State Higher Education Finance

FY 2006

SHEEO

SHEEO gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education in financing the costs of publication.

State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) is a nonprofit, nationwide association of the chief executive officers serving statewide coordinating and governing boards for postsecondary education. The mission of SHEEO is to assist its members and the states in developing and sustaining excellent systems of higher education. SHEEO pursues its mission by: organizing regular professional development meetings for its members and their senior staff; maintaining regular systems of communication among the professional staffs of member agencies; serving as a liaison between the states and the federal government; studying higher education policy issues and state activities and publishing reports to inform the field; and implementing projects to enhance the capacity of the states and SHEEO agencies to improve higher education.

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A project of the staff of the State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO)

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Preface and Acknowledgements

We are pleased to present the fourth annual SHEEO State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) report. This report contributes to a long tradition of studies giving policymakers and educators perspective on state higher education finance in the United States.

SHEF builds on and augments the surveys of various federal agencies. The higher education finance surveys and reports produced by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education provide extensive institution-level data, which can be aggregated to the sector, state, and national levels. Other data sources, including the Bureaus of Economic Analysis, Labor Statistics, and the Census, provide data relevant to other aspects of higher education financing, as well as its roles in the economy, workforce, and population. Together these federal sources provide a rigorous foundation and a reference point for our collective understanding of how we finance higher education and for what purposes.

Over the years a community of policy analysts has utilized federal surveys, collected supplemental data, and performed a wide range of analytical studies to address questions of particular relevance to state-level policy and decisions. Directly and indirectly the SHEF report is indebted to all those who have contributed to this field.

In particular, this report builds directly on a twenty-five year effort by Kent Halstead, an analyst and scholar of state policy for higher education, who conceptualized and implemented a report on state finance for higher education and created a file of state financial data that extends back to 1972. Halstead's data have been frequently used in the states as a resource to inform policy decisions. While he never described it as such, his survey became widely known as the "Halstead Finance Survey." It is a pleasure to acknowledge his contributions and an honor to build on his work.

SHEF also draws on the surveys and analytical tools provided by the long-standing *Grapevine* survey established in 1962 by M.M. Chambers and maintained by his successors, Edward Hines and, currently, James Palmer, at Illinois State University. Their work helps make this project possible and gives it important reference points for cross-validation.

Finally, SHEEO is deeply indebted to the staff of state higher education agencies who provide the state-level data essential for the preparation of this report. Their names and organizations are listed in *Appendix D*. We also are appreciative of the input and suggestions from many state higher education finance officers (SHEFOs) and others who have contributed much to the development of this report. Matt Gianneschi led the staff efforts in assembling and drafting the report, Takeshi Yanagiura directed the collection and analysis of data, Susan Winter designed the publication and assisted in the collection of data, and Hans L'Orange and Charlie Lenth provided general supervision and counsel.

Paul E. Lingenfelter
President
State Higher Education Executive Officers

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Introduction

The State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) report is produced annually by the State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) to help policymakers and educators address broad public policy questions such as:

- What levels of state funding to colleges and universities will meet the educational goals required for the economic and social well-being of the American people?
- What tuition levels are appropriate given the costs of higher education, its benefits to individuals, and the desirability of encouraging participation?
- What student financial assistance is necessary to provide meaningful educational opportunities to students from low- and moderate-income families?
- To what extent might colleges and universities increase productivity or reduce expenditures without impairing the quality of services to students?

No report can directly answer such fundamental public policy questions; that is primarily the role of states through their elected officials, in conjunction with the federal government, institutional leadership, and community leaders. The SHEF report is a tool to help inform those decision-makers with relevant information, new ways for analyzing trends and comparing across states, and perspective on important issues affecting higher education finance.

This report includes:

- An **Overview and Highlights** of national trends and the current status of state funding for higher education
- An introduction to **State Higher Education Finance Data – Purposes and Limitations**, and its uses at state and national levels
- A description of the **Sources and Uses of State-Level Funding for Higher Education**, including state tax and non-tax revenue, local tax support, and tuition revenue, and the proportion of this funding available for general educational support
- An analysis of the **Patterns and Relationships in Higher Education Revenue and Enrollments**, in particular changes over time in the public resources available for general educational support
- **Methods for Interstate Comparisons – Making Sense of Many Variables**, using tables, graphs, and two-dimensional displays to locate and compare states
- Indicators of relative **State Wealth, Tax Effort and Allocations for Higher Education**, along with ways to take these factors into account in making interstate comparisons

Appendices to this report provide supporting tables, a glossary of terms and definitions, data adjustment methods, the data collection instrument, and a list of state data providers. The SHEEO website at www.sheeo.org provides three technical reports on: (a) the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA) used to estimate the effects of inflation over time; (b) the analytical adjustments that reflect interstate differences in the cost of living and the distribution of enrollments across types of public postsecondary institutions; and (c) an overview of various information resources on state higher education finance. This report, *State Higher Education Finance FY 2006*, is available at www.sheeo.org and may be used with appropriate attribution and citation. In addition, core data and derived variables used in the SHEF study for fiscal years 1991 through 2006 are available on the SHEEO website and also through the NCHEMS-sponsored Information Center for State Higher Education Policymaking and Analysis website at www.higheredinfo.org.

Overview and Highlights

(Note: A separate *Executive Overview* of the *State Higher Education Finance FY 2006* report is available on the SHEEO website at www.sheeo.org.)

National Trends in State-Funding for Higher Education

State and local governments have made substantial financial commitments to higher education. In fiscal 1981, state and local governments combined invested about $21.4 billion for direct support for general operating expenses of public and independent higher education institutions. This investment increased to $42.1 billion by 1991, to $67.8 billion by 2001, and to $77.7 billion by 2006 (*Figure 1*).

The $77.7 billion in current support represents a $5.5 billion (7.6 percent) increase from the prior year. In addition to state and local revenue, public institutions collected net tuition revenue of $36.3 billion in 2006, for a total of $114.1 billion available to support the general operating expenses of higher education from these combined sources (See *Figure 1 and Figure 2*).

The share of total revenue for general operating expenses to higher education originating from net tuition revenue declined from 32.0 percent in 2005 to 31.9 percent in 2006. Though marginal, this change is the first annual decrease in net tuition's share of total revenue since 2000. Tuition revenue collected by independent (private, not-for-profit) and for-profit institutions are not included in this total.

Of the $77.7 billion in state and local support during 2006, 78.9 percent was allocated to the general operating expenses of public higher education (*Table 1*). Special-purpose or restricted state appropriations for research, agricultural extension, and medical education accounted for another 12.3 percent of the total, which was a decline of 0.7 percentage points from the previous year. In contrast, financial aid to students attending public institutions increased from 5.6 to 5.7 percent, while aid to students attending independent institutions declined from 2.8 percent to 2.7 percent.

The SHEF historical data indicate that constant dollar per student state and local funding for public colleges and universities rebounded in 2006. Fiscal year 2006 state and local support per full-time-equivalent student in public institutions was $6,325, up 5.1 percent from the 25-year low of $6,017 reported in FY 2005. The high point since 1980 was in fiscal 2001, when per student support was $7,371 in constant 2006 dollars. Two factors played the largest role in reversing the downward trend in FY 2006: total state support grew by 7.9 percent and enrollment growth leveled off after five years of cumulative growth totaling 17.0 percent.

Long-Term Revenue and Enrollment Patterns

1. Since fiscal 1980, FTE enrollments at public institutions of higher education increased from 7.0 million to 10.2 million.
2. In 2005, higher education appropriations (including both state and local support) per FTE reached a 25-year low in inflation adjusted terms. In 2006, these appropriations grew to $6,325, an increase of 5.1 percent from the FY 2005 level of $6,017, but still $1,046 below the peak of $7,371 in FY 2001.
3. Total revenue for public higher education (excluding research and independent operations) come primarily from state and local government and tuition. Net tuition revenue typically has increased when state and local revenue fail to keep pace with enrollment growth and inflation. In 2006 increases in state and local revenue exceeded the growth of net tuition revenue, and the share of total educational revenue from net tuition decreased for the first time since 2001.

4. Despite increased state and local support, net tuition per FTE increased by $124 (constant dollars), or 3.6 percent, in 2006. This is, however, a decrease in the rate of growth. By comparison, year-over-year increases in constant dollar net tuition revenue per FTE were $176 in 2005 (5.4 percent) and $150 in 2004 (4.8 percent).

5. Constant dollar total educational revenue per FTE declined for three years in the early 1990s from $9,414 in 1991. Thereafter, total revenue per FTE grew steadily from FY 1994 to FY 2001, reaching $10,415, or 10.6 percent higher than FY 1991. Total revenue per FTE then fell sharply (9.2 percent) from FY 2001 to FY 2005 and rebounded to $9,891 (4.6 percent) between FY 2005 and FY 2006.

6. Between 1991 and 2006, the share of total educational revenue per FTE derived from state sources declined ten percentage points from 73.9 percent to 63.9 percent.

Changes Over the Past Five Years in the States

Though subject to short term variation, total public higher education enrollments and the rate of participation have grown steadily. Especially since the turn of the 21st century, FTE enrollment at public institutions of higher education has increased at extraordinary rates. Between 2000 and 2006, the average rate of FTE enrollment growth was 3 percent each year. In the most recent fiscal year, however, enrollments leveled off, growing less than one half of one percent. Among the states, of course, both enrollment and appropriations growth rates varied widely from the national average.

7. Nationally, FTE enrollments grew 14.8 percent from FY 2001 to FY 2006, and every state experienced positive FTE enrollment growth.

8. The six states with the fastest growing enrollment (South Dakota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Kansas, Nevada, and Florida) all had five-year rates above +25 percent, while the five states with the slowest enrollment growth (Iowa, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Louisiana) all had five-year rates below +6.5 percent.

9. Per FTE total educational appropriations declined in 43 of the 50 states between 2001 and 2006. Although the range of changes (-37.9 percent to +23.0 percent) is wide, the rates of change in more than half of states clustered within +ten percentage points of the national mean.

10. Total educational revenue per FTE declined 5.0 percent on average between 2001 and 2006, though slightly more than one third of the states experienced positive growth on this measure; these states were led by New Mexico, a state in which total educational revenue per FTE expanded 27.8 percent during the period.

11. As a result of above average net tuition, 11 states (Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont) all had higher than average total revenue per FTE in spite of lower than average state and local appropriations per FTE. In contrast, due to below average net tuition, four states (California, Idaho, Illinois, and Washington) all had lower than average total funding per FTE, in spite of above average state and local appropriations per FTE. Additional state comparisons are provided in the Figures and Tables which follow.

Wealth, Taxes, and Allocations for Higher Education

Each state's unique combination of policy choices and fiscal and environmental conditions provides the framework within which higher education funding occurs. The national trends outlined below give a sense of general conditions, but individual state conditions vary widely. These data are from 1994 to 2004 and lag behind appropriations data reported elsewhere by two years.

12. Total taxable resources per capita, a statistic that captures state income and wealth, increased from $41,114 to $44,067 in current dollars between 2003 and 2004, a one-year increase of $2,953, or 7.2 percent. Per capita state and local tax revenue increased $328, or 10.6 percent over the same period, which is correspondingly reflected in the increase in the effective tax rate, 0.24 percentage points.

13. Over a ten-year period, total taxable resources per capita increased 51.8 percent, while the effective tax rate declined from 8.2 percent to 7.8 percent. On average, the nation's taxpayers have become wealthier and they are paying a smaller share of their wealth in state and local taxes.

14. The percentage allocation of state and local tax revenue to higher education increased between 1997 and 2003 but declined from 7.6 percent to 6.8 percent between 2003 and 2004.

15. While more tax revenue were collected per capita and in the aggregate during the period, larger shares of these funds were directed to other state priorities such as Medicaid, K-12 education, and corrections, instead of to higher education.

Looking Ahead

During the past 25 years, state and local support for higher education has twice "recovered" following major economic recessions to levels that exceeded previous support. Data from the last two years imply a return to this pattern of recession and recovery. In FY 2005 a 3.6 percent increase in current dollar state and local support in 2005 followed three consecutive years without a material increase. In FY 2006 state and local support grew by 7.6 percent, and the annual *Grapevine* survey at Illinois State University reports a 7.1 percent increase for FY 2007 in state appropriations. (FY 2007 data for local tax support and enrollments will not be available until next year.)

As in the past, improved economic conditions seem also to be associated with moderating short term enrollment demand. While the long term trend and federal projections indicate sustained enrollment growth for some time, the annual rate of increase dropped from 5 percent in FY 2003, to 2 percent in FY 2004 and FY 2005. The annual rate of enrollment growth then dropped again to less than 1 percent in FY 2006.

As shown in the comparative state statistics, the situation of individual states can vary dramatically from the national trends described in this report. Every state, however, faces similar questions in meeting the growing needs of its people and communities for higher education, as well as for other public services. The comparative and trend information in this study is provided to help policy leaders in every state as they determine their goals for higher education and develop a strategy for pursuing them.

State Higher Education Finance Data – Purposes and Limitations

Higher education financial analysis is essential, but using financial data can be tricky and even deceptive. This chapter is intended to help readers and users focus on some of the core purposes of interstate financial analysis, while being cognizant of limitations inherent in the data and methods.

Comparing institutions and states in expenditures per student with a reasonable degree of comparability is a difficult task. As a starting point, we should remind ourselves how different the states are, even after adjusting for population size. They have different climates, energy costs, housing costs, population densities, growth rates, resource bases, and types of economic diversification. Some have a relatively homogenous, well-educated population, while others have large numbers of disadvantaged minorities and recent immigrants. Most states have pockets of poverty, and these vary in their extent and concentration.

State higher education systems also differ. Some have many small institutions, others fewer but larger institutions. Some have many independent (privately controlled) institutions; others rely almost entirely on public institutions, and varying combinations of research universities, community colleges, and four-year universities. Across states, tuition policies and rates vary, as do the amounts and types of financial aid, which in turn affect enrollment patterns. Some states have multiple institutions that offer high-cost medical education and engineering programs, while others provide substantially more funding for research or emphasize undergraduate education.

In addition to these differences, technical factors can make interstate comparisons misleading. As one example, states differ in how they finance employee benefits, including retirement. Some pay all retirement costs to employee accounts when the benefits are earned, while others defer part of the costs until the benefits are paid. Some pay benefit costs through a state agency, while others pay from institutional budgets. Many studies of state finance try to account for such factors, but no study, including this one, can assure flawless comparisons.

The SHEF report seeks to provide—to the extent possible—comparable data and reliable methods for examining many of the most fundamental financial issues facing higher education, particularly at the state level. Its purpose is to help educators and policymakers:

- Understand the extent to which state resources for colleges and universities have kept pace with enrollment growth and inflationary cost increases;
- Examine and compare how state spending for higher education is allocated for different purposes;
- Assess trends in the proportion or “share” that students are paying for higher education;
- Gain a perspective on the funding of their state’s higher education system in the context of other states; and
- Assess the capacity of their state economy to generate revenue to support public priorities.

To help answer these questions, SHEEO collects and SHEF provides data on all state and local revenue used to support higher education, including revenue from taxes, lottery receipts, royalty revenue, and state-funded endowments. It identifies the major purposes for which these public revenue are provided, including general institutional operating expenses, state higher education agencies, student financial assistance, and support for centrally-funded research, medical education, and extension programs. SHEF’s analytic methods and tools are designed to reflect enrollment size and growth and to provide means for examining the effects of inflation over time, differences in the enrollment mix among the major public postsecondary sectors, and interstate differences in the cost of living. Description of these methods is provided at appropriate places in the report and outlined in more detail in a set of technical appendices and papers available on the SHEEO website (www.sheeo.org).

While making finance data cleaner and more comparable, these analytic methods also add complexity and risk of error. The truth is that all comparisons can claim only to be "valid, more or less," and SHEF is no exception. Analysts with knowledge of particular states probably know of other factors that should be taken into account, or that could mislead comparative analysis. SHEEO continues to welcome all efforts to improve the quality of its data and analytical tools. We urge readers and users to see it for what it is, and help us work together to improve our methods and understanding.

Many educators and policymakers (and segments of the public) may think that interstate financial analysis should specify what "appropriate" or "sufficient" funding for higher education would be. The truth is, these words are meaningful only in the context of a particular state's objectives and circumstances; national studies can only be helpful. Rather than attempting to define appropriate or sufficient funding, this study provides decision-makers with additional tools for clarifying goals and making appropriate decisions regarding higher education finance. A state satisfied with its postsecondary education system must consider what is required to sustain its scale and quality. States (and nations) working to catch up with or surpass others must take that into account. States seeking to improve their postsecondary systems must define priorities and targets for improvement. In short, state leaders, educators, and others must work together to set goals and develop strategies to achieve those goals, and then determine the amount and allocations of funds required for success.

Whether the objective is to sustain competitive advantage or to improve the postsecondary education system, money is always an issue. With additional resources, educators can serve more students at higher levels of quality. But more spending does not necessarily yield proportional increases in quantity or quality.[1] Efficiency is a thorny issue in educational finance; educators always can find good uses for additional resources, and resources always are limited. Rather than dwelling on this apparent conundrum, thoughtful educators and policymakers recognize it is highly desirable, and necessary, to achieve widespread educational attainment more cost-effectively. Increasing educational productivity without compromising quality would benefit both individuals and society. Authentic productivity gains, however, require sustained effort rather than across-the-board cuts. Productivity gains require both incentives and innovation, and real progress comes gradually.

So the question, "How much funding is enough?" has no easy answer at the state or national level. Educators and policymakers must work together to address such key questions as:

- What kind of higher education system do we want?
- What will it take, given our circumstances, to obtain and sustain such a system?
- Are we making effective use of our current investments?
- What can we afford to invest in order to meet our goals?

Good financial data and analysis cannot answer such questions, but they can certainly help.

[1] Jones, D., and Kelly, P. (2005). *A new look at the institutional component of higher education finance: A guide for evaluating performance relative to financial resources.* Boulder, CO: NCHEMS.

Sources and Uses of State-Level Funding for Higher Education

Historically and currently, higher education represents a substantial financial commitment on the part of state and local governments. Consistent SHEF data go back to 1980, when state and local governments invested about $19.4 billion in current dollar direct support for the operations of public and independent higher education institutions. In 2006, state and local support for higher education increased 7.6 percent to $77.7 billion (*Table 1*).

This section provides data and analysis on these sources of state and local government support for higher education, focusing on the period beginning in FY 1991 and providing greater detail on the most recent five years (FY 2001-FY 2006). It also provides an overview of the major uses of that support, including state support directed at (1) research, agriculture extension, and medical education; (2) student financial aid; and (3) independent (private, not-for-profit) institutions.

SHEF also reports on tuition revenue at public institutions (both gross tuition "assessments" and net of specific types of student aid and waivers). This has two important purposes: (1) to provide alternative ways of monitoring the growing importance of tuition revenue in higher education finance, and (2) as an indicator of total revenue available through the combination of state funding and public sector tuition. This total, which reached $114.1 billion in FY 2006 (*Figure 1*), is important to monitor for changes in total amount, composition, and relative to enrollments over time. *Figure 2* displays sources of revenue for FY 2005.

Appendix A provides more detailed data and tables on state-by-state sources and uses of higher education funding for fiscal year 2006 (*Tables A1-A6*). As noted in the examples below, revenue sources vary considerably across states and from the national averages.

Sources of State and Local Government Funding

As shown on *Table 1*, state and local governments provided $77.7 billion to higher education in 2006. Of this total:

- State sources accounted for 91.0 percent, with 88.0 percent coming from appropriations from state tax revenue.
- Non-tax appropriations, mostly from state lotteries, make up a small, rapidly growing portion of state funds, increasing from $0.9 billion in fiscal 2002 to $1.8 billion in fiscal 2006.
- Local appropriations accounted for 9.0 percent. Twenty-nine states had some local tax support for higher education.
- Within state support, revenue from non-tax sources such as lotteries accounted for 2.3 percent. Georgia reported the greatest reliance on non-tax revenue, at 20.1 percent of state and local revenue.
- State-funded endowment earnings, a source for higher education revenue in ten states, accounted for another 0.4 percent.
- Oil and mineral extraction fees or other lease income (generally not appropriated) accounted for 0.2 percent. Wyoming reported the greatest reliance on such support, at 18.6 percent of state and local revenue.

Table 1

Major Sources and Uses of State and Local Government Support, Fiscal 2002-2006 (current dollars)

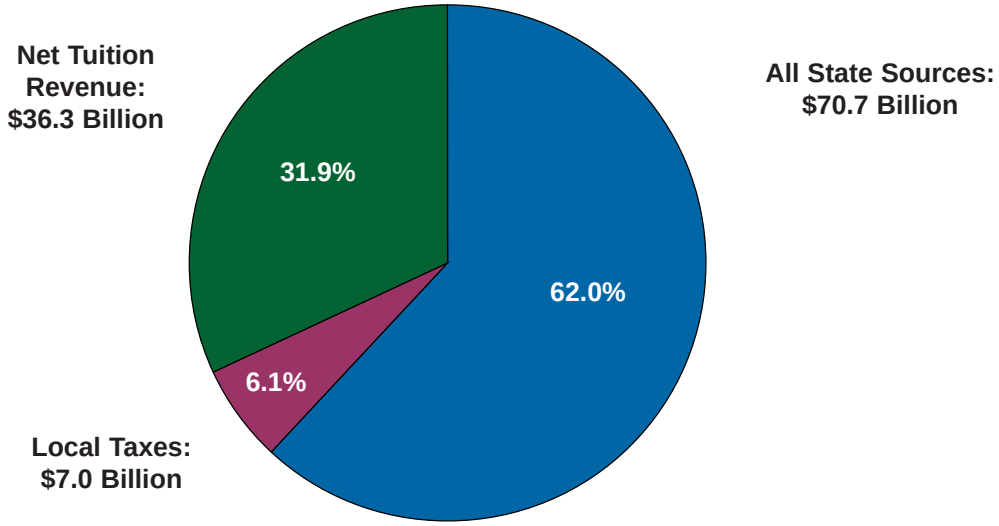
Sources	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
State					
Tax Appropriations[1]	63,427,900,008	62,071,170,645	61,205,432,340	63,356,712,068	68,384,388,118
Appropriated Non-Tax Support	882,529,620	1,209,848,554	1,341,539,185	1,668,699,247	1,795,315,572
Non-Appropriated Support	141,478,695	134,061,020	128,093,406	162,566,921	181,314,944
State-Funded Endowment Earnings	251,933,100	259,669,422	275,806,052	291,937,357	303,048,575
Other[2]	29,822,978	37,406,458	60,317,319	73,570,705	78,589,923
State Total	64,733,664,401	63,712,156,099	63,011,188,302	65,553,486,298	70,742,657,132
Local Tax Appropriations	5,884,285,841	6,299,622,529	6,675,222,555	6,652,163,871	6,978,348,651
Total	$70,617,950,242	$70,011,778,628	$69,686,410,857	$72,205,650,169	$77,721,005,783
Uses	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
Research-Agric-Medical	9,653,470,212	9,366,742,838	9,233,030,246	9,379,936,655	9,576,889,453
Public Student Aid[3]	2,740,394,976	3,249,544,629	3,601,770,033	4,014,188,482	4,453,840,290
Out-of-State Student Aid	22,992,457	29,401,580	31,894,734	33,947,112	34,657,080
Independent Student Aid[4]	1,778,373,978	1,888,790,949	1,931,127,807	1,985,144,454	2,063,301,258
Independent Institutions	263,955,859	262,794,258	264,562,875	254,572,454	259,793,602
General Public Operations	56,158,762,760	55,214,504,374	54,624,025,162	56,537,861,012	61,332,524,100
Total	$70,617,950,242	$70,011,778,628	$69,686,410,857	$72,205,650,169	$77,721,005,783
(Percentages)					
Sources	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
State					
Tax Appropriations[1]	89.8%	88.7%	87.8%	87.7%	88.0%
Appropriated Non-Tax Support	1.2%	1.7%	1.9%	2.3%	2.3%
Non-Appropriated Support	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
State-Funded Endowment Earnings	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Other[2]	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
State Total	91.7%	91.0%	90.4%	90.8%	91.0%
Local Tax Appropriations	8.3%	9.0%	9.6%	9.2%	9.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Uses	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
Research-Agric-Medical	13.7%	13.4%	13.2%	13.0%	12.3%
Public Student Aid[3]	3.9%	4.6%	5.2%	5.6%	5.7%
Out-of-State Student Aid	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Independent Student Aid[4]	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
Independent Institutions	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
General Public Operations	79.5%	78.9%	78.4%	78.3%	78.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Notes:
1. State Tax Appropriations include administered funds and prior multi-year appropriations.
2. Other State Support includes state financial aid appropriations directed to non-sheeo agencies.
3. Public Student Aid is state appropriated student financial aid for public institution tuition and fees. Includes aid appropriated outside the recognized state student aid program(s). Some respondents could not separate tuition aid from aid for living expenses.
4. Independent Student Aid is state assistance to students attending independent institutions.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Figure 1

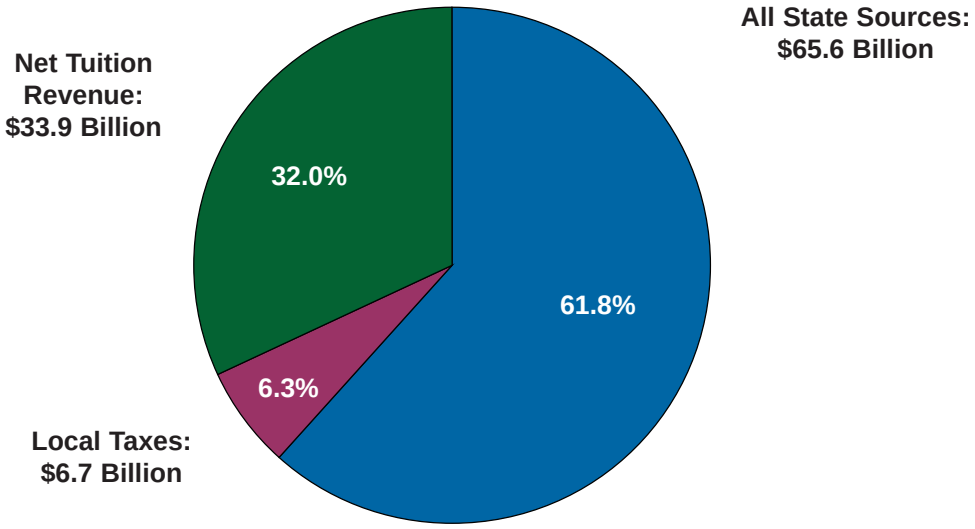
Fiscal 2006, State, Local and Net Tuition Revenue Supporting General Operating Expenses of Higher Education, U.S., Current Dollars



FY 2006: $114.1 Billion

Figure 2

Fiscal 2005, State, Local and Net Tuition Revenue Supporting General Operating Expenses of Higher Education, U.S., Current Dollars



FY 2005: $106.1 Billion

Source: *SHEEO State Higher Education Finance (SHEF)*

Uses of State and Local Government Funding

The $77.7 billion in 2006 state and local government funding for higher education was provided to support the following categories of uses:

- $61.3 billion (78.9 percent) was revenue available for general operating expenses of public higher education institutions.
- Special-purpose appropriations for research, agricultural extension, and medical education accounted for $9.6 billion, or 12.3 percent.
- State-funded student financial aid programs constituted 8.4 percent of the total, including state-funded programs to students attending independent as well as public institutions.
- The remaining 0.3 percent was in direct support of independent institutions in the 14 states with such state-funded programs.

In 2006, state and local support increased 7.6 percent from the previous year. Within this increase, there was a 8.5 percent year-to-year increase in general operating support for public institutions, a 8.6 percent increase in state support for student financial aid, and a 2.1 percent increase in support for the combined category of research-agriculture-medicine. This pattern also held between 2002 and 2005, when the most rapidly growing use of state funding was student financial aid. State aid for students at public institutions increased from 3.9 to 5.7 percent of total state and local support, while aid to students at independent institutions grew from 2.5 to 2.7 percent of the total.

In total during 2006, 3.0 percent of state and local funds went towards independent institutions and their students (financial aid and institutional operations). The percentage of individual state funding for higher education dedicated to independent institutions ranged widely, however, from zero in many states to 10.9 percent in Pennsylvania.

There also is wide variation across states in the proportion of state funding dedicated to the operation of research, agricultural, and medical programs and services. (Local sources are excluded from this calculation since they are not used for these purposes.) In 2006 this proportion ranged from zero in one state to 28.1 percent in Mississippi (*Table A-2*). Nationally, the current total of $9.6 billion in research/agricultural/medical funding included the following:

- 44.0 percent for medical schools, with an additional 17.7 percent for teaching hospitals and public patient care.
- 18.4 percent for research centers, laboratories, and institutes.
- 19.9 percent for agricultural experiment stations and cooperative extension services.

Net Tuition Revenue at Public Institutions

Among the important, policy-relevant financial issues needing good data and analysis are the increased reliance on tuition revenue to support the services provided by higher education, and the related need to examine tuition as a source of revenue net of certain types of financial aid, discounts, and waivers.

SHEF uses several methods to address these questions. As defined in the data collection instrument, states calculate and report annual estimates for gross tuition and fee revenue. These gross revenue estimates reflect calculated “assessments” for tuition and mandatory fees at public institutions based on rates and credit-hour enrollments. Across all states, these gross tuition and fee assessments in public postsecondary institutions totaled $46.2 billion in fiscal year 2006. After subtracting state-funded public financial aid, institutional discounts and waivers, and tuition and fees paid by medical school students, the net tuition revenue available to support “general operating costs” was $36.3 billion, equal to 78.7 percent of gross assessments.

The resulting net tuition revenue are reported for fiscal years 2002-2006 on *Table 2* and graphically displayed for 2006 in *Figure 1*:

- Of the $114.1 billion in revenue from these sources available for general operating expenses of higher education in 2006, state support provided 62.0 percent, local tax support provided 6.1 percent, and net tuition revenue provided 31.9 percent.
- These revenue components vary substantially across states. Eighteen states derive more than 40 percent of general operations support from tuition (with a high of 71.3 percent in Vermont); eight states derive less than 20 percent – including California at 15.6 percent. (*Table A-5*)
- Nationally, the proportion of total educational revenue derived from net tuition declined in the most recent year from 36.4 percent in 2005 to the current level of 36.1 percent. (*Figure 5*)
- In constant dollar terms, since 2002 total state and local government support decreased by 3.2 percent, while net tuition revenue increased nearly 29 percent.

