

# A CALIFORNIA BRIEFING ON 25 YEARS OF HSI's



## Leadership for Latino Student Success in Higher Education 2021

### ***Excelencia* in Education's research and strategic briefings: 25 Years of HSIs**

The year 2020 marked 25 years since Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs) were specifically funded through federal legislation. *Excelencia* in Education has taken responsibility for chronicling the impact and changes across HSIs, issuing the annual list of institutions, creating the definition of Emerging HSIs, and producing numerous seminal briefs and fact sheets starting with our launch in 2004. In 2021, *Excelencia* brings the full project, **25 Years of HSIs** to the public: [www.edexcelencia.org/25yrs-HSIs](http://www.edexcelencia.org/25yrs-HSIs)

This project includes virtual state briefings in Arizona, California, Florida, New York, and Texas, as well as a national briefing. The research, digital release, and briefings will inform powerful engagements by leaders in higher education and policy sectors at a critical time in our country and when record numbers of Latino students should be enrolling in colleges and universities.

To further support action-oriented deliberations and planning about Latino student success in higher education *Excelencia* in Education prepared state information packets for five states. These packets highlight institutions in the state that are HSIs, Emerging HSIs, have graduate programs, support Latino college completion, have evidence-based practices supporting Latino student success, and have earned the Seal of *Excelencia*—a national certification for institutions that strive to go beyond enrollment to intentionally SERVE Latino students.

The following leaders of colleges, universities, systems, and organizations made common cause with *Excelencia* in Education and invested in this project:

Michael Baston, President SUNY-Rockland Community College  
Erika Beck, President, California State University, Northridge, (co-host CA)  
Alexander Cartwright, President, University of Central Florida  
Joseph Castro, Chancellor, California State University  
\*Michael Crow, President, Arizona State University (co-host AZ briefing)  
\*\*Taylor Eighmy, President, University of Texas at San Antonio  
Ann Gates, Executive Director, Computing Alliance of Hispanic Serving Institutions (CAHSI)  
Steven Gonzales, Interim Chancellor Maricopa Community Colleges  
\*\*Jay Hartzell, President, University of Texas at Austin (co-host TX briefing)  
Saul Jimenez Sandoval Interim President, California State University, Fresno  
Lee Lambert, Chancellor, Pima Community College  
Felix Matos Rodriguez, Chancellor, City University of New York  
Tomas Morales, President, California State University, San Bernardino  
Anthony Munroe, President, CUNY- Borough of Manhattan Community College  
Eduardo Ochoa, President, California State University, Monterey Bay  
Eloy Oakley, Chancellor, California Community Colleges  
Havidan Rodriguez, President, University of Albany (co-host NY briefing)  
\*Robert Robbins, President, University of Arizona  
\*Richard Rhodes, Chancellor, Austin Community College  
\*Mark Rosenberg, President, Florida International University (co-host FL briefing)  
Juan Sanchez Muñoz, Chancellor, University of California, Merced  
\*William Serrata, President, El Paso Community College  
Sandy Shugart, President, Valencia College  
Denise Trauth, President, Texas State University  
Robert Vela, President, San Antonio College  
\*Heather Wilson, President, University of Texas at El Paso (co-host TX briefing)  
\*Richard Yao, Interim President, California State University Channel Islands

\*2019 Seal of *Excelencia* certified institutions \*\* 2020 Seal of *Excelencia* certified institutions

## A California Briefing on 25 Years of Hispanic-Serving Institutions

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### Overview of HSIs

Nationally, HSIs represent less than 20 percent of all colleges and universities yet enroll over 65 percent of all Latinos.

HSIs were first identified in federal legislation in 1992 and are defined as accredited and degree-granting public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education with 25 percent or more total undergraduate Hispanic full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment.<sup>1</sup>

*According to the most recent data available on California HSIs,*

- California has the most HSIs amongst all states and locations (176 HSIs).
- HSIs represent almost 50% of all institutions, yet enroll almost 90% of Latino undergraduates and almost 80% of all undergraduates.
- Of all degrees (certificates, associate’s, and bachelor’s) earned by Latinos, almost 90% are earned at HSIs and almost 80% of all degrees are earned at HSIs.
- Over 270 unique federal grants to support capacity building (Title V awards) have been awarded to these institutions, totaling over \$637 million.
- There are 46 institutions close to HSI status (Emerging HSIs--eHSIs) in California and 58 HSIs with graduate programs (gHSIs).

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<sup>1</sup> Summary of Title V of the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008. To be eligible for the “Developing HSIs Program,” the law further requires that an HSI have a high enrollment of needy students and low core expenses.

## Degrees awarded to Latinos

The top institutions where Latinos earn degrees/certificates are as follows:

Institution	City	Sector	HSI	Degrees/Certificates Earned by Latinos
1. East Los Angeles College	Monterey Park	Public, 2-year	Yes	4,800
2. Santa Ana College	Santa Ana	Public, 4-year	Yes	4,611
3. Bakersfield College	Bakersfield	Public, 4-year	Yes	4,174
4. California State University-Northridge	Northridge	Public, 4-year	Yes	3,882
5. California State University-Fullerton	Fullerton	Public, 4-year	Yes	3,815

## Snapshot of HSIs

According to the most recent data available (2018-19), in California,

- There are 176 Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs).
- HSIs represent almost 50% of all institutions yet enroll almost 90% of Latino undergraduates and almost 80% of all undergraduates.
- The top 5 institutions where Latinos earn degrees are all public HSIs.
- Over half of HSIs are public, 2-year institutions (95).
- Over 70% of HSIs enrolled fewer than 10,000 students.
- Almost half of students (46%) enrolled at HSIs are Latino.
- Almost half of HSIs (48%) are located in cities.

The following provides a summary of HSIs in California.

### Sector

Sector	# HSIs	% HSIs
Public, 2-year	95	54%
Public, 4-year+	40	23%
Private not-for-profit, 4-year+	38	22%
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	3	2%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Total FTE Enrollment at HSIs

Race/Ethnicity	Undergraduate
Hispanic/Latino	592,059
All students	1,299,911
<b>% Latino:</b>	<b>46%</b>

### Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment

FTE Enrollment	# HSIs	% of HSIs
<500	18	10%
500-10,000	109	62%
10,000-15,000	29	16%
>15,000	20	11%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Degree of Urbanization

Type	# HSIs	% of HSIs
City	84	48%
Suburb	74	42%
Rural	13	7%
Town	5	3%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100%</b>

Following is a more detailed list of HSIs, Emerging HSIs, and HSIs with graduate programs.

