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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

SIX STATES HAVING MADE APPROPRIATIONS IN 1977 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979 CONTINUE THE RATE OF TWO YEAR GAIN AT AROUND 20 TO 22 PER CENT. 1500

What the Figures Are Intended to Mean is essential background for all who supply data, and all who read and use GRAPEVINE. 1500-1501

Appropriations of state tax funds for fiscal 1978 for forty-two state universities for annual operating expenses were between \$50 million and \$100 million 1502

Pennsylvania appropriations for fiscal 1978, made after long delay, show statewide total for all higher education of approximately \$668 million. (This is only a slight change from earlier estimates reported in GRAPEVINE in November 1977). 1503

South Carolina chairman of the Commission on Higher Education enunciates statesmanlike leadership: "The most important single function of the State is education, from kindergarten to the most sophisticated and technical aspects of advanced education at the doctoral level" 1504

* * * * *

"As time goes on, we're going to have college without tuition fees-- a kind of GI Bill for every college student. Costs are going up too fast, and college is too much a part of the American dream, for it to be any other way. I have little worry about this country being over-educated. And, despite their talk, I think the American people feel basically the same way."

-- Ivan W. Parker, long-time financial aids officer
at the University of Michigan

Table 25. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN SIX STATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978-79 (in thousands of dollars).

States	Year 1968-69	Year 1976-77	Year 1978-79	2-yr gain per cent	10-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arkansas	44,547	114,936	140,319	22	215
Minnesota	105,131	324,035	393,359	21	274
North Dakota	19,888	48,865	61,240	25	208
Ohio	174,136	502,225	604,651	20	247
Texas	259,425	918,589	1,042,243	13	302
Washington	137,051	310,131	380,250	22	177
Totals	740,178	2,218,781	2,622,062		
Weighted average percentages of gain				18	254

Only a few states in 1977 made their appropriations for the ensuing biennium, specifying the sums for each of the two fiscal years of the biennium. Column 5 of Table 25 indicates that in the six states shown, the two-year gains for fiscal 1978-79 are at rates generally adhering closely to the mean of 20 per cent reported for all fifty states for fiscal 1977-78, the current fiscal year.

DEFINITIONS AND LIMITATIONS ARE ALWAYS IMPORTANT

Accounting and statistics are as much related to *definition* as they are to mathematics. Numerals mean nothing or are deceptive unless careful notice is taken of what they are *intended to embrace*. Confusion and controversy over what the figures include and what they should include are more or less continuous. For that reason we place on page 1501 of this issue the current version of our relatively brief and simple sheet, "What the Figures Are Intended to Mean."

This goes with every request for data which we dispatch to our correspondents in every state, and enables them to give their reports a reasonable degree of comparability. All knowledgeable persons must know that the variations of practices and policies among the states make *absolute comparability* a chimerical fiction, unattainable. They also know that myriad significant factors are not measurable mathematically. Page 1501 also serves to emphasize that GRAPEVINE reports are prompt, and necessarily meet deadlines, and therefore do not and can not represent after-the-fact records of expenditures, but only of appropriations.

GRAPEVINE is not a publication of any institution or association. 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.

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WHAT THE FIGURES ARE INTENDED TO MEAN

- 1 Report only appropriations; *not* actual expenditures. GRAPEVINE's 50-state *annual summary* is published annually in October, early in the fiscal year. Its principal usefulness is its *timeliness*. Don't wait.
- 2 Report *only* sums appropriated for annual operating expenses.
- 3 *Exclude* appropriations for capital outlays and debt service.
- 4 *Exclude* appropriations of sums derived from any source other than *state tax* funds. *Exclude* all moneys derived from Federal sources, local sources, or *student fees*.
- 5 *Include* sums destined for higher education, but appropriated to some other state agency. (Examples: funds intended for faculty fringe benefits may be appropriated to the State Treasurer and disbursed by him; certain funds for medical or health education may be appropriated to the State Department of Health and disbursed from that department.) Sometimes these sums have to be approximated or estimated, because the exact amounts disbursed can not be known until after the end of the fiscal period. *Include* them, even if only estimated.
- 6 *If possible without undue delay*, in complex universities please set out separately sums appropriated for main campus, branch campuses, and medical centers (even if on the main campus). The medical center item should include operation of colleges of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, and teaching hospitals, either lumped as one sum or set out separately as preferred.
- 7 *Include*, if possible, sums appropriated to statewide coordinating boards or governing boards, either for board expenses or for allocation by the board to other institutions, or both.
- 8 *Include* sums appropriated for state scholarships or other student financial aids, *except* for capital outlays.
- 9 *Include* sums appropriated for state aid to local public community colleges (and for operation of state-supported community colleges), and for vocational-technical two-year colleges or institutes which are predominantly for high school graduates and adult students.
- 10 *Include* sums appropriated directly to private institutions of higher education at any level.

