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GRAPEVINE  
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A newsletter on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education at any level. There is no charge for GRAPEVINE, but recipients are asked to send timely newsnotes regarding pertinent events in their respective states.

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Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on Page 598 (reverse hereof).

LISTING ONE HUNDRED AND NINE STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN DESCENDING ORDER OF THE AMOUNTS OF STATE TAX FUNDS CURRENTLY APPROPRIATED FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Change and growth are taking place so swiftly that old concepts of relative size, support, and quality of colleges and universities can become obsolete within a few years. Ranking of institutions on any basis is nearly impossible.

Yet at least some salient characteristics of the institutions should be exposed, examined, and discussed, in the interest of allowing as many persons as possible to become really knowledgeable regarding the nationwide picture in public higher education.

GRAPEVINE received much favorable attention for the first efforts to list state universities and colleges in descending order of state tax funds appropriated for annual operating expenses. (The most recent of these efforts is Table 87 on page 577).

Consequently we continue this laborious task in the present issue. Table 1 lists 25 state universities whose state tax support for annual operating expenses for the current fiscal year is \$30 million or more.

Table 2 shows 31 institutions ranging from \$15 million to \$30 million a year. Table 3, twenty-eight institutions between \$10 million and \$15 million; and Table 4, twenty-five institutions between about \$7½ million and \$10 million.

Some exposition of what the dollar figures are intended to include and exclude is no doubt in order. An effort is made to embrace the range of educational activities supported in whole or in part by state tax-fund appropriations, by recording the state appropriations for those purposes.

Thus not only state appropriations for regular academic operations, but also for medical and paramedical schools and teaching hospitals are included, as well as appropriations for agricultural experiment stations and agricultural extension services.

It is intended to exclude all moneys originating from sources other than state tax funds, such as student fees and other receipts from institutional operation.

Recognizing that exact inter-institutional and interstate comparisons are impossible of attainment, but that reasonable approximations have a limited usefulness if not taken too literally, GRAPEVINE seeks to present facts not elsewhere available.

It is possible that Tables 1,2,3, and 4 may be marred by errors or omissions. We await critical comment with much interest. We are continually grateful for your collaboration.

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THE TWENTY-FIVE LEADING STATE UNIVERSITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1966-67, MEASURED  
IN STATE TAX DOLLARS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Table 1. Twenty-five leading state universities in descending order of state tax support for annual operating expenses appropriated for fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Rank	Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)	(3)
(a)	U of California	\$240,388
(b)	State U of N Y	196,301
1	University of Illinois <u>c/</u>	98,182
2	University of Wisconsin <u>c/</u>	64,254
3	University of Michigan <u>b/</u>	58,095
4	University of Texas <u>b/</u>	57,951
5	Michigan St University <u>a/</u>	55,571
6	U of Cal at Berkeley *	55,520
7	University of Minnesota <u>c/</u>	54,148
8	U of Cal at Los Angeles *	52,778
9	University of Missouri <u>c/</u>	47,884
10	U of North Carolina (cons)	46,532
11	Ohio State University <u>c/</u>	46,401
12	Indiana University <u>b/</u>	45,890
13	University of Washington <u>b/</u>	43,173
14	University of Maryland <u>c/</u>	40,220
15	Louisiana State U <u>c/</u>	39,933
16	Pennsylvania State U <u>c/</u>	39,286
17	Purdue University <u>a/</u>	39,251
18	University of Kentucky <u>c/</u>	38,553
19	Southern Illinois U <u>d/</u>	38,078
20	S U N Y at Buffalo **	36,437
21	State Colleges at Cornell U **	32,529
22	Wayne State University	32,319
23	University of Florida <u>c/</u>	32,231
24	University of Iowa <u>b/</u>	31,764
25	U of Mo (Columbia campus) ***	30,327

\* Included in (a), above.

\*\* Included in (b), above.

\*\*\* Included in No. 9, above. For a/b/c/d/ see footnotes to Table 3, page 601.

Thirteen of the 25 universities are in nine states of a contiguous midwestern bloc (Kentucky and Missouri included; with Missouri's multi-campus University appearing as No. 9 and its main campus as No. 25, reducing the actual number of large campuses to 24). Michigan has 3, Illinois 2, and Indiana 2. The other 11 universities are in seacoast states: three on the Pacific; three on the Gulf; and 5 on the Atlantic. California and New York now have two each; thus the 11 universities are in 9 states, and the 25 universities are in 18 states.

COMMENT: (a) and (b) in Column 1 are not comparable with the 25 institutions listed because each is a state-wide congeries of institutions. The University of California has ten campuses, including two of the 25: Nos. 6 and 8. The State University of New York is a conglomeration of 60 campuses, including two that are newcomers to the list of 25: Nos. 20 and 21.

A large majority, if not all, the 25 institutions have one or more units of some type located at a distance from their main campuses. Partial descriptive data on that characteristic were exhibited in GRAPEVINE page 410, Table 66.

