

GRAPEVINE

SINCE
 1958

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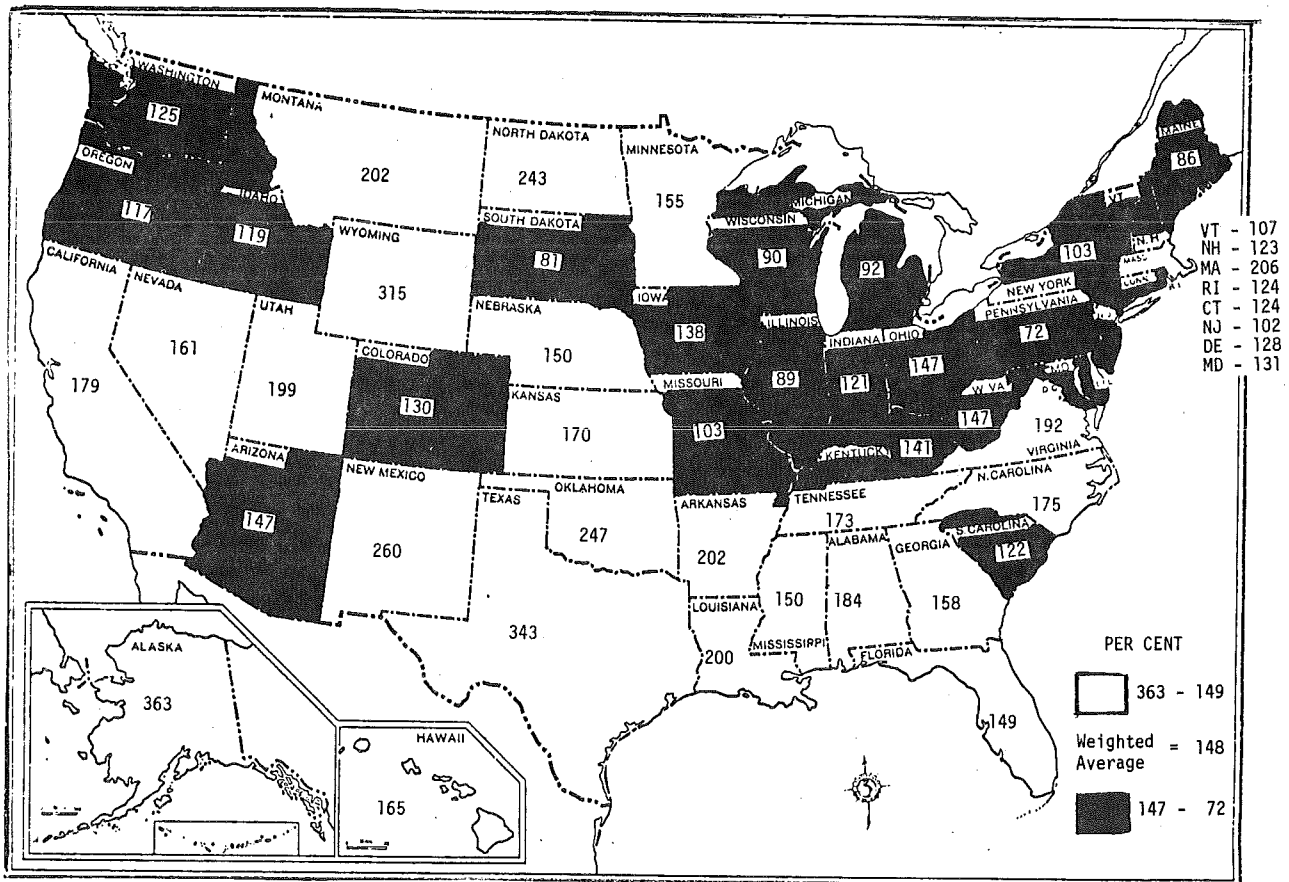
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Page 1981

TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

Percentages of Gain over Ten Years, Fiscal 1985 over Fiscal 1975
 The Fifty-State Weighted Average: is 148%



IN THIS ISSUE

Reports from California, Louisiana, Massachusetts and
 the University of Missouri. 1983-1984

