

Higher Education Coordinating Council

2016

Accountability Report

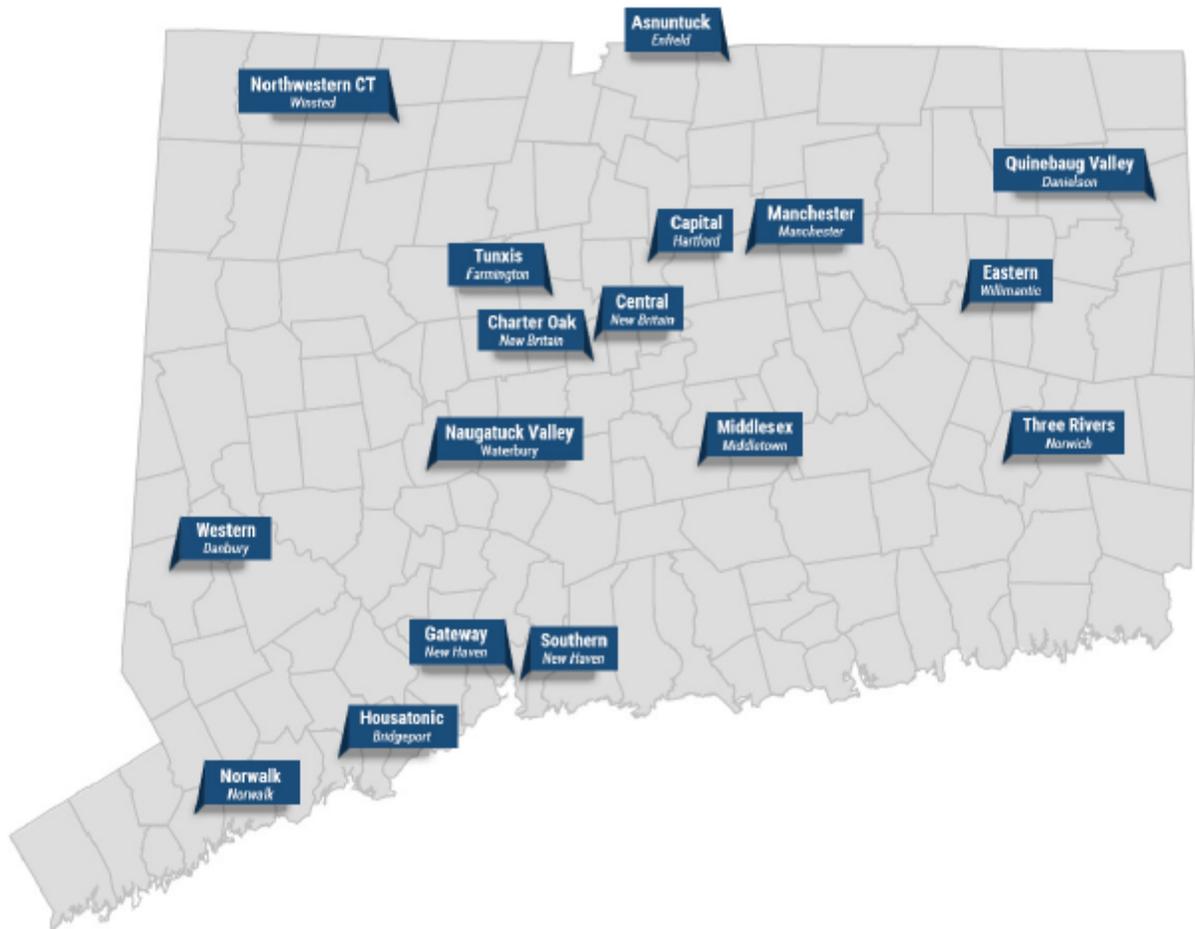


CSCU

Connecticut State
Colleges & Universities

CSCU Campuses

The 17 Connecticut State Colleges & Universities (CSCU) provide affordable, Innovative and rigorous programs that permit students to achieve their personal and career goals, as well as contribute to the economic growth of Connecticut.



Asnuntuck Community College
Enfield, CT

Capital Community College
Hartford, CT

Central Connecticut State University
New Britain, CT

Charter Oak State College
Online

Eastern Connecticut State University
Willimantic, CT

Gateway Community College
New Haven, CT

Housatonic Community College
Bridgeport, CT

Manchester Community College
Manchester, CT

Middlesex Community College
Middletown, CT

Naugatuck Valley Community College
Waterbury, CT

Northwestern CT Community College
Winsted, CT

Norwalk Community College
Norwalk, CT

Quinebaug Valley Community College
Danielson, CT

Southern Connecticut State University
New Haven, CT

Three Rivers Community College
Norwich, CT

Tunxis Community College
Farmington, CT

Western Connecticut State University
Danbury, CT

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Introduction

The data in this report do not tell the entire story of the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, nor do they fully take into account the diversity of the institutions that make up the CSCU, its students, its staff, and its faculty. They do, however, attempt to provide an overall picture of the state of public higher education in Connecticut, and in particular, for the 17 institutions that make up the CSCU. Some metrics may differ slightly from the originally proposed ones due to the availability of data; the notes section on the bottom of the page will identify instances in which the metrics were computed differently. Much of the data come from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), which is the core postsecondary education data collection system of surveys conducted annually by the U.S. Department's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). These data may lag up to one year due to the data going through quality control checks. As a result, for certain indicators, the data provided may not include data from the current academic or fiscal year. It is important to note the data provided are for a period in which economic recovery has been slow to gain traction, the state faces significant budgetary constraints, and high school graduating classes in Connecticut continue to shrink over time.

The CSCU has undertaken several initiatives to not only ensure students successfully earn their higher education credentials but that they do so efficiently while minimizing the monetary cost to them. For instance, the Transfer Articulation Program (TAP) is an initiative that provides a pathway for community college students to complete degree programs that are transferable to the four state universities and Charter Oak State College without losing any credits or being required to take additional credits in order to complete a Bachelor's degree in that same academic discipline. Public Act 12-40 has revamped the way developmental education is delivered at the CSCU institutions by implementing a tiered system of instruction with three levels of developmental education to address the varying levels of preparation incoming students display upon entering college. Connecticut is at the forefront of developmental education reform and its co-requisite model of developmental course instruction is becoming more common nationwide. Another initiative aimed at ensuring students obtain their credentials in a timely manner is the implementation of the 60 and 120 credit limits to degree programs. By the fall of 2017, all CSCU programs for entering students leading to an Associate's degree or Bachelor's degree may not exceed 60 or 120 credits, respectively, with rare exceptions being made on a case-by-case basis for programs which fall above the respective credit thresholds.

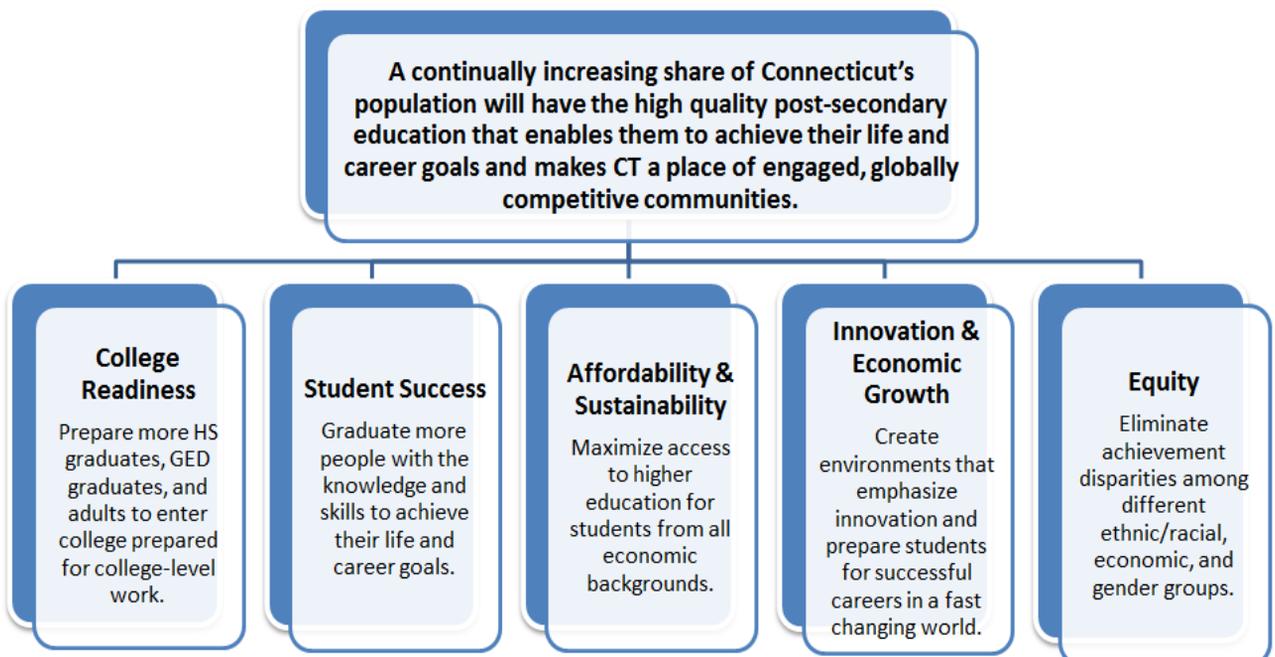
Higher education is as important if not more important than it has ever been before. The data in this report are not simply meant to answer questions or satisfy legislative statutes, but to generate more questions, because it is through thoughtful inquiry and self-reflection that the CSCU will continue to improve how it serves its students and supports the achievement of their academic and professional goals.

Introduction

In accordance with Connecticut General Statutes Sections 10a-6a and 6b passed on November 29, 2012, which outline the production of an annual accountability report as well as the structure and metrics of that report, the Connecticut State Colleges & Universities (CSCU) submits the following Higher Education Coordinating Council (HECC) 2016 Accountability Report. This report contains the most recent data available for the metrics identified by the HECC in 2012, as well as historical data for prior years to highlight trends and to monitor the progress the CSCU is making toward achieving the mission and five goals shown below. Another aim of this report is to highlight achievement gaps among sub-populations of students and identify where resources may be needed to help them and all students achieve successful outcomes.

Current members of the Higher Education Coordinating Council are:

- Benjamin Barnes - Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management
- Mark Ojakian - President of the Connecticut State Colleges & Universities
- Susan Herbst - President of the University of Connecticut
- David Levinson - Vice President for Community Colleges
- Elsa Nunez - Vice President for State Universities
- Matt Fleury - Chair of the Board of Regents for Higher Education
- Lawrence McHugh - Chair of the Board of Trustees for the University of Connecticut
- Dianna R. Wentzell - Commissioner of the State Department of Education
- Jeremy Teitelbaum - Interim Provost and Chief Academic Officer of the University of Connecticut



Introduction

Public higher education in Connecticut faces multiple challenges. In Academic Year 2014-15, the 17 CSCU institutions, comprised of Connecticut's 12 community colleges, four state universities, and one online state college, served approximately 120,000 unique students. This is an extraordinary number of students, and reflects approximately 47 percent of the total population pursuing higher education in Connecticut (from the certificate level to the doctoral level). As a percentage of the total population it serves, though, it is a decrease from prior years (in AY 2010-11, CSCU institutions educated 52 percent of all CT students pursuing postsecondary education). Furthermore, in AY 2015-16, the number of unique students served by the CSCU institutions fell to approximately 115,000. These enrollment trends occur during a time in which there are observed declines in public school enrollment in the state. According to the Connecticut State Department of Education, public school enrollment in Connecticut decreased by 3.5 percent between Academic Years 2011-12 and 2016-17.¹ Moreover, the U.S. Department of Education projected that by 2023 Connecticut will have experienced the third largest percentage decline in public high school enrollment, behind only Vermont and New Hampshire.² These educational enrollment declines are against a backdrop of total state population declines in the last three years, driven by more people leaving the state than arriving from other states.³ Fewer residents can lead to a smaller tax base, and a result, less money to fund state initiatives, one of which is public higher education. Additionally, Connecticut's economy has not experienced the same turnaround other regional states have enjoyed, as evidenced by its negative state domestic per capita decline over the last five years and other economic indicators as well.

Despite these challenges, the CSCU institutions continue to play a crucial role in educating the state's residents. Research has shown that education is positively correlated with income, and internal research concerning CSCU graduates demonstrates this. Higher incomes are correlated with more tax revenues, which can be used for state funding, but due to the reasons stated above budgetary constraints have plagued the state, and unfortunately, the Connecticut State Colleges & Universities has not been immune to these difficult financial times. This report is meant to provide data and information concerning indicators that gauge the progress made by the CSCU in reaching its goals and mission. An Executive Summary immediately follows, and readers, in particular, stakeholders of public education in Connecticut, are encouraged to review the entire report, as the full report contains context and provides more comprehensive analysis surrounding these data and metrics.

When fiscal years and academic years are presented together, they correspond to the same time periods (e.g., FY 2010-11 equals AY 2010-11). Furthermore, due to space constraints, academic years and fiscal years may be presented as single years. In these cases, the single year will correspond to the second calendar year of the academic or fiscal year (e.g., AY 2010-11 equals AY 2011). Since Charter Oak State College did not have any first-time student cohorts during the time periods examined and many indicators concern this population, many of the indicators do not apply to the online college, and thus, its data are not presented.

¹Connecticut State Department of Education. Retrieved from: <http://edsight.ct.gov/SASPortal/main.do>

²National Center for Education Statistics. (2016). Projections of Education Statistics to 2023. Forty-second Edition. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Retrieved from: <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2015/2015073.pdf>

³Lee, M. (2016, December 2016). *Hartford Courant*. Retrieved from: <http://www.courant.com/news/connecticut/hc-connecticut-population-fallingrecovered-wed-dec-21-105241-2016--20161220-story.html>

Executive Summary

The vision of the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities is to continually increase the number of students attaining postsecondary credentials and dovetails with the Connecticut Planning Commission for Higher Education's established goal of 70 percent of the working age population in Connecticut holding a postsecondary credential by 2025. At the state-level, Connecticut has been making strides toward this goal, but the rate of improvement is such that achieving this goal is doubtful. In 2012, 43% of adults 25 years of age or older held a degree at or above the level of Associate's, and in 2015, the percentage increased to 45%, exhibiting a pace that would result in falling short of the 70 percent goal. Overall enrollment in higher education (which includes all postsecondary public and private institutions in the state) has not declined, but it has also not trended upward, which if that were the case, would impact the number of credentials awarded by CT institutions positively.

While enrollment in postsecondary education has remained relatively steady at the state level, the same cannot be said for the enrollment of the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities on the whole. Between 2012 and 2016, overall fall enrollment at the 17 CSCU institutions—made up of the three sectors of 12 community colleges, Charter Oak State College, and four state universities—dropped 10% from 94,696 to 85,318. As a sector, the community colleges experienced the largest decline over the five-year period (13%).

Access, Opportunity, and Persistence

While overall enrollment has been trending downward, a positive trend from the perspectives of access and opportunity is that the percentage of undergraduate students who are minority (American Indian or Alaskan Native, African American, Asian, Hispanic, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or Multiracial) has been increasing across all sectors, and in the fall of 2016, the percentage of students identifying as students of color was 48%, 35%, and 31% at the community colleges, Charter Oak State College, and the state universities, respectively. While the representation of minority students has improved at the CSCU institutions, the gender gap at the CSCU institutions, however, is still pronounced (and mirrors the nationwide trend) with six in ten students being women. At the state universities, the male to female ratio is more balanced compared to the other two sectors (54% of the CSU student body is female).

Retention rates are one measure of student success, and they have remained steady at the sector level. Over the last five years, six in 10 community college students who entered as full-time students returned the next fall, while three-fourths of state university students continued their education the following fall. However, rates of minority students and males who entered as full-time students at community colleges have consistently lagged those of their non-minority and female peers by at least four and three percentage points, respectively (60% vs. 56% and 60% vs. 57% for Fall 2015 students).

Executive Summary

Graduation rates—another student success indicator—have also differed by student of color status. Though the community colleges graduation rates improved overall, (12.6% and 15.5% in 2012 and 2016, respectively), graduation rates of minority students at the community colleges lagged those of their non-minority peers by six to nine percentage points over the five-year period. At the state universities, six-year graduation rates follow the same pattern as the two-year institutions with overall graduation rates trending upward (45% and 52% in 2011 and 2016, respectively), but minority students' graduation rates were lower than those of their non-minority peers by seven to 11 percentage points in that time frame. While there was no observed trend in differences in graduation rates among males and females at the community colleges, at the state universities, women consistently outperformed their peers by eight to 11 percentage points, depending on the year.

After the number of certificates and degrees awarded by the CSCU institutions reached 15,712 in Academic Year 2013-14 (which at the time was an all-time high), that number dropped to 15,254 in Academic Year 2014-15. However, in the most recent Academic Year (2015-16), the number of credentials awarded to CSCU students increased and surpassed 2013-14 levels, reaching 15,844. The one-year 3.8 percentage-point increase was driven mostly by the number of awards increasing at Charter Oak State College and the community colleges, which experienced increases of 5.4% and 12.8%, respectively. The gender gap seen in terms of fall enrollment mirrors the representation of men and women who are degree or certificate recipients, but is even more pronounced among undergraduates at state universities. In the last five years, the greatest percentage of degree recipients who were male was 44.4%. Meanwhile, in the last five fall semesters, the greatest percentage of enrolled students who were male was 47%. When student of color status was taken into account, the representation of minority students at the time of graduation has been lower than at the time of the fall census enrollment, particularly among Hispanic and African American students, while the representation of White students has been greater at degree attainment than during the fall semesters over time. In other words, when compared to fall enrollment, students of color are underrepresented among degree recipients, and White students are overrepresented.

Executive Summary

College Attendance, Readiness, and Success

Over the last nine years, college-attendance rates of Connecticut public high school graduates have remained steady with seven in 10 high school graduates enrolling in the fall semester of the year they graduated from high school, and research has shown that Connecticut has one of the highest college-attendance rates in the nation (see the Appendix for U.S. Digest of Education Statistics 2015 report).¹ The percentage of high school graduates enrolling in developmental education course has also remained constant. In the last four years, six in ten recent high school graduates enrolled in a developmental course in their first fall semester at the community colleges, while slightly under 20 percent of recent high school graduates who enrolled at a state university did so in recent years.

The percentage of students deemed college ready has been stable over time and similarly, the percentage of students completing college-level English or Math courses within two years of the start of their academic career has also been steady. Approximately one-half and one-third of community college students complete a college-level English or Math course within two years of entry, respectively. Meanwhile, state university students also are more likely to complete a college-level English than a college-level Math course within their first two academic years (nearly 85% vs. 80% for the Fall 2014 cohort, respectively).

An Associate's degree is designed to normally take two years to complete (if attending an institution on a full-time basis), but Connecticut community college students take double that time to obtain their degree, between four and 4 and quarter years, comparable to nationwide statistics. Along the way to obtaining their degree, students accumulate credits that may or may not be applied to their degree, leading to an average number of credits taken of approximately 76, well over the typical 60-credit Associate's degree. Bachelor's degree recipients at the state universities, on the other hand, are more efficient concerning the time taken and credits earned at their institution on their way to attaining the degree, but there is still some room for improvement with these values being 4.6 years and 125 credits, respectively. A policy with a start date of Fall 2017 will normalize the credit hours associated with Associate's and Bachelor's degree programs and is aimed at reducing the number of credits taken and monetary cost of earning these credentials.

One reason students decide to enroll and persist in postsecondary programs is due to the belief that earning a credential will likely result in greater wages in the future. Data from the Preschool through 20 and Workforce Information Network (P20-WIN) report has shown the positive impact earning a credential has on future earnings, with wages increasing across institution types (i.e., two-year and four-year institutions).

¹National Center for Education Statistics. (2015). *Digest of Education Statistics 2015*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Retrieved from: <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2016/2016014.pdf>

Executive Summary

Affordability and Funding

Compared to other Connecticut institutions, the 12 community colleges, four state universities, and Charter Oak State College are a good choice from a cost perspective with in-state tuition and fees in Academic Year 2015-16 totaling approximately \$4,000, \$7,400, and \$10,000 per year, respectively. However, tuition and fees at the CSCU institutions have increased in each of the five most recent years. Moreover, these increases have outpaced increases in Connecticut median household income over the same years, and suggests that while still a good value, it is becoming costlier to attend the institutions. In other words, generally speaking, a greater percentage of a student's income may have to be allocated to education year after year. Between 2012 and 2016, years in which tuition and fees rose, state appropriations or monies from the legislature to the CSCU also increased. In these same years in which funding levels trended upward, however, enrollment at the CSCU institutions, on the whole, trended downward. This means that more money is being spent on a per-student basis, which is beneficial to students from a student services perspective, but may not be a sustainable model from a financial perspective.

Conclusions

After the 17-institution Connecticut State Colleges & Universities system was initially created in 2011, it faced administrative challenges not helped by the changes in leadership in the immediate years that followed. Even though the CSCU has had consistent leadership in the immediate years that followed, the system operated and continues to operate in a climate of fiscal uncertainty. Along with these challenges, the demand for higher education in Connecticut has remained constant, but the share of students that enrolled at the CSCU institutions has declined. The CSCU has to address not only attracting more students to its institutions, but also retaining them and moving them through the academic pipeline to graduation across gender and race/ethnicity and other student demographic lines. These challenges will not be addressed by one solution. Rather it will take a confluence of initiatives—some of which are already being implemented—and people working in tandem to accomplish the aforementioned goals and mission to ultimately benefit the students and help them succeed both academically and professionally.

Vision

A continually increasing share of Connecticut's population will have the high quality postsecondary education that enables them to achieve their life and career goals and makes Connecticut a place of engaged, globally competitive communities.

Indicators:

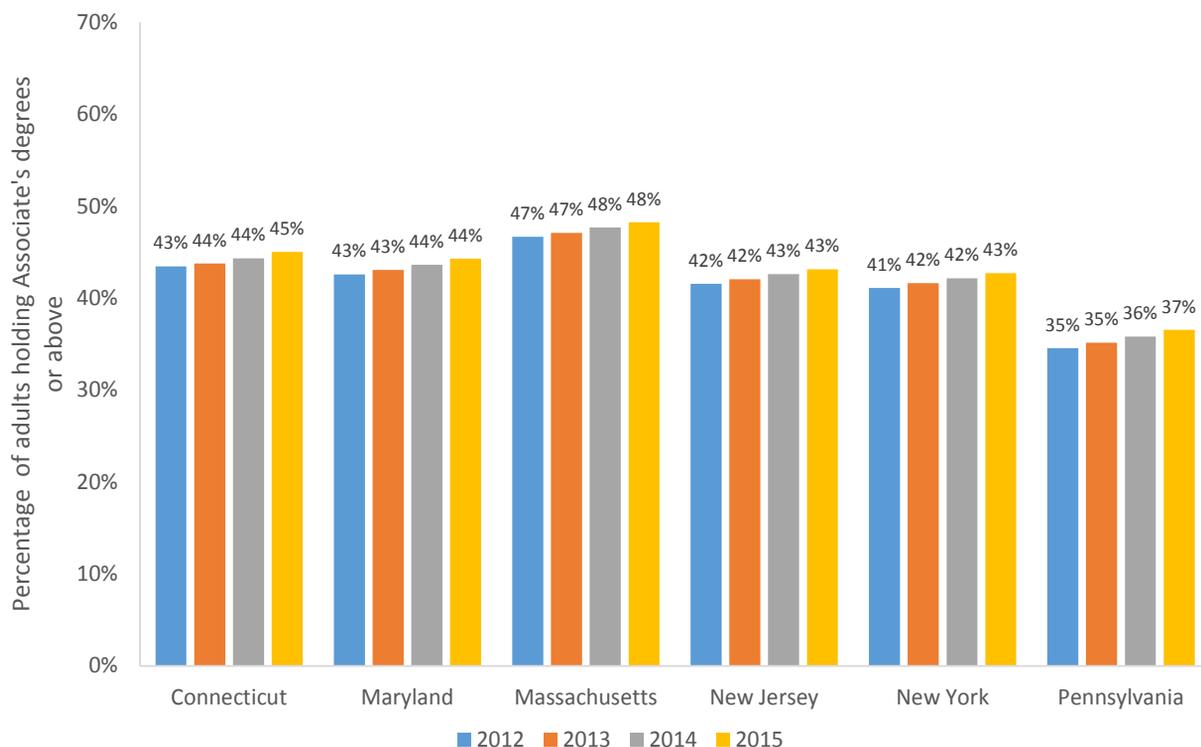
1. Adults, 25 years of age and older holding associate degrees and above
2. Median household income
3. Voter participation
4. State domestic product per capita
5. Postsecondary enrollment per capita

Vision – Indicator 1

Connecticut Adults, 25 Years of Age or Older Holding Associate’s Degrees or Above

Connecticut’s Planning Commission for Higher Education established a goal that at least 70 percent of the working age population in the state would hold a postsecondary credential by 2025. This goal was selected to ensure that the state would have a workforce with the skills needed to remain competitive in the complex and constantly evolving economy. As seen in Figure 1, in 2015, 45 percent of Connecticut’s working population held an Associate’s degree or higher, lagging only Massachusetts when compared to other regional states. However, the rate at which Connecticut is improving in this area suggests that the goal of 70 percent of the Connecticut working age population holding a postsecondary credential by 2025 will be difficult to attain. Even when the postsecondary certificates generated by Connecticut higher education institutions are factored in (which are not shown since census data for certificate attainment are not available), falling short of the 70 percent goal is expected, since certificates accounted for only a maximum of 6 percent of all postsecondary credentials between 2012 and 2015.

Figure 1. Percentage of Adults who are 25 Years of Age or Older Holding Associate’s degrees or Above, Connecticut and Regional States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table B15003: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER) as of February 1, 2016.

Calculation: The numerator is the sum of individuals who are 25 years of age or older in the state, whose highest education level is an Associate’s degree, a Bachelor’s degree, or a graduate degree; the denominator is the total population in the state which is age 25 or older.

Vision – Indicator 2

Connecticut Median Household Income

Median household income is the income at which half of the households have an income above the midpoint, and half of households have an income below the midpoint and is an indicator of economic well-being. This statistic is used to measure the success of Connecticut’s higher education system based on research that suggests a positive correlation between education and income. While Connecticut’s median household income increased after the period of economic downturn, the pace at which it has improved lagged that of the comparison group of regional states (see Table 1). Between 2009 and 2015, the percentage change in median household income for the other five states ranged between 4.5 and 7.8, while Connecticut experienced a 3.9 percentage change over the same time period.

Table 1. *Median Household Income by Year, Connecticut and Regional States*

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change, 2009 to 2015
Connecticut	\$67,721	\$67,740	\$69,243	\$69,519	\$69,461	\$69,899	\$70,331	3.9%
Maryland	\$69,475	\$70,647	\$72,419	\$72,999	\$73,538	\$74,149	\$74,551	7.3%
Massachusetts	\$64,496	\$64,509	\$65,981	\$66,658	\$66,866	\$67,846	\$68,563	6.3%
New Jersey	\$68,981	\$69,811	\$71,180	\$71,637	\$71,629	\$72,062	\$72,093	4.5%
New York	\$55,233	\$55,603	\$56,951	\$57,683	\$58,003	\$58,687	\$59,269	7.3%
Pennsylvania	\$49,737	\$50,398	\$51,651	\$52,267	\$52,548	\$53,115	\$53,599	7.8%

Source:

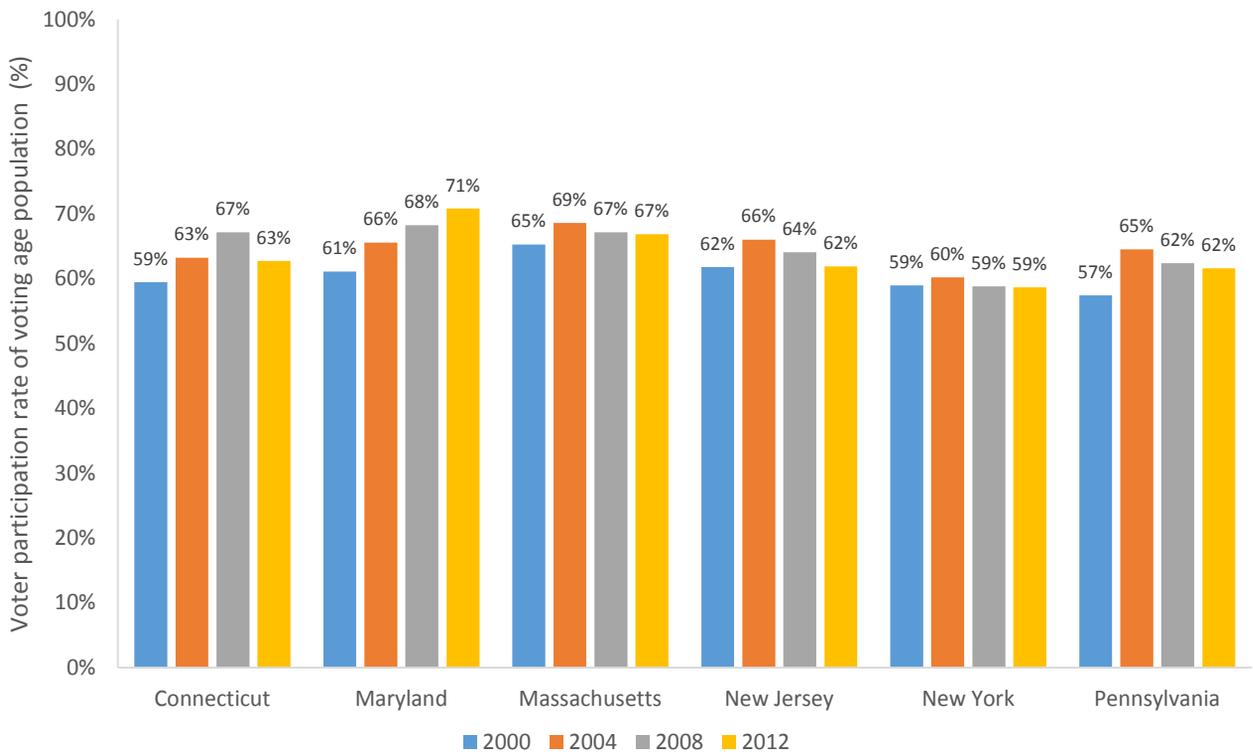
U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates ; Table S1901: INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2015 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) as of February 1, 2016.

Calculation: Median household income data are provided in Table.S1901.

Vision – Indicator 3 Connecticut Voter Participation

Research¹ has shown there is a positive correlation between voting rates and education, with greater levels of education being associated with higher voting rates. This metric is used as an indicator of the impact higher education in Connecticut has on the engagement of its citizenry in electing its representatives in government. As seen in Figure 2, a majority of the population eligible to vote in Connecticut did so in the four presidential general elections between 2000 and 2012. Voter participation rates increased since 2000 in Connecticut, but decreased in the 2012 election. Apart from Maryland, which exhibits an upward trend in voter participation over the 12-year time period, there are no trends in voter participation among the rest of the regional states in the comparison group.

Figure 2. Voter Participation Rates, Presidential General Elections



Source:

Reported Voting and Registration of the Citizen Voting-Age Population, for States: November 2000, 2004, 2008, and 2012. U.S. Census Bureau, Percentages are calculated in Table 4c (2000), Table 4a (2004), Table 4a (2008), and Table 4a (2012). 2016 election data are not available at this time.

