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## A Survey of Current Trends in Securing Intercollegiate Athletic Budget Funds in State Community Colleges of Washington

Charles P. Semanick  
*Central Washington University*

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A SURVEY OF CURRENT TRENDS IN SECURING  
INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUDGET  
FUNDS IN STATE COMMUNITY  
COLLEGES OF WASHINGTON

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A Thesis  
Presented to  
the Graduate Faculty  
Central Washington State College

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In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Education

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by  
Charles P. Semancik

August, 1967

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APPROVED FOR THE GRADUATE FACULTY

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Everett A. Irish, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

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Darwin J. Goodey

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A. H. Poffenroth

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## CHAPTER I

### THE PROBLEM AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The community colleges of the state of Washington number twenty to date, with new colleges being planned for future years. The physical education programs, as well as the intramural and intercollegiate activities in these schools, vary greatly.

Because of the investigator's professional interest in the athletic programs of the state of Washington, it is his intention to study the methods used in these colleges to finance intercollegiate athletics.

Financing intercollegiate athletics in the state community colleges of Washington has become an increasingly difficult problem. There have been predictions that enrollment in community colleges will increase about 68 per cent from 1968 to 1970. Along with the increase in enrollment has been an attempt to broaden the athletic programs of these colleges. This paper presents a summary of the different methods the community colleges are using to finance their athletic programs.

The results of this study should make the new colleges aware of the need for planning for athletic funds to carry out their intercollegiate athletic programs.

Athletic directors will find this investigation valuable in planning the budgeting of funds for intercollegiate athletics. State legislators, educators and the people of the community will be aware of increasing demands being made upon the athletic programs offered by the state community colleges of Washington.

## I. THE PROBLEM

### Statement of the Problem

The problem of this study was: (1) to survey current practices in securing and budgeting athletic funds in the state community colleges of Washington; (2) to determine the present expenditures for different sports; and (3) to determine the personnel responsible for procuring and budgeting intercollegiate athletics during the 1966-1967 school year.

### Limitations of the Study

Limitations of the study are as follows: (1) only the area of men's athletics was studied. No attempt was made to determine practices of securing or budgeting funds for intramurals or physical education; (2) the general budget was not studied; and (3) the study was limited to the community colleges in the state of Washington.

## II. DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

### Athletic Budget

The athletic budget may be defined as the monies allocated for financing intercollegiate athletics.

### Athletic Program

The athletic program in schools and colleges includes intramural, extramural, and varsity intercollegiate activities.

### Community College

The community college is an educational institution, public controlled and operated under state law: not granting baccalaureate degrees, but offering two years of work in standard college curricula, or two years of instructional terminal in character of post-high school or collegiate grade and quality, or both such standard and terminal curricula.

### Intramural Athletic Program

The intramural athletics may be defined as the athletic competition in which all participants are students in the same school.

Junior College

The term "junior college" shall be synonymous with community college.

Varsity Intercollegiate Athletics

Varsity intercollegiate athletics are characterized by community college teams participating in athletic competition between community colleges.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are no standard regulatory procedures to determine the type of method used for budgeting funds for athletic programs in community colleges in the state of Washington. However, all physical education programs in community colleges are allocated funds through the general budgets of the individual institutions.

The athletic program usually consists of intramural, extramural, and intercollegiate activities which are not generally supported by the physical education program.

Bucher states in regard to this:

Ideally, the physical education budget, which includes funds for services, classes, intramurals, extramurals and interscholastics or intercollegiates, should come from the general education budgets of the schools (4:35).

The organization and administration of physical education and athletics varies across the nation. Voltmer states:

In many colleges and universities, particularly the small ones, the program of intercollegiate athletics is a part of the over-all physical education program. The director of physical education has the ultimate responsibility for the entire athletic program (8:210).

These policies are not followed in the community colleges of the state of Washington.

The number of community colleges is expanding rapidly. During 1966-1967, community colleges in the United States were created at the rate of one a week. Edmund J. Gleazer, Jr., executive director of the American Association of Junior Colleges, forecasted two million students and one thousand junior colleges by 1970. Roger H. Garrison, Staff Associate of the A.A.J.C., said the public must arrive at a new understanding of the junior college role. It serves the community and is supported largely by taxes within the community. At a symposium sponsored by the National Education Association, Garrison stated:

The public has yet to be educated about this junior college which insists that it is not a high school, claims to be higher education, and obviously is wholly unlike what the general public has for years conceived higher education to be (11).

