

***ILLINOIS ECONOMIC  
AND  
FISCAL COMMISSION***

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***TRENDS IN  
HIGHER EDUCATION***

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***MAY, 2001  
703 STRATTON BUILDING  
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706***

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***ILLINOIS ECONOMIC and FISCAL COMMISSION***

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# TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION – FY 2002

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## SUMMARY

Illinois higher education represents a large component of the State's overall budget. In fact, during FY 2001, almost \$3.5 billion was allocated to funding higher education. It is also recognized that higher education and its related costs affects many Illinois families as they prepare for their childrens' futures. The following report highlights observations that the Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission has made regarding trends in higher education.

- According to the latest figures from the State Rankings publication, Illinois is one of the nation's largest providers of higher education. The State ranked fourth in the nation for public university enrollment in 1997 and fifth in the number of higher education institutions in 1996.
- Illinois is also considered one of the nation's leaders in offering its citizens quality education. According to a study compiled by the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, Illinois ranked first in the nation in a state-by-state report card utilized to evaluate systems of higher education.
- Enrollment in Illinois public universities reached 193,880 students in FY 2000, which was the highest rate since FY 1995. It is projected that by FY 2005, public university enrollment could be up to 209,379 students.
- The latest statistics for public community colleges indicated that there were 339,673 students in FY 2000, which was a decrease of 0.25% from the previous fiscal year. However, it is estimated that enrollment figures will increase in future years and in FY 2005, there could be as many as 366,926 students enrolled in Illinois public community colleges.
- Illinois public universities and community colleges received a combined total of almost 70% of total appropriated dollars for higher education in FY 2001. Appropriations for operations for Illinois public universities have increased every year for the past ten years and for the past two years, annual appropriations have increased by at least 5%. Illinois public community colleges received increasing appropriations for operations over the past nine years. Since FY 1994, appropriations for operations have increased at least 3% a year, and sometimes as high as 6%.
- Dividing enrollment figures into appropriations for operations totals yields a per-capita appropriation for operations figure. Per-capita appropriations for operations for public universities has steadily increased over the past several years. The latest figures from FY 2000 indicate that per-capita appropriations are \$9,557 for public universities and \$887 for community colleges. Because enrollment figures are anticipated to increase, and the rate of appropriations for

operations is estimated to decrease, future per-capita appropriations for operations will likely increase at a modest rate.

- As would be expected, the majority of Illinois public university revenues are received from the State, followed by tuition, sales revenues, and federal sources. Public community colleges major revenue sources are similar to public universities; however, local governments provide a much larger percentage of revenues for community colleges.
- While sources of revenue appear to be related to control of the institution, expenditures seem to be related more to the level of the institution. Public community colleges allocated a higher percentage of their funds to instructional expenditures, institutional support, and student support, while public universities provided more funds for other expenditures, public services, and research.
- Illinois' public universities charged a yearly average of \$3,617 for tuition in FY 2000, which is a 4.68% increase over the previous year. Illinois public community colleges increased tuition by 4% to yield an annual average of \$1,419 in FY 2000. It is anticipated that Illinois colleges and universities will receive more and more pressure in future fiscal years to raise tuition.
- Illinois offers various college savings programs in order to help families in their college funding issues. Savings programs include College Illinois (a prepaid tuition program), Bright Start (a tax-deferred college investment program), Illinois College Savings Bonds, and several aid, grant, and loan programs.

## Importance of Higher Education

### Ranking of Higher Education Educators

According to the latest figures from the State Rankings publication, Illinois is one of the nation's largest providers of higher education. The State ranked fourth in the nation for public university enrollment in 1997 and fifth in the number of higher education institutions in 1996. Also, during 1997 Illinois ranked fifth for higher education expenditures by state and local governments. Although statistics indicate that Illinois is a leading provider of higher education, it should be noted that the rankings strongly coincide with the various states' total population. The following tables offer more detailed information regarding where Illinois is ranked relative to the nation's other leading states.

TABLE 1 Total Public Institutions Enrollment	
Rank	State
1	California
2	New York
3	Texas
<b>4</b>	<b>ILLINOIS</b>
5	Florida
6	Pennsylvania
7	Michigan
8	Ohio
9	Massachusetts
10	North Carolina

TABLE 2 Total Number of Institutions	
Rank	State
1	California
2	New York
3	Pennsylvania
4	Texas
<b>5</b>	<b>ILLINOIS</b>
6	Ohio
7	North Carolina
8	Georgia
9	Massachusetts
10	Florida

TABLE 3 Expenditures by State and Local Governments	
Rank	State
1	California
2	Texas
3	New York
4	Michigan
<b>5</b>	<b>ILLINOIS</b>
6	Pennsylvania
7	Ohio
8	Florida
9	North Carolina
10	Indiana

### Quality

Illinois is also ranked as one of the nation's leaders in offering its citizens quality education. According to a study compiled by the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, Illinois ranked first in the nation in a state-by-state report card utilized to evaluate systems of higher education. Specifically, Illinois received exemplary marks in the areas of preparation for college, participation in college, and affordability. Mediocre comments were given in the areas of college completion and benefits derived by the state from higher education. Table 4 provides the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education's list of top ten states that scored the highest on the state-by-state report card.

TABLE 4 State-by-State Report Card Rankings	
Rank	State
<b>1</b>	<b>ILLINOIS</b>
2	Connecticut
3	New Jersey
4	Maryland
5	Massachusetts
6	Minnesota
7	Kansas
8	Wisconsin
9	Colorado
10	Delaware

### Other Benefits

In addition to national acclaim, there are other benefits that the Illinois higher education industry offers the State. In a report prepared by the University of Illinois Institute of Government and Public Affairs, titled “Illinois Higher Education: Building the Economy, Shaping Society,” it is stated that many positives are realized from being a leader in the higher education market. Benefits received by the State attributable to higher education institutions include: Illinois’ economy (the report estimates that the Illinois higher education industry employs approximately 143,000 people and purchases goods and services totaling \$10 billion in the Illinois market), the quality of the State’s workforce, new technologies, products, and services, cultural, artistic, and athletic events, and public access to university resources.

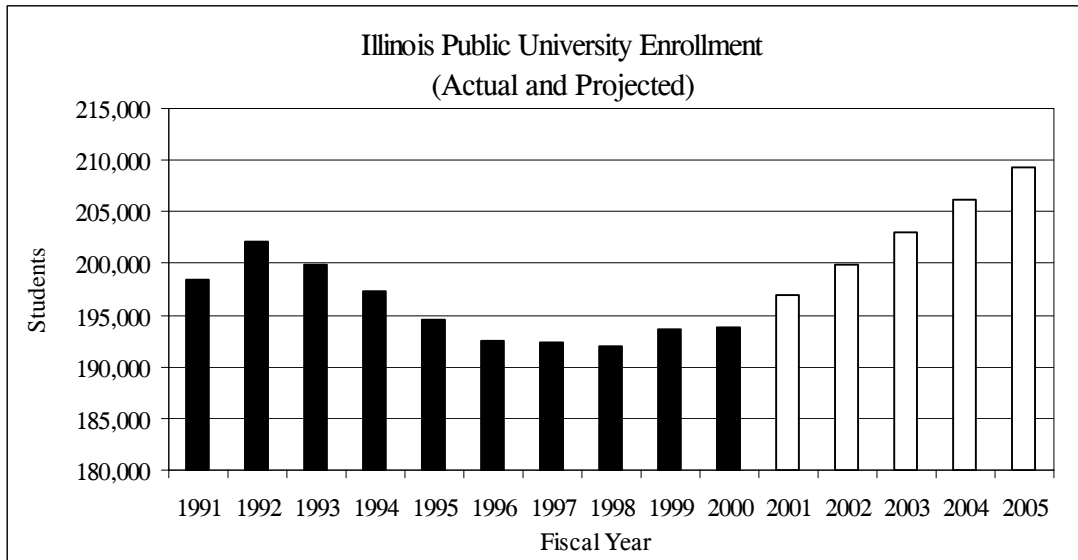
There is a cost associated with the benefits received from being one of the nation’s leaders in the higher education market. The following section offers trend analysis as it relates to enrollment, State appropriations, and institutional revenues and expenditures for Illinois’ twelve public universities and forty-eight public community colleges (see Appendix VIII for a complete listing). A tuition analysis as well as a discussion about State-sponsored college-savings programs are also provided.

## Illinois Enrollment in Higher Education

Enrollment in Illinois public universities declined steadily between FY 1992 and FY 1998. Thereafter, enrollment began to increase, and in FY 2000 enrollment reached 193,880 students, which was the highest rate since FY 1995. It is anticipated that the increasing enrollment trend will continue. The U.S. Department of Education reports that the number of high school graduates is the highest it has been in two decades and is expected to keep growing. Increased college advertising and the belief that a college degree will lead to a better economic future also contributes to increasing enrollment projections.

According to the National Center for Education Statistics, average annual growth in higher education enrollment is expected to be between 1.3% and 1.8% between 1998 and 2010. Utilizing a mean figure of 1.55%, a moderate projection can be made to predict Illinois annual public university and community college enrollment until 2005. The 1.55% annual increase in enrollment would yield a total public university enrollment figure in FY 2005 of 209,379 students. Chart 1 depicts historical enrollment in Illinois public universities for the past ten years as well as estimated growth through FY 2005. Appendix I provides complete numerical details of Chart 1.

