

HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING

EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
STAFF: SPENCER PRATT

ISSUE BRIEF

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State funding for higher education in Utah has increased in the 17 years from FY 1999 to FY 2016. 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 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 tax funding per FTE student. In FY 2016, 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 (USHE) 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.

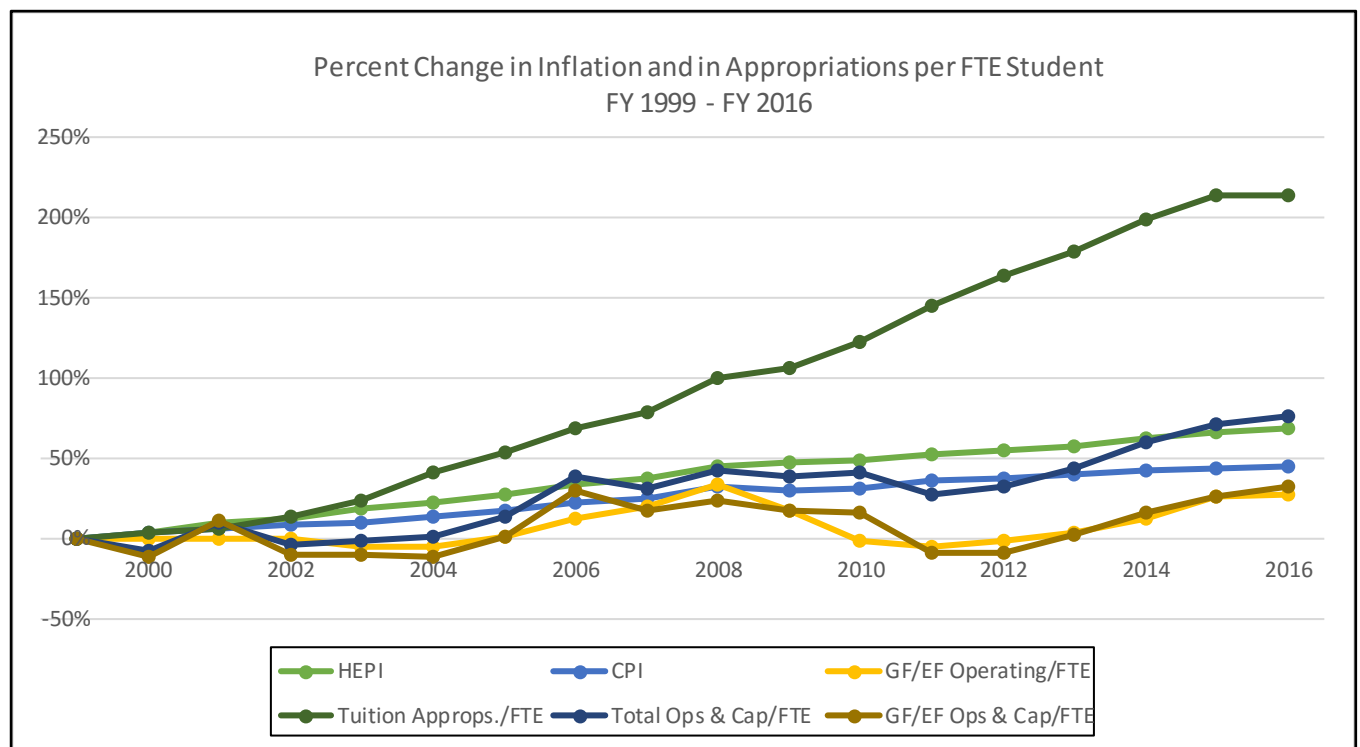


Figure 1

OVERVIEW

In the 17 years from FY 1999 to FY 2016, the Legislature increased annual state funding for Higher Education operations from \$488 million to \$851 million. Legislators have additionally infused \$1.9 billion for capital developments and capital improvements, an average of about \$110 million per year. Appropriations did not keep pace with inflation during the Great Recession, but appropriators have made-

up ground in the recovery. Looking at operating and capital budgets combined, state tax funding for higher education grew from \$578.1 million to \$1,083.2 million, an increase of 87 percent.

Over the same period, however, higher education institutions saw enrollments increase from 83,348 full time equivalent (FTE) students to 117,161, an increase of 41 percent. The Consumer Price Index rose 44 percent (see the lighter blue line in Figure 1 above). From a legislator's perspective, real (inflation adjusted) state fund appropriations for operating and capital per FTE student eroded by 11.5 percent from 1999 to 2016.

Higher education's cost curve since 1999, as measured by the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), has been steeper than general inflation. HEPI grew by 68.7 percent nationwide from FY 1999 to FY 2016 (see the lighter green line in Figure 1), compared to CPI's 44.3 percent change. When considering state support, higher education managers tend to focus on operating funds in the Education and General, Educationally Disadvantaged, and Utah Education and Telehealth Network line items only, to the exclusion of capital investment and categorical line-item appropriations. State funding for the subset of operating items preferred by higher education managers rose from \$428.0 million in FY 1999 to \$779.4 million in FY 2016, an increase of 82 percent. From a higher education executive's perspective, real state fund operating support per FTE student, using HEPI as the deflator, declined by 40.9 percent from 1999 to 2016.

As shown by the dark blue line in Figure 1, total appropriations (tax revenue plus tuition) for higher education kept pace with or slightly exceeded HEPI from 1999 to 2016. For that to happen, total tuition revenue increased from \$165 million to \$718 million. From a student's perspective, the cost of attending college grew from an average of \$1,891 per FTE student in FY 1999 to \$5,941 per FTE student in FY 2016, an increase of 214 percent (illustrated by the dark green line in Figure 1). Percent change in inflation and appropriations per FTE student will be examined further at the end of the report.

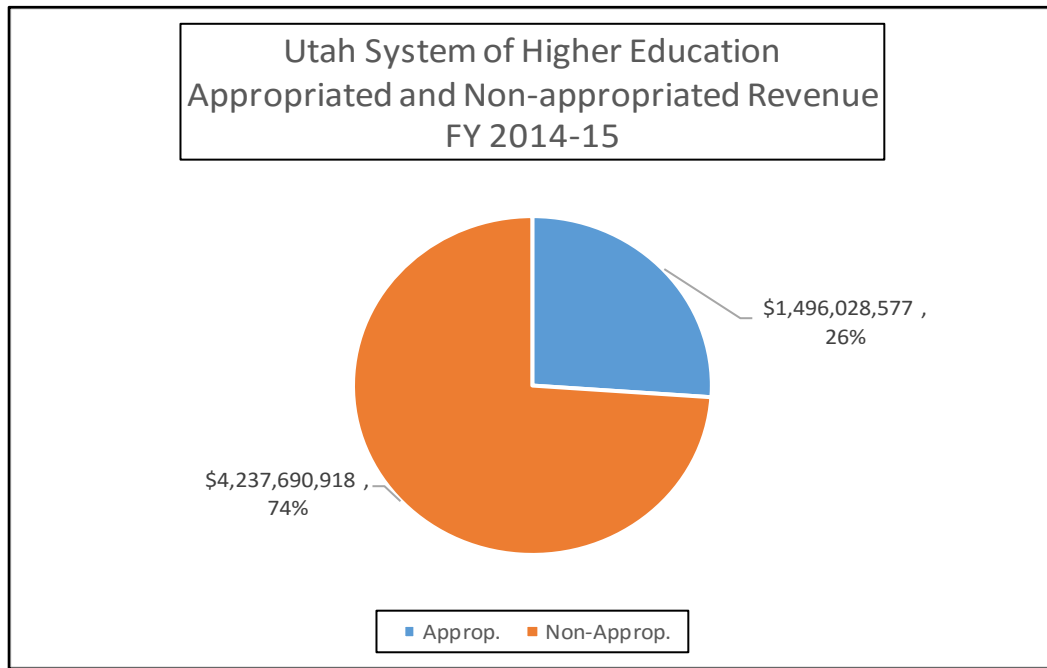
This report examines changes in costs for, and state spending on, higher education and answers questions posed by policymakers about the impact of state spending on tuition.

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 do the changes in FTE affect the state support per FTE?
4. How does the change in the cost per degree over time compare with the CPI and state support?

BACKGROUND

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 \$1.64 billion for the operational costs of higher education institutions, including the Utah Education and Telehealth Network and \$175.5 million for capital developments and improvements on higher education campuses.

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 of the 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 non-appropriated 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. Figure 2 depicts the portion of the total revenue that is appropriated and non-appropriated.

**Figure 2**

For FY 2014-15, total USHE appropriated revenue and expenditures were \$1.5 billion; total USHE revenue and expenditures from all sources were over \$5.5 billion, as shown in Table 1. The largest single non-appropriated revenue and expenditure is the University of Utah Hospital, which accounts for \$1.8 billion of non-appropriated revenue. Other auxiliary services, such as housing, food services, bookstore, and others also comprise a large non-appropriated revenue source at over \$800 million.

Higher Education Appropriated and Total Revenue and Expenses		
FY 2014-15		
	<u>Approp.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues and Other Additions:		
State Appropriations	776,227,700	823,794,080
Capital Appropriations	0	72,085,558
Tuition and Fees	700,642,194	784,623,735
Federal Appropriations and Grants	5,132,187	214,762,002
Local Appropriations	0	554,272
Land Grant	1,533,350	
Auxiliary Services		
Auxiliary Enterprises	0	845,098,448
Hospitals	0	1,816,284,000
Educational Activities	48,343	36,540,099
Grants and Contracts	0	626,301,022
Gifts/Contributions/Investment Income	0	195,300,910
Independent Operations	0	133,057,000
Other Revenues	12,444,803	185,318,369
Total Revenues and Other Additions	1,496,028,577	5,733,719,495
Expenses and Other Deductions		
Operating Expenses		
Instruction	701,935,311	938,376,459
Research	69,840,613	433,689,359
Public Service	47,638,324	783,302,465
Academic Support	138,103,456	219,247,363
Student Services	98,304,958	151,899,832
Institutional Support	198,349,045	353,931,111
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	170,251,224	204,053,311
Scholarships and Fellowships Expenses	6,877,593	137,825,864
Transfers (Net)	59,274,099	0
Auxiliary Enterprises	0	116,023,984
Hospital Services	0	1,336,624,000
Independent Operations	0	423,381,000
Depreciation	0	287,322,689
Interest	0	10,033,112
Other Expenses and Deductions	0	116,893,190
Total Expenditures and Deductions	1,490,574,623	5,512,603,739
Revenue and Additions Above/ (Below) Expenses and Deductions	5,453,954	221,115,756

Table 1

The Western Interstate Commission of Higher Education (WICHE), an organization created by the Western Regional Education Compact to facilitate resource sharing among the higher education systems in the West, describes the higher education funding model another way. In a 2014 paper titled “States in the Driver’s Seat: Leveraging State Aid to Align Policies and Promote Access, Success, and Affordability,” WICHE attempts to look at the right balance among those that pay for higher education. It identified five partners that share the responsibility of paying for attendance (Figure 3). 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.”

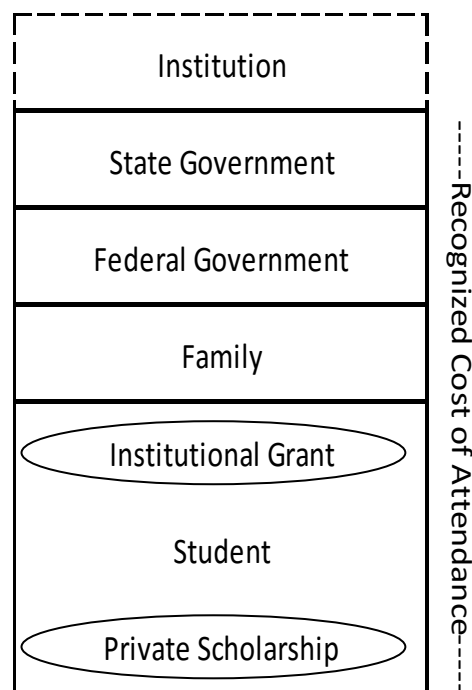


Figure 3

This paper focuses on the “state government,” “family,” and “student” portions of the WICHE model, and only the “family” and “student” portions appropriated as tuition. Other costs, such as student housing, books and materials, and living expenses are not included here.

1. STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Appropriations for all Education and General, Educationally Disadvantaged, and the Utah Education and Telehealth Network line items from all sources including tuition have increased from \$593.1 million in FY 1999 to \$1,477.5 million in FY 2016, a total increase of 149 percent (Figure 4). Tax funds supporting those line items increased from \$428.0 million to \$779.4 million (an increase of 82 percent) over the same period (Figure 5). Figure 6 shows the funding distribution (state tax funds and tuition) that supports the Education and General, Educationally Disadvantaged, and the Utah Education and Telehealth Network line items.

Total appropriations for all higher education line items and the Utah Education and Telehealth Network have increased from \$676.3 million in FY 1999 to \$1,644.0 million in FY 2016, a total increase of 143 percent (Figure 7). Tax funds supporting all higher education line items and the Utah Education and Telehealth Network have increased from \$500.4 million to \$907.6 million (an increase of 81 percent) over the same time (Figure 8). Figure 9 shows the funding distribution (state tax funds and tuition) that supports the total Higher Education budget, including the Utah Education and Telehealth Network line items.

Total appropriations for all higher education line items, the Utah Education and Telehealth Network, and capital (development and improvements) have increased from \$753.9 million in FY 1999 to \$1,819.5 million in FY 2016, a total increase of 141 percent (Figure 10). Tax funds supporting these same line items have increased from \$578.1 million to \$1,083.2 million (an increase of 87 percent) over the same period (Figure 11). Figure 12 shows the funding distribution (state tax funds and tuition) that supports the total Higher Education budget, the Utah Education and Telehealth Network budget, and capital development and improvements. Because capital is funded entirely from state tax funds, the tuition line in Figure 12 is the same as in Figure 9.

