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SHELO

State Higher Education Finance Early Release FY 2008

The State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) early release for FY 2008 provides trends on four financial indicators for higher education¹: educational appropriations, net tuition revenue, total education revenue, and full-time equivalent enrollments (FTE).² Its purpose is to help educators and policymakers:

- know if state and local resources for higher education have kept pace with enrollment growth and inflationary cost increases;
- assess trends in the share of educational funding paid by students; and
- compare the funding of each state's higher education system to other states.

The national trends described below reflect the aggregation of data from 50 states. Individual state data can vary significantly from the national average.

Overview of FY 2008 appropriations, enrollments, and tuition revenues

In FY 2008, state and local governments invested \$85 billion in public higher education, about \$3 billion (constant dollars) more than in FY 2007, extending a three year recovery from the 2001 to 2005 recession period for some states, but with marginal to no impact in other states.

FY 2008 state and local support for public colleges and universities slightly outpaced the combined increase in enrollment (2.2 percent) and inflation (2.9 percent) for the third consecutive year. After accounting for enrollment growth and inflation, per student educational appropriations in public colleges and universities grew to \$7,044, an increase of 0.6 percent in constant dollars above the previous year.

Despite three years of growth, appropriations per FTE are still lower in constant dollars compared to a decade ago. While the rate of increase in tuition stabilized over the past two years, tuition continues to account for about 36 percent of total educational revenues in public colleges and universities.

An increase in the share of costs paid by students and families

The responsibility for funding higher education increasingly is being shifted to students. In 1998, total educational revenues (in 2008 adjusted dollars) were approximately \$11,000 per FTE, essentially the same as in 2008. But in 2008 students paid \$656 more than they did in 1998, and state and local appropriations provided \$514 less.

The trend toward students bearing more of the responsibility for funding higher education has persisted for more than 25 years. In the early 1980s, the student share of higher education funding was approximately 24 percent, with the state paying three-fourths. By 1998, the student share rose to 31 percent, and 10 years later in 2008, it has risen to more than 36 percent. While

¹ Appendices A, B, C, and D show important state trends. Additional state detail can be found on the SHEEO web site [<http://www.sheeo.org/finance/shef-home.htm>].

² The complete State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) report for FY 2008 will be published in approximately six weeks. The final report will likely reflect technical adjustments in a few states, but no material differences from the "early release" are anticipated.

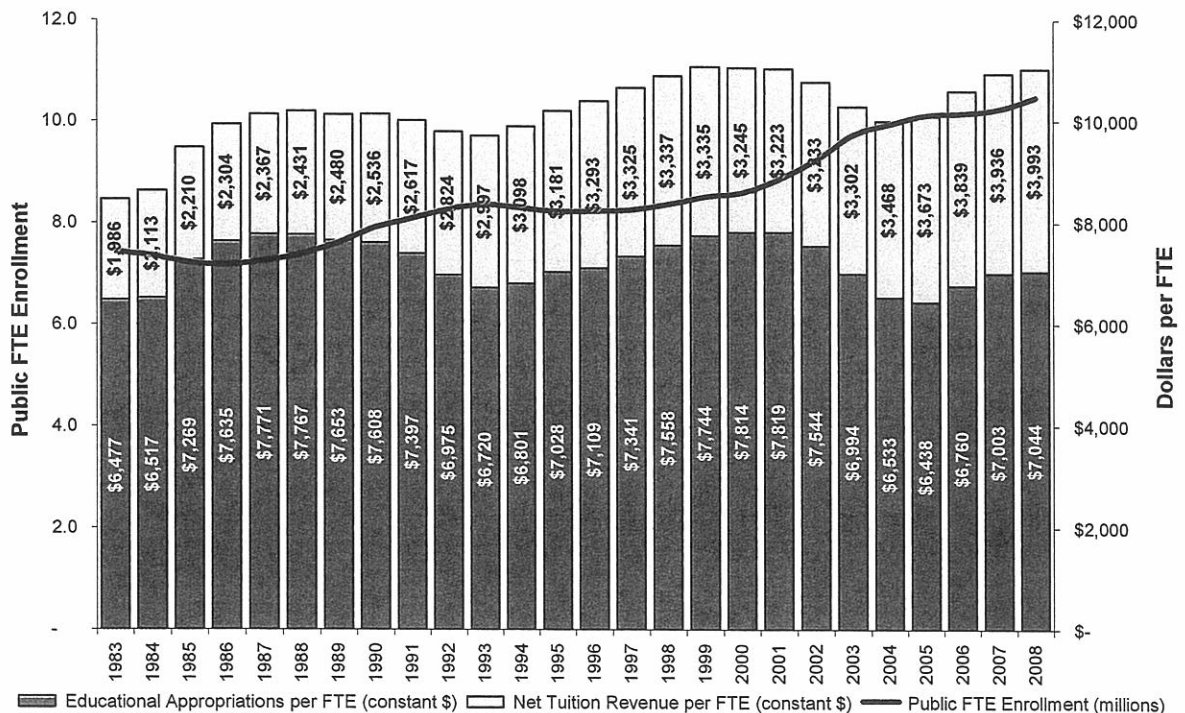
many factors are responsible for price increases in higher education, economic downturns are strongly associated with shrinking state support, accelerated rates of enrollment growth, and higher tuition increases.

