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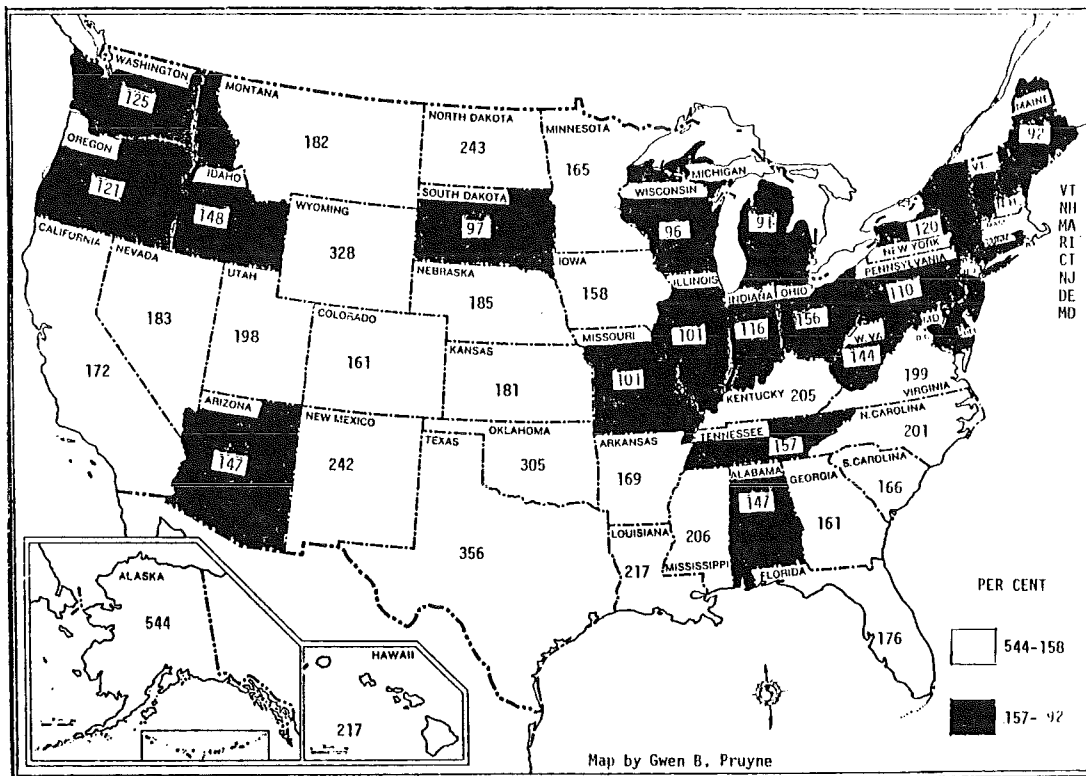
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TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

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



Percentages of Gain over Ten Years, Fiscal 1984 over Fiscal 1974
 The Fifty-State Weighted Average is 160%

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Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska,
Vermont. 1920

How Fare the Two-year Community Colleges? 1921-1924

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MASSACHUSETTS AND MICHIGAN--A Revision and a Correction: The November GRAPEVINE carried a preliminary report for Massachusetts on page 1915, Table 11. A considerable amount for fringe benefits needs to be added to the data for 1983-84 and the two prior years. A tabulation for Massachusetts will be published when the data are available. Recently received is a correction for the University of Michigan, reported in Table 92, page 1904, GRAPEVINE (September 1983). The total for the University of Michigan should have been \$183,860,000. The revisions below are for the 50-state summary, Table 14, page 1917, GRAPEVINE (November 1983).

Massachusetts	176,707	417,938	537,263	29	204	MA
Michigan	464,029	848,532	907,573	7	96	MI
Totals	9,797,005	22,954,495	25,496,751			
Weighted average percentages of gain				11	160	

Supplements

In the interest of timeliness, GRAPEVINE sometimes publishes tabulations which lack some allocations to the campuses of a university or university system. The tables below provide additional information which was not available earlier.