FURTHER NOTES: The above 10 "ground rules" will each require some exercise of reasonable judgment in establishing boundaries, because the diversity in legislative and administrative practices among the states is complex.

We avoid extending the "ground rules" beyond endurance by referring to the copy of our tabulation for your state for the preceding year, attached to our letter which accompanies this sheet.

You are asked to use that tabulation as a take-off point, and construct a similar tabulation for the next fiscal period, being careful to indicate any insertions or additions necessary to update it.

Especially you are asked to *add the final column* of your tabulation, to give us a *statewide total figure* which may be compared with our comparable figure circulated two years earlier, so we can calculate the rate of gain over two years with reasonable accuracy.

Table 26. UNIVERSITIES RECEIVING BETWEEN \$50 MILLION AND \$100 MILLION OF APPROPRIATED STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES IN FISCAL 1978.
(In thousands of dollars)

State Universities	Year 1975-76	Year 1976-77	Year 1977-78	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Major campuses of multi-campus universities -				
Texas A & M (College Station)	84,006	90,519	99,108	18
S U N Y (Buffalo)	80,932	81,965	84,520	4
U of Texas (Austin)	78,333	84,783	73,422	- 6
U of Illinois (Med Center)	60,797	64,700	72,770	20
U of Massachusetts (Amherst)	59,132	68,089	72,570	23
U of Missouri (Columbia)	64,233	67,752	72,037	12
N C State U (Raleigh)	56,417	62,045	71,703	27
U of Texas (Med branch-Galveston)	48,746	53,914	65,551	34
U of California (San Diego)	48,679	51,563	65,222	34
U of Maryland (College Park)	*	61,006	64,696	
S U N Y (Stony Brook)	57,448	60,185	63,098	10
U of California (San Francisco)	47,390	48,407	62,868	33
California State U (San Diego)	43,488	53,672	55,693	28
California State U (Long Beach)	39,586	50,034	50,933	29
Subtotals	769,187	898,634	974,191	
Multi-campus universities as a whole -				
Southern Illinois U	87,739	88,675	97,820	11
Rutgers State U of N J	80,289	81,300	94,808	18
U of Alabama	76,974	74,210	88,594	15
U of Kentucky	79,464	81,493	87,024	10
Purdue U	78,015	80,502	85,012	9
U of Connecticut	70,100	73,508	82,010	17
U of Arkansas	65,467	71,380	80,264	23
Temple U**	63,688	65,912	68,517	8
U of Colorado	52,265	60,313	66,630	27
U of Pittsburgh**	58,271	60,486	60,449	4
U of South Carolina	51,115	51,138	59,109	16
U of Houston	50,270	56,113	56,583	13
U of Cincinnati	43,346	38,156	55,035	27
U of Virginia	44,704	51,085	52,844	18
Subtotals	901,707	934,271	1,034,699	
Single-campus universities -				
U of Arizona	74,237	84,205	96,335	30
U of Iowa	77,172	87,331	95,627	24
U of Georgia	74,850	75,417	84,773	13
Wayne State U	71,887	73,300	81,871	14
U of Kansas***	60,614	68,981	77,812	28
Iowa State U	55,088	63,064	70,106	27
Va Poly Inst & State U	48,290	59,040	61,042	26
West Virginia U	50,124	56,141	60,443	21
Arizona State U	45,177	51,456	59,138	31
Texas Tech U	51,149	53,761	57,366	12
Washington State U	51,527	51,527	56,900	10
Virginia Commonwealth U	49,173	53,002	54,914	12
U of Utah	40,717	46,995	53,278	31
Oklahoma U***	38,483	45,355	51,125	33
Subtotals	788,488	869,575	960,730	

*Not reported separately from the whole University

**State-subsidized private universities.

***Includes medical school which is located in another city.

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PENNSYLVANIA. Table 27 is a revision of Table 17, page 1486, GRAPEVINE (November 1977).