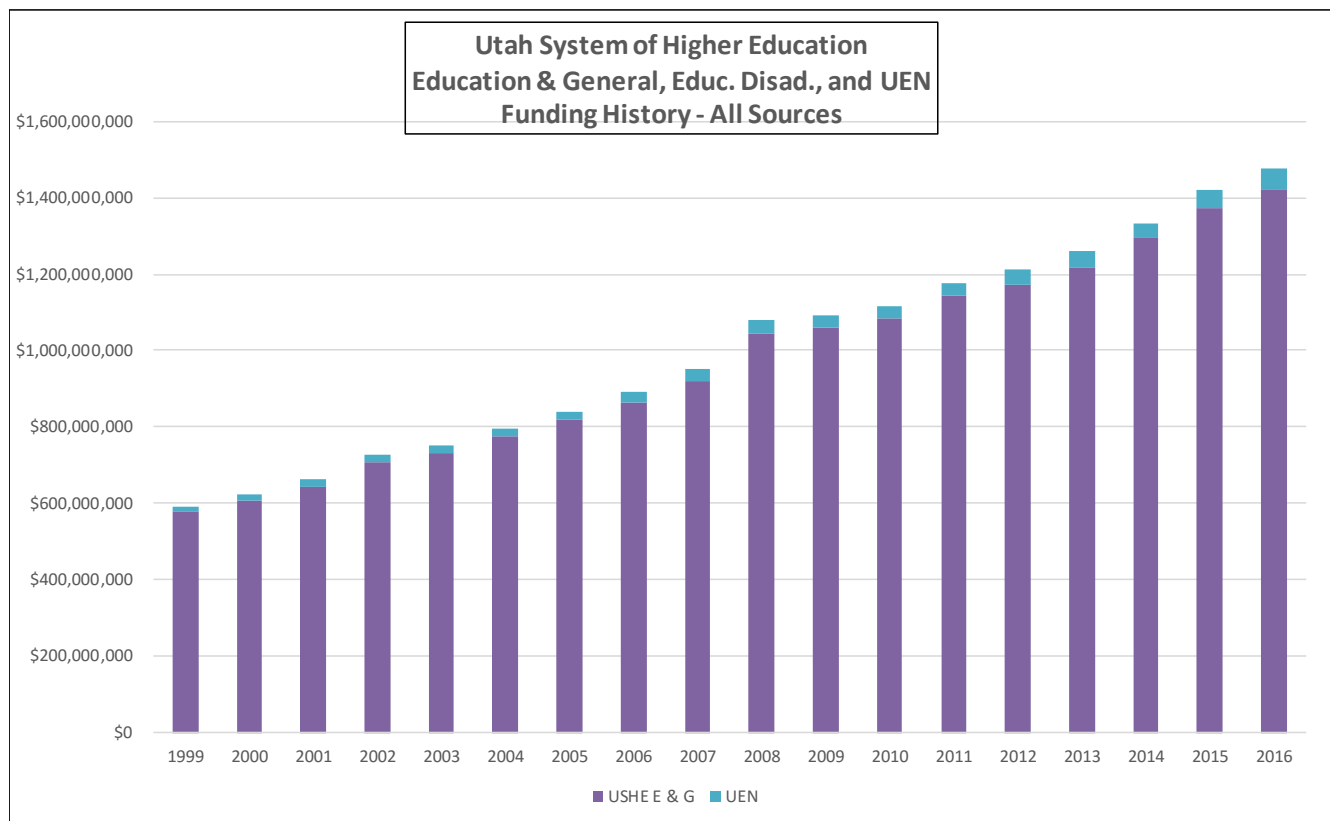


Figure 4

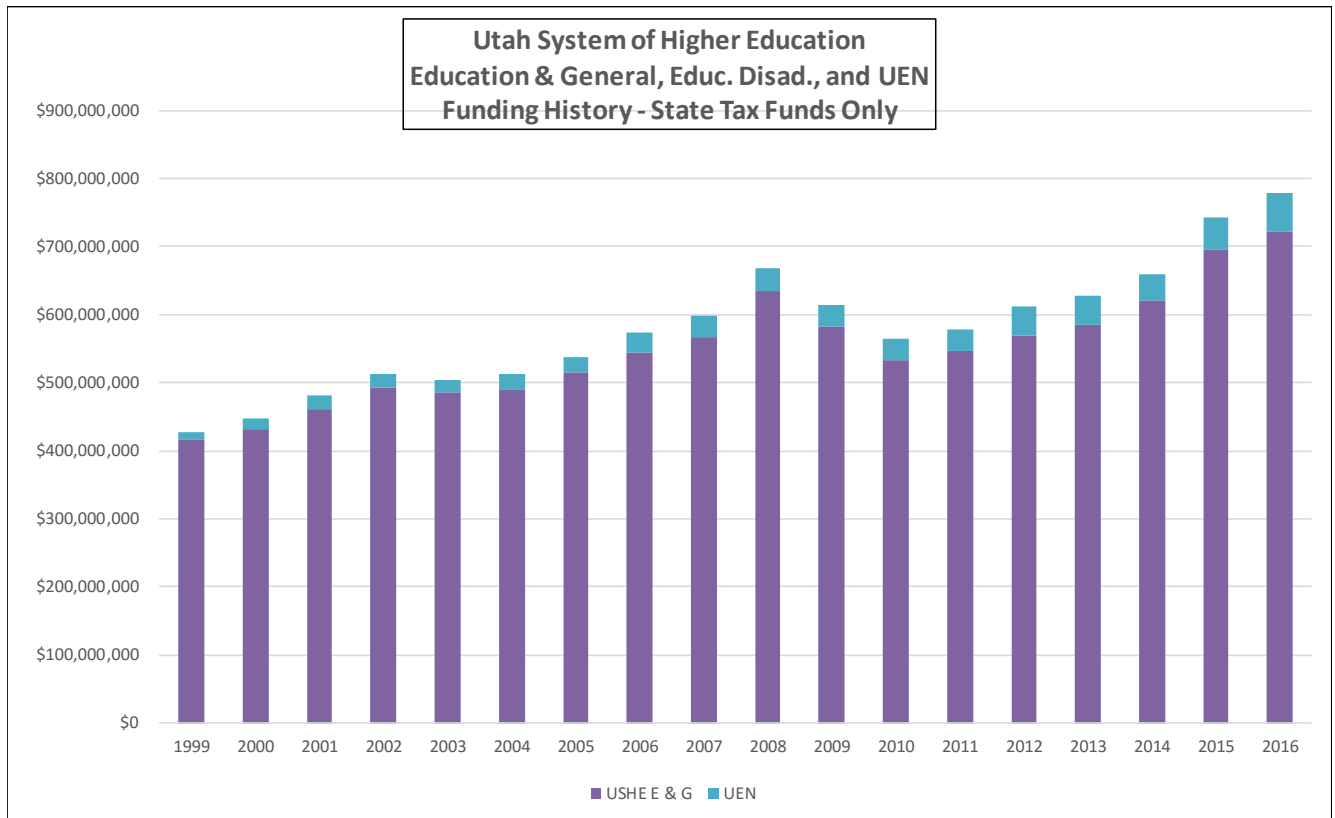


Figure 5

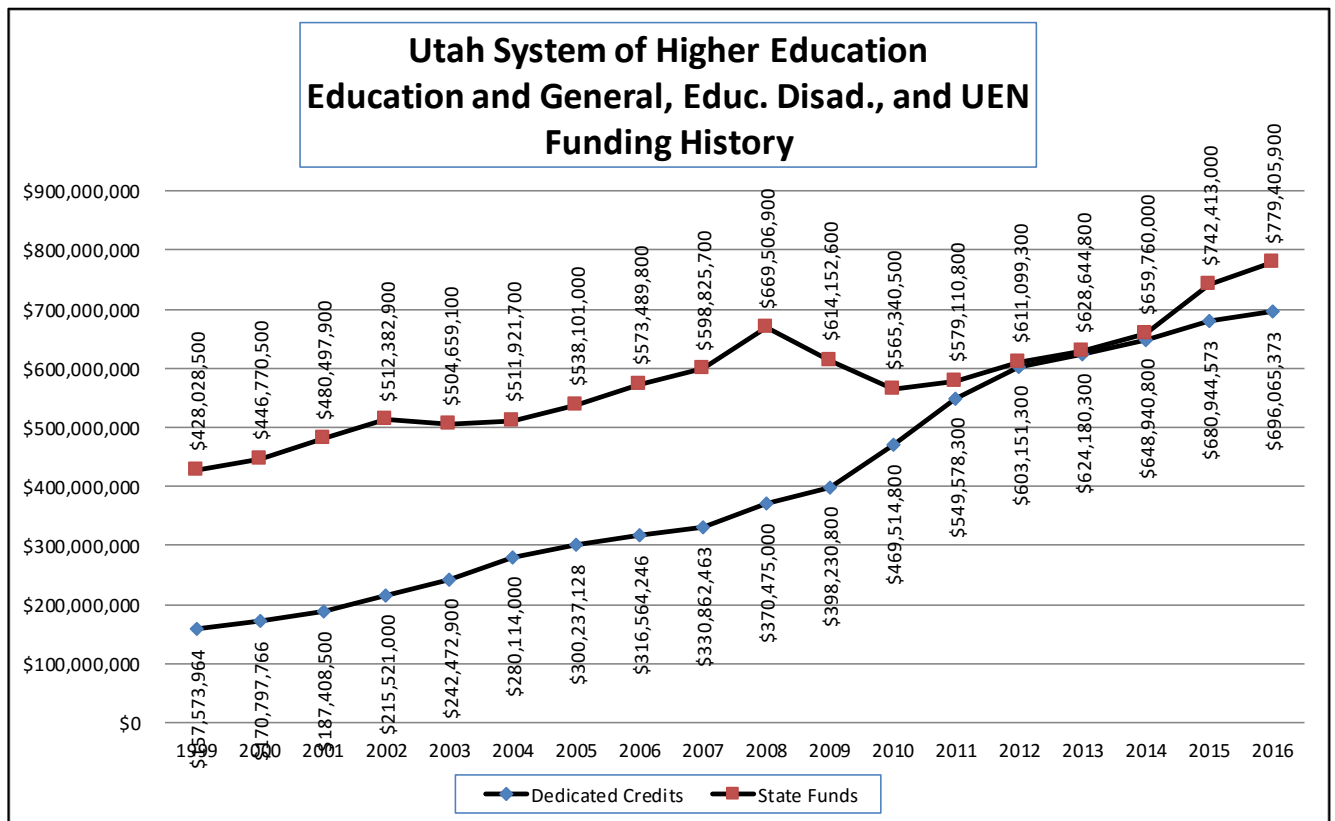


Figure 6

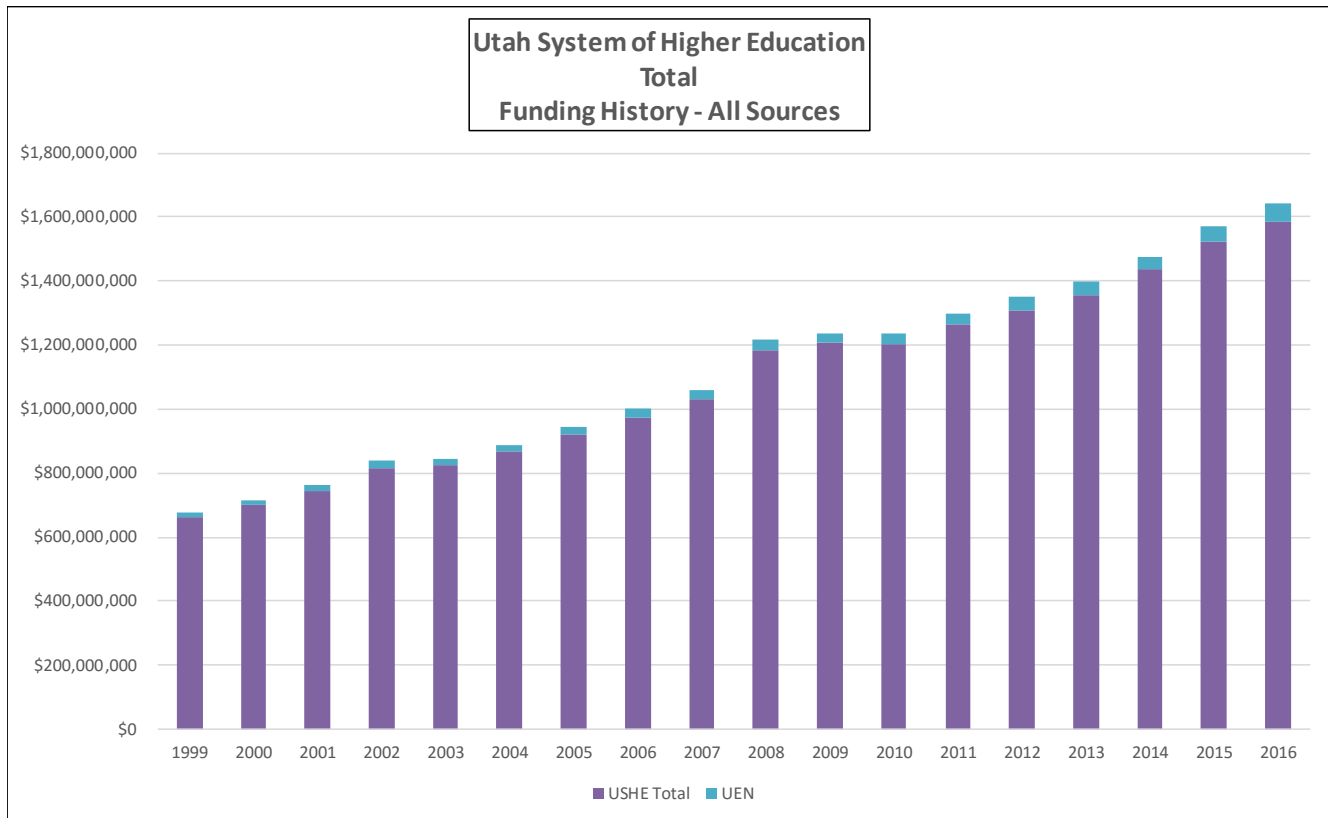


Figure 7

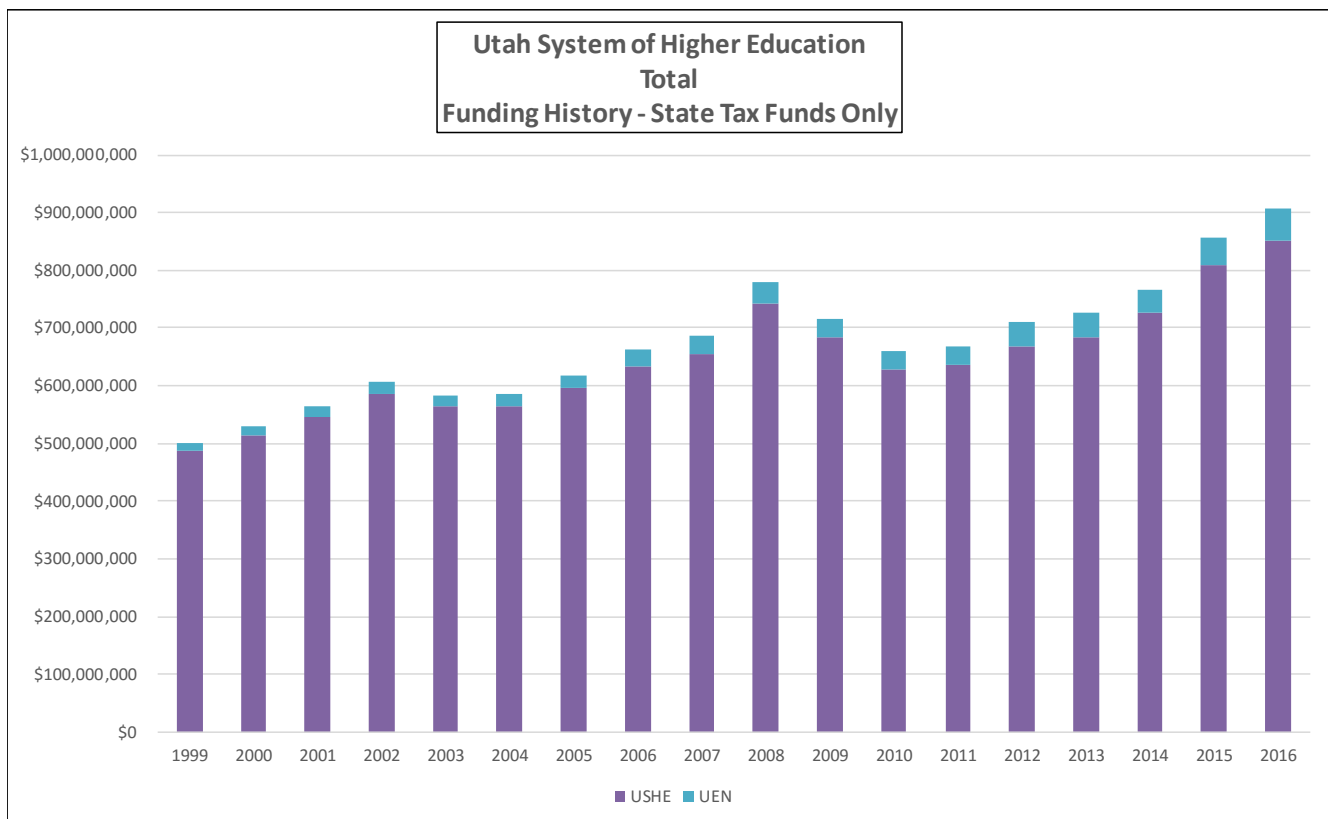


Figure 8

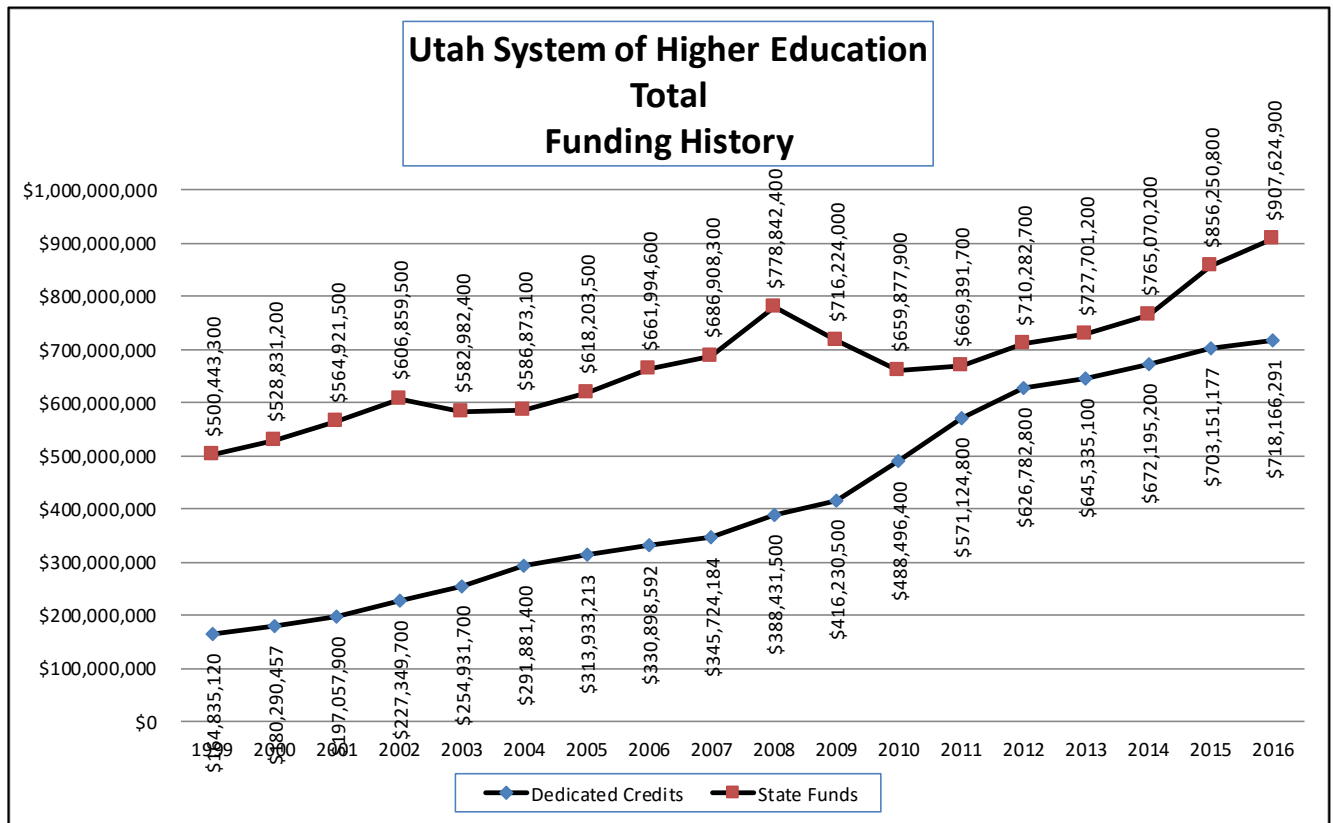


Figure 9

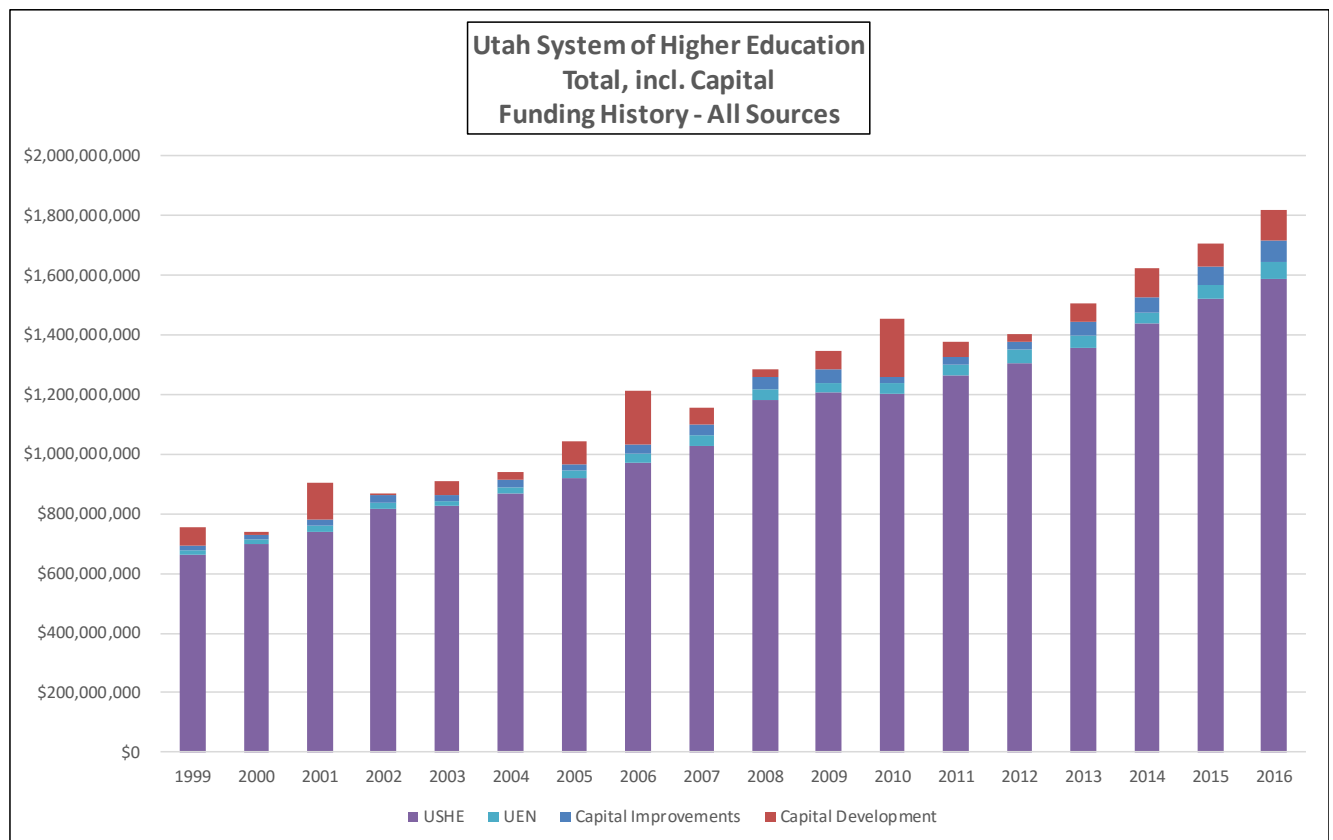


Figure 10

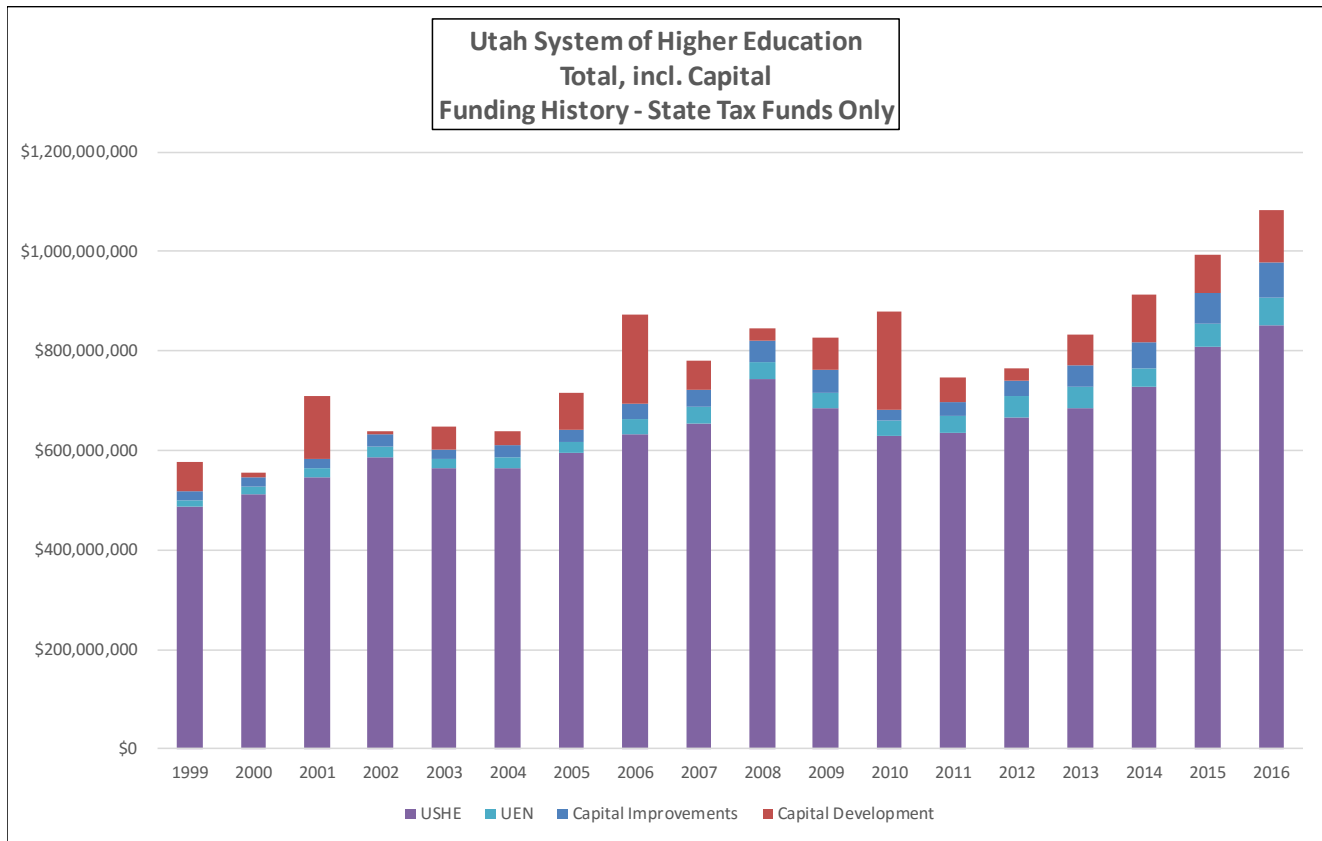


Figure 11

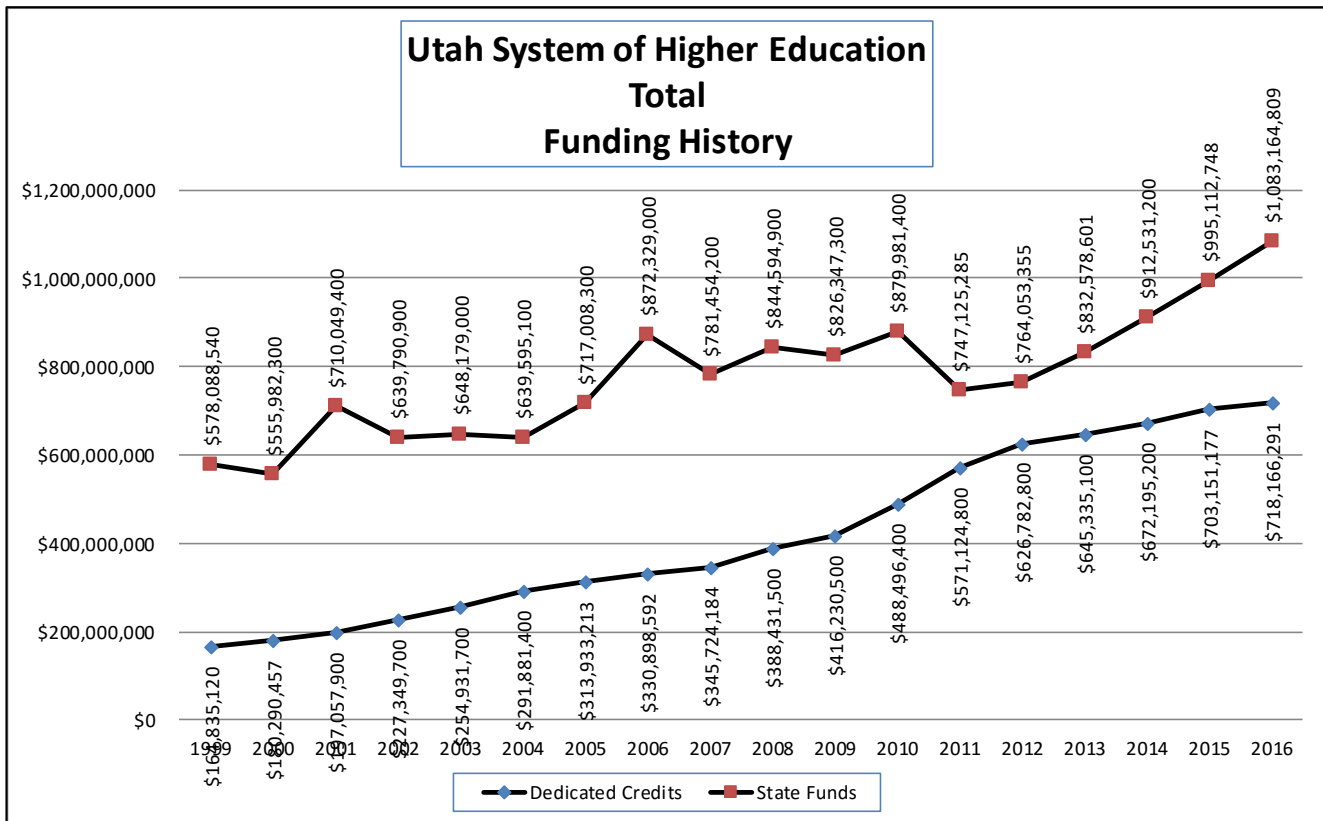


Figure 12

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). Over the period from 1999 through 2016, tax funds and tuition covered an average of 97.5 percent of total appropriated costs. Figure 5 above shows that while state tax funding increased from \$428.0 million in FY 1999 to \$779.4 million in FY 2016, an overall increase of 82 percent, tuition collections from all Education and General line items increased from \$157.6 million to \$696.1 million, an increase of 342 percent. Due to both actual tuition rate increases and higher enrollments, tuition revenue has increased every year. As tuition revenue has risen 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 expenditures have increased from 25 percent to 45 percent.

