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MCCCCD 2012 Monitoring Report Governing Board Outcomes and Metrics

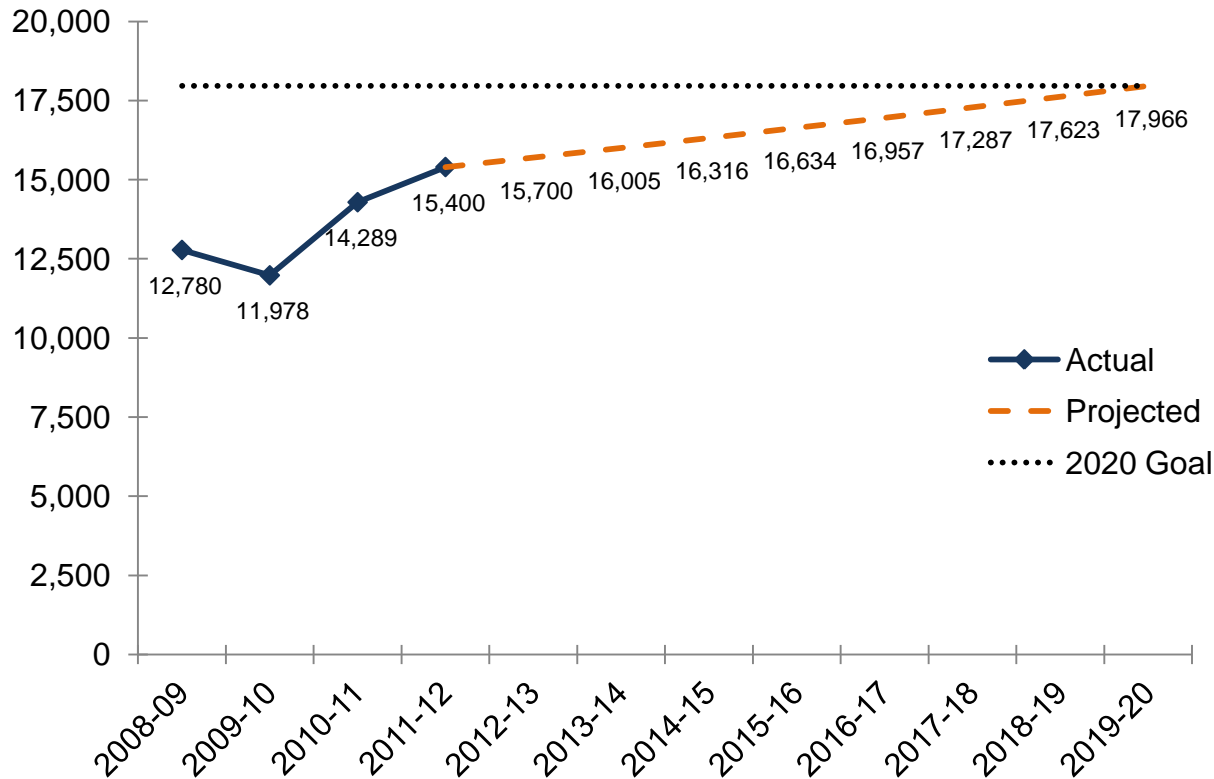
November, 2012

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For more information on the Maricopa County Community College District Governing Board Outcomes and Metrics, see <http://www.maricopa.edu/publicstewardship/governance/index.php>.

2020 Completion Agenda Goal



The resolution for the Completion Agenda goal approved by the MCCCCD Governing Board on November 23, 2010 can be found at: <http://www.maricopa.edu/gvbd/archives/Agenda%20Nov%202010/VIA1%20Board%20Resolution%20-%20Call%20to%20Action.pdf>.

- In 2011-12, MCCCCD progressed toward the completion goal of 50% more awards from 2008-09 to 2019-20.
- In order to meet the 2020 completion goal MCCCCD will need to increase awards by an annual compounded rate of approximately 1.95%.
- In 2011-12, 55.9% of all awards earned were Associate degrees.



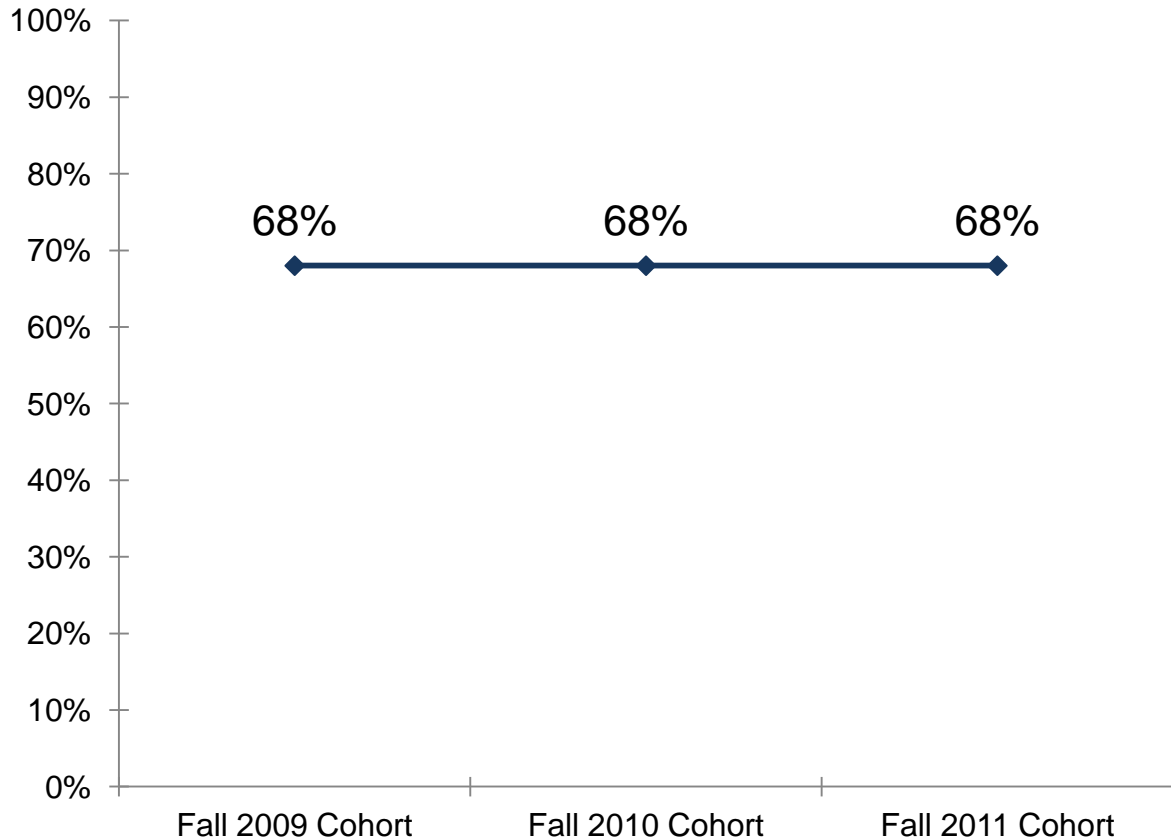
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University Transfer Education and General Education

Outcome 1

College-Level Course Success Rate



Key Finding:
The college-level course success rate has held constant over the past three years.

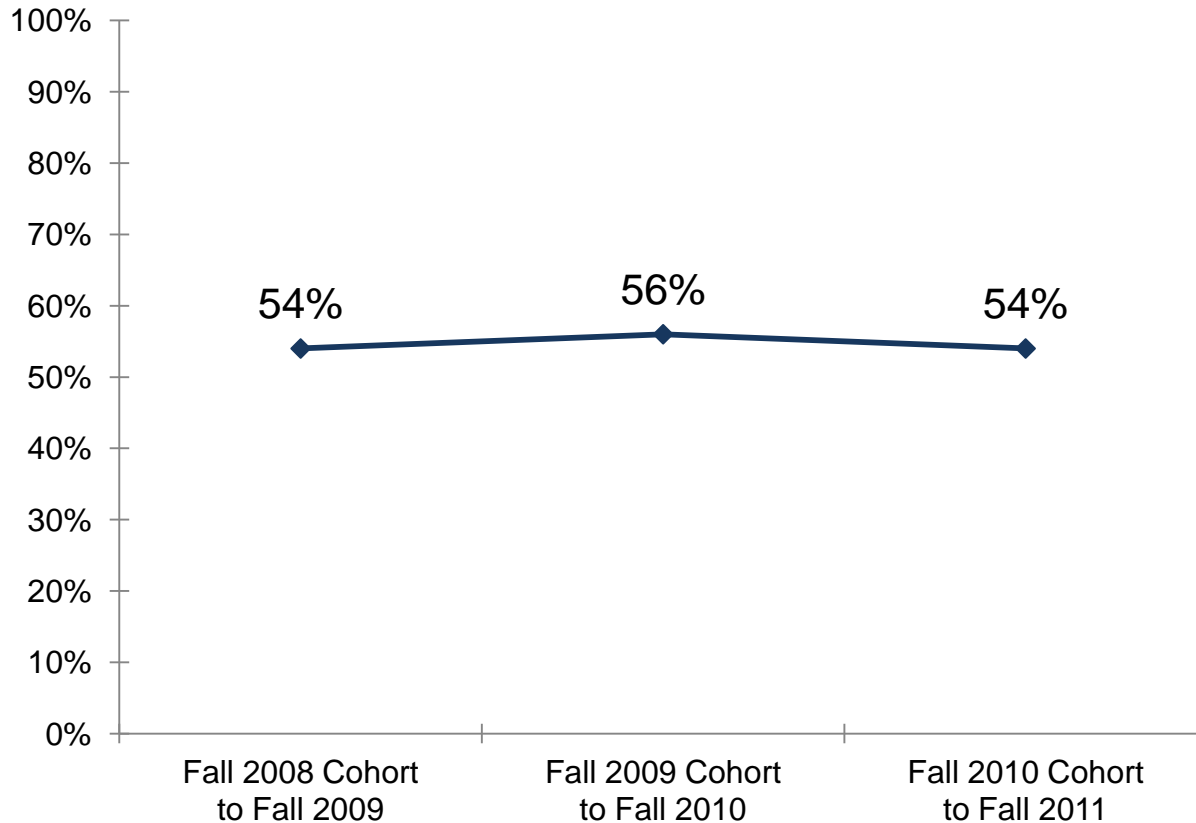
Basic Methodology:
The percentage of college-level credit hours completed successfully (A, B, C, P grade) by students in the new student cohort in their first Fall and Spring terms.



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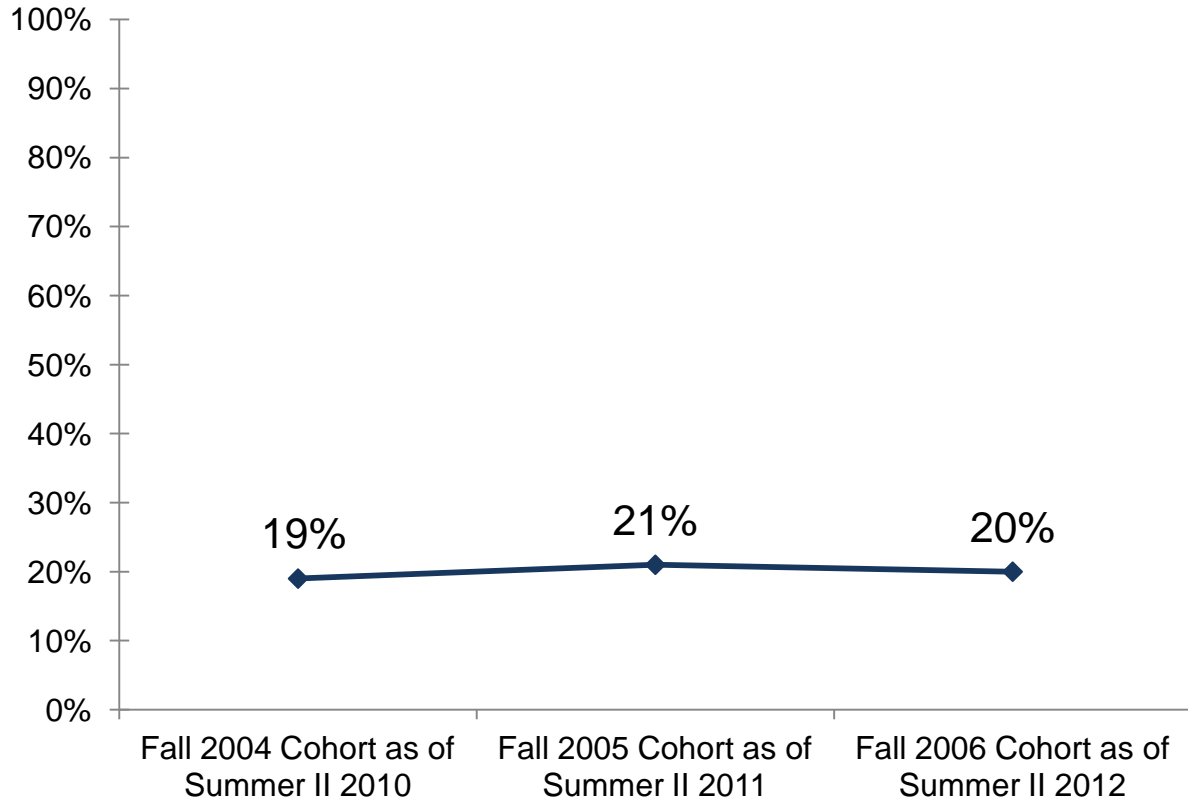
Fall-to-Fall Retention Rate



Key Finding:
The Fall-to-Fall retention rate peaked at 56% for the Fall 2009 cohort.

Basic Methodology:
The percentage of the new student cohort enrolled in the Fall term who persisted to the subsequent Fall term, excluding transfers and degree/certificate completers.

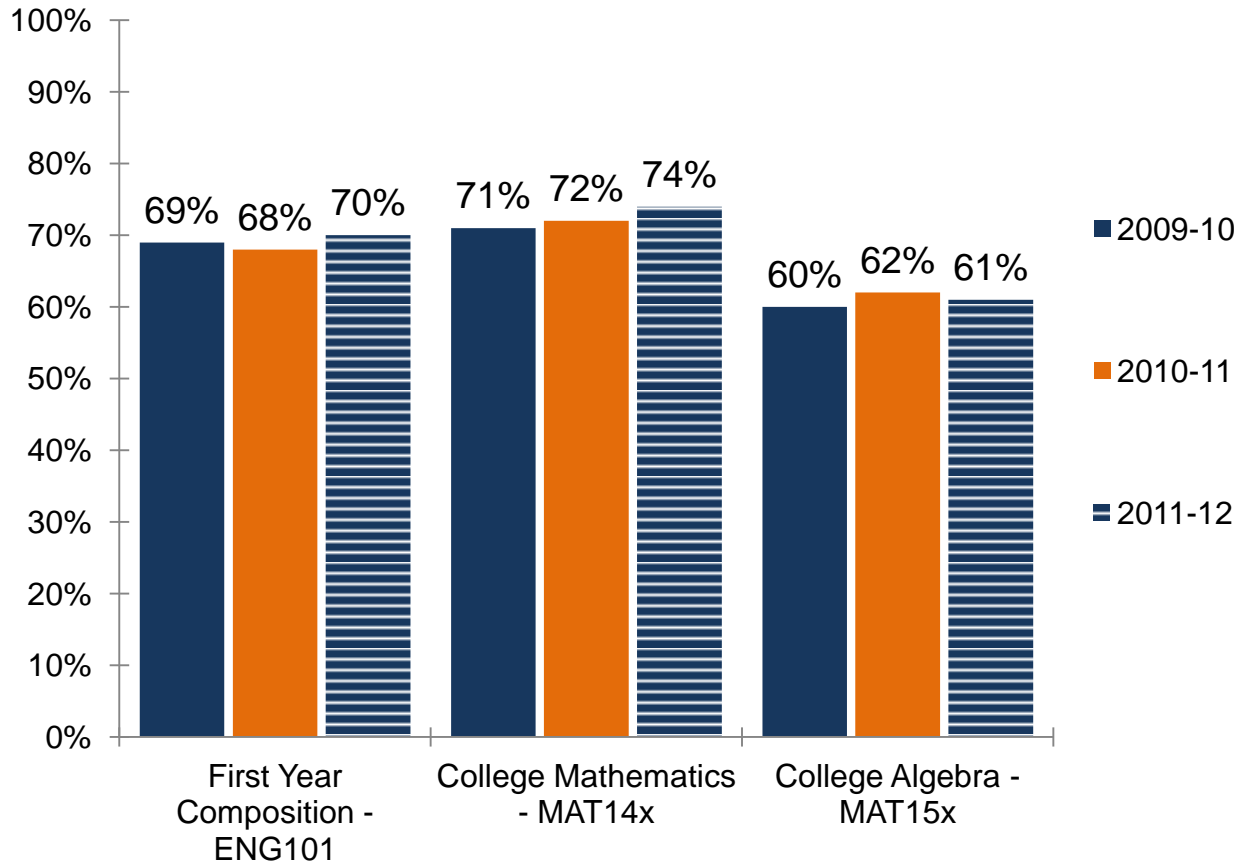
Graduation Rate within 6 Years (Degree and Certificate)



Key Finding:
System-wide, the six-year graduation rate varied little over the past three years.

Basic Methodology:
The percentage of new student cohort seeking a degree/certificate who earned an award within six years from any MCCCDC college.

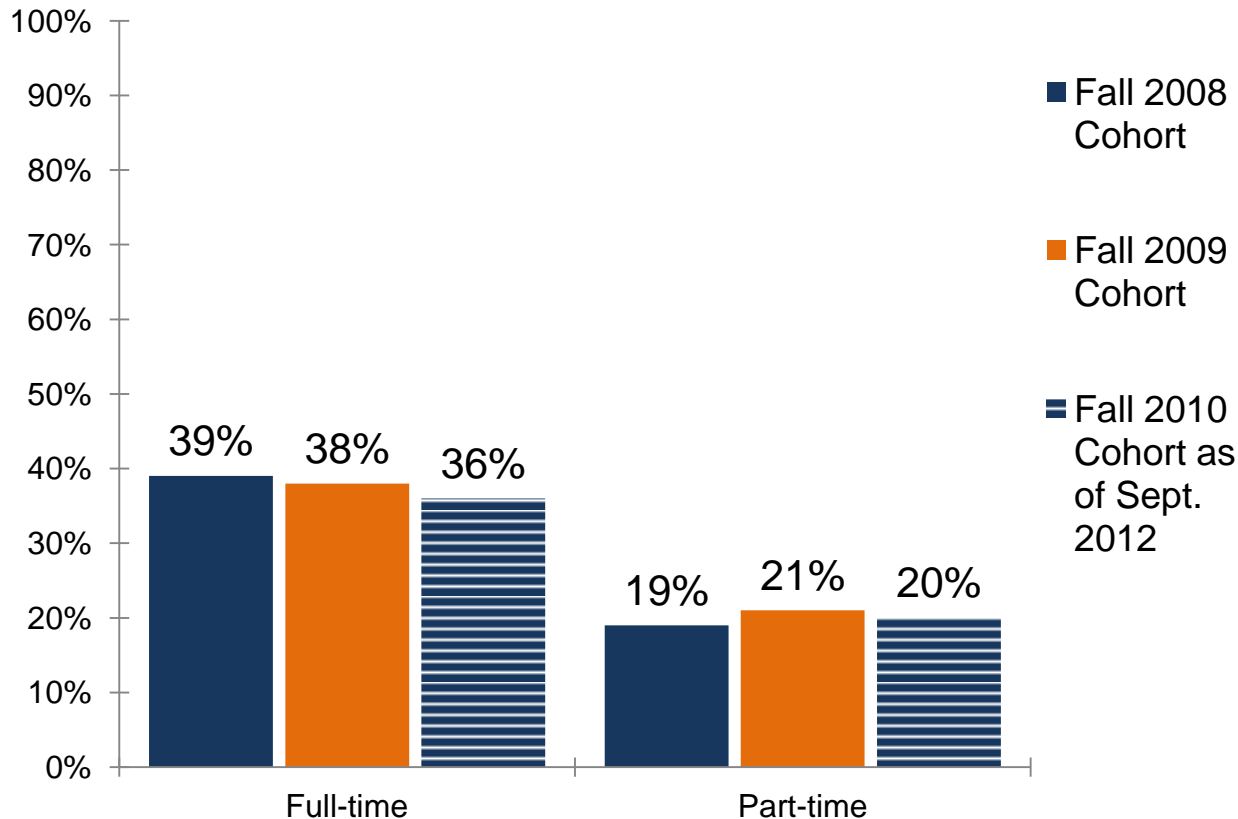
College-Level Math and English Course Success Rate



Key Finding:
Success rates in college math courses (MAT 14x) trended upward over the past three years.

Basic Methodology:
The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of credits successfully completed (A, B, C, P grade) to credits attempted in ENG101, MAT14X, and MAT150 courses in the Fall and Spring terms only.

Percent of Learners Achieving Credit Hour Thresholds within 2 years



Note: The credit hour accumulation for students in the 2008 and 2009 Fall cohorts were calculated in January two years later. The credit accumulation for the Fall 2010 cohort was as of September, 2012, resulting in a shorter time-frame for these students to accumulate credit.

