

M. M. Chambers
Education Building, Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana
47405

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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 574 (reverse hereof).

ALASKA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal year 1966-67:

Table 83. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Alaska, fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of Alaska	\$5,630
Agricul Exp Sta	264
Coop Exten Service	204
Geophysical Institute	318
Inst of Marine Science	166
Inst of Arctic Biology	127
Inst of Bus, Econ, & Govt	64
Mineral Industry Research	30
Petersburg Exptl Fur Farm*	35
Arctic Environmental Engrng	20
Electronic Technician Program	17
Community colleges**	440
Total	7,314

* Appropriation contingent upon discontinuance of federal support of the fur farm, which appears likely to be continued.

** Six units, located in Anchorage, Ketchikan, Juneau, Sitka, Palmer, and Kenai.

The total of fiscal year 1966-67 apparently is a gain of 38% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1964-65, two years earlier. The six-year gain since fiscal year 1960-61 is about 215%.

The legislature authorized a proposed bond issue to be put to popular vote in the election of November 1966. It would provide \$17 million for capital improvements at the University and at three of the community colleges.

ARIZONA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1966-67:

Table 84. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Arizona, fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of Arizona	\$16,754
Arizona State U	11,863
Northern Arizona U	4,040
Subtotal, state u's -	\$32,656
Junior Colleges --	
Maricopa County *	5,610
Yuma County **	786
Cochise County	678
Graham County ***	669
State Jr Coll Board	93
Subtotal, jr colls -	\$7,836
Total	40,492

* Phoenix College and 3 extensions.

** Arizona Western Junior College.

*** Eastern Arizona Junior College.

The total for fiscal year 1966-67 is a gain of 36% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1964-65, two years earlier.

The 6-year rate of gain since fiscal year 1960-61 is 149 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

A legislative act of 1966 authorizes the Board of Regents of State Universities to issue bonds not exceeding an aggregate of \$16 million, for capital improvements at the three universities.

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Address communications to M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 47405

----- M. M. Chambers, Education Building, Indiana University, Bloomington -----

DELAWARE. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1966-67:

Table 85. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Delaware, fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of Delaware	\$7,190
Pensions*	170
Social Security*	250
Insurance**	30
Subtotal, U of D -	\$7,640
Delaware State College	875
Pensions*	7
Social Security*	26
Insurance**	10
Subtotal, DSC -	\$950
Delaware Inst of Technology	50
Out-of-state scholarships***	100
Total	8,740

* Appropriated to the State Treasurer.

** Appropriated to the State Insurance Commissioner.

*** Appropriated to the State Board of Education for scholarships to Delaware students attending institutions of higher learning outside the state.

The two-year gain (fiscal year 1966-67 over fiscal year 1964-65) would seem to be approximately 27%. The small sums appropriated to the State Treasurer and the State Insurance Commissioner were not reported for 1964-65, but an adjustment for that omission produces the foregoing result.

The six-year gain since fiscal year 1960-61 seems to be 100%.

RHODE ISLAND. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1966-67:

Table 86. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Rhode Island, fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of Rhode Island	\$9,530
Rhode Island College	3,270
Rhode Island Jr. Coll *	1,200
Trustees of State Colls **	34
Subtotal, U & Colls -	\$14,034
State scholarship system***	1,353
Total ****	15,387

* A state institution.

** Governing board of the University and the colleges.

*** Scholarships for 5% of annual graduating classes in public and private high schools, to attend any accredited college in the United States.

**** The total is slightly understated because certain comparatively small sums to cover particular "fringe benefits" for faculty and staff are appropriated to central state fiscal offices and not reported here.

The total for fiscal year 1966-67 appears to be a gain of 50% over the comparable sum appropriated for fiscal year 1964-65, two years ago.

The 6-year gain since fiscal year 1960-61 is 154%.

In November 1966 the voters of the state will decide concerning a proposed bond issue of \$12,300,000 for capital improvements at the University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, and Rhode Island Junior College--the three state institutions of higher education.

THE TWENTY LEADING STATE UNIVERSITIES

Measured solely by the amounts of state tax support they receive for annual operating expenses, twenty state universities stand out clearly as the top group.

This single criterion has the merits of precision and objectivity. To be sure, the proportion of its annual operating support coming from state tax funds is not the same for each university.

Varying parts of aggregate annual income are received from federal grants and contracts, current gifts from private sources, endowment funds, student fees, and other miscellaneous sources.

Thus it is possible that although University A gets a larger annual appropriation of state tax funds than University B, yet University B's total annual operating income may be greater than that of University A.

The fact remains that appropriations of state tax money are the primary source of operating income for state universities, although among the larger of these institutions they may provide as little as half the annual expenditures for what accountants call "educational and general" purposes.

"Money is not everything", and sheer size of income is not an infallible indicator of excellence in a university; but the two go together more often than not. It seems probable that the twenty top state universities in terms of annual operating income from state tax sources would also be the top twenty in the subjective opinion of academicians.

Four of the state universities unquestionably at the summit in the recently-published Cartter listing are among the first six in the list here

presented; and since Cartter's report is essentially an appraisal of graduate schools, plainly the agglomeration known as the State University of New York is not yet ready to compete, though its annual appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses are second only to those of the University of California.

Comparisons are always odious. Especially is this true at and near the cut-off point where a list is terminated. What unnamed state university would merit being substituted for one of those in the lowest quartile in this present group of twenty, if the standard were not the size of state tax income, but the quality of over-all performance?

This could generate endless argument, not always necessarily futile; but it is extraneous here.

Concentrating on the top twenty as cleanly sequestered by size of annual operating income from state tax sources, we note that the twenty universities are in seventeen states, of which eight form a great bloc in the north central region, and nine are distributed along all the seacoasts-- Pacific, Gulf, and Atlantic.

