

GRAPEVINE

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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

FLASHES OF 1983: SIX STATES HAVE APPROPRIATED \$4 BILLION
FOR 1983. 1800

HOW THE FIFTY STATES RANKED IN 1972 AND 1982 IN STATE
APPROPRIATIONS FOR OPERATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION . . . 1801-1802

Nine states maintained their 1972 rankings
over the next ten years.

Swiftest upward steps were taken by South
Carolina, Alabama, Alaska, Virginia and Oklahoma.

Most notable downward movements in rank affected
Connecticut, Missouri, Maine, Colorado, and Oregon.

PER CAPITA STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, 1982,
AS PERCENTAGE OF PER CAPITA TAX COLLECTIONS, 1980. . . . 1803

A map helps to visualize the distribution of
states, as set forth in Tables 87, 90, and 91 (pages
1784, 1790, and 1791 in GRAPEVINE for January and
February 1982).

The ten states having highest rankings in this
comparison are Alaska, Wyoming, North Dakota, Hawaii,
California, Texas, New Mexico, North Carolina, Minnesota,
and Delaware.

Nevada appropriates \$72 million of annual operating expenses
of higher education for fiscal year 1982. 1804

Missouri Curators' allocations to four campuses of the
University of Missouri. 1804

Kentucky, Pennsylvania, South Carolina make small shakedown
revisions for fiscal 1982 1800

NEVADA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1982-83:

Table 97. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Nevada, fiscal year 1982-83, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Nevada, Reno	21,062
School of Medicine*	4,389
Ag experiment station	2,466
Coop extension service	1,969
Intercollegiate athletics	750
Statewide programs	1,859
<u>Subtotal, U of N, R - \$32,495</u>	
U of Nevada, Las Vegas	18,142
Intercollegiate athletics	750
Statewide programs	317
<u>Subtotal, U of N, LV - 19,209</u>	
Community Colleges -	
Clark County	5,863
Truckee Meadows	3,653
Western Nevada	2,211
Northern Nevada	1,184
<u>Subtotal, C C's - \$12,911</u>	
Desert research institute	1,438
University Press	206
Nurses challenge grant	67
Business Center South	1,113
Business Center North	1,554
System computing center	2,153
System administration	783
<u>Total</u>	<u>71,929</u>

NEVADA (Continued)

*There is current uncertainty as to whether the School of Medicine is administratively a part of the University of Nevada at Reno. It is placed as such here for ready comparison with other state universities.

MISSOURI. Table 98 supplements Table 50, page 1753, GRAPEVINE (August 1981):

Table 98. Allocations of appropriated funds by the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, fiscal year 1981-82, in thousands of dollars.

Institution (1)	Sums allocated (2)
University of Missouri	
Columbia*	93,724
Kansas City	33,898
Rolla	20,262
St. Louis	19,686
System-wide	16,025
<u>Subtotal, U of M - \$183,595</u>	

*Includes \$13,355,000 for the university hospital.

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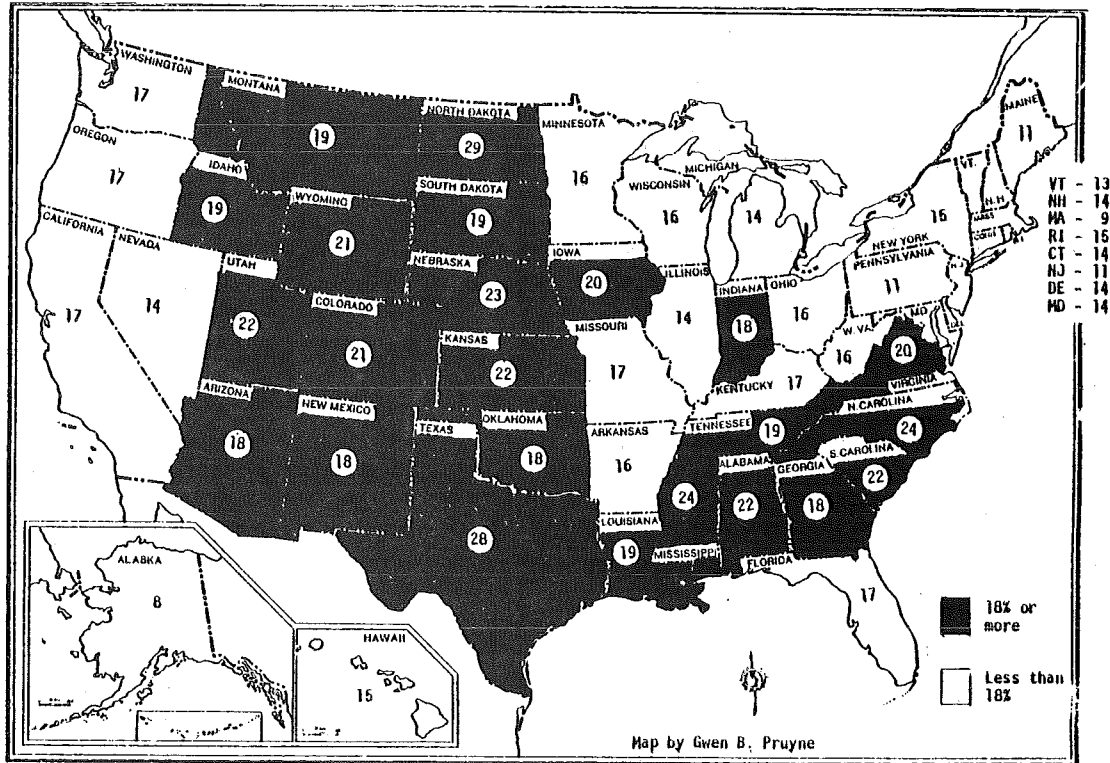
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PER CAPITA STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, 1982, AS PERCENTAGE OF PER CAPITA TAX COLLECTIONS, 1980