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions (n=176)**

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

	<b>Institution</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>% Hispanic</b>
1	Allan Hancock College	Santa Maria	2 Pub	6,154	3,939	64.0%
2	American River College	Sacramento	2 Pub	14,631	3,796	25.9%
3	Antelope Valley College	Lancaster	4 Pub	8,125	4,576	56.3%
4	Antioch University-Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	4 Priv	56	14	25.0%
5	Azusa Pacific University	Azusa	4 Priv	5,260	1,724	32.8%
6	Bakersfield College	Bakersfield	4 Pub	14,307	9,912	69.3%
7	Barstow Community College	Barstow	2 Pub	1,812	734	40.5%
8	Berkeley City College	Berkeley	2 Pub	3,127	852	27.2%
9	Brandman University	Irvine	4 Priv	2,428	1,289	53.1%
10	Butte College	Oroville	2 Pub	6,837	1,956	28.6%
11	Cabrillo College	Aptos	2 Pub	6,459	3,108	48.1%
12	California Baptist University	Riverside	4 Priv	7,250	2,607	36.0%
13	California Christian College	Fresno	4 Priv	9	4	44.4%
14	California College San Diego	San Marcos	4 Priv	300	141	47.0%
15	California College San Diego	San Diego	4 Priv	761	279	36.7%
16	California Lutheran University	Thousand Oaks	4 Priv	2,988	1,001	33.5%
17	California State Polytechnic University-Pomona	Pomona	4 Pub	23,079	10,515	45.6%
18	California State University-Bakersfield	Bakersfield	4 Pub	8,485	4,801	56.6%
19	California State University-Channel Islands	Camarillo	4 Pub	6,437	3,326	51.7%
20	California State University-Chico	Chico	4 Pub	15,750	5,449	34.6%
21	California State University-Dominguez Hills	Carson	4 Pub	12,018	7,868	65.5%
22	California State University-East Bay	Hayward	4 Pub	11,256	4,097	36.4%
23	California State University-Fresno	Fresno	4 Pub	20,481	10,962	53.5%
24	California State University-Fullerton	Fullerton	4 Pub	30,730	13,477	43.9%
25	California State University-Long Beach	Long Beach	4 Pub	29,261	12,551	42.9%
26	California State University-Los Angeles	Los Angeles	4 Pub	22,150	15,032	67.9%
27	California State University-Monterey Bay	Seaside	4 Pub	6,315	2,998	47.5%
28	California State University-Northridge	Northridge	4 Pub	31,614	15,861	50.2%
29	California State University-Sacramento	Sacramento	4 Pub	25,749	8,477	32.9%
30	California State University-San Bernardino	San Bernardino	4 Pub	16,893	11,065	65.5%
31	California State University-San Marcos	San Marcos	4 Pub	13,117	6,068	46.3%
32	California State University-Stanislaus	Turlock	4 Pub	8,435	4,627	54.9%
33	Canada College	Redwood City	2 Pub	2,674	1,237	46.3%
34	Casa Loma College-Van Nuys	Van Nuys	2 Priv	175	63	36.0%
35	CBD College	Los Angeles	2 Priv	628	205	32.6%
36	Cerritos College	Norwalk	2 Pub	11,662	8,429	72.3%
37	Cerro Coso Community College	Ridgecrest	2 Pub	2,666	1,025	38.4%
38	Chabot College	Hayward	2 Pub	7,193	2,878	40.0%
39	Chaffey College	Rancho Cucamonga	2 Pub	11,943	7,780	65.1%

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions continued**

## Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

	<b>Institution</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>% Hispanic</b>
40	Charles R Drew University of Medicine and Science	Los Angeles	4 Priv	143	45	31.5%
41	Citrus College	Glendora	2 Pub	8,008	5,138	64.2%
42	City College of San Francisco	San Francisco	2 Pub	14,440	3,646	25.2%
43	Clovis Community College	Fresno	2 Pub	4,167	1,768	42.4%
44	Coastline Community College	Fountain Valley	2 Pub	4,595	1,385	30.1%
45	College of Alameda	Alameda	2 Pub	2,945	780	26.5%
46	College of Marin	Kentfield	2 Pub	2,581	861	33.4%
47	College of San Mateo	San Mateo	2 Pub	4,566	1,351	29.6%
48	College of the Canyons	Santa Clarita	2 Pub	11,036	5,381	48.8%
49	College of the Desert	Palm Desert	2 Pub	6,872	5,095	74.1%
50	College of the Sequoias	Visalia	2 Pub	7,604	5,249	69.0%
51	Community Christian College	Redlands	2 Priv	44	17	38.6%
52	Compton College	Compton	2 Pub	3,248	2,119	65.2%
53	Contra Costa College	San Pablo	2 Pub	3,691	1,700	46.1%
54	Copper Mountain Community College	Joshua Tree	2 Pub	975	340	34.9%
55	Cosumnes River College	Sacramento	2 Pub	7,255	2,021	27.9%
56	Crafton Hills College	Yucaipa	2 Pub	3,538	1,747	49.4%
57	Cuesta College	San Luis Obispo	2 Pub	5,820	1,933	33.2%
58	Cuyamaca College	El Cajon	2 Pub	4,451	1,441	32.4%
59	Cypress College	Cypress	4 Pub	9,413	4,390	46.6%
60	De Anza College	Cupertino	2 Pub	12,659	3,248	25.7%
61	Diablo Valley College	Pleasant Hill	2 Pub	11,748	2,960	25.2%
62	East Los Angeles College	Monterey Park	2 Pub	17,074	11,972	70.1%
63	East San Gabriel Valley Regional Occupational Program	West Covina	2 Pub	91	77	84.6%
64	El Camino Community College District	Torrance	2 Pub	13,502	7,091	52.5%
65	Evergreen Valley College	San Jose	2 Pub	5,307	2,250	42.4%
66	Feather River Community College District	Quincy	4 Pub	1,225	338	27.6%
67	Foothill College	Los Altos Hills	4 Pub	8,553	2,342	27.4%
68	Fresno City College	Fresno	2 Pub	13,308	7,864	59.1%
69	Fresno Pacific University	Fresno	4 Priv	2,626	1,334	50.8%
70	Fullerton College	Fullerton	2 Pub	12,402	6,915	55.8%
71	Gavilan College	Gilroy	2 Pub	3,076	1,884	61.2%
72	Glendale Community College	Glendale	2 Pub	8,994	2,623	29.2%
73	Golden West College	Beach	2 Pub	6,359	2,231	35.1%
74	Grossmont College	El Cajon	2 Pub	10,081	3,551	35.2%
75	Hacienda La Puente Adult Education	La Puente	2 Pub	808	296	36.6%
76	Hartnell College	Salinas	2 Pub	6,524	4,772	73.1%
77	Holy Names University	Oakland	4 Priv	609	263	43.2%
78	Hope International University	Fullerton	4 Priv	654	203	31.0%
79	Humboldt State University	Arcata	4 Pub	6,971	2,472	35.5%

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions continued**

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

	<b>Institution</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>% Hispanic</b>
80	Humphreys University-Stockton and Modesto Campuses	Stockton	4 Priv	240	85	35.4%
81	Imperial Valley College	Imperial	2 Pub	5,525	5,125	92.8%
82	John Paul the Great Catholic University	Escondido	4 Priv	275	72	26.2%
83	La Sierra University	Riverside	4 Priv	1,707	816	47.8%
84	Lake Tahoe Community College	South Lake Tahoe	2 Pub	1,226	368	30.0%
85	Las Positas College	Livermore	2 Pub	4,980	1,504	30.2%
86	Lassen Community College	Susanville	2 Pub	1,251	378	30.2%
87	Life Pacific College	San Dimas	4 Priv	479	185	38.6%
88	Loma Linda University	Loma Linda	4 Priv	1,001	329	32.9%
89	Long Beach City College	Long Beach	2 Pub	13,821	8,256	59.7%
90	Los Angeles City College	Los Angeles	2 Pub	7,284	3,991	54.8%
91	Los Angeles County College of Nursing and Allied Health	Los Angeles	2 Pub	71	32	45.1%
92	Los Angeles Harbor College	Wilmington	2 Pub	4,613	2,898	62.8%
93	Los Angeles Mission College	Sylmar	2 Pub	4,775	3,733	78.2%
94	Los Angeles Pacific University	San Dimas	4 Priv	1,141	494	43.3%
95	Los Angeles Pierce College	Woodland Hills	2 Pub	9,493	4,634	48.8%
96	Los Angeles Southwest College	Los Angeles	2 Pub	2,794	1,254	44.9%
97	Los Angeles Trade Technical College	Los Angeles	2 Pub	6,601	4,523	68.5%
98	Los Angeles Valley College	Valley Glen	2 Pub	8,170	4,126	50.5%
99	Los Medanos College	Pittsburg	2 Pub	5,340	2,292	42.9%
100	Marymount California University	Rancho Palos Verdes	4 Priv	726	290	39.9%
101	Mendocino College	Ukiah	2 Pub	1,987	749	37.7%
102	Menlo College	Atherton	4 Priv	742	189	25.5%
103	Merced College	Merced	2 Pub	6,842	3,683	53.8%
104	Merritt College	Oakland	2 Pub	3,582	1,248	34.8%
105	Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey	Monterey	4 Priv	4	1	25.0%
106	Mills College	Oakland	4 Priv	747	221	29.6%
107	MiraCosta College	Oceanside	4 Pub	8,556	3,401	39.7%
108	Mission College	Santa Clara	2 Pub	3,875	1,113	28.7%
109	Modesto Junior College	Modesto	4 Pub	10,585	5,539	52.3%
110	Monterey Peninsula College	Monterey	2 Pub	4,247	2,006	47.2%
111	Moorpark College	Moorpark	2 Pub	8,535	2,960	34.7%
112	Moreno Valley College	Moreno Valley	2 Pub	4,935	3,338	67.6%
113	Mount Saint Mary's University	Los Angeles	4 Priv	2,058	1,257	61.1%
114	Mt San Antonio College	Walnut	2 Pub	16,653	10,253	61.6%
115	Mt San Jacinto Community College District	San Jacinto	2 Pub	8,939	4,653	52.1%
116	Napa Valley College	Napa	2 Pub	3,180	1,495	47.0%

