



Recession, Retrenchment, and Recovery:
State Higher Education Funding & Student Financial Aid
VOLUME II
State Profiles

Center for the Study of Education Policy, Illinois State University
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State Higher Education Executive Officers

October, 2006

Supported by funding from the Lumina Foundation for Education

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Recession, Retrenchment, and Recovery State Profiles

This report is a companion to *Recession, Retrenchment and Recovery: Higher Education Funding and Student Financial Aid*. It provides profiles of individual states and their performance on a variety of measures used in the economic and fiscal analysis of the Recession, Retrenchment and Recovery project.

The profiles describe the results of an analysis of 25-year trends for each state by examining that state's enrollment trends, appropriations for higher education, allocations to need-based student financial aid, and changes in tuition and fees at public institutions from 1979 to 2004. These trends are examined in the context of national recessions and related changes in states' economies that occurred during the time period of the study.

A particular concern of the project is the impact of recessions and subsequent reductions in higher education appropriations on financial access—the balance of state financial aid and tuition and fees—for students attending public institutions. There were four national recessions between 1979 and 2004 that affected the economies of most states.

In order to examine how states balanced tuition and aid over time and to identify states that were able to maintain financial access through recessions, two primary indicators were used—the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio and the Access-Cost Indicator. Both indicators incorporate 1) need-based aid allocated to students attending public two- and four-year institutions, 2) weighted average tuition and fees at public institutions, and 3) full-time equivalent enrollment at public institutions. The Access-Cost Indicator also reflects 30th percentile family income.¹ Both indicators use two factors that states can influence or control in efforts to maintain financial access to higher education.

The state profiles provide a 25 year overview of each state's performance on these two primary indicators of access used in the study; the aid to tuition ratio (ATR) and the access cost indicator (ACI).

An executive summary of the accompanying *Recession, Retrenchment & Recovery* report is also included in this paper.

¹ See the Definitions and Sources for State Profiles for the formulas used in each of the components.

Recession, Retrenchment, and Recovery

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Recession, Retrenchment, and Recovery Project examined the effects of recessions on financial access to college during the 25-year period 1979-2003, identified states that have been relatively successful in maintaining financial access, and collected policy strategies used by these states. The national recession of 2001 lasted only a few months, from March to November, but it affected states' economies and appropriations for higher education for years. A particular concern was the impact of recessions on financial access—the balance of state financial aid and tuition and fees—for students attending public institutions. This project had three phases:

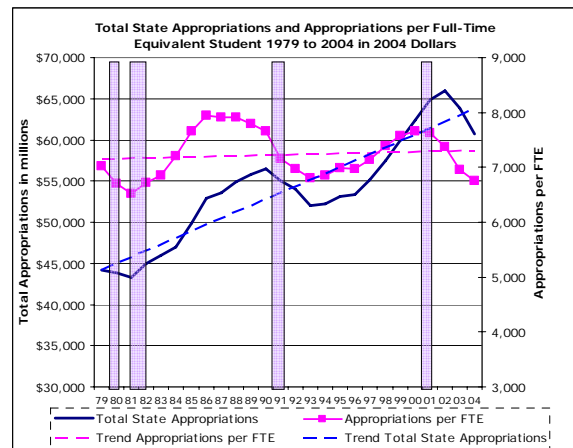
- Analysis of 25-year trends in state appropriations for higher education, allocations to student financial aid, and changes in tuition and fees at public institutions in the context of national recessions and related changes in states' economies.
- Survey of state higher education organizations to ascertain how they dealt with the 2001 recession with a focus on priorities that guided state funding and allocation decisions, the changes to programs and policies in response to declining resources, strategies for maintaining financial access, and the outlook for recovery.
- Interviews with higher education, student financial aid, and governmental leaders in seven states that ranked well on one or more measures of financial access. Interviews addressed policies and strategies the selected states used to

maintain and expand financial access across successive economic cycles.

The Recession, Retrenchment, and Recovery project was funded by the Lumina Foundation for Education. The Project was conducted by the Center for the Study of Education Policy at Illinois State University (ISU) in collaboration with the State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) and the National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs (NASSGAP).

Recession: Consequences on State Funding and Financial Access

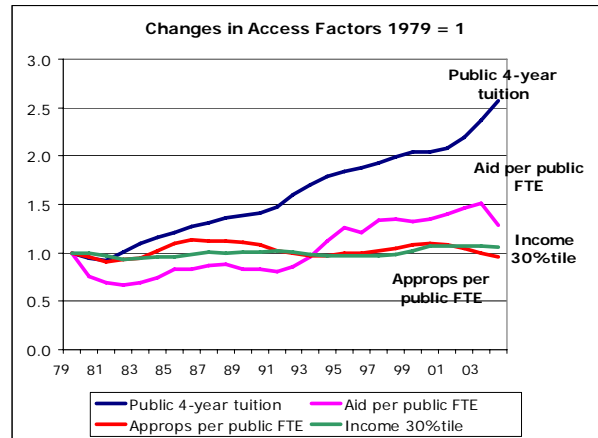
This study examined the similarities and differences among states, and the effects of recessions on higher education funding, tuition and fees, and need-based student financial aid programs. Tuition and student aid were the focus of the study because state policymakers can influence or control them through policies, appropriation priorities, administrative processes, and coordination.



The analyses found that:

- Higher education appropriations did not keep pace with growth in the state economy in any state. In all states, the real Gross State Product (GSP) increased faster than higher education appropriations during the period of the study.
- Three of the four recessions negatively affected funding for higher education—total appropriations as well as appropriations per FTE enrollment. Nationally, appropriations per FTE declined 2.0% following the 1980 recession, 5.0% after the 1990-91 recession, and 8.6% following the 2001 recession. Unlike other recessions, there was an increase in appropriations per FTE following the 1981-82 recession.
- In each successive decade, recessions affected more states, percentage declines in higher education appropriations were larger, and it took longer to recover. Appropriations per FTE declined in 26 states following the 1980 recession, in 38 states following the 1990-91 recession, and 44 states following the 2001 recession.
- After three of the four recessions, tuition increased faster than student aid causing financial access to diminish. Nationally, the aid-to-tuition ratio declined 17.3% following the 1980 recession, 2.3% after the 1980-81 recession, and 3.4% following the 2001 recession. There was an increase in the aid-to-tuition ratio following the 1990-91 recession primarily reflecting a national increase in need-based aid.
- 14 states that incurred reduced appropriations following the 2001 recession were able to increase financial access for students by placing priority on balancing need-based aid and tuition.

- Family income and student aid did not keep pace with increases in tuition following any of the four recessions. The national average access-cost indicator (net tuition as a percent of 30th percentile family income) did not recover to pre-recession levels following any of the recessions.



Retrenchment: The Impact of the 2001 Recession

In the second phase of the Recession, Retrenchment, and Recovery project, the chief executive officers of state SHEEO and NASSGAP organizations were surveyed in the spring of 2005. The purpose of the survey was to determine the impact of the 2001 recession on statewide higher education and student aid policies and priorities and discover strategies states used to help maintain financial access to college for their residents. Key findings from the survey included:

- Higher education and student financial aid funding have become lower funding priorities for most states since FY2001 due to competing demands on state revenues. Economic development and workforce preparation have become more important.
- States' roles in setting policy about who receives student aid and the purpose of student aid are being

diluted as increasing amounts of grant aid are provided by institutions through tuition offsets.

- Higher education is more likely to be seen as a personal benefit than a public benefit, suggesting a lack of understanding of the role of higher education in economic growth. A greater portion of the cost of education is now expected to be paid by the student.
- For many states, tuition offsets—allocating a percentage of tuition revenue to student aid—represent a last-ditch effort to fund student aid when state funding is not forthcoming.
- State responses suggested that access had been affected since 2001; more student aid funds were going to traditional college-aged students as opposed to adult learners and more emphasis was being placed on merit as a criterion for eligibility. Initial access to four-year institutions also appears to be threatened for low-income students who are increasingly shifting to lower cost institutions.

Most states cited concerns about structural problems with the state's economy, Medicaid demands from an aging population, and paying off state deficit financing. Eighteen states thought economic recovery looked promising due to a continually improving economy and revenue growth that had returned to pre-recession levels. Most states who reported their chances for financial recovery as good, however, had concerns about future higher education funding levels. Finally, eight states described their prospects for financial recovery as "weak and of great concern."

States that cited good leadership - either from the Governor, key members of the legislature, the SHEEO and NASSGAP agencies, or coordinated efforts by institutions and sectors of higher education - were more hopeful about their

future. States that cited politics as the key decision factor, however, were considerably less optimistic.

States used multiple strategies to help maintain financial access including efforts to protect students from tuition increases using tuition offsets to support low-income students. States cited the use of roundtables, task forces, and statewide planning efforts as ways to engage the "community" in thinking about and addressing higher education and student financial access concerns. Collaboration and unified efforts both within higher education and with local organizations and businesses were seen as an important strategy. Finally, grassroots efforts to involve the public and particularly to work directly with the legislature were key strategies used by states.

Recovery: State Strategies

The third phase of this project consisted of extensive interviews with higher education, student financial aid, and governmental leaders in seven states—Arizona, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington. Interviews addressed policies and strategies used by selected states to maintain and expand financial access across successive economic cycles. All state interviews were conducted between February and April of 2006 and a total of 54 individuals were interviewed.

The seven states were selected for in-depth study because they had maintained long-term financial access through the four recessions during the period studied, or they had protected financial access better than others in the two-year period following the 2001 recession. Despite their relative success, all of the states continued to be concerned about maintaining access. Some reported that they had lost ground since the data used in state selection were published and 2006 when the interviews were conducted. Others indicated that the balance between

tuition and need-based aid had improved since the 2001 recession. None of the states' policy leaders, however, believed that they were doing as well as they should and none claimed that their state had a perfect program or magic formula for assuring financial access.

The higher education leaders interviewed had remarkably similar stories to tell about what they believed had made a difference in their states. Common themes among the successful states included:

- Successful states defined goals for financial access and developed a plan that was coherent, clear, and made visible to a wide audience in and outside higher education.
- Successful states articulated a message and developed strategies (sometimes using outside experts) focused on the goal of financial access to college for students. They broadly dispersed this message to leaders and constituents, and used language that was easily understood, consistent, and continuous.
- Successful states used student aid programs and aid distribution systems that met state goals for financial access.
- Successful states had strong higher education leaders who successfully mobilized support for access and affordability, reached out to state leaders who were champions for higher education, and enabled higher education to become integral to state government and the well-being of the state's citizens. Both structure and governance arrangements were not, in themselves, preconditions for success in improving financial access; what was vital, however, were the relationships established by higher education with other leaders that were built on trust, mutual respect, and common interest.
- Successful state leaders placed very high value on the development of a climate for higher education that

included a strong commitment to access and affordability.

- In developing an agenda for access and affordability, leaders in successful states tended to focus on students and advocate for them, but also involved students in decisions about student financial aid and tuition policy.
- Successful state leaders sought and maximized opportunities for collaboration and coordination at every opportunity, working with presidents in all sectors to speak with a unified voice, to identify and develop champions among state government and business leaders, and to work across party lines for the good of higher education.

Four financial access issues faced all states visited and also emerged in a significant number of those surveyed.

- Meeting the needs of the growing Hispanic population
- Providing financial and geographic access
- Achieving tuition-financial aid balance
- Minimizing or at least reducing resource competition within sectors of state government

Solutions for these problems likely cross state boundaries, political party lines, and sector concerns (K-12 public schools, community colleges, universities). These issues could benefit from sector collaboration, study of best practices in other states, and continued study by appropriate research organizations and public policy centers. Organizations such as SHEEO and NASSGAP might play a role in coordinating efforts and disseminating best practices and research.

Despite the similarity across these states, there was a fundamental differences between two groups of states: those that had chosen the low tuition/modest aid approach to ensuring financial access to higher education and those states with higher tuition (whether moderate or high)

that had attempted to provide financial access through need-based student financial aid. States with historically low tuition in the public sector tended to have modest or even inadequate student financial aid programs. These states recognized that in the current fiscally stringent environment financial access cannot be assured through only low public sector tuition with no or little aid. In most states, student financial aid is necessary to provide financial access for students to higher education.

On the other hand, students living in states with relatively high tuition in the public sector need substantial financial aid in order to afford college. Some states with large financial aid programs are concerned about their ability to widely communicate information about financial aid programs and eligibility requirements to the general public as well as target audiences. In some cases, consolidation of multiple ancillary state programs and coordinated and simplified application procedures for these aid programs is needed.

Despite quite different approaches to protecting financial access, leaders of the seven states were unanimous—communication, collaboration, and credibility are essential for success in student access. The interviews shed further light on the data in the survey and economic and fiscal analysis by demonstrating that good policies and strong leadership do make a difference.

Recovery and Beyond: Strategies for Maintaining Financial Access

In each of the three phases of this project, it was clear that national recessions have a serious impact on financial access to college. Some states seem to do better than others in maintaining financial access with a balance of student aid and tuition despite the effects of recessions. Based on

the fiscal analysis, survey of states, and interviews in selected states, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. Develop strategies for maintaining financial access for students through recessions.
2. Balance tuition increases with need-based student financial aid.
3. Explore new student aid financing strategies.
4. Reaffirm the state's role in providing student financial aid.
5. Define goals and develop a coherent plan for maintaining and improving financial access for students.
6. Present a clear and consistent message about the importance of financial access.
7. Design student aid programs to meet state access goals.
8. Foster and support higher education leadership.
9. Make a commitment to access and affordability.
10. Focus on students.
11. Develop champions for higher education.
12. Improve awareness of higher education's contributions to economic development.
13. Anticipate and address emerging issues.
14. Emphasize collaboration, communication, and credibility.

State Profiles

Definitions and Sources of Data

The purpose of the Recession, Retrenchment, and Recovery Project is to identify states that have successfully maintained financial access for students through economic cycles and to collect and disseminate policy strategies these states used to help bridge these cycles.

These profiles describe the results of the first phase of this project, analysis of 25-year trends for each state in terms of: appropriations for higher education, allocations to student financial aid, and changes in tuition and fees at public institutions. These trends are examined in the context of national recessions and related changes in states' economies. All dollar amounts are in 2004 constant dollars. The definitions and data sources for variables used in the analysis are provided. The data shown are the most recent available when the profiles were compiled.

Indicators Two indicators were developed—the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio and the Access-Cost Indicator—to examine the ability of states to maintain financial access through business cycles.

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio The aid-to-tuition ratio provides an indicator of the balance of need-based financial aid per FTE to weighted average public tuition and fees. An increasing ratio suggests that need-based aid for students attending public institutions increased at a rate faster than tuition.

$$\text{ATR} = \frac{\text{Need-based Aid per FTE}}{\text{Public Tuition and Fees}}$$

Access-Cost Indicator The Access-Cost Indicator (ACI) is a measure of the balance of four elements of financial access: student financial aid, tuition and fees, family income, and enrollment. The ACI is an indicator developed to track changes in these elements through economic cycles between 1979 and 2004.

$$\text{ACI} = \frac{\text{Tuition and Fees} - \text{Grant Aid per FTE}}{30^{\text{th}} \text{ Percentile Family Income}}$$

An increase in the ACI indicates that tuition and fees have increased faster than student financial aid or that family income has not kept pace with tuition and fee increases at public institutions. A decrease in the ACI indicates that student financial aid and/or family income increased faster than tuition and fees. Changes in full-time-equivalent enrollment can also affect the ACI.

DATA SOURCES

Higher Education Enrollment (Headcount and FTE)

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

<http://www.nces.ed.gov>

State Appropriations

Grapevine

<http://www.coe.ilstu.edu/grapevine>

Tuition and Fees

Washington Higher Education
Coordinating Board (WHECB)

<http://www.hecb.wa.gov>

Student Financial Aid Expenditures

National Association of State
Student Grant and Aid Programs

<http://www.nassgap.org>

Family Income

Pinkerton – Current Population

Survey <http://www.pcci.com>

Gross Domestic and State Product

Bureau of Economic Analysis

<http://www.bea.gov>

Consumer Price Index

Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov>

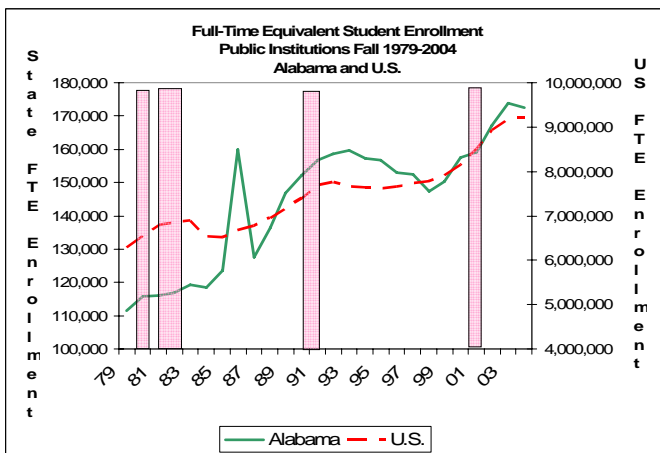
State Profiles

Alabama

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Alabama

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	111,579	172,603
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$8,729	\$6,746
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$36	\$8
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,532	\$3,950
Tuition Public 2-year	\$528	\$2,458
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$17,383	\$19,942
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	2.9	.2
Access-Cost Indicator	7.1	17.1

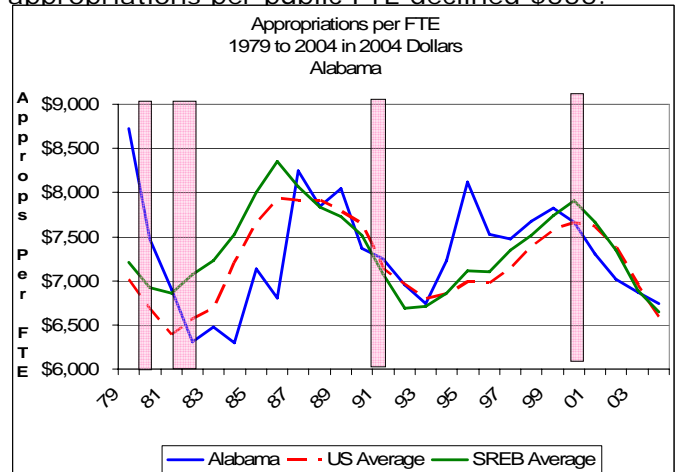
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 54% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 173,815 in 2003. This rate of increase is above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of over three times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 32% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Alabama ranked 22nd among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,746 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,331 per public FTE in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$1,983 between FY1979 and FY2004.

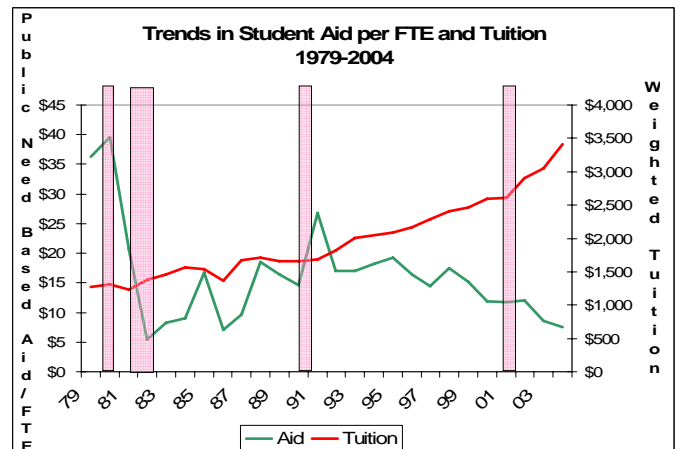
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered quickly during the mid-1980s reaching a level of \$8,244 per public FTE enrollment in FY1987. Funding per FTE declined through the early 1980s and again

from 1989 through the 1991 recession. Although funding recovered to pre-1991 levels by FY1995, neither the FY1987 level nor the FY1979 high of \$8,729 was restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$555.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Alabama was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (89%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Alabama was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

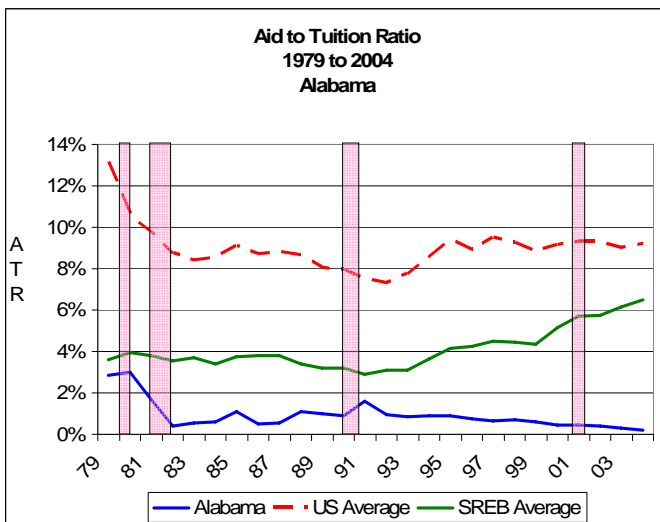
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Alabama's public four-year institutions increased at rates similar to the national average between 1979 and 2004. However, the rate of tuition increases at Alabama's public two-year institutions was much greater than the national average. Alabama experienced a decrease of \$28 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



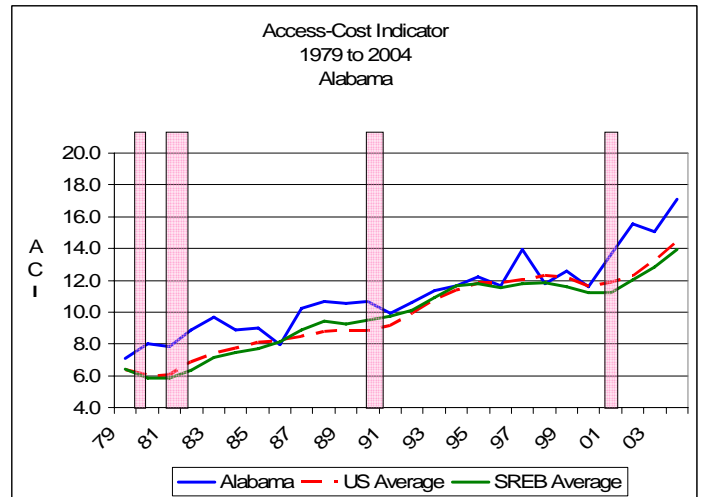
Alabama

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Alabama decreased from 2.9 in 1979 to 0.2 in 2004, with an average of 0.9 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Alabama's average ratio was 3rd lowest among all states and the 25-year decrease in this indicator represented the 4th largest decrease among the states, indicating that the state had not balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition as well as most states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Alabama decreased in the early 1980s and has remained relatively flat ever since. Declines occurred after the 1980 and the 2001 recessions. The most substantial decline followed the 1980 recession. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 0.5 in 2001 to 0.2 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Alabama increased from 7.1 to 17.1. Alabama's ACI has been consistently close to the national average for the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 17.1 was reached in 2004, which was a fairly significant increase from the previous year's 15.0 ACI and the preceding 2001 and 2002 ACIs of 13.6 and 15.6, respectively. Alabama's 2004 ACI was 38th among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at Alabama's public institutions coupled with steady increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Alabama while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Alabama.

	AL Change	AL % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	10.0	141	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,418	158	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,930	365	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$28	-77	\$127	69
Income	\$2,559	15	\$1,173	5
4-yr FTE*	23,969	33	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	28,620	108	1,367,744	59

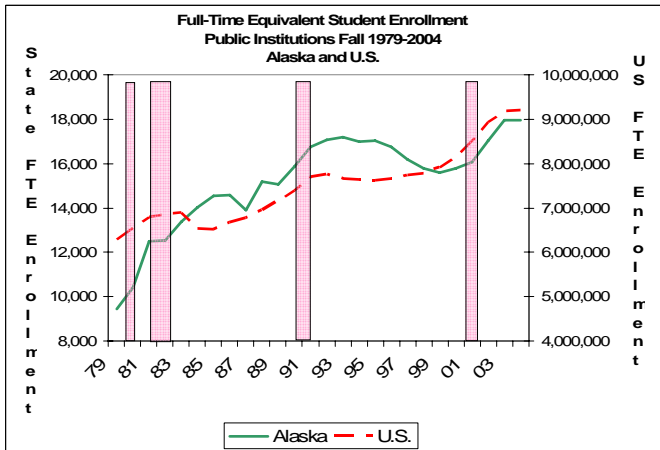
*Undergraduate only

Alaska

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Alaska

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	9,429	17,963
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$19,797	\$12,094
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$41	\$0
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,332	\$3,850
Tuition Public 2-year	\$832	\$2,418
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$32,507	\$28,232
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	3.9	0.0
Access-Cost Indicator	3.1	13.5

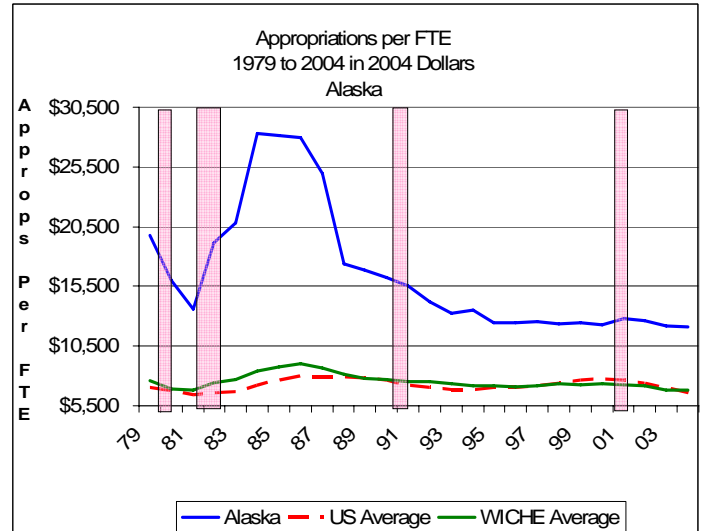
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 91% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 17,963 in 2004. This rate of increase is well above the national rate of 46%. All of the enrollment growth occurred in public four-year institutions. Enrollment at public two-year institutions declined over the 25 years of this study. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented only 3% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Alaska ranked 1st among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$12,094 per FTE, the state was much higher than the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$16,708 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$7,703 between FY1979 and FY2004.

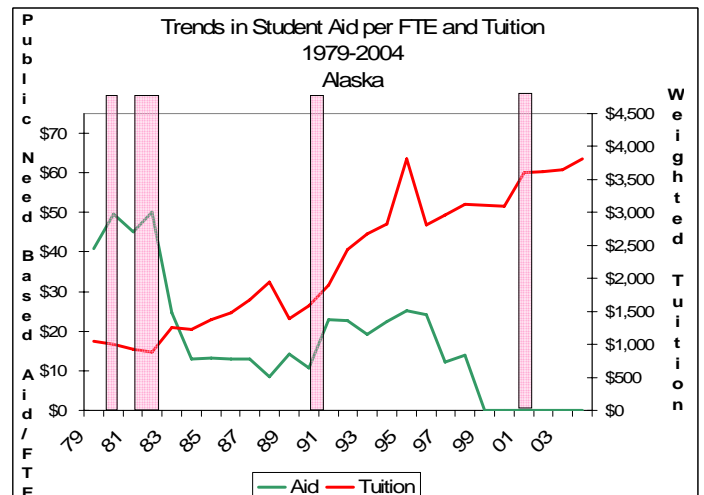
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered quickly during the 1980s reaching a peak of \$28,325 per public FTE enrollment in FY1984. Funding per FTE

declined in the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Funding has been steadily declining ever since. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$673.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Alaska was among the small number of states that experienced a less than 50% (17%) growth rate of Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Alaska was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

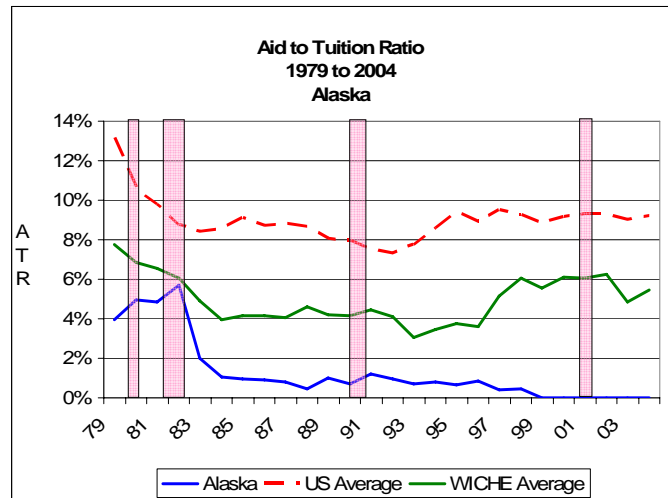
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Alaska's public institutions increased at rates higher than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Alaska's need-based aid per public FTE enrollment has been \$0 since 1999, representing a decrease of \$41 per public FTE since 1979. The national average of need-based aid per public FTE increased by \$127.



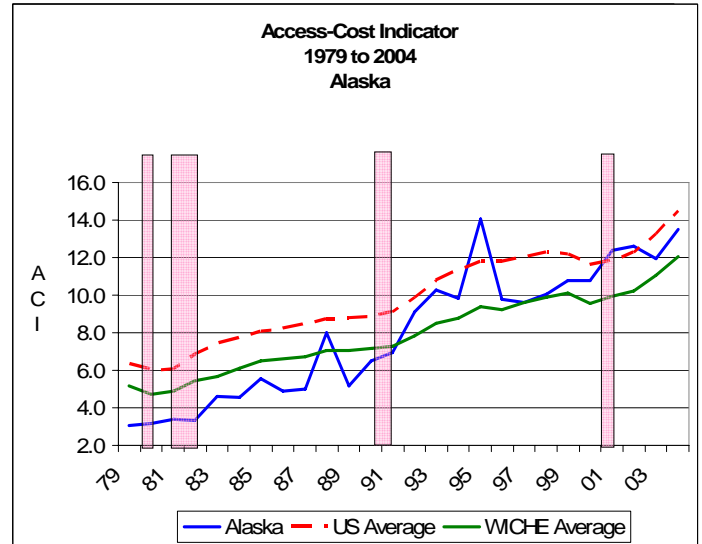
Alaska

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Alaska decreased from 3.9 in 1979 to 0.0 in 2004, with an average of 1.3 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Alaska's average ratio was 7th lowest among all states and the 25-year change was the largest decrease at a 100% decrease, reflecting that Alaska has not had need-based aid since 1999. Together, these rankings indicate that the state had not balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition as well as most states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Alaska decreased substantially in the 1980s, reaching 0.0 in 1999 when the state no longer offered need-based aid. While Aid-to-Tuition increased after the 1980 recession, it declined after the 1981 and the 1991 recessions.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Alaska increased from 3.1 to 13.5. For most of the 25 years of this study, Alaska's ACI has been below the national average. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 14.0 was reached in 1995. The 2004 ACI of 13.5 represented an increase from the previous year's 12.4 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 12.6 and 11.9, respectively. Alaska's 2004 ACI was 18th among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at Alaska's public institutions coupled with the large increases in enrollment at public 4-year institutions and the decreases in enrollment at public 2-year institutions affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income affects the ACI for Alaska while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators.

	AK Change	AK % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	10.4	339	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,517	189	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,585	190	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$41	-100	\$127	69
Income	-\$4,275	-13.2	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	12,536	336	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	-4,885	-91	1,367,744	59

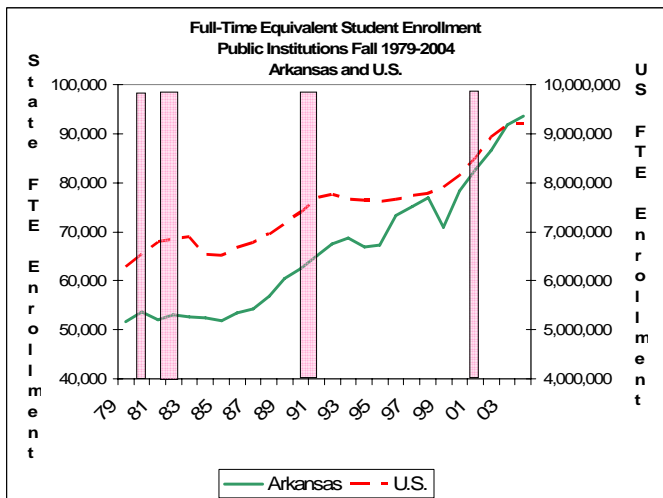
*Undergraduate only

Arkansas

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Arkansas

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	51,672	93,535
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$7,065	\$7,126
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$26	\$200
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,241	\$4,258
Tuition Public 2-year	\$692	\$1,885
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$15,738	\$18,124
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	2.2	5.8
Access-Cost Indicator	7.2	17.9

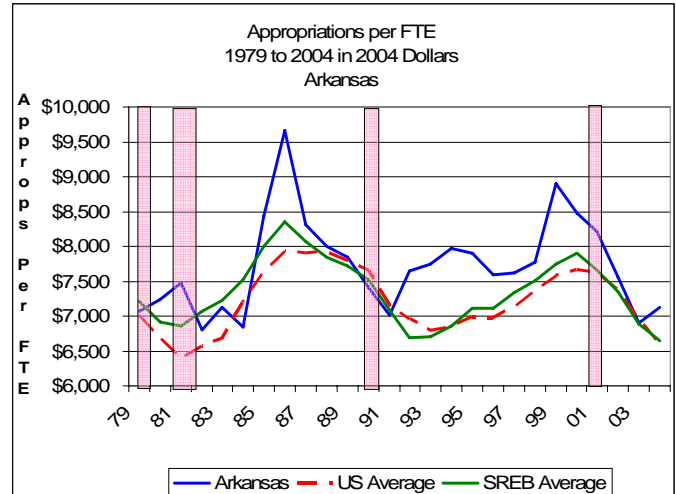
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 81% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 93,535 in 2004. This rate of increase is well above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of over six times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 32% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Arkansas ranked 16th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$7,126 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,743 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$61 between FY1979 and FY2004.

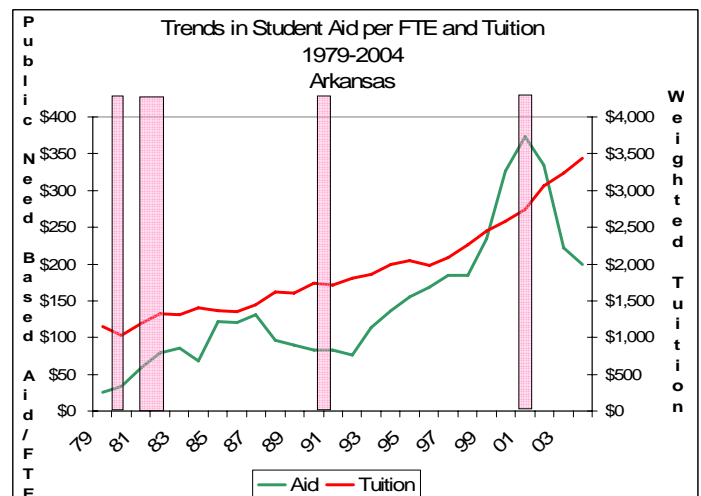
The recession after which the state experienced a significant decline in appropriations per FTE was the 2001 recession. Appropriations reached a high of \$9,664 per public FTE enrollment in FY1986. After declines in funding per FTE in the

late 1980s and early 1990s, recovery of funding occurred in the late 1990s. However the high of FY1986 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,083.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Arkansas was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (99%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. However, Arkansas was among the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

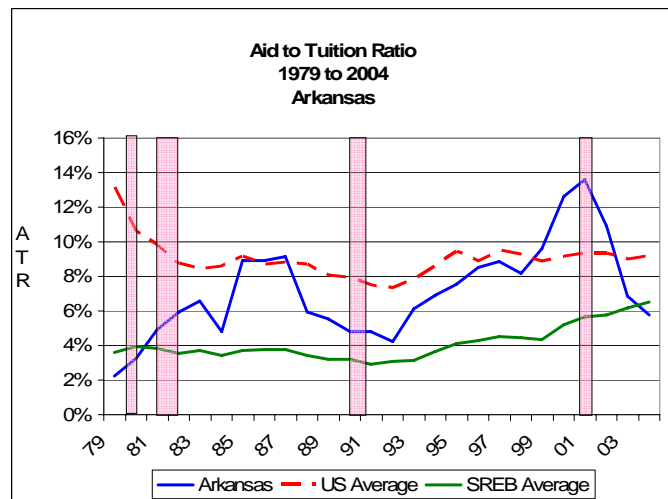
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Arkansas public institutions increased at rates higher than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Arkansas' increase in need-based aid of \$174 per public FTE enrollment was significantly more than the national average increase of \$127 over this same time period.



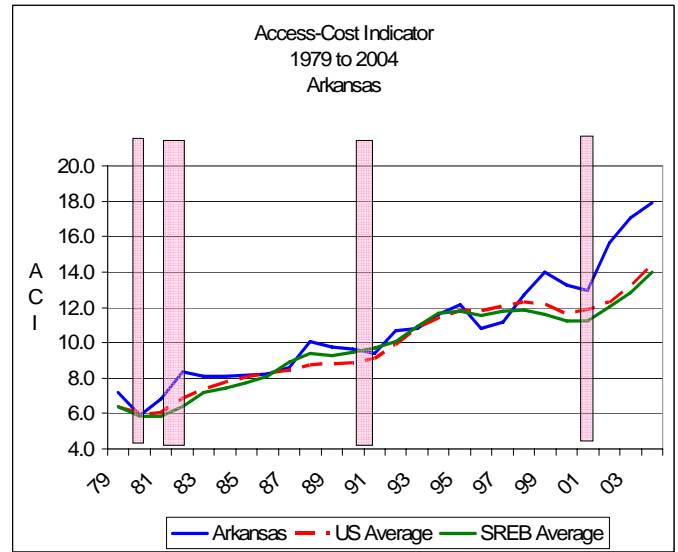
Arkansas

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Arkansas increased from 2.2 in 1979 to 5.8 in 2004, with an average of 7.1 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Arkansas' average ratio was 16th among all states and the 25-year change was the 10th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Arkansas increased in the mid 1980s and increased substantially in the late 1990s and through the early 2000s. A substantial and steady decline has been occurring since the 2001 recession. Declines since the 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from a high of 13.6 in 2001 to 5.8 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Arkansas increased from 7.2 to 17.9. Arkansas' ACI has been very close to the national average during the 25 years of this study. However, recently Arkansas' ACI has steadily increased above the national average. The greatest ACI increases have occurred since the most recent 2001 recession. The 25-year high of 17.9 was reached in 2004, which was a slight increase from the previous year's 17.1 ACI, but a more dramatic increase from the preceding 2001 and 2002 ACIs of 12.9 and 15.6, respectively. Arkansas' 2004 ACI was 41st among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at Arkansas' public institutions coupled with steady increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Arkansas while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Arkansas.

	AR Change	AR % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	10.7	150	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,017	243	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,193	172	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$174	669	\$127	69
Income	\$2,386	15.2	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	18,060	46	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	22,492	304	1,367,744	59

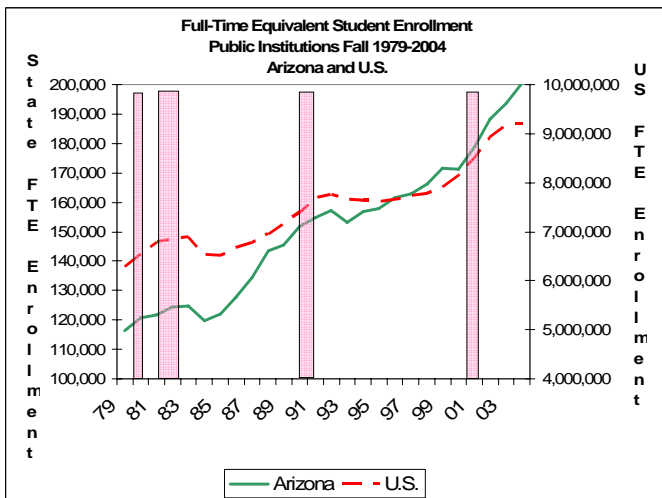
*Undergraduate Only

Arizona

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Arizona

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	115,527	200,740
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$4,871	\$4,301
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$34	\$13
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,366	\$3,593
Tuition Public 2-year	\$380	\$1,103
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$20,353	\$20,613
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	3.9	0.6
Access-Cost Indicator	4.1	10.5

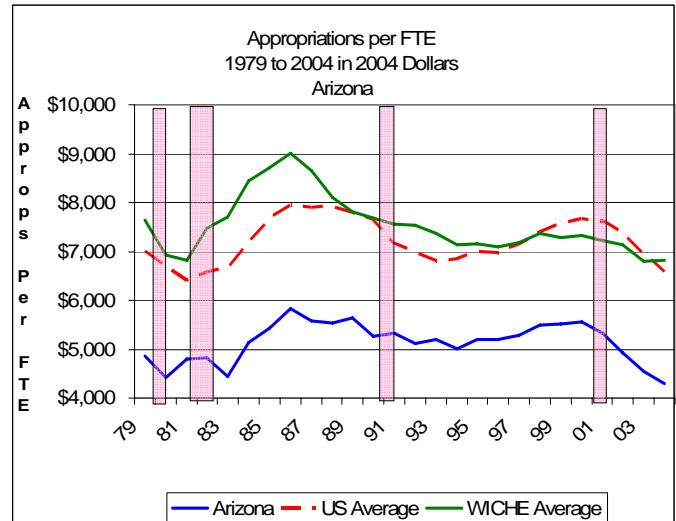
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 74% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 200,740 in 2004. This rate of increase is well above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of almost two times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 51% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Arizona ranked 47th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$4,301 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$5,180 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$570 between FY1979 and FY2004.

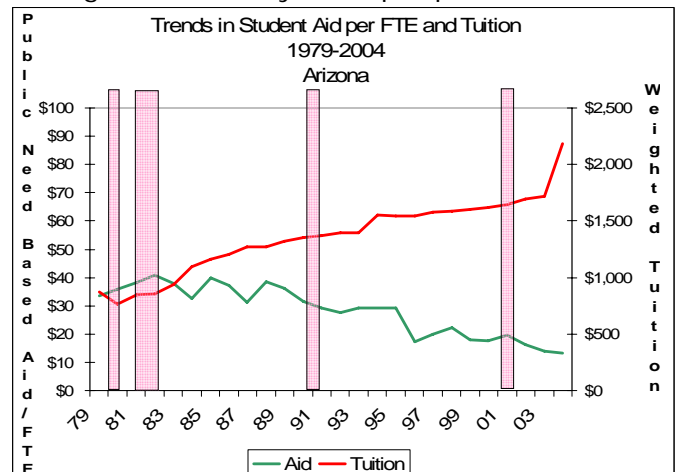
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following each of the four recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. Appropriations recovered in the mid-1980s reaching a peak of \$5,832 per public FTE

enrollment in FY1986. Funding per FTE declined in the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Although funding recovered to 1991 levels by 1998, the high of FY1986 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,018.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While Arizona was among the states with the largest growth (212%) in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003, it was also among the 30 states whose appropriations per FTE decreased between 1979 and 2004.

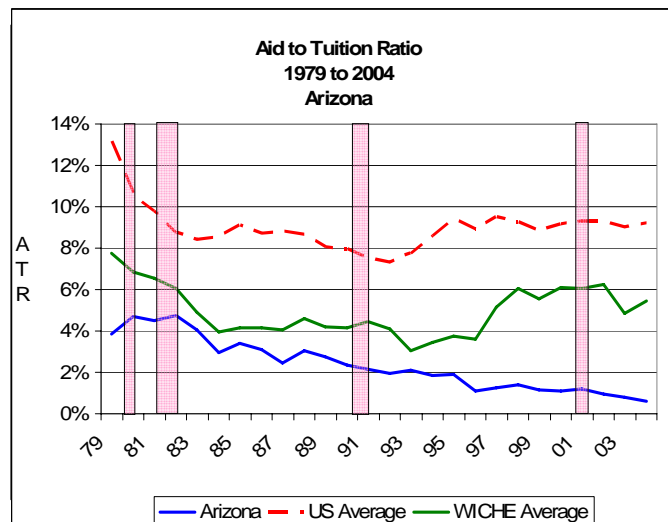
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Arizona's public institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Arizona experienced a decrease of \$21 in need-based aid per public FTE enrollment between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



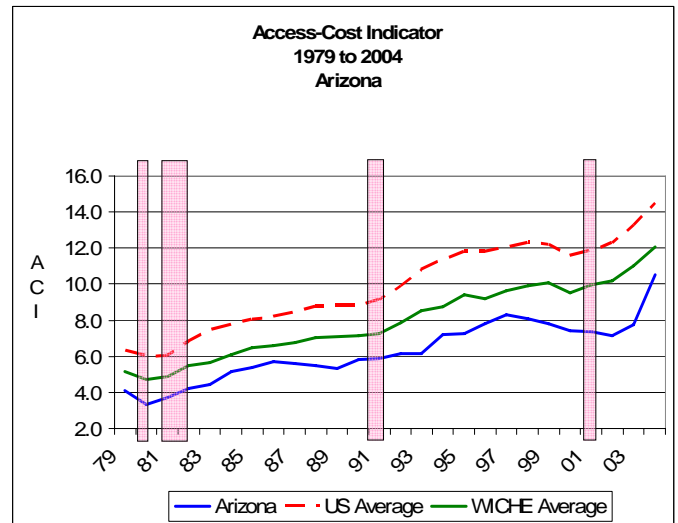
Arizona

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Arizona decreased from 3.9 in 1979 to 0.6 in 2004, with an average of 2.4 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Arizona's average ratio was 32nd among all states and the 25-year decrease in this indicator represented the 8th largest decrease among the states, indicating that the state had not balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition as well as most states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Arizona steadily decreased throughout the 25 years of this study, with declines occurring specifically after each of the recessions that occurred during this time frame. The most substantial decline followed the 1981 recession. Declines since the 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 1.2 in 2001 to 0.6 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Arizona increased from 4.1 to 10.5. Arizona's ACI was consistently below the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of slight increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 10.5 was reached in 2004, which was a significant increase from the previous year's 7.7 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 7.1 and 7.4, respectively. Arizona's 2004 ACI was 11th among states (lowest=1)



The larger than US average increase in tuition at Arizona's public institutions coupled with the larger than US average increase in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The lower than average increase in family income affects the ACI for Arizona while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affect both indicators for Arizona.

	AZ Change	AZ % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	6.4	155	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,227	163	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$723	190	1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$21	-62	\$127	69
Income	\$260	1.3	1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	26,464	51	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	50,646	96	1,367,744	59

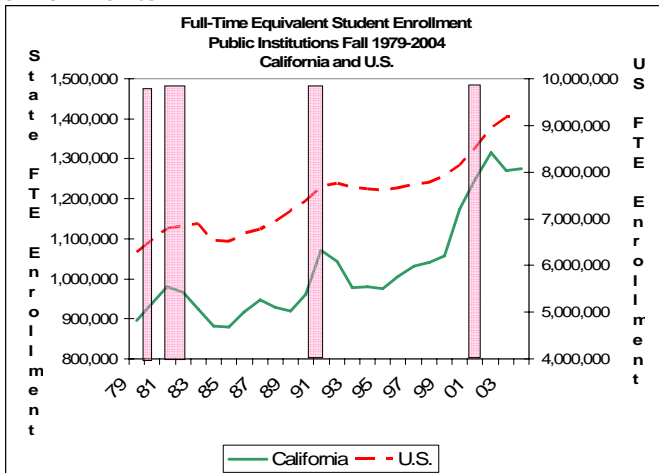
*Undergraduate only

California

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in California

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	897,050	1,275,491
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,800	\$6,626
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$98	\$336
Tuition Public 4-year	\$647	\$2,866
Tuition Public 2-year	\$0	\$540
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004\$	\$22,013	\$24,023
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	44.3	24.2
Access-Cost Indicator	0.6	4.4

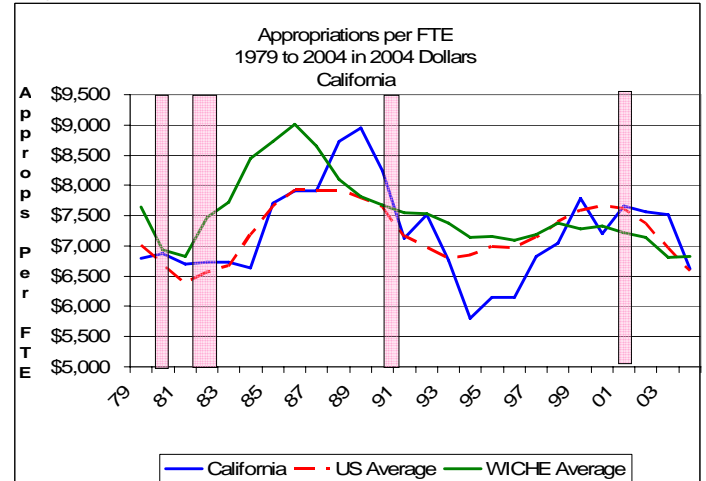
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 42% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 1,314,987 in 2002. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public four-year institutions grew at a rate that was more than the growth rate at public two-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 59% of total public enrollments.



State Appropriations In FY2004, California ranked 24th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,626 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,239 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$174 between FY1979 and FY2004.

