

State Notes

TOPICS OF LEGISLATIVE INTEREST

Summer 2015



Tuition Restraint: FY 2011-12 through FY 2015-16
By Bill Bowerman, Associate Director

Introduction

The fiscal year (FY) 2015-16 Higher Education budget is the fifth consecutive budget under the current administration in which tuition restraint has been a condition for receiving a portion of State appropriations for university operations. All of the Michigan public university governing boards have met and set tuition and fees for the 2015-2016 academic year. The following provides a preliminary analysis of FY 2015-16 compliance with tuition restraint, and a summary of tuition restraint over recent years.

FY 2015-16

Pursuant to Section 265 and Section 265a of the State School Aid Act ([Appendix A](#)), FY 2015-16 performance funding will not be paid to universities that increase tuition and fees for resident undergraduate students more than 3.2%. There are three other prerequisites to qualifying for performance funding:

- The university participates in reverse transfer agreements with at least three Michigan community colleges or has made a good-faith effort to enter into reverse transfer agreements (under which students enrolled in a four-year institution transfer credits to a community college for the purpose of attaining a degree, diploma, or certificate from the community college).
- The university does not and will not consider whether dual enrollment credits earned by an incoming student were used toward his or her high school graduation requirements when making a determination as to whether those credits may be used by the student toward completion of a university degree or certificate program.
- The university participates in the Michigan Transfer Network created as part of the Michigan Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers transfer agreement (which provides for the transferability of up to 30 semester credits from community colleges to baccalaureate colleges and universities to meet general education requirements at the participating institutions).

The State Budget Director has the sole authority to determine whether a public university has met the tuition restraint requirement and other performance funding prerequisites. By September 30, 2015, the State Budget Director is required to report to the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Higher Education and the House and Senate Fiscal Agencies regarding any performance funding amounts that are not paid to a public university because it did not comply with one or more requirements under Section 265a. Funds forfeited because of noncompliance are redistributed to universities that have met all of the prerequisites of performance funding.

[Table 1](#) provides a preliminary analysis of tuition and fee increases for FY 2015-16 based on decisions made by university governing boards. As noted above, actual compliance with tuition restraint will be determined by the State Budget Director after universities submit standard reporting forms certifying that they complied with all prerequisites for performance funding, including tuition restraint.

As shown in [Table 1](#), Eastern Michigan University and Oakland University will exceed the tuition restraint cap and will not receive performance funding from the State in FY 2015-16. Pursuant to Section 265a of the State School Aid Act, performance funding appropriated originally to Eastern and Oakland will be redistributed to universities that comply with all of the performance funding prerequisites. Redistributions are proportionate to initial performance funding allocations. [Table 2](#) provides an estimate of the resulting redistribution.

State Notes
TOPICS OF LEGISLATIVE INTEREST
 Summer 2015



Table 1

FY 2015-16 Resident Undergraduate Tuition/Fee Rate Increases											
University	FY 2014-15 Rates					FY 2015-16 Rates					% Change Avg Rate
	Fresh	Soph.	Junior	Senior	Average	Fresh	Soph.	Junior	Senior	Average	
Central	\$11,550	\$11,550	\$11,550	\$11,550	\$11,550	\$11,850	\$11,850	\$11,850	\$11,850	\$11,850	2.60%
Eastern ¹	9,973	9,663	10,939	10,939	10,378	10,767	10,417	11,804	11,804	11,198	7.89
Ferris	11,190	11,190	11,430	11,430	11,310	11,460	11,460	11,760	11,760	11,610	2.65
Grand Valley	10,752	10,752	11,304	11,304	11,028	11,078	11,078	11,648	11,648	11,363	3.04
Lake Superior	10,498	10,248	10,248	10,248	10,311	10,767	10,517	10,517	10,517	10,580	2.61
Michigan State	13,200	13,200	14,708	14,708	13,954	13,560	13,560	15,105	15,105	14,333	2.71
Michigan Tech	14,040	14,040	15,840	15,840	14,940	14,286	14,286	16,520	16,520	15,403	3.10
Northern	9,559	9,324	9,324	9,324	9,383	9,860	9,620	9,620	9,620	9,680	3.17
Oakland	10,613	10,613	12,308	12,308	11,460	11,513	11,513	13,350	13,350	12,431	8.48
Saginaw Valley	8,691	8,691	8,691	8,691	8,691	8,969	8,969	8,969	8,969	8,969	3.19
UM-Ann Arbor ²	13,486	13,486	15,186	15,186	14,336	13,856	13,856	15,602	15,602	14,729	2.74
UM-Dearborn ³	11,200	11,200	11,470	11,470	11,335	11,562	11,562	11,832	11,832	11,697	3.19
UM-Flint	10,138	10,138	10,270	10,270	10,204	10,458	10,458	10,596	10,596	10,527	3.17
Wayne State ⁴	11,698	11,448	13,251	13,251	12,412	12,064	11,814	13,676	13,676	12,807	3.19
Western	10,985	10,685	11,711	11,711	11,273	11,329	11,029	12,087	12,087	11,633	3.19
Unweighted Avg.	\$11,171	\$11,082	\$11,882	\$11,882	\$11,504	\$11,559	\$11,466	\$12,329	\$12,329	\$11,921	3.62