¹ College Board, Education Pays 2016, The Benefits of Higher Education for Individuals and Society, <https://trends.collegeboard.org/sites/default/files/education-pays-2016-full-report.pdf>

Vision – Indicator 4

State Domestic Product per Capita

State Domestic Product (SDP) per capita is the monetary value of all goods and services produced within the geographic boundaries of a state divided by the population of that state. This metric is used as an indicator of the impact of Connecticut’s higher education system due to the expectation that a more highly educated workforce will generate a higher level of income for those residents’ state. As seen in Table 2, five states in the regional comparison group experienced positive percentage changes in SDP per capita between 2010 and 2015 with Connecticut being the lone state with a negative percentage change (-3.1%). During this six-year period, Connecticut lagged behind the other states in population growth and saw its real gross domestic product (GDP) decrease over that same time period.

Table 2. *State Domestic Product per Capita by Year, Connecticut and Regional States*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change, 2010 to 2015
<i>State domestic product per capita (\$)</i>							
Connecticut	\$64,906	\$63,638	\$63,502	\$62,493	\$62,335	\$62,908	-3.1%
Maryland	\$47,323	\$47,910	\$47,784	\$47,453	\$47,636	\$48,363	2.2%
Massachusetts	\$68,970	\$69,890	\$70,604	\$69,814	\$70,242	\$72,554	5.2%
New Jersey	\$55,023	\$54,302	\$55,161	\$55,813	\$55,766	\$56,806	3.2%
New York	\$61,267	\$61,185	\$62,841	\$62,661	\$63,040	\$63,546	3.7%
Pennsylvania	\$46,387	\$46,872	\$47,540	\$48,389	\$49,206	\$50,582	9.0%
<i>Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP in millions)</i>							
Connecticut	\$232,357	\$228,454	\$228,212	\$224,724	\$223,899	\$225,507	-2.9%
Maryland	\$310,702	\$316,774	\$318,146	\$318,255	\$321,539	\$328,103	5.6%
Massachusetts	\$399,239	\$408,409	\$415,832	\$414,075	\$419,154	\$434,957	8.9%
New Jersey	\$484,410	\$480,101	\$489,453	\$496,688	\$497,708	\$507,588	4.8%
New York	\$1,188,749	\$1,194,300	\$1,231,862	\$1,232,755	\$1,243,065	\$1,254,859	5.6%
Pennsylvania	\$589,684	\$597,346	\$607,172	\$618,471	\$629,369	\$647,041	9.7%
<i>Total population</i>							
Connecticut	3,579,899	3,589,893	3,593,795	3,596,003	3,591,873	3,584,730	0.1%
Maryland	6,565,524	6,611,923	6,658,008	6,706,786	6,749,911	6,784,240	3.3%
Massachusetts	5,788,584	5,843,603	5,889,651	5,931,129	5,967,295	5,994,983	3.6%
New Jersey	8,803,729	8,841,243	8,873,211	8,899,162	8,925,001	8,935,421	1.5%
New York	19,402,640	19,519,529	19,602,769	19,673,546	19,718,515	19,747,183	1.8%
Pennsylvania	12,712,343	12,744,293	12,771,854	12,781,338	12,790,565	12,791,904	0.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Real GDP by state (millions of chained 2009 dollars)
U.S. Census Bureau Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2-1-- July 1, 2016 (NST-EST2016-01).

Calculation: The numerator is the real GDP of state in chained 2009 dollars. The denominator is the July 1 population estimate represented in millions.

Vision – Indicator 5

Postsecondary Enrollment Per Connecticut Residents ages 18 to 44

Postsecondary enrollment per capita is a measure of enrollment in higher education divided by a given population. In this case, the measure is calculated for Connecticut and regional states using the state’s population of individuals 18 to 44 years old. This age category was used due to an overwhelming majority of students enrolled in postsecondary higher education who are in this age group, regardless of higher education sector (i.e., public, private, two-year, and four-year). As seen in Table 3, in the most recent four-year period for which data are available, Connecticut’s higher education enrollment per capita has remained steady, while other states have experienced declines. However, of note is the percentage change in the population of 18 to 44 year olds between 2010 and 2014; among the six states, Connecticut, along with New Jersey, experienced the largest declines in this population (-0.8%).

Table 3. *Postsecondary Enrollment per Capita, Ages 18-44, Connecticut and Regional States*

State	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% change, 2010 to 2014
<i>Enrollment in higher education per capita (18-44 year olds)</i>						
Connecticut	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	2.0%
Maryland	18.1	18.2	17.8	17.3	17.3	-4.5%
Massachusetts	21.0	21.0	21.3	21.2	20.9	-0.4%
New Jersey	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.0	-1.0%
New York	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.0	17.9	-1.1%
Pennsylvania	18.2	17.9	17.7	17.4	17.1	-6.3%
<i>Fall headcount enrollment in higher education</i>						
Connecticut	200,401	202,683	202,625	201,868	202,824	1.2%
Maryland	382,659	384,738	379,032	368,297	370,108	-3.3%
Massachusetts	508,302	508,554	516,331	514,008	510,912	0.5%
New Jersey	444,091	443,750	439,965	436,939	436,208	-1.8%
New York	1,311,281	1,322,722	1,315,590	1,309,806	1,304,430	-0.5%
Pennsylvania	803,200	787,430	776,995	765,314	750,329	-6.6%
<i>Population, 18-44 year olds</i>						
Connecticut	1,243,141	1,237,585	1,235,405	1,233,759	1,233,666	-0.8%
Maryland	2,117,596	2,118,197	2,125,892	2,132,427	2,145,158	1.3%
Massachusetts	2,420,870	2,416,138	2,420,801	2,428,031	2,443,116	0.9%
New Jersey	3,143,419	3,128,915	3,123,958	3,116,741	3,118,956	-0.8%
New York	7,264,181	7,258,592	7,270,904	7,278,333	7,304,696	0.6%
Pennsylvania	4,405,988	4,400,062	4,395,866	4,392,237	4,391,390	-0.3%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Education, IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Demographic and Housing Estimates (Table series DP05, 2006-2010 through 2011-2015)

Calculation: The numerator is the fall headcount enrollment in all public or private degree-granting postsecondary institutions in a given state. The denominator is the population estimate of persons ages 18 to 44 years old.

College Readiness

Prepare more high school graduates, GED graduates, and adults to enter college prepared for college-level work.

Indicators:

1. Percentage of high school graduates identified as “college-ready”
2. College-going rates of public high school graduates
3. Percentage completing college-level English and Mathematics courses within two years
4. Percentage on track to completing on-time:
 - a. Full-time students completing 24 credits in 1st academic year
 - b. Part-time students completing 12 credits in 1st academic year

Goal 1 – College Readiness

Indicator 1 – Percentage of High School Graduates identified as “College-ready”

As student’s status of “college-ready” was determined by whether or not a student enrolled in a developmental education course. If a student enrolled in a developmental education course in the fall of the same year in which s/he graduated from high school, that student was deemed as not ready for college-level work. The percentage of students who were identified as “college-ready” differs by institutional sector as well as institution, with a greater proportion of students enrolling in developmental education courses at the community colleges than at the state universities. As a sector, over the last five year period, between one-third and two-fifths of first-time college students were deemed college-ready, while roughly three-fourths of first-time state university students were ready for college-level work. Put another way, for those entering in the fall of 2016, three out of five community college students enrolled in a developmental course, while one in four students did so at the state universities. Though college-readiness varies across the years by institution, it has remained relatively stable by sector.¹

Table 1.1 *Percentage of High School Graduates Identified as “College-ready,” Enrollees at the Community Colleges or State Universities, Fall 2012 through Fall 2016*

Institution	% of first-time students enrolled in the fall who were "college-ready"					High school graduates enrolling in postsecondary education in the fall of the same high school graduation year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Asnuntuck	54%	57%	54%	54%	58%	198	194	216	210	194
Capital	18%	26%	34%	41%	38%	285	257	266	222	194
Gateway	23%	28%	21%	21%	23%	971	1,063	902	944	909
Housatonic	31%	28%	30%	33%	28%	613	552	515	568	614
Manchester	49%	58%	53%	50%	51%	1,267	1,173	1,086	920	1,023
Middlesex	36%	42%	33%	34%	33%	424	388	377	356	366
Naugatuck Valley	28%	29%	31%	34%	34%	1,035	1,052	1,053	971	928
Northwestern CT	31%	37%	63%	53%	60%	162	196	180	165	185
Norwalk	28%	41%	33%	34%	32%	822	755	751	702	699
Quinebaug Valley	41%	46%	50%	44%	54%	302	307	273	235	226
Three Rivers	40%	52%	45%	39%	36%	685	669	626	606	556
Tunxis	33%	37%	38%	34%	43%	650	616	647	622	623
All CCs	34%	40%	38%	37%	38%	7,414	7,222	6,892	6,521	6,517
Central	82%	80%	80%	86%	82%	1,280	1,232	1,326	1,324	1,212
Eastern	83%	85%	84%	82%	83%	972	925	856	939	821
Southern	61%	59%	66%	66%	62%	1,316	1,306	1,216	1,356	1,150
Western	n/a	n/a	74%	74%	79%	n/a	n/a	719	588	770
All CSUs	75%	73%	76%	77%	76%	3,568	3,463	4,117	4,207	3,953

Note . In 2012 and 2013, Western Connecticut State University transitioned to a new way of tracking developmental courses, and reliable data became available in 2014.

Notes & Sources

Sources: CSCU Institutional Research Database and IR Repository

Notes: The population of high school graduates examined were those who enrolled in postsecondary education for the time in the fall term of the same calendar year as their high school graduation. A student was deemed “college-ready” if s/he did not enroll in a developmental education course in the fall term.

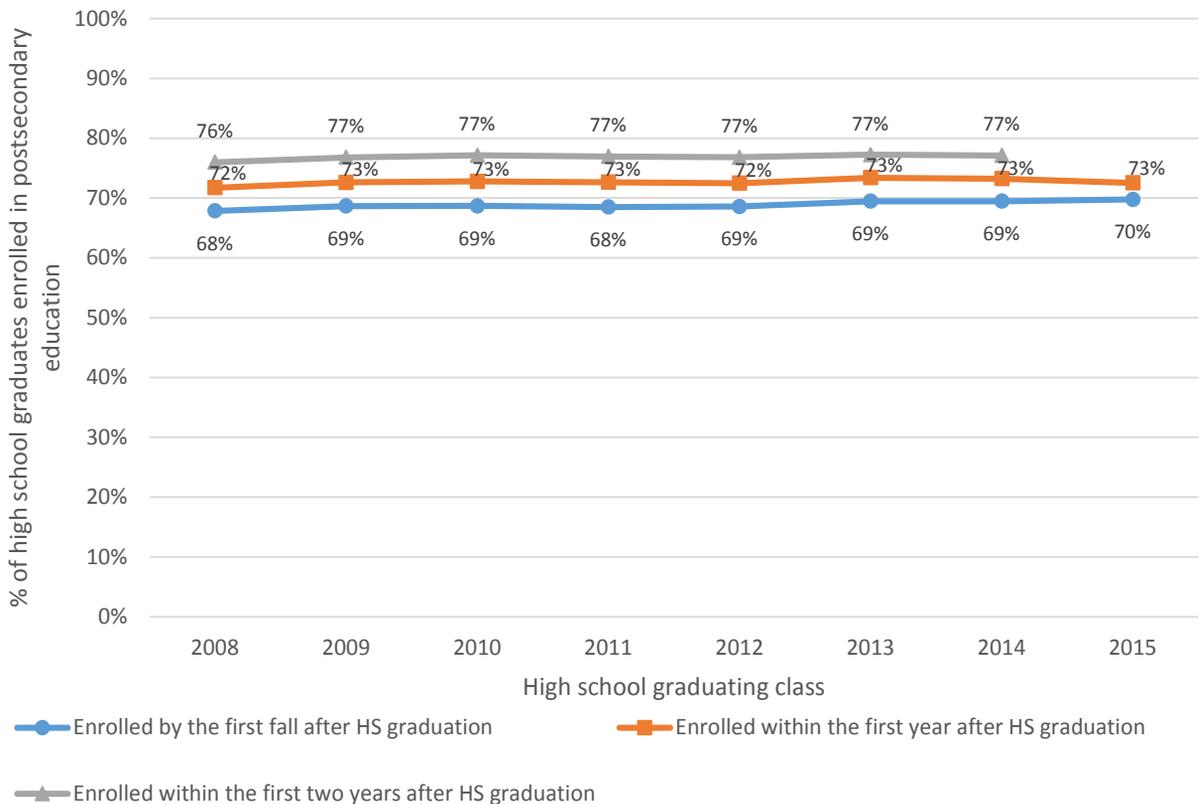
¹ While Eastern and Western had offered developmental education courses in the past, they no longer offer these courses in more recent years.

Goal 1 – College Readiness

Indicator 2 – College-going Rates of Public High School Graduates

As seen in Figure 1.2, college-going rates of Connecticut public high school students have remained stable over the last nine years (high school graduates in the classes of 2008 through 2015). Over this time period, seven in 10 Connecticut high school graduates enrolled in postsecondary education—either in Connecticut or outside the state—in the fall immediately following their high school graduation.¹ When the period of postsecondary enrollment is expanded from the fall to the entire academic year following their high school graduation, the percentage increases to 73%. The percentage increases another four percentage points to 76%-77% when the enrollment period extends to two academic years after high school graduation.

Figure 1.2. College-going Rates of Connecticut Public High School Graduates, Classes of 2008 to 2015



Notes & Sources

Source: State Department of Education's report of National Student Clearinghouse data., as of April 7, 2016.

¹U.S. Department of Education research suggests that Connecticut has one of the highest rates of high school graduates—including public and private high schools—enrolling in postsecondary education either in Connecticut or outside of the state (see the Appendix for U.S. Digest of Education Table showing these data for the 50 states).

Note. Class of 2015 postsecondary enrollment in not available for the two-years after high school graduation time period, as that time has not elapsed yet.

Goal 1 – College Readiness

Indicator 3 – Percentage Completing College-level English or Math Courses within Two Years

The data below show the percentage of fall first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed a college-level (or non-developmental) English course within their first two consecutive academic years at the community colleges and state universities. College-level English course completion differed by sector, with the state universities having greater proportions of students completing a college-level English course than at the community colleges. Given the distinct missions and populations of these students, this is not surprising. One in two first-time students who enrolled at a community college in the fall completed a college-level English course within two years, while nearly nine in ten state university students who enrolled in a given fall semester completed a non-developmental English course. These percentages have remained relatively stable in both sectors in the last five years, though there has been variation over the five-year time period at the institutional level.

Table 1.3a. *Completion of a College-level English Course within Two Years, Community College and State University Fall 2010 through Fall 2014 First-time Students*

Institution	% of fall first-time entering students who completed college-level English within two years					Fall first-time, degree- or certificate-seeking students				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Asnuntuck	43%	46%	45%	43%	45%	297	313	297	298	302
Capital	40%	36%	39%	40%	39%	786	737	625	660	623
Gateway	44%	46%	47%	48%	52%	1,390	1,377	1,565	1,570	1,376
Housatonic	52%	52%	54%	52%	56%	1,312	1,213	1,148	994	866
Manchester	51%	53%	51%	52%	55%	1,610	1,507	1,685	1,616	1,452
Middlesex	43%	50%	51%	51%	47%	606	567	579	566	576
Naugatuck Valley	51%	51%	48%	50%	52%	1,473	1,545	1,509	1,527	1,440
Northwestern CT	59%	58%	54%	58%	61%	300	242	236	260	256
Norwalk	53%	55%	56%	60%	58%	852	983	1,063	981	948
Quinebaug Valley	41%	41%	41%	43%	43%	546	423	440	477	409
Three Rivers	54%	50%	57%	50%	43%	1,101	1,025	954	938	878
Tunxis	39%	42%	45%	44%	52%	854	805	820	803	776
All CCs	48%	49%	50%	50%	51%	11,127	10,737	10,921	10,690	9,902
Central	88%	88%	87%	86%	82%	1,357	1,387	1,352	1,293	1,369
Eastern	91%	91%	94%	93%	92%	931	951	1,015	985	883
Southern	91%	84%	86%	88%	86%	1,274	1,334	1,382	1,380	1,286
Western	83%	86%	83%	85%	82%	963	860	825	791	772
All CSUs	88%	87%	87%	88%	85%	4,525	4,532	4,574	4,449	4,310

Source: Community College Institutional Research Database and State University Depts. of Institutional Research.

Calculation: *Numerator:* Among the first-time, degree- or certificate seeking students in a given fall semester, the number successfully completing a college-level (non-developmental) English course within the first two consecutive academic years of initial enrollment. *Denominator:* New, first-time, degree- or certificate seeking students in a given fall semester. Successful completion means a grade of C or better.

Notes: Certificate-seeking students only pertain to the community colleges.

Goal 1 – College Readiness

Indicator 3 – Percentage Completing College-level English or Math Courses within Two Years

The data below show the percentage of fall first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed a college-level Math course within two years of the beginning of their academic career for each of the CSU institutions. Math college-level course completion lagged English college-level course completion at every institution across the five years, save for Eastern Connecticut State University, in which they were comparable. Math course completion percentages differed by sector, with the state universities having greater proportions of students completing a college-level Math course within two years than those at the community colleges; one-third of new students who enrolled at a community college in the fall completed a college-level Math course within two years, while eight in 10 state university students who enrolled in a given fall semester completed a college-level English course. Math course completion percentages have remained stable in both sectors, though there has been variation at the institutional level over the five-year period.

Table 1.3b. *Completion of a College-level Math Course within Two Years, Community College and State University Fall 2010 through Fall 2014 First-time Students*

Institution	% of fall first-time entering students who completed college-level Math within two years					Fall first-time, degree- or certificate-seeking students				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Asnuntuck	30%	30%	32%	30%	29%	297	313	297	298	302
Capital	22%	22%	23%	25%	25%	786	737	625	660	623
Gateway	28%	28%	29%	31%	28%	1,390	1,377	1,565	1,570	1,376
Housatonic	28%	32%	32%	31%	33%	1,312	1,213	1,148	994	866
Manchester	38%	41%	40%	42%	44%	1,610	1,507	1,685	1,616	1,452
Middlesex	34%	34%	35%	37%	35%	606	567	579	566	576
Naugatuck Valley	35%	37%	34%	36%	38%	1,473	1,545	1,509	1,527	1,440
Northwestern CT	35%	29%	34%	39%	38%	300	242	236	260	256
Norwalk	32%	34%	30%	35%	28%	852	983	1,063	981	948
Quinebaug Valley	31%	35%	33%	32%	36%	546	423	440	477	409
Three Rivers	29%	27%	34%	30%	33%	1,101	1,025	954	938	878
Tunxis	25%	29%	35%	36%	35%	854	805	820	803	776
All CCs	31%	32%	33%	34%	34%	11,127	10,737	10,921	10,690	9,902
Central	80%	78%	78%	76%	77%	1,357	1,387	1,352	1,293	1,369
Eastern	92%	90%	93%	95%	91%	931	951	1,015	985	883
Southern	75%	78%	80%	79%	79%	1,274	1,334	1,382	1,380	1,286
Western	75%	67%	68%	71%	75%	963	860	825	791	772
All CSUs	80%	78%	80%	81%	80%	4,525	4,532	4,574	4,449	4,310

Source: Community College Institutional Research Database and State University Depts. of Institutional Research

Calculation: *Numerator:* Among the first-time, degree- or certificate seeking students in a given fall semester, the number successfully completing a college-level (non-developmental) English course within the first two consecutive academic years of initial enrollment. *Denominator:* New, first-time, degree- or certificate seeking students in a given fall semester. Successful completion means a grade of C or better.

Notes: Certificate-seeking students only pertain to the community colleges.

Community Colleges

Community college students who begin their academic career as full-time students are considered on track if they complete 24 credits in their first academic year, while students who start as part-time students are considered on track if they complete 12 credits in their first academic year.¹ While both groups of students have demonstrated some improvement in this area, the percentage of students who were on track has remained stable in more recent years. Specifically, 28 percent of students in the last three fall community college cohorts who enrolled as full-time students were on track (see Table 1.4a below), while one-third of their part-time peers were on track (see Table 1.4b on subsequent page). At the institutional level, though, some “on track” percentages did exceed 50 percent for students who began as part-time.

Full-time students

Table 1.4a. Percentage of Associate’s Degree-seeking Students who were On Track, Fall 2011 through Fall 2015 First-time Student Cohorts that Began as Full-time

Institution	% of fall Associate's degree-seeking cohort which was "on track"					Fall Associate's degree-seeking cohort				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asnuntuck	22%	45%	46%	47%	43%	188	206	224	178	198
Capital	7%	11%	12%	12%	19%	389	295	308	298	260
Gateway	11%	15%	22%	19%	24%	812	835	791	722	600
Housatonic	15%	17%	14%	18%	20%	746	680	547	500	569
Manchester	28%	28%	30%	34%	33%	907	905	931	805	646
Middlesex	16%	24%	23%	23%	25%	377	348	332	387	354
Naugatuck Valley	18%	17%	19%	21%	21%	933	861	918	767	801
Northwestern CT	17%	17%	21%	31%	36%	178	157	189	178	151
Norwalk	37%	31%	42%	35%	38%	635	667	622	647	610
Quinebaug Valley	46%	45%	49%	49%	32%	235	244	277	231	206
Three Rivers	19%	28%	27%	31%	30%	559	541	538	526	502
Tunxis	36%	39%	40%	40%	34%	525	575	500	523	543
All CCs	22%	25%	28%	28%	28%	6,484	6,314	6,177	5,762	5,440

Source: Community College Institutional Research Database.

¹ The 12- and 24-credit cutoffs are more aligned with financial aid eligibility than timely completion of an Associate’s degree; a student is considered full-time and maximizes financial aid eligibility if s/he enrolls in 12 or more credits in a semester. A student pursuing a 60-credit Associate’s degree would have to either enroll in the Summer or Winter Terms or complete 15 or 30 credits in a semester or academic year, respectively, to obtain the degree in two years.

Calculation: Full-time: Percentage of first-time, full-time, Associate’s degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 24 or more credits before the following fall.

Part-time: Percentage of first-time, part-time, Associate’s degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 12 or more credits before the following fall.

Community Colleges

Part-time students

Table 1.4b. *Percentage of Associate’s Degree-seeking Students who were On Track, Fall 2011 through Fall 2015 First-time Student Cohorts that Began as Part-time*

Institution	% of fall Associate's degree-seeking cohort which was "on track"					Fall Associate's degree-seeking cohort				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asnuntuck	33%	29%	34%	38%	44%	70	76	65	68	84
Capital	24%	17%	26%	23%	25%	330	317	340	315	264
Gateway	21%	25%	27%	34%	33%	491	640	689	598	691
Housatonic	25%	25%	22%	31%	26%	428	406	401	326	391
Manchester	33%	31%	34%	36%	37%	554	732	644	614	484
Middlesex	20%	24%	22%	30%	31%	178	206	205	165	152
Naugatuck Valley	29%	24%	22%	27%	33%	563	577	560	622	572
Northwestern CT	27%	27%	25%	37%	31%	64	75	65	75	70
Norwalk	54%	51%	52%	48%	47%	297	348	314	262	233
Quinebaug Valley	50%	54%	55%	54%	37%	177	183	189	167	126
Three Rivers	21%	24%	26%	27%	28%	440	381	370	321	340
Tunxis	43%	48%	47%	46%	41%	248	218	264	224	247
All CCs	30%	30%	31%	34%	33%	3,840	4,159	4,106	3,757	3,654

Source: Community College Institutional Research Database.

¹ The 12- and 24-credit cutoffs are more aligned with financial aid eligibility than timely completion of an Associate’s degree; a student is considered full-time and maximizes financial aid eligibility if s/he enrolls in 12 or more credits in a semester. A student pursuing a 60-credit Associate’s degree would have to either enroll in the Summer or Winter Terms or complete 15 or 30 credits in a semester or academic year, respectively, to obtain that degree.

Calculation: Full-time: Percentage of first-time, full-time, Associate’s degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 24 or more credits before the following fall.

Part-time: Percentage of first-time, part-time, Associate’s degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 12 or more credits before the following fall.

State Universities

State university students who begin their academic career as full-time students are considered on track if they complete 24 credits in their first academic year, while students who start as part-time students are considered on track if they complete 12 credits in their first academic year.¹ In the last five years, at least seven in ten state university students who began as full-time students were on track to completing a Bachelor’s degree in a timely manner. Their part-time peers’ on track percentages were slightly lower and more volatile due to the small number of these students which make up the first-time student cohorts (see Table 1.4c below).

Table 1.4c *Percentage of Bachelor’s Degree-seeking Students who were On Track by Full-time/Part-time Entry Status, Fall 2011 through Fall 2015 First-time Student Cohorts*

Full-time students												
Institution	% of fall Bachelor's degree-seeking cohort which was "on track"						Fall Bachelor's degree-seeking cohort					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	73%	70%	68%	70%	67%	70%	1,350	1,374	1,340	1,278	1,353	1,351
Eastern	79%	75%	82%	84%	80%	81%	915	927	979	963	871	973
Southern	71%	68%	75%	68%	72%	75%	1,248	1,319	1,360	1,361	1,275	1,394
Western	65%	65%	71%	74%	70%	70%	952	844	811	778	762	665
All CSUs	72%	70%	73%	73%	72%	74%	4,465	4,464	4,490	4,380	4,261	4,383
Part-time students												
Institution	% of fall Bachelor's degree-seeking cohort which was "on track"						Fall Bachelor's degree-seeking cohort					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	*	46%	67%	40%	38%	42%	*	13	12	15	16	12
Eastern	63%	71%	89%	91%	58%	83%	16	24	36	22	12	12
Southern	19%	47%	41%	37%	18%	14%	26	15	22	19	11	14
Western	36%	69%	36%	46%	40%	100%	11	16	14	13	10	11
All CSUs	38%	60%	64%	57%	39%	57%	*	68	84	69	49	49

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: State University Departments of Institutional Research

¹ The 12- and 24-credit cutoffs are more aligned with financial aid eligibility than timely completion of an Associate’s degree; a student is considered full-time and maximizes financial aid eligibility if s/he enrolls in 12 or more credits in a semester. A student pursuing a 60-credit Associate’s degree would have to either enroll in the Summer or Winter Terms or complete 15 or 30 credits in a semester or academic year, respectively, to obtain that degree.

Calculation: Full-time: Percentage of first-time, full-time, Bachelor’s degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 24 or more credits before the following fall.

Part-time: Percentage of first-time, part-time, Bachelor’s degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 12 or more credits before the following fall.

Student Success

Graduate more people with the knowledge and skills to achieve their life and career goals.

Indicators:

1. Completions per 100 Full-time Equivalent (FTE) students by student level
2. Graduation rate of full-time, first-time students in 150% of normal time; community colleges will also include those who transfer to another institution
3. Employment and earnings after graduation
4. Time and credits to degree
5. Transfers from 2-year to 4-year institutions per 100 FTE

Goal 2 – Student Success

Indicator 1 – Completions per 100 Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Students

Completions per 100 Full-time equivalent (FTE) students is one way to measure certificate/degree productivity. The optimal completion productivity values for the four-year and two-year institutions are 25 and 50, respectively. The desired values for this indicator vary by institution type because the four-year institutions predominantly award Bachelor’s degrees to undergraduates, while the two-year institutions award Associate’s degrees or below to their students, which take half the time or less to complete. Put another way, the optimal values are derived based on the premise that at a four-year institution, approximately 25 percent of the student body is expected to graduate in a given year, while at a two-year institution, roughly half of the enrolled students could potentially graduate every year. As seen in the table below, over the six-year time period, all institutions—regardless of sector—have experienced gains in this measure. Charter Oak State College’s values are higher because it serves predominantly transfer students who transfer in credits, shortening the time it takes to obtain a degree.

Table 2.1 *Completions per 100 FTE Students by Student Level, 2011 to 2016*

Institution	Undergraduate students						Graduate students					
	Academic Year						Academic Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Asnuntuck	10.7	11.3	13.4	12.4	11.8	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital	9.4	10.2	10.0	10.9	10.1	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gateway	7.3	7.9	7.6	7.9	8.5	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housatonic	7.0	7.1	8.2	8.8	8.9	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester	9.1	9.7	9.6	9.5	10.7	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	8.2	9.3	8.4	9.0	10.3	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naugatuck Valley	8.0	9.3	10.3	11.8	12.2	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwestern CT	7.0	8.9	10.8	11.7	10.8	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwalk	6.3	7.9	7.6	9.3	8.5	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quinebaug Valley	7.0	8.0	10.4	12.3	11.5	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers	7.5	8.6	10.7	10.5	10.5	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunxis	6.7	7.7	8.3	8.8	9.4	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
All CCs	7.7	8.6	9.2	9.8	10.0	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charter Oak	56.6	56.2	64.6	62.6	55.6	70.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	20.3	21.3	21.8	22.3	23.7	22.4	48.7	51.6	53.4	56.7	52.6	53.8
Eastern	22.6	23.7	25.0	23.2	22.9	24.3	53.9	95.0	68.3	53.1	79.6	57.2
Southern	20.0	21.0	21.9	22.4	21.8	21.9	42.9	50.8	52.0	43.3	46.3	51.9
Western	17.6	18.0	20.3	22.6	20.7	23.5	73.9	62.7	66.2	63.6	59.8	59.9
All CSUs	20.0	21.0	22.1	22.6	22.4	22.8	48.0	53.6	54.3	50.4	50.6	53.5

Sources : Completions and Full-time Equivalent (FTE) data were obtained from the IPEDS Completions Survey and IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey, respectively.

Calculation: For undergraduate students, the numerator is calculated as the sum of Associate’s and Bachelor’s degrees plus 1/3 of total undergraduate certificates; the denominator is calculated using the NCES Statistics fall headcount formula: for four-year public institutions, Undergraduate FTE = Full-time + Part-time*(.403543); for two-year public institutions, Undergraduate FTE = Full-time + Part-time*(.335737) . For graduate students, the numerator is calculated as the sum of Master’s and Doctoral degrees plus 1/3 of total postbaccalaureate and post-Master’s completions; the denominator is calculated using the NCES Statistics fall headcount formula: for four-year public institutions, Graduate FTE = Full-time + Part-time*(.361702).

Goal 2 – Student Success

Indicator 2 – Graduation, Transfer-out, and Success Rates of Full-time, First-time Community College Students, 150% of Normal Time to Completion

The graduation rate is a metric used to measure student achievement, but for the community colleges, examining it solely to measure student success does not give a complete picture of its students. Even though students may not finish their program at the institution in which they began their academic career, they can and do transfer to other institutions, continuing their postsecondary education in pursuit of certificate and/or degree attainment. Thus, students transferring and continuing their education are viewed as positives. In order to obtain a more complete picture of student success, the transfer-out rate is also presented (see Table 2.2b), along with the student success rate (see Table 2.2c), which is a combination of the graduation rate and transfer-out rate. While the transfer-out rates have remained stable at the community colleges on the whole, with two in five students transferring to another institution without earning a credential, the graduation rates have improved slightly between the 2009 and 2013 student cohorts by 2.9 percentage points (12.6% to 15.5%). This improvement has resulted in a 3.4 percentage point improvement in the success rate between the same cohorts (32.7% to 36.1%).

