

CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIVERSITY
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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
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EDUCATIONAL GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Over-utilization of existing facilities characterized Cal Poly's educational programs during 1975-76, as the University continued in a virtual steady state of enrollment and staffing without a full complement of classroom, laboratory and library resources. In part the enrollment situation reflected the application of utilization standards which did not anticipate delays in support of capital outlay projects, and in part the situation demonstrated the continued statewide popularity of Cal Poly as a campus as well as increased student interest in job-oriented academic programs.

By maintaining a three-year enrollment plateau and adopting admissions quotas for all majors, Cal Poly has sought to match enrollment to existing facilities until its major capital outlay objectives can be met. During this period it has been necessary to turn away thousands of fully qualified students. The effects of operating at full capacity without full facilities are evident in the concerns expressed by faculty, staff, and students. It is hoped that favorable responses will be forthcoming to Cal Poly's efforts to obtain facilities support from state, federal and private sources.

Enrollment Plateau and Steady State. With roughly some 1,900 faculty and staff positions in 1975-76 and a support budget of approximately \$37 million, Cal Poly enrolled 15,158 students in Fall 1975 and had an academic year FTE of 14,230. A higher-than-anticipated show rate for continuing students caused an enrollment at 121.5 per cent of lecture and laboratory capacity. As Cal Poly entered a period of steady state, each school reemphasized enrollment targets, some proposed and approved academic programs were delayed and admission of sponsored foreign students was curtailed.

It is important to realize that 57 per cent of Cal Poly students were enrolled in such specialized fields as agriculture, architecture, engineering, graphic communications, dietetics, biochemistry, and computer science -- programs not widely available elsewhere in the state. The popularity of these programs is reflected in statistics which show that only 14 per cent of the Fall, 1975 students were from San Luis Obispo County, while the remaining 86 per cent represented virtually every county of the State of California.

With 85 per cent of Cal Poly's students attending on a full-time basis (the highest proportion for any campus in the CSUC system) Cal Poly also ranked among the highest in proportion of undergraduates enrolled (over 90 per cent). The proportion of women in the student body continued to increase, reaching about 36 per cent of total enrollment. Cal Poly students also carry the highest average credit unit load in the CSUC system.

Completion of campus instructional facilities described elsewhere in this report will reduce only partially the pressures for further plant capacity. Even after completion of the Architecture Classroom building and the Life Science building the University will still need to utilize its plant at over 110 per cent of capacity.

Accreditation. That the pressures of high enrollment and facility deficiencies have not yet adversely affected the quality of Cal Poly education is evident in the continued accreditation of its programs. During 1975-76 accreditation was extended to programs in Landscape Architecture and Architectural Engineering. This brought the total number of accredited programs at Cal Poly to 15, second highest in the CSUC system (after San Jose State University). Following a negative decision, based on organizational criteria of the accrediting body, reorganization was undertaken to establish Cal Poly's School of Business.

Academic Programs. The phasing-in of two previously-approved academic programs - the Masters in City and Regional Planning and the Bachelor of Arts in Recreation Administration - was delayed. With enrollment quotas in effect, careful planning is required to implement new majors without seriously impacting existing academic programs.

Academic Highlights. Among the significant developments in the academic schools during the year were several new departmental and interdepartmental functions. Development of a Learning Assistance Center led to reorganization of library resources into a Learning Resources and Curriculum section. Increased use of audiovisual materials was stimulated by deposits of materials in this section from 20 participating departments. In addition, two time-sharing computer terminals were installed in the section.

Campus-wide Bicentennial events included numerous lectures and special programs spear-headed by the School of Communicative Arts and Humanities. Cal Poly was one of the first campuses in the State to be designated a Bicentennial Campus.

Cooperative education programs undertaken in the School of Engineering and Technology with a \$30,000 Federal contract were so popular and successful that a \$39,000 contract has been awarded for the succeeding year.