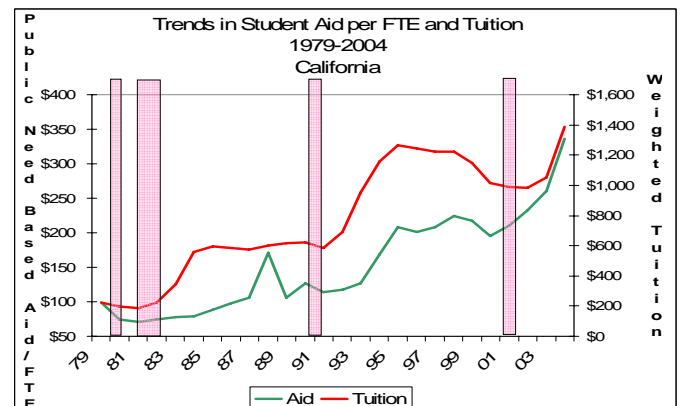
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following each of the four recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. Appropriations recovered quickly during the

1980s reaching a peak of \$8,941 per public FTE enrollment in FY1989. Funding per FTE declined in the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Funding has never recovered to the levels it was before the 1991 recession. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,027.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While California was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (129%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003, it was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

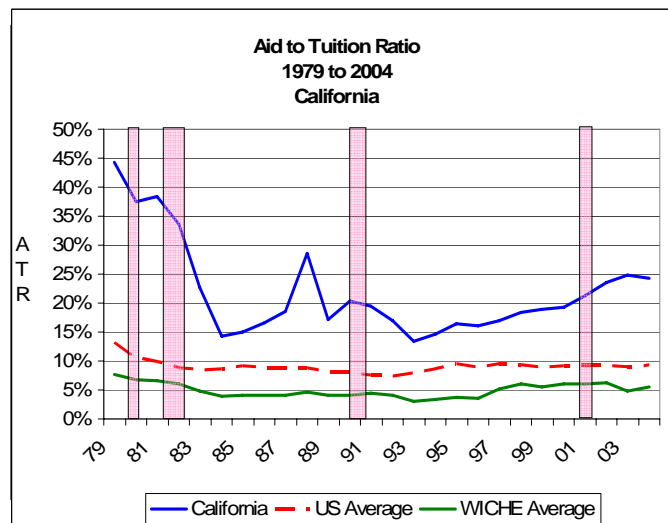
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at California's public four-year institutions increased at rates much greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004, while tuition at California's public two-year institutions remains relatively low. California's increase in need-based aid of \$238 per public FTE enrollment was more than the national average and represents a rate of increase that was much higher than the US rate of increase.



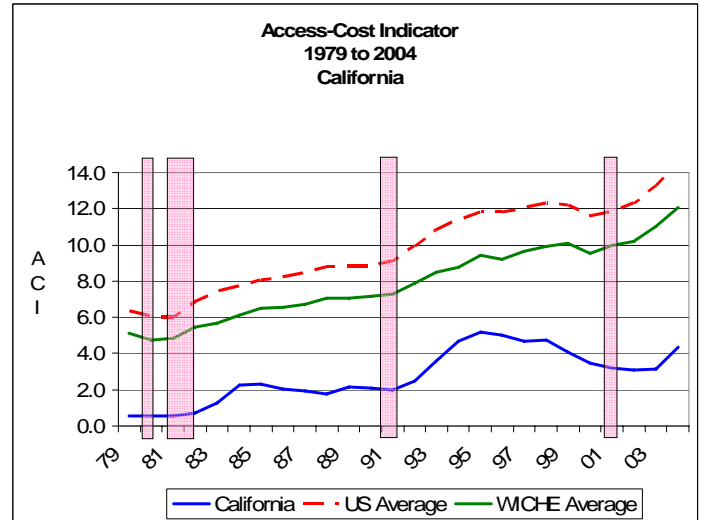
California

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for California decreased from 44.3 in 1979 to 24.2 in 2004, with an average of 22.0 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. California's average ratio was 2nd among all states even though the 25-year change was a decrease; the decrease was the 11th smallest among the 28 states that experienced decreases over the years. Together these rankings indicate that the state had, despite the decrease in need-based aid over the 25-year period, balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than most states over time.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for California decreased substantially through both recessions of the early 1980s and again following the 1991 recession. The most substantial decline followed the 1981 recession. The Aid-to-Tuition ratio continued to be above the national average in 2004 and the ATR has increased since the most recent recession, rising from 21.3 in of 2001 to 22.0 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for California increased from 0.6 to 4.4. California's ACI was consistently much below the national average during the 25 years of this study. It increased after the 1981, 1991 and 2001 recessions. Overall, it has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 5.2 was reached in 1995. The 2004 ACI of 4.4 represents an increase from the previous year's 3.1 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 3.1 and 3.2, respectively. California's 2004 ACT was 1st among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at California's 4-year public institutions coupled with the steady increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above average increase in family income affects the ACI for California, while the larger than US average increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for California.

	CA Change	CA % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	3.8	679	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,218	343	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$540	Started At 0	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$238	243	\$127	69
Income	\$2,010	9.1	41,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	146,128	52	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	205,178	38	1,367,744	59

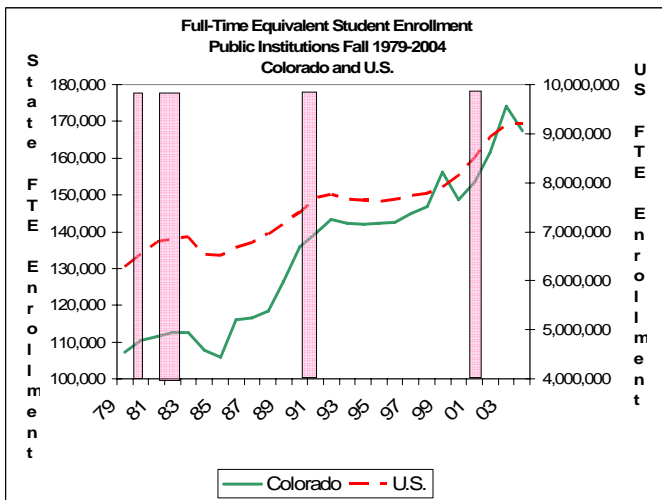
*Undergraduate only

Colorado

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Colorado

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	107,277	167,549
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$5,756	\$3,530
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$268	\$291
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,624	\$2,974
Tuition Public 2-year	\$937	\$2,210
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$21,729	\$25,666
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	18.5	10.6
Access-Cost Indicator	5.4	9.5

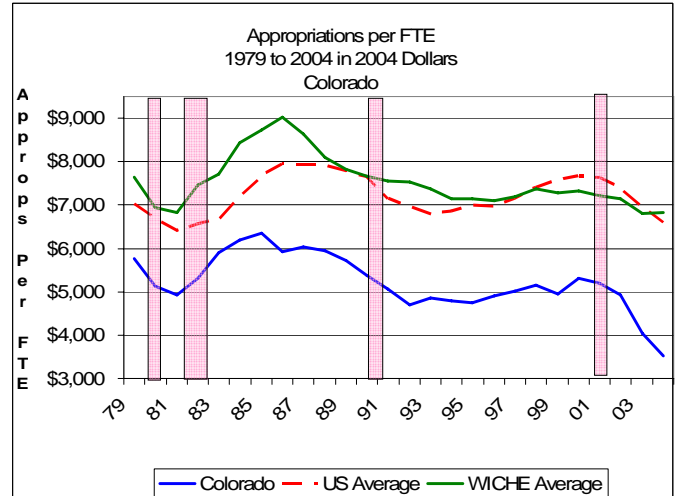
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 56% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 172,052 in 2003. This rate of increase is above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of almost two times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 28% of total public enrollments.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Colorado ranked 50th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$3,530 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$5,288 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$2,226 between FY1979 and FY2004.

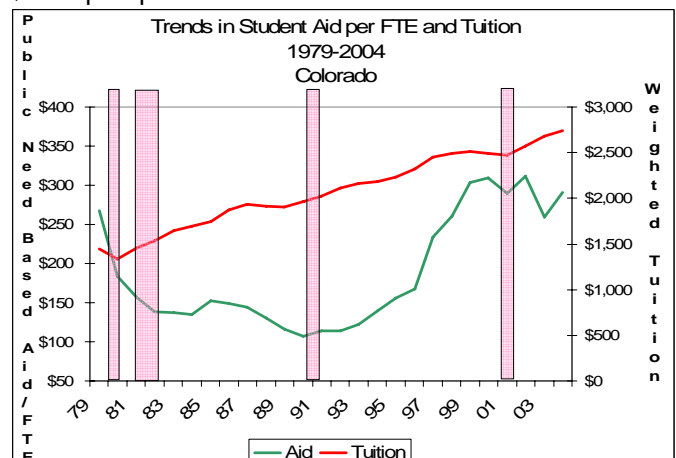
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered during the 1980s reaching a peak of \$6,355 per public FTE enrollment in FY1985. Funding per FTE declined

in the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Although funding recovered to 1991 levels by 1998, the high of FY1985 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,656.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While Colorado was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (138%) in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003, it was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

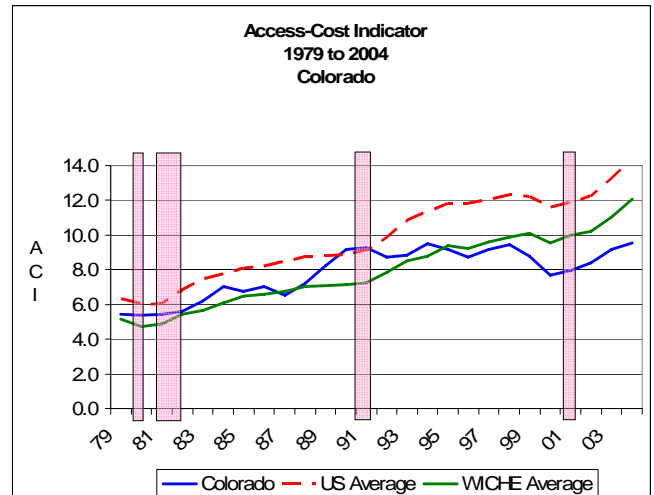
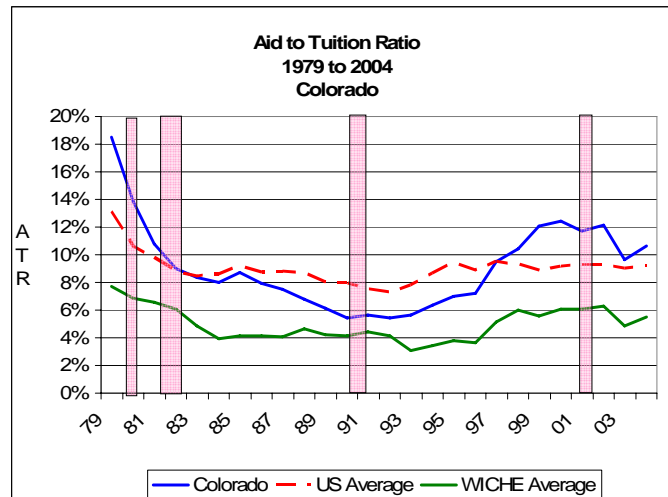
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Colorado's public two-year institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. However, the rate of tuition increases at Colorado's public four-year institutions was much lower than the national average. Colorado's increase in need-based aid of \$23 per public FTE enrollment was also much less than the national average, which increased by \$127 per public FTE.



Colorado

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Colorado decreased from 18.5 in 1979 to 10.6 in 2004, with an average of 9.1 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Colorado's average ratio was 9th among all states; the 25-year change was a decrease, but was the 9th smallest decrease among the 28 states that experienced decreases over the years. Together, these rankings indicate that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Colorado decreased substantially through both recessions of the early 1980s. Increases that occurred in the later 1990s eventually leveled out, with a drop occurring since the 2001 recession. Even though the Aid-to-Tuition ratio was above the national average in 2004, there have been declines since the most recent recession. The ATR dropped from 11.7 in 2001 to 10.6 in 2004.



The increases in tuition at Colorado's public institutions coupled with the larger than US average increase in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above average increase in family income affects the ACI for Colorado, while the less than US average increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Colorado.

	CO Change	CO % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	4.1	75	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$1,350	83	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,273	136	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$23	9	\$127	69
Income	\$3,937	18.1	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	31,844	45	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	21,813	89	1,367,744	59

*Undergraduate only

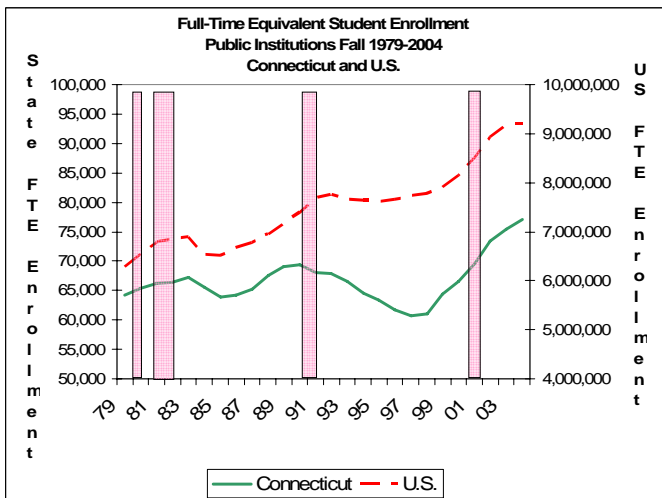
Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Colorado increased from 5.4 to 9.5. Colorado's ACI was consistently below the national average during most of the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of slight increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 9.5 was reached in 1994, in 1998 and again in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 9.2 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 8.4 and 7.9, respectively. Colorado's 2004 ACI was 6th among states (lowest=1).

Connecticut

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Connecticut

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	64,295	77,024
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$8,373	\$9,714
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$51	\$286
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,986	\$5,565
Tuition Public 2-year	\$921	\$2,310
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$23,540	\$27,304
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	3.3	6.6
Access-Cost Indicator	6.4	14.8

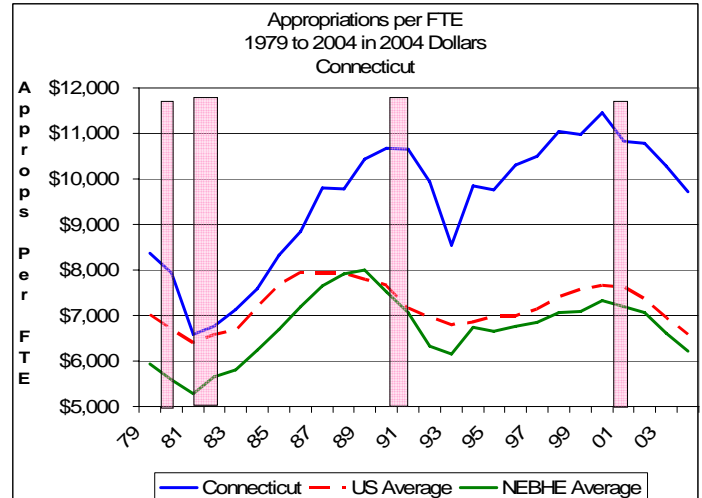
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 20% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 77,024 in 2004. This rate of increase is well below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public four-year institutions grew at a rate of almost twice that of the growth rate of public two-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 33% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Connecticut ranked 3rd among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$9,714 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$9,487 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$977 between FY1979 and FY2004.

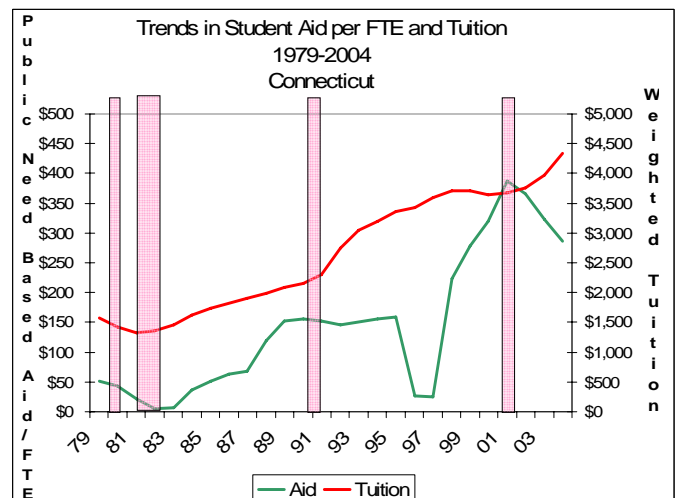
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered during the 1980s reaching a level of \$10,665 per public FTE enrollment in FY1990. Funding per FTE declined

during the early 1990s, but recovered again to a new high of \$11,465 per FTE in FY2000. Funding has been declining ever since. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,120.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Connecticut was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (110%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Connecticut was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

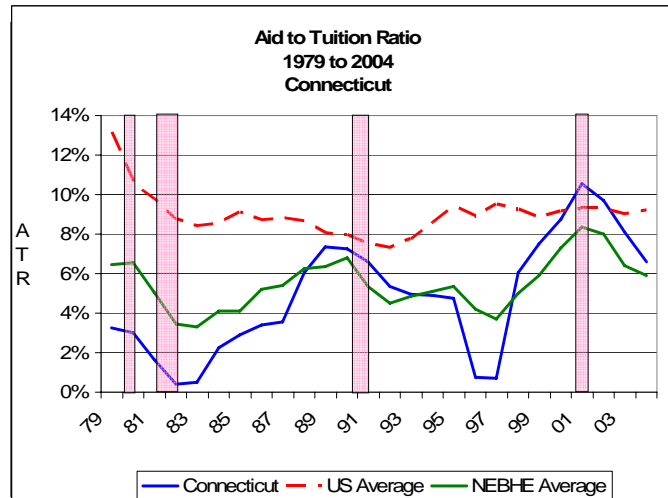
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Connecticut's public institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Connecticut's increase in need-based aid of \$235 per public FTE enrollment between 1979 and 2004 was more than the national average and represents a rate of increase that was significantly higher than the US rate of increase in need-based aid per FTE.



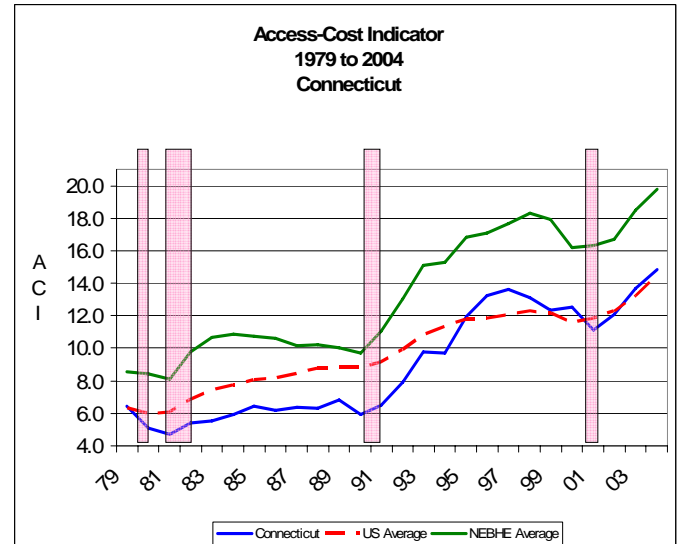
Connecticut

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Connecticut increased from 3.3 in 1979 to 6.6 in 2004, with an average of 4.9 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Connecticut's average ratio ranked 25th among all states and the 25-year change was the 11th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Connecticut increased during the 1980s and again in the late 1990s, but declined after the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Aid-to-Tuition for Connecticut has been below the national average for most of the 25 years of this study. Declines since the most recent recession have seen the ATR drop from 10.6 in 2001 to 6.6 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Connecticut increased from 6.4 to 14.8. Connecticut's ACI was consistently below the national average during the 1980s and the early 1990s. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 14.8 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 13.7 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 12.1 and 11.1, respectively. Connecticut's 2004 ACI was 28th among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at Connecticut's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Connecticut while the large increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Connecticut.

	CT Change	CT % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	8.4	131	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,579	180	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,389	151	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$235	461	\$127	69
Income	\$3,764	16.0	\$41,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	7,913	23	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	3,202	14	1,367,744	59

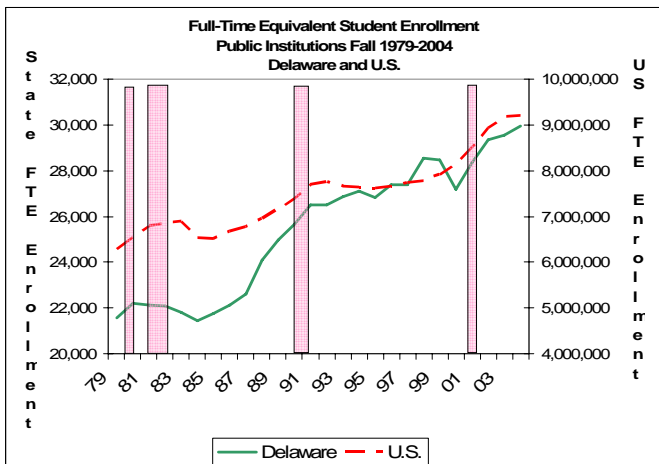
*Undergraduate only

Delaware

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Delaware

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	21,549	29,937
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$5,896	\$6,356
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$39	\$402
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,571	\$6,498
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,337	\$1,992
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$24,916	\$28,745
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	1.7	7.8
Access-Cost Indicator	9.1	16.6

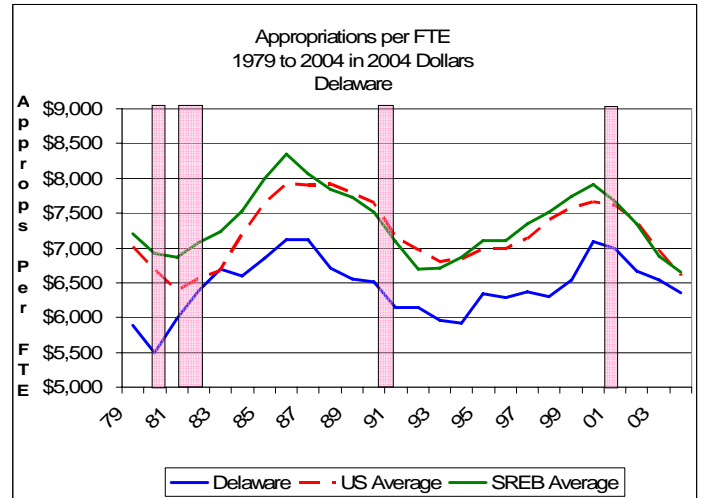
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 39% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 29,937 in 2004. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of over five times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 27% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Delaware ranked 30th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,356 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,450 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$460 between FY1979 and FY2004.

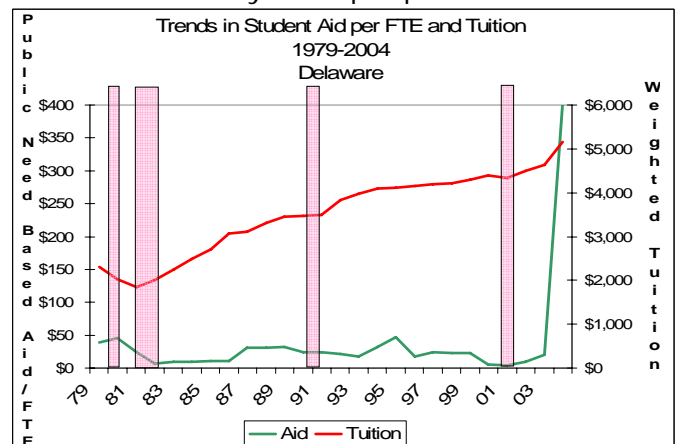
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1991 and 2001 recessions. Funding per FTE declined throughout the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Appropriations per public FTE recovered steadily after the 1991 recession reaching a level of \$7,086 in FY2000. However, this amount did not

quite recover to the FY1987 high of \$7127 per public FTE. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$635.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Delaware was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (142%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Delaware was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

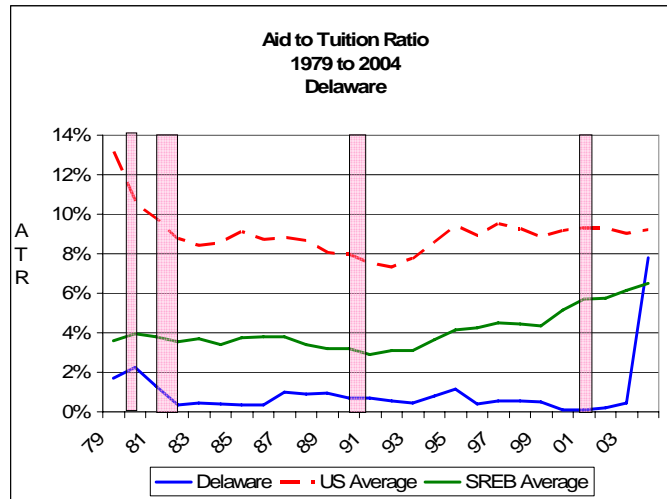
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Delaware's public four-year institutions increased at rates similar to the national average between 1979 and 2004. However, the rate of tuition increases at Delaware's public two-year institutions was greater than the national average. Delaware's increase in need-based aid of \$363 per public FTE enrollment was also significantly more than the national average, which increased by \$127 per public FTE.



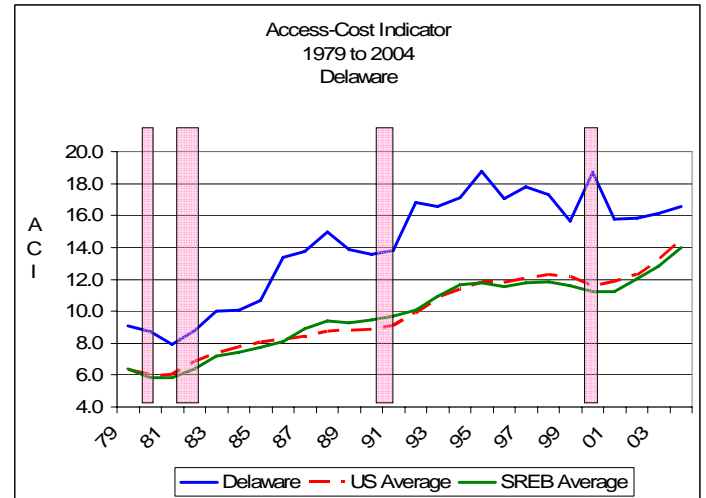
Delaware

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Delaware increased from 1.7 in 1979 to 7.8 in 2004, with an average of 1.0 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Delaware's average ratio was the 4th lowest among all states. However, the 25-year change was the 2nd largest, reflecting the state's recent increased ability to balance need-based aid with changes in tuition.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Delaware remained relatively flat during most of the 25 year period of this study. However, the state has experienced substantial increases in the early 2000s. Declines occurred after all but the 2001 recession. The most substantial decline followed the 1980 recession. Even though the Aid-to-Tuition ratio continued to be below the national average in 2004, Delaware's ATR has increased from 0.1 to 7.8 between 2001 and 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Delaware increased from 9.1 to 16.6. Delaware's ACI was consistently above the national average during the 25 years of this study. It increased fairly steadily until the mid-1990s, when it started showing mild decreases. The 25-year high of 18.8 was reached in 1995. The 2004 ACI of 16.6 represents a slight increase from the previous year's 16.2 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 15.8. Delaware's 2004 ACT was 41st among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Delaware's public institutions coupled with the steady increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Delaware while the large increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Delaware.

	DE Change	DE % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	7.4	82	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,927	153	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$655	189	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$363	931	\$127	69
Income	\$3,829	15.4	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	3,151	18	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	3,811	90	1,367,744	59

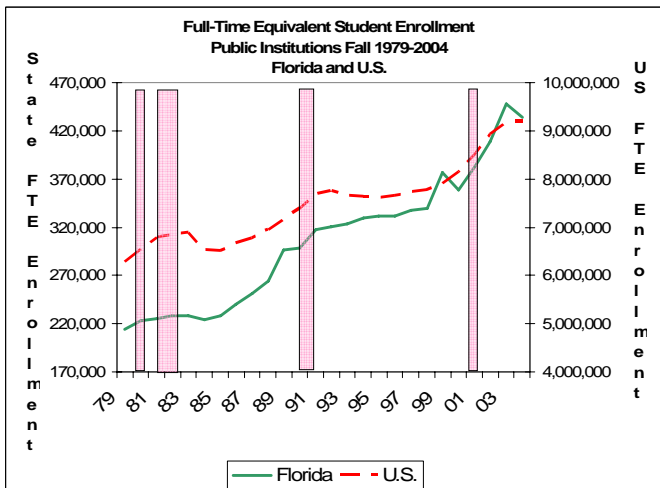
*Undergraduate only

Florida

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Florida

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	214,641	434,142
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,495	\$6,469
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$60	\$174
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,845	\$2,860
Tuition Public 2-year	\$976	\$1,688
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$17,517	\$20,923
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	4.5	7.3
Access-Cost Indicator	7.2	10.5

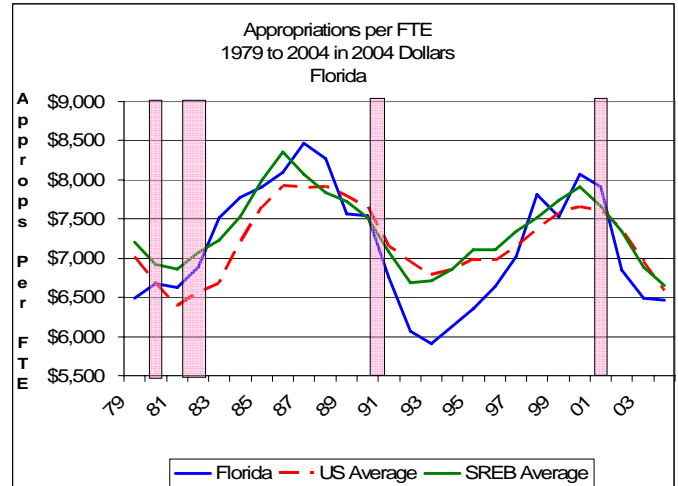
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 102% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 448,030 in 2003. This rate of increase is well above the national rate of 46%. Most of the enrollment growth occurred in public four-year institutions, which grew at a rate of over five times that of the growth rate at public two-year institutions. Enrollment at public two-year institutions represented 38% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Florida ranked 26th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,469 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,173 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$26 between FY1979 and FY2004.

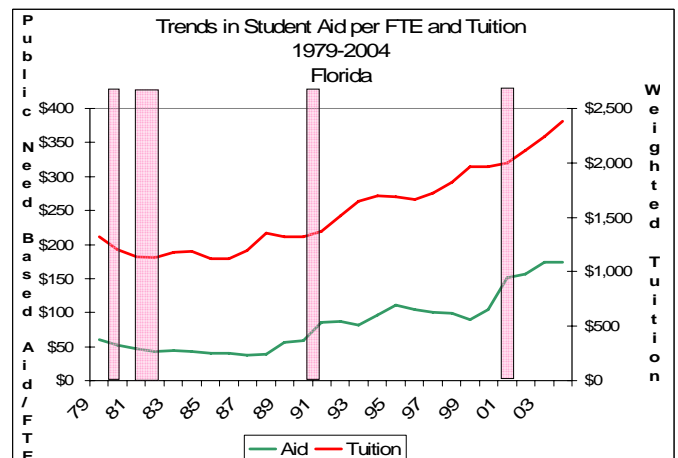
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered quickly during the 1980s reaching a peak of \$8,472 per public FTE enrollment in FY1987. Funding per FTE

declined throughout the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Although funding recovered to pre-1991 levels by FY1998, the high of FY1987 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,437.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While Florida was among the states with the largest growth (156%) in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003, it was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

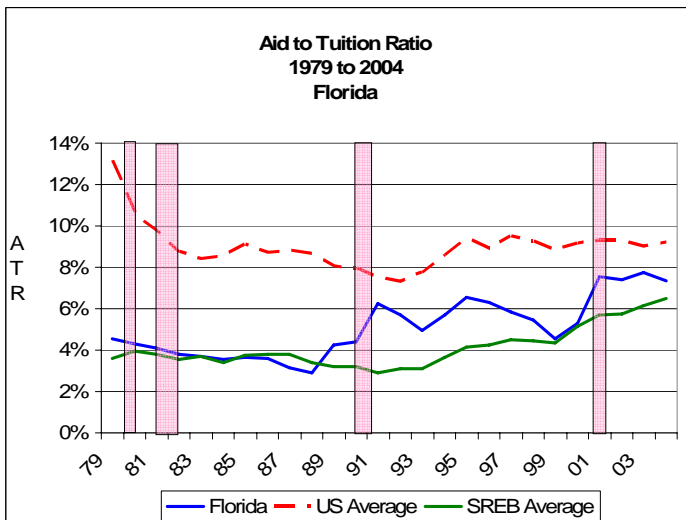
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Florida's public institutions increased at rates much lower than the national average between 1979 and 2004. While Florida's increase in need-based aid of \$114 per FTE was less than the US average, the rate of Florida's increase in need-based aid per FTE between 1979 and 2004 was much higher than the US average rate of increase.



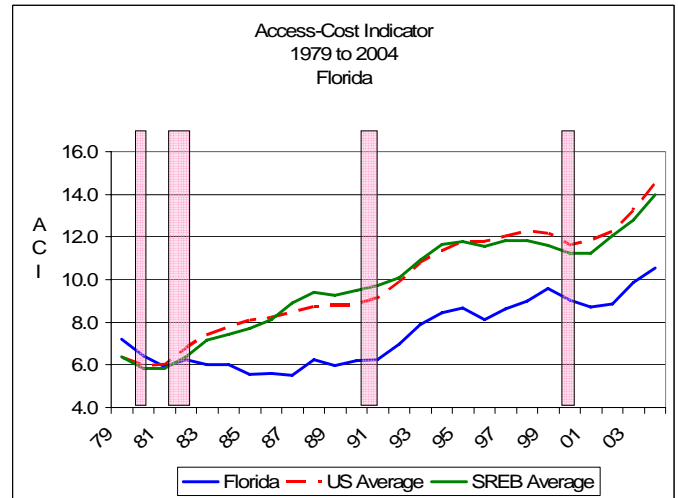
Florida

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Florida increased from 4.5 in 1979 to 7.3 in 2004, with an average of 5.1 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Florida's average ratio was 23rd among all states and the 25-year change was the 13th highest, indicating that the state had protected financial access through need-based aid better than many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Florida increased in the late 1980s and again in late the 1990s and through the early 2000s, but declined after each of the recessions. The most substantial decline followed the 1991 recession. Declines since the most recent recession have seen the ATR drop from 7.5 in 2001 to 7.3 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Florida increased from 7.2 to 10.5. Florida's ACI was below the national average for most of the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 10.5 was reached in 2004, which was a slight increase from the previous year's 9.8 ACI, but a more dramatic increase from the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 8.8 and 8.7, respectively. Florida's 2004 ACI was 12th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Florida's public institutions coupled with increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Florida while the above US average increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Florida.

	FL Change	FL % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	3.3	46	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$1,015	55	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$712	73	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$114	190	\$127	69
Income	\$3,406	19.4	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	155,681	196	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	44,197	37	1,367,744	59

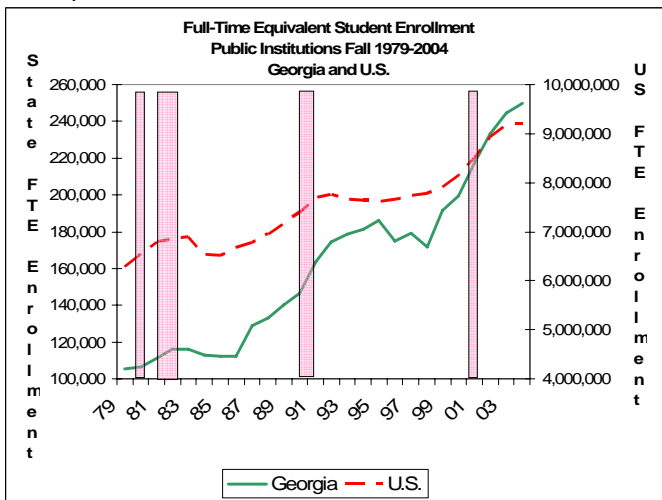
*Undergraduate only

Georgia

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Georgia

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	105,084	250,039
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$8,585	\$7,505
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$65	\$5
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,433	\$2,985
Tuition Public 2-year	\$945	\$1,612
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$19,214	\$25,157
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	5.0	0.2
Access-Cost Indicator	6.5	9.6

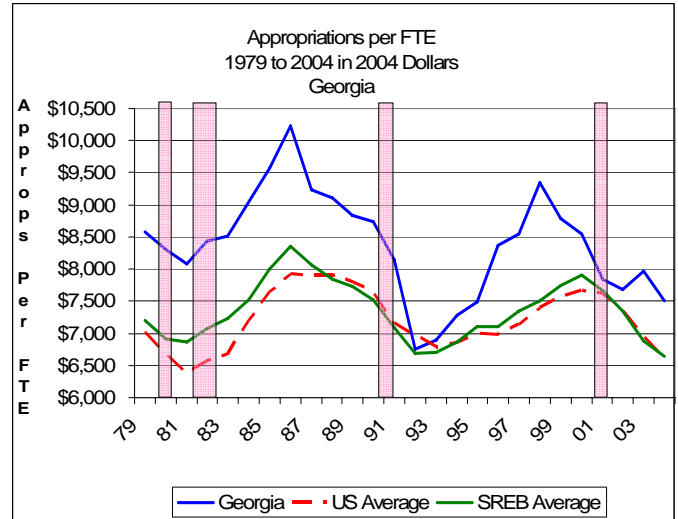
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 138% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 250,039 in 2004. This rate of increase is well above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of close to three times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 36% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Georgia ranked 11th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$7,505 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$8,414 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$1,080 between FY1979 and FY2004.

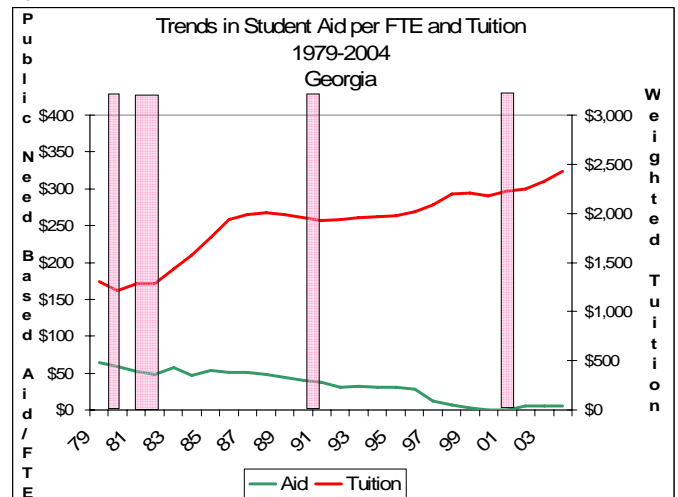
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered quickly during the mid-1980s reaching a peak of \$10,222 per public FTE enrollment in FY1986. Funding per

FTE declined throughout the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Although funding recovered to pre-1991 levels by 1998, the high of FY1986 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$343.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While Georgia was among the states with the largest growth (179%) in gross State Product between 1979 and 2003, it was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

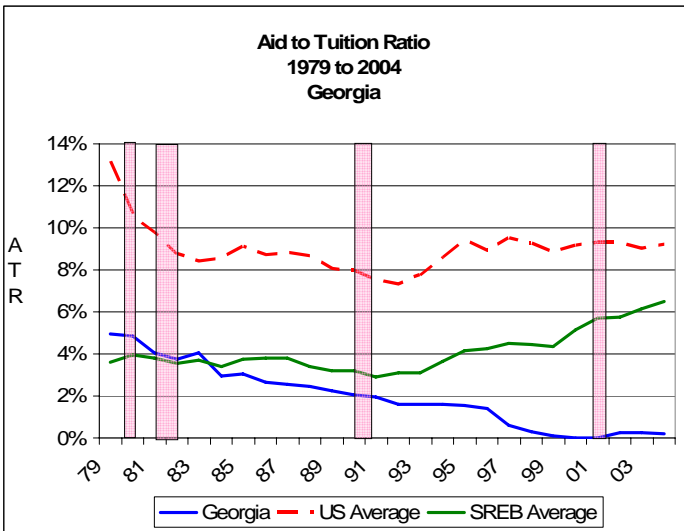
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Georgia's public institutions increased at rates lower than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Georgia experienced a decrease of \$60 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



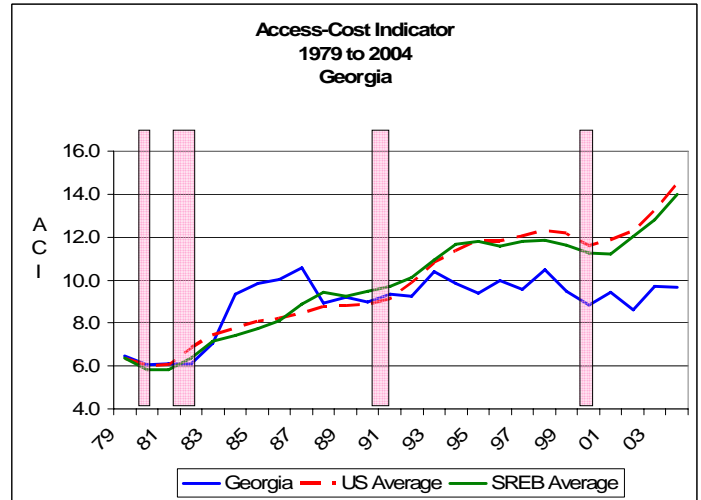
Georgia

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Georgia decreased from 5.0 in 1979 to 0.2 in 2004, with an average of 2.0 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Georgia's average ratio was 36th among all states while the 25-year change was the 3rd lowest, indicating that the state had not balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition as well as most states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Georgia has steadily decreased during the 25-year period of this study, with specific decreases occurring after the 1980 and 1991 recessions. While the ATR continued to be substantially lower than the national average in 2004, Georgia has seen a slight increase since the most recent recession; from 0.0 in 2001 to 0.2 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Georgia increased from 6.5 to 9.6. Georgia's ACI was above the national average through most of the 1980s, but has been below the national average since then. The ACI shows considerable variation since the late 1980s. The 25-year high of 10.6 was reached in 1987. The 2004 ACI was 9.6, which was a slight decrease from the previous year's 9.7 ACI, but an increase from the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 8.6 and 9.4, respectively. Georgia's 2004 ACT was 7th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Georgia's public institutions coupled with above US average increase in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Georgia while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators

	GA Change	GA % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	3.2	49	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$1,551	108	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$668	71	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$60	-92	\$127	69
Income	\$5,943	30.9	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	66,341	97	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	67,322	287	1,367,744	59

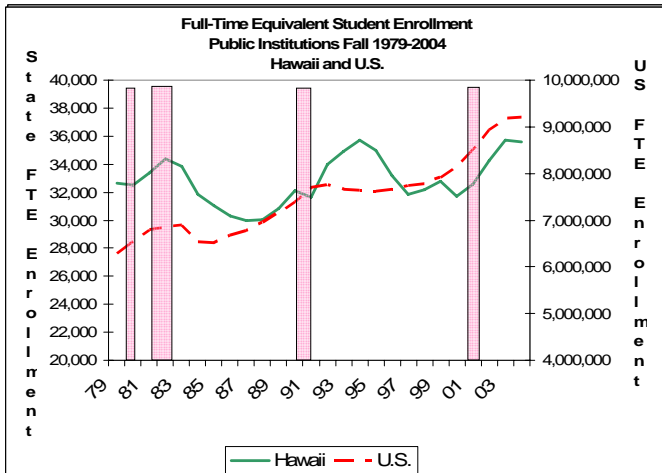
*Undergraduate only

Hawaii

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Hawaii

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	32,615	35,591
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$9,076	\$11,206
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$40	\$11
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,244	\$3,465
Tuition Public 2-year	\$234	\$1,387
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$26,356	\$24,279
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	5.0	0.4
Access-Cost Indicator	2.9	10.0

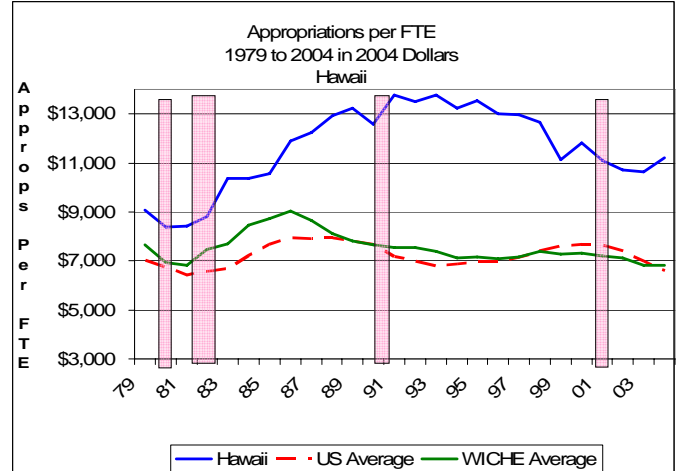
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 9% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 35,749 in 1994. This rate of increase is well below the national rate of 46%. All of the enrollment growth occurred in public two-year institutions. Enrollment at public four-year institutions declined over the 25 years of this study. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 44% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Hawaii ranked 2nd among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$11,206 per FTE, the state was much higher than the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$11,630 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$2,130 between FY1979 and FY2004.

The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations grew steadily during the 1980s reaching a peak of \$13,757 per public FTE enrollment in FY1991. Funding per FTE declined

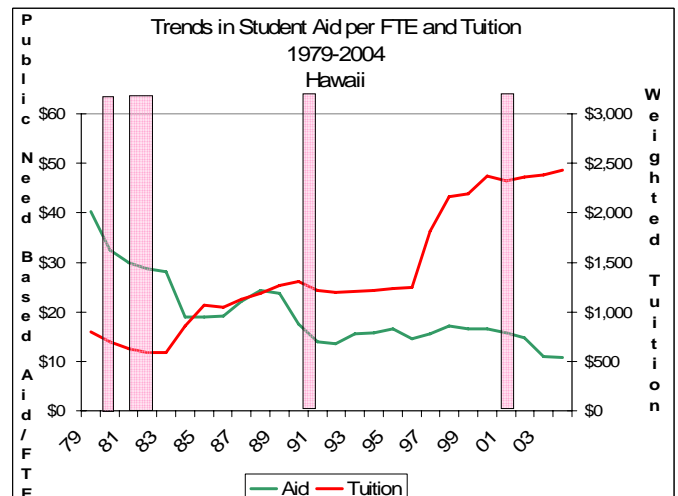
throughout most of 1990s. Despite increases in FY2004, funding has never reached the high of FY1991. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$98.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Hawaii was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% growth (54%) in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. However, Hawaii was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions

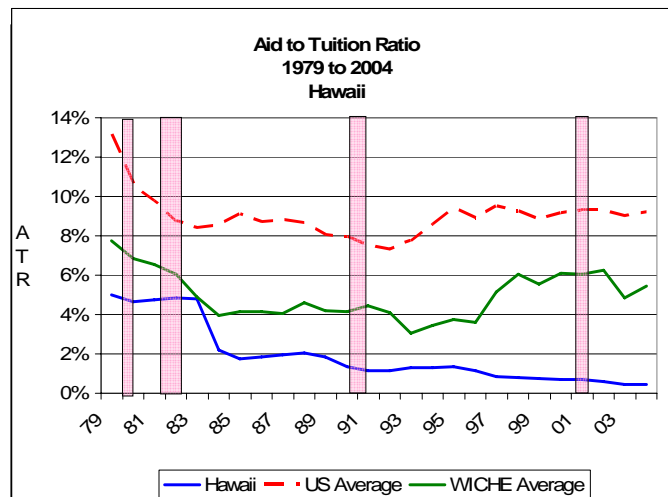
Tuition at Hawaii's public four-year institutions increased at rates similar to the national average between 1979 and 2004. However, the rate of tuition increases at Hawaii's public two-year institutions was much greater than the national average. Hawaii experienced a decrease of \$29 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



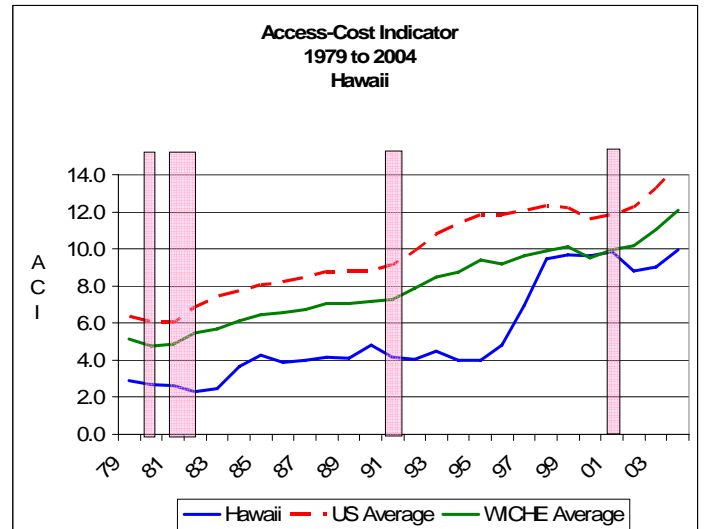
Hawaii

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Hawaii decreased from 5.0 in 1979 to 0.4 in 2004, with an average of 1.9 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Hawaii's average ratio was 37th among all states and the 25-year decrease in this indicator represented the 5th largest decrease among the states, indicating that the state had not balanced need-based aid with tuition changes as well as most states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Hawaii decreased in the mid-1980s and has remained relatively flat with slight declines ever since. Declines occurred following the 1981, 1991 and 2001 recessions. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 0.7 in 2001 to 0.4 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Hawaii increased from 2.9 to 10.0. Hawaii's ACI was consistently below the national average during the 25 years of this study. It increased dramatically during the early 1990s. The 25-year high of 10.0 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 9.0 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 8.8 and 9.9, respectively. Hawaii's 2004 ACT was 8th among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at Hawaii's public institutions coupled with the large increases in enrollment at public 2-year institutions and the decreases in enrollment at public 4-year institutions affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income affects the ACI for Hawaii while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Hawaii.

