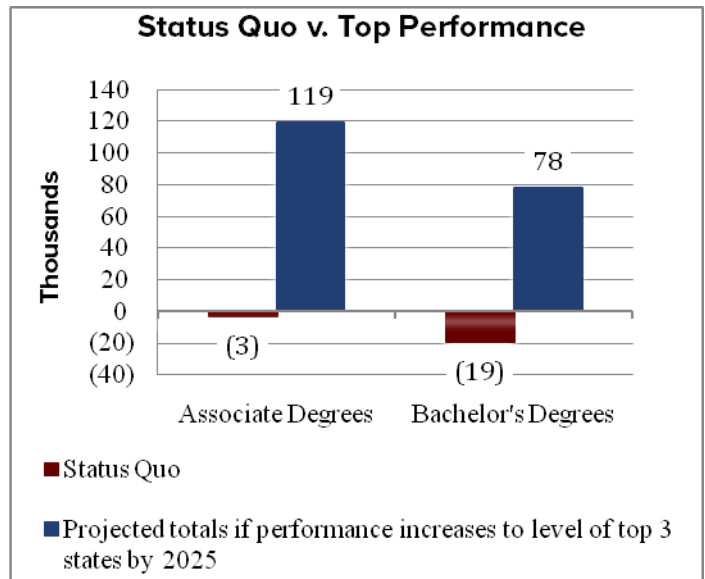


# Return on Investment to Increasing Postsecondary Credential Attainment in Connecticut

## Connecticut Must Improve College Participation and Credential Attainment Rates to Remain Competitive

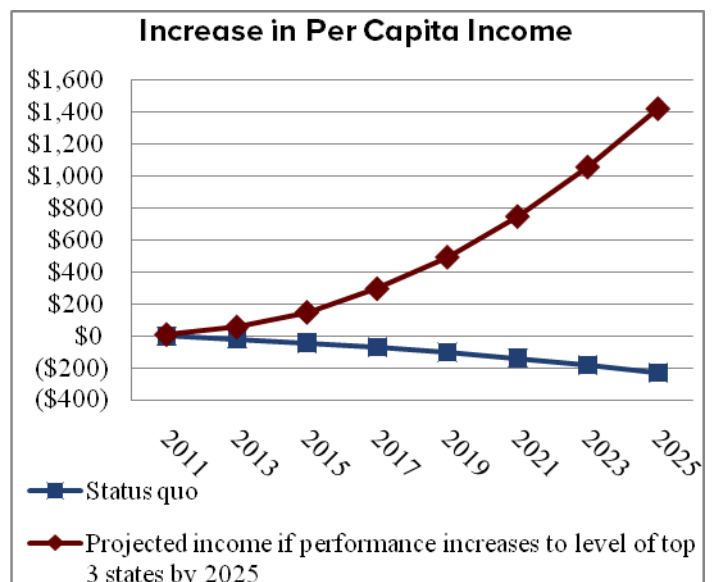
- To remain globally competitive, the U.S. and each state should ensure that at least 60% of adults ages 25 to 64 have an associate or bachelor's degree by 2025. In Connecticut, the current rate is 45.8%.
- Connecticut ranks 42nd among 50 states in the size of the degree gap it needs to fill. To meet the 60% goal, it will need to produce an additional 115,713 degrees by 2025.
- By achieving rates of the top-performing states, Connecticut can produce about 78,000 bachelor's degrees, 119,000 associate degrees and 24,000 certificates by 2025.



## Meeting Credential Goal Produces Significant Personal Economic Return

### Per capita income increases when the state meets 60% credential attainment goal

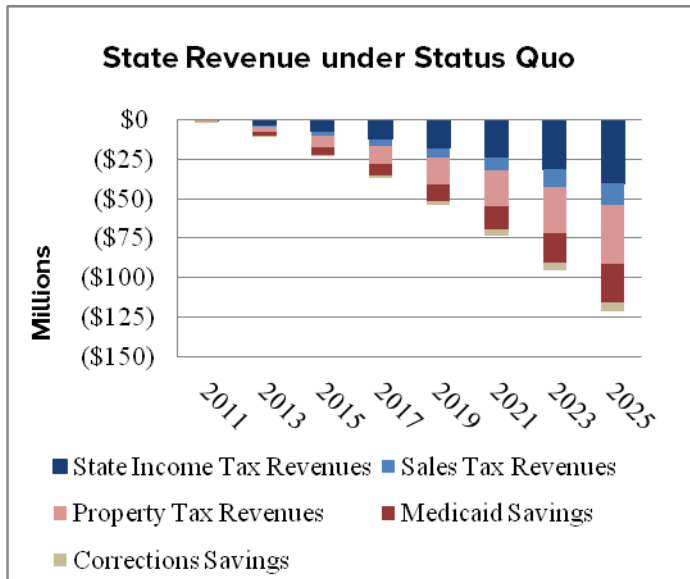
- Under current postsecondary investment patterns, annual personal per capita income in Connecticut is projected to decrease by about \$233 in 2025.
- By meeting the 60% credential attainment goal, annual per capita income would increase significantly more, by approximately \$1,400 in 2025.



