056	5.4%
College Service Fee	750	786	822	852	900	5.6%
Student Activity Fee	20	20	20	20	20	0.0%
Total	\$6,224	\$6,890	\$7,178	\$7,568	\$7,976	5.4%

Charter Oak State College Schedule of Tuition & Common Fees

In-State Students

	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Associates Degree	\$759	\$815	\$855	\$890	\$920	3.4%
Bachelors Degree (1st year cost)	\$869	\$940	\$980	\$1,015	\$1,045	3.0%
Bachelors Degree (after 1st year)	\$502	\$530	\$555	\$605	\$635	5.0%

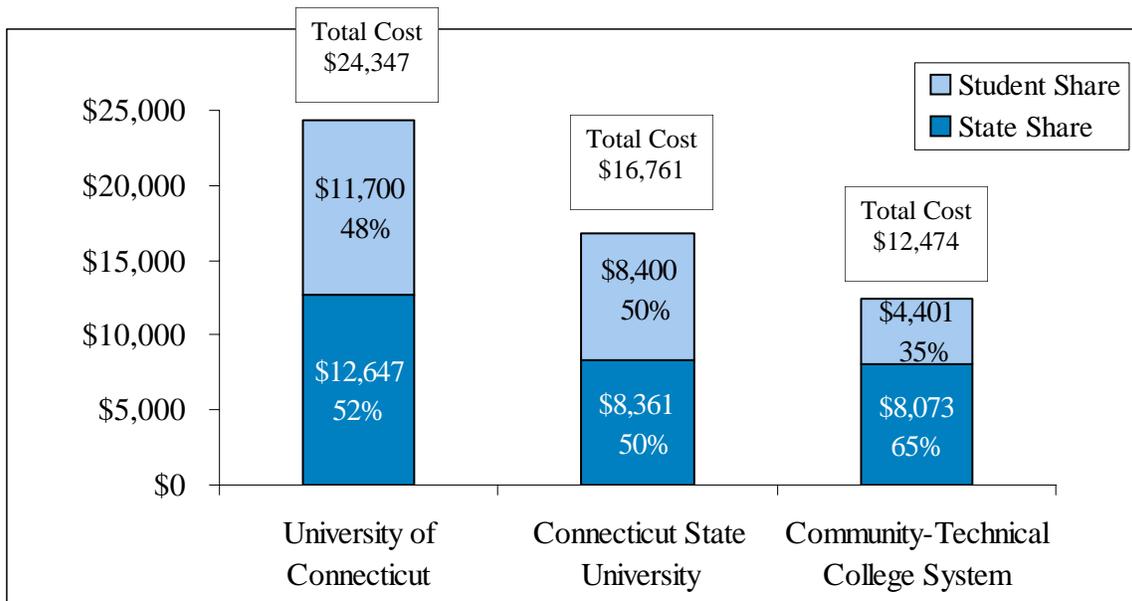
Out-of-State Students

	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Associates Degree	\$979	\$1,055	\$1,115	\$1,160	\$1,200	3.4%
Bachelors Degree (1st year cost)	\$1,089	\$1,180	\$1,245	\$1,305	\$1,360	4.2%
Bachelors Degree (after 1st year)	\$656	\$695	\$735	\$805	\$845	5.0%



STUDENT AND STATE SHARE OF COSTS

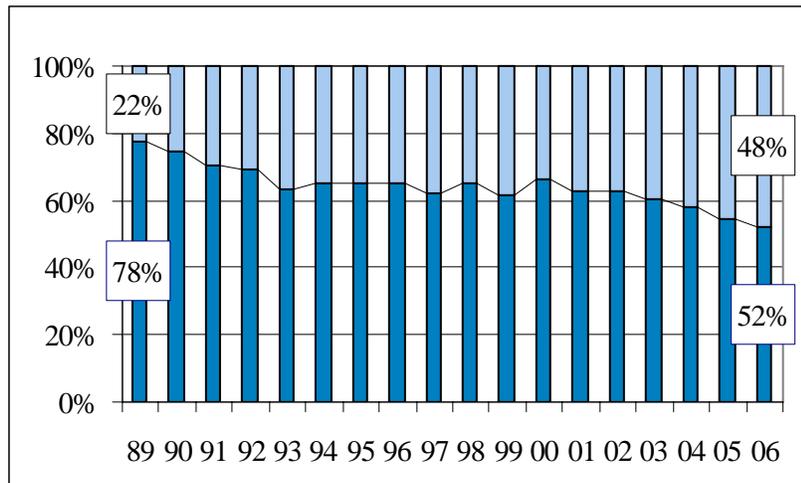
Student and State Share of E&G Costs per FTE Student Estimated FY 2006



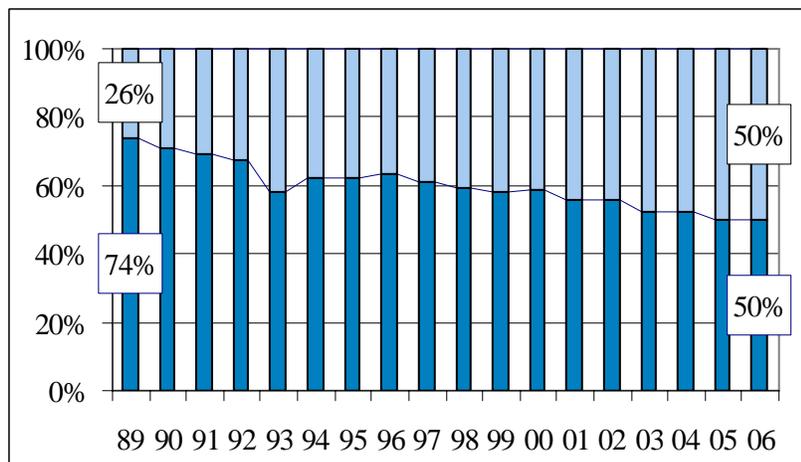
The relative share of direct educational costs borne by students versus the state is compared on a full-time equivalent (FTE) student basis. Educational cost or “educational and general” expenses as defined by national higher education reporting standards, include expenditures for instruction, research, 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 2006 estimated total cost for the University of Connecticut increases \$549 (2.3 percent) from 2005 with two percent enrollment growth. The Connecticut State University’s cost increases \$1,150 (7.4 percent) with one percent enrollment growth, and the Community-Technical College System estimates a total cost increase of \$836 (7.2 percent) also with two percent enrollment growth. All three units have tuition and fee increases just below six percent. Cost per student remains constant when enrollment grows at a faster rate than state support and tuition increases are relatively low. It increases when enrollment growth is lower than revenue growth and decreases when enrollment growth exceeds revenue growth. The first circumstance is evident at UConn where the tuition increase is relatively low, but enrollment growth outstrips state support largely as a result of a reduction in capital equipment funding. In this instance there is enough enrollment to hold the overall cost increase down, but the drop in state support drives the share of cost to the student side. At both the CSU and CTC systems the enrollment growth is lower than revenue growth and the overall cost increases substantially. The percentage of state support has dropped two percentage points at UConn, remained the same at the CSU and decreased one percentage point at the CTC System.