	HI Change	HI % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	6.1	245	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,221	179	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,153	492	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$29	-73	\$127	69
Income	-\$2,077	-7.9	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	-351	-2	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	3,126	25	1,367,744	59

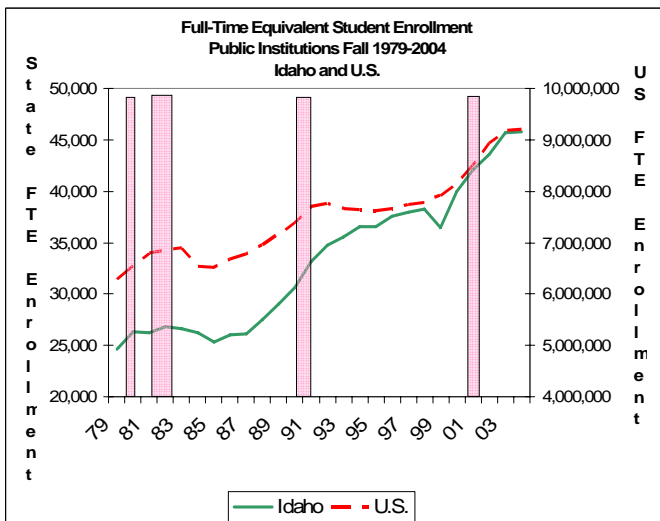
*Undergraduate only

Idaho

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Idaho

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	24,649	45,749
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$8,795	\$6,860
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$43	\$22
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,068	\$3,349
Tuition Public 2-year	\$963	\$2,213
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$20,260	\$22,586
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	4.1	0.7
Access-Cost Indicator	5.0	13.7

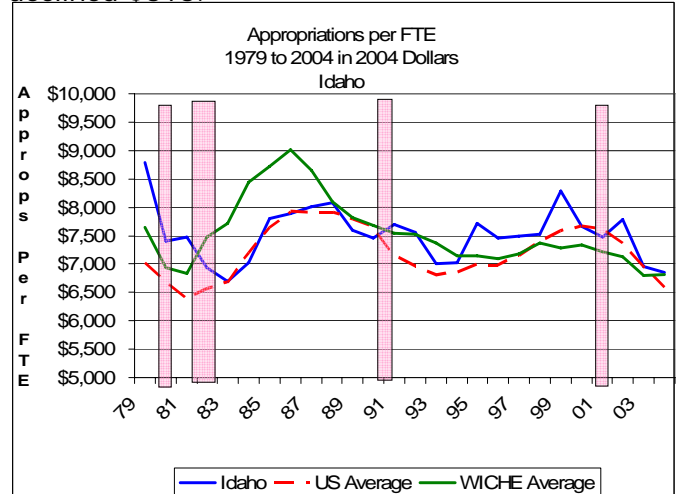
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 86% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 45,749 in 2004. This rate of increase is much higher than the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of almost two times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 18% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Idaho ranked 20th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,860 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,553 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$1,935 between FY1979 and FY2004.

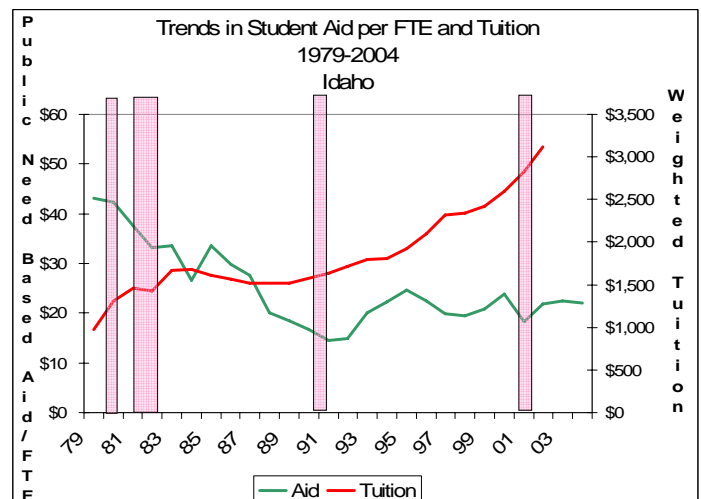
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1981 and 1991 recessions. Appropriations declined in the early 1980s and through the 1981 recession. Steady increases occurred in the late 1980s and again in the late

1990s. While a level of \$8,290 per public FTE enrollment was reached in FY1999, the FY 1979 high of \$8,795 per FTE has never been restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$616.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While Idaho was among the states with the largest growth in Real Gross State Product (157%) between 1979 and 2003, it was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

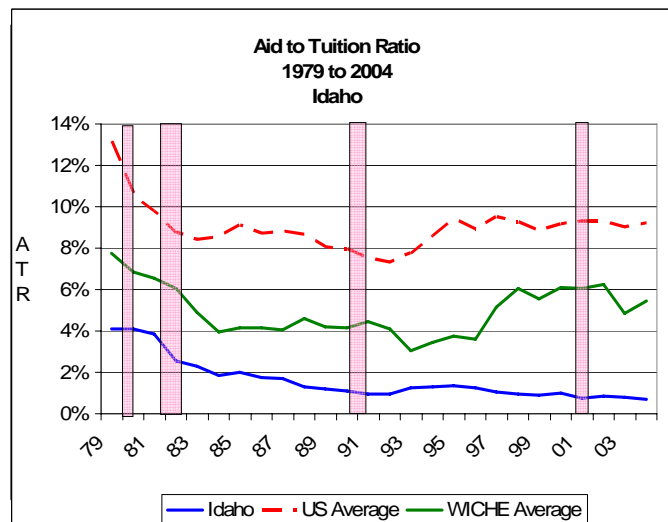
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Idaho's public institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Idaho experienced a decrease of \$21 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



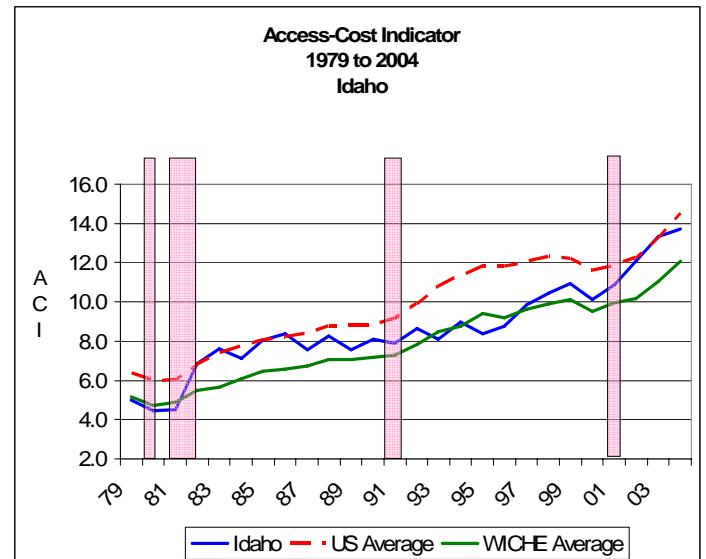
Idaho

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Idaho decreased from 4.1 in 1979 to 0.7 in 2004, with an average of 1.6 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Idaho's average ratio was 39th among all states and the 25-year decrease in this indicator represented the 9th largest decrease among the states, indicating that the state had not balanced need-based aid with tuition changes as well as most states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Idaho has steadily decreased during the 25 years of this study. It declined after the 1980, 1981 and 1991 recessions, with the greatest decline occurring after the 1981 recession. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen a slight drop in the ATR from 0.8 in 2001 to 0.7 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Idaho increased from 5.0 to 13.7. For most of the 25 years of this study, Idaho's ACI has been below the national average. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time with the most significant increases occurring since the early 2000s. The 25-year high of 13.7 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 13.3 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 12.1 and 10.9, respectively. Idaho's 2004 ACI was 23rd among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at Idaho's public institutions coupled with the above US average increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Idaho while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Idaho.

	ID Change	ID % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	8.7	175	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,281	213	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,252	130	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$21	-49	\$127	69
Income	\$2,326	11.5	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	14,093	74	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	4,864	136	1,367,744	59

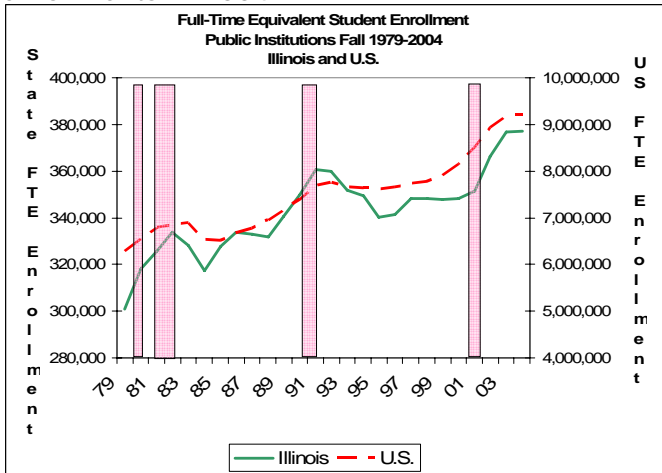
*Undergraduate only

Illinois

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Illinois

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	300,857	377,006
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$7,055	\$7,165
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$277	\$511
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,893	\$5,533
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,038	\$1,807
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$25,713	\$24,450
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	19.3	15.6
Access-Cost Indicator	4.5	11.3

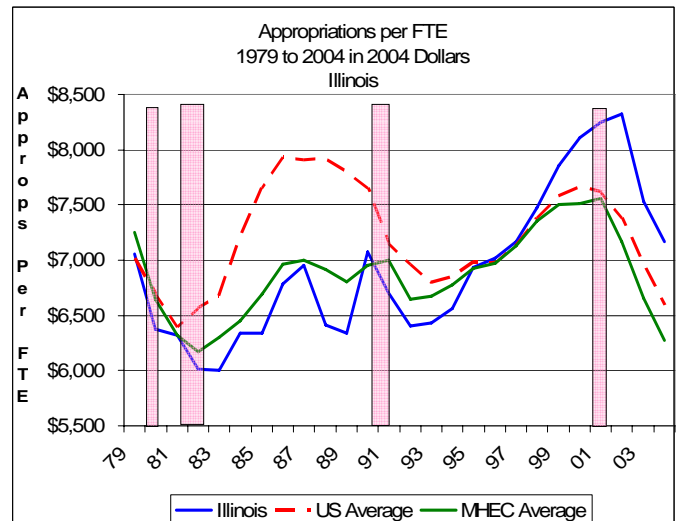
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 25% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 377,006 in 2004. This rate of increase is well below the national rate of 46%. Most of the enrollment growth occurred in public two-year institutions, which grew at a rate of more than ten times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 55% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Illinois ranked 15th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$7,165 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,910 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$110 between FY1979 and FY2004.

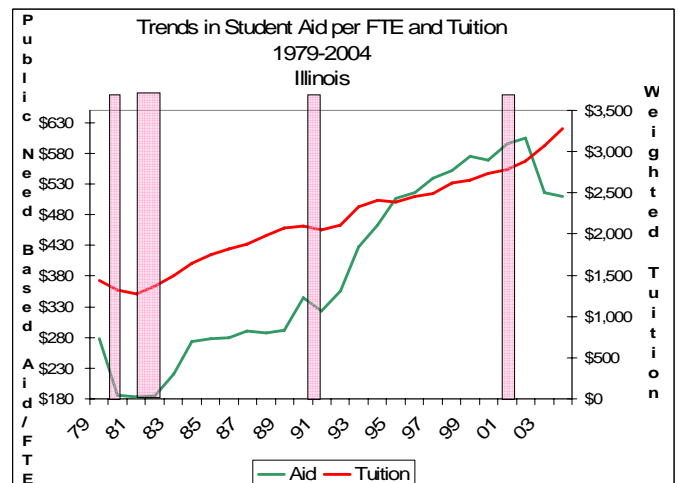
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1981, and 1991 recessions. Appropriations recovered during the 1980s reaching a level of \$7,073 per public FTE enrollment in FY1990. Funding per FTE declined in the early 1990s, but increased substantially to

a peak of \$8,322 per FTE in FY2002. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,080.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Illinois was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (74%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. However, Illinois was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

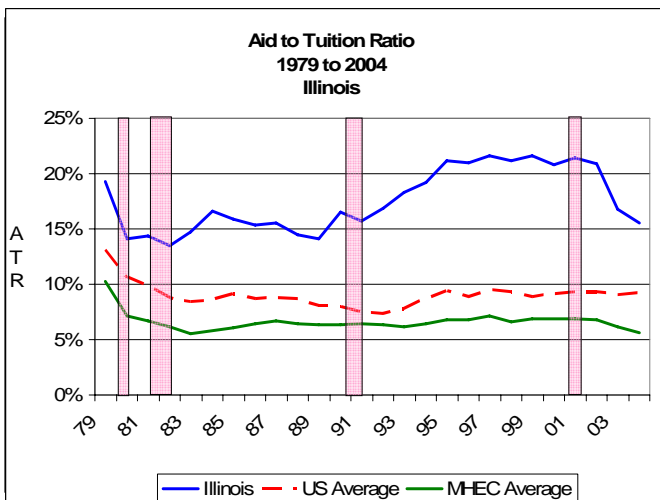
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Illinois public four-year institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004 while the rate of tuition increases in Illinois' public two-year institutions was less than the national average. Illinois' increase in need-based aid of \$234 per public FTE was also more than the national average, which increased by \$127 per public FTE between 1979 and 2004.



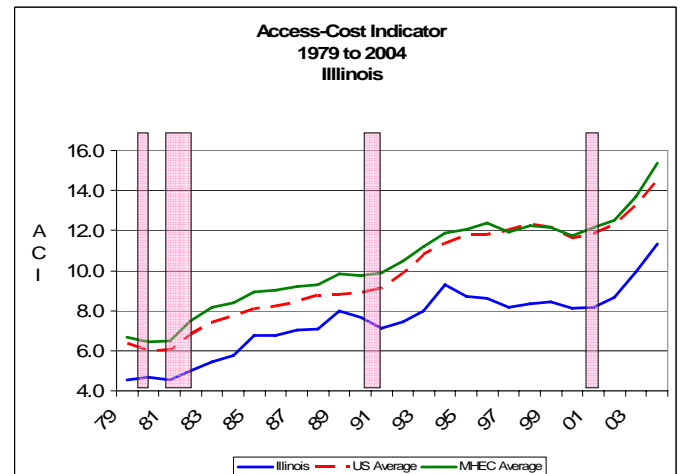
Illinois

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Illinois decreased from 19.3 in 1979 to 15.6 in 2004, with an average of 17.6 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Illinois' average ratio was 4th among all states and the 25-year change was a decrease, but was the 3rd smallest decrease among the 28 states that experienced decreases over the years. Together these rankings indicate that the state had, despite the decrease in this indicator over the 25-year period, balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than most states over time.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Illinois increased in the mid-1980s and during most of the 1990s. Declines occurred following the 2001 recession. The Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Illinois was consistently above the national average for the entire 25 years of this study. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 21.4 in 2001 to 15.6 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Illinois increased from 4.5 to 11.3. Illinois' ACI was consistently below the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decrease, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 11.3 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 9.9 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 8.7 and 8.2, respectively. Illinois' 2004 ACI was 15th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Illinois' public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income affects the ACI for Illinois while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Illinois.

	IL Change	IL % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	6.8	151	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,640	192	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$769	74	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$234	84	\$127	69
Income	-\$1,263	-5.0	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	5,650	4	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	60,805	42	1,367,744	59

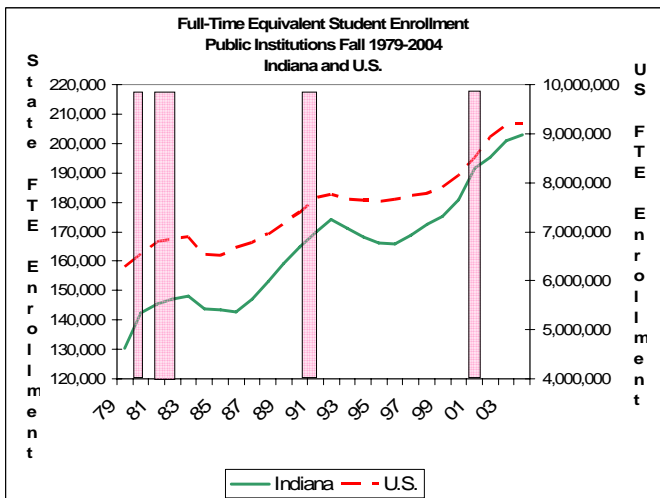
*Undergraduate only

Indiana

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Indiana

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	130,488	202,807
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$7,664	\$6,707
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$242	\$475
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,212	\$5,213
Tuition Public 2-year	\$2,264	\$2,524
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$23,178	\$22,586
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	10.9	10.3
Access-Cost Indicator	8.5	18.3

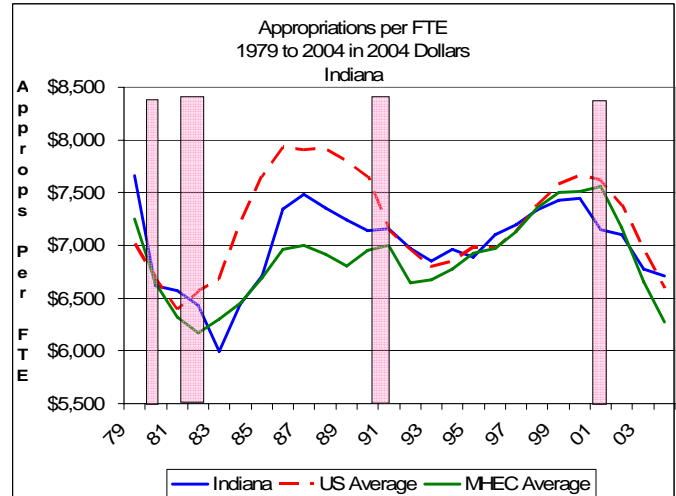
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 55% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 202,807 in 2004. This rate of increase is above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of over four times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 20% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Indiana ranked 23rd among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,707 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,013 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$957 between FY1979 and FY2004.

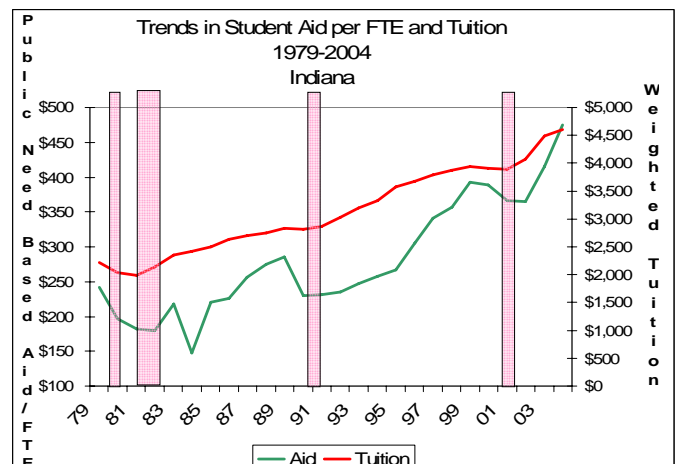
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the four recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. Appropriations recovered during the 1980s reaching a level of \$7,485 per public FTE

enrollment in FY1987. Funding per FTE fell after the 1991 recession, but recovered throughout the remainder of the 1990s, reaching a level of \$7,446 per public FTE in FY2001. However, the FY1979 high of \$7,664 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$739.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Indiana was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (91%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Indiana was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

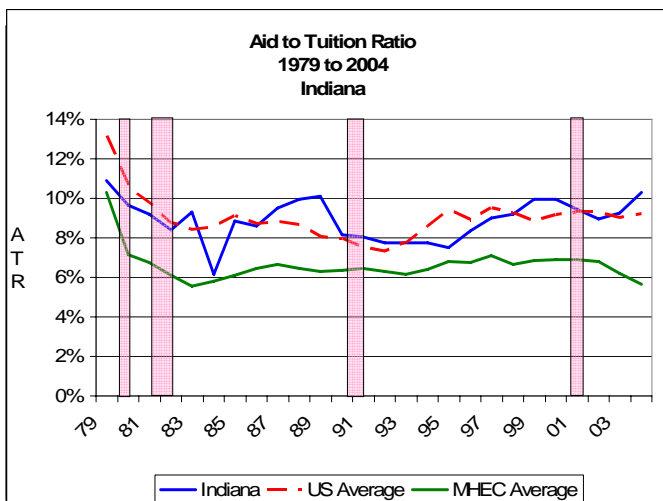
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Indiana public institutions increased at rates less than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Indiana's increase in need-based aid of \$233 per public FTE enrollment between 1979 and 2004 was much greater than the national average, which increased by \$127 per public FTE.



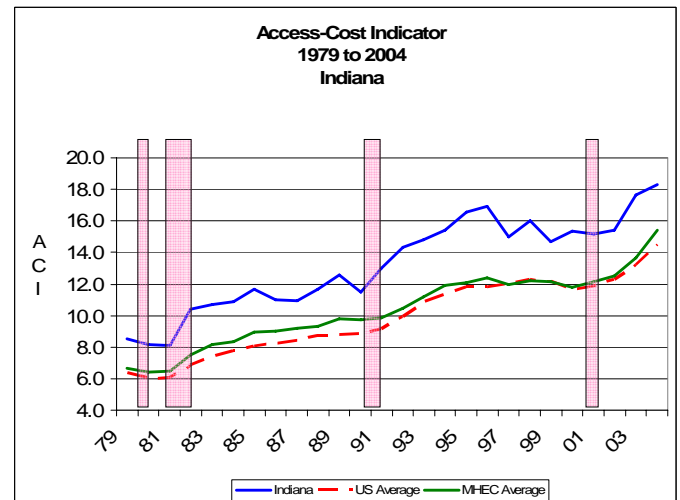
Indiana

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Indiana decreased from 10.9 in 1979 to 10.3 in 2004, with an average of 8.9 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Indiana's average ratio was 10th among all states and the 25-year change was a decrease, but was the smallest decrease among the 28 states that experienced decreases over the years. Together these rankings indicate that the state had, despite the decrease in this indicator over the 25 year period, balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states over time.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Indiana has been relatively flat over the 25 years of this study. It declined after the 1980, 1991 and 2001 recessions. The Aid-to-Tuition ratio has recently risen to be above the national average and the state has seen an increase in this indicator since the most recent 2001 recession. The ATR increased from 9.4 in 2001 to 10.3 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Indiana increased from 8.5 to 18.3. Indiana's ACI was consistently above the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 18.3 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 17.6 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 15.4 and 15.2, respectively. Indiana's 2004 ACI was 42nd among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Indiana's public institutions coupled with the larger than US average increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income affects the ACI for Indiana while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Indiana.

	IN Change	IN % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	9.8	114	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,001	136	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$260	12	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$233	96	\$127	69
Income	-\$592	-2.6	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	41,906	43	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	26,182	179	1,367,744	59

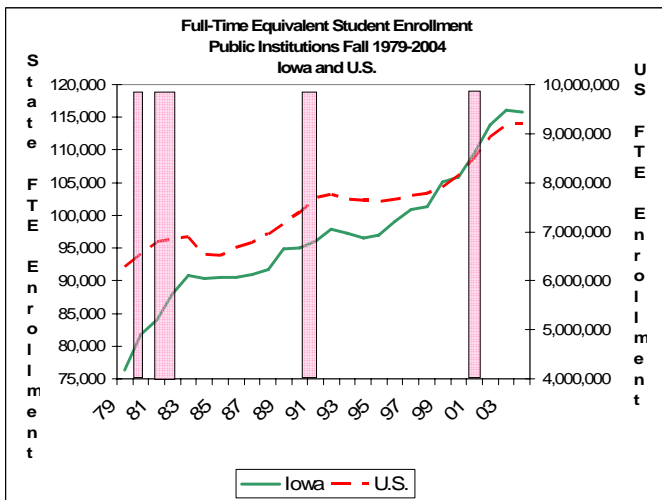
*Undergraduate only

Iowa

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Iowa

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	76,410	115,763
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$9,352	\$6,372
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$39	\$31
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,879	\$4,955
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,226	\$2,913
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$23,227	\$23,185
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	2.4	0.8
Access-Cost Indicator	6.8	16.6

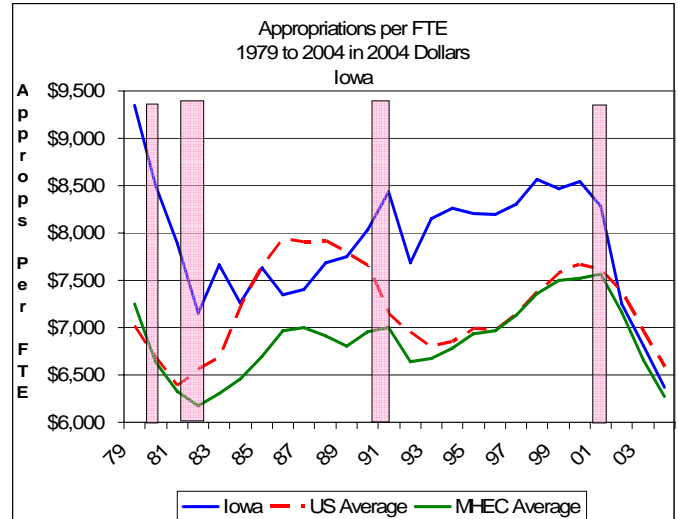
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 52% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 116,127 in 2003. This rate of increase is above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of more than five times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year represented 47% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Iowa ranked 28th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,372 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,953 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$2,980 between FY1979 and FY2004.

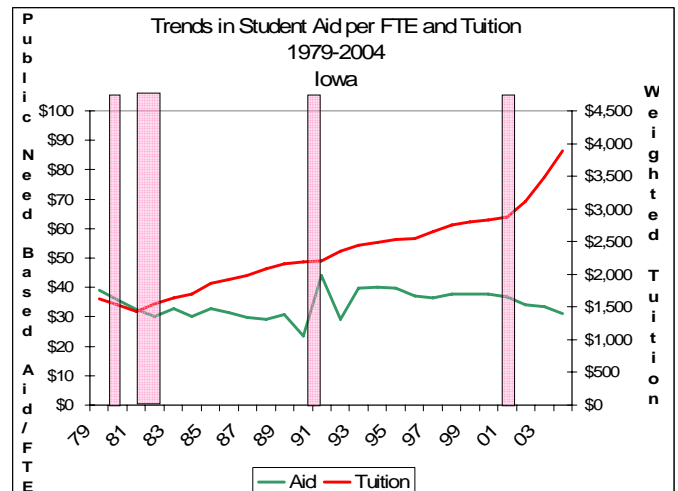
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered during the 1980s and early 1990s reaching a level of \$8,431 per public FTE enrollment in FY1991. Funding per FTE fell sharply after the 1991 recession, but

recovered throughout the remainder of the 1990s, reaching a peak of \$8,562 per public FTE in FY1998. However, the FY1979 high of \$9,351 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,909.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Iowa was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (70%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Iowa was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

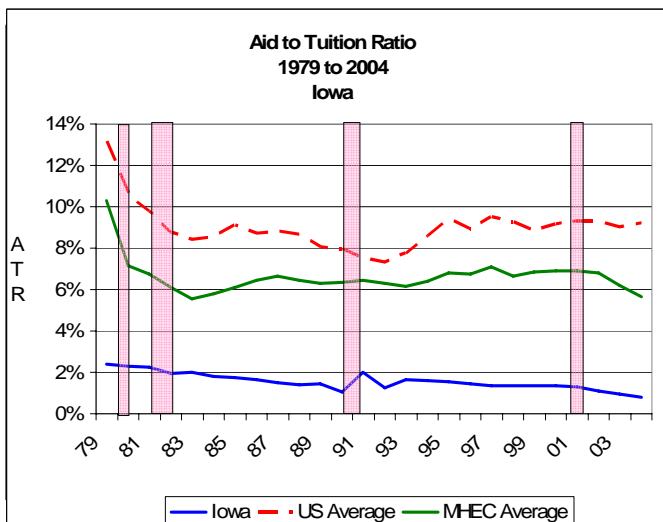
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Iowa public institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Iowa experienced a decrease of \$8 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



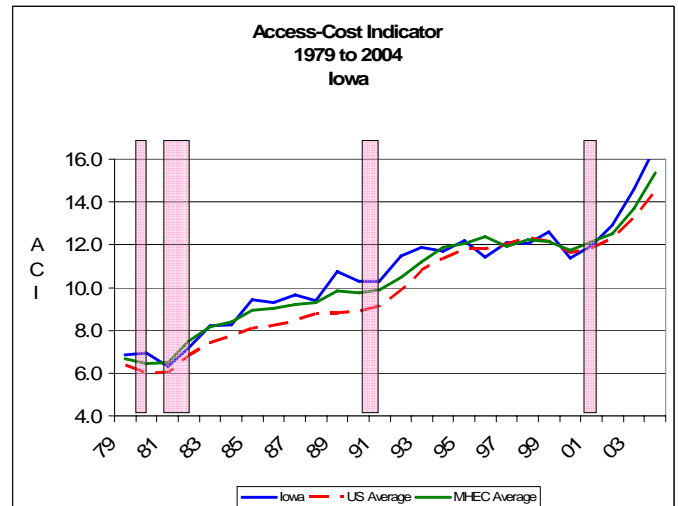
Iowa

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Iowa decreased from 2.4 in 1979 to 0.8 in 2004, with an average of 1.6 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Iowa's average ratio was 40th among all states and the 25-year decrease in this indicator represented the 12th largest decrease, indicating that the state had not balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition as well as many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Iowa remained relatively flat during the 25 years of this study. Declines occurred after the 1980, 1991 and 2001 recessions. The Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Iowa was consistently below the national average. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 1.3 in 2001 to 0.8 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Iowa increased from 6.8 to 16.6. Iowa's ACI was consistently close to the national average for the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 16.6 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 14.6 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 12.9 and 12.0, respectively. Iowa's 2004 ACI was 37th among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at Iowa's public institutions coupled with increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income affects the ACI for Iowa while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Iowa.

	IA Change	IA % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	9.8	143	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,076	164	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,687	138	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$8	-21	\$127	69
Income	-\$42	-0.2	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	8,600	21	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	29,392	116	1,367,744	59

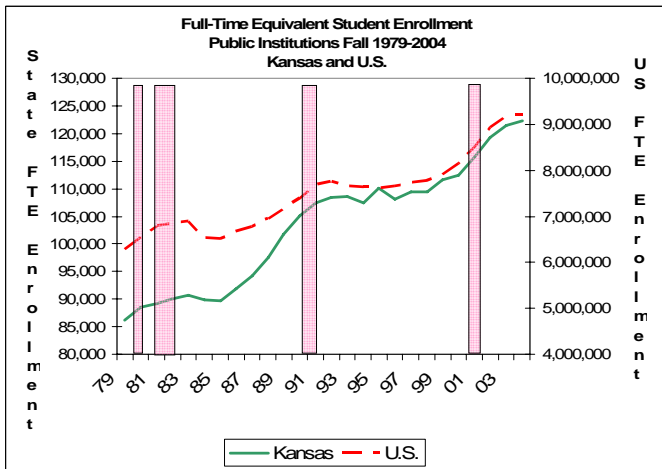
*Undergraduate only

Kansas

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Kansas

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	86,143	122,388
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,712	\$5,604
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$22	\$59
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,620	\$3,177
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,171	\$1,765
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$20,640	\$23,539
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	1.5	2.3
Access-Cost Indicator	7.1	10.8

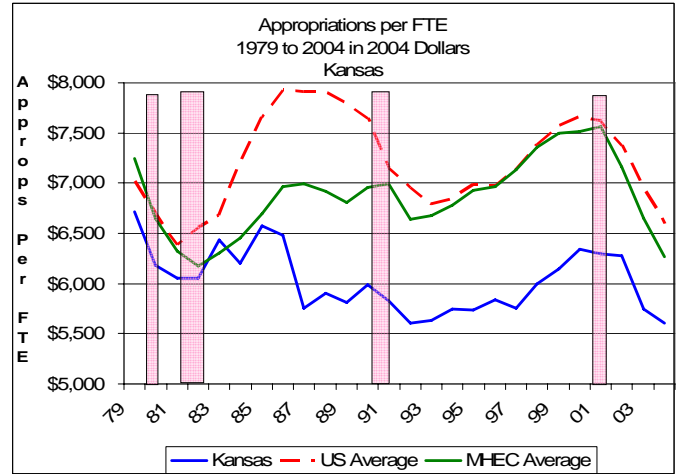
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 42% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 122,388 in 2004. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of over four times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 36% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Kansas ranked 36th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$5,604 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,044 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$1,108 between FY1979 and FY2004.

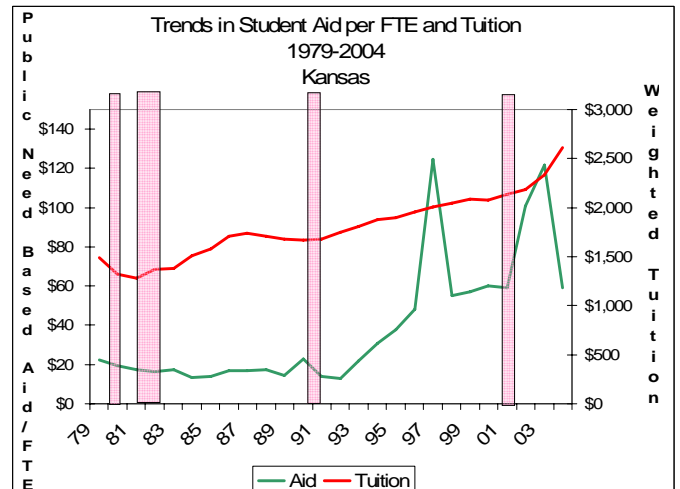
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered in the mid-1980s reaching a peak of \$6,571 per public FTE enrollment in FY1985. Funding per FTE declined through the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Although funding recovered to 1991

levels by 1996 and increased throughout the remainder of the 1990s, the high of FY1985 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$689.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Kansas was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (71%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Kansas was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

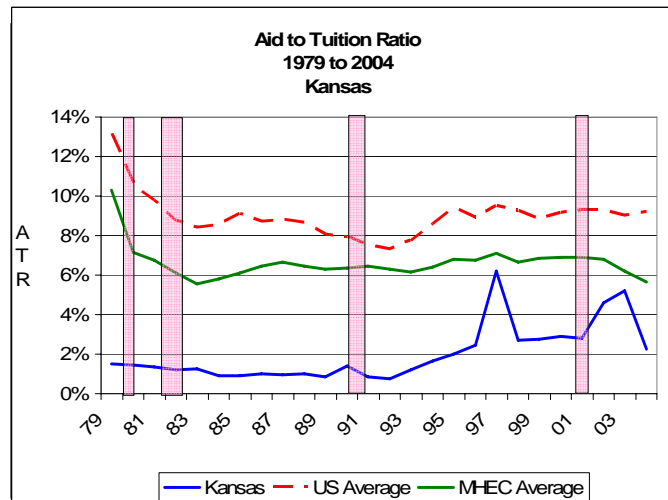
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Kansas' public institutions increased at rates less than the national average between 1979 and 2004. While Kansas' increase of \$37 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004 was less than the national average, this rate was much higher than the US rate.



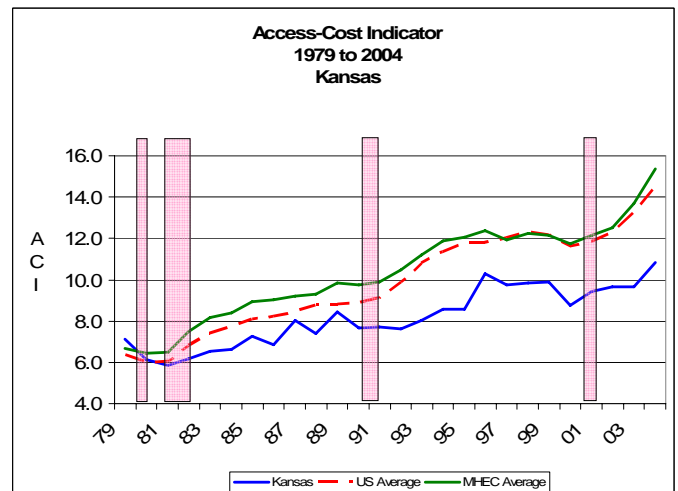
Kansas

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Kansas increased from 1.5 in 1979 to 2.3 in 2004, with an average of 2.0 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Kansas' average ratio was 35th among all states and the 25-year change was the 14th highest, indicating that the state improved the balance between need-based aid and tuition better than some states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Kansas remained relatively flat during the 1980s and through the 1991 recession. The indicator increased to a high in the late 1990s and increased again after the 2001 recession. The Aid-to-Tuition ratio continued to be below the national average in 2004. Declines since the most recent have seen the ATR drop from 2.8 in 2001 to 2.3 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Kansas increased from 7.1 to 10.8. Kansas' ACI was consistently below the national average during most of the 25 years of this study. It has periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 10.8 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 9.4 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 9.7. Kansas' 2004 ACI was 14th (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Kansas' public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The much larger than US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Kansas while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Kansas.

	KS Change	KS % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	3.7	52	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$1,557	96	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$594	51	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$37	168	\$127	69
Income 4-yr FTE*	\$2,899	14.0	\$1,173	5.4
2-yr FTE	13,400	26	1,277,721	38
	23,050	109	1,367,744	59

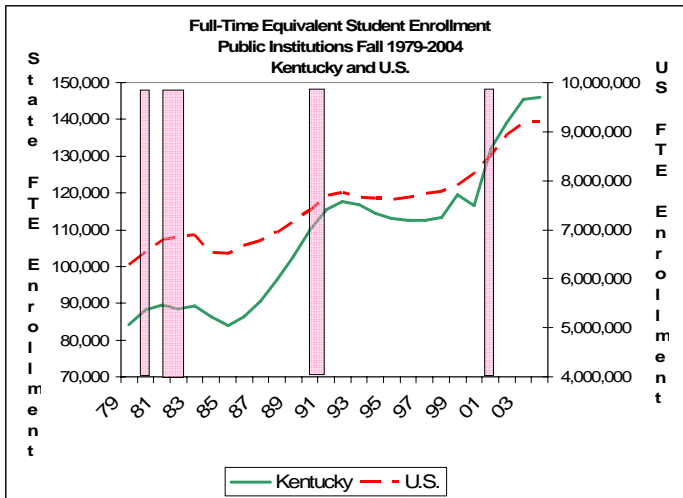
*Undergraduate only

Kentucky

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Kentucky

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	84,222	145,973
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$8,431	\$7,569
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$75	\$264
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,279	\$3,794
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,015	\$1,896
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$21,506	\$20,533
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	6.1	8.6
Access-Cost Indicator	5.4	13.7

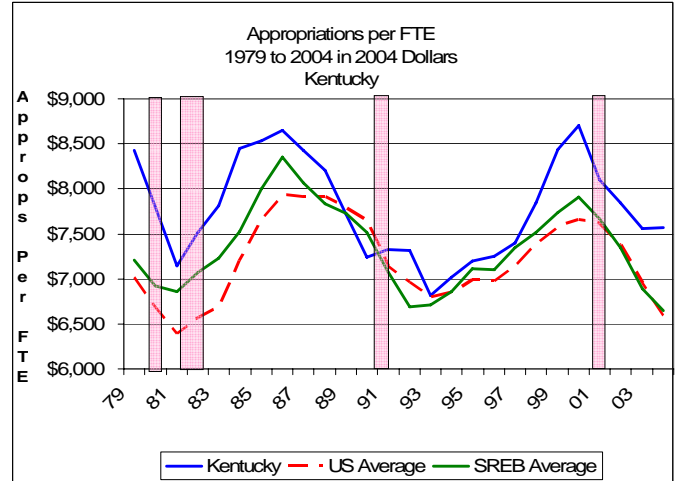
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 73% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 145,973 in 2004. This rate of increase is well above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of close to ten times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 34% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Kentucky ranked 10th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$7,569 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,790 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$862 between FY1979 and FY2004.

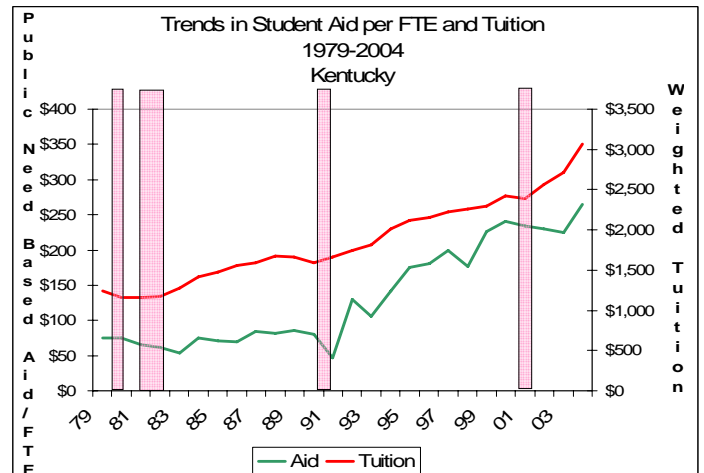
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980 and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered quickly during the 1980s reaching a level of \$8,655 per public FTE enrollment in FY1986. Funding per FTE declined

throughout the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Funding recovered to a peak of \$8,705 per public FTE in FY2000. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$525.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Kentucky was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (93%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Kentucky was also among 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

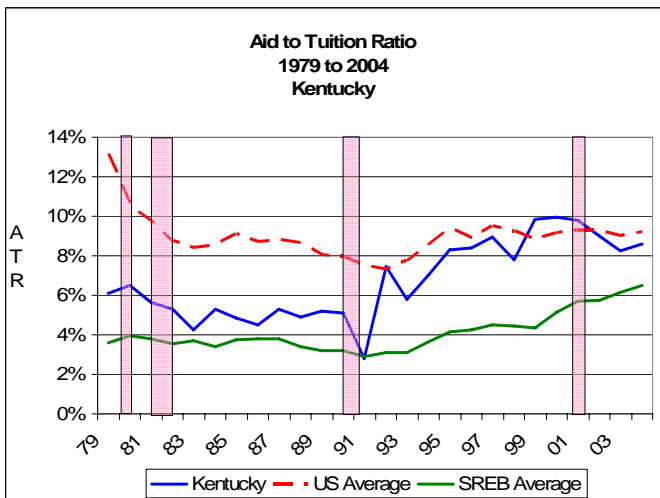
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Kentucky's public four-year institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. However, the rate of tuition increases at Kentucky's public two-year institutions was lower than the national average. Kentucky's increase in need-based aid of \$189 per public FTE enrollment was more than the national average and represents a rate of increase that was much higher than the US rate of increase in need-based aid per FTE.



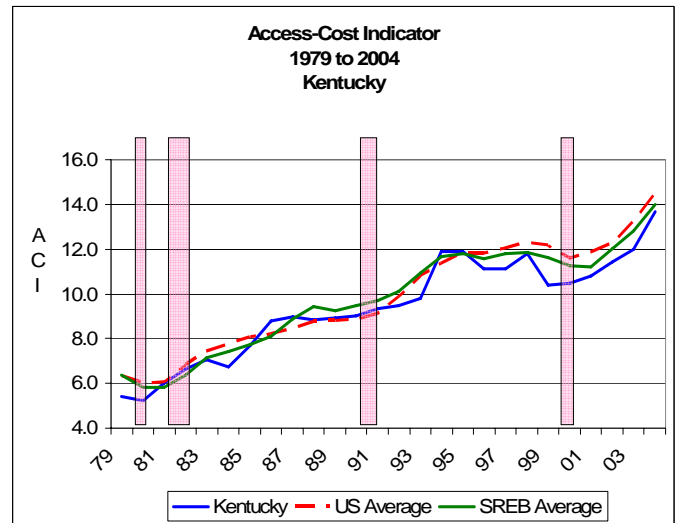
Kentucky

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Kentucky increased from 6.1 in 1979 to 8.6 in 2004, with an average of 6.7 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Kentucky's average ratio was 17th among all states and the 25-year change was the 15th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Kentucky increased between the 1991 and the 2001 recessions, but had declined after the 1980 and 1981 recessions. The most substantial decline followed the 1981 recession. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 9.8 to in 2001 to 8.6 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Kentucky increased from 5.4 to 13.7. Kentucky's ACI was consistently close to the national average for the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase. The 25-year high of 13.7 was reached in 2004, and represented an increase from the previous year's 12.0 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 11.4 and 10.8, respectively. Kentucky's 2004 ACI was 21st among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Kentucky's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income over the years affects the ACI while the above US average increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Kentucky.

	KY Change	KY % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	8.3	153	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,515	197	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$881	87	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$189	252	\$127	69
Income	-\$973	-4.5	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	20,538	34	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	38,732	338	1,367,744	59

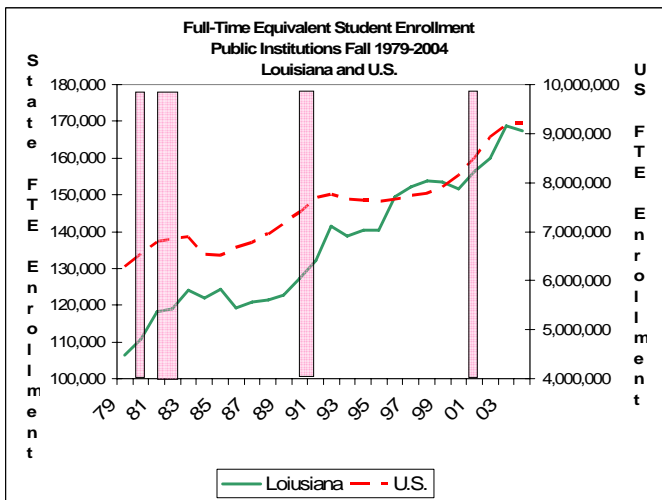
*Undergraduate only

Louisiana

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Louisiana

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	106,304	167,334
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,828	\$7,225
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$12	\$8
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,245	\$3,103
Tuition Public 2-year	\$885	\$1,635
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$17,508	\$18,943
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	1.0	0.3
Access-Cost Indicator	6.9	14.6

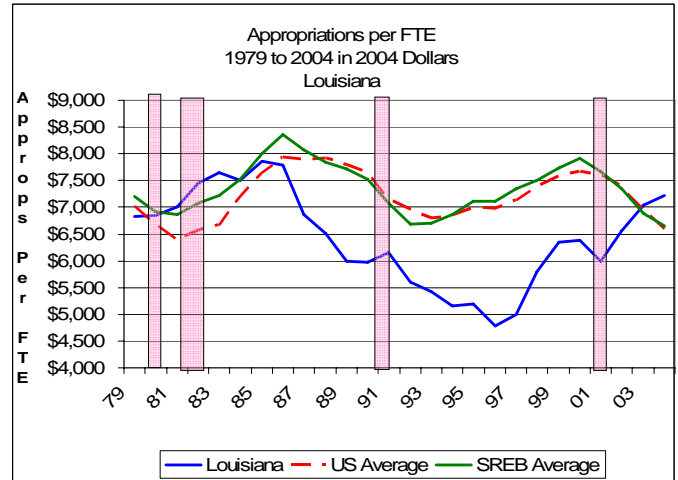
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 57% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 168,854 in 2003. This rate of increase is above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of over nine times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 20% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Louisiana ranked 13th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$7,225 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,388 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$397 between FY1979 and FY2004.

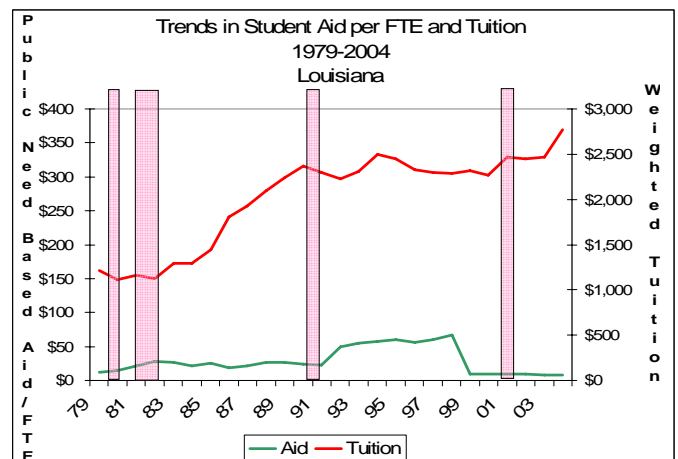
The only recession in which the state experienced a decline in appropriations per FTE was following the 1991 recession. Appropriations reached a high of \$7,859 per public FTE enrollment in FY1985. The state experienced steady declines

in appropriations per FTE from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. Appropriations recovered during the late 1990s. However, the high of FY1985 has not been restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, Louisiana experienced an increase in appropriations per public FTE of \$1,230.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Louisiana was one of six states that experienced a less than 50% (24%) growth rate of Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Louisiana's appropriations per FTE decreased steadily from FY1987 but had recovered beyond FY1979 levels by FY2004.

