

### Contra Costa Community College District

# Environmental Scan Highlights (a narrative summary)

September 9, 2013

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District Office of Research and Planning



### Areas covered

### 1. County Demographics

- Age distribution
- Ethnicity profile
- Origin of Birth / Language
- Educational Attainment

The information in this summary is limited to the most salient findings from the environmental scan. A more detailed profile and complete set of metrics is provided in the full report.

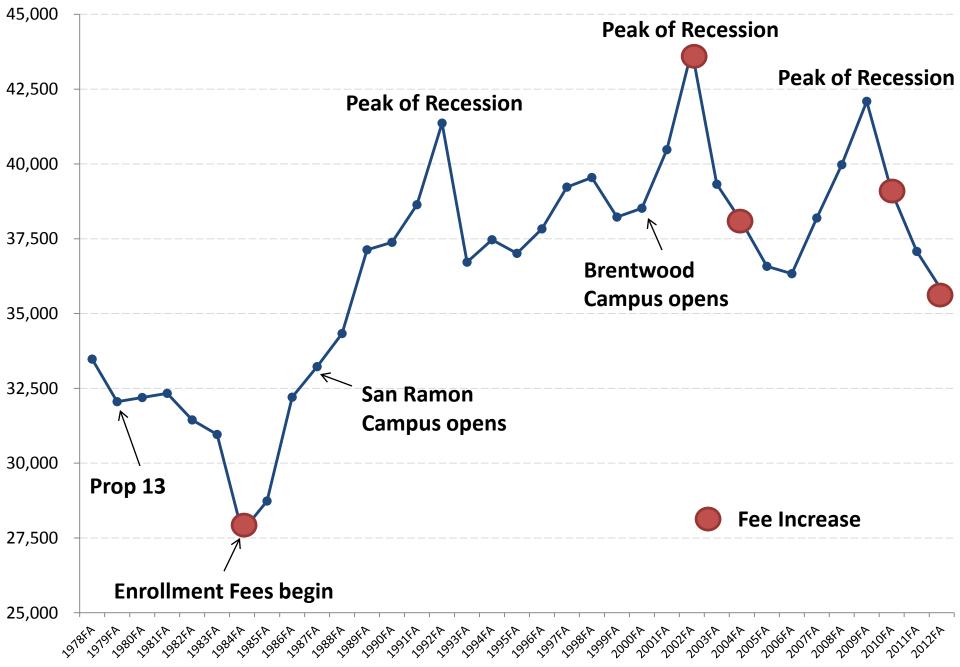
### 2. Market for High School Graduates

- Feeder school performance and trends
- Capture rates

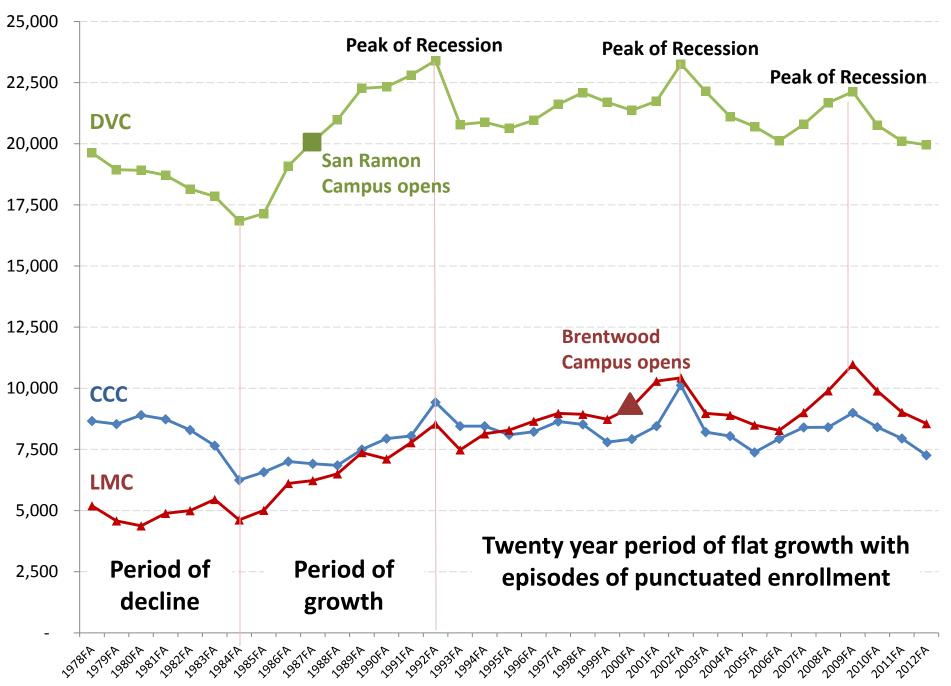
### 3. Workforce & Income Summary

- Labor market trends
- Income and housing market strength

### CCCCD Fall Headcount since 1978

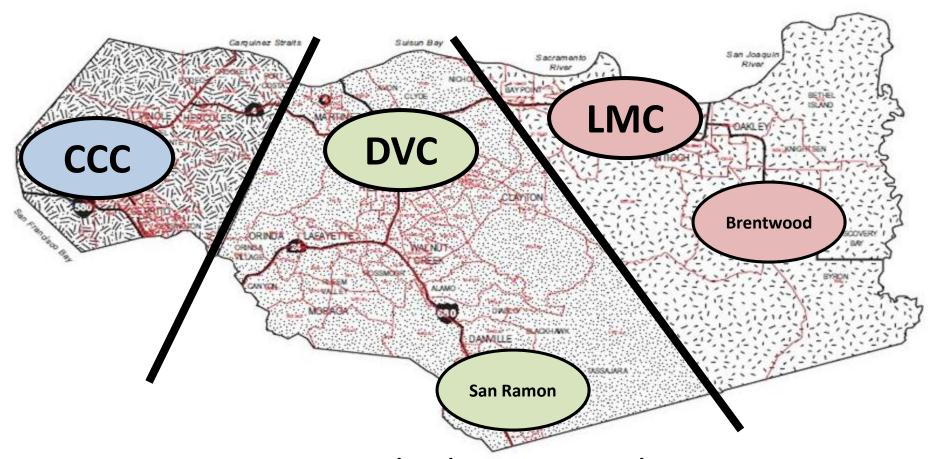


### CCCCD Fall Headcount since 1978

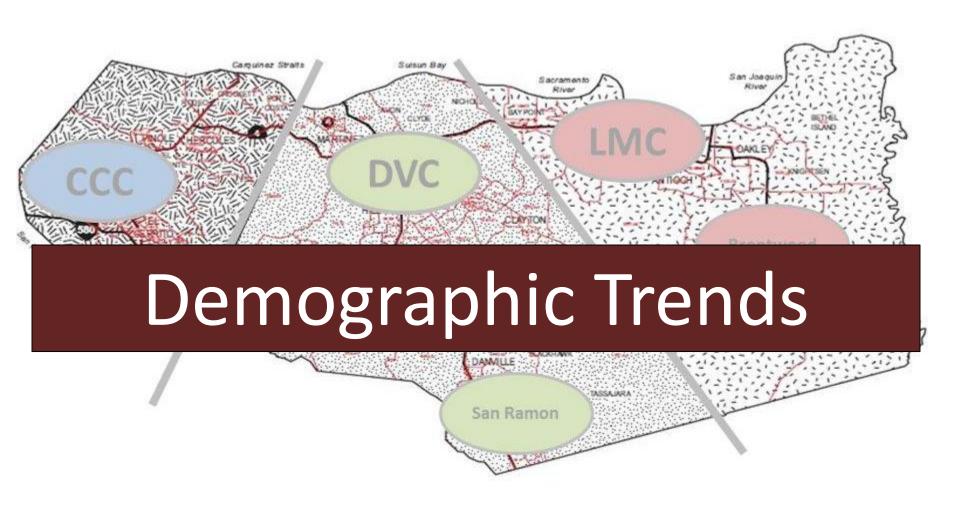


### **Environmental Scan Geography**

West County Central County East County



Contra Costa county was broken up into three regions using census tracks associated with each college's service area.



