

Finance: Public Institution Revenue

2001 Fast Facts



Total revenue for Nebraska public institutions increased 6.7% between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001. Revenue increased 26.1% between 1996-1997 and 2000-2001.



Nebraska public institutions received 47.0% of all revenue from state appropriations in 2000-2001.

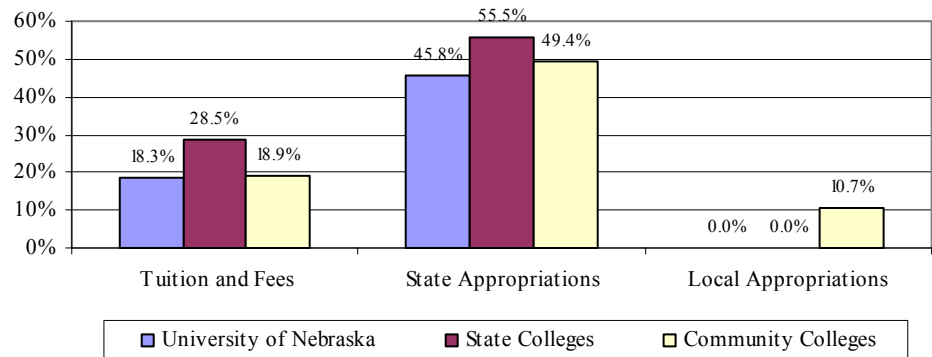


Tuition and fees comprised 19.0% of all revenue at Nebraska public institutions in 2000-2001, federal grants 12.9%, private gifts and grants 10.5%, local appropriations 1.9% and sales and services 3.9%.

For more information on public college and university revenue, please refer to :

TABLES C4-C23

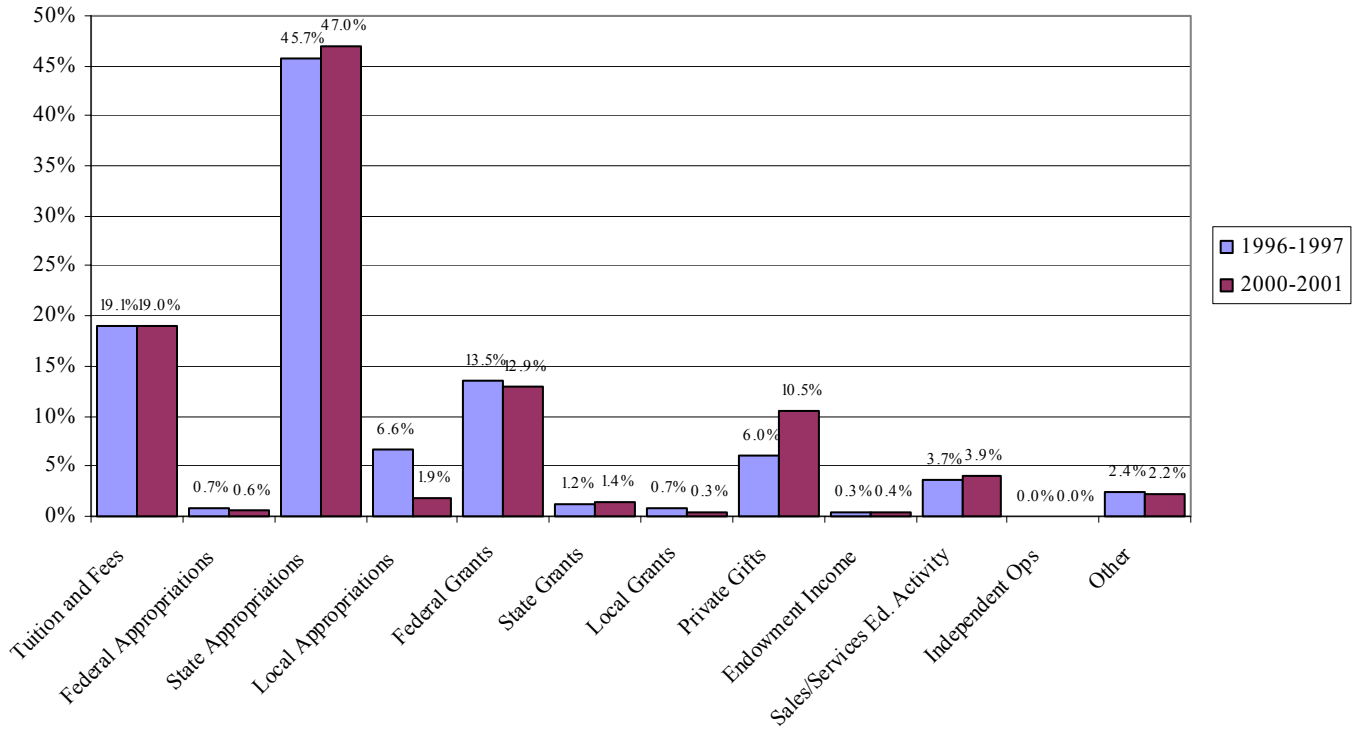
**Nebraska Public Institutions
Selected Revenue Sources by Sector 2000-2001**