Changes in the rankings since fiscal year 1965-66 and fiscal year 1963-64 may be noted by comparing page 410 and page 577 (Table 87) with the present page and table.

The list has been extended to 25 from the former 20. The first newcomer is the University of Kentucky, coming into 18th place. Others in the list for the first time are the State University of New York at Buffalo (which was the private University of Buffalo prior to 1963) in 20th place; the group of New York State Colleges adjacent to the private Cornell University, in 21st place; Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan's third university in this class; and the Columbia Campus of the University of Missouri.

THE SECOND BLOC: THIRTY-ONE STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1966-67, AS MEASURED IN STATE TAX DOLLARS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Table 2. Thirty-one state universities and colleges in descending order of state tax support for annual operating expenses appropriated for fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
1 Rutgers, State U of N J c/	\$28,816
2 U of Cal (Davis Campus)	28,764
3 U of Texas (Austin Campus)	25,338
4 Texas A&M System a/	24,881
5 University of Tennessee c/	24,473
6 University of Hawaii c/	23,868
7 Washington State U a/	22,572
8 University of Colorado b/	22,416
9 U of N C at Chapel Hill b/	22,144
10 West Virginia University c/	21,353
11 Iowa State University a/	21,244
12 University of Kansas b/	20,847
13 University of Georgia c/	20,167
14 University of Connecticut c/	19,482
15 University of Oregon b/f/	19,129
16 U of Cal (San Francisco)	18,942
17 San José St Coll (Cal) d/	18,916
18 U of Massachusetts c/e/	18,148
19 University of Alabama b/	17,917
20 University of Nebraska c/	17,566
21 Oregon St University a/	17,285
22 University of Arkansas c/	16,873
23 University of Arizona c/	16,754
24 Northern Ill University d/	16,249
25 U of Cal (Santa Barbara) d/	16,105
26 Cal Polytechnic Coll d/	15,894
27 Long Beach St Coll (Cal) d/	15,767
28 San Diego St Coll (Cal) d/	15,747
29 Kansas St University a/	15,159
30 Auburn University a/	15,140
31 Los Angeles St Coll (Cal) d/	15,099

a/ "Separate" Morrill Act institution

b/ "Separate" state university

c/ State university and land-grant college in one institution.

d/ Formerly a teachers college.

e/ The figure is for fiscal year 1965-66. The 1966-67 figure would place this institution higher in the ranking.

f/ The figure includes the medical college and the dental college, which, though bearing the name of the University, are not administratively a part of it.

COMMENT: In this group of institutions whose annual tax support is between \$15 million and \$30 million, five are Morrill Act Land-Grant universities in states having another principal state university located at a distance. Five are non-Morrill Act state universities in states having a separate Morrill Act institution. Ten are comprehensive state universities in which the land-grant institution is one and the same.

Seven are institutions which have evolved from normal schools and teachers colleges.

Four are campuses of multi-campus universities, -one being the Austin campus of the University of Texas, and the others being the Davis, San Francisco, and Santa Barbara campuses of the University of California.

Several of the other universities in this group also have one or more branch campuses or similar outposts, but generally not yet developed to a size that would bring any one of them into this company.

The range here is from \$15 million a year to \$30 million. Considering Tables 1 and 2 together, it can be said that about fifty-six institutions are currently receiving appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses at an annual rate of \$15 million or more. Twenty-five of these institutions (Table 1) are getting \$30 million or more.

These 56 institutions are about 14 per cent of the total of state universities and colleges in the United States. They are in a sense the core of the world's greatest nationwide system of public higher education. This does not detract from the importance of nearly 350 other smaller state universities and colleges. They too are members of the team, performing well, growing, and improving.

THE THIRD BLOC: 28 STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1966-67,  
AS MEASURED IN STATE TAX DOLLARS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Table 3. The third bloc of 28 state universities and colleges in descending order of state tax support for annual operating expenses appropriated for fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions		Sums appropriated
(1)		(2)
1 San Francisco St Coll (Cal)	d/	\$14,937
2 University of Virginia	b/	14,693
3 Western Michigan U	d/	14,495
4 U of Cal (Riverside)		13,825
5 N Y Upstate Medical Ctr	e/	13,771
6 University of Oklahoma	b/	13,679
7 Oklahoma State University	a/	13,648
8 N Y Downstate Med Ctr	e/	13,439
9 N Y State U at Albany	d/e/	13,411
10 Illinois State University	d/	13,161
11 Virginia Polytech Inst	a/	13,119
12 St U of N Y at Stony Brooke	f/	12,791
13 Florida State University	d/	12,765
14 University of Utah	b/	12,453
15 U of Cal (San Diego)		12,331
16 San Fernando St Coll (Cal)	d/	11,874
17 Arizona State University	d/	11,863
18 N C State U at Raleigh	a/	11,601
19 Texas A & M University	a/f/	11,552
20 Colorado State University	a/	11,280
21 University of New Mexico	b/	11,208
22 N Y St Coll of Ag at Cornelle		11,064
23 University of Houston	g/	10,608
24 Medical Coll of Virginia		10,444
25 Texas Technological U		10,408
26 Ball St University (Ind)	d/	10,391
27 U of Oregon at Eugene	b/h/	10,266
28 University of Idaho	c/	10,203

- a/ "Separate" Morrill Act institution
- b/ "Separate" state university
- c/ State university and land-grant college in one institution
- d/ Formerly a teachers college
- e/ A unit in the State University of New York, previously included in Table 1, GRAPEVINE page 599.
- f/ Previously included as a part of No.4 in Table 2.
- g/ Formerly a private university, acquired by the state in 1963.
- h/ Previously included in larger aggregate in Table 2.

