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ABSTRACT

This 1989 triennial report of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) concerns the colleges and universities in the United States and Puerto Rico which serve significant numbers of Hispanic postsecondary students. For the purposes of this report, Hispanic-serving institutions (HSI) are those having a minimum of 25% Hispanic student enrollment. There are 113 institutions in the United States and Puerto Rico, which have minimum enrollments of 25% Hispanic. The first section of the report provides the background and development of the HACU, from its formation in 1986 through the pilot project, annual direction-charting meetings, and the expansion of its public policy role. The second section of the report provides an analysis of HSIs including geographical distribution, tuition and fees, majors offered, degrees awarded, enrollment figures, Hispanic higher education enrollment and participation rates, ethnicity statistics, including percent, number, and distribution of Hispanic students by institution. The remaining sections provide a directory of HSIs and listings of the executive committee of HACU's board of directors and HACU associate members. A financial report comprises the final section of the report. (JMC)

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Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities

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Triennial Report
1986-1989

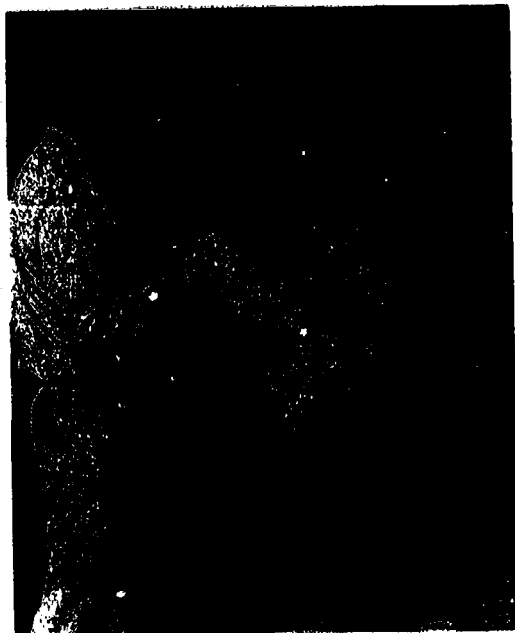
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Foreword



This report, made possible by a generous contribution from the Philip Morris Companies, Inc., concerns the colleges and universities in the United States that serve significant numbers of Hispanic postsecondary students.

Hispanic-serving institutions (HSI's) for the purpose of this report are those having a minimum of 25 percent Hispanic student enrollment. The 113 such institutions in the United States, located in 10 states and Puerto Rico, enroll approximately 45 percent of all the Hispanic postsecondary students in the U.S.

The Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) is a national nonprofit organization dedicated to:

- promoting the development of the member colleges and universities
- improving the quality of postsecondary educational opportunities for Hispanic students
- advancing the interests of business and industry through the development and sharing of resources, information and expertise.

Institutions of higher education eligible for HACU membership are regionally accredited, nonprofit colleges and universities where Hispanic students constitute a minimum of 25 percent of the total enrollment. The institutions also must express their commitment to the Association's mission and to achieving the goals and objectives established by the membership.

From the Chairperson of the Board of Directors



Dr. Gilbert Sanchez
President, New Mexico
Highlands University
Las Vegas, N.M.

After helping to nurture the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities as chairman of the organization during its first three years of life, today I reflect on my own personal goals for HACU and on the tremendous strides the Association has made since 1986.

The most rewarding part of chairing the Association for me has been the unity among those organizations that serve Hispanic students. That was a major goal—to be able to talk to each other, to be able to work together, rather than having everybody going off in different directions.

The number of institutions that serve large numbers of Hispanic students is growing. In a year or two, we will probably have as members almost 100 percent of those who qualify. I predict that because of HACU, the Hispanic-serving institutions soon will be a highly influential force in higher education.

HACU is fortunate to have an excellent staff and an excellent board of directors whose members have provided a tremendous amount of

time and energy. I want to thank them for all their support during my time as chairman.

HACU also has received a lot of very solid corporate support for operating expenses. Dues themselves will not operate the organization. The corporate support we have received has allowed us to have staff, to have travel money, to have offices.

I believe HACU soon will be the key organization concerned with educational issues and opportunities for Hispanics. The Association is still young, although we've made many, many gains. HACU is nationally recognized, but that is only the tip of the iceberg as far as what is going to happen in the next five to 10 years. I think HACU eventually will have an office on Dupont Circle in Washington, D.C.

In September 1989 I leave the HACU chairmanship at the end of my third one-year term—the maximum allowed by HACU's bylaws. But, I won't be leaving HACU. If you have a commitment, you are always going to be involved. I don't plan to back down on that. We have worked very hard to reach HACU's current level of accomplishment.

From the HACU Executive Director

The publishing of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities' (HACU) first report, a summary of the events of 1986-89, is a milestone that marks the close of HACU's infancy. After three years, we finally are able to devote some time to telling others, in writing, what we have been up to, and we have the financial resources (thanks to the Philip Morris Companies, Inc.) with which to do so. Quite a difference from 1986!

HACU, like any youngster, has suffered a few bumps here and there, but, believe me, the Association is ready for the long road ahead. I read recently that the '80s have not been particularly kind to Hispanic organizations (*Hispanic Business*, July 1989). If that is the case, HACU has been the exception. The Association, in the words of one of its business directors, is "an idea whose time has come."

That is not to say that change will come easily. Every day we need to tell the story of the colleges and universities that serve the highest proportions of Hispanic students in the

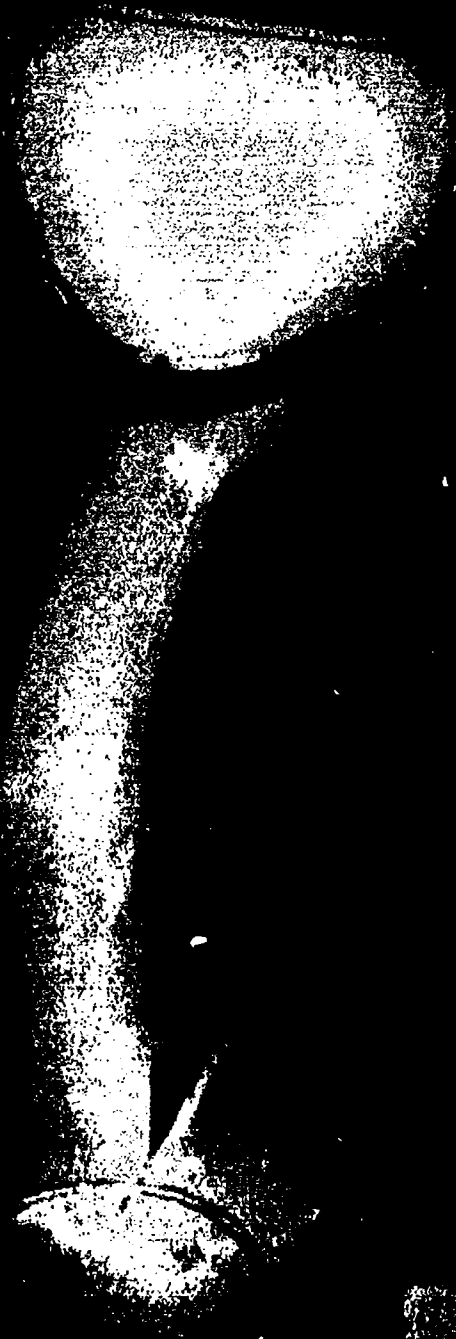
United States. We must educate our various publics about the new reality that has developed in higher education in the last 20 years. This reality requires a new vision, so that our future Hispanic leaders can receive the quality education that will prepare them for the challenges of the 21st century.

In the year 2020 over 40 million Hispanics will live in the United States; obviously, it is in everyone's best interest that this segment of the population be as well educated as possible. That will not happen if we bury our heads in the sand or if we insist on doing things just as they have been done for the last 100 years. HACU is ready to be an active participant and leader in this exciting process.

I look forward to working with you in the months and years ahead.



Dr. Antonio Rigual



The Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities 1986-1989

The Development of an Idea

The Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) was founded in San Antonio, Texas, in May 1986.

The idea for HACU was born in late 1985 when Dr. Antonio Rigual, then vice president for institutional advancement at Our Lady of the Lake University (OLLU) in San Antonio, and Sister Elizabeth Anne Sueltenfuss, president of OLLU, made a fund-raising visit to the East Coast of the United States. At that time OLLU, a small Catholic institution, had a 49 percent Hispanic enrollment.

Because OLLU was not a flagship institution or widely known, the visit was somewhat difficult. They approached an executive of the Xerox Corporation at the company's headquarters in Stamford, Conn., for support of a concept Rigual had developed, the establishment of a "Center for Hispanic Higher Education" at OLLU. The Xerox official suggested that they contact Gus Cardenas, the Xerox Corporation's national liaison for Hispanic affairs, in San Antonio.

Cardenas and Rigual met in December 1985. With the help of Cardenas' many contacts, including Alfonso Lopez, then on the staff of Texas A&I University in Kingsville, the initial idea of forming an association of colleges and universities with high Hispanic enrollments took shape.

Coincidentally, Dr. Gilbert Sanchez, president of New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas, N.M., had been researching institutions like his that had a high percentage of Hispanic students. He planned to write or telephone other college presidents who might be interested in forming an association of Hispanic institutions.

As he was preparing to make his calls one day, the telephone rang. The caller was Rigual, inviting the NMHU president to attend a meeting in San Antonio to discuss the formation of just such a group.

"...people already were thinking about getting together to promote Hispanic higher education."

"It almost seemed like a fabricated coincidence," Sanchez said of the phone call from Rigual. "In different parts of the nation, people already were thinking about getting together to promote Hispanic higher education."

In January 1986, Rigual and Sanchez called a meeting of higher education administrators from various institutions whom they thought might be interested in the concept. The group, which convened on the campus of Our Lady of the Lake University, attempted to define the purpose of the then-unnamed association.

"We talked about whether we should be a lobbying group or an umbrella fund-raising organization," said Rigual. "We decided that, first and foremost, we should be an institution to increase the awareness among potential resource providers of the fact that predominantly Hispanic institutions exist and what their needs are."

On May 23-24, 1986, HACU was formed at another meeting on the OLLU campus in San Antonio. Representatives from 19 institutions in six states and five educational associations were present.

Dr. Gilbert Sanchez of New Mexico Highlands University was elected chairperson of the Association, which he called "historic—the first organization ever of this kind."

Other officers elected were:

Vice chairperson

Dr. Steven Altman, President
Texas A&I University
Kingsville, Texas

Secretary

Dr. Max Castillo, President
San Antonio College
San Antonio, Texas

Treasurer

Sister Elizabeth Anne
Sueltenfuss, President
Our Lady of the Lake University
San Antonio, Texas

Officers-at-Large—

Gus Cardenas, National Liaison
for Hispanic Affairs
Xerox Corporation
San Antonio, Texas

Raul Cardenas, President
South Mountain Community
College
Phoenix, Ariz.

Jose Garza, Director
Affirmative Action
Premark International, Inc.,
Northbrook, Ill.

Carlos Plazas, President
St. Augustine College
Chicago, Ill.

Rigual was elected HACU executive director.

Eighteen institutions became charter members.

At the time of HACU's formation, institutional membership was limited to nonprofit accredited institutions of higher education in the continental United States with at least 25 percent Hispanic student enrollment. The Association identified 58 such institutions, or 2 percent of the total number of U.S. institutions of higher education, which enrolled almost one-third of all Hispanic students in the continental U.S.

"That fact is significant," Rigual said, "because those institutions are, for the most part, small colleges and universities committed to advancing educational opportunities for Hispanics, but without great financial resources. Yet, they are the very institutions that need to be able to provide their students with strong academic programs, culturally sensitive developmental studies and support services, attractive financial aid packages, and Hispanic faculty to serve as role models."

"By joining together, we hoped to demonstrate to corporations and foundations the impact that these colleges and universities and their Hispanic-American college graduates can have on the future of our country," he added.

**"...most corporations
and foundations
are eager to learn
as much as possible
about Hispanics."**

Other membership categories included "associate"—institutions that did not meet the 25 percent Hispanic student enrollment criterion, but that demonstrated a strong commitment to the improvement of educational opportunities for Hispanics—and "business"—individuals, corporations or organizations that exhibit a significant commitment to the goals of the Association. Institutional membership dues were determined from a scale based on size of enrollment.

The Xerox Corporation provided HACU with \$3,500 for start-up costs, in addition to Gus Cardenas' time and resources.

"As a business executive with a background in higher education, I see HACU as being in a position to educate corporations and foundations on the culture, traditions, needs and problems of Hispanics throughout the country," Cardenas explained. "I believe most corporations and foundations are eager to learn as much as possible about Hispanics. Sometimes business wants to help, but doesn't know how. HACU can show corporations how to help."

The newly formed group had established a set of bylaws at that

May 1986 meeting, but the organization did not yet have a clear statement of missions, goals and objectives.

"Our very first request for support went to AT&T," Rigual said. "Anne Alexander (vice president for education programs, AT&T Foundation) kicked it back, saying, 'You need to know what you're going to be before you ask people for support. You need strategic planning.' She was exactly right."

HACU hired a consultant and called its newly elected executive committee together to a strategic planning conference in San Antonio in December 1986 with a \$6,200 grant from AT&T.

At that meeting, the Association "hammered out what we were going to be and what direction we would take. We established a niche for ourselves," Rigual said.

HACU decided to collaborate with its member colleges and universities on several educational "fronts." The membership decided not to raise funds for individual institutions or for scholarship programs—"noble endeavors, but not within the scope of our mission," Rigual said.

Basically the Association decided to fulfill its mission by engaging in activities that heighten the awareness among corporations, foundations, governmental agencies and individuals about the role that the member colleges and universities play in educating the nation's Hispanic youth.

In February 1987, with 18 institutional members, HACU hired its first staff member, Cesar Trimble, as director of development and research.

