



MARICOPA
COMMUNITY
COLLEGES

THE COLLEGE OF YOU.

MCCCD 2013 Monitoring Report Governing Board Outcomes and Metrics

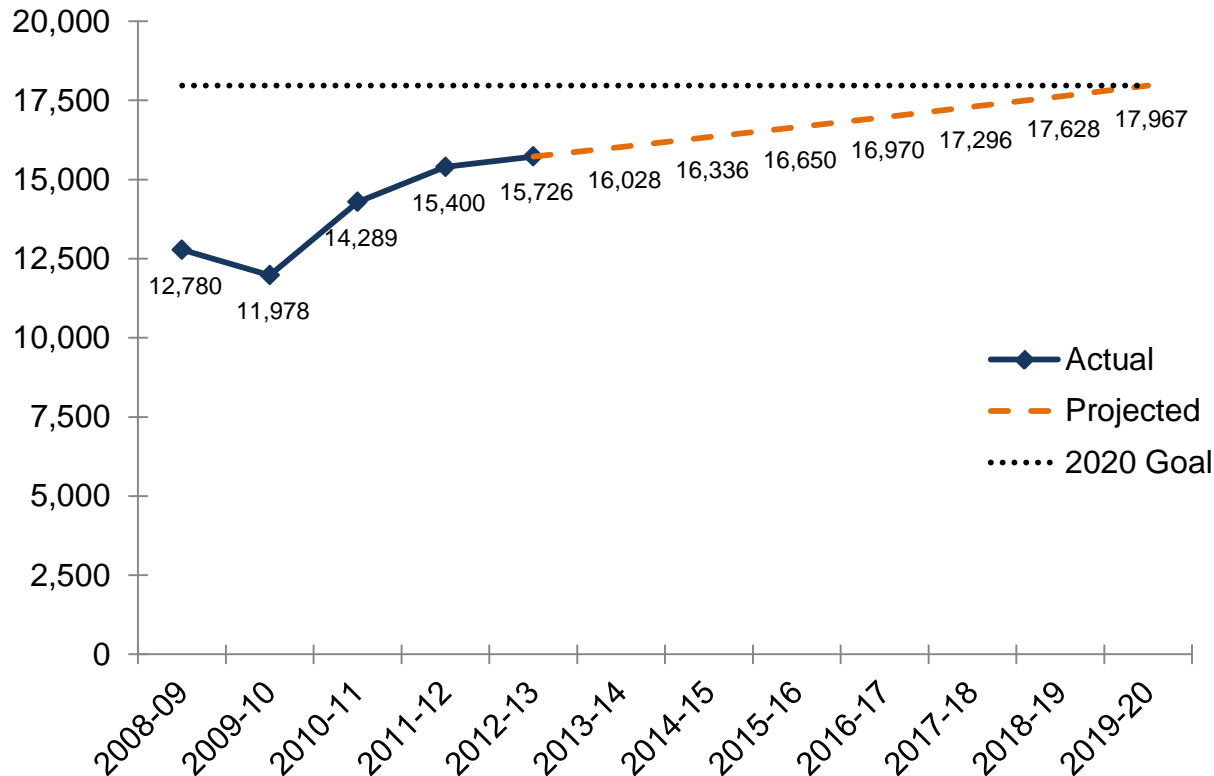
November 2013

Table of Contents

Section	Slide Number
2020 Completion Agenda Goal	3
Outcome 1: University Transfer Education and General Education	4
Outcome 2: Workforce and Economic Development	26
Outcome 3: Developmental Education	32
Outcome 4: Community Development and Civic and Global Engagement	50
Survey Data and Focus Group Information	57

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%2010/VIA1%20Board%20Resolution%20-%20Call%20to%20Action.pdf>.

- In 2012-13, MCCCCD progressed toward the completion goal of 50% more students earning awards from the baseline year of 2009-2010.
- In order to meet the 2020 completion goal, MCCCCD will need to increase the number of students receiving awards at an annual compounded rate of approximately 1.92%.
- In 2012-2013, 56% of all students who received an award earned an Associate's degree.
- To date, MCCCCD appears on-track to achieve this completion goal.



MARICOPA
COMMUNITY
COLLEGES

THE COLLEGE OF YOU.

University Transfer Education and General Education

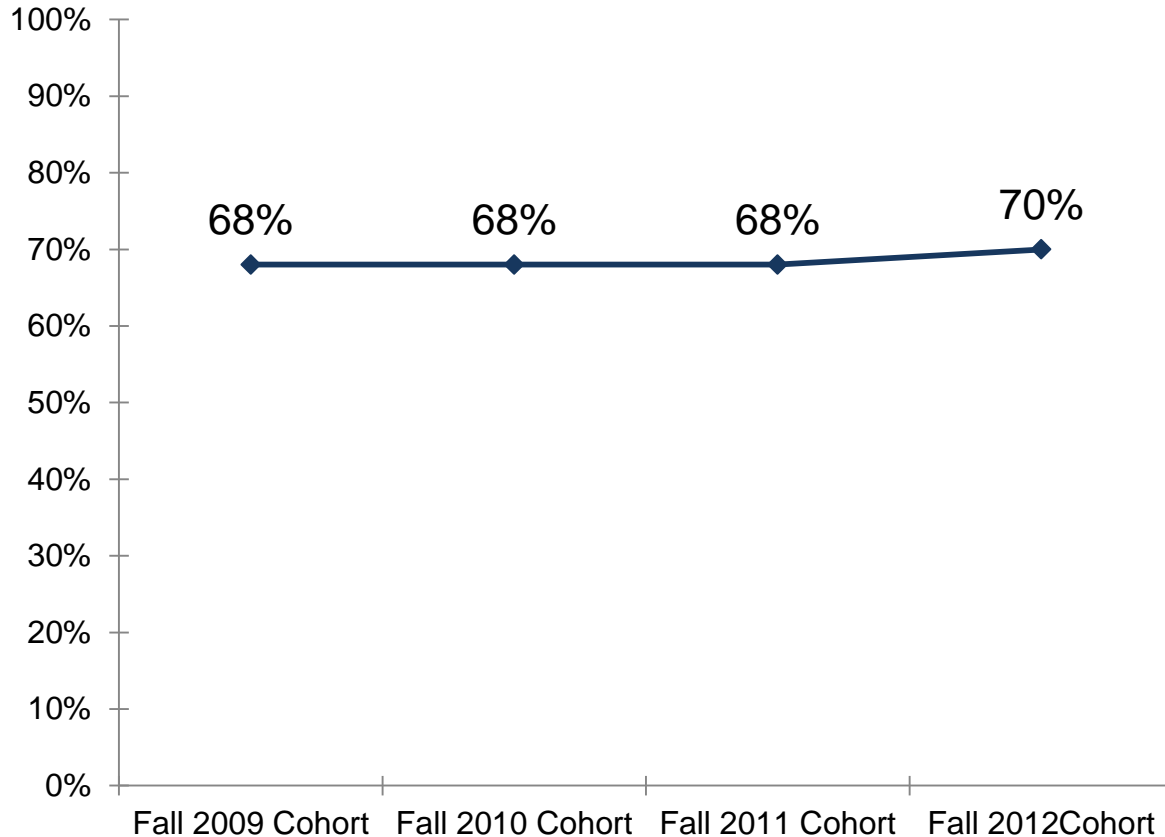
Outcome 1



MARICOPA
COMMUNITY
COLLEGES

THE COLLEGE OF YOU.

College-Level Course Success Rate



Key Finding:

The college-level course success rate increased by two percentage points for the most recent cohort.

Basic Methodology:

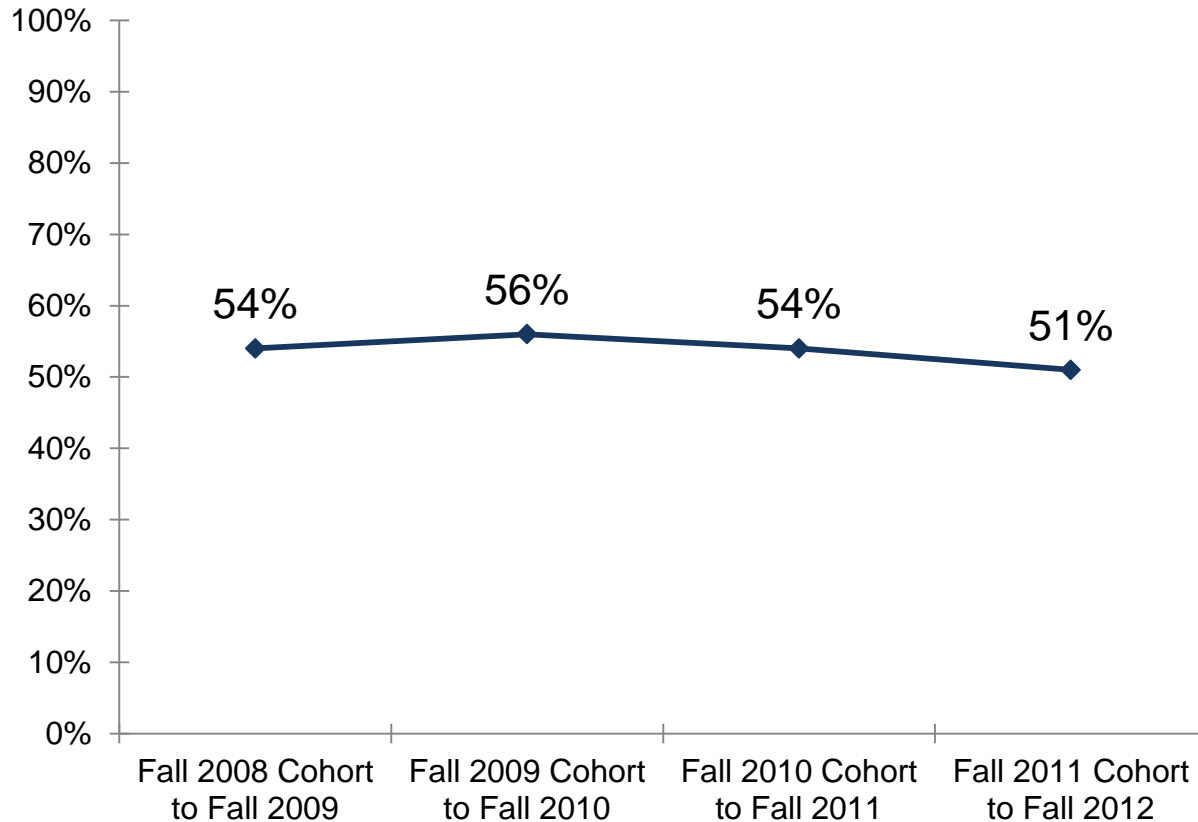
The percentage of college-level credit hours completed successfully (A, B, C, P grade) by students in the new student cohort in their first Fall and Spring terms.



MARICOPA
COMMUNITY
COLLEGES

THE COLLEGE OF YOU.

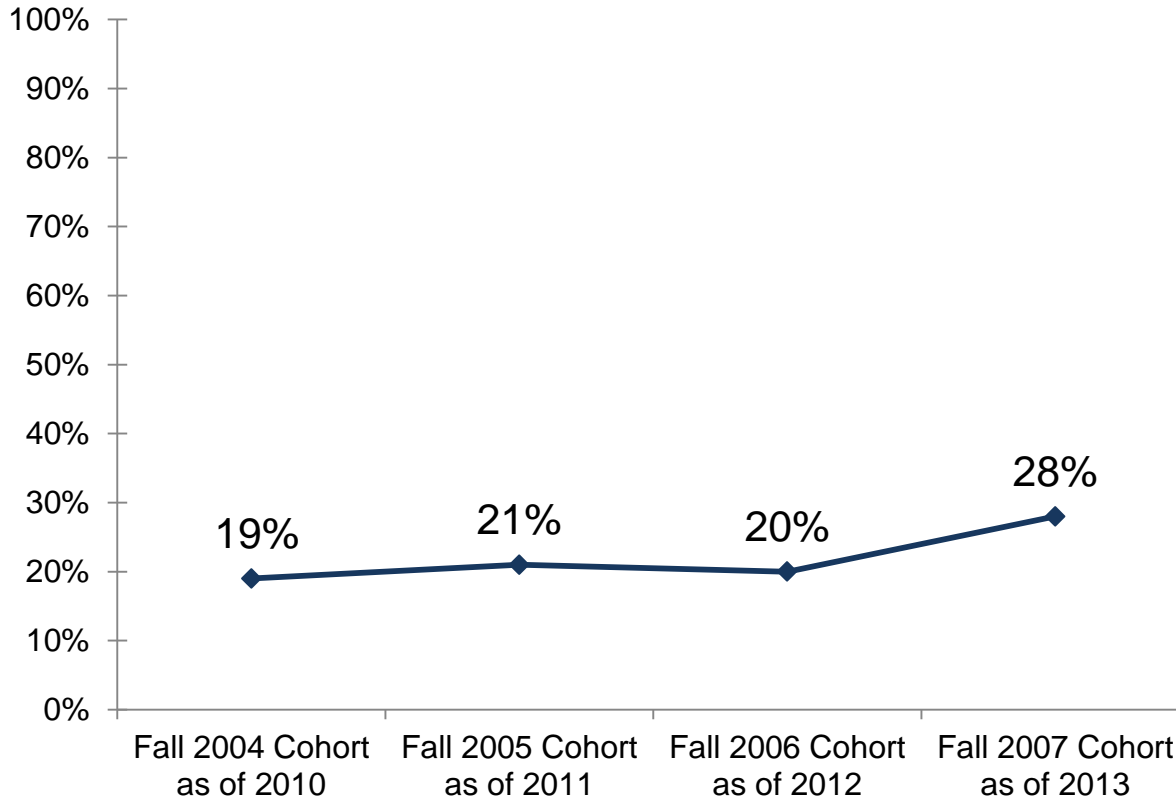
Fall-to-Fall Retention Rate



Key Finding:
The Fall-to-Fall retention rate decreased by three percentage points for the most recent 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.

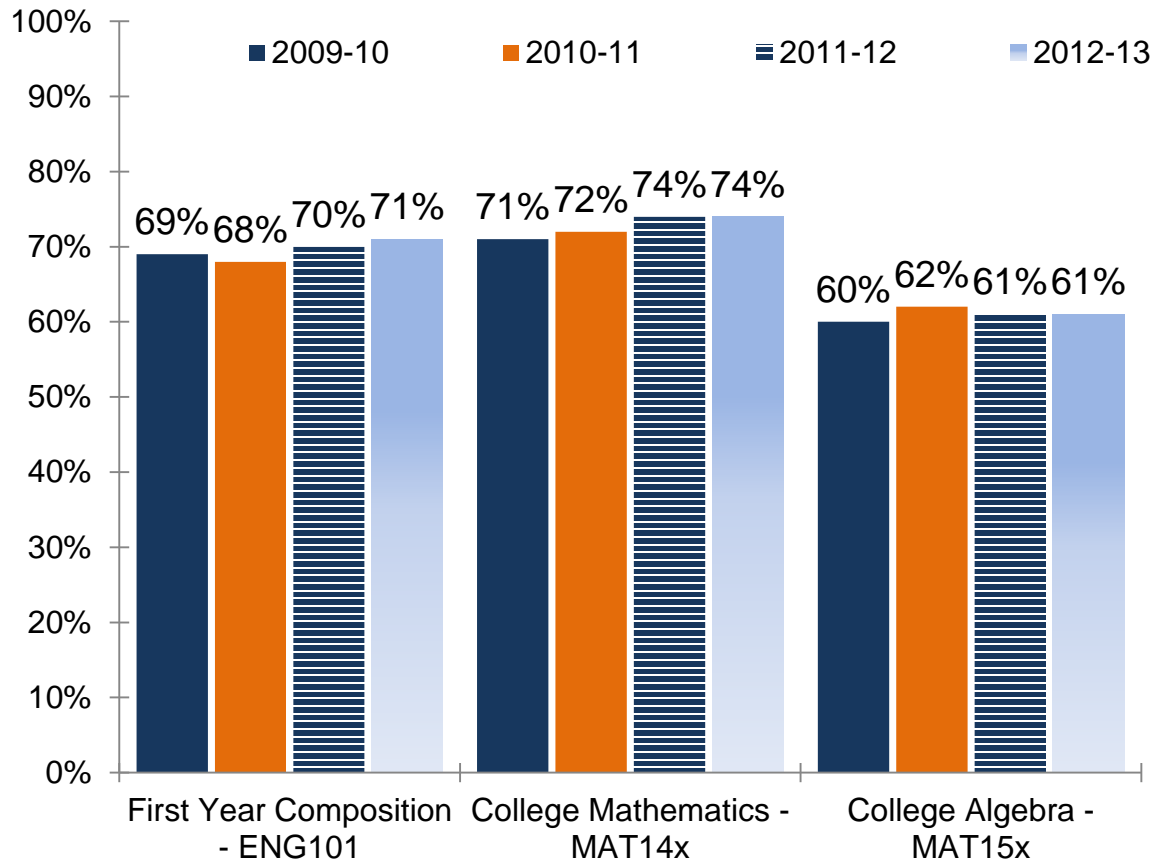
Graduation Rate within 6 Years (Degree and Certificate)



Key Finding:
The percentage of students graduating within six years increased by eight percentage points for the most recent cohort.

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



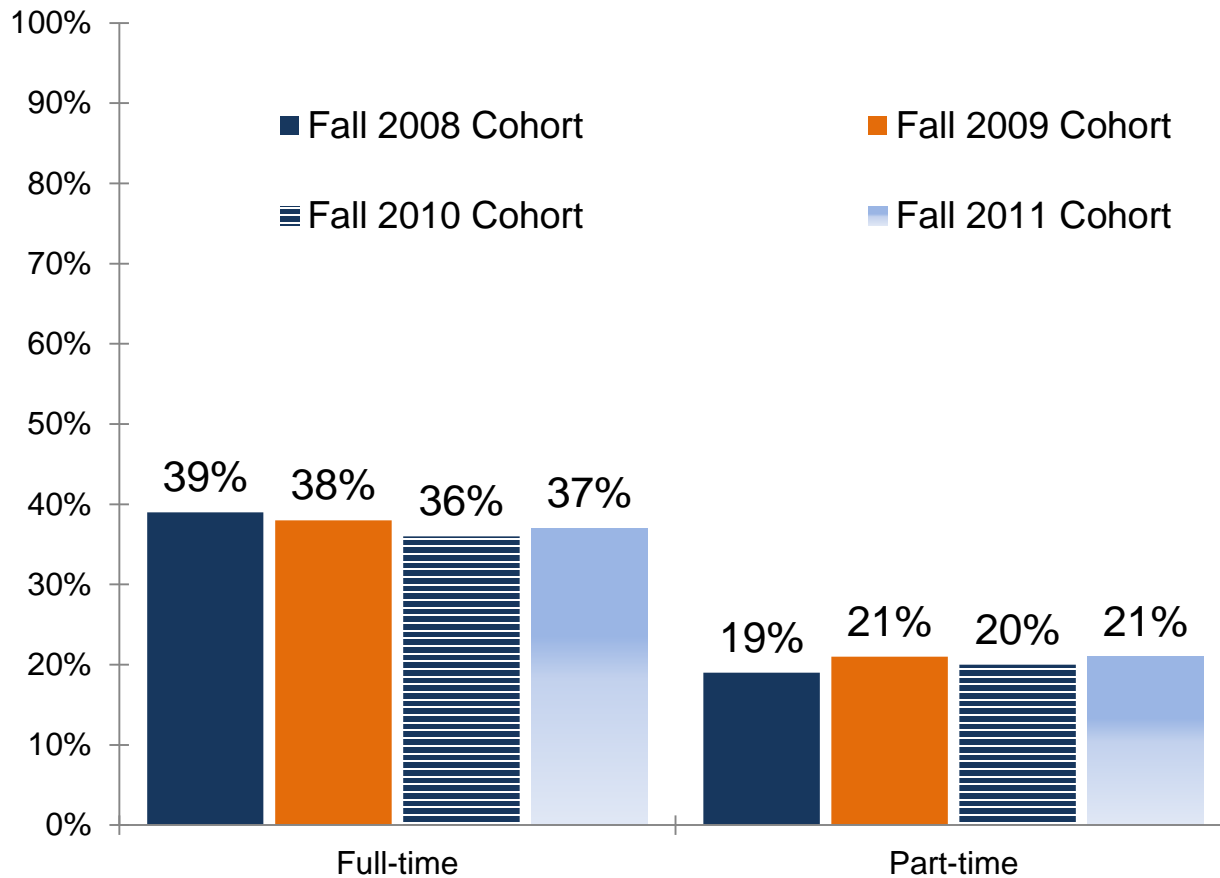
Key Finding:

Success rates in First Year Composition (ENG 101) have trended upward the past three years, while success rates in math have remained relatively steady.

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



Key Finding:

The percentage of learners achieving credit hour thresholds within two years increased one percentage point for both full- and part-time students.

Basic Methodology:

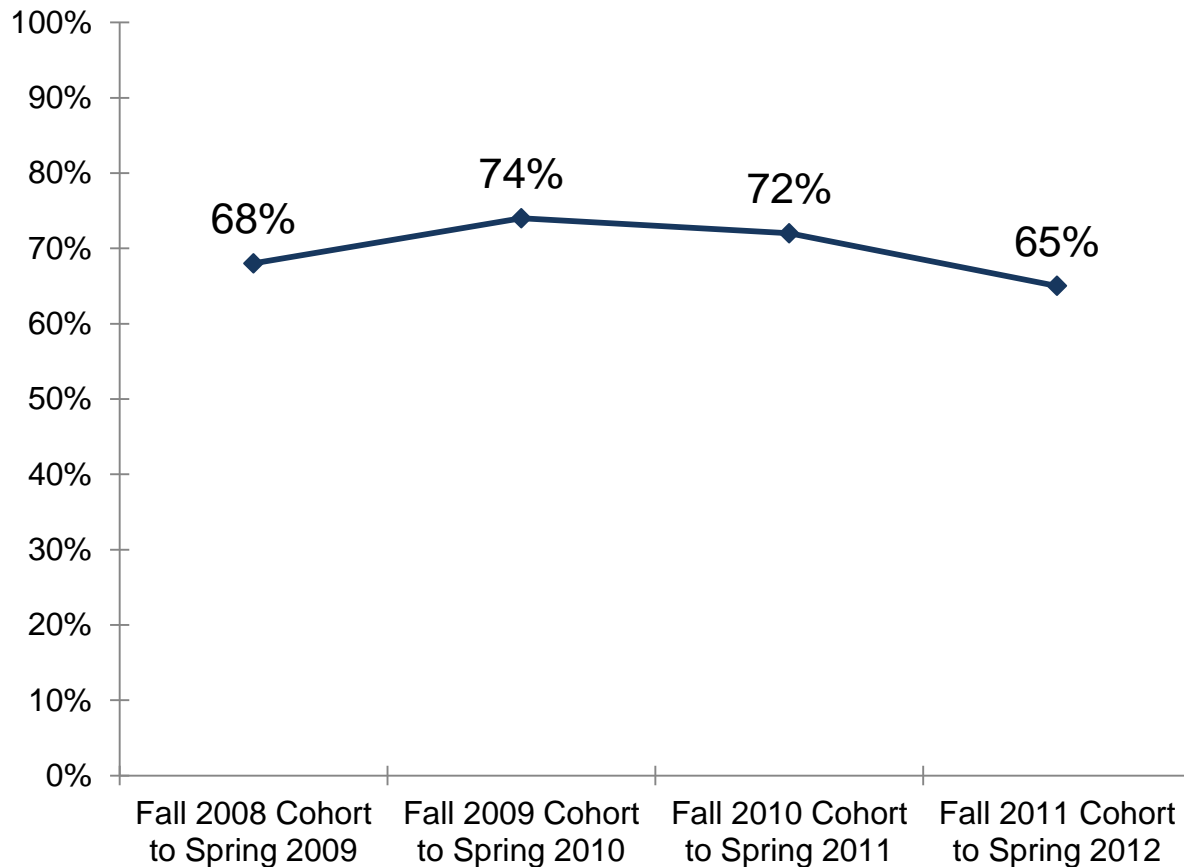
Percentage of new student cohort who successfully completed (A, B, C, P grade) a minimum number of credits or earned an award within two years. The credit thresholds were 42 credits for full-time students and 24 credits for part-time students.