Demographic Profile (2011)

### <u>Size</u>

Population = 1,037,000 Growth Rate = 9.4% per decade

### **Age Distribution**

- Under 19 yrs old = 27%
- 20-24 yrs old = 6%
- 25-44 yrs old = 27%
- 45-64 yrs old = 28%
- 65+ yrs old = 12%

#### **Ethnicity Distribution**

American Indian = 0.2% Asian / Pac Is. = 15% Black / Af. Am. = 9% Hispanic = 24% Two or More races = 3.4% White = 48%

Other race



#### **Gender**

Female = 51% Male = 49%

#### **Foreign Born**

- US Native Born = 76%
- Foreign Born = 24%

#### **Language Spoken at Home**

English Only = 67% Other than English = 33%

#### **Education Attainment**

High School or less = 30%

AA/AS Degree or some college = 31%

Bachelors Degree = 25%

Graduate or Prof Degree = 14%

Note: Fastest growing groups by volume highlighted in orange

= 0.4%

### Contra Costa County's Regions

### Overall population

### **West County**

### Third largest region

 Home to roughly a quarter of a million residents

#### Slow growth

 Growing at one-third the rate of the county average



### Largest region

 Houses nearly half the county's roughly one million residents

#### **Modest growth**

 Growing slightly slower than the county average

### **East County**

### Second largest region

 Slightly larger than the West county with 275K residents

#### Rapid growth

 Growing three times faster than the County overall



### Age Distribution

### **West County**

#### Most diverse by age

 Most balanced age distribution in county

### Aging by decline in youth

- Net decline in residents under 44 yrs old and slow growth of those 45 yrs old and older
- Experiencing decline in all three segments of those under 44 yrs old: Under 19 yrs old; 20-24 yrs old; and 25-44 yrs old

### **Central County**

#### Deepest age pool

 Has more residents in every age group than either the West or East County

### Aging by growth in middle aged & elderly

- Has the highest concentration of county residents 45-64 yrs old and 65+ yrs old
- Very rapid decline in one segment: those 25-44 yrs old (-19%)

### **East County**

#### **Youngest**

 Highest concentration of those under 19 yrs old (36%) in county

#### **U-Shaped growth**

- Strong growth in both the younger & older age groups.
- Only region not experiencing decline in 25-44 yrs old (+1% growth)



### **Ethnicity Narrative**

### **West County**

#### **Ethnically diverse**

 Highest concentration of residents of Asian African Americans & Hispanic decent.

# Rapid decline of African-Americans; Edging toward parity with the county

- Rapid decline in African American population (-28%)
- Slowest growth in Asian residents
- Only area to experience an increase in White residents

### **Central County**

#### **Least diverse**

 Nearly two of every three residents are White; all remaining ethnic groups having lower concentrations than the county average

#### **Growing more diverse**

- Rapid growth among Asian (67%) and Hispanic residents (44%)
- For every new Hispanic resident the region lost one White resident

### **East County**

#### **Bimodal population**

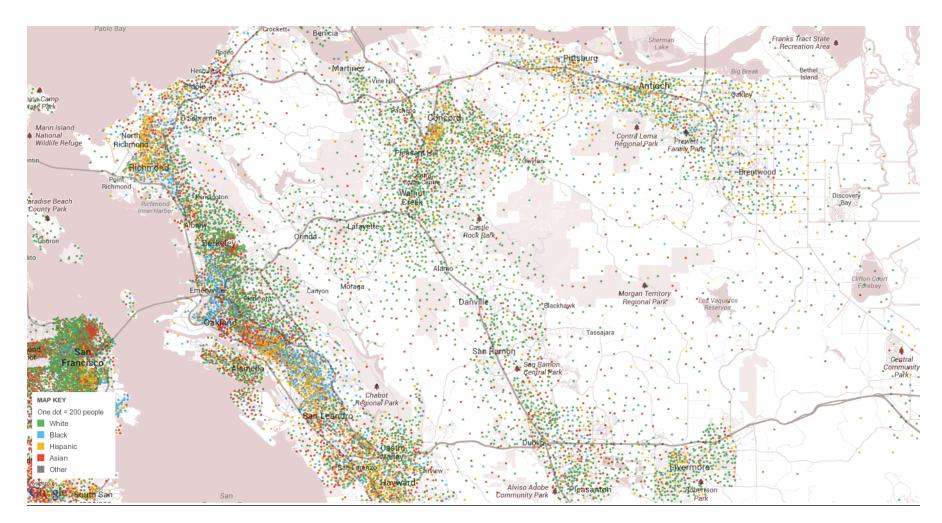
 Three of every four residents are either White or Hispanic

### Rapid growth among minorities

- Growth in Hispanic residents outpaced all other ethnic groups combined
- Fastest growing region among African
   Americans
- Most rapid decline of White residents

rom 2000 to 2011.

# Distribution of Racial and Ethnicity Groups in Contra Costa and Alameda Counties



Maps were taken from the New York Times online resource titled: *Mapping America: Every City, Every Block* (link: http://projects.nytimes.com/census/2010/explorer?ref=us).

Map source data come from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, based on samples from 2005 to 2009. Because these figures are based on samples, they are subject to a margin of error, particularly in places with a low population, and are best regarded as estimates.



### Origin of Birth and Language Spoken

### **West County**

#### **Origin of Birth**

### High and growing density of foreign born residents

Highest concentration of foreign born residents (32%) and growing; all the growth in population is occurring within this group

#### **Language Spoken**

### English speakers soon to be the minority

 Nearly half (45%) of residents don't speak English at home and this group is growing at seven times the rate of the rest of the region

### **Central County**

#### **Origin of Birth**

# Low density but fast growth among foreign born residents

- Roughly four in five residents are Native US born
- However, over 80% of all new residents are foreign born

#### **Language Spoken**

### Highest density of English speakers but transforming

- With roughly three in four residents speaking English at home the Central county has a higher concentration of English speakers than the county overall
- However, all the growth in new residents has be among non-English speakers

### **East County**

#### **Origin of Birth**

# Rapid growth of foreign born pushing region toward parity with the county

- Roughly four in five residents are Native US born
- Yet experiencing the fastest growth of foreign born residents in the county

#### **Language Spoken**

#### Fastest growth among non-English speakers

 One in three resident speak a language other than English at home and the non-English speaking group is growing faster here than the rest of the county

Note: Growth rates are derived from recoded growth from 2 Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey.