Corporations and foundations were quick to respond to the new Association. Early donors (in addition to Xerox and the AT&T Foundation) included the Ronald McDonald

Children's Charities, with a \$5,000 donation for general operating expenses; Anheuser-Busch, with a \$5,000 gift for general operating expenses; and the IBM Corporation, which in June 1987 authorized the first of two HACU Executives-on-Loan, to assist HACU in 1987-88 in developing databases on member institutions and their resources and to develop databases as needed for specific projects.

As HACU's first annual meeting approached, Southwestern Bell donated \$2,000 for expenses for the event, set for Sept. 28-29, 1987, in Albuquerque, N.M. AT&T provided \$1,000 for meeting expenses. Southwest Airlines contributed three San Antonio-Albuquerque round-trip airfares for the meeting.

HACU Plans Hispanic Student Success Program

As part of its activities, HACU conducts special projects that address the vital importance of education in the economic development of the U.S. Hispanic population. The first such major project was the Hispanic Student Success Program (HSSP).

In the summer of 1987 the Ford Foundation awarded a six-month planning grant to HACU for a Hispanic Student Success Program to address the low college-attendance rate of Hispanic high school graduates and the high attrition rate of Hispanic students who enroll at community colleges.

The planning process resulted in the development of a proposal for a pilot project focusing on attracting and retaining large numbers of Hispanic college students.

Staff consulted with superintendents of predominantly Hispanic school districts, leaders of community organizations and corporations, and administrators of colleges and

universities with high Hispanic enrollments throughout the United States to examine the problem. In addition, staff met with administrators of HACU member institutions and of other colleges and universities with large Hispanic enrollments to gauge

“The HSSP strategies are directed at students at all levels in the ‘educational pipeline.’ ”

the extent of the Hispanic attrition problem in two- and four-year institutions. The staff studied the institutions' individual approaches to the problem and efforts between community colleges and four-year institutions.

“We also looked at how colleges and universities could help Hispanic middle and high school students better prepare themselves for college,” Rigual said.

A 12-member project advisory board composed of representatives of institutions of higher education, school districts, community organizations and corporations reviewed recommendations of the project staff, advised on strategies for the pilot project, and evaluated the project's progress.

“We are very grateful to the Ford Foundation for supporting the Hispanic Student Success Program,” Rigual said. “Its support enabled us to develop a workable plan for accomplishing our goals of encouraging Hispanic youth to attend college and stay in college.”

HSSP Pilot Project Begins

The Hispanic Student Success Program (HSSP) became a reality in December 1987, when HACU received

a \$2.1 million, three-year grant from The Pew Charitable Trusts of Philadelphia, Pa., for a comprehensive pilot program to improve the higher educational participation and success rates of Hispanic students.

The project consists of five strategies, called “action components,” to increase the rates at which Hispanic students graduate from high school, go to college, and graduate from college.

“Although other projects focus on Hispanic students, the HSSP seeks to reach and influence thousands of Hispanics rather than just hundreds,” said HACU executive director Dr. Antonio Rigual. “The HSSP strategies are directed at students at all levels in the ‘educational pipeline,’ from elementary school to college.”

The Ford Foundation awarded HACU a \$436,500 grant in August 1988 for an activity of the HSSP's Enrichment Services action component, a Two-Year/Four-Year Program designed to increase the transfer rate of Hispanics from community colleges to four-year institutions.

After the HSSP had been in operation for several months, HACU received a one-year, \$48,723 grant from the Sears-Roebuck Foundation of Chicago, Ill., to plan the replication of the HSSP in four sites throughout the United States.

“We believe we possess a ‘blueprint’ for making significant gains in the educational success rates of Hispanics nationally, based on the strategies we have designed and implemented as part of the San Antonio/South Texas HSSP,” said Rigual.

Annual Meetings Chart Direction

First Annual Meeting Builds Partnerships

An organization whose "time has come" was how Anne Alexander, vice president-education programs of the AT&T Foundation in New York and an officer-at-large of HACU, described the Association at its first annual meeting, Sept. 28-29, 1987, in Albuquerque, N.M.

Approximately 100 representatives were present from educational institutions, corporations, foundations, the federal government, and state agencies.

The conference theme, "Building Institutional Strength Through Partnerships," was reinforced by each of the panel presentations on corporate, foundation and federal initiatives in higher education, and on changing demographics.

"The participants seemed to realize the need for partnerships if Hispanics are to achieve advances in higher education," commented Dr. Gilbert Sanchez, president of New Mexico Highlands University and chairperson of the HACU board of directors.

Dr. Max Castillo, president of San Antonio College and secretary of HACU's executive committee, cautioned the participants that HACU should not be viewed as a purely Southwestern organization.

"HACU must maintain a balance between its advocacy mission and its projects, sharing resources through partnerships," he added. "The Association has the greatest potential as an organization to address the Hispanic agenda in higher education."

Second Annual Meeting Emphasizes Change

The second annual meeting, held Sept. 25-27, 1988, in Miami, Fla., focused on "Institutional Change and the Empowerment of Hispanic Students."

Xavier Suarez, mayor of Miami, gave the welcome at the opening session on the evening of Sept. 25, followed by a keynote address by Robert Atwell, president of the American Council on Education.

"HACU must address public policy issues at the national level."

The Chronicle of Higher Education, in an Oct. 5, 1988, article about the annual meeting, reported that Atwell called on HACU to be the "voice for Hispanics on educational issues" in Washington, D.C.

Participants attended sessions on "Students, Parents and Systems;" "Legislative Alternatives;" "The Role of the Private Sector" and "Colleges and Universities—Creating a New Environment."

Task forces were formed around each of the session topics, with members giving reports to the assembly.

Members of the task force on legislative alternatives and institutional change recommended that HACU move toward becoming a full partner in the development and implementation of public policy. The members urged the Association to increase its Washington presence and to sponsor events for its member institutions in the nation's capital.

Third Annual Meeting to Stress Opportunities

The theme of the third annual meeting of HACU, scheduled for Sept. 24-26, 1989, in Phoenix, Ariz., will be "Beyond Rhetoric: Improving Opportunities for Hispanic Students."

HACU Programs Fulfill Mission

As part of its mission, HACU offers educational workshops, seminars and symposia on a variety of topics critical to the success of Hispanic students in higher education.

Financial Aid Problems Affect College Attendance

The first such educational program was a financial aid symposium jointly sponsored by HACU and the Educational Testing Service on April 27-29, 1988, in San Antonio, concerning how financial problems often keep Hispanic students from attending college.

Symposium participants in task force groups analyzed critical issues such as Hispanic demographic characteristics, federal funding and legislation, the 1968 higher education amendments, and student loans. One task force reported a concern over the student aid system. Because of mounting costs to maintain current grant programs, increasing dependence on student loans, and rising default rates, the student aid system could be bankrupt by the year 2010. At that time, more Hispanic students than ever before will be entering college.

The task force also concluded that if the current correlation between economic deprivation and cultural differences continues, higher education could be reserved for those who can afford it. Consequently, an "elite education system" that effectively excludes Hispanics could be created.

Seminar Series Covers Practical Strategies

In 1989 HACU began a series of seminars to provide member institutions and other interested groups with practical information on such topics as recruiting Hispanic college graduates, effective fund-raising strategies for Hispanic institutions and organizations, model Hispanic precollegiate programs, building better transfer programs for Hispanic students, and improving Hispanic student recruitment and retention.

All 1989 seminars were scheduled for San Antonio with the possibility of additional sessions being offered in other cities in 1990.

Staff Undergoes Changes

The first two staff members of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, operating from offices on loan from Our Lady of the Lake University, concentrated their efforts on research, development of membership, and fund raising for HACU projects.

Dr. Antonio Rigual, elected executive director of HACU at the Association's organizational meeting in San Antonio in May 1986, continued in his position as vice president for institutional advancement at OLLU until June 1988. Through a special arrangement with the university, Rigual was able to devote a portion of his time to HACU business.

Cesar Mario Trimble became HACU's first full-time staff member in February 1987. Hired as director of development and research, Trimble conducted research on potential donors to HACU projects and on issues related to Hispanics in higher education. Trimble's duties at HACU evolved over time such that his titles became assistant to the executive director, manager of the Hispanic Student Success Program and director of public policy.

By spring 1989, professional and support staff numbered 21 (in addition to the executive director). Four staff members worked in HACU operations, as coordinator of Association programs, coordinator of development

HACU has provided information to legislators considering bills that would affect Hispanics in higher education.

and research, public information officer, and receptionist/secretary. Another 17 staff were part of the special project, the Hispanic Student Success Program.

HACU Expands Public Policy Role

At the second annual HACU meeting in Miami, Fla., in September 1988, the executive committee and the general membership recommended that the Association play a more active part in the quest for educational equity and that it move toward becoming a full partner in the development and implementation of public policy. The members urged the Association to increase its Washington presence and to sponsor events in the nation's capital for its member institutions.

As a result of those directives, HACU began phase one of a Public Policy Information and Education Agenda in Washington, D.C.

Cesar Trimble, HACU director of public policy, now spends one week of each month in Washington, D.C., to increase the awareness of federal legislators and agency officials about the needs of Hispanic students and the institutions that serve them.

"HACU must address public policy issues at the national level if we are to accomplish our dual missions of development of member institutions and advancement of postsecondary educational opportunities for Hispanics in the United States," Trimble said.

As one of its first Washington, D.C., activities, HACU sponsored meetings on Dec. 6, 1988, with member institution representatives, leaders of other Hispanic organizations, and members of President George Bush's transition team. That same day, HACU representatives and staff held a private meeting with Dr. Lauro Cavazos, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education, in the Capitol, and later honored him at a reception.

During his monthly visits to Washington, D.C., Trimble meets with legislators and agency officials to inform them about HACU-related issues. He also monitors changes in education policies that could have an impact on HACU member institutions.

Partnerships form the basis of the public policy agenda. For example, several Hispanic organizations such as LULAC, the National Council of La Raza, and ASPIRA, in addition to HACU, support the concept of a Hispanic education Executive Order that would be signed by President Bush. Such an order would encourage federal agencies to allocate grants and contracts to significantly Hispanic institutions and to community-based Hispanic organizations.

On the legislative side, HACU has provided information to legislators considering bills that would affect Hispanics in higher education. The first of those was Congressman Albert Bustamante's March 22, 1989, bill, H.R. 1561, "Hispanic-serving

Institutions of Higher Education Act of 1989," which calls for \$70 million in aid to colleges and universities with significant Hispanic enrollment, for the improvement of educational opportunities for Hispanic students.

HACU provided information to Congressman Bustamante's staff on the concerns of HACU member institutions. The bill defines "Hispanic-serving institutions" as those with at least a 25 percent Hispanic student enrollment—the same minimum Hispanic enrollment requirement for membership in HACU.

On June 15, 1989, Dr. Miguel Nevarez, president of Pan American University in Edinburg, Texas, and chairman of HACU's Public Policy Committee, testified before the Committee on Education and Labor of the U.S. House of Representatives on behalf of HACU institutions and in relation to H.R. 2235, the "Workforce 2000 Employment Readiness Act of 1989" (the "Hawkins bill"). Although the bill also covers issues other than education, it does include goals of integrating Hispanics and Blacks fully into the work force and improving workers' education and skills.

The reauthorization of the Higher Education Act of 1965 also concerns HACU. The Association has established two ad hoc committees—one concerning the entire Act and one on Title IV student financial aid—to provide advice on HACU's role in the reauthorization process.

Financial and Membership Information

The Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities is a nonprofit, 501(c)3 organization that relies on membership dues and foundation and corporate support for its operations and programs.

HACU's Board of Directors is composed of the representatives of the

colleges and universities that are institutional members—typically, these representatives are the institutions' chief executive officers—and of the Business Directors.

Membership

To qualify for institutional membership, colleges and universities must be nonprofit institutions located in the United States and accredited by one of six regional accrediting agencies, and must have at least 25 percent Hispanic student enrollment. The institution also must certify in writing agreement with and support of HACU goals, as well as pay annual membership dues.

Associate members meet all the institutional membership criteria, except for the 25 percent Hispanic student enrollment requirement. Organizations demonstrating a strong commitment to the improvement of educational opportunities for Hispanics also may join the Association.

Business membership is open to individuals or corporations significantly supporting the goals of the Association.

Fees

Institutional members pay annual dues based on size of total enrollment (headcount) for the most recent fall term. Institutions with fewer than 3,000 students pay \$250; those with 3,001 to 10,000 students pay \$500; and those with more than 10,000 pay \$750.

Associate member institutions with fewer than 3,000 students pay annual dues of \$150; those with 3,001 to 10,000 students pay \$250; and those with 10,000 students or more pay \$400.

Corporate and Foundation Support

Corporations and foundations have supported the work of HACU since its inception. HACU gratefully acknowledges their support and deeply appreciates their commitment to the improvement of educational opportunities for Hispanics (See the "Gifts and Grants" list, Appendix A.)

Appendix A
Gifts and Grants
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A-89
A-90
A-91
A-92
A-93
A-94
A-95
A-96
A-97
A-98
A-99
A-100



ANALYSIS OF HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS (HSI's)

Summary

Some 113 nonprofit colleges and universities in the United States qualify for institutional membership in the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities by having a minimum of 25 percent Hispanic student enrollment. These institutions are located in 10 states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Texas and Washington) and Puerto Rico. For the purposes of this report, the HACU member-eligible colleges and universities are called Hispanic-serving institutions (HSI's).