3. STATE TAX FUNDS AND TUITION APPROPRIATIONS PER FTE STUDENT

As mentioned above, 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 individuals may choose to leave (or defer) 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, which also 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 or enrollment change affects the expenditures per FTE at the institutions that experience those changes.

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 1999 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 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 an average split in FY 2016 of state funding of 52 percent and tuition of 47 percent. Detailed information for each institution and the USHE can be found in Appendix 1.

The following two figures (Figures 13 and 14) show the overall average 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.

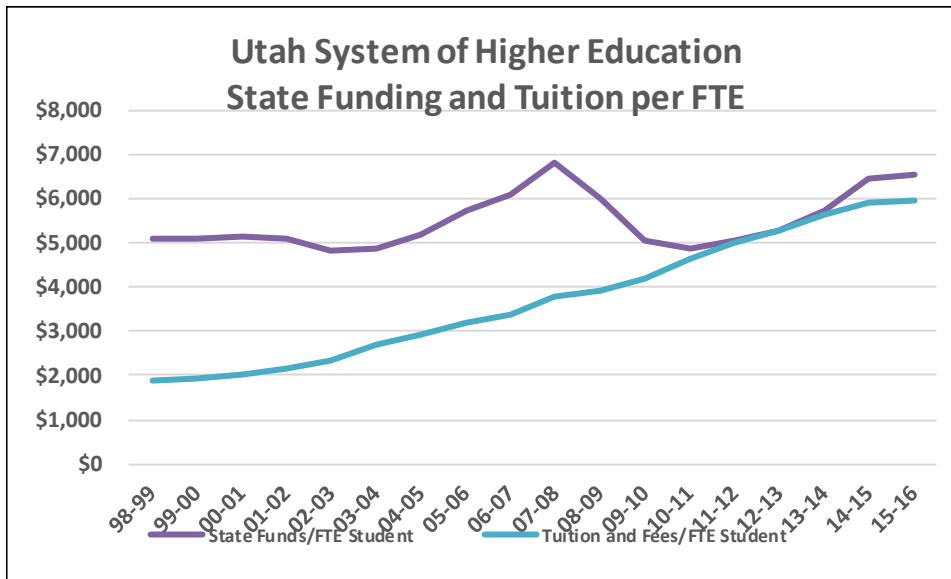


Figure 13

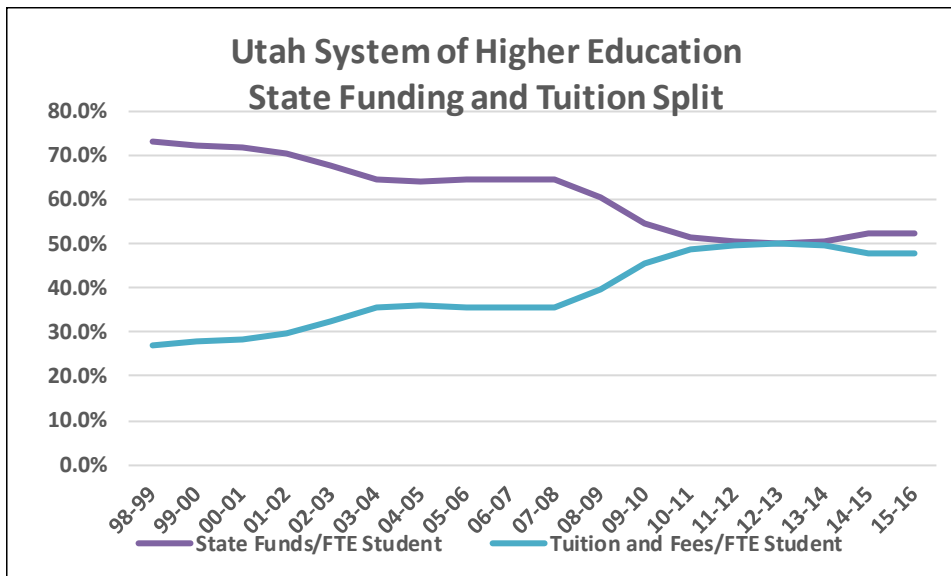


Figure 14

Looking at the Utah System of Higher Education as a whole, state funding for Education and General line items in FY 1998-99 in the amount of \$413.8 million covered approximately 72 percent of the costs for the 83,348 FTE students, resulting in a state funds per FTE figure of \$4,965. Tuition collected from those students amounted to \$157.6 million and covered 28 percent of the costs. The average tuition per FTE was \$1,891, so the average combined funding per FTE student was \$6,856.

Beginning in FY 2013, the USHE experienced minor decreases in enrollments, and state funding began to rebound. The average state funding per FTE student in FY 2015 was \$6,064 and the tuition per FTE student was \$5,941, resulting in total funding of \$12,005 per FTE student. FY 2016 data indicate that state

funding of \$710.4 million covers 50.5 percent of the costs for the 117,161 FTE students. The tuition collections amount to \$696.1 million, covering about 49.5 percent of costs.

The funding and rates 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.

Utah is not alone in increasing tuition. All states face higher costs for higher education, and have also looked to tuition as another source of revenue. Even with these increases in tuition in Utah, the state remains near the lower end of rankings on tuition costs per FTE student. As shown in Figure 15, average tuition at Utah’s two-year institutions, while higher than the national average is lower than 32 other states. Average in-state tuition at Utah’s four-year institutions is lower than all but three other states (Figure 16).

FIGURE 6 Average 2016-17 In-District Tuition and Fees at Public Two-Year Institutions by State and Five-Year Percentage Change in Inflation-Adjusted Tuition and Fees

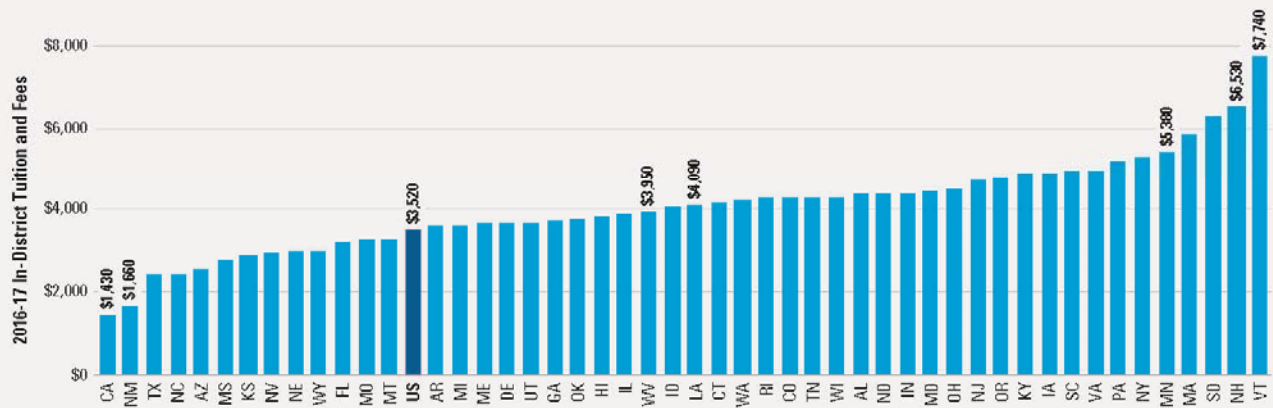


Figure 15

FIGURE 7 Average 2016-17 In-State and Out-of-State Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions by State and Five-Year Percentage Change in Inflation-Adjusted In-State Tuition and Fees

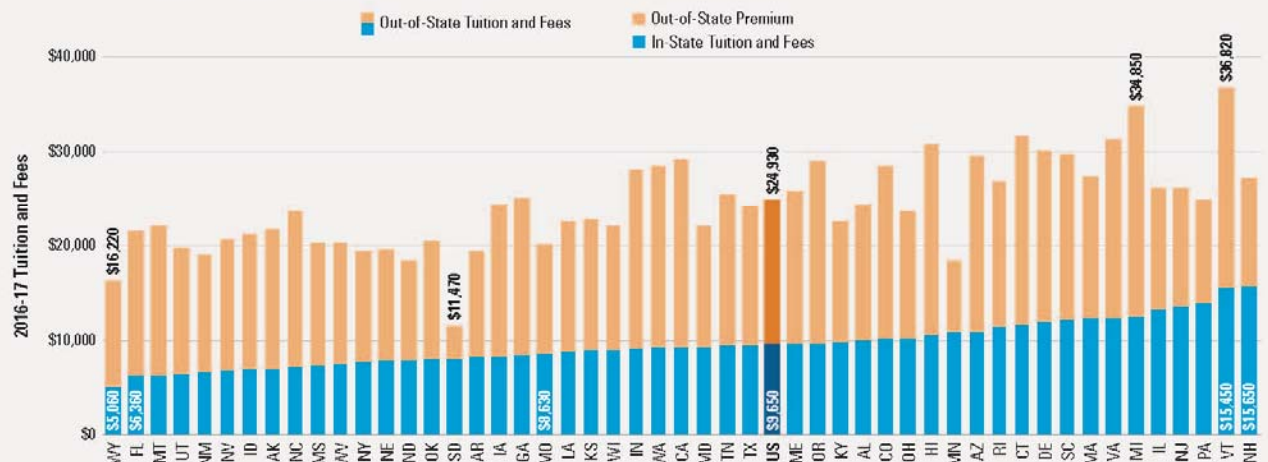


Figure 16

(Source: “Trends in College Pricing,” pages 16, 17, College Board, 2016)

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.

The 31 general categories of study include the following:

Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, and Related Science	Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences	Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting, and Related Protective Services
Natural Resources and Conservation	Legal Profession and Studies	Public Administration and Social Service Professions
Architecture and Related Services	English Language and Literature/Letters	Social Sciences
Communications, Journalism, and Related Programs	Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities	Construction Trades
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	Biological and Biomedical Sciences	Mechanical and Repair Technologies/Technicians
Personal and Culinary Services	Mathematics and Statistics	Precision Production
Education	Parks, Recreation, Leisure, and Fitness Studies	Transportation and Materials Moving
Engineering	Philosophy and Religious Studies	Visual and Performing Arts
Engineering Technologies and Engineering-Related Fields	Physical Sciences	Health Professions and Related Programs
Foreign Language, Literatures, and Linguistics	Science Technologies/Technicians	Business Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services
	Psychology	

(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

	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%	80.4%	USU	-10.9%	7.1%	38.5%	49.6%
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%			

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 17, Table 2). 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.

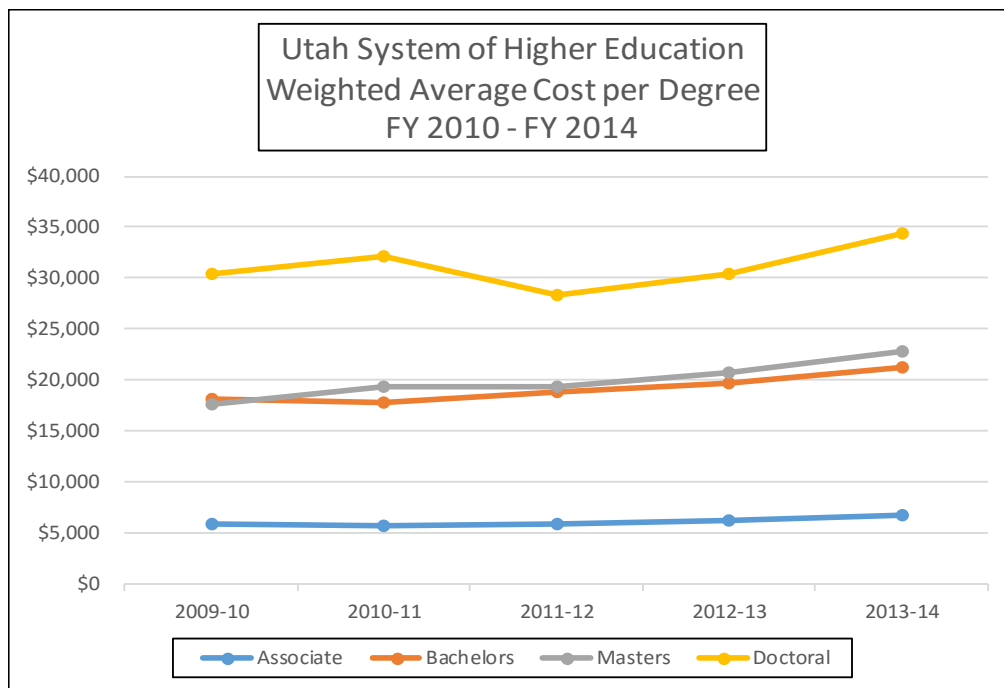


Figure 17

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

Table 2

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

The average cost per degree has outpaced both the Consumer Price Index and the Higher Education Price Index in this snapshot. Comparing all Education and General, Educationally Disadvantaged, and Utah Education and Telehealth Network line items, state tax funding per FTE student, has increased 27.8 percent from FY 1999 through FY 2016, as shown in Figure 18 (yellow line). Tuition funding per FTE student has increased 214.2 percent (dark green line), for a combined total increase of 76.0 percent. Over that same time-period, inflation (CPI) has increased 44.3 percent (lighter blue line). The real inflation-adjusted decrease for state tax funds is 16.5 percent and for tuition, it is an increase of 170.0 percent. Considering all higher education expenditures, including capital expenditures, the real inflation-adjusted decrease for state tax funds is 11.5 percent. Since capital expenditures are all from state tax funds, the inflation-adjusted tuition increase of 170 percent does not change.

Higher education inflation, as measured by HEPI shows an increase of 68.7 percent for this same period (lighter green line). Using HEPI as the deflator, real appropriations from state tax funds for Education and General, Educationally Disadvantaged, and Utah Education and Telehealth Network, show a decrease of 40.9 percent, while the tuition increased by 145.6 percent. Including capital expenditures, the real inflation-adjusted decrease for state tax funds is 35.8 percent. Since capital expenditures are all from state tax funds, the inflation-adjusted tuition increase of 145.6 percent does not change.