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions continued**

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

	<b>Institution</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>% Hispanic</b>
117	National University	La Jolla	4 Priv	4,790	1,270	26.5%
118	Norco College	Norco	2 Pub	5,076	2,974	58.6%
119	Notre Dame de Namur University	Belmont	4 Priv	748	350	46.8%
120	Orange Coast College	Costa Mesa	2 Pub	12,277	4,038	32.9%
121	Oxnard College	Oxnard	2 Pub	3,957	3,053	77.2%
122	Pacific Oaks College	Pasadena	4 Priv	190	109	57.4%
123	Pacific Union College	Angwin	4 Priv	1,001	263	26.3%
124	Palo Verde College	Blythe	2 Pub	1,676	691	41.2%
125	Palomar College	San Marcos	2 Pub	13,133	5,967	45.4%
126	Pasadena City College	Pasadena	2 Pub	15,938	7,552	47.4%
127	Porterville College	Porterville	2 Pub	2,653	2,094	78.9%
128	Providence Christian College	Pasadena	4 Priv	169	51	30.2%
129	Reedley College	Reedley	2 Pub	5,961	4,422	74.2%
130	Rio Hondo College	Whittier	4 Pub	10,831	8,731	80.6%
131	Riverside City College	Riverside	2 Pub	11,274	7,202	63.9%
132	Sacramento City College	Sacramento	2 Pub	10,710	3,550	33.1%
133	Saddleback College	Mission Viejo	2 Pub	10,194	2,767	27.1%
134	Saint Mary's College of California	Moraga	4 Priv	2,688	742	27.6%
135	San Bernardino Valley College	San Bernardino	2 Pub	7,267	4,966	68.3%
136	San Diego Christian College	Santee	4 Priv	444	138	31.1%
137	San Diego City College	San Diego	2 Pub	7,094	3,910	55.1%
138	San Diego Mesa College	San Diego	4 Pub	12,182	4,719	38.7%
139	San Diego Miramar College	San Diego	2 Pub	7,175	1,956	27.3%
140	San Diego State University	San Diego	4 Pub	28,717	8,818	30.7%
141	San Francisco State University	San Francisco	4 Pub	23,942	8,203	34.3%
142	San Joaquin Delta College	Stockton	2 Pub	10,296	4,898	47.6%
143	San Jose City College	San Jose	2 Pub	4,548	2,125	46.7%
144	San Jose State University	San Jose	4 Pub	24,805	7,095	28.6%
145	Santa Ana College	Santa Ana	4 Pub	14,622	8,502	58.1%
146	Santa Barbara City College	Santa Barbara	2 Pub	9,138	3,286	36.0%
147	Santa Monica College	Santa Monica	4 Pub	18,204	6,966	38.3%
148	Santa Rosa Junior College	Santa Rosa	2 Pub	10,700	3,965	37.1%
149	Santiago Canyon College	Orange	2 Pub	5,848	2,974	50.9%
150	Sierra College	Rocklin	2 Pub	10,468	2,759	26.4%
151	Skyline College	San Bruno	4 Pub	5,043	1,624	32.2%
152	Solano Community College	Fairfield	4 Pub	5,388	1,703	31.6%
153	Sonoma State University	Rohnert Park	4 Pub	8,208	2,760	33.6%
154	Southern California University of Health Sciences	Whittier	4 Priv	324	88	27.2%
155	Southwestern College	Chula Vista	2 Pub	10,887	5,236	48.1%
156	Taft College	Taft	2 Pub	2,996	1,760	58.7%
157	University of California-Irvine	Irvine	4 Pub	29,447	7,696	26.1%
158	University of California-Merced	Merced	4 Pub	7,840	4,263	54.4%



**Hispanic-Serving Institutions continued**

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

	<b>Institution</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>% Hispanic</b>
159	University of California-Riverside	Riverside	4 Pub	20,360	8,375	41.1%
160	University of California-Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	4 Pub	22,790	5,973	26.2%
161	University of California-Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	4 Pub	17,472	4,830	27.6%
162	University of La Verne	La Verne	4 Priv	4,296	2,299	53.5%
163	University of Redlands	Redlands	4 Priv	2,703	863	31.9%
164	University of Saint Katherine	San Marcos	4 Priv	172	63	36.6%
165	University of the West	Rosemead	4 Priv	123	51	41.5%
166	Vanguard University of Southern California	Costa Mesa	4 Priv	1,690	728	43.1%
167	Ventura College	Ventura	2 Pub	7,196	4,492	62.4%
168	Victor Valley College	Victorville	2 Pub	6,690	3,896	58.2%
169	West Hills College-Coalinga	Coalinga	2 Pub	2,204	1,541	69.9%
170	West Hills College-Lemoore	Lemoore	2 Pub	2,427	1,591	65.6%
171	West Los Angeles College	Culver City	4 Pub	6,328	2,967	46.9%
172	West Valley College	Saratoga	2 Pub	4,363	1,350	30.9%
173	Whittier College	Whittier	4 Priv	1,712	871	50.9%
174	Woodbury University	Burbank	4 Priv	1,019	360	35.3%
175	Woodland Community College	Woodland	2 Pub	1,847	1,005	54.4%
176	Yuba College	Marysville	2 Pub	3,512	1,261	35.9%
<b>Total:</b>				<b>1,299,911</b>	<b>592,059</b>	<b>45.5%</b>

### Emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions (eHSIs)

While Emerging HSIs do not have the Latino student enrollment required to meet the definition of an HSI, these institutions may soon meet the criteria as their enrollment grows and Latino representation increases. The following list of Emerging HSIs was created using data from IPEDS.