Table 27. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Pennsylvania, fiscal year 1977-78, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
Pennsylvania State U	103,975
Medical School	2,784
Subtotal, PSU - \$106,759	
State-related U's	
Temple University**	63,105
Medical school	5,412
Subtotal, TU - \$68,517	
U of Pittsburgh*	56,418
Medical school	4,031
Subtotal, U of P - \$60,449	
Lincoln U	3,175
Commonwealth segment - \$238,900	
State-owned insts -	
Indiana U of Pa	20,954
West Chester	17,558
Edinboro	14,100
Slippery Rock	13,644
California	13,160
Millersville	12,781
Clarion	12,191
Shippensburg	11,969
Bloomsburg	11,927
Kutztown	11,241
East Stroudsburg	9,187
Mansfield	8,982
Cheyney	7,956
Lock Haven	6,900
Unallocated	150
Subtotal, St-owned - \$172,700	
Community colleges	35,090
Private State-aided insts -	
U of Pennsylvania*	10,937
Medical school	2,882
School of veterinary med	2,572
Subtotal, U of Pa - \$16,391	
Thomas Jefferson U	4,719
Drexel U	3,018

(Continued in the next column)

PENNSYLVANIA (Cont from preceding column)

Private, State-aided insts (cont)	
Phila Col Osteo Med	3,577
Hahnemann Med Col	3,162
Med Col of Pa	1,795
Pa Col Podiatric Med	660
Phila Col of Art	352**
Phila Col Tex & Sci	250
Pa Col of Optometry	220
Del Val Sci & Agri	185
Dickinson Sch Law	99**
Phila Coll Performing Arts***	75**
Subtotal, Pvt, St-Aided - \$34,503	
Pa Higher Edn Asstce Agency	76,656
Institutional assist grants	12,000
Equal Ed Opportunity	3,895
Corrects ed to state-owned	200
Fifth Pathway med program	200
Interdepartmental transfers	94,028
Total	668,172

*Includes \$600,000 for dental clinic

+Includes \$2,500,000 for Temple Hospital

**Funds not appropriated to date

***Formerly Philadelphia Muscial Academy.

The slow but erratic pace of legislative action regarding tax support of higher education in Pennsylvania has made it nearly impossible to capture in one small tabulation a precise picture of statewide appropriations for the current fiscal year. The revised version on this page is thought to approximate closely the facts as of January 1978.

To make the completion of the appropriations possible, several small tax increases were enacted to produce about \$300 million during the fiscal year. The personal income tax rate was raised to 2.2 per cent from 2 per cent, and there were minor increases in taxes on corporate business profits.

Finally the governor reduced the total appropriated by some \$6 million by veto.

SOUTH CAROLINA. At a public hearing in Columbia on October 27, 1977, R. Cathcart Smith, M.D., chairman of the Commission on Higher Education (South Carolina's coordinating board), introduced the presentation of the requests of the state institutions of higher education for appropriations for fiscal year 1979.

Present were Governor Edwards and other members of the Budget and Control Board; members of the House Ways and Means Committee, and of the Senate Finance Committee.

Education Is First Priority,
Says Chairman

As quoted in the Commission's *Higher Education Newsletter* for December 1977 (1429 Senate Street, Columbia, SC 29201), Dr. Cathcart Smith made a superb statement:

"The most important single function of the State is education: the provision of adequate opportunity for all the citizens of the State, young and old, for educational programs of high quality, and as diversified to meet real needs, as can be afforded.

"But please note that by 'education' I refer to the whole of the enterprise, from kindergarten to the most sophisticated and technical aspects of advanced education at the doctoral level. Improved quality in the public schools will of necessity be reflected, in time, in improved quality of higher education.

"In turn, we believe that it is self-evident that a public system of higher education which is steadily improving, not only in quantity but in quality, is essential to the well-being of the public schools. The two systems are complementary. They certainly are not and should not be perceived as adversaries.

"Let me recall for you that one of the most vital and rapidly growing parts of higher education is in the post-graduate area.

"At present, nearly 40 per cent of all the instructional credit hours earned at the postgraduate level in the State is in the field of Education. That is a direct and immediate contribution of the postsecondary system to the improvement of instruction in public schools, because that figure reflects an eagerness and a willingness on the part of the teachers in those schools to improve their skills and those of the pupils entrusted to their care.

"Without a public system of higher education of high quality, the public schools would soon find themselves unable to do the job you have a right to expect of them.

"Education--and again I refer to all education--is the key to economic progress in our State. The state can and does take pride in the system of technical colleges and technical education centers which we have built.

"We suggest, however, that the next major economic development in the state will require that our colleges and universities sharpen their already considerable skills, particularly at the postgraduate level..."

Educational Statesmanship

GRAPEVINE thinks South Carolina is fortunate in having the type of leadership exemplified in the foregoing statement.

Commendable, in our judgment, are the emphasis on improvement at all levels; the recognition that the whole of education is the top function of the state; stress on advanced education of teachers at all levels; and strong emphasis on expansion and improvement of postgraduate learning in arts and sciences, advanced technology, and the several professional fields which serve society.

This is a sensible beginning blueprint for a better civilization.