

In California and the Nation: Challenges Facing Community Colleges in Enrollment and Completion.

A Presentation at the Symposium on
“ Addressing Achievement Gaps:
How Community Colleges Contribute to
Equity in Education and the Workforce”
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Historical Perspective

- ◆ 13th and 14th year of high school
- ◆ Career/technical education
- ◆ Junior college transfer role
- ◆ Lifelong learning, personal enrichment, community services
- ◆ Basic skills/remediation
- ◆ Multiple missions

Current Challenges

- ◆ Accountability and accreditation
- ◆ Access
- ◆ Success or completion
- ◆ Finances
- ◆ Multiple missions
- ◆ Measuring success
- ◆ Leadership gaps
- ◆ Higher costs of education
- ◆ Rising costs with lower financial aid availability
- ◆ Global competition
- ◆ Rising academic standards
- ◆ Workforce demands
- ◆ Four year transfer demands
- ◆ Basic skills, remediation, and drop outs
- ◆ Sending a clear message

Total Fall Enrollment in 2003 in Degree-Granting Institutions, by Attendance Status and Sex of Student.

Total Enrollment	16,900,471
Full-time	10,311,814
Part-time	6,558,657
Percent Part-time	39%
Male	7,255,551
Female	9,644,920

Source: NCES Digest

2-Year Degree-granting Institutions, by Control and Type of Institution in 2003-04 in the U.S. and California

U.S. Public 2-year colleges	634
U.S. Private 2-year colleges	620
Total U.S.	1254
Total Public 2-year Colleges in California	110

Source: NCES Digest

Total Fall Enrollment in Degree-granting Institutions, by Race/ethnicity of Student, Type and Control of Institution in 2004.

In thousands

Race/Ethnicity	Public 4-year	Public 2-year
White Non Hispanic	8,546.3	4,063.8
Total Minority	4,062.4	2,391.2
Black non-Hispanic	1,574.6	905.8
Hispanic	1,477.4	972.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	866.1	430.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	144.4	82.2
Non Resident Alien	371.4	90.9

California Community College Student Headcount by Age Group Statewide for 2005-2006

Age Group	Headcount
19 or less	611,986
20 to 24	672,277
25 to 29	313,471
30 to 34	207,145
35 to 39	169,932
40 to 49	269,656
50 +	296,215
Unknown	9,573
Grand Total	2,550,255

Source: California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office

California Community College Student Headcount by Ethnicity Statewide for 2005-2006

Ethnicity	Headcount
African American	194,660
American Indian/Alaskan Native	21,912
Asian	311,471
Filipino	88,325
Hispanic	726,552
Other Non-white	49,446
Pacific Islander	17,621
Unknown/Non-respondent	220,627
White Non-Hispanic	919,641
Grand Total	2,550,255

