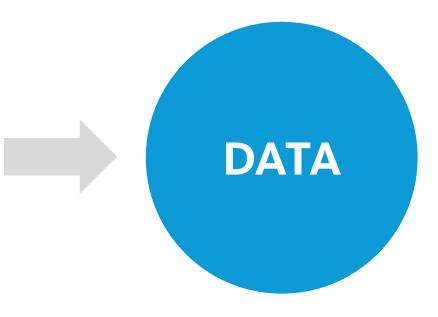
### **Promises** (as a lens to analyze data)



- 1. EQUITABLE STUDENT ACCESS
- 2. EQUITABLE STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT
- 3. WORKFORCE + SOCIAL MOBILITY
- 4. ENROLLMENT GROWTH
- **5. TRUST + COLLABORATION**





## **Equitable Student Access**



1

EQUITABLE STUDENT ACCESS

- Do SCCCD Colleges create learning environments that are welcoming and inclusive?
- Do students have equitable access to educational resources and opportunities?
- Do students feel like they belong at the College?

# **Student Demographics**



### SCCCD Student Data

#### **SCCCD STUDENT BY GENDER**

	2018-19		202	2-23
Female	32,173	54.1 %	30,840	54.2 %
Male	26,338	44.3 %	24,943	43.8 %
Non-Binary		0.0 %	464	0.8 %
Unknown	957	1.6 %	648	1.1 %

#### **SCCCD STUDENT BY AGE**

	2018-19		202	2-23
24 or less	40,172	40,172 68 %		67.0 %
25-49	17,438	29 %	16,806	30.0 %
50+	1,856	3 %	1,735	3.0 %

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

Although the total number of students declined from pre- to post-pandemic, the distribution of students by gender and age was proportionately the same.



# **Student Demographics**



### SCCCD Student Data

### IMPACT OF COVID ON SCCCD ENROLLMENT BY GENDER

	2018-19	2021-22	2022-23	% Change 2018-19 to 2021-22	% Change 2018-19 to 2022-23	
Female	32,173	29,683	30,840	-7.70%	-4.10%	3.90%
Male	26,338	22,248	24,943	-15.50%	-5.30%	12.10%
Total	59,468	52,768	56,895	-11.30%	-4.30%	7.80%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

Although the numbers of both male and female students declined between preand post-pandemic years, the percentage of the decline was greater for male students.

Although the number of male and female students continues to be below prepandemic enrollment, the gap between male and female students is shrinking, thanks to a 12% rebound in the number of male students between 2021-22 and 2022-23.



# Student Satisfaction with Modes of Learning



### **CURRENT SATISFACTION BY MODE AND RACE/ETHNICITY**

Students respond very satisfied or satisfied when asked, "Overall, How Satisfied Are You With Participating in..."

	All classes in person	Mix of in person + remote classes	All classes remote
Hispanic	90%	85%	89%
White	88%	82%	87%
Asian	88%	80%	93%
Black/African American	95%	74%	81%
American Indian/Alaska Native	95%	77%	87%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	66%	100%
Southeast Asian	100%	74%	76%
All Survey Respondents (n=2,113)	88%	83%	89%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

83-89%

of students who responded to the survey are satisfied with the current modes of instruction, with the highest levels of satisfaction in fully in-person or fully remote modes. This pattern was the same for all race/ethnicity groups.

Within each race/ethnicity group, students reported the highest levels of satisfaction with in-person classes except Asian and Hawaiian and Pacific Islander students who expressed a higher level of satisfaction with fully remote classes.



# **Students by Learning Mode**



### **CURRENT LEARNING MODE BY AGE**

Age	All classes in person	Mix of in person + remote classes	All classes remotely
26 or less	24%	52%	24%
27-42	22%	34%	44%
43-58	13%	39%	48%
59+	17%	42%	42%

### **OBSERVATIONS**

87%

of those 43 to 58 and 84% of the survey respondents who are age 59+ are taking either a mix of remote and in-person or fully remote.



### **Student Satisfaction**



### **CURRENT SATISFACTION BY MODE AND AGE**

Overall, How Satisfied Are You With Participating in...

	All classes in person	Mix of in-person + remote classes	All classes remotely
26 or less	89%	84%	89%
27-42	89%	85%	90%
43-58	83%	84%	92%
59+	100%	80%	70%
All Survey Respondents (n=2,113)	88%	83%	89%

### **OBSERVATIONS**

Students age 59+ report the lowest levels of satisfaction with two learning modes that include online courses.



