

Grapevine

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THE FISCAL YEAR 1993-94 CYCLE OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS REPORTS BEGINS IN THIS ISSUE

State-by-State Appropriations. 3154-3155

This reprint of two pages from State Higher Education Appropriations, 1992-93 reviews the major characteristics of the data reported in Grapevine.

APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN EIGHT STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1983-84, 1991-92, 1992-93, AND 1993-94, WITH PERCENTAGES OF GAIN OVER THE MOST RECENT ONE, TWO, AND TEN YEARS.

(In thousands of dollars)

STATE	Year 1983-84	Year 1991-92	Year 1992-93	Year 1993-94	1-year Gain	2-year Gain	10-year Gain	Page
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Arizona	333,195	597,342	608,935	616,917	1	3	85	3156
Hawaii	180,510	340,296	366,135	371,336	1	9	106	3155
Idaho	101,107	195,334	190,593	201,334	6	3	99	3156
Kansas	306,473	451,465	468,030	477,484	2	6	56	3156
Maryland	437,028	716,722	752,468	751,084	0	5	72	3157
Utah	198,995	327,723	350,185	363,668	4	11	83	3157
Virginia*	619,029	962,906	934,990	949,548	2	- 1	53	3158
Wyoming	102,764	124,902	122,152	124,812	2	0	21	3157
Totals	2,279,101	3,716,690	3,793,488	3,856,182				
Weighted average percentages of gain					2	4	69	

*VIRGINIA. The arrangement of the tabulation shown on page 3158 differs from the reports of former years. The inclusion in the institutional figures of the medical, agricultural and other programs listed as "affiliated agencies" distorted the campus figures to the extent that the institutions' funding was significantly misrepresented. Persons wishing to compare the data for FY1992-93 and FY1993-94 with those of previous years are advised that the statewide totals are unaffected, but institutional data are not comparable.

GRAPEVINE

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State-by-State Appropriations¹

Nature of the Data

The individual state tables in this section reflect decisions made by legislatures in the 50 states about the amount of state taxes to be appropriated in Fiscal Year 1993 for operating expenses of colleges and universities. State tax appropriations are a major source of revenue and are the focus of this report.

Excluded are local taxes, federal funds and student tuition. These data sometimes are referred to as *total*

state tax effort for higher education. Thus, funds are included if legislatures made appropriations to higher education using state taxes as the revenue source. These figures include not only campus operating funds, but also amounts for state scholarship programs, even if the funds go to students attending private or independent institutions; to private or independent colleges and universities if appropriated from state tax funds; to statewide coordinating and governing boards; and to state agencies as long as the funds are destined to be allocated to higher education. See the next section, "What the Figures Are Intended to Mean," which are the instructions sent to each state for the purpose of clarifying data collection and reporting.

Major Data Characteristics

These state tax appropriations data have fundamental characteristics which help define their nature and use. In states having community colleges funded by local taxes, rather than or in addition to state taxes, these data reflect only the state's share, not the local tax share or the share represented by student tuition. In the 1980s, the level of student tuition charged by public colleges and universities began to rise rapidly, after decades of a typically low-tuition policy in the

public sector in most states. In fact, the rate of rising tuition levels in the public sector in the mid- to late-1980s outpaced the rate at which tuition increased at private colleges and universities. This caused considerable anxiety among students, parents and state lawmakers who became concerned about tuition increases, resulting in legislative hearings on student tuition at both state and federal levels.

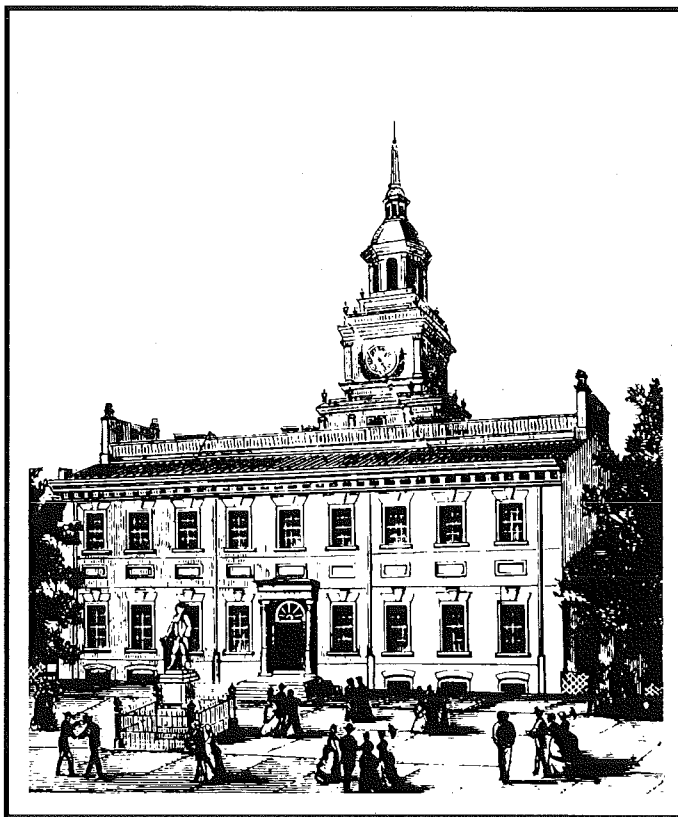
Another fundamental characteristic is that these data

