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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.

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Paraphrasings and excerpts from a recent editorial on "Tuition, Fees and Quality" in the Washington Post:

Praising North Carolina as a state "with clear ideas about priorities," and for making public education "a creed and a passion," the Post pointed out the University of North Carolina is a large and impressive university which has been able to keep its charges to students from skyrocketing out of control because the state is committed to the idea of education as an investment.

Continuing: "The people of the state make it a point of pride not only to run a university that is manifestly one of the finest in the country, but to keep its doors open to students who haven't much money."

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## SNAPSHOTS OF U. S. HIGHER EDUCATION FROM THREE ANGLES

Most of GRAPEVINE's reports of appropriations of state tax funds are grouped in statewide units, including within each state the various types of institutions. After traversing the fifty statewide tabulations for fiscal 1983, it is possible to view the nationwide scene in other perspectives such as:

- (1) major campuses of the larger state universities;
- (2) multi-campus state universities as wholes; and
- (3) consolidated statewide systems of higher education.

These three classes appear in succession in this study, in Table 57, 58, and 59. To make the exhibits manageable, \$100 million is used as the cut-off point in each classification. This implies no disparagement of smaller units; it merely focuses on the upper portion of the financial scale, for brevity.

### Major Campuses of State Universities

The notion of the large comprehensive university campus as a premier center of learning, invention and discovery is not about to decline. With its colleges of arts and sciences, its graduate schools, its numerous and various professional and technological schools and its research institutes, it is an indispensable and ever-developing "city of knowledge." It is a special place of inspiration, innovative thought, and intellectual zest.

Table 57 (page 1862) lists twenty-nine major campuses whose appropriations of state tax funds for annual operation in fiscal 1983 range from \$100 million to \$270 million. Some, but not all, of these campuses have important medical and health centers on or immediately adjacent to them. This not only boosts their operating funds, but also strengthens the concept of the truly comprehensive campus community.

At the \$100 million cut-off point, it must be noted that the movement of history has created an anomaly difficult to unravel for comparative purposes. In several states the principal state university has historically had its medical college not on its main campus but in a metropolitan city at a distance; and this situation has continued to exist and also to increase. The current practice generally is to treat these distant medical colleges as "branch campuses" budgeted separately from the main campus on which they have no physical presence. (Both campuses, though distinct from each other, are units in the multi-campus university.) There are at least several main campuses having large medical centers located at a distance and budgeted separately, and for that reason some main campuses do not reach the \$100 million cut-off, but range in the vicinity of \$60 million to \$90 million. Five of these are named in a footnote to Table 57. This is done because their names and identities are widely recognized as among the nation's better-than-average state universities.

### Multi-Campus State Universities

Table 58 (page 1863) unveils thirty-two multi-campus universities above the cut-off. A multi-campus institution has one main campus and from one to a score or more of branch campuses located at suitable places in the state. The one main campus is older than the others, and is recognized as the flagship of the flotilla and the seat of the governing board which governs them all. It is the "parent university."

(Continued on page 1861)

The nine-campus University of California (flagship at Berkeley) gets more support from state tax funds than any other representative of the species, with well over \$1 billion for fiscal 1983. Second is the University of Texas, with over three-quarters of a billion. Third, the University of Illinois, with just under \$360 million. Fourth, the City University of New York, with nearly \$350 million from the state.

It is easy to observe that no fewer than two of the multi-campus megaversities operate side-by-side in each of the four states of Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, with their main campuses respectively in Urbana and Carbondale; Bloomington and West Lafayette; Norman and Stillwater; Austin and College Station.

In some states a multi-campus university exists alongside a consolidated statewide system of other institutions. In California the nine-campus University of California and the nineteen-campus State University and Colleges exist together, but separately. In New York the twenty-campus City University of New York (CUNY) is a multi-campus megaversity, while its companion conglomerate, the State University of New York (SUNY) is a consolidated system put together in 1948 and shortly thereafter by placing about thirty institutions of various types under a single governing board.

#### Consolidated Statewide Systems

Table 59 (page 1864) exhibits nineteen single governing boards, each authorized to govern what purports to be a comprehensive statewide system of higher education. However, in only a few of these instances does the jurisdiction of the "big board" extend to include the two-year community colleges, as in Tennessee and West Virginia. In most of them it does not. It is also noticeable that in Pennsylvania the Directors of the State Colleges and University govern only the fourteen institutions of the former teachers college tradition. In Illinois there are two such boards above the cut-off--the Board of Regents and the Board of Governors, each of which governs only a handful of institutions assigned to it by the state legislature, and both of which are overshadowed by two separate big multi-campus university governing boards in the same state. The only "overall umbrella" in Illinois is a coordinating board--the Illinois Board of Higher Education. The Illinois Community College Board is an umbrella for the thirty-nine locally-based community college districts.