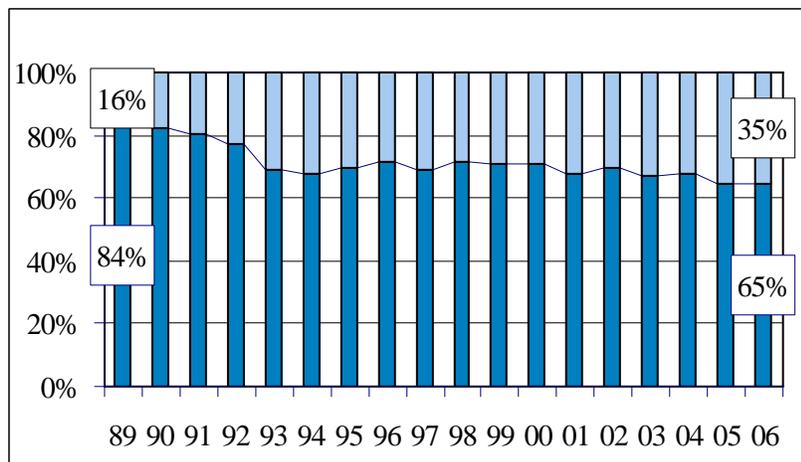
University of Connecticut



Connecticut State University



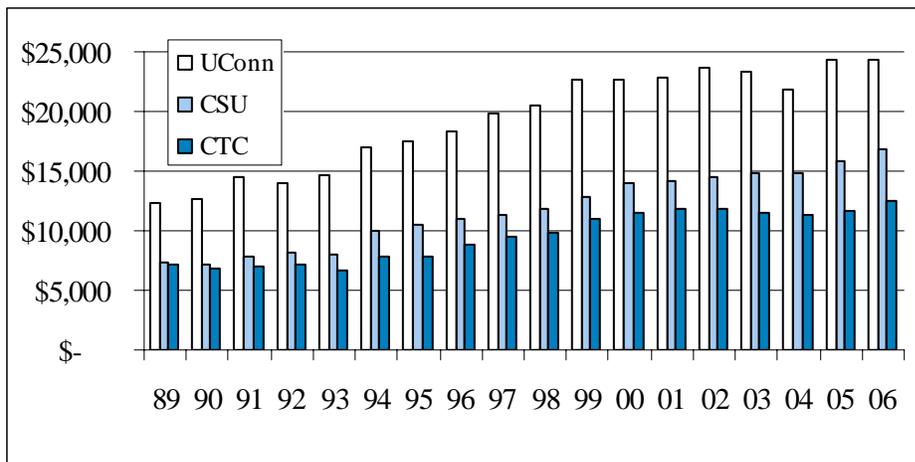
Community-Technical College System



Student Share State Share

As shown in the charts at left, the percentage of support coming from the state for the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University and the Community-Technical College System declined rapidly from 1989 to 1993. Through 2002, student/state share stabilized somewhat, with only CSU experiencing a relatively steady decline. Since 1997, CSU has exhibited a smaller proportionate share of state support than UConn. This is because CSU's overall rate of spending per student significantly outpaced that of UConn and not because it received lower state support. All three constituent units experienced declines in state share as spending from tuition and other revenues exceeded the growth in state appropriations. In 2006, state support increased at all units, but not enough to have a significant impact on revenue from tuition and fee increases of nearly six percent. State support drops two points at UConn : one point for tuition revenue growth greater than state support and one point for the lower capital equipment state support mentioned earlier. At CSU the student/state share remains level at 50/50 with tuition revenue growing only slightly faster than state support and the CTC System increases a point in state support due to slightly higher funding. The Board of Governors' Tuition Policy promotes a state share of at least 65 percent of educational costs at four-year institutions and 70 percent at two-year colleges. If spending patterns continue and state support does not keep pace, Connecticut will face serious affordability and capacity issues, especially if state student financial aid programs are not restored and sustained.

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 97 percent at the University of Connecticut, 129 percent at Connecticut State University and 73 percent at the Community-Technical College System. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has increased 58 percent and the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) has increased 93 percent. While the community colleges’ cost growth is between the national standards’ and UConn’s is slightly over, CSU’s growth is nearly 40 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 2006 modest increases to state appropriations combine with moderate tuition and fees and enrollment that is lower than fee growth to produce cost increases. The result is a small jump in cost per student at UConn (lowest state support growth); a large cost jump at CSU (lowest enrollment growth); and a modest increase at the community colleges (lowest tuition growth). This is a worrisome indicator. Educational and general expenditures have increased 5.1 percent per year since 1989 at UConn, 5.2 percent at the community colleges and 5.6 at CSU, while appropriations grew less than three percent annually.