Table 2.2a. *Graduation rates, 2009 to 2013 Full-time, First-time Community College Cohorts*

Institution	Graduation rate (%)					Number of students				
	Full-time, first-time fall student cohort					Full-time, first-time fall student cohort				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Asnuntuck	40.3%	25.0%	29.1%	44.2%	41.7%	268	224	223	217	228
Capital	7.7%	8.9%	6.8%	11.0%	6.1%	377	425	397	300	312
Gateway	8.2%	7.9%	7.5%	9.7%	12.1%	879	894	849	874	835
Housatonic	8.0%	8.3%	11.3%	12.5%	9.9%	783	858	761	713	574
Manchester	17.0%	18.3%	16.0%	18.3%	17.3%	1,244	1,103	934	920	958
Middlesex	13.6%	14.4%	14.4%	18.8%	19.7%	425	374	382	356	346
Naugatuck Valley	13.6%	12.0%	12.9%	14.5%	16.1%	951	1,004	955	904	949
Northwestern CT	10.2%	13.5%	12.9%	13.8%	16.1%	215	193	178	159	192
Norwalk	8.0%	8.1%	9.3%	8.9%	12.1%	640	577	658	693	646
Quinebaug Valley	15.1%	13.8%	18.9%	16.4%	23.7%	299	320	238	250	279
Three Rivers	11.2%	13.0%	13.5%	15.2%	15.3%	614	670	569	554	550
Tunxis	10.2%	10.3%	11.5%	12.3%	14.1%	581	613	539	584	526
All CCs	12.6%	12.1%	12.5%	14.6%	15.5%	7,276	7,255	6,683	6,524	6,395

Source: IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey.

Calculations:

Graduation rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed their program within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Transfer-out rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who transferred out without an award within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Success rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed their program or transferred out without an award within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Goal 2 – Student Success

Indicator 2 – Graduation, Transfer-out, and Success Rates of Full-time, First-time Community College Students, 150% of Normal Time to Completion

Table 2.2b. *Transfer-out Rates, 2009 through 2013 Full-time, First-time Community College Cohorts*

Institution	Transfer rate (%)					Number of students				
	Full-time, first-time fall student cohort					Full-time, first-time fall student cohort				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Asnuntuck	16.0%	23.2%	19.3%	10.1%	20.2%	268	224	223	217	228
Capital	22.0%	22.8%	28.0%	20.7%	22.8%	377	425	397	300	312
Gateway	18.5%	21.1%	18.4%	19.0%	19.8%	879	894	849	874	835
Housatonic	9.1%	19.7%	19.8%	16.0%	21.3%	783	858	761	713	574
Manchester	23.2%	21.1%	24.6%	24.2%	22.0%	1,244	1,103	934	920	958
Middlesex	27.1%	24.9%	26.7%	22.5%	19.1%	425	374	382	356	346
Naugatuck Valley	17.8%	19.0%	17.8%	17.3%	18.7%	951	1,004	955	904	949
Northwestern CT	21.4%	18.1%	25.8%	18.9%	19.3%	215	193	178	159	192
Norwalk	23.6%	19.9%	21.1%	20.6%	20.6%	640	577	658	693	646
Quinebaug Valley	18.1%	20.0%	26.9%	19.6%	17.9%	299	320	238	250	279
Three Rivers	22.0%	16.3%	15.8%	16.4%	21.1%	614	670	569	554	550
Tunxis	24.4%	22.0%	20.0%	22.4%	23.4%	581	613	539	584	526
All CCs	20.1%	20.4%	21.1%	19.4%	20.6%	7,276	7,255	6,683	6,524	6,395

Table 2.2c. *Success Rates, 2009 through 2013 Full-time, First-time Community College Cohorts*

Institution	Success rate (%)					Number of students				
	Full-time, first-time fall student cohort					Full-time, first-time fall student cohort				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Asnuntuck	56.3%	48.2%	48.4%	54.4%	61.8%	268	224	223	217	228
Capital	29.7%	31.8%	34.8%	31.7%	28.8%	377	425	397	300	312
Gateway	26.7%	29.1%	25.9%	28.7%	31.9%	879	894	849	874	835
Housatonic	17.1%	28.0%	31.1%	28.5%	31.2%	783	858	761	713	574
Manchester	40.2%	39.4%	40.6%	42.5%	39.4%	1,244	1,103	934	920	958
Middlesex	40.7%	39.3%	41.1%	41.3%	38.7%	425	374	382	356	346
Naugatuck Valley	31.3%	31.0%	30.7%	31.7%	34.8%	951	1,004	955	904	949
Northwestern CT	31.6%	31.6%	38.8%	32.7%	35.4%	215	193	178	159	192
Norwalk	31.6%	28.1%	30.4%	29.6%	32.7%	640	577	658	693	646
Quinebaug Valley	33.1%	33.8%	45.8%	36.0%	41.6%	299	320	238	250	279
Three Rivers	33.2%	29.3%	29.3%	31.6%	36.4%	614	670	569	554	550
Tunxis	34.6%	32.3%	31.5%	34.8%	37.5%	581	613	539	584	526
All CCs	32.7%	32.5%	33.6%	34.0%	36.1%	7,276	7,255	6,683	6,524	6,395

Source: IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey.

Calculations:

Graduation rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed their program within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Transfer-out rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who transferred out without an award within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Success rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed their program or transferred out without an award within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Goal 2 – Student Success

Indicator 2 – Six-year Graduation Rates of Full-time, First-time State University Students, 150% of Normal Time to Completion

As seen in Table 2.2d below, on the whole, six-year graduation rates for the state universities had been trending upward until the most recent year. The graduation rate for state university students who entered in the fall of 2009 was 53.7%, an improvement of 8.5 percentage points when compared to that of the 2005 entering cohort. However, the most recent data for the cohort of 2010 show that the graduation rate dropped to 51.5%, a 2.2 percentage point decrease since reaching a peak the previous year. The graduation rates of all four state universities dropped in the most recent year, with two experiencing more than a 3.5 percentage point decrease.

Table 2.2d. *Six-year Graduation Rates, 2005 to 2010 Full-time, First-time State University Cohorts*

Institution	Six-year graduation rate (%)						Number of students					
	Full-time, first-time fall student cohort						Full-time, first-time fall student cohort					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Central	47.3%	52.0%	51.9%	52.4%	57.3%	53.7%	1,333	1,282	1,466	1,297	1,277	1,340
Eastern	48.6%	52.7%	50.7%	56.2%	56.2%	54.5%	864	890	817	941	937	912
Southern	43.8%	43.7%	49.4%	52.9%	51.7%	51.4%	1,313	1,516	1,333	1,288	1,237	1,248
Western	40.2%	42.3%	44.5%	42.2%	49.3%	45.7%	764	837	903	918	998	952
All CSUs	45.2%	47.6%	49.5%	51.2%	53.7%	51.5%	4,274	4,525	4,519	4,444	4,449	4,452

The above six-year graduation rates are outcomes for students seeking Bachelor’s degrees who begin their postsecondary academic careers and attain their degrees at the same institution. These data do not take into account students who leave their home institution without a degree and continue their postsecondary education elsewhere. Student Achievement Measure (SAM) data, however, provide a more comprehensive picture of students enrollment in higher education and success in attaining a postsecondary credential.¹ While slightly more than half of Connecticut State University first-time, full-time students obtain a degree in six years, SAM data demonstrate that approximately 70 percent of students obtain a Bachelor’s degree within six years either from their home institution or another postsecondary institution. Please see the Appendix for each of the Connecticut State Universities’ SAM data.

Source: IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey.

Graduation rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time Bachelor’s or equivalent degree-seeking students who completed their program within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of Bachelor’s or equivalent degree-seeking students.

¹ The Student Achievement Measure (SAM) tracks students’ enrollment across postsecondary institutions. SAM is an alternative to the federal graduation rate, which is limited to tracking the completion of first-time, full-time students at one institution. Next year’s Accountability Report will include SAM data for the Connecticut community colleges.

Goal 2 – Student Success

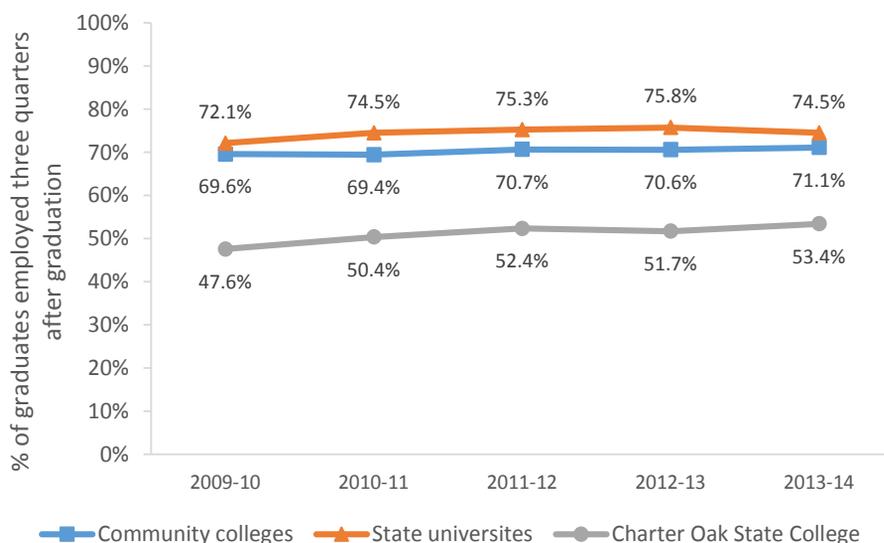
Indicator 3 – Employment and Earnings after Graduation

Data for this indicator were obtained from the 2016 P20 WIN CSCU Employment and Wages report and show employment and wage outcomes for graduates of the 17 CSCU institutions between academic years 2009-10 and 2013-14 by institutional sector.

Employment of 2009-10 and 2013-14 Graduates from CSCU Institution

The employment rates shown below only represent rates for CSCU graduates *working in Connecticut* and are based on the whether or not a CSCU graduate's record of employment existed in the data collected and maintained by the Connecticut Department of Labor. If a graduate was working in a state outside of Connecticut, s/he would not be represented in these data, and therefore, it is likely that actual employment rates are higher.¹ Employment rates are shown by institutional sector in the figure below, and the time period is three quarters after graduation. Employment rates have remained fairly steady across sectors save for Charter Oak State College. When there were observed year-to-year increases among the community college and state university graduates, they were minimal. At least 70% of AY 2013-14 graduates of community colleges or state universities are employed in Connecticut three quarters after graduation, while 50% of Charter Oak State College's graduates are employed in the state. Charter Oak's lower percentage is impacted by its greater percentage of out-of-state students compared to the other sectors and the likelihood of these graduates' data not being captured by the Connecticut Department of Labor.

Figure 2.3a. Percentage of CSCU Students Employed in Connecticut Three Quarters after Graduation by Institutional Sector, 2009-10 to 2013-14 CSCU Graduates



Source: 2016 P20 WIN CSCU Employment and Wages Report. The complete report can be found at the following web address: http://www.ct.edu/files/pdfs/P20_WIN_0006_SummaryReport-Final.pdf

¹ The Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL) also does not collect information about individuals who are self-employed or who work for organizations that are not required to report employment data to the DOL. This includes, for example, active military personnel and elected officials.

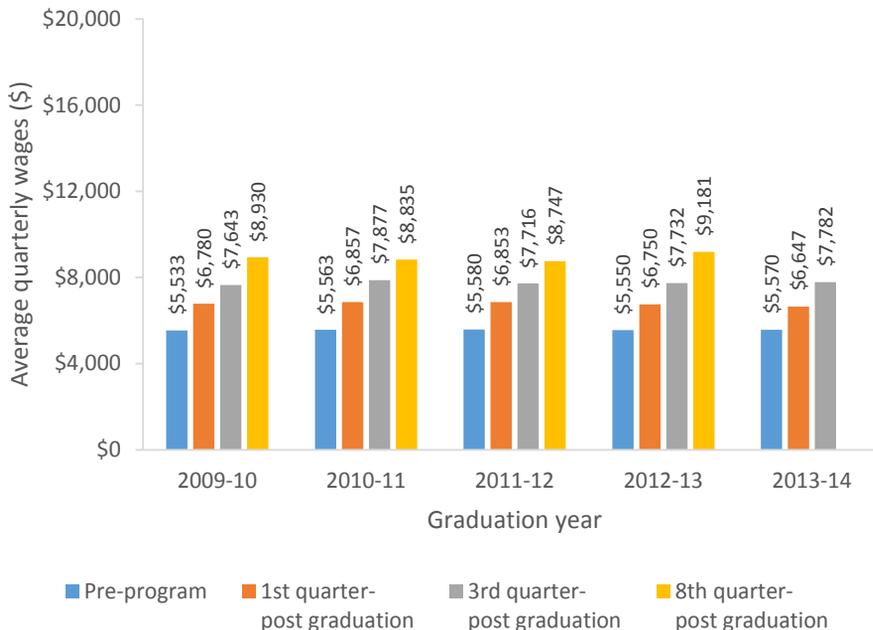
Goal 2 – Student Success

Indicator 3 – Employment and Earnings after Graduation

Wages of Students Who Graduated from CSCU Institutions between 2009-10 and 2013-14

Similar to the employment data, wage data represent earnings for CSCU graduates *working in Connecticut* only. Average earnings data are presented by institutional sector at four points in time: one quarter prior to the start of a student’s pursuit of a credential (Pre-program); one quarter after credential attainment or graduation (1st quarter-post graduation); three quarters after graduation (3rd quarter-post graduation); and eight quarters after graduation (8th quarter-post graduation). An important consideration when interpreting these average quarterly wages is that the amount of hours worked is not taken into account. For example, the wages of a person who worked a total of 40 hours in the quarter are averaged with a person who may have worked the entire quarter. In other words, the data represent actual average wages of individuals, not normalized average quarterly salaries. Regardless, a pattern of steadily increasing average quarterly wages over time emerges across all sectors, indicating the value credential attainment has on earnings over time.

Figure 2.3b. Average Quarterly Wages of 2009-10 through 2013-14 Community College Graduates over Time



Source: 2016 P20WIN CSCU Employment and Wages Report. The complete report can be found at the following web address: http://www.ct.edu/files/pdfs/P20_WIN_0006_SummaryReport-Final.pdf

Goal 2 – Student Success

Indicator 3 – Employment and Earnings after Graduation

Figure 2.3c. Average Quarterly Wages of 2009-10 through 2013-14 State University Graduates over Time

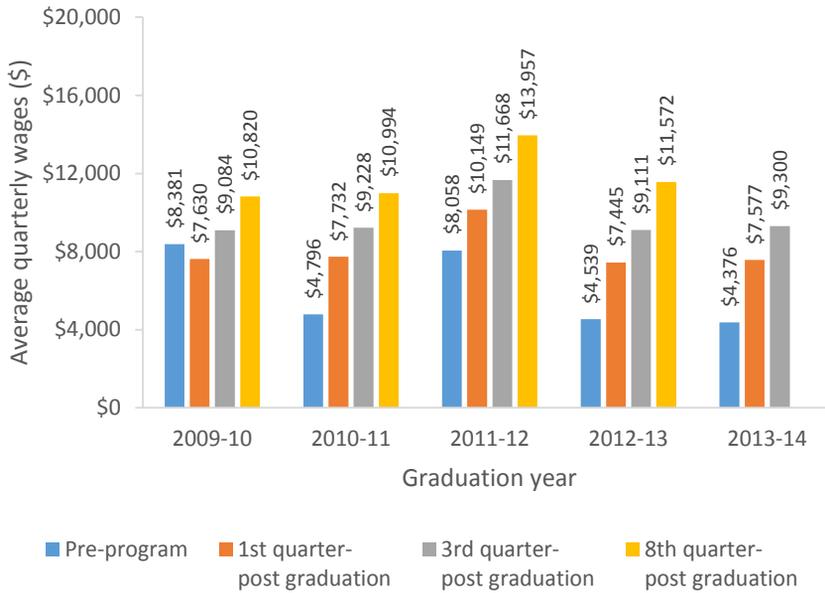
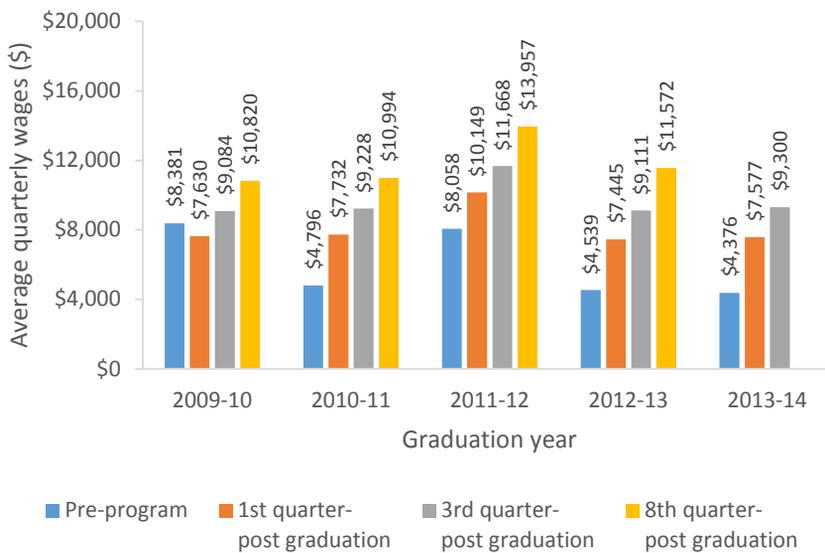


Figure 2.3d. Average Quarterly Wages of 2009-10 through 2013-14 Charter Oak State College Graduates over Time



Source: 2016 P20WIN CSCU Employment and Wages Report. The complete report can be found at the following web address: http://www.ct.edu/files/pdfs/P20_WIN_0006_SummaryReport-Final.pdf

Goal 2 – Student Success

Indicator 4 – Average Time and Credits to Degree

Community Colleges – Full-time Students

As seen in the table below, the average time an Associate’s degree recipient—who starts as a **full-time, first-time student**—takes to earn the award is slightly under four years, with a few community colleges’ averages being closer to three years. The average length of time to obtain an Associate’s degree at the community colleges on the whole has been fairly consistent over the last five years; 2012 and 2016 graduates took 3.7 and 3.8 years to earn the award, respectively. The average credits earned at the institution toward that award has also been consistent; in 2012, Associate’s degree recipients earned an average of 76 credits, and there has been little change in this indicator, with Associate’s degree recipients in 2016 having earned an average of 74.5 credits. While the credits taken and average time to complete Associate’s degree has been steady over the last five years, policies have been put in place to decrease the credits and time to the completion of an Associate’s degree as well as a Bachelor’s degree. By the fall of 2017, all CSCU programs for entering students leading to an Associate’s degree may not exceed 60 earned credits. Similarly, the number of credits needed to obtain a Bachelor’s degree cannot exceed 120 credits. Rare exceptions will be made on a case-by-case basis for Associate’s or Bachelor’s degree programs which fall above these respective credit thresholds.

Table 2.4a *Average Time and Credits to degree, Associate’s degree recipients in Academic Years 2012 through 2016 who Began as Full-time Students*

Institution	Average time to Associate's degree in years					Average credits earned for Associate's degree					Number of Associate's degree recipients				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Asnuntuck	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	69.4	71.8	69.2	70.1	69.4	46	55	66	75	79
Capital	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.0	78.0	76.2	79.2	77.5	74.8	104	80	88	89	87
Gateway	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	76.2	77.0	76.6	76.6	76.8	166	172	195	207	235
Housatonic	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.6	76.7	76.5	76.9	76.5	76.4	176	188	209	187	197
Manchester	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	73.7	73.1	72.7	71.9	72.0	346	365	325	325	323
Middlesex	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	71.1	70.9	71.5	70.6	71.1	116	98	109	119	119
Naugatuck Valley	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.4	3.7	75.6	75.9	75.5	74.6	72.9	271	282	337	291	306
Northwestern CT	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.3	79.3	75.8	75.7	75.9	72.3	57	50	60	54	70
Norwalk	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	81.5	81.3	80.5	79.3	78.4	155	152	199	185	201
Quinebaug Valley	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	71.1	73.7	72.0	71.0	71.5	87	94	98	83	76
Three Rivers	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	80.9	76.5	78.6	79.3	78.4	150	182	182	172	186
Tunxis	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	76.8	76.5	76.9	73.4	74.7	128	145	153	165	157
All CCs	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	76.0	75.6	75.8	74.9	74.5	1,802	1,863	2,021	1,952	2,036

Source: CSCU Institutional Research Database

Notes. Associate’s degree recipient cohorts correspond to the academic year in which they completed their credential (e.g. 2011-12 degree recipients are grouped under 2012). Only first-time, degree-seeking students are included, and if a student’s enrollment lapsed for more than five years, they were excluded. If a student obtained multiple degrees, only the first one is represented. Only time and credits earned at the student’s degree-granting institution are counted, meaning credits obtained or time enrolled at institutions other than a student’s degree-granting one are not represented.

Calculation:

Average time to degree: The first term a student began their academic career as a degree-seeking student was subtracted from the date of degree attainment (i.e., graduation date) and averaged per institution.

Average credits earned for degree: The number of credits accumulated at time of graduation were averaged per institution.

Goal 2 – Student Success

Indicator 4 – Average Time and Credits to Degree

Community Colleges – Part-time Students

Compared to students who begin their academic career as full-time, first-time students, part-time first-time students take longer to obtain their Associate’s degree and take slightly more credits on their way to earning that degree. The most recent cohort of Associate’s degree recipients—who began as part-time students—took an average of five years to obtain their degree, more than one year longer than their full-time peers. Also, students whose status was part-time when they first enrolled at an institution took at least 77 credits, two to three more credits at their institution than their full-time peers upon graduation. Both the time taken and credits earned for this part-time population was steady over the last five years. It is important to note that a student who started as part-time could have been designated as a full-time student in a future semester, but their starting enrollment status was used to group them. When enrollment designation (full-time vs. part-time) is not taken into account, the average length of time to an Associate’s degree is between four and four and a quarter years, while the average credits earned at their institution on their way to degree attainment is approximately 76 credits.

Table 2.4b Average Time and Credits to Degree, Associate’s Degree Recipients in Academic Years 2012 through 2016 who Began as Part-time Students

Institution	Average time to Associate's degree in years					Average credits earned for Associate's degree					Number of Associate's degree recipients				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Asnuntuck	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.7	73.7	70.3	70.7	72.8	74.1	15	16	20	22	19
Capital	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.6	79.1	79.3	79.4	80.0	79.5	83	95	87	74	85
Gateway	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.8	77.7	76.1	76.8	78.0	77.9	85	74	105	86	127
Housatonic	5.0	5.1	6.1	5.7	5.8	76.9	78.1	77.5	78.4	78.8	94	97	102	104	92
Manchester	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	77.0	76.1	73.9	74.6	74.6	110	84	115	143	145
Middlesex	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.6	73.0	70.8	70.9	73.4	72.9	28	37	36	33	53
Naugatuck Valley	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.7	81.0	79.1	77.8	78.3	78.8	80	77	100	98	124
Northwestern CT	4.1	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.3	72.7	75.8	84.4	74.8	75.9	19	15	19	23	15
Norwalk	5.5	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.9	83.0	85.4	83.4	81.7	81.4	68	57	70	75	87
Quinebaug Valley	4.9	5.7	4.6	5.2	4.4	74.8	71.9	73.1	71.3	70.9	24	29	40	34	32
Three Rivers	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.3	89.8	83.1	85.5	80.1	80.3	84	84	87	79	83
Tunxis	5.2	4.6	5.1	5.7	4.2	76.4	77.6	76.4	79.4	73.8	39	46	43	37	36
All CCs	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	79.4	78.2	77.9	77.6	77.4	729	711	824	808	898

Source: CSCU Institutional Research Database

Notes. Associate’s degree recipient cohorts correspond to the academic year in which they completed their credential (e.g. 2011-12 degree recipients are grouped under 2012). Only first-time, degree-seeking students are included, and if a student’s enrollment lapsed for more than five years, they were excluded. If a student obtained multiple degrees, only the first one is represented. Only time and credits earned at the student’s degree-granting institution are counted, meaning credits obtained or time enrolled at institutions other than a student’s degree-granting one are not represented.

Calculation:

Average time to degree: The first term a student began their academic career as a degree-seeking student was subtracted from the date of degree attainment (i.e., graduation date) and averaged per institution.

Average credits earned for degree: The number of credits accumulated at time of graduation were averaged per institution.

Goal 2 – Student Success

Indicator 4 – Average Time and Credits to Degree

State Universities – Full-time and Part-time students

In Academic Year 2016, Bachelor's degree recipients at the four state universities who started their academic careers as full-time students took slightly more than four and a half years to obtain their degree. In the same year, their peers who began as part-time students took more than five years to complete their degree. Part-time and full-time students take a similar average number of credits to obtain their Bachelor's degrees at the state universities with the exception of Central Connecticut State University. The majority of Central's students whose entry enrollment status was part-time began as non-degree seeking students and may have accumulated credits elsewhere used to fulfill degree requirements, leading to their average number of credits earned at the institution drastically lower than their full-time peers and their part-time peers at the other three universities. When entry enrollment status is not taken into account, the average time taken and credits earned to complete a Bachelor's degree are 4.6 years and 125 credits, respectively.

Table 2.4c *Average Time and Credits to Degree, Bachelor's Degree Recipients in Academic Years 2012 through 2016 by Entry Enrollment Status*

Full-time students															
Institution	Average time to Bachelor's degree in years					Average credits earned for Bachelor's degree					Number of Bachelor's degree recipients				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	127.0	125.4	124.9	124.9	123.3	780	779	765	828	787
Eastern	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.9	3.9	122.3	120.6	119.6	120.9	122.3	552	648	571	530	596
Southern	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	132.2	132.5	132.8	131.9	132.2	749	729	709	669	740
Western	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	130.7	129.9	130.6	130.5	129.1	419	503	533	448	512
All CSUs	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	128.1	127.0	127.1	126.9	126.7	2,500	2,659	2,578	2,475	2,635
Part-time students															
Institution	Average time to Bachelor's degree in years					Average credits earned for Bachelor's degree					Number of Bachelor's degree recipients				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Central	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	99.0	99.5	102.0	95.6	100.8	189	189	168	179	157
Eastern	5.5	4.9	6.1	4.9	4.3	121.1	119.6	115.8	119.8	125.0	28	24	18	13	10
Southern	5.9	6.1	7.6	8.2	7.7	134.5	134.7	134.9	136.6	134.2	104	108	56	45	25
Western	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All CSUs	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.2	112.8	113.2	111.1	104.8	106.7	*	*	*	*	*

Source: State University Departments of Institutional Research

Notes. Bachelor's degree recipient cohorts correspond to the academic year in which they completed their credential (e.g. 2011-12 degree recipients are grouped under 2012). If a student's enrollment at the university lapsed for more than five years, they were excluded. If a student obtained multiple degrees, only the first one is represented. Only time and credits earned at the student's degree-granting institution are counted, meaning credits obtained or time enrolled at institutions other than a student's degree-granting one are not represented.

Calculation:

Average time to degree: The first term a student began their academic career was subtracted from the date of degree attainment (i.e., graduation date) and averaged per institution.

Average credits earned for degree: The number of credits accumulated at time of graduation were averaged per institution.

Goal 2 – Student Success

Indicator 5 – Transfers from Two-year to Four-year institutions per 100 FTE

As seen in the table below, in each of the past five academic years, approximately one in four students who attended one of the 12 Connecticut community colleges (and who had not received an Associate's degree) had enrolled at a four-year institution in the first half of the subsequent academic year.¹ Other internal research examining higher education enrollment of Bachelor's degree recipients at the Connecticut state universities indicate that about half of CSU graduates had enrolled at one of the 12 community colleges. While there is an observed higher education pipeline of students moving from two-year to four-year institutions, internal research has shown a sizable percentage of Connecticut state university students who also enroll at one of the community colleges on their way to completing their four-year degree. Taken together, these findings suggest the higher education pipeline is not simply unidirectional. Rather, it is more complex, with the underlying reasons for observing these patterns of enrollment potentially being multifaceted as well.

Table 2.5 *Transfers from Connecticut Community Colleges to Four-Year Institutions, Academic Years 2012 through 2016*

	Transfers without an Associate's degree who enrolled at a four-year institution per 100 FTE					Transfers without an Associate's degree who enrolled at a four-year institution					Fall FTE				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asnuntuck	36.7	38.8	35.3	38.3	27.2	366	385	368	382	256	998	993	1,043	997	941
Capital	28.5	27.8	29.2	34.8	33.8	655	607	602	700	583	2,298	2,184	2,059	2,013	1,724
Gateway	31.3	21.4	26.4	26.2	25.7	1,280	943	1,198	1,174	1,077	4,092	4,413	4,535	4,473	4,198
Housatonic	26.4	20.2	24.7	26.1	24.3	924	688	786	758	705	3,495	3,406	3,176	2,900	2,901
Manchester	29.0	25.6	26.1	26.9	28.0	1,275	1,126	1,133	1,110	1,092	4,390	4,390	4,343	4,123	3,897
Middlesex	40.5	30.1	30.8	29.1	29.7	686	514	522	518	503	1,696	1,707	1,697	1,781	1,696
Naugatuck Valley	18.5	17.7	20.6	22.2	22.1	795	754	860	878	865	4,307	4,249	4,178	3,959	3,911
Northwestern CT	22.4	21.9	23.2	24.1	18.8	204	172	191	198	150	911	786	824	823	799
Norwalk	31.2	23.2	24.4	33.9	24.6	1,206	881	892	1,232	849	3,863	3,792	3,649	3,636	3,450
Quinebaug	29.0	22.7	18.1	20.2	17.8	332	263	199	218	170	1,146	1,159	1,097	1,078	954
Three Rivers	21.8	18.3	21.3	23.0	20.8	615	498	566	577	491	2,826	2,714	2,663	2,509	2,365
Tunxis	37.2	28.5	31.1	32.4	29.8	1,050	791	823	798	722	2,825	2,774	2,648	2,461	2,420
All CCs	28.6	23.4	25.5	27.8	25.5	9,388	7,622	8,140	8,543	7,463	32,847	32,569	31,912	30,752	29,255

Source: Community College Institutional Research Database and the National Student Clearinghouse.

¹ The first half of the academic year consists of the summer and fall terms, and enrollment at a four-year institution was not limited to within Connecticut.

Notes:

Transfers: A community college student is said to have transferred if that student was enrolled in a given academic year and enrolled at four-year institution in the first half of the subsequent academic year. A student may have transferred, but then re-enrolled or continued their enrollment at their home two-year institution. Enrollment records were obtained from the National Student Clearinghouse.

Fall Full-time Equivalent (FTE): Using the NCES Statistics fall headcount formula for two-year public institutions, Undergraduate FTE = Full-time + Part-time*(.335737).

Calculation: The number of transfers in an academic year was divided by the Fall FTE of the same academic year and multiplied by 100.