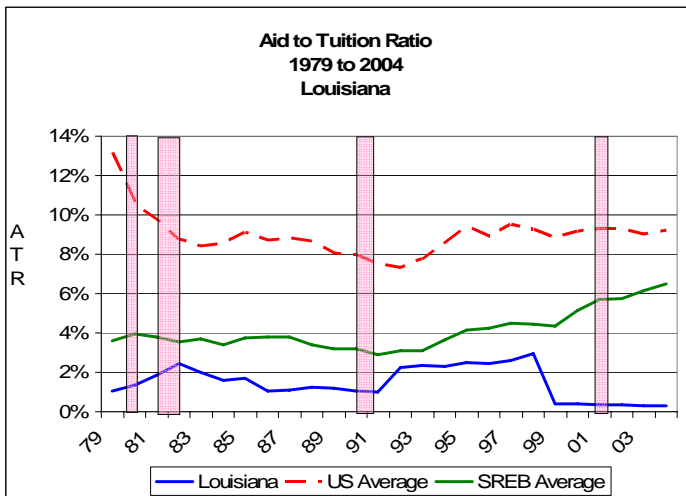
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Louisiana public institutions increased at rates slightly lower than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Louisiana experienced a decrease of \$4 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



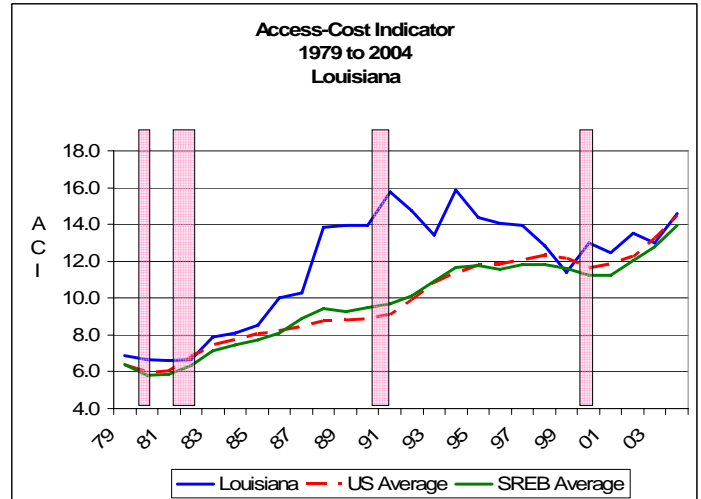
Louisiana

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Louisiana decreased from 1.0 in 1979 to 0.3 in 2004, with an average of 1.5 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Louisiana's average ratio was 8th lowest among all states and the 25-year decrease in this indicator represented the 10th largest decrease among the states, indicating that the state had not balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition as well as most states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Louisiana increased in the early 1980s, remained relatively flat through the late 1990s and has decreased substantially since. This indicator did not decline during the first three recessions, but did following the 2001 recession. Declines since this most recent recession have seen the ATR drop from 0.4 in 2001 to 0.3 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Louisiana increased from 6.9 to 14.6. Louisiana's ACI was above the national average for most of the 25 years of this study. It increased dramatically during the late 1980s, showed declines in the mid-1990s, and has recently starting increasing again. The 25-year high of 15.8 was reached in 1991. The 2004 ACI of 14.6 represents an increase from the previous year's 13.0, and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 13.5 and 12.5, respectively. Louisiana's 2004 ACI was 26th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Louisiana's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income also affects the ACI for Louisiana while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Louisiana.

	LA Change	LA % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	7.7	113	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$1,858	149	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$750	85	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$4	-33	\$127	69
Income	\$1,435	8.2	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	28,166	32	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	25,702	305	1,367,744	59

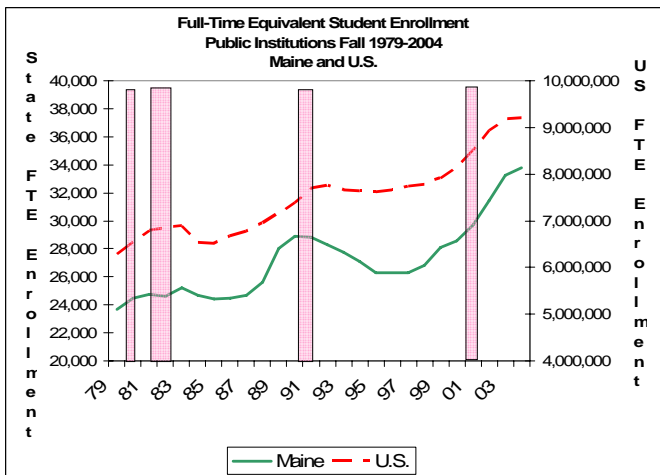
*Undergraduate only

Maine

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Maine

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	23,677	33,791
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$5,381	\$6,916
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$49	\$264
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,392	\$4,616
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,101	\$2,040
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$18,041	\$19,212
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	2.3	6.7
Access-Cost Indicator	11.7	19.2

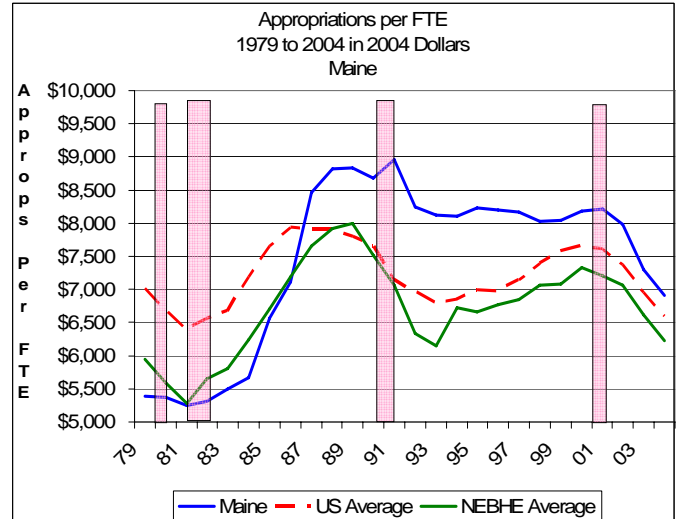
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 43% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 33,791 in 2004. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Enrollments at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of almost four times that of the growth rate of public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 23% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Maine ranked 19th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,916 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,469 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$1,535 between FY1979 and FY2004.

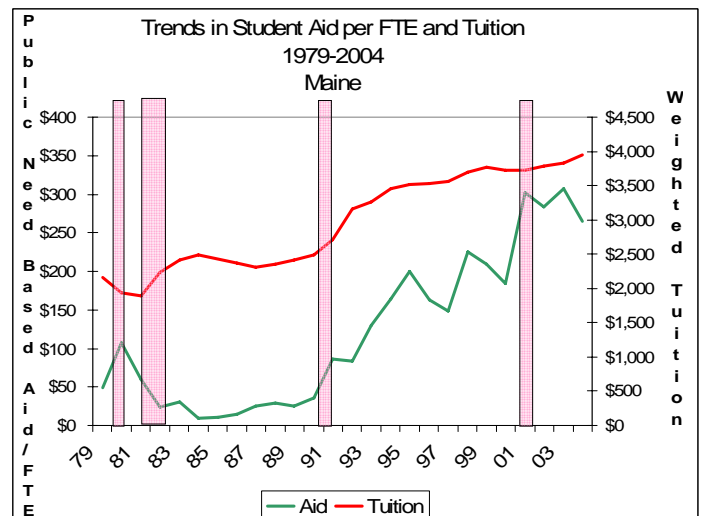
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations increased significantly during the 1980s reaching a peak of \$8,955 per public FTE enrollment in FY1991. Funding per FTE declined throughout the remainder of the 1990s and through the 2001 recession. During the

three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,302.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Maine was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (93%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. However, Maine was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

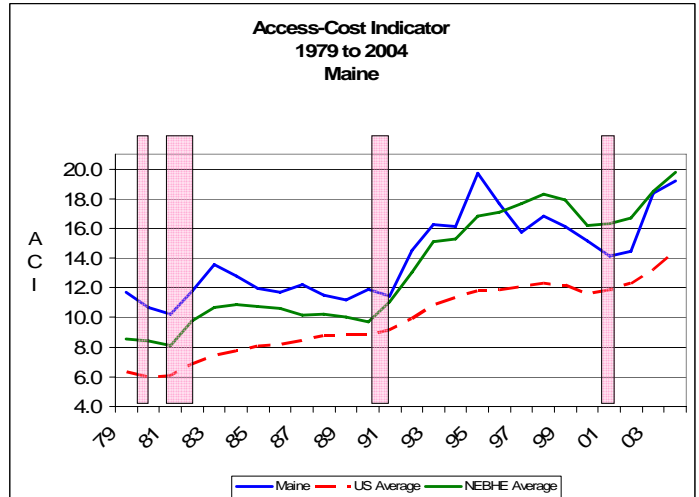
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Maine public institutions increased at rates lower than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Maine's increase in need-based aid of \$215 per public FTE enrollment between 1979 and 2004 was more than the national average and represents a rate of increase that was significantly higher than the US rate of increase in need-based aid per FTE.



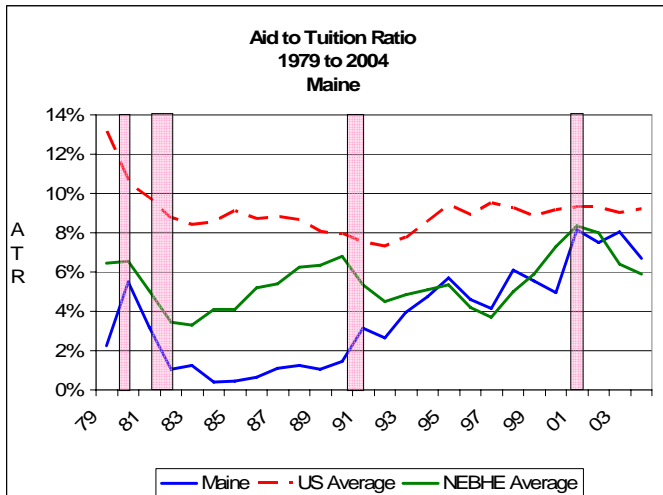
Maine

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Maine increased from 2.3 in 1979 to 6.7 in 2004, with an average of 3.7 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Maine's average ratio was 27th among all states and the 25-year change was the 8th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Maine declined after each of the recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. Despite these declines, the state experienced an overall increase in the Aid-to-Tuition ratio during the 1980s and 1990s. The ratio has consistently remained below the national average. Declines since the most recent recession have seen the ATR drop from 8.1 in 2001 to 6.7 in 2004.



The increases in tuition at Maine's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Maine while the large increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Maine.



	ME Change	ME % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	7.5	64	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,224	93	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$939	85	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$215	439	\$127	69
Income	\$1,171	6.5	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	4,688	26	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	3,876	96	1,367,744	59

*Undergraduate only

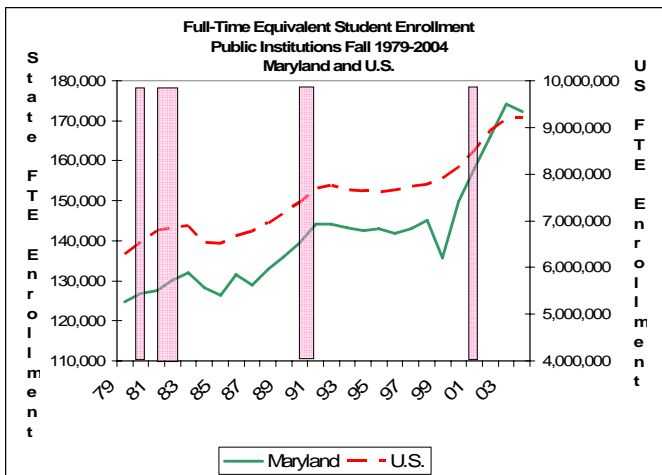
Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Maine increased from 11.7 to 19.2. Maine's ACI was consistently more than the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 19.7 was reached in 1995. The 2004 ACI of 19.2 represents an increase from the previous year's 18.4 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 14.5 and 14.2, respectively. Maine's 2004 ACI was 44th among states (lowest=1).

Maryland

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Maryland

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	124,767	172,207
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,105	\$6,620
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$78	\$288
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,049	\$5,892
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,041	\$2,675
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$27,871	\$29,813
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	4.8	6.5
Access-Cost Indicator	5.5	14.0

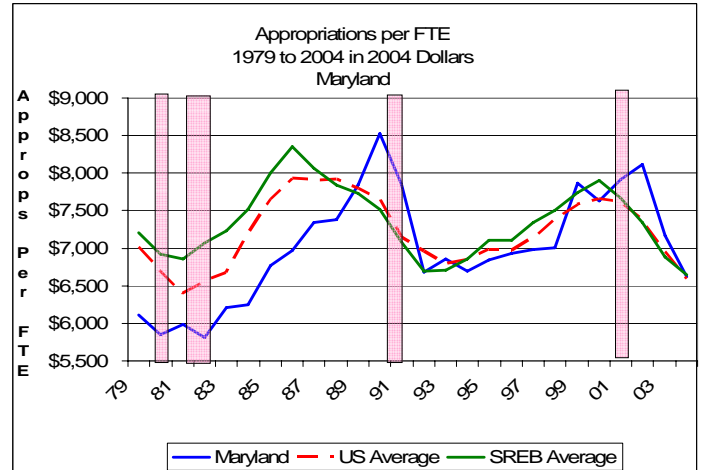
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 38% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 174,233 in 2003. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a higher rate than that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 39% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Maryland ranked 25th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,620 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,025 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$515 between FY1979 and FY2004.

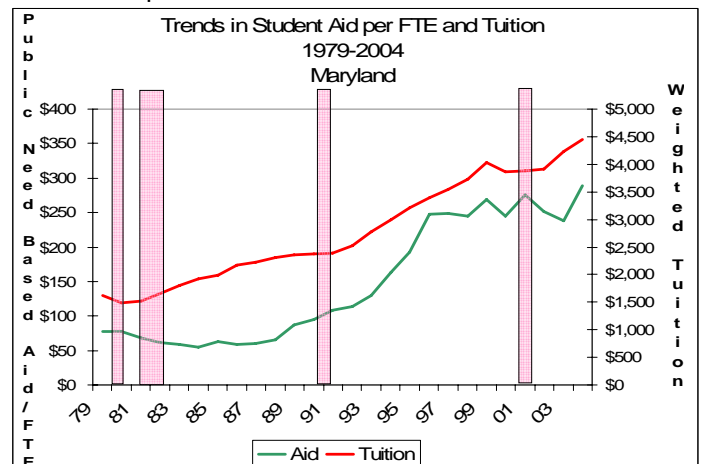
The only recession in which the state experienced a decline in appropriations per FTE was following the 1991 recession. Appropriations reached a peak of \$8,526 per public FTE enrollment in FY1990. The state experienced steady growth in

appropriations per FTE during the 1980s. However, the early 1990s saw sharp declines in funding per FTE. Appropriations recovered during the 1990s and early 2000s, reaching a level of \$8,119 in FY2002. However, the high of FY1990 has not been restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,295.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Maryland was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (108%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Maryland was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

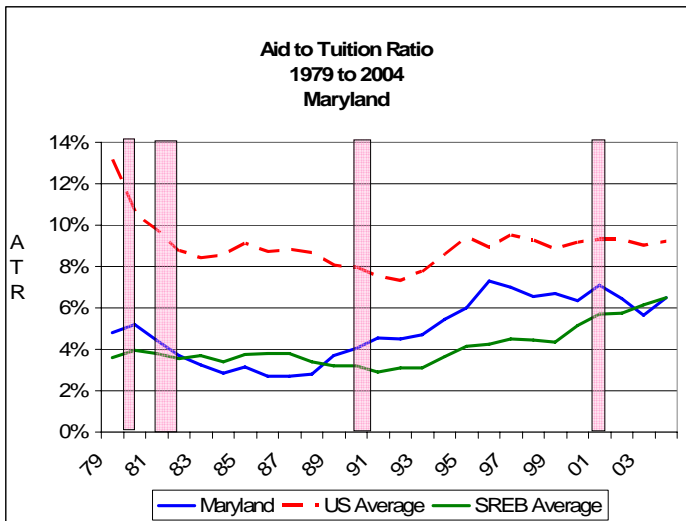
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Maryland public institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Maryland's increase in need-based aid of \$210 per public FTE enrollment was also more than the national average. This increase represents a rate of increase that was much higher than the US rate of increase in need-based aid per FTE.



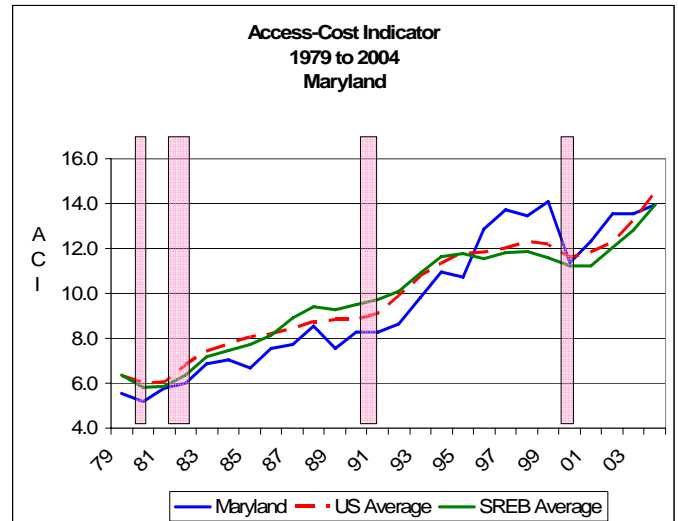
Maryland

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Maryland increased from 4.8 in 1979 to 6.5 in 2004, with an average of 4.9 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Maryland's average ratio was 24th among all states and the 25-year change was the 16th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states even though it continued to lag behind the national average.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Maryland increased steadily in the late 1980s through the late 1990s, but declined after all but the 1991 recession. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 7.1 in 2001 to 6.5 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Maryland increased from 5.5 to 14.0. Maryland's ACI was consistently below the national average during the 1980s and through the 1991 recession. However, it increased during most of the 1990s and then again following the 2001 recession. The 25-year high of 14.1 was reached in 1999. The 2004 ACI of 14.0 represents a slight increase from the previous year's 13.6 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 13.6 and 12.3, respectively. Maryland's 2004 ACI was 24th among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at Maryland's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Maryland while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Maryland.

	MD Change	MD % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	8.4	152	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,843	188	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,634	157	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$210	269	\$127	69
Income	\$1,942	7.0	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	17,501	27	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	19,593	41	1,367,744	59

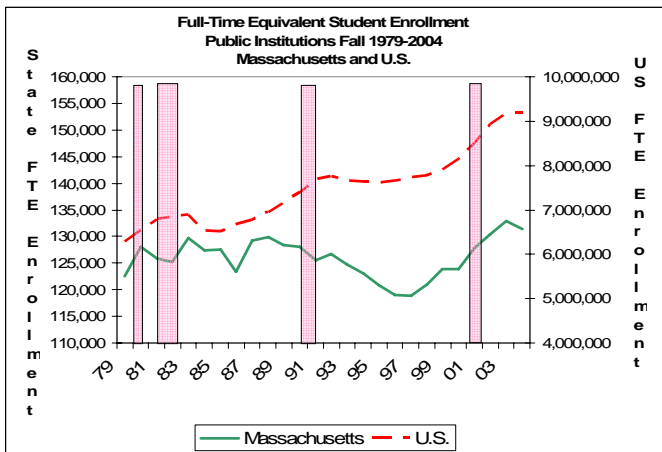
*Undergraduate only

Massachusetts

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Massachusetts

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	122,472	131,436
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$5,807	\$6,303
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$92	\$376
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,722	\$5,265
Tuition Public 2-year	\$912	\$3,267
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$24,473	\$25,666
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	6.5	8.5
Access-Cost Indicator	5.5	15.7

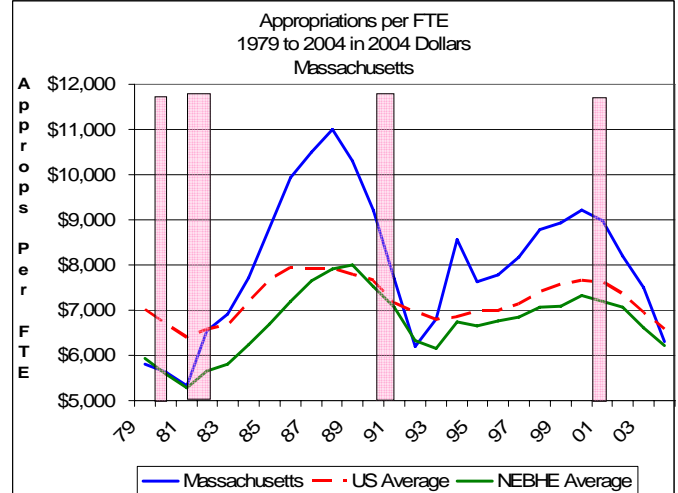
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 7% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 132,911 in 2003. This rate of increase is well below the national rate of 46%. All of the enrollment growth occurred in public two-year institutions. Enrollment at public four-year institutions declined over the 25 years of this study. Enrollment at public two-year institutions represented 40% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Massachusetts ranked 31st among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,303 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$8,088 per public FTE in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$496 between FY1979 and FY2004.

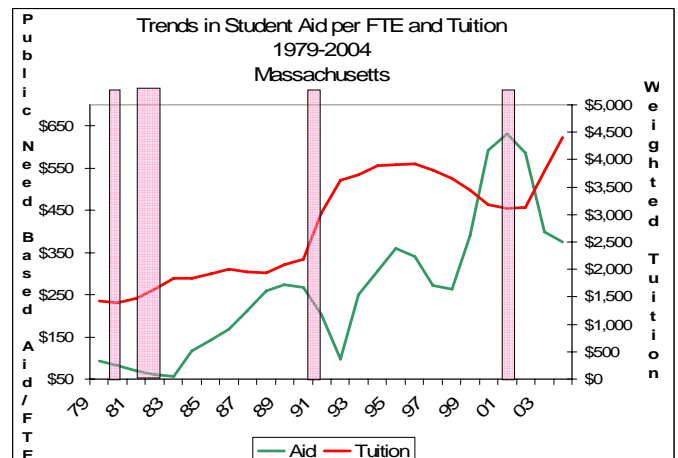
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered quickly during the 1980s reaching a peak of \$10,999 per public FTE enrollment in FY1988. Funding per FTE

declined throughout the late 1980s and again through the 1991 recession. Although funding recovered to 1991 levels by 1996, the high of FY1987 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$2,684.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Massachusetts' was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (121%) growth in Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Massachusetts was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

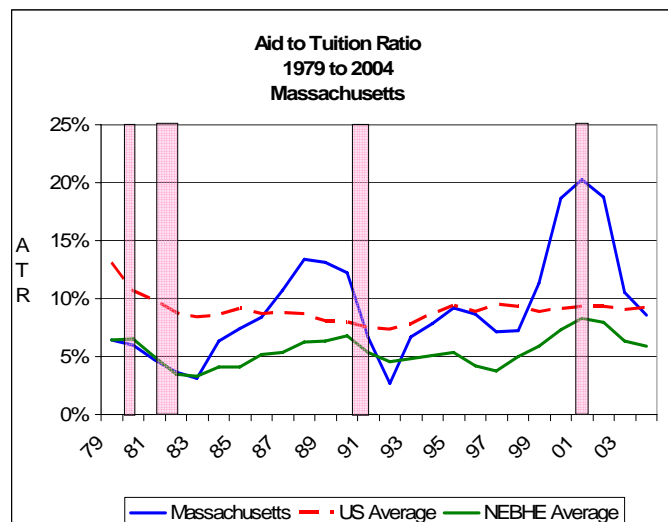
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Massachusetts' public institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Massachusetts' increase in need-based aid of \$284 per public FTE enrollment between 1979 and 2004 was more than the national average and represents a rate of increase that was significantly higher than the US rate of increase in need-based aid per FTE.



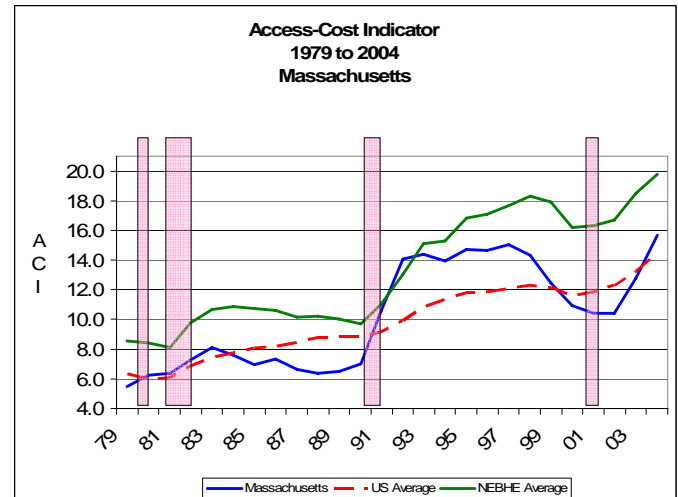
Massachusetts

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Massachusetts increased from 6.5 in 1979 to 8.5 in 2004, with an average of 9.2 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Massachusetts' average ratio was 8th among all states and the 25-year change was the 16th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than most states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Massachusetts increased substantially in the late 1980s and again in the late 1990s, but declined after each of the recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. The most substantial decline followed the 2001 recession. Even though the Aid-to-Tuition ratio continued to be above the national average in 2004, the decline between 2001 and 2004 was among the largest, dropping from 20.2 in 2001 to 8.5 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Massachusetts increased from 5.5 to 15.7. Massachusetts' ACI was consistently below the national average during the 1980s. It increased dramatically during the early 1990s. The ACI showed considerable variation during the 1990s. The 25-year high of 15.7 was reached in 2004, which was a significant increase from the previous year's 12.8 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 10.4. Massachusetts' 2004 ACI was 31st among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at Massachusetts' public institutions coupled with the increase in public enrollments at Massachusetts' public 2-year institutions affect the ACI over the years. The lower than US average increase in family income affects the ACI while the large increase in need-based aid for students at public institutions affects both indicators for Massachusetts.

	MA Change	MA % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	10.2	187	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,543	206	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$2,355	259	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$284	309	\$127	69
Income	\$1,193	4.9	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	-5,660	-8	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	10,120	24	1,367,744	59

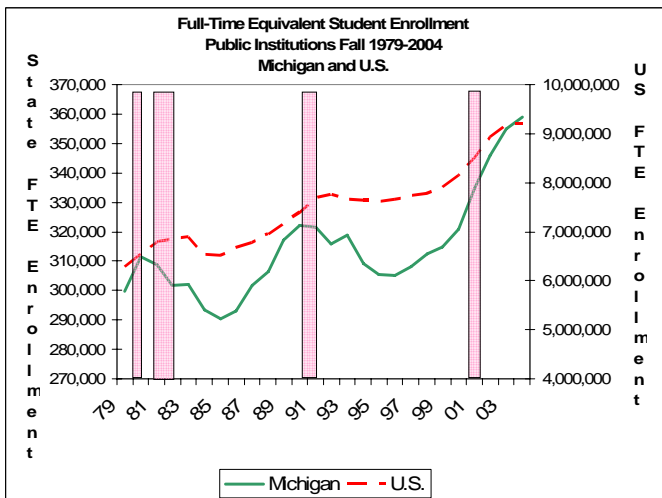
*Undergraduate only

Michigan

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Michigan

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	299,733	359,080
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,372	\$5,526
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$109	\$98
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,322	\$5,788
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,207	\$1,920
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$25,977	\$21,805
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	5.8	2.3
Access-Cost Indicator	6.8	19.3

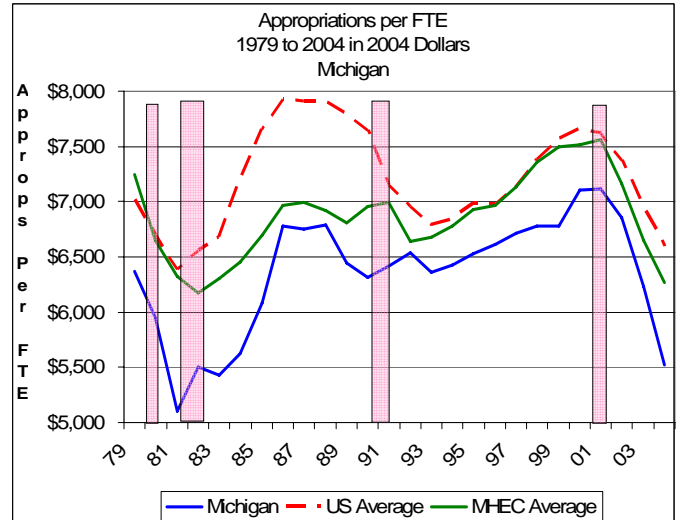
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 20% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 359,080 in 2004. This rate of increase is well below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public four-year institutions grew at a rate of one and a half times that of the growth rate at public two-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 33% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Michigan ranked 30th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$5,526 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,383 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$846 between FY1979 and FY2004.

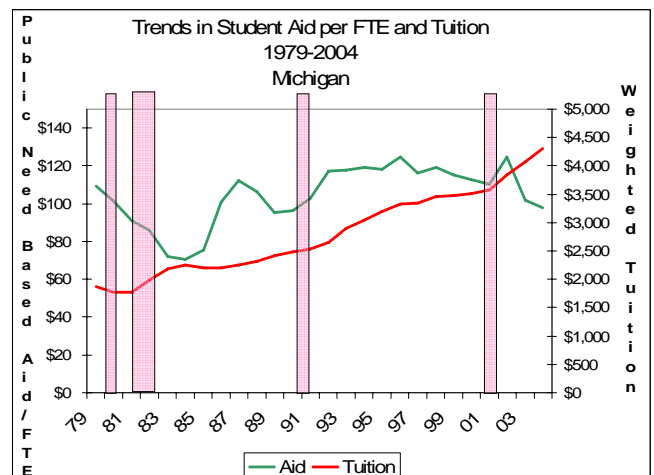
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1981, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered during the 1980s reaching a level of \$6,789 per public FTE enrollment in FY1988. After experiencing a period

of declines, funding recovered and reached a peak of \$7,118 per FTE in FY2001. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,592.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Michigan was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (70%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Michigan was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

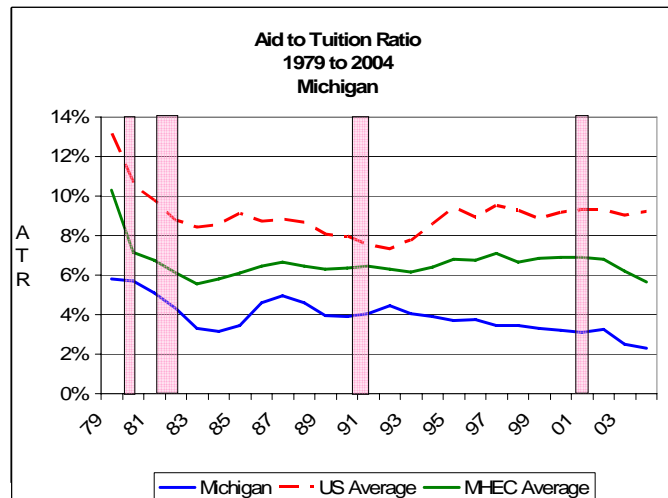
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Michigan public institutions increased at rates less than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Michigan experienced a decrease of \$11 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



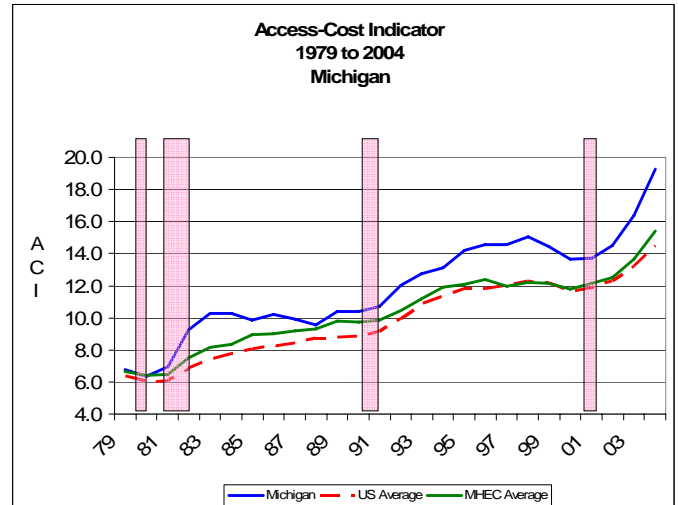
Michigan

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Michigan decreased from 5.8 in 1979 to 2.3 in 2004, with an average of 3.9 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Michigan's average ratio was 26th among all states and the 25-year decrease in this indicator represented the 15th largest decrease among the states, indicating that the state had not balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition as well as many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Michigan has experienced a steady decline throughout the 25 years of this study. Aid-to-Tuition for Michigan declined after the 1980 and 1981 recessions and the ratio has consistently been below the national average. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 3.1 in 2001 to 2.3 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Michigan increased from 6.8 to 19.3. Michigan's ACI was consistently above the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 19.3 was reached in 2004, which was a significant increase from the previous year's 16.4 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 14.5 and 13.7, respectively. Michigan's 2004 ACI was 45th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Michigan's public institutions coupled with the steady increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income affects the ACI for Michigan while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Michigan.

	MI Change	MI % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	12.5	183	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,465	149	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$713	59	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$11	-10	\$127	69
Income	-\$4,172	-16	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	34,076	21	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	14,341	14	1,367,744	59

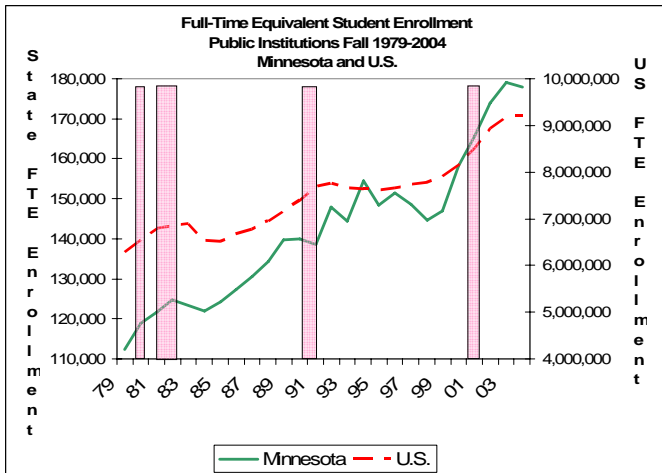
*Undergraduate only

Minnesota

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Minnesota

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	112,418	177,935
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$9,104	\$7,236
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$386	\$381
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,725	\$4,888
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,405	\$3,419
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$21,703	\$28,438
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	23.4	9.0
Access-Cost Indicator	5.8	13.5

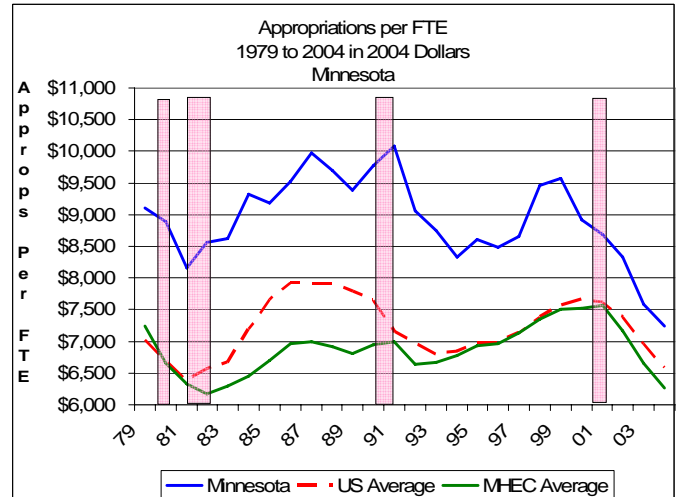
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 58% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 178,996 in 2003. This rate of increase is above the national rate of 46%. Most of the enrollment growth occurred in public two-year institutions, which grew at a rate of over 12 times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 41% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Minnesota ranked 12th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$7,236 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$8,987 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$1,868 between FY1979 and FY2004.

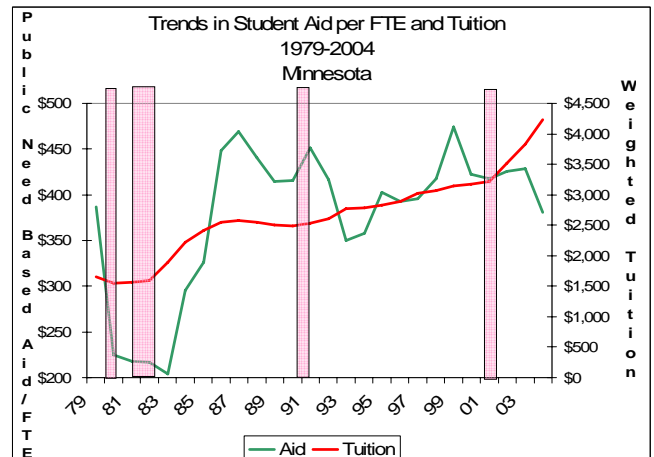
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered during the 1980s and up to the 1991 recession, reaching a

peak of \$10,084 per public FTE enrollment in FY1991. Although funding recovered after a period of declines in the late 1990s, the high of FY1991 was not restored. Funding per FTE declined substantially since FY1999 and declined by \$1,453 per public FTE during the three-year period following the most recent recession.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While Minnesota was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (125%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003, it was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

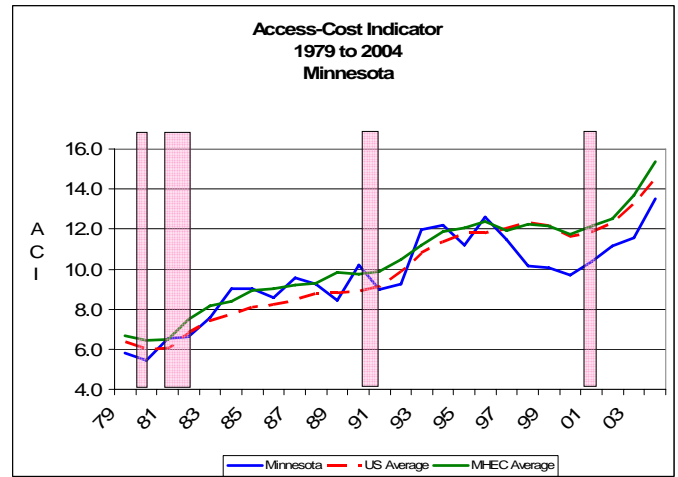
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Minnesota's public institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Minnesota experienced a decrease of \$5 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



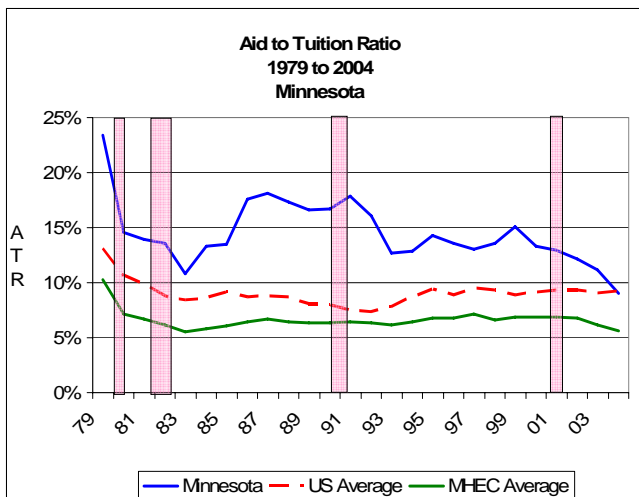
Minnesota

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Minnesota decreased from 23.4 in 1979 to 9.0 in 2004, with an average of 14.5 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Minnesota's average ratio was 5th highest among all states, while the 25-year decrease in this indicator represented the 14th largest decrease among states. Together these rankings indicate that the state had, despite the decrease in need-based aid over the 25-year period, balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Minnesota declined after each of the recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. The most substantial decline followed the 1981 recession. Despite these declines, the Aid-to-Tuition ratio continued to be above the national average throughout the 25 years of this study. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 13.0 in 2001 to 9.0 in 2004.



The larger than US average increases in tuition at Minnesota's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The much larger than US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Minnesota while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Minnesota.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Minnesota increased from 5.8 to 13.5. Minnesota's ACI was consistently close to the national average during the 1980s and 1990s. Recently, it has dropped below the national average. It had a period of consistent declines during the late 1990s, but has been increasing since the 2001 recession. The 25-year high of 13.5 was reached in 2004, increasing from the previous year's 11.5 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 11.1 and 10.4, respectively. Minnesota's 2004 ACI was 19th among states (lowest=1).

	MN Change	MN % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	7.7	132	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,163	183	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$2,014	143	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$5	-1	\$127	69
Income	\$6,735	31.0	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	13,117	17	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	50,041	210	1,367,744	59

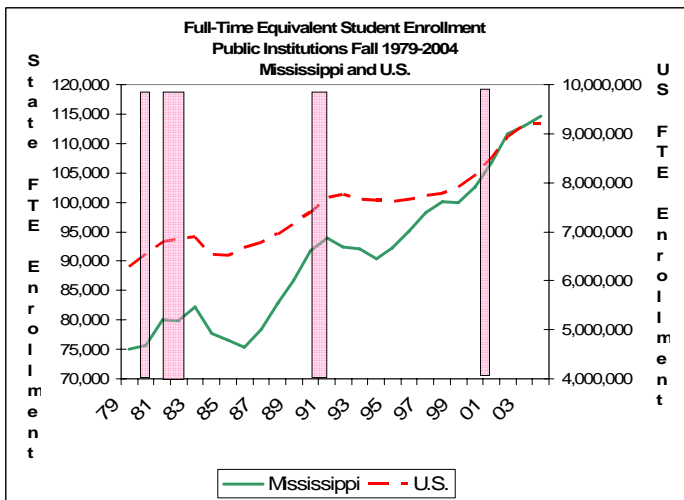
*Undergraduate only

Mississippi

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Mississippi

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	75,072	114,616
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$7,589	\$6,956
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$17	\$143
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,605	\$3,595
Tuition Public 2-year	\$729	\$1,418
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$13,304	\$17,046
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	1.4	5.8
Access-Cost Indicator	9.2	13.6

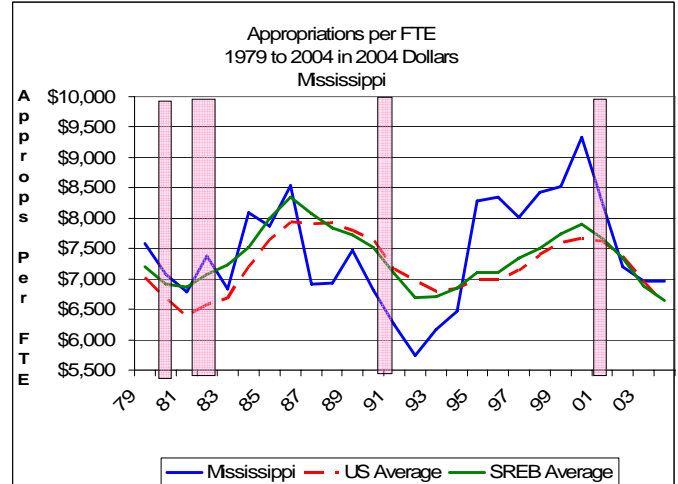
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 53% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 114,616 in 2004. This rate of increase is above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of close to four times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 48% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Mississippi ranked 18th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,956 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,451 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$633 between FY1979 and FY2004.

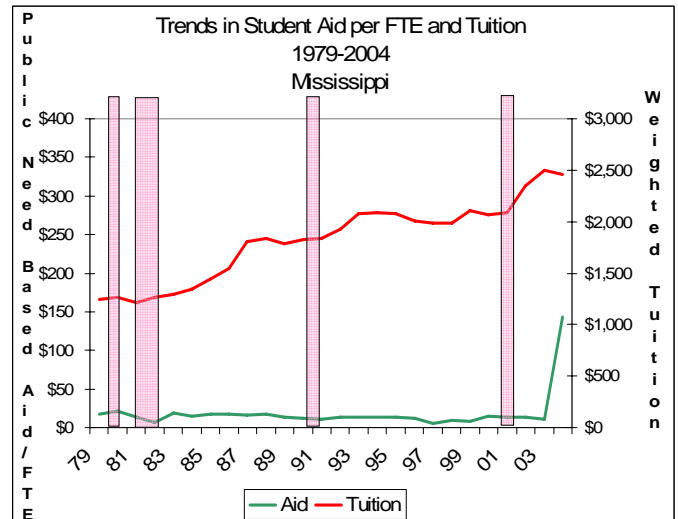
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following all four of the recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. Funding per FTE declined during the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Appropriations

recovered throughout the 1990s reaching a peak of \$9,337 in FY2000. However, funding has been declining ever since. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,279.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Mississippi was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (81%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Mississippi was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

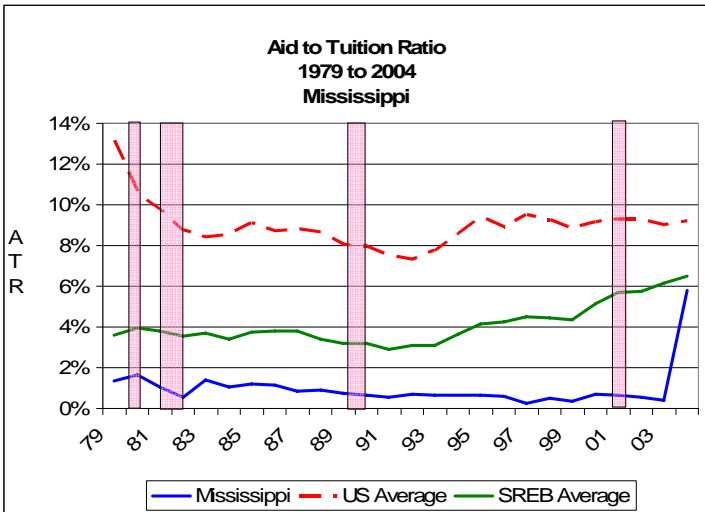
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Mississippi public institutions increased at rates less than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Mississippi's increase in need-based aid of \$126 per public FTE enrollment was close to the national average. This increase represents a rate of increase that was significantly higher than the US rate of increase in need-based aid per FTE.



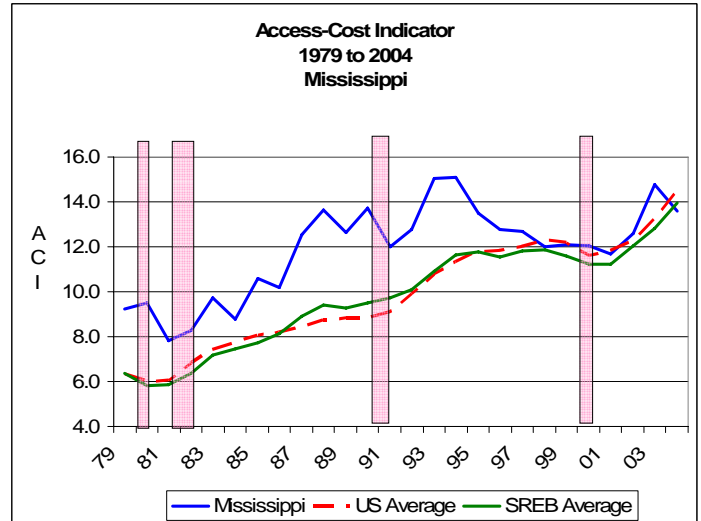
Mississippi

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Mississippi increased from 1.4 in 1979 to 5.8 in 2004, with an average of 1.0 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Mississippi's average ratio was 5th lowest. However, the 25-year change was the 4th highest, reflecting the state's recent increased ability to balance need-based aid with tuition.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Mississippi remained relatively flat during most of the 25-year period of this study. However, the state has experienced substantial increases in the early 2000s. Declines occurred after the 1980 and the 1991 recessions. Even though the Aid-to-Tuition ratio continued to be below the national average in 2004, Mississippi's ATR has increased from 0.6 to 5.8 between 2001 and 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Mississippi increased from 9.2 to 13.6. Mississippi's ACI was consistently above the national average for most of the 25 years of this study. It had periods of both increases and decreases during the 1980s and through the 1991 recession, a period of decline in the late 1990s, and increased following the 2001 recession. Recently the ACI for Mississippi has declined. The 25-year high of 15.1 was reached in 1994. The 2004 ACI of 13.6 represents a decrease from the previous year's 14.8 ACI, but increases from the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 12.6 and 11.7, respectively. Mississippi's 2004 ACI of 13.6 was 20th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Mississippi's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Mississippi while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Mississippi.

	MS Change	MS % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	4.4	48	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$1,990	124	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$689	95	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$126	741	\$127	69
Income	\$3,742	28.1	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	10,253	25	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	26,500	93	1,367,744	59

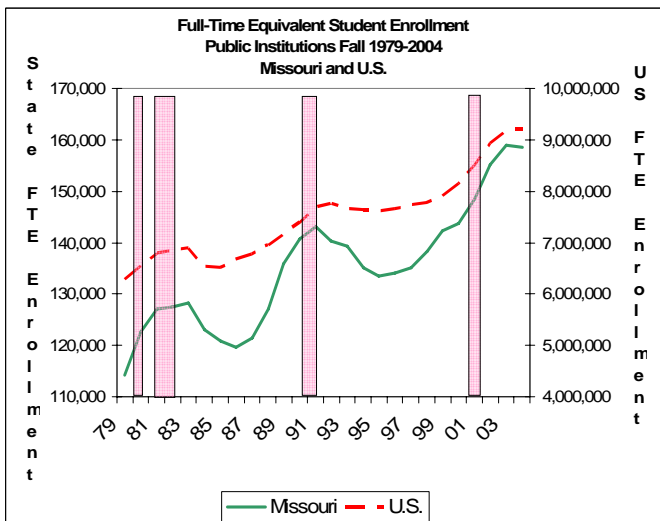
*Undergraduate only

Missouri

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Missouri

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	114,269	158,662
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,486	\$5,286
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$196	\$67
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,172	\$4,895
Tuition Public 2-year	\$835	\$2,471
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$18,403	\$24,571
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	18.1	1.7
Access-Cost Indicator	4.8	15.9

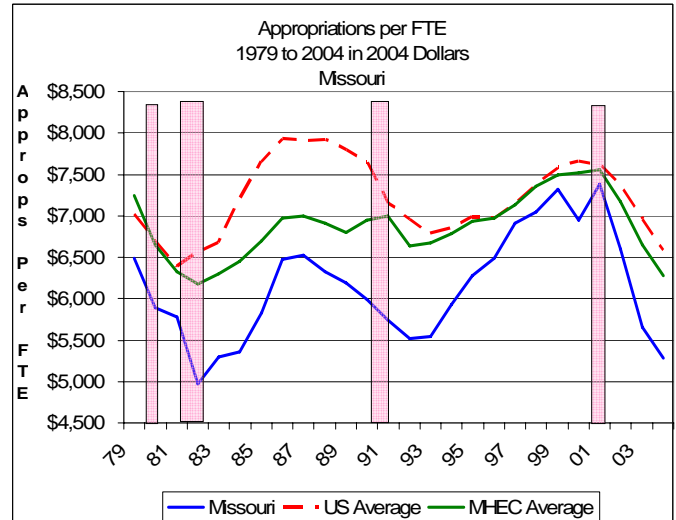
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 39% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 158,999 in 2003. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of almost seven times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 35% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Missouri ranked 41st among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$5,286 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,178 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$1,200 between FY1979 and FY2004.