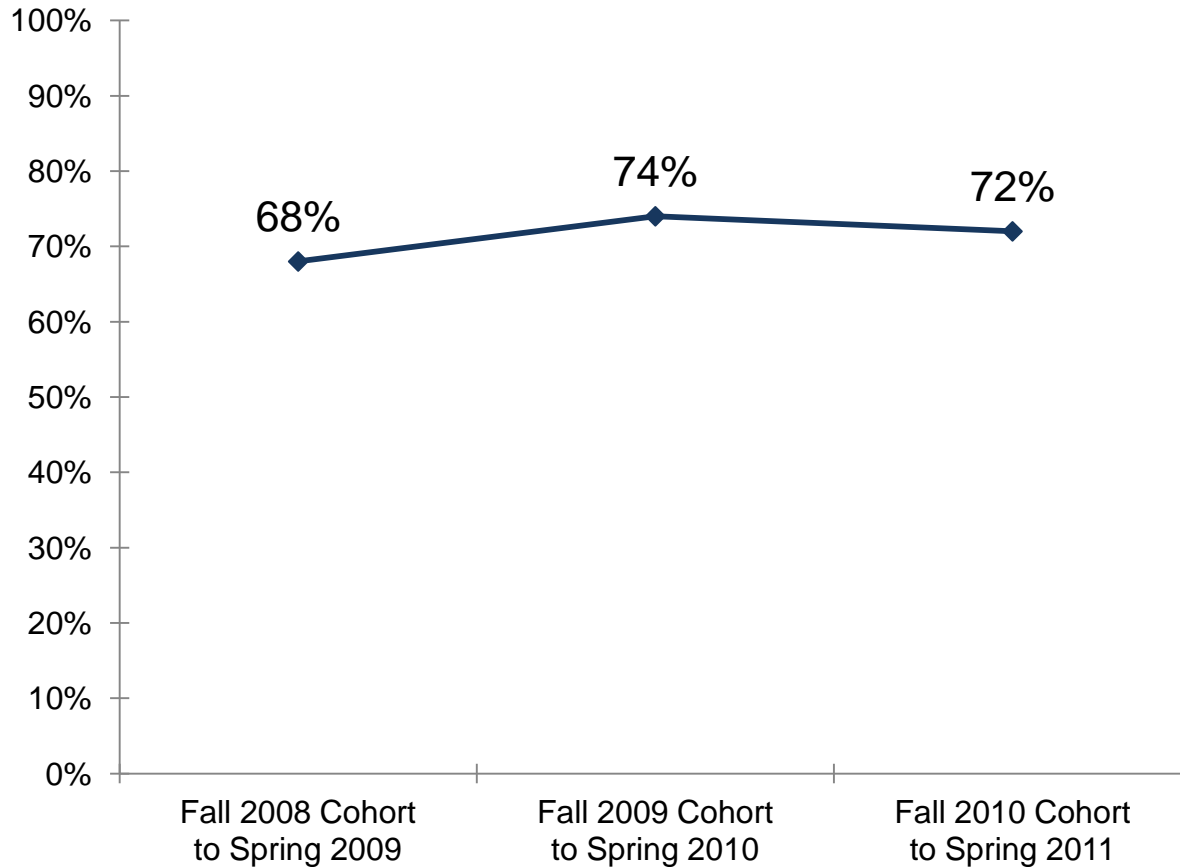
Key Finding:

The percent of full-time students who successfully completed 42 credit hours within the first two years declined slightly over the past three years.

Basic Methodology:

Percentage of new student cohort who successfully completed (A, B, C, P grade) a minimum number of credits or earned an award within two years. The credit thresholds were 42 credits for full-time students and 24 credits for part-time students.

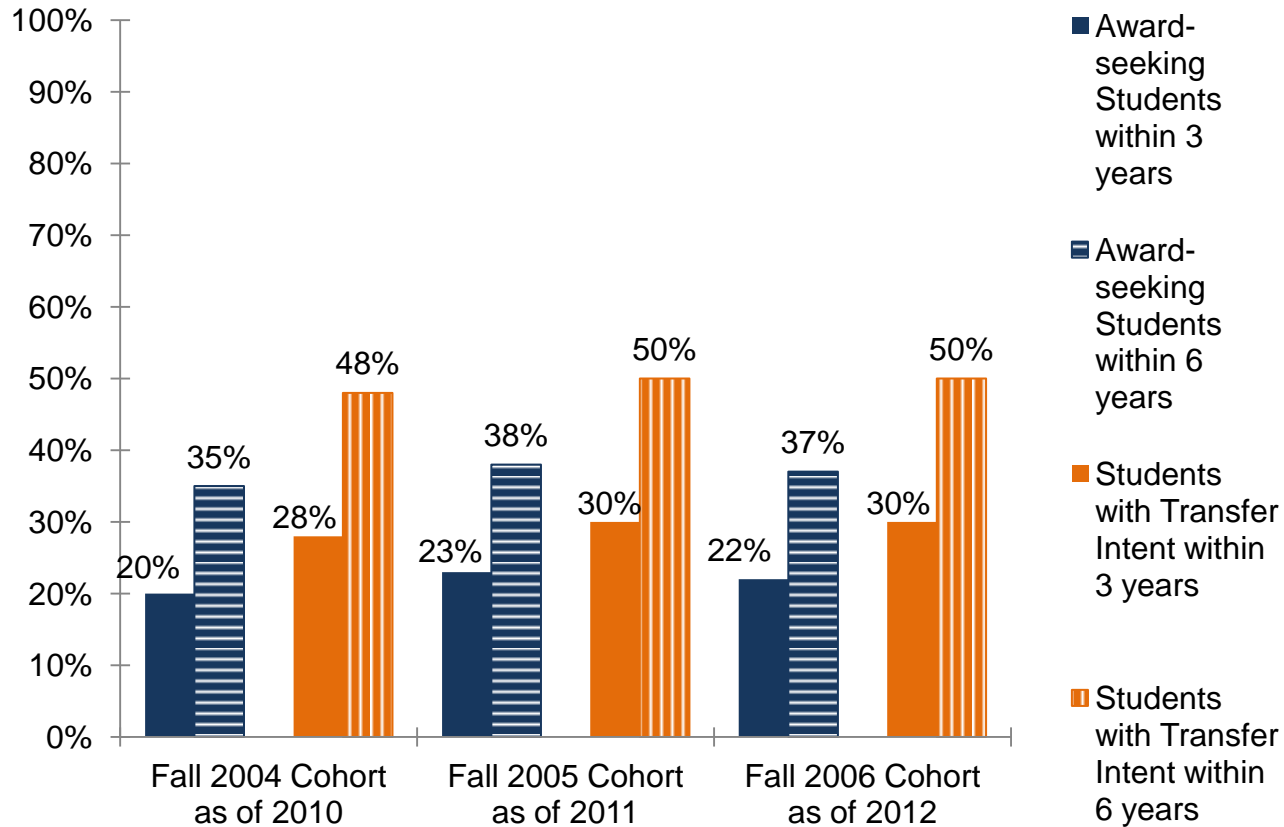
Semester-to-Semester Retention Rate



Key Finding:
The Semester-to-Semester retention rate peaked at 74% for the Fall 2009 cohort.

Basic Methodology:
The percentage of the new student cohort enrolled in the Fall term who persisted to the subsequent Spring term excluding transfers and degree/certificate completers.

Percent of Students who Achieve their Stated Education Goals



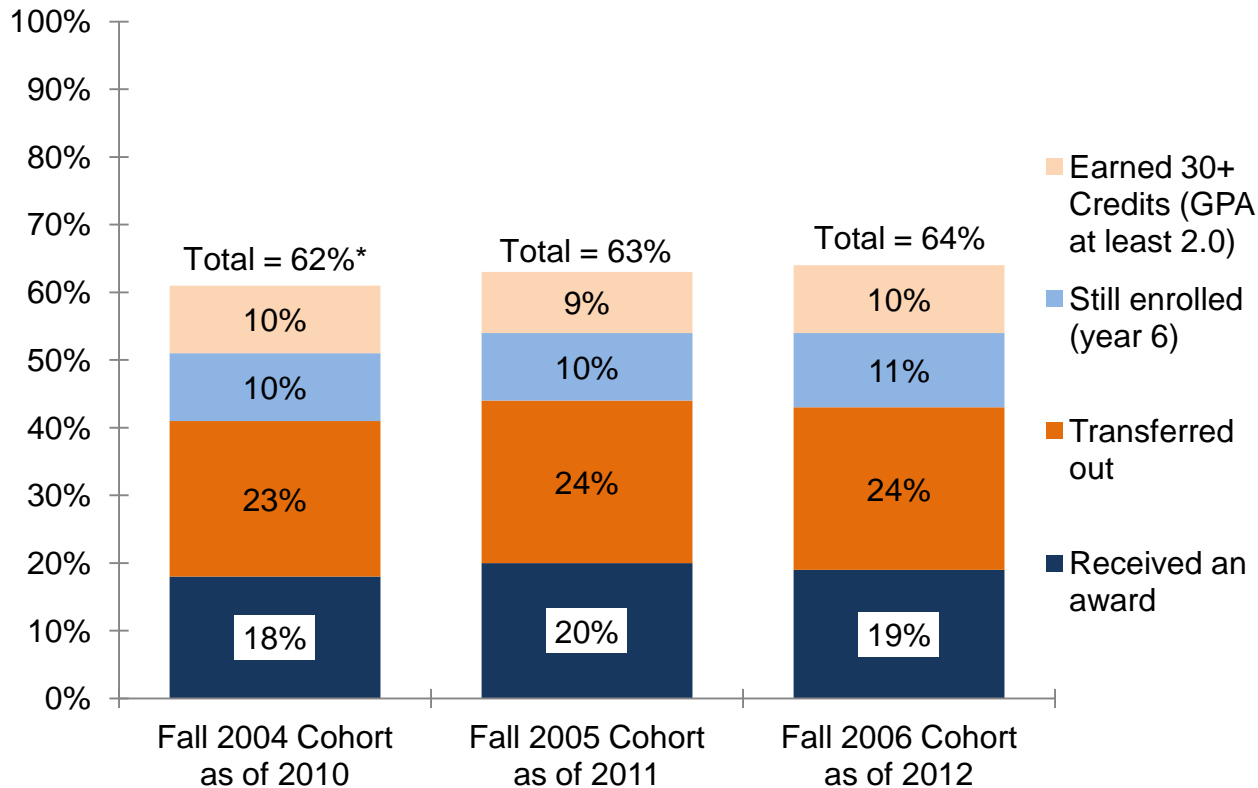
Key Findings:

- A greater proportion of students with a transfer intent achieved a successful outcome (defined as completing an award or transferring) than students with a degree intent.
- Although not charted here, slightly more than half of total successful achievement for both types of students was accomplished within the first three years.

Basic Methodology:

Percentage of new students in the Fall term with an original intent to seek an award or to transfer who received an award and/or transfer by the end of the Summer II terms three and six years later. (The students with successful achievement within 3 years were also included in the achievement within 6 years.)

Percent of Students Achieving a Successful Outcome within 6 Years



* Due to rounding, the sum of the numbers may not equal the total.

Key Finding:

The percent of students achieving a successful outcome within six years increased from 62% to 64% over the past three years.

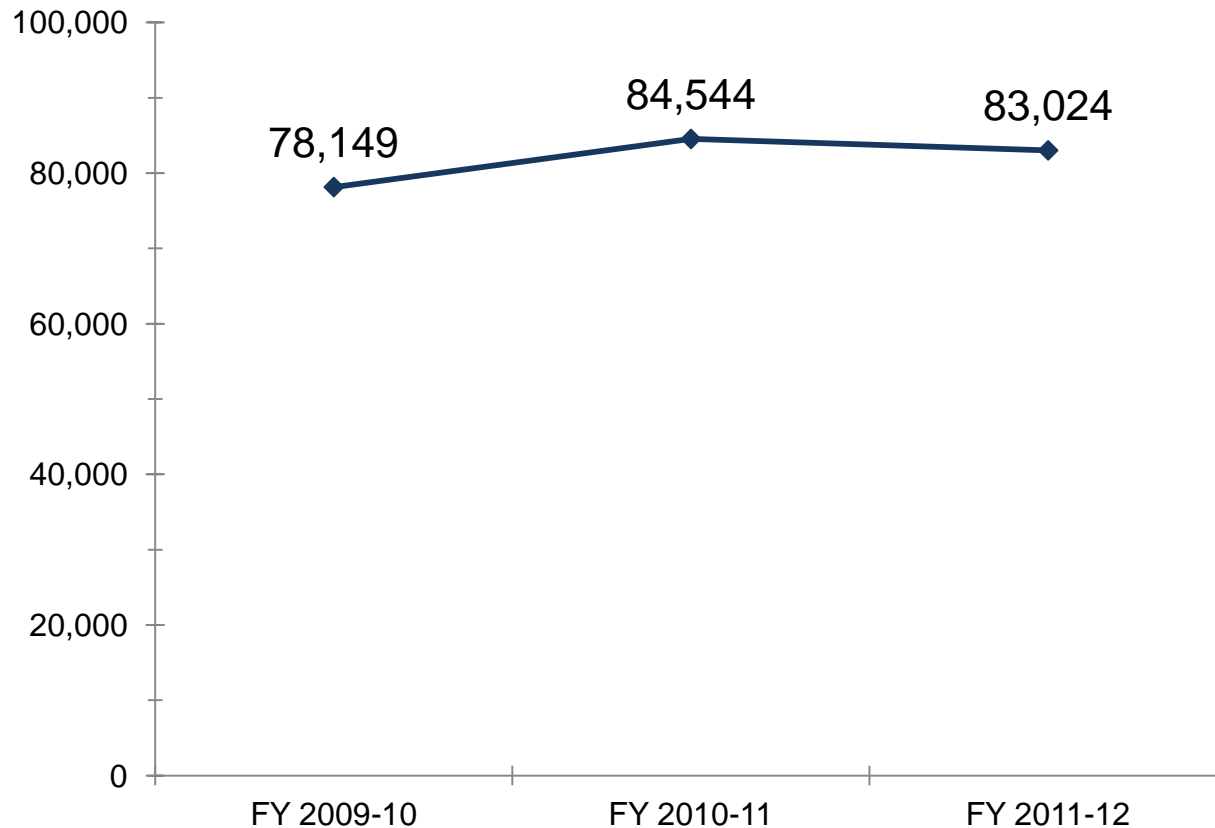
Basic Methodology:

Percentage of the new student cohort with a degree/certificate or transfer intent who achieved a successful outcome:

- Received an award (degree/certificate);
- Transferred to another university/college (outside of the MCCCDC system);
- Still enrolled at MCCCDC in year 6; or
- No longer enrolled but earned 30+ credits at MCCCDC with a GPA of 2.0 or higher.

Students may have met more than one of these outcomes, but each student was counted only once in the priority of the above list (i.e., receiving an award is the highest priority).

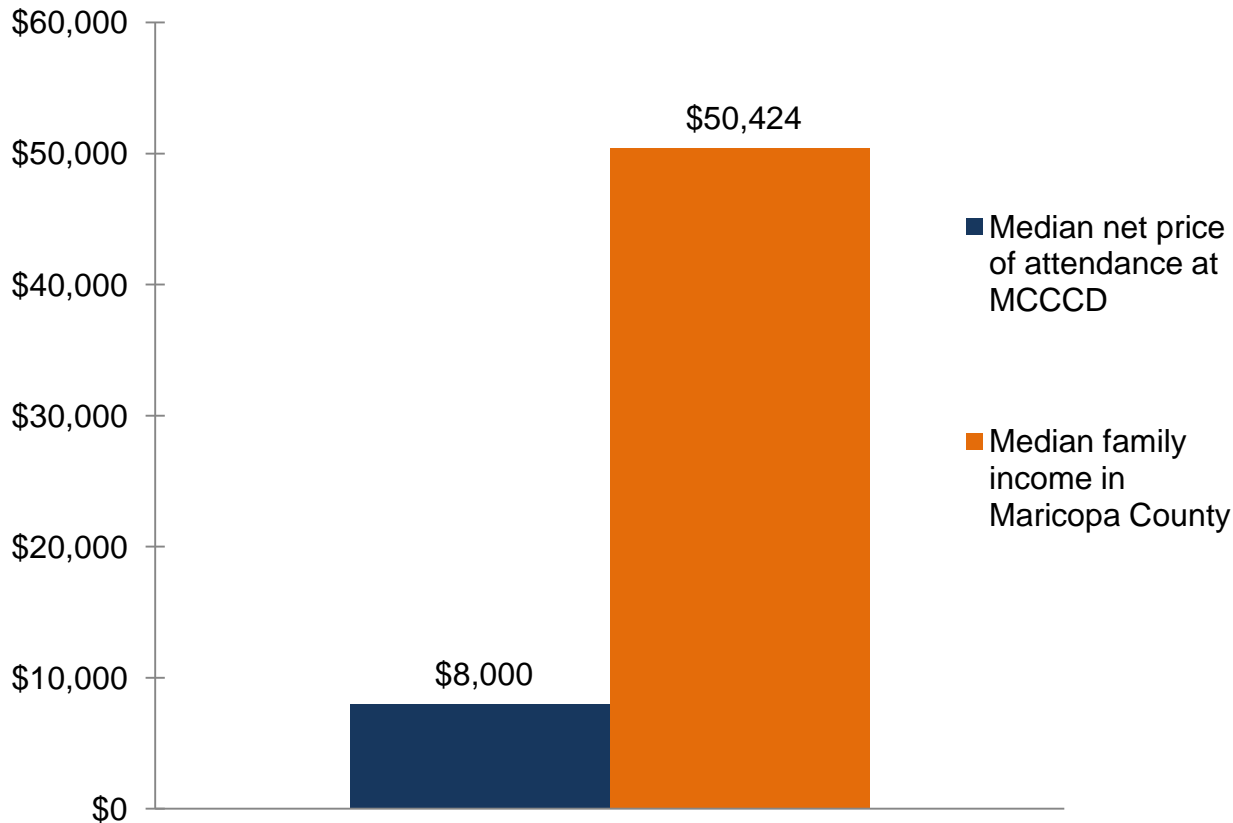
Year-end Full-time Student Equivalent (FTSE) Enrollment



Key Finding:
FTSE grew by 8% from FY 2009-10 to FY 2010-11, but declined approximately 1.6% in FY 2011-12.

Basic Methodology:
Fiscal year FTSE numbers reported by the colleges after manual adjustments (audited).

Cost of Attendance



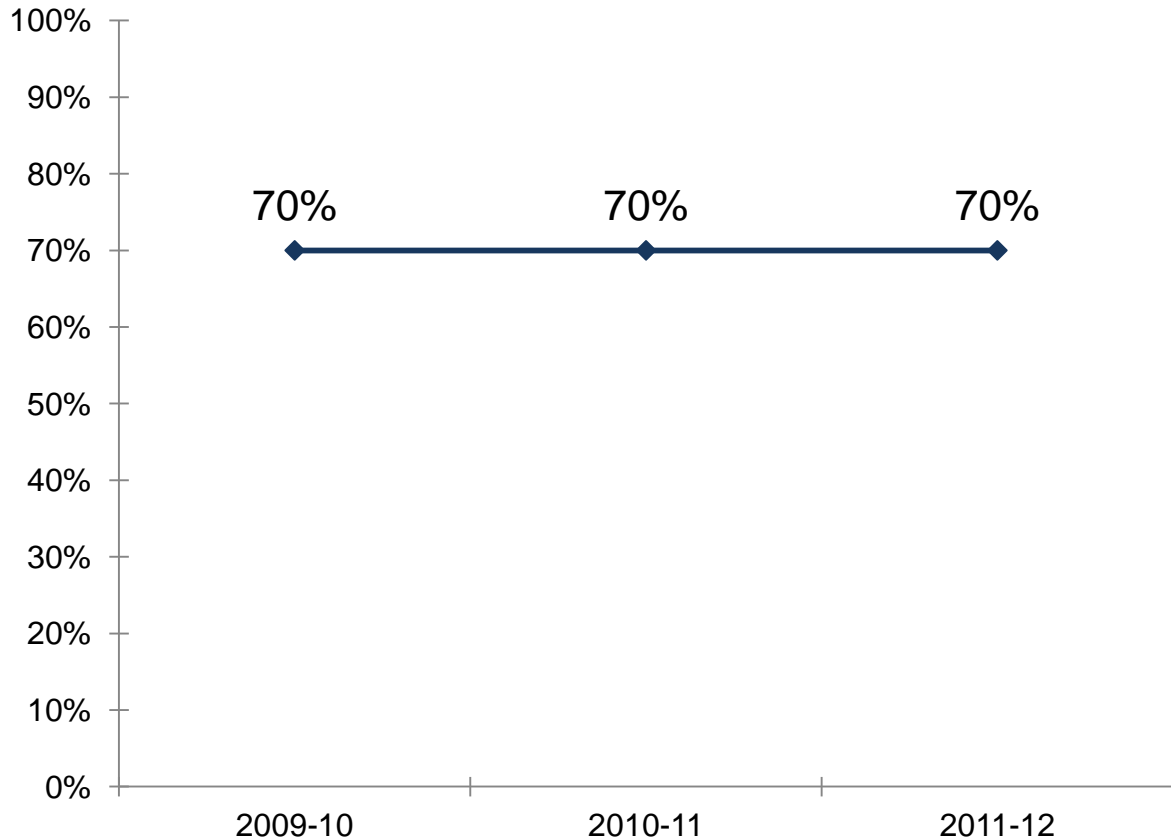
Key Finding:

At just over \$8,000 per year, the median net price of attendance at MCCCDCD was 15% of the county's median household income, making MCCCDCD an affordable option for postsecondary education and training.

Basic Methodology:

All MCCCDCD colleges have the same tuition rate but the "net price" varies based on scholarships and grants awarded at each college. Net prices were reported by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and were based on new full-time students.

