

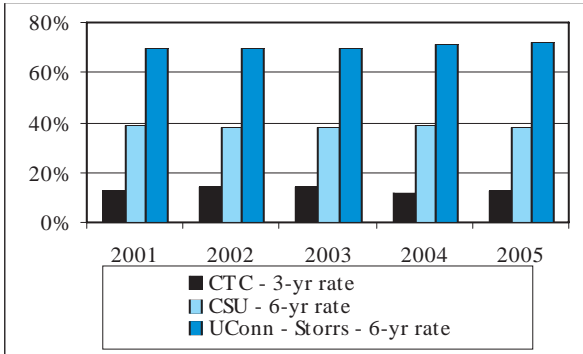
Goal 6: Resource Efficiency

Graduation Rates

UConn: From 2001-2005, the 6 year graduation rate at Storrs has ranged from 69% to 74% while the regional campus graduation rate has ranged from 38% to 46%. The 4-year graduation rate at Storrs has improved from 43% in 2000 to 56% in 2006 and further improvement is anticipated from its "Finish in Four" initiative.

CSU: CSU continues to work on improving its graduation rates which have hovered around 39% since 2001 and about 9 percentage points under its peer median. They anticipate gains in the coming years as a result of the recent improvement in retention rates. From 1999 to 2003, the 4-year graduation rates ranged between 13 and 14 percent.

Graduation Rates



CTC: The overall 3-year graduation rate for the CTC system averages 13% which is equal to the 13% rate for its peers and is just under the 14% national average reported by the American Association of Community Colleges. From 2001 to 2005, the 3-year graduation rates have hovered between 11 and 14 percent slightly below their peer group average.



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

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

HIGHER EDUCATION COUNTS

ACHIEVING RESULTS

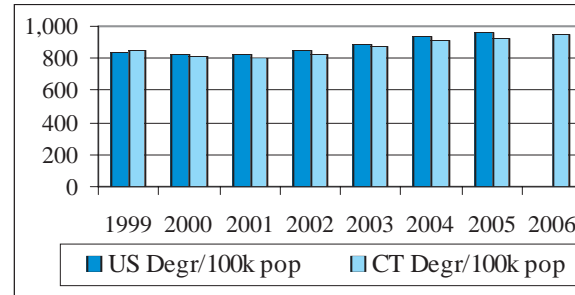
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Goal 1: Student Learning

Degrees Conferred

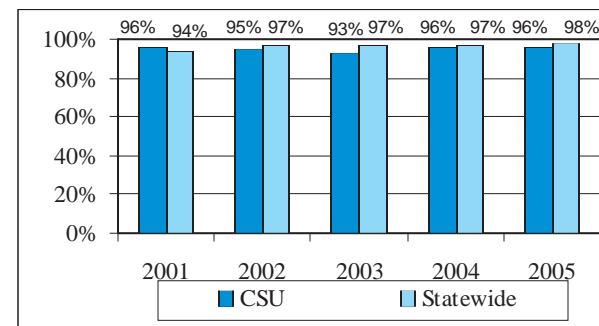
Connecticut colleges and universities have increased degree production by 21% since 2001. Despite this impressive growth, the state still lags the national average in terms of degrees per 100,000 population. For CT to improve, CT must persuade more students to stay in-state, reduce time to degree, increase graduation rates and encourage more out-of-state students to come to CT to attend college.



