



MARCH 15, 2018

ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT CALIFORNIA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES REPORT: SB 85 (2017) REPORT

This bill would retain the maximum tuition award amount for each Cal Grant A and B award for new recipient students attending private nonprofit postsecondary educational institutions at \$9,084 for the 2017–18 award year and would establish that the maximum tuition award amount would be \$8,056 for the 2018–19 award year and each award year thereafter.

The bill would also express the intent of the Legislature that postsecondary educational institutions within the scope of the bill make good faith efforts to increase the number of low-income resident students enrolled, make the process for transferring from the California Community Colleges easier for resident students, and expand high-quality online education for resident students, as specified. The bill would also require these institutions to submit an annual report on these efforts to the Department of Finance and the Legislature.

The following report details the findings.

INTRODUCTION

In response to the Legislature and Department of Finance (DOF), independent, nonprofit higher education institutions represented by the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU) have an obligation under Education Code Section 69432 (2017, Chapter 23, Section 5 (SB 85)¹, effective June 27, 2017) to submit a report demonstrating their progress toward increasing the number of low-income students, California transfer students, and online education offerings.

The Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities

Independent California Colleges and Universities are recognized in the state's Master Plan for Higher Education as an important provider and partner with other sectors and the state in the preparation of future leaders and the state's workforce. Independent colleges and universities are defined in California Education Code 66010 (b): As used in this part, "independent institutions of higher education" are those nonpublic higher education institutions that grant undergraduate degrees, graduate degrees, or both, and that are formed as nonprofit corporations in this state and are accredited by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education.

The following is the AICCU SB 85 report.

¹ See appendix 1 for bill language

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Average Full-Time,
Undergraduate Enrollment of
Participating Institutions – 2,051

Average Cal Grant Enrollment of
Participating Institutions – 365

Average Pell Grant Enrollment of
Participating Institutions – 576

AICCU created its first ever state reporting survey² for its undergraduate, Cal Grant-serving institutions. The question set was developed with input from a working group comprised of AICCU member institutions' directors of institutional research, financial aid, and admissions. The working group also aided in the creation of a glossary of terms³. In order to show enrollment trends, AICCU requested five years of data from institutions. All information collected has been aggregated and the results have been compiled by AICCU's director of research and publications.

The survey was sent to all 70 undergraduate-serving AICCU institutions in October 2017. Reminders were sent to institutions urging completion of the survey in November 2017, December 2017, and January 2018. The 64 or 91 percent of institutions completed the survey by February 2018. Institutions were informed that the survey would collect information on the five-year trend of enrollment on low-income students, transfer students, and students enrolled in online courses. Two institutions that are not current members of AICCU completed the survey as well, making a total of 66 institutions that completed the survey. The campuses that did not complete the survey noted the reasons for not doing so were staff limitations at the time the survey was sent and when responses were due.

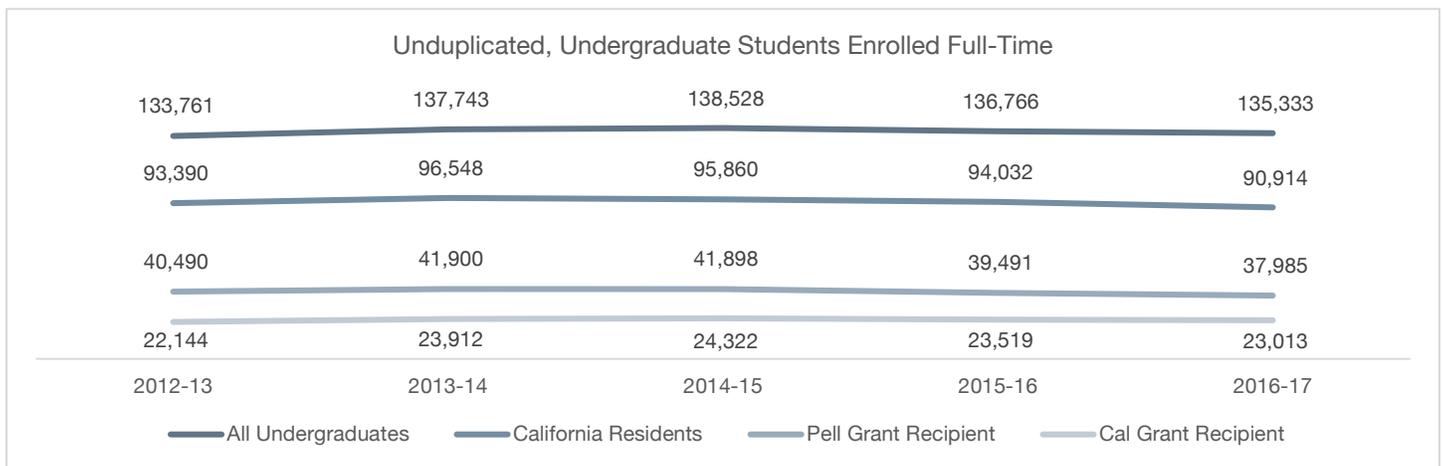
² See appendix 2 for survey questions.

³ See appendix 3 for glossary of terms.

LOW-INCOME STUDENTS

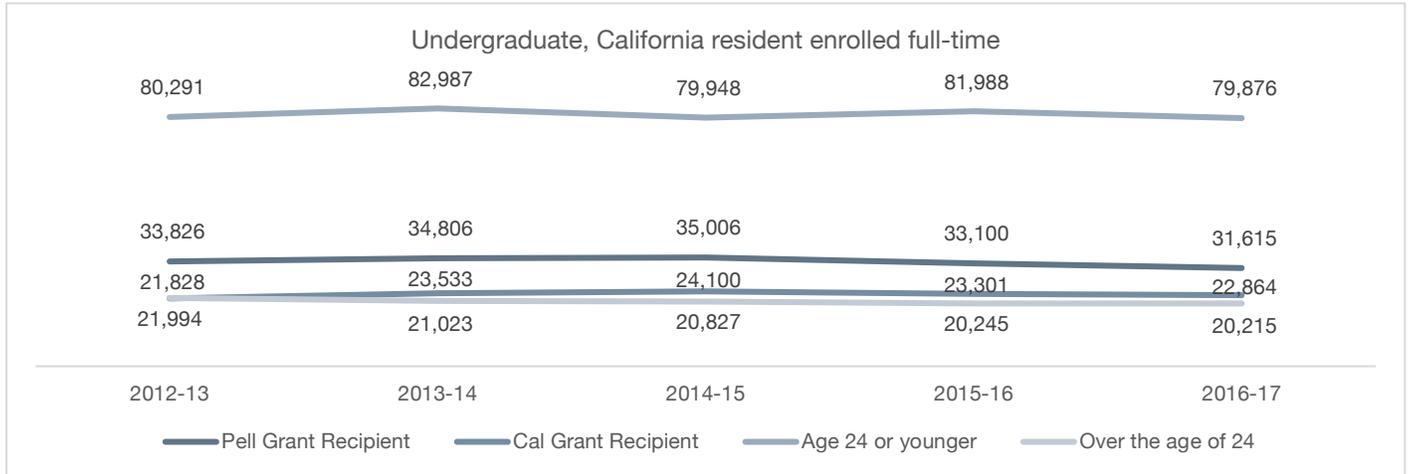
Institutions were asked to provide data on unduplicated, undergraduate students by type of student: all undergraduates, California resident, Pell Grant recipient, and Cal Grant recipient. AICCU also requested data by full-time and less than full-time student status.