How Fare the Two-Year Community Colleges in 1985? 1986-1988

| Rank | State | 10-yr gain % | 2-yr gain % | Rank |
|------|----------------|--------------|-------------|------|
| 1 | Alaska | 363 | 14 | 26 |
| 2 | Texas | 343 | 16 | 21 |
| 3 | Wyoming | 315 | 4 | 47 |
| 4 | New Mexico | 260 | 20 | 9 |
| 5 | Oklahoma | 247 | -4 | 50 |
| 6 | North Dakota | 243 | 0 | 49 |
| 7 | Massachusetts | 206 | 36 | 1 |
| 8 | Arkansas | 202 | 26 | 4 |
| 9 | Montana | 202 | 13 | 31 |
| 10 | Louisiana | 200 | 11 | 40 |
| 11 | Utah | 199 | 18 | 13 |
| 12 | Virginia | 192 | 20 | 11 |
| 13 | Alabama | 184 | 23 | 6 |
| 14 | California | 179 | 16 | 19 |
| 15 | North Carolina | 175 | 21 | 7 |
| 16 | Tennessee | 173 | 27 | 3 |
| 17 | Kansas | 170 | 11 | 39 |
| 18 | Hawaii | 165 | 1 | 48 |
| 19 | Nevada | 161 | 8 | 45 |
| 20 | Georgia | 158 | 17 | 16 |
| 21 | Minnesota | 155 | 13 | 35 |
| 22 | Mississippi | 150 | 10 | 42 |
| 23 | Nebraska | 150 | 12 | 32 |
| 24 | Florida | 149 | 13 | 28 |
| 25 | Ohio | 147 | 13 | 30 |
| 26 | Arizona | 147 | 29 | 2 |
| 27 | West Virginia | 147 | 14 | 23 |
| 28 | Kentucky | 141 | 11 | 38 |
| 29 | Iowa | 138 | 7 | 46 |
| 30 | Maryland | 131 | 12 | 36 |
| 31 | Colorado | 130 | 10 | 43 |
| 32 | Delaware | 128 | 10 | 41 |
| 33 | Washington | 125 | 14 | 24 |
| 34 | Connecticut | 124 | 20 | 10 |
| 35 | Rhode Island | 124 | 16 | 22 |
| 36 | New Hampshire | 123 | 21 | 8 |
| 37 | South Carolina | 122 | 25 | 5 |
| 38 | Indiana | 121 | 17 | 18 |
| 39 | Idaho | 119 | 17 | 14 |
| 40 | Oregon | 117 | 17 | 17 |
| 41 | Vermont | 107 | 13 | 27 |
| 42 | New York | 103 | 17 | 15 |
| 43 | Missouri | 103 | 12 | 34 |
| 44 | New Jersey | 102 | 18 | 12 |
| 45 | Michigan | 92 | 16 | 20 |
| 46 | Wisconsin | 90 | 12 | 33 |
| 47 | Illinois | 89 | 14 | 25 |
| 48 | Maine | 86 | 11 | 37 |
| 49 | South Dakota | 81 | 9 | 44 |
| 50 | Pennsylvania | 72 | 13 | 29 |

Nationwide 10-year gain average = 148%

The national maps appearing in the September-October issue of GRAPEVINE and in this issue may be used with the column of data to the left. These figures permit some observations about the 10-year and the most recent two-year periods of gain.

The 10-year period of gain (1974-75 to 1984-85) shows a pattern where relatively high rates of gain in the support of higher education were made by the states in the Southeast, the Plains, some Western states and one New England state. Of these 24 states in the higher grouping, six were among the highest gainers in the most recent two-year comparison.

The states which had 10-year rates of gain below the national average were primarily in the Northeast, upper Midwest, and Northwest, with four scattered among other sections of the country. About half of these lower ten-year gainers were in the mid-range of the most recent two-year gains, and about half appeared in the lowest grouping of states in the most recent two-year period.

Some additional patterns of interest are evident from the column of data to the left. Only three states showed a gain of more than 300% over the 10-year period, while six states exhibited gains of less than 99% in the support of higher education. Four of these six states are in the Midwest or Mid-Atlantic.