# **Student Learning Effectiveness by Age**



#### **CURRENT LEARNING EFFECTIVENESS BY MODE FOR STUDENTS 24 AND YOUNGER**

Students strongly agree or agree, "I am able to do the following activities effectively ..."

	Virtual	On Campus
Do individual work	95%	93%
Work with a group	<mark>48%</mark>	87%
Work with a tutor	60%	76%
Learn from instructors	83%	96%
Receive academic counseling	75%	86%
Present my work	79%	89%
Learn by doing hands-on activities	<mark>48%</mark>	93%
Socialize with classmates	<mark>42%</mark>	88%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

Students were asked to compare their current learning effectiveness on campus and online for eight academic activities.

Only 42-48% of the youngest SCCCD students agree or strongly agree that they are effective online when working with a group, learning by doing hands-on activities, and socializing with classmates.



# **Student Demographics**



### SCCCD Student Data

### SCCCD STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

	2018-2019		2022-2023	
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
Hispanic	35,615	60%	37,010	65%
White	12,699	21%	10,036	18%
Asian	5,652	10%	5,444	10%
Black/African American	2,493	4%	2,106	4%
Two or more races	1,722	3%	1,523	3%
Filipino	564	1%	43	0.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	319	1%	268	0.5%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	96	0%	80	0.1%
Unknown	308	1%	385	1%
Total	59,468	100%	56,895	100%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

The distribution of students by race/ethnicity shifted pre- to post-pandemic, with an increase in Hispanic students and a decrease in students who are White, Filipino, and American Indian/Native Alaskan.



# **Student Demographics**



### Regional Population and SCCCD Student Data

### SCCCD REGIONAL POPULATION + STUDENT RACE/ETHNICITY

		SCCCD Residents SCCCD Staged 15+ in 2022 2022		
Hispanic	730,305	54%	32,471	62%
White	430,554	32%	10,786	20%
Asian/Pacific Islander	105,005	8%	5,463	10%
Black/African American	52,893	4%	1,945	4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	17,282	1%	241	0.5%
Total	1,351,343		52,769	

### **OBSERVATIONS**

A higher proportion of Hispanic and Asian students enrolled in SCCCD Colleges compared to the proportion in the SCCCD regional population age 15+.

A lower proportion of White students enrolled in SCCCD Colleges compared to the proportion in the SCCCD regional population age 15+.





### **BELONGINGNESS BY RACE/ETHNICITY**

Students strongly agree or agree, "I feel sense of belonging ..."

Hispanic	70%
White	62%
Asian	66%
Black/African American	65%
American Indian/Alaska Native	67%
Southeast Asian	58%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	71%
All Student Respondents (n=2,113)	68%

### **OBSERVATIONS**

70-71%

of Hispanic and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students who completed the survey report a greater sense of belongingness compared to students in other race/ethnicity groups.





#### **BELONGINGNESS BY GENDER + AGE**

Students strongly agree or agree, "I feel a sense of belonging ..."

	Strongly agree or agree
Female	69%
Male	68%
Gender non-conforming/Non-Binary/Transgender	56%
26 or less	63%
27-42	76%
43-58	74%
59+	67%
All Student Respondents (n=2,113)	68%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

Male and female students report similar levels of belongingness (68-69%) while gender non-conforming, non-binary, and transgender students report a lower level of belongingness.

Compared to all other age groups, 26 or younger students report a lower sense of belongingness even though 68% of SCCCD students are 24 or younger.



I love the opportunities to try different things



More physical activities open to all students

It's friendly, intimate. welcoming

1 feel

lost

We need free tuition, no fees

Locate student resources in one place / one-stop

Student activity spaces are insufficient, cramped

Better library / open more hours

More helpful

signs - maps aren't enough

More food options that are affordable and available all day/evenings (coffee too)

