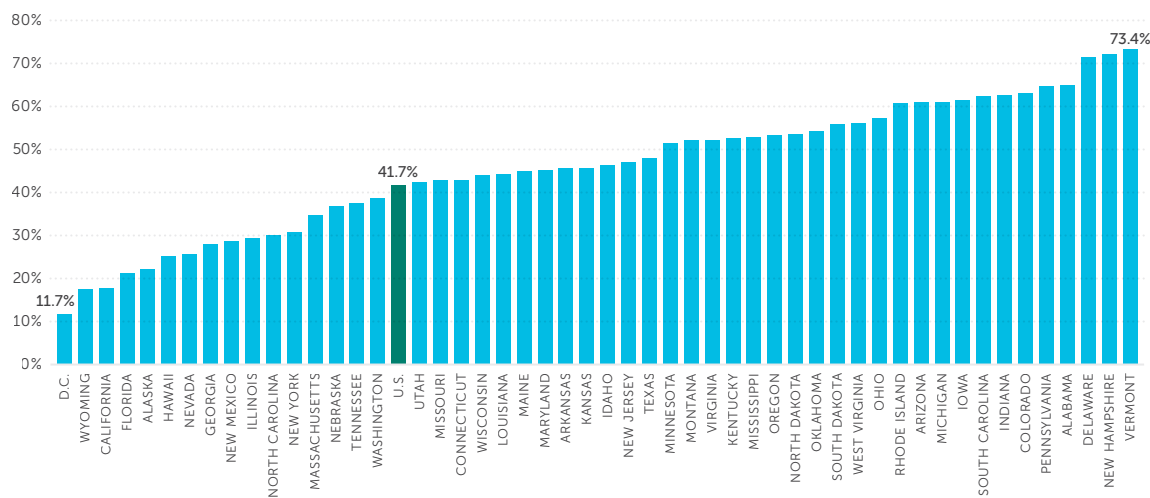


FIGURE 4.3
NET TUITION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EDUCATION REVENUE BY STATE, FY 2022



NOTES:

1. The student share is a measure of the proportion of total education revenue at public institutions coming from net tuition revenue. Net tuition revenue used for capital debt service is included in net tuition revenue, but excluded from total education revenue in calculating the above figures. Total education revenue includes federal stimulus funding.
2. Fiscal year 2022 total education revenue includes estimated tuition and fee revenue for Arkansas and Pennsylvania; two-year net tuition and fee revenue for Massachusetts and Texas; and local appropriations for Illinois and Texas.

SOURCE: State Higher Education Executive Officers Association

2. SECTOR COMPARISONS

The student share is perhaps the most dramatically different SHEF metric when comparing two- and four-year public institutions. At two-year institutions, the fiscal year 2022 student share was less than a quarter (20.3%); it was over half (51.6%) at four-year institutions (*Table 4.3A*).

- The student share at two-year institutions is generally between 15% and 50%. Only California (1.1%) and Tennessee (6.5%) have a student share of less than 10%. New Mexico (12.9%) and Hawaii (14.9%) each reported student shares less than 15%. In 2022, no states had a two-year student share greater than 50%. South Dakota (45.6%), Iowa (48.7%), and Louisiana (49.2%) were the only states that had a two-year student share greater than 45%.
- At four-year institutions, student share ranged from 11.8% in Washington, D.C., and 15.9% in Florida to 80.0% in New Hampshire. In 32 states, the four-year student share is greater than 50%. In five states, the four-year student share is greater than 75%: Colorado (75.3%), Delaware (77.7%), Vermont (79.4%), Arizona (79.9%), and New Hampshire (80.0%).

Figure 4.3A shows the difference between the student share at each state’s two- and four-year public institutions. On the figure’s left side, the **light blue** bars show states with a higher two-year student share. Most states have a higher four-year student share (the **dark blue** bars). **On average, the four-year student share is 31.3 percentage points above the two-year student share.** The four-year student share is greater than the two-year student share in all but three states: Florida, Louisiana, and Wyoming. This means that in those three states, students at two-year institutions are responsible for a greater portion of public institutional revenue than students attending four-year institutions. Arizona has the greatest difference in student share across institution types, where the four-year student share of 79.9% is 64.9 percentage points higher than the two-year student share of 15.0%.