In the most recent two-year period, only Massachusetts exceeded a 30% gain. Ten states showed gains in the 20-29% range, and seven demonstrated two-year gains of 9% or less. Compared with previous two-year gains, this current pattern finds more states clustered around the nationwide average (16%) with approximately half of the states in the 12% to 17% range.

Because of the diversity among the states, no sweeping generalizations can be drawn. Possible interpretations are that some states are demonstrating economic recovery, others have increased taxes either temporarily or permanently, and some are exerting extraordinary efforts due to the more recent educational reform movement.

CALIFORNIA. The table below is an update of the former report which appeared in GRAPEVINE (September-October 1984) Table 69, page 1976. Since the figures for the individual campuses of the University of California and the California State University are unchanged, they are not repeated below.

Table 77. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in California, fiscal year 1984-85, in thousands of dollars.

| Institutions (1) | Sums appropriated (2) |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| University of California* | 1,450,798 |
| California State University | |
| 19 campuses* | 964,229 |
| International programs* | 1,506 |
| Systemwide admin & programs | 26,738 |
| Systemwide provisions | 45,129 |
| Salary increases* | 101,861 |
| Subtotal, CSU - \$1,139,463 | |
| Community Colleges | 1,109,889 |
| State operations* | 5,149 |
| Subtotal, CC's - \$1,115,038 | |
| Hastings College of Law* | 9,138 |
| California Maritime Academy* | 4,874 |
| Student aid commission* | 90,461 |
| Postsecondary Ed Commission* | 2,869 |
| Total | 3,812,641 |

*Unchanged from the former report

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PUBLICATION

The Status of Collective Bargaining in Illinois Community Colleges, 1983-84, written by Ned B. Lovell, William E. Piland and Edna Schack of Illinois State University, is the third in a series begun in 1982. This analysis of the Illinois community colleges compares findings with a similar study done two years ago. The authors contend that collective bargaining is a major concern of both faculty and management, but that it can be constructively dealt with if it is understood. The data can be used to facilitate preparations for negotiations in other states as well as Illinois. The monograph may be ordered from the Center for the Study of Educational Finance, 331 DeGarmo, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761, \$4.00, prepaid. (Check payable to the Center for the Study of Ed Finance)

LOUISIANA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1984-85:

Table 78. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Louisiana, fiscal year 1984-85, in thousands of dollars.

| Institutions (1) | Sums appropriated (2) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Louisiana State University System | |
| Baton Rouge | 91,559 |
| Medical Center | 114,334 |
| Ctr for Ag Sci & Rural Dev | 46,755 |
| Law Center | 4,565 |
| Veterinary medicine | 11,797 |
| New Orleans campus | 30,257 |
| Shreveport campus | 8,068 |
| Alexandria campus | 4,002 |
| Eunice campus | 2,998 |
| System administration | 4,020 |
| Subtotal, LSU - \$318,355 | |
| Board of Trustees System | |
| U of Southwestern Louisiana | 35,997 |
| Louisiana Tech University | 25,702 |
| Northeast Louisiana U | 25,309 |
| Southeastern Louisiana U | 18,268 |
| Northwestern State U | 16,895 |
| Nicholls State U | 16,706 |
| McNeese State U | 17,890 |
| Grambling State U | 14,769 |
| Delgado Community College | 11,970 |
| System administration | 760 |
| Subtotal, Bd of T - \$184,266 | |
| Southern University System | |
| Baton Rouge | 28,777 |
| New Orleans | 7,711 |
| Shreveport | 3,948 |
| System administration | 1,859 |
| Subtotal, SUS - \$42,295 | |
| T. H. Harris scholarships | 1,154 |
| Student incentive grants | 1,009 |
| Board of Regents, admin | 1,468 |
| Research and development* | 1,400 |
| Aid to private institutions | 3,383 |
| Tulane medical school | 592 |
| Nursing faculty stipends | 95 |
| SREB | 436 |
| Other programs | 609 |
| Subtotal, Bd of R - \$7,983 | |
| LA University marine consortium | 725 |
| Total | 555,787 |

(Footnotes on page 1984)

LOUISIANA (Footnotes)

*Includes \$800,000 from interagency transfers of dedicated funds.

Notes: The institutional figures include statutorily dedicated funds from the college racing fund, Rockefeller trust and protection funds and LSU firemen's training fund.