1 feel confused

We don't feel safe on campus, especially in the evenings

The website is confusing / hard to understand



## **Equitable Student Achievement**

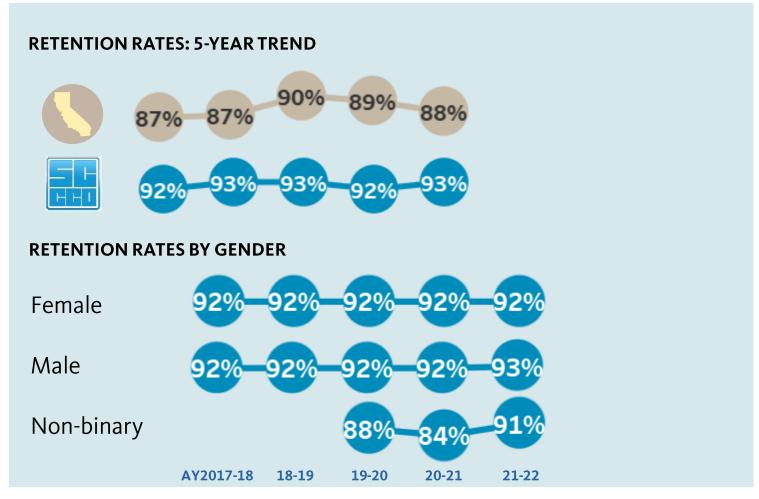


2

EQUITABLE STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

- Are SCCCD students succeeding?
- Are students motivated to learn?
- Do students feel like they can achieve academic mastery?





### **OBSERVATIONS**

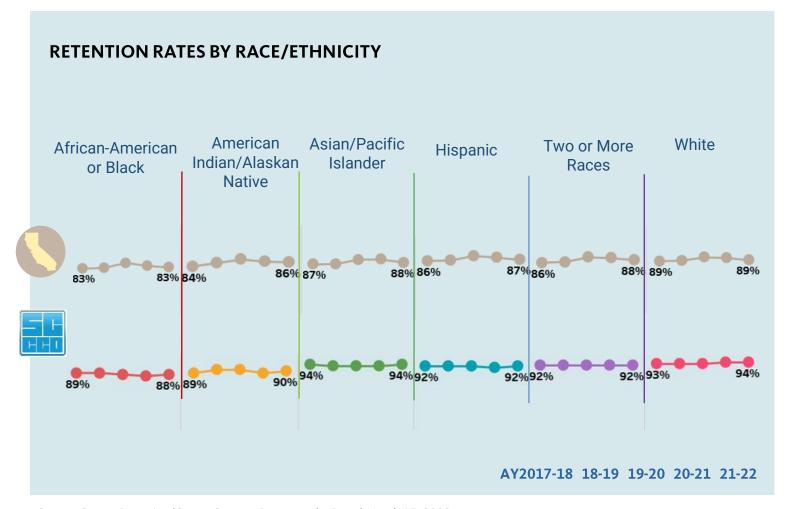
Course retention rates over five years are consistently high for both male and female students at SCCCD Colleges.

SCCCD course retention rates over five years are **consistently higher** than statewide rates.



### **Student Success**





### **OBSERVATIONS**

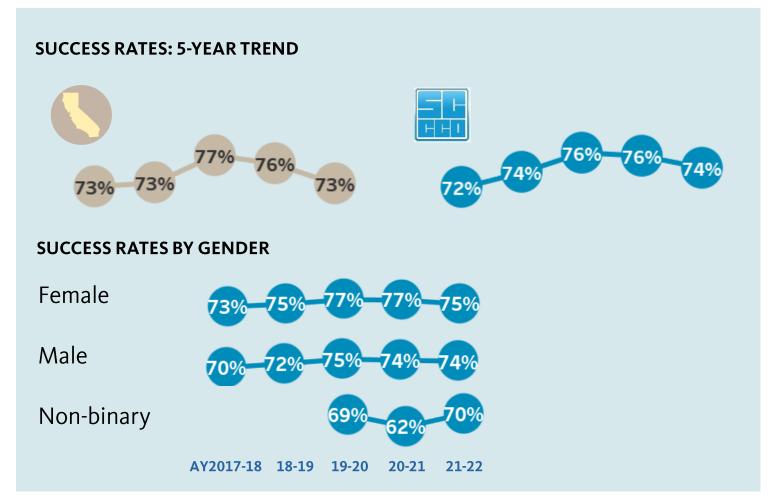
Retention rates for Black/African American and American Indian/Alaska Native students are disproportionately below other racial/ethnic groups.

Retention rates for all racial/ethnic groups in SCCCD Colleges are higher than statewide rates.



