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## ABSTRACT

This report provides data tables analyzing revenues from state governments and combined revenues from state government and state university sources for each state, as reported to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting by public broadcasting licensees in the Annual Financial Report survey for fiscal year 1996. All revenue amounts contained in the report include cash, indirect, and in-kind support. Total contributions from state governments and state colleges and universities accounted for $22.6 \%$ of total public broadcasting revenue. State government contributions to public broadcasting stations varied greatly among states, ranging from zero to \$19.2 million for public television and from zero to more than $\$ 4.3$ million for public radio. The state of South Carolina had the highest government support for television ( $\$ 19.2$ million), followed by Georgia ( $\$ 19 \mathrm{million}$ ), Kentucky ( $\$ 16.8$ million), Utah ( $\$ 12.8$ million), and Florida ( $\$ 12.5$ million). Utah, South Carolina, Nebraska, Alaska, and Kentucky made up the top five states in per person state government support. Nearly $17.3 \%$ of total public television system revenue came from state government sources. State government support for radio was led by Georgia ( $\$ 4.2 \mathrm{million}$ ), and followed by Alaska ( $\$ 2.7$ million), Florida ( $\$ 2.4$ million), Wisconsin ( $\$ 2.1$ million), and Ohio ( $\$ 1.7$ million). Alaska led all states by a large margin in per person state support for radio. Tables present state revenue analysis for public television and public radio, and each state's support to public television and radio stations for the last five years in detail. (SWC)

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\section*{PUBLIC BROADCASTING STATIONS' REVENUE FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS AND STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES' RANKED STATE-BY-STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996}

This report analyzes revenues from state governments and combined revenues from state government and state university sources for each state, as reported to CPB by public broadcasting licensees in the Annual Financial Report survey; Fiscal Year 1996. All revenue amounts contained in this report include cash, indirect, and in-kind support.

\section*{Highlights:}

The total contributions from state governments and state colleges and universities accounted for 22.6 percent of total public broadcasting revenue in Fiscal Year 1996. This appears to be a significant decrease from the previous year when it accounted for 25.1 percent of total revenue. However, much of this decrease was attributable to the stations in Georgia that received a hefty onetime capital contribution from the State of Georgia in the previous Fiscal Year 1995. Also, the major changes in new accounting standards, namely FASB and CPB NFFS simplification guidelines which went into effect in Fiscal Year 1996, greatly affected the combined revenue from state governments and particularly from state colleges and universities.

State government contributions to public broadcasting stations varied greatly among states, ranging from zero to \(\$ 19.2\) million for public television and from zero to more than \(\$ 4.3\) million for public radio in Fiscal Year 1996.

State Government Support for Television: the state of South Carolina (\$19.2 million) topped in state government funding, followed by Georgia (\$19 million), Kentucky ( \(\$ 16.8\) million), Utah ( \(\$ 12.8\) million), and Florida ( \(\$ 12.5\) million). In terms of per person state government support, Utah (\$6.61), South Carolina (\$5.16), Nebraska (\$4.91), Alaska (\$4.82), and Kentucky (\$4.36) made up the top five states (see Table 1). Public television stations, particularly those
licensed to state agencies, rely heavily on state revenue sources for support. In FY 1996, nearly 17.3 percent of total public television system revenue came from state government sources.

State Government Support for Radio: the state of Georgia topped all states in total state government support, followed by Alaska ( \(\$ 2.7\) million), Florida ( \(\$ 2.4\) million), Wisconsin ( \(\$ 2.1\) million), and Ohio ( \(\$ 1.7\) million) (see Table 2). In per person state support, Alaska (\$4.31) led all states by a large margin, followed by South Dakota ( \(\$ 0.65\) ), Georgia ( \(\$ 0.60\) ), West Virginia ( \(\$ 0.55\) ), and Maine ( \(\$ 0.51\) ) (see Table 2). In general, public radio stations have not relied upon state revenue sources for their support as much as their counterpart in public television. Slightly over 6 percent of total public radio system revenue came from state government sources in Fiscal Year 1996.

Tables 3 and 4 present each state's support to public television and radio stations for the last five years in detail; however, direct comparison between 1996 and earlier years should be avoided because of the major changes in the reporting standards in 1996.

If you have questions about these data, please contact Young Lee at (202) 8799674 or Internet e-mail ylee@cpb.org. We also welcome any comments and recommendations about how to make the data more useful to you.

Table 1
STATE REVENUE ANALYSIS FOR PUBLIC TELEVISION GRANTEES BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996
(Revenue includes cash, indirect and inkind revenue.)


Cnurce: Corporation for Public Broadcasting, November 1997

Table 2
STATE REVENUE ANALYSIS FOR PUBLIC RADIO GRANTEES BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996
(Revenue includes çash, indirect and inkind revenue.)


