



Revenues and Expenditures

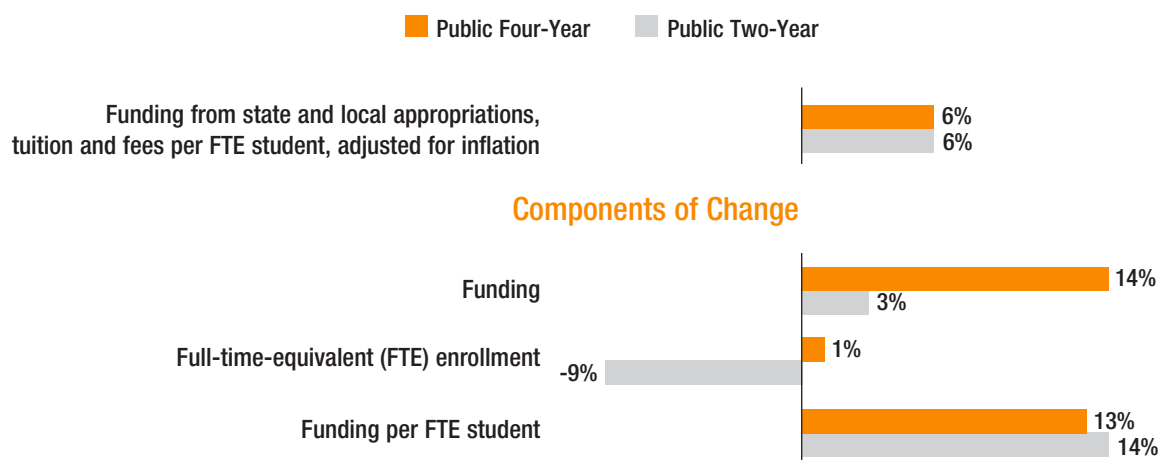
Per student higher education funding rebounding

Changes in per student funding adjusted for inflation (real-dollar changes) are an important indicator of financial strength and state support for higher education. This indicator considers both inflation and enrollment growth in assessing whether education funding has changed. SREB's per student funding measure includes operating funds from state and local appropriations and tuition and fees.

When both inflation and enrollment growth are considered, funding per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student in SREB states increased by an average of nearly 6 percent at public four-year colleges and universities and over 6 percent at public two-year colleges from 2012-2013 to 2015-16.

During this period, funding from state and local appropriations, plus tuition and fees, increased by 3 percent at public two-year colleges and over 14 percent at four-year colleges and universities in SREB states, while FTE enrollment decreased over 9 percent at two-year colleges and grew more than 1 percent at four-year institutions.

Changes in Per Student Funding Adjusted for Enrollment Changes and Inflation Public Colleges and Universities, SREB States, 2012-13 to 2015-16



Note: The Higher Education Price Index inflation increase from 2012-13 to 2015-16 was 7.1 percent.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Underlying these changes are the various sources of revenue for colleges and universities. For four-year public institutions, state and local appropriations increased in 2015-16 for the second consecutive year after two years of declines. From 2012-13 to 2015-16, state and local appropriations in the SREB region increased by 13 percent (\$1.9 billion). Revenue from tuition and fees also increased between 2012-13 and 2015-16, rising almost 16 percent (\$3.1 billion).

For public two-year colleges, the combined funding total rose by 3 percent. Funding from state and local appropriations increased almost 7 percent (\$494 million), but revenue from tuition and fees decreased more than 2 percent, or nearly \$113 million.

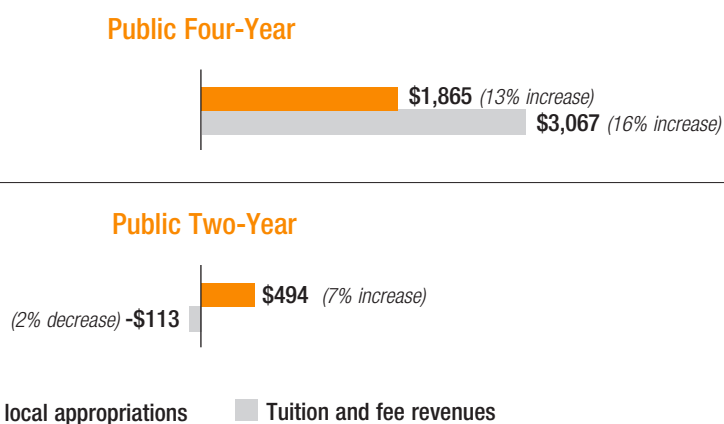
For public four-year institutions in the SREB region, the share of funding from state appropriations dropped below the 50 percent mark in 2009-10. In 2015-16, state appropriations represented 42 percent of total revenue, and tuition and fees accounted for 58 percent of funding — less than a 1 percentage point change in state appropriations and tuition and fees revenue from 2013-14.

At public two-year colleges in 2015-16, state and local appropriations accounted for 61 percent of funding, compared with 39 percent from tuition and fees. These levels remain unchanged for the third consecutive year.

Higher education as a state budget priority starts to rebound

Inflation-adjusted state appropriations for higher education funding fell in the decade from 2006-07 to 2016-17, both in the nation as a whole and in each of the U.S. regions. However, they rose in the latter half of that decade. From 2012-13 to 2016-17, state appropriations for the SREB region and the U.S. grew nearly 6 percent, adjusting for inflation.

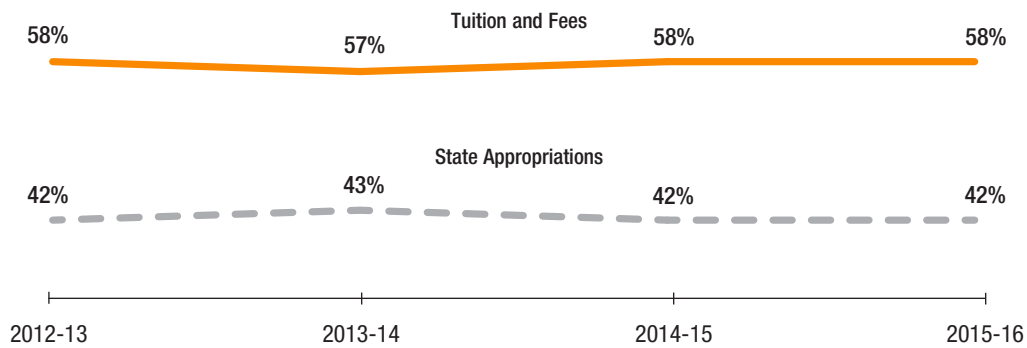
Components of Funding Growth SREB States, 2012-13 to 2015-16 (in millions)



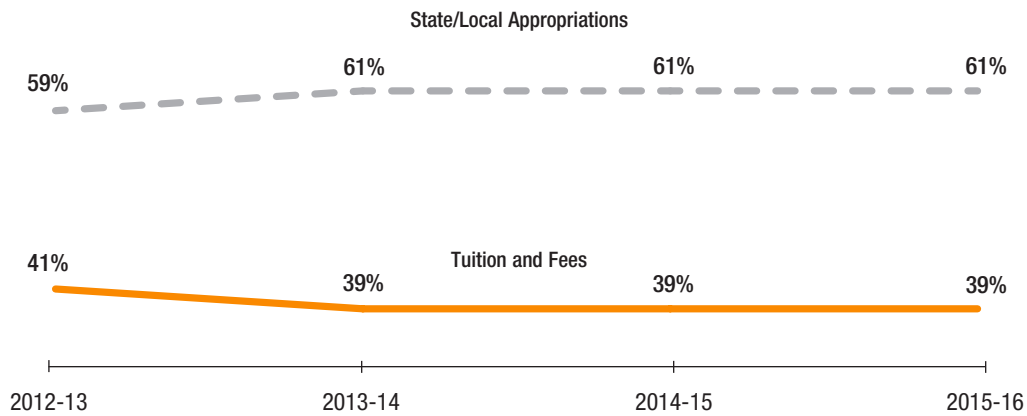
Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Ratio of State Appropriations and Tuition and Fee Revenues SREB States

Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities



Public Two-Year Colleges



Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Even so, state appropriations as a percentage of state taxes for the SREB region slipped from almost 14 percent in 2006-07 to less than 13 percent in 2016-17. Although this percentage declined, the total amount appropriated by SREB states for higher education seems to have reached a low point in 2015-16 and is now on the upswing.

Every SREB state except Florida has reduced the proportion of tax dollars it spends on higher education since 2006-07. South Carolina and Virginia slightly increased the percentage of taxes they appropriated between 2011-12 and 2016-17, but each has seen an overall decrease during the 10-year period since 2006-07. Despite a 1 percentage point drop over the last 10 years, the SREB region as a whole still appropriated a higher percentage of state taxes to higher education in 2016-17 than other U.S. regions — nearly 13 percent. The next highest region was the West at 9 percent.

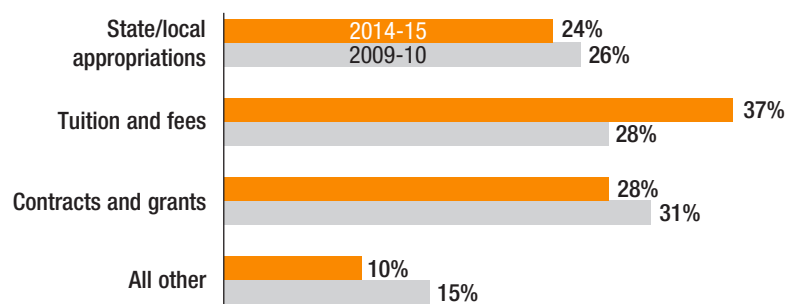
The dollar amount of appropriations of state tax funds for colleges and universities, including related agencies, rose by 15 percent in both SREB states and the United States from 2012-13 to 2016-17. Adjusted for inflation, SREB and the nation as a whole saw real-dollar increases of nearly 6 percent. The West saw the largest increase — 22 percent, adjusted for inflation. The Northeast also experienced an increase in state appropriations between 2012-13 and 2016-17 — 5 percent, adjusted for inflation. A percent change is not reported for the Midwest region because Illinois data were not reported in Illinois State University’s *Grapevine*.

In the SREB region, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia saw their state appropriations increase between 2012-13 and 2016-17. Adjusted for inflation, these increases yield real-dollar gains ranging from less than 1 percent in Mississippi to 26 percent in Florida. State funding in Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma and West Virginia dropped by amounts ranging from less than 1 percent in Delaware to 25 percent in Oklahoma, in real dollars. When adjusted for inflation, the increase was 6 percent regionally and 6 percent nationwide. In the other regions, the inflation-adjusted increase was 22 percent in the West and 5 percent in the Northeast. An additional nine states nationwide experienced declines in state appropriations for higher education.

Funding share from state funds drops most dramatically

In 2014-15, general revenues of public four-year colleges and universities totaled \$76.2 billion in the SREB region. State and local appropriations accounted for 24 percent of these revenues — down from 26 percent in 2009-10. Over the same period, revenues from tuition and fees climbed from 28 percent to 37 percent of all funding. Revenue from federal contracts and grants decreased by 3 percentage points, to 28 percent. The proportion of funds in the “all other” category dropped from 15 percent of total revenues in 2009-10 to 10 percent in 2014-15.

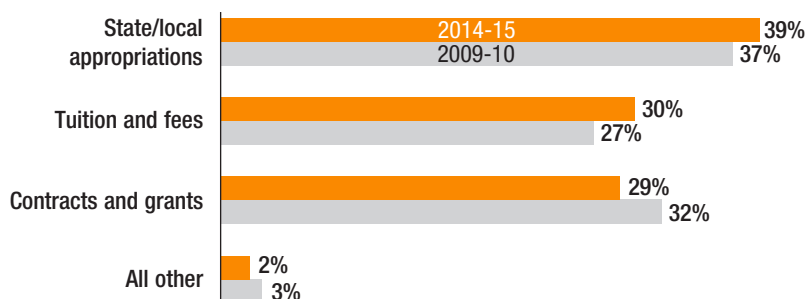
Funding Sources for Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities SREB States



Note: The sums of categories may not equal 100 percent, due to rounding. “All other” includes federal appropriations other than contracts and grants, sale of educational activities and services, investment income and other sources.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

Funding Sources for Public Two-Year Colleges SREB States



Note: The sums of categories may not equal 100 percent, due to rounding. "All other" includes federal appropriations other than contracts and grants, sale of educational activities and services, investment income and other sources.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

At public two-year colleges, general revenues totaled \$20.7 billion. State and local appropriations accounted for 39 percent of general budgets in 2014-15 — up slightly from 37 percent in 2009-10. Over the same period, the revenues brought in from tuition and fees grew from 27 percent of revenues to 30 percent, and contracts and grants fell from 32 percent to 29 percent.

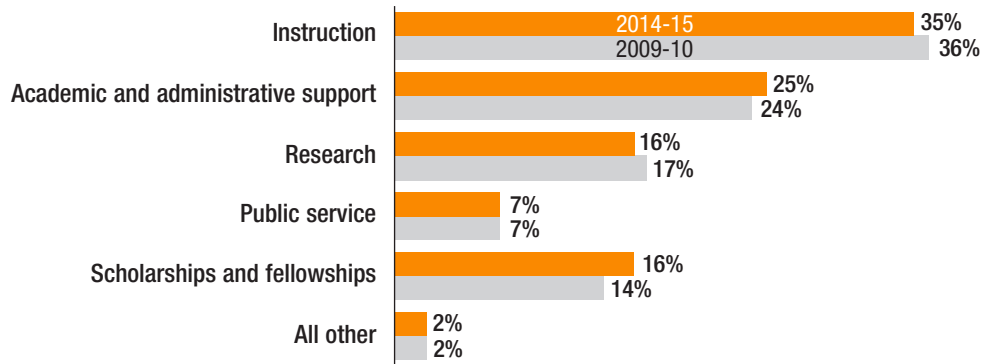
Small changes in these percentages reflect big changes in the amount of money available for colleges. In 2014-15, 1 percent of general revenues for the SREB region's public four-year colleges and universities equaled \$762.3 million. For the region's public two-year colleges, 1 percent was \$206.9 million.

Spending shifts show financial aid strain

Spending patterns within colleges and universities for the major functions of instruction, research, public service, academic and administrative support, plant operation and maintenance, and scholarships and fellowships have changed gradually over time.

From 2009-10 to 2014-15, the share of spending used for instruction at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region dropped slightly, from 36 percent to 35 percent, while the proportion spent on academic and administrative support rose from 24 percent to 25 percent. Spending on research decreased from 17 percent to 16 percent. At a time of rising tuition rates, the share of general expenditures for scholarships and fellowships increased from 14 percent to 16 percent, a larger change than any other category of spending.

