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**Testimony for the  
Appropriations Committee  
From  
Judith B. Greiman  
Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges  
February 28, 2011**

On behalf of the member institutions of the Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges (CCIC), **I am submitting testimony opposing Governor Malloy's proposed cut to the Connecticut Independent College Student (CICS) Grant program.** The proposal is to cut CICS by 25% in FY 2012 and 50% in FY 2013 with possible elimination in FY 2014 and beyond.

As noted by Governor Malloy during the gubernatorial campaign, "If the global economy demands greater educational attainment, we all need to understand that increasing the number of college graduates is essential. **Our state budget includes a major commitment to scholarships for students in public and private CT colleges who cannot afford full tuition.** Our budget also supports public colleges which results in significantly lower tuition. If higher education success is a fundamental plank in our state's economic development strategy, **we must maintain this commitment even in difficult budget times or we run the risk of eating away at our long-term economic and fiscal strength.**" THE POLICY PROJECT AT DANMALLOY.COM

The budget proposals being considered here in Connecticut and in Washington, DC could prove devastating to qualified low-income students. The U.S. House of Representatives recently voted to cut the Federal Pell Grant by as much as \$845, and to eliminate another smaller grant for especially low-income families. President Obama's budget proposal for FY12 calls for the elimination of Pell Grants for the summer and the federal support of state-based student aid programs. *Coupled with a significant cut to CICS, college may not be possible for some low-income students this upcoming fall.*

*Aid to underprivileged college students is one of the best investments available.* The aid is time limited, targeted to a particular purpose, results in a life-beneficial credential, creates a better workforce, and breaks the cycle of poverty for low-income families. Study after study demonstrate that a college education creates a healthier person who is more civically engaged, pays more taxes, and is less likely to be dependent on other federal or state funded programs. Without this aid, some students may forego a college education, may leave the state to go to out-of-state schools that have more attractive aid packages, or may choose Connecticut public institutions, where the state will spend more for their education than it pays out in CICS grants.

*Money magazine just named Connecticut as the fourth most educated state. Independent colleges play a big part in ensuring this distinction.* We enroll 36% of all college students statewide including 52% of four-year minority students and Connecticut residents make up 42% of all enrolled students attending CCIC institutions.

Albertus Magnus College, Connecticut College, Fairfield University, Goodwin College,  
Mitchell College, Quinnipiac University, Rensselaer at Hartford, Sacred Heart University, Saint Joseph College, St. Vincent's College,  
Trinity College, University of Bridgeport, University of Hartford, University of New Haven, Wesleyan University, Yale University

According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nationally, only 22% of full-time students are enrolled at four-year private colleges. Add to this the fact that Connecticut's private colleges award just under half of the degrees granted and far more than half of the degrees awarded in key economic development sectors and it becomes clear that Connecticut is lucky to have such a robust private college sector.

*Need-based aid is key in helping Connecticut to maintain an educated workforce. We cannot have our collective efforts to eradicate the achievement gap in K-12 education become a financial gap in higher education.* Connecticut residents have felt the impact of this economic downturn in profound ways resulting in more students being eligible for need-based aid because of family job loss, investment loss or lowered income. Their colleges and universities have also seen investment losses, decreased giving and increased costs. They have made difficult cuts to other budget areas to ensure increases to their financial aid budgets since the 2008 downturn. These unsustainable investments in students cannot be increased further.

*Cutting need-based aid in a weakened economy is simply shortsighted.* It would harshly penalize the very students who need our help the most. Many CICS recipients are from the state's poorest cities or are members of underrepresented minority groups. Others are from families that are newly struggling to make ends meet. CICS grants are key pieces of the college funding puzzle for these Connecticut students who must patch together family, college-provided, federal and state aid to pay their college expenses. It is important to note that member schools already provide over \$558 million in institutional aid and that 75% of students at our colleges receive financial aid with an average award per student of \$22,120.

*The need-based aid programs are given only to Connecticut residents attending colleges in Connecticut. They help to keep our best and brightest in the state.* Additionally, these programs leverage campus provided aid. Because this sector awards almost half of the degrees in Connecticut and receives state funding only in the form of the CICS money, Connecticut's cost per degree in this sector as of FY08 was only \$1,615. This is an unmatched value for our workforce.

*Please be assured that these taxpayer dollars are invested wisely, frugally and properly.* A federal methodology for determining need is used. We abide by the Connecticut State Department of Higher Education's awarding guidelines, we provide reports annually on how those dollars were spent with detail outlining all of the needy students we serve, the minority students we serve, the low income students we serve and the community service positions our students fill in areas desperate for help. We also provide maintenance of effort figures demonstrating how many institutional grant dollars we commit in addition to the state funds that these students receive. CICS is a sound, state sponsored, financial aid program that is time-tested with proven results.

The Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce found that the demand for an increasingly skilled and educated workforce is growing steadily; unless we increase output from postsecondary institutions, the demand for college talent will exceed

its supply. Federal Education Secretary Duncan and Under Secretary Kanter say that *restoring the U.S. government's leadership in college graduates by 2020 is our "North Star."* *We cannot succeed at reaching this goal if we don't increase the share of low-income students who earn college degrees.*

*The facts are clear:*

People who earn post-secondary credentials get better jobs and earn more money, contribute more to their communities, pay more in taxes to support vital public services, and depend less on public support. The more educated our workforce is, the easier it will be for employers to find the workers they need to sustain and grow in Connecticut and the more new business will be attracted to our state. *The CICS grant represents a primary investment in Connecticut's workforce.*

*Connecticut and its fellow New England states are in a bind as workers and employers look elsewhere to locate. As noted in Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018, new jobs in Connecticut requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 85,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by only 31,000. Additionally, Connecticut ranks eighth in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree and is 38th in jobs for high school dropouts. Workers with college degrees had the lowest unemployment rates over the past three years, thus receiving the best possible shelter from the current recession. They also have the best prospects for getting hired in the recovery.*

It is significant that the *New England 2020* report found that Connecticut and Massachusetts will suffer the largest losses in the percentage of their young workforce with four-year degrees. Among the young, the number of those that will hold a baccalaureate or higher degree is projected to shrink in Connecticut from 34% in 1993 to 30.5% in 2020. Additionally, Connecticut will have a notable decline in its working-age population and an increase in its minority population. Connecticut cannot afford to see a reduction in college graduates.

We recognize the difficulty that Connecticut is facing as you tackle the budget deficit. As you make the hard choices, we urge you to be strategic rather than categorical. With an overall use by 6121 students, we know that this need-based aid program is doing what it was set up to do—*help Connecticut students who lack resources go to the colleges of their choice in Connecticut.* College graduates, who stay and work in Connecticut, like the more than 195,000 resident alumni of CCIC institutions, will fuel tomorrow's economic growth.

## INDEX TO DATA

- Who We Are—quick run down of key statistics
- Increase in Students Receiving Pell Grants
- Minority Enrollment by Higher Education Sector
- Industry Cluster Degrees Awarded by Independent Colleges
- Endowment Decrease/Institutional Aid Increase
- State Cost if CICS Recipients go to UConn
- CICS as Percentage of Higher Education Budget
- FY11 CICS Allocation
- Expected Family Contribution of CICS Recipients
- CICS Recipients by Legislative District



