

Grapevine

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TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

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

IN THIS ISSUE

FISCAL YEAR 1986 SOON BEGINS. State appropriations continue dollar gains at moderate rates:

| State | Year 1975-76 | Year 1983-84 | Year 1985-86 | 2-yr gain per cent | 10-yr gain per cent | Page |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| North Dakota | 48,865 | 109,632 | 124,430 | 13 | 155 | 1996 |
| Virginia | 277,198 | 617,233 | 767,147 | 24 | 177 | 1996 |

THIRTY-EIGHT MAJOR CAMPUSES OF STATE UNIVERSITIES GETTING \$100 MILLION OR MORE FOR FISCAL 1985.1997

An inkling of the distribution

U of California, Los Angeles \$330,760 million

Nine others above \$200 million

State U of N Y, Stony Brook \$196,904 million

The big major campus is the prototype of a comprehensive academic and scientific community. It is the dynamic core in a society's facilities for higher learning.

THE RATIO OF STATE TAX SUPPORT PER CAPITA TO STATE TAX SUPPORT PER \$1,000 of PERSONAL INCOME AMONG THE STATES1999

HOW THE RATIO VARIES FROM STATE TO STATE2000

* * * * *

VIRGINIA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1985-86:

Table 85. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Virginia, fiscal year 1985-86, in thousands of dollars.

| Institutions (1) | Sums appropriated (2) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| University of Virginia | 86,452 |
| Hospitals | 28,915 |
| Clinch Valley College | 3,260 |
| Subtotal, U of V - \$118,627 | |
| VA Poly Inst & State U | 80,925 |
| Extension Division | 24,006 |
| Research Division | 20,483 |
| Subtotal, VPI & SU - \$125,414 | |
| VA Commonwealth U | 83,003 |
| Health sciences, hospital | 41,926 |
| Subtotal, VCU - \$124,929 | |
| College of William and Mary | 21,754 |
| Richard Bland Coll | 2,020 |
| VIMS | 6,896 |
| Subtotal, CW&M - \$30,670 | |
| Other Colleges and Universities | |
| Old Dominion U | 36,112 |
| George Mason U | 34,365 |
| James Madison U | 21,974 |
| Norfolk State U | 19,377 |
| Radford U | 15,246 |
| Virginia State U | 14,057 |
| Longwood College | 7,643 |
| Mary Washington College | 7,222 |
| Virginia Military Inst | 7,166 |
| Christopher Newport College | 6,962 |
| Subtotal, C's & U's - \$170,124 | |
| Community Colleges | 132,839 |
| Student Aid* | 15,311 |
| St Council of Higher Education | 3,395 |
| Scholarship assistance (CSAP) | 2,802 |
| Eminent scholars | 2,605 |
| Regional grants & contracts | 476 |
| Tuition assistance (TAGP) | 12,540 |
| Other supplement | 229 |
| Virginia scholars program | 300 |
| Subtotal, SCHE - \$22,347 | |
| Eastern VA Med Auth (EVMA) | 7,187 |
| SREB | 80 |
| Innov Tech Auth | 18,172 |
| Southeastern Univ Res Assoc | 1,000 |
| Other** | 447 |
| Total*** | 767,147 |

*Includes appropriations made directly to higher education institutions for student aid as well as student aid to:

VIRGINIA (Footnotes continued)

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Dept of Health | 100,000 |
| Dept of Rehab Services | 107,970 |
| EVMA | 25,000 |
| Div of war vet claims | 400 |
| Total | 233,370 |

**Includes:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| VA inst for Sci Res | 50,000 |
| Melchers/Monroe memorials | 91,640 |
| Marshall Research Ctr | 52,540 |
| VA Foundation-Humanities | 252,500 |
| Total | 446,680 |

***Included in the total are general fund appropriations related to private institutions:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Aid to students attending private out-of-state insts | 13,601,400 |
| Non-state agencies | 26,794,040 |
| Total, private | 40,395,440 |

NORTH DAKOTA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, biennium 1985-87:

Table 86. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in North Dakota, undivided biennium 1985-87, in thousands of dollars.

| Institutions (1) | Sums appropriated (2) |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| University of North Dakota | 62,372 |
| Medical Center | 27,704 |
| Subtotal, U of ND - \$90,076 | |
| North Dakota State U | 52,607 |
| Ag experiment stations | 25,450 |
| Extension division | 9,034 |
| Bottineau branch | 3,028 |
| State forest service | 993 |
| Subtotal, NDSU - \$91,112 | |
| State School of Science (Wahpeton) | 18,504 |
| Minot State College | 13,016 |
| Dickinson State College | 9,368 |
| Valley City State College | 7,415 |
| Mayville State College | 6,389 |
| State Community Colleges* | 9,497 |
| Aid to private coll students | 500 |
| Board of Higher Education | 1,173 |
| Student financial aid | 810 |
| Pool of funds** | 1,000 |
| Total | 248,860 |

*As of July 1, 1984, the three community colleges are governed by the Board of Higher Education and are considered to be state institutions.