represent appropriations and not expenditures. Appropriations data reflect legislative decisions and include revisions to the extent that revisions represent appropriations, rather than expenditures. Expenditures generally are made at the campus level after legislative appropriations. Expenditure data are used in the U.S. Government publication entitled *State Higher Education Profiles*. Expenditure data generally are not available until approximately three years after appropriations data are published.

After the initial legislative decisions are made for higher education, supplementary decisions may be made either by a legislature or by a governor. These later decisions are

termed *data revisions*, and, if reported by states to the *Grapevine* monthly research report, they are included in this publication. Two columns of data appear in each state table: one column reflects legislative decisions made in the previous year, and the other column contains legislative decisions in the current fiscal year. The designation of an "(R)," following the heading [FY92-93], indicates that a revision was made in the initial legislative decision.

When states report these higher education appropriations to the *Grapevine* monthly research report, they include campus figures as well as amounts allocated to agencies and organizations other than individual



¹Reprinted from *State Higher Education Appropriations, 1992-93*. Available from State Higher Education Executive Officers, 707 Seventeenth Street, Suite 2700, Denver, CO 80202-3427. Telephone: (303)299-3686, FAX (303)296-8332. Cost: \$12.00.

campuses. These agencies include statewide coordinating boards, also known as state higher education agencies, as well as governing boards for individual campuses or for systems of higher education, such as consolidated systems and multicampus systems. State tax funds which are allocated to state scholarship programs and agencies are included in these figures, regardless of whether the funds are disbursed to students attending public campuses or private institutions. These state tax dollars may be appropriated by the legislature to another state agency, such as the state treasurer or state health department, and may be designated for higher education for faculty and staff fringe benefits or funds for medical and health education.

These appropriations data also include sums destined for agricultural extension and for research. The keys in definition include whether or not funds are expended by colleges and universities as part of their campus operating budgets. Also considered is whether or not the students being educated are ranked at higher and postsecondary education levels for the purposes of enrollment, versus enrollment at other education levels such as a vocational-technical program which educates students at levels below the 13th grade.

In spite of all of these definitions, exclusions and caveats, it must be recognized that there are budgeting and accounting practices unique to some states and not others. Therefore, in reflecting total state tax effort, these data only begin to approach comparability. True comparability, such as deriving instructional expenditures per credit hour, are very dissimilar to these state tax appropriations data. These data, however, are timely because they are published as soon as possible after legislative decisions are made. These data are also accurate because they include revisions, and they are comprehensive because they reflect the total amount of state taxes which are either appropriated or destined for the operations of colleges and universities.

What the Figures Are Intended To Mean

The ground rules used to achieve uniform reporting are enumerated below. Diversities of practices among the 50 states make it impossible to eliminate all inconsistencies and to accomplish absolute comparability among states and institutions. We

emphasize that comparisons are useful only if the data are correctly interpreted.

1. Report only *appropriations*, not actual expenditures.
2. Report only sums appropriated for annual *operating expenses*.
3. For the state tax appropriations in complex universities, set out separately the sums appropriated for (or allocated to) the main campuses, branch campuses and medical centers (even if on the main campus). The medical center item should include operation of colleges of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing and teaching hospitals, either lumped as one sum or set out separately as preferred.

4. *Include:*

- Sums appropriated for state aid to local public community colleges and for operation of state-supported community colleges, and for vocational-technical two-year colleges or institutes which are predominantly for high school graduates and adult students.
- Sums appropriated to statewide coordinating boards or governing boards, either for board expenses or for allocation by the board to other institutions or both.
- Sums appropriated for state scholarships or other student financial aid.
- Sums destined for higher education but appropriated to some other state agency. Examples: funds intended for faculty fringe benefits may be appropriated to the state treasurer and disbursed by that office; certain funds for medical and health education may be appropriated to the state department of health and disbursed from that department. Sometimes these sums have to be estimated because the exact amount disbursed cannot be known until after the end of the fiscal period.
- Appropriations directed to private institutions of higher education at all levels.