Economic recessions intensify a fundamental problem

In 1999, Harold Hovey (a former state budget director in Illinois and Ohio and an expert in public finance) projected that states would increasingly be unable to meet the public demand for higher education in the first decade of the 21st century. He quite accurately projected that enrollment demand would outpace the projected growth of state revenues. In addition, higher education enrollments tend to grow most rapidly in recessions, when state revenues fall or fail to grow. Observing trends in the 1980s and 1990s, Hovey wrote that higher education becomes the “balance wheel” for state finance, declining faster than the rest of the state budget in recessions, and then growing faster when state revenues recover.

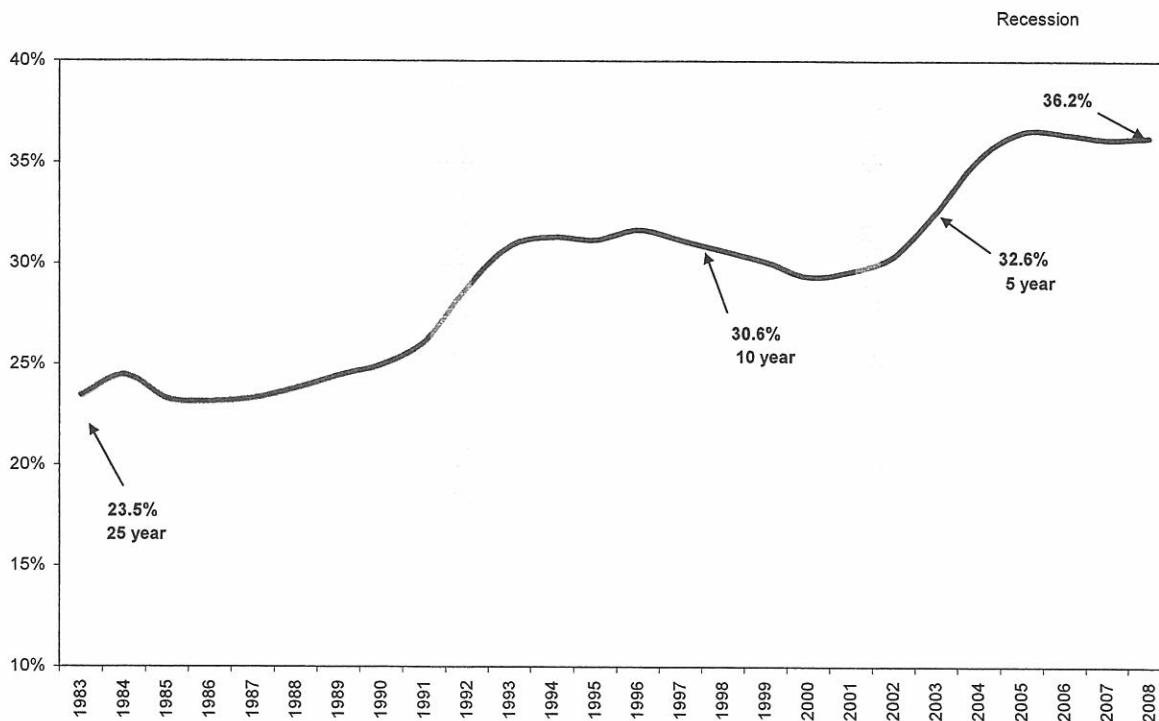
As illustrated in *Figure A*, the recession beginning in 2001 led to a dramatic decrease in state funding per student from FY 2001 to FY 2005 (\$7,819 to a record low \$6,438 per FTE) and an equally dramatic increase in tuition per FTE (\$3,223 to \$3,673). Over this same time period, total education revenue per FTE dropped from \$11,042 to \$10,111 in large part due to the inability of state and local support to keep pace with rapid enrollment increases.

Figure A
Public FTE Enrollment, Educational Appropriations and Total Educational Revenue per FTE, U.S., Fiscal 1983-2008



The partial recovery in state support between FY 2005 and FY 2008 helped return total educational revenues per FTE to \$11,037, roughly the level of funding available ten years ago. But as noted above, students and their families still are carrying more of the load (*Figure B*).

Figure B
Net Tuition as a Percent of Public Higher Education Total Educational Revenues,
U.S., Fiscal 1983-2008



Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release

A dreary forecast

The State Higher Education Finance report provides the earliest possible review of state and local support, tuition revenue, and enrollment trends for the most recent fiscal year. All the leading indicators, however, indicate that fiscal year 2008 is the last year of a short recovery.

State higher education appropriations for FY 2009 (*Grapevine* www.grapevine.ilstu.edu) grew by only 1 percent nationally. Currently 65 percent of 23 states responding to a recent survey have reported mid-year budget reductions below appropriations reported in the *Grapevine* report, with some reductions as high as 9 percent. When all mid-year reductions are known, FY 2009 appropriations are likely to be lower than FY 2008 appropriations.

Enrollment demand continues. Enrollments grew by 2.2 percent in FY 2008, and 87 percent of 23 states responding to a recent survey have indicated continued growth in FY 2009, ranging from 1.2 percent to 6.5 percent.

While the process of developing FY 2010 budgets is just beginning, the recession that began in the last half of the 2008 calendar year is clearly affecting budgets for the next fiscal year. Early

indications are that state budgets for higher education will be stable at best, with many states projecting significant budget decreases.