## **Who We Are**

3 Research Universities

10 Baccalaureate and Master's Degree Colleges & Universities

3 Associate & Baccalaureate Degree Colleges

2 Medical Schools

2 Law Schools

7 Engineering Programs

8 Nursing Programs

10 Teacher Education Degree Programs

9 MBA Programs

Award 47% of all degrees granted in Connecticut

Award 57-82% of four-year+ degrees given in key fields

Award 57% of four-year+ degrees received by minority students

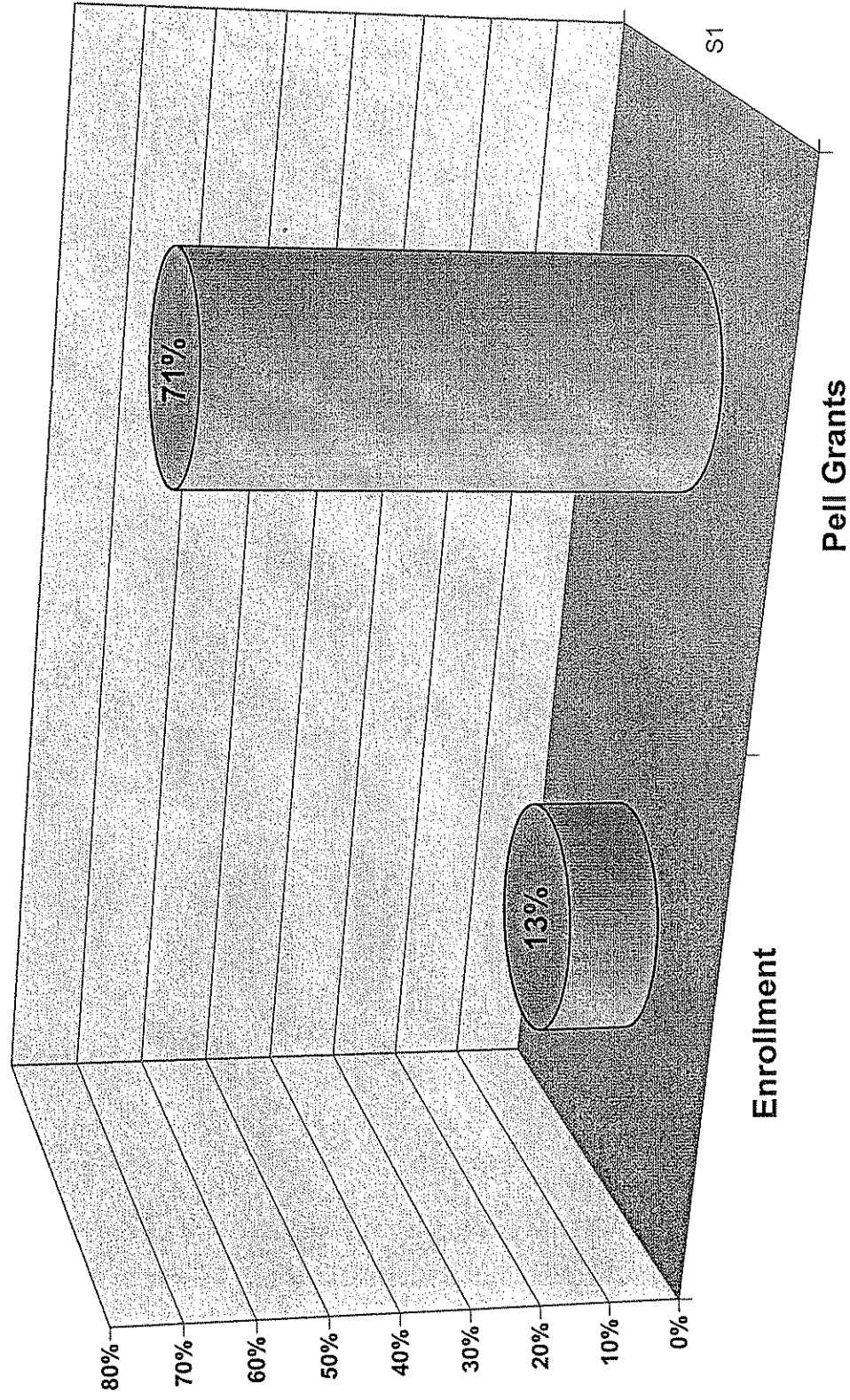
Over 195,000 alumni living and paying taxes in Connecticut

\$6.2 billion impact on Connecticut's economy

22,179 full-time equivalent employees

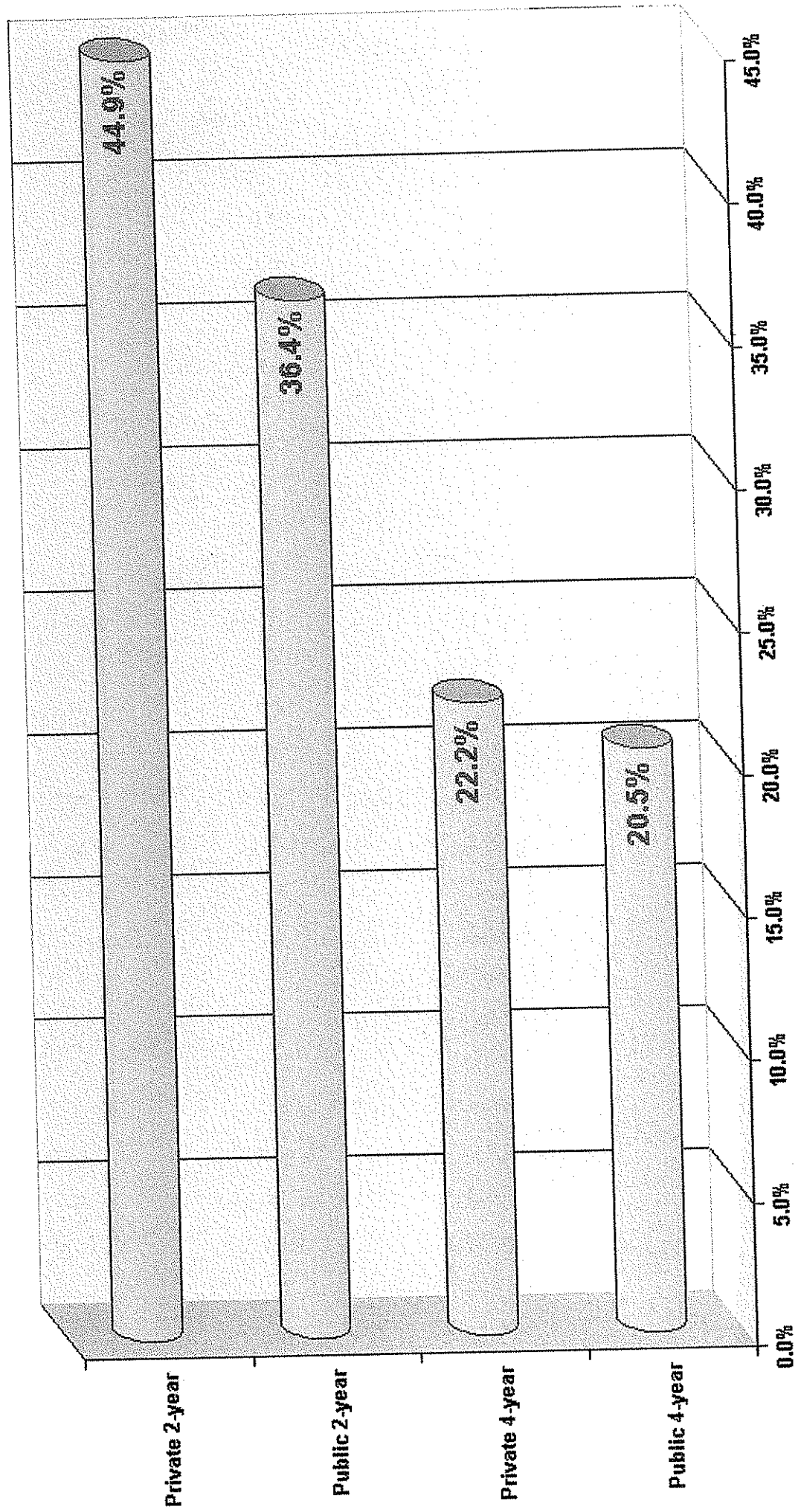
**[www.theccic.org](http://www.theccic.org)**