The figures do not include estimated faculty salary increases, group insurance rate increases, or an amount to be returned to the state treasury due to early retirements.

MASSACHUSETTS. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1984-85:

Table 79. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Massachusetts, fiscal year 1984-85, in thousands of dollars.

| <u>Institutions</u> | <u>Sums appropriated</u> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) | (2) |
| U of Massachusetts - | |
| Amherst | 122,653 |
| Worcester | 23,584 |
| Boston | 45,447 |
| President's office | 503 |
| <u>Subtotal, U of M - \$192,187</u> | |
| State Colleges - | |
| Salem | 15,655 |
| Bridgewater | 15,133 |
| Fitchburg | 12,573 |
| Westfield | 10,373 |
| Framingham | 10,076 |
| Worcester | 9,943 |
| Mass College of Art | 7,255 |
| Mass Maritime | 6,965 |
| North Adams | 6,909 |
| <u>Subtotal, S C's - \$94,882</u> | |
| University of Lowell | 36,057 |
| Southeastern Mass U | 22,476 |

(Continued in the next column)

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued from preceding col)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Community Colleges - | |
| Springfield | 9,999 |
| North Shore | 9,148 |
| Northern Essex | 7,931 |
| Massasoit | 7,491 |
| Holyoke | 7,205 |
| Bunker Hill | 7,119 |
| Middlesex | 6,119 |
| Bristol | 6,098 |
| Quinsigamond | 5,639 |
| Roxbury | 5,468 |
| Berkshire | 5,254 |
| Cape Cod | 5,079 |
| Mt. Wachusett | 4,922 |
| Mass Bay | 4,835 |
| Greenfield | 4,366 |
| <u>Subtotal, C C's - \$96,673</u> | |
| Fringe benefits | 81,420 |
| Collective bargaining | 51,467 |
| Board of Regents | 3,432 |
| Scholarships | 50,000 |
| Other* | 12,770 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>641,364</u> |

*Data processing at the state colleges, marine fisheries program at Mass Maritime Academy, Institute of Governmental Services at U of Massachusetts and statewide reserves.

MISSOURI. The table below supplements Table 53, page 1964, GRAPEVINE (July 1984):

Table 80. Allocations of state tax-funds appropriations for operating expenses of the University of Missouri, fiscal year 1984-85, in thousands of dollars.

| <u>Institution</u> | <u>Sums allocated</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | (2) |
| University of Missouri | |
| Columbia* | 100,790 |
| Kansas City | 36,926 |
| Rolla | 22,103 |
| St. Louis | 21,960 |
| Food for 21st Century | 460 |
| System-wide | 17,769 |
| <u>Subtotal, U of M - \$200,007</u> | |

*Includes \$13,734,108 for the university hospital.

OVERVIEW OF 1984-85

Each year GRAPEVINE provides limited data from which approximate comparisons among the fifty states as to their tax support of higher education can be observed.

One example of such an item is a column of "two year gains" in the sums appropriated from state tax sources for operating expenses of higher education by each of the fifty states. The 50-state summary table, published in the September-October GRAPEVINE, page 1974, Table 67, exhibited a "percentage of two-year gain" for each state and for the nationwide aggregate of fifty states. The 50-state percentage of two-year gain for fiscal year 1983-84 (last year) turned out to be approximately 11 per cent--the lowest reported in many years. For the current fiscal year 1984-85, this figure appears to be about 16 per cent.

This upturn, though encouraging, can scarcely be the basis of an infallible prophecy that the rates of gain in immediate and near future years will continue rapidly upward, because the "vital signs" of the national economy are still somewhat unstable and uncertain, and there is still much doubt and disagreement concerning many important elements of economic health, such as reduction of unemployment, excessive interest rates, and the condition of several major industries, including housing, motor vehicles, steel, agriculture, and others, to say nothing of repeated erratic occurrences in the money markets.

Entering the arena of conjecture, it is noteworthy that the data provided in GRAPEVINE was assembled and circulated almost on the eve of the quadrennial national and state elections of November 1984. For many decades these periodic exercises in government have been followed, more often than not, by a boom or boomlet in economic activities. Another possible basis for sanguine prediction is the unusual number of prestigious and respected philanthropic foundations, commissions, task forces, and other public and private agencies that bestirred themselves in 1983 and produced influential reports alleging shortcomings and slippages in the quality and performance of education in the United States (chiefly in public high schools and also in colleges and universities).