Overall, over the course of the last five years, AICCU institutions have seen a small increase of 1.2% in the enrollment of full-time students. While there has been an increase in overall students, AICCU institutions have experienced a 2.7% decrease in California residents, and 6.2% decrease in Pell Grant recipients. However, AICCU has seen an increase of 3.9% in Cal Grant recipients.

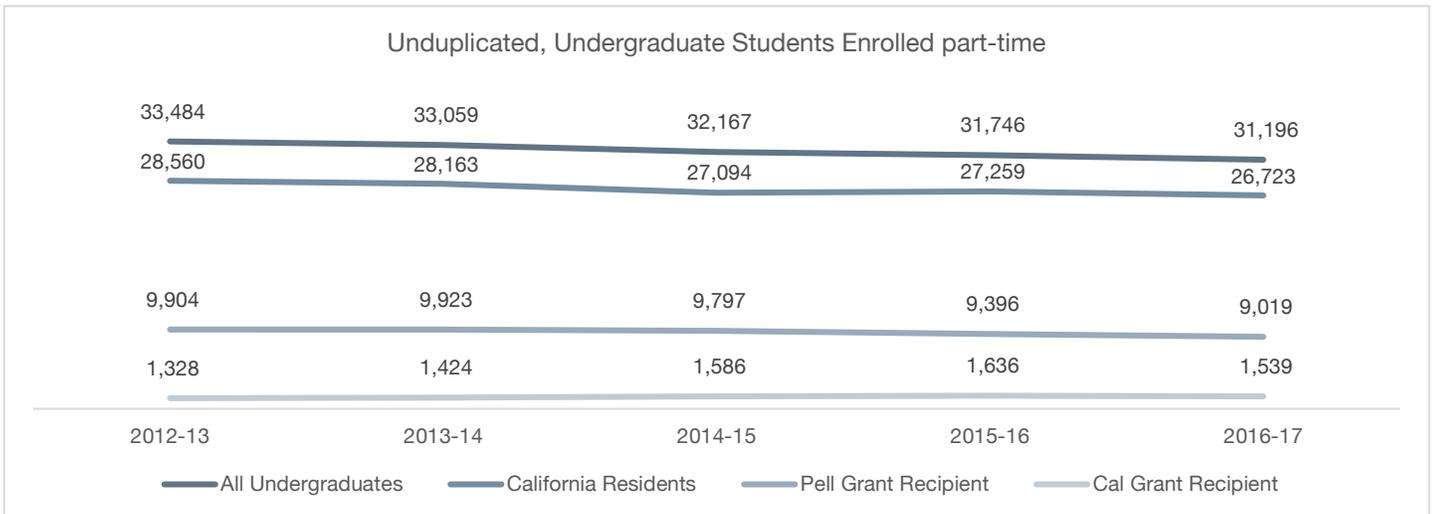


Of California residents⁴ enrolled full-time, Cal Grant recipients have experienced the most growth. California resident Pell Grant recipients experienced a 6.5% decrease in enrollment, while Cal Grant recipients experienced a 4.7% increase. Institutions were also asked how many of their California residents were age 24 or younger, and over the age of 24. For these populations, institutions experienced a 0.5% decrease in students under the age of 24, and an 8.1% decrease in students over the age of 24 enrolled full-time.

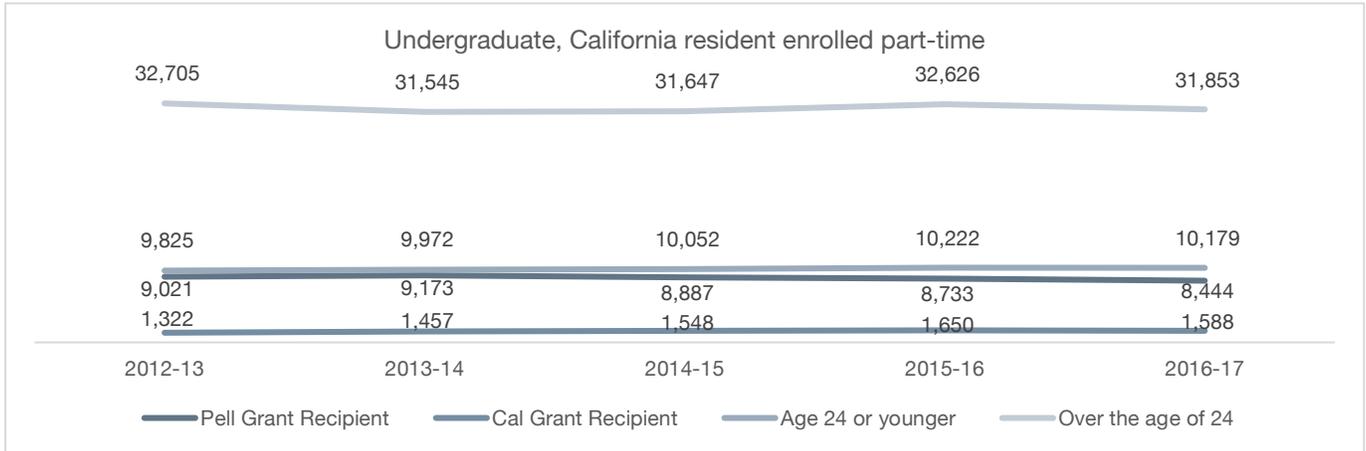
⁴ Two institutions currently do not track California residents.