Affordability & Sustainability

Maximize access to higher education for students from all economic backgrounds

Indicators:

1. Tuition and fees as a % of CT median household income
2. Percentage of undergraduates awarded federal loan aid
3. State appropriations per completion and per 100 FTE
4. Education and related expenses per completion and per FTE enrollment
5. Instructional expenditures as a percent of Education & Related spending

Goal 3 – Affordability & Sustainability

Indicator 1 – Tuition and Fees as a % of CT Median Household Income

This indicator demonstrates the level of affordability of the 17 CSCU institutions. In the most recent five year period, while Connecticut’s median household income has trended upward, unfortunately, all 17 institutions’ tuition and fees increased over the same time period, having outpaced the growth in income. Between 2012 and 2016, the five-year percent change in CT’s median household income was 9%. However, over the same years, the percent change in in-state tuition at the CT community colleges, Charter Oak, and the CT state universities was 15% or greater. While the five-year percent change in tuition and fees at the community colleges (16%-17%) is on par with that of the four-year institutions, it is less costly to attend the two-year institutions. Due to their lower tuition and fees, enrollment in the community college amounted to less than 6% of median household income in 2015-16, compared to 10.3% and 13.5% in the same year for Charter Oak and the state universities, respectively.

Table 3.1 *In-state Tuition and Fees as a % of Connecticut Median Household Income, Academic Years 2012 through 2016*

Institution	Tuition and fees as a % of median household income					CT median household income (\$)					% change in income between 2012 and 2016
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	9%
						\$65,753	\$67,276	\$67,098	\$70,048	\$71,346	
	Tuition and fees as a % of median household income					In-state tuition and mandatory fees					% change in tuition and fees between 2012 and 2016
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Asnuntuck	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	\$3,490	\$3,598	\$3,786	\$3,866	\$4,072	17%
Capital	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	\$3,490	\$3,570	\$3,786	\$3,892	\$4,100	17%
Gateway	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	\$3,490	\$3,598	\$3,786	\$3,866	\$4,072	17%
Housatonic	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	\$3,490	\$3,598	\$3,786	\$3,866	\$4,052	16%
Manchester	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	\$3,490	\$3,598	\$3,786	\$3,866	\$4,052	16%
Middlesex	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	\$3,490	\$3,598	\$3,786	\$3,866	\$4,072	17%
Naugatuck Valley	5.3%	5.4%	5.7%	5.5%	5.7%	\$3,490	\$3,618	\$3,806	\$3,886	\$4,072	17%
Northwestern CT	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	\$3,490	\$3,598	\$3,786	\$3,866	\$4,062	16%
Norwalk	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	\$3,490	\$3,598	\$3,786	\$3,866	\$4,052	16%
Quinebaug Valley	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	\$3,490	\$3,598	\$3,786	\$3,866	\$4,062	16%
Three Rivers	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	\$3,490	\$3,598	\$3,786	\$3,866	\$4,072	17%
Tunxis	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	\$3,490	\$3,598	\$3,786	\$3,866	\$4,072	17%
All CCs	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charter Oak	9.1%	9.5%	10.0%	10.0%	10.3%	\$5,994	\$6,393	\$6,732	\$7,014	\$7,369	23%
Central	12.3%	12.4%	13.0%	12.7%	13.0%	\$8,055	\$8,321	\$8,706	\$8,877	\$9,300	15%
Eastern	13.0%	13.2%	14.0%	13.6%	14.0%	\$8,555	\$8,911	\$9,376	\$9,560	\$10,016	17%
Southern	12.5%	12.7%	13.4%	13.1%	13.5%	\$8,248	\$8,570	\$9,020	\$9,157	\$9,600	16%
Western	12.3%	12.5%	13.3%	13.0%	13.3%	\$8,104	\$8,440	\$8,893	\$9,077	\$9,516	17%
All CSUs	12.5%	12.7%	13.4%	13.1%	13.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sources:

Tuition and fees: IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Survey.

Connecticut median household income: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates 2011-2015 (Household Income).

Notes: Income years are expressed as fiscal years, and tuition and fees years are expressed as academic years, meaning they are associated with the same time period.

Goal 3 – Affordability & Sustainability

Indicator 2 – Percentage of Undergraduates who were Awarded Federal Loan Aid

Apart from utilizing their own resources, grants, or scholarships, some students rely on federal loans to help finance their education. As seen in the table below, the percentage of undergraduate students receiving a federal loan varies by institutional sector. CT community college students rely on federal loans the least (5% were awarded a federal loan in AY 2015-16). In the same academic year, nearly 40% of Charter Oak students received a federal loan, and approximately 60% of students at the CT state universities received one. The percentage of undergraduates receiving a federal loan has remained fairly steady at the community colleges and state universities in the last six-year time period. However, it has trended upward at Charter Oak (23.2% and 38.5% in AY 2010-11 and AY 2015-16, respectively), with the average loan amount going from \$5,108 to \$8,306. At the community colleges and state universities there is much institutional variance in both the percentage of students receiving federal loans and the average loan amount, but at the sector level, these numbers have remained relatively stable.¹

Table 3.2 *Percentage of Undergraduates who were Awarded a Federal Loan and Average Award Amounts, CSU Institutions, Academic Years 2011 through AY 2016*

Institution	% of undergraduates awarded a federal loan						Average amount of awarded federal loan					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Asnuntuck ¹	4.2%	6.0%	7.2%	9.5%	9.4%	14.6%	\$3,620	\$5,407	\$5,204	\$5,275	\$5,333	\$5,845
Capital	4.0%	5.0%	6.1%	5.9%	3.0%	4.4%	\$5,427	\$5,748	\$6,002	\$5,387	\$4,986	\$5,015
Gateway	5.1%	4.6%	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%	5.1%	\$3,226	\$3,303	\$3,122	\$3,269	\$3,253	\$3,339
Housatonic	2.9%	3.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.5%	\$4,776	\$5,174	\$5,365	\$5,383	\$5,513	\$5,035
Manchester	1.8%	2.2%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	\$2,944	\$2,745	\$3,025	\$2,930	\$2,934	\$3,286
Middlesex	5.7%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%	4.8%	5.9%	\$3,496	\$3,908	\$3,930	\$3,833	\$4,377	\$4,250
Naugatuck Valley	6.2%	5.8%	6.3%	5.2%	4.6%	3.8%	\$2,901	\$4,254	\$4,286	\$3,858	\$3,725	\$3,774
Northwestern CT	0.4%	1.3%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	3.0%	\$2,075	\$3,157	\$3,115	\$3,581	\$3,794	\$3,469
Norwalk	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	\$6,988	\$3,149	\$2,522	\$3,573	\$3,395	\$4,902
Quinebaug Valley ²	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	\$4,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Three Rivers	3.7%	4.9%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	4.8%	\$6,492	\$6,551	\$6,273	\$4,949	\$4,825	\$5,143
Tunxis	6.1%	5.0%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	5.0%	\$4,062	\$3,794	\$3,840	\$3,913	\$3,724	\$3,936
All CCs	3.5%	3.8%	4.1%	4.0%	3.7%	5.0%	\$3,935	\$4,460	\$4,595	\$4,285	\$4,179	\$4,889
Charter Oak	23.2%	24.6%	33.7%	35.8%	38.6%	38.5%	\$5,108	\$8,573	\$8,692	\$8,644	\$7,751	\$8,306
Central	55.4%	57.8%	59.2%	57.8%	57.4%	57.8%	\$6,833	\$6,816	\$6,739	\$6,950	\$7,035	\$6,775
Eastern	58.9%	60.4%	61.0%	61.5%	65.6%	66.9%	\$6,901	\$8,214	\$6,975	\$7,052	\$7,011	\$6,827
Southern	59.5%	61.9%	61.7%	62.1%	61.6%	61.0%	\$6,816	\$8,887	\$9,192	\$6,956	\$6,988	\$6,888
Western	52.6%	55.9%	56.7%	56.1%	57.8%	55.3%	\$6,646	\$6,685	\$4,879	\$7,780	\$6,659	\$6,751
All CSUs	56.6%	59.1%	59.8%	59.4%	60.1%	59.8%	\$6,806	\$7,677	\$7,182	\$7,121	\$6,947	\$6,814

¹Beginning in Academic Year 2016, Asnuntuck implemented a policy change in which it offered loans to all financial aid applicants as part of their initial financial aid packages, contributing to an increase in the percentage of students who were awarded a federal loan.

²Quinebaug Valley implemented a no-loan policy in AY 2011-12. The percentage of Quinebaug Valley students receiving a federal loan in AY 2010-11 was 0.04%, which rounds to 0.0%.

Source: IPEDS Student Financial Aid Survey.

¹Asnuntuck's policy change in financial aid packaging led to the significant increase in the percentage of its students who were awarded a federal loan. If Asnuntuck's AY 2015-16's data were similar to the previous year, the community college sector numbers would be on par with prior years.

Goal 3 – Affordability & Sustainability

Indicator 3 – State and Local Appropriations per Full-time Equivalent (FTE)

State appropriations are dollar amounts received by the institution through acts of a state legislative body.¹ As seen in the table below, state appropriations to the CSCU institutions have been at their highest levels in the two most recently completed fiscal years for which data are available via IPEDS.² The amounts of state appropriations by institutional sector have trended upward since 2012, though there have been a few instances in which the dollar amounts to institutions did not increase. While state appropriations have generally increased over the five-year time period, the reverse has been true regarding institutions' Full-time Equivalent (FTE) values, with the lowest observed FTE values of the five-year period being in the most recent year.

Table 3.3a *State and Local Appropriations and Full-time Equivalent (FTE) amounts, CSCU Institutions, Academic and Fiscal Years 2011 through 2015*

Institution	Full-time equivalent (FTE)					State appropriations (in millions)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asnuntuck	1,072	1,037	1,048	1,068	1,038	\$9.6	\$9.2	\$9.2	\$11.2	\$12.3
Capital	2,677	2,715	2,609	2,407	2,294	\$18.2	\$16.3	\$16.4	\$19.5	\$20.8
Gateway	4,432	4,452	4,672	4,892	4,823	\$24.4	\$21.6	\$24.7	\$29.2	\$29.2
Housatonic	3,857	3,750	3,677	3,379	3,121	\$18.9	\$17.0	\$17.1	\$20.7	\$24.6
Manchester	4,770	4,607	4,667	4,544	4,423	\$29.8	\$26.9	\$26.9	\$31.3	\$30.0
Middlesex	1,796	1,778	1,813	1,848	1,904	\$12.3	\$10.7	\$10.9	\$12.9	\$13.1
Naugatuck Valley	4,511	4,506	4,491	4,405	4,257	\$29.6	\$26.5	\$26.7	\$32.0	\$32.9
Northwestern CT	918	872	837	822	832	\$10.6	\$9.9	\$9.8	\$11.6	\$11.3
Norwalk	4,114	4,069	4,085	3,975	3,872	\$24.6	\$22.2	\$22.4	\$26.4	\$25.4
Quinebaug Valley	1,268	1,182	1,178	1,072	1,057	\$9.6	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$10.6	\$11.7
Three Rivers	3,006	3,009	2,897	2,771	2,625	\$19.6	\$17.2	\$17.4	\$20.5	\$20.8
Tunxis	2,863	2,843	2,787	2,691	2,566	\$18.5	\$16.4	\$17.2	\$20.2	\$20.1
All CCs	35,284	34,820	34,761	33,874	32,812	\$225.4	\$202.6	\$207.4	\$246.1	\$252.2
Charter Oak	1,153	882	917	906	1,070	\$2.2	\$2.6	\$2.5	\$2.7	\$3.1
Central	10,340	10,226	9,989	9,854	9,926	\$74.0	\$62.9	\$67.3	\$81.0	\$87.0
Eastern	4,997	5,105	4,985	4,911	4,776	\$43.8	\$38.2	\$40.6	\$48.3	\$52.5
Southern	9,468	9,285	8,708	8,836	8,723	\$72.5	\$61.5	\$65.8	\$78.3	\$85.5
Western	5,594	5,671	5,389	5,117	5,043	\$45.8	\$38.9	\$40.8	\$49.3	\$52.7
All CSUs	30,399	30,287	29,071	28,718	28,468	\$236.2	\$201.5	\$214.5	\$257.0	\$277.7

Sources: IPEDS Finance Survey and IPEDS 12-month Enrollment Survey.

¹While this indicator examines state and local appropriations, zero dollars are received from local appropriations, and thus this indicator is a measure of state appropriations only. Local appropriations are amounts received from property or other taxes assessed directly by or for an institution below the state level.

²State appropriation amounts include fringe benefits.

Calculation:

The numerator is an institution's state appropriations amount reported on the IPEDS Finance Survey for a given fiscal year. The denominator is the 12-month enrollment based on an institution's instructional activity or generated credit hours in an academic year.

Goal 3 – Affordability & Sustainability

Indicator 3 – State and Local Appropriations per Full-time Equivalent (FTE)

As a result of state funding and institutions' FTE amounts trending in opposite directions over the time period examined, the calculated state appropriations per FTE values have been trending upward since 2012. This means that since 2012, the state has been allocating more money to the CSCU institutions at the same time that generally, the FTE of the institutions has been decreasing (see Table 3.3b).

Table 3.3b *State and Local Appropriations per FTE, CSCU Institutions, Academic and Fiscal Years 2011 through 2015*

Institution	State appropriations per FTE (\$)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asnuntuck	\$8,923	\$8,827	\$8,820	\$10,486	\$11,806
Capital	\$6,784	\$5,999	\$6,296	\$8,122	\$9,048
Gateway	\$5,511	\$4,842	\$5,278	\$5,971	\$6,045
Housatonic	\$4,888	\$4,541	\$4,646	\$6,132	\$7,872
Manchester	\$6,238	\$5,829	\$5,763	\$6,893	\$6,785
Middlesex	\$6,824	\$6,003	\$6,015	\$6,966	\$6,905
Naugatuck Valley	\$6,555	\$5,877	\$5,935	\$7,273	\$7,738
Northwestern CT	\$11,581	\$11,410	\$11,732	\$14,088	\$13,636
Norwalk	\$5,977	\$5,454	\$5,482	\$6,639	\$6,573
Quinebaug Valley	\$7,548	\$7,450	\$7,491	\$9,882	\$11,066
Three Rivers	\$6,517	\$5,715	\$5,997	\$7,381	\$7,905
Tunxis	\$6,449	\$5,762	\$6,160	\$7,511	\$7,830
All CCs	\$6,389	\$5,817	\$5,968	\$7,266	\$7,685
Charter Oak	\$1,887	\$2,965	\$2,697	\$2,984	\$2,863
Central	\$7,157	\$6,155	\$6,734	\$8,224	\$8,767
Eastern	\$8,775	\$7,488	\$8,139	\$9,832	\$10,995
Southern	\$7,656	\$6,619	\$7,561	\$8,865	\$9,799
Western	\$8,196	\$6,855	\$7,571	\$9,636	\$10,452
All CSUs	\$7,770	\$6,653	\$7,378	\$8,948	\$9,755

Sources: IPEDS Finance Survey and IPEDS 12-month Enrollment Survey.

Calculation: The numerator is an institution's state appropriations amount reported on the IPEDS Finance Survey for a given fiscal year. The denominator is the 12-month enrollment based on an institution's instructional activity or generated credit hours in an academic year.

Goal 3 – Affordability & Sustainability

Indicator 3 – State and Local Appropriations per Completion

As shown in Table 3.3b of the preceding section, state appropriation amounts differ greatly by institution, even among colleges or universities within an institutional sector. Given that the number *and types*—(i.e., degree level and program length)—of degrees or certificates offered and awarded also varies by institution, the range of values for this indicator is large. Data for this indicator are presented using both unweighted and weighted methodologies, the latter allowing one to make direct comparisons across sectors.¹ For instance, Central and Gateway's *unweighted* state appropriations per completion amounts are both approximately \$33,000, while Gateway's *weighted* amounts are double that of Central's. This is due to the two-year institutions' awarding of certificates in addition to Associate's degrees—which normally take half the time or less to complete than Bachelor's degrees—as well as its number of completions in a given year being one-third that of Central's. State appropriations per completion amounts have trended upward since 2013 across all sectors. For the last two years (AY 2014 and AY 2015), this is due to appropriations having increased at the same time that completions decreased.

Table 3.3c *State and Local Appropriations per Completion, CSU Institutions, Academic and Fiscal Years 2011 through 2015*

Institution	State appropriations per completion (unweighted amounts)					State appropriations per completion (weighted amounts)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asnuntuck	\$23,105	\$22,110	\$16,419	\$23,091	\$29,889	\$83,084	\$81,091	\$69,503	\$86,897	\$104,177
Capital	\$36,321	\$32,123	\$34,077	\$35,414	\$43,974	\$81,027	\$69,824	\$75,172	\$86,883	\$101,994
Gateway	\$33,783	\$27,960	\$30,864	\$34,815	\$33,318	\$80,811	\$66,741	\$73,420	\$81,392	\$76,794
Housatonic	\$33,910	\$31,477	\$26,989	\$31,156	\$40,949	\$74,337	\$68,254	\$60,960	\$74,195	\$94,815
Manchester	\$30,868	\$28,092	\$29,046	\$34,122	\$31,032	\$69,975	\$63,246	\$63,887	\$75,707	\$67,949
Middlesex	\$40,717	\$32,641	\$35,178	\$37,421	\$31,758	\$84,156	\$67,929	\$76,457	\$84,203	\$71,893
Naugatuck Valley	\$33,375	\$26,322	\$22,009	\$24,015	\$26,716	\$83,947	\$65,973	\$60,921	\$64,834	\$68,307
Northwestern CT	\$62,169	\$53,492	\$48,614	\$51,240	\$55,885	\$154,071	\$122,261	\$116,213	\$120,003	\$127,828
Norwalk	\$43,293	\$31,751	\$33,277	\$34,052	\$36,097	\$98,263	\$72,886	\$77,727	\$77,475	\$82,058
Quinebaug Valley	\$46,913	\$40,766	\$25,213	\$26,617	\$38,101	\$106,183	\$96,234	\$73,155	\$78,542	\$94,711
Three Rivers	\$41,067	\$31,493	\$25,891	\$32,363	\$35,411	\$91,006	\$70,982	\$60,035	\$72,948	\$78,454
Tunxis	\$35,643	\$29,098	\$29,099	\$34,787	\$35,878	\$94,500	\$75,102	\$74,523	\$86,510	\$86,976
All CCs	\$35,885	\$30,089	\$27,996	\$31,764	\$34,392	\$85,447	\$71,337	\$69,572	\$78,418	\$81,751
Charter Oak	\$3,427	\$3,950	\$4,122	\$4,637	\$5,089	\$4,172	\$5,052	\$5,206	\$5,910	\$6,092
Central	\$30,518	\$24,480	\$26,408	\$31,181	\$32,714	\$35,964	\$29,221	\$31,055	\$37,089	\$37,890
Eastern	\$37,897	\$30,755	\$32,668	\$42,134	\$47,055	\$39,608	\$32,356	\$33,615	\$43,403	\$48,669
Southern	\$29,348	\$24,007	\$25,800	\$32,692	\$35,204	\$37,001	\$29,654	\$31,804	\$39,448	\$44,233
Western	\$40,216	\$35,310	\$34,811	\$39,795	\$47,230	\$44,533	\$38,396	\$37,882	\$42,786	\$50,271
All CSUs	\$32,840	\$26,957	\$28,547	\$34,818	\$37,939	\$38,383	\$31,385	\$32,894	\$39,928	\$43,690

Sources: IPEDS Finance Survey and IPEDS Completions Survey.

Calculation: The numerator is an institution's state appropriations amount reported on the IPEDS Finance Survey. The denominator are the number of completions (or degrees or certificates) awarded in an academic year. ¹Completions were weighted based on the length of time it normally takes to complete the degree or certificate using the following methodology: Less than 1-year certificates, Post-baccalaureate certificates, and Post-master's certificates = 0.125; 1-year, but less than 2-year certificates = 0.375; Associate's degrees and Master's degrees = 0.5; Bachelor's Degrees and Doctoral Degrees = 1.0.

Goal 3 – Affordability & Sustainability

Indicator 4 – Education and Related Expenses per FTE

Education and related expenses are a subset of an institution’s total expenses and are meant to represent dollar amounts spent by an institution on its students. Similar to state appropriation amounts, education and related expenses vary greatly by institution (see Table 3.4a below), with the minimum (\$17.7 MM) and maximum (\$185.3 MM) amounts belonging to Northwestern CT and Central, respectively. In order to compare how much is spent on students across institutions and sectors, an institution’s enrollment is taken into account by dividing these expenses by that institution’s FTE (see values below). The resulting calculated values can be seen in Table 3.4b on the subsequent page).

Table 3.4a Education and Related Expenses and Full-time Equivalent (FTE), CSCU Institutions, Academic and Fiscal Years 2011 through 2015

Institution	Education and related expenses (in millions)					Full-time equivalent (FTE)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asnuntuck	\$16.2	\$15.4	\$16.2	\$18.3	\$21.0	1,072	1,037	1,048	1,068	1,038
Capital	\$35.3	\$34.8	\$34.6	\$36.7	\$38.4	2,677	2,715	2,609	2,407	2,294
Gateway	\$45.6	\$52.0	\$62.1	\$64.3	\$64.8	4,432	4,452	4,672	4,892	4,823
Housatonic	\$37.9	\$37.3	\$36.5	\$38.9	\$42.1	3,857	3,750	3,677	3,379	3,121
Manchester	\$51.8	\$50.5	\$51.0	\$53.4	\$57.0	4,770	4,607	4,667	4,544	4,423
Middlesex	\$21.1	\$20.0	\$21.4	\$24.1	\$25.9	1,796	1,778	1,813	1,848	1,904
Naugatuck Valley	\$53.5	\$51.3	\$53.9	\$57.3	\$59.4	4,511	4,506	4,491	4,405	4,257
Northwestern CT	\$16.1	\$16.0	\$15.5	\$17.2	\$17.7	918	872	837	822	832
Norwalk	\$45.9	\$47.6	\$47.5	\$51.4	\$54.4	4,114	4,069	4,085	3,975	3,872
Quinebaug Valley	\$16.7	\$15.7	\$16.2	\$16.8	\$17.8	1,268	1,182	1,178	1,072	1,057
Three Rivers	\$35.3	\$33.9	\$35.1	\$36.4	\$36.9	3,006	3,009	2,897	2,771	2,625
Tunxis	\$33.3	\$32.4	\$32.9	\$36.1	\$37.3	2,863	2,843	2,787	2,691	2,566
All CCs	\$408.9	\$406.9	\$423.1	\$451.0	\$472.8	35,284	34,820	34,761	33,874	32,812
Charter Oak	\$10.2	\$11.1	\$11.3	\$13.2	\$14.7	1,153	882	917	906	1,070
Central	\$157.7	\$152.2	\$158.9	\$175.0	\$191.2	10,340	10,226	9,989	9,854	9,926
Eastern	\$88.4	\$86.4	\$86.7	\$95.2	\$102.1	4,997	5,105	4,985	4,911	4,776
Southern	\$151.5	\$149.3	\$157.3	\$166.0	\$185.3	9,468	9,285	8,708	8,836	8,723
Western	\$95.5	\$95.0	\$95.3	\$103.7	\$116.8	5,594	5,671	5,389	5,117	5,043
All CSUs	\$493.1	\$483.0	\$498.3	\$539.9	\$595.5	30,399	30,287	29,071	28,718	28,468

Sources: IPEDS Finance Survey and IPEDS 12-month Enrollment Survey.

Calculation: The calculation for the **numerator** uses the methodology established by the Delta Cost Project: Education & related expenses = instruction + student services + (education_share*(academic support + institution support + operation/maintenance)) Where:: Education_share = (instruction + student services) / (instruction + student services + research + public service)[1]. The **denominator** is the 12-month enrollment based on an institution’s instructional activity or generated credit hours in an academic year.

Goal 3 – Affordability & Sustainability

Indicator 4 – Education and Related Expenses per FTE

Education and related expenses per FTE amounts have trended upward over the five-year period across all institutions. This is due to education and related expenses trending upward, while at the same time, institutions FTE values trending downward. As a sector, in general, the state universities tend to allocate more education and related expenses per one student FTE than the community colleges or Charter Oak, although there were some community colleges whose amounts were comparable to the four-year peers in more recent years. For instance, while the community college sector average education and related expense amounts in 2015 were approximately \$14,000 at Asnuntuck and Northwestern CT, these institutions' education and related expenses per FTE amounts were above \$20,000.

Table 3.4b Education and Related Expenses per Full-time Equivalent (FTE), CSCU Institutions, Academic and Fiscal Years 2011 through 2015

Institution	Education and related expenses per full-time equivalent (FTE)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asnuntuck	\$15,070	\$14,831	\$15,467	\$17,128	\$20,255
Capital	\$13,182	\$12,806	\$13,246	\$15,258	\$16,732
Gateway	\$10,290	\$11,686	\$13,299	\$13,135	\$13,434
Housatonic	\$9,832	\$9,946	\$9,926	\$11,513	\$13,490
Manchester	\$10,860	\$10,959	\$10,931	\$11,756	\$12,883
Middlesex	\$11,757	\$11,262	\$11,806	\$13,067	\$13,629
Naugatuck Valley	\$11,862	\$11,379	\$12,005	\$12,998	\$13,960
Northwestern CT	\$17,577	\$18,300	\$18,566	\$20,984	\$21,307
Norwalk	\$11,167	\$11,706	\$11,640	\$12,931	\$14,049
Quinebaug Valley	\$13,197	\$13,255	\$13,780	\$15,639	\$16,886
Three Rivers	\$11,751	\$11,276	\$12,119	\$13,149	\$14,056
Tunxis	\$11,644	\$11,414	\$11,822	\$13,428	\$14,533
All CCs	\$11,588	\$11,685	\$12,172	\$13,314	\$14,410
Charter Oak	\$8,867	\$12,538	\$12,327	\$14,537	\$13,758
Central	\$15,253	\$14,888	\$15,910	\$17,764	\$19,267
Eastern	\$17,686	\$16,928	\$17,397	\$19,377	\$21,386
Southern	\$15,999	\$16,084	\$18,068	\$18,786	\$21,244
Western	\$17,069	\$16,758	\$17,687	\$20,258	\$23,154
All CSUs	\$16,220	\$15,949	\$17,141	\$18,799	\$20,917

Sources: IPEDS Finance Survey and IPEDS 12-month Enrollment Survey.

Calculation: The calculation for the **numerator** uses the methodology established by the Delta Cost Project: Education & related expenses = instruction + student services + (education_share*(academic support + institution support + operation/maintenance)) Where: Education_share = (instruction + student services) / (instruction + student services + research + public service)[1]. The **denominator** is the 12-month enrollment based on an institution's instructional activity or generated credit hours in an academic year.

Goal 3 – Affordability & Sustainability

Indicator 4 – Education and Related Expenses per Completion

Education and related (E&R) expenses per completion amounts can be thought of as the monetary cost of producing a degree or certificate. In the table below, both unweighted and weighted values are presented.¹ Focusing on the *unweighted* values first, in general, E&R expenses per completion amounts are the highest for the state universities, followed by the community colleges, and Charter Oak, though there were instances in which community colleges have greater E&R per completion amounts than Central and Eastern. The *weighted* values standardize amounts allowing for more direct comparisons across sectors, taking into account programs offered and their normal time to complete them. These values are typically higher at the community colleges due to the two-year institutions' programs taking less time to complete than those at the state universities. For example, if the unweighted cost of a Bachelor's degree and Associate's degree were both \$70,000, the *weighted* cost of the two-year degree would be \$140,000 (with a weight of one-half that of the four-year degree).

Table 3.4c Education and Related Expenses per Completion, CSU Institutions, Academic and Fiscal Years 2011 through 2015

Institution	Education and related expenses per completion (unweighted amounts)					Education and related expenses per completion (weighted amounts)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asnuntuck	\$39,021	\$37,150	\$28,790	\$37,717	\$51,281	\$140,318	\$136,253	\$121,872	\$141,936	\$178,740
Capital	\$70,576	\$68,575	\$71,699	\$66,532	\$81,320	\$157,445	\$149,056	\$158,165	\$163,226	\$188,614
Gateway	\$63,080	\$67,477	\$77,766	\$76,584	\$74,050	\$150,890	\$161,066	\$184,992	\$179,040	\$170,677
Housatonic	\$68,205	\$68,942	\$57,656	\$58,500	\$70,171	\$149,518	\$149,490	\$130,227	\$139,310	\$162,476
Manchester	\$53,735	\$52,811	\$55,094	\$58,193	\$58,928	\$121,813	\$118,898	\$121,181	\$129,115	\$129,030
Middlesex	\$70,152	\$61,234	\$69,046	\$70,194	\$62,679	\$144,995	\$127,434	\$150,069	\$157,947	\$141,892
Naugatuck Valley	\$60,394	\$50,966	\$44,522	\$42,919	\$48,199	\$151,907	\$127,739	\$123,236	\$115,868	\$123,233
Northwestern CT	\$94,360	\$85,794	\$76,931	\$76,322	\$87,327	\$233,848	\$196,090	\$183,907	\$178,743	\$199,746
Norwalk	\$80,885	\$68,141	\$70,652	\$66,323	\$77,161	\$183,587	\$156,421	\$165,026	\$150,898	\$175,406
Quinebaug Valley	\$82,030	\$72,533	\$46,381	\$42,122	\$58,139	\$185,667	\$171,226	\$134,571	\$124,292	\$144,525
Three Rivers	\$74,054	\$62,143	\$52,322	\$57,654	\$62,964	\$164,107	\$140,063	\$121,321	\$129,956	\$139,496
Tunxis	\$64,356	\$57,636	\$55,842	\$62,192	\$66,591	\$170,623	\$148,761	\$143,012	\$154,663	\$161,432
All CCs	\$65,086	\$60,441	\$57,100	\$58,199	\$64,488	\$154,976	\$143,294	\$141,900	\$143,680	\$153,290
Charter Oak	\$16,100	\$16,705	\$18,839	\$22,590	\$24,453	\$19,599	\$21,364	\$23,791	\$28,795	\$29,273
Central	\$65,039	\$59,217	\$62,399	\$67,350	\$71,896	\$76,409	\$70,407	\$73,134	\$79,774	\$83,045
Eastern	\$76,385	\$69,522	\$69,828	\$83,037	\$91,521	\$79,835	\$73,141	\$71,852	\$85,537	\$94,660
Southern	\$61,327	\$58,335	\$61,651	\$69,281	\$76,323	\$76,436	\$71,573	\$75,351	\$82,905	\$94,656
Western	\$83,757	\$86,317	\$81,326	\$83,665	\$104,629	\$92,747	\$93,862	\$88,500	\$89,886	\$111,365
All CSUs	\$68,556	\$64,620	\$66,325	\$73,152	\$81,347	\$79,752	\$74,972	\$76,133	\$83,541	\$93,214

Sources: IPEDS Finance Survey and IPEDS Completions Survey.

Note. Fiscal years and academic years cover the same time period.

Calculation: The calculation for the **numerator** uses the methodology established by the Delta Cost Project: Education & related expenses = instruction + student services + (education_share*(academic support + institution support + operation/maintenance)) Where: Education_share = (instruction + student services) / (instruction + student services + research + public service). The completions **denominator** is the sum of all degree and certificate completions in a given academic year.

¹Completions were weighted based on the length of time it normally takes to complete the degree or certificate using the following methodology: Less than 1-year certificates and Post-baccalaureate certificates = 0.125; Post-master's certificates = 0.25; 1-year, but less than 2-year certificates = 0.375; Associate's degrees and Master's degrees = 0.5; Bachelor's Degrees and Doctoral Degrees = 1.0.