### **Student Success**



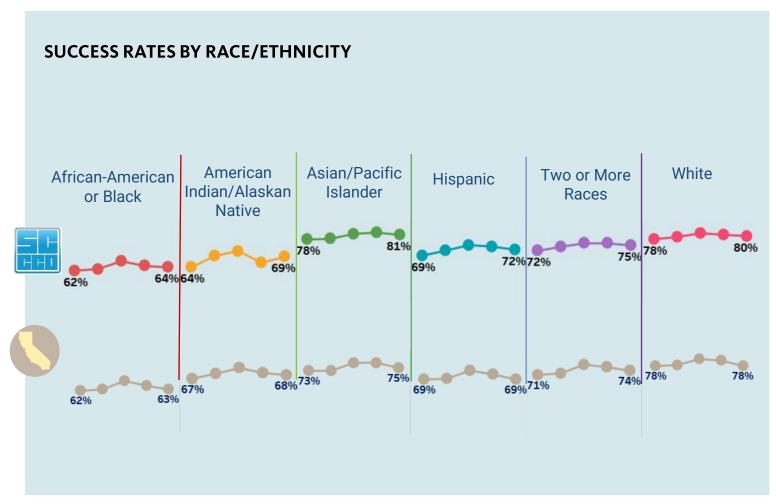


### **OBSERVATIONS**

Course success rates have been parallel to the statewide rates over the past five years; those rates are consistently higher for female students compared to male students at SCCCD Colleges.

Non-binary students may need additional support to improve course success rates.





### **OBSERVATIONS**

Course success rates for Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic students are consistently lower than the success rates for other race/ethnicity groups.





### **SUCCESS RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY + GENDER**

Gender	Racial Group	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Mala	Students of Color	68%	71%	74%	73%	72%
Male	White students	77%	78%	80%	78%	79%
Famala	Students of Color	71%	73%	76%	75%	73%
Female	White students	79%	80%	82%	83%	80%

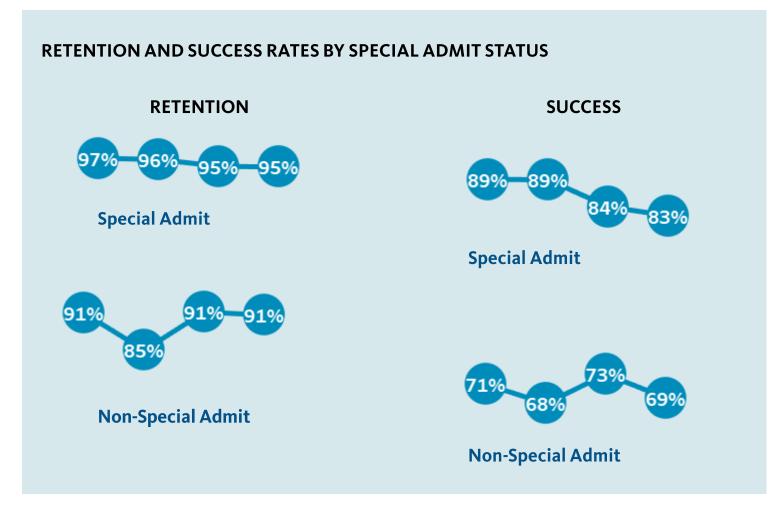
### **OBSERVATIONS**

Students of Color have had disproportionately lower course success rates than white students in each of the past five years.

Male students have had disproportionately lower course success rates than female students in each year.







#### **OBSERVATIONS**

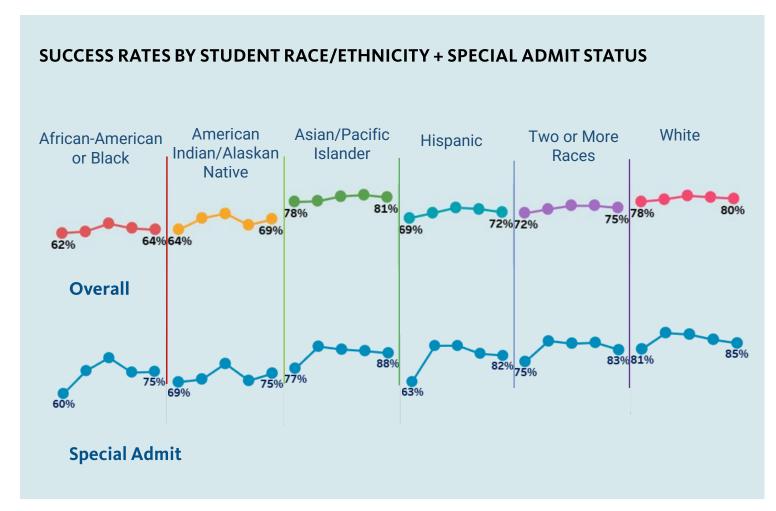
12%

The percent of the SCCCD student population comprised of Special Admit high school students in fall 2022.

