S&P Global
Ratings

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Connecticut
University Of Connecticut; General Obligation; General Obligation Equivalent Security; Public Coll/Univ - Unlimited Student Fees

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Credit Profile		
US$163.015 mil GO bnds (Connecticut) ser 2020A dtd 12/02/2020 due 02/15/2040		
Long Term Rating	A+/Stable	New
US$118.905 mil GO rfdg bnds (Connecticut) ser 2020A dtd 12/02/2020 due 02/15/2031		
Long Term Rating	A+/Stable	New
University of Connecticut, Connecticut		
Connecticut		
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO		
Long Term Rating	A+/Stable	Affirmed

Rating Action

S&P Global Ratings assigned its 'A+' long-term ratings to Connecticut's $281.9 million series 2020A general obligation (GO) bonds, issued for University of Connecticut (UConn), and affirmed its 'A+' rating on all of UConn's outstanding parity secured GO bond issues (multiple series). In addition, S&P Global Ratings affirmed its 'A+' long-term ratings on UConn's special obligation-student fee revenue (SO-SFR) bonds. Total debt on a pro forma basis affected by this rating action, inclusive of the current debt issuance, minor loans, and capitalized leases, at UConn's latest audited fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, is $2.21 billion. The outlook is stable for all issues.

The series 2020A bonds issued pursuant to the state's University of Connecticut 2000 Act are referred to as general obligation debt service commitment (GO-DSC) bonds as they are backed by both the university's GO pledge and the state's commitment to pay debt service. In contrast, student fee revenue secure UConn's SO-SFR bonds. We understand proceeds from the current debt issues are for various projects authorized pursuant to the UConn 2000 infrastructure improvement program.

The long-term ratings reflect our view that UConn's firm enrollment trend, respectable financial resources and excellent debt and contingent liability position, the latter largely reflecting the state's debt service commitment behind most of the university's debt, offset to some degree what we believe is historically poor financial performance made more so by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The state's extremely high fixed-costs pressure its finances, but despite this constraint, we currently rate UConn one notch above the state (For more detail, please refer to our Connecticut analysis, published April 2, 2020) as UConn derives just under 75% of its revenue from non-state sources and exhibits certain other characteristics that make it somewhat independent of the state in our view.

While there is a high level of uncertainty regarding the duration and extent of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, we believe UConn has taken prudent steps to ensure the safety of its students, faculty, and staff while also remaining financially responsible. In March 2020, UConn transitioned to an online format for the remainder of the spring and summer 2020 sessions. Residence halls were closed to the majority of students, and UConn provided prorated refunds for housing and dining totaling about $5.5 million to students living on campus before the rise in the pandemic. In fall 2020, UConn resumed on-campus instruction and plans on not having students return to campus following the Thanksgiving break until mid-January of 2021. The classes presently offered are a mix of in-person and online. The university expects students to be back on campus Jan. 25, with no spring break later in the term. Total full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment for fall 2020 is 28,979, up 2.1% from 28,389 in fall 2019. Total international FTE enrollment represents 10.6% (3,078) of the total fall 2020 FTE enrollment, down 9.9% from the fall 2019 international FTE enrollment of 3,416. The university on its web site maintains a COVID-19 dashboard that indicates as of Sunday Nov. 15, 5,000 students were in residence on the main Storrs campus with current positive/symptomatic cases of 58 for a 1.16% positivity rate.

UConn received $17.9 million from the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, split evenly between the student and institutional portion. In fiscal 2020, $5.2 million was received and substantially distributed as aid to students. In fiscal 2021, $9.2 million has been received; $5.4 million was used as reimbursement of institutional expenditures directly related to the pandemic, and $3.8 million was distributed as aid to students.