5. *Exclude:*

Appropriations for capital outlays and debt service.

Appropriations of sums derived from federal sources, student fees, auxiliary enterprises and other non-tax sources.

VIRGINIA

Table 8. State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Virginia.

(In thousands of dollars)

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R) (2)	1993-94 (3)
Four-Year Institutions		
University of Virginia	102,482	103,334
VA Commonwealth U	100,657	102,703
VA Poly Inst & State U	96,959	99,056
George Mason U	51,082	52,019
Old Dominion U	42,963	43,551
James Madison U	28,222	29,145
College of William & Mary	27,408	27,589
Radford U	23,820	24,211
Norfolk State U	19,038	19,365
Virginia State U	12,897	13,128
Longwood College	10,041	10,340
Mary Washington College	9,218	9,351
Christopher Newport College	8,991	9,186
Virginia Military Inst	8,395	8,475
Clinch Valley Coll	4,464	4,812
Subtotal, 4-year,	546,637	556,265
Two-year Institutions		
Community Colleges	171,170	174,334
Richard Bland Coll	2,459	2,495
Subtotal, 2-year,	173,629	176,829
Student Aid*	38,328	48,535
Affiliated Agencies¹		
U of VA Hospital	22,977	21,202
VCU Health Science, hospital	14,284	8,730
VPI&SU Research Division	25,487	25,452
VPI&SU Extension Division	27,985	28,471
W&M VA Inst of Marine Science	10,791	10,960
Melchers/Monroe memorials	179	179
Subtotal, AA,	101,703	94,994

¹A new category; see note on the front page.
(Continued in the next column)

VIRGINIA (Continued from the preceding column)

State Council of Higher Educ	2,551	2,657
Grant/Loan Administration	590	632
Scholarship Assist (CSAP)	4,302	4,302
Tuition Assist (TAGP)	18,630	18,630
Work Study Program	1,650	1,650
Virginia Scholars Program	540	540
SREB	135	135
Outstanding faculty program	50	50
Eminent scholars	6,274	5,972
Regional grants & contracts	406	437
Funds for excellence	948	948
Library services	101	101
VA Space Grant Scholarship	50	50
Grad and undergrad assist	75	125
VA Teaching School Loan Prog		150
VA Guaranteed Assist Program		250
Subtotal, SCHE,	36,302	36,629
Eastern VA Med Auth (EVMA)	9,254	9,031
Innov Technology Auth	8,658	8,658
Southeastern Univ Res Assoc	821	2,821
VCBA--equipment trust fund	15,831	11,789
VA Plan-Equal opportunity	3,719	3,719
SW VA Higher Ed Center	108	278
Subtotal, Other	38,391	36,296
Total	934,990	949,548

*Includes appropriations made directly to higher education institutions for discretionary student aid, as well as student aid to the agencies:

(In \$1,000s)

Dept of Health	710	775
Dept of Military Affairs	195	100
Total	905	875

Note: Included in the statewide total are the following appropriations to private institutions:

(In \$1,000s)

Aid to student attending pvt or out-of-state insts	20,528	20,559
Appropriations to non-state agencies	34,699	32,434
Total, private	55,227	52,993

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Address correction requested

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MARYLAND

Table 5. State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Maryland.

(In thousands of dollars)		
Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)
University of Maryland		
College Park	202,739	201,550
Baltimore City	97,836	97,262
Towson State University	42,474	42,668
Baltimore County	41,915	42,040
Salisbury State College	18,077	18,277
Frostburg State College	17,813	17,781
University of Baltimore	16,349	16,519
Bowie State College	14,961	14,938
Eastern Shore	14,380	14,451
Coppin State College	12,222	12,045
MIANR*	24,535	24,340
Ctr, environ & estuarine	7,308	7,284
Biotech & sea grant	7,735	7,659
System administration	7,304	6,119
<u>Subtotal, U of MD,</u>	<u>525,648</u>	<u>522,933</u>
Morgan State University	31,741	31,316
St. Mary's College of Maryland	10,380	10,702
Higher Education Commission**	7,235	6,069
Financial Aid	25,534	29,361
Community Colleges		
Aid to comm colls	113,844	109,160
Baltimore City Com Col***	15,989	15,753
<u>Subtotal, CC's,</u>	<u>129,833</u>	<u>124,913</u>
Aid to private higher education	22,097	25,790
<u>Total</u>	<u>752,468</u>	<u>751,084</u>

*An acronym for the Maryland Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The former ag experient station and coop extension service were combined into MIANR in 1993.

**The Board for Community Colleges was absorbed into the Maryland Higher Education Commission in FY1993. The State Scholarship Board was absorbed into the Commission in 1988.