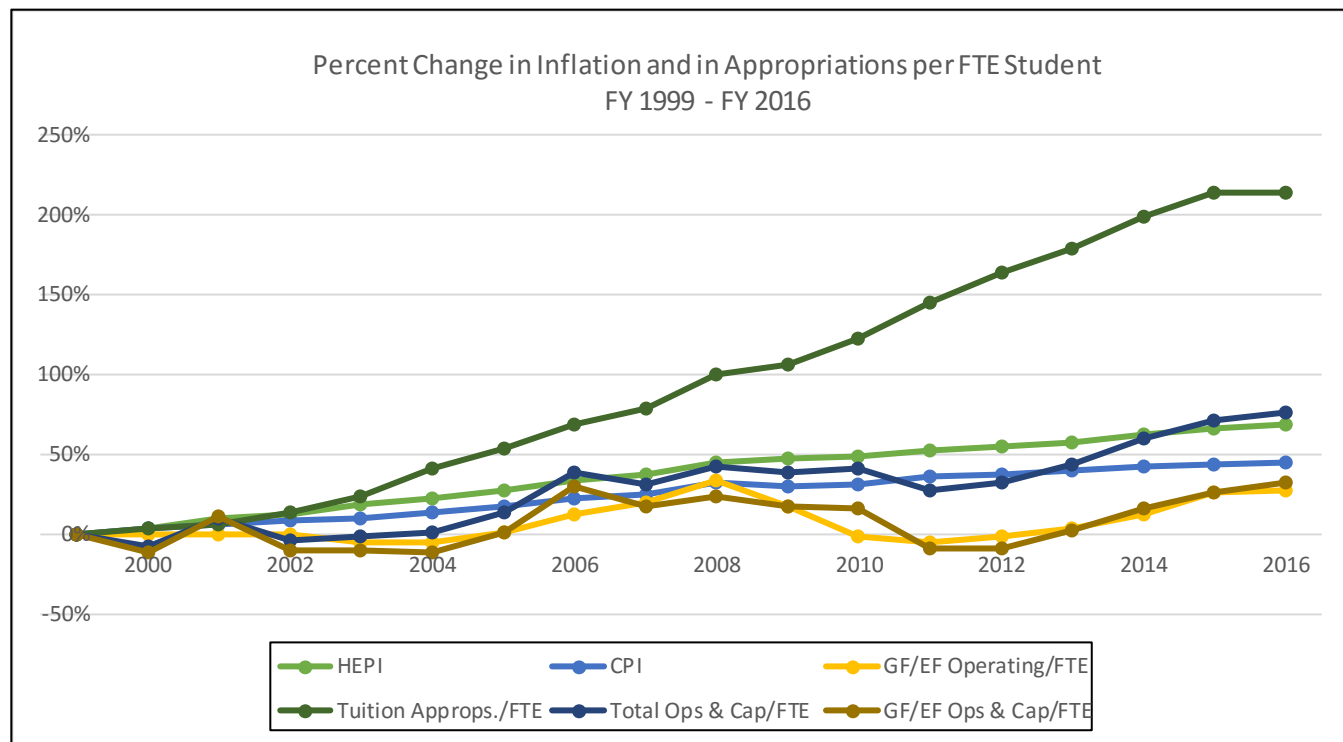


Figure 18

CONCLUSION

State funding for higher education in Utah has increased in the 17 years from FY 1999 to FY 2016. Total appropriations – including tuition – have more than kept-up with higher education inflation as measured by the Higher Education Price Index. HEPI has grown much faster than general inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index 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. However, since FY 2011, legislators have accelerated funding per FTE student. In FY 2016, 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, tuition appropriations have more than tripled in the last seventeen years. 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.

Appendix 1

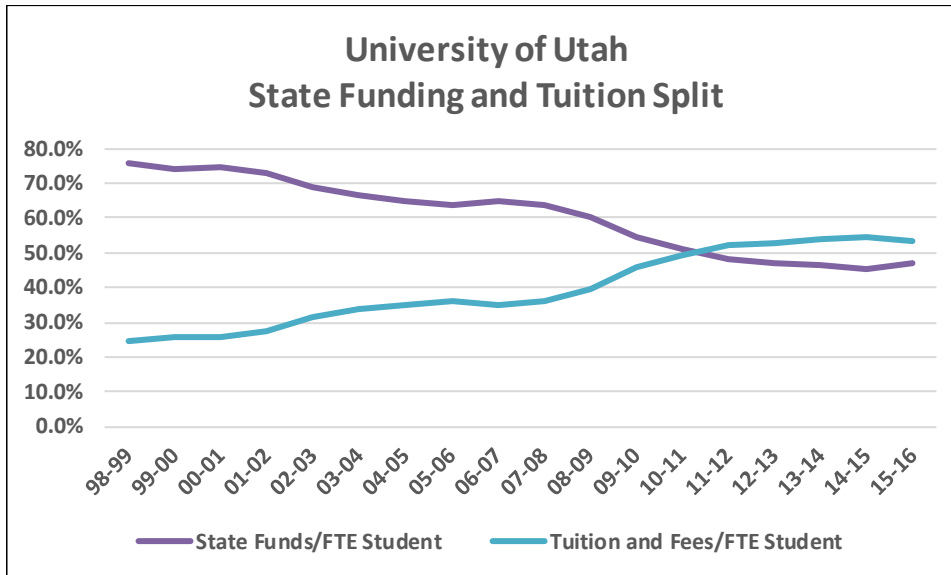
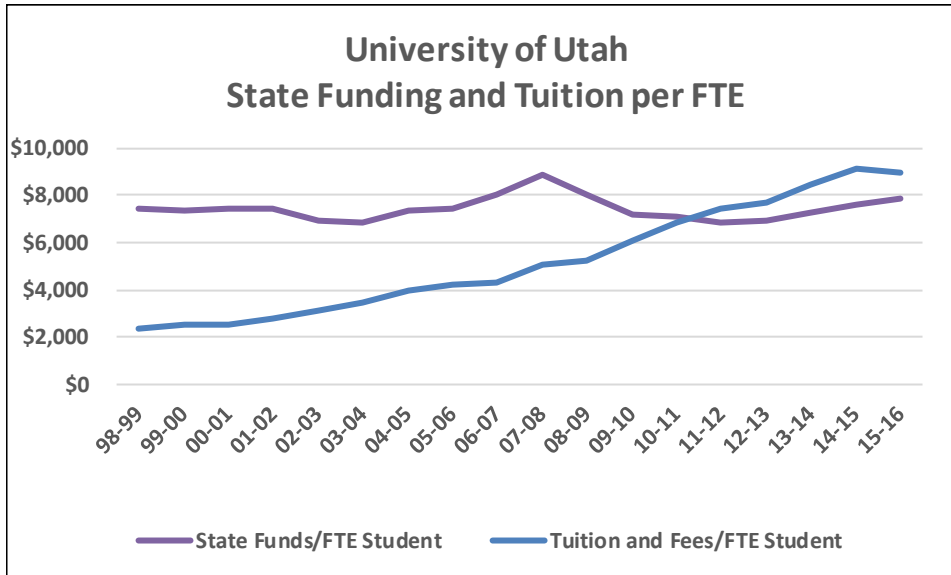
Utah System of Higher Education – Education and General
State and Tuition Funding: FY 1999 – FY 2016