The five states of the Old Northwest Territory-- Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, plus a tier of three beyond the Mississippi River-- Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri-- contain eleven of the institutions. Indisputably this is the greatest concentration of large modern high-quality state universities anywhere in the world. Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois each have two such institutions.

The multi-campus University of California embraces two top universities--

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Berkeley and UCLA; but the State University of New York, with its thirty scattered units, contains no institution of top-twenty rank.

The coastal states are Washington and California on the West; Texas, Louisiana, and Florida on the Gulf; and North Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York on the East.

The cut-off point for fiscal year 1963-64 was a minimum of about \$25 million. For fiscal year 1965-66, two years later, it was about \$32 million. Over the same two-year period the median among the twenty moved from \$32 million

to \$43 million. The weighted average percentage of gain over the two-year period was 34 per cent.

Nearly all the twenty universities have one or more branch campuses of one kind or another, located apart from the main campus. Among the types are two-year university centers, four-year regional campuses, medical center campuses, and others. The types maintained by each university were treated in some detail on GRAPEVINE page 410 (Table 66) in the first identification of the top twenty state universities, and are not repeated here.

Close inspection of Table 87 will reveal that the short period of

Table 87. Twenty leading state universities in descending order of state tax support appropriated for fiscal years 1963-64 and 1965-66, in thousands of dollars.

State Universities (1)	1963-64		1965-66		2-year gains (6)	% gains (7)
	Sums (2)	Ranks (3)	Sums (4)	Ranks (5)		
U of California*	\$155,384	1	\$203,770	1	\$48,886	31
State U of N Y **	94,113	2	149,946	2	55,833	55
U of Illinois	76,791	3	98,182	3	21,391	28
U of Texas	40,289	4	55,534	4	15,245	38
U of Wisconsin	36,900	7	55,041	5	18,141	49
U of Michigan	38,225	6	50,355	6	12,130	32
U of Minnesota	39,307	5	49,251	7	9,944	25
Michigan State U	32,260	9	46,254	8	13,994	43
Ohio State U	35,512	8	44,008	9	8,496	24
U of N C (Consol)	32,236	10	43,247	10	11,011	34
U of Washington	31,754	11	43,173	11	11,419	36
U of Missouri	30,094	13	40,565	12	10,471	35
Indiana U	30,729	12	39,839	13	9,110	29½
So Illinois U	27,097	17	38,078	14	10,981	40½
Pennsylvania St U	25,090	19	34,142	15	9,052	36
Purdue U	28,153	15	34,053	16	5,900	21
Louisiana St U	27,566	16	33,873	17	6,307	23
U of Maryland	24,696	20	33,678	18	8,982	36½
U of Florida	29,958	14	32,231	19	2,273	7½
U of Iowa	25,828	18	31,764	20	5,936	23
Totals	861,982		1,156,984		295,002	
Weighted average (also median) percentage of gain						34

* Multicampus-- includes two top universities-- Berkeley and UCLA, here counted as one for present purposes.

** A congeries of thirty campuses, none of top-twenty rank.

TWENTY LEADING STATE UNIVERSITIES
(Continued from page 577)

two years brought about some shifting of the rankings of the institutions. The first four held their places, as did also three others--University of Michigan (sixth), University of North Carolina (tenth), and University of Washington (eleventh).

Seven of the universities moved downward in the ranking, by one or more places: Minnesota, Ohio State, Indiana, Purdue, Florida, Louisiana State, and Iowa.

Six moved upward by one or more places: Wisconsin, Michigan State, Missouri, Southern Illinois, Pennsylvania State, and Maryland.

Most of the shifts were in the lower half of the listing, where the differences between the ranks were never as much as \$4 million, and were often as little as half a million or less.

Looking forward to fiscal year 1967-68, for which 47 state legislatures will convene and make appropriations, it may be confidently expected that the twenty leading state universities will fare very well, for they will have large enrollment gains and also substantial quality gains, if only because more and more students are continuing longer and progressing into the upper division and graduate levels, so that the university's "center of maturity" moves upward.

Moreover, public interest and popular empathy with public higher education will undoubtedly be at a higher point than ever before.

There are some seventy state universities in addition to the top twenty, every one of which has its particular merits. Especially noteworthy is a group of about twenty-five which may be called "middle-echelon" state universities, in the sense that they are below the top twenty in state support, but generally markedly above the next

lower category. Will the appropriations of 1967 bring some of these into the class of the top twenty, displacing one or more of the present occupants of those places?

It is reasonable to suppose that the cut-off point will move up to the vicinity of \$42 million. The appropriation for the University of Kentucky for fiscal year 1967-68 (already made by the 1966 legislature) is slightly more than \$45½ million. This seems a good bet to place the University of Kentucky among the top twenty, even though great gains for all may be expected.

It would be wiser, no doubt, to increase the list, and hereafter talk of the top twenty-five or the top thirty state universities as measured by the amounts of state tax appropriations for annual operating expenses. How many state universities would be included if the cut-off point for fiscal year 1967-68 were set at \$25 million, or \$30 million? The "big legislative year" of 1967 will provide the answer.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1966-67:

Table 88. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in South Carolina, fiscal year 1966-67, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of South Carolina	\$8,443
Clemson University	6,273
Medical College of S C	5,613
Winthrop College	2,759
The Citadel	2,255
S C State College	2,121
<u>Total</u>	<u>27,464</u>

The total for fiscal year 1966-67 is a gain of about 42½% over the comparable figure for fiscal year 1964-65, two years earlier.

The 6-year gain since fiscal year 1960-61 is 109%.