MARICOPA
COMMUNITY
COLLEGES

THE COLLEGE OF YOU.

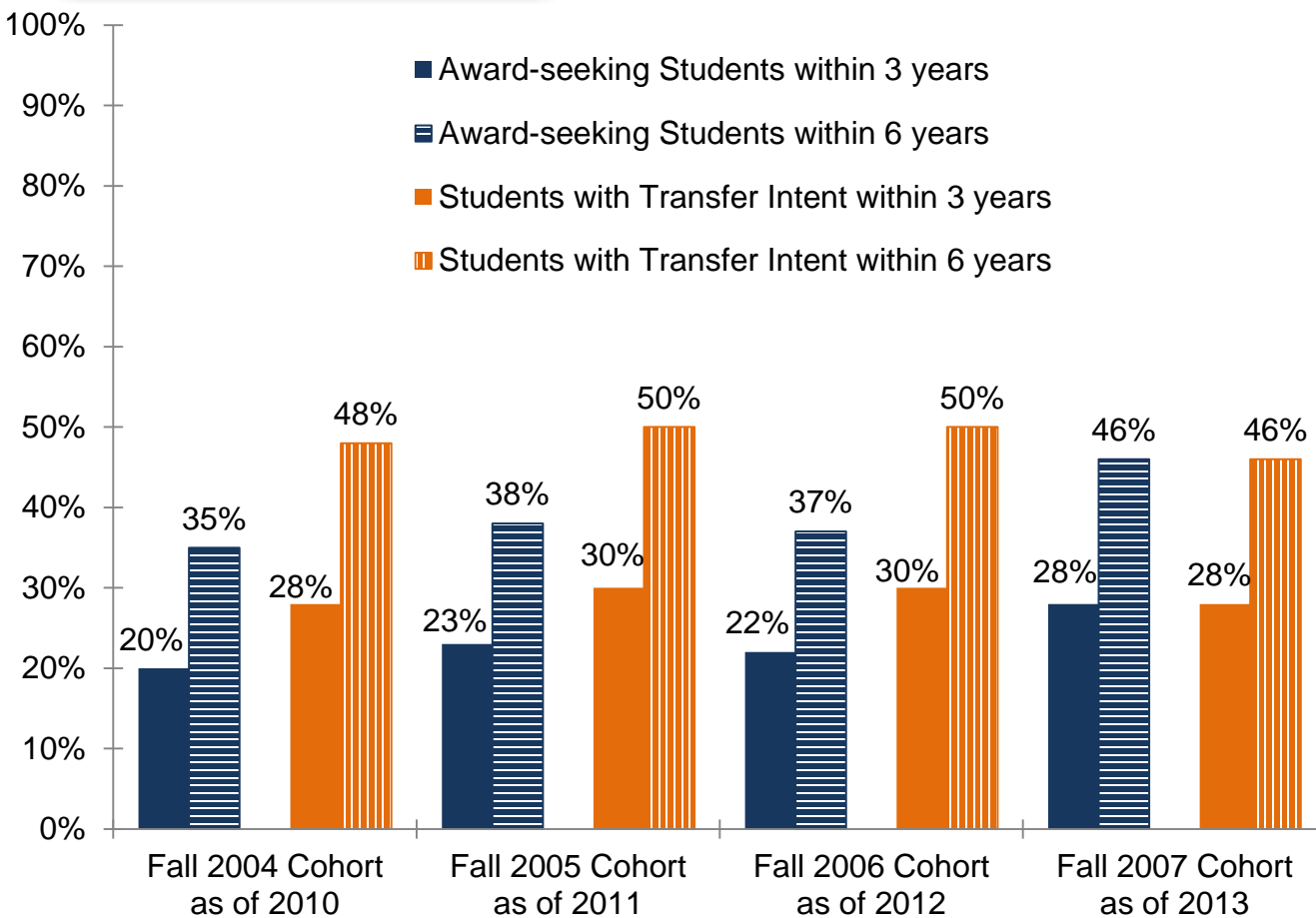
Semester-to-Semester Retention Rate



Key Finding:
The Semester-to-Semester retention rate decreased by seven percentage points from last year.

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:

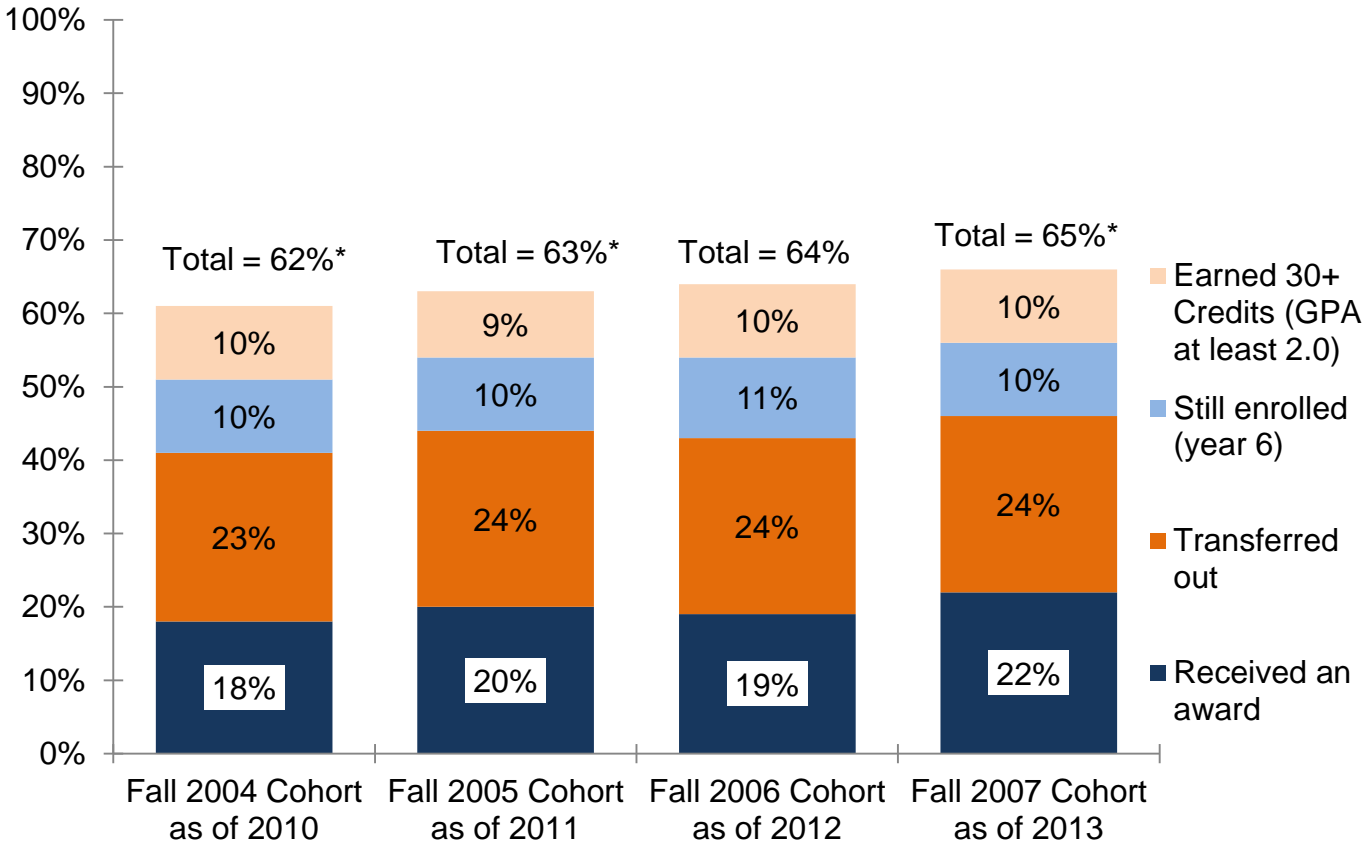
The percent of award-seeking students who achieved their goal increased in the last year, with 28% achieving within three years compared to 22% in the prior year, and 46% achieving within six years compared to 37% in the prior year.

The percent of transfer-intent students who achieved their goal declined two percentage points for three year attainment, and four percentage points for six year attainment.

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 three years were also included in the achievement within six 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 continued to increase, from 62% to 65% over the past four cohort years. The outcome with the largest increase was percent of students receiving an award, increasing from 18% to 22% over the past four cohort years.

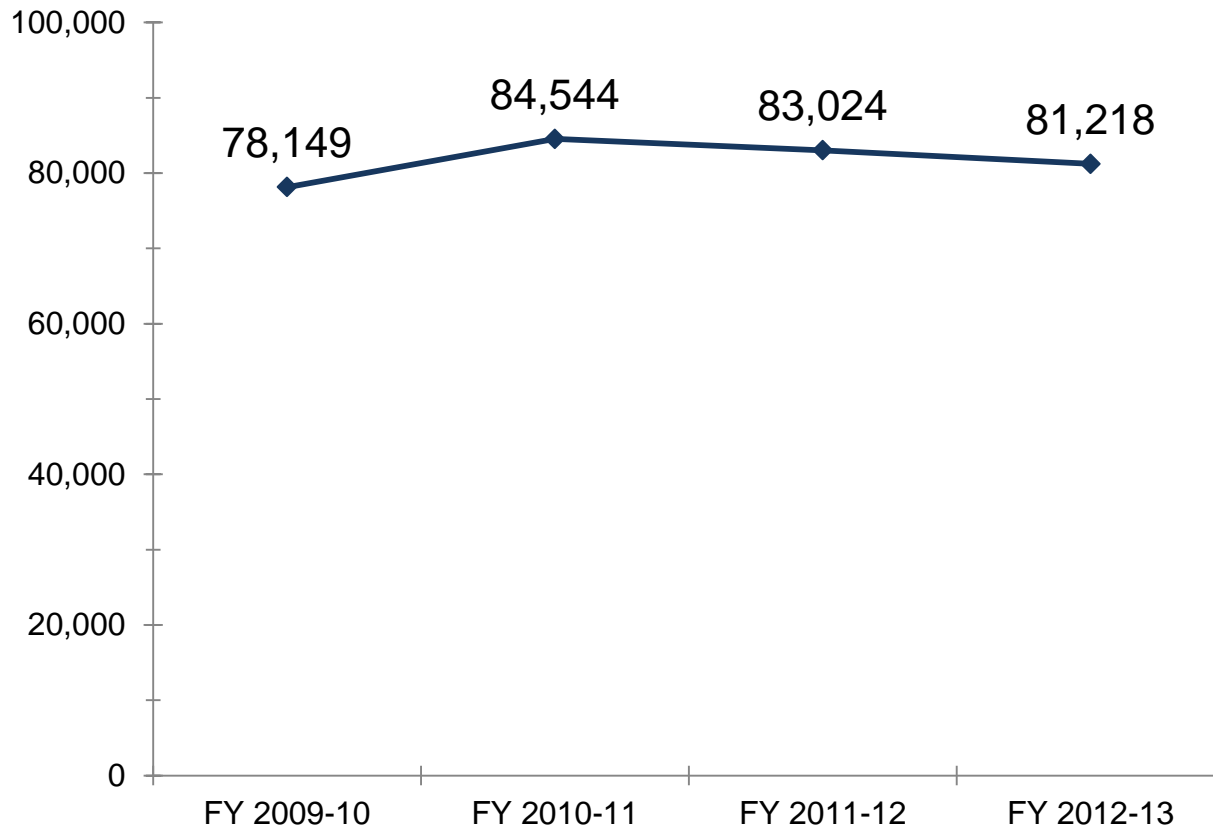
Basic Methodology:

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

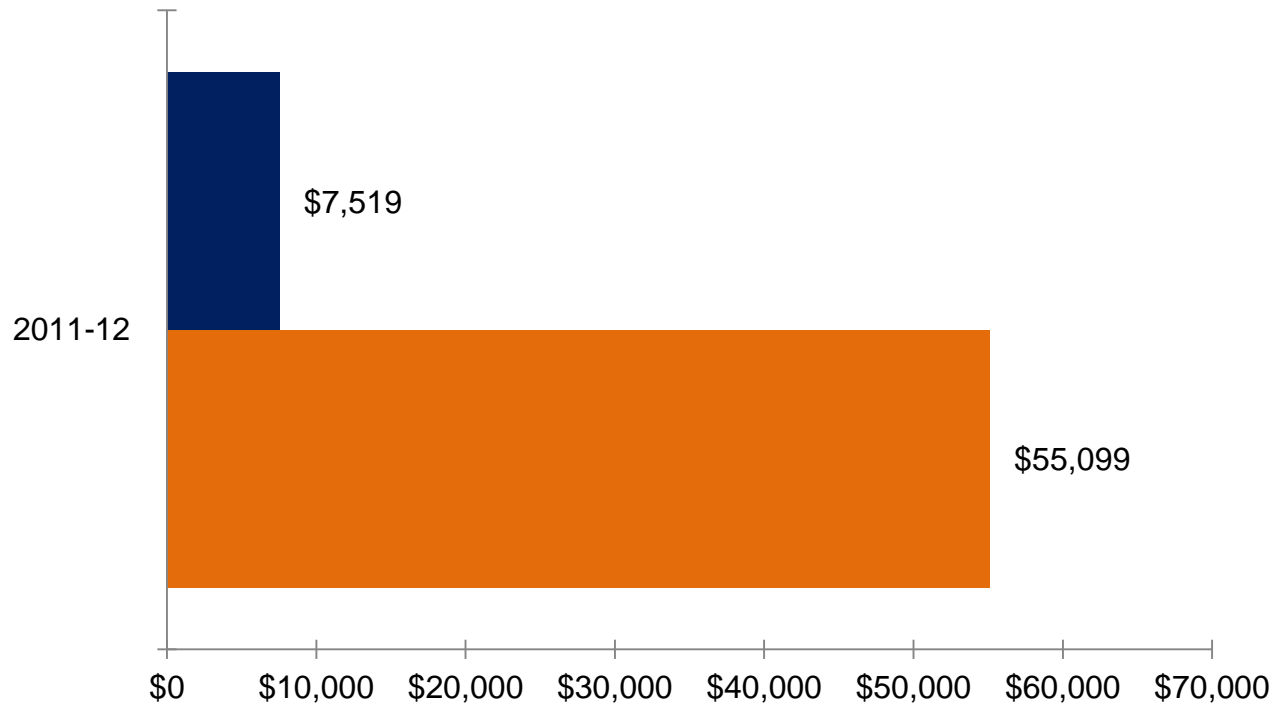


Key Finding:
FTSE declined by approximately two percent from FY2011-12 to FY2012-13. However, FTSE was approximately four percent higher than it had been in FY2009-10.

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

Cost of Attendance

- Median net price of attendance at MCCCDC
- Median family income in Maricopa County



Key Finding:

At just over \$7,500 per year, the median net price of attendance at MCCCDC was 14% of the median household income in Maricopa County. MCCCDC continues to be an affordable option for postsecondary education and training.

Basic Methodology:

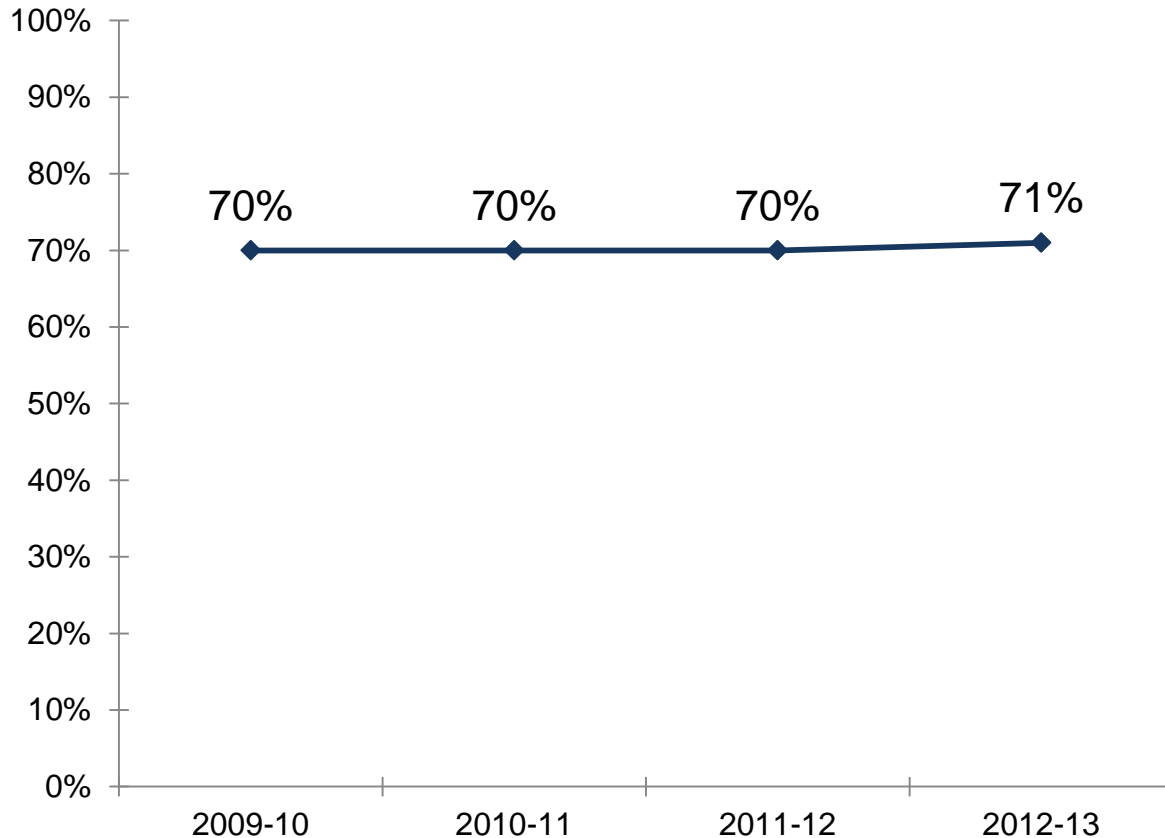
All MCCCDC colleges have the same tuition rate but the “net price” varies based on scholarships and grants awarded at each college. Net prices were reported by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and were based on new full-time students.



MARICOPA
COMMUNITY
COLLEGES

THE COLLEGE OF YOU.

Percent of Credits Completed of Credits Attempted



Key Finding:

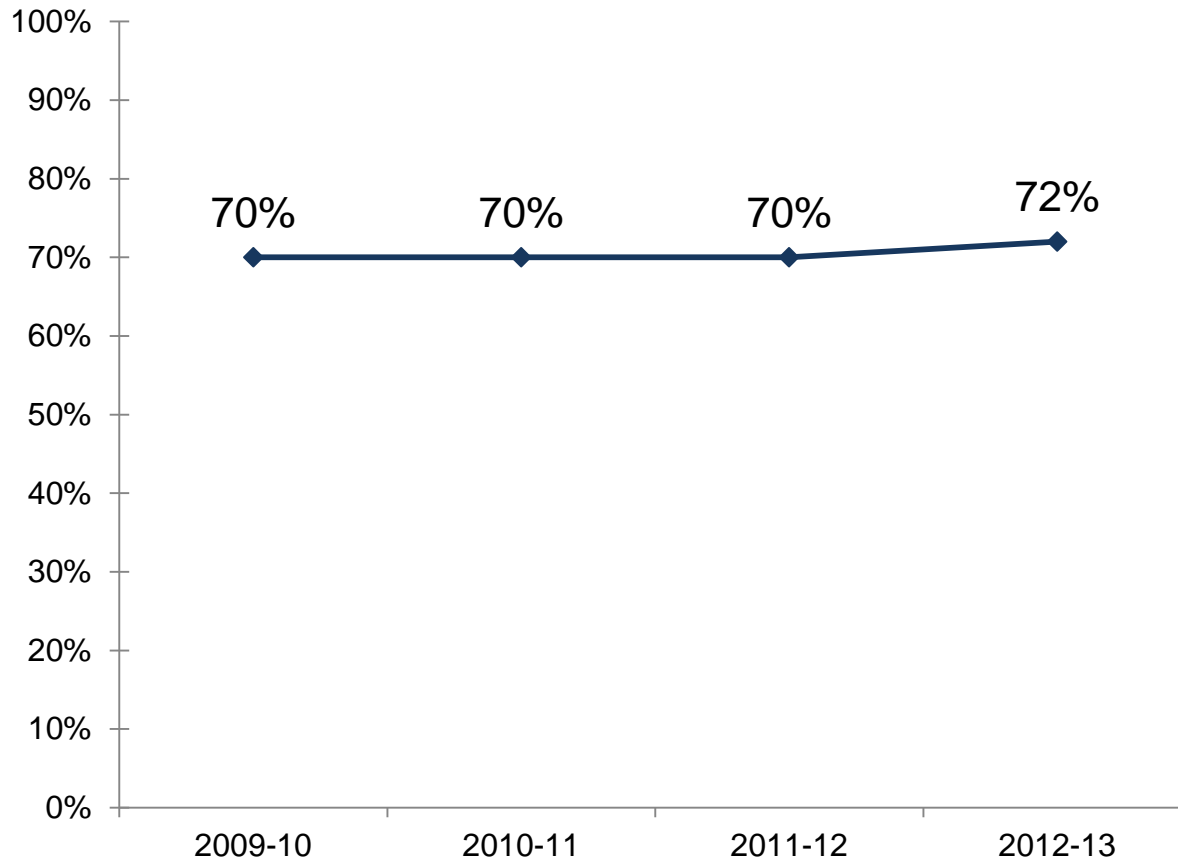
The percentage of credits completed (of credits attempted) increased by one percentage point in the most recent year.