The HSI's enroll around 45 percent of all postsecondary Hispanic students in the United States. Hispanic student enrollment at these institutions ranges from 25 to 99 percent of their student bodies. Furthermore, demographic changes will result in more institutions reaching the minimum 25 percent Hispanic enrollment criterion each year, so that shortly after the year

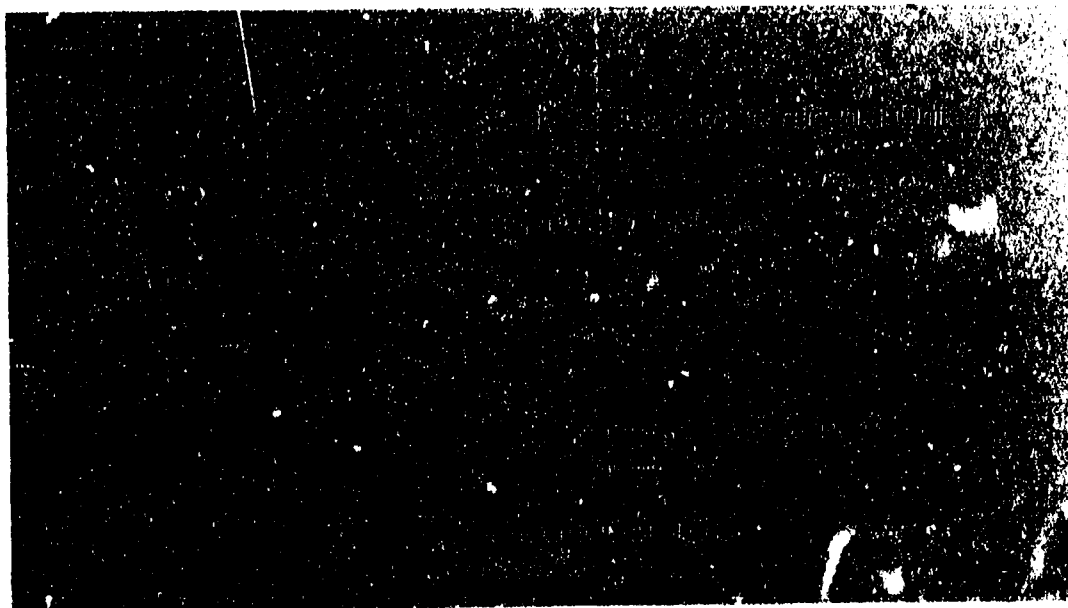
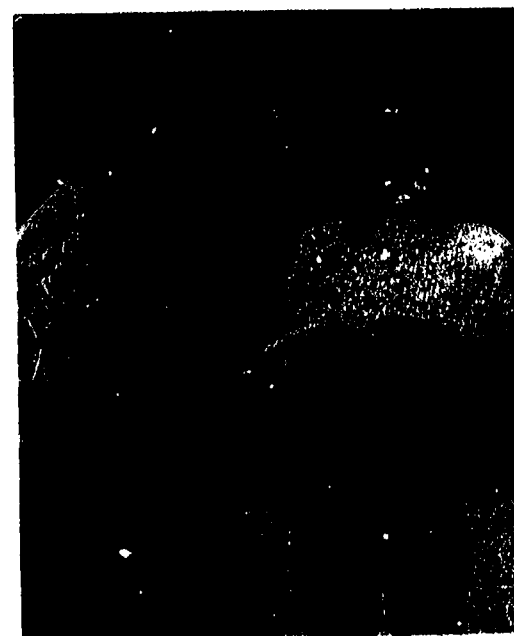
2000, some 150 colleges and universities should be eligible for HACU institutional membership.

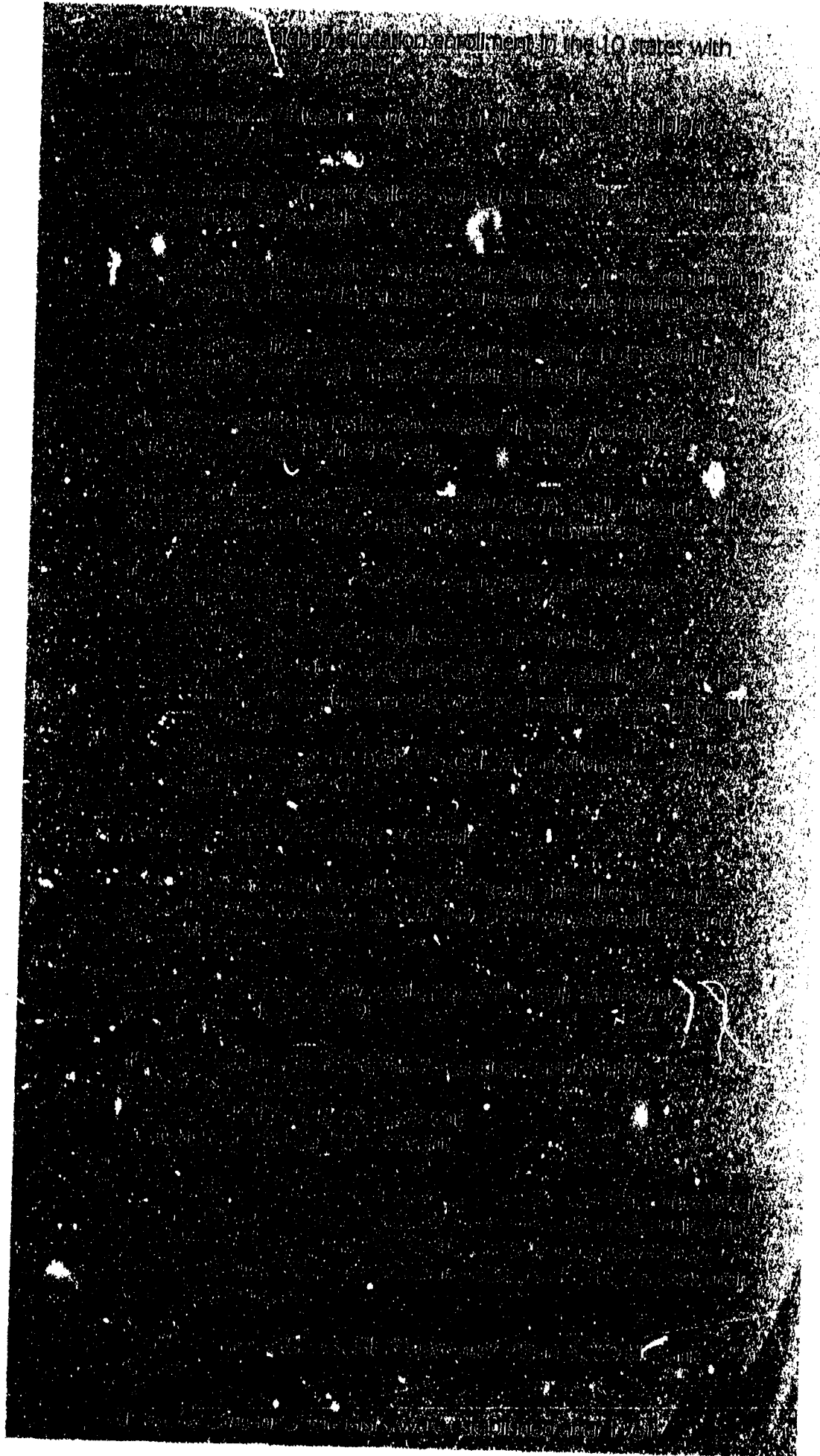
Membership in HACU has grown from 18 in 1987—the Association's first full year of operation—to 43 in 1988. The goal for institutional membership for 1989 is 60.

Background

There are 113 nonprofit colleges and universities in the United States with at least 25 percent Hispanic student enrollment, 78 in the mainland United States and 35 in Puerto Rico. However, complete data is not yet available on 26 of the 35 Puerto Rican island institutions; for the other nine Puerto Rican schools, HACU only had access to directory information. Therefore, the following analyses were carried out using a universe of 104 institutions, unless otherwise indicated.

For the purposes of analysis of "level and control," the three two-year, upper-level institutions and the one five-year institution were classified with the four-year institutions.





Source of data: the College Board
Annual Survey of Colleges Data Base.
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General Characteristics of HSI's

Geographical Distribution (Table 1)

Of the 113 HSI's, 78 are located in the mainland United States and 35 are in Puerto Rico. However, only directory information is available on nine of the Puerto Rican island institutions. Therefore, the analyses that follow include only 76 of the colleges and universities in Puerto Rico, for a total of 104 HSI's.

Of the 78 mainland schools, 31 are located in the Southwestern region of the United States, and 25 are located in the Western region. Twelve of the institutions are in the Middle Atlantic region, seven in the Southern states, and three in the Midwestern area.

Texas has the greatest number of mainland HSI's (21), followed by California (19), New Mexico and New York (10 each), Florida (7), Colorado and Illinois (three each), Arizona and New Jersey (two each), and Washington state (one).

Level and Control (Table 2)

The 104 HSI's are divided almost equally between two-year and four-year institutions. (Three Texas universities—Corpus Christi State University, Laredo State University and Pan American University at Brownsville—are two-year, upper-division institutions. The Universidad Politecnica de Puerto Rico—the Polytechnical University of Puerto Rico—is a five-year institution. All four schools are considered four-year institutions for this report.)

Fifty-one of the 104 institutions (49 percent) are two-year colleges; 53 of the schools (51 percent) are four-year institutions.

Almost three-fourths (72 institutions or 69 percent) of the 104 HSI's are publicly controlled. Thirty-two institutions are private; of these, 28 are four-year institutions and four are two-year schools.

Mainland HSI's

Of the 78 mainland institutions, 46 (59 percent) are two-year schools and 32 (41 percent) are four-year colleges or universities.

Public institutions greatly outnumber the private schools on the mainland. There are 59 public HACU institutions, representing 76 percent of the total, and 19 private institutions (24 percent).

Of the 59 mainland public institutions, 43 are two-year, lower-division schools. Of the 19 mainland private schools, three are two-year institutions. The four-year colleges or universities on the mainland are evenly divided between public and private, with 16 of each.

Texas and California have the greatest number of Hispanic-serving institutions. Of 21 HSI's in Texas, 10 are two-year schools and 11 are four-year colleges or universities. Most (18) of Texas' HSI's are public, with only three four-year universities being private. All three are Catholic institutions located in San Antonio, Texas.

California's 19 HSI's are mostly public (15) and mostly two-year schools (15).

Puerto Rican HSI's

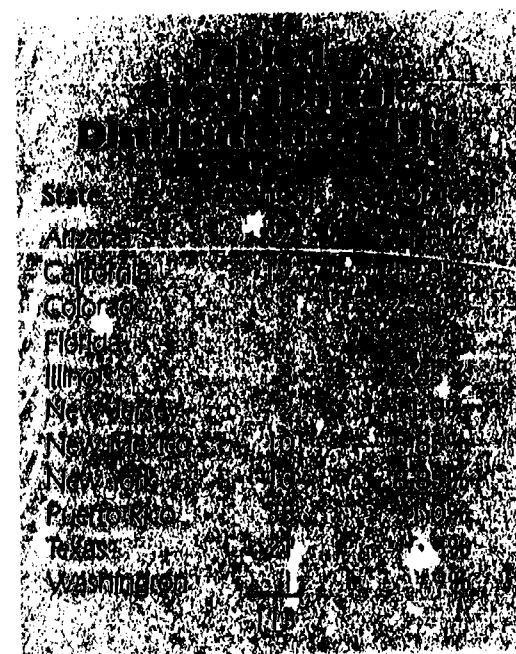
Of the 26 Puerto Rican island institutions for which HACU has data, five are two-year, lower-division schools, and 21 are four-year institutions. Four of the two-year schools are public and one is private; of the 21 four-year institutions, nine are public and 12 are private.

Tuition and Fees

Because many more of the 104 HSI's are public, rather than private, their tuitions and fees are generally low. Fifty-nine of the institutions—all public—charge annual tuition ranging from \$100 to \$999. The next largest group, representing 15 schools, charges from \$1,000 to \$1,999, followed by 12 institutions that charge from \$2,000 to \$2,999/year.

The most expensive HSI is Mount St. Mary's College, a four-year Catholic college for women in Los Angeles, Calif., which charged \$8,120 per year in tuition and fees in 1988. In fact, the eight most expensive HSI's are all Catholic, with annual tuition and fees ranging from the \$8,120 mentioned above, to \$5,500.

The least expensive HSI's are a group of California community



colleges that reported charges of \$100 for in-state tuition and fees.

Religious Affiliation

By far, the greatest number of HSI's are public colleges and universities (with no religious affiliation). Eighty-six (or 83 percent) of the 104 HSI's fall in this category. Eighteen institutions have a religious affiliation.

On the mainland, 64 of the 78 HSI's have no religious affiliation; 11 are Roman Catholic; three have other religious affiliation.

The religious group with the largest number of HSI's represented is the Roman Catholic denomination, with 14 colleges and universities. Three of the Catholic institutions are in Puerto Rico; three are located in San Antonio, Texas; four are in Florida; three are in California; and one is located in New Mexico.

The four non-Catholic Hispanic-serving institutions with religious affiliations consist of one Church of God, one Episcopal, one interdenominational, and one Seventh Day Adventist school.

Library Titles

The number of library titles at the HSI's varies widely, ranging up to 2.3 million.

At the 92 schools that accurately responded to the 1988 College Board survey questions about library holdings, the total number of titles ranged from 5,800 at St. Augustine College, a two-year Episcopalian institution in Chicago, Ill., to 2.3 million at the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras. City College, part of the City University of New York system in New York City, indicated having some 1.1 million library titles. The University of Texas at El Paso reported having 1 million library titles.

Sixty of the 92 HSI's (65.2 percent) had fewer than 100,000 library titles. Fourteen (15.2 percent) reported having between 100,000 and 200,000 library titles. In general, the 18 institutions with more than 100,000 library titles are state or city schools.

Institution Age

Information is available on the year of establishment for 100 of the 113 Hispanic-serving institutions. Seven of the HSI's were established between 1847 and 1900, with the oldest being CUNY City College in New York. Of the other six HSI's established before 1900, three are located in New Mexico; two in San Antonio, Texas; and one in Florida.

