



State of Connecticut
Department of Higher Education

May 2011

Report

Connecticut Public Higher Education

2011 System Trends

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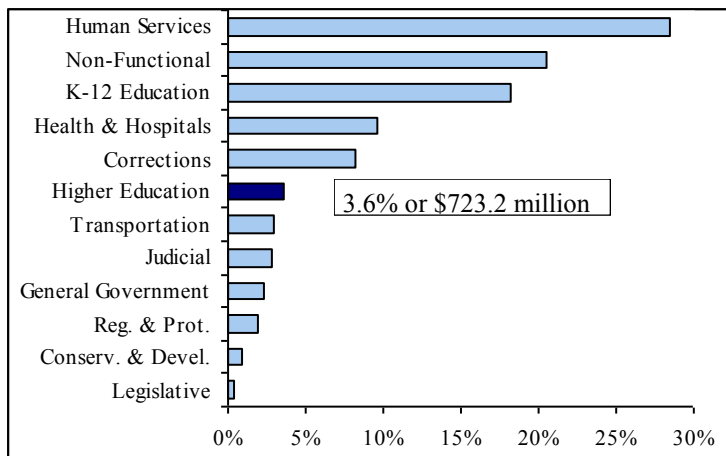
State of Connecticut
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State Budget by Function



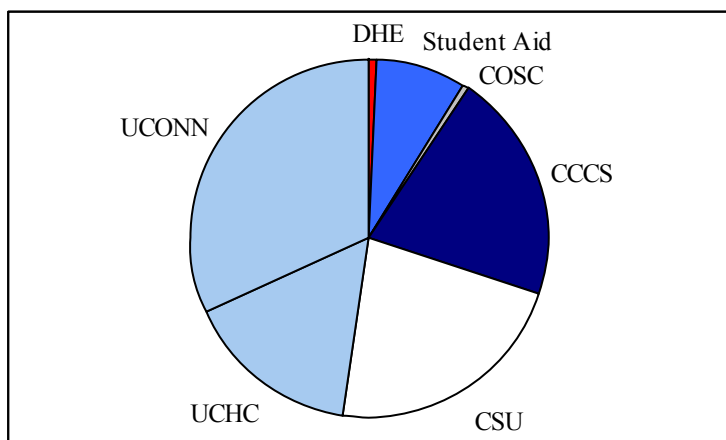
Under the Governor's 2012 budget totaling \$19,825 million, 3.6 percent of total funding is devoted to higher education, excluding General Fund fringe benefit costs that are paid by the Comptroller. This represents a nearly four percent reduction from 2010 and 2011 expenditures, which have been flat funded since 2009.

As part of an effort to balance the State budget, the Governor has signed a 2012 higher education operating budget of \$723.2 million

that is \$80.0 million, or ten percent, lower than the current services budget request. In fact, the approved budget is nearly \$30 million lower than higher education spending in both 2010 and 2011. Two of the State's three major financial aid programs, Connecticut Aid to Public College Students, and the Connecticut Independent College Student Grant, are reduced 10 percent. The Capitol Scholarship, Connecticut's only merit and need-based grant, has been reduced by \$4.5 million, or 50 percent, and has lost federal funding of \$1 million. State-funded student financial aid of \$53.3 million makes up 89 percent of the Department of Higher Education budget and 7.0 percent of the Governor's Budget for higher education in total.

The Governor has recommended restructuring higher education through the merger of the Department of Higher Education with the Connecticut State University System, the Connecticut Community College System and Charter Oak State College to form a single system managed by a Board of Regents. This new organization would take advantage of the growing synergy between the community colleges and the state universities and along with the flagship University of Connecticut, would constitute public higher education in Connecticut.

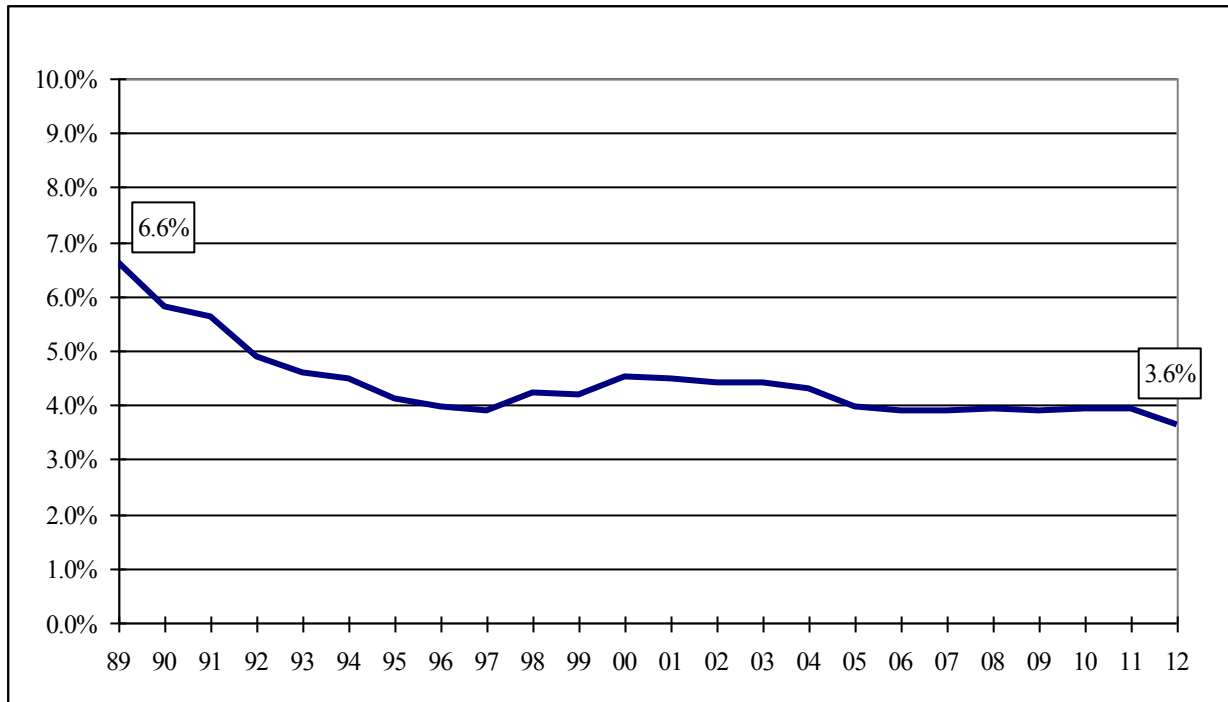
Higher Education Budget



2012 Recommended (in millions)		
UCONN	31.2%	\$225.4
UCHC	17.1%	123.5
CSU	21.7%	157.4
CCC System	21.3%	153.8
COSC/CTDLC	0.4%	2.7
Student Aid	7.4%	53.3
DHE/BGHE	0.9%	7.1
Total:	100%	\$723.2

State budget by function compares higher education direct appropriations to other state funding priorities, or functions of government. The higher education budget breaks out higher education's share by constituent unit. To ensure data consistency over time, state appropriations are defined as all appropriated funds (General Fund, transportation fund, etc.).

Higher Education as a Percentage of Total State Appropriations



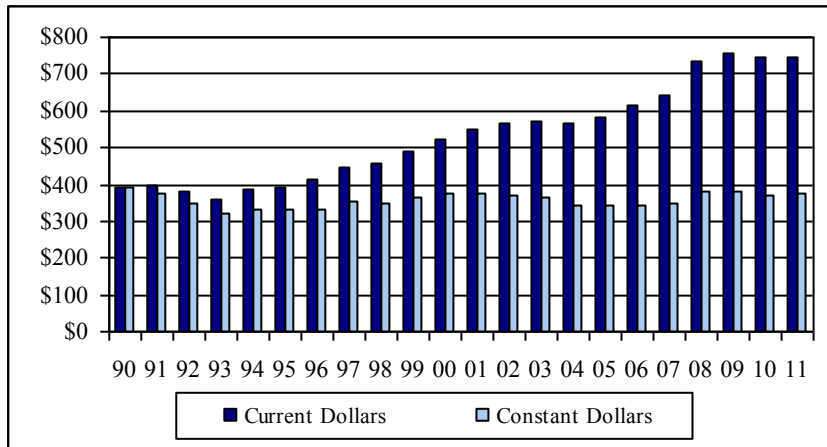
Illustrates the change in the portion of the budget devoted to higher education from 1989 to 2009 without fringe benefits, which are allocated by the Comptroller.

In 1989, higher education received 6.6 percent of the state budget. Funding declined to a low of 3.9 percent of the budget in 1997, and rose to a peak of 4.5 percent by 2001. Based on the Governor's 2012 budget recommendations, higher education's share of the state budget will drop to 3.6 percent after remaining level at just under four percent for seven years. This budget will be lower than the previous 1997 low of 3.9 percent.

The trend of decreasing proportional funding for higher education began in the 1990's as a result of increased support for other government functions, while dollars for higher education remained at status quo levels. In 1993, as the recession deepened, higher education funding was cut, which drove the decline that continued until 1998. Beginning in 2002, after four years of growth, education's share dropped slightly as shares for other functions of government increased. Once again, recovery from the recession in Connecticut, which lagged the nation, was a major contributor to the declines in higher education's share of funding. Unfortunately, with the built-in alternative revenue source of tuition and fees, higher education is seen as a prime candidate for cuts here and across the nation. Higher education funding remained flat and at the same percentage of the total budget until 2012. The only growth during this period has been in Human Services, Health/Hospitals and PK-12 Education. As the State deals with a significant deficit, higher education is facing its portion of the shared sacrifice just as many other states are coming to terms with similar issues. In the Governor's budget, these deficit issues are coupled with the loss of stimulus funding requiring remedies that include the reductions to higher education budgets and state employee concessions, in order to preserve education funding to the municipalities.

Connecticut Public Higher Education General Fund Expenditure Trends

Current and Constant 1990 Dollars
(millions)



Overall, annual state appropriations to higher education have grown consistently, yet reflect an erosion in inflation-adjusted state support. In this area, state support has declined by \$27.1 million, or seven percent from 1990 funding levels. The graph depicts reductions in state support resulting from recessions in 1993, 2003 and 2009.

Funding levels through 2011 have remained consistent

despite the current budget deficit and recession. Energy costs, and collectively bargained wage increases account for the slight increase in 2011. Current discussions regarding collective bargaining concessions along with a potential reorganization and other reductions likely will result in a lower final budget for 2012. Within this budget, the governor also has recommended restructuring higher education through the merger of the Department of Higher Education with the state universities, the community colleges and Charter Oak State College. The 2012 budget continues to fund need-based student financial aid, but at the lower levels than at any time since funding was increased in 2008.

Losses in inflation-adjusted dollars that began in 2000, bottomed out in 2005 at \$342 million or 87 percent of 1990 dollars. Over the following years increases in general fund appropriations were higher than inflation as measured by the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). As a result of the large increase in the 2008 budget coupled with low inflation since then, inflation adjusted funding has remained stable. The budget recommendation for 2012 in current dollars is \$723 million. In inflation adjusted dollars, based on the 2011 HEPI, that is \$353 million or 90 percent of 1990 dollars.

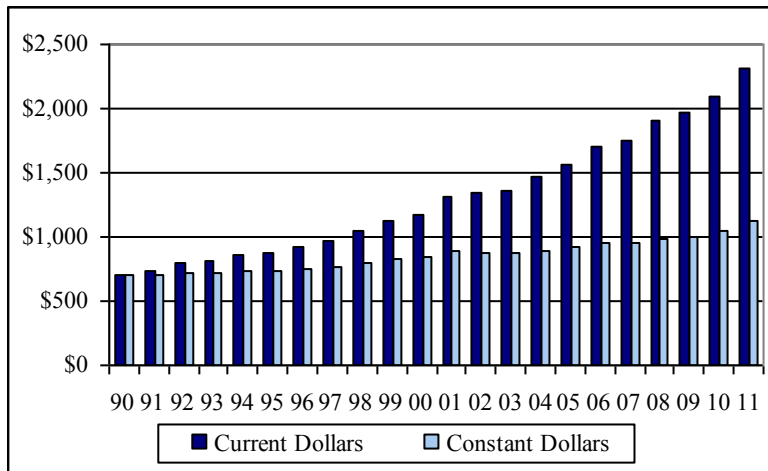
The exhibits display general fund expenditures on both a current (actual) and constant (inflation adjusted) dollar basis. Constant dollars are calculated using the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) as the inflationary index.

Fiscal Year	General Fund Current Dollars	HEPI Percent	HEPI Adjusted Constant Dollars
1990	\$391.6		\$391.6
1991	397.8	5.2%	377.9
1992	378.7	3.6%	347.4
1993	361.4	2.9%	322.3
1994	386.0	3.4%	332.8
1995	393.2	2.9%	329.3
1996	410.9	2.9%	334.4
1997	445.0	3.2%	351.2
1998	458.4	3.5%	349.5
1999	491.5	2.4%	365.9
2000	524.4	4.1%	375.0
2001	549.2	4.9%	374.4
2002	568.3	4.1%	372.2
2003	572.4	2.9%	364.3
2004	567.6	4.6%	345.2
2005	581.5	3.5%	341.5
2006	612.6	5.0%	342.6
2007	644.5	3.4%	348.6
2008	735.0	5.0%	378.8
2009	756.8	2.2%	381.5
2010	743.9	0.9%	371.7
2011	746.4	2.3%	364.5

Source: HEPI 2010 Update and 2011 Estimate, Commonfund Institute.

Connecticut Public Higher Education Operating Budget Expenditure Trends

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



The operating budget is made up of state support from the general fund and constituent unit revenue from other sources, notably tuition. As funding from the state general fund decreased in the early 1990s, revenue to maintain services was raised through student tuition and fees. The result was significant tuition increases in the mid-1990s. Thereafter, tuition increases slowed somewhat, particularly with state funding for a tuition freeze in 1999 and 2000 and increased general fund

appropriations. With budget deficits spanning 2001 through 2004, however, support from the general fund for higher education slowed and tuition and fees were again on the rise. Tuition increases in the latter part of the decade have been at or below seven percent, and state support has increased steadily.

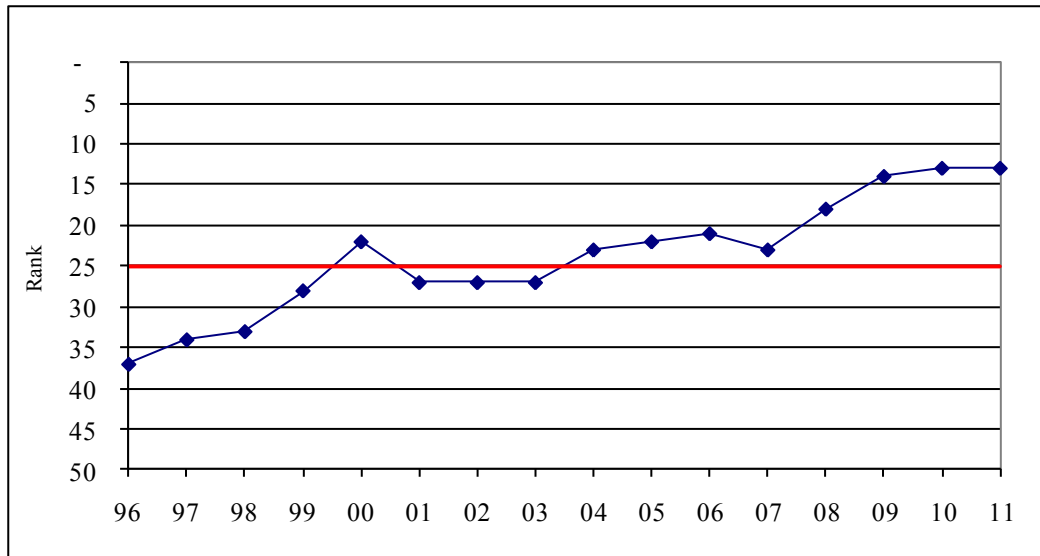
Combined operating budget expenditures have increased by nearly \$1.6 billion or nearly 230 percent from 1990 to the estimated expenditures for 2011. This compares to an increase of \$355 million or 91 percent for general fund expenditures over the same period. Clearly overall spending is rising at a much faster rate than the average three percent increase in the general fund and, even with increasing state appropriations, there has been a marked shift in support from the state to the student. Lower general fund appropriations in 2012 coupled with tuition increases of 2.5 percent will slow the growing imbalance. In inflation-adjusted dollars, spending has increased by 61 percent –\$430 million- from 1990 to 2011 estimated levels.

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

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Operating Current Dollars</u>	<u>HEPI Percent</u>	<u>HEPI Adjusted Constant Dollars</u>
1990	\$699.1		\$699.1
1991	740.7	5.2%	703.7
1992	789.8	3.6%	724.4
1993	811.5	2.9%	723.6
1994	853.3	3.4%	735.8
1995	877.1	2.9%	734.6
1996	920.6	2.9%	749.3
1997	969.9	3.2%	765.5
1998	1,048.3	3.5%	799.2
1999	1,122.6	2.4%	835.9
2000	1,175.8	4.1%	840.8
2001	1,309.2	4.9%	892.7
2002	1,346.5	4.1%	881.8
2003	1,366.4	2.9%	869.8
2004	1,464.8	4.6%	890.9
2005	1,560.6	3.5%	916.3
2006	1,706.2	5.0%	954.0
2007	1,752.1	3.4%	947.8
2008	1,902.2	5.0%	980.3
2009	1,976.1	2.2%	996.2
2010	2,091.4	0.9%	1,045.0
2011	2,306.0	2.3%	1,126.2

Source: HEPI 2010 Update and 2011 Estimate, Commonfund Institute.