Continuing Education. Reaching nearly 13,000 enrollments over a six-year period, Cal Poly's Continuing Education program featured televised instruction through the California Instructional Television Consortium and a continuation of the statewide work experience education program, which by the end of the year had reached some 1,970 participating students. In the External Degree program, Cal Poly offered the B.A. Degree in Criminal Justice through Sacramento State University and prepared to offer the B.S. Degree in Nursing through California State College, Bakersfield.

Communications/Media Productions. Initiated over 20 years ago to provide multimedia instruction materials in agriculture, the broadened program continued to receive national recognition. Early work with color microfiche publishing was expanded this year with the release of a complete collection of Japanese posters featured by the Library of Congress. A collection of magazine covers featuring the U.S. Bicentennial is one of the unique microfiche projects underway. Other topics in preparation include orange crate poster art, cartoon art, museum sculpture, and native California bird life.

A set of six sound filmstrips on Sheep Management received a bronze trophy from the Information Film Producers of America. New sound filmstrips on beekeeping, terrarium construction and agricultural career opportunities were made available for instructional use. Work in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Agriculture was begun on a five-part sound filmstrip series on Agriculture and Society. A collection of 272 plant illustrations and descriptions by a faculty member was released in book form, entitled The Back Pocket Guide to Ornamental Plants.

International Education. Although the number of foreign students attending Cal Poly has declined, Cal Poly students continued to participate in the system's program of study abroad, with 54 students attending campuses in Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Cal Poly's School of Agriculture and Natural Resources also commenced a contractual relationship with the Agency for International Development to provide technical assistance to the government of Yemen. The million dollar contract provides for two faculty members to spend two years in Yemen with the objective of developing a poultry industry which will increase the national protein diet.

Articulation. Cal Poly maintained written articulation agreements with 86 of the 103 California Community Colleges. During the year, 5931 transfer students represented 97 of the 103 community colleges at Cal Poly. Regular communication with these colleges enables occupationally-oriented students to enter Cal Poly with little or no loss of time or credits.

ADMINISTRATION

There were no changes in the top administrative team of the University, headed by Dr. Robert E. Kennedy, president; Dr. Dale W. Andrews, executive vice president; Dr. Hazel Jones, vice president for academic affairs; and Dr. Everett M. Chandler, dean of students. Following consultative search procedures by committees of faculty and staff members new appointments were made to fill vacancies at the school level as follows: Dr. Howard C. Brown was named Dean, School of Agriculture and Natural Resources; Dr. William C. Langworthy became Dean, School of Science and Mathematics; Dr. Norman D. Alexander was appointed Director, University Library.

Affirmative Action. Cal Poly's affirmative action plan, along with all CSUC affirmative action plans, is under review by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, having been revised according to system and HEW suggestions. Greater representation on the campus Affirmative Action Compliance Committee was achieved by expanding membership from eight to seventeen members. A form summarizing recruitment action and appointment recommendations was also developed and adopted. Ethnic composition of Cal Poly for 1976 and preceding years since 1965 is as follows:

	Total Number Employees	Total Minority Employees		Black		Asian		Native American Indian & Other Nonwhite		Mexican American & Other Spanish Surnames		Other Caucasian	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1976(Apr)	1601	200	12.5	32	2.0	31	1.9	37	2.3	99	6.2	1401	87.5
1975(May)	1541	206	13.4	32	2.1	32	2.1	44	2.9	98	6.4	1335	86.6
1974	1487	187	13.0	30	2.0	26	2.0	27	2.0	92	6.0	1300	87.0
1973	1454	177	12.2	28	1.9	33	2.3	36	2.5	80	5.5	1277	87.8
1971	1373	94	6.8	12	.8	17	1.2	27	2.0	38	2.8	1279	93.2
1970	1300	61	4.8	12	.9	17	1.3	7	.6	25	2.0	1201	95.2
1969	1023	36	3.5	6	.5	11	1.0	8	.7	11	1.0	987	96.4
1968	957	21	2.2	2	.2	8	.8	3	.3	8	.8	936	96.1
1967	778	30	3.8	4	.5	11	1.4	7	.9	8	1.0	748	96.4
1966	747	27	3.6	3	.4	11	1.5	7	.9	6	.8	720	96.4
1965	704	21	3.0	0	-	6	.9	9	1.3	6	.9	683	97.0