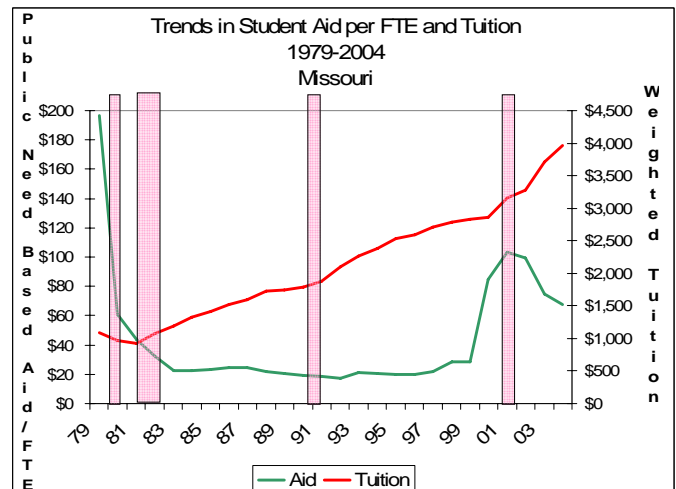
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered after both the 1980 and 1991 recessions. Funding reached a

peak of \$7,376 per public FTE enrollment in FY2001. Funding per FTE has been declining ever since. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$2,090.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Missouri was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (79%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Missouri was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

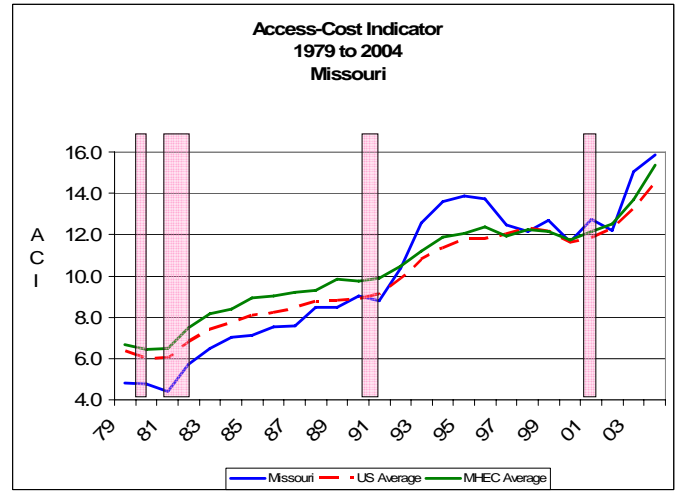
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Missouri public institutions increased at rates much greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Missouri experienced a very large decrease of \$129 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



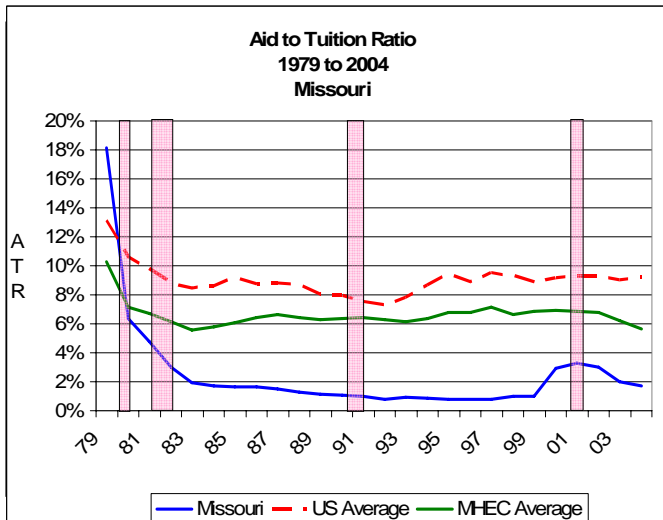
Missouri

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Missouri decreased from 18.1 in 1979 to 1.7 in 2004, with an average of 2.5 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Missouri's average ratio was 31st among all states and the 25-year decrease in this indicator represented the 6th largest decrease among the states, indicating that the state had not balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition as well as most states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Missouri decreased substantially in the early 1980s. Declines occurred after each of the recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. The Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Missouri was consistently below the national average. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 3.3 in 2001 to 1.7 in 2004.



The much larger than US average increase in tuition at Missouri's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The significantly above average increase in family income affects the ACI while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Missouri.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Missouri increased from 4.8 to 15.9. Missouri's ACI was consistently close to the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 15.9 was reached in 2004, which was a slight increase from the previous year's 15.1 ACI and a more significant increase from the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 12.2 and 12.7, respectively. Missouri's 2004 ACI was 33rd among states (lowest=1).

	MO Change	MO % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	11.0	229	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,723	318	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,636	196	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$129	-66	\$127	69
Income	\$6,168	33.5	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	12,493	16	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	28,664	108	1,367,744	59

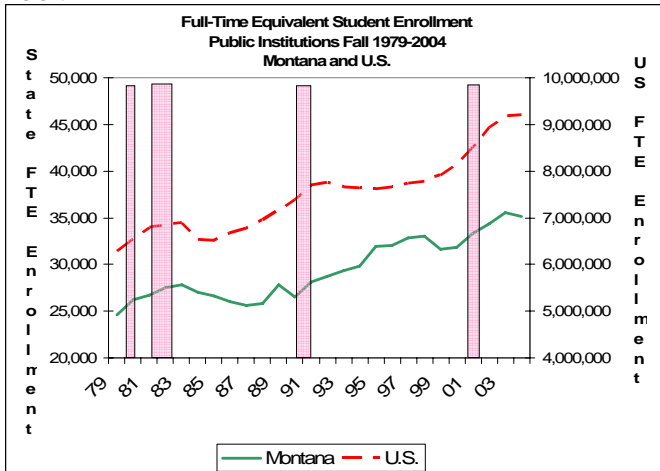
*Undergraduate only

Montana

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Montana

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	24,626	35,116
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$5,816	\$4,288
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$37	\$73
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,394	\$3,971
Tuition Public 2-year	\$742	\$2,090
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$22,019	\$17,453
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	2.4	2.4
Access-Cost Indicator	6.0	20.3

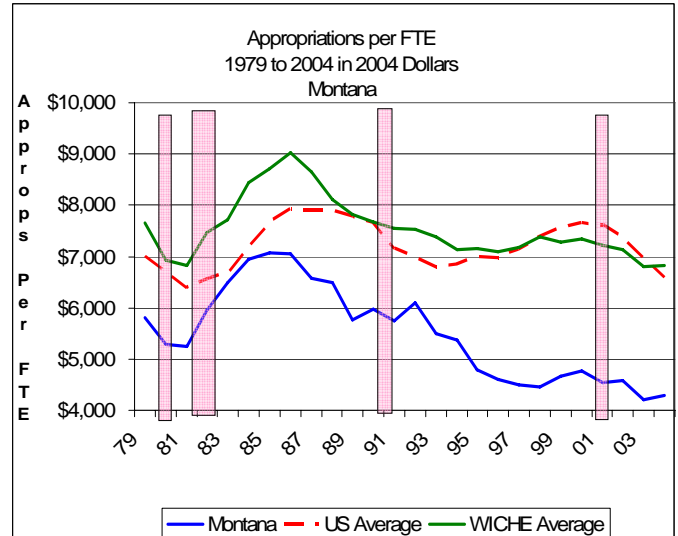
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 43% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 35,564 in 2003. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Most of the enrollment growth occurred in public two-year institutions, which grew at a rate of more than 15 times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 18% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Montana ranked 48th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$4,288 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$5,540 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$1,528 between FY1979 and FY2004.

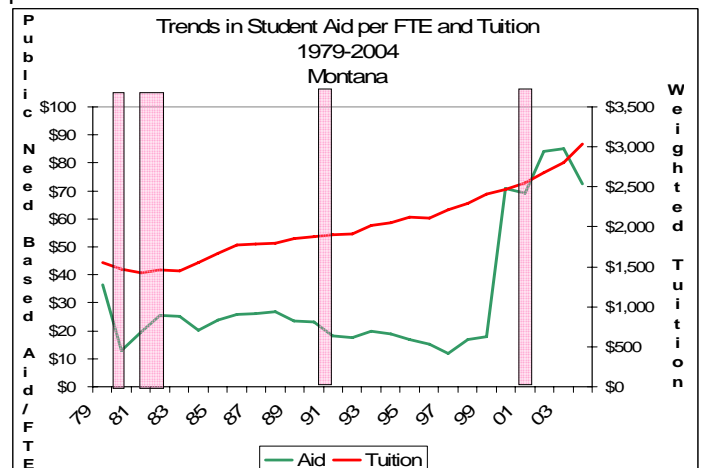
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980 recession. Appropriations recovered during the 1980s reaching a peak of \$7,088 per public FTE enrollment in FY1985. Funding per FTE declined

throughout the late 1980s and again during the 1990s. Although funding recovered to 1991 levels by 1992, the high of FY1985 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$249.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Montana was among the small number of states that experienced a less than 50% (49%) growth rate of Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Montana was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

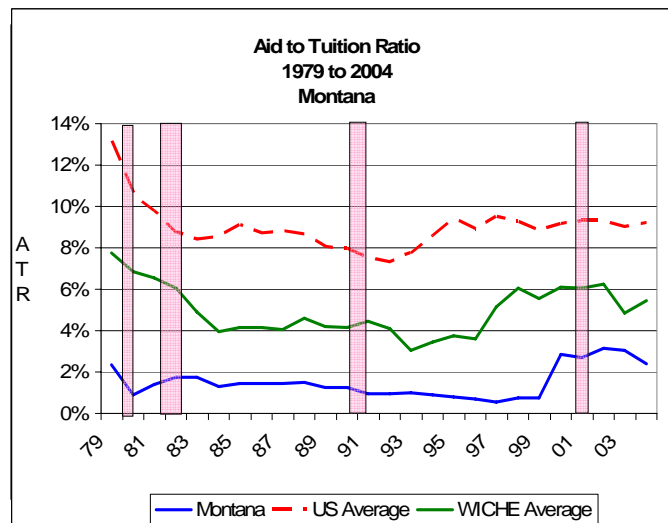
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Montana public institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Montana's increase in need-based aid of \$36 per public FTE enrollment was less than the US average, which increased by \$127 per public FTE.



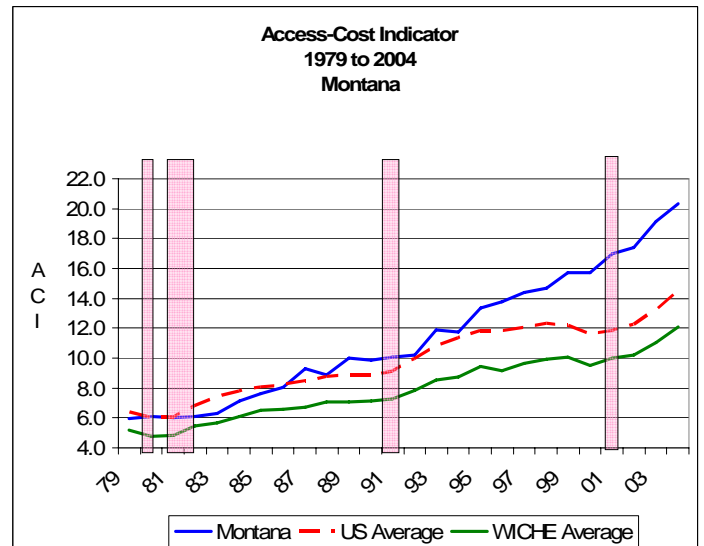
Montana

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Montana held steady at 2.4, with an average of 1.5 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Montana's ratio was 42nd among all states and the 25-year change was the 21st highest, indicating that the state had balanced need based aid with changes in tuition better than some states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Montana remained relatively flat throughout the 1980s and 1990s, with slight declines after the 1981 and 1991 recessions. Even though the Aid-to-Tuition ratio increased in the early 2000s, it still remains below the national average. Declines since the most recent recession have seen the ATR drop from 2.7 in 2001 to 2.4 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Montana increased from 6.0 to 20.3. Montana's ACI has been consistently above the national average since the mid-1980s. It has increased steadily since the 1991 recession. The 25-year high of 20.3 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 19.1 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 17.4 and 17.0, respectively. Montana's 2004 ACI ranked 46th among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at Montana's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The large decrease in family income affects the ACI for Montana while the increase in need-based aid for public student affects both indicators for Montana.

	MT Change	MT % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	14.3	239	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,578	185	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,348	182	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$36	97	\$127	69
Income	-\$4,566	-20.7	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	4,994	23	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	4,827	355	1,367,744	59

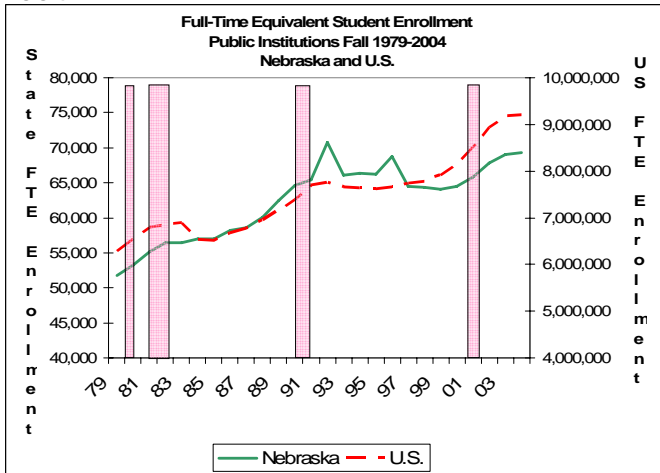
*Undergraduate only

Nebraska

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Nebraska

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	51,798	69,349
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$7,060	\$7,193
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$34	\$81
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,754	\$4,030
Tuition Public 2-year	\$968	1,578
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$21,779	23,613
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	2.2	2.7
Access-Cost Indicator	7.0	12.5

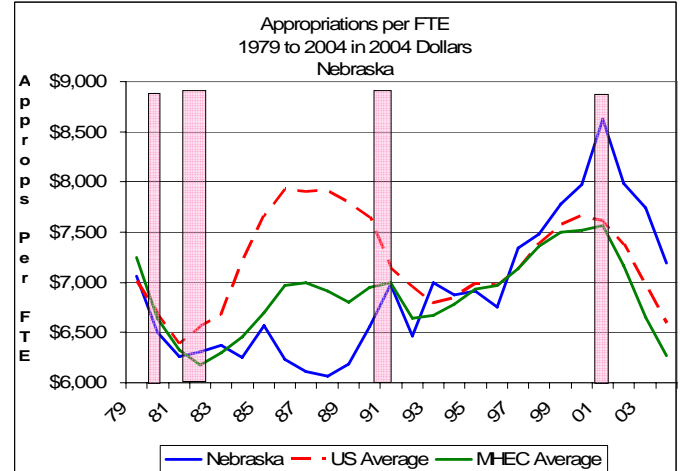
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 34% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 70,777 in 1992. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Most of the enrollment growth occurred in public two-year institutions, which grew at a rate of over 18 times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 36% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Nebraska ranked 14th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$7,193 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,896 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$133 between FY1979 and FY2004.

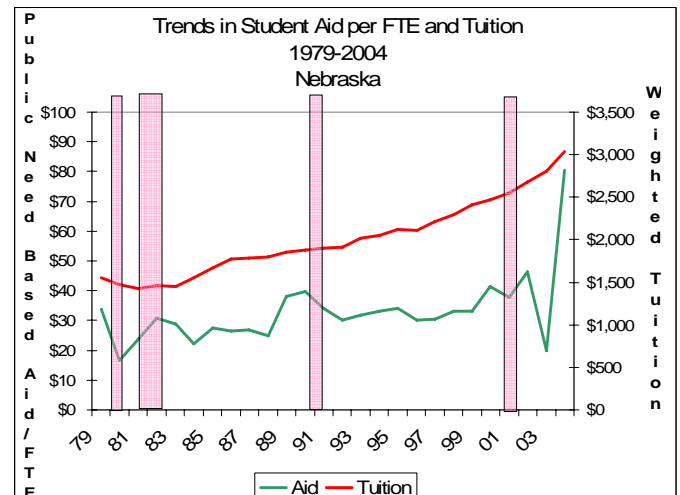
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations reached a level of \$6,183 per public FTE enrollment by the end of the 1980s. Funding per FTE continued to increase

during the 1990s and up to the 2001 recession, reaching a peak of \$8,630 in FY2001. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,437.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Nebraska was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (92%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. However, Nebraska was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

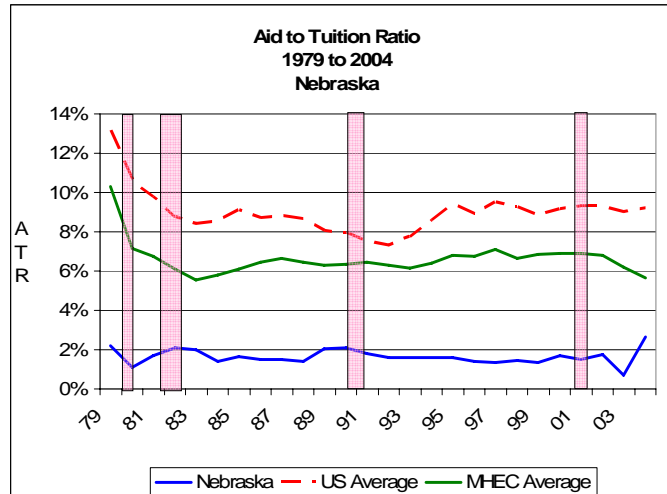
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Nebraska's public institutions increased at rates less than the national average between 1979 and 2004. While Nebraska's increase of \$47 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004 was less than the national average, this increase represents a rate of increase that was much higher than the US rate of increase in need-based aid per FTE.



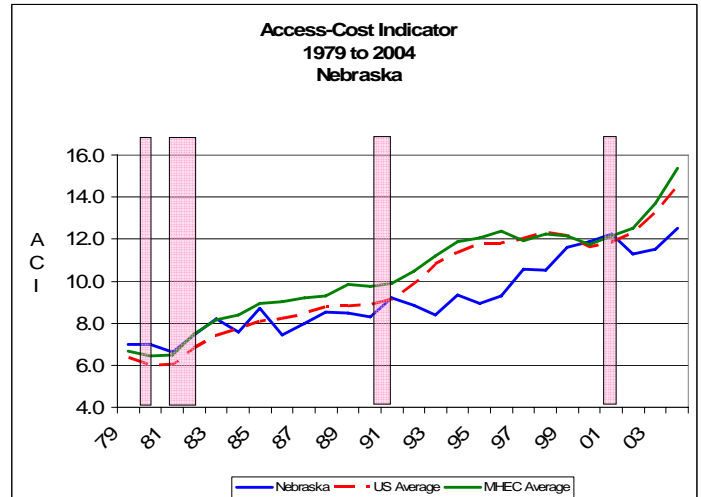
Nebraska

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Nebraska increased from 2.2 in 1979 to 2.7 in 2004, with an average of 1.6 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Nebraska's average ratio was 38th among all states and the 25-year change was the 19th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than some states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Nebraska remained relatively flat for the entire 25 years of this study. Declines occurred after the 1981, 1991 and 2001 recessions. Even though the Aid-to-Tuition ratio continued to be below the national average in 2004, Nebraska's ATR increased from 1.5 in 2001 to 2.7 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Nebraska increased from 7.0 to 12.5. Nebraska's ACI was below the national average during most of the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 12.5 was reached in 2004, which was a slight increase from the previous year's 12.2 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 11.3 and 11.5, respectively. Nebraska's 2004 ACI was 17th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Nebraska's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The larger than US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Nebraska while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Nebraska.

	NE Change	NE % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	5.5	79	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,276	130	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$610	63	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$47	138	\$127	69
Income	\$1,834	8.4	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	2,142	6	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	13,115	111	1,367,744	59

*Undergraduate only

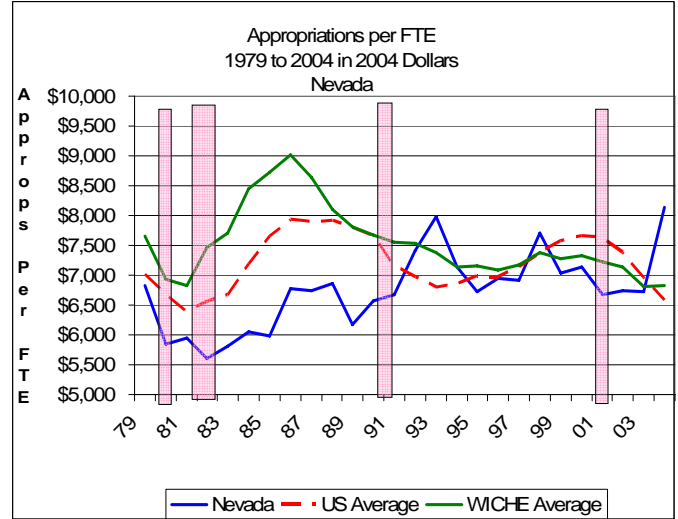
Nevada

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Nevada

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	19,074	59,323
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,836	\$8,136
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$44	\$136
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,795	\$2,550
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,015	\$1,417
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$22,048	\$25,050
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	3.0	5.7
Access-Cost Indicator	6.5	9.0

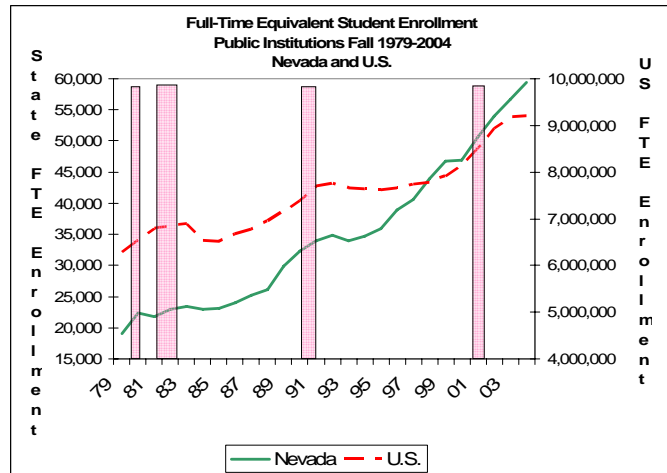
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 211% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 59,323 in 2004. This rate of increase is much higher than the national rate of 46%. Most of the enrollment growth occurred in public four-year institutions, which grew at a rate more than 100 times that of the growth rate of public two-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 13% of total public enrollments in 2004.

enrollment in FY1993. While funding per FTE declined through the 2001 recession, recently it has increased to a high of \$8,126 per FTE in FY2004. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE increased \$990.

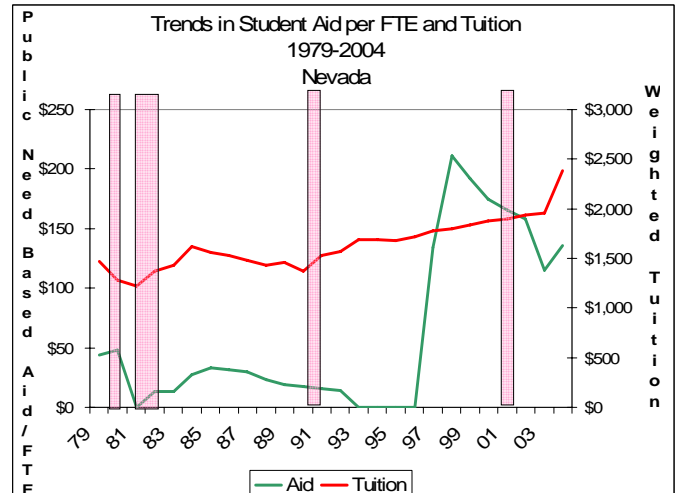


Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Nevada was among the states with the largest growth in Real Gross State Product (237%) between 1979 and 2003. It was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Nevada public institutions increased at rates much less than the national average between 1979 and 2004. While Nevada's increase in need-based aid of \$92 per public FTE was less than the US average, the rate of Nevada's increase in need-based aid per FTE between 1979 and 2004 was much higher than the US average rate of increase.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Nevada ranked 6th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$8,136 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,860 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$1,300 between FY1979 and FY2004.

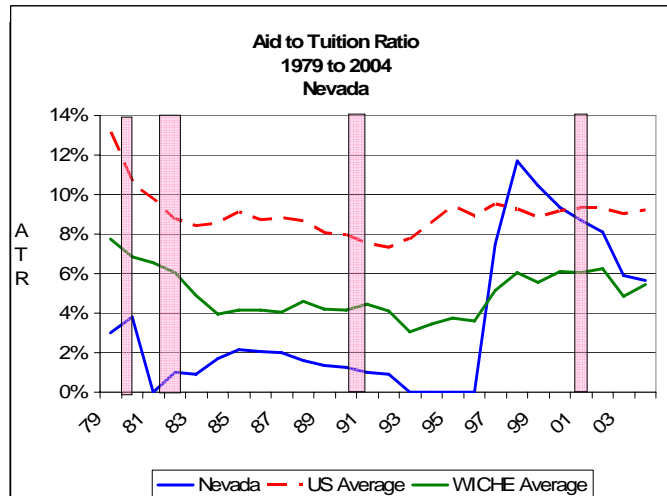


The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 2001 recession. Appropriations had periods of increases and decreases throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, reaching a level of \$7,980 per public FTE

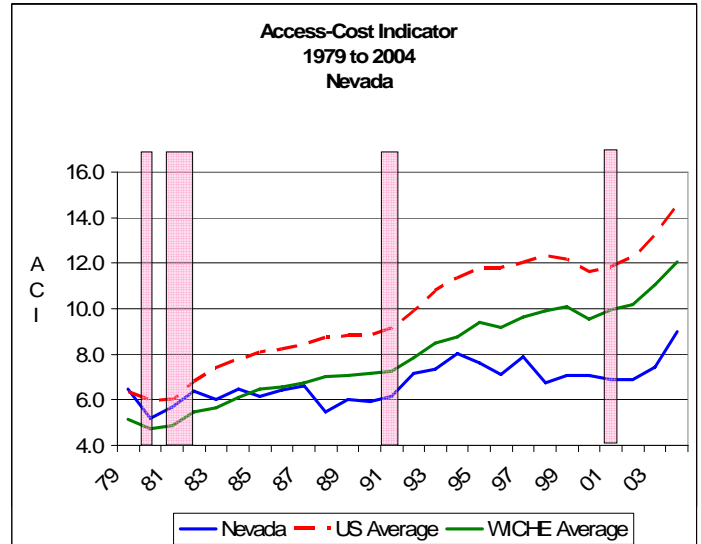
Nevada

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Nevada increased from 3.0 to 5.7, with an average of 3.5 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Nevada's average ratio was 28th among all states and the 25-year change was the 12th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states.

The following figure shows that after experiencing periods of decline following the 1980 and 1991 recessions, the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Nevada increased substantially in the late 1990s. However, this indicator dropped sharply in the early 2000s. The Aid-to-Tuition ratio continued to be below the national average in 2004. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 8.7 in 2001 to 5.7 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Nevada increased from 6.5 to 9.0. Nevada's ACI was consistently below the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has had very small variation during this time. The 25-year high of 9.0 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 7.4 ACI and the preceding 2001 and 2002 ACIs of 6.9. Nevada's 2004 ACI was 2nd among states (lowest=1).



The much less than US average increase in tuition at Nevada's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Nevada while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Nevada.

	NV Change	NV % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	2.5	39	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$755	42	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$402	40	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$92	209	\$127	69
Income	\$3,002	13.6	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	36,504	353	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	260	3	1,367,744	59

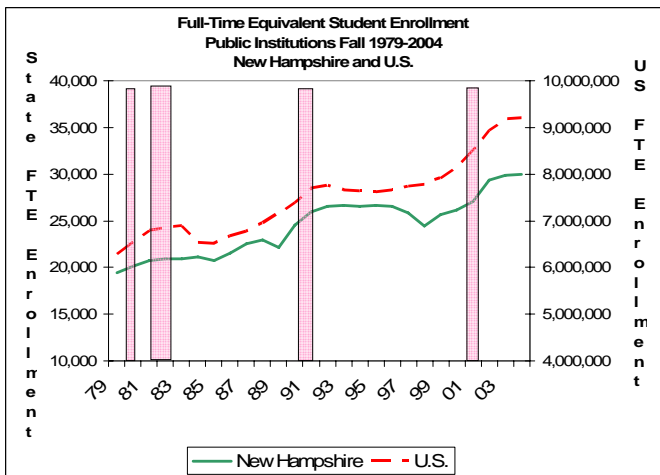
*Undergraduate only

New Hampshire

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in New Hampshire

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	19,408	29,961
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$3,692	\$3,753
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$42	\$73
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,760	\$7,138
Tuition Public 2-year	\$0	\$4,771
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$27,785	\$27,439
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	1.9	1.1
Access-Cost Indicator	8.6	23.5

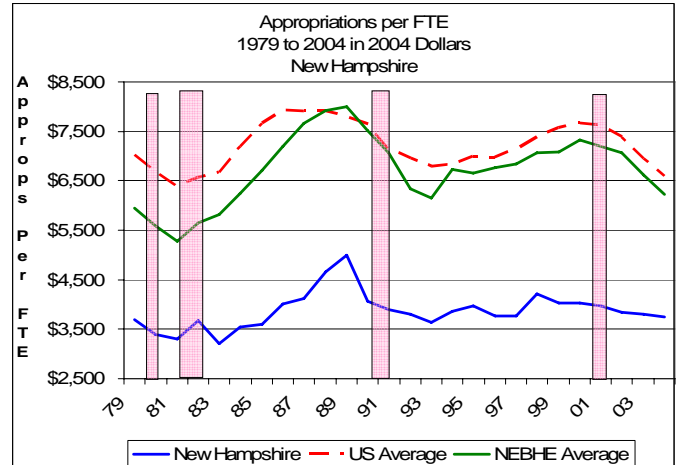
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 54% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 29,961 in 2004. This rate of increase is above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of over three times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 24% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, New Hampshire ranked 49th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$3,753 per FTE, the state was well below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$3,875 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$61 between FY1979 and FY2004.

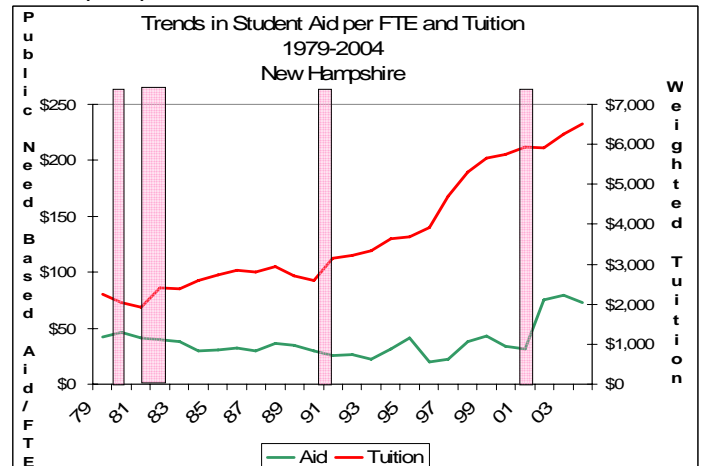
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following all four of the recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. Appropriations recovered quickly during the late 1980s reaching a peak of \$4,994 per public FTE enrollment in FY1989. After this high, funding per

FTE declined through the 1991 recession. Although funding recovered to 1991 levels by 1998, the high of FY1989 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$216.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. New Hampshire was among the states with the largest growth (197%) in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. It was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

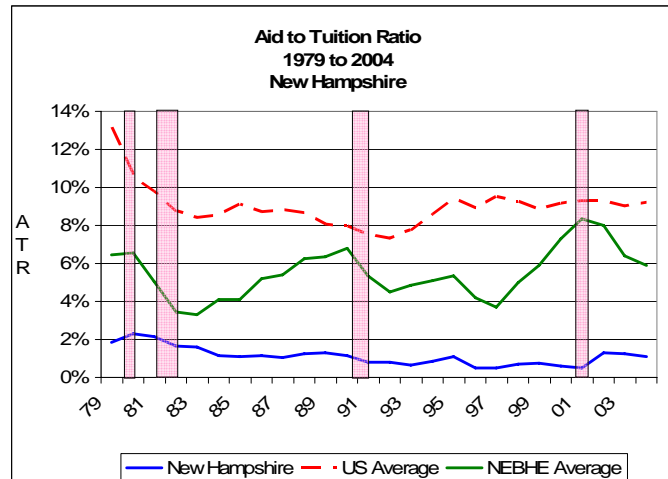
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at New Hampshire's public four-year institutions increased at rates similar to the national average between 1979 and 2004. Tuition at public two-year institutions started at \$0 in 1979, but increased to a level of \$4,771 by 2004. New Hampshire experienced an increase of \$31 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



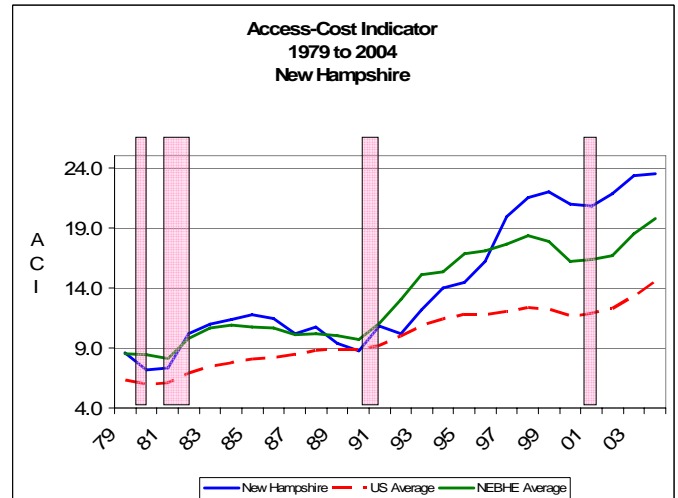
New Hampshire

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for New Hampshire decreased from 1.9 in 1979 to 1.2 in 2004, with an average of 1.1 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. New Hampshire's average ratio was 45th among all states and the 25-year change was a decrease, but was the 6th smallest decrease among the 28 states that experienced decreases over the years. Together, these rankings indicate that the state had not balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition as well as many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for New Hampshire remained relatively flat throughout the 25 years of this study. Declines occurred after the 1980, 1981 and 1991 recessions. Even though the Aid-to-Tuition ratio remained below the national average in 2004, New Hampshire has seen an increase in this indicator since the most recent recession; the ATR increased from 0.5 in 2001 to 1.2 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for New Hampshire increased from 8.6 to 23.5. New Hampshire's ACI was consistently above the national average for most of the 25 years of this study. It increased dramatically during the early 1990s. The ACI shows considerable variation during the 25 years of this study, showing an overall increase over time. The 25-year high of 23.5 was reached in 2004, which was a small increase from the previous year's 23.4 ACI, but a more substantial increase from the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 21.8 and 20.8, respectively. New Hampshire's 2004 ACI was 49th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at New Hampshire's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The larger than US average increase in family income affects the ACI for New Hampshire while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for New Hampshire.

	NH Change	NH % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	14.9	173	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$4,378	159	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$4,771	Started at 0	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$31	73	\$127	69
Income	\$1,654	6.4	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	5,526	37	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	3,884	116	1,367,744	59

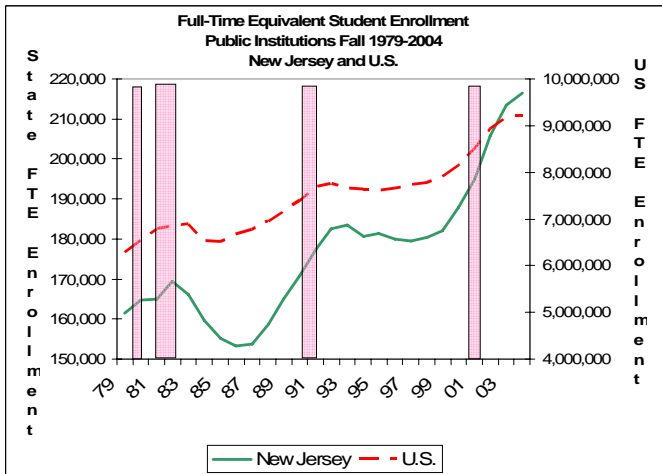
*Undergraduate only

New Jersey

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in New Jersey

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	161,505	216,537
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,000	\$8,039
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$435	\$660
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,277	\$7,261
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,389	\$2,647
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$24,627	\$27,719
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	22.7	13.4
Access-Cost Indicator	6.0	15.4

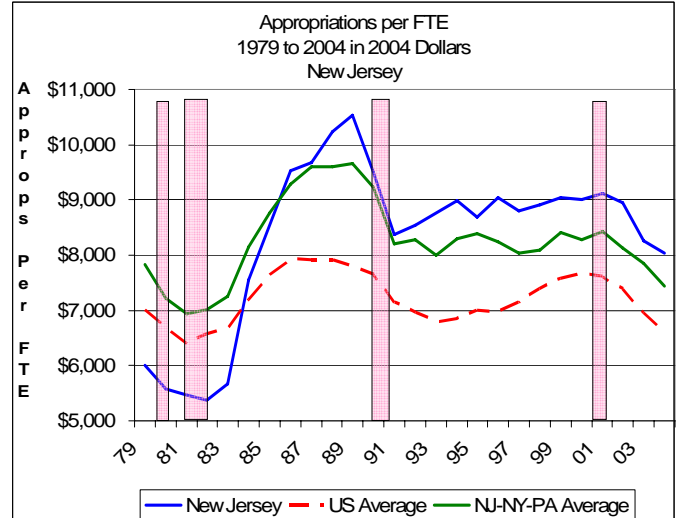
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 34% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 216,537 in 2004. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of over five times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two year institutions represented 46% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, New Jersey ranked 8th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$8,039 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$8,326 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$2,039 between FY1979 and FY2004.

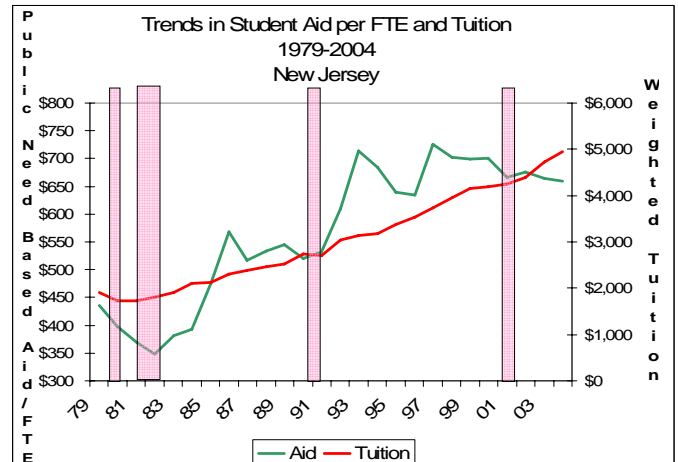
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980 and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered quickly during the 1980s reaching a peak of \$10,526 per public FTE enrollment in FY1989. Funding per FTE declined in the early 1990s, increased during the

remainder of the 1990s and decreased again following the 2001 recession. The high of FY1989 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,070.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. New Jersey was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (118%) in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. New Jersey was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

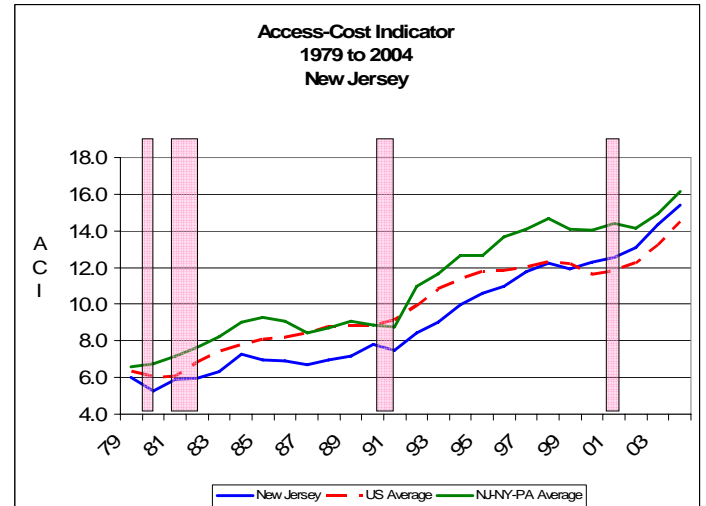
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at New Jersey's public four-year institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004 while the rate of tuition increases at public two-year institutions was less than the national average. New Jersey's increase of \$225 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004 was larger than the US average, which increased by \$127 per public FTE.



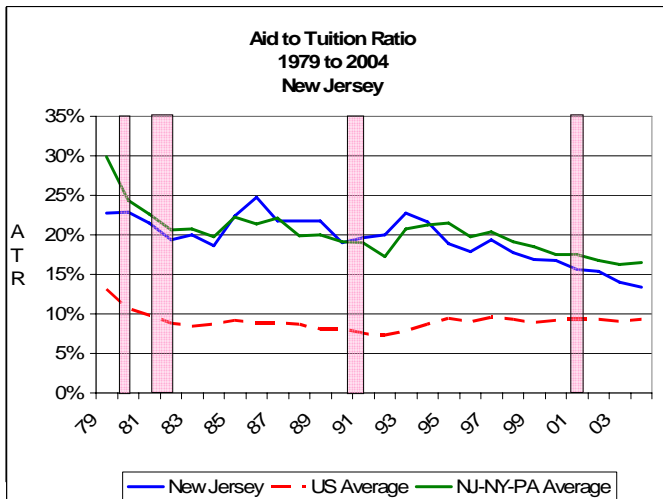
New Jersey

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for New Jersey decreased from 22.7 in 1979 to 13.4 in 2004, with an average of 19.5 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. New Jersey's average ratio was 3rd highest among all states and the 25-year change was a decrease, but was the 8th smallest decrease among the 28 states that experienced decreases over the years. Together these rankings indicate that the state had, despite the decrease in need-based aid over the 25 year period, balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states over time.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio trended downward for New Jersey during the 25 years of this study with larger declines after the 1980 and 2001 recessions. The most substantial decline followed the 2001 recession. The Aid-to-Tuition ratio, however, continued to be above the national average in 2004. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 15.7 in 2001 to 13.4 in 2004.



The increases in tuition at New Jersey's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The larger than US average increase in family income affects the ACI for New Jersey while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for New Jersey.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for New Jersey increased from 6.0 to 15.4. New Jersey's ACI has been consistently close to the national average during the 25 years of this study. Recently, the ACI has climbed to be above the national average. It has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 15.4 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 14.2 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 13.1 and 12.6, respectively. New Jersey's 2004 ACI was 30th among states (lowest=1).

	NJ Change	NJ % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	9.4	157	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$4,984	219	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,258	91	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$225	52	\$127	69
Income	\$3,092	12.6	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	10,202	12	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	39,375	66	1,367,744	59

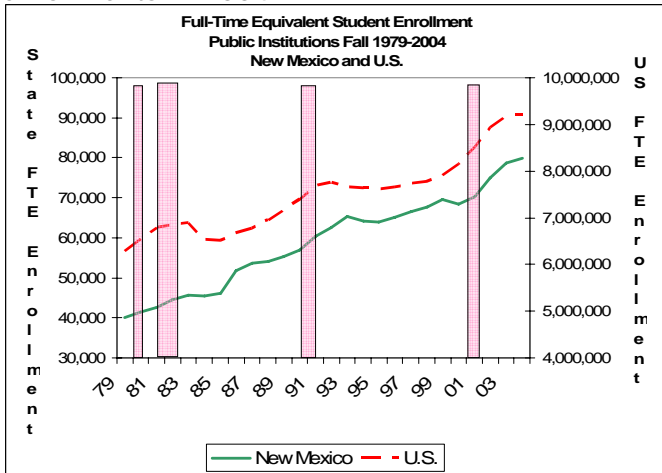
*Undergraduate only

New Mexico

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in New Mexico

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	40,159	79,893
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$7,416	\$8,073
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$28	\$189
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,213	\$2,892
Tuition Public 2-year	\$468	\$949
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$19,646	\$18,603
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	2.6	9.9
Access-Cost Indicator	5.4	9.3

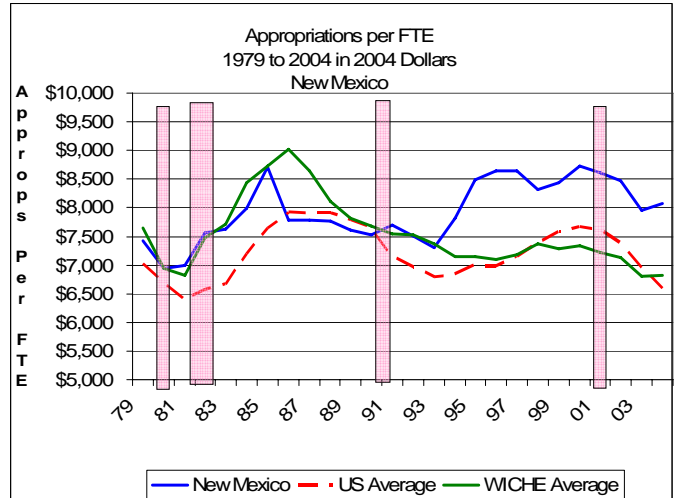
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 99% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 79,893 in 2004. This rate of increase is much higher than the national rate of 46%. Most of the enrollment growth occurred in public two-year institutions, which grew at a rate almost 30 times higher than that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 45% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, New Mexico ranked 7th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$8,073 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,932 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$657 between FY1979 and FY2004.

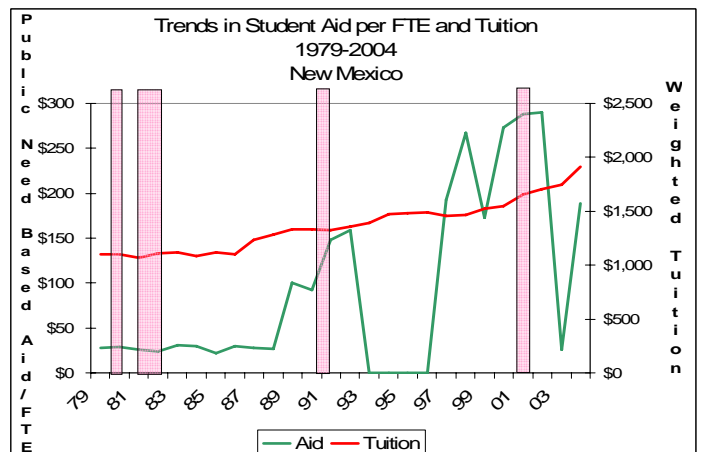
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1991 and 2001 recessions. Appropriations increased in the early 1980s, reaching a level of \$8,718 per public FTE enrollment in FY1985. Funding per FTE declined

during the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Funding recovered in the mid and late 1990s and reached a high of \$8,725 per FTE in FY2000. However, funding per FTE has since declined. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$543.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. New Mexico was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (126%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. It was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

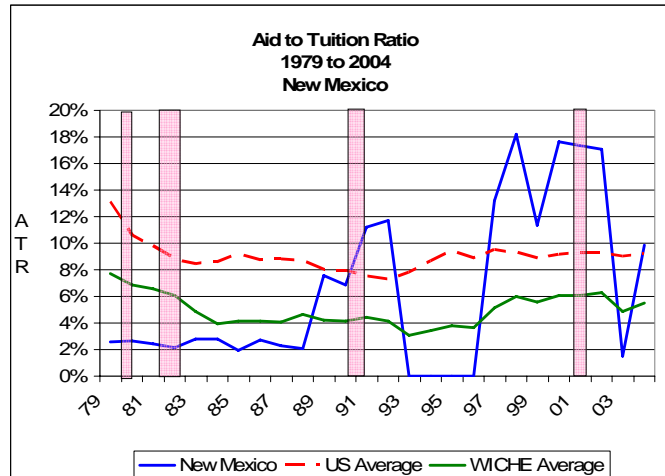
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at New Mexico institutions increased at rates slightly less than the national average between 1979 and 2004. New Mexico's increase in need-based aid of \$161 per public FTE enrollment was greater than the national average increase of \$127.



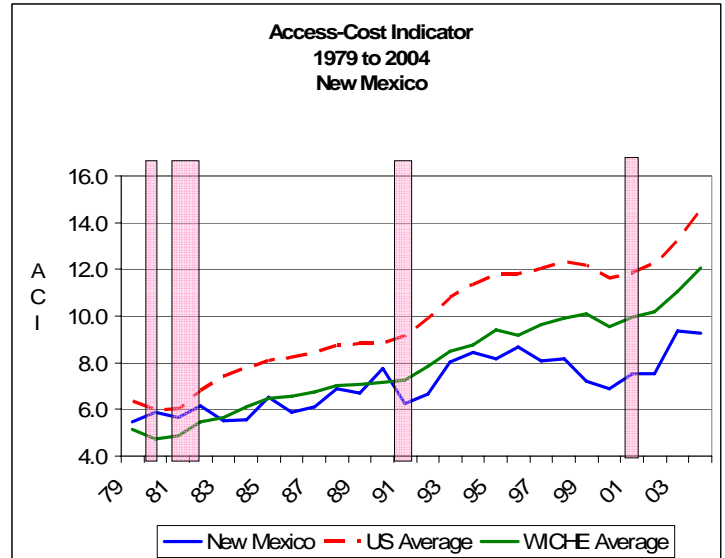
New Mexico

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for New Mexico increased from 2.6 in 1979 to 9.9 in 2004, with an average of 6.5 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. New Mexico's average ratio was 18th among all states and the 25-year change was the 5th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than most states.