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



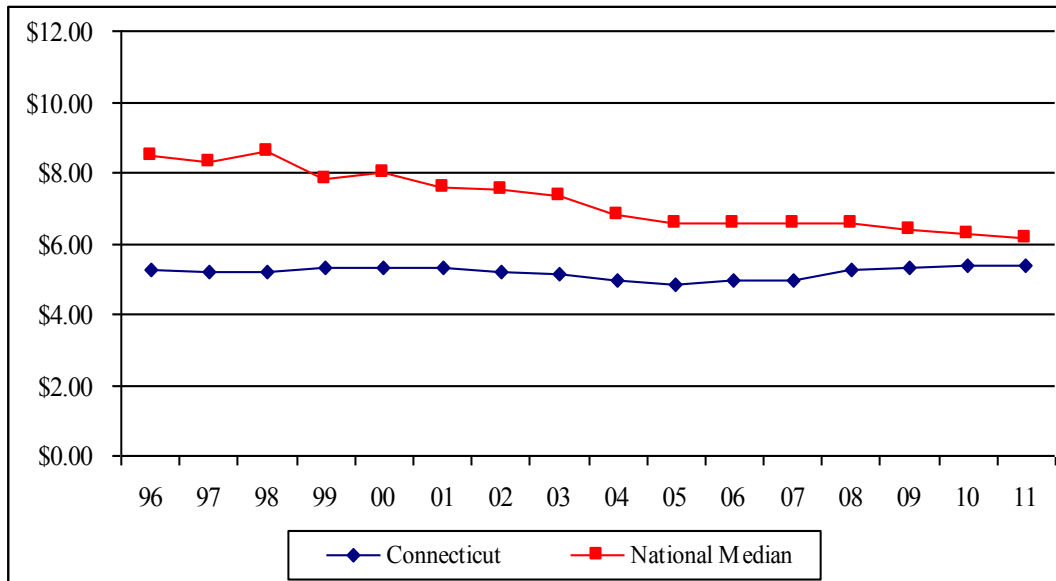
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
CT	153.3	164.5	176.4	191.5	213.0	216.0	222.5	220.4	215.6	219.5	235.5	252.0	282.5	298.4	293.3	303.3
U.S.	173.4	180.6	197.5	197.5	208.0	221.0	225.5	221.9	211.0	215.0	225.3	241.6	257.5	256.6	245.6	249.1
Rank	37	34	33	28	22	27	27	27	23	22	21	23	18	14	13	13

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 2011, however, Connecticut will spend about \$303 per capita on higher education, 122 percent of the national median funding, **placing it above the median for the eighth consecutive year and 13th 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 30 percent of the total state commitment, has doubled since 2000. Finally, Connecticut's population is growing at a slower rate than the nation resulting in the spread of funding over a smaller base than many other states. In 2009, the ranking jumped four positions largely as a result of significant changes in other states. Kentucky, Minnesota, California, Utah and Kansas all dropped below Connecticut—California and Utah out of the top 20—and Georgia jumped from a ranking of 26 to 11. Changes since are less dramatic. As the economy fluctuates over the near term and states struggle with significant deficits, rankings are likely to be increasingly unstable.

Note that this measure does not take into account the change in state population 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

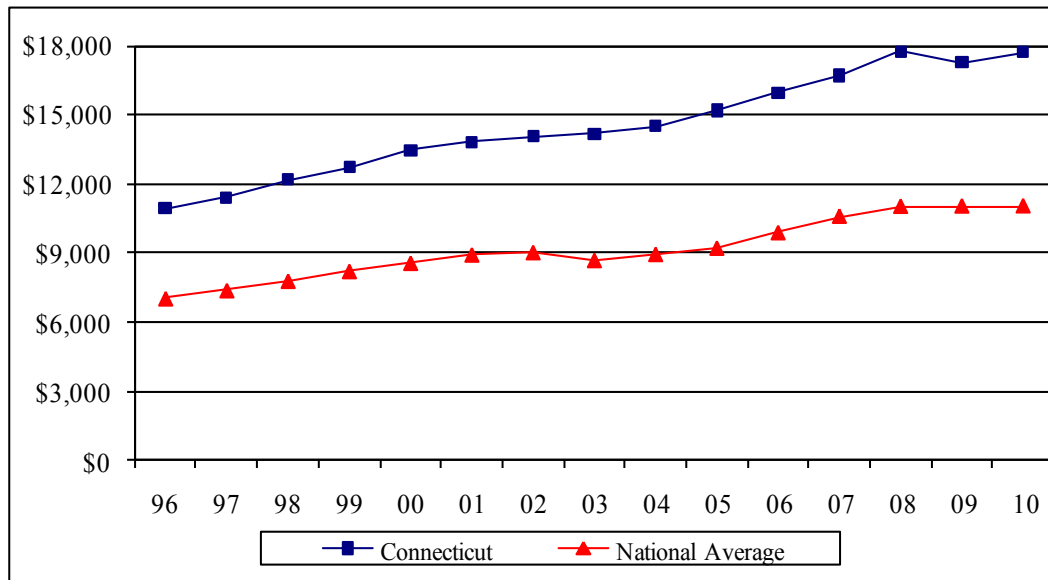


	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
CT	5.28	5.18	5.21	5.33	5.31	5.34	5.18	5.16	4.96	4.86	4.96	4.98	5.24	5.30	5.35	5.35
U.S.	8.46	8.30	8.58	7.83	8.00	7.57	7.50	7.35	6.83	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.37	6.27	6.12
Rank	48	47	47	47	45	44	46	45	45	46	43	42	42	38	34	34

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

Connecticut continues below the national median and is ranked 34th among the 50 states in terms of its support for higher education compared to its relative wealth. Over the last fifteen years, Connecticut support has remained relatively constant and it is the national median that is closing the gap. This indicator gauges state funding levels compared to wealth or ability to pay as measured by personal income. It is the ratio of the total state appropriations, including estimated general fund fringe benefit costs, per \$1,000 of personal income. Clearly, Connecticut's personal income level, driven by high incomes in the southern part of the state, is too high for this ever to be a reasonable measure against the rest of the nation. In addition, and as with the previous measure, it does not consider the size of a state's public higher education system, the state's college participation rate or the number of students enrolled in the public system. Connecticut rose in position in the last three years due to significant drops in the national median. While the state's rank has remained relatively consistent over the 17 years measured here, the change in state support per \$1,000 of personal income has continued to be less than the change in the national median and the gap between the two has narrowed. The fact that the appropriations per \$1,000 were declining on both the state and national level may have been due as much to rising wealth as falling appropriations. The last three years, however, indicate declining wealth in Connecticut and declining appropriations elsewhere.

National Rankings Educational Costs Per FTE Student



(000)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
CT	\$11.0	\$11.4	\$12.2	\$12.7	\$13.5	\$13.8	\$14.1	\$14.2	\$14.5	\$15.2	\$16.0	\$16.7	\$17.8	\$17.3	\$17.7
U.S.	\$7.0	\$7.4	\$7.8	\$8.2	\$8.6	\$8.9	\$9.0	\$8.7	\$9.0	\$9.2	\$9.9	\$10.6	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$11.0
Rank	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3

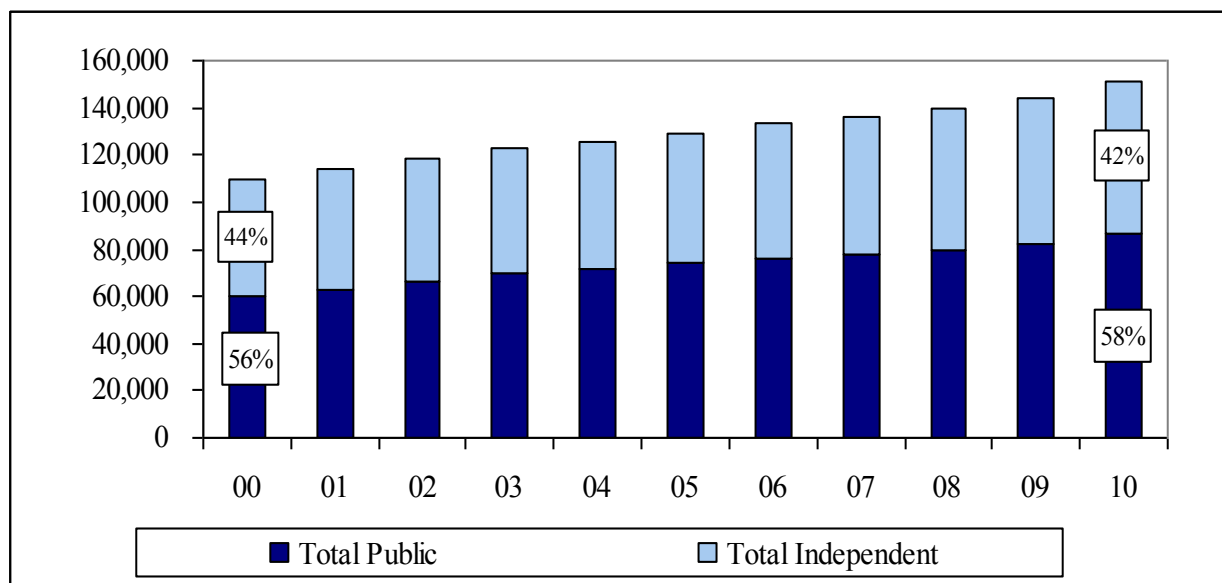
Source: State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) data.

Educational costs are defined as total appropriations plus net tuition, divided by annualized FTE enrollment. The chart displays educational cost in Connecticut compared to the national average.

Historically, Connecticut spends about 60 percent more per FTE student than the national average, placing the state in the top 10 percent of the cost ranking in company with other states such as Alaska and Delaware, where a high cost of living coupled with relatively small enrollments is the norm. This, together with the impact of collective bargaining and a large number of small public institutions, has prompted Connecticut to spend considerably more per FTE student on educational services than the national average. In fact, when appropriations reductions crisscrossed the country in 2003, the national average educational cost actually dropped; while in Connecticut, by virtue of smaller appropriations reductions, educational costs continued to grow, pulling even further away from the national average.

Connecticut slowed the growth of educational costs between 2001 and 2003 with annual increases below the CPI, but growth was below the national average only once, in 2004. This result was due in part to smaller increases in appropriations over the period, but the main driver of smaller annual increases in educational costs was enrollment growth at Connecticut's public colleges and universities. That was clearly the case until 2004 and the larger increases in educational costs since reflect slower enrollment growth and faster spending. Only in the last three years have costs in the state flattened, as they have at the national level.

Connecticut Higher Education Fall FTE Enrollment 2000-2010



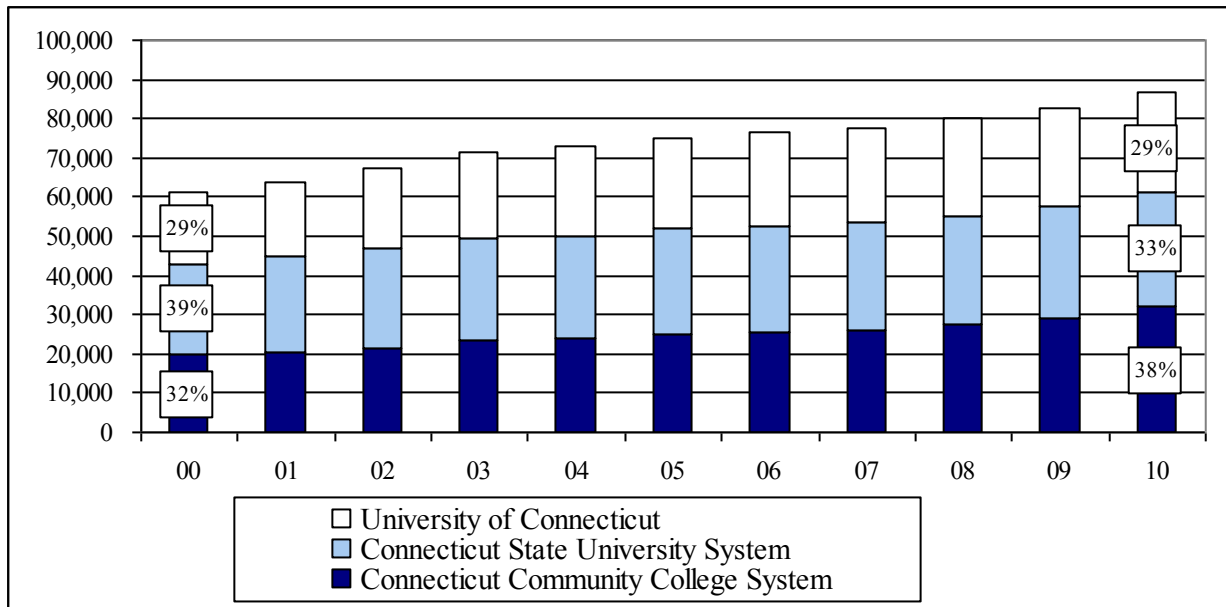
Enrollment is measured on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis because the number of full-time students is more directly related to funding needs than the total number of students.

FTE enrollment in Connecticut public and independent institutions has grown steadily since 2000. **In 2000, total enrollment stood at 112,443 and in fall 2010 it stands at a record high of 154,054, a 37 percent increase.** In 2000, public institutions represented 56 percent of the state's total higher education enrollment, growing to 58 percent by 2010. Enrollment in the state's public institutions has increased from 63,011 in 2000 to 89,112 in 2010, a 41 percent increase, while independent enrollment has increased 31 percent from 49,432 to 64,942 during the same period.

The comparison to twenty years ago is more startling. 1990 total enrollment was 109,167 with a three percent growth rate over ten years and a split of 60 percent in public institutions and 40 percent in independent institutions. From 1990 to 2000, there was a significant drop off in public enrollments as independent institutions continued a small but steady rise. This change was largely due to the aging of the baby boom generation past the point of advanced education and historically small traditional age high school graduating classes.

Over the last decade, total enrollment has bounced back in the public sector, notably at the community colleges. While all institutions benefited from Connecticut's baby boomlet, the independents and community colleges have enjoyed a greater share of the enrollment. In 2004 and 2005, the share of enrollment between the public and independent four-year schools was nearly even. The increase in enrollment that has occurred in the four-year independents and not at public institutions since then is mainly due to several two-year independents becoming four-year institutions.

Connecticut Public Higher Education Fall FTE Enrollment 2000-2010



Fall FTE enrollment excludes the University of Connecticut Health Center

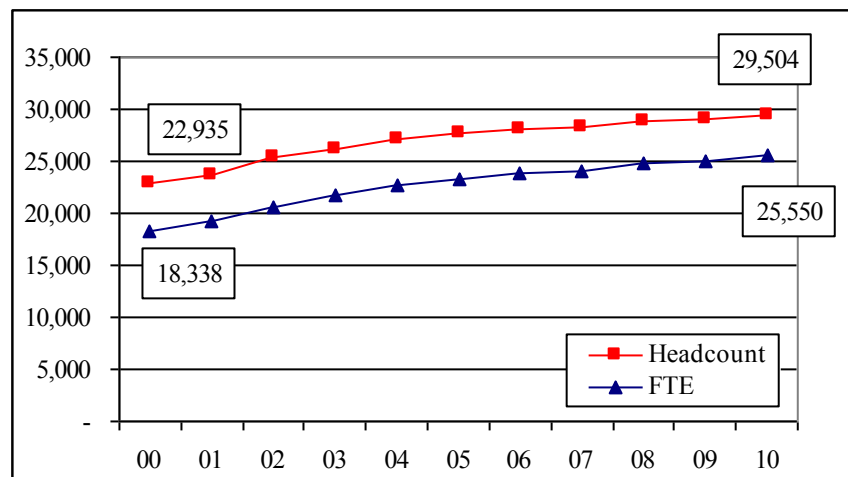
From 1990 to 2000, FTE total enrollment across the public system declined from 65,767 to 63,011 or by four percent. By 2000, however, there was already an upswing in progress from the low in fall 1997. Since 2000 enrollment has increased steadily to 89,117 total FTE students, reflecting the tenth consecutive year of record-breaking enrollment. All three systems experienced growth in FTE students over last year. The largest increase of just under six percent was at the Connecticut Community College System (CCCS) followed by 2.0 percent at the University of Connecticut and nearly 1.5 percent at the Connecticut State University System (CSUS). **Since fall 2000, system enrollment has grown by 26,106 students, or 41 percent, with individual growth of 39 percent at the University of Connecticut, 21 percent at CSUS and 68 percent at CCCS.** The mix of students among the three public constituent units has changed during this growth spurt, with enrollment at CCCS outpacing CSUS. As a result, the State Universities' share dropped from 39 to 33 percent, losing six percentage points to CCCS, and making CCCS the largest public college system in the state for the third consecutive year.