### **Education Attainment**

### **West County**

### Slightly less educated than the county overall

 Nearly 40% of the population has no more than a High School diploma

### But growing more educated

 Three of every four new residents has a Bachelors degree or higher



Sulsun Bay

### Home to the most educated population

 Over 50% of the population has a Bachelors and/or graduate degree

### And growing still more educated

 All the new resident growth is among people with Bachelors and graduate degrees

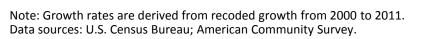
### **East County**

#### **Least educated region**

 Less than 20% of the population has bachelors or graduate degree

# Strong growth in community college credentials

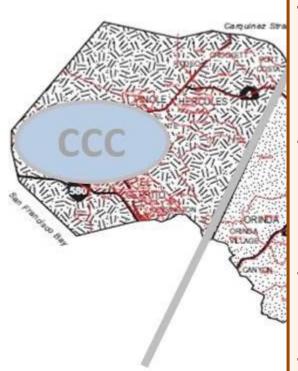
 The fastest growing segment are among residents with an Associates Degree or having some college







### The market for high school graduates



### <u>Size</u>

Graduates = 11, 270 (2010)

Growth Rate = 23% (2000/01-2010/11)

Projected = 12,145 (2020)

### **County college-going Rates**

• CCCs = 7%

• CSUs = 12%

• UCs = 10%

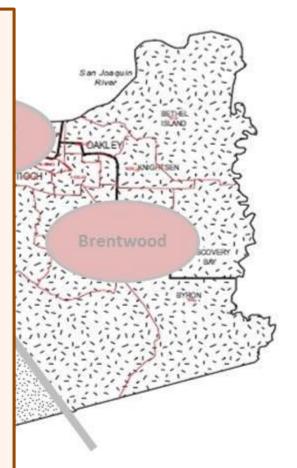
#### **CCCCD HS Graduate Capture Rate**

• 2,900 of 11,270 = 26%

### **Overall Remediation Rate**

Placement into dev ed = 80%

• Enrolling in dev ed = 45%





### The market for High School Graduates

Sulsun Bay

#### CCC

#### Weak growth

Graduates of feeder
 High Schools growing at
 one-fourth the rate of
 the county

#### **Capture rates stable**

 CCC capture rates of feeder high school graduates remains stable and roughly the same as the county average of 26%

### **DVC**

#### Moderate growth

 Graduation rate at feeder HS is slightly less than the county average

### **Capture rates stable**

 DVC capture rates of feeder high school graduates remains stable and roughly the same as the county average of 26%

### **LMC**

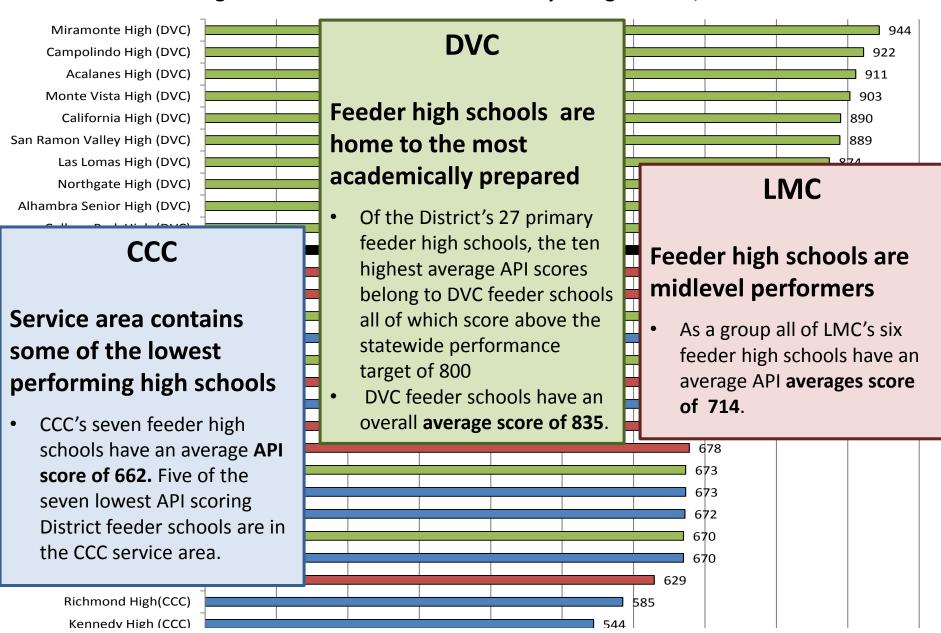
### Booming HS graduate population

 Graduation rate at feeder HS over twice the rate of the county

#### Rising capture rates

 LMC capture rates of feeder high school is improving, moving from below the county average in 200/01 to 5% above in 2010/11

### Academic Performance Index (API) of Primary Public Feeder High Schools to Contra Costa Community College District, 2012



The **Academic Performance Index (API)** is a measurement of academic performance and progress of individual schools in California. It is one of the main components of the Public Schools Accountability Act passed by the California legislature in 1999. API scores ranges from a low of 200 to a high of 1000. The current statewide API performance target for all schools is 800.





### Workforce & Income Profile

### **Labor Market**

Jobs = 482,000

Proj Job Growth (2013-18) = 5%

Unemployment Rate = 7.0%

### **Industries adding most jobs**

- Finance & Insurance
- Health Care & Social Assistance
- Food Services & Accommodations
- Prof, Scientific & Tech Services
- Retail Trade

#### **Fastest growing Occupations**

- Sales
- Business & Financial Operations
- Food preparation & serving
- Personal Care & Services
- Office and Admin Support

### **Household Income**

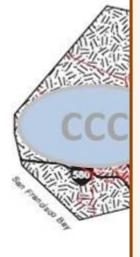
Median Income = \$79,000 (2011) Income Growth = 24.3% (2000-2011)

### **Poverty**

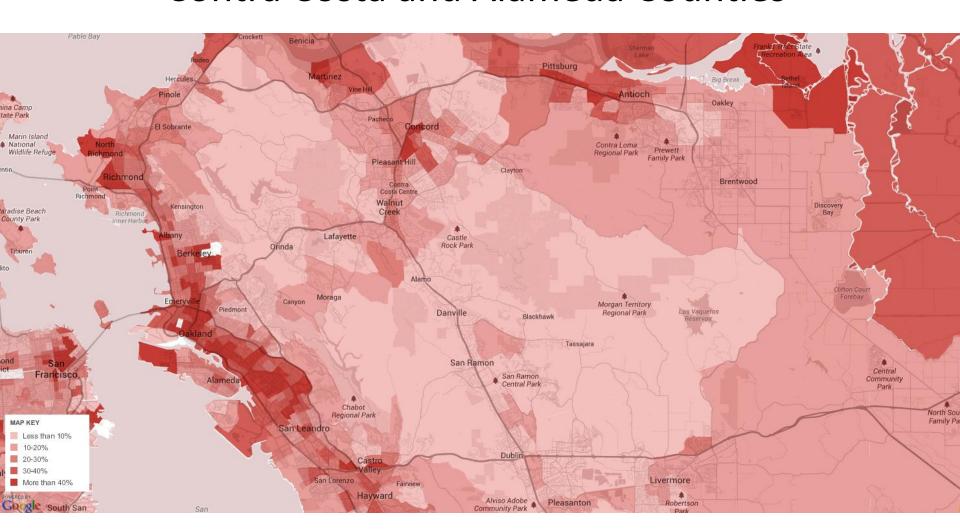
Individual Poverty Rate = 9.9%
Families w/ children = 10.7%
Female Head of Household = 20.5%
Female Head of Household w/ children = 27.5%

#### **Median Home Value**

In 2011 = \$490,000 Growth (2000-2011) = 83%



# Distribution of Households Earning Under \$30K Contra Costa and Alameda Counties



Maps were taken from the New York Times online resource titled: *Mapping America: Every City, Every Block* (link: http://projects.nytimes.com/census/2010/explorer?ref=us).