# Meeting Credential Goal Produces Significant Economic Returns to the State

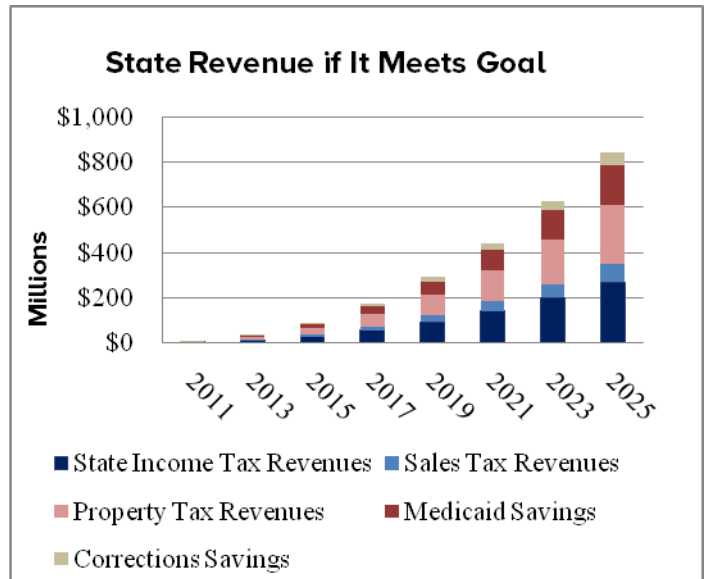
## Status quo produces negative returns

Under current postsecondary investment patterns, Connecticut's state revenues will decrease by about \$120 million in 2025.



## Meeting 60% credential goal pays off

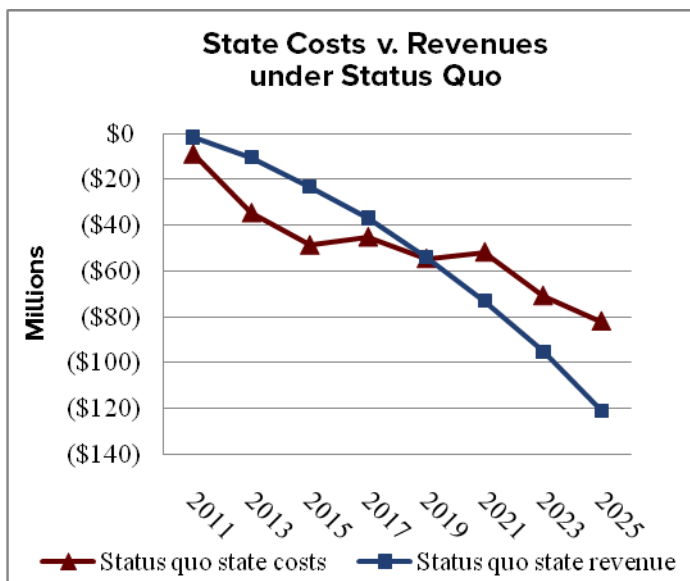
By meeting the 60% credential goal, Connecticut will generate more annual revenue, topping approximately \$840 million in 2025.



## State Revenues Exceed Costs When Credential Goal is Met

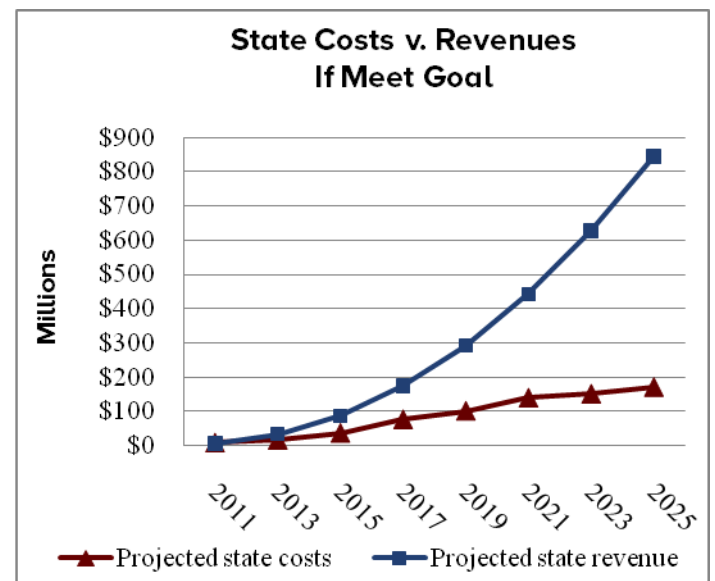
### Status Quo: Costs and revenues decline

Under current postsecondary investment patterns, Connecticut's postsecondary costs decline, but so do revenues.



### Meet 2025 goal: Revenues exceed costs

By meeting the 60% credential attainment goal, Connecticut's revenues exceed postsecondary costs by approximately \$670 million by 2025.



This analysis was prepared using the CLASP-NCHEMS Return on Investment Dashboard tool. See [www.clasp.org/ROIDashboard](http://www.clasp.org/ROIDashboard)