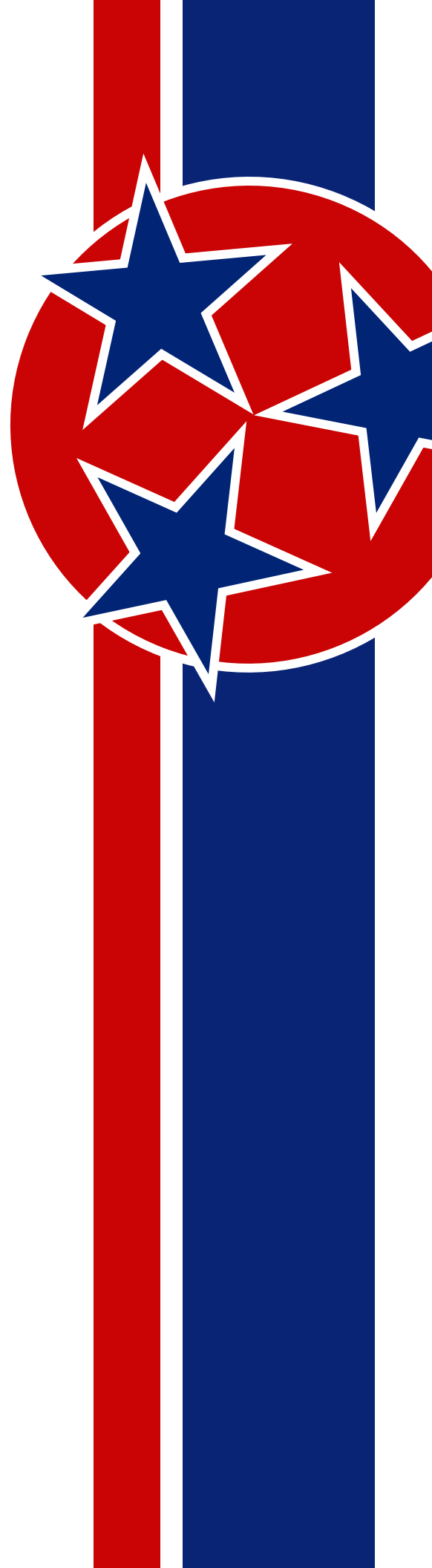


**Tennessee Higher
Education
Commission**

**Profiles
and
Trends**

February 2006



TENNESSEE HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION

FEBRUARY 2006

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT COMPARISONS

- According to recent census data, almost one-fourth of Tennesseans age 25 and older do not possess a high school diploma. Only 22 percent of Tennesseans 25 and older age group hold a bachelor's degree, compared to the SREB average of 23.8 percent. A deeper analysis of the data reveals that the distribution of educational attainment is not uniform across the state. In 75 of Tennessee's 95 counties, 15 percent or less of the overall population aged 25 and older hold a college degree. In 41 counties, 10 percent or less of the individuals in this age group hold a college degree.

Percentage of Population 25 or Older with a Bachelor's Degree (2000 Full Census)					
	1990	1995	2000	2004	% Change
SREB States	18.6%	19.9%	22.4%	23.8%	5.2%
Alabama	15.7%	17.3%	19.0%	21.9%	6.2%
Arkansas	13.3%	14.2%	16.7%	18.1%	4.8%
Delaware	21.4%	22.9%	25.0%	28.1%	6.7%
Florida	18.3%	22.1%	22.3%	25.4%	7.1%
Georgia	19.6%	22.7%	24.3%	25.6%	6.0%
Kentucky	13.6%	19.3%	17.1%	19.0%	5.4%
Louisiana	16.1%	20.1%	18.7%	21.5%	5.4%
Maryland	26.5%	26.4%	31.4%	34.8%	8.3%
Mississippi	14.7%	17.6%	16.9%	18.9%	4.2%
North Carolina	17.4%	20.6%	22.5%	24.6%	7.2%
Oklahoma	17.8%	19.1%	20.3%	22.2%	4.4%
South Carolina	16.6%	18.2%	20.4%	24.6%	8.0%
Tennessee	16.0%	17.8%	19.6%	22.0%	6.0%
Texas	20.3%	22.0%	23.2%	25.6%	5.3%
Virginia	24.5%	26.0%	29.5%	32.7%	8.2%
West Virginia	12.3%	12.7%	14.8%	16.3%	4.0%

