

Focus On Results

Accountability Reporting for the California Community Colleges

A Report to the Legislature,
Pursuant to AB 1417
(Pacheco, Stat. 2004, Ch. 581)



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March 31, 2010

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Executive Summary

Introduction

In 2004, Assembly Bill 1417 triggered the creation of a performance measurement system for the California Community Colleges (CCC). That legislation and ensuing budget action authorized the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) to design and implement a performance measurement system that contained performance indicators for the system and its colleges. As per legislative intent, the CCCCCO collaborated with the system's colleges and advisory structure, a panel of national experts, the Legislative Analyst's Office, the Department of Finance, and the Secretary of Education to formulate this comprehensive system that has become known as "ARCC" (Accountability Reporting for the Community Colleges). In recognizing that the initial report in 2007 required the CCCCCO to test innovative ideas about performance measurement and to use a massive state database, the CCCCCO completed the 2007 ARCC report as a pilot report for the Legislature. The 2010 ARCC report builds upon the prior reports through various improvements in data quality and a new year of data.

Systemwide Performance

This report will benefit policy makers by detailing many of the critical contributions that the California Community Colleges have made in recent years. The most notable findings at the state level include the following:

- Community college students who earned a vocational degree or certificate in 2003-2004 saw their wages jump from \$25,856 (for the last year before receipt of the award) to \$57,594 three years after earning their degree (2007), an increase of over 100 percent.
- A large number of Californians access and use the CCC system; participation rates are high, with almost 90 out of every 1,000 people (ages 18 to 65) in the state enrolled in a CCC in 2008-2009.
- The system enrolls almost one-fourth of all 20- to 24-year olds in California, with participation rates of 243.1 per 1,000 for 2008-2009.
- In 2008-2009, the system transferred 99,583 students to four-year institutions (public, private, in-state, and out-of-state). The California State University (CSU) system continues as the most frequent transfer destination for community college students with the enrollment of 49,770 students from the community colleges. Over 14,000 community college students enrolled in the University of California (UC) system, the state's most selective public higher education system. This figure continues a four-year trend of increasing transfers to the UC system.
- Transfers during 2008-2009 to in-state-private institutions and all out-of-state institutions account for 19,827 and 15,927 transfers, respectively.

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- In 2008-2009, the system contributed to the state’s critical health care labor force, as 8,515 students earned degrees or certificates in nursing.
- The system’s contribution in 2008-2009 to the state’s workforce included 64,617 associate degrees and certificates in vocational/occupational areas.

College Level Performance

The bulk of the ARCC report covers each college’s performance on eight critical indicators.

The table below lists the seven indicators for which ARCC has complete data. These numbers are percentages of success among target populations that the colleges and the CCCCO jointly defined. As a quick snapshot of how the system has done on these indicators, this table displays the figures for the year in which the most recent data are available. If a person needs to analyze the performance of a specific community college, he/she should refer to the individual college rates that appear in the section for “College Level Indicators” rather than to these systemwide rates.

College Level Performance Indicator	State Rate
1. Student Progress & Achievement (2003-04 to 2008-09)	52.3%
2. Completed 30 or More Units (2003-04 to 2008-09)	72.4%
3. Fall to Fall Persistence (Fall 2007 to Fall 2008)	68.7%
4. Vocational Course Completion (2008-09)	77.5%
5. Basic Skills Course Completion (2008-09)	61.5%
6. ESL Course Improvement (2006-07 to 2008-09)	50.1%
7. Basic Skills Course Improvement (2006-07 to 2008-09)	53.2%

Because the ARCC indicators have unique definitions, we cannot compare these indicators to those generated for other states or by other studies of the California Community Colleges. The evaluation of individual college performance requires the use of the extensive tabulations that we cover next.

Each of the community colleges covered in this report has six pages of information to facilitate and stimulate discussions about college performance within each community. In these six pages per college, the report shows (1) the three-year trend for each of the

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seven indicators; (2) the college profile (i.e., its enrollment demographics); (3) a comparison of its performance with a peer group (i.e., colleges that have similar environments that affect an indicator); and (4) a self-assessment by each college. Together, this information provides readers with a fair and comprehensive picture of the achievements at any community college—a picture that simple scorecards or rankings would fail to present.

The ensemble of information in the six pages must act jointly as the inputs for any evaluation of a college's performance. Each piece of information contributes something to an evaluation of performance. For example, the year-to-year information alerts us to any trends that may be occurring at a college. The peer grouping information gives us a useful base of comparison (across equally advantaged institutions) for the most recent time period. The college's self-assessment substantially enhances both the year-to-year information and the peer group information by identifying the unique factors of a college that affect its performance. The college demographic profile, in turn, supplies a unique snapshot of the college's service population, information that local officials can use to evaluate community access and the overall enrollment picture.

These six pages for each college deliver the essence of the ARCC's objective for local accountability. Ideally, each college's local governing board and local community will use this package of information for data-based policy discussions. This strategy will benefit communities throughout the state because it equips them with data to address their local priorities. To ensure that this process occurs in each community, the legislation for ARCC requires each college to submit to the CCCCCO by March 14, 2011, documentation of interaction by each local board of trustees with the 2010 ARCC report.

Conclusion

This fourth year of the ARCC effort improves the annual report that provides the State Legislature and the Governor's Office an ongoing, cost-effective structure for performance improvement that respects and promotes local decision-making. All of the state's community colleges have already shared the 2009 report with their own local board of trustees, as required by law, and many college administrations have subsequently begun analyses to leverage the data and findings in the ARCC project. As evidenced by the self-assessments within this report, the community colleges have used the ARCC report in different ways to learn how they can improve their performances. Lastly, the ARCC reports for 2011 and 2012 will probably capture college performances more precisely than the 2010 report because the colleges will have completed extensive data quality improvement efforts (budgets permitting).

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Introduction to the 2010 ARCC Report

Background

This report on a set of performance indicators for the California Community Colleges (CCC) meets a legislative requirement that resulted from Assembly Bill 1417 (Pacheco, Statutes of 2004, Chapter 581). The details of the legislation appear in Appendix F of this report. For clarity's sake, we have named this reporting system *Accountability Reporting for the Community Colleges* (or ARCC). The report itself has the title of "Focus On Results." As required by the Legislature, the CCC Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) will produce this report each year and disseminate it so that each college will share the report with its local board of trustees. The Chancellor's Office will also make the report available to state government policymakers and the public at large.

The report's objectives are to make policymakers, local college officials, and elected boards aware of system and college performance in specific areas of effort and to inform the public about overall system performance. Readers will observe that the 2010 report continues to cover noncredit courses as required by Senate Bill 361 (Scott, Statutes of 2006, Chapter 631). Again, this coverage of noncredit outcomes only extends across courses designated as part of the "Enhanced Noncredit" funding. For clarity, this report refers to this group of noncredit courses as CDCP (an acronym for the objective known as Career Development and College Preparation). Readers who want additional details on CDCP performance should refer to a supplemental report that the ARCC staff produce as a follow-up to *Focus On Results*. The CCCCCO will issue this supplemental report after it has released *Focus On Results* because of scheduling and resource limitations.

Focus On Results drew upon the contributions of many parties. The framework for ARCC used the expertise of a team of researchers from the Research and Planning Group for the California Community Colleges (i.e., the RP Group), a panel of nationally recognized researchers on college performance, a statewide technical advisory workgroup, and staff at the Chancellor's Office. In Appendix H we list the individuals who played important roles in producing the 2010 ARCC Report.

How to Use This Report

We acknowledge that a variety of people will see this report, and we recognize that individuals will differ widely in their reading objectives and in their familiarity with the report's topic. With this in mind, we have tried to design the report so that policy makers at both the state and local levels will have a clear presentation of essential performance indicators for the system and for each community college within it. The body of the report emphasizes tables of summary data that provide snapshots of system and college level performance. Readers should read the brief introductions to each of these sections (system and college level) to understand their contents. These introductions cover the framework for ARCC, and they should help most readers to understand the performance indicators cited in this report. Appendix E, which presents a short list of terms and abbreviations, may also help the general reader.

Introduction to the 2010 ARCC Report

We recognize that researchers, analysts, and college officials will require documentation of the methodology for the performance indicators in this report. Such technical details appear in three of the appendices. Appendix B (methods for calculating the indicators), Appendix C (regression analyses for the peer grouping), and Appendix D (cluster analyses for the peer grouping) specifically address methodological issues, and they tend to require technical knowledge on the part of the reader.

The report's first section covers the system's overall performance over time, and this will help readers to see the broad context of the system's performance. The section that follows system performance presents specific information for each college. The first two pages of college-level tables display how that college performed over time on eight basic indicators. The year-to-year figures for these performance indicators should give readers a good idea of how any given college has done during the past few years, especially in terms of its progress in areas that are generally recognized as critical in community colleges.

The third and fourth pages for each college display basic demographic data for the college's enrollment. This information will help readers understand the student population served by that college. For many readers, such information can indicate relevant aspects of a college's effectiveness (i.e., who does the college serve?), plus it can provide additional context for the reported performance indicators.

The fifth page for each college shows the "peer grouping" information for the college. On this page, readers will find a comparison of a college's performance on each of the seven indicators that have adequate data for peer grouping. For each of these seven performance indicators, we have performed a statistical analysis (peer grouping) to identify other California Community Colleges that most closely resemble the college in terms of environmental factors that have linkage to (or association with) the performance indicator. Interested readers should refer to Appendix A to see the names of the colleges that comprise each peer group. We emphasize that the peer group results are rough guides for evaluating college level performance because each college may have unique local factors that we could not analyze statistically for the peer group identification. Because year-to-year stability in peer grouping facilitates local planning and analysis, the 2010 peer groups will remain the same as they were in the 2009 ARCC report. Also, this report will continue to omit from peer grouping the indicator for Career Development and College Preparation (CDCP, or Enhanced Noncredit) courses because the data for CDCP are still under development.

The sixth page for a college shows that college's own self-assessment. This brief statement from the college administration may note, among other things, unique factors that our statistical analysis may have missed. The self-assessment is important because it may help to explain the performance figures for a college. The ARCC staff members in

Introduction to the 2010 ARCC Report

the Chancellor's Office do not edit these self-assessments from the college administrators, and the only requirement for the content is that it stay within a 500-word limit. Because the word limit forces the self-assessment to focus upon a few basic points, some readers may wish to follow-up with a college that may have other analyses or data that it could not include in the ARCC's brief self-assessment.

The best use of the ARCC Report will require the integration of information from various parts of the report. Judgments about the performance of any particular college should especially pay attention to the sections on year-to-year performance, peer group comparison, enrollment demographics, and the college self-assessment. A focus upon only one of these pieces of information will probably provide an incomplete evaluation of college performance, and this may lead one to make unfair judgments about an institution. Consequently, we hope that users of this report will maintain this multi-dimensional viewpoint (from the different report sections) as they draw their conclusions or as they communicate about the report to other people.

The 2010 report will contain numerous changes to past data as well as new data for the most recent academic year. For this reason, analysts should rely primarily upon the 2010 report instead of data from prior ARCC reports. The Chancellor's Office MIS (Management Information System) unit has continued to implement various data improvements that are virtually impossible to complete within a narrow time frame.

Additional information about ARCC is available at the following website:

<http://www.cccco.edu/OurAgency/TechResearchInfo/ResearchandPlanning/ARCC/tabid/292/Default.aspx>

If you have any questions or comments about the report, please e-mail them to:

arcc@cccco.edu.

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ARCC 2010 Report: An Introduction to the Systemwide Indicators

The Accountability Reporting for the Community Colleges (ARCC) framework specifies that community college performance data should be aggregated, analyzed, and reported at two levels: the individual college level (college level indicators) and across the community college system (systemwide indicators).

Tables 1 through 18 and Figures 1 through 6 in the following section of the ARCC report present results for the seven performance indicators chosen for **systemwide** accountability reporting, organized into four major categories:

- Student Progress and Achievement – Degree/Certificate/Transfer
- Student Progress and Achievement – Vocational/Occupational/Workforce Development
- Pre-Collegiate Improvement – Basic Skills and ESL
- Participation Rates

The seven performance indicators presented in this section are:

1. The annual number and percentage of baccalaureate students graduating from UC and CSU who originally attended a California Community College
2. The annual number of Community College transfers to baccalaureate granting institutions
3. The transfer rate to baccalaureate granting institutions from the California Community College System
4. The annual number of degrees/certificates conferred by vocational programs
5. The increase in total personal income following completion of a vocational degree/certificate
6. The annual number of basic skills improvements
7. Systemwide participation rates (by selected demographics).

The Data Sources and Methodology for each of the indicators can be found in Appendix B.

The time periods and data sources differ across performance indicators so it is important to pay attention to the dates and information specified in the column headings and titles for each table or figure.

For the 2010 report, systemwide participation rates per 1,000 population reflect community college participation by individuals ages 18 to 65 only, based on data from the Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS) and the California Department of Finance (DOF). For a few demographic categories the participation rate

An Introduction to the Systemwide Indicators

per 1,000 exceeds 1,000. Possible reasons for these higher rates are as follows. Self reporting of demographics (e.g., student ethnicity) leads to higher community college counts for a particular group relative to DOF's Census-based projections. This is especially true for population groups with relatively small DOF counts. In addition, absence of a unique identifier (e.g., Social Security Number) for some students at the systemwide level might produce duplicate student counts thus increasing the systemwide numbers for certain demographics relative to DOF counts.

Note that these systemwide indicators are not simply statewide aggregations of the college level indicators presented elsewhere in this report. Some systemwide indicators cannot be broken down to a college level or do not make sense when evaluated on a college level. For example, students may transfer between, or concurrently attend courses at, multiple community colleges during their studies, and their performance outcomes must be analyzed using data from several community colleges rather than from an individual college.

Additional analysis for the 2010 ARCC report revealed that a data-reporting artifact may occur for the year that an institution joins National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). All of the matches that occur for that institution from previous years (a cumulative count that spans pre-NSC membership years) would be reported by the NSC as transfers for that first year. To eliminate this artifact from the ARCC report, we zero out the transfer count for the first year that an institution joins the NSC. Therefore, the volume of transfer counts for Tables 4, 5 and 8 (ISP and OOS) is lower for the same years from previous ARCC reports.

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ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Degree/Certificate/Transfer

Figure 1:

Annual Number of California State University (CSU) and University of California (UC) Baccalaureate Students from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009 Who Attended a California Community College (CCC)

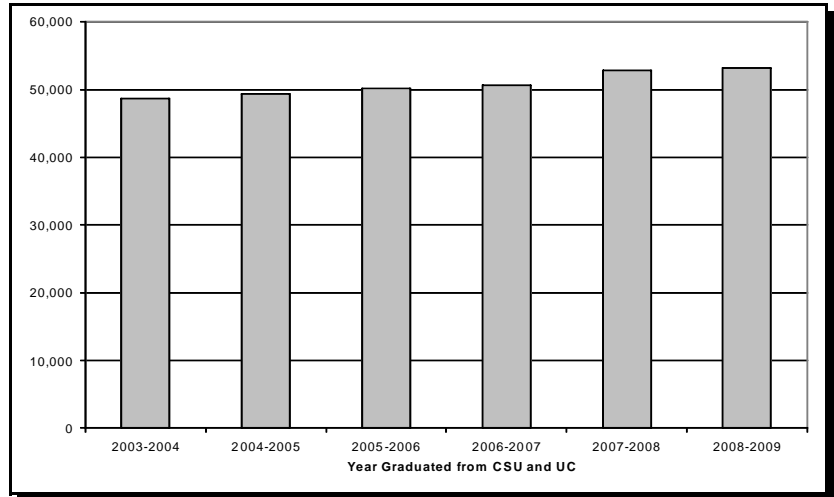


Table 1:

Annual Number of California State University (CSU) and University of California (UC) Baccalaureate Students from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009 Who Attended a California Community College (CCC)

	Year Graduated From CSU or UC					
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Total BA/BS (CSU & UC)	104,320	107,630	110,990	112,464	115,548	117,309
Total Who Attended CCC	48,657	49,439	50,248	50,611	52,825	53,238
CSU and UC Percent	46.6%	45.9%	45.3%	45.0%	45.3%	45.4%

Table 2:

Annual Number and Percentage of CSU Baccalaureate Students from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009 Who Attended a CCC

	Year Graduated From CSU					
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Total BA/BS from CSU	65,741	66,768	69,350	70,877	73,132	74,643
Total Who Attended CCC	37,329	37,316	38,365	38,827	40,337	40,968
CSU Percent	56.8%	55.9%	55.3%	54.8%	55.3%	54.9%

Table 3:

Annual Number and Percentage of UC Baccalaureate Students from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009 Who Attended a CCC

	Year Graduated From UC					
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Total BA/BS from UC	38,579	40,862	41,640	41,587	42,416	42,666
Total Who Attended CCC	11,328	12,123	11,883	11,784	12,488	12,270
UC Percent	29.4%	29.7%	28.5%	28.3%	29.4%	28.8%

Results:

Figure 1 presents an increasing six-year trend of the annual number of California State University (CSU) and University of California (UC) baccalaureate students who attended a California Community College (CCC). Table 1 shows the number of CSU and UC baccalaureate students, and of those, the total who attended a CCC. The table also reflects the percentage of graduates who originally attended a CCC across the six-year period. Table 2 displays the annual number and percentage of CSU students and Table 3 portrays the UC students.

For Methodology and Data Source, see Appendix B.



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ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Degree/Certificate/Transfer

Figure 2:
Annual Number of California Community College
Transfers to Baccalaureate Granting Institutions
from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009

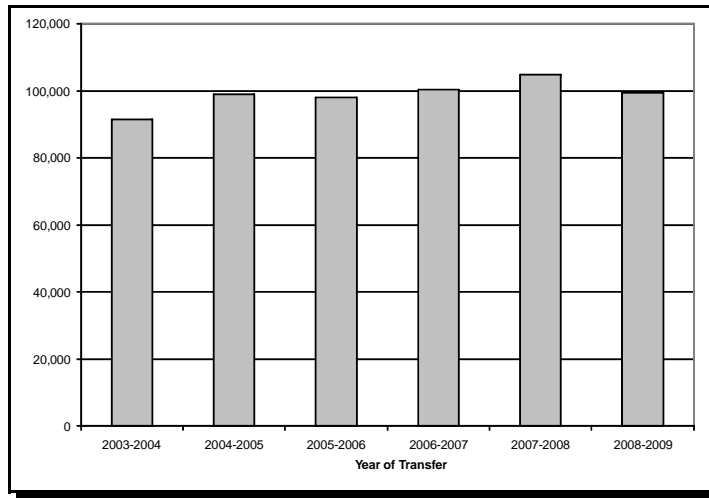


Table 4:
Annual Number of California Community College
Transfers to Baccalaureate Granting Institutions
from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009

	Year of Transfer					
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Total Transfers	91,443	99,034	98,113	100,529	104,855	99,583

Table 5:
Annual Number of California Community College
Transfers to California State University (CSU),
University of California (UC), In-State Private (ISP) and
Out-of-State (OOS) Baccalaureate Granting Institutions

	Year of Transfer					
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
CSU Transfers	48,321	53,695	52,641	54,391	54,971	49,770
UC Transfers	12,539	13,114	13,510	13,871	13,909	14,059
ISP Transfers	19,311	20,000	19,429	19,312	21,927	19,827
OOS Transfers	11,272	12,225	12,533	12,955	14,048	15,927

Results:

Figure 2 and Table 4 feature the annual number of California Community College (CCC) transfers to four-year institutions across six years. Although there is a general increase over time, the overall number of transfers declines in 2005-2006 and 2008-2009. Table 5 displays the annual number of transfers for four segments; California State University (CSU), University of California (UC), In-State Private and Out-of-State (OOS) four-year institutions.

For Methodology and Data Source, see Appendix B.



Figure 3:
Annual Number of California Community College
Transfers to California State University (CSU)
from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009

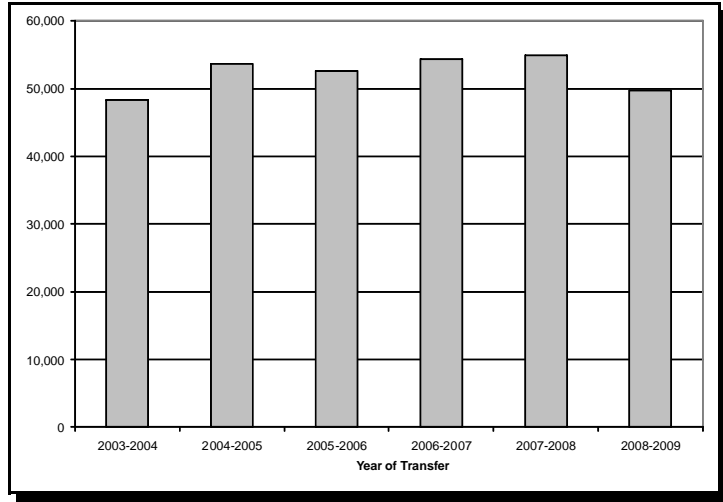


Table 6:
Annual Number of California Community College
Transfers to California State University (CSU)
from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009

	Year of Transfer					
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
CSU Transfers	48,321	53,695	52,641	54,391	54,971	49,770

Results:

Figure 3 and Table 6 display the annual number of California Community College (CCC) transfers to California State University (CSU). The number of transfers decreases in 2005-2006 but increases the subsequent two years (2006-2007 and 2007-2008) before decreasing again in 2008-2009.

For Methodology and Data Source, see Appendix B.



ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Degree/Certificate/Transfer

Figure 4:
Annual Number of California Community College
Transfers to the University of California (UC)
from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009

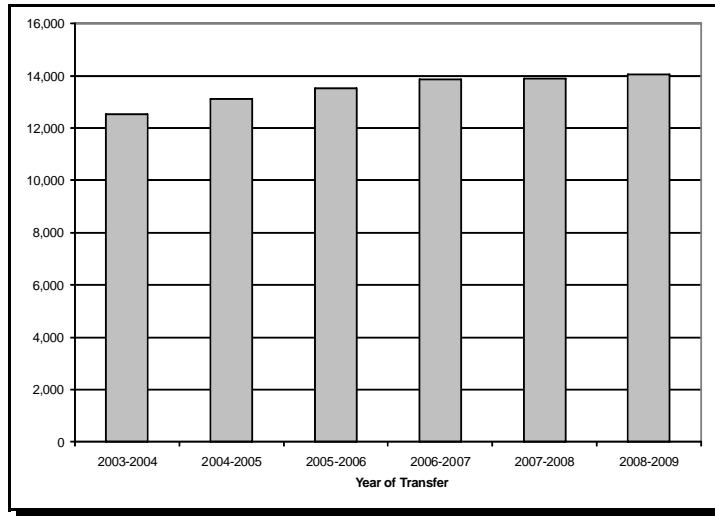


Table 7:
Annual Number of California Community College
Transfers to the University of California (UC)
from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009

	Year of Transfer					
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
UC Transfers	12,539	13,114	13,510	13,874	13,909	14,059

Results:

Figure 4 and Table 7 illustrate the annual number of California Community College (CCC) transfers to University of California (UC). The number of transfers increases across the six-year period.

For Methodology and Data Source, see Appendix B.



Student Progress and Achievement: Degree/Certificate/Transfer

Figure 5:
Annual Number of California Community College Transfers to In-State Private (ISP) and Out-of-State (OOS) Baccalaureate Granting Institutions from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009

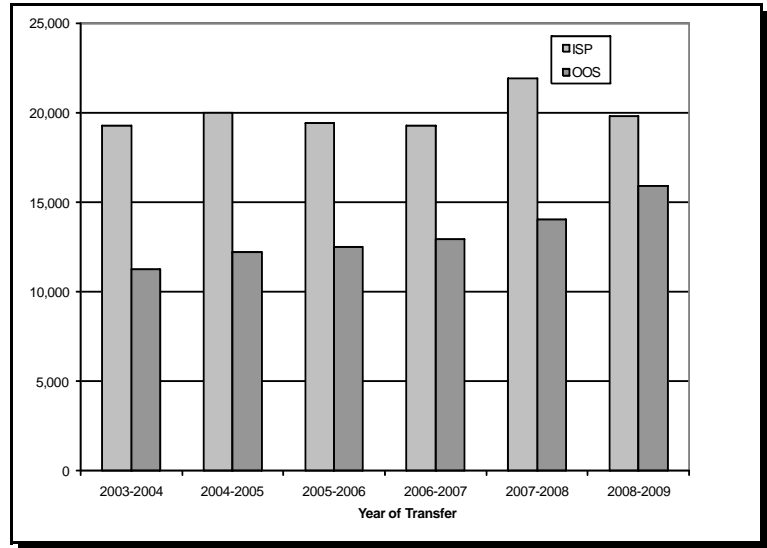


Table 8:
Annual Number of California Community College Transfers to In-State Private (ISP) and Out-of-State (OOS) Baccalaureate Granting Institutions from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009

	Year of Transfer					
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
ISP Transfers	19,311	20,000	19,429	19,312	21,927	19,827
OOS Transfers	11,272	12,225	12,533	12,955	14,048	15,927

Results:

The annual number of California Community College (CCC) transfers to In-State Private (ISP) and Out-of-State (OOS) four-year institutions is displayed in Figure 5 and Table 8. The transfer volume decreases for ISP four-year institutions and increases for OOS four-year institutions for the most recent academic year, 2008-2009.

For Methodology and Data Source, see Appendix B.



ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Degree/Certificate/Transfer

Table 9:
Transfer Rate to Baccalaureate Granting Institutions

Percentage of first-time students with a minimum of 12 units earned who attempted transfer-level Math or English during enrollment who transferred to a Baccalaureate granting institution within six years.

	2001-2002 to 2006-2007	2002-2003 to 2007-2008	2003-2004 to 2008-2009
Transfer Rate	40.2%	40.5%	40.9%

Results:

Table 9 reflects the statewide transfer rate to four-year institutions for three different cohorts of first-time students. The cohorts include students who earned at least 12 units and who attempted transfer-level Math or English during the six-year enrollment period. The transfer rate increases slightly over time, with the rate of transfer to four-year institutions for the 2003-2004 cohort at 40.9%.