# CCIC Institutions % Increase in Enrollment and Pell Grants 1999 to 2009

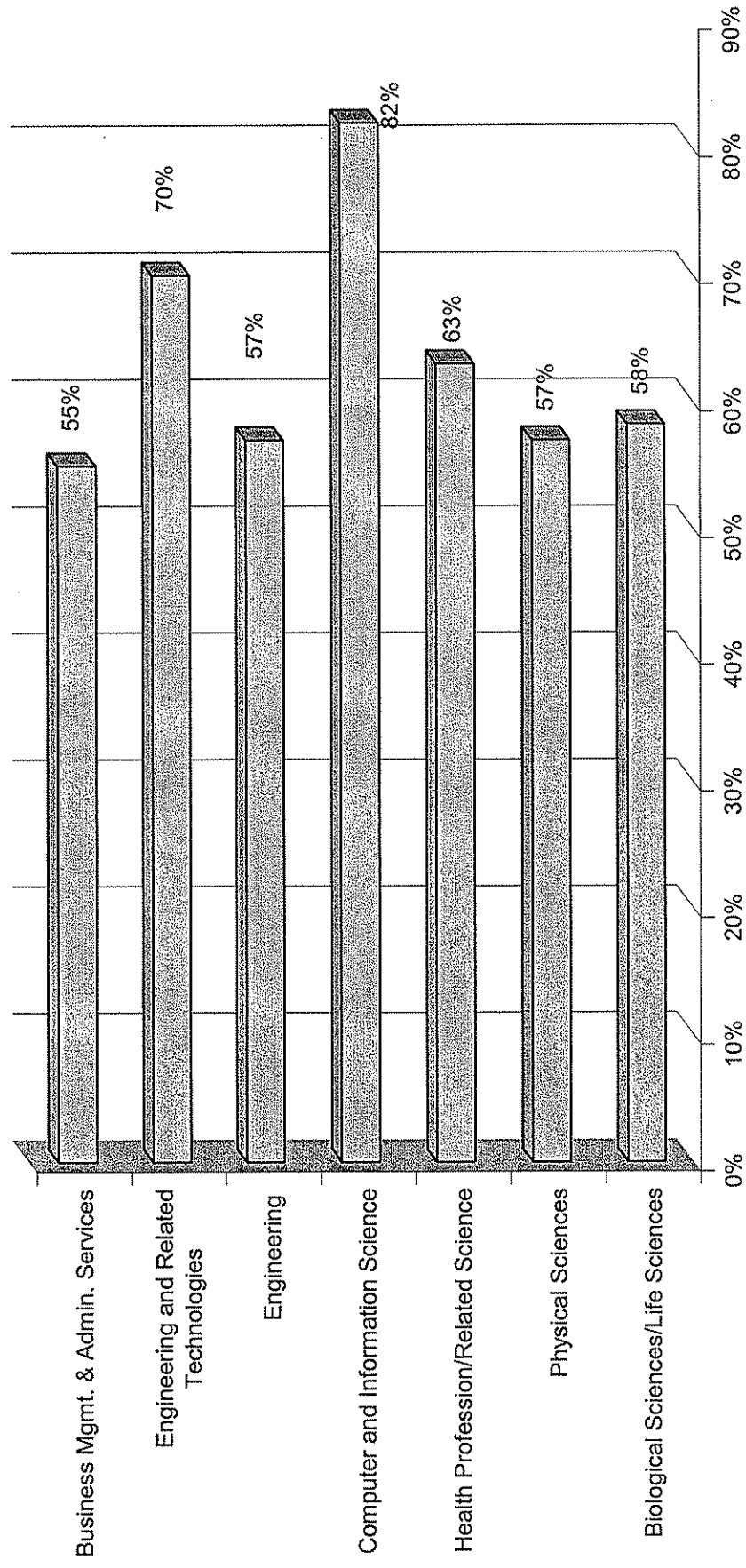


Source: IPEDS Enrollment data and Pell data from Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Dept. of Education

**Proportion of CT Postsecondary Enrollment Made up of Minority Students  
by Sector 2009-2010**

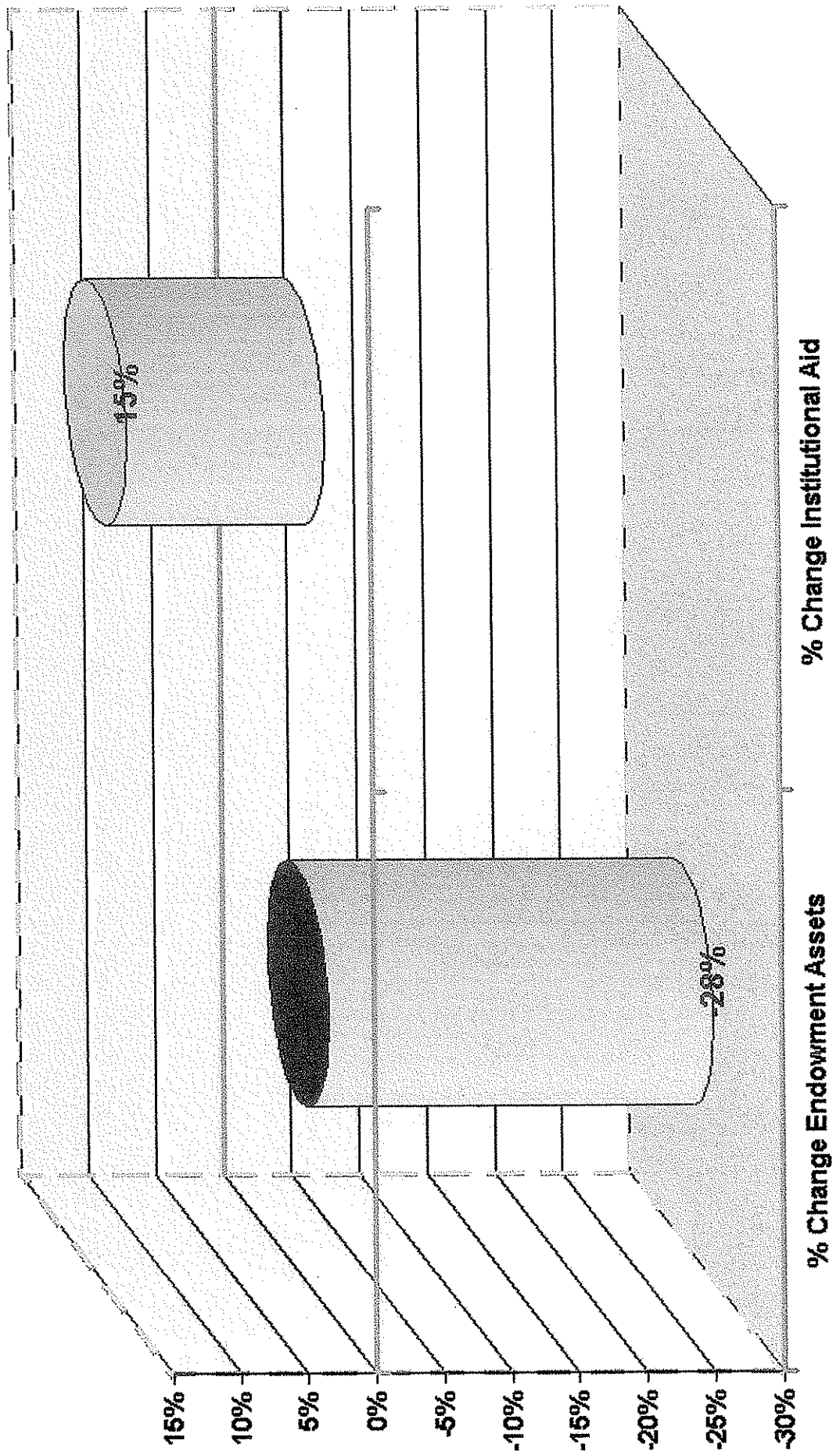


**Statewide Industry Cluster Degrees Awarded by Independent Colleges  
2010 Bachelor's and Above**





**% Change in Endowment and Institutional Aid at CCIC Member Campuses  
FY 09 - FY 10**



## **STATE COST IF CICS RECIPIENTS ENROLL AT PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES**

### **State Cost if CICS Recipients Go to UConn = \$86,336,705**

# CICS Recipients	6,121
State share per FTE at UConn	\$14,105.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$86,336,705</b>