**CHART 1**

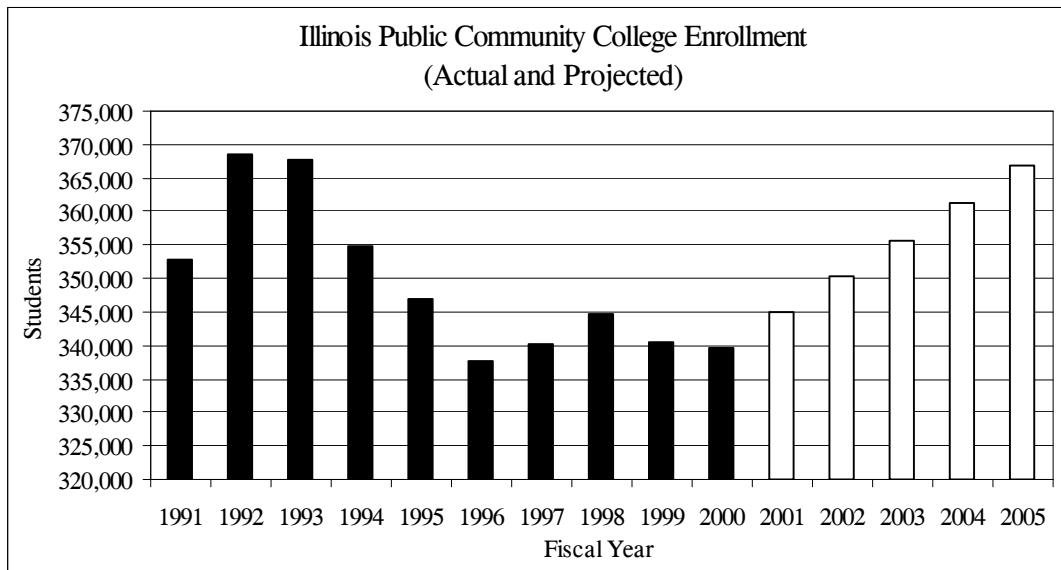


Public community colleges mirrored public university trends by also reaching an enrollment peak in FY 1992 and then steadily declining. After FY 1996, enrollment fluctuated slightly. The latest statistics for FY 2000 indicate there were 339,673 students enrolled which was a decrease of 0.25% from the previous fiscal year. Although the previous figures state a slight decline in recent enrollment



statistics, it is anticipated that community college enrollment will increase in future fiscal years. Again utilizing a growth factor of 1.55%, yields a projected FY 2005 enrollment figure of 366,826 students. Chart 2 below depicts Illinois public community college enrollment for the past ten years and projected enrollment figures through FY 2005 (see Appendix I for details).

**CHART 2**



## **Appropriations for Operations**

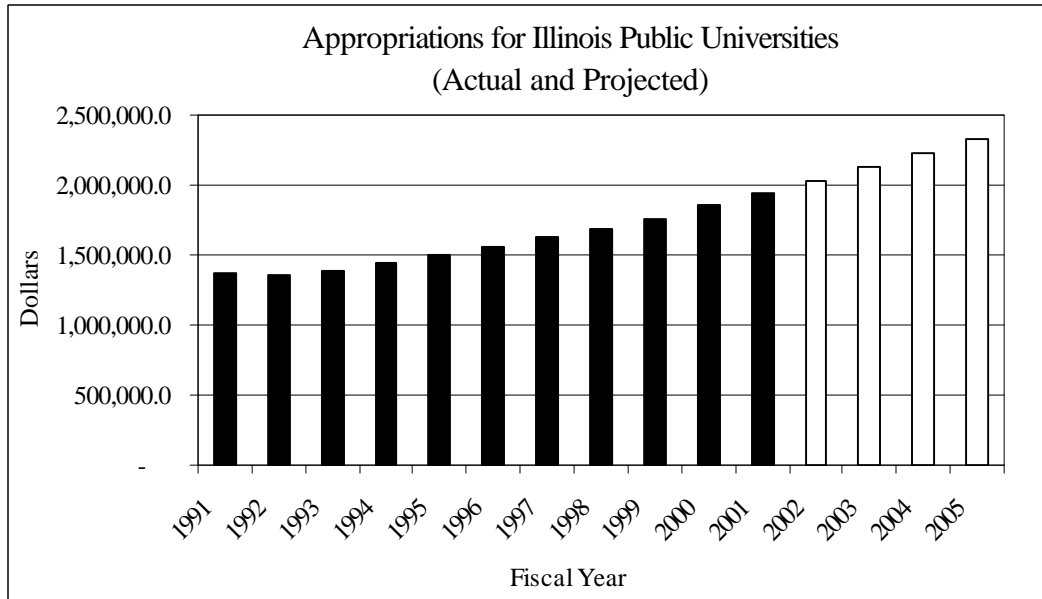
According to the Illinois Board of Higher Education's Data Book, in FY 2001 the State's public universities and community colleges received almost 60% and 10% respectively, of total appropriated dollars for higher education (see Appendix VII). Because a total of 70% of appropriated dollars for higher education went to these institutions' operations, they will be the focus of fiscal analysis in this report.

Appropriations for operations of Illinois public universities have increased every year for the past nine years and for the past two years, annual appropriations have increased by at least 5%. In fact, FY 2001 incurred a 5.1% increase, which yielded an all-time high appropriation of \$1.9 billion. However, there are some indications that the positive trend of State appropriations for higher education may not fare as well in future years.

Many states' budgets have benefited from a thriving economy over the past several years, including Illinois. However, it appears a slowdown is already under way. In a report titled, *State Spending for Higher Education in the Next Decade*, it is stated that "the last five years have been about as good as it gets in state funding of higher education." The report indicates that in recent years, state appropriations have increased more than the inflation rate, new campuses have been built, and new state scholarship programs have been started. These factors, coupled with the anticipated increase in college enrollment, will form a gap between the cost of providing institutional services and the revenues that can be generated. It is believed that in order to maintain current service levels, states will have to increase spending for higher education faster than spending in other areas. Therefore, the report concludes that if states desire to maintain current support for higher education, they may have to either raise taxes, or favor higher education over other public service demands.

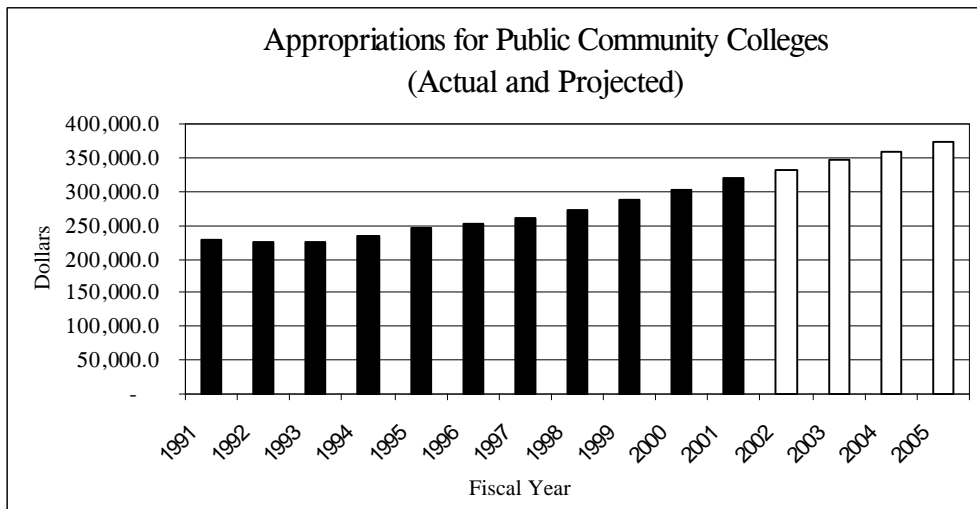
Chart 3, on the following page, depicts the appropriations for operations for the past eleven years and future estimates for appropriated dollars. Projections for FY 2002 through FY 2005 are for an annual appropriation increase of 4.5%. As discussed above, this rate increase is lower than recent fiscal years increases. It should be noted that actual figures may vary from projections, due to unforeseen turns in the State's economy (see Appendix II for complete numeric details).

**CHART 3**



Illinois public community colleges received increasing appropriations for operations over the past eight years. Since FY 1994, appropriations for operations have increased at least 3% a year, and sometimes as high as 6%. Appropriations for operations increased by 6.14% to \$320 million during FY 2001. Utilizing a 4% growth rate, future appropriations for public community colleges may be projected. Chart 4 depicts past trends in Illinois public community college appropriations for operations as well as possible future trends (see Appendix II for details).

