

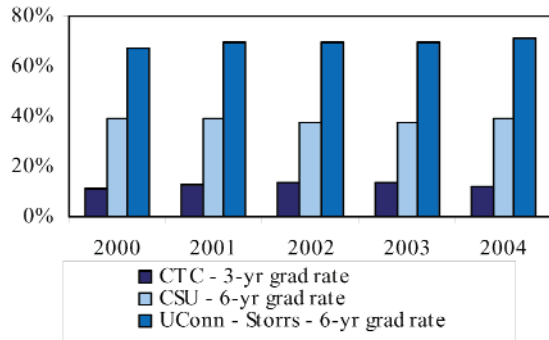
Goal 6: Resource Efficiency

Graduation Rates

UConn: From 2000-2004, the 6 year graduation rate at Storrs has ranged from 69% to 72% while the regional campus graduation rate has ranged from 38% to 45%. The 4-year graduation rate at Storrs has improved from 43% in 2000 to 53% in 2004 and further improvement is anticipated from its "Finish in Four" initiative.

CSU: CSU continues to work on improving its graduation rates which are currently about 7 percentage points under its peer average. They anticipate gains in the coming years as a result of the recent improvement in retention rates. From 1999 to 2002, the 4-year graduation rates have hovered between 13 and 14 percent.

Graduation Rates



CTC: The overall 3-year graduation rate for the CTC system averages 12% which is close to the 14% rate for their peers and is just under the national average reported by the American Association of Community Colleges. From 2000 to 2004, the 3-year graduation rates have hovered between 11 and 14 percent slightly below their peer group average.



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

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

HIGHER EDUCATION COUNTS

ACHIEVING RESULTS

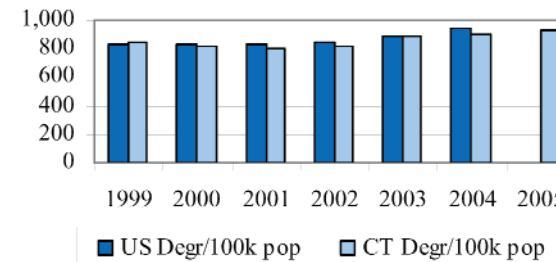
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Goal 1: Student Learning

Degrees Conferred

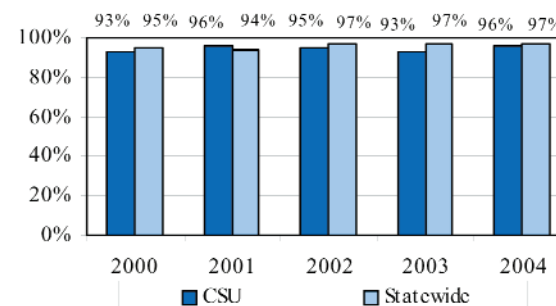
Connecticut colleges and universities have increased degree production by 14% since 2002. Despite this impressive growth, the state still lags the national average in terms of degrees per 100,000 population. For CT to improve, CT must persuade more students to stay in-state, reduce time to degree, increase graduation rates, and encourage more out-of-state student to come to CT to attend college.



Licensure Exam Performance

Graduates of CT public colleges score extremely high on licensure exams. For example, CSU produces the majority of CT teachers and the Praxis II pass rates have tracked close to the state average of 97%. Eastern, Western and UConn require passage of Praxis II for program completion, thereby reporting a 100% pass rate.

Praxis II Teacher Certification Exam Performance

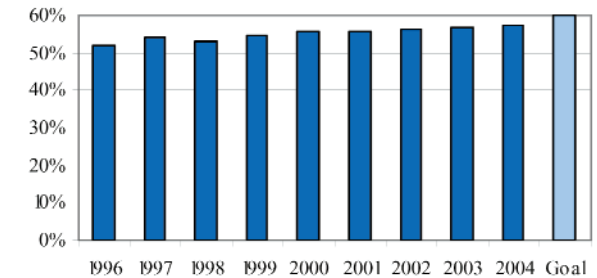


Goal 2: Learning in K-12

Brain Drain

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

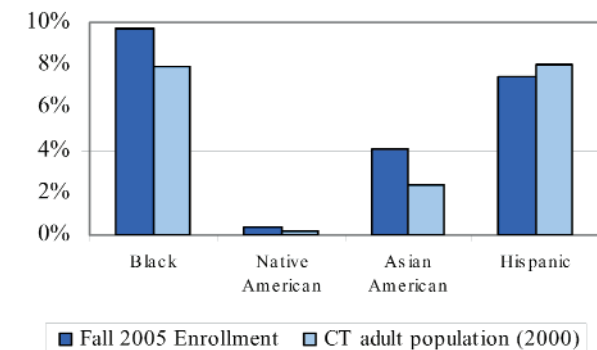
Percentage of CT public high school graduates planning to attend college in CT



Goal 3: Access and Affordability

Minority Enrollment

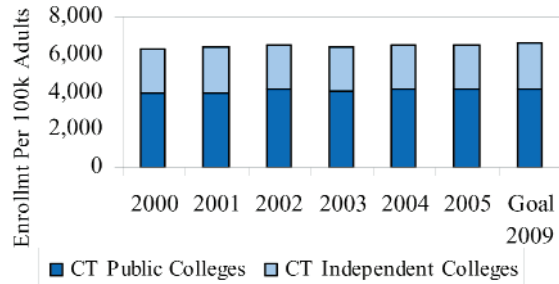
Enrollment of all minorities in CT higher education exceeds the share of minorities in the CT population age 18 and over. However, Hispanic students are still underrepresented despite being the fast growing segment.