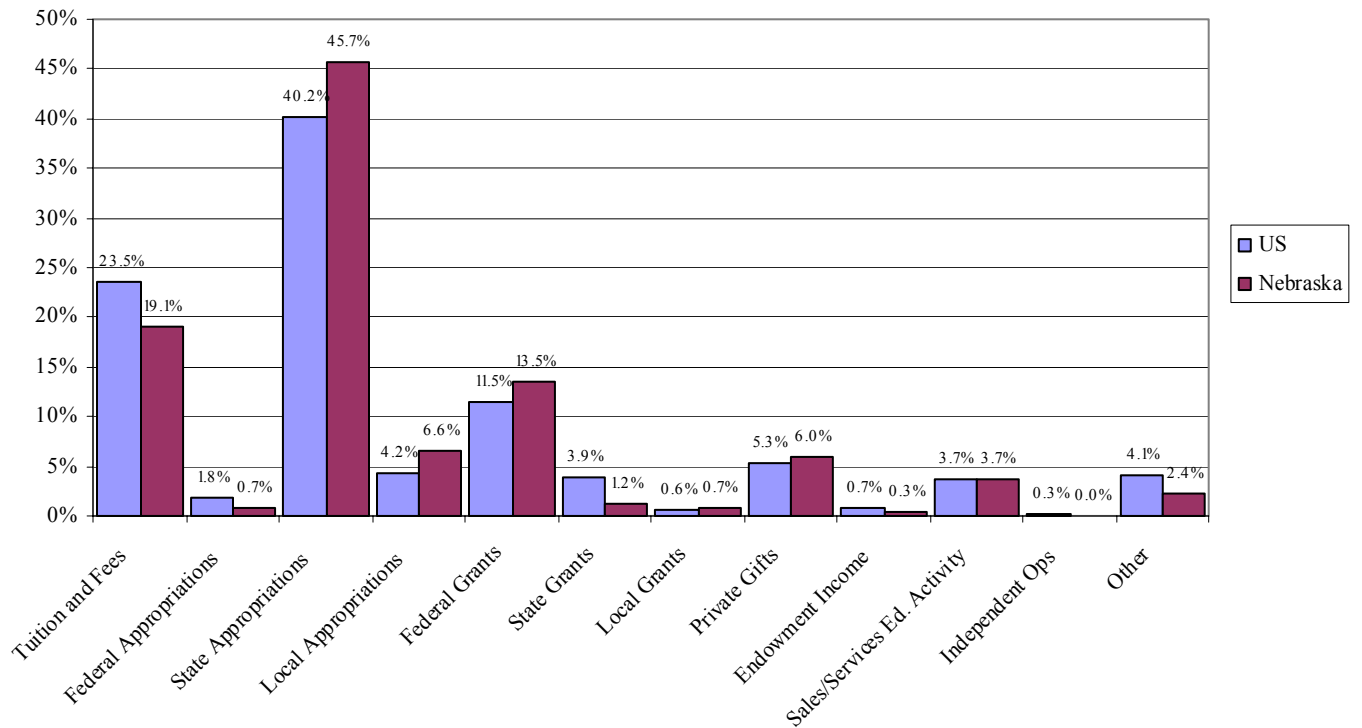
Revenues derived from hospitals and auxiliary enterprises have been excluded from public institution revenue calculations unless otherwise noted.

