

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 267 691

HE 019 159

TITLE Independent Higher Education in California, 1982-1984. Commission Report 85-33.
 INSTITUTION California State Postsecondary Education Commission, Sacramento.
 PUB DATE 9 Sep 85
 NOTE 46p.
 PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
 DESCRIPTORS College Instruction; *College Students; Degrees (Academic); *Enrollment Trends; Federal Aid; Higher Education; *Private Colleges; Private Financial Support; State Aid; *Student Financial Aid
 IDENTIFIERS *California

ABSTRACT

Financial conditions at 51 private colleges and universities in California are reported for 1977-1985. The following seven indicators are covered: fall enrollment, the percentage of current revenue represented by the difference between revenue and current expenditures, the percentage of annual expenditures for educational and general purposes represented by income from tuition and student fees; the percentage of educational and general expenditures represented by current revenue from gifts and private grants; the percentage of educational and general expenditures represented by direct expenditures for instruction; state, federal, and institutional funds awarded to students; and numbers of degrees granted. Enrollment trends are provided for first-time freshmen, total undergraduate and graduate students, and part-time and full-time students. Information is provided on the following types of financial aid: institutional grants, Cal Grants and graduate fellowships, federal grants and College Work-Study aid, Guaranteed Student Loans, and National Direct Student Loans. Implications of these trends for California's private colleges are also discussed. Data are provided on state and federal student financial aid. (SW)

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THE California Postsecondary Education Commission is a citizen board established in 1974 by the Legislature and Governor to coordinate the efforts of California's colleges and universities and to provide independent, non-partisan policy analysis and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature.

Members of the Commission

The Commission consists of 15 members. Nine represent the general public, with three each appointed for six-year terms by the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly. The other six represent the major segments of postsecondary education in California.

As of 1985, the Commissioners representing the general public are:

Seth P. Brunner, Sacramento, *Chairperson*
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Patricia Gandara, Sacramento
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Representatives of the segments are:

Sheldon W. Andelson, Los Angeles; representing the Regents of the University of California

Claudia H. Hampton, Los Angeles; representing the Trustees of the California State University

Peter M. Finnegan, San Francisco; representing the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges

Jean M. Leonard, San Mateo; representing California's independent colleges and universities

Darlene M. Laval, Fresno; representing the Council for Private Postsecondary Educational Institutions

Angie Papadakis, Palos Verdes; representing the California State Board of Education

Functions of the Commission

The Commission is charged by the Legislature and Governor to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs."

To this end, the Commission conducts independent reviews of matters affecting the 2,500 institutions of postsecondary education in California, including Community Colleges, four-year colleges, universities, and professional and occupational schools.

As an advisory planning and coordinating body, the Commission does not administer or govern any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any of them. Instead, it cooperates with other state agencies and non-governmental groups that perform these functions, while operating as an independent board with its own staff and its own specific duties of evaluation, coordination, and planning.

Operation of the Commission

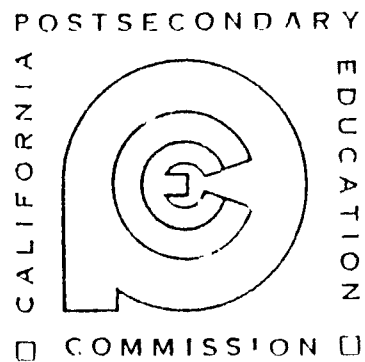
The Commission holds regular meetings throughout the year at which it debates and takes action on staff studies and takes positions on proposed legislation affecting education beyond the high school in California. By law, the Commission's meetings are open to the public. Requests to address the Commission may be made by writing the Commission in advance or by submitting a request prior to the start of a meeting.

The Commission's day-to-day work is carried out by its staff in Sacramento, under the guidance of its director, Patrick M. Callan, who is appointed by the Commission.

The Commission issues some 30 to 40 reports each year on major issues confronting California postsecondary education. Recent reports are listed on the back cover.

Further information about the Commission, its meetings, its staff, and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1020 Twelfth Street, Second Floor, Sacramento, CA 98514; telephone (916) 445-7473.

INDEPENDENT HIGHER EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA
1982-1984



CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION
1020 Twelfth Street, Sacramento, California 95814

Commission Report 85-33
Adopted September 9, 1985

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INTRODUCTION

California's independently supported colleges and universities enroll approximately one-fourth of all students attending four-year colleges in California. Through their education, research, and other services, they contribute greatly to California's economy. Simply in terms of the number of their staff, together they constitute the State's fourth largest private employer, exceeded only by the Bank of America, Pacific Telesis, and Lockheed.

Thus, while the State has extended opportunities for students at publicly supported colleges and universities, it has repeatedly expressed its concern for independently supported institutions as an important part of the California system of higher education. In particular, in creating the California Postsecondary Education Commission in 1974, the Legislature and Governor directed it to report periodically to them "regarding the financial conditions of independent institutions, their enrollment and application figures, the number of student spaces available, and the respective cost of utilizing those spaces as compared to providing additional public spaces," and to include in its reports "recommendations concerning state policies and programs having a significant impact on independent institutions" [Education Code Section 66903(19)].

This is the fourth report in this series. In large part, it follows the pattern of its predecessor, The Financial Condition of California's Independent Colleges and Universities, 1981, which the Commission published in February 1982. In that report, the Commission studied seven types of independent institutions by means of a sample of 51 of those institutions that were accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, and it compared trends among these types on their financial and enrollment conditions.

For the present report, the Commission sought data from the same 51 institutions, grouped them into the same seven categories listed in Table 1 on the next page, employed several of the same indicators of financial condition to continue this trend analysis, and added two types of data -- on financial aid and degrees awarded -- for the first time in the series. As in the earlier study, the Commission has converted raw dollar and enrollment figures for each institution into percentages and ratios, in order to compare such diverse institutions and compute average indicators for the seven clusters of institutions.

Of the sample of 51 institutions selected in the mid-1970's for this series of reports, only three have changed sufficiently to warrant possible shifts to a different category of the sample:

- Chapman College has developed an extensive network of teaching locations well beyond California that give it a total full-time-equivalent enrollment of well over the 3,500 students that serves as the upper limit of Comprehensive Universities II in Group Three, yet its programs continue to resemble those of other institutions in that group more than those with professional degree programs in Group Two.

TABLE 1 *Independent Institutions Studied by the Commission in 1981 and 1985, by Type*

GROUP ONE: Doctoral Research Universities (those with substantial endowment, graduate enrollment, research activity, and a variety of doctoral programs)

California Institute of Technology	Stanford University
Claremont Graduate School	University of Southern California

GROUP TWO: Comprehensive Universities I (those with total full-time equivalent enrollment over 3,500)

Golden Gate University	University of San Diego
Loyola Marymount University	University of San Francisco
National University	University of Santa Clara
Pepperdine University	University of the Pacific

GROUP THREE: Comprehensive Universities II (those with total full-time equivalent enrollment between 2,000 and 3,500)

Biola University	United States International University
Chapman College	University of La Verne
St. Mary's College of California	

GROUP FOUR: Liberal Arts Colleges I (those with selective admission standards)

Claremont McKenna College	Pomona College
Harvey Mudd College	Scripps College
Mills College	University of Redlands
Occidental College	Whittier College
Pitzer College	

GROUP FIVE: Liberal Arts Colleges II (those with total full-time equivalent enrollment between 900 and 2,000)

Azusa Pacific University	Pacific Union College
California College of Arts and Crafts	Point Loma College
California Lutheran College	West Coast University
Mount St. Mary's College	Westmont College
Northrop University	

GROUP SIX: Liberal Arts Colleges III (those with total full-time equivalent enrollment less than 900)

California Baptist College	Menlo College
Cogswell College	Pacific Christian College
Dominican College of San Rafael	San Francisco Conservatory of Music
Fresno Pacific College	Simpson College
Holy Names College	Southern California College
Los Angeles Baptist College	

GROUP SEVEN: Specialized Institutions

Humphreys College	Southern California College of Optometry
John F. Kennedy University	World College West
Pacific Oaks College	

- Azusa Pacific University has grown larger than the enrollment parameters of the liberal arts colleges in Group Five and has a program as comprehensive as some universities in Group Three.
- Northrop University offers such a unique program and attracts such a unique clientele (well over half come from other countries for specialties focussed in aeronautics) that it might be classified as a specialized institution in Group Seven rather than among the liberal arts colleges of Group Five. Yet, it also operates a School of Law and a College of Business and Management that make it more varied than narrowly specialized.

Rather than changing the categorization of these three institutions, however, the Commission has chosen to retain the original groupings in order to maintain comparability among all the reports in the series.

It is not the purpose of the Commission in this series to point out signs of stress or distress in any individual institution. Instead, the Commission seeks to discern and discuss trends among institutions of somewhat similar type. The Commission is aware, however, that aggregate totals and group averages for theoretically similar institutions can conceal important signs of trouble or success at individual institutions. Therefore, in this report, it uses some information on individual institutions, here left unidentified, that does not stem directly from statistics presented in the tables but rather from institutional data out of which those tables have been formed.

