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# GRAPEVINE

SINCE  
1958

TWENTIETH  
YEAR

Number 237

March 1978

Page 1505

## 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.

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"Know ye not, dear, earnest reader, that the people of our land may all read and write, and may all possess the right to vote--and yet the main things may be entirely lacking?"

-- Walt Whitman in *Democratic Vistas*.

COLORADO. Dated February 1978 is *A Plan and a Process for Postsecondary Education in Colorado*, a 310-page document issued by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education (1550 Lincoln Street, Denver, CO 80203). It is a five-year plan, 1978-79 through 1982-83.

The majority of the space is devoted to "role and scope" statements about each of the institutions and other agencies concerned with various segments and types of higher education in the state. Each such statement consists of a brief "historical background," "type of institution," "role for the planning period," and "program emphasis," followed by one or a few recommendations. Relatively few immediate major changes are urged, apparently because the five-year planning period is regarded as a time of cautious exploration and gradual and prudent preparation for possible later major moves; and this is well.

Regarding structure at the statewide level, one major shift recommended would transfer the governance of the relatively young University of Southern Colorado at Pueblo from the Board of Trustees of State Colleges and University Consortium to the State Board of Agriculture, which is the governing board of Colorado State University at Fort Collins.

*Statewide Enrollment Increase between 1979 and 1984 Is Projected*

The plan documents five reasons why enrollments in Colorado will increase:

(1) Continuing economic development and changing technologies will require additional job training, retraining, and up-grading at the higher education level.

(2) Increasing numbers of the half million adults in the state who have no high school diplomas are benefiting from schooling at institutions of higher education.

(3) Colorado traditionally has more first-time students above the age of 18 than most other states (12 per cent were aged 20 or older in a recent year).

(4) The in-state participation rate of Colorado high school graduates is historically greater than the nationwide average.

(5) Colorado is an importer of students, and in-migration larger than out-migration will continue.

These trends are based in part on conservative state-by-state estimates published by the American Council on Education in June 1977 (One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036).

They will be bolstered by recent and growing commitments to affirmative action for students who are women or members of minority races.

In simplest form, the projections of total statewide enrollments at three points during the planning period are:

Colorado--fall headcounts--all public institutions of higher learning.		
1976-77	1978-79	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)
138,267	143,628	154,549*

\*The percentage of gain over six years is apparently slightly less than 12%. Gain over the period 1978-79 through 1982-83 is projected as 7.5 per cent.

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Actual Expenditure Data for Kentucky's Institutions of Public Higher Education and Related Agencies: 1967/68 - 1976/77  
(in thousands \$)

Institution/Agency	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Eastern Kentucky University	6,465	7,353	9,371	10,545	11,447	12,631	13,288	15,412	16,654	20,414
Kentucky State University	1,565	1,983	2,271	2,683	2,865	3,376	3,685	4,436	4,921	5,786
Morehead State University	3,461	4,530	6,263	7,044	7,684	8,401	8,853	9,849	10,648	12,754
Murray State University	4,639	5,758	7,740	8,233	7,979	9,574	9,931	11,078	12,272	14,334
Northern Kentucky University	0	0	0	860	1,100	2,775	3,942	4,576	5,052	8,029
University of Kentucky	40,813	46,013	50,619	55,851	55,969	60,229	62,681	69,825	75,831	82,106
University of Louisville	1,012	3,105	3,100	4,989	5,995	12,147	14,353	20,787	26,132	34,399
Western Kentucky University	6,220	7,827	10,513	12,236	13,622	14,768	15,151	16,567	17,940	20,621
Subtotal	64,175	76,569	89,877	102,441	106,661	123,901	131,884	152,530	169,450	198,443
Council on Higher Education	333	248	307	259	278	597	614	1,632	1,876	3,387
KHEAA	135	109	70	106	178	173	234	2,045	349	3,930
ECS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
Subtotal	468	357	377	365	456	770	848	3,677	2,225	7,418
Total for Higher Education	64,643	76,926	90,254	102,806	107,117	124,671	132,732	156,207	171,675	205,861

NOTES: 1. Debt service on educational and general buildings has been excluded.  
 2. Enrollment growth pool dollars and U of L's tuition reduction have been added to the institution's totals as appropriate.  
 3. Audited figures representing employer contributions from the Teacher Retirement Fund have been added to the institutional totals as appropriate.

KENTUCKY.

On this page, the table of *actual expenditures* of state tax funds for operating expenses of all higher education in KENTUCKY is provided by David I. Carter, Director for Finance, Council on Higher Education, Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Covering each of ten fiscal years, 1968-1977, it is a valuable record. At the same time, it is an example of many things that GRAPEVINE does not and can not ordinarily do: GRAPEVINE figures do not represent actual expenditures, but only *appropriations*, most of which are reported between March and October, and circulated as promptly as possible, and rounded up in a 50-state annual summary each autumn.

GRAPEVINE circulates only reasonably close approximations of total *appropriations*, which do not purport to coincide with reports of expenditures, obtainable only much later from other sources.