Dr. Charles Odegaard, President of the University of Washington, looks to the growth of community colleges as taking a large share in the "uniquely varied education Washington State offers." He further states that there should be a change in attitude in the public about community colleges and that for years many have looked down upon the two year school as "the place poor students who could not make it into the University are sent" (10).

In reference to financing, Dr. Odegaard believes up-grading and improvement in financing is needed. He further stated that the University of Washington has had a policy for many years of urging the establishment of more community colleges (10).

During a June, 1967 interview with Jim Owens, University of Washington football coach and athletic director, it was found that Mr. Owens also felt that junior colleges would play an important part in the program at the University of Washington. He stated: "Every year we recruit outstanding junior college athletes, who have met our standard of athletic ability and scholastic achievements."

Tom Parry, Central Washington State College football coach, former athletic director and coach at Wenatchee Community College, had this to say during a June, 1967 interview: "Community college athletic programs should be financed out of the general budget just as other programs contributing to the educational program."

Bucher and Dupee state:

The financing of interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics should be governed by the same policies that control the financing of all other educational activities within an institution (4:101).

In definite reference to the non-conformity and diverse methods of obtaining financing for athletic programs,

Bucher and Dupee also state:

Throughout the country intercollegiate and interscholastic athletics are financed through many different sources. These include gate receipts, board of education and central university funds, donations, special projects, students' fees, physical education department funds, magazine subscriptions, and concessions . . . Some colleges finance part of the program through endowment funds (4:612).

This diversity in methods of financing is hampering the objectives of the community college athletic program.

Hughes, French, and Nelson state:

Since the administration of physical education and athletics through necessity, is a business as well as an educational enterprise, the physical education and athletics must be operated in a business like manner. This requires constructive planning in advance of needs, income, and expenditures for a fiscal year by means of a process called budget making (7:366-67).

Generally speaking, the public school systems are uniform in the organization of their financial policies. Funds for athletics are produced by taxation and gate receipts. Bucher and Dupee remark:

At present, numerous sources of funds are used to finance athletics. In public schools, support is received from two sources: Tax revenues and gate receipts. Generally, tax revenues are allotted for the construction and maintenance of facilities, and salaries. Operating expenses such as those incurred for equipment, officials, insurance, awards and travel are met through gate receipts (4:50).

The Educational Policies Commission has declared that "the complete costs of the athletics program should be paid out of general funds." They also report the following



results in one city in which the athletic program was incorporated within the general fund:

1. The high school athletic program was no longer a commercial enterprise dependent on gate receipts.
2. Better health and safety standards were maintained, for instance, it was no longer necessary to play in bad weather.
3. Most big games were played on weekend afternoons, when only students could attend, avoiding unpleasant spectator problems such as vandalism and rowdyism.
4. Central purchasing resulted in savings, while at the same time assuring all school equipment of similar quality.
5. Some of the hidden costs of high school attendance such as athletic fees are reduced for students (5:66).

Fees do vary among the community colleges, however, and scheduled games are played for the benefit of the paid admissions.

The fact that athletic funds are not provided from the general budget of the institution may imply that this program is not an essential part of the college curriculum.

Bucher and Dupee remark:

Ideally, the total expense of the athletic program should be met by funds from the school budget. If the athletic program is considered an integral part of the curriculum it should be financed as other parts of the curriculum are (4:50).

The community colleges of the state of Washington do not include the athletic program in their general budget.

Bucher is definitely opposed to gate receipts as a source of funds when he says:

Gate receipts are the sources of many evils in athletics. Too often they become the point of emphasis instead of the valuable educational outcome that can occur to the participant. When this occurs athletics cannot justify their existence in the educational program. Furthermore, the emphasis on gate receipts results in a vicious cycle (2:612).

Some community colleges have discontinued participation in more expensive equipped sports because of small gate receipts; returns did not justify continuing the sport.

No set policy is followed in budgeting for athletic programs and many community college athletic budgets do not show a complete itemized budget for each sport: "Although non-budgetary sources of funds are not recommended, it is recognized that they are necessary in order to retain most athletic programs" (4:50).

It is difficult to plan a program when the budget for the program is funded from a variety of means. Forsythe and Duncan state:

Budgets are estimates of probable receipts and anticipated expenditures. In most instances they should be general rather than too specific in order to allow for contingencies. For physical education programs, it is much easier to prepare the budget when fixed amounts of funds are known to be available than when both that program and interschool athletics programs are dependent even in part upon gate receipts from the latter (6:118).