Higher education – shared benefits, shared responsibilities

Education beyond high school clearly benefits both the individual and society. The benefits to the student have been used to justify charging tuition. The benefits to society have justified keeping tuition as low as possible. While it is impossible to quantify *exactly* how much students and society benefit from higher education, it is clear that both stand to benefit more than ever before in the knowledge-based economy of the 21st century.

In this context, the volatility of public support for higher education and the growing burden on students and their families are serious concerns. The most important question for higher education finance, however, is not who is paying how much. The most important question is whether we are educating a sufficient number of citizens to be well-prepared for a productive and successful life in the 21st century. Adequate support for a quality education and affordable prices, especially for low and moderate income students, are needed to achieve that goal.

Supporting Documents

Explanation of Key Terms

State and Local Support consists of state tax appropriations and local tax support plus additional non-tax funds (e.g. lottery revenues) and funds appropriated to other state agencies (e.g. fringe benefits), but destined for higher education.

Educational Appropriations is the term used for the state and local funds available for public higher education operating expenses, excluding spending for research, agriculture, and medical education and support to independent institutions and students. Funding for medical education and major non-instructional purposes is excluded to improve the comparability of per student funding among states.

Net Tuition Revenue is the gross amount of tuition and fees, less state and institutional financial aid, tuition waivers or discounts, and medical student tuition and fees. It measures the net tuition and fee resources available for instruction at public higher education institutions excluding medical students. "Net tuition revenue" generally reflects the share of total instructional revenues received from students and their families, but it is incomplete as a measure of the "net price" they pay for higher education.³

Total Educational Revenue is the sum of educational appropriations and net tuition revenue. It measures the amount of revenue available to public institutions to support instruction excluding medical students. (Very few public institutions have significant non-restricted revenue from gifts and endowments to support instruction).

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment equates student credit hours to full-time, academic year students, but excludes medical school enrollments. This measures enrollment growth across the states and allows for analysis among states on revenues per FTE.

Adjustments

The State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) report employs three adjustments for purposes of analysis: **Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA)** to account for differences among the states, **Enrollment Mix Index (EMI)** to adjust for the different mix of enrollments and costs among types of institutions across the states, and the **Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA)** to adjust for inflation over time. More detailed information about each of these adjustments can be found on the SHEEO website in the FY 2007 publication: [<http://www.sheeo.org/finance/shef-home.htm>].

³ SHEF is not able to provide a measure of "net price," the average total cost of attending a public institution, after deducting assistance from federal, state, and institutional grants. Federal grant assistance (primarily from Pell Grants) is not deducted from gross tuition revenues because non-tuition costs (room and board, transportation, books, and incidentals) typically are \$10,000 or more for students attending a public institution. For students with a very low expected family contribution (most Pell recipients), federal grants plus a substantial contribution from part-time work or loans will be required to pay non-tuition costs. Since 1999 the availability of federal tuition tax credits has helped reduce "net price" for middle and lower-middle income students. While these tax credits have no impact on "net tuition revenues" received by institutions, they do reduce the "net price" paid by students.

Table 1

SHEEO SHEF Early Release 2008

Higher Education Finance Indicators (Constant Dollars)

(Constant Dollars)	1983 (1)	1998 (1)	2003	2007	2008	1 Year Change	5 Year Change	10 Year Change	25 Year Change
[A] State and Local Support for Public Higher Education									
State	\$ 58,548,944,338	\$ 74,989,926,285	\$ 79,249,587,906	\$ 82,453,402,264	\$ 84,980,269,803	3.1%	7.2%	13.3%	45.1%
Local	\$ 54,812,859,885	\$ 68,683,065,607	\$ 71,779,165,580	\$ 74,927,761,322	\$ 76,935,902,406	2.7%	7.2%	12.0%	40.4%
	\$ 3,736,084,453	\$ 6,306,860,679	\$ 7,470,422,327	\$ 7,525,640,942	\$ 8,044,367,397	6.9%	7.7%	27.5%	115.3%
[B] Research - Agriculture - Medical (RAM)									
	\$ 10,254,318,618	\$ 11,628,242,924	\$ 11,090,377,729	\$ 10,683,028,383	\$ 11,202,556,778	4.9%	1.0%	-3.7%	9.2%
[C] Educational appropriations [A-B]									
	\$ 48,294,625,720	\$ 63,361,683,361	\$ 68,159,210,178	\$ 71,770,373,881	\$ 73,777,713,025	2.8%	8.2%	16.4%	52.8%
[D] Net Tuition									
	\$ 14,809,021,113	\$ 27,977,427,782	\$ 32,175,728,497	\$ 40,342,244,873	\$ 41,828,254,249	3.7%	30.0%	49.5%	182.5%
Total Educational Revenue [C+D]									
	\$ 63,103,646,833	\$ 91,339,111,144	\$ 100,334,938,674	\$ 112,112,618,754	\$ 115,605,967,275	3.1%	15.2%	26.6%	83.2%
Net Tuition as a % of Total Educational Revenue									
	23.5%	30.6%	32.1%	36.0%	36.2%	0.2%	4.1%	5.6%	54.2%
Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment (FTE) (1)									
Educational Appropriations Per FTE	\$ 7,456,322	\$ 8,383,736	\$ 9,745,412	\$ 10,248,958	\$ 10,474,401	2.2%	7.5%	24.9%	40.5%
Net Tuition Per FTE	\$ 6,477	\$ 7,558	\$ 6,994	\$ 7,003	\$ 7,044	0.6%	0.7%	-0.8%	8.7%
Total Educational Revenue Per FTE	\$ 1,986	\$ 3,337	\$ 3,302	\$ 3,936	\$ 3,993	1.5%	21.0%	19.7%	101.1%
	\$ 8,463	\$ 10,895	\$ 10,296	\$ 10,939	\$ 11,037	0.9%	7.2%	1.3%	30.4%
State support for independent and out of state institutions (2)									
Operating Grants	\$ 162,626,656	\$ 162,626,656	\$ 2,567,563,226	\$ 2,621,365,713	\$ 2,602,136,125	-0.7%	1.3%		
Aid to Students Attending Independent Institutions	\$ 133,626,934	\$ 133,626,934	\$ 2,256,329,918	\$ 2,325,617,284	\$ 2,307,611,265	-0.8%	2.3%		
Aid to Students Attending Out of State Institutions	\$ 28,999,722	\$ 28,999,722	\$ 311,233,308	\$ 295,748,429	\$ 294,524,860	-0.4%	-5.4%		
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,776,663	\$ 39,421,269	\$ 34,799,023				

