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GRAPEVINE  
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Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.

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FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF PUBLIC

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"There is no question that mass higher education is creating a large new constituency at least as concerned with the ethical implications of politics as with self-interest."

-- Michael Harrington.

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APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS AS STATE AID FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF  
PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES

At intervals over the past decade GRAPEVINE has reported state aid to local public junior colleges. This means two-year colleges based on local taxing districts which provide their primary support, and have locally appointed or elected governing boards.

State-subsidized local public junior colleges operate in approximately thirty states. Some of those states, however, have other types of two-year public colleges-- either "free-standing" state junior colleges, or two-year branch campuses of state universities.

The first tabulation which follows (Table 70) is limited to local public two-year colleges, in accord with GRAPEVINE's prior custom. In an effort to make the presentation clear and comprehensive, we add two smaller tables-- (Table 71), showing state tax support of state junior colleges, and (Table 72), showing appropriations to university branch campuses. (Table 72 is somewhat short of completeness, because in a few instances the separate dollar figures for branch campuses have not been reported.)

All three types of two-year institutions are more or less indiscriminately called "community colleges", without regard to the distinctions just noted; but the nomenclature customs are diverse. For example, the university branch campuses in Indiana are called "regional campuses" while those in Kentucky are named "community colleges", those in Pennsylvania "Commonwealth campuses", and those in Wisconsin "University centers".

Even by taking within our purview the three types of two-year public institutions, we cover only a portion of the public facilities for education immediately above the high school. We omit any mention of the first two years of instruction in four-year colleges and universities. Moreover, it is difficult if not impossible to draw a sharp line between the two-year colleges and the area vocational-technical schools, in some of which at least some of the instruction is on a level equivalent to that of the junior college. We are persuaded that this varies widely in different states, and we draw the line as best we can from data coming from our informants and from other sources. We do not claim that it is other than a jagged line which no doubt veers too far in one direction or the other in sundry instances.

Nevertheless Table 70, on page 947 of this issue, is a reasonably accurate and complete exhibit of the data defined in its caption.

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Table 70. State tax-fund appropriations as state aid for operating expenses of local public junior colleges, for fiscal years 1966-67 through 1970-71.

States	Year 1966-67	Year 1967-68	Year 1968-69	Year 1969-70	Year 1970-71	States
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cal	\$66,000	\$85,300	\$96,310	\$114,000	\$149,832	Cal
Fla	26,802	43,683	53,461	63,202	81,139	Fla
N Y *	25,000	32,700	34,400	44,000	68,000	N Y
Ill	11,600	22,536	22,536	38,263	48,507	Ill
Mich	16,706	18,831	24,629	40,696	46,266	Mich
N C	12,814	22,837	24,480	42,230	42,230	N C
Texas	13,931	23,572	26,508	35,138	39,312	Texas
N J	7,492	13,794	7,686	15,600	20,000	N J
Md	4,033	4,708	5,236	7,845	17,093	Md
Ore	4,737	6,544	7,924	11,636	13,502	Ore
Ohio +	1,680	5,062	6,766	8,531	13,257	Ohio
Wis +	-	1,279	1,248	10,200	12,145	Wis
Pa +	3,400	5,738	8,874	5,738	11,400	Pa
Ariz	7,836	6,310	6,810	8,649	10,954	Ariz
Iowa	4,000	6,000	6,000	9,700	9,700	Iowa
Miss	5,000	5,000	6,185	6,185	8,922	Miss
Mo	4,362	6,331	7,312	8,733	8,733	Mo
Colo *	3,277	4,014	5,844	4,794	4,482	Colo
Kas	1,467	1,595	2,333	2,650	3,147	Kas
Neb	-	693	693	950	1,900	Neb
Okla *	-	-	100	200	1,775	Okla
Wyo	622	1,108	1,108	1,744	1,774	Wyo
Ark	-	600	900	1,000	1,700	Ark
La	-	-	-	1,344	1,642	La
Ga *	690	810	900	1,200	1,500	Ga
Ida	-	1,040	1,500	700	1,187	Ida
N D *	415	581	581	750	750	N D
Ind	-	-	-	500	530	Ind
N M	-	-	240	240	245	N M
Totals	\$221,864	\$320,666	\$360,564	\$486,448	\$621,624	

\* Also appears in Table 71.

+ Also appears in Table 72.

Examination of Table 70, column 6 (for fiscal year 1970-71) shows a total of \$622 million appropriated as state aid for annual operating expenses of local public junior colleges in twenty-nine states. This is two and three-fourths what this total was only four years earlier, for fiscal year 1966-67 (\$222 million).

The figures represent state tax funds only, and do not include the support that comes to the local public two-year colleges from their local taxing subdivisions, or any other sources.

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APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF PUBLIC TWO-YEAR COLLEGES

The picture over a period of ten years is complicated by some shifting of two-year colleges from one type of financial support to another; and in several states, by the co-existence of two or more types in the same state. Minnesota and Washington once had systems of state-subsidized local public junior colleges based on local districts, but in both states these have been transformed into state junior colleges not depending on any local tax support for operating expenses; and Colorado is now well along in a similar process of change.

Virginia once had two-year colleges as branches of the several state universities, but after 1966 all but two of these became state junior colleges. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Ohio have two-year university branches, and at the same time other two-year public colleges. In the first two of these states the "regional community colleges" are really state junior colleges. In the other two states the "community colleges" are based on local taxing districts and receive state aid. New York's "Agricultural and Technical Colleges" are in fact state junior colleges, while its "community colleges" are locally based and state-subsidized.