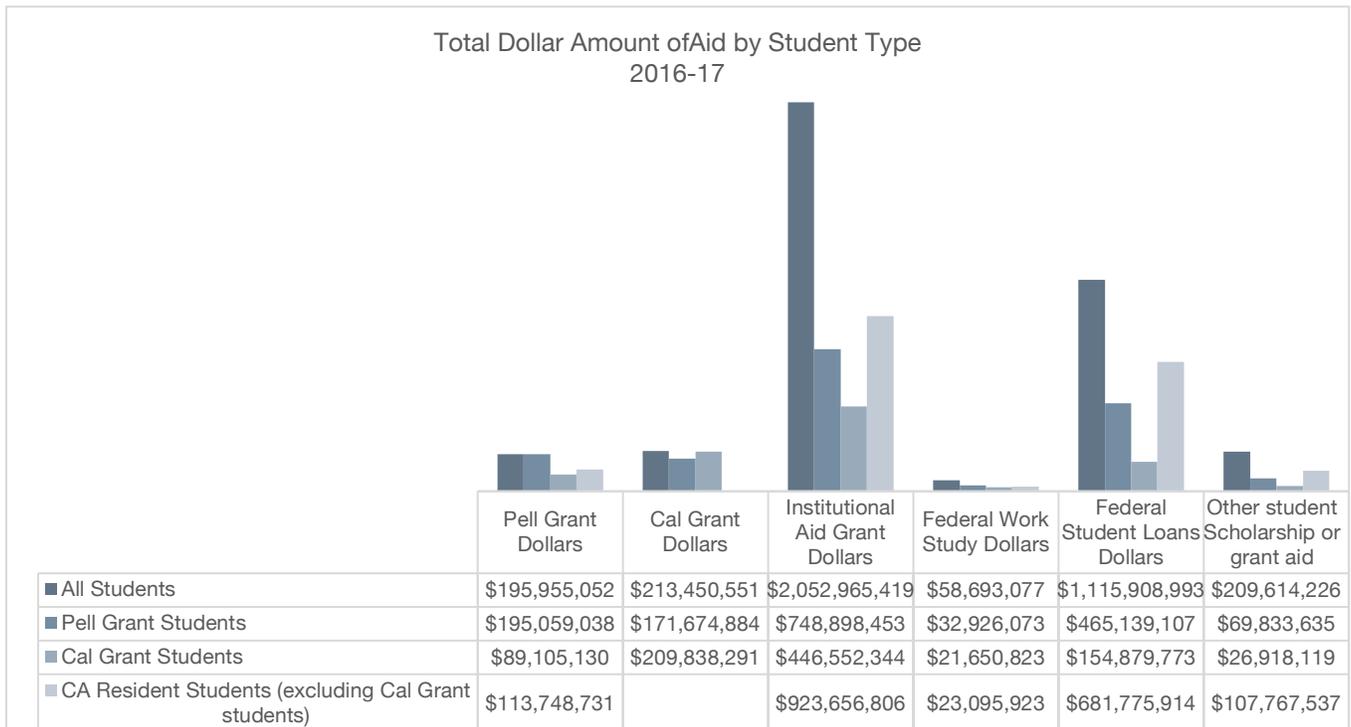
AICCU institutions have seen a decrease of 6.8% in the enrollment of part-time students in the last five years. While there has been a decrease in overall students, AICCU institutions have also experienced a 6.4% decrease in California residents, and an 8.9% decrease in Pell Grant recipients who—at one point in the academic year—were enrolled part-time. However, AICCU institutions have seen an increase of 15.9% in Cal Grant recipients.



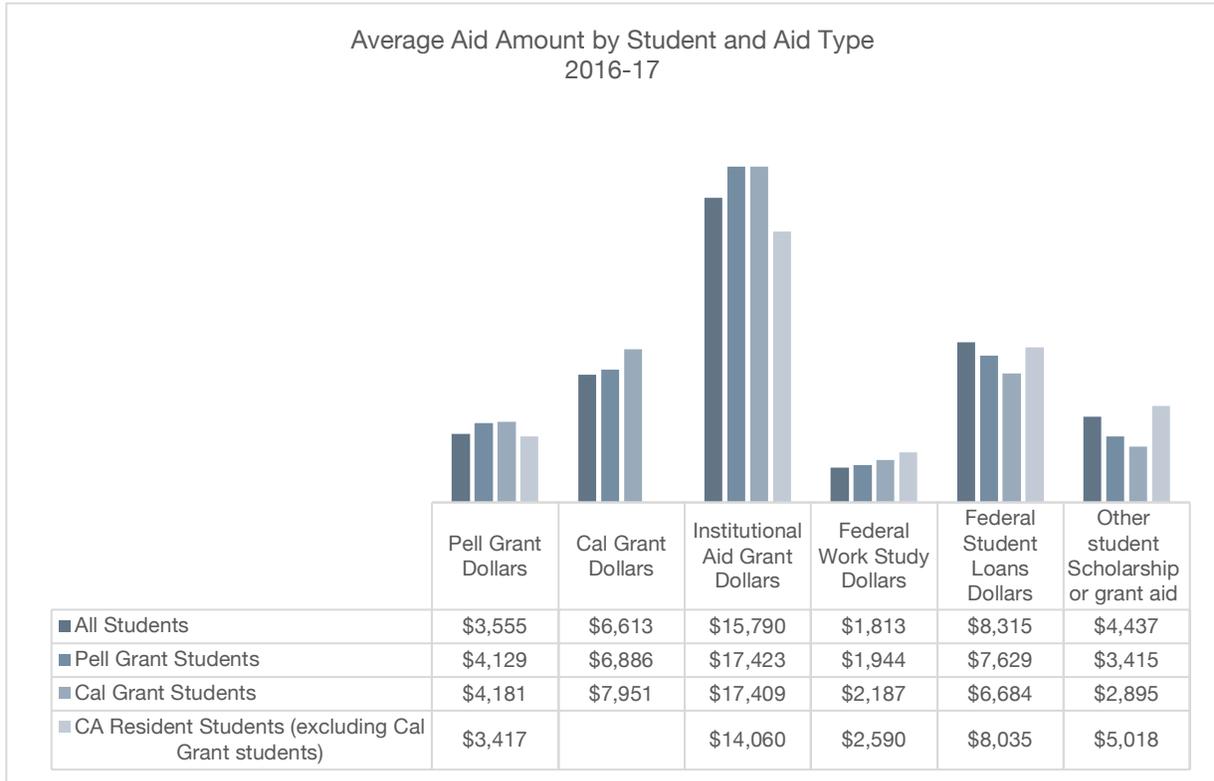
Of California residents, enrolled part-time, Cal Grant recipients are once again the group who has experienced the most growth. California resident Pell Grant recipients enrolled part-time experienced a 6.4% decrease, while Cal Grant recipients experienced a 20.1% increase. Institutions experienced a 3.6% increase in students under the age of 24, and a 2.6% decrease in students over the age of 24 enrolled less-than full-time.