General Note: Per HEIDI reporting requirements and consistent with Sec. 265 of the State School Aid Act, rates are reported based on four class levels. Rates are based on 30 credit hours (15 in Fall and 15 in Winter/Spring), and exclude fees not paid by a majority of students in a given class (most course fees), as well as refundable fees.

University Specific Notes:

- 1) Eastern: FY 2014-15 rates are adjusted based on FY 2015-16 total charges paid by all incoming freshman and the fees charged for most upper division students.
- 2) UM-Ann Arbor: Rates are for College of Literature, Science, and Arts.
- 3) UM - Dearborn: Rates are for College of Arts, Sciences, and Letters.
- 4) Wayne State: Rates include \$250 matriculation fee applied to costs for new undergraduate freshman and transfer students beginning in FY 2014-15.

Source: HEIDI data base and university websites

State Notes
TOPICS OF LEGISLATIVE INTEREST
 Summer 2015



Table 2

FY 2015-16 University Operations Appropriations						
University	FY 2014-15 Year-to-Date Appropriation	Indian Tuition Waiver Distribution¹⁾	Initial Performance Funding Distribution	Performance Funding Redistribution	FY 2015-16 Year-To-Date	Percent Change to FY 2014-15
Central	\$79,115,000	\$49,800	\$1,739,600	\$222,700	\$81,127,100	2.5%
Eastern	71,771,100	11,400	1,052,800	(1,052,800)	71,782,500	0.0
Ferris	49,087,000	32,100	1,108,700	142,000	50,369,800	2.6
Grand Valley	63,136,000	20,500	1,878,700	240,500	65,275,700	3.4
Lake Superior	12,782,500	215,000	186,100	23,800	13,207,400	3.3
Michigan State	264,429,100	8,800	3,841,000	491,800	268,770,700	1.6
Michigan Tech	45,923,100	14,900	724,000	92,700	46,754,700	1.8
Northern	44,277,200	61,100	682,100	87,300	45,107,700	1.9
Oakland	48,364,100	7,800	1,228,400	(1,228,400)	48,371,900	0.0
Saginaw Valley	27,610,200	11,400	496,100	63,500	28,181,200	2.1
UM-Ann Arbor	295,174,100	4,400	4,252,100	544,400	299,975,000	1.6
UM-Dearborn	23,689,300	11,700	294,400	37,700	24,033,100	1.5
UM-Flint	21,337,700	21,900	404,100	51,700	21,815,400	2.2
Wayne State	190,519,800	10,100	816,800	104,600	191,451,300	0.5
Western	102,742,000	19,100	1,394,500	178,500	104,334,100	1.5
Total	\$1,339,958,200	\$500,000	\$20,099,400	\$0	\$1,360,557,600	1.5%

¹⁾ FY 2014-15 separate appropriation for Indian Tuition Waiver is rolled into university operation appropriations in FY 2015-16.