- Revenue from all sources other than hospital and auxiliary enterprise revenue increased 26.1% between 1996-1997 and 2000-2001.
- State appropriations to Nebraska public education institutions increased 29.7% between 1996-1997 and 2000-2001, while revenue from tuition and fees increased 25.6%, revenue from federal grants and contracts 19.7% and revenue from private gifts and grants 120.6%.
- In 1996-1997, United States public postsecondary institutions derived 23.5% of revenues from tuition and fees, while Nebraska public institutions received 19.1% of all revenues from that source. In 2000-2001, Nebraska's proportion of public postsecondary revenues derived from tuition and fees (19.0%) is still less than the 1996-1997 national average.
- Hospital revenue represented a large revenue source for Nebraska postsecondary education while the Medical Center's hospital was part of the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). However, in 1997-98, UNMC divested themselves of the hospital operation. Consequently, a comparison with national figures for hospital operation is no longer appropriate.
- The current revenue reported in the hospital category is for clinics associated with the training of doctors and other health professionals. This revenue increased by 20.9% from 1997-1998 to 2000-2001.
- Auxiliary enterprises, by their nature, are to be self-supporting from fees and revenues generated from operations. Consequently, an analysis of this category will be separate from the general education analysis presented on page 39. Revenues from auxiliary operations increased by 19.0% from 1996-1997 to 2000-2001.


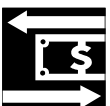

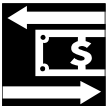
Nebraska Public Institution Revenue by Percent 1996-1997 and 2000-2001
(Excludes Hospital and Auxiliary Enterprise Revenue from Total)

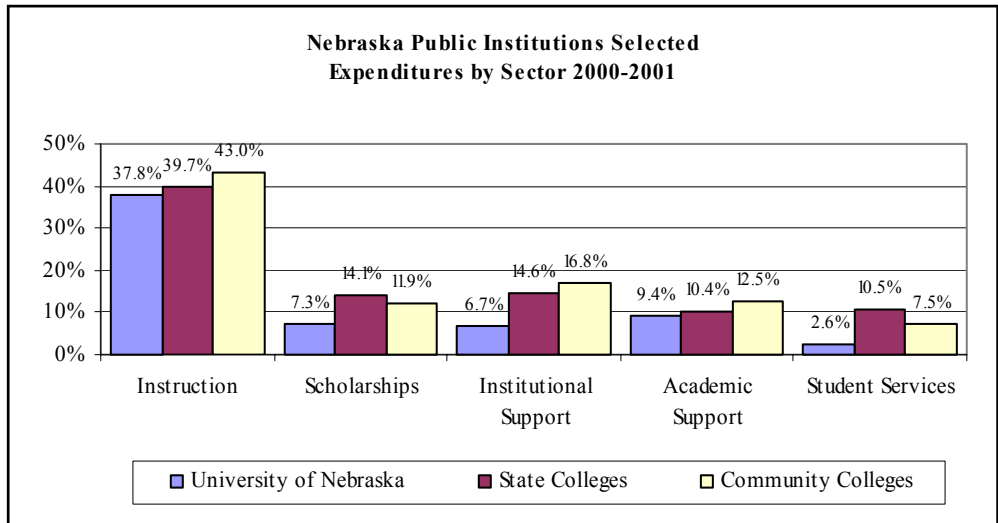


Nebraska and Average United States Revenue for Public Institutions by Percent 1996-1997
(Excludes Hospital and Auxiliary Enterprise Revenue from Total)