GRAPEVINE's principal merit is its *timeliness*; and its readers are repeatedly warned that comparisons among states and institutions must not be assumed to be *absolute*, because of numerous variations in the fiscal practices of the states, as well as many and great historical, demographic, and economic differences.

LOUISIANA. The Board of Regents (which is a statewide *coordinating* board, not a *governing* board, but which has some regulatory powers, including authority to carry on a program of investigating doctoral degree programs in the state, adjudging their quality and usefulness, and ordering that selected ones be eliminated, others continued and maintained, and some awarded special commendation for excellence) is proceeding with what it calls Phase II.

Notes and comments on the earlier part of the program appeared in GRAPEVINE issues for February and March 1977, pages 1425 and 1432.

No one can object to an emphasis on quality unless it is carried to the point of discriminatory denial of appropriate opportunity on grounds of race, sex, low income, or other irrelevant reasons. Louisiana might do better for the long run by stressing expansion and improvement rather than restriction and elimination.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Notorious for having no state tax on earned incomes of either individuals or corporations, nor any general sales tax, this state, has raised the rate of its tax on interest and dividends (unearned income) to 5 per cent from the former 4¼ per cent. The business profits tax was also boosted to 8 per cent from the former 7.

One of only five small states having no general sales tax, New Hampshire raised its excise tax on motor fuels, as of August 1, 1977, to ten cents per gallon from the former 9. The state tax on realty transfers was also stepped up to 25 cents per \$100 from the former 15 cents.

These acts, and a biennial budget providing \$528 million for all state purposes for fiscal 1978 and \$530 million for fiscal 1979, were all made law without the governor's signature because the hyper-reactionary governor refused to sign any measure providing for any new taxes or tax increases.

## STUDENT AIDS CAUSE RAISING OF FEES

The ancient charitable idea of charging excess fees to all able to pay, and using some of the excess to cover the charges to those unable to pay, seems essentially unchanged in this day of large tax-paid student aid programs, both federal and state.

Upper-income and middle-income students continue to pay high fees (higher and higher), and now the taxpayers have joined on a large scale in paying the tuition fees, in whole or in part, for the lower-income students unable to pay.

Superficially, one might say this general plan should be expanded quickly and indefinitely, for there is not and never has been enough student aid money for all financially handicapped students who are worthy. There is a great loss of talent to the nation when these are denied opportunity to enter college, or forced to drop out because of lack of money.

Hardly anyone would dispute that in general money invested in subsidies to needy students is a productive investment for the society. Almost no one would wish to see it cut back. Much more is needed than is available.

But tuition fees, high as they are, do not cover more than a minor fraction of the cost of operating a college or university, especially a public one. (In private institutions they generally provide half or more of operating costs.) Thus a student on hand solely by virtue of tax-paid student aids usually means additional expense for the institution. Exceptions are where the college has vacant places which can be filled without outlays for faculty, staff, or facilities of any kind.

This is no argument against expansion and improvement of student aids, which are much needed; but this should not be the sole emphasis, to the neglect of tax-paid *institutional aids*. Both nation and state should increase their contributions to the universities and colleges, and encourage them to halt escalating fees.

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SOUTH CAROLINA. Bearing date of January 1978 is a publication of the South Carolina Postsecondary Education Commission (31 pp.) entitled *Comprehensive Planning for Postsecondary Education in South Carolina: Goals, Enrollment Projections, and Institutional Missions.*

The most refreshing part of this document is its projections of enrollments to 1985.

#### Total Enrollments to Go Up Through 1985

This is one of the relatively few projections--national, regional, or state--issued during the past ten years that break away from the pernicious syndrome of predicting a deep dip in college enrollments during the 1980's.

It projects that over the 8-year span 1977-1985 the total higher education enrollments in South Carolina will have a steady rise from somewhat less than 120,000 students in 1977 to a minimum of 155,000 and possibly 168,000 in 1985.

Noting that this deviates widely from recent projections circulated by respected national and regional agencies, the South Carolina Commission briefly states reasons for the differences:

(1) Population of college age in South Carolina will increase during the next decade, "primarily because of a continuing net in-migration";

(2) High school graduates will continue to increase throughout the decade, despite the current decrease in elementary school enrollments. This increase will be due both to in-migration and to lower rates of attrition throughout the public school system.

In support of these propositions, GRAPEVINE reflects that South Carolina's Sun Belt position is increasingly attractive to industries and that its coast is ideal for large resort enterprises. There is also a movement of many black persons from northern cities to the southern states, now that prejudice and the resulting handicaps are diminishing.

The advent and progress of more humane social and economic conditions also give heavy weight to the expectation that there will be rapidly increasing persistence through high school by pupils of both races. South Carolina has much room for this because of its recent and former low position in that respect.

The brief 31-page document does not mention, perhaps merely from lack of space, other factors in support of its projections: the continuing upsurge in the expectations of women, of blacks, and of economically deprived persons of all races and both sexes; and, above all, the enormous opportunity confronting universities and colleges of all types to serve large numbers of part-time students and persons of all ages in "lifelong learning" programs.

Obviously these developments require enrollment statistics to go beyond the traditional concepts of "college age." They also compel the colleges to modify somewhat their frost-encrusted ways of dealing with students and their frozen curricular offerings. Educational changes, as well as social and economic advances, are indeed in the offing.