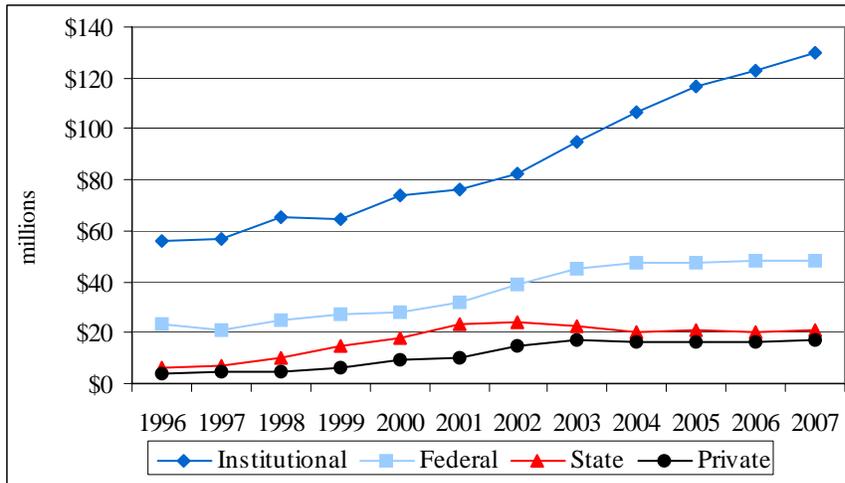
	<u>UConn</u>	<u>CSU</u>	<u>CTC</u>
1989	\$12,361	\$7,314	\$7,213
1990	\$12,590	\$7,162	\$6,785
1991	\$14,574	\$7,840	\$7,067
1992	\$14,074	\$8,129	\$7,103
1993	\$14,696	\$8,067	\$6,587
1994	\$16,978	\$9,933	\$7,792
1995	\$17,468	\$10,544	\$7,788
1996	\$18,383	\$11,001	\$8,867
1997	\$19,843	\$11,333	\$9,514
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	\$15,611	\$11,638
2006	\$24,347	\$16,761	\$12,474



**Connecticut Public Higher Education
2006 System Trends**

STUDENT AID AND STATUTORY WAIVERS

Financial Aid Trends from All Sources

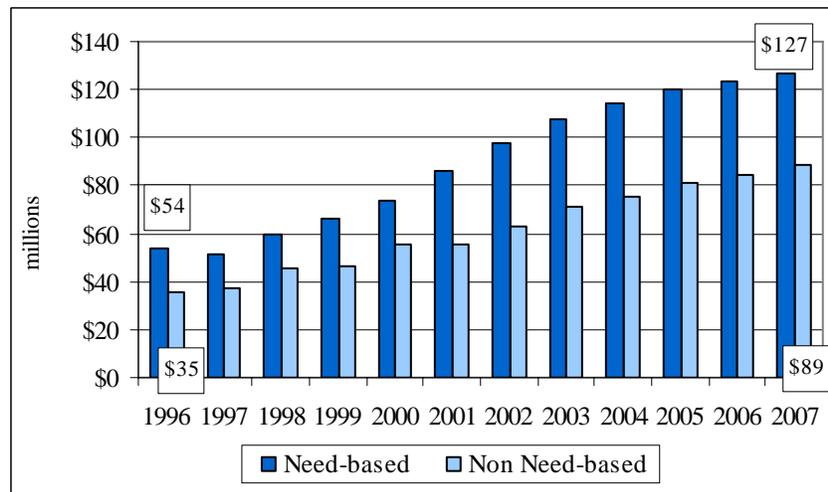


Both need- and non need-based student financial aid for the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University and the Community-Technical College System have grown from \$89 million in 1996 to \$216 million in 2007, increasing by 142 percent in eleven years. Although state aid has increased 219 percent since 1996, the economic

downturn has resulted in a significant drop-off in state support from its peak in 2002. State aid has, in fact, declined from a peak 17 percent of total aid in 2001 to 10 percent in 2007, remaining slightly above private aid at eight percent, and well below federal aid, which is 22 percent of the total. Institutional aid is by far the largest amount of aid in dollars and continues to draw away in size from other sources which have reached a plateau. Enrollment growth coupled with tuition increases have generated significant tuition revenue, 15 percent of which by Board of Governors' policy is set aside for aid. Because federal and state aid are both need-based, their combined growth has allowed increasing institutional aid to be funneled to non need-based programs, despite the continuing need-based funding gap. With lower state and federal aid, this trend should and needs to reverse.

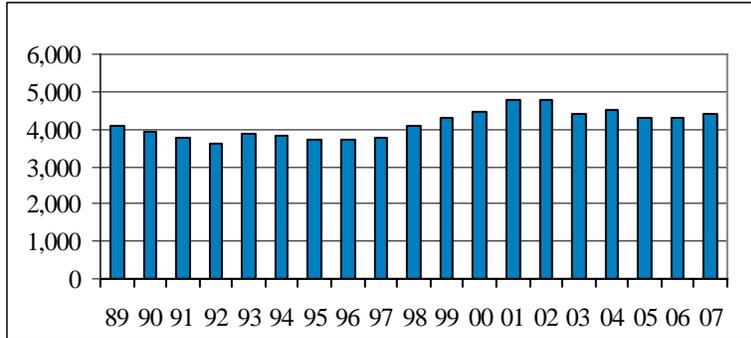
The chart below shows a comparison of financial aid growth by need-based and non need-based programs projected out to 2007. The relationship of need-based to non need-based aid has remained the same over ten years at a ratio of about 60/40, but the ratios at each constituent unit have changed considerably. Although need-based aid declined to 42 percent of total aid at UConn, compared to 44 percent in 1996, it increased over the period at both CSU and the community colleges—from 70 to 75 percent and from 88 to 91 percent of total aid, respectively. 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. With both state aid levels stalled and federal increases at risk, it is incumbent upon the institutions and their students, through tuition set-

aside, to provide need-based financial aid growth for the foreseeable future.



The Connecticut Independent College Student Grant Program (CICSG)

**CICSG Number of Recipients
1989 through 2007**



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

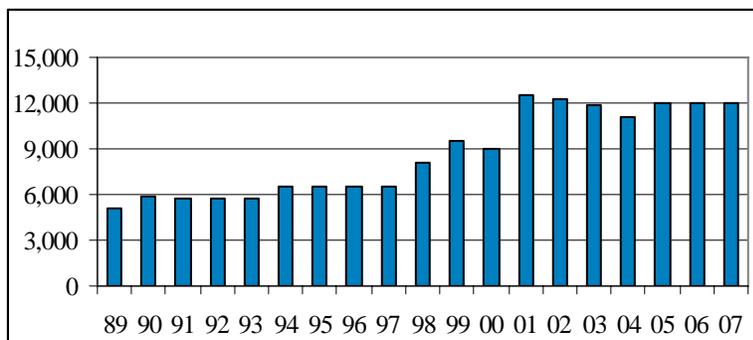
This program began in 1989 and was funded at 93 percent of its statutory funding formula. Funding remained at the 1989 level through most of the 90’s, resulting in a drop to 74 percent formula funding by 1997. Beginning in 1998, the General Assembly approved substantial increases, bringing the program to full statutory funding by 2001. In 2001, with the program fully funded, 4,787 students received awards averaging \$3,964. Although funding did not increase in 2002, it remained at 98 percent of the formula request. For 2003, in an effort to share cost reductions made to public colleges, the Governor reduced funding for CICSG by 15 percent. Even with reduced funding, 4,400 students received awards averaging \$3,622.