Fall FTE Enrollment

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
UConn	19,479	18,338	19,145	20,577	21,758	22,717	23,184	23,818	24,115	24,726	25,060	25,551
CSUS	25,006	24,415	25,266	25,980	25,948	26,637	26,978	27,529	27,820	28,416	29,168	29,597
CCCS	21,282	20,258	21,570	23,487	24,158	25,213	25,742	26,205	27,507	29,288	32,122	33,969
Total	65,767	63,011	65,981	70,044	71,864	74,567	75,904	77,552	79,442	82,430	86,350	89,117

University of Connecticut Fall Enrollment 2000-2010

At the University of Connecticut (UConn), all campuses experienced losses from 1990 to 2000 as the number of FTE students dropped six percent from 19,479 to 18,338. In the last ten years, headcount and FTE enrollments have increased 29 and 39 percent, respectively, with the 1990 FTE total eclipsed in 2002, and the average student's credit load increasing from



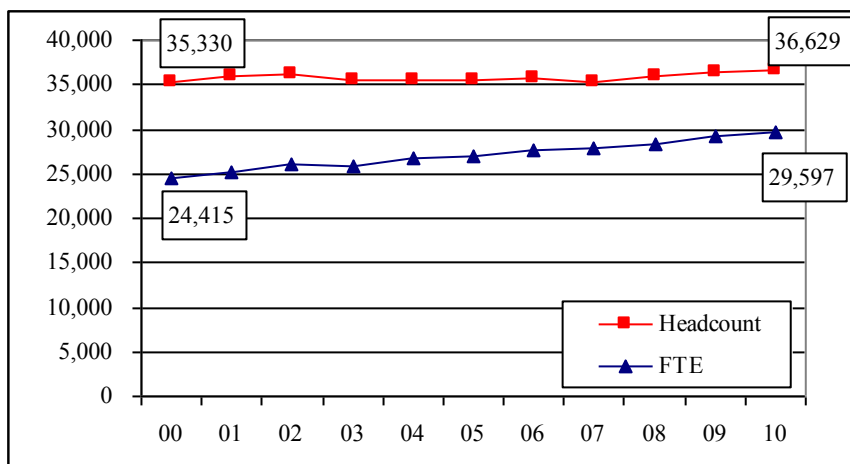
80 to 87 percent of full-time. With full-time defined as 15 credits per semester, which allows a student to graduate in four years, the average student at UConn is taking 13 credits. Most of the headcount increase occurred in the early years of the decade with annual increases declining as physical capacity at Storrs was achieved. Most of the FTE increase occurred in the last half of the decade as more students moved to full-time status. In 2010, total FTE enrollment increased a two percent despite a projected drop in high school graduates and a significant economic decline. Two of the campuses, however, experienced decreases in FTE enrollment from last year. The largest decrease, 25 students or just under 13 percent, occurred at the Torrington campus. Avery Point lost seven students, but has maintained enrollment approaching 600. Most of the campuses have exceeded their 2000 enrollments, led by Waterbury (up 114%) and Hartford (up 58%). Both of these campuses and Stamford, with the third highest growth rate, are larger than they were in 1990 and represent the establishment of significant regional entities. Even with a modest enrollment increase, Hartford exceeds its declining 1990 enrollment level and remains the largest regional campus. Torrington, UConn's smallest campus, is the exception where enrollment is down and has been in decline since 2004.

Fall FTE Enrollment

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Storrs	16,673	15,978	16,650	17,872	18,888	19,547	19,972	20,496	20,669	21,127	21,488	21,931
Avery Point	471	420	448	497	534	534	526	508	587	597	581	574
Hartford	887	694	728	799	842	913	920	986	1,016	1,067	1,066	1,095
Torrington	258	216	217	236	225	238	203	192	195	193	195	170
Stamford	663	656	725	775	767	858	873	924	918	966	967	980
Waterbury	527	374	377	398	502	627	689	712	730	776	763	801
Total	19,479	18,338	19,145	20,577	21,758	22,717	23,184	23,818	24,115	24,726	25,060	25,551
Tri-Campus	1,672	1,284	1,322	1,433	1,569	1,778	1,812	1,890	1,941	2,036	2,024	2,066
Change		-5.9%	4.4%	7.5%	5.7%	4.4%	2.1%	2.7%	1.2%	2.6%	1.4%	2.0%

Connecticut State University System Fall Enrollment 2000-2010

From 1990 to 2000, the Connecticut State University System (CSUS) lost two percent of its FTE enrollment and seven percent of its headcount enrollment. Since 2000, headcount enrollment has increased four percent but has yet to reach the 1990 level of 38,147. FTE enrollment, on the other hand, has grown by 21



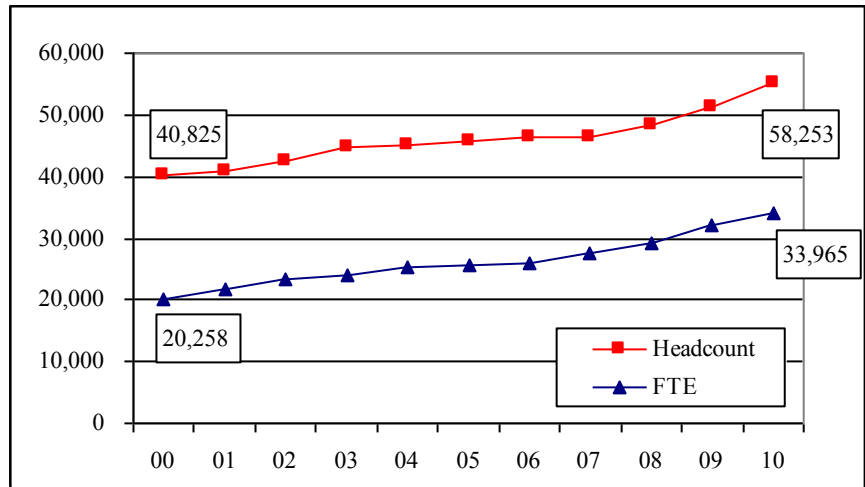
percent in ten years and 18 percent in twenty. The reason for this variance is that the CSUS has traditionally supported a significant number of part-time, career-related enrollments associated with older students. As a result of the decline in size of the over-25 student population from 2002-07, the CSUS has experienced a downturn in its part-time population and a flattening of headcount enrollment. The number of FTE students, however, continues to grow indicating a marked increase in full-time students. Over the last ten years, the average student's credit load has increased from 69 to 81 percent of full-time. This means that the average student is taking 12 credits per semester, a full-time load allowing a student to graduate in five years. All of the CSUS campuses demonstrated increased FTE enrollments from fall 2009, with Southern up two percent, Central and Eastern both up 1.5 percent, and Western at 0.6 Percent. Among the four campuses, Central once again is the largest CSUS campus after losing that position to Southern in 2006; Eastern has the distinction of being the only campus to have increased in size at each ten-year interval; Southern has grown the least over ten and twenty years; and Western has grown the fastest in the last ten years. From fall 2000, when enrollment stood at 24,415, Western recorded gains of 35 percent, Eastern 23 percent, Central, 20 percent and Southern, 14 percent.

Fall FTE Enrollment

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Central	8,675	8,111	8,432	8,836	8,585	9,001	9,101	9,073	9,289	9,430	9,620	9,760
Eastern	3,126	3,935	4,045	4,081	4,052	4,140	4,178	4,294	4,366	4,583	4,778	4,851
Southern	9,199	8,335	8,535	8,672	8,759	8,936	9,058	9,431	9,179	9,172	9,345	9,528
Western	4,006	4,034	4,254	4,391	4,552	4,560	4,641	4,731	4,986	5,231	5,425	5,458
Total	25,006	24,415	25,266	25,980	25,948	26,637	26,978	27,529	27,820	28,416	29,168	29,597
Change		-2.4%	3.5%	2.8%	0.0%	2.7%	1.3%	2.0%	1.1%	2.1%	2.6%	1.5%

Connecticut Community College System Fall Enrollment 2000-2010

The Connecticut Community College System (CCCS) continues to have the highest headcount enrollment of the three public systems. It dropped eight percent from 1990 to 2000 and increased 38 percent from 2000 to 2010. FTE enrollment dropped 5 percent between 1990 and 2000 but, since then, has grown at rates consistently faster than the other systems making it



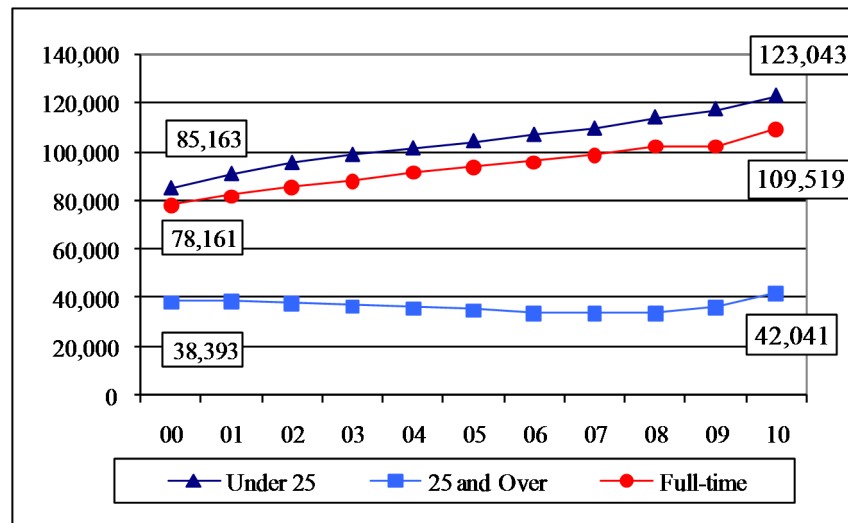
the largest public college system in the state for the third consecutive year. The new all-time high of 33,965 surpassed 2009 by nearly six percent. The constant drop of headcount and FTE enrollment from 1990 to 2000 yielded an average student credit load of 50 percent of full-time. This is not unusual for community colleges where there are a wide range of student goals, not all of them degree driven. From 2000 to 2010, however, the average student credit load increased to 62 percent of full-time, or nine credits. This is still a part-time environment, but with a growing full-time aspect. Although enrollment declined from 1990 to 2000 at 8 of the 12 campuses, Asnuntuck, Housatonic, Norwalk, and Quinebaug Valley continued to grow. Ten years later, only one campus remains below its 1990 enrollment, Northwestern, the smallest community college campus. In 2010, only Manchester recorded flat enrollment, with two colleges increasing by more than 10 percent. The largest increases were at Three Rivers with 15 percent; followed by Housatonic at 10 percent; and Naugatuck Valley, Capital, and Gateway between seven and eight percent.

Fall FTE Enrollment

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Asnuntuck	682	785	785	800	734	759	786	844	906	935	1,013	1,033
Capital	1,857	1,468	1,533	1,757	1,794	1,846	1,933	1,912	2,053	2,197	2,373	2,533
Gateway	2,243	2,029	2,343	2,748	2,909	2,971	3,083	3,188	3,367	3,631	3,919	4,195
Housatonic	1,064	1,884	2,123	2,308	2,487	2,601	2,469	2,426	2,518	2,885	3,266	3,603
Manchester	3,325	2,729	2,914	3,127	3,250	3,499	3,712	3,691	3,959	4,193	4,604	4,600
Middlesex	1,528	1,108	1,119	1,235	1,245	1,312	1,287	1,368	1,484	1,495	1,707	1,713
Naugatuck Valley	3,214	2,748	2,821	2,938	2,904	3,169	3,268	3,279	3,530	3,644	4,043	4,376
Northwestern CT	919	702	723	782	775	772	799	798	837	858	894	913
Norwalk	2,162	2,759	2,921	3,093	3,278	3,224	3,316	3,411	3,505	3,619	3,962	4,021
Quinebaug Valley	554	694	762	793	822	912	948	971	1,004	1,056	1,180	1,256
Three Rivers	2,050	1,761	1,743	1,894	1,892	2,034	2,020	2,132	2,184	2,305	2,573	2,960
Tunxis	1,684	1,591	1,783	2,012	2,068	2,114	2,121	2,029	2,160	2,470	2,588	2,762
Total	21,282	20,258	21,570	23,487	24,158	25,213	25,742	26,049	27,507	29,288	32,122	33,965
Change		-4.8%	6.5%	8.9%	2.9%	4.4%	2.1%	1.2%	5.6%	6.5%	9.7%	5.7%

Connecticut Undergraduate Enrollment Student Age Summary and Full-Time Enrollment Fall 2000-2010

From 1990 to 2000, enrollment of full-time undergraduates increased by eight percent while traditional-age students, those under 25, decreased three percent. Since the over 25 enrollment also declined in this period, the increase in full-time enrollment can be directly attributed to a movement of students from part-time to full-time status. Over the last decade, full-time



enrollment and traditional-age students both grew by more than 40 percent. This trend is very clear in the chart above where the under 25 line and the full-time line track on a parallel rise. In addition to fueling the enrollment increase, traditional-age students are enrolling full-time in larger numbers than ever before, a reflection of the baby boom generation's children entering into college. However, with high school graduates peaking in 2008 and projected to decline ten percent by 2018, this trend is expected to flatten. The continued increase in 2010, indicates traditional-age students are attending and staying in school longer. In addition, they are joined by the largest upturn in over 25 students in more than ten years.

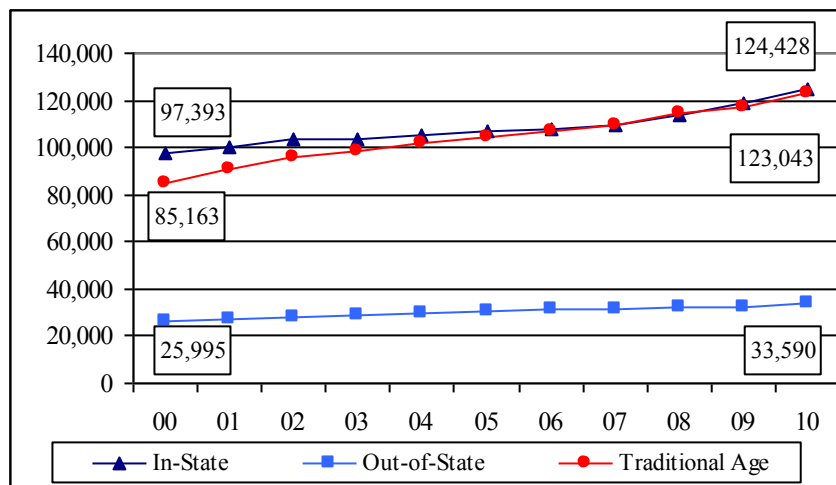
The number of undergraduates age 25 and older dropped by 16 percent from 1990 to 2000 and continued to decline to an all-time low of 33,783 in 2007. This decline is largely due to the baby boom generation nearing retirement and passing the point of career-oriented education. Since 2007, age 25 and older enrollment increased by 8,258 students, mostly in fall 2010. This increase in enrollment is likely attributed to the poor economy with adult learners returning to school in an effort to become more marketable. Even so, the share of undergraduates age 25 and older peaked at 37 percent in 1994 and has declined each year since until 2010. The share for older undergraduates also differs by sector. Despite the fact that the Connecticut Community Colleges enrolled the highest number of older students, representing 41 percent of enrollment, the highest percentage growth in older students compared to traditional students occurred in the independent sector schools.

Student Age Summary and Full-Time Enrollment

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Under 25	88,027	85,163	91,041	95,541	98,842	101,491	104,433	107,045	109,578	114,187	117,511	123,043
Full-Time Enrollment	72,629	78,161	81,888	86,719	88,332	91,714	93,946	95,954	98,658	102,462	105,445	109,519
25 and Over	45,644	38,393	38,674	38,153	36,776	35,864	35,082	34,187	33,783	34,163	36,611	42,041

Residence Status of Connecticut Undergraduate Students Fall 2000-2010

Traditional-age students are staying in-state for higher education in growing numbers as evidenced by the overlapping growth patterns in the chart at right. In-state enrollment follows the traditional-age college enrollment growth pattern precisely. In the 2008 survey of recent high school graduates, 81 percent of Connecticut's public high school graduates planned to attend college and 60 percent planned to stay in Connecticut to do so. That twenty point difference in retention of high school graduates is typical in the state. Even as in-state undergraduates have grown in numbers every year since 1990, their share of total enrollment has fallen from 83 percent to 79 percent.



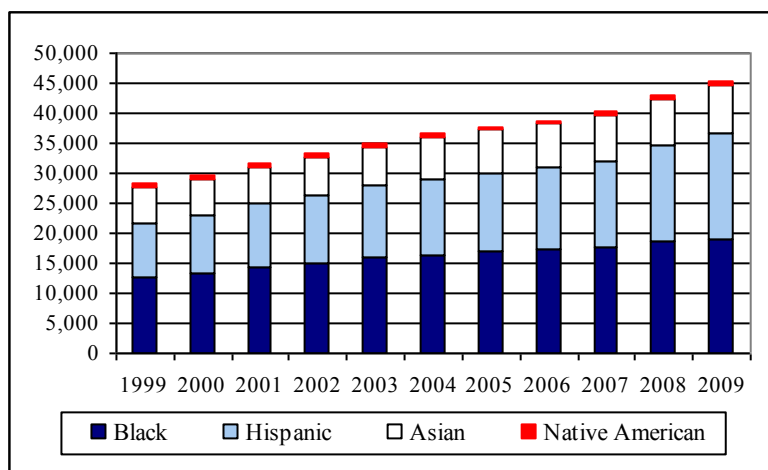
Since 2000, out-of-state enrollment has increased by 28 percent with out-of-state students now making up 21 percent of the state's higher education enrollment. The increase has not, however, been consistent across all sectors. Although the University of Connecticut has moved from 16 percent to 19 percent out-of-state students over the period, the other public colleges have remained in-state schools with more than 90 percent of enrollments in-state. The primary out-of-state enrollment growth over the last ten years has been in the independent sector, largely in the regional independent institutions where out-of state enrollment grew from 41 percent of total in 2000 to 46 percent of total in 2010. Connecticut has always produced a large percentage of high school graduates who both pursue higher education and leave the state to do so, coupled with a wide-ranging public system that includes a research university along with comprehensive and community college systems. Also in-state is the unusually large presence of a vibrant independent sector made up of national and regional institutions drawing enrollment heavily from out-of-state. The combination of these factors makes for a higher education residence pattern like few other states.