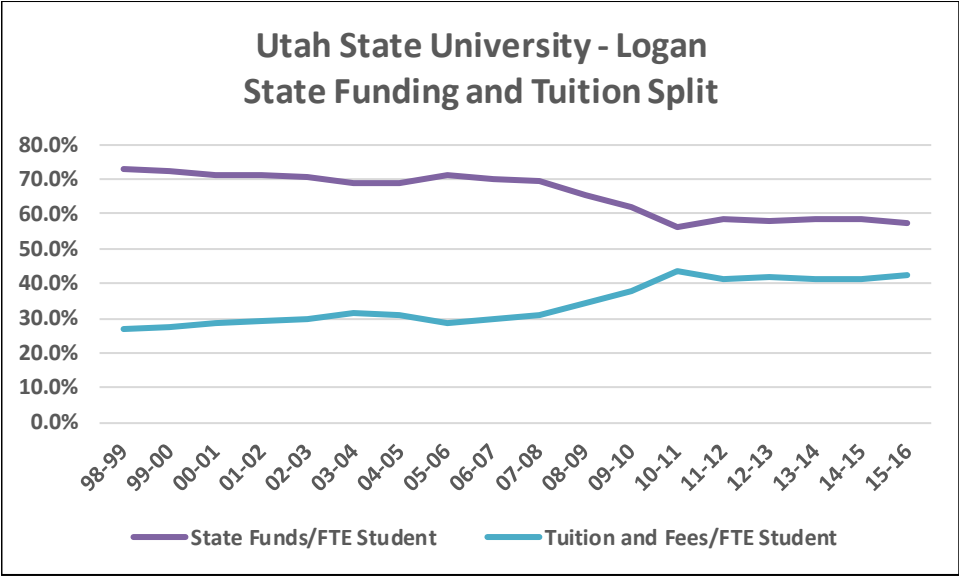
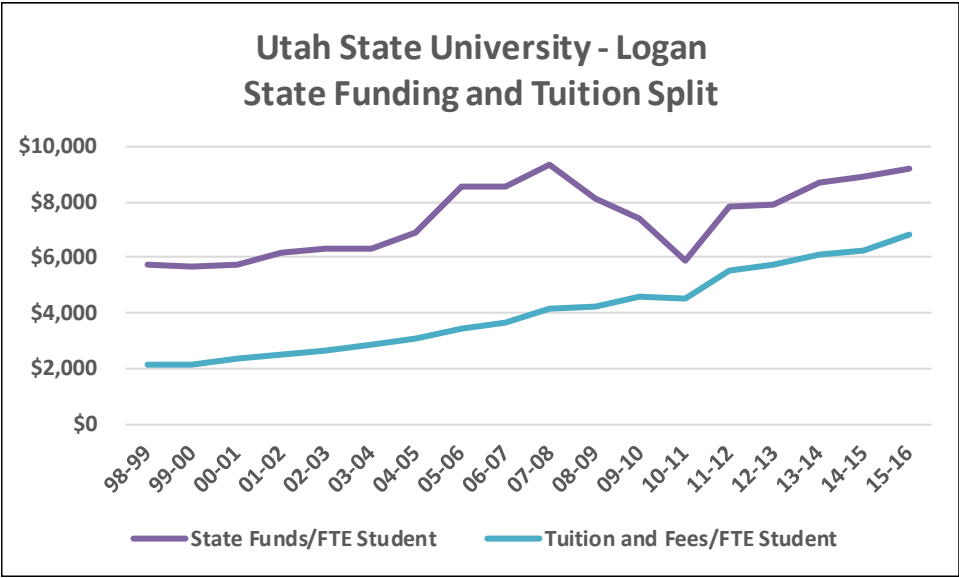
	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
University of Utah									
State Funds	\$151,655,200	\$157,051,300	\$167,396,800	\$177,000,500	\$175,276,800	\$174,908,500	\$186,491,200	\$191,609,400	\$200,538,600
Tuition and Fees	\$48,889,410	\$54,182,057	\$57,483,500	\$66,062,800	\$79,332,400	\$88,691,300	\$100,498,823	\$108,855,400	\$108,181,732
FTE Student Enrollment	20,473	21,438	22,432	23,818	25,230	25,399	25,396	25,765	24,873
State Funds/FTE Student	\$7,408	\$7,326	\$7,462	\$7,431	\$6,947	\$6,886	\$7,343	\$7,437	\$8,062
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$2,388	\$2,527	\$2,563	\$2,774	\$3,144	\$3,492	\$3,957	\$4,225	\$4,349
Total Expenditures /FTE Stud	\$9,796	\$9,853	\$10,025	\$10,205	\$10,092	\$10,378	\$11,300	\$11,662	\$12,412
State Funds/FTE Student	75.6%	74.3%	74.4%	72.8%	68.8%	66.4%	65.0%	63.8%	65.0%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	24.4%	25.7%	25.6%	27.2%	31.2%	33.6%	35.0%	36.2%	35.0%
Utah State University - Logan									
State Funds	\$83,228,300	\$85,478,700	\$90,627,800	\$94,576,200	\$94,520,600	\$95,262,500	\$99,549,300	\$107,888,000	\$107,470,400
Tuition and Fees	\$30,903,046	\$32,282,998	\$36,396,600	\$38,396,800	\$39,539,500	\$43,347,500	\$44,547,439	\$43,430,937	\$45,756,100
FTE Student Enrollment	14,461	15,067	15,724	15,273	15,010	15,022	14,477	12,599	12,618
State Funds/FTE Student	\$5,755	\$5,673	\$5,764	\$6,192	\$6,297	\$6,342	\$6,876	\$8,563	\$8,517
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$2,137	\$2,143	\$2,315	\$2,514	\$2,634	\$2,886	\$3,077	\$3,447	\$3,626
Total Expenditures /FTE Stud	\$7,892	\$7,816	\$8,078	\$8,706	\$8,931	\$9,227	\$9,953	\$12,010	\$12,143
State Funds/FTE Student	72.9%	72.6%	71.3%	71.1%	70.5%	68.7%	69.1%	71.3%	70.1%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	27.1%	27.4%	28.7%	28.9%	29.5%	31.3%	30.9%	28.7%	29.9%
Utah State University - Regional Campuses									
State Funds	\$2,804,500	\$2,867,100	\$3,076,900	\$4,337,200	\$4,788,300	\$4,813,300	\$5,083,400	\$6,491,100	\$7,855,100
Tuition and Fees	\$1,334,644	\$1,146,780	\$1,745,600	\$4,939,100	\$6,091,200	\$7,541,000	\$7,883,356	\$12,237,793	\$13,668,789
FTE Student Enrollment	672	689	897	2,390	2,572	2,808	3,160	4,198	3,996
State Funds/FTE Student	\$4,173	\$4,161	\$3,430	\$1,815	\$1,862	\$1,714	\$1,609	\$1,546	\$1,966
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$1,986	\$1,664	\$1,946	\$2,067	\$2,368	\$2,686	\$2,495	\$2,915	\$3,421
Total Expenditures /FTE Stud	\$6,159	\$5,826	\$5,376	\$3,881	\$4,230	\$4,400	\$4,103	\$4,461	\$5,386
State Funds/FTE Student	67.8%	71.4%	63.8%	46.8%	44.0%	39.0%	39.2%	34.7%	36.5%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	32.2%	28.6%	36.2%	53.2%	56.0%	61.0%	60.8%	65.3%	63.5%
Weber State University									
State Funds	\$48,605,300	\$50,109,400	\$53,445,000	\$56,231,500	\$54,636,000	\$54,785,900	\$56,785,700	\$59,996,600	\$62,561,500
Tuition and Fees	\$19,508,967	\$21,675,764	\$23,480,200	\$26,649,800	\$31,758,400	\$34,216,900	\$35,905,319	\$37,675,790	\$40,551,619
FTE Student Enrollment	10,797	11,458	12,096	12,833	13,965	13,788	13,339	12,866	12,578
State Funds/FTE Student	\$4,502	\$4,373	\$4,419	\$4,382	\$3,912	\$3,973	\$4,257	\$4,663	\$4,974
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$1,807	\$1,892	\$1,941	\$2,077	\$2,274	\$2,482	\$2,692	\$2,928	\$3,224
Total Expenditures /FTE Stud	\$6,309	\$6,265	\$6,360	\$6,458	\$6,186	\$6,455	\$6,949	\$7,591	\$8,198
State Funds/FTE Student	71.4%	69.8%	69.5%	67.8%	63.2%	61.6%	61.3%	61.4%	60.7%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	28.6%	30.2%	30.5%	32.2%	36.8%	38.4%	38.7%	38.6%	39.3%
Southern Utah University									
State Funds	\$21,572,200	\$22,618,400	\$24,482,700	\$26,439,500	\$25,740,100	\$25,725,100	\$26,716,100	\$28,008,900	\$29,845,700
Tuition and Fees	\$9,789,771	\$9,023,327	\$9,099,600	\$9,723,400	\$10,960,400	\$11,975,800	\$14,126,575	\$16,334,947	\$18,732,678
FTE Student Enrollment	5,180	5,281	5,415	5,518	5,219	5,135	5,322	5,289	5,507
State Funds/FTE Student	\$4,165	\$4,283	\$4,522	\$4,791	\$4,932	\$5,010	\$5,020	\$5,295	\$5,420
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$1,890	\$1,709	\$1,681	\$1,762	\$2,100	\$2,332	\$2,654	\$3,088	\$3,402
Total Expenditures /FTE Stud	\$6,054	\$5,992	\$6,202	\$6,553	\$7,032	\$7,342	\$7,674	\$8,383	\$8,822
State Funds/FTE Student	68.8%	71.5%	72.9%	73.1%	70.1%	68.2%	65.4%	63.2%	61.4%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	31.2%	28.5%	27.1%	26.9%	29.9%	31.8%	34.6%	36.8%	38.6%
Snow College									
State Funds	\$10,734,800	\$11,033,900	\$11,495,400	\$11,969,100	\$11,996,800	\$15,800,200	\$16,094,000	\$16,718,400	\$17,961,500
Tuition and Fees	\$3,091,004	\$3,106,756	\$3,835,900	\$4,317,000	\$3,302,100	\$4,856,900	\$4,927,575	\$6,103,469	\$4,777,042
FTE Student Enrollment	2,504	2,354	2,929	2,911	2,694	2,808	2,856	2,840	2,840
State Funds/FTE Student	\$4,287	\$4,687	\$3,925	\$4,111	\$4,453	\$5,628	\$5,635	\$5,836	\$6,324
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$1,234	\$1,320	\$1,310	\$1,483	\$1,226	\$1,730	\$1,725	\$2,131	\$1,682
Total Expenditures /FTE Stud	\$5,521	\$6,007	\$5,234	\$5,594	\$5,679	\$7,357	\$7,360	\$7,966	\$8,006
State Funds/FTE Student	77.6%	78.0%	75.0%	73.5%	78.4%	76.5%	76.6%	73.3%	79.0%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	22.4%	22.0%	25.0%	26.5%	21.6%	23.5%	23.4%	26.7%	21.0%
Dixie State University									
State Funds	\$13,129,700	\$13,987,200	\$15,465,200	\$16,405,000	\$16,004,400	\$16,145,700	\$16,825,400	\$17,764,600	\$18,436,100
Tuition and Fees	\$3,927,849	\$4,730,821	\$4,990,400	\$6,083,500	\$6,187,300	\$6,720,400	\$7,261,706	\$7,655,330	\$8,573,442
FTE Student Enrollment	3,547	3,668	3,889	4,106	4,251	4,411	4,367	4,078	3,860
State Funds/FTE Student	\$3,702	\$3,813	\$3,976	\$3,996	\$3,765	\$3,660	\$3,853	\$4,356	\$4,776
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$1,107	\$1,290	\$1,283	\$1,482	\$1,456	\$1,523	\$1,663	\$1,877	\$2,221
Total Expenditures /FTE Stud	\$4,809	\$5,103	\$5,259	\$5,478	\$5,220	\$5,184	\$5,516	\$6,233	\$6,997
State Funds/FTE Student	77.0%	74.7%	75.6%	72.9%	72.1%	70.6%	69.9%	69.9%	68.3%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	23.0%	25.3%	24.4%	27.1%	27.9%	29.4%	30.1%	30.1%	31.7%
College of Eastern Utah (incl. SJC)									
State Funds	\$10,286,100	\$10,441,100	\$11,084,200	\$11,468,200	\$11,569,600	\$11,901,700	\$12,251,200	\$13,073,000	\$13,793,300
Tuition and Fees	\$2,090,166	\$2,276,817	\$2,388,900	\$2,755,400	\$2,520,500	\$2,772,500	\$2,887,379	\$2,691,311	\$2,500,934
FTE Student Enrollment	1,954	2,010	2,009	2,140	2,058	1,926	1,889	1,674	1,479
State Funds/FTE Student	\$5,264	\$5,195	\$5,517	\$5,359	\$5,621	\$6,179	\$6,487	\$7,808	\$9,324
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$1,070	\$1,133	\$1,189	\$1,288	\$1,225	\$1,439	\$1,529	\$1,607	\$1,691
Total Expenditures /FTE Stud	\$6,334	\$6,327	\$6,706	\$6,647	\$6,845	\$7,618	\$8,016	\$9,415	\$11,015
State Funds/FTE Student	83.1%	82.1%	82.3%	80.6%	82.1%	81.1%	80.9%	82.9%	84.7%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	16.9%	17.9%	17.7%	19.4%	17.9%	18.9%	19.1%	17.1%	15.3%
Utah Valley University									
State Funds	\$29,782,500	\$32,941,800	\$36,419,100	\$41,090,500	\$39,783,500	\$40,217,200	\$42,414,300	\$47,831,800	\$50,051,300
Tuition and Fees	\$19,749,871	\$22,138,399	\$25,913,600	\$31,073,200	\$33,666,100	\$44,868,200	\$46,682,893	\$45,835,032	\$51,205,619
FTE Student Enrollment	11,540	12,559	13,904	15,750	16,890	16,679	16,113	14,496	14,509
State Funds/FTE Student	\$2,581	\$2,623	\$2,619	\$2,609	\$2,355	\$2,411	\$2,632	\$3,300	\$3,450
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$1,711	\$1,763	\$1,864	\$1,973	\$1,993	\$2,690	\$2,897	\$3,162	\$3,529
Total Expenditures /FTE Stud	\$4,292	\$4,386	\$4,483	\$4,582	\$4,349	\$5,101	\$5,530	\$6,462	\$6,979
State Funds/FTE Student	60.1%	59.8%	58.4%	56.9%	54.2%	47.3%	47.6%	51.1%	49.4%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	39.9%	40.2%	41.6%	43.1%	45.8%	52.7%	52.4%	48.9%	50.6%
Salt Lake Community College									
State Funds	\$42,032,600	\$43,204,100	\$46,209,000	\$50,304,700	\$49,451,100	\$49,180,400	\$50,915,900	\$53,591,400	\$56,769,500
Tuition and Fees	\$18,289,236	\$20,234,047	\$22,074,200	\$25,520,000	\$29,115,000	\$35,123,500	\$35,516,063	\$35,744,237	\$36,914,508
FTE Student Enrollment	12,220	13,131	14,004	15,350	16,223	16,571	16,519	15,801	15,496
State Funds/FTE Student	\$3,440	\$3,290	\$3,300	\$3,277	\$3,048	\$2,968	\$3,082	\$3,392	\$3,663
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$1,497	\$1,541	\$1,576	\$1,662	\$1,795	\$2,120	\$2,150	\$2,262	\$2,382
Total Expenditures /FTE Stud	\$4,936	\$4,831	\$4,876	\$4,940	\$4,843	\$5,088	\$5,232	\$5,654	\$6,046
State Funds/FTE Student	69.7%	68.1%	67.7%	66.3%	63.3%	58.3%	58.9%	60.0%	60.6%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	30.3%	31.9%	32.3%	33.7%	37.1%	41.7%	41.1%	40.0%	39.4%
Utah System of Higher Education									
State Funds	\$426,214,300	\$444,931,600	\$478,610,700	\$510,509,300	\$502,816,600	\$510,092,700	\$536,242,600	\$571,600,100	\$596,890,000
Tuition and Fees	\$157,573,964	\$170,797,766	\$187,408,500	\$215,521,000	\$242,472,900	\$280,114,000	\$300,237,128	\$316,564,246	\$330,862,463
FTE Student Enrollment	83,348	87,655	93,298	100,089	104,112	104,548	103,439	99,632	97,757
State Funds/FTE Student	\$5,114	\$5,076	\$5,130	\$5,101	\$4,830	\$4,879	\$5,184	\$5,737	\$6,106
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	\$1,891	\$1,949	\$2,009	\$2,153	\$2,329	\$2,679	\$2,903	\$3,177	\$3,385
Total Expenditures /FTE Stud	\$7,004	\$7,024	\$7,139	\$7,254	\$7,159	\$7,558	\$8,087	\$8,914	\$9,490
State Funds/FTE Student	73.0%	72.3%	71.9%	70.3%	67.5%	64.6%	64.1%	64.3%	64.3%
Tuition and Fees/FTE Student	27.0%	27.7%	28.1%	29.7%	32.5%	35.4%	35.9%	35.6%	35.7%

