

**WHO IS IMPACTION IMPACTING?**

The CSU no longer builds enrollment policy on the demands of demography. Rather, leadership is restricting enrollment; the legislature, they believe, only regurgitates revenue when classrooms are empty and prison cells are filled.

California is in financial crisis perpetually; thus, the argument for affordability—tuition well below the national average—requires that the system restricts access perpetually.

In other words, we must destroy access in order to save it.

Impacted campuses use standardized tests and selective catchments to limit access to students with conventional academic success; this excites the academic instinct for exclusiveness. Financial penalties enforce reductions on campuses that exceed target; too much access undermines the sophistry of too little access.

FTF ETHN	BL5	BL10	DIFF		HI5	HI10	DIFF
SLO	28	17	(11)		294	393	99
PO	121	67	(54)		990	746	(244)
DH	292	203	(89)		333	681	348
FU	219	106	(113)		1,317	1,599	282
LB	281	190	(91)		1,232	1,559	327
LA	137	97	(40)		781	1,377	596
NO	494	557	63		1,314	2,460	1,146
SD	154	130	(24)		818	860	42
	1,726	1,367	(359)		7,079	9,675	2,596

This paradox puts CSUN, where black and Hispanic FTF grew from '05-'10, in the kill zone with CSUDH and CSULA (see right).

The bigger issue is the fidelity of the CSU pledge to be regional—in the LA MSA and LAUSD.

42% of the statewide growth in CSU-bound students between '05 and '10 came

	CSU BOUND	5	10	DIFF		A-G	5	9	DIFF	
Los Angeles Unified		4,159	5,401	1,242	42%		14,146	15,509	1,363	13%
San Diego Unified		1,045	932	(113)	-4%		2,626	2,266	(360)	-3%
Kern Union High		777	925	148	5%		1,390	1,893	503	5%
Long Beach Unified		617	920	303	10%		1,747	2,043	296	3%
San Francisco Unified		775	890	115	4%		2,065	1,838	(227)	-2%
Fresno Unified		534	714	180	6%		1,405	801	(604)	-6%
East Side Union High		617	706	89	3%		1,396	1,940	544	5%
Sweetwater Union High		536	644	108	4%		1,546	2,142	596	6%
Elk Grove Unified		442	557	115	4%		1,322	1,595	273	3%
Anaheim Union High		438	556	118	4%		935	1,383	448	4%
TTL		44,570	47,554	2,984			124,982	135,379	10,397	

from LAUSD. In large measure, this increase derives from a surge in A-G completion; LAUSD's share overwhelms the other major districts.

Locally, this uptick redirected students from entry to the community colleges and toward the CSU. The CSU share of public FTF from the district rose 3%, while the community colleges' share fell 3%.

In reality, clamping down enrollment at CSUDH, CSULA, and CSUN will frustrate access for the students from the metro and the district. Wiley bureaucrats will counter that the intent is not to reduce but to redirect these students, to even out enrollment.

The next chart shows why that argument is bait and switch. Pomona, San Diego, and Fullerton—all heavily impacted—have scythed enrollment from the metro and the district. The metro numbers dropped, in red, are striking; but the percents dropped across all three

of the areas are similar. San Luis and Long Beach made notable gains, as did several northern campuses. Nonetheless, CSUN, CSUDH, and CSULA anchored the regions.

GREATER LA	5	10		LAUSD	5	10		REST	5	10	
CMA	16	33	17		2	14	12		14	19	5
SLO	281	360	79		48	77	29		233	283	50
PO	1,708	1,049	(659)		214	79	(135)		1,494	970	(524)
BAK	52	79	27		32	42	10		20	37	17
CI	109	153	44		24	54	30		85	99	14
CH	108	88	(20)		26	23	(3)		82	65	(17)
DH	681	824	143		338	392	54		343	432	89
EB	24	80	56		9	37	28		15	43	28
FR	95	64	(31)		28	15	(13)		67	49	(18)
FU	1,329	872	(457)		143	75	(68)		1,186	797	(389)
LB	2,286	2,468	182		471	551	80		1,815	1,917	102
LA	1,237	1,766	529		605	892	287		632	874	242
MB	63	110	47		10	42	32		53	68	15
NO	3,054	4,001	947		1,834	2,647	813		1,220	1,354	134
SAC	42	50	8		12	20	8		30	30	-
SB	108	100	(8)		29	17	(12)		79	83	4
SM	49	18	(31)		2	4	2		47	14	(33)
ST	28	25	(3)		7	10	3		21	15	(6)
HU	140	230	90		68	104	36		72	126	54
SD	464	279	(185)		117	69	(48)		347	210	(137)
SF	277	382	105		98	133	35		179	249	70
SJ	100	117	17		35	43	8		65	74	9
SO	51	150	99		7	61	54		44	89	45
	12,302	13,298	996		4,159	5,401	1,242		8,143	7,897	(246)