These reports proposed a great variety of remedies in the form of improved support, administration and teaching; and indeed, almost all the functions of education. Many of the writers were candid in declaring the necessary improvements in personnel, management, and facilities would require more money to be invested in schools and schooling than ever before.

Widely circulated nationwide, many of these proposals received serious attention from some state governors and legislators, and a few states have already enacted statutes designed to implement some of the recommendations. Granted that not all of the many proposals may be most suitable for their purposes, nevertheless, the unprecedented wave of thoughtful discussion, if it can be maintained with its initial momentum, may bring significant positive effects.

Twenty-six Years

The arrival of the 1985 report marks the twenty-sixth consecutive annual report in this series, which now essays a new life after having completed a quarter of a century. We would be most remiss if we did not acknowledge the indispensable help of our voluntary correspondents in each of the fifty states, and of numerous other colleagues and friends in various institutions and agencies.

HOW FARES STATE SUPPORT OF TWO-YEAR COLLEGES IN 1985?

The two-year community colleges are the focus of the two tables on pages 1987 and 1988. In the 27 states shown in Table 81, the primary support is local taxes. State aid is an additional revenue source along with student tuition and fees and federal funds. The other group of 19 states, Table 82, includes community colleges characterized by state tax support as a primary revenue source. These colleges also utilize student tuition and fees and federal funds to the extent available, but they do not rely on local taxes as the primary source of operating revenue. The five states of New York, Oklahoma, Georgia, Colorado, and New Mexico are included in both tables because each of those five states has at least one college typifying the state pattern and at least one college typifying the "local" college pattern.

Several features of these two tables deserve mention. First, there are over one billion dollars appropriated for the first time in Fiscal Year 1985 by state governments to each of the two groupings of community colleges. While state aid to local community colleges has exceeded one billion dollars for some time, the aggregate amount of state appropriations for state community colleges has been less than one billion dollars per annum.

Second, the two groupings exhibit great diversity. Diversity is the heritage of community colleges in terms of student characteristics, financial support, curricular offerings, geographic location and surroundings, and physical plant. One aspect of this institutional diversity is the relative size of the community college systems in the states. While the number of community colleges is not shown in these tables, it is well known that California has more community colleges (106) than any of the other states. Several of the other states having larger appropriations also fall into this category of having relatively larger community college systems. At the other end of the continuum, several of the states with relatively smaller appropriations have proportionately smaller community college systems.

The third feature of these two tables is that the most recent two-year gain for each grouping is 13 per cent. Contrast the most recent two-year gains with selected years over a ten-year period, as follows:

| | PERCENTAGES OF WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF TWO-YEAR GAINS | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1974-75 | 1976-77 | 1978-79 | 1980-81 | 1982-83 | 1984-85 |
| | over 1972-73 | over 1974-75 | over 1976-77 | over 1978-79 | over 1980-81 | over 1982-83 |
| State Community Colleges | 44 | 28 | 16 | 24 | 19 | 13 |
| State-aided Local Comm Colls | 36 | 36 | 37 | 23 | 10 | 13 |

These few snapshots indicate that the rate of gain is less now than in earlier years, and one can make this same observation for gains in state support of all of higher education on a nationwide basis. Nationwide the rates of two-year gains in the twenties (20% or greater) were common in the early 1970s with rates in the teens (13% or greater) being more common in the 1980s. Until recently, the rates for the two types of community colleges exceeded that for all higher education nationwide.

The overall contribution of the states to community colleges can be viewed as substantial. In each of the tables approximately half of the states made appropriations of \$50 million or more per state. Were local tax sources taken into consideration, it is quite possible that the uneven pattern of two-year gains would be somewhat diminished.