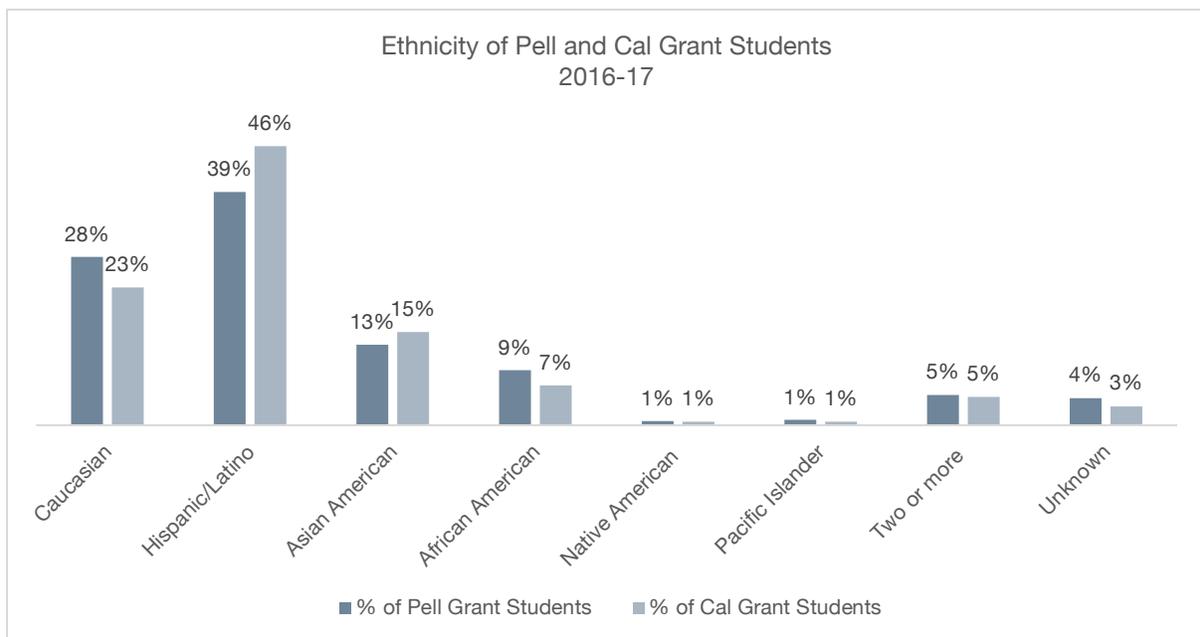
Providing access to higher education for low-income students is important to California’s economic vitality and workforce needs. The Cal Grant award is the state’s investment in these students, to help with initial access and persistence throughout their academic careers. Similarly, our surveyed institutions provide significant financial aid to their students, providing over \$2 billion in institutional aid to students in 2016-17. Of the \$2 billion in institutional aid, 22% was for Cal Grant students. AICCU institutions provided, on average, \$2 in institutional aid for every Cal Grant dollar.



In 2016-17, on average, Cal Grant students attending our institutions received more grant aid and took less in federal student loans than other populations. AICCU Cal Grant students received, on average, \$17,409 in institutional grant aid compared to an average of \$15,790 received by all students. On average, all students took \$8,315 in federal student loans, while Cal Grant students, on average, took \$6,684 in federal student loans.



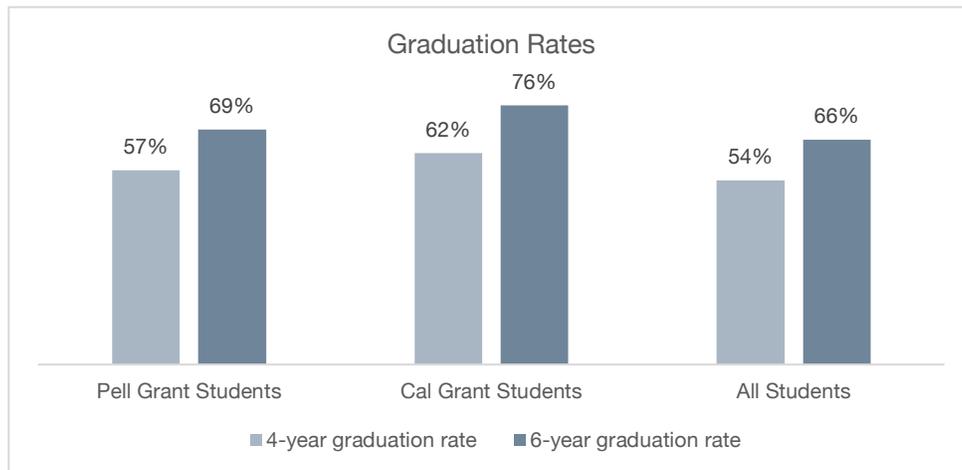
Pell Grant and Cal Grant students attending independent, nonprofit institutions reflect the diversity of California. According to the United States Census Bureau⁵, in 2016 38.9% of California’s population was Hispanic/Latino, 6.5% Black/African American, 14.8% Asian American, and 37.7% Caucasian. AICCU Pell Grant students are 39% Hispanic/Latino, 9% Black/African American, 13% Asian American, and 28% Caucasian. AICCU Cal Grant students are 46% Hispanic/Latino, 7% Black/African American, 15% Asian American, and 23% Caucasian.



⁵ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/CA>

AICCU Pell Grant and Cal Grant students are also largely a first-generation college student; 43% of Pell Grant students are first generation, and 49% of Cal Grant students are first generation. The combination of federal, state, and institutional aid assists nonprofit colleges and universities to recruit students from underrepresented communities.

These students also graduate at faster rates than the overall⁶ student populations at their institution. The average four-year graduation rate of all students is 54%, compared to 57% for Pell Grant students and 62% for Cal Grant students. The six-year graduation rate is even great for Cal Grant students, at 76%, compared to 66% of all students.

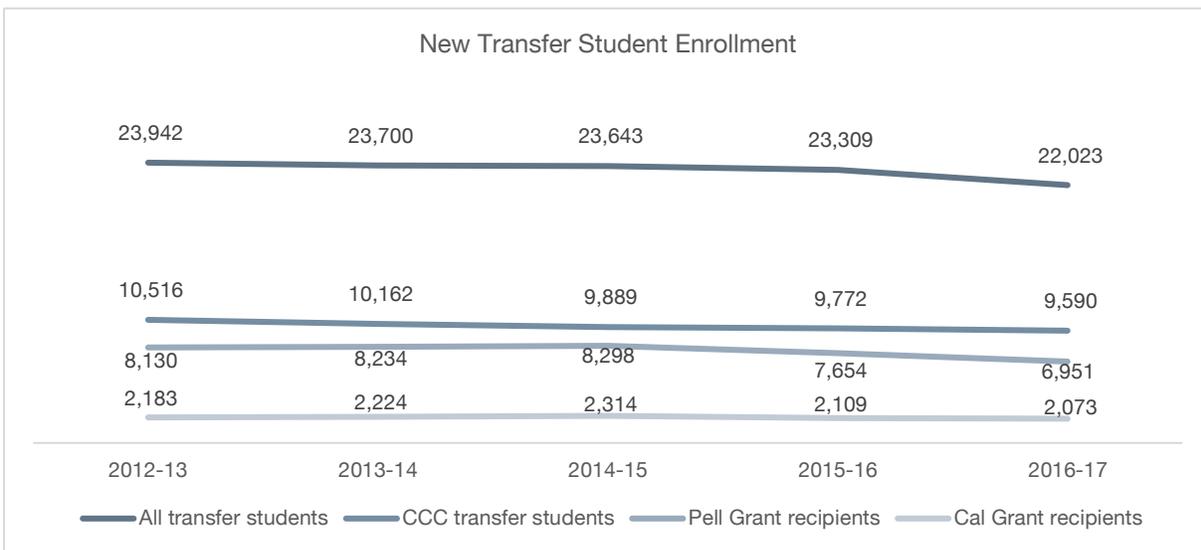


AICCU institutions are strongly committed to their students, especially Cal Grant students. This public-private partnership with the state—via the Cal Grant program—has endured for over 60 years to help California students from all backgrounds achieve their academic goals. In addition to institutional aid grant, nonprofit higher education institutions provide wraparound services and low student-to-instructor ratios that help students persist and succeed in their studies—hallmarks of the independent sector.