Table 2

SHEF Revenue by Fund Source, Fiscal 2002-2006
(Current and Constant Dollars, in thousands)

Current Dollars in Thousands					
Source	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
Government Support	70,618,132	70,011,779	69,686,411	72,205,650	77,721,006
State	64,733,846	63,712,156	63,011,188	65,553,486	70,742,657
Local	5,884,286	6,299,623	6,675,223	6,652,164	6,978,349
Net Tuition Revenue	24,843,768	27,544,658	30,574,949	33,913,889	36,336,540
Total	95,461,901	97,556,437	100,261,360	106,119,539	114,057,546
Constant Dollars in Thousands					
Source	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
Government Support	80,313,889	77,155,510	74,145,573	74,381,865	77,721,006
State	73,621,700	70,213,098	67,043,210	67,529,211	70,742,657
Local	6,692,189	6,942,412	7,102,363	6,852,654	6,978,349
Net Tuition Revenue	28,254,778	30,355,209	32,531,408	34,936,024	36,336,540
Total	108,568,667	107,510,719	106,676,982	109,317,889	114,057,546
Percent of Total					
Source	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
Government Support	74.0%	71.8%	69.5%	68.0%	68.1%
State	67.8%	65.3%	62.8%	61.8%	62.0%
Local	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%	6.3%	6.1%
Net Tuition Revenue	26.0%	28.2%	30.5%	32.0%	31.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *Components may not add to total and percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.*
Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

The combination of state government support, local tax appropriations, and tuition revenue constitute the principal revenue sources to support instructional programs at public institutions. Non-state and non-tuition revenue sources are the principal means of funding for auxiliary enterprises, research, hospital operations, and other non-instructional programs and services.

Estimates made on the basis of institutional data reported to the National Center for Education Statistics indicate that the proportion of public institution revenue from tuition varies substantially. At public, two-year institutions, on average just over 75 percent of educational operating revenue are derived from state or local sources, with the remaining 25 percent coming from tuition revenue. At public four-year institutions, on average well over 40 percent of educational operating revenue are derived from tuition, with the remainder from state and other sources.

State support remains central to supporting educational services, although its importance tends to get lost in the complex budgets of large institutions. Even in public research universities, the combination of state support and tuition remain the dominant revenue sources for instructional programs, and public support generally exceeds that provided through student charges. Multiple other sources of revenue received and used by research universities are associated with sponsored research and contracts, auxiliary enterprises, and hospitals and other medical activities. These activities may complement and enhance instruction, but they are typically expected to be mostly, or entirely, financially self-supporting.

Patterns and Relationships in Higher Education Revenue and Enrollments

This chapter combines higher education finance data with data on enrollments, inflation, and other factors to analyze patterns and relationships in higher education revenue per student over time. It is important to keep in mind, however, that these national trends are aggregations of 50 different state patterns, each with its own characteristics and variations. Both national trends and interstate differences, which are the focus of the next chapter, are important in understanding current conditions as well as longer term changes in higher education finance.

An Overview of Trends and Patterns in State Higher Education Finance Data

Figure 3 illustrates graphically the trends and relationships between state funding and enrollments in higher education nationally over the past 27 years. The light-brown bars show the pattern of total higher education enrollment growth based on full-time-equivalent (FTE) counts. Overlying this bar graph, the continuous blue line tracks total state and local government support (minus funding for research, agriculture and medical education) on a per student basis at constant (inflation-adjusted) dollar values. The top, dark red line tracks per student total educational revenue, defined as per student state and local support plus net tuition revenue at public institutions.

The interaction of accelerating enrollment growth, underlying inflation, and variable patterns in public funding nationally contributed to a 25-year low in state and local per student support for higher education in 2005. Public funding per FTE rebounded in 2006, as a result of increased appropriations and slower enrollment growth. Other notable trends, patterns, and turning points illustrated in *Figure 3* include the following:

Enrollments

- Total higher education enrollments increased gradually between 1980 and 2000, accelerating as a result of national economic recessions (indicated by blue-gray bars) and subsequently slowing as the employment picture improved.
- Beginning in 2000, enrollment growth accelerated resulting in an unprecedented 17.9 percent increase by 2005, reflecting both demographic trends (larger high school graduate cohorts) and increasing rates of participation for both high school graduates and in participation by adults.
- In the most recent fiscal year, enrollments in public higher education leveled off, growing less than one half of one percent.

State and Local Support

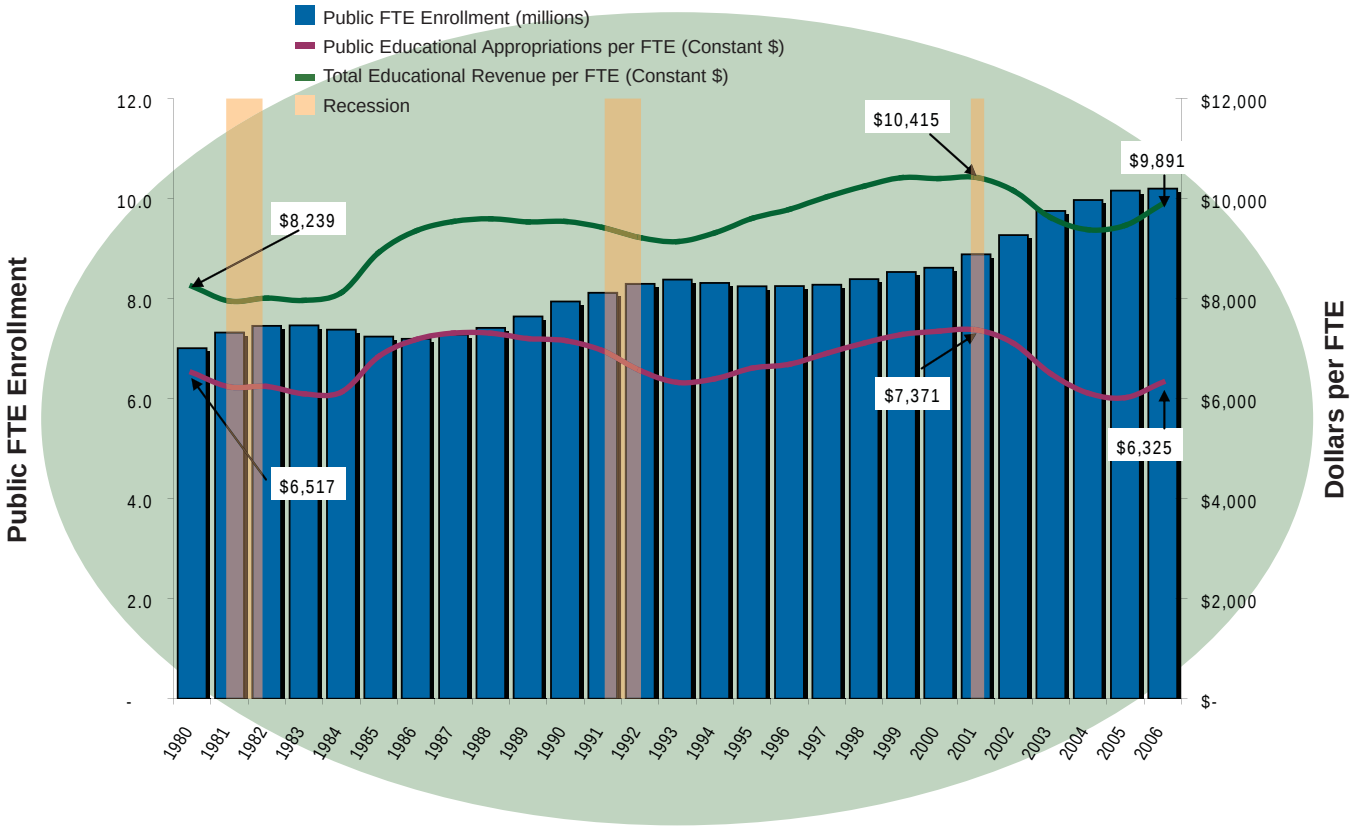
- Historically, state and local support per student has been shaped by the post-recession combination of constrained tax support and enrollment growth.
- Declines in state and local support per student in the early 1980s and 90s were followed by substantial recovery later in these decades, when budgets improved and enrollments stabilized.
- In constant dollar terms, state and local support increased from $6,517 in FY 1980 to a high of $7,371 in FY 2001, more than recovering the declines that occurred following two national recessions.
- In the most recent five-year period, state and local support per student fell 10.9 percent to the current level of $6,325, which is an improvement from the $6,017 available in 2005, but lower in constant dollar terms compared to most years since 1980.

Total Educational Revenue (including net public tuition)

- Tuition increased steadily as a proportion of total educational revenue (as defined by SHEF) from approximately 21 percent in 1980 to more that 36 percent in 2006.
- In constant dollar values, revenue available per student to support general education operations increased from $8,239 in FY 1980 to $9,537 in 1990, to a high of $10,415 in FY 2001 (from public sources and public institution tuition combined).
- Since 2001, total revenue available decreased to $9,891, due to continuing enrollment growth combined with lower-levels of state and local support.

Figure 3

Non-Medical FTE, Educational Appropriations per FTE, and Total Educational Revenue per FTE, in Public Higher Education, U.S., Fiscal 1980-2006



Note: *Constant 2006 dollars adjusted by SHEEO Higher Education Cost Adjustment.*

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Examining the Data and Patterns in More Detail

Table 3 provides greater detail on these numbers and calculations for selected years since 1991 for public higher education institutions. The rows in *Table 3* show the data used in SHEF to calculate *total educational revenue per student*, a key indicator of the financial resources available to support public college and university access and educational programs at the state level. In simplified language, total educational revenue is calculated using the following components and methods:

1. Total state and local funding for public institutions include tax appropriations, non-tax and non-appropriated direct support, and earnings from state-funded endowments.
2. State appropriations for research, agriculture, and medical education are separately identified and subtracted from total state funding to reflect revenue available for general institutional support and educational purposes.
3. Net tuition revenue at public institutions are calculated by subtracting state-funded student aid (included above) and other tuition discounts or waivers from an estimate of gross tuition assessments based on tuition rates and credit hours at public institutions.
4. Annual public institution enrollment counts are equal to one student enrolled full-time for one academic year (full-time-equivalent) based on all credit or contact hours in degree or certificate granting programs.
5. State educational appropriations per student are based on state and local funding net of research, agriculture, and medical appropriations divided by FTE enrollments.
6. Net tuition revenue per student are based on the calculations in #3 above divided by FTE enrollments.
7. Total educational revenue per student reflect the combination of educational appropriations and net tuition revenue per FTE.
8. These components are reported in both current dollar values for each year, and converted to constant dollar values using the SHEEO Higher Education Cost Adjustment.

Technical definitions for these terms and procedures are provided in Appendices to this report.

Table 3

Total Educational Revenue, U.S., Selected Years Fiscal 1991-2006
(in billions for Public Institutions only)

(Current Dollars in Billions)	1991	1996	2001	2003	2006
State Support[1]	39.1	43.6	59.6	60.5	67.0
Local Appropriations	3.0	4.1	5.4	6.3	7.0
State and Local Total[2]	42.1	47.7	65.0	66.8	74.0
Net Tuition Revenue	12.4	18.4	23.0	27.5	36.3
State & Local plus Net Tuition	54.5	66.2	88.0	94.3	110.4
Allocated to Research-Agricultural-Medical	(7.1)	(8.0)	(9.3)	(9.4)	(9.6)
Total Educational Revenue[3]	47.4	58.2	78.7	85.0	100.8
FTE Enrollment	8,110,716	8,244,339	8,879,731	9,744,164	10,189,752
Net Tuition Revenue per FTE	$1,528	$2,236	$2,592	$2,827	$3,566
Total Educational Revenue per FTE	$5,846	$7,063	$8,867	$8,719	$9,891
(Constant Dollars in Billions)	**1991**	**1996**	**2001**	**2003**	**2006**
State Support[1]	62.9	60.4	70.1	66.7	67.0
Local Appropriations	4.9	5.7	6.3	6.9	7.0
State and Local Total[2]	67.8	66.1	76.4	73.6	74.0
Net Tuition Revenue	20.0	25.5	27.0	30.4	36.3
State & Local plus Net Tuition	87.7	91.6	103.4	104.0	110.4
Allocated to Research-Agricultural-Medical	(11.4)	(11.0)	(10.9)	(10.3)	(9.6)
Total Educational Revenue[3]	76.4	80.6	92.5	93.6	100.8
FTE Enrollment	8,110,716	8,244,339	8,879,731	9,744,164	10,189,752
Net Tuition Revenue per FTE	$2,460	$3,095	$3,045	$3,115	$3,566
Total Educational Revenue per FTE	$9,414	$9,777	$10,415	$9,609	$9,891

Notes:
1. Gross state support less aid to independent institutions for student financial aid, operating expenses, and capital.
2. Components may not add to total due to rounding.
3. Total Educational Revenue supports the education of non-medical FTE students.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

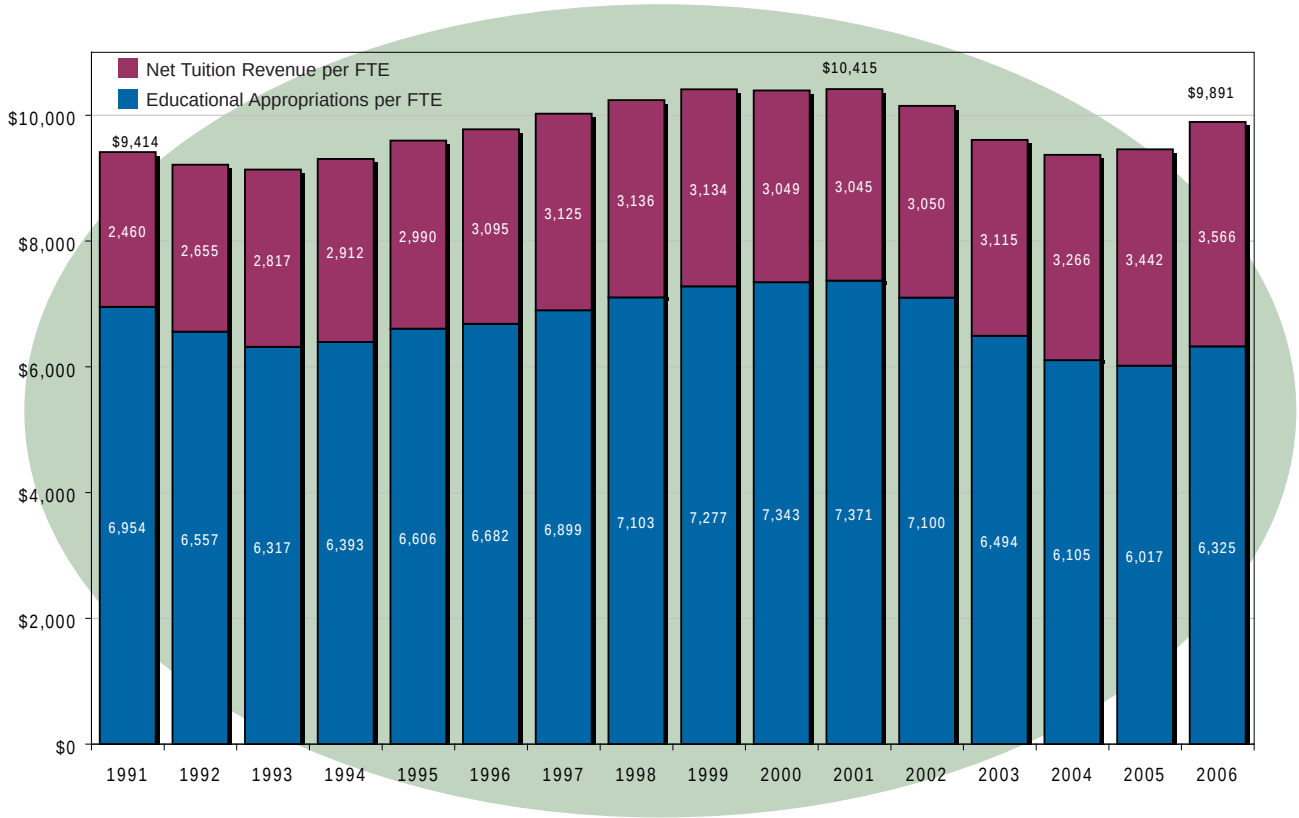
As shown in *Figure 4*, net tuition revenue have grown most rapidly as a percentage of total educational revenue in public institutions during periods when constant dollar state support per student declined. Nationally, net tuition accounted for just over 20 percent total educational revenue in 1980, increasing to about 25 percent in 1984, which followed the recession of 1981-82. Net tuition revenue remained near that level through the rest of the 1980s (*Figure 5*). Following the recession of 1990-91, net tuition revenue's share of educational revenue grew rapidly to 31 percent, where it stayed through the 1990s. After the relatively short recession in 2001, net tuition revenue's share of total education revenue climbed to its current level of nearly 36 percent.

In the aggregate and on a per student basis, state and local support grew in 2006, aided by slowing enrollment growth. During 2006, 37 states increased aggregate, constant dollar funding in the aggregate figure with constant dollars, and 35 states witnesses the real growth on a per student basis. Preliminary data (based on *Grapevine* data at www.grapevine.ilstu.edu) for the current and next fiscal years appear to indicate continued recovery in state funding for higher education, at least in the near term.

These relationships between state support and tuition revenue have received substantial public attention, particularly in recent years. Some observers have suggested that states are abandoning their historical commitment to public higher education. National data and more careful attention to variable state conditions (see the following sections) strongly suggest that such a broad observation is not justified by the available data. It is also not consistent with the stated intentions of state policymakers.

Figure 4

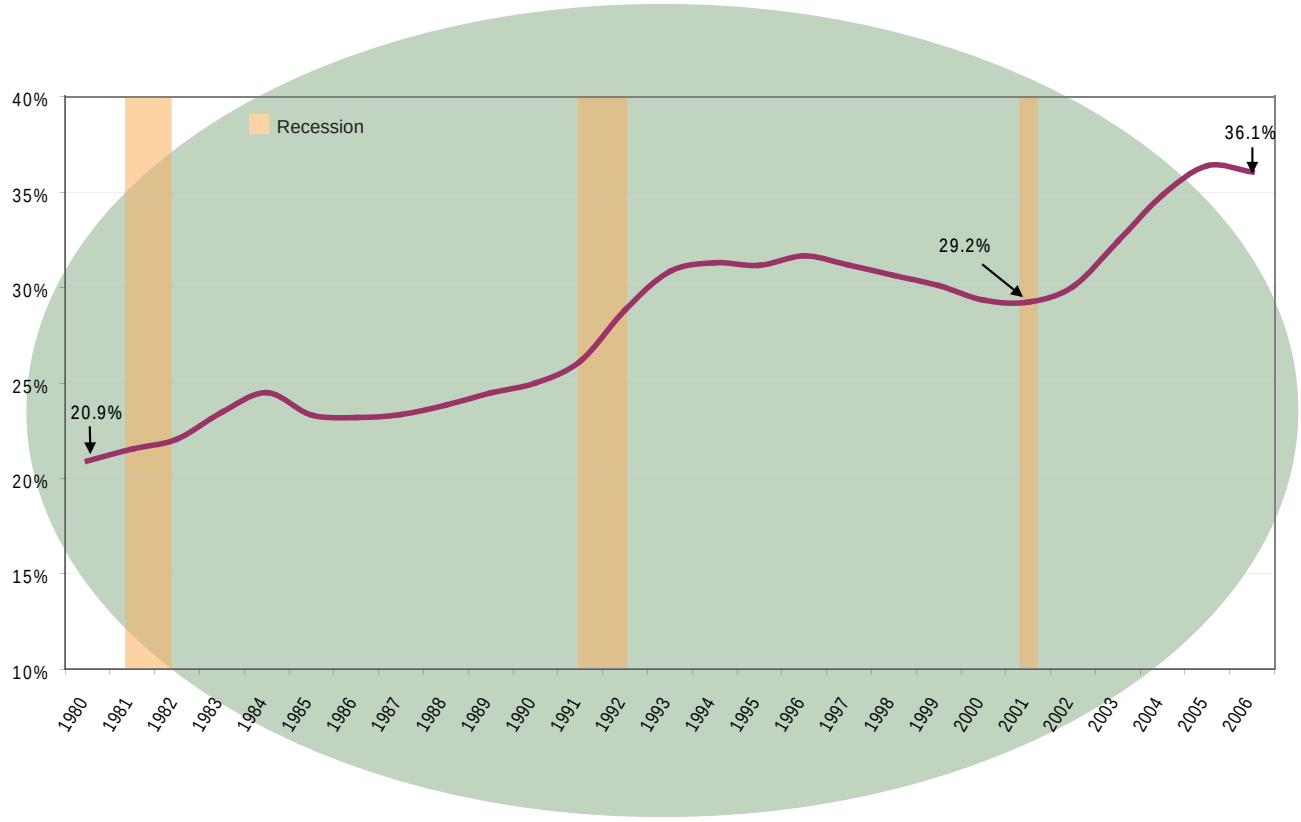
Total Educational Revenue per FTE by Component, U.S., Fiscal 1991-2006



Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Figure 5

Net Tuition as a Percent of Public Higher Education Total Educational Revenue, U.S., Fiscal 1980-2006



Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Interstate Comparisons – Making Sense Of Many Variables

National averages and trends often mask substantial variation and important differences across the 50 states. This section provides ways to examine interstate differences more closely. First, it explains adjustments in the SHEF analysis to reflect two significant factors, differences in the cost of living and level of enrollment among different categories of institutions. Next, it illustrates differences across single variables or "domains" of higher education financing, for example rates of enrollment growth or the varying proportions of public versus tuition financing. Third, it compares or "locates" states in relation to one another across two variables or dimensions of higher education finance; for example, taking into account both where a state currently stands in its support for higher education and whether the level of support has been decreasing or increasing relative to other states.

SHEF Adjustments Affecting Interstate Comparisons

Many factors affect the decisions and relative positions of states in their funding of higher education, and no comparative analysis can take all of these into account. Funding decisions are influenced by structural and policy differences, including the size and types of institutions, how functions and costs vary, and how historical, fiscal, even cultural factors may influence tuition levels and financial aid. In addition there are more technical differences reflecting the ways states fund faculty and employee benefits, or support special functions like research, agricultural extension, and medical education and services.

It is important to take into account the most basic of these differences, to "adjust" interstate data to make comparisons as useful and meaningful as possible. The SHEF analysis makes two such adjustments in order to take into account differences in the cost of living across states and the public postsecondary enrollment mix among different types of institutions.

Table A-8 in *Appendix A* shows the impact of SHEF cost-of-living and enrollment mix adjustments, by state, on fiscal 2006 data on total educational revenue per FTE. These adjustments tend to draw states toward the national mean; for example states with a high cost-of-living also tend to support higher education at above average levels, in which case the SHEF adjustment reduces this difference. The size and direction of these adjustments vary across states. In brief:

- In states where the cost-of-living exceeds the national average, dollars per FTE are adjusted downward (e.g., Massachusetts). In states where the cost-of-living is below the national average, dollars per FTE are adjusted upward (e.g., Mississippi).
- If the proportion of enrollments in higher cost institutions (e.g., research institutions) exceeds the national average, the dollars per FTE are adjusted downward. In states with a relatively inexpensive enrollment mix (e.g., more community colleges), the dollars per FTE are adjusted upward.
- Dollars per FTE are adjusted upward the most in states with an inexpensive enrollment mix and low cost-of-living (e.g., Arkansas). The reverse is true for states that possess both a more expensive enrollment mix and a higher cost-of-living (e.g., Colorado). In some states, the two factors cancel each other (e.g., Washington).

Comparing States across Single Dimensions or Variables

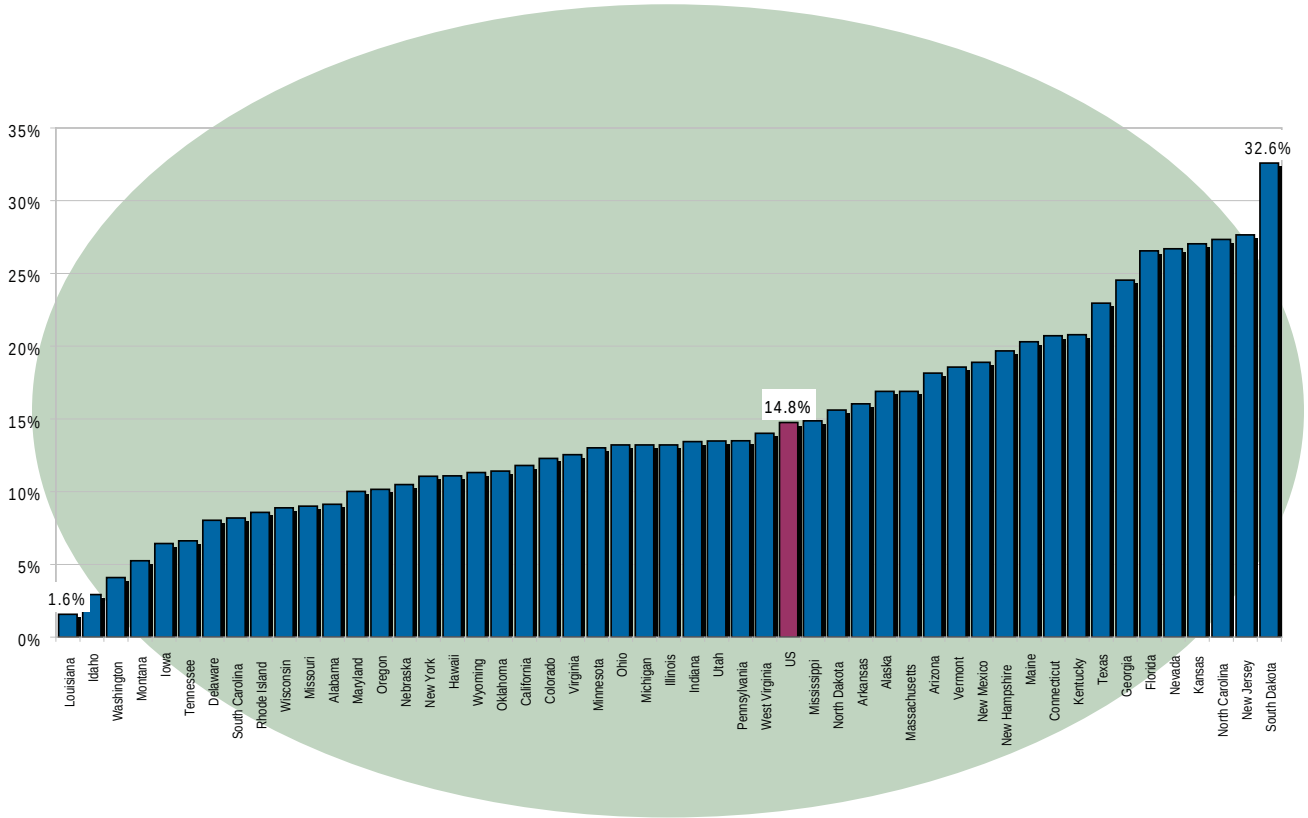
States demonstrate substantial variation around national averages across the data and indicators used in SHEF. *Figures 6-11* below illustrate the characteristics and extent of these variations with respect to: higher education enrollment growth, total state and local appropriations, the proportion of tuition-derived revenue, total revenue available for public educational programs, and current funding in the context of each state's average national position over the past 27 years.

Figure 6 shows change in Full-Time-Equivalent enrollment in public higher education by state between 2001 and 2006.

- All 50 states have seen increases in public higher education enrollments since 2002, and in only 12 states was growth in the past five years less than 10 percent.
- The 20 states in which enrollment growth exceeded the national average of 14.8 percent include both large and small states, high and low population growth states, and several states (for example, the Dakotas) where enrollments increased out of proportion to overall population changes.
- Technical corrections occasionally affect comparisons. For instance, the rapid growths in Kansas and New Jersey are partially due to the inclusion of Summer FTE for the first time in FY 2006.

Figure 6

Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment in Public Higher Education
Percent Change by State, Fiscal 2001-2006



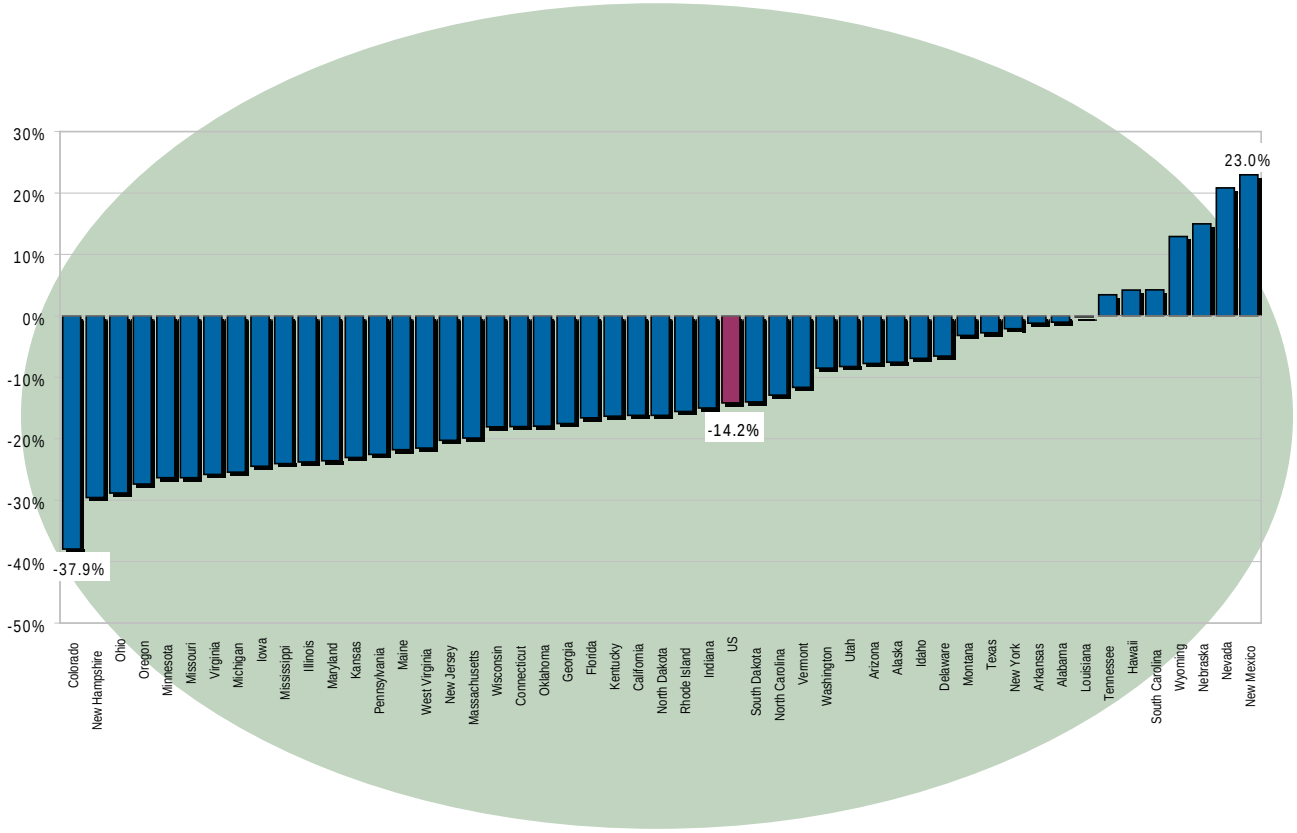
Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Figure 7 shows the percent change by state in public higher education appropriations per FTE student between 2001 and 2006.