Percent of Credits Completed of Credits Attempted



Key Finding:

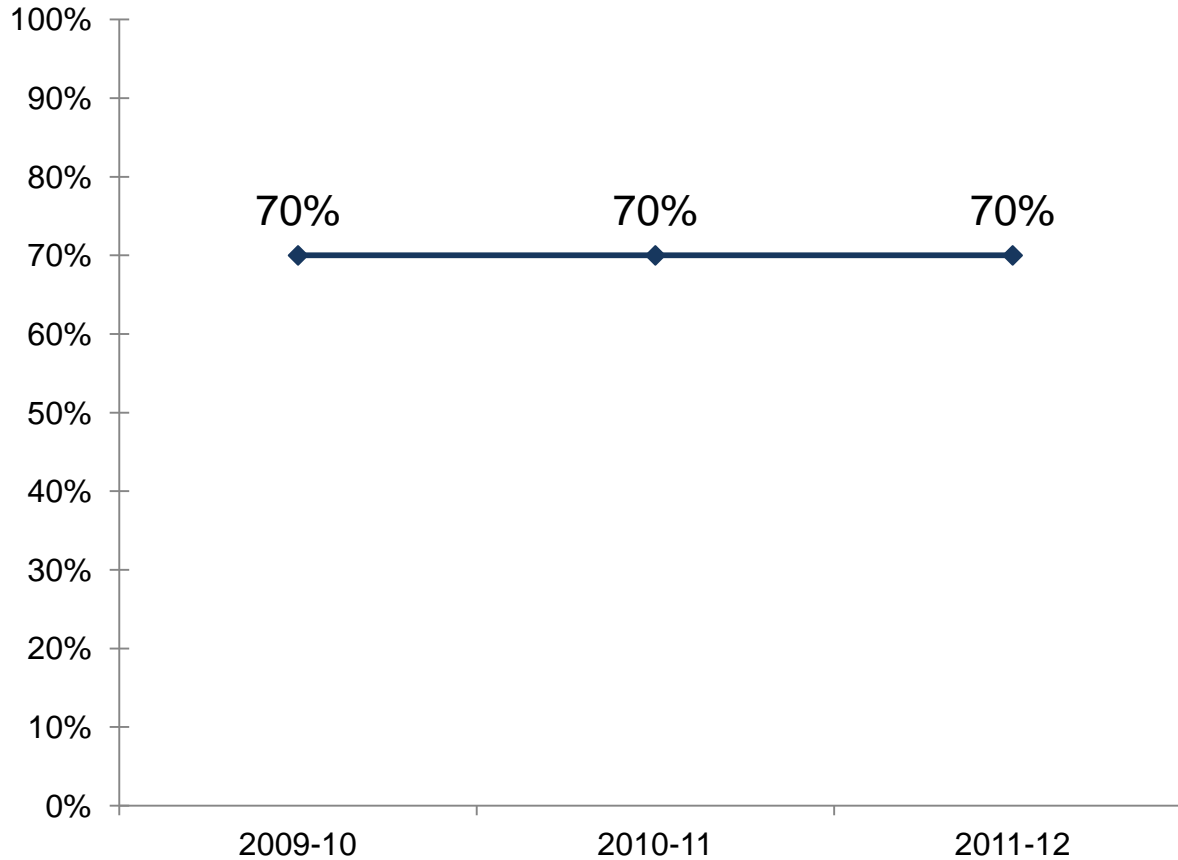
The percentage of attempted credits completed system-wide remained constant over the past three years.

Basic Methodology:

The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of credits successfully completed (A, B, C, P grade) to credits attempted for Fall and Spring terms only, excluding high school dual enrollment.



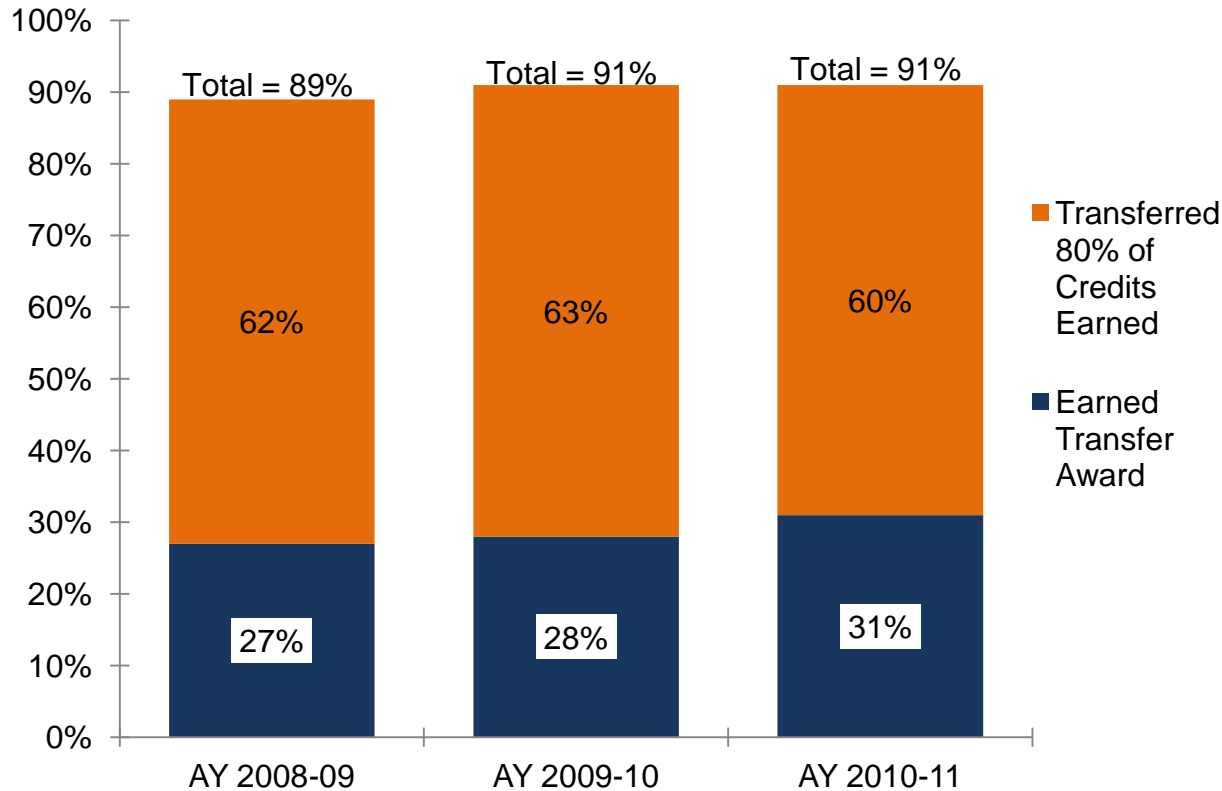
AGEC Course Completion Rate



Key Finding:
The AGEC course completion rate held constant at 70% over the past three years.

Basic Methodology:
The ratio, expressed as a percentage, of credits successfully completed (A, B, C, P grade) to credits attempted in AGEC courses for Fall and Spring terms only.

Seamless Transfer to State Public Universities



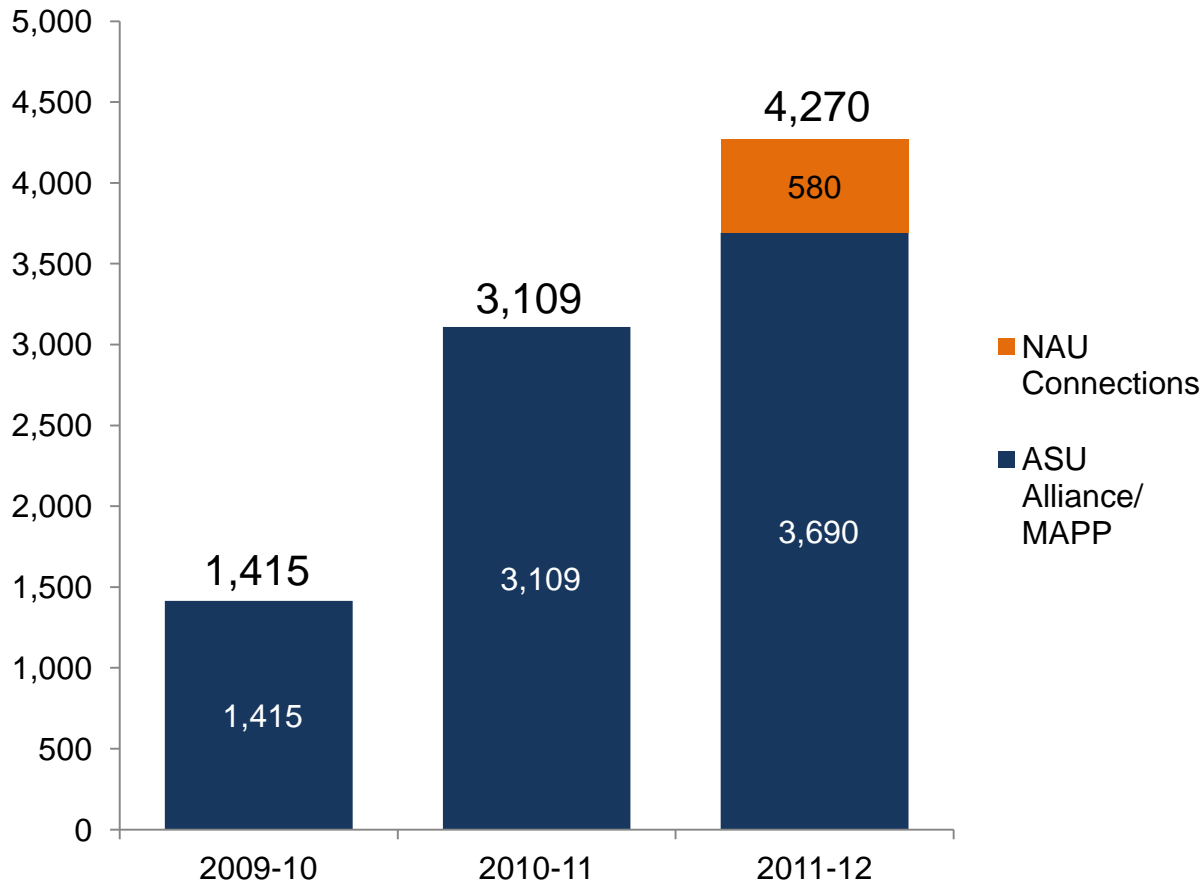
Key Finding:

- Approximately 90% of recent transfers from MCCCDColleges to one of the Arizona public universities had earned a transfer award or transferred at least 80% of their college-level MCCCDColleges credits.
- The percentage of transfer students who earned an MCCCDColleges degree or AGEC prior to transfer increased each year from 27% in FY 2008-09 to 31% in FY 2010-11.

Basic Methodology:

The percentage of MCCCDColleges students in a given academic year who were new transfers to an Arizona public university with an MCCCDColleges transfer degree or transfer certificate (AA, AS, ABUS, ATP, AGS, AAS, or AGEC) or transferred a minimum of 80% of the college-level credits earned at MCCCDColleges colleges.

Participation in MCCCDC Signature Transfer Programs



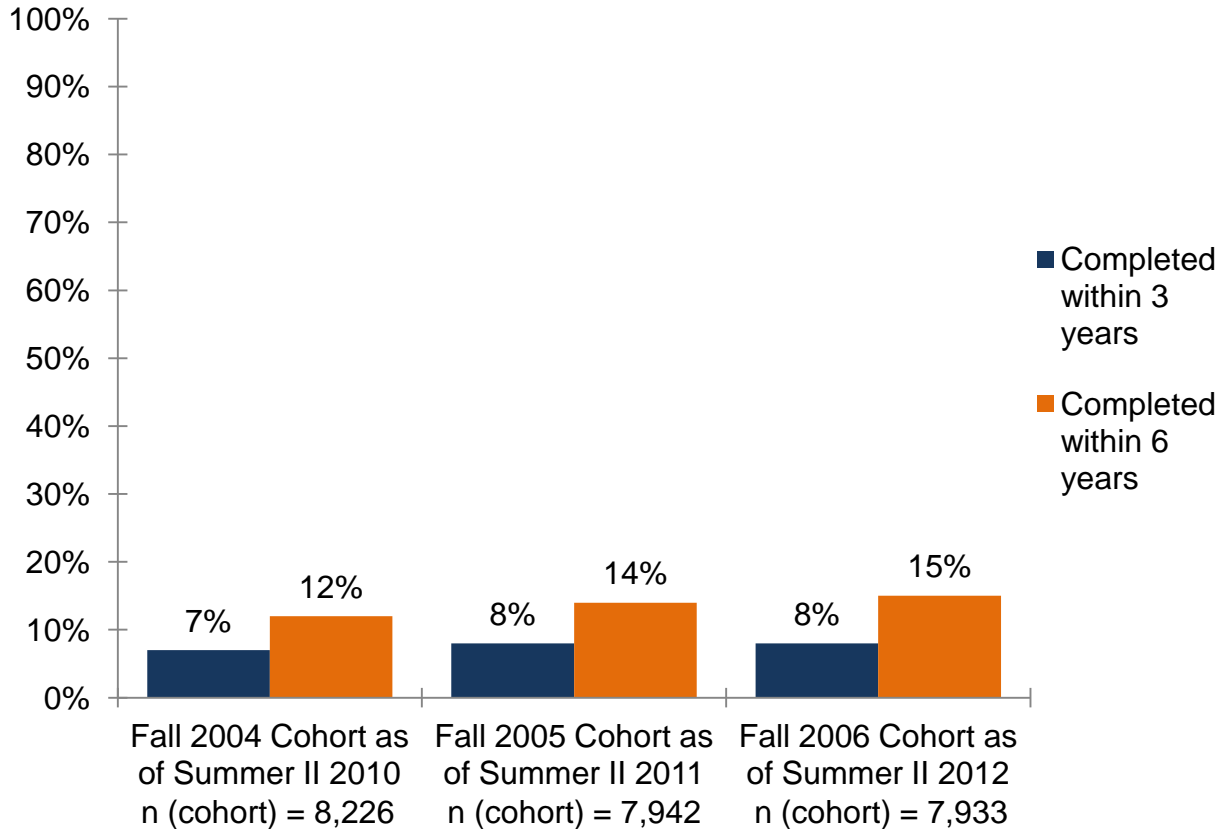
Key Findings:

- The number of MCCCDC signature transfer programs grew from one to two in the past three years and a program with the University of Arizona will launch in Fall 2012.
- The number of students participating in these transfer programs more than tripled in the past three years.

Basic Methodology:

The number of active MCCCDC students enrolled in signature transfer programs. MAPP was launched in Fall 2009, NAU Connections was launched in Fall 2010. MCCCDC entered into a master agreement with UA for the UA Bridge Program in Spring 2012.

AGEC and Transfer Degree Completion Rate



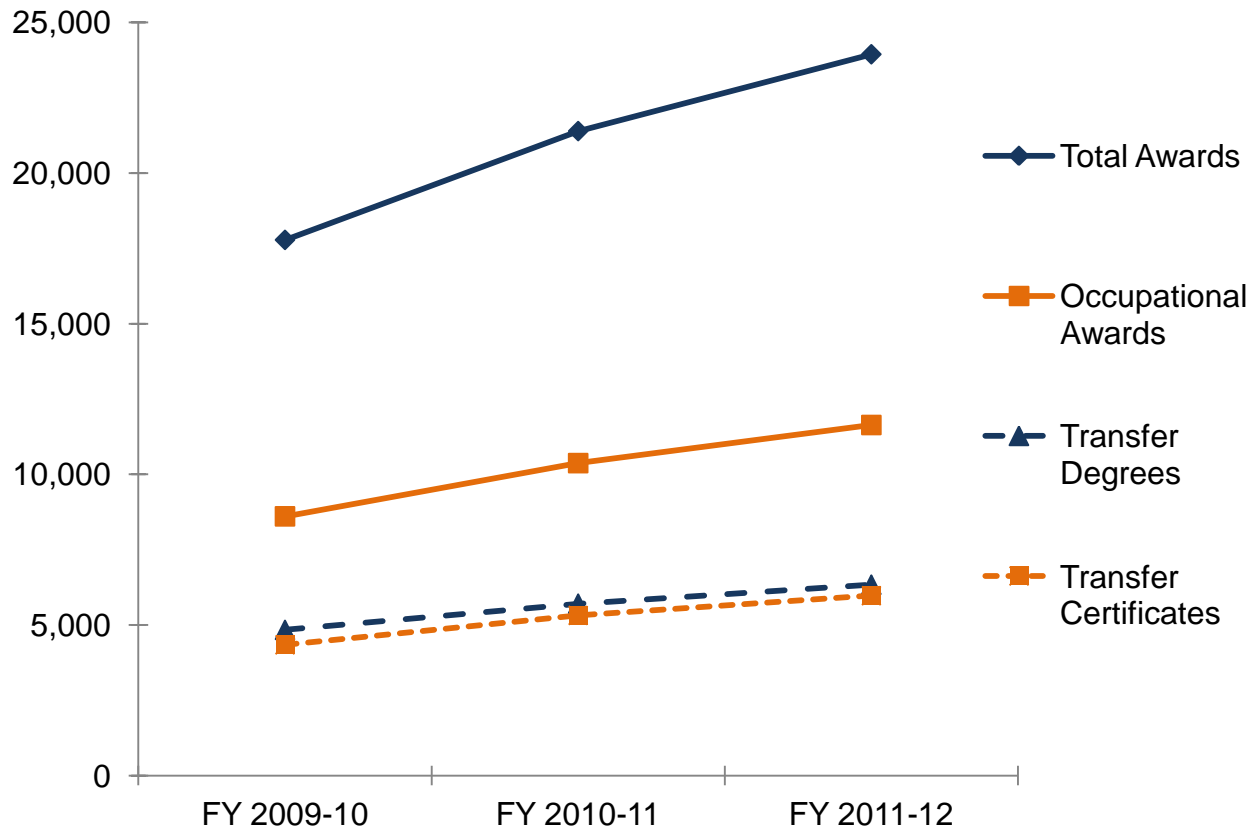
Key Findings:

- The percentage of students completing an AGECE or transfer degree within three years increased slightly over the past three years to 8% and the percentage of students completing within 6 years increased to 15%.
- Although the cohorts have gotten smaller, the number of students from the cohort completing the transfer degree increased slightly.

Basic Methodology:

The percentage of the new student cohort with a transfer intent who earned an AGECE or transfer degree within 3 years and 6 years. n = the number of students in the cohort.

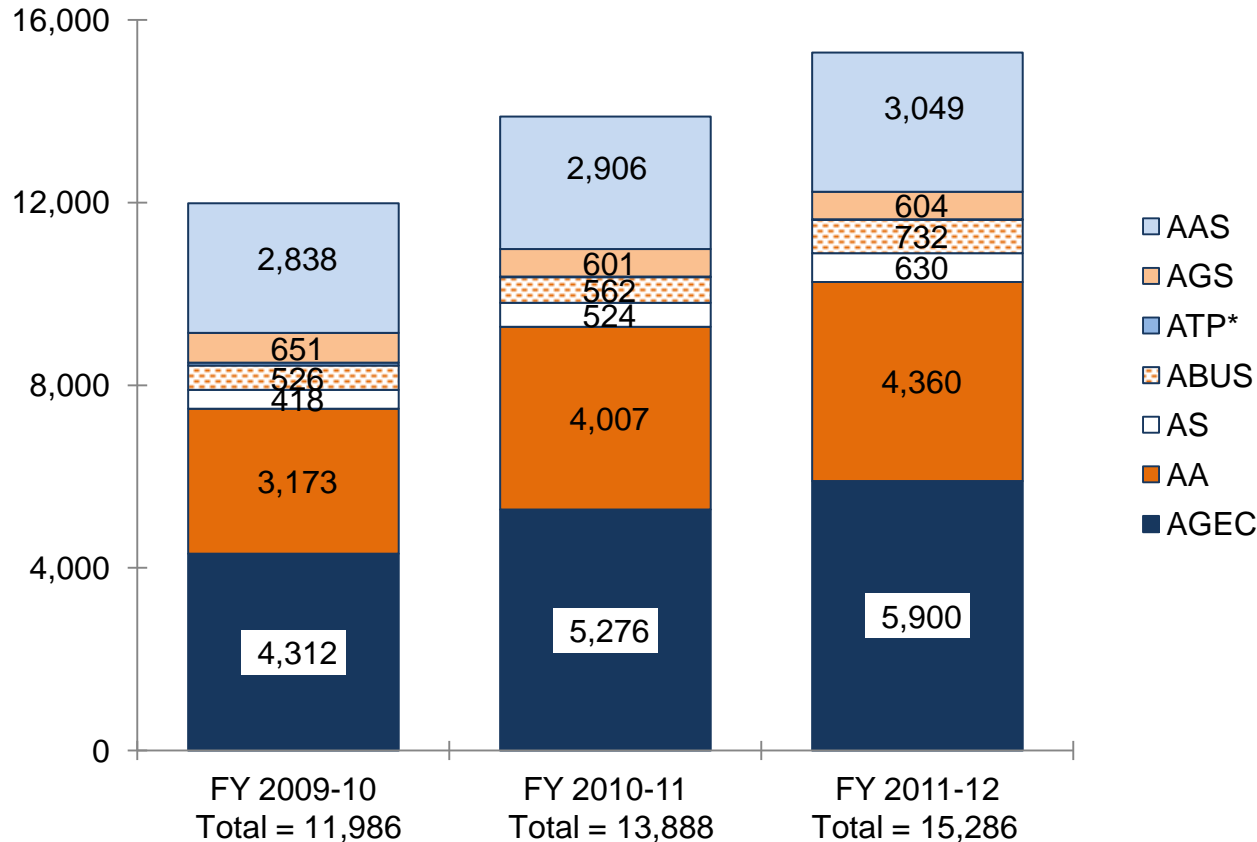
Total Annual Awards



Key Finding:
The total number of degrees and certificates awarded by MCCCDC increased over the last three years.

Basic Methodology:
The total number of degrees and certificates awarded annually based on the IPEDS completion report.