Course retention and success rates are higher for Special Admit students compared to the general SCCCD student population.







#### **OBSERVATIONS**

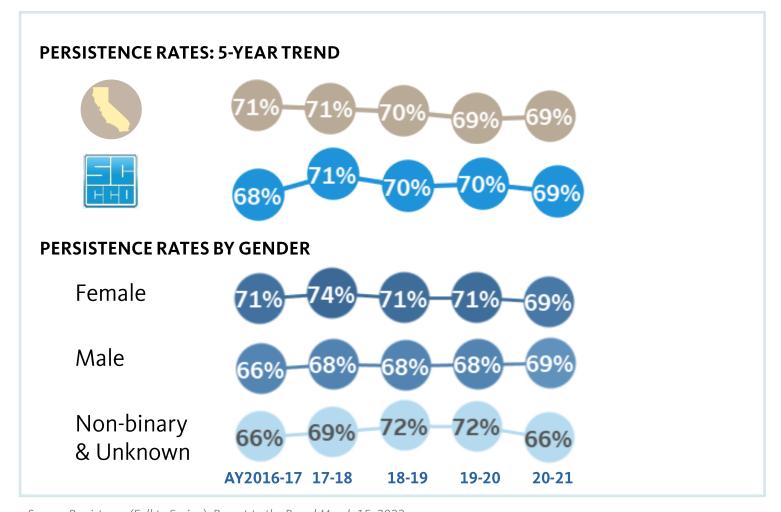
Equity gaps by race/ethnicity exist for Special Admit students at rates similar to the overall student population.

Student course success rates improved between 2017-18 and 2021-22 for all students in all race/ethnicity groups.



### **Student Success**





#### **OBSERVATIONS**

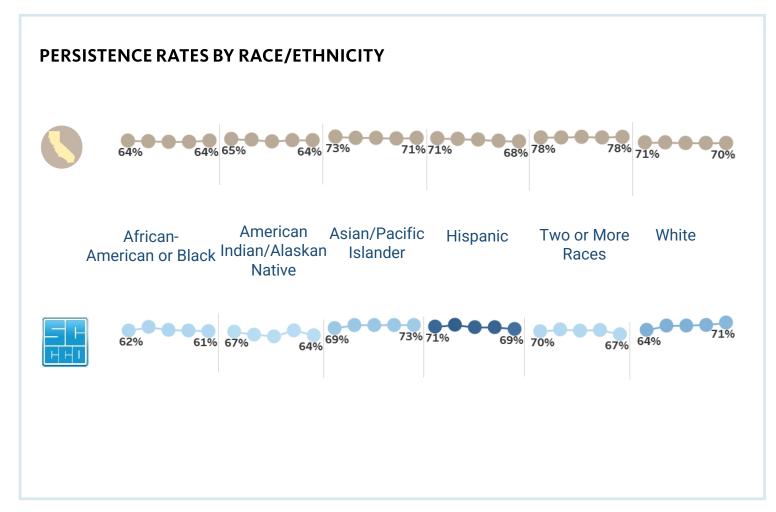
SCCCD persistence rates have been comparable to the statewide persistence rates over the past five years.

Persistence rates of female students exceeded those of male students in 4 of the last 5 years. Persistence rates of non-binary and unknown students have been variable.