**CHART 4**

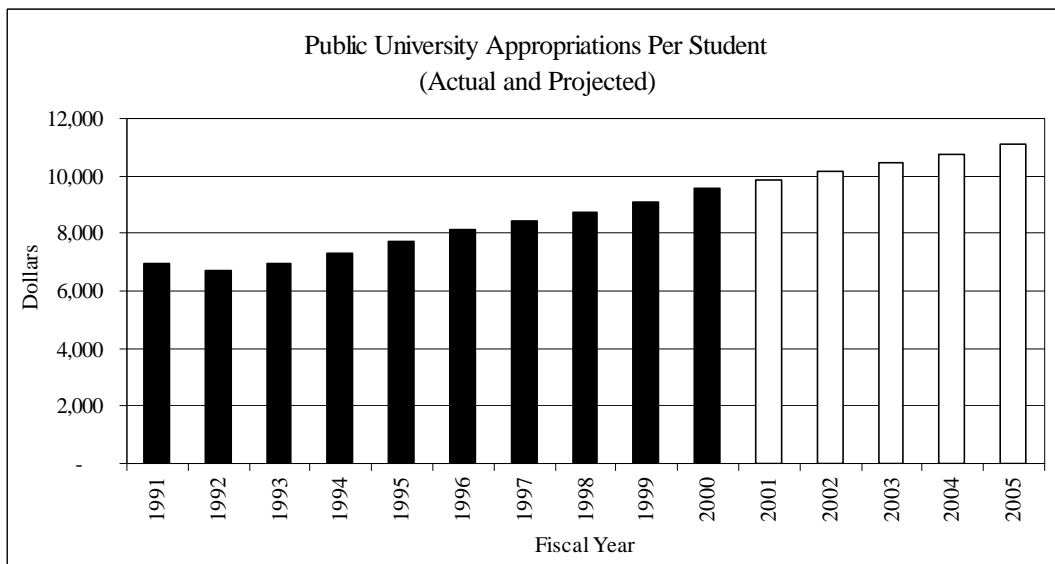




## Per Capita Appropriations

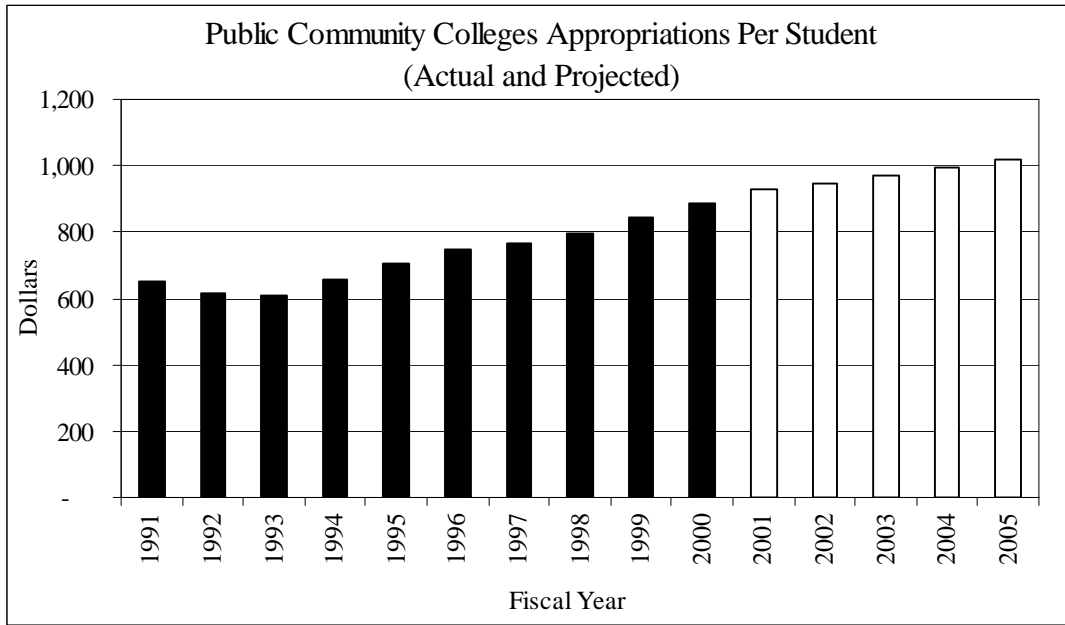
Due to the fact that enrollment has been weak and appropriations for operations have been increasing consistently, the per-capita appropriations for operations have steadily increased since FY 1992. Per-capita appropriations for operations increased between 3% and 6% each year since FY 1993. The latest figures from FY 2000 indicate that per-capita appropriations are \$9,557. Applying growth estimates for enrollment and appropriations for operations for FY 2001 through FY 2005 yields per-capita appropriations for operations projections. Due to the fact that it is anticipated that enrollment will increase and the rate of appropriations will decrease, future per-capita appropriations for operations will increase, but at a meager rate. Chart 5 provides historical information and future projections for per-capita appropriations for operations (see Appendix III for details).

**CHART 5**



Public Community Colleges per-capita appropriations for operations also have steadily increased. Since FY 1994, per-capita appropriations for operations have increased more than 35% to \$887. Per-capita projections can be made by applying assumed enrollment and appropriations for operations growth factors for FY 2001 through FY 2005. Because enrollment figures are anticipated to increase, and the rate of appropriations for operations is estimated to decrease, future per-capita appropriations for operations will increase at a modest rate. Chart 6 depicts historical per-capita appropriations for operations growth data as well as future estimates for growth. Appendix III provides numerical details.

**CHART 6**

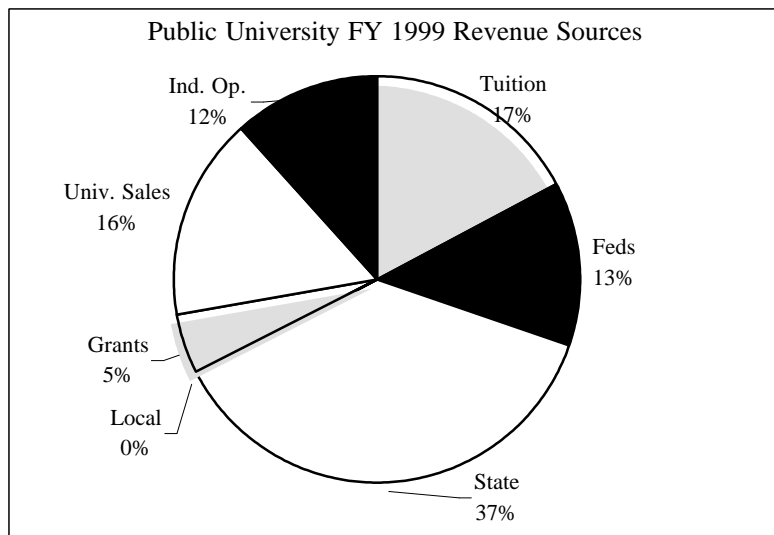


## Revenues and Expenditures

### Revenues

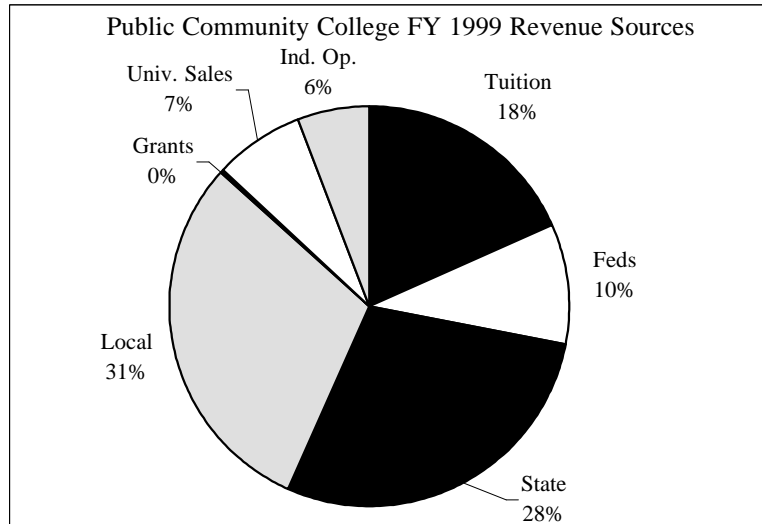
The latest figures provided by the Illinois Board of Higher Education for public universities and community colleges' revenue sources are from FY 1999. As would be expected, the majority of Illinois public university revenues are received from the State, followed by tuition, sales revenues, and federal sources. Chart 7 provides a summary of public university revenue sources for FY 1999 (see Appendix IV for numerical details).

**CHART 7**



Public community college revenue sources are similar to public universities in that much of their resources are generated from the State, tuition, and federal sources. The major difference is that local government entities generate 31% of public community college revenues as opposed to less than 1% for public universities. Chart 8, on the following page, depicts FY 1999 public community college revenue source break-downs (Appendix IV offers numeric details).

**CHART 8**



A historical analysis of revenue sources between FY 1992 and FY 1999 yields some interesting figures. Total revenues for public universities have increased by 41% since FY 1992. However, revenue components such as State and local government, grants, and sales funding sources have not increase at the same rate. Therefore, it appears that tuition, federal government, and independent operation sources have contributed more to the increase in revenues for public universities more than other funding sources.

Public community college revenues have increased by 51% since FY 1992. Tuition, grants, and federal government revenues have not increased at the same rate, therefore it appears that State government, university sales, and independent operations have an increasing importance in funding public community colleges.

