

# GRAPEVINE

SINCE  
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Page 1805

## TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

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

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STANDINGS OF THE SIX MOST POPULOUS STATES (among  
themselves and among the fifty states)  
ON SEVEN SCALES RELATED TO STATE TAX  
SUPPORT OF HIGHER EDUCATION . . . . . 1808-1810

Six most populous states	Composite ranks among 50 states
California	8
New York	18
Texas	23
Illinois	25
Pennsylvania	31
Ohio	41

\* \* \* \* \*

"There is much urgent educational work to be done in the United States and the years ahead are no time for retreat or retrenchment. The agenda calls for the higher educational community to expand present functions and to add new ones. . . Educators should not supinely accept the present situation as permanent, but should continually present new long-range possibilities to the public and their leaders."

--Howard R. Bowen, in The State of the Nation and the Agenda for Higher Education at pp. 154-155 (1982).

Table 99. NINE STATES SHOW WEIGHTED TWO-YEAR GAIN OF 24 PER CENT IN APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION, FISCAL 1982-83, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1972-73 (1)	Year 1980-81 (3)	Year 1982-83 (4)	2-yr gain per cent (5)	10-yr gain per cent (6)
Six states previously reported*					
Six states	1,144,993	3,109,664	3,941,253	27	244
Indiana	210,595	459,639	485,285	6	130
Nevada**	20,656	62,107	71,929	16	248
New Mexico	50,968	143,316	184,084	28	261
Totals	1,427,212	3,774,726	4,682,551		
Weighted average percentages of gain				24	228

\*See Table 95, page 1800, GRAPEVINE (April 1982).

\*\*See Table 97, page 1804, GRAPEVINE (April 1982).

NEW MEXICO. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1982-83:

Table 100. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in New Mexico, fiscal year 1982-83, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
University of New Mexico	64,253
Medical school	14,330
Cancer center	850
Special health programs	1,676
Emergency med serv academy	418
Medical investigator*	1,422
Gallup branch	1,455
Belen branch	791
Los Alamos branch	539
Subtotal, UNM - \$85,734	
New Mexico State U	37,505
Ag experiment station	5,694
Ag extension	3,634
State Dept of Agriculture*	2,876
Alamogordo branch	1,417
Dona Ana branch	1,157
Carlsbad branch	1,034
Grants branch	681
Subtotal, NMSU - \$53,998	

NEW MEXICO (Cont from preceding column)	
Eastern New Mexico U	12,572
Roswell branch	3,253
Clovis branch	1,65
Subtotal, ENMU - \$17,482	
NM Inst of Mining & Tech	6,760
State Bureau of Mines*	2,006
Subtotal, NMIMT - \$8,766	
New Mexico Highlands U	8,078
Western New Mexico U	4,437
New Mexico Military Institute**	252
Northern NM Community College	3,213
San Juan Community College***	338
New Mexico Junior College	338
Board of Educational Finance	640
SSIG	390
TV Equipment replacement	248
WICHE dues	50
Special athletics fund	120
Subtotal, BEF - \$1,448	
Total	184,084

\*State function administered through the institution

\*\*For intercollegiate athletics

\*\*\*Formerly a branch of New Mexico State University.

Note: Total above does not include approximately \$9 million from the Land and Permanent Fund.

INDIANA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1982-83:

Table 1. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Indiana, fiscal year 1982-83, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
Indiana University	
Bloomington	83,103
IUPUI (Indianapolis)*	
Health Division	34,362
Non-health Division	25,599
Medical Education**	
Statewide system	9,057
Medical education planning	2,056
Intern-residency Program	1,330
Regional Campuses	
Northwest	7,530
South Bend	7,289
Southeast	4,277
Kokomo	2,873
East	1,280
Higher ed telecommunications***	2,485
Mental retardation	753
Chemical test training	212
Blood treatment program	68
Forensic Science	14
Subtotal, IU - \$182,288	
Purdue University	
West Lafayette	100,292
IUPU-Fort Wayne+	13,050
Regional Campuses	
Calumet	9,044
North Central	3,087
Coop extension service	2,253
Animal disease diag lab	1,262
Ag experiment station	1,142
Animal damage control program	65
Rural sewage treatment program	213
County computer terminals	275
Subtotal, PU - \$130,683	
Indiana State U, Terre Haute	37,483
Evansville campus	5,753
Subtotal, ISU - \$43,236	

INDIANA (Continued from preceding column)	
Ball State University	48,715
Vincennes University++	8,667
Indiana Vocational Technical Coll	20,674
Commission for Higher Education	645
Student assistance commission	21,151
Social security, state share	15,211
Higher ed pension fund (PERF)	10,486
Higher ed pension fund (TRF)	3,529
Total	485,285

\*Acronym for Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, which includes the Indiana U medical center, law school and other units, as well as offering academic programs of Purdue.