**In 2018-19, there were 46 eHSIs in California.**

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

	Institution	City	Sector	Total	Hispanic	% Hispanic
1	Antioch University-Los Angeles	Culver City	4 Priv	84	17	20.2%
2	Bethesda University	Anaheim	4 Priv	193	39	20.2%
3	Biola University	La Mirada	4 Priv	3,870	820	21.2%
4	California Polytechnic State University-San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	4 Pub	20,642	3,509	17.0%
5	California State University Maritime Academy	Vallejo	4 Pub	992	197	19.9%
6	Chapman University	Orange	4 Priv	6,980	1,079	15.5%
7	Claremont McKenna College	Claremont	4 Priv	1,322	201	15.2%
8	College of the Redwoods	Eureka	2 Pub	2,681	564	21.0%
9	College of the Siskiyous	Weed	2 Pub	1,079	213	19.7%
10	Columbia College	Sonora	2 Pub	1,302	249	19.1%
11	Columbia College Hollywood	Tarzana	4 Priv	504	97	19.2%
12	Concordia University-Irvine	Irvine	4 Priv	1,711	409	23.9%
13	Dell'Arte International School of Physical Theatre	Blue Lake	4 Priv	10	2	20.0%
14	Dominican University of California	San Rafael	4 Priv	1,221	290	23.8%
15	Folsom Lake College	Folsom	2 Pub	4,516	945	20.9%
16	Golden Gate University-San Francisco	San Francisco	4 Priv	291	56	19.2%
17	Harvey Mudd College	Claremont	4 Priv	893	176	19.7%
18	Homestead Schools	Torrance	4 Priv	164	36	22.0%
19	Irvine Valley College	Irvine	2 Pub	7,591	1,810	23.8%
20	Laguna College of Art and Design	Laguna Beach	4 Priv	652	136	20.9%
21	Laney College	Oakland	2 Pub	5,229	1,137	21.7%
22	Loyola Marymount University	Los Angeles	4 Priv	6,558	1,427	21.8%
23	Ohlone College	Fremont	2 Pub	5,227	1,303	24.9%
24	Palo Alto University	Palo Alto	4 Priv	100	21	21.0%
25	Point Loma Nazarene University	San Diego	4 Priv	2,807	700	24.9%
26	Pomona College	Claremont	4 Priv	1,564	275	17.6%
27	Samuel Merritt University	Oakland	4 Priv	677	120	17.7%
28	San Francisco Art Institute	San Francisco	4 Priv	270	49	18.1%
29	Santa Clara University	Santa Clara	4 Priv	5,471	987	18.0%
30	Shasta College	Redding	4 Pub	5,634	1,012	18.0%
31	Simpson University	Redding	4 Priv	660	122	18.5%
32	Southern California Institute of Architecture	Los Angeles	4 Priv	251	42	16.7%
33	Stanford University	Stanford	4 Priv	7,087	1,113	15.7%
34	Teachers College of San Joaquin	Stockton	4 Pub	643	160	24.9%

**eHSIs continued**

## Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

	<b>Institution</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>% Hispanic</b>
35	The Chicago School of Professional Psychology at Los Angeles	Los Angeles	4 Priv	63	13	20.6%
36	Thomas Aquinas College	Santa Paula	4 Priv	407	62	15.2%
37	University of California-Berkeley	Berkeley	4 Pub	30,088	4,529	15.1%
38	University of California-Davis	Davis	4 Pub	30,270	6,796	22.5%
39	University of California-Los Angeles	Los Angeles	4 Pub	31,238	6,936	22.2%
40	University of California-San Diego	La Jolla	4 Pub	29,811	6,028	20.2%
41	University of San Diego	San Diego	4 Priv	5,748	1,152	20.0%
42	University of San Francisco	San Francisco	4 Priv	6,541	1,406	21.5%
43	University of Southern California	Los Angeles	4 Priv	19,474	2,948	15.1%
44	University of the Pacific	Stockton	4 Priv	3,630	761	21.0%
45	Westmont College	Santa Barbara	4 Priv	1,270	229	18.0%
46	William Jessup University	Rocklin	4 Priv	1,119	222	19.8%
<b>Total:</b>				<b>258,535</b>	<b>50,395</b>	<b>19.5%</b>

### HSIs with Graduate Programs (gHSIs)

The list of institutions identified as HSIs with graduate programs in this analysis is not intended to designate eligibility for any specific program; rather, the list is meant to assist in considering and analyzing the institutions that meet the legislative definition of an HSI and offer graduate programs. The following list of HSIs was created using data from IPEDS.

**In 2018-19, 58 HSIs (33%) in California offered graduate programs.**

	Institution Name	City	Sector	Total Graduate Students	Total Hispanic Graduate Students	% Graduate Hispanic
1	Antioch University-Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	4 Priv	257	68	26.5%
2	Azusa Pacific University	Azusa	4 Priv	4,438	1,226	27.6%
3	Brandman University	Irvine	4 Priv	4,490	2,225	49.6%
4	California Baptist University	Riverside	4 Priv	2,631	953	36.2%
5	California Lutheran University	Thousand Oaks	4 Priv	1,324	374	28.2%
6	California State Polytechnic University-Pomona	Pomona	4 Pub	1,664	565	34.0%
7	California State University-Bakersfield	Bakersfield	4 Pub	1,448	675	46.6%
8	California State University-Channel Islands	Camarillo	4 Pub	368	107	29.1%
9	California State University-Chico	Chico	4 Pub	1,095	221	20.2%
10	California State University-Dominguez Hills	Carson	4 Pub	2,833	1,108	39.1%
11	California State University-East Bay	Hayward	4 Pub	2,792	451	16.2%
12	California State University-Fresno	Fresno	4 Pub	3,012	1,179	39.1%
13	California State University-Fullerton	Fullerton	4 Pub	5,420	1,442	26.6%
14	California State University-Long Beach	Long Beach	4 Pub	5,776	2,117	36.7%
15	California State University-Los Angeles	Los Angeles	4 Pub	3,813	1,825	47.9%
16	California State University-Monterey Bay	Seaside	4 Pub	831	276	33.2%
17	California State University-Northridge	Northridge	4 Pub	5,161	1,544	29.9%
18	California State University-Sacramento	Sacramento	4 Pub	3,089	624	20.2%
19	California State University-San Bernardino	San Bernardino	4 Pub	2,271	1,027	45.2%
20	California State University-San Marcos	San Marcos	4 Pub	1,049	282	26.9%
21	California State University-Stanislaus	Turlock	4 Pub	1,284	521	40.6%
22	Charles R Drew University of Medicine and Science	Los Angeles	4 Priv	427	95	22.2%
23	Fresno Pacific University	Fresno	4 Priv	1,386	539	38.9%
24	Holy Names University	Oakland	4 Priv	328	70	21.3%
25	Hope International University	Fullerton	4 Priv	510	82	16.1%
26	Humboldt State University	Arcata	4 Pub	653	136	20.8%
27	Humphreys University-Stockton and Modesto Campuses	Stockton	4 Priv	146	40	27.4%
28	John Paul the Great Catholic University	Escondido	4 Priv	22	3	13.6%
29	La Sierra University	Riverside	4 Priv	514	155	30.2%
30	Life Pacific College	San Dimas	4 Priv	89	12	13.5%
31	Loma Linda University	Loma Linda	4 Priv	3,256	605	18.6%
32	Los Angeles Pacific University	San Dimas	4 Priv	436	179	41.1%