- According to the 2000 census data, Tennessee would have to increase its bachelor's degree holders by 37.9 percent (181,530 individuals) in order to reach the educational attainment level of its peer SREB states. It should be noted that progress toward this benchmark will take time as Tennessee currently awards approximately 16,451 baccalaureate degrees and enrolls 30,063 first-time freshmen each year.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS

- Tennessee's median household income (\$38,794) is considerably below the national average of \$44,684. While the position of the state relative to its SREB peers has improved, the earnings differential between Tennessee and the nation increased during the later half of the 1990's.

- As noted earlier, Tennessee's educational attainment levels trail national averages. It is no surprise that Tennessee also trails national statistics measuring wealth. This condition is even more pronounced in our counties with the lowest educational attainment figures. In the 63 Tennessee counties with fewer than 60 percent of the adult population possessing a high school diploma, the median household income levels are much lower (\$25,908) and the poverty rates much higher (17.8 percent) than national averages.

Median Household Income	
TN and Its Border States	
Location	2004
USA	\$44,684
Alabama	\$36,709
Arkansas	\$32,983
Georgia	\$43,037
Kentucky	\$35,269
Mississippi	\$31,642
Missouri	\$41,473
North Carolina	\$39,428
Tennessee	\$38,794
Virginia	\$51,689

MEASURING UP

- The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education produces a biennial report entitled *Measuring Up*. Its purpose is to provide information that aims to assess and ultimately improve postsecondary education. The five categories examined are preparation, participation, affordability, completion and benefits from higher education. It serves by depicting how the state of Tennessee fares regarding these five measures when compared to the national averages. Although Tennessee continues to improve in many categories, the state, as a whole, falls below most average levels.

Measuring Up - Tennessee				
	Category	2000	2002	2004
I.	Preparation	C-	D-	C-
II.	Participation	D-	D+	C-
III.	Affordability	C	D-	F
IV.	Completion	C	C+	C+
V.	Benefits	D+	D+	C

Preparation

- Tennessee has made great strides in its preparation of students for college. Preparation is particularly important because it dictates future opportunities within higher education. While high school completion rates have increased, they still trail the national average. Tennessee's 86 percent high school completion rate includes 77 percent with a regular high school diploma and 9 percent with a GED. The state performs above the national average in regards to the percentage of 9th through 12th grade students taking at least one upper division math class; however, improvement is needed in the categories of science and 8th graders taking algebra.
- Teacher quality at the 7th through 12th grade level also trails the national average when measured by teachers who have majored in their subject area; however, this figure continues to rise within the state.

PREPARATION				
	1994	2004	Top States 2004	Average 2004
High School Completion				
18- to 24-year-old with a high school credential	77%	86%	94%	88%
K-12 Course Taking				
9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level math course	35%	49%	59%	48%
9th to 12th graders taking at least one upper-level science course	18%	20%	41%	29%
8th grade students taking algebra	n/a	14%	35%	20%
K-12 Student Achievement				
8th graders scoring at or above "proficient" on the national assessment exam:				
> in math	12%	21%	36%	28%
> in reading	26%	26%	39%	31%
> in science	22%	25%	42%	30%
> in writing	24%	24%	41%	28%
Low-income 8th graders scoring at or above "proficient" on the national assessment exam in math				
	5%	9%	23%	13%
Number of scores that are 3 or higher on an Advanced Placement subject test per 1,000 high school juniors and seniors				
	52	97	219	113
Teacher Quality				
7th to 12th graders taught by teachers with a major in their subject	47%	59%	81%	70%

Participation

- Tennessee's college participation rate by age 19 remains low largely because the proportion of students who graduate high school within 4 years is among the lowest in the country. The percentage of working age adults participating in higher education has also decreased by 27 percent in the last decade – one of the nation's largest declines in a state.

PARTICIPATION				
	1994	2004	Top States 2004	Average 2004
Young Adults				
Chance for college by age 19	32%	34%	52%	39%
18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college	27%	37%	40%	33%
Working-Age Adults				
25- to 49-year-olds enrolled part-time in any type of postsecondary education	4%	3%	5%	4%

- One important means of improving the educational attainment level of Tennessee's citizens is to encourage more high school graduates to attend college. The rate of Tennessee's recent high school graduates attending college declined by 1.7 percent between 2000 and 2002 marking the first decline in over a decade.