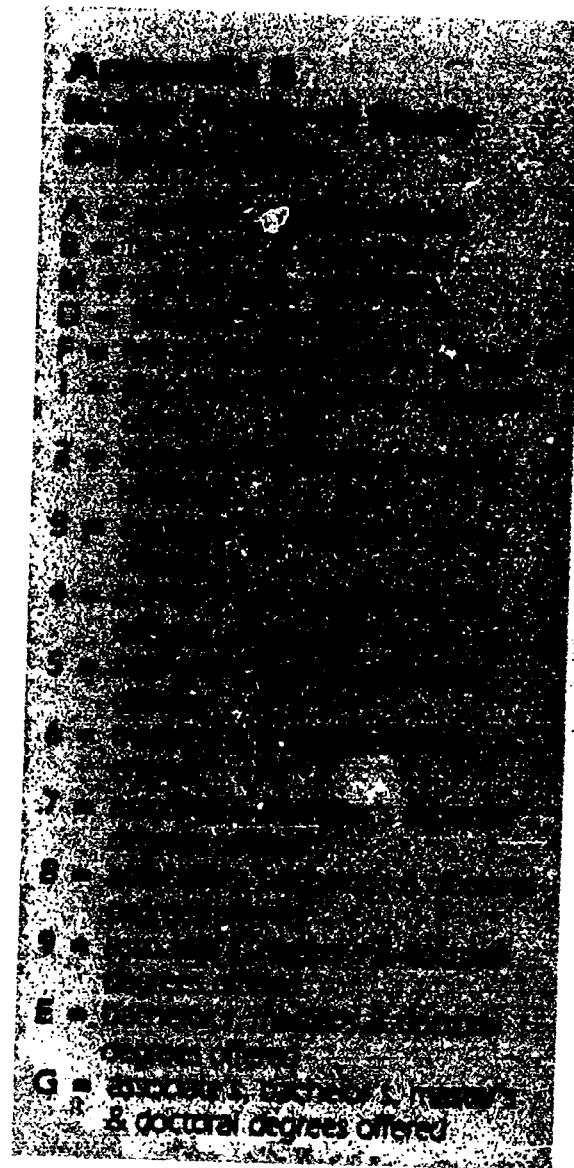
In general, the Hispanic-serving institutions are fairly new. Slightly more than one-half (51) of the 100 HSI's were founded after 1950. Between 1981-87, four HSI's were established (Heritage College, a four-year private institution in Toppenish, Wash.; Santa Fe Community College, a two-year community college in Santa Fe, N.M.; Universidad Metropolitana, a four-year private institution in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; and Palo Alto College, a two-year public college in San Antonio, Texas).

Majors Offered

The Hispanic-serving institutions offer degrees in fields ranging from agriculture to visual and performing arts. The 1988 College Board survey provided information on majors offered at 97 of the 113 HSI's

Business administration fields are the most widely offered at the HSI's. Business management is offered by 85 of the HSI's, with 76 offering majors in general business, office, and marketing fields. Computer and information systems fields also are widely offered, with 67 schools reporting majors in those areas.

Multi-/interdisciplinary studies, teacher education, health science, parks and recreation/protective services/public affairs, social studies, engineering technology, allied health, and physical science fields all are offered at more than 50 HSI's.



Appendix C

DEGREES OFFERED AT HSI's (College Board Survey—1988)*

SCHOOL NAME

SCHOOL NAME	AGRICULTURE	ARCHITECTURE	ETHNIC STUDY	BUSINESS MGT	BUS & OFFICE	MKT & DIST	COMMUNICATION	COMPUTER & IS	EDUCATION	TEACHER EDUC	ENGINEERING	ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	HEALTH SCIENCE	ALLIED HEALTH	HOME ECONOMICS	LANGUAGES	LAW	LETTERS / LIT	LIBRARY AND	ARCHIVE SCIENCE	LIFE SCIENCE	MATHEMATICS	MILITARY SCIENCE	MULTI-INTERDISC	STUDIES	PARKS & REC / PROT	SVCS & PUB AFF	PHILO / REL & THEO	PHYSICAL SCIENCE	PSYCHOLOGY	SOCIAL STUDIES	TRADE & INDUSTRY	VISUAL / PERF ARTS	FIRST PROF DEGR		
Albuquerque Technical-Vocational Institute				A							A	A	A			A										A										
American University of Puerto Rico				1	1			3	B															A												
Antillan College				1	1		1		B			1			B						B					1	B		B				B			
Arizona Western College	A			A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A		A	A		A		A	A			A	A		A		A	A	A	A	A	A		
Barry University			M	4	B	4	4	4	4				4	B		B	B	4			4	B			B	6	4	B	4	B			B		F	
Bayamon Central University				1	1	1	1	B	B				B			1		1			1			1	1	7	1	1	B							
Dee County College	A			A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A		A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Boricua College			B	B						B														1	B											
College of Aeronautics												A																					A			
College of Santa Fe				7	A	B	B	B	B									1			1	1			1	1	B	1	B	1			1			
CUNY Borough of Manhattan Comm. College				A	A	A	A		A				A	A										A	A											
CUNY Bronx Community College	A			A	A		A		A			A	A	A		A								A				A						A		
CUNY City College		4	B	B		B	E	4	4	E	B	4	B		4	B	4	M	E	4							B	E	E	4			4			
CUNY Hostos Community College			A	A	A		A		A				A	A										A	A											
CUNY John Jay College																B										G			4	B						
CUNY La Guardia Community College				A	A		A		A			A	A	A	A									A	A											
CUNY Lehman College			B	4	B	B	B	4	4				4		4	B		4			4	4			B	B	B	B	B	4			4			
California State LA		B	4	4	4	4	B	6	4	4	B	4	4	4	4	B	4				4	4			B	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Caribbean College				1	1	B	B	B	1				B				B	B													B					
Catholic University of Puerto Rico				4	1	B	A	7	1				7	B	B	B		B			B	B		A			4	4	B	B			B		F	
San Marcos Community College	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	

SCHOOL NAME

SCHOOL NAME	AGRICULTURE	ARCHITECTURE	ETHNIC STUDY	BUSINESS MGT	BUS & OFFICE	MKT & DIST	COMMUNICATION	COMPUTER & IS	EDUCATION	TEACHER EDUC	ENGINEERING	ENGINEERING	TECHNOLOGY	HEALTH SCIENCE	ALLIED HEALTH	HOME CONOMICS	LANGUAGES	LAW	LETTERS / LIT	LIBRARY AND SCIENCE	LIFE SCIENCE	MATHEMATICS	MILITARY SCIENCE	MULTI-INTERDISC STUDIES	PARKS & REC / PROT	SVC & PUB AFF	PHILO / REL & THEO	PHYSICAL SCIENCE	PSYCHOLOGY	SOCIAL STUDIES	TRADE & INDUSTRY	VISUAL / PERF ARTS	FIRST PROF DEGR	
City Coll. of Chic., Harry S. Truman College				A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A			A	A		A				A	A	A				
Conservatory of Music of Puerto Rico									B																							B		
Corpus Christi State University				4		B	4	4	4			4				B		B			4	B		M	B		B	4	B			B		
Del Mar College				A	A		A		A		A	A	A											A	A									
Don Bosco Technical Institute												A																A			A			
East Los Angeles College				A	A	A			A		A	A	A											A	A					A	A			
El Paso County Community College	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A		A	A					A	A			
Florida International University		4	M	E		4	E	E	4	4	B	4	B	4	B		4	4	4		4	4		B	E	B	4	E	E			B		
Florida Memorial College		B		B			B		B									B			B	B			B	B		B	B	B				
Gavilan Community College				A	A		A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A		A	A		A		A	A	A			
Harnall College				A	A				A		A	A	A							A				A	A					A				
Heritage College				1			A	4	B			A					B	B						1										
Hudson County Community College				A	A		A			A	A		A	A		A									A									
Imperial Valley College				A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A				A		A	A			A	A	A	A			
Incarate Word College		1		4	B	B		4	4			4	B	B	B		4			4	B		M			4	B	B	B			B		
Inter-Amer. Univ. of PR Metropolitan Campus			M	7	A			4	7	B	A	B				B	D	4			B	B		1	7		B	4	B				F	
Inter-Amer. Univ. of PR Regional College				1	1		1	1	1		B	A	A	B	B		B		B	B	B			1		1	B	B				B		
Inter-Amer. Univ. of PR San German Campus		A		7	1		1	7	4		B	1	4	B	B		B		M	B	B		B	B		B	4	B			1			
Kings River Community College	A			A	A		A		A	A	A		A	A				A			A	A		A	A		A	A	A	A	A			
Laredo Junior College																																		
Laredo State University				4			B	M	4							B		B						4	B			B	B					

SCHOOL NAME

SCHOOL NAME	AGRICULTURE	ARCHITECTURE	ETHNIC STUDY	BUSINESS MGT	BUS & OFFICE	MKT & DIST	COMMUNICATION	COMPUTER & IS	EDUCATION	TEACHER EDUC	ENGINEERING	ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	HEALTH SCIENCE	ALLIED HEALTH	HOME ECONOMICS	LANGUAGES	LAW	LETTERS / LIT	LIBRARY AND SCIENCE	LIFE SCIENCE	MATHEMATICS	MILITARY SCIENCE	MULTI INTERDISC	STUDIES	PARKS & RECC / PROT	SVCS & PUB AFF	PHILO / REL & THEO	PHYSICAL SCIENCE	PSYCHOLOGY	SOCIAL STUDIES	TRADE & INDUSTRY	VISUAL / PERF ARTS	FIRST PROF DEGR	
Los Angeles City College		A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	A	A	A		A	A		A	A		A	A			A	A		A	A			
Los Angeles Trade-Technical College				A	A	A						A	A	A	A				A				A							A	A			
Los Angeles Mission College		A	A	A	A	A				A		A			A	A		A		A	A		A				A	A	A		A			
McCormac Junior College		A		A	A		A									A														A	A			
Miami-Dade Community College	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Mount St. Mary's College			B	1	A			M	1				1	1		B	B	B		B	B		A			4	B	4	B		B			
New Mexico State University, Grants				A	A		A		A		A		A										A	A						A				
New Mexico Highlands University			M	4	1	B	1	4	7		B	A			B		B			4	B				4		4	4	B		B			
New Mexico State University	G	B	B	4	A	B	E	E	E	E	1	7	1	4	4	B	4			E	E		1	1	B	E	E	4		B				
Northern New Mexico Community College	A			A	A		A				A	A	A										A	A		A		A	A	A				
Otero Junior College	A			A	A		A		A	A	A	A											A											
Our Lady of the Lake University			B	4		B	B	4	4				4		B		4			B	B				4	B	B	4	B		B			
Oxnard College	A			A	A	A		A			A				A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A			A	A	A			
Palo Verde College	A			A	A			A				A			A						A		A	A				A	A	A				
Pan American University, Edinburg			B	4	B	B	B	4	4				A		B		4			4	4	B	M	1			B	B	B		B			
Passaic County Community College				A	A		A		A			A	A	A									A	A						A				
Pueblo Community College				A	A		A					A	A	A										A						A				
Puerto Rico Junior College				A	A	A	A					A	A	A		A							A	A					A	A				
Rio Hondo College				A	A	A						A	A	A					A				A	A						A	A			
San Antonio College	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A		A	A		A	A			A	A	A	A	A	A		
Santa Fe Community College				A	A		A				A	A	A			A				A	A		A	A			A		A	A				

SCHOOL NAME

SCHOOL NAME	AGRICULTURE	ARCHITECTURE	ETHNIC STUDY	BUSINESS MGT	BUS & OFFICE	MKT & DIST	COMMUNICATION	COMPUTER & IS	EDUCATION	TEACHER EDUC	ENGINEERING	ENGINEERING	TECHNOLOGY	HEALTH SCIENCE	ALLIED HEALTH	HOME ECONOMICS	LANGUAGES	LAW	LETTERS/LIT	LIBRARY AND	ARCHIVE SCIENCE	LIFE SCIENCE	MATHEMATICS	MILITARY SCIENCE	MULTI-INTERDISC	STUDIES	PARKS & REC/PROT	SVCS & PUB AFF	PHILO/REL & THEO	PHYSICAL SCIENCE	PSYCHOLOGY	SOCIAL STUDIES	TRADE & INDUSTRY	VISUAL/PERF ARTS	FIRST PROF DEGR
South Mountain Community College				A	A																				A	A									
Southwest Texas Junior College					A			A				A			A										A										
Southwestern College	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
St. Augustine College				A	A																				A										
St. John Vianney College Seminary																																			
St. John's Seminary College																																			
St. Mary's University			B	4			4	4		B	4			B	B	M	B		4			B	B		B	4	4	4	B	4	4			B	F
St. Philip's College				A	A			A		A		A			A		A	A	A			A	A		A				A	A	A	A	A	A	
St. Thomas University			B	4	B			B	M	B			4				B		B			B	B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B				F
Sul Ross State University	7			4	B	4		M	4					A		B		4			4	4		B		4		4	4	B	4		4		
Tech. College of the Municipality of San Juan				A	A	A	A					A	A	A																					
Texas A&I University	4			4	B	B	4	6	4	4	4	B	B		B	4	B	4			4	4				B		4	4	4			4		
Texas Southmost College	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A				A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Texas State Technical Institute-Harlingen					A			A				A		A																				A	
Trinidad State Junior College	A	A		A	A			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A			A	A		A	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Turabo University				7	A			4	7													A			A				1	B	B				
Universidad Metropolitana				B	B			B	B	B			1	A								B			A										
Universidad Politecnica de Puerto Rico											B	B																							
University of Texas at El Paso			B	4			B	4	M	4	4		4	B		4		4			4	4		M	4	B	E	4	4			4			
University of Texas at San Antonio		B	B	4				4	4	4	B		B	B		4		4			4	4		B	4		4	B	4			4		4	
University of the Sacred Heart				7	1	4	7	B	1				1			B		B			B	B			B		B	B	B				B		