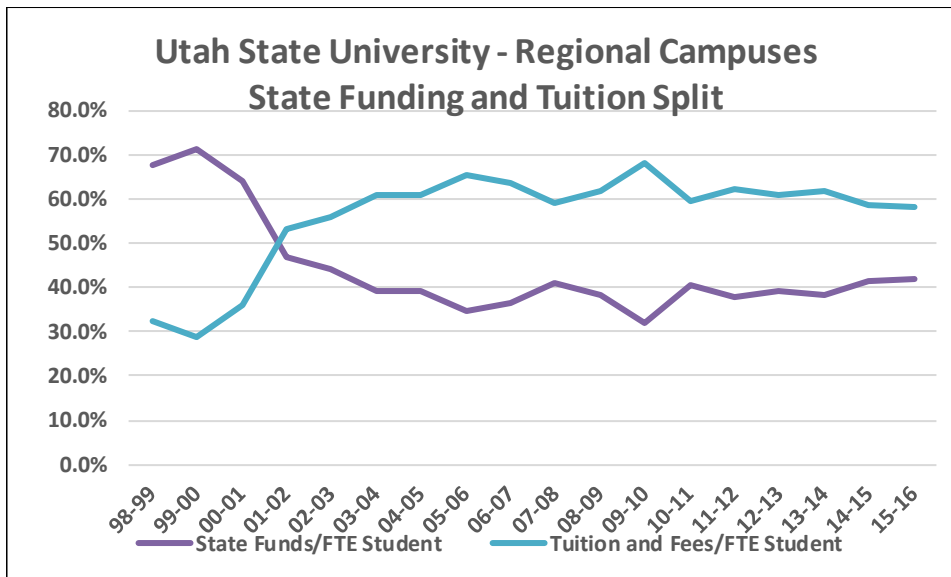
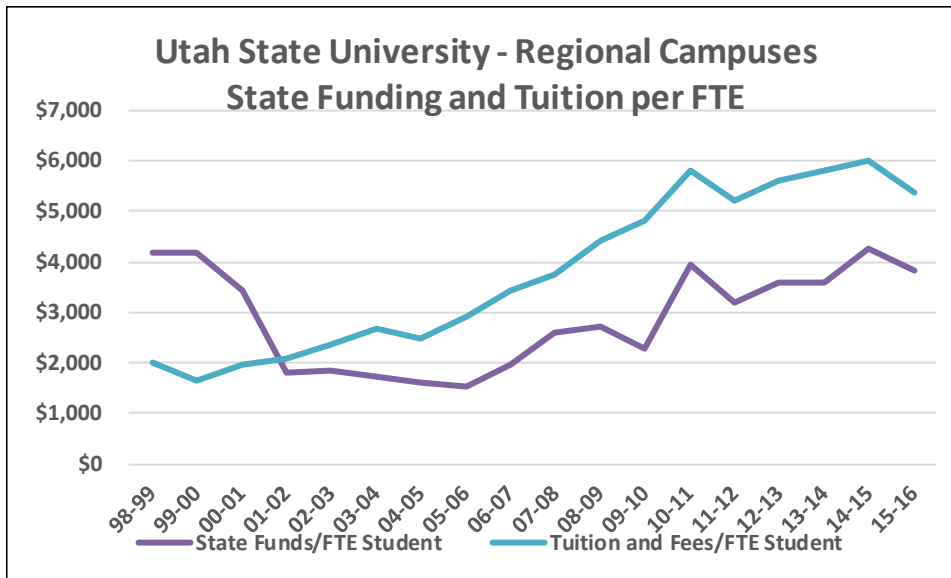
07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16
\$218,614,200	\$198,485,600	\$185,814,500	\$193,764,400	\$193,598,400	\$197,837,900	\$206,943,700	\$212,782,600	\$220,312,800
\$124,677,600	\$130,342,300	\$156,254,700	\$186,633,400	\$210,320,600	\$221,833,900	\$240,403,000	\$255,436,705	\$250,138,314
24,662	24,789	25,718	27,347	28,258	28,682	28,341	28,048	27,993
\$8,864	\$8,007	\$7,225	\$7,085	\$6,851	\$6,898	\$7,302	\$7,586	\$7,870
\$5,055	\$5,258	\$6,076	\$6,825	\$7,443	\$7,734	\$8,482	\$9,107	\$8,936
\$13,920	\$13,265	\$13,301	\$13,910	\$14,294	\$14,632	\$15,784	\$16,694	\$16,806
63.7%	60.4%	54.3%	50.9%	47.9%	47.1%	46.3%	45.4%	46.8%
36.3%	39.6%	45.7%	49.1%	52.1%	52.9%	53.7%	54.6%	53.2%
\$118,455,300	\$103,838,700	\$97,634,900	\$86,584,600	\$107,714,300	\$109,296,100	\$117,278,500	\$120,628,000	\$125,889,100
\$52,485,900	\$54,433,500	\$59,970,500	\$66,788,400	\$75,906,300	\$79,318,800	\$82,393,600	\$84,739,062	\$92,924,600
12,702	12,840	13,160	14,703	13,767	13,841	13,518	13,580	13,669
\$9,326	\$8,087	\$7,419	\$5,889	\$7,824	\$7,897	\$8,676	\$8,883	\$9,210
\$4,132	\$4,239	\$4,557	\$4,543	\$5,514	\$5,731	\$6,095	\$6,240	\$6,798
\$13,458	\$12,326	\$11,976	\$10,431	\$13,338	\$13,627	\$14,771	\$15,123	\$16,008
69.3%	65.6%	61.9%	56.5%	58.7%	57.9%	58.7%	58.7%	57.5%
30.7%	34.4%	38.1%	43.5%	41.3%	42.1%	41.3%	41.3%	42.5%
\$10,344,800	\$10,952,000	\$10,062,100	\$23,138,000	\$22,874,900	\$23,366,100	\$23,287,400	\$29,354,800	\$29,690,100
\$14,968,900	\$17,745,400	\$21,393,800	\$34,138,600	\$37,383,600	\$36,586,800	\$37,547,300	\$41,358,011	\$41,398,000
3,997	4,008	4,434	5,869	7,161	6,544	6,492	6,883	7,730
\$2,588	\$2,732	\$2,269	\$3,942	\$3,194	\$3,571	\$3,587	\$4,265	\$3,841
\$3,745	\$4,427	\$4,825	\$5,816	\$5,220	\$5,591	\$5,784	\$6,009	\$5,355
\$6,333	\$7,159	\$7,094	\$9,759	\$8,415	\$9,162	\$9,371	\$10,274	\$9,196
40.9%	38.2%	32.0%	40.4%	38.0%	39.0%	38.3%	41.5%	41.8%
59.1%	61.8%	68.0%	59.6%	62.0%	61.0%	61.7%	58.5%	58.2%
\$68,004,900	\$63,777,900	\$59,489,000	\$60,853,800	\$61,101,300	\$62,605,900	\$66,588,300	\$73,018,100	\$74,215,100
\$42,155,800	\$45,314,000	\$48,099,100	\$60,161,000	\$63,825,300	\$65,943,600	\$66,169,600	\$67,685,261	\$69,783,100
12,403	12,819	14,070	14,914	15,384	15,299	14,448	14,458	14,396
\$5,483	\$4,975	\$4,228	\$4,080	\$3,972	\$4,092	\$4,609	\$5,050	\$5,155
\$3,399	\$3,535	\$3,419	\$4,034	\$4,149	\$4,310	\$4,580	\$4,682	\$4,847
\$8,882	\$8,510	\$7,647	\$8,114	\$8,121	\$8,402	\$9,188	\$9,732	\$10,003
61.7%	58.5%	55.3%	50.3%	48.9%	48.7%	50.2%	51.9%	51.5%
38.3%	41.5%	44.7%	49.7%	51.1%	51.3%	49.8%	48.1%	48.5%
\$32,723,800	\$30,251,900	\$28,210,200	\$28,833,600	\$29,219,900	\$29,982,400	\$31,449,100	\$32,560,100	\$33,512,000
\$20,545,700	\$22,094,300	\$25,938,900	\$30,324,300	\$33,033,600	\$35,787,900	\$35,043,400	\$36,167,268	\$35,993,000
5,844	6,051	6,476	6,580	6,427	6,380	6,087	6,176	6,829
\$5,600	\$5,000	\$4,356	\$4,382	\$4,546	\$4,699	\$5,167	\$5,272	\$4,907
\$3,516	\$3,652	\$4,005	\$4,609	\$5,140	\$5,609	\$5,757	\$5,856	\$5,271
\$9,116	\$8,651	\$8,361	\$8,991	\$9,686	\$10,309	\$10,924	\$11,128	\$10,178
61.4%	57.8%	52.1%	48.7%	46.9%	45.6%	47.3%	47.4%	48.2%
38.6%	42.2%	47.9%	51.3%	53.1%	54.4%	52.7%	52.6%	51.8%
\$20,298,700	\$18,456,200	\$17,204,500	\$17,575,000	\$17,521,000	\$17,743,900	\$18,209,000	\$20,018,000	\$20,057,400
\$6,112,100	\$6,046,400	\$6,853,200	\$7,866,600	\$8,344,200	\$8,842,500	\$9,094,100	\$10,009,795	\$11,527,059
2,510	2,657	2,893	3,046	3,082	3,075	3,150	3,359	3,527
\$8,087	\$6,946	\$5,947	\$5,769	\$5,685	\$5,770	\$5,780	\$5,960	\$5,686
\$2,435	\$2,276	\$2,369	\$2,582	\$2,707	\$2,876	\$2,887	\$2,980	\$3,268
\$10,522	\$9,222	\$8,316	\$8,352	\$8,392	\$8,646	\$8,667	\$8,940	\$8,955
76.9%	75.3%	71.5%	69.1%	67.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	63.5%
23.1%	24.7%	28.5%	30.9%	32.3%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	36.5%
\$21,488,200	\$21,005,600	\$19,686,300	\$20,136,100	\$20,110,800	\$21,923,800	\$24,899,200	\$30,945,700	\$31,320,700
\$9,987,200	\$11,961,100	\$16,420,100	\$20,870,500	\$23,213,100	\$23,096,900	\$23,442,100	\$25,392,299	\$26,225,000
3,875	4,414	5,626	6,404	6,554	6,257	5,977	5,993	6,012
\$5,545	\$4,759	\$3,499	\$3,144	\$3,068	\$3,504	\$4,166	\$5,164	\$5,210
\$2,577	\$2,710	\$2,919	\$3,259	\$3,542	\$3,691	\$3,922	\$4,237	\$4,362
\$8,123	\$7,468	\$6,418	\$6,403	\$6,610	\$7,195	\$8,089	\$9,401	\$9,572
68.3%	63.7%	54.5%	49.1%	46.4%	48.7%	51.5%	54.9%	54.4%
31.7%	36.3%	45.5%	50.9%	53.6%	51.3%	48.5%	45.1%	45.6%
\$16,124,300	\$14,589,400	\$13,511,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$2,600,700	\$2,919,700	\$3,800,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1,416	1,524	1,758	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$11,387	\$9,575	\$7,686						
\$1,837	\$1,916	\$2,162						
\$13,224	\$11,491	\$9,847	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
86.1%	83.3%	78.0%						
13.9%	16.7%	22.0%						
\$62,965,300	\$60,680,700	\$46,177,100	\$57,818,700	\$58,546,800	\$62,082,300	\$67,694,800	\$92,907,800	\$93,173,200
\$57,726,100	\$63,935,500	\$78,142,200	\$86,991,100	\$95,490,500	\$95,714,700	\$95,807,500	\$102,089,541	\$107,700,800
15,216	16,747	19,033	20,850	21,594	20,712	19,642	20,266	21,535
\$4,138	\$3,623	\$2,426	\$2,773	\$2,711	\$2,997	\$3,446	\$4,584	\$4,327
\$3,794	\$3,818	\$4,106	\$4,172	\$4,422	\$4,621	\$4,878	\$5,037	\$5,001
\$7,932	\$7,441	\$6,532	\$6,945	\$7,133	\$7,619	\$8,324	\$9,622	\$9,328
52.2%	48.7%	37.1%	39.9%	38.0%	39.3%	41.4%	47.6%	46.4%
47.8%	51.3%	62.9%	60.1%	62.0%	60.7%	58.6%	52.4%	53.6%
\$63,370,800	\$57,737,000	\$53,721,300	\$55,953,600	\$56,100,400	\$58,462,900	\$63,239,100	\$81,192,500	\$82,238,000
\$39,215,000	\$43,438,600	\$52,642,200	\$55,804,400	\$55,634,100	\$57,055,200	\$59,040,200	\$58,066,631	\$60,375,500
15,322	16,152	18,514	19,179	18,732	17,894	17,136	16,157	15,469
\$4,136	\$3,575	\$2,902	\$2,917	\$2,995	\$3,267	\$3,690	\$5,025	\$5,316
\$2,559	\$2,689	\$2,843	\$2,910	\$2,970	\$3,189	\$3,445	\$3,594	\$3,903
\$6,695	\$6,264	\$5,745	\$5,827	\$5,965	\$6,456	\$7,136	\$8,619	\$9,219
61.8%	57.1%	50.2%	50.1%	50.2%	50.6%	51.7%	58.3%	57.7%
38.2%	42.9%	49.5%	49.9%	49.8%	49.4%	48.3%	41.7%	42.3%
\$667,505,100	\$612,103,100	\$563,405,500	\$577,292,800	\$609,240,000	\$626,779,500	\$657,879,400	\$740,678,800	\$767,050,800
\$370,475,000	\$398,230,800	\$469,514,800	\$549,578,300	\$603,151,300	\$624,180,300	\$648,940,800	\$680,944,573	\$696,065,373
97,947	102,000	111,682	118,892	120,959	118,684	114,791	114,920	117,161
\$6,815	\$6,001	\$5,045	\$4,856	\$5,037	\$5,281	\$5,731	\$6,445	\$6,547
\$3,782	\$3,904	\$4,204	\$4,623	\$4,986	\$5,259	\$5,653	\$5,925	\$5,941
\$10,597	\$9,905	\$9,249	\$9,478	\$10,023	\$10,540	\$11,384	\$12,371	\$12,488
64.3%	60.6%	54.5%	51.2%	50.3%	50.1%	50.3%	52.1%	52.4%
35.7%	39.4%	45.5%	48.8%	49.7%	49.9%	49.7%	47.9%	47.6%

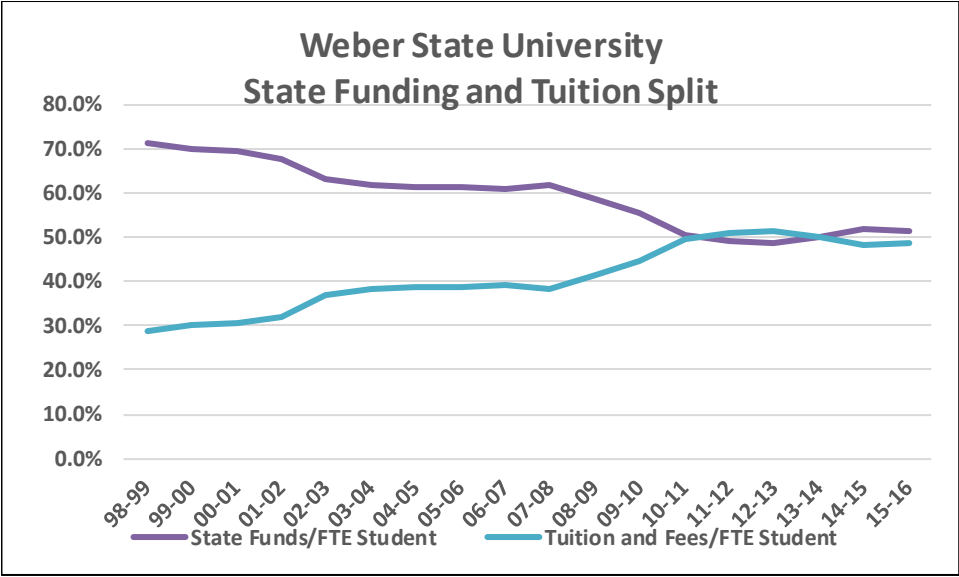
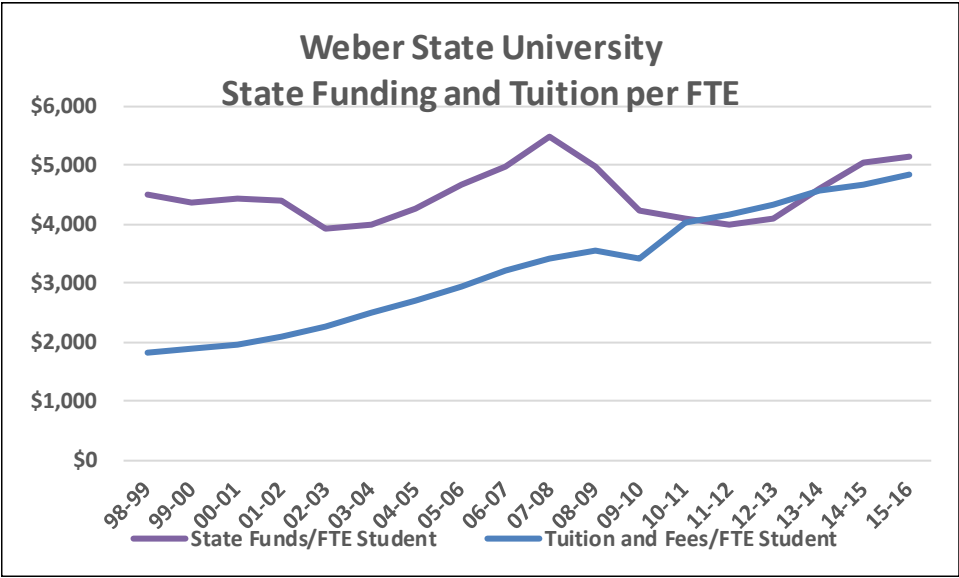
Appendix 2

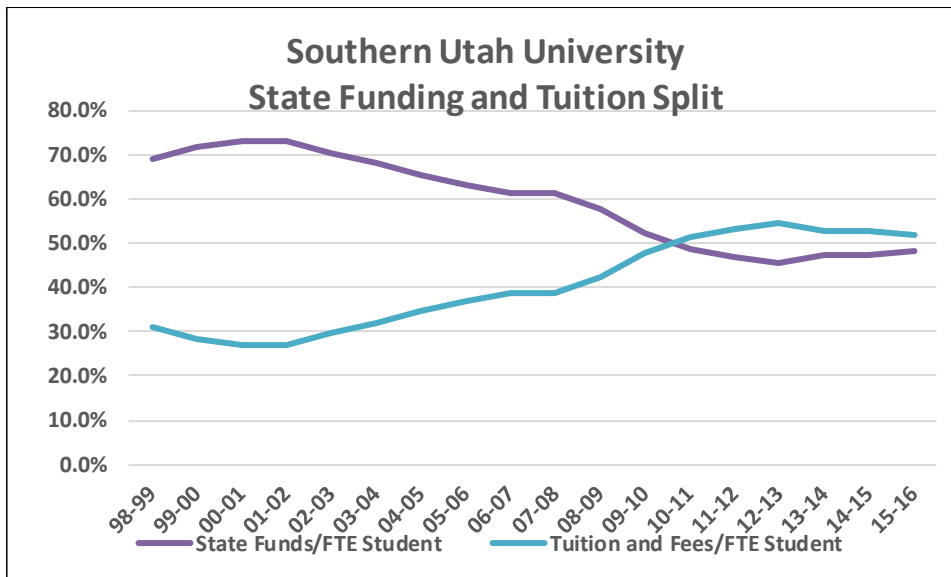
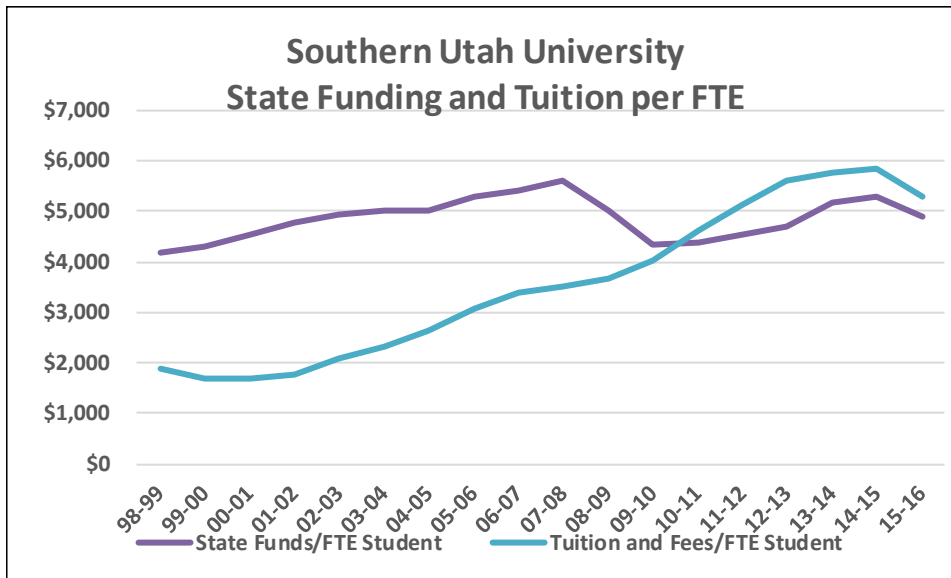
The following charts depict the state funding and tuition for each USHE institution from FY 1998-99 to 2015-16, both in total dollars and in percentage of funding.