	Estimated Total High School Graduates		Who Are Recent High School		% of Recent HS Grads in College	
	1999-2000	2001-2002	Fall 2000	Fall 2002	Fall 2000	Fall 2002
United States	2,835,904	2,919,970	1,598,144	1,647,531	56.4%	56.4%
SREB States	1,033,569	1,065,122	535,714	548,062	51.8%	51.5%
Alabama	42,384	41,742	24,463	22,894	57.7%	54.8%
Arkansas	28,629	28,238	15,153	16,101	52.9%	57.0%
Delaware	7,758	8,316	4,347	4,993	56.0%	60.0%
Florida	120,769	135,551	68,777	74,218	56.9%	54.8%
Georgia	71,880	76,585	41,921	42,870	58.3%	56.0%
Kentucky	40,303	38,349	23,951	24,050	59.4%	62.7%
Louisiana	47,685	47,073	27,918	26,677	58.5%	56.7%
Maryland	55,520	58,300	30,343	32,851	54.7%	56.3%
Mississippi	28,024	27,202	17,677	17,556	63.1%	64.5%
North Carolina	66,281	70,502	43,394	44,795	65.5%	63.5%
Oklahoma	39,028	37,860	19,538	19,491	50.1%	51.5%
South Carolina	35,149	35,068	22,899	20,474	65.1%	58.4%
Tennessee	48,930	49,369	30,055	29,494	61.4%	59.7%
Texas	226,567	233,474	117,120	122,713	51.7%	52.6%
Virginia	71,408	72,877	37,504	39,207	52.5%	53.8%
West Virginia	20,136	17,855	10,654	9,678	52.9%	54.2%

- Between 1999 and 2004, the gap closed in participation rates between whites and

ethnic minority groups within the young adult population (ages 18 to 24). In 1994, 23 of every 100 young adult minorities were enrolled in college. The rate has improved to 35 of 100.

- African American enrollment growth also continues to rise. Most of this growth has been realized within the 4-year sector which saw a 38.6 percent jump in African American participation between 1995 and 2005. This growth has enabled

African American Undergraduate Enrollment Growth					
			Percent	Percent of Total	
Institutions	1995	2005	Increase	1995	2005
2-Year	11,862	13,467	13.5%	15.4%	18.0%
4-Year	17,222	23,865	38.6%	15.0%	19.0%
Total	29,084	38,081	30.9%	15.1%	19.0%

the proportion of African Americans enrolling in higher education to mirror the proportion of African American 18-24 year-olds within the state.

- African American growth within the 2-year sector has not been as rapid, which could prove problematic since the 2-year system is viewed as a critical access point to higher education.
- A closer look at Tennessee's enrollment statistics indicates that undergraduates comprise 88 percent of total enrollment in Tennessee's public institutions. Students attending school full-time are 65 percent of total enrollment and women make up 59 percent of the Fall 2005 total enrollment.

