

# HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING

EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE  
STAFF: SPENCER PRATT

ISSUE BRIEF

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the 16 years from FY 1999 to FY 2015, appropriations per FTE student from all sources to support higher education have increased by 66.3 percent. State tax fund appropriations per FTE student have increased 44.6 percent. Over that same time period, inflation has increased 37.0 percent, for a real inflation-adjusted increase of 29.4 percent considering all sources and 7.6 percent for state tax appropriations only.

Higher education inflation, as measured by the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) shows an increase of 53.9 percent for this same period. Using HEPI as the deflator, real appropriations from all sources have grown by 12.4 percent and real state tax fund appropriations fell short by 9.3 percent. Higher education total appropriations per FTE have increased at a rate higher than the CPI and near the HEPI, while state tax appropriations have been above and below those trend lines and is currently between those two indices. Later in this report is information on the increasing costs of degrees, validating the point that these costs are increasing faster than the inflation rate (see Figure 10, page 11).

At the same time, enrollment at Utah System of Higher Education institutions has grown by 40.8 percent.

The result of all of these moving parts is that tuition collections have increased 332.1 percent from 1999 through 2015. The rate of tuition change accelerated during the 2001 and 2009 recessions. Since 2011, however, policymakers have mitigated tuition increases by infusing state tax dollars into higher education.

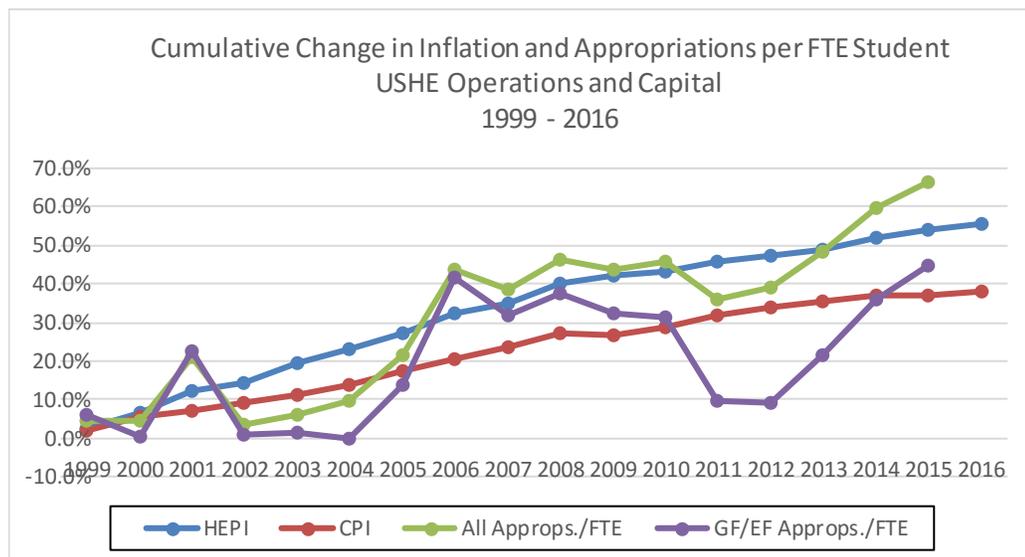


Figure 1<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Appropriations include G.O. bond proceeds for higher education buildings, but not debt service costs. Debt service for higher education buildings rose from \$4 million in 2004 to \$67 million in 2015.

In order to limit future tuition increases, institutions will need to control costs so that higher education inflation is closer to the general inflation rate, and the Legislature will need to continue its efforts to support higher education as it has recently - with increased infusions of capital funding and the 75 percent state funds/25 percent tuition compensation funding mix.

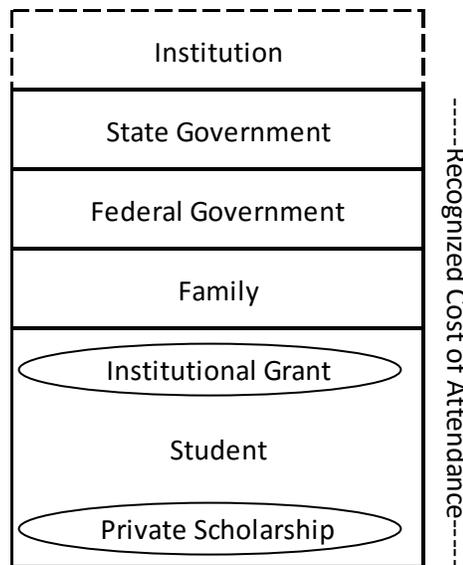
This report examines changes in costs for, and state spending on, higher education and answers posed by policymakers about the impact of state spending on tuition and answers questions posed by lawmakers.

1. Have State appropriations for higher education increased or decreased over time?
2. Has the state's share of total costs for higher education increased or decreased over time?
3. How does the change in the cost per degree over time compare with the CPI and state support?
4. How do the changes in FTE affect the state support per FTE?

**BACKGROUND**

The Western Interstate Commission of Higher Education (WICHE) is an organization created by the Western Regional Education Compact that facilitates resource sharing among the higher education systems in the West. WICHE published a paper in 2014 titled "States in the Driver's Seat: Leveraging State Aid to Align Policies and Promote Access, Success, and Affordability" which attempts to look at the right balance among those that pay for higher education. The paper identified five partners that share the responsibility of paying for attendance. These five include:

1. Student - through his/her own earnings, savings, borrowing, or scholarships.
2. Student's parents/family - determined in part by the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).
3. Federal government - through Pell, tuition tax credits, and other transfer payments.
4. State appropriations - funding directly appropriated to the institutions.
5. Institution - makes up any difference between the "recognized cost of attendance" (the sum of #1 through #4) and the institution's own actual "cost of attendance".



Funding of higher education in the State of Utah represents a significant portion of the State's budget. For FY 2016, the Legislature appropriated approximately \$1.83 billion for the operational and capital costs of the higher education institutions, including the Utah Education and Telehealth Network.

While the Legislature appropriates significant funding to higher education institutions, mostly in the form of state tax funds (General Fund and Education Fund) and tuition (Dedicated Credits), other significant revenue sources at some institutions are not appropriated by the Legislature. These include federal appropriations and grants; auxiliary services; grants and contracts; gifts, contributions, investment income; independent operations; and other sources. These funding sources cover general operating costs, in addition to costs associated with Auxiliary Enterprises, Hospital Services, Independent Operations, Depreciation, Interest, and Other Expenses and Deductions.

For FY 2013-14, the last year for which data is available, total USHE appropriated revenue and expenditures were \$1.4 billion; total USHE revenue and expenditures from all sources were over \$5 billion. The largest single non-appropriated revenue and expenditure is the University of Utah Hospital, which accounts for \$1.6 billion of non-appropriated revenue. Other auxiliary services, such as housing, food services, bookstore, and others is also a large revenue source at approximately \$800 million.

Figure 2 and 3 depict the portion of the total revenue and expenditures that are appropriated and non-appropriated. Table 1 following the charts enumerates the specific funding sources and uses.

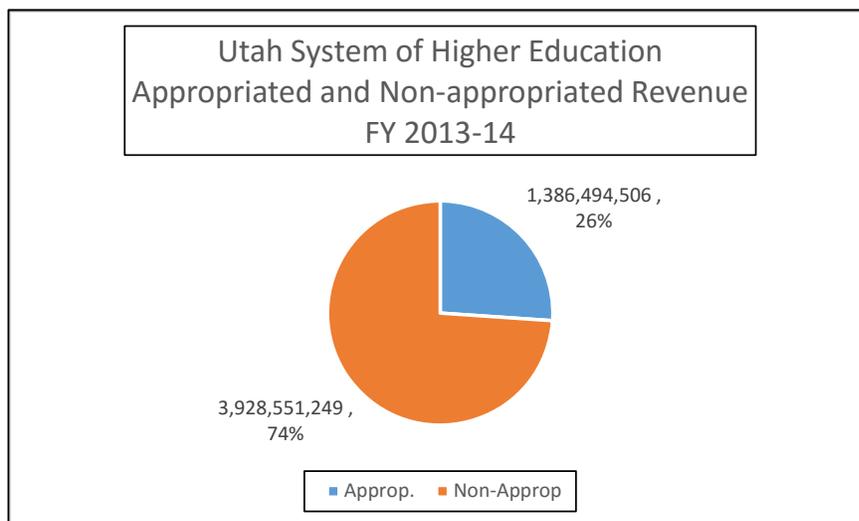


Figure 2

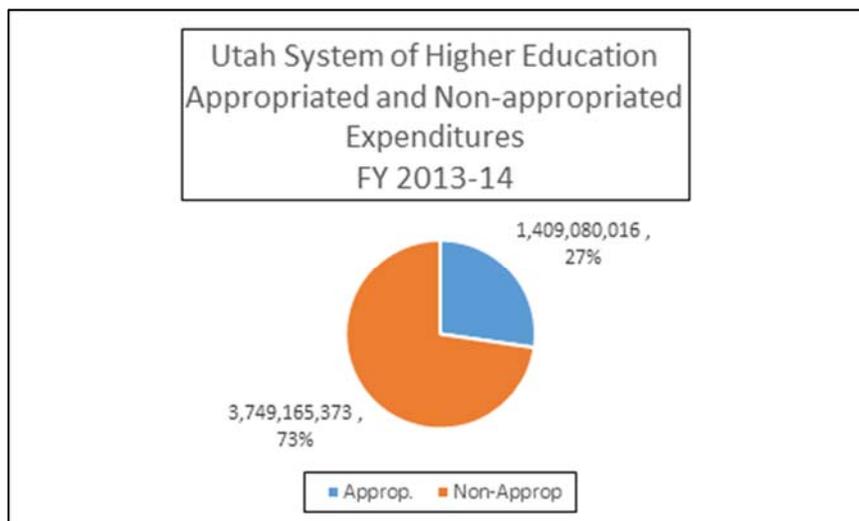


Figure 3

<b>Higher Education Appropriated and Total Revenue and Expenses</b>		
<b>FY 2013-14</b>		
	<b><u>Approp.</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
<b>Revenues and Other Additions:</b>		
State Appropriations	698,181,300	739,502,405
Capital Appropriations	0	85,530,734
Tuition and Fees	667,333,952	736,498,870
Federal Appropriations and Grants	4,357,530	224,299,167
Local Appropriations	0	551,341
Land Grant	1,446,714	0
Auxiliary Services	0	0
Auxiliary Enterprises	0	772,643,190
Hospitals	0	1,579,004,000
Educational Activities	69,485	36,441,501
Grants and Contracts	0	570,593,197
Gifts/Contributions/Investment Income	0	339,471,566
Independent Operations	0	96,883,000
Other Revenues	15,105,525	133,626,784
<b>Total Revenues and Other Additions</b>	<b>1,386,494,506</b>	<b>5,315,045,755</b>
<b>Expenses and Other Deductions</b>		
Operating Expenses		
Instruction	653,571,805	889,491,048
Research	63,577,665	427,565,561
Public Support	51,662,354	717,165,340
Academic Support	153,371,251	200,545,255
Student Services	99,782,732	141,502,953
Institutional Support	178,547,402	216,058,969
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	150,267,007	196,161,103
Scholarships and Fellowships Expenses	4,693,761	146,704,173
Transfers (Net)	52,942,523	0
Auxiliary Enterprises	0	114,489,153
Hospital Services	0	1,220,741,000
Independent Operations	0	408,054,000
Depreciation	663,514	289,493,982
Interest	0	42,940,402
Other Expenses and Deductions	0	147,332,450
<b>Total Expenditures and Deductions</b>	<b>1,409,080,016</b>	<b>5,158,245,389</b>
<b><i>Revenue and Additions Above/ (Below) Expenses and Deductions</i></b>	<b><i>(22,585,509)</i></b>	<b>156,800,366</b>

**Table 1**

1. STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Total appropriations for all higher education line items from all sources including tuition have increased from \$753.9 million in FY 1999 to \$1,819.5 million in FY 2016, a total increase of 141 percent (Figure 4). Tax funds supporting higher education increased from \$578.1 million to \$1,083.2 million (an increase of 87 percent) over the same time period (Figure 5).