Map source data come from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, based on samples from 2005 to 2009. Because these figures are based on samples, they are subject to a margin of error, particularly in places with a low population, and are best regarded as estimates.



Workforce & Income Profile

### **West County**

# Pockets of lingering unemployment & high poverty

- At 8.6% the unemployment rate is 1.6 percentage points above the county average
- The poverty rate is the highest in the county at 13.6%

# Low but growing income and strengthening housing market

- Household incomes are lowest in the county (\$64K) but growing the fastest.
- Median house values are also growing the fastest and are now second highest in the county

### **Central County**

### Strong labor market & low levels of poverty

The unemployment rate

 (4.4%) and poverty rates
 (6.5%) remain well below the county average

### High income & high home valuations

- At \$91K Household incomes are the highest in the county and growing on par with the county average.
- Housing values are the highest in the county (\$636K) though returns over the last decade dropped below the county average

#### y Survey; EMSI Data reports.

### **East County**

### Weak job growth & growing poverty

- Unemployment rates are highest in the county at 9.2%
- At 7.9% the poverty rate remains below the county average but the rate of growth is fastest in the county

### Slowing income growth & tepid housing market

- Household incomes (\$83K)
  remain slightly above the
  county average but have
  experienced the slowest
  growth in the county.
- Likewise, housing values sit below the county average and price gains have not kept pace with the rest of the county

	West County	<b>Central County</b>	East County
Pg 8 Overall population	Third largest region; slow growth	Largest region; modest growth	Second largest region; rapid growth
Pg 12 Age Distribution	Most diverse by age; aging by decline in youth	Deepest age pool; aging by growth in elderly	Youngest age pool; U-shaped growth
Pg 15 Ethnicity	Ethnically diverse; rapid decline of African-Americans	Least diverse; growing more diverse	Bimodal ethnicity; rapid minority growth
Origin of Birth	High & growing density of foreign born	Low density but fast growth in foreign born	Rapid growth of foreign born residents
Pg 19 Language Spoken	English speakers soon to be minority	High density of English speakers but changing	Fastest growth among non-English speakers
Pg 24 Lucation Attainment	Slightly less educated but growing more so	Most educated and growing more so	Least educated; strong growth in AA degrees
Pg 26 Graduate Market	Weak growth; stable capture rates	Moderate growth; stable capture rates	Booming growth; rising capture rates
Pg 32 Feeder HS API Profile	Lowest performing	Highest performing	Midlevel performance
Pg 47 Labor Market	Pockets of unemployment; high poverty	Strong labor market; low levels of poverty	Weak job growth; growing poverty
Pg 46 Market	Low but improving income; strengthening housing market	High income and high home valuations	Slow income growth & tepid housing market



### **Environmental Scan**

# The full report and all documentation can be found at:

http://www.4cd.edu/research/default.aspx



# Internal Trends

# Broad overview of our recent performance in terms of access, equity and success

Domain of this Review

Data we will examine

Access

Enrollment by age, gender, ethnicity and method of instruction

**Equity** 

Classroom performance by age, gender, ethnicity and method of instruction

Success

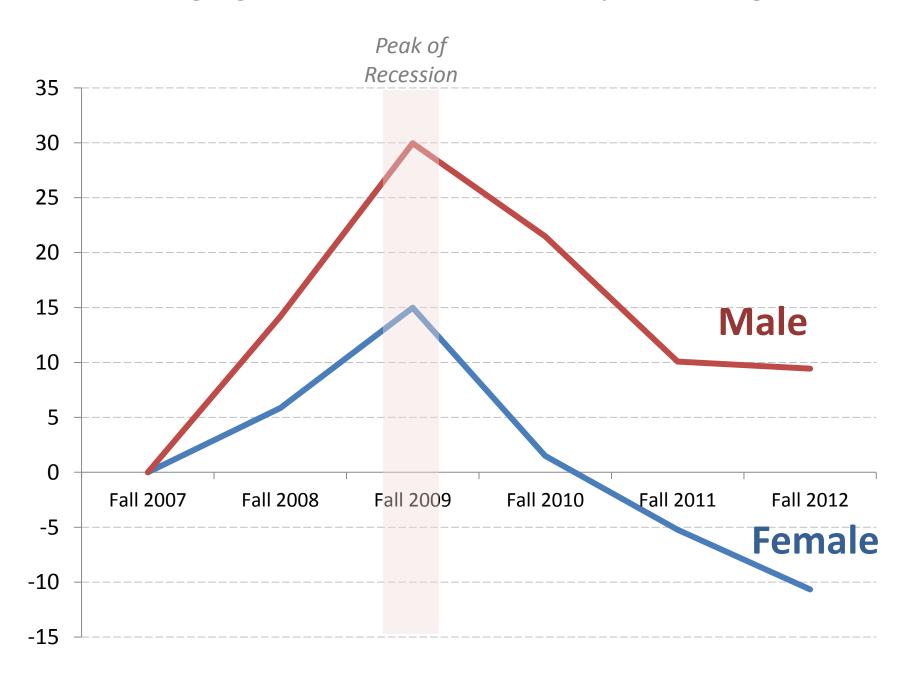
Degree, certificate and transfer completion

Los Medanos Fall Headcount since 1978 15,000 12,500 **Brentwood** 10,000 Campus opens 7,500 In the next few slides 5,000 we're going to focus on **LMC** the last six years 2,500 (Fall 2007 - Fall 2012) 

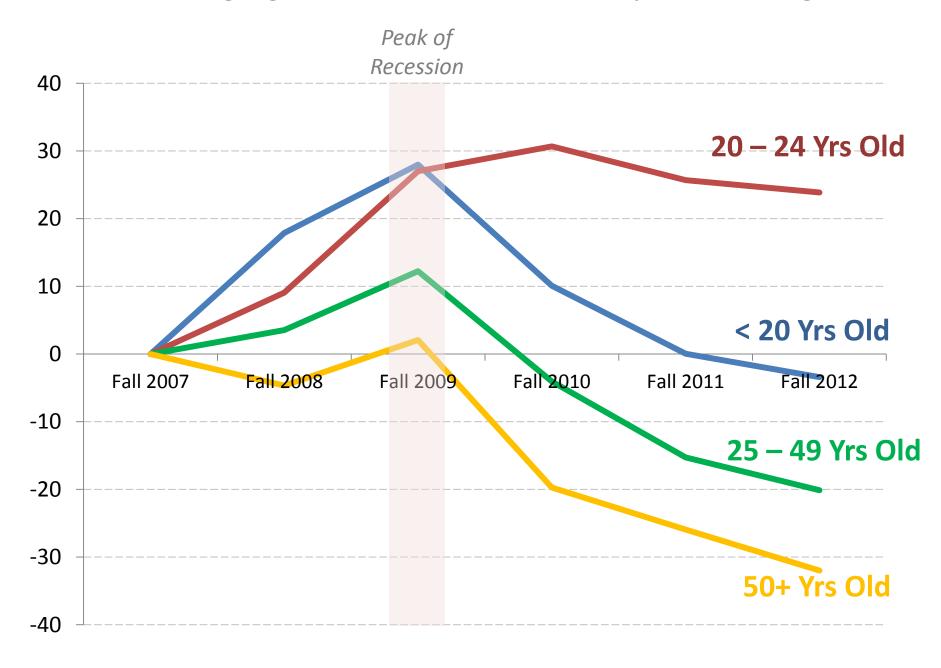
# ACCESS

(in terms of enrollments)