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 Success Rate



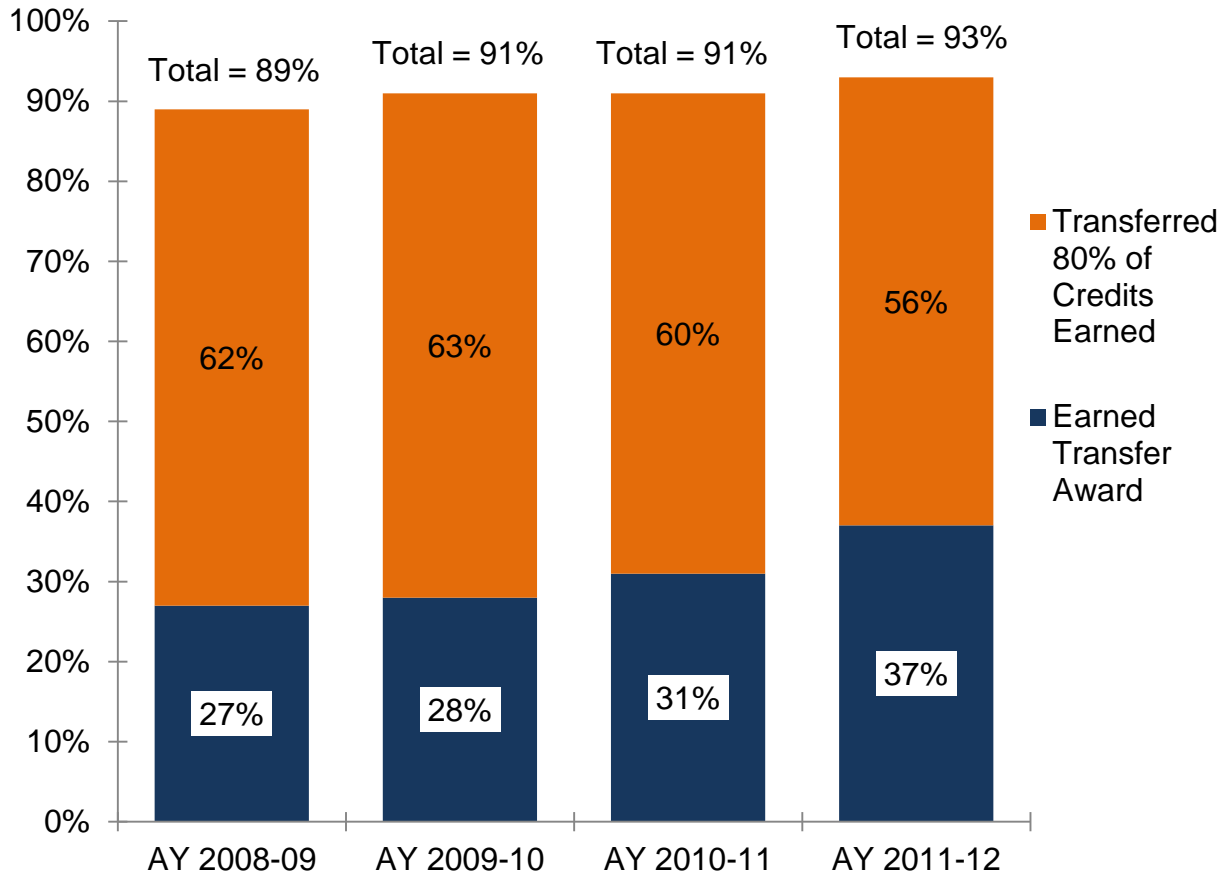
Key Finding:

The AGEC course success rate increased two percentage points for the most recent year.

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 Findings:

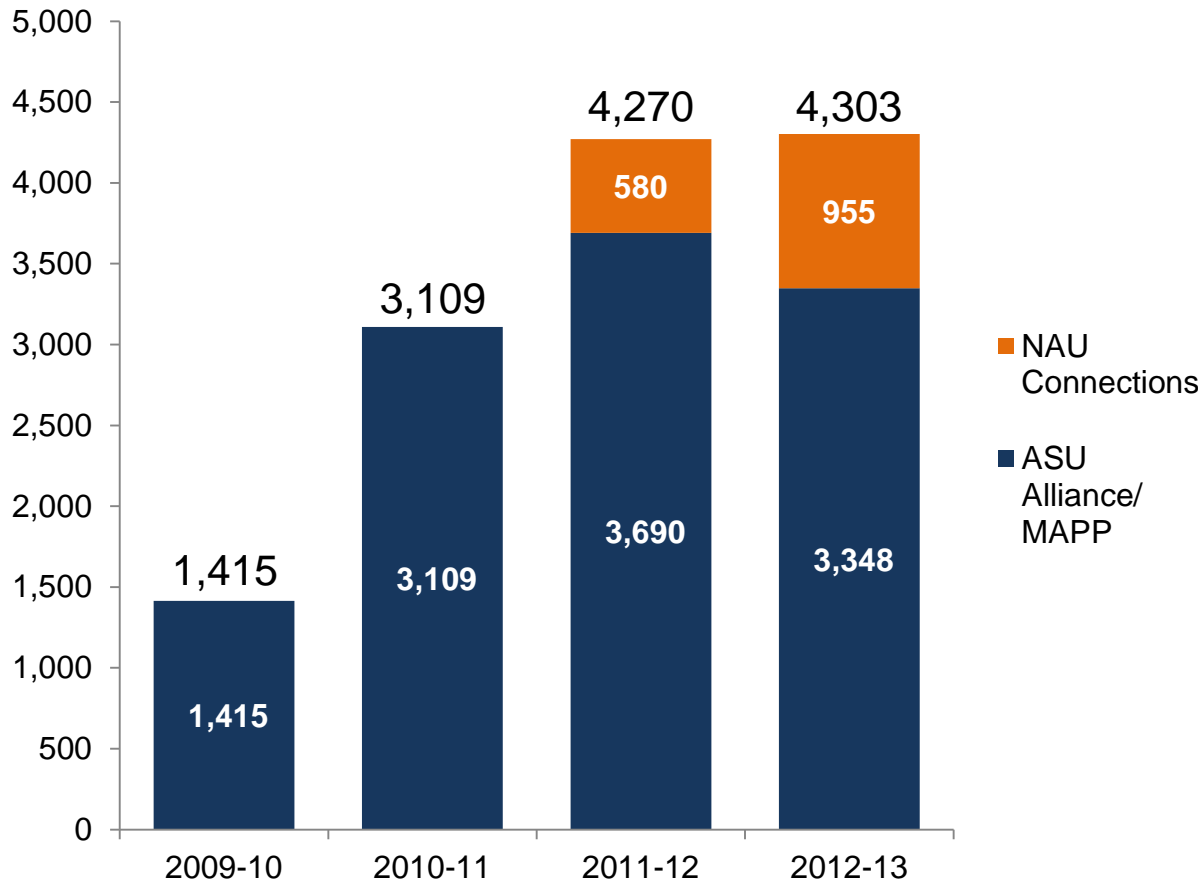
93% of recent transfers from MCCCCD to one of the Arizona public universities had earned a transfer award or transferred at least 80% of their college-level MCCCCD credits.

The percentage of transfer students who earned an MCCCCD degree or AGEC prior to transfer has increased each year.

Basic Methodology:

The percentage of MCCCCD students in a given academic year who were new transfers to an Arizona public university with an MCCCCD 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 MCCCCD colleges.

Participation in MCCCCD Signature Transfer Programs



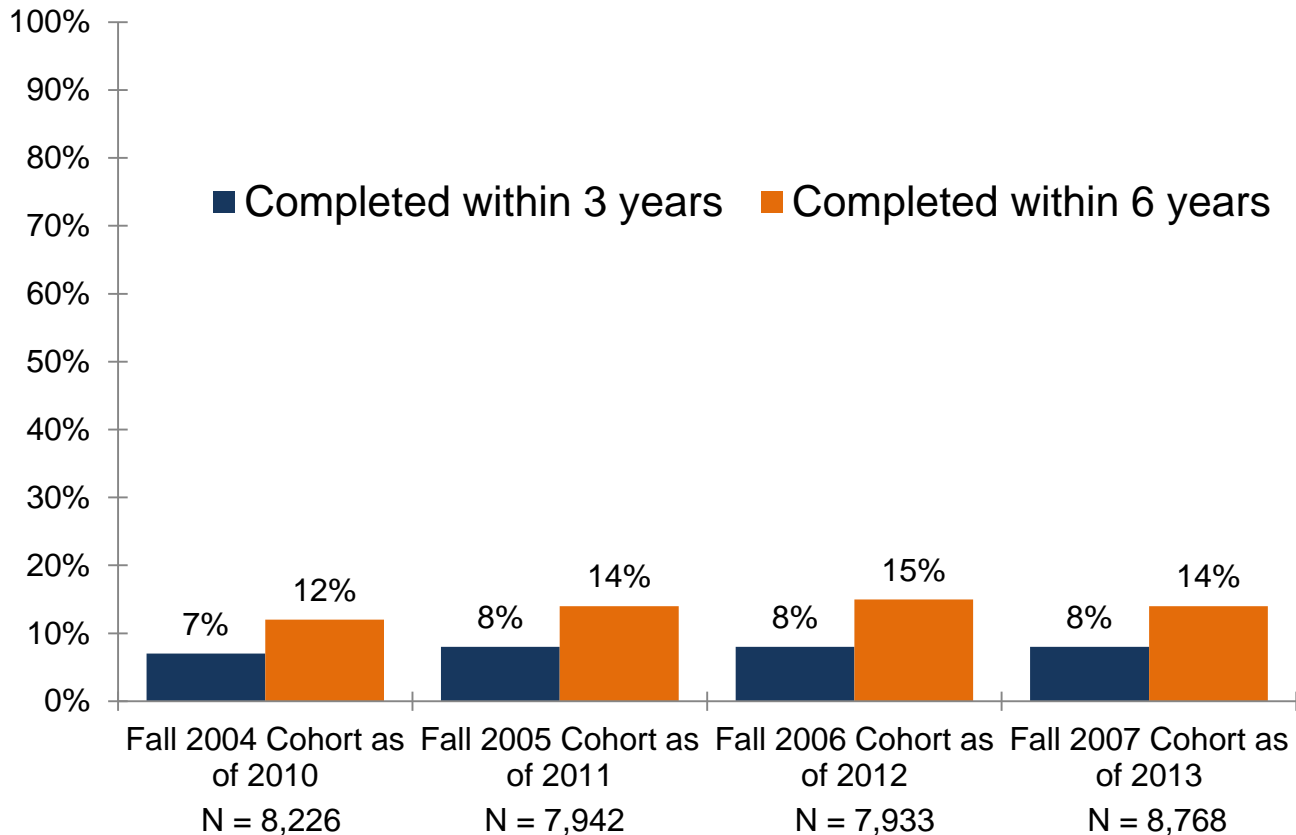
Key Findings:

- The number of MCCCCD signature transfer programs grew from one to two in the past three years and a program with the University of Arizona launched in Fall 2012.
- The number of students participating in these transfer programs more than tripled from AY2010 to AY2013.

Basic Methodology:

The number of active MCCCCD students enrolled in signature transfer programs. MAPP was launched in Fall 2009 and NAU Connections was launched in Fall 2010. MCCCCD entered into a master agreement with UA for the UA Bridge Program; it launched in Fall 2013.

AGEC and Transfer Degree Completion Rate



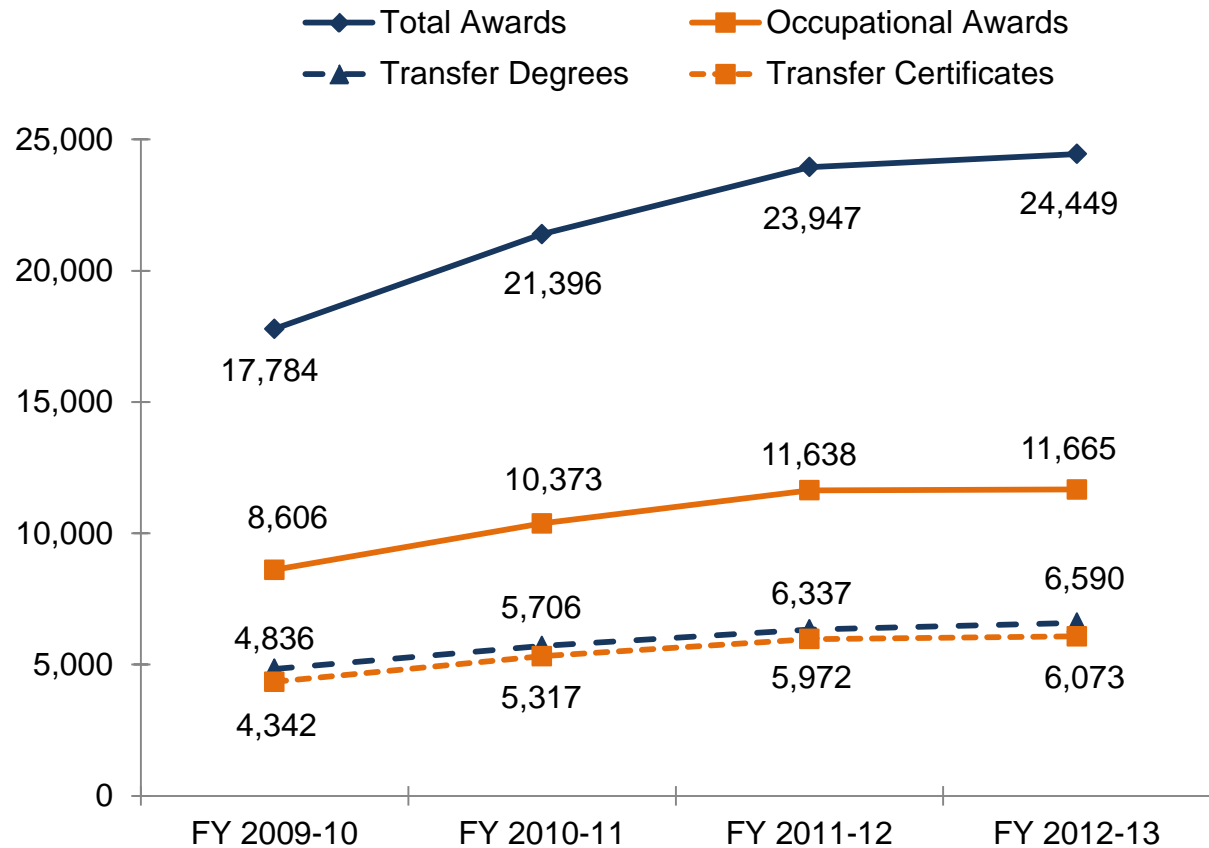
Key Findings:

The percentage of transfer-seeking new students who completed a transfer award within three years remained steady at eight percent, and the percentage who completed within six years declined slightly to 14%. The performance was fairly stable even though the size of the cohort increased over 10%.

Basic Methodology:

The percentage of the new student cohort with a transfer intent who earned an AGEC or transfer degree within three years and six years. N = the number of students in the cohort.

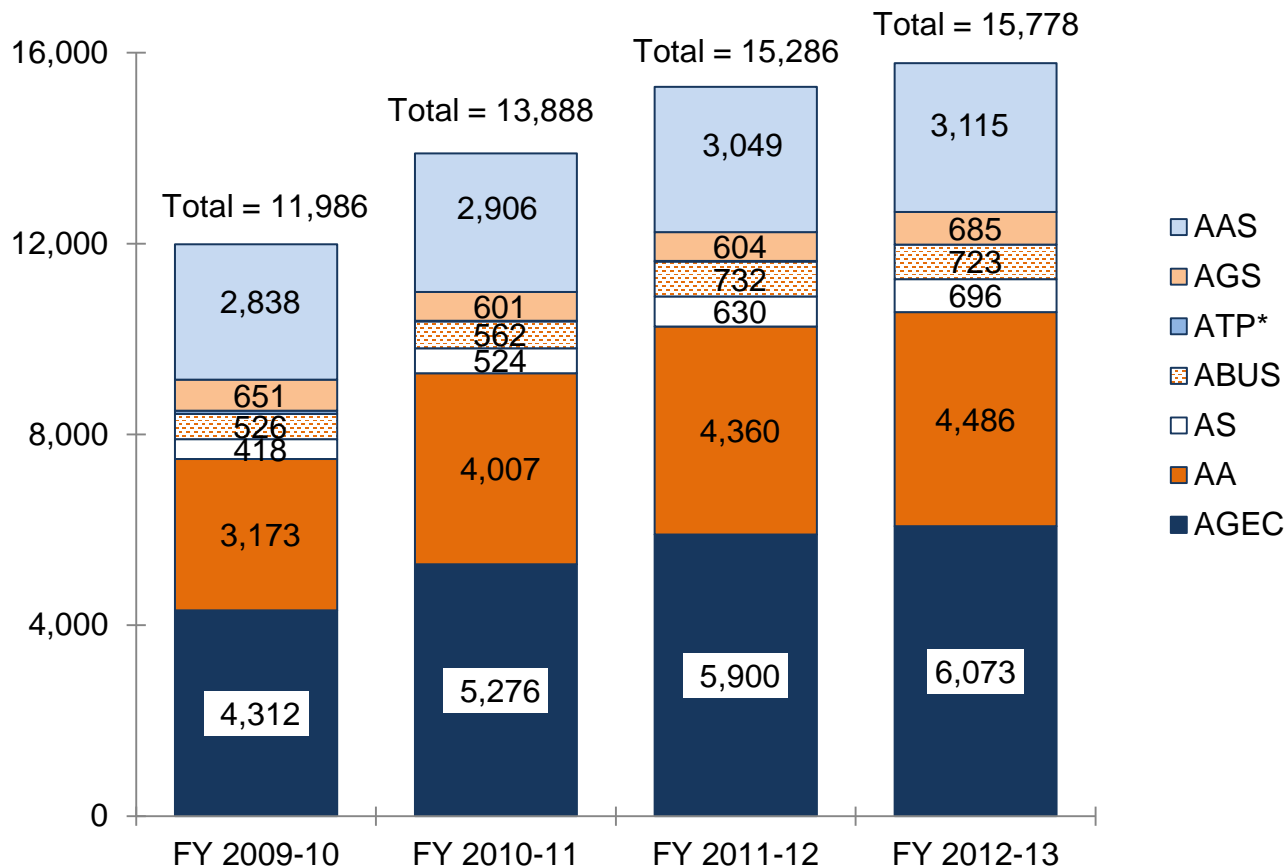
Total Annual Awards



Key Finding:
The total number of awards continued to grow modestly over the past year.

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

Number of Transfer Associate's Degrees and AGEC Awarded Annually



Key Finding:

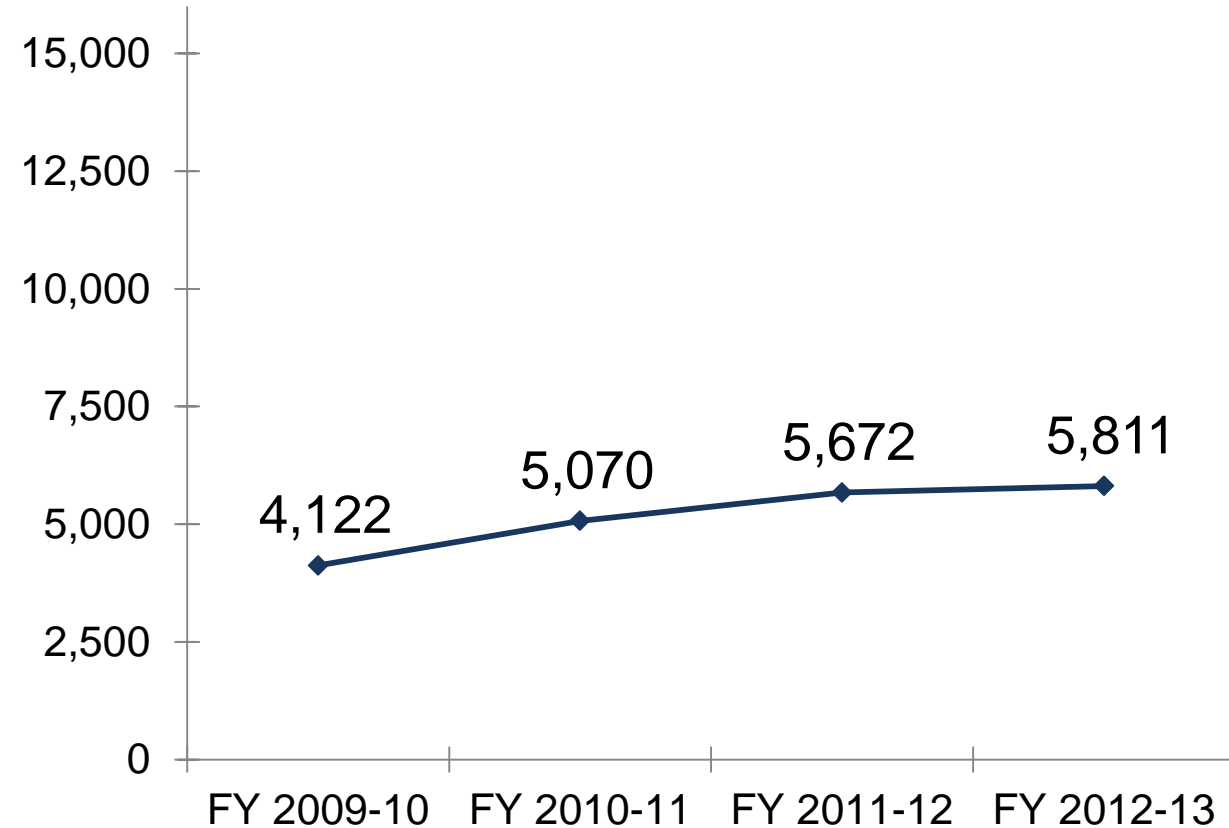
The number of transfer awards increased by three percentage points over the previous year.

Basic Methodology:

The absolute number of transfer degrees and AGEC certificates awarded annually based on the IPEDS completion report.

* 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, 11 in FY 2011-12, and none in FY 2012-13.

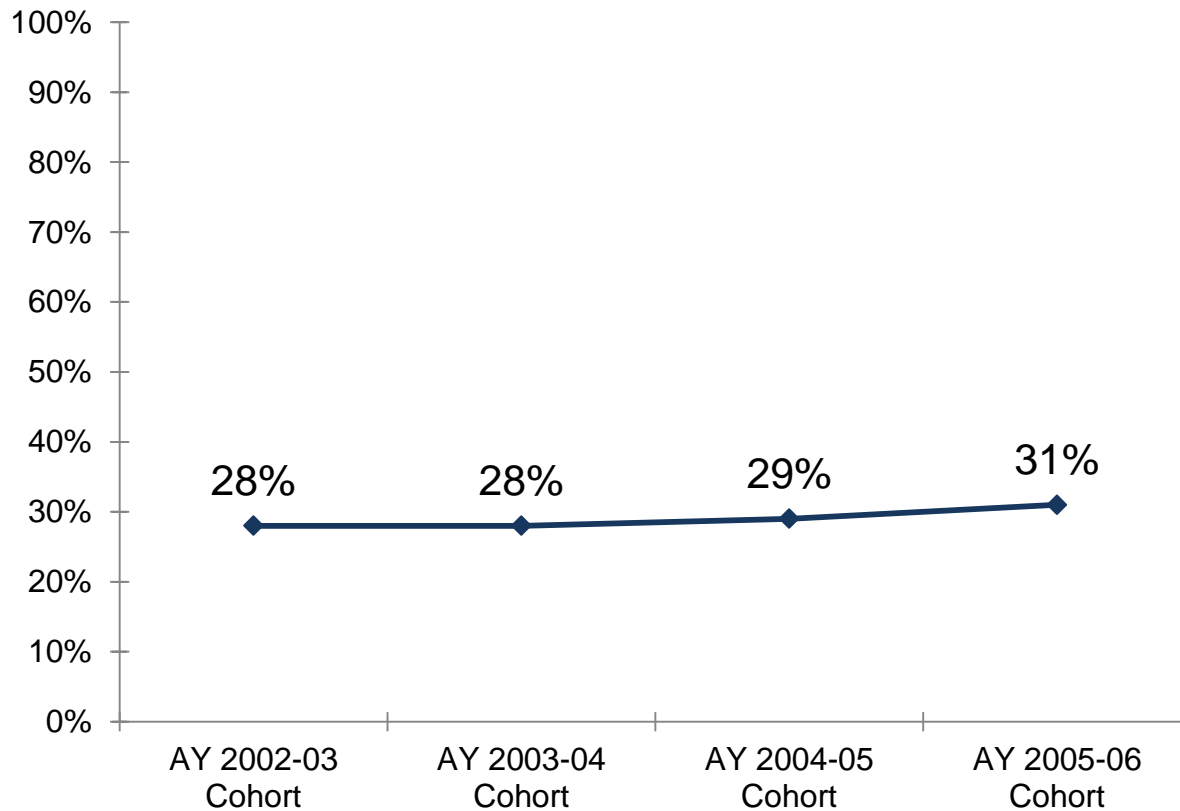
Number of Students Earning an AGEC



Key Finding:
The **unduplicated** number of students achieving an Arizona General Education Curriculum (AGEC) certificate increased slightly for the most recent year.