The first seven sections of the report discuss trends in these data over recent years by using seven indicators of the financial condition of independent higher education in California:

1. Fall enrollment;
2. Net revenue ratio -- that is, the percentage of current revenue represented by the difference between revenue and current expenditures;
3. Tuition and fees contribution ratio -- the percentage of annual expenditures for educational and general purposes represented by income from tuition and student fees;
4. Gifts and grants ratio -- the percentage of educational and general expenditures represented by current revenue from gifts and private grants;
5. Instructional costs ratio -- the percentage of educational and general expenditures represented by direct expenditures for instruction;
6. State, federal, and institutional funds awarded to students; and
7. Numbers of degrees granted.

A final section discusses implications of these trends for California's independent institutions.

The Commission wishes to thank the officers of the 51 institutions included in this study for their care in submitting annual data through the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) of the United States Department of Education, and in particular, the Association of Independent California

Colleges and Universities, which has promptly provided information at several times during the study.

ONE

ENROLLMENT TRENDS

The first indicators of the financial condition of any college or university consist of enrollment statistics. What is the nature and size of the new incoming class? What proportion of students enroll full time, thus paying full tuition and, in some cases, residence fees? How is the enrollment of graduate or professional students changing? These are some of the questions useful in analyzing enrollment characteristics.

Table 2 on page 6 presents data on these and other enrollment characteristics of the seven groups of California's independent institutions for Fall 1978, 1982, 1983, and 1984, as percentages of the same characteristics in Fall 1976. To obtain these percentages, Commission staff added together the enrollments of all the sampled institutions of each type and then divided these aggregate totals by the comparable tallies for Fall 1976.

FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN

With Fall 1976 as the base term, the seven groups of institutions show quite diverse patterns in enrollment of "first-time" freshmen -- those students with no previous college experience, and most of them recent high school graduates. As can be seen in column 1 of Table 2, the relatively large institutions of Group Three have registered impressive gains here, while Groups One and Two have sustained significant losses. The prestigious colleges in Group Four have recovered from losses suffered in first-time freshman enrollments at the turn of the decade, but Groups Five and Six show continuing signs of strain, with the percentages of Group Six steadily declining.

For the comprehensive universities in Group Two, the decline in new freshmen has been more than offset by enrollment growth in graduate programs, some of them new, supplemented in 1984 by a surge in total undergraduate enrollments -- presumably among upper-division students. Group One shows a similar pattern albeit with fewer percentage points of variation. Even the small colleges of Group Six tended to sustain large percentage increases in graduate enrollments, although their increases in headcount numbers were small.

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES

For nearly all the independent institutions sampled, undergraduate enrollment as shown in the second student column of Table 2 still constitutes the core of their effort and of their full-time student body. In terms of their overall enrollment of undergraduates, the large institutions of Groups One, Two, and Three, as well as liberal arts colleges of Group Four, have now surpassed their own high numbers of 1976, while those in Groups Five and Six

TABLE 2 Fall Enrollment in Selected Independent California Colleges and Universities in 1978, 1982, 1983, and 1984 as Percentages of Fall 1976 Enrollment, by Institutional Category

Group	Year	Students							
		First-Time Freshmen	Total Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Total Graduate Students*	Part-Time Graduate Students	Total Full-Time Students	Total Part-Time Students	Total Students
ONE:									
Doctoral Research Universities (N=4)	1978	97%	106%	107%	91%	88%	101%	92%	98%
	1982	91	102	37	107	112	107	99	104
	1983	89	107	83	104	103	108	100	105
	1984	93	110	85	104	106	110	102	107
TWO:									
Comprehensive Universities I (N=8)	1978	91	104	95	105	105	106	103	105
	1982	n/a	94	26	142	167	117	118	117
	1983	80	96	21	147	174	119	121	120
	1984	71	119	108	121	127	121	122	121
THREE:									
Comprehensive Universities II (N=5)	1978	125	117	117	114	106	117	110	115
	1982	114	138	110	180	258	134	206	153
	1983	124	149	138	187	269	142	223	164
	1984	162	195	424	144	179	143	264	176
FOUR:									
Liberal Arts Colleges I (N=9)	1978	91	109	57	159	82	112	68	105
	1982	91	100	13	121	107	99	56	94
	1983	95	102	32	120	86	102	56	95
	1984	101	104	49	95	81	102	54	97
FIVE:									
Liberal Arts Colleges II (N=9)	1978	74	90	83	93	117	90	96	92
	1982	67	86	52	133	95	94	130	101
	1983	69	93	51	126	200	96	135	105
	1984	60	99	132	86	111	94	120	100
SIX:									
Liberal Arts Colleges III (N=11)	1978	105	107	94	124	140	109	108	109
	1982	95	93	43	175	225	104	97	102
	1983	91	93	43	235	292	107	118	110
	1984	90	99	88	174	194	103	121	108
SEVEN:									
Specialized Institutions (N=5)	1978	97	106	107	91	88	101	92	98
	1982	232	93	122	230	230	132	169	146
	1983	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	1984	150	143	181	165	204	136	195	157

* Includes all matriculated post-baccalaureate students, whether or not they have been classified as graduate or professional.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission staff analysis of data supplied by institutions for the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) of the U.S. Department of Education.

have at last recovered from intervening losses. Again, however, it must be added that several major institutions of Group Two have not recouped their losses of the early 1980s. By Fall 1984, two members reported only 85 percent and 86 percent of the base-year 1976 undergraduate enrollments. Among the selective liberal arts colleges of Group Four, one college had only 76 percent of Fall 1976 undergraduate enrollment as reported in HEGIS, and another had only 87 percent. The smaller colleges of Group Six ranged rather evenly between 46 percent and 152 percent. Even in such bare statistics as these can be detected the signs of stress in one or more California colleges.

PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATES

The meaning of "part-time undergraduate" has shifted in some institutions since the 1976 base year of Table 2, and as a result, this column probably contains the least reliable data of any in that table. Moreover, in Groups Two and Three, several institutions have in the past decade deemphasized or even closed certain lower-division programs with high proportions of part-time students, while other institutions have opened new off-campus programs especially suited to adult part-time bachelor's degree candidates. Thus an overall decline in part-time undergraduate enrollment cannot be assumed from the data in Table 2, but because institutions vary so greatly in these enrollments, it would be misleading to make claims from Table 2 about steady trends for them.

TOTAL GRADUATE STUDENTS

In Table 2, the term "graduate students" means all matriculated students listed as post-baccalaureate even if they have not yet been classified as to graduate or professional status. Column 4 of Table 2 shows, in general, no dearth of graduate students in recent years for institutions that could accommodate them. Thus while universities in Groups One, Two, and Three struggled with uncertain freshman enrollments, they admitted high levels of post-baccalaureate enrollments -- in most cases both part time and full time. Even the small colleges of Group Six generally flourished in their enrollment of graduate students, although in their 1984 percentages they individually ranged from 48 percent to 1500 percent of their 1976 figures.

TOTAL FULL-TIME STUDENTS

Enrollment of full-time students at all levels combined (column 6) continued to increase in the groups with the largest institutions -- One, Two, and Three -- while remaining stable or better at selective liberal arts colleges in Group Four. Among the "Liberal Arts Colleges II" in Group Five, enrollment of full-time students continued to recover steadily from an abrupt drop

which occurred in 1977 and 1978. The total for the 11 colleges in Group Six remained above 100 percent of that in 1976, but in that group, the combined figures do not necessarily reflect stability. Among these 11, Fall 1984 enrollments of full-time students ranged from a low, at one institution, of 72 percent of its 1976 figure, to a high of 138 percent at another institution. The other nine spread rather evenly along that range.

Among the large universities of Group Two, the overall success of the sample group also conceals individual difficulties in two or three institutions. One old and widely known university in this group has experienced a continuing decline in full-time enrollment from 1976 to 1984, when its number of these students tallied only 83 percent of what its total had been in 1976. Another institution, however, continued steadily upward in about equal proportions.

Within the past decade, several institutions among the 51 -- including two in Group Two -- have grown enormously through programs designed for special clientele such as working adults with some prior college experience and personnel on military bases. At least four institutions have enrolled students in programs conducted beyond California, and their out-of-State enrollments have contributed to the increased percentages.

OVERALL ENROLLMENT TRENDS

Since 1976, a few of the 51 institutions have shown signs of steady and continuing enrollment loss, while most have continued to grow in student demand. For example, one institution in Group Five -- a denominational liberal arts college -- in 1984 enrolled only half the number of first-time freshmen and 60 percent the number of full-time students it had enrolled in 1976. A comprehensive university in Group Two saw a decline of first-time freshmen to three-fourths of its Fall 1976 number, resulting in slippage of its full-time enrollments to four-fifths of its 1976 level; and even its greatly increased part-time graduate enrollments could not compensate for the loss. Yet overall, the aggregate percentages of Table 2 indicate that the enrollment of California's independent universities and colleges has generally improved from 1976 to 1984 and even from 1983 to 1984.

TWO
NET REVENUE RATIO

An institution's "net revenue ratio" indicates the percentage of its current revenue represented by the difference between that revenue and current expenditures. Although this ratio does not actually tell whether an institution has enough money available to pay all its current bills, it functions in much the same way; and because it indicates a percentage relationship, it permits comparisons of one year with others, regardless of inflation or other factors that vary from year to year.