Fall 2005 Profile of Tennessee Public Higher Education													
Institution	Total	FTE	Level		Status		Gender		Others				
			Under grad	Grad/ Prof	Full Time	Part Time	Men	Wom	Black	1st-T Frosh	Adult UG	TN UG	Off Camp
Four Year Institutions													
APSU	8,814	7,336	93%	7%	67%	33%	36%	64%	18%	15%	42%	87%	20%
ETSU**	11,894	10,185	82%	18%	74%	26%	41%	59%	4%	13%	28%	91%	10%
MTSU	22,554	19,139	90%	10%	78%	22%	46%	54%	12%	14%	21%	93%	2%
TSU	8,880	7,462	79%	21%	68%	32%	34%	66%	76%	14%	26%	67%	20%
TTU	9,312	7,562	78%	22%	71%	29%	49%	51%	4%	13%	15%	96%	17%
UM	20,465	15,910	77%	23%	64%	36%	39%	61%	35%	10%	32%	93%	11%
TBR Total	81,919	67,593	84%	16%	71%	29%	42%	58%	23%	13%	27%	89%	11%
UTC	8,656	7,317	84%	16%	74%	26%	42%	58%	19%	17%	18%	92%	3%
UTK*	26,294	23,642	76%	24%	80%	20%	48%	52%	8%	16%	10%	84%	3%
UTM	6,478	5,833	92%	8%	78%	22%	42%	58%	14%	19%	18%	92%	14%
UTMHSC	2,260	3,412	8%	92%	82%	18%	44%	56%	14%	0%	45%	81%	0%
UT Total	43,688	40,205	77%	23%	79%	21%	46%	54%	11%	16%	14%	87%	4%
Total 4 Yr	125,607	107,797	81%	19%	74%	26%	43%	57%	19%	14%	22%	89%	9%
Two-Year Institutions													
CSTCC	7,836	4,890	100%	0%	45%	55%	38%	62%	17%	16%	44%	93%	26%
CLSCC	3,027	2,103	100%	0%	52%	48%	39%	61%	5%	18%	44%	97%	24%
COSCC	4,747	3,120	100%	0%	50%	50%	35%	65%	7%	17%	37%	99%	53%
DSCC	2,457	1,744	100%	0%	58%	42%	29%	71%	19%	24%	44%	98%	52%
JSCC	3,859	2,573	100%	0%	53%	47%	35%	65%	18%	19%	40%	99%	19%
MSCC	3,407	2,392	100%	0%	59%	41%	36%	64%	7%	27%	32%	98%	55%
NSTCC	4,860	3,142	100%	0%	54%	46%	47%	53%	2%	19%	44%	97%	29%
NSCC	7,198	4,074	100%	0%	35%	65%	42%	58%	27%	13%	55%	95%	16%
PSTCC	7,686	4,963	100%	0%	51%	49%	46%	54%	7%	18%	35%	98%	47%
RSCC	5,155	3,603	100%	0%	56%	44%	32%	68%	2%	19%	42%	99%	77%
STCC	11,556	7,332	100%	0%	49%	51%	35%	65%	59%	16%	47%	97%	29%
VSCC	7,150	4,553	100%	0%	49%	51%	37%	63%	9%	17%	38%	99%	33%
WSCC	5,879	3,826	100%	0%	51%	49%	37%	63%	4%	19%	38%	99%	54%
Total 2 Yr	74,817	48,315	100%	0%	49%	51%	38%	62%	18%	18%	42%	97%	38%
Grand Total	200,424	156,112	88%	12%	65%	35%	41%	59%	19%	15%	31%	92%	19%
*Includes UT Space Institute and UT Veterinary College													
**Includes ETSU Medical School													

Affordability

- Tennessee rates poorly within the category of affordability. This arena addresses ability to pay which includes family contribution and need-based financial aid. Although loan amounts are slightly lower than the national average, the 2003 median income for Tennessee was \$37,523, which is 39th among all states. Need-based financial aid places the state 15 percentage points below the national average, which exacerbates the affordability issue. It is expected that this ranking will improve once lottery need-based aid is included in these figures.

AFFORDABILITY				
	1994	2004	Top States 2004	Average 2004
Family Ability to Pay				
Percent of income needed to pay for college expenses minus financial aid:				
> at community colleges	21%	23%	15%	23%
> at public 4-year colleges/universities	22%	27%	16%	28%
> at private 4-year colleges/universities	50%	65%	32%	57%
Strategies for Affordability				
State investment in need-based financial aid as compared to the federal investment	11%	18%	89%	33%
Reliance on Loans				
Average loan amount that undergraduate students borrow each year	\$2,871	\$3,224	\$2,619	\$3,344

- It is helpful to examine the category of affordability within the context of income quintiles. One then gets a better understanding of the opportunity that each family does or does not have to enter various sectors of higher education.

- The bottom row indicates that college costs would equal 35 percent of average family income for 40 percent of Tennessee's state population in the community college sector. That figure jumps to 40 percent when one examines the 4-year sector. Although need-based financial aid can help alleviate this financial strain, the above affordability chart indicates that the average Tennessean would have spent 27 percent of his or her family income on 4-year college expenses in 2004 and 23 percent for 2-year college expenses.