For Methodology and Data Source, see Appendix B



ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Vocational / Occupational / Workforce Development

**Table 10: Annual Number of Vocational Awards by Program from 2006-2007 to 2008-2009
(Program Title based on four-digit TOP Code, Alphabetical Order)**

Includes Certificates Requiring Fewer Than 18 Units

Program Title	Total Credit Awards			AA/AS Degrees			Certificates (Credit)		
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Accounting	2,487	2,431	2,548	1,012	1,018	1,038	1,475	1,413	1,510
Administration of Justice	6,980	6,414	6,180	1,834	1,800	2,074	5,146	4,614	4,106
Aeronautical and Aviation Technology	403	311	332	79	68	51	324	243	281
Agricultural Power Equipment Technology	56	87	97	9	7	14	47	80	83
Agriculture Business, Sales and Service	76	62	98	68	53	63	8	9	35
Agriculture Technology and Sciences, General	24	29	50	19	17	26	5	12	24
Animal Science	463	467	456	310	288	286	153	179	170
Applied Photography	179	215	148	65	80	66	114	135	82
Architecture and Architectural Technology	313	460	442	138	198	211	175	262	231
Athletic Training and Sports Medicine	20	15	21	14	15	17	6	0	4
Automotive Collision Repair	134	114	173	11	22	27	123	92	146
Automotive Technology	2,011	2,157	1,885	290	304	326	1,721	1,853	1,559
Aviation and Airport Management and	204	209	173	138	144	116	66	65	57
Banking and Finance	68	53	57	36	20	34	32	33	23
Biotechnology and Biomedical Technology	204	173	99	47	35	27	157	138	72
Business Administration	2,433	2,652	2,701	2,113	2,284	2,358	320	368	343
Business and Commerce, General	1,260	1,433	1,456	1,092	1,195	1,292	168	238	164
Business Management	2,036	1,518	2,091	854	822	881	1,182	696	1,210
Cardiovascular Technician	152	119	142	49	47	62	103	72	80
Chemical Technology	13	15	3	4	2	1	9	13	2
Child Development/Early Care and Education	7,766	7,090	7,130	1,916	1,821	1,890	5,850	5,269	5,240
Civil and Construction Management	410	410	552	85	117	120	325	293	432
Commercial Art	44	80	55	30	64	39	14	16	16
Commercial Music	179	228	311	38	53	56	141	175	255
Community Health Care Worker	5	7	8	0	1	3	5	6	5
Computer Information Systems	630	593	575	323	311	314	307	282	261
Computer Infrastructure and Support	527	663	561	171	172	201	356	491	360
Computer Software Development	370	309	357	126	115	92	244	194	265
Construction Crafts Technology	904	1,155	1,168	87	107	130	817	1,048	1,038



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Table 10 (continued)

Program Title	Total Credit Awards			AA/AS Degrees			Certificates (Credit)		
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Cosmetology and Barbering	1,546	1,495	1,538	59	89	91	1,487	1,406	1,447
Customer Service	3	2	5	0	0	1	3	2	4
Dental Occupations	875	802	915	353	368	414	522	434	501
Diagnostic Medical Sonography	88	64	74	23	35	47	65	29	27
Diesel Technology	179	279	261	36	45	49	143	234	212
Digital Media	602	529	558	233	205	241	369	324	317
Drafting Technology	473	539	519	171	178	171	302	361	348
Educational Aide (Teacher Assistant)	53	58	103	21	12	22	32	46	81
Educational Technology	2	3	2	2	2	1	0	1	1
Electro-Mechanical Technology	26	35	25	8	12	5	18	23	20
Electro-Neurodiagnostic Technology	6	15		5	15		1	0	
Electrocardiography	18	19	20	0	0	0	18	19	20
Electronics and Electric Technology	1,089	888	954	262	236	231	827	652	723
Emergency Medical Services	1,712	1,347	1,934	4	4	6	1,708	1,343	1,928
Engineering Technology, General (requires Trigonometry)	20	16	20	14	10	12	6	6	8
Environmental Control Technology	315	423	480	49	51	57	266	372	423
Environmental Technology	238	183	120	24	35	10	214	148	110
Family and Consumer Sciences, General	117	110	116	106	107	115	11	3	1
Family Studies	13	42	43	9	39	42	4	3	1
Fashion	354	379	407	109	152	120	245	227	287
Fire Technology	3,373	3,073	2,759	908	934	883	2,465	2,139	1,876
Food Processing and Related Technologies	1			1			0		
Forestry	76	54	50	30	26	21	46	28	29
Gerontology	46	38	75	16	19	16	30	19	59
Graphic Art and Design	387	352	350	194	162	160	193	190	190
Health Information Technology	323	301	175	102	92	49	221	209	126
Health Occupations, General	30	33	59	6	4	46	24	29	13
Health Professions, Transfer Core Curriculum	196	191	290	189	187	285	7	4	5
Horticulture	478	356	346	113	111	121	365	245	225
Hospital and Health Care Administration	2	2		1	1		1	1	
Hospital Central Service Technician	9	17	36	0	0	0	9	17	36



ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Table 10 (continued)

Program Title	Total Credit Awards			AA/AS Degrees			Certificates (Credit)		
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Hospitality	370	380	403	96	101	116	274	279	287
Human Services	1,548	1,547	1,476	466	452	442	1,082	1,095	1,034
Industrial Systems Technology and Maintenance	108	81	89	10	9	7	98	72	82
Information Technology, General	209	116	156	3	9	2	206	107	154
Instrumentation Technology	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	4	1
Insurance		1	7		0	2		1	5
Interior Design and Merchandising	491	561	414	155	188	161	336	373	253
International Business and Trade	306	164	296	39	56	47	267	108	249
Journalism	74	85	90	58	67	66	16	18	24
Labor and Industrial Relations	17	24	11	2	2	3	15	22	8
Laboratory Science Technology	11	28	15	6	10	7	5	18	8
Legal and Community Interpretation	29	20	50	4	5	9	25	15	41
Library Technician (Aide)	117	155	143	25	36	32	92	119	111
Logistics and Materials Transportation	62	51	37	7	0	3	55	51	34
Manufacturing and Industrial Technology	917	774	888	128	126	145	789	648	743
Marine Technology	21	31		3	1		18	30	
Marketing and Distribution	317	265	228	125	103	103	192	162	125
Mass Communications	4	4	5	1	2	4	3	2	1
Massage Therapy	32	31	40	9	9	9	23	22	31
Medical Assisting	971	837	922	152	146	130	819	691	792
Medical Laboratory Technology	143	123	126	13	20	16	130	103	110
Mortuary Science	39	47	51	39	47	51	0	0	0
Natural Resources	64	62	63	35	44	38	29	18	25
Nursing	7,782	8,262	8,515	5,168	5,742	5,970	2,614	2,520	2,545
Nutrition, Foods, and Culinary Arts	1,181	1,339	1,228	186	192	157	995	1,147	1,071
Occupational Therapy Technology	32	43	66	32	43	65	0	0	1
Ocean Technology	9	15	6	4	2	4	5	13	2
Office Technology/Office Computer Applications	1,838	1,747	1,546	479	482	427	1,359	1,265	1,119
Orthopedic Assistant	6	9	12	2	5	5	4	4	7
Other Agriculture and Natural Resources	8	5	11	2	2	7	6	3	4
Other Architecture and Environmental Design	4	1	2	0	1	0	4	0	2



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Table 10 (continued)

Program Title	Total Credit Awards			AA/AS Degrees			Certificates (Credit)		
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Other Business and Management	268	330	290	190	237	258	78	93	32
Other Commercial Services	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Other Education		1			0			1	
Other Engineering and Related Industrial Technology	48	56	111	30	25	39	18	31	72
Other Family and Consumer Sciences			1			0			1
Other Fine and Applied Arts	8	12	6	2	2	2	6	10	4
Other Health Occupations	115	93	89	0	0	0	115	93	89
Other Information Technology	81	86	126	1	1	0	80	85	126
Other Media and Communications	8	4	4	0	0	0	8	4	4
Other Public and Protective Services	100	53	95	0	0	2	100	53	93
Paralegal	941	911	841	439	389	357	502	522	484
Paramedic	535	450	439	86	95	73	449	355	366
Pharmacy Technology	161	163	188	45	46	53	116	117	135
Physical Therapist Assistant	66	116	103	65	116	103	1	0	0
Physicians Assistant	64	73	69	6	9	10	58	64	59
Plant Science	8	14	35	5	10	14	3	4	21
Polysomnography	15	2	8	9	2	8	6	0	0
Printing and Lithography	98	73	47	10	15	9	88	58	38
Psychiatric Technician	335	431	563	60	45	56	275	386	507
Public Administration	32	30	34	7	9	14	25	21	20
Public Relations	4	5	3	0	1	1	4	4	2
Radiation Therapy Technician	11	14	9	11	13	7	0	1	2
Radio and Television	245	242	242	130	127	105	115	115	137
Radio, Motion Picture and Television		2	1		0	0		2	1
Radiologic Technology	687	621	575	462	427	387	225	194	188
Real Estate	668	567	444	221	224	180	447	343	264
Respiratory Care/Therapy	537	528	587	399	411	423	138	117	164
Special Education	38	42	34	14	11	19	24	31	15
Speech/Language Pathology and Audiology	84	79	126	51	59	82	33	20	44
Surgical Technician	30	40	49	7	14	10	23	26	39
Technical Communication	16	14	14	7	2	3	9	12	11



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Table 10 (continued)

Program Title	Total Credit Awards			AA/AS Degrees			Certificates (Credit)		
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Technical Theater	27	20	34	12	8	8	15	12	26
Travel Services and Tourism	228	239	153	53	34	44	175	205	109
Viticulture, Enology, and Wine Business	40	22	29	18	13	18	22	9	11
Water and Wastewater Technology	174	159	225	47	52	70	127	107	155
World Wide Web Administration	49	49	42	7	6	7	42	43	35
Total	65,437	63,468	64,617	23,650	24,617	25,422	41,787	38,851	39,195

Results:

Table 10 shows the numbers of awards issued by 127 vocational programs across the three most recent academic years, organized alphabetically by program title. The columns under "Total Credit Awards" (i.e., columns 2, 3, and 4) are the sums of degrees plus certificates for the specified years. Totals for all programs are presented in the last row of the table. Degrees make up about 36 to 39 percent of the credit awards issued, with certificates making up the remaining 61 to 64 percent.

For Methodology and Data Source, see Appendix B.



ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Vocational / Occupational / Workforce Development

**Table 11: "Top 25" Vocational Programs in 2008-2009, by Volume of Total Awards
(Program Title based on four-digit TOP Code)
Includes Certificates Requiring Fewer Than 18 Units**

	Program Title	Total Credit Awards 2008-2009	AA/AS Degrees 2008-2009	All Certificates (Credit) 2008-2009
1	Nursing	8,515	5,970	2,545
2	Child Development/Early Care and Education	7,130	1,890	5,240
3	Administration of Justice	6,180	2,074	4,106
4	Fire Technology	2,759	883	1,876
5	Business Administration	2,701	2,358	343
6	Accounting	2,548	1,038	1,510
7	Business Management	2,091	881	1,210
8	Emergency Medical Services	1,934	6	1,928
9	Automotive Technology	1,885	326	1,559
10	Office Technology/Office Computer Applications	1,546	427	1,119
11	Cosmetology and Barbering	1,538	91	1,447
12	Human Services	1,476	442	1,034
13	Business and Commerce, General	1,456	1,292	164
14	Nutrition, Foods, and Culinary Arts	1,228	157	1,071
15	Construction Crafts Technology	1,168	130	1,038
16	Electronics and Electric Technology	954	231	723
17	Medical Assisting	922	130	792
18	Dental Occupations	915	414	501
19	Manufacturing and Industrial Technology	888	145	743
20	Paralegal	841	357	484
21	Respiratory Care/Therapy	587	423	164
22	Computer Information Systems	575	314	261
23	Radiologic Technology	575	387	188
24	Psychiatric Technician	563	56	507
25	Computer Infrastructure and Support	561	201	360

Results:

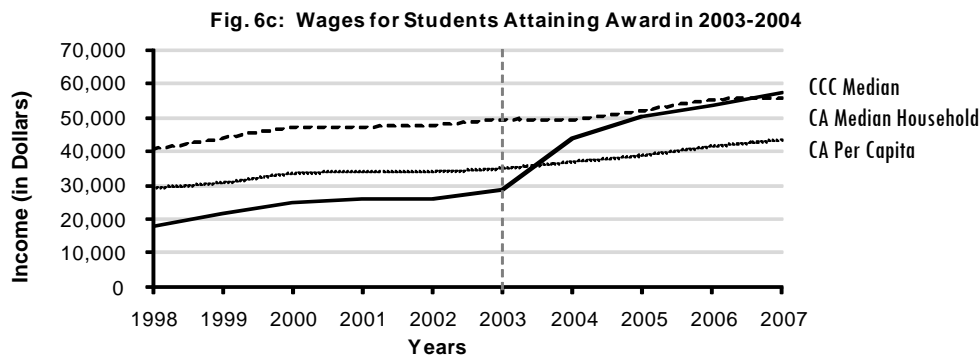
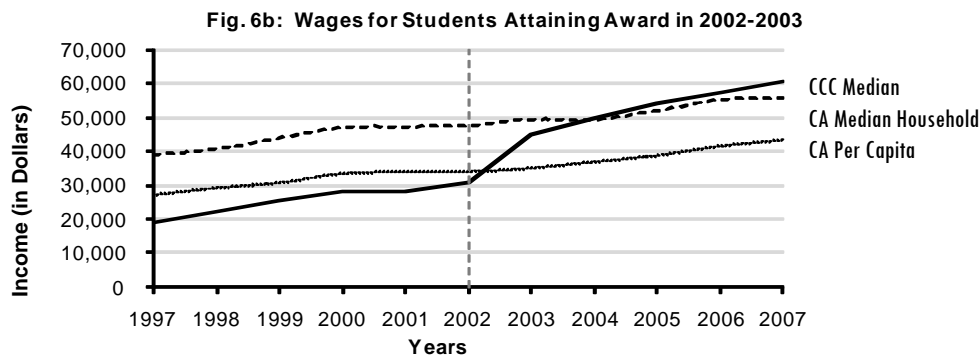
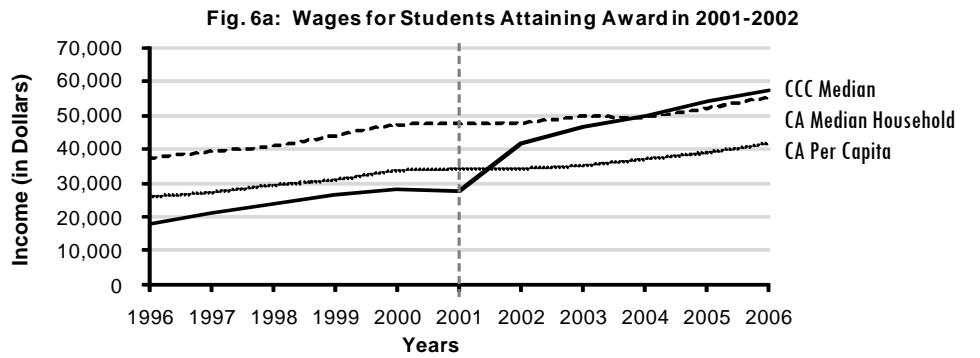
As shown in Table 11, Nursing programs issued the highest total number of awards in 2008-2009 (i.e., degrees plus certificates), primarily in the form of AA/AS degrees. Child Development/Early Care and Education programs issued the second highest total number of awards, primarily certificates, followed by Administration of Justice programs. The highest number of AA/AS degrees was issued in Nursing, followed by Business Administration.

For Methodology and Data Source, see Appendix B.



ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Vocational / Occupational / Workforce Development



Results:

Figures 6a, 6b, and 6c represent income trends for students attaining a degree or certificate in (a) 2001-2002, (b) 2002-2003, and (c) 2003-2004. The dashed vertical line in each figure signifies the award year for each cohort. The trend lines for CCC Median Income in Figure 6 (solid line) suggest that students receiving awards from community college programs generally experience wage gains in the years following vocational award attainment for which wage data are available. We include trend lines for California Median Household Income (dashed line) and California Per Capita Income (dotted line) to provide additional perspective.

While there are several important caveats to the CCC Median Income trends shown in these figures, the lines indicate a noticeable “jump” in median income that occurs following receipt of an award. This jump takes place for all three wage cohorts (2001-2002, 2002-2003, and 2003-2004). The wage trends continue at that higher level across the years for which we have post-award wage data.

For Methodology and Data Source, see Appendix B.



ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Vocational / Occupational / Workforce Development

Table 12a: Income for Students Attaining a Degree or Certificate in 2001-2002

(N = 4,936)
(Data for Figure 6a)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CA Median Household Income	37,100	39,000	40,600	43,800	46,900	47,177	47,500	49,320	49,185	51,831	55,000
CA Per Capita Income	25,788	27,063	29,195	30,679	33,394	33,869	34,006	34,922	36,830	38,670	41,404
CCC Median Income	17,930	20,830	23,619	26,421	27,887	27,724	41,797	46,621	50,005	54,190	57,390

Table 12b: Income for Students Attaining a Degree or Certificate in 2002-2003

(N = 5,939)
(Data for Figure 6b)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CA Median Household Income	39,000	40,600	43,800	46,900	47,177	47,500	49,320	49,185	51,831	55,000	55,450
CA Per Capita Income	27,063	29,195	30,679	33,394	33,869	34,006	34,922	36,830	38,670	41,404	43,221
CCC Median Income	18,669	22,047	25,415	28,083	28,215	31,022	44,843	49,711	54,386	57,370	60,880

Table 12c: Income for Students Attaining a Degree or Certificate in 2003-2004

(N = 4,933)
(Data for Figure 6c)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CA Median Household Income	40,600	43,800	46,900	47,177	47,500	49,320	49,185	51,831	55,000	55,450
CA Per Capita Income	29,195	30,679	33,394	33,869	34,006	34,922	36,830	38,670	41,404	43,221
CCC Median Income	17,788	21,685	25,082	26,212	25,856	28,828	43,760	50,502	53,784	57,594

Results:

The income data in Tables 12a, 12b, and 12c above were used to develop the trend lines depicted in Figures 6a, 6b, and 6c of this report. The last data row of each table, CCC Median Income, contains the annual median income for a cohort of students who received any award during a particular cohort year (2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004). Data on California Median Household Income and Per Capita Income are included to provide additional perspective on the income trends.

For Methodology and Data Source, see Appendix B.



ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Pre-Collegiate Improvement: Basic Skills and ESL

Table 13:
Annual Number of Credit Basic Skills Improvements

The number of students completing coursework at least one level above their prior basic skills enrollment within the three-year cohort period.

	2004-2005 to 2006-2007	2005-2006 to 2007-2008	2006-2007 to 2008-2009
Number of Students	92,620	93,284	96,075

Results:

As Table 13 indicates, the statewide annual number of students completing coursework at least one level above their prior credit basic skills enrollment coursework increased slightly from the first cohort (2004-2005 to 2006-2007) to the second cohort (2005-2006 to 2007-2008), with a relatively larger increase from the second cohort to the most recent cohort (2006-2007 to 2008-2009).

For Methodology and Data Source, see Appendix B.



ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Participation Rates

Table 14:
Systemwide Participation Rate Per 1,000 Population

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Systemwide Participation Rate	85.5	87.6	89.9

Table 15:
Participation Rates by Age Group Per 1,000 Population

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
18 to 19	327.3	332.4	340.0
20 to 24	229.7	235.2	243.1
25 to 29	116.8	121.4	124.8
30 to 34	72.1	75.6	78.7
35 to 39	54.1	55.2	55.9
40 to 49	42.3	42.5	42.4
50 to 65	29.7	29.8	29.1

Table 16:
Participation Rates by Gender Per 1,000 Population

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Female	95.3	97.0	98.5
Male	75.9	78.5	81.4

Table 17:
Participation Rates by Ethnicity Per 1,000 Population

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Asian	115.0	116.1	116.1
Black/African American	116.9	122.9	128.2
Hispanic	88.2	91.0	92.9
Native American	132.2	135.3	137.9
Pacific Islander	180.0	191.7	211.0
White	72.6	73.9	76.2
Multirace	0.0	0.0	2.2

Results:

Tables 14 to 18 show how the community colleges provide access to higher education for all segments of the state's population. The participants include substantial numbers from all categories of age, gender, and race/ethnicity. For an explanation of population rates exceeding 1,000, see the Introduction to the Systemwide Indicators.

For Methodology and Data Source, See Appendix B.



ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Participation Rates

Table 18: Participation Rates by Age, Gender, and Ethnicity Per 1,000 Population

Age	Gender	Ethnicity	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
18 to 19	Female	Asian	505.0	508.6	506.5
18 to 19	Female	Black/African American	400.6	410.2	418.8
18 to 19	Female	Hispanic	338.6	344.3	352.8
18 to 19	Female	Native American	493.7	487.9	508.6
18 to 19	Female	Pacific Islander	874.3	934.0	1,029.4
18 to 19	Female	White	320.0	321.2	329.1
18 to 19	Female	Multirace	0.0	0.0	9.9
18 to 19	Male	Asian	489.8	495.6	499.2
18 to 19	Male	Black/African American	360.4	371.5	384.2
18 to 19	Male	Hispanic	282.2	289.0	298.3
18 to 19	Male	Native American	366.9	407.7	431.4
18 to 19	Male	Pacific Islander	910.3	984.5	1,030.5
18 to 19	Male	White	286.2	290.6	299.2
18 to 19	Male	Multirace	0.0	0.0	8.1
20 to 24	Female	Asian	377.3	388.7	394.3
20 to 24	Female	Black/African American	287.9	301.0	316.1
20 to 24	Female	Hispanic	235.4	240.6	244.7
20 to 24	Female	Native American	324.7	345.9	352.0
20 to 24	Female	Pacific Islander	533.4	591.4	653.8
20 to 24	Female	White	231.5	232.4	238.7
20 to 24	Female	Multirace	0.0	0.0	5.0
20 to 24	Male	Asian	341.3	353.8	368.5
20 to 24	Male	Black/African American	224.0	237.7	255.0
20 to 24	Male	Hispanic	185.7	192.7	200.6
20 to 24	Male	Native American	257.6	258.8	274.4
20 to 24	Male	Pacific Islander	487.8	533.0	610.7
20 to 24	Male	White	202.4	206.0	215.8
20 to 24	Male	Multirace	0.0	0.0	4.8



ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Table 18 (continued)

Age	Gender	Ethnicity	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
25 to 29	Female	Asian	177.1	184.4	187.8
25 to 29	Female	Black/African American	181.7	188.9	191.1
25 to 29	Female	Hispanic	121.9	125.2	126.8
25 to 29	Female	Native American	210.1	209.4	215.7
25 to 29	Female	Pacific Islander	208.5	226.4	262.5
25 to 29	Female	White	124.8	127.9	131.6
25 to 29	Female	Multirace	0.0	0.0	2.1
25 to 29	Male	Asian	135.4	142.6	147.3
25 to 29	Male	Black/African American	120.2	129.2	137.7
25 to 29	Male	Hispanic	89.2	93.4	95.6
25 to 29	Male	Native American	160.3	165.0	173.7
25 to 29	Male	Pacific Islander	182.8	195.1	229.4
25 to 29	Male	White	105.6	111.3	116.5
25 to 29	Male	Multirace	0.0	0.0	1.9
30 to 34	Female	Asian	105.9	106.7	106.7
30 to 34	Female	Black/African American	132.8	141.4	143.5
30 to 34	Female	Hispanic	79.3	82.2	82.8
30 to 34	Female	Native American	145.9	160.6	153.6
30 to 34	Female	Pacific Islander	113.7	124.4	135.8
30 to 34	Female	White	71.2	74.0	79.7
30 to 34	Female	Multirace	0.0	0.0	1.2
30 to 34	Male	Asian	72.9	75.6	76.6
30 to 34	Male	Black/African American	86.1	96.8	105.0
30 to 34	Male	Hispanic	56.5	60.3	61.8
30 to 34	Male	Native American	126.4	132.9	138.5
30 to 34	Male	Pacific Islander	108.2	115.6	121.5
30 to 34	Male	White	61.3	65.2	71.7
30 to 34	Male	Multirace	0.0	0.0	0.8



ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Table 18 (continued)

Age	Gender	Ethnicity	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
35 to 39	Female	Asian	81.7	81.3	78.4
35 to 39	Female	Black/African American	105.9	108.1	108.7
35 to 39	Female	Hispanic	60.0	61.3	60.7
35 to 39	Female	Native American	119.2	118.6	116.0
35 to 39	Female	Pacific Islander	85.8	88.3	98.9
35 to 39	Female	White	55.1	54.7	55.2
35 to 39	Female	Multirace	0.0	0.0	1.0
35 to 39	Male	Asian	52.6	52.6	52.2
35 to 39	Male	Black/African American	70.3	76.5	82.4
35 to 39	Male	Hispanic	39.3	41.7	42.8
35 to 39	Male	Native American	104.0	95.1	101.8
35 to 39	Male	Pacific Islander	87.0	89.9	93.5
35 to 39	Male	White	45.2	46.4	48.7
35 to 39	Male	Multirace	0.0	0.0	0.6
40 to 49	Female	Asian	62.8	62.4	61.1
40 to 49	Female	Black/African American	82.3	83.2	82.7
40 to 49	Female	Hispanic	47.7	48.5	0.0
40 to 49	Female	Native American	88.2	85.6	84.0
40 to 49	Female	Pacific Islander	68.2	69.6	74.7
40 to 49	Female	White	46.9	46.3	45.9
40 to 49	Female	Multirace	0.0	0.0	0.6
40 to 49	Male	Asian	36.3	36.8	36.3
40 to 49	Male	Black/African American	55.2	57.6	61.2
40 to 49	Male	Hispanic	29.6	30.7	30.0
40 to 49	Male	Native American	69.8	71.5	74.5
40 to 49	Male	Pacific Islander	60.3	61.7	66.2
40 to 49	Male	White	32.7	32.9	33.8
40 to 49	Male	Multirace	0.0	0.0	0.4



ARCC 2010 Report: Systemwide Indicators

Table 18 (continued)

Age	Gender	Ethnicity	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
50 to 65	Female	Asian	42.1	40.7	40.1
50 to 65	Female	Black/African American	46.1	47.3	47.0
50 to 65	Female	Hispanic	29.0	30.2	29.1
50 to 65	Female	Native American	58.3	59.9	54.7
50 to 65	Female	Pacific Islander	42.9	42.1	46.8
50 to 65	Female	White	37.3	37.2	36.3
50 to 65	Female	Multirace	0.0	0.0	0.6
50 to 65	Male	Asian	26.4	25.4	25.1
50 to 65	Male	Black/African American	33.8	35.1	35.6
50 to 65	Male	Hispanic	18.2	18.9	18.5
50 to 65	Male	Native American	43.2	44.3	43.0
50 to 65	Male	Pacific Islander	31.9	33.9	33.8
50 to 65	Male	White	22.7	22.8	22.3
50 to 65	Male	Multirace	0.0	0.0	0.1

Results:

For an explanation of population rates exceeding 1,000, see the Introduction to the Systemwide Indicators.

For Methodology and Data Source, See Appendix B.



ARCC 2010 Report: An Introduction to the College Level Indicators

The Accountability Reporting for the Community Colleges (ARCC) framework specifies that community college performance data should be aggregated, analyzed, and reported at two levels: the individual college level (college level indicators) and across the community college system (systemwide indicators).

The following section of the 2010 ARCC report presents results for the performance indicators chosen for **college level** accountability reporting. Colleges and schools of continuing education are organized alphabetically (by college name). However, colleges that have “College of the...” in their titles will be found under “C.”

Results for each college are presented in Tables 1.1 to 1.11. The methodology for performance indicators and college profile demographics is found in Appendix B. Tables 1.1 to 1.11 are organized under three main categories: College Performance Indicators, College Profiles, and College Peer Groups.

As in the previous year, we extracted demographic data for the college profiles from the Chancellor’s Office Data Mart. Therefore, the labels for Table 1.10 match the Data Mart’s labels.

College Performance Indicators are further categorized as Degree/Certificate/Transfer, Vocational/Occupational/Workforce Development, and Pre-Collegiate Improvement (Basic Skills, ESL, and Career Development and College Preparation).

The tables present the following data for each college:

1. Student Progress and Achievement Rate
2. Percent of Students Who Earned at Least 30 Units
3. Persistence Rate
4. Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Credit Vocational Courses
5. Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Credit Basic Skills Courses
6. Improvement Rates for Credit ESL Courses
7. Improvement Rates for Credit Basic Skills Courses
8. Career Development and College Preparation Progress and Achievement Rate
9. College profile summaries, (e.g., headcounts, percentages of student enrollments by various demographics) obtained from the CCCCCO Data Mart for the 2010 report; prior ARCC report demographics came from the Chancellor’s Office MIS
10. Summary of the college’s peer groups for each indicator

An Introduction to the College Level Indicators

This college level section includes data for each of the colleges in the system at the time of this report, although data for some earlier time periods may be missing for the newer colleges. Most of the college level tables include data for the most recent academic years; however, the time periods may differ for a few of the indicators. Thus, it is important to note the years specified in the titles or column headings for the tables.

Because analysts of state level policy often need to know how the entire system has performed on specific indicators, we report the total system rates on the ARCC college level indicators in the table below.

College Level Performance Indicator	State Rate
1. Student Progress & Achievement (2003-04 to 2008-09)	52.3%
2. Completed 30 or More Units (2003-04 to 2008-09)	72.4%
3. Fall to Fall Persistence (Fall 2007 to Fall 2008)	68.7%
4. Vocational Course Completion (2008-09)	77.5%
5. Basic Skills Course Completion (2008-09)	61.5%
6. ESL Course Improvement (2006-07 to 2008-09)	50.1%
7. Basic Skills Course Improvement (2006-07 to 2008-09)	53.2%

The rates in this table use the total number of students in the state that qualified for a specific cohort as the denominator. The numerator likewise uses the total number of outcomes in the state. Analysts should avoid using the rates in this table to evaluate the performance of an individual college because these overall rates ignore the local contexts that differentiate the community colleges. Evaluation of individual college performance should focus upon the college level information that appears on the separate pages that follow. On those pages, Tables 1.1 to 1.11 for each college explicitly enable analysts to evaluate a college in an equitable manner.

A Note About The Career Development and College Preparation Progress and Achievement Rate (CDCP)

The Career Development and College Preparation Progress and Achievement Rate (Table 1.6) was added to the ARCC report in 2008 as a result of legislation (SB 361, Scott, Chapter 631, Statutes of 2006) that increased funding for specific noncredit courses (see Appendix F).