#### Diversities Among Fifty States

The foregoing affords only a tiny taste of the complexities of the structural differences among fifty state systems. Some twenty-seven states have statewide coordinating boards, charged with the task of liaison between the political arms of the state on the one hand and higher education on the other. These coordinating agencies are not tabulated here, but might well be made the subject of another effort somewhat similar to this.

In summary, Table 57 deals only with major campuses of state universities above the \$100 million cut-off. Table 58 presents only multi-campus universities. Table 59 exhibits only consolidated systems under one governing board, and does not include any separate single campus or any umbrella agency less than a governing board. Such is the diversity that none of the tables is to be taken as totally comprehensive. Every snapshot has its boundaries.

Table 59. NINETEEN CONSOLIDATED SYSTEMS, EACH UNDER ONE GOVERNING BOARD, GET OVER \$7 BILLION NET STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES IN 1983, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

Systems	Year 1972-73	Year 1981-81	Year 1982-83	2-yr Gain Per cent	10-yr Gain Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State U of New York	484,011	905,587	1,014,005	12	110
California State U & Colls	375,235	932,228	960,244	3	156
State U System of Florida	188,135	468,029	590,463	26	214
Governors, U of N Carolina	329,888	484,903	586,655	21	78
State U System of Georgia	175,539	426,088	528,082	24	201
U of Wisconsin System	226,769	420,259	462,627	10	104
Mass Brd of Regents of H Ed	154,451*	322,498	412,413	28	167
Iowa Board of Regents	101,956	245,531	306,712	25	201
Kansas Board of Regents	88,352	236,799	285,755	21	223
Arizona Board of Regents	99,016	236,282	280,163	19	183
PA Directors St Colls & U	104,791	206,457	230,444	12	120
Miss Trustees of Inst Hi Learn	74,515	198,072	221,816	12	198
Utah Board of Higher Ed	57,195	160,856	196,376	22	243
West Virginia Bd of Regents	77,922	169,819	193,137	14	148
Oregon Board of Higher Ed	83,238	189,254	184,626	- 2	122
Tenn Regents, St U's & Com Col	63,423	167,830	179,709**	7	183
LA Trustees for St Coll & U's	56,456	137,890	177,613	28	215
Regency System in Illinois	65,937	119,282	120,479	1	83
Board of Governors in IL	57,948	108,011	108,669	1	88
Totals	2,864,777	6,135,675	7,039,988		
Weighted average percentages of gain				15	146

\*Estimated

\*\*Includes estimated retirement in order to be comparable with former years.

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Table 58. THIRTY-TWO MULTI-CAMPUS UNIVERSITIES GET SEVEN BILLION DOLLARS NET STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES IN FISCAL 1983, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

Institutions (1)	Year 1972-73 (2)	Year 1980-81 (3)	Year 1982-83 (4)	2-yr Gain Per cent (5)	10-yr Gain Per cent (6)
University of California	384,305	1,039,116	1,150,468	11	199
U of Texas System	166,282	540,893	776,814	44	367
University of Illinois	167,432	345,677	359,142	4	115
City U of New York	104,200	190,597	348,417	83	234
Louisiana State U System	67,485	224,622	277,919	24	312
University of Minnesota	105,493	224,836	249,868	11	137
Texas A & M System	60,488	163,863	235,844	44	290
Ohio State University	84,891*	180,600*	209,109*	16	146
University of Maryland	88,632	164,734	190,737	16	115
University of Hawaii	64,478	135,373	185,114	37	187
University of Missouri	95,000	183,721	183,758	0	93
Indiana University	86,337	173,025	182,288	5	111
University of Massachusetts	67,485	127,256	175,505	38	160
University of Michigan	87,680	154,560	175,271	13	100
University of Tennessee	62,538	149,926	170,476**	14	173
University of Iowa	52,550	122,772	152,548	24	190
University of Nebraska	47,020	128,183	147,008	15	213
University of Kentucky	64,835	120,549	146,914	22	127
University of Alaska	21,978	81,884	146,826	79	568
Pennsylvania State U	82,694	127,040	143,481	13	74
Rutgers, State U of New Jersey	64,859***	118,572***	135,313***	14	109
University of Kansas	35,914	109,290	130,863	20	264
Purdue University	63,061	124,868	130,683	5	107
University of Alabama	37,711	125,600	129,094	3	242
University of Colorado	29,758	78,556	127,905	63	330
Southern Illinois University	74,640	126,935	125,450	- 1	68
University of Arkansas	35,731	119,701	124,855	4	249
University of Oklahoma	26,466	80,739	115,162	43	335
University of Connecticut	58,050	97,394	113,182	16	95
University of Houston	25,467	90,934	108,927	20	328
Oklahoma State U	24,687	73,043	107,511	47	335
University of South Carolina	26,705	94,993	102,989	8	286
Totals	2,464,852	5,819,852	7,059,441		
Weighted average percentages of gain				21	186