A Closer Look at Family Ability to Pay	Average Family Income	Community Colleges		Public 4-year	
		Net College Cost	Percent of income needed to pay net college cost	Net college cost	Percent of income needed to pay net college cost
2004 family ability to pay					
20% of the population w with the lowest income	\$10,000	\$5,769	58%	\$6,568	66%
20% of the population w with the lower middle income	\$24,869	\$6,357	26%	\$7,246	29%
20% of the population w with the middle income	\$39,520	\$6,713	17%	\$7,926	20%
20% of the population w with upper-middle income	\$62,616	\$6,826	11%	\$8,248	13%
20% of the population w with the highest income	\$109,600	\$6,825	6%	\$8,358	8%
40% of the population w with the lowest income	\$17,435	\$6,063	35%	\$6,907	40%

- These figures indicate the stark situation for the lowest 40 percent of wage earners. Net costs (tuition/room/board minus financial aid) at a typical public 4-year institution equal 40 percent of a yearly salary signifying that sending a child to college or re-entering higher education to gain new job skills is often an impossibility for families.

Completion

- Tennessee has made great strides regarding the proportion of students that earn a certificate or degree in a timely manner. First-year students returning for their second year at both the community college and four-year college levels are at or near the national averages.

Degrees Conferred by Tennessee Public Institutions*									
Institution	1995			2005			10 Year - % Change		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
APSU	785	116	50	801	222	155	0.2%	91.4%	210.0%
ETSU	1,804	50	72	2,061	97	129	14.3%	94.0%	79.2%
MTSU	2,262	205	116	3,537	388	245	56.4%	89.3%	111.2%
TSU	460	598	62	478	1,098	53	4.0%	84.0%	-15.0%
TTU	1,314	53	68	1,721	103	112	31.0%	94.0%	65.0%
UM	2,340	403	207	2,213	908	358	-5.4%	125.3%	72.9%
TBR Total	8,965	1,425	575	10,811	2,816	1,052	20.6%	97.6%	83.0%
UTC	1,221	89	105	1,331	204	81	9.0%	129.2%	-22.9%
UTK	5,019	255	361	4,942	324	507	-1.5%	27.1%	40.4%
UTM	586	126	45	821	101	32	40.1%	-19.8%	-28.9%
UTMHSC	506	65	50	398	73	71	-21.3%	12.3%	42.0%
UT Total	7,332	535	561	7,492	702	691	2.2%	31.2%	23.2%
Total 4-Year	16,297	1,960	1,136	18,303	3,518	1,743	12.3%	79.5%	53.4%
CLSCC	310	7	5	346	10	8	11.6%	42.9%	60.0%
COSCC	331	10	6	552	24	18	66.8%	140.0%	200.0%
CSTCC	582	72	10	571	109	33	-1.9%	51.4%	230.0%
DSCC	150	12	4	211	48	6	40.7%	300.0%	50.0%
JSCC	388	39	2	377	71	10	-2.8%	82.1%	400.0%
MSCC	345	12	6	402	24	14	16.5%	100.0%	133.3%
NSTCC	482	5	0	655	8	14	35.9%	60.0%	n/a
NSCC	223	28	13	448	143	61	100.9%	410.7%	369.2%
PSTCC	510	23	18	620	29	41	21.6%	26.1%	127.8%
RSCC	484	9	6	731	15	23	51.0%	66.7%	283.3%
SSCC	295	298	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
STIM	362	204	26	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
STCC**	657	502	40	484	539	61	-26.3%	7.4%	52.5%
VSCC	337	17	2	655	49	28	94.4%	188.2%	1300.0%
WSCC	538	7	2	815	16	43	51.4%	128.6%	2050.0%
Total 2 Yr	5,337	743	114	6,867	1,085	360	28.7%	46.0%	215.8%
Grand Total	21,634	2,703	1,250	25,170	4,603	2,103	16.3%	70.3%	63.8%
	Total = 25,587			Total = 31,876					

* Contains duplicates for dual degree students.
 **Contains combined totals for STIM and SSCC from 1990-99