Table 81. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS IN AID OF LOCAL PUBLIC COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1985 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

| States | Year 1982-83 | Year 1983-84 | Year 1984-85 | 2-yr gain per cent |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| California | 1,068,626 | 1,066,169 | 1,115,038 | 4 |
| Texas | 365,045 | 430,369 | 449,940 | 23 |
| Florida | 296,337 | 319,518 | 335,312 | 13 |
| North Carolina | 204,359 | 220,787 | 256,571 | 26 |
| New York* | 189,046 | 195,801 | 227,071 | 20 |
| Illinois** | 155,290 | 159,333 | 170,963 | 10 |
| Michigan | 137,000 | 144,708 | 159,307 | 16 |
| Maryland | 61,915 | 66,369 | 77,740 | 26*** |
| Pennsylvania (Est) | 47,700 | 53,877 | 71,300 | 49 |
| New Jersey | 56,188 | 58,188 | 67,708 | 21 |
| Ohio | 53,659 | 55,809 | 60,591 | 13 |
| Iowa | 56,056 | 54,875 | 57,590 | 3 |
| Oregon | 46,855 | 50,593 | 54,190 | 16 |
| Mississippi | 40,247 | 47,076 | 48,609 | 21 |
| Arizona | 40,343 | 44,618 | 47,758 | 18 |
| Missouri | 37,853 | 39,560 | 43,345 | 15 |
| Wyoming | 28,913 | 29,023 | 29,023 | 0 |
| Kansas | 21,935 | 23,637 | 25,565 | 17 |
| Arkansas | 14,344 | 14,502 | 18,807 | 31 |
| Indiana+ | 8,201 | 10,961 | 12,538 | 53++ |
| Colorado* | 9,824 | 10,004 | 10,198 | 4 |
| Georgia* | 6,137 | 6,577 | 6,766 | 10+++ |
| Idaho | 4,386 | 4,470 | 5,136 | 17 |
| North Dakota | 3,056 | 3,138 | 3,138 | 3 |
| Montana | 2,644 | 3,128 | 3,245 | 23 |
| Oklahoma* | 485 | 485 | 453 | -7 |
| New Mexico* | 338 | 403 | 432 | 28 |
| Totals | 2,956,782 | 3,113,978 | 3,358,334 | |
| Weighted average percentage of gain | | | | 13 |

*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

***Percentage is somewhat overstated because the 1984-85 figure contains some retirement funds while the 1982-83 figure does not.

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

++Percentage is somewhat overstated because of a state budgetary rollover involving appropriations for 1982-83 through 1984-85.

+++Somewhat understated because the figure for 1982-83 was subsequently reduced by the legislature and the institutional figures are not known.

Table 82. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF STATE COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES, FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

| States | Year 1982-83 | Year 1983-84 | Year 1984-85 | 2-yr gain Per cent |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Washington | 184,570 | 190,609 | 190,609 | 3 |
| Virginia | 111,644 | 117,744 | 127,860 | 15 |
| Massachusetts | 80,812 | 86,697 | 96,673 | 20 |
| New York* | 74,683 | 83,120 | 81,664 | 9 |
| Oklahoma* | 66,825 | 66,812 | 62,734 | -6 |
| South Carolina | 56,616 | 62,519 | 70,154 | 24 |
| Minnesota | 45,503 | 51,170 | 52,779 | 16 |
| Alabama | 44,981 | 45,100 | 52,742 | 17 |
| Georgia* | 40,768 | 42,374 | 50,064 | 23** |
| Colorado* | 37,659 | 39,892 | 41,782 | 11 |
| Tennessee | 34,804 | 35,153 | 51,666 | 48 |
| Connecticut | 30,862 | 33,388 | 37,103 | 20 |
| Nebraska | 19,403 | 21,595 | 23,089 | 19 |
| Delaware | 18,681 | 18,659 | 18,891 | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 16,567 | 17,596 | 18,685 | 13 |
| Nevada | 12,911 | 13,083 | 13,750 | 6 |
| Utah | 10,819 | 11,407 | 12,853 | 19 |
| West Virginia | 8,807 | 8,742 | 9,632 | 9 |
| New Mexico* | 3,551 | 4,529 | 5,787 | 63 |
| Totals | 900,466 | 950,189 | 1,018,517 | 13 |
| Weighted average percentage of gain | | | | 13 |

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

**Percentage of gain is somewhat understated because the 1981-82 appropriation was subsequently reduced by executive order and the exact revised figure is unknown.

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