\*Includes an estimated sum for the four branch campuses at Lima, Mansfield, Marion, and Newark.

\*\*Includes an estimated sum for retirement benefits in order to be comparable with fiscal year 1980-81.

\*\*\*Sums are somewhat understated in comparison with other states because salary increases are not reported.

Table 57. TWENTY-NINE MAJOR CAMPUSES, EACH RECEIVING \$100 MILLION OR MORE OF STATE TAX-FUND APPROPRIATIONS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1983 AND TWO PRIOR YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

Institutions	Year 1980-81	Year 1981-82	Year 1982-83	2-yr gain Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U of California (Los Angeles)	239,879	265,272	269,606	12
U of Florida (Gainesville)	185,526	196,483	223,622	21
U of California (Berkeley)	189,595	210,029	209,746	11
Texas A & M (College Station)	143,216	190,180	206,889	44
Ohio State U (Columbus)	173,600	177,267	199,109	15
U of Wisconsin (Madison)	160,162	169,441	178,072	11
U of California (Davis)	152,415	171,156	173,880	14
U of Texas (Austin)	128,225	157,737	173,319	35
U of Illinois (Champaign-Urbana)	169,628	171,879	173,194	2
SUNY (Stony Brook)	113,713	139,986	158,492	39
U of Michigan (Ann Arbor)	137,578	154,102	156,013	13
Michigan State U (East Lansing)	137,496	153,447	155,914	13
U of Iowa (Iowa City)	121,001	132,996	150,321	24
U of Georgia (Athens)	118,841	138,558	147,799	24
U of Arizona (Tucson)	124,328	141,578	140,128	13
Louisiana State U (Baton Rouge)	114,381	129,254	139,910	22
U of North Carolina (Chapel Hill)	108,626	124,381	129,080	19
SUNY (Buffalo)	107,134	119,367	128,382	20
U of Washington (Seattle)	133,071	128,380	128,380	4
North Carolina State U (Raleigh)	98,888	116,885	124,058	25
Iowa State U (Ames)	91,228	101,571	115,666	27
U of California (San Diego)	95,842	106,905	113,419	18
Texas Tech U (Lubbock)	82,740	104,036	111,503	35
U of Ill Med Center (Chicago)	113,806	105,775	106,386	7
Purdue U (West Lafayette)	102,066	105,089	105,502	3
U of Massachusetts (Amherst)	86,802	97,000*	109,318	26
Va Poly Tech Inst & St U (Blacksburg)	88,757	94,080	104,596	18
Wayne State U (Detroit)	92,216	103,232	104,354	13
Va Commonwealth U (Richmond)	85,153	88,844	100,431	18
Totals	3,695,913	4,094,910	4,337,089	
Weighted average percentage of gain				17

\*Estimated

NOTE: The main location of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis-St. Paul should undoubtedly appear in Table 57, but does not because GRAPEVINE has obtained no figures for that location separately. The multi-campus University of Minnesota appears in Table 58.

NOTE: Several major campuses do not reach the cut-off for Table 57 because they have a medical center located at a distance and budgeted separately. Five such examples for fiscal year 1983: (In thousands of dollars)

U of Kansas (Lawrence)	73,699	plus 57,164 (Kansas City)	= 130,863
U of Nebraska (Lincoln)	82,812	plus 42,917 (Omaha)	= 125,729
Indiana U (Bloomington)	86,635	plus 34,362 (Indianapolis)	= 120,997
U of Tennessee (Knoxville)	82,267	plus 34,299 (Memphis)	= 116,566
U of Oklahoma (Norman)	70,571	plus 38,221 (Oklahoma City)	= 108,792

All of these multi-campus universities are included in Table 58.