Spending Patterns at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities SREB States

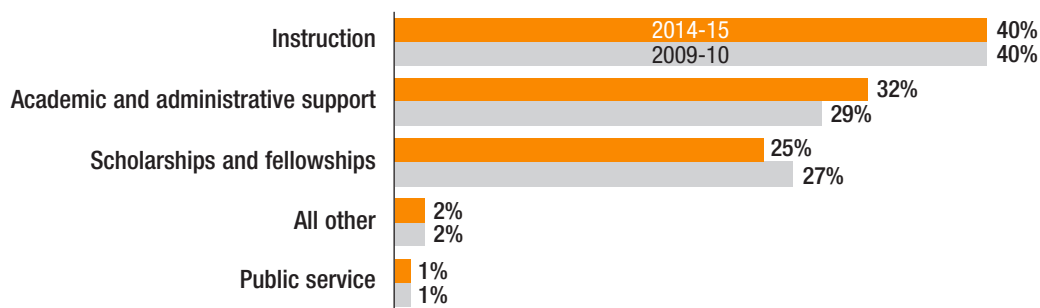


Note: The sums of categories may not equal 100 percent, due to rounding.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

At public two-year colleges in SREB states, the average share of revenues spent on instruction remained about the same from 2009-10 to 2014-15. Spending for scholarships and fellowships decreased from 27 percent to 25 percent. Academic and administrative support spending went up from 29 percent to 32 percent, while other categories remained the same.

Spending Patterns at Public Two-Year Colleges SREB States



Note: The sums of categories may not equal 100 percent, due to rounding.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

Institutional and private grants account for increasing portion of student aid

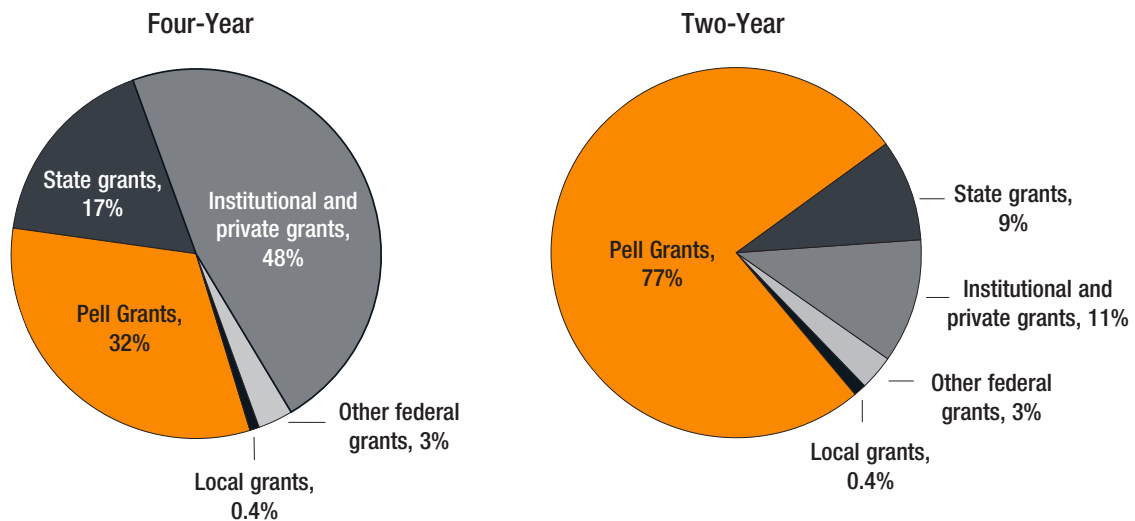
In the SREB region, institutional and private grants accounted for almost 48 percent of the scholarship and fellowship spending at public four-year colleges and universities in 2014-15 — nearly 9 percentage points more than in 2009-10. The federal Pell Grant program provided 32 percent of aid, down 4 percentage points since 2009-10. State grants accounted for 17 percent, almost 2 percentage points less than five years earlier. The remaining aid was provided by other federal and local government grants.

Pell Grants continued to provide most of the student grant aid at public two-year colleges in the SREB region. In 2014-15, 77 percent of scholarships and fellowships at public two-year colleges were Pell grants, down by 0.6 percentage points since 2009-10. Nine percent of aid came from state grants, 0.3 percentage points less than in 2009-10. Aid from institutional and private grants made up 11 percent of total scholarship and fellowship aid in 2014-15, a 2-point increase since 2009-10.

Federal R&D funding decreases across the nation, but R&D spending grows

Federal support for research and development (R&D) peaked in 2008-09. From 2008-09 to 2013-14, the amount of federal funding for R&D decreased in all regions — by 17 percent in SREB states, 16 percent in the Midwest, 13 percent in the Northeast, and 11 percent in the West. Twenty-nine universities in the SREB region were still among the nation's top 100 recipients of federal research and development support.

Sources of Scholarship and Fellowship Spending at Public Colleges and Universities, SREB States, 2014-15



Note: The sums of categories do not equal 100 percent, due to rounding.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

Although the proportion of university spending on research and development that is received from the federal government has decreased in recent years, the nation's top 10 universities for spending on R&D have not reduced the amount they spend. On average, total spending for universities in the top 10 increased by 15 percent between 2009-10 and 2014-15; the increase was only slightly lower for the nation as a whole, at 13 percent. Thirty universities in SREB states rank in the top 100 institutions nationwide on research and development spending.

Federal funds accounted for 55 percent of the \$68.2 billion spent for R&D at universities nationwide and 53 percent of the nearly \$22.4 billion total spent in SREB states in 2014-15. The remaining portions of R&D spending in the region came mostly from institutions' own budgets (25 percent), state and local governments (8 percent), business (6 percent) and non-profit sources (5 percent).

In the Northeast, university R&D expenditures were \$15.5 billion, of which 57 percent was federal. The next highest was the West, where spending was \$15.4 billion, of which 58 percent was federal. Spending in the Midwest totaled \$13.9 billion, of which 52 percent was federal.

The value of endowments slips

In contrast to the large rate of college and university endowment growth seen during the period from 2013 to 2014, the growth in the market values of U.S. universities' endowments has slowed dramatically. It peaked in 2015 and decreased in 2016. The market value of the top 100 endowments in the nation decreased by 2.6 percent — representing a paper loss of \$10.5 billion. Two of the nation's 10 largest college and university endowments in 2016 were in the SREB region: the University of Texas System and the Texas A&M University System. The University of Texas System's endowment of \$24.2 billion in 2016 was ranked third in size, below Harvard and Yale. The Texas A&M endowment was eighth, with a value of \$10.5 billion.

Table 89

Funds¹ for Educational and General Operations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student² at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	2015-16				Change in Total 2012-13 to 2015-16 (adjusted for inflation) ³		Ranks ⁴ , 2015-16			
	State General-Purpose	State Educational Special-Purpose	Tuition and Fee Revenues	Total	Dollars	Percent	State General-Purpose	State Educational Special-Purpose	Tuition and Fee Revenues	Total
SREB states	\$6,054	\$691	\$9,352	\$16,097	\$855	5.6				
Alabama	4,852	638	12,074	17,563	-115	-0.6	12	10	4	6
Arkansas	5,453	1,166	8,750	15,370	466	3.1	10	3	11	11
Delaware	5,943	255	23,720	29,919	-519	-1.7	6	15	1	1
Florida	7,042	742	5,897	13,681	2,582	23.3	3	6	16	15
Georgia	5,924	402	8,171	14,498	605	4.4	7	14	13	13
Kentucky	5,581	998	13,342	19,921	257	1.3	8	4	3	3
Louisiana	3,278	640	8,207	12,125	505	4.3	14	9	12	16
Maryland	10,089	626	11,568	22,282	1,324	6.3	1	11	6	2
Mississippi	5,951	1,413	10,145	17,510	1,564	9.8	5	2	8	7
North Carolina	9,801	466	7,836	18,103	543	3.1	2	13	14	5
Oklahoma	5,217	NA	11,362	16,579	2,503	17.8	11	NA	7	9
South Carolina	1,816	1,614	14,730	18,160	-584	-3.1	16	1	2	4
Tennessee	5,482	650	9,639	15,771	1,502	10.5	9	8	10	10
Texas	6,386	661	7,505	14,553	404	2.9	4	7	15	12
Virginia	4,698	609	12,059	17,366	649	3.9	13	12	5	8
West Virginia	3,047	887	9,996	13,930	249	1.8	15	5	9	14

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type or no funding of this type in the state.

¹ Include state and local tax revenues allocated to colleges and universities for operating expenses related to higher education; other funds, such as earnings from state-funded endowments, used for operating purposes; earmarked revenues, such as from lotteries, used for operating purposes; and tuition and fee revenues. Excluded are funds appropriated for capital construction and debt payments, tuition and fee revenues dedicated to debt service, medicine and health-professions education programs (including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine), statewide financial aid programs for students, statewide coordinating and governing boards, and private colleges and universities.

² Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollments are calculated according to the following procedures: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate credit-hours divided by 30 for semester systems or 45 for quarter systems; second, graduate FTE (including law students) equals estimated annual graduate credit-hours divided by 24 for semester systems or 36 for quarter systems. Undergraduate and graduate FTE enrollments are added together to derive the total.

³ The Common Fund Institute Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) increased by 7.1 percent from 2012-13 to 2015-16.

⁴ Because of rounding, amounts that appear the same may not have the same regional rank. Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 90**Funds¹ for Educational and General Operations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student² at Public Two-Year Colleges**

	2015-16					Change in Total 2012-13 to 2015-16 (adjusted for inflation) ³		Ranks ⁴ , 2015-16				
	State General- Purpose	State Educational Special-Purpose	Local	Tuition and Fee Revenues	Total	Dollars	Percent	State General- Purpose	State Educational Special-Purpose	Local	Tuition and Fee Revenues	Total
	SREB states	\$3,279	\$128	\$1,404	\$3,039	\$7,849	\$470	6.4				
Alabama	4,369	395	40	3,988	8,792	654	8.0	33	9	9	5	
Arkansas	4,936	62	497	3,906	9,399	1,066	12.8	2	5	7	10	3
Delaware	7,217	0	0	5,191	12,408	2,018	19.4	1			1	1
Florida	3,547	0	0	2,467	6,014	287	5.0	9			14	16
Georgia	3,811	0	0	3,757	7,568	704	10.3	8			11	141
Kentucky	3,262	0	0	4,595	7,856	357	4.8	11			6	11
Louisiana	2,479	0	0	4,358	6,837	1,008	17.3	15			8	15
Maryland	3,004	0	4,176	5,090	12,270	1,686	15.9	12		1	2	2
Mississippi	3,909	413	845	3,002	8,169	174	2.2	6	2	6	13	8
North Carolina	4,346	733	1,322	1,913	8,314	736	9.7	4	1	3	16	7
Oklahoma	3,362	0	962	3,684	8,008	508	6.8	10		4	12	9
South Carolina	1,542	365	942	4,824	7,673	39	0.5	16	4	5	4	13
Tennessee	3,864	0	0	4,958	8,822	845	10.6	7			3	4
Texas	2,563	0	3,218	1,939	7,720	221	3.0	14		2	15	12
Virginia	2,994	0	89	4,814	7,896	548	7.5	13		8	5	10
West Virginia	4,142	0	0	4,546	8,688	547	6.7	5			7	6

¹ Include state and local tax revenues allocated to colleges and universities for operating expenses related to higher education; other funds, such as earnings from state-funded endowments, used for operating purposes; earmarked revenues, such as from lotteries, used for operating purposes; and tuition and fee revenues. Excluded are funds appropriated for capital construction and debt payments, tuition and fee revenues dedicated to debt service, medicine and health-professions education programs (including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine), statewide financial aid programs for students, statewide coordinating and governing boards, and private colleges and universities.

² Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollments are calculated according to the following procedures: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE enrollment equals estimated annual undergraduate credit-hours divided by 30 for semester systems or 45 for quarter systems; second, undergraduate contact-hour FTE enrollment equals estimated annual undergraduate contact-hours divided by 900; and third, total undergraduate FTE enrollment equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE.

³ The Common Fund Institute Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) increased by 7.1 percent from 2012-13 to 2015-16.

⁴ Because of rounding, amounts that appear the same may not have the same regional rank. Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 91
Funds¹ for Educational and General Operations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student²
at Public Technical Institutes or Colleges

	2015-16					Change in Total 2012-13 to 2015-16 (adjusted for inflation) ³	
	State General- Purpose	State Educational Special-Purpose	Local	Tuition and Fee Revenues	Total	Dollars	Percent
	SREB states	\$4,315	\$24	0	\$3,018	\$7,357	\$147
Alabama	8,278	942	0	4,098	13,318	766	6.1
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	4,125	0	0	3,297	7,422	102	1.4
Kentucky	3,027	0	0	4,410	7,437	-541	-6.8
Louisiana	3,226	0	0	3,121	6,347	1,297	25.7
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	4,505	0	0	1,526	6,031	—	—
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	4,852	0	0	2,942	7,794	-47	-0.6
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type or no funding of this type in the state.

"—" indicates not available.

¹ Include state and local tax revenues allocated to colleges and universities for operating expenses related to higher education; other funds, such as earnings from state-funded endowments, used for operating purposes; earmarked revenues, such as from lotteries, used for operating purposes; and tuition and fee revenues. Excluded are funds appropriated for capital construction and debt payments, tuition and fee revenues dedicated to debt service, medicine and health-professions education programs (including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine), statewide financial aid programs for students, statewide coordinating and governing boards, and private colleges and universities.

² Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollments are calculated according to the following procedures: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate credit-hours divided by 30 for semester systems or 45 for quarter systems; second, undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate contact-hours divided by 900; and third, total undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE.