Finance: Public Institution Expenditures

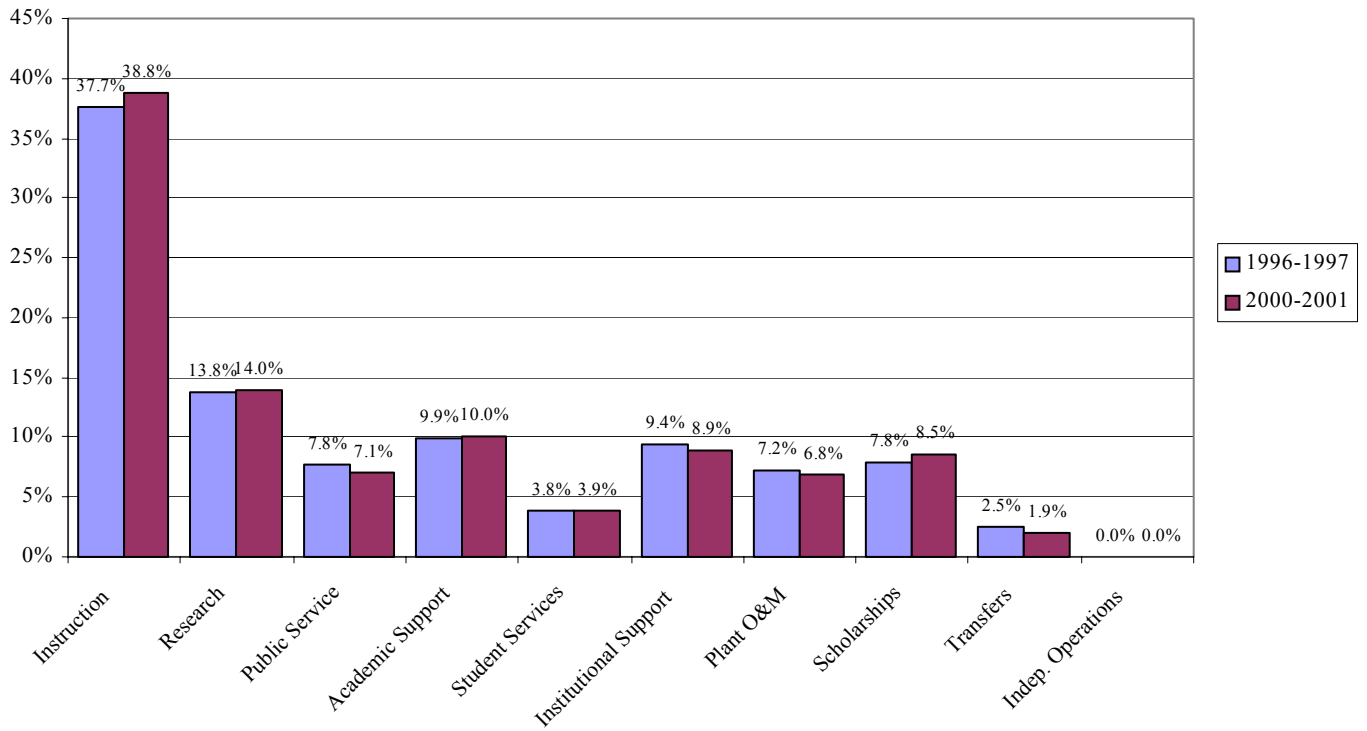
2001 Fast Facts	
	Instruction-related expenditures accounted for nearly 38.8% of all expenditures overall in 2000-2001.
	Total expenditures for Nebraska public institutions increased by 6.7% between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.
	Expenditures for research rose by 9.5% between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.
	Expenditures for scholarships and fellowships rose by 10.3% between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.
	For more information on public college and university expenditures, please refer to : TABLES C4-C23



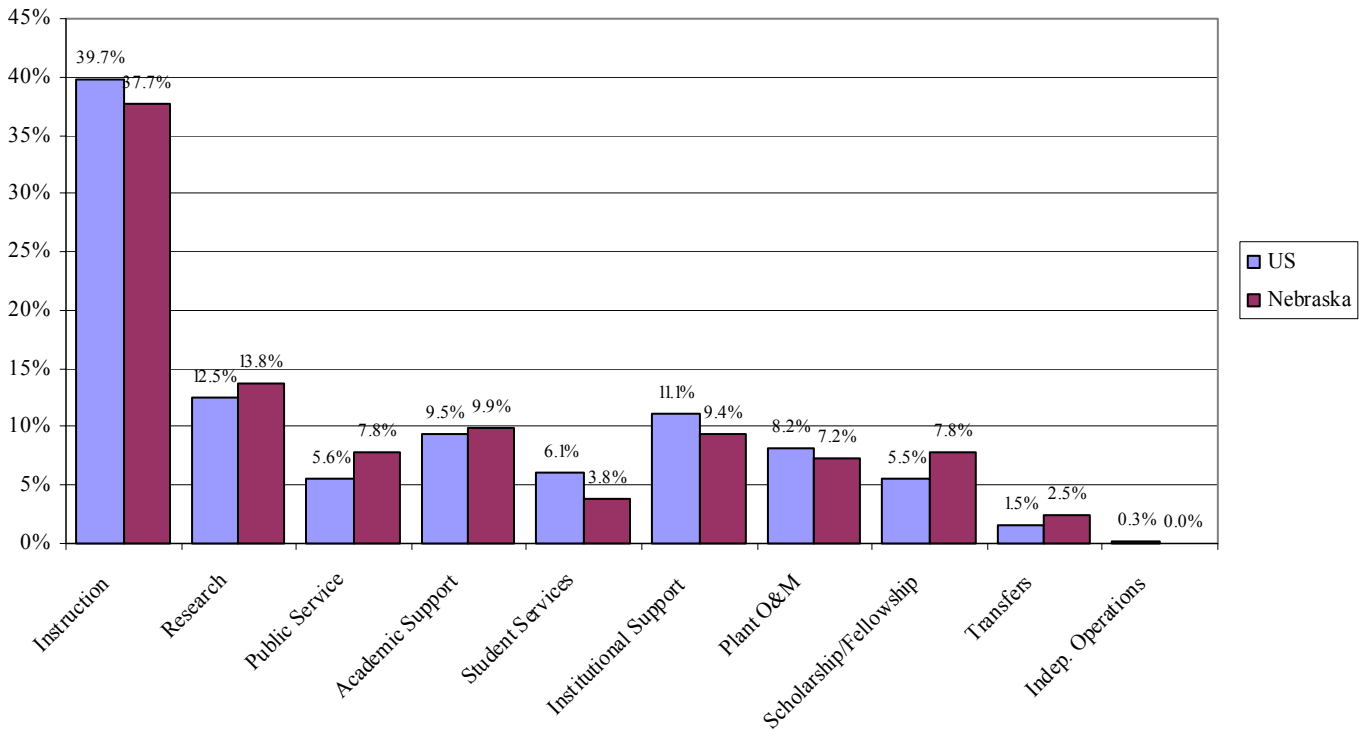
Expenditures attributable to hospitals and auxiliary enterprises have been excluded from public institution expenditure calculations unless otherwise noted.