There is disagreement upon whether or not intercollegiate athletics should be financed from funds derived from public taxes.

Forsythe and Duncan refer to this disagreement when they say:

It is an encouraging development that boards of education in increasing numbers are allowing for the finance of interschool athletic programs in the allocation of funds. In this connection, however, it should be pointed out that legislation and court decisions in certain states touching this matter are not in agreement with the philosophy that interscholastic athletics are activities for which public tax monies may be used (6:118).

Not only do the community colleges of the state of Washington provide the athletic departments with funds from various and diverse sources, they also have no regulatory procedure in regard to the authority responsible for preparing and approving the athletic budget. It is desirable that the athletic budget be prepared in principle, form, and content with that adopted for the institution as a whole. The public schools often practice this principle in the following organized manner:

The budget for physical education and athletics for a particular school will be approved by the principal; then in turn by the secretary-business manager, if the district provides such an officer; by the superintendent; and finally by the board of education (7:374).

Hughes, French, and Nelson state that in colleges and universities the budget for physical education and athletics, if the two phases of the program are promoted by a single department, will be approved as follows:

1. By the dean of the school or college of which the department is a part, then in turn, by the president and the board of trustees or similar governing body.
2. The department of physical education and athletics may be structured as a service unit outside the framework of any school or college within an institution: in such a situation, the budget is approved by a board in control of athletics, or a similar constituted body and forwarded to the president (7:374).

Throughout the review of literature, the writer found literature which indicated that a standard financial procedure for athletic budgets was necessary and valuable to any athletic department. Because of the lack of studies specifically at the community college level, it has been necessary to study high school and university programs and make generalizations from them. Because of this lack of pertinent information and resources on the subject of community college athletic budgeting, it appears evident that more research is needed. The available information not only does not report present financial procedures, but even fails to report past conditions.

## CHAPTER III

### METHODS AND PROCEDURE

In order to determine how the community colleges of Washington were securing and budgeting their intercollegiate funds, it was most feasible to use the questionnaire method to survey the twenty community colleges. The community colleges in the 1966-1967 year that were in operation were: Big Bend, Centralia, Clark, Columbia Basin, Everett, Grays Harbor, Green River, Highline, Lower Columbia, Olympic, Peninsula, Shoreline, Skagit, Spokane, Tacoma, Wenatchee Valley, and Yakima Valley. Bellevue, Seattle, and Walla Walla are new to the community college system and as yet do not have an organized athletic program, and were excluded from this study. Therefore, seventeen schools were used for purposes of this study.

The use of the questionnaire method and a personal interview by telephone was used, due to the nature of information required. The writer used the telephone interview if the questionnaire was not complete. The writer is aware of some of the limitations of the questionnaire and interview method. However, many figures which were confidential in nature were required and the most important phase of securing the information was to assure the informant of the reasons

for needing the material and the purposes for which it was used. Letters were sent to community college athletic directors or faculty commissioners requesting the following:

1. School general budget
2. Student body budget
3. Athletic budget
4. List of intercollegiate sports, total amount allocated to each sport, and percentage funds for each sport
5. The personnel responsible for preparing and approving budget
6. An itemized list for other sources of income to finance intercollegiate sports
7. An itemized statement as to the amount and percentage of money received from full time students' yearly tuition; part-time student and individual adult education tuition and fees
8. Transportation and maintenance of athletic equipment if this is part of the intercollegiate athletic budget

An attempt was made to receive 100 per cent returns from the community colleges. Follow up letters and telephone calls were made to the colleges that did not answer the questionnaire. All schools eventually complied. A copy of the college catalogue was obtained to investigate the athletic program as publicized.

The returns were recorded on separate lists for each college; these were then transferred to tables showing the entire picture. The low, high and average figures were

computed. The data from the questionnaire and various tables became the basis for the analysis. The information in Chapter IV presents an analysis of the data.

## CHAPTER IV

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

#### I. CURRENT PRACTICES IN SECURING AND BUDGETING

##### ATHLETIC FUNDS

The athletic budget usually is financed by the student body fees, and it appears that the community colleges in the state of Washington are all in accord with this method of supporting intercollegiate athletics.