- Only seven states increased per student support for public institutions during this five-year period, and only two states (New Mexico and Nevada) by more than 20 percent.
- On average, states decreased per student appropriations to public higher education by 14.2 percent.
- Eight states decreased per student public appropriations by 25 percent or more. Colorado trailed all states with a 38 percent decline.

Figure 7

Public Higher Education Appropriations per FTE
Percent Change by State, Fiscal 2001-2006



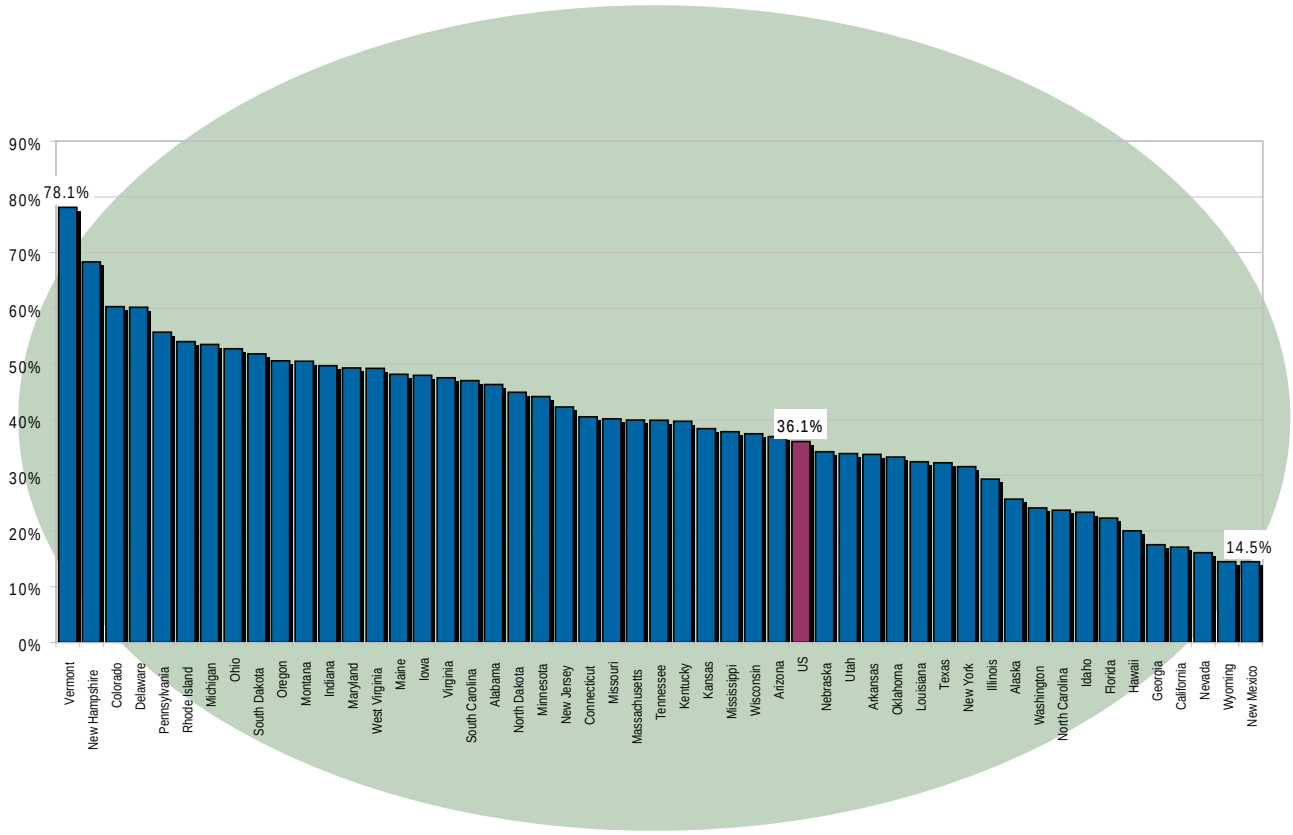
Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Figure 8 shows net tuition revenue as a percent of public higher education total educational revenue, by state for fiscal year 2006.

- There is wide dispersion of states around the national average of 36.1 percent of educational revenue, from a low of 14.5 percent in New Mexico to a high of 78.1 percent in Vermont.
- Thirty-one states derive a higher-than-average proportion of educational revenue from tuition sources.
- Only 19 states, including several large states, derive less than the 36.1 percent national average.

Figure 8

Net Tuition as a Percent of Public Higher Education Total Educational Revenue by State, Fiscal 2006



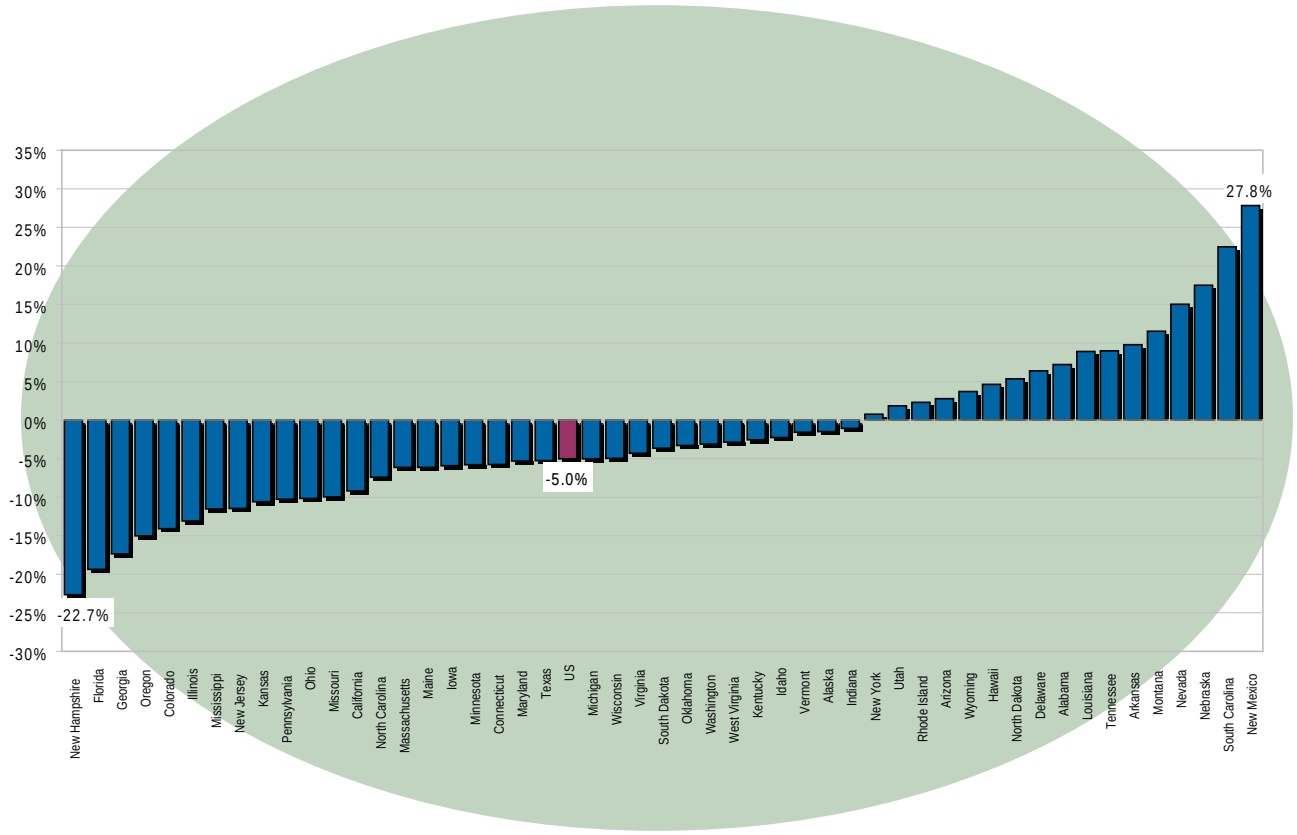
Source: SHEEO SHEF

Figure 9 shows the percent change by state in total educational revenue per FTE in public higher education, fiscal 2001-2006.

- Seventeen states increased total educational revenue per student, led by New Mexico with a 27.8 percent increase.
- In 12 states, total educational revenue decreased but by less than the national average of 5.0 percent.
- The remaining 21 states decreased total educational appropriations by more than the average 5.0 percent.

Figure 9

Total Educational Revenue per FTE in Public Higher Education
Percent Change by State, Fiscal 2001-2006



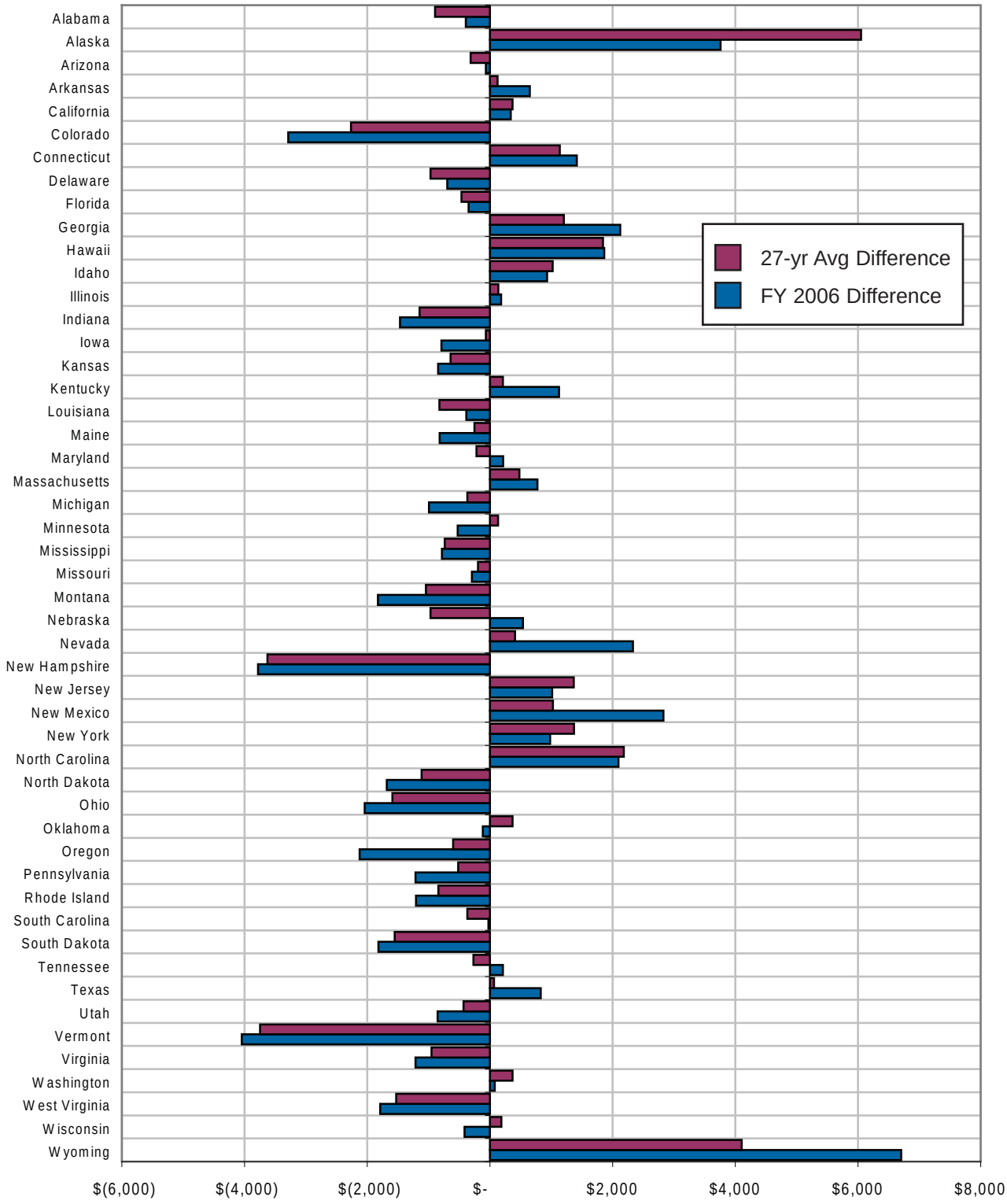
Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Figure 10 compares educational appropriations per FTE mean differences from the U.S. average over the long term (1980-2006) with those from the most recent year (2006).

- In FY 2006, 20 states increased educational appropriations per FTE compared to their historical averages.
- Compared to the national mean, Wyoming's FY 2006 educational appropriations per FTE were highest, while Vermont's were lowest. FY 2006 appropriations levels in Vermont were comparatively close to its long-term position relative to the national average. Wyoming's FY 2006 appropriations per FTE are even higher than its long-term position above the national average, reflecting recent growth in state support.

Figure 10

Educational Appropriations per FTE:
Differences from Mean, 27-year Average and FY 2006, Constant Dollars



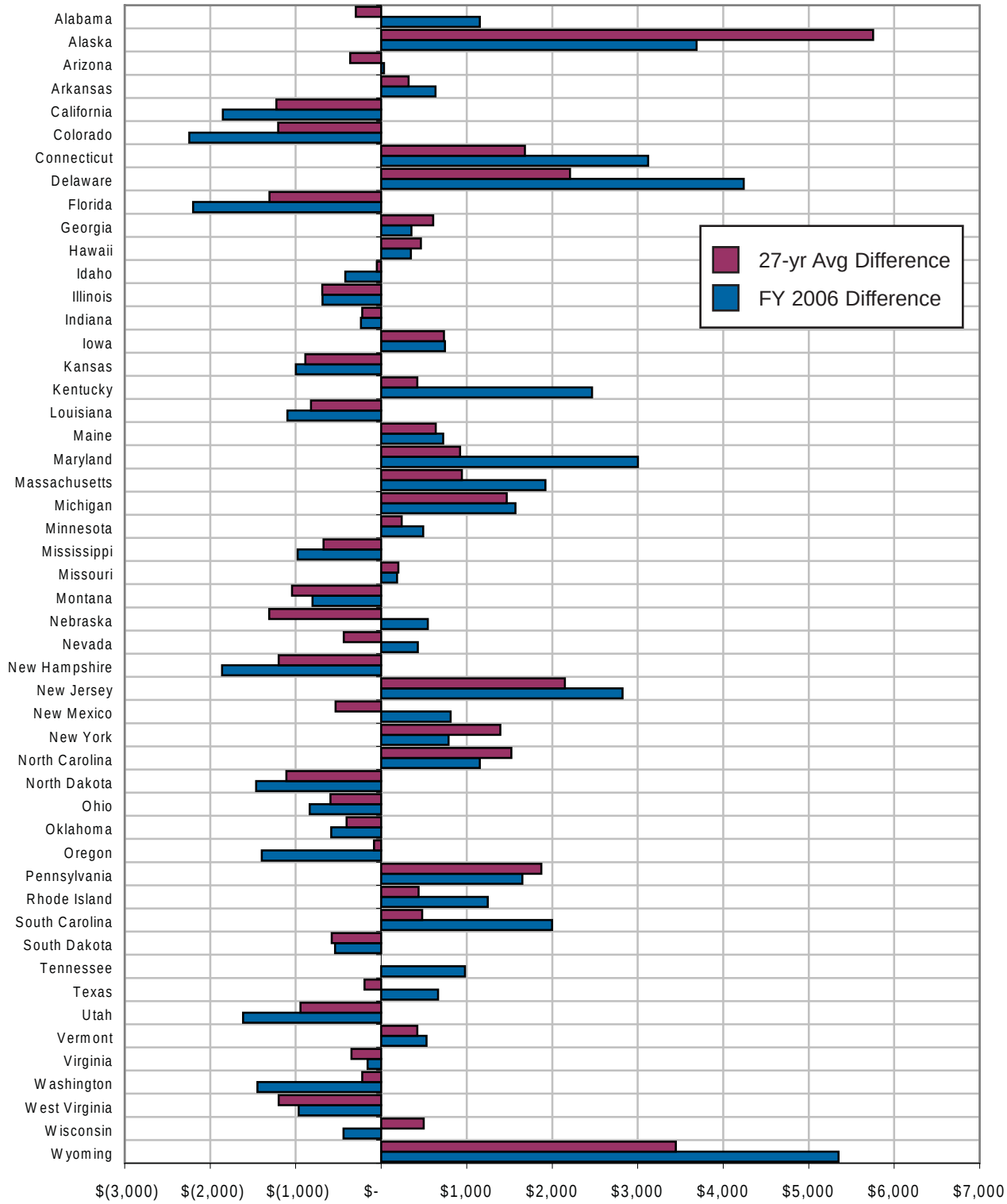
Note: *All dollars are adjusted by HECA, Cost of Living Adjustment, and Enrollment Mix.*
Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Figure 11 compares total educational revenue per FTE mean differences from the U.S. average over the long term (1980-2006) with those from the most recent year (2006).

- In FY 2006, 27 states increased total educational revenue per FTE compared to their historical averages.
- Compared to the national mean, Wyoming's FY 2006 total educational revenue per FTE was highest, while Colorado's was lowest. Wyoming's FY 2006 revenue reflect substantial growth above its long term position, and Colorado's FY 2006 revenue reflect a substantial decrease from its long term position.
- When compared alongside one another, *Figure 10 and Figure 11* demonstrate the effect tuition and fees policies have on higher education finance. As a result of above average net tuition, 11 states (Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont) all had higher than average total revenue per FTE in spite of lower than average state and local appropriations per FTE. In contrast, due to below average net tuition, four states (California, Idaho, Illinois, and Washington) all had lower than average total funding per FTE, in spite of above average state and local appropriations per FTE.

Figure 11

Total Educational Revenue per FTE:
Differences from Mean, 27-year Average and FY 2006, Constant Dollars



Note: *All dollars are adjusted by HECA, Cost of Living Adjustment, and Enrollment Mix.*
Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Comparing States on Two Dimensions

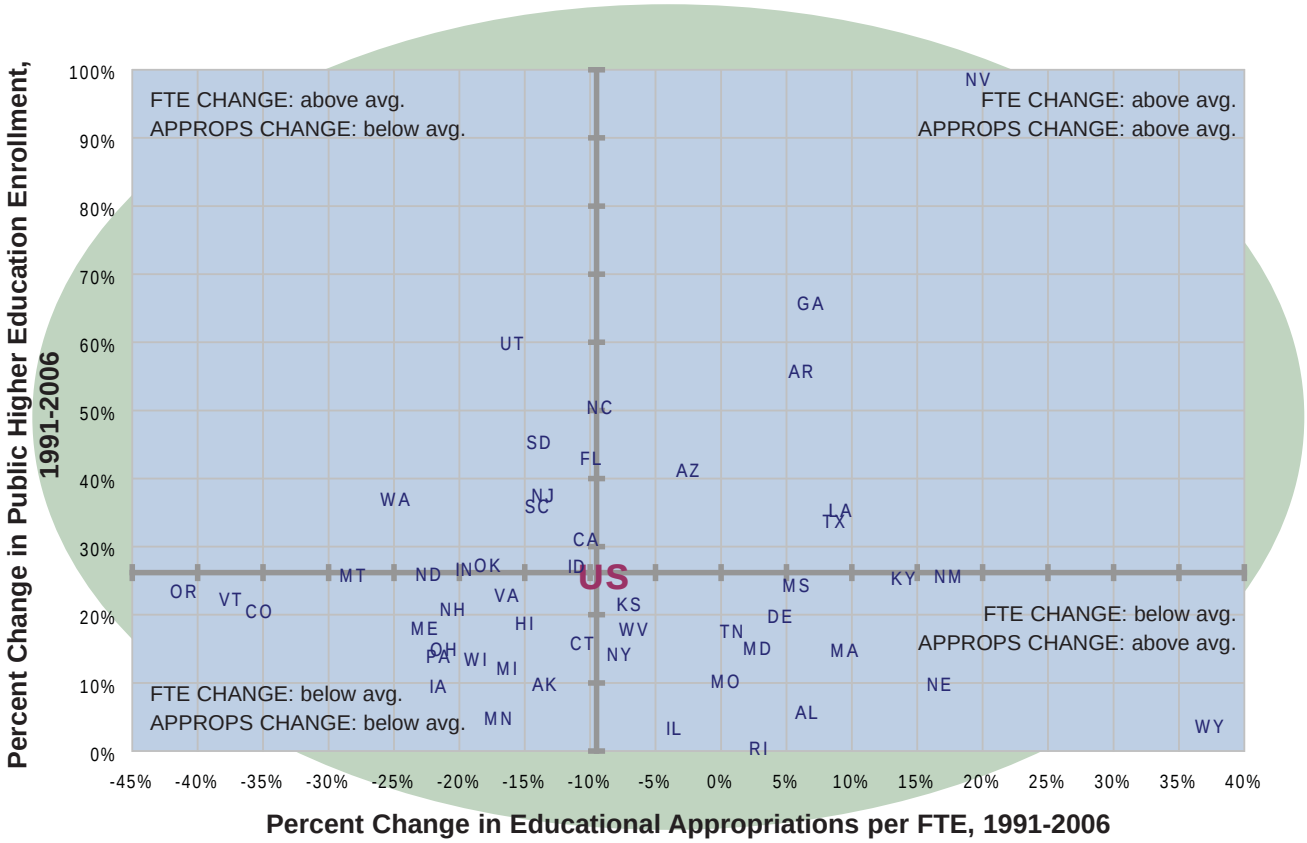
In this section, SHEF data are plotted along two dimensions to compare states with respect to two trends or variables at once. For example, analysts and policymakers might want to know not just where a state stands relative to others in terms of higher education support, but whether the state is gaining or losing over time relative to others.

In the first such analysis (*Figure 12*), the vertical axis displays the public higher education enrollment growth in each state from 1991 to 2006. Data points on the horizontal axis demonstrate each state's percent change in educational appropriations per student for the same time period.

- For states in the upper right quadrant, changes in public system enrollments and in educational appropriations per FTE exceeded the national average between 1991 and 2006.
- For states in the lower right quadrant, changes in educational appropriations per FTE from 1991 to 2006 exceeded the national average, while changes in enrollment lagged the national average.
- For states in the lower left quadrant, changes in enrollment and in educational appropriations per FTE lagged the national average between 1991 and 2006.
- For states in the upper left quadrant, changes in educational appropriations per FTE from 1991 to 2006 lagged the national average while enrollment increases exceeded it.
- Of the 21 states that experienced above-average enrollment growth from 1991 to 2006, only seven (Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Texas) increased per student educational appropriations (in constant dollars).

Figure 12

Percent Change by State in Enrollment and in Educational Appropriations per FTE, Fiscal 1991-2006



Notes:

1. Figures are adjusted for inflation, public system enrollment mix, and state cost of living.

2. Funding and FTE data are for public non-medical students only.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

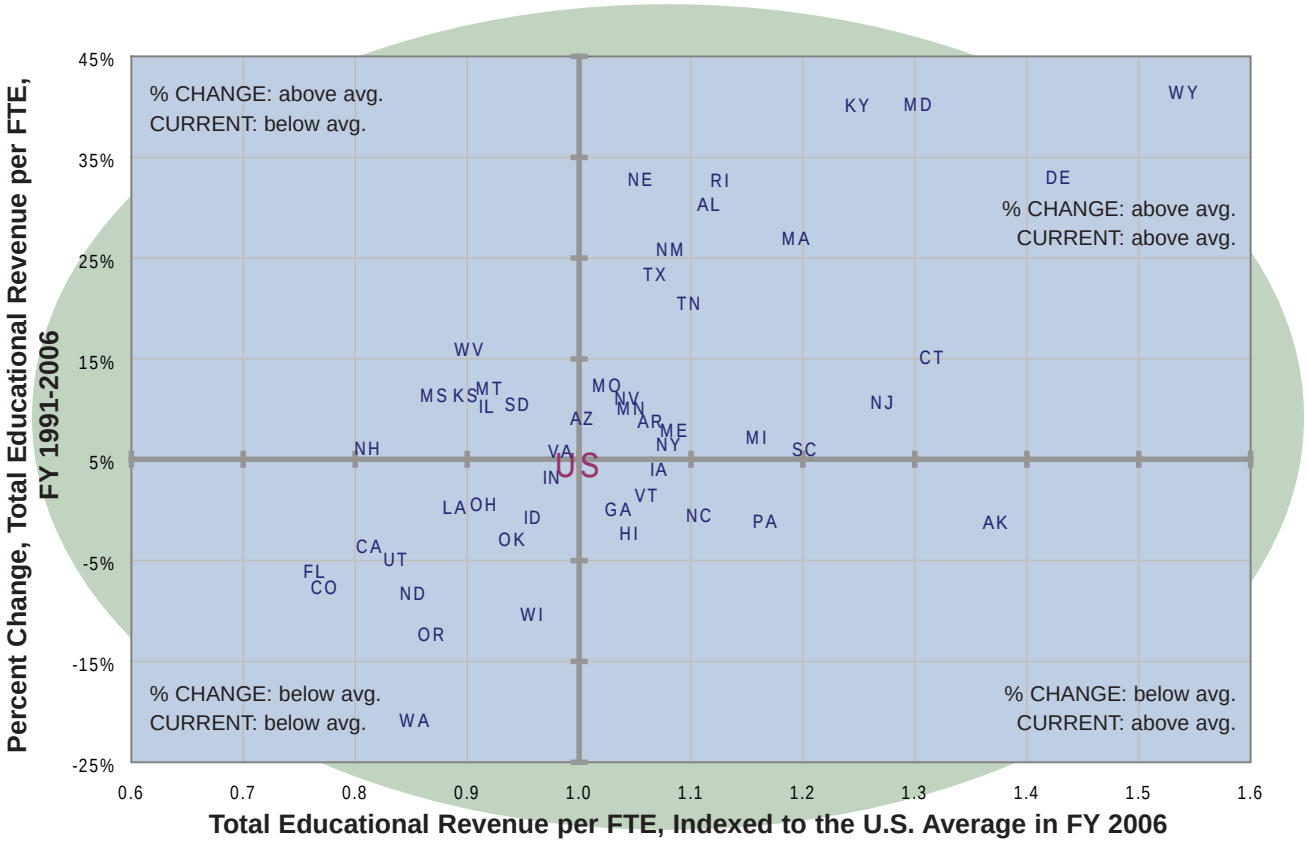
Figure 13 arrays states along the horizontal axis relative to total educational revenue per FTE in fiscal 2006 (adjusted for state cost of living and the public system enrollment mix). Data points on the vertical axis indicate the extent to which constant dollar public institution educational revenue per FTE grew or declined in each state during the period 1991-2006.

- For states in the upper right quadrant, total educational revenue per FTE exceeded the national average in 2006 and increased faster than the national average between 1991 and 2006. Wyoming led all other states along both dimensions.
- For states in the lower right quadrant, total educational revenue per FTE exceeded the national average in 2006, but increased slower than the national average between 1991 and 2006.
- For states in the lower left quadrant, total educational revenue per FTE was below the national average in 2006 and increased slower than the national average between 1991 and 2006.
- For states in the upper left quadrant, total educational revenue per FTE was less than the national average in 2006, but they increased faster than the national average between 1991 and 2006.

Interesting regional differences also emerge. Total educational revenue in New England and the Midwest consistently outpaced the national average, and to a greater extent in 2006 than in 1991. Both regions rely on students paying a higher share of educational costs. In the meantime, southern states have gained ground relative to the nation as a whole, while educational revenue in the South lag the national average. Western states spent more than the national average in 1991, but decreased to the national average by 2006. Several western states' enrollment growth outstripped revenue increases from both legislative appropriations and student tuition.

Figure 13

Total Educational Revenue per FTE, by State:
Percent Change and Current Standing Relative to U.S. Average



Notes:

1. Figures are adjusted for inflation, public system enrollment mix, and state cost of living.

2. Funding and FTE data are for public non-medical students only.

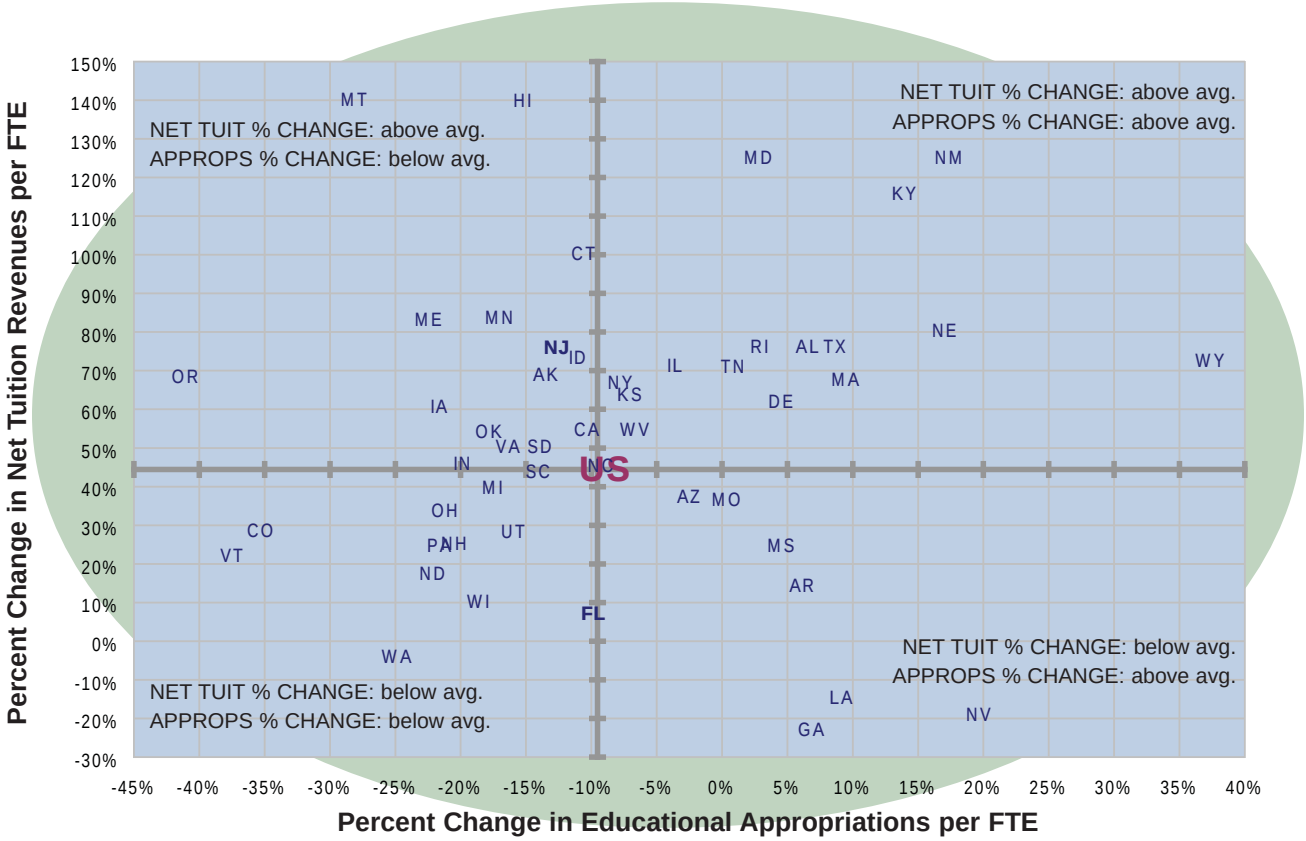
Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Figure 14 displays the rate of change in the two primary components of educational revenue per FTE – namely, educational appropriations and net tuition. Data on the horizontal axis indicate the extent to which educational appropriations grew or declined in constant dollars from 1991 to 2006. The vertical axis indicates the percentage change in net tuition revenue over the period.