Residence Status

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
In-State	109,196	97,393	100,316	103,359	103,764	105,604	106,489	107,367	109,568	113,643	118,819	124,428
Out-of-State	21,504	25,995	27,901	28,049	28,803	29,445	30,532	31,363	31,240	32,099	32,607	33,590
In-State/Out-of-State %	83/17	79/21	79/21	79/21	78/22	78/22	78/22	77/23	78/22	78/22	78/22	79/21

Minority Enrollment Fall 1999-2009

Overall minority headcount enrollment in 2009 was 45,316, or 23.7 percent of total enrollment. This represents a 5.3 percent enrollment increase from 2008 compared to a 3.6 percent increase in total enrollment. Minority students make up 25.9 percent of enrollment at the undergraduate level and 26.7 percent of undergraduate enrollment in the public sector compared to 24.0 percent at the



independent colleges. The higher share of minority undergraduates in the public sector is driven by the Connecticut Community College System (CCCS) with a share of 31.7 percent. The headcount enrollment for all minority students more than doubled in the 20 years outlined below, growing 142 percent while total enrollment rose 13 percent. By 2009, Hispanic student enrollment had more than tripled. Black and Asian students more than doubled, and only Native Americans, with a small and finite base, remained constant. It also is noteworthy that between 1989 and 1999, when total enrollment dropped 6.7 percent, the share of minority students increased in all areas.

The table below displays minority enrollments as a percentage of total enrollment for each year and compares this to 2009 total and 18+ Connecticut population estimates. The overall minority share among college students in 2009, at 23.7 percent, was less than the 25.3 percent total minority share in the Connecticut population, but more than the 22.1 percent share of minorities in the adult population. The 2009 percentage is more than six points higher than 10 years ago and almost entirely attributable to more Hispanic students. Although Hispanics are the only group whose representation among college students is less than its representation in the adult population, growth in enrollments is encouraging.

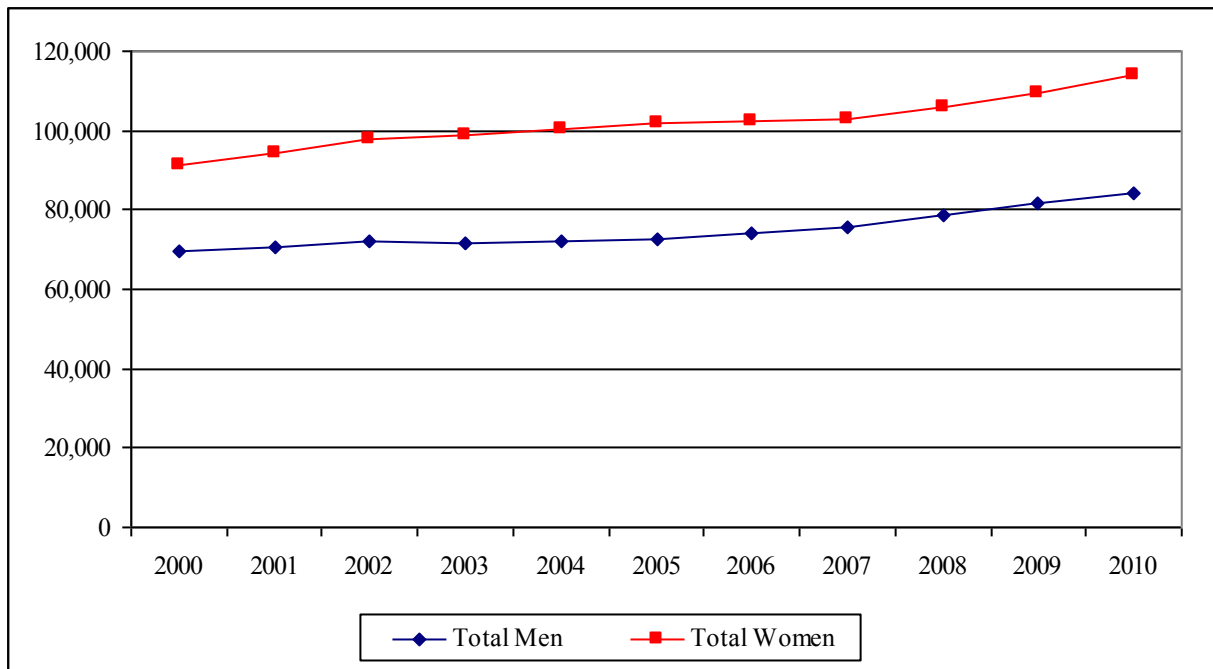
Please note that fall 2009 data was used in this comparison because, beginning with the fall 2010 data collection, the methodology for collecting minority enrollment information was changed. This created a set of data that cannot be measured against historical data.

Minority Headcount Enrollment

	<u>1989</u>		<u>1999</u>		<u>2009</u>		<u>Share of CT Population</u>	<u>Share of 18+ CT Population</u>
Black	9,316	5.5%	12,621	8.0%	19,140	10.0%	10.4%	8.9%
Hispanic	5,172	3.1%	9,126	5.8%	17,511	9.2%	10.8%	9.5%
Asian	3,789	2.2%	5,890	3.7%	8,045	4.2%	3.7%	3.4%
Native American	422	0.25%	630	0.40%	620	0.32%	0.38%	0.22%
Total Minority	18,699	11.1%	28,267	17.9%	45,316	23.7%	25.3%	22.1%
Total Enrollment	169,132		157,833		191,133		3,518,288	2,710,303
Unknown Race			10,397	6.6%	22,363	11.7%	42,698	22,476

Source: U.S. Census Bureau estimates based on 2000 Census counts and interim updates.

Enrollment by Gender Fall 2000-2010

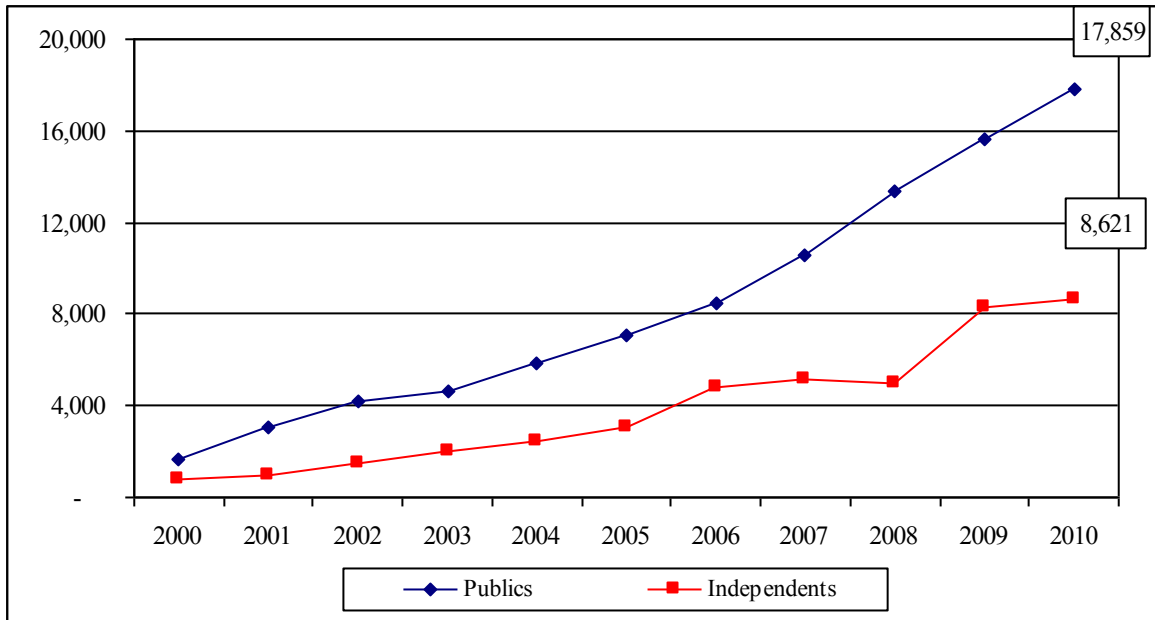


From 1990 to 2000, both male and female enrollments dropped; men by five percent and women by four percent. At that same time, enrollment of women represented 56 percent of all college students. During the middle of the last decade, there was a surge in women's enrollment with an increase of five percent over four years while enrollment of men grew by less than three percent. From 2007 to 2009, however, the gender gap began to narrow as enrollment of men increased annually at a greater rate than women. In 2010, the annual growth rate for both was the same, at four percent. Men now represent 43 percent of total enrollment and women represent 57 percent. Over the last twenty years, enrollment of women has outpaced men by one percent.

Enrollment by Gender

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
1990	73,490	95,268
2000	69,437	91,272
2001	70,379	94,265
2002	72,043	97,696
2003	71,625	98,972
2004	72,078	100,553
2005	72,456	101,801
2006	74,021	102,521
2007	75,788	103,031
2008	78,676	105,868
2009	81,556	109,577
2010	84,843	113,923

Connecticut Online Enrollment 2000 - 2010



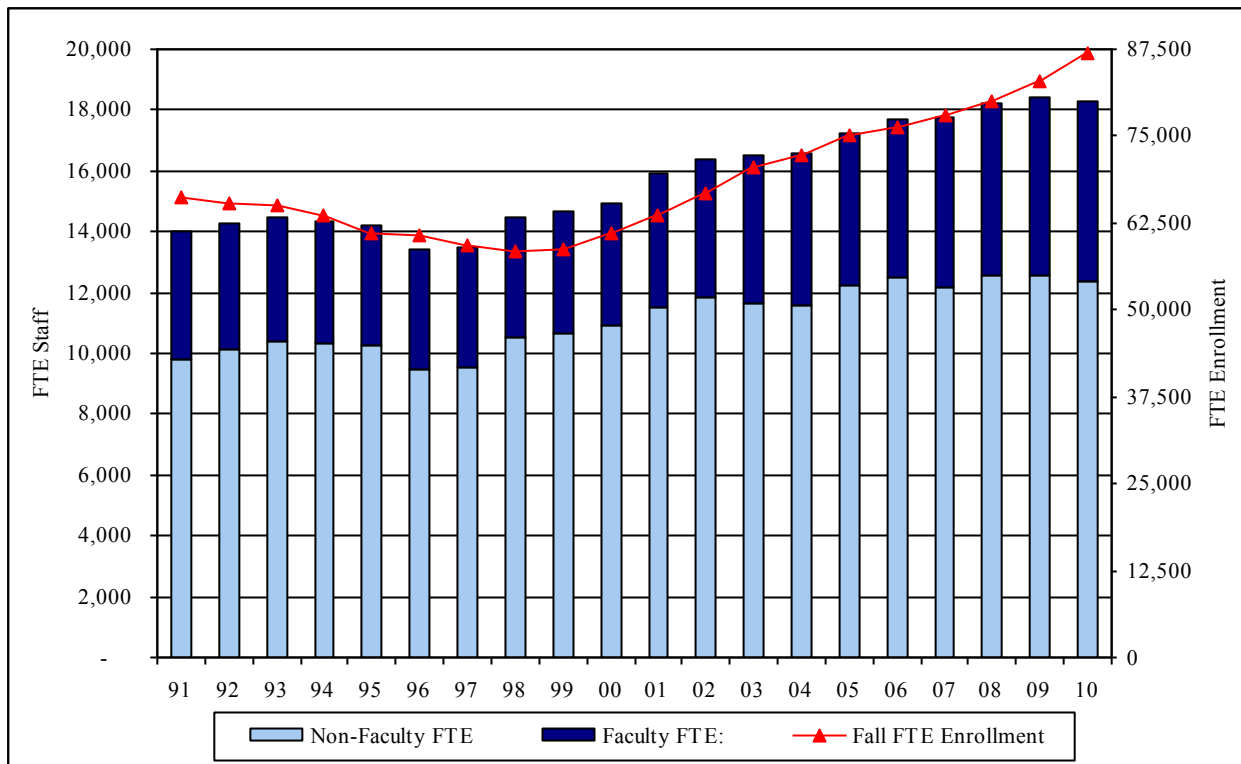
In fall 1997, the first two asynchronous web-based courses in higher education were offered with some 20 students enrolled through the Connecticut Distance Learning Consortium (CTDLC). Beginning with 30 institutional members, the CTDLC was created with a high quality infrastructure available to its members as a focal point for interactive distance learning offered by Connecticut public and independent institutions. Thirteen years later, the CTDLC has 42 institution and affiliate members and enrolled 26,480 students in fall 2010, an 11 percent increase over last fall. The largest public enrollment increase was 34 percent at the University of Connecticut, followed by 25 percent at the Charter Oak State College, 13 percent at the Connecticut Community College System and two percent at the Connecticut State University System. The independent institutions overall had a four percent gain from last fall. In addition to individual courses, the CTDLC, through its Connecticut member institutions, has full-degree programs online including four associates', six bachelor's, 23 master's and 13 certificate programs in subjects such as criminal justice, nursing, library science and data mining.

Online Enrollment

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
UConn		37	155	318	502	696	712	666	555	505	679
CSUS	573	705	714	864	753	871	983	1,159	1,809	2,270	2,323
CCCS	977	1,812	2,529	2,647	3,715	4,416	5,325	6,614	8,567	9,846	11,116
COSC	97	507	794	804	908	1,131	1,487	2,108	2,410	2,982	3,741
Subtotal Public Inst.	1,647	3,061	4,192	4,633	5,878	7,114	8,507	10,547	13,341	15,603	17,859
Independent Inst.	764	979	1,522	2,046	2,488	3,032	4,836	5,154	4,967	8,580	8,621
Grand Total	2,411	4,040	6,679	6,679	8,366	10,146	13,343	15,701	18,308	23,911	26,480

Connecticut Public Higher Education System Position Trends 1990-2010

Total FTE Staff by Faculty and Non-Faculty



There are 18,304 total FTE positions across the system in 2010. That is 4,967 or 37 percent more positions than in 1990. In comparison, fall 2010 FTE enrollment reached 86,864, representing the ninth consecutive year of peak enrollment and an increase of 20,885 students, or 32 percent, since 1990.

From 1990 to 2010, the faculty complement of positions grew by 1,847, or 46 percent, to 5,905. This figure does not include faculty at the University of Connecticut Health Center where all positions are reported as non-faculty. The non-faculty category added 3,120 bringing the total non-faculty positions to 12,339 in 2010, an increase of 34 percent.

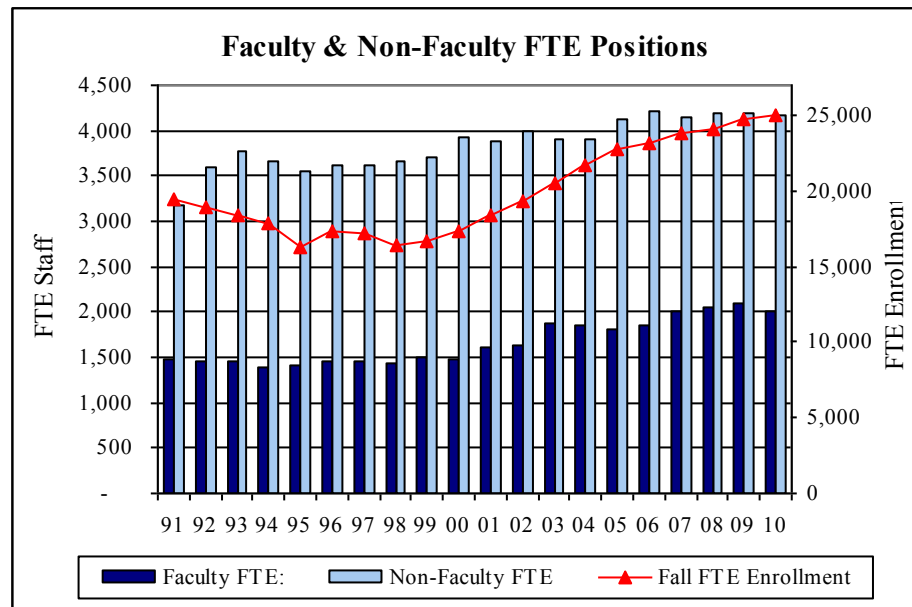
The compiled information has allowed the opportunity to compare total FTE faculty and total FTE enrollment over the course of twenty years. Although the growth in non-faculty positions was significant over this period, there was a marked difference by decade. In the first decade, faculty increased by seven percent, while enrollment decreased by nearly eight percent, but it was the swing up and then down of the non-faculty positions that made the most impact. From 2001 to 2010, faculty increased by nearly 15 percent as enrollment increased by 37 percent and non-faculty positions leveled off. That faculty size is reactive to change in enrollment is clear, but the reaction is slower and less volatile than the reaction of non-faculty.

University of Connecticut Position Trends 1990-2010

At the University of Connecticut, total funded positions increased 1,620 or 36 percent from 1990 to 2010. The majority of the growth occurred in the non-faculty complement which increased by 1,026 or 33 percent. Recent enrollment growth has pushed the faculty complement over 2,000 with a growth rate of 42 percent that is now greater than that of non-faculty. Following the most recent enrollment low in 1998, fall FTE enrollment has increased steadily, as has faculty, and now stands at 25,524, or 27 percent above the 1990 mark.