MINNESOTA. Table 15 supplements Table 80, page 1897, GRAPEVINE (August 1983):

Table 15. Allocations of state tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of the state universities in Minnesota, fiscal year 1983-84, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums allocated (2)
State Universities -	
Mankato	25,990
St. Cloud	24,143
Moorhead	15,266
Bemidji	11,901
Winona	11,397
Southwest	8,431
Metro	2,765
System-wide	3,926
Subtotal, S U's -	\$103,819

NEBRASKA. Table 16 supplements Table 83, page 1899, GRAPEVINE (August 1983):

Table 16. Allocations of state tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of the University of Nebraska, fiscal year 1983-84, in thousands of dollars.

Institution (1)	Sums allocated (2)
University of Nebraska -	
Lincoln	80,715
Medical center	42,602
Omaha	21,122
System-wide, administration	4,378
Subtotal, U of N -	\$148,817

MISSOURI. Table 17 supplements Table 93, page 1904, GRAPEVINE (September 1983):

Table 17. Allocations of state tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of the University of Missouri, fiscal year 1983-84, in thousands of dollars.

Institution (1)	Sums allocated (2)
University of Missouri	
Columbia*	94,108
Kansas City	33,226
Rolla	19,881
St. Louis	19,751
System-wide	16,055
Subtotal, U of M -	\$183,021
*Includes \$12,826,688 for the university hospital.	

VERMONT. Table 18 supplements Table 72, page 1893, GRAPEVINE (July 1983):

Table 18. Allocations of state tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of the Vermont State Colleges, fiscal year 1983-84, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums Allocated (2)
State Colleges -	
Castleton	2,169
Johnson	1,989
Lyndon	1,894
VT Technical College	2,019
Community College of VT	880
Central office & system-wide	1,454
Subtotal, S C's -	\$10,405

HOW FARE THE TWO-YEAR COMMUNITY COLLEGES?

First it is necessary to distinguish two types: (1) colleges getting primary support from local taxing districts, plus state aid; and (2) those getting no local tax support, but all or almost all of their tax support for operating expenses from state taxation. These types appear herein in separate tables (Tables 19 and 20).

Here we report twenty-seven states in the first class and eighteen states in the second. The distinction is important because we do not report income from local taxes, and none of our figures is to be understood as including anything other than support from state tax funds.

Five states appear in both tables, because they have one or more community colleges in each of the two categories. Another handful of states are not mentioned in either tables, for various reasons which will be sketched in later paragraphs.

Gains for Fiscal 1984

GRAPEVINE's custom is to calculate the gains for each year over the immediately preceding two years (1984 over 1982). For 1984 this produces a weighted average gain of 6 per cent for the 27 states in Table 19, and 13 per cent for the 18 states in Table 20. Total appropriations in both approximate \$4 billion.

Note that in Table 19 no fewer than 13 states appropriated as much as \$50 million or more, and that these included all ten of the most populous states: California, Texas, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Florida, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina, plus Maryland, Iowa and Oregon. In Table 20 six additional states appropriated \$50 million or more: Washington, Virginia, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Minnesota. Several other states made ebullient gains, including Arizona, 47 per cent; Wyoming, 31 per cent; Mississippi, 30 per cent; and Texas, 28 per cent. The bad news is from California, where a persistently parsimonious governor somehow succeeded in influencing a Democratic legislature to reduce the appropriation for community colleges to ten per cent less than it was two years ago.

Analogous Schools in Other States

Among the ten states not included in either of the two tables, Wisconsin has a long-established system of Vocational, Technical and Adult Schools administered separately from the statewide system of higher education. Some of these schools, especially the larger ones, have long offered some instruction acceptable for transfer to the state universities, and thus could be properly said to be performing some of the functions of community colleges; but the name "community college" or "junior college" is not used in Wisconsin. The state also has a group of two-year "centers" now known as the Center System (a division of the statewide higher education system) developed over many years as university branches. Current appropriations for these two systems amount to about \$70 million and \$15 million respectively.