The following figure shows that after experiencing a relatively flat Aid-to-Tuition ratio throughout the 1980s, Aid-to-Tuition for New Mexico saw both substantial increases and decreases during the 1990s and early 2000s. The most substantial decline followed the 2001 recession. Even though the Aid-to-Tuition ratio rose to be above the national average in 2004, the decline between 2001 and 2004 was among the largest, with ATR dropping from 17.4 in 2001 to 9.9 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for New Mexico increased from 5.4 to 9.3. New Mexico's ACI was consistently below the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had small increases and decreases, but has overall had very small variation during this time. The 25-year high of 9.3 was reached in 2004, which was a slight increase from the previous year's 9.4 ACI and a more substantial increase from the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 7.5. New Mexico's 2004 ACI was 4th among states (lowest=1).



The lower than US average increases in tuition at New Mexico's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income affects the ACI for New Mexico while the large increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for New Mexico.

	NM Change	NM % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	3.8	70	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$1,680	139	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$481	103	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA Per FTE	\$161	575	\$127	69
Income	-\$1,043	-5.3	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	5,587	19	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	30,719	563	1,367,744	59

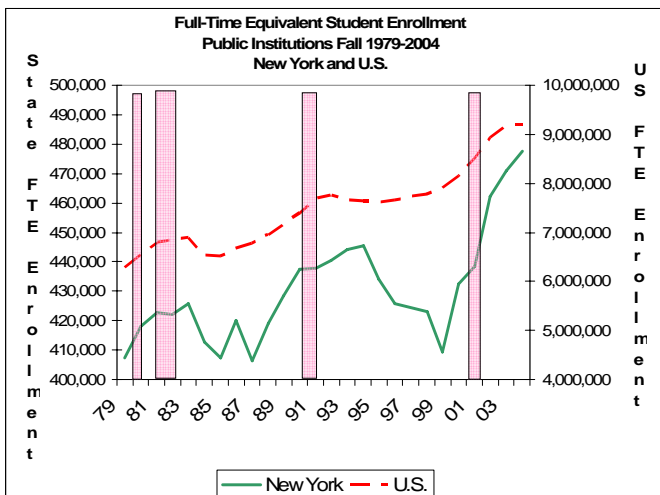
*Undergraduate only

New York

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in New York

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	407,506	477,558
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$9,075	\$7,858
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$1,058	\$988
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,328	\$5,196
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,879	\$2,956
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$21,358	\$22,392
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	49.9	23.6
Access-Cost Indicator	5.0	14.3

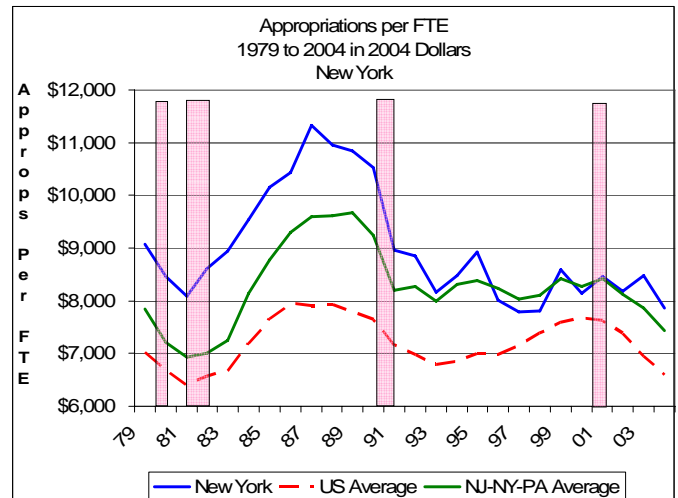
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 17% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 477,558 in 2004. This rate of increase is well below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public four-year institutions grew at a rate of almost one and a half times that of the growth rate at public two-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 41% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, New York ranked 9th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$7,858 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$9,033 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$1,217 between FY1979 and FY2004.

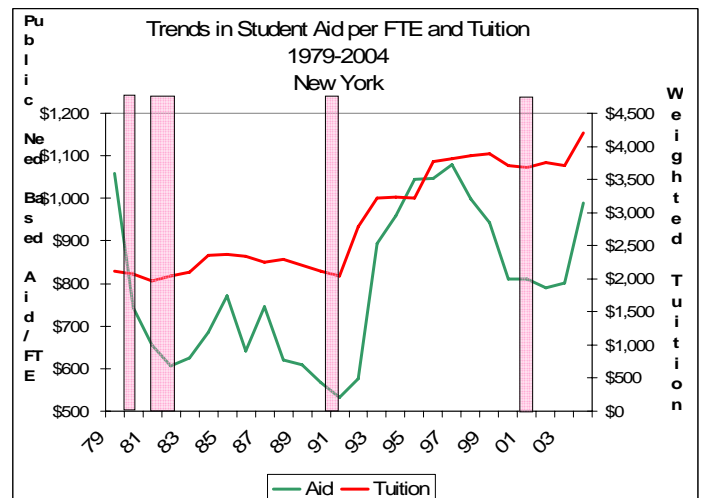
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered quickly during the 1980s reaching a peak of \$11,338 per public FTE enrollment in FY1987. Funding per FTE

declined during the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Although funding recovered slightly during the mid-1990s, the high of FY1987 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,603.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. New York was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (79%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. New York was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

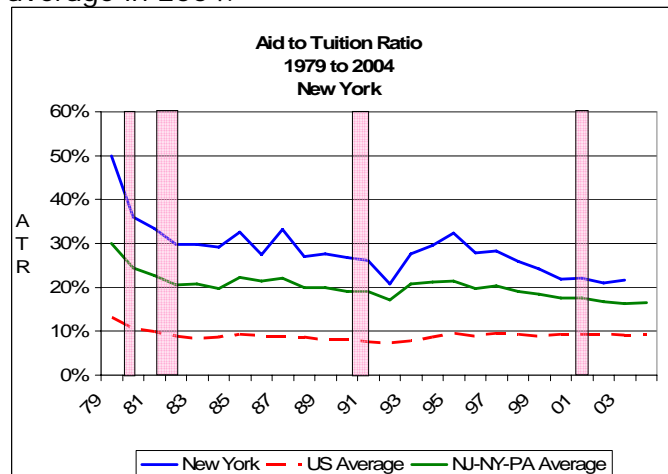
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at New York public institutions increased at rates less than the national average between 1979 and 2004. New York experienced a decrease of \$70 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



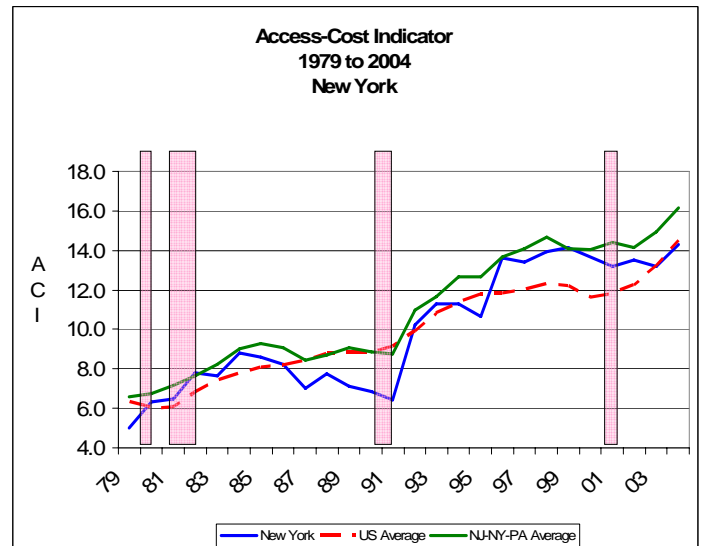
New York

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for New York decreased from 49.9 in 1979 to 23.6 in 2004, with an average of 28.3 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. New York's average ratio was 1st among all states and the 25 year change was a decrease, but was the 13th smallest decrease among the 28 states that experienced decreases over the years. Together these rankings indicate that the state had, despite the decrease in need-based aid over the 25-year period, balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than most states over time.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for New York decreased substantially in the early 1980s. Declines occurred after each of the recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. After experiencing an increase in this indicator in the mid-1990s, New York saw the ratio drop again particularly after the 2001 recession. However, the Aid-to-Tuition ratio has increased since this most recent recession; from 22.0 in 2001 to 23.6 in 2004. The Aid-to-Tuition ration continued to be above the national average in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for New York increased from 5.0 to 14.3. New York's ACI showed considerable variation during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 14.3 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 13.2 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 13.5 and 13.2, respectively. New York's 2004 ACI was 25th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at New York's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The less than US average increase in family income affects the ACI for New York while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for New York.

	NY Change	NY % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	9.3	187	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,868	123	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,077	57	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$70	-7	\$127	69
Income	\$1,034	4.8	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	33,261	16	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	18,932	11	1,367,744	59

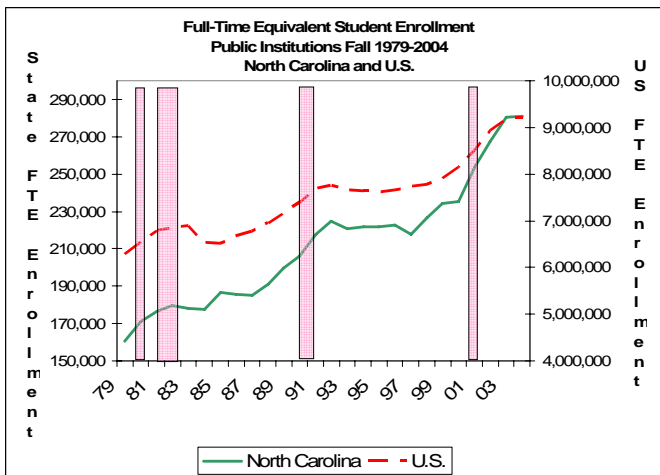
*Undergraduate only

North Carolina

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in North Carolina

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	160,691	280,804
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$8,450	\$8,813
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$24	\$244
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,387	\$3,022
Tuition Public 2-year	\$304	\$1,136
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$21,382	\$20,533
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	2.6	11.4
Access-Cost Indicator	4.2	9.2

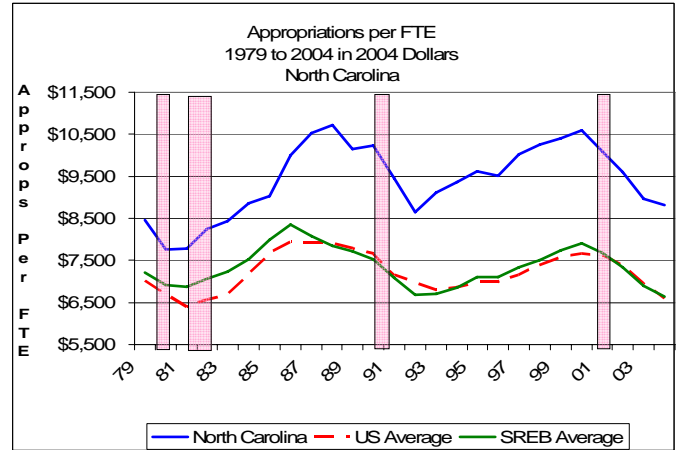
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 75% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 280,804 in 2004. This rate of increase is well above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a slightly higher rate than that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 43% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, North Carolina ranked 5th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$8,813 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$9,435 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$363 between FY1979 and FY2004.

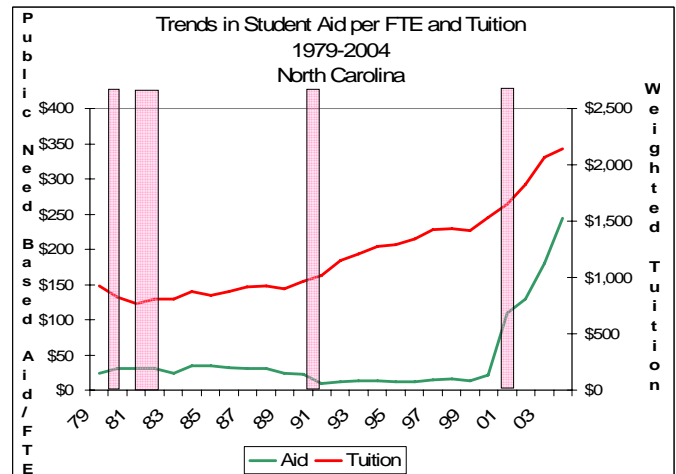
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations grew steadily throughout the 1980s reading a peak of \$10,728 per public FTE in FY1988. Funding per FTE declined during the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession.

Although funding recovered to 1991 levels by 1998, the high of FY1988 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,268.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. North Carolina was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (144%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. North Carolina was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

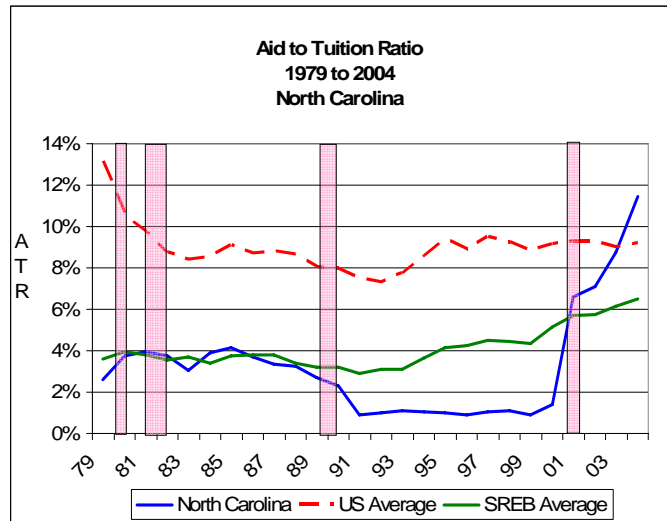
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at North Carolina's public four-year institutions increased at rates below the national average between 1979 and 2004, while the rate of tuition increases at North Carolina's public two-year institutions was much greater than the national average. North Carolina's increase in need-based aid of \$220 per public FTE enrollment was more than the national average and represents a rate of increase that was significantly higher than the US rate of increase.



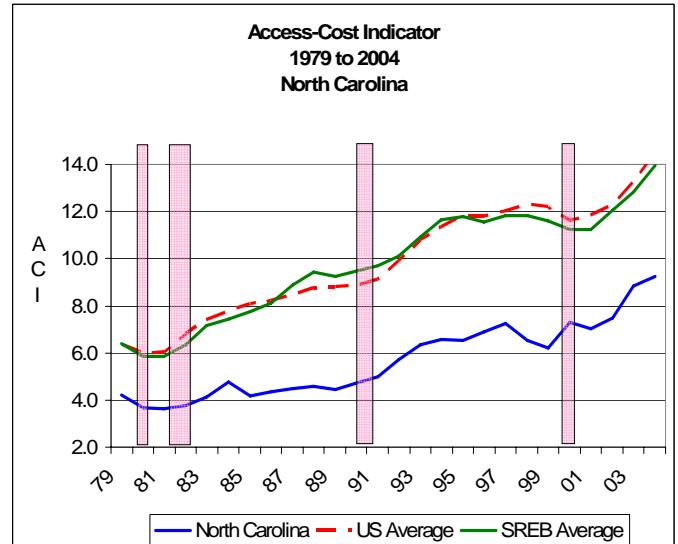
North Carolina

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for North Carolina increased from 6.5 in 1979 to 11.4 in 2004, with an average of 3.2 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. North Carolina's average ratio was 29th among all states and the 25-year change was the 3rd highest, reflecting the state's recent increased ability to balance need-based aid with tuition.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for North Carolina increased substantially in the early 2000s. Declines occurred after the 1981 and the 1991 recessions. The most substantial decline followed the 1991 recession. North Carolina has experienced increases in this indicator since the most recent recession in 2001; with the ATR rising from 6.6 in 2001 to 11.4 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for North Carolina increased from 4.2 to 9.2. North Carolina's ACI was consistently below the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 9.2 was reached in 2004, which was a slight increase from the previous year's 8.8 ACI and a greater increase from the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 7.5 and 7.0, respectively. North Carolina's 2004 ACI was 3rd among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at North Carolina's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income affects the ACI for North Carolina while the large increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for North Carolina.

	NC Change	NC % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	5.0	119	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$1,635	118	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$832	273	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$220	917	\$127	69
Income	-\$849	-4.0	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	51,713	61	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	57,150	90	1,367,744	59

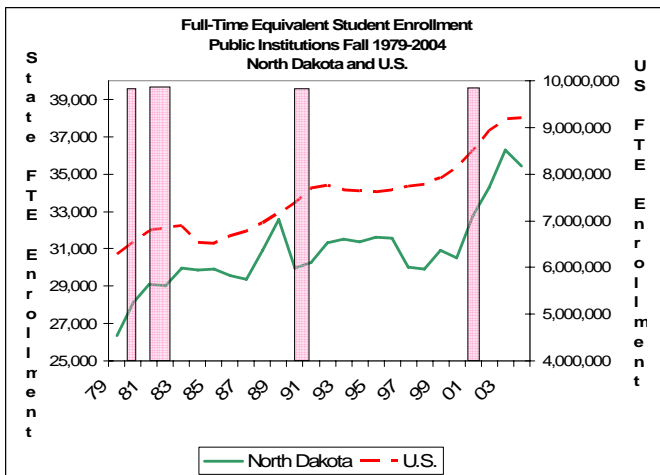
*Undergraduate only

North Dakota

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in North Dakota

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	26,373	35,434
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,042	\$5,656
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$22	\$32
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,289	\$3,706
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,408	\$2,503
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$19,733	\$19,884
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	1.6	0.9
Access-Cost Indicator	6.6	17.2

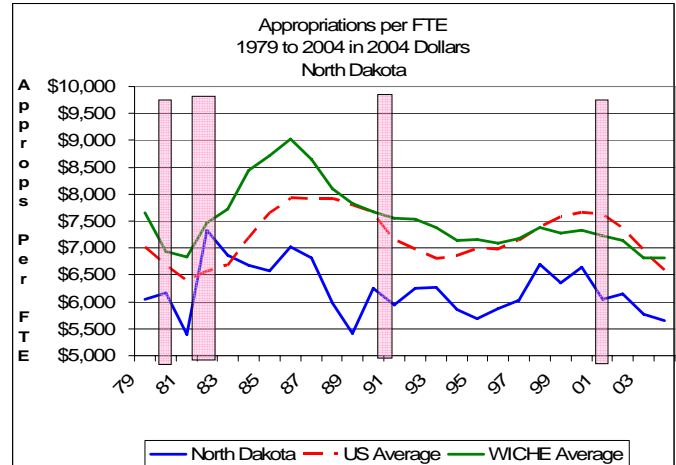
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 34% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 36,269 in 2003. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public four-year institutions grew at a rate of almost three times that of the growth rate at public two-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 20% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, North Dakota ranked 35th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$5,656 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,244 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$386 between FY1979 and FY2004.

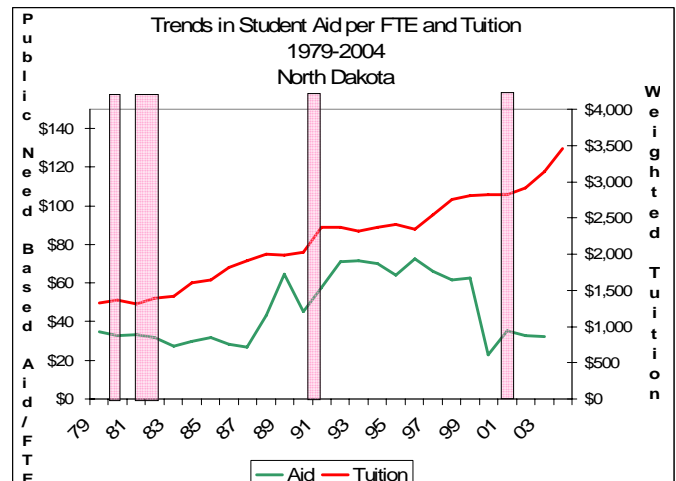
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980 and 1981 recessions. Appropriations reached a high of \$7,327 per public FTE enrollment in FY1982. Funding per FTE has had periods of increases and decreases, but overall showed a decrease throughout the 1980s.

Although funding recovered in the late 1990s, the high of FY1982 was not restored. Recently, funding per FTE has been declining. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$382.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. North Dakota was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (60%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. North Dakota was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

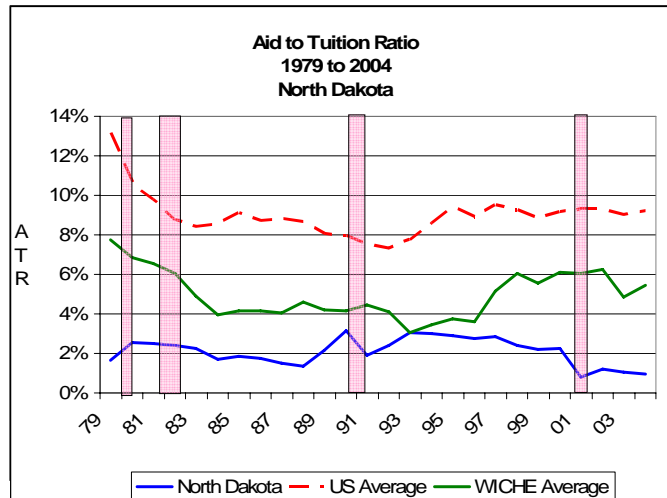
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at North Dakota's public four-year institutions increased at rates greater than the national average while the rate of tuition increases at North Dakota's public two-year institutions was less than the national average. North Dakota experienced an increase of only \$10 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



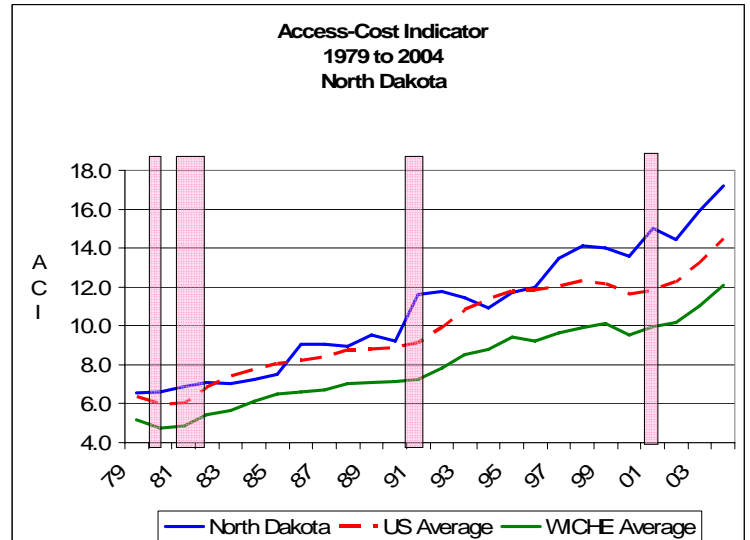
North Dakota

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for North Dakota decreased from 1.6 in 1979 to 0.9 in 2004, with an average of 9.2 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 2.1. North Dakota's average ratio was 34th among all states and the 25-year change was a decrease, but was the 10th smallest decrease among the 28 states that experienced decreases over the years. Together these rankings indicate that the state had not balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition as well as many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for North Dakota has remained relatively flat during the 25 years of this study. A decline in this indicator occurred following the 1981 recession. The Aid-to-Tuition ratio has consistently been below the national average. North Dakota's ATR has slightly increased since the most recent 2001 recession, rising from 0.8 in 2001 to 0.9 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for North Dakota increased from 6.6 to 17.2. North Dakota's ACI has been consistently close to the national average during the 25 years of this study. However, since the late 1990s, North Dakota's ACI has steadily increased to become more and more above the national average. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 17.2 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 15.9 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 14.4 and 15.0, respectively. North Dakota's 2004 ACI was 39th among states (lowest=1)



The increases in tuition at North Dakota's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollment affect the ACI over the years. The lower than US average increase in family income affects the ACI for North Dakota while the low increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators of North Dakota.

	ND Change	ND % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	10.6	162	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,417	188	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,095	79	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$10	45	\$127	69
Income	\$151	0.8	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	7,911	43	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	971	16	1,367,744	59

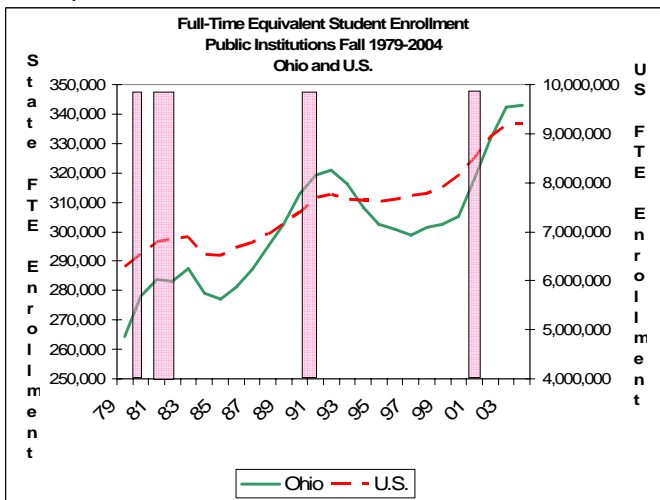
*Undergraduate only

Ohio

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Ohio

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	264,480	343,097
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$5,949	\$6,036
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$173	\$274
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,443	\$6,578
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,288	\$2,717
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$23,694	\$23,506
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	8.2	5.3
Access-Cost Indicator	8.2	20.8

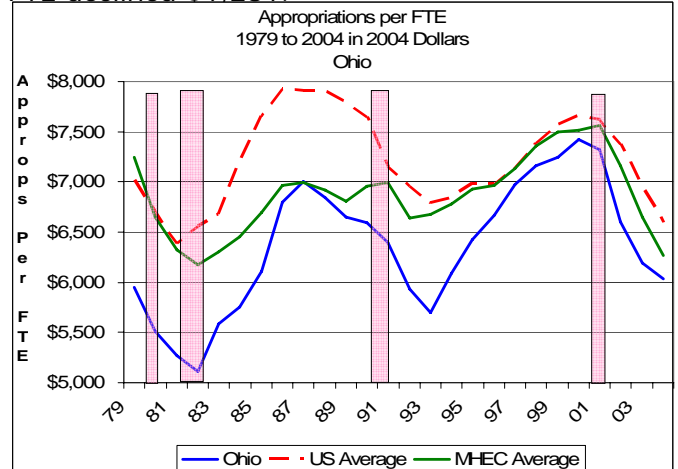
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 30% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 343,097 in 2004. This rate of increase is well below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of almost four times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 32% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Ohio ranked 33rd among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,036 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,373 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$87 between FY1979 and FY2004.

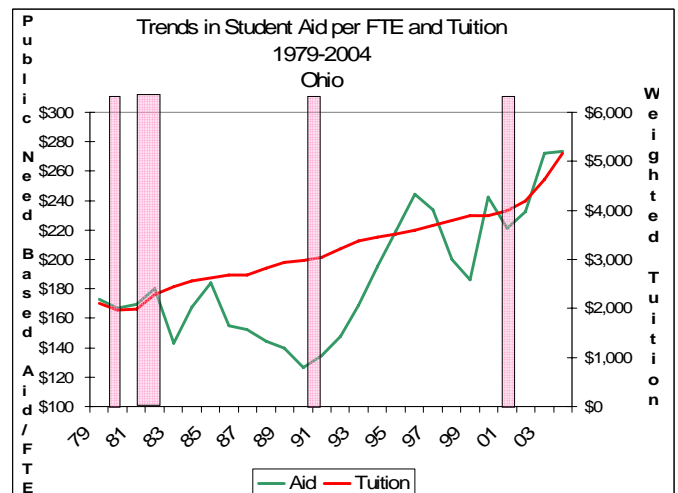
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered during the 1980s reaching a level of \$6,999 per public FTE enrollment in FY1987. Funding per FTE declined during the late 1980s and through the 1991

recession. Funding recovered from the 1991 recession and reached a peak of \$7,418 per FTE in FY2000. Funding has been declining ever since. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,281.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While Ohio was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (70%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003, it was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

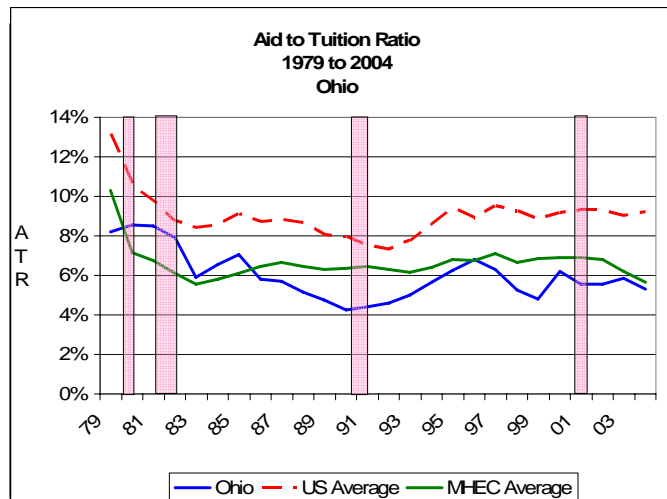
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Ohio's public four-year institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004 while the rate of increase at Ohio's public two-year institutions was lower than the national average. Ohio's increase in need-based aid of \$101 per public FTE enrollment between 1979 and 2004 was less than the national average, which increased by \$127 per public FTE.



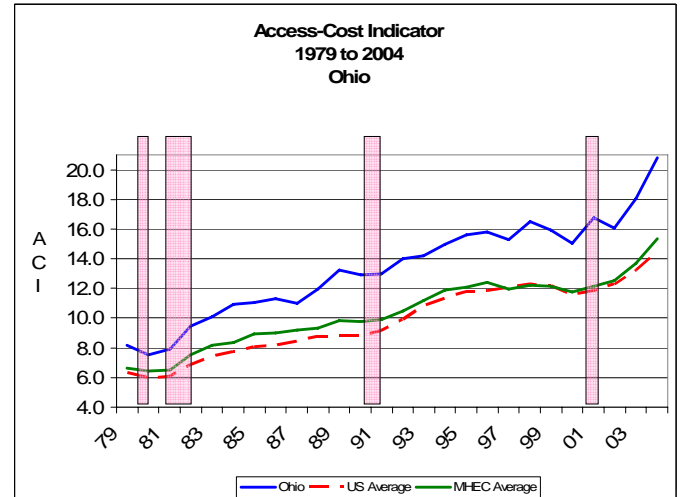
Ohio

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Ohio decreased from 8.2 in 1979 to 5.3 in 2004, with an average of 6.0 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Ohio's average ratio was 19th among all states and the 25-year change was a decrease, but was the 5th smallest decrease among the 28 states that experienced decreases over the years. Together these rankings indicate that the state had, despite the decrease in need-based aid over the 25-year period, balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states over time.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Ohio declined during the 1980s but increased up until the mid-1990s. Recently, the ratio has been on the decline. Declines occurred after the 1981 and 2001 recessions. Aid-to-Tuition for Ohio has been consistently below the national average. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 5.5 in 2001 to 5.3 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Ohio increased from 8.2 to 20.8. Ohio's ACI was consistently above the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 20.8 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 18.1 ACI and a more significant increase from the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 16.0 and 16.7, respectively. Ohio's 2004 ACI was 48th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Ohio's public institutions coupled with the steady increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income affects the ACI for Ohio while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Ohio.

	OH Change	OH % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	12.7	155	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$4,135	169	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,429	111	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$101	58	\$127	69
Income	-\$188	-0.8	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	27,926	17	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	43,229	63	1,367,744	59

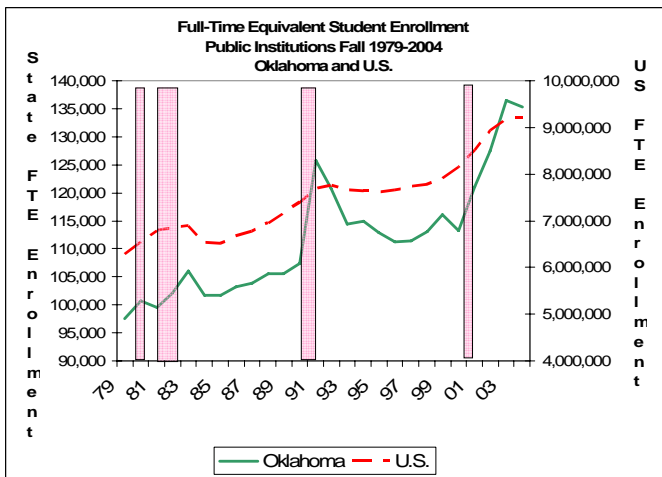
*Undergraduate only

Oklahoma

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Oklahoma

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	97,520	135,337
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$5,245	\$5,465
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$32	\$213
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,109	\$2,902
Tuition Public 2-year	\$755	\$1,845
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$20,281	\$20,557
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	3.2	8.4
Access-Cost Indicator	4.8	11.4

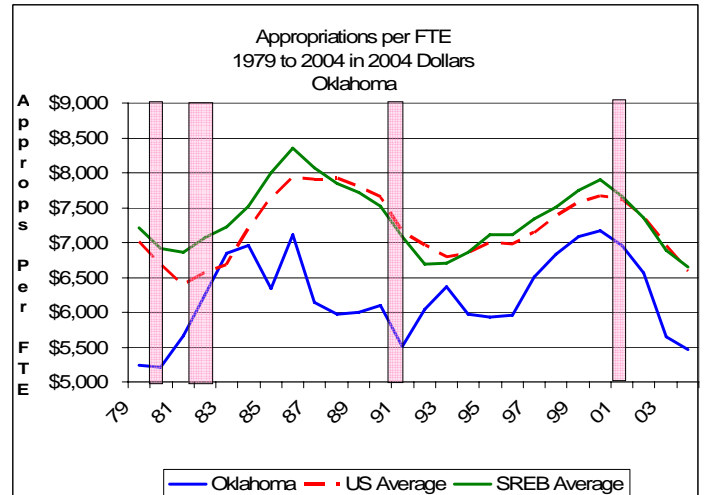
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 39% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 136,516 in 2003. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of close to two times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 30% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Oklahoma ranked 40th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$5,465 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,256 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$220 between FY1979 and FY2004.

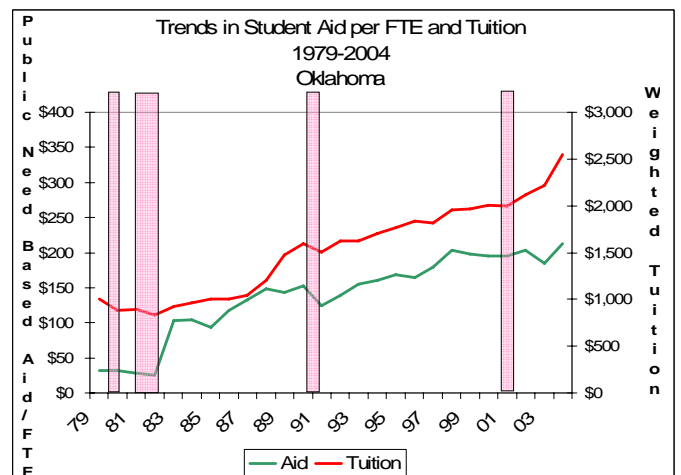
The only recession in which the state experienced a significant decline in appropriations per FTE was following the 2001 recession. Appropriations reached a high of \$7,174 per public FTE enrollment in FY2000. The state experienced a sharp increase in appropriations in the early

1980s where a level of \$7,116 was reached in FY1986. After this the state saw steady declines in funding during the late 1980s, and steady increases during the late 1990s. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,851.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Oklahoma was among the small number of states that experienced a less than 50% (47%) growth rate of Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. However, Oklahoma was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

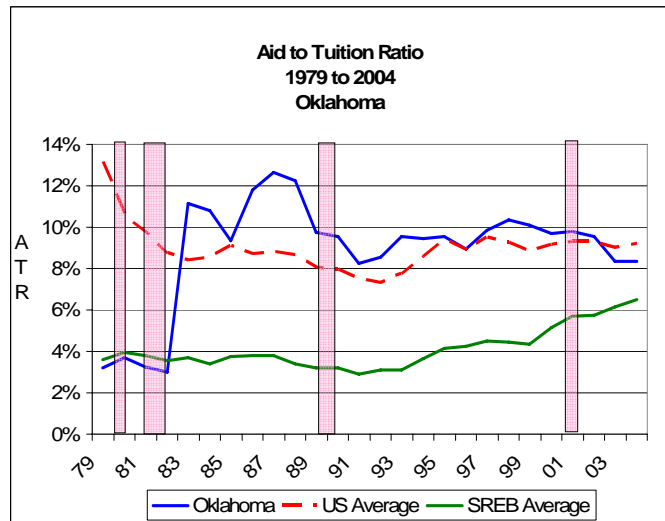
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Oklahoma public institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Oklahoma's increase in need-based aid of \$220 per public FTE enrollment was more than the national average and represents a rate of increase that was significantly higher than the US rate of increase.



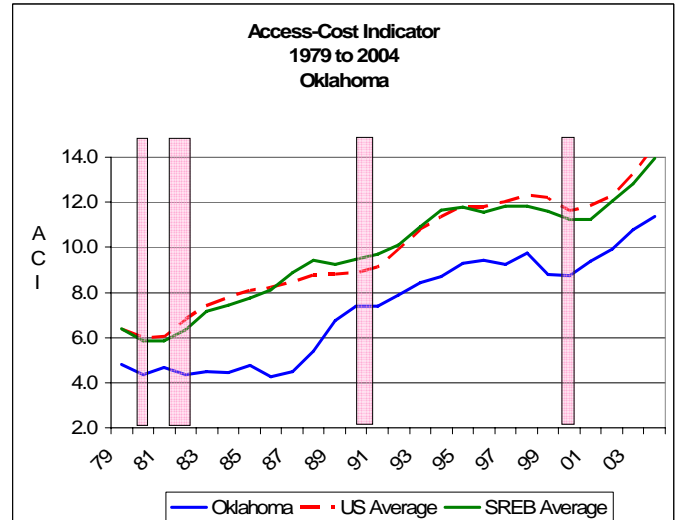
Oklahoma

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Oklahoma increased from 3.2 in 1979 to 8.4 in 2004, with an average of 8.9 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Oklahoma's average ratio was 11th among all states and the 25-year change was the 9th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than most states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Oklahoma increased substantially throughout most of the 1980s but declined after the 1991 and the 2001 recessions. The most substantial decline followed the 1991 recession. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 9.8 in 2001 to 8.4 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Oklahoma increased from 4.8 to 11.4. Oklahoma's ACI was consistently below the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 11.4 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 10.8 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 9.9 and 9.4, respectively. Oklahoma's 2004 ACI was 16th among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at public institutions coupled with the steady increases in public enrollment over time affect the ACI over the years. The less than US average increase in family income also affects the ACI for Oklahoma, while the large increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Oklahoma.

	OK Change	Ok % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	6.6	137	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$1,793	162	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,090	145	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$181	566	\$127	69
Income	\$276	1.4	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	19,240	31	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	15,249	59	1,367,744	59

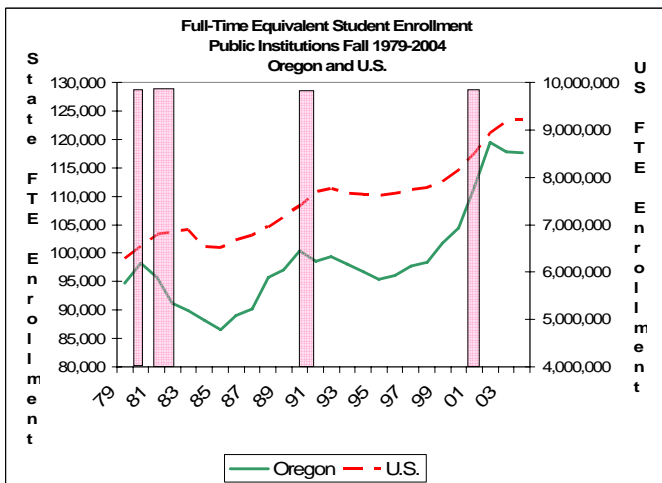
*Undergraduate only

Oregon

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Oregon

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	94,675	117,648
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$5,606	\$5,021
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$151	\$178
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,007	\$4,610
Tuition Public 2-year	\$991	\$2,701
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$18,890	\$21,485
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	10.0	4.8
Access-Cost Indicator	7.2	16.4

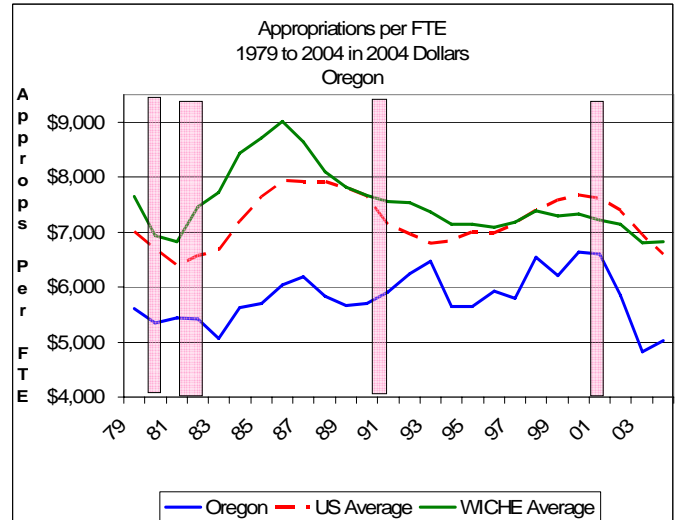
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 24% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 119,453 in 2002. This rate of increase is well below the national rate of 46%. The growth rate at public four-year institutions was slightly higher than the growth rate at public two-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 42% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Oregon ranked 44th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$5,021 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$5,839 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$585 between FY1979 and FY2004.

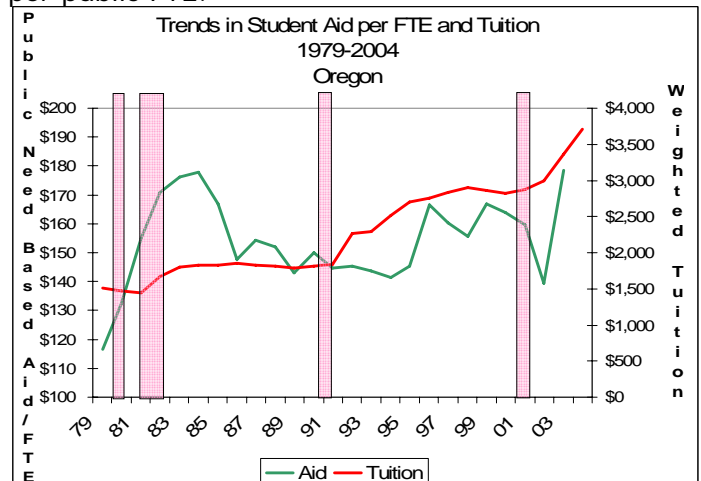
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1982, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations had periods of both increases and decreases throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Appropriations reached a peak of

\$6,645 per public FTE enrollment in FY2000. Funding per FTE has been declining ever since. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,576.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While Oregon was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (142%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003, it was also one of the 30 states that were unable to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

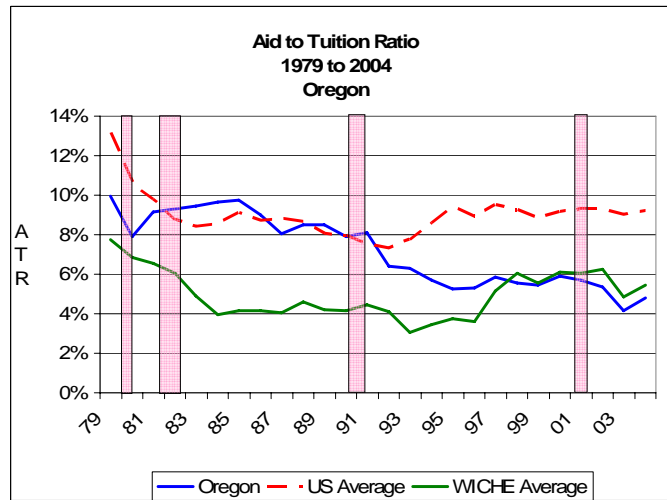
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Oregon public four-year institutions increased at rates lower than the national average between 1979 and 2004 while the rate of tuition increases at Oregon's public two-year institutions increased at rates greater than the national average. Oregon experienced an increase in need-based aid of \$27 per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the US average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



Oregon

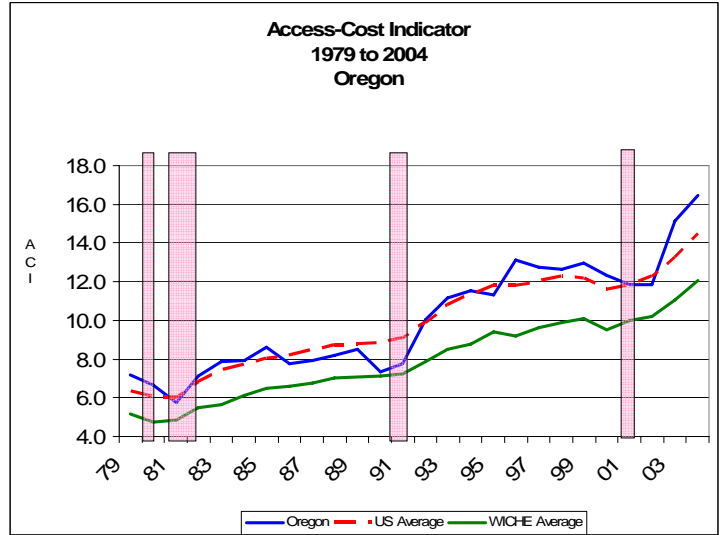
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Oregon decreased from 10.0 in 1979 to 4.8 in 2004, with an average of 7.2 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Oregon's average ratio was 15th among all states and the 25-year change was a decrease, but was the 12th smallest decrease among the 28 states that experienced decreases over the years. Together these rankings indicate that despite the decrease in higher education appropriations and need-based aid, the state was able to limit tuition increases to maintain the 15th largest Aid-to-Tuition Ratio among states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Oregon increased slightly in the early 1980s, but has been steadily decreasing ever since. The most substantial decline that occurred following a recession was after the 1991 recession. Even though the Aid-to-Tuition ratio increased slightly in 2004, it remains below the national average. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 5.7 in 2001 to 4.8 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Oregon increased from 7.2 to 16.4. Oregon's ACI has been consistently close to the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 16.4 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 15.1 ACI and a more significant increase from the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs

of 11.8 and 11.9, respectively. Oregon's 2004 ACI was 35th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Oregon's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments over the years affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Oregon while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Oregon.

	OR Change	OR % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	9.2	128	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,603	130	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,710	172	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$27	18	\$127	69
Income	\$2,595	13.7	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	12,522	29	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	8,379	20	1,367,744	59

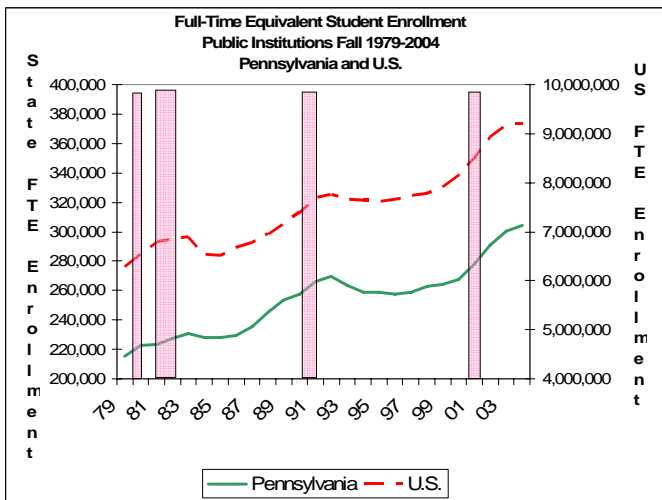
*Undergraduate only

Pennsylvania

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Pennsylvania

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	215,373	304,146
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$8,446	\$6,400
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$409	\$628
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,799	\$6,102
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,542	\$2,417
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$22,309	\$23,613
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	17.2	12.4
Access-Cost Indicator	8.8	18.7

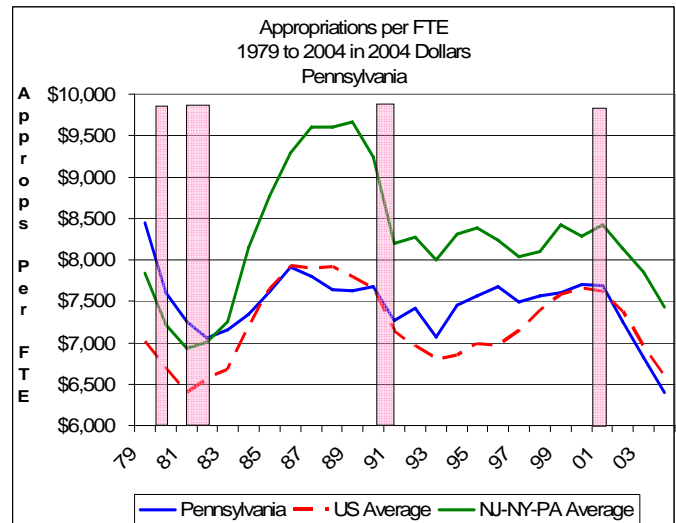
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 41% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 304,146 in 2004. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public four-year institutions grew at a rate of almost three times that of the growth rate at public two-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 26% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Pennsylvania ranked 27th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,400 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,508 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$2,046 between FY1979 and FY2004.