- States in the upper right quadrant exceeded the national average in both educational appropriations and net tuition revenue changes.
- States in the lower right quadrant exceeded the national average in educational appropriation changes, but lagged the national average in net tuition revenue changes.
- States in the lower left quadrant lagged the national average in both educational appropriation and tuition revenue changes.
- States in the upper left quadrant lagged the national average in educational appropriation changes, but exceeded the national average in net tuition changes.

Figure 14

Percent Change by State in Educational Appropriations and Net Tuition Revenues per FTE, Fiscal 1991- 2006



Notes:

1. Figures are adjusted for inflation, public system enrollment mix, and state cost of living.

2. Funding and FTE data are for public non-medical students only.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

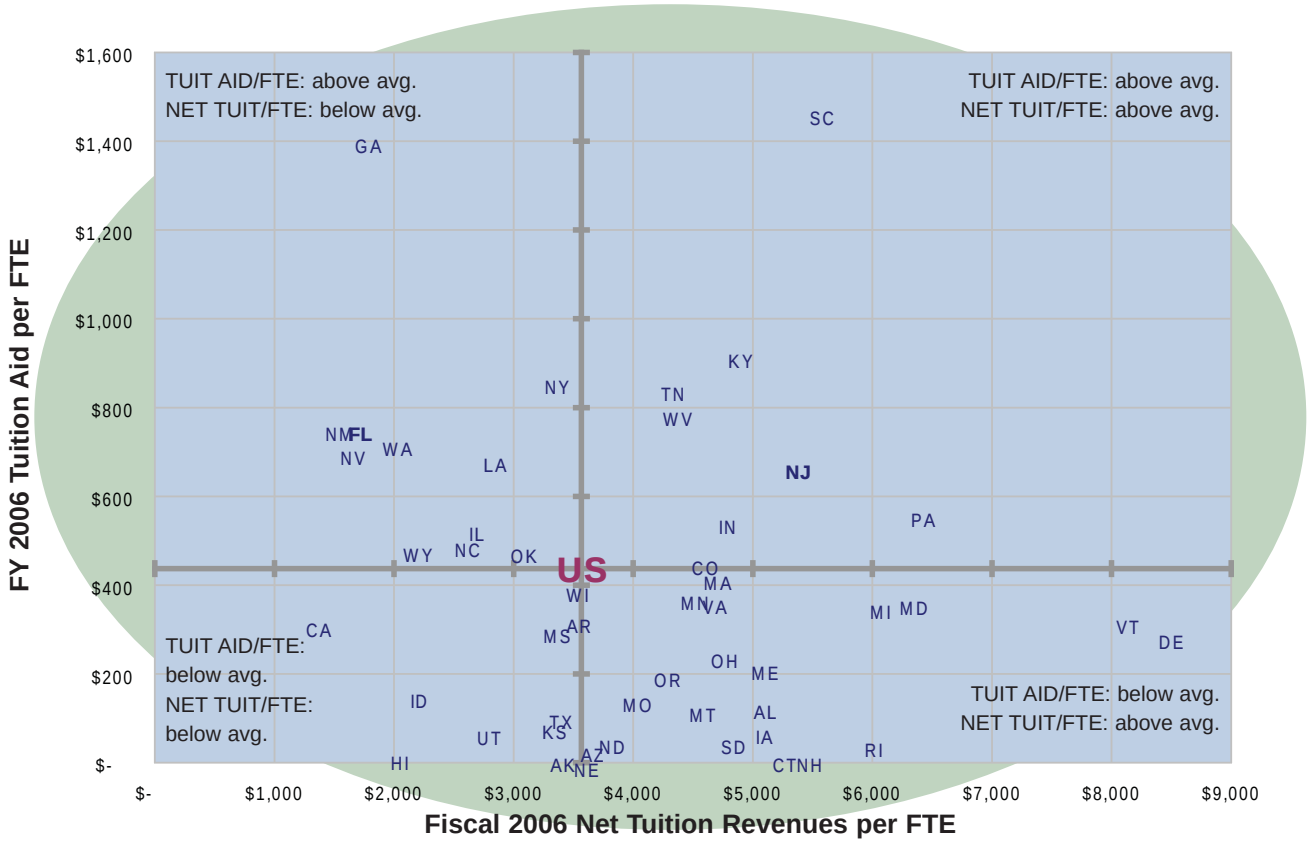
Many states provide funding for student financial aid programs in order to help offset tuition increases. In *Figure 15*, points along the horizontal axis represent fiscal 2006 net tuition revenue per FTE for each state. Ordering along the vertical axis reflects per student state funding intended to offset public institution tuition increases during 2006.

- The eight states in the upper right quadrant exceeded the national average in both net tuition revenue and tuition aid.
- States in the lower right quadrant exceeded the national average in net tuition revenue, but fell below the national average in tuition aid.
- States in the lower left quadrant lagged the national average in both net tuition revenue and tuition aid.
- States in the upper left quadrant lagged the national average net tuition, and exceeded the national average in tuition aid.

Additional data and analysis on financial aid are provided in *Table A-9*, *Appendix A*. In this table, an allocation between state funded need-based and non-need based aid (primarily merit aid programs) is made using data from the National Association of State Student Grant Aid Programs (NASSGAP) Annual Survey. Applying NASSGAP-derived proportions to SHEF data provides state-by-state estimates for need and non-need based state-funded tuition aid per FTE.

Figure 15

Net Tuition Revenues per FTE and State-Funded Tuition Aid per FTE by State, Fiscal 2006 (Public Institutions Only)



Notes:

1. Figures are adjusted for inflation, public system enrollment mix, and state cost of living.

2. Funding and FTE data are for public non-medical students only.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

State Wealth, Taxes, and Allocations for Higher Education

Nationally as well as within each state, policies and decisions about the financing of higher education are made in the context of prevailing economic conditions, tax structures, and competing budgetary priorities. Within this context, state policymakers face challenging questions including:

- What revenue are needed to support important public services?
- What level of taxation will generate those revenue without impairing economic productivity or individual opportunities?
- What combination of public services, spending, and tax policy is most likely to enhance economic growth, future assets, and the quality of life?
- What should the spending priorities be for different public services and investments?

Opinions vary widely about a host of issues concerning taxes, public services, and public investments. Differences of opinion and ideology combine with conditions in the economy, demography, and other factors to affect state taxing and spending decisions. As these conditions change, policymakers re-evaluate taxation policies.

No single standard exists to evaluate public policies or the level of funding for higher education either across states or within individual states over time. Access to good, comparative information about the economic and policy context within which higher education financing decisions are made can, therefore, be very helpful. This section explores several types of comparative data and indicators, including relative state and personal wealth, tax capacity and effort, and comparative allocations to higher education. Part of this section draws on previous work by Kent Halstead to assemble data and develop indicators for higher education support per capita and relative to wealth (personal income), state tax capacity and tax effort.

Nationally, effective state and local tax rates decreased over the last decade. As shown in *Table 4* using a combination of federal government data sources:

- Aggregate state wealth (total taxable resources) per capita increased 51.8 percent from 1994 to 2004, from $29,027 to $44,067.
- Total state and local tax revenue per capita increased more slowly, a 44.7 percent increase from $2,373 in 1994 to $3,434 in 2004.
- As a result, the national aggregate effective state and local tax rate (tax revenue as a percentage of state wealth) decreased from 8.2 percent to 7.8 percent over this period.

Also based on aggregate, national data, the allocation of the available state revenue to higher education remained relatively consistent between 1994 and 2004. Of total state and local revenue (including lottery proceeds), the allocation to higher education fluctuated between 6.8 percent and 7.7 percent during this period, and was 6.8 percent nationally in 2004, the most recent year available. The 2004 allocation to higher education was a one-year decline of 0.8 percentage points from 2003, but roughly the same allocation as shown for 1994 to 1998 (see *Table 4*).

Table 4

State Wealth, Tax Revenues, Effective Tax Rates, and Higher Education Allocation; U.S. Averages, 1994-2004

	Wealth, Revenue, and Tax Rates			Allocation to Higher Education		
	Total Taxable Resources (TTR) per Capita[1]	State & Local Tax Revenue per Capita[2,3]	Effective Tax Rate[4]	State & Local Tax Revenue plus Lottery Profits[5] (thousands)	State & Local Higher Education Support[6] (thousands)	(percentage)
1994	$29,027	$2,373	8.18%	$633,528,768	$43,750,453	6.9%
1995	$30,332	$2,477	8.17%	$669,085,320	$46,139,024	6.9%
1996	$31,985	$2,554	7.98%	$697,960,476	$47,798,564	6.8%
1997	$33,932	$2,668	7.86%	$737,767,519	$50,307,924	6.8%
1998	$36,008	$2,801	7.78%	$782,987,470	$54,006,965	6.9%
1999	$37,528	$2,917	7.77%	$824,249,176	$58,339,843	7.1%
2000	$39,981	$3,086	7.72%	$881,108,058	$63,263,061	7.2%
2001	$39,178	$3,195	8.15%	$921,556,887	$67,831,541	7.4%
2002	$39,589	$3,136	7.92%	$915,027,341	$70,618,132	7.7%
2003	$41,114	$3,106	7.55%	$915,311,067	$70,011,779	7.6%
2004	$44,067	$3,434	7.79%	$1,020,012,078	$69,686,411	6.8%
10 Year % Change	**51.8%**	**44.7%**	**-4.7%**	**61.0%**	**59.3%**	**-1.1%**

Source Notes: *All dollars nominal.*

1. *Total Taxable Resources per Capita:*
   2002, 2003, 2004 data: U.S. Treasury Department, http://www.treas.gov/offices/economic-policy/resources/estimates.html
   1993-2001: Compson, Micheal. L (March, 2003)
2. *State and Local Tax Revenue per Capita: U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html and http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-ann-est.html*
3. *Local Tax Revenue in 2001 and 2003 are estimates; the following formulae were used*
   *FY2001 Local Tax Revenue = (((FY1998Local/FY1998State)+(FY1999Local/FY1999State)+(FY2000Local/FY2000State))/3)*FY2001State*
   *FY2003 Local Tax Revenue = (((FY1999Local/FY1999State)+(FY2000Local/FY2000State)+(FY2002Local/FY2002State))/3)*FY2003State*
4. *Effective Tax Rate = State & Local Tax Revenue per Capita / Total Taxable Resources per Capita*
5. *State and local tax revenue data from U.S. Census Bureau; lottery profits data from North American Association of State and Provincial Lotteries. An annual growth estimate of 4% was used to impute lottery values prior to 1995.*
6. *Higher Education Support = State and local tax and nontax support for general operating expenses of public and independent higher education. Includes special purpose appropriations for research-agricultural-medical. Source: SHEEO SHEF*

In *Table 5*, state tax revenue per capita, total taxable resources per capita, and the effective tax rate are indexed to the national average in order to indicate the variability across states relative to the national average. Taxable resources per capita vary by more than a factor of two, from a low of just under $30,000 per capita to a high of over $70,000 per capita. Effective tax rates also vary substantially, from a low of 5.1 percent (in Delaware, which is a statistical outlier on both measures) to a high of 10.2 percent.

Table 5

Tax Revenues, Taxable Resources, and Effective Tax Rates, by State, Fiscal 2004

State	Actual Tax Revenues (ATR) Per Capita		Total Taxable Resources (TTR) Per Capita		Effective Tax Rate (ATR/TTR)	
	Dollars	National Index	Dollars	National Index	Rate	National Index
Alabama	2,332	0.68	35,154	0.80	6.6%	0.85
Alaska	3,617	1.05	56,602	1.28	6.4%	0.82
Arizona	2,868	0.84	37,811	0.86	7.6%	0.97
Arkansas	2,539	0.74	33,374	0.76	7.6%	0.98
California	3,736	1.09	46,190	1.05	8.1%	1.04
Colorado	3,171	0.92	48,015	1.09	6.6%	0.85
Connecticut	4,929	1.44	61,459	1.39	8.0%	1.03
Delaware	3,613	1.05	70,338	1.60	5.1%	0.66
Florida	3,097	0.90	42,900	0.97	7.2%	0.93
Georgia	2,871	0.84	40,835	0.93	7.0%	0.90
Hawaii	3,821	1.11	43,570	0.99	8.8%	1.13
Idaho	2,729	0.79	35,732	0.81	7.6%	0.98
Illinois	3,555	1.04	46,604	1.06	7.6%	0.98
Indiana	3,001	0.87	41,020	0.93	7.3%	0.94
Iowa	3,053	0.89	41,880	0.95	7.3%	0.94
Kansas	3,375	0.98	41,372	0.94	8.2%	1.05
Kentucky	2,768	0.81	35,320	0.80	7.8%	1.01
Louisiana	2,906	0.85	37,257	0.85	7.8%	1.00
Maine	3,792	1.10	37,145	0.84	10.2%	1.31
Maryland	4,021	1.17	52,128	1.18	7.7%	0.99
Massachusetts	4,198	1.22	54,121	1.23	7.8%	1.00
Michigan	3,317	0.97	39,483	0.90	8.4%	1.08
Minnesota	3,813	1.11	48,356	1.10	7.9%	1.01
Mississippi	2,451	0.71	29,831	0.68	8.2%	1.05
Missouri	2,826	0.82	40,078	0.91	7.1%	0.90
Montana	2,625	0.76	34,356	0.78	7.6%	0.98
Nebraska	3,611	1.05	43,125	0.98	8.4%	1.07
Nevada	3,418	1.00	50,278	1.14	6.8%	0.87
New Hampshire	3,135	0.91	49,107	1.11	6.4%	0.82
New Jersey	4,560	1.33	56,380	1.28	8.1%	1.04
New Mexico	2,864	0.83	36,881	0.84	7.8%	1.00
New York	5,258	1.53	52,101	1.18	10.1%	1.30
North Carolina	2,932	0.85	41,119	0.93	7.1%	0.92
North Dakota	2,990	0.87	39,253	0.89	7.6%	0.98
Ohio	3,416	0.99	40,642	0.92	8.4%	1.08
Oklahoma	2,678	0.78	35,513	0.81	7.5%	0.97
Oregon	2,918	0.85	41,723	0.95	7.0%	0.90
Pennsylvania	3,451	1.01	42,073	0.95	8.2%	1.05
Rhode Island	3,895	1.13	46,304	1.05	8.4%	1.08
South Carolina	2,664	0.78	34,924	0.79	7.6%	0.98
South Dakota	2,617	0.76	44,765	1.02	5.8%	0.75
Tennessee	2,540	0.74	39,598	0.90	6.4%	0.82
Texas	2,875	0.84	42,489	0.96	6.8%	0.87
Utah	2,734	0.80	36,465	0.83	7.5%	0.96
Vermont	3,683	1.07	40,413	0.92	9.1%	1.17
Virginia	3,346	0.97	50,192	1.14	6.7%	0.86
Washington	3,453	1.01	45,600	1.03	7.6%	0.97
West Virginia	2,743	0.80	31,353	0.71	8.7%	1.12
Wisconsin	3,717	1.08	42,170	0.96	8.8%	1.13
Wyoming	4,441	1.29	55,501	1.26	8.0%	1.03
U.S.	**$3,434**	**1.00**	**44,067**	**1.00**	**7.79%**	**1.00**

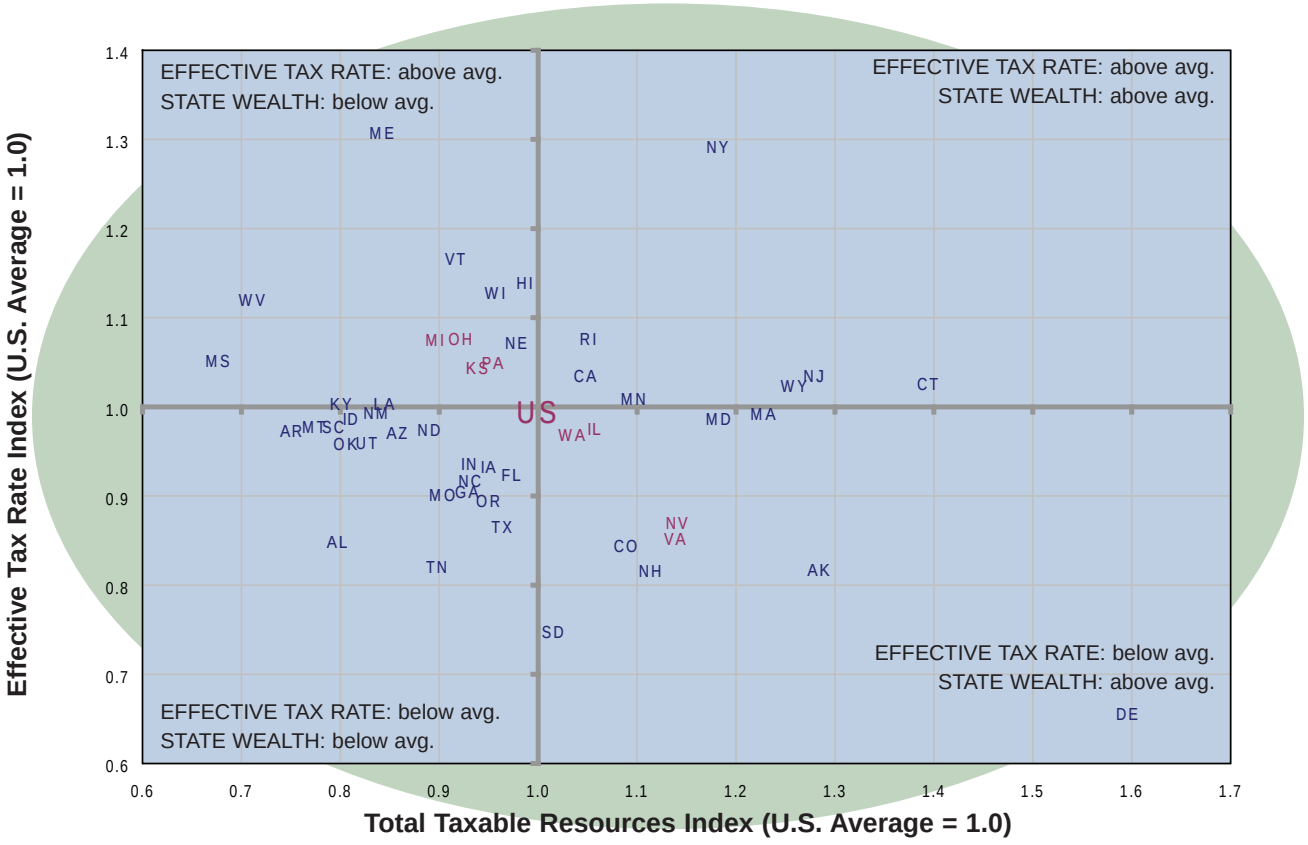
Sources: *Population and tax revenues data from U.S. Census Bureau: www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html. Total Taxable Resources per capita from U.S. Treasury Department: www.treas.gov/offices/economic-policy/resources/estimates.html. Actual State + Local Tax Revenues by State, Fiscal 2004: www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html.*

Figure 16 illustrates this dispersion of states around national averages for both taxable resources and effective state and local tax rates. States whose total taxable resources per capita (state wealth) exceeds the national average are plotted to the right of the vertical axis, and those whose effective tax rate exceeds the national average are plotted above the horizontal axis. Seven states (Connecticut, California, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Wyoming) exceed the national average in both taxable resources per capita and their effective tax rate. Nineteen states are below the national average in both taxable resources per capita and effective tax rates.

The states displayed in maroon in *Figure 16* have tax revenue per capita within plus or minus five percent of the national average. States above and to the right of these states have tax revenue per capita exceeding the national average by five percent or more. States that are below and to the left have tax revenue per capita less than 95 percent of the national average. Many factors affect this. Areas with high living costs typically need more tax revenue per capita to support equivalent public services. States with mineral wealth may be able to support public services with lower effective tax rates. Population density, climate, and the degree of urbanization also affect the need for and the cost of public services.

Figure 16

Taxable Resources and Effective Tax Rate Indexed to the U.S. Average, by State, 2004



Note:
Maroon states were within +/- 5% of the national average actual tax revenues (ATR) per capita in 2004. States above and to the right exceeded the average ATR per capita by 5% or more; states below and to the left trailed the average ATR per capita by 5% or more.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Nationally, state and local support for higher education per $1,000 of personal income fell 5.9 percent from $7.53 in 1995 to $7.08 in 2005. *Table 6*, based on the same federal data sources, shows two measures of state-by-state support for higher education (per capita and per $1,000 in personal income) for fiscal years 2006 and 2005. Per capita support for higher education varies from less than $88 in New Hampshire to more than $629 in Wyoming. Support for higher education relative to personal income varies from less than $2.33 to more than $15.00 per $1,000 of personal income across the states.

These comparative statistics reflect interstate differences in wealth, population characteristics and density, participation rates, the relative size of the public and independent higher education sectors, student mobility, and numerous other factors. Poorer states often lag the national average in per capita support, but exceed the national average in support per thousand dollars of personal income. Similarly, sparsely populated states often exceed the national average in both per capita support and per thousand dollars of personal income.

Table 6 also provides an analysis of state support as a percentage of state budgets in FY 2004. While such statistics show relative investments in higher education, they do not necessarily indicate the relative "priority" or value of higher education to each state. They do reflect the paths states have taken in financing a set of public purposes, as they assess need, urgency, and financing options. As previously discussed, tuition revenue frequently (but not universally) have been increased when state and local sources of support have not kept pace with enrollment growth and inflation. The data on *Table 4*, indicating a decrease in the effective state tax rate, combined with the pressures created by growing higher education enrollments, increasing demands for elementary and secondary funding, rising Medicaid costs, and other factors, help explain the stress on state budgets and policymakers.

Given the range of cross-state variability, determining appropriate levels of support, sorting out "who pays, who benefits" from higher education, and assuring access relative to state needs, resources, and other policy goals, obviously remain complex tasks in every state.

Table 6

Perspectives on State and Local Government Higher Education Funding Effort, by State

State	FISCAL 2006 Higher Education Support[1] Per Capita[2]	FISCAL 2006 National Index	FISCAL 2005 Higher Education Support[1] per $1000 of Personal Income	FISCAL 2005 National Index	FISCAL 2004 Tax Revenues & Lottery Profits[3] (thousands)	FISCAL 2004 Higher Education Support[1] (thousands)	FISCAL 2004 Allocation to Higher Education
Alabama	306	1.18	9.00	1.27	10,535,366	1,167,957	11.1%
Alaska	377	1.45	10.02	1.42	2,375,631	217,965	9.2%
Arizona	248	0.95	7.85	1.11	16,588,934	1,330,475	8.0%
Arkansas	273	1.05	9.01	1.27	6,973,165	674,616	9.7%
California	335	1.29	8.11	1.14	134,937,684	11,077,453	8.2%
Colorado	135	0.52	3.67	0.52	14,685,632	622,075	4.2%
Connecticut	237	0.91	4.72	0.67	17,500,874	747,737	4.3%
Delaware	254	0.97	6.50	0.92	3,216,328	191,289	5.9%
Florida	193	0.74	4.98	0.70	54,839,454	2,710,961	4.9%
Georgia	280	1.08	8.66	1.22	26,437,450	2,343,447	8.9%
Hawaii	359	1.38	9.32	1.32	4,812,056	398,836	8.3%
Idaho	248	0.95	8.63	1.22	3,828,827	336,051	8.8%
Illinois	258	0.99	7.16	1.01	45,760,829	3,306,759	7.2%
Indiana	227	0.87	7.26	1.02	18,874,464	1,360,312	7.2%
Iowa	277	1.06	8.32	1.17	9,073,848	779,638	8.6%
Kansas	340	1.31	9.81	1.38	9,314,973	835,604	9.0%
Kentucky	287	1.10	9.18	1.30	11,653,974	1,108,688	9.5%
Louisiana	300	1.15	11.58	1.64	13,186,630	1,245,308	9.4%
Maine	186	0.72	5.91	0.83	5,025,071	231,512	4.6%
Maryland	272	1.04	6.03	0.85	22,789,497	1,355,356	5.9%
Massachusetts	191	0.74	4.04	0.57	27,015,147	995,769	3.7%
Michigan	250	0.96	7.34	1.04	34,123,182	2,444,293	7.2%
Minnesota	264	1.02	6.65	0.94	19,523,637	1,286,064	6.6%
Mississippi	281	1.08	11.07	1.56	7,088,719	810,081	11.4%
Missouri	184	0.71	5.90	0.83	16,485,698	1,043,060	6.3%
Montana	187	0.72	5.77	0.81	2,439,455	154,131	6.3%
Nebraska	365	1.40	10.30	1.45	6,327,604	574,287	9.1%
Nevada	243	0.93	6.35	0.90	7,971,598	509,688	6.4%
New Hampshire	88	0.34	2.33	0.33	4,141,171	112,446	2.7%
New Jersey	255	0.98	5.45	0.77	40,351,277	1,926,764	4.8%
New Mexico	462	1.78	14.25	2.01	5,480,098	735,462	13.4%
New York	296	1.14	6.90	0.97	103,333,662	4,940,100	4.8%
North Carolina	365	1.40	10.90	1.54	25,012,464	2,607,049	10.4%
North Dakota	338	1.30	10.14	1.43	1,901,047	200,430	10.5%
Ohio	195	0.75	6.10	0.86	39,799,323	2,194,857	5.5%
Oklahoma	258	0.99	7.71	1.09	9,434,943	796,017	8.4%
Oregon	179	0.69	5.51	0.78	10,861,330	662,229	6.1%
Pennsylvania	173	0.66	4.89	0.69	43,536,527	2,045,043	4.7%
Rhode Island	177	0.68	4.81	0.68	4,483,296	179,417	4.0%
South Carolina	237	0.91	7.84	1.11	11,466,706	781,729	6.8%
South Dakota	214	0.82	6.45	0.91	2,130,698	153,683	7.2%
Tennessee	216	0.83	7.05	1.00	15,070,338	1,088,681	7.2%
Texas	276	1.06	7.92	1.12	65,578,032	5,863,719	8.9%
Utah	271	1.04	9.53	1.34	6,621,225	614,439	9.3%
Vermont	132	0.51	3.83	0.54	2,305,683	77,222	3.3%
Virginia	210	0.81	5.26	0.74	25,410,405	1,358,445	5.3%
Washington	240	0.92	6.37	0.90	21,542,228	1,360,709	6.3%
West Virginia	229	0.88	9.02	1.27	5,479,645	406,574	7.4%
Wisconsin	270	1.04	7.97	1.12	20,440,988	1,448,315	7.1%
Wyoming	629	2.42	15.73	2.22	2,245,265	273,670	12.2%
U.S.	**$260**	**1.00**	**$7.08**	**1.00**	**$1,020,012,078**	**$69,686,411**	**6.8%**

Source Notes:

1. *Higher Education Support = State and local tax and nontax support for public and independent higher education. Includes special purpose appropriations for research-agricultural-medical. Source: SHEEO SHEF*
2. *Population and personal income data from U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis.*
3. *State and local tax revenues data from U.S. Census Bureau; lottery profits data from North American Association of State and Provincial Lotteries.*

Conclusion

States and the nation as a whole face challenging higher education financing and policy decisions. The pattern during the past three decades includes downturns in per student funding resulting from economic recessions, followed by recovery and growth. State and local revenue for higher education per student have declined and then recovered, often exceeding previous levels.

The nation may now be ending a period of declining public investment in higher education, relative to student demand. Between 2001 and 2005, higher education enrollments grew rapidly in the United States, inflation increased at typical rates, and state and local support failed to keep pace. Consequently, as reported in the SHEF FY 2005 study, per student, constant dollar state and local support fell to a twenty-five year low.

The FY 2006 study reveals apparent signs of a recovery. SHEF data indicate 48 states increased nominal dollar state and local support for higher education, in the aggregate by 7.6 percent. For the first time in four years, enrollment and inflation grew more modestly than growth in total state and local support. Additionally, somewhat higher effective tax rates improved states' capacities to finance growing demands for public services, including higher education.

While it is premature to declare FY 2006 actions mark the beginning of a return to previous levels of funding, the findings of this report indicate the resiliency of the American commitment to higher education, and suggest a growing recognition of the importance of higher education to our future. The data and analysis of this and future SHEF reports are intended to help higher education leaders and state policymakers focus on how discrete, year-to-year decisions fit into broader patterns of change over time, and how each step contributes—or not—to meeting longer term objectives.

Technical Paper A

The Higher Education Cost Adjustment: A Proposed Tool for Assessing Inflation in Higher Education Costs

Introduction

Prices charged to students, the total cost of higher education, and the effect of inflation are all important issues to the public, state and federal governments, and colleges and universities. This paper discusses two relevant dimensions of inflation in higher education–the consumer and the provider perspectives–and suggests a new tool to benchmark inflation as experienced by providers, colleges, and universities.

The Consumer Perspective

The student, parent, or student aid provider most often views higher education prices relative to how much they pay for other goods and services. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U), most often used for these comparisons, evaluates the growth of tuition and fees against other consumer prices.