Notes:

(1) FTE enrollment excludes medical school enrollments.

(2) Data for aid to independent institutions and students attending private institutions not reported in 1983 and may be incomplete in 1998.

Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release

Table 2
Public Higher Education Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment

State	FY1998	FY2007	FY2008	1 Year % Chng	1 Year Rank	10 Year % Change
Alabama	180,335	182,504	186,280	2.1%	25	3.3%
Alaska	16,840	18,656	18,703	0.3%	43	11.1%
Arizona	170,930	221,180	223,852	1.2%	35	31.0%
Arkansas	78,940	103,369	107,428	3.9%	7	36.1%
California	1,346,144	1,686,828	1,731,754	2.7%	18	28.6%
Colorado	137,682	157,382	161,283	2.5%	21	17.1%
Connecticut	55,727	74,951	77,088	2.9%	16	38.3%
Delaware	27,401	31,269	31,619	1.1%	38	15.4%
Florida	403,535	518,086	537,898	3.8%	8	33.3%
Georgia	222,203	297,755	310,759	4.4%	2	39.9%
Hawaii	29,993	35,010	35,469	1.3%	33	18.3%
Idaho	40,937	43,378	43,968	1.4%	31	7.4%
Illinois	341,197	390,359	391,386	0.3%	42	14.7%
Indiana	178,920	223,602	229,345	2.6%	20	28.2%
Iowa	96,706	112,934	115,011	1.8%	28	18.9%
Kansas	100,435	127,245	129,737	2.0%	27	29.2%
Kentucky	113,583	145,605	142,382	-2.2%	50	25.4%
Louisiana	137,610	166,671	165,781	-0.5%	46	20.5%
Maine	26,913	35,514	35,533	0.1%	44	32.0%
Maryland	161,140	197,966	206,162	4.1%	3	27.9%
Massachusetts	114,154	139,688	144,578	3.5%	11	26.7%
Michigan	320,533	384,225	388,725	1.2%	36	21.3%
Minnesota	156,973	191,456	200,160	4.5%	1	27.5%
Mississippi	99,503	115,739	117,556	1.6%	30	18.1%
Missouri	148,155	174,650	179,364	2.7%	17	21.1%
Montana	33,431	35,293	35,556	0.7%	40	6.4%
Nebraska	64,441	73,940	75,451	2.0%	26	17.1%
Nevada	42,013	61,323	63,324	3.3%	13	50.7%
New Hampshire	27,027	32,093	33,416	4.1%	5	23.6%
New Jersey	166,289	229,968	238,040	3.5%	10	43.1%
New Mexico	67,591	83,224	85,203	2.4%	22	26.1%
New York	436,396	508,909	526,538	3.5%	12	20.7%
North Carolina	241,175	344,056	357,601	3.9%	6	48.3%
North Dakota	29,759	35,429	35,767	1.0%	39	20.2%
Ohio	322,011	383,492	391,725	2.1%	24	21.6%
Oklahoma	118,153	132,093	131,191	-0.7%	47	11.0%
Oregon	102,238	124,794	129,309	3.6%	9	26.5%
Pennsylvania	277,287	337,425	339,043	0.5%	41	22.3%
Rhode Island	24,730	28,925	30,120	4.1%	4	21.8%
South Carolina	127,873	146,624	144,696	-1.3%	49	13.2%
South Dakota	20,564	29,231	29,595	1.2%	34	43.9%
Tennessee	158,340	171,845	169,924	-1.1%	48	7.3%
Texas	631,994	794,211	804,918	1.3%	32	27.4%
Utah	84,598	102,372	102,406	0.0%	45	21.1%
Vermont	15,324	19,457	19,968	2.6%	19	30.3%
Virginia	223,817	273,039	281,940	3.3%	14	26.0%
Washington	195,074	214,847	221,264	3.0%	15	13.4%
West Virginia	62,026	72,679	73,525	1.2%	37	18.5%
Wisconsin	184,019	215,098	219,006	1.8%	29	19.0%
Wyoming	21,077	22,569	23,054	2.1%	23	9.4%
US	8,383,736	10,248,958	10,474,401	2.2%		24.9%

Note: Full-time equivalent enrollment equates student credit hours to full time, academic year students, but excludes medical students.

Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release

Table 3
Public Higher Education Educational Appropriations per FTE
Constant Dollars

State	FY1998	FY2007	FY2008	1 Year % Chng	FY2008 Index to US Average	10 Year % Change
Alabama	\$ 5,860	\$ 7,213	\$ 8,012	11.1%	1.14	36.7%
Alaska	\$ 10,696	\$ 11,931	\$ 12,173	2.0%	1.73	13.8%
Arizona	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,149	\$ 7,543	5.5%	1.07	7.8%
Arkansas	\$ 7,829	\$ 7,503	\$ 7,755	3.4%	1.10	-1.0%
California	\$ 8,171	\$ 7,289	\$ 7,262	-0.4%	1.03	-11.1%
Colorado	\$ 4,932	\$ 3,676	\$ 3,801	3.4%	0.54	-22.9%
Connecticut	\$ 9,436	\$ 8,445	\$ 8,766	3.8%	1.24	-7.1%
Delaware	\$ 6,160	\$ 6,196	\$ 6,130	-1.1%	0.87	-0.5%
Florida	\$ 7,276	\$ 7,159	\$ 6,868	-4.1%	0.98	-5.6%
Georgia	\$ 9,949	\$ 8,974	\$ 8,833	-1.6%	1.25	-11.2%
Hawaii	\$ 8,791	\$ 8,484	\$ 8,890	4.8%	1.26	1.1%
Idaho	\$ 7,722	\$ 8,022	\$ 8,453	5.4%	1.20	9.5%
Illinois	\$ 8,276	\$ 7,128	\$ 7,377	3.5%	1.05	-10.9%
Indiana	\$ 6,294	\$ 4,941	\$ 4,869	-1.5%	0.69	-22.6%
Iowa	\$ 8,434	\$ 5,889	\$ 6,071	3.1%	0.86	-28.0%
Kansas	\$ 6,969	\$ 5,791	\$ 5,796	0.1%	0.82	-16.8%
Kentucky	\$ 8,374	\$ 7,884	\$ 8,431	6.9%	1.20	0.7%
Louisiana	\$ 5,867	\$ 7,271	\$ 8,245	13.4%	1.17	40.5%
Maine	\$ 7,919	\$ 5,957	\$ 6,146	3.2%	0.87	-22.4%
Maryland	\$ 6,797	\$ 7,789	\$ 7,831	0.5%	1.11	15.2%
Massachusetts	\$ 8,534	\$ 7,561	\$ 7,381	-2.4%	1.05	-13.5%
Michigan	\$ 7,292	\$ 5,509	\$ 5,310	-3.6%	0.75	-27.2%
Minnesota	\$ 8,665	\$ 6,045	\$ 6,132	1.4%	0.87	-29.2%
Mississippi	\$ 7,662	\$ 6,411	\$ 7,164	11.7%	1.02	-6.5%
Missouri	\$ 8,386	\$ 6,434	\$ 6,225	-3.3%	0.88	-25.8%
Montana	\$ 4,987	\$ 4,513	\$ 5,042	11.7%	0.72	1.1%
Nebraska	\$ 6,918	\$ 7,539	\$ 7,487	-0.7%	1.06	8.2%
Nevada	\$ 8,595	\$ 8,992	\$ 8,834	-1.8%	1.25	2.8%
New Hampshire	\$ 3,474	\$ 2,763	\$ 2,730	-1.2%	0.39	-21.4%
New Jersey	\$ 9,445	\$ 7,362	\$ 7,170	-2.6%	1.02	-24.1%
New Mexico	\$ 7,904	\$ 8,582	\$ 9,473	10.4%	1.34	19.9%
New York	\$ 6,801	\$ 8,363	\$ 8,328	-0.4%	1.18	22.4%
North Carolina	\$ 10,670	\$ 9,158	\$ 9,469	3.4%	1.34	-11.3%
North Dakota	\$ 6,343	\$ 4,863	\$ 5,533	13.8%	0.79	-12.8%
Ohio	\$ 6,527	\$ 4,602	\$ 4,563	-0.9%	0.65	-30.1%
Oklahoma	\$ 8,195	\$ 7,583	\$ 7,890	4.0%	1.12	-3.7%
Oregon	\$ 6,136	\$ 5,050	\$ 5,311	5.2%	0.75	-13.5%
Pennsylvania	\$ 6,701	\$ 5,379	\$ 5,315	-1.2%	0.75	-20.7%
Rhode Island	\$ 5,805	\$ 5,381	\$ 4,863	-9.6%	0.69	-16.2%
South Carolina	\$ 6,501	\$ 6,698	\$ 7,126	6.4%	1.01	9.6%
South Dakota	\$ 5,989	\$ 4,708	\$ 5,025	6.7%	0.71	-16.1%
Tennessee	\$ 6,622	\$ 7,347	\$ 7,677	4.5%	1.09	15.9%
Texas	\$ 7,752	\$ 8,532	\$ 7,934	-7.0%	1.13	2.3%
Utah	\$ 6,457	\$ 5,942	\$ 6,552	10.3%	0.93	1.5%
Vermont	\$ 2,292	\$ 2,413	\$ 2,143	-11.2%	0.30	-6.5%
Virginia	\$ 6,036	\$ 6,012	\$ 5,759	-4.2%	0.82	-4.6%
Washington	\$ 6,965	\$ 6,931	\$ 7,051	1.7%	1.00	1.2%
West Virginia	\$ 5,012	\$ 5,133	\$ 6,392	24.5%	0.91	27.5%
Wisconsin	\$ 7,806	\$ 6,232	\$ 6,466	3.8%	0.92	-17.2%
Wyoming	\$ 11,506	\$ 15,136	\$ 14,705	-2.8%	2.09	27.8%
US	\$ 7,558	\$ 7,003	\$ 7,044	0.6%		-6.8%

Note: Educational appropriations measure state and local support available for public higher education operating expenses and excludes appropriations for independent institutions, financial aid for students attending independent institutions, and research.

