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TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

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GRAPEVINE

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Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.

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If the universities are not adequately supported we can tell the public with conviction that the supply of persons duly qualified to serve society will slump, and the effect would be as grave as a slump in the supply of oil, or energy, or food, or water.

The price of neglecting universities would be palpable physical

hardship widely diffused throughout society; a spiritual decay in civilization and a lagging in the pursuit of truth may well be second order effects of this failure in supply of duly qualified persons; but the first symptoms would be deterioration in health services, education, the administration of justice, and the productivity of industry.

-- Eric, Lord Ashby, Master of Clare College,
Cambridge University, England

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Statement of ownership and circulation of GRAPEVINE is on page 1278 (reverse hereof).

ARIZONA (Correction). On page 1272 GRAPEVINE erroneously reported that two referendum measures were adopted by popular vote at the election in November 1974.

Actually, Proposition 106, which would have added a constitutional requirement that legislative appropriations in any fiscal year should not exceed 8.4 per cent of the total personal income in the state for that fiscal year, unless voted by two-thirds of each House, and would have given the Economic Estimates Commission status in the Constitution, was defeated at the election. Cheers!

Also, Proposition 300, a statutory referendum that would have removed the state sales tax from food and food products (except liquor and soft drinks) and would have raised the sales tax on all other covered items to 5 per cent from the former 4 per cent, was also defeated.

GRAPEVINE is grateful to our Arizona correspondent for the foregoing information.

CALIFORNIA. Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. proposes salary increases of 8.5 per cent for all state employees, and the same rate of increase for faculty members in the state institutions of higher education. For overall operating support of higher education, statewide, he recommends an increase of 12.6 per cent in appropriations for fiscal year 1975-76 over the total for the current fiscal year 1974-75. Moderately good news.

FLORIDA. With state revenues for the current fiscal year estimated to turn out to be some \$300 million short of the anticipated total, Governor Reubin Askew asked all the state universities to withhold expenditure of 6.3 million of their 1974-75 budgets, which would reduce their expenditures for that fiscal year by 2.6 per cent.

There is also a possibility that the nine state universities may be asked to reduce their aggregate requests for fiscal year 1975-76 by a total of \$78 million. This would hold the statewide total to about the same figure as for the current year 1974-75, at about \$350 million. This would be bad news; but remember the event has not yet occurred--and do not believe it until you see it.

IOWA. This state is reported to have a substantial fiscal surplus. The present Governor, Robert D. Ray, is emphasizing tax aid to students in private colleges. He notes that one-third of all students in the state's private colleges are now receiving tuition grants from the state; and recommends an increase of 60 per cent in state appropriations for the tuition grant program. Currently the program is at the level of \$6 million a year; the recommended increase would raise it to a point approaching \$10 million.

GRAPEVINE is not a publication of any institution or association. Responsibility for any errors in the data, or for opinions expressed, is not to be attributed to any organization or person other than M. M. Chambers. GRAPEVINE is circulated to numerous key persons in each of the fifty states.

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NEW YORK. Governor Hugh L. Carey's proposed state budget is said to provide for an overall statewide increase of 8 per cent in appropriations for higher education for the ensuing fiscal year 1975-76. A state deficit of about \$260 million is anticipated at the end of the present fiscal year, and the governor has ordered a freeze on hiring new state employees. This applies to civil service staffs at the universities, but not to members of the faculties. For the next fiscal year the governor is proposing some tax rises that would boost the dimension of the state budget to about \$10.7 billion.

TEXAS. The lone star state is fortunate in having a large current surplus. Governor Dolph Briscoe estimates that the size of the total state budget can be increased by nearly \$1 billion over the next two years, while maintaining an unspent reserve of about \$1 billion. He emphasizes tuition equalization grants for students in private colleges and recommends an increase of \$8.2 million in that program, which was at the levels of \$5 million for 1973-74 and \$7.5 million for 1974-75. This, of course, is only a marginal item compared with the net state appropriations of over \$500 million for annual operating expenses of public higher education for fiscal year 1974-75.

WISCONSIN. Governor Patrick J. Lucey, re-elected "by the skin of his teeth", refuses to endorse the proposal of the Board of Regents of the statewide system of higher education that tuition fees be reduced by half, beginning with the Fall of 1976; but it remains to be seen how that proposal will fare in the legislature, where it has many proponents. The governor also talks of holding overall state appropriations for operating expenses of higher education at or a little below the present level. Here again, don't believe it until you see it.