³ The Common Fund Institute Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) increased by 7.1 percent from 2012-13 to 2015-16.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 92

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses Related to Higher Education¹

	State Appropriations (in thousands) 2016-17	Percent Change		Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change ²	
		2015-16 to 2016-17	2012-13 to 2016-17	2015-16 to 2016-17	2012-13 to 2016-17
50 states	\$83,553,113	3.4	15.3	1.5	5.9
SREB states as a percent of U.S.	33,623,499 40.2	3.2	14.9	1.4	5.6
Alabama	1,562,306	4.5	11.0	2.6	2.1
Arkansas	999,831	1.1	-1.5	-0.7	-9.5
Delaware	234,723	2.1	8.4	0.2	-0.3
Florida	4,578,326	4.8	37.1	2.9	26.0
Georgia	3,203,141	5.2	22.1	3.3	12.2
Kentucky	1,170,767	-0.5	-1.4	-2.3	-9.4
Louisiana	1,094,802	-7.2	-6.8	-8.8	-14.3
Maryland	1,964,463	5.5	21.5	3.6	11.6
Mississippi	1,013,678	-2.4	9.6	-4.2	0.7
North Carolina	3,978,682	3.9	6.1	2.0	-2.5
Oklahoma	857,022	-7.6	-18.0	-9.2	-24.6
South Carolina	1,094,964	6.7	20.3	4.8	10.5
Tennessee	1,732,289	5.6	19.0	3.7	9.4
Texas	7,600,211	2.5	19.9	0.6	10.2
Virginia	2,054,183	10.3	20.0	8.4	10.3
West Virginia	484,109	-0.4	-11.4	-2.2	-18.5
West as a percent of U.S.	22,491,126 26.9	2.7	33.0	0.9	22.2
Alaska	335,851	-6.9	-9.2	-8.6	-16.5
Arizona	842,010	4.7	-0.1	2.8	-8.2
California	13,579,469	2.5	41.8	0.7	30.3
Colorado	866,808	0.2	35.3	-1.6	24.4
Hawaii	667,478	10.5	26.9	8.5	16.6
Idaho	460,323	9.9	27.8	7.9	17.5
Montana	253,312	1.6	25.3	-0.2	15.2
Nevada	570,958	6.0	20.9	4.1	11.1
New Mexico	861,383	-4.8	3.5	-6.5	-4.9
Oregon	814,589	5.0	40.3	3.1	28.9
Utah	978,664	4.9	30.7	3.0	20.1
Washington	1,878,116	6.1	36.8	4.2	25.7
Wyoming	382,164	-8.8	-0.4	-10.5	-8.4
Midwest as a percent of U.S.	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Indiana	1,760,034	0.3	13.5	-1.5	4.4
Iowa	855,409	0.7	8.6	-1.1	-0.2
Kansas	769,175	0.3	-3.3	-1.5	-11.1
Michigan	1,877,040	2.8	16.7	1.0	7.2
Minnesota	1,543,313	0.7	20.1	-1.1	10.4
Missouri	1,089,159	5.2	17.0	3.3	7.5
Nebraska	753,554	0.8	14.2	-1.0	5.0
North Dakota	419,650	3.4	22.1	1.6	12.2
Ohio	2,303,648	3.5	12.4	1.6	3.3
South Dakota	238,612	9.3	21.6	7.3	11.8
Wisconsin	1,473,947	0.2	26.7	-1.6	16.5
Northeast as a percent of U.S.	12,946,144 15.5	1.9	13.8	0.1	4.6
Connecticut	1,154,758	-4.1	30.1	-5.8	19.6
Maine	299,576	4.8	12.7	2.9	3.6
Massachusetts	1,544,320	3.4	23.0	1.5	13.1
New Hampshire	125,200	-2.1	46.2	-3.8	34.4
New Jersey	2,083,569	0.7	10.3	-1.1	1.4
New York	5,765,073	2.8	12.8	0.9	3.6
Pennsylvania	1,693,108	2.8	3.7	0.9	-4.7
Rhode Island	188,214	5.3	17.2	3.4	7.8
Vermont	92,326	1.7	3.3	-0.1	-5.0

"—" indicates not available.

"NR" indicates not reported.

¹ State appropriations exclude dollars for capital construction and debt payments. Also excluded are funds from sources other than state tax funds, including all funds from federal sources, local sources and student fees. Seven SREB states (Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas) have additional local funding for two-year colleges' operations, which is not reported here. The amounts include funds for medical and health programs, state-level financial aid programs for students, state funds for private colleges and universities, and state funds for coordinating or governing boards of public colleges and universities.

² The Commonfund Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) increased by 17 percent from 2005-06 to 2010-11, by 11.2 percent from 2010-11 to 2015-16 and by 26 percent from 2005-06 to 2015-16.

Sources: The Commonfund Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) increased by 7.1 percent from 2012-13 to 2016-17 and 1.8 percent from 2015-16 to 2016-17.

Palmer, J.C., & Hines, E. R. "Grapevine table1: State fiscal support for higher education, across states and in other jurisdictions, fiscal years 2011-12, 2014-15, 2015-16, and 2016-17 (as of Jan. 31, 2017)" — <https://education.illinoisstate.edu/grapevine/tables>.

Table 93

State Appropriations Related to Higher Education as Percentages of State Taxes¹

	2006-07	2011-12	2016-17	National Rank		
				2006-07	2011-12	2016-17
50 states	10.5	9.5	9.1			
SREB states as a percent of U.S.	13.6 129.4	13.3 139.3	12.6 138.4			
Alabama	19.8	17.3	15.7	1	2	4
Arkansas	11.4	11.6	10.6	21	16	18
Delaware	8.2	7.1	6.7	38	39	41
Florida	10.9	11.2	12.2	22	18	13
Georgia	16.3	16.5	14.9	4	3	6
Kentucky	12.9	12.1	9.9	17	15	21
Louisiana	15.0	14.0	11.8	8	8	14
Maryland	10.0	10.1	9.4	28	25	27
Mississippi	14.7	14.2	13.2	9	7	11
North Carolina	16.8	17.5	15.2	3	1	5
Oklahoma	13.2	12.8	10.1	13	13	19
South Carolina	14.5	11.2	11.5	10	17	15
Tennessee	14.1	13.0	12.9	11	12	12
Texas	15.6	15.0	14.6	5	6	8
Virginia	10.7	9.3	9.7	23	26	22
West Virginia	10.0	10.6	9.4	27	20	26
West as a percent of U.S.	10.1 96.0	8.4 87.8	8.9 97.8			
Alaska	11.5	6.4	32.2	20	45	1
Arizona	9.0	7.6	5.7	33	33	45
California	9.9	8.0	8.7	30	30	30
Colorado	8.1	6.8	6.8	39	42	40
Hawaii	10.2	10.5	9.6	25	21	23
Idaho	11.9	10.2	10.9	19	24	17
Montana	8.1	8.8	9.6	41	29	24
Nevada	9.7	7.5	7.1	31	35	37
New Mexico	18.7	16.0	15.8	2	4	3
Oregon	8.4	7.0	7.4	37	40	35
Utah	13.2	13.3	13.8	14	10	9
Washington	9.9	7.8	8.4	29	32	31
Wyoming	13.0	13.7	20.0	16	9	2
Midwest as a percent of U.S.	9.7 92.2	9.2 96.2	7.5 82.5			
Illinois	10.2	12.2	NR	26	14	
Indiana	10.7	10.4	10.0	24	22	20
Iowa	13.1	10.2	8.9	15	23	28
Kansas	12.6	10.8	9.5	18	19	25
Michigan	8.6	6.6	6.8	35	44	39
Minnesota	8.1	6.8	6.1	40	43	43
Missouri	9.6	9.2	8.9	32	27	29
Nebraska	15.2	15.7	14.7	6	5	7
North Dakota	13.3	9.0	11.3	12	28	16
Ohio	8.7	8.0	8.0	34	31	33
South Dakota	15.0	13.1	13.7	7	11	10
Wisconsin	8.5	7.5	8.4	36	34	32
Northeast as a percent of U.S.	7.4 70.7	6.4 67.0	6.3 69.3			
Connecticut	7.6	7.1	7.6	43	38	34
Maine	7.1	7.3	7.3	47	37	36
Massachusetts	6.5	4.7	5.7	48	48	46
New Hampshire	6.0	3.6	4.7	49	49	47
New Jersey	7.5	7.4	6.6	44	36	42
New York	8.0	6.9	7.1	42	41	38
Pennsylvania	7.4	5.6	0.0	45	47	49
Rhode Island	7.2	5.9	5.8	46	46	44
Vermont	3.6	3.3	3.0	50	50	48

¹ "NR" indicates not reported.

This ratio is affected by both the changes in state tax revenues and the changes in state appropriations. State appropriations exclude dollars for capital construction and debt payments. Also excluded are funds from sources other than state tax funds, including all funds from federal sources, local sources and student fees. The amounts include funds for medical and health programs, state-level financial aid programs for students, state funds for private colleges and uni-

versities, and state funds for coordinating or governing boards of public colleges and universities.

Sources: Palmer, J.C., & Hines, E. R. "Grapevine table1: State fiscal support for higher education, across states and in other jurisdictions, fiscal years 2011-12, 2014-15, 2015-16, and 2016-17 (as of Jan. 31, 2017)" — <https://education.illinoisstate.edu/grapevine/tables>.
U.S. Census Bureau: "State Government Tax Collections, 2015" (2016) — www.census.gov.

Table 94**Percent Distribution of Funds¹ for Operations Related to Higher Education, 2015-16**

	SREB States²	Alabama	Arkansas	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Kentucky	Louisiana
Funds for educational and general operations	84	82	85	98	86	77	86	73
General-purpose funds to public campuses	80	78	79	97	83	73	81	68
Educational special-purpose funds to public campuses ³	2	3	2	*	3	2	4	3
Educational special-purpose funds to statewide units ³	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	2
Educational special-purpose funds — all other ⁴	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	*
Funds for health-professions education and other special-purpose institutions	9	15	8	*	6	7	5	12
Health-professions education funds to public campuses	7	15	*	*	6	5	5	1
Health-professions education funds to specialized institutions	2	*	8	*	*	*	*	11
Funds to special-purpose institutions other than health-professions education	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*
Other special-purpose funds	7	3	7	2	8	11	9	14
Funds for statewide system operations ⁵	*	*	*	1	*	*	1	2
State support to private colleges (other than student financial aid)	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*
Funds for contract education programs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Funds for statewide financial aid programs for students (administered off campus)	6	2	7	*	7	9	7	13
Totals	99	100	100	100	100	95	100	100

Note: Sub-totals and totals may not equal the sum of the entries, due to rounding.

* Less than 1 percent.

¹ Include state and local tax revenues allocated to colleges and universities for operating expenses related to higher education; other funds, such as earnings from state-funded endowments, used for operating purposes; earmarked revenues, such as from lotteries, used for operating purposes; and tuition and fee revenues. Preceding tables include statistics on funding per FTE student that are based on the items in "funds for educational and general operations."

² The SREB states' averages must be interpreted with caution because not all states have each type of funding.

³ Include community or public service units, noncredit continuing education, agricultural cooperative extension, agricultural experiment stations, engineering experiment stations, and research centers or institutes.

⁴ Other statewide programs or initiatives.

⁵ Include funds for coordinating or governing boards, national or regional associations, and the administration of statewide financial aid programs for students.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 94
continued

Maryland	Mississippi	North Carolina	Oklahoma	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Virginia	West Virginia	
88	85	87	90	83	77	82	90	76	Funds for educational and general operations
86	79	81	90	80	74	79	86	71	General-purpose funds to public campuses
2	6	2	*	3	2	2	2	4	Educational special-purpose funds to public campuses ²
*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	Educational special-purpose funds to statewide units ³
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	Educational special-purpose funds — all other ⁴
7	12	8	9	3	10	13	4	16	Funds for health-professions education and other special-purpose institutions
*	1	7	6	*	1	14	4	13	Health-professions education funds to public campuses
6	11	*	*	3	8	*	*	3	Health-professions education funds to specialized institutions
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Funds to special-purpose institutions other than health-professions education
5	2	5	*	14	13	5	6	8	Other special-purpose funds
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Funds for statewide system operations ⁵
1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	State support to private colleges (other than student financial aid)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Funds for contract education programs
4	2	4	*	13	13	4	5	7	Funds for statewide financial aid programs for students (administered off campus)
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Totals