Goal 3 – Affordability & Sustainability

Indicator 5 – Instructional Expenditures as a % of Education and Related spending

The table below shows institutions' instructional expenditures as a percentage of Education and related (E&R) spending as well as the monetary amount spent by institutions to support instruction. The amount of expenditures dedicated to instruction has trended upward across all institutions since 2012. However, as a percentage of E&R expenses, these amounts have remained fairly steady across all institutions, with the exception of Charter Oak (31.0% and 39.7% in 2012 and 2015, respectively).

Table 3.5 Instructional Expenditures as a Percentage of Education and Related Expenses, CSU Institutions, Fiscal Years 2011 through 2015

Institution	Instructional expenditures as a % of education & related spending					Instructional expenditures (in millions)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asnuntuck	39.7%	39.7%	40.3%	41.8%	40.6%	\$6.4	\$6.3	\$6.5	\$7.6	\$8.5
Capital	44.5%	44.5%	45.1%	45.8%	45.0%	\$15.7	\$15.5	\$15.6	\$16.8	\$17.3
Gateway	51.3%	51.3%	42.0%	43.8%	46.0%	\$23.4	\$24.6	\$26.1	\$28.2	\$29.8
Housatonic	39.5%	39.5%	41.3%	41.5%	39.6%	\$15.0	\$14.6	\$15.1	\$16.2	\$16.7
Manchester	42.1%	42.1%	43.3%	45.7%	44.8%	\$21.8	\$22.1	\$22.1	\$24.4	\$25.6
Middlesex	40.9%	40.9%	40.0%	41.9%	41.3%	\$8.6	\$7.5	\$8.6	\$10.1	\$10.7
Naugatuck Valley	44.2%	44.2%	43.6%	44.8%	45.0%	\$23.6	\$22.8	\$23.5	\$25.7	\$26.7
Northwestern CT	34.6%	34.6%	36.0%	35.4%	38.6%	\$5.6	\$5.8	\$5.6	\$6.1	\$6.8
Norwalk	46.6%	46.6%	45.8%	44.6%	44.2%	\$21.4	\$21.5	\$21.8	\$22.9	\$24.1
Quinebaug Valley	37.1%	37.1%	42.3%	40.0%	39.1%	\$6.2	\$6.3	\$6.9	\$6.7	\$7.0
Three Rivers	43.2%	43.2%	43.8%	46.3%	44.9%	\$15.3	\$14.5	\$15.4	\$16.9	\$16.6
Tunxis	42.7%	42.7%	43.2%	43.0%	43.5%	\$14.2	\$14.1	\$14.2	\$15.6	\$16.2
All CCs	43.4%	43.4%	42.9%	43.7%	43.6%	\$177.3	\$175.5	\$181.3	\$197.1	\$205.9
Charter Oak	31.0%	31.0%	40.9%	38.5%	39.7%	\$3.2	\$4.1	\$4.6	\$5.1	\$5.8
Central	40.3%	40.3%	44.1%	44.1%	44.8%	\$63.5	\$64.3	\$70.1	\$77.2	\$85.7
Eastern	35.9%	35.9%	36.4%	37.9%	37.2%	\$31.7	\$30.4	\$31.6	\$36.1	\$38.0
Southern	46.9%	46.9%	47.3%	47.8%	47.2%	\$71.0	\$70.5	\$74.5	\$79.3	\$87.5
Western	41.4%	41.4%	42.2%	43.6%	42.2%	\$39.5	\$37.4	\$40.2	\$45.2	\$49.3
All CSUs	41.7%	41.7%	43.4%	44.0%	43.8%	\$205.8	\$202.6	\$216.4	\$237.7	\$260.5

Source IPEDS Finance Survey.

Calculation:

The numerator is the reported amount of expenditure on instruction (less depreciation, interest, operations and maintenance). The calculation for the numerator uses the methodology established by the Delta Cost Project: Education & related expenses = instruction + student services + (education_share*(academic support + institution support + operation/maintenance)) Where: Education_share = (instruction + student services) / (instruction + student services + research + public service)[1].

Innovation and Economic Growth

Create environments that emphasize innovation and prepare students for successful careers in a fast changing world.

Indicators:

1. Completions in fields with high workforce demand: STEM, health, and education
2. External research funding per full-time faculty
3. Patents per 100,000 CT workers
4. Percent of students enrolled in distance education courses exclusively/some but not all.

Goal 4 – Innovation and Economic Growth

Indicator 1 – Completions in Fields with High Workforce Demand: STEM, Health, and Education

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), health, and education are fields of study identified as high workforce demand areas as they relate to the Connecticut labor market.¹ Table 4.1 below shows the percentage of completions in high workforce demand areas over the last three years for the 17 CSCU institutions.² At the sector level, in each of the last three years, two-fifths of community college completions were in Education, Health, or STEM, with a comparable proportion found at the state universities, while less than one in ten of Charter Oak's completions was in a high demand area (nearly all were in fields related to health). Given their distinct missions, there is much variation in the representation of high demand completions at the institutional level. For instance, in certain years, degrees or certificates in high demand fields have been the majority at some community colleges, even though as a sector, the overall proportion is lower. Also, even though institutions' overall percentage of completions in high demand areas are similar, the proportions associated with the sub-fields could vary. For instance, while Central and Eastern have comparable proportions of completions in high demand areas, Central's is due in large part to students attaining Education or STEM degrees, while Southern's is largely the result of students attaining Education or Health degrees.

Table 4.1 *Percentage of Completions in Fields with High Workforce Demand, CSCU Institutions, Academic Years 2014 through 2016*

Institution	Education			Health			STEM			High demand (Educ., Health, and STEM)			Number of total ¹ completions		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Asnuntuck	4%	5%	1%	3%	5%	3%	55%	43%	40%	62%	53%	45%	485	410	401
Capital	11%	7%	5%	35%	35%	41%	5%	5%	5%	51%	47%	50%	552	472	481
Gateway	5%	3%	3%	25%	33%	28%	17%	15%	13%	46%	51%	44%	839	875	1,021
Housatonic	11%	12%	12%	14%	15%	13%	11%	10%	9%	36%	37%	34%	665	600	566
Manchester	2%	2%	2%	13%	12%	13%	9%	10%	11%	24%	24%	26%	918	967	979
Middlesex	7%	5%	9%	18%	28%	19%	8%	6%	8%	33%	39%	36%	344	414	507
Naugatuck Valley	2%	2%	3%	17%	17%	19%	22%	17%	21%	42%	37%	43%	1,334	1,233	1,356
Northwestern CT	3%	3%	4%	38%	45%	40%	8%	6%	5%	49%	55%	49%	226	203	242
Norwalk	6%	6%	7%	24%	20%	24%	9%	8%	7%	39%	34%	38%	775	705	702
Quinebaug Valley	5%	4%	9%	17%	13%	19%	29%	20%	17%	51%	36%	44%	398	307	302
Three Rivers	1%	1%	0%	18%	19%	15%	17%	19%	20%	36%	39%	36%	632	586	617
Tunxis	3%	2%	1%	16%	18%	14%	2%	3%	6%	21%	23%	21%	581	560	554
All CCs	5%	4%	4%	19%	20%	20%	16%	14%	14%	40%	38%	38%	7,749	7,332	7,728
Charter Oak	0%	0%	0%	8%	6%	7%	1%	0%	0%	9%	7%	7%	583	603	682
Central	24%	20%	20%	6%	6%	7%	16%	17%	17%	46%	42%	44%	2,649	2,707	2,638
Eastern	11%	9%	9%	0%	0%	0%	11%	13%	13%	22%	23%	22%	1,176	1,147	1,207
Southern	21%	23%	24%	14%	15%	15%	5%	6%	6%	40%	44%	45%	2,398	2,430	2,456
Western	12%	11%	9%	12%	10%	14%	5%	6%	7%	29%	28%	31%	1,239	1,116	1,238
All CSUs	19%	18%	18%	9%	9%	10%	10%	11%	11%	38%	37%	39%	7,462	7,400	7,539

¹Total includes both completions in High Demand fields and those considered not in High Demand fields.

Source: IPEDS Completions Survey.

Note. An institution's first and second majors reported in the IPEDS Completions Survey were utilized to obtain a complete picture of the fields of study in which degrees were awarded; this only pertains to the four-year state universities and Charter Oak since the two-year institutions do not have students who major in more than one field of study.

¹Fields of study were grouped using a program's two-digit Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) code. A full list of CIP codes and their descriptions associated with STEM, health, and education fields can be found in the Appendix.

²Completions by award level, high workforce demand area, and institution can be found in the Appendix.

Goal 4 – Innovation and Economic Growth

Indicator 2 – External Research Funding per Full-Time Faculty

Table 4.2 below shows the amounts of Research and Development (R&D) expenditures reported by the CT state universities in recent years. These amounts are standardized by using the number of full-time faculty at an institution to allow for more appropriate institutional comparisons. Securing external funding helps an institution fund its operations, program, and initiatives and is evidence of an institution's research productivity. As a sector, these funding levels have been at their highest in the last two years of the seven-year period.

Table 4.2 *External Research Funding per Full-time Faculty, State Universities, Academic and Fiscal Years 2009 through 2015*

Research and Development (R&D) expenditures per full-time faculty members							
Institution	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central	\$703	\$1,792	\$3,298	\$3,423	\$3,569	\$2,730	\$2,792
Eastern	\$0	\$0	\$1,091	\$0	\$0	\$7,259	\$5,745
Southern	\$9,122	\$9,435	\$9,630	\$8,069	\$4,625	\$12,981	\$12,487
Western	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
All CSUs	\$3,362	\$3,675	\$4,457	\$3,886	\$2,761	\$6,390	\$6,060

Research and Development (R&D) expenditures (in millions)							
Institution	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central	\$0.3	\$0.8	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$1.6	\$1.2	\$1.3
Eastern	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.5	\$1.1
Southern	\$4.1	\$3.8	\$4.1	\$3.5	\$2.0	\$5.5	\$5.5
Western	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
All CSUs	\$4.4	\$4.6	\$5.8	\$5.0	\$3.6	\$8.1	\$7.9

Total full-time faculty members							
Institution	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central	\$0.3	\$0.8	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$1.6	\$1.2	\$1.3
Eastern	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.5	\$1.1
Southern	\$4.1	\$3.8	\$4.1	\$3.5	\$2.0	\$5.5	\$5.5
Western	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
All CSUs	\$4.4	\$4.6	\$5.8	\$5.0	\$3.6	\$8.1	\$7.9

Sources:

Research funding: National Science Foundation, (NSF) Higher Education Research and Development Survey Fiscal Year 2013, (Table 17: Ranked by FY 2013 R&D expenditures: FYs 2004-13) <http://ncesdata.nsf.gov/herd/2013/> as of February 1, 2016.

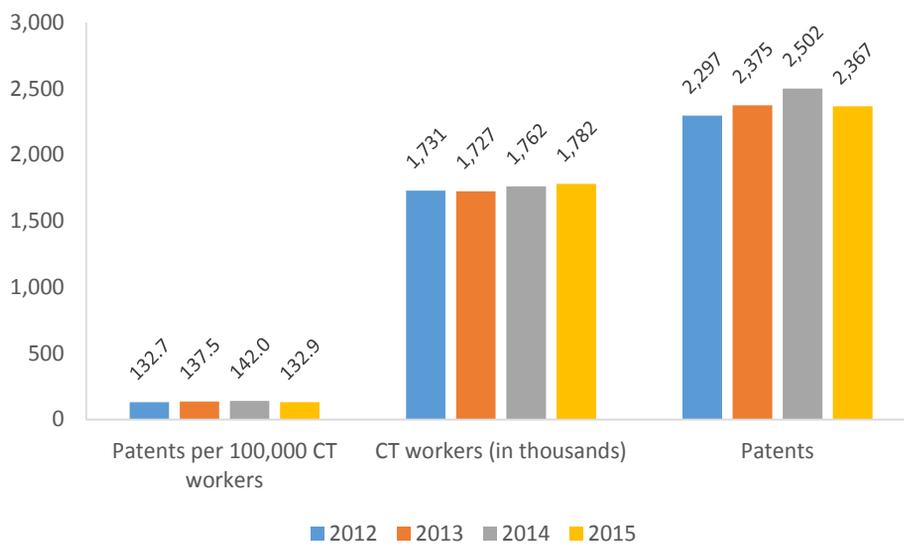
Full-time faculty: IPEDS Human Resources Survey

Calculation: The numerator is R&D expenditures (all fields) as reported on the NSF Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges. The denominator is the total number of full-time faculty at the institutions as reported on the IPEDS Human Resources Survey for the same fiscal year.

Goal 4 – Innovation and Economic Growth
Indicator 3 – Patents per 100,000 CT workers

The table below shows the number of patents per 100,000 workers over the last four years in which data are available. The number of patents awarded per year to CT residents trended upward slightly between 2012 and 2014, and in 2015 dropped back to 2013 levels.

Figure 4.3. Patents per 100,000 CT Workers, 2012 through 2015



Sources:

1. U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Patent Technology Monitoring Team (PTMT) , Extracted 2/01/16, http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/reports.htm#by_geog
2. Connecticut Department of Labor Annual Average Employed, Extracted 2/01/16, <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/laus/lauslma.asp>

Goal 4 – Innovation and Economic Growth

Indicator 4 – Percent of students enrolled in distance education courses exclusively / some

Table 4.4 below shows the percentage of fall CSU students enrolled in distance education (meaning they enrolled in at least one distance education course) by student level. Across sectors and student level, the percentage of students who participated in distance education has trended upward. One fifth of community college undergraduates took at least one distance education course in the fall of 2016, while half as many undergraduates at the state universities took a distance education course. In the fall of 2016, graduate student participation in distance education courses was either on par or exceeded undergraduates at the state universities.

Table 4.2 *Enrollment in Distance Education, CSU institutions, Fall 2012 through Fall 2015*

Undergraduate students										
Institution	% of fall students enrolled exclusively or in some distance education					Total number of Fall students				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Asnuntuck	21.6%	21.9%	21.2%	26.9%	21.4%	1,673	1,715	1,603	1,571	1,945
Capital	23.5%	24.5%	22.6%	31.0%	28.1%	4,425	4,168	4,075	3,503	3,302
Gateway	11.7%	12.4%	10.9%	10.9%	11.2%	7,976	8,186	8,200	7,980	7,217
Housatonic	12.0%	13.4%	15.4%	16.0%	17.7%	6,077	5,813	5,286	5,369	5,143
Manchester	11.7%	15.4%	17.8%	18.5%	19.9%	7,692	7,571	7,300	6,891	6,780
Middlesex	27.9%	29.5%	31.1%	37.9%	36.6%	2,933	2,900	3,005	2,902	2,733
Naugatuck Valley	13.2%	16.0%	17.1%	16.9%	19.1%	7,419	7,294	7,102	6,976	6,651
Northwestern CT	20.5%	27.8%	26.8%	28.9%	33.4%	1,423	1,549	1,614	1,521	1,406
Norwalk	10.9%	13.5%	14.3%	13.9%	15.4%	6,810	6,556	6,363	6,054	5,800
Quinebaug Valley	17.8%	21.2%	26.9%	25.8%	27.1%	2,086	1,929	1,883	1,680	1,559
Three Rivers	17.3%	20.7%	21.4%	21.9%	22.7%	4,980	4,749	4,530	4,259	4,245
Tunxis	25.6%	23.6%	24.5%	25.9%	27.0%	4,734	4,547	4,193	4,055	3,767
All CCs	15.9%	17.8%	18.6%	19.9%	20.7%	58,228	56,977	55,154	52,761	50,548
Charter Oak	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1,644	1,580	1,929	1,735	1,533
Central	2.2%	1.7%	2.0%	3.9%	5.6%	9,096	9,771	9,871	9,933	11,490
Eastern	10.0%	6.4%	4.0%	6.9%	7.7%	5,258	5,179	5,139	5,097	5,171
Southern	9.8%	10.8%	10.9%	11.0%	11.4%	8,525	8,257	8,133	8,106	7,963
Western	7.8%	0.6%	11.6%	17.2%	18.8%	5,583	5,492	5,442	5,298	5,181
All CSUs	7.0%	4.9%	6.7%	8.9%	9.8%	28,462	28,699	28,585	28,434	29,805
Graduate students										
Institution	% of fall students enrolled exclusively or in some distance education					Total # of Fall students				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Charter Oak	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0	0	0	0	50
Central	3.6%	3.2%	6.6%	5.5%	13.2%	2,149	2,094	2,166	2,153	2,246
Eastern	15.4%	10.1%	8.8%	14.0%	19.9%	182	189	148	164	191
Southern	11.9%	11.7%	9.0%	11.3%	11.5%	2,592	2,547	2,692	2,367	2,357
Western	27.2%	1.3%	19.0%	19.9%	24.6%	593	533	510	528	540
All CSUs	10.4%	7.3%	9.0%	9.9%	13.9%	5,516	5,363	5,516	5,212	5,334

Source: IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey.

Equity

Eliminate achievement disparities among different ethnic/racial, economic, and gender groups.

Indicators:

There are no indicators that are unique to this goal. Rather, data for existing indicators are disaggregated by gender, race/ethnicity, and income level when available. Race/ethnicity data are presented using the nine IPEDS categories, and Pell grant eligibility status is used as a proxy for income level. Cells representing fewer than 10 students are suppressed to protect students' privacy. Data are presented at the sector level and over time.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 1.1 – Percentage of High School Graduates Identified as “College-ready” by Gender and Race/ethnicity

Sector level – Community Colleges

Table 5.1.1a *Percentage of High School Graduates Identified as “College-ready” by Gender and Race/ethnicity, Community College Fall 2012 through Fall 2016 First-time Students*

Gender	% of first-time students enrolled in the fall who were "college-ready"					High school graduates enrolling in postsecondary education in the fall of the same high school graduation year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	31%	39%	44%	44%	45%	3,709	3,628	3,463	3,242	3,272
Male	38%	44%	50%	48%	51%	3,705	3,594	3,428	3,279	3,245
Overall	35%	41%	47%	46%	48%	7,414	7,222	6,891	6,521	6,517
Race/ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian or Alaska Native	47%	35%	50%	67%	39%	15	17	14	15	23
Asian	45%	48%	61%	56%	61%	225	206	193	207	157
Black or African American	19%	26%	33%	33%	35%	1,028	1,060	1,121	1,037	1,001
Hispanic/Latino	24%	33%	38%	40%	41%	1,749	1,818	1,762	1,877	2,006
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	55%	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*
White	43%	50%	55%	53%	57%	3,933	3,666	3,376	2,939	2,888
Two or more races	38%	42%	58%	54%	49%	167	179	177	184	178
Race/ethnicity unknown	33%	40%	42%	48%	45%	276	264	237	247	250
Nonresident alien	75%	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*
Overall	35%	41%	47%	46%	48%	7,414	7,222	6,891	6,521	6,517

Notes & Sources

Sources: Community College Institutional Research Database.

Notes: The population of high school graduates examined were those who enrolled in postsecondary education for the time in the fall term of the same calendar year as their high school graduation. A student was deemed “college-ready” if s/he did not enroll in a developmental education course in the fall term.

¹ While Eastern and Western had offered developmental education courses in the past, they no longer offer these courses in more recent years.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 1.1 – Percentage of High School Graduates Identified as “College-ready” by Gender and Race/ethnicity

Sector level – State Universities

Table 5.1.1a *Percentage of High School Graduates Identified as “College-ready” by Gender and Race/ethnicity, State University Fall 2012 through Fall 2016 First-time Students*

Gender	% of first-time students enrolled in the fall who were "college-ready"					High school graduates enrolling in postsecondary education in the fall of the same high school graduation year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	71%	69%	72%	74%	72%	1,970	2,001	2,278	2,326	2,145
Male	79%	79%	80%	81%	81%	1,598	1,462	1,839	1,881	1,808
Overall	75%	73%	76%	77%	76%	3,568	3,463	4,117	4,207	3,953
Race/ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	56%	75%	*	*	*	16	12
Asian	76%	74%	81%	77%	83%	92	82	139	163	127
Black or African American	52%	53%	63%	59%	60%	381	398	479	609	443
Hispanic/Latino	64%	66%	72%	78%	67%	366	435	534	411	591
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	80%	79%	79%	82%	81%	2,282	2,098	2,605	2,550	2,456
Two or more races	69%	72%	70%	80%	77%	88	94	106	74	147
Race/ethnicity unknown	73%	73%	70%	71%	71%	333	329	223	363	144
Nonresident alien	63%	56%	81%	75%	83%	19	18	21	20	30
Overall	75%	73%	76%	77%	76%	3,568	3,463	4,117	4,207	3,953

Notes. Western Connecticut State University's data are not included in 2012 and 2013. In 2012 and 2013, WCSU transitioned to a new way of tracking developmental courses, and reliable data became available in 2014.

Notes & Sources

Sources: CSU Institutional Research Repository

Notes: The population of high school graduates examined were those who enrolled in postsecondary education for the time in the fall term of the same calendar year as their high school graduation. A student was deemed “college-ready” if s/he did not enroll in a developmental education course in the fall term.

¹ While Eastern and Western had offered developmental education courses in the past, they no longer offer these courses in more recent years.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 1.3 – Percentage Completing College-level English and Math Courses within Two Years by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level

Sector level - Community Colleges, English

Table 5.1.3a. Completion of a College-level English Course within Two Years by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level, Fall 2010 through Fall 2014 Community College First-time Students

Gender	% of fall first-time entering students who completed college-level English within two years					Fall first-time, degree- or certificate-seeking students				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	52%	53%	54%	54%	54%	5,809	5,616	5,552	5,487	5,135
Male	44%	44%	45%	46%	48%	5,318	5,121	5,369	5,203	4,767
Overall	48%	49%	50%	50%	51%	11,127	10,737	10,921	10,690	9,902
Race/ethnicity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
American Indian or Alaska Native	56%	34%	38%	56%	30%	27	32	24	27	20
Asian	51%	45%	52%	50%	48%	268	283	336	351	302
Black or African American	37%	38%	39%	39%	42%	1,791	1,880	1,822	1,858	1,741
Hispanic/Latino	41%	42%	43%	44%	44%	2,460	2,554	2,686	2,756	2,624
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	44%	45%	62%	50%	50%	16	20	13	16	18
White	54%	56%	57%	57%	59%	5,747	5,289	5,358	5,029	4,588
Two or more races	45%	49%	42%	51%	50%	164	171	226	247	241
Race/ethnicity unknown	48%	44%	41%	47%	47%	631	497	433	400	355
Nonresident alien	74%	73%	61%	*	69%	23	11	23	*	13
Overall	48%	49%	50%	50%	51%	11,127	10,737	10,921	10,690	9,902
Pell grant eligibility										
status	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Not Pell grant eligible	54%	55%	55%	56%	58%	5,323	4,832	4,967	4,752	4,247
Pell grant eligible	43%	44%	45%	45%	46%	5,804	5,905	5,954	5,938	5,655
Overall	48%	49%	50%	50%	51%	11,127	10,737	10,921	10,690	9,902

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Sources: Community College Institutional Research Database and State University Depts. of Institutional Research.

Calculation: *Numerator:* Among the first-time, degree- or certificate seeking students in a given fall semester, the number successfully completing a college-level (non-developmental) English course within the first two consecutive academic years of initial enrollment. *Denominator:* New, first-time, degree- or certificate seeking students in a given fall semester. Successful completion means a grade of C or better.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 1.3 – Percentage Completing College-level English and Math Courses within Two Years by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level

Sector level - Community Colleges, Math

Table 5.1.3b. Completion of a College-level Math Course within Two Years by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level, Fall 2010 through Fall 2014 Community College First-time Students

Gender	% of fall first-time entering students who completed college-level Math within two years					Fall first-time, degree- or certificate-seeking students				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	32%	34%	34%	36%	35%	5,809	5,616	5,552	5,487	5,135
Male	30%	31%	32%	32%	33%	5,318	5,121	5,369	5,203	4,767
Overall	31%	32%	33%	34%	34%	11,127	10,737	10,921	10,690	9,902
Race/ethnicity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
American Indian or Alaska Native	41%	31%	33%	26%	10%	27	32	24	27	20
Asian	49%	52%	52%	47%	40%	268	283	336	351	302
Black or African American	19%	21%	21%	24%	22%	1,791	1,880	1,822	1,858	1,741
Hispanic/Latino	26%	27%	28%	29%	28%	2,460	2,554	2,686	2,756	2,624
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	44%	30%	46%	31%	17%	16	20	13	16	18
White	36%	38%	39%	40%	42%	5,747	5,289	5,358	5,029	4,588
Two or more races	28%	30%	28%	28%	35%	164	171	226	247	241
Race/ethnicity unknown	33%	31%	27%	30%	32%	631	497	433	400	355
Nonresident alien	61%	64%	52%	*	38%	23	11	23	*	13
Overall	31%	32%	33%	34%	34%	11,127	10,737	10,921	10,690	9,902
Pell grant eligibility status	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Not Pell grant eligible	36%	38%	38%	40%	40%	5,323	4,832	4,967	4,752	4,247
Pell grant eligible	26%	28%	29%	29%	29%	5,804	5,905	5,954	5,938	5,655
Overall	31%	32%	33%	34%	34%	11,127	10,737	10,921	10,690	9,902

Note . An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Sources: Community College Institutional Research Database and State University Depts. of Institutional Research.

Calculation: *Numerator:* Among the first-time, degree- or certificate seeking students in a given fall semester, the number successfully completing a college-level (non-developmental) English course within the first two consecutive academic years of initial enrollment. *Denominator:* New, first-time, degree- or certificate seeking students in a given fall semester. Successful completion means a grade of C or better.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 1.3 – Percentage Completing College-level English and Math Courses within Two Years by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level

Sector level - State Universities, English

Table 5.1.3c. Completion of a College-level English Course within Two Years by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level, Fall 2010 through Fall 2014 First-time State University Students

<i>Gender</i>	% of fall first-time entering students who completed college-level English within two years					Fall first-time, degree-seeking students				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	91%	89%	89%	90%	87%	2,430	2,468	2,541	2,494	2,357
Male	85%	85%	85%	86%	82%	2,095	2,064	2,033	1,955	1,953
Overall	88%	87%	87%	88%	85%	4,525	4,532	4,574	4,449	4,310
<i>Race/ethnicity</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	100%	91%	*	*	*	11	11	*	*
Asian	89%	89%	83%	88%	78%	103	83	124	124	149
Black or African American	86%	88%	88%	87%	87%	418	536	492	521	504
Hispanic/Latino	86%	87%	87%	88%	81%	452	520	506	590	573
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	89%	87%	88%	88%	85%	3,360	3,097	2,944	2,714	2,714
Two or more races	86%	86%	76%	81%	92%	95	109	109	105	111
Race/ethnicity unknown	77%	87%	91%	89%	91%	65	164	359	357	223
Nonresident alien	83%	64%	79%	89%	83%	24	11	28	27	24
Overall	88%	87%	87%	88%	85%	4,525	4,532	4,574	4,449	4,310
<i>Pell grant eligibility status</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Not Pell grant eligible	88%	86%	88%	88%	86%	3,004	2,891	3,006	2,816	2,751
Pell grant eligible	88%	88%	87%	88%	84%	1,521	1,641	1,568	1,633	1,559
Overall	88%	87%	87%	88%	85%	4,525	4,532	4,574	4,449	4,310

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Sources: Community College Institutional Research Database and State University Depts. of Institutional Research.

Calculation: *Numerator:* Among the first-time, degree- or certificate seeking students in a given fall semester, the number successfully completing a college-level (non-developmental) English course within the first two consecutive academic years of initial enrollment. *Denominator:* New, first-time, degree-seeking students in a given fall semester. Successful completion means a grade of C or better.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 1.3 – Percentage Completing College-level English and Math Courses within Two Years by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level

Sector level - State Universities, Math

Table 5.1.3d. Completion of a College-level Math Course within Two Years by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level, Fall 2010 through Fall 2014 First-time State University Students

Gender	% of fall first-time entering students who completed college-level Math within two years					Fall first-time, degree-seeking students				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	82%	81%	82%	83%	81%	2,430	2,468	2,541	2,494	2,357
Male	78%	76%	78%	78%	79%	2,095	2,064	2,033	1,955	1,953
Overall	80%	78%	80%	81%	80%	4,525	4,532	4,574	4,449	4,310
Race/ethnicity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	45%	73%	*	*	*	11	11	*	*
Asian	90%	78%	86%	85%	85%	103	83	124	124	149
Black or African American	75%	74%	73%	72%	77%	418	536	492	521	504
Hispanic/Latino	75%	76%	76%	78%	75%	452	520	506	590	573
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	81%	81%	82%	81%	81%	3,360	3,097	2,944	2,714	2,714
Two or more races	76%	77%	69%	79%	80%	95	109	109	105	111
Race/ethnicity unknown	72%	68%	87%	88%	86%	65	164	359	357	223
Nonresident alien	79%	64%	71%	89%	83%	24	11	28	27	24
Overall	80%	78%	80%	81%	80%	4,525	4,532	4,574	4,449	4,310
Pell grant eligibility status	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Not Pell grant eligible	80%	79%	82%	82%	82%	3,004	2,891	3,006	2,816	2,751
Pell grant eligible	80%	78%	77%	79%	77%	1,521	1,641	1,568	1,633	1,559
Overall	80%	78%	80%	81%	80%	4,525	4,532	4,574	4,449	4,310

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Sources: Community College Institutional Research Database and State University Depts. of Institutional Research.

Calculation: *Numerator:* Among the first-time, degree- or certificate seeking students in a given fall semester, the number successfully completing a college-level (non-developmental) English course within the first two consecutive academic years of initial enrollment. *Denominator:* New, first-time, degree-seeking students in a given fall semester. Successful completion means a grade of C or better.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 1.4 – Percentage On Track to Completing on Time by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level

Sector level – Community College Full-time Students

Table 5.1.4b. *Percentage of Associate's Degree-seeking Students who were On Track by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level, Fall 2011 through Fall 2015 First-time Student Cohorts who Began as Full-time Students*

Gender	% of fall Associate's degree-seeking cohort which was "on track"					Fall Associate's degree-seeking cohort				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Female	22%	25%	27%	29%	29%	3,297	3,113	3,092	2,924	2,703
Male	22%	25%	28%	28%	28%	3,187	3,201	3,085	2,838	2,737
Overall	22%	25%	28%	28%	28%	6,484	6,314	6,177	5,762	5,440
Race/ethnicity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
American Indian or Alaska Native	28%	40%	12%	*	13%	18	10	17	*	15
Asian	33%	35%	38%	32%	43%	166	191	187	158	171
Black or African American	9%	10%	15%	14%	19%	1,071	951	969	958	896
Hispanic/Latino	16%	18%	21%	21%	23%	1,439	1,472	1,510	1,491	1,464
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	33%	*	*	*	27%	12	*	*	*	11
White	29%	32%	34%	37%	34%	3,367	3,287	3,132	2,794	2,497
Two or more races	16%	19%	24%	30%	27%	115	143	152	154	167
Race/ethnicity unknown	20%	21%	20%	24%	30%	289	233	196	180	210
Nonresident alien	*	55%	*	82%	*	*	20	*	11	*
Overall	22%	25%	28%	28%	28%	6,484	6,314	6,177	5,762	5,440
Pell grant eligibility status	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Not Pell grant eligible	28%	32%	34%	36%	34%	2,965	2,928	2,748	2,520	2,364
Pell grant eligible	17%	19%	23%	22%	24%	3,519	3,386	3,429	3,242	3,076
Overall	22%	25%	28%	28%	28%	6,484	6,314	6,177	5,762	5,440

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: Community College Institutional Research Database.