TEXAS. Enrollments grow. Here is a clipping from C B Report, the newsletter of the Texas Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, Vol. IX, No. 12, December 1974:

Enrollment in Texas Colleges At New High; Growth Rate above National Average

Enrollment at Texas colleges and universities swelled by almost 46,500 students this year over 1973-74. The overall statewide growth rate of 8.7 percent was one of the highest recorded in the past five years and substantially exceeded the national college enrollment growth of 5.5 percent.

Total enrollment in Texas colleges reached a record high of 578,414 students, as compared with last fall's enrollment of 531,972.

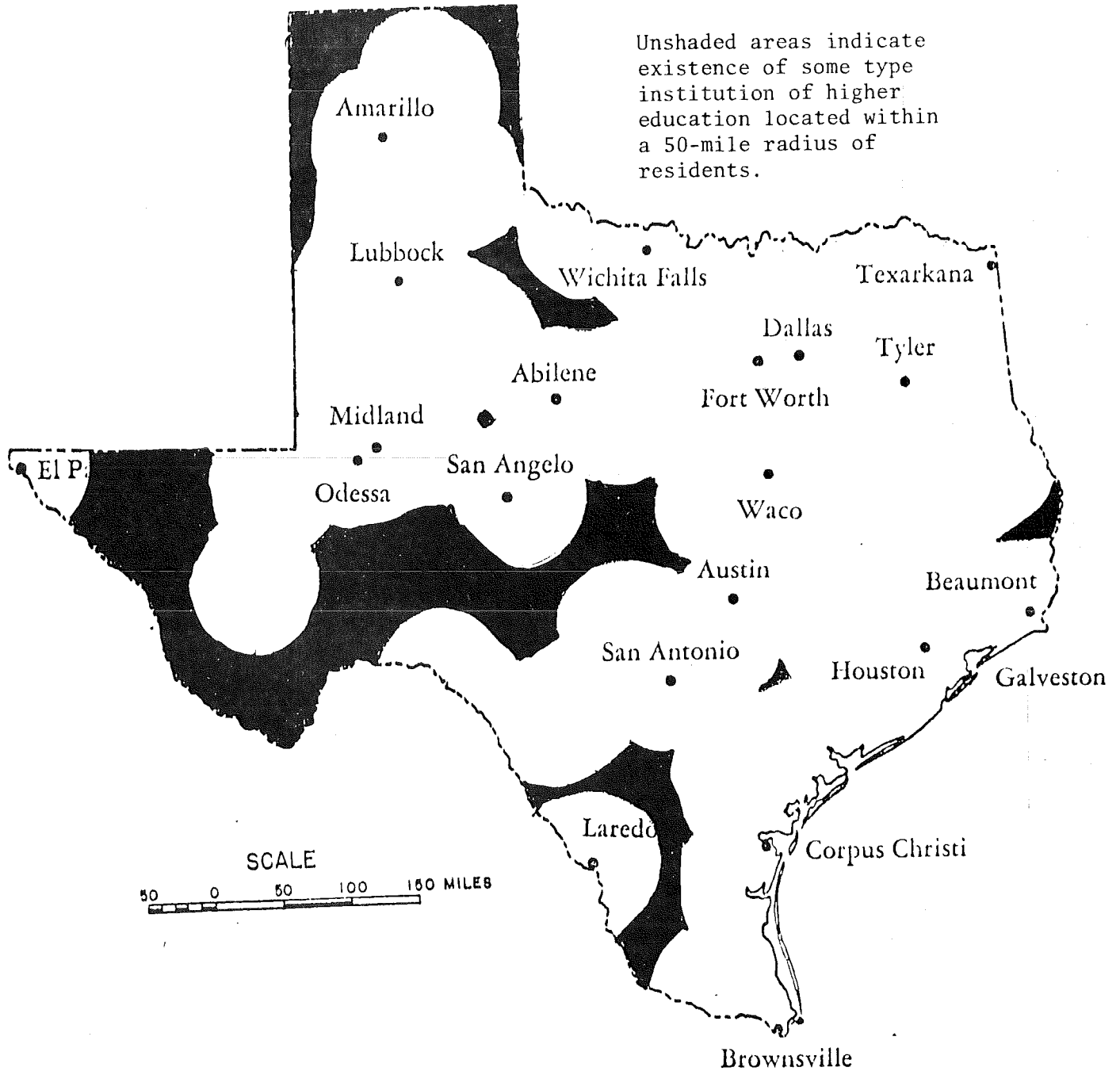
Enrollment growth in Texas colleges and universities has far outpaced the national average for the past five years. Some of the contributing factors are geographic accessibility and diversity in types of colleges and universities, low tuition costs, financial aid availability, and increased college attendance by "older-than-usual" students, according to Commissioner Bevington Reed.