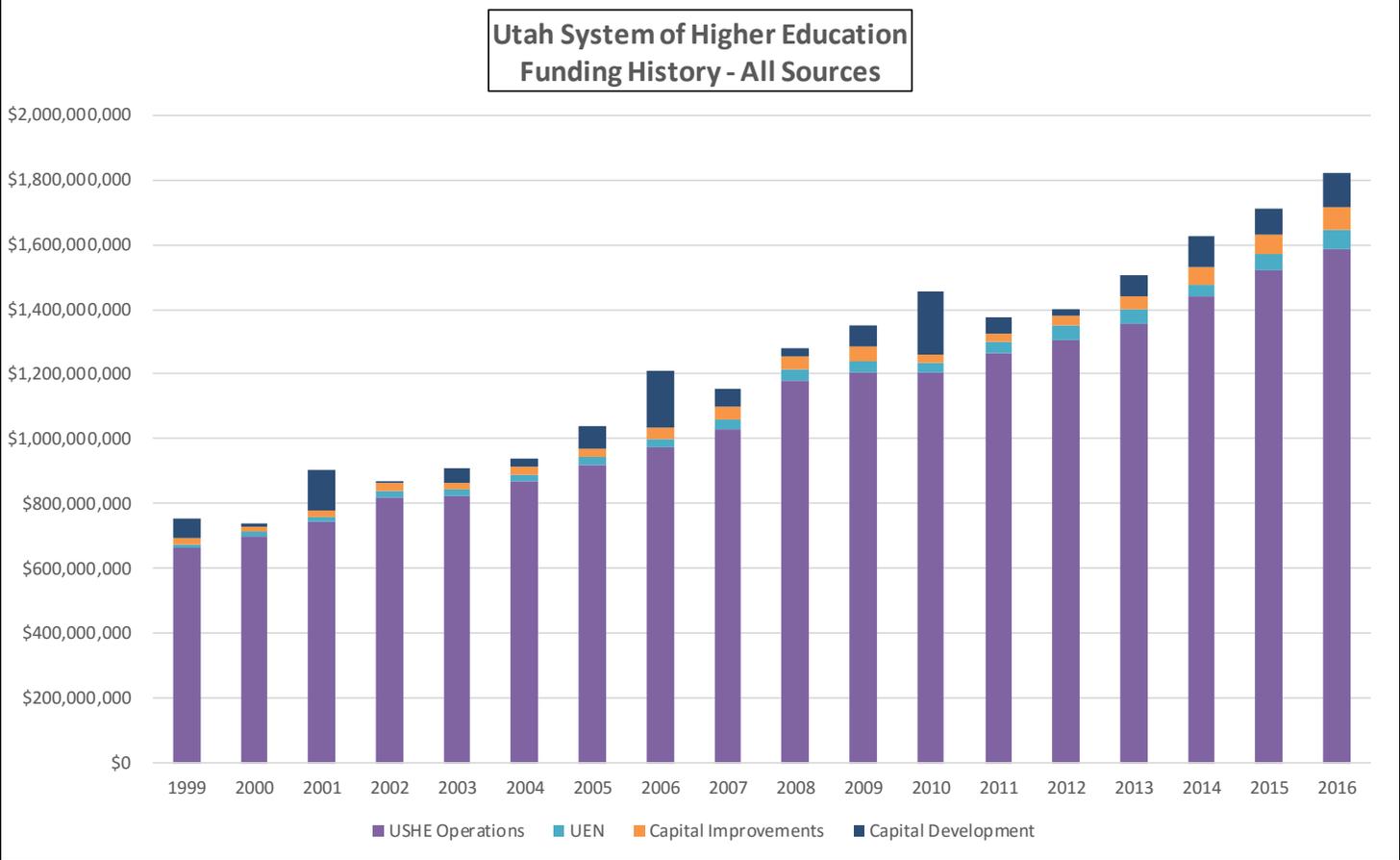


Figure 4

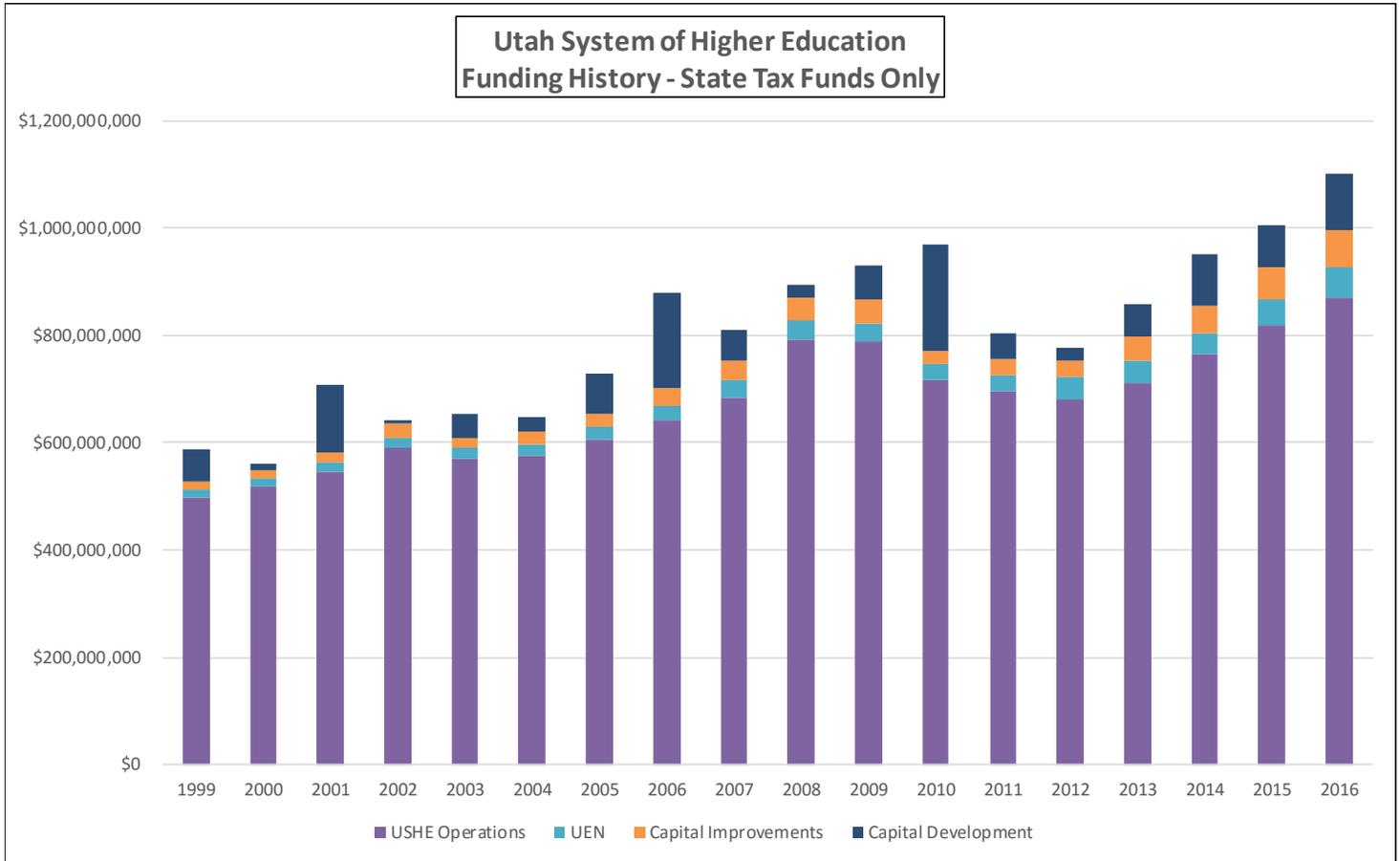


Figure 5

## 2. STATE TAX FUNDS AND TUITION APPROPRIATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

The two main sources of state appropriations for higher education include state tax funds (General and Education Funds) and dedicated credits (tuition). Tax funds and tuition, over the period from 1999 through 2016, covered an average of 97.5 percent of total appropriated costs. Figure 6 shows that state tax funding increased from \$578.1 million in FY 1999 to \$1,083.2 million in FY 2016, an overall increase of 87 percent. Over the same time period, tuition collections from all USHE line items increased from \$157.5 million to \$696.1 million, an increase of 342 percent. Tuition has increased every year, due to both actual tuition increases and to higher enrollments. As tuition has been rising faster than state tax appropriations, the state’s share of higher education costs has gone from an average of 73 percent of total operational costs to 55 percent, while tuition has increased from 25 percent to 45 percent.

