



STATE

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FY 2007

EARLY

RELEASE

SHEEO

State Higher Education Finance Early Release FY 2007

The SHEEO State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) early release for FY 2007 is a preliminary update of trends for four key indicators: educational appropriations, net tuition revenues, total education revenues and full-time equivalent enrollments.¹ The State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) report seeks to provide—to the extent possible—comparable data and reliable methods for examining the most fundamental financial indicators for higher education at the state level. It is important to keep in mind that these national trends are aggregations of 50 different state patterns, each with its own characteristics and variations.² SHEF's purpose is to help educators and policymakers:

- understand the extent to which state and local resources for colleges and universities have kept pace with enrollment growth and inflationary cost increases;
- assess trends in the proportion or “share” of educational funding that students are paying for higher education; and
- gain a perspective on the funding of each state's higher education system in the context of other states.

Most Recent Year

In FY 2007 state and local governments invested \$83.5 billion in higher education, over \$5 billion (current dollars) more than in FY 2006. This 7.7% increase (current dollars) exceeded both enrollment growth and inflation during FY 2007. The FY2007 increase, following increases of \$3 billion in FY2005 and \$5 billion in FY2006, extended a recovery from the well-publicized decline in state support between FY 2001 and FY 2004. During these years aggregate state and local appropriations failed to keep pace with rapid enrollment growth and inflation.

Table 1 provides change in higher education finance information in current year dollars over one, five, ten, and twenty-five years. Table 2 provides the same information in constant dollars. Below are the highlights for FY 2007:

Public Higher Education – FY 2007 Highlights		
	(Current dollars – Table 1)	(Constant dollars – Table 2)
Educational Appropriations	↑ 7.7% 7.0% per FTE	↑ 4.3% 3.6% per FTE
Net Tuition Revenue	↑ 8.3% 7.5% per FTE	↑ 4.9% 4.1% per FTE
Total Education Revenue	↑ 7.9% 7.2% per FTE	↑ 4.5% 3.8% per FTE
Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment (FTE)	↑ .7%	↑ .7%

¹ The complete State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) report for FY2007 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. ² 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>].

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 non-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.

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 nonmedical students. (Very few public institutions have significant non-restricted revenue from gifts and endowments to support instruction).

Full-time Equivalent Enrollment (FTE) 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.

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 cost 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 FY2006 publication: [<http://www.sheeo.org/finance/shef-home.htm>].

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.

Historical Trends

As shown on *Figure A*, state and locally financed educational appropriations for public higher education in FY 2004 hit the lowest level (\$6,287 per FTE) in a quarter century, driven by accelerating enrollment growth, inflation, and the failure of state and local funding to keep pace from FY 2001 to FY 2004. Public funding per FTE rebounded in FY 2006 to \$6,538 per FTE (constant dollars) as a result of increased appropriations and slower enrollment growth, and grew further in FY 2007 with a 3.6 percent increase to \$6,771 per FTE (constant dollars). *Table 2* and *Figures A and B* further indicate:

Full-time Equivalent Enrollments

- The long term enrollment trend for public institutions has been steady growth.
- Enrollments grew rapidly from FY 2000 to FY 2005, and then more modestly in FY 2006 and FY 2007 (*Figure A* “public FTE enrollment” trend line).
- The rate of growth varies from year to year, apparently in response to the job market as well as underlying demographic factors

Educational Appropriations

- Educational appropriations per FTE (*Figure A* blue bars) reached a high of \$7,616 in FY 2000.
- Following three years of decline (FY 2002, FY 2003, and FY 2004), per student educational appropriations have grown (FY 2005, FY 2006 and FY 2007), reaching \$6,771.
- Despite three years of growth, FY 2007 appropriations per FTE are still lower in constant dollar terms compared to most years since 1980.

Net Tuition Revenue

- Tuition increased steadily as a proportion of total educational revenue (as defined by SHEF) from approximately 22 percent in 1982 to more than 36 percent in 2007 (*Figure B*).
- The rate of growth in net tuition revenue was particularly steep during periods when state and local support fell short of inflation and enrollment growth, typically during economic recessions.
- The rate of increase in net tuition slowed dramatically over the past two years, but net tuition has not declined as a percentage of total educational revenues.

Total Educational Revenue

- In constant dollar values, per student revenue to support general education operations (educational appropriations and net tuition revenue combined) increased from \$8,316 in FY 1982 to a high of \$10,778 in FY 2000.
- From the peak in FY 2000, total educational revenues declined to \$9,661 in FY 2004. Since FY 2004, total educational revenues have rebounded to \$10,682 per FTE. (*Figure A* shows this trend in the sum of blue and light green bars).
- For all but the first three years of the past quarter century, total educational revenue in public institutions has hovered between \$9,300 and \$10,800 per FTE. The most significant change during this period has been the growth in per student net tuition revenue, more than doubling in constant dollars from \$1,834 in 1982 to \$3,911 in FY 2007.

Concluding Observations

The trend over the past century of increasing higher education enrollments reflects the steadily increasing importance of public higher education to economic productivity, prosperity and individual opportunity. The periodic decline of state and local support and increases in net tuition in recessions reflects the realities of budgetary tradeoffs during recessions, just as the periodic recovery of public support reflects the public's recognition of higher education's value.