The CPI-U "market basket" consists of: housing (forty-two percent of the index), transportation (nineteen percent), food and beverages (eighteen percent), apparel and upkeep (seven percent), medical care (five percent), entertainment (four percent), and other goods and services (five percent). To calculate the CPI-U, the Bureau of Labor Statistics measures average changes in the prices paid for these goods and services in twenty-seven local areas.

Prices for different goods and services generally change faster or slower than the average rate of increase in the CPI-U. Incomes also grow or decline at different rates. Consumers notice when prices increase; and they become concerned when prices for important goods and services grow faster than their incomes. Prices for higher education and health care, for example, have grown faster than overall consumer prices over the past twenty years. While consumer prices as measured by CPI-U grew by forty-eight percent between 1991 and 2006, the cost of medical care grew by ninety percent,[1] and tuition and fees for four-year public flagship universities grew by 186 percent.[2] U.S. income per capita grew by eighty-two percent[3] during the same period–more than prices in general, but less than the health care and college tuition price increases.

In view of these facts, it is not surprising that college prices are attracting national attention. Colleges and universities are certainly aware of the issues, and of the increase in their prices. At the same time, however, they face growth in the prices that they pay.

The Provider Perspective

The CPI-U is based on goods and services purchased by the typical urban consumer. Colleges and universities spend their funds on different things–mostly (seventy-five percent) on salaries and benefits for faculty and staff, then utilities, supplies, books and library materials, and computing. Trends in the cost of these items don't necessarily run parallel to the average price increases tracked by the CPI-U.

[1] "Economic Report of the President." February 2007. Appendix B, table B-60: "Consumer Price Indexes for Major Expenditure Classes" (http://www.gpoaccess.gov/eop/2007/B60.xls).

[2] Source: Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board

[3] Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Kent Halstead developed the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) to track changes in the prices paid by colleges and universities from 1961 on. This index is based on the market basket of expenditures for colleges and universities. To estimate price changes for components in this market basket, it uses trends in faculty salaries collected by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), and a number of price indices generated by federal agencies.

Dr. Halstead last updated the HEPI in 2001; he used regression analysis to estimate price increases from 2002-03. Since 2005, Commonfund Institute has maintained the HEPI project, continuing to provide yearly updates to the data based on a regression analysis.

The HEPI has made an important contribution to understanding the cost increases borne by colleges and universities. Over the past years, the State Higher Education Executive Officers association (SHEEO) and chief fiscal officers of higher education agencies have discussed the feasibility and desirability of a fresh analysis of higher education cost inflation. The following conclusions were reached:

- While the HEPI has been useful, it has not been universally accepted because 1) it is a privately developed analysis, and 2) one of its main components, average faculty salaries, has been criticized as self-referential.
- The HEPI has not diverged dramatically from other inflation indices over short time periods. Hence, many policy makers reference indices such as the CPI-U in annual budget deliberations, especially in budgeting for projected price increases.
- It would be costly to update, refine, and maintain the HEPI in such a way that would meet professional standards for price indexing. The most labor-intensive work would be in refreshing the data in the higher education market basket.

For these reasons, SHEEO decided not to develop a successor to the HEPI. But over an extended period of time, differences between market basket of higher education cost increases and CPI market basket cost increases are material. The most fundamental problem is that the largest expenditure for higher education is salaries for educated people. In the past twenty years, such people have attracted increasingly higher compensation in both the private and public sectors, including colleges and universities.

Consequently, SHEEO developed the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA) as an alternative to the CPI-U and the HEPI for estimating inflation in the costs paid by colleges and universities. HECA is constructed from two federally developed and maintained price indices–the Employment Cost Index (ECI) and the Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator (GDP IPD). The ECI includes salaries and benefits for private sector white-collar workers, excluding sales occupations. The GDP IPD reflects general price inflation in the U.S. economy.[4] The HECA has the following advantages:

1. It is constructed from measures of inflation in the broader U.S. economy;
2. It is simple, straightforward to calculate, and transparent; and
3. The underlying indices are developed and routinely updated by the Bureaus of Labor Statistics and Economic Analysis.

Because the best available data suggest that faculty and staff salaries accounts for roughly seventy-five percent of college and university expenditures, the HECA is based on a market basket with two components–personnel costs (seventy-five percent of the index), and non-personnel costs (twenty-five percent). We have constructed the HECA based on the growth of the ECI for seventy-five percent of costs, and the growth of the GDP IPD for twenty-five percent of costs.

[4] Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total market value of all final goods and services produced in the country in a given year, equal to total consumer, investment and government spending, plus the value of exports, minus the value of imports. The GDP Implicit Price Deflator is current dollar GDP divided by constant dollar GDP. This ratio is used to account for the effects of inflation by reflecting the change in the prices of the bundle of goods that make up the GDP as well as changes to the bundle itself.

Table 7 displays three indices from fiscal years 1990 to 2006 – the CPI-U, HEPI, and HECA. For comparison purposes, per capita income growth is shown.

Table 7

CPI-U, HEPI, HECA, and Per Capita Personal Income, Indexed to Fiscal 1990

Fiscal Year	CPI-U[1]	HEPI[2]	HECA[3]	Per Capita Personal Income[4]
1990-91	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1991-92	103.20	103.58	103.49	104.84
1992-93	106.43	106.55	107.23	107.31
1993-94	109.18	110.19	110.51	111.46
1994-95	112.31	113.43	113.59	116.01
1995-96	115.37	116.73	116.64	121.53
1996-97	118.66	120.38	119.86	127.36
1997-98	120.78	124.63	123.69	135.14
1998-99	122.87	127.60	127.25	140.45
1999-00	126.42	132.86	132.39	150.03
2000-01	130.75	139.34	138.04	153.64
2001-02	133.06	145.07	142.68	154.81
2002-03	135.99	149.26	147.33	158.18
2003-04	138.96	156.21	152.65	166.35
2004-05	143.14	161.61	157.70	173.29
2005-06	148.59	169.97	162.44	182.36

Notes: *CPI-U and HEPI are fiscal year (July 1 to June 30). HECA data are Quarter 2 of the calendar year, coinciding with the final quarter of the comparable fiscal year. Personal income data are calendar year.*

Sources:
1. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
2. Kent Halstead, Research Associates of Washington, DC. Since 2002, HEPI has been updated by the Commonfund Institute.
3. SHEEO, from BLS and BEA data.
4. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: State Personal Income.

Summary of the Indices

Between fiscal years 1990 and 2006:

- Consumer prices grew by forty-nine percent;
- Provider prices for higher education grew seventy percent (as estimated by HEPI);
- Provider prices for higher education grew sixty-two percent (as estimated by HECA); and
- Per capita income grew eighty-two percent.

TECHNICAL PAPER B

Adjusting for Interstate Differences in Cost of Living and Enrollment Mix

It is difficult to compare interstate higher education unit costs. The analytical tools available are, at best, blunt instruments for measuring differences. Nevertheless, blunt instruments can be better than no instruments at all. This essay describes two approaches for assessing the relative significance of two factors–cost of living and the enrollment mix among institutions.

The cost of living among (and within) the states differs dramatically. The most significant difference is median housing values – in the 2005 American Community Survey census these were $167,500 for the nation, but ranged from $84,400 to $477,000 among states.

Enrollment mix also poses a challenge for interstate financial comparisons. Each level of higher education, from the lowest undergraduate work through doctoral studies, is progressively more expensive. A state or institution with a large proportion of enrollments in graduate programs will normally have a higher cost per FTE student than will a state or institution with a larger proportion of enrollments in undergraduate programs.

SHEF Adjustments for Cost of Living and Enrollment Mix

The SHEF report provides separate analytical adjustments for differences among the states in the cost of living (COLA: Cost of Living Adjustment) and the mix of enrolments among categories of institutions (EMI: Enrollment Mix Index). The adjustment for interstate cost of living differences is drawn from the Berry index (a study by Berry et al. that provides a single index for each state).[1] While this index does not solve the problem of differing intrastate costs of living, it offers a way to get a rough estimate of these differences for adjusting interstate unit cost data. The range of values extends from 0.88 to 1.21 among the forty-eight contiguous states in 2003, the most recent year available for this data. The Berry index does not provide an estimate of cost of living in Alaska and Hawaii, two states with unique characteristics. In the SHEF analysis, the highest value of 1.21 is assigned to both states.

SHEEO has developed an adjustment for interstate enrollment mix differences based on the proportion of enrollments in each state compared with the national proportion of enrollments (by Carnegie Classification) for each fiscal year from 1980-2005. Because FY 2006 finance data are not yet released from IPEDS, FY 2005 EMI is applied to FY 2006. The essential steps are as follows:

1. Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) data for fiscal 2005 were used to develop a national average cost per fall FTE for each of the Carnegie Classifications of institutions. In addition, an aggregated national cost per FTE was calculated to be $9,529. The average national cost per FTE reflects the national enrollment mix among sectors, the most common of which are: Doctoral Research Extensive ($13,452); Doctoral Research Intensive ($11,187); Masters Colleges and Universities I ($9,375); and Associate Colleges ($7,573).

2. For fiscal years 1984-2006, the proportion of each state's FTE in each of the Carnegie Classifications was calculated for each fall term, and then multiplied by the national average cost per FTE in FY 2005 for each respective classification. The sum of these products (the total state FTE for classification multiplied by the national average unit cost for classification) yields a number greater or less than $9,529, depending on the state's enrollment mix. This number is designated the state's enrollment mix unit cost for each

[1] Berry, W.D., R.C. Fording, and R.L. Hanson. Cost of Living Index for the American States, 1960-2003. (available at ICPSR Publication-Related Archive, study # 1275 http://webapp.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/ICPSR-STUDY/01275.xml)

respective fiscal year. If the state has relatively more enrollments in higher cost Carnegie Classifications (e.g., research universities) the enrollment mix unit cost will surpass the aggregated national unit cost. If the state has relatively more enrollments in lower cost Carnegie Classifications (e.g., community colleges) the enrollment mix unit cost will be less than the aggregated national unit cost. Due to missing data for fiscal years 1980 through 1983, fall 1980 FTE enrollment data by sector were used for the enrollment mix adjustment.

3. The ratio of enrollment mix unit cost to aggregated national unit cost constitutes each state's enrollment mix "index." For example, the enrollment mix index for California in FY 2005 equals 0.91 because California has a large community college system. This calculation illustrates that, if unit costs in each sector were at the national average, the statewide cost per FTE would be lower than the aggregated national unit cost by nine percent.

Each SHEF adjustment is expressed in index values where the national average equals 1.00. Hence, actual expenditures per FTE are divided by the SHEF adjustment in order to obtain the adjusted value. For example, presume that State X has an actual expenditure per FTE of $8,000. If the cost of living index for State X equals 1.05, its expenditure per FTE, adjusted for differences in the cost of living, would be $7,619 ($8,000 / 1.05). If State X has an enrollment mix index of 0.98, its expenditure per FTE, adjusted for differences in enrollment mix, would be $8,163 ($8,000 / .98). When both adjustments are made, State X would have an adjusted expenditure per FTE of $7,775 ($8,000 / 1.05 / .98).

Table 8, on the following page, summarizes results for the SHEF adjustments for interstate cost of living and enrollment mix differences among the states. SHEEO welcomes comments on the utility and limitations of these analytical tools and any suggestions for improvement.

Table 8

Most Recent Enrollment Mix Index (EMI) and Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) by State

State	EMI[1]	COLA[2]	EMI & COLA Combined
Alabama	1.050	0.902	0.947
Alaska	0.985	1.218	1.199
Arizona	1.047	0.964	1.009
Arkansas	0.953	0.887	0.846
California	0.907	1.090	0.988
Colorado	1.058	1.048	1.109
Connecticut	1.021	1.202	1.228
Delaware	1.187	0.993	1.179
Florida	1.025	0.921	0.944
Georgia	0.991	0.935	0.926
Hawaii	1.092	1.218	1.331
Idaho	1.052	0.957	1.006
Illinois	0.979	1.051	1.028
Indiana	1.108	1.001	1.109
Iowa	1.055	0.995	1.050
Kansas	1.058	0.999	1.057
Kentucky	1.002	0.905	0.907
Louisiana	1.043	0.901	0.940
Maine	1.015	1.091	1.107
Maryland	0.984	0.999	0.983
Massachusetts	0.968	1.218	1.179
Michigan	1.059	1.027	1.088
Minnesota	0.969	1.051	1.019
Mississippi	1.033	0.883	0.912
Missouri	0.972	0.997	0.969
Montana	1.030	0.951	0.980
Nebraska	1.009	1.011	1.020
Nevada	1.016	1.014	1.030
New Hampshire	1.090	1.152	1.255
New Jersey	0.930	1.193	1.110
New Mexico	1.064	0.955	1.016
New York	0.929	1.146	1.065
North Carolina	0.962	0.929	0.893
North Dakota	1.006	1.002	1.008
Ohio	1.086	1.009	1.095
Oklahoma	1.024	0.886	0.908
Oregon	1.042	1.020	1.063
Pennsylvania	1.037	1.068	1.107
Rhode Island	1.090	1.149	1.252
South Carolina	1.010	0.915	0.924
South Dakota	0.992	1.007	0.999
Tennessee	1.051	0.913	0.960
Texas	0.990	0.886	0.877
Utah	1.078	1.008	1.086
Vermont	1.185	1.122	1.329
Virginia	1.062	0.962	1.022
Washington	0.961	1.045	1.005
West Virginia	1.034	0.892	0.922
Wisconsin	1.022	1.031	1.053
Wyoming	1.066	0.966	1.030
U.S.	1.000	1.000	1.000

Notes: *This table is the same as Table A-7 in the Appendix.*
1. Fall 2004 FTE data and FY2005 financial data from IPEDS are used to produce this Enrollment Mix Index.
2. As of 2003

Technical Paper C

Diverse Perspectives on State Higher Education Finance Data

Understanding state support for higher education is complicated by the various perspectives of organizations that measure monetary support. Aside from SHEF, two annual studies are national in scope and report different numbers based on unique definitions and data elements – Illinois State University's Grapevine survey and the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO). Further complicating the issue, states observe different practices in collecting and reporting data. For example, as reported by NASBO, forty-two states include part of all of tuition and fees in state expenditures for higher education and thirty-nine states include part of all of student loan programs. Reconciling these differences (both at the data collection and state levels) may be impossible; understanding them, however, is essential to getting a clear picture of state trends in financing higher education.

The following summarizes data collected by SHEEO, NASBO, and Grapevine.

Grapevine – "State Effort"

Grapevine reports on total "state effort" for higher education, defined as appropriations *from tax funds* for universities, colleges, community colleges, and state higher education agencies. Grapevine requests that states follow three guidelines in reporting:

1. Report only appropriations, not actual expenditures.
2. Report only sums appropriated for annual operating expenses.
3. For state tax appropriations in complex universities, separate the sums appropriated for (or allocated to) the main campus, branch campuses, and medical centers (even if on the main campus). Medical center data should include the operations of colleges of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing, and teaching hospitals, either lumped as one sum or set out separately as preferred.

"State effort" for Grapevine includes:

- Sums appropriated for state aid to local public community colleges, state-supported community colleges, and vocational-technical two-year colleges or institutes predominately for high school graduates and adult students.
- Local tax support for higher education.
- Sums appropriated for statewide coordinating or governing boards (for expenses and/or for allocation to other institutions).
- Sums appropriated for state scholarships or other student financial aid.
- Sums destined for higher education but appropriated to another state agency.
- Appropriations directed to independent institutions of higher education.

Excluded items include appropriations for capital outlays and debt service, and appropriations of sums derived from federal sources, student fees, auxiliary enterprises, and other non-tax sources, including lotteries and royalty income.

National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) – "State Funds"

NASBO defines state support of higher education as expenditures reflecting support of state university systems, community colleges, and vocational education. "State Funds" are defined as general funds plus other state funds. Fund revenue sources include:

- Sales Tax.
- Gaming Tax.
- Corporate Income Tax.
- Personal Income Tax.
- Other taxes and fees (depending on the state, these may include cigarette and tobacco taxes, alcoholic beverage taxes, insurance premiums, severance taxes, licenses and fees for permits, inheritance taxes, and charges for state-provided services).
- Tuition and Fees and student loan revenues (in most states).

States are also requested to include capital spending (for some states this can be substantial, and it tends to vary widely from year to year). Exclusions include federal research grants and university endowments.

SHEEO – "Total State and Local Support"

The SHEEO survey requires the state's Grapevine appropriation number and then adds the following data elements not included in Grapevine:

- Funding under state auspices for appropriated non-tax state support (such as monies from lotteries set aside for institutional support or for student assistance).
- Funding under state auspices for non-appropriated state support (such as monies from receipt of lease income and oil/mineral extraction fees on land set aside for public institution benefit).
- Interest or earnings received from state funded endowments set aside for public sector institutions.
- Portions of multi-year appropriations from previous years.

The SHEF report was originally built on Dr. Kent Halstead's State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education, better known as the "Halstead Study." Starting in the 1970s, Research Associates of Washington, headed by Halstead, produced a model of the principal factors governing state support of public higher education. Through the presentation of raw state data, indexed data, weighted state comparisons, and national overviews, Halstead sought to provide states with the capability to assess their support of public higher education. He analyzed state FTE, appropriations, and net tuition data, along with data gathered from the Census Bureau, the Department of Treasury, and the National Center for Education Statistics, and created tables displaying state support, tax capacity, tax effort, and family share of funding. His results were published in two volumes–the annual State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education Rankings, and the companion trend data, State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education Trend Data. Both were last published in 1998.

In 2001, SHEEO resumed this endeavor.

Like the "Halstead studies," the SHEEO study:

- Analyzes state support for higher education, setting aside support in categories that vary widely among states (research, medical education, and agriculture extension services) so as to focus the analysis on appropriations for instruction and public service in more comparable areas;
- Collects annual FTE enrollment data to calculate more comparable estimates of state support per student;
- Examines state support for higher education in the context of a state's capacity to raise revenues from taxation;
- Examines the relative contribution of students to the cost of public higher education;
- Examines interstate differences in the cost of living and in the enrollment mix among different types of institutions.

Additionally, SHEEO's annual survey provides information on:

- State support for the education of students attending independent colleges and universities (direct state grants to institutions, or financial aid to students).
- State support of higher education operations through non-tax revenues, including lottery proceeds, royalties from natural resources, and state-supported endowments.
- Trends in state support for research, medical education, and agricultural extension services.
- State-supported student financial assistance.

APPENDIX A – DETAILED DATA TABLES

Table A-1

Total Revenue from State and Local Governments by State, Fiscal 2006 (dollars in thousands)

2005-06	STATE SUPPORT											
	Tax Appropriations[1]		Non-Tax Appropriations[2]		Non-Appropriated[3]		Endowment Earnings		State Gross	Local Tax Appropriations[4]		Total State & Local
State	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Alabama	1,407,875	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,407,875	508	0.0%	1,408,383
Alaska	252,052	99.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	252,052	806	0.3%	252,857
Arizona	996,027	65.1%	3,856	0.3%	2,237	0.1%	0	0.0%	1,002,120	527,293	34.5%	1,529,412
Arkansas	732,957	95.4%	17,764	2.3%	1,300	0.2%	0	0.0%	752,021	16,272	2.1%	768,293
California	10,127,854	83.0%	250,505	2.1%	2,567	0.0%	0	0.0%	10,380,926	1,817,879	14.9%	12,198,805
Colorado	570,778	89.0%	26,279	4.1%	874	0.1%	0	0.0%	597,931	43,309	6.8%	641,240
Connecticut	831,496	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	233	0.0%	831,729	0	0.0%	831,729
Delaware	216,419	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	216,419	0	0.0%	216,419
Florida	3,202,163	91.7%	282,607	8.1%	6,985	0.2%	0	0.0%	3,491,754	0	0.0%	3,491,754
Georgia	2,099,638	79.9%	526,669	20.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,626,307	0	0.0%	2,626,307
Hawaii	461,171	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	461,171	0	0.0%	461,171
Idaho	343,875	94.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9,601	2.6%	353,476	9,500	2.6%	362,976
Illinois	2,641,164	79.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,641,164	671,994	20.3%	3,313,158
Indiana	1,430,424	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,430,424	0	0.0%	1,430,424
Iowa	779,767	94.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	779,767	45,680	5.5%	825,447
Kansas	764,251	81.3%	9,703	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	773,954	165,596	17.6%	939,550
Kentucky	1,138,091	94.2%	69,525	5.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,207,616	0	0.0%	1,207,616
Louisiana	1,242,770	96.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	42,711	3.3%	1,285,481	0	0.0%	1,285,481
Maine	245,982	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	245,982	0	0.0%	245,982
Maryland	1,264,432	82.9%	7,823	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,272,255	253,563	16.6%	1,525,818
Massachusetts	1,232,289	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,232,289	0	0.0%	1,232,289
Michigan	2,012,271	79.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,012,271	508,000	20.2%	2,520,271
Minnesota	1,365,500	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,365,500	0	0.0%	1,365,500
Mississippi	767,652	93.9%	4,178	0.5%	0	0.0%	536	0.1%	772,365	45,232	5.5%	817,597
Missouri	855,340	79.6%	98,427	9.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	953,767	120,470	11.2%	1,074,237
Montana	172,767	97.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	172,767	3,717	2.1%	176,484
Nebraska	567,342	87.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	567,342	77,800	12.1%	645,143
Nevada	577,701	95.3%	28,471	4.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	606,172	0	0.0%	606,172
New Hampshire	115,367	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	115,367	0	0.0%	115,367
New Jersey	2,029,443	91.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,029,443	197,359	8.9%	2,226,802
New Mexico	717,978	79.5%	36,856	4.1%	80,821	9.0%	1,663	0.2%	837,318	65,566	7.3%	902,884
New York	5,112,546	89.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5,112,546	596,347	10.4%	5,708,893
North Carolina	3,058,471	94.7%	13,981	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3,072,452	157,603	4.9%	3,230,055
North Dakota	215,031	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	215,031	0	0.0%	215,031
Ohio	2,111,733	94.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	760	0.0%	2,112,493	129,054	5.8%	2,241,547

2005-06	STATE SUPPORT											
	Tax Appropriations[1]		Non-Tax Appropriations[2]		Non-Appropriated[3]		Endowment Earnings		State Gross	Local Tax Appropriations[4]		Total State & Local
State	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Oklahoma	836,072	90.6%	28,022	3.0%	14,572	1.6%	11,874	1.3%	890,540	31,977	3.5%	922,517
Oregon	550,221	82.9%	2,872	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	553,093	110,752	16.7%	663,845
Pennsylvania	2,047,114	95.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,047,114	100,566	4.7%	2,147,680
Rhode Island	188,979	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	188,979	0	0.0%	188,979
South Carolina	790,144	77.0%	182,600	17.8%	3,166	0.3%	8	0.0%	975,918	50,254	4.9%	1,026,171
South Dakota	166,043	99.1%	0	0.0%	1,524	0.9%	0	0.0%	167,567	0	0.0%	167,567
Tennessee	1,166,854	89.5%	136,845	10.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,303,699	0	0.0%	1,303,699
Texas	5,411,513	83.3%	46,062	0.7%	7,032	0.1%	235,523	3.6%	5,700,130	799,667	12.3%	6,499,797
Utah	677,593	98.2%	12,560	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	690,153	0	0.0%	690,153
Vermont	81,927	81.6%	18,309	18.2%	0	0.0%	141	0.1%	100,377	0	0.0%	100,377
Virginia	1,594,605	99.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,594,605	13,554	0.8%	1,608,159
Washington	1,536,329	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,536,329	0	0.0%	1,536,329
West Virginia	346,670	83.2%	69,991	16.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	416,661	0	0.0%	416,661
Wisconsin	1,114,398	74.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,114,398	387,968	25.8%	1,502,366
Wyoming	233,619	72.1%	0	0.0%	60,237	18.6%	0	0.0%	293,856	30,064	9.3%	323,920
U.S.[5]	$68,402,697	88.0%	$1,873,905	2.4%	$181,315	0.2%	$303,049	0.4%	$70,760,966	$6,978,349	9.0%	$77,739,315

Notes:

1. Appropriations from state government taxes for higher education operations and other activities, and Includes portions of multi-year appropriations from pervious years and sums destined for higher education but appropriated to/administered by some other agency (e.g. state treasurer).

2. Includes money set aside for higher education from lotteries, casinos or other gaming, or financial aid not reported in the Grapevine.

3. Includes money set aside for higher education from receipt of lease income or oil/mineral extraction fees.

4. Appropriations from local government taxes to higher education institutions for operations.

5. Rows may not add to U.S. total due to rounding.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Table A-2

State and Local Appropriations for Public Postsecondary Research, Agricultural Extension, and Medical Schools, by State, Fiscal 2006 (dollars in thousands)

2005-06	Research Centers, Labs & Institutes		Ag. Experiment Stations & Cooperative Extension		Teaching Hospitals & Public Service Patient Care[1]		Medical[2] Schools		Research Agriculture Medical	State Gross	Research Agriculture Medical, % of State Gross
State	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%	Total	$	%
Alabama	3,745	1.0%	71,314	19.4%	0	0.0%	292,505	79.6%	367,564	1,407,875	26.1%
Alaska	19,858	77.9%	4,121	16.2%	0	0.0%	1,507	5.9%	25,487	252,052	10.1%
Arizona	36,418	25.9%	40,788	29.0%	0	0.0%	63,209	45.0%	140,414	1,002,120	14.0%
Arkansas	24,014	14.1%	58,504	34.3%	0	0.0%	87,991	51.6%	170,509	752,021	22.7%
California	261,661	26.7%	56,739	5.8%	314,317	32.1%	347,512	35.5%	980,229	10,380,926	9.4%
Colorado	65,588	76.0%	20,756	24.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	86,345	597,931	14.4%
Connecticut	3,455	3.0%	3,697	3.2%	0	0.0%	107,258	93.7%	114,410	831,729	13.8%
Delaware	1,939	21.5%	4,556	50.5%	0	0.0%	2,533	28.1%	9,028	216,419	4.2%
Florida	0	0.0%	120,012	39.5%	0	0.0%	183,674	60.5%	303,686	3,491,754	8.7%
Georgia	59,555	20.7%	71,194	24.7%	31,510	10.9%	125,640	43.6%	287,899	2,626,307	11.0%
Hawaii	40,255	52.8%	13,452	17.6%	0	0.0%	22,527	29.5%	76,234	461,171	16.5%
Idaho	2,510	6.8%	25,492	68.6%	0	0.0%	9,140	24.6%	37,141	353,476	10.5%
Illinois	161,037	33.5%	23,731	4.9%	39,696	8.2%	256,792	53.4%	481,255	2,641,164	18.2%
Indiana	4,718	2.6%	78,027	42.9%	0	0.0%	99,300	54.5%	182,045	1,430,424	12.7%
Iowa	16,695	13.6%	52,687	42.9%	0	0.0%	53,304	43.4%	122,687	779,767	15.7%
Kansas	20,487	10.7%	51,253	26.7%	120,204	62.6%	0	0.0%	191,944	773,954	24.8%
Kentucky	2,318	1.3%	64,476	36.4%	19,296	10.9%	90,808	51.3%	176,898	1,207,616	14.6%
Louisiana	32,744	10.2%	82,350	25.5%	20,615	6.4%	186,706	57.9%	322,416	1,285,481	25.1%
Maine	12,200	45.5%	14,642	54.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	26,842	245,982	10.9%
Maryland	87,141	39.0%	32,112	14.4%	8,021	3.6%	95,979	43.0%	223,252	1,272,255	17.5%
Massachusetts	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	40,773	100.0%	0	0.0%	40,773	1,232,289	3.3%
Michigan	121,000	50.6%	61,768	25.8%	0	0.0%	56,574	23.6%	239,342	2,012,271	11.9%
Minnesota	53,749	27.8%	55,650	28.8%	0	0.0%	83,621	43.3%	193,020	1,365,500	14.1%
Mississippi	19,226	8.9%	44,184	20.3%	20,101	9.3%	133,696	61.6%	217,207	772,365	28.1%
Missouri	4,017	13.3%	0	0.0%	26,092	86.7%	0	0.0%	30,109	953,767	3.2%
Montana	673	3.3%	14,798	73.0%	0	0.0%	4,794	23.7%	20,266	172,767	11.7%
Nebraska	11,404	8.6%	57,936	43.7%	0	0.0%	63,185	47.7%	132,526	567,342	23.4%
Nevada	9,721	16.1%	15,883	26.3%	0	0.0%	34,733	57.6%	60,337	606,172	10.0%
New Hampshire	1,009	7.8%	11,930	92.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12,939	115,367	11.2%
New Jersey	8,163	3.0%	24,925	9.0%	0	0.0%	242,939	88.0%	276,027	2,029,443	13.6%
New Mexico	52,648	34.1%	23,130	15.0%	46,798	30.3%	31,692	20.5%	154,267	837,318	18.4%
New York	60,432	15.8%	29,870	7.8%	15,040	3.9%	277,785	72.5%	383,126	5,112,546	7.5%
North Carolina	41,621	9.1%	84,211	18.4%	44,510	9.7%	286,521	62.7%	456,863	3,072,452	14.9%
North Dakota	2,595	5.6%	28,306	60.8%	0	0.0%	15,681	33.7%	46,582	215,031	21.7%
Ohio	134,166	38.0%	25,645	7.3%	0	0.0%	193,182	54.7%	352,993	2,112,493	16.7%

2005-06	Research Centers, Labs & Institutes		Ag. Experiment Stations & Cooperative Extension		Teaching Hospitals & Public Service Patient Care[1]		Medical[2] Schools		Research Agriculture Medical	State Gross	Research Agriculture Medical, % of State Gross
State	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**	**Total**	**$**	**%**
Oklahoma	2,700	1.7%	50,176	32.4%	0	0.0%	102,001	65.9%	154,876	890,540	17.4%
Oregon	9,223	9.7%	44,527	46.6%	5,149	5.4%	36,669	38.4%	95,567	553,093	17.3%
Pennsylvania	23,094	32.1%	27,787	38.6%	5,813	8.1%	15,278	21.2%	71,972	2,047,114	3.5%
Rhode Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	188,979	0.0%
South Carolina	0	0.0%	43,660	26.3%	14,835	8.9%	107,450	64.8%	165,945	975,918	17.0%
South Dakota	1,431	4.1%	17,239	49.0%	0	0.0%	16,504	46.9%	35,174	167,567	21.0%
Tennessee	26,855	11.5%	49,726	21.2%	75,588	32.2%	82,277	35.1%	234,446	1,303,699	18.0%
Texas	194,892	16.0%	112,648	9.2%	795,942	65.3%	115,530	9.5%	1,219,011	5,700,130	21.4%
Utah	3,278	4.9%	28,622	42.9%	13,297	19.9%	21,570	32.3%	66,767	690,153	9.7%
Vermont	0	0.0%	9,234	64.1%	0	0.0%	5,181	35.9%	14,415	100,377	14.4%
Virginia	19,547	12.7%	73,992	48.0%	0	0.0%	60,718	39.4%	154,257	1,594,605	9.7%
Washington	27,258	20.5%	22,659	17.1%	15,911	12.0%	67,037	50.5%	132,865	1,536,329	8.6%
West Virginia	2,689	2.4%	19,863	17.4%	5,703	5.0%	85,788	75.2%	114,043	416,661	27.4%
Wisconsin	73,893	48.4%	28,706	18.8%	8,704	5.7%	41,499	27.2%	152,801	1,114,398	13.7%
Wyoming	1,248	5.6%	12,876	58.3%	5,280	23.9%	2,684	12.2%	22,088	293,856	7.5%
U.S.[3]	$1,762,868	18.4%	$1,909,856	19.9%	$1,693,196	17.7%	$4,210,970	44.0%	$9,576,889	70,760,966	13.5%

Notes:

1. Appropriations for direct operation and administrative support of all medical, dental, veterinary, optometry, pharmacy, mental health, nursing, and other health science institutes, clinics, labs, and dispensaries primarily serving the public.