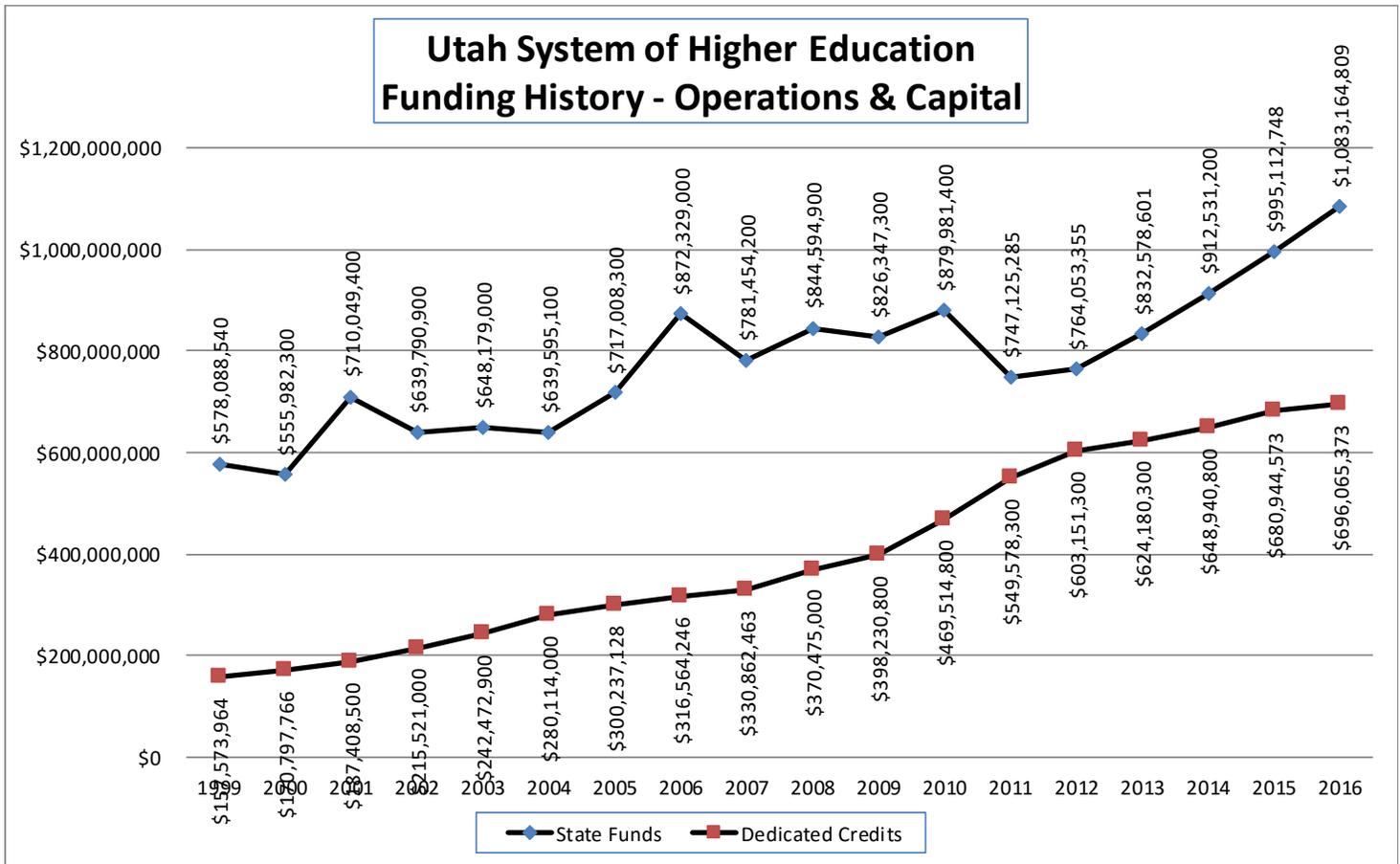


Figure 6

### 3. STATE TAX FUNDS AND TUITION APPROPRIATIONS PER FTE STUDENT

One of the main reasons funding has grown at higher education institutions is because of increased enrollment. Student enrollment has an inverse relationship to the state’s economy. When the economy is going well, and jobs are more plentiful, more college-aged people may choose to leave higher education and join the workforce. Conversely, when the economy turns, people may enroll in college to enhance their skills because they may have either lost their job or are unable to successfully find employment.

Enrollments do not drive funding levels per se. Unlike Public Education, which is constitutionally mandated and funded by the Weighted Pupil Unit (WPU), higher education is not required nor is it funded on a per-FTE student basis.

In the past, the Legislature has appropriated “growth funding” or “enrollment growth” in subsequent years to recognize additional costs for an increased number of students. Over the years, the Legislature has appropriated funding designated for specific purposes, but this impacts the overall expenditures per FTE student.

Most non-compensation increases are in response to the increases in enrollments. For example, during the 2015 General Session, five USHE institutions were appropriated a total of \$50 million for “equity”. Much of this funding was allocated by the five institutions to areas that had been impacted by growing enrollments. The institutions hired new part-time and full-time faculty to alleviate bottleneck courses and add new courses, and hired new staff to enhance student support through advisement and counseling

Funding per FTE is a calculated figure computed by dividing the funding source (state funds, tuition, total funds) by the number of FTE students for that year. The year to year funding per FTE varies due to changes in the appropriation and/or tuition collected, the number of FTE students attending, or both.

Any funding change affects the expenditures per FTE at the institutions that receive it.

In summary, the state is not required to increase higher education funding due to enrollment increases, but growth is often used as a reason for additional state funds being requested. New legislative appropriations for higher education are sometimes tied specifically to “growth,” but also may be tied to a specific initiative. Regardless of the funding designation, any additional funding impacts the “funding per FTE student.”

From FY 2003 through FY 2012, the percentage of state funding per FTE student has shown a general downward trend while tuition funding per FTE has shown a corresponding, but inverse, upward trend. During those years, through a combination of decreased state funds, increased enrollments, and increased costs per FTE, the proportion of costs covered by state appropriations declined to about 50 percent. Since FY 2012, the lines have reversed, resulting in a split in FY 2015 of state funding of 55 percent and tuition of 45 percent. Detailed information for each institution and the USHE can be found in Appendix 1.

The following two charts (Figure 7 and Figure 8) show the overall state funds and tuition per FTE and the percentage split between state funding and tuition for the USHE. Individual institution’s information may be found in Appendix 2.

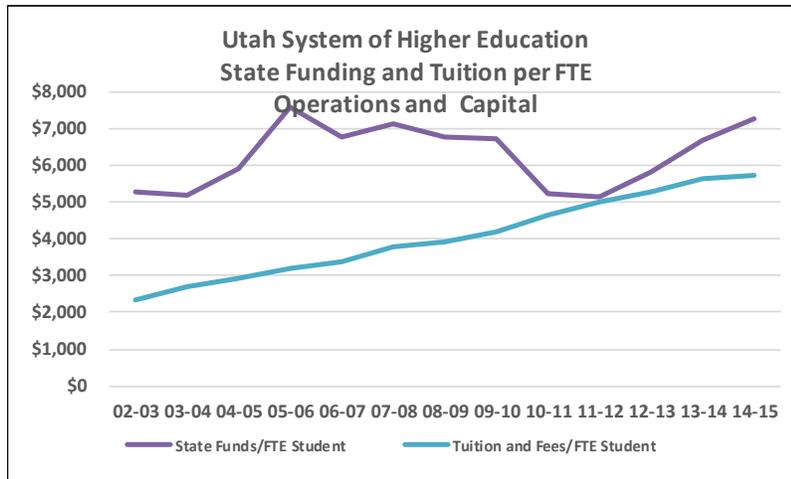
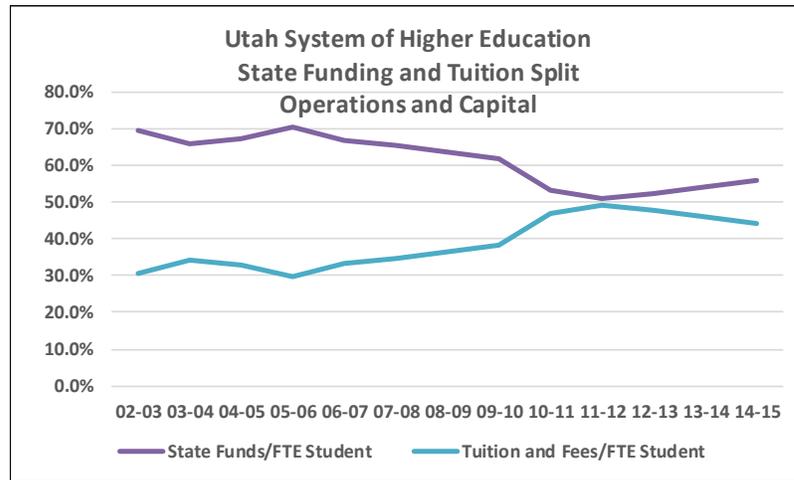


Figure 7



**Figure 8**

Looking at the Utah System of Higher Education (USHE) as a whole, state funding in FY 2002-03 in the amount of \$550.5 million covered approximately 69.3 percent of the costs for the 104,112 full-time equivalent (FTE) students, resulting in a state funds per FTE of \$5,288. Tuition collected from those students amounted to \$244.1 million and covered 30.7 percent of the costs. The tuition per FTE was \$2,344, so the average combined funding per FTE student was \$7,632 in FY 2003.

Beginning in FY 2013, the USHE experienced minor decreases in enrollments, and state funding began to rebound. FY 2015 data indicates that state funding of \$832.3 million covers 55 percent of the costs for the 114,920 FTE students. The tuition collections amount to \$680.9 million, or about 45 percent. The average state funding per FTE student in FY 2015 was \$7,242 and the tuition per FTE student was \$5,925, resulting in total funding of \$13,168 per FTE student.

These effects differ between USHE institutions, with some institutions receiving a higher percentage of state funding than others. This difference was addressed over the past few years when “equity” funding was provided for those institutions that were the furthest from the average state funding level. For example, the state funding at Utah Valley University was at a low of 37.1 percent in FY 2010, but because of equity funding, particularly in FY 2015, that percentage has since increased to 48.2 percent.

Even with these changes in funding mix, Utah remains near the lower end of rankings on tuition costs per FTE students (see Figure 9).

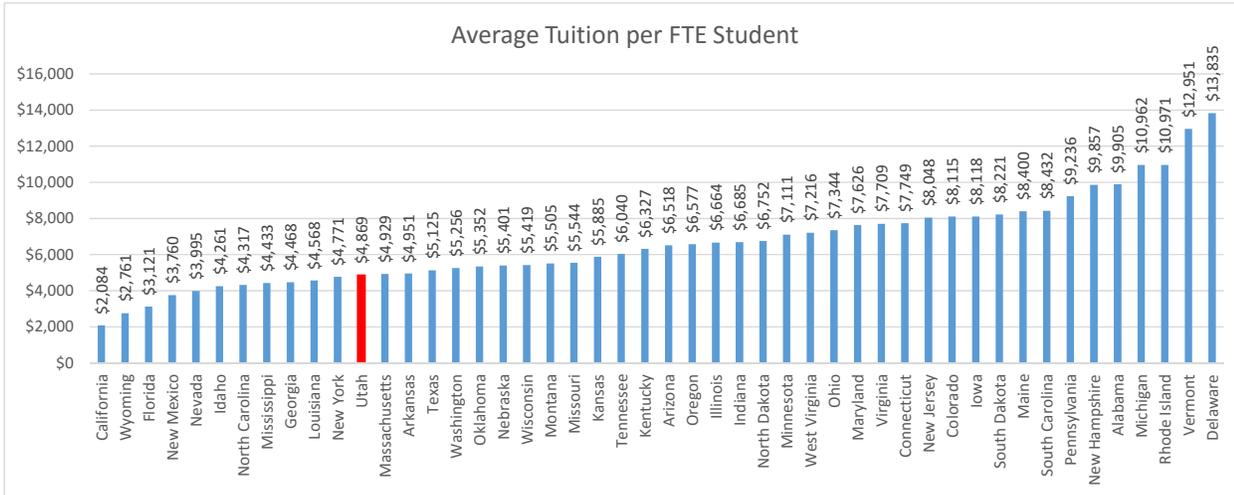


Figure 9 (Source: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS))

4. COSTS PER DEGREE

During the 2014 General Session, the Higher Education Appropriations Subcommittee included intent language requiring USHE institutions to report on the following items:

- Graduation rates (100, 150, and 200 percent) by cohort, compared to national averages;
- Transfer and Retention rates, by cohort;
- Job placement rates, by classification of instructional program (CIP);
- Cost per degree, with comparisons to national averages;
- Percentage of students enrolling in, and successfully completing, developmental math, who immediately or concurrently enroll in college level math; and
- (For the two research universities) Amount of grant money applied for and received and the number of research/outreach initiatives funded by non-state-funded grants.