As a result of management's realignment of predating the pandemic as well as CARES Act funding and expense cuts, management achieved a 3.5% net operating income in fiscal 2019. We understand for fiscal 2020 based on unaudited results the university expects to post a decrease in net position of $350.6 million. In our opinion, UConn faces a number of challenges in fiscal 2021 including a 3.95% cut in state appropriations, anticipated revenue declines (in areas such as athletics and auxiliaries), and expense increases (in areas such as technology and virus testing), nevertheless, we understand that as of September 2020 the budgeted deficit for the year is $76 million with various mitigation measures expected to total $48 million leaving a net budget deficit of $27.5 million. The university in its most recent request to the state for its fiscal 2021 through 2022 biennium budget has requested $28 million as a one-year COVID bridge. Connecticut notified UConn on Nov. 17, 2020, that it is eligible for an additional $20 million in COVID-Relief Funds and as such its net budget deficit for fiscal 2021 should be approximately $8 million. Cash and investments totaled at fiscal year-end 2019 total $407.3 million. Philanthropy has been solid, with private gifts reaching their highest level ever as detailed in the Credit Overview section. Although in our opinion the university has taken prudent steps to address COVID-19, we understand the virus to be a global risk, and unforeseen pressures related to the pandemic could materially affect demand or finances.

Credit overview

We assessed UConn's enterprise profile as very strong and its financial profile as strong, leading to an initial indicative stand-alone credit profile rating of 'a+' and final bond issue rating of 'A+'. The university's very strong enterprise profile, in our view, is characterized by its flagship status within the state's higher educational system that enjoys solid demand, strong student quality, good retention and has a favorable graduation rate. In addition, in our view management and governance is satisfactory. The university's strong financial profile reflects our view of its superior debt & contingent liabilities position, by virtue of the high degree of state support, robust financial management policies, respectable financial resources and poor financial performance.

UConn derives a fair amount of financial support from Connecticut through its operating appropriation, capital support in the form of its GO-DSC bonds, and reimbursement of a portion of costs associated with its fringe benefits. However, we believe UConn exhibits enough independence from the state such that the rating is not linked to the rating on the state. UConn derives most of its operating revenue, 74%, from non-state supported sources e.g., tuition and fees, grants and contracts revenue, auxiliary operations, and health care and professional services revenue. In addition, we view UConn's financial resources as sufficient to support the rating supplemented by the university's robust philanthropic support realized through the University of Connecticut Foundation (fiscal 2019 and 2018 contributions $89.6 million and $65.0 million, respectively). However, since Connecticut influences a number of decisions UConn makes about its strategic priorities and financial practices the rating on the state informs our thinking about our view of UConn's financial profile.

The rating further reflects our opinion of UConn's credit strengths, which include:

- Status as the flagship public university in Connecticut;
- A favorable FTE enrollment trend with growth in each of the past five fall enrollment periods;
- Longer term trend of increasing selectivity and improved graduation rates;
- Significant state support for capital with almost all capital needs paid for directly by the state pursuant to the UConn 2000 Act while state operating appropriation declined in both fiscal 2017 and 2018 and is scheduled to decline in fiscal 2021 due to the state's budgetary pressures;
- Continued progress in implementing Next Generation Connecticut-- a major $1.55 billion initiative begun in July 2015 and being made through fiscal year 2027 to promote growth in the STEM disciplines--however, operating appropriations from the state for fiscal years 2015 through 2019 were significantly reduced relative to what was originally planned due to the state's fiscal challenges;
- More than adequate available resources to support the rating with an estimated 119.9% adjusted unrestricted net assets to pro forma debt ratio for fiscal 2019 excluding state supported debt (GO-DSC); and
- Somewhat high, but manageable, debt burden as most debt is state supported while the debt burden associated only with student fee revenue-backed debt is very modest.

Factors diminishing UConn's credit strengths in our view include:

- Recurring operating deficits on a full-accrual basis in each of the past five audited fiscal years through and including June 30, 2019, and anticipated for fiscal 2020 as the university doesn't budget for depreciation, although its budgets attain near break-even or better performance on a cash basis in most recent years except for fiscal years 2018 and 2019;
- Continuing large capital needs that have pushed outstanding debt over the past five years on a pro forma basis (inclusive of the current issuance) to $2.2 billion at fiscal year-end 2019 from $1.3 billion at fiscal year-end 2015; and
- Strong competition from private and public colleges and universities throughout the U.S. and particularly in the northeast where most students reside.