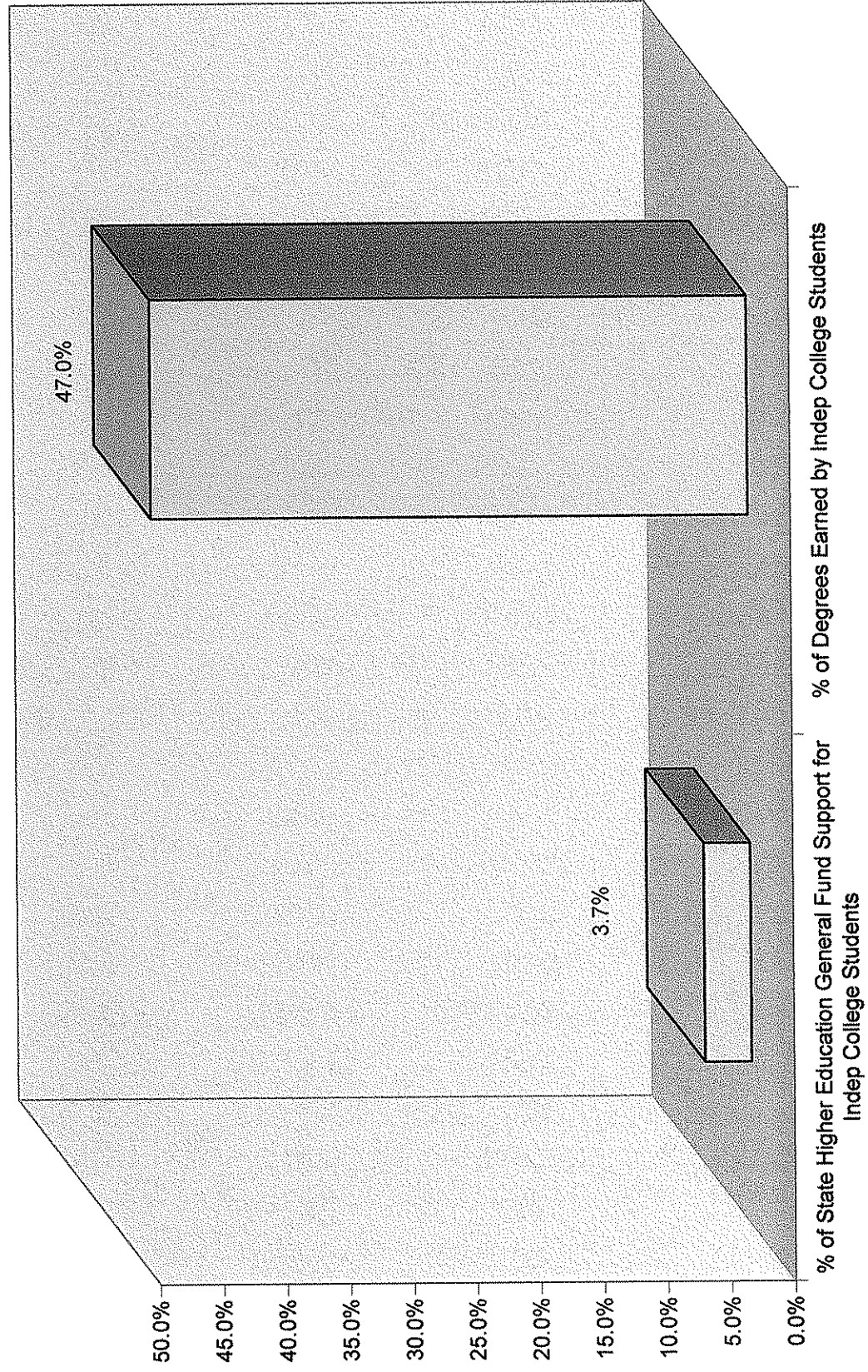
### **State Cost if CT Undergrads at CCIC Campuses Go to UConn = \$244,735,855.00**

Total 2009 CT undergrads- CCIC Institutions	17,351
State share per FTE at UConn	\$14,105.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$244,735,855.00</b>