In response to that language, the Board of Regents determined costs associated with each level of education, and with that information, calculated an average cost per degree at each institution. The following General Session, the State Board of Regents reported on these items. The report includes the costs of various degrees (Associates, Bachelors, Masters, and Doctorates) at each USHE institution for 31 general categories of study. The information shows the costs broken down by state funds and tuition.

Using the average costs reported by USHE, and weighting them with the number of degrees at each institution, the Analyst determined that with each of the four types of degrees, the average costs outpaced the CPI between FY 2010 and FY 2014 (see Figure 10). Expenditures at higher education institutions, in Utah and across the country, increase because of increased state support and increased tuition collections, which provide additional services and support to students, such as better availability of counselors and advisers, additional faculty so the institution can open more course offerings, better availability of additional library resources, and more information technology resources.

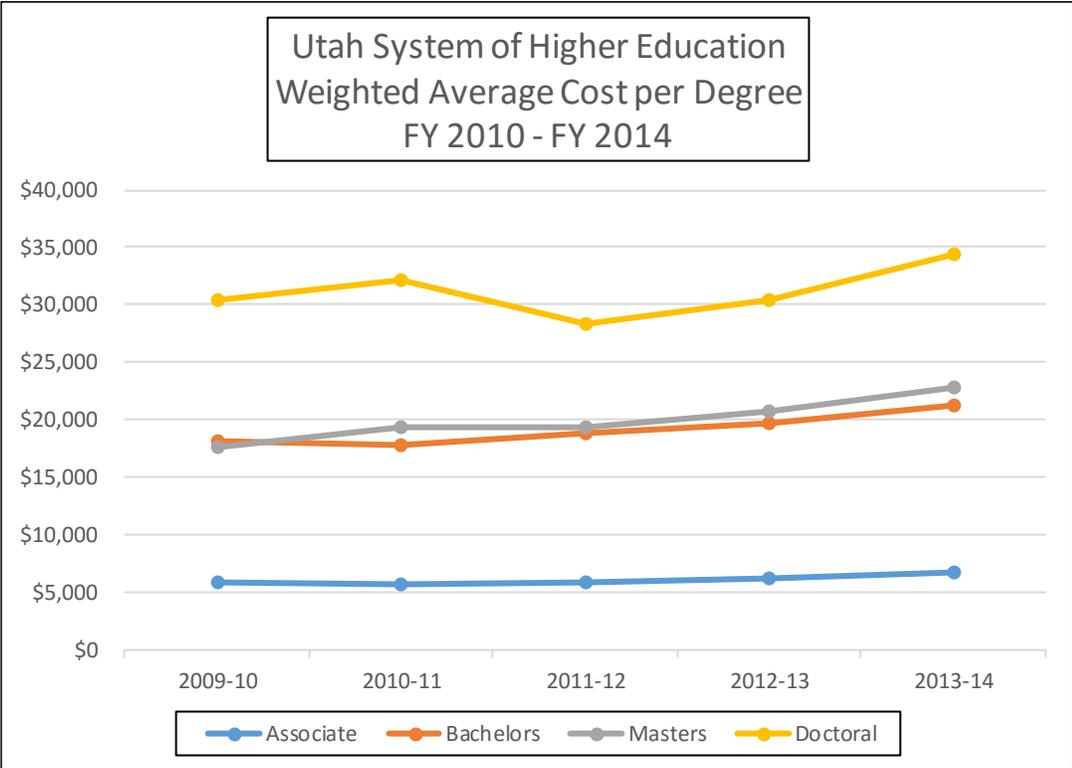


Figure 10

Weighted Average Cost per Degree  
2009-10 to 2013-14

	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2013-14</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Associate	5,959	6,708	12.6%
Bachelor	18,079	21,220	17.4%
Master	17,667	22,746	28.7%
Doctoral	30,440	34,439	13.1%
HEPI*			8.6%
CPI			8.2%

\* Higher Education Price Index  
Source: 2014 Update Higher Education Price Index,  
Commonfund Institute

In general, the cost of the degrees goes up as the level increases, i.e., Doctorate degrees are more expensive that Masters degrees, which are more expensive that Bachelor’s degrees. Also degrees at the two research universities are more expensive than those at the teaching universities.

The 31 general categories of study include the following:

- Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, and Related Science
- Natural Resources and Conservation
- Architecture and Related Services
- Communications, Journalism, and Related Programs
- Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services
- Personal and Culinary Services
- Education
- Engineering
- Engineering Technologies and Engineering-Related Fields
- Foreign Language, Literatures, and Linguistics
- Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences

# HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING

Legal Profession and Studies	Science Technologies/Technicians	Mechanical and Repair Technologies/Technicians
English Language and Literature/Letters	Psychology	Precision Production
Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities	Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting, and Related Protective Services	Transportation and Materials Moving
Biological and Biomedical Sciences	Public Administration and Social Service Professions	Visual and Performing Arts
Mathematics and Statistics	Social Sciences	Health Professions and Related Programs
Parks, Recreation, Leisure, and Fitness Studies	Construction Trades	Business Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services
Philosophy and Religious Studies		
Physical Sciences		

(Note: Not all of these disciplines are taught at all of the USHE institutions.)

The following tables show the calculated aggregated costs per degree, by type of degree, at each institution for 2009-10 and 2013-14. Graphs depicting the average costs per degree at individual institutions are shown in Appendix 3.

### Utah System of Higher Education

#### Costs per Degree - 2009-10

Total	State Funds					Tuition					Total			
	Assoc.	Bach.	Masters	Doctorate		Assoc.	Bach.	Masters	Doctorate		Assoc.	Bach.	Masters	Doctorate
UU		12,061	10,493	16,572	UU	9,356	8,140	12,855	UU	21,417	18,633	29,427		
USU	4,843	13,262	14,088	22,175	USU	2,506	6,863	7,291	USU	7,349	20,125	21,379		
WSU	3,296	8,664	6,759		WSU	2,494	6,557	5,115	WSU	5,790	15,220	11,873		
SUU	2,958	7,123	4,634		SUU	2,543	6,123	3,983	SUU	5,501	13,246	8,617		
UVU	3,515	7,587	6,286		UVU	2,780	5,999	4,971	UVU	6,295	13,586	11,257		
Snow	3,406				Snow	4,416			Snow	7,822				
DSU	3,109	7,224			DSU	1,142	2,654		DSU	4,251	9,878			
SLCC	2,986				SLCC	2,699			SLCC	5,685				

### Utah System of Higher Education

#### Costs per Degree - 2013-14

Total	State Funds					Tuition					Total			
	Assoc.	Bach.	Masters	Doctorate		Assoc.	Bach.	Masters	Doctorate		Assoc.	Bach.	Masters	Doctorate
UU		12,641	10,552	13,519	UU	14,654	12,233	15,672	UU	27,294	22,785	29,190		
USU	3,854	12,695	17,431	29,629	USU	2,693	8,869	12,179	USU	6,547	21,564	29,610		
WSU	2,972	8,191	7,017		WSU	2,954	8,140	6,973	WSU	5,926	16,331	13,990		
SUU	3,287	8,016	4,549		SUU	3,662	8,933	5,069	SUU	6,949	16,949	9,617		
UVU	4,013	8,630	6,060		UVU	3,778	8,125	5,705	UVU	7,792	16,755	11,765		
Snow	3,175	6,350			Snow	4,486	8,972		Snow	7,661	15,322			
DSU	4,142	9,292			DSU	2,068	4,641		DSU	6,210	13,932			
SLCC	3,352				SLCC	3,114			SLCC	6,466				

### Utah System of Higher Education

#### Changes in Costs per Degree - 2009-10 to 2013-14

Total	State Funds					Tuition					Total			
	Assoc.	Bach.	Masters	Doctorate		Assoc.	Bach.	Masters	Doctorate		Assoc.	Bach.	Masters	Doctorate
UU		4.8%	0.6%	-18.4%	UU	56.6%	50.3%	21.9%	UU	27.4%	22.3%	-0.8%		
USU	-20.4%	-4.3%	23.7%	33.6%	USU	7.4%	29.2%	67.0%	USU	-10.9%	7.1%	38.5%		
WSU	-9.8%	-5.5%	3.8%		WSU	18.4%	24.1%	36.3%	WSU	2.3%	7.3%	17.8%		
SUU	11.1%	12.5%	-1.8%		SUU	44.0%	45.9%	27.3%	SUU	26.3%	28.0%	11.6%		
UVU	14.2%	13.8%	-3.6%		UVU	35.9%	35.4%	14.8%	UVU	23.8%	23.3%	4.5%		
Snow	-6.8%				Snow	1.6%			Snow	-2.1%				
DSU	33.2%	28.6%			DSU	81.1%	74.9%		DSU	46.1%	41.1%			
SLCC	12.2%				SLCC	15.4%			SLCC	13.7%				

**CONCLUSION**

State funding for higher education in Utah has increased in the 17 years from FY 1999 to FY 2006. Total appropriations – including tuition – have more than kept-up with higher education inflation as measured by the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). HEPI has grown much faster than general inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for that same period. The mix of state appropriations – tax funds versus tuition – has varied since 1999. During the Great Recession, state tax appropriations per FTE student slowed, and was made-up by tuition increases. Since FY 2011, however, legislators have accelerated funding per FTE student. In FY 2015, state tax appropriations were rebounding, but still had a lower cumulative growth rate than CPI or HEPI when compared with 1999. While Utah remains among the most affordable states in the nation for higher education, initiative on the part of the Utah System of Higher Education to curb cost growth so that it is closer to general inflation; and continued efforts by the Legislature to increase state appropriations through compensation over-matching, growth funding, and capital infusions, will help curb future tuition growth.