Number of Transfer Associate Degrees and AGEC Awarded Annually

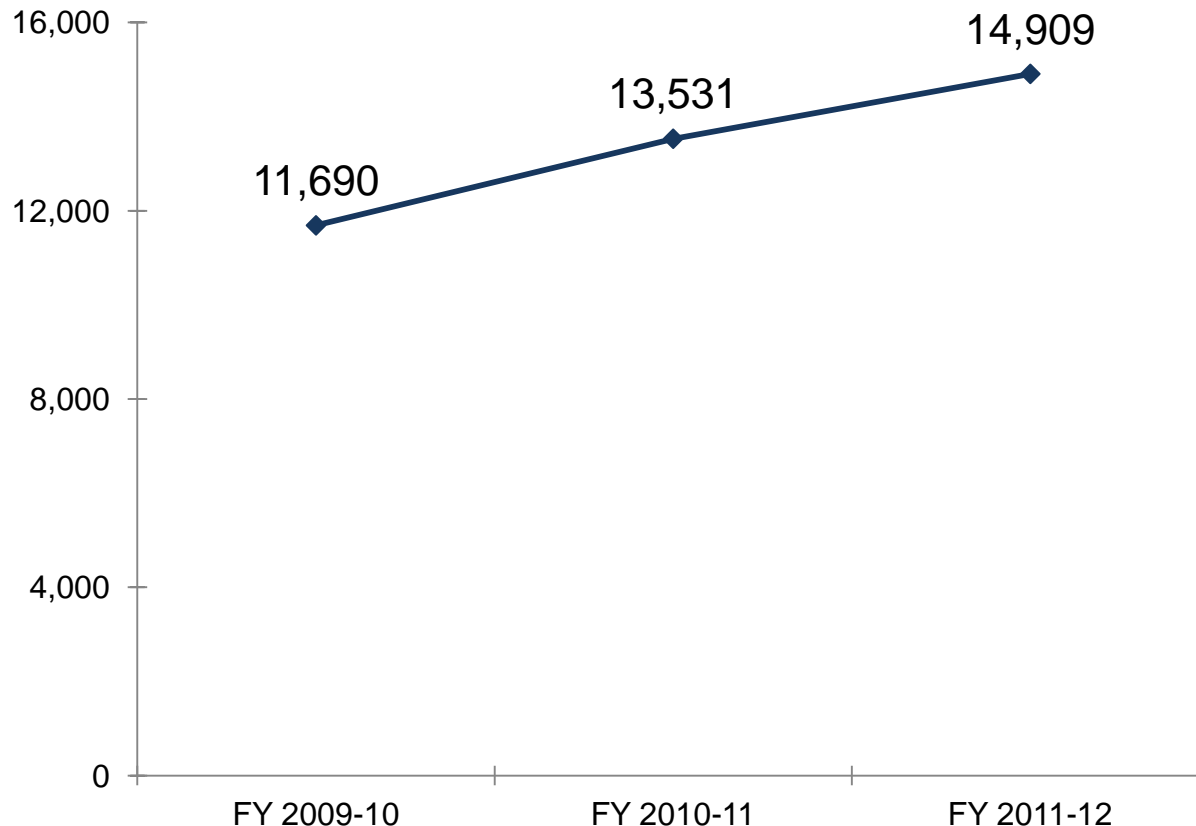


* The number of ATP awards was not reported in the above chart. There were 68 ATP degrees awarded in FY 2009-10, 12 in FY 2010-11, and 11 in FY 2011-12.

Key Finding:
Overall, the number of transfer associate degrees increased by 28% in the past three years with the AGEC degree accounting for 48% of this growth and AA degrees accounting for another 36% of the increase.

Basic Methodology:
The absolute number of transfer degrees awarded annually based on the IPEDS completion report.

Number of Students Earning a Transfer Degree and/or AGEC



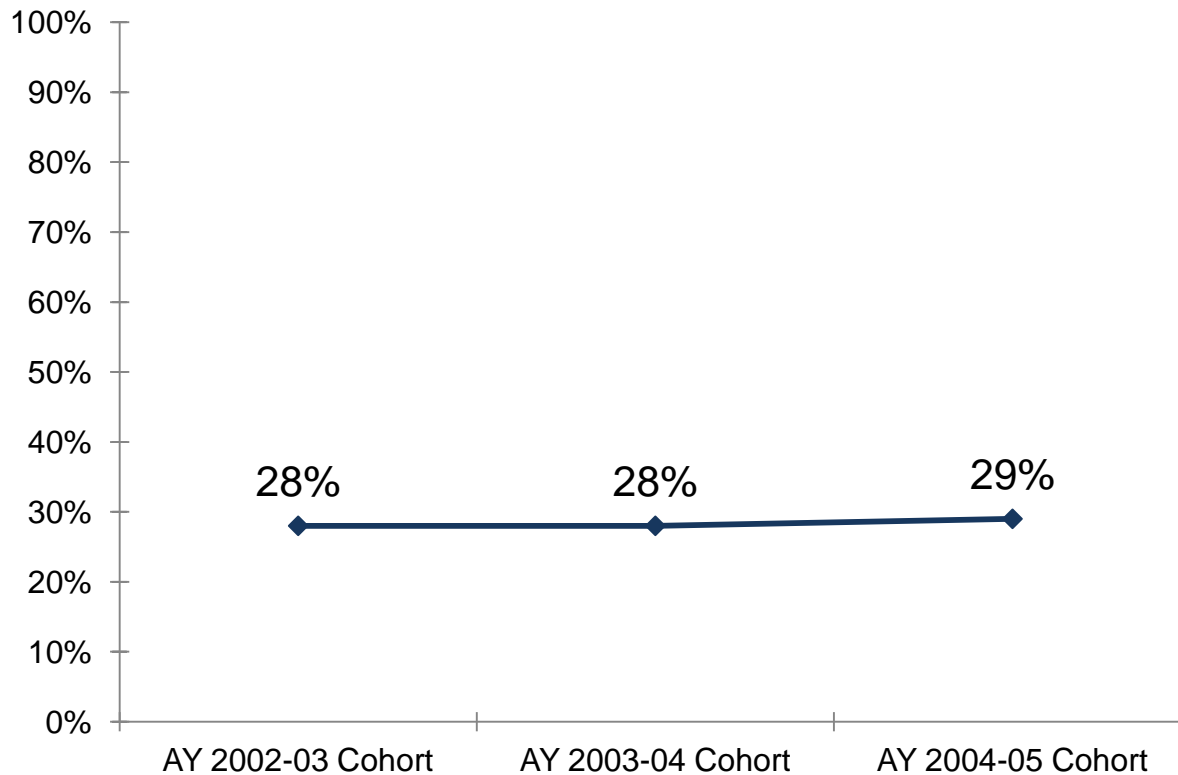
Key Finding:

The unduplicated number of students achieving a transfer degree or Arizona General Education Curriculum (AGEC) certificate increased by 28% over the last three years, consistent with the growth in transfer awards and AGEC during the same time period.

Basic Methodology:

The unduplicated number of students who achieved a transfer degree or AGEC certificate in a given year.

Six-year Transfer Rate to Arizona Public Universities



Source: ASSIST Data Warehouse, Arizona State University

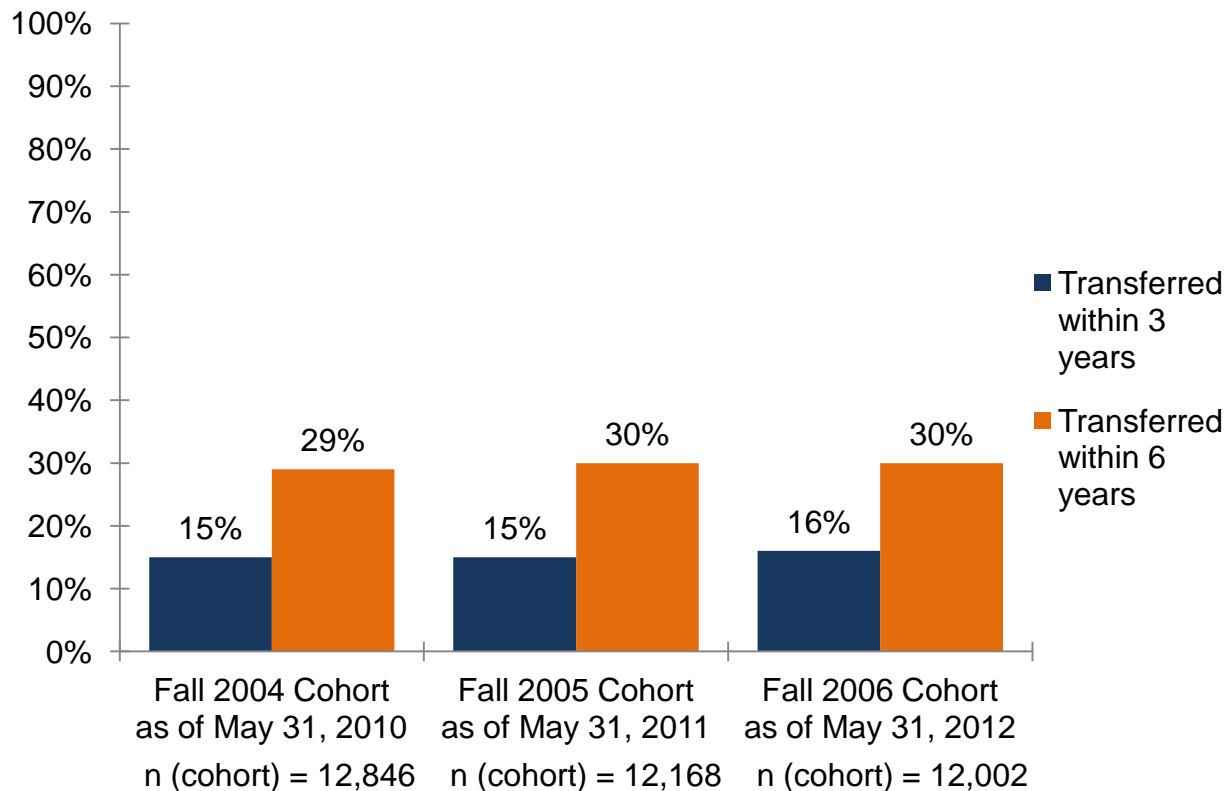
Key Finding:

The six-year transfer rate to Arizona public universities for the cohort of students who exhibited transfer behavior increased slightly to 29% for the 2004-05 cohort.

Basic Methodology:

The percentage of new-to-college students with transfer behavior who transferred to an Arizona public university within 6 years. Transfer behavior was defined as those students who earned 12 or more community college credit hours; declared an intent to transfer or obtain a transfer degree; and completed at least one core course from the Arizona General Education Curriculum (AGEC).

Number and Percent of Students Transferring to Any Institution Granting Baccalaureate or Higher Degrees



n = the number of students in the cohort.

Key Findings:

Almost half of the students who transferred within six years did so in years four, five, or six.

Basic Methodology:

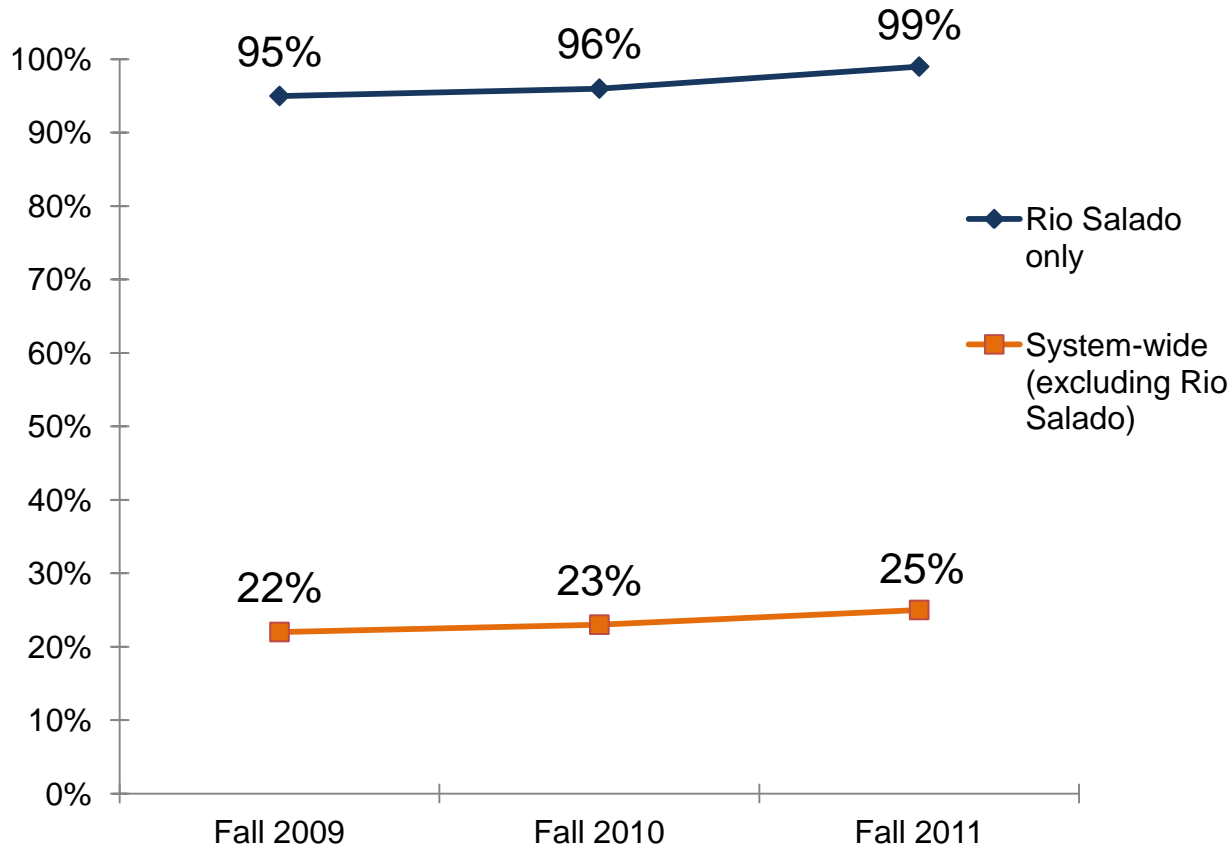
Number and percentage of students in the new student cohort, with a degree, certificate or transfer intent, who enrolled in a four-year institution before June 1, three and six years later. The students who enrolled in a four-year institution within three years were also included in the six-year category.



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Percent of Students Enrolled in an Academic, College-level Course Delivered in a Non-traditional (Alternative) Format



Key Finding:

- Nearly all students in academic, college-level courses at Rio Salado were enrolled in courses delivered in an alternative format.
- The percentage at the other colleges increased slightly over the past three years.

Basic Methodology:

The percentage of students enrolled in an academic, college-level course delivered in an alternative format, excluding high school dual enrollment. Alternative course formats included: online, hybrid, and accelerated classes of eight weeks or less.



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Workforce and Economic Development

Outcome 2

Highest-demand Occupations with MCCCDC Degrees/Certificates

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> =Yes	Occupation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Registered Nurses
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters
<input type="checkbox"/>	Loan Officers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Computer Support Specialists
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Paralegals and Legal Assistants
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Insurance Sales Agents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dental Hygienists
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers

Key Finding:
MCCCDC offers credit programs in 95% of the highest-demand occupations in the greater Phoenix metropolitan area.

Basic Methodology:
The top 20 highest-demand occupations for which MCCCDC has credit programs. Highest-demand occupations were those in the greater Phoenix metropolitan area with the largest projected 10-year increase in employment (as reported by the Arizona Department of Administration) and not requiring education at the baccalaureate level or higher.

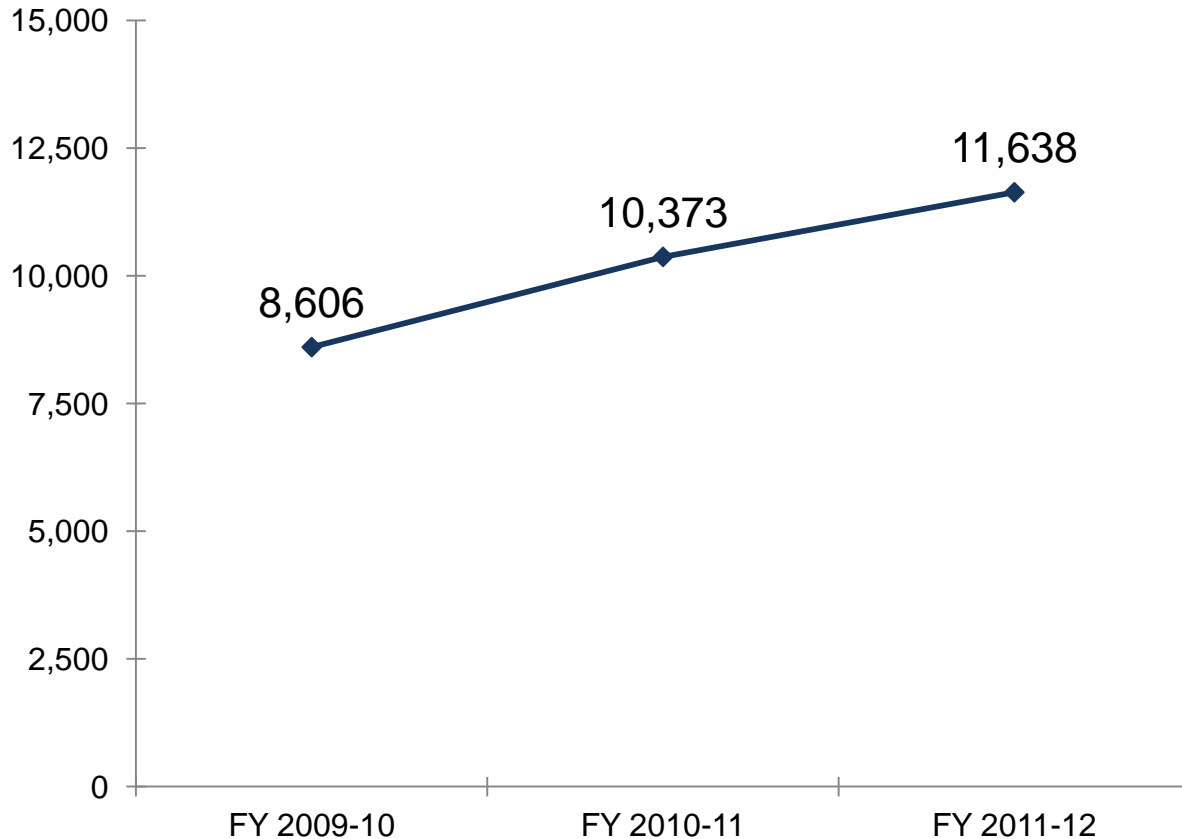
Fastest-growing Occupations with MCCCDC Degrees/Certificates

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> =Yes	Occupation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diagnostic Medical Sonographers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dental Hygienists
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Radiation Therapists
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medical Equipment Repairers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pipelayers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interpreters and Translators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Respiratory Therapists
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cargo and Freight Agents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Registered Nurses
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Electronic Home Entertainment Equipment Installers and Repairers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industrial Machinery Mechanics
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Surgical Technologists

Key Finding:
MCCCDC offers credit programs in 75% of the fastest-growing occupations in the greater Phoenix metropolitan area.

Basic Methodology:
The top 20 fastest-growing occupations for which MCCCDC has credit programs. Fastest-growing occupations were those in the greater Phoenix metropolitan area with the largest projected 10-year percentage increase in employment (as reported by the Arizona Department of Administration) and not requiring education at the baccalaureate level or higher.

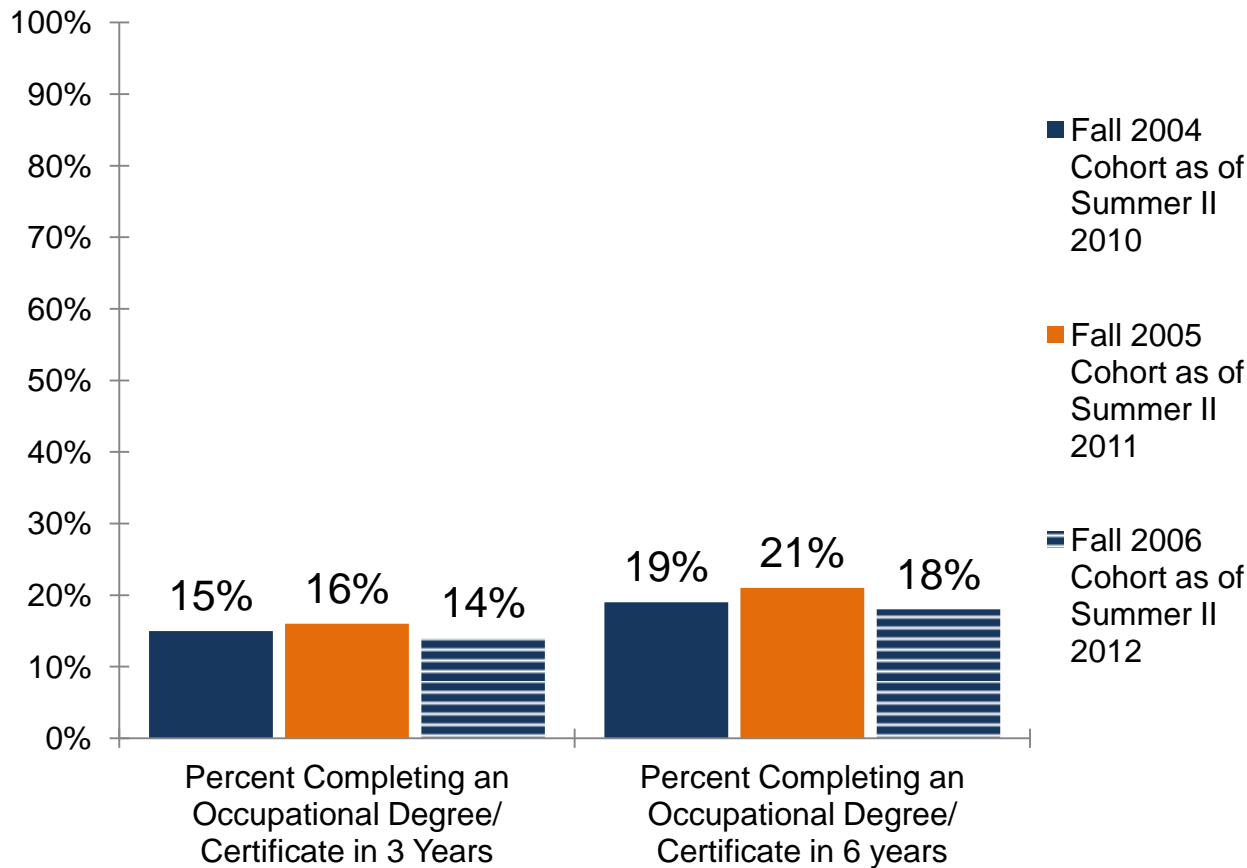
Occupational Degrees and Certificates Awarded Annually



Key Finding:
The number of occupational degrees and certificates awarded annually increased 36% from FY 2009-10 to FY 2011-12.