⁶ IPEDS Graduation Rates Survey, 2016

TRANSFER STUDENTS

Since 2012-13 AICCU institutions increased undergraduate enrollment. However, institutions experienced a decrease in new transfer students (including, but not limited to, transfers from other four-year, in-state and out-of-state institutions, and out-of-state two-year colleges) from 23,942 in 2012-13 to 22,023 in 2016-17—a decrease of 8%. For new California Community College (CCC) transfer students, the enrollment trend has mirrored the overall transfer rates, witnessing a decrease from 10,516 in 2012-13 to 9,590 in 2016-17—a 8.8% drop.



Although there has been a decrease in the number of new transfer students, since 2012-13, AICCU institutions have a strong commitment to these students. Fifty-six institutions⁷ have at least one articulation agreement with a community college. Forty-one institutions have plans to increase the number of programs/major articulation agreements with their local colleges, and 42 institutions plan to increase the number of CCC transfer students over the next five years. For example, California Baptist University (CBU) will automatically add a major articulation, for lower division course work, to existing articulation agreements as the university approves new majors. Fresno Pacific University (FPU) is currently creating major pathway documentation for up to 70% of the majors that transfer in from a CCC. La Sierra University’s College of Arts and Science is currently working on articulation agreements, and it is anticipated that they will be in place by the 2018-19 academic year. Pacific Union College would like to significantly increase the number of programs including Biology, Chemistry, Psychology, Exercise Science, and Business.

As the number of new transfers to AICCU institutions has been decreasing, the number of Associate Degrees for Transfers (ADT) awarded by the CCC have been increasing significantly. A CCC student who earns an ADT has guaranteed admission to California State University (CSU) system. Since

⁷ See Appendix 4 for list of all institutions that have articulation agreements

CCCs began awarding ADTs in 2011-12, the number of awardees has grown from 722 to 30,868 in 2015-16⁸.

AICCU institutions are aware of this downward trend and are committed to aggressively reversing the declining numbers. Transfer students are remarkably well prepared, enrich AICCU campus environments and, as such, the sector is motivated to creating clear, successful academic pathways. As noted previously, there currently exists many agreements between nonprofit colleges and universities and their regional community colleges, and more are planned to increase transfer options. AICCU is also working quickly to expand the ADT among its member institutions, as a strong and transparent transfer pathway from the CCC to the AICCU institutions, as well as a comprehensive outreach effort.

In the governor's proposed 2018-19 state budget, independent, nonprofit institutions are charged with admitting 2,500 unduplicated ADT students in the 2019-20 academic year—and AICCU institutions are committed to this goal. For example, Azusa Pacific University (APU) accepts any coursework that is California State University (CSU) or University of California (UC) transferable and are currently evaluated on a case-by-case basis. APU does not have any ADT agreements; however, the university does provide the list of courses needed to satisfy their general education requirements, including recognition of Intersegmental General Education Transfer Curriculum (IGETC) and CSU-Breadth, that will satisfy lower division requirements. California Lutheran University (CLU) already accepts three ADT majors. FPU is currently in the process of exploring the acceptance of the ADT. National University (NU) currently accepts 18 ADT majors. Notre Dame de Namur University (NDNU) currently accepts ADTs, or per articulation agreements. Pacific Union College (PUC) is currently exploring the ADT pathway. University of La Verne (ULV) currently accepts ADT coursework. The University of San Francisco (USF) does not formally accept the ADT; however, units earned via ADT are accepted and the ADT pathway is an area USF hopes to pursue more aggressively.

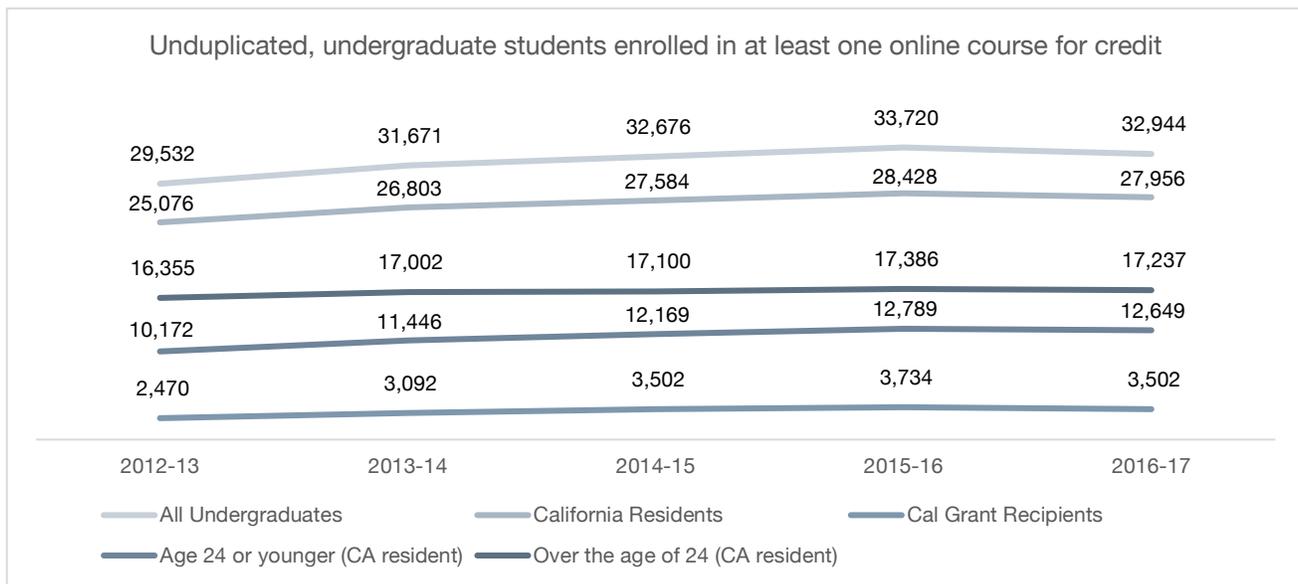
Eleven institutions have reviewed the University of California's transfer pathway as an alternative to the ADT.

Forty-one institutions have support services or benefits for transfer students to help them persist and graduate. ICCU institutions are committed to a transfer student's success once the student has transferred to campus. This includes transfer orientation, academic advising, and career counseling.