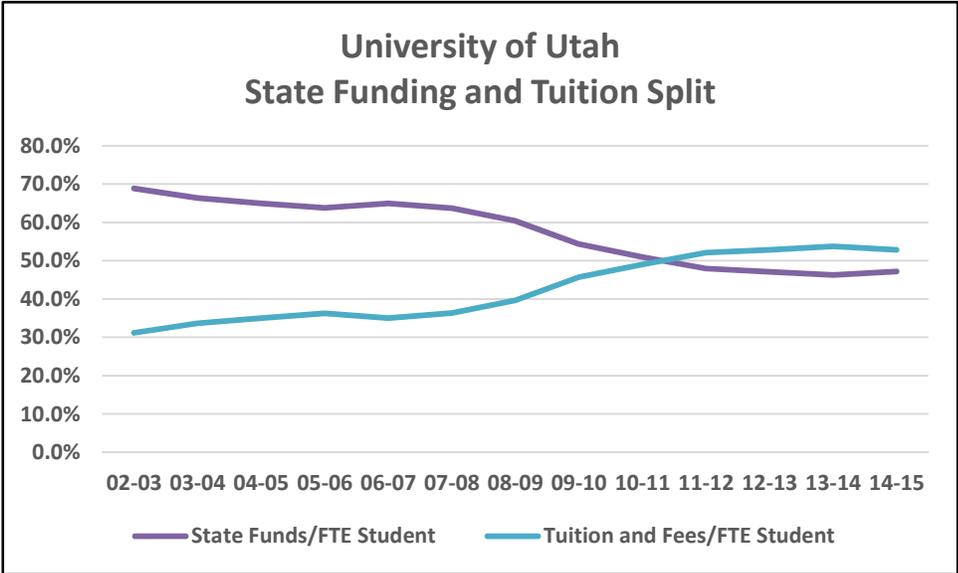
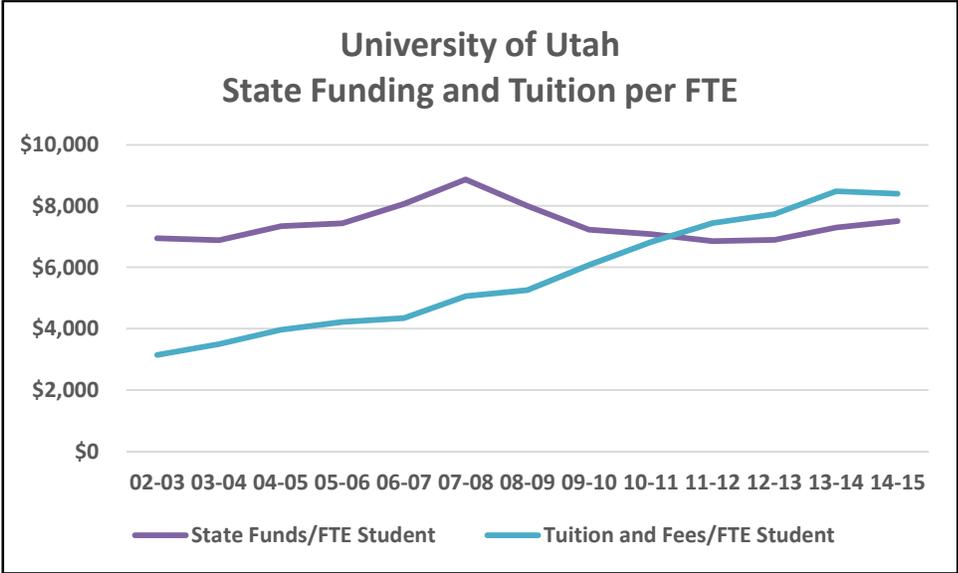
# HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING

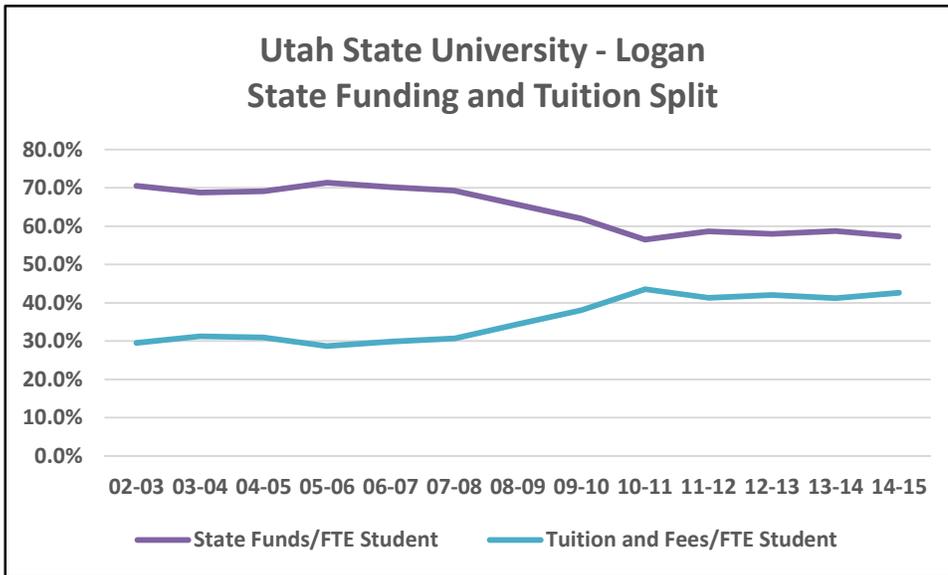
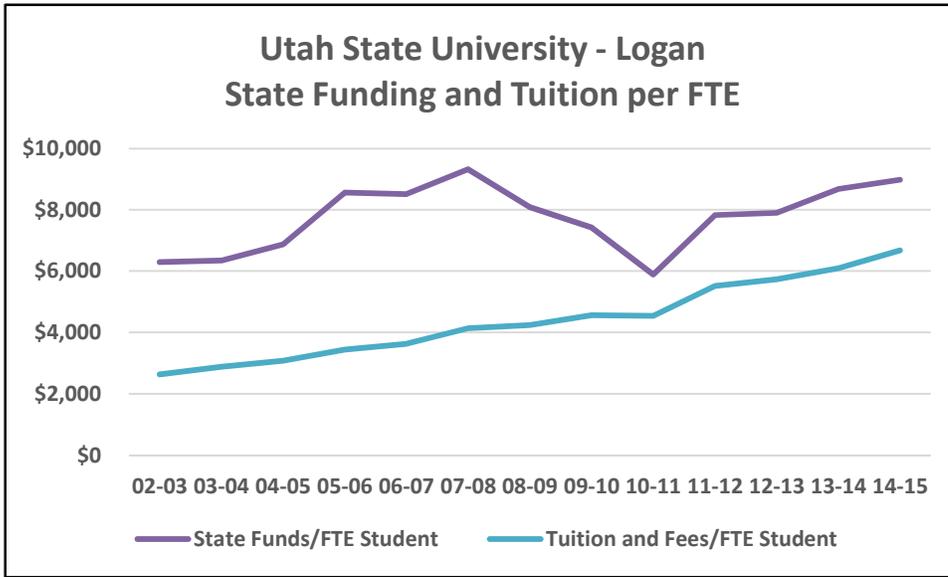
## Appendix 1