Source: SFA estimate based on FY 2015-16 Higher Education appropriation and Section 265a

State Notes

TOPICS OF LEGISLATIVE INTEREST

Summer 2015

Eastern Michigan University forfeited \$1,052,800 in State funding by increasing tuition and fee rates on resident undergraduate students by 7.9%. However, by exceeding the 3.2% tuition restraint cap, Eastern generated an estimated \$10.0 million in tuition revenue from all student credit hours. Oakland University forfeited \$1,228,400 in State funding by increasing tuition and fees by 8.48%. Oakland estimates that the difference between the 3.2% cap and the 8.48% increase in resident undergraduate tuition rates, and new differential tuition rates, will generate an additional \$12.0 million for the university.

Tuition Restraint FY 2011-12 through FY 2014-15

FY 2011-12. The FY 2011-12 Higher Education appropriation included a \$213.1 million (15.0%) across-the-board reduction to university operations. In order to limit the extent to which this reduction caused large increases in tuition and fees, the budget withheld an additional \$83.0 million in State funding, conditioning that amount on universities' keeping resident undergraduate tuition and fee increases below 7.1%. Amounts withheld from each university were calculated using the average increase in tuition for that institution over a five-year period and multiplying that percentage by the Governor's proposed level of FY 2011-12 funding (FY 2010-11 year-to-date appropriation less 15.0%). While there was an issue regarding how tuition increases were calculated, the State Budget Director determined that all Michigan public universities complied with tuition restraint in FY 2011-12. (For a detailed explanation of FY 2011-12 tuition restraint, see: [The Impact of Tuition Restraint on 2011-12 University Tuition and Fee Increases](#), by Bill Bowerman, Senate Fiscal Agency *State Notes*, Summer 2011.)

FY 2012-13. The FY 2012-13 budget included a \$36.2 million (3.0%) increase for university operations. Of that amount, \$9,054,200 (25.0% of the FY 2012-13 funding increase for university operations) was allocated to universities based on resident undergraduate tuition and fee increases being kept at or below 4.0%. The amount each university received was based on the level of tuition increases for all 15 public universities. That formula resulted in each university receiving \$84,600 for each 10th of a percent that its tuition and fee increase was below 4.1%. All universities complied with tuition restraint in FY 2012-13. (For a detailed explanation of FY 2012-13 tuition restraint, see: [Michigan Public Universities FY 2012-13 Performance Funding/Tuition Restraint](#), by Bill Bowerman, Senate Fiscal Agency *State Notes*, Fall 2012.)

FY 2013-14. The FY 2013-14 budget included a \$21.9 million (1.8%) increase for university operations. However, unlike the FY 2012-13 budget, instead of tying a specific portion of the overall funding increase to tuition restraint, the FY 2013-14 budget conditioned all performance funding (\$21.9 million) on compliance with tuition restraint. Tuition restraint for FY 2013-14 limited resident undergraduate tuition/fee increases to not greater than 3.75%. Measured as a percentage increase for institutions, FY 2013-14 performance funding ranged from a 0.3% increase for Wayne State University to a 4.2% increase for Grand Valley State University. Wayne State University decided to forgo performance funding in FY 2013-14 and instead increased resident undergraduate tuition and fees by 8.9%, almost 2.4 times the tuition restraint cap. At that time, exceeding the 3.75% tuition restraint limit was estimated to generate an additional \$8.7 million for Wayne State University, compared to the \$534,700 it would have received in performance funding from the State. (For a detailed explanation of FY 2013-14 performance funding and tuition restraint, see: [FY 2013-14 Higher Education Appropriations and Tuition Restraint](#), by Bill Bowerman, Senate Fiscal Agency *State Notes*, Fall 2013.)

FY 2014-15. The FY 2014-15 enacted budget included a \$74.6 million (5.9%) increase for university operations. Due to the size of the increase, and the fact that the FY 2011-12 reductions were applied across-the-board, the FY 2014-15 performance formula allocated \$37.3 million (50.0% of the funding increase for university operations) proportional to FY 2010-11 State appropriations for university operations. The balance of the increase was distributed based on performance funding metrics. Tuition restraint for resident undergraduate fee increases was set at 3.2%. All Michigan public universities



complied with tuition restraint and received their respective share of performance funding. (For a detailed explanation of FY 2014-15 performance funding and tuition restraint, see: [Fiscal Year 2014-15 Higher Education Budget and Performance Funding](#), by Bill Bowerman, Senate Fiscal Agency *State Notes*, Summer 2014.)