⁸ <http://californiacommunitycolleges.cccco.edu/Portals/0/Reports/2017-ADT-Report-ADA.pdf>

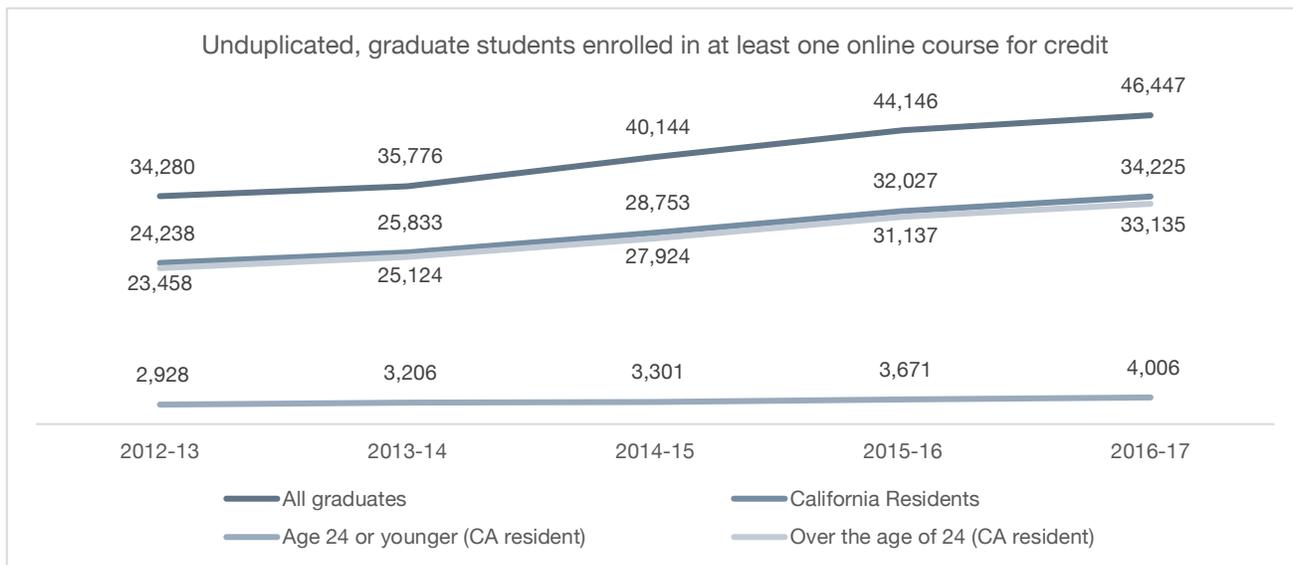
ONLINE EDUCATION

The AICCU sector has been the pioneer in distance education, including online and hybrid education. These are popular options for both traditional and nontraditional students. From 2012-13 to 2016-17, the number of unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled in at least one online course for credit has increased from 29,532 to 32,944—an increase of 12%. Undergraduate California residents enrolled in at least one online course for credit has grown by 11%, from 25,076 in 2012-13 to 27,956 in 2016-17.



AICCU institutions offer a range of online programs and courses. Of the 66 reporting institutions, a total of 5,777 fully online, undergraduate courses for credit are offered. The average number of fully online, undergraduate courses is 160, with the median 50. National University offers the most fully online, undergraduate courses for credit—2,774. In addition to fully online courses, AICCU institutions offer 1,343 hybrid, undergraduate courses for credit. The average number of hybrid online, undergraduate courses is 54, with the median 12.

AICCU institutions not only serve undergraduate students online, but also graduate students. From 2012-13 to 2016-17, the number of unduplicated, graduate students enrolled in at least one online course for credit, has increased from 34,280 to 46,447—an increase of 35%. Graduate California residents enrolled in at least one online course for credit, has grown by 41%, from 24,238 in 2012-13 to 34,225 in 2016-17.



AICCU institutions are committed to providing access to students through online education opportunities, and continue to see tremendous opportunities to serve working adults who require flexible learning environments. Currently 33 institutions offer undergraduate and graduate degrees that can be completed fully online. Thirty-three institutions plan to expand the number of undergraduate and graduate online course offerings.

CONCLUSION

AICCU has completed this first-ever state reporting requirement to provide policymakers and the public a clearer understanding of its member institutions and the students they serve. AICCU is not a system office (such as found with the public segments); rather, it is an organizational voice for California's independent, nonprofit colleges and universities. The completion of this survey is a testament to our interest in and commitment to all our students. AICCU hopes this information is useful to the policymaking community, as well as to our member institutions, as we continue our work together to serve all California students.

For more information on this report, please contact:

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SB 85, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review (2017) – Section 5
Legislative Counsel's Digest

Existing law establishes the maximum tuition award amount for each Cal Grant A and B award for new recipient students attending private nonprofit postsecondary educational institutions at \$9,084 for the 2015–16 and 2016–17 award years and \$8,056 for the 2017–18 award year and each award year thereafter. Existing law also establishes these amounts as the maximum tuition award amounts for new recipients attending private for-profit postsecondary educational institutions that are accredited, as specified.

This bill would retain the maximum tuition award amount for each Cal Grant A and B award for new recipient students attending private nonprofit postsecondary educational institutions at \$9,084 for the 2017–18 award year, and would establish that the maximum tuition award amount would be \$8,056 for the 2018–19 award year and each award year thereafter.

The bill would also express the intent of the Legislature that postsecondary educational institutions within the scope of the bill make good faith efforts to increase the number of low-income resident students enrolled, make the process for transferring from the California Community Colleges easier for resident students, and expand high-quality online education for resident students, as specified. The bill would also require these institutions to submit an annual report on these efforts to the Department of Finance and the Legislature.



Institution Information

1. Contact Information

Name	<input type="text"/>
Institution	<input type="text"/>
Title	<input type="text"/>
Institution Address	<input type="text"/>
City/Town	<input type="text"/>
State/Province	<input type="text"/>
ZIP/Postal Code	<input type="text"/>
Email Address	<input type="text"/>
Phone Number	<input type="text"/>



Low-Income Students

2. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled full-time at your institution during the 2012-13 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Eligible	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Eligible	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>

3. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled full-time at your institution during the 2013-14 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Eligible	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Eligible	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>

4. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled full-time at your institution during the 2014-15 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Eligible	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Eligible	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>

5. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled full-time at your institution during the 2015-16 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Eligible	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Eligible	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>

6. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled full-time at your institution during the 2016-17 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Eligible	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Eligible	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>

7. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled less than full-time at your institution during the 2012-13 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>

8. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled less than full-time at your institution during the 2013-14 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>

9. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled less than full-time at your institution during the 2014-15 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>

10. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled less than full-time at your institution during the 2015-16 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>

11. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled less than full-time at your institution during the 2016-17 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>

12. Of the following student populations, how many were both a California resident and full-time at your institution during the 2012-13 academic year?

Pell Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Age 24 or younger	<input type="text"/>
Over the age of 24	<input type="text"/>

13. Of the following student populations, how many were both a California resident and full-time at your institution during the 2013-14 academic year?

Pell Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Age 24 or younger	<input type="text"/>
Over the age of 24	<input type="text"/>

14. Of the following student populations, how many were both a California resident and full-time at your institution during the 2014-15 academic year?

Pell Grant Recipient

Cal Grant Recipient

Age 24 or younger

Over the age of 24

15. Of the following student populations, how many were both a California resident and full-time at your institution during the 2015-16 academic year?

Pell Grant Recipient

Cal Grant Recipient

Age 24 or younger

Over the age of 24

16. Of the following student populations, how many were both a California resident and full-time at your institution during the 2016-17 academic year?