The 2004 formula calculation represented a significant increase over prior years due to a legislative change to the statutory formula. The change increased the formula base from 17 to 25 percent of state support per full-time equivalent student in public 4-year institutions. As is evident from the table, this change generated a substantial increase in the formula. Funding was not available to match the formula increase, however, and the appropriation was reduced by an additional five percent. For 2005, the formula funding was increased slightly. For 2007, funding will be increased to accommodate the addition of Goodwin College to the program. Even with the addition, the formula continues to shrink as a result of modest appropriations to public schools spread over significant increases in public enrollment. At the current level more than 4,000 students are likely to receive aid awards that average more than \$3,600.

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

Connecticut Aid for Public College Student Grant Program (CAPCS)

CAPCS Number of Recipients



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

This program began in 1989 and was funded at 91 percent of its statutory funding formula. Funding remained at the 1989 level through most of the 90’s, resulting in a drop to 26 percent of formula funding by 1997. The General Assembly approved substantial increases from 1998 through 2001, resulting in growth to 81 percent of formula funding. At peak funding in 2001, 12,510 students received awards averaging \$1,572. Both the number of recipients and the average award nearly doubled from 1997. For 2002, the appropriation was consistent with 2001, but the number of recipients declined two percent due largely to an increase in the average award. Since 2002 the formula funding target has increased considerably, but budgetary problems have forced a reduction of 16 percent to the appropriation. The result is recommended funding at 36 percent of formula and a four percent reduction in the number of aid recipients since the 2001 peak. The reduction in recipients has been kept relatively low by reducing the average award from \$1,600 to \$1,375. As tuition costs increase, so does need, and as appropriations are reduced, so are the number of aid recipients. With a level appropriation, students will lose additional ground in 2007. The CAPCS formula, as an expression of tuition growth and student need, now tops \$40 million, while stalled appropriations have resulted in funding that is 36 percent of that need target. Together with reductions being considered on the federal side, the flat state funding moves the burden to reduce unmet need onto institutional funds or students in the form of more loan debt.

	<u>CAPCS Formula</u>	<u>CAPCS Appropriation</u>	<u>Percent 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%

Connecticut Capitol Scholarship Program

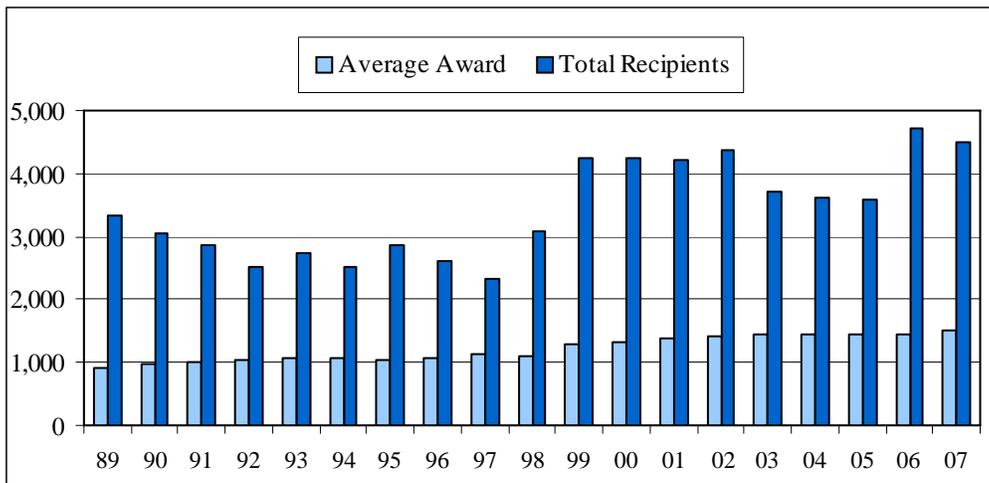
	<u>Total Expended</u>	<u>Total Recipients</u>	<u>Average Award</u>
1989	3,008,112	3,339	901
1990	2,946,150	3,045	968
1991	2,936,779	2,876	1,021
1992	2,587,800	2,506	1,033
1993	2,906,050	2,742	1,060
1994	2,725,474	2,742	994
1995	2,909,238	2,846	1,022
1996	2,743,096	2,597	1,056
1997	2,678,557	2,341	1,144
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	6,838,510	4,716	1,450
2007	6,838,510	4,550	1,500

This is a need- and merit-based program for Connecticut residents administered by the Department of Higher Education which provides funds to those with the greatest need first. The state appropriation is supplemented by federal LEAP (Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships) 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 eight reciprocal states.

The maximum out-of-state award has been \$500 since 1981. In-state awards range between \$500 and \$2,000, depending upon cost of education and family ability to pay. For 2007, the maximum award has been increased to \$3,000. As with the other two state aid programs, funding levels limited availability of the awards for much of the 90’s. In this case, funding was limited to families able to contribute \$3,000 or less for most of the 90’s. 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 has not only created the opportunity to increase the maximum award, but will allow Connecticut to reapply for federal SLEAP funds should they be available. For 2006, awards are limited to families able to contribute \$12,000 or less to the students education. The Governor’s recommendation for 2007 fulfills Connecticut’s required maintenance of effort.

Total Recipients and Average Award



Minority Teacher Incentive Grant Program

In 1999, the Department of Higher Education launched the Minority Teacher Incentive Grant Program as a means of encouraging more minority students to enter teaching in Connecticut. Minority junior or senior college students enrolled in state teacher education programs are nominated by their institutions to receive up to a \$5,000 grant for each of their last two years in college. In addition, students who go on to teach in a Connecticut public school system are eligible for a \$2,500 stipend annually for up to four years to offset student loans. A qualified student who goes on to teach in a Connecticut school for four years can receive a total of \$20,000: \$10,000 while in college to help avoid taking out a student loan, and \$10,000 while teaching to help repay student loans already incurred. **The program targets at least 50 new recipients per year of whom 10 percent must be community college transfers.** Grants also are available to minority students enrolled in the Alternate Route to Certification (ARC) program.