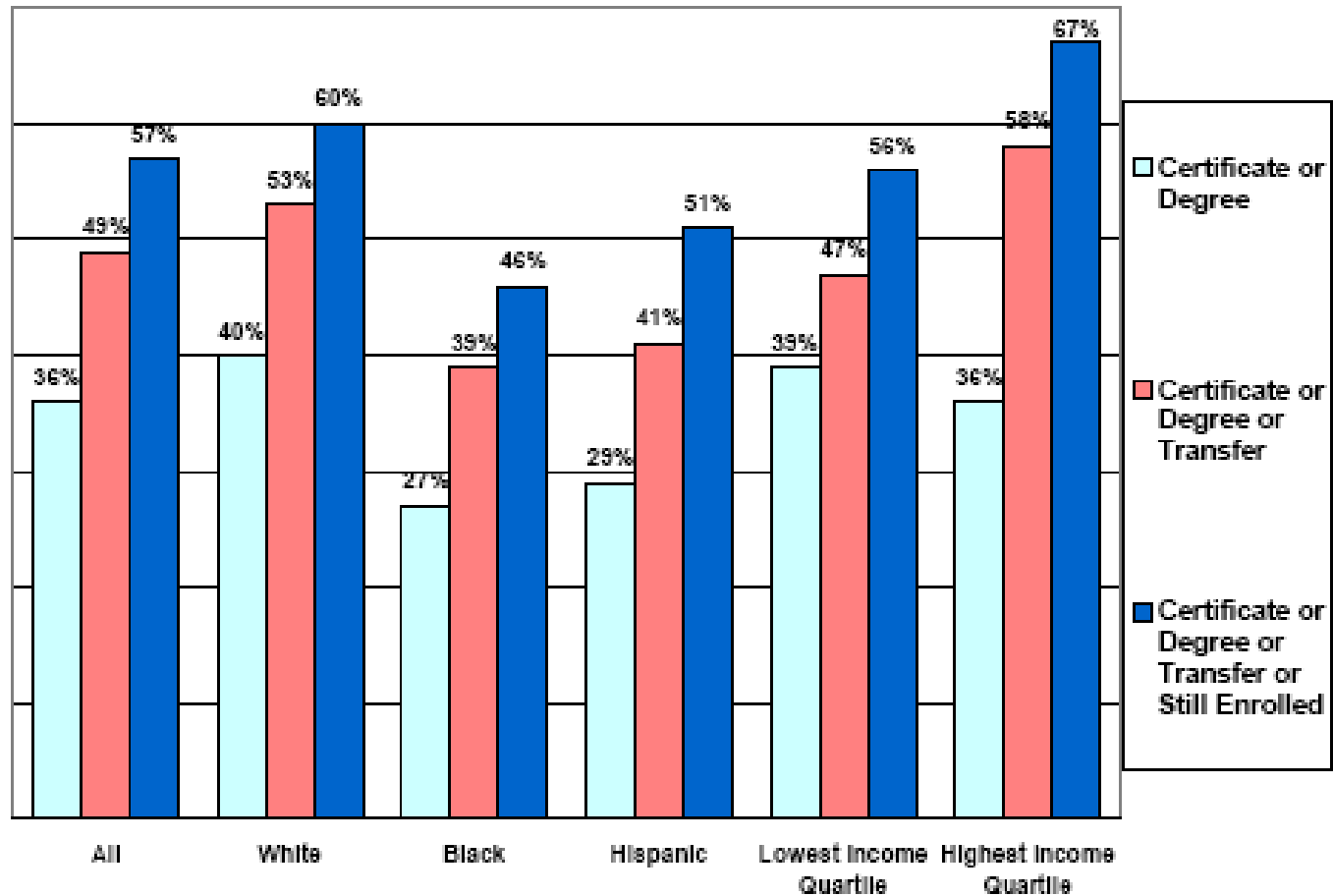
Enrollment Summary

- ◆ Racial/Ethnic groups participate at higher rates in community colleges than four year universities
- ◆ Forty percent (40%) of the students attending degree-granting institutions are part time.
- ◆ There are more females than males attending degree granting institutions
- ◆ Almost 1 in 5 public 2-year colleges are located in California