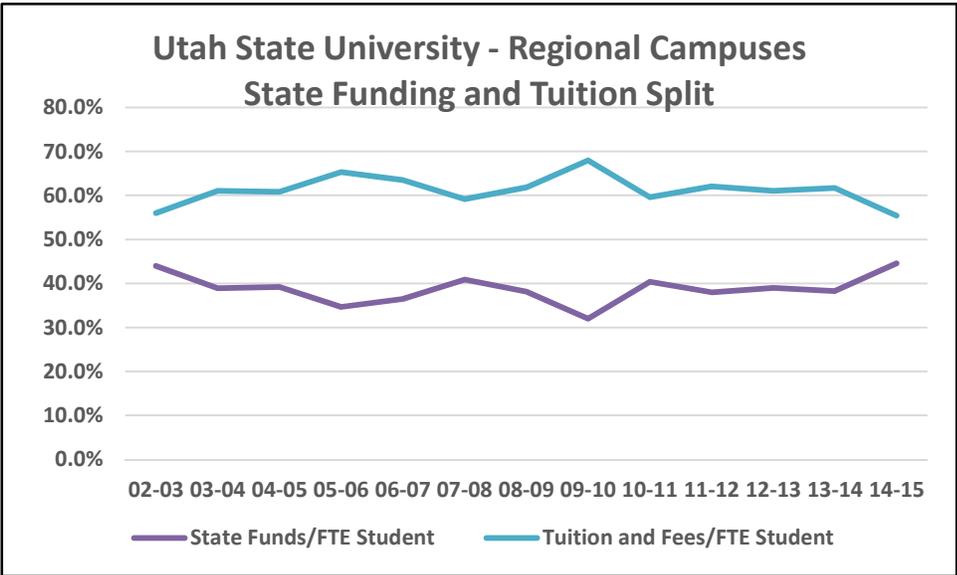
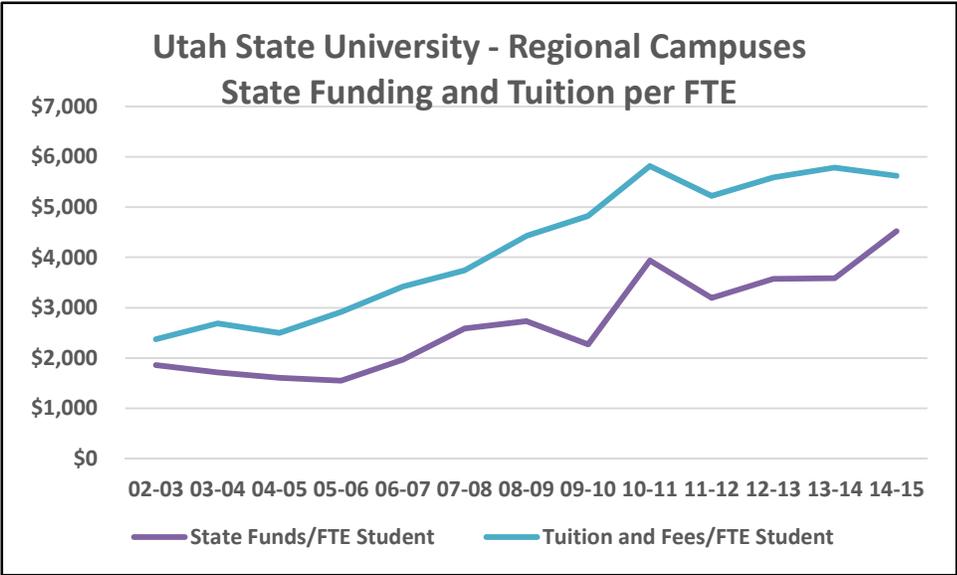
Utah System of Higher Education Education and General State and Tuition Funding FY 2003 through FY 2015													
	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
<b>University of Utah</b>													
State Funds	\$175,276,800	\$174,908,500	\$186,491,200	\$191,609,400	\$200,538,600	\$218,614,200	\$198,485,600	\$185,814,500	\$193,764,400	\$193,598,400	\$197,837,900	\$206,943,700	\$212,782,600
Tuition and Fees	\$79,332,400	\$88,691,300	\$100,498,823	\$108,855,400	\$108,181,732	\$124,677,600	\$130,342,300	\$156,254,700	\$186,633,400	\$210,320,600	\$221,833,900	\$240,403,000	\$255,436,705
FTE Student Enrollment	25,230	25,399	25,396	25,765	24,873	24,662	24,789	25,718	27,347	28,258	28,682	28,341	28,341
State Funds/FTE Student	\$6,947	\$6,886	\$7,343	\$7,437	\$8,062	\$8,864	\$8,007	\$7,225	\$7,085	\$6,851	\$6,898	\$7,302	\$7,508
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$3,144	\$3,492	\$3,957	\$4,225	\$4,349	\$5,055	\$5,258	\$6,076	\$6,825	\$7,443	\$7,734	\$8,482	\$9,013
Total Expenditures /FTE Student	\$11,092	\$10,378	\$11,300	\$11,662	\$12,412	\$13,920	\$13,265	\$13,301	\$13,910	\$14,294	\$14,622	\$15,784	\$16,521
State Funds/FTE Student	68.8%	66.4%	65.0%	63.8%	65.0%	63.7%	60.4%	54.3%	47.9%	47.9%	47.1%	46.3%	45.4%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	31.2%	33.6%	35.0%	36.2%	35.0%	36.3%	39.6%	45.7%	49.1%	52.1%	52.9%	53.7%	54.6%
<b>Utah State University - Logan</b>													
State Funds	\$94,520,600	\$95,262,500	\$99,549,300	\$107,888,000	\$107,470,400	\$118,455,300	\$103,838,700	\$97,634,900	\$86,584,600	\$107,714,300	\$109,296,100	\$117,278,500	\$120,628,000
Tuition and Fees	\$39,539,500	\$43,347,500	\$44,547,439	\$43,430,937	\$45,756,100	\$52,485,900	\$54,433,500	\$59,970,500	\$66,788,400	\$75,906,300	\$79,318,800	\$82,393,600	\$84,739,062
FTE Student Enrollment	15,010	15,022	14,477	12,599	12,618	12,702	12,840	13,160	14,703	13,767	13,841	13,518	13,518
State Funds/FTE Student	\$6,297	\$6,342	\$6,876	\$8,563	\$8,517	\$9,326	\$8,087	\$7,419	\$5,889	\$7,824	\$7,897	\$8,676	\$8,923
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$2,634	\$2,886	\$3,077	\$3,447	\$3,626	\$4,132	\$4,239	\$4,557	\$4,543	\$5,514	\$5,731	\$6,095	\$6,269
State Funds/FTE Student	70.5%	68.7%	69.1%	71.3%	70.1%	69.3%	65.6%	61.9%	56.5%	57.9%	57.9%	58.7%	58.7%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	29.5%	31.3%	30.9%	28.7%	29.9%	30.7%	34.4%	38.1%	43.5%	41.3%	42.1%	41.3%	41.3%
<b>Utah State University - Regional Campuses</b>													
State Funds	\$4,788,300	\$4,813,300	\$5,083,400	\$6,491,100	\$7,855,100	\$10,344,800	\$10,952,000	\$10,062,100	\$23,138,000	\$22,874,900	\$23,366,100	\$23,287,400	\$29,354,800
Tuition and Fees	\$6,091,200	\$7,541,000	\$7,883,356	\$12,237,793	\$13,668,789	\$14,968,900	\$17,745,400	\$21,393,800	\$34,138,000	\$37,383,600	\$36,586,800	\$37,547,300	\$41,358,011
FTE Student Enrollment	2,572	2,808	3,160	4,198	3,996	3,997	4,008	4,434	5,869	7,161	6,544	6,492	6,492
State Funds/FTE Student	\$1,862	\$1,714	\$1,609	\$1,546	\$1,966	\$2,588	\$2,732	\$2,269	\$3,942	\$3,194	\$3,571	\$3,587	\$4,522
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$2,368	\$2,686	\$2,495	\$2,915	\$3,421	\$3,745	\$4,427	\$4,825	\$5,816	\$5,220	\$5,591	\$5,784	\$6,371
State Funds/FTE Student	44.0%	39.0%	39.2%	34.7%	36.5%	40.9%	38.2%	32.0%	40.4%	38.0%	39.0%	38.3%	41.5%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	56.0%	61.0%	60.8%	65.0%	63.5%	59.1%	61.8%	68.0%	59.6%	62.0%	61.0%	61.7%	58.5%
<b>Weber State University</b>													
State Funds	\$54,636,000	\$54,785,900	\$56,785,700	\$59,996,600	\$62,561,500	\$68,004,900	\$63,777,900	\$59,489,000	\$60,853,800	\$61,101,300	\$62,605,900	\$66,588,300	\$73,018,100
Tuition and Fees	\$31,758,400	\$34,216,900	\$35,905,319	\$37,675,790	\$40,551,619	\$42,155,800	\$45,314,000	\$48,099,100	\$60,161,000	\$63,825,300	\$65,943,600	\$66,169,600	\$67,685,261
FTE Student Enrollment	13,965	13,788	13,339	12,866	12,578	12,403	12,819	14,070	14,914	15,384	15,299	14,448	14,448
State Funds/FTE Student	\$3,912	\$3,973	\$4,257	\$4,663	\$4,974	\$5,483	\$4,975	\$4,228	\$4,080	\$3,972	\$4,092	\$4,609	\$5,054
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$2,274	\$2,482	\$2,692	\$2,928	\$3,224	\$3,399	\$3,535	\$3,419	\$4,034	\$4,149	\$4,310	\$4,580	\$4,685
State Funds/FTE Student	63.2%	61.6%	61.3%	61.4%	60.7%	61.7%	58.5%	55.3%	50.3%	48.9%	48.7%	50.2%	51.9%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	36.8%	38.4%	38.7%	38.6%	39.3%	38.3%	41.5%	44.7%	49.7%	51.1%	51.3%	49.8%	48.1%
<b>Southern Utah University</b>													
State Funds	\$25,740,100	\$25,725,100	\$26,716,100	\$28,008,900	\$29,845,700	\$32,723,800	\$30,251,900	\$28,210,200	\$28,833,600	\$29,219,900	\$29,982,400	\$31,449,100	\$32,560,100
Tuition and Fees	\$10,960,400	\$11,975,800	\$14,126,575	\$16,334,947	\$18,732,678	\$20,545,700	\$22,094,300	\$25,938,900	\$30,324,300	\$33,033,600	\$35,787,900	\$35,043,400	\$36,167,268
FTE Student Enrollment	5,219	5,135	5,322	5,289	5,507	5,844	6,051	6,476	6,580	6,427	6,380	6,087	6,087
State Funds/FTE Student	\$4,932	\$5,010	\$5,200	\$5,295	\$5,420	\$5,600	\$5,000	\$4,356	\$4,382	\$4,546	\$4,699	\$5,167	\$5,349
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$2,100	\$2,332	\$2,654	\$3,088	\$3,402	\$3,516	\$3,652	\$4,005	\$4,609	\$5,140	\$5,609	\$5,757	\$5,942
State Funds/FTE Student	70.1%	68.2%	65.4%	62.2%	61.4%	61.4%	57.8%	52.1%	48.7%	46.9%	45.6%	47.3%	47.4%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	29.9%	31.8%	34.6%	36.8%	38.6%	38.6%	42.2%	47.9%	51.3%	53.1%	54.4%	52.7%	52.6%
<b>Snow College</b>													
State Funds	\$11,996,800	\$15,800,200	\$16,094,000	\$16,718,400	\$17,961,500	\$20,298,700	\$18,456,200	\$17,204,500	\$17,575,000	\$17,521,000	\$17,743,900	\$18,209,000	\$20,018,000
Tuition and Fees	\$3,302,100	\$4,856,900	\$4,927,575	\$6,103,469	\$4,777,402	\$6,112,100	\$6,046,400	\$6,853,200	\$7,866,600	\$8,344,200	\$8,842,500	\$9,094,100	\$10,099,750
FTE Student Enrollment	2,694	2,808	2,856	2,865	2,840	2,510	2,657	2,893	3,046	3,082	3,075	3,150	3,150
State Funds/FTE Student	\$4,453	\$5,628	\$5,635	\$5,836	\$6,324	\$8,087	\$6,946	\$5,947	\$5,769	\$5,685	\$5,770	\$5,780	\$6,354
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$1,226	\$1,730	\$1,725	\$2,131	\$1,682	\$2,435	\$2,276	\$2,369	\$2,582	\$2,707	\$2,876	\$2,887	\$3,177
State Funds/FTE Student	78.4%	76.5%	76.6%	73.3%	79.0%	76.9%	75.3%	71.5%	69.1%	67.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	21.6%	23.5%	23.4%	26.7%	21.0%	23.1%	24.7%	28.5%	30.9%	32.3%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
<b>Dixie State University</b>													
State Funds	\$16,004,400	\$16,145,700	\$16,825,400	\$17,764,600	\$18,436,100	\$21,488,200	\$21,005,600	\$19,686,300	\$20,136,100	\$20,110,800	\$21,923,800	\$24,899,200	\$30,945,700
Tuition and Fees	\$6,187,300	\$6,720,400	\$7,261,706	\$7,655,330	\$8,573,442	\$9,987,200	\$11,961,100	\$16,420,100	\$20,870,500	\$23,213,100	\$23,096,900	\$23,442,100	\$25,392,299
FTE Student Enrollment	4,251	4,411	4,367	4,078	3,860	3,875	4,414	5,626	6,404	6,554	6,257	5,977	5,977
State Funds/FTE Student	\$3,765	\$3,660	\$3,853	\$4,356	\$4,776	\$5,545	\$4,759	\$3,499	\$3,144	\$3,068	\$3,504	\$4,166	\$5,178
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$1,456	\$1,523	\$1,663	\$1,877	\$2,221	\$2,577	\$2,919	\$2,919	\$3,259	\$3,542	\$3,691	\$3,922	\$4,249
State Funds/FTE Student	72.1%	70.6%	69.9%	69.9%	68.3%	68.3%	63.7%	54.5%	49.1%	46.4%	48.7%	51.3%	54.9%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	27.9%	29.4%	30.1%	30.1%	31.7%	31.7%	36.3%	45.5%	50.9%	53.6%	51.3%	48.5%	45.1%
<b>College of Eastern Utah (incl. SJC)</b>													
State Funds	\$11,569,600	\$11,901,700	\$12,251,200	\$13,073,000	\$13,793,300	\$16,124,300	\$14,599,400	\$13,511,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tuition and Fees	\$2,520,500	\$2,772,500	\$2,887,379	\$2,691,311	\$2,500,934	\$2,600,700	\$2,919,700	\$3,800,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FTE Student Enrollment	2,058	1,926	1,889	1,674	1,479	1,416	1,524	1,758	0	0	0	0	0
State Funds/FTE Student	\$5,621	\$6,179	\$6,487	\$7,808	\$9,324	\$11,387	\$9,575	\$7,686					
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$1,225	\$1,439	\$1,529	\$1,607	\$1,691	\$1,837	\$1,916	\$2,162					
State Funds/FTE Student	82.1%	81.1%	80.9%	82.9%	84.7%	86.1%	83.3%	78.0%					
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	17.9%	18.9%	19.1%	17.1%	15.3%	13.9%	16.7%	22.0%					
<b>Utah Valley University</b>													
State Funds	\$39,783,500	\$40,217,200	\$42,414,300	\$47,831,000	\$50,051,300	\$62,965,300	\$60,680,700	\$46,177,100	\$57,818,700	\$58,546,800	\$62,082,300	\$67,694,800	\$92,907,800
Tuition and Fees	\$33,666,100	\$44,868,200	\$46,682,893	\$45,835,032	\$51,205,619	\$57,726,100	\$63,925,500	\$78,142,200	\$86,991,100	\$95,490,500	\$95,714,700	\$95,807,500	\$102,089,541
FTE Student Enrollment	16,890	16,679	16,113	14,496	14,509	15,216	16,747	19,033	20,850	21,594	20,712	19,642	19,642
State Funds/FTE Student	\$2,355	\$2,411	\$2,632	\$3,300	\$3,450	\$4,138	\$3,623	\$2,426	\$2,771	\$2,997	\$3,446	\$4,730	\$4,730
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$1,993	\$2,690	\$2,897	\$3,162	\$3,529	\$3,794	\$3,818	\$4,106	\$4,722	\$4,422	\$4,621	\$4,878	\$5,197
State Funds/FTE Student	54.2%	47.3%	47.6%	51.1%	49.4%	52.2%	48.7%	37.1%	39.9%	38.0%	39.3%	41.4%	47.6%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	45.8%	52.7%	52.4%	48.9%	50.6%	47.8%	51.3%	62.9%	60.1%	62.0%	60.7%	58.6%	52.4%
<b>Salt Lake Community College</b>													
State Funds	\$49,451,100	\$49,180,400	\$50,915,900	\$53,591,400	\$56,769,500	\$63,370,800	\$57,737,000	\$53,721,300	\$55,953,600	\$56,100,400	\$58,462,900	\$63,239,100	\$81,192,500
Tuition and Fees	\$29,115,000	\$35,123,500	\$35,516,063	\$35,744,237	\$36,914,508	\$39,215,000	\$43,438,600	\$52,642,200	\$55,804,400	\$55,634,100	\$57,055,200	\$59,004,200	\$58,066,631
FTE Student Enrollment	16,223	16,571	16,159	15,801	15,496	15,322	16,152	18,514	19,179	18,732	17,894	17,136	17,136
State Funds/FTE Student	\$3,048	\$2,968	\$3,082	\$3,392	\$3,663	\$4,136	\$3,575	\$2,902	\$2,917	\$2,995	\$3,2		

