

College Financial Aid Information

Pacific
University

1968-69

Western Region
College Entrance Examination Board

Adams State College of Colorado	College of Notre Dame	Oregon College of Education	University of Redlands
Alaska Methodist University	College of Southern Utah	Oregon State University	University of San Diego, College for Men
Armstrong College	Colorado College	Oregon Technical Institute	University of San Francisco
Art Center College of Design	Dominican College of San Rafael	Otis Art Institute of Los Angeles County	University of Santa Clara
Biola College	Eastern Washington State College	Pacific Lutheran University	University of Southern California
California College of Arts and Crafts	Fort Wright College of the Holy Names	Pacific University	University of Utah
California Institute of the Arts	George Fox College	Pepperdine College	University of Washington
California Institute of Technology	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	University of Wyoming
California Lutheran College	Humboldt State College	Pomona College	Utah State University
California State College at Dominguez Hills	Idaho State University	Portland State College	Warner Pacific College
California State College at Fullerton	Immaculate Heart College	Reed College	Washington State University
California State College at Hayward	La Verne College	Regis College	Weber State College
California State College at Long Beach	Lewis and Clark College	St. John's College	Western Montana College
California State College at San Bernardino	Linfield College	St. Martin's College	Western Washington State College
California State Polytechnic College, Kellogg- Voorhis	Loma Linda University, La Sierra Campus	St. Mary's College	Westmont College
California State Polytechnic College, San Luis	Loretto Heights College	San Diego State College	Whitman College
Obispo	Los Angeles College of Optometry	San Fernando Valley State College	Whittier College
California Western University	Loyola University of Los Angeles	San Francisco College for Women	Whitworth College
Carroll College	Marylhurst College	San Francisco State College	Willamette University
Central Washington State College	Marymount College	San Jose State College	
Chaminade College of Honolulu,	Menlo College	Santa Rosa Junior College	
Chico State College	Mills College	Scripps College	
City College of San Francisco	Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	Seattle Pacific College	
Claremont Men's College	Montana State University	Seattle University	
College of Great Falls	Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies	Snow College	
College of the Holy Names	Mount Angel College	Southern Oregon College	
College of Idaho	Mount St. Mary's College	Stanford University	
	New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	Temple Buell College	
	Northern Montana College	University of Alaska	
	Northrop Institute of Technology	University of California	
	Northwest Nazarene College	University of Denver	
	Occidental College	University of Montana	
		University of New Mexico	
		University of Oregon	
		University of the Pacific	
		University of Portland	
		University of Puget Sound	

Most of the Western education institutions listed in this booklet are members of the College Entrance Examination Board; all of them use the services of the College Scholarship Service (css), an activity of the College Board.* Their reasons for extending financial aid and their procedures for awarding it are, therefore, basically similar.

The information given in this booklet was prepared by the individual colleges in May 1967. Since some changes in college practices may occur during the period the booklet is in use, readers are urged to write directly to the college they are interested in for the latest information.

Why colleges give financial aid

The institutions in this booklet believe that every well-qualified student should be able to choose a college primarily on academic grounds. Financial aid awards make this possible by helping to bridge the gap between what a student's family can reasonably afford to spend on his education and what it will cost him to attend college.

Because family capabilities and college expenses vary, each aid award is designed to fit a specific combination of student and college. As a result the amount of aid offered frequently varies from one college to another for the same student. But these differences usually correspond to differences in the charges at the various colleges. The amount of support expected from a student's family will usually be the same at any of the colleges because each family's ability to pay is determined in a standard manner.

There is little financial advantage to be gained, therefore, from choosing among colleges on the

basis of their financial aid awards. Every student is urged instead to choose a college on the more valid ground that it offers him the best opportunity to develop his particular abilities.

These colleges are among the more than 1,200 colleges using the services of the css throughout the country that believe every family should be responsible, to the extent they are able, for at least a student's routine living expenses during the nine months he attends college each year. In addition, the family should make every reasonable sacrifice to provide as much support as possible beyond the normal maintenance it has been providing all along. In awarding financial aid as a supplement to the family's maximum efforts, the colleges consider primarily a student's academic potential, his personal qualities and interests, and his future promise. Furthermore, to distribute their limited funds as widely and fairly as possible these colleges do not offer more financial aid than a student needs to attend college—taking into account all his sources of support.

How need is determined

A student's financial need is the difference between what it would cost him to attend a college and what he and his family could reasonably be expected to provide.

In computing this need, each college makes use of a student budget it has devised; this is an itemized list of the expenses incurred during one academic year by an average student. There may be two budgets. One, for resident students, might include board and room, tuition and fees, books, supplies, personal expenses, and (sometimes) travel

* This leaflet is reprinted from *College Financial Aid Information, 1968-1969*, published by the College Entrance Examination Board.

between home and college. Another, for commuting students, might substitute the cost of lunches and transportation for board and room.