Enrollment Summary

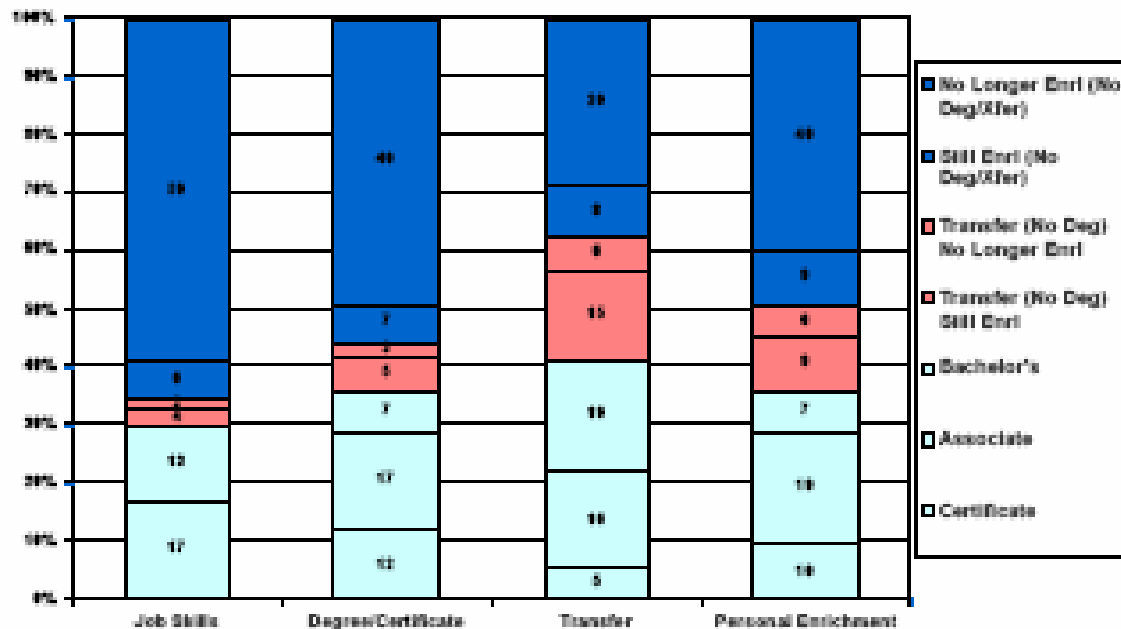
- ◆ California 2-year public colleges' enrollment account for more than 1/3 of all 2-year public colleges' enrollment
- ◆ Half of California 2-year college enrollment ages ranges from 19-24.
- ◆ Fifty-five percent (55%) of students enrolled in California community colleges are minorities. Hispanics are the second largest group attending California community colleges at 28% of total enrollment.

Figure 2:
Highest Degree Outcome in Postsecondary Education Within Six Years for First-Time Community College Students by Race/Ethnicity and Household Income Quartile (Percents)



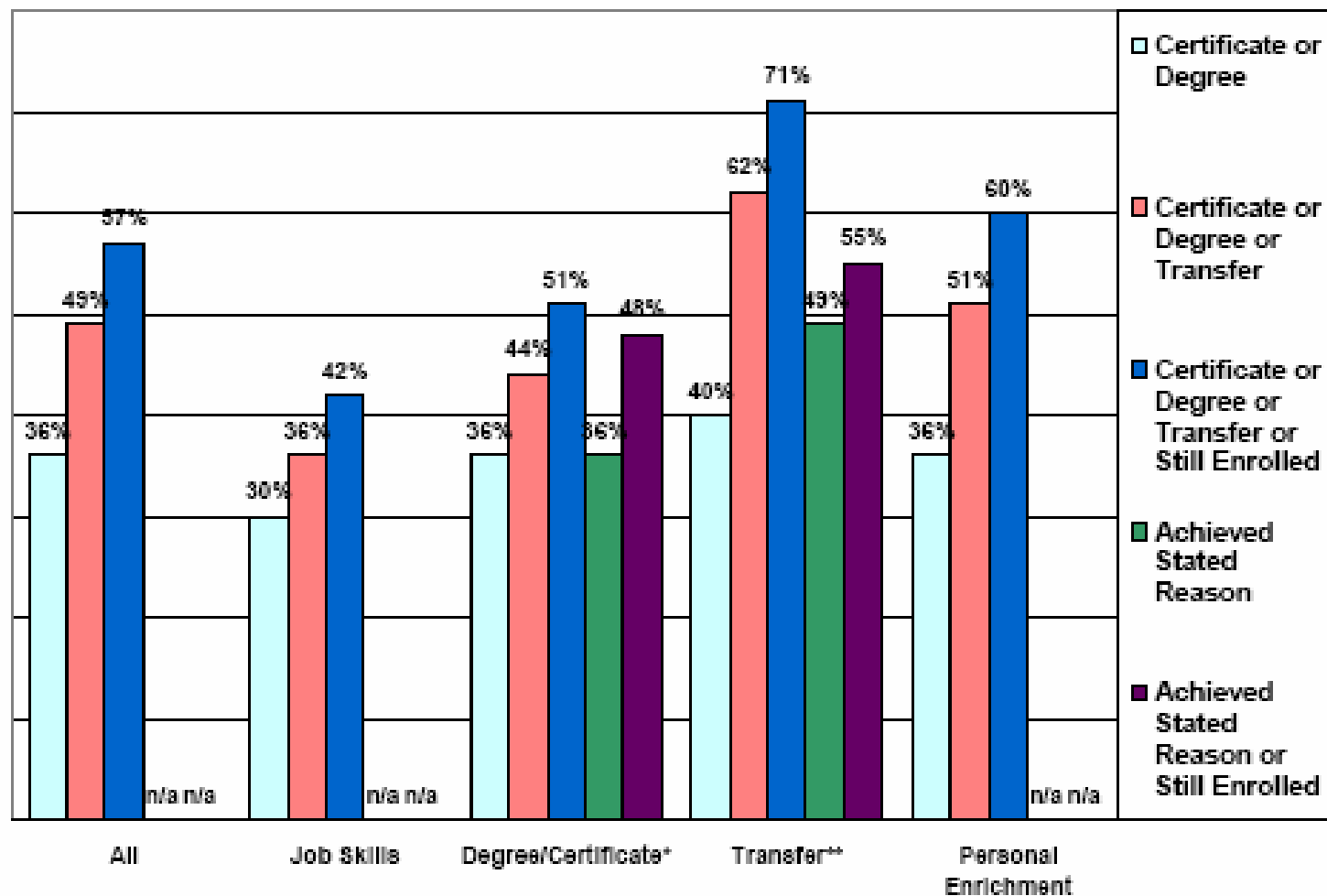
Source: Authors' calculations using data from BPS:96/01 (n=1,080).