### **Student Success**





#### **OBSERVATIONS**

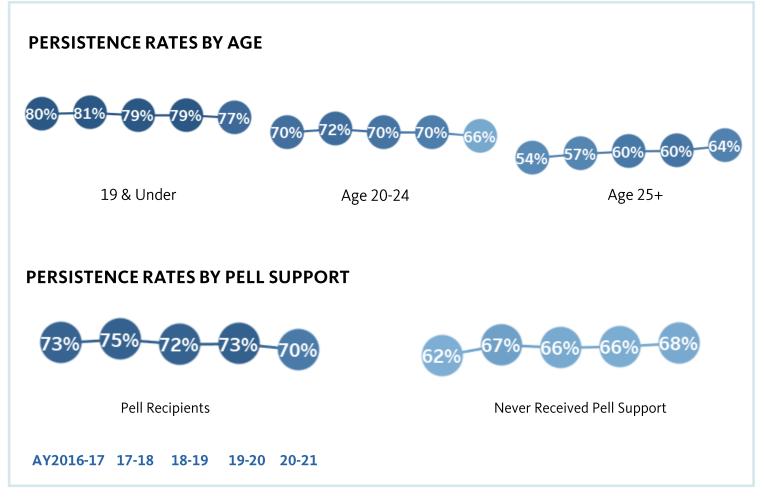
Over this five-year snapshot, persistence rates of white and Asian/Pacific Islander students increased, while rates decreased for all other race/ethnicity cohorts.

Overall, persistence rates of SCCCD students were comparable to or exceed persistence rates of students statewide for American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and White students.



### **Student Success**





#### **OBSERVATIONS**

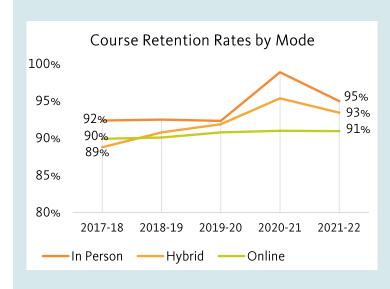
The youngest SCCCD students have higher rates of persistence compared to students between 20 and 24. Students age 25+ have the lowest rates of persistence.

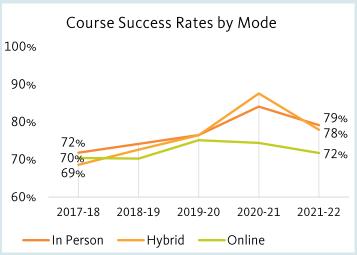
Students who were supported with Pell grants persisted at higher rates than students who did not receive this type of support.





### SCCCD RETENTION AND SUCCESS RATES BY LEARNING MODE





### **OBSERVATIONS**

Course retention and success rates increased for SCCCD students in all learning modes over the past five years.

The retention and success rates in hybrid courses improved significantly more than the rate of improvement in either online or inperson courses.

Although these rates improved since 2017-18 in all learning modes, the improvement in online courses was 1 to 2%, which was lower than the rate of improvement in the other learning modes. This matches the finding that 97% of the faculty respondents believe that online instruction offers students the least supportive learning environment compared to other modes.



# STATE CENTER 2035 VISION PLAN

# **Campus Voices**

### **CURRENT ACADEMIC GROWTH AND MASTERY BY RACE/ETHNICITY**

"I am growing academically"

"I can master something that I focus on"

	Strongly agree or agree
Hispanic	86%
White	86%
Asian	87%
Black/African American	88%
American Indian/Alaska Native	84%
Southeast Asian	79%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	82%

### **OBSERVATIONS**

Students' confidence in their academic mastery is relatively consistent across race/ethnicity groups.



# **Campus Voices**



#### **CURRENT ACADEMIC GROWTH AND MASTERY BY GENDER + AGE**

"I am growing academically"

"I can master something that I focus on"

	Strongly agree or agree
Female	87%
Male	88%
Gender non-conforming/Non-Binary/Transgender	78%
26 or less	83%
27-42	91%
43-58	91%
59+	94%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

87-88%

of male and female students report confidence in their academic growth and mastery. This level of confidence is lower for gender non-conforming, non-binary, and transgender students.

83% of SCCCD'S youngest students report confidence in their sense of academic growth and mastery, below the 90 to 95% confidence level reported by older students.





### **CURRENT MOTIVATION TO LEARN BY RACE/ETHNICITY**

I feel motivated to learn...

	Strongly agree or agree
Hispanic	80%
White	80%
Asian	79%
Black/African American	84%
American Indian/Alaska Native	82%
Southeast Asian	79%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	76%
All Student Respondents (n=2,113)	80%

### **OBSERVATIONS**

80%

The average motivation to learn across all survey respondents. Students' reports of their motivation to learn are relatively consistent across race/ethnicity groups.