SCHOOL NAME

	AGRICULTURE	ARCHITECTURE	ETHNIC STUDY	BUSINESS MGT	BUS & OFFICE MKT & DIST	COMMUNICATION	COMPUTER & IS	EDUCATION	TEACHER EDUC	ENGINEERING	ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	HEALTH SCIENCE	ALLIED HEALTH	HOME ECONOMICS	LANGUAGES	LAW	LETTERS / LIT	LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE SCIENCE	LIFE SCIENCE	MATHEMATICS	MILITARY SCIENCE	MULTI INTERDISC STUDIES	PARKS & REC / PROT SVCS & PUB AFF	PHILO / REL & THEO	PHYSICAL SCIENCE	PSYCHOLOGY	SOCIAL STUDIES	TRADE & INDUSTRY	VISUAL / PERF ARTS	FIRST PROF DEGR
U. of PR Aguadilla Regional College				A	A		A		A		A											A								
U. of PR Arecibo Technological Univ. College	A			1	1	A	A	A	1	1		1							1			A					A			
U. of PR Bayamon Technological Univ. College				1	1		1	1	A		1											A					A			
U. of PR Carolina Regional College		A		A	A	A		A		A	A											A	A				A		A	
U. of PR Cayey Univ. College				B	A			B	B						B		B			B	B				B	B	B			
U. of PR Humacao Univ. College				1	1	A	B	B	B		A	1	A						B				B							
U. of PR La Montana Regional College	A			A	A			A						A								A			A					
U. of PR Mayagüez Campus	4		B	4	1		B	M		4		1	B		4		B		E	4				B	4	B	B		B	
U. of PR Medical Sciences Campus	B								4			4	4						6								M			F
U. of PR Ponce Technological Univ. College				1	1		1		1		A		A						A	A		A			A		A	A		
U. of PR Rio Piedras Campus		4		4	1	4	B	E	4				B	B	E		4	M	E	4		B	4	4	E	4	4		B	F
West Coast Christian College					A																	A		1						
Western New Mexico University			B	4	A		B	4	4		A	1		B		B			B	B		1	1		B	4	B	A	B	
SCHOOL TOTALS	22	20	25	85	76	43	67	52	66	28	54	63	53	32	42	27	49	9	53	49	2	71	61	27	53	47	61	35	51	9

* Based on responses from 97 institutions

Source of data: the College Board Annual Survey of Colleges Data Base.
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Degrees Awarded

The 1988 College Board survey indicates that in 1987, Hispanic-serving institutions awarded 55,631 degrees (to all students, not just Hispanics). (Note: Data for this section is based on responses from 102 institutions.)

Public Hispanic-serving institutions awarded the greatest number of degrees by far—44,468. Private schools awarded 11,163 degrees.

More bachelor's degrees were awarded (25,725) than associate's degrees (23,082). The HSI's also awarded 6,159 master's degrees, 124 doctoral degrees, and 541 first professional degrees.

Only 12 HSI's offer doctoral degrees (some just in one field). Eight of those institutions are in the continental United States: City College of the City University of New York (CUNY); John Jay College, CUNY; California State University at Los Angeles; Florida International University; New Mexico State University; Texas A&I University; University of Texas at El Paso; and Barry University.

The four Puerto Rican institutions offering doctoral degrees are: the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras; the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez; the University of Puerto Rico, Medical Sciences Campus; and Inter-American University of Puerto Rico, Metropolitan Campus.

Seven of the 102 Hispanic-serving institutions awarded first professional degrees in 1987; of those, four are in Puerto Rico and three in the continental United States.

The four Puerto Rican institutions offer first professional degrees in law (three schools), dentistry (one school), medicine (one school) and optometry (one school).

The mainland HSI's offer first professional degrees in podiatry (Barry University) and law (St. Thomas University and St. Mary's University).

Enrollment at Hispanic-serving Institutions

Enrollment figures for any college or university are always difficult to cite with precision. By the time any directory of higher education facts can be published, several semesters may have passed and the school's actual enrollment may have changed considerably from what was reported.

Accurate figures on percentage of Hispanic students are even more difficult to obtain. Because no governmental data-gathering agency is currently required to collect data on the HSI's as a group, statistics about these schools must be gathered from several sources.

As a result, the enrollment figures used in most of this report are taken from the 1988 College Board Annual Survey of Colleges (Fall 1987 data). However, in some cases, especially in the section on "Ethnicity," data was taken from the U.S. Department of Education (Fall 1986 data), and personal contacts by HACU staff. (For an analysis of Hispanic enrollment at Hispanic-serving institutions, see the section on "Ethnicity.")

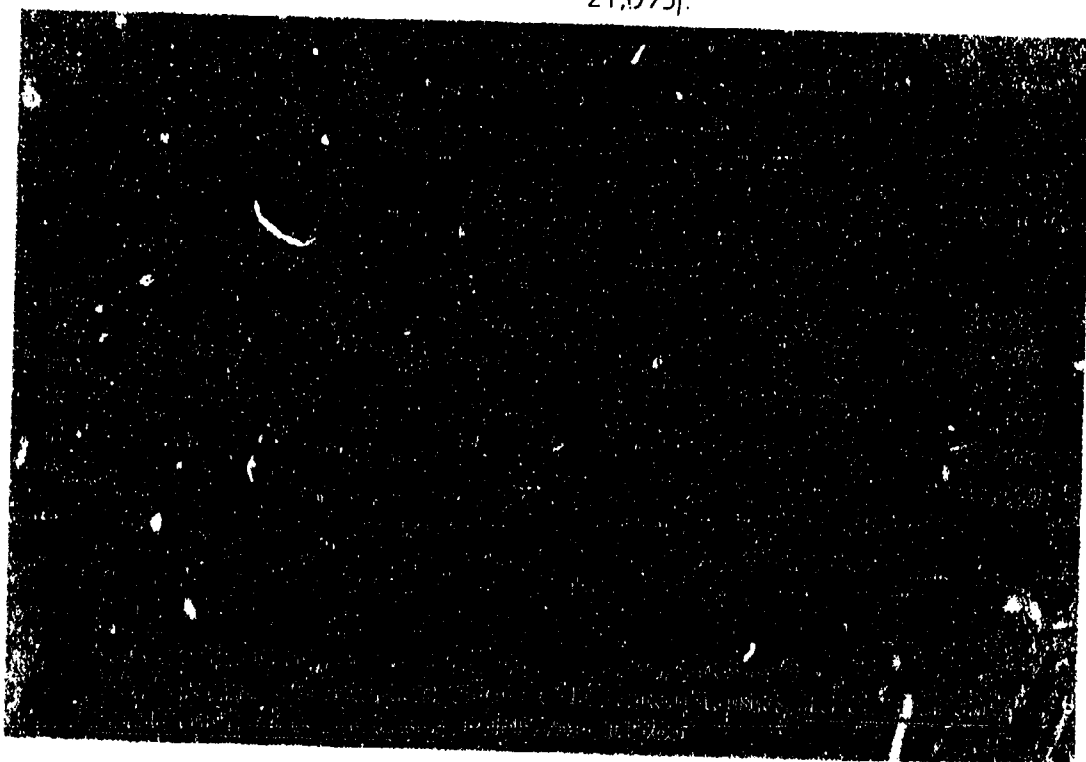
Enrollments at the 104

Hispanic-serving institutions range from 56 students to over 40,000. However, most of the HSI's are relatively small, with 80 (or 76.9 percent) having enrollments of fewer than 10,000. In fact, more than half (64 institutions) have enrollments of fewer than 5,000 students. Seventeen schools have enrollments of fewer than 1,000 students.

Twenty-four of the HSI's have more than 10,000 students.

Both the smallest and the largest HSI's are located in Miami, Fla. The smallest is St. John Vianney College Seminary, a four-year Catholic institution of 56 students. The largest is Miami-Dade Community College, a two-year public institution of 40,705 students.

After Miami-Dade Community College, the next four largest HSI's are the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras, a four-year public institution (enrollment: 22,635); Mt. San Antonio College, a two-year public college in Walnut, Calif. (enrollment: 21,569); California State University, Los Angeles, a four-year public institution (enrollment: 21,186); and San Antonio College, a two-year public institution in San Antonio, Texas (enrollment: 21,095).



Hispanic Higher Education Enrollments and Participation Rates (Table 3)

The participation of Hispanics in higher education in the continental United States had grown to some 624,000 students in 1986 (the most recent year for which complete statistics are available). At first glance, the 62.5 percent gain from the 384,000 Hispanics enrolled in postsecondary institutions in 1976 would seem to indicate a significant triumph in the efforts to increase the educational attainment level of the Hispanic population. However, while the 1986 enrollment figures reflect growth, they do not tell the entire story.

In 1986 the college participation rate of Hispanic 18-to-24-year-old high school graduates had dropped to 29.4 percent from the 35.8 percent 10 years earlier. For Hispanic males the participation rate dropped precipitously, from 39.7 percent in 1976 to 29.0 percent in 1986; the college participation rate of Hispanic women in this group also was lower than in 1976, from 33.1 percent to 29.9 percent.

Generally, Hispanics enroll in greater numbers at public institutions (86 percent) and at two-year colleges (55 percent). Though Hispanic students have made substantial gains from 1976 to 1986 in terms of the numbers enrolled in graduate programs, they still only account for 3.2 percent of all graduate students.

Ethnicity Background

The information presented here on student body ethnicity at Hispanic-serving institutions was obtained from several sources. Enrollment figures and percent of Hispanic students were taken from data compiled by the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights (unless otherwise indicated). The Department of Education Office of Civil Rights data is compiled every two years; the most recent period for which figures are available is Fall 1986. In some cases, some Hispanic-serving institutions were not included in that compilation, the figures were known to be incorrect, or the institution's Hispanic enrollment

had increased sufficiently since 1986 such that the college or university now qualifies for HACU membership. In those cases, information on ethnicity was obtained through HACU staff contact with the institution.

Figures on ethnicity at the Puerto Rico island institutions are not available because of a Puerto Rican constitutional provision prohibiting the gathering of such information. For the purposes of this report, the 35 Puerto Rican institutions, which enroll approximately 150,000 students, are presumed to be 99 percent Hispanic.

(See the Directory of Hispanic-serving Institutions at the end of this report.)

Enrollment Analysis of Mainland HSI's

The total number of Hispanic college students in the continental United States is 624,000 (Fall 1986, U.S. Department of Education). Hispanic college students number 543,875 in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Texas and Washington—the 10

states with institutions of higher education where Hispanics are at least 25 percent of the total student enrollment. In those 10 states, 197,261 Hispanics (or 36.3 percent of the states' Hispanic college students) attend Hispanic-serving institutions of higher education. (See Table 4.)

Of the 78 mainland HSI's, 11 have more than 5,000 Hispanic students. Specifically, 14 have up to 500 Hispanic students; 16 have from 501-1000; 16 have from 1,001-2000; 16 have from 2,001-4,000; five have from 4,001-5,000; seven have from 5,001-7,500; three have from 7,501-10,000; and one has more than 10,000 Hispanic students. (See Table 5.)

Of the 10 states with institutions of higher education that have at least 25 percent Hispanic student enrollment, Texas has the largest number of HSI's (21) and also the largest number of Hispanic students attending HSI's (65,184). Of the 10 states, Washington has the lowest number of Hispanic college students, the lowest number of HSI's, and the lowest percentage of Hispanic students attending HSI's. Heritage College, a four-year private school in Toppenish, Wash., is the state's only Hispanic-serving institution; 25.9 percent of its total enrollment of 270 students is Hispanic. The 70 Hispanic students attending Heritage College represent 1.6 percent of the state's total Hispanic college student population of 4,289. (See Table 4.)

Percent of Hispanic Students

Hispanic student enrollment at the 78 mainland HSI's ranges from 25 percent to 99.4 percent.

Thirty-seven of the 78 mainland HSI's have Hispanic enrollments ranging from 25-35 percent. Hispanic students comprise from 36-49 percent of the total enrollment at 20 HSI's and from 50-74 percent of the total enrollment at 13 institutions. The student bodies at eight institutions are from 75-99 percent Hispanic. Thus, 21 institutions of higher education in the continental United States have enrollments that are 50 percent Hispanic or more. (See Table 6.)

The "most Hispanic" of the Hispanic-serving institutions in terms of percent of Hispanic enrollment are located in Texas (5), New York (2) and Illinois (1). They are St. Augustine College, a two-year private institution in Chicago, with 99.4 percent Hispanic

enrollment; Boricua College, a four-year private institution in New York (98.2 percent Hispanic); Laredo Junior College, a two-year public college in Laredo, Texas (89.4 percent Hispanic); Texas State Technical Institute, a two-year public institution in Harlingen, Texas (82.9 percent Hispanic); Hostos Community College; a two-year public college in the Bronx, New York City (82.4 percent Hispanic); Laredo State University, a two-year upper-division university in Laredo, Texas, classified as a four-year institution for this report (81.1 percent Hispanic); Pan American University in Edinburg, Texas, a four-year public institution (79.8 percent Hispanic); and Texas Southmost College, a two-year public institution in Brownsville, Texas (78.9 percent Hispanic).

Numbers of Hispanic Students

California has more Hispanic college students (194,865) than any other state, followed by Texas with 118,333, and New York with 67,547. (See Table 4.)

Hispanic college students in Florida, New Mexico and Texas seem to prefer attending institutions with large Hispanic enrollments. In each of those

states, more than 50 percent of all Hispanic college students attend Hispanic-serving institutions. In Florida, 64.4 percent of the Hispanic college students attend HSI's; in New Mexico, 64 percent are enrolled in HSI's; and in Texas, 55.1 percent attend HSI's. (See Table 4.)

The largest number of Hispanic students at any college or university in the continental United States is found at Miami-Dade Community College, where 20,270 (or 50.7 percent) of the school's 39,980 students are Hispanic. Miami-Dade also is the largest mainland two-year college in terms of number of Hispanics.