**Figure 4:
Highest Degree Outcome in Postsecondary Education Within Six Years for First-Time
Community College Students by Primary Reason for Enrolling
(Percents)**



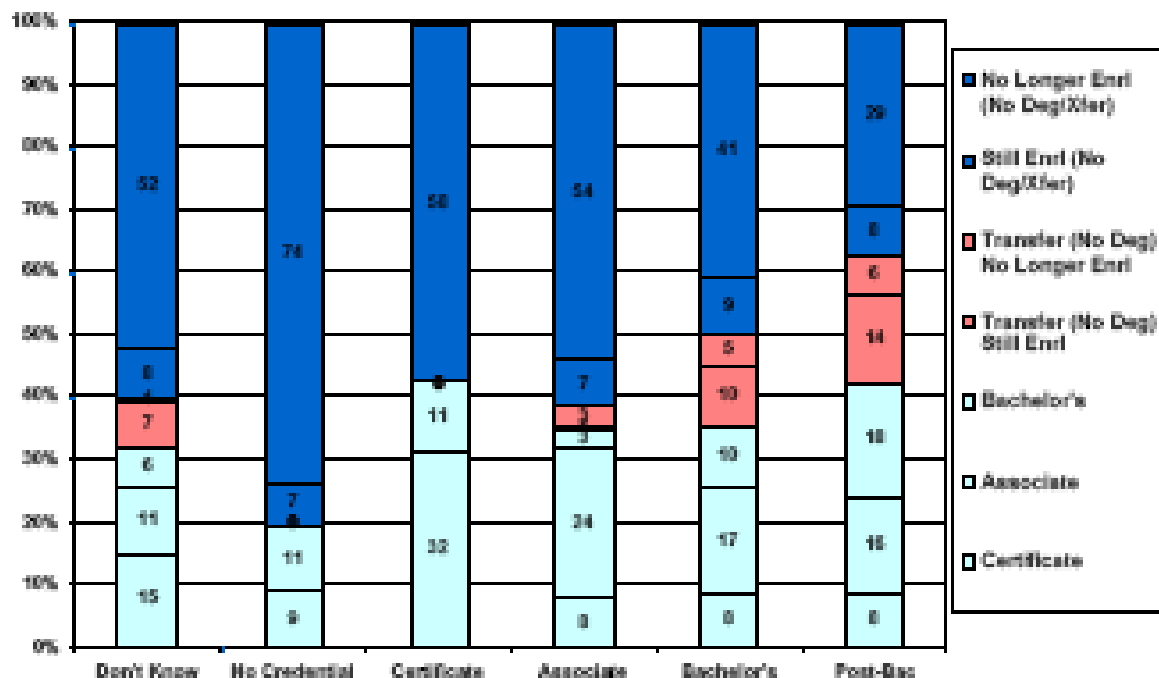
Source: Authors' calculations using data from BPS:96/01.