Twenty-three states (in black above) made appropriations for operation of higher education in fiscal 1982 that were 18% or more of their state tax collections for 1980. In the other 27 states (white) these percentages were less than 18. (Tables 87, 90, 91, pages 1784, 1790, and 1791 in GRAPEVINE for January and February 1982)

Fourteen of the 18%-plus states form a solid bloc in the western half of the nation. The Pacific states are not included; but all five of the great "Wheat Belt" states are here, from North Dakota to Texas.

The remaining nine of the 23 states, excepting Indiana, form a bloc of eight in the Southeast, which adjoins the Western bloc to make an unbroken spread of 15 states stretching across the southern half of the country, from Arizona to Virginia.

It might be conjectured that a high percentage appropriated for higher education would perhaps accompany relatively low taxes in general. In the Western bloc this appears to be the case only in South Dakota, Texas, Colorado, Idaho and Nebraska; whereas in the same group, Wyoming stands 4th; New Mexico, 9th; Arizona, 15th; Iowa, 18th; and Oklahoma, 21st in per capita state taxes.

The affinity between low per capita state taxes and high percentage for higher education is much more prominent in the Southeast group. All eight of these are at median rank or below, and four of them at 40th or below in per capita state taxes. (Indiana, outside the region, also ranks below 40th.)

With the conspicuous exception of Texas, it could perhaps be said that these 23 "high percentage" states are generally below or not far above average population, and are as yet less urbanized and industrialized than the 27 states (white) not among them. With an eye to the future, someone has said these are growth states.

HOW THE FIFTY STATES RANKED IN 1972 AND IN 1982 IN
STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR OPERATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

One observation of Table 96 is that nine of the states held the same relative ranks among the fifty in 1982 that they had occupied in 1972: California, 1st; Michigan, 5th; Pennsylvania, 6th; Massachusetts, 20th, Tennessee, 22nd; West Virginia, 33rd; Arkansas, 35th; Rhode Island, 42nd; and Nevada, 47th.

These states form a shotgun distribution across the United States, with four instances where one is contiguous to another, but with nearly every major section represented by only one or two states. Evidently geographic location is not a principal cause of their stable rankings.

Hence, we offer no map of them; but point out that the first three are among the ten most populous, urbanized and industrialized; and the last four each have fewer than 3 million people, and two of these have less than one million.

For convenience in continuing the preliminary analysis of the nationwide picture, these nine states can be temporarily eliminated. Simple arithmetic then dictates that 20 states saw their rankings move upward, and 21 others moved downward.

20 States Moved Upward

The greatest gain of any state, in terms of rankings over ten years, was made by South Carolina, which leaped upward nine places, from 30th to 21st, surpassing Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Arizona, Colorado, and Mississippi.

Alabama jumped eight places, from 26th to 18th, over Maryland, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Iowa.

Alaska went up seven places, leapfrogging North Dakota, Idaho, Rhode Island, Montana, Wyoming, and Delaware. These states have less than a million people each.

Virginia gained six places, rising from 16th to 10th, going above Wisconsin, Minnesota, Georgia, Washington, and Indiana--all but one being states of the North.

Oklahoma also gained six, from 32nd to 26th, rising over Connecticut, Kansas, Mississippi, Colorado, and Arizona.

Fifteen other states readily identifiable on the ascending lines of Table 96, rose 1, 2, 3, or 4 places.

21 States Lost Rank

At the ends of the rightward-sloping lines in Table 96, observe that Connecticut and Missouri each lost seven places, respectively from 24th to 31st and from 17th to 24th. Connecticut undershot Kansas, Mississippi, Colorado, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Iowa; while Missouri undershot Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Alabama.

Maine went downward six places, from 40th to 46th, slipping past Idaho, Rhode Island, Montana, Wyoming, and Delaware.

Five places were lost by Colorado, 23rd to 28th, dropping past Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, and Arizona; and by Oregon, 27th to 32nd, dropping below Colorado, Mississippi, Kansas, and Connecticut.

Sixteen other downward-moving states lost 1, 2, 3, or 4 places.

The foregoing measurement suffers from the defect of ignoring the differences in dollars between the rankings. However, it has some indicative value. Moreover, this present analysis is obviously only partial, and could be carried further in detail.