One factor covered in the questionnaire sent to the community colleges concerned the financial support of the intercollegiate program. The study was made of all the community colleges in the state of Washington. The questionnaire requested the following information: (1) the school enrollment; (2) the amount of the general budget; (3) the amount of the associated student body budget; (4) the number of sports per school; and (5) the amount of the athletic budget. Table I, located on page 23 denotes this information.

The school enrollment was for the school year 1966-1967 and the amount of the general budget allocated to the community college was derived from the state legislature. Monies for the general budget are derived from state taxes.



Monies for the student body budget and athletic budget were supplemented in five schools by gate receipts and in three schools by donations. This information is shown in Table II, page 24. The amounts shown have been rounded off to the nearest dollar. Those twelve community colleges which did not receive athletic budget monies from gate receipts or donations, reported 100 per cent of their funds were derived from the associated student body.

As shown in Table I, School A had the largest population with an average enrollment of 3,007 fulltime students. The general budget was \$1,717,563. The cost per student was \$571. The associated student body budget was \$88,747. The athletic fund was allocated \$29,495 or 33.2% of the associated student body budget. School A financed nine sports.

The second largest enrollment was in School B with an enrollment of 2,766 fulltime students. The general budget funds were \$1,586,500. The average cost per student was \$574. This was \$3.00 more than School A. The associated student body budget was \$95,050, of which 37% or \$35,181 was allocated to the athletic budget. Nine sports were competing in the intercollegiate athletic program.

School C fulltime student enrollment was 2,315. The general budget was \$1,327,181. The cost per student was

\$573. Monies allocated for the athletic budget were \$23,760. This was 39.9% of \$59,481 student body funds. Eight sports made up the intercollegiate athletic program.

The average enrollment of School D was 2,234 students. The general budget was \$1,281,625. The cost per student was \$574. The athletic budget was \$12,859 or 19.9% of the \$64,864 associated student body funds. School D financed seven sports.

School E had an average fulltime enrollment of 2,036 students. The general budget was \$1,107,087. The cost per student amounted to \$544. The associated student body budget was \$132,215. The athletic budget was \$46,245 or 37.8% of the associated student body budget. School E had the largest athletic budget and supported eight sports.

The first school below the 2,000 enrollment was School F. The population for fulltime students was 1,820. The general budget was \$1,048,750. The cost per student was a high of \$576. The monies allotted for the athletic budget was \$16,408. This was 95.5% of the student body budget of \$17,180. School F supported six sports.

The average enrollment of School G was 1,501. The general budget was \$869,313. The cost per student was \$579. The athletic budget was \$11,769. The per cent

allocated from the associated student body budget of \$46,100 was 25.5%. This school supported nine sports.

School H with an average enrollment of 1,310 fulltime students had a general budget of \$761,875. The cost per student was \$581. The athletic budget was \$29,525. This was 52.3% of the associated student body fund of \$56,415. Five sports were supported by this school.

School I had an average enrollment of 1,225 fulltime students. The general budget was \$714,063. The cost per student was \$583. Funds allocated for the athletic budget was \$12,100. This was 25.4% of \$47,516 student body budget funds. Eight sports were financed by School I.

With an enrollment of 1,179 fulltime students, School J had a general budget of \$688,191. The cost per student was \$584. The athletic budget was \$12,190. This was 27% of the \$45,000 student body budget. The athletic budget supported nine sports.

School K had an average enrollment of 1,110 fulltime students. The general budget was \$649,375. The average cost per student was \$585. Monies allotted to the athletic budget were \$39,009. The associated student body budget was not reported. School K participated in four sports. This school is a relatively new institution and as yet has not completely organized the athletic program.

School L had an average enrollment of 1,111 full-time students. The school's general budget was \$649,938. The cost per student averaged \$585. Funds allotted to the athletic budget were \$20,630. This was 48.1% of student body budget funds of \$42,835. Seven sports composed the intercollegiate athletic program in School L.

School M had an average enrollment of 1,053 full-time students. The general budget was \$617,313. The average cost per student was \$586. The athletic budget was \$25,700. This is greater than the associated student body budget of \$18,200. The associated student body allocated 100% of budget funds to the athletic department. Gate receipts of \$11,900 and a donation of \$1,000 was also placed into the athletic budget. School M supported seven sports in the athletic program.

School N had an average enrollment of 1,010 full-time students. This is a new community college with a general budget of \$618,125. The average cost per student was \$612. The athletic budget was \$7,500. The per cent allocated from the student body budget of \$52,540 was 14.2%. Funds were budgeted for two sports. This new institution has yet to fully organize their athletic program.

