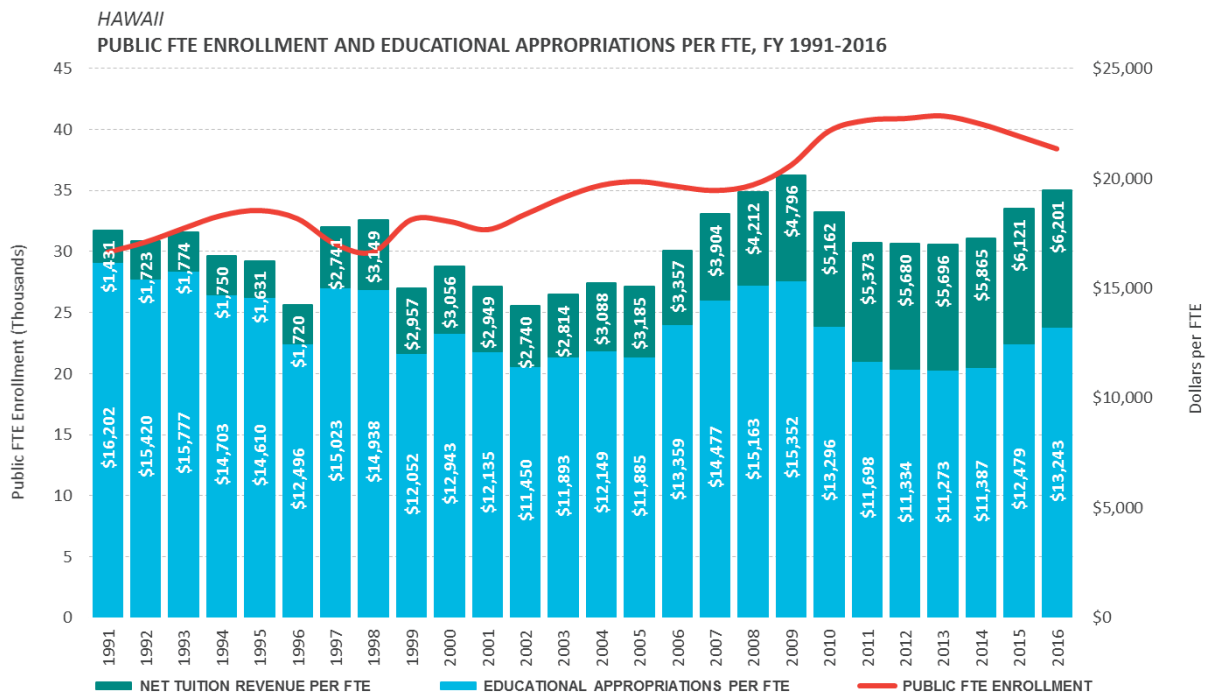


Individual State Reports

Hawaii

Impact of Declining Revenues on Higher Education From 1991-2016

State Appropriations and Tuition

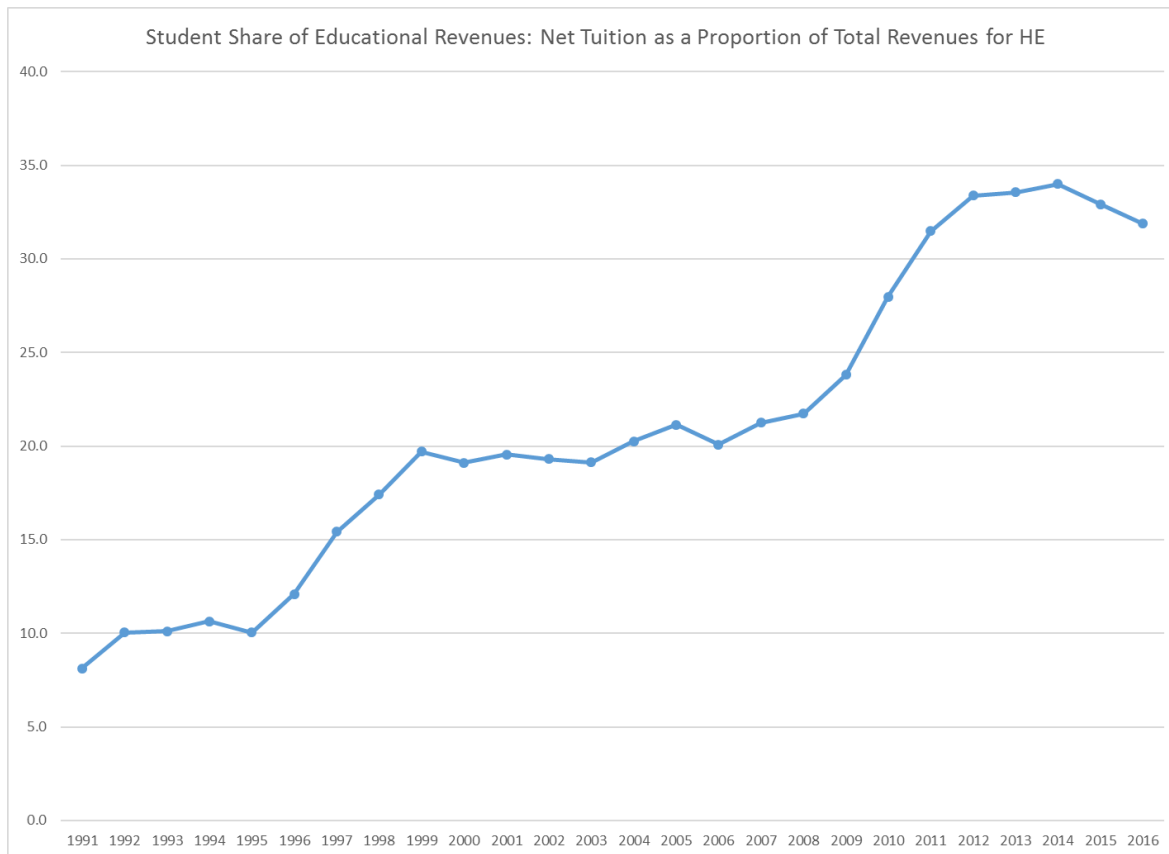


NOTES: Data adjusted for inflation using the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment equates student credit hours to full-time, academic year students, but excludes medical students. Educational appropriations are a measure of state and local support available for public higher education operating expenses including ARRA funds, and exclude appropriations for independent institutions, financial aid for students attending independent institutions, research, hospitals, and medical education. Net tuition revenue is calculated by taking the gross amount of tuition and fees, less state and institutional financial aid, tuition waivers or discounts, and medical student tuition and fees. Net tuition revenue used for capital debt service is included in the net tuition revenue figures above.

SOURCE: State Higher Education Executive Officers

	1991	2008	2016
Percent of State Appropriations	91.9	78.3	68.1
Percent of Tuition	8.1	21.7	31.9

Hawaii has seen an increase in its cost for education since 1991. Since that time, state appropriations as a share of that cost has fallen from a high of 91.9% in 1991 to just over 68% in 2016. During that same period, tuition has risen from \$1,431 (just over 8% of the total cost) in 1991 to \$6,201 (almost 32% of total costs) in 2016. While the state appropriations as a percent of education has fallen over 18% while tuition has risen by 333%.



Cost-Saving Measures Employed by Hawaii

Cost-Saving Step	
Raise Tuition	Yes
Lay off Staff	Yes
Lay off Faculty	Yes
Course Cuts	Yes
Cut Programs (academic)	Yes
Cut Programs (student)	No
Hiring Freeze	No
Pay Freezes	No

Cost-Saving Step	
Out-of-state Tuition Increase	No
Other Cuts	Yes
Closings	No
Consolidation	No
Cuts to Sports	No
Performance-based Budgeting	No
Restrict Tuition Increase	No
Increase Cost-Efficiency	No