### **Additional CAPCS Grants Needed to Replace CICS = \$10,174,754.67**

# CICS Recipients	6121
Average CAPCS Grant	\$1,662.27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$10,174,754.67</b>

## Leveraging the State's Investment 2010-2011

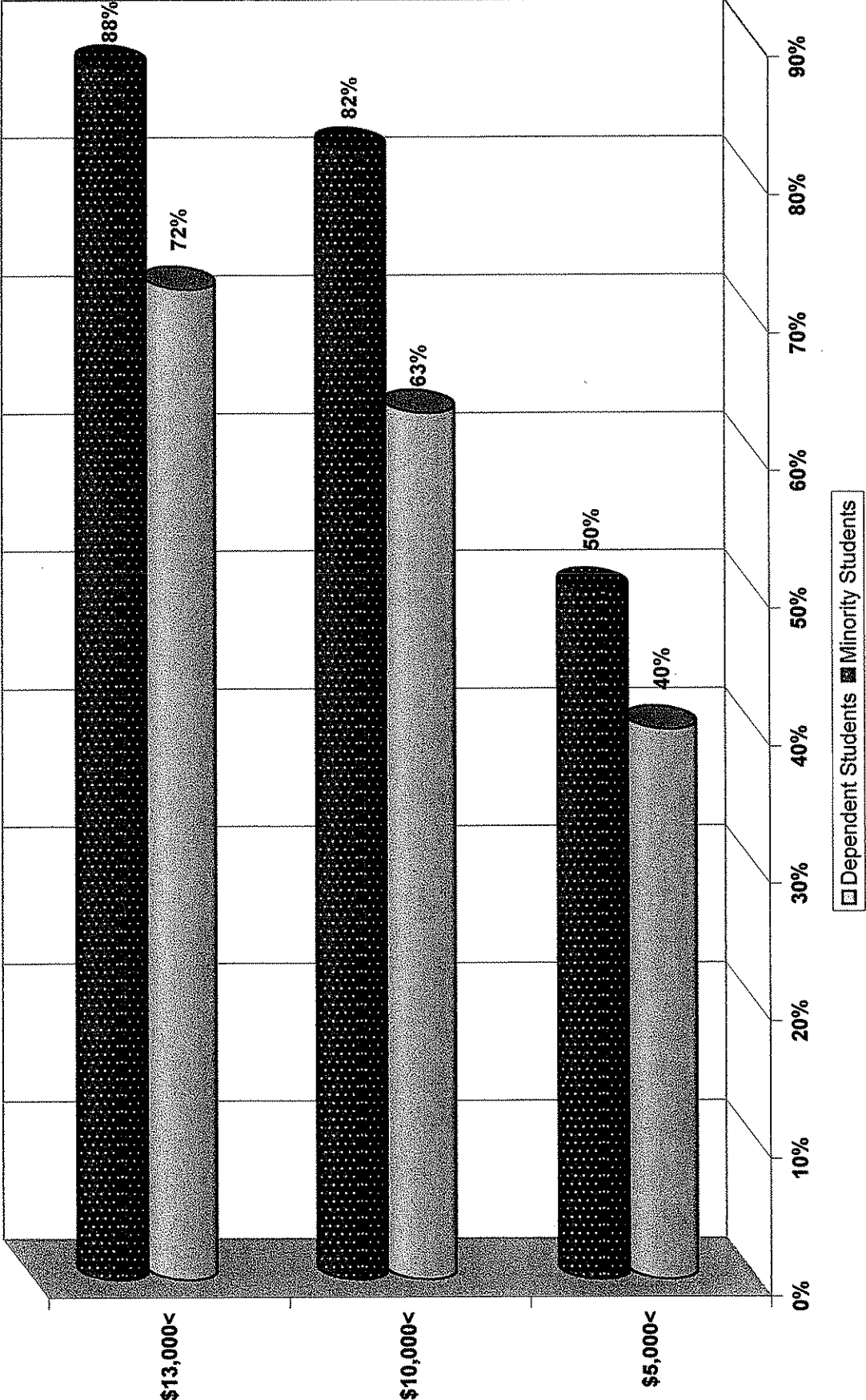


## CICS Allocation-FY11

FY 2011  
CICS Awards  
Actual

Albertus Magnus College	\$1,989,965
Briarwood College	\$821,052
Connecticut College	\$527,244
Fairfield University	\$1,652,102
Goodwin College	\$1,287,720
Lyme Academy	\$84,971
Mitchell College	\$825,216
Paier College of Art	\$248,727
Post University	\$994,249
Quinnipiac University	\$2,571,394
Sacred Heart University	\$2,328,281
Saint Joseph College	\$1,385,049
Saint Vincent's College	\$356,407
Trinity College	\$698,400
University of Bridgeport	\$1,422,595
University of Hartford	\$2,849,236
University of New Haven	\$2,844,853
Wesleyan University	\$397,426
Yale University	\$128,973
Total	\$23,413,860