Licensure Exam Performance

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

Praxis II Teacher Certification Exam Performance

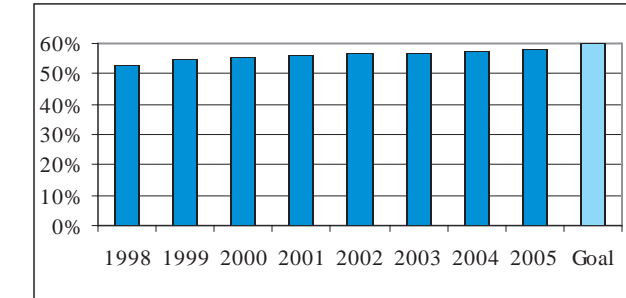


Goal 2: Learning in K-12

Brain Drain

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

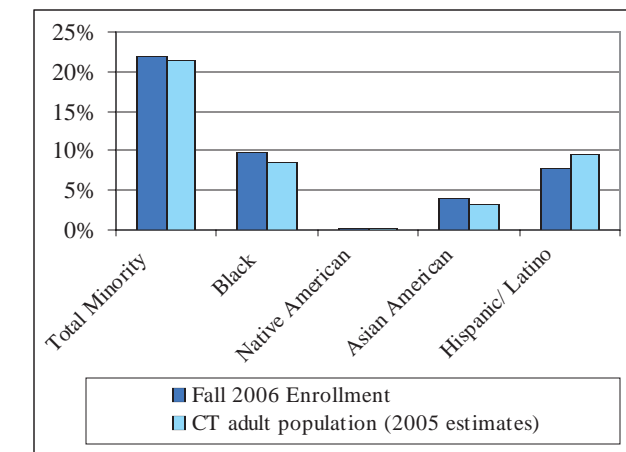
Percentage of CT Public High School Graduates Planning to Attend College in CT



Goal 3: Access and Affordability

Minority Enrollment

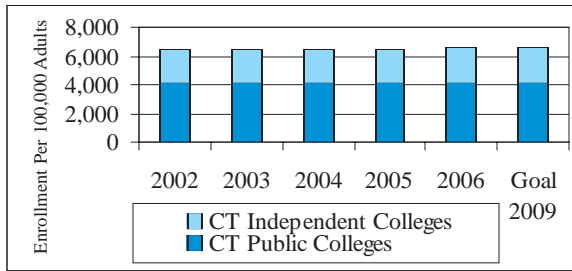
Enrollment of all minorities in CT higher education exceeds the share of minorities in the CT population age 18 and over. However, Hispanic students are still underrepresented despite being the fastest growing segment of the population.



Goal 3: Access & Affordability

Participation Rate

Since the mid-1990s, total college enrollment per 100,000 adults has been rising in CT, but at 6,572 is still significantly below the national average of 7,821. A large part of the disparity can be explained by the continued loss of a large number of high school graduates to out-of-state colleges.

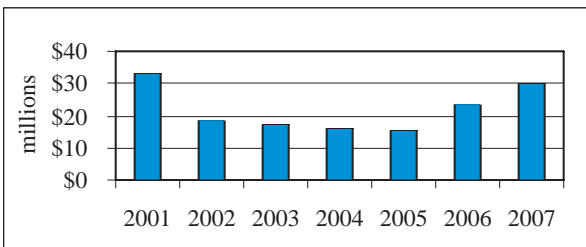


Real Price per Student

CSU and CTCs consistently are more affordable than their peers as measured by tuition and fees for an in-state undergraduate as a percentage of median household income while UConn for the 2nd year is slightly more affordable than its new peer group. The percentage of median income required to pay for college has increased at all units.

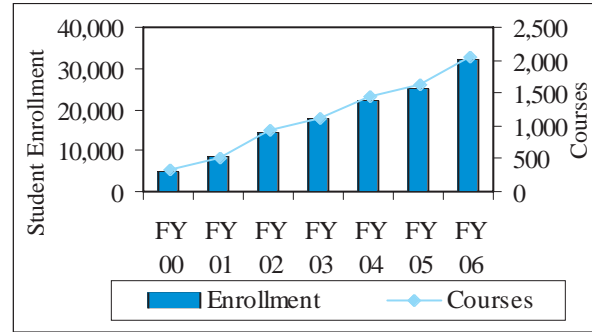
Unmet Financial Need

While sticker price increases have moderated, the estimated level of unmet need spiked to over \$30 million after reaching a low of \$15.4 million in 2005. This was the result of student need outpacing modest increases in financial aid funding. Ensuring adequate levels of financial aid will be a key issue for CT over the next several years.