- In 2000-2001, instruction was the primary expenditure for Nebraska public postsecondary institutions, accounting for 38.8% of all expenditures for that year. Research expenditures (14.0%, including federal funds at UNL and UNMC) and academic support expenditures (10.0%) were the second and third greatest expenditures by percentage in 2000-2001.
- Expenditures at Nebraska public institutions increased 23.8% between 1996-1997 and 2000-2001. Increases were seen in most expenditure categories between 1996-1997 and 1999-2000. Gains of over 20% were seen in expenditures in the areas of scholarships and fellowships (34.5%), instruction (27.6%), student services (26.5%), academic support (25.4%) and research (25.3%).
- Community colleges allocated the largest percentage of expenditures to instruction among the sectors in 2000-2001 with 43.0%, compared to 39.7% for State Colleges and 37.8% for the University of Nebraska. Community colleges also led the sectors in percentage of allocations to academic support and institutional support.
- In 1996-1997, Nebraska public institutions allocated a higher percentage of funds to scholarships and fellowships, research, academic support and public service than the average percentage nationwide. The percentage of funds expended in all other categories was less than the national average.
- Hospital expenditures are associated with the training of doctors and other health professionals. These expenditures increased by 106.5% between 1997-1998 and 2000-2001. Hospital revenues exceeded hospital expenditures in 1997-1998 and 1998-1999, while hospital expenditures exceeded revenues beginning in 1999-2000.
- Auxiliary enterprise expenditures increased 19.7% between 1996-1997 and 2000-2001. Expenditures have substantially equaled or exceeded revenue from auxiliary enterprises from 1997-1998 to 2000-2001.