**Revenue Source Percentage Increases Since FY 1992**

	<b>Public Universities</b>	<b>Public Comm. Colleges</b>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Revenue Sources:</b>		
Tuition	51%	41%
Federal Government	51%	35%
State Government	29%	60%
Local Government	-19%	50%
Grants	32%	48%
Sales	-5%	66%
Independent Operations	602%	68%

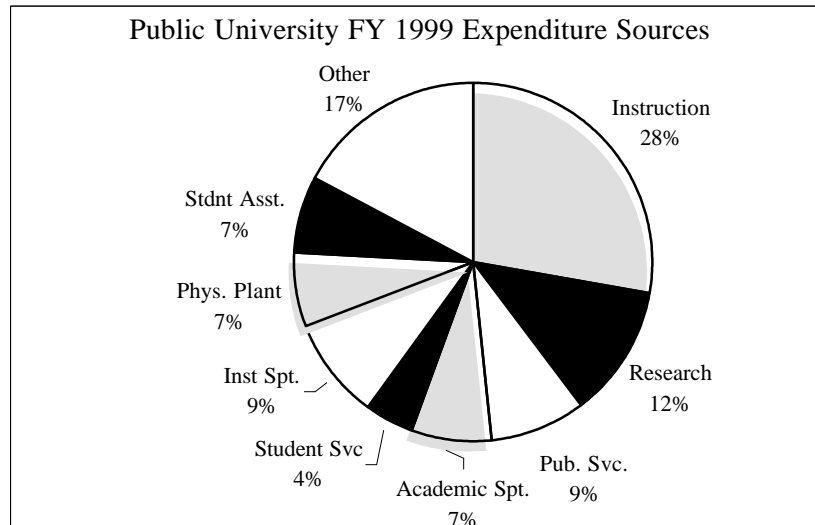


## Expenditures

While sources of revenue appear to be related to the control of the institution, expenditures seem to be related more to the level of the institution. Public community colleges allocated a higher percentage of their funds to instructional expenditures, institutional support, and student support, while public universities provided more funds to other expenditures, public services, and research.

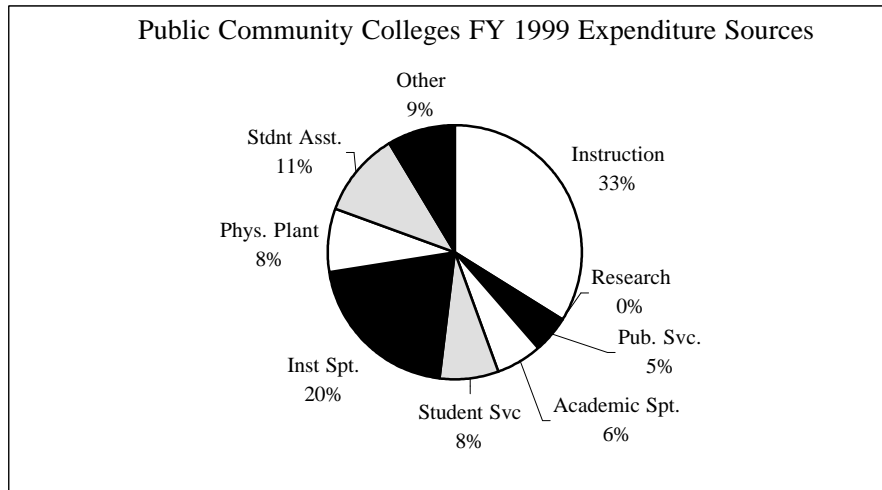
Chart 9 depicts the allocation of public university expenditures for FY 1999. Almost half of all expenditures are for instructional and other services (see Appendix V for numeric details).

### **CHART 9**



As Chart 10 indicates, public community college expenditures allocate almost 53% of their resources toward instructional and institutional support. Very little, if any funds are used research, public services, and academic support. Utilizing a majority of funds toward student instruction and services and a minority toward research and administrative services is a common characteristic of community colleges.

## CHART 10



A historical analysis of institution expenditures between FY 1992 and FY 1999 reveals that expenditures have increased for public universities and community colleges by 38% and 45%, respectively. All expenditure sources have increased, but some areas have received more attention than others. Spending for instruction, public services, student support, institutional support, and student support at public universities have increased at a greater rate than total expenditures for public universities. Therefore, it appears that more attention is being given to these sources as opposed to the areas of research, academic support, physical plant, and other sources.

Public community colleges total expenditures increased by 45% between FY 1992 and FY 1999. Over the past seven years, the rate that was spent in the areas of research, public services, academic support, student support, institutional support, and student assistance was more than the rate increase of total expenditures. Increased spending in these areas may have been at the expense of instruction, physical plant, and other sources.

**Expenditure Source Percentage Increase Since FY 1992**

	<b>Public Universities</b>	<b>Public Comm. Colleges</b>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Expenditure Sources:</b>		
Instruction	41 %	25 %
Research	35 %	448 %
Public Services	69 %	66 %
Academic Support	24 %	113 %
Student Support	39 %	47 %
Institutional Support	61 %	70 %
Physical Plant	31 %	11 %
Student Assistance	54 %	100 %
Other	19 %	30 %

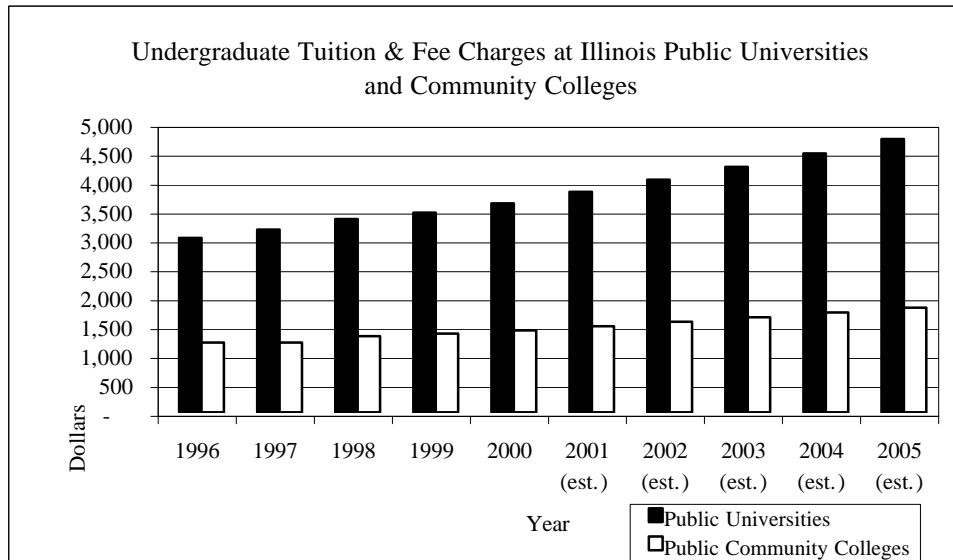
**Tuition**

The national average tuition charge for a four-year public institution in FY 2000 is \$3,356, which is up 3.4% from the prior fiscal year. Illinois public universities' average tuition costs slightly outpace national figures. Illinois' universities charge an average of \$3,617 annually, which is a 4.68% increase over the previous year. In addition, the national average for a two-year public institution for FY 2000 is \$1,627, which is a \$4.7% increase from the prior year. Illinois public community colleges bettered the national average by increasing tuition 4% and charging an average of \$1,419 annually.

Tuition at Illinois public universities and community colleges has increased steadily over the last four years (along with the national average). In fact, the average tuition for public universities has increased by almost 20% and tuition at public community colleges has increased over 17% over the last four years. Although previous figures appear excessive, they translate to an annual tuition rate increase of less than 5%. Compared to the 9% and 10% annual tuition hikes that took place nationally almost a decade ago, the State's 5% average seems to be a considerable improvement. Tuition increases are almost certain in the future, but it is difficult to determine by how much they will raise. Many factors impact tuition expenses, such as State and local funding, enrollment figures, financial aid, and endowments.

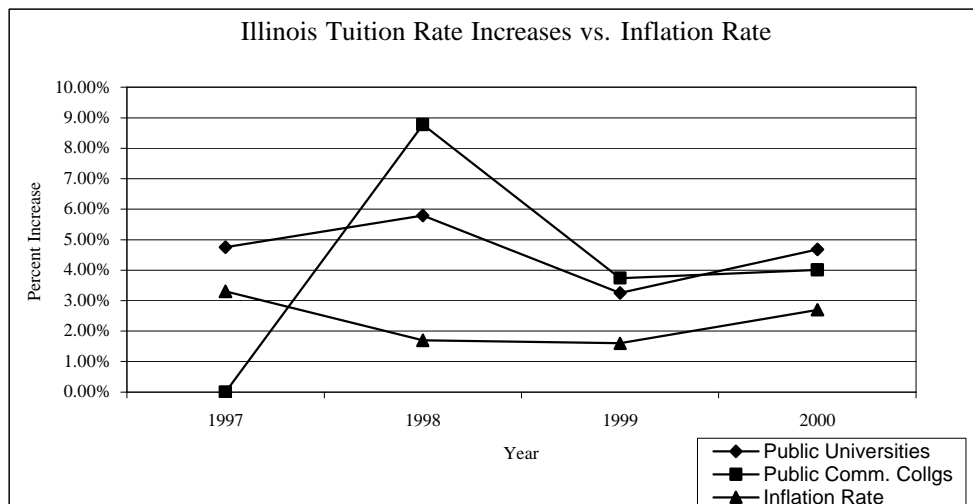
Chart 11, on the following page, depicts historical tuition costs as well as projects possible tuition charges through FY 2005. It is assumed that tuition increases will increase at a rate of 5.5% for public universities and 5% for public community colleges. Actual figures may differ greatly, as it is recognized that tuition charges are dependent on many outside circumstances that cannot be projected.