Basic Methodology:
The unduplicated number of students who earned an AGEC certificate in a given year.

Six-year Transfer Rate to Arizona Public Universities



Source: ASSIST Data Warehouse, Arizona State University

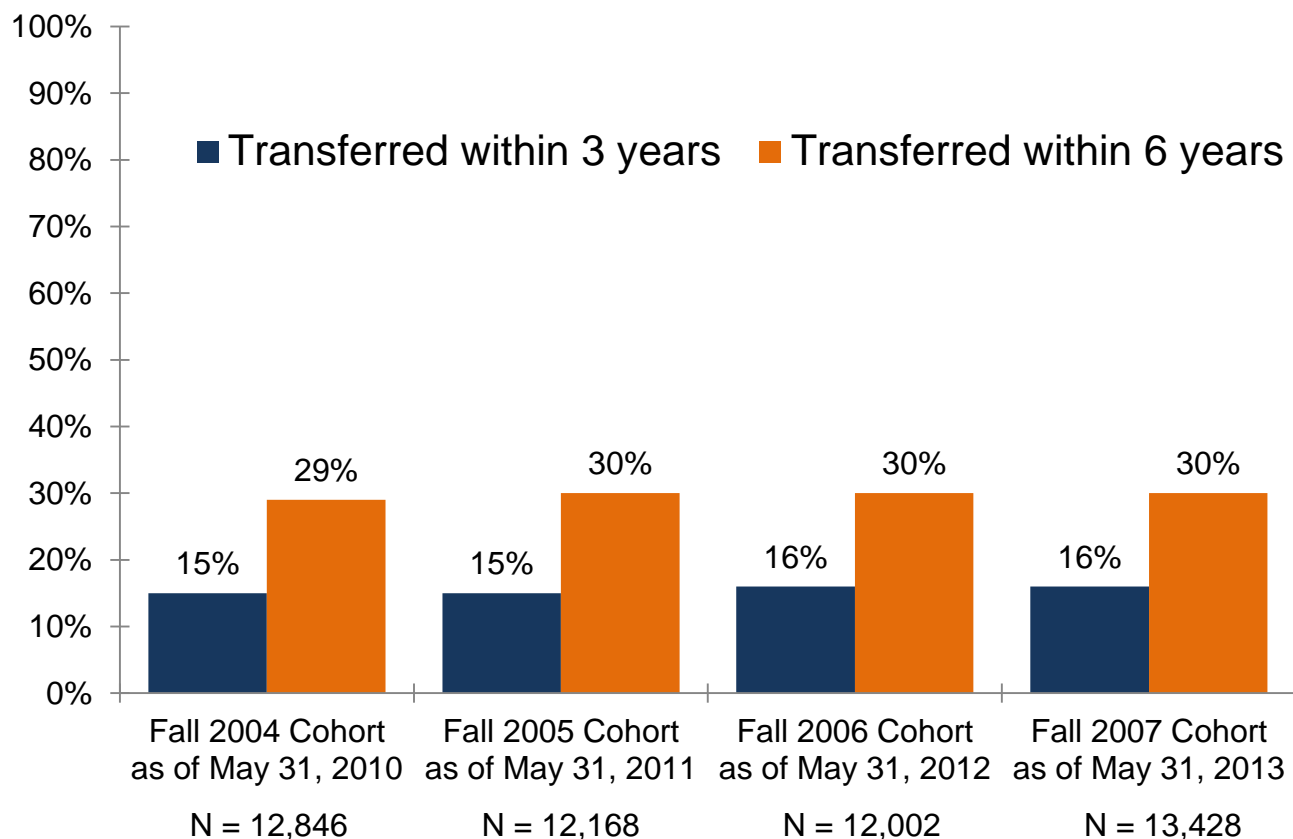
Key Finding:

The six-year transfer rate to Arizona public universities for the cohort of students who exhibited transfer behavior continued to increase, from 28% to 31% over the past three years.

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 Percentage of Students Transferring to Any Institution Granting Baccalaureate or Higher Degrees



n = the number of students in the cohort.

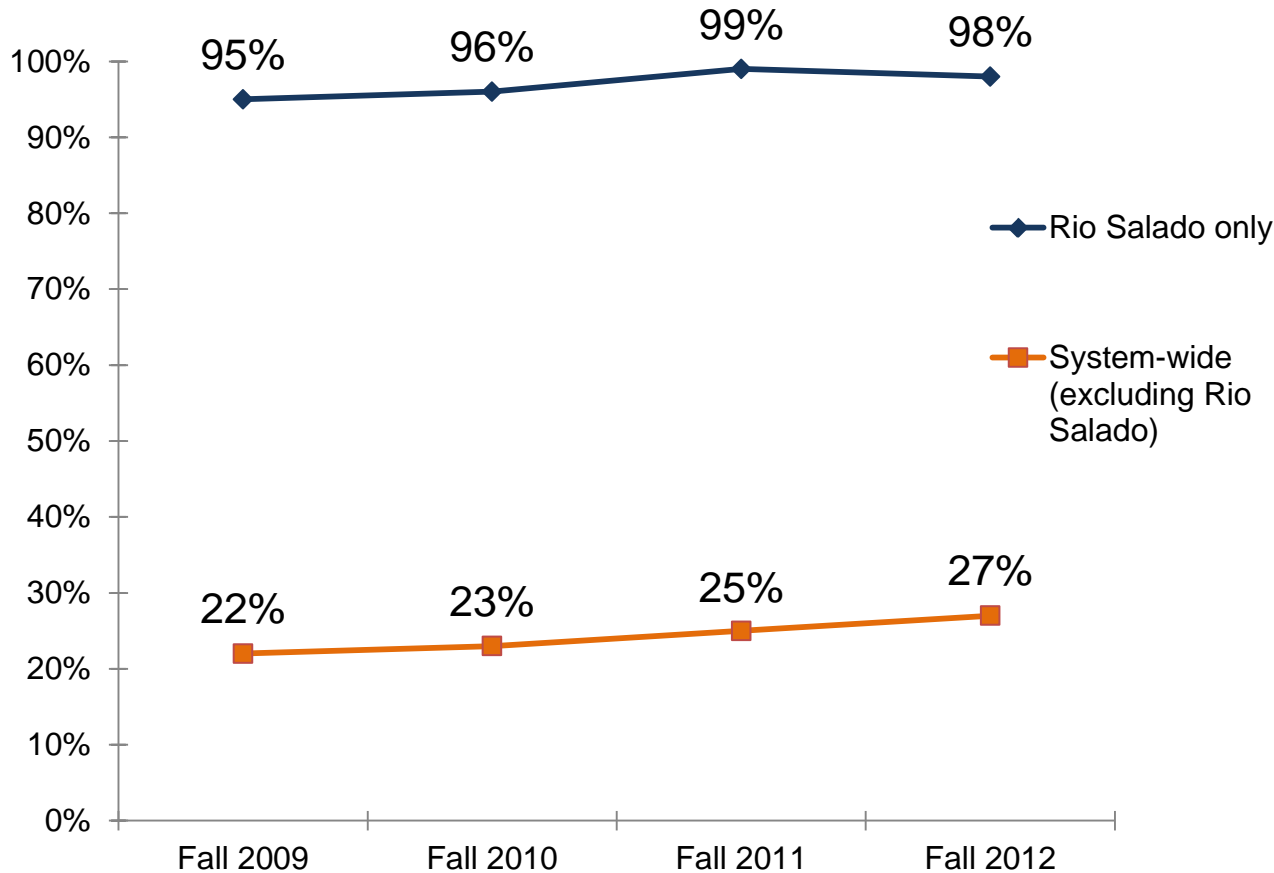
Key Findings:

The percentage of students who transferred within three and six years remained steady over the prior year; nearly half of the students transferred after year three.

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.

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



Key Finding:

The percentage of students enrolled in academic, college-level courses delivered in an alternative format at Rio Salado decreased to 98%. The percentage at the other colleges is trending upward with an increase of five percentage points since Fall 2009 to 27%.

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.



MARICOPA
COMMUNITY
COLLEGES

THE COLLEGE OF YOU.

Workforce and Economic Development

Outcome 2

Highest-demand Occupations with MCCC 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:
MCCC 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 MCCC 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.

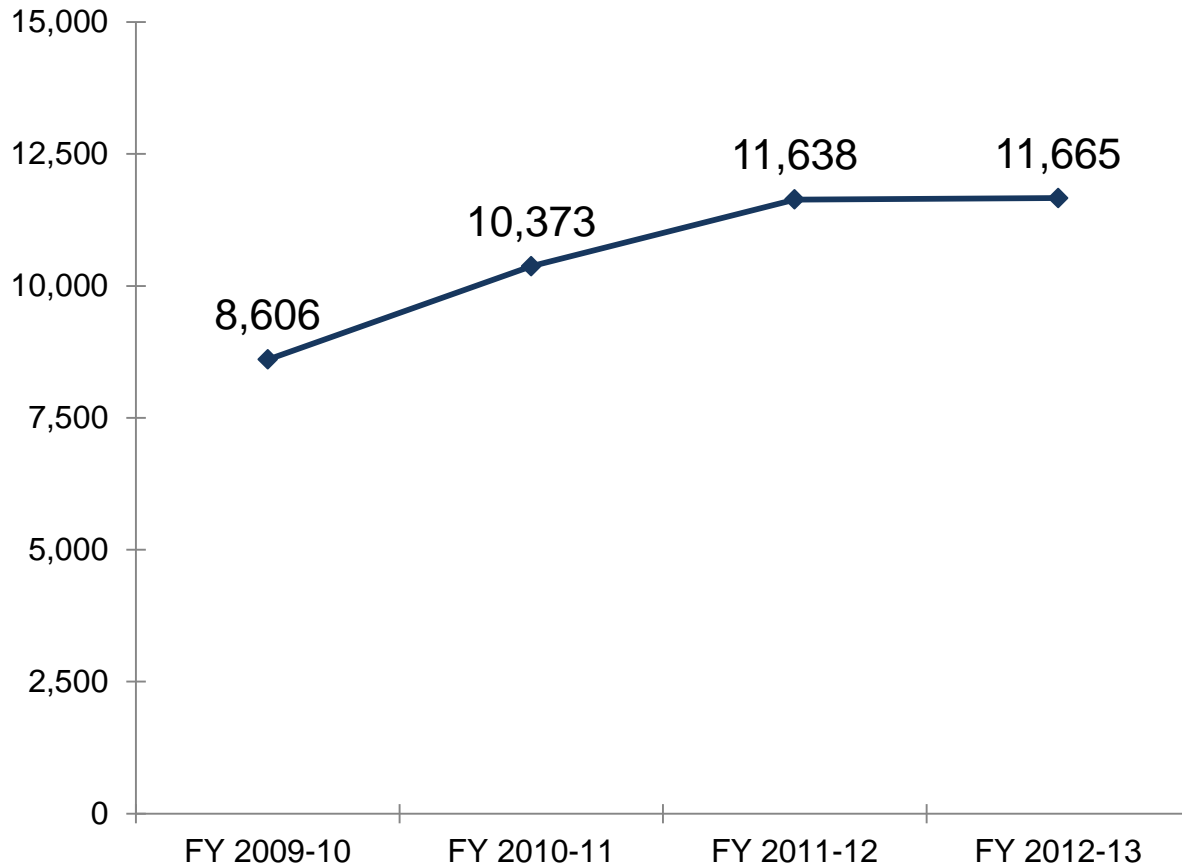
Fastest-growing Occupations with MCCCDC Degrees/Certificates

<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

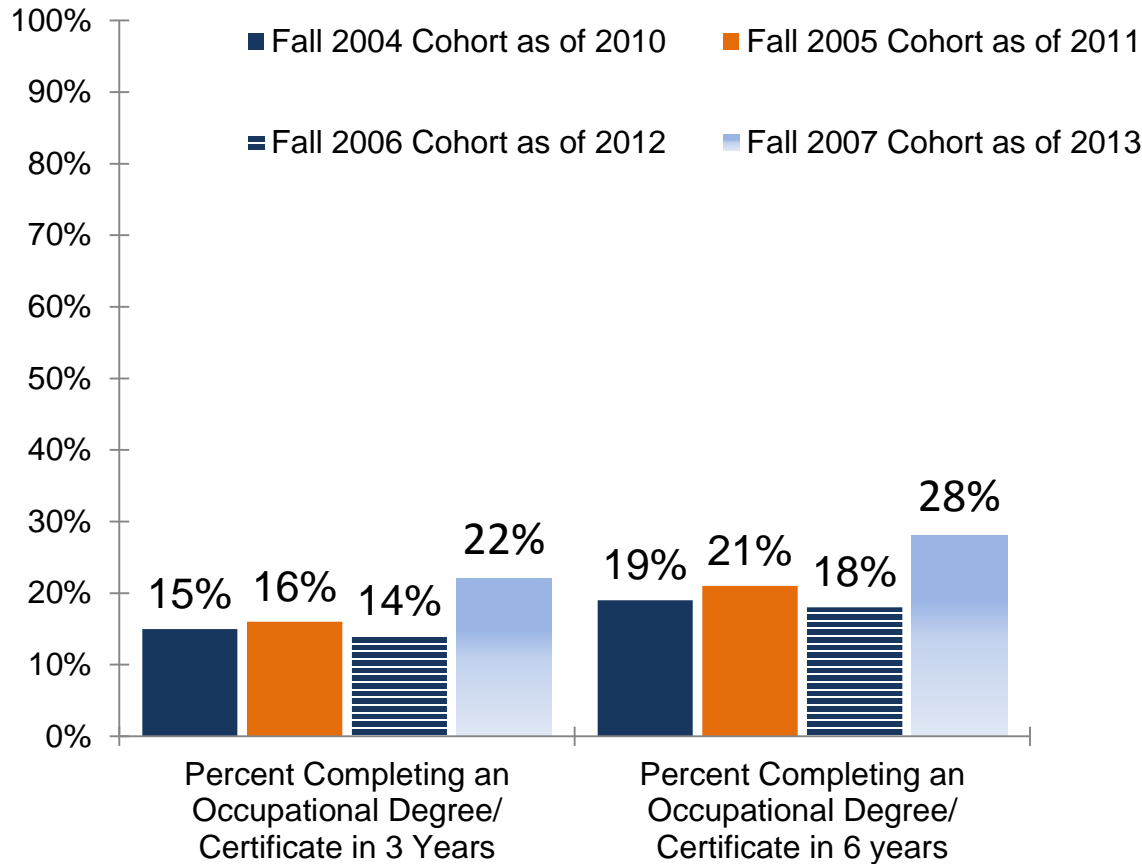


Key Finding:
The total number of occupational degrees and certificates has grown by almost 36% since FY 2009-10.

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



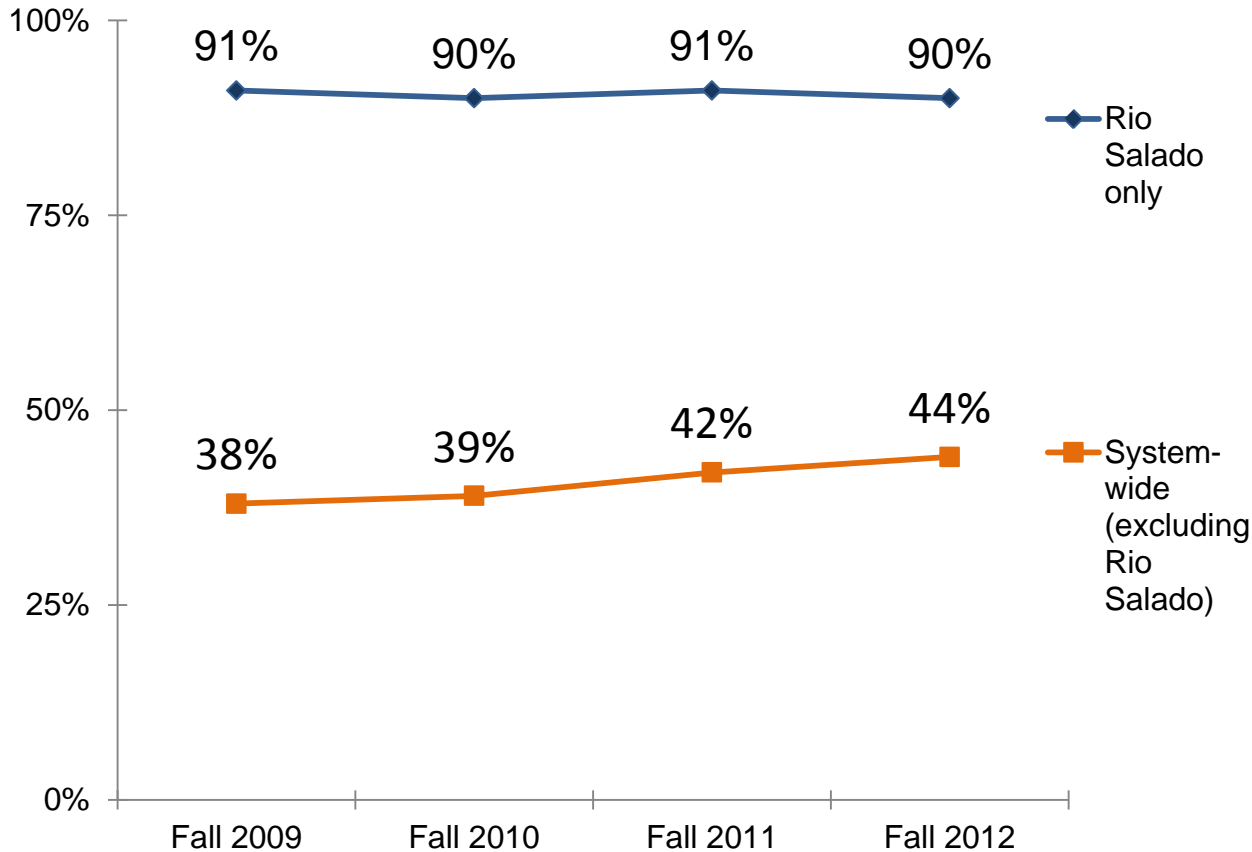
Occupational Graduation Rate



Key Finding:
The percentage of occupational students completing an occupational award increased to the highest level after a decline last year, to 22% for three-year completion, and 28% for six-year completion.

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.

Percentage 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 percentage of students at the other colleges is trending upward and is 44%, which is an increase of six percentage points since Fall 2009.

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.



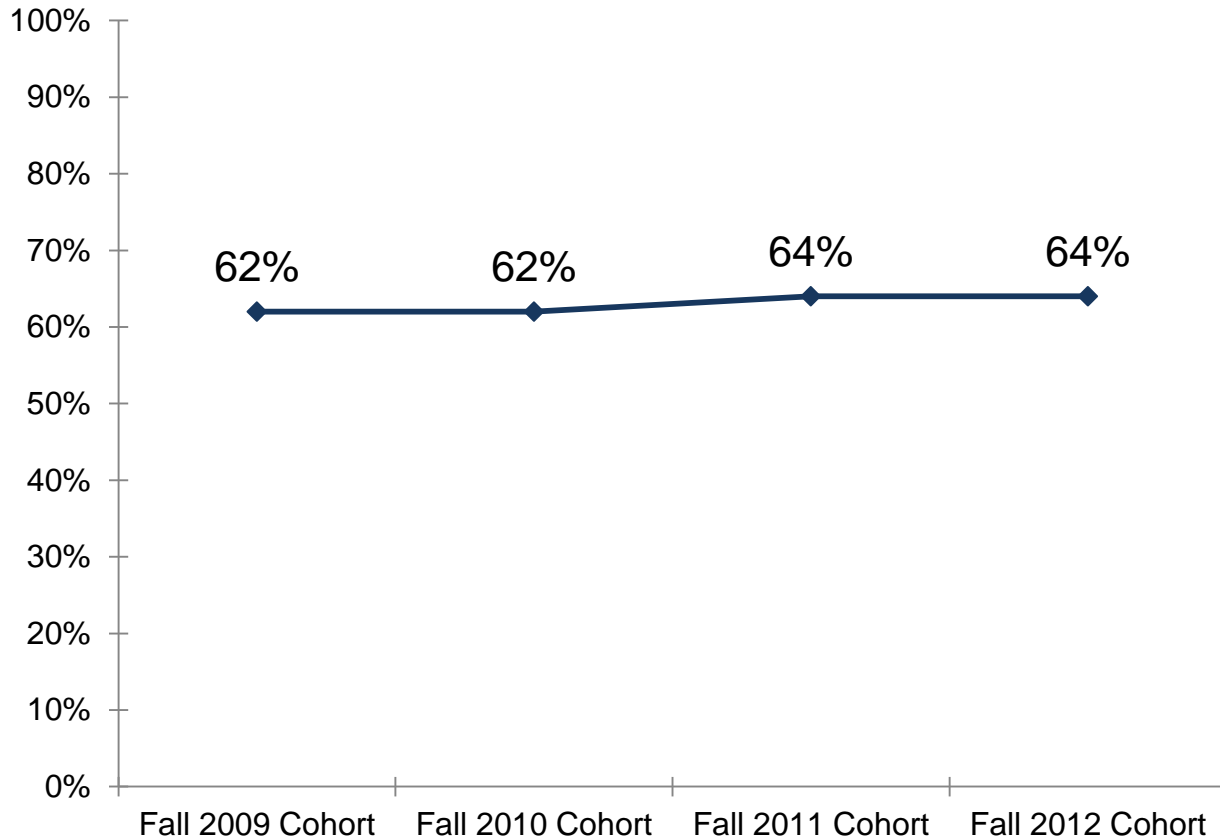
MARICOPA
COMMUNITY
COLLEGES

THE COLLEGE OF YOU.

Developmental Education

Outcome 3

Success Rate in Developmental Education Courses



Key Finding:

The success rate in developmental education courses remained stable at 64%.