Since 1990, faculty positions have increased by 594 or 42 percent, however, most of the growth has been in part-time faculty. This has resulted in a significant shift from full-time to

part-time faculty. While full-time faculty has been stable over the period, full-time equivalent part-time faculty has grown 162 percent. The ratio of full-time to part-time faculty was 78/22 in 1990 and has dropped to 60/40 in 2010. Although faculty has grown at a much faster pace than enrollment, this data confirms that, as enrollment has increased, the need for faculty has been met primarily through the use of adjuncts with a modest eight percent increase in the ranks of full-time staff. Thus, the over 5,365 additional students since 1990 are being taught by approximately 90 new full-time faculty and 504 adjuncts. The University is planning to address this issue by increasing the number of full-time faculty, along with balancing the faculty/student ratio, through a five-year full-time faculty expansion plan. Additional funding for the expansion plan has been limited, even in the good years, so the ultimate success of the plan may also be limited by financial constraints.

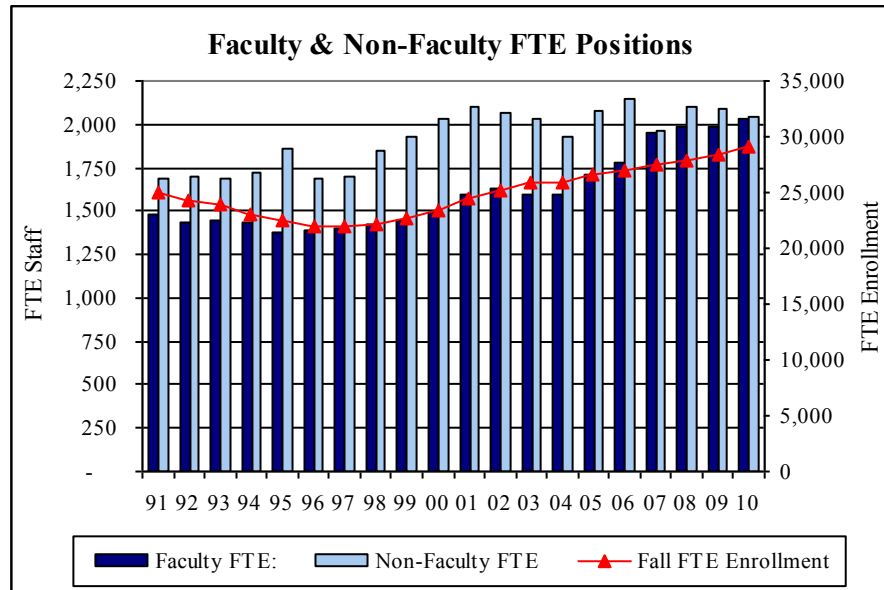


FTE Faculty	1990	2008	2009	2010	Change 1990-10
Full-Time	1,109	1,197	1,227	1,199	8.1%
Part-Time	311	865	863	815	162.3%
Total	1,420	2,062	2,090	2,015	41.9%
Full-Time %	78.1%	58.1%	58.7%	59.5%	
Part-Time %	21.9%	41.9%	41.3%	40.5%	

Connecticut State University System Position Trends 1990-2010

At the Connecticut State University System, total funded positions increased 1,054, or 35 percent, from 1990 to 2010. Growth has been distributed equally between faculty and non-faculty with increases of 38 percent and 32 percent respectively. Total faculty numbers surged in the last few years, and exceeded 2,000 in 2010. Since 1997, enrollment has steadily increased to 29,168 in 2010, a growth rate 33 percent. This is the sixth consecutive year enrollment has reached a new record high.

With the significant growth of all positions, faculty as a percent of total positions at the State University have grown by only one percentage point since 1990 to roughly 50 percent. It should be noted that faculty positions have rebounded somewhat from the reported low of 42.4 percent in 2000 to their current level. At the same time, the relationship between full-time and part-time faculty changed noticeably, dropping from a ratio of roughly 75/25 in 2003 to a ratio of 69/31 in 2010. It was also during this period that the part-time cap was removed from the collective bargaining contract. Since 2000, full-time faculty positions increased by 274, or 24 percent, while part-time faculty increased at a significantly faster rate of 75 percent, or 271 positions. Over the same period, enrollment grew by 30 percent, and the entire faculty complement increased at a faster rate of 37 percent. Although part-time faculty has grown significantly in the last four years, the ratio remains very strong, as does the relationship between full-time faculty and enrollment.



FTE	1990	2008	2009	2010	Change 1990-10
Faculty					
Full-Time	1,118	1,423	1,411	1,404	25.6%
Part-Time	357	566	579	631	76.8%
Total	1,475	1,989	1,990	2,035	38.0%
Full-Time %	75.8%	71.5%	70.9%	69.0%	
Part-Time %	24.2%	28.5%	29.1%	31.0%	

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

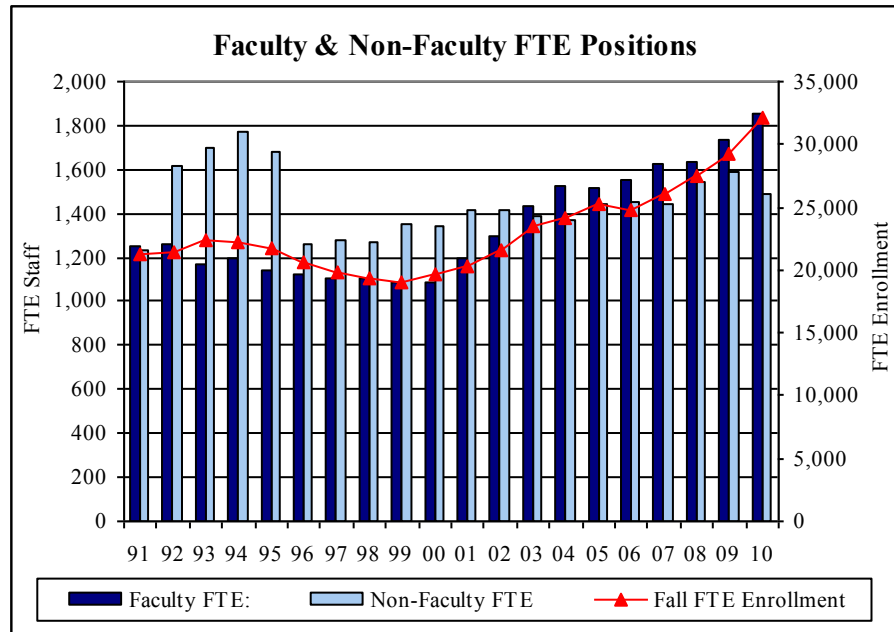
Connecticut Community College System Position Trends 1990-2010

At the Connecticut Community College System, funded positions increased by 1,123 or 51 percent from 1990 to 2010. The majority of the growth occurred in the faculty complement which increased by 692, or 60 percent. In 2010, non-faculty positions dipped below 1,500 for the first time since 2007.

After a slight decline in the late 1990's, enrollment at CCCS has been on the increase, and now stands at 32,122; about 14,479 students or 82 percent above 1990.

Since 1990, faculty as a percent of total positions at the community colleges has increased three percentage points to 56 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 70/30 to nearly 45/55 in 2010. Since 1990, faculty positions have increased by 692

positions. However, nearly all of the growth has been in part-time faculty which has increased by 189 percent while full-time has remained constant. This is the first time the full-time mix has been less than 45 percent. The community colleges have managed enrollment growth of over 12,400 students (68 percent) since 2000 with the addition of 715 adjunct faculty, an increase of 229 percent, while the full-time faculty complement has increased by 58 positions or seven percent. The community colleges are attempting to address faculty need with increased hiring and have requested additional full-time faculty to address this imbalance, but have generally been constrained by recent funding limitations..



FTE Faculty	1990	2008	2009	2010	Change 1990-10
Full-Time	809	848	854	830	2.6%
Part-Time	355	790	880	1,027	188.9%
Total	1,164	1,638	1,734	1,856	59.2%
Full-Time %	69.5%	51.8%	49.2%	44.7%	
Part-Time %	30.5%	48.2%	50.8%	55.3%	

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

Connecticut Public Higher Education Undergraduate Tuition and Required Fees

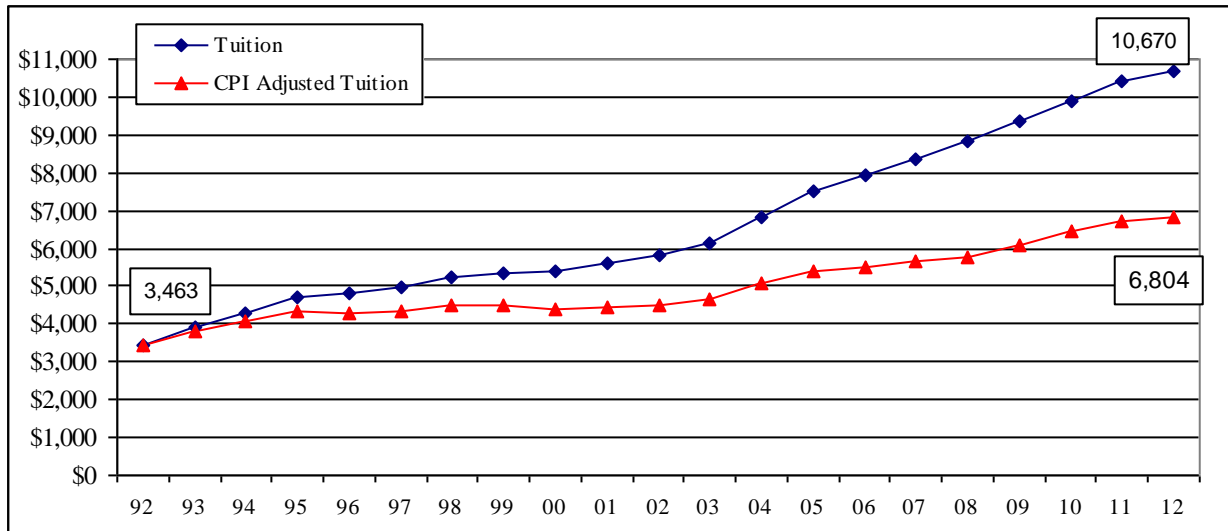
	<u>In-State</u>			<u>Out-of-State</u>		
	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>% Change</u>
University of Connecticut						
Commuter	\$10,416	\$10,670	2.4%	\$26,880	\$27,566	2.6%
Resident	21,198	21,720	2.5%	37,662	38,616	2.5%
Connecticut State University System						
Commuter	8,043	8,241	2.5%	18,408	18,865	2.5%
Resident	17,997	18,443	2.5%	28,361	29,066	2.5%
Connecticut Community College System						
	3,406	3,490	2.5%	10,178	10,430	2.5%
Charter Oak State College						
Associate Degree (1 yr)	3,887	3,607	-7.2%	5,095	4,660	-8.5%
Bachelor Degree (2 yrs)	6,915	6,934	0.3%	9,218	9,040	-1.9%

For the 2012 academic year, tuition and mandatory fee increases for undergraduate commuter and resident students at Connecticut's two and four-year schools are 2.5 percent. For the first time, the percentage increase for all non-mandatory fees, including room and board, is the same as tuition at 2.5 percent. Charter Oak State College is the exception in that it has made changes in its fee structure to reduce its reliance on fees and placed more emphasis on course work.

Nationally, public sector tuition increases averaged 7.9 percent at four-year institutions and six percent at two-year institutions for 2011. Those increases were reversed from 2010, when four-year schools were at six percent and two-year schools were over seven percent. National increases for 2011 ranged from less than three percent to over twenty percent, with many public institutions across the nation continuing to rely on stimulus funding to keep increases down. Increases at Connecticut schools have been lower than the national average for the last four years.

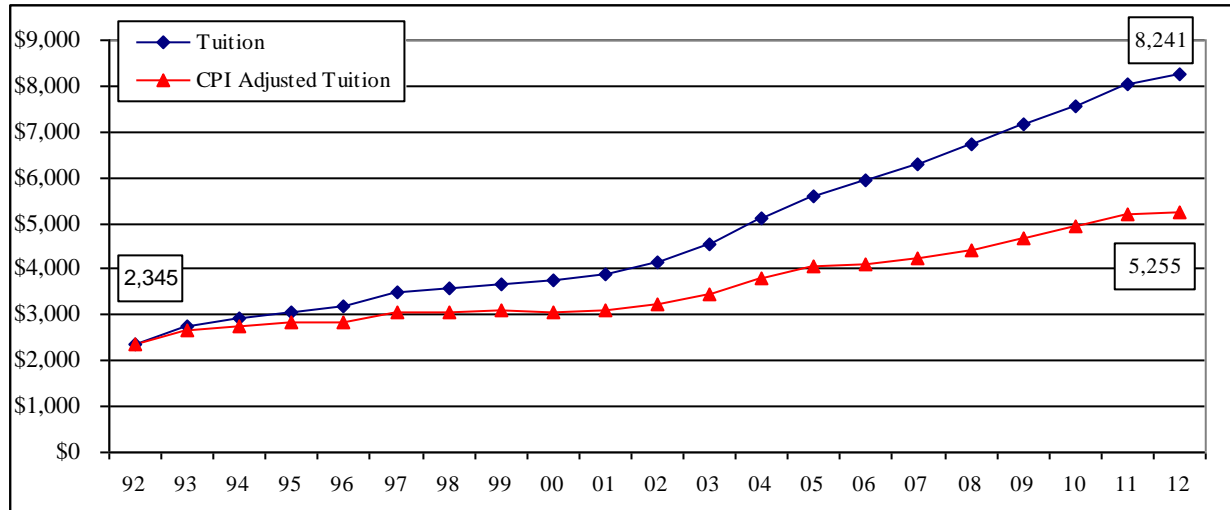
From 2007 to 2012, tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates have increased 31 percent at the Connecticut State University System and the Connecticut Community College System and 28 percent at the University of Connecticut. With the exception of Charter Oak State College, all of the planned 2012 increases are above the estimated Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) rate for 2011 of 2.3 percent and the corresponding 2010 CPI rate of 1.0 percent. The national inflation rate for the 12-month period ending in February was 2.1 percent.

University of Connecticut In-State Tuition and Fee Growth



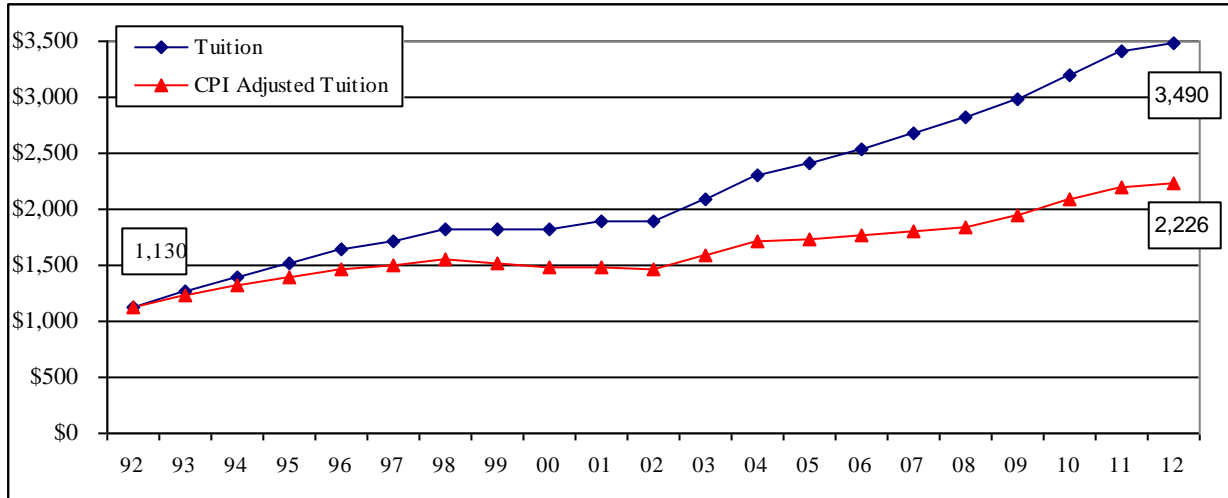
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition & Fees</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u>	<u>Cumulative Increase</u>	<u>CPI Adjusted Cumulative Increase</u>
1992	3,463	16.4%		
1993	3,902	12.7%	12.7%	9.3%
1994	4,290	9.9%	23.9%	77.0%
1995	4,712	9.8%	36.1%	88.9%
1996	4,810	2.1%	38.9%	87.6%
1997	4,974	3.4%	43.6%	88.7%
1998	5,242	5.4%	51.4%	95.3%
1999	5,330	1.7%	53.9%	95.3%
2000	5,404	1.4%	56.0%	92.4%
2001	5,596	3.6%	61.6%	92.6%
2002	5,824	4.1%	68.2%	96.9%
2003	6,154	5.7%	77.7%	103.7%
2004	6,812	10.7%	96.7%	120.6%
2005	7,490	10.0%	116.3%	135.5%
2006	7,912	5.6%	128.5%	139.7%
2007	8,362	5.7%	141.5%	146.9%
2008	8,842	5.7%	155.3%	151.7%
2009	9,338	5.6%	169.7%	165.8%
2010	9,886	5.9%	185.5%	181.4%
2011	10,416	5.4%	200.8%	192.4%
2012	10,670	2.4%	208.1%	196.7%