The family's ability to pay for college is determined by analyzing the information it supplies on the Parents' Confidential Statement (PCS), a questionnaire on finances provided by the College Scholarship Service. Copies of this form are available from high school counselors or principals and from the College Scholarship Service, Box 1025, Berkeley, California 94701.

The College Scholarship Service examines each completed PCS and uses the information reported on it to evaluate the amount that may be made available from the family's income and assets. By comparing these indications of financial strength with the total cost of attending the student's chosen college, the CSS estimates his financial need. This estimate and a photocopy of the processed PCS are sent to the college. (If several colleges were designated on the PCS, an appropriate estimate and a photocopy are sent to each of them.)

The role of the CSS is to provide its participating colleges with information on which to base financial aid decisions. The CSS does not make the decisions, however; they are made by the colleges.

Family income

Most of the support a family will be expected to provide for college expenses will probably come from its "net" income. This figure is determined by first adding together all the money paid to both father and mother during the previous year. Included are wages, salaries, commissions, and bonuses paid by an employer (before payroll deductions) plus gross income, if any, from spare-time

self-employment and investments. Financial assistance from such sources as Social Security benefits, child support payments, quarters allowance, and aid from relatives or friends is also added in. Certain business expenses, similar to the deductions permitted on the federal income tax return, are subtracted to obtain the net income.

Farm operators and business proprietors, whose financial circumstances are likely to be unusually complicated, are asked to fill out special supplements in addition to the regular Parents' Confidential Statement.

The following table shows approximately how much "average" families of various sizes are expected to provide for college expenses each year. An average family is defined as consisting of a working father, a nonworking mother, not more

Annual expectations from the salaries or net business incomes of "average" families

<i>Income before federal tax</i>	<i>Number of dependent children</i>				
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
\$4,000...	\$ 300	\$ 110			
5,000...	530	320	\$ 170		
6,000...	750	530	350	\$ 230	\$ 140
7,000...	990	740	530	400	310
8,000...	1,220	950	720	560	480
9,000...	1,460	1,150	890	730	640
10,000...	1,690	1,350	1,060	890	800
11,000...	1,920	1,540	1,230	1,040	950
12,000...	2,150	1,730	1,400	1,190	1,090
13,000...	2,370	1,920	1,560	1,330	1,230
14,000...	2,690	2,110	1,720	1,480	1,360
15,000...	3,010	2,300	1,880	1,620	1,500

than one child attending college or a private secondary school at the same time, and no extraordinary expenses. The income referred to is the salary of an employed person and the gross income minus business expenses of a self-employed person. The expectations have been computed on the basis of standard deductions being taken on the federal income tax. Expectations are reduced appropriately if a family has unusual financial burdens, caused by such circumstances as adult dependents, extraordinary medical expenses, heavy debts, or two working parents.

Family assets

A family's assets are considered to be income whose consumption has been postponed for use later on. As a source of financial strength they can provide an annual supplement to the family's regular income from a salary or business.

To estimate how much of this supplementary income from assets should be available to pay college expenses, the css proceeds as follows. It adds up the full value of all the family's assets: savings, investments, equity in a home, and the like. From this total it subtracts the family's indebtedness; the result is the family's "net worth."

From net worth, the css subtracts an amount that will assure an annual retirement income of \$3,000 for a couple—a figure based on retirement statistics of the Social Security Administration. The amount subtracted for retirement depends on the wage-earning parent's current provisions for retirement and on his age. A parent protected by Social Security, a company plan, or both will have less subtracted from his net worth than a parent who does not have any retirement provisions.

Similarly, a younger parent has less subtracted than an older one. For example, a 45-year-old father who has Social Security would have \$7,000 subtracted from his net worth, a 55-year-old father would have \$9,850 subtracted, and a 65-year-old father, \$15,500. These amounts would be more than doubled for fathers who have no provisions for retirement.

The resulting figure—total value of assets minus indebtedness and provision for retirement—is then divided in order to estimate the appropriate annual supplement to the family's regular income from its assets. The division takes into account the age of the parent and the probable growth of his assets between now and the time he reaches 60.

Thus it is the family's total annual income—salary or net business income plus the supplementary income from assets—that the css considers.

Special allowances are made in estimating the financial resources of families that are not "average"—those burdened by extraordinary expenses. These include, for example, families in which both parents work, families supported entirely by widows, and families that support grandparents.

Student income and assets

Most colleges also expect the student himself to help meet his educational expenses. He may do this from savings already accumulated, or from earnings made on summer jobs, between college semesters, or both. From experience it has been found that on the average a boy can save \$300 and a girl \$200 from each summer's earnings. Some colleges expect a student to find part-time work during the college year, unless a job has been provided as part of a financial aid award.

