SPRING 2015

ENROLLMENT SUMMARY

Produced by the Office of Institutional Research
Biola University Enrollment

Spring 2010:
- Undergraduate: 3,760
- Graduate: 1,971

Spring 2015:
- Undergraduate: 4,065
- Graduate: 1,916

Spring 2010: 5,731
Spring 2015: 5,981
After a period of steep growth from 2004 through 2006, University Spring headcount slowed until 2012. From Spring 2013 until 2015, university headcount has been stable.

During this time period, the University FTE factor has remained stable at 89.1% (+/-1.4%).

Trend is the line of best fit and the upper and lower bounds indicate the amount of variation (one standard deviation above and below). FTE Factor is FTE as a proportion of headcount and provides a standard measure of student credit load.
Undergraduate headcount has increased each year since 2010, with growth slowing in 2013 and remaining stable after.

The median FTE factor for undergraduate students remains at 98.4%, with a range of only 0.7%.

Trend is the line of best fit and the upper and lower bounds indicate the amount of variation (one standard deviation above and below). FTE Factor is FTE as a proportion of headcount and provides a standard measure of student credit load.
Talbot School of Theology Graduate  
Spring Headcount and FTE Factor

Talbot headcount has been decreasing since 2010. This decrease in headcount has continued through 2015. The median FTE factor is 75.8%, +/- 5.4%.

Trend is the line of best fit and the upper and lower bounds indicate the amount of variation (one standard deviation above and below). FTE Factor is FTE as a proportion of headcount and provides a standard measure of student credit load.
After a decrease in headcount in 2011, graduate Education headcount began increasing each year, with a significant increase in Spring 2015.

Since 2010, the FTE factor for Education has decreased each year.

Trend is the line of best fit and the upper and lower bounds indicate the amount of variation (one standard deviation above and below). FTE Factor is FTE as a proportion of headcount and provides a standard measure of student credit load.
Though Cook headcount varies considerably by term, it has maintained a slight downward trend. Spring 2013 and 2014 decreased in headcount, while Spring 2015 is up slightly.

FTE factor in Cook continues a downward trend.

Trend is the line of best fit and the upper and lower bounds indicate the amount of variation (one standard deviation above and below). FTE Factor is FTE as a proportion of headcount and provides a standard measure of student credit load.
Rosemead School of Psychology Graduate
Spring Headcount and FTE Factor

Rosemead headcount had controlled growth from 2010 through 2013, while growth slowed beginning in 2014.

The FTE factor remained stable until Spring 2012, when it began decreasing.

Trend is the line of best fit and the upper and lower bounds indicate the amount of variation (one standard deviation above and below). FTE Factor is FTE as a proportion of headcount and provides a standard measure of student credit load.
While Crowell headcount was stable from 2010 through 2014, it experienced a significant increase in 2015. The median FTE factor is 59.4%, +/- 9.2%.

Trend is the line of best fit and the upper and lower bounds indicate the amount of variation (one standard deviation above and below). FTE Factor is FTE as a proportion of headcount and provides a standard measure of student credit load.
Arts and Sciences headcount experienced steady growth through Spring 2014, but decreased in 2015.

The FTE factor was stable from 2010 through 2013, with a median of 53.5%, +/- 3.4%. The factor decreased Spring 2014 and 2015.

Trend is the line of best fit and the upper and lower bounds indicate the amount of variation (one standard deviation above and below). FTE Factor is FTE as a proportion of headcount and provides a standard measure of student credit load.
Compared with five years ago, most schools increased in enrolled headcount this fall. Talbot is the exception, with both undergraduate and graduate decreasing in headcount.
Biola University
Enrollment Change by Level: Spring 2010 and 2015

Headcount and FTE growth between Spring 2010 and Spring 2015 is in undergraduate programs. Graduate headcount and FTE have decreased.

FTE is Full-Time Equivalent.
The FTE Factor (full-time equivalent as a percentage of headcount) provides insight into the credit load of students and the impact of part-time students.
Traditional undergraduate and Arts and Sciences graduate account for most of the increase in online/hybrid credits sold since Spring 2011.

Notes:
Data are not available for Spring 2010.
Credits in the School of Arts and Sciences are modular.
Biola University
Enrollment by Race & Ethnicity

University

Undergraduate

Graduate

Under-Represented Races
American Indian
Black
Hispanic (prior to 2011)
Multiple Races
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
Other

Proportion is duplicated in Hispanic (Ethnicity).
Biola University
Proportion of Students who are Citizens of Other Countries

Graduate

University

Undergraduate

Biola University
Proportion of Female by Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Undergraduate</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Graduate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring 2010</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
<td>52.1%</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 2011</td>
<td>60.6%</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 2012</td>
<td>60.6%</td>
<td>51.8%</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 2013</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
<td>52.8%</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 2014</td>
<td>61.6%</td>
<td>52.7%</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 2015</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>