Table 71. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of state junior colleges in fifteen states, fiscal year 1970-71.

States (1)	sums appropriated (2)
Wash	\$50,748
N Y *	33,984
Va +	22,767
Mass	16,108
Minn	14,597
Conn +	12,451
Colo *	11,508
Ga *	10,226
Ala	9,542
Tenn	5,847
Okla *	3,789
Del	3,270
R I	2,615
N D *	410
Nev.	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$198,037</b>

\* These states also appear in Table 70.

+ These also appear in Table 72.

Table 72. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of two-year university branch campuses in ten states, fiscal year 1970-71.

States (1)	sums appropriated (2)
Ind	\$20,637 *
Wis	13,424
Ohio	11,095
Alaska	1,845
S C	1,580
Va	1,240
Pa	**
Ky	**
Hawaii	**
Conn	**

\* This sum is somewhat overstated as to two-year colleges, because some of the regional campuses are 4-year institutions.

\*\* These states, as well as several others, have university branch campuses for which separate appropriations have not been reported.

It thus appears that state appropriations for operating expenses of the three types of public two-year colleges for fiscal year 1970-71, though not reported with precision, undoubtedly aggregate about \$900 million. In view of the confidence these colleges merit, and their recent rates of growth, their state tax support may be expected to exceed substantially \$1 billion for the forthcoming fiscal year 1971-72.

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EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY: ITS REGIONAL INFLUENCE

By Dr. Leo W. Jenkins  
President, East Carolina University

GRAPEVINE'S NOTE: Here is a view of important aspects of the influence of a regional state university which could well be emphasized and disseminated by every public institution of higher education, each according to its own circumstances.

East Carolina University exerts many positive influences on the Greenville community and eastern North Carolina at large. Not only are these beneficial influences of an economic nature, but cultural and consultative as well.

It is true that industry has moved into this area for economic advantage, but also because employees prefer a region offering intellectual stimulation and growth.

Economic Impact

During the next decade, the total economic impact of East Carolina University on this area will increase tremendously. A conservative estimate can be calculated by projecting ECU's currently budgeted expenditures to their estimated levels by 1980-1981.

This projection assumes that present relationships will endure in the future and that our expected enrollment will materialize. The projection does not include capital expenditures which may well be in the millions.

Given these assumptions, it appears that East Carolina University will spend more than \$225 million in this community during the next decade for faculty and staff salaries and for other operating expenses.

An additional \$145 million will be spent by our students, which means that ECU will be contributing more than \$370 million to the local economy.

We expect that by 1980-1981 ECU's enrollment will have increased by 4,600 students. According to the latest U.S. Chamber of Commerce figures, the purchasing power of 4,600 students is equivalent to that of 690 newly created industrial jobs.

The addition of 4,600 students will create about 1,100 new positions in our faculty and staff. In effect, then, the growth of ECU over the next decade will have the same impact on this area as the creation of 1,790 new industrial jobs.

This projection has several important implications. The equivalent of 1,790 new industrial jobs will bring about an increase of more than 6,500 in Greenville's population. About 1,600 more children will be added to the rolls of our city and county school system.

The economy of this area will be directly bolstered by the addition of personal incomes totaling more than \$1,270,000 and by increases in bank deposits of almost \$4,280,000.

Businesses will thrive as some 54 more retail establishments are added. Retail sales per year will increase by approximately \$5,925,000. Passenger car registrations will increase by more than 1,700.

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EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

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The sizable economic contribution can be fairly accurately predicted, but there are countless other future benefits.

Health, Culture, Research

East Carolina University will push ahead with its plans for a regional medical complex, which will bring relief to eastern North Carolina's critical shortage of physicians. The establishment of a medical education center here will help to attract top medical specialists from all over the country.

Culturally, we foresee an even greater contribution to this area. ECU's guest lecturers, art exhibits, theater productions, concerts-- in short, all the vital intellectual currents-- will continue to tie this agricultural area to the cultural trends of our time.

Our institution will also continue to serve this region's business. Programs such as the Executive Development Seminar will provide business leaders an opportunity to enlarge their potentials through exposure to new ideas.

ECU will continue to emphasize its progressive programs of research, development and training. This will be necessary if our good faculty members are to become better through the process of seeking new knowledge, new techniques and new methods of instruction. The local community will benefit from these activities because they will mean a better education for its young people who will attend college here.

These suggestions by no means exhaust the contributions of East Carolina University, but merely indicate the diverse nature of its influence. And yet, there are certain areas in which encouragement and support by the community itself will

aid in enlarging the advantages we offer.

During the next decade, the benefits that will result from the tangible and intangible influences of the University on the area are virtually incalculable. The obligations which each has to the other will be many, and, in most cases, well defined.

If present trends continue and adequate support comes from the federal, state, and local agencies, the force for good by this institution upon this region is beyond our knowing.

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. It is reported that this Big Ten university's request for state tax funds for operating expenses for biennium 1971-73 is \$205 1/2 million-- \$96 million for fiscal year 1971-72 and \$109 1/2 million for fiscal year 1972-73.

These are modest askings, meaning a gain of only about 45 per cent over the sums appropriated for the immediately preceding biennium. In fact the request for 1971-72 is only 37 1/2 per cent more than the appropriation for 1969-70, two years earlier.

The Ohio State University, long known as an "open door" university, required by statute to admit all residents holding a high school diploma, is now in the early stages of a new policy of controlled enrollments on its main campus at Columbus, mandated by the 1969 legislature, and welcomed by the University.

There will be no new restrictions on enrollments at the University's four regional campuses at Newark, Mansfield, Lima, and Marion, and the policy will be to expand them.