Table 3 below indicates the average net revenue ratios for each of the seven groups of California's independent institutions in fiscal years 1977, 1979, 1983, and 1984. During 1983, these institutions in general seemed to be overcoming financial deficits that had appeared in 1979 or before. Current income, especially for Groups Two, Four, and Six, exceeded current expenditures by a slightly more comfortable margin than before, and fewer institutions had a negative balance.

In 1984, current revenues either stabilized or advanced strongly particularly in Groups One and Three. In both 1983 and 1984, however, the impact of major private gifts to a few institutions raised the average balance of several groups deceptively, and thus one should not read too much prosperity

TABLE 3 *Net Revenue Ratios of Selected Independent California Colleges and Universities in Fiscal Years 1977, 1979, 1983, and 1984, by Institutional Category*

Group	1977	1979	1983	1984
ONE: Doctoral/Research Universities (N=4 of 4)	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	+5.8%
TWO: Comprehensive Universities I (N=8 of 8)	+2.4	+ 2.7	+3.3	+3.6
THREE: Comprehensive Universities II (N=4 of 5)	+6.2	+ 0.8	+0.7	+3.6
FOUR: Liberal Arts Colleges I (N=9 of 9)	+1.4	+ 3.5	+9.4	+5.5
FIVE: Liberal Arts Colleges II (N=6 of 9)	+3.1	+ 0.9	+0.7	+1.6
SIX: Liberal Arts Colleges III (N=11 of 11)	-1.7	+ 1.2	+3.7	+3.0
SEVEN: Specialized Institutions (N=5 of 5))	+8.3	+11.2	+3.5	+0.1

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission staff analysis of data supplied by institutions for the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) of the U.S. Department of Education.

into the positive group balances. Obviously these figures tell nothing about deferred maintenance or other issues, nor do they indicate whether some institutions are engaged in extraordinary fund-raising campaigns that are not repeated annually. Actually, the positive ratios of Groups Two and Four remained remarkably stable, while few of the liberal arts colleges in Group Five or of the specialized institutions of Group Seven had a comfortable positive margin of revenues, as gauged by this indicator.

THREE

TUITION AND FEES CONTRIBUTION RATIO

An institution's "tuition and fees contribution ratio" indicates its income from tuition and student fees as a percentage of its annual expenditures for "educational and general" purposes -- that is, for all its activities except auxiliary enterprises, independent operations, and capital outlay. Ideally, this percentage should decrease over time as an institution builds other sources of income, such as gifts and endowment, besides its student charges; but sometimes a decrease can indicate that an institution has for some reason lost the flexibility it needs to raise tuition or fees appropriate to general cost increases.

Table 4 below presents data for the seven groups of institutions on this indicator as of fiscal years 1977, 1979, 1983, and 1984. Most of the eight comprehensive universities in Group Two let their tuition and fees contribution ratio creep upward over these years, and only a remarkable decline in this proportion to far below 80 percent at two of the eight brought this group's ratio in 1984 lower than for 1983.

TABLE 4 Tuition and Fees Contribution Ratios of Selected Independent California Colleges and Universities in Fiscal Years 1977, 1979, 1983, and 1984, by Institutional Category

	Group	1977	1979	1983	1984
ONE:	Doctoral/Research Universities (N=3 of 4)	38.9%	38.1%	40.7%	40.8%
TWO:	Comprehensive Universities I (N=8 of 8)	85.2	85.5	85.3	83.8
THREE:	Comprehensive Universities II (N=4 of 5)	78.2	78.4	79.5	80.1
FOUR:	Liberal Arts Colleges I (N=9 of 9)	60.4	59.7	60.8	62.0
FIVE:	Liberal Arts Colleges II (N=6 of 9)	80.7	76.1	74.2	74.6
SIX:	Liberal Arts Colleges III (N=11 of 11)	45.7	61.9	59.2	57.1
SEVEN:	Specialized Institutions (N=5 of 5)	62.0	73.0*	65.6	66.7

*Four institutions of five.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission staff analysis of data supplied by institutions for the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) of the U.S. Department of Education.

As a whole, Group Two has been consistently higher in this indicator than any other. Two of the eight have no campuses in the traditional sense, and several have multiple off-campus instructional centers concentrating in graduate and professional programs for employed adults whose business and military employers commonly pay part or all of their tuition and fees. At some institutions, such programs help pay for other, more struggling programs.

The colleges in Group Four remained rather stable on this indicator, except for an upward jump of nearly 8 percentage points by one college.

Some sharp fluctuations in this indicator also occurred among the small liberal arts colleges of Group Six, three of which underwent a steady, strong decline on this ratio.

FOUR
GIFTS AND GRANTS RATIO

An institution's "gifts and grants ratio" indicates the percentage of its educational and general expenditures consisting of current revenues from gifts and private grants, including income from endowment and other long-term accounts as it becomes available for current expenditure.

Ideally, of course, this proportion should increase over time, especially in relation to tuition and fee income, with the two indicators tending to vary reciprocally -- one rising as a proportion of educational and general expenditures when the other falls.

Table 5 below presents data on this indicator for the seven groups of institutions as of fiscal years 1977, 1979, 1983, and 1984. The doctoral/research universities in Group One showed striking increases; these also are the most likely of any group to win public grants and sponsorship for research purposes. On the other hand, most Group Six institutions, heavily dependent on small constituencies, appeared merely to hold steady or actually fall on this measure, since only three of the 11 showed strong upward turns in donations.

TABLE 5 *Gifts and Grants Ratios of Selected Independent California Colleges and Universities in Fiscal Years 1977, 1979, 1983, and 1984, by Institutional Category*

	Group	1977	1979	1983	1984
ONE:	Doctoral/Research Universities (N=4 of 4)	21.6%	22.9%	25.2%*	33.5%
TWO:	Comprehensive Universities I (N=8 of 8)	7.3	7.6	7.4	8.0
THREE:	Comprehensive Universities II (N=4 of 5)	18.9	11.8	9.7	13.1
FOUR:	Liberal Arts Colleges I (N=9 of 9)	29.2	31.1	41.4	33.0
FIVE:	Liberal Arts Colleges II (N=6 of 9)	15.0	13.3	14.4	14.2
SIX:	Liberal Arts Colleges III (N=11 of 11)	22.1	27.1	24.4	25.9
SEVEN:	Specialized Institutions (N=5 of 5)	26.6	7.7**	15.2	9.3

*Three institutions of four.

**Four institutions of five.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission staff analysis of data supplied by institutions for the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) of the U.S. Department of Education.

Such was also the case with the comprehensive universities in Group Two. One long-established university with denominational ties fell still lower in its already low pattern of private gifts, despite its long history and active alumni organization.

The selective liberal arts colleges in Group Four continue to sustain not only the highest, but also the most stable proportions of private giving among all seven types of institutions. Nevertheless, from 1983 to 1984, fully seven of the nine colleges in this group underwent decreases in private gifts as a proportion of what they spent, and two of the seven fell more than 20 percentage points on this indicator.

FIVE

INSTRUCTIONAL COSTS RATIO

An institution's "instructional costs ratio" indicates the percentage of educational and general expenditures represented by direct expenditures for instruction. As the Commission stated in its 1982 report on the financial condition of California's independent colleges and universities, this ratio shows quite directly "the cost of an institution to maintain current levels of quality in educational programs" (p. 13).

One of the largest elements in direct expenditures for instruction obviously is faculty salaries. Table 6 below shows what percentages of total educational and general expenditures in fiscal years 1977, 1979, 1983, and 1984 were spent directly for instruction. It is striking that all groups but the first and sixth show a declining trend in the 1980s.

The evidence from this indicator is a clue for further inquiry, since it strongly suggests, but does not prove, a significant and steady slippage of faculty compensation in many colleges. Of course, factors other than lagging faculty compensation can lead to a relatively low proportion of direct expenditures for instruction -- for example, if an institution were to develop large new enrollments in programs housed beyond the home campus and

TABLE 6 *Instructional Costs Ratios of Selected Independent California Colleges and Universities in Fiscal Years 1977, 1979, 1983, and 1984, by Institutional Category*

	Group	1977	1979	1983	1984
ONE:	Doctoral/Research Universities (N=4 of 4)	37.4%	36.8%	39.2%*	38.5%
TWO:	Comprehensive Universities I (N=8 of 8)	41.1	40.2	37.8	37.6
THREE:	Comprehensive Universities II (N=4 of 5)	46.1	49.2	46.9	45.4
FOUR:	Liberal Arts Colleges I (N=9 of 9)	37.0	35.4	34.2	33.6
FIVE:	Liberal Arts Colleges II (N=6 of 9)	38.9	36.3	33.9	32.5
SIX:	Liberal Arts Colleges III (N=11 of 11)	34.5	35.1	28.5	29.9
SEVEN:	Specialized Institutions (N=5 of 5)	45.4	41.3**	40.5	34.2

*Three institutions of four.

**Four institutions of five.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission staff analysis of data supplied by institutions for the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) of the U S. Department of Education.

taught by part-time staff, or if it dropped programs that had required an especially rich ratio of faculty to students, or if it managed to increase its "productivity" with the same number of scholar-teachers, then its direct instructional costs could drop as a proportion of educational and general expenditures.

