CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

STATE of the SYSTEM REPORT

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ANNUAL STUDENT HEADCOUNT

2005

2005-06 2,335,845
2006-07 2,407,316
2007-08 2,532,724
2008-09 2,667,798
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>2014-15</td>
<td>2,103,566</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>2,127,444</td>
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Los Medanos College students pose in front of the Student Services Center.
It’s a tremendous honor to have been selected by the Board of Governors to lead the California Community Colleges, and I’m looking forward to visiting all corners of our system and gathering input in the coming year. At the same time, we will move forward with strategies that enhance social mobility for our 2.1 million students and deliver a workforce that fuels our state’s changing economy.

**California faces many challenges.** We must close a projected shortage of one million middle-skill workers who have industry recognized credentials, certificates or associate degrees. In addition, we face a shortfall of 1.1 million workers possessing bachelor’s degrees. Despite this worker shortage, millions of our state’s residents live below or just above the poverty line because they are not qualified to fill these jobs.

Fortunately, our 113 colleges in communities up and down the state are well positioned to lead California in tackling these issues and helping our students build better lives for themselves and their families. Simply put, our colleges are the most powerful engines of social and economic progress in the state.

I will do everything I can to ensure the California community colleges lead the way in creating innovative solutions and building partnerships. We will continue to work closely with the University of California and California State University systems to improve transfer rates, to close achievement gaps among underrepresented students, to improve completion rates and to advocate for more investment in public higher education.

We will also work side-by-side with our partners in K-12 to ensure students are not only ready to attend college, but ready to succeed. Now more than ever we must be more focused on improving outcomes for underprepared students and reducing the number of students coming to our colleges in need of remedial instruction. We also need to make sure all students understand the importance of a college education. No longer can a high school diploma be relied upon to find a relevant and good-paying job in California.
To help address this, we are changing how career technical education is delivered. Our $200 million Strong Workforce Program, supported by the Legislature and governor, is producing more and better opportunities for students to get into the jobs of today and tomorrow. This effort is leading to more program offerings, curriculum approval that moves at the speed of the economy and better connections with industry and K-12.

Additionally, college affordability remains a central concern across the country as far too many college graduates are drowning in student debt. Even in the California Community Colleges, with relatively low fees and generous financial aid, many of our students struggle to pay for the total cost of college, including books, living expenses and transportation. Sadly, these struggles keep many of our students from achieving their educational goals. The system is committed to championing college affordability, which is why we are so proud to report two dozen College Promise partnerships are in place across the state, with more community partnerships expected over the coming months. The types of programs vary but all exist with a common goal of making it easier for students to attend a California community college.

In 2016, our system saw encouraging progress, and the California Community Colleges look ahead to 2017 with enthusiasm, ready to build on our achievements. I would like to thank the faculty, staff and administrators throughout our colleges. It is your commitment to our students that makes our system strong and which will lead California forward.

Sincerely,

Eloy Ortiz Oakley
COURSE SECTIONS OFFERED BY ACADEMIC YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Credit</th>
<th>Noncredit</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>2012-13</td>
<td>329,122</td>
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<td>2013-14</td>
<td>352,699</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>367,358</td>
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<td>2015-16</td>
<td>376,408</td>
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CREDIT COURSE SUCCESS RATE

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<td>66.6%</td>
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<td>2007-08</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>68.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>70.5%</td>
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<td>2015-16</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
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SCORECARD METRIC TRENDS

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<tr>
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<th>5-Year Trends</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>+/-</th>
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<td>Persistence</td>
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<td>73.4%</td>
<td>+3.3%</td>
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<td>30-Units</td>
<td>65.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td>67.6%</td>
<td>+1.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completion</td>
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<td></td>
<td>47.1%</td>
<td>-1.8%</td>
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<td>45.4%</td>
<td>+3.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remedial ESL</td>
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<td></td>
<td>28.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remedial Math</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CTE</td>
<td>50.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td>51.4%</td>
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COLLEGE PROMISE PARTNERSHIPS

College affordability is a growing topic of concern across the country. The California Community Colleges remains steadfast in offering an affordable higher education to all who want it, and now the system is leading the way in helping even more students realize their educational goals with the development and implementation of College Promise partnerships. Twenty-three of these partnerships are now in place, with more than half launched in 2016 alone. The College Promise programs and the incentives they offer vary from program to program but all have one common goal: to help more students across the state attend a California community college.