- A closer examination of degree attainment within the Tennessee higher education system gives a fuller picture through the lens of our most recent data. In 2005, public institutions in Tennessee awarded 31,876 degrees, which represents an increase of 6,289 since 1995. From 1995 to 2005, the total number of awards increased 21.5 percent for the universities, 34.2 percent for the community colleges, and 24.5 percent overall.
- The number of degrees awarded by Tennessee public institutions to African American students grew from 2,703 in 1995 to 4,603 in 2005, which represents an increase of 70.3 percent. The number of degree awarded to Caucasian students increased from 21,634 to 25,170, which is a 16 percent increase. This gain in degrees conferred among the African American population has increased their share of total degrees conferred from 10.5 percent in 1995 to 14.4 percent in 2005. These steady gains will be needed in the coming decade if this proportion is to reach the African American population percentage of 19 percent.
- Over the last five years, graduation rates at 4-year institutions have increased from 47 percent to 49.8 percent and have risen significantly at 2-year institutions from 22.7 percent to 30.5 percent. The graduation rate for the African American population has increased from 38.7 to 42.3 percent in the 4-year sector and 10.6 to 14.9 percent in the 2-year sector.

Institution	Off-Campus		Duplicated Headcount			
	# of Centers	# of Teaching Sites	Total	Main Campus	Off Campus Centers	Other Teach Site
TBR Univ	8	101	87,237	77,953	3,047	6,237
Univ of TN	4	45	44,445	42,799	651	995
Univ Total	12	146	131,682	120,752	3,698	7,232
TBR 2-Yr	19	173	86,380	57,372	13,545	15,463
Grand Total	31	319	218,062	178,124	17,243	22,695

- Over 81 percent of the student headcount are generated through activities on the main campus. Enrollment at off campus sites accounts for about 18 percent of total enrollment. It appears that an increasing number of students are taking classes on both the main campuses and at off campus centers.

Benefits

- A key reason that state governments and a state's citizens support higher education is the many societal and personal benefits that are accrued through participation in this endeavor. A more educated populace has both positive economic and civic repercussions.
- The estimated economic benefit of a bachelor's degree for a Tennessean in 2004 was 8 percent annually. In terms of actual dollars, a person with a bachelor's degree and making the 2005 median income (\$38,794) would be expected to accrue an additional \$18,207 over the next 5 years when compared to a Tennessean starting with the same income but lacking a college education.

BENEFITS				
	1994	2004	Top States 2004	Average
Educational Achievement				
Population aged 25 to 65 with a bachelor's degree or higher	18%	22%	36%	28%
Economic Benefits				
Increase in total personal income as a result of the percentage of the population holding a bachelor's degree	6%	8%	12%	9%
Civic Benefits				
Residents voting in national elections	43%	44%	60%	51%
Increase in volunteering rate as a result of college education	n/a	21%	22%	18%

- Data obtained from The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) estimates that personal income in Tennessee would increase by \$2.1 billion and the state would realize \$736 million in additional tax revenue if all ethnic groups had the same rate of educational attainment and earnings as whites our white citizenry.

Funding History and Comparisons

- In terms of the SREB, Tennessee ranks eighth in growth of appropriations over the last five years. The funding growth differential between Tennessee and the highest ranking state in the SREB, Louisiana, was 27 percent. Although Tennessee's growth has slowed down since 2003-2004 (-1 percent), the state has actually gained ground within the SREB due to the negative growth in five states over the past five years. This disturbing trend indicates the higher education funding crisis at the state, regional, and national levels. Placing larger amounts of the cost burden on the shoulders of our citizenry will increase the economic disparity in college going between those above and below the median income.

State Appropriations for Higher Education (000s)			
	1999-00	2004-05	% Change
Louisiana	882,798	1,243,910	40.9%
Kentucky	925,506	1,207,437	30.5%
Georgia	1,553,588	1,927,965	24.1%
Delaware	175,621	216,419	23.2%
Florida	2,639,021	3,140,120	19.0%
North Carolina	2,270,323	2,628,507	15.8%
Texas	4,486,813	5,187,632	15.6%
Tennessee	984,860	1,122,978	14.0%
Arkansas	605,216	685,113	13.2%
Maryland	1,042,836	1,175,708	12.7%
Alabama	1,100,328	1,209,494	9.9%
Oklahoma	740,544	761,779	2.9%
Virginia	1,481,579	1,480,522	-0.1%
West Virginia	362,750	339,407	-6.4%
Mississippi	873,562	789,648	-9.6%
South Carolina	812,709	677,838	-16.6%
Source: Grapevine Database, 2005			

- Based upon the THEC funding formula recommendation, higher education has not been fully funded by state appropriations since 1985. Whereas appropriations were above the 90 percent mark for six of the first ten years, appropriations have not broken 80 percent of the recommended level in the past three years and have slipped to 75 percent for the 2005-06 year. This shortfall in actual appropriations makes it more difficult for institutions and systems to plan effectively regarding revenues and expenditures for the coming year.