**To be used at the discretion of the Board of Higher Education.

Table 87. THIRTY-EIGHT MAJOR CAMPUSES OF STATE UNIVERSITIES RECEIVING APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS OF \$100 MILLION OR MORE FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985.

| Campuses (1) | Year 1982-83 (2) | Year 1983-84 (3) | Year 1984-85 (4) | 2-yr gain Per cent (5) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| U of California (Los Angeles) | 269,606 | 254,446 | 330,760 | 23 |
| U of California (Berkeley) | 209,746 | 194,644 | 258,127 | 23 |
| Texas A&M (College Station) | 206,889 | 241,862 | 254,392 | 23 |
| U of Florida (Gainesville) | 223,622 | 226,917 | 247,426 | 11 |
| Ohio State U (Columbus) | 199,109 | 202,063 | 213,514 | 7 |
| U of Texas (Austin)* | 173,319 | 195,320 | 211,132 | 22 |
| U of California (Davis) | 173,880 | 163,980 | 210,088 | 21 |
| U of Wisconsin (Madison) | 178,072 | 193,963 | 203,589 | 14 |
| U of Illinois (Champaign-Urbana) | 173,194 | 191,910 | 202,005 | 17 |
| U of North Carolina (Chapel Hill) | 129,080 | 141,535 | 201,808 | 56 |
| SUNY (Stony Brook) | 158,492 | 184,469 | 196,904 | 24 |
| U of Illinois (Chicago) | 161,694 | 172,081 | 190,273 | 18 |
| U of Georgia (Athens) | 147,799 | 157,393 | 185,282 | 25 |
| Michigan State U (Lansing) | 155,914 | 163,737 | 182,285 | 17 |
| U of Michigan (Ann Arbor) | 156,013 | 163,758 | 182,113 | 17 |
| U of Washington (Seattle) | 128,380 | 168,687 | 168,686 | 31 |
| U of Arizona (Tucson) | 126,025 | 147,249 | 165,251 | 31 |
| Louisiana State U (Baton Rouge) | 139,910 | 137,183 | 158,696 | 13 |
| North Carolina State U (Raleigh) | 124,062 | 140,062 | 154,883 | 25 |
| SUNY (Buffalo) | 128,382 | 141,635 | 147,533 | 15 |
| U of California (San Diego) | 113,419 | 107,420 | 140,714 | 24 |
| U of Tennessee (Knoxville)* | 112,543 | 114,177 | 137,739 | 22 |
| U of Iowa (Iowa City) | 126,421 | 123,211 | 134,702 | 7 |
| Wayne State U (Detroit) | 104,354 | 112,046 | 124,659 | 19 |
| Iowa State U (Ames) | 117,936 | 117,665 | 124,559 | 6 |
| Purdue U (West Lafayette) | 105,502 | 113,572 | 122,654 | 16 |
| U of Massachusetts (Amherst) | 112,062 | 117,067 | 122,653 | 9 |
| Texas Tech U (Lubbock) | 111,503 | 118,028 | 121,063 | 9 |
| Arizona State U (Tempe) | 89,226 | 102,551 | 117,383 | 32 |
| U of California (San Francisco) | 99,632 | 93,711 | 115,447 | 16 |
| VA Commonwealth U (Richmond) | 96,877 | 101,770 | 115,245 | 19 |
| U of Hawaii (Manoa) | 98,840 | 108,041 | 111,876 | 13 |
| SUNY Downstate Med Ctr (NYC) | 89,925 | 102,896 | 110,960 | 23 |
| U of South Florida (Tampa) | 97,686 | 100,131 | 110,509 | 13 |
| U of California (Irvine) | 79,710 | 78,397 | 109,657 | 38 |
| U of Missouri (Columbia) | 93,424 | 91,365 | 100,790 | 8 |
| Indiana U (Bloomington)* | 81,602 | 93,639 | 100,085 | 23 |
| Washington State U (Pullman) | 84,949 | 100,018 | 100,018 | 18 |
| Totals | 5,178,799 | 5,478,599 | 6,185,460 | |
| Weighted average percentage of gain | | | | 19 |

*Does not include the medical school located in another city at a distance from the main campus of the university.