Table 20. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF STATE COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES, FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1981-82	Year 1982-83	Year 1983-84	2-yr gain Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Washington	184,570	184,570	190,609	3
Virginia	105,524	111,644	117,744	12
Massachusetts	83,588**	94,595**	107,453**	29
New York*	69,480	74,683	83,120	20
Oklahoma*	57,010	69,696	66,812	17
South Carolina	56,057	56,616	62,519	12
Minnesota	44,986	45,503	51,170	14
Alabama	41,559	44,981	45,100	9
Georgia*	38,593	40,768	42,374	10
Colorado*	34,326	37,659	39,892	16
Tennessee	32,653	34,804	35,153	8
Connecticut	27,695	30,862	33,388	21
Nebraska	18,702	19,403	21,595	15
Delaware	17,426	18,681	18,659	7
Rhode Island	14,994	16,567	17,596	17
Nevada	11,508	12,911	13,083	14
West Virginia	8,750	8,807	8,742	0
New Mexico*	2,715	3,551	3,429	26
Totals	850,136	906,301	958,438	
Weighted average percentages of gain				13

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

**Estimated

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GRAPEVINE

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Table 19. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS IN AID OF LOCAL PUBLIC COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1984 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1981-82	Year 1982-83	Year 1983-84	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
California	1,107,518	1,068,626	995,188	-10
Texas	334,959	365,045	430,369	28
Florida	279,453	296,337	319,518	14
North Carolina	193,923	204,359	220,787	14
New York*	174,481	189,046	195,801	12
Illinois**	154,575	155,290	159,333	3
Michigan	134,902	137,000	144,708	7
Maryland	58,326	61,915	66,369	14
New Jersey	55,663	56,188	58,188	5
Iowa	50,335	56,056	56,456	12
Ohio	44,532	53,659	55,809	25
Pennsylvania	44,600	47,700***	53,877	21
Oregon	51,347	46,855	50,593	-1
Mississippi	36,191	40,247	47,076	30
Arizona	30,431	40,343	44,618	47
Missouri	36,286	37,853	39,560	9
Wyoming	22,215	28,913	29,023	31
Kansas	20,066	21,935	23,637	18
Arkansas	13,394	14,344	14,502	8
Indiana+	8,477	7,518	10,961	29
Colorado*	8,635	9,824	10,004	16
Georgia*	5,937	6,137	6,577	11
Idaho	4,334	4,386	4,470	3
North Dakota	3,055	3,056	3,138	3
Montana	2,493	2,644	3,128	25
Oklahoma*	454	506	485	7
New Mexico*	338	338	403	19
Totals	2,876,920	2,956,120	3,044,578	
Weighted average percentage of gain				6

*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.

***Estimated

+For Vincennes University, a two-year community college largely supported by the state, but partly by the county.

Alaska, Hawaii, and Kentucky have community college systems administered as integral parts of the principal state university. (In many other states one or more state universities operate one or several two-year branches, so that there are 100 to 150 such branches in the nation, not named community colleges, and not serving all the functions of the comprehensive community college concept, which comprises at least a division of liberal education, a division of occupational training and a division of adult education (cultural and vocational).

The New England states tend to maintain well-established small systems of vocational-technical schools, to suit their preoccupation with light industries. The more populous of these states have more recently added comprehensive community college systems. Utah has a somewhat similar pattern.

Diversity among Two-year Colleges

Not all two-year colleges are comprehensive. Many states have separate systems of vocational schools (often governed by the state board of education through its division of vocational education), and attended by varying mixes of high school graduates and nongraduates for varying periods of time, thus rendering it difficult to classify it as a segment of higher education or as a lower school.

However, experience of the past generation indicates a few probable tendencies which may be likely to grow stronger:

The most numerous prototype is the comprehensive community college.

There is not doubt that the two-year college is a segment of higher education.

University branches serve useful purposes in many circumstances.

There is a trend toward greater state tax support of community colleges.

The two-year college in all its varieties has done more to advance the accessibility of higher education to all than any event since the enactment of the Land-Grant Act of 1862.

Mindful of the numerous variations among the fifty states as to their policies and practices in the organization and management of public two-year colleges, we have selected the forty states named in Tables 19 and 20 as reasonably representative of the bulk of the nation for this brief but timely exhibit of state tax support for operating expenses for fiscal year 1984. We have tried to minimize some unnecessary bickering about nomenclature, and to leave an impression that the story of state tax support of the public community college sector of higher education in forty great states can not quickly be endowed with absolute uniformity or complete comparability.

The main point is that despite the perpetually predicted crisis, the persisting political and economic uncertainties and fears, and the occasional local setbacks, no catastrophic disaster has yet occurred. State tax support for public community colleges bids fair to aggregate somewhat more in 1984 than in any previous year.