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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VENUES FOR ED STATES, des cash, ind
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\end{tabular} & C RADIO GR YEARS 1992 d inkind sup m State Gove & EES BY STATE & \\
\hline State & EX 1992 & EX1993 & FX 1994 & FX 1995 & FX 1996** \\
\hline Alabama & \$770,149 & \$1,476,773 & \$790,706 & \$607,909 & \$734,512 \\
\hline Alaska & \$4,329,367. & \$4,086,899 & \$3,632,851 & \$3,741,120 & \$2,733,012 \\
\hline Arizona & \$72,258 & \$76,309 & \$76,309 & \$60,750 & \$76,309 \\
\hline Arkansas & \$5,812 & \$2,456 & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 \\
\hline California & \$220,781 & \$167,564 & \$162,448 & \$349,748 & \$277,353 \\
\hline Colorado & \$774 & \$31,892 & \$720 & \$720 & \$0 \\
\hline Connecticut & \$9,017 & \$4,333 & \$5,500 & \$450 & \$0 \\
\hline Delaware & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 \\
\hline District of Columbia & \$92,175 & \$115,815 & \$30,000 & \$33,000 & \$0 \\
\hline Florida & \$4,114,747 & \$2,926,799 & \$2,166,891 & \$2,145,577. & \$2,357,560 \\
\hline Georgia & \$72,000 & \$25,336 & \$636,453 & \$2,874,263 & \$4,268,233 \\
\hline Hawaii & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 & \$49,596 & \$4,993 \\
\hline İdaho & \$2,001 & \$4,733 & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 \\
\hline Ilinois & \$1,245,310 & \$1,228,634 & \$1,165,562 & . \(\mathbf{1 , 3 0 5 , 9 1 7}\) & \$1,446,081 \\
\hline Indiana & \$3,350 & \$6,927 & \$3,500 & \$3,862 & \$24,980 \\
\hline Iowa & \$1,079,942 & \$1,071,234 & \$740,165 & \$750,765 & \$922,748 \\
\hline Kansas & \$98,118 & \$271,772 & \$270,401 & \$493,373 & \$307,762 \\
\hline Kentucky & \$31,452 & \$82,527 & \$87,965. & \$128,594 & \$100,696 \\
\hline Louisiana & \$209,266 & \$0 & \$1,341 & \$0 & \$6,212 \\
\hline Maine & \$1,133,003 & \$517,316 & \$540,500 & \$640,594 & \$635,634 \\
\hline Maryland & \$12,600 & \$7,085 & \$18,927 & \$24,740 & \$32,217 \\
\hline Massachusetts & \$4,500 & \$11,331 & \$0 & \$22,028, & \$37,019 \\
\hline Michigan & \$2,322 & \$446 & \$10,273 & \$97 & \$91 \\
\hline Minnesota & \$129,393 & \$492,315 & \$503,950 & \$521,011 & \$1,369,120 \\
\hline Mississippi & \$985,692 & \$1,047,338 & \$1,191,183 & \$1,367,660 & \$1,310,184 \\
\hline Missouri & \$12,684 & \$14,000 & \$13,842 & \$274,528 & \$14,200 \\
\hline Montana & \$2,048 & \$1,600 & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 \\
\hline Nebraska & \$383,755 & \$365,472 & \$355,209 & \$397,503 & \$388,992 \\
\hline Nevada & \$41,079 & \$22,500 & \$47,050 & \$93,091 & \$109,398 \\
\hline New Hampshire & \$0 & \$15,335 & \$13,600 & \$35,333 & \$35,050 \\
\hline New Jersey & \$253,250 & \$180,000 & \$193,750 & \$160,000 & \$150,000 \\
\hline New Mexico & \$0 & \$7,383 & \$895 & \$615 & \$400 \\
\hline New York & \$1,275,182 & \$1,707,264 & \$1,899,472 & \$1,582,548 & \$1,359,501 \\
\hline North Carolina & \$142,533 & \$160,873 & \$273,815 & \$309,681 & \$448,845 \\
\hline North Dakota & \$8,865 & \$31,440 & \$38,840 & \$25,624 & \$77,210 \\
\hline Ohio & \$1,196,565 & \$951,282 & \$1,357,002 & \$1,113,461 & \$1,690,454 \\
\hline Oklahoma & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 \\
\hline Oregon & \$791,575 & \$998,985 & \$700,149 & \$692,494 & \$1,020,119 \\
\hline Pennsylvania & \$192,614 & \$280,560 & \$181,568 & \$267,525 & \$223,889 \\
\hline Rhode Island & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 \\
\hline South Carolina & \$655,960 & \$590,606 & \$536,641 & \$341,786 & \$172,475 \\
\hline South Dakota & \$452,237 & \$374,790 & \$411,266 & \$435,734 & \$474,238 \\
\hline Tennessee & \$121,532 & \$120,000 & \$125,081 & \$125,439 & \$394,452 \\
\hline Texas & \$12,467 & \$6,409 & \$2,100 & \$10,356 & \$167,214 \\
\hline Utah & \$168,089 & \$170,832 & \$50,389 & \$36,266 & \$12,896 \\
\hline Vermont & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 & \$0 & - \$0 \\
\hline Virginia & \$425,500 & \$380,132 & \$542,861 & - \$673,526 & \$757,206 \\
\hline Washington & \$153,439 & \$93,070 & \$14,206 & \$28,938 & \$31,280 \\
\hline West Virginia & \$995,249 & \$910,569 & \$941,987 & \$1,002,853 & \$1,009,955 \\
\hline Wisconsin & \$1,820,650 & \$1,771,672 & \$1,585,437 & \$2,238,136 & \$2,052,515 \\
\hline Wyoming & \$300 & \$5,000 & \$5,700 & \$110,000 & \$10,160 \\
\hline Total, U. S. Only & \$23,729,602 & \$22,815,608 & \$21,326,505 & \$25,077,211 & \$27,245,165 \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{*Direct comparison between 1996 and earlier years should be avoided because of the major changes in the reporting standards in FY 1996.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Source: Corporation for Public Broadcasting, September 1996} \\
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\end{tabular}

\section*{NOTICE}

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