Also in 2016, Gov. Brown signed AB 1741 (Rodriguez and O’Donnell), establishing the California College Promise Innovation Grant Program, which creates partnerships between K-12, community college and four-year university segments to provide pathways for students to achieve educational goals.

The bill directs the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office to make grants available for community college districts working to establish or expand College Promise partnerships. The grants will be used to address college preparedness, improve transfer and graduation rates and reduce achievement gaps for traditionally underrepresented students in postsecondary education. In order to be eligible for a grant, a district must partner with one or more K-12 districts and California State University or University of California campuses. One-time funding of $15 million for the implementation of the grant program was included in SB 826 (Leno), the Budget Act of 2016.

AB 1741 was inspired in part by the nationally recognized Long Beach College Promise, a successful partnership between Long Beach City College (LBCC), the Long Beach Unified School District and California State University, Long Beach (CSULB). Through the program, students are guaranteed a tuition-free year at LBCC and preferred admission status to CSULB after completing the minimum transfer requirements.

The College Promise movement gained traction in 2015, when President Barack Obama announced the America’s College Promise proposal, modeled in part by the Long Beach College Promise.

Looking ahead, California is primed to develop more of these partnerships because community colleges can leverage the program’s financial and partnership supports with the existing Board of Governors (BOG) Fee Waiver Program, which pays enrollment fees for low-income students. Since its inception in 1985, the BOG Fee Waiver has helped more than 5.1 million eligible students attend a community college.

Every American, whether they’re young or just young at heart, should be able to earn the skills and education necessary to compete and win in the 21st-century economy.

President Barack Obama

Photos right: (from top) San Diego City College; Columbia College; Crafton Hills College.
BACHELOR’S DEGREE PILOT PROGRAM

Ten of the 15 bachelor’s degree pilot programs approved in 2015 began in the fall 2016 semester. The landmark pilot program offers thousands of students the opportunity to earn a four-year degree in applied fields like health, technology and science and enter high-demand occupations.

Bachelor’s degree programs started at:

- Antelope Valley College | Airframe Manufacturing Technology
- Bakersfield College | Industrial Automation
- Feather River College | Equine and Ranch Management
- Foothill College | Dental Hygiene
- Rio Hondo College | Automotive Technology
- San Diego Mesa College | Health Information Management
- Santa Monica College | Interaction Design
- Shasta College | Health Information Management
- Skyline College | Respiratory Care
- West Los Angeles College | Dental Hygiene

The remaining five programs are set to begin by the fall 2017 semester. These programs include: Cypress College (mortuary science); MiraCosta College (biomanufacturing); Modesto Junior College (respiratory care); Santa Ana College (occupational studies); and Solano Community College (biotechnology).
Total Credit Awards

- Liberal Arts and Sciences, General: 46,284
- Biological/Physical Sciences & Mathematics: 14,305
- Humanities: 12,403
- Business Administration: 12,047
- Administration of Justice: 10,845
- Social Sciences, General: 8,902
- Child Development/Early Care & Education: 8,643
- Nursing: 6,880
- Psychology, General: 6,620
- Speech Communication: 3,761
- Accounting: 3,576
- Automotive Technology: 3,522
- Sociology: 2,863
- Business Management: 2,711
- Fire Technology: 2,484
- Mathematics, General: 2,327
- Human Services: 2,014
- Office Technology/Office Computer Applications: 1,818
- Manufacturing and Industrial Technology: 1,780
- Biology, General: 1,714
- Business and Commerce, General: 1,656
- Cosmetology and Barbering: 1,616
- Nutrition, Foods and Culinary Arts: 1,615
- Electronics and Electric Technology: 1,541
- Medical Assisting: 1,519

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANNUAL AWARDS SYSTEMWIDE BY ACADEMIC YEAR

- 2011-12: 156,190
- 2012-13: 170,047
- 2013-14: 190,554
- 2014-15: 202,292
- 2015-16: 223,938
California’s community colleges serve students from all walks of life, and that diversity stands as a tremendous source of pride for the system. Our students represent the future of California; they will be the mainstay of our state and economy over decades to come.