The figures below illustrate program results. A fully-funded program would cost one million dollars per year, but funding for this highly successful program has averaged less than \$500,000 per year. Since its inception, the program has awarded \$2.4 million in grants and \$775,000 in stipends to 321 potential teachers, of whom 63 percent carried loans, 24 percent were transfers from community colleges and 56 percent who were eligible for stipends have become teachers in Connecticut public schools. There are at least 112 new minority teachers in Connecticut public schools who have been aided by this program; likely more since graduates without loans are not tracked. Program graduates are currently teaching in 30 Connecticut towns, including Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford and Waterbury. Among current grant recipients there are 19 community college transfers, 25 percent of the total. Current grant recipients are attending the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University, the University of Hartford, Connecticut College, Quinnipiac University and St. Joseph College.

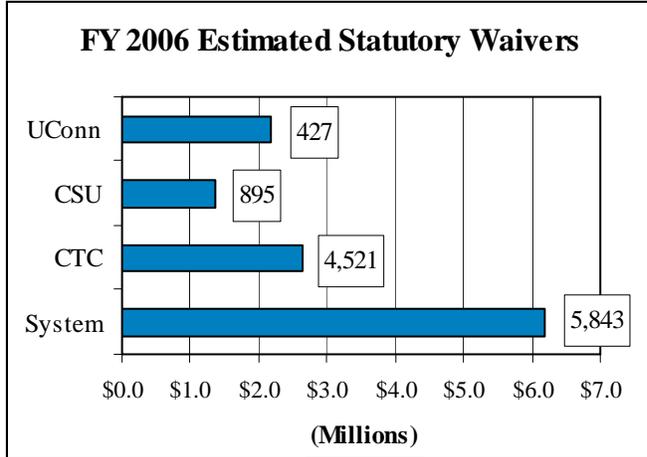
There were 77 grants for students enrolled in ARC not included in the totals below because they are not eligible for stipends. Nearly half of the ARC grants were awarded in 2002 as a result of carryover funding from 2001. The 2006 estimate distributes available funding among the required program components paying 73 grants, including 53 new grants, and 71 committed stipends. Increased funding was requested but not provided for 2006 or 2007 so, as stipends increase, new grants will again decrease. As recipients move out to teach and spending on stipends increases, so does the need for increased funding of the program. The current flat funding severely limits the number of new participants in both college and ARC programs, and, therefore, limits the number of new minority teachers.

Program Recipients

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total	
Participants	23	60	50	41	30	32	32	53	321	
With Loans	19	40	30	30	12	19	24	27	201	63%
Transfers	7	12	18	9	9	1	9	12	77	24%
Eligible Teachers			17	19	32	12	15	17	112	56%

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 2006 along with the number of waivers provided by each constituent unit. In 2006, the public higher education system anticipates providing more than 5,800 waivers at a

cost of over six 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 six percent drop off for veterans, a 20 percent drop for those over 62 and a 63 percent decrease for the National Guard. Although veterans waivers dropped steadily from 1999 through 2003, they have begun to grow and are nearly at 2000 levels again. National Guard waivers, on the other hand, continue to decline at a rapid rate. Waivers to persons over age 62 significantly decreased for the first time in 2004, but bounced back in 2005 and are projected to remain constant through the biennium. It is noteworthy that total waivers were up eight percent in 2005, the first increase since 2000.

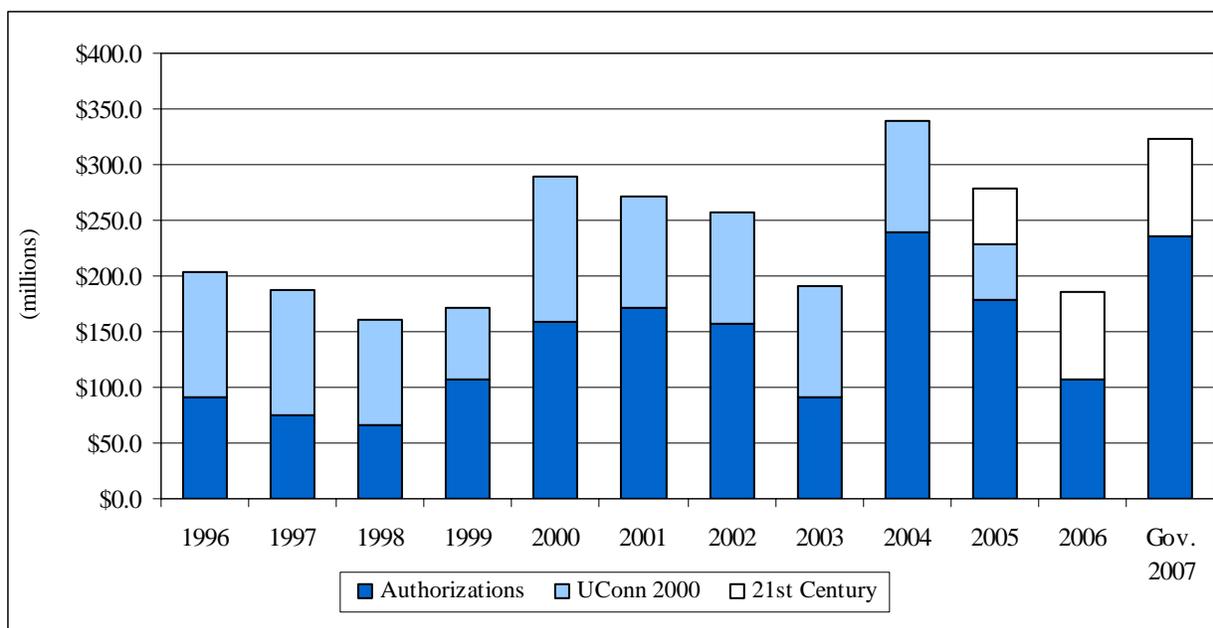
The cost of waivers first exceeded \$5.0 million in 2000 and then again in 2004, despite a decrease in the number of waivers. The cost of waivers will pass \$6.0 million in 2006 as a result of the growth in waivers and continuing tuition increases at the constituent units.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated
Number of Waivers							
University of Connecticut	554	518	470	398	348	427	427
Connecticut State University	1,091	901	779	768	762	878	895
Community-Technical Colleges	5,872	4,938	4,672	4,293	4,200	4,431	4,521
Total	7,517	6,357	5,921	5,459	5,310	5,736	5,843
Change	6.6%	-15.4%	-6.9%	-7.8%	-2.7%	8.0%	1.9%
Dollar Value (millions)							
University of Connecticut	\$2.129	\$2.102	\$1.910	\$1.614	\$1.782	\$2.095	\$2.180
Connecticut State University	1.137	0.987	0.892	0.908	1.035	1.282	1.373
Community-Technical Colleges	1.943	1.974	1.750	1.897	2.197	2.452	2.644
Total	\$5.208	\$5.063	\$4.552	\$4.419	\$5.014	\$5.830	\$6.197
Change	8.4%	-2.8%	-10.1%	-3.0%	13.5%	16.3%	6.3%