Note: The main campus of the U of Minnesota (Minneapolis-St. Paul) is no doubt appropriate for this table, but is not entered due to the commingling of the main campus with the entire multi-campus University of Minnesota.

HOW THE RATIO BETWEEN STATE DOLLARS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION AND
PERSONAL INCOMES VARIES AMONG THE FIFTY STATES

Table 88 says, among other things, the median amount of state tax money going for higher education per capita in a state is in the vicinity of \$120. Two states near this midpoint are Colorado and Maryland. The range is from \$44.69 in New Hampshire to \$366.02 in Alaska. Half of the states are closely grouped between \$100 and \$140. The variations are due to population, wealth, and many other factors. Of the ten most populous states, four are above the median and six below it (Column 3, Table 88), their rankings being North Carolina, 5th; California, 7th; Texas, 8th; New York, 16th; Michigan, 31st; Illinois, 37th; Florida, 40th; Ohio, 42nd; Pennsylvania, 45th; New Jersey, 48th.

Alongside (in Columns 4, 5, and 6) the measure of state support dollars is the amount per \$1,000 of personal income in the state--always a much smaller figure than the foregoing per capita figures--affording some notion of how state support may be affected by comparative affluence. (The space between Columns 3 and 4, with its initially confusing criss-cross of lines, is probably the shortest and most compact way to begin a digest of the data.) Briefly, five states have the same rankings by both measures: Alaska, 1st; Wyoming, 2nd; Iowa, 14th; Pennsylvania, 45th; New Hampshire, 50th.

An upward-sloping line between Columns 3 and 4, as in, for example, Mississippi, is in accord with the fact that this state is known as a state of relatively low personal incomes, but a determination to support higher education. Downward-sloping lines may indicate, among other things, a large proportion of large, industrialized, high-tax states in which public higher education, though of great importance, as yet plays a somewhat smaller role in the total statewide society than in others. Figures alone, such as we have here, should not be used alone to advance conclusively any sweeping conclusions. Used in conjunction with other relevant facts, they may have some part in enriching the background information of an issue being considered.

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Table 88. Appropriations of state tax-funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1984-85:
Per Capita Per \$1,000 Personal Income

| \$ | State | Rank | Rank | State | \$ |
|--------|----------------|------|------|----------------|-------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 366.02 | Alaska | 1 | 1 | Alaska | 20.26 |
| 197.61 | Wyoming | 2 | 2 | Wyoming | 16.45 |
| 193.82 | Hawaii | 3 | 3 | New Mexico | 16.37 |
| 162.52 | North Dakota | 4 | 4 | North Carolina | 16.13 |
| 160.70 | North Carolina | 5 | 5 | Mississippi | 15.58 |
| 159.81 | New Mexico | 6 | 6 | Utah | 15.54 |
| 153.08 | California | 7 | 7 | Hawaii | 15.14 |
| 151.81 | Texas | 8 | 8 | South Carolina | 15.04 |
| 151.31 | Minnesota | 9 | 9 | Alabama | 13.73 |
| 142.57 | Kansas | 10 | 10 | North Dakota | 13.70 |
| 141.33 | Delaware | 11 | 11 | Montana | 13.22 |
| 140.99 | South Carolina | 12 | 12 | Texas | 12.87 |
| 140.33 | Utah | 13 | 13 | Minnesota | 12.70 |
| 135.20 | Iowa | 14 | 14 | Iowa | 12.62 |
| 134.52 | Nebraska | 15 | 15 | West Virginia | 12.23 |
| 133.59 | New York | 16 | 16 | Louisiana | 12.19 |
| 133.54 | Washington | 17 | 17 | Arizona | 11.94 |
| 132.22 | Montana | 18 | 18 | Arkansas | 11.93 |
| 131.40 | Virginia | 19 | 19 | Nebraska | 11.91 |
| 130.10 | Wisconsin | 20 | 20 | Kentucky | 11.69 |
| 128.50 | Arizona | 21 | 21 | Idaho | 11.65 |
| 127.75 | Alabama | 22 | 22 | Kansas | 11.51 |
| 127.25 | Mississippi | 23 | 23 | Wisconsin | 11.46 |
| 126.11 | Louisiana | 24 | 24 | California | 11.42 |
| 123.90 | Colorado | 25 | 25 | Delaware | 11.07 |
| 113.64 | Maryland | 26 | 26 | Washington | 10.82 |
| 112.63 | Oklahoma | 27 | 27 | Tennessee | 10.62 |
| 112.05 | West Virginia | 28 | 28 | Virginia | 10.53 |
| 112.03 | Idaho | 29 | 29 | Georgia | 10.28 |
| 111.50 | Massachusetts | 30 | 30 | New York | 10.27 |
| 111.05 | Michigan | 31 | 31 | Oklahoma | 10.17 |
| 110.87 | Kentucky | 32 | 32 | Oregon | 9.85 |
| 110.82 | Rhode Island | 33 | 33 | Michigan | 9.67 |
| 108.09 | Georgia | 34 | 34 | Colorado | 9.57 |
| 107.43 | Arkansas | 35 | 35 | Indiana | 9.51 |
| 105.82 | Oregon | 36 | 36 | Rhode Island | 9.44 |
| 103.20 | Illinois | 37 | 37 | Maryland | 8.64 |
| 101.92 | Tennessee | 38 | 38 | South Dakota | 8.45 |
| 99.74 | Indiana | 39 | 39 | Massachusetts | 8.39 |
| 97.02 | Florida | 40 | 40 | Illinois | 8.29 |
| 97.00 | Connecticut | 41 | 41 | Florida | 8.29 |
| 88.96 | Ohio | 42 | 42 | Vermont | 7.95 |
| 88.18 | Nevada | 43 | 43 | Ohio | 7.92 |
| 84.05 | South Dakota | 44 | 44 | Missouri | 7.37 |
| 82.90 | Pennsylvania | 45 | 45 | Pennsylvania | 7.23 |
| 81.13 | Missouri | 46 | 46 | Maine | 7.23 |
| 79.51 | Vermont | 47 | 47 | Nevada | 6.99 |
| 78.73 | New Jersey | 48 | 48 | Connecticut | 6.48 |
| 71.83 | Maine | 49 | 49 | New Jersey | 5.56 |
| 44.69 | New Hampshire | 50 | 50 | New Hampshire | 3.70 |