The FY 2007 State Higher Education Finance report provides the most up-to-date review of the three critical elements of this study: state and local support, enrollment trends, and net tuition. Appropriations data for FY 2008 (based on *Grapevine* at www.grapevine.ilstu.edu) indicate a third annual increase in the range of \$5 billion, which suggests the recovery in state funding per FTE from FY 2005 to FY 2007 will likely continue for an additional year.

At this writing, however, Governors and state legislators are considering appropriations for FY 2009 in the context of inauspicious revenue forecasts and leading economic indicators. If the past is prologue, we are likely entering another period of financial challenge for states, colleges and universities, students, and their families. Should this be true, there will be no escaping difficult choices as policy makers consider the decisions about appropriations, tuition, and financial assistance necessary to sustain educational opportunity and assure the economic and educational future of our people.

Table 1
SHEEO SHEF Early Release 2007
Higher Education Finance Indicators (Current Dollars)

(Current Dollars)	1982 (1)	1997 (1)	2002	2006	2007	1 Year Change
[A] State and Local Support	\$ 23,464,200,000	\$ 50,307,923,528	\$ 70,620,667,189	\$ 77,475,497,794	\$ 83,467,723,309	7.7%
State	\$ 21,961,900,000	\$ 46,074,245,623	\$ 64,736,381,348	\$ 70,516,362,890	\$ 76,114,370,243	
Local	\$ 1,502,300,000	\$ 4,233,677,905	\$ 5,884,285,841	\$ 6,959,134,904	\$ 7,353,353,066	5.7%
[B] State support for independent institutions			\$ 2,042,329,837	\$ 2,368,637,791	\$ 2,532,963,576	6.9%
Aid to Students			\$ 1,778,373,978	\$ 2,104,731,720	\$ 2,249,365,786	6.9%
Operating Grants			\$ 263,955,859	\$ 263,906,071	\$ 283,597,790	7.5%
[C] Research - Agriculture - Medical (RAM) (2)	\$ 4,019,000,000	\$ 7,955,260,782	\$ 10,746,077,592	\$ 10,742,758,631	\$ 11,614,597,909	8.1%
[D] Educational appropriations [A-B-C]	\$ 19,445,200,000	\$ 42,336,494,917	\$ 57,832,259,760	\$ 64,364,101,372	\$ 69,320,161,824	7.7%
[E] Net Tuition	\$ 5,503,000,000	\$ 19,178,141,748	\$ 24,841,242,027	\$ 36,973,924,578	\$ 40,039,676,713	8.3%
Total Educational Revenue [E+D]	\$ 24,948,200,000	\$ 61,514,636,665	\$ 82,673,501,787	\$ 101,338,025,950	\$ 109,359,838,537	7.9%
Net Tuition as a % of Total Educational Revenue	22.1%	31.2%	30.0%	36.5%	36.6%	0.1%
Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment (FTE) (3)	7,448,283	8,270,628	9,261,045	10,167,491	10,237,901	0.7%
Educational Appropriations Per FTE	\$ 2,611	\$ 5,119	\$ 6,245	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,771	7.0%
Net Tuition Per FTE	\$ 739	\$ 2,319	\$ 2,682	\$ 3,636	\$ 3,911	7.5%
Total Educational Revenue Per FTE	\$ 3,350	\$ 7,438	\$ 8,927	\$ 9,967	\$ 10,682	7.2%

Notes: (1) Data for aid to independent institutions and students attending private institutions not reported in 1982 or 1997. (2) This line also includes minor adjustments for appropriations returned to the state and funding for non-credit instruction. (3) FTE enrollment excludes medical school enrollments.

Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release

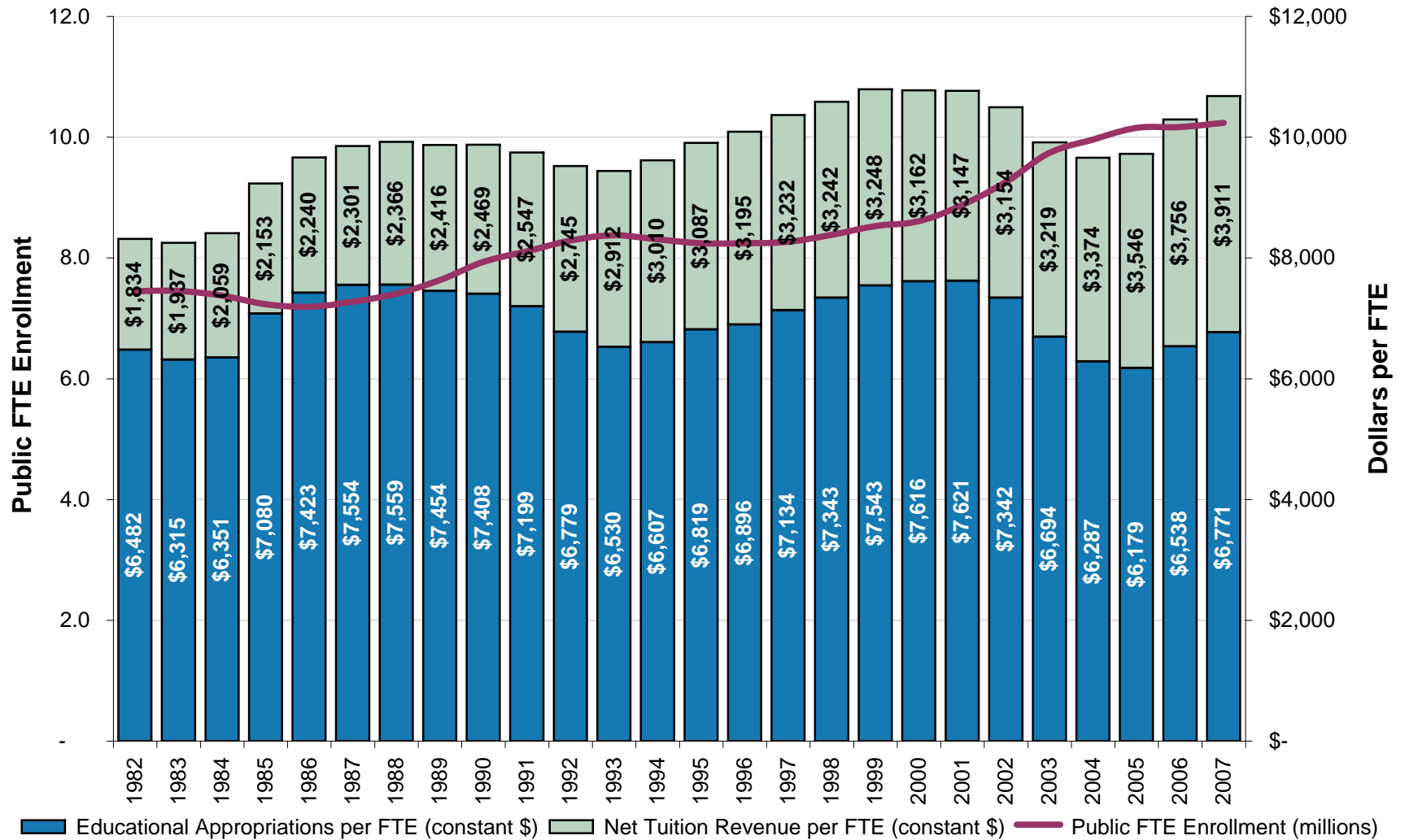
Table 2
SHEEO SHEF Early Release 2007
Higher Education Finance Indicators (Constant Dollars)

<i>(Constant Dollars)</i>	1982 (1)	1997 (1)	2002	2006	2007	1 Year Change	5 Year Change	10 Year Change	25 Year Change
[A] State and Local Support	\$ 58,257,304,400	\$ 70,113,372,154	\$ 83,033,526,754	\$ 80,016,920,806	\$ 83,467,723,309	4.3%	0.5%	19.0%	43.3%
State	\$ 54,527,369,077	\$ 64,212,960,972	\$ 76,114,971,248	\$ 72,829,505,915	\$ 76,114,370,243	4.5%	0.0%	18.5%	39.6%
Local	\$ 3,729,935,323	\$ 5,900,411,182	\$ 6,918,555,506	\$ 7,187,414,890	\$ 7,353,353,066	2.3%	6.3%	24.6%	97.1%
[B] State support for independent institutions			\$ 2,401,306,245	\$ 2,446,336,041	\$ 2,532,963,576	3.5%	5.5%		
Aid to Students			\$ 2,090,955,370	\$ 2,173,773,079	\$ 2,249,365,786	3.5%	7.6%		
Operating Grants			\$ 310,350,875	\$ 272,562,962	\$ 283,597,790	4.0%	-8.6%		
[C] Research - Agriculture - Medical (RAM) (2)	\$ 9,978,439,767	\$ 11,087,123,472	\$ 12,634,895,092	\$ 11,095,152,546	\$ 11,614,597,909	4.7%	-8.1%	4.8%	16.4%
[D] Educational appropriations [A-B-C]	\$ 48,278,864,633	\$ 59,026,248,682	\$ 67,997,325,417	\$ 66,475,432,219	\$ 69,320,161,824	4.3%	1.9%	17.4%	43.6%
[E] Net Tuition	\$ 13,662,939,547	\$ 26,728,278,476	\$ 29,207,539,613	\$ 38,186,777,485	\$ 40,039,676,713	4.9%	37.1%	49.8%	193.1%
Total Educational Revenue [E+D]	\$ 61,941,804,179	\$ 85,754,527,158	\$ 97,204,865,031	\$ 104,662,209,704	\$ 109,359,838,537	4.5%	12.5%	27.5%	76.6%
Net Tuition as a % of Total Educational Revenue	22.1%	31.2%	30.0%	36.5%	36.6%	0.1%	6.6%	5.4%	66.0%
Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment (FTE) (3)	\$ 7,448,283	\$ 8,270,628	\$ 9,741,296	\$ 10,167,491	\$ 10,237,901	0.7%	5.1%	23.8%	37.5%
Educational Appropriations Per FTE	\$ 6,482	\$ 7,137	\$ 6,980	\$ 6,538	\$ 6,771	3.6%	-3.0%	-5.1%	4.5%
Net Tuition Per FTE	\$ 1,834	\$ 3,232	\$ 2,998	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,911	4.1%	30.4%	21.0%	113.2%
Total Educational Revenue Per FTE	\$ 8,316	\$ 10,369	\$ 9,979	\$ 10,294	\$ 10,682	3.8%	7.0%	3.0%	28.4%

Notes: (1) Data for aid to independent institutions and students attending private institutions not reported in 1982 or 1997. (2) This line also includes minor adjustments for appropriations returned to the state and funding for non-credit instruction. (3) FTE enrollment excludes medical school enrollments. Constant 2007 dollars adjusted by SHEEO Higher Education Cost Adjustment. (HECA)

Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release

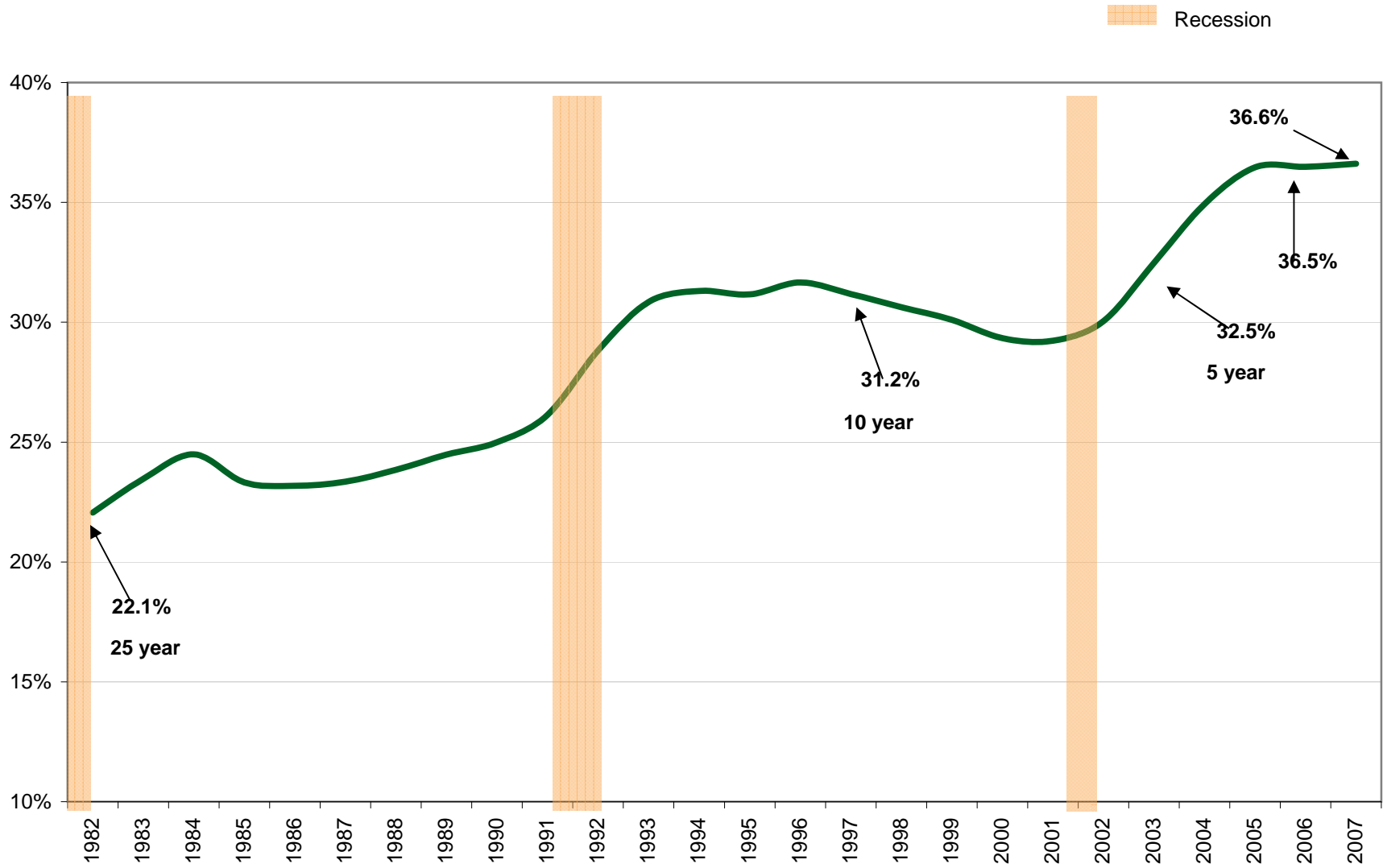
Figure A
Public FTE Enrollment, Educational Appropriations and Total Educational Revenue per FTE, U.S., Fiscal 1982-2007



Note: Constant 2007 dollars adjusted by SHEEO Higher Education Cost Adjustment. (HECA)

Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release

Figure B
Net Tuition as a Percent of Public Higher Education Total Educational Revenues,
U.S., Fiscal 1982-2007



Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release

Appendix A -- Public Higher Education Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment

State	FY2002	FY2006	FY2007	1 Year % Chng	1 Year Rank	5 Year % Change
Alabama	173,687	180,985	182,409	0.8%	25	5.0%
Alaska	16,706	18,785	18,656	-0.7%	38	11.7%
Arizona	191,176	219,454	221,635	1.0%	21	15.9%
Arkansas	92,722	101,344	103,369	2.0%	10	11.5%
California	1,535,202	1,662,105	1,686,828	1.5%	16	9.9%
Colorado	147,724	158,876	157,382	-0.9%	41	6.5%
Connecticut	64,085	73,608	74,951	1.8%	11	17.0%
Delaware	26,775	31,269	31,269	0.0%	32	16.8%
Florida	442,010	507,927	518,086	2.0%	9	17.2%
Georgia	259,566	292,655	297,755	1.7%	13	14.7%
Hawaii	33,063	35,337	35,010	-0.9%	40	5.9%
Idaho	41,593	44,619	43,552	-2.4%	49	4.7%
Illinois	349,331	387,964	387,758	-0.1%	33	11.0%
Indiana	203,570	218,721	223,602	2.2%	8	9.8%
Iowa	110,834	112,341	112,934	0.5%	28	1.9%
Kansas	104,341	127,645	127,245	-0.3%	36	22.0%
Kentucky	131,313	144,336	145,605	0.9%	22	10.9%
Louisiana	172,092	166,536	166,671	0.1%	31	-3.2%
Maine	30,560	35,235	35,514	0.8%	24	16.2%
Maryland	174,136	192,614	197,521	2.5%	6	13.4%
Massachusetts	123,602	139,949	139,688	-0.2%	35	13.0%
Michigan	350,261	377,675	384,225	1.7%	14	9.7%
Minnesota	176,545	189,009	191,456	1.3%	19	8.4%
Mississippi	107,110	117,731	115,739	-1.7%	46	8.1%
Missouri	163,408	170,681	174,650	2.3%	7	6.9%
Montana	34,333	35,429	35,293	-0.4%	37	2.8%
Nebraska	67,683	72,622	73,940	1.8%	12	9.2%
Nevada	49,953	60,948	61,323	0.6%	27	22.8%
New Hampshire	27,455	31,720	32,093	1.2%	20	16.9%
New Jersey	188,839	228,080	226,072	-0.9%	39	19.7%
New Mexico	68,579	79,479	83,020	4.5%	1	21.1%
New York	466,866	501,832	508,909	1.4%	17	9.0%
North Carolina	286,345	338,644	344,056	1.6%	15	20.2%
North Dakota	33,139	35,887	35,429	-1.3%	44	6.9%
Ohio	353,571	380,655	383,278	0.7%	26	8.4%
Oklahoma	128,530	134,940	132,093	-2.1%	48	2.8%
Oregon	124,377	126,443	125,113	-1.1%	42	0.6%
Pennsylvania	293,742	327,235	337,425	3.1%	3	14.9%
Rhode Island	26,896	28,092	28,925	3.0%	4	7.5%
South Carolina	137,007	147,479	145,724	-1.2%	43	6.4%
South Dakota	22,573	29,253	29,231	-0.1%	34	29.5%
Tennessee	160,822	170,412	168,187	-1.3%	45	4.6%
Texas	704,310	820,788	794,211	-3.2%	50	12.8%
Utah	98,654	104,349	102,372	-1.9%	47	3.8%
Vermont	16,379	18,868	19,457	3.1%	2	18.8%
Virginia	246,637	265,615	273,039	2.8%	5	10.7%
Washington	213,147	213,055	214,847	0.8%	23	0.8%
West Virginia	64,799	71,717	72,679	1.3%	18	12.2%
Wisconsin	204,123	214,065	215,098	0.5%	29	5.4%
Wyoming	20,874	22,483	22,577	0.4%	30	8.2%
US	9,261,045	10,167,491	10,237,901	0.7%		10.5%

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

Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release

Appendix B -- Public Higher Education Educational Appropriations per FTE
Constant Dollars