COMMENT: In this third group of twenty-eight, 5 are separate Morrill Act institutions, five are separate state universities, only one is an institution in which the Morrill Act institution and the principal state university are one and the same.

Eight have the normal school or teachers college antecedents. Five are units in the burgeoning State University of New York (one being also a former teachers college). Three others include a state medical college in Virginia and a technological university and a former private urban university in Texas. Two campuses of the University of California are here.

The range of tax support for operating expenses is from \$10 million to \$15 million for the current fiscal year.

It is noteworthy that the eight former teachers colleges form the largest subgroup, and that they include two in California, one in Arizona, one in Florida, one in New York, and one each in Michigan Illinois, and Indiana--these three being a contiguous cluster in the heart of the midwest.

In Table 2 (the next higher grouping--a bloc of 31 institutions) California appeared with 5 institutions of the former teachers college type, and Illinois with 1. Thus it appears that among the top 84 state institutions of all types, there are at least 15 of the former teachers college class. (One, Southern Illinois University, has a place in Table 1, ranking as number 19).

Without exception, these fifteen institutions have accomplished phenomenal growth and improvement in recent years.

THE FOURTH BLOC: 25 STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1966-67, AS MEASURED IN STATE TAX DOLLARS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Table 4. Twenty-five state universities and colleges in descending order of state tax support for annual operating expenses appropriated for fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
1 Kent State University (Ohio)	d/ \$9,593
2 University of Rhode Island	c/ 9,530
3 Sacramento St Coll (Cal)	d/ 9,247
4 University of Mississippi	b/ 9,145
5 Georgia Inst <sup>t</sup> of Technology	e/ 8,936
6 Ohio University (Athens)	f/ 8,690
7 Indiana St U (Terre Haute)	d/ 8,630
8 NY St U Coll at Buffalo	d/ 8,601
9 Eastern Michigan University	d/ 8,500
10 Univ of South Carolina	b/ 8,443
11 University of Wyoming	c/ 8,150
12 North Texas St University	d/ 8,141
13 Eastern Illinois University	d/ 8,097
14 University of Nevada	c/ 8,074
15 University of Maine	c/ 7,037
16 Western Illinois University	d/ 7,992
17 N Y St U at Binghamton	g/ 7,942
18 Southern University (La)	h/ 7,934
19 Memphis State University	d/ 7,843
20 U of Southwestern Louisiana	d/ 7,840
21 New Mexico St University	a/ 7,683
22 University of Delaware	c/ 7,640
23 U of Cal (Irvine Campus)	i/ 7,637
24 Chico State Coll (Cal)	d/ 7,498
25 Medical College of Georgia	7,414

- a/ "Separate" Morrill Act institution.
- b/ "Separate" state university.
- c/ State university and land-grant college in one institution.
- d/ Formerly a teachers college.
- e/ State technological college.
- f/ The oldest university in Ohio. Not a Morrill Act institution, and not now the principal state university.
- g/ Formerly a liberal arts college known as Harpur College; now developing a graduate school.
- h/ Same as c/, but until recently for Negroes exclusively.
- i/ A new institution.

COMMENT: In this fourth group the range is from about \$7½ million a year to about \$10 million. Somewhere within this range, not far from its middle, is the "average" institution among the approximately 400 state universities and colleges offering degree courses of four years or more.

Taking the \$3½ billion total for the current fiscal year and reducing it by roughly \$200 million to adjust for the inclusion of state aid for operating expense of local public 2-year colleges, then dividing it by 400, we arrive at an "average" annual appropriation of a little over \$8 million for operating expenses of an institution offering degree courses of four years or more. The median, which would be the 200th institution in the ranking, is obviously far below the average of a little more than \$8 million.

This average group contains only one university footnoted a/, two b/, and five c/. Most of the institutions of those three types have appeared in Tables 1, 2, and 3, though a few are to come in later tabulations.

Eleven of this present group are in the d/ classification (former teachers colleges). Five others have different histories which cause them to be noted e/, f/, g/, h/, and i/. Lastly, the Medical College of Georgia is a type found in a few states (such as Virginia and Oregon)--a medical college standing as a separate institution, not a part of a state university. Manifestly, in such instances the fiscal ranking of the state university is considerably lower than it would be if it included the medical college.

Foregoing further summarizing at this point, GRAPEVINE invites critical comment on the four tabulations in this issue.