Basic Methodology:

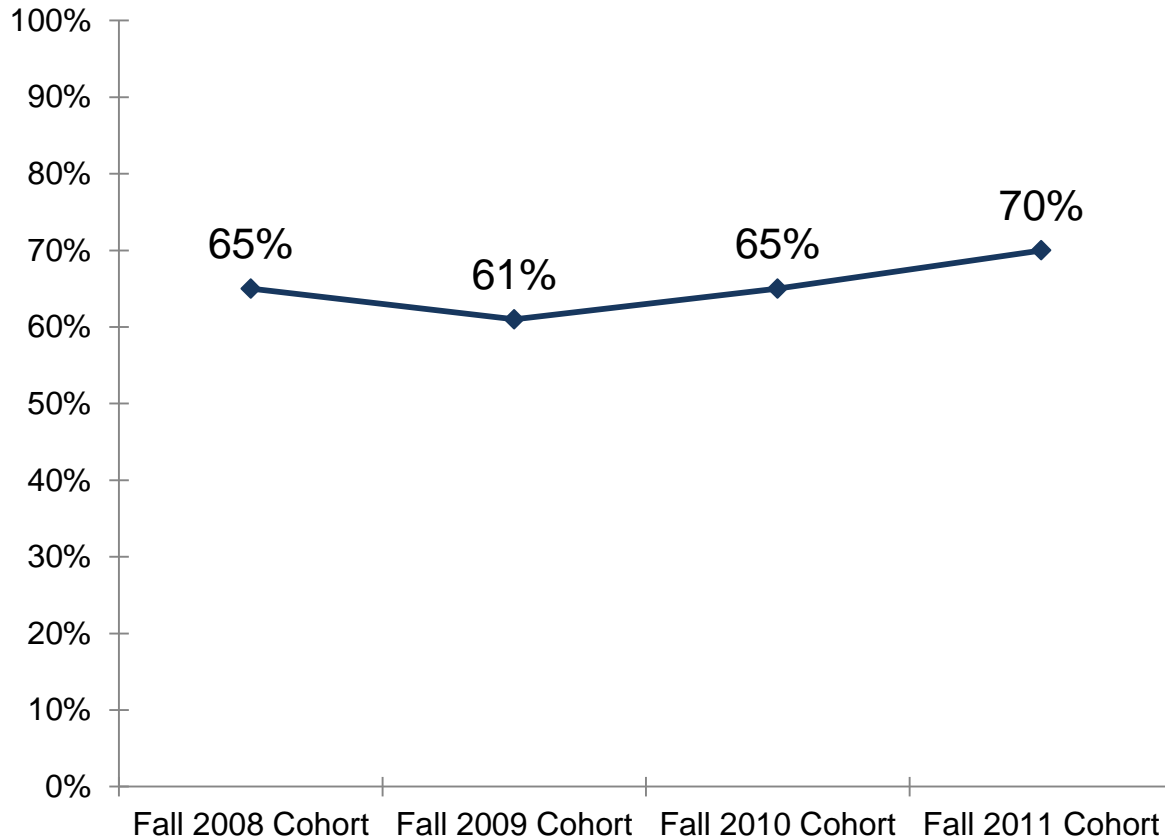
The percentage of math, English, and reading developmental credit hours completed successfully (A, B, C, P grade) by students in the new student cohort in their first Fall and Spring terms.



MARICOPA
COMMUNITY
COLLEGES

THE COLLEGE OF YOU.

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



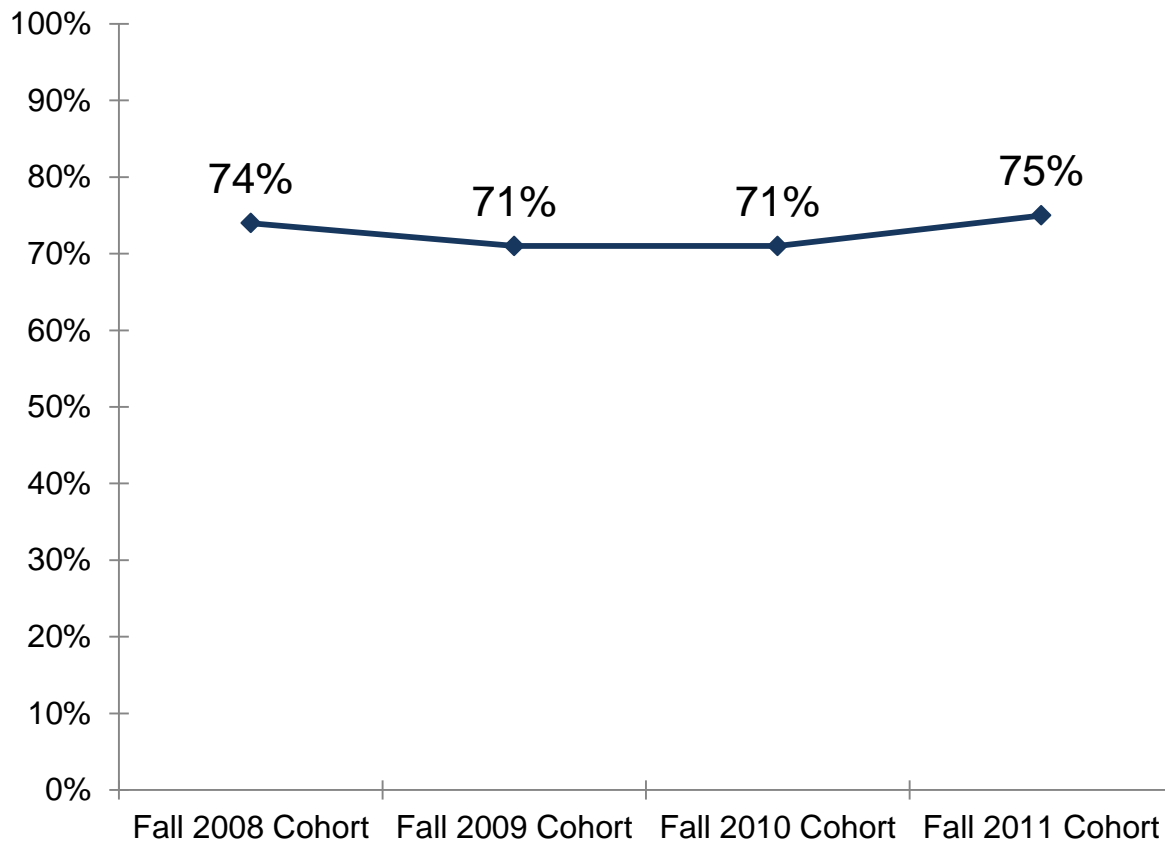
Key Finding:

There was a five percentage point increase in the college-level math course success rate after completion of developmental math.

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.

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



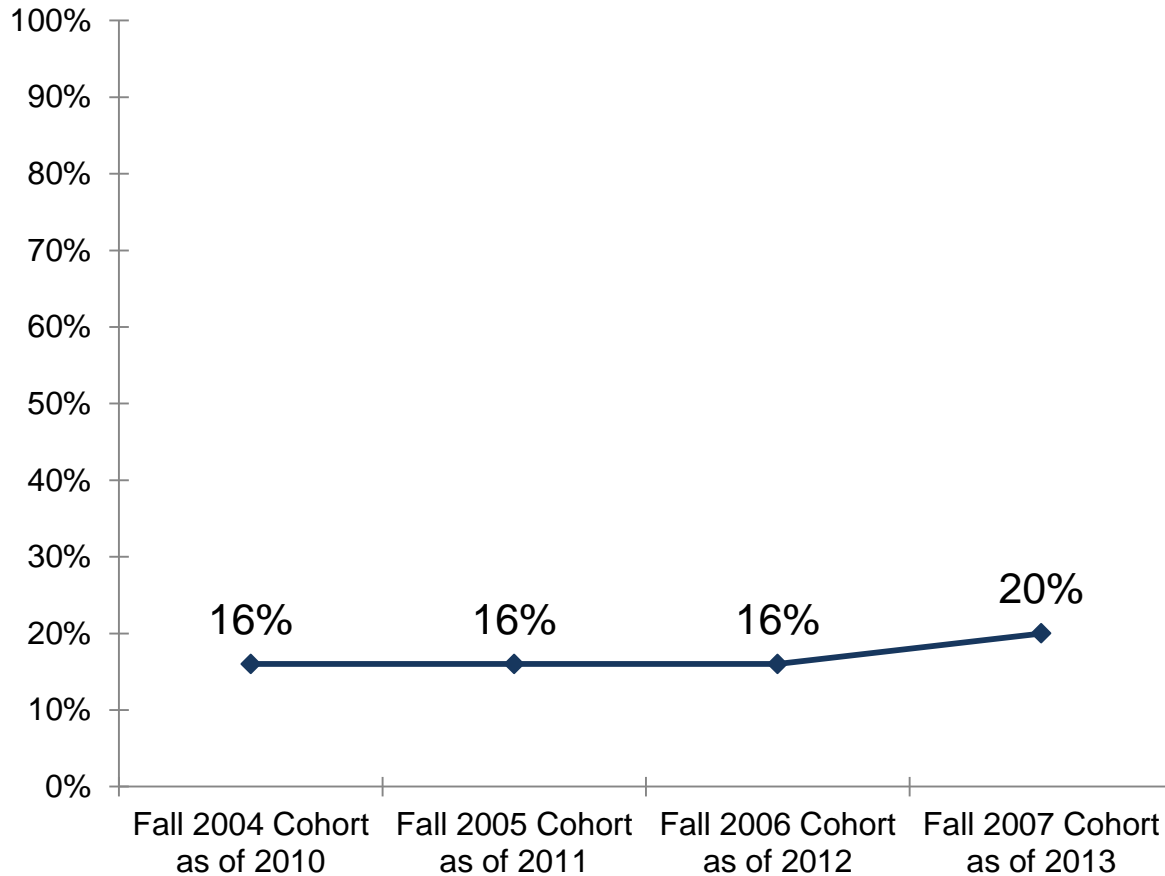
Key Finding:

There was a four percentage point increase in the college-level English success rate after completion of developmental English.

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.

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



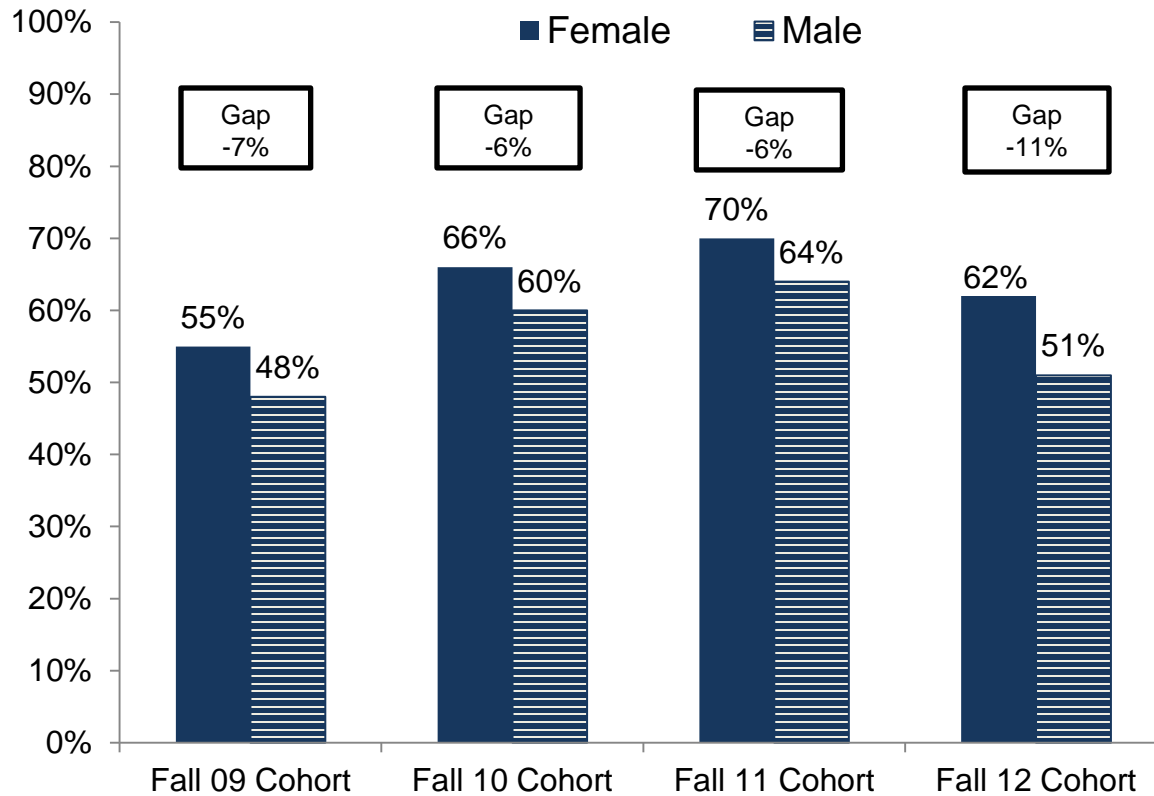
Key Finding:

The six-year graduation rate for students in the cohort who ever enrolled in a developmental course increased in the most recent year, from 16% to 20%.

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.

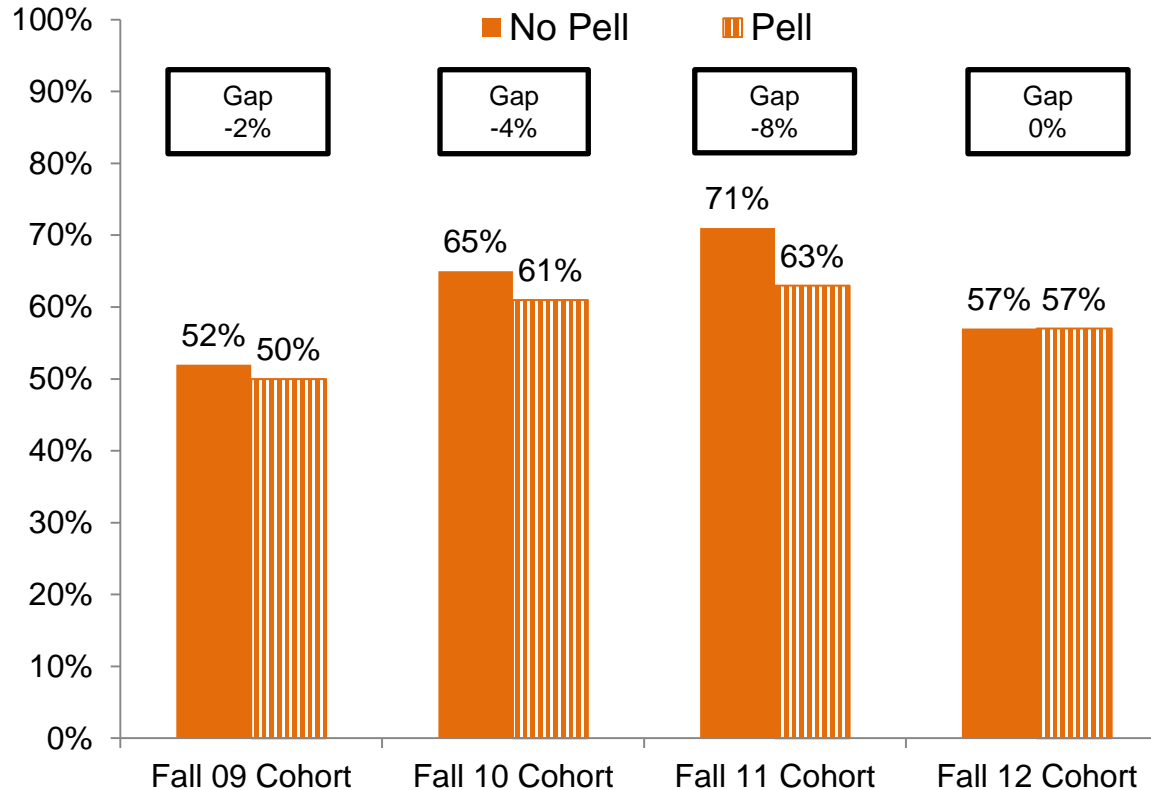
Developmental Math Course Success Rates across Demographic Variables



Key Finding:
The gap between females and males increased and both groups experienced declines.

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 Math Course Success Rates across Demographic Variables



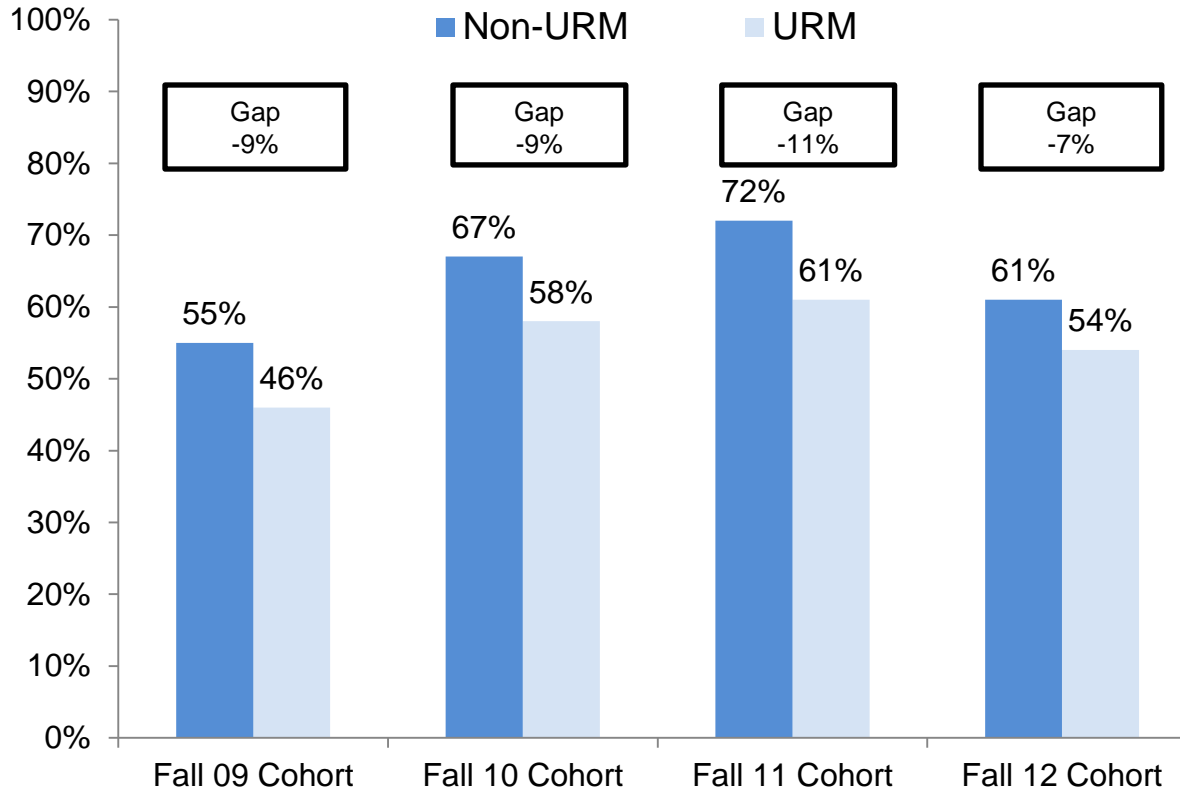
Key Finding:

There were no gaps in performance between the groups but both showed declines.

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 Math Course Success Rates across Demographic Variables

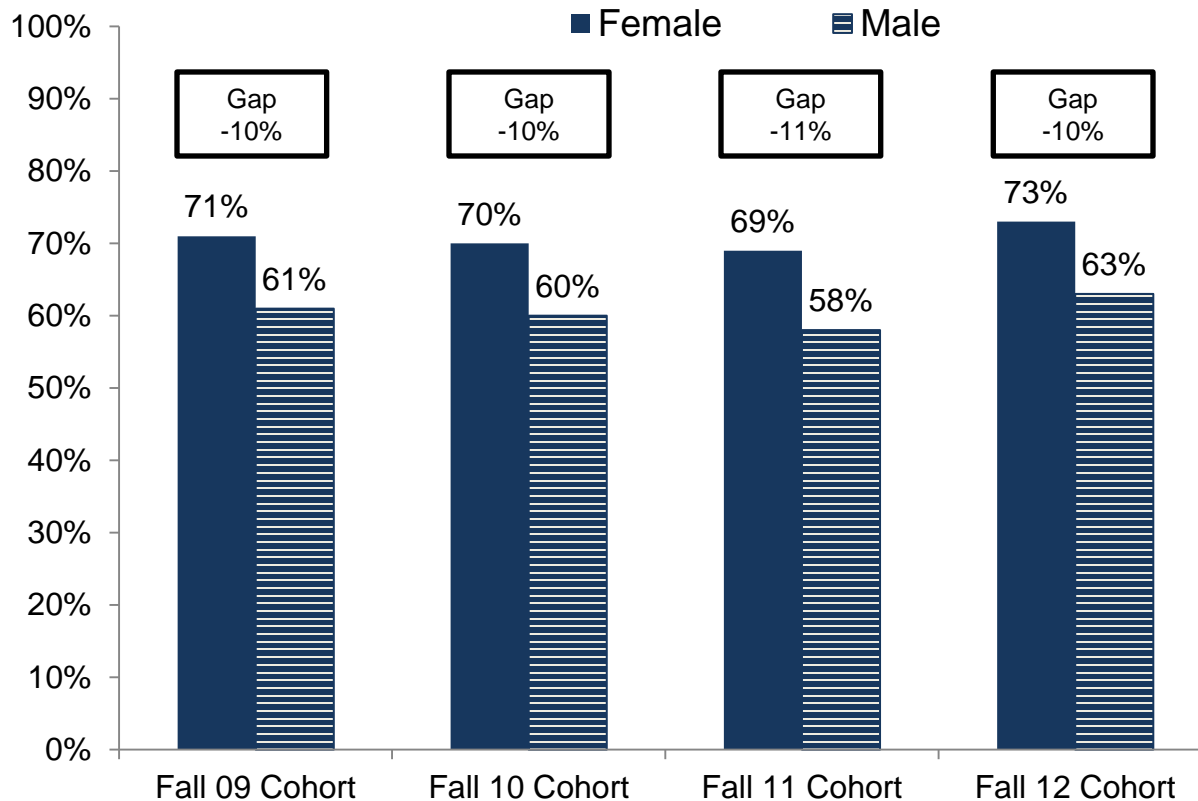


Note: URM stands for Under Represented Minority (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander).

Key Finding:
Gaps in the developmental math course success rate decreased but both groups showed declines.

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.

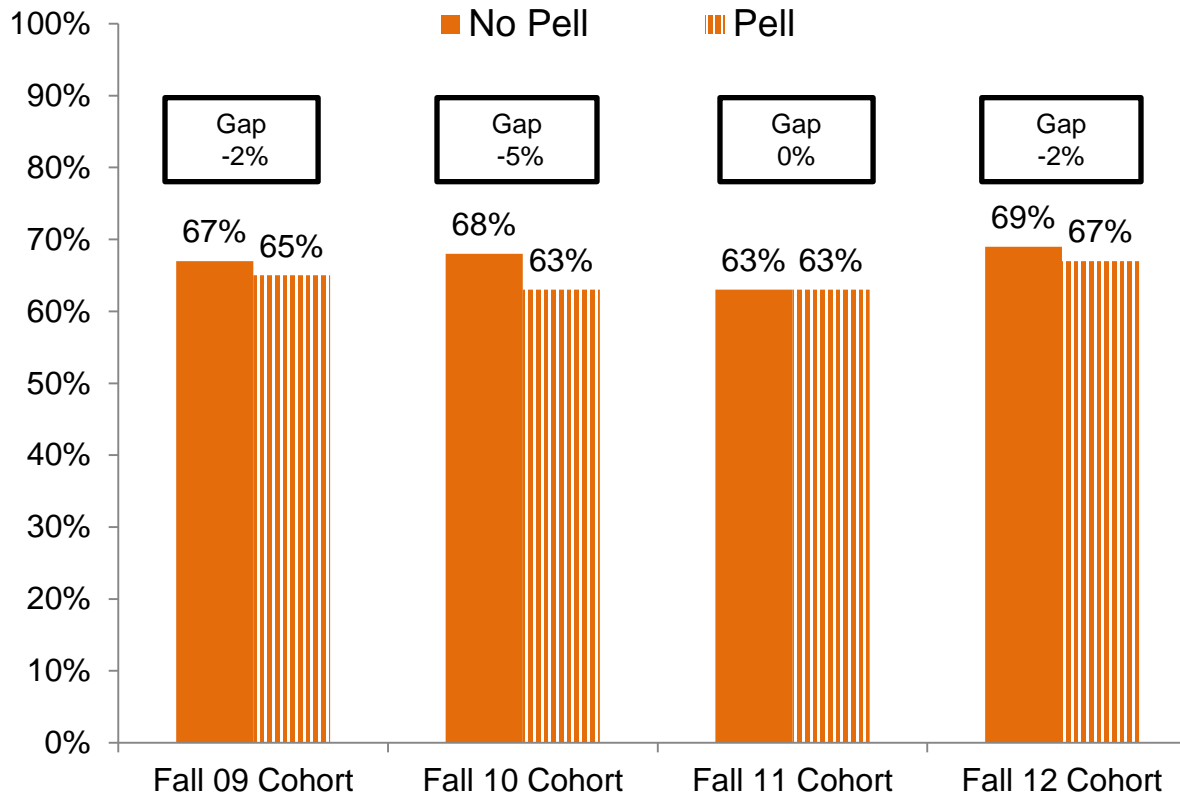
Developmental English Course Success Rates across Demographic Variables



Key Finding:
The gap declined by one percentage point and both groups showed improvement.