2. Appropriations for direct operation and administrative support of the major types of medical schools and centers--allopathic, dental, veterinary, and osteopathic--corresponding to the medical enrollments excluded from net FTE calculation.

3. Rows may not add to U.S. total due to rounding.

Zeros indicate that the state did not report any appropriation for this purpose. In some cases this may be due to an inability to separate appropriations into this format.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Table A-3

Educational Appropriations by State, Fiscal 2006 (dollars in thousands)

2005-06	State Support for Higher Education all sectors	Independents[1] Operating Expenses	SFA for Students in Independent Institutions	SFA for Students in Out-of-State Institutions	Others	State Support for Public Higher Education	Local Tax Appropriations	Research Agriculture Medical	Educational Appropriations
State	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Alabama	1,407,875	8,937[1]	2,357[1]	468[1]	12,470	1,383,644	508	367,564	1,016,588
Alaska	252,052	0	0	0	0	252,052	806	25,487	227,371
Arizona	1,002,120	0	171[2]	3,011[1]	0	999,109	527,293	140,414	1,385,987
Arkansas	752,021	0	4,224[2]	3,206[2]	0	752,021	16,272	170,509	597,784
California	10,380,926	0	271,413[1]	0	0	10,109,513	1,817,879	980,229	10,947,163
Colorado	597,931	0	0	0	20,362	577,569	43,309	86,345	534,534
Connecticut	831,729	0	17,070[1]	788[1]	0	813,871	0	114,410	699,461
Delaware	216,419	0	273[2]	850[2]	0	216,419	0	9,028	207,391
Florida	3,491,754	31,966[1]	151,122[1]	0	0	3,308,666	0	303,686	3,004,981
Georgia	2,626,307	2,897[1]	45,752[1]	401[2]	0	2,577,658	0	287,899	2,289,759
Hawaii	461,171	0	0	0	0	461,171	0	76,234	384,937
Idaho	353,476	0	1,381[2]	0	0	353,476	9,500	37,141	325,835
Illinois	2,641,164	17,437[1]	163,282[1]	0	73,893	2,386,552	671,994	481,255	2,577,290
Indiana	1,430,424	0	69,527[1]	0	0	1,360,897	0	182,045	1,178,852
Iowa	779,767	0	50,120[1]	0	0	729,647	45,680	122,687	652,641
Kansas	773,954	0	8,320[1]	0	0	765,634	165,596	191,944	739,286
Kentucky	1,207,616	0	56,032[1]	0	0	1,151,584	0	176,898	974,686
Louisiana	1,285,481	2,093[1]	7,596[1]	0	0	1,275,793	0	322,416	953,377
Maine	245,982	0	2,119[1]	2,243[1]	0	241,620	0	26,842	214,778
Maryland	1,272,255	45,830[1]	18,372[1]	450[1]	0	1,207,603	253,563	223,252	1,237,913
Massachusetts	1,232,289	4,054[2]	19,793[1]	0	0	1,212,495	0	40,773	1,171,722
Michigan	2,012,271	0	86,920[1]	4,000[1]	0	1,921,352	508,000	239,342	2,190,010
Minnesota	1,365,500	1,391[1]	54,705[1]	0	0	1,309,404	0	193,020	1,116,384
Mississippi	772,365	0	4,932[1]	548[1]	0	766,885	45,232	217,207	594,910
Missouri	953,767	0	19,291[1]	0	27,036	907,441	120,470	30,109	997,802
Montana	172,767	0	0	0	0	172,767	3,717	20,266	156,218
Nebraska	567,342	0	2,271[1]	2,051[1]	0	563,021	77,800	132,526	508,295
Nevada	606,172	0	0	0	2,245	603,927	0	60,337	543,590
New Hampshire	115,367	0	589[1]	561[1]	0	114,218	0	12,939	101,279
New Jersey	2,029,443	23,962[1]	69,149[1]	0	0	1,936,332	197,359	276,027	1,857,664
New Mexico	837,318	0	1,200[1]	1,910[2]	8,335	827,784	65,566	154,267	739,082
New York	5,112,546	42,038[1]	262,170[1]	0	1,115,525	3,692,813	596,347	383,126	3,906,034
North Carolina	3,072,452	0	90,536[1]	1,157[1]	134,254	2,846,505	157,603	456,863	2,547,245
North Dakota	215,031	0	397[1]	0	0	214,634	0	46,582	168,052
Ohio	2,112,493	6,183[1]	90,510[1]	486[1]	0	2,015,314	129,054	352,993	1,791,376

2005-06	State Support for Higher Education all sectors	Independents[1] Operating Expenses	SFA for Students in Independent Institutions	SFA for Students in Out-of-State Institutions	Others	State Support for Public Higher Education	Local Tax Appropriations	Research Agriculture Medical	Educational Appropriations
State	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Oklahoma	890,540	0	6,810[1]	0	0	883,730	31,977	154,876	760,831
Oregon	553,093	0	3,553[1]	0	0	549,539	110,752	95,567	564,724
Pennsylvania	2,047,114	46,670[1]	176,802[1]	0	0	1,823,642	100,566	71,972	1,852,236
Rhode Island	188,979	0	3,736[2]	3,646[2]	8,825	180,154	0	0	180,154
South Carolina	975,918	0	19,322[1]	2,351[1]	0	954,244	50,254	165,945	838,553
South Dakota	167,567	0	227[1]	0	550	166,790	0	35,174	131,616
Tennessee	1,303,699	0	43,426[2]	0	0	1,303,699	0	234,446	1,069,252
Texas	5,700,130	0	129,725[1]	0	0	5,570,405	799,667	1,219,011	5,151,060
Utah	690,153	0	299[1]	0	3,108	686,746	0	66,767	619,979
Vermont	82,068	0	5,210[1]	5,265[1]	0	71,593	0	14,415	57,178
Virginia	1,594,605	20,176[1]	45,145[1]	1,238[1]	0	1,528,045	13,554	154,257	1,387,342
Washington	1,536,329	0	32,109[1]	0	0	1,504,220	0	132,865	1,371,355
West Virginia	416,661	0	2,737[2]	27[2]	2,764	413,897	0	114,043	299,854
Wisconsin	1,114,398	6,160[1]	22,608[1]	0	0	1,085,630	387,968	152,801	1,320,796
Wyoming	293,856	0	0	0	0	293,856	30,064	22,088	301,832
U.S.[3]	$70,742,657	259,794	2,063,301	34,657	$1,409,368	67,045,580	6,978,349	9,576,889	64,447,039

Notes:
1. Dollars included in State Gross
2. Dollars not included in State Gross
3. Rows may not add to U.S. total due to rounding.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Table A-4

Public Postsecondary Gross Tuition and Fee Assessments, Reductions, and Net Tuition Revenue by State, Fiscal 2006 (dollars in thousands)

2005-06	Gross Tuition & Mandatory Fee Assessments	Tuition & Fees Paid by Students at Public Medical Schools[1]		State Student Financial Aid for Public Institution Tuition & Fees[2]		Public Institution Discounts & Waivers[3]		Public Institution Net Tuition Revenue	
State		$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Alabama	951,536	54,999	5.8%	20,412	2.1%	0	0.0%	876,124	92.1%
Alaska	84,988	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6,254	7.4%	78,734	92.6%
Arizona	996,382	6,484	0.7%	5,154	0.5%	172,903	17.4%	811,840	81.5%
Arkansas	438,133	14,619	3.3%	27,005	6.2%	92,054	21.0%	304,456	69.5%
California	2,769,975	10,000	0.4%	500,000	18.1%	0	0.0%	2,259,975	81.6%
Colorado	936,023	45,748	4.9%	78,436	8.4%	0	0.0%	811,840	86.7%
Connecticut	476,558	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	476,558	100.0%
Delaware	323,702	0	0.0%	10,261	3.2%	0	0.0%	313,441	96.8%
Florida	1,490,961	39,162	2.6%	371,754	24.9%	216,826	14.5%	863,218	57.9%
Georgia	1,062,675	18,788	1.8%	378,242	35.6%	179,283	16.9%	486,362	45.8%
Hawaii	100,178	3,378	3.4%	285	0.3%	0	0.0%	96,515	96.3%
Idaho	133,962	0	0.0%	6,513	4.9%	28,020	20.9%	99,429	74.2%
Illinois	1,647,113	103,906	6.3%	206,498	12.5%	267,977	16.3%	1,068,731	64.9%
Indiana	1,432,555	34,024	2.4%	130,381	9.1%	104,703	7.3%	1,163,447	81.2%
Iowa	640,472	31,340	4.9%	7,573	1.2%	0	0.0%	601,559	93.9%
Kansas	500,020	30,843	6.2%	8,833	1.8%	0	0.0%	460,343	92.1%
Kentucky	830,504	34,321	4.1%	119,306	14.4%	34,876	4.2%	642,001	77.3%
Louisiana	642,467	28,770	4.5%	108,692	16.9%	47,333	7.4%	457,673	71.2%
Maine	222,034	0	0.0%	8,101	3.6%	14,599	6.6%	199,334	89.8%
Maryland	1,346,299	29,800	2.2%	66,991	5.0%	46,524	3.5%	1,202,985	89.4%
Massachusetts	912,090	19,757	2.2%	67,760	7.4%	46,627	5.1%	777,946	85.3%
Michigan	2,782,000	107,000	3.8%	155,443	5.6%	0	0.0%	2,519,557	90.6%
Minnesota	1,055,725	42,504	4.0%	70,245	6.7%	60,255	5.7%	882,721	83.6%
Mississippi	498,776	9,402	1.9%	31,240	6.3%	95,956	19.2%	362,178	72.6%
Missouri	981,370	63,414	6.5%	22,384	2.3%	226,697	23.1%	668,875	68.2%
Montana	184,820	0	0.0%	3,900	2.1%	21,701	11.7%	159,220	86.1%
Nebraska	352,862	20,345	5.8%	0	0.0%	67,776	19.2%	264,741	75.0%
Nevada	148,000	0	0.0%	43,535	29.4%	0	0.0%	104,465	70.6%
New Hampshire	283,237	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	64,906	22.9%	218,332	77.1%
New Jersey	1,591,056	64,615	4.1%	165,687	10.4%	0	0.0%	1,360,754	85.5%
New Mexico	238,453	3,546	1.5%	60,186	25.2%	49,526	20.8%	125,195	52.5%
New York	2,485,301	84,820	3.4%	456,138	18.4%	142,202	5.7%	1,802,141	72.5%
North Carolina	1,029,092	9,500	0.9%	146,780	14.3%	79,185	7.7%	793,627	77.1%
North Dakota	169,811	9,260	5.5%	1,466	0.9%	22,182	13.1%	136,902	80.6%
Ohio	2,772,571	123,921	4.5%	98,400	3.5%	553,617	20.0%	1,996,632	72.0%

2005-06	Gross Tuition & Mandatory Fee Assessments	Tuition & Fees Paid by Students at Public Medical Schools[1]		State Student Financial Aid for Public Institution Tuition & Fees[2]		Public Institution Discounts & Waivers[3]		Public Institution Net Tuition Revenue	
State		**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**
Oklahoma	567,548	40,954	7.2%	57,879	10.2%	89,393	15.8%	379,322	66.8%
Oregon	642,018	6,744	1.1%	25,786	4.0%	32,150	5.0%	577,339	89.9%
Pennsylvania	2,614,385	84,080	3.2%	200,167	7.7%	0	0.0%	2,330,138	89.1%
Rhode Island	212,794	0	0.0%	1,221	0.6%	0	0.0%	211,573	99.4%
South Carolina	1,108,288	45,194	4.1%	194,069	17.5%	125,240	11.3%	743,785	67.1%
South Dakota	146,183	3,431	2.3%	1,198	0.8%	0	0.0%	141,555	96.8%
Tennessee	883,796	38,266	4.3%	133,598	15.1%	2,513	0.3%	709,419	80.3%
Texas	3,349,157	30,544	0.9%	48,980	1.5%	819,221	24.5%	2,450,413	73.2%
Utah	389,355	9,852	2.5%	7,086	1.8%	54,574	14.0%	317,842	81.6%
Vermont	276,063	14,549	5.3%	7,834	2.8%	49,561	18.0%	204,119	73.9%
Virginia	1,401,609	50,023	3.6%	96,581	6.9%	0	0.0%	1,255,004	89.5%
Washington	629,655	41,103	6.5%	152,550	24.2%	0	0.0%	436,002	69.2%
West Virginia	411,691	32,835	8.0%	52,735	12.8%	35,908	8.7%	290,213	70.5%
Wisconsin	954,976	17,709	1.9%	85,585	9.0%	60,909	6.4%	790,772	82.8%
Wyoming	70,982	0	0.0%	10,969	15.5%	8,821	12.4%	51,192	72.1%
U.S.[4]	$46,170,202	$1,459,550	3.2%	$4,453,840	9.6%	$3,920,272	8.5%	$36,336,540	78.7%

Notes:

1. Tuition revenues from the following types of schools: medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathic medicine.

2. Some states were unable to separate state aid for living expenses from state aid for tuition & fees.

3. Institutional discounts and waivers are student enrollment incentives that reduce the amount of revenue the institution would have collected had gross tuition and mandatory fee assessments been collected. Institutional aid is not reflected. Zeros indicate that the state did not provide any data for this item. In some cases this may be due to an inability to report it.

4. Rows may not add to U.S. total due to rounding.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Table A-5

State, Local, and Net Tuition Revenue by State, Fiscal 2006 (dollars in thousands)

2005-06	State Sources Total[1]		Local Tax Appropriations[2]		Net Tuition Revenue[3]		Total State, Local, & Net Tuition Revenue
State	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**
Alabama	1,407,875	61.6%	508	0.0%	876,124	38.4%	2,284,508
Alaska	252,052	76.0%	806	0.2%	78,734	23.7%	331,592
Arizona	1,002,120	42.8%	527,293	22.5%	811,840	34.7%	2,341,252
Arkansas	752,021	70.1%	16,272	1.5%	304,456	28.4%	1,072,749
California	10,380,926	71.8%	1,817,879	12.6%	2,259,975	15.6%	14,458,780
Colorado	597,931	41.1%	43,309	3.0%	811,840	55.9%	1,453,080
Connecticut	831,729	63.6%	0	0.0%	476,558	36.4%	1,308,287
Delaware	216,419	40.8%	0	0.0%	313,441	59.2%	529,860
Florida	3,491,754	80.2%	0	0.0%	863,218	19.8%	4,354,972
Georgia	2,626,307	84.4%	0	0.0%	486,362	15.6%	3,112,669
Hawaii	461,171	82.7%	0	0.0%	96,515	17.3%	557,686
Idaho	353,476	76.4%	9,500	2.1%	99,429	21.5%	462,405
Illinois	2,641,164	60.3%	671,994	15.3%	1,068,731	24.4%	4,381,889
Indiana	1,430,424	55.1%	0	0.0%	1,163,447	44.9%	2,593,871
Iowa	779,767	54.6%	45,680	3.2%	601,559	42.2%	1,427,006
Kansas	773,954	55.3%	165,596	11.8%	460,343	32.9%	1,399,893
Kentucky	1,207,616	65.3%	0	0.0%	642,001	34.7%	1,849,617
Louisiana	1,285,481	73.7%	0	0.0%	457,673	26.3%	1,743,154
Maine	245,982	55.2%	0	0.0%	199,334	44.8%	445,316
Maryland	1,272,255	46.6%	253,563	9.3%	1,202,985	44.1%	2,728,803
Massachusetts	1,232,289	61.3%	0	0.0%	777,946	38.7%	2,010,235
Michigan	2,012,271	39.9%	508,000	10.1%	2,519,557	50.0%	5,039,829
Minnesota	1,365,500	60.7%	0	0.0%	882,721	39.3%	2,248,221
Mississippi	772,365	65.5%	45,232	3.8%	362,178	30.7%	1,179,775
Missouri	953,767	54.7%	120,470	6.9%	668,875	38.4%	1,743,112
Montana	172,767	51.5%	3,717	1.1%	159,220	47.4%	335,704
Nebraska	567,342	62.4%	77,800	8.6%	264,741	29.1%	909,884
Nevada	606,172	85.3%	0	0.0%	104,465	14.7%	710,637
New Hampshire	115,367	34.6%	0	0.0%	218,332	65.4%	333,699
New Jersey	2,029,443	56.6%	197,359	5.5%	1,360,754	37.9%	3,587,556
New Mexico	837,318	81.4%	65,566	6.4%	125,195	12.2%	1,028,078
New York	5,112,546	68.1%	596,347	7.9%	1,802,141	24.0%	7,511,034
North Carolina	3,072,452	76.4%	157,603	3.9%	793,627	19.7%	4,023,682
North Dakota	215,031	61.1%	0	0.0%	136,902	38.9%	351,933
Ohio	2,112,493	49.8%	129,054	3.0%	1,996,632	47.1%	4,238,179

2005-06	State Sources Total[1]		Local Tax Appropriations[2]		Net Tuition Revenue[3]		Total State, Local, & Net Tuition Revenue
State	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**
Oklahoma	890,540	68.4%	31,977	2.5%	379,322	29.1%	1,301,839
Oregon	553,093	44.6%	110,752	8.9%	577,339	46.5%	1,241,184
Pennsylvania	2,047,114	45.7%	100,566	2.2%	2,330,138	52.0%	4,477,818
Rhode Island	188,979	47.2%	0	0.0%	211,573	52.8%	400,551
South Carolina	975,918	55.1%	50,254	2.8%	743,785	42.0%	1,769,956
South Dakota	167,567	54.2%	0	0.0%	141,555	45.8%	309,122
Tennessee	1,303,699	64.8%	0	0.0%	709,419	35.2%	2,013,117
Texas	5,700,130	63.7%	799,667	8.9%	2,450,413	27.4%	8,950,210
Utah	690,153	68.5%	0	0.0%	317,842	31.5%	1,007,995
Vermont	100,377	33.0%	0	0.0%	204,119	67.0%	304,496
Virginia	1,594,605	55.7%	13,554	0.5%	1,255,004	43.8%	2,863,164
Washington	1,536,329	77.9%	0	0.0%	436,002	22.1%	1,972,331
West Virginia	416,661	58.9%	0	0.0%	290,213	41.1%	706,874
Wisconsin	1,114,398	48.6%	387,968	16.9%	790,772	34.5%	2,293,138
Wyoming	293,856	78.3%	30,064	8.0%	51,192	13.6%	375,112
U.S[4]	$70,760,966	62.0%	$6,978,349	6.1%	$36,336,540	31.9%	$114,075,855

Notes:

1. State appropriations of tax and non-tax revenue plus non-appropriated support.

2. Appropriations from local government taxes to higher education institutions for operations.

3. Public postsecondary gross tuition and mandatory fee assessments, less tuition/fees paid by public medical school students, less state-appropriated student financial aid for public postsecondary tuition/fees, less discounts and waivers.

4. Rows may not add to U.S. total due to rounding.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Table A-6

Educational Appropriations, Net Tuition Revenue, and Total Educational Revenue by State, Fiscal 2006

2005-06	FTE[1]	Educational Appropriations		Net Tuition Revenue		Total Eductional Revenue[2]	
State	$	Total[3]	per FTE	Total	per FTE	Total	per FTE
Alabama	180,980	1,016,588	5,617	876,124	4,841	1,892,712	10,458
Alaska	18,795	227,371	12,097	78,734	4,189	306,105	16,287
Arizona	219,454	1,385,987	6,316	811,840	3,699	2,197,827	10,015
Arkansas	101,344	597,784	5,899	304,456	3,004	902,239	8,903
California	1,662,105	10,947,163	6,586	2,259,975	1,360	13,207,138	7,946
Colorado	158,876	534,534	3,364	811,840	5,110	1,346,374	8,474
Connecticut	73,608	699,461	9,503	476,558	6,474	1,176,018	15,977
Delaware	31,269	207,391	6,632	313,441	10,024	520,832	16,657
Florida	532,734	3,004,981	5,641	863,218	1,620	3,868,198	7,261
Georgia	292,655	2,289,759	7,824	486,362	1,662	2,776,121	9,486
Hawaii	35,337	384,937	10,893	96,515	2,731	481,452	13,625
Idaho	44,619	325,835	7,303	99,429	2,228	425,264	9,531
Illinois	385,280	2,577,290	6,689	1,068,731	2,774	3,646,022	9,463
Indiana	218,721	1,178,852	5,390	1,163,447	5,319	2,342,299	10,709
Iowa	112,341	652,641	5,809	601,559	5,355	1,254,200	11,164
Kansas	127,645	739,286	5,792	460,343	3,606	1,199,629	9,398
Kentucky	144,336	974,686	6,753	642,001	4,448	1,616,687	11,201
Louisiana	170,753	953,377	5,583	457,673	2,680	1,411,050	8,264
Maine	35,235	214,778	6,096	199,334	5,657	414,111	11,753
Maryland	192,614	1,237,913	6,427	1,202,985	6,246	2,440,898	12,672
Massachusetts	139,949	1,171,722	8,372	777,946	5,559	1,949,669	13,931
Michigan	377,675	2,190,010	5,799	2,519,557	6,671	4,709,567	12,470
Minnesota	189,009	1,116,384	5,907	882,721	4,670	1,999,105	10,577
Mississippi	117,731	594,910	5,053	362,178	3,076	957,088	8,129
Missouri	170,681	997,802	5,846	668,875	3,919	1,666,677	9,765
Montana	35,429	156,218	4,409	159,220	4,494	315,438	8,903
Nebraska	72,622	508,295	6,999	264,741	3,645	773,036	10,645
Nevada	60,948	543,590	8,919	104,465	1,714	648,055	10,633
New Hampshire	31,720	101,279	3,193	218,332	6,883	319,610	10,076
New Jersey	228,080	1,857,664	8,145	1,360,754	5,966	3,218,418	14,111
New Mexico	79,479	739,082	9,299	125,195	1,575	864,277	10,874
New York	501,832	3,906,034	7,784	1,802,141	3,591	5,708,175	11,375
North Carolina	338,644	2,547,245	7,522	793,627	2,344	3,340,872	9,865
North Dakota	35,887	168,052	4,683	136,902	3,815	304,954	8,498
Ohio	381,934	1,791,376	4,690	1,996,632	5,228	3,788,008	9,918

2005-06	FTE[1]	Educational Appropriations		Net Tuition Revenue		Total Eductional Revenue[2]	
State	$	Total[3]	per FTE	Total	per FTE	Total	per FTE
Oklahoma	134,940	760,831	5,638	379,322	2,811	1,140,153	8,449
Oregon	126,443	564,724	4,466	577,339	4,566	1,142,063	9,032
Pennsylvania	327,235	1,852,236	5,660	2,330,138	7,121	4,182,374	12,781
Rhode Island	28,092	180,154	6,413	211,573	7,531	391,726	13,944
South Carolina	144,023	838,553	5,822	743,785	5,164	1,582,338	10,987
South Dakota	29,253	131,616	4,499	141,555	4,839	273,171	9,338
Tennessee	170,412	1,069,252	6,275	709,419	4,163	1,778,671	10,437
Texas	820,788	5,151,060	6,276	2,450,413	2,985	7,601,473	9,261
Utah	104,349	619,979	5,941	317,842	3,046	937,822	8,987
Vermont	18,868	57,178	3,030	204,119	10,818	261,297	13,849
Virginia	265,615	1,387,342	5,223	1,255,004	4,725	2,642,347	9,948
Washington	213,055	1,371,355	6,437	436,002	2,046	1,807,357	8,483
West Virginia	71,717	299,854	4,181	290,213	4,047	590,068	8,228
Wisconsin	212,158	1,320,796	6,226	790,772	3,727	2,111,569	9,953
Wyoming	22,483	301,832	13,425	51,192	2,277	353,024	15,702
U.S.[4]	10,189,752	64,447,039	6,325	36,336,540	3,566	100,783,579	9,891

Notes:
1. Annual Public FTE, calculated from course work creditable toward an associate, bachelor, or higher degree, excluding medical school FTE .
2. Total Educational Revenue = Educational Appropriations + Net Tuition Revenues
3. Dollars in thousands
4. Rows may not add to U.S. total due to rounding.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Table A-7

Most Recent Enrollment Mix Index (EMI) and Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) by State

State	EMI[1]	COLA[2]	EMI & COLA Combined
Alabama	1.050	0.902	0.947
Alaska	0.985	1.218	1.199
Arizona	1.047	0.964	1.009
Arkansas	0.953	0.887	0.846
California	0.907	1.090	0.988
Colorado	1.058	1.048	1.109
Connecticut	1.021	1.202	1.228
Delaware	1.187	0.993	1.179
Florida	1.025	0.921	0.944
Georgia	0.991	0.935	0.926
Hawaii	1.092	1.218	1.331
Idaho	1.052	0.957	1.006
Illinois	0.979	1.051	1.028
Indiana	1.108	1.001	1.109
Iowa	1.055	0.995	1.050
Kansas	1.058	0.999	1.057
Kentucky	1.002	0.905	0.907
Louisiana	1.043	0.901	0.940
Maine	1.015	1.091	1.107
Maryland	0.984	0.999	0.983
Massachusetts	0.968	1.218	1.179
Michigan	1.059	1.027	1.088
Minnesota	0.969	1.051	1.019
Mississippi	1.033	0.883	0.912
Missouri	0.972	0.997	0.969
Montana	1.030	0.951	0.980
Nebraska	1.009	1.011	1.020
Nevada	1.016	1.014	1.030
New Hampshire	1.090	1.152	1.255
New Jersey	0.930	1.193	1.110
New Mexico	1.064	0.955	1.016
New York	0.929	1.146	1.065
North Carolina	0.962	0.929	0.893
North Dakota	1.006	1.002	1.008
Ohio	1.086	1.009	1.095

State	EMI[1]	COLA[2]	EMI & COLA Combined
Oklahoma	1.024	0.886	0.908
Oregon	1.042	1.020	1.063
Pennsylvania	1.037	1.068	1.107
Rhode Island	1.090	1.149	1.252
South Carolina	1.010	0.915	0.924
South Dakota	0.992	1.007	0.999
Tennessee	1.051	0.913	0.960
Texas	0.990	0.886	0.877
Utah	1.078	1.008	1.086
Vermont	1.185	1.122	1.329
Virginia	1.062	0.962	1.022
Washington	0.961	1.045	1.005
West Virginia	1.034	0.892	0.922
Wisconsin	1.022	1.031	1.053
Wyoming	1.066	0.966	1.030
U.S.	1.000	1.000	1.000

Notes: *This table is the same as Table 8 in Technical Paper B.*
1. Fall 2004 FTE data and FY2005 financial data from IPEDS are used to produce this Enrollment Mix Index.
2. As of 2003

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Table A-8

Impact of Enrollment Mix and Cost of Living Adjustments on Interstate Comparison of Total Educational Revenue per FTE, Fiscal 2006

	UNADJUSTED		ADJUSTED FOR ENROLLMENT MIX		ADJUSTED FOR COST OF LIVING		ADJUSTED FOR ENROLLMENT & COL	
State	$ / FTE	% of U.S. Average	$ / FTE	% of U.S. Average	$ / FTE	% of U.S. Average	$ / FTE	% of U.S. Average
Alabama	10,458	106%	9,961	101%	11,596	117%	11,045	112%
Alaska	16,287	165%	16,539	167%	13,371	135%	13,578	137%
Arizona	10,015	101%	9,570	97%	10,384	105%	9,922	100%
Arkansas	8,903	90%	9,338	94%	10,036	101%	10,527	106%
California	7,946	80%	8,761	89%	7,291	74%	8,039	81%
Colorado	8,474	86%	8,008	81%	8,089	82%	7,644	77%
Connecticut	15,977	162%	15,641	158%	13,293	134%	13,014	132%
Delaware	16,657	168%	14,035	142%	16,771	170%	14,131	143%
Florida	7,261	73%	7,085	72%	7,883	80%	7,692	78%
Georgia	9,486	96%	9,573	97%	10,150	103%	10,243	104%
Hawaii	13,625	138%	12,471	126%	11,186	113%	10,239	104%
Idaho	9,531	96%	9,060	92%	9,964	101%	9,472	96%
Illinois	9,463	96%	9,670	98%	9,008	91%	9,204	93%
Indiana	10,709	108%	9,667	98%	10,694	108%	9,653	98%
Iowa	11,164	113%	10,580	107%	11,224	113%	10,637	108%
Kansas	9,398	95%	8,880	90%	9,411	95%	8,892	90%
Kentucky	11,201	113%	11,180	113%	12,379	125%	12,356	125%
Louisiana	8,264	84%	7,925	80%	9,169	93%	8,794	89%
Maine	11,753	119%	11,578	117%	10,776	109%	10,616	107%
Maryland	12,672	128%	12,875	130%	12,690	128%	12,893	130%
Massachusetts	13,931	141%	14,387	145%	11,437	116%	11,812	119%
Michigan	12,470	126%	11,774	119%	12,138	123%	11,460	116%
Minnesota	10,577	107%	10,912	110%	10,062	102%	10,381	105%
Mississippi	8,129	82%	7,868	80%	9,210	93%	8,913	90%
Missouri	9,765	99%	10,049	102%	9,791	99%	10,076	102%
Montana	8,903	90%	8,642	87%	9,362	95%	9,087	92%
Nebraska	10,645	108%	10,555	107%	10,526	106%	10,437	106%
Nevada	10,633	108%	10,466	106%	10,484	106%	10,320	104%
New Hampshire	10,076	102%	9,248	94%	8,747	88%	8,028	81%
New Jersey	14,111	143%	15,172	153%	11,823	120%	12,712	129%
New Mexico	10,874	110%	10,220	103%	11,389	115%	10,704	108%
New York	11,375	115%	12,240	124%	9,924	100%	10,678	108%
North Carolina	9,865	100%	10,259	104%	10,621	107%	11,044	112%
North Dakota	8,498	86%	8,444	85%	8,481	86%	8,428	85%
Ohio	9,918	100%	9,135	92%	9,829	99%	9,054	92%