Distribution of male and female employees by occupational group for 1975-76 was also tabulated as follows:

Occupational Group	Female		Male		Total Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Executive	1	25.00	3	75.00	4	.25
Faculty	91	11.40	707	88.60	798	49.84
Administrative	15	12.39	111	87.61	126	7.87
Professional	35	46.05	41	53.95	76	4.87
Secretarial	297	93.99	19	6.01	316	19.73
Technician	27	28.72	67	71.21	94	5.87
Crafts	0	0	65	100.00	65	4.05
Service Worker	12	9.84	110	90.16	122	7.62
Totals	478	29.85	1123	70.15	1601	100.00

Cal-OSHA. Nine violations of the provisions of the California Occupational Safety Act were corrected during the year. The OSHA appeals board also ruled that the Cal Poly Foundation was subject to its provisions as a separate entity.

Personnel Development. A system program providing fee waivers for employees enrolled in job-related or career development courses met with strong participation by faculty and staff. Employee development was also reflected in completion of 80 classification studies, twenty-seven for new positions. Cal Poly utilized \$6,000 in Specialized Training Funds to enable 32 employees to attend off-campus classes or seminars. Two training courses assisted 63 supervisors to develop more effective supervision and to promote affirmative action. Concern for developing the abilities of trainees was also reflected in the continued participation in the Career Opportunities Development (COD) and Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) programs.

STUDENTS

Although student involvement at Cal Poly has been outstanding both in terms of participation in activities programs and in voter turnout for student elections, research was begun to find means of increasing such participation. Faculty assistance in developing a statistical approach was used for a random survey which has now been tabulated and will be considered by student government to develop better distribution to students of information on candidates and issues and to increase voter turnout.

Counseling and Testing. Emphasis during the year included Career Center operation, a highly successful program of peer counseling, assistance to the housing program, group counseling, and continued support of the expanding services of the Learning Assistance Center. Surveys of students and faculty were utilized for the improvement of counseling services.

Educational Opportunity Program. Always in need of additional support, the Educational Opportunity Program received funds from the Associated Students, Inc. for orientation programs, student support and a campus-wide tutorial program. A peer counseling program involved the Counseling Center, Learning Assistance Center, and graduate students from the Education Department, who received valuable training experience with a diverse population including students who might not normally have enrolled in a university.

Health Services. During the year the student Health Center recorded a total of 56,168 visits (including 1144 infirmary bed-days), and concluded 45,494 pharmacy transactions. Increased campus awareness of services resulted from Well Day activities and informational columns in the campus newspaper. The Center offered programs on drug and alcohol abuse prevention and sponsored well-attended summer management seminars for health services personnel from throughout the nation.

Housing. Hillcrest Cottage was designated as a location for consolidation of management, personnel and facility services of the system's largest on-campus residence hall program, with 2,793 students housed in Fall, 1976 for an average occupancy of 101.38 per cent for the year. Three residence halls achieved a grade point average higher than 3.0. Increased listings of available community housing resulted from the first year's operation of Off-Campus Housing Services; there was evident improvement of the community housing situation. A survey indicated that about 60 per cent of Cal Poly students reside in the City of San Luis Obispo, 20 per cent in other communities, and 20 per cent on campus.

Financial Aid. The dollar volume of institutionally-administered financial aid increased 33 per cent over the previous year, with commensurate increase in numbers of students served. The College Work-Study program increased 54 per cent, while Federally Insured Student Loans decreased 3.5 per cent in dollar volume and 2.3 per cent in students served. A new grant from the Bing Crosby Youth Foundation made possible a new long-term repayment student loan fund.