Studies have clearly shown the educational benefits a diverse faculty can have on student success. It is that commitment to student success that has motivated the Chancellor’s Office to increase training and funding for Equal Employment Opportunity programs and inclusionary hiring practices at our colleges.

For fiscal year 2016-17, the Chancellor’s Office modified the allocation formula for Equal Employment Opportunity funds to increase compliance with title 5 requirements.

Districts were required to have an active plan, an advisory committee and demonstrate compliance with at least five additional measures of success in promoting equal employment opportunities in order to qualify for funding. Additionally, more than 55 of our districts submitted Multiple Measures Certification forms demonstrating success in achieving program goals.

The State Legislature recently provided an additional $2 million to support Equal Employment Opportunity programs throughout the California Community Colleges.

In October 2016, the Assembly Committee on Higher Education held an oversight hearing on “Improving Faculty Diversity in California’s Public Colleges and Universities.” We are heartened that statewide elected and appointed leaders are strongly supporting our Equal Employment Opportunity programs to promote equal employment opportunities in hiring and promotion at our community college districts and will be steadfast in our efforts to ensure those investments pay off.

We are committed to continuing to improve equal employment opportunities across the system and look forward to better serving our system’s diverse student population.
WORKFORCE TASK FORCE

To meet the state’s critical workforce needs and lift low-wage workers into living-wage jobs, California made an historic investment in the California Community Colleges workforce training programs. At the recommendation of the California Community Colleges Board of Governors, the governor and Legislature established the Strong Workforce Program, making an ongoing annual investment of $200 million to spur career technical education in the nation’s largest workforce development system of 113 colleges.

The Strong Workforce Program is grouped into seven areas—student success, career pathways, workforce data and outcomes, curriculum, career technical education faculty, regional coordination, and funding—focused on increasing the number of students enrolled in career technical education programs and improving the quality of these programs. By emphasizing key areas, success can be evidenced by more students completing certificate or degree programs, transferring to four-year universities, becoming employed in high-demand, high-wage jobs and/or improving their earnings.

The program also focuses on achieving data-driven outcomes while emphasizing innovation and risk-taking. In this way, colleges can be more responsive to labor market conditions and student outcomes. CTE Data Unlocked, a component of the program, helps colleges use career technical education data to strengthen regional workforce plans by furthering local processes like program review, accreditation and integrated planning.

This new ongoing funding is structured as follows: a 60 percent Local Share allocated to community college districts and a 40 percent Regional Share allocated to a regional consortia of colleges in each of the state’s seven macro-economic regions. Both the Local and Regional Shares require the collaboration of local stakeholders, including industry and local workforce development boards. As much as possible, this program builds upon existing regional partnerships formed in conjunction with the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, state Adult Education Block Grant and public school career technical education programs. While 2016 was spent planning and preparing for the Strong Workforce Program, 2017 will focus on execution and evaluation.
IMPROVED TRANSFER PATHWAYS

In the 2015-16 academic year, the number of California community college students transferring to both the University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) systems increased, thanks to improved transfer pathways.

More than 2,000 Associate Degrees for Transfer are available at California community colleges statewide which, upon completion, guarantee students transfer to the CSU system at junior level with the opportunity to complete a similar baccalaureate program in no more than 60 units. Degrees are offered in 36 of the most popular transfer disciplines. The number of degrees awarded through the program in 2015-16 increased dramatically for the fourth straight year. Nearly 31,000 students earned an Associate Degree for Transfer in 2015-16 compared to 20,745 in 2014-15.

Students interested in transferring to one of the nine undergraduate UC campuses can use the university’s new UC Transfer Pathways, which outline a single set of community college courses that prospective transfer students can take to prepare for a particular major. UC Transfer Pathways have been developed for the 21 most popular majors for transfer students.