Impact of Tuition Restraint FY 2011-12 through FY 2015-16

State appropriations as a share of university general fund revenue have been declining for several decades. In FY 1977-78, State appropriations accounted for 65.3% of university general fund revenue on a statewide basis. By FY 1992-93, State aid accounted for 51.7% of university general fund revenue, and in FY 2001-02 State appropriations for Higher Education accounted for 41.9% of university general fund revenue. As of FY 2013-14, State appropriations decreased to 21.3% of university general fund revenue.¹ [Table 3](#) shows estimated FY 2015-16 revenue sources for university general fund revenue.²

Table 3
FY 2015-16 University General Fund Revenue
(Dollars in Millions)

University	State Aid	Tuition	Other	Total	State %
Central	\$81.1	\$276.9	\$15.2	\$373.2	21.7%
Eastern	71.8	229.2	9.8	310.8	23.1
Ferris	50.4	157.5	3.1	211.0	23.9
Grand Valley	65.3	294.7	3.6	363.6	18.0
Lake Superior	13.2	24.2	1.4	38.8	34.1
Michigan State	268.8	842.7	100.3	1211.8	22.2
Michigan Tech	46.8	123.8	13.3	183.9	25.4
Northern	45.1	79.0	1.6	125.8	35.9
Oakland	48.4	247.6	2.2	298.2	16.2
Saginaw Valley	28.2	88.4	3.7	120.3	23.4
UM-Ann Arbor	300.0	1,308.8	215.8	1824.6	16.4
UM-Dearborn	24.0	107.3	1.9	133.2	18.0
UM-Flint	21.8	91.6	0.8	114.2	19.1
Wayne State	191.5	365.9	44.9	602.2	31.8
Western	104.3	274.1	9.7	388.2	26.9
Total	\$1,360.5	\$4,511.7	\$427.3	\$6,299.6	21.6%

Source: Budget Transparency sections of university webpages

State funding as a share of university general fund revenue in FY 2015-16 ranges from 16.2% at Oakland to 35.9% at Northern. Fiscal year 2015-16 State aid is projected to represent 21.6% of university general fund revenue. For 10 universities, State funding accounts for less than 25.0% of their general fund revenue. Viewed from another perspective, today a 1.0% increase in State aid generates approximately \$13.6 million, while a 1.0% increase in tuition and fees generates \$45.1 million.

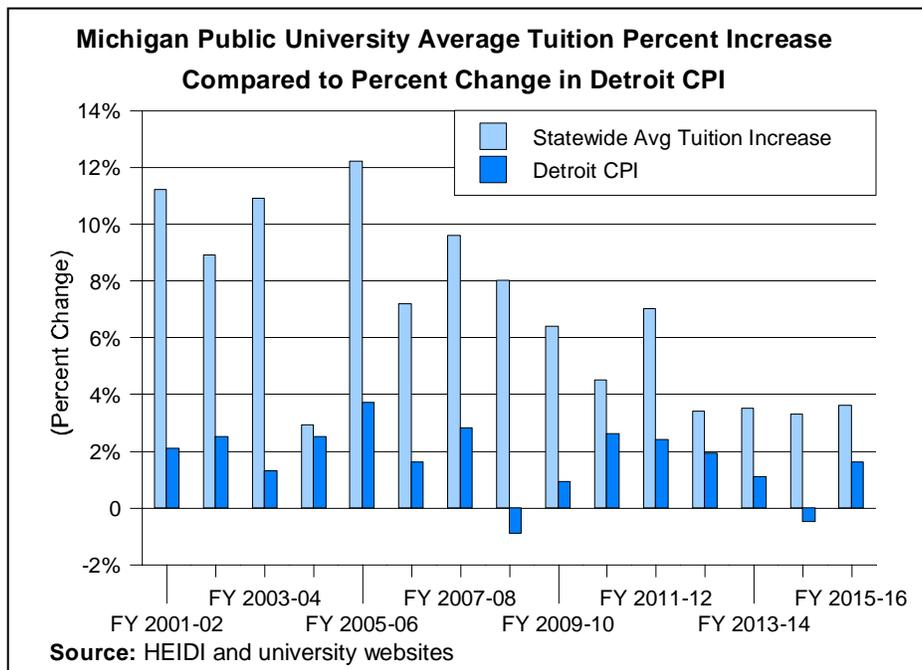
As shown in [Figure 1](#), while tuition restraint appears to have had an impact on the increases in tuition rates compared to previous years, tuition increases in recent years have continued to exceed inflation.