Basic Methodology:
The number of occupational degrees and certificates (AAS and CCL awards) based on the IPEDS Completion survey.

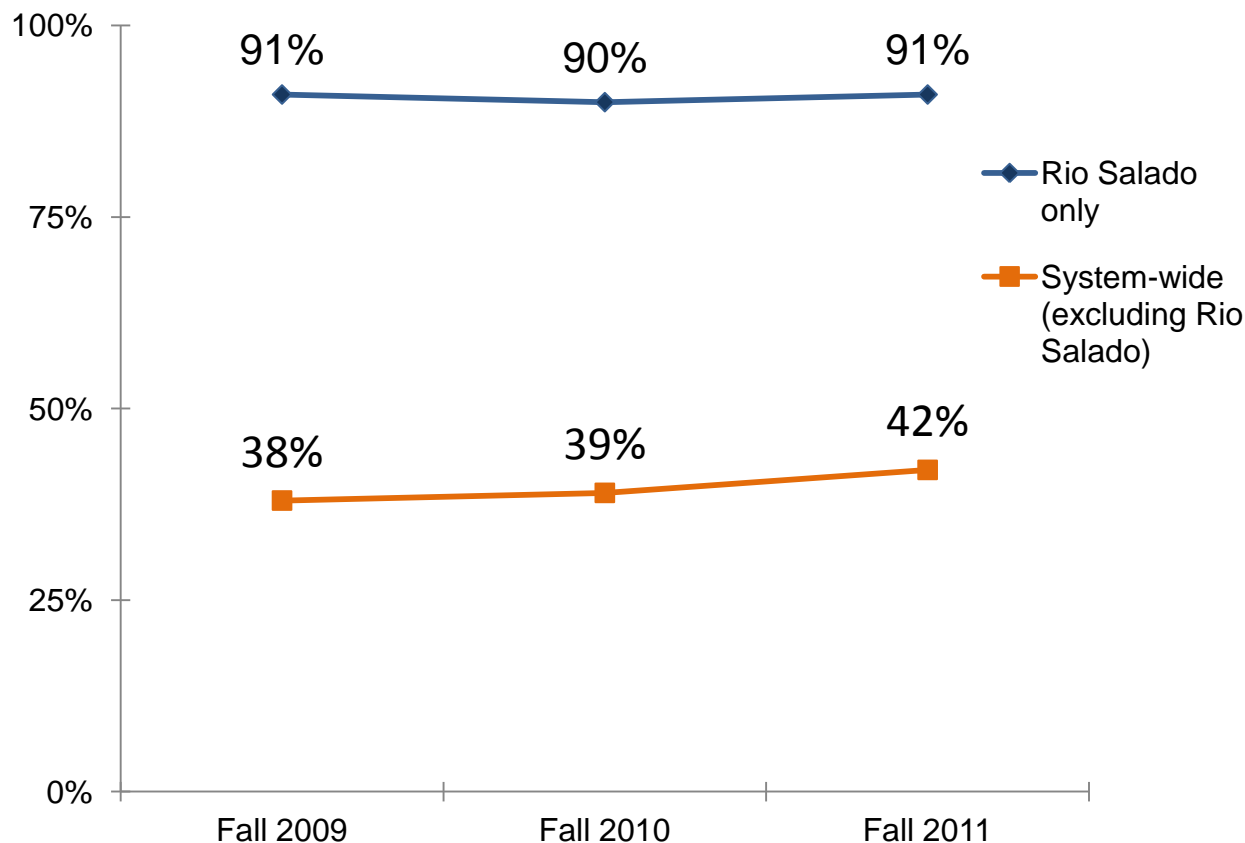
Occupational Graduation Rate



Key Finding:
The three-year and six-year occupational graduation rate varied over a relatively narrow range in the past three years, but the graduation rates were lowest in the most recent year (Fall 2006 Cohort).

Basic Methodology:
Percentage of new student cohort seeking an occupational certificate/degree who earned an occupational award within three years and six years from any MCCCDC college.

Percent of Students Enrolled in an Occupational Course Delivered in a Non-traditional (Alternative) Format



Key Finding:

- More than 90% of students at Rio Salado were enrolled in an occupational course delivered in an alternative format.
- The percent of students at the other colleges increased slightly over the past three years.

Basic Methodology:

The percentage of students enrolled in an occupational course delivered in an alternative format, excluding high school dual enrollment. Alternative course formats included: online, hybrid, and accelerated classes of eight weeks or less.



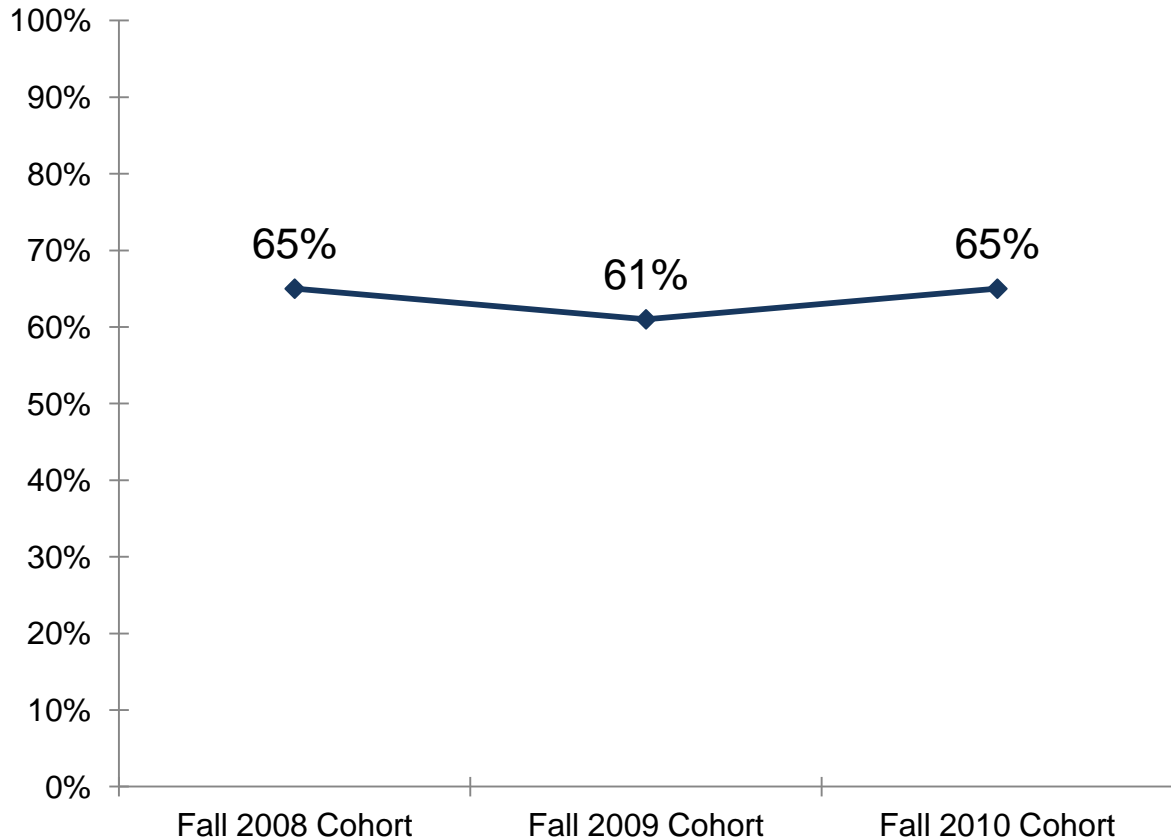
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Developmental Education

Outcome 3

Success Rate in College-level Math after Completion of Developmental Math



Key Finding:

The success rate in a college-level math course subsequent to completing a developmental math course declined several percentage points for the Fall 2009 cohort, but improved again for the Fall 2010 cohort.

Basic Methodology:

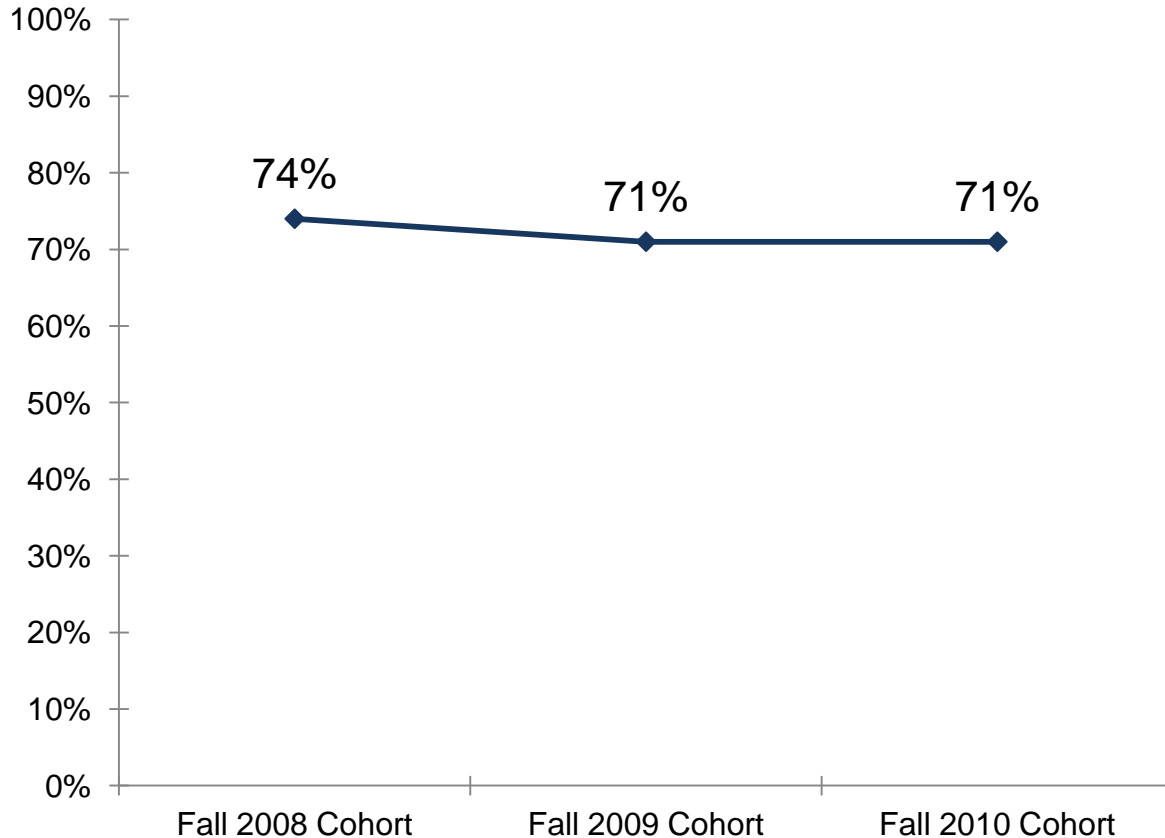
The percentage of the cohort who successfully completed (A, B, C, P grade) a college-level math course within one year. The cohort was defined as new students who successfully completed the highest level developmental math course in the first term and enrolled in a college-level math course within one year.



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Success Rate in College-level English after Completion of Developmental English



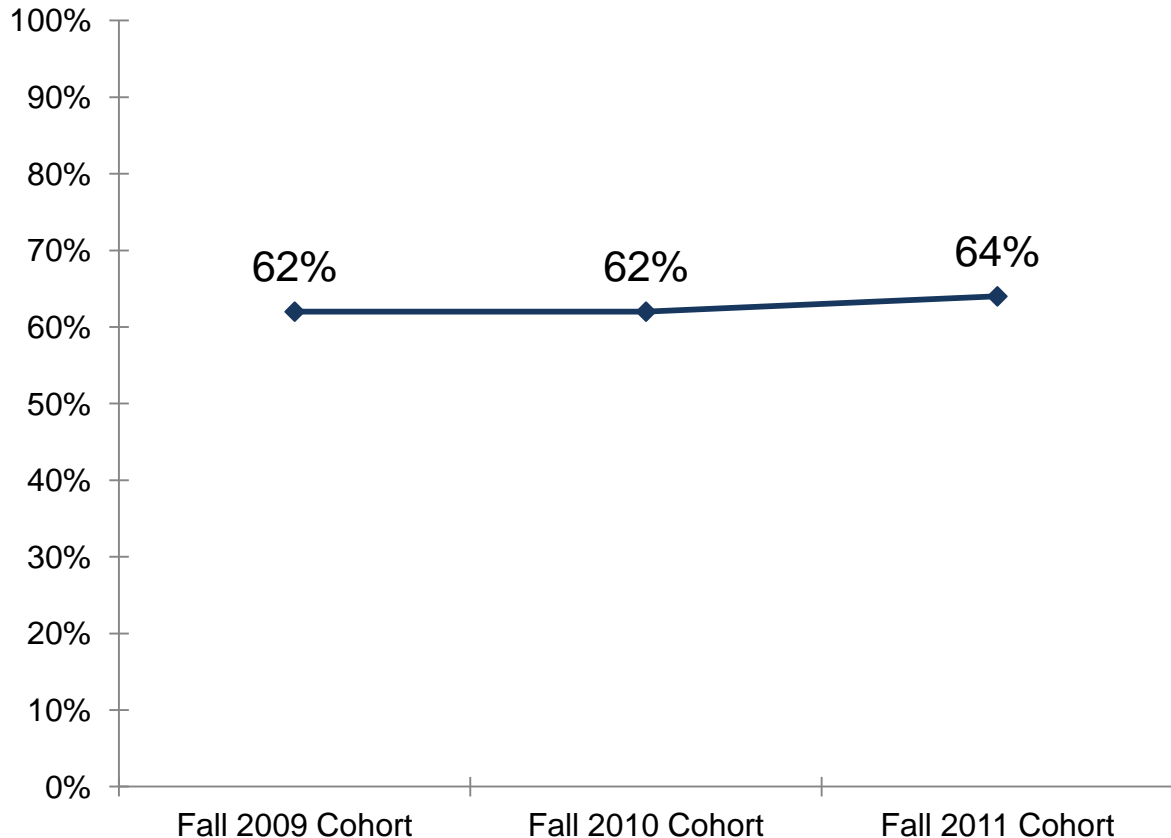
Key Finding:

The success rate in a college-level English course subsequent to completing a developmental English course declined by three percentage points for the Fall 2009 and 2010 cohorts.

Basic Methodology:

The percentage of the cohort who successfully completed (A, B, C, P grade) a college-level English course within one year. The cohort was defined as new students who successfully completed the highest level developmental English course in the first term and enrolled in a college-level English course within one year.

Success Rate in Developmental Education Courses



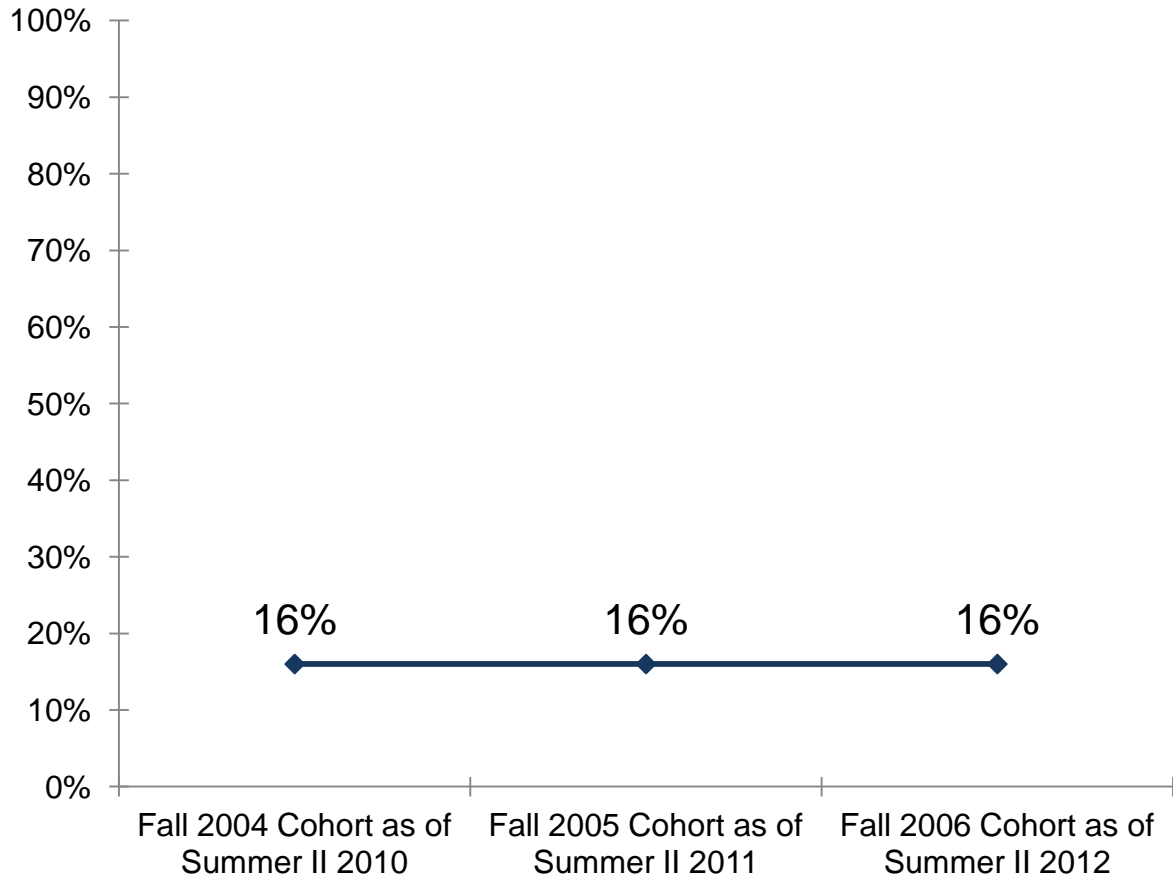
Key Finding:

The success rate in developmental math, English, and reading courses taken in the first academic year improved for the Fall 2011 cohort.

Basic Methodology:

The percentage of math, English, and reading developmental credit hours completed successfully (A, B, C, P grade) by students in the new student cohort in their first Fall and Spring terms.

Graduation Rate of Students who were ever Enrolled in a Developmental Course



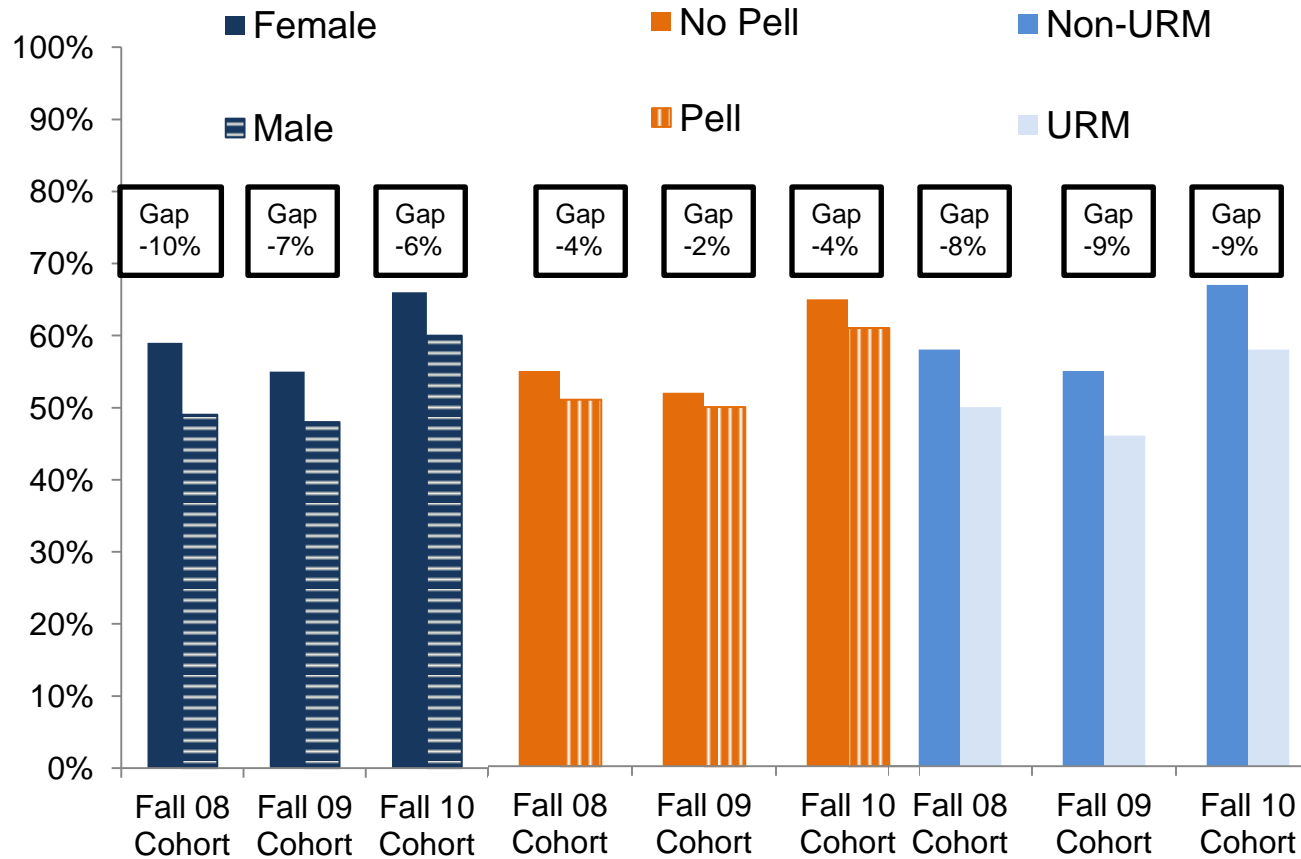
Key Finding:

The six-year graduation rate for students in the cohort who were ever enrolled in a developmental course held steady at 16% over the past three years.