CAPITAL BUDGET

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



The Connecticut public higher education system includes the University of Connecticut and its Health Center, the Connecticut State University, the Community-Technical College System, and Charter Oak State College. Bond authorizations for the system remained relatively low until 1996 and the start of UConn 2000. Growth continued in the fall of 1997 and again in 2001 when a five-year capital program comparable to UConn 2000 for both CSU and the CTC System was authorized, followed by another five-year capital program extension for each unit. The ten-year capital commitment to the CSU and CTC Systems, which runs through 2007, originally totaled \$1.4 billion (\$720 million to CSU and \$655 million to CTC) and grew to \$1.6 billion (\$866 million to CSU and \$725 to CTC). With one year remaining on these capital 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. Over the life of these capital investment programs, the public higher education system will receive nearly \$4.0 billion to rebuild its infrastructure for the benefit of students, faculty and Connecticut’s citizenry.

The Governor’s mid-biennial budget proposes continuing the momentum and moving forward as originally planned with 21st Century UConn and the commensurate CSU and 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.

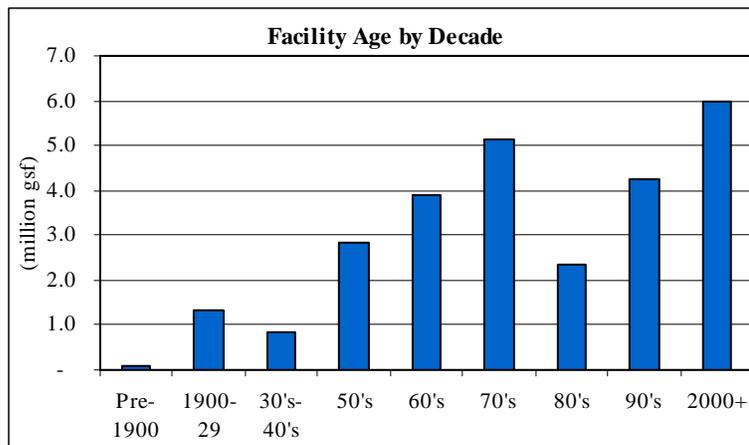
Connecticut Higher Education Capital Budget Request Summary General Obligation Bonds

<u>Constituent Unit</u>	<u>Final Authorization</u>		<u>Governor's Recommended</u>		
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	
Department of Higher Education	-	-	-	-	0.0%
University of Connecticut	-	-	-	-	0.0%
UConn Health Center	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Connecticut State University	44,211,000	131,219,000	131,219,000	-	40.5%
Community-Tech College System	62,214,220	99,897,841	103,697,841	3,800,000	32.0%
Charter Oak State College/CTDLC	50,000	-	-	-	0.0%
Subtotal General Obligation Bonds	106,475,220	231,116,841	234,916,841	3,800,000	72.5%
21st Century UConn	79,000,000	89,000,000	89,000,000	-	27.5%
Grand Total	185,475,220	320,116,841	323,916,841	3,800,000	100%
<u>Project Type</u>					
Code Compliance	11,453,000	7,580,000	7,580,000	-	2.3%
Renovations	57,655,220	25,442,941	25,442,941	-	7.9%
New Construction	14,067,000	175,093,900	178,893,900	3,800,000	55.2%
Equipment	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	-	7.1%
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Other	300,000	-	-	-	0.0%
Subtotal General Obligation Bonds	106,475,220	231,116,841	234,916,841	3,800,000	72.5%
21st Century UConn					
Code Compliance	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Renovations	16,220,000	22,730,000	22,730,000	-	7.0%
New Construction	49,100,000	41,410,000	41,410,000	-	12.8%
Equipment	13,680,000	24,860,000	24,860,000	-	7.7%
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Other	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Subtotal 21st Century UConn	79,000,000	89,000,000	89,000,000	-	27.5%
Grand Total	185,475,220	320,116,841	323,916,841	3,800,000	100%

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

Connecticut Public Higher Education Age of Facilities

Connecticut public higher education includes 18 colleges and universities on 28 campuses throughout the state. The 12 community colleges maintain 15 campuses, the state university maintains four campuses, the research university maintains eight campuses, including a health center and a law school, and the external degree college maintains one campus. The campuses are located in both rural and urban areas on about 6,000 acres with 26.7 million square feet in over 530 buildings.



Connecticut's public institutions have grown dramatically since the mid-1900's. During the 1960's and 1970's, about 34 percent of the present facilities were constructed accounting for 9.0 million square feet. Through UConn 2000 and similar programs for CSU and the CTCs, an additional 38 percent of the current 26.7 million square feet was constructed from the late 1990's through 2006. The state universities doubled the size of their facilities during the 1960's as they expanded their missions from teacher training to more comprehensive colleges and then universities. The growth in facilities for the community colleges has been more stable since the 1960's when these colleges were created. About 35 percent of the community college facilities were built before 1970 making them over 35 years old. The majority of the UConn Health Center physical plant was completed in the early 1970's. Until the passage of 21st Century UConn, the Health Center was the only unit of higher education that had not received a significant capital investment. Over 10 years starting in FY 2005, the Health Center will receive about \$300 million to improve its aging infrastructure.