**CHART 11**



Although the rate of tuition increases has slowed for Illinois public institutions, they have still outpaced the rate of inflation (as is depicted in Chart 12). It appears that this State (and national) trend will continue. It is understandable that parents and students may question the ever-increasing costs of tuition, when the prices of other goods appear to be relatively unchanged.

**CHART 12**



According to the dean of the Curry School of Education at the University of Virginia, institutions “raise tuition because they can.” Despite education’s tuition rate increases, national enrollment figure jumped more than 30% between 1976 and 1996. This seems to verify the common perception that the public at-large believes that in order to attain a middle class lifestyle, a post secondary degree is necessary. Therefore, more people are willing to pay the price of tuition in order to attain a better personal economic future.

In addition, the Director of Federal Policy Analysis at the American Council on Education believes that institutions “raise tuition, so they can give out more (financial) aid, so they can (again) raise tuition.” The College Board, a non-profit institution specializing in informing students about colleges and opportunities, estimates more than \$60 billion in financial aid was available to students last year. This was mostly from the federal government and was a 6% increase from the previous year. 60% of the aid was in the form of loans, up from 40% in 1980. On average, public university students graduate with \$12,000 in debt.

Therefore, it appears that increasing student demand, stagnating state and local appropriation rates, and increasing reliance on financial aid may put pressure on colleges and universities to find additional funds via tuition rate hikes. Illinois will most likely be subject to these pressures as well.

## **Illinois College Savings Programs**

According to the College Board President, “a four-year college degree doubles the earnings of a high school graduate; therefore, the average (income) is around \$30,000 a year vs. \$60,000 a year.” The \$30,000 difference over a 40-year career equals \$1.2 million, which is an excellent return on investment. Therefore, families are willing to make a financial sacrifice for college to attain a better economic lifestyle. In addition, families appear to be increasingly aware of the escalating costs of tuition and want to prepare now in order to relieve some of the future financial burden.

Estimates generated from the Illinois Bright Start Savings program indicate that a child attending a Illinois public university from 2018 through 2021 will pay at least \$59,274 in tuition expenditures alone, this is assuming that the tuition rate increases at a 5% rate. This is a very conservative projection, as it does not include charges for room and board, books, and other fees, which would significantly increase the estimated cost of attending college. In addition, the projection only considers that a child will attend a public institution whose tuition rates will up at a mere 5% a year. It is very possible that rates will far exceed the 5% figure. Also tuition costs will be much higher for private institutions, where rates tend to increase at a much faster pace than public institutions.

Illinois, along with most other states, offers its citizens a range of college savings programs in order to help families in their college funding issues. This is a significant increase from six years ago, when only nine states had minimally advantaged programs. Currently, Illinois offers a prepaid tuition plan, a tax-advantaged savings investment plan, and college savings bonds. These plans are in addition to various specialized grants, scholarship programs, and loan programs. Brief descriptions of the programs are provided below.

### College Illinois

College Illinois is a prepaid tuition program that allows subscribers basically to pay for a child’s future tuition and fee expenses at today’s prices. It is a contract that obligates the State to deliver clearly defined benefits in return for full payment. If a child elects to attend an Illinois public university or community college, College Illinois will pay 100% of tuition and mandatory fees for as many semesters purchased at the community college-level or public university-level. College Illinois is required to pay stipulated expenses regardless of how much tuition has increased between the date of purchase and the date of claim. If a child elects to attend an out-of-state school or private university, College Illinois will pay the mean-weighted average of tuition and fees billed by comparable public institutions at the community college-level or public university-level in Illinois at that time.

According to the College Illinois Web sight, a child between the age of 0 and 5, who would be enrolling in a public university for eight semesters, would need to make a lump-sum payment of \$16,892, in order to be fully compensated for tuition and fees for 2018 through 2021. There are multiple payment plan options which include: a lump sum payment, five or ten year annual payments, or five or ten year monthly payments. Tuition rates are dependent on the child's current age, the type of institution the child is planning on attending, and the number of semesters that are anticipated.

Families locking into a contract with College Illinois are guaranteed to have 100% of tuition and fees covered at an Illinois public university, without worrying about tuition rate increases, the rate of inflation, or investment risks.

### Bright Start

Bright Start is identified as a qualified State tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. Utilizing Bright Start, a family may invest in a child's future higher educational expenses by choosing from several investment options, whose earnings are federally tax-deferred. When the child reaches college, the investment may be used to pay for tuition, books, required supplies, and room and board at eligible schools (including public and private colleges, universities and graduate schools, community colleges, and vocational schools across the nation). When the earnings are withdrawn from the account, they are taxed at the student's federal income tax rate, which is generally about 15% with a good chance this rate may be lowered soon.

Bright Start is available to everyone, regardless of income level, age, and anyone can become a beneficiary. In addition, a family may change the beneficiary of the account at any time.

Utilizing a college tuition calculator on the Bright Start Program's web sight, a family could make a \$16,932 lump sum payment or a \$1,598 annual payment in order to pay for tuition expenses for a child attending an Illinois public university from 2018 through 2021. This is assuming that annual tuition rate increases will raise 5% a year and that the family will earn a 7% rate of return. The family may open an account for as little as \$25 and may contribute up to \$160,000. Therefore, they are not locked into a payment schedule and are able to contribute what their personal finances allow. In addition, once an account is opened, the asset allocation of funds is done for the family in accordance with the investment option that is selected upon opening the account.

## Illinois College Savings Bonds

Illinois College Savings Bonds are tax-exempt, zero-coupon bonds issued by the State of Illinois to provide families with a long-term investment plan to help fund college expenses. Bond sales are generally held in the fall. The bonds are structured as zero-coupon bonds and pay no interest until maturity. Each bond is priced at a discount so that the original principal amount plus the accrued interest equals \$5,000 at maturity.

Interest on the College Savings Bonds is exempt from both federal and State income taxes. Families who use bond payments for expenses at colleges or universities in Illinois are eligible for an additional Bonus Incentive Grant. The grant is equal to \$20 for each year the bond is held to maturity.

College Savings Bond prices range from approximately \$1,490 for a 22-year bond (which will pay \$5,000 in the year 2022) to \$4,620 for a two-year bond (which will pay \$5,000 in 2002). Bonds are available with maturities in each year from 2002 to 2022. The initial investment amounts depend on market conditions, which vary with each sale.

Moneys received by the State from the sale of the bonds are used to support the State's capital program and the Illinois FIRST program.

Illinois Aid Programs (Administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission)  
The following is a list of Illinois Aid programs that are administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission. Additional information regarding the programs may be obtained from the Commission's web site or by calling the Commission at (217) 782-6767.

### *Grant Programs:*

Grant programs are based on financial need or other special requirements and do not need to be repaid when school or college is completed.

The Monetary Award Program provides need-based grants to Illinois residents attending eligible institutions. In addition to MAP, ISAC administers several specialized grant programs.

### *Specialized Grants:*

Quern IT Grant Program

Illinois National Guard Grant Program

Illinois Veteran Grant (IVG) Program

Illinois Incentive for Access (IIA) Program (Need-based)

Grant Program for Dependents of Police or Fire Officers

Grant Program for Dependents of Correctional Officers

Bonus Incentive Grant (BIG)



*Scholarship Programs:*

Scholarships are usually based on academic or merit factors. Athletic or individual abilities may also qualify a student for a scholarship. Financial need is generally not a factor, and most scholarships do not need to be repaid.

Merit Recognition Scholarship Program  
Minority Teachers of Illinois Scholarship Program  
David A Debolt Teacher Shortage Scholarship Program  
Robert C Byrd Honors Scholarship Program  
Illinois Special Education Teacher Tuition Waiver Program

*Loan Programs:*

The following loans are made by participating lending institutions, through the Federal Family Education Loan Program and are strictly for educational purposes. Repayment of the loan principal, plus interest is required.