Basic Methodology:

The percentage of the cohort (defined as new, degree/certificate seeking students who ever enrolled in a developmental course) who completed an award at any MCCCDC college within six years.

Developmental Math Course Completion Rates across Demographic Variables

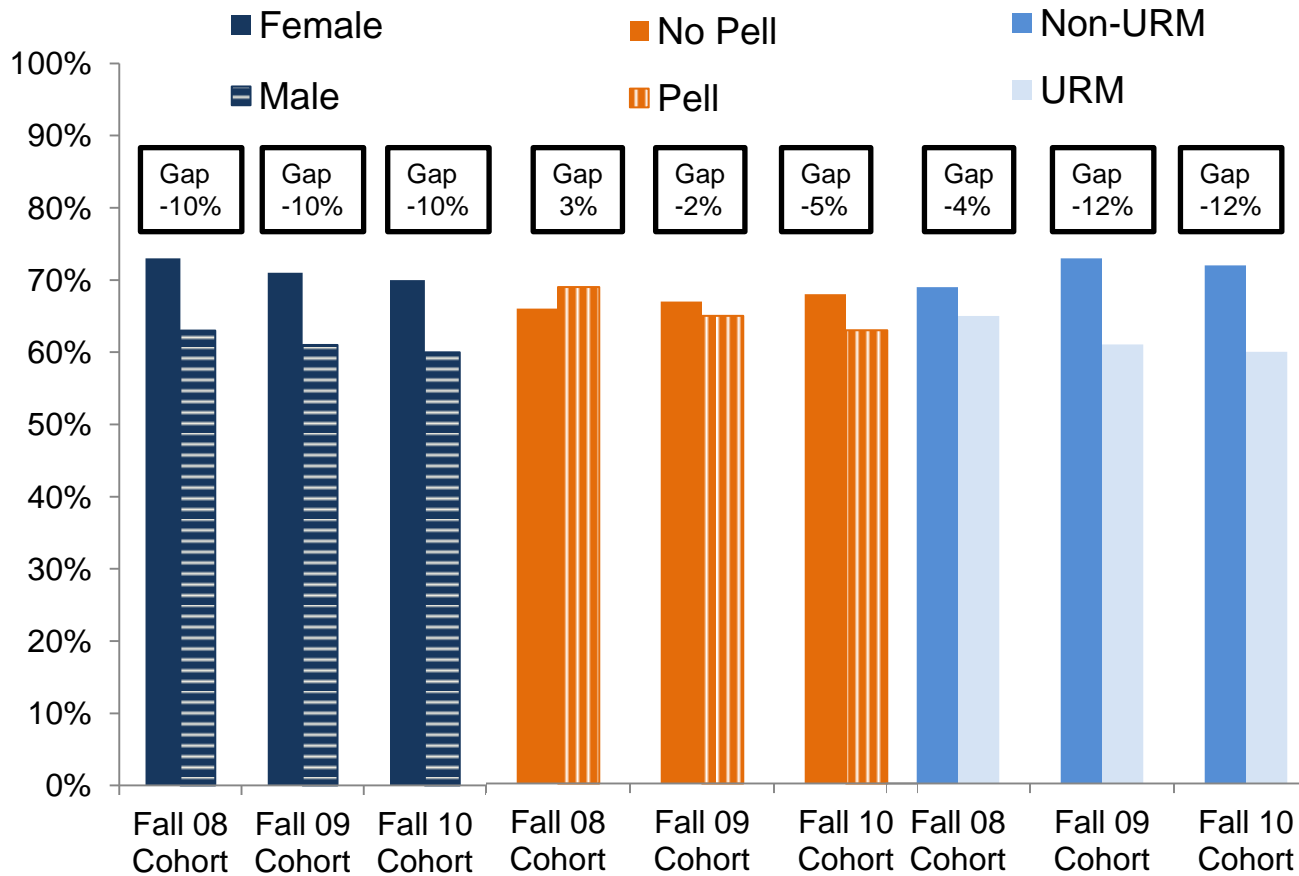


Note: URM stands for Under Represented Minority.

Key Finding:
Performance gaps existed across each demographic group for successful course completion (A, B, C, P grade) in developmental math. The gaps were especially large on the basis of gender and ethnicity.

Basic Methodology:
The new-student cohort was broken into demographic groups. The gap was the difference between the percentages of two groups of the cohort who successfully completed (A, B, C, P grade) developmental math in their cohort term.

Developmental English Course Completion Rates across Demographic Variables

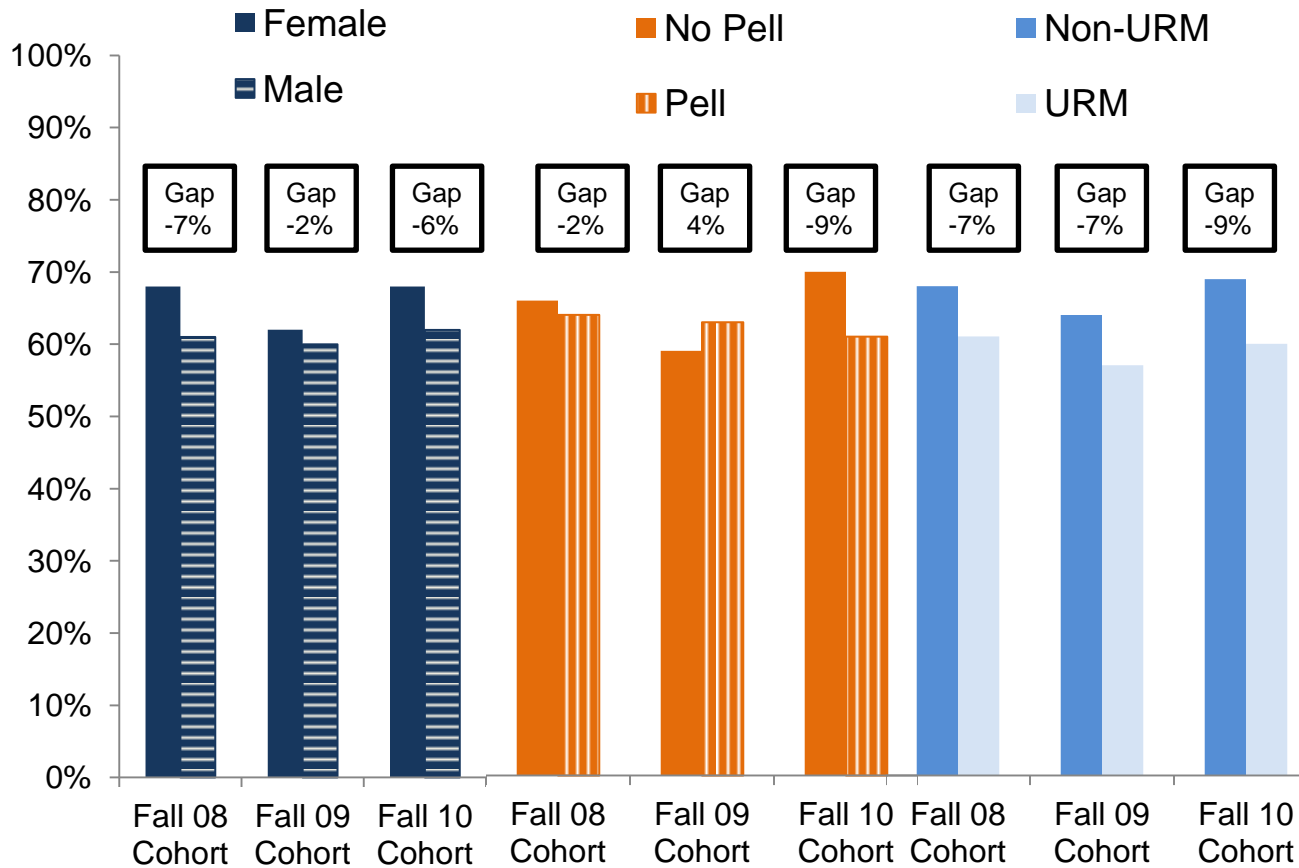


Note: URM stands for Under Represented Minority.

Key Finding:
Performance gaps existed across each demographic group for successful course completion (A, B, C, P grade) in developmental English. The gaps were especially large on the basis of gender and ethnicity.

Basic Methodology:
The new-student cohort was broken into demographic groups. The gap was the difference between the percentages of two groups of the cohort who successfully completed (A, B, C, P grade) developmental English in their cohort term.

Completion Rates for Subsequent College-level Math Courses across Demographic Variables

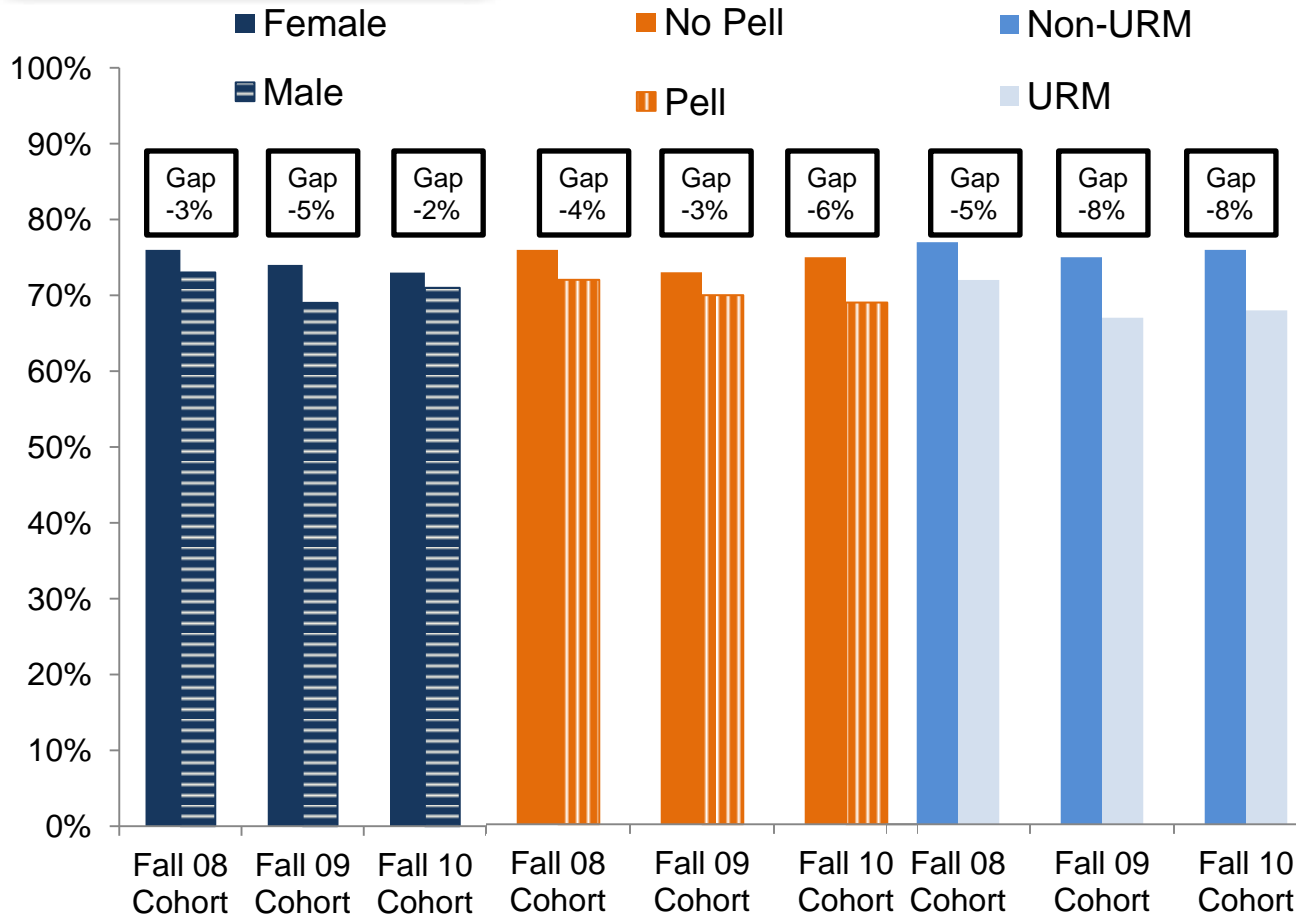


Note: URM stands for Under Represented Minority.

Key Finding:
Performance gaps existed across each demographic group for successful course completion (A, B, C, P grade) in a subsequent, college-level math course. The performance gap on the basis of Pell status widened for the Fall 2010 cohort.

Basic Methodology:
The percentage of the cohort who successfully completed (A, B, C, P grade) a college-level math course within one year was calculated across demographic groups: gender, Pell receipt, and ethnicity. The cohort was defined as new students who successfully completed the highest level developmental math course in the first term and enrolled in a college-level math course within one year following the first term.

Completion Rates for Subsequent College-level English Courses across Demographic Variables

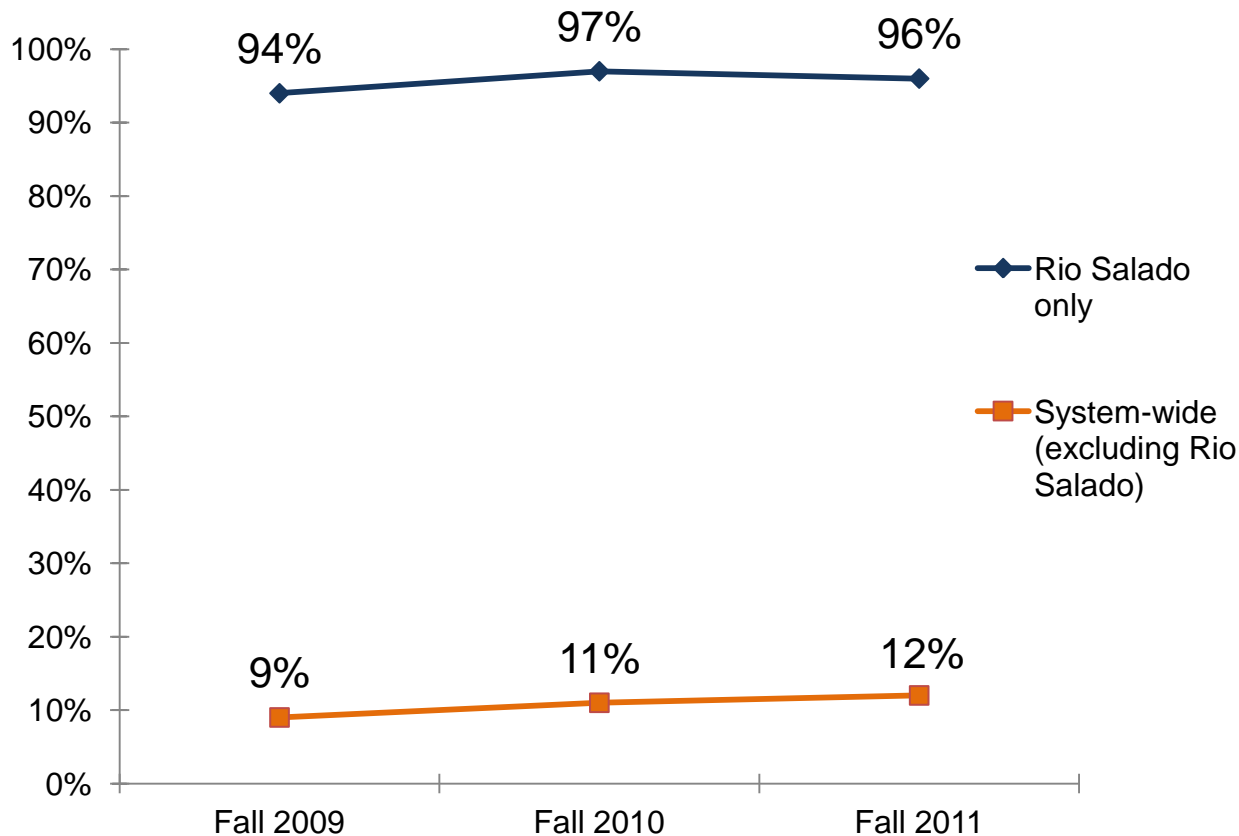


Note: URM stands for Under Represented Minority.

Key Finding:
Performance gaps existed across each demographic group for successful course completion (A, B, C, P grade) in a subsequent college-level English course. Over the past three years, the gaps narrowed for gender, but increased on the basis of Pell status and ethnicity.

Basic Methodology:
The percentage of the cohort who successfully completed (A, B, C, P grade) a college-level English course within one year was calculated across demographic groups: gender, Pell receipt, and ethnicity. The cohort was defined as new students who successfully completed the highest level developmental English course in the first term and enrolled in a college-level English course within one year following the first term.

Percent of Students Enrolled in Non-Traditional (Alternative Delivery) Developmental Courses



Key Findings:

- Nearly all students in developmental education courses at Rio Salado were enrolled in courses delivered by an alternative method.
- The percentage for the other colleges increased slightly over the past three years.

Basic Methodology:

The percentage of students enrolled in a developmental course, delivered in an alternative format, excluding high school dual enrollment. Alternative course formats included: online, hybrid, and accelerated classes of eight weeks or less.



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Community Development and Civic and Global Engagement

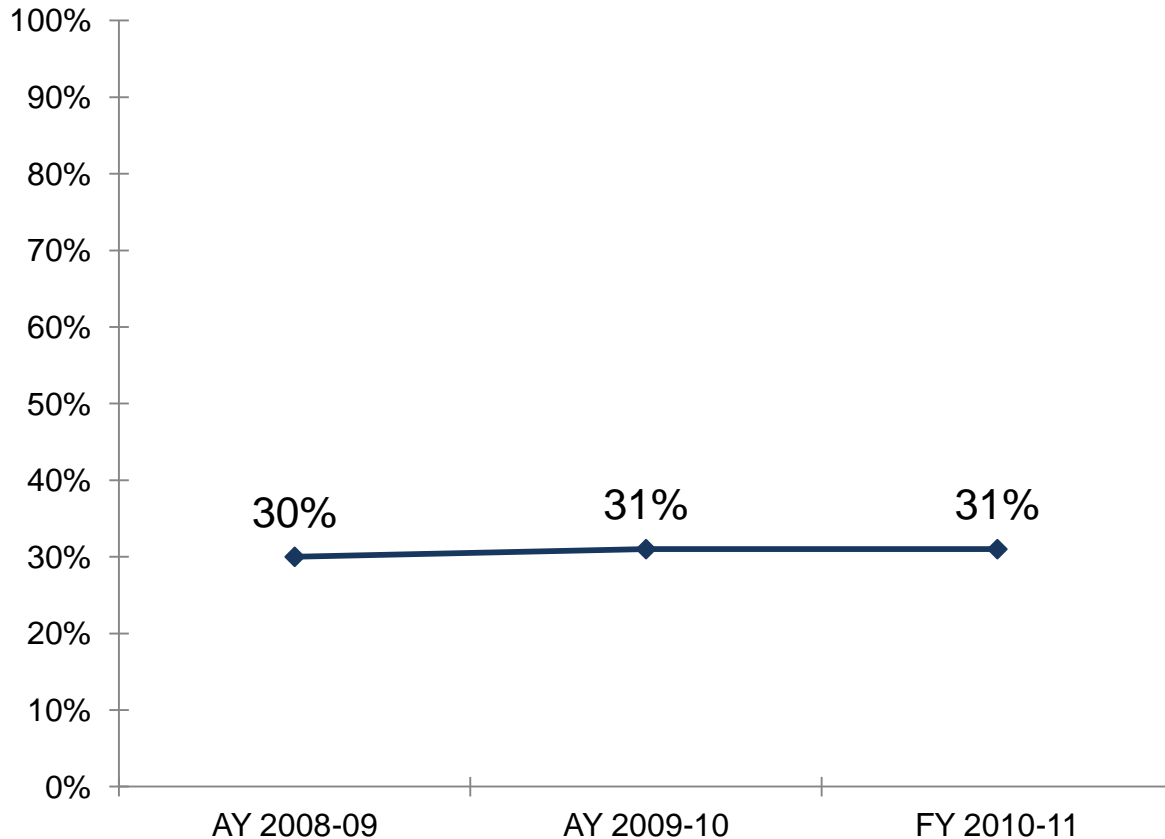
Outcome 4



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Percent of High School Graduates who Enroll Directly in Community College



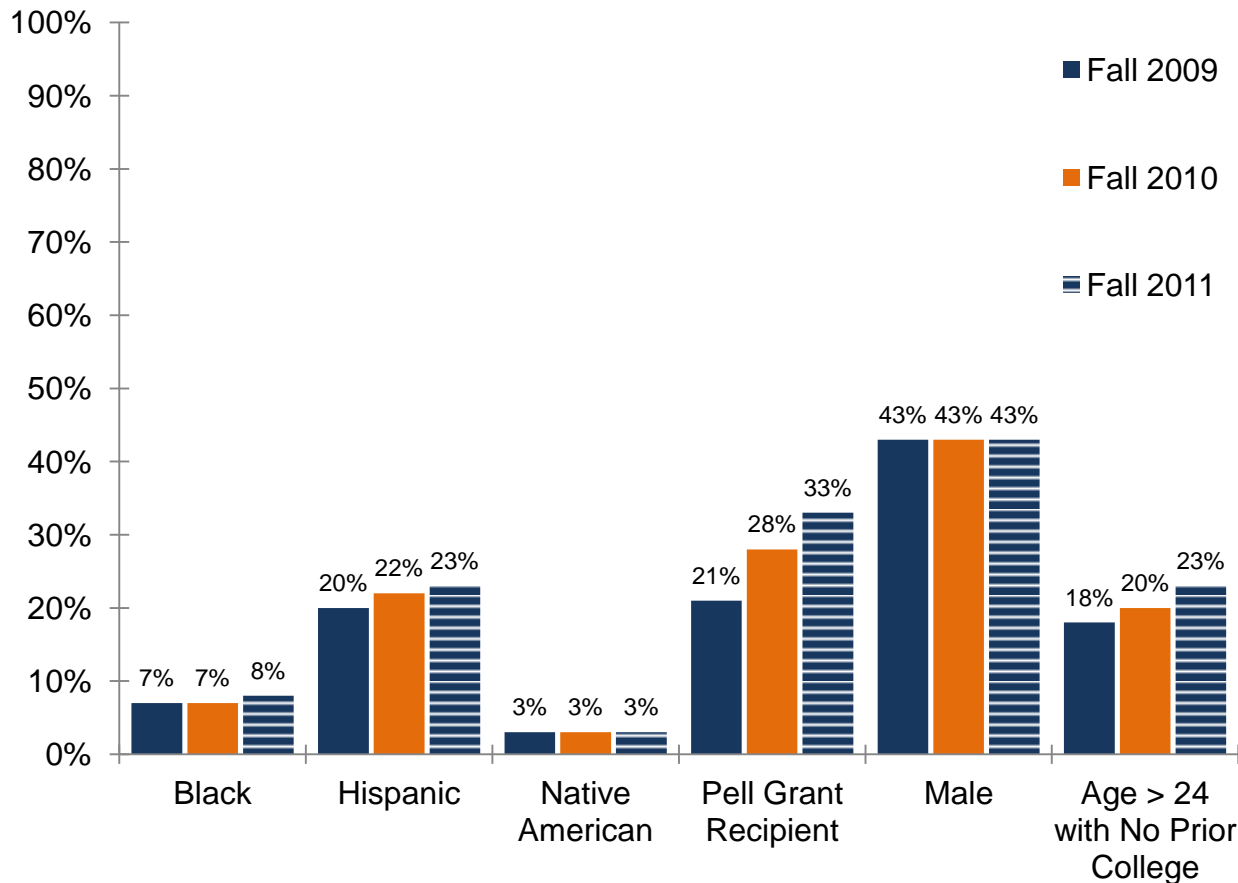
Key Finding:

The percentage of local high school graduates from the MCCCCD service area who enroll at an MCCCCD college remains at approximately 31%.