Connecticut State University System In-State Tuition and Fee Growth



<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition & Fees</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u>	<u>Cumulative Increase</u>	<u>CPI Adjusted Cumulative Increase</u>
1992	2,345	28.7%		
1993	2,732	16.5%	16.5%	13.0%
1994	2,912	6.6%	24.2%	17.5%
1995	3,075	5.6%	31.1%	20.5%
1996	3,194	3.9%	36.2%	21.8%
1997	3,500	9.6%	49.3%	29.8%
1998	3,601	2.9%	53.6%	31.2%
1999	3,667	1.8%	56.4%	31.4%
2000	3,749	2.2%	59.9%	30.5%
2001	3,910	4.3%	66.7%	31.6%
2002	4,153	6.2%	77.1%	37.3%
2003	4,531	9.1%	93.2%	46.7%
2004	5,121	13.0%	118.4%	62.2%
2005	5,611	9.6%	139.3%	72.5%
2006	5,936	5.8%	153.1%	75.8%
2007	6,284	5.9%	168.0%	81.4%
2008	6,736	7.2%	187.2%	87.5%
2009	7,180	6.6%	206.2%	99.9
2010	7,566	5.4%	222.7%	110.6%
2011	8,043	6.3%	243.0%	120.8%
2012	8,241	2.5%	251.4%	124.1%

Connecticut Community College System In-State Tuition and Fee Growth 1992 – 2012



<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tuition & Fees</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u>	<u>Cumulative Increase</u>	<u>CPI Adjusted Cumulative Increase</u>
1992	1,130	21.0%		
1993	1,276	12.9%	12.9%	9.5%
1994	1,398	9.6%	23.7%	17.1%
1995	1,520	8.7%	34.5%	23.6%
1996	1,646	8.3%	45.7%	30.3%
1997	1,722	4.6%	52.4%	32.5%
1998	1,814	5.3%	60.5%	37.2%
1999	1,814	0.0%	60.5%	34.9%
2000	1,814	0.0%	60.5%	31.0%
2001	1,886	4.0%	66.9%	31.7%
2002	1,888	0.1%	67.1%	29.5%
2003	2,088	10.6%	84.8%	40.3%
2004	2,310	10.6%	104.4%	51.8%
2005	2,406	4.2%	112.9%	53.5%
2006	2,536	5.4%	124.4%	55.9%
2007	2,672	5.4%	136.5%	60.1%
2008	2,828	5.8%	150.3%	63.4%
2009	2,984	5.5%	164.1%	72.4%
2010	3,200	7.2%	183.2%	84.9%
2011	3,406	6.4%	201.4%	94.1%
2012	3,490	2.5%	208.8%	96.9%

Universities In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2009-10

National Ranking

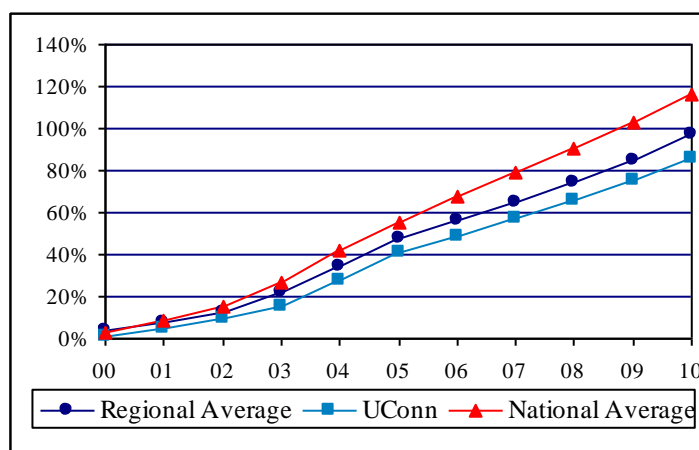
Pennsylvania	\$14,416	1
Vermont	\$13,554	2
New Hampshire	\$12,743	3
Illinois	\$12,660	4
New Jersey	\$11,886	5
Michigan	\$11,659	6
Minnesota	\$11,293	7
Massachusetts	\$10,634	8
Connecticut	\$9,886	9
Virginia	\$9,672	10
Maine	\$9,626	11
Rhode Island	\$9,528	12
Delaware	\$9,486	13
California	\$9,434	14
South Carolina	\$9,156	15
Texas	\$8,842	16
Ohio	\$8,706	17
Indiana	\$8,663	18
Missouri	\$8,501	19
Wisconsin	\$8,310	20
National Average	\$7,963	

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, annual increases since 2000 have produced a growth rate that remains below the average growth of both the region and the nation. When Connecticut experienced somewhat less restrictive budgetary problems than the rest of the country during the economic downturn in 2003, UConn's ranking dropped to ninth nationally as tuition increases reached double digits in other states. For 2010, UConn's tuition and fees increased 5.9 percent against the national average growth of 6.4 percent among flagship universities. UConn's growth rate also was below the average regional tuition growth rate of 6.6 percent for 2010. Since the top three institutions in the region are effectively semi-privatized with state support representing an increasingly smaller portion of their revenues, it is unlikely UConn will move from its position in the center of the region. However, the current economic downturn has once again begun to affect tuition increases and the bottom four schools in the region showed much larger increases than usual in 2010. With a 5.4 percent increase in 2011, UConn should compare favorably to the rest of the region.

Regional Ranking

Pennsylvania	\$14,416	1
Vermont	\$13,554	2
New Hampshire	\$12,743	3
New Jersey	\$11,886	4
Massachusetts	\$10,634	5
Connecticut	\$9,886	6
Maine	\$9,626	7
Rhode Island	\$9,528	8
Delaware	\$9,486	9
New York	\$7,014	10
Regional Average	\$10,877	

Cumulative Change FY 2000-2010



Source: 2009-10 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (April 2010).

State Universities In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2009-10

National Ranking

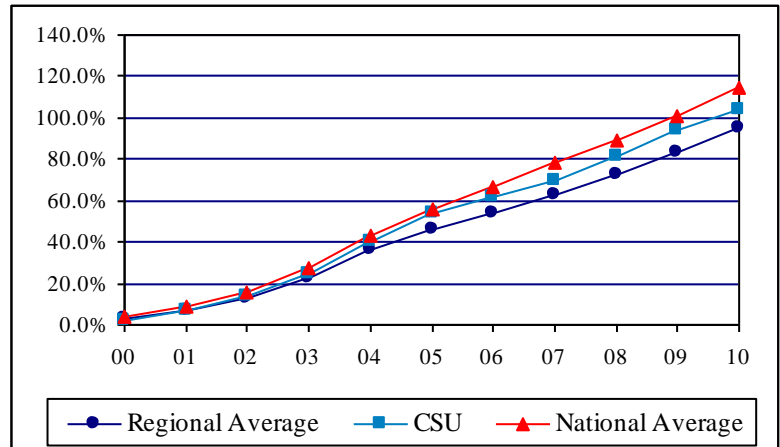
New Jersey	\$11,133	1
Illinois	\$9,933	2
New Hampshire	\$9,139	3
Michigan	\$8,700	4
Ohio	\$8,387	5
Vermont	\$8,196	6
South Carolina	\$7,960	7
Virginia	\$7,683	8
Indiana	\$7,628	9
Maryland	\$7,533	10
Connecticut	\$7,485	11
Massachusetts	\$7,348	12
Pennsylvania	\$7,345	13
Maine	\$6,759	14
Arizona	\$6,734	15
Iowa	\$6,636	16
Kentucky	\$6,597	17
South Dakota	\$6,550	18
Oregon	\$6,511	19
Rhode Island	\$6,408	20
National Average	6,257	

The Connecticut State University System has ranked among the most expensive state university systems, in terms of tuition and fees on both a national and regional basis. A tuition freeze in 1999 and 2000 brought the cumulative increase below the national and regional rates of growth for the first time, and only since 2006 has the rate of growth settled comfortably below the national average. Increases remain higher than the regional average and have pulled away over the last three years resulting in a move up to fourth place regionally and eleventh place nationally in 2009. CSUS's tuition and fee increase of 5.4 percent in 2010 fell below the national average of 6.6 percent and the regional average of 6.4 percent, but the largest increases were at the schools with lower tuition and fees so that costs came closer together while rankings remained relatively fixed. Despite the relatively low increase in 2010, the CSUS tuition and fees now above the regional average for the first time. With a 6.3 percent increase in 2011 and mounting pressure nationally, CSUS may be able to hold its position outside the top ten nationally, and maintain its position regionally.

Regional Ranking

New Jersey	\$11,133	1
New Hampshire	\$9,139	2
Vermont	\$8,196	3
Connecticut	\$7,485	4
Massachusetts	\$7,348	5
Pennsylvania	\$7,345	6
Maine	\$6,759	7
Rhode Island	\$6,408	8
New York	\$6,027	9
Regional Average	\$7,760	

Cumulative Percentage Change FY 2000-2010



Source: 2009-10 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (April 2010).

Connecticut Community College System In-State Undergraduate Tuition & Fees FY 2009-10

National Ranking

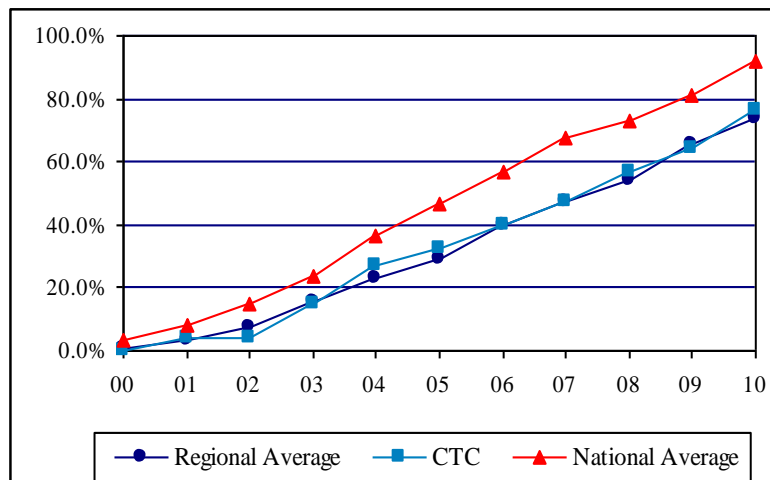
Vermont	\$4,776	1
Minnesota	\$4,697	2
Wisconsin	\$4,567	3
Alaska	\$4,315	4
Massachusetts	\$4,305	5
New York	\$4,057	6
Iowa	\$3,842	7
North Dakota	\$3,808	8
Kentucky	\$3,750	9
South Carolina	\$3,740	10
New Jersey	\$3,701	11
Oregon	\$3,567	12
Missouri	\$3,521	13
Ohio	\$3,440	14
Pennsylvania	\$3,427	15
Rhode Island	\$3,376	16
Maryland	\$3,310	17
Montana	\$3,217	18
Maine	\$3,204	19
Connecticut	\$3,200	20
National Average	\$2,962	

The Connecticut Community College System ranks 8th in the region and 20th in the nation. Since 2000, the Connecticut and regional tuition and fees increase rates have been much the same and consistently lower than the national average increase. This has allowed the community colleges to stay just above the middle in cost nationally and nearly at the bottom of costs regionally. With an increase in 2010 that was more than one point above the national average of six percent, the community colleges have once again maintained this ranking despite growth that was higher than 14 states ranked above them. The community colleges' 7.3 percent growth rate also was higher than the regional average of five percent. The number eight position was held by a tuition rate that was only four dollars below Maine's. Connecticut had the third highest growth rate in the region for 2010, exceeded only by Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Nationally, only those two regional states plus Oregon and Ohio exceeded Connecticut's increase. The 6.4 percent increase in the full-time rate for 2011 is a full point lower than 2010, and may be sufficiently low to maintain the rankings for another year in an economy that is limiting state support.

Regional Ranking

Vermont	\$4,776	1
Massachusetts	\$4,305	2
New York	\$4,057	3
New Jersey	\$3,701	4
Pennsylvania	\$3,427	5
Rhode Island	\$3,376	6
Maine	\$3,204	7
Connecticut	\$3,200	8
Delaware	\$2,816	9
Regional Average	\$3,651	

Cumulative Percentage Change FY 2000-2010



Source: 2009-10 Tuition & Fee Rates: A National Comparison – Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board (April 2009).

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

	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$6,816	\$7,200	\$7,632	\$8,064	\$8,256	2.4%
General University Fee	1,416	1,488	1,584	1,656	1,704	2.9%
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee	360	380	400	426	440	3.3%
Conn. Daily Campus Fee	14	14	14	14	14	0.0%
Student Government Fee	76	86	86	86	86	0.0%
WHUS Fee & TV Fee	28	28	28	28	28	0.0%
Student Union Fee*	72	72	72	46	46	0.0%
Transit Fee	70	70	70	70	70	0.0%
Student Union Building Fee	26	26	26	26	26	0.0%
Total Commuting Student	\$8,852	\$9,338	\$9,886	\$10,416	\$10,670	2.4%
Room Fee (Double)	4,698	5,090	5,396	5,774	5,918	7.0%
Food Service	4,152	4,414	4,724	5,008	5,132	6.0%
Total Resident Student	\$17,702	\$18,842	\$20,006	\$21,198	\$21,720	2.5%

Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$20,760	\$21,912	\$23,232	\$24,528	\$25,152	2.5%
General University Fee	1,416	1,488	1,584	1,656	1,704	2.9%
Infrastructure Maintenance Fee	360	380	400	426	440	3.3%
Conn. Daily Campus Fee	14	14	14	14	14	0.0%
Student Government Fee	76	86	86	86	86	0.0%
WHUS Fee & TV Fee	28	28	28	28	28	0.0%
Student Union Fee*	72	72	46	46	46	0.0%
Transit Fee	70	70	70	70	70	0.0%
Student Union Building Fee	26	26	26	26	26	0.0%
Total Commuting Student	\$22,796	\$24,050	\$24,486	\$26,880	\$27,556	2.6%
Room Fee (Double)	4,698	5,090	5,396	5,774	5,918	2.5%
Food Service	4,152	4,414	4,724	5,008	5,132	2.5%
Total Resident Student	\$31,646	\$33,554	\$35,606	\$37,662	\$38,616	2.5%

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

						1 Year
	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>% Change</u>
School of Medicine						
Basic Fees	\$7,938	\$8,335	\$8,752	\$9,190	\$9,557	4.0%
Tuition	18,889	19,833	20,824	\$21,865	\$22,740	4.0%
Total School of Medicine	\$26,827	\$28,169	\$29,576	\$31,055	\$32,297	4.0%
School of Dental Medicine						
Basic Fees	\$7,245	\$7,607	\$7,987	\$8,386	\$8,721	4.0%
Tuition	16,674	17,508	19,592	\$20,572	\$21,395	4.0%
Total School of Dental Medicine	\$23,919	\$25,115	\$27,579	\$28,958	\$30,116	4.0%

Out-of-State Students

						1 Year
	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>% Change</u>
School of Medicine						
Basic Fees	\$7,938	\$8,335	\$8,752	\$9,190	\$9,557	4.0%
Tuition	41,525	42,480	43,869	\$46,062	\$47,905	4.0%
Total School of Medicine	\$49,463	\$50,815	\$52,621	\$55,252	\$57,462	4.0%
School of Dental Medicine						
Basic Fees	\$7,245	\$7,607	\$7,987	\$8,386	\$8,721	4.0%
Tuition	40,519	42,545	45,120	\$47,376	\$49,271	4.0%
Total School of Dental Medicine	\$47,764	\$50,152	\$53,107	\$55,762	\$57,992	4.0%

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

In-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$3,346	\$3,514	\$3,742	\$4,023	\$4,124	2.5%
University Fee	849	879	910	942	966	2.5%
University General Fee	2,171	2,412	2,622	2,756	2,825	2.5%
Information Tech Fee	227	232	0	0	0	0.0%
Student Activity Fee	133	133	120	120	120	0.0%
Media Fee	10	10	20	20	20	0.0%
Total Commuting Student	\$6,736	\$7,179	\$7,567	7,861	8,055	2.5%
Average Housing Fee	4,805	5,095	5,308	5,572	5,710	2.5%
Average Food Service	3,649	3,884	3,814	4,004	4,104	2.5%
Total Resident Student	\$15,189	\$16,158	\$16,536	\$17,437	\$17,869	2.5%

Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$10,831	\$11,373	\$12,112	\$13,020	\$13,346	2.5%
University Fee	2,084	2,157	2,232	2,310	2,368	2.5%
University General Fee	2,171	2,412	2,622	2,756	2,825	2.5%
Information Tech Fee	227	232	0	0	0	0.0%
Student Activity Fee	133	133	120	120	120	0.0%
Media Fee	10	10	20	20	20	0.0%
Total Commuting Student	\$15,456	\$16,316	\$17,106	18,226	18,679	2.5%
Avg. Housing Fee	4,805	5,095	5,308	5,572	5,710	2.5%
Avg. Food Service	3,649	3,884	3,814	4,004	4,104	2.5%
Total Resident Student	\$23,909	\$25,295	\$26,226	27,802	28,493	2.5%

Connecticut Community College System Schedule of Full-Time Tuition & Common Fees In-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$2,496	\$2,640	\$2,832	\$3,024	\$3,096	2.4%
College Service Fee	312	324	348	362	374	3.3%
Student Activity Fee	20	20	20	20	20	0.0%
Total	\$2,828	\$2,984	\$3,200	\$3,406	\$3,490	2.5%

Out-of-State Undergraduate Students

	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Tuition	\$7,488	\$7,920	\$8,496	\$9,072	9,288	2.4%
College Service Fee	936	972	1,044	1,086	1,122	3.3%
Student Activity Fee	20	20	20	20	20	0.0%
Total	\$8,444	\$8,912	\$9,560	\$10,178	10,430	2..5%