Our system also expanded its guaranteed transfer agreement with Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to include an additional 12 schools. In March 2015, the Board of Governors signed the initial agreement with the leaders of nine HBCUs, guaranteeing admission for any California community college student who meet certain academic criteria. HBCUs were founded to serve the higher education needs of African-American students, though they are open to all students.
ANNUAL NUMBER OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFERS TO CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY (CSU) AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA (UC) SYSTEMS

ANNUAL NUMBER OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFERS TO IN-STATE PRIVATE (ISP) AND OUT-OF-STATE (OOS) INSTITUTIONS*

*Transfers to California State University and University of California systems not included.
DUAL ENROLLMENT

Thousands of California high school students received expanded access to college-level coursework in 2016. Gov. Brown signed AB 288 (Holden) in 2015, creating partnerships between high schools and community colleges to allow for more high school students to take college-level courses at their high schools or on college campuses.

These partnerships provide seamless pathways from high schools to community colleges, giving students improved access to a wide range of college and career options, from career technical education to transfer preparation. While dual enrollment can benefit students from all backgrounds, it can be particularly effective at expanding opportunities for students who may not see themselves as college bound, including many from groups traditionally underrepresented in higher education. These College and Career Access Pathways focus on the needs of local communities and save students, families and the state time, money and educational resources.

High school students can now enroll in a maximum of 15 units of coursework and the legislation prohibits any fee from being charged for College and Career Access Pathways courses. Additionally, the legislation allows community colleges to limit enrollment in a course offered on a high school campus to these students.
TECHNOLOGY-ENABLED STUDENT SUCCESS INITIATIVES

Significant progress has been made by three statewide initiatives charged with improving student outcomes by providing centralized access to technology tools for practitioners, as well as applications that can better guide students to the support services they need to reach their educational goals.

More than 65 colleges are contributing to the effort through participation in the governance structure, while virtually all 113 colleges are involved through pilots or adoption of products or services.

Online Education Initiative

Eight colleges began piloting the Online Education Initiative (OEI) Course Exchange, registering students for spring 2017. An additional 16 colleges are preparing to offer fall 2017 registration through the exchange. The exchange lets students cross-register for online courses at other California community college campuses without having to re-enroll, gaining access to required transfer courses they are unable to get at their home college.

As of November 2016, 98 colleges have implemented Canvas or committed to do so. As the OEI-selected common course management system, Canvas integrates OEI resources, including online courses, online tutoring support through NetTutor and the online student readiness tutorials.

To date, the OEI has created an ecosystem of resources that includes online-learner readiness tools; online tutoring services and a platform to connect on-campus tutors with students; an online counseling platform and training in methods for online counseling; comprehensive professional development services and a rubric for standards in online course design; plagiarism detection solutions; digital proctoring and a proctoring network for on-ground testing; online library resource provisioning; online resources for underprepared students; and research into strategies for ensuring equity across online courses and programs.

Education Planning initiative

The CCC MyPath student services portal was released in October, and colleges have begun offering it to their students. CCC MyPath personalizes and sequences activities and information to help students stay on the path toward their educational goals. The Education Planning Initiative (EPI) has actively engaged with students throughout the portal’s development to ensure it is responsive to their needs. Colleges have the ability to custom brand the interface and choose content from a variety of items, including CCCApply, priority registration, education planning and degree audits, career exploration, financial aid, child care, transfer services and more.

Additionally, the Hobsons Starfish Enterprise Success Platform is now live at three of the 13 EPI pilot colleges. The Starfish suite includes degree planning, early alert, and communications and scheduling tools. The tools are designed to assist students to achieve their educational goals through structured education planning and to provide interventions for retention and persistence.
Common Assessment Initiative

Working closely with faculty and staff from colleges throughout the state, the Common Assessment Initiative developed a statewide assessment tool (CCCAssess) for English as a second language, math and English that will let students take their assessment results with them when they transfer to another college. By using a common assessment, it will be easier for staff to provide placement guidance. Using centralized technology, administration will be streamlined as well.

The Common Assessment Initiative aimed for a fall 2016 limited pilot college implementation with a staggered rollout schedule for the remaining colleges. The CCCAssess team has extended the timeline and is moving forward with additional validation testing to ensure the instrument meets the high standards required to place incoming students accurately and consistently.