School O had an average enrollment of 794 fulltime students. The general budget was \$471,483. The average cost per student was \$594. The associated student body fund was \$16,915, of which 70.4% or \$11,923 was allocated to the athletic budget. This school supported seven sports.

School P had an average enrollment of 711 fulltime students. The general budget was \$450,000. Cost per student was \$632. This new school does not yet have an athletic program and the associated student body budget was not given.

School Q had an average enrollment of 579 fulltime students. The general budget was \$350,688. The average cost per student was \$605. The student body budget was \$17,000. The athletic budget was allocated 47.5% of the associated student body budget. This amounted to \$8,000. Here again we have a new college supporting three sports.

School R had an average enrollment of 517 fulltime students. The general budget was \$340,860. The average cost per student was \$659. This is a new community college and as yet does not have an athletic program. The associated student body budget was not reported.

The student body allocates the largest share of the athletic program funds. It appears that student bodies of the community colleges studied feel that the athletic program deserves as much financial support as all other

activities combined. The percentage of gate receipts and the percentage of donations are shown in Table II. Five colleges reported monies from gate receipts and three colleges reported monies from donations.

School M gate receipts were 43.3% with 3.19% received in donations. This was the largest gate receipt reported.

School L reported gate receipts of 38.3% with donations reported of 19.4%. However, donations were not part of the athletic budget but used to promote athletics through outside organizations.

School B reported gate receipts were 5.4% with donations 11.4% of the athletic budget. Donations were used to promote the athletic program.

School G reported gate receipts were 14.9% of the athletic budget. Gate receipts were deducted from the monies budgeted.

School H was one of five schools reporting gate receipts. The gate receipts were 4.6% of the athletic budget.

The per cent of gate receipts reported from the above institutions ranged from a low of 4.6% to a high of 43.3% with an average of 21%.

The per cent of donations ranged from a low of 3.19% to a high of 19.4% with an average of 11%.

TABLE I  
FINANCING OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
ATHLETICS

Sch.	Average Enroll- ment	Gen'l Budget	Cost Per Student	A.S.B. Budget	Athletic Budget	% of A.S.B. Budget	Number of Sports
A	3,009	\$1,717,563*	\$571	\$88,747	\$29,495	33.2	9
B	2,766	1,586,500	574	95,050	35,181	37.0	9
C	2,315	1,327,188	573	59,481	23,760	39.9	8
D	2,234	1,281,625	574	64,864	12,959	19.9	7
E	2,036	1,107,087	544	132,215*	46,245*	37.8	8
F	1,820	1,048,750	576	17,180	16,408	95.5*	6
G	1,501	869,313	579	46,100	11,769	25.5	9
H	1,310	761,875	581	56,415	29,525	52.3	5
I	1,225	714,063	583	47,512	12,100	25.4	8
J	1,179	688,191	584	45,000	12,190	27.0	9
K	1,110	649,375	585	- - -	39,009	- - -	4
L	1,111	649,938	585	42,835	20,630	48.1	7
M	1,053	617,313	586	18,200	25,700	100 +	7
N	1,010	618,125	612	52,540	7,500	14.2	2
O	794	471,483	594	16,915	11,923	70.4	7
P	711	450,000	632	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
Q	579	350,688	605	17,000	8,000	47.7	3
R	517	340,860	659*	- - -	- - -	- - -	-

\*Largest amount of monies in each column

Note: Figures rounded off to nearest dollar

TABLE II  
GATE RECEIPTS AND DONATIONS

School	Per cent of gate receipts	Per cent of donations
M	43.3	3.9
L	38.3	19.4
B	5.4	11.4
G	14.9	
H	4.6	
Average	21.0	11.0



## II. EXPENDITURES FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS

Results of the questionnaire disclosed the number of sports offered in the athletic program. The number of sports per school ranged between two and nine, with an average of seven sports per school. The above information is shown in Table III.

Intercollegiate offerings from the colleges gave a more complete picture. Track was offered by seventeen schools. Basketball was ranked as second in popularity. Basketball was offered in sixteen schools. Baseball was offered in thirteen schools and tennis and wrestling was offered in twelve schools. Football was played in eight schools. Gymnastics, skiing, swimming was offered by three schools. Bowling was offered by one school. This is shown in Table III.