As Table 6 shows, all groups except Group One have been experiencing significant decline in this measure; even Group Four continued its steady decline. In Group Five, one institution fell from over 48 percent on this indicator in 1977 to under 30 percent in 1984. In Group Six, one went from 56 percent in 1979 to 36 percent in 1983, while another went from 29 to less than 20 percent. As a group, however, the 11 colleges of Group Six seem to have reversed this decline in 1984.

Other groups exhibited more subtle, yet noteworthy, changes. Among the large universities of Group Two, one of them dropped on this measure from 42 percent to 33 percent in the past seven years. Among the 26 institutions in Groups One through Four, no fewer than five institutions (35 percent) dropped 9 percent or more over these seven years in the proportion of current expenditures they directed to instructional efforts. Eleven of the total sample (21 percent), well-distributed among the various types, showed a similar degree of erosion. We must continue to include a caveat that cost does not automatically mirror quality. Yet it does appear from these statistics that California's scholar-teachers, along with its libraries, have been bearing the brunt of stringent times for independently-supported universities and colleges.

In its 1982 report, the Commission stated that "As data over the past five years indicate, the independent sector is experiencing difficulty in maintaining current levels of expenditure for instruction and, as a result, in maintaining current levels of quality in educational programs" (p. 13). The most recent data assembled in Table 6 lead the Commission to reiterate that statement and to advise probing further into the institutional impact of these current troubling figures.

SIX

FINANCIAL AID FOR STUDENTS

Most of the 51 institutions included in this sample of California's independent colleges and universities derive between 60 and 85 percent of their educational and general funds from tuition and student fees, and a few derive even more than that. A study of the financial condition of such institutions, therefore, can hardly ignore the question of how students manage to secure funds for paying their share of the costs of college.

Table 7 on the next two pages shows the extent of financial aid for students at these 51 institutions over the three years from 1982-83 to 1984-85, together with the percentage change over these years, for four major types of aid -- (1) institutional grants such as scholarships and fellowships; (2) Cal Grants and Graduate Fellowships awarded by the State of California; (3) federal grants and College Work-Study earnings; and (4) federal direct loans and federally guaranteed loans to individual students.

As can be seen from Table 7, among the first three of these four sources of aid -- sources of outright grants, rather than loans -- the institutions themselves provided more aid than either the State or federal government. For example, in 1984-85, they offered some \$85 million in grants, compared to \$48 million from the State and \$31 million from the federal government. But federal direct and guaranteed loans continued to be the largest single source of aid, amounting to \$95 million that year and resulting in extensive indebtedness by students and their families above their normal tax payments.

INSTITUTIONAL GRANTS

Not only are institutional funds the largest source of outright grants to students at California's independent institutions, they increased the most between 1982-83 and 1984-85: 31.1 percent, compared to only 2.6 percent for Cal Grants and Graduate Fellowships and 19.8 percent for federal grants and College Work-Study funds. As Table 7 shows, the selective liberal arts colleges in Group Four increased their aid the most of all -- a total of 49.7 percent over the three years -- while the research-oriented universities of Group One earned second place with an increase of 37.5 percent. In contrast, the liberal arts colleges of Group Five (those enrolling between 900 and 2,000 full-time equivalent students) decreased their amount of aid by 5.1 percent. Their increase of 7.5 percent between 1983-84 and 1984-85 did not fully compensate for their drop of 11.7 percent between 1982-83 and 1983-84.

How and from what sources independent institutions increased their student aid funds 31.1 percent in these few years poses specific questions which warrant further analysis. How much of the increase, for example, came from increased contributions by alumni and others, given specifically for increasing student aid in light of substantial increases in tuition? Two other likely

TABLE 7 Financial Aid for Students at Sample Independent Institutions,

Type of Aid and Institution	Amount			Percent of Change		
	1982-83 (000s)	1983-84 (000s)	1984-85 (000s)	1982-83 and 1983-84	1983-84 and 1984-85	1982-83 and 1984-85
INSTITUTIONAL GRANTS						
ONE: Doctoral/Research Universities (N=4 of 4)	\$25,769	\$31,359	\$35,422	+21.7%	+13.0%	+37.5%
TWO: Comprehensive Universities I (N=8 of 8)	18,050	21,432	23,087	+18.7	+11.9	+32.9
THREE: Comprehensive Universities II (N=4 of 5)	5,545	5,943	6,850	+ 7.2	+15.3	+23.5
FOUR: Liberal Arts Colleges I (N=6 of 9)	7,656	9,629	11,461	+25.8	+19.0	+49.7
FIVE: Liberal Arts Colleges II (N=7 of 9)	5,989	5,286	5,684	-11.7	+ 7.5	- 5.1
SIX: Liberal Arts Colleges III (N=8 of 11)	2,199	2,809	2,976	+27.8	+ 5.9	+35.4
SEVEN: Specialized Institutions (N=1 of 5)	N.A.	16	17	N.A.	+ 6.5	N.A.
TOTAL (Not including Group Seven, N=36 of 46)	\$65,208	\$76,458	\$85,480	+17.2%	+11.8%	+31.1%
CALIFORNIA STATE CAL GRANTS AND GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS						
ONE: Doctoral/Research Universities (N=4 of 4)	\$14,638	\$13,651	\$14,899	- 6.8%	+ 9.1%	+ 1.8%
TWO: Comprehensive Universities I (N=8 of 8)	13,719	12,871	13,725	- 6.2	+ 6.6	+ 0.04
THREE: Comprehensive Universities II (N=5 of 5)	4,326	4,065	4,542	- 6.0	+11.7	+ 5.0
FOUR: Liberal Arts Colleges I (N=9 of 9)	6,770	6,405	6,943	- 5.0	+ 8.4	+ 3.0
FIVE: Liberal Arts Colleges II (N=9 of 9)	6,169	5,892	6,454	- 4.5	+ 9.5	+ 4.6
SIX: Liberal Arts Colleges III (N=11 of 11)	1,898	1,989	2,000	+ 4.8	+ 5.4	+10.4
SEVEN: Specialized Institutions (N=5 of 5)	137	152	234	+10.9	+53.9	+70.8
TOTAL (Including Group Seven, N=50 of 51)	\$47,631	\$45,025	\$48,893	- 5.7%	+ 8.6%	+ 2.6%

Academic Years 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1984-85, by Type of Aid and Institution

Type of Aid and Institution	Amount			Percent of Change		
	1982-83 (000s)	1983-84 (000s)	1984-85 (000s)	1982-83 and 1983-84	1983-84 and 1984-85	1982-83 and 1984-85
FEDERAL GRANTS AND COLLEGE WORK-STUDY						
ONE: Doctoral/Research Universities (N=3 of 4)	\$ 8,822	\$10,840	\$11,481	+22.9%	+ 5.9%	+30.1%
TWO: Comprehensive Universities I (N=8 of 8)	8,356	8,767	9,203	+ 4.9	+ 5.0	+10.1
THREE: Comprehensive Universities II (N=4 of 5)	2,347	2,405	2,569	+ 2.5	+ 6.8	+ 9.5
FOUR: Liberal Arts Colleges I (N=5 of 9)	2,036	3,050	3,103	+49.8	+ 1.7	+52.4
FIVE: Liberal Arts Colleges II (N=7 of 9)	3,133	3,409	3,432	+ 8.8	+ 0.7	+ 9.5
SIX: Liberal Arts Colleges III (N=7 of 11)	1,404	1,474	1,455	+ 5.0	- 1.4	+ 3.6
SEVEN: Specialized Institutions (N=2 of 5)	N.A.	78	71	N.A.	- 9.0	N.A.
TOTAL (Not including Group Seven, N=34 of 46)	\$26,098	\$29,945	\$31,243	+14.7%	+ 4.3%	+19.8%
FEDERAL DIRECT LOANS AND GUARANTEED LOANS						
ONE: Doctoral/Research Universities (N=3 of 4)	\$31,721	\$31,185	\$31,283	- 2.7%	+ 0.3%	- 1.4%
TWO: Comprehensive Universities I (N=8 of 8)	35,760	36,564	37,404	+ 2.2	+ 2.3	+ 4.6
THREE: Comprehensive Universities II (N=4 of 5)	7,052	6,171	6,672	-23.5	+ 8.1	- 5.4
FOUR: Liberal Arts Colleges I (N=5 of 9)	5,426	5,758	6,318	+ 6.1	+ 9.7	+16.4
FIVE: Liberal Arts Colleges II (N=7 of 9)	9,075	9,810	11,329	+ 8.1	+15.1	+24.8
SIX: Liberal Arts Colleges III (N=7 of 11)	2,487	2,235	2,462	-10.1	+10.2	- 1.1
SEVEN: Specialized Institutions (N=2 of 5)	N.A.	3,199	4,076	N.A.	+27.4	N.A.
TOTAL (Not including Group Seven, N=34 of 46)	\$91,521	\$91,723	\$95,468	+ 0.2%	+ 4.1%	+ 4.3%

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission staff analysis of data provided by the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities and the California Student Aid Commission.

sources would bear further inquiry -- the tuition increases themselves, already known to help maintain financially diverse student bodies at some California institutions, and increases in faculty compensation smaller than those in the cost of living. In the past it has not been uncommon to hear of institutions keeping tuition artificially low in order to continue attracting the kind of student enrollment that seemed adequate for their mission, and subsidizing this low tuition by paying artificially low levels of faculty compensation. In a time of rapidly rising tuition levels, shrinking pools of high school graduates, and now uncertain amounts of financial aid from public sources, the question of where institutions are to find even more student financial aid will become even more acute.