¹ Source: Higher Education Institutional Data Inventory (HEIDI).

² Source: Budget transparency sections of University websites and State appropriations.



Figure 1



Conclusion

Fiscal year 2015-16 is the fifth consecutive year in which tuition restraint has been included in the Higher Education budget. The amount of State funding tied to tuition restraint compliance, and the tuition restraint limit, has varied over the last five years. Over that time period, three universities have not complied with tuition restraint (Wayne State University in FY 2013-14, and Eastern Michigan University and Oakland University in FY 2015-16). While seven universities are now above FY 2010-11 State appropriation levels (amounts prior to the FY 2011-12 15% reduction), overall State funding for university operations is still \$59.8 million (4.2%) below FY 2010-11 levels. Compared to FY 2001-02, State aid is \$254.9 million (15.8%) below FY 2001-02 appropriation levels, unadjusted for inflation. (Please see [Appendix B](#) for a history of State funding for universities.)

As limited growth in State revenue and competing demands for State services and infrastructure continue to have an impact on funding for Higher Education, economic realities will force universities to decide between tuition restraint incentives and the potential of receiving larger sums from tuition/fee increases. Increasing the penalty for exceeding tuition restraint is ultimately limited by the fact that State funding represents less than 25.0% of university general fund revenue for a majority of the public universities. There are also constitutional issues regarding tuition restraint. The actual ability of the State to constrain public university tuition and fee increases in the future will depend upon the level of State funding for Higher Education.



Appendix A

Sec. 265. (1) Payments under section 265a for performance funding shall only be made to a public university that certifies to the state budget director by August 31, 2015 that its board did not adopt an increase in tuition and fee rates for resident undergraduate students after September 1, 2014 for the 2014-2015 academic year and that its board will not adopt an increase in tuition and fee rates for resident undergraduate students for the 2015-2016 academic year that is greater than 3.2%. As used in this subsection:

(a) “Fee” means any board-authorized fee that will be paid by more than 1/2 of all resident undergraduate students at least once during their enrollment at a public university. A university increasing a fee that applies to a specific subset of students or courses shall provide sufficient information to prove that the increase applied to that subset will not cause the increase in the average amount of board-authorized total tuition and fees paid by resident undergraduate students in the 2015-2016 academic year to exceed the limit established in this subsection.

(b) “Tuition and fee rate” means the average of full-time rates for all undergraduate classes, based on an average of the rates authorized by the university board and actually charged to students, deducting any uniformly rebated or refunded amounts, for the 2 semesters with the highest levels of full-time equated resident undergraduate enrollment during the academic year.

(c) For purposes of subdivision (a), for a public university that compels resident undergraduate students to be covered by health insurance as a condition to enroll at the university, “fee” includes the annual amount a student is charged for coverage by the university-affiliated group health insurance policy if he or she does not provide proof that he or she is otherwise covered by health insurance. This subdivision does not apply to limited subsets of resident undergraduate students to be covered by health insurance for specific reasons other than general enrollment at the university.

(2) The state budget director shall implement uniform reporting requirements to ensure that a public university receiving a payment under section 265a for performance funding has satisfied the tuition restraint requirements of this section. The state budget director shall have the sole authority to determine if a public university has met the requirements of this section. Information reported by a public university to the state budget director under this subsection shall also be reported to the house and senate appropriations subcommittees on higher education and the house and senate fiscal agencies.