\*\*Involves the operation and planning of a statewide system of decentralizing medical education by having it accomplished in part at colleges and hospitals in various cities, with the entire system being a part of the Indiana U School of Medicine.

\*\*\*Statewide multi-media communication network providing service to both public and private postsecondary institutions, administered by Indiana U.

+Dual campus of Indiana U and Purdue U. The boards of trustees of the two institutions designate one of the institutions as fiscal agent.

++A two-year community college now largely supported by the state, but partly by the county where it is located.

NEBRASKA's legislature met in special session in October 1981 and reduced the fiscal 1981-82 appropriations for all state agencies by 3 per cent. The resulting higher education appropriation is \$181,645,000. (Statewide total reported in GRAPEVINE, August 1981, was \$187,190,000.)

RHODE ISLAND's total appropriation for fiscal 1981-82 was revised downward to \$83,588,000 by Governor's rescission January 1982.

THE SIX MOST POPULOUS STATES RANKED AS TO STATE TAX  
SUPPORT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

There is much legitimate curiosity regarding how well any state provides tax support for higher education in comparison with other states.

How are we doing in comparison or contrast with our adjacent states? Where do we stand among all fifty states? Or among the states of any other region of the country, near or far from us? How is our state doing if matched with its own record of two years ago, or of ten or twenty years ago?

Any available answers are apparently largely products of gossip and guesswork; the difficulty of selecting and manipulating quantitative measures so as to produce strictly objective findings is great.

But it may indeed be better to light a small candle than only to curse the darkness. GRAPEVINE has been tentatively experimenting with the use of a few pertinent rankings of the 50 states. In this present issue we have taken the six most populous states and tried to exhibit their relative standings on seven more or less relevant scales. We invite suggestions regarding the selection and use of these and other scales, and as to ways of couching the results in words or graphs

that are understandable, with their limitations properly made clear and without not too repellent.

What is being said here about the six most populous states is: solely on the basis of the seven scales as used here. California stands first, New York second, Pennsylvania fifth and Ohio sixth. When the six states are ranked only among themselves, Illinois is in third place; Texas in fourth. When the same six are ranked among the 50 states, Texas takes third place; Illinois fourth.

Conspicuous is the fact that in ranking among 50 states on these seven scales, the composite places are: California, eighth; New York, eighteenth; Pennsylvania, thirty-first; and Ohio, forty-first.

The tendency of this exercise might be to trigger praise for California and New York; tut-tutting for Illinois and Texas; and raised eyebrows for Pennsylvania and Ohio. But does this fragmentary and preliminary kind of work justify any conclusions having a ring of finality? Please write us your opinions or criticisms or suggestions or desires.

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**GRAPEVINE**

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GRAPEVINE is circulated to numerous key persons in each of the fifty states.

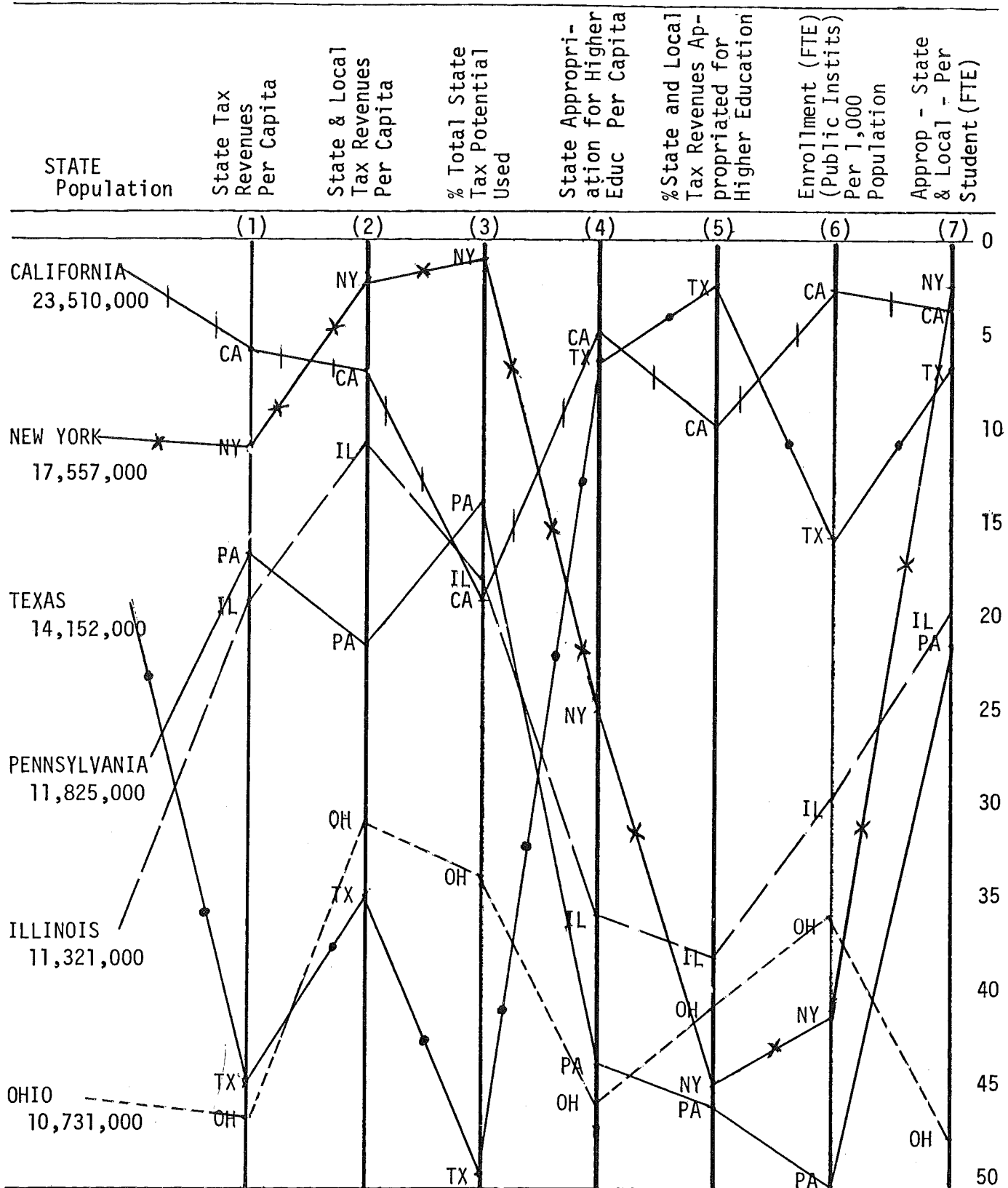
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Table 4. RANKINGS AMONG THE FIFTY STATES OF THE SIX MOST POPULOUS STATES ON SEVEN MEASURES.