TABLE III  
INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS OFFERING

COLLEGE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	Totals
Baseball	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x			x	x	13
Basket- ball	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	16
Bowling							x											1
Cross Country	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			12
Football				x	x	x				x		x		x		x	x	8
Golf	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x			x	x	13
Gymnas- tics		x			x					x								3
Skiing													x			x	x	3
Soccer									x				x					2
Swimming					x		x		x									3
Tennis	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x			x	x	12
Track	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	17
Wrest- ling	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x				x	12
Totals	7	8	7	8	9	7	7	6	9	9	3	5	9	4	2	7	8	115

Table IV, located on page 32 shows the amount spent for each sport and the percentages of total inter-collegiate budget per sport.

#### Baseball

The cost of baseball in the community colleges studied ranged from a low of \$900 to a high of \$6,900 with an average of \$2,199. The range in per cent from the athletic budget to support baseball was from a low of 3.5% to a high of 18% with an average of 10%. Thirteen schools participated in this sport.

#### Basketball

Basketball was offered in sixteen of the community colleges. The cost of basketball ranged from a low of \$3,100 to a high of \$11,039 with an average of \$4,921. The range in percentage from the athletic funds to support basketball was from a low of 3% to a high of 75% with an average of 22%.

#### Bowling

Bowling was supported by one school with a budget of \$80. The percentage of the athletic budget was .7%.

### Cross Country

Cross country was offered in eleven schools. The cost of this sport ranged from a low of \$200 to a high of \$1,000 with an average of \$418. The range in percentage from athletic budgets to finance cross country was from a low of .8% to a high of 5% with an average of 3%.

### Football

The cost of football in the eight community colleges supporting football ranges from a low of \$6,140 to a high of \$18,468 with an average of \$11,735. The range in percentage from the athletic fund to support football was from a low of 18% to a high of 59% with an average of 38%. Football has the highest budget of all the sports, and is ranked seventh in the number of schools offering it.

### Golf

Golf, an individual sport, is played in thirteen schools. The cost of golf in the community colleges studied ranges from a low of \$200 to a high of \$913 with an average of \$530. The range in percentage from the athletic fund to support golf was from a low of 1% to a high of 17% with an average of 3%.

### Gymnastics

Gymnastics is offered in three schools. The cost of gymnastics in the community colleges studied range from a low of \$300 to a high of \$1,000 with an average of \$539. The range in percentage from the athletic budget to finance gymnastics was from a low of 1% to a high of 3% with an average of 2%.

### Skiing

The cost of skiing in the community colleges studied ranged from a low of \$150 to a high of \$300 with an average of \$233. The range in percentage from the athletic budget to finance skiing was from a low of .7% to a high of 2.5% with an average of 1.4%. Skiing was offered in three schools.

### Soccer

Soccer was offered in two schools. The monies budgeted for this sport in the community colleges studied ranged from a low of \$300 to a high of \$500 with an average of \$400. The range in percentage from the athletic budget to finance soccer was from a low of 2% to a high of 4% with an average of 3%.

### Swimming

Three community colleges compete in swimming. The cost of swimming in the community colleges studied ranged from a low of \$50 to a high of \$750 with an average of \$423. The range in percentage from the athletic budget to support swimming was from a low of .4% to a high of 4% with an average of 2%.

### Tennis

The cost of tennis in the community colleges studied ranged from a low of \$400 to a high of \$1,284 with an average of \$536. The range in percentage from the athletic budget to finance tennis was from a low of .5% to a high of 4% with an average of 2%. Tennis was played in twelve schools as part of the intercollegiate athletic program.

### Track

Track is ranked number one in popularity with seventeen community colleges supporting this sport. The cost of track in the community colleges studied ranged from a low of \$100 to a high of \$5,380 with an average of \$2,084. The range in percentage from the athletic budget to finance track was from a low of 1% to a high of 28% with an average of 10%.

Wrestling

Wrestling, a new sport to the community college athletic program, is supported by twelve schools. The cost for this popular sport in the community colleges studied ranged from a low of \$900 to a high of \$3,348 with an average of \$1,586. The range in percentage from the athletic budget to support wrestling was from a low of 4% to a high of 19% with an average of 8%. Wrestling is ranked fourth in the number of schools offering it.