Note: Adjustment factors, to arrive at constant dollar figures, include Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA), Enrollment Mix Index (EMI), and Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). The Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) is not a measure of inflation over time.

Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release

Table 4
Net Tuition Revenue per FTE
Constant Dollars

State	FY1998	FY2007	FY2008	1 Year % Chng	FY2008 Index to US Average	10 Year % Change
Alabama	\$ 3,830	\$ 5,631	\$ 5,515	-2.1%	1.38	44.0%
Alaska	\$ 3,181	\$ 3,884	\$ 4,103	5.6%	1.03	29.0%
Arizona	\$ 3,089	\$ 4,591	\$ 4,847	5.6%	1.21	56.9%
Arkansas	\$ 3,951	\$ 3,896	\$ 3,922	0.7%	0.98	-0.7%
California	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,483	\$ 1,423	-4.1%	0.36	0.0%
Colorado	\$ 4,218	\$ 4,650	\$ 5,145	10.6%	1.29	22.0%
Connecticut	\$ 4,399	\$ 5,572	\$ 5,697	2.2%	1.43	29.5%
Delaware	\$ 8,047	\$ 9,400	\$ 9,388	-0.1%	2.35	16.7%
Florida	\$ 2,101	\$ 2,313	\$ 2,221	-4.0%	0.56	5.7%
Georgia	\$ 3,036	\$ 2,072	\$ 2,205	6.4%	0.55	-27.4%
Hawaii	\$ 1,853	\$ 2,288	\$ 2,469	7.9%	0.62	33.2%
Idaho	\$ 1,957	\$ 2,421	\$ 2,158	-10.9%	0.54	10.3%
Illinois	\$ 2,084	\$ 2,992	\$ 3,107	3.8%	0.78	49.1%
Indiana	\$ 4,318	\$ 5,536	\$ 5,540	0.1%	1.39	28.3%
Iowa	\$ 4,439	\$ 5,618	\$ 5,661	0.8%	1.42	27.5%
Kansas	\$ 3,074	\$ 3,968	\$ 4,095	3.2%	1.03	33.2%
Kentucky	\$ 3,611	\$ 6,078	\$ 6,749	11.0%	1.69	86.9%
Louisiana	\$ 3,661	\$ 2,884	\$ 2,637	-8.6%	0.66	-28.0%
Maine	\$ 4,882	\$ 5,649	\$ 6,014	6.5%	1.51	23.2%
Maryland	\$ 4,492	\$ 6,488	\$ 6,315	-2.7%	1.58	40.6%
Massachusetts	\$ 3,861	\$ 5,079	\$ 4,923	-3.1%	1.23	27.5%
Michigan	\$ 5,672	\$ 6,831	\$ 7,261	6.3%	1.82	28.0%
Minnesota	\$ 3,350	\$ 4,974	\$ 4,971	-0.1%	1.24	48.4%
Mississippi	\$ 2,766	\$ 3,739	\$ 3,904	4.4%	0.98	41.2%
Missouri	\$ 3,333	\$ 4,022	\$ 4,069	1.2%	1.02	22.1%
Montana	\$ 3,925	\$ 5,069	\$ 4,956	-2.2%	1.24	26.3%
Nebraska	\$ 2,946	\$ 3,406	\$ 3,800	11.6%	0.95	29.0%
Nevada	\$ 2,184	\$ 1,796	\$ 1,916	6.7%	0.48	-12.2%
New Hampshire	\$ 7,178	\$ 6,570	\$ 5,594	-14.9%	1.40	-22.1%
New Jersey	\$ 4,606	\$ 5,886	\$ 6,059	2.9%	1.52	31.5%
New Mexico	\$ 873	\$ 1,276	\$ 1,531	20.0%	0.38	75.3%
New York	\$ 3,367	\$ 3,536	\$ 3,426	-3.1%	0.86	1.8%
North Carolina	\$ 2,422	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,637	-2.3%	0.66	8.9%
North Dakota	\$ 2,949	\$ 4,048	\$ 4,231	4.5%	1.06	43.5%
Ohio	\$ 4,763	\$ 5,461	\$ 5,355	-1.9%	1.34	12.4%
Oklahoma	\$ 1,504	\$ 3,426	\$ 3,634	6.1%	0.91	141.6%
Oregon	\$ 3,494	\$ 4,748	\$ 4,691	-1.2%	1.17	34.3%
Pennsylvania	\$ 6,356	\$ 6,770	\$ 7,068	4.4%	1.77	11.2%
Rhode Island	\$ 4,996	\$ 6,547	\$ 6,911	5.6%	1.73	38.3%
South Carolina	\$ 4,963	\$ 5,939	\$ 6,086	2.5%	1.52	22.6%
South Dakota	\$ 4,742	\$ 5,414	\$ 5,648	4.3%	1.41	19.1%
Tennessee	\$ 3,250	\$ 3,707	\$ 3,841	3.6%	0.96	18.2%
Texas	\$ 3,427	\$ 4,164	\$ 4,332	4.0%	1.08	26.4%
Utah	\$ 2,406	\$ 3,073	\$ 2,945	-4.2%	0.74	22.4%
Vermont	\$ 9,435	\$ 8,972	\$ 9,349	4.2%	2.34	-0.9%
Virginia	\$ 4,184	\$ 4,941	\$ 5,206	5.4%	1.30	24.4%
Washington	\$ 2,424	\$ 2,268	\$ 2,434	7.3%	0.61	0.4%
West Virginia	\$ 3,993	\$ 4,801	\$ 4,949	3.1%	1.24	24.0%
Wisconsin	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,932	\$ 3,863	-1.8%	0.97	13.6%
Wyoming	\$ 2,941	\$ 2,250	\$ 2,200	-2.2%	0.55	-25.2%
US	\$ 3,337	\$ 3,936	\$ 3,993	1.5%		19.7%