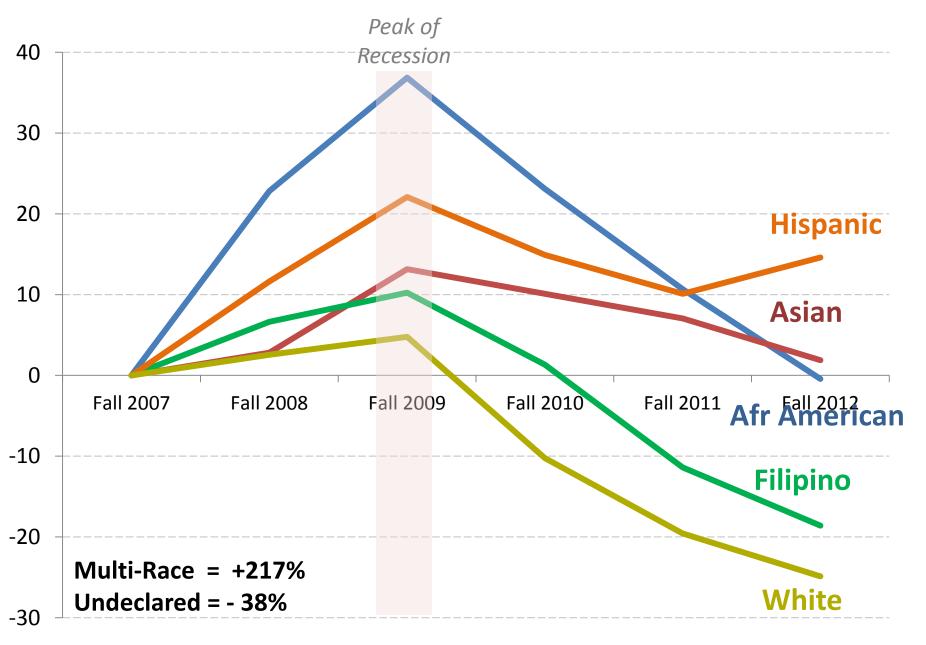
### Percentage growth since Fall 2007 by student gender



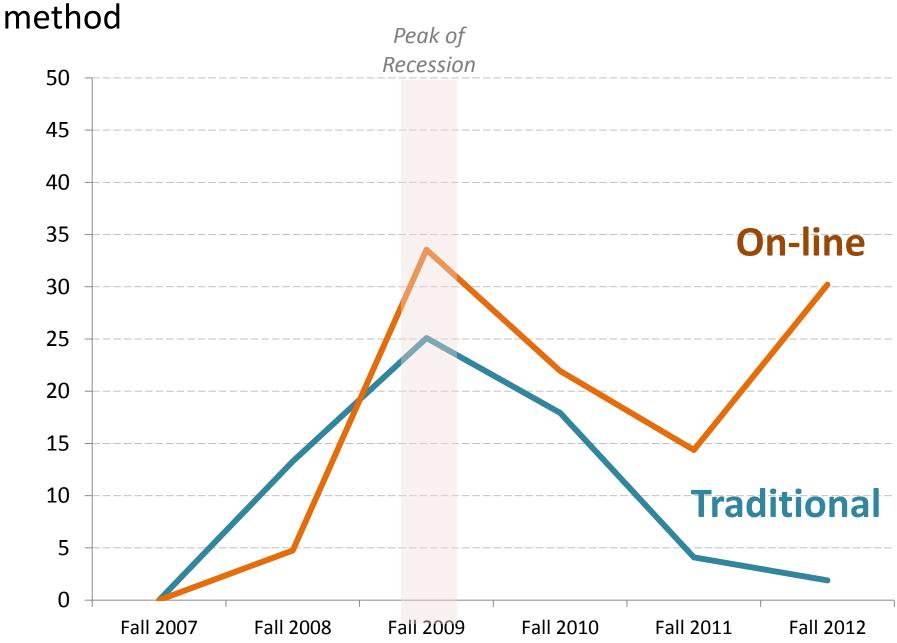
### Percentage growth since Fall 2007 by student age



### Percentage growth since Fall 2007 by student ethnicity



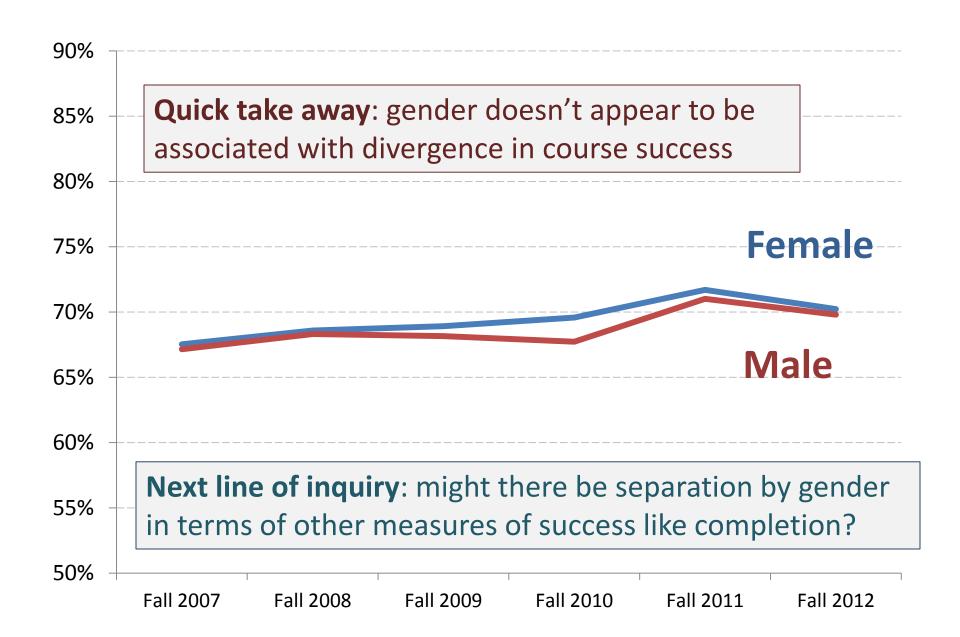
Percentage growth in enrollments by instructional delivery



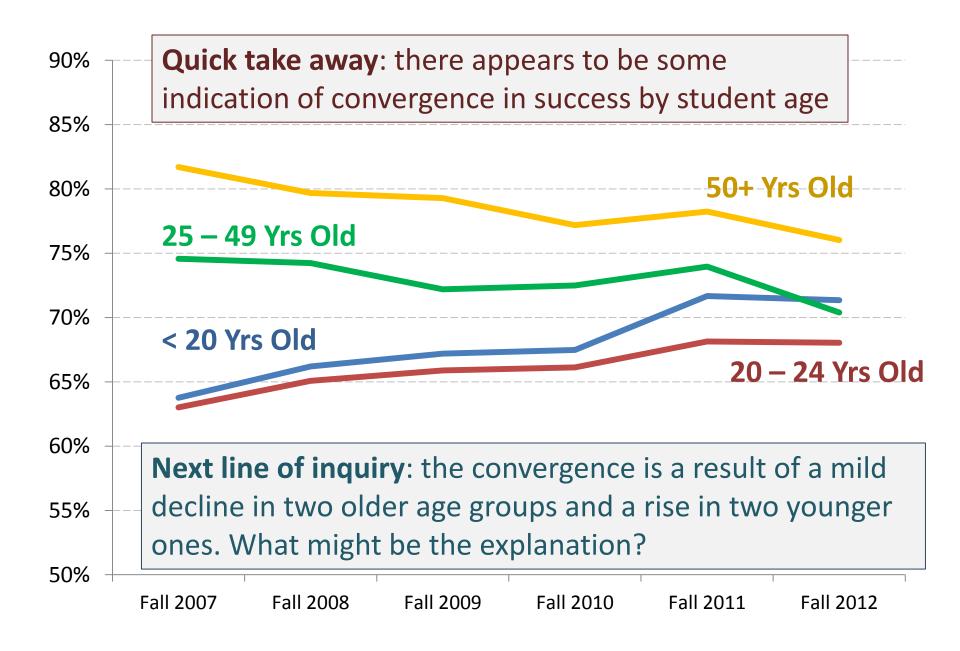
# EQUITY

(in course success rates)