**gHSIs continued**

	<b>Institution Name</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total Graduate Students</b>	<b>Total Hispanic Graduate Students</b>	<b>% Graduate Hispanic</b>
33	Marymount California University	Rancho Palos Verdes	4 Priv	26	10	38.5%
34	Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey	Monterey	4 Priv	665	62	9.3%
35	Mills College	Oakland	4 Priv	489	88	18.0%
36	Mount Saint Mary's University	Los Angeles	4 Priv	609	305	50.1%
37	National University	La Jolla	4 Priv	9,195	2,624	28.5%
38	Notre Dame de Namur University	Belmont	4 Priv	621	131	21.1%
39	Pacific Oaks College	Pasadena	4 Priv	635	266	41.9%
40	Pacific Union College	Angwin	4 Priv	4	-	0.0%
41	Saint Mary's College of California	Moraga	4 Priv	1,086	178	16.4%
42	San Diego Christian College	Santee	4 Priv	75	17	22.7%
43	San Diego State University	San Diego	4 Pub	4,717	1,300	27.6%
44	San Francisco State University	San Francisco	4 Pub	3,247	614	18.9%
45	San Jose State University	San Jose	4 Pub	8,073	1,228	15.2%
46	Sonoma State University	Rohnert Park	4 Pub	777	132	17.0%
47	Southern California University of Health Sciences	Whittier	4 Priv	557	86	15.4%
48	University of California-Irvine	Irvine	4 Pub	6,296	712	11.3%
49	University of California-Merced	Merced	4 Pub	663	118	17.8%
50	University of California-Riverside	Riverside	4 Pub	3,341	431	12.9%
51	University of California-Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	4 Pub	2,906	259	8.9%
52	University of California-Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	4 Pub	1,908	219	11.5%
53	University of La Verne	La Verne	4 Priv	2,915	1,124	38.6%
54	University of Redlands	Redlands	4 Priv	1,584	619	39.1%
55	University of the West	Rosemead	4 Priv	151	9	6.0%
56	Vanguard University of Southern California	Costa Mesa	4 Priv	321	101	31.5%
57	Whittier College	Whittier	4 Priv	120	59	49.2%
58	Woodbury University	Burbank	4 Priv	114	15	13.2%
<b>Total:</b>				<b>113,908</b>	<b>31,433</b>	<b>27.6%</b>

For the U.S. to regain the top ranking in the world for college degree attainment, Latinos will need to earn 6.2 million degrees by 2030.<sup>1</sup>

## EAST FACTS

### POPULATION PROJECTION:

The Latino population in the United States is expected to increase by 25% by 2030.<sup>2</sup>

### K-12 POPULATION:

In the United States, 25% of the K-12 population was Latino.<sup>3</sup>

### POPULATION:

In the United States, 18% of the population was Latino.<sup>4</sup>

### MEDIAN AGE:

The median age of Hispanics in the United States was 30, compared to 44 for White non-Hispanics.<sup>5</sup>



### ENROLLMENT:

In the United States, 21% of Hispanics (ages 18 to 34) were enrolled in higher education, compared to 24% of White non-Hispanics.<sup>6</sup>

### DEGREE ATTAINMENT:

In the United States, 24% of Hispanic adults (25 and older) had earned an associate degree or higher, compared to 46% of White non-Hispanic adults.<sup>7</sup>

Hispanic Adults = 2.4 of 10



White Adults = 4.6 of 10

To reach the degree attainment goal by 2030, the U.S. can: 1) close the equity gap in college completion; 2) increase the number of degrees conferred; and, 3) scale up programs and initiatives that work for Latino and other students. The following is a framework for tracking Latino degree attainment in the U.S.

### ENROLLING: Top 5 Institutions (Hispanic Undergraduates) in the United States, Fall 2018

	Institution	State	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	Miami Dade College	FL	Public, 4-year	54,973	38,213	70%
2	Florida International University	FL	Public, 4-year	48,818	32,877	67%
3	South Texas College	TX	Public, 4-year	31,949	30,419	95%
4	Lone Star College System	TX	Public, 2-year	73,499	27,925	38%
5	El Paso Community College	TX	Public, 2-year	28,819	24,601	85%

### ASSOCIATE DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in the United States, 2017-18

	Institution	State	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	Miami Dade College	FL	Public, 4-year	9,594	6,670	70%
2	South Texas College	TX	Public, 4-year	4,112	3,923	95%
3	El Paso Community College	TX	Public, 2-year	3,438	2,975	87%
4	Lone Star College System	TX	Public, 2-year	7,552	2,654	35%
5	Valencia College	FL	Public, 4-year	7,864	2,574	33%

### BACHELOR DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in the United States, 2017-18

	Institution	State	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	Florida International University	FL	Public, 4-year	10,261	6,764	66%
2	California State University-Fullerton	CA	Public, 4-year	9,038	3,660	40%
3	The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	TX	Public, 4-year	4,046	3,618	89%
4	California State University-Northridge	CA	Public, 4-year	8,806	3,573	41%
5	California State University-Long Beach	CA	Public, 4-year	8,615	3,417	40%

NOTE: We use the terms Latino and Hispanic interchangeably in this factsheet.

Source: Excelencia in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2018 Fall Enrollment, Graduation Rates Survey and Institutional Characteristics Survey.

# United States Equity Gap in Degree Completion

Closing the equity gap in college completion can be tracked by the 4 measures shown below.

Alone, none of these measures capture the entire “story” of equity in degree completion. However, in combination, they provide a useful picture of the equity gap in degree attainment between Hispanic and White non-Hispanic cohorts in a single year.

**Graduation Rate** — Total percentage of students who graduated within 150% of normal time for first-time, full-time freshmen. This incorporates students that graduated in 3 years at two-year institutions, or in 6 years at four-year institutions.

**Transferred to Another Institution** — Percentage of students that transferred to another institution. (Only incorporates students who have transferred out from an institution and did not complete a degree.)

**Still Enrolled** — Percentage of students that are still enrolled at the point of 150% normal time to completion.

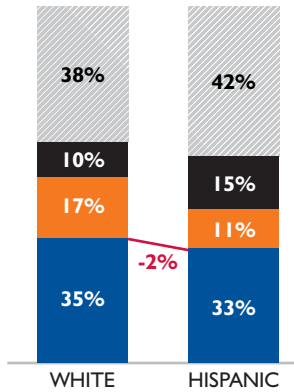
**No Longer Enrolled** — Percentage of students that are no longer enrolled at the point of 150% normal time to completion.

DEGREE OUTCOMES

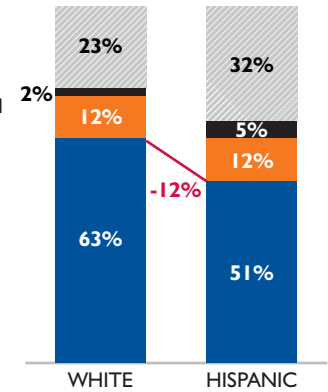
At two-year institutions, Hispanics’ graduation rate was **2%-points lower** than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in the United States.

At four-year institutions, Hispanics’ graduation rate was **12%-points lower** than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in the United States.

**TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS**



**FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS**



\*Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

NOTE: Outcomes shown are for students at two-year institutions who started in Fall 2015, and for students at four-year institutions who started in Fall 2012.

Source: *Excelencia in Education* analysis using the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2018 Graduation Rates Survey and the Institutional Characteristics Survey.

## Examples of What Works for Latino Students

There are institutions showing success in enrolling, retaining, and graduating Latino students. The following are examples of programs across the country with evidence of effectiveness in serving Latino students nominated for Examples of *Excelencia*.

**Attract, Inspire, Mentor, and Support Students – The AIMS2 Program** at California State University Northridge (CSUN) was a 2019 Example of *Excelencia*. The AIMS2 Program helps transfer students pursue degrees and careers in engineering and computer science. In partnership with Glendale Community College and College of the Canyons, the program offers stipends, special mentoring and advising by faculty, tutoring and peer

mentoring, social activities, field trips and opportunities to take part in paid research projects. Latino students in the 2012 through 2017 cohorts had a three-year transfer graduation rate of 70%, almost double the three-year transfer graduation rate of their peers in the college. The program has tripled the number of Latino students graduating in computer engineering and computer science majors from 57 students in 2012-13, to 171 students in 2016-17.