As of this report, we have partial or complete CDCP data for 37 community colleges/schools of continuing education. See Appendix B for a description of the

An Introduction to the College Level Indicators

methodology used to obtain data and calculate progress rates for the CDCP indicator and a list of the colleges with CDCP data available for this report.

Given that the CDCP data collection is still in its early stages, there will be no peer grouping for this indicator in the 2010 ARCC. However, colleges with CDCP funding should consider CDCP performance when they prepare their self-assessments for the final ARCC report.

Adding the CDCP Progress and Achievement Rate to the ARCC report also meant adding CDCP performance data and demographic data for schools of continuing education (e.g., Marin Community Education, San Francisco Continuing Education, San Diego Continuing Education, etc.). Because they do not offer programs measured by the other ARCC indicators, Tables 1.1 through 1.5 and Table 1.10 are marked with “NA” (Not Applicable) for schools of continuing education. We have included demographic data for these schools, where available, in Tables 1.7 through 1.10.

A Note About Peer Groups in the 2010 ARCC Report

The 2010 ARCC report uses the same peer groups identified for the 2009 ARCC report. That is, unlike the three previous ARCC reports, the 2010 report has omitted the *cluster analysis* step that used the most recent data available to identify and cluster new peer institutions for each performance indicator. The Chancellor’s Office has decided to stabilize the peer groups by foregoing new peer group formation for this year’s ARCC report. Table 1.11 in the 2010 ARCC report retains the peer groups identified for the 2009 report. **However, the data in columns 3 through 6 of Table 1.11 have been updated to reflect the most recent performance data for the members of each peer group.**

The peer group comparison for basic skills improvement, as shown in the 2010 ARCC report, appears with the following special warning. Our exploratory statistical analysis of the indicator for basic skills improvement has discovered a recent shift in the college-level data for this specific performance indicator compared to last year (the 2009 ARCC report). Therefore, the Chancellor’s Office notes that the peer groups for this performance indicator will probably change substantially the next time that the Chancellor’s Office calculates the peer groupings, and college administrators presenting to their trustees may choose to note the tentative nature of the peer group comparison for basic skills improvement in the 2010 ARCC report.

A complete explanation of this year’s strategy can be found in the Introduction to Appendix A.

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ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Bakersfield College

Kern Community College District

College Performance Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Degree/Certificate/Transfer

Table 1.1:
Student Progress and
Achievement Rate

Percentage of first-time students who showed intent to complete and who achieved any of the following outcomes within six years: Transferred to a four-year college; or earned an AA/AS; or earned a Certificate (18 units or more); or achieved "Transfer Directed" status; or achieved "Transfer Prepared" status. (See explanation in Appendix B.)

	2001-2002 to 2006-2007	2002-2003 to 2007-2008	2003-2004 to 2008-2009
Student Progress and Achievement Rate	47.0%	47.9%	47.8%

Table 1.1a:
Percent of Students Who
Earned at Least 30 Units

Percentage of first-time students who showed intent to complete and who earned at least 30 units while in the California Community College System. (See explanation in Appendix B.)

	2001-2002 to 2006-2007	2002-2003 to 2007-2008	2003-2004 to 2008-2009
Percent of Students Who Earned at Least 30 Units	71.1%	72.4%	73.8%

Table 1.2:
Persistence Rate

Percentage of first-time students with a minimum of six units earned in a Fall term and who returned and enrolled in the subsequent Fall term anywhere in the system. (See explanation in Appendix B.)

	Fall 2005 to Fall 2006	Fall 2006 to Fall 2007	Fall 2007 to Fall 2008
Persistence Rate	68.6%	69.3%	67.2%



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Bakersfield College

Kern Community College District

College Performance Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Vocational/Occupational/Workforce Development

Table 1.3:
Annual Successful Course
Completion Rate for
Credit Vocational Courses

See explanation in Appendix B.

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Vocational Courses	81.1%	82.4%	77.1%

Pre-Collegiate Improvement: Basic Skills, ESL, and Enhanced Noncredit

Table 1.4:
Annual Successful Course
Completion Rate for
Credit Basic Skills Courses

See explanation in Appendix B.

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Basic Skills Courses	61.2%	60.0%	59.5%

Table 1.5:
Improvement Rates for ESL
and Credit Basic Skills Courses

See explanation in Appendix B.

	2004-2005 to 2006-2007	2005-2006 to 2007-2008	2006-2007 to 2008-2009
ESL Improvement Rate	59.9%	68.6%	63.5%
Basic Skills Improvement Rate	51.6%	46.2%	44.8%

Table 1.6:
Career Development and
College Preparation (CDCP)
Progress and Achievement Rate

See explanation in Appendix B.

	2004-2005 to 2006-2007	2005-2006 to 2007-2008	2006-2007 to 2008-2009
CDCP Progress and Achievement Rate	.%	.%	.%



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Bakersfield College

Kern Community College District

College Profile

Table 1.7:
Annual Unduplicated Headcount and Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES)

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Annual Unduplicated Headcount	23,942	26,314	28,761
Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES)*	12,408	12,624	14,220

Source: The annual unduplicated headcount data are produced by the Chancellor's Office, Management Information System. The FTES data are produced from the Chancellor's Office, Fiscal Services 320 Report.

*FTES data for 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 are based on the FTES recalculation. FTES data for 2008-2009 are based on the FTES annual data. The 2008-2009 recalculation data were not available at the time of this report.

Table 1.8:
Age of Students at Enrollment

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
19 or less	29.2%	28.7%	28.8%
20 - 24	29.7%	29.2%	29.9%
25 - 49	36.0%	36.5%	36.3%
Over 49	5.1%	5.6%	5.1%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Chancellor's Office, Management Information System

Table 1.9:
Gender of Students

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Female	56.5%	55.6%	55.3%
Male	43.4%	44.0%	44.5%
Unknown	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%

Source: Chancellor's Office, Management Information System



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Bakersfield College

Kern Community College District

College Profile

Table 1.10:
Ethnicity of Students

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
African American	6.5%	7.1%	7.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
Asian	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%
Filipino	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%
Hispanic	42.5%	42.0%	44.3%
Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Unknown/Non-Respondent	4.4%	6.8%	7.2%
White Non-Hispanic	38.5%	36.2%	33.5%

Source: Chancellor's Office, Management Information System



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Bakersfield College

Kern Community College District

College Peer Grouping

Table 1.11: Peer Grouping

	Indicator	College's Rate	Peer Group Average	Peer Group Low	Peer Group High	Peer Group
A	Student Progress and Achievement Rate	47.8	47.9	39.0	55.8	A1
B	Percent of Students Who Earned at Least 30 Units	73.8	72.1	63.0	81.7	B2
C	Persistence Rate	67.2	68.8	50.1	77.3	C3
D	Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Credit Vocational Courses	77.1	74.0	66.3	77.5	D3
E	Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Credit Basic Skills Courses	59.5	60.0	49.5	75.5	E2
F	Improvement Rate for Credit Basic Skills Courses	44.8	54.2	34.9	69.5	F2
G	Improvement Rate for Credit ESL Courses	63.5	59.3	36.2	78.4	G5

Note: Please refer to Appendices A and B for more information on these rates. The technical details of the peer grouping process are available in Appendix D.



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Bakersfield College

Kern Community College District

College Self-Assessment

Bakersfield College (BC), founded in 1913, is one of the oldest California community colleges. Within a 5000 square mile geographic area, its service areas include the main Panorama campus, a campus in rural Delano 35 miles north, and several outreach centers. BC is a comprehensive college offering general education degree-applicable lower division transfer courses and programs in career and technical education. In 2008-2009, BC served over 28,000 ethnically diverse students, and the largest group was 44% Hispanic.

Overall, BC's performance on the ARCC College Level Indicators for student progress, achievement, and persistence equaled or exceeded peer and statewide rates with one exception. The Student Progress and Achievement Rate (SPAR), while the same as our peer group average (48%), remains 3% below the statewide average. Census-based indicators confirm that compared to statewide peers, Kern County high school graduates complete fewer college preparatory courses, have lower entry rates to CSU or UC, and lower post-secondary educational attainment rates. To help address these challenges, educational advisors are available upon request to visit high schools and assist students with matriculation prior to entering college.

BC's performance on the Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Credit Vocational Courses (VCC rate) was among the highest in its peer group. BC attributes this to outstanding nursing, child development, human services, culinary arts, and industrial technology programs with active advisory committees and strong community partnerships. The VCC rate decreased about 5% in 2008-2009 due to BC's implementation of "DR" grades. In the past "DR" (dropping between the first census date and the first withdraw date) records were excluded in enrollment counts for grades. Review of vocational grade distributions by term for summer 2006 through fall 2009 revealed 4-6% DR grades in the denominator each term beginning summer 2008; this coding change resulted in an overall 5% decrease in the VCC rate in 2008-2009. We are reviewing our census and drop-for-no-show practices to improve the quality of our student records.

BC's performance on the Basic Skills and English as a Second Language (ESL) improvement rates appears very different from the peer group averages. BC is participating in the statewide CB21 (Course-Prior-To-College-Level) coding initiative to more accurately code Basic Skills and ESL courses as well as examining some anomalies in the scheduling patterns that affect the student progress indicators. BC is involving faculty, researchers, and administrators in reviewing the coding, correcting errors, and assessing the effectiveness of Basic Skills and ESL sequences. BC is further examining student success and progress in Basic Skills through the CLASS initiative.

The Career Development and College Preparation Progress and Achievement Rate is not yet available, however BC has received approval for two ESL Certificate groups. BC's Institutional Research office will be examining the data for these non-credit courses to see how students progress from non-credit to credit courses.

BC is committed to using self-evaluation and performance indicators for continuous improvement. While BC is pleased with our performance relative to peers on current ARCC indicators, our goal is to exceed statewide average performance rates.



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Cerro Coso Community College

Kern Community College District

College Performance Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Degree/Certificate/Transfer

Table 1.1:
Student Progress and
Achievement Rate

Percentage of first-time students who showed intent to complete and who achieved any of the following outcomes within six years: Transferred to a four-year college; or earned an AA/AS; or earned a Certificate (18 units or more); or achieved "Transfer Directed" status; or achieved "Transfer Prepared" status. (See explanation in Appendix B.)

	2001-2002 to 2006-2007	2002-2003 to 2007-2008	2003-2004 to 2008-2009
Student Progress and Achievement Rate	48.5%	49.9%	50.0%

Table 1.1a:
Percent of Students Who
Earned at Least 30 Units

Percentage of first-time students who showed intent to complete and who earned at least 30 units while in the California Community College System. (See explanation in Appendix B.)

	2001-2002 to 2006-2007	2002-2003 to 2007-2008	2003-2004 to 2008-2009
Percent of Students Who Earned at Least 30 Units	61.8%	63.0%	62.9%

Table 1.2:
Persistence Rate

Percentage of first-time students with a minimum of six units earned in a Fall term and who returned and enrolled in the subsequent Fall term anywhere in the system. (See explanation in Appendix B.)

	Fall 2005 to Fall 2006	Fall 2006 to Fall 2007	Fall 2007 to Fall 2008
Persistence Rate	54.2%	52.8%	53.8%



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Cerro Coso Community College

Kern Community College District

College Performance Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Vocational/Occupational/Workforce Development

Table 1.3:
Annual Successful Course
Completion Rate for
Credit Vocational Courses

See explanation in Appendix B.

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Vocational Courses	74.6%	73.1%	65.1%

Pre-Collegiate Improvement: Basic Skills, ESL, and Enhanced Noncredit

Table 1.4:
Annual Successful Course
Completion Rate for
Credit Basic Skills Courses

See explanation in Appendix B.

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Basic Skills Courses	55.8%	54.8%	55.1%

Table 1.5:
Improvement Rates for ESL
and Credit Basic Skills Courses

See explanation in Appendix B.

	2004-2005 to 2006-2007	2005-2006 to 2007-2008	2006-2007 to 2008-2009
ESL Improvement Rate	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Basic Skills Improvement Rate	46.0%	49.8%	52.9%

Table 1.6:
Career Development and
College Preparation (CDCP)
Progress and Achievement Rate

See explanation in Appendix B.

	2004-2005 to 2006-2007	2005-2006 to 2007-2008	2006-2007 to 2008-2009
CDCP Progress and Achievement Rate	.%	.%	.%



Cerro Coso Community College

Kern Community College District

College Profile

Table 1.7:
Annual Unduplicated Headcount and Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES)

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Annual Unduplicated Headcount	8,765	8,566	8,568
Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES)*	2,902	3,261	3,140

Source: The annual unduplicated headcount data are produced by the Chancellor's Office, Management Information System. The FTES data are produced from the Chancellor's Office, Fiscal Services 320 Report.

*FTES data for 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 are based on the FTES recalculation. FTES data for 2008-2009 are based on the FTES annual data. The 2008-2009 recalculation data were not available at the time of this report.

Table 1.8:
Age of Students at Enrollment

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
19 or less	15.8%	16.5%	19.9%
20 - 24	16.9%	18.2%	19.5%
25 - 49	48.2%	47.4%	43.4%
Over 49	18.9%	17.9%	17.3%
Unknown	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Chancellor's Office, Management Information System

Table 1.9:
Gender of Students

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Female	59.3%	58.5%	61.1%
Male	40.3%	41.1%	38.6%
Unknown	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%

Source: Chancellor's Office, Management Information System



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Cerro Coso Community College

Kern Community College District

College Profile

Table 1.10:
Ethnicity of Students

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
African American	3.9%	3.9%	4.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3.1%	2.7%	3.1%
Asian	2.6%	2.8%	3.2%
Filipino	1.3%	1.2%	1.7%
Hispanic	12.6%	13.1%	13.2%
Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Unknown/Non-Respondent	5.2%	6.3%	7.7%
White Non-Hispanic	70.8%	69.5%	66.5%

Source: Chancellor's Office, Management Information System



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Cerro Coso Community College

Kern Community College District

College Peer Grouping

Table 1.11: Peer Grouping

	Indicator	College's Rate	Peer Group Average	Peer Group Low	Peer Group High	Peer Group
A	Student Progress and Achievement Rate	50.0	47.9	37.5	62.4	A5
B	Percent of Students Who Earned at Least 30 Units	62.9	68.3	52.2	77.3	B1
C	Persistence Rate	53.8	55.4	34.0	68.1	C4
D	Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Credit Vocational Courses	65.1	75.1	63.6	87.3	D1
E	Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Credit Basic Skills Courses	55.1	56.3	39.1	70.6	E4
F	Improvement Rate for Credit Basic Skills Courses	52.9	55.0	44.0	65.0	F5
G	Improvement Rate for Credit ESL Courses	0.0	33.8	0.0	67.0	G1

Note: Please refer to Appendices A and B for more information on these rates. The technical details of the peer grouping process are available in Appendix D.



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Cerro Coso Community College

Kern Community College District

College Self-Assessment

Established in 1973, Cerro Coso Community College is one of three colleges within the Kern Community College District. Cerro Coso provides educational services to a population of approximately 85,000 distributed over a service area of over 18,000 square miles which is the largest community college service area in California. Cerro Coso offers instruction and services at the Indian Wells Valley Campus in Ridgecrest, the Eastern Sierra College Center serving Mammoth Lakes and Bishop, and the South Kern Center serving Lake Isabella, Edwards Air Force Base and California City. Cerro Coso has an established virtual campus, CC Online, to respond to the needs of our expansive service area. Students are provided parallel student services and can complete nine degree programs online. The two closest Universities to Cerro Coso are CSU San Bernardino, 110 miles away, and UC Riverside 124 miles away.

The College's demographics are less ethnically diverse than the state as a whole and the College's enrollment reflects the makeup of the different communities it serves. The sharp reduction in ESL Improvement Rates reflect the college's temporary cessation of ESL courses due to the reduced need substantiated by low enrolled classes. The College's Basic Skills Improvement Rate continues to increase each year, however is still below their respective peer group average and statewide rate. The Basic Skills Success Rate increased slightly from the last year but is below both Bakersfield College and Porterville College. The College attributes the slight improvement to the recent implementation of Smartgrades, which has increased early conversations with students focusing on their academic aptitudes. Supportive data is being gathered for analysis to substantiate this assertion. Other contributing factors are the expansion of tutoring services and the increased faculty involvement in serving basic skills students.

The College is in its second year of partnering with feeder high schools, participating in the K-16 Bridge Program. These partnerships, in addition to the on-going implementation of a comprehensive region-wide High School Outreach and Recruitment Plan, have continued to increase the college-going rate of 19 to 24 year old students. While the College's unduplicated headcount is very similar over the past year, the College's FTES has increased to meet its target.

The College's Student Progress and Achievement Rate shows continuous improvement which can be linked to the ongoing expansion of learning support services at all sites. Cerro Coso did not apply for College Development and College Prep (CDCP) funding.

The Vocational Courses Completion Rate declined significantly the past three year period with the largest decline showing in the 2008-2009 cohort. It appears that this is largely due to the implementation of the DR grades effective summer 2008. Other contributing factors that may have affected this are the lack of validated prerequisites for some courses and a need by faculty to pay more attention to proper enrollment management. Both of these issues have been addressed recently through the assessment of program outcomes and the implementation guidelines for electronic wait listing during the 2010 spring registration period.



Porterville College

Kern Community College District

College Performance Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Degree/Certificate/Transfer

Table 1.1:
Student Progress and
Achievement Rate

Percentage of first-time students who showed intent to complete and who achieved any of the following outcomes within six years: Transferred to a four-year college; or earned an AA/AS; or earned a Certificate (18 units or more); or achieved "Transfer Directed" status; or achieved "Transfer Prepared" status. (See explanation in Appendix B.)

	2001-2002 to 2006-2007	2002-2003 to 2007-2008	2003-2004 to 2008-2009
Student Progress and Achievement Rate	43.4%	45.3%	42.4%

Table 1.1a:
Percent of Students Who
Earned at Least 30 Units

Percentage of first-time students who showed intent to complete and who earned at least 30 units while in the California Community College System. (See explanation in Appendix B.)

	2001-2002 to 2006-2007	2002-2003 to 2007-2008	2003-2004 to 2008-2009
Percent of Students Who Earned at Least 30 Units	69.8%	69.7%	70.9%

Table 1.2:
Persistence Rate

Percentage of first-time students with a minimum of six units earned in a Fall term and who returned and enrolled in the subsequent Fall term anywhere in the system. (See explanation in Appendix B.)

	Fall 2005 to Fall 2006	Fall 2006 to Fall 2007	Fall 2007 to Fall 2008
Persistence Rate	57.3%	60.1%	63.1%



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Porterville College

Kern Community College District

College Performance Indicators

Student Progress and Achievement: Vocational/Occupational/Workforce Development

Table 1.3:
Annual Successful Course
Completion Rate for
Credit Vocational Courses

See explanation in Appendix B.

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Vocational Courses	81.4%	80.3%	76.2%

Pre-Collegiate Improvement: Basic Skills, ESL, and Enhanced Noncredit

Table 1.4:
Annual Successful Course
Completion Rate for
Credit Basic Skills Courses

See explanation in Appendix B.

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Basic Skills Courses	60.1%	60.0%	58.1%

Table 1.5:
Improvement Rates for ESL
and Credit Basic Skills Courses

See explanation in Appendix B.

	2004-2005 to 2006-2007	2005-2006 to 2007-2008	2006-2007 to 2008-2009
ESL Improvement Rate	50.0%	55.0%	66.7%
Basic Skills Improvement Rate	49.8%	54.2%	57.7%

Table 1.6:
Career Development and
College Preparation (CDCP)
Progress and Achievement Rate

See explanation in Appendix B.

	2004-2005 to 2006-2007	2005-2006 to 2007-2008	2006-2007 to 2008-2009
CDCP Progress and Achievement Rate	.%	.%	.%



Porterville College

Kern Community College District

College Profile

Table 1.7:
Annual Unduplicated Headcount and Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES)

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Annual Unduplicated Headcount	5,371	5,616	6,248
Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES)*	2,978	3,182	3,150

Source: The annual unduplicated headcount data are produced by the Chancellor's Office, Management Information System. The FTES data are produced from the Chancellor's Office, Fiscal Services 320 Report.

*FTES data for 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 are based on the FTES recalculation. FTES data for 2008-2009 are based on the FTES annual data. The 2008-2009 recalculation data were not available at the time of this report.

Table 1.8:
Age of Students at Enrollment

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
19 or less	26.4%	25.6%	26.3%
20 - 24	26.2%	26.1%	26.9%
25 - 49	36.4%	37.1%	37.1%
Over 49	10.9%	11.1%	9.7%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Chancellor's Office, Management Information System

Table 1.9:
Gender of Students

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Female	66.0%	66.2%	64.1%
Male	33.5%	32.9%	35.4%
Unknown	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%

Source: Chancellor's Office, Management Information System



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Porterville College

Kern Community College District

College Profile

Table 1.10:
Ethnicity of Students

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
African American	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%
Asian	2.7%	2.2%	2.4%
Filipino	3.1%	3.8%	4.0%
Hispanic	50.0%	49.8%	51.5%
Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown/Non-Respondent	4.2%	6.7%	7.3%
White Non-Hispanic	35.8%	33.5%	30.6%

Source: Chancellor's Office, Management Information System



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Porterville College

Kern Community College District

College Peer Grouping

Table 1.11: Peer Grouping

	Indicator	College's Rate	Peer Group Average	Peer Group Low	Peer Group High	Peer Group
A	Student Progress and Achievement Rate	42.4	47.9	39.0	55.8	A1
B	Percent of Students Who Earned at Least 30 Units	70.9	69.6	53.9	78.2	B3
C	Persistence Rate	63.1	59.9	39.8	74.9	C1
D	Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Credit Vocational Courses	76.2	74.0	66.3	77.5	D3
E	Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Credit Basic Skills Courses	58.1	60.0	49.5	75.5	E2
F	Improvement Rate for Credit Basic Skills Courses	57.7	51.5	40.6	62.8	F4
G	Improvement Rate for Credit ESL Courses	66.7	54.8	8.6	78.4	G3

Note: Please refer to Appendices A and B for more information on these rates. The technical details of the peer grouping process are available in Appendix D.



ARCC 2010 Report: College Level Indicators

Porterville College

Kern Community College District

College Self-Assessment

Open since 1927, Porterville College (PC) serves the diverse population of Porterville and southeastern Tulare County. Hispanic students account for over half the student body, and this trend is increasing. Further, the college serves an economically depressed area with over 17% unemployment and over two-thirds of our students receiving financial aid. Additionally, our students are increasingly under-prepared for college-level work. For example, 31% of our first-time students in fall 2008 took at least one basic skills course, compared to just 22% in fall 2003.

The city of Porterville and the surrounding small communities represent a growing population of greater than 100,000 people. The College serves more than 4,000 students each term and offers an array of educational opportunities to its students, including associate degrees, transfer preparation, vocational and basic skills education as well as community service and economic development.

Porterville College demonstrates average or good performance on most accountability measures. The Student Progress and Achievement Rate (SPAR), however, declined for the 2003-04 cohort after an increase the previous year. We believe our economically disadvantaged students are finding it increasingly difficult to identify affordable transportation to the nearest 4-year institution, 49 miles away. It is notable, however, that a study by the Center for Student Success in 2008 highlighted PC as one of seven colleges with consistently higher than expected transfer rates. We will continue to examine the data for this measure and will work on improvement.

Our fall persistence rate showed improvement for the second consecutive year. Enrollment has increased in the past two years, likely due to a high local unemployment rate. We also had improvement for the second straight year in the basic skills improvement rate which has been a recent focus at the college. The college has implemented several basic skills initiatives including increased tutoring and student peer mentoring through the Learning Center.

Our vocational and basic skills successful course completion rate showed a modest drop. We believe this is largely due to a difference in methodology from previous years with the new "DR" grades (student drops that are now counted against completion) included in the denominator.

The ESL improvement rate is of limited utility for PC. We have few courses that meet the ARCC definition of ESL. We are making curriculum changes in that area, but the effects of these changes will not be reflected in our ARCC report until 2012.

PC compares well to colleges in its peer groups. We are above peer group averages in course completion rate, the persistence rate, successful course completion rate for credit vocational courses, and improvement rate for credit basic skills. We are slightly above average for the percent of student earning at least 30 units and slightly below for the course completion rate for basic skills. We are below peer group average for the SPAR. Despite our average to good performance on most ARCC measures, PC plans to continue working on improvement. We continually review our curricula and policies and look for ways to improve student learning.



Appendices

Appendix A: Peer Groups

Appendix B: Methodology for Deriving Counts and Rates for College Level Performance Indicators

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Appendix D: Peer Grouping Methodology

Appendix E: Terms and Abbreviations

Appendix F: Legislation Summary

Appendix G: Record of Interactions by Boards of Trustees

Appendix H: Acknowledgements

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Appendix A: Peer Groups

Introduction

The 2010 ARCC report uses the same peer groups that appeared in the 2009 ARCC report. That is, unlike the three previous reports, the 2010 report has omitted the *cluster analysis* step that used the most recent data available to identify peer institutions by each performance indicator. The Chancellor's Office has decided to stabilize the peer groups by foregoing new peer group formation for this year's ARCC report. For example, in Appendix A, the colleges in peer group A1 will be exactly the same colleges for both the 2009 ARCC report and the 2010 ARCC report.

There are several reasons why the Chancellor's Office has retained the 2009 peer groupings for the 2010 report. Recent analysis by the Chancellor's Office indicates that the data related to each performance indicator reflect considerable changes, presumably from re-submission and recoding of data by colleges to remedy past shortcomings. When substantial changes in data arose, the peer grouping analysis of prior ARCC reports would use statistical analyses to adjust the peer groups to match the new data. The instability of these peer groups for some institutions has meant that some colleges have faced a "moving target" in terms of performance evaluation. Some colleges that experienced year-to-year shifts in their peer groups noted that the shifts complicated their local analyses and planning processes. The change in peer institutions could produce an above-average performance one year but a below-average performance the next year even though the performance of the college on a specific indicator had not changed that much over the two years. In order to minimize this problem of the "moving target" with unstable peer groups, the Chancellor's Office has created stability in the peer groups by retaining the 2009 report peer groupings for the 2010 report.

The Chancellor's Office will still need to update the peer groupings in a future report despite the importance of providing stability in the peer groupings. Such updating will probably occur to capture two events that we expect to substantially influence the statistical models behind the peer groupings. The first event will be the completion of the statewide effort by the State Academic Senate to standardize the coding of the course-type variable known as "course prior to college level" (data element CB21). This standardization process is expected to alter the data for some performance indicators, and this in turn could result in a new set of environmental factors that ARCC will use to form peer groups for some performance indicators. A second event that will justify peer group updating will be the release of new data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Because ARCC peer grouping models use Census Bureau data for a number of important environmental factors, the Chancellor's Office will take advantage of the new population data to update its environmental factors. Considering the schedule for the public release of the new Census data, the Chancellor's Office could not update peer groups to reflect new Census data until it begins work on the ARCC reports of 2011 or 2012.

Because the Chancellor's Office strives for equity in between-college comparisons, the Chancellor's Office will continue to work on this important element of the ARCC report.

Appendix A: Peer Groups

We will continue to test for improvements in peer grouping methodology and to use the most appropriate data that are available.

The following paragraphs of this appendix describe the composition of the peer groups that the main report cites in the college level analysis (Table 1.11: Peer Grouping). There is one table for each of the seven performance indicators (excluding the CDCP indicator). For information about the peer grouping methodology, we refer readers to Appendix D, which gives the essential statistical specifications for the ARCC peer grouping. For information about the analysis that preceded and supported the peer grouping process, we refer readers to Appendix C, which documents the regression analyses that the Chancellor's Office research staff used for the 2009 ARCC report.

Appendix A should help readers by presenting them with four types of information. The first type of information is the average value for each of the uncontrollable factors (labeled as "Means of Predictors") that theoretically influence a given performance indicator in the ARCC. We show these averages for each peer group in the second, third, and fourth columns (reading from the left) of each of the seven tables in this appendix. These data have not changed from ARCC 2009 to ARCC 2010.

The second type of information is the basic statistical summary of the performance indicator (the lowest rate, the highest rate, and the average rate) within each peer group. These figures appear in the three columns to the right of the shaded vertical border in each table. In the 2010 report, we have updated these figures to reflect the latest ARCC performance data for each peer group.

The third type of information concerns the composition of each peer group. The two rightmost columns of each table display the number of colleges within each peer group as well as the names of the colleges within each peer group. These data remain the same as in the 2009 ARCC report.