More Hispanic students attend Pan American University in Edinburg, Texas, than any other four-year institution on the mainland. Pan Am-Edinburg has 7,092 Hispanic students (79.8 percent of a total enrollment of 8,887). The University of Texas at El Paso follows very closely behind, with 7,055 Hispanic students, although the percent of Hispanic students there is lower (51.3 percent of 13,753 students).

Distribution of Hispanic Students by Level of Institution

Hispanic students tend to enroll more in community colleges than in four-year institutions. Of the 197,261 Hispanic students at Hispanic-serving institutions, 137,128 (69.5 percent) attend two-year schools and 60,133 (30.5 percent) attend four-year colleges or universities. (See Table 7.)

In New York and New Mexico, Hispanic students attend two-year and four-year HSI's in fairly even proportions.

In New York, 52.9 percent of the Hispanic students attending the 10 HSI's are enrolled at two-year schools, and 47.1 percent are at four-year institutions. Hispanic students at the 10 Hispanic-serving institutions in New Mexico are distributed in a similar pattern, with 54.3 percent enrolled at two-year institutions and 45.7 percent at four-year colleges or universities.

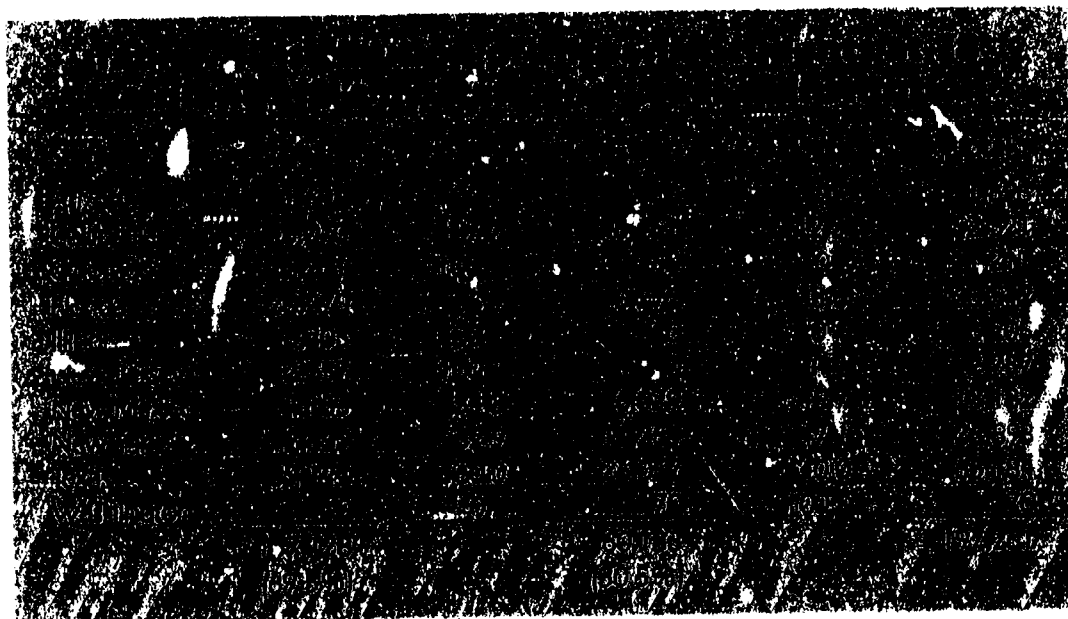
Hispanic students at the 21 Hispanic-serving institutions in Texas tend to be enrolled more at two-year schools (39,127 students, or 60 percent) than four-year colleges and universities (26,057 students, or 40 percent).

In California, however, the picture changes drastically. The overwhelming majority (87.7 percent) of Hispanic students at Hispanic-serving institutions in California attend two-year schools.

Hispanic enrollment at Florida's Hispanic-serving institutions presents a

pattern unlike that of any of the other states. Of the 47,434 Hispanic college students in the state, 64.4 percent (30,542) attend the seven Hispanic-serving institutions, and 42.7 percent (20,270) of the total attend one institution—Miami-Dade Community College, the only two-year HSI in the state. Thus, Miami-Dade Community College's 20,270 Hispanic students represent 66.4 percent of all the Hispanic enrollment at the state's HSI's. Another 6,413 Hispanic students attend Florida International University, a four-year public institution; those students account for 13.5 percent of the state's total Hispanic enrollment and 21 percent of the Hispanic enrollment at Florida's HSI's.

All of the Hispanic-serving institutions in three states (Colorado, Illinois and New Jersey) are two-year schools. The one HSI in Washington state is a four-year college.



Directory of Hispanic-Serving Institutions*

Mainland Institutions

Arizona

Arizona Western College

James R. Carruthers
President
P.O. Box 929
Yuma, Ariz. 85364
(602) 726-1000
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 3,706
Percent Hispanic: 29.4%
Number of Hispanics: 1,090

^{c 1 2} South Mountain Community College

Raul Cardenas
President
7050 S. 24th Street
Phoenix, Ariz. 85040
(602) 243-8000
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 2,295
Percent Hispanic: 26.4%
Number of Hispanics: 606

California

² California State University, Los Angeles

James M. Rosser
President
5151 State University Drive
Los Angeles, Calif. 90032
(213) 343-3000
Level/Control: 4-year, public
Total Enrollment: 21,186**
Percent Hispanic: 28%***
Number of Hispanics: 5,932

^{1 2} Cerritos College

Ernest Martinez
President
11110 E. Alondra Blvd.
Norwalk, Calif. 90650
(213) 860-2451
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 18,274
Percent Hispanic: 27.2%
Number of Hispanics: 4,971

^c Don Bosco Technical Institute

Rev. Nicholas Reina
President
1151 San Gabriel Boulevard
Rosemead, Calif. 91170
(818) 280-0451
Level/Control: 2-year, private
Total Enrollment: 278
Percent Hispanic: 65.1%
Number of Hispanics: 181

East Los Angeles College

Omero Suarez
President
1301 Brooklyn Avenue
Monterey Park, Calif. 91754
(213) 265-8650
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 12,276
Percent Hispanic: 64.5%
Number of Hispanics: 7,918

Gavilan College

John Holleman
President
5055 Santa Teresa Boulevard
Gilroy, Calif. 95020
(408) 847-1400
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 3,239
Percent Hispanic: 25.0%
Number of Hispanics: 807

Hartnell College

James R. Hardt
President
156 Homestead Avenue
Salinas, Calif. 93901
(408) 755-6700
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 6,431
Percent Hispanic: 27.8%
Number of Hispanics: 1,788

² Imperial Valley College

John A. Depaoli
President
Highway 111 & Aten Road
Imperial, Calif. 92251
(619) 352-8320
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 3,763
Percent Hispanic: 65.1%
Number of Hispanics: 2,450

Kings River Community College

Abel Sykes
President
995 N. Reed Avenue
Reedley, Calif. 93654
(209) 638-3641
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 3,027
Percent Hispanic: 31.0%
Number of Hispanics: 938

Los Angeles City College

Stelle Feuers
President
855 N. Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif. 90029
(213) 669-4000
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 14,858
Percent Hispanic: 29.5%
Number of Hispanics: 4,383

¹ Los Angeles Mission College

Lowell J. Erickson
President
1212 San Fernando Road
San Fernando, Calif. 91340
(818) 365-8271
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 4,926
Percent Hispanic: 37.0%
Number of Hispanics: 1,823

* Enrollment data and percent Hispanic, unless otherwise noted, taken from U.S. Department of Education, Department of Civil Rights (Fall 1986)

Los Angeles Trade-Technical College

Thomas L. Stevens
President
400 W. Washington Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
(213) 746-0800
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 12,406
Percent Hispanic: 32.9%
Number of Hispanics: 4,082

Mount Saint Mary's College

Sister Karen Kennelly
President
12001 Chalon Road
Los Angeles, Calif. 90049
(213) 476-2237
Level/Control: 4 year, private
Total Enrollment: 1,272
Percent Hispanic: 29.0%
Number of Hispanics: 369

Mt. San Antonio College

John D. Randall
President
1100 North Grand
Walnut, Calif. 91789
(714) 594-5611
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 21,569*** (Fall '88)
Percent Hispanic: 25.3%***
Number of Hispanics: 5,457

Oxnard College

W. Roger Boedecker
Acting President
4000 S. Rose Avenue
Oxnard, Calif. 93033
(805) 488-0911
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 5,178
Percent Hispanic: 29.8%
Number of Hispanics: 1,543

Palo Verde College

Wilford Beumel
President
811 W. Chanslorway
Blythe, Calif. 92225
(619) 992-6168
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 641
Percent Hispanic: 29.6%
Number of Hispanics: 190

Rio Hondo College

Alex Sanchez
President
3600 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, Calif. 90608
(213) 692-0921
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 12,358
Percent Hispanic: 47.5%
Number of Hispanics: 5,870

Saint John's Seminary College

Msgr. Sylvester Ryan
President
5118 E. Seminary Road
Camarillo, Calif. 93010
(805) 482-2755
Level/Control: 4-year, private
Total Enrollment: 109
Percent Hispanic: 28.4%
Number of Hispanics: 31

Southwestern College

Joseph M. Conte
President
900 Otay Lakes Road
Chula Vista, Calif. 92010
(619) 421-6700
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 11,874
Percent Hispanic: 30.9%
Number of Hispanics: 3,669

West Coast Christian College

Allen McCray
President
6901 N. Maple Avenue
Fresno, Calif. 93710
(209) 299-7201
Level/Control: 4-year, private
Total Enrollment: 257
Percent Hispanic: 46.3%
Number of Hispanics: 119

Colorado

Otero Junior College

W.L. McDivitt
President
18th & Colorado Avenue
La Junta, Colo. 81050
(303) 384-8721
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 742
Percent Hispanic: 26.5%
Number of Hispanics: 197

Pueblo Community College

Anthony Zeiss
President
900 W. Orman Avenue
Pueblo, Colo. 81004
(719) 549-3200
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 1,756
Percent Hispanic: 26.8%
Number of Hispanics: 471

Trinidad State Junior College

Thomas Sullivan
President
600 Prospect Street
Trinidad, Colo. 81082
(719) 846-5621
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 1,582
Percent Hispanic: 34.3%
Number of Hispanics: 543

Florida

Barry University

Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin
President
11300 N.E. Second Ave.
Miami Shores, Fla. 33161
(305) 758-3392
Level/Control: 4-year, private
Total Enrollment: 4,658
Percent Hispanic: 31.0%***
Number of Hispanics: 1,444

Florida International University

Modesto Maidique
President
Tamiami Trail
Miami, Fla. 33199
(305) 554-2000
Level/Control: 4-year, public
Total Enrollment: 16,744
Percent Hispanic: 38.3%
Number of Hispanics: 6,413

Florida Memorial College

Willie C. Robinson
President
15800 N.W. 42nd Avenue
Opa-Locka, Fla. 33054
(305) 625-4141
Level/Control: 4-year, private
Total Enrollment: 1,962
Percent Hispanic: 30.8%
Number of Hispanics: 604

C 1 2 Miami-Dade Community College

Robert H. McCabe
President
300 NE Second Avenue
Miami, Fla. 33132
(305) 347-3221
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 39,980
Percent Hispanic: 50.7%
Number of Hispanics: 20,270

Saint John Vianney College Seminary

Rev. Thomas O'Dwyer
President
2900 SW 87th Avenue
Miami, Fla. 33165
(305) 223-4561
Level/Control: 4-year, private
Total Enrollment: 60
Percent Hispanic: 40.0%
Number of Hispanics: 24

2 St. Thomas University

Richard Greene
President
16400 NW 32nd Avenue
Miami, Fla. 33054
(305) 625-6000
Level/Control: 4-year, private
Total Enrollment: 3,363
Percent Hispanic: 52.3%
Number of Hispanics: 1,759

1 2 Saint Vincent De Paul Regional Seminary

Rev. Joseph L. Cunningham
President
10701 S. Military Trail
Boynton Beach, Fla. 33436
(407) 732-4424
Level/Control: 4-year, private
Total Enrollment: 90
Percent Hispanic: 31.1%
Number of Hispanics: 28

Illinois

C 1 2 MacCormac Junior College

Gordon C. Borchardt
President
615 N. West Avenue
Elmhurst, Ill. 60126
(312) 941-1200
Level/Control: 2-year, private
Total Enrollment: 470
Percent Hispanic: 41.9%
Number of Hispanics: 197

C 1 2 St. Augustine College

Carlos Plazas
President
1333 W. Argyle Street
Chicago, Ill. 60640
(312) 878-8756
Level/Control: 2-year, private
Total Enrollment: 52
Percent Hispanic: 99.4%
Number of Hispanics: 847

Harry S. Truman College

Wallace B. Appelson
President
1145 W. Wilson Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60640
(312) 878-1700
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 15,497
Percent Hispanic: 33.3%
Number of Hispanics: 5,161

New Jersey

C Hudson County Community College

Mark Oromaner
Acting President
168 Sip Avenue
Jersey City, N.J. 07306
(201) 714-2102
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 3,175
Percent Hispanic: 47.7%
Number of Hispanics: 1,514

1 2 Passaic County Community College

Kenneth E. Wright
President
College Boulevard
Paterson, N.J. 07509
(201) 684-6800
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 2,726
Percent Hispanic: 45.6%
Number of Hispanics: 1,243

New Mexico

2 Albuquerque Technical-Vocational Institute

Louis E. Saavedra
President
525 Buena Vista, S.E.
Albuquerque, N.M. 87106
(505) 848-1400
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 13,117
Percent Hispanic: 34.4%
Number of Hispanics: 4,512

1 2 College of Santa Fe

James Fries
President
St. Michael's Drive
Santa Fe, N.M.
(505) 473-6011
Level/Control: 4-year, private
Total Enrollment: 1,504
Percent Hispanic: 35.6%
Number of Hispanics: 535