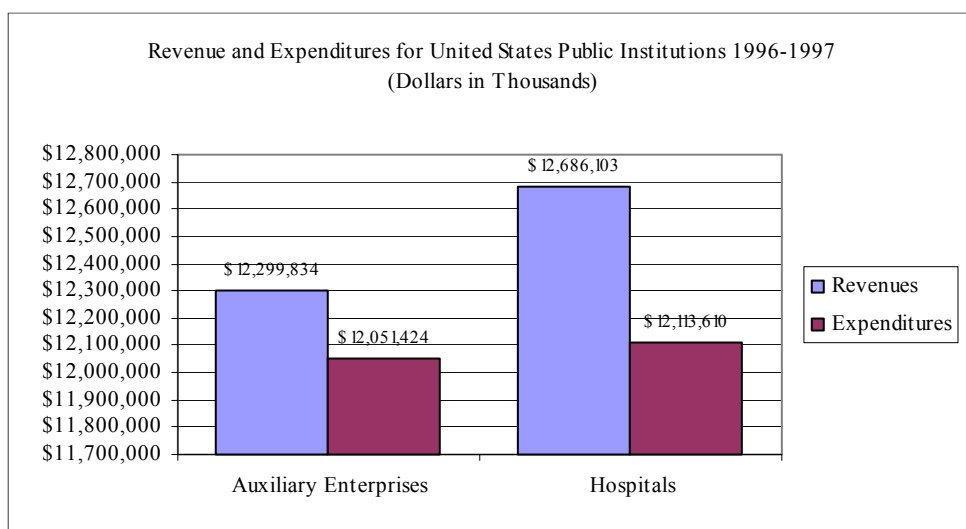
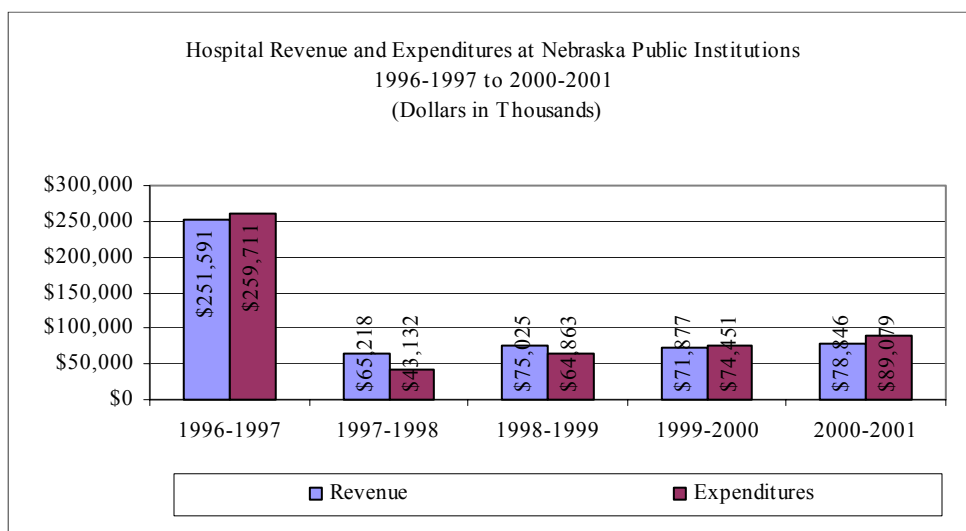
Nebraska Public Institution Expenditures by Percent 1996-1997 and 2000-2001
(Excludes Hospital and Auxiliary Enterprise Expenditures from Total)



Nebraska and Average United States Expenditures for Public Institutions by Percent 1996-1997
(Excludes Hospital and Auxiliary Enterprise Expenditures from Total)

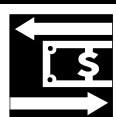


Finance: Hospital and Auxiliary Enterprises Nebraska Public Institutions and United States Average

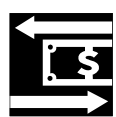


Finance: Independent Institution Revenue

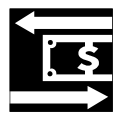
2001 Fast Facts



Total revenue for Nebraska independent colleges and universities increased by .6% between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.



Independent colleges and universities received 59.0% of 2000-2001 revenue from tuition and fees. Tuition and fee revenue increased by 4.8% between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

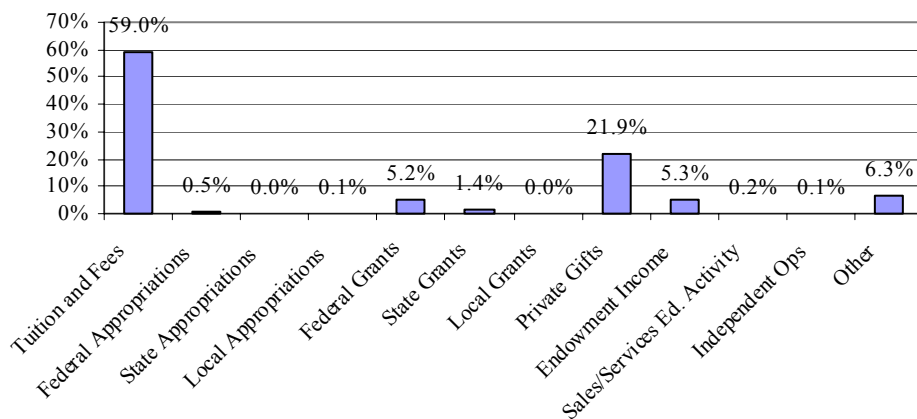


Revenue from endowments and private gifts and grants decreased from 1999-2000 to 2000-2001.

