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.

IN THIS ISSUE

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH STATE ENGAGED AS STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION . . . . 1854-1855

PUBLIC TWO-YEAR COLLEGES IN THE NATIONWIDE SCENE. 1856-1858

Twenty-seven states appropriate nearly $3 billion

in aid of local public community colleges. . . . 1857

Eighteen states appropriate $898 million for state

community colleges . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1858

* * * * *

"The individual student is the immediate beneficiary, but it is the state that is the principal beneficiary of higher education, because of the social and economic gains to all of the society from a more educated and productive citizenry."

-- William Friday, President
University of North Carolina

* * * * *
PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH STATE
ENGAGED AS STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

There is a certain usefulness in simple large-scale nationwide figures, or "macrostatistics," though they always cover a multitude of sins. The ratio of all persons enrolled in colleges and universities in a given state to the total population of the state is a concept that has not been much circulated or thought about.

In California this ratio appears to be about one person in 12, or slightly over 8 per cent of the people. In Arkansas it is approximately one person in 33, or three and one-third per cent. In three other states it is less than one person in 25, or less than 4 per cent. In three states the percentage is more than seven but less than eight; in three others it is more than six but less than seven. Thus seven states, led by California are at the top of the list; and four states, including Arkansas, are at the bottom.

All other states are in the range between 3.99 and 5.99 per cent. The fifty-state average is 5.47 per cent, or one person in eighteen. In the Soviet Union, with 250 million people and 5 million students, the ratio seems to be roughly one person in 50 or 2 per cent.

A Measure of the Level of U.S. Civilization?

If taken literally, and without regard for the numerous factors that may be pertinent, the ratio of students to total population might be called a rough measure of the level of culture of any state or nation involved.

However, any thoughtful observer must be aware of some of the problems of definition and delimitation that accompany large-scale accounting, such as:

1) the difficulty of drawing a sharp line between secondary and higher education;
2) differences among the states as to proportions of full-time and part-time students, and as to proportions of students at different age levels and academic levels;
3) varying percentages of students attending private and public institutions of higher education and the extent to which either the institutions or the students are assisted by tax support.

Innumerable additional factors tending to make each state unique are present, so that it should be unthinkable to treat them as comparable with absolute precision. Yet, too, the states, with all the diversities of their social and economic settings and their various facilities for higher education, nevertheless bear sufficient resemblance to each other to justify a simple and easily comprehensible ranking of this kind.

Table 54 ranks the states in descending order as to their percentages of total population enrolled as students in higher education in Fall 1981. "Attendance rates" thus derived seem in a few states to be twice what they are in a few others—a fact already noted and discussed by some enlightened commentators on the future of higher education.*

*For example, Howard R. Bowen in his very important book, Investment in Learning (Jossey-Bass, 1977).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>8.021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>7.560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>7.294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>7.226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>6.781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>6.672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>6.183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>5.979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>5.976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>5.878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>5.872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>5.837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>5.826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>5.780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>5.728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>5.554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>5.483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>5.433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>5.430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>5.390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>5.375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>5.279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>5.243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>5.179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>5.092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>5.061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>5.059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>4.995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>4.990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>4.989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>4.971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>4.920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>4.846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>4.617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>4.588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>4.531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>4.529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>4.453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>4.409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>4.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>4.380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>4.317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>4.306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>4.271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>4.233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>4.164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>3.958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>3.917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>3.546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>3.334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued from page 1854)

Referring to Table 54, it is clear that thirty-nine of the states are "densely packed" in the area between 3.99 and 5.99.

It is also noticeable that among the top one-third of the rankings (5.5 and above), no state south of the Ohio River appears. In fact, the states of the lowest one-fourth of the distribution (below 4.5) seem all to be concentrated in the Southeast, except for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maine.

The northern tier along the Canadian border consists of eight states in the top one-half (Washington, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Vermont and New Hampshire). Added to these eight are three states of southern New England (Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island) and the bloc of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

The three West Coast states are all in the higher-ranking group, as are also Arizona and Alaska. Utah ranks relatively high, perhaps because of high rate of high school graduation, Mormon support of education, and large in-migration to the private Brigham Young University.

Other states standing above the median include Illinois and a bloc of Great Plains states: Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

No earth-shaking conclusions can be offered or assumed from this simple exhibit. But it is probably worthy of examination, thought, and replication at intervals in the future.

Table 56  APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF STATE COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES, FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Year 1980-81</th>
<th>Year 1981-82</th>
<th>Year 1982-83</th>
<th>2-yr gain Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>164,591</td>
<td>184,570</td>
<td>184,570</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>98,138</td>
<td>105,524</td>
<td>117,282</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>61,869</td>
<td>65,000*</td>
<td>78,609</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York+</td>
<td>63,311</td>
<td>69,480</td>
<td>74,683</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma+</td>
<td>46,940</td>
<td>57,010</td>
<td>69,696</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>51,471</td>
<td>56,057</td>
<td>58,767</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>37,649</td>
<td>44,986</td>
<td>44,987</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>44,745</td>
<td>41,559</td>
<td>44,981</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia+</td>
<td>33,638</td>
<td>38,593</td>
<td>40,768</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado+</td>
<td>26,900</td>
<td>34,326</td>
<td>37,659</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>32,588</td>
<td>32,653</td>
<td>34,804</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>27,071</td>
<td>27,695</td>
<td>30,862</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>17,652</td>
<td>18,702</td>
<td>19,403</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>15,216</td>
<td>17,426</td>
<td>18,681</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>14,050</td>
<td>14,994</td>
<td>16,567</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>10,229</td>
<td>11,508</td>
<td>12,911</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>8,207</td>
<td>8,750</td>
<td>8,807</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico+</td>
<td>2,411</td>
<td>2,715</td>
<td>3,551</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>756,676</strong></td>
<td><strong>831,548</strong></td>
<td><strong>897,588</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted average percentage of gain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated
+This state also appears in the table of state-aided community colleges.