Source: These scales were taken from GRAPEVINE (April 1982), CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, October 21, 1982, and D. Kent Halstead, How States Compare in Financial Support of Higher Education 1981-82 (Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Education)

Table 2. HOW THE SIX MOST POPULOUS STATES RANK AMONG THEMSELVES ON SEVEN SCALES RELATED TO STATE TAX SUPPORT FOR OPERATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Rank among the six states		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Column	Scale	CA	NY	IL	TX	PA	OH
(1)	Total State Tax Revenues Per Capita	1	2	4	5	3	6
(2)	Total State and Local Tax Revenues Per Capita	2	1	3	6	4	5
(3)	Per Cent of Total State Tax Potential Used	4	1	3	6	2	5
(4)	State Appropriations for Higher Education Per Capita (1982)	1	3	4	2	5	6
(5)	Per Cent of State and Local Tax Revenues Appropriated for Higher Education	2	5	3	1	6	4
(6)	Enrollment Per 1,000 Population (1980)	1	5	3	2	6	4
(7)	Appropriations Per Student (FTE)	2	1	4	3	5	6
Composite rankings of each state		1.9	2.6	3.4	3.6	4.4	5.1

Table 3. RANKINGS AMONG THE FIFTY STATES OF THE SIX MOST POPULOUS STATES ON SEVEN SCALES RELATED TO STATE TAX SUPPORT FOR OPERATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Lines	CA	NY	TX	IL	PA	OH
(1)	6	11	45	19	17	47
(2)	7	2	35	11	22	32
(3)	19	1	49	18	14	34
(4)	5	25	6	36	44	46
(5)	10	45	3	38	46	41
(6)	3	42	16	30	50	36
(7)	4	3	7	20	22	48
Composite rankings of each state on seven scales						
	8	18	23	25	31	41

Compared on the basis of their composite ranks on seven scales, the standings of the six states do not vary much from their order of population.

When only the six are ranked among themselves alone, California and New York take first and second place. Pennsylvania and Ohio are fifth and sixth. Illinois and Texas are third and fourth.

However, when the six are ranked among the fifty states on the same scales, each state according to its place among the fifty states, it appears that they are not clustered at any level, but widely scattered, with composite rankings ranging from 8th for California to 41st for Ohio. California's standing as low as 8th among all the states is due to the fact that this is a composite ranking; and although California ranks 1st on three of the measures used in Table 2, it drops as low as 10th and 19th in Table 3.

In Table 2 Illinois' composite rank of 3.4 gives it 3rd place, while Texas with 3.6, is 4th, chiefly because according to the data used here Texas stands very low as to both state and local taxes per capita.

In Table 3, Texas holds 3rd place because it stands high in percentage of state and local tax revenues appropriated for higher education, as well as in state appropriations for higher education per capita, and dollar appropriations per student.

These and many other factors are shown graphically in Table 4 on page 1809; and further comments about these types of comparisons among the states appear on page 1810, this issue.

GRAPEVINE welcomes suggestions regarding the usefulness and limitations of the idea in general.