Finally, the fourth type of data is the state level figure for each of the uncontrollable factors and performance indicators. These state level figures appear in the last row of each of the tables in this appendix. Each statewide average in the last row is calculated as the sum of individual college values for that predictor or for that performance indicator (as specified by the column heading) divided by the number of colleges for which data were available for that predictor or performance indicator. For example, looking at Table A4, the statewide average for the predictor "Pct Male Fall 2007" is the sum of the percentage of males at each college in Fall 2007 divided by 110, where 110 represents the number of colleges for which those data were available. Similarly, the statewide average for Vocational Course Completion Rate in Table A4 is the sum of the Vocational Course Completion Rate for each college divided by the 110 colleges for which this rate was available. For the 2010 report, only the statewide average for the performance indicator (e.g., Vocational Course Completion Rate in Table A4) has changed. Statewide averages for the predictors have not changed from 2009.

Appendix A: Peer Groups

We follow the approach described above primarily to facilitate any local efforts to compare peer group performances in the 2009 ARCC report to those in the 2010 edition.

The statewide averages reported in Appendix A differ from the system averages that we present in the Introduction to the College Level Indicators because the averages in the Introduction use student-level data rather than college-level data. For reporting how the system has performed on an indicator, analysts should use the system averages that appear in the Introduction to the College Level Indicators. For comparing how a peer group has done with respect to all of the colleges in the state, analysts should use the statewide averages that appear in Appendix A.

Users of this report may use these four types of information to help them establish a context for interpreting the peer group results in the main body of the report. The information about the uncontrollable factors, the performance indicators, and the peer group composition allows the user to weigh these different aspects of the peer grouping as they try to evaluate college performances.

Finally, we note some specific details for clarity's sake. The leftmost column of each table displays codes such as "A1" or "E5." These codes signify only a different peer group for each performance indicator. The letter in the code (A through G) denotes the specific performance indicator, and the number in the code (1 through 6) denotes a specific group of colleges for a specific performance indicator. Users should avoid attaching any further meaning to these codes. That is, the colleges in group "A1" are not higher or better than the colleges in group "A2" (and vice versa). In addition, the codes are not comparable to those in previous ARCC reports. For example, group "B4" in this report differs from group "B4" in the 2008 ARCC report. We used this coding convention to facilitate the cross-referencing of results in the main report's college pages to this appendix and nothing more.

Users should also remember that the composition of each peer group resulted only from our statistical analysis of the available uncontrollable factors related to each outcome. Therefore, the peer groupings may list some colleges as peers when we customarily would consider them as quite dissimilar. For example, we often consider geographic location and level of population density as factors that distinguish colleges as different (or similar). So, in Table A1 users may note that our peer grouping for Student Progress and Achievement classifies Shasta as a peer for San Jose City, and this tends to clash with our knowledge of the high density setting of the Bay Area and the rural northern California setting of Shasta. However, population density and geographic location within

Appendix A: Peer Groups

the state are not predictors of this outcome in our statistical analyses (see Appendix C). Furthermore, our historical perception of similar colleges tends to rely upon many controllable factors (which we do not consider in our peer grouping procedure), and this perception can also make the reported peer groups seem counter-intuitive.

For some performance indicators, a few colleges will lack a peer group. This is indicated by missing values in Table 1.11. Also, for some colleges, there may be a peer group but no figure for a particular indicator. Both situations occurred in the ARCC peer grouping analysis as a result of insufficient data at the time of this report's release. Naturally, some of these situations relate to newly established colleges that lack the operating history to produce sufficient data for the ARCC analyses.

Appendix A: Peer Groups

Table A1: Student Progress & Achievement: Degree/Certificate/Transfer

Student Progress and Achievement Rate Peer Group

Peer Group Number	Means of Predictors			Student Progress and Achievement Rate*			Number of Peers	Peer Group Colleges Colleges in the Peer Group
	Pct Students Age 25+ Fall 2005	Pct Basic Skills Fall 2005	Bachelor Plus Index	Lowest Peer	Highest Peer	Average		
A1	42%	15%	0.19	39.0	55.8	47.9	35	Antelope Valley; Bakersfield; Butte; Cerritos; Chaffey; Citrus; Contra Costa; Cosumnes River; Cuyamaca; Cypress; East L. A.; El Camino; Evergreen Valley; Fresno City; L.A Harbor; L.A Mission; L.A Valley; Long Beach City; Los Medanos; Modesto; Mt. San Antonio; Mt. San Jacinto; Oxnard; Porterville; Reedley; Riverside; San Joaquin Delta; San Jose City; Santiago Canyon; Sequoias, Shasta; Solano; Victor Valley; West Hills Coalinga; Yuba.
A2	36%	10%	0.30	52.4	70.5	59.7	19	Crafton Hills; Cuesta; De Anza; Diablo Valley; Fullerton; Golden West; Grossmont; L.A Pierce; Las Positas; Moorpark; Orange Coast; Pasadena City; Sacramento City; San Diego Mesa; Santa Barbara City; Santa Monica City; Sierra; Skyline; Ventura.
A3	44%	31%	0.18	37.8	54.9	47.0	7	Chabot; Copper Mountain; Desert; Gavilan; Imperial Valley; Redwoods; Southwestern.
A4	53%	11%	0.34	42.3	67.3	55.7	23	Alameda; American River; Berkeley City College; Cabrillo; Canyons; Foothill; Glendale; Irvine Valley; Laney; Marin; Merritt; MiraCosta; Monterey; Ohlone; Palomar; Saddleback; San Diego City; San Diego Miramar; San Francisco City; San Mateo; Santa Rosa; West L.A.; West Valley.
A5	62%	9%	0.18	37.5	62.4	47.9	15	Allan Hancock; Barstow; Cerro Coso; Coastline; Columbia; Feather River; Hartnell; Lake Tahoe; Lassen; Mendocino; Napa Valley; Palo Verde; Santa Bernardino; Siskiyou; Taft.
A6	57%	23%	0.20	26.0	54.1	42.5	9	Canada; Compton; L.A City; L.A Trade-Tech; Merced; Mission; Rio Hondo; Santa Ana; Southwest L.A.
Statewide Average	47%	14%	0.24			51.1	N = 108	

* Student Progress and Achievement Rates reported for 2003-04 to 2008-09

Appendix A: Peer Groups

Table A2: Student Progress & Achievement: Degree/Certificate/Transfer Students Who Earned at Least 30 Units Rate Peer Group

Peer Group Number	Means of Predictors			Students Who Earned at Least 30 Units Rate*			Peer Group Colleges	
	Student Count Fall 2005	Average Unit Load Fall 2004	ESAI Per Capita Income	Low est Peer	Highest Peer	Average	Number of Peers	Colleges in the Peer Group
B1	8,212	7.2	\$22,057	52.2	77.3	68.3	32	Alameda; Allan Hancock; Barstow; Berkeley City College; Cerro Coso; Columbia; Contra Costa; Cuyamaca; Evergreen Valley; Gavilan; Hartnell; Irvine Valley; L.A. Mission; Laney; Las Positas; Lassen; Los Medanos; Mendocino; Merritt; Mission; Monterey; Napa Valley; Ohlone; Oxnard; San Diego City; San Diego Miramar; San Jose City; Santiago Canyon; Siskiyou; Skyline; Southwest L.A.; West L.A.
B2	15,849	8.4	\$19,869	63.0	81.7	72.1	38	Antelope Valley; Bakersfield; Cabrillo; Canyons; Cerritos; Chabot; Chaffey; Citrus; Cosumnes River; Cuesta; Cypress; Desert; East L.A.; Fresno City; Fullerton; Glendale; Golden West; Grossmont; L.A. City; L.A. Harbor; L.A. Pierce; L.A. Trade-Tech; L.A. Valley; Merced; Mira Costa; Modesto; Mt. San Jacinto; Reedley; Rio Hondo; San Bernardino; San Diego Mesa; San Joaquin Delta; Santa Barbara City; Sierra; Solano; Southwestern; Ventura; Victor Valley
B3	6,763	9.2	\$15,728	53.9	78.2	69.6	12	Butte; Compton; Copper Mountain; Crafton Hills; Feather River; Imperial Valley; Porterville; Redwoods; Sequoias; Shasta; West Hills Coalinga; Yuba
B4	26,521	8.1	\$24,895	68.1	83.8	74.9	17	American River; De Anza; Diablo Valley; El Camino; Long Beach City; Moorpark; Mt. San Antonio; Orange Coast; Palomar; Pasadena City; Riverside; Sacramento City; Saddleback; San Francisco City; Santa Ana; Santa Monica City; Santa Rosa
B5	6,609	4.7	\$20,031	60.1	72.6	67.1	4	Coastline; Lake Tahoe; Palo Verde; Taft
B6	10,758	7.2	\$37,321	69.7	77.8	74.6	5	Canada; Foothill; Marin; San Mateo; West Valley.
Statewide Average	13,613	7.9	\$21,662			71.1	N = 108	

* Students Who Earned at Least 30 Units Rates reported for 2003-04 to 2008-09

Appendix A: Peer Groups

Table A3: Student Progress & Achievement: Degree/Certificate/Transfer Persistence Rate Peer Group

Peer Group Number	Means of Predictors			Persistence Rate*			Peer Group Colleges	
	Pct Students Age 25+ Fall 2006	Student Count Fall 2006	ESAI Household Income	Low est Peer	Highest Peer	Average	Number of Peers	Colleges in the Peer Group
C1	54%	7,534	\$37,027	39.8	74.9	59.9	22	Alameda; Allan Hancock; Barstow; Columbia; Compton; Contra Costa; Copper Mountain; Cuyamaca; Feather River; Hartnell; L.A. City; L.A. Trade-Tech; Laney; Lassen; Mendocino; Merced; Porterville; Redwoods; San Bernardino; Siskiyou; Southwest L.A.; West L.A.
C2	48%	31,304	\$49,184	66.3	77.7	72.6	9	American River; Mt. San Antonio; Palomar; Pasadena City; Riverside; San Francisco City; Santa Ana; Santa Monica City; Santa Rosa
C3	40%	20,026	\$44,891	50.1	77.3	68.8	24	Antelope Valley; Bakersfield; Cerritos; Chaffey; East L.A.; El Camino; Fresno City; Fullerton; Glendale; Grossmont; L.A. Pierce; L.A. Valley; Long Beach City; Modesto; Mt. San Jacinto; Orange Coast; Rio Hondo; Sacramento City; San Diego City; San Diego Mesa; San Joaquin Delta; Santa Barbara City; Sierra; Southwestern
C4	69%	7,589	\$44,878	34.0	68.1	55.4	9	Berkeley City College; Cerro Coso; Coastline; Lake Tahoe; Merritt; Monterey; Napa Valley; Palo Verde; Taft
C5	41%	10,547	\$45,974	59.0	74.6	66.5	27	Butte; Cabrillo; Chabot; Citrus; Cosumnes River; Crafton Hills; Cuesta; Cypress; Desert; Golden West; Imperial Valley; L.A. Harbor; L.A. Mission; Los Medanos; Mira Costa; Oxnard; Reedley; San Diego Miramar; Santiago Canyon; Sequoias; Shasta; Skyline; Solano; Ventura; Victor Valley; West Hills Coalinga; Yuba
C6	48%	13,196	\$69,469	48.0	78.8	71.1	17	Canada; Canyons; De Anza; Diablo Valley; Evergreen Valley; Foothill; Gavilan; Irvine Valley; Las Positas; Marin; Mission; Moorpark; Ohlone; Saddleback; San Jose City, San Mateo, West Valley
Statewide Average	47%	13,788	\$ 47,786			66.0	N = 108	

* Persistence Rates reported for Fall 2007 to Fall 2008

Appendix A: Peer Groups

**Table A4: Student Progress & Achievement: Vocational/Occupational/Workforce Development
Vocational Course Completion Rate Peer Group**

Peer Group Number	Means of Predictors			Vocational Course Completion Rate*			Peer Group Colleges	
	Pct Male Fall 2007	Pct Students Age 30+ Fall 2007	Miles to Nearest UC	Low est Peer	Highest Peer	Average	Number of Peers	Colleges in the Peer Group
D1	40%	46%	43.2	63.6	87.3	75.1	27	Allan Hancock, Barstow, Berkeley City College, Canada, Cerro Coso, Coastline, Columbia, Contra Costa, Cuyamaca, Feather River, Gavilan, Irvine Valley, L.A. City, Lake Tahoe, Laney, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Merritt, Mission, Monterey, Napa Valley, Saddleback, Santa Rosa, Southwest L.A., West L.A., West Valley
D2	42%	26%	30.5	64.5	81.9	74.7	41	Antelope Valley, Chaffey, Citrus, Compton, Copper Mountain, Crafton Hills, Cypress, De Anza, Desert, Diablo Valley, El Camino, Evergreen Valley, Folsom Lake, Fresno City, Fullerton, Glendale, Golden West, Grossmont, L.A. Harbor, L.A. Mission, L.A. Pierce, L.A. Valley, Los Medanos, Modesto, Moorpark, Mt. San Jacinto, Orange Coast, Oxnard, Pasadena City, Riverside, Sacramento City, San Diego City, San Diego Mesa, San Joaquin Delta, Santa Barbara City, Santa Monica City, Solano, Southwestern, Ventura, Victor Valley, Yuba
D3	40%	28%	122.7	66.3	77.5	74.0	10	Bakersfield, Butte, Coalinga, Cuesta, Imperial Valley, Lemoore, Porterville, Reedley, Sequoias, Shasta
D4	46%	34%	25.6	62.2	88.8	75.8	23	Alameda, American River, Cabrillo, Cerritos, Chabot, Cosumnes River, East L.A., Foothill, Hartnell, L.A. Trade-Tech, Las Positas, Long Beach City, Mira Costa, Mt. San Antonio, Ohlone, Palomar, San Bernardino, San Diego Miramar, San Francisco City, San Jose City, San Mateo, Sierra, Skyline
D5	45%	46%	240.3	78.3	85.5	82.5	3	Lassen, Redwoods, Siskiyou
D6	65%	47%	60.9	84.4	96.8	90.5	6	Canyons, Palo Verde, Rio Hondo, Santa Ana, Santiago Canyon, Taft
Statewide Average	43%	34%	48.3			76.0	N = 110	

* Vocational Course Completion Rates reported for 2008-09.

Appendix A: Peer Groups

**Table A5: Pre-Collegiate Improvement: Basic Skills and ESL
Basic Skills Course Completion Rate Peer Group**

Peer Group Number	Means of Predictors			Basic Skills Course Completion Rate*			Peer Group Colleges	
	Student Count Fall 2007	Nearest CSU SAT Math 75th Pctl. 2007	Poverty Index	Low est Peer	Highest Peer	Average	Number of Peers	Colleges in the Peer Group
E1	11630	569.2	0.09	55.0	74.0	63.8	36	Allan Hancock, Cabrillo, Canada, Chabot, Citrus, Coastline, Contra Costa, Cosumnes River, Cuesta, Cuyamaca, Cypress, Evergreen Valley, Gavilan, Golden West, Grossmont, Hartnell, Irvine Valley, Las Positas, Los Medanos, Marin, Mira Costa, Mission, Monterey, Moorpark, Napa Valley, Ohlone, Oxnard, San Diego Miramar, San Jose City, San Mateo, Santiago Canyon, Shasta, Skyline, Solano, Ventura, West Valley
E2	15283	545.9	0.20	49.5	75.5	60.0	17	Bakersfield, Butte, Coalinga, Fresno City, Imperial Valley, L.A. City, L.A. Trade-Tech, L.A. Valley, Long Beach City, Merced, Porterville, Reedley, Sacramento City, San Diego City, San Joaquin Delta, Sequoias, Taft
E3	26210	563.8	0.09	56.6	84.1	65.7	16	American River, Canyons, De Anza, Diablo Valley Foothill, Fullerton, Mt. San Antonio, Orange Coast Palomar, Saddleback, San Diego Mesa San Francisco City, Santa Ana, Santa Rosa Sierra, Southwestern
E4	6571	537.7	0.15	39.1	70.6	56.3	22	Alameda, Antelope Valley, Barstow, Berkeley City College, Cerro Coso, Columbia, Copper Mountain, Crafton Hills, Desert, Feather River, L.A. Mission, Lake Tahoe, Laney, Lassen, Mendocino, Merritt, Palo Verde, Redwoods, San Bernardino, Siskiyou, Victor Valley, Yuba
E5	23893	503.8	0.15	48.6	66.9	60.0	13	Cerritos, Chaffey, East L.A., El Camino, Glendale, L.A. Pierce, Modesto, Mt. San Jacinto, Pasadena City, Rio Hondo, Riverside, Santa Barbara City, Santa Monica City
E6	7707	450.0	0.22	46.7	58.5	52.7	4	Compton, L.A. Harbor, Southwest L.A., West L.A.
Statewide Average	14512	546.1	0.13			61.1	N = 108	

* Basic Skills Course Completion Rates reported for 2008-09

Appendix A: Peer Groups

**Table A6: Pre-Collegiate Improvement: Basic Skills and ESL
Basic Skills Improvement Rate Peer Group**

Peer Group Number	Means of Predictors			Basic Skills Improvement Rate*			Number of Peers	Peer Group Colleges Colleges in the Peer Group
	Pct. on Financial Aid Fall 2006	Avg Unit Load Fall 2006	Selectivity of Nearest 4-Year 2006	Low est Peer	Highest Peer	Average		
F1	8.5%	7.6	28.5	32.9	64.2	49.2	25	Alameda, Allan Hancock, American River, Berkeley City College, Cerritos, Chabot, Compton, Contra Costa, Cuesta, Cuyamaca, Diablo Valley, El Camino, Folsom Lake, L.A Harbor, Laney, Los Medanos, Merritt, Ohlone, San Diego City, San Diego Mesa, San Diego Miramar, Santa Monica City, Southwest L.A., Ventura, West L.A.
F2	9.0%	8.4	62.0	34.9	69.5	54.2	47	Antelope Valley, Bakersfield, Barstow, Cabrillo, Canyons, Chaffey, Citrus, Columbia, Cosumnes River, Crafton Hills, Cypress, De Anza, Desert, Evergreen Valley, Fullerton, Gavilan, Golden West, Grossmont, L.A City, L.A Mission, L.A. Pierce, L.A Valley, Las Positas, Lassen, Long Beach City, Mira Costa, Modesto, Moorpark, Mt. San Antonio, Mt. San Jacinto, Napa Valley, Orange Coast, Oxnard, Palo Verde, Palomar, Pasadena City, Riverside, Sacramento City, Saddleback, San Bernardino, San Francisco City, San Jose City, Santa Barbara City, Shasta, Sierra, Solano, Southwestern
F3	28.7%	12.4	43.9	57.8	57.8	57.8	1	Imperial Valley
F4	18.4%	8.9	67.1	40.6	62.8	51.5	15	Butte, Coalinga, Copper Mountain, Feather River, Fresno City, Glendale, Merced, Porterville, Redwoods, Reedley, San Joaquin Delta, Sequoias, Siskiyou, Victor Valley, Yuba
F5	6.5%	6.9	63.3	44.0	65.0	55.0	17	Canada, Cerro Coso, East L.A., Foothill, Hartnell, Irvine Valley, L.A Trade-Tech, Marin, Mendocino, Mission, Monterey, Rio Hondo, San Mateo, Santa Rosa, Santiago Canyon, Skyline, West Valley
F6	3.7%	4.1	56.9	41.4	59.7	48.8	4	Coastline, Lake Tahoe, Santa Ana, Taft
Statewide Average	9.8%	7.9	54.9			52.7	N = 109	

* Basic Skills Improvement Rates reported for 2006-07 to 2008-09

Appendix A: Peer Groups

**Table A7: Pre-Collegiate Improvement: Basic Skills and ESL
ESL Improvement Rate Peer Group**

Peer Group Number	Means of Predictors			ESL Improvement Rate*			Peer Group Colleges	
	Student Count Fall 2006	Pct Students Age 30+ Fall 2006	English Not Spoken Well Index	Low est Peer	Highest Peer	Average	Number of Peers	Colleges in the Peer Group
G1	7414.2	49.2%	0.07	0.0	67.0	33.8	25	Allan Hancock, Barstow, Berkeley City College, Canada, Cerro Coso, Coastline, Columbia, Contra Costa, Cuyamaca, Feather River, Gavilan, Irvine Valley, Lake Tahoe, Laney, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Merritt, Mission, Monterey, Napa Valley, Palo Verde, Siskiyou, Taft, West Valley
G2	11213.9	30.2%	0.06	0.0	100.0	41.5	29	Alameda, Antelope Valley, Butte, Cabrillo, Chabot, Copper Mountain, Cosumnes River, Crafton Hills, Cuesta, Diablo Valley, Grossmont, Las Positas, Los Medanos, Mira Costa, Moorpark, Mt. San Jacinto, Ohlone, Oxnard, Redwoods, San Bernardino, San Diego Miramar, San Mateo, Shasta, Sierra, Skyline, Solano, Ventura, Victor Valley, Yuba
G3	10769.8	31.5%	0.17	8.6	78.4	54.8	22	Citrus, Coalinga, Compton, Cypress, Desert, Evergreen Valley, Glendale, Golden West, Hartnell, Imperial Valley, L.A. Harbor, L.A. Mission, L.A. Valley, Merced, Porterville, Reedley, Rio Hondo, San Jose City, Santiago Canyon, Sequoias, Southwest L.A., West L.A.
G4	27182.8	42.2%	0.09	34.1	71.4	50.7	8	American River, Canyons, Foothill, Palomar, Saddleback, San Francisco City, Santa Ana, Santa Rosa
G5	22833.0	25.5%	0.12	36.2	78.4	59.3	21	Bakersfield, Cerritos, Chaffey, De Anza, El Camino, Fresno City, Fullerton, L.A. Pierce, Long Beach City, Modesto, Mt. San Antonio, Orange Coast, Pasadena City, Riverside, Sacramento City, San Diego City, San Diego Mesa, San Joaquin Delta, Santa Barbara City, Santa Monica City, Southwestern
G6	20357.0	40.8%	0.27	37.0	68.8	51.6	3	East L.A., L.A. City, L.A. Trade-Tech
Statewide Average	13788.3	35.1%	0.10			47.5	N = 108	

*ESL Improvement Rates reported for 2006-07 to 2008-09

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**APPENDIX B:
METHODOLOGY FOR DERIVING COUNTS AND RATES FOR SYSTEMWIDE AND
COLLEGE LEVEL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

METHODOLOGY FOR SYSTEMWIDE INDICATORS

**TABLES 1-3: ANNUAL NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BACCALAUREATE
STUDENTS WHO ATTENDED A CCC**

Definition: The annual number and percentage of Baccalaureate students graduating from CSU and UC from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009 who originally attended a California Community College (CCC).

A. California State University (CSU)

Data Source: California State University (CSU), Division of Analytical Studies

Total BA/BS:

Number of undergraduate degrees from 2002-2003 to 2007-2008 from the table titled: *Undergraduate and Graduate Degrees Granted, Systemwide from 1935-1936 to 2008-2009.*

Total from CCC:

Number of Baccalaureate students who attended a CCC from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009 is from the tables titled: *Baccalaureates Granted to Students Who Originally Transferred From California Community Colleges, by Campus.*

Note: The reports are based on data submitted by CSU campuses in the Enrollment Reporting System-Degrees (ERSD) system.

Calculation: $CSU\ Percent = Total\ from\ CCC / Total\ BA/BS$

B. University of California (UC)

Data Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC)

Total BA/BS:

Number of Bachelor degrees received at UC from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009 from the On-Line Data System reports: *Degrees/Completion-Total Degrees.*

Total from CCC:

Number of Bachelor degrees received at UC from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009 from the On-Line Data System reports: *Degrees/Completion-Total Degrees-Community Colleges.*

Calculation: $UC\ Percent = Total\ from\ CCC / Total\ BA/BS$

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLES 4, 5 AND 8: ANNUAL NUMBER OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFERS TO FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (ISP/OOS)

Definition: The annual number of community college transfers to In-State Private (ISP) and Out-of-State (OOS) four-year institutions from 2003-2004 to 2008-2009 were determined by aggregating a series of cohorts (1993-1994 to 2007-2008) consisting of first-time freshman within an academic year. The aggregated cohorts represent students that completed at least 12 units in the community college system. The data was disaggregated by the academic year the students transferred (transfer year) to an independent or out-of-state four-year institution.

Data Source: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS)

Cohorts

First-Time Students Who Showed Intent to Complete:

1. Look systemwide* to determine first-time status. First-time status is defined as a student who took a credit course in the CCC system for the first time. Students with prior enrollments outside CCC system are excluded.

AND

2. SX03 ENROLLMENT-UNITS-EARNED \geq 12 at your college and/or anywhere in the system.

Outcome

A student must successfully achieve the following outcome by 2008-2009.

1. Transferred to Four-Year Institution

Match with National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), UC and CSU files

*Systemwide is defined as all California Community Colleges

Note: A data-reporting artifact may occur for the year that an institution joins National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). All of the matches that occur for that institution from previous years (a cumulative count that spans pre-NSC membership years) would be reported by the NSC as transfers for that first year. To eliminate this artifact from the ARCC report, we zero out the transfer count for the first year that an institution joins the NSC. Therefore, the volume of transfer counts for Tables 4, 5 and 8 (ISP and OOS) is lower for the same years from previous ARCC reports.

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLES 4, 5 AND 8: ANNUAL NUMBER OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFERS TO FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (ISP/OOS)

Definition: The annual number of community college transfers to In-State Private (ISP) and Out-of-State (OOS) four-year institutions from 2002-2003 to 2007-2008 were determined by aggregating a series of cohorts (1993-1994 to 2006-2007) consisting of first-time freshman within an academic year. The twelve aggregated cohorts represent students that completed at least 12 units in the community college system. The data was disaggregated by the academic year the students transferred (transfer year) to an independent or out-of-state four-year institution.

Data Source: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS)

Cohorts

First-Time Students Who Showed Intent to Complete:

1. Look systemwide* to determine first-time status. First-time status is defined as a student who took a credit course in the CCC system for the first time. Students with prior enrollments outside CCC system are excluded.

AND

2. SX03 ENROLLMENT-UNITS-EARNED \geq 12 at your college and/or anywhere in the system.

Outcome

A student must successfully achieve the following outcome by 2007-2008.

1. Transferred to Four-Year Institution

Match with National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), UC, CSU files

*Systemwide is defined as all California Community Colleges

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 9: TRANSFER RATE TO FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

Definition: The cohorts for the transfer rate consisted of first-time students with minimum of 12 units earned who attempted a transfer level Math or English course during enrollment and who transferred to a four-year institution within 6 years. The cohorts consisted of first-time students from 2001-2002 (Cohort 1), 2002-2003 (Cohort 2) and 2003-2004 (Cohort 3) who completed at least 12 units by 2006-2007 (Cohort 1), 2007-2008 (Cohort 2) and 2008-2009 (Cohort 3).

Data Source: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS)

Cohort

First-Time Students

1. Look systemwide* to determine first-time status. First-time status is defined as a student who took a credit course in the CCC system for the first time. Students with prior enrollments outside CCC system are excluded.

AND

2. SX03 ENROLLMENT-UNITS-EARNED >= 12 at your college and/or anywhere in the system

AND

3. One or more of the following:

1. Math Course

Attempted Enrollment in course(s) where:

CB03 COURSE-TOP-CODE = 17*

CB05 COURSE-TRANSFER-STATUS = A, B

2. English Course

Attempted Enrollment in course(s) where:

CB03 COURSE-TOP-CODE = 1501*, 1503*, 1504*, 1507*

CB05 COURSE-TRANSFER-STATUS = A, B

Outcome

A student must successfully achieve the following outcome within six years:

1. Transferred to Four-Year Institution

Match with NSC, UC, and CSU files

Calculation: Transfer Rate = Outcome/Cohort

*Systemwide is defined as all California Community Colleges

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLES 10 AND 11: ANNUAL NUMBER OF VOCATIONAL AWARDS BY PROGRAM AND “TOP 25” VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS BY VOLUME OF TOTAL AWARDS

Methodology: R&P (Research and Planning Unit) and the CCCC MIS staff extracted awards data by academic program (using the four-digit TOP* Code to identify the program) for those students earning awards in the three most recent academic years (2006-2007, 2007-2008, and 2008-2009). Only TOP Codes with vocational indicators were selected for this analysis. The analysis covered AA and AS degrees, and credit certificates ranging from those for less than 6 units to those for 60 units and above.

Total credit awards for each of the three academic years are the sum of AA/AS degrees plus credit certificates.