Note: Net Tuition Revenue is calculated by taking the gross amount of tuition and fees, less state and institutional financial aid, tuition waivers or discounts, and medical student tuition and fees.

Note: Adjustment factors, to arrive at constant dollar figures, include Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA), Enrollment Mix Index (EMI), and Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). The Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) is not a measure of inflation over time.

Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release

Table 5
Total Educational Revenue per FTE
Constant Dollars

State	FY1998	FY2007	FY2008	1 Year % Chng	FY2008 Index to US Average	10 Year % Change
Alabama	\$ 9,690	\$ 12,844	\$ 13,527	5.3%	1.23	39.6%
Alaska	\$ 13,877	\$ 15,815	\$ 16,276	2.9%	1.47	17.3%
Arizona	\$ 10,088	\$ 11,740	\$ 12,391	5.5%	1.12	22.8%
Arkansas	\$ 11,781	\$ 11,399	\$ 11,677	2.4%	1.06	-0.9%
California	\$ 9,593	\$ 8,772	\$ 8,684	-1.0%	0.79	-9.5%
Colorado	\$ 9,150	\$ 8,326	\$ 8,946	7.4%	0.81	-2.2%
Connecticut	\$ 13,835	\$ 14,016	\$ 14,463	3.2%	1.31	4.5%
Delaware	\$ 14,207	\$ 15,596	\$ 15,518	-0.5%	1.41	9.2%
Florida	\$ 9,377	\$ 9,472	\$ 9,089	-4.0%	0.82	-3.1%
Georgia	\$ 12,985	\$ 11,046	\$ 11,037	-0.1%	1.00	-15.0%
Hawaii	\$ 10,644	\$ 10,772	\$ 11,359	5.5%	1.03	6.7%
Idaho	\$ 9,680	\$ 10,443	\$ 10,611	1.6%	0.96	9.6%
Illinois	\$ 10,360	\$ 10,120	\$ 10,484	3.6%	0.95	1.2%
Indiana	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,477	\$ 10,409	-0.7%	0.94	-1.9%
Iowa	\$ 12,873	\$ 11,508	\$ 11,732	1.9%	1.06	-8.9%
Kansas	\$ 10,042	\$ 9,759	\$ 9,891	1.3%	0.90	-1.5%
Kentucky	\$ 11,984	\$ 13,962	\$ 15,180	8.7%	1.38	26.7%
Louisiana	\$ 9,528	\$ 10,155	\$ 10,882	7.2%	0.99	14.2%
Maine	\$ 12,800	\$ 11,606	\$ 12,160	4.8%	1.10	-5.0%
Maryland	\$ 11,289	\$ 14,277	\$ 14,146	-0.9%	1.28	25.3%
Massachusetts	\$ 12,395	\$ 12,640	\$ 12,304	-2.7%	1.11	-0.7%
Michigan	\$ 12,965	\$ 12,340	\$ 12,570	1.9%	1.14	-3.0%
Minnesota	\$ 12,015	\$ 11,020	\$ 11,103	0.8%	1.01	-7.6%
Mississippi	\$ 10,428	\$ 10,150	\$ 11,068	9.0%	1.00	6.1%
Missouri	\$ 11,719	\$ 10,456	\$ 10,294	-1.6%	0.93	-12.2%
Montana	\$ 8,911	\$ 9,582	\$ 9,998	4.3%	0.91	12.2%
Nebraska	\$ 9,864	\$ 10,944	\$ 11,287	3.1%	1.02	14.4%
Nevada	\$ 10,778	\$ 10,787	\$ 10,750	-0.3%	0.97	-0.3%
New Hampshire	\$ 10,652	\$ 9,333	\$ 8,324	-10.8%	0.75	-21.9%
New Jersey	\$ 14,052	\$ 13,247	\$ 13,229	-0.1%	1.20	-5.9%
New Mexico	\$ 8,777	\$ 9,858	\$ 11,004	11.6%	1.00	25.4%
New York	\$ 10,168	\$ 11,899	\$ 11,754	-1.2%	1.07	15.6%
North Carolina	\$ 13,093	\$ 11,858	\$ 12,106	2.1%	1.10	-7.5%
North Dakota	\$ 9,292	\$ 8,911	\$ 9,764	9.6%	0.88	5.1%
Ohio	\$ 11,289	\$ 10,063	\$ 9,918	-1.4%	0.90	-12.1%
Oklahoma	\$ 9,700	\$ 11,009	\$ 11,523	4.7%	1.04	18.8%
Oregon	\$ 9,630	\$ 9,799	\$ 10,002	2.1%	0.91	3.9%
Pennsylvania	\$ 13,058	\$ 12,148	\$ 12,383	1.9%	1.12	-5.2%
Rhode Island	\$ 10,801	\$ 11,928	\$ 11,774	-1.3%	1.07	9.0%
South Carolina	\$ 11,464	\$ 12,638	\$ 13,212	4.5%	1.20	15.2%
South Dakota	\$ 10,731	\$ 10,122	\$ 10,673	5.4%	0.97	-0.5%
Tennessee	\$ 9,871	\$ 11,054	\$ 11,518	4.2%	1.04	16.7%
Texas	\$ 11,179	\$ 12,696	\$ 12,266	-3.4%	1.11	9.7%
Utah	\$ 8,863	\$ 9,015	\$ 9,497	5.3%	0.86	7.2%
Vermont	\$ 11,727	\$ 11,385	\$ 11,492	0.9%	1.04	-2.0%
Virginia	\$ 10,220	\$ 10,953	\$ 10,966	0.1%	0.99	7.3%
Washington	\$ 9,388	\$ 9,200	\$ 9,485	3.1%	0.86	1.0%
West Virginia	\$ 9,005	\$ 9,934	\$ 11,341	14.2%	1.03	25.9%
Wisconsin	\$ 11,206	\$ 10,164	\$ 10,329	1.6%	0.94	-7.8%
Wyoming	\$ 14,447	\$ 17,386	\$ 16,904	-2.8%	1.53	17.0%
US	\$ 10,895	\$ 10,939	\$ 11,037	0.9%		1.3%