Table 95

Percent Distribution of Revenues¹ at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	2014-15						Percentage-Point Change, 2009-10 to 2014-15					
	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Contracts and Grants		All Other ³	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Contracts and Grants		All Other ³
		State	Local	Federal	Other ²			State	Local	Federal	Other ²	
50 states and D.C.	37.7	21.7	0.1	16.0	12.1	12.4	6.8	3.1	*	-2.70	0.68	1.6
SREB states	37.2	23.8	0.1	15.8	12.6	10.5	8.8	-2.4	*	-2.7	0.5	-4.3
Alabama	44.3	22.5	*	17.3	9.1	6.7	14.2	0.7	0.0	-1.0	1.4	-15.3
Arkansas	34.5	26.6	0.3	14.5	18.2	5.9	7.0	-4.3	*	-3.7	4.4	-3.4
Delaware	54.2	14.0	0.0	12.1	8.3	11.4	9.1	-2.6	0.0	-3.0	-1.9	-1.6
Florida	31.2	29.2	0.0	16.7	19.5	3.4	5.6	-1.5	0.0	-3.8	2.4	-2.8
Georgia	36.5	26.7	0.0	20.4	11.5	4.9	6.4	-2.3	0.0	-2.0	-0.4	-1.6
Kentucky	39.0	20.0	0.6	14.2	11.3	14.9	7.2	-3.6	0.1	-3.5	1.0	-1.3
Louisiana	37.8	20.5	0.0	13.4	20.9	7.4	13.6	-8.0	0.0	-4.0	5.3	-6.9
Maryland	34.7	27.7	0.0	17.8	10.1	9.7	1.0	3.4	0.0	-3.0	-0.2	-1.2
Mississippi	34.9	30.2	0.0	18.1	9.0	7.7	9.8	-1.3	0.0	-8.6	0.2	-0.1
North Carolina	28.8	33.0	0.0	19.4	11.3	7.4	6.1	-5.3	0.0	-0.3	*	-0.5
Oklahoma	35.2	24.5	0.1	13.2	16.6	10.4	6.1	-4.8	0.1	-2.1	1.1	-0.3
South Carolina	48.9	12.7	*	13.8	13.8	10.9	6.5	-3.3	0.0	-2.6	0.1	-0.8
Tennessee	39.6	24.1	0.2	14.7	14.5	6.9	9.4	-2.4	*	-5.7	1.2	-2.5
Texas	36.2	19.9	0.1	13.5	9.9	20.4	13.0	-3.6	*	-2.9	-1.7	-4.8
Virginia	43.1	19.8	0.0	15.6	9.0	12.4	5.9	-1.8	0.0	-2.2	-0.3	-1.7
West Virginia	46.3	22.5	0.0	13.0	14.1	4.1	10.5	-0.6	0.0	-3.3	1.8	-8.4
West	34.6	17.4	*	18.9	13.0	16.2	6.5	-4.3	0.0	-3.9	0.3	1.4
Alaska	19.3	47.6	0.0	19.0	8.6	5.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	-1.7	-0.6	-0.9
Arizona	49.0	15.7	*	16.7	9.6	8.9	10.7	-8.6	0.0	-4.1	-0.1	2.1
California	31.4	18.2	0.0	16.7	13.3	20.4	5.6	-5.6	0.0	-3.2	-0.4	3.6
Colorado	49.4	0.4	0.0	23.6	17.4	9.2	8.5	-0.3	0.0	-4.2	2.8	-6.8
Hawaii	29.3	24.0	0.0	26.6	18.1	2.0	10.2	-1.4	0.0	-5.7	-1.6	-1.6
Idaho	38.5	31.2	0.0	16.8	9.0	4.5	6.8	-1.9	0.0	-4.2	0.3	-1.0
Montana	39.2	22.7	*	19.5	7.9	10.7	2.9	2.8	0.0	-5.2	0.3	-0.8
Nevada	35.5	27.4	0.0	16.5	10.4	10.2	7.7	2.9	0.0	-5.6	*	-5.0
New Mexico	18.4	28.9	0.0	21.8	10.4	20.5	3.6	-1.9	0.0	-3.5	-0.4	2.2
Oregon	34.3	11.1	0.2	20.9	15.0	18.5	2.2	-3.7	*	-7.6	3.5	5.6
Utah	30.9	23.3	0.0	19.9	10.6	15.2	5.3	-0.2	0.0	-3.5	-1.1	-0.5
Washington	37.1	11.3	0.0	25.3	12.5	13.7	9.5	-5.0	0.0	-3.7	1.5	-2.4
Wyoming	16.2	46.7	0.0	11.5	18.0	7.5	1.3	-0.4	0.0	-1.9	3.5	-2.5
Midwest	40.5	19.3	0.1	14.6	11.2	14.3	5.3	-2.8	*	-2.4	1.3	-1.3
Illinois	31.6	15.1	0.0	12.4	8.1	32.8	1.0	-5.6	0.0	-3.5	0.4	7.7
Indiana	45.8	20.8	0.1	13.3	9.7	10.2	6.0	-2.3	*	-1.8	1.4	-3.3
Iowa	36.7	21.8	0.0	17.8	9.4	14.3	7.3	-3.5	0.0	-5.3	0.4	1.1
Kansas	35.5	23.9	1.6	15.5	12.1	11.4	5.0	-3.5	0.6	-2.4	1.7	-1.4
Michigan	47.4	14.2	0.0	17.7	8.8	11.9	8.2	-2.8	0.0	-0.4	1.4	-6.3
Minnesota	35.0	22.2	0.0	15.2	19.5	8.1	3.8	-1.9	0.0	-1.1	2.6	-3.4
Missouri	47.1	24.9	0.0	12.1	8.5	7.5	8.4	-5.0	0.0	-2.0	-0.1	-1.3
Nebraska	25.7	29.2	0.0	13.2	19.4	12.5	2.3	-3.3	0.0	-3.6	2.3	2.3
North Dakota	34.9	30.5	0.6	14.2	7.9	11.9	1.8	2.0	0.6	-7.0	-0.4	3.0
Ohio	50.3	18.6	0.0	12.1	11.9	7.1	8.0	-0.3	0.0	-2.6	1.8	-7.0
South Dakota	38.8	26.6	0.0	15.8	8.6	10.3	9.8	1.9	0.0	-11.3	3.3	-3.8
Wisconsin	31.5	18.6	0.0	16.8	15.5	17.7	3.2	-3.8	0.0	-2.4	0.8	2.2
Northeast	40.4	29.9	0.4	12.6	10.3	6.5	4.8	-2.7	-0.1	-1.7	0.5	-0.8
Connecticut	34.6	40.5	0.0	9.8	6.1	8.9	0.5	-1.7	0.0	-1.6	0.4	2.5
Maine	42.5	27.5	0.0	13.9	7.9	8.2	3.8	0.5	0.0	-0.9	-2.6	-0.7
Massachusetts	39.1	26.2	0.0	13.1	7.0	14.6	6.2	5.0	0.0	-2.1	*	-9.1
New Hampshire	60.8	10.6	0.0	13.2	7.7	7.7	4.2	-4.4	0.0	-0.5	-1.3	2.0
New Jersey	43.7	26.7	0.0	11.7	11.9	6.0	5.8	-3.7	0.0	-1.3	-0.2	-0.6
New York	32.5	36.4	1.0	13.3	12.9	3.8	4.3	-5.4	-0.2	-2.2	1.7	1.8
Pennsylvania	56.8	22.2	0.0	9.7	7.6	3.7	7.5	-3.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-3.5
Rhode Island	58.1	19.0	0.0	16.5	5.7	0.7	2.9	0.3	0.0	-1.8	-1.2	-0.2
Vermont	58.5	7.8	0.0	18.7	10.5	4.4	5.0	-2.2	0.0	-1.7	2.0	-3.2
District of Columbia	23.4	52.9	0.0	17.0	5.1	1.7	2.9	6.2	0.0	0.2	-5.9	-3.5

* Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

¹ Educational and general operating revenues consist of total revenues for current operations minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

² Includes state and local government contracts and grants and private gifts and grants.

³ Includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants), sales of educational activities and services, endowment and investment income, and other sources.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics finance survey — www.nces.ed.gov/ipeds.

Table 96
Percent Distribution of Revenues¹ at Public Two-Year Colleges

	2014-15						Percentage-Point Change, 2009-10 to 2014-15					
	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Contracts and Grants		All Other ³	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Contracts and Grants		All Other ³
		State	Local	Federal	Other ²			State	Local	Federal	Other ²	
50 states and D.C.	28.6	25.1	14.5	21.6	7.0	3.2	2.5	0.3	-1.0	-1.5	0.7	-1.0
SREB states	29.5	27.1	11.9	24.2	5.1	2.1	2.4	-0.4	2.2	-3.1	0.2	-1.4
Alabama	32.8	33.2	0.2	28.4	3.8	1.6	5.0	3.6	0.1	-9.1	0.4	*
Arkansas	26.0	32.8	5.0	28.2	6.7	1.3	3.6	2.4	0.4	-3.7	0.4	-3.2
Delaware	36.7	37.9	0.0	15.1	10.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.1	-1.9	0.0
Florida	30.4	32.6	0.0	28.5	6.0	2.4	0.3	2.5	0.0	1.4	-1.0	-3.1
Georgia	37.5	29.5	0.0	27.8	3.2	2.0	6.8	1.6	0.0	-4.5	0.1	-3.9
Kentucky	34.9	19.4	*	32.4	9.5	3.9	2.7	-2.1	0.0	1.5	2.1	-4.2
Louisiana	38.7	20.2	0.0	36.1	2.8	2.2	14.7	-10.3	0.0	0.2	-3.2	-1.4
Maryland	32.0	20.1	25.3	15.4	3.7	3.5	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.3
Mississippi	23.6	30.0	7.8	28.6	8.6	1.4	5.9	4.7	1.3	-11.1	2.2	-2.9
North Carolina	18.0	42.3	10.2	23.3	4.9	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.5	-2.3	0.5	-1.1
Oklahoma	25.5	30.5	9.5	24.3	4.9	5.2	0.5	-1.2	1.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.4
South Carolina	40.6	12.9	6.8	26.7	10.8	2.3	2.6	-0.2	0.3	-4.1	1.0	0.3
Tennessee	37.2	27.4	0.0	24.3	9.9	1.2	4.4	-0.1	0.0	-6.4	2.4	-0.3
Texas	25.9	19.7	29.2	20.2	3.3	1.7	2.7	-3.8	4.9	-3.9	0.4	-0.3
Virginia	42.1	30.0	0.2	23.7	2.1	2.0	1.6	-1.4	*	0.5	0.1	-0.8
West Virginia	30.1	30.0	0.0	26.5	10.7	2.8	3.8	2.6	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	-6.3
West	20.1	26.9	18.2	19.8	10.6	4.4	2.1	-2.4	-1.0	-0.1	2.2	-0.7
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	20.0	4.6	47.6	21.1	2.0	4.7	-2.3	-4.4	3.2	1.7	-1.0	2.9
California	14.4	28.0	22.9	19.5	11.0	4.2	2.3	-5.9	0.4	-0.1	2.8	0.4
Colorado	50.4	2.3	12.6	20.4	10.6	3.7	6.3	1.1	-1.0	-4.2	5.0	-7.3
Hawaii	24.6	35.6	0.0	21.7	16.2	1.9	5.5	-4.1	0.0	-1.4	0.7	-0.7
Idaho	25.9	23.9	13.0	26.4	3.2	7.6	1.4	4.6	6.6	-10.8	-4.2	2.3
Montana	18.5	23.1	8.4	37.2	4.6	8.2	-2.1	6.7	1.8	-0.8	-0.2	-5.3
Nevada	29.7	40.9	0.0	24.7	2.1	2.6	3.9	11.2	0.0	5.7	-1.9	-18.9
New Mexico	13.7	27.7	18.5	24.3	6.8	9.1	1.7	-3.3	0.1	0.6	*	0.8
Oregon	29.5	16.7	20.3	22.5	5.8	5.2	4.4	-5.1	5.1	1.6	-2.5	-3.5
Utah	37.1	40.2	0.0	18.2	2.3	2.2	3.6	4.8	0.0	-5.2	-1.1	-2.2
Washington	31.7	29.3	0.0	16.3	19.0	3.6	4.9	-5.7	0.0	0.6	1.9	-1.7
Wyoming	14.8	40.1	16.3	10.6	12.8	5.5	-1.7	0.5	-3.8	-2.8	5.7	2.2
Midwest	31.0	21.9	17.5	20.0	5.8	3.8	1.6	5.1	-4.5	-2.3	0.4	-0.3
Illinois	26.7	13.6	29.4	15.2	12.2	2.9	0.8	3.7	-1.7	-3.2	1.6	-1.1
Indiana	32.3	33.5	0.0	23.6	8.4	2.2	-4.7	14.5	0.0	-10.9	-0.2	1.3
Iowa	28.6	25.5	13.0	18.4	6.0	8.5	-0.7	6.3	2.3	-10.2	1.1	1.2
Kansas	22.9	18.0	34.1	16.2	2.1	6.7	-0.6	-2.3	3.5	-2.7	-0.8	2.9
Michigan	31.5	17.2	24.6	20.4	2.8	3.4	1.3	3.9	-2.4	-3.6	0.6	0.2
Minnesota	40.6	30.6	0.0	21.4	5.9	1.5	-0.8	*	0.0	-0.4	0.9	0.3
Missouri	29.5	17.4	16.4	28.0	3.7	5.1	-1.9	1.5	5.0	-2.2	-2.9	0.4
Nebraska	21.0	25.0	30.4	17.4	2.6	3.6	-0.3	1.5	-1.7	-1.9	1.5	0.9
North Dakota	23.6	30.7	0.0	26.0	11.0	8.8	-4.8	4.3	0.0	-4.4	4.8	0.1
Ohio	38.6	26.1	9.8	20.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.3	-5.3	0.7	-3.0
South Dakota	36.6	15.2	0.0	40.7	12.0	-4.5	-3.0	1.7	0.0	13.8	-7.0	-5.5
Wisconsin	24.0	27.4	22.2	16.5	4.5	5.4	5.1	17.0	-25.1	2.4	-0.1	0.7
Northeast	36.9	21.4	11.1	20.2	7.2	3.2	0.7	0.5	-0.9	0.1	0.6	-1.1
Connecticut	32.1	43.4	0.0	17.4	2.4	4.6	*	-2.4	0.0	2.6	-2.0	1.8
Maine	29.8	31.7	0.0	29.0	6.9	2.5	0.2	-3.0	0.0	1.9	1.1	-0.3
Massachusetts	37.2	33.0	0.0	21.0	6.9	1.9	0.6	5.8	0.0	-2.6	0.8	-4.6
New Hampshire	50.1	26.2	0.0	20.2	2.9	0.6	1.8	-4.1	0.0	4.4	1.6	-3.7
New Jersey	44.9	9.3	13.9	23.3	6.1	2.5	2.0	-0.3	-0.7	2.7	-1.9	-1.7
New York	32.6	19.6	16.8	18.6	9.8	2.7	1.0	0.3	-1.2	-0.5	1.6	-1.2
Pennsylvania	40.9	19.0	8.9	21.0	4.3	5.9	0.4	-1.3	-1.1	-0.5	1.1	1.5
Rhode Island	38.0	33.4	0.0	23.4	1.9	3.3	-2.0	-3.1	0.0	5.7	-0.7	0.1
Vermont	56.1	15.2	0.0	19.4	4.8	4.4	-2.7	1.7	0.0	-5.7	2.8	3.9
District of Columbia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

¹ Educational and general operating revenues consist of total revenues for current operations minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

² Includes state and local government contracts, grants, and private gifts and grants.

³ Includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants), sales of educational activities and services, endowment and investment income, and other sources.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics finance surveys — www.nces.ed.gov/ipeds.