Federal Stafford Loan Program  
Federal PLUS Loan Program

*Honors Program:*

The Illinois State Scholar Program

*Other State of Illinois Sponsored Programs not Administered by ISAC:*

General Assembly Scholarships  
MIA/POW Scholarship  
Medical Student Scholarship Program  
Nursing Education Scholarship Program

**APPENDIX I**

<b>Total Enrollment in IL Public Universities and Community Colleges: FY 1991-2005</b>											<i>ESTIMATED FIGURES</i>				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Chicago State Univ.	7,152	8,004	8,675	9,507	10,108	9,103	9,462	8,722	8,416	7,580					
Eastern IL Univ.	11,116	11,324	11,411	11,395	11,301	11,424	11,711	11,777	11,735	11,226					
Governor's State Univ.	5,595	5,615	5,133	5,553	5,708	6,073	6,199	6,117	6,164	6,150					
IL State University	22,661	22,510	21,761	20,610	19,595	19,756	19,722	20,331	20,394	20,470					
Northeastern IL Univ.	10,453	11,274	10,820	10,306	10,228	10,386	10,035	10,224	10,545	10,937					
Northern IL Univ.	24,509	24,895	24,052	23,177	22,881	22,218	21,609	22,082	22,473	22,843					
Western IL Univ.	13,754	13,801	13,377	12,877	12,599	12,115	12,184	12,200	12,610	12,934					
Southern IL Univ															
Carbondale	24,084	24,869	24,766	23,881	23,162	22,418	21,863	21,908	22,251	22,323					
Edwardsville	11,686	11,808	11,670	11,263	10,938	11,047	11,151	11,207	11,520	11,877					
University of Illinois															
Chicago	24,961	24,658	25,335	25,445	25,040	24,870	24,931	24,921	24,799	24,610					
Springfield	4,347	4,514	4,536	4,451	4,384	4,702	4,611	4,463	4,334	4,079					
Urbana/Champaign	38,163	38,754	38,395	38,912	38,545	38,420	38,841	38,070	38,307	38,851					
<b>Total Public Universities</b>	<b>198,481</b>	<b>202,026</b>	<b>199,931</b>	<b>197,377</b>	<b>194,489</b>	<b>192,532</b>	<b>192,319</b>	<b>192,022</b>	<b>193,548</b>	<b>193,880</b>	<b>196,885</b>	<b>199,937</b>	<b>203,036</b>	<b>206,183</b>	<b>209,379</b>
<b>% of Public Univ./Dec.</b>	<b>1.83%</b>	<b>1.79%</b>	<b>-1.04%</b>	<b>-1.28%</b>	<b>-1.46%</b>	<b>-1.01%</b>	<b>-0.11%</b>	<b>-0.15%</b>	<b>0.79%</b>	<b>0.17%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>
<b>Public Comm. Colleges</b>	<b>352,898</b>	<b>368,475</b>	<b>367,603</b>	<b>354,717</b>	<b>346,979</b>	<b>337,716</b>	<b>340,151</b>	<b>344,556</b>	<b>340,522</b>	<b>339,673</b>	<b>344,938</b>	<b>350,284</b>	<b>355,714</b>	<b>361,227</b>	<b>366,826</b>
<b>% of Comm. Colleges Inc/Dec.</b>	<b>3.27%</b>	<b>4.41%</b>	<b>-0.24%</b>	<b>-3.51%</b>	<b>-2.18%</b>	<b>-2.67%</b>	<b>0.72%</b>	<b>1.30%</b>	<b>-1.17%</b>	<b>-0.25%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>

SOURCE: Data Book on Illinois Higher Education

**APPENDIX II**  
**Appropriations for Operations for Public Universities and Community Colleges**  
**FY 1991 – FY 2005**  
(\$ in Thousands)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Chicago State Univ.	33,546.0	32,716.2	34,292.1	36,128.1	39,765.6	41,709.7	43,685.8
Eastern IL Univ.	52,143.2	51,207.4	52,567.5	53,738.3	55,291.4	58,000.4	61,227.8
Governor's State Univ.	23,954.4	23,528.1	24,206.2	24,954.4	25,722.1	27,473.6	29,931.7
Illinois State Univ.	97,511.1	96,429.5	100,447.1	104,318.8	107,980.0	109,970.4	116,093.2
Northeastern IL Univ.	43,871.8	43,051.2	43,861.5	44,608.6	46,146.7	47,667.6	50,088.5
Northern IL Univ.	120,890.3	118,702.0	122,817.8	127,216.0	132,128.7	136,843.9	142,036.4
Western IL Univ.	62,736.8	61,332.7	62,689.3	64,095.4	66,947.3	69,932.2	71,247.2
Central Office	3,280.4	3,361.5	3,363.0	3,472.3	3,455.7	3,180.4	
Southern IL Univ.							
Carbondale	167,645.1	163,322.1	170,888.0	176,875.0	180,453.8	186,370.5	193,374.4
Edwardsville	66,795.2	65,435.1	66,890.6	68,924.4	70,843.9	73,920.9	76,053.4
Univ. Administration	2,035.9	1,959.9	1,839.6	1,784.6	1,829.9	1,874.8	1,917.5
University of Illinois							
Chicago	310,777.2	307,826.4	309,610.9	318,822.9	341,166.8	357,606.7	371,853
Springfield	21,491.8	21,330.0	21,887.6	22,728.7	23,801.6	24,773.4	24,437.8
Urbana/Champaign	331,648.2	328,310.1	336,789.3	349,088.2	365,801.3	382,572.0	400,446.5
Univ. Administration	39,962.0	36,648.7	39,860.2	40,024.5	39,355.6	39,825.6	42,654.8
Total Public Univ.	1,378,289.4	1,355,160.9	1,392,010.7	1,436,780.2	1,500,690.4	1,561,712.6	1,625,048.8
% of Pub Univ./Inc.-Dec.	2.10%	-1.68%	2.72%	3.22%	4.45%	4.07%	4.06%
Public Comm. Colleges	229,099.1	225,774.4	224,949.6	232,775.7	244,739.4	252,718.6	261,249.1
% of Comm. College Inc./Dec.	0.85%	-1.45%	-0.37%	3.48%	5.14%	3.26%	3.38%

SOURCE: Data Book on Illinois Higher Education

**APPENDIX II**  
**Appropriations for Operations for Public Universities and Community Colleges**  
(continued from previous page)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Chicago State Univ.	47,820.1	50,340.5	51,593.0	53,884.5				
Eastern IL Univ.	64,215.3	68,667.5	72,943.1	77,033.2				
Governors State Univ.	31,390.1	33,049.1	35,549.2	37,471.2				
IL State Univ.	122,120.2	129,448.3	134,261.1	139,879.3				
Northeastern IL Univ.	51,265.2	55,621.4	58,285.8	61,117.4				
Northern IL Univ.	143,915.8	150,364.5	157,582.6	165,414.6				
Western IL Univ.	74,438.8	77,776.0	82,483.7	89,114.8				
Central Office								
Southern IL University								
Carbondale	199,931.3	208,921.3	214,228.7	225,561.7				
Edwardsville	79,583.2	83,943.9	88,929.8	93,207.9				
University Admin.	1,777.9	1,859.8	1,916.0	1,971.3				
University of Illinois								
Chicago	383,801.5	400,733.0	416,989.7	436,236.5				
Springfield	25,368.0	26,843.8	28,024.3	28,629.6				
Urbana/Champaign	413,014.6	429,038.9	454,023.7	481,548.6				
University Admin.	43,530.1	47,611.6	56,156.9	55,800.7				
<b>Total Public</b>	<b>1,682,172.1</b>	<b>1,764,219.6</b>	<b>1,852,967.6</b>	<b>1,946,871.3</b>	<b>2,034,480.5</b>	<b>2,126,032.1</b>	<b>2,221,703.6</b>	<b>2,321,680.2</b>
<b>% of Public</b>	<b>3.35%</b>	<b>4.88%</b>	<b>5.03%</b>	<b>5.07%</b>	<b>4.50%</b>	<b>4.50%</b>	<b>4.50%</b>	<b>4.50%</b>
Comm. Colleges	273,578.8	288,256.4	301,171.7	319,678.3	332,465.4	345,764.0	359,594.6	373,978.4
<b>% of Comm</b>	<b>3.79%</b>	<b>6.31%</b>	<b>4.48%</b>	<b>6.14%</b>	<b>4.00%</b>	<b>4.00%</b>	<b>4.00%</b>	<b>4.00%</b>

### APPENDIX III

Per Capita Appropriations for Operations for Public Universities and Community College: FY91-FY05											<i>ESTIMATED FIGURES</i>				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Chicago State Univ.	4,690	4,087	3,953	3,800	3,934	4,582	4,617	5,483	5,982	6,806					
Eastern IL Univ.	4,691	4,522	4,607	4,716	4,893	5,077	5,228	5,453	5,852	6,498					
Governor's State Univ.	4,281	4,190	4,716	4,494	4,506	4,524	4,828	5,132	5,362	5,780					
IL State University	4,303	4,284	4,616	5,062	5,511	5,566	5,886	5,957	6,347	6,559					
Northeastern IL Univ.	4,197	3,819	4,054	4,328	4,512	4,590	4,991	5,014	5,275	5,329					
Northern IL Univ.	4,932	4,768	5,106	5,489	5,775	6,159	6,573	6,517	6,691	6,899					
Western IL Univ.	4,561	4,444	4,686	4,978	5,314	5,772	5,848	6,102	6,168	6,377					
Southern IL Univ.															
Carbondale	6,961	6,567	6,900	7,407	7,791	8,313	8,845	9,076	9,389	9,597					
Edwardsville	5,716	5,542	5,732	6,120	6,477	6,691	6,820	7,037	7,287	7,488					
University of Illinois															
Chicago	12,451	12,484	12,221	12,530	13,625	14,379	14,915	15,401	16,159	16,944					
Springfield	4,944	4,725	4,825	5,106	5,429	5,269	5,300	5,684	6,194	6,870					
Urbana/Champaign	8,690	8,472	8,772	8,971	9,490	9,958	10,310	10,849	11,200	11,686					
Total Public Universities	6,944	6,708	6,962	7,279	7,716	8,111	8,450	8,760	9,115	9,557	9,888	10,176	10,471	10,775	11,088
% of Public Univ./Dec.	0.27%	-3.40%	3.80%	4.55%	6.00%	5.12%	4.17%	3.68%	4.21%	4.85%	3.46%	2.90%	2.90%	2.90%	2.90%
Public Comm. Colleges	649	613	612	656	705	748	768	794	847	887	927	949	972	995	1,019
% of Comm. Colleges Inc/Dec.	-2.34%	-5.62%	-0.13%	7.24%	7.48%	6.09%	2.64%	3.38%	7.57%	4.74%	4.52%	2.41%	2.41%	2.41%	2.41%