We present total credit awards, AA/AS degrees and credit certificates alphabetically in Table 10 and in descending order by Total Credit Awards (AA/AS degrees plus certificates) in Table 11.

Data Source: Chancellor’s Office Management Information System (COMIS)

*The Taxonomy of Programs (TOP) is a system of numerical codes used at the state level to collect and report information on programs and courses, in different colleges throughout the state that have similar outcomes. Using the four-digit TOP code to identify programs for this outcome indicator means that the awards numbers are aggregated at the subdiscipline level. For example, the four-digit TOP code for the nursing subdiscipline covers the fields of Registered Nursing, Licensed Vocational Nursing, Certified Nurse Assistant and Home Health Aide.

For further information on TOP codes, consult the most recent edition of *The California Community Colleges Taxonomy of Programs*, available at the CCCC Web site.

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

FIGURES 6a-6c: INCREASE IN TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME AS A RESULT OF RECEIVING DEGREE/CERTIFICATE

Methodology: R&P (Research and Planning Unit) and the CCCCO MIS staff developed three cohorts from the COMIS for analysis of wage progression following award attainment. The cohorts consisted of non-special-admit students meeting the full-term reporting criteria who received any award during 2001-2002 (Cohort 1), 2002-2003 (Cohort 2), or 2003-2004 (Cohort 3).

We selected these cohort years to ensure sufficient data to track wages across time.

To be included in a cohort, these students could no longer be enrolled in a community college during the two years immediately after their awards and they could not have transferred out to a four-year institution. Cohort members were matched to the California Employment Development Department's (EDD's) wage file (even if zero wages were reported for some quarters or years) and their wage data extracted for up to five years before award and for as many years after award as the EDD data were available. For the 2001-2002 cohort, five complete years of post-award wage data were available. Five years of post-award wage data were also available for the 2002-2003 cohort, and four full years of post-award wage data were available for the 2003-2004 cohort.

From the combined COMIS and EDD wage data file, we selected students who received a single award (degree or certificate) and had greater than zero wages reported in all years. We calculated median wages for each cohort and compared the trend for these wages with trends for California Median Household Income and California Per Capita Income for years that matched the EDD wage data as closely as possible. Figures 6a, 6b, and 6c present these trends for each wage cohort. Tables 12a, 12b, and 12c include the actual data used to develop the trend lines in Figures 6a to 6c. Wages for this analysis were not adjusted for inflation, but a more comprehensive wage analysis that includes various adjustments is planned as a separate paper.

Data Source: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS); California Employment Development Department (EDD); California Department of Finance; U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLES 12a-12c: INCREASE IN TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME AS A RESULT OF RECEIVING DEGREE/CERTIFICATE

Methodology: R&P (Research and Planning Unit) and the CCCCO MIS staff developed three cohorts from the COMIS for analysis of wage progression following award attainment. The cohorts consisted of non-special-admit students meeting the full-term reporting criteria who received any award during 2001-2002 (Cohort 1), 2002-2003 (Cohort 2), or 2003-2004 (Cohort 3).

We selected these cohort years to ensure sufficient data to track wages across time.

To be included in a cohort, these students could no longer be enrolled in a community college during the two years immediately after their awards, and they could not have transferred out to a four-year institution. Cohort members were matched to the California Employment Development Department's (EDD's) wage file (even if zero wages were reported for some quarters or years) and their wage data extracted for up to five years before award and for as many years after award as the EDD data were available. For the 2001-2002 cohort, five complete years of post-award wage data were available. Five years of post-award wage data were also available for the 2002-2003 cohort, and four full years of post-award wage data were available for the 2003-2004 cohort.

From the combined COMIS and EDD wage data file, we selected students who received a single award (degree or certificate) and had greater than zero wages reported in all years. We calculated median wages for each cohort and compared the trend for these wages with trends for California Median Household Income and California Per Capita Income for years that matched the EDD wage data as closely as possible. Figures 6a, 6b, and 6c present these trends for each wage cohort. Tables 12a, 12b, and 12c include the actual data used to develop the trend lines in Figures 6a to 6c. Wages for this analysis were not adjusted for inflation, but a more comprehensive wage analysis that includes various adjustments is planned as a separate paper.

Data Source: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS); California Employment Development Department (EDD); California Department of Finance; U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 13: ANNUAL NUMBER OF CREDIT BASIC SKILLS IMPROVEMENTS

Methodology: R&P and the CCCCCO MIS staff extracted the annual statewide number of students completing credit coursework at least one level above their prior credit basic skills enrollment. Students in the cohorts for this indicator (2004-2005 to 2006-2007, 2005-2006 to 2007-2008, and 2006-2007 to 2008-2009) must have enrolled in a credit basic skills English, ESL, or Mathematics course, then in a subsequent term enrolled in a higher-level credit course (basic skills or not basic skills).

Basic skills courses are those with a COURSE-BASIC-SKILLS-STATUS (CB08) of "B".

To be counted as "improved" a student must have enrolled in a credit basic skills course, then in a subsequent term, the student must enroll in a credit course with a course program code in the same discipline (English, ESL, or Math), but which is at a higher level.

The criterion for improvement was that the student completed the higher level course with a grade of C or better.

A student is counted only once in Mathematics and/or English regardless of how many times they improve.

Data Source: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS)

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLES 14-18: PARTICIPATION RATES

Methodology: The Systemwide Participation Rate is the count of students enrolled in the California Community Colleges relative to California's population.

R&P extracted statewide population projections for 18 to 65 year olds with demographic breakdowns by ethnicity, gender, and age from the Department of Finance's (DOF) website for 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009.

R&P extracted corresponding demographic data for 18 to 65 year olds for the statewide community college system through the Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS) for Academic Years 2006-2007, 2007-08, and 2008-2009. While major efforts were made to obtain unique student counts (i.e., counted only once, even if the student took courses at different colleges in the same year), duplicate counts are possible given the lack of a unique systemwide identifier (e.g., Social Security Number) for some students.

R&P calculated the rates of community college participation per 1,000 population by age group, gender, and ethnicity as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Community College Enrollment for Academic Year}}{\text{DOF Population for Year}} \times 1,000$$

R&P used the DOF data that correspond to the Fall term of the academic year. For example, for CCCC academic year 2006-2007, we used DOF annual data for 2006.

Data Sources: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS) and State of California, Department of Finance, *Race/Ethnic Population Projections with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050*. Sacramento, CA, July 2007.

http://www.dof.ca.gov/html/DEMOGRAP/Data/RaceEthnic/Population-00-50/RaceData_2000-2050.asp

Appendix B: Methodology for College Performance Indicators

METHODOLOGY FOR COLLEGE LEVEL INDICATORS

TABLE 1.1: STUDENT PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT RATE

Definition: Percentage of cohort of first-time students with minimum of 12 units earned who attempted a degree/certificate/transfer course within six years and who are shown to have achieved ANY of the following outcomes within six years of entry:

- Earned any AA/AS or Certificate (18 or more units)
- Actual transfer to four-year institution (students shown to have enrolled at any four-year institution of higher education after enrolling at a CCC)
- Achieved “Transfer Directed” (student successfully completed both transfer-level Math AND English courses)
- Achieved “Transfer Prepared” (student successfully completed 60 UC/CSU transferable units with a GPA ≥ 2.0)

The cohorts consisted of first-time students from 2001-2002 (Cohort 1), 2002-2003 (Cohort 2) and 2003-2004 (Cohort 3) who achieved outcomes by 2006-2007 (Cohort 1), 2007-2008 (Cohort 2) and 2008-2009 (Cohort 3). Transfer was determined by matching with a database generated by the Chancellor's Office that contains NSC, UC and CSU transfers.

Data Source: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS)

Cohort

First-Time Students Who Showed Intent to Complete:

1. Look systemwide* to determine first-time status. First-time status is defined as a student who took a credit course in the CCC system for the first time. Students with prior enrollments outside the CCC system are excluded.

AND

2. SX03 ENROLLMENT-UNITS-EARNED ≥ 12 at your college and/or anywhere in the system

AND

3. One or more of the following:

1. Transfer/Degree Intent

Attempted Enrollment in course(s) where:

CB03 COURSE-TOP-CODE = 17*, 1501*, 1503*, 1504*, 1507*

CB04 COURSE-CREDIT-STATUS = D

2. Certificate Intent

Attempted Enrollment in course(s) where:

CB09 COURSE-SAM-PRIORITY-CODE = A, B

CB04 COURSE-CREDIT-STATUS = C, D

*Systemwide is defined as all California Community Colleges

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 1.1: STUDENT PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT RATE (continued)

Outcomes

A student must successfully achieve one or more of the following outcomes:

1. Associate of Arts or Sciences Degree

SP02 STUDENT-PROGRAM-AWARD = A, S

2. Certificate (18 plus units)

SP02 STUDENT-PROGRAM-AWARD = L, T, F

3. Transfer Directed

CB03 COURSE-TOP-CODE = 1501*, 1503*, 1504*, 1507*

CB05 COURSE-TRANSFER-STATUS = A, B

SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, CR/P

AND

CB03 COURSE-TOP-CODE = 17*

CB05 COURSE-TRANSFER-STATUS = A, B

SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, CR/P

4. Transfer Prepared

CB05 COURSE-TRANSFER-STATUS = A, B

SX03 ENROLLMENT-UNITS-EARNED ≥ 60 at your college and/or anywhere in the system

SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, CR/P

5. Transferred to Four-Year Institution

Match with NSC, UC, CSU file

Calculation: Student Progress and Achievement Rate = Outcomes/Cohort

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 1.1a: PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO EARNED AT LEAST 30 UNITS

Definition: Percentage of cohort of first-time students with minimum of 12 units earned who attempted a degree/certificate/transfer course within six years of entry who are shown to have achieved the following value-added measure of progress within six years of entry:

- Earned at least 30 units while in the CCC system (value-added threshold of units earned as defined in wage studies as having a positive effect on future earnings.)

The cohorts consisted of first-time students from 2001-2002 (Cohort 1), 2002-2003 (Cohort 2) and 2003-2004 (Cohort 3) who achieved outcomes by 2006-2007 (Cohort 1), 2007-2008 (Cohort 2) and 2008-2009 (Cohort 3).

Data Source: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS)

Cohort

First-Time Students Who Showed Intent to Complete:

1. Look systemwide to determine first-time status. First-time status is defined as a student who took a credit course in the CCC system for the first time. Students with prior enrollments outside the CCC system are excluded.

AND

2. SX03 ENROLLMENT-UNITS-EARNED \geq 12 at your college and/or anywhere in the system

AND

3. One or more of the following:

1. Transfer/Degree Intent

Attempted Enrollment in course(s) where:

CB03 COURSE-TOP-CODE = 17*, 1501*, 1503*, 1504*, 1507*

CB04 COURSE-CREDIT-STATUS = D

2. Certificate Intent

Attempted Enrollment in course(s) where:

CB09 COURSE-SAM-PRIORITY-CODE = A, B

CB04 COURSE-CREDIT-STATUS = C, D

Outcome

A student must successfully achieve the following outcome:

At Least 30 Units

CB04 COURSE-CREDIT-STATUS = C, D

SX03 ENROLLMENT-UNITS-EARNED \geq 30 at your college and/or anywhere in the system

Calculation: Percent of Students Who Earned at Least 30 Units = Outcome/Cohort

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 1.2: PERSISTENCE RATE

Definition: Percentage of cohort of first-time students with minimum of six units earned in their first Fall term in the CCC who return and enroll in the subsequent Fall term anywhere in the system.

The rate is based on three first-time student cohorts enrolled in Fall 2005 (Cohort 1), Fall 2006 (Cohort 2) and Fall 2007 (Cohort 3). Persistence was measured by their enrollment in Fall 2006 (Cohort 1), Fall 2007 (Cohort 2) and Fall 2008 (Cohort 3).

Data Source: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS)

Cohort

First Time Students Who Showed Intent to Persist:

1. Look systemwide to determine first time status. First-time status is defined as a student who took a credit course in the CCC system for the first time. Enrolled in Fall with prior Summer enrollment also qualifies.

AND

2. SX03 ENROLLMENT-UNITS-EARNED \geq 6 at your college and/or anywhere in the system

AND

Remove Students taking only PE classes:

CB03 COURSE-TOP-CODE NE 083500 or 083510

AND

Remove students who transferred to a four-year institution or received an award prior to the subsequent Fall.

Outcome

A student must successfully achieve the following outcome:

Persisted in the Subsequent Fall

Attempted any credit course the subsequent Fall

CB04 COURSE-CREDIT-STATUS = C, D

Calculation: Persistence Rate = Outcome/ Cohort

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 1.3: ANNUAL SUCCESSFUL COURSE COMPLETION RATE FOR CREDIT VOCATIONAL COURSES

Methodology: The cohorts for vocational course completion rate consisted of students enrolled in credit vocational courses in the academic years of interest (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009). These cohorts excluded “special admit” students, i.e., students currently enrolled in K-12 when they took the vocational course. Vocational courses were defined via their SAM (Student Accountability Model) priority code. SAM codes A, B, and C indicate courses that are clearly occupational. Success was defined as having been retained to the end of the term (or end of the course) with a final course grade of A, B, C, or CR.

Data Source: Chancellor’s Office Management Information System (COMIS)

Cohort

All of the following must be true:

1. SB11 STUDENT-EDUCATION-STATUS NE 10000
2. CB04 COURSE-CREDIT-STATUS = C, D
3. CB09 COURSE-SAM-PRIORITY-CODE = A, B, C
4. SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, D, F, CR/P, NC/NP, I*, W, DR

Outcome

The student must complete the course with:

SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, or CR/P

Calculation: Successful Course Completion Rate = Outcome/Cohort

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 1.4: ANNUAL SUCCESSFUL COURSE COMPLETION RATE FOR CREDIT BASIC SKILLS COURSES

Methodology: The cohorts for basic skills course completion rate consisted of students enrolled in credit basic skills courses in the academic years of interest (2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009). These cohorts excluded “special admit” students, i.e., students currently enrolled in K-12 when they took the basic skills course. Basic skills courses were those having a course designation of B in CB08 (basic skills course). (Note that the CB08 = P for “Pre-collegiate basic skills” designation is no longer used under Title 5 or in COMIS and has been eliminated from these specifications). Success was defined as having been retained to the end of the term (or end of the course) with a final course grade of A, B, C, or CR.

Data Source: Chancellor’s Office Management Information System (COMIS)

Cohort

All of the following must be true:

1. SB11 STUDENT-EDUCATION-STATUS NE 10000
2. CB04 COURSE-CREDIT-STATUS = C
3. CB08 COURSE-BASIC-SKILLS-STATUS = B
4. SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, D, F, CR/P, NC/NP, I*, W, DR

Outcome

The student must complete the course with:

SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, or CR/P

Calculation: Successful Course Completion Rate = Outcome/Cohort

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 1.5: IMPROVEMENT RATE FOR CREDIT ESL COURSES

Methodology: The ESL improvement rate cohorts consisted of students enrolled in credit ESL courses who successfully completed that initial course. Excluded were “special admit” students, i.e., students currently enrolled in K-12 when they took the ESL course. Only students starting at two or more levels below college level/transfer level were included in the cohorts. Taxonomy of Programs (TOP) codes were used to identify ESL courses. Success was defined as having been retained to the end of the term (or end of the course) with a final course grade of A, B, C, or CR.

Students who successfully completed the initial ESL course were then followed across three academic years (including the year and term of the initial course). The outcome of interest was that group of students who successfully completed a higher-level ESL course or college level English course within three academic years of completing the first ESL course.

Cohorts were developed and followed for academic years 2004-2005 to 2006-2007, 2005-2006 to 2007-2008, and 2006-2007 to 2008-2009.

Data Source: Chancellor’s Office Management Information System (COMIS)

Cohort

All of the following must be true for cohort selection:

1. SB 11 STUDENT-EDUCATION-STATUS NE 10000
2. CB03 COURSE-TOP-CODE = 4930.80, 4930.81, 4930.82, 4930.91, 4931.00
3. CB04 COURSE-CREDIT-STATUS = C
4. CB21 COURSE-PRIOR-TO-COLLEGE-LEVEL NE A
5. SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, CR/P

Outcome

Within 2 years from the qualifying enrollment for the cohort, the student completes a course with:

CB03 COURSE-TOP-CODE = 4930.80, 4930.81, 4930.82, 4930.83, 4931.00, 1501.**, 1503.**,
1504.**, 1507.**

CB04 COURSE-CREDIT-STATUS = C, D

CB21 COURSE-PRIOR-TO-COLLEGE-LEVEL = Higher level than CB21 for cohort course

SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, CR/P

Calculation: Credit ESL Improvement Rate = Outcome/Cohort

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 1.5: IMPROVEMENT RATE FOR CREDIT BASIC SKILLS COURSES

Methodology: The basic skills improvement rate cohorts consisted of students enrolled in a credit basic skills English or Mathematics course who successfully completed that initial course. Excluded were “special admit” students, i.e., students currently enrolled in K-12 when they took the basic skills course. Only students starting at two or more levels below college level/transfer level were included in the cohorts. Taxonomy of Programs (TOP) codes were used to identify Math and English courses. Basic skills courses were those having a course designation of B in CB08 (basic skills course). (Note that the CB08 = P for “Pre-collegiate basic skills” designation is no longer used under Title 5 or in COMIS and has been eliminated from these specifications). Success was defined as having been retained to the end of the term (or end of the course) with a final course grade of A, B, C, or CR.

Students who successfully completed the initial basic skills course were followed across three academic years (including the year and term of the initial course). The outcome of interest was that group of students who successfully completed a higher-level course in the same discipline within three academic years of completing the first basic skills course.

Cohorts were developed and followed for academic years 2004-2005 to 2006-2007, 2005-2006 to 2007-2008, and 2006-2007 to 2008-2009.

Data Source: Chancellor’s Office Management Information System (COMIS)

Cohort

All of the following must be true for cohort selection:

1. SB11 STUDENT-EDUCATION-STATUS NE 10000
2. CB03 COURSE-TOP-CODE =
For Math: 4930.40, 4930.41, 4930.42
For English: 4930.21, 4930.70
3. CB04 COURSE-CREDIT-STATUS = C
4. CB08 COURSE-BASIC-SKILLS-STATUS = B
5. CB21 COURSE-PRIOR-TO-COLLEGE-LEVEL NE A
6. SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, CR/P

Outcome

Within 2 years from the qualifying enrollment for the cohort, the student completes a course with:

- CB03 COURSE-TOP-CODE =
For Math: 17**.***, 4930.40, 4930.41, 4930.42
For English: 1501.**, 1503.**, 1504.**, 1507.**, 4930.21, 4930.70, 4930.71
- CB04 COURSE-CREDIT-STATUS = C, D
CB21 COURSE-PRIOR-TO-COLLEGE-LEVEL = Higher level than CB21 for cohort course.
SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, CR/P

Calculation: Credit Basic Skills Improvement Rate = Outcome/Cohort

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 1.6: CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND COLLEGE PREPARATION (CDCP) PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT RATE

Definition: Percentage of a cohort of first-time students who in their initial term at a CCC or their initial term plus the successive term (fall to spring, spring to fall, fall to winter, etc.) completed a minimum of 8 attendance hours in any single Career Development and College Preparation (CDCP) course or series of CDCP courses and who did NOT enroll in any credit course(s) in their first term, who are shown to have achieved ANY of the following outcomes within three years of entry:

- Successfully completed at least one degree-applicable credit course (excluding PE) after the date of CDCP (AKA: Transition to credit).
- Earned a CDCP certificate (data not yet available as of January 2010 ARCC draft).
- Achieved “Transfer Directed” (successfully completed both transfer-level Math AND English courses).
- Achieved “Transfer Prepared” (successfully completed 60 UC/CSU transferable units with a GPA ≥ 2.0).
- Earned an associate degree (AA, AS) and/or Credit Certificate.
- Transferred to a four-year institution.

The cohorts consisted of first-time students from 2004-2005 (Cohort 1), 2005-2006 (Cohort 2), and 2006-2007 (Cohort 3) who achieved outcomes by 2006-2007 (Cohort 1), 2007-2008 (Cohort 2) and 2008-2009 (Cohort 3). Transfer was determined by matching with a database generated by the Chancellor’s Office that contains NSC, UC, and CSU transfers.

Data Source: Chancellor’s Office Management Information System (COMIS)

Cohort

First-Time Students Who Started in CDCP only or CDCP plus other noncredit courses:

1. Search systemwide (defined as all California Community Colleges) to determine first-time status. First-time students are defined as students taking CDCP course(s) for the first time at any CCC during the specified term. Exclude students with prior enrollments outside the CCC system.
AND
2. Completed 8 or more positive attendance hours in course(s) designated as CDCP via a course control number or course ID by the CCCCO Academic Affairs Division, within two successive terms (e.g., if the student enrolled in more than one CDCP course, the sum of attendance hours for all CDCP courses in either term or accumulated across both terms must equal or exceed 8 hours).
AND
3. Did not enroll in any credit courses during the first term they enrolled in CDCP (i.e., began in CDCP only or CDCP and other noncredit).

**TABLE 1.6: CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND COLLEGE PREPARATION (CDCP)
PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT RATE (continued)**

Outcomes

A student in the cohort must successfully achieve one or more of the following outcomes within the cohort period:

1. Successfully completed at least one degree-applicable credit course (excluding PE) after the date of CDCP attendance

CB03COURSE-TOP- CODE NE 0835.**
CB04 COURSE-CREDIT STATUS = D
SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, CR/P

2. Became Transfer Directed

CB03 COURSE-TOP-CODE = 1501*, 1503*, 1504*, 1507*
CB05 COURSE-TRANSFER-STATUS = A, B
SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, CR/P
AND
CB03 COURSE-TOP-CODE = 17*
CB05 COURSE-TRANSFER-STATUS = A, B
SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, CR/P

3. Became Transfer Prepared

CB05 COURSE-TRANSFER-STATUS = A, B
SX03 ENROLLMENT-UNITS-EARNED >= 60 at a college and/or anywhere
in the system
SX04 ENROLLMENT-GRADE = A, B, C, CR/P

4. Earned Associate of Arts or Sciences Degree

SP02 STUDENT-PROGRAM-AWARD = A, S

5. Earned Credit Certificate

SP02 STUDENT-PROGRAM-AWARD = B, E, L, T, F, O

6. Transferred to Four-Year Institution

Match with NSC, UC, CSU file

Note: The January 2010 ARCC report draft does not include CDCP Certificates in the outcome data. Data for CDCP certificates were not available at the time this report was published. Future analysis of CDCP outcomes will include CDCP Certificates of Completion and Competency.

Calculation: CDCP Progress and Achievement Rate = Outcome/Cohort

**TABLE 1.6: CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND COLLEGE PREPARATION (CDCP)
PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT RATE (continued)**

NOTE:

As of January 2010, data were available for one or more of the ARCC CDCP cohorts for the 37 colleges listed below.

Allan Hancock	Merced
Antelope Valley	Modesto
Butte	Mt. San Antonio
Canyons	Mt. San Jacinto
Cerritos	Napa Valley
Citrus	North Orange Continuing Education
Cuesta	Palomar
Desert	Pasadena City
East L.A.	Rancho Santiago CED
Gavilan	Rio Hondo
Glendale	Saddleback
Imperial Valley	San Diego Continuing Education
L.A. City	San Francisco Continuing Education
L.A. Mission	Santa Barbara Continuing Education
L.A. Trade-Tech	Santa Monica
L.A. Valley	Santa Rosa
Lake Tahoe	Southwest L.A.
Long Beach City	Southwestern
Mendocino	

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 1.7: ANNUAL UNDUPLICATED HEADCOUNT AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENTS

Definition:

Annual Unduplicated Headcount: Annual unduplicated headcount for Table 1.7 is based on students actively enrolled in Summer, Fall, Winter, and/or Spring terms. This headcount includes both credit and noncredit students. A student enrolled in multiple terms was counted only once for the year (i.e., not counted separately for each term). However, because this section of the ARCC report specifically addresses college level demographics, we counted the student at each college where he/she was actively enrolled during that year. For example, if a student enrolled at Yuba College in Summer and Fall 2006 and at American River College in Spring 2007, that student would be counted once at Yuba and once at American River for the 2006-2007 academic year. Students who meet the full-term reporting criteria in at least one of the terms during an academic year are included in this query. The full-term reporting criterion is defined as student headcount status ([STD7](#)) of A, B, C or F.

Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES): The FTES figure includes both credit and noncredit students (including enhanced noncredit funding for Career Development and College Preparation). FTES is the major student workload measure, one of several, used in determining the eligibility for state funding of community colleges. The FTES does not reflect "headcount enrollment," but is the equivalent of 525 hours of student instruction per each FTES. FTES is derived by considering that one student could be enrolled in courses for 3 hours a day, 5 days a week, for an academic year of 35 weeks---so basically, a total of 525 hours per one FTES.

Methodology:

Annual Unduplicated Headcount: The annual unduplicated headcount was obtained from the Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS) Data Mart for academic years 2006-2007, 2007-2008, and 2008-2009 (Summer, Fall, Winter, and Spring terms).

FTES: Fiscal Services calculates FTES under four different attendance accounting formulas:

- Positive attendance (actual attendance of each class meeting)
- Census week (e.g., weekly census) (coterminous course that lasts the full term)
- Daily census (a course that does not last the full term--example: summer and winter intersession)
- Independent study (distance education/work experience education)

Each method of attendance accounting ultimately calculates to a number of FTES (workload in hours) based on the number of students enrolled, the length of the course, and divided by 525.

The major numbers of FTES reported by the colleges are generated in weekly census procedure courses that are scheduled in the primary terms (quarter or semester system).

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 1.7: ANNUAL UNDUPLICATED HEADCOUNT AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENTS (continued)

Courses that are scheduled as "weekly census" must be scheduled the same number of hours each week of the primary term. The terms usually equate to 35 weeks, but in some instances there are more weeks, or fewer weeks, than 35. However, in the calculation of FTES for any primary term weekly census course, the term-length-multiplier (TLM) may not exceed 17.5 (one-half of two terms totaling 35).

As per requirements in the California Code of Regulations, for weekly census courses, a census point is determined for purposes of accounting for enrolled students. To calculate FTES, the number of actively enrolled students in each course is multiplied by the number of scheduled hours as of the census day. The number of hours are then multiplied by 17.5 and divided by 525. (This calculation is made for each primary term.)

Data Source:

Annual Unduplicated Headcount: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS) Data Mart

FTES: 320 Report from CCCCO Fiscal Services (recalculation of annual data—known as "recal"). Recal data is used whenever possible. However, some annual data may be used due to data availability issues (if annual data is used, this is noted in the college profile).

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 1.8: AGE OF STUDENTS AT ENROLLMENT

Methodology: Counts of students by age at enrollment for each college were obtained from the Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS) Data Mart for academic years 2006-2007, 2007-2008, and 2008-2009.

The percentages in Tables 1.8 through 1.10 are calculated by dividing the number of students in each category by the unduplicated annual headcount for that college. See Table 1.7 Methodology for a definition of unduplicated annual headcount. We are using the age categories that the Data Mart uses.

Data Source: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS) Data Mart

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 1.9: GENDER OF STUDENTS

Methodology: Counts of students by gender for each college were obtained from the Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS) Data Mart for academic years 2006-2007, 2007-2008, and 2008-2009.

The percentages in Tables 1.8 through 1.10 are calculated by dividing the number of students in each category by the unduplicated annual headcount for that college. See Table 1.7 Methodology for a definition of unduplicated annual headcount.

Data Source: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS) Data Mart

Appendix B: Methodology for Systemwide and College Performance Indicators

TABLE 1.10: ETHNICITY OF STUDENTS

Methodology: Counts of students by ethnicity for each college were obtained from the Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS) Data Mart for academic years 2006-2007, 2007-2008, and 2008-2009.

NOTE: As of the date that demographic data were available for the 2010 ARCC report, COMIS had consolidated the ethnic category "Other Non-White" with the "Unknown/Non-Respondent" category. These data are now reported in a single "Unknown/Non-Respondent" category. This consolidation should not affect performance data because race-ethnicity data appear only for the ARCC college profile--not for any of the comparative performance indicators.

The percentages in Tables 1.8 through 1.10 are calculated by dividing the number of students in each category by the unduplicated annual headcount for that college. See Table 1.7 Methodology for a definition of unduplicated annual headcount.