Expected Family Contribution - CICS Grant Program FY09



# CCIC List of Legislators 2011

<u>Senate District</u>	<u>Legislators-Senate</u>	<u>Total CCIC Constituents-alums, students,employees</u>	<u>Total CICS Recipients in Towns in District</u>
1	John Fonfara	5,940	636
2	Eric Coleman	7,493	786
3	Gary LeBeau	4,731	426
4	Stephen T. Cassano	6,547	325
5	Beth Bye	11,617	279
6	Terry Gerrantana	4,884	301
7	John Kissel	6,585	301
8	Kevin Witkos	9,852	231
9	Paul Doyle	10,492	348
10	Toni Nathaniel Harp	15,877	307
11	Martin Looney	19,460	310
12	Edward Meyer	12,554	186
13	Len Suzio	9,737	305
14	Gale Slossberg	13,567	299
15	Joan Hartley	5,307	235
16	Joe Markley	9,616	309
17	Joe Crisco	15,176	317
18	Andrew Maynard	3,963	86
19	Edith Prague	3,621	108
20	Andrea Stillman	6,649	167
21	Kevin C. Kelly	16,385	317
22	Anthony J. Musto	17,671	537
23	Edwin Gomes	13,810	564
24	Michael A. McLachlan	4,022	86
25	Bob Duff	6,426	100
26	Antoiniette Boucher	8,592	96
27	Carlo Leone	7,162	101
28	John McKinney	13,660	114
29	Don Williams	1,667	76
30	Andrew Roraback	4,537	148
31	Jason Welch	3,894	247
32	Robert Kane	7,973	173
33	Eileen M. Daily	7,361	189
34	Leonard Fasano	10,730	262
35	Tony Guglielmo	4,457	239
36	L. Scott Frantz	10,128	134
<u>House District</u>	<u>Legislators-House</u>	<u>Total CCIC Constituents-alums, students,employees</u>	<u>Total CICS Recipients in Towns in District</u>
1	Matthew Ritter	5,357	664
2	Daniel E. Carter	3,408	77
3	Minnie Gonzalez	3,510	556
4	Kelvin Roldan	3,510	556
5	Marie Kirkley-Bey	3,510	556
6	Hector Robles	3,510	556
7	Doug McCrory	3,510	556

<u>House District</u>	<u>Legislators-House</u>	<u>Total CCIC Constituents-alums, students,employees</u>	<u>Total CICS Recipients in Towns in District</u>
57	Christopher C. Davis	1,104	54
58	Kathleen Tallarita	1,225	66
59	David W. Kiner	1,225	66
60	Peggy Sayers	2,651	158
61	Elaine O'Brien	3,182	40
62	William J. Simanski	2,723	64
63	John Rigby	1,689	43
64	Roberta Willis	1,654	67
65	Michelle Cook	1,222	57
66	Craig Miner	1,727	42
67	Clark Chapin	870	29
68	Sean Williams	2,168	61
69	Arthur O'Neill	1,733	25
70	Rosa Rebimbas	1,649	65
71	Tony D'Amelio	3,617	168
72	Larry Butler	2,884	155
73	Jeffrey Berger	2,884	155
74	Selim Noujaim	2,884	155
75	David Aldarondo	2,884	155
76	John Piscopo	460	17
77	Christopher Wright	2,334	156
78	Whit Betts	2,444	170
79	Frank Nicastro	2,334	156
80	Rob Sampson	3,036	94
81	Bruce Zalaski	2,108	54
82	Emil Altobello	2,481	137
83	Cathy Abercrombie	3,346	165
84	Chris Donovan	2,481	137
85	Mary Mushinsky	4,747	116
86	Vincent Candelora	8,815	247
87	David W. Yaccarino	3,615	63
88	J. Brendan Sharkey	7,855	138
89	Vickie Orsini Nardello	4,497	76
90	Mary Fritz	8,382	176
91	Peter Villano	7,855	138
92	Pat Dillion	11,605	172
93	Toni Walker	11,605	172
94	Gary A. Holder-Winfield	11,605	172
95	Juan Candelaria	11,605	172
96	Roland J. Lemar	19,439	310
97	Robert Megna	11,605	172
98	Patricia Widlitz	7,096	81
99	James M. Albis	2,322	83
100	Matthew Lesser	4,468	119
101	Noreen S. Kokoruda	6,446	83
102	Lonnie Reed	3,826	51
103	Alfred Adinolfi	15,884	311
104	Linda Gentile	2,370	75
105	Leonard C. Greene, Jr	3,140	91