Tennessee Higher Education Commission Recommendations for Formula Units vs. State Appropriations			
Year	THEC Recommendation	Actual Appropriation	Percent
1993-94	645,943,000	604,211,400	93.50%
1994-95	679,944,600	665,480,500	97.90%
1995-96	733,000,500	682,922,200	93.20%
1996-97	720,672,800	707,568,663	98.20%
1997-98	769,082,600	686,683,300	89.30%
1998-99	783,618,000	730,641,800	93.20%
1999-00	806,709,000	744,612,000	92.30%
2000-01	865,384,800	767,894,000	88.70%
2001-02	900,611,600	787,346,850	87.40%
2002-03	921,288,800	807,803,300	87.70%
2003-04	998,837,500	796,562,400	79.70%
2004-05	1,041,973,100	820,925,800	78.80%
2005-06	1,135,804,800	851,402,200	75.00%

TUITION AND FINANCIAL AID

- Throughout this period of lower than desired funding, Tennessee's students and their families have realized a much greater percentage of the costs. Over the past decade, tuition and fees have increased 163 percent while state appropriations have only risen by 23 percent. When one adjusts for inflation, state appropriations have actually decreased 12.2 percent and fee revenue has risen 87.9 percent.

Increase in State Appropriations & Fee Revenue					
	1995-96	1999-00	2003-04	2005-06	% Increase
State Approp.	656,310,600	710,566,850	750,698,700	807,127,700	23.00%
Fee Revenue	311,987,357	465,064,681	701,929,335	820,706,700	163.00%

- Tuition and fees are only a part of the costs that students must consider when choosing to attend a postsecondary institution. According to cost of attendance figures provided by TBR and UT systems, tuition and fees represent 31.5 percent of cost attendance at universities and 26.4 percent at two-year schools.

2005-06 Cost of Attendance Estimates						
In-state Undergraduate Students						
	Maintenance & Mandatory Fees	Books/Supplies	Room/Board	Transportation	Personal	Total Estimate
4-Year Average	\$4,649	\$1,082	\$5,102	\$1,668	\$2,263	\$14,765
2-Year Average	\$2,393	\$965	\$2,770	\$1,935	\$1,038	\$9,052

- Tennessee distributes over \$7 per resident in total financial aid and in need-based aid compared to the national per resident averages of \$21. The disparity grows larger in dollar amounts when one examines the portion of the residents between 18 and 24 years of age and aid per FTE. The national average regarding the 18-24 year-old range is \$211 compared to \$74 in Tennessee. Aid per FTE is \$500 at the national level and \$211 in Tennessee. It should be noted that Tennessee's aid dollars should increase dramatically once the need-based component within the lottery scholarship is included in these figures.

2003-04 Aid Dollars per Various Demographics		
	Amount	Rank
TN per Resident	\$7.00	37
National per Resident	\$21.00	--
Tenn. per Resident (18-24 yrs old)	\$74	36
National per Resident (18-24)	\$211	--
Tenn. per Undergraduate FTE	\$211	32
National per Undergraduate FTE	\$500	--

FACULTY SALARIES

- Full-time faculty salaries in Tennessee still trail the SREB average. Across all four-year institutions faculty in Tennessee were \$3,658 behind the SREB average in 2004-05, which equates to a 6 percent gap. A decade ago, the Tennessee average was much more comparable to the SREB average. The state has stayed within 10 percent of the regional average largely due to fee increases over the past decade. If salaries continue to fail to keep pace, it will result in an inability to attract and retain a quality faculty at our institutions.

Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty Public 4-year Institutions				
Avg Faculty Salary	1990-91	1998-99	2002-03	2004-05
SREB	\$41,740	\$52,995	\$60,838	\$63,768
Tennessee	\$41,047	\$49,698	\$56,917	\$60,110
TN Rank	8	11	11	11
TN % SREB	98.3%	93.8%	93.6%	94.3%