The stable outlook reflects our view that over the next two years UConn's enrollment is likely to remain firm despite an increasingly competitive northeast higher education market while ongoing state budgetary pressure depresses financial performance and available resources growth. In addition, the outlook reflects our expectations that UConn's relatively new president along with other university officials will craft a new strategic plan this fiscal year that realistically reflects the university's constrained finances in a COVID-19 pandemic environment. In addition, we assume additional student fee secured revenue debt will be very modest if any at all and financial resources remain adequate to support the rating.

Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors

In our view, UConn, similar to other higher education institutions, faces elevated social risk as a result of uncertainty about the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic. Given the pandemic, the university's management team moved to implement remote learning in spring and summer 2020 to protect students' health and safety and limit social risk associated with the community spread of COVID-19. We view the risks posed by COVID-19 to public health and safety as a social risk under our ESG factors. Despite the elevated social risk, we believe UConn's environmental and governance risk are in line with our view of the sector as a whole.

Stable Outlook

Downside scenario

A lower rating is possible if student demand begins to slow leading to a reduction in net tuition revenue growth that when combined with a more stringent state operating appropriation perpetuates cash-based deficits and a reduction in available resource ratios. Also, additional debt without a commensurate increase in available resources could pressure the ratings. We could also consider a negative rating action during the outlook period should unforeseen pressures related to the pandemic materially affect demand, finances, or the trajectory of the university's plan.

Upside scenario

A higher rating is not likely during the outlook period in our view due to modest financial operations and available resources while the capital expansion program continues, albeit at a slightly reduced pace due to the state's budgetary situation. Consideration of a higher rating would be predicated upon enrollment growth continuing, total outstanding debt being reduced, and available resources improving. Furthermore, since UConn is dependent to some degree on Connecticut for operating and capital support, the rating on the state will continue to inform our view of UConn's financial profile.

Credit Opinion

Enterprise Profile

Economic fundamentals

In our view, UConn has limited geographic diversity with 26% of students coming from out of state. As such, our assessment of UConn's economic fundamentals is anchored by the Connecticut GDP per capita of $76,961.

UConn 2000 Act

The UConn 2000 Infrastructure Improvement Program established by the UConn 2000 Act is designed to modernize, rehabilitate, and expand the university's physical plant. The act provides for a three-phrase 32-year capital budget program from fiscal years 1996 through 2027, originally estimated to cost $4.6 billion (the capital bonding program was extended through fiscal year 2027 in October 2018 by Public Act 17-2). UConn expects the GO bonds (state debt-service-commitment bonds) to finance $4.3 billion, whereby the state pays directly for debt service out of general-fund resources; the balance of the estimated cost of the UConn 2000 projects may be met by state bonds, the university's special obligation student-fee revenue bonds, gifts, or other revenue or borrowing resources.

In connection with the UConn 2000 program, the university issued approximately $3.1 billion in par value of state debt-service-commitment bonds (excluding the current issuance and refunding issues) that provided $3.3 billion in project funding, leaving $900 million in future project costs to be financed with state debt-service-commitment bonds. UConn also issued approximately $340.3 million (not including refunding bonds) of special obligation student-fee revenue bonds to fund $341.2 million of UConn 2000 project costs of which $200.9 million is currently outstanding, and an additional $81.9 million in a nonpublicly offered governmental lease-purchase agreement for the UCONN2000 Heating Plant Upgrade project (also referred to as the Cogeneration Utility Plant on the Storrs Campus) of which $27 million is outstanding, and $5.4 million for a hotel which has been paid off.

In December 2012, UConn's health center entered into a $203 million credit tenant lease with a private investor for the construction of a new ambulatory care center and with parking facilities. Also, UConn Health Center in the spring of 2016 completed construction of a new patient tower. The new tower and the ambulatory care facility, along with the renovation of other health center facilities, are part of the economic revitalization plan known as Bioscience Connecticut.

Market position and demand

Founded in 1881, UConn is one of the nation's nine colonial land grant colleges and since 1965 has been the flagship institution of the state's higher education system. UConn offers eight undergraduate degrees, seventeen graduate degrees, and six professional degree programs through its 14 different colleges and schools. In addition to the main campus in Storrs, there are four undergraduate regional campuses throughout the state: Avery Point campus in Groton; new downtown Hartford campus that includes the university's re-located School of Law & Graduate Business Center; the Stamford campus; and the Waterbury campus. In addition, there is the campus for the university's Health Center in Farmington and School of Law in Hartford.