The most rapid increase in enrollment was in community junior colleges, as has been the case for the past several years. Fall 1974 enrollment grew to 214,123 as compared with 186,655 last year, for an annual growth of 14.7 percent.

Public senior college and university enrollment increased by 7.2 percent to reach 278,913. Contributing to the growth were the openings of two new institutions in the Houston area — the Downtown Campus of the University of Houston and the new upper-level University of Houston at Clear Lake City. There were significant variations in enrollment patterns among the senior institutions, with some experiencing substantial enrollment increases, some stabilizing enrollments, and a few experiencing slight enrollment declines.

Source: **COORDINATING BOARD
TEXAS COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
LBJ Building, P.O. Box 12788
Austin, Texas 78711**

TEXAS. After very substantial and commendable expansion of higher education since 1965, there continue to be large areas not within reasonable distance from any university, college, or junior college, as indicated by the shaded areas on the map.



Source: Page 39 of Texas Higher Education, 1968 - 1980: A Report to the 64th Texas Legislature. Austin: Coordinating Board of the Texas College and University System, January 1975, Pp. 152.



**NEW
JERSEY
ASSOCIATION
OF
COLLEGES
AND
UNIVERSITIES**

Reports:

January, 1975

Enrollments Continue To Grow

Enrollments at New Jersey colleges and universities showed continued growth this Fall, ably demonstrating the health and vitality of the state's institutions of higher education and hopefully putting to rest pessimists who have been predicting a decline in New Jersey enrollments. Full-time undergraduate enrollments increased by six percent this year as compared with four percent last year. Part-time enrollments increased by 11 percent. At the graduate level, full-time enrollments increased eight percent this year as compared with a five percent growth last year and part-time enrollments grew 12 percent as compared with six percent a year ago.

A close examination reveals that the growth at all sectors among public institutions appears very strong with many institutions exceeding their growth projections and anticipated enrollments.

Among the independent colleges, small declines were reported by some institutions, but were nearly offset by undergraduate enrollment increases at 10 four-year independent colleges or universities and two of the two-year private colleges.

Graduate Picture Bright

The graduate picture among independent colleges and universities appears even more optimistic with 10 of 13 institutions reporting increases in their total graduate enrollment. Two of three institutions which experienced declines in their graduate enrollments had substantial increases in their undergraduate enrollments, which more than offset the declines at the graduate level.

The two-year community colleges showed the most dramatic growth with a 13 percent increase in full-time undergraduate enrollment and a 12 percent increase in part-time enrollment. This increase was not anticipated. Most higher education observers had expected community college enrollments to level off.

Surge Continues

Preliminary information for the Spring 1975 semester shows that this surge in community college enrollments is continuing with Burlington County College reporting a full-time enrollment of nearly 450 more students than anticipated.

The success of the community colleges, however, is posing problems for local administrators. Since State and County funding is based upon anticipated, rather than actual enrollments, the colleges are currently experiencing a shortage of cash and overcrowded facilities.

Although the state will provide additional subsidies for the extra students, these subsidies may not reach the colleges for 18 months. Colleges must meet their obligations for faculty and staff salaries, utilities, etc. on a more immediate basis. The current fiscal situation facing the community colleges was aptly described by Dr. G. L. Mears, Burlington County College's Director of Institutional Research, when he noted, "We may be the only business in the world that's going broke because it's going **too** well."

National Trend

The increases in New Jersey colleges and universities enrollments are representative of the national trend

where most states find that enrollments have increased more than anticipated. It appears that the doom-sayers were not correct!

Dr. M. M. Chambers, nationally recognized authority on state funding of higher education, recently urged that people in higher education recognize what is actually happening to higher education enrollments and react accordingly. He said, "GRAPEVINE is exercising an almost evangelical urge to contrast the facts as they appear with the literally scores of books, monographs and articles in the literature of higher education in the

1970's which begin with the phrase 'in a time of declining enrollments,' and go on and on to press the spirit and techniques of stark survivalism. This is no time of declining enrollments, save in exceptional instances. It is a time of continued growth. Why not recognize the facts and act accordingly, with confidence? Higher Education in the United States has a huge task ahead. Whining will not help!"