1 2 Doña Ana Branch Community College

Donaciano Gonzalez
Provost
Campus Box 3001/Dept. 3DA
Las Cruces, N.M. 88003
(505) 646-3211
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 625
Percent Hispanic: 39.0%
Number of Hispanics: 244

C 1 2 New Mexico Highlands University

Gilbert Sanchez
 President
 P.O. Box 48
 Las Vegas, N.M. 87701
 (505) 425-7511
 Level/Control: 4-year, public
 Total Enrollment: 1,943
 Percent Hispanic: 73.1%
 Number of Hispanics: 1,420

2 New Mexico State University

James E. Halligan
 President
 Box 3Z
 Las Cruces, N.M. 88003
 (505) 646-0111
 Level/Control: 4-year, public
 Total Enrollment: 13,718
 Percent Hispanic: 25.0%***
 Number of Hispanics: 3,430

2 New Mexico State University, Grants

William Sailer
 Acting Provost
 1500 3rd Street
 Grants, N.M. 87020
 (505) 287-7981
 Level/Control: 2-year, public
 Total Enrollment: 458
 Percent Hispanic: 25.0%
 Number of Hispanics: 113

1 2 Northern New Mexico Community College

Connie Valdez
 President
 El Rito Campus
 El Rito, N.M. 87530
 (505) 581-4501
 Level/Control: 2-year, public
 Total Enrollment: 1,053
 Percent Hispanic: 72.5%
 Number of Hispanics: 763

Santa Fe Community College

William Witter
 President
 P.O. Box 4187
 Santa Fe, N.M. 87502
 (505) 471-8200
 Level/Control: 2-year, public
 Total Enrollment: 2,122
 Percent Hispanic: 46.7%
 Number of Hispanics: 991

2 University of New Mexico, Valencia

Ignacio Cordova
 Acting Director
 280 La Entrada
 Los Lunas, N.M. 87031
 (505) 865-9596
 Level/Control: 2-year, public
 Total Enrollment: 1,714
 Percent Hispanic: 30.9%
 Number of Hispanics: 530

C 1 2 Western New Mexico University

Rudolph Gomez
 President
 College Avenue
 Silver City, N.M. 88061
 (505) 538-6011
 Level/Control: 4-year, public
 Total Enrollment: 1,551
 Percent Hispanic: 41.5%
 Number of Hispanics: 644

New York

1 2 Boricua College

Victor G. Alicea
 President
 3755 Broadway
 New York, N.Y. 10032
 (212) 694-1000
 Level/Control: 4-year, private
 Total Enrollment: 1,140
 Percent Hispanic: 98.2%
 Number of Hispanics: 1,119

1 Brough of Manhattan Community College

Augusta Kappner
 President
 199 Chambers Street
 New York, N.Y. 10007
 (212) 618-1000
 Level/Control: 2-year, public
 Total Enrollment: 12,580
 Percent Hispanic: 30.4%
 Number of Hispanics: 3,824

1 Bronx Community College

Roscoe C. Brown
 President
 University Ave. & W. 181st St.
 Bronx, N.Y. 10453
 (212) 220-6450
 Level/Control: 2-year, public
 Total Enrollment: 6,145
 Percent Hispanic: 38.2%
 Number of Hispanics: 2,347

City College

Bernard W. Harleston
 President
 Convent Avenue at 138th St.
 New York, N.Y. 10031
 (212) 690-6741
 Level/Control: 4-year, public
 Total Enrollment: 12,782
 Percent Hispanic: 25.3%
 Number of Hispanics: 3,234

College of Aeronautics

George W. Brush
 President
 La Guardia Airport Station
 Flushing, N.Y. 11371
 (718) 429-6600
 Level/Control: 4-year, private
 Total Enrollment: 1,295
 Percent Hispanic: 25.1%
 Number of Hispanics: 325

C 1 2 Hostos Community College

Isaura Santiago
 President
 475 Grand Concourse
 Bronx, N.Y. 10451
 (212) 960-1200
 Level/Control: 2-year, public
 Total Enrollment: 4,333
 Percent Hispanic: 82.4%
 Number of Hispanics: 3,570

2 John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Gerald W. Lynch
 President
 444 W. 56th Street
 New York, N.Y. 10019
 (212) 489-3500
 Level/Control: 4-year, public
 Total Enrollment: 6,678
 Percent Hispanic: 27.1%
 Number of Hispanics: 1,810

1 2 La Guardia Community College

Martin G. Moed
 Acting President
 31-10 Thomson Avenue
 Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
 (718) 482-7200
 Level/Control: 2-year, public
 Total Enrollment: 7,791
 Percent Hispanic: 37.2%
 Number of Hispanics: 2,898

^{1 2} Herbert H. Lehman College

Leonard Lief
President
Bedford Park Boulevard West
Bronx, N.Y. 10468
(212) 960-8881
Level/Control: 4-year, public
Total Enrollment: 9,363
Percent Hispanic: 30.6%
Number of Hispanics: 2,865

² Mercy College

Wilbert J. LeMelle
President
555 Broadway
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522
(914) 693-4500
Level/Control: 4-year, private
Total Enrollment: 6,133*** (Fall '88)
Percent Hispanic: 31%***
Number of Hispanics: 1,901

¹ Del Mar College

B.R. Venters
President
Baldwin Blvd. & Ayers Street
Corpus Christi, Texas 78404
(512) 886-1200
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 8,927
Percent Hispanic: 44.5%
Number of Hispanics: 3,973

^{1 2} El Paso County Community College

Robert E. Shepack
President
P.O. Box 20500
El Paso, Texas 79998
(915) 594-2000
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 13,827
Percent Hispanic: 70.7%
Number of Hispanics: 9,776

^{C 1 2} Laredo State University

Leo Sayavedra
President
West End, Washington Street
Laredo, Texas 78040
(512) 722-8001
Level/Control: 2-year (upper-division),
public
Total Enrollment: 940
Percent Hispanic: 81.1%
Number of Hispanics: 762

^{C 1 2} Our Lady of the Lake University

Sister Elizabeth Anne Sueltenfuss
President
411 S.W. 24th Street
San Antonio, Texas 78207
(512) 434-6711
Level/Control: 4-year, private
Total Enrollment: 1,780
Percent Hispanic: 46.7%
Number of Hispanics: 831

Texas**^{1 2} Bee County College**

Norman E. Wallace
President
3800 Charco Road
Beeville, Texas 78102
(512) 358-3130
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 2,143
Percent Hispanic: 49.3%
Number of Hispanics: 1,057

^{C 1 2} Incarnate Word College

Louis Agnese
President
4301 Broadway
San Antonio, Texas 78209
(512) 828-1261
Level/Control: 4-year, private
Total Enrollment: 1,575
Percent Hispanic: 35.7%
Number of Hispanics: 562

^{C 1 2} Palo Alto College

Alfonso Cervantes
Acting President
1400 W. Villaret
San Antonio, Texas 78224
(512) 921-5000
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 3,709*** (Fall '88)
Percent Hispanic: 57.0%***
Number of Hispanics: 2,114

^{1 2} Corpus Christi State University

B. Alan Sugg
President
6300 Ocean Drive
Corpus Christi, Texas 78412
(512) 991-6810
Level/Control: 2-year (upper-division),
public
Total Enrollment: 3,827
Percent Hispanic: 27.8%
Number of Hispanics: 1,064

^{1 2} Laredo Junior College

Roger L. Worsley
President
West End, Washington Street
Laredo, Texas 78040
(512) 722-0521
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 4,106
Percent Hispanic: 89.4%
Number of Hispanics: 3,671

^{C 1 2} Pan American University

Miguel A. Nevarez
President
1201 W. University Drive
Edinburg, Texas 78539
(512) 381-2011
Level/Control: 4-year, public
Total Enrollment: 8,887
Percent Hispanic: 79.8%
Number of Hispanics: 7,092

2 Pan American University at Brownsville

Homer J. Peña
President
1614 Ridgely Road
Brownsville, Texas 78520
(512) 542-6882
Level/Control: 2-year (upper-division), public
Total Enrollment: 1,182
Percent Hispanic: 71.7%
Number of Hispanics: 847

C 1 2 St. Mary's University

Rev. John Moder
President
One Camino Santa Maria
San Antonio, Texas 78284
(512) 436-3722
Level/Control: 4-year, private
Total Enrollment: 3,560
Percent Hispanic: 35.4%
Number of Hispanics: 1,260

1 2 St. Philip's College

Stephen R. Mitchell
President
2111 Nevada Street
San Antonio, Texas 78203
(512) 531-3200
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 5,604
Percent Hispanic: 38.5%
Number of Hispanics: 2,158

C 1 2 San Antonio College

Max Castillo
President
1300 San Pedro
San Antonio, Texas 78284
(512) 733-2000
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 20,790
Percent Hispanic: 42.3%
Number of Hispanics: 8,794

2 Southwest Texas Junior College

Jimmy L. Goodson
President
Garnerfield Road
Uvalde, Texas 78801
(512) 278-4401
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 2,378
Percent Hispanic: 58.2%
Number of Hispanics: 1,384

1 2 Sul Ross State University

Jack W. Humphries
President
Box C-114
Alpine, Texas 79832
(915) 837-8011
Level/Control: 4-year, public
Total Enrollment: 2,313
Percent Hispanic: 33.7%
Number of Hispanics: 779

C 1 2 Texas A&I University

Manuel Ibañez
President
Campus Box 101
Kingsville, Texas 78363
(512) 595-2111
Level/Control: 4-year, public
Total Enrollment: 5,012
Percent Hispanic: 50.3%
Number of Hispanics: 2,521

1 2 Texas Southmost College

Juliet Garcia
President
83 Fort Brown
Brownsville, Texas 78520
(512) 544-8200
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 5,157
Percent Hispanic: 78.9%***
Number of Hispanics: 4,069

1 2 Texas State Technical Institute-Harlingen

J. Gilbert Leal
President
P.O. Box 2628
Harlingen, Texas 78551
(512) 425-4922
Level/Control: 2-year, public
Total Enrollment: 2,571
Percent Hispanic: 82.9%
Number of Hispanics: 2,131

1 2 University of Texas at El Paso

Diana S. Natalicio
President
University at Hawthorne Avenue
El Paso, Texas 79968
(915) 747-5000
Level/Control: 4-year, public
Total Enrollment: 13,753
Percent Hispanic: 51.3%
Number of Hispanics: 7,055

1 2 University of Texas at San Antonio

James W. Wagener (resigned effective Aug. 31, 1989)
President
6960 N. Loop 1604 W.
San Antonio, Texas 78285
(512) 691-4011
Level/Control: 4-year, public
Total Enrollment: 13,134*** (Fall '88)
Percent Hispanic: 25.0%***
Number of Hispanics: 3,284

Washington

Heritage College

Kathleen A. Ross
President
Route 3, Box 3540
Toppenish, Wash. 98948
(509) 865-2244
Level/Control: 4-year, private
Total Enrollment: 270*** (Fall '88)
Percent Hispanic: 25.9%***
Number of Hispanics: 70

**Institutions In
Puerto Rico ** & *****

2 American University of Puerto Rico

Juan B. Nazario-Negron
President
P.O. Box 2037
Bayamon, Puerto Rico 00621
(809) 798-2040
Total Enrollment: 2,637

Antillian College

Moises Velazquez
President
Box 118
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico 00709-0118
(809) 834-9595
Total Enrollment: 707

Bayamon Central University

Rev. Vincent A.M. Van Rooij
President
P.O. Box 1725
Bayamon, Puerto Rico 00621
(809) 786-3030
Total Enrollment: 2,649

**Caribbean Center for Advanced
Studies**

Salvador Santiago-Negron
President
Box 41246 Minillas Sta.
Santurce, Puerto Rico 00940
(809) 725-2451
Total Enrollment: 262

Caribbean University College

Angel E. Juan-Ortega
President
Box 493
Bayamon, Puerto Rico 00621-6093
(809) 780-0070
Total Enrollment: 1,682

Catholic University of Puerto Rico

Rev. Tosello O. Giangiaco
President
Ponce, Puerto Rico 00732
(809) 841-2000
Total Enrollment: 8,119

**Center for Advanced Studies on
Puerto Rico and the Caribbean**

Ricardo Alegria
Executive Director
P.O. Box S-4467
Old San Juan, Puerto Rico 00904
(809) 723-4481
Total Enrollment: 196

**Conservatory of Music of
Puerto Rico**

Roberto Sierra
Chancellor
G P O 41227 Minillas Sta.
Santurce, Puerto Rico 00940-1227
(809) 751-0160
Total Enrollment: 225

**Instituto Comercial de Puerto Rico
Junior College**

Enrique Pineir
President
558 Munoz Rivera Avenue
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919
(809) 763-1010
Total Enrollment: 317

**Inter-American University of
Puerto Rico**

Aguadilla Regional College
Hilda M. Baco
Director
Box 20000
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico 00603
(809) 891-0925
Total Enrollment: 3,345

**Inter-American University of
Puerto Rico**

Arecibo University College
Maria De Los A. Ortiz
Dean/Director
Bo. San Daniel Call Box UI
Arecibo, Puerto Rico 00613
(809) 878-5475
Total Enrollment: 3,483

**Inter-American University of
Puerto Rico**

Barranquitas Regional College
Vidal Rivera-Garcia
Director
P.O. Box 517
Barranquitas, Puerto Rico 00615
(809) 857-3600
Total Enrollment: 1,288

**Inter-American University of
Puerto Rico**

Bayamon University College
Felix Torres De Leon
Director
Urb. Industrial Minillas, Carr. 174
Bayamon, Puerto Rico 00619
(809) 780-4040
Total Enrollment: 4,209

**Inter-American University of
Puerto Rico**

Fajardo Regional College
Yolanda Rables-Garcia
Director
P.O. Box 1029
Fajardo, Puerto Rico 00648
(809) 863-2390
Total Enrollment: 1,860