Campuses nearby greater Los Angeles, like San Bernardino, Channel Islands, and Bakersfield cannot become alternative because of the inadequacies of regional, public transportation. They indeed are a ridge too far.

REGION	NOR			PO		
	5	10		5	10	
Central Coast	180	267	87	23	18	(5)
Inland Empire	137	196	59	723	457	(266)
Los Angeles	3,054	4,001	947	1,708	1,049	(659)
Monterey Bay	4	21	17	9	5	(4)
North Coast	2	3	1	8	11	3
North San Joaquin Valley	15	55	40	19	218	199
Orange County	49	46	(3)	370	21	(349)
Sacramento-Tahoe	17	45	28	24	88	64
San Diego-Imperial	82	109	27	136	102	(34)
San Francisco Bay	71	186	115	192	11	(181)
South San Joaquin Valley	48	89	41	19	5	(14)
	3,659	5,018	1,359	3,231	1,985	(1,246)

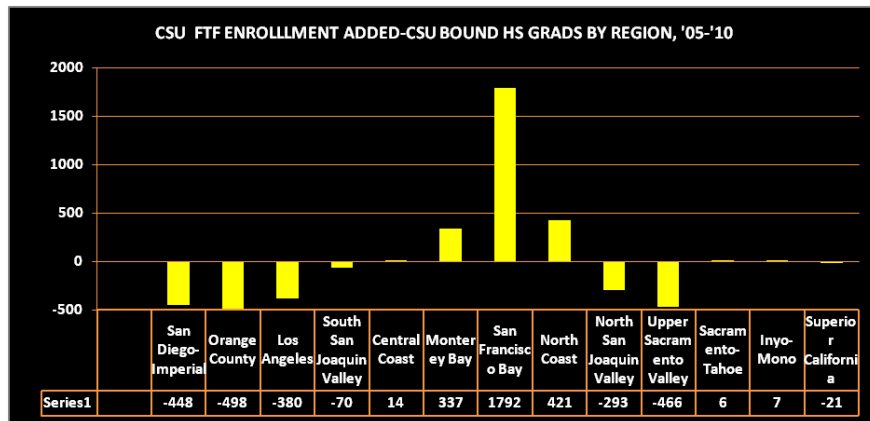
Therefore, campuses in the region must be in balance, lest we perfect the parts and spoil the whole. As Pomona has decreased the freshmen class, it has shed enrollment from southern

California. The largest drop is in the LA metro. CSUN is the mirror image. Overall, it has added 113 more freshmen than Pomona has dropped. The biggest additions have been in the metro that runs east from Los Angeles.

	f5	f6	f7	f8	f9	f10
PO	3,252	3,332	3,610	2,640	2,913	2,019
DH	786	1,058	995	950	1,136	1,037
FU	3,943	3,851	4,154	4,697	4,065	3,912
LB	4,383	4,467	4,217	4,606	3,551	3,988
LA	1,458	1,689	1,931	1,949	2,029	2,061
NO	3,720	3,695	4,130	4,625	4,203	5,195
SD	4,069	5,098	5,559	4,339	4,223	3,302
ALL	21,611	23,190	24,596	23,806	22,120	21,514

When we look at the FTF enrollment at the CSUs with the biggest draws from LA, we can see the link between campus role and system balance. From '05 to '10, ALL hardly changed. But the distribution across the campuses

changed vastly. Only in '08 was FTF distributed evenly. Otherwise, impacted campuses shed progressively. Others, odds are, redeployed capacity from Business and Education to FTF.



The bottom line is this. The practice of squeezing FTF to impress the legislature should not affect regions unequally. This chart shows the disproportionate growth that has been assigned to the mid-coastal campuses.

Further, when impaction reduces entry enrollment well below norms, other targets in the vicinity should be adjusted accordingly.