#### A Note of Cheer in Early 1978

Since 1970 South Carolina has added six separate four-year colleges to the public system: two by acquiring former private institutions, and four by developing two-year branches of the University of South Carolina into four-year colleges.

There are also 16 two-year centers of technical and comprehensive education offering studies leading to associate degrees--making a total of 33 public institutions in all. Much of the entire system is in early stages, ready for expansion and improvement.

See, on page 1510, the graph of enrollment projections to 1985.

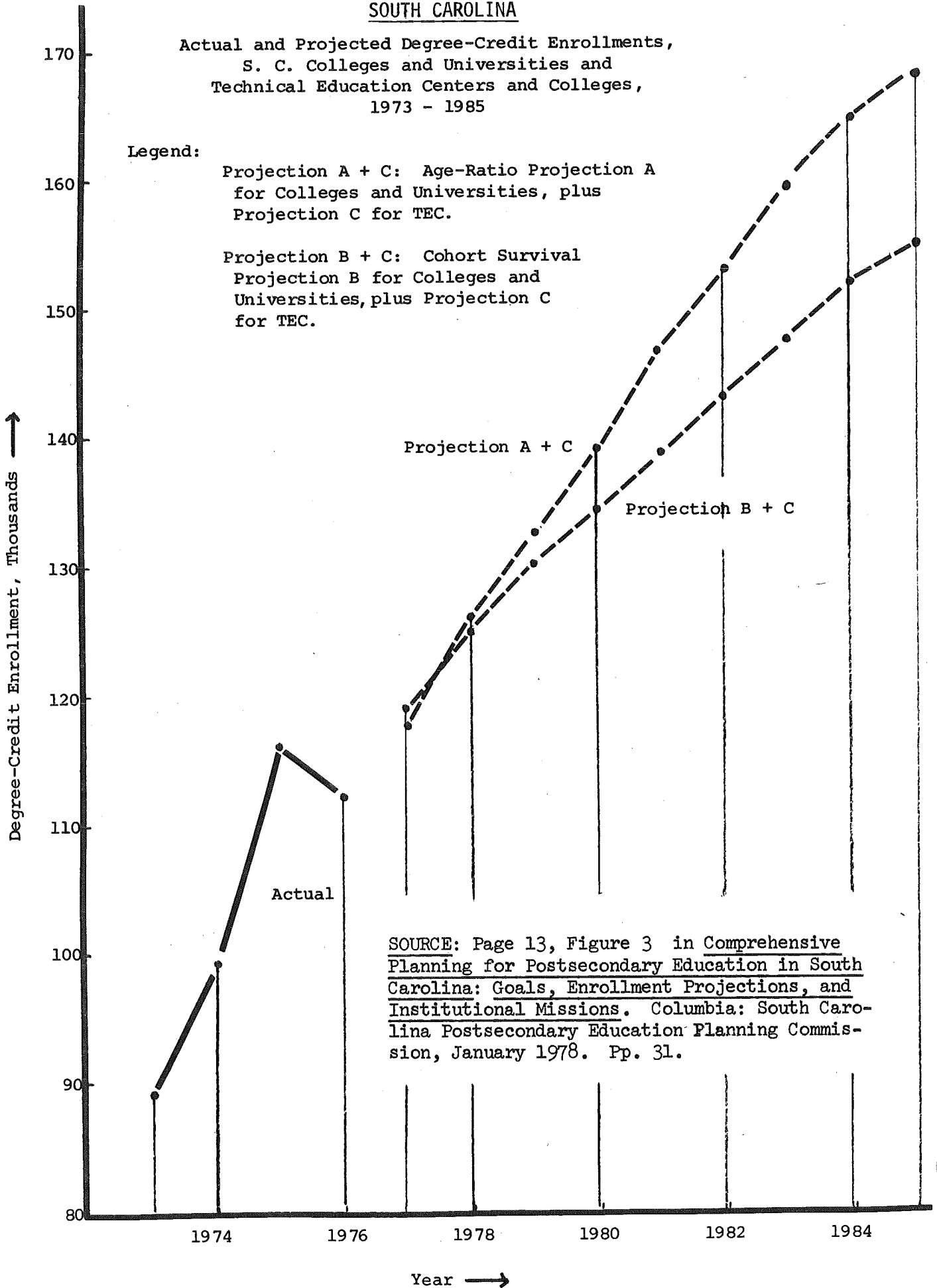
SOUTH CAROLINA

Actual and Projected Degree-Credit Enrollments,  
S. C. Colleges and Universities and  
Technical Education Centers and Colleges,  
1973 - 1985

Legend:

Projection A + C: Age-Ratio Projection A  
for Colleges and Universities, plus  
Projection C for TEC.

Projection B + C: Cohort Survival  
Projection B for Colleges and  
Universities, plus Projection C  
for TEC.



SOURCE: Page 13, Figure 3 in Comprehensive Planning for Postsecondary Education in South Carolina: Goals, Enrollment Projections, and Institutional Missions. Columbia: South Carolina Postsecondary Education Planning Commission, January 1978. Pp. 31.