TABLE IV  
AMOUNTS SPENT FOR EACH SPORT AND PERCENTAGES  
OF TOTAL INTERCOLLEGIATE BUDGET

SPORT	R A N G E			% OF ATHLETIC BUDGET			Schools
	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	
Baseball	\$ 900.00	\$2,199	\$6,900	3.5	10.0	18.0	13
Basket- ball	3,100	4,921	11,039	3.0	22.0	75.0	16
Bowling	80	80	80	.7	.7	.7	1
Cross Country	200	418	1,000	.8	3.0	5.0	11
Football	6,140	11,735	18,468	18.0	38.0	59.0	8
Golf	200	530	913	1.0	3.0	17.0	13
Gymnas- tics	300	539	1,000	1.0	2.0	3.0	3
Skiing	150	233	300	.7	1.4	2.5	3
Soccer	300	400	500	2.0	3.0	4.0	2
Swimming	50	423	750	.4	2.0	4.0	3
Tennis	400	536	1,284	.5	2.0	4.0	12
Track	100	2,084	5,380	1.0	10.0	28.0	17
Wrestling	900	1,586	3,348	4.0	8.0	19.0	12

Note: Monies rounded off to nearest dollar



Seventeen schools reported that transportation was charged to the athletic budget. Maintenance and repair of athletic equipment was also charged to the athletic budget.

### III. PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR PROCURING AND BUDGETING ATHLETIC FUNDS

A purpose of the study was to determine the methods used and the personnel involved in procuring and budgeting athletic funds for community college athletic programs. Answers to the questionnaires displayed that a variety of persons are responsible for the budgeting of athletic funds in the community colleges.

Five agencies were named in the survey as being responsible for arrangements of the athletic budget. Those agencies reported were: (1) student body committee; (2) athletic commissions; (3) athletic directors; (4) athletic council; and (5) coaches.

In all schools supporting an athletic program, 98 per cent were approved by the college president. Two schools reported the athletic director approved the final budget.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### I. SUMMARY

The general purpose of this study was to determine the various means of securing funds to finance community college intercollegiate athletic programs in the state of Washington. The present expenditures for each sport, and the personnel responsible for procuring and budgeting intercollegiate athletic funds was also determined.

Table I denoted the average enrollment for each school; the gneral budget for each school; the cost per student per school; the athletic budget for each school; the percentage of funds derived from the associated student body budget; and the number of sports involved in the athletic program. The results of the study showed that twelve schools reported 100 per cent of the funds for the athletic budget was obtained from the associated student body fees.

Table II showed the percentage of gate receipts and the percentage of donations received for the athletic programs. Five schools reporting gate receipts ranged from a low of 4.6% to a high of 43.3% of their athletic budget funds. Schools reporting donations ranged from a

low of 3.9% to a high of 19.4%, with three community colleges reporting.

Table III displayed the total intercollegiate sports offered in the community colleges. The number of sports ranged from a low of two to a high of nine. The average sports offered were seven per school. Nine of the individual sports such as bowling, cross country, golf, gymnastics, skiing, swimming, tennis, track, and wrestling participated in seventeen schools, with bowling offered in one school. Sixteen schools offered team sports such as football, basketball, and baseball. Two schools offered soccer.

Table IV listed the total expenditures for the individual sports offered by each of the colleges reporting. The greatest variation in percentage of the athletic fund allocated to the athletic program concerned football. The percentage allocated to this sport ranged from a low of 18% to a high of 59%. The reason for the variation seems to be that the school allocating the smallest percentage maintained the smallest program of all the schools studied.

The highest percentage of athletic budget funds allocated to a single sport was 75% to basketball. Sixteen schools participated in basketball. Football was the second highest with allocations of 59% and track was the third highest with 28% allocated to the athletic budget.

The school with the largest enrollment had the largest general budget. The school with the smallest enrollment had the highest cost per student. This is because of state apportionment of funds to community colleges.

Five agencies were named as being responsible for arrangements of the athletic budget. The college president approved the final budget in 98 per cent of the schools.

The athletic budgets for each sport and the general athletic budget varied throughout the seventeen community colleges. School E used monies beyond that allotted to the athletic budget. School H expended all the monies allotted for the athletic budget.

School B had 54 per cent of the athletic budget remain in the general athletic budget, while supporting nine sports. School C had 44 per cent remaining while supporting seven sports.

## II. CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. It appears evident from the result of the study that there should be a standard plan for school fees.
2. The data obtained reveal that the individual sports receive the smallest apportionment of the athletic budget.