CAL GRANTS AND GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

Although California's constitution prohibits direct State support of non-public educational institutions of all kinds, California students who attend the State's accredited or approved independent institutions are eligible to receive State grants under the Cal Grant A program, the Cal Grant B program, or the Graduate Fellowship program. These three programs began and still remain as the chief ways by which the State helps independent institutions attract able students of modest financial means. Because of the importance of these State funds, in addition to the aggregate information displayed in Table 7 about their extent in recent years Appendix A reports the number and amount of each of these three types of grants for each institution in the sample, not only for 1982-83 through 1984-85 but also for 1978-79. So far, these institutions have not regained the 1978-79 level of \$50.6 million. If increases for inflation and in tuition costs between 1978-79 and 1984-85 were taken into account, their decrease over those years would be much larger than the \$1.7 million in actual dollars.

In two other reports (1984, 1985), the Commission has noted the declining ability of the Cal Grant A and B programs to fulfill their role of providing equal opportunity and access to postsecondary education because of statutory limits on the number of new awards. For example, in the first report, the Commission stated (1984, p. 6):

The number of low-income and middle-income Cal Grant A applicants to the University and State University increased over the four-year period, but at independent institutions substantially fewer students applied from families with incomes below \$36,000. Increases in these applicants also occurred in the Cal Grant B program at the three public segments, but again at independent institutions fewer students applied from families with incomes below \$24,000.

Evidently the cost to individual students and their families of attending an independent college or university in California has begun to appear so far beyond their reach that fewer even apply for Cal Grants for that purpose. Of those able students who do, many are refused, as the Commission also noted (p. 7):

The gap between the number of needy eligible applicants and authorized new Cal Grant B awards widened from 10,692 to 26,498. Most of these fully-qualified applicants were from extremely low-income, disadvantaged families, and yet for every one of them who received a new Cal Grant B award, more than three were turned away.

This problem is further highlighted here by the mere 2.6 percent increase in State funds for students at these independent institutions between 1982-83 and 1984-8. During the same period, the Consumer Price Index for California rose 26 points, according to the State Department of Finance.

From 1982-83 to 1983-84, as Table 7 shows, five of the seven groups of institutions suffered actual decreases in the amount of State funds received by their students; and over the three years 1982-83 through 1984-85, only the specialized institutions of Group Seven realized increases in the amount of State grant and fellowship funds to their students by more than inflation rates. The research-oriented universities of Group One counted increases of only 1.8 percent, while the selective liberal arts colleges of Group Four counted only 3.0 percent increase.

FEDERAL GRANTS AND COLLEGE WORK-STUDY

Federal grants and work-study aid are available to students through the Pell Grant program, the Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant program, and the College Work-Study Program. Table 7 shows that the overall increase of 19.8 percent in these funds for students at California's independent institutions from 1982-83 to 1984-85 stemmed primarily from a 30.1 percent increase at the research-oriented universities of Group One and 52.4 percent at the selective liberal arts colleges of Group Four -- both of which tend to attract academically talented students. Although these increases helped counter the minimal growth of State aid for students in recent years, the current federal administration has seemed inclined to reduce federal sources of financial aid to students of limited means.

STUDENT BORROWING THROUGH FEDERAL DIRECT LOANS AND GUARANTEED LOANS

The two major federal loan programs for college students are the National Direct Student Loan program and the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Table 7 reveals that students in California's independent institutions have been borrowing through these programs about twice as much as they received from the State in grants and over three times as much as they received from federal grants -- in 1984-85, some \$99.5 million, compared to \$48.9 million and \$31.3 million, respectively.

Increases between 1982-83 and 1984-85 in the amount of student borrowing from federal sources have been highest at liberal arts colleges in Groups Five and Four -- 24.8 and 16.4 percent, respectively. In contrast, three

groups of institutions saw a decline in the amount their students borrowed from these sources -- the small liberal arts colleges of Group Six (down 1.1 percent), the research-oriented universities of Group One (down 1.4 percent), and the small comprehensive universities of Group Three (down 5.4 percent). Although the three-year increases in student borrowing from these sources has been considerably less than the increase in federal grants (4.3 percent, compared to 19.8 percent), it has exceeded the 2.6 percent increase in State grants and fellowships overall.

While data on federal aid have not yet been obtained for all 51 institutions in the Commission's sample, Appendix B includes all available information on federal grants and loans to them. The availability of federal aid funds has become a crucial fact of life for many independent institutions and thus a factor of considerable importance also for State policy in higher education, since ultimate responsibility for education under the American system of government falls on the states.

OBSERVATIONS

Comparing trends of State and federal aid at individual institutions reveals an uncertain pattern in State programs. The total value of State-supported aid programs tended to decrease in the early 1980s and then to rise slightly in 1984-85, in contrast to a steady increase in federal aid at most institutions, which did not keep pace with inflation.

The extent to which independent institutions have become dependent on State and federal public sources of student financial aid remains in question, since the proportion of students who would somehow manage to attend the college of their choice without these funds is unknown. It seems evident, however, that fewer students of modest means are bothering to apply for public assistance to attend independent institutions. In light of the magnitude of these funds, it is clear that changes in them would further affect many independent colleges and universities and reverberate through California's entire system of higher education.

SEVEN

DEGREES CONFERRED

The final indicator of the health of California's independent colleges and universities included in this report consists of the numbers of various degrees they confer. Admittedly, these numbers are an imperfect reflection of the real products of institutional efforts at education, yet higher education has no precise analogue for the easily countable products of factories and foundries. For academic institutions, the number of degrees they grant provides one important indicator of their accomplishments for given amounts of effort and support. And for their students and patrons, degrees offer a measure, however imperfect, of "learning goals attained."

Table 8 on the next page shows the number of degrees granted by 45 of the 51 institutions in the Commission's sample during 1978-79 and 1982-83. It reveals a remarkable stability, over the five-year period, in the total numbers of degrees conferred by all 45 institutions. Despite variations over these years among institutions, groups and particular types of degree, the overall total remained practically the same at the end of 1982-83 as it had been at the end of 1978-79: 35,525, compared to 35,340. This total, which combines such different kinds of degrees as associate and doctorate, clearly has no practical use other than to approximate the numbers of students who completed their academic aims for enrolling in these institutions. Viewed in such a light, however, it seems curious that this number did not increase significantly during a period of substantially increasing enrollments.

Table 8 also reveals that the number of master's degrees conferred by these institutions underwent a substantial decrease of 7 percent -- a drop from 13,604 in 1978-79 to 12,645 in 1982-83, while professional degrees also dropped slightly -- 1.4 percent, from 3,604 to 3,554.

This seems the more remarkable since as Table 2 showed, by 1982 graduate enrollments in the comprehensive universities had expanded so dramatically. In some master's level programs, of course, part-time students comprise a large part of the enrollment, so that one might expect a corresponding increase in master's degrees conferred several years afterward, instead of only one year afterward.

In contrast, the number of doctorates awarded increased by one-third -- from 1,375 to 1,833, and the number of bachelor's degrees conferred rose by 4.5 percent -- from 16,115 to 16,847.

Four of the seven groups of institutions had an overall increase in the number of degrees they awarded, while the other three experienced a decrease -- the research-oriented universities of Group One down by 2.9 percent, the selective liberal arts colleges of Group Four down by 17.3 percent, and the small liberal arts colleges of Group Six down by 13.7 percent.

Particularly noteworthy were the declines of both the bachelor's and master's degrees at the selective liberal arts colleges of Group Four -- 14.7 and 33.0 percent, respectively, which followed their enrollment decline between

TABLE 8 Degrees Conferred by Selected Independent Institutions, by Type of Institution and Degree, July 1978-June 1979 and July 1982-June 1983

Group	Year	Degree					Total
		Asso- ciate	Bache- lor's	Master's	Profes- sional	Doctoral	
ONE Doctoral/ Research Universities (N=4 of 4)	1978-79		4,267	5,151	777	1,186	11,381
	1982-83		4,475	4,718	870	1,000	11,065
	% Change		+4.9%	-8.4%	+12.0%	-15.7%	-2.9%
TWO Comprehensive Universities I (N=8 of 8)	1978-79	148	5,191	5,791	2,206	51	13,387
	1982-83	188	5,892	5,719	1,789	625	14,213
	% Change	+27.0%	+13.5%	-1.2%	-18.9%	+125.5%	+6.2%
THREE Comprehensive Universities II (N=3 of 5)	1978-79	37	1,251	1,305	53	138	2,784
	1982-83	144	1,419	1,081	126	208	2,978
	% Change	+289.2%	+13.4%	-17.2%	+137.7%	+50.7%	+7.0%
FOUR Liberal Arts Colleges I (N=9 of 9)	1978-79		3,069	500			3,569
	1982-83		2,618	335			2,953
	% Change		-14.7	-33.6%			-17.3%
FIVE Liberal Arts Colleges II (N=7 of 9)	1978-79	289	1,329	620	389		2,627
	1982-83	234	1,471	388	553		2,646
	% Change	-19.0%	+10.7%	-37.4%	+42.2%		+0.7%
SIX Liberal Arts Colleges III (N=11 of 11)	1978-79	123	976	152			1,251
	1982-83	38	875	160	6		1,079
	% Change	-69.1%	-10.3%	-5.0%			-13.7%
SEVEN Specialized Institutions (N=3 of 5)	1978-79	44	33	85	179		341
	1982-83	42	97	244	210		593
	% Change	-4.5%	+193.9%	+187.1%	+17.3%		+73.9%
TOTAL (N=45 of 51)	1978-79	641	16,116	13,604	3,604	1,375	35,340
	1982-83	646	16,847	12,645	3,554	1,833	35,525
	% Change	+0.8%	+4.5%	-7.0%	-1.4%	+33.3%	+0.50%

Source: CPEC staff analysis of data reported by individual institutions on the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) of "Earned Degrees and Other Academic Awards."