State	FY2002	FY2006	FY2007	1 Year % Change	FY2007 Index to US Average	5 Year % Change
Alabama	\$ 5,863	\$ 6,151	\$ 7,001	13.8%	1.03	19.4%
Alaska	\$ 10,805	\$ 10,426	\$ 11,525	10.5%	1.70	6.7%
Arizona	\$ 6,643	\$ 6,496	\$ 7,163	10.3%	1.06	7.8%
Arkansas	\$ 6,962	\$ 7,195	\$ 7,292	1.3%	1.08	4.7%
California	\$ 8,120	\$ 6,873	\$ 7,083	3.1%	1.05	-12.8%
Colorado	\$ 4,651	\$ 3,140	\$ 3,434	9.4%	0.51	-26.2%
Connecticut	\$ 9,534	\$ 7,988	\$ 8,210	2.8%	1.21	-13.9%
Delaware	\$ 6,532	\$ 5,772	\$ 5,914	2.5%	0.87	-9.5%
Florida	\$ 6,655	\$ 6,513	\$ 6,203	-4.8%	0.92	-6.8%
Georgia	\$ 9,431	\$ 8,685	\$ 8,888	2.3%	1.31	-5.8%
Hawaii	\$ 7,518	\$ 8,469	\$ 9,165	8.2%	1.35	21.9%
Idaho	\$ 8,793	\$ 7,495	\$ 7,768	3.6%	1.15	-11.7%
Illinois	\$ 8,751	\$ 6,686	\$ 7,032	5.2%	1.04	-19.6%
Indiana	\$ 4,995	\$ 5,007	\$ 5,351	6.9%	0.79	7.1%
Iowa	\$ 6,457	\$ 5,709	\$ 5,723	0.2%	0.85	-11.4%
Kansas	\$ 7,139	\$ 5,650	\$ 5,627	-0.4%	0.83	-21.2%
Kentucky	\$ 8,943	\$ 7,682	\$ 7,662	-0.3%	1.13	-14.3%
Louisiana	\$ 6,594	\$ 6,423	\$ 7,066	10.0%	1.04	7.2%
Maine	\$ 7,031	\$ 5,681	\$ 5,786	1.9%	0.85	-17.7%
Maryland	\$ 8,742	\$ 6,744	\$ 7,586	12.5%	1.12	-13.2%
Massachusetts	\$ 8,002	\$ 7,337	\$ 7,348	0.2%	1.09	-8.2%
Michigan	\$ 7,140	\$ 5,482	\$ 5,402	-1.4%	0.80	-24.3%
Minnesota	\$ 7,927	\$ 5,987	\$ 5,875	-1.9%	0.87	-25.9%
Mississippi	\$ 6,631	\$ 5,742	\$ 6,498	13.2%	0.96	-2.0%
Missouri	\$ 6,940	\$ 6,237	\$ 6,253	0.3%	0.92	-9.9%
Montana	\$ 4,791	\$ 4,583	\$ 4,386	-4.3%	0.65	-8.5%
Nebraska	\$ 6,517	\$ 7,083	\$ 7,025	-0.8%	1.04	7.8%
Nevada	\$ 7,580	\$ 8,902	\$ 8,336	-6.4%	1.23	10.0%
New Hampshire	\$ 3,060	\$ 2,624	\$ 2,627	0.1%	0.39	-14.2%
New Jersey	\$ 9,229	\$ 7,559	\$ 7,275	-3.8%	1.07	-21.2%
New Mexico	\$ 7,954	\$ 9,427	\$ 9,518	1.0%	1.41	19.7%
New York	\$ 7,870	\$ 7,505	\$ 8,080	7.7%	1.19	2.7%
North Carolina	\$ 9,249	\$ 8,689	\$ 8,854	1.9%	1.31	-4.3%
North Dakota	\$ 5,605	\$ 4,797	\$ 4,726	-1.5%	0.70	-15.7%
Ohio	\$ 5,500	\$ 4,586	\$ 4,486	-2.2%	0.66	-18.4%
Oklahoma	\$ 6,954	\$ 6,391	\$ 7,369	15.3%	1.09	6.0%
Oregon	\$ 5,143	\$ 4,355	\$ 4,110	-5.6%	0.61	-20.1%
Pennsylvania	\$ 6,474	\$ 5,282	\$ 5,227	-1.1%	0.77	-19.3%
Rhode Island	\$ 6,325	\$ 5,446	\$ 5,035	-7.5%	0.74	-20.4%
South Carolina	\$ 5,615	\$ 5,598	\$ 6,517	16.4%	0.96	16.1%
South Dakota	\$ 5,425	\$ 4,645	\$ 4,575	-1.5%	0.68	-15.7%
Tennessee	\$ 6,516	\$ 6,756	\$ 7,651	13.2%	1.13	17.4%
Texas	\$ 7,893	\$ 7,370	\$ 8,074	9.5%	1.19	2.3%
Utah	\$ 5,893	\$ 5,673	\$ 5,774	1.8%	0.85	-2.0%
Vermont	\$ 2,672	\$ 2,362	\$ 1,981	-16.1%	0.29	-25.9%
Virginia	\$ 6,825	\$ 5,279	\$ 5,842	10.7%	0.86	-14.4%
Washington	\$ 6,784	\$ 6,609	\$ 6,736	1.9%	0.99	-0.7%
West Virginia	\$ 6,071	\$ 4,686	\$ 5,045	7.6%	0.75	-16.9%
Wisconsin	\$ 7,139	\$ 5,960	\$ 6,176	3.6%	0.91	-13.5%
Wyoming	\$ 11,451	\$ 13,359	\$ 13,608	1.9%	2.01	18.8%
US	\$ 7,342	\$ 6,538	\$ 6,771	3.6%		-7.8%

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, agriculture, and medical (RAM) purposes.

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, but an estimate of cost of living differences among the states in 2003 based on a study by W.F. Berry, et al. Because the Berry study did not encompass Hawaii and Alaska, two states with unique circumstances and high living costs, the COLA for Massachusetts, the highest for the 48 contiguous states, is used for Hawaii and Alaska.

Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release

Appendix C -- Public Higher Education Net Tuition per FTE
Constant Dollars

State	FY2002	FY2006	FY2007	1 Year % Change	FY2007 Index to US Average	5 Year % Change
Alabama	\$ 4,280	\$ 6,967	\$ 6,864	-1.5%	1.75	60.4%
Alaska	\$ 2,907	\$ 3,599	\$ 3,774	4.9%	0.97	29.8%
Arizona	\$ 2,927	\$ 4,105	\$ 4,669	13.7%	1.19	59.5%
Arkansas	\$ 3,083	\$ 3,664	\$ 3,786	3.3%	0.97	22.8%
California	\$ 859	\$ 1,419	\$ 1,441	1.6%	0.37	67.7%
Colorado	\$ 4,174	\$ 4,769	\$ 4,828	1.3%	1.23	15.7%
Connecticut	\$ 4,423	\$ 5,442	\$ 5,414	-0.5%	1.38	22.4%
Delaware	\$ 7,907	\$ 8,723	\$ 9,135	4.7%	2.34	15.5%
Florida	\$ 2,543	\$ 2,213	\$ 2,940	32.8%	0.75	15.6%
Georgia	\$ 1,799	\$ 1,845	\$ 2,014	9.2%	0.51	11.9%
Hawaii	\$ 1,799	\$ 2,129	\$ 2,482	16.6%	0.63	38.0%
Idaho	\$ 2,069	\$ 3,278	\$ 2,343	-28.5%	0.60	13.3%
Illinois	\$ 2,211	\$ 2,777	\$ 2,855	2.8%	0.73	29.1%
Indiana	\$ 4,495	\$ 4,941	\$ 5,968	20.8%	1.53	32.8%
Iowa	\$ 4,244	\$ 5,263	\$ 5,454	3.6%	1.39	28.5%
Kansas	\$ 2,988	\$ 3,518	\$ 3,856	9.6%	0.99	29.0%
Kentucky	\$ 3,686	\$ 5,060	\$ 5,906	16.7%	1.51	60.2%
Louisiana	\$ 2,143	\$ 3,083	\$ 2,803	-9.1%	0.72	30.8%
Maine	\$ 4,397	\$ 5,272	\$ 5,490	4.1%	1.40	24.8%
Maryland	\$ 5,300	\$ 6,554	\$ 6,448	-1.6%	1.65	21.7%
Massachusetts	\$ 3,809	\$ 4,871	\$ 4,935	1.3%	1.26	29.6%
Michigan	\$ 5,181	\$ 6,306	\$ 6,674	5.8%	1.71	28.8%
Minnesota	\$ 3,291	\$ 4,734	\$ 4,834	2.1%	1.24	46.9%
Mississippi	\$ 3,293	\$ 3,495	\$ 3,633	3.9%	0.93	10.3%
Missouri	\$ 3,020	\$ 4,181	\$ 3,908	-6.5%	1.00	29.4%
Montana	\$ 3,729	\$ 4,727	\$ 4,926	4.2%	1.26	32.1%
Nebraska	\$ 3,109	\$ 3,689	\$ 3,310	-10.3%	0.85	6.5%
Nevada	\$ 1,797	\$ 1,711	\$ 1,745	2.0%	0.45	-2.9%
New Hampshire	\$ 6,902	\$ 5,656	\$ 6,415	13.4%	1.64	-7.1%
New Jersey	\$ 5,144	\$ 5,537	\$ 5,859	5.8%	1.50	13.9%
New Mexico	\$ 962	\$ 1,597	\$ 1,243	-22.2%	0.32	29.2%
New York	\$ 3,140	\$ 3,484	\$ 3,436	-1.4%	0.88	9.4%
North Carolina	\$ 2,526	\$ 2,707	\$ 2,624	-3.1%	0.67	3.9%
North Dakota	\$ 2,601	\$ 3,908	\$ 3,934	0.7%	1.01	51.3%
Ohio	\$ 4,338	\$ 5,131	\$ 5,319	3.7%	1.36	22.6%
Oklahoma	\$ 1,401	\$ 3,186	\$ 3,330	4.5%	0.85	137.7%
Oregon	\$ 4,115	\$ 4,463	\$ 4,306	-3.5%	1.10	4.6%
Pennsylvania	\$ 6,521	\$ 6,645	\$ 6,578	-1.0%	1.68	0.9%
Rhode Island	\$ 4,853	\$ 6,056	\$ 6,362	5.1%	1.63	31.1%
South Carolina	\$ 4,136	\$ 5,647	\$ 6,362	12.7%	1.63	53.8%
South Dakota	\$ 4,714	\$ 4,996	\$ 5,261	5.3%	1.35	11.6%
Tennessee	\$ 4,175	\$ 4,482	\$ 4,391	-2.0%	1.12	5.2%
Texas	\$ 3,946	\$ 3,506	\$ 4,046	15.4%	1.03	2.5%
Utah	\$ 2,110	\$ 2,908	\$ 2,987	2.7%	0.76	41.6%
Vermont	\$ 8,090	\$ 8,434	\$ 8,719	3.4%	2.23	7.8%
Virginia	\$ 3,287	\$ 4,775	\$ 4,802	0.6%	1.23	46.1%
Washington	\$ 1,780	\$ 2,101	\$ 2,204	4.9%	0.56	23.9%
West Virginia	\$ 3,786	\$ 4,536	\$ 4,665	2.9%	1.19	23.2%
Wisconsin	\$ 2,856	\$ 3,725	\$ 3,717	-0.2%	0.95	30.1%
Wyoming	\$ 2,418	\$ 2,266	\$ 2,273	0.3%	0.58	-6.0%
US	\$ 3,154	\$ 3,756	\$ 3,911	4.1%		24.0%

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, but an estimate of cost of living differences among the states in 2003 based on a study by W.F. Berry, et al. Because the Berry study did not encompass Hawaii and Alaska, two states with unique circumstances and high living costs, the COLA for Massachusetts, the highest for the 48 contiguous states, is used for Hawaii and Alaska.

Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release

Appendix D -- Public Higher Education Total Educational Revenue per FTE
Constant Dollars

State	FY2002	FY2006	FY2007	1 Year % Change	FY2007 Index to US Average	5 Year % Change
Alabama	\$ 10,143	\$ 13,118	\$ 13,865	5.7%	1.30	36.7%
Alaska	\$ 13,712	\$ 14,025	\$ 15,300	9.1%	1.43	11.6%
Arizona	\$ 9,570	\$ 10,600	\$ 11,832	11.6%	1.11	23.6%
Arkansas	\$ 10,045	\$ 10,859	\$ 11,077	2.0%	1.04	10.3%
California	\$ 8,980	\$ 8,292	\$ 8,524	2.8%	0.80	-5.1%
Colorado	\$ 8,825	\$ 7,908	\$ 8,262	4.5%	0.77	-6.4%
Connecticut	\$ 13,957	\$ 13,430	\$ 13,624	1.4%	1.28	-2.4%
Delaware	\$ 14,439	\$ 14,495	\$ 15,049	3.8%	1.41	4.2%
Florida	\$ 9,198	\$ 8,726	\$ 9,143	4.8%	0.86	-0.6%
Georgia	\$ 11,230	\$ 10,529	\$ 10,902	3.5%	1.02	-2.9%
Hawaii	\$ 9,317	\$ 10,597	\$ 11,647	9.9%	1.09	25.0%
Idaho	\$ 10,862	\$ 10,772	\$ 10,111	-6.1%	0.95	-6.9%
Illinois	\$ 10,961	\$ 9,462	\$ 9,887	4.5%	0.93	-9.8%
Indiana	\$ 9,489	\$ 9,948	\$ 11,319	13.8%	1.06	19.3%
Iowa	\$ 10,701	\$ 10,972	\$ 11,177	1.9%	1.05	4.5%
Kansas	\$ 10,127	\$ 9,169	\$ 9,484	3.4%	0.89	-6.4%
Kentucky	\$ 12,629	\$ 12,742	\$ 13,568	6.5%	1.27	7.4%
Louisiana	\$ 8,737	\$ 9,506	\$ 9,868	3.8%	0.92	12.9%
Maine	\$ 11,428	\$ 10,953	\$ 11,276	2.9%	1.06	-1.3%
Maryland	\$ 14,041	\$ 13,299	\$ 14,034	5.5%	1.31	-0.1%
Massachusetts	\$ 11,811	\$ 12,208	\$ 12,283	0.6%	1.15	4.0%
Michigan	\$ 12,321	\$ 11,788	\$ 12,076	2.4%	1.13	-2.0%
Minnesota	\$ 11,218	\$ 10,720	\$ 10,709	-0.1%	1.00	-4.5%
Mississippi	\$ 9,924	\$ 9,237	\$ 10,131	9.7%	0.95	2.1%
Missouri	\$ 9,960	\$ 10,418	\$ 10,161	-2.5%	0.95	2.0%
Montana	\$ 8,520	\$ 9,309	\$ 9,312	0.0%	0.87	9.3%
Nebraska	\$ 9,625	\$ 10,772	\$ 10,334	-4.1%	0.97	7.4%
Nevada	\$ 9,378	\$ 10,612	\$ 10,081	-5.0%	0.94	7.5%
New Hampshire	\$ 9,963	\$ 8,279	\$ 9,042	9.2%	0.85	-9.2%
New Jersey	\$ 14,373	\$ 13,096	\$ 13,134	0.3%	1.23	-8.6%
New Mexico	\$ 8,916	\$ 11,023	\$ 10,761	-2.4%	1.01	20.7%
New York	\$ 11,011	\$ 10,989	\$ 11,516	4.8%	1.08	4.6%
North Carolina	\$ 11,774	\$ 11,397	\$ 11,478	0.7%	1.07	-2.5%
North Dakota	\$ 8,206	\$ 8,704	\$ 8,659	-0.5%	0.81	5.5%
Ohio	\$ 9,838	\$ 9,717	\$ 9,805	0.9%	0.92	-0.3%
Oklahoma	\$ 8,354	\$ 9,577	\$ 10,699	11.7%	1.00	28.1%
Oregon	\$ 9,258	\$ 8,818	\$ 8,415	-4.6%	0.79	-9.1%
Pennsylvania	\$ 12,996	\$ 11,928	\$ 11,805	-1.0%	1.11	-9.2%
Rhode Island	\$ 11,178	\$ 11,501	\$ 11,397	-0.9%	1.07	2.0%
South Carolina	\$ 9,750	\$ 11,246	\$ 12,878	14.5%	1.21	32.1%
South Dakota	\$ 10,139	\$ 9,641	\$ 9,837	2.0%	0.92	-3.0%
Tennessee	\$ 10,691	\$ 11,239	\$ 12,042	7.1%	1.13	12.6%
Texas	\$ 11,839	\$ 10,876	\$ 12,120	11.4%	1.13	2.4%
Utah	\$ 8,003	\$ 8,580	\$ 8,761	2.1%	0.82	9.5%
Vermont	\$ 10,762	\$ 10,796	\$ 10,701	-0.9%	1.00	-0.6%
Virginia	\$ 10,112	\$ 10,054	\$ 10,644	5.9%	1.00	5.3%
Washington	\$ 8,564	\$ 8,710	\$ 8,940	2.6%	0.84	4.4%
West Virginia	\$ 9,858	\$ 9,222	\$ 9,710	5.3%	0.91	-1.5%
Wisconsin	\$ 9,996	\$ 9,685	\$ 9,893	2.1%	0.93	-1.0%
Wyoming	\$ 13,869	\$ 15,624	\$ 15,881	1.6%	1.49	14.5%
US	\$ 10,496	\$ 10,294	\$ 10,682	3.8%		1.8%

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, but an estimate of cost of living differences among the states in 2003 based on a study by W.F. Berry, et al. Because the Berry study did not encompass Hawaii and Alaska, two states with unique circumstances and high living costs, the COLA for Massachusetts, the highest for the 48 contiguous states, is used for Hawaii and Alaska.

Source: SHEEO SHEF Early Release



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