Return postage guaranteed

Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761

GRAPEVINE
M. M. Chambers, Editor
Gwen B. Fruyne, Managing Editor

Responsibility for any errors in the data, or for opinions expressed, is not to be attributed to any organization or person other than M. M. Chambers.

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

Not copyrighted. If you quote or paraphrase, please credit the source in appropriate manner.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Year 1980-81</th>
<th>Year 1981-82</th>
<th>Year 1982-83</th>
<th>2-yr gain per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1,092,215</td>
<td>1,107,518</td>
<td>1,068,626</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>252,348</td>
<td>334,959</td>
<td>365,045</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>243,489</td>
<td>279,453</td>
<td>296,337</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>173,442</td>
<td>193,923</td>
<td>204,359</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York+</td>
<td>176,209</td>
<td>174,481</td>
<td>189,046</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois++</td>
<td>147,606</td>
<td>154,575</td>
<td>155,290</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>122,417</td>
<td>134,902</td>
<td>137,000</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>49,699</td>
<td>58,326</td>
<td>61,915</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>52,883</td>
<td>55,663</td>
<td>56,188</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>43,733</td>
<td>44,532</td>
<td>53,659</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>48,313</td>
<td>47,015</td>
<td>49,253*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>42,000**</td>
<td>44,600</td>
<td>47,700**</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>51,222</td>
<td>51,347</td>
<td>46,855</td>
<td>-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>44,164</td>
<td>30,431</td>
<td>42,362</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>32,579</td>
<td>36,191</td>
<td>40,247</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>33,265</td>
<td>36,286</td>
<td>37,883</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>20,628</td>
<td>22,215</td>
<td>28,913</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>18,813</td>
<td>20,066</td>
<td>22,849</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>13,142</td>
<td>13,394</td>
<td>14,344</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado+</td>
<td>7,041</td>
<td>8,635</td>
<td>9,824</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana+++</td>
<td>7,540</td>
<td>8,477</td>
<td>8,667</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia+</td>
<td>5,875</td>
<td>5,937</td>
<td>6,137</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>4,506</td>
<td>4,334</td>
<td>4,889</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>2,213</td>
<td>3,055</td>
<td>3,056</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>2,081</td>
<td>2,493</td>
<td>2,644</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma+</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico+</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 2,688,108 2,873,600 2,953,902

Weighted average percentages of gain: 10

---

*This figure may be understated as not including salary increases.
+This state also appears in the table of state community-junior colleges.
++Includes State Community College of East St. Louis which does not receive local tax support.
+++For Vincennes University, a two-year community college largely supported by the state but partly by the county.
**Estimated
PUBLIC TWO-YEAR COLLEGES IN THE NATIONWIDE SCENE

The community-junior colleges, of which there are about 1,000 public and about 200 private, make up somewhat more than one-third of all institutions of higher education in the nation, and enroll more than one-third of the total of headcount students.

Annually for a decade or more, GRAPEVINE has included tables separately summarizing appropriations of state tax funds for annual operating expenses of two-year colleges.

Many cautions are necessary in interpreting Tables 55 and 56 in this issue. Two small tables cannot encompass the diversities among all 50 states.

Ten states do not appear in the two tables, for various reasons. For example, Wisconsin's state-wide system of Technical, Vocational, and Adult Schools is omitted simply because its local units—though they are two-year public institutions, some of which in many ways approximate the functions of comprehensive community colleges—have never been so named and are regarded as unique to Wisconsin and not as a part of the widespread "Junior college movement" which has spread remarkably in many other states.

University Branches Excluded

Alaska, Hawaii, and Kentucky do not appear in Tables 55 and 56 because their public two-year "community colleges" are in fact integrated branches of the respective state universities, supported and administered by the parent institution. Thus they are of a distinct type, of which there are 150 or more in various states across the country.

Observe that of the total of forty states listed in the two tables, five appear in both. This means that the five have both types of community colleges: Table 55, local support and control, with state financial aid; and Table 56, virtually all support coming from state tax funds.

Thus the two tables are not all-inclusive of the fifty states, but they provide an approximation of the nationwide scene with respect to the two most prevalent types of public two-year colleges, with the comprehensive community college as the model, generally but not exclusively.

Understated Approximation

To draw a rigid line between technical and vocation instruction on the one hand and general education on the other, from GRAPEVINE data or within any brief treatment, is impossible. Some states have grouped all their two-year institutions under some such title as "Technical and Comprehensive Education" or "Area Colleges." Some others have two distinct statewide systems for (1) community colleges and (2) vocational-technical institutes.

In at least one such instance (North Carolina) appropriations are reported only for the two systems combined. GRAPEVINE's request to correspondents is simply to include "schools wherein a majority of the students are high school graduates or adults."

Separate systems of voc-tech institutions in some states (Minnesota, Kentucky, Alabama) also do not appear in Tables 55 or 56. It is necessary to be aware that the presentation is not all-inclusive, but only a somewhat understated approximation of the highly diversified nationwide scene.