How colleges award aid

How much financial aid, if any, a college offers and what form the award takes are determined entirely by the individual college. The estimate of financial need prepared from the Parents' Confidential Statement by the College Scholarship Service is sent to the college as a guide. The college may adjust this estimate to reflect a more detailed knowledge of a family's circumstances or its own unique way of evaluating some of the information reported on the PCS. And, though every college tries to meet the full need of each student it helps, some have the resources to meet only part of it.

A college may offer financial aid to a student in one form or in a combination of several. The forms that aid can take are the scholarship and grant, the loan, the deferred payment plan, and the job. Which form or forms of aid a college offers a particular student, and the value of each, depend on the college's resources and on its estimate of the student's ability.

Scholarships and grants

Scholarships are awarded selectively because funds are limited. Thus, a candidate's school record and his apparent promise as a college student are usually determining factors in awarding scholarships.

If a student receives a scholarship from some outside agency (such as a foundation or a community fund) after a college has granted him a scholarship, he is expected to notify the college of the new award. The college will then usually adjust its scholarship to take this into account.

Scholarships are awarded on the basis of outstanding academic and personal achievement to

students who also have financial need. To protect family privacy, the amount of a scholarship, which depends on the extent of that need, is never announced.

Educational Opportunity Grants. A student who applies for financial aid may be awarded an Educational Opportunity Grant for each year of his undergraduate education. The amount of financial assistance a student receives is based upon his own financial resources, those of his parents, and the cost of attending the college of his choice. Although the grants range from \$200 to \$800 a year, no more than one-half of the total financial assistance received by the student from all sources may be in the form of an Educational Opportunity Grant. Eligibility is open to students from families that can contribute less than about \$600 per year toward their children's higher education.

Loans

Almost all colleges make loans—either from their own funds, or from federal funds, or from both. Though many colleges offer loans only to upper-classmen, an increasing number offer them to entering freshmen as well. At some colleges, parts of the scholarships are converted into loans during the students' upper-class years; this permits the college to grant more aid to its new freshmen.

Though college loan funds differ in detail, they usually have several things in common. Their interest rates are relatively low—usually much lower than those of commercial plans. They charge little or no interest while the student is still in college. And they do not require the student to begin repaying his loan until after he has graduated and begun to work.

National Defense Student Loan Program. This program, in which most colleges participate, is the largest single source of student loan funds. A student who borrows from a college under this program is not charged interest on the loan until nine months after he ceases to be a student. Repayment may begin after graduation or after both graduation and completion of military service. The student has up to 10 years to pay off the loan's principal and whatever interest is added during the repayment period. Interest amounts to 3 percent of the unpaid balance per year.

A National Defense Student Loan is granted on the basis of a student's financial need, as determined by the college. In general, therefore, the greater a student's need the better his chances of obtaining such a loan. A borrower who becomes an elementary school, secondary school, or college teacher at any public or private institution (provided it is accredited) may request that 10 percent of his loan be canceled for each year he teaches, up to a maximum of 50 percent for five years. If the school in which the borrower teaches has a high concentration of pupils from low-income families, 100 percent of the loan may be canceled at the rate of 15 percent per year.

Guaranteed Loan Program. The major objective of this program, established by the Higher Education Act of 1965, is to make a federally insured loan available to any college student who wants one. Under this program a student may borrow from a bank or other financial institution as much as \$1,500 a year and not be obligated to begin repaying the loan until nine months after he leaves school. The student pays 3 or 6 percent interest depending upon his family's income.

Deferred payment plans

Many colleges offer plans for deferring the payment of tuition. These plans range from short-term arrangements under which the tuition is paid in equal monthly installments during the current academic year, to long-term agreements under which repayment does not begin until after graduation. The amount that may be deferred and the interest that is charged vary considerably from one college to another.

Student employment

College policies differ on part-time jobs for students. Some colleges provide jobs of a specified value as part of their financial aid awards. Other colleges assume that students who receive financial aid will earn a minimum amount of money during each academic year. And still others forbid students to work during the academic year or do not make jobs available to them. At some colleges a prohibition on part-time work applies only to freshmen, who usually find the first year of college especially demanding.

Most colleges, however, have jobs available on the campus and serve as a clearinghouse for part-time work in the local community. A college's own statement is the best source of information on employment possibilities.

College Work-Study Program. Colleges that participate in this program receive federal funds to help create on- and off-campus jobs for students, especially those from low-income families, who need them. A student may work for the college or for an approved off-campus agency not more than 15 hours weekly while attending classes and 40 hours weekly during vacation periods. In general,

the basic pay rate is \$1.25 an hour, although up to \$3 an hour may be paid for highly skilled work. To be eligible for this employment, a student must be enrolled full time and be in good standing at an institution that participates in the College Work-Study Program.