SOURCE:

Inquiries should be sent to:
New Jersey Association of
Colleges and Universities
564 Springdale Avenue
East Orange, New Jersey 07017






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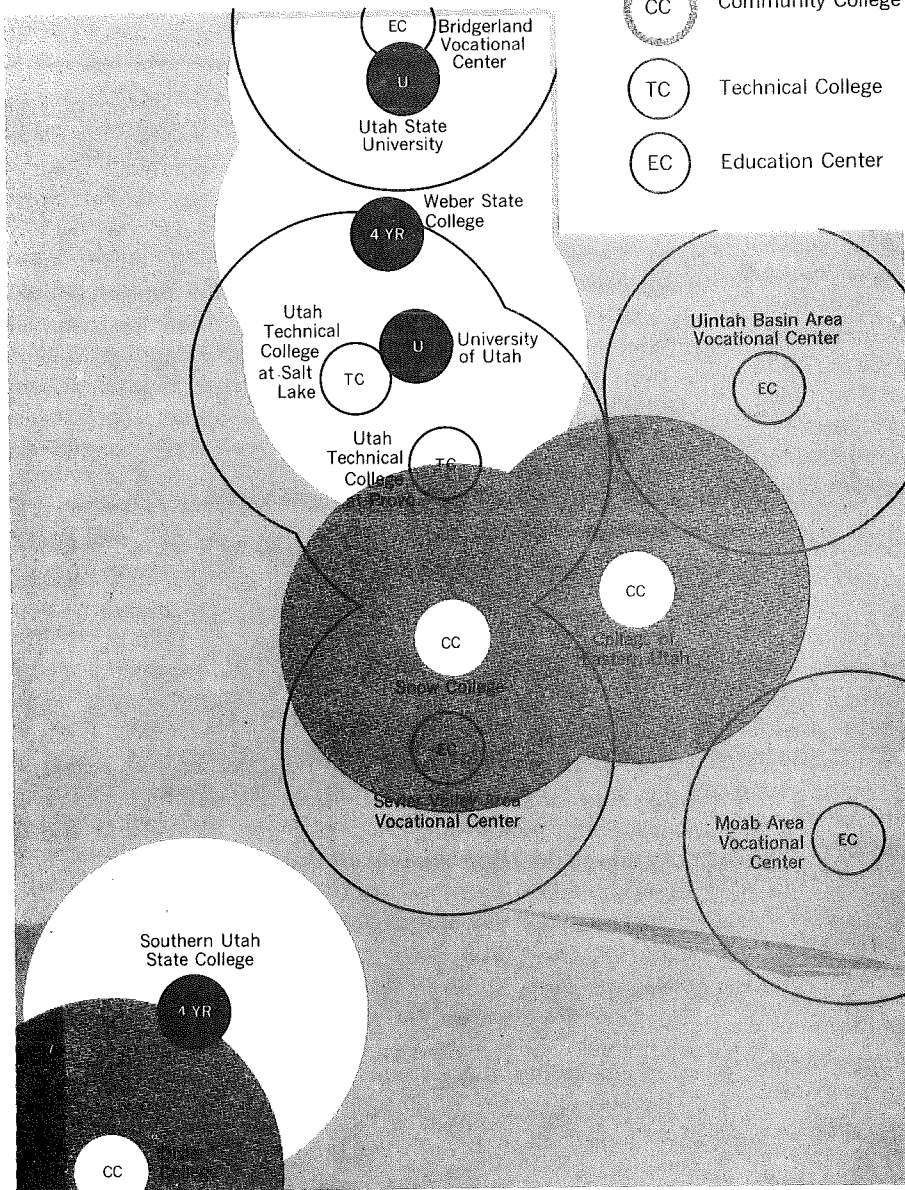
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UTAH. Nearly half the total area of this state lies outside a radius of fifty miles from any educational institution above high school. Much of this is too sparsely populated to justify location of a college or junior college; but it poses a challenge to the existing institutions and to the state which can temporarily be partly met by reasonably priced dormitory facilities, and various forms of "extension" or "continuing education" or "college without walls", by whatever name called.

Utah's Colleges and Universities
50 Mile Radius of a Higher Education Facility

-  4 Year College
-  University
-  Community College
-  Technical College
-  Education Center



Source: Page 141 of Fifth Annual Report to the Governor and the Legislature by the Utah State Board of Regents, 1973-74. Salt Lake City: Office of the State Commissioner of Higher Education, December 1974. Pp. 157.