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.

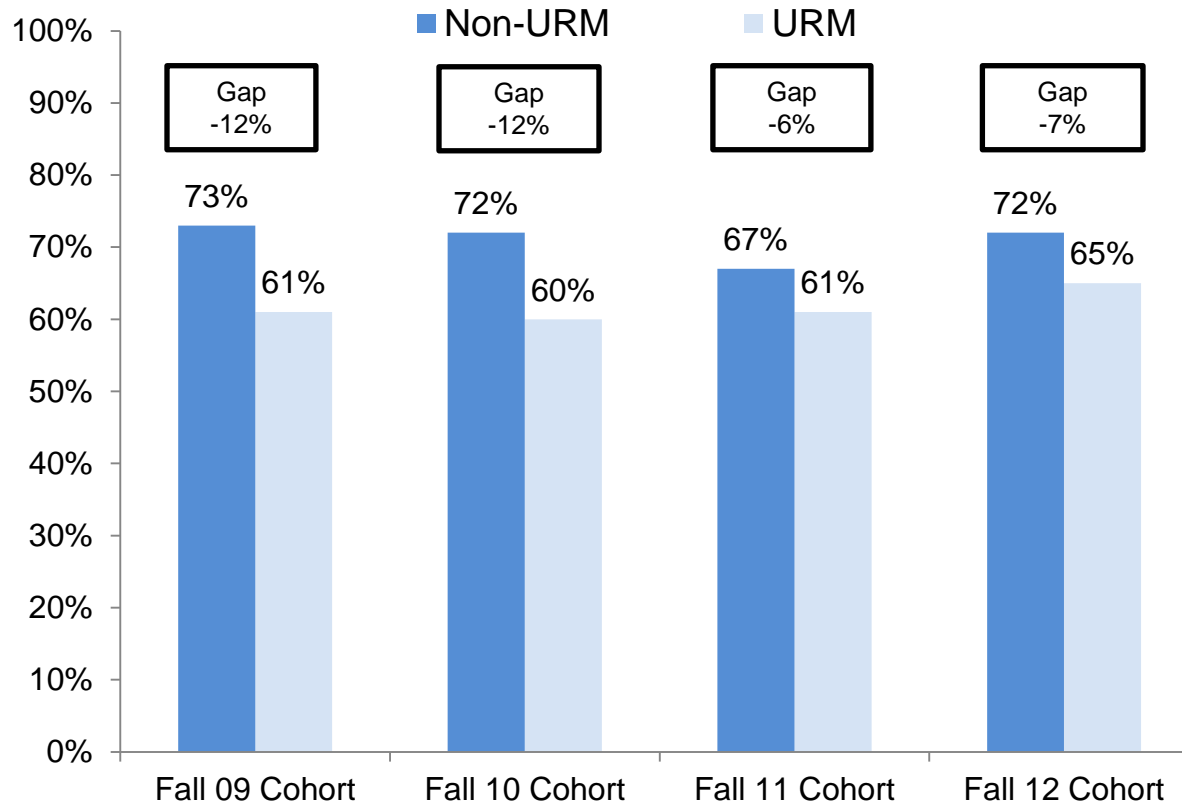
Developmental English Course Success Rates across Demographic Variables



Key Finding:
The gap increased by two percentage points but both groups showed improvement.

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.

Developmental English Course Success Rates across Demographic Variables

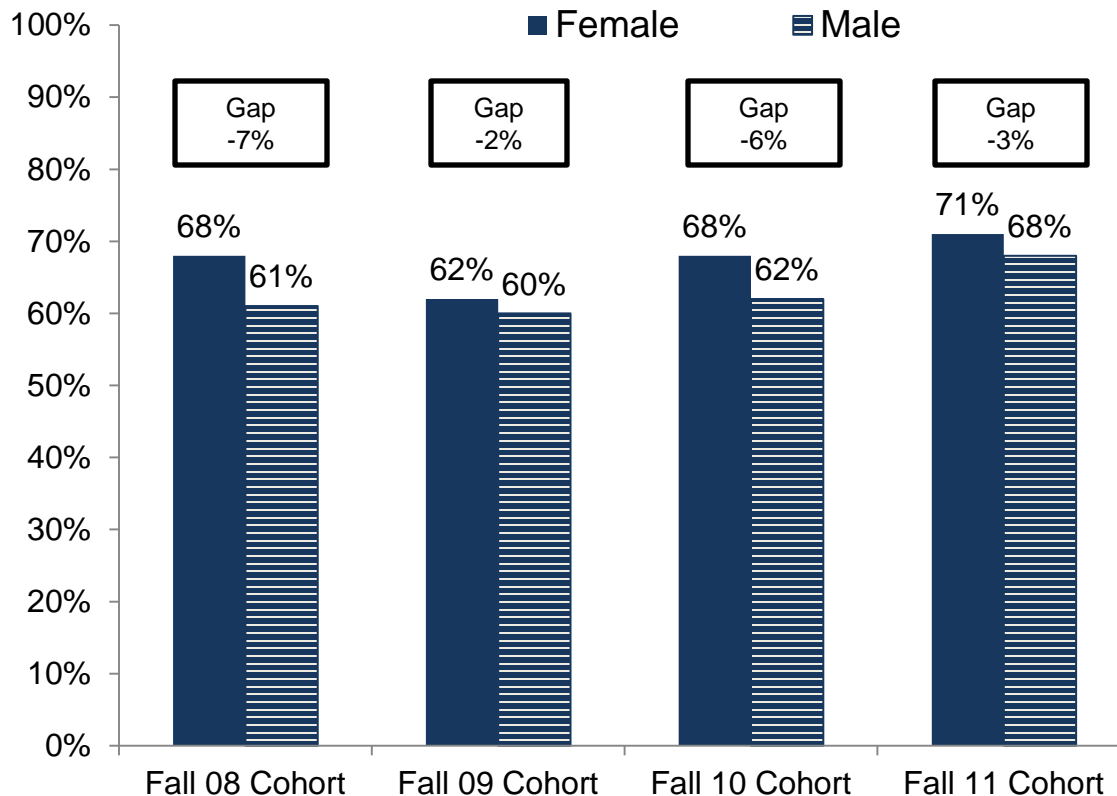


Key Finding:
The gap increased by one percentage point but both groups showed improvement.

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.

Note: URM stands for Under Represented Minority (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander).

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



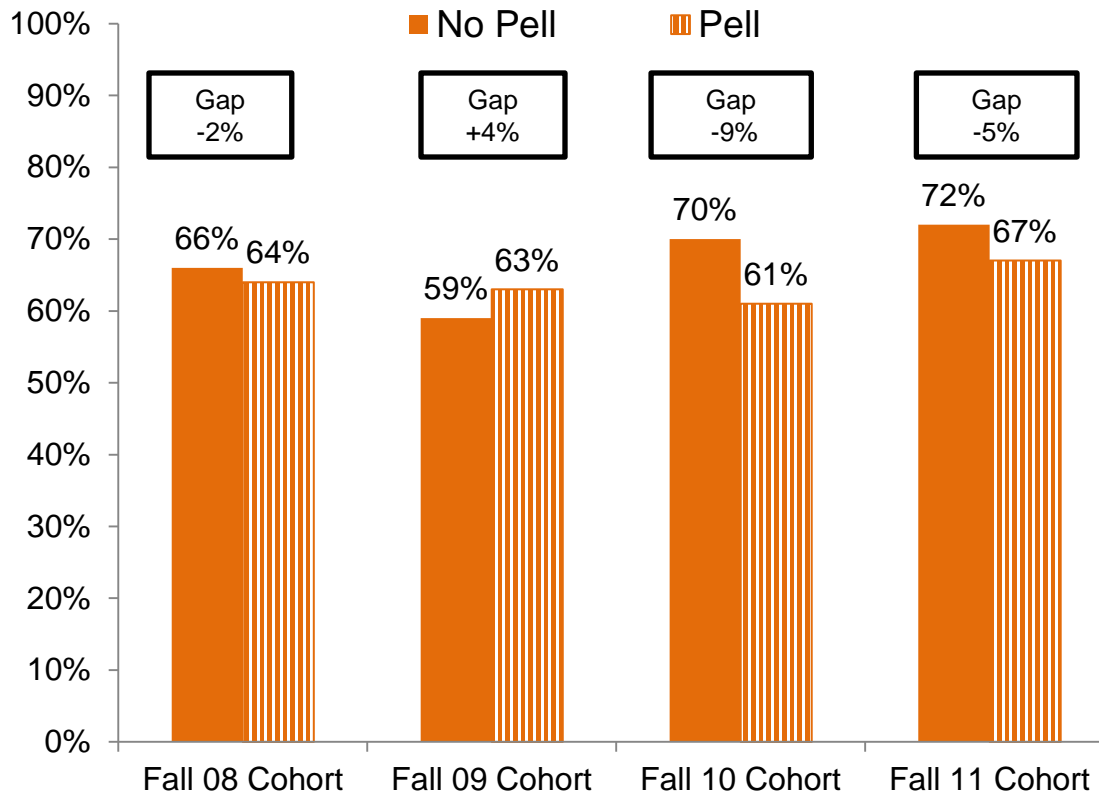
Key Finding:

Males improved more than females, narrowing the gender gap in the past year.

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.

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



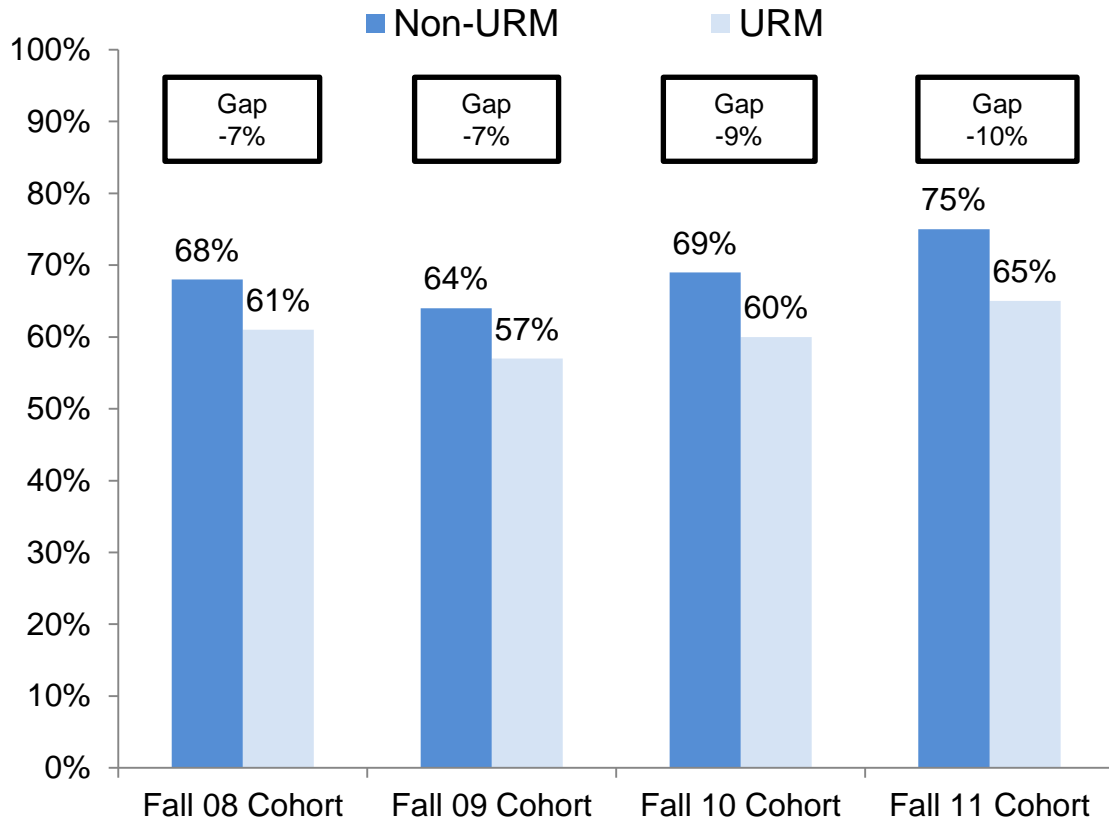
Key Finding:

Students who received a Pell Grant improved more than students who did not, narrowing that performance gap over the past year.

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.

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



Note: URM stands for Under Represented Minority (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander).

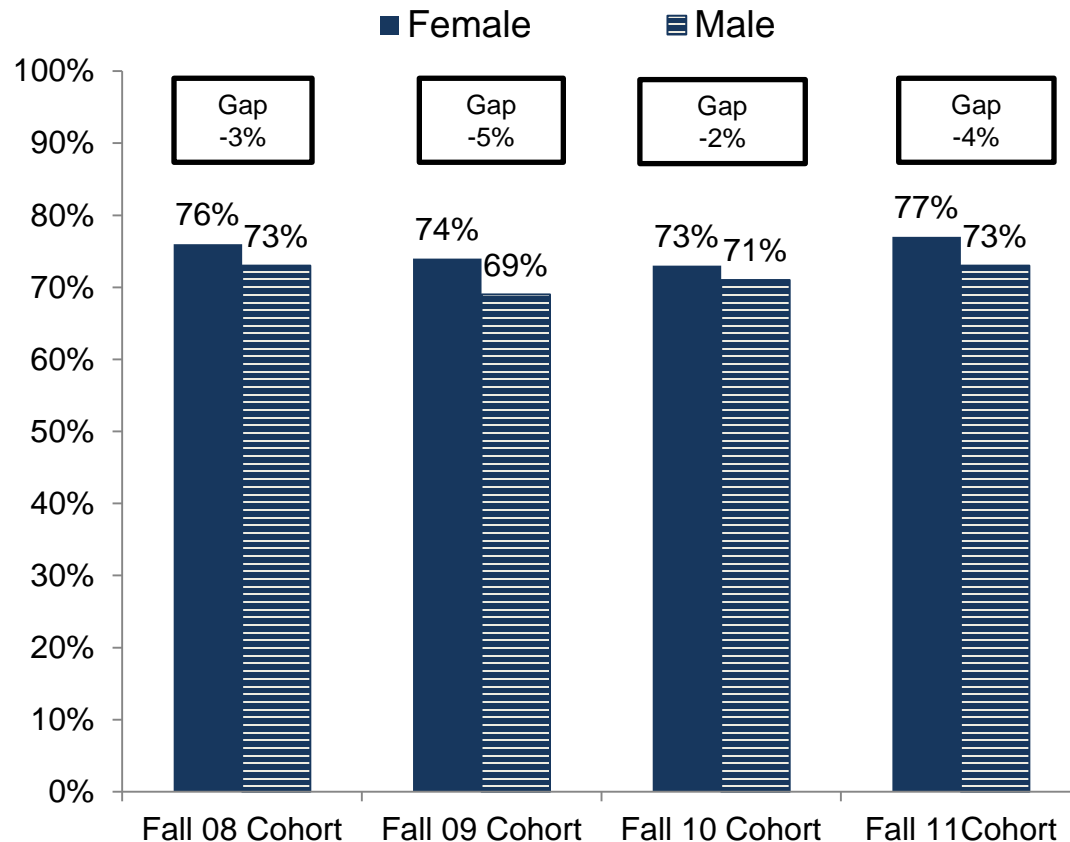
Key Finding:

The gap between URM and Non-URM students widened by one percentage point in the past year.

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.

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



Key Finding:

The gap increased but both groups showed improvement.

Basic Methodology:

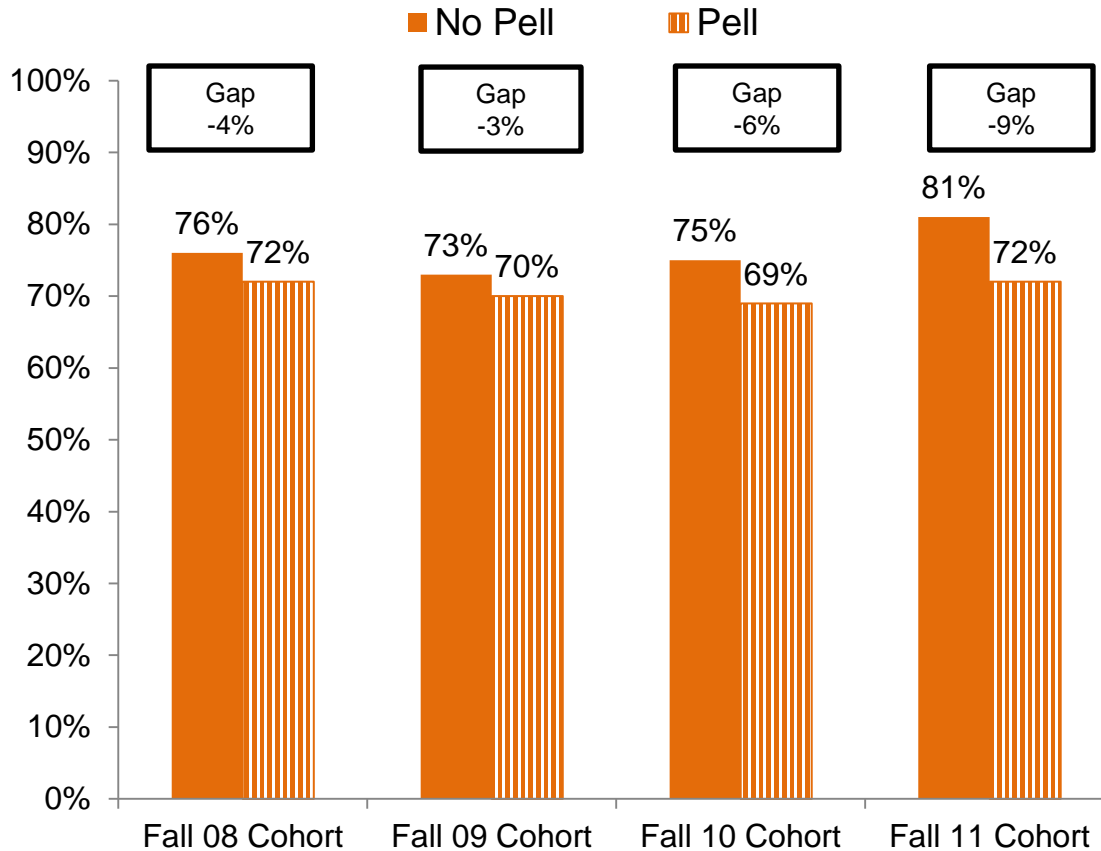
The percentage of the cohort who successfully completed (A, B, C, P grade) a college-level English course within one year was calculated across demographic groups: gender, Pell receipt, and ethnicity. The cohort was defined as new students who successfully completed the highest level developmental English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



MARICOPA
COMMUNITY
COLLEGES

THE COLLEGE OF YOU.

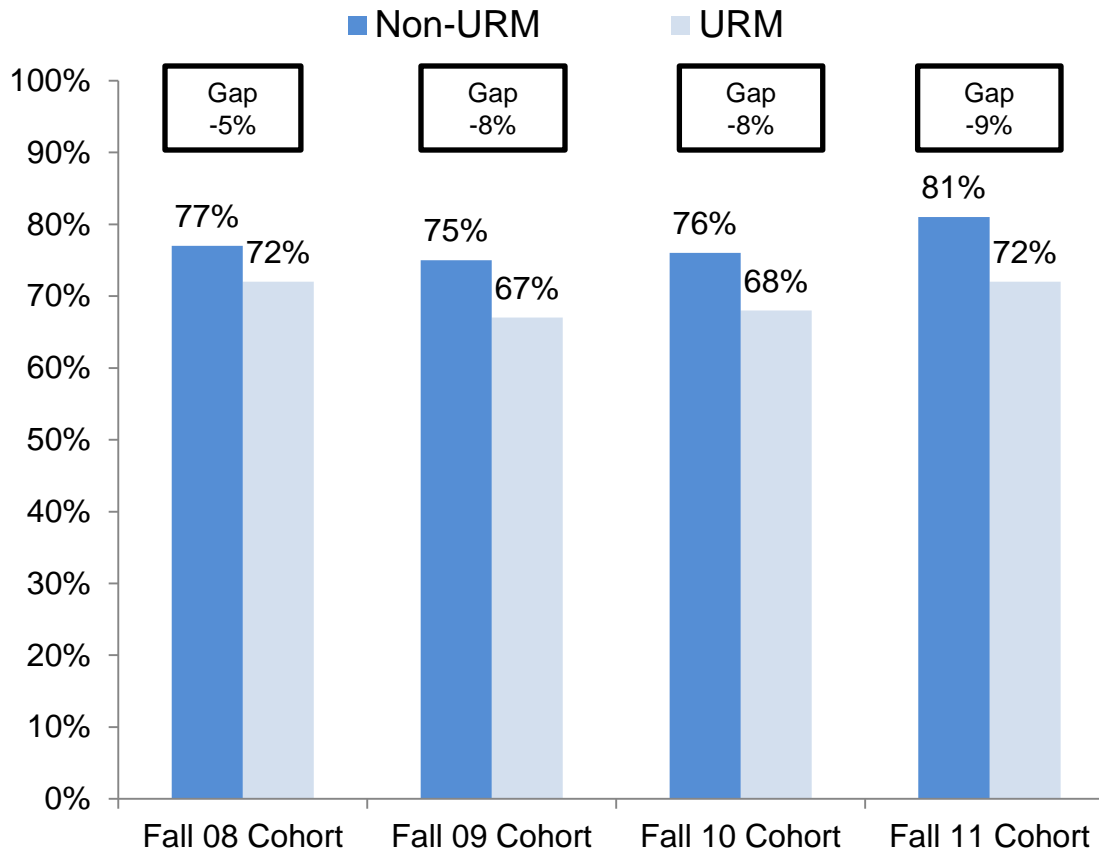
Success Rates for Subsequent College-level English Courses across Demographic Variables



Key Finding:
Students who did not receive a Pell Grant improved more than students who received a Pell Grant over the past year.

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.