***BCCC became an independent state institution in FY1991.

UTAH

Table 6. State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Utah.

(In thousands of dollars)		
Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)
University of Utah	118,104	121,549
Medical programs	17,402	17,904
Research & public service	8,048	5,908
<u>Subtotal, U of U</u>	<u>143,554</u>	<u>145,361</u>
Utah State University	62,500	64,313
Agricultural programs	14,237	14,689
Research & public service	2,927	3,024
<u>Subtotal, USU</u>	<u>79,664</u>	<u>82,026</u>
Four Year Universities		
Weber State University	39,166	40,371
Southern Utah University	13,679	15,144
<u>Subtotal, 4-yr</u>	<u>52,845</u>	<u>55,515</u>
Two Year Colleges		
Snow College	7,550	7,813
Dixie College	8,096	8,683
College of Eastern Utah	7,153	7,501
Utah Valley Comm College	16,578	17,420
Salt Lake Comm College	28,685	31,556
<u>Subtotal, 2-yr</u>	<u>68,062</u>	<u>72,973</u>
Brd of Regents & statewide		
Administration	2,751	2,463
Statewide programs	3,309	5,330
<u>Subtotal, SBR & Statewide</u>	<u>6,060</u>	<u>7,793</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>350,185</u>	<u>363,668</u>

WYOMING

Table 7. State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Wyoming.

(In thousands of dollars)		
Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)
University of Wyoming	78,770	80,930
Community Colleges	40,931	42,071
Comm Coll Commission	819	821
<u>Subtotal, CC's</u>	<u>41,750</u>	<u>42,892</u>
WICHE	1,632	2,132
<u>Total</u>	<u>122,152</u>	<u>124,812</u>

ARIZONA

Table 1. State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Arizona.

(In thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)
University of Arizona	199,336	199,217
College of medicine	44,550	44,550
Subtotal, U of A,	243,886	243,767
Arizona State U, Tempe	181,779	184,328
West campus	26,775	29,639
Subtotal, ASU,	208,554	213,967
Northern Arizona U	73,489	75,717
Board of Regents and WICHE	7,058	7,058
Subtotal, State U's,	532,987	540,509
State aid to comm colls	75,335	75,766
Community College Board	613	642
Subtotal, C C's	75,948	76,408
Total	608,935	616,917

HAWAII

Table 2. State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Hawaii.

(In thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)
University of Hawaii		
U of Hawaii, Manoa	184,411	186,752
School of medicine	15,185	14,871
School of nursing	3,550	3,296
Ag experiment station	10,978	10,649
Coop extension service	6,253	6,105
Subtotal, U of H, M,	220,377	221,673
U of Hawaii, Hilo	22,711	20,739
West Oahu College	2,022	2,063
Community Colleges	75,139	77,715
Systemwide support	23,720	25,000
Subtotal, U of H,	343,969	347,190
WICHE	1,166	1,146
Fringe benefits (est)	52,000	55,000
Less tuition/other revenue	- 31,000	- 32,000
Total	366,135	371,336

IDAHO

Table 3. State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Idaho.

(In thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)
University of Idaho	52,348	55,403
Ag research & coop extension	16,380	17,133
WAMI medical education	2,146	2,194
WOI veterinary medicine	952	1,011
Forestry research	405	419
Geological survey	539	558
Subtotal, U of I,	72,770	76,718
Boise State University	40,885	43,704
Idaho State University*	35,887	38,624
Lewis-Clark State College	6,677	7,147
Competitive Research	2,500	1,904
Small Business Center	218	218
Junior College support	8,741	9,201
Vocational education	19,201	20,489
State Board of Education	1,077	967
Scholarships and grants	1,612	1,325
Medical education	1,025	1,037
Total	190,593	201,334

*Includes the dental education program and the Museum of Natural History.

KANSAS

Table 4. State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Kansas.

(In thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
(1)	(2)	(3)
University of Kansas	100,488	101,118
Medical center	69,045	72,040
Subtotal, U of K,	169,533	173,158
Kansas State University	107,073	108,454
Veterinary medical center	8,413	7,732
College of Technology*	4,160	4,257
Subtotal, KSU,	119,646	120,443
Wichita State University	49,152	49,320
Pittsburg State University	22,088	22,373
Emporia State University	21,228	22,037
Fort Hays State University	21,069	21,927
Board of Regents**	9,213	11,744
Subtotal, Regents System,	411,929	421,002
Aid to Washburn University	6,108	6,350
Aid to community colleges	49,993	50,132
Total	468,030	477,484

*The former Kansas Technical Institute merged with Kansas State University in FY1992.

**Includes student financial aid.