Table 97

Percent Distribution of Spending¹ at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	2014-15						Percentage-Point Change, 2009-10 to 2014-15					
	Instruction ²	Research ²	Public Service ²	Academic and Administrative Support ²	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other ²	Instruction ²	Research ²	Public Service ²	Academic and Administrative Support ²	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other ²
50 states and D.C.	36.2	16.0	6.1	25.6	14.7	1.4	-0.2	-1.6	-0.6	1.2	1.5	-0.3
SREB states	34.8	16.1	6.9	24.5	15.6	2.1	-1.4	-1.3	-0.4	0.9	2.1	0.1
Alabama	32.7	12.6	9.7	29.1	15.3	0.6	2.4	-2.7	1.7	-3.6	3.4	-1.1
Arkansas	32.7	12.8	8.1	25.7	18.3	2.4	-0.4	-1.4	-0.8	0.3	1.8	0.4
Delaware	40.8	14.0	4.9	23.0	16.9	0.4	-1.1	-2.0	-0.6	0.6	2.8	0.3
Florida	33.2	17.6	8.1	22.9	16.0	2.1	-0.2	-1.2	0.7	1.2	-0.9	0.3
Georgia	32.6	23.2	5.6	25.4	12.8	0.4	-0.4	0.5	-2.6	1.8	0.9	-0.2
Kentucky	28.8	12.1	18.6	24.0	16.1	0.4	-0.3	-2.2	0.4	0.2	2.1	-0.1
Louisiana	34.0	14.7	12.1	24.6	13.5	1.1	-1.5	-2.1	0.1	1.6	2.1	-0.2
Maryland	32.8	23.2	3.9	28.9	10.4	0.8	0.5	-2.6	-0.5	1.6	0.9	0.1
Mississippi	32.9	14.4	7.5	25.7	18.7	0.8	0.1	-4.6	-0.9	2.5	4.0	-1.1
North Carolina	38.7	18.6	5.7	21.1	15.1	0.7	-3.8	3.1	-0.6	-0.4	1.7	*
Oklahoma	40.7	12.8	7.0	22.0	16.7	0.7	1.1	-0.4	-1.5	-1.1	1.8	0.1
South Carolina	35.6	15.3	7.3	23.8	17.4	0.5	-0.9	-1.5	0.4	2.1	*	*
Tennessee	39.9	10.3	5.8	24.3	19.6	0.1	1.2	-1.4	-1.5	1.3	0.6	-0.2
Texas	33.1	14.6	4.3	24.5	16.7	6.8	-5.5	-2.7	-0.9	2.3	4.8	2.1
Virginia	39.4	18.0	4.0	24.1	13.6	0.8	0.2	-1.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	-0.9
West Virginia	38.3	11.3	6.3	26.1	16.5	1.6	0.9	-2.5	-1.5	1.4	1.7	*
West	34.9	18.7	5.3	25.3	14.9	0.9	0.8	-3.3	-0.4	1.9	1.7	-0.6
Alaska	35.6	21.3	7.2	29.9	6.0	0.0	0.5	-2.7	0.6	1.6	0.7	-0.6
Arizona	32.5	17.8	3.5	28.1	17.8	0.2	-1.8	-3.1	-1.2	4.8	1.5	-0.1
California	34.7	18.7	2.1	27.2	16.7	0.6	0.9	-3.4	-0.4	1.4	1.9	-0.4
Colorado	39.6	21.2	5.0	21.7	12.2	0.3	2.0	-1.7	-0.8	3.6	0.7	-3.8
Hawaii	44.6	22.9	4.2	15.5	10.8	2.1	8.7	-13.8	-1.1	-1.2	3.5	2.1
Idaho	39.0	13.3	6.4	24.5	14.8	2.0	0.9	-0.9	-0.1	2.0	-1.3	-0.5
Montana	31.7	20.2	6.9	27.0	13.8	0.4	1.5	-4.7	0.8	2.0	0.4	*
Nevada	41.5	9.7	5.0	30.3	13.2	0.3	-1.9	-2.1	-1.5	5.2	3.1	-2.8
New Mexico	26.1	19.2	22.9	14.3	10.7	6.8	0.1	-4.8	6.0	0.1	0.1	-1.6
Oregon	33.9	18.5	7.3	26.9	11.1	2.4	2.2	-5.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0
Utah	27.6	13.7	25.6	20.1	11.9	1.1	1.3	-2.1	1.9	-0.8	0.4	-0.6
Washington	38.8	22.0	2.1	23.3	13.7	0.0	-0.6	-1.7	-2.3	2.1	2.5	*
Wyoming	35.6	18.5	9.2	23.8	12.5	0.5	-1.5	-0.5	-0.6	1.8	0.3	0.5
Midwest	37.1	15.8	6.9	25.8	13.4	1.1	-0.4	-1.4	-0.4	1.7	0.8	-0.4
Illinois	37.3	12.5	9.7	25.8	14.5	0.3	-0.8	-2.1	-0.7	1.3	2.3	*
Indiana	42.0	10.7	6.0	26.5	14.6	0.2	-2.2	-0.8	-1.3	3.6	1.2	-0.5
Iowa	31.2	20.8	8.1	26.2	11.9	1.9	-0.4	-3.5	-0.8	1.9	1.6	1.3
Kansas	38.2	20.7	7.0	24.1	8.8	1.2	2.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.8	0.7
Michigan	37.4	16.5	6.9	23.9	14.8	0.6	-0.6	-1.4	-0.1	0.9	1.2	0.1
Minnesota	29.3	21.2	6.8	30.7	11.0	0.9	*	0.5	0.5	*	0.3	-1.3
Missouri	41.5	8.2	7.3	24.2	18.4	0.5	1.2	-2.7	-0.2	2.1	0.6	-0.9
Nebraska	35.4	20.4	8.0	21.3	12.2	2.7	-1.5	-0.5	-1.2	2.2	0.7	0.3
North Dakota	42.3	16.7	7.7	26.4	6.6	0.3	3.6	-2.3	0.5	4.3	-1.7	-4.5
Ohio	40.1	12.5	4.5	27.0	15.0	0.9	-0.6	-0.9	-0.2	2.6	-0.6	-0.2
South Dakota	37.5	13.6	7.0	29.7	11.0	1.1	5.1	-3.7	-1.1	2.6	-0.9	-2.0
Wisconsin	31.6	24.2	6.0	25.3	8.7	4.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	2.3	1.5	-2.0
Northeast	41.0	10.3	3.9	29.1	14.7	1.0	1.7	-0.6	-1.5	-0.4	1.1	-0.4
Connecticut	41.8	7.7	4.1	32.7	13.5	0.1	3.7	-1.5	0.4	-0.9	0.7	-2.4
Maine	31.7	11.1	10.1	29.6	17.3	0.0	-1.1	-1.7	-0.1	1.0	2.0	-0.1
Massachusetts	35.1	14.7	10.2	28.1	10.6	1.3	3.4	-1.2	-6.0	3.9	1.1	-1.2
New Hampshire	37.0	17.0	1.5	24.4	19.6	0.5	-0.7	-1.6	-0.3	*	2.3	0.2
New Jersey	40.4	15.0	2.2	27.3	13.5	1.6	0.6	0.2	-2.8	1.6	0.4	0.1
New York	44.9	7.6	2.2	28.5	15.7	1.1	2.3	-0.4	-0.5	-2.5	1.5	-0.4
Pennsylvania	45.1	0.4	2.3	36.9	15.3	0.0	0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	*
Rhode Island	29.8	16.3	1.9	28.2	23.8	0.0	-0.3	-2.8	0.2	-3.2	6.1	0.0
Vermont	30.9	12.7	9.1	27.9	16.6	3.0	-0.4	-3.1	1.2	-1.7	1.1	2.8
District of Columbia	30.3	3.4	1.6	33.1	15.0	16.5	-0.8	-0.8	-1.8	-5.4	-7.8	16.5

* Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

¹ Educational and general operating spending consists of current operating spending minus the spending of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

² Starting with the 2013 Fact Book, amounts for operation/maintenance of plant, depreciation, interest and some other non-operating expenditures formerly reported in "All Other" are distributed across instruction, research and public service.

³ Includes academic support (such as libraries), student services (such as counseling and placement centers) and institutional support (such as the general administrative offices).
Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics finance survey — www.nces.ed.gov/peds.

Table 98

Percent Distribution of Spending¹ at Public Two-Year Colleges

	2014-15						Percentage-Point Change, 2009-10 to 2014-15					
	Instruction ²	Research ²	Public Service ²	Academic and Administrative Support ²	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other ²	Instruction ²	Research ²	Public Service ²	Academic and Administrative Support ²	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other ²
50 states and D.C.	40.3	*	1.4	32.4	22.8	3.1	-0.3	*	-0.2	1.5	-0.4	-0.5
SREB states	39.7	*	1.0	31.9	25.3	2.0	-0.4	*	-0.2	2.7	-1.9	-0.3
Alabama	39.0	0.0	0.6	32.7	26.7	1.0	2.2	0.0	-1.0	4.3	-4.9	-0.7
Arkansas	35.9	*	1.6	33.4	26.1	3.0	-1.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	-3.2	1.7
Delaware	51.6	0.0	2.3	31.1	15.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	-1.6	0.5	*	0.0
Florida	36.1	0.0	1.0	34.2	28.4	0.2	-0.7	*	-0.2	2.1	-1.1	-0.1
Georgia	33.9	*	0.7	32.7	29.7	3.0	-4.2	0.0	0.4	2.4	1.0	0.4
Kentucky	37.0	0.0	1.1	27.0	34.3	0.7	-2.4	0.0	*	2.3	1.3	-1.2
Louisiana	35.3	*	0.6	26.4	30.7	7.0	-4.6	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	2.6	2.1
Maryland	42.1	*	0.4	39.3	14.0	4.2	*	*	-0.1	3.4	-0.8	-2.5
Mississippi	41.7	0.0	0.1	24.7	29.5	3.9	-0.4	0.0	*	4.0	-4.0	0.4
North Carolina	44.9	*	0.3	28.7	22.6	3.5	-0.4	0.0	*	3.0	-2.7	0.1
Oklahoma	43.0	*	0.5	29.3	24.9	2.4	2.4	-0.4	-0.2	5.5	-3.0	-4.3
South Carolina	37.0	*	0.1	29.4	32.8	0.7	0.6	*	-0.2	2.1	-2.7	0.1
Tennessee	39.0	*	1.7	28.4	29.9	1.1	2.5	0.0	-1.5	3.0	-1.8	-2.3
Texas	40.1	*	1.9	32.5	23.4	2.1	-0.7	*	-0.3	2.4	-1.4	*
Virginia	42.3	0.0	0.8	32.9	23.6	0.4	-3.2	0.0	0.2	2.9	-0.2	0.3
West Virginia	36.9	0.0	1.8	28.1	27.6	5.5	2.8	*	*	1.1	-5.2	1.2
West	39.9	0.1	1.4	31.3	21.7	5.6	-1.0	*	-0.2	-0.1	1.5	-0.2
Alaska	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	41.9	0.2	0.7	34.6	20.7	2.0	0.7	0.1	-0.7	-1.0	-0.4	1.2
California	38.3	0.1	1.2	30.6	22.4	7.4	-0.9	*	*	-1.9	2.8	*
Colorado	36.2	0.0	0.4	34.5	22.8	6.1	-2.2	0.0	-0.6	5.6	-2.4	-0.5
Hawaii	55.3	0.2	3.3	26.5	14.7	0.1	5.2	*	-5.2	-4.0	2.3	0.1
Idaho	38.1	0.0	11.1	28.2	20.6	1.9	15.4	0.0	0.3	6.4	1.6	-23.6
Montana	34.5	0.5	1.6	38.0	17.0	8.5	4.5	-0.7	-1.0	5.3	-4.3	-3.8
Nevada	46.9	*	0.2	28.6	22.8	1.5	-1.8	0.0	0.1	-1.4	5.5	-2.4
New Mexico	40.3	*	3.5	34.4	18.8	2.9	1.2	*	-1.7	6.7	-3.1	-3.1
Oregon	41.5	0.1	2.6	32.3	21.6	2.0	0.8	*	-1.1	3.1	-1.9	-1.0
Utah	41.5	*	2.6	35.7	16.7	3.4	-8.2	-0.1	1.0	7.9	-2.9	2.2
Washington	43.2	0.0	0.0	32.0	22.8	2.0	-6.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.6	0.2
Wyoming	39.3	0.1	1.0	36.9	13.3	9.3	-3.3	0.1	-0.1	2.9	-1.2	1.6
Midwest	41.6	0.1	2.2	34.6	19.6	1.9	0.1	*	-0.3	3.0	-1.8	-1.0
Illinois	39.4	*	3.6	37.1	17.3	2.6	1.9	*	-0.4	2.8	-2.4	-1.9
Indiana	36.9	0.0	1.6	30.9	30.5	0.1	-0.7	0.0	0.7	7.3	-7.3	*
Iowa	46.0	0.0	1.9	31.9	16.3	3.9	3.2	*	-1.9	3.8	-6.2	1.1
Kansas	39.1	*	1.0	39.7	15.0	5.2	-1.0	*	*	3.7	-2.5	-0.2
Michigan	41.0	*	2.2	36.6	19.7	0.5	3.8	-0.1	-0.1	*	-3.3	-0.4
Minnesota	41.7	0.1	0.4	36.3	21.4	0.1	-1.2	-0.1	-0.5	1.2	0.7	*
Missouri	41.2	*	1.6	31.8	23.7	1.7	2.8	0.0	1.1	6.4	-4.7	-5.7
Nebraska	45.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	16.9	0.9	*	*	*	2.3	-2.0	-0.3
North Dakota	48.8	0.4	1.6	31.6	10.4	7.2	1.7	0.4	1.6	2.4	-6.7	0.6
Ohio	42.4	0.2	3.4	33.4	19.7	1.0	2.6	0.1	-1.4	4.4	-4.9	-0.9
South Dakota	41.6	*	5.0	27.4	17.9	8.1	6.1	0.0	5.0	3.0	-0.6	-13.6
Wisconsin	50.2	0.1	1.0	26.8	16.2	5.8	-7.5	*	0.7	1.7	3.7	1.3
Northeast	40.8	0.1	1.0	33.0	22.3	2.8	0.7	*	*	-0.8	0.5	-0.4
Connecticut	41.7	0.0	0.3	38.5	19.4	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	-1.2	0.3	-1.3
Maine	43.7	0.4	0.7	29.8	25.2	0.1	-1.0	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1
Massachusetts	38.4	*	1.1	38.4	21.6	0.6	-0.6	*	*	1.8	*	-1.2
New Hampshire	41.6	0.4	0.1	41.5	16.4	0.0	11.3	0.3	*	-12.1	0.3	0.0
New Jersey	36.4	0.2	2.3	32.2	23.0	5.9	0.7	*	-0.2	-1.0	-1.1	1.6
New York	43.2	0.1	0.8	30.4	23.3	2.3	1.0	*	-0.1	-1.6	1.4	-0.7
Pennsylvania	39.9	*	0.2	34.2	20.9	4.8	-1.3	*	*	1.1	0.6	-0.4
Rhode Island	43.8	0.0	0.9	32.8	22.5	0.0	-3.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.9	4.5	-0.1
Vermont	36.3	*	9.5	38.0	16.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.2	-9.3	-7.3	0.0
District of Columbia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type.

¹ Educational and general operating spending consists of current operating spending minus the spending of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

² Starting with the 2013 Fact Book, amounts for operation/maintenance of plant, depreciation, interest and some other non-operating expenditures formerly reported in "All Other" are distributed across instruction, research and public service.

³ Includes academic support (such as libraries), student services (such as counseling and placement centers) and institutional support (such as the general administrative offices).

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics finance surveys — www.nces.ed.gov/ipeds.