Placement. An upward trend in employment activity began during the year. Although employers represented increased only from 284 to 286, the number of representatives visiting increased 17 per cent; number of visits increased 12 per cent; and student interviews increased 26 per cent, from 4,440 to 5,591. The latter reflects greater awareness of the tight employment market, as did participation of over 1,000 students in 60 class presentations given by placement staff on job-securing techniques. The number of files mailed for teaching candidates decreased by 500, a consequence of new fees for alumni.

FACULTY

The availability of sufficient funds resulted in the promotion of all 71 faculty members who received recommendations through the consultative evaluation process. Only four academic grievances were filed during the year, compared to 17 the previous year. The grievances will be treated according to new procedures which provide a Grievance/Disciplinary Action Panel of 223 elected members, with three faculty designated as the Executive Committee.

Steady state conditions have made it necessary to utilize from five to fifteen per cent of total FTE faculty positions as part-time or lecturer appointments according to perceived future staffing needs of the respective departments.

Research. Increasing national interest in the support of applied research was reflected in the appointment of a full-time coordinator. Seven two-hour seminars in proposal writing were attended by some 100 faculty, staff, and students, increasing proposal activity from 33 in 1974-75 (for \$1,290,000) to 43 in 1975-76 (\$3,270,000). Two major research programs were funded: The Naval Electronics Laboratory Center will provide \$100,000 to support development of parafoils by the aeronautical engineering department; The Energy Research and Development Administration began support of a development project for a solar heat collecting system at a food dehydration facility with a first-phase contract for \$270,000.

Research funds received during fiscal 1975-76 totalled some \$840,000 for 13 grants involving research, equipment and programs emphasizing work experience education and instructional materials.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

Construction activity continued on the Architecture Classroom building with completion scheduled during Fall, 1976. Also underway is an addition to Engineering West and a new Life Science building, all expected to partially alleviate the critical facility shortage. Cal Poly, as the most highly utilized campus in the system, experienced decreasing flexibility in scheduling of classrooms and laboratories.

Relief of the critical faculty office shortage is expected from the Faculty Office building, for which working drawings are underway. Construction funding for the new \$11.5 million library, several times deferred, is now scheduled for the 1977 budget. By resolution, the Academic Senate termed the library project the number one campus facility needed.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Continuing University involvement with the community through lectures and other public programs was maintained during the year. In addition, there was an increase in the number of short courses, workshops and other educationally-related uses of campus facilities by off-campus groups, especially during the summer.

Services to the community included projects of the Student Community Services program, Volunteer Income Tax Assistance for economically disadvantaged taxpayers, tutorial and internship arrangements between community organizations and various academic departments, and continued enrichment and leadership of community voluntary groups by participating University faculty, staff and students.

The statewide community of former Cal Poly students was brought closer to the University when a full-time coordinator assisted in completion of a highly successful membership drive and the Board of Directors of the Cal Poly Alumni Association adopted new bylaws and a program supporting the University in its efforts to raise private funds. The alumni urged initiation of an Annual Giving Program which is scheduled to begin in Fall, 1976.

During the year the University was designated as beneficiary of several trusts which will support scholarship, academic program development and other needs. A unique gift to the Library was the Neil S. McCarthy Thoroughbred Horses Library of over 1,000 volumes. Scheduled for dedication is the \$100,000 Beef Cattle Evaluation Center, built by students and faculty members entirely through private donations, including a major gift of money from the William Randolph Hearst Foundation.

The City of San Luis Obispo assisted with Poly Royal open house with a grant in 1975-76 and the Downtown Association hosted students and administrators for the eighth consecutive year on Cal Poly Day. There is evident community awareness and understanding of the University's friendship as well as its economic impact.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

The special problems faced by the University are primarily those resulting from the critical facility shortage, particularly with regard to library and faculty office needs. Instructional schools are unanimous in citing the need for additional instructional space and for assigned time for work outside the classroom. Several have noted that lack of programmatic funding causes unrealistic support levels for polytechnic programs and have asked for recognition of their special needs in the budgeting process.