Growth Online Courses & Enrollment

The CTDLC has helped nurture the development of online courses and programs in CT which has resulted in tremendous growth in both courses (2,050 in FY 2006) and enrollments (32,387 in FY 2006).



Goal 4: Economic Development

Workforce Preparation

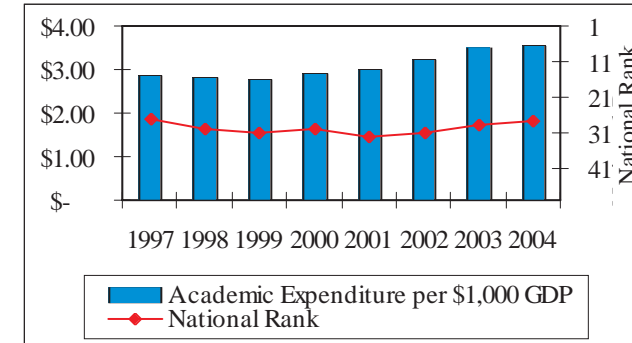
CT's public college graduates are vital to the continued strength of state's economy. Of the 14,780 graduates from 2004, 10,901 or 68% were employed in Connecticut in the third quarter after graduation. Almost 24% of these graduates were working in educational services sector and another 20% were employed in health care and social assistance. Graduates earned an average of \$8,985 per quarter, with a high of \$14,613 for those working in utilities.

Employed Graduates By Top Industry Sector

Sector-Title	Count	%
Educational Services	2,402	23.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,985	19.7%
Retail Trade	973	9.6%
Finance & Insurance	855	8.5%
Professional & Technical Services	745	7.4%
Manufacturing	660	6.5%

Research Intensity

CT's Research Intensity, academic R&D per \$1,000 in gross state product, has seen its national ranking decline from 18 in 1994 to 28 in 2004 despite steady growth in R&D over this period. CT's academic R&D growth rate is among the slowest in the nation and would benefit from a more coordinated effort to improve higher education's contribution to building and sustaining CT's economy.



Goal 5: Societal Needs

Educational Attainment

In 2005, CT regained the top spot nationally for the percentage of its population 25 and older with a BA degree or higher after falling to three in the 2000 census. While the educational attainment levels of minorities in CT exceed the US in all categories, more must be done to increase these numbers, especially since minorities will make up nearly 30% of the adult population by 2020. Without a concerted focus on increasing the educational attainment of all its citizens, CT stands to lose its competitive edge and downgrade its quality of life.

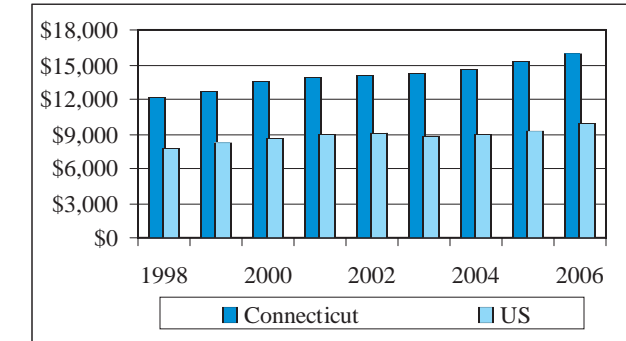
	1990	1990 Rank	2000	2000 Rank	2005	2005 Rank
CT	27.2%	1	31.4%	3	36.8%	1
US	20.3%		24.4%		27.4%	

Goal 6: Resource Efficiency

Educational Cost per FTE Student

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

Educational Cost per FTE Student



Retention Rates

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

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

	All	Peers	White	Black	Hispanic
UConn					
Storrs	93%	87%	93%	88%	88%
Regionals	79%	NA	76%	73%	82%
CSU	75%	76%	75%	76%	70%
CTC	58%	59%	60%	52%	53%