Table 99

Percent Distribution of Scholarships and Fellowships at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	2014-15					Percentage-Point Change, 2009-10 to 2014-15				
	Pell Grants	Other Federal Grants	State Grants	Local Grants	Institutional and Private Grants	Pell Grants	Other Federal Grants	State Grants	Local Grants	Institutional and Private Grants
50 states and D.C.	30.8	2.9	16.8	0.2	49.2	-3.3	-3.4	-2.4	-0.1	9.1
SREB states	32.1	2.6	17.4	0.4	47.5	-4.0	-3.0	-1.6	0.1	8.5
Alabama	27.6	3.4	0.3	*	68.8	-13.5	-4.2	-0.1	*	17.7
Arkansas	34.0	1.7	23.0	0.0	41.3	-7.7	-2.0	12.6	-0.1	-2.9
Delaware	10.9	0.8	7.5	*	80.8	-1.3	-0.5	-3.5	*	5.3
Florida	34.0	2.6	19.9	0.1	43.5	3.7	-1.6	-12.3	*	10.3
Georgia	53.7	1.6	6.9	3.3	34.4	-1.7	-4.4	4.9	-0.1	1.2
Kentucky	24.3	4.1	15.6	*	55.9	-4.6	-3.2	-9.2	*	17.1
Louisiana	41.8	1.7	8.3	0.0	48.2	-8.8	-2.8	1.5	*	10.1
Maryland	36.6	2.9	3.6	0.2	56.7	3.5	-1.5	-1.4	0.2	-0.8
Mississippi	30.4	2.1	7.3	0.0	60.2	-14.2	-3.0	0.5	0.0	16.7
North Carolina	29.6	6.3	28.5	0.1	35.5	-5.1	-5.6	0.2	-0.1	10.5
Oklahoma	29.2	1.2	16.2	0.0	53.4	-6.8	-2.0	-1.4	0.0	10.2
South Carolina	19.5	2.0	32.7	*	45.7	-1.4	-3.5	-2.4	*	7.2
Tennessee	29.2	2.1	31.9	*	36.7	-2.2	-1.2	-3.5	*	6.9
Texas	35.6	1.9	16.9	0.9	44.7	-5.7	-4.1	2.2	0.6	7.0
Virginia	22.7	2.0	21.0	*	54.3	-1.3	-1.9	-0.3	*	4.0
West Virginia	31.9	1.6	15.3	*	51.1	-8.4	-2.2	-2.6	*	13.2
West	30.3	3.3	15.2	*	51.2	-2.7	-3.8	-6.7	*	13.4
Alaska	54.1	5.5	1.4	0.4	38.5	19.1	-20.7	1.2	0.1	0.3
Arizona	24.3	1.6	1.7	*	72.4	-0.7	-2.3	-0.4	*	3.5
California	29.7	3.4	16.7	*	50.2	-1.8	-4.0	-13.0	*	18.8
Colorado	30.0	2.6	15.4	*	52.0	-4.0	-3.4	0.9	*	6.5
Hawaii	24.4	11.2	0.7	0.0	63.7	-11.4	8.9	0.3	0.0	2.1
Idaho	48.0	3.3	0.8	0.1	47.8	-4.7	-1.4	-0.5	*	6.7
Montana	40.3	2.1	2.1	0.0	55.6	-4.2	-4.6	0.8	-10.6	18.5
Nevada	39.8	2.6	28.3	*	29.3	6.0	-3.0	-7.4	*	4.4
New Mexico	38.7	3.7	36.6	0.0	21.0	-4.8	-2.2	2.3	0.0	4.7
Oregon	37.8	2.9	10.3	0.1	48.9	-2.7	-3.0	-2.6	*	8.3
Utah	42.2	3.8	3.5	0.2	50.3	-5.8	-2.2	0.4	-0.1	7.8
Washington	21.3	3.8	27.1	0.1	47.6	-3.6	-8.6	2.0	0.1	10.1
Wyoming	16.8	4.4	36.1	1.2	41.4	-1.3	-4.0	-6.2	0.6	10.9
Midwest	26.9	3.6	13.3	*	56.1	-4.2	-3.6	1.4	*	6.4
Illinois	22.1	1.4	54.2	0.0	22.3	-5.9	-2.7	5.4	*	3.3
Indiana	28.0	1.3	6.8	0.0	63.9	-5.5	-1.5	-0.2	0.0	7.2
Iowa	16.7	2.8	1.6	0.0	79.0	-2.9	-7.1	0.1	0.0	9.9
Kansas	43.5	5.6	6.9	0.0	44.0	1.4	-7.4	0.1	0.0	6.0
Michigan	23.6	5.4	2.3	*	68.7	-4.9	-5.1	-0.3	*	10.4
Minnesota	26.2	5.7	17.6	0.0	50.5	-1.9	-7.2	-2.2	*	11.3
Missouri	30.3	3.6	7.7	0.0	58.3	-0.5	-1.7	-0.6	0.0	2.8
Nebraska	26.1	1.4	0.9	*	71.6	-1.7	-2.6	-0.1	*	4.4
North Dakota	41.0	4.5	7.7	0.0	46.8	-0.9	-2.2	7.1	0.0	-4.0
Ohio	26.5	2.0	4.0	0.1	67.4	-3.0	-1.8	-1.2	*	6.0
South Dakota	45.3	4.6	6.9	0.0	43.2	-7.7	-4.1	5.8	-1.3	7.4
Wisconsin	42.0	10.3	1.1	0.0	46.5	-10.0	-4.1	-5.7	0.0	19.8
Northeast	34.7	1.9	24.4	0.2	38.7	-0.9	-3.1	-3.7	-0.1	7.8
Connecticut	21.1	2.4	7.3	*	69.2	2.3	-2.3	-3.8	*	3.8
Maine	35.8	3.4	6.4	0.0	54.4	-5.0	-3.5	-1.4	0.0	9.9
Massachusetts	35.3	1.7	7.8	0.0	55.2	1.5	-3.3	-3.4	0.0	5.2
New Hampshire	17.4	3.1	0.9	0.0	78.7	-1.1	-2.9	-1.9	0.0	5.9
New Jersey	31.5	1.7	45.1	0.1	21.7	2.8	-4.3	-1.3	0.1	2.7
New York	41.0	1.8	28.1	0.5	28.7	-2.8	-3.2	-4.6	-0.4	11.0
Pennsylvania	48.5	1.7	30.5	0.5	18.9	2.0	-1.3	-1.1	0.5	-0.1
Rhode Island	20.2	1.5	11.0	0.0	67.3	-4.2	-2.0	-14.2	0.0	20.4
Vermont	12.7	2.6	2.2	0.0	82.5	-3.4	-2.3	-0.2	0.0	5.9
District of Columbia	37.1	28.8	0.0	25.3	8.7	20.4	-14.4	NA	-10.8	4.7

* Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
 "NA" indicates not applicable.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics finance surveys — www.nces.ed.gov/ipeds.

Table 100
Percent Distribution of Scholarships and Fellowships
at Public Two-Year Colleges

	2014-15					Percentage-Point Change, 2009-10 to 2014-15				
	Pell Grants	Other Federal Grants	State Grants	Local Grants	Institutional and Private Grants	Pell Grants	Other Federal Grants	State Grants	Local Grants	Institutional and Private Grants
50 states and D.C.	74.8	2.5	12.1	0.6	10.0	-1.1	-2.7	1.8	0.1	2.0
SREB states	76.7	2.5	9.1	0.4	11.3	-0.6	-1.4	-0.3	0.1	2.2
Alabama	79.8	1.6	2.6	0.1	15.9	-0.3	-1.2	1.7	*	-0.2
Arkansas	78.2	2.1	9.6	0.2	10.0	-5.1	-1.3	4.2	-0.2	2.4
Delaware	92.5	1.5	4.7	*	1.3	3.6	-1.2	-1.1	*	-1.3
Florida	80.9	1.5	8.7	0.2	8.7	5.3	-1.1	-4.6	0.1	0.3
Georgia	84.0	5.2	6.3	*	4.6	-3.3	1.7	-0.1	*	1.7
Kentucky	30.7	1.9	8.3	*	59.1	-3.2	-0.2	-3.9	*	7.3
Louisiana	86.8	1.2	4.2	*	7.9	3.0	-6.8	-1.7	*	5.5
Maryland	82.6	3.2	5.0	0.7	8.4	5.1	-4.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.4
Mississippi	76.6	3.0	2.5	0.3	17.7	-7.0	-2.3	0.9	0.2	8.2
North Carolina	88.9	1.7	5.6	*	3.8	4.4	-0.4	-3.0	*	-1.1
Oklahoma	69.9	3.7	13.1	*	13.4	-0.1	-1.5	2.0	*	-0.4
South Carolina	64.4	2.1	29.4	0.1	4.0	-4.1	-2.1	4.4	*	1.8
Tennessee	69.5	1.3	20.3	0.1	8.8	-4.9	-1.8	4.4	-0.2	2.6
Texas	76.1	3.7	6.1	1.2	12.9	-3.3	-1.8	-0.1	0.1	5.0
Virginia	80.4	2.9	12.7	*	4.0	-0.4	0.2	1.2	*	-1.0
West Virginia	72.0	4.6	16.0	0.3	7.1	-6.3	1.9	2.6	0.1	1.8
West	69.4	2.7	15.6	1.6	10.7	-2.9	-5.1	4.6	0.3	3.0
Alaska	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	83.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	12.0	-4.2	-0.3	1.0	0.8	2.7
California	68.8	2.6	16.0	2.1	10.5	-3.0	-7.1	5.7	0.3	4.1
Colorado	70.4	1.3	22.4	0.2	5.7	-4.8	-3.0	7.3	-0.3	0.8
Hawaii	74.3	8.1	0.8	*	16.8	-9.2	5.9	0.6	*	2.7
Idaho	88.8	2.4	2.0	*	6.8	29.2	-30.7	0.8	*	0.8
Montana	69.9	7.0	4.6	1.2	17.4	4.4	-5.8	0.2	-0.7	1.8
Nevada	82.8	4.5	4.9	0.3	7.5	-2.5	3.6	-3.3	0.1	2.0
New Mexico	80.5	2.6	8.1	0.1	8.7	-1.5	-2.8	0.5	0.1	3.8
Oregon	79.1	1.5	11.2	0.1	8.0	10.0	-9.7	-2.1	0.1	1.7
Utah	82.1	1.7	1.6	*	14.6	1.5	-0.7	-1.7	*	1.4
Washington	55.6	2.8	28.4	1.5	11.7	-4.7	0.5	5.0	0.3	-1.1
Wyoming	44.0	5.3	15.0	*	35.8	-8.0	-0.6	1.5	*	7.0
Midwest	80.2	2.5	8.1	0.2	9.0	-1.0	-2.0	2.0	*	1.0
Illinois	68.1	3.0	10.9	0.5	17.6	-1.8	-3.8	0.6	0.2	4.7
Indiana	75.7	1.4	18.3	*	4.6	-10.3	-0.2	8.0	*	2.4
Iowa	79.9	1.6	9.1	0.2	9.3	3.6	-0.1	6.0	*	-9.5
Kansas	83.0	2.8	0.7	*	13.5	7.4	-1.9	-0.4	*	-5.1
Michigan	88.2	3.4	2.7	0.1	5.7	-3.5	0.7	1.0	*	1.8
Minnesota	76.5	2.2	19.7	0.2	1.4	-3.5	-0.7	4.4	0.1	-0.3
Missouri	87.5	2.6	4.4	*	5.6	5.2	-0.1	-4.6	*	-0.6
Nebraska	78.5	3.1	5.7	0.8	12.0	-6.5	*	1.9	0.3	4.3
North Dakota	57.9	5.1	15.1	1.4	20.5	-8.0	-0.4	5.9	-1.9	4.5
Ohio	85.5	1.8	1.8	0.1	10.9	*	-6.2	1.2	*	5.0
South Dakota	68.9	3.5	2.0	3.7	21.9	-14.8	-0.7	-1.4	0.9	16.0
Wisconsin	80.9	2.8	8.6	*	7.7	2.0	-1.0	0.6	*	-1.4
Northeast	72.6	2.0	18.9	0.3	6.3	1.7	-3.4	0.4	-0.1	1.4
Connecticut	71.7	1.3	5.4	*	21.6	7.1	-1.3	-5.7	*	-0.1
Maine	81.0	2.7	8.0	*	8.3	-0.2	-1.1	-2.4	*	3.7
Massachusetts	80.0	2.8	10.8	0.2	6.2	5.2	-0.8	-4.2	0.1	-0.3
New Hampshire	81.9	3.6	8.3	*	6.2	7.0	-1.0	-3.3	*	*
New Jersey	78.7	3.0	16.2	0.1	2.0	11.0	-5.9	-5.2	-0.4	0.5
New York	65.7	1.3	27.0	0.6	5.4	-2.3	-3.1	3.5	-0.1	2.0
Pennsylvania	78.9	2.3	11.0	*	7.8	-0.8	-3.6	3.4	*	1.3
Rhode Island	90.3	1.5	0.2	*	7.9	3.7	-1.9	0.2	*	-2.0
Vermont	69.9	6.8	11.6	*	11.6	-18.6	3.9	8.7	*	6.0
District of Columbia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics finance surveys — www.nces.ed.gov/ipeds.

Table 101**Federal Support for Research and Development at Universities, by State**

	Federal Obligations (in thousands) 2013-14	Percent Change	
		2003-04 to 2008-09	2008-09 to 2013-14
50 states and D.C.	\$27,259,628	34.2	-14.4
SREB states as a percent of U.S.	7,953,225 29.2	38.3	-16.9
Alabama	342,606	21.3	-13.3
Arkansas	55,414	24.1	-46.2
Delaware	91,524	89.3	-18.9
Florida	625,298	45.8	-19.9
Georgia	753,518	53.1	-3.2
Kentucky	187,487	33.2	-22.4
Louisiana	151,155	7.4	-33.2
Maryland	1,819,864	37.8	-4.5
Mississippi	101,662	-2.1	-36.0
North Carolina	1,171,335	42.1	-13.1
Oklahoma	114,549	47.2	-26.0
South Carolina	196,140	61.7	-26.8
Tennessee	469,466	48.3	-23.1
Texas	1,362,502	35.4	-25.1
Virginia	467,180	35.5	-21.8
West Virginia	43,526	28.1	-37.1
West as a percent of U.S.	6,811,055 25.0	24.9	-10.9
Alaska	66,026	15.8	-26.9
Arizona	338,536	49.1	-21.9
California	3,908,676	22.7	-7.9
Colorado	546,749	21.2	-20.7
Hawaii	160,303	9.7	-13.7
Idaho	34,037	51.3	-41.1
Montana	69,579	60.4	-36.4
Nevada	61,143	16.5	-29.2
New Mexico	188,561	16.4	-4.4
Oregon	373,971	47.8	-11.8
Utah	294,821	24.6	-1.4
Washington	740,867	22.0	-7.0
Wyoming	27,786	36.7	-17.0
Midwest as a percent of U.S.	5,358,547 19.7	39.2	-16.4
Illinois	1,069,226	37.9	-13.2
Indiana	413,505	58.8	-22.4
Iowa	259,396	19.6	-21.0
Kansas	148,989	47.1	-23.4
Michigan	1,126,469	44.8	6.6
Minnesota	384,110	40.7	-18.7
Missouri	521,066	24.6	-22.5
Nebraska	124,431	49.9	-28.6
North Dakota	55,057	67.6	-45.4
Ohio	685,043	32.2	-23.0
South Dakota	38,114	84.5	-37.8
Wisconsin	533,143	44.6	-23.7
Northeast as a percent of U.S.	6,846,790 25.1	33.6	-13.2
Connecticut	504,357	27.6	-14.2
Maine	28,407	106.0	-46.1
Massachusetts	1,566,038	36.7	-14.6
New Hampshire	152,033	13.4	-4.9
New Jersey	423,341	75.4	-20.0
New York	2,222,083	29.1	-11.7
Pennsylvania	1,740,941	30.4	-10.4
Rhode Island	132,568	45.9	-19.4
Vermont	77,023	22.7	-23.1
District of Columbia	290,011	75.3	-12.1

Sources: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics,
*Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges and Nonprofit
Institutions: Fiscal Year 2000 to 2008 (2012) and 2006 to 2014 (2016)* — www.nsf.gov.