**APPENDIX IV**

**Revenue Sources at Illinois Public Universities and Community Colleges**

(\$ in Thousands)

	Tuition	Feds	State	Local	Grants	Sales	Ind. Op.*	Total Revenues
<b>1992</b>								
Public Universities	440,081.8	331,627.1	1,111,710.4	9,671.5	135,605.0	654,797.9	64,644.2	2,748,137.9
% of Total	16%	12%	40%	0%	5%	24%	2%	
Public Comm. Colleges	206,878.1	115,001.8	282,822.6	320,841.2	2,872.1	69,100.3	55,450.9	1,052,967.0
% of Total	20%	11%	27%	30%	0%	7%	5%	
<b>1993</b>								
Public Universities	491,707.6	366,402.8	1,097,546.5	7,730.6	138,922.2	736,224.9	84,017.7	2,922,552.3
% of Total	17%	13%	38%	0%	5%	25%	3%	
Public Comm. Colleges	222,683.3	128,494.2	287,028.2	375,963.9	2,824.5	76,921.2	60,078.0	1,153,993.3
% of Total	19%	11%	25%	33%	0%	7%	5%	
<b>1994</b>								
Public Universities	517,038.1	394,962.4	1,132,135.6	8,524.8	127,077.1	767,502.6	95,354.4	3,042,595.0
% of Total	17%	13%	37%	0%	4%	25%	3%	
Public Comm. Colleges	195,078.4	105,437.8	225,140.5	305,058.1	3,356.2	77,893.9	41,395.6	953,360.5
% of Total	20%	11%	24%	32%	0%	8%	4%	
<b>1995</b>								
Public Universities	543,007.0	394,980.9	1,196,837.7	8,228.2	129,146.8	843,465.4	105,412.8	3,221,078.8
% of Total	17%	12%	37%	0%	4%	26%	3%	
Public Comm. Colleges	242,257.2	143,321.3	329,672.9	407,280.6	3,654.9	87,875.2	57,093.0	1,271,155.1
% of Total	19%	11%	26%	32%	0%	7%	4%	
<b>1996</b>								
Public Universities	566,317.9	407,411.0	1,234,367.8	4,161.9	147,584.7	841,675.7	138,785.1	3,340,304.1
% of Total	17%	12%	37%	0%	4%	25%	4%	
Public Comm. Colleges	250,427.9	136,270.6	348,088.7	416,797.5	5,422.2	89,811.7	60,640.3	1,307,458.9
% of Total	19%	10%	27%	32%	0%	7%	5%	
<b>1997</b>								
Public Universities	593,124.3	421,986.1	1,291,183.3	6,068.5	151,302.4	602,573.5	427,031.7	3,493,269.9
% of Total	17%	12%	37%	0%	4%	17%	12%	
Public Comm. Colleges	270,262.2	135,916.5	376,510.9	439,867.0	4,404.1	92,142.4	79,879.3	1,398,982.5
% of Total	19%	10%	27%	31%	0%	7%	6%	
<b>1998</b>								
Public Universities	632,552.8	455,217.8	1,354,521.8	7,107.4	170,465.7	613,155.2	451,339.6	3,684,360.4
% of Total	17%	12%	37%	0%	5%	17%	12%	
Public Comm. Colleges	280,655.4	155,061.6	413,764.1	469,979.8	3,817.1	100,287.5	75,431.4	1,498,996.8
% of Total	19%	10%	28	31%	0%	7%	5%	
<b>1999</b>								
Public Universities	665,073.9	501,914.8	1,437,114.6	7,842.4	179,216.3	624,388.5	453,869.5	3,869,420.0
% of Total	17%	13%	37%	0%	5%	16%	12%	
Public Comm. Colleges	292,509.4	155,312.0	452,623.2	480,673.9	4,240.0	114,363.5	92,927.4	1,592,649.4
% of Total	18%	10%	28%	30%	0%	7%	6%	

\* Includes housing, student union, food service, and parking activities.

SOURCE: State of Illinois Board of Higher Education and Data Book on Illinois Higher Education

**APPENDIX V**  
**Expenditures at Illinois Public Universities and Community Colleges**  
**(\$ in Thousands)**

	Instruction	Research	Public Service*	Academic Sport **	Student Services ***	Instit. Sport ****	Physical Plant *****	Student Assist.	Other *****	Total
<b>1992</b>										
Public Universities	747,301.4	332,508.0	193,330.7	228,037.7	118,825.9	214,693.9	194,992.3	167,792.9	551,805.4	2,749,288.2
% of Total	27%	12%	7%	8%	4%	8%	7%	6%	20%	
Public Comm. Colleges	425,270.1	48.5	44,290.9	42,870.3	82,075.6	188,670.1	113,769.2	85,453.7	103,287.4	1,085,735.8
% of Total	39%	0%	4%	4%	8%	17%	10%	8%	10%	
<b>1993</b>										
Public Universities	781,429.5	330,156.7	224,837.2	233,559.2	120,190.3	246,053.5	201,128.5	184,796.9	606,806.9	2,928,958.7
% of Total	27%	11%	8%	8%	4%	8%	7%	6%	21%	
Public Comm. Colleges	447,179.0	45.0	51,227.0	54,700.0	88,528.0	214,439.0	106,849.0	90,993.0	110,543.0	1,164,501.0
% of Total	38%	0%	4%	5%	8%	18%	9%	8%	9%	
<b>1994</b>										
Public Universities	816,069.0	338,191.0	238,585.0	247,581.0	128,491.0	247,215.0	216,813.0	197,384.0	602,441.0	3,032,768.0
% of Total	27%	11%	8%	8%	4%	8%	7%	7%	20%	
Public Comm. Colleges	357,388.0	55.0	46,698.0	37,503.0	74,043.0	172,850.0	85,737.0	69,757.0	101,872.0	945,901.0
% of Total	38%	0%	5%	4%	8%	18%	9%	7%	11%	
<b>1995</b>										
Public Universities	876,168.0	342,554.0	252,738.0	262,009.0	137,505.0	256,139.0	219,504.0	207,256.0	638,612.0	3,192,485.0
% of Total	27%	11%	8%	8%	4%	8%	7%	6%	20%	
Public Comm. Colleges	489,703.0	64.0	56,890.0	57,781.0	101,265.0	220,466.0	123,966.0	90,091.0	91,555.0	1,231,781.0
% of Total	40%	0%	5%	5%	8%	18%	10%	7%	7%	
<b>1996</b>										
Public Universities	928,101.3	352,664.7	263,788.1	244,376.4	145,169.2	304,403.7	237,811.3	214,619.1	638,450.0	3,329,383.8
% of Total	28%	11%	8%	7%	4%	9%	7%	6%	19%	
Public Comm. Colleges	480,748.7	37.5	55,635.9	69,726.2	106,347.5	237,872.3	140,450.9	95,242.1	96,357.4	1,282,418.5
% of Total	37%	0%	4%	5%	8%	19%	11%	7%	8%	
<b>1997</b>										
Public Universities	965,658.0	381,801.2	279,950.7	255,809.0	152,811.4	331,094.0	219,156.1	240,420.7	641,067.9	3,467,769.0
% of Total	28%	11%	8%	7%	4%	10%	6%	7%	18%	
Public Comm. Colleges	496,019.1	254.9	58,235.7	76,909.8	107,821.8	263,719.8	107,983.8	154,401.1	94,287.9	1,359,633.9
% of Total	36%	0%	4%	6%	8%	19%	8%	11%	7%	
<b>1998</b>										
Public Universities	1,005,608.8	401,363.2	304,106.5	268,019.7	158,420.8	340,341.1	234,340.8	247,482.8	645,820.5	3,605,504.3
% of Total	28%	11%	8%	7%	4%	9%	6%	7%	18%	
Public Comm. Colleges	523,942.3	198.5	69,562.4	83,081.4	118,803.1	277,310.9	114,017.0	149,335.4	119,345.6	1,455,596.6
% of Total	36%	0%	5%	6%	8%	19%	8%	10%	8%	
<b>1999</b>										
Public Universities	1,051,625.9	450,241.5	325,975.8	281,716.1	164,686.6	345,742.3	254,792.3	259,230.3	655,775.0	3,789,785.9
% of Total	28%	12%	9%	7%	4%	9%	7%	7%	17%	
Public Comm. Colleges	531,254.6	265.9	73,540.2	91,313.4	120,957.4	321,353.5	125,819.1	171,148.5	134,231.6	1,569,884.2
% of Total	34%	0%	5%	6%	8%	20%	8%	11%	9%	

\* Includes community education, community services, cooperative extension service, and public service support activities

\*\* Includes academic administration, libraries, museums, and ancillary support activities such as teaching hospitals and patient services

\*\*\* Includes social and cultural development, supplemental and educational services, counseling and career services, financial aid administration, financial grants-in-aid, intercollegiate athletics, and student services support activities

\*\*\*\* Includes executive management, fiscal operations, general administrative and personnel services, logistical and central service support, faculty and staff services, and community relations activities

\*\*\*\*\* Includes superintendence, custodial services, building maintenance, grounds maintenance, utilities, remodeling, security, fire protection, transportation, space rental

\*\*\*\*\* Includes mandatory transfers, auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations.