For more information on independent college and university revenue, please refer to :

TABLES C24-C43

Independent Institution Revenue by Category 2000-2001
(Excludes Hospital and Auxiliary Enterprise Revenue)



A change in data collection mechanisms for 1999-2000 resulted in collection of current data that is no longer comparable to data obtained prior to 1999-2000. All trend comparisons for independent institutions are limited to data collected between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001. Hospital and auxiliary enterprise revenues are excluded from revenue calculations unless otherwise noted.

- Overall, revenue for Nebraska independent institutions increased by .6% between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.
- Independent colleges and universities derived 59.0% of their revenue from tuition and fees in 2000-2001. An additional 21.9% of revenue was realized from private gifts and grants.
- Nebraska independent institutions saw gains of over ten percent in four revenue sources between 1999-2000 and 2001; including federal appropriations (18.2%), federal grants and contracts, (18.0%), hospital revenue (15.8%). and state grants and contracts (12.6%).
- Revenue from tuition increased by 4.8% between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 as did revenue from sales and service activities (9.6%) and auxiliary enterprises (7.8%).
- Independent colleges and universities experienced a decline in revenues from endowments (-58.2%), private gifts and grants (-7.2%) and independent operations (-10.9%).

Finance: Independent Institution Expenditures

2001 Fast Facts



Total expenditures at Nebraska independent colleges and universities increased by 9.8% from 1999-2000 to 2000-2001.



Instruction was the primary expenditure at Nebraska independent colleges and universities in 2000-2001.

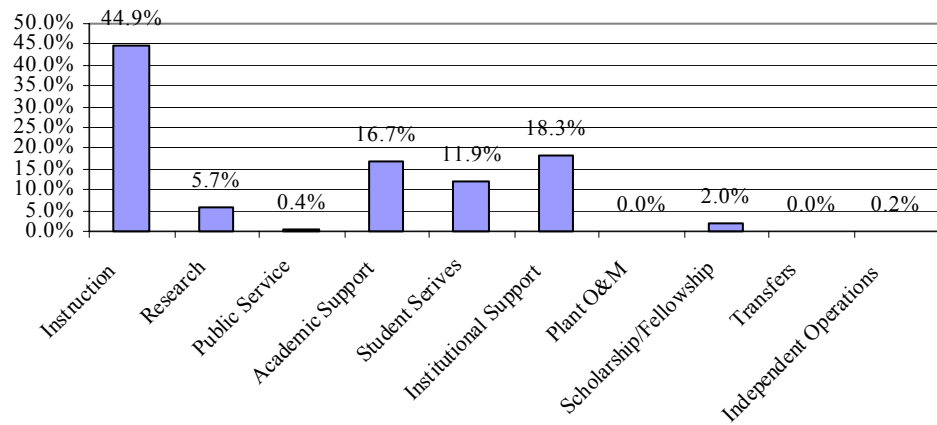


Expenditures for research accounted for 5.7% of expenditures at independent colleges and universities in 2000-2001.

For more information on independent college and university expenditures, please refer to :

TABLES C24-C43

Independent Institution Expenditures by Category 2000-2001
(Excludes Hospital and Auxiliary Enterprise Expenditures from Total)



A change in data collection mechanisms for 1999-2000 resulted in collection of current data that is no longer comparable to data obtained prior to 1999-2000. Plant operation and maintenance expenditures are now distributed among the other expenditure categories. All trend comparisons for independent institutions are limited to data collected between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001. Hospital and auxiliary enterprise revenues are excluded from expenditure calculations unless otherwise noted.

- Total expenditures at Nebraska independent colleges and universities increased by 9.8% from 1999-2000 to 2000-2001.
- In 2000-2001, instruction was the primary expenditure for Nebraska's independent colleges and universities, accounting for 44.9% of all expenditures for that year. Expenditures for institutional support (18.3%) and academic support (16.7%) were the second and third greatest expenditures by percentage in 1999-2000.
- Research expenditures accounted for 5.7% of expenditures in 2000-2001.
- Independent college and university expenditures increased more than ten percent in the following categories between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001: instruction (18.1%), research (14.7%), public service (13.9%) and academic support (41.8%). Expenditures for student services, institutional support and auxiliary enterprises increased by less than ten percent.
- Expenditures for scholarships and fellowships (-23.5%), hospitals (-8.2%) and independent operations (-60.6%) decreased from 1999-2000 to 2000-2001.