Table 102
Top-Ranked Universities' Spending on Research and Development

	Amount (in thousands) 2014-15	Total			Percent Distribution of Funding Sources					
		National Rank		Percent Change 2009-10 to 2014-15	Federal	State and Local	Business ¹	Non-Profit	Institutional ²	All Other
		2009-10	2014-15							
50 states and D.C.	\$68,177,851			13.4	55.1	5.6	7.3	6.2	30.5	3.7
Total top 10	12,246,912			15.0	58.6	6.0	7.4	6.2	30.0	3.8
Johns Hopkins University (Maryland) ³	2,305,679	1	1	15.0	86.4	0.3	3.6	5.9	5.3	0.3
University of Michigan	1,369,278	2	2	15.6	53.7	0.1	4.4	4.3	49.4	1.6
University of Washington	1,180,563	4	3	15.4	76.8	1.7	3.6	8.2	9.0	5.8
University of California-San Francisco	1,126,620	8	4	20.4	47.5	3.3	6.1	12.8	25.1	10.9
University of California-San Diego	1,101,466	6	5	16.8	54.8	3.8	7.7	7.0	16.9	9.8
University of Wisconsin-Madison	1,069,077	3	6	3.9	49.9	6.4	2.2	4.4	34.8	2.3
Duke University (NC)	1,036,698	5	7	5.4	53.9	0.1	23.2	7.1	13.7	1.9
Stanford University (CA)	1,022,551	9	8	21.8	66.1	3.4	8.8	10.3	10.1	1.2
University of California-Los Angeles	1,021,227	7	9	9.0	47.9	4.2	5.4	14.6	20.8	7.0
Harvard University (MA)	1,013,753	30	10	73.8	53.8	0.4	4.8	11.0	28.0	2.1
All universities in SREB states	22,428,647			14.1	53.1	8.3	6.1	4.9	25.4	2.3
All universities in West	15,379,702			14.6	57.9	5.0	5.6	7.5	18.9	5.2
All universities in Midwest	13,935,314			11.7	52.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	30.0	1.7
All universities in Northeast	15,462,248			12.8	56.9	3.3	6.4	7.2	23.3	3.0
SREB state universities ranked 11-100										
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	966,781	15	11	28.0	60.6	2.7	3.0	6.5	25.5	1.7
Texas A&M University	866,678	20	16	25.7	38.8	16.5	5.6	4.7	31.1	3.3
University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	833,406	27	19	39.0	35.1	20.8	8.3	5.1	28.5	2.1
Georgia Institute of Technology	765,370	25	24	24.3	19.3	29.3	9.7	4.4	20.9	16.2
University of Florida	739,522	21	25	8.5	72.0	1.3	5.4	0.8	19.3	1.1
University of Texas at Austin	650,608	32	30	22.9	53.2	3.4	11.6	4.7	25.6	1.4
Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	647,816	35	31	28.3	62.0	0.1	5.4	4.1	28.1	0.4
Emory University (Georgia)	585,210	32	36	10.5	59.5	0.1	5.4	5.3	28.5	1.2
Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	520,220	38	39	16.2	63.6	0.7	9.4	4.2	21.7	0.4
University of Alabama at Birmingham	516,229	36	41	5.4	65.7	3.8	1.6	1.5	26.2	1.1
University of Maryland, College Park	505,699	37	43	12.0	49.4	4.5	3.1	12.8	30.2	0.0
Virginia Tech	504,282	47	44	26.7	38.9	10.4	6.0	0.5	43.4	0.8
University of South Florida	485,354	49	45	26.1	41.9	17.9	4.8	12.8	12.5	10.1
North Carolina State University	468,293	56	47	29.8	54.5	7.0	3.3	5.9	28.5	0.8
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	438,824	43	50	4.7	45.0	5.4	5.8	3.9	39.3	0.6
University of Maryland, Baltimore	397,695	51	56	6.3	42.7	21.2	11.3	0.2	24.6	0.0
University of Georgia	374,264	85	61	62.2	44.2	13.8	3.2	4.0	30.4	4.4
University of Virginia	373,218	73	62	35.1	59.1	2.6	8.2	5.3	24.6	0.2
University of Miami (Florida)	365,574	72	63	30.3	54.5	1.0	4.7	6.1	32.8	0.8
University of Kentucky	331,705	57	69	-7.8	29.8	26.2	3.7	3.5	36.4	0.4
Louisiana State University and A&M College (all campuses)	281,154	71	80	-3.0	53.7	16.8	4.2	8.8	10.8	5.7
Florida State University	256,449	82	83	7.8	35.3	8.4	3.9	7.3	43.3	1.8
Medical University of South Carolina	243,534	89	87	8.4	54.4	1.9	0.6	4.3	38.3	0.4
University of Oklahoma	242,367	91	88	11.1	35.4	34.1	4.8	0.3	25.2	0.2
University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	234,299	79	90	-2.7	48.1	1.9	6.2	3.3	37.4	3.1
Mississippi State University	226,359	84	93	-2.3	86.3	3.5	5.2	4.2	0.7	0.1
Virginia Commonwealth University	218,925	96	96	10.7	65.1	3.1	3.2	5.1	23.6	0.0
University of Central Florida	215,519	130	98	82.7	43.3	0.5	4.5	3.4	48.3	0.0

¹ Beginning in 2010-11, the category of Industry was replaced with two categories, Business and Non-Profit.

² Institutional amounts include unrestricted revenues from any source that are expended for research and development.

³ Data for Johns Hopkins University include funds from the Department of Defense to the Applied Physics Laboratory, which was a university-administered, federally funded research and development center until 1977-78.

Sources: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, *Higher Education Research and Development Survey, FY 2010 and FY 2015* — www.nsf.gov.

Table 103**Federal Support for Research and Development at Universities, Top 100**

National Rank 2013-14		Federal Obligations (in thousands) 2013-14	Percent Change 2008-09 to 2013-14
Total to all universities		\$27,333,335	-15.5
Total to top 100 universities		\$27,333,334	4.3
Total to top 10 universities		\$6,492,757	-6.7
1	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland) ¹	1,402,095	
2	University of Michigan	860,759	
3	University of Washington	658,814	
4	University of California-San Diego	580,763	
5	University of California-San Francisco	546,278	
6	University of Pennsylvania	542,397	
7	University of California-Los Angeles	487,210	
8	Stanford University (California)	478,346	
9	University of Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania)	470,597	
10	Columbia University (New York)	465,500	
Total to universities in SREB states ranked 11 to 100		6,220,669	-17.7
12	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	450,661	
13	Duke University (North Carolina)	440,787	
20	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	336,787	
25	Emory University (Georgia)	293,672	
32	Georgia Institute of Technology (all campuses)	241,667	
33	University of Alabama at Birmingham	238,847	
36	Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	226,548	
39	University of Maryland, College Park	215,838	
45	University of Florida	203,233	
46	University of Texas at Austin	186,309	
51	University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	154,830	
52	University of Maryland, Baltimore	150,793	
56	University of Miami (Florida)	146,255	
57	University of Virginia (main campus)	144,618	
60	Virginia Tech	129,822	
61	University of Kentucky (all campuses)	129,596	
63	University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	120,544	
64	Wake Forest University (North Carolina)	117,560	
72	Virginia Commonwealth University	99,488	
73	University of Georgia	99,290	
75	North Carolina State University	98,098	
81	Texas A&M University (main campus)	91,611	
83	Medical University of South Carolina	89,527	
85	Florida State University	87,278	
86	University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	85,233	
88	University of Delaware	84,462	
91	University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	78,975	
94	University of South Florida	76,248	
Total to universities in West ranked 11 to 100		5,987,214	-8.6
17	University of Colorado (all campuses)	385,625	
23	University of California-Davis	307,833	
26	University of Southern California	285,563	
29	University of California-Berkeley	279,117	
38	The Scripps Research Institute (California)	220,462	
40	University of Utah	214,777	
41	Oregon Health Sciences University	212,632	
43	University of Arizona	206,746	
48	University of California-Irvine	164,159	
54	California Institute of Technology	149,454	
65	Arizona State University-Main Campus	116,151	

¹ Data for Johns Hopkins University include funds from the Department of Defense to the Applied Physics Laboratory, which was a university-administered, federally funded research and development center until 1977-78.

Sources: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, *Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges and Nonprofit Institutions: Fiscal Year 2006 to 2014 (2016)* — www.nsf.gov.

Table 103
continued

National Rank 2013-14		Federal Obligations (in thousands) 2013-14	Percent Change 2008-09 to 2013-14
69	University of California-Santa Barbara	105,827	
77	Oregon State University	93,346	
78	University of New Mexico	92,757	
79	Colorado State University	92,593	
89	University of Hawaii-Manoa	79,903	
90	University of California, Santa Cruz	79,360	
98	New Mexico State University (all campuses)	75,235	
99	University of Hawaii (all campuses)	74,265	
Total to universities in Midwest ranked 11 to 100		\$4,392,944	-16.4
15	University of Wisconsin-Madison	397,471	
16	Washington University in St. Louis (Missouri)	394,310	
19	University of Minnesota (all campuses)	378,921	
24	Northwestern University (Illinois)	296,873	
28	University of Illinois-Champaign-Urbana	280,101	
30	Case Western Reserve University (Ohio)	257,772	
37	Ohio State University (all campuses)	221,229	
42	University of Chicago (Illinois)	212,001	
47	University of Iowa	178,885	
49	Michigan State University	159,252	
53	Purdue University (Indiana) (all campuses)	149,658	
58	University of Illinois-Chicago	143,748	
66	Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis	114,945	
68	University of Kansas	109,632	
87	Medical College of Wisconsin	84,807	
93	Iowa State University	77,125	
97	University of Missouri-Columbia	75,455	
Total to universities in Northeast ranked 11 to 100		6,037,837	-11.9
11	Harvard University (Massachusetts)	460,630	
14	Yale University (Connecticut)	398,770	
18	Pennsylvania State University (all campuses)	384,726	
21	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	333,968	
22	Cornell University (New York)	329,576	
27	New York University	284,207	
31	Mount Sinai School of Medicine (CUNY)	247,737	
34	Rutgers State University of New Jersey	236,767	
35	University of Rochester (New York)	234,386	
44	Boston University (Massachusetts)	205,212	
50	Yeshiva University (New York)	156,081	
55	Princeton University (New Jersey)	147,487	
59	University of Massachusetts-Worcester (Medical School)	132,232	
62	Carnegie Mellon University (Pennsylvania)	121,273	
67	Dartmouth College (New Hampshire)	110,154	
70	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (Massachusetts)	100,944	
74	University of Connecticut	98,455	
76	Brown University (Rhode Island)	96,239	
82	SUNY at Stony Brook (New York) (all campuses)	90,956	
84	Temple University (Pennsylvania)	87,319	
92	Rockefeller University (New York)	77,851	
95	Tufts University (Massachusetts)	75,551	
96	University of Massachusetts-Amherst	75,549	
100	University of Vermont	73,277	

Table 104**University Endowments¹**

National Rank 2016		Market Value (in thousands) 2016²	Percent Change 2015 to 2016
Total to 851 colleges and universities in 50 states and D.C.		\$511,634,947	NA
Total to top 100 universities		389,794,803	-2.6
Total to top 10 universities		182,532,779	-1.5
Total to SREB states		129,869,716	NA
as a percentage of total		25.4	
Total to West		72,817,621	NA
as a percentage of total		14.2	
Total to Midwest		98,974,382	NA
as a percentage of total		19.3	
Total to Northeast		203,957,411	NA
as a percentage of total		39.9	
1	Harvard University (Massachusetts)	34,541,893	-5.2
2	Yale University (Connecticut)	25,408,600	-0.6
3	University of Texas System	24,203,213	0.5
4	Stanford University (California)	22,398,130	0.8
5	Princeton University (New Jersey)	22,152,580	-2.5
6	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	13,181,515	-2.2
7	University of Pennsylvania	10,715,364	5.7
8	Texas A&M University System and Foundations	10,539,526	0.6
9	University of Michigan	9,743,461	-2.1
10	Northwestern University (Illinois)	9,648,497	-5.3
Universities in SREB states ranked 11 to 100		63,802,698	-4.3
15	Duke University (North Carolina)	6,839,780	-6.3
17	Emory University (Georgia)	6,401,650	-4.2
18	University of Virginia	5,852,309	-5.3
20	Rice University (Texas)	5,324,289	-4.2
23	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	3,822,187	-7.5
28	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	3,381,281	-0.9
32	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill & Foundations	2,889,679	-3.3
38	University of Richmond (Virginia)	2,189,546	-7.7
46	Georgia Institute of Technology & Georgia Tech Foundation	1,843,764	-0.8
59	Virginia Commonwealth University	1,559,874	-4.8
60	University of Oklahoma and Foundation	1,520,354	-0.2
64	Washington and Lee University (Virginia)	1,472,485	0.1
65	University of Florida Foundation	1,461,347	-6.1
67	Texas Christian University	1,435,899	-5.2
68	Southern Methodist University (Texas)	1,383,981	-8.1
70	University of Delaware	1,261,790	-5.9
72	University of Alabama System	1,220,781	-1.5
73	Tulane University (Louisiana)	1,171,314	-4.0
77	Baylor University (Texas)	1,144,280	-2.1
79	Wake Forest University (North Carolina)	1,141,211	-2.2
81	Texas Tech University	1,126,429	-4.4
83	University of Kentucky	1,117,852	-2.2
84	University of Tennessee System	1,099,634	-0.7
85	Trinity University (Texas)	1,084,908	-8.5
88	Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	1,063,678	-2.9
91	Berea College (Kentucky)	1,050,680	-4.6
92	University of Georgia Foundation & Arch Foundation	1,016,732	1.2
94	North Carolina State University and Foundations	998,600	1.5
96	University of Maryland System and Foundation	968,861	-1.8
97	University of Tulsa (Oklahoma)	957,523	-7.75
Universities in West ranked 11 to 100		25,614,525	-0.3
13	University of California	6,401,650	4.3
21	University of Southern California	5,852,309	-2.1
30	University of Washington	5,324,289	-3.5
39	California Institute of Technology	3,822,187	-4.2
43	Pomona College	3,381,281	-5.4

"NA" indicates not applicable. The numbers of institutions reported in each year were not the same.