**Figure 5:
Highest Outcome in Postsecondary Education Within Six Years for First-Time
Community College Students by Primary Reason for Enrolling
(Percents)**



Source: Authors' calculations using data from BPS:96/01.

**Figure 7:
Highest Outcome in Postsecondary Education Within Six Years for
First-Time Community College Students by Highest Level of Education Expected
(Percents)**



Source: Authors' calculations using data from BPS-96/01.

Annual Number of Community College Transfers to 4-Year Institutions

	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
Total Transfers	85,035	92,082	91,246	91,870	98,414	94,418

Annual Rates of Community College Transfers to 4-Year Institutions

	1998-1999 to 2003-2004	1999-2000 to 2004-2005	2000-2001 to 2005-2006
Transfer Rate	40.9%	40.9%	40.7%

Top 5 Vocational Programs in 2005-2006

Program Title	Total Credit Awards	AA/AS Degrees	All Certificates (Credit)
Child Development/ Early Care and Education	7,943	1,926	6,017
Nursing	7,080	4,726	2,354
Administration of Justice	5,612	1,736	3,876
Fire Technology	2,904	896	2,008
Accounting	2,500	995	1,505

Annual Number of Credit Basic Skills Improvements

	2001-2002 to 2003-2004	2002-2003 to 2004-2005	2003-2004 to 2005-2006
Number of Students	124,362	128,408	125,670

Completion Summary

- ◆ Community colleges continue to increase enrollments given rising costs
- ◆ Lower socio-economic and under-represented groups are less likely to complete a certificate or degree than higher income and white students.
- ◆ Within a six-year period, transfer-bound students are less likely to be still enrolled in a community college.
- ◆ Transfer-bound students are more likely to complete a transfer, degree, certificate or still be enrolled than non transfer students.

Completion Summary

- ◆ Students who enter the community college with no intention to obtain a credential are more likely to not be enrolled after six years.
- ◆ There is a disconnect between expectations and completions.
- ◆ Lower socio-economic groups have fewer chances to complete college than higher income groups.

Completion Summary

- ◆ About 3/4 of young adults not currently in college would have been more likely to attend college if they were exposed to better information about financial aid.
- ◆ High school drop-outs experience long-term unemployment by level of education.
- ◆ Access seems to be within everyone's grasp, but completion or success does not.
- ◆ Completion or success remains a serious challenge for community colleges.

Completion Summary

- ◆ Basic skills and remediation is on the rise as K-12 schools struggle to keep pace with rising academic requirements
- ◆ Workforce development continues to be on the nation's top agenda and community colleges are expected to keep pace with technological and vocational enhancements and new areas of commerce.
- ◆ There continues to be rising numbers of 16-24-year-old non-high school completers putting further stress on community colleges to meet individual and business needs.

Success Requires the Implementation and Funding of Effective Practices and Initiatives

- ◆ K-12 partnerships
- ◆ Early preparation
- ◆ Re-training of faculty
- ◆ Sufficient resources to serve the multiple missions of the college
- ◆ Business and industry partnerships
- ◆ Learning communities
- ◆ Integration of instruction and student support services
- ◆ Early alert
- ◆ Early intervention
- ◆ Directed counseling

Finances Require New Revenue Streams

- ◆ Taxation
- ◆ Business and industry funding
- ◆ Specialized institutions
- ◆ Funding based on goal attainment in certificate, degree, transfer, basic skills and community services
- ◆ The leadership gap continues to widen