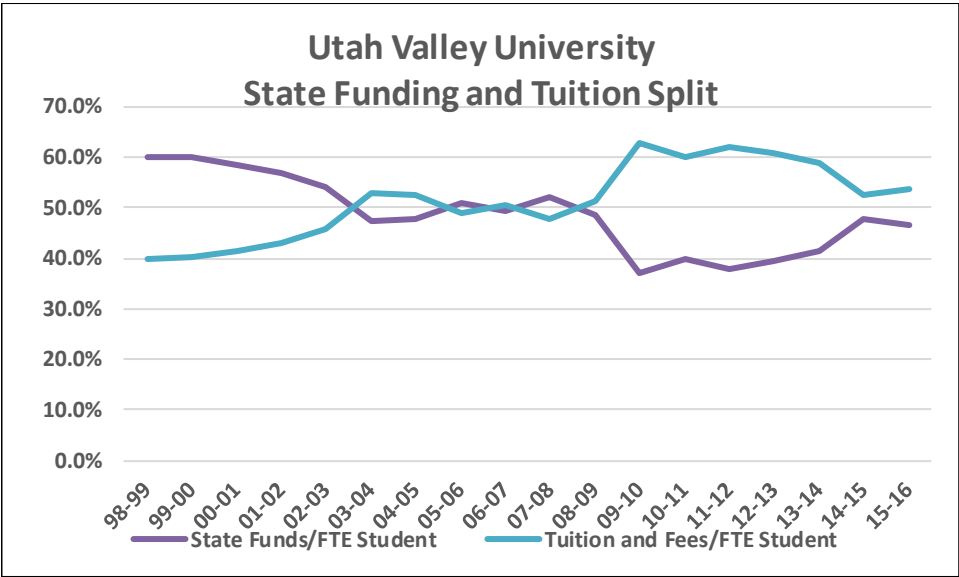
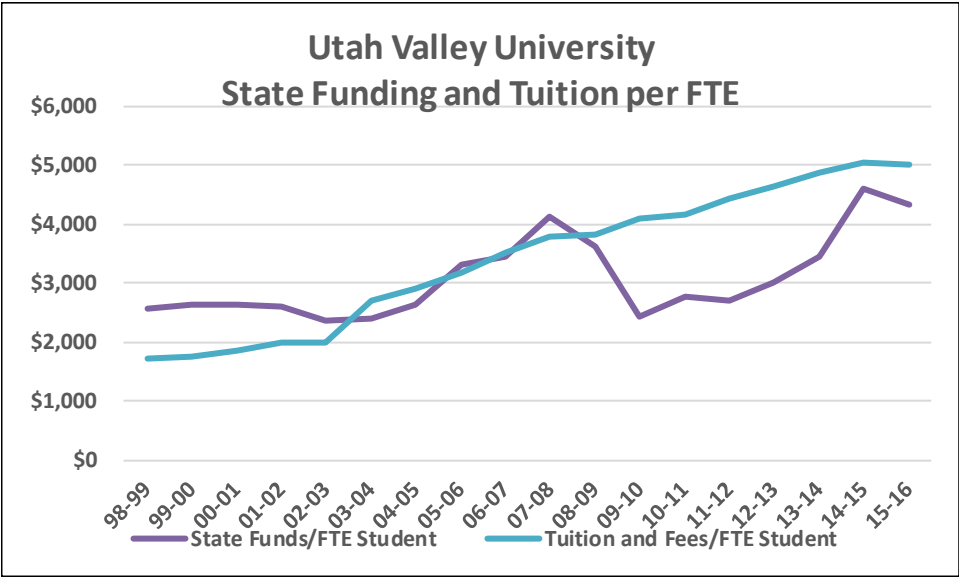


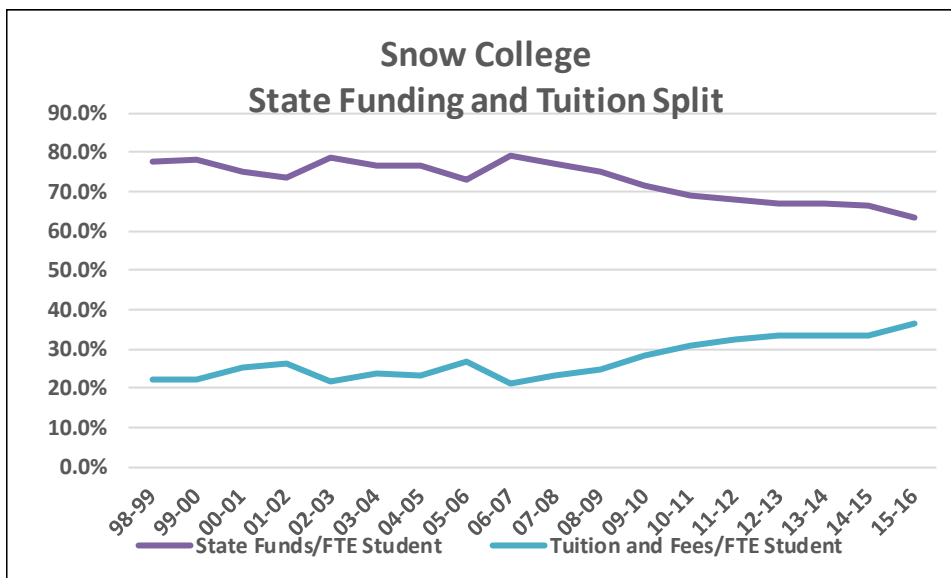
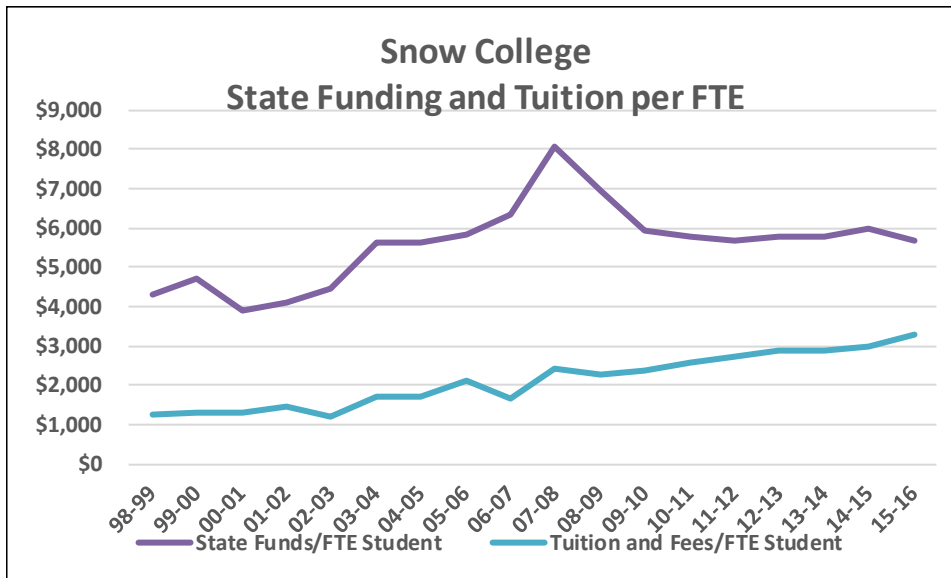


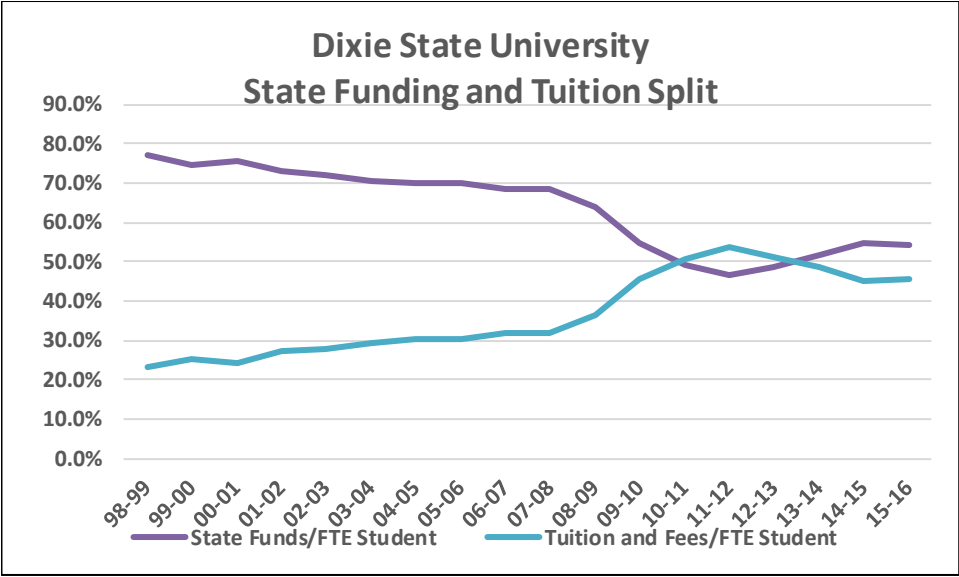
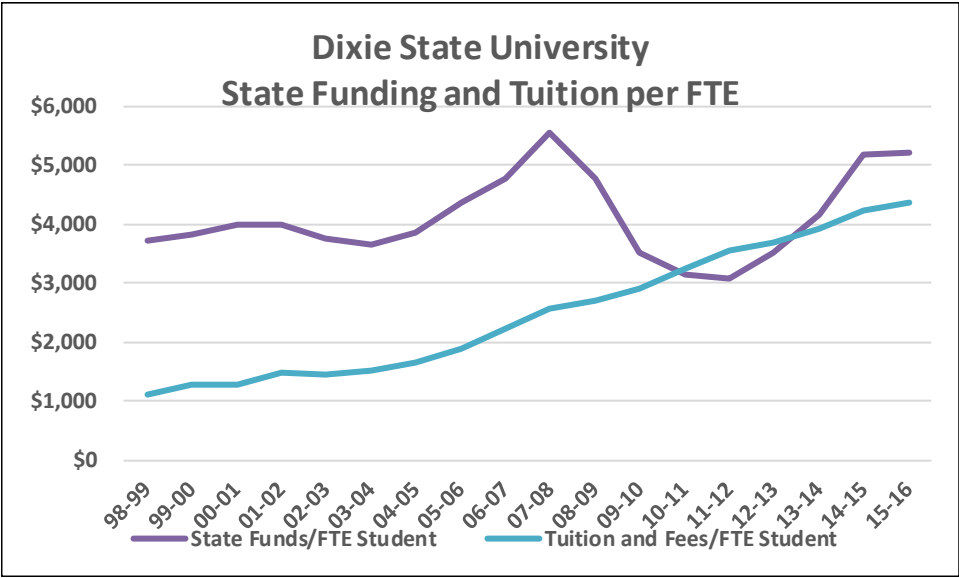


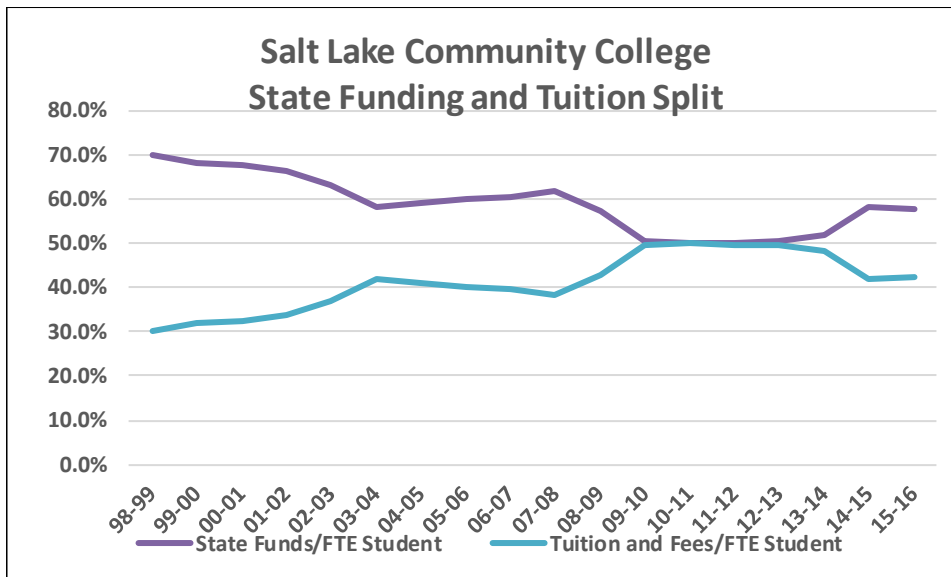
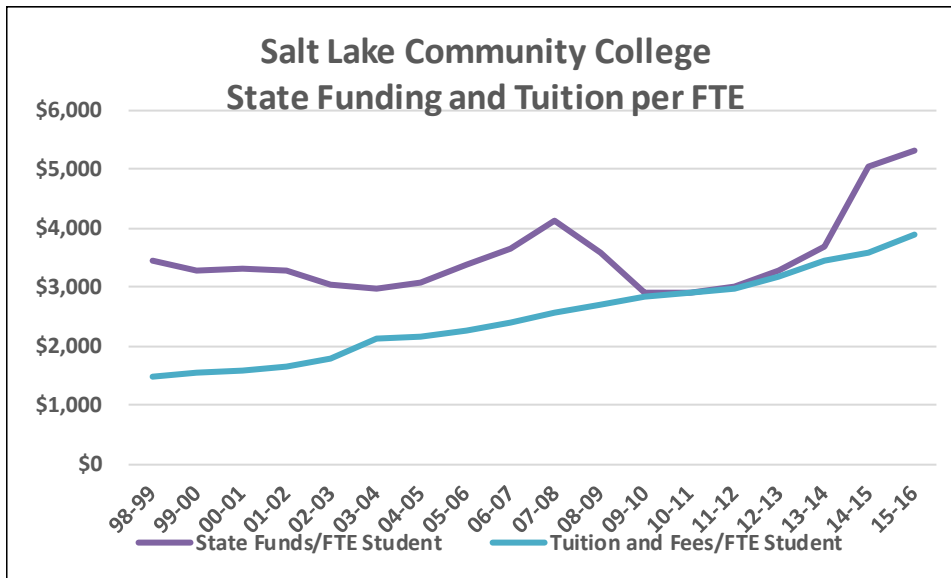












Appendix 3

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