Total headcount enrollment (excluding UConn Health) over the past five years rose approximately 1.8% to 31,687 in fall 2019, from 31,119 in fall 2014 and rose an additional 1.1% to 32,023 in fall 2020 from the fall 2019 enrollment. Total FTE enrollment over the same period rose 3.5% to 28,389 in fall 2019, from 27,427 in fall 2014 and rose an additional 2.1% to 28,979 in fall 2020 from the fall 2019 FTE enrollment. Management expects enrollment to remain relatively flat for fall 2021 as the current and past year's reductions in state support affect the university. Connecticut residents typically make up approximately 74% of the undergraduate FTE enrollment of 23,453 in fall 2020.

UConn's selectivity has improved quite significantly as it accepted just 49.4% of the students that applied in fall 2020 in comparison with fall 2013 when it accepted 66.9% of the freshman applicants. Student quality, as measured by SAT scores, exceeds the state and national averages at 1296 for the fall 2020 entering freshman class. The university competes with a large number of northeastern public and private universities and generally has maintained very affordable tuition levels relative to these peer institutions.

For the 2020-2021 year, tuition and mandatory fees for in-state students totaled $17,834; for out-of-state students, it was $40,502.

Management and governance

UConn's management and governance is sound, led by Mr. Thomas C. Katsouleas, Ph.D. who became UConn's 16th president on Aug. 1, 2019. President Katsouleas came to UConn from the University of Virginia where he had been provost and executive vice president. Effective May 29, 2020, Mr. Carl W. Lejuez, Ph.D., became UConn's new provost and executive vice president for academic affairs. Mr. Lejuez comes to UConn from the University of Kansas where he was the dean of the college of liberal arts & sciences.

Dr. Andrew Agwunobi, a former director with Berkley Research Group (a consulting firm UConn Health has used), is the executive vice president for health affairs. The university in June 2018 issued a solicitation of interest seeking proposals for a public private partnership for UConn Health and its clinical enterprise (the hospital and medical group). The response period closed on Dec. 4, 2018, and UConn Health didn't find a suitable partner; however, we understand UConn Health continues to explore partnership opportunities with other health care entities and/or health systems. We also understand president Katsouleas is leading the initiative to develop the university's next strategic plan that is anticipated to be completed by the close of the current fiscal year.

UConn Health Center

The UConn Health Center consists of the School of Medicine, School of Dental Medicine, UConn John Dempsey Hospital, the UConn Medical Group, University of Connecticut Finance Corporation, Correctional Managed Healthcare, research labs and other support facilities. Founded in 1961, its campus is on 206 acres in Farmington, eight miles east of Hartford.

Through UConn John Dempsey Hospital (JDH; 234 licensed beds), the center provides specialized and routine inpatient and outpatient services. About 500 physicians are affiliated with the UConn Health Center either through admitting privileges to its health facilities or conducting research on the university's behalf. The UConn Medical Group is the largest medical practice in Greater Hartford, offering patients access to health care services from more than 400 Health Center physicians in more than 50 specialties. As of fall 2020, UConn Health had approximately 646 professional students in the Schools of Medicine and Dental Medicine, 290 graduate students in Master's and Doctoral programs, and approximately 780 residents and postdoctoral fellows. Management notes that enrollment at UConn Health had been flat historically and that a key component of the Bioscience Connecticut initiative is to grow enrollment by 30%.

The 449 students enrolled in the medical school in fall 2020 represent an increase of 10% over the fall 2016 enrollment of 408 students and management indicated this indicates significant progress in attaining Bioscience Connecticut goals.

A major $864 million expansion and renovation program at the UConn Health Center that is part of the Bioscience

Connecticut plan was completed in 2018. The expansion and renovation program included a $318 million patient tower that opened in May 2016, renovations, and conversion of the existing hospital to a research building for $163 million, and a new $203 million ambulatory care center that opened mid-September 2016.