How colleges recognize achievement

The colleges of the Western Region that use the services of the CSS believe firmly that financial aid should be awarded only to meet financial need. Therefore, to recognize academic achievement most colleges award Honors at Entrance to a limited number of outstanding students. No application is required for these nonmonetary awards, since all high-ranking students are considered automatically. The colleges give Honors at Entrance awards maximum publicity.

What college statements contain

Although the colleges in the Western Region subscribe to the same general policies on financial aid, each has a particular set of procedures it believes are most appropriate to its own circumstances and experience. Therefore, the best source of information on what a college requires and how it operates its aid program is its own statement.

In most cases a statement will indicate, generally, what kind of financial aid is offered, how much it costs a student to attend the college, how to apply for aid, when the college will notify a student of its decision, and where additional information can be obtained.

Pacific University

Forest Grove, Oregon

Pacific University is interested in attracting students who can profit from the kind of education it offers. It is the university's policy to help as many worthy students as possible solve their financial problems. Over 35 percent of the 1966 freshman class received financial aid. Approximately \$600,000 is made available each year in the form of scholarships, loans, grants-in-aid, and jobs.

Honors at Entrance are awarded to a limited number of entering freshmen in recognition of distinguished achievement in secondary school and promise of success at Pacific.

Scholarships and grants

Scholarships are awarded after consideration of the following factors: (1) academic achievement as evidenced by high school records; (2) financial need as determined from information contained in the Parent's Confidential Statement (PCS) of the College Scholarship Service, which is described in the introduction; and (3) qualities of character and the promise of academic and social contributions to the college and to the community as indicated by recommendations of high school officials and the student's participation in extracurricular and out-of-school activities.

Of special interest are 10 Rossman scholarships, valued at \$5,200 (\$1,300 for each undergraduate year), which are available to entering freshmen, and may be renewed if the student maintains at least a 3.00 grade-point average.

Twelve creative emphasis scholarships, supported in part by the Washburne student aid fund, range up to \$4,800 over four years. Besides need and ability, the recipient must demonstrate creativity in science, art, mathematics, or music.

Grants-in-aid are made to students who need financial aid and who show promise of making outstanding contributions to cocurricular activities on the campus.

Scholarships, ranging from \$100 to \$1,300, may be renewed from year to year if the student has a satisfactory academic standing and if he continues to need financial assistance.

Scholarships are also available for students in the College of Optometry, provided for in the Health Professions Assistance Act of 1965.

Pacific University also awards Educational Opportunity Grants, which are described in the introduction.

Loans

Pacific University participates in the National Defense Student Loan Program, which is described in the introduction. To provide loans to students majoring in optometry, the university, in cooperation with the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, participates in the Health Professions Student Loan Program.

A number of other loan funds also are available to students. University loans usually are not made to freshmen. To qualify for a loan, upperclassmen must maintain a good academic average and must furnish a detailed budget of their income and expenses for the previous year. Students must have someone cosign the loan contract. No interest is

charged on loans until the student is graduated or withdraws from the university; then a 4 percent interest rate is charged on the unpaid balance. Repayment of loans, in monthly installments, begins three months after graduation or withdrawal.

Loans from the university loan fund are often combined with a scholarship and part-time employment to form an aid package.

Deferred payment plan

The Tuition Plan, Inc., may be used by students who wish to pay college expenses in monthly installments. Information about the plan may be obtained from the business office of the university.

Student employment

An employment bureau at the university assists students in finding jobs both on and off the campus. Many of the students, including freshmen, earn money to pay part of their expenses.

Jobs are assigned after the beginning of the academic year, and the money, paid on an hourly basis, is for personal expenses.

The university also has a number of jobs available under the College Work-Study Program, which is explained in the introduction.

Expenses

Annual expenses are as follows: tuition, \$1,300; other fees, \$80; room and board, \$800; books and supplies, \$80. These expenses total \$2,260. Incidental expenses average between \$150 and \$300 per year.

Applying for aid

Candidates should apply for admission before applying for financial aid. Scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) of the College Entrance Examination Board are required for admission. Candidates are advised to take the SAT in December or January.

All financial aid applicants should submit the PCS to the College Scholarship Service so that a copy will reach the committee on financial aid by April 15.

It is not necessary for a candidate to specify the scholarships for which he is applying. Upon receipt of a copy of the PCS, the committee on financial aid will automatically consider the student for all types of financial aid.

Notification

Notification of financial aid awards is made between April 15 and May 1. All individuals who have applied for financial aid will be notified.

For further information write: Office of Admissions, Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon 97116.