Pell Grant Recipient

Cal Grant Recipient

Age 24 or younger

Over the age of 24

17. Of the following student populations, how many were both a California resident and less than full-time at your institution during the 2012-13 academic year?

Pell Grant Recipient

Cal Grant Recipient

Age 24 or younger

Over the age of 24

18. Of the following student populations, how many were both a California resident and less than full-time at your institution during the 2013-14 academic year?

Pell Grant Recipient

Cal Grant Recipient

Age 24 or younger

Over the age of 24

19. Of the following student populations, how many were both a California resident and less than full-time at your institution during the 2015-16 academic year?

Pell Grant Recipient

Cal Grant Recipient

Age 24 or younger

Over the age of 24

20. Of the following student populations, how many were both a California resident and less than full-time at your institution during the 2016-17 academic year?

Pell Grant Recipient

Cal Grant Recipient

Age 24 or younger

Over the age of 24

21. What was the total dollar amount of aid awarded to all students in the following types of aid during the 2016-17 academic year?

Pell Grant Dollars

Cal Grant Dollars

Institutional Aid Grant Dollars

Federal Work-Study

Federal Student Loans

Other Scholarship or aid

22. What was the total dollar amount of aid awarded to Pell Grant students in the following types of aid during the 2016-17 academic year?

Pell Grant Dollars

Cal Grant Dollars

Institutional Aid Grant Dollars

Federal Work-Study

Federal Student Loans

Other Scholarship or aid

23. What was the total dollar amount of aid awarded to Cal Grant students in the following types of aid during the 2016-17 academic year?

Pell Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Institutional Aid Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Federal Work-Study	<input type="text"/>
Federal Student Loans	<input type="text"/>
Other Scholarship or aid	<input type="text"/>

24. What was the total dollar amount of aid awarded to California Resident students (excluding Cal Grant students) in the following types of aid during the 2016-17 academic year?

Pell Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Institutional Aid Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Federal Work-Study	<input type="text"/>
Federal Student Loans	<input type="text"/>
Other Scholarship or aid	<input type="text"/>

25. What was the average award amount to all students in the following types of aid during the 2016-17 academic year?

Pell Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Institutional Aid Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Federal Work-Study	<input type="text"/>
Federal Student Loans	<input type="text"/>
Other Scholarship or aid	<input type="text"/>

26. What was the average award amount to Pell Grant students in the following types of aid during the 2016-17 academic year?

Pell Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Institutional Aid Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Federal Work-Study	<input type="text"/>
Federal Student Loans	<input type="text"/>
Other Scholarship or aid	<input type="text"/>

27. What was the average award amount to Cal Grant students in the following types of aid during the 2016-17 academic year?

Pell Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Institutional Aid Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Federal Work-Study	<input type="text"/>
Federal Student Loans	<input type="text"/>
Other Scholarship or aid	<input type="text"/>

28. What was the average award amount to California Resident students (excluding Cal Grant students) in the following types of aid during the 2016-17 academic year?

Pell Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Institutional Aid Grant Dollars	<input type="text"/>
Federal Work-Study	<input type="text"/>
Federal Student Loans	<input type="text"/>
Other Scholarship or aid	<input type="text"/>



Transfer Students

29. How many new transfer students did your institution enroll during the 2012-13 academic year?

All transfer students	<input type="text"/>
California Community College transfer students	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant recipients	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant recipients	<input type="text"/>

30. How many new transfer students did your institution enroll during the 2013-14 academic year?

All transfer students	<input type="text"/>
California Community College transfer students	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant recipients	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant recipients	<input type="text"/>

31. How many new transfer students did your institution enroll during the 2014-15 academic year?

All transfer students	<input type="text"/>
California Community College transfer students	<input type="text"/>
Pell Grant recipients	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant recipients	<input type="text"/>

32. How many new transfer students did your institution enroll during the 2015-16 academic year?

All transfer students

California Community
College transfer students

Pell Grant recipients

Cal Grant recipients

33. How many new transfer students did your institution enroll during the 2016-17 academic year?

All transfer students

California Community
College transfer students

Pell Grant recipients

Cal Grant recipients

34. How many programs/major articulation agreements does your institution have with the California Community Colleges?

35. Is your institution planning to increase the number of programs/major articulation agreements with California Community Colleges in the next five years?

36. How many California Community College campuses does your institution have articulation agreements with?

37. Is your institution planning to increase the number of California Community College campuses it has articulation agreements with in the next five years?

38. How many Associate Degree for Transfer pathways does your institution currently accept (ADT curriculum agreements that were originally created between the CSU and CCC)?

39. Has your institution reviewed the UC's transfer pathways as an alternative to the CSU ADT?

Yes

No

N/A

If yes, has your institution adopted or have plans to adopt any of these degree pathways?

40. Does your institution have plans to increase the number of California Community College transfer students over the next five years?

Yes

No

N/A

If yes, by approximately what percentage?

41. What other programs/agreements does your institution currently have in place with California Community Colleges to strengthen the transfer pathway or help CCC students prepare for transfer? Please provide a detailed description and any links that are available.

42. Does your institution provide any special support services or benefits for transfer students to help them persist and graduate? Please provide a detailed description and any links.

43. Additional Comments.



Online/Distance Education

44. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled in at least one online course for credit at your institution during the 2012-13 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Age 24 or younger (CA resident)	<input type="text"/>
Over the age of 24 (CA resident)	<input type="text"/>

45. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled in at least one online course for credit at your institution during the 2013-14 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Age 24 or younger (CA resident)	<input type="text"/>
Over the age of 24 (CA resident)	<input type="text"/>

46. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled in at least one online course for credit at your institution during the 2014-15 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Age 24 or younger (CA resident)	<input type="text"/>
Over the age of 24 (CA resident)	<input type="text"/>

47. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled in at least one online course for credit at your institution during the 2015-16 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Age 24 or younger (CA resident)	<input type="text"/>
Over the age of 24 (CA resident)	<input type="text"/>

48. How many unduplicated, undergraduate students enrolled in at least one online course for credit at your institution during the 2016-17 academic year?

All Undergraduate	<input type="text"/>
California Residents	<input type="text"/>
Cal Grant Recipient	<input type="text"/>
Age 24 or younger (CA resident)	<input type="text"/>
Over the age of 24 (CA resident)	<input type="text"/>

49. How many fully online undergraduate courses for credit does your institution offer?

50. How many hybrid undergraduate courses for credit does your institution offer?

51. Does your institution offer degrees that can be completed fully online?

Yes

No

N/A

If yes, how many?

52. Does your institution plan to expand online course offerings?

Yes

No

N/A

If yes, when and in what academic areas?

53. How many online graduate courses for credit does your institution offer?

54. How many unduplicated, graduate students enrolled in at least one online course for credit at your institution during the 2012-13 academic year?

All Graduate

California Residents

Age 24 or younger (CA resident)

Over the age of 24 (CA resident)

55. How many unduplicated, graduate students enrolled in at least one online course for credit at your institution during the 2013-14 academic year?