Financial Profile

Financial management policies

UConn has formal policies for endowment, investments, and debt. It operates according to a five-year strategic plan, has a formal reserve liquidity policy, and centrally manages both cash and debt. The university meets standard annual disclosure requirements. The financial policies assessment reflects our opinion that while there may be some areas of risk, the organization's overall financial policies shouldn't impair its future ability to pay debt service. Our analysis of financial policies includes a review of the organization's financial reporting and disclosure, investment allocation and liquidity, debt profile, contingent liabilities, and legal structure and a comparison of these policies with comparable providers.

Financial performance

UConn's revenue diversity for fiscal 2019 is good with student dependence (net tuition and auxiliary revenue) of 56.0%, state operating appropriation of 25.6%, research grants and contracts of 10.0%, and other, 8.4%.

UConn's operating appropriation for fiscal 2019 was $194.7 million compared with $191.3 million in fiscal 2018. Also, the state picks up fringe benefit and other costs that totaled $162.0 million in fiscal 2019 and was $151.70 million in fiscal 2018. UConn Health Center receives a separate appropriation from the university. UConn Health's appropriation for fiscal 2019 totaled $135.8 million an increase from the fiscal 2018 appropriation of $117.7 million.

UConn's financial operating performance is consistently negative on a full accrual basis. In fiscal 2019 adjusted operating loss is $168.7 million (negative 10.8 %) compared with $173.4 million (negative 11.7 %) in fiscal 2018. Results have generally been near breakeven or better on a cash basis in years prior to fiscal 2018; however, in fiscal 2019 and 2018 it appears small cash deficits were recorded as depreciation in each year was $119.3 million and $108.2 million, respectively. The more recent strained financial performance seems to be due in part to state operating appropriation limitations and a rise in student financial aid. In fiscal 2017, UConn recorded an adjusted cash based operating surplus of $29.9 million representing 2.1% of total adjusted operating expense of $1.41 billion a favorable improvement over the prior year's cash-based deficit of 1% of total adjusted operating expense of $1.44 billion. On a current fund budgetary (cash) basis, UConn estimates it will incur a slight operating deficit in fiscal 2020 and a potentially larger deficit in fiscal 2021 depending upon its ability to realize mitigation measures and obtain state support for costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

The financial results generally relate to all UConn programs except for the Health Center. Programs included are the Storrs-based undergraduate and graduate programs, the regional campuses, the School of Law, and the School of Social Work. Although the Health Center and the university are both part of a larger system, each maintains separate budgets and receives separate state appropriations. In addition, the state issues its GO bonds to fund Health Center capital projects.

UConn Health sustained a negative change in net position of $65.3 million and $38.1 million in fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. UConn Health indicates these deficits are in part due to pension charges and increased depreciation costs associated with its new buildings that have come online over the past two years or so. UConn Health in fiscal 2016 realized an increase in net assets of $149.8 million. Total operating revenues decreased 3.5% in fiscal 2019 to $803.1 million from $806.6 million in fiscal 2018. UConn Health ended fiscal 2019 with a loss of $65.4 million compared with the prior year's loss of $123.8 million (prior year loss includes GASB 68, 71 and 75 adjustments made for financial reporting purposes and not included in the operating budget).

Available resources

As of June 30, 2019, adjusted unrestricted net assets totaled $280.0 million, an increase of 46% from fiscal 2018's $192.3 million, the increase was driven by changes in pension liability, which increased $77.8 million. Total adjusted unrestricted net assets equaled only 17.9% of operations and 12.6% of pro forma debt (inclusive of current issuance). However, we believe these numbers may be misleading given that UConn's high pro forma debt service burden of 15.5% is almost all directly covered by the state. If debt directly supported by the state is excluded, the adjusted unrestricted net assets to pro forma debt for fiscal 2019 would be 119.9% up from the prior year's 76.2% and more than ample to support the rating.

The university's endowment net assets are held by a separate foundation-University of Connecticut Foundation Inc. As of June 30, 2019, the UConn Foundation endowment pool totaled $435.0 million and funds held in trust by others totaled $27.8 million for a total endowment of $462.8 million. Virtually all of the endowment's net assets are restricted.

Foundation officials raised $89.6 million in fiscal 2020, $82.5 million in fiscal 2019, and $71.8 million in fiscal 2018. The goal is to increase annual fundraising to $100 million.