3. The results of the study revealed that only one school spent the allotted funds from their athletic budget and one school over expended.
4. The results of the questionnaire showed that all schools do not participate in the same number of sports.
5. The study brought out that Washington State community colleges do not need outside support to finance the athletic program.
6. The survey revealed that student fees are used to support the athletic budget.
7. The questionnaire data indicated that five agencies were involved in preparing the athletic budget. These included coaches, athletic directors, commissioners, and/or student body officers. This variance prevailed throughout all the schools. In 98 per cent of the schools, final approval was made by the President.
8. Expenses for maintaining and repairing of athletic equipment as well as all travel expenses was charged to the athletic budget.

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations are formulated which may serve as a guide in athletic administrative procedures in community colleges in the state of Washington.

There should be a standard intercollegiate athletic program in all community colleges. Results of the study show that not only are there definite imbalances of sports offered in community colleges, but that budgets vary greatly within the same sport category.

A careful study should be made by each school of sound business practices. Budgeting of all athletics should follow a standard procedure set by the state auditors.

A complete itemized financial report should be made after each sport season. Carry-over sports in the intercollegiate program should be emphasized more.

A careful study should be made in communication between the four year state colleges and community colleges to better coordinate their athletic programs.

The writer recommends that further study be made concerning the financing of athletics in the community colleges of the state of Washington. The effects of the 1967 state legislature which enacted legislation changing the control of the community college from the local district to the State Board necessitates further study in this area.

The state legislature should support the athletic program with the same justification it budgets funds for the academic program. If an athletic department could rely upon funds from the general budget, this would alleviate many problems of concern. For example, the pressures of maintaining a winning team directly influences the athletic budgets in those schools depending upon gate receipts for financial support. The athletic director and coaches in the athletic department could offer a broader range of activities in the sport program, and could plan and formulate procedures more effectively.

These procedures of allocating athletic funds from the general budget are followed in many other states across the nation. Obviously, some states feel that the athletic program is as vital as the academic program and justify this belief by allocating funds from the general budget.

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APPENDIX  
QUESTIONNAIRE

[REDACTED]

Dear Athletic Director,

As part of a Master's degree study at Central Washington State College, we are conducting a survey of current practices in procurement and budgeting of funds for the intercollegiate athletic programs in the community colleges of the State of Washington.

In order to complete this survey, it would be appreciated if you would fill out and return the enclosed questionnaire. In addition, please send me a copy of your Associated Student Body budget for the 1966-67 school year. The budget may supply some additional information pertinent to this study.

All information received will be held in strictest confidence. The names of each community college will be tabulated and coded. No names of any community college will appear in this study.

Please use the enclosed self-addressed envelope to send me the questionnaire and the budget.

Your response to this questionnaire is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Charles P. Semancik

Enclosure

Please note:

Signature and personal address have been removed due to privacy concerns.

A SURVEY OF CURRENT PRACTICES IN PROCUREMENT AND BUDGETING  
OF FUNDS FOR THE INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC PROGRAMS  
IN THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES OF THE  
STATE OF WASHINGTON

1. What was the total amount of the Associated Student Body budget for 1966-67?  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_
2. What was the amount of the 1966-67 Associated Student Body budget allocated  
intercollegiate athletics? \$ \_\_\_\_\_
3. What amount of the intercollegiate athletic budget was derived from:
  - a. student body fees \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. gate receipts \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. radio \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. T. V. \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. donations \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. others (list):  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_
4. What was the amount of the individual full-time student's yearly tuition  
and fees allocated to the Associated Student Body Fund? \$ \_\_\_\_\_
5. What was the amount of individual part-time student's tuition and fees  
allocated to the Associated Student Body Fund? \$ \_\_\_\_\_
6. What was the amount of each individual Adult Education tuition and fees  
allocated to the Associated Student Body Fund? \$ \_\_\_\_\_
7. What was the total amount of the 1966-67 budget for:
  - a. Football \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Basketball \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Wrestling \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Gymnastics \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Baseball \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Cross Country \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. Swimming \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - h. Tennis \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. Track \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - j. Golf \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - k. others (list):  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_
8. Are intercollegiate athletic transportation costs charged to the athletic  
budget? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_
9. Are costs for maintenance and repair of athletic equipment charged to the  
athletic budget? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_
10. Who prepares the athletic budget? \_\_\_\_\_  
Title
11. Who approves the athletic budget? \_\_\_\_\_  
Title

Your contribution to this survey is appreciated and will be shared.  
If you wish a copy of the results of this survey, please indicate below.

Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_