Data Source: Chancellor's Office Management Information System (COMIS) Data Mart

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Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Introduction to Regression Methods

This section describes the basic methodology for work that research staff at the Chancellor's Office performed for the 2009, 2008, and 2007 ARCC reports. As noted in the introduction to Appendix A of the 2010 ARCC report, the Chancellor's Office has re-used the peer groupings that it produced for the 2009 ARCC report. Because the 2010 ARCC report relies upon the peer groupings previously produced for the 2009 ARCC report, the Chancellor's Office did not conduct new regression analyses for the 2010 ARCC report. Interested readers may wish to refer to Appendix A of this report for the detailed explanation.

The following text details the methodology used for the 2009 and 2010 ARCC reports. As a preliminary step to finding the peer group for each college and for each college performance indicator, the Chancellor's Office developed regression models to identify a parsimonious set of uncontrollable factors that predicted each college performance indicator. The Chancellor's Office then used the identified uncontrollable factors in a series of cluster analyses to find the specific peer colleges for each college performance indicator. Consequently, the regression models in the ARCC play an important role in our efforts to "level the playing field" for parties that will use the peer group comparisons.

Chancellor's Office researchers employed a hierarchical regression approach to identify the best set of uncontrollable factors that predict each of the seven college level performance indicators. Although we use the term "predict," these regression models are **not** causal models; these are adjustment models that adjust outcomes for factors beyond the control of college administrators.

Our extensive literature review and consultation with community college and higher education researchers helped us to identify a large set of potential predictor variables. The variable set was further limited by the availability of data for the predictor variables. The predictor variables that we tested for the models are listed in Table C1. Statistically significant correlations (where $p < .05$) with the most current outcome variable (the most recent cohort as of the 2009 ARCC report) provided a reduced set of variables considered for model development. For those predictor variables that included several years of data, the most appropriate time frame to the outcome variable was selected. For example, the ESL Improvement Rate covered the years 2005-06 to 2007-08, so we selected predictor variable data from the "middle years" of the cohort (e.g. Student Headcount as of Fall 2006).

At times, we found two or more predictor variables that were correlated with each other, as well as with the outcome (collinearity/multicollinearity). In this case, we selected the predictor variable with the highest correlation with the outcome variable. In other cases, the most logical variable was chosen for developing the final model. For example, Student Headcount based on the Chancellor's Office's data was highly correlated with the Carnegie Classification Fall Headcount based on IPEDS data and both were correlated with the outcome variable of persistence rate. We used the Chancellor's Office's data based on the immediacy to the outcome because the Carnegie Classification data included intervening steps that made it more removed from the outcome.

When exploratory data analysis indicated pronounced deviation from the normal distribution, we transformed the data as appropriate before estimating the regression equation.

The tables in Appendix C reflect regression models developed with the data that became available within the 2009 ARCC timeframe, including data resubmitted during the college data review period (October to December 2008). Use of the most recent data was important in the 2009 report, as it was with the 2008 ARCC report, given the effects of the Chancellor's Office's data quality efforts such as master course file update and student identifier clean-up.

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Table C1: Potential Uncontrollable Factors (Predictors) for Regression Modeling								
		Progress Rate	30 Units Plus Rate	Persistence Rate	Vocational Completion Rate	Basic Skills Completion Rate	Basic Skills Improvement Rate	ESL Improve. Rate
		2002-03 to 2007-08	2002-03 to 2007-08	Fall 2006 to Fall 2007	2007-08	2007-08	2005-06 to 2007-08	2005-06 to 2007-08
1	Student Count Fall 2004	o	o	o				
2	Student Count Fall 2005	o	X	o				
3	Student Count Fall 2006	o	o	X			o	X
4	Student Count Fall 2007					X		
5	Average Unit Load for Fall 2004		X					
6	Average Unit Load for Fall 2005		o					
7	Average Unit Load for Fall 2006		o	o			X	
8	Average Unit Load for Fall 2007							
9	Percent Male Students Fall 2005							
10	Percent Male Students Fall 2006							
11	Percent Male Students Fall 2007				X			
12	Percent of Students Age 25+ Fall 2004	o	o	o				
13	Percent of Students Age 25+ Fall 2005	X	o	o				
14	Percent of Students Age 25+ Fall 2006	o	o	X				o
15	Percent of Students Age 25+ Fall 2007				o			
16	Percent of Students Age 30+ Fall 2004		o					
17	Percent of Students Age 30+ Fall 2005		o					
18	Percent of Students Age 30+ Fall 2006		o					X
19	Percent of Students Age 30+ Fall 2007				X			
20	Percent of Basic Skills Students Fall 2004	o						
21	Percent of Basic Skills Students Fall 2005	X						
22	Percent of Basic Skills Students Fall 2006	o						o
23	Percent of Basic Skills Students Fall 2007					o		
24	Percent of Students on Financial Aid Fall 2004	o		o				
25	Percent of Students on Financial Aid Fall 2005	o						
26	Percent of Students on Financial Aid Fall 2006	o					X	
27	Percent of Students on Financial Aid Fall 2007					o		
28	Percent Bachelor (25 plus) Index (Census)	X	o	o		o	o	
29	Percent Foreign Born Index (Census)							o
30	Percent Unemployed Index (Census)	o	o	o		o	o	

x--variable selected for final model; o--variable considered during model development but not selected for final model

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Table C1: Potential Uncontrollable Factors (Predictors) for Regression Modeling								
		Progress Rate	30 Units Plus Rate	Persistence Rate	Vocational Completion Rate	Basic Skills Completion Rate	Basic Skills Improvement Rate	ESL Improve. Rate
		2002-03 to 2007-08	2002-03 to 2007-08	Fall 2006 to Fall 2007	2007-08	2007-08	2005-06 to 2007-08	2005-06 to 2007-08
31	Percent Below Poverty Index (Census)	o	o	o		X	o	
32	English Speaking Index (Census)							o
33	English Second Language Index (Census)							o
34	English Not Spoken Well Index (Census)	o						X
35	Economic Service Area Index (Household)	o	o	X		o	o	
36	Economic Service Area Index (Per Capita)	o	X	o		o	o	
37	Student Average Academic Preparation Index	o	o	o		o	o	
38	Miles from College to the Nearest UC	o		o	X			o
39	Miles from College to the Nearest CSU	o		o				o
40	Miles from College to the Nearest 4-Year	o		o	o			o
41	Selectivity of the Nearest UC (2004)							
42	Selectivity of the Nearest CSU (2004)							
43	Selectivity of the Nearest 4-Year (2004)							
44	Selectivity of the Nearest UC (2005)							
45	Selectivity of the Nearest CSU (2005)							
46	Selectivity of Nearest 4-Year (2005)							
47	Selectivity of the Nearest UC (2006)							
48	Selectivity of the Nearest CSU (2006)							
49	Selectivity of Nearest 4-Year (2006)						X	
50	Selectivity of the Nearest UC (2007)							
51	Selectivity of the Nearest CSU (2007)					o		
52	Selectivity of Nearest 4-Year (2007)				o			
53	Selectivity of CCC to Nearest UC (2004)							
54	Selectivity of CCC to Nearest CSU (2004)							
55	Selectivity of CCC to Nearest 4Year (2004)							
56	Selectivity of CCC to Nearest UC (2005)							
57	Selectivity of CCC to Nearest CSU (2005)							
58	Selectivity of CCC to Nearest 4Year (2005)		o					
59	Selectivity of CCC to Nearest UC (2006)							
60	Selectivity of CCC to Nearest CSU (2006)							

x--variable selected for final model; o--variable considered during model development but not selected for final model

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Table C1: Potential Uncontrollable Factors (Predictors) for Regression Modeling								
		Progress Rate	30 Units Plus Rate	Persistence Rate	Vocational Completion Rate	Basic Skills Completion Rate	Basic Skills Improvement Rate	ESL Improve. Rate
		2002-03 to 2007-08	2002-03 to 2007-08	Fall 2006 to Fall 2007	2007-08	2007-08	2005-06 to 2007-08	2005-06 to 2007-08
61	Selectivity of CCC to Nearest 4Year (2006)						o	
62	Selectivity of CCC to Nearest UC (2007)							
63	Selectivity of CCC to Nearest CSU (2007)							
64	Selectivity of CCC to Nearest 4Year (2007)							
65	SAT Verbal 25th Pct of Nearest UC (2004)							
66	SAT Verbal 75th Pct of Nearest UC (2004)							
67	SAT Math 25th Pct of Nearest UC (2004)							
68	SAT Math 75th Pct of Nearest UC (2004)							
69	SAT Verbal 25th Pct of Nearest CSU (2004)	o						
70	SAT Verbal 75th Pct of Nearest CSU (2004)	o						
71	SAT Math 25th Pct of Nearest CSU (2004)	o	o					
72	SAT Math 75th Pct of Nearest CSU (2004)	o	o					
73	SAT Verbal 25th Pct of Nearest 4Yr (2004)	o						
74	SAT Verbal 75th Pct of Nearest 4Yr (2004)	o						
75	SAT Math 25th Pct of Nearest 4Yr (2004)	o						
76	SAT Math 75th Pct of Nearest 4Yr (2004)	o						
77	SAT Verbal 25th Pct of Nearest UC (2005)							
78	SAT Verbal 75th Pct of Nearest UC (2005)							
79	SAT Math 25th Pct of Nearest UC (2005)							
80	SAT Math 75th Pct of Nearest UC (2005)							
81	SAT Verbal 25th Pct of Nearest CSU (2005)	o						
82	SAT Verbal 75th Pct of Nearest CSU (2005)	o						
83	SAT Math 25th Pct of Nearest CSU (2005)	o	o					
84	SAT Math 75th Pct of Nearest CSU (2005)	o	o					
85	SAT Verbal 25th Pct of Nearest 4Yr (2005)	o						
86	SAT Verbal 75th Pct of Nearest 4Yr (2005)	o						
87	SAT Math 25th Pct of Nearest 4Yr (2005)	o						
88	SAT Math 75th Pct of Nearest 4Yr (2005)	o						
89	SAT Verbal 25th Pct of Nearest UC (2006)							
90	SAT Verbal 75th Pct of Nearest UC (2006)							
x--variable selected for final model; o--variable considered during model development but not selected for final model								

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Table C1: Potential Uncontrollable Factors (Predictors) for Regression Modeling								
		Progress Rate	30 Units Plus Rate	Persistence Rate	Vocational Completion Rate	Basic Skills Completion Rate	Basic Skills Improvement Rate	ESL Improve. Rate
		2002-03 to 2007-08	2002-03 to 2007-08	Fall 2006 to Fall 2007	2007-08	2007-08	2005-06 to 2007-08	2005-06 to 2007-08
91	SAT Math 25th Pct of Nearest UC (2006)							
92	SAT Math 75th Pct of Nearest UC (2006)							
93	SAT Verbal 25th Pct of Nearest CSU (2006)	o						
94	SAT Verbal 75th Pct of Nearest CSU (2006)	o						
95	SAT Math 25th Pct of Nearest CSU (2006)	o	o					
96	SAT Math 75th Pct of Nearest CSU (2006)	o	o	o				
97	SAT Verbal 25th Pct of Nearest 4-Yr (2006)	o						
98	SAT Verbal 75th Pct of Nearest 4-Yr (2006)	o						
99	SAT Math 25th Pct of Nearest 4-Yr (2006)	o						
100	SAT Math 75th Pct of Nearest 4-Yr (2006)	o						
101	SAT Verbal 25th Pct of Nearest UC (2007)							
102	SAT Verbal 75th Pct of Nearest UC (2007)							
103	SAT Math 25th Pct of Nearest UC (2007)							
104	SAT Math 75th Pct of Nearest UC (2007)							
105	SAT Verbal 25th Pct of Nearest CSU (2007)					o		
106	SAT Verbal 75th Pct of Nearest CSU (2007)					o		
107	SAT Math 25th Pct of Nearest CSU (2007)					o		
108	SAT Math 75th Pct of Nearest CSU (2007)					X		
109	SAT Verbal 25th Pct of Nearest 4Yr (2007)					o		
110	SAT Verbal 75th Pct of Nearest 4Yr (2007)					o		
111	SAT Math 25th Pct of Nearest 4Yr (2007)					o		
112	SAT Math 75th Pct of Nearest 4Yr (2007)					o		
113	Carnegie Basic Classification (2003-04)							
114	Carnegie Size and Setting (2003-04)	o	o	o				
115	Carnegie Fall Headcount (2003-04)	o	o	o				
116	Carnegie Degree of Urbanization (2003-04)							
117	Carnegie Associate Degree Total (2003-04)	o	o	o				
118	Carnegie Two Digit Programs (2003-04)							
119	Carnegie Four Digit Programs (2003-04)			o				
120	Carnegie Pct Part-Time Students (2003-04)		o					

x--variable selected for final model; o--variable considered during model development but not selected for final model

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Table C1: Potential Uncontrollable Factors (Predictors) for Regression Modeling								
		Progress Rate	30 Units Plus Rate	Persistence Rate	Vocational Completion Rate	Basic Skills Completion Rate	Basic Skills Improvement Rate	ESL Improve. Rate
		2002-03 to 2007-08	2002-03 to 2007-08	Fall 2006 to Fall 2007	2007-08	2007-08	2005-06 to 2007-08	2005-06 to 2007-08
121	Carnegie FTE Enrollment (2003-04)	o		o				
122	Percent Foreign Born in County							
123	Below Poverty in County							
124	BA Plus in County							
125	Unemployment in County							
126	Educational Needs Index Score (ENI)	o	o	o		o		
127	Difference in College Attainment (ENI Indicator)							
128	Unemployment Rate-2003 (ENI Indicator)	o						
129	Pct of Under 65 in Poverty-2000 (ENI Indicator)	o		o		o		
130	Median Family Income-2000 (ENI Indicator)	o	o			o		
131	Per Capita Income-2000 (ENI Indicator)	o		o		o		
132	Educational Factors (ENI Factor)	o	o	o		o		
133	Economic Factors (ENI Factor)	o	o	o		o		
134	Market Demand Factors (ENI Factor)	o			o			
135	Rate 18-64 w ith HS Diploma (ENI Indicator)	o				o		
136	Rate 18-64 w ith AA Degree (ENI Indicator)	o						
137	Rate 18-64 w ith BA Degree (ENI Indicator)	o	o	o		o		
138	Rate of Manufacturing Employ(ENI Indicator)				o	o		
139	Pop Rate, Ages 0-19 (2000) (ENI Indicator)	o	o	o				
140	Pop Rate, Ages 20-44 (2000) (ENI Indicator)							o
141	Rate of Minority Pop (2000) (ENI Indicator)	o				o		

x--variable selected for final model; o--variable considered during model development but not selected for final model

Table C2: Regression Model Summary

	N	Adjusted R-square
A: Progress & Achievement		0.703
<i>Progress Rate for 2007-08</i>	108	
Pct Students Age 25+ Fall 2005	109	
Pct Basic Skills Students Fall 2005	109	
Bachelor Plus Index	108	
Valid N (listwise)	108	
B: 30 Units Plus		0.457
<i>Plus 30 Units Rate for 2007-08</i>	108	
Student Count Fall 2005	109	
Average Unit Load for Fall 2004	109	
ESAI Per Capita Income	108	
Valid N (listwise)	108	
C: Persistence		0.544
<i>Persistence Rate from Fall06 to Fall07</i>	110	
Pct Students Age 25+ Fall 2006	110	
Student Count Fall 2006	110	
ESAI Household Income	108	
Valid N (listwise)	107	
D: Voc Course Completion Rate		0.406
<i>Rate of Successful Vocational Course Completion 2007-2008</i>	110	
Pct Male Students Fall 2007	110	
Pct Students Age 30+ Fall 2007	110	
Miles to Nearest UC	110	
Valid N (listwise)	110	
E: Basic Skills Course Completion		0.248
<i>Rate of Successful Basic Skills Course Completion 2007-2008</i>	110	
Student Count Fall 2007	110	
Nearest CSU SAT Math 75th Percentile Fall 2007	109	
Poverty Index	108	
Valid N (listwise)	108	
F: Basic Skills Improvement Rate		0.231
<i>Basic Skills Improvement Rate 2005-06 to 2007-08</i>	107	
Pct Students on Need-Based Financial Aid Fall 2006	108	
Average Unit Load Fall 2006	108	
Selectivity of Nearest Four-Year Institution 2006	107	
Valid N (listwise)	107	
G: ESL Improvement Rate		0.311
<i>ESL Improvement Rate 2005-06 to 2007-08</i>	103	
Student Count Fall 2006	110	
Pct Students Age 30+ Fall 2006	110	
English Not Spoken Well Index	108	

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Model Summary of the Student Progress and Achievement Rate

Results

The predictors for Student Progress and Achievement Rate (2002-2003 to 2007-2008) are:

- Pct Age 25+: The percentage of students at a community college in the Fall of 2005 that are age 25 years or older, obtained from the CCCCO MIS.
- Pct Basic Skills: The percentage of students at a community college in the Fall of 2005 taking at least one Credit Basic Skills Course (Basic and Pre-collegiate Basic), obtained from CCCCO MIS.
- BA Index: The Bachelor of Arts/Sciences Index represents the bachelor degree attainment of the population, 25 years or older in a college's service area. This index, created by CCCCO, combines the enrollment patterns (Fall 2000) of students by ZIP code of residence with educational data for ZCTA (ZIP Code Tabulation Area) codes obtained from Census 2000.

Table C3 below shows the regression weights for each step of the hierarchical model. The table also shows the zero-order correlation of the outcome variable with each predictor. The complete model has an adjusted $R^2 = .70$, $F(3, 104) = 85.49$, $p < .001$, with the regression weights for all predictors significant at the .05 level. Based on the standardized beta coefficients, the BA Index provides the largest relative contribution to the model. Multicollinearity is negligible in the final regression and the residuals appeared to be normally distributed.

Table C3: Hierarchical Regression Analysis Summary for the Progress and Achievement Rate (2002-03 to 2007-08)

Step	Variables	B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	Correlation
1	(Constant)	59.70	3.34		
	Pct Age25+	-18.92	6.90	-.26	-.26
2	(Constant)	65.82	3.43		
	Pct Age25+	-19.47	6.42	-.27	-.26
	Pct Basic Skills	-41.85	9.96	-.37	-.36
3	(Constant)	49.54	2.39		
	Pct Age25+	-23.00	3.88	-.31	-.26
	Pct Basic Skills	-20.14	6.22	-.18	-.36
	BA Index	62.00	4.57	.74	.77

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Discussion

The percent of students age 25 years old and over is negatively associated with the student progress and achievement rate. Possibly, colleges with greater percentages of “older” students focus on education that does not include a certificate, degree or outcomes related to transfer. For example, older students might already be in the workforce but continue to take courses to enhance their job skills or other interests without degree or transfer as their goal.

The next variable entered into the model was the percent of students taking basic skills courses. The negative correlation between a college’s progress and achievement rate and its percentage of students taking basic skills courses may indicate that the college serves students that are less academically prepared. The research literature supports the proposition that the readiness of the entering student population of a college, as measured by the percent of student taking basic skills courses, is related to college performance.

A community based predictor variable, the BA Index, was entered last. This college level variable, also developed by the Chancellor’s Office, reflects the educational attainment of the population 25 years old and over for the service area of the college. Research indicates that a major predictor of college success is the level of parent education. In addition, studies indicate that the socioeconomic background of an area has a link to educational outcomes of those who grow up in a neighborhood (the so-called “neighborhood effect”). This variable was highly correlated with several other community variables such as poverty, income, and unemployment. The BA Index might be considered a proxy for these other variables or a combination of such variables in the broader context of a community’s socioeconomics.

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Model Summary of Students with At Least 30 Units Rate

Results

The predictors for Students with at Least 30 Units Rate (2002-2003 to 2007-2008) are:

- Student Count: The unduplicated number of students taking credit courses attending the college during the Fall of 2005.
- Average Unit Load: The average number of units carried by students at each college in Fall 2004.
- ESAI - Per Capita: The Economic Service Area Index - Per Capita represents the per capita income in a college's service area. Per capita is the mean income for every person in a particular group. This index, created by CCCCO, combines the enrollment patterns (Fall 2000) of students by ZIP code of residence with income data (1999) for ZCTA (ZIP Code Tabulation Area) codes obtained from Census 2000.

Table C4 below shows the regression weights for each step of the model. There was no need to transform the outcome variables for this year's new cohort of data. The table also displays the zero-order correlation of the outcome variable with each predictor. The full model has an adjusted $R^2 = .46$, $F(3, 104) = 31.01$, $p < .001$, with the regression weights for every predictor significant at the .05 level. The standardized beta coefficients show that all three predictor variables provide similar contributions to the model. Multicollinearity is negligible in the final regression, and the residuals appeared to be normally distributed.

Table C4: Hierarchical Regression Analysis Summary for Students with At Least 30 Units Rate (2002-03 to 2007-08)

Step	Variables	B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	Correlation
1	(Constant)	66.54	0.82		
	Student Count	0.00	0.00	.43	.43
2	(Constant)	55.50	2.73		
	Student Count	0.00	0.00	.37	.43
	Average Unit Load	1.46	0.35	.35	.41
3	(Constant)	45.90	2.90		
	Student Count	0.00	0.00	.29	.43
	Average Unit Load	1.83	0.31	.44	.41
	ESAI - Per Capita	0.00	0.00	.43	.40

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Discussion

A campus- or college-based predictor variable, the student count, is positively associated with the rate of students completing at least 30 units. Theory suggests that economies of scale (which benefits larger colleges in comparison to smaller ones) enable larger colleges to have more resources to afford the special student services (i.e., orientation, counseling, and tutoring) that theoretically promote college success.

The average unit load at a college might serve as a proxy for full-time and part-time student status. Part-time students often must work or raise families. They are most likely older and enroll while maintaining other responsibilities. The assumption is that part-time students take longer to achieve an outcome and exhibit higher risk for non-completion.

The Economic Service Area Index - Per Capita represents the per capita, or individual income, of the area served by the college. This college index provides a measure of the economic conditions of the community served by the college (not just the neighborhoods geographically within any district boundaries). According to many studies, income plays a dramatic role in student achievement. Factors such as the ability to afford college, academic preparedness, and other challenges related to lower incomes present barriers to student success in college.

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Model Summary of the Persistence Rate

Results

The predictors for the Persistence Rate (Fall 2006 to Fall 2007) are:

- Pct Age 25+: The percentage of students at a community college in the Fall of 2006 that are age 25 years or older, obtained from the CCCCCO MIS.
- Student Count: The unduplicated number of students taking credit courses attending the college during Fall 2006.
- ESAI - Median HH: The Economic Service Area Index - Median Household Income represents the median household income of the population in a college's service area. This index, created by CCCCCO, combines the enrollment patterns (Fall 2000) of students by ZIP code of residence with income data (1999) for ZCTA (ZIP Code Tabulation Area) codes obtained from Census 2000.

Table C5 illustrates the regression weights for each stage of the model. We transformed the persistence rate by squaring the data to reduce negative skewness and to approximate a normal distribution. This transformation changes the interpretation of the unstandardized coefficients (B) that we list below in Table C5, and this explains the relatively large number displayed for the unstandardized coefficient for the percentage of students age 25 or older (Pct Age25+). In plotting the residuals, we noticed Feather River College as an outlier. We decided to delete the college from the final model but included the college in the cluster analysis. The full model has an adjusted $R^2 = .54$, $F(3, 103) = 43.12$, $p < .001$, with the regression weights for every predictor significant at the .05 level. The standardized beta coefficients demonstrate that all three predictor variables provide comparable contributions to the model. The last column in the table contains the zero-order correlation of the persistence rate with each predictor. Multicollinearity is negligible in the final regression model and the residuals appear to be normally distributed.

Table C5: Hierarchical Regression Analysis Summary
for the Persistence Rate (Fall 2006 to Fall 2007)

Step	Variables	B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	Correlation
1	(Constant)	6740.88	405.82		
	Pct Age25+	-4745.47	838.84	-.48	-.48
2	(Constant)	5558.85	449.04		
	Pct Age25+	-3741.42	796.05	-.38	-.48
	Student Count	0.05	0.01	.37	.48
3	(Constant)	3789.76	461.66		
	Pct Age25+	-3635.32	669.19	-.37	-.48
	Student Count	0.04	0.01	.30	.48
	ESAI - Median HH	0.04	0.01	.44	.52

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Discussion

The percentage of students age 25 and over is negatively associated with the student persistence rate. Possibly, colleges with greater percentages of “older” students focus on education that does not require persistent enrollment. For example, as with the student progress and achievement rate, older students might already be in the workforce and take several courses for job training or personal interests but not necessarily enroll in the subsequent year.

The student count is positively related with the rate of students persisting from a fall semester to a subsequent fall semester. This predictor reflects the college size. Theory suggests that economies of scale (which benefits larger colleges in comparison to smaller ones) enable larger colleges to have more resources to afford the special student services (i.e., orientation, counseling, and tutoring) that theoretically promote college success.

The Economic Service Area Index – Median Household Income provides a gauge of the economic conditions of the community served by the college. In the case of persistence, the higher the ESAI—Median HH for a college, the higher the persistence rate for that college. The theory is that income plays a vital role in student achievement. Factors such as the ability to afford college, academic preparedness, and other challenges related to lower incomes present barriers to student success in college. Colleges that serve areas with higher incomes may have the resources to encourage student persistence and may experience fewer economic barriers to persistence.

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Model Summary of the Vocational Course Completion Rate

Results

The predictors for 2007-2008 Vocational Course Completion Rate are:

- PctMale_F07: The percentage of males in each community college population as of Fall 2007, obtained from the CCCCCO MIS.
- Pct_30_F07_Root: The percentage of students age 30 years or older as of Fall 2007, obtained from the CCCCCO MIS. Analysis of this variable indicated a skewed distribution. We used a square root transformation for the version of this variable included in the regression model.
- DistUC_Log: The distance in driving miles from the community college to the nearest University of California campus. Obtained from Yahoo Maps online service. Analysis of this variable indicated a skewed distribution. We used a LOG transformation for the version of this variable included in the regression model.

Table C6 shows the regression weights for the variables at each step of the hierarchical model, as well as the zero order correlation (Pearson) with the outcome variable for each predictor. The complete model had an adjusted $R^2 = .41$, $F(3, 106) = 25.88$, $p < .001$, with the regression weights for all predictors significant at the .05 level. Based upon the standardized beta coefficients, the Pct Male predictor provides the largest relative contribution to the model.

We detected negligible multicollinearity in the final regression model and the residuals appeared to be normally distributed, with the exception of two “outlier” colleges which tended to have higher percentages of male students and students age 30 years or older. However, the residual statistics did not quite justify excluding these colleges or using another approach (e.g., weighted least squares).

Table C6: Hierarchical Regression Analysis Summary for Vocational Course Completion Rate 2007-08

Step	Variables	B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	Correlation
1	(Constant)	52.68	3.16		
	PctMale_F07	53.93	7.21	.58	.58
2	(Constant)	44.89	4.29		
	PctMale_F07	51.33	7.09	.56	.58
	Pct_30_F07_Root	15.34	5.88	.20	.28
3	(Constant)	41.37	4.35		
	PctMale_F07	51.40	6.88	.56	.58
	Pct_30_F07_Root	13.32	5.75	.17	.28
	DistUC_Log	3.14	1.13	.21	.24

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Discussion

Based on this analysis, the percentage of males in a college's student population and the percentage of students age 30 and above in that population are positively associated with vocational course completion rates. Keep in mind that these predictors are not causal and that they are related to institutions rather than to individuals. Assumptions made about individuals based on aggregate/institutional data of the type used for this report are vulnerable to the error known as the ecological fallacy. The ecological fallacy surfaces when associations between two variables at the group (college) level differ from associations between analogous variables measured at the individual level, e.g., attributing greater likelihood of vocational course completion to individual male students or to older students while using *institutional* completion rates and demographic data.

With regard to the variable Pct Male, many CCCs specialize in the academic programs they offer (e.g., transfer emphasis versus nontransferable vocational education emphasis), and some of those colleges may offer more vocational courses in traditionally male occupations based on their local labor markets. Thus they attract a larger percentage of males taking and completing vocational courses. In addition, male students theoretically may experience fewer barriers to course completion (e.g., elder care and child care responsibilities that tend to affect male students to a lesser extent).

In terms of the relationship of the Pct Age 30+ predictor with vocational course completion, colleges that serve communities with older populations may tailor courses and/or delivery strategies to this demographic group, resulting in higher completion rates for older students. Colleges providing vocational courses to specific subsets of the older student population (e.g., those re-entering the job market, displaced workers seeking retraining) may customize course offerings for these students, thus affecting vocational course completion rates.