1978 and 1982. Numerically, they suffered a drop of 616 graduates over the four-year period -- the largest decrease numerically as well as proportionately of any group.

EIGHT

CONCLUSIONS

The findings from this study present a varied and, for some institutions, turbulent picture. Those institutions that account for the overwhelming majority of independent college and university enrollments -- the major research and large doctoral degree-granting universities -- show clear signs of recovery from financial stress of recent years. Yet even they have done so in part by significantly increasing tuition and fees as a proportion of their current revenue.

Most institutions, meanwhile, have seen fit to increase by leaps and bounds their own annual outlays for financial aid to their students. Have these large increases from institutional funds occurred to the detriment of what they spend directly for instruction? The financial reports from some institutions suggest so. Such institutions cannot continue for more than a few years the current sharp rate of increase in the proportion of their own funds devoted to student financial assistance. Nor can they continue through another decade their decreasing proportion of expenditures for instruction while maintaining a strong core of scholars -- not unless they turn to some way of increasing "productivity" as occurs in modern industries.

Nonetheless, several positive themes emerged from the statistical data and from conversations with officers at various institutions during the course of this inquiry.

- For a few independent institutions with national reputations for excellence, current income from gifts and private grants has increased steadily as a proportion of their total educational and general expenditures.
- Furthermore, California still maintains a commanding lead among the 50 states in the number of students enrolled from other countries; a large majority of these students bring new, "outside" funds while they reside in California, and about 40 percent attend independent institutions.
- As further good news, more than one major institution has discovered or reemphasized the financial significance of reducing student attrition and increasing retention. For example, an administrative officer of one comprehensive university commented that his institution has managed for several years by special effort to attain a relatively high retention rate among its undergraduates, and this improvement has helped bring about a marked improvement of its financial stability.
- One interesting phenomenon among California's independent institutions during the past decade has been the development of a new type of institution that has shown special signs of flourishing. The several examples of this type in the Commission's sample are all fully accredited and generally well regarded. Their programs tend to follow the market -- and seemingly insatiable demand -- for degree specialties in business, administration, management, and engineering, while carefully limiting "general education" courses. In addition, they offer instruction at times and

places attractive to working adults -- their chief clientele, tuition and fees pay nearly all current operating costs, they heavily use part-time faculty, and they avoid construction of any major institution-owned libraries.

As other comprehensive institutions face the question about how much to adapt themselves for the current marketplace, they probably also need to consider how to retain enough breadth and flexibility to meet the next shift in the market and the next one after that. The State, for its part, always needs to consider how much to encourage civic learning and related subject areas vital to its political system but not necessarily in popular demand.

All of this suggests that the next decade will bring forth both financial and academic changes among independent colleges and universities at least as profound as those of the 1950s.

APPENDIX A

Total State-Funded Financial Aid for Students at Selected Independent California Colleges and Universities, Academic Years 1978-79, 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1984-85, by Institutional Category

Group and Institution	Academic Year	Cal Grant A		Cal Grant B		Graduate Fellowships		Total Value (000s)
		Number	Value (000s)	Number	Value (000s)	Number	Value (000s)	
GROUP ONE								
California Institute of Technology	1978-79	176	434	12	26	3	24	484
	1982-83	152	501	14	48	2	11	560
	1983-84	153	506	14	51	1	6	563
	1984-85	119	438	11	33	1	6	477
Claremont Graduate School	1978-79					3	32	32
	1982-83					4	19	19
	1983-84					6	33	33
	1984-85					13	70	70
Stanford University	1978-79	1,025	2,632	84	222	53	263	3,117
	1982-83	818	2,704	51	166	36	248	3,118
	1983-84	749	2,531	31	103	41	205	2,839
	1984-85	769	2,824	41	108	36	209	3,141
University of Southern California	1978-79	4,327	11,085	429	1,205	131	561	12,851*
	1982-83	2,731	8,960	351	1,148	134	833	10,941
	1983-84	2,532	8,529	316	1,083	105	604	10,216
	1984-85	2,525	9,333	336	1,066	138	812	11,211
Total, Group One	1978-79		14,151		1,453		880	16,484
	1982-83		12,165		1,362		1,111	14,638
	1983-84		11,566		1,237		848	13,651
	1984-85		12,595		1,207		1,097	14,899
GROUP TWO								
Golden Gate University	1978-79	14	19	7	13	5	12	44
	1982-83	24	54	4	11	5	22	87
	1983-84	31	80	5	12	3	17	109
	1984-85	36	102	7	19	7	36	157
Loyola Marymount University	1978-79	1,419	3,532	201	569	16	48	4,149
	1982-83	960	3,076	132	429	11	43	3,548
	1983-84	868	2,873	113	385	17	74	3,332
	1984-85	853	3,072	96	347	24	120	3,539
National University	1978-79	1	2	1	1	0	0	3
	1982-83	40	144	5	21	0	0	165
	1983-84	40	145	4	6	0	0	151
	1984-85	51	226	2	5	1	5	236

APPENDIX A (continued)

Group and Institution	Academic Year	Cal Grant A		Cal Grant B		Graduate Fellowships		Total Value (000s)
		Number	Value (000s)	Number	Value (000s)	Number	Value (000s)	
Pepperdine University	1978-79	431	1,115	67	100	5	18	1,333
	1982-83	335	1,104	21	62	2	10	1,176
	1983-84	362	1,215	14	50	3	16	1,281
	1984-85	358	1,318	17	45	4	23	1,386
University of the Pacific	1978-79	1,055	2,829	108	325	9	54	3,208
	1982-83	772	2,670	139	521	5	29	3,220
	1983-84	693	2,428	112	418	5	28	2,874
	1984-85	698	2,660	105	386	8	47	3,093
University of San Diego	1978-79	476	1,181	40	89	3	10	1,280
	1982-83	483	1,554	38	108	5	22	1,684
	1983-84	434	1,443	22	65	6	29	1,537
	1984-85	435	1,577	23	78	10	53	1,708
University of San Francisco	1978-79	648	1,599	79	197	9	32	1,828
	1982-83	390	1,231	57	206	8	40	1,477
	1983-84	318	1,041	46	174	11	53	1,268
	1984-85	300	1,068	39	141	10	58	1,267
University of Santa Clara	1978-79	1,027	2,452	46	106	13	44	2,602
	1982-83	707	2,225	24	80	11	57	2,362
	1983-84	680	2,215	16	54	10	50	2,319
	1984-85	633	2,243	18	39	10	57	2,339
Total, Group Two	1978-79		12,729		1,000		218	14,447
	1982-83							13,719
	1983-84							12,871
	1984-85							13,725
GROUP THREE								
Biola University	1978-79	510	1,122	32	86	1	2	1,210
	1982-83	437	1,307	36	127	0	0	1,434
	1983-84	415	1,303	31	114	2	8	1,425
	1984-85	405	1,407	32	86	0	0	1,493
Chapman College	1978-79	285	715	36	115	0	0	830
	1982-83	149	480	21	64	1	4	548
	1983-84	134	435	16	58	0	0	493
	1984-85	192	696	16	41	3	17	754
St. Mary's College of California	1978-79	358	876	41	103	1	3	982
	1982-83	294	932	44	147	0	0	1,079
	1983-84	261	849	27	83	0	0	932
	1984-85	265	941	19	72	1	6	1,019
United States International University	1978-79	39	92	13	25	9	34	151
	1982-83	29	95	4	10	1	4	109
	1983-84	34	112	8	13	1	5	130
	1984-85	42	157	11	25	4	23	205

APPENDIX A (continued)