**For more information on institutional programs improving Latino student success in higher education, access *Excelencia in Education’s* Growing What Works database at <http://www.edexcelencia.org/growing-what-works>**

1 Projections to 2030: *Excelencia in Education*. (2020). Ensuring America’s Future: Benchmarking Latino College Completion to 2030. *Excelencia in Education*. Washington, D.C.

2 Population Projection: U.S. Census Bureau, Projected Race and Hispanic Origin: Main Projections Series for the United States, 2017-2060.

3 K-12 Population: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

4 Population: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

5 Median Age: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

6 Enrollment: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

7 Degree Attainment: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Nationally, Latino student enrollment and degree completion continues to increase. However, to reach the Latino degree attainment goal of 6.2 million degrees by 2030 requires a tactical plan for Latino college completion. This plan should include: closing equity gaps in degree completion, and accelerating, not just increasing, Latinos' degree attainment.

### ***Population overview***

The United States has a growing and young Latino population. While 18 percent of the overall population is Latino, 25 percent of students in K-12 education are Latino. Additionally, the Latino population is projected to increase by 25 percent by 2030. Furthermore, the median age for Latinos is 30, compared to 44 for White non-Hispanics. As more Latino students enter higher education, policymakers at the state, institutional, and national level should keep in mind that they'll have an increasingly young, Latino, first-generation population.

### ***Opportunities for growth***

In the United States, Latino students are significantly more likely to enroll in institutions primarily awarding associates degrees. Four of the top five institutions enrolling Latino undergraduates are associate degree-granting institutions. Additionally, each of the top five institutions enroll more than 24,000 Latino students.

However, equity gaps exist in degree attainment and degree completion in the United States. Nationally, only 24 percent of Latino adults have an associate degree or higher, compared to 46 percent of White non-Hispanic adults. Additionally, at two-year institutions, 42 percent of Latino students are no longer enrolled three years after starting their degree, and Latino students graduate at a rate two percentage points lower than their White peers—33 percent and 35 percent, respectively. At four-year institutions, Latinos are graduating 12 percentage points lower than their White peers—51 percent and 63 percent, respectively. Closing the degree attainment gap in the United States will require policies that help the many Latino students entering higher education on their path to completion.

### ***What comes next?***

National policies to increase Latino student success should keep in mind the profile of Latino students and adjust to meet their needs. The Latino population in the United States is young, growing, and significantly enrolling in public institutions. Opportunities exist for institutions in the United States to help more Latino students complete their degrees to reach the Latino degree attainment goal by 2030.

Examples of institutional efforts to meet students' needs can be seen within the Seal of *Excelencia*. The Seal is a national certification for institutions intentionally SERVING Latino students through data, practice, and leadership.



For the U.S. to regain the top ranking in the world for college degree attainment, Latinos will need to earn 6.2 million degrees by 2030.<sup>1</sup>

## EAST FACTS

### STATE RANKING:

California had the **largest Latino population** in the U.S.

### K-12 POPULATION:

In California, **52%** of the K-12 population was **Latino**.<sup>2</sup>

### POPULATION:

In California, **39%** of the population was **Latino**.<sup>3</sup>

### MEDIAN AGE:

The median age of **Hispanics** in California was **30**, compared to **46** for **White non-Hispanics**.<sup>4</sup>



### ENROLLMENT:

In California, **24%** of **Hispanics** (ages 18 to 34) were enrolled in higher education, compared to **27%** of **White non-Hispanics**.<sup>5</sup>

### DEGREE ATTAINMENT:

In California, **20%** of **Hispanic adults** (25 and older) had earned an associate degree or higher, compared to **54%** of **White non-Hispanic adults**.<sup>6</sup>

**Hispanic Adults = 2.0 of 10**



**White Adults = 5.4 of 10**

To reach the degree attainment goal by 2030, the U.S. can: 1) close the equity gap in college completion; 2) increase the number of degrees conferred; and, 3) scale up programs and initiatives that work for Latino and other students. The following is a framework for tracking Latino degree attainment in the U.S.

### ENROLLING: Top 5 Institutions (Hispanic Undergraduates) in California, Fall 2018

	Institution	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	East Los Angeles College	Public, 2-year	35,403	24,190	68%
2	Mt San Antonio College	Public, 2-year	29,346	18,688	64%
3	California State University-Northridge	Public, 4-year	35,051	17,308	49%
4	Bakersfield College	Public, 4-year	24,589	17,046	69%
5	California State University-Los Angeles	Public, 4-year	24,223	16,339	67%

### ASSOCIATE DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in California, 2017-18

	Institution	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	Mt San Antonio College	Public, 2-year	2,299	1,380	60%
2	Santa Ana College	Public, 4-year	1,803	1,242	69%
3	East Los Angeles College	Public, 2-year	1,657	1,232	74%
4	Pasadena City College	Public, 2-year	2,850	1,224	43%
5	Cerritos College	Public, 2-year	1,717	1,223	71%

### BACHELOR DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in California, 2017-18

	Institution	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	California State University-Fullerton	Public, 4-year	9,038	3,660	40%
2	California State University-Northridge	Public, 4-year	8,806	3,573	41%
3	California State University-Long Beach	Public, 4-year	8,615	3,417	40%
4	California State University-Los Angeles	Public, 4-year	5,246	3,068	58%
5	San Diego State University	Public, 4-year	7,784	2,514	32%

NOTE: We use the terms Latino and Hispanic interchangeably in this factsheet.

Source: *Excelencia in Education* analysis using U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2018 Fall Enrollment, Graduation Rates Survey and Institutional Characteristics Survey.

# California Equity Gap in Degree Completion

Closing the equity gap in college completion can be tracked by the 4 measures shown below. Alone, none of these measures capture the entire “story” of equity in degree completion. However, in combination, they provide a useful picture of the equity gap in degree attainment between Hispanic and White non-Hispanic cohorts in a single year.

**Graduation Rate** — Total percentage of students who graduated within 150% of normal time for first-time, full-time freshmen. This incorporates students that graduated in 3 years at two-year institutions, or in 6 years at four-year institutions.

**Transferred to Another Institution** — Percentage of students that transferred to another institution. (Only incorporates students who have transferred out from an institution and did not complete a degree.)

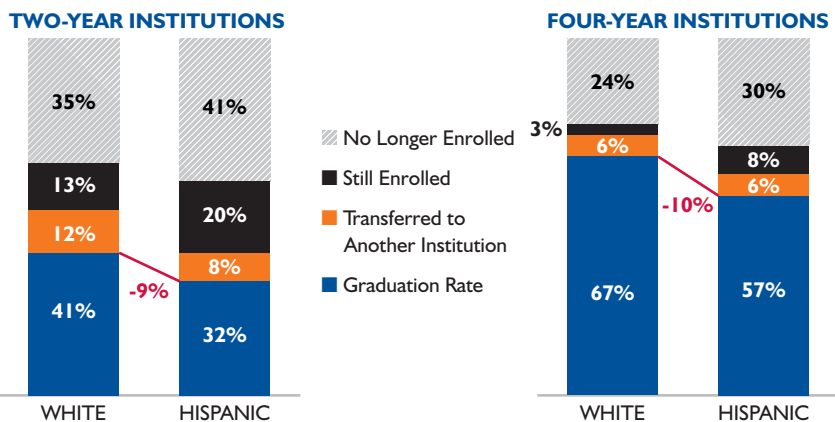
**Still Enrolled** — Percentage of students that are still enrolled at the point of 150% normal time to completion.