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

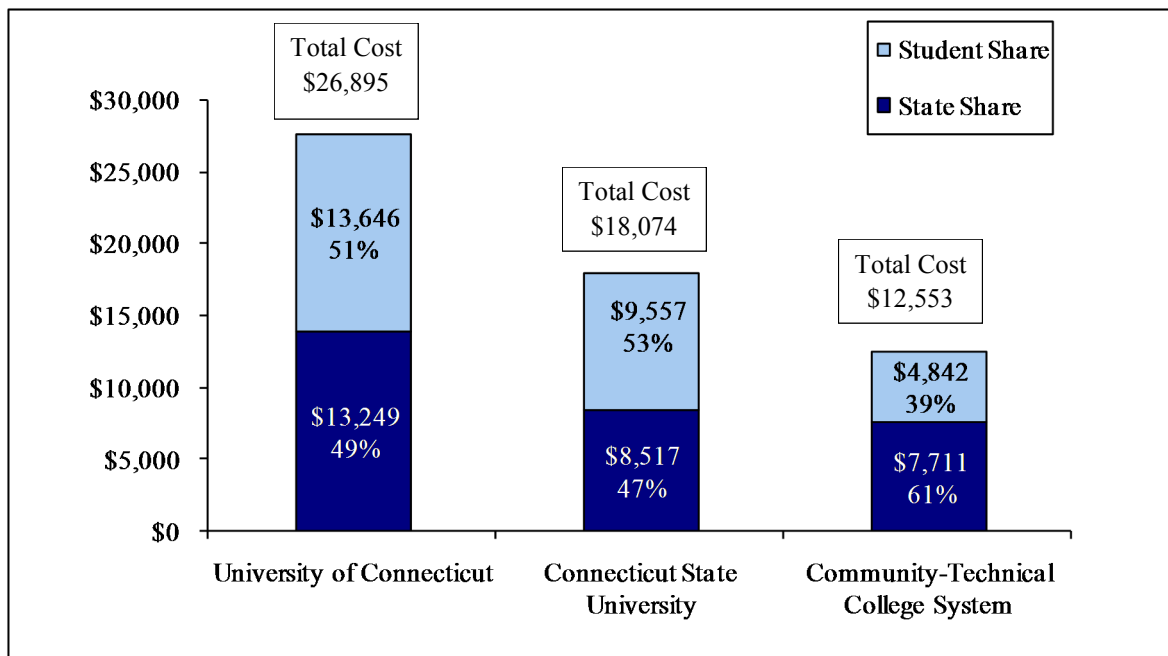
	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Associates Degree	\$2,600	\$2,710	\$3,675	\$3,887	\$3,607	-7.2%
Bachelors Degree (2 years)	\$5,973	\$6,229	\$6,505	\$6,915	\$6,934	0.3%

Out-of-State Students

	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>1 Year % Change</u>
Associates Degree	\$4,199	\$4,337	\$4,850	\$5,095	\$4,660	-8.5%
Bachelors Degree (2 years)	\$8,178	\$8,444	\$8,745	\$9,218	\$9,040	-1.9%

Note: For 2012, Charter Oak has reconfigured its fee structure to reduce its reliance on fees and place more cost emphasis on course work. The fee display has been changed to include the average course load for each degree type over the course of the degree.

Student and State Share of E&G Costs per FTE Student

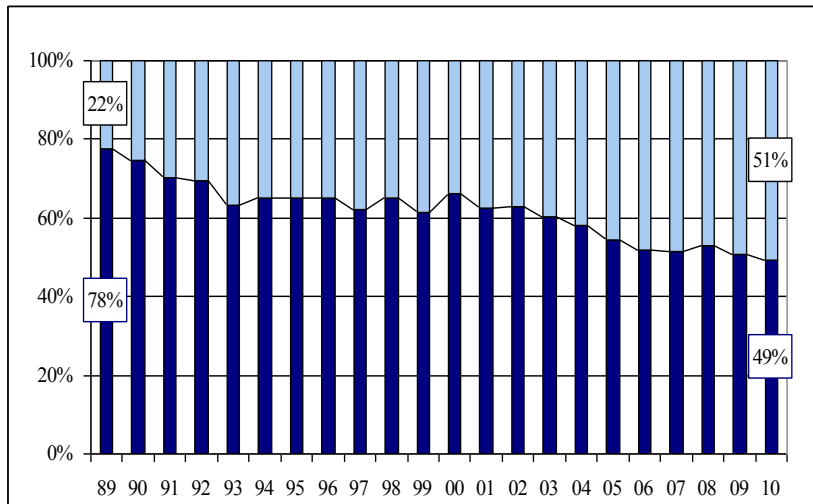


The relative share of direct educational costs borne by students versus the state is compared on a full-time equivalent (FTE) student basis. Educational cost or “educational and general” expenses as defined by national higher education reporting standards, include all expenditures related to instruction and research. They exclude auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories and food service operations. General Fund fringe benefit costs, which are not directly appropriated to higher education, and bonded capital equipment expenditures also are included for this analysis. 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.

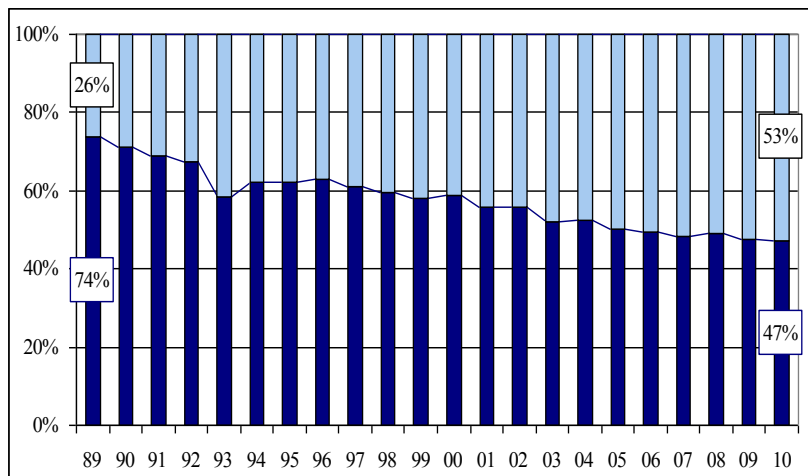
This chart depicts the student/state share for the three constituent units along with the total cost per student. The 2010 total cost for the University of Connecticut decreased \$31 from 2009 with 0.6 percent enrollment growth. The Connecticut State University System’s cost decreased \$669 (3.6%) with 3.3 percent enrollment growth, and the Connecticut Community College System total cost decreased of \$1,381 (9.9%) with 11.8 percent enrollment growth. Tuition and fee increases were 5.5 percent for UConn, 6.5 percent for the community colleges and 6.7 percent at CSUS.

Cost per student increases when enrollment growth is lower than expenditure growth and decreases when enrollment growth exceeds expenditure growth. In this case, UConn had no expenditure growth and the lowest enrollment growth yielding a one point increase in the student share offset by a decrease in the state share. CSUS reported a decrease in expenditures (-0.4%) resulting from no capital equipment expenses coupled with a modest enrollment increase. The community colleges reported a small expenditure increase (0.7%) and a very large enrollment increase. The public higher education system in Connecticut is coming off a period of significant enrollment growth. With lower enrollment growth anticipated and, now, lower state support, there will be larger increases in the cost per student and more fluctuation in the student/state share.

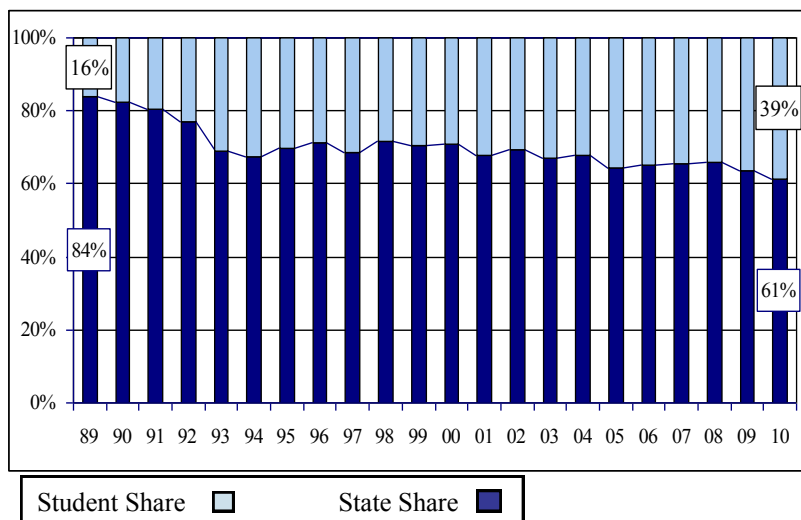
University of Connecticut



Connecticut State University System

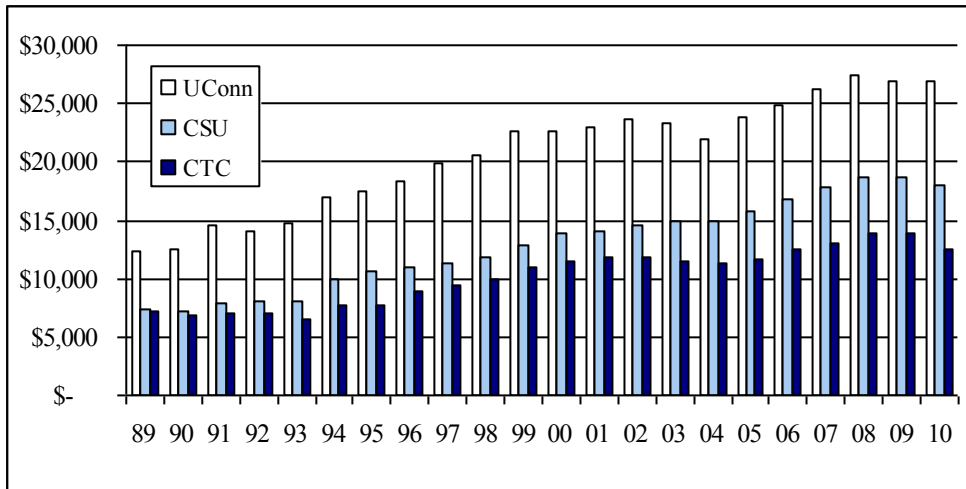


Connecticut Community College System



As shown in the charts at left, the percentage of support coming from the state for the University of Connecticut, the Connecticut State University System and the Connecticut Community College System declined rapidly from 1989 to 1993. Through 2002, student/state share stabilized somewhat, with only CSUS experiencing a relatively steady decline. Since 1997, CSUS has exhibited a smaller proportionate share of state support than UConn. This is because CSUS's overall rate of spending per student significantly outpaced that of UConn (147 percent versus 118 percent since 1989) and not because it received lower state support. All three constituent units experienced declines in state share as spending from tuition and other revenues exceeded the growth in state appropriations. In 2010, state support remained flat at CSUS and CCCS, but did not have enough of an impact on revenue from tuition and fee increases to move the shares. State support also is flat at UConn where enrollment growth slowed. The drop at UConn will bring state support below fifty percent for the first time. CSUS and CCCS are each projecting a stable state share as tuition revenue grows faster than state support with higher enrollment. With lower state appropriations on the horizon, Connecticut has addressed affordability issues with limited tuition increases in the short run. However, as enrollment is projected to decline, affordability will continue as a long term problem.

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

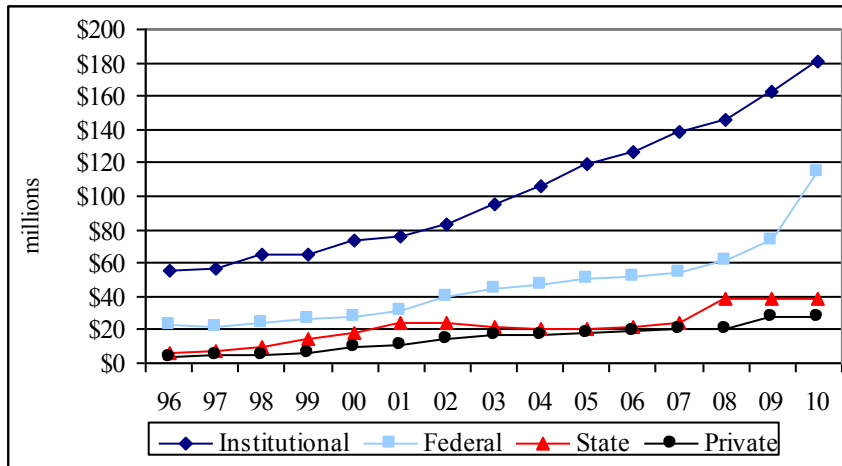
the previous enrollment peak in 1989 to 2010. Over this period cost per student has increased 118 percent at the University of Connecticut, 147 percent at the Connecticut State University System and 74 percent at the Connecticut Community College System. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has increased 79 percent and the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) has increased 112 percent. Although the community colleges' cost growth is below both national standards, UConn's cost is six points higher, and CSUS is 35 points higher 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. Since then, significant enrollment growth, combined with moderate 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 2010 flat state appropriations are coupled with moderate tuition and fees, while enrollment increases are slowing except at the two-year schools. The result is a small drop at UConn (smallest expenditure decline and smallest enrollment); a moderate drop at CSUS (moderate expenditure decline and moderate enrollment); and a large drop at the community colleges (highest enrollment).

	<u>UConn</u>	<u>CSUS</u>	<u>CCCS</u>
1989	\$12,361	\$7,314	\$7,213
1990	\$12,590	\$7,162	\$6,785
1991	\$14,574	\$7,840	\$7,067
1992	\$14,074	\$8,129	\$7,103
1993	\$14,696	\$8,067	\$6,587
1994	\$16,978	\$9,933	\$7,792
1995	\$17,468	\$10,544	\$7,788
1996	\$18,383	\$11,001	\$8,867
1997	\$19,843	\$11,333	\$9,514
1998	\$20,544	\$11,828	\$9,886
1999	\$22,633	\$12,785	\$10,931
2000	\$22,625	\$13,966	\$11,425
2001	\$22,899	\$14,102	\$11,893
2002	\$23,628	\$14,574	\$11,821
2003	\$23,263	\$14,907	\$11,556
2004	\$21,907	\$14,888	\$11,392
2005	\$23,798	\$15,793	\$11,638
2006	\$24,837	\$16,826	\$12,462
2007	\$26,284	\$17,773	\$13,068
2008	\$27,437	\$18,641	\$13,833
2009	\$26,926	\$18,744	\$13,934
2010	\$26,895	\$18,074	\$12,553

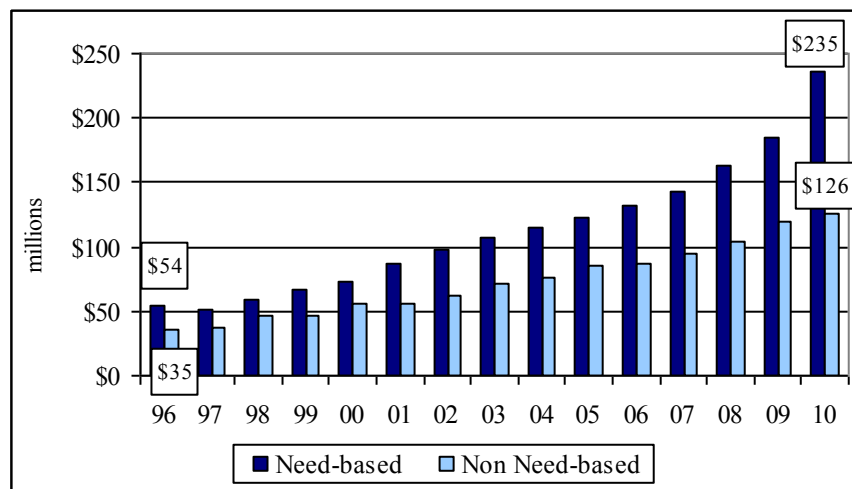
Financial Aid from All Grant Sources



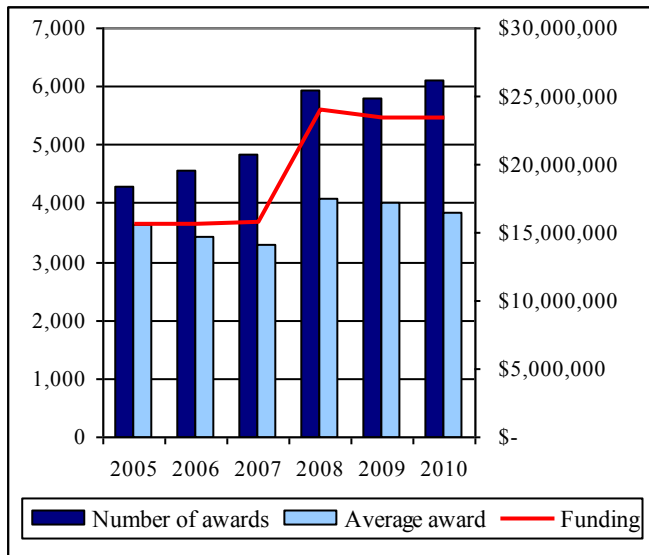
Student financial aid (both need-based and non need-based) for the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University System and the Connecticut Community College System has grown from \$89 million in 1996 to \$362 million in 2010, reflecting a 305 percent increase in 14 years. Significant growth in state aid is reflected in an increase of

490 percent in the same period. The 2008 increase, and the State's ability to maintain it since, has erased the significant drop-off in state support that began in 2002, and set state aid at 11 percent of total aid in 2010, above private aid at eight percent but not approaching federal aid, which is 32 percent of the total with significant increases in Pell since 2008. Institutional aid, however, is by far the largest amount of aid in dollars at \$181 million and 50 percent of total aid in 2010. Recent enrollment growth, coupled with tuition increases, has generated significant tuition revenue, 15 percent of which is set aside for need-based aid as directed by Board of Governors' policy. While enrollment growth is slowing and tuition increases are providing a smaller set-aside, growing need, exacerbated by the poor economy, will likely continue to increase demand.