SOURCE: State of Illinois Board of Higher Education and Data Book on Higher Education

**APPENDIX VI**

Undergraduate Tuition & Fees at Public Universities and Community Colleges: FY 1996-FY 2005						ESTIMATED FIGURES				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Chicago State University	2,356	2,420	2,846	2,957	3,151					
Eastern IL University	2,777	2,905	3,078	3,232	3,651					
Governors State University	2,098	2,198	2,258	2,318	2,378					
Illinois State University	3,543	3,720	3,969	4,086	4,210					
Northeastern IL University	2,523	2,634	2,752	2,789	2,858					
Northern IL University	3,745	3,948	4,122	4,210	4,384					
Western IL University	2,702	2,810	3,037	3,185	3,337					
Southern IL University										
Carbondale	3,338	3,522	3,694	3,821	3,936					
Edwardsville	2,353	2,469	2,587	2,665	2,744					
University of Illinois										
Chicago	3,980	4,194	4,364	4,498	4,654					
Springfield	2,839	2,956	3,045	3,150	3,300					
Urbana/Champaign	3,986	4,185	4,406	4,554	4,802					
Average Public Universities	3,020	3,163	3,347	3,455	3,617	3,816	4,026	4,247	4,481	4,727
% of Public Univ. Increase/Decrease		4.75%	5.79%	3.25%	4.68%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
Public Community Colleges	1,209	1,209	1,315	1,365	1,419	1,490	1,565	1,643	1,725	1,811
% of Comm. College Increase/Decrease		0.00%	8.78%	3.74%	4.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Annual Rate of Inflation	2.50%	3.30%	1.70%	1.60%	2.70%					

SOURCE: Data Book on Illinois Higher Education



**APPENDIX VII**  
**Total Appropriations for Higher Education**  
(\$ in Thousands)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% of 2001 Total
Public Universities	1,436,780.2	1,500,690.4	1,561,712.6	1,625,048.8	1,682,172.1	1,764,219.6	1,852,967.6	1,946,871.3	58.50%
Community Colleges	232,775.7	244,739.4	252,718.6	260,605.7	273,578.8	288,256.4	301,171.7	319,678.3	9.61%
IL Student Assistance Commission	240,075.8	281,633.8	296,435.9	316,626.7	336,598.6	361,640.5	393,583.5	417,166.5	12.54%
Financial Assistance to Independent Inst.	17,063.0	17,489.6	18,170.0	18,715.1	19,276.6	20,047.7	20,649.6	21,469.1	0.65%
Health Ed. Grants to Independent Inst.	18,101.9	18,579.6	19,575.0	20,511.4	21,872.5	22,676.3	23,455.2	24,408.3	0.73%
Institutional Grant Programs	19,353.3	19,908.0	21,358.1	24,568.9	25,390.0	40,698.5	56,123.8	59,993.3	1.80%
IL Math and Science Academy	11,782.5	12,164.9	12,790.0	13,367.8	13,650.5	14,458.6	15,076.9	16,452.7	0.49%
Board of Higher Ed - Operations	2,321.3	2,229.9	2,304.9	2,452.6	2,608.2	2,924.0	2,982.2	3,125.8	0.09%
State Universities Civil Service System	890.0	926.0	975.0	1,144.9	1,176.1	1,252.5	1,302.6	1,372.6	0.04%
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONS/GRANTS</b>	<b>1,979,143.7</b>	<b>2,098,362.4</b>	<b>2,186,040.1</b>	<b>2,283,041.9</b>	<b>2,376,323.4</b>	<b>2,516,174.1</b>	<b>2,667,313.1</b>	<b>2,810,537.9</b>	
Retirement	101,466.2	101,645.9	123,911.0	159,547.0	201,624.0	216,636.6	227,239.0	235,391.0	7.07%
Shared Computing	6,203.4	6,312.0	6,419.0	6,440.3	1,192.7	1,192.7			0.00%
Program Administration/Loan Reimb.	170,822.6	195,372.2	202,200.0	200,200.0	200,888.1	215,489.8	275,446.5	281,892.2	8.47%
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>2,257,635.9</b>	<b>2,401,692.5</b>	<b>2,518,570.1</b>	<b>2,649,229.2</b>	<b>2,780,028.2</b>	<b>2,949,493.2</b>	<b>3,169,998.6</b>	<b>3,327,821.1</b>	
% Increase		6.38%	4.87%	5.19%	4.94%	6.10%	7.48%	4.98%	

***SOURCE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS:***

GRF	1,500,182.6	1,575,505.3	1,661,424.0	1,766,055.7	1,877,099.3	2,017,584.0	2,040,555.3	2,051,995.3
Education Assistance Fund	146,236.3	174,254.4	181,921.6	189,888.7	197,487.1	205,387.0	309,550.0	430,675.0
Universities Income Funds	390,083.1	403,866.3	421,652.6	446,171.9	466,479.7	489,394.5	522,282.7	536,904.5
Student Loan Funds	172,126.2	196,675.8	202,200.0	200,200.0	200,888.1	215,489.8	275,446.5	281,892.2
Other	49,007.7	51,390.7	51,371.9	46,912.9	38,074.0	21,637.9	22,164.1	26,354.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,257,635.9</b>	<b>2,401,692.5</b>	<b>2,518,570.1</b>	<b>2,649,229.2</b>	<b>2,780,028.2</b>	<b>2,949,493.2</b>	<b>3,169,998.6</b>	<b>3,327,821.1</b>

SOURCE: Data Book on Illinois Higher Education

## APPENDIX VIII

### Illinois Public Universities and Community Colleges – FY 1999

#### Illinois Public Universities:

Chicago State University	Southern Illinois University:
Eastern Illinois University	Carbondale
Governor's State University	Edwardsville
Illinois State University	University of Illinois:
Northeastern Illinois University	Chicago
Northern Illinois University	Springfield
Western Illinois University	Urbana/Champaign

#### Illinois Public Community Colleges:

Black Hawk College	Kankakee Community College
Carl Sandburg College	Kaskaskia College
CCC – Harold Washington College	Kishwaukee College
CCC – Harry S. Truman College	Lake Land College
CCC – Kennedy-King College	Lewis and Clark Community College
CCC – Malcolm X College	Lincoln Land Community College
CCC – Olive-Harvey College	McHenry County College
CCC – Richard J. Daley College	Moraine Valley Community College
CCC – Wilbur Wright College	Morton College
College of DuPage	Oakton Community College
College of Lake County	Parkland College
Danville Area Community College	Prairie State College
Elgin Community College	Rend Lake College
Heartland Community College	Richland Community College
Highland Community College	Rock Valley College
Illinois Central College	Sauk Valley Community College
Illinois Eastern – Frontier	Shawnee Community College
Illinois Eastern – Lincoln Trail	South Suburban College of Cook County
Illinois Eastern – Olney Central	Southeastern Illinois College
Illinois Eastern – Wabash Valley	Southwestern Illinois College
Illinois Valley Community College	Spoon River College
John A. Logan College	Triton College
John Wood Community College	Waubonsee Community College
Joliet Junior College	William Raney Harper College

SOURCE: Data Book on Illinois Higher Education

## **BACKGROUND**

The Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission, a bipartisan, joint legislative commission, provides the General Assembly with information relevant to the Illinois economy, taxes and other sources of revenue and debt obligations of the State. The Commission's specific responsibilities include:

- 1) Preparation of annual revenue estimates with periodic updates;
- 2) Analysis of the fiscal impact of revenue bills;
- 3) Preparation of "State Debt Impact Notes" on legislation which would appropriate bond funds or increase bond authorization;
- 4) Periodic assessment of capital facility plans; and
- 5) Annual estimates of the liabilities of the State's group health insurance program and approval of contract renewals promulgated by the Department of Central Management Services.

The Commission also has a mandate to report to the General Assembly ". . . on economic trends in relation to long-range planning and budgeting; and to study and make such recommendations as it deems appropriate on local and regional economic and fiscal policies and on federal fiscal policy as it may affect Illinois. . . ." This results in several reports on various economic issues throughout the year.

The Commission publishes two primary reports. The "Revenue Estimate and Economic Outlook" describes and projects economic conditions and their impact on State revenues. "The Illinois Bond Watcher" examines the State's debt position as well as other issues directly related to conditions in the financial markets. The Commission also periodically publishes special topic reports that have or could have an impact on the economic well being of Illinois.

These reports are available from:

Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission  
703 Stratton Office Building  
Springfield, Illinois 62706  
(217) 782-5320  
(217) 782-3513 (FAX)

Reports can also be accessed from our Webpage:

[http://www.legis.state.il.us/commission/ecfisc/ecfisc\\_home.html](http://www.legis.state.il.us/commission/ecfisc/ecfisc_home.html)