Note: Total Educational Revenue is the sum of educational appropriations and net tuition.

Note: Adjustment factors, to arrive at constant dollar figures, include Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA), Enrollment Mix Index (EMI), and Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). The Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) is not a measure of inflation over time.

Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release

Table 6

SHEEO SHEF Early Release 2008

Higher Education Finance Indicators (Current Dollars)

(Current Dollars)		1983 ⁽¹⁾	1988 ⁽¹⁾	2003	2007	2008	1 Year Change
[A] State and Local Support for Public Higher Education							
	State	\$ 24,403,200,000	\$ 53,902,759,014	\$ 67,615,748,402	\$ 80,128,216,320	\$ 84,980,269,803	6.1%
	Local	\$ 22,846,000,000	\$ 49,369,387,558	\$ 61,241,984,073	\$ 72,814,798,453	\$ 76,935,902,406	
[B] Research - Agriculture - Medical (RAM)							
		\$ 1,557,200,000	\$ 4,533,371,456	\$ 6,373,764,329	\$ 7,313,417,867	\$ 8,044,367,397	10.0%
		\$ 4,274,000,000	\$ 8,358,381,014	\$ 9,462,310,278	\$ 10,381,766,982	\$ 11,202,556,778	7.9%
[C] Educational appropriations [A-B]							
		\$ 20,129,200,000	\$ 45,544,378,000	\$ 58,153,438,124	\$ 69,746,449,338	\$ 73,777,713,025	5.8%
[D] Net Tuition							
		\$ 6,172,400,000	\$ 20,110,175,090	\$ 27,452,331,553	\$ 39,204,593,567	\$ 41,828,254,249	6.7%
Total Educational Revenue [C+D]							
		\$ 26,301,600,000	\$ 65,654,553,090	\$ 85,605,769,677	\$ 108,951,042,905	\$ 115,605,967,275	6.1%
Net Tuition as a % of Total Educational Revenue		23.5%	30.6%	32.1%	36.0%	36.2%	0.2%
Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment (FTE) ⁽¹⁾							
Educational Appropriations Per FTE		7,456,322	8,383,736	9,774,481	10,248,958	10,474,401	2.2%
Net Tuition Per FTE		2,700	5,432	5,950	6,805	7,044	3.5%
Total Educational Revenue Per FTE		828	2,399	2,809	3,825	3,993	4.4%
		3,527	7,831	8,758	10,630	11,037	3.8%
State support for independent and out of state institutions ⁽²⁾							
	Operating Grants	\$	\$ 116,896,040	\$ 2,190,644,944	\$ 2,547,443,200	\$ 2,602,136,125	2.1%
	Aid to Students Attending Independent Institutions	\$	\$ 20,845,000	\$ 265,544,258	\$ 287,408,323	\$ 294,524,860	2.5%
	Aid to Students Attending Out of State Institutions	\$	\$ 96,051,040	\$ 1,925,100,686	\$ 2,260,034,877	\$ 2,307,611,265	2.1%
		\$	\$ -	\$ 31,377,849	\$ 38,309,589	\$ 34,799,023	

Notes:

(1) FTE enrollment excludes medical school enrollments.

(2) Data for aid to independent institutions and students attending private institutions not reported in 1983 and may be incomplete in 1998.

Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release