<u>Group and Institution</u>	<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Cal Grant A</u>		<u>Cal Grant B</u>		<u>Graduate Fellowships</u>		<u>Total Value (000s)</u>
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Value (000s)</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value (000s)</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value (000s)</u>	
University of La Verne	1978-79	367	917	55	165	3	9	1,091
	1982-83	288	923	75	230	1	3	1,156
	1983-84	264	888	63	193	1	4	1,085
	1984-85	250	905	42	166	0	0	1,071
Total, Group Three	1978-79		3,722		494		48	4,264
	1982-83							4,326
	1983-84							4,065
	1984-85							4,542
GROUP FOUR								
Claremont McKenna College	1978-79	263	602	6	15	--	--	617
	1982-83	159	524	10	26	--	--	550
	1983-84	155	525	8	18	--	--	543
	1984-85	145	538	7	22	--	--	560
Harvey Mudd College	1978-79	165	4	3	9	--	--	435
	1982-83	140	462	1	1	--	--	463
	1983-84	131	440	4	4	--	--	444
	1984-85	120	443	3	11	--	--	454
Mills College	1978-79	197	505	23	62	0	0	567
	1982-83	192	630	29	94	1	3	727
	1983-84	173	582	23	69	1	3	654
	1984-85	180	669	21	71	0	0	740
Occidental College	1978-79	580	1,492	41	123	0	0	1,615
	1982-83	413	1,346	23	68	2	11	1,425
	1983-84	375	1,258	15	48	1	6	1,312
	1984-85	363	1,332	22	65	3	17	1,414
Pitzer College	1978-79	198	499	27	69	--	--	568
	1982-83	119	378	16	51	--	--	429
	1983-84	117	388	18	57	--	--	445
	1984-85	126	462	16	57	--	--	519
Pomona College	1978-79	346	876	24	62	--	--	938
	1982-83	265	863	16	54	--	--	917
	1983-84	251	845	16	45	--	--	890
	1984-85	247	910	12	45	--	--	955
Scripps College	1978-79	161	414	10	26	--	--	440
	1982-83	102	333	16	60	--	--	393
	1983-84	107	363	12	45	--	--	408
	1984-85	108	396	9	39	--	--	435
University of Redlands	1978-79	491	1,265	24	68	5	20	1,353
	1982-83	294	972	32	103	0	0	1,075
	1983-84	269	910	21	69	1	6	985
	1984-85	279	1,031	22	70	1	6	1,107

APPENDIX A (continued)

<u>Group and Institution</u>	<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Cal Grant A</u>		<u>Cal Grant B</u>		<u>Graduate Fellowships</u>		<u>Total Value (000s)</u>
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Value (000s)</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value (000s)</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value (000s)</u>	
Whittier College	1978-79	441	1,106	61	166	0	0	1,272
	1982-83	210	672	27	92	0	0	764
	1983-84	187	626	26	92	1	6	724
	1984-85	181	662	23	80	3	17	759
Total Group Four	1978-79		7,185		600		20	7,805
	1982-83							6,743
	1983-84							6,405
	1984-85							6,943
GROUP FIVE								
Azusa Pacific University	1978-79	325	781	30	80	5	12	873
	1982-83	230	709	29	95	1	2	806
	1983-84	240	763	24	75	1	3	841
	1984-85	248	853	22	69	2	7	929
California College of Arts and Crafts	1978-79	98	246	11	34	1	3	283
	1982-83	127	414	15	45	0	0	459
	1983-84	117	381	14	40	2	9	430
	1984-85	112	410	15	59	1	6	475
California Lutheran College	1978-79	327	785	18	45	0	0	830
	1982-83	233	732	19	51	1	2	785
	1983-84	207	670	15	44	0	0	714
	1984-85	212	766	14	47	0	0	813
Mount St. Mary's College	1978-79	250	596	69	159	--	--	755
	1982-83	167	549	43	135	--	--	684
	1983-84	179	598	53	165	--	--	763
	1984-85	196	706	48	153	--	--	859
Northrop University	1978-79	37	87	9	19	--	--	106
	1982-83	51	167	12	31	--	--	198
	1983-84	50	162	11	31	--	--	193
	1984-85	65	242	15	44	--	--	286
Pacific Union College	1978-79	642	1,606	56	138	--	--	1,744
	1982-83	461	1,483	38	116	--	--	1,599
	1983-84	418	1,358	22	71	--	--	1,429
	1984-85	369	1,290	19	53	--	--	1,343
Point Loma College	1978-79	374	880	22	58	--	--	938
	1982-83	300	898	23	68	--	--	966
	1983-84	270	844	15	54	--	--	898
	1984-85	271	914	17	70	--	--	984
West Coast University	1978-79	0						
	1982-83	0		1	1	--	--	1
	1983-84	2	6	0				6
	1984-85	0		0		--	--	

APPENDIX A (continued)

<u>Group and Institution</u>	<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Cal Grant A</u>		<u>Cal Grant B</u>		<u>Graduate Fellowships</u>		<u>Total Value (000s)</u>
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Value (000s)</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value (000s)</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value (000s)</u>	
Westmont College	1978-79	278	681	2	5	--	--	686
	1982-83	206	648	8	23	--	--	671
	1983-84	183	609	2	9	--	--	618
	1984-85	209	761	3	4	--	--	765
Total, Group Five	1978-79		5,662		539		15	6,216
	1982-83							6,169
	1983-84							5,892
	1984-85							6,454
GROUP SIX								
California Baptist College	1978-79	114	203	12	22	--	--	225
	1982-83	105	270	13	35	--	--	305
	1983-84	95	277	18	50	--	--	327
	1984-85	86	281	14	40	--	--	321
Cogswell College	1978-79	15	24	0	0	--	--	24
	1982-83	35	82	8	19	--	--	101
	1983-84	38	122	10	33	--	--	155
	1984-85	24	79	6	20	--	--	99
Dominican College of San Rafael	1978-79	48	113	0	0	0	0	113
	1982-83	39	122	5	18	1	4	140
	1983-84	46	143	8	34	1	4	182
	1984-85	52	177	9	32	0	0	209
Fresno Pacific College	1978-79	75	169	13	37	--	--	206
	1982-83	93	276	13	29	--	--	305
	1983-84	88	287	16	45	--	--	332
	1984-85	98	345	17	46	--	--	391
Holy Names College	1978-79	47	111	7	23	2	5	134
	1982-83	43	132	14	49	1	3	184
	1983-84	31	103	10	40	0	0	143
	1984-85	26	94	7	18	0	0	112
Los Angeles Baptist College	1978-79	77	150	5	9	--	--	159
	1982-83	53	162	8	33	--	--	195
	1983-84	53	167	5	21	--	--	188
	1984-85	48	157	1	1	--	--	158
Menlo College	1978-79	21	48	0	0	--	--	48
	1982-83	14	46	2	5	--	--	51
	1983-84	10	34	3	8	--	--	42
	1984-85	13	49	3	5	--	--	54
Pacific Christian College	1978-79	66	119	11	21	--	--	140
	1982-83	41	93	6	19	--	--	112
	1983-84	33	82	8	24	--	--	106
	1984-85	26	69	10	31	--	--	100

APPENDIX A (continued)

<u>Group and Institution</u>	<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Cal Grant A</u>		<u>Cal Grant B</u>		<u>Graduate Fellowships</u>		<u>Total Value</u> (000s)
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u> (000s)	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u> (000s)	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u> (000s)	
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	1978-79	18	48	2	7	--	--	55
	1982-83	23	75	1	4	--	--	79
	1983-84	14	47	1	4	--	--	51
	1984-85	16	56	1	5	--	--	61
Simpson College	1978-79	35	57	0	0	--	--	57
	1982-83	42	84	3	5	--	--	89
	1983-84	30	31	4	11	--	--	92
	1984-85	34	98	6	14	--	--	112
Southern California College	1978-79	92	153	10	18	--	--	171
	1982-83	113	294	16	43	--	--	337
	1983-84	109	326	14	45	--	--	371
	1984-85	124	417	23	62	--	--	479
Total, Group Six	1978-79		1,195		11		4	1,332
	1982-83							1,898
	1983-84							1,989
	1984-85							2,096
GROUP SEVEN								
Humphreys College	1978-79	11	16	6	8	--	--	24
	1982-83	12	25	4	9	--	--	34
	1983-84	11	23	2	5	--	--	33
	1984-85	15	38	1	4	--	--	42
John F. Kennedy University	1978-79	3	6	0	0	0	0	6
	1982-83	7	18	1	3	6	16	37
	1983-84	4	10	0	0	5	20	35
	1984-85	6	20	0	0	12	59	79
Pacific Oaks College	1978-79	8	21	1	3	--	--	24
	1982-83	4	11	0	0	--	--	11
	1983-84	3	10	0	0	--	--	10
	1984-85	6	22	0	0	--	--	22
Southern California College of Optometry	1978-79	2	2	0	0	1	4	6
	1982-83	2	4	0	0	4	22	26
	1983-84	0		0		4	22	22
	1984-85	2	4	0		3	17	21
World College West	1978-79	5	8	0				8
	1982-83	9	29					29
	1983-84	17	52					52
	1984-85	20	70					70

APPENDIX A (continued)

<u>Group and Institution</u>	<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Cal Grant A</u>		<u>Cal Grant B</u>		<u>Graduate Fellowships</u>		<u>Total Value</u> (000s)
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u> (000s)	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u> (000s)	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u> (000s)	
Total,	1978-79							68
Group Seven	1982-83							137
	1983-84							152
	1984-85							234

*Not included in the 1978-79 Cal Graduate Fellowships at the University of Southern California are those for its medical students.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission staff analysis of data from California Student Aid Commission.