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

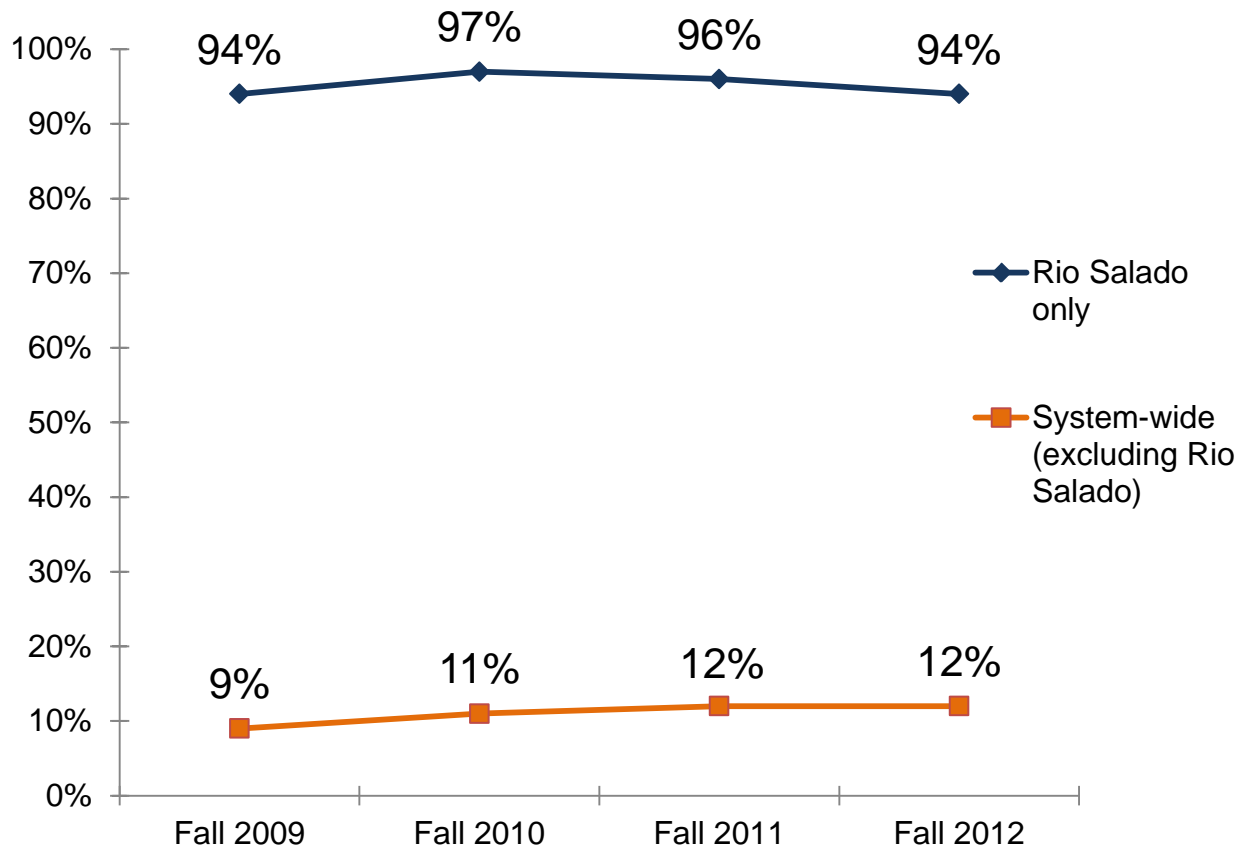


Note: URM stands for Under Represented Minority (American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander).

Key Finding:
Non-URM students improved more than URM students in the past year.

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.

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



Key Findings:

The percentage of students in developmental education courses at Rio Salado who were enrolled in courses delivered by an alternative format decreased slightly and was at 94% in Fall 2012. The percentage for the other colleges increased slightly over the past four years to 12%.

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.

Community Development and Civic and Global Engagement

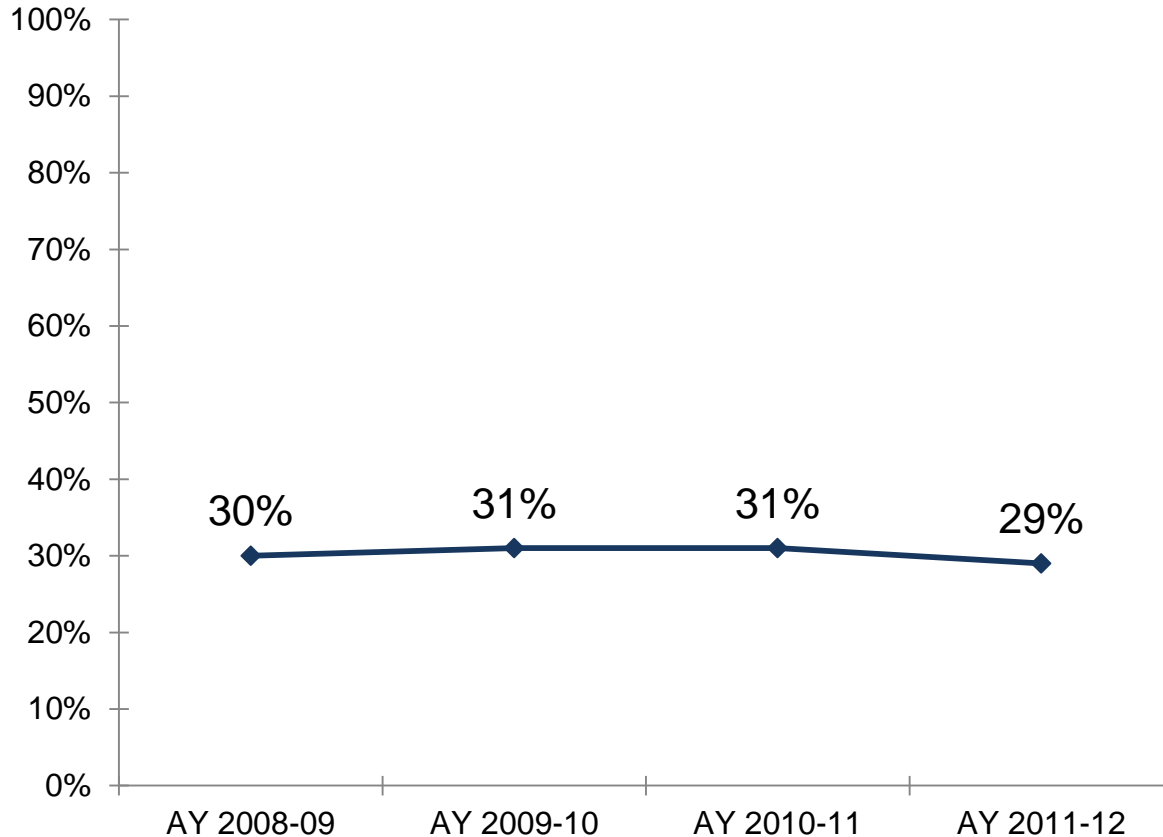
Outcome 4



MARICOPA
COMMUNITY
COLLEGES

THE COLLEGE OF YOU.

Percentage of High School Graduates who Enroll Directly in Community College



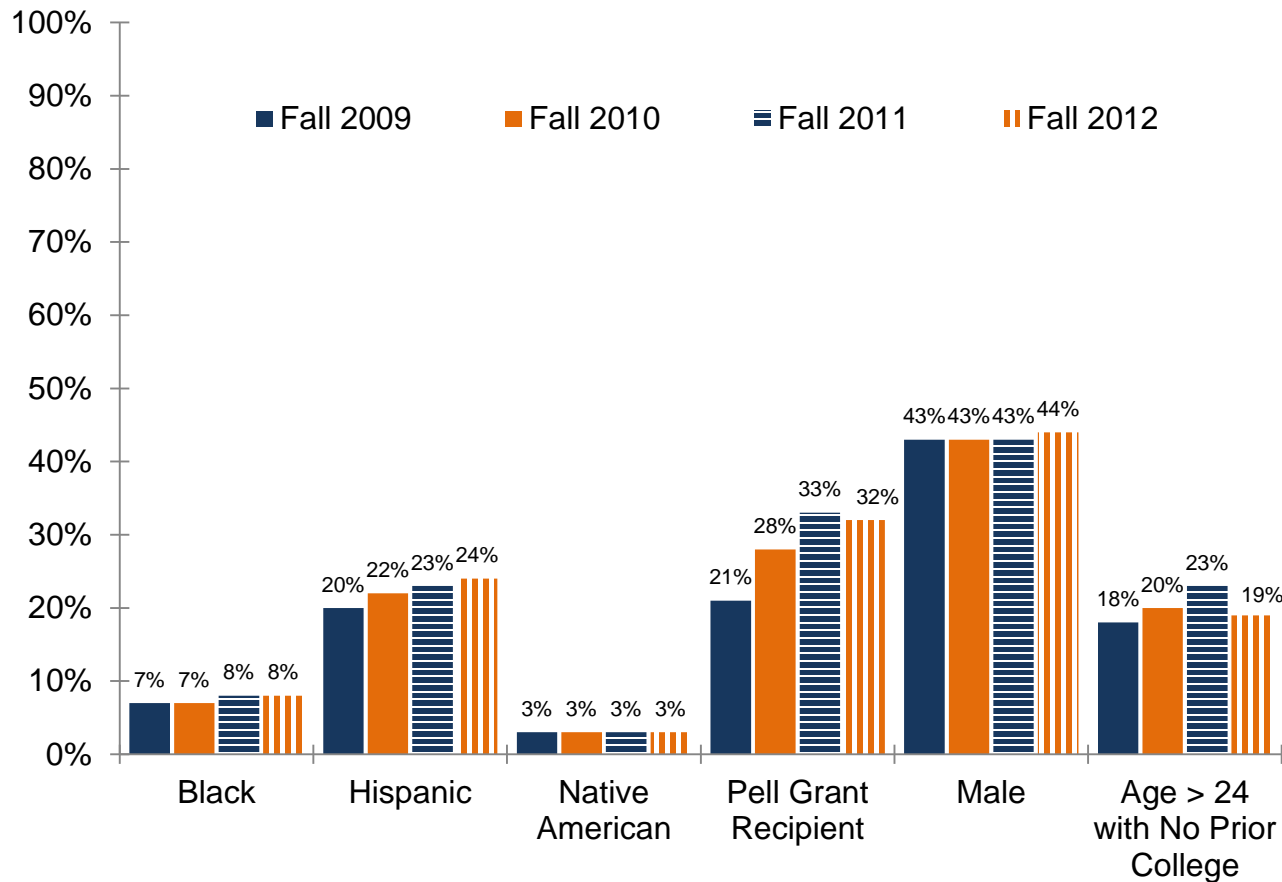
Key Finding:

The percentage of high school graduates from the MCCCDC service area who enrolled at an MCCCDC college the year following graduation declined slightly from 31% in AY 2010-11 to 29% in AY 2011-12.

Basic Methodology:

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

Enrollment of Underserved Populations



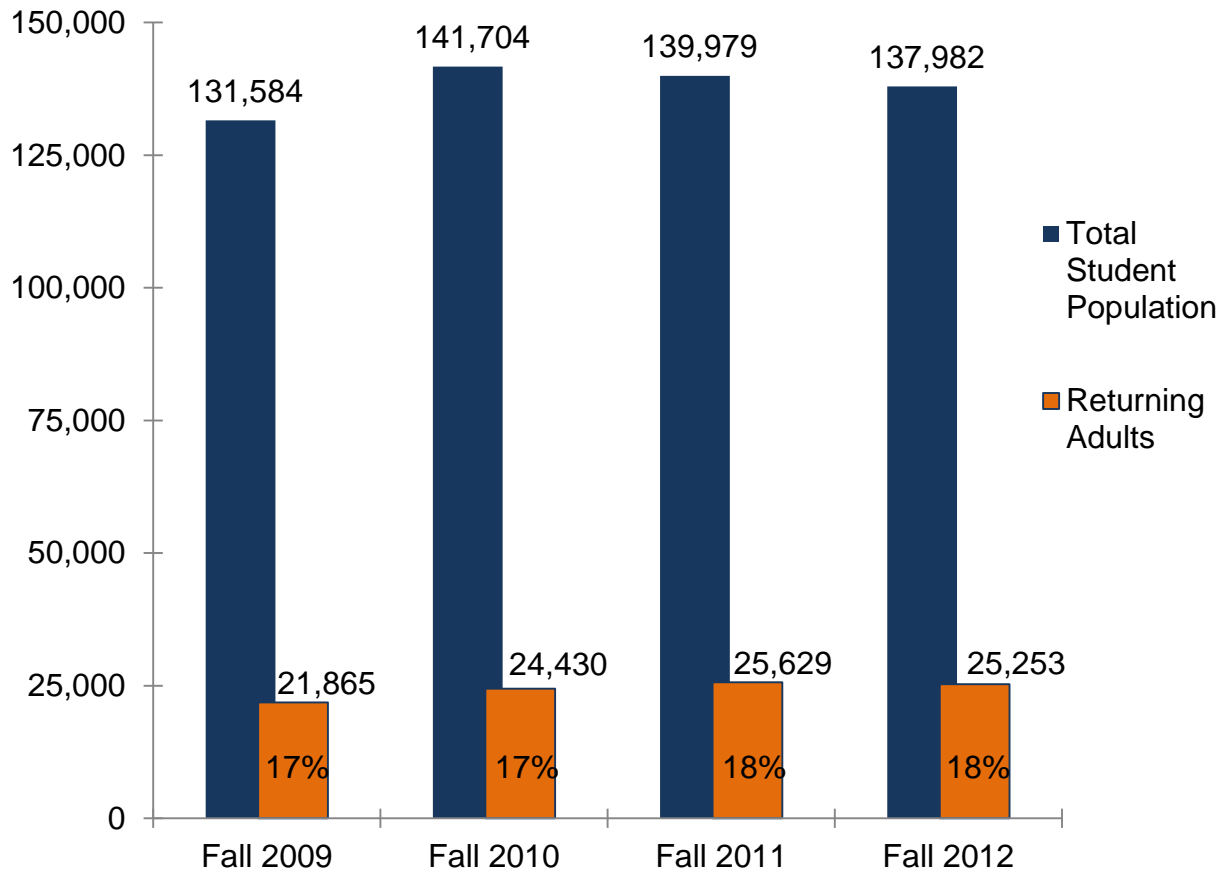
Key Finding:

In Fall 2012, MCCCCD was serving higher proportions of Hispanic and male students. However, fewer students who were non-traditional (over the age of 24 with no prior college) or economically disadvantaged (Pell Grant recipients) were enrolled.

Basic Methodology:

The race/ethnicity and gender 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



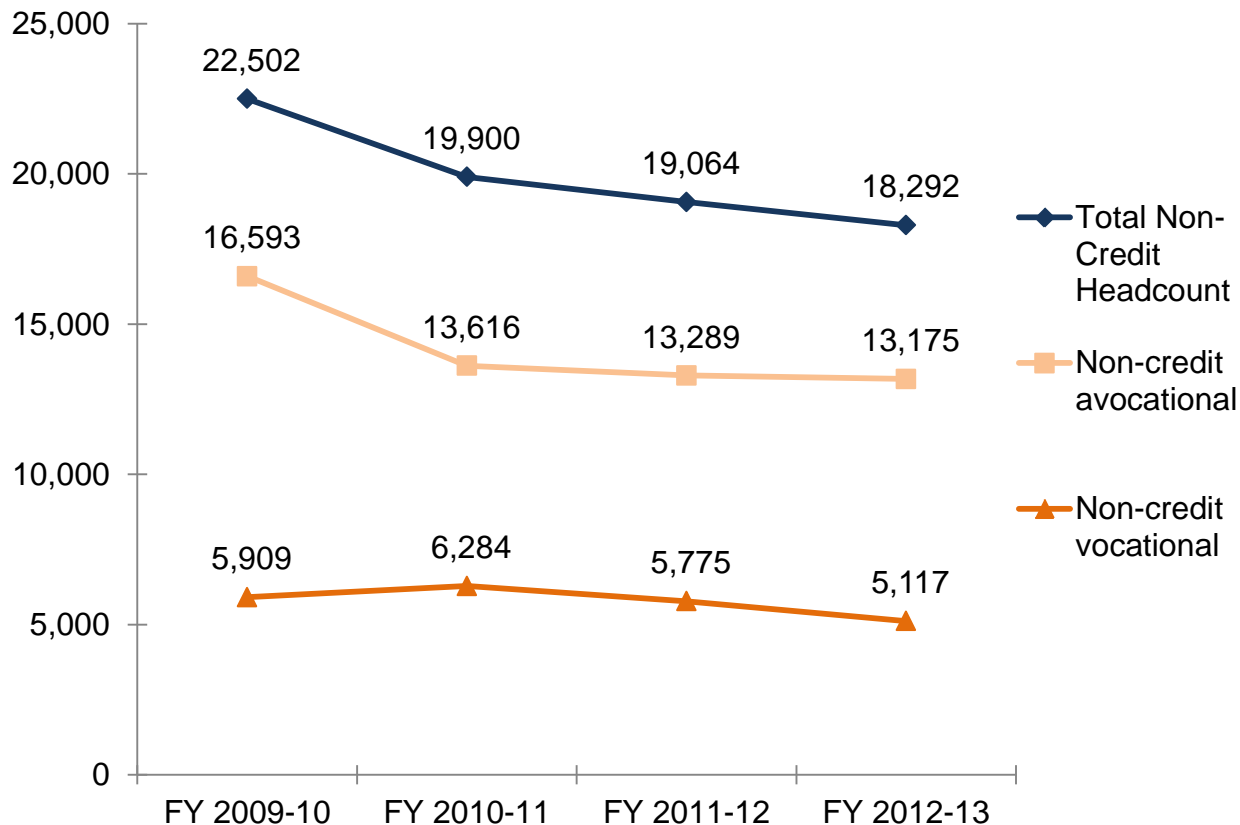
Key Finding:

The absolute number of returning adults over the age of 24 with prior college experience but no degree decreased slightly in the past year but continued to account for 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:
Both vocational and avocational non-credit headcount continued to decline in FY2012-13.

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

Activities and Events Hosted on MCCCD Campuses

3,165

Programs, events, and
activities open
to the community
in FY 2012-13

1,097

Activities held on
MCCCD campuses in
FY 2012-13 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

185

MCCCD students participated in study abroad programs in FY 2012-13.

6,968

MCCCD students participated in service learning opportunities in FY 2012-13.

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

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

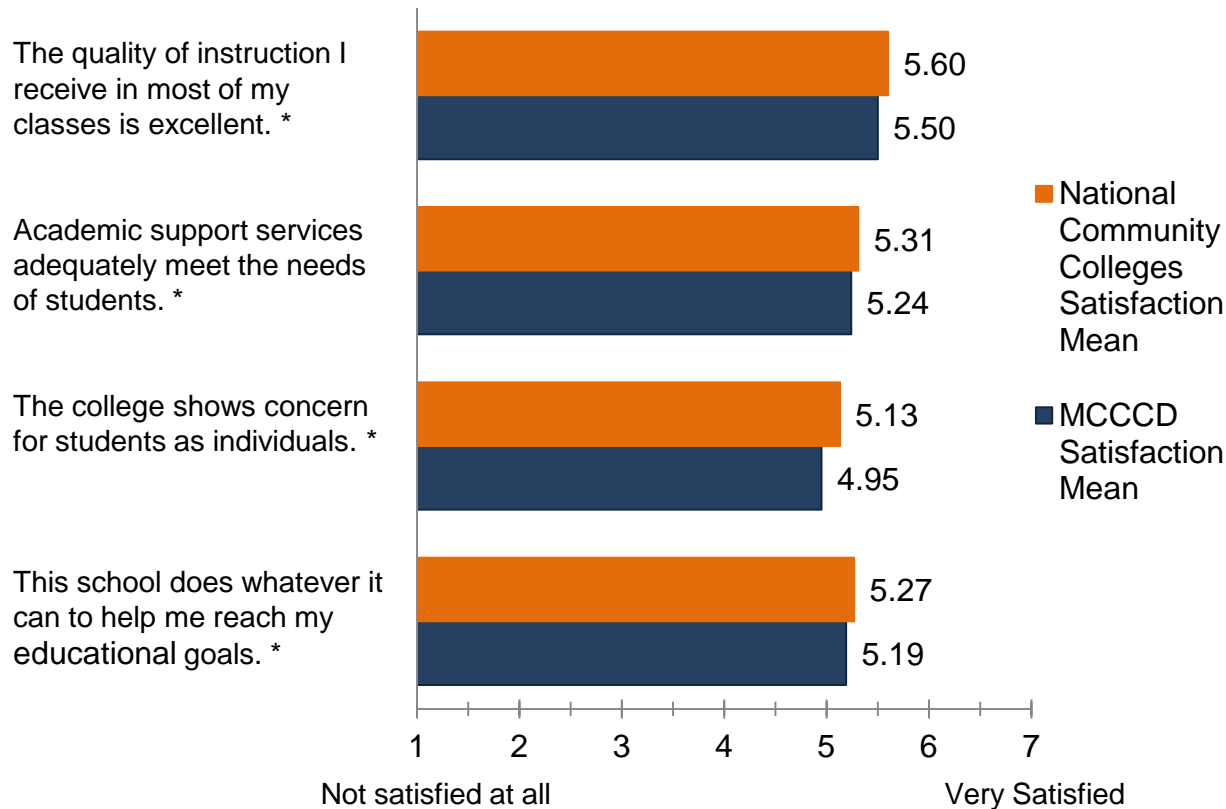


MARICOPA
COMMUNITY
COLLEGES

THE COLLEGE OF YOU.

Survey Data and Focus Group Information

Selected Items from the Noel-Levitz Student Satisfaction Inventory



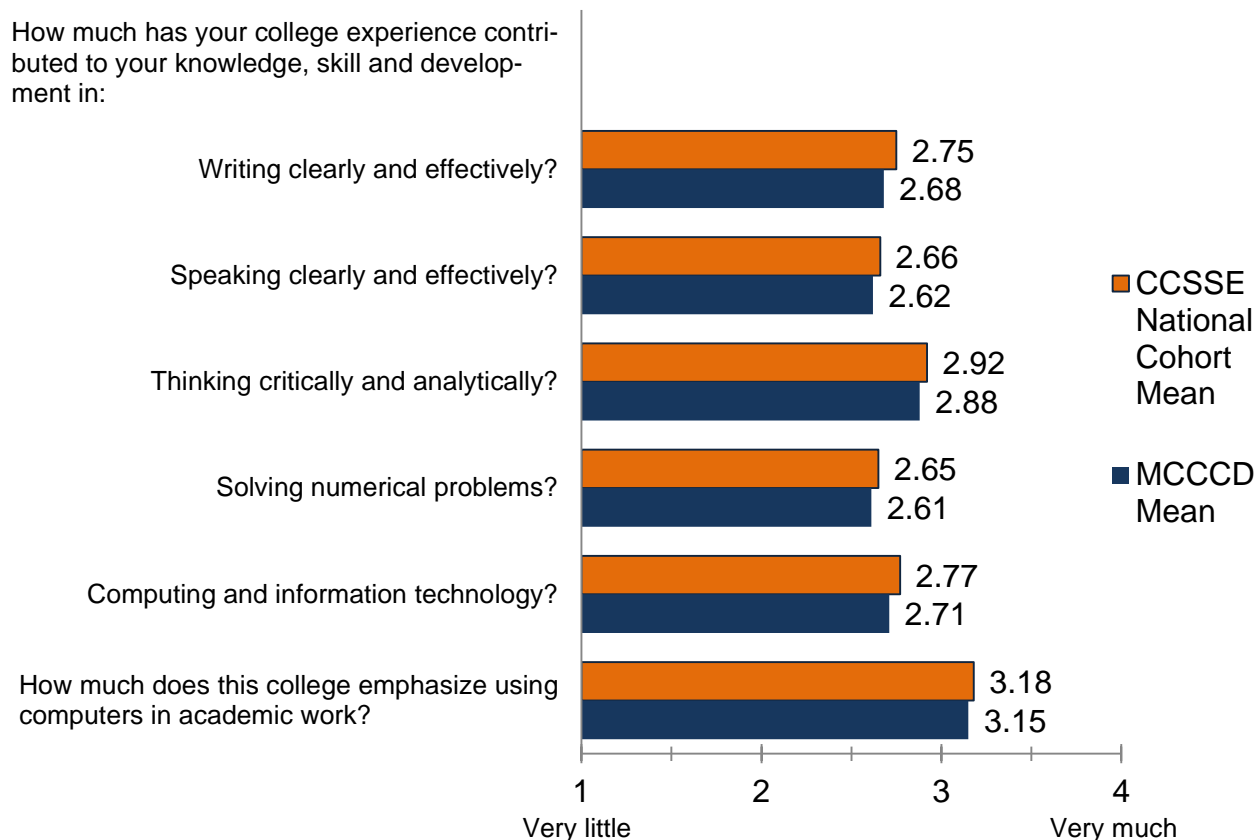
* Statistically significant difference at an alpha level of .001.