¹ Table includes only the institutions located in the 50 states and D.C. among the institutions that participated in the NACUBO-Commonfund study for 2016.

² Figures are as of June 30, 2016.

Sources: National Association of College and University Business Officers and Commonfund, "2016 NACUBO-Commonfund Study of Endowment" (January 31, 2017).

Table 104
continued

National Rank 2016		Market Value (in thousands) 2016²	Percent Change 2015 to 2016
47	University of California at Los Angeles Foundation	2,889,679	-3.3
56	University of California at Berkeley	2,189,546	0.7
80	University of California at San Francisco Foundation	1,843,764	-1.9
87	University of Utah	1,559,874	5.2
89	University of Colorado Foundation	1,520,354	-2.5
Universities in Midwest ranked 11 to 100		\$51,697,172	-3.6
12	University of Notre Dame (Indiana)	8,039,756	-2.3
16	Washington University in St. Louis (Missouri)	6,643,379	-5.2
25	Ohio State University and Foundation	3,547,566	-1.5
29	University of Minnesota and Foundation	3,164,792	-0.5
33	University of Wisconsin System and Foundation	2,332,185	-1.9
34	University of Illinois and Foundation	2,277,932	-4.1
36	Purdue University (Indiana)	2,443,494	-6.0
37	Michigan State University and Foundation	2,145,424	-2.2
42	Indiana University and Foundation	1,988,336	0.6
51	Case Western Reserve University (Ohio)	1,768,403	-6.4
53	Grinnell College (Iowa)	1,829,521	-7.8
62	Kansas University Endowment Association	1,470,786	-1.7
63	University of Nebraska and Foundation	1,547,256	-4.1
66	University of Missouri System	1,440,561	-1.1
71	University of Iowa and Foundation	1,251,356	-0.3
74	University of Cincinnati	1,183,922	-2.5
90	Saint Louis University (Missouri)	1,076,959	-3.7
Universities in Northeast ranked 11 to 100		\$62,218,184	-4.2
11	Columbia University (New York)	9,223,047	-6.2
19	Cornell University (New York)	5,889,948	-4.6
22	Dartmouth College (New Hampshire)	4,468,219	-4.1
24	Pennsylvania State University	3,445,965	-0.9
26	University of Pittsburgh	3,492,839	-1.8
27	New York University	3,424,000	-2.5
31	Brown University (Rhode Island)	2,999,749	-3.6
35	Williams College (Massachusetts)	2,253,330	-5.8
40	Boston College	2,131,400	-7.0
41	Amherst College (Massachusetts)	2,149,203	-7.4
44	University of Rochester	2,015,283	-6.0
45	Rockefeller University (New York)	1,985,942	-3.0
48	Wellesley College (Massachusetts)	1,807,948	-5.1
49	Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania)	1,876,669	-5.4
50	Carnegie Mellon University (Pennsylvania)	1,599,990	-1.8
52	Boston University	1,616,004	0.6
55	Smith College (Massachusetts)	1,755,755	-8.7
58	Tufts University (Massachusetts)	1,590,045	-1.9
69	Bowdoin College (Maine)	1,216,030	-3.8
75	Lehigh University (Pennsylvania)	1,215,926	-4.2
76	Syracuse University (New York)	1,183,244	-0.8
86	Rutgers the State University of New Jersey	918,575	8.2
93	Middlebury College (Vermont)	1,081,894	-9.1
95	Princeton Theological Seminary (New Jersey)	1,041,847	-6.6
99	Vassar College (New York)	974,180	-5.5

Table 105

Universities' Large Library Collections, Expenditures and Staff

	Volumes Held		Total Expenditures		Professional Staff (full-time-equivalent)	
	2015	Percent Change 2010 to 2015	2015	Percent Change 2010 to 2015	2015	Percent Change 2010 to 2015
50 states and D.C.	5,704,770	19.4	\$30,330,383	10.3	105	1.9
SREB states (average)	4,830,691	18.8	27,324,582	12.4	99	14.0
University of Texas at Austin	11,474,528	14.8	51,453,393	13.2	140	0.0
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	8,217,694	17.2	40,092,380	-4.1	141	-7.8
Duke University (North Carolina)	7,719,701	25.0	41,468,189	1.9	199	11.8
University of Oklahoma Norman Campus	6,160,586	8.8	25,514,952	12.3	95	58.3
University of Virginia	5,821,710	3.8	34,924,031	10.9	172	70.3
University of South Carolina-Columbia	5,594,370	41.1	22,622,174	16.0	77	13.2
University of Georgia	5,156,322	7.2	25,118,014	11.3	78	5.4
Louisiana State University and A&M College	5,061,589	22.6	16,635,089	42.8	61	22.0
University of Florida	5,445,737	23.4	30,616,195	12.4	84	-20.8
North Carolina State University	5,120,491	18.2	33,248,941	13.1	127	-3.1
Texas A&M University	5,410,931	18.2	47,365,287	17.8	155	2.0
Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	4,826,081	30.4	42,152,909	32.5	121	6.1
Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	4,737,336	34.2	24,604,673	-1.1	87	-7.4
Tulane University (Louisiana)	4,519,565	8.8	19,879,974	21.1	51	6.3
Auburn University (Alabama)	4,501,719	29.6	13,551,627	11.6	49	4.3
University of Maryland, College Park	4,655,092	18.4	29,228,423	17.1	139	23.0
University of Alabama	4,718,369	33.5	20,833,649	4.7	83	7.8
University of Kentucky	4,661,676	19.1	21,121,736	-0.3	91	9.6
Emory University (Georgia)	4,222,415	16.6	42,274,622	25.8	181	105.7
Oklahoma State University Main Campus	4,216,003	21.6	18,775,577	6.5	63	-7.4
University of Miami (Florida)	3,689,785	10.2	27,237,298	0.4	84	-2.3
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	3,752,543	12.7	27,175,659	22.2	103	18.4
Florida State University	4,063,313	40.8	18,919,092	12.3	90	38.5
University of Delaware	3,262,052	15.3	20,487,958	8.0	60	1.7
University of Houston (Texas)	3,579,861	32.2	22,270,814	9.7	82	34.4
Texas Tech University	3,532,446	27.3	29,400,001	14.7	105	0.0
Rice University (Texas)	2,881,508	8.0	19,584,187	24.2	65	16.1
Virginia Tech	3,092,871	17.4	20,355,951	34.2	72	84.6
Georgia Institute of Technology	2,351,903	-8.0	15,282,308	25.6	52	8.3
University of Louisville (Kentucky)	2,472,523	8.6	17,542,368	-10.3	58	16.0
West (average)	5,548,636	20.9	29,010,943	14.7	92	-2.6
University of California-Los Angeles	12,153,191	32.8	55,428,714	20.5	164	1.2
University of California-Berkeley	12,674,985	9.8	67,920,080	35.7	237	-0.4
University of Washington-Tacoma Campus	9,761,357	35.5	46,115,522	14.4	190	4.4
University of Colorado at Boulder	7,630,969	63.0	24,036,304	8.8	76	40.7
University of Arizona	7,134,363	18.9	30,932,995	0.7	79	-19.4
University of Southern California	5,874,665	40.5	45,473,146	15.1	141	6.0
Brigham Young University (Utah)	4,737,654	10.4	30,898,249	3.4	108	-11.5
Arizona State University	4,986,637	10.9	25,787,275	4.9	54	-34.9
University of California-Davis	4,604,128	10.3	20,313,468	13.3	42	-23.6
University of California-San Diego	5,365,746	40.1	28,174,906	1.5	114	5.6
University of Utah	3,892,019	13.1	25,929,043	11.2	73	-6.4
University of California-Riverside	4,769,795	55.5	12,584,364	2.2	34	-17.1
University of California-Irvine	3,680,004	14.2	21,427,549	6.3	57	-5.0
University of Hawaii at Manoa	3,525,607	-2.1	21,389,771	22.5	92	-2.1
University of New Mexico-Main Campus	2,687,207	-21.7	24,970,584	28.8	52	-25.7
University of Oregon	3,423,840	12.9	19,832,936	23.8	85	14.9
University of California-Santa Barbara	3,150,333	4.7	18,878,604	27.1	45	-2.2
Colorado State University	2,383,796	-0.1	17,402,120	22.0	55	31.0
Washington State University	2,987,784	21.9	13,712,288	-1.7	43	-10.4

Source: Association of Research Libraries: "ARL Statistics" — <http://www.arl.org/stats/annualsurveys/arlstats>.

Table 105
continued

	Volumes Held		Total Expenditures		Professional Staff (full-time-equivalent)	
	2015	Percent Change 2010 to 2015	2015	Percent Change 2010 to 2015	2015	Percent Change 2010 to 2015
Midwest (average)	6,307,810	18.8	\$28,944,697	7.9	98	-6.1
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	14,297,276	8.7	46,962,760	15.7	172	-11.3
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	13,829,825	28.3	71,716,785	12.1	200	-10.3
University of Chicago	11,012,065	11.9	34,995,894	-0.8	73	4.3
Indiana University-Bloomington	10,121,934	16.6	36,971,707	9.1	157	-4.8
University of Wisconsin-Madison	9,535,953	13.2	39,158,398	-1.7	202	-11.4
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	7,781,968	9.4	42,605,990	4.6	130	13.0
Ohio State University-Main Campus	9,471,622	53.7	47,943,197	18.7	131	-24.3
University of Iowa	7,626,022	38.9	33,169,613	11.8	112	15.5
Michigan State University	7,125,860	27.0	34,124,399	23.7	93	19.2
Northwestern University	6,785,609	34.4	34,779,518	16.2	132	8.2
Washington University in St Louis	5,365,825	24.1	28,790,268	7.6	104	6.1
University of Kansas	4,657,692	7.9	22,347,742	-1.1	60	-44.4
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	4,500,741	2.8	20,557,517	-2.6	87	2.4
University of Notre Dame (Indiana)	4,863,271	32.4	26,945,158	6.0	106	24.7
Kent State University-Kent Campus (Ohio)	3,370,479	15.3	11,477,789	1.3	48	-51.5
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	3,796,228	8.4	18,083,415	16.2	50	-5.7
University of Missouri-Columbia	4,688,239	31.6	18,008,581	-0.4	49	-10.9
Purdue University-Main Campus (Indiana)	3,720,724	45.0	27,598,032	14.0	89	30.9
Southern Illinois University Carbondale	3,358,777	4.8	12,390,515	-17.6	41	-18.0
Ohio University-Main Campus	3,447,949	15.7	12,268,592	0.5	46	-2.1
Case Western Reserve University (Ohio)	3,300,142	17.2	13,586,565	-4.8	59	-3.3
Iowa State University	2,882,167	9.8	21,230,201	23.9	48	-7.7
University of Illinois at Chicago	2,783,948	6.6	19,610,674	11.1	68	-2.9
Wayne State University (Michigan)	3,063,124	-16.2	19,349,420	-7.0	96	-12.7
Northeast (average)	6,607,214	19.0	37,821,490	8.0	138	1.3
Harvard University (Massachusetts)	20,367,538	21.0	111,156,556	-0.4	423	-19.3
Yale University (Connecticut)	13,796,100	7.9	72,838,575	-3.3	228	-4.2
Columbia University (New York)	13,305,873	18.9	69,424,444	12.8	322	4.5
Cornell University (New York)	9,300,186	13.8	53,486,358	21.0	206	7.9
Princeton University (New Jersey)	10,159,715	40.6	52,959,064	6.7	152	8.6
University of Pennsylvania	7,544,154	17.2	46,564,261	10.5	137	7.0
Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus	7,966,867	46.4	54,168,022	7.4	212	24.0
University of Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh Campus	7,222,172	17.5	34,022,344	8.6	105	-11.0
New York University	6,491,194	20.6	61,816,067	17.5	267	58.0
Rutgers the State University of New Jersey	5,562,045	17.8	38,913,149	21.8	103	12.0
Brown University (Rhode Island)	5,650,187	34.9	24,867,421	18.5	77	-1.3
Temple University (Pennsylvania)	4,649,306	16.5	22,215,175	-2.4	71	-5.3
University of Massachusetts Amherst	4,489,647	21.4	19,204,469	29.6	63	6.8
SUNY College at Buffalo	4,161,150	3.3	20,287,475	1.1	87	-14.7
University of Rochester (New York)	4,155,153	8.6	21,319,242	12.6	91	-5.2
University of Connecticut	3,971,084	-3.1	23,801,588	-12.6	76	-13.6
Boston University	3,911,712	32.6	24,704,041	13.4	107	7.0
Syracuse University (New York)	4,787,834	45.5	21,676,165	18.0	67	-8.2
Dartmouth University (New Hampshire)	3,396,464	12.1	22,011,027	11.5	69	23.2
Boston College	3,257,645	25.2	23,254,165	14.3	84	12.0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2,986,961	-4.2	23,581,559	-3.9	87	-8.4
SUNY at Albany	2,609,878	13.8	12,860,971	10.9	60	-16.7
SUNY at Stony Brook	2,223,047	-2.8	14,762,121	8.2	81	-5.8
District of Columbia						
Georgetown University (Washington, D.C.)	4,862,231	40.5	29,624,971	6.7	98	2.1
George Washington University (Washington, D.C.)	3,416,994	45.3	26,137,132	-3.8	72	-11.1
Howard University (Washington, D.C.)	2,794,808	6.9	11,433,426	37.4	26	-10.3

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