APPENDIX B

Federal and Federally Guaranteed Financial Aid for Students
at Selected Independent California Colleges and Universities,
Academic Years 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1984-85, by Institutional Category

<u>Group and Institution</u>	<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Pell Grants (000s)</u>	<u>Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants (000s)</u>	<u>National Direct Student Loans (000s)</u>	<u>Guaranteed Student Loans (000s)</u>	<u>College Work-Study (000s)</u>	<u>Total Value (000s)</u>	<u>Average Per Full-Time Student</u>
GROUP ONE								
California Institute of Technology	1982-83	\$ 120	\$ 164	\$ 419	\$ 692	\$ 258	\$ 1,653	\$ 913
	1983-84	185	166	467	750	267	1,835	1,040
	1984-85	190	137	652	800	250	2,029	1,117
Stanford University	1982-83	865	599	1,399	5,008	265	8,136	701
	1983-84	921	701	1,298	5,075	331	8,326	710
	1984-85	987	738	1,500	5,500	284	9,009	767
University of Southern California	1982-83	3,024	784	4,203	20,000	2,743	30,754	1,671
	1983-84	3,607	801	5,095	18,500	3,861	31,864	1,716
	1984-85	4,000	965	4,331	18,500	3,950	31,726	1,657
GROUP TWO								
Golden Gate University	1982-83	81	42	14	334	320	791	457
	1983-84	109	39	15	400	10	573	323
	1984-85	120	55	5	470	20	670	357
Loyola Marymount University	1982-83	894	501	640	2,430	643	5,108	1,008
	1983-84	915	512	722	2,971	692	5,812	1,136
	1984-85	900	516	750	3,000	692	5,858	1,161
National University	1982-83	535	45	199	10,000	46		
	1983-84	538	46	161	10,118	57		
	1984-85	600	53	285	12,000	66		
Pepperdine University	1982-83	494	192	544	2,265	177	3,672	863
	1983-84	498	220	537	3,303	149	4,707	1,061
	1984-85	510	219	547	3,505	144	4,925	1,089
University of the Pacific	1982-83	799	385	1,144	3,692	303	6,323	1,311
	1983-84	754	440	1,250	3,412	753	6,609	1,374
	1984-85	806	485	1,362	3,024	951	6,628	1,397
University of San Diego	1982-83	\$ 617	\$ 299	\$ 169	\$3,518	\$ 349	\$ 4,952	\$1,279
	1983-84	594	293	214	3,380	375	4,856	1,230
	1984-85	625	310	400	3,400	375	5,110	1,265
University of San Francisco	1982-83	601	5	778	7,284	305	8,973	2,138
	1983-84	515	4	808	6,777	471	8,575	2,207
	1984-85	550	27	760	5,185	425	6,947	1,723

APPENDIX B (continued)

<u>Group and Institution</u>	<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Pell Grants (000s)</u>	<u>Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants (000s)</u>	<u>National Direct Student Loans (000s)</u>	<u>Guaranteed Student Loans (000s)</u>	<u>College Work-Study (000s)</u>	<u>Total Value (000s)</u>	<u>Average Per Full-Time Student</u>
GROUP TWO (continued)								
University of Santa Clara	1982-83	436	192	442	2,307	95	3,472	730
	1983-84	403	224	515	1,981	156	3,279	696
	1984-85	414	227	513	2,198	113	3,465	740
GROUP THREE								
Chapman College	1982-83	516	90	154	1,388	127	2,275	864
	1983-84	565	91	211	1,800	140	2,807	890
	1984-85	575	103	180	2,273	137	3,268	1,135
St. Mary's College of California	1982-83	311	30	101	1,850	0	2,292	875
	1983-84	320	30	195	1,350	0	1,895	692
	1984-85	345	30	191	--	0	566	179
United States International University	1982-83	194	173	115	302	200	984	631
	1983-84	203	176	100	296	237	1,012	614
	1984-85	215	178	100	300	296	1,089	633
University of La Verne	1982-83	518	62	214	2,928	126	3,848	1,825
	1983-84	436	71	224	1,995	136	2,862	1,318
	1984-85	480	75	283	--	135	973	--
GROUP FOUR								
Harvey Mudd College	1982-83	\$ 72	\$ 97	\$ 66	\$ 668	\$ 60	\$ 963	\$1,899
	1983-84	84	109	75	580	51	899	1,690
	1984-85	80	105	90	600	48	923	1,697
Mills College	1982-83	275	57	93	580	60	1,065	1,257
	1983-84	287	65	96	527	58	1,033	1,242
	1984-85	288	70	117	546	58	1,079	1,274
Occidental College	1982-83	301	20	142	1,537	28	2,028	1,315
	1983-84	285	22	211	1,494	87	2,099	1,351
	1984-85	285	50	276	1,750	49	2,410	1,568
Pomona College	1982-83	193	216	194	1,204	191	1,998	1,444
	1983-84	234	221	181	1,392	207	2,235	1,641
	1984-85	243	235	200	1,471	205	2,354	1,733
Scripps College	1982-83							
	1983-84							
	1984-85							

APPENDIX B (continued)

<u>Group and Institution</u>	<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Pell Grants (000s)</u>	<u>Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants (000s)</u>	<u>National Direct Student Loans (000s)</u>	<u>Guaranteed Student Loans (000s)</u>	<u>College Work-Study (000s)</u>	<u>Total Value (000s)</u>	<u>Average Per Full-Time Student</u>
GROUP FOUR (continued)								
Whittier College	1982-83	248	152	245	697	66	1,408	1,177
	1983-84	250	1,002	200	1,002	88	2,542	2,037
	1984-85	265	1,060	208	1,060	62	2,655	2,171
GROUP FIVE								
Azusa Pacific University	1982-83	412	134	366	2,025	149	3,086	2,125
	1983-84	435	133	402	2,000	154	3,124	1,962
	1984-85	437	141	376	2,500	159	3,613	2,169
California College of Arts and Crafts	1982-83	338	39	38	787	32	1,234	1,572
	1983-84	295	40	23	575	62	995	1,415
	1984-85	306	46	72	600	33	1,057	1,497
California Lutheran College	1982-83	\$ 265	\$ 57	\$ 187	\$ 813	\$ 61	\$ 1,383	\$1,046
	1983-84	328	75	149	1,093	79	1,724	1,235
	1984-85	324	69	150	1,318	70	1,931	1,421
Mount St. Mary's College	1982-83	366	23	176	600	59	1,224	1,474
	1983-84	431	24	84	978	62	1,579	1,669
	1984-85	420	30	100	1,130	58	1,744	1,922
Northrop University	1982-83	182	19	60	700	3	964	1,050
	1983-84	215	24	30	928	15	1,212	802
	1984-85	225	24	45	1,000	15	1,309	
Point Loma College	1982-83	488	88	367	1,653	106	2,734	1,629
	1983-84	518	42	504	1,738	130	2,932	1,755
	1984-85	475	100	350	2,000	100	3,025	1,779
West Coast University	1982-83							
	1983-84							
	1984-85							
Westmont College	1982-83	211	19	92	1,206	82	1,610	1,618
	1983-84	209	15	100	1,206	123	1,653	1,688
	1984-85	219	35	170	1,518	140	2,082	1,761
GROUP SIX								
California Baptist College	1982-83	333	70	77	534	31	1,045	1,890
	1983-84	338	71	72	265	50	796	1,382
	1984-85	371	72	80	330	33	886	1,772

APPENDIX B (continued)

<u>Group and Institution</u>	<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Pell Grants (000s)</u>	<u>Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants (000s)</u>	<u>National Direct Student Loans (000s)</u>	<u>Guaranteed Student Loans (000s)</u>	<u>College Work-Study (000s)</u>	<u>Total Value (000s)</u>	<u>Average Per Full-Time Student</u>
GROUP SIX (continued)								
Dominican College of San Rafael	1982-83	103	21	55	350	23	552	1,327
	1983-84	104	22	70	515	42	753	1,719
	1984-85	110	24	87	500	30	751	1,629
Fresno Pacific College	1982-83	\$ 212	\$ 93	\$ 106	\$ 488	\$ 64	\$ 963	\$2,638
	1983-84	207	102	96	315	69	789	1,939
	1984-85	209	96	125	322	68	820	2,228
Holy Names College	1982-83	101	22	47	243	32	445	1,229
	1983-84	84	22	37	265	41	449	1,283
	1984-85	76	23	33	245	40	417	1,241
Los Angeles Baptist College	1982-83	118	38	76	251	34	517	1,860
	1983-84	112	39	73	291	37	552	1,971
	1984-85	103	39	81	405	36	664	2,441
Menlo College	1982-83	50	3	3	109	0	165	259
	1983-84	55	3	9	71	0	138	222
	1984-85	45	3	5	113	0	166	261
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	1982-83	48	8	18	130	0	204	1,179
	1983-84	52	9	24	132	15	232	1,389
	1984-85	63	9	15	121	5	213	1,139
Simpson College	1982-83							
	1983-84							
	1984-85							
Southern California College	1982-83							
	1983-84	275	40	175	597	40	1,127	1,680
	1984-85	280	45	225	--	40	590	808
GROUP SEVEN								
John F. Kennedy University	1982-83							
	1983-84	42	5	52	3,118	26	3,243	
	1984-85	45	5	60	4,000	20	4,130	
Southern California College of Optometry	1982-83							
	1983-84	5	--	1	28	0	34	83
	1984-85	1	--	1	15	0	17	43

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission staff analysis of institutional data provided through the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities.

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