**No Longer Enrolled** — Percentage of students that are no longer enrolled at the point of 150% normal time to completion.

DEGREE OUTCOMES

At two-year institutions, Hispanics’ graduation rate was **9%-points lower** than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in California.

At four-year institutions, Hispanics’ graduation rate was **10%-points lower** than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in California.



\*Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

NOTE: Outcomes shown are for students at two-year institutions who started in Fall 2015, and for students at four-year institutions who started in Fall 2012.

Source: *Excelencia in Education* analysis using the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2018 Graduation Rates Survey and the Institutional Characteristics Survey.

## Examples of What Works for Latino Students

There are institutions showing success in enrolling, retaining, and graduating Latino students. The following are examples of programs across the country with evidence of effectiveness in serving Latino students nominated for Examples of *Excelencia*.

**The Center for Community College Partnership (CCCCP)** was a 2019 Example of *Excelencia*. CCCC is a partnership between the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) and community-colleges to increase transfer rates and success of underserved populations. The program begins with a summer program and continues throughout the academic year to help students understand the challenges and the successes related to transferring. CCCC promotes leadership development,

awareness of Latino policy, and encourages giving back to the community. In Fall 2018, 48% of Latino CCCC students were admitted to UCLA compared to the general transfer admit rate of 23%. Of 25 Latino students in the Fall 2015 cohort that transferred to UCLA or other University of California institutions, 19 graduated by 2018, with the remaining students continuing to persist.

**For more information on institutional programs improving Latino student success in higher education, access *Excelencia in Education’s* Growing What Works database at <http://www.edexcelencia.org/growing-what-works>**

1 Projections to 2030: *Excelencia in Education*. (2020). Ensuring America’s Future: Benchmarking Latino College Completion to 2030. *Excelencia in Education*. Washington, D.C.

2 K-12 Population: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

3 Population: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

4 Median Age: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

5 Enrollment: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

6 Degree Attainment: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Nationally, Latino student enrollment and degree completion continues to increase. However, different patterns emerge within each state. For example, California is home to the largest Latino population in the country. Latinos in California graduate from four-year institutions at a higher rate than Latinos nationally. However, California lags in Latinos' degree completion and degree attainment.

### ***Population overview***

California has a large and young Latino population and is home to the largest Latino population in the United States. While 39 percent of the overall population is Latino, 52 percent of students in K-12 education are Latino. Furthermore, the median age for Latinos is 30, compared to 46 for White non-Hispanics. As more Latino students enter higher education, policymakers at the state and institutional level should keep in mind that they'll have an increasingly young, Latino, first-generation population.

### ***Where California leads***

California's public, four-year institutions are enrolling and graduating large numbers of Latino students. Take for example the California State University system. While they represent only two of the top five institutions enrolling Latino undergraduates, all top five institutions awarding bachelor's degrees to Latinos are a California State University institution. Additionally, graduation rates for Latino students at four-year institutions in California are six percentage points higher than the national average for Latinos—57 percent and 51 percent, respectively.

### ***Where California lags***

In California, equity gaps exist in degree attainment. Statewide, only 20 percent of Latino adults have an associate degree or higher, compared to 54 percent of White non-Hispanic adults. Additionally, two of the top five institutions enrolling Latino undergraduates are public, two-year institutions. However, at two-year institutions, 41 percent of Latino students are no longer enrolled three years after starting, and Latino students graduate at a rate nine percentage points lower than their White peers—32 percent and 41 percent, respectively. While at four-year institutions, Latinos are graduating at a higher rate than Latinos nationally, Latinos are graduating at a lower rate than their White peers—57 percent and 67 percent, respectively. Closing the degree attainment gap in California will require policies that help the many Latino students entering higher education on their path to completion.

### ***What comes next?***

State policies to increase Latino student success should keep in mind the profile of Latino students and adjust to meet their needs. California's public, two-year institutions are an important factor in accelerating Latino student success as they enroll tens of thousands of Latino students annually. Opportunities exist for two- and four-year institutions in California to help more Latinos attain a postsecondary degree.

Examples of institutional efforts to meet students' needs can be seen within the Seal of *Excelencia*. The Seal is a national certification for institutions intentionally SERVING Latino students through data, practice, and leadership. California is home to one Seal certified institution, a public, four-year institution in the California State University system.

### Examples of Excelencia

Examples of *Excelencia* is the only national effort to identify and promote evidence-based practices that help accelerate Latino student success in higher education. The effort recognizes programs at the associate, baccalaureate, graduate, and community-based organization level. Since its inception, over 300 programs have been recognized as evidence-based practices for their efforts accelerating Latino student success, including over 50 Examples of *Excelencia*.

Below are 44 evidence-based practices in California. Many of the recognized practices focus on retention and college access; additionally, half of the programs are at the associate level.

1. [Transfer Alliance Project \(TAP\)](#) at University of California-Berkeley is a transfer program at the associate level.
2. [Puente Project](#) at University of California-Berkeley is a college access/college prep program at the associate level.
3. [Mathematics Intensive Summer Session \(MISS\)](#) at California State University-Fullerton is a college access/STEM program at the associate level.
4. [Wood Technology Program](#) at Laney College is an academic program focused on bilingual/ESL and career/workforce at the associate level.
5. [Math Jam-Pasadena City College](#) at Pasadena City College is an academic program focused on first-year support/STEM at the associate level.
6. [The Math Tutorial Lab](#) at Santa Barbara City College is a retention program focused on discipline and subject/STEM related focus at the associate level.
7. [Center for Community College Partnerships \(CCCP\)](#) at University of California-Los Angeles is a transfer program focused on college prep and institutional change at the associate level.
8. [Puente Project - College of the Sequoias](#) at College of the Sequoias is a retention program at the associate level.
9. [Transfer Achievement Program \(T.A.P.\)](#) at Santa Barbara City College is a transfer program at the associate level.
10. [Cerritos Complete](#) at Cerritos College is a program focused on support services, Community Partnerships/Collective Impact and summer bridge at the associate level.
11. [Bridge Program](#) at Mt San Antonio College is focused on support services, learning communities, and summer bridge at the associate level.
12. [Students Transitioning in Academics and Reading Success \(STARS\)](#) at Cabrillo College is a retention program focused on developmental coursework and summer bridge at the associate level.
13. [Engage. Develop. Grow. Empower. \(EDGE\) Program](#) at College of the Desert is a first-year support and summer bridge support services program at the associate level.
14. [Promises and Pathways](#) at Cuyamaca College is a retention program focused on developmental coursework at the associate level.
15. [Math Jam - Cañada College](#) at Cañada College is an academic program focused on STEM and developmental coursework at the associate level.
16. [Mathematics, Engineering, and Science Achievement Program \(MESA\)](#) at Rio Hondo College is an academic program focused on STEM at the associate level.
17. [Pasadena City College Pathways First Year Experience \(PCC Pathways FYE\) Center](#) at Pasadena City College is an academic program focused on first-year support at the associate level.
18. [Long Beach College Promise](#) at Long Beach City College is a support services program focused on pathway/pipeline and scholarship at the associate level.
19. [Academy for College Excellence \(ACE\) - Cabrillo College](#) at Cabrillo College is a retention program at the associate level.