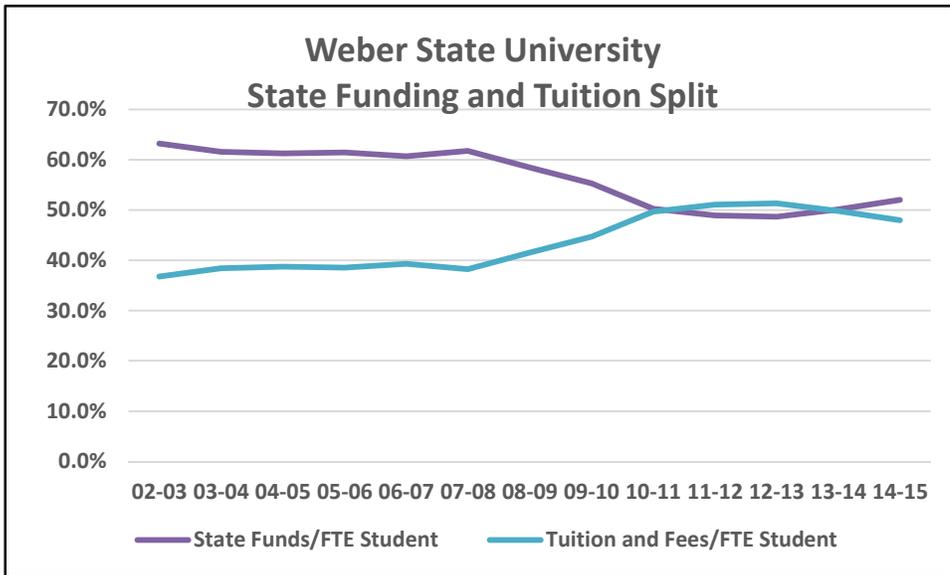
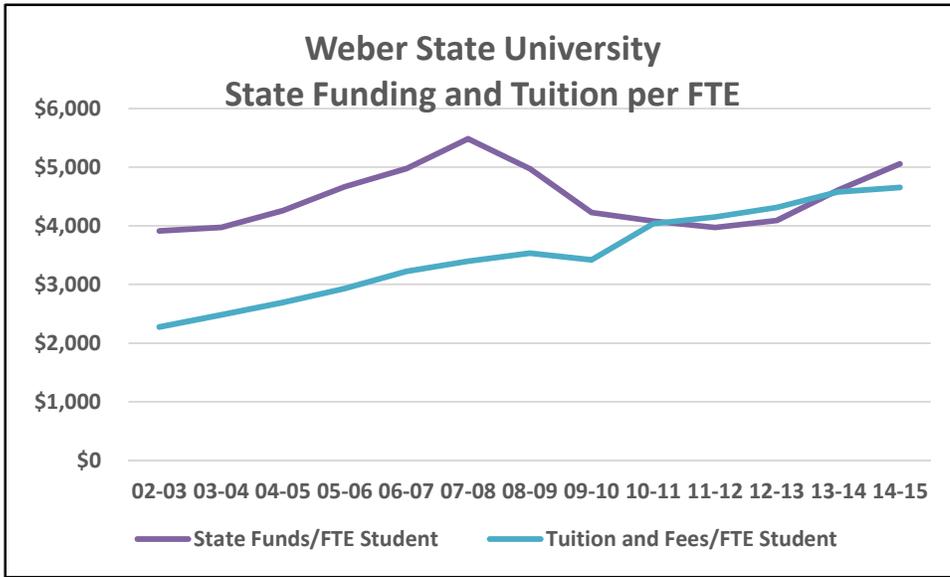
Appendix 2

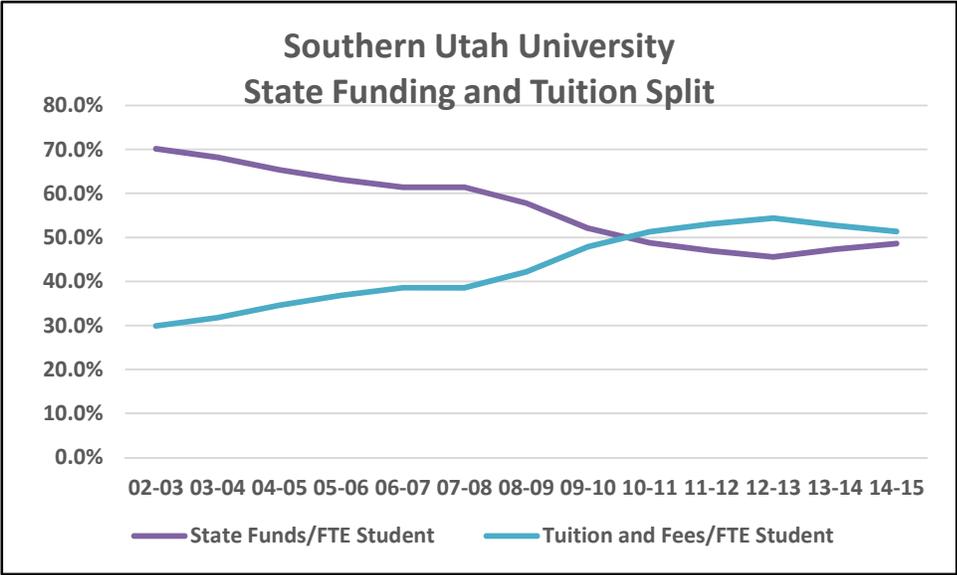
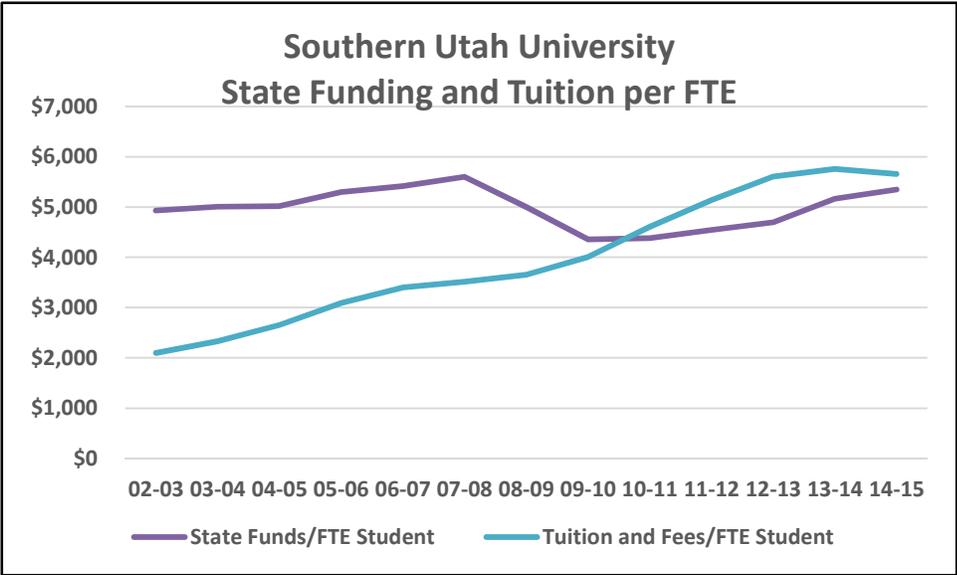
The following charts depict the state funding and tuition for each USHE institution from 2002-03 to 2015-16, both in total dollars and in percentage of funding.

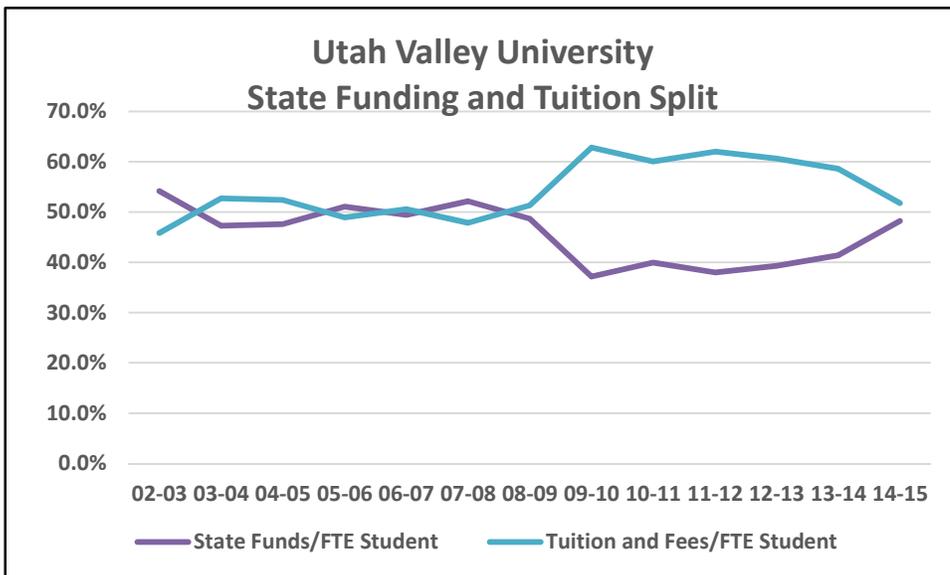
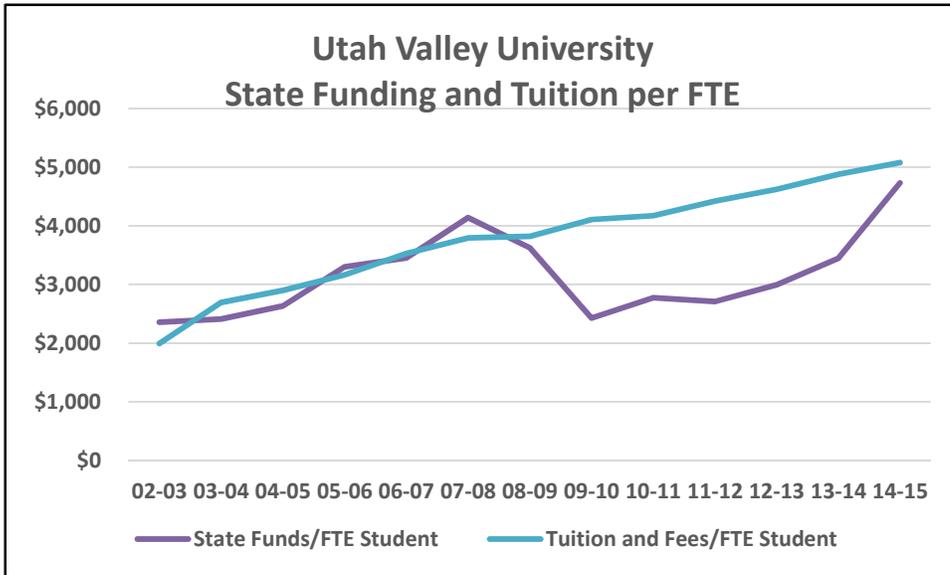