Goal 3: Access & Affordability

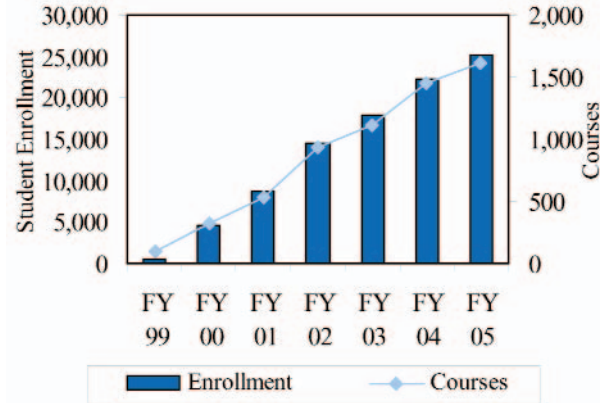
Participation Rate

Since the mid-1990s, total college enrollment per 100,000 adults has been on the rise in CT, but is still significantly below the national average of 7,853. A large part of the disparity is because CT still loses a large number of high school graduates to out-of-state colleges.



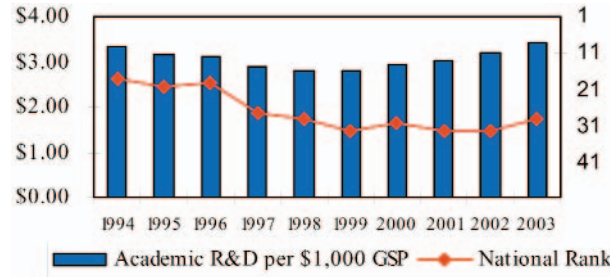
Growth Online Courses & Enrollment

The CTDLIC has helped nurture the development of online courses and programs in CT which has resulted in tremendous growth in both courses (1,620 in FY 2005) and enrollments (25,140 in FY 2004).



Research Intensity

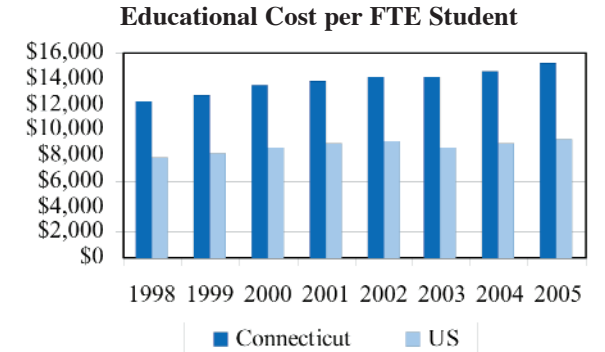
CT's Research Intensity, academic R&D per \$1,000 in gross state product, has seen its national ranking decline from 18 in 1994 to 29 in 2003 despite steady growth in R&D over this period. CT's academic R&D growth rate is among the slowest in the nation and would benefit from a more coordinated effort to improve higher education's contribution to building and sustaining CT's economy.



Goal 6: Resource Efficiency

Educational Cost per FTE Student

Historically, CT spends about 50% more per FTE student than the national average and ranks in the top nationally with Alaska and Delaware where high cost living along with small enrollments are the norm.

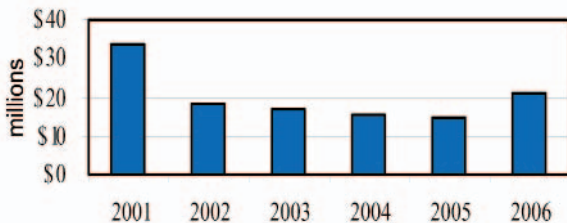


Real Price per Student

CSU and CTCs consistently are more affordable than their peers as measured by tuition and fees for an in-state undergraduate as a percentage of median household income while UConn for the first time is slightly more affordable than its new peer group. However, over the past five-years, the percentage required to pay for college has increased at all units.

Unmet Financial Need

While sticker price increases have moderated, the level of unmet need spiked to almost \$21 million after reaching a low of \$14.8 million last year. This was the result of student need outpacing modest increases in financial aid funding. Ensuring adequate levels of financial aid will be a key issue for CT over the next several years.



Goal 4: Economic Development

Degrees Conferred by Cluster Area

Engineering, computer science and natural science graduates are essential to meeting CT's workforce needs. Despite a healthy growth rate in the number of bachelor's degrees in engineering, current production rates still are well below the 800 annual openings projected by the CT Department of Labor. Natural science graduates are lagging, up just 3% from 2001 and virtually flat for the last four years. More needs to be done to encourage students to pursue degrees in science, math and engineering which drive innovation and ultimately the economy.

BA Degrees	2001	2005	Change
Engineering	469	543	16%
Computer Science	259	337	30%
Natural Sciences	1,072	1,104	3%

Goal 5: Societal Needs

Educational Attainment

In 2004, CT fell out of the top five nationally for the percentage of its population 25 and older with a BA degree or higher. While the educational attainment levels of minorities in CT exceed the US in all categories, more must be done to increase these numbers, especially since minorities will make up nearly 30% of the adult population by 2020. Without a concerted focus on increasing the educational attainment of all its citizens, CT stands to lose its competitive edge and downgrade its quality of life.

	1990	1990 Rank	2004	2004 Rank
CT	27.2%	1	34.5%	6
US	20.3%		27.7%	

Retention Rates

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

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

	All	Peers	White	Black	Hispanic
UConn-Storrs	92%	86%	92%	90%	90%
CSU	77%	75%	76%	79%	68%
CTC	56%	59%	58%	53%	52%