Sec. 265a. (1) Appropriations to public universities in section 236 for fiscal year 2015-2016 for performance funding shall be paid only to a public university that complies with section 265 and certifies to the state budget director, the house and senate appropriations subcommittees on higher education, and the house and senate fiscal agencies by August 31, 2015 that it complies with all of the following requirements:

(a) The university participates in reverse transfer agreements described in section 286 with at least 3 Michigan community colleges or has made a good-faith effort to enter into reverse transfer agreements.

(b) The university does not and will not consider whether dual enrollment credits earned by an incoming student were utilized towards his or her high school graduation requirements when making a determination as to whether those credits may be used by the student toward completion of a university degree or certificate program.



(c) The university participates in the Michigan Transfer Network created as part of the Michigan Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers transfer agreement.

(2) Any performance funding amounts under section 236 that are not paid to a public university because it did not comply with 1 or more requirements under subsection (1) are unappropriated and reappropriated for performance funding to those public universities that meet the requirements under subsection (1), distributed in proportion to their performance funding appropriation amounts under section 236.

(3) The state budget director shall report to the house and senate appropriations subcommittees on higher education and the house and senate fiscal agencies by September 30, 2015, regarding any performance funding amounts that are not paid to a public university because it did not comply with 1 or more requirements under subsection (1) and any reappropriation of funds under subsection (2).

(4) Performance funding amounts described in section 236 are distributed based on the following formula:

(a) Based on weighted undergraduate completions in critical skills areas, 22.2%.

(b) Based on research and development expenditures, for universities classified in Carnegie classifications as doctoral/research universities, research universities (high research activity), or research universities (very high research activity) only, 11.1%.

(c) Based on 6-year graduation rate, total degree completions, and institutional support as a percentage of core expenditures, and the percentage of students receiving Pell grants, scored against national Carnegie classification peers and weighted by total undergraduate fiscal year equated students, 66.7%.

(5) For purposes of determining the score of a university under subsection (4)(c), each university is assigned 1 of the following scores:

(a) A university classified as in the top 20%, a score of 3.

(b) A university classified as above national median, a score of 2.

(c) A university classified as improving, a score of 2. It is the intent of the legislature that, beginning in the 2016-2017 state fiscal year, a university classified as improving is assigned a score of 1.

(d) A university that is not included in subdivision (a), (b), or (c), a score of 0.

(6) For purposes of this section, "Carnegie classification" shall mean the basic classification of the university according to the most recent version of the Carnegie classification of institutions of higher education, published by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

State Notes

TOPICS OF LEGISLATIVE INTEREST

Summer 2015



Appendix B

State Appropriations for Higher Education

Universities	FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03	FY 2003-04	FY 2004-05	FY 2005-06	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09
Central	\$90,003,800	\$88,353,522	\$79,910,900	\$79,910,900	\$80,061,900	\$80,994,600	\$81,941,100	\$82,760,500
Eastern	87,637,200	84,993,688	77,295,800	77,295,800	76,140,600	76,955,400	77,774,100	78,551,800
Ferris	55,520,300	53,937,221	48,968,800	48,968,800	48,634,700	49,201,300	49,730,800	50,228,100
Grand Valley	60,095,400	57,992,024	57,904,100	57,904,100	61,129,900	62,603,400	63,387,500	64,021,400
Lake Superior	14,268,700	14,047,630	12,392,400	12,685,000	12,506,300	12,675,900	12,981,900	13,111,700
Michigan State	325,982,300	315,469,556	287,516,000	287,516,000	283,730,300	287,127,000	290,139,800	293,041,200
Michigan Tech	55,241,600	53,667,742	48,723,000	48,723,000	48,018,800	48,501,100	49,028,200	49,518,500
Northern	52,012,900	50,545,612	45,173,100	45,775,200	45,051,600	45,593,100	46,171,500	46,633,200
Oakland	52,384,700	50,551,147	48,106,100	48,106,100	50,685,700	51,378,000	51,932,900	52,452,200
Saginaw Valley	27,393,300	26,434,503	26,140,200	26,140,200	27,499,800	28,052,100	28,356,200	28,639,800
U of M-Ann Arbor	363,562,700	351,809,191	320,662,000	320,662,000	316,368,500	320,156,000	323,439,900	326,674,300
U of M-Dearborn	27,993,300	27,319,061	24,690,000	24,690,000	24,739,200	25,027,400	25,295,000	25,548,000
U of M-Flint	24,068,100	23,523,479	21,228,000	21,228,000	20,903,100	21,151,100	21,379,900	21,593,700
Wayne State	253,644,700	245,520,223	223,714,300	218,108,400	214,666,300	216,822,300	219,046,500	221,237,000
Western	125,677,200	121,778,193	110,847,100	110,847,100	109,695,200	110,973,200	112,122,000	113,243,200
University Operations	\$1,615,486,200	\$1,565,942,792	\$1,433,271,800	\$1,428,560,600	\$1,419,831,900	\$1,437,211,900	\$1,452,727,300	\$1,467,254,600