**Inter-American University of
Puerto Rico**

Guayama Regional College
Pablo I. Rivera
Director
P.O. Box 1559
Guayama, Puerto Rico 00655
(809) 864-2222
Total Enrollment: 1,480

**Inter-American University of
Puerto Rico**

Metropolitan Campus
Gamaliel Perez
Chancellor
P.O. Box 1293
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919
(809) 758-8000
Total Enrollment: 13,074

**Inter-American University of
Puerto Rico**

Ponce Regional College
Jose I. Correa
Director
Bo. Sabanetas Cgrr.
Ponce, Puerto Rico 00732
(809) 840-9090
Total Enrollment: 3,378

² **Inter-American University of Puerto Rico**
San German Campus
 Federico M. Matheu
 Chancellor
 San German, Puerto Rico 00753
 (809) 892-1095
 Total Enrollment: 6,279

Puerto Rico Junior College
 Alberto Maldonado-Ruiz
 Chancellor
 Box Ae
 Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928
 (809) 758-7171
 Total Enrollment: 4,463

Technological College of the Municipality of San Juan
 Maria E. Torres
 Chancellor
 Jose R. Oliver St
 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918
 (809) 753-6678
 Total Enrollment: 786

Universidad Del Turabo
 Claudio Prieto
 Chancellor
 P.O. Box 3030
 Gurabo, Puerto Rico 00658
 (809) 744-8791
 Total Enrollment: 7,098

² **Universidad Metropolitana**
 Rene L. Labarca
 Chancellor
 P.O. Box 21150
 Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928
 (809) 751-0178
 Total Enrollment: 5,493

Universidad Politecnica de Puerto Rico
 Ernesto Vazquez-Torres
 President
 Ponce De Leon Ave. No. 405
 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918
 (809) 754-8000
 Total Enrollment: 2,348

University of Puerto Rico
Arecibo Technological University College
 Ana Babilonia
 Director
 Box 1806
 Arecibo, Puerto Rico 00612
 (809) 878-2830
 Total Enrollment: 3,761

University of Puerto Rico
Bayamon Technological University College
 Aida Canals
 Dean and Director
 Bayamon, Puerto Rico 00620-3502
 (809) 786-2885
 Total Enrollment: 4,357

University of Puerto Rico
Carolina Regional Office
 Andres Rodriguez
 Director and Dean
 P.O. Box C.R.
 Carolina, Puerto Rico 00630
 (809) 757-2000
 Total Enrollment: 1,798

University of Puerto Rico
Cayey University College
 Margarita Benitez
 Chancellor
 Antonio R. Barcelo
 Cayey, Puerto Rico 00633
 (809) 738-2160
 Total Enrollment: 3,320

University of Puerto Rico
Humacao University College
 Elsa I. Berrios
 Chancellor
 Cuh Station
 Humacao, Puerto Rico 00661
 (809) 852-2525
 Total Enrollment: 3,785

University of Puerto Rico
La Montana Regional College
 Carmen G. Ortiz
 Director
 P.O. Box 1449
 Utuado, Puerto Rico 00761
 (809) 894-2828
 Total Enrollment: 590

University of Puerto Rico
Mayaguez Campus
 Jose L. Martinez-Pico
 Chancellor
 Post
 Mayaguez, Puerto Rico 00709
 (809) 832-4040
 Total Enrollment: 9,651

² **University of Puerto Rico**
Medical Sciences Campus
 Jose M. Saldana
 Chancellor
 G P O Box 5067
 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936
 (809) 753-5353
 Total Enrollment: 3,130

University of Puerto Rico
Ponce Technological University College
 Pedro E. Laboy
 Director and Dean
 Box 7186
 Ponce, Puerto Rico 00732
 (809) 844-8181
 Total Enrollment: 2,292

University of Puerto Rico
Rio Piedras Campus
 Juan R. Fernandez
 Chancellor
 Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00931
 (809) 764-0000
 Total Enrollment: 22,635

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University of Puerto Rico at Aguadilla

Jaime Marrero
Director
P.O. Box 160
Ramey, Puerto Rico 00604
(809) 890-2681
Total Enrollment: 1,585

University of the Sacred Heart

Jose A. Morales
President
Box 12383 Loiza Station
Santurce, Puerto Rico 00914
(809) 728-1515
Total Enrollment: 8,025

* Enrollment data and percent Hispanic, unless otherwise noted, taken from U.S. Department of Education, Department of Civil Rights (Fall 1986)

** Source of data: the College Board Annual Survey of Colleges Data Base. Copyright © 1988 College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.

*** HACU contact

C - Charter member of HACU

¹ - Institutional member in 1988

² - Institutional member in 1989 (as of August 15, 1989)

Executive Committee of HACU's Board of Directors (1988-89)



Officers

Chairperson

Gilbert Sanchez
President
New Mexico Highlands University
Las Vegas, N.M.

Vice Chairperson

Steven Altman*
President
Texas A&I University
Kingsville, Texas

Secretary

Max Castillo
President
San Antonio College
San Antonio, Texas

Treasurer

Sister Elizabeth Anne Sueltenfuss
President
Our Lady of the Lake University
San Antonio, Texas

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Anne Alexander
Vice President, Education
Programs
AT&T Foundation
New York, N.Y.

Gus Cardenas
National Liaison for
Hispanic Affairs
Xerox Corporation
San Antonio, Texas

Raul Cardenas
President
South Mountain Community
College
Phoenix, Ariz.

Jose Garza
Manager, Equal Employment
Opportunity and
Minority Relations
PMI Food Equipment Group
Troy, Ohio

Eduardo Padron
Vice President
Miami-Dade Community College
Miami, Fla.

Carlos Plazas
President
St. Augustine College
Chicago, Ill.

Antonio Rigual
Executive Director
HACU
(ex officio)

Business Directors

Anne Alexander
AT&T Foundation

Gus Cardenas
Xerox Corporation

Gloria Delgado
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

Jose Garza
PMI Food Equipment Group

Ken Marques
Allstate Insurance Co.

Carmen Rodriguez
The Equitable Financial Companies

*resigned effective June 30, 1989

HACU Associate Members (1989)

Colleges and Universities

Arizona State University (Tempe, Ariz.)
Bakersfield College (Bakersfield, Calif.)
Baylor University (Waco, Texas)
Bunker Hill Community College (Boston, Mass.)
California State University, Bakersfield (Bakersfield, Calif.)
California State University, Fresno (Fresno, Calif.)
California State University, Long Beach (Long Beach, Calif.)
College of the Desert (Palm Desert, Calif.)
Eastern New Mexico University, Roswell (Roswell, N.M.)
International Fine Arts College (Miami, Fla.)
Jersey City State College (Jersey City, N.J.)
Loyola Marymount University (Los Angeles, Calif.)
Malcolm X College (Chicago, Ill.)
Metropolitan State College (Denver, Colo.)
New York City Technical College (Brooklyn, N.Y.)
New York Theological Seminary (New York, N.Y.)
North Park College and Theological Seminary (Chicago, Ill.)
Northern Arizona University (Flagstaff, Ariz.)
St. Edward's University (Austin, Texas)
Salt Lake Community College (Salt Lake City, Utah)
Texas A&M University (College Station, Texas)
Texas Tech University (Lubbock, Texas)
University of California, Berkeley (Berkeley, Calif.)
University of California, Los Angeles (Los Angeles, Calif.)
University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (Colorado Springs, Colo.)
University of Colorado at Boulder (Boulder, Colo.)

University of Houston, Downtown (Houston, Texas)
University of Illinois at Chicago (Chicago, Ill.)
University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, Mich.)
University of New Mexico (Albuquerque, N.M.)
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio (San Antonio, Texas)
University of Texas at Austin (Austin, Texas)
University of Texas at Dallas (Richardson, Texas)
Webster University (St. Louis, Mo.)
Western Michigan University (Kalamazoo, Mich.)

Agencies and Organizations

National Conference for Catholic Bishops, N.W. Regional Office for Hispanic Affairs (Yakima, Wash.)
Sandia National Laboratories (Albuquerque, N.M.)
U.S. General Accounting Office (Washington, D.C.)
U.S. Office of Personnel Management (Washington, D.C.)

Sources



Source of data: the College Board Annual Survey of Colleges Data Base. Copyright © 1988 College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.

U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, Trends in Minority Enrollment in Higher Education, Fall 1976-Fall 1986.

U.S. Department of Education, Department of Civil Rights (Fall 1986 data).

Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20.

HACU contact.

Carneiro, Chumney & Co.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

William T. Chumney, Jr., CPA
Alfred E. Jecker, CPA
Robert M. McAdams, CPA
Robert L. Lewis, CPA

Franklin W. Burk, CPA
Paul W. Roth-Roffy, CPA
J. Lowell Goode, CPA

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors
and Antonio Rigual, Ph.D.
Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities
San Antonio, Texas

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities as of December 31, 1988, 1987, and 1986 and the related statements of support and revenue, expenses and changes in fund balances for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Association's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities at December 31, 1988, 1987, and 1986 and the results of its operations and its changes in financial position for the years then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

March 3, 1989

Carneiro, Chumney & Co.

Financial Report

Balance Sheets

	Dec. 31, 1988	Dec. 31, 1987	Dec. 31, 1986
Assets			
Cash and Equivalents	\$666,297	\$ 18,929	\$ 9,838
Property and Equipment	31,807	—	—
	<u>\$698,104</u>	<u>\$ 18,929</u>	<u>\$ 9,838</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balance			
Liabilities			
Deferred Revenue	\$ 76,500	\$ 2,125	\$ 500
Accounts Payable-- Operating	3,112	—	—
Accounts Payable-- OLLU	51,537	—	—
Fund Balance	<u>566,955</u>	<u>16,804</u>	<u>9,338</u>
	<u>\$698,104</u>	<u>\$ 18,929</u>	<u>\$ 9,838</u>

Statements of Support and Revenue, Expenses, and the Changes In Fund Balance

	Dec. 31, 1988	Dec. 31, 1987	Dec. 31, 1986
Support and Revenue			
Conference Fees	\$ 8,940	\$ 4,950	\$ —
Dues	19,775	13,875	—
Grants	1,145,377	64,000	10,137
Other income	1,155	—	—
Interest	30,864	—	—
	<u>1,206,111</u>	<u>82,825</u>	<u>10,137</u>
Expenses			
Conferences	—	3,993	—
Administration	82,723	23,035	799
Programs	573,237	48,331	—
	<u>655,960</u>	<u>75,359</u>	<u>799</u>
Excess of Support and Revenue Over Expenses ^{Note 1}	550,151	7,466	9,338
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	16,804	9,338	—
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 566,955</u>	<u>\$ 16,804</u>	<u>\$ 9,338</u>

**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1988, 1987, AND 1986**

	1988	1987	1986
Financial Resources Were Provided By:			
Excess of Support and Revenue over Expenses	\$550,151	\$ 7,466	\$ 9,338
Add: Expenses Not Requiring an Outlay of Working Capital -			
Depreciation	4,044	—	—
Total Resources Provided	<u>554,195</u>	<u>7,466</u>	<u>9,338</u>
Financial Resources Were Used For:			
Acquisition of Property and Equipment	<u>35,851</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL	<u>\$518,344</u>	<u>\$ 7,466</u>	<u>\$ 9,338</u>
Changes in Working Capital Were Represented By:			
Increase (Decrease) in Current Assets -			
Cash	\$143,693	\$ 9,091	\$ 9,838
Certificates of Deposit	<u>503,675</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	647,368	9,091	9,838
increase (Decrease) in Current Liabilities:			
Deferred Revenue	74,375	1,625	500
Accounts Payable	<u>54,649</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>129,024</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>500</u>
INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL	<u>\$518,344</u>	<u>\$ 7,466</u>	<u>\$ 9,338</u>

See notes to financial statements.

**Notes to
Financial Statements
Years Ended
December 31, 1988,
1987 and 1986**

**Note 1: Summary of Significant
Accounting Policies**

The financial statements of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. The significant accounting policies followed are described to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements to the reader.

Fund Accounting

To ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to HACU, the accounts of HACU are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds established according to their nature and purposes. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund; however, in the accompanying financial statements, funds that have similar characteristics have been combined into fund groups. Accordingly, all financial transactions have been recorded and reported by fund group.

Of the "Excess of Support and Revenue Over Expenses" amount for 1988, \$505,938 is in the Restricted Fund to be used in the Hispanic Student Success Program for the 1989 year.

The balance sheet and statement of support, revenue and expenses, and changes in fund balances present all funding segments included in the Association. All significant interfund balances and transactions are eliminated.

Fixed assets are recorded at cost. Depreciation of property and equipment is provided over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets using the straight line method.

Note 2: Related Parties

Our Lady of the Lake University of San Antonio, Texas (OLLU) provides HACU with office space and management services. In 1986 and 1987, the provision of space and services was in the form of contributed services. No dollar amounts were

assigned to those contributed services. Beginning in 1988, OLLU and HACU entered into a yearly contractual arrangement whereby HACU pays OLLU for the space the Association occupies and for the time spent by OLLU employees in management of the Association's fiscal affairs. These payments are included in indirect costs and amounted to \$42,228 for the year ended December 31, 1988.

In addition, HACU "leases" its staff from OLLU. HACU reimburses the University monthly for the time spent by OLLU employees serving HACU.

The president of OLLU is the national treasurer of HACU (a non-compensated position).

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The Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) is an equal opportunity employer. HACU does not discriminate against any employee or job applicant because of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, veteran status, handicap, or for any other reason.

Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities
411 S.W. 24th Street
San Antonio, Texas 78207
(512) 433-1501

The Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities wishes to thank the Philip Morris Companies, Inc. for its generous support in the publication of this report.

ERIC Clearinghouse for
Junior Colleges

APR 26 1990