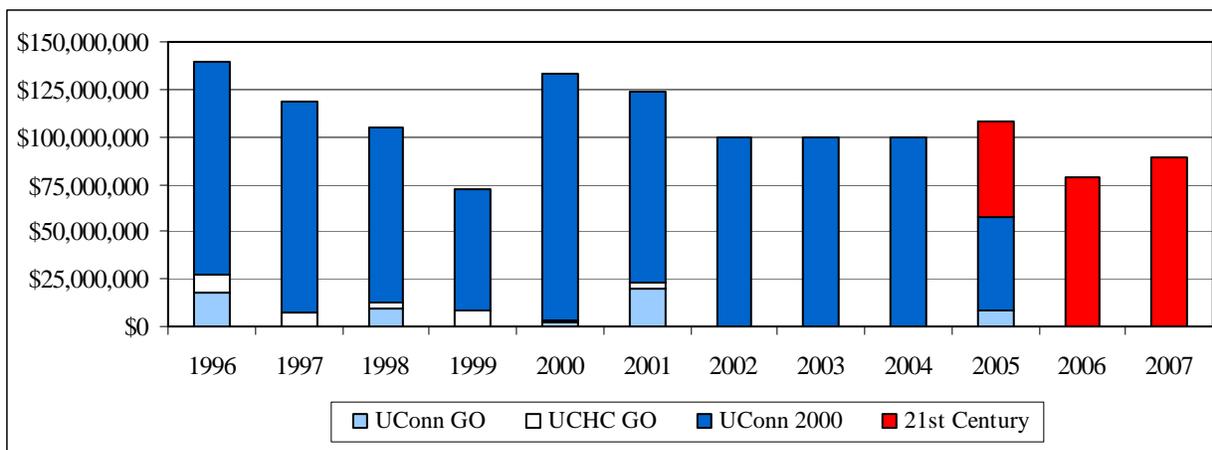
As part of the significant state investment in our higher education facilities, it is imperative that these facilities receive a commensurate amount of support for operations and maintenance. This is a critical step in preserving and protecting the taxpayers investment as well as insuring these buildings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

Public Higher Education Facilities - Gross Square Feet by Decade

	<u>Pre-1900</u>	<u>1900-1929</u>	<u>1930-1949</u>	<u>1950-1959</u>	<u>1960-1969</u>	<u>1970-1979</u>	<u>1980-1989</u>	<u>1990-1999</u>	<u>2000-Present</u>	<u>Total</u>
UConn	61,057	775,376	727,853	2,048,006	1,332,669	1,383,585	218,557	2,021,414	2,795,308	11,363,825
UHC	-	-	-	-	37,387	1,348,586	338,416	348,816	100,000	2,173,205
CSU	5,497	570,989	110,460	783,440	1,244,761	1,788,245	1,141,454	1,419,162	2,413,773	9,477,781
CTC	2,360	1,020	-	24,200	1,279,975	617,633	630,714	447,230	689,695	3,692,827
COSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,570	-	14,570
Total	68,914	1,347,385	838,313	2,855,646	3,894,792	5,138,049	2,329,141	4,251,192	5,998,776	26,722,208
Percent	0.3%	5.0%	3.1%	10.7%	14.6%	19.2%	8.7%	15.9%	22.4%	

University of Connecticut & Health Center

Authorizations

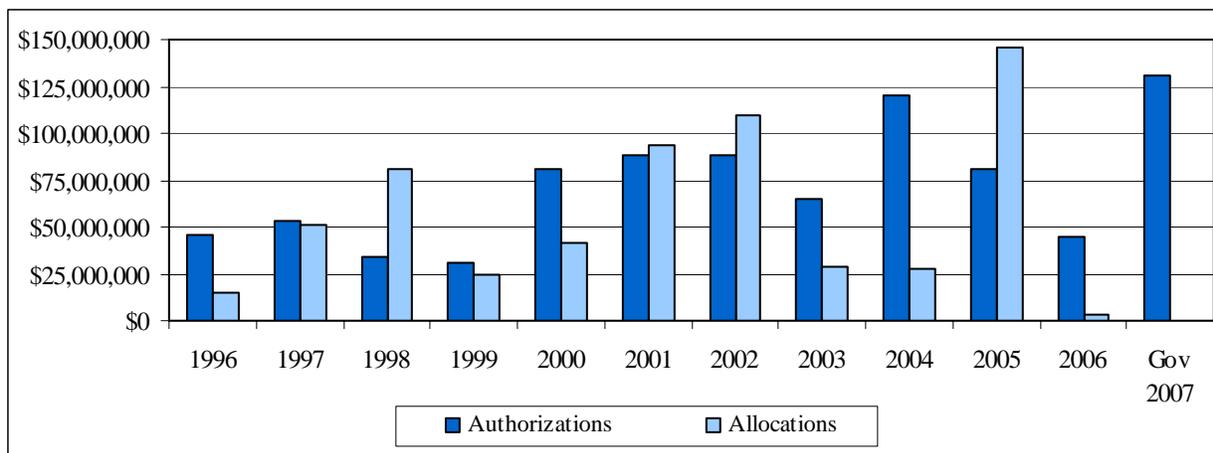


Under the \$2.3 billion UConn 2000/21st Century Program, deferred maintenance, code compliance and ADA requirements account for \$420 million, and equipment, telecommunications and library collections amount to \$433 million. These two resource expenditures represent 38 percent of the total program budget. Some of the other major projects at UConn include the completed Pharmacy/Biology building at \$95 million, the Student Union addition at \$63 million to be completed in summer 2006, new classroom buildings to replace Arjona and Monteith at \$66 million, the Engineering building for \$43 million and Torrey Life Science renovation and expansion for \$67 million. The Health Center major projects include renovations to the main building for \$75 million and the construction of a Research Tower for \$60 million. In addition, the University has used four series of special obligation revenue bonds, debt service paid by students, totaling just over \$200 million for the construction of student housing and a parking garage.