State	UNADJUSTED $ / FTE	UNADJUSTED % of U.S. Average	ADJUSTED FOR ENROLLMENT MIX $ / FTE	ADJUSTED FOR ENROLLMENT MIX % of U.S. Average	ADJUSTED FOR COST OF LIVING $ / FTE	ADJUSTED FOR COST OF LIVING % of U.S. Average	ADJUSTED FOR ENROLLMENT & COL $ / FTE	ADJUSTED FOR ENROLLMENT & COL % of U.S. Average
Oklahoma	8,449	85%	8,248	83%	9,532	96%	9,305	94%
Oregon	9,032	91%	8,667	88%	8,852	89%	8,494	86%
Pennsylvania	12,781	129%	12,324	125%	11,970	121%	11,542	117%
Rhode Island	13,944	141%	12,796	129%	12,136	123%	11,136	113%
South Carolina	10,987	111%	10,880	110%	12,004	121%	11,888	120%
South Dakota	9,338	94%	9,414	95%	9,275	94%	9,351	95%
Tennessee	10,437	106%	9,929	100%	11,427	116%	10,870	110%
Texas	9,261	94%	9,351	95%	10,454	106%	10,555	107%
Utah	8,987	91%	8,338	84%	8,920	90%	8,276	84%
Vermont	13,849	140%	11,690	118%	12,346	125%	10,422	105%
Virginia	9,948	101%	9,367	95%	10,336	105%	9,732	98%
Washington	8,483	86%	8,823	89%	8,117	82%	8,442	85%
West Virginia	8,228	83%	7,961	80%	9,224	93%	8,925	90%
Wisconsin	9,953	101%	9,740	98%	9,656	98%	9,450	96%
Wyoming	15,702	159%	14,727	149%	16,248	164%	15,239	154%
U.S.	$9,891	100%	$9,891	100%	$9,891	100%	$9,891	100%

Notes:
See "Technical Paper B: SHEF's analytical adjustments for interstate differences in the cost of living and the proportion of enrollments among types of institution" on the SHEEO website for a detailed description of public higher education system Enrollment Mix Index and state Cost of Living Adjustment.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Table A-9

State-Funded Student Financial Aid for Public Tuition and Fees by State, Fiscal 2006

2005-06	State-Funded Tuition Aid per FTE	% of U.S. Average	Need Based Tuition Aid per FTE[a]	% of U.S. Average	Non-need Tuition Aid per FTE[a]	% of U.S. Average
State	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**
Alabama	113	25.8%	74	23.0%	39	33.5%
Alaska	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Arizona	23	5.4%	23	7.3%	0	0.0%
Arkansas	266	61.0%	219	68.2%	47	40.7%
California	301	68.8%	301	93.6%	0	0.0%
Colorado	494	112.9%	387	120.3%	107	92.4%
Connecticut[b]	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Delaware	328	75.1%	239	74.4%	89	76.8%
Florida	698	159.7%	187	58.2%	511	442.1%
Georgia	1,292	295.7%	4	1.3%	1,288	1114.9%
Hawaii	8	1.8%	8	2.5%	0	0.0%
Idaho	146	33.4%	26	8.0%	120	104.1%
Illinois	536	122.6%	489	152.1%	47	40.5%
Indiana	596	136.4%	572	177.8%	24	21.2%
Iowa	67	15.4%	67	20.8%	1	0.5%
Kansas	69	15.8%	65	20.3%	4	3.4%
Kentucky	827	189.1%	389	121.0%	437	378.5%
Louisiana	637	145.6%	8	2.5%	629	544.0%
Maine	230	52.6%	230	71.5%	0	0.0%
Maryland	348	79.6%	326	101.4%	22	18.9%
Massachusetts	484	110.8%	484	150.5%	0	0.1%
Michigan	412	94.2%	197	61.1%	215	186.1%
Minnesota	372	85.0%	371	115.5%	0	0.2%
Mississippi	265	60.7%	26	8.0%	240	207.5%
Missouri	131	30.0%	56	17.3%	75	65.2%
Montana	110	25.2%	110	34.2%	0	0.0%
Nebraska[b]	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nevada	714	163.4%	177	55.0%	537	465.1%
New Hampshire[b]	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
New Jersey	726	166.2%	640	199.1%	86	74.8%
New Mexico	757	173.2%	191	59.5%	566	489.8%
New York	909	208.0%	888	276.1%	21	18.4%
North Carolina	433	99.2%	311	96.7%	122	106.0%
North Dakota	41	9.3%	32	9.9%	9	7.8%
Ohio	258	58.9%	172	53.5%	86	74.2%

2005-06	State-Funded Tuition Aid per FTE	% of U.S. Average	Need Based Tuition Aid per FTE[a]	% of U.S. Average	Non-need Tuition Aid per FTE[a]	% of U.S. Average
State	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**	**%**
Oklahoma	429	98.1%	336	104.5%	93	80.5%
Oregon	204	46.7%	203	63.1%	1	1.0%
Pennsylvania	612	139.9%	611	190.2%	0	0.2%
Rhode Island	43	9.9%	43	13.4%	0	0.3%
South Carolina	1,347	308.3%	253	78.6%	1,095	947.5%
South Dakota	41	9.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tennessee	784	179.4%	743	231.0%	41	35.7%
Texas	60	13.7%	60	18.6%	0	0.0%
Utah	68	15.5%	55	17.1%	13	11.2%
Vermont	415	95.0%	413	128.4%	2	2.0%
Virginia	364	83.2%	223	69.3%	141	121.8%
Washington	716	163.8%	666	207.1%	50	43.4%
West Virginia	735	168.2%	270	84.1%	465	402.4%
Wisconsin	403	92.3%	388	120.6%	16	13.5%
Wyoming	488	111.6%	488	151.7%	0	0.0%
U.S.	$437	100.0%	$322	100.0%	$116	100.0%

Notes:

a) NASSGAP annually reports the percentage of state grant aid awarded on a need and non-need basis. The need-based and non-need dollar amounts in this table were estimated by applying the NASSGAP percentages to the SHEEO SHEF data on state-funded tuition aid per FTE.

b) Zeros indicate that the state did not report any data for this item. In some cases this may be due to an inability to separate appropriations into this format.

Sources:

SHEEO SHEF, National Association of State Student Grant Aid Programs (NASSGAP) 36th Annual Survey Report on State-Sponsored Student Financial Aid, 2004-05,Tables 4-6.

Table A-10

Non-Medical Public FTE, Educational Appropriations per FTE and Net Tuition Revenue per FTE, Fiscal 1991, 2001, 2006[1]

2005-06	Non-Medical Public FTE			Educational Appropriations per FTE			Net Tuition Revenue per FTE			Total Educational Revenue per FTE			Family Share of Public Higher Education Operating Reveue (%)		
State	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**
Alabama	170,454	165,833	180,980	$5,565	$5,994	$5,933	$2,889	$4,311	$5,113	$8,453	$10,305	$11,045	34.2%	41.8%	46.3%
Alaska	17,058	16,079	18,795	$11,649	$10,911	$10,086	$2,056	$2,874	$3,492	$13,705	$13,785	$13,578	15.0%	20.8%	25.7%
Arizona	154,864	185,747	219,454	$6,416	$6,784	$6,257	$2,652	$2,872	$3,665	$9,068	$9,655	$9,922	29.2%	29.7%	36.9%
Arkansas	64,911	87,337	101,344	$6,569	$7,059	$6,975	$3,079	$2,532	$3,552	$9,648	$9,590	$10,527	31.9%	26.4%	33.7%
California	1,275,337	1,486,594	1,662,105	$7,429	$7,952	$6,664	$884	$900	$1,376	$8,313	$8,852	$8,039	10.6%	10.2%	17.1%
Colorado	131,390	141,492	158,876	$4,687	$4,891	$3,035	$3,559	$4,008	$4,609	$8,246	$8,899	$7,644	43.2%	45.0%	60.3%
Connecticut	63,332	60,976	73,608	$8,652	$9,445	$7,740	$2,623	$4,366	$5,274	$11,275	$13,811	$13,014	23.3%	31.6%	40.5%
Delaware	26,013	28,944	31,269	$5,381	$6,023	$5,627	$5,220	$7,261	$8,504	$10,602	$13,284	$14,131	49.2%	54.7%	60.2%
Florida	371,517	420,957	532,734	$6,631	$7,165	$5,975	$1,603	$2,374	$1,717	$8,233	$9,538	$7,692	19.5%	24.9%	22.3%
Georgia	176,088	234,998	292,655	$7,904	$10,246	$8,449	$2,302	$2,147	$1,795	$10,206	$12,393	$10,243	22.6%	17.3%	17.5%
Hawaii	29,970	31,810	35,337	$9,657	$7,858	$8,186	$853	$1,928	$2,053	$10,510	$9,786	$10,239	8.1%	19.7%	20.0%
Idaho	34,986	43,352	44,619	$8,153	$7,796	$7,257	$1,271	$1,896	$2,215	$9,424	$9,693	$9,472	13.5%	19.6%	23.4%
Illinois	371,187	340,301	385,280	$6,745	$8,535	$6,506	$1,568	$2,056	$2,698	$8,314	$10,591	$9,204	18.9%	19.4%	29.3%
Indiana	171,054	192,803	218,721	$6,058	$5,717	$4,858	$3,266	$4,042	$4,795	$9,324	$9,758	$9,653	35.0%	41.4%	49.7%
Iowa	100,764	105,545	112,341	$7,061	$7,329	$5,535	$3,157	$3,979	$5,102	$10,218	$11,308	$10,637	30.9%	35.2%	48.0%
Kansas	104,681	100,476	127,645	$5,893	$7,122	$5,480	$2,071	$2,826	$3,412	$7,964	$9,947	$8,892	26.0%	28.4%	38.4%
Kentucky	114,792	119,500	144,336	$6,534	$8,904	$7,449	$2,264	$3,779	$4,907	$8,798	$12,682	$12,356	25.7%	29.8%	39.7%
Louisiana	125,712	168,121	170,753	$5,443	$5,951	$5,941	$3,302	$2,126	$2,852	$8,745	$8,077	$8,794	37.8%	26.3%	32.4%
Maine	29,554	29,287	35,235	$7,093	$7,040	$5,506	$2,776	$4,269	$5,110	$9,869	$11,309	$10,616	28.1%	37.7%	48.1%
Maryland	166,686	175,085	192,614	$6,358	$8,558	$6,539	$2,813	$5,060	$6,354	$9,171	$13,618	$12,893	30.7%	37.2%	49.3%
Massachusetts	121,414	119,717	139,949	$6,484	$8,861	$7,099	$2,796	$3,723	$4,713	$9,279	$12,584	$11,812	30.1%	29.6%	39.9%
Michigan	334,443	333,584	377,675	$6,414	$7,148	$5,329	$4,244	$4,919	$6,131	$10,658	$12,067	$11,460	39.8%	40.8%	53.5%
Minnesota	179,644	167,238	189,009	$6,982	$7,870	$5,797	$2,485	$3,148	$4,584	$9,467	$11,018	$10,381	26.2%	28.6%	44.2%
Mississippi	95,513	102,490	117,731	$5,298	$7,296	$5,540	$2,687	$2,780	$3,373	$7,984	$10,076	$8,913	33.6%	27.6%	37.8%
Missouri	154,247	156,588	170,681	$6,007	$8,189	$6,032	$2,939	$3,001	$4,044	$8,946	$11,190	$10,076	32.8%	26.8%	40.1%
Montana	28,054	33,660	35,429	$6,258	$4,649	$4,500	$1,902	$3,500	$4,587	$8,161	$8,150	$9,087	23.3%	42.9%	50.5%
Nebraska	65,881	65,725	72,622	$5,879	$5,969	$6,862	$1,961	$2,915	$3,574	$7,840	$8,884	$10,437	25.0%	32.8%	34.2%
Nevada	30,620	48,107	60,948	$7,232	$7,165	$8,656	$2,031	$1,806	$1,663	$9,263	$8,972	$10,320	21.9%	20.1%	16.1%
New Hampshire	26,160	26,506	31,720	$3,197	$3,613	$2,544	$4,348	$6,767	$5,484	$7,546	$10,380	$8,028	57.6%	65.2%	68.3%
New Jersey	164,366	178,671	228,080	$8,407	$9,203	$7,337	$3,051	$5,156	$5,375	$11,458	$14,358	$12,712	26.6%	35.9%	42.3%
New Mexico	63,068	66,847	79,479	$7,794	$7,445	$9,153	$686	$931	$1,551	$8,480	$8,375	$10,704	8.1%	11.1%	14.5%
New York	437,920	451,855	501,832	$7,918	$7,464	$7,307	$2,009	$3,135	$3,371	$9,927	$10,598	$10,678	20.2%	29.6%	31.6%
North Carolina	224,499	265,950	338,644	$9,274	$9,669	$8,421	$1,795	$2,259	$2,624	$11,069	$11,929	$11,044	16.2%	18.9%	23.8%
North Dakota	28,391	31,043	35,887	$5,961	$5,542	$4,644	$3,195	$2,458	$3,784	$9,155	$8,000	$8,428	34.9%	30.7%	44.9%
Ohio	330,967	337,379	381,934	$5,430	$6,016	$4,281	$3,546	$4,063	$4,772	$8,976	$10,078	$9,054	39.5%	40.3%	52.7%

2005-06	Non-Medical Public FTE			Educational Appropriations per FTE			Net Tuition Revenue per FTE			Total Educational Revenue per FTE			Family Share of Public Higher Education Operating Reveue (%)		
State	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**
Oklahoma	105,690	121,111	134,940	$7,551	$7,570	$6,209	$1,997	$2,053	$3,096	$9,548	$9,623	$9,305	20.9%	21.3%	33.3%
Oregon	102,078	114,778	126,443	$7,120	$5,784	$4,200	$2,535	$4,211	$4,294	$9,654	$9,995	$8,494	26.3%	42.1%	50.6%
Pennsylvania	286,086	288,334	327,235	$6,517	$6,601	$5,111	$5,118	$6,265	$6,430	$11,636	$12,866	$11,542	44.0%	48.7%	55.7%
Rhode Island	27,874	25,872	28,092	$4,978	$6,066	$5,122	$3,396	$4,821	$6,015	$8,374	$10,887	$11,136	40.6%	44.3%	54.0%
South Carolina	105,570	133,120	144,023	$7,326	$6,045	$6,300	$3,857	$3,663	$5,588	$11,183	$9,708	$11,888	34.5%	37.7%	47.0%
South Dakota	20,062	22,064	29,253	$5,231	$5,238	$4,505	$3,207	$4,467	$4,845	$8,439	$9,705	$9,351	38.0%	46.0%	51.8%
Tennessee	144,468	159,838	170,412	$6,476	$6,319	$6,535	$2,521	$3,656	$4,336	$8,997	$9,976	$10,870	28.0%	36.7%	39.9%
Texas	612,033	667,534	820,788	$6,581	$7,355	$7,152	$1,921	$3,787	$3,402	$8,502	$11,142	$10,555	22.6%	34.0%	32.2%
Utah	65,125	91,953	104,349	$6,505	$5,964	$5,471	$2,169	$2,163	$2,805	$8,674	$8,127	$8,276	25.0%	26.6%	33.9%
Vermont	15,382	15,914	18,868	$3,645	$2,582	$2,281	$6,614	$8,007	$8,141	$10,259	$10,588	$10,422	64.5%	75.6%	78.1%
Virginia	215,377	236,014	265,615	$6,107	$6,889	$5,110	$3,059	$3,281	$4,622	$9,166	$10,169	$9,732	33.4%	32.3%	47.5%
Washington	155,141	204,663	213,055	$8,521	$7,001	$6,405	$2,102	$1,713	$2,036	$10,623	$8,713	$8,442	19.8%	19.7%	24.1%
West Virginia	60,626	62,902	71,717	$4,856	$5,779	$4,535	$2,823	$3,412	$4,389	$7,679	$9,190	$8,925	36.8%	37.1%	49.2%
Wisconsin	188,074	194,839	212,158	$7,264	$7,213	$5,911	$3,189	$2,733	$3,539	$10,452	$9,946	$9,450	30.5%	27.5%	37.4%
Wyoming	21,593	20,198	22,483	$9,482	$11,540	$13,030	$1,273	$3,157	$2,210	$10,755	$14,697	$15,239	11.8%	21.5%	14.5%
U.S.	8,110,716	8,879,731	10,189,752	$6,954	$7,371	$6,325	$2,460	$3,045	$3,566	$9,414	$10,415	$9,891	26.1%	29.2%	36.1%

Notes:
1. Dollars adjusted for inflation by 2006 SHEEO Higher Education Cost Adjustment and for interstate difference in cost of living and public postsecondary system enrollment mix.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Table A-11

(1) FTE Change to Fiscal 2006, and (2) Educational Appropriations, Net Tuition Revenue, Total Educational Revenue per FTE, and Family Share of Public Education Operating Revenue, indexed to U.S. Average, Fiscal 1991, 2001, 2006[1]

2005-06	FTE Change to 2006		Educational Appropriations per FTE, Indexed to US Average			Net Tuition Revenue per FTE, Indexed to US Average			Total Educational Revenue per FTE, Indexed to US Average			Family Share of Public Higher Education Operating Reveue, Indexed to US Average		
State	1991	2001	1991	2001	2006	1991	2001	2006	1991	2001	2006	1991	2001	2006
Alabama	6.2%	9.1%	0.80	0.81	0.94	1.17	1.42	1.43	0.90	0.99	1.12	1.31	1.43	1.28
Alaska	10.2%	16.9%	1.68	1.48	1.59	0.84	0.94	0.98	1.46	1.32	1.37	0.57	0.71	0.71
Arizona	41.7%	18.1%	0.92	0.92	0.99	1.08	0.94	1.03	0.96	0.93	1.00	1.12	1.02	1.02
Arkansas	56.1%	16.0%	0.94	0.96	1.10	1.25	0.83	1.00	1.02	0.92	1.06	1.22	0.90	0.94
California	30.3%	11.8%	1.07	1.08	1.05	0.36	0.30	0.39	0.88	0.85	0.81	0.41	0.35	0.47
Colorado	20.9%	12.3%	0.67	0.66	0.48	1.45	1.32	1.29	0.88	0.85	0.77	1.65	1.54	1.67
Connecticut	16.2%	20.7%	1.24	1.28	1.22	1.07	1.43	1.48	1.20	1.33	1.32	0.89	1.08	1.12
Delaware	20.2%	8.0%	0.77	0.82	0.89	2.12	2.38	2.38	1.13	1.28	1.43	1.88	1.87	1.67
Florida	43.4%	26.6%	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.65	0.78	0.48	0.87	0.92	0.78	0.74	0.85	0.62
Georgia	66.2%	24.5%	1.14	1.39	1.34	0.94	0.71	0.50	1.08	1.19	1.04	0.86	0.59	0.49
Hawaii	17.9%	11.1%	1.39	1.07	1.29	0.35	0.63	0.58	1.12	0.94	1.04	0.31	0.67	0.56
Idaho	27.5%	2.9%	1.17	1.06	1.15	0.52	0.62	0.62	1.00	0.93	0.96	0.52	0.67	0.65
Illinois	3.8%	13.2%	0.97	1.16	1.03	0.64	0.68	0.76	0.88	1.02	0.93	0.72	0.66	0.81
Indiana	27.9%	13.4%	0.87	0.78	0.77	1.33	1.33	1.34	0.99	0.94	0.98	1.34	1.42	1.38
Iowa	11.5%	6.4%	1.02	0.99	0.88	1.28	1.31	1.43	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.18	1.20	1.33
Kansas	21.9%	27.0%	0.85	0.97	0.87	0.84	0.93	0.96	0.85	0.96	0.90	1.00	0.97	1.06
Kentucky	25.7%	20.8%	0.94	1.21	1.18	0.92	1.24	1.38	0.93	1.22	1.25	0.98	1.02	1.10
Louisiana	35.8%	1.6%	0.78	0.81	0.94	1.34	0.70	0.80	0.93	0.78	0.89	1.44	0.90	0.90
Maine	19.2%	20.3%	1.02	0.96	0.87	1.13	1.40	1.43	1.05	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.29	1.34
Maryland	15.6%	10.0%	0.91	1.16	1.03	1.14	1.66	1.78	0.97	1.31	1.30	1.17	1.27	1.37
Massachusetts	15.3%	16.9%	0.93	1.20	1.12	1.14	1.22	1.32	0.99	1.21	1.19	1.15	1.01	1.11
Michigan	12.9%	13.2%	0.92	0.97	0.84	1.72	1.62	1.72	1.13	1.16	1.16	1.52	1.39	1.48
Minnesota	5.2%	13.0%	1.00	1.07	0.92	1.01	1.03	1.29	1.01	1.06	1.05	1.00	0.98	1.22
Mississippi	23.3%	14.9%	0.76	0.99	0.88	1.09	0.91	0.95	0.85	0.97	0.90	1.29	0.94	1.05
Missouri	10.7%	9.0%	0.86	1.11	0.95	1.19	0.99	1.13	0.95	1.07	1.02	1.26	0.92	1.11
Montana	26.3%	5.3%	0.90	0.63	0.71	0.77	1.15	1.29	0.87	0.78	0.92	0.89	1.47	1.40
Nebraska	10.2%	10.5%	0.85	0.81	1.09	0.80	0.96	1.00	0.83	0.85	1.06	0.96	1.12	0.95
Nevada	99.0%	26.7%	1.04	0.97	1.37	0.83	0.59	0.47	0.98	0.86	1.04	0.84	0.69	0.45
New Hampshire	21.3%	19.7%	0.46	0.49	0.40	1.77	2.22	1.54	0.80	1.00	0.81	2.20	2.23	1.89
New Jersey	38.8%	27.7%	1.21	1.25	1.16	1.24	1.69	1.51	1.22	1.38	1.29	1.02	1.23	1.17
New Mexico	26.0%	18.9%	1.12	1.01	1.45	0.28	0.31	0.43	0.90	0.80	1.08	0.31	0.38	0.40
New York	14.6%	11.1%	1.14	1.01	1.16	0.82	1.03	0.95	1.05	1.02	1.08	0.77	1.01	0.88
North Carolina	50.8%	27.3%	1.33	1.31	1.33	0.73	0.74	0.74	1.18	1.15	1.12	0.62	0.65	0.66
North Dakota	26.4%	15.6%	0.86	0.75	0.73	1.30	0.81	1.06	0.97	0.77	0.85	1.34	1.05	1.25
Ohio	15.4%	13.2%	0.78	0.82	0.68	1.44	1.33	1.34	0.95	0.97	0.92	1.51	1.38	1.46

2005-06	FTE Change to 2006		Educational Appropriations per FTE, Indexed to US Average			Net Tuition Revenue per FTE, Indexed to US Average			Total Educational Revenue per FTE, Indexed to US Average			Family Share of Public Higher Education Operating Reveue, Indexed to US Average		
State	**1991**	**2001**	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**	**1991**	**2001**	**2006**
Oklahoma	27.7%	11.4%	1.09	1.03	0.98	0.81	0.67	0.87	1.01	0.92	0.94	0.80	0.73	0.92
Oregon	23.9%	10.2%	1.02	0.78	0.66	1.03	1.38	1.20	1.03	0.96	0.86	1.00	1.44	1.40
Pennsylvania	14.4%	13.5%	0.94	0.90	0.81	2.08	2.06	1.80	1.24	1.24	1.17	1.68	1.67	1.55
Rhode Island	0.8%	8.6%	0.72	0.82	0.81	1.38	1.58	1.69	0.89	1.05	1.13	1.55	1.51	1.50
South Carolina	36.4%	8.2%	1.05	0.82	1.00	1.57	1.20	1.57	1.19	0.93	1.20	1.32	1.29	1.30
South Dakota	45.8%	32.6%	0.75	0.71	0.71	1.30	1.47	1.36	0.90	0.93	0.95	1.45	1.57	1.44
Tennessee	18.0%	6.6%	0.93	0.86	1.03	1.02	1.20	1.22	0.96	0.96	1.10	1.07	1.25	1.11
Texas	34.1%	23.0%	0.95	1.00	1.13	0.78	1.24	0.95	0.90	1.07	1.07	0.86	1.16	0.89
Utah	60.2%	13.5%	0.94	0.81	0.86	0.88	0.71	0.79	0.92	0.78	0.84	0.96	0.91	0.94
Vermont	22.7%	18.6%	0.52	0.35	0.36	2.69	2.63	2.28	1.09	1.02	1.05	2.47	2.59	2.17
Virginia	23.3%	12.5%	0.88	0.93	0.81	1.24	1.08	1.30	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.28	1.10	1.32
Washington	37.3%	4.1%	1.23	0.95	1.01	0.85	0.56	0.57	1.13	0.84	0.85	0.76	0.67	0.67
West Virginia	18.3%	14.0%	0.70	0.78	0.72	1.15	1.12	1.23	0.82	0.88	0.90	1.41	1.27	1.36
Wisconsin	12.8%	8.9%	1.04	0.98	0.93	1.30	0.90	0.99	1.11	0.95	0.96	1.17	0.94	1.04
Wyoming	4.1%	11.3%	1.36	1.57	2.06	0.52	1.04	0.62	1.14	1.41	1.54	0.45	0.73	0.40
U.S.	25.6%	14.8%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Notes:
1. Dollars adjusted for inflation by 2006 SHEEO Higher Education Cost Adjustment and for interstate difference in cost of living and public postsecondary system enrollment mix.

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Table A-12

(1) Higher Education Allocation, Fiscal 1995 and 2004, (2) State Support for Higher Education per Capita in 1991, 2001, 2005, and (3) Higher Education Support per $1,000 of Personal Income in 1991, 2001, 2005

2005-06	Allocation to Higher Education[1]		State Support for Higher Education per Capita (Adjusted[2])			State Support for Higher Education per Capita, Indexed to US Avg. = 1.00			Higher Education Support per $1,000 of Personal Income			Higher Education Support per $1,000 of Personal Income, Indexed to US Avg. = 1.00		
State	1995	2004	1991	2001	2005	1991	2001	2005	1991	2001	2005	1991	2001	2005
Alabama	13.9%	11.1%	$335	$302	$323	1.25	1.08	1.24	12.00	9.88	8.65	1.43	1.28	1.27
Alaska	6.4%	9.2%	$387	$306	$315	1.44	1.09	1.21	12.96	9.54	9.27	1.54	1.24	1.36
Arizona	8.5%	8.0%	$308	$268	$246	1.14	0.96	0.94	11.06	8.66	7.43	1.32	1.12	1.09
Arkansas	9.7%	9.7%	$254	$316	$323	0.94	1.13	1.24	9.08	10.04	9.09	1.08	1.30	1.34
California	7.5%	8.2%	$341	$388	$339	1.27	1.38	1.30	9.95	9.53	8.31	1.18	1.24	1.22
Colorado	6.0%	4.2%	$229	$185	$122	0.85	0.66	0.47	7.21	4.93	3.56	0.86	0.64	0.52
Connecticut	3.9%	4.3%	$190	$203	$193	0.71	0.72	0.74	5.81	4.79	4.48	0.69	0.62	0.66
Delaware	6.3%	5.9%	$221	$230	$215	0.82	0.82	0.83	7.66	7.23	6.12	0.91	0.94	0.90
Florida	5.6%	4.9%	$221	$217	$204	0.82	0.78	0.79	6.38	5.97	4.49	0.76	0.77	0.66
Georgia	8.1%	8.9%	$261	$338	$303	0.97	1.21	1.16	8.58	8.46	7.31	1.02	1.10	1.07
Hawaii	9.9%	8.3%	$319	$259	$270	1.19	0.93	1.04	11.98	9.65	9.07	1.43	1.25	1.33
Idaho	10.2%	8.8%	$309	$285	$246	1.15	1.02	0.95	11.83	9.65	8.28	1.41	1.25	1.22
Illinois	6.8%	7.2%	$264	$298	$251	0.98	1.07	0.97	7.81	8.02	7.14	0.93	1.04	1.05
Indiana	6.9%	7.2%	$218	$217	$204	0.81	0.78	0.79	8.51	7.64	6.96	1.01	0.99	1.02
Iowa	9.0%	8.6%	$303	$330	$264	1.13	1.18	1.01	11.50	11.14	8.27	1.37	1.45	1.21
Kansas	10.1%	9.0%	$321	$339	$322	1.20	1.21	1.24	11.51	10.68	9.24	1.37	1.39	1.36
Kentucky	7.9%	9.5%	$282	$313	$317	1.05	1.12	1.22	9.98	9.88	9.38	1.19	1.28	1.38
Louisiana	7.3%	9.4%	$247	$286	$319	0.92	1.02	1.23	8.65	9.14	11.20	1.03	1.19	1.65
Maine	5.4%	4.6%	$181	$183	$168	0.67	0.65	0.65	7.56	6.32	5.69	0.90	0.82	0.84
Maryland	6.2%	5.9%	$286	$328	$276	1.06	1.17	1.06	7.94	7.72	5.80	0.94	1.00	0.85
Massachusetts	3.7%	3.7%	$137	$171	$162	0.51	0.61	0.62	4.28	4.32	3.56	0.51	0.56	0.52
Michigan	7.4%	7.2%	$257	$275	$229	0.96	0.98	0.88	8.71	8.58	7.38	1.04	1.11	1.08
Minnesota	7.1%	6.6%	$335	$306	$259	1.25	1.09	1.00	10.53	8.09	6.71	1.25	1.05	0.99
Mississippi	12.3%	11.4%	$269	$372	$308	1.00	1.33	1.18	11.20	13.01	11.15	1.33	1.69	1.64
Missouri	6.2%	6.3%	$207	$245	$190	0.77	0.88	0.73	6.82	7.24	5.75	0.81	0.94	0.84
Montana	7.1%	6.3%	$248	$193	$191	0.92	0.69	0.73	8.95	6.48	5.70	1.07	0.84	0.84
Nebraska	10.6%	9.1%	$347	$337	$358	1.29	1.20	1.38	12.31	10.33	9.90	1.47	1.34	1.45
Nevada	5.0%	6.4%	$197	$180	$236	0.73	0.64	0.91	6.09	4.92	5.59	0.72	0.64	0.82
New Hampshire	3.2%	2.7%	$79	$79	$70	0.29	0.28	0.27	3.10	2.52	2.27	0.37	0.33	0.33
New Jersey	5.3%	4.8%	$217	$231	$230	0.81	0.82	0.88	6.21	5.52	5.04	0.74	0.72	0.74
New Mexico	13.1%	13.4%	$363	$334	$455	1.35	1.19	1.75	15.09	11.97	13.66	1.80	1.55	2.01
New York	4.1%	4.8%	$227	$256	$278	0.84	0.92	1.07	6.30	6.46	6.38	0.75	0.84	0.94
North Carolina	10.9%	10.4%	$388	$399	$408	1.44	1.43	1.57	12.18	11.14	9.68	1.45	1.45	1.42
North Dakota	10.6%	10.5%	$345	$343	$335	1.28	1.23	1.29	13.23	11.28	10.08	1.57	1.46	1.48
Ohio	5.7%	5.5%	$193	$210	$178	0.72	0.75	0.69	7.03	6.94	6.01	0.84	0.90	0.88

2005-06	Allocation to Higher Education[1]		State Support for Higher Education per Capita (Adjusted[2])			State Support for Higher Education per Capita, Indexed to US Avg. = 1.00			Higher Education Support per $1,000 of Personal Income			Higher Education Support per $1,000 of Personal Income, Indexed to US Avg. = 1.00		
State	**1995**	**2004**	**1991**	**2001**	**2005**	**1991**	**2001**	**2005**	**1991**	**2001**	**2005**	**1991**	**2001**	**2005**
Oklahoma	10.4%	8.4%	$336	$321	$284	1.25	1.15	1.09	11.49	9.59	7.50	1.37	1.24	1.10
Oregon	7.4%	6.1%	$311	$228	$169	1.16	0.81	0.65	10.03	1.46	5.49	1.19	0.19	0.81
Pennsylvania	4.7%	4.7%	$164	$182	$156	0.61	0.65	0.60	5.40	5.63	4.72	0.64	0.73	0.69
Rhode Island	4.3%	4.0%	$137	$151	$141	0.51	0.54	0.54	5.53	5.01	4.54	0.66	0.65	0.67
South Carolina	9.3%	6.8%	$301	$276	$257	1.12	0.99	0.99	10.91	8.76	6.54	1.30	1.14	0.96
South Dakota	6.8%	7.2%	$189	$213	$215	0.70	0.76	0.83	7.06	6.66	6.07	0.84	0.86	0.89
Tennessee	9.4%	7.2%	$234	$224	$225	0.87	0.80	0.86	8.12	6.77	5.90	0.97	0.88	0.87
Texas	9.6%	8.9%	$322	$324	$315	1.20	1.16	1.21	10.17	8.43	7.87	1.21	1.09	1.16
Utah	10.0%	9.3%	$268	$268	$249	1.00	0.96	0.96	11.07	9.79	9.05	1.32	1.27	1.33
Vermont	3.6%	3.3%	$116	$97	$99	0.43	0.35	0.38	5.42	3.25	3.26	0.64	0.42	0.48
Virginia	6.0%	5.3%	$260	$263	$206	0.97	0.94	0.79	7.89	7.02	4.78	0.94	0.91	0.70
Washington	6.2%	6.3%	$291	$265	$239	1.08	0.95	0.92	8.19	6.79	6.14	0.97	0.88	0.90
West Virginia	7.7%	7.4%	$240	$291	$249	0.89	1.04	0.96	9.03	9.81	8.60	1.07	1.27	1.26
Wisconsin	7.9%	7.1%	$308	$297	$257	1.15	1.06	0.99	10.55	9.04	7.87	1.26	1.17	1.16
Wyoming	13.5%	12.2%	$485	$516	$610	1.80	1.84	2.35	16.52	14.76	14.42	1.97	1.91	2.12
U.S.	6.9%	6.8%	$269	$280	$260	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.40	7.71	6.80	1.00	1.00	1.00

Notes:
1. Higher Education Allocation = State and Local Support for Higher Eucation/(Actual Tax Revenues + Lottery Profits)
2. Dollars adjusted for inflation by 2006 SHEEO Higher Education Cost Adjustment and for interstate difference in cost of living and public postsecondary system enrollment mix.

