HIGHER EDUCATION
The Executive Budget includes Governor Hochul’s comprehensive plan to make higher education in our state more affordable and accessible, and to help two-thirds of New Yorkers earn a post-secondary credential (degree or non-degree) by 2030.

OVERVIEW

• New York State’s higher education institutions educate nearly 1.2 million students, as reported for Fall 2020 enrollment. The State University of New York and the City University of New York administer 47 four-year colleges and graduate schools that provide 400,000 full- and part-time students with an array of undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees. SUNY and CUNY also support 37 community colleges that serve 260,000 students. In addition, 530,000 students attend the nearly 200 private colleges and universities across the State.

• The State University Construction Fund (SUCF), the City University Construction Fund (CUCF), and the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) administer a capital program for over 3,000 academic, research, hospital, dormitory, and multi-use facilities, which make up the physical infrastructure of the university systems.

• The Higher Education Services Corporation (HESC) is New York State’s student financial aid agency and a national leader in helping make college affordable for New York residents. HESC oversees numerous State-funded financial aid programs, including the Excelsior Scholarship, the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP), and 26 other scholarship and loan forgiveness programs. Together, these programs provide financial aid to approximately 300,000 students during the 2020-21 academic year (AY 2021). HESC also partners with the Office of the State Comptroller (OSC) in administering the College Choice Tuition Savings program.

• The State Education Department (SED) also administers funding for higher education, including opportunity programs that help support the success of disadvantaged students.

RESPONDING TO THE PANDEMIC

COVID-19 confronted New York’s public university systems with unprecedented challenges that threatened their progress in providing New Yorkers with access to a college education. Both systems rose to the challenge in maintaining course offerings and helping to support the State’s COVID response.

• SUNY and CUNY offered in-person learning at all 84 campuses, providing approximately 810,000 students the opportunity to continue their education uninterrupted in the Fall 2021 semester.

• Following months of aggressive student-driven awareness campaigns, SUNY students met the call to get vaccinated to protect themselves and their campus communities, reaching a COVID vaccination mandate compliance rate of 99.5 percent across all 64 campuses in the Fall 2021 semester.

• CUNY students returned to campus in Fall 2021 helped by the VaxUpCUNY campaign and measures that made CUNY campuses among the safest places in New York City. SUNY and CUNY campuses hosted vaccination sites that put shots in more than 2 million arms.

• CUNY instituted the CUNY Comeback Program, a debt-forgiveness initiative that erased nearly $100 million in unpaid tuition and fees for more than 52,000 students.

• During the pandemic, SUNY and CUNY oversaw the timely distribution of a combined $1.4 billion of emergency grants to students from three federal pandemic relief bills, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act, and the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act.

• New York State launched two separate vaccination incentive scholarship public outreach campaigns consisting of a series of statewide drawings to increase awareness of the availability and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines and provided incentives to New Yorkers 5-17 years of age to get a COVID-19 vaccination. Each of the 100 winners selected received a full-ride scholarship to SUNY or CUNY.
PROTECTING ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

New York has made substantial investments in higher education and is a national leader in expanding access to a quality, affordable college education. These investments have been bolstered in the face of challenges presented by the pandemic.

- Funding for higher education has increased by $2.1 billion (35 percent) since 2012, from $6.0 billion to $8.1 billion – including a $619 million (8.3 percent) increase in the Executive Budget.

- State and local funding per student for public colleges in New York State was $12,252 in FY 2020 – $3,616 (42 percent) more than the national average of $8,636 and higher than 44 other states.

- In New York State, two-thirds of public colleges’ total revenue per student comes from State and local support – 10 percent higher than the national average and more than 38 other states.

- The average tuition and fees at the State’s four-year public institutions was $8,555 in Academic Year (AY) 2022 – $2,185 (20 percent) less than the national average of $10,740 and lower than 41 other states.

- New York State’s investment in higher education opportunity programs and training centers has increased by $136 million (101 percent) since 2012 and now totals $271 million.

PROPOSED FY2023 BUDGET ACTIONS

The Executive Budget includes Governor Hochul’s comprehensive plan to make higher education in our state more affordable and accessible:

- **Expand Part-Time Students’ Access to TAP.** The Executive Budget includes $150 million to expand TAP, which currently is largely unavailable for students studying part time, to cover students enrolled in six or more credits of study at a SUNY, CUNY, or not-for-profit independent college – an investment estimated to provide support to 75,000 additional New York students annually.

- **Provide Financial Aid for Workforce Credential Programs at Community Colleges for High-Demand Fields.** The Executive Budget further expands part-time TAP to cover students enrolled in workforce credential programs at community colleges in high-demand fields. To ensure the program focuses on the highest-growth areas, Empire State Development and the State’s Regional Economic Development Councils will recommend which courses of sequence would be eligible for State funding, based on an analysis of regional industry trends, workforce needs, and existing program offerings.

- **Provide a 10 Percent Increase in Support for Our Neediest Students.** The Executive Budget includes a $24 million (10 percent) increase in funding for educationally disadvantaged students through higher education opportunity programs and training centers administered by CUNY, SUNY and private institutions.
colleges. Funding for these programs has doubled since 2012 and now totals $271 million.

- **Invest $106 Million in Full-Time Faculty.** The Executive Budget provides SUNY and CUNY with $106 million – $53 million each – to hire additional full-time faculty at both four-year colleges and community colleges. This investment will fund an estimated 880 additional full-time faculty – 340 at SUNY and 540 at CUNY, including support for CUNY’s plan to convert adjuncts to full-time faculty.

- **Increase SUNY and CUNY Operating Support by $127 Million.** The Executive Budget will increase operating support to SUNY State-operated campuses and CUNY senior colleges by fully reimbursing colleges for the $108.4 million cost of “TAP Gap” tuition credits, providing additional State support of $59.6 million to CUNY and $48.8 million to SUNY. The university systems will also receive an $18.6 million in additional operating revenue from Executive Budget legislation to raise the amount of State support that campuses receive for Excelsior Scholarship recipients, increasing operating support by $13.7 million to SUNY State-operated campuses, $2.8 million to CUNY senior colleges and $2.1 million to community colleges.

- **Raise the Community College Funding Floor.** The Executive Budget will maintain a funding floor for community colleges at 100 percent of prior year funding, up from the 98 percent floor enacted in FY 2022. Without a funding floor, community colleges would face a $81 million (13 percent) loss in formula aid due to enrollment declines.

### Higher Education General Fund Spending

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>FY 2022 (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)</th>
<th>FY 2023 (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)</th>
<th>DOLLAR CHANGE (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)</th>
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(a) Includes funding for campus operations and employee fringe benefits.