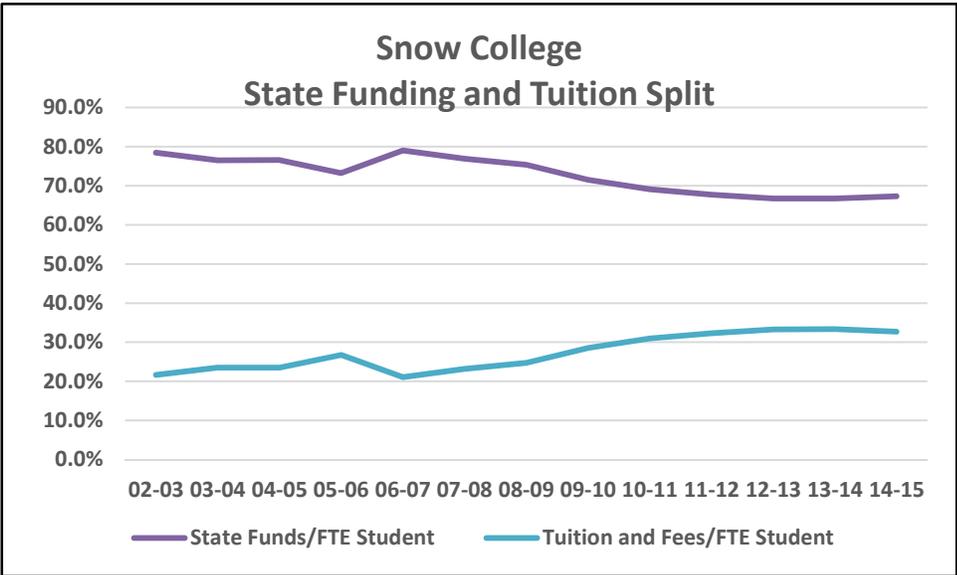
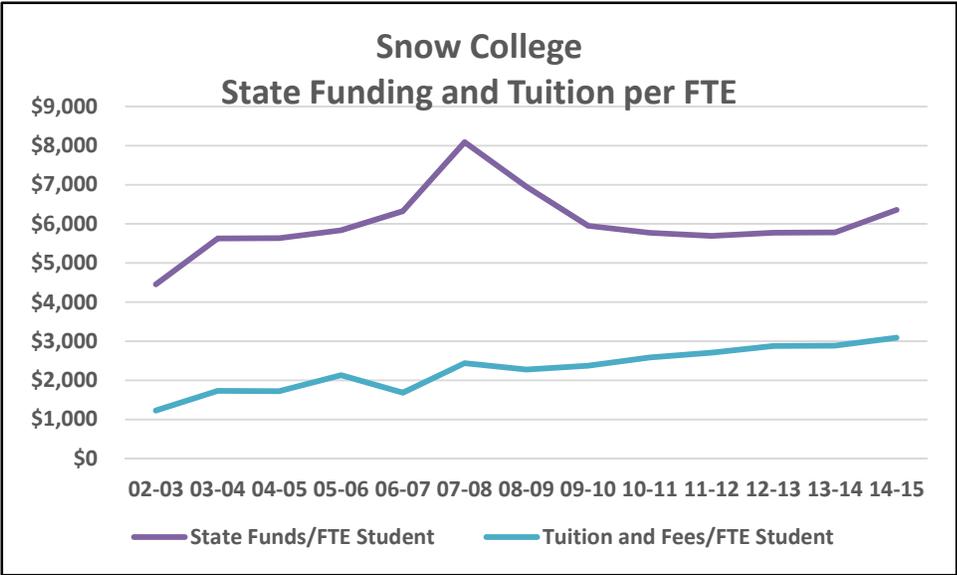


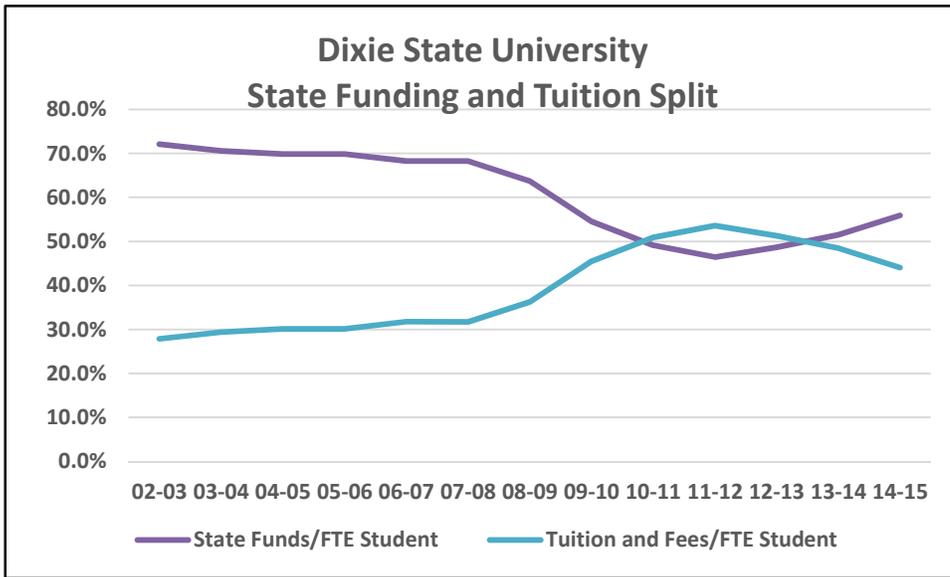
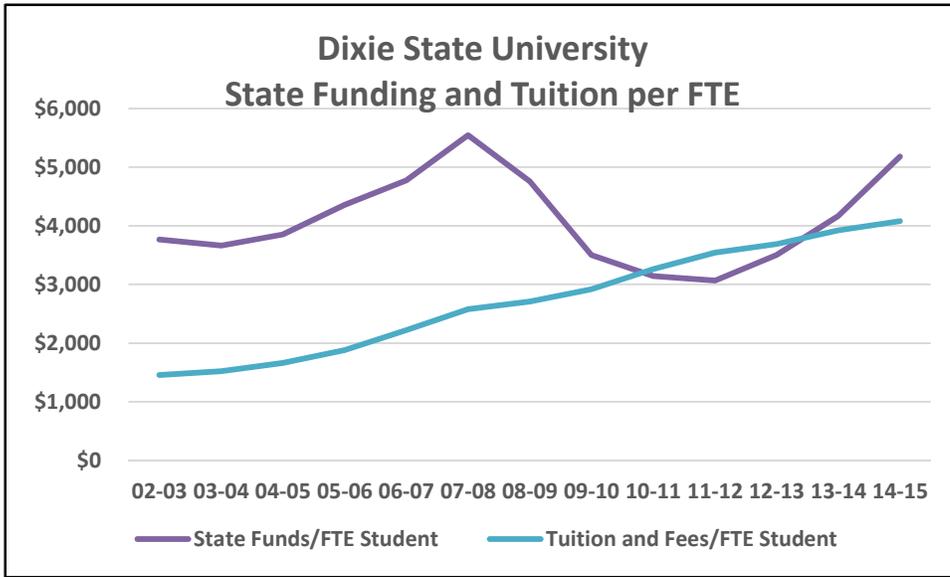


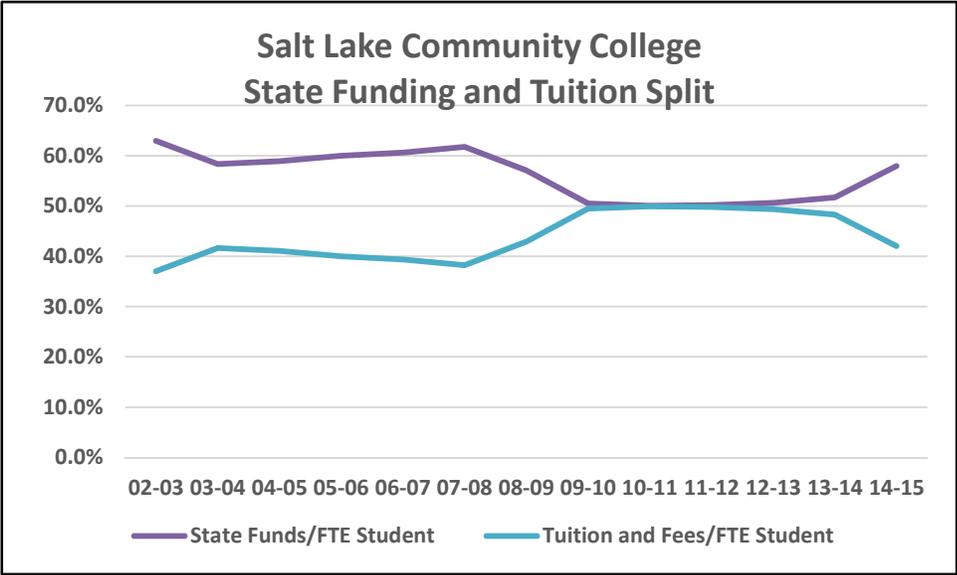
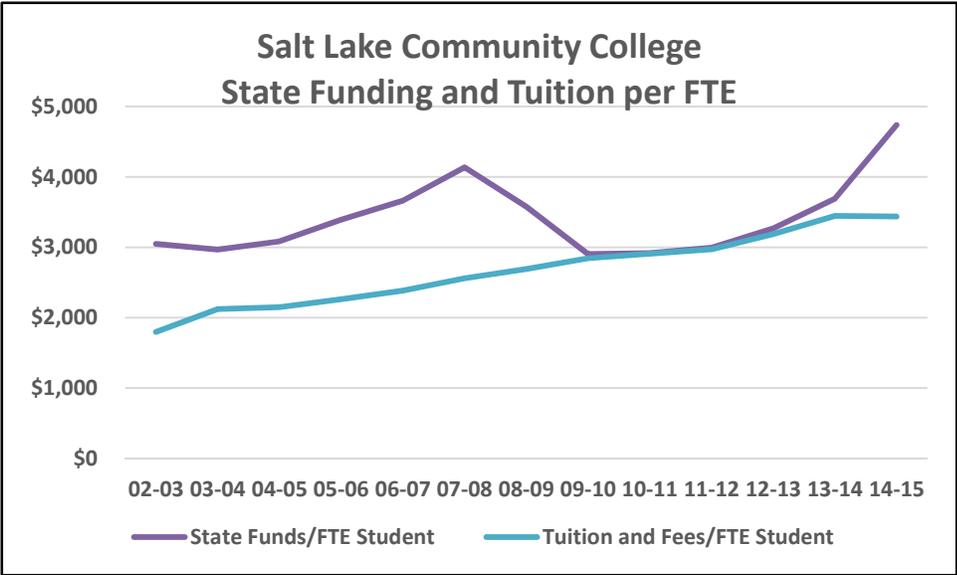












Appendix 3

The following charts show each USHE institution's state funds and tuition costs per degree for the various types of degrees it awards.