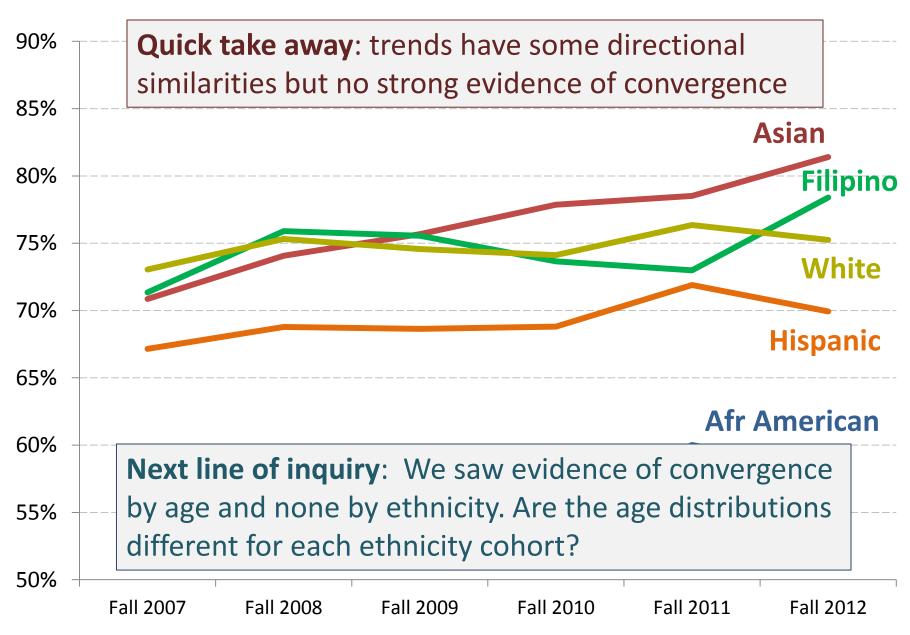
### Five year success rates by student gender



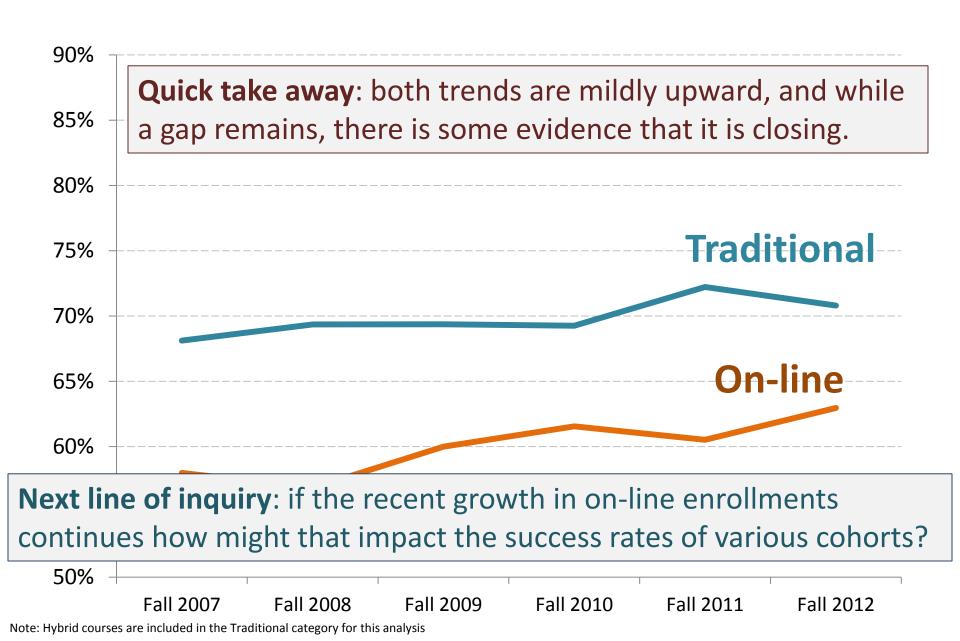
### Five year success rates by student age