All Graduate

California Residents

Age 24 or younger (CA resident)

Over the age of 24 (CA resident)

56. How many unduplicated, graduate students enrolled in at least one online course for credit at your institution during the 2014-15 academic year?

All Graduate

California Residents

Age 24 or younger (CA resident)

Over the age of 24 (CA resident)

57. How many unduplicated, graduate students enrolled in at least one online course for credit at your institution during the 2015-16 academic year?

All Graduate

California Residents

Age 24 or younger (CA resident)

Over the age of 24 (CA resident)

58. How many unduplicated, graduate students enrolled in at least one online course for credit at your institution during the 2016-17 academic year?

All Graduate

California Residents

Age 24 or younger (CA resident)

Over the age of 24 (CA resident)

59. Additional Comments.

AICCU SB 85 Report 2017-2018 - Appendix 3
 AICCU Annual State Reporting Survey Glossary

Term	Definition
Academic year	The period of time generally extending from September to June; usually equated to 2 semesters or trimesters , 3 quarters , or the period covered by a 4-1-4 calendar system .
Degree/certificate-seeking students	<p>Students enrolled in courses for credit who are seeking a degree, certificate, or other formal award. This includes students who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - received any type of federal financial aid, regardless of what courses they took at any time; - received any state or locally based financial aid with an eligibility requirement that the student be enrolled in a degree, certificate, or transfer-seeking program; or - obtained a student visa to study at a U.S. postsecondary institution <p>High school students also enrolled in postsecondary courses for credit are not considered degree/certificate-seeking.</p>
Distance education	<p>Education that uses one or more technologies to deliver instruction to students who are separated from the instructor and to support regular and substantive interaction between the students and the instructor synchronously or asynchronously.</p> <p>Technologies used for instruction may include the following: Internet; one-way and two-way transmissions through open broadcasts, closed circuit, cable, microwave, broadband lines, fiber optics, satellite or wireless communication devices; audio conferencing; and video cassette, DVDs, and CD-ROMs, if the cassette, DVDs, and CD-ROMs are used in a course in conjunction with the technologies listed above.</p>
Distance education course	A course in which the instructional content is delivered exclusively via distance education . Requirements for coming to campus for orientation, testing, or academic support services do not exclude a course from being classified as distance education.
Distance education program	A program for which all the required coursework for program completion is able to be completed via distance education courses .
Financial aid	Federal Work Study, grants, loans to students (government and/or private), assistantships, scholarships , fellowships , tuition waivers, tuition discounts, employer aid (tuition reimbursement) and other monies (other than from relatives/friends) provided to students to meet expenses. This excludes loans to parents.
First-time student (undergraduate)	A student who has no prior postsecondary experience (except as noted below) attending any institution for the first time at the undergraduate level . This includes students enrolled in academic or occupational programs . It also includes students enrolled in the fall term who attended college for the first time in the prior summer term, and students who entered with advanced standing (college credits or postsecondary form).
Full-time student	Undergraduate: A student enrolled for 12 or more semester credits , or 12 or more quarter credits , or 24 or more contact hours a week each term. Graduate: A student enrolled for 9 or more semester credits, or 9 or more quarter credits, or a student involved in thesis or dissertation preparation that is considered full-time by the institution.
Institutional grants	Scholarships and fellowships granted and funded by the institution and/or individual departments within the institution, (i.e., instruction,

AICCU Annual State Reporting Survey Glossary

	research, public service) that may contribute indirectly to the enhancement of these programs. Includes scholarships targeted to certain individuals (e.g., based on state of residence , major field of study, athletic team participation) for which the institution designates the recipient.
Part-time student	Undergraduate: A student enrolled for either less than 12 semester or quarter credits , or less than 24 contact hours a week each term. Graduate: A student enrolled for less than 9 semester or quarter credits.
Unduplicated count	The sum of students enrolled for credit with each student counted only once during the reporting period, regardless of when the student enrolled.

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

Additional Terms:

Term	Definition
Pell/Cal Grant Eligible	Meets eligibility requirements to receive the award.
Pell/Cal Grant Recipient	Recipient is who took/used the award of those eligible.

AICCU Institutions with CCC Articulation Agreements

1. American Jewish University
2. Antioch University
3. Art Center
4. Azusa Pacific University
5. Biola University
6. Brandman University
7. California Baptist University
8. California College of the Arts
9. California Institute of Integral Studies
10. California Institute of the Arts
11. California Lutheran University
12. Chapman University
13. Charles Drew University
14. Concordia University Irvine
15. Dominican University of California
16. Fresno Pacific University
17. Golden Gate University
18. Holy Names University
19. Humphrey's University
20. John Paul the Great Catholic University
21. La Sierra University
22. Laguna College of the Arts
23. Loyola Marymount University
24. Marymount California University
25. Master's University
26. Menlo College
27. Mills College
28. Mount Saint Mary's University
29. National University
30. Notre Dame de Namur University
31. Otis College of Art & Design
32. Pacific Union College
33. Palo Alto University
34. Pepperdine University
35. Pitzer College
36. Point Loma Nazarene University
37. Saint Mary's College of California
38. Samuel Merritt University
39. San Diego Christian College

40. San Francisco Art Institute
41. Santa Clara University
42. Scripps College
43. Simpson University
44. Southern California Institute of Architecture
45. University of La Verne
46. University of Redlands
47. University of San Diego
48. University of San Francisco
49. University of Southern California
50. University of the Pacific
51. University of the West
52. Vanguard University
53. Westmont University
54. Whittier College
55. William Jessup University
56. Woodbury University

Institutions with No Reported Articulation Agreements

1. Caltech (<http://www.admissions.caltech.edu/content/how-apply-transfer-student>)
2. Claremont McKenna College (<https://www.cmc.edu/admission/transfer/request-a-preliminary-evaluation-for-transfers>)
3. Columbia College Hollywood (<https://www.columbiacollege.edu/admissions/how-to-apply/transfer-students>)
4. Harvey Mudd College (<https://www.hmc.edu/admission/apply/transfer-applicants/application-materials-and-requirements/>)
5. Loma Linda University (<http://alliedhealth.llu.edu/admissions/transfer-patterns>)
6. Occidental College (<http://www.oxy.edu/admission-aid/transfer-students/academic-requirements>)
7. Pomona College (<https://www.pomona.edu/admissions/apply/transfer-applicants>)
8. Providence Christian College (<http://www.providenceecc.edu/admissions/transfer-students/>)
9. San Francisco Conservatory of Music (<https://sfcmm.edu/admissions/transfer-students>)
10. Soka University (http://www.soka.edu/admission_aid/Undergraduate-Admission/domestic_q_and_a.aspx)
11. Stanford University (<http://admission.stanford.edu/application/transfer/credit.html>)
12. Thomas Aquinas College (<https://thomasaquinas.edu/admission/faqs#transfers>)
13. University of Saint Katherine (<http://www.skcca.edu/prospective-students>)