Calculation:

Full-time: Percentage of first-time, full-time, Associate's degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 24 or more credits before the following fall.

Part-time: Percentage of first-time, part-time, Associate's degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 12 or more credits before the following fall.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 1.4 – Percentage On Track to Completing on Time by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level

Sector level – Community College Part-time Students

Table 5.1.4b. *Percentage of Associate’s Degree-seeking Students who were On Track by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level, Fall 2011 through Fall 2015 First-time Student Cohorts who Began as Part-time Students*

Gender	% of fall Associate's degree-seeking cohort which was "on track"					Fall Associate's degree-seeking cohort				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Female	31%	31%	32%	35%	34%	2,160	2,244	2,228	2,060	1,965
Male	28%	30%	30%	33%	32%	1,680	1,915	1,878	1,697	1,689
Overall	30%	30%	31%	34%	33%	3,840	4,159	4,106	3,757	3,654
Race/ethnicity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
American Indian or Alaska Native	21%	55%	*	17%	*	14	11	*	12	*
Asian	32%	37%	43%	41%	41%	98	131	156	128	128
Black or African American	25%	23%	24%	27%	26%	728	799	816	708	662
Hispanic/Latino	27%	26%	28%	28%	29%	1,018	1,113	1,172	1,044	1,148
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	34%	35%	35%	41%	40%	1,728	1,837	1,679	1,611	1,461
Two or more races	38%	27%	22%	28%	32%	52	75	86	81	71
Race/ethnicity unknown	30%	27%	36%	29%	35%	191	184	184	163	172
Nonresident alien	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Overall	30%	30%	31%	34%	33%	3,840	4,159	4,106	3,757	3,654
Pell grant eligibility status	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Not Pell grant eligible	32%	31%	32%	36%	34%	1,635	1,807	1,777	1,536	1,621
Pell grant eligible	29%	29%	30%	33%	33%	2,205	2,352	2,329	2,221	2,033
Overall	30%	30%	31%	34%	33%	3,840	4,159	4,106	3,757	3,654

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: Community College Institutional Research Database.

Calculation:

Full-time: Percentage of first-time, full-time, Associate’s degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 24 or more credits before the following fall.

Part-time: Percentage of first-time, part-time, Associate’s degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 12 or more credits before the following fall.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 1.4 – Percentage On Track to Completing on Time by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level

Sector level – State University Full-time Students

Table 5.1.4b. *Percentage of Bachelor’s Degree-seeking Students who were On Track by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level, Fall 2010 through Fall 2015 First-time Student Cohorts who Began as Full-time Students*

Gender	% of fall Bachelor's degree-seeking cohort which was "on track"						Fall Bachelor's degree-seeking cohort					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Female	74%	72%	77%	76%	74%	78%	2,401	2,434	2,498	2,470	2,328	2,417
Male	69%	67%	69%	69%	68%	70%	2,064	2,030	1,992	1,910	1,933	1,966
Overall	72%	70%	73%	73%	72%	74%	4,465	4,464	4,490	4,380	4,261	4,383
Race/ethnicity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	36%	90%	*	*	83%	*	11	10	*	*	18
Asian	74%	73%	74%	75%	70%	77%	102	82	122	121	148	168
Black or African American	56%	56%	61%	57%	61%	62%	412	533	485	517	498	642
Hispanic/Latino	61%	65%	64%	67%	66%	67%	449	514	499	589	567	456
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	76%	73%	77%	77%	74%	78%	3,317	3,041	2,889	2,663	2,684	2,637
Two or more races	67%	67%	61%	71%	79%	79%	91	109	106	102	108	77
Race/ethnicity unknown	63%	62%	78%	80%	81%	79%	63	162	350	350	220	361
Nonresident alien	74%	45%	64%	74%	67%	65%	23	11	28	27	24	23
Overall	72%	70%	73%	73%	72%	74%	4,465	4,464	4,490	4,380	4,261	4,383
Pell grant eligibility status	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Not Pell grant eligible	74%	71%	76%	76%	75%	77%	2,956	2,836	2,948	2,770	2,717	2,655
Pell grant eligible	68%	67%	68%	69%	65%	70%	1,509	1,628	1,542	1,610	1,544	1,728
Overall	72%	70%	73%	73%	72%	74%	4,465	4,464	4,490	4,380	4,261	4,383

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: State University Departments of Institutional Research.

Calculation:

Full-time: Percentage of first-time, full-time, Bachelor’s degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 24 or more credits before the following fall.

Part-time: Percentage of first-time, part-time, Bachelor’s degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 12 or more credits before the following fall.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 1.4 – Percentage On Track to Completing on Time by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level

Sector level – State University Part-time Students

Table 5.1.4b. *Percentage of Bachelor’s Degree-seeking Students who were On Track by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level, Fall 2010 through Fall 2015 First-time Student Cohorts who Began as Part-time Students*

Gender	% of fall Bachelor's degree-seeking cohort which was "on track"						Fall Bachelor's degree-seeking cohort					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Female	38%	56%	60%	42%	31%	56%	29	34	43	24	29	27
Male	39%	65%	68%	64%	50%	59%	31	34	41	45	20	22
Overall	38%	60%	64%	57%	39%	57%	60	68	84	69	49	49
Race/ethnicity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Black or African American	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic/Latino	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	33%	64%	69%	57%	43%	64%	43	56	55	51	30	36
Two or more races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Race/ethnicity unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonresident alien	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Overall	38%	60%	64%	57%	39%	57%	60	68	84	69	49	49
Pell grant eligibility status	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Not Pell grant eligible	31%	58%	67%	59%	29%	59%	48	55	58	46	34	37
Pell grant eligible	67%	69%	58%	52%	60%	50%	12	13	26	23	15	12
Overall	38%	60%	64%	57%	39%	57%	60	68	84	69	49	49

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: State University Departments of Institutional Research.

Calculation:

Full-time: Percentage of first-time, full-time, Bachelor’s degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 24 or more credits before the following fall.

Part-time: Percentage of first-time, part-time, Bachelor’s degree-seeking students in a Fall IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey cohort who completed 12 or more credits before the following fall.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 2.4 – Average Time and Credits to Degree by Gender and Race/ethnicity

Sector level – Full-time Community College Students

Table 5.2.4a. Average Time and Credits to Associate's Degree by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level, Graduates in Academic Years 2012 through 2016 who Began as Full-time Students

	Average time to Associate's degree in years					Average credits earned for Associate's degree					Number of Associate's degree recipients				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gender															
Female	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	76.3	76.0	75.7	75.3	75.3	1,031	1,080	1,093	1,089	1,131
Male	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.6	75.7	75.0	75.9	74.4	73.5	771	783	928	863	905
Overall	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	76.0	75.6	75.8	74.9	74.5	1,802	1,863	2,021	1,952	2,036
Race/ethnicity															
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.7	80.5	79.1	78.5	77.9	78.3	51	68	64	60	70
Black or African American	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	76.7	76.9	75.7	77.1	75.1	177	173	191	220	230
Hispanic/Latino	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	76.9	76.9	77.5	76.4	75.5	281	320	365	371	419
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	75.5	74.6	74.9	73.6	73.5	1,163	1,166	1,255	1,168	1,180
Two or more races	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	70.9	68.5	69.5	69.6	71.2	10	16	18	27	41
Race/ethnicity unknown	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.8	4.4	75.5	78.3	79.0	79.1	79.3	96	106	114	87	84
Nonresident alien	3.4	*	2.9	3.7	*	82.4	*	79.3	80.3	*	17	*	10	10	*
Overall	3.7	4	3.9	3.9	4	76.0	76	75.8	74.9	75	1,802	1,863	2,021	1,952	2,036
Pell grant eligibility status															
Not Pell grant eligible	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.7	75.9	75.3	75.4	74.3	73.8	1,169	1,162	1,204	1,076	1,104
Pell grant eligible	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	76.3	76.0	76.3	75.6	75.3	633	701	817	876	932
Overall	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	76.0	75.6	75.8	74.9	74.5	1,802	1,863	2,021	1,952	2,036

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: Community College Institutional Research Database.

Notes: If a student's enrollment at the institution lapsed for more than five years, they were excluded. If a student obtained multiple degrees, only the first one is represented. Only time and credits earned at the student's degree-granting institution are counted, meaning credits obtained or time enrolled at institutions other than a student's degree-granting one are not represented.

Calculation:

Average time to degree: The first term a student began their academic career was subtracted from the date of degree attainment (i.e., graduation date) and averaged per institution.

Average credits earned for degree: The number of credits accumulated at time of graduation were averaged per institution.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 2.4 – Average Time and Credits to Degree by Gender and Race/ethnicity

Sector level – Part-time Community College Students

Table 5.2.4a. Average Time and Credits to Associate's Degree by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level, Graduates in Academic Years 2012 through 2016 who Began as Part-time Students

	Average time to Associate's degree in years					Average credits earned for Associate's degree					Number of Associate's degree recipients				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gender															
Female	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	78.5	77.9	77.5	78.1	78.1	465	457	510	504	547
Male	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.6	80.8	78.8	78.6	76.8	76.4	264	254	314	304	351
Overall	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	79.4	78.2	77.9	77.6	77.4	729	711	824	808	898
Race/ethnicity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	5.0	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.4	80.1	84.4	79.3	79.0	83.6	28	29	34	23	34
Black or African American	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	77.8	78.6	77.8	78.1	77.2	110	115	125	145	144
Hispanic/Latino	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	82.6	79.9	79.4	81.6	79.9	123	139	167	167	208
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	78.2	76.9	76.9	75.4	75.7	390	368	416	409	449
Two or more races	*	*	*	*	3.9	*	*	*	*	72.6	*	*	*	*	13
Race/ethnicity unknown	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.2	81.6	77.6	80.7	80.8	78.6	64	49	67	49	41
Nonresident alien	4.3	*	*	*	*	83.3	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*
Overall	5.0	5	5	5	5	79.4	78	78	78	77	729	711	824	808	898
Pell grant eligibility status	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Not Pell grant eligible	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	80.0	78.1	77.8	77.7	77.3	479	465	493	454	497
Pell grant eligible	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	78.1	78.5	78.2	77.5	77.7	250	246	331	354	401
Overall	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	79.4	78.2	77.9	77.6	77.4	729	711	824	808	898

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: Community College Institutional Research Database.

Notes: If a student's enrollment at the institution lapsed for more than five years, they were excluded. If a student obtained multiple degrees, only the first one is represented. Only time and credits earned at the student's degree-granting institution are counted, meaning credits obtained or time enrolled at institutions other than a student's degree-granting one are not represented.

Calculation:

Average time to degree: The first term a student began their academic career was subtracted from the date of degree attainment (i.e., graduation date) and averaged per institution.

Average credits earned for degree: The number of credits accumulated at time of graduation were averaged per institution.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 2.4 – Average Time and Credits to Degree by Gender and Race/ethnicity

Sector level – Full-time State University Students

Table 5.2.4a. Average Time and Credits to Bachelor's Degree by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level, Graduates in Academic Years 2012 through 2016 who Began as Full-time Students

	Average time to Bachelor's degree in years					Average credits earned for Bachelor's degree					Number of Bachelor's degree recipients				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gender															
Female	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	128.5	127.4	127.4	127.0	127.5	1,450	1,577	1,514	1,403	1,532
Male	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	127.6	126.4	126.6	126.9	125.6	1,050	1,082	1,064	1,072	1,103
Overall	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	128.1	127.0	127.1	126.9	126.7	2,500	2,659	2,578	2,475	2,635
Race/ethnicity															
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	4.6	4.8	*	*	*	126.2	130.3	*	*	*	31	10
Asian	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.4	129.2	127.0	124.4	124.5	121.2	42	66	51	56	67
Black or African American	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.9	126.2	127.4	129.7	126.9	127.9	164	138	172	179	232
Hispanic/Latino	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	128.3	126.6	127.6	127.8	127.5	131	176	174	201	239
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	128.2	127.2	126.9	127.1	126.7	2,089	2,181	2,079	1,890	1,874
Two or more races	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.7	126.2	122.7	127.3	123.8	127.8	24	49	45	61	61
Race/ethnicity unknown	6.0	5.0	5.6	4.2	4.2	131.5	124.8	126.7	123.4	125.2	26	26	40	49	139
Nonresident alien	4.2	4.5	3.7	*	3.9	126.6	120.6	113.7	*	125.1	16	13	10	*	11
Overall	4.7	4.6	4.7	5	4.6	128.1	127.0	127.1	127	126.7	2,500	2,659	2,578	2,475	2,635
Pell grant eligibility status															
Not Pell grant eligible	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	127.5	127.1	127.0	126.8	126.4	1,739	1,751	1,652	1,545	1,588
Pell grant eligible	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	129.5	126.9	127.3	127.2	127.2	761	908	926	930	1,047
Overall	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	128.1	127.0	127.1	126.9	126.7	2,500	2,659	2,578	2,475	2,635

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: State University Departments of Institutional Research.

Notes: If a student's enrollment at the institution lapsed for more than five years, they were excluded. If a student obtained multiple degrees, only the first one is represented. Only time and credits earned at the student's degree-granting institution are counted, meaning credits obtained or time enrolled at institutions other than a student's degree-granting one are not represented.

Calculation:

Average time to degree: The first term a student began their academic career was subtracted from the date of degree attainment (i.e., graduation date) and averaged per institution.

Average credits earned for degree: The number of credits accumulated at time of graduation were averaged per institution.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 2.4 – Average Time and Credits to Degree by Gender and Race/ethnicity

Sector level – Part-time State University Students

Table 5.2.4a. Average Time and Credits to Bachelor's Degree by Gender, Race/ethnicity, and Income Level, Graduates in Academic Years 2012 through 2016 who Began as Part-time Students

<i>Gender</i>	Average time to Bachelor's degree in years					Average credits earned for Bachelor's degree					Number of Bachelor's degree recipients				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Female	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.5	4.9	113.4	113.1	109.5	99.7	103.1	181	189	141	127	115
Male	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.7	112.0	113.3	113.3	110.6	111.8	147	139	108	111	80
Overall	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.2	112.8	113.2	111.1	104.8	106.7	328	328	249	238	195
<i>Race/ethnicity</i>	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	5.0	*	5.7	*	*	109.5	*	89.1	*	*	15	*	11	*
Black or African American	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.2	120.5	119.1	120.4	116.5	114.1	54	66	47	41	33
Hispanic/Latino	4.9	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.8	113.7	127.0	117.0	119.3	116.7	42	42	33	36	40
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	113.4	108.4	107.5	99.7	103.0	201	191	152	125	105
Two or more races	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Race/ethnicity unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonresident alien	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Overall	5	5	6	5	5	113	113	111	105	107	328	328	249	238	195
<i>Pell grant eligibility</i>	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Not Pell grant eligible	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.8	109.3	110.5	108.7	95.3	102.9	202	170	132	121	98
Pell grant eligible	5.4	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.7	118.4	116.1	113.9	114.6	110.5	126	158	117	117	97
Overall	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.2	112.8	113.2	111.1	104.8	106.7	328	328	249	238	195

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: State University Departments of Institutional Research.

Notes: If a student's enrollment at the institution lapsed for more than five years, they were excluded. If a student obtained multiple degrees, only the first one is represented. Only time and credits earned at the student's degree-granting institution are counted, meaning credits obtained or time enrolled at institutions other than a student's degree-granting one are not represented.

Calculation:

Average time to degree: The first term a student began their academic career was subtracted from the date of degree attainment (i.e., graduation date) and averaged per institution.

Average credits earned for degree: The number of credits accumulated at time of graduation were averaged per institution.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 4.1 – Completions in Fields with High Workforce Demand: STEM, Health, and Education by Gender and Race/ethnicity

Sector level – Connecticut State College and Universities by Gender

Table 5.4.1. *Completions by High Demand Field, Sector, Student Level, and Gender, Community Colleges, AY 2014-2016*

Sector	Gender	% of completions in Education			% of completions in Health			% of completions in STEM fields			Number of total completions		
		Academic Year			Academic Year			Academic Year			Academic Year		
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Community colleges	Female	7.7%	6.4%	7.0%	27.0%	28.7%	27.3%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	4,518	4,408	4,567
	Male	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	7.5%	7.8%	9.3%	33.9%	28.8%	28.6%	3,231	2,924	3,161
	Overall	4.7%	3.9%	4.2%	18.9%	20.4%	19.9%	16.1%	13.6%	13.9%	7,749	7,332	7,728
Charter Oak State College	Female	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	8.6%	7.6%	8.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	394	394	459
	Male	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	4.3%	4.0%	1.6%	1.0%	0.9%	189	209	223
	Overall	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	7.9%	6.5%	7.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%	583	603	682
State universities (undergraduate students)	Female	10.0%	8.0%	8.5%	11.4%	11.5%	12.5%	6.7%	7.8%	8.3%	3,390	3,169	3,327
	Male	6.0%	5.0%	3.9%	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%	17.8%	18.8%	19.1%	2,394	2,519	2,466
	Overall	8.4%	6.7%	6.5%	8.0%	7.4%	8.4%	11.3%	12.7%	12.9%	5,784	5,688	5,793
State universities (graduate students)	Female	58.5%	57.9%	57.2%	12.0%	14.6%	16.5%	4.0%	3.5%	3.5%	1,213	1,270	1,235
	Male	44.7%	45.9%	48.7%	9.9%	6.8%	6.3%	11.2%	12.0%	11.4%	465	442	511
	Overall	54.7%	54.8%	54.7%	11.4%	12.6%	13.5%	6.0%	5.7%	5.8%	1,678	1,712	1,746

Table 5.4.2. *Completions in High Demand Fields by Sector, Student Level, and Gender, Community Colleges, AY 2014-2016*

Sector	Gender	% of completions in high demand fields			Number of total completions		
		Academic Year			Academic Year		
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Community colleges	Female	38.0%	38.6%	38.0%	4,518	4,408	4,567
	Male	41.8%	36.8%	38.1%	3,231	2,924	3,161
	Overall	39.6%	37.9%	38.0%	7,749	7,332	7,728
Charter Oak State College	Female	9.4%	7.9%	8.7%	394	394	459
	Male	8.5%	5.3%	4.9%	189	209	223
	Overall	9.1%	7.0%	7.5%	583	603	682
State universities (undergraduate students)	Female	28.1%	27.3%	29.3%	3,390	3,169	3,327
	Male	27.1%	26.1%	25.8%	2,394	2,519	2,466
	Overall	27.7%	26.8%	27.8%	5,784	5,688	5,793
State universities (graduate students)	Female	74.4%	75.9%	77.2%	1,213	1,270	1,235
	Male	65.8%	64.7%	66.3%	465	442	511
	Overall	72.1%	73.0%	74.0%	1,678	1,712	1,746

Source: IPEDS Completions Survey.

Notes. An institution's first and second majors reported in the IPEDS Completions Survey were utilized to obtain a complete picture of the fields of study in which degrees were awarded; this only pertains to the four-year state universities and Charter Oak State College since the two-year institutions do not have students who major in more than one field of study.

¹Fields of study were grouped using a program's two-digit Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) code. A full list of CIP codes and their descriptions associated with STEM, health, and education fields can be found in the Appendix.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 4.1 – Completions in Fields with High Workforce Demand: STEM, Health, and Education by Gender and Race/ethnicity

Sector level – Community Colleges by Race/ethnicity

Table 5.4.3. Undergraduate Completions by High Demand Fields by Race/ethnicity, Community Colleges, AY 2014-2016

Race/ethnicity	% of completions in Education			% of completions in Health			% of completions in STEM fields			Number of total completions		
	Academic Year			Academic Year			Academic Year			Academic Year		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	7.7%	0.0%	*	7.7%	7.1%	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	13	14
Asian	3.5%	2.6%	3.6%	16.1%	17.0%	16.8%	19.6%	19.2%	21.9%	286	229	274
Black or African American	7.3%	4.7%	3.8%	17.1%	23.1%	21.8%	10.3%	9.3%	9.2%	844	893	952
Hispanic/Latino	6.5%	4.5%	6.7%	14.7%	16.2%	17.5%	13.0%	11.7%	11.8%	1,201	1,224	1,398
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	*	18.2%	29.4%	*	54.5%	5.9%	*	11	17	*
White	3.7%	3.6%	3.8%	20.5%	21.3%	20.9%	17.9%	14.9%	14.9%	4,775	4,285	4,524
Two or more races	2.8%	4.4%	3.9%	14.2%	23.0%	21.3%	12.3%	8.0%	7.7%	106	226	155
Race/ethnicity unknown	5.1%	5.2%	2.0%	19.1%	18.4%	15.6%	14.9%	16.6%	15.9%	450	385	352
Nonresident alien	11.8%	1.7%	1.9%	16.2%	15.0%	15.4%	7.4%	5.0%	30.8%	68	60	52
Overall	4.7%	3.9%	4.2%	18.9%	20.4%	19.9%	16.1%	13.6%	13.9%	7,749	7,332	7,728

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Table 5.4.4. Undergraduate Completions in High Demand Fields by Race/ethnicity, Charter Oak State College, AY 2014-2016

Race/ethnicity	% of completions in high demand fields			Number of total completions		
	Academic Year			Academic Year		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	15.4%	7.1%	*	13	14
Asian	39.2%	38.9%	42.3%	286	229	274
Black or African American	34.7%	37.1%	34.9%	844	893	952
Hispanic/Latino	34.2%	32.4%	36.0%	1,201	1,224	1,398
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	72.7%	35.3%	*	11	17	*
White	42.1%	39.8%	39.5%	4,775	4,285	4,524
Two or more races	29.2%	35.4%	32.9%	106	226	155
Race/ethnicity unknown	39.1%	40.3%	33.5%	450	385	352
Nonresident alien	35.3%	21.7%	48.1%	68	60	52
Overall	39.6%	37.9%	38.0%	7,749	7,332	7,728

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: IPEDS Completions Survey.

Notes. An institution's first and second majors reported in the IPEDS Completions Survey were utilized to obtain a complete picture of the fields of study in which degrees were awarded; this only pertains to the four-year state universities and Charter Oak State College since the two-year institutions do not have students who major in more than one field of study.

¹Fields of study were grouped using a program's two-digit Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) code. A full list of CIP codes and their descriptions associated with STEM, health, and education fields can be found in the Appendix.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 4.1 – Completions in Fields with High Workforce Demand: STEM, Health, and Education by Gender and Race/ethnicity

Sector level – Charter Oak State College by Race/ethnicity

Table 5.4.5. Undergraduate Completions by High Demand Fields by Race/ethnicity, Charter Oak State College, AY 2014-2016

Race/ethnicity	% of completions in Education			% of completions in Health			% of completions in STEM fields			Number of total completions		
	Academic Year			Academic Year			Academic Year			Academic Year		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	0.0%	0.0%	*	8.3%	25.0%	*	0.0%	6.3%	*	12	16	*
Black or African American	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	11.1%	16.3%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%	69	81	98
Hispanic/Latino	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	4.8%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	68	63	75
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	5.4%	6.5%	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	381	407	433
Two or more races	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	12	18
Race/ethnicity unknown	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	43	17	39
Nonresident alien	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Overall	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	7.9%	6.5%	7.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%	583	603	682

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Table 5.4.6. Undergraduate Completions in High Demand Fields by Race/ethnicity, Charter Oak State College, AY 2014-2016

Race/ethnicity	% of completions in high demand fields			Number of total completions		
	Academic Year			Academic Year		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	8.3%	31.3%	*	12	16	8
Black or African American	13.0%	12.3%	17.3%	69	81	98
Hispanic/Latino	7.4%	4.8%	4.0%	68	63	75
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	9.7%	5.7%	6.7%	381	407	433
Two or more races	*	0.0%	0.0%	6	12	18
Race/ethnicity unknown	2.3%	5.9%	2.6%	43	17	39
Nonresident alien	*	*	*	*	*	*
Overall	9.1%	7.0%	7.5%	583	603	682

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: IPEDS Completions Survey.

Notes. An institution's first and second majors reported in the IPEDS Completions Survey were utilized to obtain a complete picture of the fields of study in which degrees were awarded; this only pertains to the four-year state universities and Charter Oak State College since the two-year institutions do not have students who major in more than one field of study.

¹Fields of study were grouped using a program's two-digit Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) code. A full list of CIP codes and their descriptions associated with STEM, health, and education fields can be found in the Appendix.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 4.1 – Completions in Fields with High Workforce Demand: STEM, Health, and Education by Gender and Race/ethnicity

Sector level – State Universities by Race/ethnicity

Table 5.4.5. Undergraduate Completions by High Demand Fields by Race/ethnicity, State Universities, AY 2014-2016

Race/ethnicity	% of completions in Education			% of completions in Health			% of completions in STEM fields			Number of total completions		
	Academic Year			Academic Year			Academic Year			Academic Year		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.5%	10.0%	21.4%	4.5%	10.0%	21.4%	4.5%	10.0%	7.1%	22	10	14
Asian	1.4%	1.5%	2.3%	8.1%	8.8%	5.1%	18.9%	27.3%	27.1%	148	194	177
Black or African American	3.0%	2.1%	1.3%	11.2%	8.7%	9.0%	9.6%	7.0%	10.1%	492	516	557
Hispanic/Latino	6.3%	3.6%	5.1%	6.7%	6.6%	7.4%	8.6%	10.1%	10.5%	510	576	609
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.0%	*	*	10.0%	*	*	20.0%	*	*	10	*	*
White	9.7%	8.1%	7.7%	7.8%	7.3%	8.6%	11.3%	12.8%	12.9%	4,319	4,070	3,928
Two or more races	4.2%	7.6%	5.3%	9.5%	3.4%	7.1%	10.5%	14.3%	11.5%	95	119	113
Race/ethnicity unknown	3.4%	2.5%	6.7%	10.3%	11.0%	7.0%	15.9%	16.6%	13.7%	145	163	299
Nonresident alien	7.0%	2.7%	3.3%	2.3%	2.7%	13.2%	20.9%	29.7%	17.6%	43	37	91
Overall	8.4%	6.7%	6.5%	8.0%	7.4%	8.4%	11.3%	12.7%	12.9%	5,784	5,688	5,793

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Table 5.4.6. Undergraduate Completions in High Demand Fields by Race/ethnicity, State Universities, AY 2014-2016

Race/ethnicity	% of completions in high demand fields			Number of total completions		
	Academic Year			Academic Year		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
American Indian or Alaska Native	13.6%	30.0%	50.0%	22	10	14
Asian	28.4%	37.6%	34.5%	148	194	177
Black or African American	23.8%	17.8%	20.3%	492	516	557
Hispanic/Latino	21.6%	20.3%	23.0%	510	576	609
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	30.0%	*	*	10	*	*
White	28.8%	28.2%	29.3%	4,319	4,070	3,928
Two or more races	24.2%	25.2%	23.9%	95	119	113
Race/ethnicity unknown	29.7%	30.1%	27.4%	145	163	299
Nonresident alien	30.2%	35.1%	34.1%	43	37	91
Overall	27.7%	26.8%	27.8%	5,784	5,688	5,793

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: IPEDS Completions Survey.

Notes. An institution's first and second majors reported in the IPEDS Completions Survey were utilized to obtain a complete picture of the fields of study in which degrees were awarded; this only pertains to the four-year state universities and Charter Oak State College since the two-year institutions do not have students who major in more than one field of study.

¹Fields of study were grouped using a program's two-digit Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) code. A full list of CIP codes and their descriptions associated with STEM, health, and education fields can be found in the Appendix.

Goal 5 – Equity

Indicator 4.1 – Completions in Fields with High Workforce Demand: STEM, Health, and Education by Gender and Race/ethnicity

Sector level – State Universities by Race/ethnicity

Table 5.4.5. Graduate Student Completions by High Demand Fields by Race/ethnicity, State Universities, AY 2014-2016

Race/ethnicity	% of completions in Education			% of completions in Health			% of completions in STEM fields			Number of total completions		
	Academic Year			Academic Year			Academic Year			Academic Year		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	17.8%	22.5%	25.6%	15.6%	17.5%	17.9%	15.6%	25.0%	28.2%	45	40	39
Black or African American	57.0%	50.4%	39.8%	8.9%	17.6%	24.4%	3.7%	4.2%	5.7%	135	119	123
Hispanic/Latino	50.0%	42.0%	41.3%	14.1%	15.9%	5.4%	6.3%	13.6%	4.3%	64	88	92
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	55.7%	57.2%	59.0%	12.0%	11.7%	13.5%	5.2%	4.2%	4.1%	1,260	1,318	1,262
Two or more races	56.0%	55.0%	44.4%	8.0%	20.0%	27.8%	4.0%	10.0%	0.0%	25	20	18
Race/ethnicity unknown	60.4%	54.9%	48.6%	8.5%	14.3%	10.9%	8.5%	3.3%	7.2%	106	91	138
Nonresident alien	46.2%	47.1%	53.5%	2.6%	5.9%	2.8%	17.9%	26.5%	23.9%	39	34	71
Overall	54.7%	54.8%	54.7%	11.4%	12.6%	13.5%	6.0%	5.7%	5.8%	1,678	1,712	1,746

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Table 5.4.6. Graduate Student Completions in High Demand Fields by Race/ethnicity, State Universities, AY 2014-2016

Race/ethnicity	% of completions in high demand fields			Number of total completions		
	Academic Year			Academic Year		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	48.9%	65.0%	71.8%	45	40	39
Black or African American	69.6%	72.3%	69.9%	135	119	123
Hispanic/Latino	70.3%	71.6%	51.1%	64	88	92
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	72.9%	73.1%	76.6%	1,260	1,318	1,262
Two or more races	68.0%	85.0%	72.2%	25	20	18
Race/ethnicity unknown	77.4%	72.5%	66.7%	106	91	138
Nonresident alien	66.7%	79.4%	80.3%	39	34	71
Overall	72.1%	73.0%	74.0%	1,678	1,712	1,746

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: IPEDS Completions Survey.

Notes. An institution's first and second majors reported in the IPEDS Completions Survey were utilized to obtain a complete picture of the fields of study in which degrees were awarded; this only pertains to the four-year state universities and Charter Oak State College since the two-year institutions do not have students who major in more than one field of study.

¹Fields of study were grouped using a program's two-digit Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) code. A full list of CIP codes and their descriptions associated with STEM, health, and education fields can be found in the Appendix.