### Five year success rates by student ethnicity



### Five year success rates by instructional delivery method



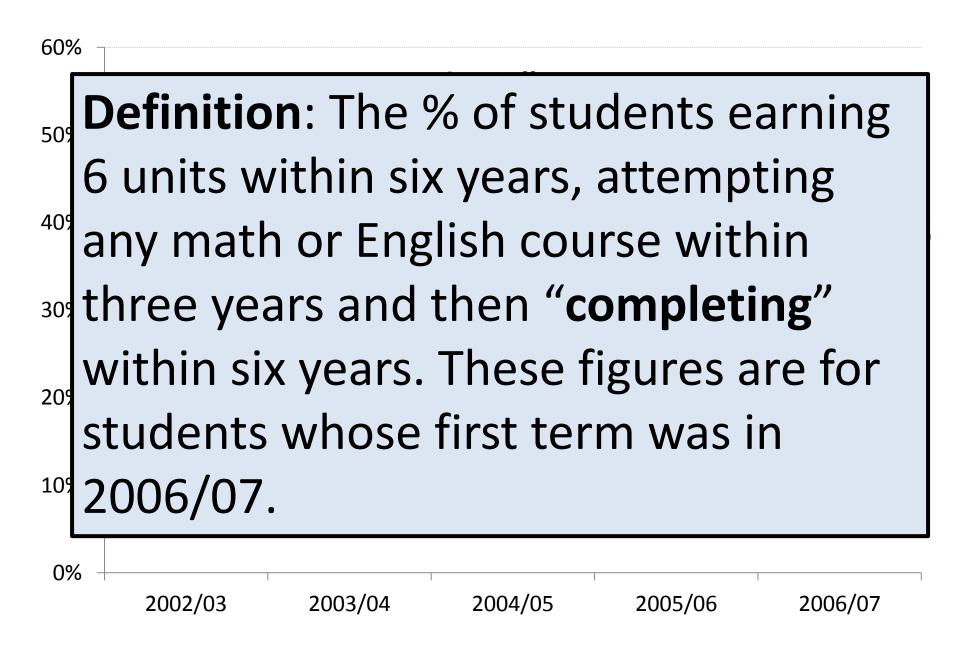
## SUCCESS

#### (in college completion rates)

< this data is extracted from the State Chancellor's ScoreCard >

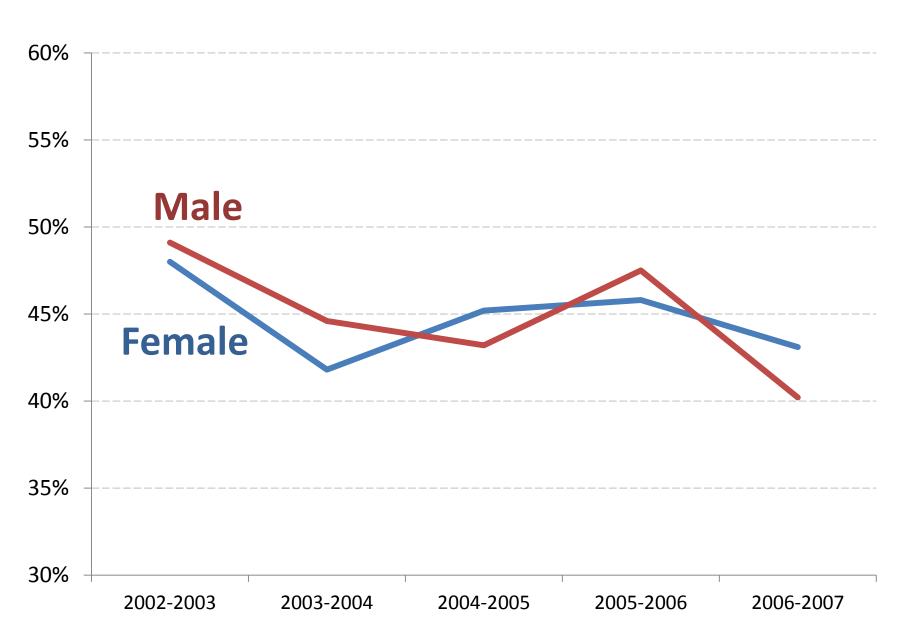
Completion is defined as achieving any of the following: a **certificate**, an **AA/AS degree**, or becoming **transfer ready** (60+ transferable units earned and completion of college level English & math)

#### **Five Year Trend in Overall Completion Rates**



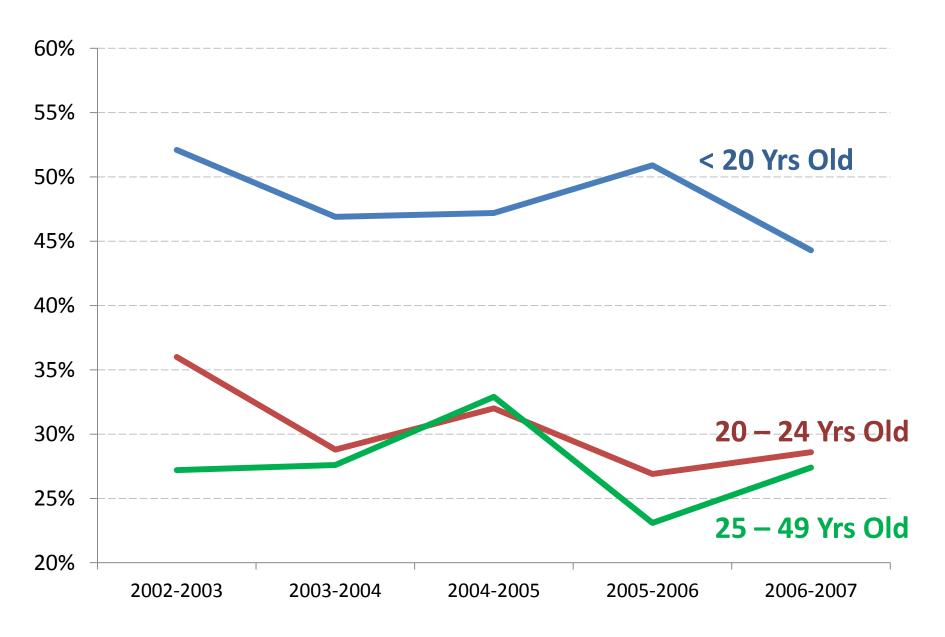
#### Five year completion rates by student gender

(derived from the State Chancellor's ScoreCard)



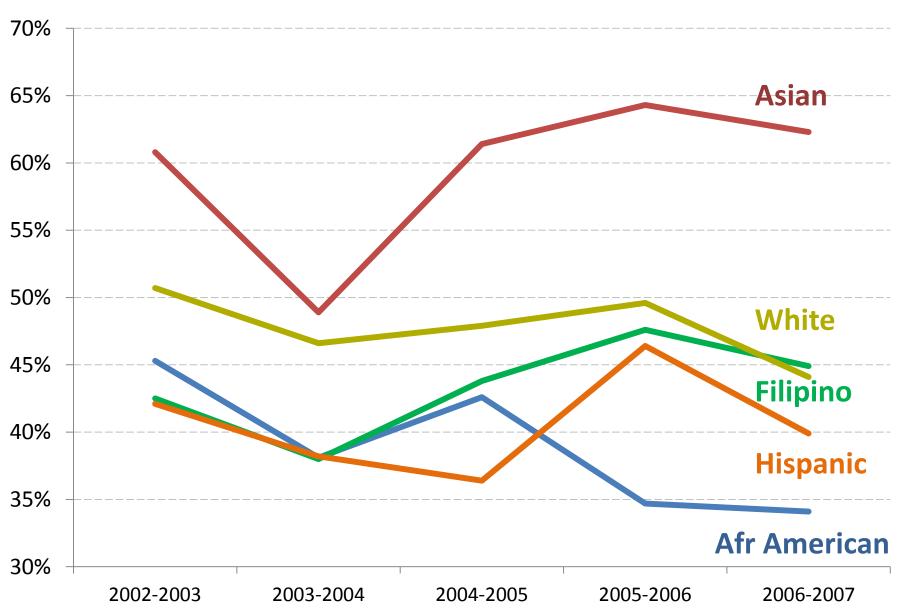
#### Five year completion rates by student age

(derived from the State Chancellor's ScoreCard)



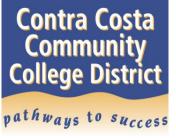
#### Five year completion rates by student ethnicity

(derived from the State Chancellor's ScoreCard)



#### Possible next steps to consider

- 1. As you review both the Environmental Scan and the Accreditation data packets in search of the next step consider:
  - the direction of the trends
  - the size of any gaps
  - evidence of convergence or divergence
  - the crosstabs
- 2. Data don't provide meaning; we make meaning from data. Consider venues for discussing this information and reflecting on its meaning with an eye toward identifying the next step.
- 3. Capture any questions that arise in the conversations and let's pursue them.



## Overview of LMC Accreditation Report



Contra Costa Community College District

#### ACCREDITATION INFORMATION FOR LOS MEDANOS COLLEGE

August 22, 2013

District Research

Contra Costa Community College District

500 Court Street

Martinez, California 94553

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## 1. Review of the contents of LMC's Accreditation Data Report

#### Keep in mind

This report was designed to meet a specific reporting mandate by our accreditors.

Other questions are certain to arise as you review the document. Capture them and consider them candidates for future lines of inquiry outside of the accreditation process.

## 1. Review of the contents of LMC's Accreditation Data Report

#### Success Measures

- Success rate
- Retention rate
- All definitions are provided in the appendix of the report
- Persistence rate (2 measures)
- Number of awards (certificates & degrees)

#### Crosstabs Reported

- Course type (GE, CTE, Basic Skills)
- Instructional delivery method (on-line vs F-2-F)
- Student demographics (gender, age, ethnicity)
- Place of residence (a crude SES proxy)

#### 2. The context for interpreting the data

Review the summary of the environmental scan

Demographic trends drive most of the change

- Compare your self to your past not to other colleges
- This is high-level data; aggregate change is usually slow
- Be cautious in identifying causal relationships

#### 3. Finding the story amid the noise

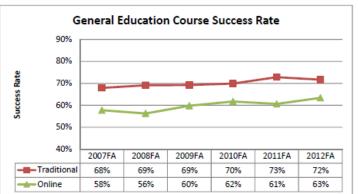
• Focus on the trends and gaps. Look for evidence of convergence or divergence, volatility or stability.