Nationwide = 120.88

Nationwide = 10.28

Source: "How the States Rank on 7 Scales," THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, October 31, 1984, Page 17.

THIRTY-EIGHT MAJOR CAMPUSES OF STATE UNIVERSITIES

Table 87 lists major campuses. Its focus is thus distinctly different from those of the two tables which immediately preceded it (Tables 83 and 84 in GRAPEVINE, January-February 1985); respectively multi-campus universities and consolidated systems of higher education. To reinforce the change of focus, each entry in Table 87 identifies the city that is the seat of the major campus named. To obviate confusion it is also well to remember that some of these campuses are "free standing"; others are components of a multi-campus university; and others are units of a statewide consolidated system. Thus there is much over-lapping between Table 87 and its two predecessor tables.

Also one can reflect that one major campus, housing a comprehensive university offering undergraduate and graduate courses of study in its departments, colleges, and schools, as well as in centers of research and service which develop on the campus from time to time, is the historic prototype of an academic community hospitable and devoted to the advancement of knowledge in liberal, scientific, technical and professional fields. In military metaphor, it is a "strong point" in the frontier pushing forward learning, wisdom and good will, and slowly conquering the realms of ignorance, prejudice, and violence. It should not be reproached or ridiculed for its large size, or for "trying to be all things to all people."

Range, Median, and Geographic Distribution

For fiscal year 1985 it appears that the top among these campuses is the University of California at Los Angeles, with nearly \$331 million. UCal at Berkeley is second with \$258 million. At the lower end of the scale, recently breaching the \$100 million cut-off, are Washington State U at Pullman and Indiana U at Bloomington. The median for the 38 campuses seems to be around \$150 million, bracketing North Carolina State U at Raleigh and State University of New York at Buffalo. Nineteen campuses in fourteen states are above \$150 million, and of these, ten are above \$200 million.

California, the most populous state, has six \$100-million-or-more campuses. Texas has three; New York, three; Michigan, three; Florida, two; Illinois, two; North Carolina, two; Indiana, two; Iowa, two; Washington, two; Arizona, two. Twenty-nine of these campuses are located in eleven states. Seven of these states rank among the ten most populous in the nation. Also, all eleven except Iowa and Arizona are adjacent to the country's coasts: Pacific, Atlantic, Gulf, and Great Lakes shores.

Altogether, the comprehensive large one-campus university is more than a historic prototype; it is also a type that in many senses can be said to be a dynamic core--an essential element--in a society's facilities for higher learning. It calls up the eloquent title of the 94-page commentary published by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in 1976: The States and Higher Education--A Proud Past and a Vital Future.