20. [Enlace - Evergreen Valley College](#) at Evergreen Valley College is a retention program focused on college prep, developmental coursework, and first-year support at the associate level.
21. [Pathways to Academic Success and Opportunities \(PASO\)](#) at California State University-San Marcos is a retention program focused on first-year support and institutional change at the baccalaureate level.
22. [Gaining Access 'N Academic Success \(GANAS\)](#) at California State University-East Bay is a transfer program focused on first-year support and learning community at the baccalaureate level.
23. [Students Transitioning to Engaged and Motivated \(STEM\) Success](#) at California State University-Stanislaus is a retention program focused on STEM at the baccalaureate level.
24. [Encounter to Excellence](#) at California State University-Dominguez Hills is a retention program focused on first-year support at the baccalaureate level.
25. [Science Educational Enhancement Services \(SEES\)](#) at California State Polytechnic University-Pomona is a retention program focused on STEM at the baccalaureate level.
26. [Biology Undergraduate Scholars Program \(BUSP\)](#) at University of California-Davis is an academic program focused on first-year support and undergraduate research at the baccalaureate level.
27. [Bachelor of Architecture](#) at Woodbury University is an academic program focused on architecture at the baccalaureate level.
28. [College Assistance Migrant Program \(CAMP\)-CSU San Marcos](#) at California State University-San Marcos is a retention program focused on college prep and first-year support at the baccalaureate level.
29. [School of Natural Sciences, Mathematics, and Engineering \(NSME\)](#) at California State University-Bakersfield is a retention program focused on STEM at the baccalaureate level.
30. [Attract, Inspire, Mentor, and Support Students \(AIMS<sup>2</sup>\) Program](#) at California State University-Northridge is a transfer program focused on institutional change and undergraduate research at the baccalaureate level.
31. [Compact for Success](#) at San Diego State University is a college access program focused on community partnerships, collective impact, and creating a pathway/pipeline to higher education at the baccalaureate level.
32. [Center for Educational Partnerships](#) at California State University-Fullerton is a college access program focused on college prep, community partnerships/collective impact at the baccalaureate level.
33. [Compact Scholars Program](#) at San Diego State University is a retention program focused on community partnerships/collective impact, and pathway/pipeline through higher education at the baccalaureate level.
34. [Enhancing Postbaccalaureate Opportunities at CSUF for Hispanic Students \(EPOCHS\)](#) at California State University-Fullerton is a retention program focused on faculty training and scholarship at the graduate level.
35. [Maximizing Access to Research Careers \(MARC\) Program](#) at California State University-Fullerton is a support services program focused on preparing students for graduate research at the graduate level.
36. [Institute for Behavioral and Community Health Studies \(IBACH\)](#) at San Diego State University is an academic program focused on Health studies at the graduate level.
37. [Cal-Bridge Program](#), at California State Polytechnic University-Pomona is an access program focused on mentoring and scholarship at the graduate level.
38. [Program in Medical Education for the Latino Community \(PRIME-LC\)](#) at University of California-Irvine is an academic program focused on career/workforce and health at the graduate level.

39. [College Success Program](#) at Barrio Logan College Institution is a college access program focused on college prep at the community-based organization level.
40. [Graduate Support Program](#) at Sacred Heart Nativity School is a support services program focused on college prep at the community-based organization level.
41. [Encuentros Leadership Preparatory Academy](#) at Encuentros Leadership is a college access program focused on males/Latinos and parental/family engagement at the community-based organization level.
42. [National Community College Hispanic Council \(NCCHC\) Leadership Fellows Program](#) at the National Community College Hispanic Council is an academic program focused on pathway/pipeline through higher education at the community-based organization level.
43. [Nine-Week Parent Engagement in Education Program](#) at Parent Institute for Quality Education (PIQE) is a college access program focused on bilingual/ESL and parental/family engagement at the community-based organization level.
44. [College Match](#) is a college access program focused on career/workforce and college prep at the community-based organization level.

*Excelencia* in Education is working with a network of results-oriented educators and policymakers committed to providing learning environments where Latino students thrive to address the U.S. economy’s need for a highly educated workforce and civic leadership. This network includes 14 Seal of *Excelencia* certified institutions, over 100 Presidents for Latino Student Success, and more than 50 programs recognized as an Example of *Excelencia*.

## Seal Certified Institutions

*Excelencia* in Education established the Seal of *Excelencia*, a national certification for institutions that strive to go beyond enrollment to intentionally SERVE Latino students.

There are three Seal Certified Institutions in California. Institutions that have earned the Seal of *Excelencia* are certified for three years.

Institution Name	First Certified in 2019	First Certified in 2020
California State University Channel Islands	✓	
California State University, Sacramento		✓
Long Beach City College		✓

**California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI)** serves over 7,000 students, half of whom identify as Hispanic or Latino. CSUCI stood out in part for its forward-thinking approach to the transfer experience. With nearly 51% of its undergraduate population comprised of transfer students, CSUCI has developed a regional strategy for increasing Latino student transfer while supporting their success. Additionally, CSUCI has invested in advisory programs that work to ensure the success of Latino students. Taken together, CSUCI’s intentional commitment to serving Latinos has helped raise two-year graduation rates for Latino transfer students.

**California State University, Sacramento (Sacramento State)** enrolls over 31,000 students, of which 56% are students of color. Hispanics comprise the largest ethnic group (30%), and 58% of students qualify for Pell Grants. Two examples of Sacramento State’s commitment to SERVING are through faculty diversity and pro-active academic support programs. Sacramento State has implemented strategies to increase diversity and Latinx representation among faculty, administration, and staff. In addition, Sacramento State intentionally prepares faculty to serve Latinx students through yearlong Professional Learning Communities focused on data analytics and student success, equity, inclusion, and action research. Sacramento State has also established an internal university committee comprised of administrators, staff, faculty, and students that helps distribute funding to programs and processes that increase accessibility, progression, and graduation.

**Long Beach City College (LBCC)** is the fourth largest community college of the 115 California community colleges, serving 26,000 students. Of these, 82% are part-time, 56% are Latinx, and over 55% are first-generation college-goers. It intentionally and overtly serves Latino students by setting an expectation of equity as a priority. Two examples of SERVING include cultural curricular redesign and linking with community partners. LBCC has implemented cultural curriculum audits to increase Latino students’ success through training engagement. Core success rates for Latino students in these courses increased at double the rate of Latino students in courses with non-trained faculty. LBCC also engages with partners and collaborates within the college as well as with the broader community that it serves. An example is the Long Beach College Promise, a partnership between the LBCC, CSU Long Beach and Long Beach Unified School District.

**Presidents for Latino Student Success (P4LSS)**

Presidents for Latino Student Success (P4LSS) is a diverse group of college and university presidents and chancellors who have committed to making their institutions learning environments where Latino students thrive. They are part of the *Excelencia* in Action network and collaborate with *Excelencia* to leverage collective expertise and resources, foster partnerships, and amplify current efforts at the national level.

There are 16 P4LSS institutions in California:

<b>Institution Name</b>	<b>President</b>	<b>Chancellor</b>
California State University Channel Islands	Richard Yao (Interim)	
California State University, Fresno	Saúl Jimenez-Sandoval	
California State University, Fullerton	Framroze M Virjee	
California State University, Los Angeles	William A. Covino	
California State University, Monterey Bay	Eduardo M. Ochoa	
California State University, Northridge	Erika D. Beck	
California State University, Sacramento	Robert S. Nelsen	
California State University, San Bernardino	Tomás D. Morales	
Cerritos College	José Fierro	
Fielding Graduate University	Katrina S. Rogers	
Long Beach City College	Lou Anne Bynum	
Los Angeles Mission College	Monte E. Perez	
Los Rios Community College District		Brian King
San Bernardino Community College District		Jose Torres
San Diego State University	Adela de la Torre	
University of California, Merced		Juan Sánchez Muñoz