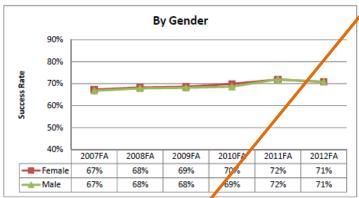
• Don't try to explaining everything about a trend or gap; pick a perspective and offer an interpretation.

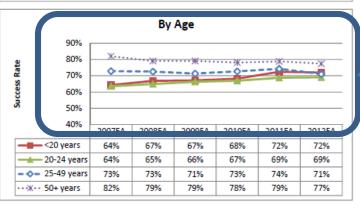
• Reference occasions where there was collaborative, reflective dialogue on evidence. Suggest how you will have more of that going forward.

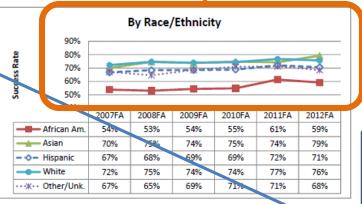
#### 3. Finding the story amid the noise

Los Medanos College General Education Course Success Rate by Demographic Group









Course Success Rate: Percentage of students who receive a passing/satisfactory grade.

Numerator: A, B, C, CR, IA, IB, IC, IP, P

Denominator: A, B, C, CR, D, F, IA, IB, IC, ID, IF, IN, P, NC, NP, P, W

Excluded grade notations: MW, RD

See Addendum A for course and group definitions.

Source: District Research, CCCCD. Based on information from Colleague. Run date 7/30/2013 JD

LMC Accreditation Information - 11

smaller
performance gap
for Hispanic
students than
African American
students.

Evidence of an improving overall trend and convergence in performance by age

#### 3. Finding the story amid the noise

#### Los Medanos College Student Demographics by Fall Term

	2007FA		2008FA		2009FA		2010FA		2011FA		2012FA	
GENDER	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Female	5,350	58.5%	5,663	56.8%	6,152	55.8%	5,430	54.7%	5,070	55.6%	4,779	54.4%
Male	3,561	39.0%	4,066	40.8%	4,628	42.0%	4,326	43.6%	3,920	43.0%	3,897	44.4%
Gender Unknown	229	2.5%	241	2.4%	244	2.2%	174	1.8%	125	1.4%	103	1.2%
Total	9,140	100.0%	9,970	100.0%	11,024	100.0%	9,930	100.0%	9,115	100.0%	8,779	100.0%
•	·											

	2007FA		2008FA		2009FA		2010FA		2011FA		2012FA	
AGE GROUP	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
< 20 years old	2,953	32.3%	3,481	34.9%	3,779	34.3%	3,251	32.7%	2,954	32.4	2,852	32.5%
20 to 24 years old	2,406	26.3%	2,624	26.3%	3,056	27.7%	3,144	31.7%	3,024	33.2	2,980	33.9%
25 to 49 years old	3,198	35.0%	3,514	33.2%	3,589	32.6%	3,068	30.9%	2,709	29.7	2,554	29.1%
50 + years old	578	6.3%	551	5.5%	590	5.4%	464	4.7%	428	4.7	393	4.5%
Age unknown	5	0.1%	3	0.0%	10	2.1%	3	0.0%		0.0		0.0%
Total	9,140	100.0%	9,970	100.0%	11,024	100.0%	9,930	100.0%	9,115	100.0	8,779	100.09

										_			
	2007	7FA	2008	FA	2009	FA	2010FA 2011FA		FA	2012FA			
RACE/ETHNICITY	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
African American	1,359	14.9%	1,669	16.7%	1,860	16.9%	1,673	16.8%	1,504	16.5%	1,353	15.4%	
American Indian	62	0.7%	69	0.7%	58	0.5%	46	0.5%	36	0.4%	25	0.3%	
Asian	426	4.7%	438	4.4%	482	4.4%	469	4.7%	456	5.0%	434	4.9%	
Filipino	527	5.8%	562	5.6%	581	5.3%	534	5.4%	467	5.1%	429	4.9%	
Hispanic	2,554	27.9%	2,851	28.6%	3,118	28.3%	2,935	29.6%	2,812	30.9%	2,927	33.3%	
Multi-Race	207	2.3%	262	2.6%	311	2.8%	461	4.6%	545	6.0%	657	7.5%	
Other/Undeclared	507	5.5%	520	5.2%	933	8.5%	658	6.6%	472	5.2%	316	3.6%	
Pacific Islander	82	0.9%	96	1.0%	102	0.9%	88	0.9%	76	0.8%	72	0.8%	
White	3,416	37.4%	3,503	35.1%	3,579	32.5%	3,066	30.9%	2,747	30.1%	2,566	29.2%	
Total	9,140	100.0%	9,970	100.0%	11,024	100.0%	9,930	100.0%	9,115	100.0%	8,779	100.0%	

1	2007FA		2007FA 2008FA		2009FA		2010FA		2011FA		2012FA	
ED GOAL	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Transfer (w/wo Degree)	3,714	40.6%	4,422	44.4%	5,185	47.0%	5,221	52.6%	5,139	56.4%	5,133	58.5%
Career Dev (Degree, Cert, Li	2,152	23.5%	2,272	22.8%	2,452	22.2%	1,950	19.6%	1,600	17.6%	1,446	16.5%
Educ. Development	717	7.8%	832	8.3%	892	8.1%	700	7.0%	618	6.8%	619	7.1%
4-Yr Student Attending 2-Yr	47	0.5%	106	1.1%	145	1.3%	198	2.0%	215	2.4%	235	2.7%
Undecided on Goal	2,510	27.5%	2,338	23.5%	2,350	21.3%	1,861	18.7%	1,543	16.9%	1,346	15.3%
Total	9,140	100.0%	9,970	100.0%	11,024	100.0%	9,930	100.0%	9,115	100.0%	8,779	100.0%

The fastest growing age group is 20-24 year old group. From the graph on the previous page we saw that 20-24 years olds tend to be the lowest performing age group. If that trend continues might we expect overall success rates to decline? If so, how might we best plan for that?

#### 4. General rules for writing to the standard

Generally, you are not going to be assessed as to whether your data tells a good news story.

You are going to be assessed based on whether you conducted thoughtful review of the evidence (that you can document) and took appropriate action based on that review.

When referencing data, don't simply describe what's in the table/graph. Provide an interpretation and where possible demonstrate actions taken or to be taken.

#### 4. General rules for writing to the standard

If you get stuck, consider saying something like ...

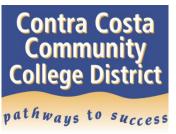
"a review of this evidence prompted a request for a more detailed analysis to better identify appropriate interventions"

"while the cause of the change is indeterminate we will continue to monitor going forward with an eye toward identifying possible interventions"

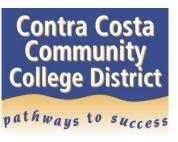
"while the emerging trend is promising, there remains opportunities for future improvements"

#### 5. Next steps

- Make note of where additional evidence would be helpful. Frame your thinking in terms of the question you would like to be able to answer and why it is important.
- This report, the environmental scan and other data will be made available on the new District research page
- Consider venues for routine discussion about evidence.



# Thoughts? Coments?



## THANK YOU!

And special thanks to the Contra Costa District research staff who demonstrated outstanding data collection and research in support of the findings included in this report

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