At first glance, distance to the nearest UC does not make intuitive sense as a predictor for vocational course completion. However, this metric might serve as a proxy for another predictor or set of predictors for which the data are less readily available (e.g., urban/rural distinction, proximity of certain community colleges to specific industries that encourage/support vocational programs). Also, colleges tend to tailor their programs to the needs of their communities. Community colleges closer to the UCs may emphasize transfer courses rather than vocational courses to meet local needs, while colleges further from the UCs focus on vocational programs.

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Model Summary of the Basic Skills Course Completion Rate

Results

The predictors for 2007-2008 Basic Skills Course Completion Rate are:

- **St_Cnt_F07_Root:** The student headcount for Fall 2007. Obtained from the CCCCCO MIS. Analysis of this variable indicated a skewed distribution. We used a square root transformation for the version of this variable included in the regression model.
- **CSU_SATMath75_07:** The Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) Math 75th Percentile score for the nearest CSU. Obtained from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).
- **PovertyIndex_Root:** The Poverty Index represents the poverty rate of the population in a college's service area. This index, created by CCCCCO, combines the enrollment patterns (Fall 2000) of students by ZIP code of residence with the proportion of individuals under the age of 65 living in poverty for ZCTA (ZIP Code Tabulation Area) codes obtained from Census 2000. Analysis of this variable indicated a skewed distribution. We used a square root transformation for the version of this variable included in the regression model.

Table C7 below shows the regression weights for the variables at each step of the hierarchical model, as well as the zero order correlation (Pearson) with the outcome variable for each predictor. The complete model had an adjusted $R^2 = .25$, $F(3, 104) = 12.78$, $p < .001$. Based upon the standardized beta coefficients, the Poverty Index provides the largest relative contribution to the model.

We detected negligible multicollinearity in the final regression model and the residuals appeared to be normally distributed.

Table C7: Hierarchical Regression Analysis Summary for
Basic Skills Course Completion Rate 2007-08

Step	Variables	B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	Correlation
1	(Constant)	55.20	2.13		
	St_Cnt_F07_Root	.04	.02	.22	.22
2	(Constant)	23.44	8.45		
	St_Cnt_F07_Root	.04	.02	.22	.22
	CSU_SATMath75_07	.06	.02	.34	.35
3	(Constant)	46.84	10.02		
	St_Cnt_F07_Root	.03	.02	.19	.22
	CSU_SATMath75_07	.04	.02	.22	.35
	PovertyIndex_Root	-32.00	8.35	-.35	-.44

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Discussion

The proportion of individuals living in poverty in a college's service area (Poverty Index) had a moderately negative correlation with the college's Basic Skills Course Completion Rate. That is, the higher the poverty index the lower the basic skills course completion rate, in general. The Poverty Index most likely reflects uncontrollable factors (e.g., academic preparedness, parental education) that influence college success.

Regarding CSU SAT Math 75th percentile scores -- the higher the SAT score, the higher the basic skills course completion rate. Other research has shown that completing higher level math in high school correlates with ultimate degree completion (i.e., postsecondary success). In this analysis, the SAT math score for the nearest CSU may reflect academic preparedness, quality of high schools that send students to the community college, etc. -- all factors related to basic skills course completion. Alternatively, if students from the nearest CSU are attending the community college to obtain basic skills remediation/courses, those CSUs with higher SAT scores may be sending students that are relatively better prepared to succeed in basic skills courses.

The student headcount is positively correlated with basic skills course success. This predictor reflects the college size. Theory suggests that economies of scale (which benefits larger colleges in comparison to smaller ones) enable larger colleges to have more resources to afford the special student services (i.e., orientation, counseling, and tutoring) that theoretically promote college success.

Although this year's adjusted R^2 exceeds last year's value as well as the adjusted R^2 in the 2007 ARCC report for this indicator, the adjusted R^2 value remains low. A consistently low adjusted R^2 for this model suggests the need for additional research to identify additional uncontrollable factors that may help explain basic skills course completion rates. If we can identify such factors, our model will have greater predictive power, which, in turn, will improve the quality of the subsequent peer grouping (by cluster analysis). Of course, it is possible that the factors that determine this specific outcome:

- (a) are not measured by our data system or
- (b) are predominately characterized as "controllable" factors or
- (c) are interacting in ways that we have not adequately tested in the current regression process.

For example, scenario (a) could include factors such as student motivation, student employment, and student family obligations. Scenario (b) could include factors such as highly effective tutoring programs on campus and highly successful placement programs. Scenario (c) could involve the testing of mediating and moderating variables and interactions between predictors. From a policy analysis perspective, the potential for scenario (b) to explain our results implies that an in-depth analysis of basic skills could result in a very productive identification of institutional needs in the area of basic skills success. Naturally, a new study that encompasses both (a) and (b) may be ideal.

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Model Summary of the Basic Skills Improvement Rate

Results

The predictors for the Basic Skills Improvement Rate (2005-2006 to 2007-2008) are:

- Pct_FinAid_F06_Root: The percentage of students on need-based financial aid in Fall 2006, the “middle year” for the Basic Skills Improvement cohort. Obtained from the CCCCO MIS. Analysis of this variable indicated a skewed distribution. We used a square root transformation for the version of this variable included in the regression model.
- AvgUnitLd_F06_Sqr: The average unit load at the community college as of 2006 calculated by summing the units attempted (by credit students) for the period of interest (Fall 2006) and dividing by the total count of credit students for this period. Obtained from the CCCCO MIS. Analysis of this variable indicated a skewed distribution. We squared the original data for the version of this variable included in the regression model.
- Select4year06: Selectivity of nearest four-year institution in 2006, calculated as the number of first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students admitted to the institution, divided by the number of students who applied to that institution in Fall 2006.

The distribution of the outcome variable also indicated non-normality. Given the negative skew of that distribution, we squared the Basic Skills Improvement Rate to transform it for use in the regression modeling.

Table C8 below shows the regression weights for the variables at each step of the hierarchical model, as well as the zero order correlation (Pearson) with the outcome variable for each predictor. The complete model had an adjusted $R^2 = .23$, $F(3,103) = 11.63$, $p < .001$, with the regression weights for all predictors significant at the .05 level. We deleted two “outlier” colleges from the final regression model (Hair, et al., 2006), though they will still be included in the cluster analysis.

Based upon the standardized coefficients (beta), the percentage of students on need-based financial aid provides the largest contribution to the model relative to the other variables, followed by the selectivity of the nearest four-year college.

We detected negligible multicollinearity in the final regression model for this outcome and the residuals appeared to be normally distributed.

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Table C8: Hierarchical Regression Analysis Summary for
Basic Skills Improvement Rate 2005-06 to 2007-08

Step	Variables	B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	Correlation
1	(Constant)	3488.00	240.99		
	Pct_Fin_Aid_F06_Root	-2700.06	779.84	-.32	-.32
2	(Constant)	3050.86	275.63		
	Pct_FinAid_F06_Root	-3611.79	813.40	-.43	-.32
	AvgUnitLd_F06_Sqr	11.28	3.82	.28	.12
3	(Constant)	2624.95	292.28		
	Pct_FinAid_F06_Root	-3793.30	778.19	-.45	-.32
	AvgUnitLd_F06_Sqr	10.21	3.66	.26	.12
	Select4year06	10.01	2.99	.29	.27

Discussion

The Percentage of Students on Need Based Financial Aid had the greatest impact in this model, and was negatively correlated with Basic Skills Improvement Rate. In general, the higher the percentage on need-based aid at the college, the lower the Basic Skills Improvement Rate for that institution, and vice versa. Keep in mind that these are not causal or explanatory models and that the predictors and outcomes are institution-based rather than individual-based. Thus it would not be valid to infer that students receiving need-based financial aid show less improvement in basic skills courses than those not receiving such aid. The negative correlation between a college's Basic Skills Improvement Rate and its financial aid percentage may indicate that the college serves an area where economic barriers and relative lack of academic preparation could affect students' basic skills course progress.

The correlation between nearest four-year college selectivity (2006), a possible proxy measure of academic preparedness, and Basic Skills Improvement proves more puzzling and may indicate that the selectivity score serves as a moderator or mediator variable in a more complex model that exceeds the scope of the ARCC analysis.

Average unit load is positively correlated with Basic Skills Improvement indicating that colleges with higher average unit loads among their students tend to have higher improvement rates. However, this relationship is weak. For the current model, unit load may be serving as a proxy measure for a more individual-based predictor such as motivation or academic goal, or for a set of predictors in a more complex model.

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

The relatively low adjusted R^2 for this model suggests the need for additional research to identify additional uncontrollable factors that may help explain basic skills improvement rates. If we can identify such factors, our model will have greater predictive power, which, in turn, will improve the quality of the subsequent peer grouping (by cluster analysis). However, it is possible that the factors that determine this specific outcome

- (a) are not measured by our data system or
- (b) are predominately characterized as “controllable” factors or
- (c) are interacting in ways that we have not adequately tested in the current regression process.

For example, scenario (a) could include factors such as student motivation, student employment, and student family obligations. Scenario (b) could include factors such as highly effective tutoring programs on campus and highly successful placement programs. Scenario (c) could involve the testing of mediating and moderating variables and interactions between predictors. From a policy analysis perspective, the potential for scenario (b) to explain our results implies that an in-depth analysis of basic skills could result in a very productive identification of institutional needs in the area of basic skills success. Naturally, a new study that encompasses both (a) and (b) may be ideal.

References

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Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Model Summary of the ESL Improvement Rate

Results

The predictors for the English as a Second Language (ESL) Improvement Rate (2005-2006 to 2007-2008) are:

- **St_Cnt_F06_Root:** The student headcount for Fall 2006, the “middle year” for the ESL improvement cohort. Obtained from the CCCCCO MIS. Analysis of this variable indicated a skewed distribution. Thus, we used a square root transformation for the version of this variable included in the regression model.
- **Pct_30_F06_Root:** The percentage of students age 30 years or older as of Fall 2006, the “middle year” for the ESL improvement cohort. Obtained from the CCCCCO MIS. Analysis of this variable indicated a skewed distribution. We used a square root transformation for the version of this variable included in the regression model.
- **SpkEngNotWellIndex_Root:** The “English Not Spoken Well or Not At All” Index represents the self-rating of ability to speak English of a Census sample in the college’s service area. This index, created by CCCCCO, combines the enrollment patterns (Fall 2000) of students by ZIP code of residence with English language ability self-ratings data for ZCTA (ZIP Census Tabulation Area) codes obtained from Census 2000. The data used to create this index are based on the percentage of Census respondents who reported that they spoke a language other than English and were then asked to indicate their ability to speak English in one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all." The index includes only those who reported “Not Well” or “Not at all” in the 18 to 64-year old group. We used a square root transformation for the version of this variable included in the regression model.

Table C9 below shows the regression weights for the variables at each step of the hierarchical model, as well as the zero order correlation (Pearson) with the outcome variable for each predictor. The complete model had an adjusted $R^2 = .31$, $F(3,98) = 16.22$, $p < .001$, with the regression weights for all predictors significant at the .05 level. Based upon the standardized coefficients (beta), the Student Count predictor provides the largest contribution to the model relative to the other variables.

We detected negligible multicollinearity in the final regression model for this outcome and the residuals appeared to be normally distributed.

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Table C9: Hierarchical Regression Analysis Summary for
ESL Improvement Rate 2005-06 to 2007-08

Step	Variables	B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	Correlation
1	(Constant)	11.52	6.55		
	St_Cnt_F06_Root	.30	.05	.48	.48
2	(Constant)	54.06	15.90		
	St_Cnt_F06_Root	.24	.06	.39	.48
	Pct_30_F06_Root	-62.25	21.35	-.26	-.39
3	(Constant)	38.24	16.72		
	St_Cnt_F06_Root	.23	.05	.36	.48
	Pct_30_F06_Root	-57.52	20.89	-.24	-.39
	SpkEngNotWellIndex_Root	47.94	19.09	.21	.31

Discussion

This regression model indicates that a combination of college size, age of student population, and self-rated English-speaking ability of the population in the college's service area achieved low-to-moderate prediction of ESL improvement rates. Larger college size and higher proportions of those stating that they speak English "Not Well" or "Not At All" were correlated with higher ESL improvement rates. In contrast, the negative correlation between ESL improvement and the percentage of students age 30 years or older indicates that colleges with relatively younger student populations tend to have higher improvement rates.

The student headcount predictor reflects college size. Theory suggests that economies of scale (which benefits larger colleges in comparison to smaller ones) enable larger colleges to have more resources to afford the special student services (i.e., orientation, counseling, and tutoring) that theoretically promote college success – in this case, ESL improvement.

A number of socioeconomic theories might help explain the negative correlation between ESL improvement and colleges with larger percentages of students 30 and over. For example, colleges serving older ESL students might also be located in areas with fewer economic and educational advantages that contribute to academic success.

The English Not Spoken Well or Not At All Index was added for the 2008 ARCC report. This variable continues to contribute to the model and may be a fertile area for exploration beyond the need to select clustering variables for the ARCC peer groups.

Appendix C: Uncontrollable Factors: Selection and Regression Methods

Note: The adjusted R^2 for this year's ESL regression model is considerably lower than the adjusted R^2 from the 2008 ARCC analysis (adjusted $R^2 = .31$ versus $.47$). There are several possible explanations for this change, none of which takes precedence or precludes other explanations. First, the colleges' percentages of students age 30 or older replaced last year's BA+ Index as a better predictor in the model. Second, the 2009 model's other predictors remained the same as last year's, but the student count variable was updated to reflect more recent data. Those updates could affect the latest regression model. Third, heteroscedasticity in the residuals for last year's model justified a weighted least squares (WLS) adjustment that contributed to a higher R^2 . We did not detect heteroscedasticity this year and did not adjust the data.

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Appendix D: Peer Grouping Methodology

Introduction

This appendix documents the technical details of the peer grouping method used in the ARCC. Researchers and individuals with some background in statistical analysis will probably have little trouble understanding this material. We also assume that institutional researchers at each college or district will need to understand these technical details in order to help various local constituencies in their comprehension and usage of the peer group comparisons.

The Objective of Peer Grouping

To understand the methodology of the ARCC peer grouping, we should note the following objective that this analysis aimed to achieve.

Peer grouping will complement the other ARCC sources of information about college level performance by giving decision makers a way to compare each college's performance with the performances of other "like" colleges on each selected performance indicator (each ARCC outcome measure), in a fair and valid manner.

General Strategy of ARCC Peer Grouping

The Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) implemented a strategy for peer grouping that used the following four basic steps in the sequence shown below.

1. For each performance indicator/outcome use prior research and input from college officials/researchers to identify those factors that affect the outcome but that lie beyond the control of each college administration. (These uncontrollable factors are often referred to as "environmental factors.")
2. For the environmental factors of each performance indicator identify a feasible data source that the CCCCCO can use in its statistical analysis.
3. For each performance indicator, develop a regression model that will allow us to identify a parsimonious set of uncontrollable factors that the CCCCCO can use to "level the playing field" in any between-college comparison of performances.
4. Using the parsimonious set of uncontrollable factors identified by regression modeling, use *cluster analysis* (a standard multivariate statistical tool) to identify for a college and for each performance indicator those colleges that most closely resemble it (the college of interest) in terms of these uncontrollable factors.

These four steps entailed a large amount of staff work, and in the interest of efficiency, we limit this appendix to only the fourth step, the cluster analysis. Appendix C includes a listing of the environmental factors collected and a summary of the regression models.

Appendix D: Peer Grouping Methodology

Cluster Analysis As A General Tool

Cluster analysis is a well-developed quantitative method of identifying groups of entities from a population of entities. Major references for cluster analysis became available to researchers as early as 1963 (Sokal & Sneath, 1963). This method can apply to any kind of entity, and past applications have clustered entities as diverse as colleges, states, cities, students, sports teams and players, patients, hospitals, and businesses, to mention a few. In past years, researchers have used it for developing taxonomies, especially with respect to the biological studies (i.e., horticulture, zoology, and entomology).

Depending upon the objective of the researcher, the cluster analysis chooses one or more measurements (aka “variables”) of each entity in a population to produce a numerical indicator of “distance” between each entity in a given population. The researcher’s objective is imperative in that this will drive the choice of measurements that more or less “determine” the eventual groupings or clusters. If the researcher chooses measurements that poorly reflect the researcher’s objective, then the cluster analysis will probably produce a grouping that has marginal validity, if any.

Based upon the aforementioned inter-entity distances, cluster analysis then proceeds to identify sets of entities within a defined population by comparing sets of distances. In the vernacular of cluster analysis, these distances are also called “proximities.” If the population under study contains a very unique entity in it, then the cluster analysis may produce, among its groupings, a cluster of one (i.e., a group containing only one case) to preserve the uniqueness of this one entity with respect to the population under study and the researcher’s objective.

The development of computers greatly facilitated cluster analysis so that complex calculations for cluster analysis became very feasible for applied social research and evaluation. The major statistical software programs on the market today all offer routines to execute cluster analysis. In the ARCC analysis, CCCCCO staff used one particular package known as *SPSS version 12*.

A procedure known as *hierarchical clustering* exploits computer power by moving through a large number of iterations to progressively “join” one college to another college that the computer finds is its “closest neighbor.” The program will then join this resulting pair to the next most similar college (the next closest neighbor), and so on until no other colleges of sufficient similarity can be joined to this initial set. The procedure then repeats this “joining” process for each of the remaining colleges that the program has not already joined with some other college. Hierarchical clustering has great popularity among researchers because researchers can use the computer-generated record of the entire “joining” process as a tool to evaluate the quality of the cluster groupings (Everitt, Landau, & Leese, 2001). The ARCC peer grouping used this well-established procedure.

Appendix D: Peer Grouping Methodology

Cluster Analysis in the ARCC Peer Grouping

CCCCO staff reviewed the standard options for conducting a cluster analysis method and used the following four steps for the ARCC peer grouping:

1. Define a practical number of clusters to be identified.
2. Select a proximity measure that effectively captures the difference or “distance” between colleges on the basis of their levels of analyst-specified variables (the uncontrollable factors we had identified for each ARCC outcome).
3. Select and use a cluster identification algorithm that applies a specific decision rule (i.e., a type of logic) to cluster the colleges into mutually exclusive groups.
4. Prevent bias in the clustering that may result from using variables that use different scales of measurement (i.e., driving miles vs. student headcounts or percentage of students, and so forth).

The following section reports on how CCCCCO implemented the four steps listed above.

1. The peer grouping identifies six distinct peer groups for all the community colleges in the system. This “target” of six groups addressed administrative concerns over the identification of too many peer groups and a plethora of single-college peer groups (that is, the finding of some colleges that lacked any statistical peers for comparison).
2. The chosen measure of distance between each community college in the system is the so-called *squared Euclidean distance*. This is the most common measure of proximity in cluster analysis. For the quantitatively inclined reader, the formula for computing the Euclidean distance is as follows:

$$d_{ij} = \left[\sum_{k=1}^p (x_{ik} - x_{jk})^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

where x_{ik} and x_{jk} are, respectively, the k th variable value of the p -dimensional observations for individuals i and j (Everitt, Landau, & Leese, 2001).

3. In the peer grouping for all seven of the outcomes, CCCCCO staff used *Ward’s method* for clustering because staff found this method to work well with the ARCC data.

Appendix D: Peer Grouping Methodology

According to Bailey (1994), *Ward's method* “begins with each object treated as a cluster of one. Then objects are successively combined. The criterion for *combination* is that the within-cluster variation as measured by the sum of within-cluster deviation from cluster means (error sum of squares) is minimized. Thus, average distances among all members of the cluster are minimized.” *Ward's method* has a tendency to produce clusters of approximately similar size (i.e., number of members in each cluster) (Everitt, Landau, & Leese, 2001).

1. The CCCCO staff converted the measures of the uncontrollable factors for each outcome so that their different units of measurement would have no effect upon the clustering solutions. Staff converted these measures by *standardizing the variables to unit variance* (also known as converting measurements to *z-scores*). Major statistical programs readily perform this conversion with the following formula:

$$z = (\text{raw score for a case} - \text{mean of the sample}) / (\text{standard deviation of the sample})$$

(Snedecor & Cochran, 1980).

Concluding Thought

An excellent piece of advice that we constantly entertained during the peer group analysis covers the use of cluster analysis:

“Cluster analysis methods involve a mixture of imposing a structure on the data and revealing that structure which actually exists in the data... To a considerable extent a set of clusters reflects the degree to which the data set conforms to the structural forms embedded in the clustering algorithm... In the quest for clusters two possibilities are often overlooked... The data may contain no clusters... The data may contain only one cluster...” (Anderberg, 1973).

Appendix D: Peer Grouping Methodology

References

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Appendix E: Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AA AS	<p>Associate of Arts Degree Associate of Science Degree</p> <p>An associate degree shall be awarded to any student who successfully completes the prescribed course of study for the degree while maintaining the requisite grade point average, the course of study required for the student's major, and any required academic elective courses. (California Code of Regulations, Title 5, §55800.5)</p>
AB 1417	<p>Assembly Bill (AB) 1417 legislation sponsored by Pacheco, Chapter 581, Statutes of 2004, that established ARCC</p>
Academic Year	<p>For purposes of COMIS this refers to all the terms in one year beginning with the summer term and ending with the spring term (Summer, Fall, Winter, Spring).</p>
ARCC	<p>Accountability Reporting for the Community Colleges, initially established by AB 1417 (Pacheco, Chapter 581, Statutes of 2004)</p>
BA Plus Index	<p>The Bachelor of Arts/Sciences Plus Index represents the bachelor degree attainment of the population, 25 years or older in a college's service area. This index, created by CCCCO, combines the enrollment patterns (Fall 2000) of students by ZIP code of residence with educational data for ZCTA (ZIP Code Tabulation Area) codes obtained from Census 2000.</p>

Appendix E: Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
BA	<p>Bachelor of Arts Degree</p> <p>For candidates electing, pursuant to Section 40401, to meet graduation requirements established prior to the 2000-01 academic year, the total semester units required for the Bachelor of Arts Degree, of which at least 40 shall be in the upper division credit, shall be 124 semester units. For candidates for the Bachelor of Arts degree who are meeting graduation requirements established during or after the 2000-01 academic year, a minimum of 120 semester units shall be required, including at least 40 semester units in upper-division courses or their equivalent. (California Code of Regulations, Title 5, §40500)</p>
BS	<p>Bachelor of Science Degree</p> <p>For candidates electing, pursuant to Section 40401, to meet graduation requirements established prior to the 2000-01 academic year, the total semester units required for the Bachelor of Science degree shall be 124 to 132 semester units, as determined by each campus, except that 140 semester units may be required in engineering. For candidates for the Bachelor of Science degree who are meeting graduation requirements established during or after the 2000-01 academic year, a minimum of 120 semester units shall be required. (California Code of Regulations, Title 5, §40501)</p>

Appendix E: Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
Basic Skills	Courses designed to develop reading or writing skills at or below the level required for enrollment in English courses one level below freshman composition, computational skills required in mathematics courses below Algebra, and ESL courses at levels consistent with those defined for English. (Based on a Basic Skills Study Session for the BOG.)
BOG	Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges
CAN	California Articulation Number: System of cross reference numbers designed to identify courses of comparable context
CDCP (Career Development and College Preparation) courses; referred to as Enhanced Noncredit courses (ENC) in the 2008 ARCC Report.	<p>CDCP courses are noncredit courses that receive additional funding. The CDCP programs/sequences of courses are designed to achieve the following outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A noncredit certificate of completion leading to improved employability or job opportunities; 2. A noncredit certificate of competency in a recognized career field articulated with degree applicable coursework, completion of an associate degree, or transfer to a baccalaureate institution. <p>(California Code of Regulations, Title 5, §55151)</p>
CCC	California Community Colleges
CCCCO	California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (also referred to as the System Office)
Certificate	The governing board of a community college district shall issue a certificate of achievement to any student whom the governing board determines has completed successfully any course of study or curriculum for which a certificate of achievement is offered. (California Code of Regulations, Title 5, §55808)

Appendix E: Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
CCLC	Community College League of California The non-governmental, non-profit entity that serves community college districts, locally-elected governing boards, and college chief executive officers statewide.
Cohort	For the purpose of this report, we are using the MIS definition of a cohort, which refers to the establishment of a group of records based on specific criteria and tracked over time. Commonly used to refer to a specific set of students such as first-time freshmen who are tracked over a number of years, for example 6 years..
COMIS	Chancellor’s Office Management Information System
Course	A series of lectures, labs, or other matter providing instruction on a specific subject
CPEC	California Postsecondary Education Commission
CSU	California State University
DED	Data Element Dictionary. The DED provides all specifications for all data elements collected by the Chancellor’s Office and loaded into the COMIS database.
Degree	A degree shall be awarded to any student who successfully completes the prescribed course of study for the degree while maintaining the requisite grade point average, the course of study required for the student's major, and any required academic elective courses. (California Code of Regulations, Title 5, §55809)
Derived Data Elements	A data element that has been modified in programming to achieve some desired end
DOF	Department of Finance, State of California
Domain	The criteria describing the type of records included in a particular report or study.

Appendix E: Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
EDD	Employment Development Department, State of California
Educational Needs Index (ENI)	The ENI is a county-level index representing the education, economic, and population pressures that influence education policy and planning. It uses fifteen unique indicators collapsed into three factor categories, as well as one measure of relative population size.
Enhanced noncredit courses (ENC)	See Career Development and College Preparation Definition
Enrollment	As used in our report, enrollment refers to one filled seat in a classroom per section.
ESAI	The Economic Service Area Index reflects the economic “composition” of geographic areas from which that college draws its students. This index, created by CCCCCO, combines the enrollment patterns (Fall 2000) of students by ZIP code of residence with income data (1999) for ZCTA (ZIP Code Tabulation Area) codes obtained from Census 2000.
ESL	English as a Second Language
Fiscal Year	One year, beginning July 1 and ending June 30
FTES	Full-time equivalent student (FTES) is the major student workload measure, one of several, used in determining the eligibility for state funding of community colleges.
ISP	In-State Private Institution (four-year)
LAO	Legislative Analyst’s Office, California’s Nonpartisan Fiscal and Policy Advisor

Appendix E: Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
NSC	National Student Clearinghouse
OOS	Out-of-State Institution (4-year)
Peer Group	In the ARCC, a peer group is the set of community colleges that have common characteristics with respect to a specific performance indicator. R&P staff derived a peer group for each college by indicator through a statistical method called cluster analysis. So each college will have a peer group for each performance indicator in ARCC. The basic objective of our peer grouping is to enable policy makers and administrators to make a relatively equitable and valid evaluation of a college's performance by comparing that performance to the performances of similar institutions.
RP Group	Research and Planning Group for California Community Colleges
R&P	Research and Planning Unit, CCCCO
SAAP	The Student Average Academic Preparation Index, created by CCCCO, measures the student average academic preparation for a particular college. The index was created by a match of Fall 2000 students with Stanford-9 scores from public high school students (1998-1999).
SAM Codes	Student Accountability Model: Codes reflecting the type of course
SAT	Scholastic Assessment Test Standardized test for college admissions in the United States.
Section	An offering of a course
System Office	California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office
Systemwide	All California Community Colleges

Appendix E: Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
TOP Codes	Taxonomy of Programs: Used for course content as well as program identification. For further information on TOP codes, consult the most recent edition of <i>The California Community Colleges Taxonomy of Programs</i> , available at the CCCCCO Web site.
Uncontrollable Factors	These are the variables in the ARCC analyses that “level the playing field” in the inter-institutional comparisons of performance (i.e., the peer group tables). People often also refer to these uncontrollable factors as “environmental factors,” or “adjustment factors,” or “exogenous variables.” These factors are the variables that theoretically affect an outcome (i.e., a performance indicator) but fall outside of the control of college administrators. The ARCC analyses identify the most salient uncontrollable factors for each ARCC outcome, and the ARCC peer grouping uses these factors to create comparison groups of colleges that share similar environments. This process to “control” or adjust comparisons for these factors reduces the chance that a particular peer group will lead to a comparison of “apples to oranges.”