Sources:
State and Local Support for Higher Education: SHEEO SHEF
Actual Tax Reveue: US Census Bureau
Lottery Profits: North American Association of State & Provincial Lotteries
Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Population: US Census Bureau

Table A-13

Total Taxable Resources per Capita, Effective Tax Rate, and Actual Tax Revenues per Capita, indexed to U.S. Average, Fiscal 1994 and 2004

2005-06	Total Taxable Resources per Capita (Adjusted)[1]		Effective Tax Rate		Actual Tax Revenue per Capita (Adjusted)[1]		Total Taxable Resources per Capita, Indexed to US = 1.00		Actual Tax Revenues per Capita, Indexed to US = 1.00	
State	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004
Alabama	$31,099	$38,981	6.82%	6.63%	$2,122	$2,586	0.88	0.88	0.74	0.75
Alaska	$38,264	$46,470	8.18%	6.39%	$3,129	$2,969	1.09	1.05	1.09	0.86
Arizona	$32,322	$39,203	8.30%	7.59%	$2,683	$2,974	0.92	0.89	0.93	0.87
Arkansas	$30,717	$37,623	7.26%	7.61%	$2,231	$2,862	0.87	0.85	0.77	0.83
California	$33,039	$42,385	8.03%	8.09%	$2,652	$3,428	0.94	0.96	0.92	1.00
Colorado	$36,927	$45,833	7.40%	6.60%	$2,733	$3,027	1.05	1.04	0.95	0.88
Connecticut	$37,400	$51,137	8.78%	8.02%	$3,282	$4,101	1.06	1.16	1.14	1.19
Delaware	$46,277	$70,822	6.33%	5.14%	$2,931	$3,638	1.31	1.61	1.02	1.06
Florida	$35,314	$46,573	7.90%	7.22%	$2,788	$3,362	1.00	1.06	0.97	0.98
Georgia	$36,290	$43,692	7.45%	7.03%	$2,705	$3,072	1.03	0.99	0.94	0.89
Hawaii	$31,722	$35,770	9.63%	8.77%	$3,055	$3,137	0.90	0.81	1.06	0.91
Idaho	$31,755	$37,355	7.93%	7.64%	$2,517	$2,853	0.90	0.85	0.87	0.83
Illinois	$36,681	$44,359	7.72%	7.63%	$2,832	$3,383	1.04	1.01	0.98	0.99
Indiana	$32,876	$40,963	7.74%	7.32%	$2,544	$2,997	0.93	0.93	0.88	0.87
Iowa	$33,085	$42,103	8.36%	7.29%	$2,766	$3,070	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.89
Kansas	$33,619	$41,430	8.17%	8.16%	$2,747	$3,380	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.98
Kentucky	$33,151	$39,036	7.77%	7.84%	$2,575	$3,059	0.94	0.89	0.89	0.89
Louisiana	$35,046	$41,340	6.61%	7.80%	$2,316	$3,225	0.99	0.94	0.80	0.94
Maine	$26,471	$34,056	9.81%	10.21%	$2,598	$3,477	0.75	0.77	0.90	1.01
Maryland	$39,454	$52,202	8.01%	7.71%	$3,161	$4,027	1.12	1.18	1.10	1.17
Massachusetts	$34,364	$44,433	8.30%	7.76%	$2,853	$3,446	0.98	1.01	0.99	1.00
Michigan	$33,302	$38,432	9.03%	8.40%	$3,007	$3,229	0.95	0.87	1.04	0.94
Minnesota	$34,244	$46,002	9.16%	7.88%	$3,138	$3,627	0.97	1.04	1.09	1.06
Mississippi	$29,108	$33,796	7.67%	8.22%	$2,234	$2,776	0.83	0.77	0.78	0.81
Missouri	$32,990	$40,185	6.74%	7.05%	$2,223	$2,833	0.94	0.91	0.77	0.83
Montana	$29,510	$36,124	8.57%	7.64%	$2,528	$2,760	0.84	0.82	0.88	0.80
Nebraska	$33,585	$42,643	8.06%	8.37%	$2,708	$3,570	0.95	0.97	0.94	1.04
Nevada	$40,864	$49,574	6.79%	6.80%	$2,775	$3,370	1.16	1.12	0.96	0.98
New Hampshire	$32,398	$42,630	6.93%	6.38%	$2,247	$2,722	0.92	0.97	0.78	0.79
New Jersey	$37,603	$47,239	8.51%	8.09%	$3,199	$3,820	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.11
New Mexico	$34,980	$38,628	7.64%	7.77%	$2,673	$3,000	0.99	0.88	0.93	0.87
New York	$36,599	$45,455	11.07%	10.09%	$4,050	$4,587	1.04	1.03	1.41	1.34
North Carolina	$35,610	$44,266	7.63%	7.13%	$2,718	$3,156	1.01	1.00	0.94	0.92
North Dakota	$28,654	$39,177	8.36%	7.62%	$2,394	$2,984	0.81	0.89	0.83	0.87
Ohio	$33,538	$40,278	7.85%	8.40%	$2,634	$3,385	0.95	0.91	0.91	0.99

2005-06	Total Taxable Resources per Capita (Adjusted)[1]		Effective Tax Rate		Actual Tax Revenue per Capita (Adjusted)[1]		Total Taxable Resources per Capita, Indexed to US = 1.00		Actual Tax Revenues per Capita, Indexed to US = 1.00	
State	**1994**	**2004**	**1994**	**2004**	**1994**	**2004**	**1994**	**2004**	**1994**	**2004**
Oklahoma	$30,845	$40,063	8.02%	7.54%	$2,474	$3,021	0.88	0.91	0.86	0.88
Oregon	$34,858	$40,889	8.18%	6.99%	$2,851	$2,860	0.99	0.93	0.99	0.83
Pennsylvania	$32,874	$39,402	8.26%	8.20%	$2,715	$3,232	0.93	0.89	0.94	0.94
Rhode Island	$29,082	$40,299	8.65%	8.41%	$2,515	$3,390	0.83	0.91	0.87	0.99
South Carolina	$32,002	$38,158	7.34%	7.63%	$2,349	$2,911	0.91	0.87	0.82	0.85
South Dakota	$31,754	$44,462	6.76%	5.85%	$2,147	$2,600	0.90	1.01	0.75	0.76
Tennessee	$35,190	$43,351	6.54%	6.41%	$2,301	$2,780	1.00	0.98	0.80	0.81
Texas	$37,281	$47,961	7.28%	6.77%	$2,714	$3,245	1.06	1.09	0.94	0.95
Utah	$29,838	$36,194	8.01%	7.50%	$2,391	$2,714	0.85	0.82	0.83	0.79
Vermont	$28,599	$36,029	9.35%	9.11%	$2,674	$3,283	0.81	0.82	0.93	0.96
Virginia	$39,295	$52,149	6.84%	6.67%	$2,688	$3,476	1.12	1.18	0.93	1.01
Washington	$36,925	$43,630	8.61%	7.57%	$3,178	$3,303	1.05	0.99	1.10	0.96
West Virginia	$30,163	$35,149	8.19%	8.75%	$2,472	$3,075	0.86	0.80	0.86	0.90
Wisconsin	$32,654	$40,915	9.69%	8.82%	$3,165	$3,607	0.93	0.93	1.10	1.05
Wyoming	$42,379	$57,431	7.48%	8.00%	$3,169	$4,596	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.34
U.S.	$35,225	$44,067	8.18%	7.79%	$2,880	$3,434	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Notes:
1. Constant 2004 dollars adjusted by State and Local Government Implicit Price Deflator, also adjusted for interstate difference in cost of living (as of 2003).

Source: *SHEEO SHEF*

Table A-14

Higher Education Cost Adjustment, Higher Education Price Index, and Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers), Indexed to 2006, FY 1980-2006

Year	HECA	HEPI	CPI-U
1980	35.36	30.8	39.01
1981	38.92	34.1	43.53
1982	41.85	37.3	47.29
1983	44.31	39.7	49.32
1984	46.78	41.6	51.15
1985	48.71	44.0	53.15
1986	50.35	46.2	54.68
1987	52.08	48.0	55.90
1988	54.22	50.1	58.21
1989	56.72	52.7	60.90
1990	59.49	55.9	63.81
1991	62.10	58.8	67.30
1992	64.23	60.9	69.45
1993	66.50	62.7	71.62
1994	68.50	64.8	73.48
1995	70.38	66.7	75.59
1996	72.24	68.7	77.64
1997	74.19	70.8	79.86
1998	76.48	73.3	81.28
1999	78.63	75.1	82.69
2000	81.72	78.2	85.08
2001	85.14	82.0	87.99
2002	87.93	85.4	89.55
2003	90.74	87.8	91.52
2004	93.99	91.9	93.52
2005	97.07	95.1	96.33
2006	100.00	100.0	100.00

Sources:
Higher Education Cost Adjustment - SHEEO SHEF
Higher Education Price Index - Commonfund
CPI-U - U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

APPENDIX B – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Cost Adjustments

Consumer Price Index (CPI). A measure of the average change over time in the price of a market basket of consumer goods and services. Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Employment Cost Index (ECI). A measure of the change in labor costs, outside the influence of employment shifts among occupations and ind ustries. The ECI for private industry white-collar occupations (excluding sales) accounts for 75 percent of the State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). HECA uses the compensation series that includes changes in wages and salaries plus employer costs for employee benefits. Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The total market value of all final goods and services produced in the country in a given year-the sum of total consumer spending, investment spending, government spending, and exports, minus imports. Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Office of Economic Policy, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator (GDP IPD). Current dollar GDP divided by constant dollar GDP. This ratio is used to account for inflationary effects by reflecting both the change in the price of the bundle of goods comprising the GDP, and the change to the bundle itself. The GDP IPD accounts for 25 percent of the SHEEO HECA. Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Office of Economic Policy, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). Measures price inflation experienced by colleges and universities. The HECA uses two external indices maintained by the federal government-the ECI (accounts for 75 percent of the index), and the GDP IPD (accounts for the remainder). Source: SHEEO SHEF.

Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). Developed by Kent Halstead, HEPI measures the inflationary effect on college and university operations. Measures the average relative level in the price of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by colleges and universities through current fund educational and general expenses (excluding those for sponsored research, department sales and services, and auxiliary enterprises). Source: Commonfund (www.commonfund.org; rollover “Investor Services” and choose “Research”).

Price Inflation. The percentage increase in the price of a market basket of goods and services over a specific time period.

Enrollment

Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment (FTE). A measure of enrollment equal to one student enrolled full-time for one academic year, based on all credit hours (including summer sessions). The SHEF data capture FTE enrollment in public institutions of higher education in those credit or contact hours associated with courses that apply to a degree or certificate, excluding non-credit continuing education, adult education, or extension courses.

If courses meet the "formal award potential" criterion, they may include vocational-technical, remedial, and other program enrollments at two-year community college and state-approved area vocational-technical centers. Medical school enrollments are reported but set aside from the net FTE used in "funding per FTE" calculations because states vary widely in the extent of medical school funding.

The FTE calculation differs with the type and level of instruction:

- Contact hour courses: One annual FTE is the sum of total contact hours divided by 900.
- Undergraduate credit hour courses: One annual FTE is the sum of total credits divided by 30 (for semester-based calendar systems) or 45 (for quarter systems).
- Graduate and first-professional credit hour courses: One annual FTE is the sum of total credits divided by 24 (for semester systems) or 36 (for quarter systems). Source: SHEEO SHEF.

Revenues

Appropriations. Money set aside by formal legislative action for a specific use.

Educational Appropriations. Net State Support plus Local Tax Appropriations minus Research, Agricultural, and Medical (RAM) appropriations. Source: SHEEO SHEF.

Gross State Support. The sum of State Tax Appropriations plus:

- Funding under state auspices for appropriated non-tax state support (e.g., lotteries, casinos, and tobacco settlement funds) set aside for higher education;
- Funding under state auspices for non-appropriated state support (e.g., monies from receipt of lease income, cattle grazing rights, and oil/mineral extraction fees on land) set aside for higher education;
- Sums destined for higher education but appropriated to some other state agency (e.g., administered funds or funds intended for faculty/staff fringe benefits that are appropriated to the state treasurer);
- Interest or earnings received from state-funded endowments pledged to public sector institutions; and
- Portions of multi-year appropriations from previous years. Source: SHEEO SHEF.

Local Tax Appropriations. Annual appropriations from local government taxes for public higher education institution operating expenses. Source: SHEEO SHEF.

Net State Support. State support for public higher education annual operating expenses. The difference resulting from Gross State Support less:

- Appropriations returned to the state;
- State-appropriated funds derived from federal sources;
- Portions of multi-year appropriations to be distributed over subsequent years;
- Tuition charges remitted to the state to offset state appropriation;
- Tuition and fees used for capital debt service and capital improvement (other than that paid by students for auxiliary enterprise debt service);
- State funding for students in non-credit continuing or adult education courses and non-credit extension courses;
- Sums appropriated to independent institutions for capital outlay or operating expenses;
- Allocation of appropriations for financial aid grants to students attending in-state independent institutions; and
- Allocation of appropriations for financial aid grants to students attending out-of-state institutions. Source: SHEEO SHEF.

Personal Income. The income received by all persons from participation in production, from government and business transfer payments, and from government interest. Personal income is the sum of net earnings by place of residence, rental income, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments. Net earnings is earnings by place of work (wage and salary disbursements, and proprietors' income) less personal contributions for social insurance, including an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to earnings by place of residence. Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes and is reported in current dollars. Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Office of Economic Policy, U.S. Department of Treasury.

Research, Agricultural, and Medical Appropriations (RAM). Special purpose appropriations targeted by legislative budget line-item identification or institutional designation for the direct operation and administrative support of research centers and institutes, agricultural experiment stations, cooperative extension services, teaching hospitals, health care public services, and four types of medical schools – medical, osteopathic, dental, and veterinary. Source: SHEEO SHEF.

State Tax Appropriations. Appropriations from state government taxes for public and private higher education institution and agency annual operating expenses, excluding capital outlay (for new construction or debt retirement) and revenue from auxiliary enterprises. These sums are largely the same as those reported as part of the annual Grapevine survey of the Center for the Study of Higher Education Policy at Illinois State University. Source: “Grapevine,” as reported to SHEEO.

Student Share. The share of Total Educational Revenues from students or their families. Net Tuition Revenue as a percentage of Total Educational Revenues. Source: SHEEO SHEF.

Total Educational Revenues. The sum of Educational Appropriations and Net Tuition Revenue. Source: SHEEO SHEF.

State Tax Revenue, Capacity, Effort, and Higher Education Allocation

Actual Tax Revenue (ATR). General revenue derived from taxation by state and local governments. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Effective Tax Rate (ETR). Actual Tax Revenue per capita divided by Total Taxable Resources per capita, expressed as a percentage. In fiscal 2000, the national average effective tax rate was 7.8 percent, or $3,086 divided by $39,579. An indexed value is derived by dividing the state's effective tax rate by the national average effective tax rate. Sources: Population and Actual Tax Revenue from the U.S. Census Bureau; Total Taxable Resources from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Office of Economic Policy, U.S. Department of Treasury.

State Higher Education Allocation. Measures total state support and local appropriations to higher education as a percentage of state plus local tax revenues. Source: SHEEO calculation from SHEF and U.S. Census data.

Total Taxable Resources Index (TTR). Total Taxable Resources are the sum of Gross State Product (in-state production) minus components presumed not taxable by the state plus various components of income derived from out-of-state sources. An indexed value for each state is derived by dividing the state's TTR per capita by the national average TTR per capita. Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Office of Economic Policy, and the U.S. Department of Treasury (with the exception of net realized capital gains (from the Internal Revenue Service)).

Tuition and Fee Revenue

Gross Tuition and Fees. Gross assessments by public postsecondary institutions for tuition and mandatory education fees. Source: SHEEO SHEF.

Net Tuition Revenue. The sum of Gross Tuition and Mandatory Fee Assessments minus state-funded student financial aid, institutional discounts and waivers, and medical school student tuition revenues. Enrollments, state appropriations, and medical school tuition revenues are set aside in many SHEF analyses to improve interstate evaluation. Source: SHEEO SHEF.

APPENDIX C – DATA COLLECTION FORM

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SHEF 2005-06

Collection Sections

2005-06 SHEF Collection: Collection period is **October 2-20, 2006.**

For state:

You can complete this collection one section/ subsection at a time.
You can stop and start as needed. After a section's data is submitted, it is saved.
Choose a section:

Section 1: FTE

Section 2: State Appropriations

Subsection I . Gross State Support

Subsection II. Subtractions from Gross

Section 3: Local Appropriations

Section 4: Research/Agriculture/Medical

Section 5: Net Tuition

EDIT YOUR PAST DATA

Final Mandatory Step:
Review your 2005-06 Submission and Electronically Approve Your Data
(You can also use this summary page as a reminder of which sections you have completed.)

Note: After you have completed all sections, please go to **"Review your 2005-06 Submission and Electronically Approve Your Data."** If you are ready to *"Approve"* your data, please do so at the bottom of the page. Changes to data can still be made until the October 20 . Feel free to switch your status back to *"Not Approved"* as needed. After October 31, changes to "approved" data can only be made via email.

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SHEF 2005-06

Annual FTE Public Enrollment

For state:

Computing annual FTE enrollment:

To calculate annual FTE, determine the total number of **degree credit hours*** (including summer sessions) and apply the following conversion factors:

- 30 semester or 45 quarter undergraduate credit hours/year = 1 annual FTE student
- 24 semester or 36 quarter graduate credit hours/year = 1 annual FTE student

  (These conversion factors are based on 15 undergraduate and 12 graduate credit hours per semester or quarter.)

To calculate annual FTE for non-degree credit* vocational-technical, remedial and other program enrollments at two-year community colleges and state approved area vocational-technical institutes in courses which result in some form of certificate or other formal recognition, determine the total yearly number of contact hours and apply the following conversion factor:

- 900 contact hours/year = 1 annual FTE student

  (This conversion factor is based on a normal load of 25 contact hours per week for 36 weeks.)

*** Degree credit hours are defined as hours of credit that could potentially be used towards a degree. Exclude students in non-credit continuing or adult education courses and non-credit extension courses which are not part of a regular program leading to a degree or certificate unless they are state-funded.**

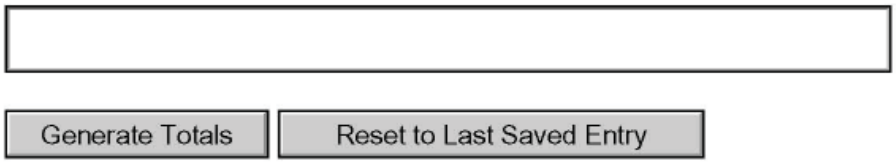
Numbers are in FTEs. DO NOT USE COMMAS.

All fields are required. Do not leave any fields blank. Use a "0" to indicate no entry.

VIEW YOUR 2003-04 and 2004-05 DATA FOR THIS SECTION

1) FTE calculated from course work creditable toward an associate, bachelor, or higher degree (including all health science and medical school enrollments) plus from course work in a vocational or technical program that is normally terminal and results in a certificate or some other formal recognition.	0
2) Enrollments in schools of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathic medicine (hereafter referred to as medical schools). *(will be subtracted)*	0
NET FTE:	

Comments:


Generate Totals
Reset to Last Saved Entry

SHEF 2005-06

State Support for Operating Expenses of Higher Education

For state:

Appropriations should reflect your best estimate, at the time of reporting, of amounts actually provided to institutions and expended during FY 2005-06.

Part I: Gross State Support

Please use full dollar amounts (ex.: 25535421). DO NOT USE COMMAS.

All fields are required. Do not leave any fields blank. Use a "0" and "N/A" to indicate no entry.

VIEW YOUR 2003-04 and 2004-05 DATA FOR THIS SECTION

1) State Grapevine data: Appropriations from state government taxes to institutions for operations and other higher education activities. **Include student financial aid from state tax appropriations.**		0
PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING DATA: (Only "No"s will be added to the total)		**Is this in Grapevine?**
2) Funding under state auspices for appropriated non-tax state support (e.g. monies from **lotteries** – including lottery scholarships, tobacco settlement, **casinos**, or other **gaming**) set aside by the state for higher education	0	N/A
3) Funding under state auspices for non-appropriated state support (e.g. monies from receipt of **lease income, cattle-grazing rights fees** and **oil/mineral extraction fees** on land set aside by the state for higher education)	0	N/A
4) Sums destined for higher education but appropriated to some other state agency (e.g. administered funds or funds intended for faculty fringe benefits that are appropriated to the state treasurer and disbursed by that office)	0	N/A
5) Interest or earnings received from state funded endowments set aside and pledged to public sector institutions	0	N/A
6) Portions of multi-year appropriations from **previous years**	0	N/A

7) State appropriated financial aid ***not included*** in your *Grapevine* number (ex.: direct appropration for financial aid that did not flow through the state assistance office). | 0 | Will be added.

GROSS STATE SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC & INDEP. HIGHER EDUCATION:

Comments:

Generate Totals | Reset to Last Saved Entry

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SHEF 2005-06

State Support for Operating Expenses of Higher Education

For state:

Appropriations should reflect your best estimate, at the time of reporting, of amounts actually provided to institutions and expended during FY 2004-05.

Part II: Subtractions from Gross State Support

Please use full dollar amounts (ex.: 25535421). DO NOT USE COMMAS.

All fields are required. Do not leave any fields blank. Use a "0" and "N/A" to indicate no entry.

VIEW YOUR 2003-04 and 2004-05 DATA FOR THIS SECTION

Gross State Support from previous section		0

PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING DATA: (Only "Yes"s will be subtracted from the total)

			Is this in Gross State Support?
8)	Appropriations you expect will have to be returned to the state	0	N/A
9)	State appropriated funds derived from federal sources	0	N/A
10)	Portions of multi-year appropriations in the current year which are to be spread over other years	0	N/A
11)	Tuition charges collected by the institution and remitted to the state as an offset to the state appropriation	0	N/A
12)	Revenues generated internally by the institution and revolving funds which are usually counterbalanced by similar expenditures (Examples are revenues from certain continuing education programs and auxiliary enterprise operations such as campus bookstores, parking lots, and athletic fees.)	0	N/A
13)	State funding for students in non-credit continuing or adult education courses and non-credit extension courses which are not part of a regular program leading to a degree or certificate	0	N/A

14)	Public institution tuition and fees used for capital debt service/retirement and capital improvement other than that paid by user students for auxiliary enterprise debt service.	0	(SHOULD NOT BE IN GRAPEVINE. PLEASE ADJUST YOUR GRAPEVINE NUMBER IF NECESSARY)
15)	Sums to public institutions for capital outlay (new construction and debt service/retirement)	0	(SHOULD NOT BE IN GRAPEVINE. PLEASE ADJUST YOUR GRAPEVINE NUMBER IF NECESSARY)
16)	Sums to independent institutions for capital outlay (new construction and debt service/retirement)	0	(SHOULD NOT BE IN GRAPEVINE. PLEASE ADJUST YOUR GRAPEVINE NUMBER IF NECESSARY)
17)	Sums to independent institutions for operating expenses	0	N/A
18)	Allocation of appropriations for student financial aid grants awarded to students attending state independent institutions (include dollars intended solely for students attending independent institutions and the independent sector's portion of state aid programs) (estimate if needed)	0	N/A
19)	Allocation of appropriations for student financial aid grants awarded to students attending out-of-state institutions (estimate if needed)	0	N/A

NET STATE SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION:

Comments:

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SHEF 2005-06

Local Appropriations for Operating Expenses of Higher Education

For state:

Appropriations should reflect your best estimate, at the time of reporting, of amounts actually provided to institutions and expended during FY 2004-05.

Please use full dollar amounts (ex.: 25535421). DO NOT USE COMMAS.

All fields are required. Do not leave any fields blank. Use a "0" to indicate no entry.

VIEW YOUR 2003-04 and 2004-05 DATA FOR THIS SECTION

1) Local Appropriations: From local government taxes to institutions for operating expenses.

LOCAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:	0

Comments:

Submit Data | Reset to Last Saved Entry

SHEF 2005-06

Research-Agriculture-Medical (RES-AG-MED) Appropriations to Public Institutions of Higher Ed.

For state:

As a component of total state and local appropriations, report collectively the appropriations intended for the direct operations of research, agriculture and health care public services, and medical schools. Exclude indirect costs.

Do not include discretionary use by faculty of unrestricted appropriations supplemented by other revenues for short-term research primarily performed as an adjunct component of instruction (departmental research of an unsponsored nature).

When unknown, appropriations for sponsored research should be estimated equal to total research expenditures less state grants and contracts for research and federal and private revenues restricted for research. Assume no tuition revenues are used for research.

Please use full dollar amounts (ex.: 25535421). DO NOT USE COMMAS.

All fields are required. Do not leave any fields blank. Use a "0" to indicate no entry.

VIEW YOUR 2003-04 and 2004-05 DATA FOR THIS SECTION

1) Appropriated sums for research centers, laboratories, and institutes, and appropriated sums separately budgeted by institutions for organized research. Generally, these are ongoing programs. Include all health science research.	0
2) Appropriated sums for agricultural experiment stations and cooperative extension services.	0
3) Appropriated sums for teaching or affiliated hospital operations and public service patient care. Include all medical, dental, veterinary, optometry, pharmacy, mental health, nursing and other health science institutes, clinics, laboratories, dispensaries, etc. primarily serving the public.	0
4) Appropriated sums for the direct operation and administrative support of the four major types of medical schools (medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathic medicine) and centers, corresponding to the medical enrollments.	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR RES-AG-MED:	

Comments:

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SHEF 2005-06

Public Institution Tuition Revenue

For state:

Please use full dollar amounts (ex.: 25535421). DO NOT USE COMMAS.
All fields are required. Do not leave any fields blank. Use a "0" to indicate no entry.

VIEW YOUR 2003-04 and 2004-05 DATA FOR THIS SECTION

1) Gross Tuition plus Mandatory "Education and General" Fees * (public institutions)	0
2) Tuition and Fees waived or discounted by public institutions. *(will be subtracted)*	0
3) State appropriated student aid for Tuition and Mandatory Fees for public institutions. *(will be subtracted)*	0
4) Tuition and Mandatory Fees paid by public Medical Students. *(will be subtracted)*	0

NET TUITION REVENUE FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

* Gross Tuition and Mandatory "Education and General" Fees include all tuition and mandatory fees assessed to virtually all students (some students, such as off-campus students may be exempted from such fees) plus instructional/ lab fees assessed to students taking particular courses. Exclude fees in support of auxiliary enterprises.

Comments:

Generate Totals | Reset to Last Saved Entry

APPENDIX D – STATE DATA PROVIDERS

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