Goal 5 – Equity

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Fall Enrollment

Sector level – Connecticut State Colleges and Universities by Gender

Table 5.4.5. Fall Enrollment by Degree-seeking Status and Gender, Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Fall 2012 through Fall 2016

Sector	Student level & degree-seeking status	Gender	% of fall students					Fall enrollment				
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Community Colleges	All undergraduates	Female	59.3%	58.6%	58.6%	58.1%	57.9%	34,525	33,400	32,333	30,676	29,263
		Male	40.7%	41.4%	41.4%	41.9%	42.1%	23,703	23,577	22,821	22,085	21,285
		Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	58,228	56,977	55,154	52,761	50,548
	Undergraduate degree-seeking	Female	59.0%	58.5%	58.6%	58.1%	57.7%	29,945	29,138	28,205	26,627	25,546
		Male	41.0%	41.5%	41.4%	41.9%	42.3%	20,780	20,647	19,929	19,176	18,734
		Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	50,725	49,785	48,134	45,803	44,280
	Undergraduate non-degree-seeking	Female	61.0%	59.3%	58.8%	58.2%	59.3%	4,580	4,262	4,128	4,049	3,717
		Male	39.0%	40.7%	41.2%	41.8%	40.7%	2,923	2,930	2,892	2,909	2,551
		Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	7,503	7,192	7,020	6,958	6,268
Charter Oak State College	Undergraduate	Female	67.2%	65.7%	67.4%	67.8%	67.5%	1,105	1,038	1,300	1,179	1,035
		Male	32.8%	34.3%	32.6%	32.2%	32.5%	539	542	629	559	498
		Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1,644	1,580	1,929	1,738	1,533
	Graduate	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	48.0%	0	0	0	0	24
		Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	52.0%	0	0	0	0	26
		Overall	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%	0	0	0	0	50
	Undergraduate and Graduate	Female	67.2%	65.7%	67.4%	67.8%	66.9%	1,105	1,038	1,300	1,179	1,059
		Male	32.8%	34.3%	32.6%	32.2%	33.1%	539	542	629	559	524
		Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1,644	1,580	1,929	1,738	1,583
Connecticut State Universities	Undergraduate	Female	54.0%	53.6%	53.0%	53.4%	53.5%	15,813	15,379	15,139	15,177	14,907
		Male	46.0%	46.4%	47.0%	46.6%	46.5%	13,495	13,320	13,446	13,263	12,946
		Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	29,308	28,699	28,585	28,440	27,853
	Graduate	Female	70.0%	70.3%	69.3%	67.8%	68.9%	3,860	3,772	3,822	3,534	3,675
		Male	30.0%	29.7%	30.7%	32.2%	31.1%	1,656	1,591	1,694	1,678	1,659
		Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	5,516	5,363	5,516	5,212	5,334
	Undergraduate and Graduate	Female	56.5%	56.2%	55.6%	55.6%	56.0%	19,673	19,151	18,961	18,711	18,582
		Male	43.5%	43.8%	44.4%	44.4%	44.0%	15,151	14,911	15,140	14,941	14,605
		Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	34,824	34,062	34,101	33,652	33,187

Note. Prior to Fall 2016, Charter Oak State College did not enroll any graduate students; n/a stands for not applicable.

Source: IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey.

Notes. Degree-seeking status is only presented for the enrollments at the Community Colleges because the percentage of non-degree students at Charter Oak State College and the State Universities is only 5% and 3% of the total undergraduate population, respectively.

Goal 5 – Equity

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Fall Enrollment

Sector level – Community Colleges by Race/ethnicity

Table 5.4.5. Fall Enrollment by Degree-seeking Status and Race/ethnicity, Community Colleges, Fall 2012 through Fall 2016

Degree-seeking status	Race/ethnicity	% of fall students					Fall enrollment					
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Undergraduate degree-seeking	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	125	128	113	91	103	
	Asian	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%	3.7%	1,645	1,663	1,706	1,654	1,628	
	Black or African American	16.9%	17.3%	17.9%	17.6%	17.7%	8,548	8,622	8,604	8,063	7,820	
	Hispanic/Latino	20.7%	21.7%	22.8%	23.8%	25.6%	10,488	10,819	10,959	10,924	11,319	
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	73	78	78	71	63	
	White	51.0%	50.4%	48.7%	47.8%	45.9%	25,881	25,093	23,436	21,871	20,322	
	Two or more races	1.6%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	817	915	1,009	1,051	1,029	
	Race/ethnicity unknown	5.7%	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%	4.0%	2,913	2,273	2,055	1,904	1,787	
	Nonresident alien	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	235	194	174	174	209	
	Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	50,725	49,785	48,134	45,803	44,280	
	Undergraduate non-degree-seeking	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.1%	*	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	11	*	10	13	11
		Asian	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.8%	315	306	304	290	298
Black or African American		10.6%	10.8%	13.0%	12.7%	11.7%	795	778	916	883	736	
Hispanic/Latino		13.2%	14.1%	14.8%	15.4%	15.9%	989	1,013	1,037	1,074	996	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
White		61.9%	61.6%	58.6%	59.3%	58.6%	4,642	4,431	4,111	4,125	3,672	
Two or more races		1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	1.3%	1.7%	87	100	122	88	104	
Race/ethnicity unknown		7.9%	6.6%	6.5%	6.0%	6.3%	591	475	458	419	398	
Nonresident alien		0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	65	72	58	59	50	
Overall		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	7,503	7,192	7,020	6,958	6,268	
All undergraduates		American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	136	137	123	104	114
		Asian	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	1,960	1,969	2,010	1,944	1,926
	Black or African American	16.0%	16.5%	17.3%	17.0%	16.9%	9,343	9,400	9,520	8,946	8,556	
	Hispanic/Latino	19.7%	20.8%	21.8%	22.7%	24.4%	11,477	11,832	11,996	11,998	12,315	
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	81	86	82	78	66	
	White	52.4%	51.8%	49.9%	49.3%	47.5%	30,523	29,524	27,547	25,996	23,994	
	Two or more races	1.6%	1.8%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	904	1,015	1,131	1,139	1,133	
	Race/ethnicity unknown	6.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	3,504	2,748	2,513	2,323	2,185	
	Nonresident alien	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	300	266	232	233	259	
	Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	58,228	56,977	55,154	52,761	50,548	

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey.

Notes. Degree-seeking status is only presented for the enrollments at the Community Colleges because the percentage of non-degree students at Charter Oak State College and the State Universities is only 5% and 3% of the total undergraduate population, respectively.

Goal 5 – Equity

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Fall Enrollment

Sector level – Charter Oak State College by Race/ethnicity

Table 5.4.5. Fall Enrollment by Student Level and Race/ethnicity, Charter Oak State College, Fall 2012 through Fall 2016

Student level	Race/ethnicity	% of fall students					Fall enrollment				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Undergraduate	American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	0.7%	*	*	*	*	10
	Asian	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	30	26	25	20	21
	Black or African American	16.0%	16.1%	16.7%	16.5%	16.4%	263	254	323	286	252
	Hispanic/Latino	10.4%	10.5%	12.3%	13.1%	14.4%	171	166	237	227	221
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	White	58.8%	60.4%	57.8%	56.2%	55.3%	966	955	1,115	977	847
	Two or more races	1.3%	1.4%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	22	22	48	39	36
	Race/ethnicity unknown	11.1%	8.7%	8.3%	9.8%	8.4%	182	138	161	170	129
	Nonresident alien	*	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	*	11	12	12	15
	Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1,644	1,580	1,929	1,738	1,533
	Graduate	American Indian or Alaska Native	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	0	0	0	0
Asian		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	0	0	0	0	*
Black or African American		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	0	0	0	0	*
Hispanic/Latino		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	0	0	0	0	*
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	0	0	0	0	*
White		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	66.0%	0	0	0	0	33
Two or more races		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	0	0	0	0	*
Race/ethnicity unknown		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	0	0	0	0	*
Nonresident alien		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	0	0	0	0	*
Overall		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%	0	0	0	0	50
Undergraduate and Graduate		American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	0.6%	*	*	*	*
	Asian	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	30	26	25	20	23
	Black or African American	16.0%	16.1%	16.7%	16.5%	16.5%	263	254	323	286	261
	Hispanic/Latino	10.4%	10.5%	12.3%	13.1%	14.2%	171	166	237	227	225
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	White	58.8%	60.4%	57.8%	56.2%	55.6%	966	955	1,115	977	880
	Two or more races	1.3%	1.4%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	22	22	48	39	36
	Race/ethnicity unknown	11.1%	8.7%	8.3%	9.8%	8.3%	182	138	161	170	131
	Nonresident alien	*	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	*	11	12	12	15
	Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1,644	1,580	1,929	1,738	1,583

Notes. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy. Prior to Fall 2016, Charter Oak State College did not enroll any graduate students; n/a stands for not applicable.

Source: IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

Notes. Degree-seeking status is only presented for the enrollments at the Community Colleges because the percentage of non-degree students at Charter Oak State College and the State Universities is only 5% and 3% of the total undergraduate population, respectively.

Goal 5 – Equity

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Fall Enrollment

Sector level – State Universities by Race/ethnicity

Table 5.4.5. Fall Enrollment by Student Level and Race/ethnicity, State Universities, Fall 2012 through Fall 2016

Student level	Race/ethnicity	% of fall students					Fall enrollment				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Undergraduate	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	87	62	65	66	61
	Asian	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%	3.5%	3.8%	811	847	909	1,005	1,062
	Black or African American	10.8%	11.2%	11.7%	12.7%	12.4%	3,162	3,215	3,347	3,603	3,461
	Hispanic/Latino	10.5%	11.4%	12.4%	12.7%	13.9%	3,085	3,280	3,541	3,601	3,872
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	51	29	25	22	23
	White	68.5%	66.3%	64.0%	61.8%	60.8%	20,069	19,016	18,287	17,578	16,939
	Two or more races	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.8%	634	591	645	624	782
	Race/ethnicity unknown	4.1%	5.1%	5.4%	5.9%	5.0%	1,202	1,452	1,531	1,673	1,397
	Nonresident alien	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	207	207	235	268	256
	Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	29,308	28,699	28,585	28,440	27,853
	Graduate	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3%	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	*
Asian		2.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	122	141	142	144	147
Black or African American		7.1%	7.5%	7.8%	8.4%	8.5%	391	404	431	439	452
Hispanic/Latino		5.5%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	6.9%	302	304	314	297	370
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White		76.5%	75.5%	74.9%	72.8%	72.5%	4,221	4,048	4,129	3,795	3,866
Two or more races		1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.7%	71	66	79	70	89
Race/ethnicity unknown		5.8%	5.6%	5.9%	5.8%	5.3%	322	302	323	304	282
Nonresident alien		<u>1.2%</u>	<u>1.5%</u>	<u>1.6%</u>	<u>2.9%</u>	<u>2.2%</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>118</u>
Overall		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	5,516	5,363	5,516	5,212	5,334
Undergraduate and Graduate		American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	102	70	71	74
	Asian	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.4%	3.6%	933	988	1,051	1,149	1,209
	Black or African American	10.2%	10.6%	11.1%	12.0%	11.8%	3,553	3,619	3,778	4,042	3,913
	Hispanic/Latino	9.7%	10.5%	11.3%	11.6%	12.8%	3,387	3,584	3,855	3,898	4,242
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	59	36	29	26	27
	White	69.8%	67.7%	65.7%	63.5%	62.7%	24,290	23,064	22,416	21,373	20,805
	Two or more races	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.6%	705	657	724	694	871
	Race/ethnicity unknown	4.4%	5.1%	5.4%	5.9%	5.1%	1,524	1,754	1,854	1,977	1,679
	Nonresident alien	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	271	290	323	419	374
	Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	34,824	34,062	34,101	33,652	33,187

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey.

Notes. Degree-seeking status is only presented for the enrollments at the Community Colleges because the percentage of non-degree students at Charter Oak State College and the State Universities is only 5% and 3% of the total undergraduate population, respectively.

Goal 5 – Equity

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Retention Rates

Sector level – Community Colleges by Demographic Groups

Table 5.4.5. Retention Rates by Gender, Race/ethnicity, Pell Grant Eligibility Status, and Full-time/Part-time Entry Enrollment Status, Community Colleges, Fall 2011 through Fall 2015 Degree or Certificate-seeking Cohorts

<i>Full-time students</i>	Fall-to-fall retention rates (%)					Number of students				
	Fall degree- or certificate-seeking cohort					Fall degree- or certificate-seeking cohort				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gender										
Female	61.6%	62.8%	62.2%	63.2%	59.9%	3,378	3,197	3,179	2,994	2,769
Male	57.4%	58.9%	59.2%	58.8%	57.1%	3,305	3,327	3,216	2,986	2,870
Overall	59.5%	60.8%	60.7%	61.0%	58.5%	6,683	6,524	6,395	5,980	5,639
Race/ethnicity										
American Indian or Alaska Native	77.8%	40.0%	50.0%	*	53.3%	18	10	20	*	15
Asian	59.9%	72.4%	73.8%	69.5%	69.8%	177	196	191	164	182
Black or African American	53.1%	53.0%	54.2%	51.1%	52.9%	1,108	984	1,012	1,004	925
Hispanic/Latino	58.6%	57.4%	59.4%	58.1%	56.8%	1,488	1,518	1,545	1,541	1,515
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	50.0%	*	*	*	66.7%	12	*	*	*	12
White	62.2%	64.6%	63.1%	65.6%	61.0%	3,456	3,398	3,250	2,900	2,592
Two or more races	51.7%	45.9%	54.8%	61.4%	50.9%	118	148	157	158	171
Race/ethnicity unknown	58.9%	58.8%	58.0%	61.8%	60.4%	299	243	205	186	217
Nonresident alien	*	80.0%	*	54.5%	70.0%	*	20	*	11	10
Overall	59.5%	60.8%	60.7%	61.0%	58.5%	6,683	6,524	6,395	5,980	5,639
Pell grant eligibility status										
Not Pell grant eligible	63.5%	65.7%	65.3%	66.2%	61.9%	3,072	3,036	2,857	2,622	2,461
Pell grant eligible	56.1%	56.5%	57.0%	57.0%	55.8%	3,611	3,488	3,538	3,358	3,178
Overall	59.5%	60.8%	60.7%	61.0%	58.5%	6,683	6,524	6,395	5,980	5,639
Part-time students										
	Fall-to-fall retention rates (%)					Number of students				
	Fall degree- or certificate-seeking cohort					Fall degree- or certificate-seeking cohort				
Gender										
Female	50.7%	48.7%	48.7%	48.3%	47.8%	2,238	2,355	2,308	2,141	2,077
Male	42.8%	41.2%	40.3%	42.3%	42.3%	1,816	2,042	1,987	1,781	1,794
Overall	47.2%	45.3%	44.8%	45.6%	45.2%	4,054	4,397	4,295	3,922	3,871
Race/ethnicity										
American Indian or Alaska Native	42.9%	50.0%	*	8.3%	*	14	14	*	12	*
Asian	60.4%	53.6%	60.0%	63.0%	61.8%	106	140	160	138	136
Black or African American	46.2%	44.3%	44.2%	42.5%	38.6%	772	838	846	737	699
Hispanic/Latino	45.8%	46.1%	40.5%	41.9%	42.8%	1,066	1,168	1,211	1,083	1,207
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	60.0%	*	*	*	*	10	*
White	47.7%	45.6%	46.7%	48.1%	48.1%	1,833	1,960	1,779	1,688	1,553
Two or more races	45.3%	30.8%	30.0%	38.6%	43.4%	53	78	90	83	76
Race/ethnicity unknown	47.5%	41.1%	49.7%	49.1%	49.5%	198	190	195	169	188
Nonresident alien	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Overall	47.2%	45.3%	44.8%	45.6%	45.2%	4,054	4,397	4,295	3,922	3,871
Pell grant eligibility status										
Not Pell grant eligible	48.7%	46.7%	46.1%	46.8%	45.6%	1,760	1,931	1,895	1,625	1,744
Pell grant eligible	46.0%	44.2%	43.8%	44.8%	44.9%	2,294	2,466	2,400	2,297	2,127
Overall	47.2%	45.3%	44.8%	45.6%	45.2%	4,054	4,397	4,295	3,922	3,871

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: Community College Institutional Research Database

Notes. The retention rate is calculated one year after the start of a student's first fall semester (e.g., the retention rate of the students who were part of the Fall 2013 cohort was based off of their enrollment status in Fall 2014.

Sector level – State Universities

Table 5.4.5. *Retention Rates by Full-time/Part-time Entry Enrollment Status, State Universities, Fall 2011 through Fall 2015 Degree-seeking Cohorts*

Full-time students										
Institution	Fall-to-fall retention rates (%)					Number of students				
	Fall degree-seeking cohort					Fall degree-seeking cohort				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central	76%	77%	80%	78%	78%	1,372	1,337	1,273	1,353	1,351
Eastern	76%	78%	77%	73%	76%	923	977	963	871	966
Southern	73%	75%	75%	75%	77%	1,319	1,360	1,361	1,275	1,394
Western	69%	74%	79%	76%	73%	870	812	781	774	665
All CSUs	74%	76%	78%	75%	76%	4,484	4,486	4,378	4,273	4,376

Part-time students										
Institution	Fall-to-fall retention rates (%)					Number of students				
	Fall degree-seeking cohort					Fall degree-seeking cohort				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central	57%	54%	67%	53%	50%	13	12	15	16	12
Eastern	50%	75%	81%	82%	58%	24	36	22	12	12
Southern	40%	58%	50%	44%	14%	12	14	16	11	14
Western	55%	59%	40%	31%	83%	17	15	13	12	12
All CSUs	51%	64%	65%	56%	50%	66	77	66	51	50

Source: IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey.

Notes. The retention rate is calculated one year after the start of a student's first fall semester (e.g., the retention rate of the students who were part of the Fall 2013 cohort was based off of their enrollment status in Fall 2014).

Goal 5 – Equity

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Graduation, Transfer-out, and Success Rates

Sector level – Community Colleges

Table 5.4.5. *Graduation Rates by Gender and Race/ethnicity, Community Colleges, Fall 2008 through Fall 2011 Degree- or Certificate-Seeking Cohorts*

<i>Gender</i>	Graduation rate (%)					Number of students				
	Full-time, first-time fall student cohort					Full-time, first-time fall student cohort				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Female	12.7%	13.0%	13.3%	14.0%	15.6%	3,667	3,643	3,378	3,197	3,179
Male	12.5%	11.2%	11.8%	15.1%	15.4%	3,609	3,612	3,305	3,327	3,216
Overall	12.6%	12.1%	12.5%	14.6%	15.5%	7,276	7,255	6,683	6,524	6,395
<i>Race/ethnicity</i>	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
American Indian or Alaska Native	12.5%	5.3%	16.7%	10.0%	5.0%	16	19	18	10	20
Asian	19.8%	20.2%	10.2%	21.4%	18.3%	197	173	176	196	191
Black or African American	6.3%	5.5%	5.4%	7.9%	7.2%	1,064	1,068	1,101	984	1,012
Hispanic/Latino	8.5%	9.4%	9.8%	10.0%	11.4%	1,262	1,501	1,487	1,518	1,545
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	18.2%	20.0%	9.1%	*	*	11	10	11	*	*
White	15.3%	14.8%	16.3%	18.5%	20.2%	4,079	3,924	3,447	3,398	3,250
Two or more races	10.8%	9.0%	5.9%	10.8%	17.2%	93	133	136	148	157
Race/ethnicity unknown	10.6%	11.6%	13.0%	11.9%	9.8%	526	406	300	243	205
Nonresident alien	35.7%	14.3%	*	20.0%	*	28	21	*	20	*
Overall	12.6%	12.1%	12.5%	14.6%	15.5%	7,276	7,255	6,683	6,524	6,395

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey.

Calculations:

Graduation rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed their program within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Transfer-out rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who transferred out without an award within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Success rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed their program or transferred out without an award within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Goal 5 – Equity

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Graduation, Transfer-out, and Success Rates

Sector level – Community Colleges

Table 5.4.5. *Transfer-out Rates by Gender and Race/ethnicity, Community Colleges, Fall 2008 through Fall 2011 Degree- or Certificate-Seeking Cohorts*

Gender	Transfer-out rate (%)					Number of students				
	Full-time, first-time fall student cohort					Full-time, first-time fall student cohort				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Female	20.9%	20.9%	23.4%	20.8%	22.9%	3,667	3,643	3,378	3,197	3,179
Male	19.2%	19.9%	18.8%	18.1%	18.3%	3,609	3,612	3,305	3,327	3,216
Overall	20.1%	20.4%	21.1%	19.4%	20.6%	7,276	7,255	6,683	6,524	6,395
Race/ethnicity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
American Indian or Alaska Native	25.0%	26.3%	22.2%	0.0%	10.0%	16	19	18	10	20
Asian	24.4%	24.9%	31.3%	21.4%	23.6%	197	173	176	196	191
Black or African American	20.9%	22.8%	22.0%	22.0%	20.4%	1,064	1,068	1,101	984	1,012
Hispanic/Latino	16.6%	18.1%	17.1%	14.8%	18.3%	1,262	1,501	1,487	1,518	1,545
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.0%	10.0%	36.4%	*	*	11	10	11	*	*
White	20.8%	21.1%	22.3%	20.5%	21.4%	4,079	3,924	3,447	3,398	3,250
Two or more races	14.0%	10.5%	17.6%	20.9%	19.7%	93	133	136	148	157
Race/ethnicity unknown	21.1%	17.5%	19.0%	21.0%	22.9%	526	406	300	243	205
Nonresident alien	7.1%	19.0%	*	30.0%	*	28	21	*	20	*
Overall	20.1%	20.4%	0	19.4%	0	7,276	7,255	6,683	6,524	6,395

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey.

Calculations:

Graduation rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed their program within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Transfer-out rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who transferred out without an award within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Success rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed their program or transferred out without an award within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Goal 5 – Equity

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Graduation, Transfer-out, and Success Rates

Sector level – Community Colleges

Table 5.4.5. *Success Rates by Gender and Race/ethnicity, Community Colleges, Fall 2008 through Fall 2011 Degree- or Certificate-Seeking Cohorts*

<i>Gender</i>	Success rate (%)					Number of students				
	Full-time, first-time fall student cohort					Full-time, first-time fall student cohort				
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Female	33.6%	34.0%	36.6%	34.9%	38.5%	3,667	3,643	3,378	3,197	3,179
Male	31.8%	31.1%	30.6%	33.1%	33.7%	<u>3,609</u>	<u>3,612</u>	<u>3,305</u>	<u>3,327</u>	<u>3,216</u>
Overall	32.7%	32.5%	33.6%	34.0%	36.1%	7,276	7,255	6,683	6,524	6,395
<i>Race/ethnicity</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
American Indian or Alaska Native	37.5%	31.6%	38.9%	10.0%	15.0%	16	19	18	10	20
Asian	44.2%	45.1%	41.5%	42.9%	41.9%	197	173	176	196	191
Black or African American	27.2%	28.4%	27.3%	29.9%	27.6%	1,064	1,068	1,101	984	1,012
Hispanic/Latino	25.1%	27.4%	26.9%	24.8%	29.6%	1,262	1,501	1,487	1,518	1,545
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	18.2%	30.0%	45.5%	*	*	11	10	11	*	*
White	36.1%	35.9%	38.6%	38.9%	41.6%	4,079	3,924	3,447	3,398	3,250
Two or more races	24.7%	19.5%	23.5%	31.8%	36.9%	93	133	136	148	157
Race/ethnicity unknown	31.7%	29.1%	32.0%	32.9%	32.7%	526	406	300	243	205
Nonresident alien	42.9%	33.3%	*	50.0%	*	<u>28</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>*</u>
Overall	32.7%	32.5%	33.6%	34.0%	36.1%	7,276	7,255	6,683	6,524	6,395

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey

Calculations:

Graduation rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed their program within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Transfer-out rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who transferred out without an award within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Success rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed their program or transferred out without an award within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Goal 5 – Equity

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Graduation, Transfer-out, and Success Rates

Sector level – State Universities

Table 5.4.5. *Graduation Rates by Gender and Race/ethnicity, State Universities, Fall 2005 through Fall 2010 Degree-Seeking Cohorts*

<i>Gender</i>	Six-year graduation rate (%)						Number of students					
	Full-time, first-time fall student cohort						Full-time, first-time fall student cohort					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Female	49.7%	52.6%	53.8%	55.0%	57.8%	55.5%	2,348	2,462	2,396	2,329	2,472	2,399
Male	39.8%	41.5%	44.7%	47.0%	48.7%	46.8%	1,926	2,063	2,123	2,115	1,977	2,053
Overall	45.2%	47.6%	49.5%	51.2%	53.7%	51.5%	4,274	4,525	4,519	4,444	4,449	4,452
<i>Race/ethnicity</i>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
American Indian or Alaska Native	27.8%	39.1%	*	*	42.1%	*	18	23	*	*	19	*
Asian	45.7%	39.3%	43.6%	50.6%	50.5%	57.1%	92	107	94	81	91	98
Black or African American	37.0%	39.4%	40.8%	45.6%	42.8%	41.4%	354	378	404	379	348	411
Hispanic/Latino	38.7%	40.1%	43.2%	41.7%	44.7%	46.2%	266	314	338	350	369	418
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	46.6%	49.5%	51.9%	53.4%	56.0%	53.9%	3,321	3,441	3,424	3,377	3,365	3,246
Two or more races	92.3%	71.4%	57.6%	61.5%	50.0%	47.5%	13	28	33	26	68	99
Race/ethnicity unknown	43.9%	43.8%	36.4%	39.1%	57.6%	42.2%	180	210	195	197	158	147
Nonresident alien	34.5%	38.1%	59.1%	54.5%	44.8%	52.2%	29	21	22	22	29	23
Overall	45.2%	47.6%	49.5%	51.2%	53.7%	51.5%	4,274	4,525	4,519	4,444	4,449	4,452

Note . An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey

Calculations:

Graduation rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed their program within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Transfer-out rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who transferred out without an award within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Success rate: The numerator is the number of students from the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students who completed their program or transferred out without an award within 150% of normal time to completion; the denominator is the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Goal 5 – Equity

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Completions

Sector level – Connecticut State Colleges and Universities by Gender

Table 5.4.5. *Completions by Student Level and Gender, Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Academic Years 2012 through Fall 2016*

Sector	Student level	Gender	% of completions					Number of students who obtained a certificate or degree				
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Community Colleges	Undergraduate	Female	61.1%	58.9%	58.3%	60.1%	59.1%	4,110	4,367	4,518	4,408	4,567
		Male	<u>38.9%</u>	<u>41.1%</u>	<u>41.7%</u>	<u>39.9%</u>	<u>40.9%</u>	<u>2,622</u>	<u>3,043</u>	<u>3,231</u>	<u>2,924</u>	<u>3,161</u>
		Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	6,732	7,410	7,749	7,332	7,728
Charter Oak State College	Undergraduate	Female	70.4%	69.0%	67.6%	65.4%	67.2%	466	414	394	394	456
		Male	<u>29.6%</u>	<u>31.0%</u>	<u>32.4%</u>	<u>34.6%</u>	<u>32.8%</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>223</u>
		Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	662	600	583	602	679
State Universities	Undergraduate	Female	58.8%	59.5%	58.6%	55.6%	57.2%	3,267	3,402	3,344	3,119	3,257
		Male	<u>41.2%</u>	<u>40.5%</u>	<u>41.4%</u>	<u>44.4%</u>	<u>42.8%</u>	<u>2,287</u>	<u>2,317</u>	<u>2,358</u>	<u>2,489</u>	<u>2,434</u>
		Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	5,554	5,719	5,702	5,608	5,691
State Universities	Graduate	Female	72.9%	71.2%	72.3%	74.2%	70.7%	1,400	1,278	1,213	1,270	1,235
		Male	<u>27.1%</u>	<u>28.8%</u>	<u>27.7%</u>	<u>25.8%</u>	<u>29.3%</u>	<u>521</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>442</u>	<u>511</u>
		Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1,921	1,794	1,678	1,712	1,746

Source: IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

Notes. Degree-seeking status is only presented for the enrollments at the Community Colleges because the percentage of non-degree students at Charter Oak State College and the State Universities is only 5% and 3% of the total undergraduate population, respectively.

Goal 5 – Equity

Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Completions

Sector level – Connecticut State Colleges and Universities by Race/ethnicity

Table 5.4.5. Completions by Student Level and Race/ethnicity, Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, Academic Years 2012 through Fall 2016

Student level	Race/ethnicity	% of completions					Number of students who obtained a certificate or degree				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Community Colleges (Undergraduate)	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3%	0.2%	*	0.2%	0.2%	22	13	*	13	14
	Asian	3.4%	3.7%	3.7%	3.1%	3.5%	231	272	286	229	274
	Black or African American	12.3%	10.2%	10.9%	12.2%	12.3%	829	756	844	893	952
	Hispanic/Latino	14.8%	14.8%	15.5%	16.7%	18.1%	994	1,095	1,201	1,224	1,398
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	0.1%	0.2%	*	*	*	11	17	*
	White	62.1%	61.5%	61.6%	58.4%	58.5%	4,182	4,558	4,775	4,285	4,524
	Two or more races	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	3.1%	2.0%	85	98	106	226	155
	Race/ethnicity unknown	4.3%	7.3%	5.8%	5.3%	4.6%	289	540	450	385	352
	Nonresident alien	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	91	69	68	60	52
	Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	6,732	7,410	7,749	7,332	7,728
Charter Oak State College (Undergraduate)	American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Asian	1.7%	2.3%	2.1%	2.7%	*	11	14	12	16	*
	Black or African American	13.7%	14.2%	11.8%	13.5%	14.3%	91	85	69	81	97
	Hispanic/Latino	6.9%	9.2%	11.7%	10.3%	11.0%	46	55	68	62	75
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	White	55.7%	59.5%	65.4%	67.6%	63.5%	369	357	381	407	431
	Two or more races	*	*	*	2.0%	2.7%	*	*	*	12	18
	Race/ethnicity unknown	19.9%	12.7%	7.4%	2.8%	5.7%	132	76	43	17	39
	Nonresident alien	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	662	600	583	602	679	
State Universities (Undergraduate)	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	20	23	22	10	14
	Asian	2.7%	2.9%	2.6%	3.4%	3.0%	150	168	147	192	172
	Black or African American	7.7%	8.3%	8.5%	9.1%	9.8%	427	474	487	512	555
	Hispanic/Latino	7.2%	8.3%	8.8%	10.1%	10.5%	398	472	503	564	598
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	0.2%	0.2%	*	*	*	11	10	*	*
	White	78.1%	75.5%	74.6%	71.5%	67.7%	4,335	4,318	4,253	4,010	3,851
	Two or more races	1.5%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	2.0%	83	110	95	118	111
	Race/ethnicity unknown	1.6%	1.8%	2.5%	2.9%	5.2%	91	104	142	163	294
	Nonresident alien	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.6%	45	39	43	36	91
Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	5,554	5,719	5,702	5,608	5,691	
State Universities (Graduate)	American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Asian	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%	46	44	45	40	39
	Black or African American	7.1%	6.5%	8.0%	7.0%	7.0%	137	116	135	119	123
	Hispanic/Latino	4.8%	4.9%	3.8%	5.1%	5.3%	93	88	64	88	92
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	White	76.5%	78.0%	75.1%	77.0%	72.3%	1,469	1,400	1,260	1,318	1,262
	Two or more races	0.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	17	27	25	20	18
	Race/ethnicity unknown	4.6%	4.9%	6.3%	5.3%	7.9%	89	88	106	91	138
	Nonresident alien	3.4%	1.7%	2.3%	2.0%	4.1%	66	30	39	34	71
Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1,921	1,794	1,678	1,712	1,746	

Note. An asterisk denotes a cell represents fewer than 10 students and/or is suppressed to protect students' privacy.

Source: IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

Notes. Degree-seeking status is only presented for the enrollments at the Community Colleges because the percentage of non-degree students at Charter Oak State College and the State Universities is only 5% and 3% of the total undergraduate population, respectively.