Key Finding:
The mean (average) response of MCCCDC students to each of these items was lower than the national means. These differences were statistically significant.

Basic Methodology:
The Noel-Levitz Student Satisfaction Inventory was completed in Spring 2013 by a total of 5,268 students at all MCCCDC colleges except Rio Salado, which administered the Priorities Survey for Online Learners (PSOL).

Selected Items from the Community College Survey of Student Engagement

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



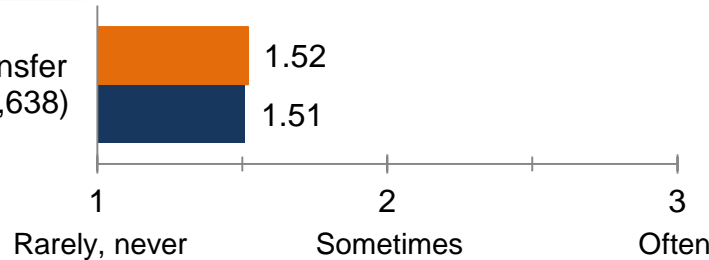
*The Center for Community College Engagement uses a combination of statistical significance at an alpha level of .001 and an effect size of at least .20 to identify mean differences worthy of further investigation. None of these mean differences met those criteria.

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.

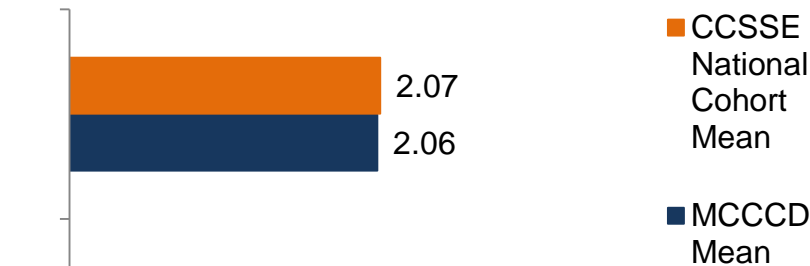
Basic Methodology:
Responses to the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) were obtained from more than 7,100 students in Spring 2011. This survey is scheduled to be administered again in Spring 2014.

Selected Items from the Community College Survey of Student Engagement

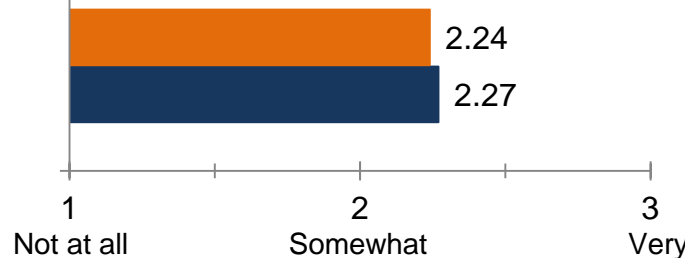
How often do you use transfer credit assistance? (n = 4,638)



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)



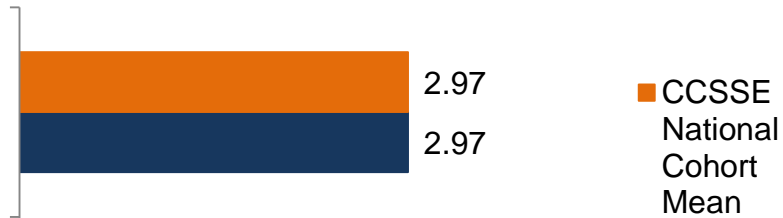
*The Center for Community College Engagement uses a combination of statistical significance at an alpha level of .001 and an effect size of at least .20 to identify mean differences worthy of further investigation. None of these mean differences met those criteria.

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.

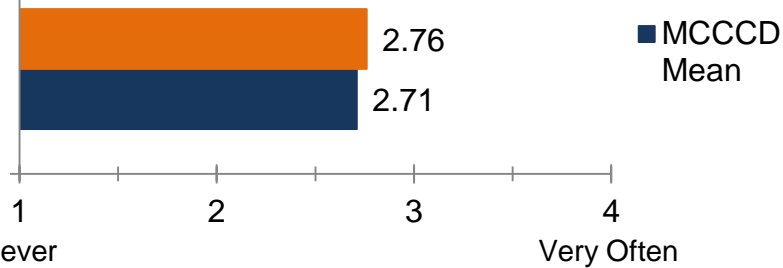
Basic Methodology:
Responses to the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) were obtained from more than 7,100 students in Spring 2011. This survey is scheduled to be administered again in Spring 2014.

Selected Survey Items on Information Technology Usage and Resources

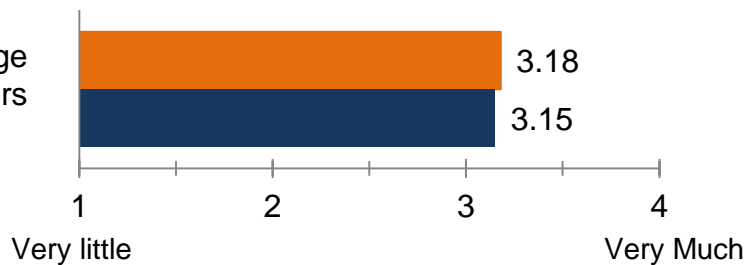
How often have you used Internet or instant messaging for assignments?



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



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



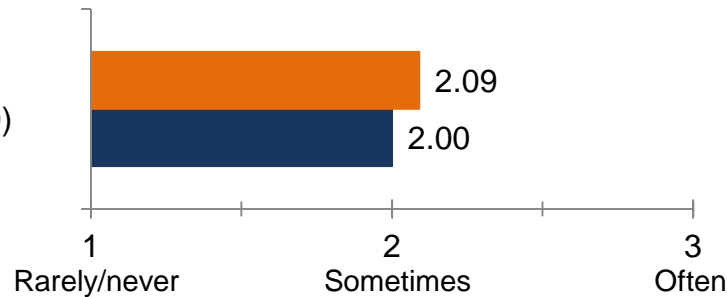
*The Center for Community College Engagement uses a combination of statistical significance at an alpha level of .001 and an effect size of at least .20 to identify mean differences worthy of further investigation. None of these mean differences met those criteria.

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.

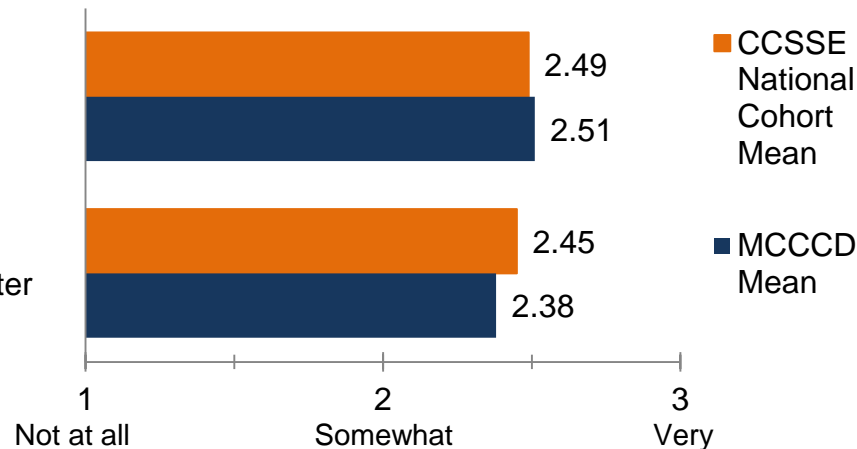
Basic Methodology:
Responses to the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) were obtained from more than 7,100 students in Spring 2011. This survey is scheduled to be administered again in Spring 2014.

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

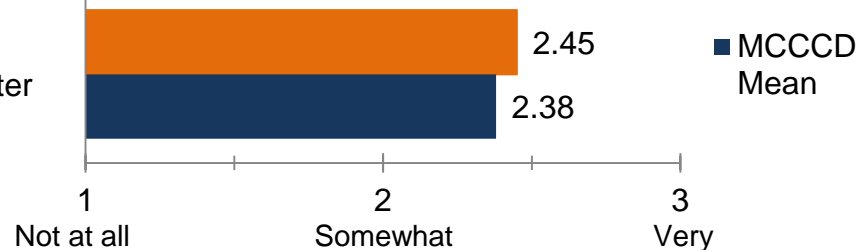
How often do you use computer labs? (n = 5,929)



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



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

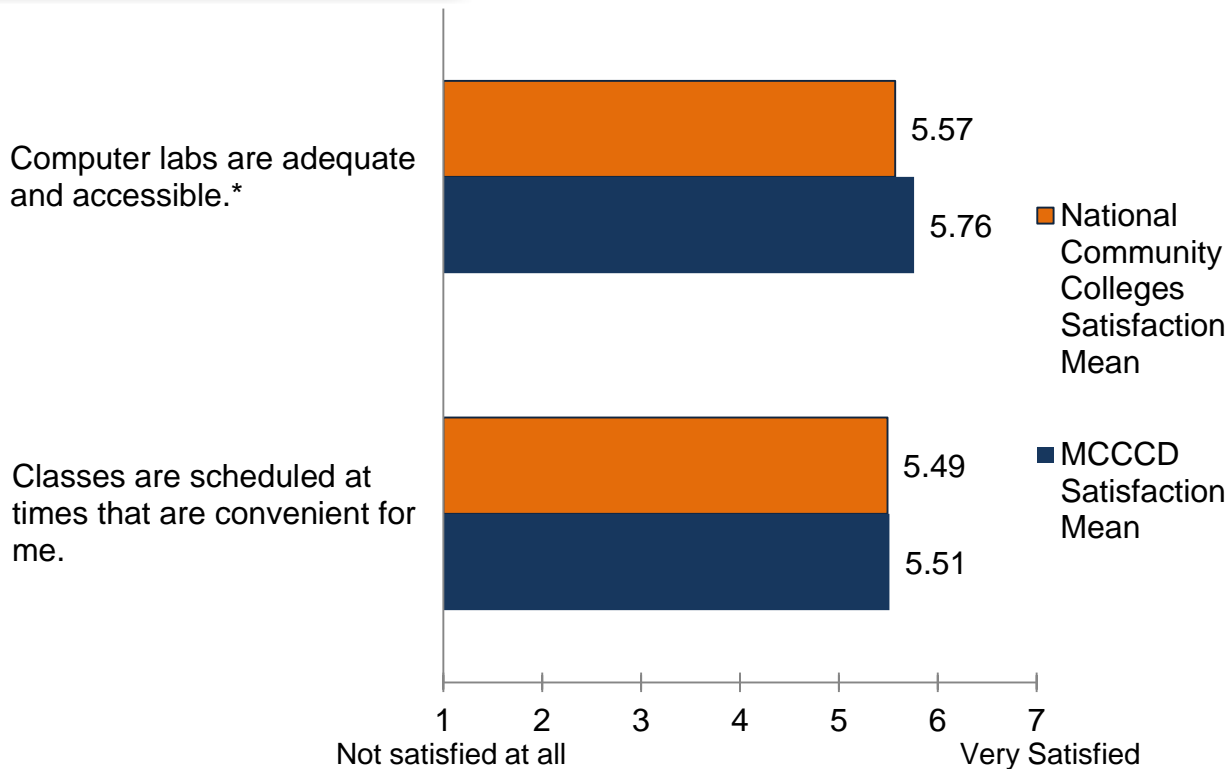


*The Center for Community College Engagement uses a combination of statistical significance at an alpha level of .001 and an effect size of at least .20 to identify mean differences worthy of further investigation. None of these mean differences met those criteria.

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. This survey is scheduled to be administered again in Spring 2014.

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



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

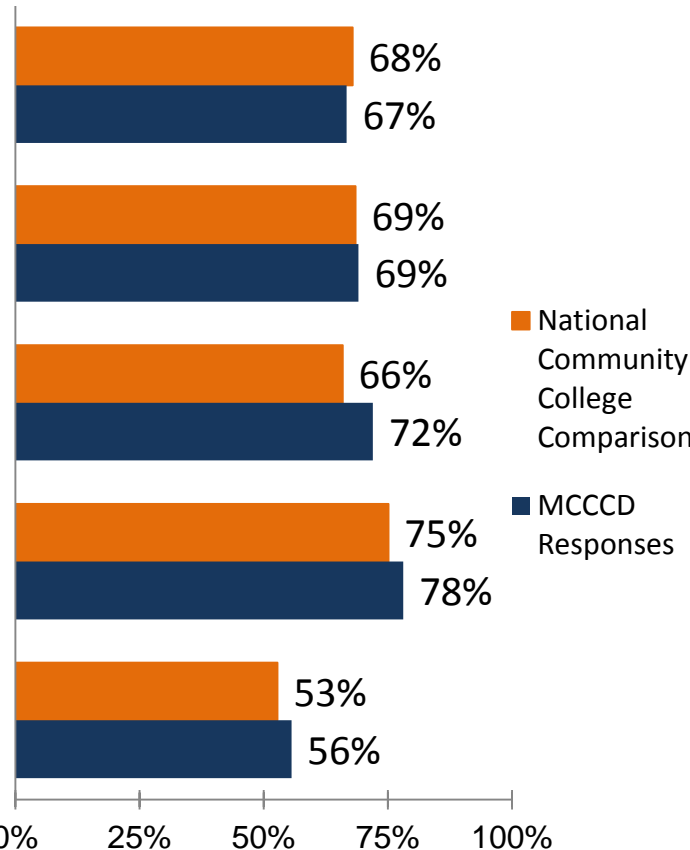
Note: A third item, "College emphasizes using computers in academic work," was requested from this survey. However, this item appeared in the CCSSE rather than the Noel-Levitz survey.

Key Finding:
The mean (average) response of MCCCDC students to the item related to computer labs was statistically higher than the national community colleges satisfaction mean. The MCCCDC mean response to the item related to the convenience of class times was not significantly different from the national comparison.

Basic Methodology:
The Noel-Levitz Student Satisfaction Inventory was completed in Spring 2013 by a total of 5,268 students at all MCCCDC colleges except Rio Salado which administered the Priorities Survey for Online Learners (PSOL).

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

How many of your instructors effectively use technology to support your academic success? (Percent who responded "All" or "Most")



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

How important is the course or learning management system to achieving your academic success? (Percent who responded "Extremely Important" or "Very Important")*

Technology helps me achieve my academic outcomes. (Percent who "Strongly Agree" or "Agree.")*

I get more actively involved in courses that use technology. (Percent who "Strongly Agree" or "Agree.")*

Key Findings:

- More than two-thirds of MCCC students were positive about their instructors' technical skills in, and effective use of, technology.
- Approximately three-quarters of the MCCC students indicated that technology helped them achieve their academic outcomes.

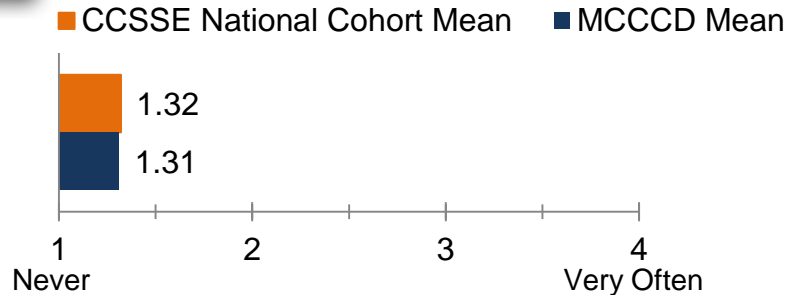
Basic Methodology:

The Educause Center for Applied Research (ECAR) student information technology survey was administered in Spring 2013 at eight of the MCCC colleges (CG, EM, MC, PV, PC, RS, SC, and SM). Survey responses from approximately 18,000 community college students from around the nation serve as a comparison. Valid responses were obtained from 742 MCCC students. This survey was designed as a 4-point Likert scale for the first two items and a 5-point Likert scale with an additional "Did not use in the past year" response option for the third item and a "Don't Know" response option for the fourth and fifth items.

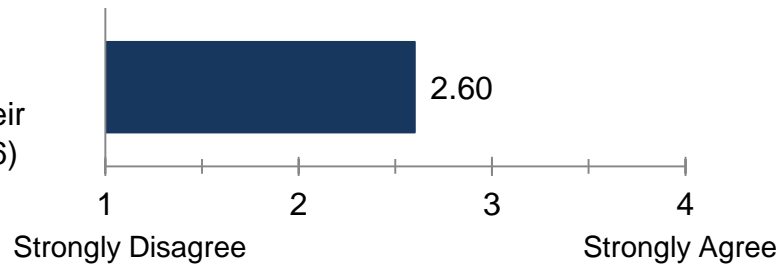
*ECAR survey items change from year to year. These items are similar in content to the survey items originally selected for consideration in the Governing Board metrics.

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

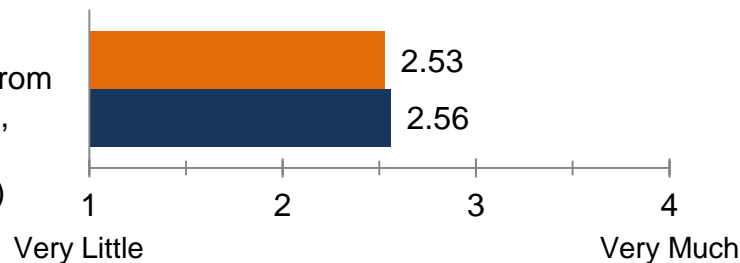
How often have you participated in a community-based project as part of a regular course? (n = 7,122)



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)



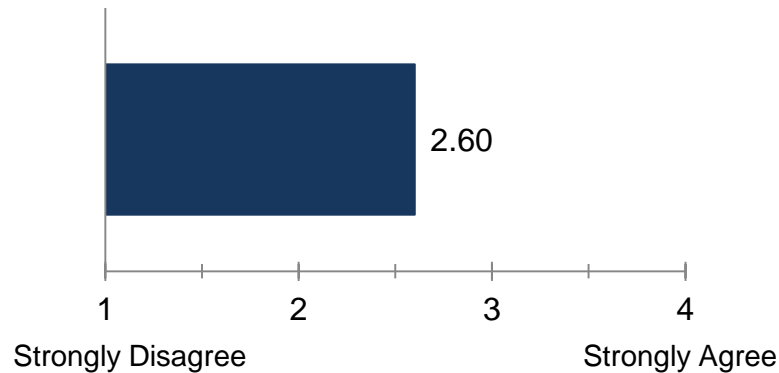
*The Center for Community College Engagement uses a combination of statistical significance at an alpha level of .001 and an effect size of at least .20 to identify mean differences worthy of further investigation. None of these mean differences met those criteria.

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.

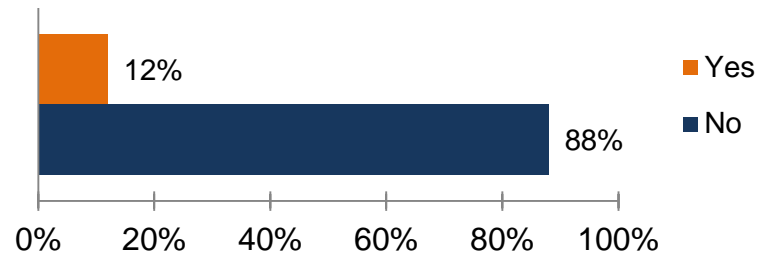
Basic Methodology:
Responses to the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) were obtained from more than 7,100 students in Spring 2011. This survey is scheduled to be administered again in Spring 2014.

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)



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 and the colleges encouraged students to volunteer in community service, but relatively few students over the past year volunteered to participate in such service at their college.

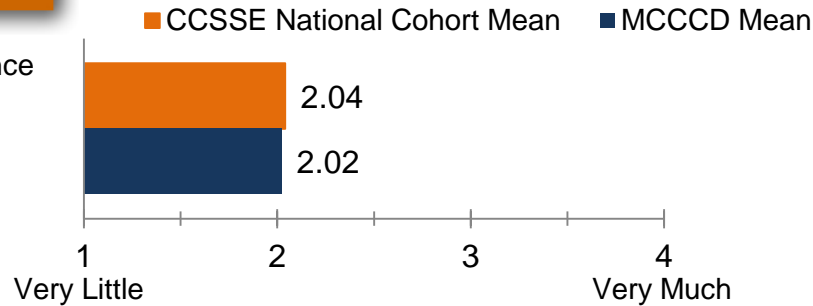
Basic Methodology:

Responses to the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) were obtained from more than 7,100 students in Spring 2011. This survey is scheduled to be administered again in Spring 2014.

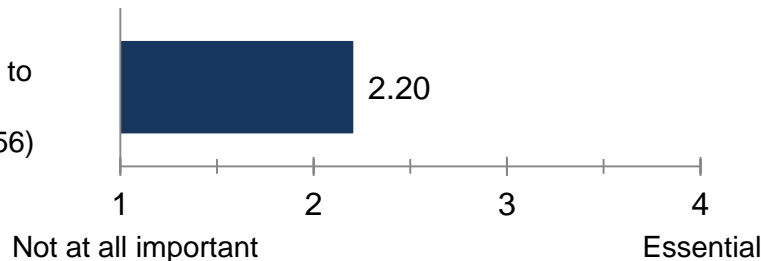
*The Center for Community College Engagement uses a combination of statistical significance at an alpha level of .001 and an effect size of at least .20 to identify mean differences worthy of further investigation. None of these mean differences met those criteria.

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

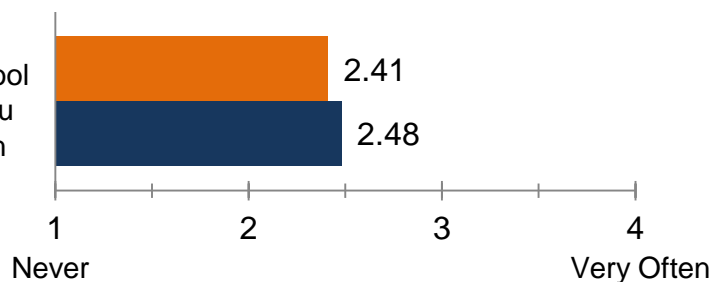
How much has your experience at this college contributed to your knowledge, skills, and personal development in the area of contributing to the welfare of your community? (n = 7,130)



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 MCCCD 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 MCCCD 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. This survey is scheduled to be administered again in Spring 2014.