Appendix E: Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
Unduplicated Annual Headcount	<p>This is the unique count of students enrolled in the California Community Colleges. Students are only counted once, even if they take courses at different colleges in the same year. (Systemwide definition).</p> <p>At the college level, (Table 1.7 of the College Profile) annual unduplicated headcount is based on students actively enrolled in Summer, Fall, Winter, and/or Spring terms. This headcount includes both credit and noncredit students. A student enrolled in multiple terms was counted only once for the year (i.e., not counted separately for each term). However, because this section of the ARCC report specifically addresses college level demographics, we counted the student at each college where he/she was actively enrolled during that year. For example, if a student enrolled at Yuba College in Summer and Fall 2005 and at American River College in Spring 2006, that student would be counted once at Yuba and once at American River for the 2005-2006 academic year.</p>
UC	University of California
320 Report	Report used by districts to report FTES to CCCCCO Fiscal Services

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Appendix F: Legislation Summary

2004-05 Final Budget Summary (Chapter 208, Statutes of 2004), September 16, 2004

Summary: The Governor reduced the funding for the Partnership for Excellence program by \$31,409,000 to require the Chancellor's Office to produce a new accountability system.

Item 6870-101-0001—For local assistance, Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges (Proposition 98). I reduce this item from \$2,810,212,000 to \$2,778,803,000 by reducing: (4) 10.10.040-Partnership for Excellence from \$225,000,000 to \$193,591,000; and by revising Provision 4.

I am reducing this item by reducing the funding for the Partnership for Excellence program by \$31,409,000 to maintain the May Revision Proposition 98 spending level for community colleges. Instead, funds were provided to support additional student enrollments and to maintain lower fees for Bachelor degree holders. With this reduction, \$193,591,000 will still be available for this program through the general apportionments pursuant to Provision 4(a) of this item. The Legislature reduced the rigor of the accountability structure for this program proposed in the Governor's Budget. Because this program lacks accountability at the district level, it is appropriate that this funding be reduced. However, given my strong commitment to the Community Colleges and the extraordinary work they do in educating over a million full-time equivalent students seeking transfer, technical and basic skills every year, I am willing to restore this funding in the 2005–06 budget provided that district level goals and performance evaluations are incorporated into the accountability structure as had been proposed.

I revise provision 4(a) as follows to conform to this action: “4. (a) The amount appropriated in Schedule (4) shall be made available to districts in the same manner as the general apportionment funding in Schedule (1), and shall be made available in the same amount provided to each district for the Partnership for Excellence program in the 2003–04 fiscal year, including the funding deferred for this program pursuant to Section 84321 of the Education Code, and notwithstanding the basic aid status of any district. As a condition of receiving these funds, the districts shall first agree to assure that courses related to student needs for transfer, basic skills, and vocational and workforce training are accorded the highest priority and are provided to the maximum extent possible within the budgeted funds.”

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Assembly Bill 1417, Pacheco (Chapter 581, Statutes of 2004), September 18, 2004

Summary: Assembly Member Pacheco authored the bill that created ARCC.

BILL NUMBER: AB 1417 CHAPTERED
BILL TEXT

CHAPTER 581
FILED WITH SECRETARY OF STATE SEPTEMBER 18, 2004
APPROVED BY GOVERNOR SEPTEMBER 18, 2004
PASSED THE SENATE AUGUST 27, 2004
PASSED THE ASSEMBLY AUGUST 27, 2004
AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 23, 2004
AMENDED IN SENATE JANUARY 13, 2004
AMENDED IN SENATE JANUARY 5, 2004
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 4, 2003

INTRODUCED BY Assembly Member Pacheco

FEBRUARY 21, 2003

An act relating to community colleges, making an appropriation therefore, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1417, Pacheco. Community colleges: funding.

(1) Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. Existing law authorizes the establishment of community college districts under the administration of community college governing boards, and authorizes these districts to provide instruction at community college campuses throughout the state. An item of the Budget Act of 2004 appropriated, among other amounts, \$193,591,000 from the General Fund to the board of governors for allocation to community college districts for general apportionment funding.

This bill would require the board of governors to provide recommendations, based on information to be developed in a study to be conducted by the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, to the Legislature and the Governor regarding the design of a workable structure for the annual evaluation of district-level performance in meeting statewide educational outcome priorities, including the priorities consistent with the appropriation referenced above.

Appendix F: Legislation Summary

(2) An item of the Budget Act of 2004 appropriated, among other amounts, \$27,345,000 from the General Fund to the board of governors for allocation to community college districts for physical plant and instructional support.

This bill would set forth criteria in accordance with which a community college district could utilize a portion of these funds for the purpose of maintaining prior investments made for program enhancements for student success, provided that the district reports its planned expenditures to the chancellor on or before November 30, 2004, as prescribed.

(3) An item of the Budget Act of 2004 appropriated, among other amounts, \$50,828,000 from the General Fund to the board of governors for allocation to community college districts for part-time faculty compensation.

This bill would require that the amount appropriated in the Budget Act of 2004 for allocation to community college districts for part-time faculty compensation be allocated, as prescribed, solely to increase the compensation of part-time faculty from the amounts previously authorized. The bill would prohibit the use of these funds by a district to exceed the achievement of parity of compensation for part-time and full-time faculty in that district. The bill would authorize a district that has achieved parity to use these funds for any educational purpose.

(4) Because this bill would authorize the expenditure of funds previously appropriated to the board of governors for new purposes, it would make an appropriation.

(5) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Appropriation: yes.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. (a) The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges shall provide recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor regarding the design of a workable structure for the annual evaluation of district-level performance in meeting statewide educational outcome priorities, including priorities consistent with Provision (4) of Item 6870-101-0001 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2004. These recommendations shall be based on information and data provided by a study to be completed by the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, with the input of institutional representatives of community college districts.

(b) In preparing the study referenced in subdivision (a), the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges may, as he or she judges necessary, consult with individuals with demonstrated expertise in higher education accountability and evaluation. The chancellor also shall consult with the Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst's Office on an ongoing basis during the conduct of the study. The study process shall also afford community college organizations, and interested parties and individuals, the opportunity to review and comment

Appendix F: Legislation Summary

on the proposed recommendations before their consideration and adoption by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. The board of governors shall provide copies of the study and recommendations on or before March 25, 2005, to the Governor, the fiscal committees of the Legislature, and the higher education policy committees of the Legislature.

SEC. 2. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this section shall apply only to a community college district that meets either of the following criteria:

(1) The sum of funds allocated to that district from Schedule (1) of, pursuant to Provision (6) of, and from Schedule (3) of, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Provision (10) of, Item 6870-101-0001 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2004, equals zero.

(2) The amount of the reduction in the district's Partnership for Excellence funds during the 2004-05 fiscal year, divided by the sum of funds allocated to that district from Schedule (1) of, pursuant to Provision (6) of, and from Schedule (3) of, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Provision (10) of, Item 6870-101-0001 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2004, exceeds 50 percent.

(b) A district meeting the criteria in subdivision (a) may use all or a portion of the funds allocated to that district from Schedule (19) of Item 6870-101-0001 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2004 for the purpose of maintaining prior investments made for program enhancements for student success that otherwise would be jeopardized by the reduction in Partnership for Excellence funding, notwithstanding any other restriction upon the use of these funds. In no event may the amount of funds used by an applicable district for maintaining program enhancements exceed the amount of the reduction in Partnership for Excellence allocations realized by the district in the 2004-05 fiscal year.

(c) As a condition of utilizing the flexibility authorized by this section, each participating community college district shall report to the chancellor on its planned expenditures from Schedule (19) of Item 6870-101-0001 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2004 on or before November 30, 2004, in a format prescribed by the chancellor. The chancellor shall provide a summary report of these planned expenditures to the Governor, the Director of Finance, and the fiscal committees of the Legislature on or before December 31, 2004.

SEC. 3. (a) The funds allocated in Schedule (14) of Item 6870-101-0001 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2004 shall be allocated solely to increase the compensation of part-time faculty from the amounts previously authorized. These funds shall be distributed to community college districts based on the total of actual full-time equivalent students served in the previous fiscal year, and shall include a small district factor as determined by the chancellor. These funds shall be used to assist districts in making part-time faculty salaries more comparable to full-time salaries for similar work, as determined through each district's local collective bargaining process.

Appendix F: Legislation Summary

(b) The funds shall not supplant the amount of resources each district uses to compensate part-time faculty, and shall not be used to exceed the achievement of parity in compensation for each part-time faculty employed by each district with regular full-time faculty of that district, as certified by the chancellor. If a district has achieved parity, its allocation under Schedule (14) of Item 6870-101-0001 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2004 may be used for any other educational purpose.

SEC. 4. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

In order to implement, in a timely fashion, a necessary revision to the community college funding priorities adopted pursuant to the Budget Act of 2004, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.

Appendix F: Legislation Summary

Budget Act of 2005 (AB 90), May 27, 2005

Summary: The Budget Act of 2005 provided four positions to the Chancellor's Office to support ARCC.

6870-001-0001—For support of Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges..... ~~8,814,000~~ 9,231,000

Schedule:

- (1) 10- Apportionments..... 853,000
- (2) 20-Special Services and Operations..... ~~15,343,000~~ 15,760,000
- (3) 30.01-Administration..... 4,088,000
- (4) 30.02-Administration—Distributed..... - 4,088,000
- (5) 97.20.001-Unallocated Reduction..... - 137,000
- (6) Reimbursements..... - 7,245,000

Provisions:

1. Funds appropriated in this item may be expended or encumbered to make one or more payments under a personal services contract of a visiting educator pursuant to Section 19050.8 of the Government Code, a long-term special consultant services contract, or an employment contract between an entity that is not a state agency and a person who is under the direct or daily supervision of a state agency, only if all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The person providing service under the contract provides full financial disclosure to the Fair Political Practices Commission in accordance with the rules and regulations of the commission.
- (b) The service provided under the contract does not result in the displacement of any represented civil service employee.
- (c) The rate of compensation for salary and health benefits for the person providing service under the contract does not exceed by more than 10 percent the current rate of compensation for salary and health benefits determined by the Department of Personnel Administration for civil service personnel in a comparable position. The payment of any other compensation or any reimbursement for travel or per diem expenses shall be in accordance with the State Administrative Manual and the rules and regulations of the Department of Personnel Administration.
- (d) *Of the amount appropriated in this item, \$417,000 is appropriated for four positions to support workload associated with a district specific accountability program. These positions are contingent upon the enactment of legislation in the 2005-06 Regular Session that establishes a program for district specific reporting and evaluation of educational outcomes in response to Chapter 581 of the Statutes of 2004. It is intended that the first report for the district-specific accountability system be provided in January 2007, reflecting outcomes from the 2005-06 fiscal year in context as specified in the enacted legislation.*

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Senate Bill 63, Chapter 73, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, July 19, 2005

Summary: SB 63 added on a trailer bill that specified ARCC's requirements.

Senate Bill No. 63

CHAPTER 73

An act to amend Sections 2558.46, 8484.7, 8484.8, 41203.1, 42238.146, 44219, 44227, 44244, 52055.600, 52055.605, 52055.610, 52055.650, 52058, 56504.5, 56836.11, 56836.155, 56836.165, and 69522 of, to add Sections 44242.3 and 84754.5 to, and to add Article 5.6 (commencing with Section 69616) to Chapter 2 of Part 42 of, the Education Code, to amend Section 17581.5 of the Government Code, to amend Section 1529.2 of the Health and Safety Code, to amend Section 270 of the Public Utilities Code, and to amend Section 903.7 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to education finance, making an appropriation therefore, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

[Approved by Governor July 19, 2005. Filed with Secretary of State July 19, 2005.]

SB 63, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review. Education finance.

[Selection from the Legislative Counsel's Digest]

(19) Existing law authorizes the establishment of community college districts under the administration of community college governing boards, and authorizes these districts to provide instruction at community college campuses throughout the state. An item of the Budget Act of 2004 appropriated, among other amounts, \$193,591,000 from the General Fund to the board of governors for allocation to community college districts for general apportionment funding. Existing law requires the board of governors to provide recommendations, based on information to be developed in a study to be conducted by the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, to the Legislature and the Governor regarding the design of a workable structure for the annual evaluation of district-level performance in meeting statewide educational outcome priorities, including the priorities consistent with the appropriation referenced above.

This bill would require that, as a condition of receiving specified funds in the annual Budget Act to encourage district-level accountability efforts, community college districts provide data, in a format and according to a schedule to be specified by the chancellor's office, for the purpose of an annual report that the bill would require the chancellor to provide to the Legislature, the Governor, the Department of Finance, and the Office of the Legislative Analyst. This data would also be provided for purposes of providing the means for both internal and external assessment of the district's educational offerings in meeting the high-priority educational goals of the state. The bill would authorize the chancellor to withhold, delay, or reduce specified funds provided in the annual Budget Act to encourage district-level accountability efforts.

Appendix F: Legislation Summary

SEC. 21. Section 84754.5 is added to the Education Code, to read: 84754.5. Pursuant to provisions of Chapter 581 of the Statutes of 2004, the board of governors provided the Governor and the Legislature recommendations regarding the design of a workable structure for the annual evaluation of district-level performance in meeting statewide educational outcome priorities. The Legislature recognizes that these recommendations were based on a study process that included input from institutional representatives of community college districts, nationally regarded experts in community college accountability, the Department of Finance, the Office of the Legislative Analyst, community college organizations, and other interested parties. In enacting this section the

Legislature hereby establishes a program for the annual reporting and evaluation of district-level performance in achieving priority educational outcomes consistent with the intent of Chapter 581 of the Statutes of 2004.

The program includes the following components:

(a) As a condition of receiving specified funds in the annual Budget Act to encourage district-level accountability efforts, community college districts shall provide data, in a format and according to a schedule to be specified by the Office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, for the purpose of the annual report to the Legislature specified in subdivision (b) and for purposes of providing the means for both internal and external assessment of the district's educational offerings in meeting the high-priority educational goals of the state. The chancellor shall withhold, delay, or reduce funds specified in the annual Budget Act to encourage district-level accountability efforts from a district that fails to provide needed data by specified deadlines. If a district's failure to report by specified deadlines results in the omission of required data from, or inclusion of erroneous data in, the annual report required by subdivision (b), the chancellor shall reduce that district's funding as specified in regulations for the implementation of this section.

(b) With data available through its management information system and other data provided pursuant to subdivision (a), and utilizing resources provided for this purpose in the annual Budget Act, the chancellor shall prepare an annual report to the Legislature, the Governor, the Department of Finance, and the Office of the Legislative Analyst evaluating the achievement of educational outcomes for each community college district and, as warranted, each college. This report shall be provided to the Legislature annually on or before March 31, beginning in 2007. Preliminary data reported from the districts shall be provided to the Department of Finance and the Office of the Legislative Analyst by January 31 of each year, beginning in 2007. For each district, and college as warranted, the report shall: (1) include performance data for the immediately preceding fiscal year, reflecting all measures specified in subdivision (c); (2) compare each district's and college's achievement with peer groups within the system as applicable to specific metrics; and (3) compare each district's and college's achievements with that of the system as a whole. The report shall further include a profile with summary background information on each district's or college's educational programs, missions, students, and service area demographics.

Appendix F: Legislation Summary

(c) (1) The report shall include, but not be limited to, district or college-level performance on outcome measures in the following categories:

(A) Student progress and achievement: degrees, certificates, and transfers.

(B) Student progress and achievement: vocational, occupational, and workforce development.

(C) Pre-collegiate improvement, including basic skills and English-as-a-second language.

(2) The specific measures to be included in the report shall reflect the April 2005 board of governors recommendations as refined and amended in consultation with the Department of Finance and the Office of the Legislative Analyst, and shall be periodically reviewed, in consultation with the Department of Finance and the Office of the Legislative Analyst, and, if necessary, modified by the chancellor. It is the intent of the Legislature that specific performance metrics and annual reporting requirements may be specified in annual Budget Acts, if warranted, by changes in state needs, legislative priorities, or the availability of data.

(d) As a condition of receiving specified funds in the annual Budget Act, each community college district board of trustees shall annually review and adopt its contribution to the segmentwide annual report as part of a regularly scheduled and noticed public meeting at which public comment shall be invited.

(e) The board of governors shall adopt regulations that it deems necessary to carry out this section no sooner than 30 days after notification in writing by the chancellor to the Director of Finance and the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

Appendix F: Legislation Summary

Senate Bill 361, Chapter 631, Statutes of 2006, September 29, 2006

Summary: SB 361 requires the Chancellor's Office to develop specific outcome measures for career development and college preparation courses.

BILL NUMBER: SB 361 CHAPTERED
BILL TEXT

CHAPTER 631
FILED WITH SECRETARY OF STATE SEPTEMBER 29, 2006
APPROVED BY GOVERNOR SEPTEMBER 29, 2006
PASSED THE SENATE AUGUST 29, 2006
PASSED THE ASSEMBLY AUGUST 23, 2006
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 21, 2006
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 10, 2006
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 15, 2006
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 13, 2005
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 29, 2005
AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 5, 2005

INTRODUCED BY Senator Scott
 (Principal coauthor: Senator Runner)
 (Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Laird)

FEBRUARY 17, 2005

An act to amend and repeal Sections 84750 and 84760 of, and to add Sections 84750.5 and 84760.5 to, the Education Code, relating to community colleges, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

[Excerpt of SB 361 follows]

SEC. 4. Section 84760.5 is added to the Education Code, to read:

84760.5. (a) For purposes of this chapter, the following career development and college preparation courses and classes for which no credit is given, and that are offered in a sequence of courses leading to a certificate of completion, that lead to improved employability or job placement opportunities, or to a certificate of competency in a recognized career field by articulating with college-level coursework, completion of an associate of arts degree, or for transfer to a four-year degree program, shall be eligible for funding subject to subdivision (b):

- (1) Classes and courses in elementary and secondary basic skills.
- (2) Classes and courses for students, eligible for educational services in workforce preparation classes, in the basic skills of speaking, listening, reading, writing, mathematics, decision-making,

Appendix F: Legislation Summary

and problem solving skills that are necessary to participate in job-specific technical training.

(3) Short-term vocational programs with high employment potential, as determined by the chancellor in consultation with the Employment Development Department utilizing job demand data provided by that department.

(4) Classes and courses in English as a second language and vocational English as a second language.

(b) The board of governors shall adopt criteria and standards for the identification of career development and college preparation courses and the eligibility of these courses for funding, including the definition of courses eligible for funding pursuant to subdivision (a). The criteria and standards shall be based on recommendations from the chancellor, the statewide academic senate, and the statewide association of chief instructional officers. The career and college preparation courses to be identified for this higher rate of funding should include suitable courses that meet one or more of the qualifications described in subdivision (a).

(c) A district that offers courses described in subdivision (a), but that is not eligible for funding under subdivision (b), shall be eligible for funding under Section 84757.

(d) The chancellor, in consultation with the Department of Finance and the Office of the Legislative Analyst, shall develop specific outcome measures for career development and college preparation courses for incorporation into the annual report required by subdivision (b) of Section 84754.5.

(e) The chancellor shall prepare and submit to the Department of Finance and the Legislature, on or before March 1, 2007, and March 1 of each year thereafter, a report that details, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The amount of FTES claimed by each community college district for career development and college preparation courses and classes.

(2) The specific certificate programs and course titles of career development and college preparation courses and classes receiving additional funding pursuant to this section, as well as the number of those courses and classes receiving additional funding.

SEC. 5. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

In order to allocate funds appropriated in the Budget Act of 2006 to community college districts for the 2006-07 academic year, which has already commenced, in a manner that is consistent with the community college funding reforms made by this act, and in order for the districts to incorporate these allocations, as soon as is feasible, into their operating budgets, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.

Appendix F: Legislation Summary

Assembly Bill 798, Chapter 272, Statutes of 2007, October 5, 2007

Summary: AB 798 amends the Unemployment Insurance Code to allow the Employment Development Department to perform a wage match for ARCC.

BILL NUMBER: AB 798 CHAPTERED
BILL TEXT

CHAPTER 272
FILED WITH SECRETARY OF STATE OCTOBER 5, 2007
APPROVED BY GOVERNOR OCTOBER 5, 2007
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PASSED THE ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 7, 2007
AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 21, 2007
AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 18, 2007
AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 20, 2007

INTRODUCED BY Committee on Insurance Coto (Chair), Benoit (Vice
Chair), Berg, Carter, De Leon, Duvall, Garrick, and Parra)

FEBRUARY 22, 2007

An act to amend Sections 1095 and 1281 of the Unemployment Insurance Code, relating to unemployment insurance.

[Excerpt of AB 798 follows]

(y) To enable the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, in accordance with the requirements of Section 84754.5 of the Education Code, to obtain quarterly wage data, commencing January 1, 1993, on students who have attended one or more community colleges, to assess the impact of education on the employment and earnings of students, to conduct the annual evaluation of district-level and individual college performance in achieving priority educational outcomes, and to submit the required reports to the Legislature and Governor. The information shall be provided to the extent permitted by federal statutes and regulations.

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Appendix G: Record of Interactions by Boards of Trustees

As required by Education Code 84754.5(d) (Pursuant to provisions of Chapter 581 of the Statutes of 2004), the California Community College System Office provides below a summary of the presentation dates of the 2009 ARCC report to the colleges' boards of trustees. This documents the System's fulfillment of the above requirement for the 2009 ARCC Report.

	College Name	Date of College Presentation to its Board of Trustees	Date When Documentation Received by the CCCCO System Office
1	Allan Hancock College	6/19/2009	8/17/2009
2	American River College	3/6/2009	5/12/2009
3	Antelope Valley College	6/8/2009	3/15/2010
4	Bakersfield College	4/2/2009	5/11/2009
5	Barstow Community College	1/27/2010	2/1/2010
6	Berkeley City College	2/23/2010	2/24/2010
7	Butte College	1/7/2010	2/1/2010
8	Cabrillo College	9/9/2009	3/9/2010
9	Canada College	1/27/2010	2/10/2010
10	Cerritos College	1/20/2010	2/5/2010
11	Cerro Coso Community College	4/2/2009	5/11/2009
12	Chabot College	11/17/2009	3/2/2010
13	Chaffey College	4/23/2009	12/9/2009
14	Citrus College	12/10/2009	5/19/2009
15	City College of San Francisco	4/30/2009	5/29/2009
16	Coastline Community College	2/17/2010	3/4/2010
17	College of Alameda	2/23/2010	2/24/2010
18	College of Marin	3/17/2009	5/4/2009
19	College of San Mateo	1/27/2010	2/10/2010
20	College of the Canyons	12/2/2009	3/3/2010
21	College of the Desert	7/16/2009	8/26/2009
22	College of the Redwoods	2/27/2009	12/10/2009
23	College of the Sequoias	9/14/2009	3/5/2010
24	College of the Siskiyous	3/3/2009	5/12/2009
25	Columbia College	2/13/2010	2/16/2010
26	Compton Community Educational Center	12/10/2009	4/21/2009
27	Contra Costa College	9/30/2009	11/13/2009
28	Copper Mountain College	12/10/2009	3/16/2010
29	Cosumnes River College	3/6/2009	5/12/2009
30	Crafton Hills College	2/11/2010	2/23/2010
31	Cuesta College	3/4/2009	3/4/2010
32	Cuyamaca College	12/15/2009	2/3/2010
33	Cypress College	12/10/2009	2/24/2009
34	DeAnza College	12/9/2009	10/5/2009
35	Diablo Valley College	9/30/2009	11/13/2009
36	East Los Angeles College	12/17/2009	12/17/2009
37	El Camino College	5/18/2009	12/9/2009
38	Evergreen Valley College	2/9/2010	3/16/2010
39	Feather River College	2/18/2010	3/9/2010
40	Folsom Lake College	3/6/2009	5/12/2009

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	College Name	Date of College Presentation to its Board of Trustees	Date When Documentation Received by the CCCC System Office
41	Foothill College	12/9/2009	10/5/2009
42	Fresno City College	5/14/2009	5/15/2009
43	Fullerton College	12/10/2009	2/24/2009
44	Gavilan College	1/12/2010	1/22/2010
45	Glendale Community College	12/21/2009	1/28/2010
46	Golden West College	2/17/2010	3/4/2010
47	Grossmont College	12/15/2009	2/3/2010
48	Hartnell College	2/2/2010	3/15/2010
49	Imperial Valley College	3/18/2009	4/21/2009
50	Irvine Valley College	10/26/2009	9/24/2009
51	Lake Tahoe Community College	4/28/2009	1/27/2010
52	Laney College	2/23/2010	2/24/2010
53	Las Positas College	11/17/2009	3/2/2010
54	Lassen College	3/10/2010	3/11/2010
55	Long Beach City College	7/14/2009	12/10/2009
56	Los Angeles City College	12/17/2009	12/17/2009
57	Los Angeles Harbor College	12/17/2009	12/17/2009
58	Los Angeles Mission College	12/17/2009	12/17/2009
59	Los Angeles Pierce College	12/17/2009	12/17/2009
60	Los Angeles Southwest College	12/17/2009	12/17/2009
61	Los Angeles Trade-Technical College	12/17/2009	12/17/2009
62	Los Angeles Valley College	12/17/2009	12/17/2009
63	Los Medanos College	9/30/2009	11/13/2009
64	Marin Community Education	3/17/2009	5/4/2009
65	Mendocino College	6/3/2009	12/10/2009
66	Merced College	3/10/2010	2/3/2010
67	Merritt College	2/23/2010	2/24/2010
68	MiraCosta College	4/21/2009	9/3/2009
69	Mission College	9/17/2009	10/26/2009
70	Modesto Junior College	2/13/2010	2/16/2010
71	Monterey Peninsula College	4/28/2009	12/10/2009
72	Moorpark College	3/10/2009	11/24/2009
73	Mt. San Antonio College	5/27/2009	7/13/2009
74	Mt. San Jacinto College	2/11/2010	3/12/2010
75	Napa Valley College	11/12/2009	12/14/2009
76	North Orange School of Continuing Education	2/24/2009	12/11/2009
77	Ohlone College	10/14/2009	12/14/2009
78	Orange Coast College	2/17/2010	3/4/2010
79	Oxnard College	3/10/2009	11/24/2009
80	Palo Verde College	1/27/2010	1/27/2010
81	Palomar College	6/29/2009	9/10/2009
82	Pasadena City College	4/29/2009	8/14/2009

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	College Name	Date of College Presentation to its Board of Trustees	Date When Documentation Received by the CCCC System Office
83	Porterville College	4/2/2009	5/11/2009
84	Rancho Santiago Continuing Education Division	2/1/2010	2/24/2010
85	Reedley College	5/14/2009	5/15/2009
86	Rio Hondo College	11/11/2009	2/19/2010
87	Riverside Community College	8/11/2009	12/10/2009
88	Sacramento City College	3/6/2009	5/12/2009
89	Saddleback College	9/24/2009	10/26/2009
90	San Bernardino Valley College	2/11/2010	2/23/2010
91	San Diego City College	2/18/2010	2/26/2010
92	San Diego Continuing Education Division	2/18/2010	2/26/2010
93	San Diego Mesa College	2/18/2010	2/26/2010
94	San Diego Miramar College	2/18/2010	2/26/2010
95	San Francisco Continuing Education	4/30/2009	5/29/2009
96	San Joaquin Delta College	3/3/2009	12/10/2009
97	San Jose City College	2/9/2010	3/16/2010
98	Santa Ana College	2/1/2010	2/24/2010
99	Santa Barbara City College	11/5/2009	3/17/2010
100	Santa Barbara Continuing Education Division	11/5/2009	3/17/2010
101	Santa Monica College	11/3/2009	12/11/2009
102	Santa Rosa Junior College	3/10/2009	4/20/2009
103	Santiago Canyon College	2/1/2010	2/24/2010
104	Shasta College	10/14/2009	11/24/2009
105	Sierra College	4/14/2009	6/10/2009
106	Skyline College	1/27/2010	2/10/2010
107	Solano Community College	3/4/2009	12/14/2009
108	Southwestern College	8/12/2009	9/15/2009
109	Taft College	2/24/2009	3/10/2009
110	Ventura College	3/10/2009	11/24/2009
111	Victor Valley College	3/10/2009	12/14/2009
112	West Hills College-Coalinga	2/5/2010	2/24/2010
113	West Hills College-Lemoore	2/5/2010	2/24/2010
114	West Los Angeles College	12/17/2009	12/17/2009
115	Woodland Community College	n/a	n/a
116	West Valley College	9/17/2009	10/26/2009
117	Yuba College	8/5/2009	11/24/2009

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Appendix H: Acknowledgements

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Research and Planning Group/Center for Student Success Panel for California Community College Performance Framework Study

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After the RP Group met to develop the initial accountability framework, the Chancellor's Office obtained feedback from an external panel of nationwide researchers.

External Panel for California Community College Performance Framework Study

Trudy Bers, Oakton Community College, Illinois
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Peter Ewell, National Center for Higher Education Management Systems
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Appendix H: Acknowledgements

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