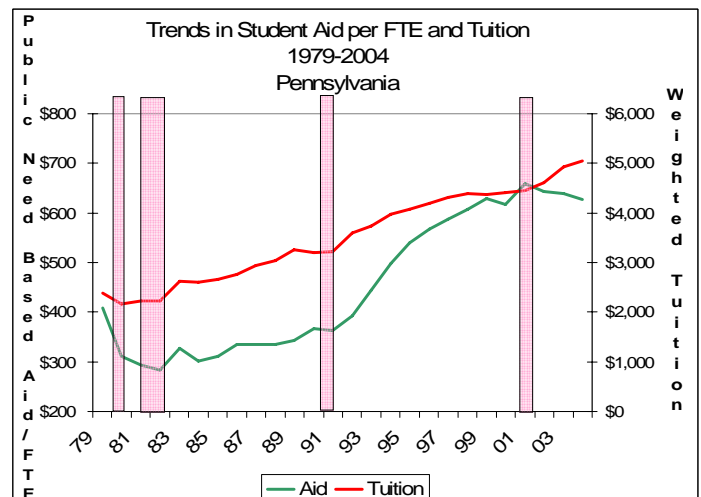
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980 and 2001 recessions. Appropriations recovered in the mid-1980s reaching a level of \$7,918 per public FTE enrollment in FY1986. Funding per FTE declined

during the late 1980s and the early 1990s. Although funding recovered during the mid-1990s, neither the FY1986 level nor the FY1979 high was ever restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,293.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Pennsylvania was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (71%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Pennsylvania was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

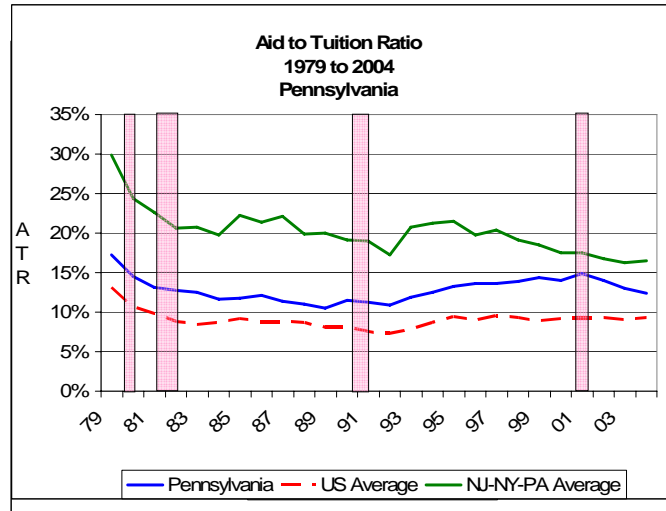
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Pennsylvania public institutions increased at rates less than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Pennsylvania's increase in need-based aid of \$219 per public FTE enrollment between 1979 and 2004 was more than the national average, which increased by \$127 per public FTE.



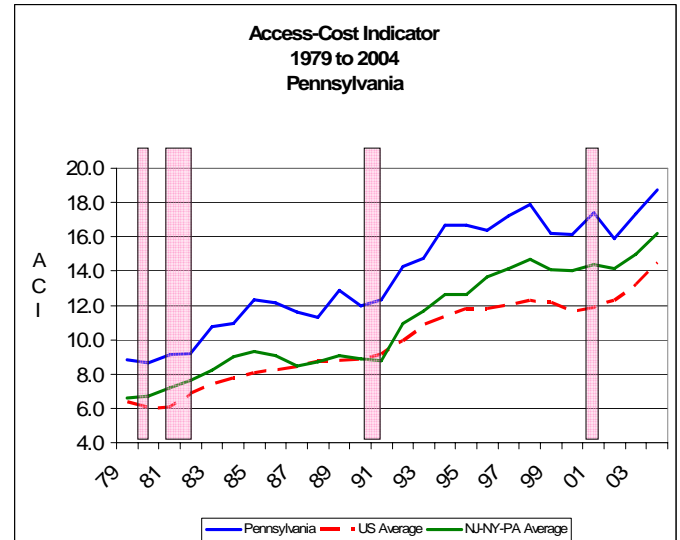
Pennsylvania

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Pennsylvania decreased from 17.2 in 1979 to 12.4 in 2004, with an average of 12.8 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Pennsylvania's average ratio was 6th among all states and the 25-year change was a decrease, but was the 4th smallest decrease among the 28 states that experienced decreases over the years. Together these rankings indicate that the state had, despite the decrease in need-based aid over the 25-year period, balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than most states over time.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Pennsylvania remained relatively flat during the entire 25 years of this study. Declines occurred after each of the recessions that occurred during this study period. Even though the Aid-to-Tuition ratio continued to be above the national average in 2004, the state experienced a decline in this indicator since the most recent 2001 recession. The ATR dropped from 14.8 in 2001 to 12.4 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Pennsylvania increased from 8.8 to 18.7. Pennsylvania's ACI was consistently above the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 18.7 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 17.3 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 15.9 and 17.4, respectively. Pennsylvania's 2004 ACI was 43rd among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Pennsylvania's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Pennsylvania while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Pennsylvania.

	PA Change	PA % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	9.9	113	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,304	118	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$874	57	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$219	54	\$127	69
Income	\$1,304	5.8	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	69,042	54	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	13,257	20	1,367,744	59

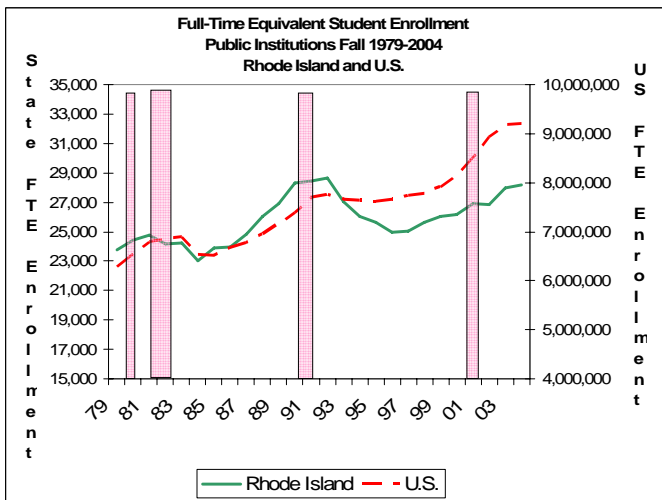
*Undergraduate only

Rhode Island

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Rhode Island

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	23,748	28,189
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$7,269	\$6,104
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$131	\$234
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,245	\$5,091
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,082	\$2,120
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$19,087	\$22,717
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	7.1	5.8
Access-Cost Indicator	9.0	16.6

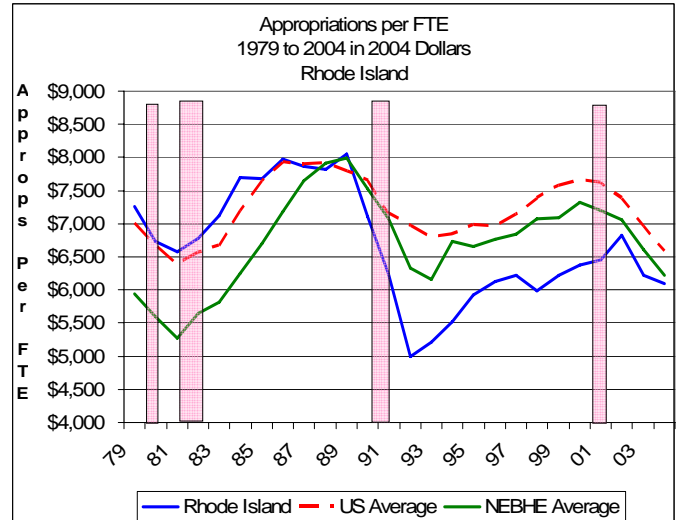
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 19% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 28,635 in 1992. This rate of increase is well below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of over two times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 33% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Rhode Island ranked 32nd among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,104 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,681 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$1,165 between FY1979 and FY2004.

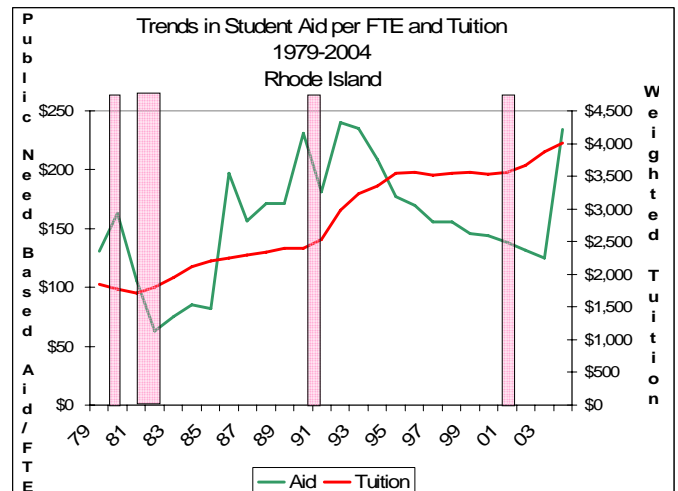
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980 and 1991 recessions. Appropriations recovered during the late 1980s reaching a peak of \$8,057 per public FTE enrollment in FY1989. Funding per FTE declined

substantially after this high was reached. Although funding recovered to 1991 levels by 1997, the high of FY1989 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$302.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Rhode Island was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (99%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Rhode Island was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

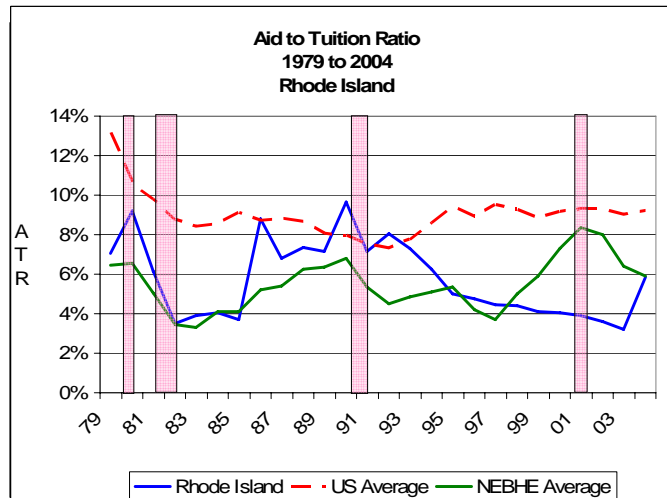
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Rhode Island public institutions increased at rates lower than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Rhode Island experienced an increase of \$103 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



Rhode Island

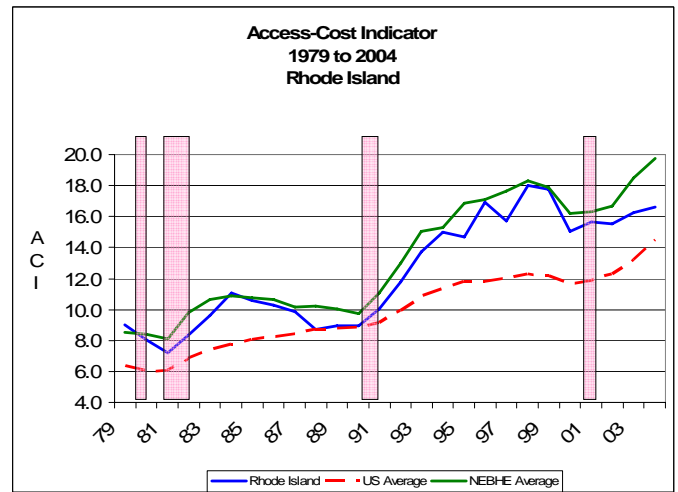
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Rhode Island decreased from 7.1 in 1979 to 5.8 in 2004, with an average of 5.7 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Rhode Island's average ratio was 20th among all states and the 25-year change was a decrease, but was the 2nd smallest decrease among the 28 states that experienced decreases over the years. Together these rankings indicate that the state had, despite the decrease in need-based aid over the 25 year period, balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states over time.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Rhode Island showed considerable variation during the 1980s, with a substantial decline occurring after the 1980 recession. Declines also occurred after the 1991 and 2001 recessions. Even though the Aid-to-Tuition ratio continued to be below the national average in 2004, Rhode Island experienced an increase in this indicator since the most recent recession; the ATR went from 3.9 in 2001 to 5.8 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Rhode Island increased from 9.0 to 16.6. Rhode Island's ACI was consistently above the national average for most of the 25 years of this study. It increased dramatically during the early 1990s. The ACI showed considerable variation during the 25 years of this study, showing an overall increase over time. The 25-year high of 18.0 was reached in 1998. The 2004 ACI of 16.6 was a small increase from the previous year's 16.3 ACI, but a larger increase

from the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 15.5 and 15.7, respectively. Rhode Island's 2004 ACI was 36th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Rhode Island's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The much larger than US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Rhode Island while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Rhode Island.

	RI Change	RI % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	7.6	84	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,845	127	2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,040	96	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$103	79	\$127	69
Income	\$3,630	19	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	1,902	13	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	2,041	28	1,367,744	59

*Undergraduate only

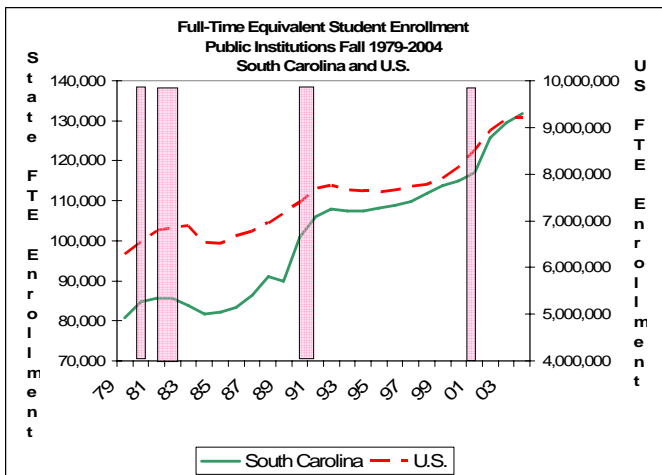
South Carolina

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in South Carolina

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	80,711	131,788
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$8,545	\$4,969
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$----*	\$104
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,603	\$5,430
Tuition Public 2-year	\$----*	\$2,731
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$20,770	\$20,553
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	----*	2.4
Access-Cost Indicator	----*	20.3

*1979-1982 data missing

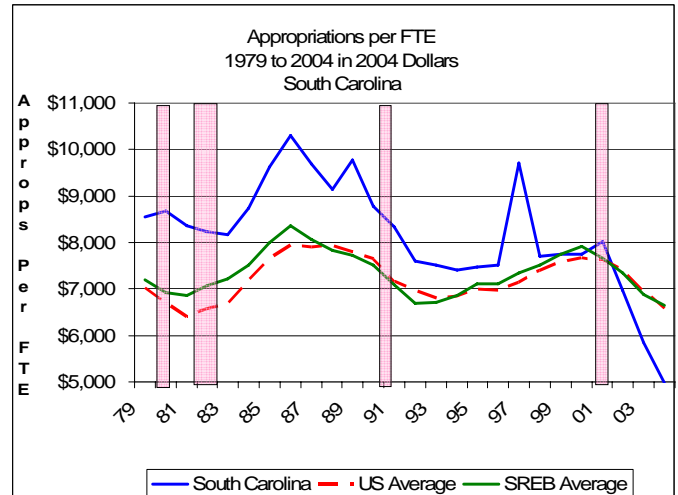
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 63% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 131,788 in 2004. This rate of increase is above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of close to two times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 38% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, South Carolina ranked 45th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$4,969 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$8,307 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$3,576 between FY1979 and FY2004.

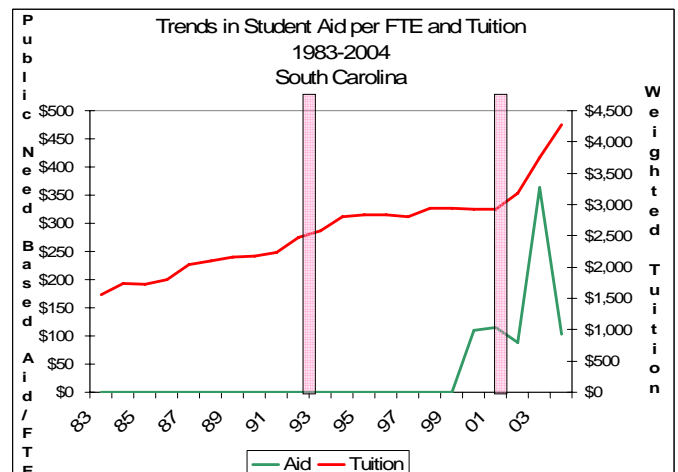
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following all four of the recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. Appropriations grew in the mid-1980s reaching a peak of \$10,309 per public FTE enrollment in

FY1986. Funding per FTE declined during the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Although funding recovered to pre-1991 levels by 1997, the high of FY1986 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$3,056.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While South Carolina was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (133%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003, it was also one of the 30 states that were unable to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

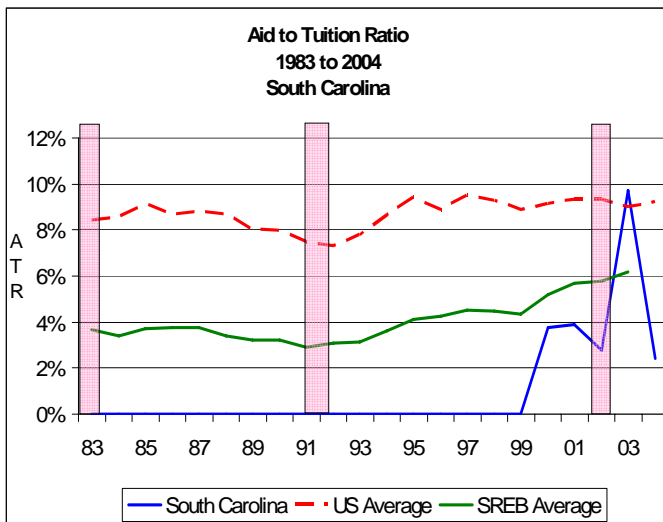
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at South Carolina public institutions increased at rates much greater than the national average between 1983 and 2004. South Carolina began to consistently offer need-based aid in 2000. Since then, despite a spike in 2003, need-based aid has consistently been at less than the national average per public FTE enrollment.



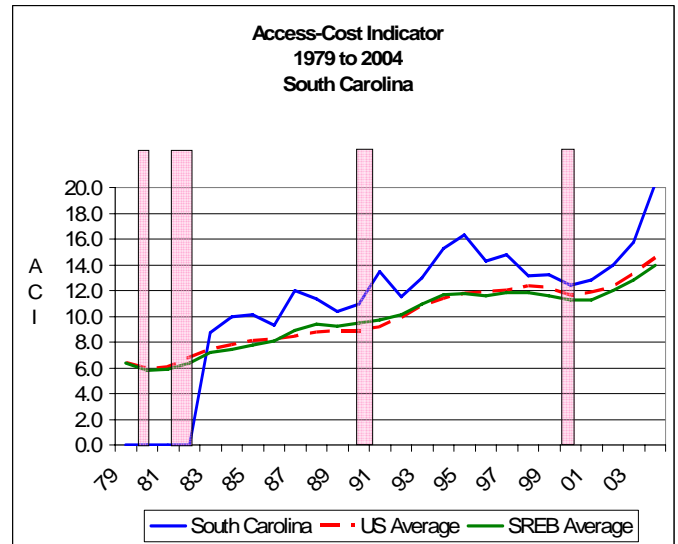
South Carolina

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1983 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for South Carolina increased from 0.0 in 1983 to 2.4 in 2004, with an average of 0.9 for the 21-year period. During the 25-year period, starting with 1979, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. South Carolina's average ratio was 2nd lowest among all states, while the 25-year change was not available due to missing data for 1979 to 1982. However, South Carolina has experienced a 36% decrease in this indicator since the state has begun to use need-based financial aid, indicating that the state has not balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for South Carolina increased substantially in the late 1990s but has recently declined significantly. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 3.9 in 2001 to 2.4 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1983 and 2004, the ACI for South Carolina increased from 8.8 to 20.3. South Carolina's ACI was consistently above the national average since the early 1980s. It has had periods of increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 21-year high of 20.3 was reached in 2004, which was a significant increase from the previous year's 15.8 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 14.0 and 12.8, respectively. South Carolina's 2004 ACI was 47th among states (lowest=1).



The much larger than US average increase in tuition at public institutions coupled with above average increases in public enrollment affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income also affects the ACI for South Carolina, while the recent increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for South Carolina.

	SC Change	SC % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	11.5**	130**	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,827	239	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,840**	206**	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$104	N/A***	\$127	69
Income	-\$237	-1.1	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	22,355	49	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	22,844	83	1,367,744	59

*Undergraduate only

** 1983-2004 change (1979-1982 data missing)

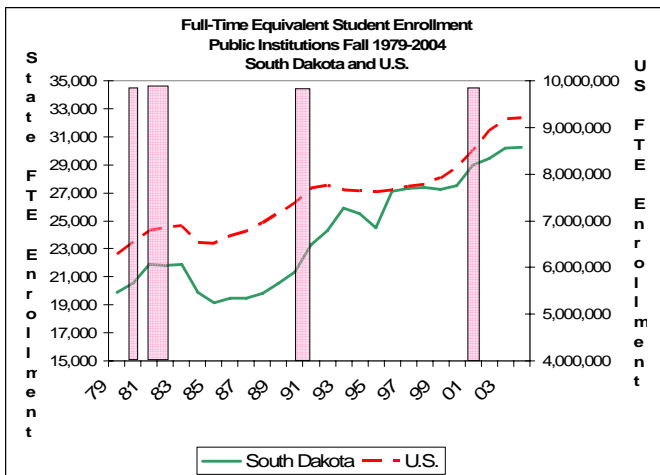
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South Dakota

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in South Dakota

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	19,865	30,224
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$5,961	\$5,071
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$21	\$0
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,810	\$4,293
Tuition Public 2-year	\$0	\$0
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$17,395	\$20,533
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	1.2	0.0
Access-Cost Indicator	10.1	17.3

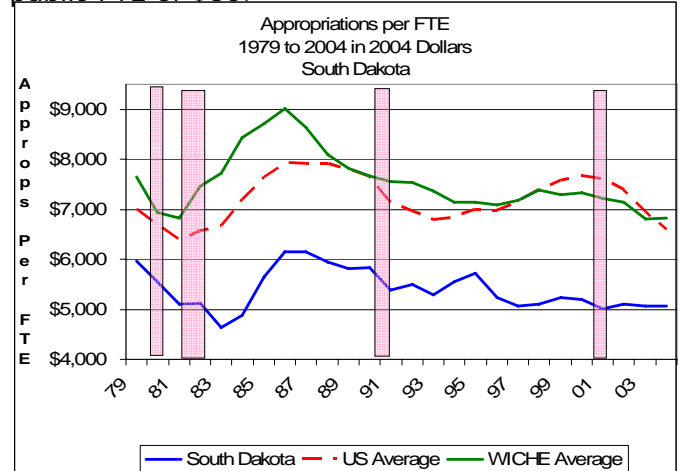
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 52% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 130,224 in 2004. This rate of increase is above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public four-year institutions grew at a rate of almost two times that of the growth rate at public two-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 16% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, South Dakota ranked 43rd among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$5,071 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$5,410 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$890 between FY1979 and FY2004.

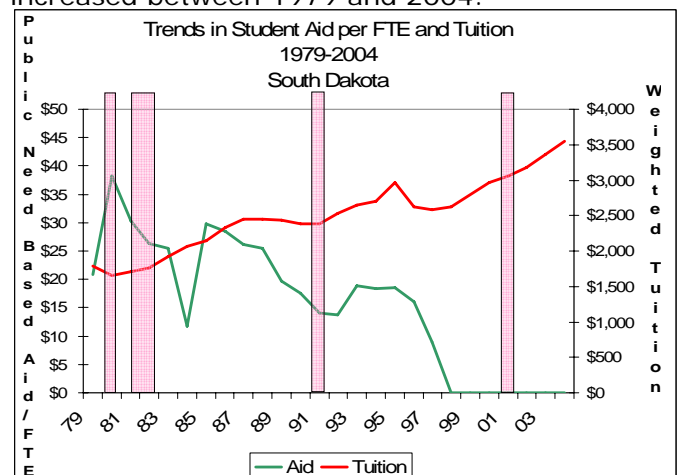
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1981, and 1991 recessions. Appropriations recovered in the mid 1980s reaching a peak of \$6,158 per public FTE enrollment in FY1985. Funding per FTE declined during the late 1980s and through the 1991

recession. Although funding recovered slightly in the mid 1990s, the high of FY1985 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, South Dakota has experienced an increase in appropriations per public FTE of \$60.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While South Dakota was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (114%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003, it was also one of the 30 states that were unable to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

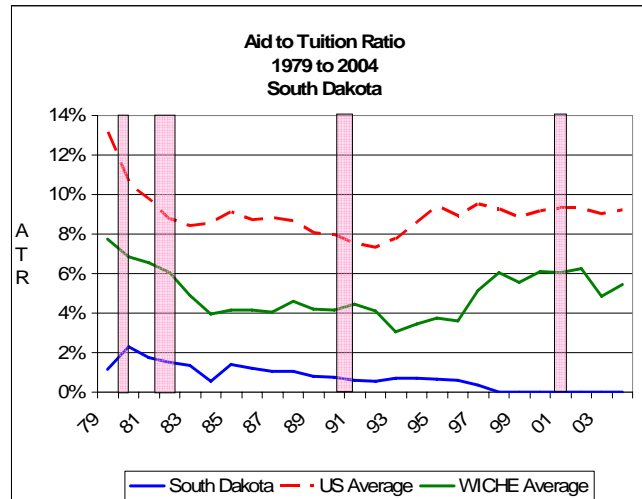
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at South Dakota's public four-year institutions increased at rates less than the national average between 1979 and 2004. The tuition for public two-year institutions has remained steady at \$0 throughout this same period. South Dakota experienced a 100% decrease in need-based aid per public FTE, which dropped to \$0 in 1998. The US average of need-based aid per public FTE increased between 1979 and 2004.



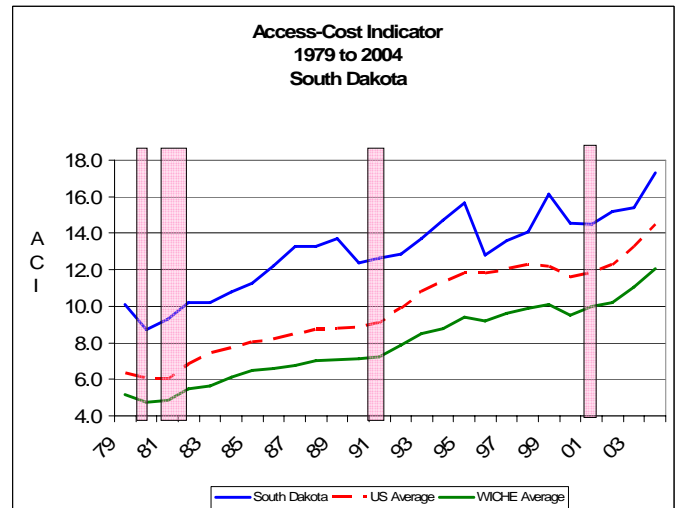
South Dakota

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for South Dakota decreased from 1.2 in 1979 to 0.0 in 2004, with an average of 0.7 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. South Dakota's average ratio was the lowest among all states and the 25-year change was the largest decrease at a 100% decrease, reflecting that South Dakota has not had need-based aid since 1998. Together, these rankings indicate that the state had not, in comparison with the rest of the states, balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for South Dakota decreased for most of 25 years of this study. It reached 0.0 in 1998 when the state no longer offered need-based aid. Aid-to-Tuition decreased after the 1980, 1981 and 1991 recessions.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for South Dakota increased from 10.1 to 17.3. South Dakota's ACI was consistently above the national average during the 25 years of this study. It had had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 17.3 was reached in 2004, which was a fair increase from the previous year's 15.4 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 15.2 and 14.5, respectively. South Dakota's 2004 ACI was 40th among states (lowest=1).



South Dakota's increase in tuition at 4-year public institutions coupled with the increases in enrollment affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for South Dakota while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for South Dakota.

	SD Change	SD % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	7.2	71	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,482	137	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$0	Started at 0	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$21	-100	\$127	69
Income	\$3,138	18.0	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	4,553	25	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	4,410	15	1,367,744	59

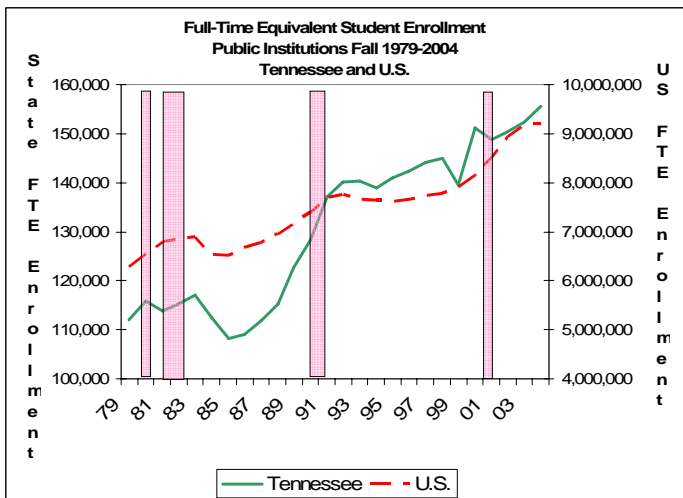
*Undergraduate only

Tennessee

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Tennessee

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	111,993	155,667
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,516	\$6,994
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$43	\$170
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,256	\$4,028
Tuition Public 2-year	\$656	\$2,065
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$18,137	\$19,940
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	3.9	5.1
Access-Cost Indicator	5.8	15.8

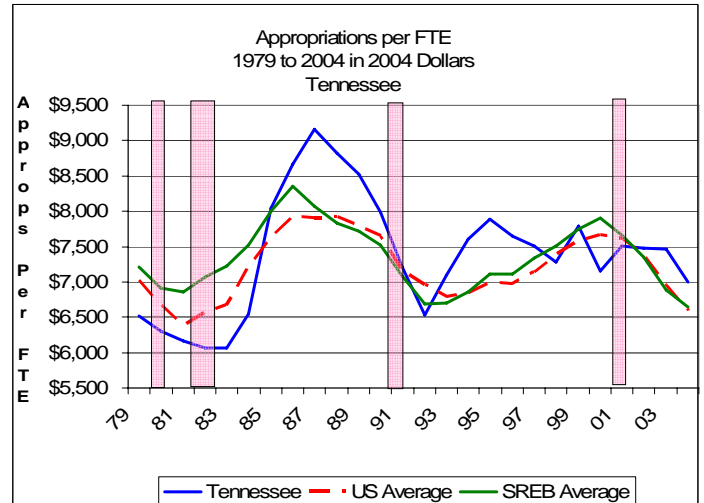
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 39% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 155,667 in 2004. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of four times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 33% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Tennessee ranked 17th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,994 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,399 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$478 between FY1979 and FY2004.

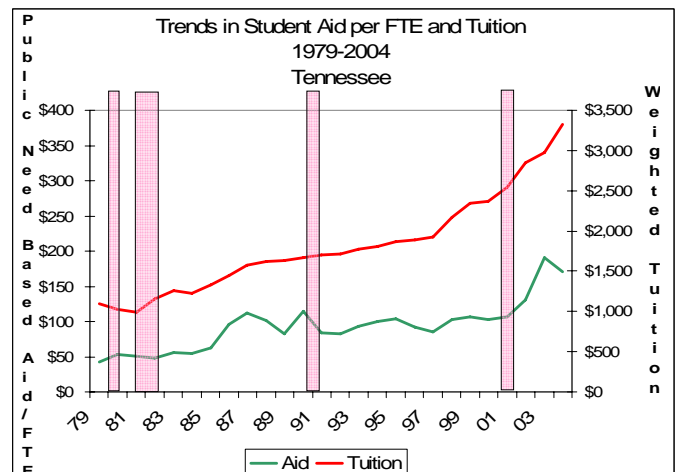
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following all four of the recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. Appropriations grew sharply in the mid-1980s reaching a peak of \$9,163 per public FTE

enrollment in FY1987. Funding per FTE declined during the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Funding has not recovered to pre-1991 levels nor has the high of FY1987 been restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$507.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Tennessee was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (129%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Tennessee was also one of the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

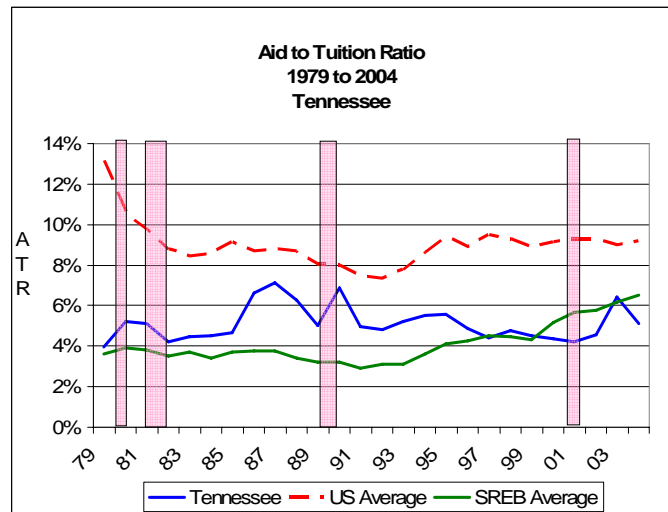
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Tennessee public institutions increased at rates much greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. While the increase in need-based aid of \$127 per public FTE enrollment was the same as the national average, this amount represents a rate of increase much higher than the US average rate.



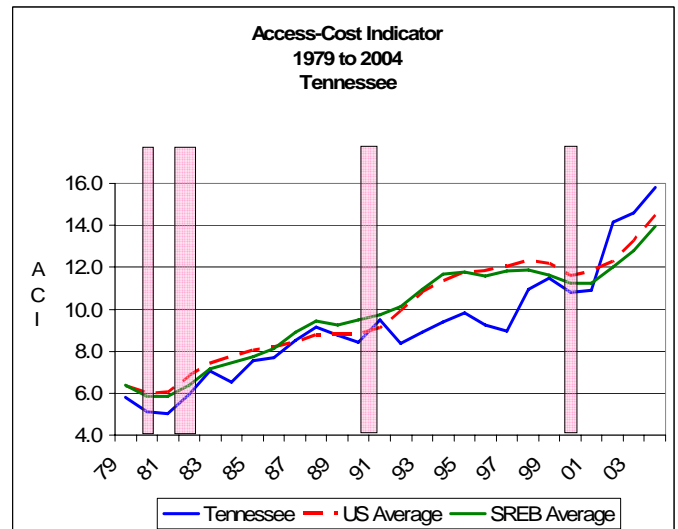
Tennessee

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Tennessee increased from 3.9 in 1979 to 5.1 in 2004, with an average of 5.1 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Tennessee's average ratio was 22nd among all states and the 25-year change was the 18th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Tennessee increased in the mid 1980s but steadily declined during the 1990s. The only recession where a post-recession decline occurred in this indicator was the 1991 recession. Tennessee has experienced increases in this indicator since the most recent recession in 2001, with the ATR rising from 4.2 in 2001 to 5.1 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Tennessee increased from 5.8 to 15.8. Tennessee's ACI was below the national average for most the 25 years of this study, with it increasing to amounts above the national average in recent years. It has shown periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 15.8 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 14.6 ACI and the preceding 2002 ACI of 14.1 and a more significant increase from the 2001 ACI of 10.9. Tennessee's 2004 ACI was 32nd among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at public institutions coupled with increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above average increase in family income also affects ACI for Tennessee while the large increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Tennessee.

	TN Change	TN % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	10.0	172	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,773	221	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,409	297	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$127	295	\$127	69
Income	\$1,803	9.9	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	16,637	23	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	24,310	92	1,367,744	59

*Undergraduate only

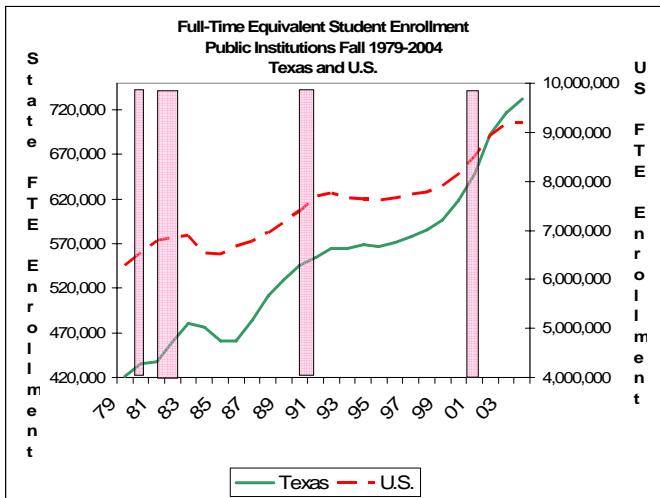
Texas

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Texas

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	421,237	732,482
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,438	\$6,779
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$18	\$387
Tuition Public 4-year	\$913	\$3,960
Tuition Public 2-year	\$275*	\$1,281
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$21,729	\$21,354
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	2.8*	14.7
Access-Cost Indicator	2.9*	12.4

*1980 data earliest available

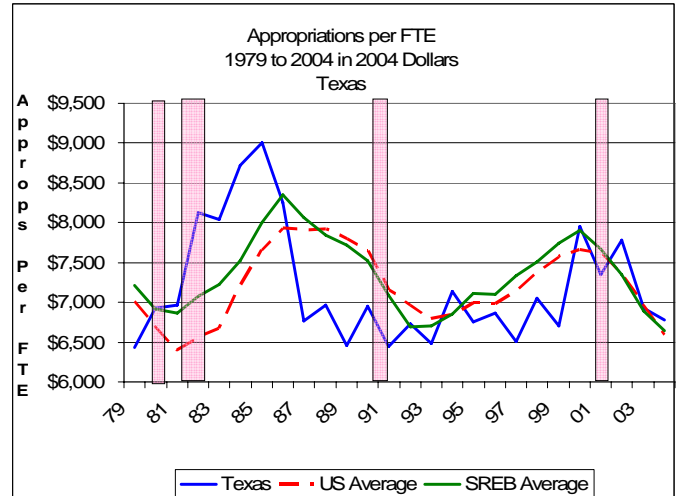
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 74% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 732,482 in 2004. This rate of increase is well above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of over two times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 44% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Texas ranked 21st among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,779 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$7,211 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$341 between FY1979 and FY2004.

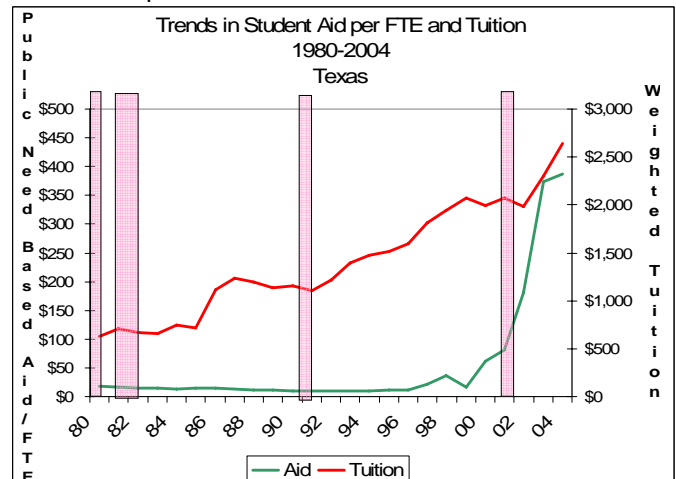
The state has not experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following any of the four recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. However, the state has seen sharp declines in funding after reaching a peak of \$9,000 per public FTE enrollment in FY1985.

Funding per FTE has been sporadic ever since with a bit of recovery in FY2000 when appropriations per public FTE reached \$7,954. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$563.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Texas was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (120%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Texas was also one of the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

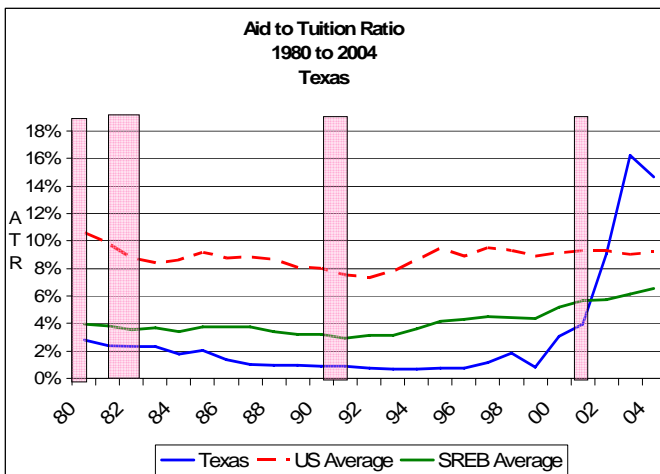
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Texas public institutions increased at rates much greater than the national average between 1980 and 2004. Texas' increase in need-based aid of \$369 per public FTE enrollment was much more than the national average. This increase represents a rate of increase that was also much higher than the US rate of increase in need-based aid per FTE.



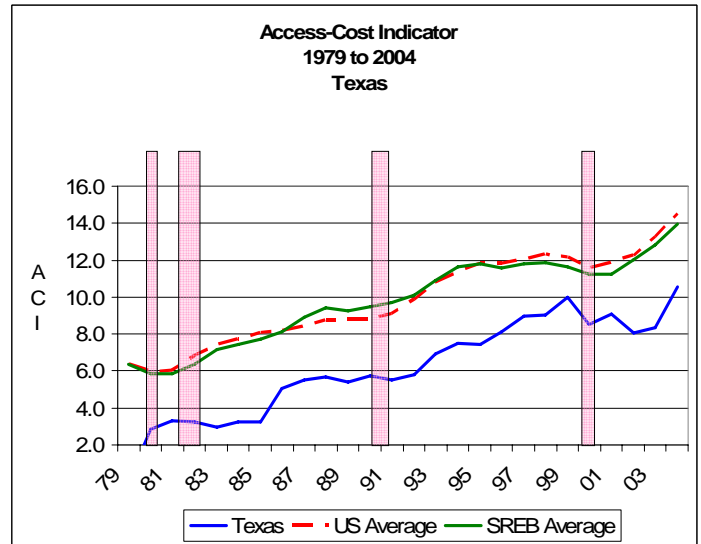
Texas

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1980 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Texas increased from 2.8 in 1980 to 14.7 in 2004, with an average of 3.0 for the 24 year period. During the 25-year period beginning with 1979, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Texas' average ratio was 30th highest among all states and the 25-year change was the 1st highest, indicating that the state's recent increased ability to balance need-based aid with changes in tuition.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Texas increased substantially in the early 2000s after having been relatively flat during the 1980s and 1990s. Declines occurred after each of the recessions in the early 1980s. Texas' ATR has increased since the most recent recession from 3.9 in 2001 to 14.7 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1980 and 2004, the ACI for Texas increased from 2.9 to 10.5. Texas' ACI was consistently below the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 24-year high of 10.5 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 8.4 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 8.1 and 9.1, respectively. Texas' 2004 ACI was 13th among states (lowest=1).



The much larger than US average increase in tuition at public institutions coupled with above US average increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income also affects the ACI for Texas, while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Texas.

	TX Change	TX % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	7.6**	262**	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$3,047	334	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,006*	365*	41,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$369	205	\$127	69
Income	-\$375	-1.7	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	109,896	49	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	175,473	117	1,367,744	59

*Undergraduate only

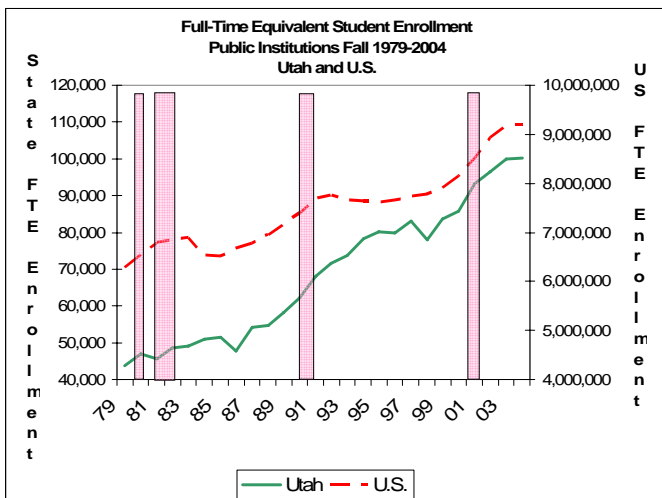
** 1980-2004 change (1979 data missing)

Utah

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Utah

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	43,819	100,259
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$7,841	\$6,016
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$95	\$52
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,560	\$3,139
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,254	\$1,806
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$24,493	\$26,623
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	6.4	1.8
Access-Cost Indicator	5.7	10.5

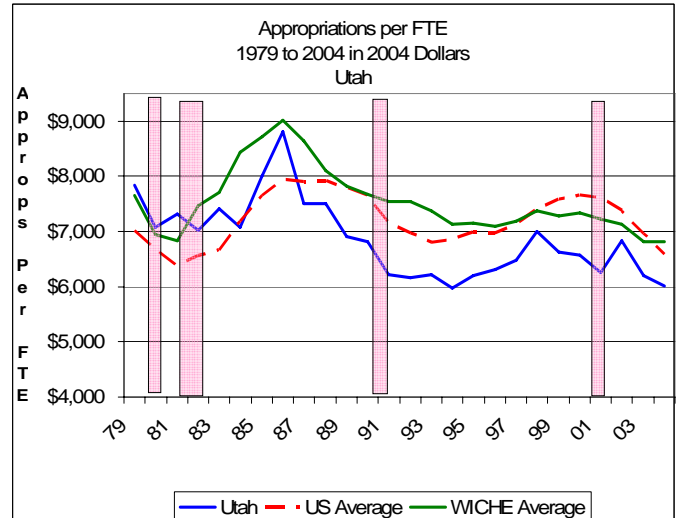
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 129% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 100,259 in 2004. This rate of increase is much higher than the national rate of 46%. The growth rate at public four-year institutions was slightly higher than the growth rate at public two-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 21% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Utah ranked 34th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,016 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,893 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$1,825 between FY1979 and FY2004.

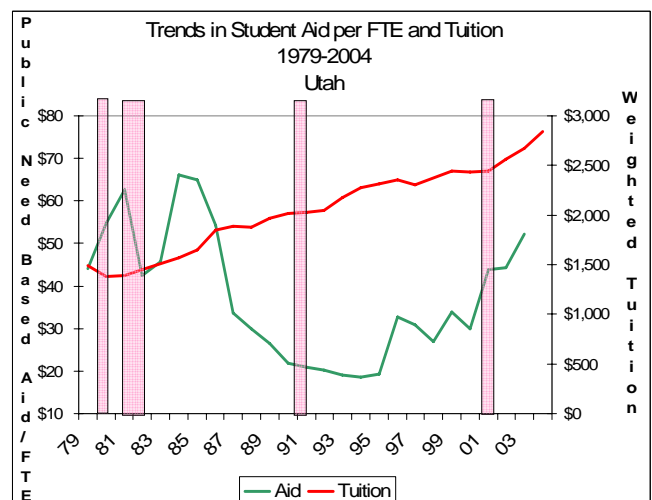
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1991 recession. Appropriations grew quickly during the mid 1980s reaching a peak of \$8,818 per public FTE enrollment in FY1988. Funding per FTE declined

during the late 1980s and through the 1991 recession. Although funding recovered to 1991 levels by 1998, the high of FY1988 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$245.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While Utah was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (148%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003, it was also one of the 30 states that were unable to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

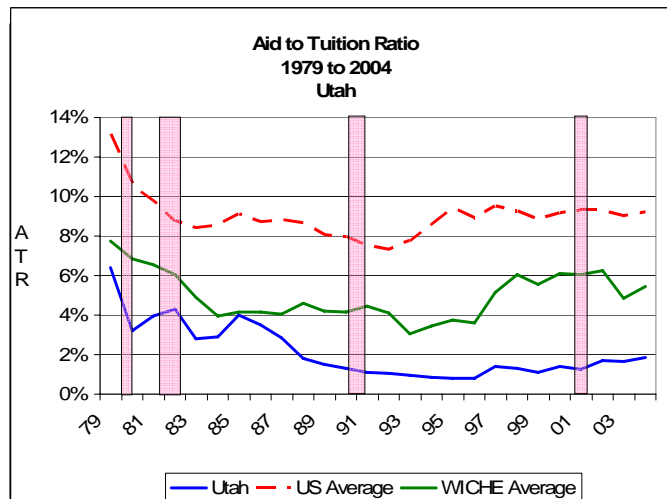
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Utah's public institutions increased at rates less than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Utah experienced a decrease of \$43 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



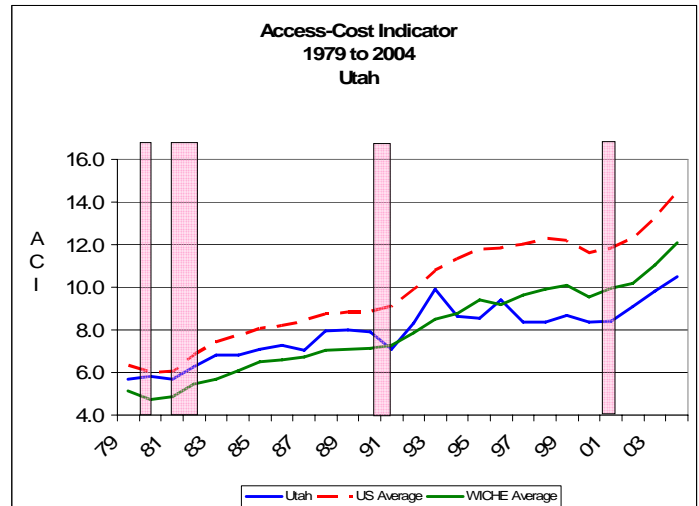
Utah

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Utah decreased from 6.5 in 1979 to 1.8 in 2004, with an average of 2.1 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Utah's average ratio was 33rd among all states and the 25-year decrease in this indicator represented the 11th largest decrease among states, indicating that the state had not balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition as well as many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Utah had some periods of increases, but overall has steadily decreased throughout most of the 25 years of this study. Declines followed the 1981 and 1991 recessions. While the Aid-to-Tuition ratio continued to be substantially lower than the national average in 2004, Utah has seen a slight increase since the most recent recession; from 1.2 in 2001 to 1.8 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Utah increased from 5.7 to 10.5. Utah's ACI was consistently below the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of increases and decreases, but overall has shown an increase over time. The 25-year high of 10.5 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 9.8 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 9.1 and 8.4, respectively. Utah's 2004 ACI was 10th among states (lowest=1).