Basic Methodology:

The percentage of graduates from public and private high schools in the MCCCCD service area (primarily Maricopa County) who enrolled at one of the MCCCCD colleges within the next academic year.

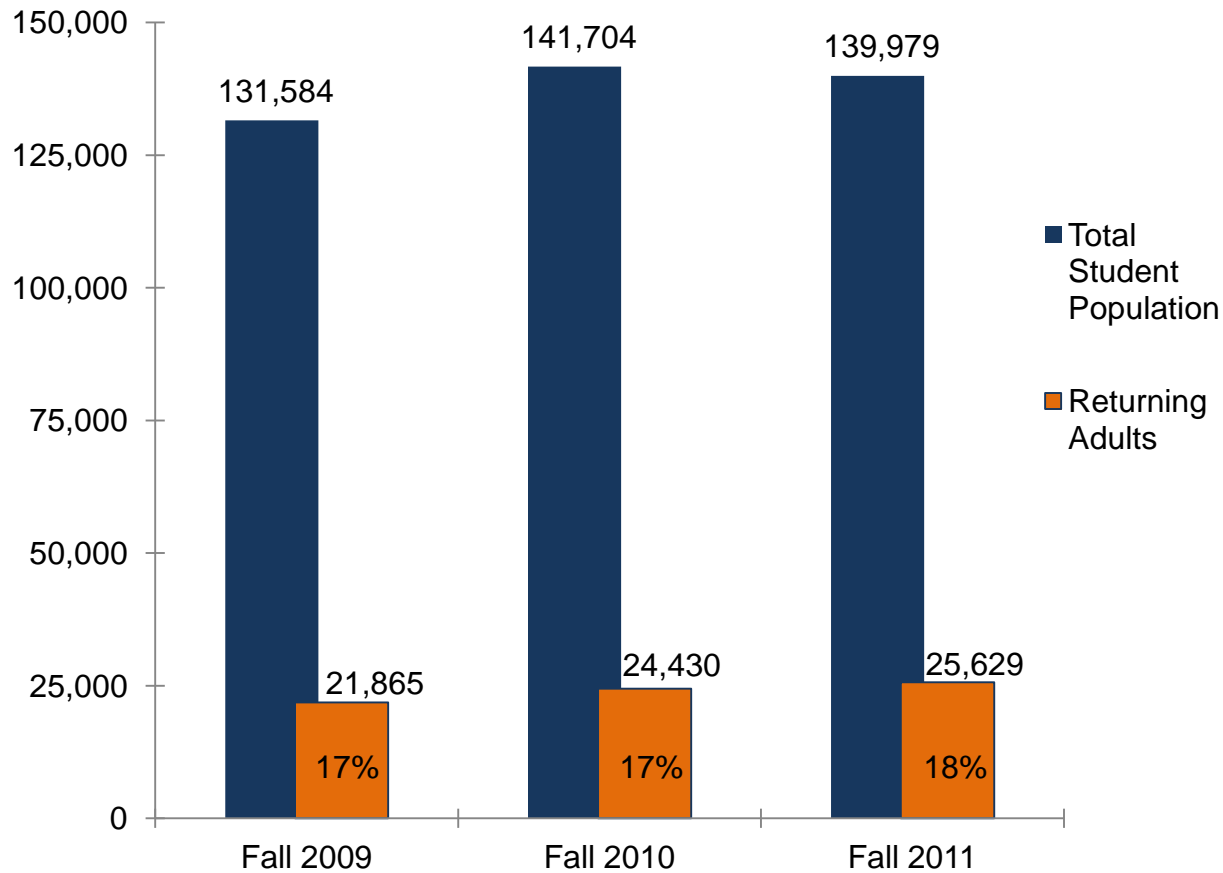
Enrollment of Underserved Populations



Key Finding:
Underserved student populations at MCCCDC have grown over the past three years.

Basic Methodology:
The race/ethnicity percentages were based on Fall 45th day; the percentage of Pell Grant recipients was calculated as of the end of term, and the age category was based on students in the new student cohort with no prior college experience.

Enrollment of Returning Adults who have Completed Some College



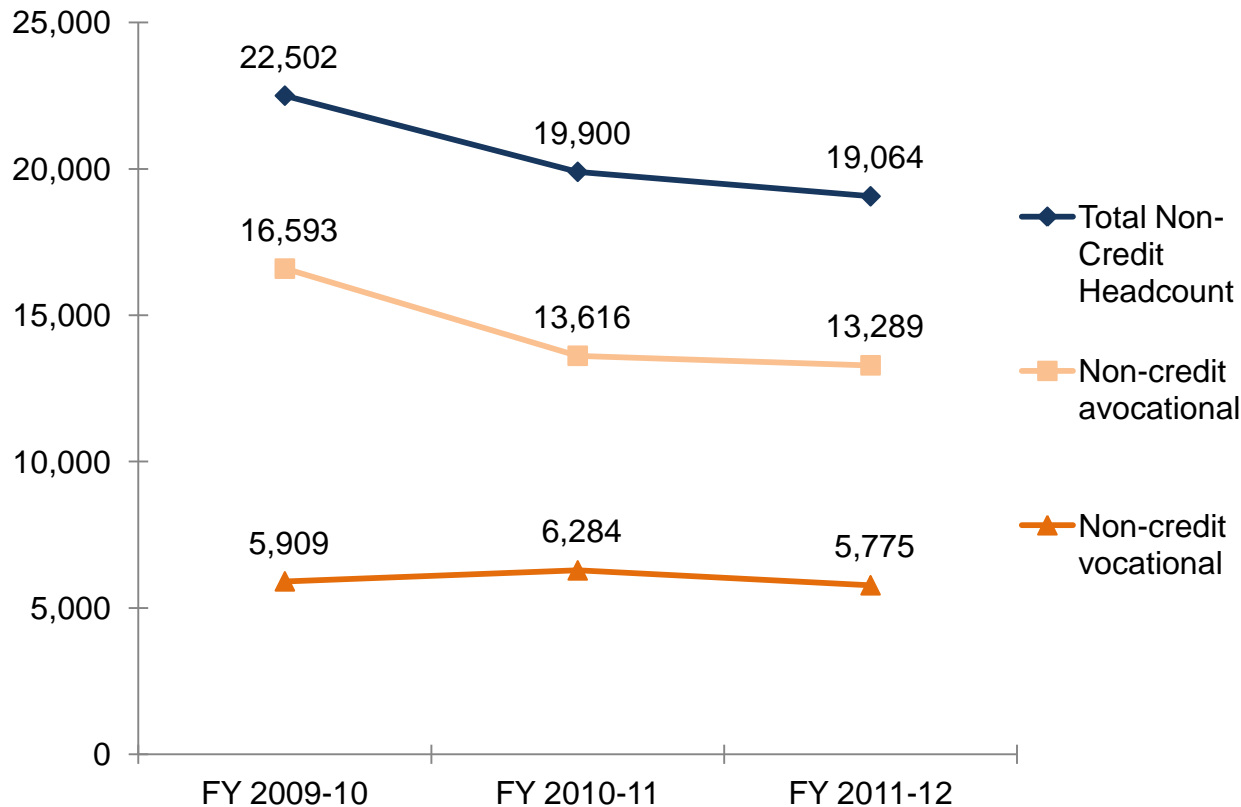
Key Finding:

The number of returning adults over the age of 24 with prior college experience but no degree increased over the last three years. In Fall 2011, they represented 18% of the total student population.

Basic Methodology:

The number and percentage of adults in the total student population over the age of 24 with some prior college/university credits, but no degree.

Unduplicated Annual Headcount in Non-credit Courses



Key Finding:
Headcount in non-credit courses declined over the past three years for both vocational and avocational courses.

Basic Methodology:
The colleges reported annual headcount for non-credit vocational and avocational courses.

Activities and Events Hosted on MCCCD Campuses

4,655

Programs, events, and
activities open
to the community
in FY 2011-12

786

Activities held on
MCCCD campuses in
FY 2011-12 that
addressed political or
global subjects

Key Finding:
The MCCCD colleges
hosted events, activities
and programs for the
community.

Basic Methodology:
The colleges submitted
information about the
number of events
hosted on MCCCD
campuses.

Students Participating in Study Abroad and Service Learning Programs

220

MCCCD students participated
in study abroad programs in
FY 2011-12

7,306

MCCCD students
participated in service
learning opportunities in
FY 2011-12

Key Finding:
MCCCD provided
learning opportunities
for students inside and
outside the classroom.

Basic Methodology:
The colleges submitted
information about the
number of students
participating in these
programs.

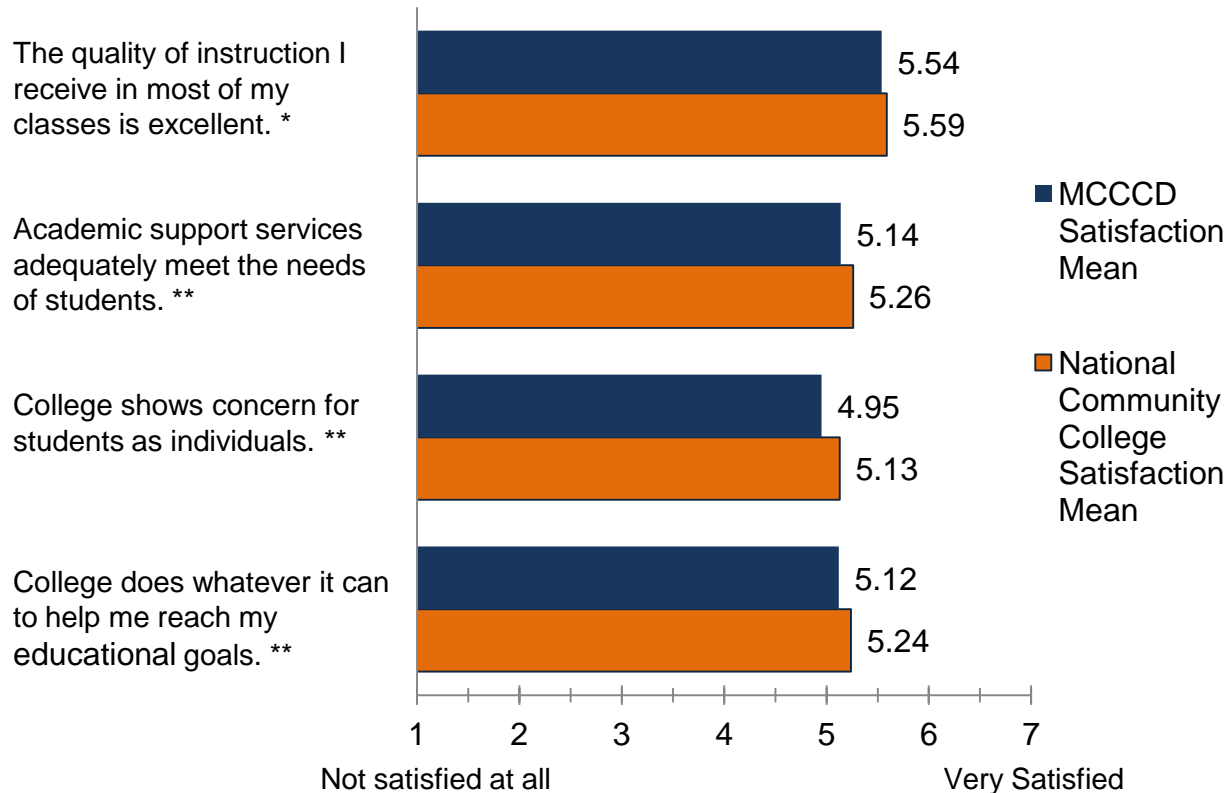


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Survey Data and Focus Group Information

Selected Items from the Noel-Levitz Student Satisfaction Inventory



* Statistically significant difference at an alpha level of .01.

** Statistically significant difference at an alpha level of .001.

Key Finding:

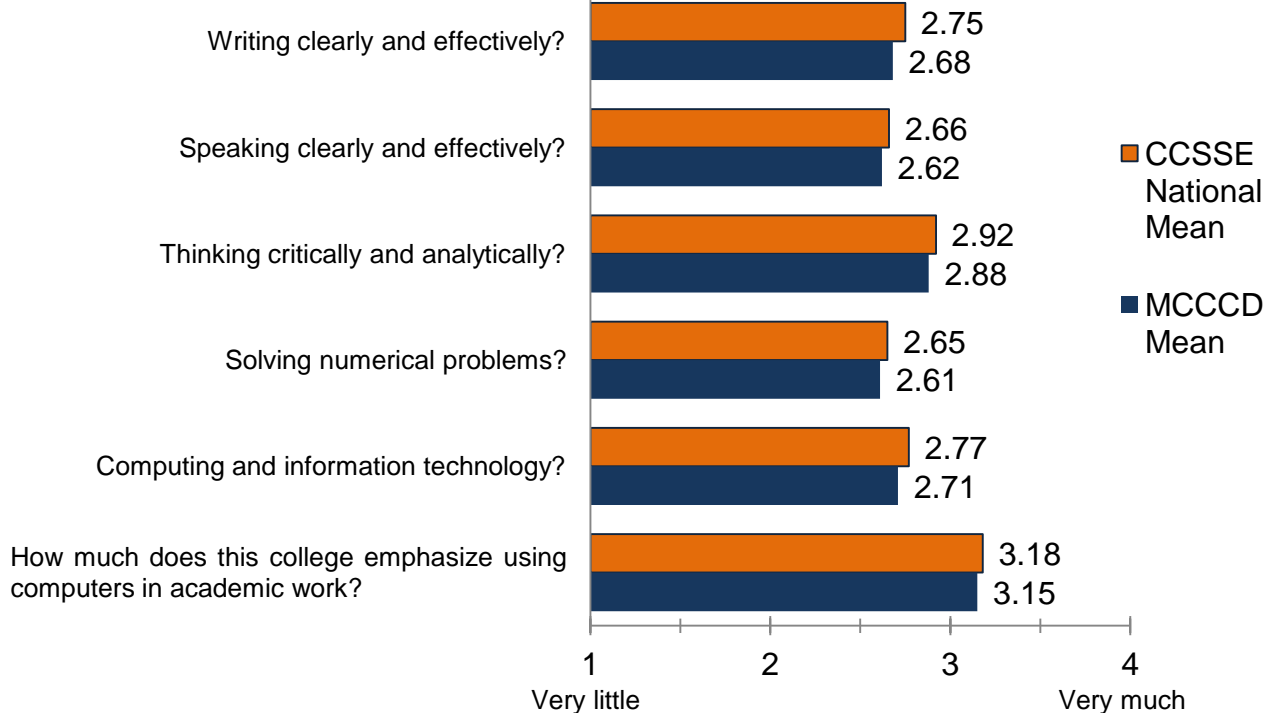
The mean (average) responses of MCCCDCD students to these items were significantly lower than the national means.

Basic Methodology:

The Noel-Levitz Student Satisfaction Inventory was completed in Spring 2010 by a total of 5,098 students.

Selected Items from the Community College Survey of Student Engagement

How much has your college experience contributed to your knowledge, skill and development in



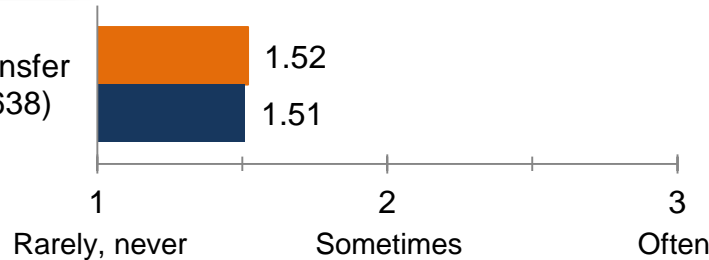
*The Center for Community College Engagement uses a combination of statistical significance at an alpha level of .001 and an effect size of at least .20 to identify mean differences worthy of further investigation. None of these mean differences met those criteria.

Key Finding:
The mean responses of MCCCDC students to these items were not deemed by CCSSE to be substantially different from the CCSSE national means.

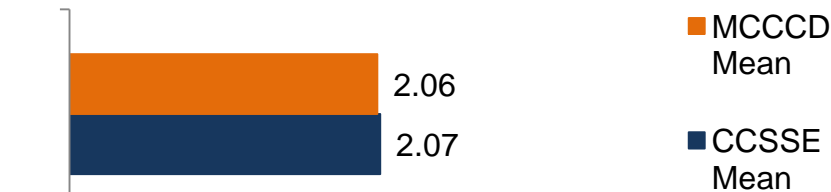
Basic Methodology:
Responses to the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) were obtained from more than 7,100 students in Spring 2011.

Selected Items from the Community College Survey of Student Engagement

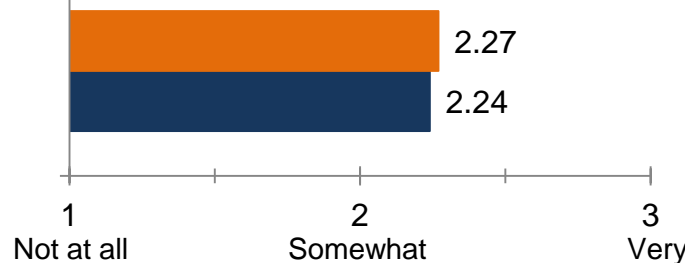
How often do you use transfer credit assistance? (n = 4,638)



How satisfied are you with transfer credit assistance? (n = 3,296)



How important is transfer credit assistance to you at this college? (n = 6,522)

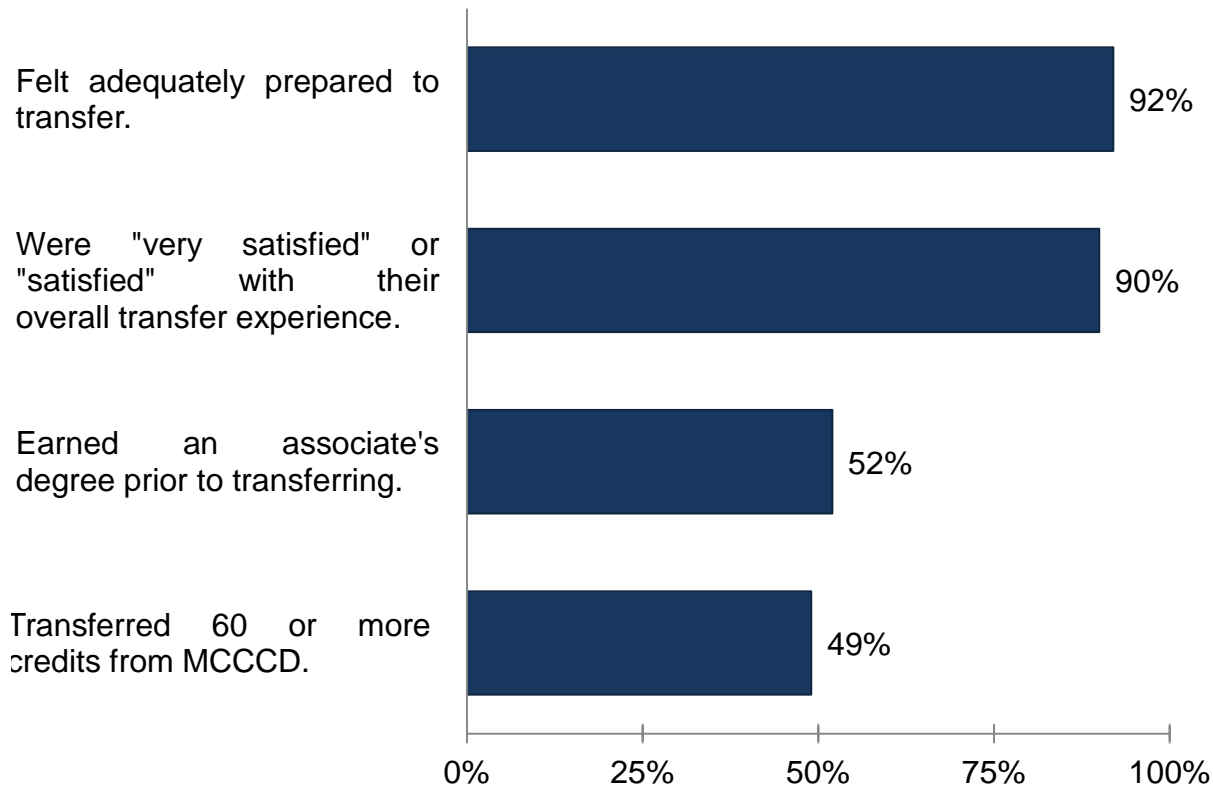


*The Center for Community College Engagement uses a combination of statistical significance at an alpha level of .001 and an effect size of at least .20 to identify mean differences worthy of further investigation. None of these mean differences met those criteria.