Universities	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY '15-16 Change to FY 01-02	FY '15-16 % Change to FY 01-02
Central	\$82,436,000	\$80,132,000	\$68,108,900	\$71,352,300	\$73,540,100	\$79,115,000	\$81,127,100	(\$8,876,700)	(9.9%)
Eastern	78,212,100	76,026,200	64,619,100	66,466,700	67,275,400	71,771,100	71,782,500	(15,854,700)	(18.1)
Ferris	50,017,100	48,619,200	41,324,300	44,250,700	45,636,500	49,087,000	50,369,800	(5,150,500)	(9.3)
Grand Valley	63,758,300	61,976,400	52,677,400	55,436,000	57,823,500	63,136,000	65,275,700	5,180,300	8.6
Lake Superior	13,059,200	12,694,200	10,789,500	12,046,100	12,231,000	12,782,500	13,207,400	(1,061,300)	(7.4)
Michigan State	291,841,700	283,685,200	241,120,800	245,037,000	249,597,800	264,429,100	268,770,700	(57,211,600)	(17.6)
Michigan Tech	49,302,100	47,924,200	40,733,600	42,579,100	43,473,800	45,923,100	46,754,700	(8,486,900)	(15.4)
Northern	46,438,200	45,140,300	38,367,400	40,856,600	41,741,400	44,277,200	45,107,700	(6,905,200)	(13.3)
Oakland	52,220,800	50,761,300	43,145,000	44,964,100	45,651,600	48,364,100	48,371,900	(4,012,800)	(7.7)
Saginaw Valley	28,517,700	27,720,700	23,561,500	25,656,700	25,991,000	27,610,200	28,181,200	787,900	2.9
U of M-Ann Arbor	325,347,400	316,254,500	268,803,300	274,156,700	279,232,700	295,174,100	299,975,000	(63,587,700)	(17.5)
U of M-Dearborn	25,437,100	24,726,200	21,016,300	22,237,300	22,510,400	23,689,300	24,033,100	(3,960,200)	(14.1)
U of M-Flint	21,498,900	20,898,000	17,762,400	19,526,600	19,938,200	21,337,700	21,815,400	(2,252,700)	(9.4)
Wayne State	220,329,200	214,171,400	182,036,900	183,398,300	183,398,300	190,519,800	191,451,300	(62,193,400)	(24.5)
Western	112,766,800	109,615,100	93,168,300	95,487,500	97,279,000	102,742,000	104,334,100	(21,343,100)	(17.0)
University Operations	\$1,461,182,600	\$1,420,344,900	\$1,207,234,700	\$1,243,451,700	\$1,265,320,700	\$1,339,958,200	\$1,360,557,600	(254,928,600)	(15.8%)

Notes: Amounts listed do not reflect FY 2003-04, FY 2004-05, FY 2006-07 and FY 2007-08 delayed payments and FY 2006-07 MPERS adjustment. FY 2015-16 includes estimates based on redistribution of EMU and OU performance funding. Final determination of performance funding is made by the State Budget Directors.