The chart below shows a comparison of financial aid growth by need-based and non need-based programs through 2010. The relationship of need-based to non need-based aid remained relatively the same until 2009 at about 60/40. In 2009, however, this ratio moved to 61/39, largely as a result of more state need-based aid partly offset by increases in non need-based aid at UConn and CSUS. For 2010, the ratio jumped to 65/35 with growth of need-based aid among all units. Over the 14 year period, need-based aid has increased 391 percent at the community colleges, 335 percent at CSUS and 290 percent at UConn. The majority of non need-based aid is at UConn and a significant portion is dedicated to graduate waivers, but there also has been growth in other merit aid at UConn and, more recently, at CSUS. Federal and state funding increases in need-based aid are encouraging and largely responsible for its steady growth in the last few years. Even as this funding is realized and maintained, however, it will remain incumbent upon the institutions and their students to provide the bulk of need-based financial aid through tuition set-aside.



The Connecticut Independent College Student Grant Program (CICSG)



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. By 2010, with the highest funding ever recorded, 6,121 students received awards averaging \$3,830.

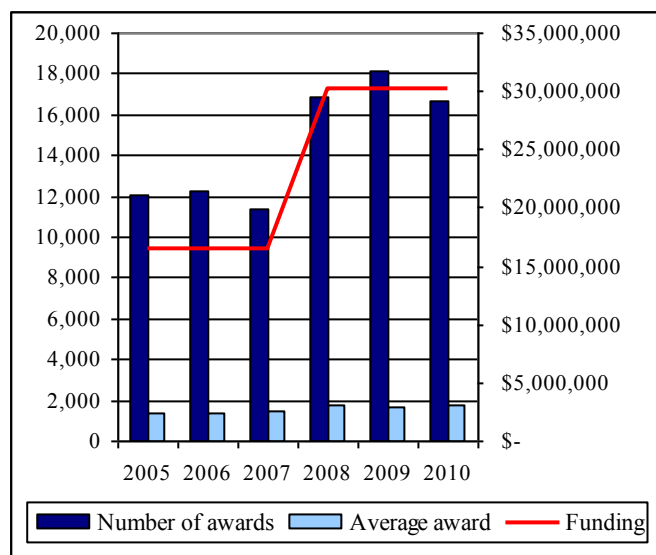
The 2004 formula calculation represented a significant increase over prior years due to a legislative change to the statutory formula. The change increased the formula base from 17 to 25 percent of state support per full-time equivalent student in public 4-year institutions. As is evident from the table, this change generated a substantial increase in the formula. For 2008, a 51 percent increase in funding was approved, allowing for increases in both the maximum award amount and for as many as 3,000 additional awardees. Even in the face of a difficult financial situation in recent years, funding has remained at the 2008 level. In response to significant cuts in all higher education operating and financial aid funding for the 2012 year, the formula was adjusted and funding for this program was reduced. Despite this reduction, the program remains at 67 percent of formula funding and at an amount higher than in 2007 before the last influx of additional dollars.

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

This program began in 1989 and was funded at 93 percent of its statutory funding formula. Funding remained at the 1989 level through most of the 90's, resulting in a drop to 74 percent formula funding by 1997. Beginning in 1998, the General

	CICSG Formula	CICSG Appropriation	Percent Funded
1989	\$13,983,876	\$12,983,876	93%
1990	14,837,131	12,235,132	82%
1991	15,250,393	12,235,132	80%
1992	15,024,088	12,055,530	80%
1993	15,417,328	12,055,530	78%
1994	14,705,399	12,055,530	82%
1995	14,184,992	12,055,530	85%
1996	15,395,824	12,055,530	78%
1997	16,194,194	12,055,530	74%
1998	17,056,712	14,344,863	84%
1999	18,222,281	16,128,795	89%
2000	18,302,385	16,949,378	93%
2001	18,800,713	18,776,929	100%
2002	19,269,387	18,776,929	98%
2003	18,400,602	15,888,864	86%
2004	27,932,639	15,067,492	54%
2005	26,784,625	15,519,517	58%
2006	26,100,143	15,519,517	59%
2007	26,033,489	15,800,626	61%
2008	27,702,125	23,913,860	86%
2009	28,106,369	23,913,860	85%
2010	29,712,885	23,413,860	79%
2011	31,486,134	23,413,860	74%
2012	27,050,129	18,072,474	67%

Connecticut Aid for Public College Student Grant Program (CAPCS)



by 1997. The General Assembly approved substantial increases from 1998 through 2001, generating growth to 81 percent of formula funding. At peak formula funding in 2001, 12,510 students received awards averaging \$1,572. Both the number of recipients and the average award nearly doubled from 1997. Since then the formula funding target has increased considerably, unlike the formula for independent colleges which has remained nearly constant. Budgetary problems forced a reduction of 16 percent to the appropriation in 2003, and by 2007, funding had fallen to 36 percent while the CAPCS formula, as an expression of tuition growth and student need, approached \$50 million. Beginning in 2008, funding for this program was nearly doubled allowing for an increase to 16,800 awards averaging \$1,800 each. Awards have remained at that level through 2010 as a result of maintaining this funding in difficult times. The State's 2012 budgeted funding for this program is encouraging. Despite significant reductions to higher education operating budgets, financial aid in the form of this program has remained stable. Even with a funding level that is six times higher than twenty years ago, the funding has dropped to 41 percent because the formula is 12 times higher than it was in 1989. Continuing support to this program from the state is necessary to help ease the burden on students in the form of increased loan debt.

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

This program began in 1989 and was funded at 91 percent of its statutory funding formula. Funding remained at the 1989 level through most of the 90's, resulting in a drop to 26 percent of formula funding

	CAPCS Formula	CAPCS Appropriation	Percent Funded
1989	\$5,633,304	\$5,133,304	91%
1990	6,376,617	5,633,304	88%
1991	7,678,537	5,633,304	73%
1992	9,600,073	5,562,888	58%
1993	11,626,664	5,562,888	48%
1994	14,417,492	5,562,888	39%
1995	16,775,157	5,562,888	33%
1996	21,371,316	5,562,888	26%
1997	21,371,316	5,562,888	26%
1998	21,678,216	8,696,397	40%
1999	22,155,510	11,327,414	51%
2000	22,308,702	14,552,940	65%
2001	24,300,536	19,759,261	81%
2002	25,563,271	19,759,261	77%
2003	28,997,909	17,539,728	61%
2004	32,218,570	16,039,728	50%
2005	35,744,407	16,520,920	45%
2006	41,342,814	16,520,920	40%
2007	46,286,091	16,520,920	36%
2008	49,168,347	30,208,469	61%
2009	51,724,942	30,208,469	58%
2010	54,979,101	30,207,469	55%
2011	63,009,310	30,208,469	48%
2012	71,904,929	29,808,469	41%

Connecticut Capitol Scholarship Program

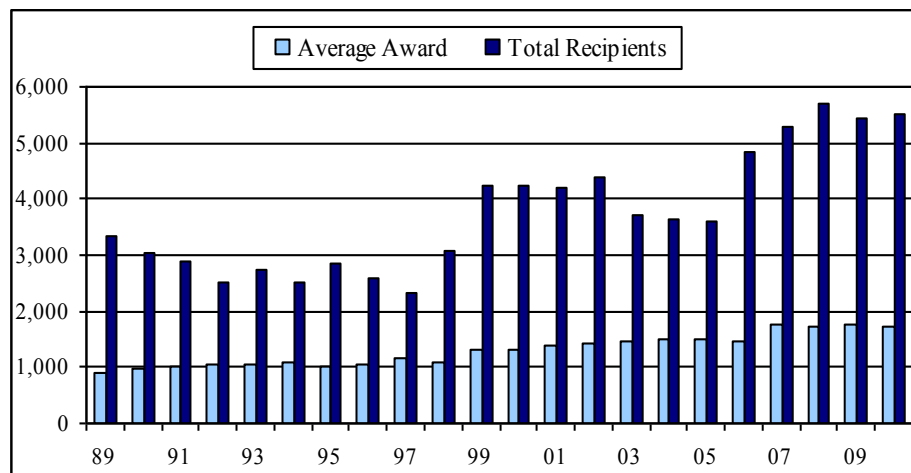
	<u>Total Expended</u>	<u>Total Recipients</u>	<u>Average Award</u>
1989	3,008,112	3,339	901
1990	2,946,150	3,045	968
1991	2,936,779	2,876	1,021
1992	2,587,800	2,506	1,033
1993	2,906,050	2,742	1,060
1994	2,725,474	2,742	994
1995	2,909,238	2,846	1,022
1996	2,743,096	2,597	1,056
1997	2,678,557	2,341	1,144
1998	3,376,277	3,091	1,093
1999	5,429,986	4,259	1,275
2000	5,548,918	4,247	1,307
2001	5,826,289	4,215	1,383
2002	6,193,344	4,385	1,412
2003	5,360,530	3,709	1,445
2004	5,299,517	3,629	1,460
2005	5,198,761	3,584	1,451
2006	6,857,780	4,842	1,451
2007	9,257,291	5,306	1,745
2008	9,925,621	5,707	1,739
2009	9,597,754	5,432	1,767
2010	9,462,859	5,499	1,721
2011	9,851,010	5,226	1,885

This is a merit- and need-based program for Connecticut residents, administered by the Department of Higher Education, which provides funds to those with the greatest need first. The state appropriation is supplemented by federal LEAP (Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships) and SLEAP (Special Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships) funds. The Department first selects students who pass an academic screen—top 20% of class or SAT scores above 1800. Recipients are then determined based on the family's ability to pay for college. Recipients may take the award to any Connecticut college or a college located in one of seven reciprocal states.

In-state awards range between \$500 and \$3,000, depending upon cost of education and family ability to pay. The maximum out-of-state award has been \$500 since 1981 and only follows students to states providing reciprocal funds. For much of the 90's, funding was limited to families able to contribute \$3,000 or less. Significant increases beginning in 1998 raised the program's appropriation above \$5 million and provided an additional 2,000 awards. Flat state funding for 2002 was enhanced by the addition of supplemental federal funding (SLEAP). The \$2 million increase in the state appropriation in 2007, along with nearly \$1 million in

LEAP/SLEAP funding have created a \$10 million program and allowed for substantial growth and benefit to the citizenry. The program's recipient base has grown significantly since 2005, and total program expenditures have nearly doubled. Although the number of awards has decreased in recent years, the average award has remained steady, reflecting a shrinking in families' ability to pay, particularly at four-year institutions. This trend is particularly noticeable in estimated 2011 figures.

For 2012, the \$1 million federal LEAP/SLEAP funding has been eliminated with little hope of restoration. In addition the recently passed Connecticut State budget has cut funding for this program in half to \$4,451,389. This will require cutting awards in half and limiting families' ability to contribute to \$5,000 or less.



Minority Teacher Incentive Grant Program

The Minority Teacher Incentive Program was launched in 1999 to encourage more minority students to become teachers in Connecticut. Minority junior or senior college students enrolled in state teacher preparation programs are nominated by their institutions to receive grants of up to \$5,000 per year for the last two years enrolled in college. Additionally, students who gain teaching positions in a Connecticut public elementary, middle, or high school are eligible for loan reimbursement grants for up to four years of \$2,500 per year. Potentially, each qualified student and subsequent teacher may earn up to \$20,000 from the program in total. The program targets at least 50 new recipients per year of whom 10 percent must be transfers from Connecticut community colleges. Grants are also available to minority students enrolled in the Alternate Route to Certification (ARC) program.

Since its inception, the Minority Teacher Incentive Program has awarded nearly \$3.75 million in grants and \$1.4 million in loan reimbursements to 452 potential teachers of whom 72 percent carried loans, 26 percent were transfers from community colleges and 38 percent were eligible for stipends and have become teachers in Connecticut public schools. There are likely to be more program participants than reported who are active teachers, but those without loans are not tracked at this time.

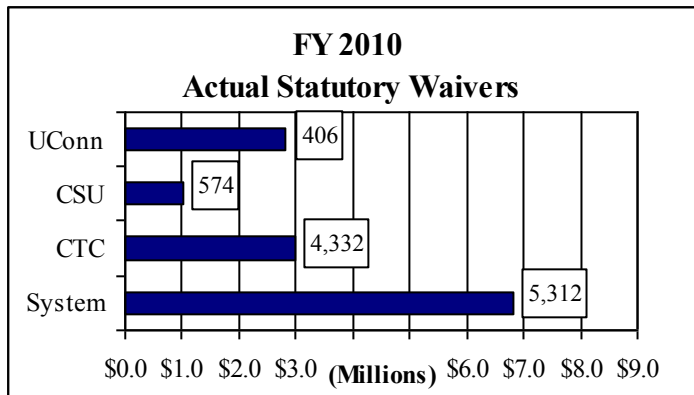
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	
Participants	23	60	50	42	30	32	32	53	38	30	36	26	452	
With Loans	19	43	35	31	12	21	24	27	30	21	24	37	324	72%
Transfers	7	12	18	12	9	1	9	12	2	9	12	15	118	26%
Eligible Teachers			17	19	32	12	15	17	17	18	18	9	174	38%

Program graduates are currently teaching in 22 Connecticut towns including Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, and Waterbury. Current grant recipients are attending the University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University, the University of Hartford, Fairfield University, Sacred Heart University, and Saint Joseph College. In addition, the program has provided 194 grants to minority adults enrolled in the Alternate Route to Certification program.

The table below illustrates program results since 2005. In 2006, total expenditures exceeded state funding, creating the need to carry forward stipend payments into the next fiscal year. This situation continued through 2009. In the last few years stipend payments were much lower than the \$2,500 maximum due to lower loan balances and the fact that it is becoming much more difficult to get teaching positions. With applicants far in excess of available positions and towns facing significant cutbacks, recent graduates are not finding positions in the same numbers. The current flat funding, continued in the 2012 budget, will be a continuing source of help for both the college and ARC programs to increase the number of new minority teachers in Connecticut schools.

	2005 Actual		2006 Actual		2007 Actual		2008 Actual		2009 Actual		2010 Actual	
	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
College Grants	59	\$272,500	74	\$342,500	72	\$330,000	56	\$277,500	54	\$270,000	55	\$262,500
ARC Grants			15	\$ 15,000	21	\$ 10,500	19	\$ 10,450	37	\$ 16,725	25	\$ 13,500
Stipends	70	\$171,785	67	\$162,010	62	\$146,374	79	\$193,279	73	\$161,029	50	\$125,000
Total	129	\$444,285	156	\$519,510	155	\$486,874	154	\$481,229	164	\$447,754	130	\$401,000

Connecticut Public Higher Education Statutory Waivers



State statutes provide tuition benefits to certain veterans and national guardsmen and, on a space available basis, to senior citizens. The statutes also provide for reimbursement of the cost of waivers that exceed 2.5 percent of tuition revenue for UConn and CSUS and five percent for the community colleges. However, **since funds for this purpose have never been appropriated, the cost of these waivers is borne by other students.**

The graph above shows the actual value of the statutory waivers for 2010 along with the number of waivers provided by each constituent unit. In 2010, the public higher education system provided over 5,300 waivers at a cost of nearly seven million dollars, including one waivers for a family member of a 9/11 victim. The number of waivers peaked in 2000 and then dropped steadily until 2005. The 2000 spike was largely due to an unexplained 21 percent increase in participation by National Guardsmen, an increase which occurred at all three constituent units to varying degrees. The decline in waivers since 2000 is evident with a 25 percent drop for those over 62 and a 73 percent decrease for the National Guard. Even veterans waivers which reached at peak of nearly 4,000 in 2008 have dropped off to 3,200 in 2010, the lowest number since 2004. National Guard waivers have stabilized in the mid-400 range compared to more than 1,000 as recently as 2003. Waivers to persons over age 62 significantly decreased for the first time in 2004, but after bouncing back for several years, dropped to the 2004 level of 1,600 in 2010.

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 was just under \$7.0 million in 2010 as the number of waivers dropped more than 13 percent.

	2000 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual
Number of Waivers							
University of Connecticut	554	427	478	468	503	510	406
Connecticut State University System	1,091	878	858	848	869	842	574
CT Community College System	5,872	4,431	4,474	4,536	4,809	4,777	4,332
Total	7,571	5,736	5,810	5,852	6,181	6,129	5,312
One-year Change	6.6%	8.0%	1.3%	0.8%	5.6%	-0.8%	-13.3%
Dollar Value (millions)							
University of Connecticut	\$2.129	\$2.095	\$2.365	\$2,595	\$3,069	\$3,550	\$2,805
Connecticut State University System	1,137	1.282	1.339	1,426	1,530	1,566	1,022
CT Community College System	1.943	2.452	2.612	2,800	3,245	3,310	2,979
Total	\$5.209	\$5.830	\$6.316	\$6,820	\$7,846	\$8,426	\$6,806
One-year Change	8.4%	16.3%	8.4%	8.0%	15.0%	7.4%	-19.2%