	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				52.9	26.1	79.0
Gov. 2007				49.3	39.7	89.0
2008				84.2	35.8	120.0
2009				116.9	38.1	155.0
2010				117.1	43.4	160.5
2011				122.0	39.5	161.5
2012				122.3	15.8	138.1
2013				116.4	13.1	129.5
2014				111.1	15.4	126.5
2015				77.2	13.7	90.9
Total	\$961.9	\$54.4	\$36.1	\$1,003.0	\$297.0	\$2,352.4

Source: OPM Capital Database and Budget Book

Connecticut State University General Obligation Bond Authorizations and Allocations FY 1996 – FY 2007



Source: OPM Capital database. The FY 2006 allocations represent Bond Commission allocations from July 1, 2005 through January 31, 2006.

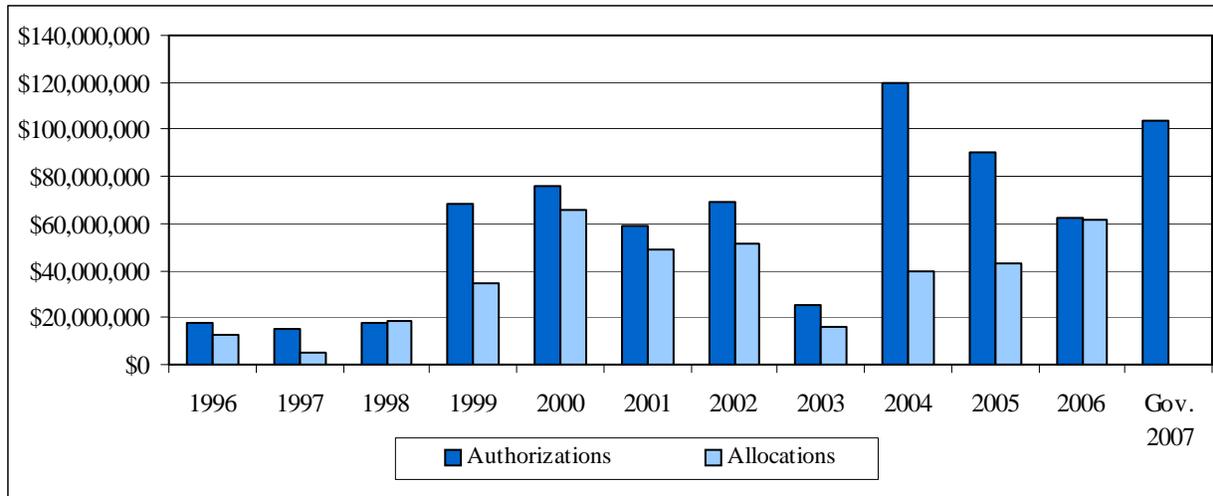
From 1990 through 2005, the CSU System has added about 3.8 million square feet, or 40 percent of its current 9.5 million square feet. These facilities have been funded through general obligation bonds from the state and six series of CHEFA bonds in the amount of \$374.3 million. This brings the total funds raised to almost \$1.2 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. In addition, if allocations do not keep pace with authorizations, as has recently occurred, projects will be delayed and project budgets pinched as costs escalate.

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

CSU Capital Investment Plan (GO Bonds)

(millions)	Authorizations
1996	\$47.4
1997	56.1
1998	34.1
1999	30.5
2000	80.6
2001	88.4
2002	88.6
2003	64.6
2004	120.0
2005	80.7
2006	44.2
Subtotal	\$735.0
Recommended	
2007 Gov.	\$131.2
Grand Total	\$866.2

Community-Technical College System General Obligation Bond Authorizations and Allocations FY 1996—FY 2007



Source: OPM Capital database. The FY 2006 allocations represent Bond Commission allocations from July 1, 2005 through January 31, 2006.

From 1990 through 2006, the Community-Technical College System has added approximately 1.1 million square feet, or nearly 31 percent of its total current 3.7 million square feet. Housatonic Community College in Bridgeport was the first to receive a new downtown campus, which has been extremely successful in attracting students with FTE enrollment up over 60 percent since its opening in 1997. The recently completed master plan calls for expansion into the adjacent Sears building, doubling the size of the campus. In spring 2006, the Quinebaug Valley Community College campus expansion will be completed as the Tunxis Community College campus expansion project and the Naugatuck Valley Community College Technology Building projects are getting underway. 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. Capital Community College opened its new 11-story downtown Hartford campus in 2002 and experienced an enrollment increase of 26 percent. In fall 2003, Norwalk opened its new Center for Information Technology, while Northwestern completed its Learning Resource Center and Founder Hall renovation. Plans for consolidation of campuses at both Three Rivers and Gateway Community Colleges are in process. The master plans recommend consolidating Three Rivers on the Thames Valley Campus and Gateway in downtown New Haven. Through the use of capital funds, the Community-Technical College System has 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
Subtotal	\$621.7
	Recommended
2007 Gov.	\$103.7
Grand Total	\$725.4

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

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Gov. Rec. 2007</u>
<u>Bond Authorizations</u>						
University of Connecticut	-	-	-	8,000,000	-	-
UConn Health Center	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut State University	88,637,379	64,643,000	119,957,000	80,708,000	44,211,000	131,219,000
Community-Tech College System	69,068,948	25,715,100	120,180,390	90,430,232	62,214,220	103,697,841
Charter Oak State College	81,500	-	-	-	50,000	-
Subtotal Authorizations	157,787,827	90,358,100	240,137,390	179,138,232	106,475,220	234,916,841
UConn2000 Authorizations	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	-	-
21st Century Authorizations*	-	-	-	50,000,000	79,000,000	89,000,000
Total Authorizations	257,787,827	190,358,100	340,137,390	279,138,232	185,475,220	323,916,841
 <u>Bond Allocations</u>						
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>July 2005- Jan. 2006</u>	
University of Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
UConn Health Center	14,127,954	-	3,231,260	-	-	-
Connecticut State University	109,257,043	28,688,308	27,290,093	146,105,374	2,930,291	-
Community-Tech College System	51,652,913	15,757,500	40,043,151	42,905,078	61,730,948	-
Charter Oak State College	81,500	-	42,000	-	-	-
Subtotal Bond Allocations	175,119,410	44,445,808	70,606,504	189,010,452	64,661,239	-
UConn2000/UConn 21 Allocations	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	79,000,000	-
Total Bond Allocations	275,119,410	144,445,808	170,606,504	277,668,318	143,661,239	-

* 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.