Another component of the Common Assessment Initiative is the Multiple Measures Assessment Project (MMAP). The MMAP research team has conducted extensive analyses to identify non-test measures of student capacity that can be used to predict student success in community college English and math courses. These measures include high school transcript data (e.g., grade point average) and non-cognitive measures that assess other student characteristics related to college success, for example, mindset and grit. The CAI uses the work of MMAP to provide community colleges with access to K-12 data and other instruments that can be linked with college data to effectively place students into college curricula. These innovative practices in assessment and placement show great promise for improving completion rates and closing achievement gaps.
INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

The Institutional Effectiveness Partnership Initiative (IEPI) is a statewide collaborative effort to help advance student success through the effective practices of the California Community Colleges and, in the process, significantly reduce the number of accreditation sanctions and state and federal audit issues. In its first year, IEPI has provided technical assistance and/or professional development support to nearly every one of the 113 California community colleges.

IEPI is comprised of three main components, each coordinated by an IEPI Advisory Committee Workgroup: Professional Development, Technical Assistance and Indicators.

The Professional Development group has successfully launched an online training and support site called the Professional Learning Network (PLN). The PLN offers peer-to-peer sharing of resources submitted by faculty, staff and administrators that are vetted by subject matter experts. Additionally, the PLN has established a partnership with Lynda.com to offer free access to professional training and personal enrichment videos to all employees within the California Community Colleges. Currently, the PLN has more than 5,000 users.

The Partnership Resource Team model, offered through the Technical Assistance component, is an innovative “colleagues helping colleagues” approach available to colleges, districts and centers that express interest in receiving support on improving self-identified issues or areas of focus. Teams are drawn from a pool of more than 360 volunteers comprised primarily of current system faculty, staff and administrators who visit each institution to assess the issues, provide ideas for improvement and best practices and advise the institution in developing an Innovation and Effectiveness Plan to address those issues. To date, 58 institutions have been selected to receive technical assistance by a Partnership Resource Team.

The Indicators workgroup is helping colleges to adopt the new Board of Governors-approved framework requiring institutions to develop, adopt, and post one-year and six-year goals by June 2017. To support this process, IEPI has hosted and will be hosting Indicators workshops to guide and educate college teams about the Indicator Portal and new requirements. One of the benefits to the goal-setting process is that it occurs across all areas of an institution and brings together leadership of the college and district to engage in integrated planning to set realistic, measurable and attainable goals.

In addition to these three core workgroups, IEPI has created a Policies, Practices and Procedures workgroup that is focused on developing new content and resources to assist colleges and districts. In 2016, it launched the Applied Solutions Kit to provide tools for the areas of focus most often cited by colleges as needing assistance—integrated planning, enrollment management and data to support evidence-based decision making. This kit is the first of its kind, and will be housed on the Professional Learning Network.
California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office partners for the IEPI include:

Academic Senate for California Community Colleges
College of the Canyons
Chabot-Las Positas Community College District
Foothill College
Success Center for California Community Colleges
$y + 4 = \sqrt{7 - 2y}$
BASIC SKILLS INNOVATION

Basic skills programs and services got a big boost in 2016 when the Board of Governors approved $60 million in grant funding for the California Community Colleges Basic Skills and Student Outcomes Transformation Program.

The program provides funds to implement or expand evidence-based innovations and redesign in the areas of assessment, student services and instruction in order to improve the progression from remedial classes to college-level courses.

Forty-three community colleges across the state received these grant funds, which are used to support a variety of strategies, including: increasing the placement of students directly in transferable English and math courses and career pathways; adopting placement tests or other student assessment indicators that help better determine student preparedness; aligning content in remedial courses with students’ programs of academic or vocational study; providing proactive student support services for underprepared students; and implementing other effective basic skills strategies.

Basic skills instruction serves as a foundation for student success for California community colleges. These funds will have a tremendous impact on ensuring students with basic skills needs will have access to classes and programs to help achieve their higher education and career goals.

Deputy Chancellor Erik E. Skinner

Photo left: Pasadena City College students participate in a Math Challenge. Photo right: An American River College student and her instructor.
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