Debt and contingent liabilities

In recent years, the university has received significant support from the state through appropriations, matching gifts aimed at increasing endowment, and the issuance of the debt-service-commitment bonds to help rejuvenate the Storrs and Farmington campuses and to a lesser extent the regional campuses.

The state in fiscal 2020 paid $212.1 million for its debt service commitment on the $1.6 billion of outstanding UConn 2000 bonds at fiscal year-end 2020. The amount represents more than the lion's share of our estimate of the university's total pro forma maximum annual debt service of approximately $242.7 million that occurs in fiscal 2021.

We understand there are no definitive additional debt plans at this time.

We also understand from management that the state is legally responsible for the university's two defined-benefit pension plans: the State Employees' Retirement System (SERS) and the Connecticut Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). UConn follows GASB accounting standards requiring it to report a $1.1 billion pension liability for fiscal 2019; however, UConn's real obligation is to make annual contributions to the plan that totaled $94.4 million (SERS) and $452,000 (TRS) in fiscal 2019. Pension expense in fiscal 2019 is $94.8 million.

The state provides other post employee benefits (OPEB) to university employees through the State Employee OPEB Plan (SEOP). UConn under GASB reporting standard No. 75 had to record a $1.3 billion liability in fiscal 2019 for OPEB; however, the university pays a portion via the state's fringe rate assessment and the state is responsible for funding post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis through an appropriation in the general fund according to UConn management. UConn recognized OPEB expense of $90.4 million in fiscal 2019.

University of Connecticut*, Connecticut--Enterprise And Financial Statistics

	--Fiscal year ended June 30--					Medians for 'A' rated public colleges and universities
	2021	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**
Enrollment and demand						
Headcount	32,023	31,687	31,646	31,590	31,440	MNR
Full-time equivalent	28,979	28,389	28,287	28,146	27,862	12,854
Freshman acceptance rate (%)	56.1	49.4	48.8	47.8	48.8	74.3
Freshman matriculation rate (%)	19.8	20.8	22.0	22.5	21.8	MNR
Undergraduates as a % of total enrollment (%)	74.8	73.9	74.2	75.5	75.2	83.3
Freshman retention (%)	N.A.	94.0	93.0	94.0	92.0	77.3
Graduation rates (six years) (%)	N.A.	85.0	85.0	83.0	82.0	MNR
Income statement						
Adjusted operating revenue ($000s)	N.A.	N.A.	1,393,026	1,305,756	1,338,721	MNR
Adjusted operating expense ($000s)	N.A.	N.A.	1,561,748	1,479,200	1,413,600	MNR
Net adjusted operating income ($000s)	N.A.	N.A.	(168,722)	(173,444)	(74,879)	MNR
Net adjusted operating margin (%)	N.A.	N.A.	(10.80)	(11.73)	(5.30)	(1)
Estimated operating gain/loss before depreciation ($000s)	N.A.	N.A.	(49,376)	(65,259)	29,928	MNR
Change in unrestricted net assets (UNA; $000s)	N.A.	N.A.	(12,486)	(1,331,971)	(52,456)	MNR
State operating appropriations ($000s)	N.A.	N.A.	356,898	342,987	374,113	MNR
State appropriations to revenue (%)	N.A.	N.A.	25.6	26.3	27.9	21.0
Student dependence (%)	N.A.	N.A.	56.0	57.8	54.2	52.4
Research dependence (%)	N.A.	N.A.	10.0	9.6	11.4	MNR
Endowment and investment income dependence (%)	N.A.	N.A.	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.7
Debt						
Outstanding debt ($000s)	N.A.	N.A.	2,012,165	1,987,026	1,653,885	169,922
Proposed debt ($000s)	N.A.	N.A.	342,693	N.A.	N.A.	MNR
Total pro forma debt ($000s)	N.A.	N.A.	2,213,957	N.A.	N.A.	MNR
Pro forma MADS	N.A.	N.A.	242,662	N.A.	N.A.	MNR
Current debt service burden (%)	N.A.	N.A.	14.80	14.17	13.37	MNR
Current MADS burden (%)	N.A.	N.A.	15.29	14.69	14.61	4.50
Pro forma MADS burden (%)	N.A.	N.A.	15.54	N.A.	N.A.	MNR
Financial resource ratios						
Endowment market value ($000s)	476,582	462,836	462,836	447,738	421,894	115,187