Key Finding:
The mean (average) responses of MCCCDC students to these items were not deemed by CCSSE to be substantially different from the CCSSE national means. The number of responses to each item (n) is provided in the chart at left.

Basic Methodology:
Responses to the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) were obtained from more than 7,100 students.

Survey and Focus Group Results about the Transfer Experience from MCCC



Key Finding:
More than 90% of the respondents felt adequately prepared to transfer and were satisfied with the overall transfer experience.

Basic Methodology:
A transfer experience survey was sent to all former MCCC partner universities attending an MCCC partner university in 2011. These surveys were sent via the partner universities, and 13 of the 31 institutions participated, yielding 500 student surveys.

Survey and Focus Group Results about the Transfer Experience from MCCCD (cont.)

Four student focus groups were conducted by Behavior Research Center, Inc. Two of the groups were composed of students planning to transfer from MCCCD to four-year institutions, and the other two were composed of students who were undecided about transferring. The purpose of the focus groups was to compile and document transfer services and practices at MCCCD, to examine best practices, and to identify gaps that may need to be addressed.

Key findings from the 27 students who participated in the focus groups included:

- Many of the marketing materials looked familiar, but several students stressed the need to have a central display area or kiosk.
- Students attributed their awareness of transfer programs primarily to advisors, but also got information online and from faculty, student life, veterans services, recruitment, counseling, federal program (such as TRIO) advisors, and other students.
- Students said benefits like guaranteed admissions, “locked-in” tuition rates, and having a clear path reduce stress and “make things smoother.”

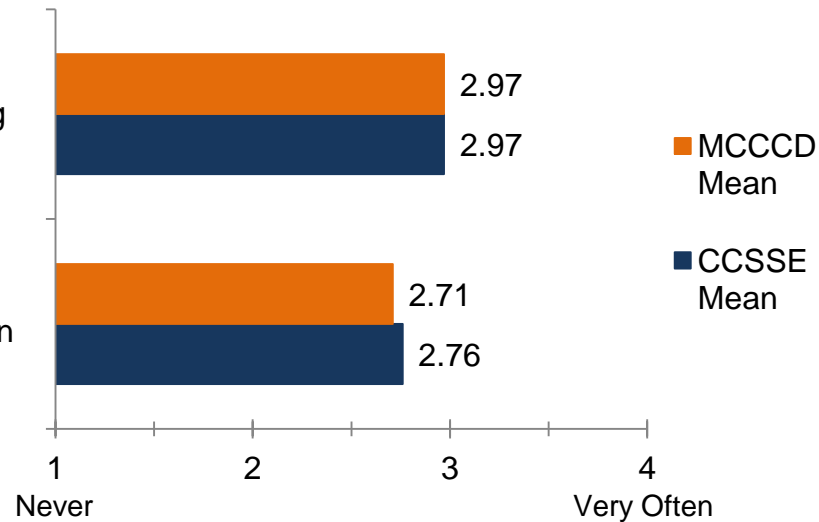
Survey and Focus Group Results about the Transfer Experience from MCCCD (cont.)

Recommendations from the transfer survey and focus group feedback included:

- Clarify transfer pathways for state universities without prescribed or “packaged” transfer programs.
- Provide training sessions for MCCCD and university advisors to keep up-to-date.
- Improve and standardize advisement to avoid inconsistent information.
- Establish a central transfer services office on each college and/or centralize and organize transfer materials.
- Offer regularly scheduled workshops to inform students about transfer possibilities.

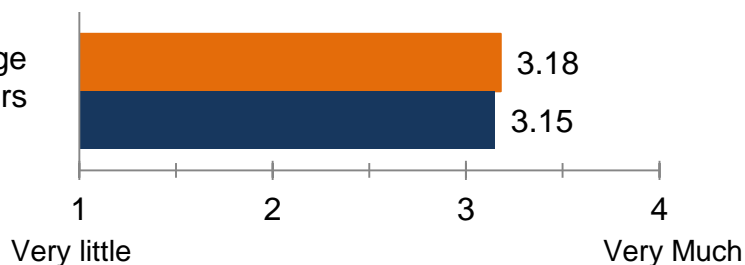
Selected Survey Items on Information Technology Usage and Resources

How often have you used Internet or instant messaging for assignments?



How often have you used email to communicate with an instructor?

How much does this college emphasize using computers in academic work?



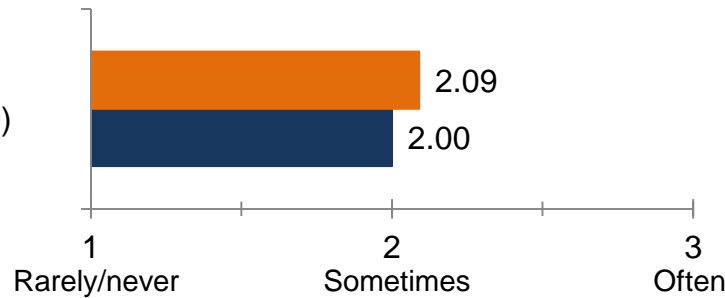
*The Center for Community College Engagement uses a combination of statistical significance at an alpha level of .001 and an effect size of at least .20 to identify mean differences worthy of further investigation. None of these mean differences met those criteria.

Key Finding:
The mean (average) responses of MCCCDC students to these items were not deemed by CCSSE to be substantially different from the CCSSE national means.

Basic Methodology:
Responses to the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) were obtained from more than 7,100 students in Spring 2011.

Selected Survey Items on Information Technology Usage and Resources (cont.)

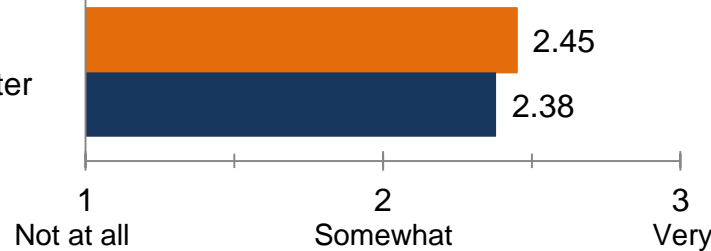
How often do you use computer labs? (n = 5,929)



How satisfied are you with the computer labs? (n = 5,070)



How important are computer labs to you? (n = 6,548)

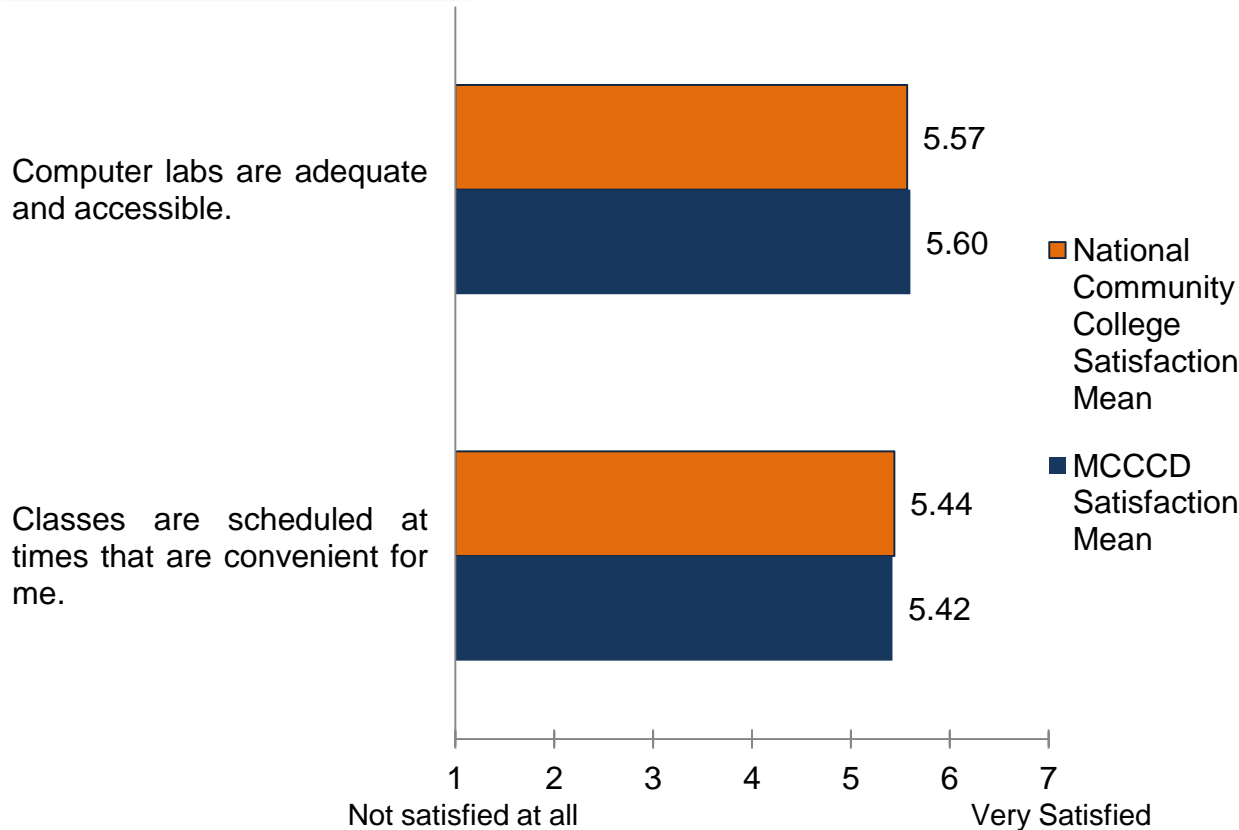


*The Center for Community College Engagement uses a combination of statistical significance at an alpha level of .001 and an effect size of at least .20 to identify mean differences worthy of further investigation. None of these mean differences met those criteria.

Key Finding:
The mean (average) responses of MCCCDC students to these items were not deemed by CCSSE to be substantially different from the CCSSE national means.

Basic Methodology:
Responses to the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) were obtained from more than 7,100 students in Spring 2011.

Selected Survey Items on Information Technology Usage and Resources (cont.)



*A third item, "College emphasizes using computers in academic work," was requested from this survey. However, this item appeared in the CCSSE rather than the Noel-Levitz survey (see page 26).

Key Finding:
The differences in the mean responses of MCCCDC students and the national community college mean responses were not statistically significant.

Basic Methodology:
The Noel-Levitz Student Satisfaction Inventory was completed in Spring 2010 by a total of 5,098 students.

Selected Survey Items on Information Technology Usage and Resources (cont.)

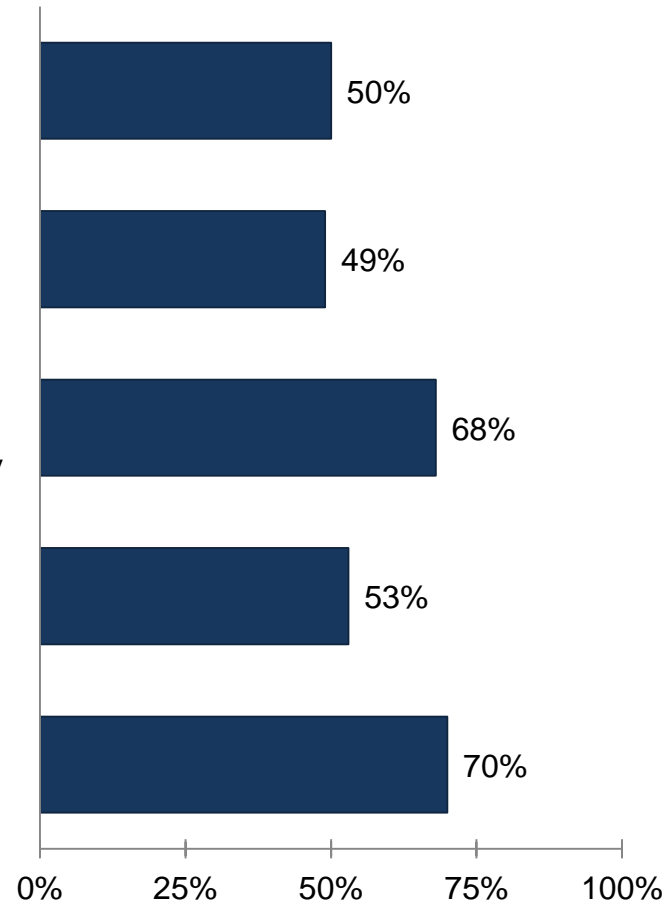
How many of your instructors use information technology effectively in courses? (Percent who responded "All or almost all" or "Most")

How many of your instructors have adequate IT skills for carrying out course instruction? (Percent who responded "All or almost all" or "Most")

Describe your overall experience using course or learning management systems. (Percent who responded "Very Positive" or "Positive")

The use of IT in my courses improves my learning. (Percent who responded "Strongly Agree" or "Agree")

IT makes doing my course activities more convenient. (Percent who responded "Strongly Agree" or "Agree")



Key Findings:

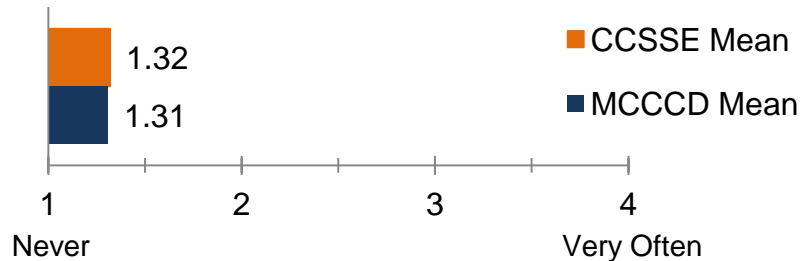
- Approximately two-thirds of the students were positive about the learning management systems and the convenience of using technology for course activities.
- Approximately one-half of the students surveyed indicated that instructors had adequate IT skills and used technology effectively in courses, and that technology improved learning.

Basic Methodology:

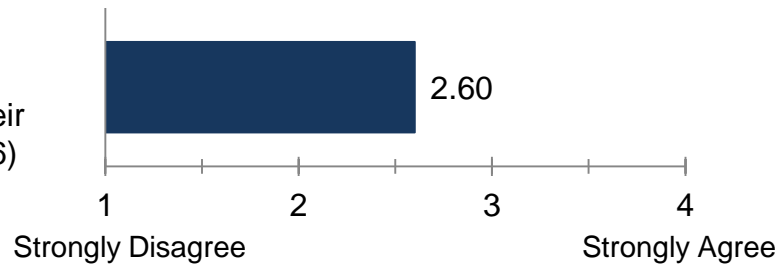
The Educause Center for Applied Research (ECAR) student information technology survey was administered in Spring 2011 at all ten MCCCDC colleges. National comparisons were not available. Responses were obtained from more than 1,600 MCCCDC students. This survey was designed as a 5-point Likert scale. The results at left indicated the percentage of MCCCDC students who endorsed the top two response categories for each item.

Responses to Selected Community Service and Awareness Items on the Community College Survey of Student Engagement

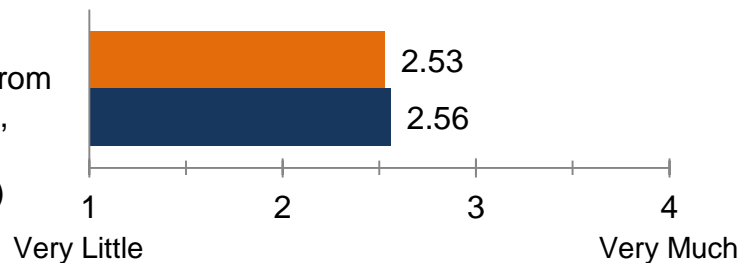
How often have you participated in a community-based project as part of a regular course? (n = 7,122)



The college encourages students to volunteer in community service in their communities. (n = 5,666)



The college encourages contact among students from different economic, social, and racial or ethnic backgrounds. (n = 7,040)



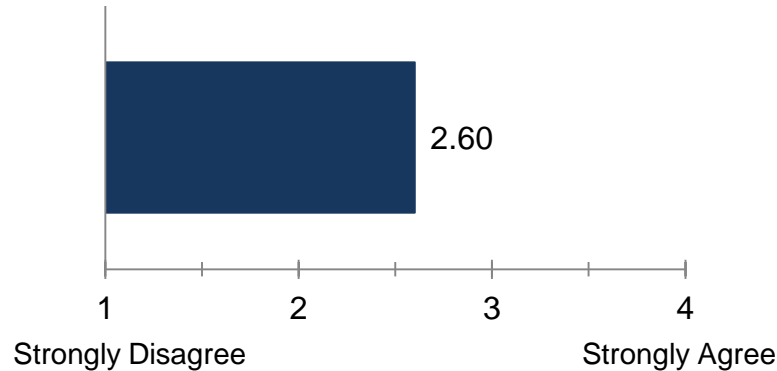
*The Center for Community College Engagement uses a combination of statistical significance at an alpha level of .001 and an effect size of at least .20 to identify mean differences worthy of further investigation. None of these mean differences met those criteria.

Key Finding:
The mean (average) responses of MCCCDC students to the first and last items at left were not deemed by CCSSE to be substantially different from the CCSSE national means. The middle item was an MCCCDC custom question which has no national mean comparison.

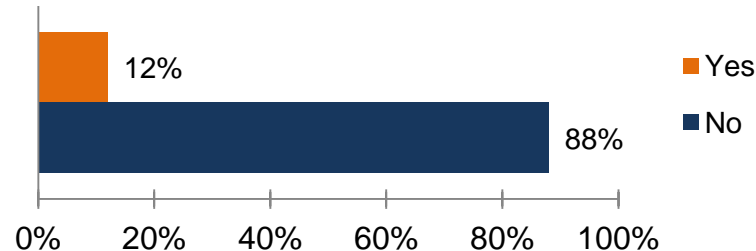
Basic Methodology:
Responses to the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) were obtained from more than 7,100 students in Spring 2011.

Responses to Selected Community Service and Awareness Items on the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (cont.)

The faculty provide ample opportunities and support to volunteer in community service. (The scale on this item was 1 to 4, but also included a 0-weight N/A response. Of the 5,700 students who responded to this question, 1,043 selected N/A.)



Have you volunteered in community service programs at your college in the last year? (n = 5,304)



*The Center for Community College Engagement uses a combination of statistical significance at an alpha level of .001 and an effect size of at least .20 to identify mean differences worthy of further investigation. None of these mean differences met those criteria.

Key Finding:

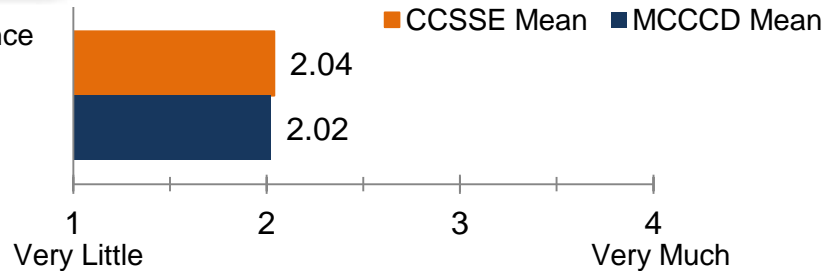
Both of the items at left were MCCCDC custom questions on the CCSSE. As a result, national cohort comparisons were not available. The responses from this page and the prior page suggest that faculty provided opportunities to volunteer and the colleges encouraged students to volunteer in community service, but relatively few students over the past year volunteered for such service at their college.

Basic Methodology:

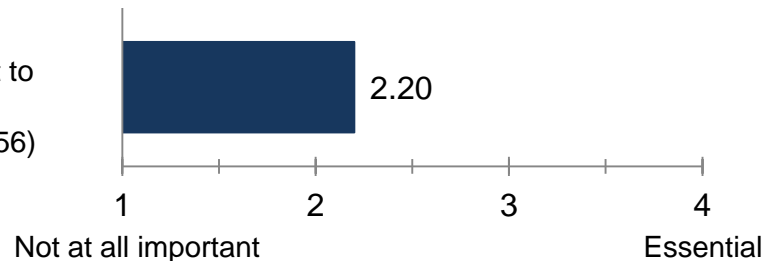
Responses to the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) were obtained from more than 7,100 students in Spring 2011.

Responses on the Community College Survey of Student Engagement on Democratic Processes through Community, Civic, and Global Learning

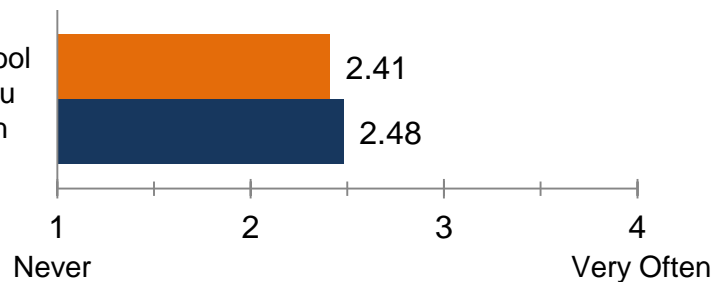
How much has your experience at this college contributed to your knowledge, skills, and personal development in the area of contributing to the welfare of your community? (n = 7,130)



How important to you is it to volunteer in a community service project? (n = 5,656)



In your experiences at this college during the current school year, about how often have you had serious conversations with students of a different race or ethnicity other than your own? (n = 6,960)



*The Center for Community College Engagement uses a combination of statistical significance at an alpha level of .001 and an effect size of at least .20 to identify mean differences worthy of further investigation. None of these mean differences met those criteria.

Key Finding:
The mean (average) responses of MCCCDC students to the first and last items at left were not deemed by CCSSE to be substantially different from the CCSSE national means. The middle item was an MCCCDC custom question so no mean comparisons were available.

Basic Methodology:
Responses to the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) were obtained from more than 7,100 students in Spring 2011.