Appendix

Table A. Postsecondary Enrollment of High School Graduates, U.S. Digest of Education Statistics 2015

Table 302.50. Estimated rate of 2011-12 high school graduates attending degree-granting postsecondary institutions, by state: 2012

State	Number of graduates from high schools located in the state			Number of fall 2012 first-time freshmen graduating from high school in the previous 12 months		Estimated rate of high school graduates going to college	
	Total\1	Public, 2011-12	Private, 2012-13	State residents enrolled in institutions in any state\2	State residents enrolled in institutions in their home state\3	In any state	In their home state
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	3,457,955	3,149,185	308,770	2,132,264 \4	1,729,792	61.7	50.0
Alabama	50,164	45,394	4,770	29,728	26,567	59.3	53.0
Alaska	8,189	7,989	200	3,732	2,413	45.6	29.5
Arizona	66,218	63,208	3,010	35,181	31,132	53.1	47.0
Arkansas	30,019	28,419	1,600	20,185	18,244	67.2	60.8
California	451,364	418,664	32,700	263,843	231,215	58.5	51.2
Colorado	52,607	50,087	2,520	31,139	23,268	59.2	44.2
Connecticut	44,751	38,681	6,070	31,662	17,396	70.8	38.9
Delaware	10,037	8,247	1,790	6,500	4,632	64.8	46.1
District of Columbia\5	5,680	3,860	1,820	2,463	450	43.4	7.9
Florida	171,404	151,964	19,440	107,716	94,985	62.8	55.4
Georgia	99,952	90,582	9,370	66,494	55,399	66.5	55.4
Hawaii	13,970	11,360	2,610	9,040	6,091	64.7	43.6
Idaho	18,238	17,568	670	8,782	6,179	48.2	33.9
Illinois	153,605	139,575	14,030	92,394	63,610	60.2	41.4
Indiana	70,767	65,667	5,100	44,612	38,812	63.0	54.8
Iowa	41,550	33,230	2,400	23,488	20,340	56.5	49.0
Kansas	34,078	31,898	2,180	22,239	19,058	65.3	55.9
Kentucky	47,442	42,642	4,800	29,830	26,624	62.9	56.1
Louisiana	44,575	36,675	7,900	28,831	26,024	64.7	58.4
Maine	16,103	13,473	2,630	8,681	5,829	53.9	36.2
Maryland	67,781	58,811	8,970	41,033	25,773	60.5	38.0
Massachusetts	76,177	65,157	11,020	53,836	36,132	70.7	47.4
Michigan	115,256	105,446	9,810	70,843	63,296	61.5	54.9
Minnesota	61,891	57,501	4,390	43,264	30,237	69.9	48.9
Mississippi	29,748	26,158	3,590	23,436	21,752	78.8	73.1
Missouri	69,053	61,313	7,740	42,762	35,648	61.9	51.6
Montana	10,140	9,750	390	5,907	4,598	58.3	45.3
Nebraska	22,844	20,464	2,380	14,750	11,969	64.6	52.4
Nevada	22,731	21,891	840	12,288	9,310	54.1	41.0
New Hampshire	16,886	14,426	2,460	10,418	5,618	61.7	33.3
New Jersey	106,919	93,819	13,100	72,631	41,204	67.9	38.5
New Mexico	21,375	20,315	1,060	14,831	12,903	69.4	60.4
New York	209,216	180,806	28,410	146,458	117,960	70.0	56.4
North Carolina	101,097	93,977	7,120	62,531	55,578	61.9	55.0
North Dakota	7,322	6,942	380	4,751	3,527	64.9	48.2
Ohio	135,885	123,135	12,750	81,428	69,039	59.9	50.8
Oklahoma	39,295	37,305	1,990	22,667	20,207	57.7	51.4
Oregon	37,301	34,261	3,040	17,509	13,343	46.9	35.8
Pennsylvania	146,493	131,733	14,760	87,075	70,625	59.4	48.2
Rhode Island	11,501	9,751	1,750	7,715	5,056	67.1	44.0
South Carolina	44,452	41,442	3,010	29,023	26,154	65.3	58.8
South Dakota	8,456	8,196	260	5,825	4,443	68.9	52.5
Tennessee	67,964	62,454	5,510	41,027	34,318	60.4	50.5
Texas	306,591	292,531	14,060	176,871	156,566	57.7	51.1
Utah	32,757	31,157	1,600	16,650	15,101	50.8	46.1
Vermont	7,789	6,859	930	4,142	2,040	53.2	26.2
Virginia	89,866	83,336	6,530	58,035	47,582	64.6	52.9
Washington	71,165	65,205	5,960	34,168	25,854	48.0	36.3
West Virginia	18,383	17,603	780	10,241	9,110	55.7	49.6
Wisconsin	71,225	62,705	8,520	41,715	33,972	58.6	47.7
Wyoming	5,603	5,553	50	3,170	2,426	56.6	43.3

\1>Total includes public high school graduates for 2011-12 and private high school graduates for 2012-13. Data on private high school graduates are not available for 2011-12.

\2>All U.S. resident students living in a particular state when admitted to an institution in any state. Students may be enrolled in any state.

\3\Students who attend institutions in their home state. Total includes 183 students attending U.S. Service Academies in their home state, not shown separately.

\4\U.S. total includes some U.S. residents whose home state is unknown.

\5\A percentage of the private high school graduates are not residents of the District of Columbia.

NOTE: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "NCES Common Core of Data State Dropout and Completion Data File," 2011-12; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 2013-14; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2013, Fall Enrollment component. (This table was prepared January 2016.)

Education, Health, and STEM Fields

Below are the two-digit Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Codes and their descriptions associated with Education, Health, and STEM fields of study.

Education

13 - Education

Health

51 - Health Professions and Related Programs

Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM)

01 - Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, and Related Sciences

03 - Natural Resources and Conservation

04 - Architecture and Related Services

11 - Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services

14 - Engineering

15 - Engineering Technologies and Engineering-Related Fields

26 - Biological and Biomedical Sciences

27 - Mathematics and Statistics

28 - Military Science, Leadership and Operational Art

29 - Military Technologies and Applied Sciences

40 - Physical Sciences

41 - Science Technologies / Technicians

48 - Precision Production

Completions in Fields with High Workforce Demand: STEM, Health, and Education by Sector, Institution, and Award Level

Sector level – Community Colleges

Table B. Percentage of Completions in Fields with High Workforce Demand by Award Level, Community Colleges, Academic Years 2014 through 2016

Institution	Award level	Education			Health			STEM			High demand (Educ., Health, & STEM)			Number of total ¹ completions		
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Asnuntuck	Certificate	3%	5%	1%	1%	5%	3%	86%	74%	73%	90%	84%	77%	303	233	208
	Associate's degree	5%	5%	2%	7%	5%	4%	3%	2%	5%	15%	12%	10%	182	177	193
Capital	Certificate	28%	17%	6%	35%	33%	64%	7%	6%	4%	71%	56%	74%	136	88	77
	Associate's degree	6%	4%	4%	34%	36%	37%	5%	5%	5%	45%	45%	46%	416	384	404
Gateway	Certificate	1%	1%	1%	21%	29%	40%	38%	34%	19%	59%	63%	59%	169	167	247
	Associate's degree	6%	4%	3%	26%	34%	25%	11%	11%	11%	43%	49%	39%	670	708	774
Housatonic	Certificate	27%	29%	33%	19%	20%	17%	47%	41%	40%	94%	91%	90%	142	109	104
	Associate's degree	7%	8%	7%	12%	13%	11%	2%	3%	2%	20%	24%	21%	523	491	462
Manchester	Certificate	0%	0%	0%	31%	31%	35%	19%	18%	36%	51%	50%	71%	124	119	128
	Associate's degree	3%	2%	2%	10%	9%	10%	7%	9%	7%	20%	21%	20%	794	848	851
Middlesex	Certificate	25%	22%	24%	20%	35%	34%	35%	15%	17%	80%	72%	75%	51	65	114
	Associate's degree	4%	2%	5%	18%	26%	15%	3%	5%	5%	24%	32%	25%	293	349	393
Naugatuck	Certificate	2%	1%	3%	10%	11%	9%	49%	40%	48%	61%	53%	60%	461	384	444
Valley	Associate's degree	2%	3%	2%	21%	20%	24%	8%	7%	8%	31%	30%	34%	873	849	912
Northwestern CT	Certificate	0%	0%	0%	64%	68%	66%	0%	0%	0%	64%	68%	66%	44	34	53
	Associate's degree	3%	4%	5%	32%	41%	32%	10%	7%	6%	45%	52%	44%	182	169	189
Norwalk	Certificate	20%	19%	25%	25%	23%	28%	13%	13%	11%	58%	55%	65%	125	113	106
	Associate's degree	4%	3%	4%	23%	20%	23%	8%	7%	6%	35%	30%	33%	650	592	596
Quinebaug	Certificate	2%	0%	3%	24%	24%	26%	54%	48%	41%	80%	71%	71%	171	80	92
Valley	Associate's degree	7%	5%	11%	12%	9%	15%	11%	10%	6%	30%	24%	32%	227	227	210
Three	Certificate	0%	0%	0%	15%	12%	6%	25%	37%	41%	40%	49%	46%	95	76	71
Rivers	Associate's degree	1%	1%	0%	19%	20%	16%	16%	16%	18%	36%	37%	34%	537	510	546
Tunxis	Certificate	0%	0%	0%	27%	33%	24%	2%	5%	13%	30%	38%	36%	171	148	168
	Associate's degree	4%	3%	2%	11%	13%	9%	2%	3%	3%	18%	18%	14%	410	412	386
All CCs	Certificate	7%	6%	6%	18%	21%	24%	41%	34%	34%	66%	61%	64%	1,992	1,616	1,812
	Associate's degree	4%	3%	4%	19%	20%	19%	8%	8%	8%	31%	31%	30%	5,757	5,716	5,916

¹Total includes both completions in High Demand fields and those considered not in High Demand fields.

Completions in Fields with High Workforce Demand: STEM, Health, and Education by Sector, Institution, and Award Level

Sector level – Charter Oak State College

Table B. Percentage of Completions in Fields with High Workforce Demand by Award Level, Charter Oak State College, Academic Years 2014 through 2016

Institution	Award level	Education			Health			STEM			High demand (Educ., Health, & STEM)			Number of total ¹ completions		
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Charter Oak	Certificate	1%	0%	1%	27%	13%	10%	6%	4%	0%	34%	18%	11%	99	67	72
	Associate's degree	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	78	81	99
	Bachelor's degree	0%	0%	0%	5%	7%	8%	0%	0%	0%	5%	7%	8%	406	455	511

¹Total includes both completions in High Demand fields and those considered not in High Demand fields.

Sector level – State Universities

Table C. Percentage of Completions in Fields with High Workforce Demand by Award Level, State Universities, Academic Years 2014 through 2016

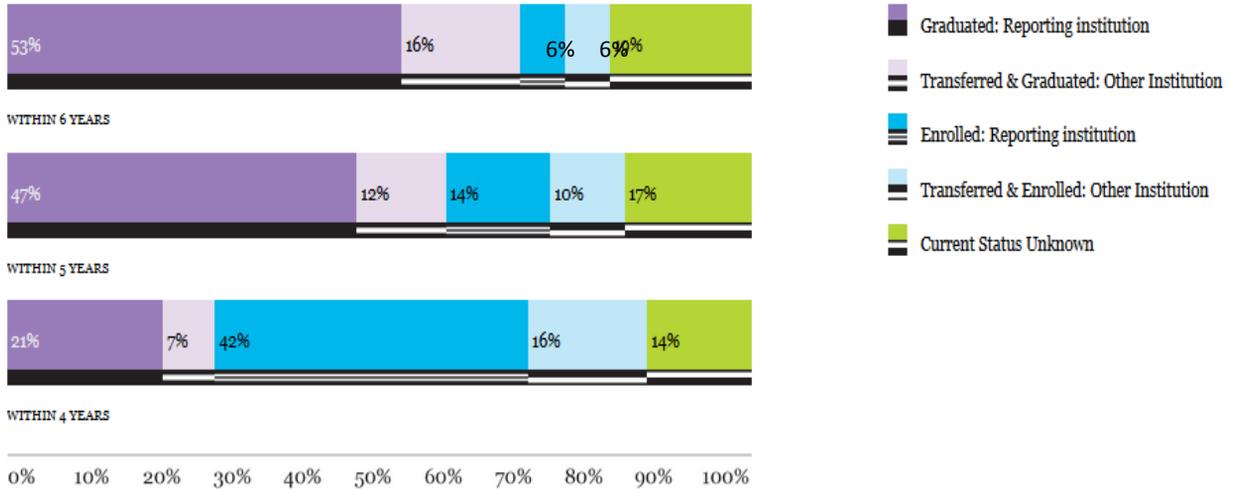
Institution	Award level	Education			Health			STEM			High demand (Educ., Health, & STEM)			Number of total ¹ completions		
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2,014	2,015	2,016
Central	Bachelor's degree	10%	7%	6%	4%	4%	5%	18%	18%	20%	33%	30%	31%	1,915	2,043	1,949
	Post-Baccalaureate certificate	58%	67%	68%	18%	16%	5%	11%	9%	16%	86%	93%	89%	66	43	38
	Master's degree	54%	52%	51%	12%	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	80%	79%	77%	583	564	539
	Post-Master's certificate	93%	90%	93%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	92%	93%	74	50	107
	Doctoral degree	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	11	7	5
Eastern	Associate's degree	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8	9	4
	Bachelor's degree	7%	5%	6%	0%	0%	0%	11%	14%	14%	18%	20%	20%	1,109	1,073	1,153
	Master's degree	93%	80%	84%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	80%	84%	59	65	50
Southern	Bachelor's degree	8%	8%	9%	15%	15%	15%	7%	8%	8%	30%	31%	31%	1,669	1,579	1,598
	Master's degree	39%	35%	35%	14%	19%	20%	2%	2%	4%	55%	57%	59%	588	636	624
	Post-Master's certificate	90%	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	95%	95%	133	203	213
Western	Doctoral degree	100%	100%	71%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	8	12	21
	Associate's degree	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18	11	11
	Bachelor's degree	7%	4%	4%	12%	11%	13%	6%	6%	8%	24%	22%	26%	1,065	973	1,078
	Master's degree	46%	60%	47%	18%	4%	23%	3%	6%	2%	67%	70%	71%	143	124	133
	Post-Master's certificate	0%	n/a	0%	0%	n/a	0%	0%	n/a	0%	0%	n/a	0%	7	0	7
All CSUs	Doctoral degree	100%	100%	56%	0%	0%	44%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	6	8	9
	Associate's degree	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26	20	15
	Bachelor's degree	8%	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%	11%	13%	13%	28%	27%	28%	5,758	5,668	5,778
	Post-Baccalaureate certificate	58%	67%	68%	18%	16%	5%	11%	9%	16%	86%	93%	89%	66	43	38
	Master's degree	49%	46%	45%	13%	15%	17%	7%	7%	7%	68%	68%	68%	1,373	1,389	1,346
	Post-Master's certificate	88%	94%	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	88%	94%	92%	214	253	327
	Doctoral degree	100%	100%	71%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	25	27	35

¹Total includes both completions in High Demand fields and those considered not in High Demand fields.

Student Achievement Measure (SAM) Central Connecticut State University

First-Time Full-Time Students Starting Fall 2010

Number of students: 1,350



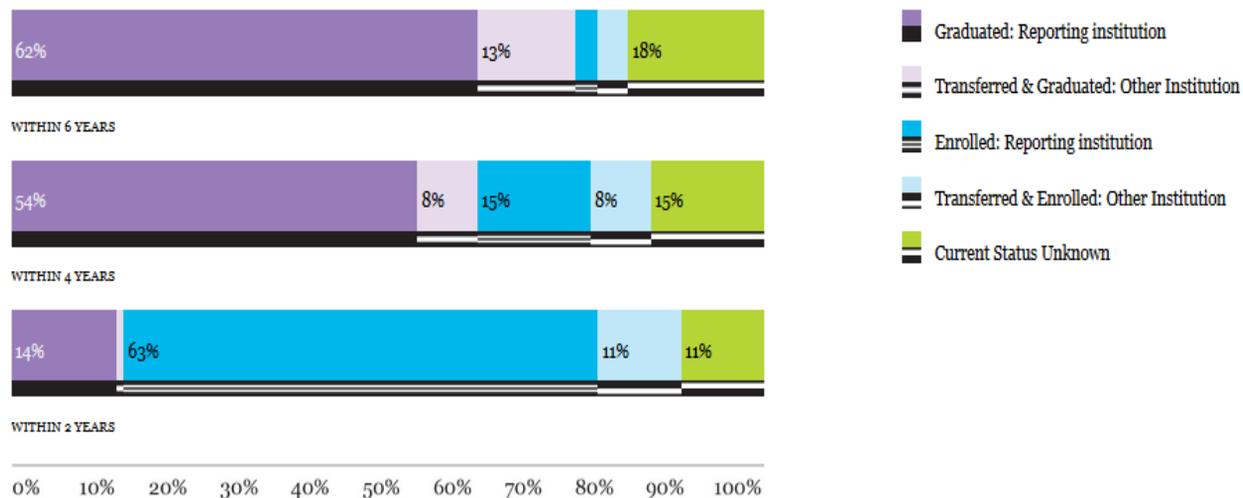
The Student Achievement Measure (SAM) tracks student movement across postsecondary institutions to provide a more complete picture of undergraduate student progress and completion within the higher education system. SAM is an alternative to the federal graduation rate, which is limited to tracking the completion of first-time, full-time students at one institution. Data are presented for first-time, full-time students, full-time transfer students, and part-time transfer students (when available).¹

¹ Data for part-time transfer students attending Southern Connecticut State University or Western Connecticut State University are not presented due to the small population of these students.

Student Achievement Measure (SAM) Central Connecticut State University

Full-Time Transfer Students Starting Fall 2010

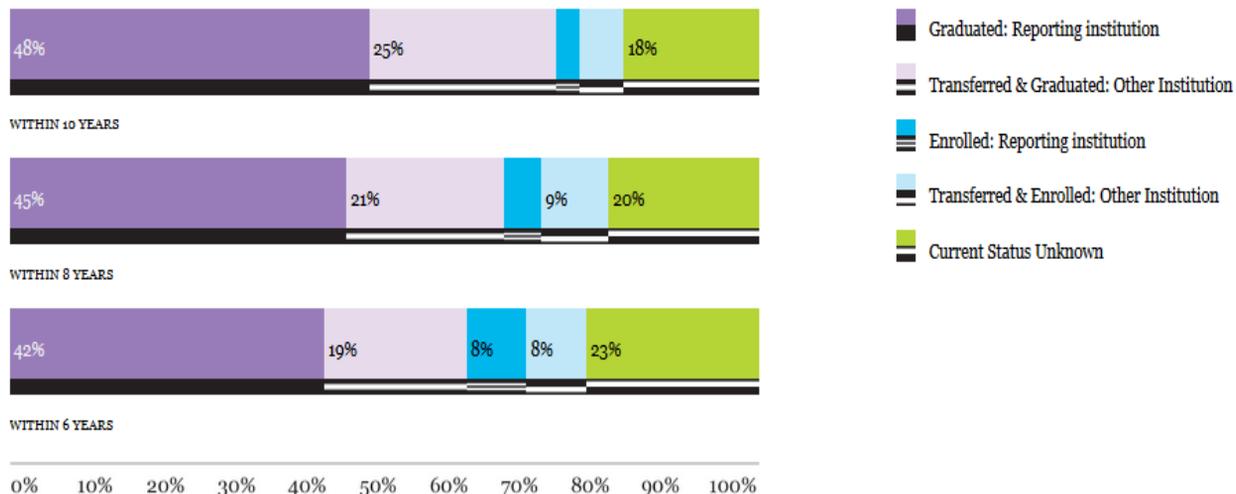
Number of students: 729



Student Achievement Measure (SAM) Central Connecticut State University

Part-Time Transfer Students Starting Fall 2006

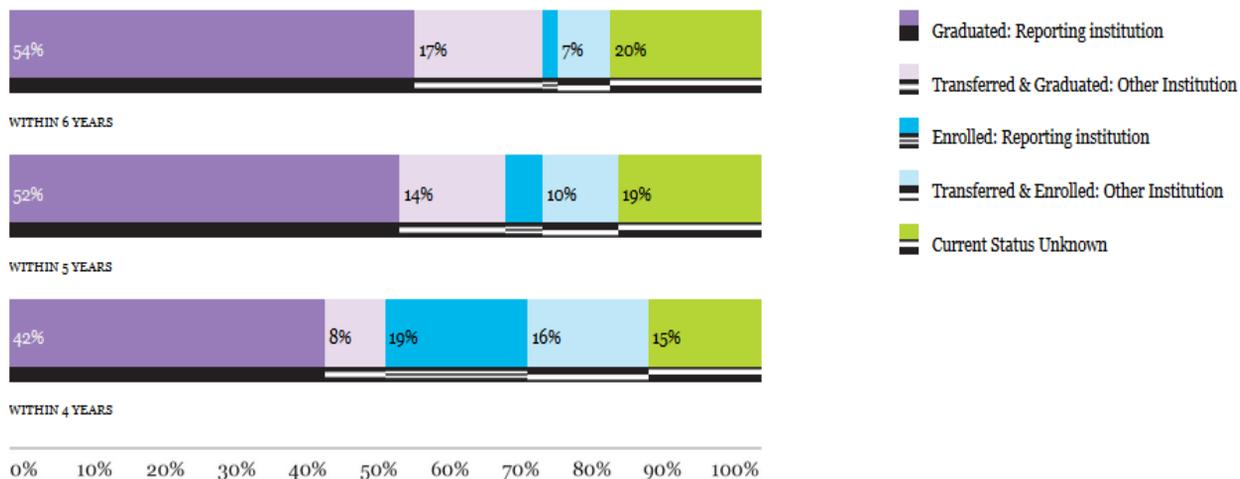
Number of students: 204



Student Achievement Measure (SAM) Eastern Connecticut State University

First-Time Full-Time Students Starting Fall 2010

Number of students: 912



Student Achievement Measure (SAM) Eastern Connecticut State University

Full-Time Transfer Students Starting Fall 2010

Number of students: 463



WITHIN 6 YEARS



WITHIN 4 YEARS



WITHIN 2 YEARS

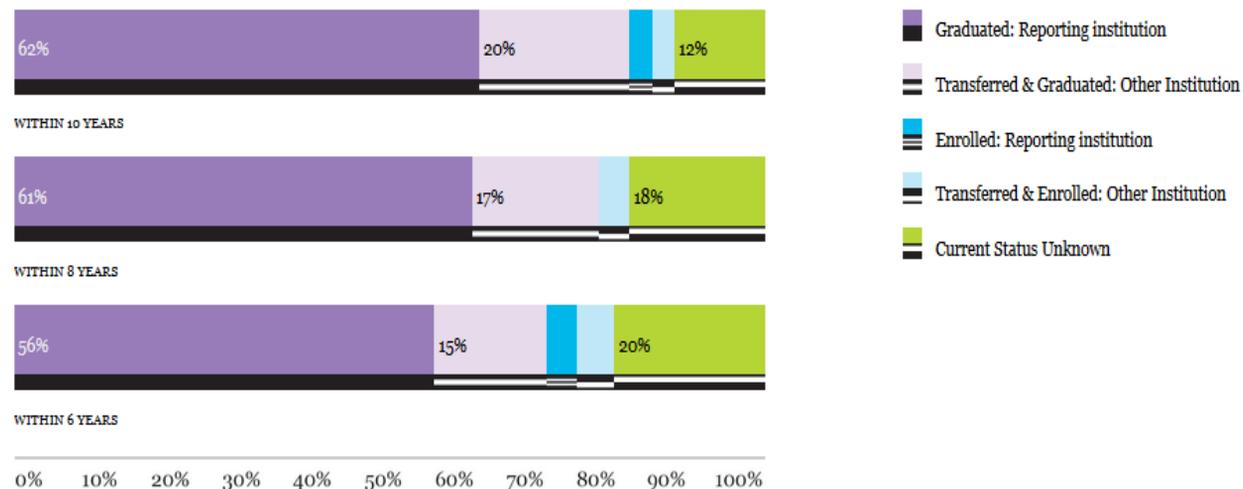


- Graduated: Reporting institution
- Transferred & Graduated: Other Institution
- Enrolled: Reporting institution
- Transferred & Enrolled: Other Institution
- Current Status Unknown

Student Achievement Measure (SAM) Eastern Connecticut State University

Part-Time Transfer Students Starting Fall 2006

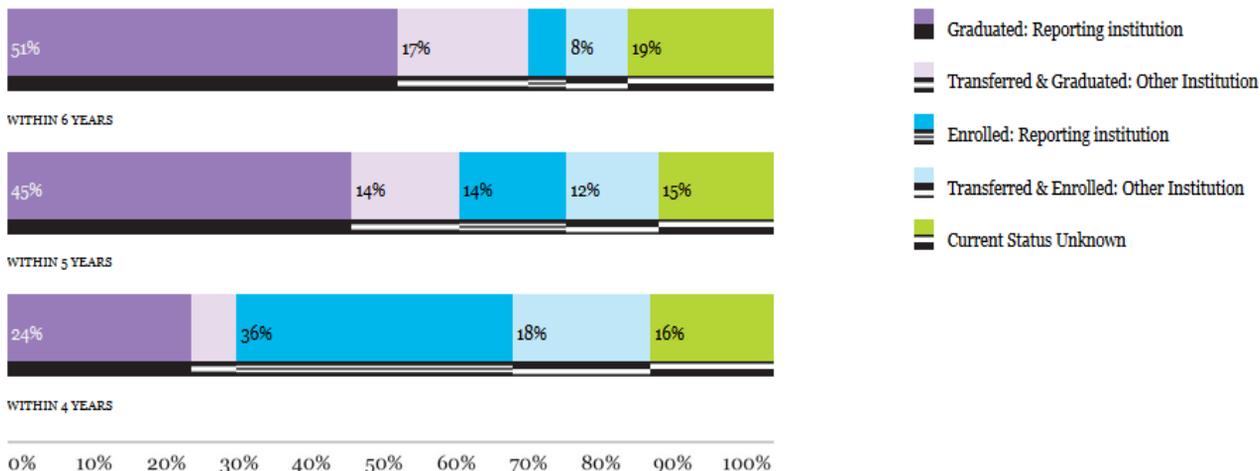
Number of students: 107



Student Achievement Measure (SAM) Southern Connecticut State University

First-Time Full-Time Students Starting Fall 2010

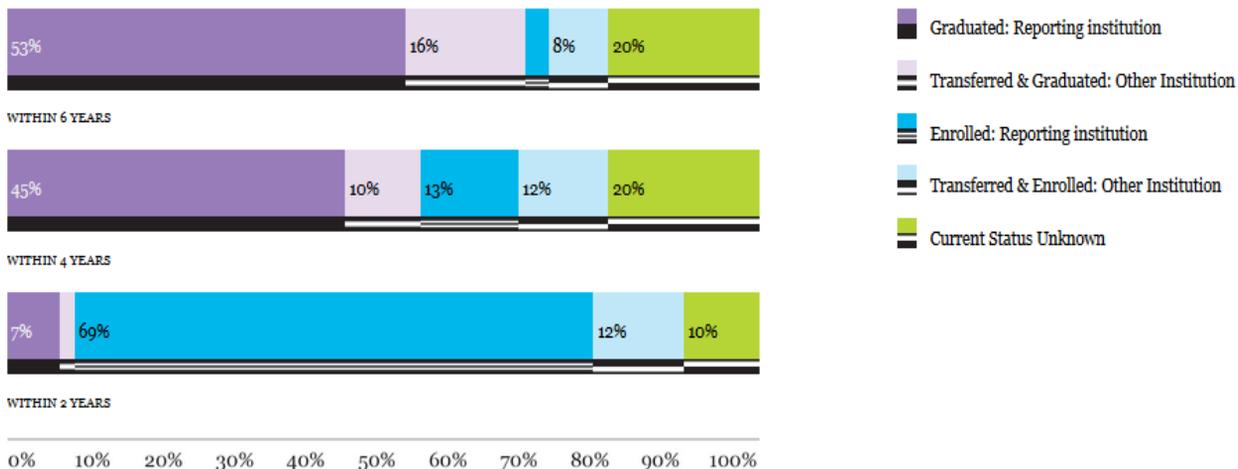
Number of students: 1,248



Student Achievement Measure (SAM) Southern Connecticut State University

Full-Time Transfer Students Starting Fall 2010

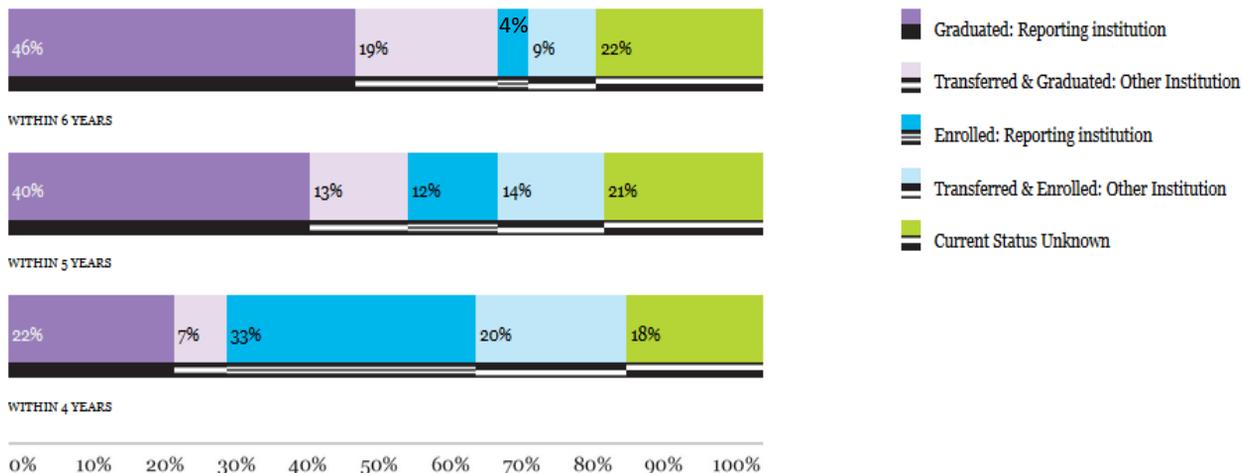
Number of students: 947



Student Achievement Measure (SAM) Western Connecticut State University

First-Time Full-Time Students Starting Fall 2010

Number of students: 948



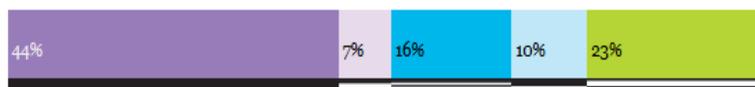
Student Achievement Measure (SAM) Western Connecticut State University

Full-Time Transfer Students Starting Fall 2010

Number of students: 427



WITHIN 6 YEARS



WITHIN 4 YEARS



WITHIN 2 YEARS

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

- Graduated: Reporting institution
- Transferred & Graduated: Other Institution
- Enrolled: Reporting institution
- Transferred & Enrolled: Other Institution
- Current Status Unknown

This report was compiled by staff at the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities Office of Research & System Effectiveness in conjunction with Institutional Researchers from the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities. Special thanks to Andrew Morris, Web Communication & Design Coordinator, for creating the cover page and map on pages 1 and 2 of this report. If you have questions about the material in this report, please contact:

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