University of Connecticut*, Connecticut--Enterprise And Financial Statistics (cont.)						
	--Fiscal year ended June 30--					Medians for 'A' rated public colleges and universities
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2018
Related foundation market value ($000s)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24,153	24,153	138,714
Cash and investments ($000s)	N.A.	N.A.	407,303	363,145	383,517	MNR
UNA ($000s)	N.A.	N.A.	(1,798,911)	(1,786,425)	(454,454)	MNR
Adjusted UNA ($000s)	N.A.	N.A.	279,982	192,341	237,319	MNR
Cash and investments to operations (%)	N.A.	N.A.	26.1	24.6	27.1	46.3
Cash and investments to debt (%)	N.A.	N.A.	20.2	18.3	23.2	100.6
Cash and investments to pro forma debt (%)	N.A.	N.A.	18.4	N.A.	N.A.	MNR
Adjusted UNA to operations (%)	N.A.	N.A.	17.9	13.0	16.8	31.3
Adjusted UNA plus debt service reserve to debt (%)	N.A.	N.A.	13.9	9.7	14.3	57.3
Adjusted UNA plus debt service reserve to pro forma debt (%)	N.A.	N.A.	12.6	N.A.	N.A.	MNR
Average age of plant (years)	N.A.	N.A.	13.1	13.6	13.4	14.6
OPEB liability to total liabilities (%)	N.A.	N.A.	25.5	25.9	N.A.	MNR

N.A.--Not available. MNR--Median not reported. MADS--Maximum annual debt service. Total adjusted operating revenue = unrestricted revenue less realized and unrealized gains/losses and financial aid. Total adjusted operating expense = unrestricted expense plus financial aid expense. Net operating margin = 100*(net adjusted operating income/adjusted operating expense). Student dependence = 100*(gross tuition revenue + auxiliary revenue) / adjusted operating revenue. Current debt service burden = 100*(current debt service expense/adjusted operating expenses). Current MADS burden = 100*(maximum annual debt service expense/adjusted operating expenses). Cash and investments = cash + short-term and long-term investments. Adjusted UNA = Unrestricted net assets + unrestricted net assets of the foundation. Average age of plant = accumulated depreciation/depreciation and amortization expense.

Related Research

Through The ESG Lens 2.0: A Deeper Dive Into U.S. Public Finance Credit Factors, April 28, 2020

Ratings Detail (As Of November 18, 2020)		
University of Connecticut PCU_USF (AGM)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
Univ of Connecticut PCU_USF		
Long Term Rating	A+/Stable	Affirmed
Univ of Connecticut PCU_USF (BAM)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
Connecticut		
University of Connecticut, Connecticut		
Connecticut (University of Connecticut) PCU_USF		
Long Term Rating	A+/Stable	Affirmed
Connecticut (University of Connecticut) PCU_USF (BAM) (SECMKT)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed

Ratings Detail (As Of November 18, 2020) (cont.)		
Connecticut (University of Connecticut) PCU_USF (BAM) (SECMKT)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
Connecticut (University of Connecticut) PCU_USF (BAM) (SECMKT)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
Connecticut (Univ of Connecticut) PCU_USF		
Long Term Rating	A+/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut, Connecticut		
Connecticut		
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO		
Long Term Rating	A+/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO		
Long Term Rating	A+/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO		
Long Term Rating	A+/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GOEQUIV		
Long Term Rating	A+/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GOEQUIV		
Long Term Rating	A+/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GOEQUIV		
Long Term Rating	A+/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GOEQUIV		
Long Term Rating	A+/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO (AGM)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO (AGM)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO (AGM) (SECMKT)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO (AGM) (SECMKT)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO (BAM)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO (BAM) (SECMKT)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO (BAM) (SECMKT)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO (BAM) (SECMKT)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed
University of Connecticut (Connecticut) GO (BAM) (SECMKT)		
Unenhanced Rating	A+(SPUR)/Stable	Affirmed

Ratings Detail (As Of November 18, 2020) (cont.)

Many issues are enhanced by bond insurance.