Increases in tuition at Utah's public institutions coupled with the much larger than US average increases in public enrollments affect ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects ACI while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Utah.

	UT Change	UT % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	4.8	84	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$1,579	101	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$552	44	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$43	-45	\$127	69
Income	\$2,130	8.7	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	41,371	132	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	11,531	124	1,367,744	59

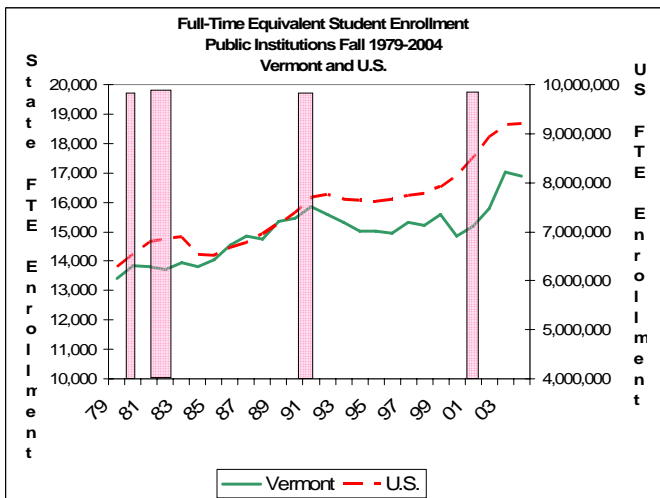
*Undergraduate only

Vermont

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Vermont

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	13,407	16,899
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$5,139	\$4,566
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$452	\$427
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,690	\$7,083
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,041	\$3,494
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$20,817	\$21,149
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	17.8	6.6
Access-Cost Indicator	10.1	28.8

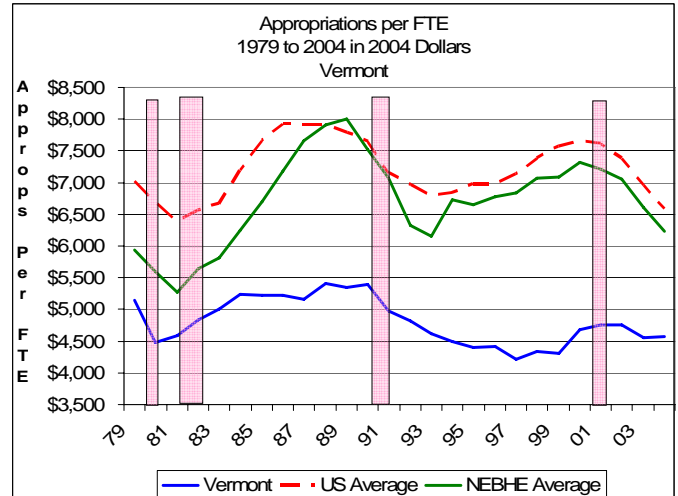
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 26% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 17,037 in 2003. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. The enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of over seven times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 15% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Vermont ranked 46th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$4,566 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$4,815 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$573 between FY1979 and FY2004.

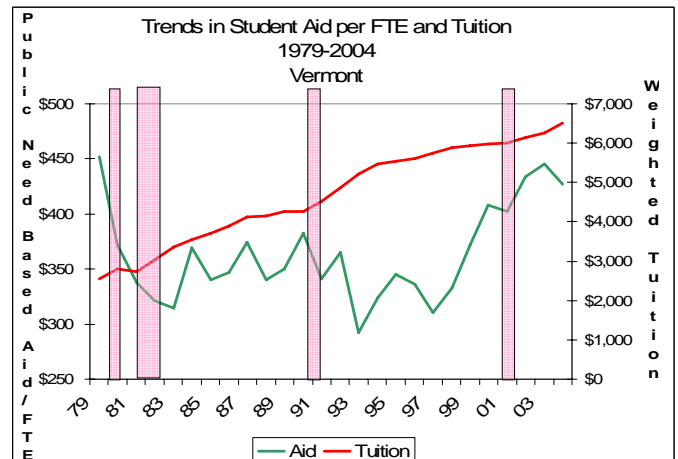
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1991, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations increased throughout the 1980s reaching a peak of \$5,412 per public FTE enrollment in FY1988. Funding per FTE

declined during the 1990s and again following the 2001 recession. The high of FY1988 has never been restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$193.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While Vermont was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (126%) growth in Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003, it was also one of the 30 states that were unable to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

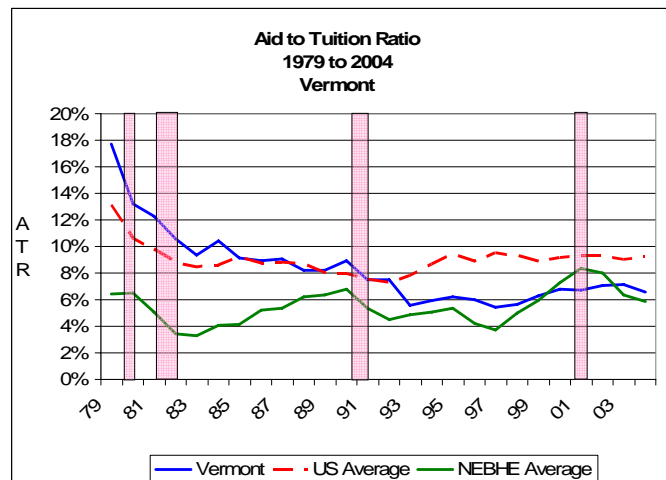
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Vermont's public four-year institutions increased at rates similar to the national average between 1979 and 2004. However, the rate of tuition increases at Vermont's public two-year institutions was much greater than the national average. Vermont experienced a decrease of \$25 in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



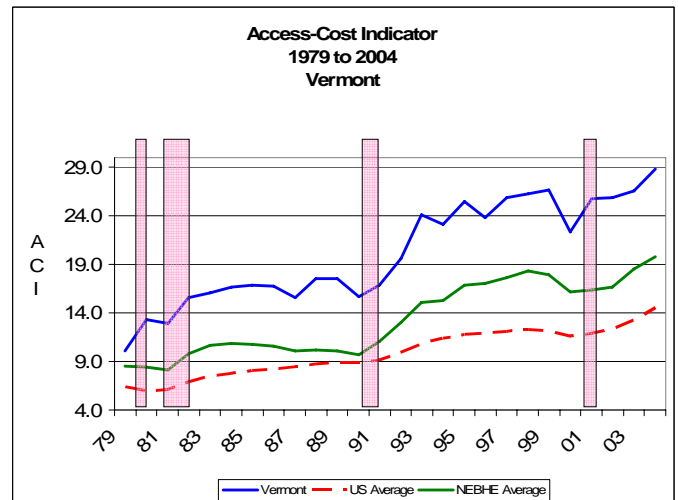
Vermont

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Vermont decreased from 17.8 in 1979 to 6.6 in 2004, with an average of 8.3 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Vermont's average ratio was 12th among all states and the 25-year decrease in this indicator represented the 13th largest among the states. Together these rankings indicate that Vermont had, despite the decrease in need-based aid over the 25-year period, balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than some states over time.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Vermont decreased substantially in the early 1980s and has continually shown decreases ever since. Declines occurred after the 1980, 1981 and 1991 recessions. The Aid-to-Tuition ratio fell below the national average in the early 1990s and continued to be below the national average in 2004. A slight decline since the most recent recession has seen the ATR drop from 6.7 in 2001 to 6.6 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Vermont increased from 10.1 to 28.8. Vermont's ACI was consistently much higher than the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decrease, but overall has increased substantially over time. The 25-year high of 28.8 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 26.6 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 25.9 and 25.8, respectively. Vermont's 2004 ACI ranked 50th among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increase in tuition at Vermont's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The lower than US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Vermont while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Vermont

	VT Change	VT % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	18.8	187	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$4,392	163	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$2,453	236	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$25	-6	\$127	69
Income	\$332	1.6	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	1,969	17	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	1,381	124	1,367,744	59

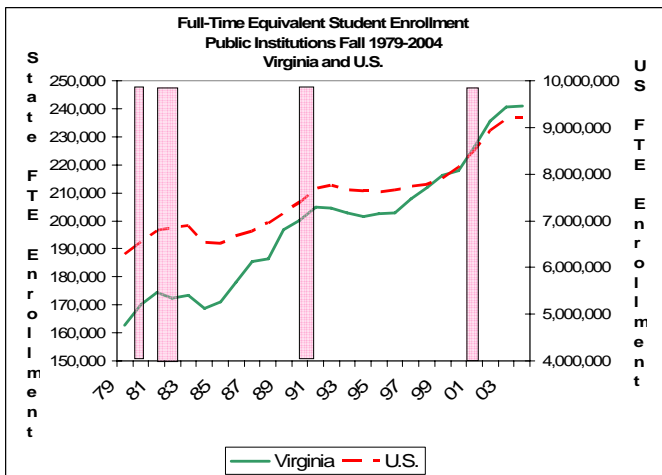
*Undergraduate only

Virginia

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Virginia

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	162,836	241,063
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,804	\$5,585
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$44	\$369
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,224	\$5,180
Tuition Public 2-year	\$781	\$1,883
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$24,829	\$25,686
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	2.6	9.5
Access-Cost Indicator	6.6	13.7

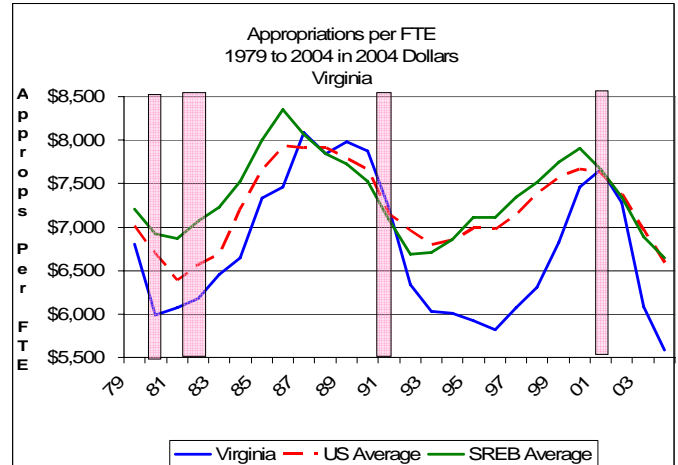
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 48% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 241,063 in 2004. This rate of increase is slightly above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a slightly higher rate than that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 35% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Virginia ranked 37th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$5,585 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,790 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$1,219 between FY1979 and FY2004.

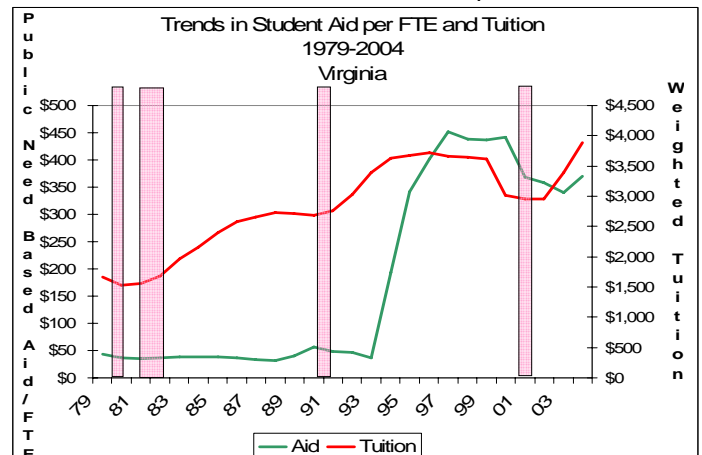
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1991 and 2001 recessions. Appropriations grew steadily during the 1980s reaching a peak of \$8,082 per public FTE enrollment in FY1987. Funding per FTE declined during the late 1980s and through the 1991

recession. Although funding reached a level of \$7,667 in FY2001, neither the pre-1991 levels of funding nor the high of FY1987 have been restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$2,082.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. While Virginia was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (121%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003, it was also one of the 30 states that were unable to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

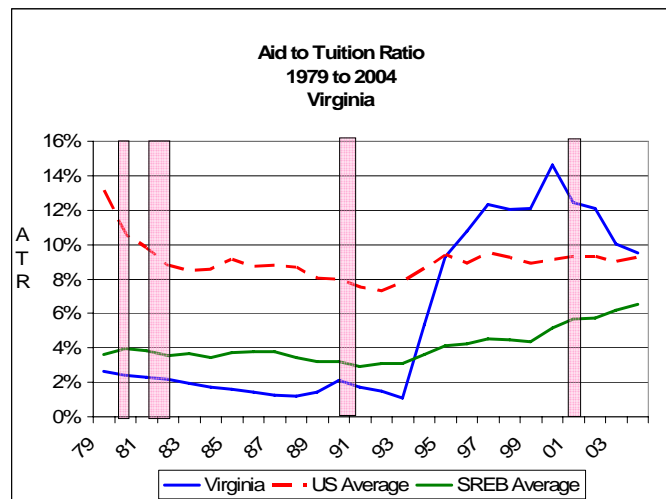
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Virginia's public four-year institutions increased at rates less than the national average between 1979 and 2004. However, the rate of tuition increases at Virginia's public two-year institutions was greater than the national average. Virginia's increase in need-based aid of \$325 per public FTE enrollment was much more than the national average. This increase represents a rate of increase that was significantly higher than the US rate of increase in need-based aid per FTE.



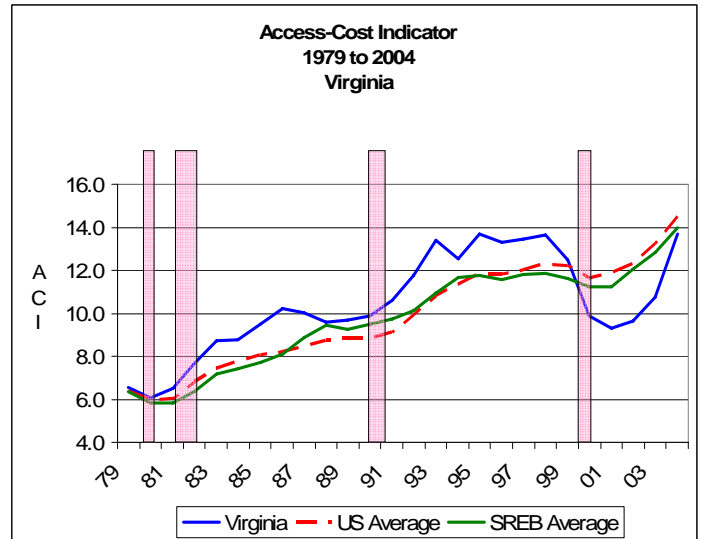
Virginia

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Virginia increased from 2.6 in 1979 to 9.5 in 2004, with an average of 9.2 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Virginia's average ratio was 21st among all states and the 25-year change was the 7th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Virginia showed a steady decline from 1979 through the 1991 recession and increased substantially in the mid and late 1990s. However, declines set in again after the 2001 recession. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 12.5 in 2001 to 9.5 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Virginia increased from 6.6 to 13.7. Virginia's ACI was consistently above the national average during the 1980s and 1990s. Recently it has dropped below the national average. It increased consistently until the late 1990s, which saw declines in ACI. ACI has increased since the 2001 recession. The 25-year high of 13.7 was reached in 1995 and again in 2004, which was a significant increase from the previous year's 10.8 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 9.6 and 9.3, respectively. Virginia's 2004 ACI was 22nd among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Virginia's public institutions coupled with the steady increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The less than US average increase in family income also affects the ACI for Virginia, while the large increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Virginia.

	VA Change	VA % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	7.1	109	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,956	133	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,102	141	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$325	739	\$127	69
Income	\$857	3.5	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	38,911	43	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	27,812	50	1,367,744	59

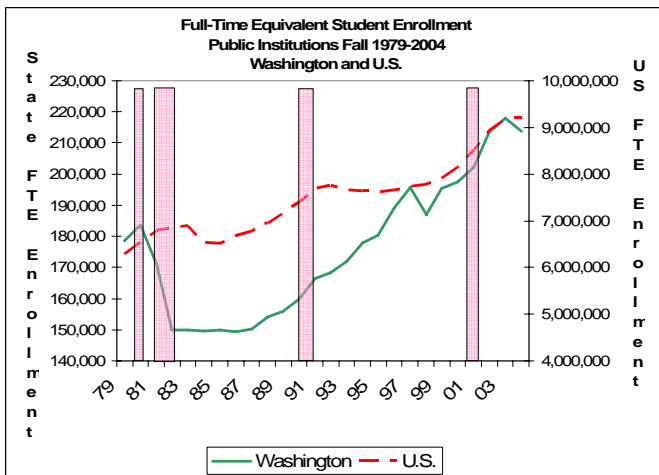
*Undergraduate only

Washington

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Washington

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	178,453	213,743
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$5,544	\$6,366
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$58	\$555
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,644	\$3,933
Tuition Public 2-year	\$796	\$2,142
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$21,440	\$24,639
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	5.3	19.5
Access-Cost Indicator	4.8	9.3

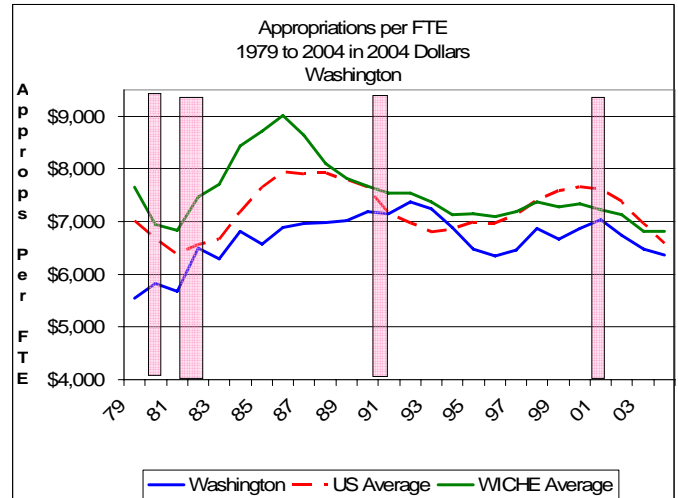
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 20% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 217,872 in 2003. This rate of increase is well below the national rate of 46%. Enrollments at public four-year institutions grew at a rate of over two times that of the growth rate at public two-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 56% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Washington ranked 29th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$6,366 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,678 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$822 between FY1979 and FY2004.

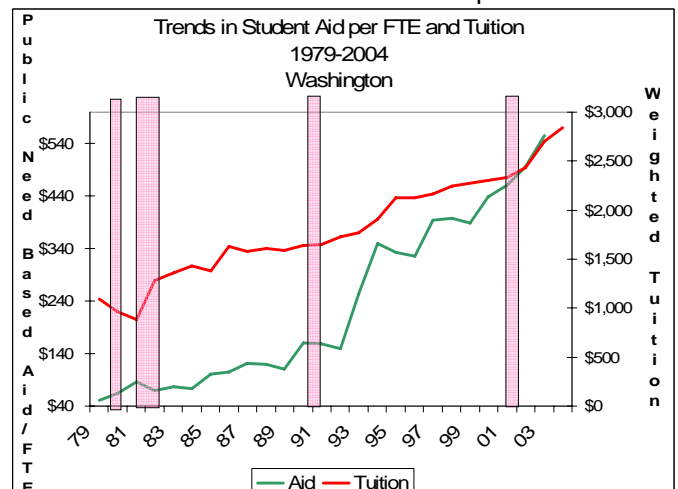
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980 and 2001 recessions. Appropriations grew steadily during the 1980s and the early 1990s reaching a peak of \$7,376 per public FTE enrollment in FY1992. Funding per FTE declined during the early 1990s. Although

funding recovered in the early 2000s, the high of FY1992 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$666.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Washington was among the 24 states that experienced more than 100% (117%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. It was also one of the 20 states that were able to maintain or increase appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

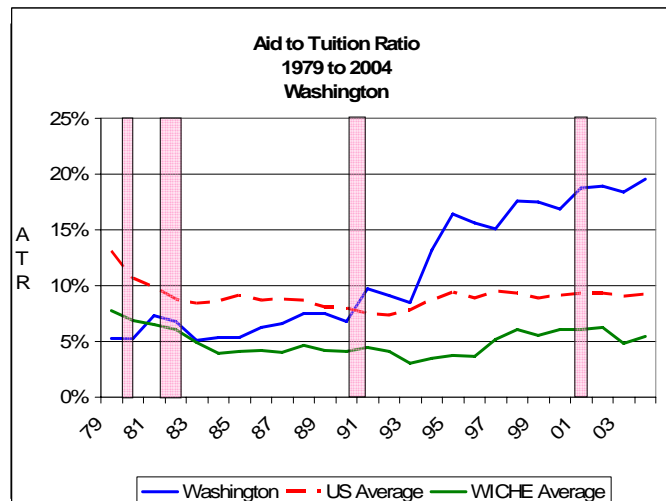
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Washington's public two-year institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004, while the rate of tuition increases at Washington's public four-year institutions was lower than the US average. Washington's increase in need-based aid of \$497 per public FTE was much more than the national average. This increase represents a rate of increase that was significantly higher than the US rate of increase in need-based aid per FTE.



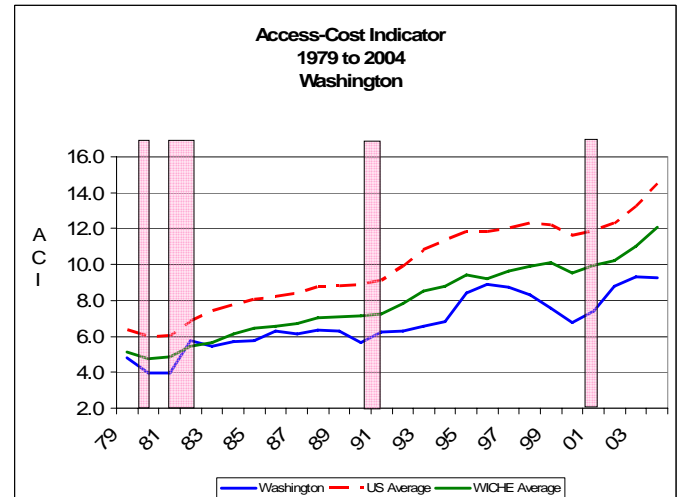
Washington

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Washington increased from 5.3 in 1979 to 19.5 in 2004, with an average of 11.2 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Washington's average ratio was 7th among all states and the 25-year change was the 6th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than most states.

The following figure shows while the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Washington declined after the 1981 and 1991 recessions, it increased throughout most of the 1990s. The most substantial increase occurred in the mid-1990s. The Aid-to-Tuition ratio continued to be above the national average in 2004, with an increase occurring since the most recent 2001 recession, where the ATR rose from 18.8 in 2001 to 19.5 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Washington increased from 4.8 to 9.3. Washington's ACI was consistently below the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady, but slight increase over time. The 25-year high of 9.3 was reached in 2004, which did not represent an increase from the previous year's 9.3 ACI, but was a slight increase from the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 8.8 and 7.4, respectively. Washington's 2004 ACI was 5th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Washington's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The above US average increase in family income affects the ACI for Washington while the large increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Washington.

	WA Change	WA % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	4.5	92	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,289	139	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,346	169	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$497	859	\$127	69
Income	\$3,199	14.9	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	19,794	34	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	13,792	13	1,367,744	59

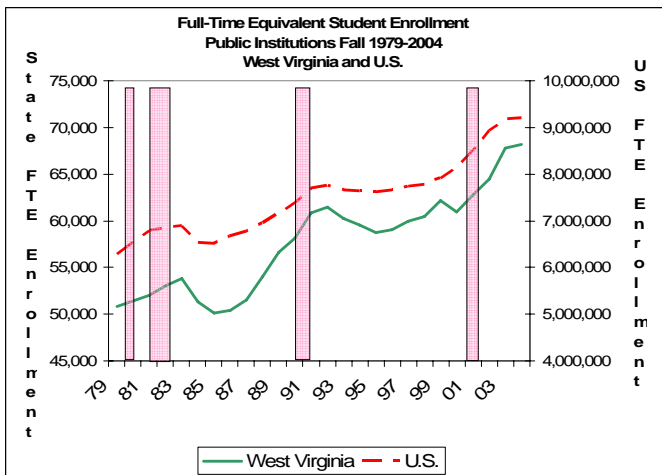
*Undergraduate only

West Virginia

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in West Virginia

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	50,845	68,206
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$7,580	\$5,178
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$83	\$301
Tuition Public 4-year	\$967	\$3,210
Tuition Public 2-year	\$739	\$1,722
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$21,836	\$17,432
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	8.8	10.3
Access-Cost Indicator	3.9	15.1

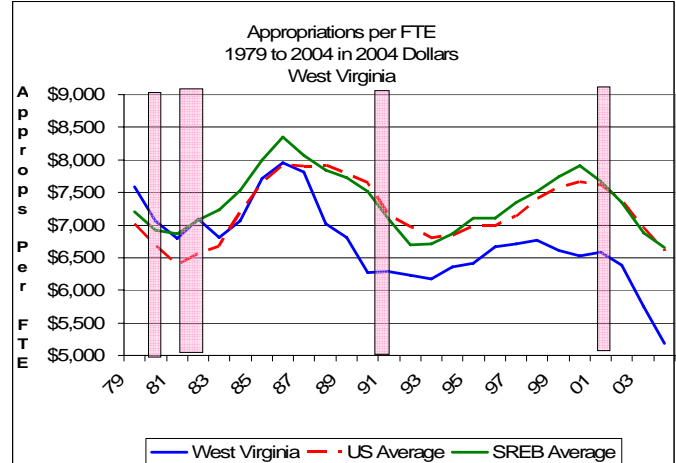
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 34% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 68,206 in 2004. This rate of increase is below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate more than three times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 16% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, West Virginia ranked 42nd among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$5,178 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,777 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$2,402 between FY1979 and FY2004.

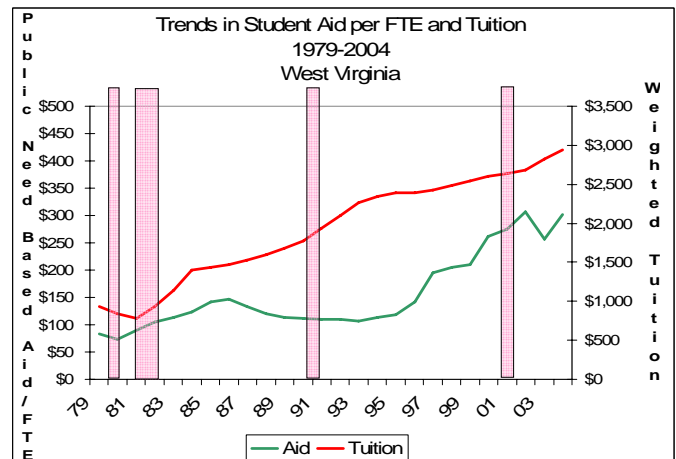
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following all four of the recessions that occurred during the 25 years of this study. Appropriations grew in the mid-1980s reaching a peak of \$7,960 per public FTE enrollment in FY1986. Funding per FTE declined during the late

1980s and through the 1991 recession. Although funding reached a level of \$6,765 in FY1998 the high of FY1987 was not restored and funding has been declining ever since. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$1,406.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. West Virginia was among the small number of states that experienced a less than 50% (37%) growth rate of Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. West Virginia was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

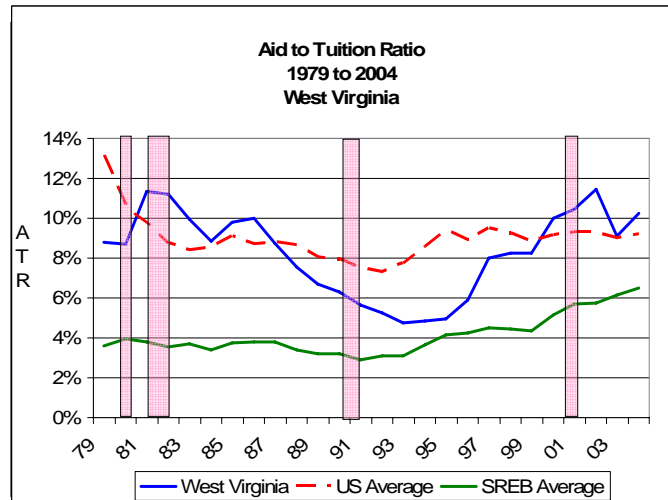
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at West Virginia public institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004. West Virginia's increase in need-based aid of \$218 per public FTE enrollment was more than the national average. This increase represents a rate of increase that was much higher than the US rate of increase in need-based aid per FTE.



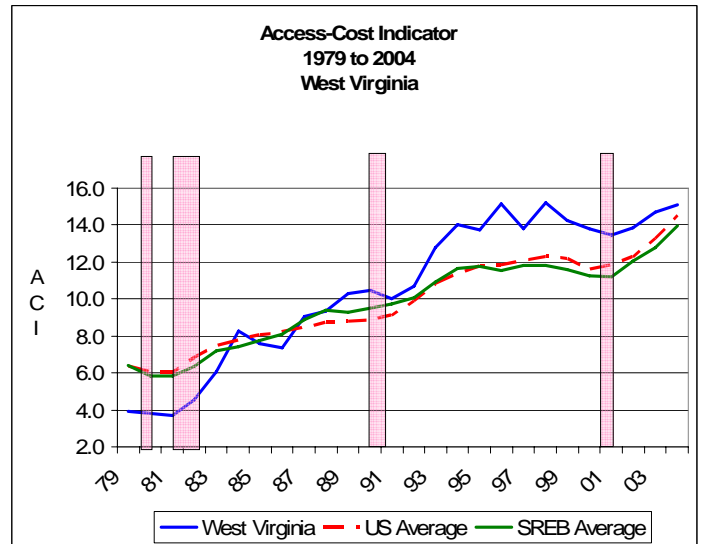
West Virginia

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for West Virginia increased from 8.8 in 1979 to 10.3 in 2004, with an average of 9.2 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. West Virginia's average ratio was 13th among all states and the 25-year change was the 20th highest, indicating that the state had balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for West Virginia decreased during the 1980s and through the 1991 recession. While the indicator increased in the late 1990s, it declined following the 2001 recession, but has recently started to recover. The state has seen a small drop in the ATR since the most recent 2001 recession, from 10.4 in 2001 to 10.3 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for West Virginia increased from 3.9 to 15.1. West Virginia's ACI has been consistently above the national average since the 1991 recession. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 15.1 was reached in 1996 and again in 2004, which was a slight increase from the previous year's 14.7 ACI, but a greater increase from the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 13.8 and 13.4, respectively. West Virginia's 2004 ACI was 29th among states (lowest=1).



The larger than US average increases in tuition at West Virginia's public institutions coupled with the increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income also affects the ACI for West Virginia while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for West Virginia.

	WV Change	WV % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	11.2	286	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,243	232	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$983	133	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$218	262	\$127	69
Income	-\$4,404	-20	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	10,662	28	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	5,640	103	1,367,744	59

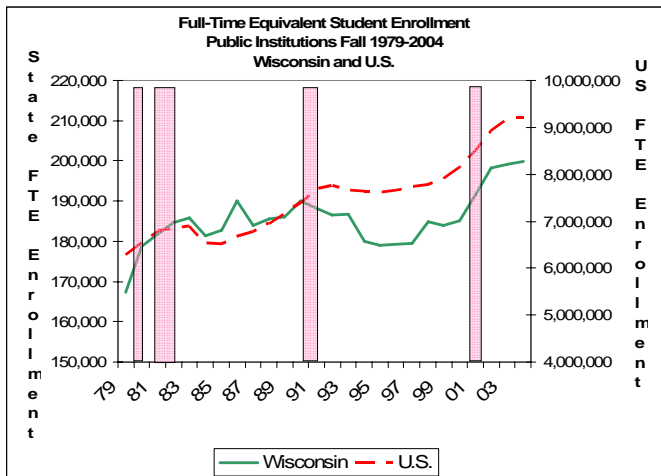
*Undergraduate only

Wisconsin

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Wisconsin

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	167,389	199,808
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$6,738	\$5,579
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$212	\$264
Tuition Public 4-year	\$2,007	\$4,371
Tuition Public 2-year	\$1,765	\$3,433
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$24,771	\$25,549
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	11.0	6.5
Access-Cost Indicator	6.9	14.8

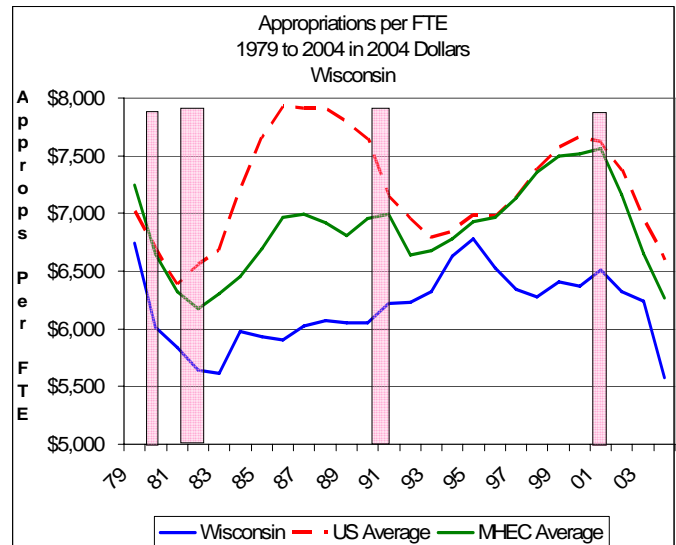
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 19% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 199,808 in 2004. This rate of increase is well below the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of over twice that of the growth rate of public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 33% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004 Wisconsin ranked 38th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$5,579 per FTE, the state was below the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$6,201 in 2004 dollars with a decrease of \$1,159 between FY1979 and FY2004.

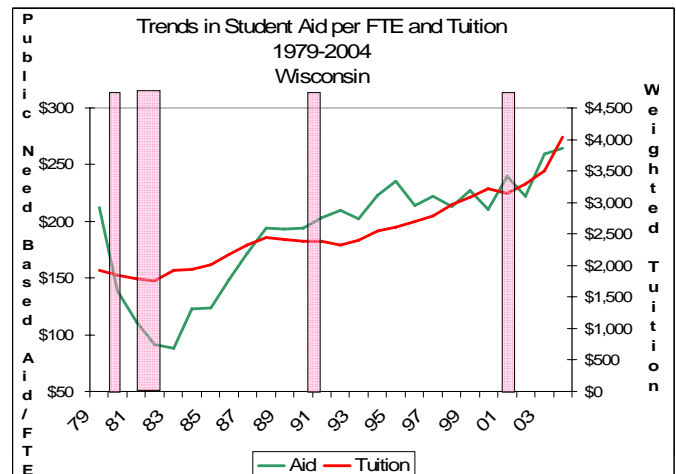
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1980, 1981, and 2001 recessions. Appropriations increased during the late 1980s and through the early 1990s reaching a peak of \$6,784 per public FTE enrollment in

FY1995. Funding has been declining ever since. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, appropriations per public FTE declined \$929.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Wisconsin was among the 26 states that experienced less than 100% (95%) growth in Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. Wisconsin was also among the 30 states that were unable to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

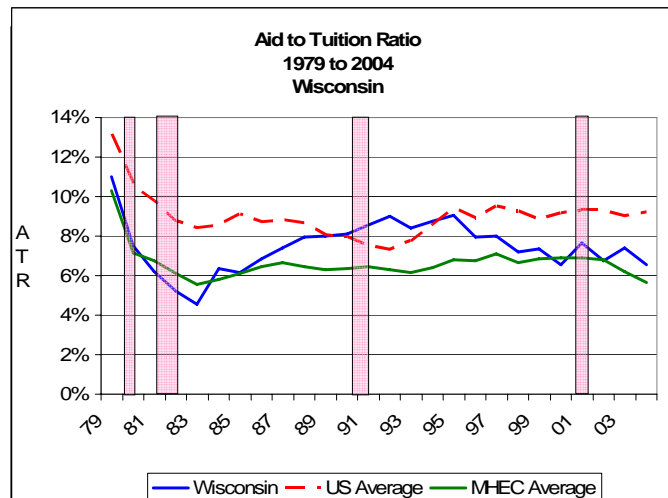
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Wisconsin public institutions increased at rates less than the national average between 1979 and 2004. Wisconsin's increase in need-based aid of \$52 per public FTE enrollment between 1979 and 2004 was also less than the national average, which increased by \$127 per public FTE.



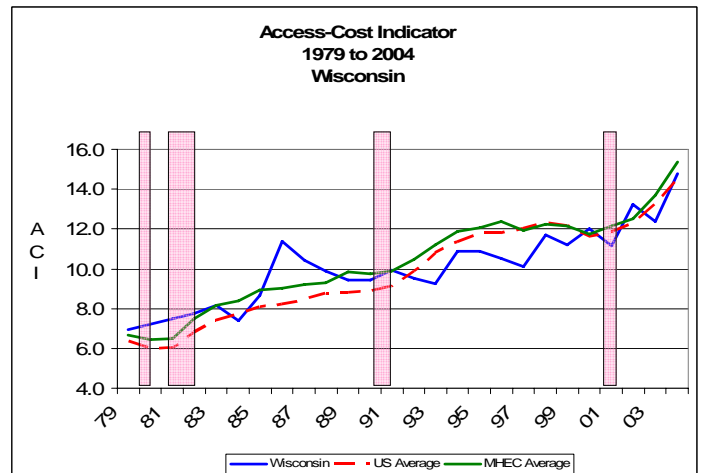
Wisconsin

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Wisconsin decreased from 11.0 in 1979 to 6.5 in 2004, with an average of 7.5 for the 25-year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25-year national average being 9.0. Wisconsin's average ratio was 14th among all states and the 25-year change was a decrease, but was the 7th smallest decrease among the 28 states that experienced decreases over the years. Together these rankings indicate that the state had, despite the decrease in need-based aid over the 25-year period, balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition better than many states over time.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Wisconsin decreased after the 1980, 1981 and 2001 recessions. The ratio increased above the national average in the early 1990s, but has been steadily declining ever since. The gap between the national average and Wisconsin's Aid-to-Tuition ratio has been widening since the mid-1990s. Declines since the most recent 2001 recession have seen the ATR drop from 7.6 in 2001 to 6.5 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Wisconsin increased from 6.9 to 14.8. Wisconsin's ACI was fairly close to the national average during most of the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of both increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 14.8 was reached in 2004, which was an increase from the previous year's 12.4 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 13.2 and 11.2, respectively. Wisconsin's 2004 ACI was 27th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Wisconsin's public institutions coupled with the steady increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The less than US average increase in family income affects ACI for Wisconsin while the increase in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Wisconsin.

	WI Change	WI % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	7.8	113	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$2,365	118	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$1,669	95	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	\$52	25	\$127	69
Income	\$778	3.1	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	15,863	16	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	16,453	34	1,367,744	59

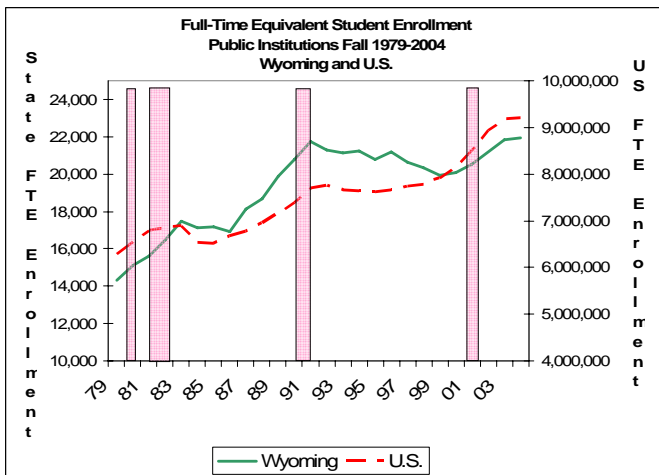
*Undergraduate only

Wyoming

Recession, Retrenchment And Recovery in Wyoming

Summary Statistics		
	1979	2004
FTE Enrollment Public Institutions	14,319	21,919
Higher Ed Appropriations per FTE	\$8,548	\$9,039
Need-based Aid to Public Students per FTE	\$39	\$8
Tuition Public 4-year	\$1,129	\$3,090
Tuition Public 2-year	\$859	\$1,633
Family Income 30 th %tile, 2004 \$	\$24,670	\$21,867
Aid-to-Tuition Ratio	3.9	0.4
Access-Cost Indicator	3.9	10.2

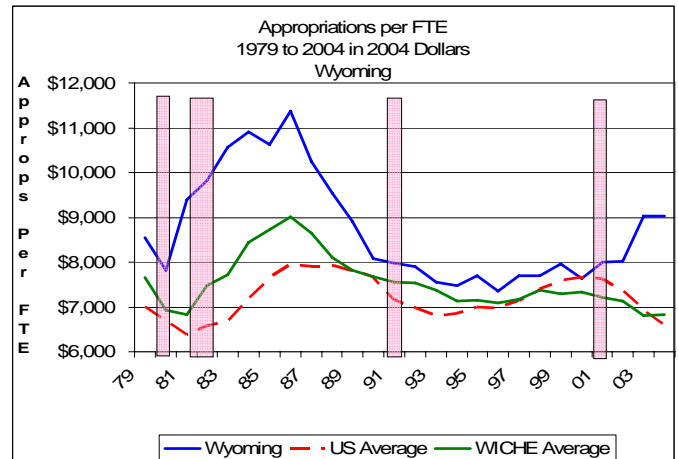
Enrollment Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public 2- and 4-year institutions increased 53% between fall 1979 and 2004, with a high of 21,919 in 2004. This rate of increase is above the national rate of 46%. Enrollment at public two-year institutions grew at a rate of over four times that of the growth rate at public four-year institutions. Enrollments at public two-year institutions represented 53% of total public enrollments in 2004.



State Appropriations In FY2004, Wyoming ranked 4th among states in appropriations per FTE enrollment at public institutions. At \$9,039 per FTE, the state was above the national average of \$6,592. Over the 25-year period of this study, funding averaged \$8,710 in 2004 dollars with an increase of \$491 between FY1979 and FY2004.

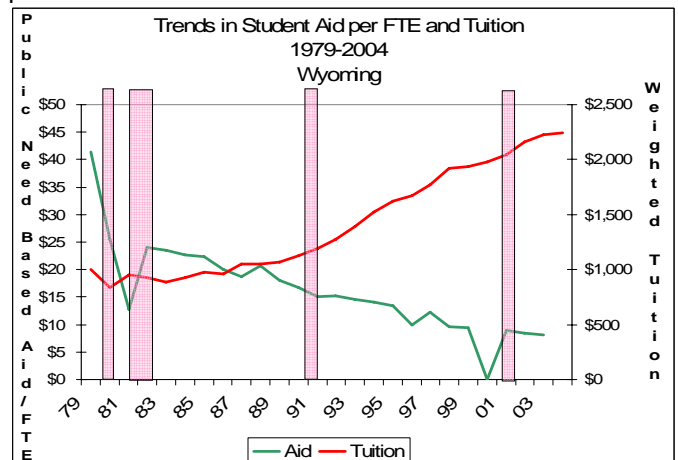
The state experienced declines in appropriations per FTE following the 1991 recession. Appropriations grew substantially during the early 1980s reaching a peak of \$11,369 per public FTE enrollment in FY1986. Funding per FTE declined during the late 1980s and through the 1991

recession. Although funding recovered to 1991 levels by 1999, the high of FY1986 was not restored. During the three-year period following the most recent recession, Wyoming has experienced an increase in appropriations per public FTE of \$1,044.



Nationally, appropriations for higher education did not keep pace with growth in states' economies. Wyoming was among the small number of states that experienced a less than 50% (44%) growth rate of Real Gross State Product between 1979 and 2003. However, Wyoming was also among the 20 states that were able to maintain appropriations per FTE from 1979 to 2004.

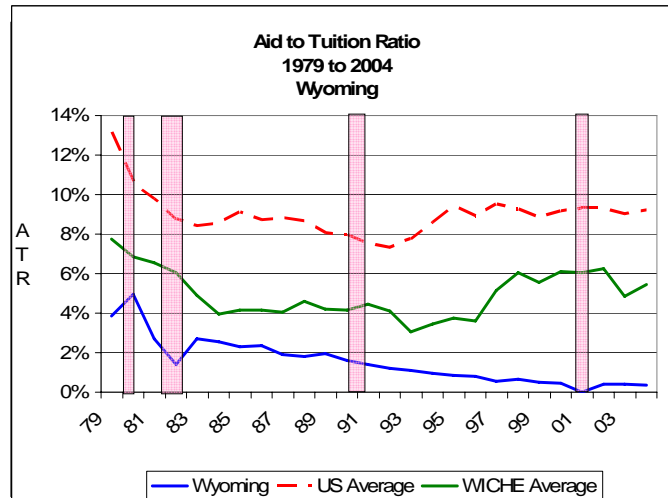
Need-based Student Financial Aid and Tuition at Public Institutions Tuition at Wyoming's public four-year institutions increased at rates greater than the national average between 1979 and 2004, while the rate of tuition increases at Wyoming's public two-year institutions was lower than the national average. Wyoming experienced a decrease in need-based aid per public FTE between 1979 and 2004, while the national average increased by \$127 per public FTE.



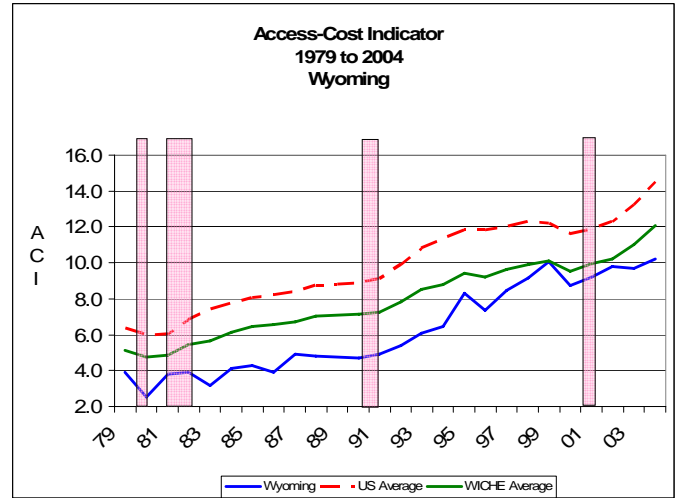
Wyoming

Aid-to-Tuition Ratio Between 1979 and 2004 the Aid-to-Tuition Ratio for Wyoming decreased from 3.9 in 1979 to 0.4 in 2004, with an average of 1.5 for the 25 year period. During the same period, the national average Aid-to-Tuition Ratio also declined, with the 25 year national average being 9.0. Wyoming's average ratio was 43rd among all states and the 25 year decrease in this indicator represented the 7th largest decrease among states, indicating that the state had not balanced need-based aid with changes in tuition as well as most states.

The following figure shows that the Aid-to-Tuition ratio for Wyoming declined after the 1980 and 1991 recessions. The most substantial decline followed the 1980 recession. While the Aid-to-Tuition ratio continued to be substantially lower than the national average in 2004, Wyoming has seen a light increase since the most recent recession; from 0.0 in 2001 to 0.4 in 2004.



Access-Cost Indicator Between 1979 and 2004, the ACI for Wyoming increased from 3.9 to 10.2. Wyoming's ACI was consistently below the national average during the 25 years of this study. It has had periods of increases and decreases, but overall has shown a steady increase over time. The 25-year high of 10.2 was reached in 2004, which was a slight increase from the previous year's 9.7 ACI and the preceding 2002 and 2001 ACIs of 9.8 and 9.2, respectively. Wyoming's 2004 ACI was 9th among states (lowest=1).



The increases in tuition at Wyoming's public institutions coupled with increases in public enrollments affect the ACI over the years. The decrease in family income affects the ACI while the decrease in need-based aid for public students affects both indicators for Wyoming.

	WY Change	WY % Change	US Change	US % Change
ACI	6.3	162	8.2	130
Tuition 4-yr	\$1,961	174	\$2,669	157
Tuition 2-yr	\$774	90	\$1,170	119
NB-SFA per FTE	-\$31	-388	\$127	69
Income	-\$2,803	-11.4	\$1,173	5.4
4-yr FTE*	1,465	21	1,277,721	38
2-yr FTE	5,296	85	1,367,744	59

*Undergraduate only