### **CURRENT MOTIVATION TO LEARN BY GENDER + AGE**

I feel motivated to learn...

	Strongly agree or agree
Female	81%
Male	83%
Gender non-conforming/Non-Binary/Transgender	70%
26 or less	74%
27-42	89%
43-58	88%
59+	96%
All Survey Respondents (n=2,113)	80%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

81-83%

of male and female students report motivation to learn. The number is lower for gender non-conforming, non-binary, and trans students.

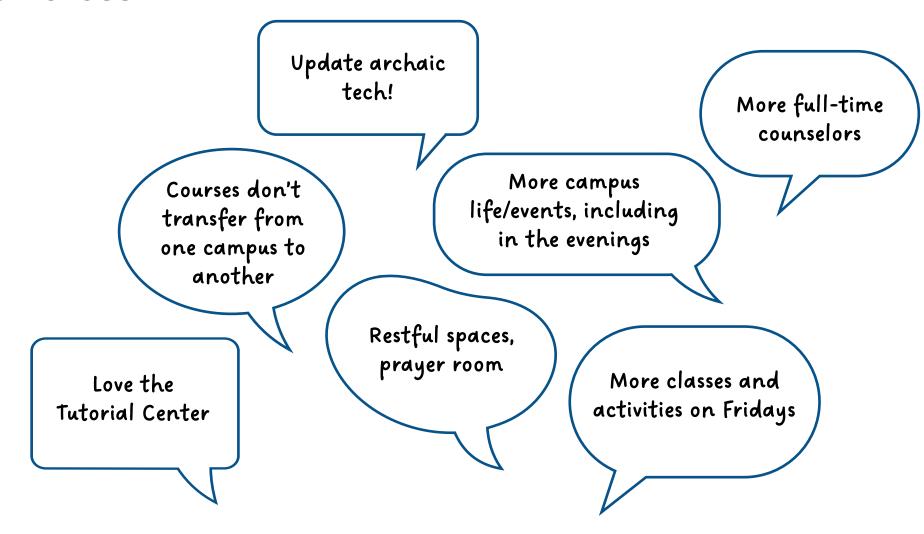
96%

of students aged 59 and above report being motivated to learn. Only 74% of the youngest students report that they are motivated to learn.



# STATE CENTER 2035 VISION PLAN

### **Student Voices**





# STATE CENTER 2035 VISION PLAN

# **Workforce + Social Mobility**

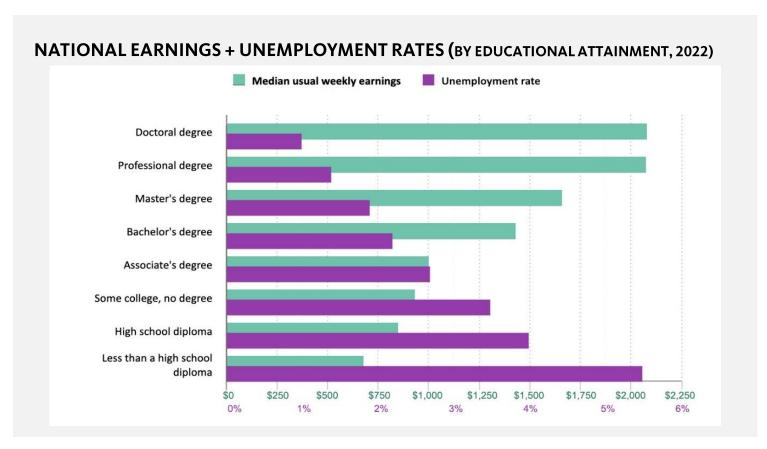
3

WORKFORCE + SOCIAL MOBILITY

- Are the SC Colleges offering programs that their communities need?
- Are students prepared academically for workforce programs?
- Do students feel that they belong in College?

# STATE CENTER 2035 VISION PLAN

### Impact of Education on Earnings and Unemployment



#### **OBSERVATIONS**

Educational attainment is a predictor of income and employment.

As educational attainment goes up:

- The likelihood of unemployment goes down and
- The likelihood of higher earning goes up.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics: career outlook/2023 Notes: Earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers.



### SCCCD Regional Data

### SCCCD REGION ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Unemployment Rates		BA or higher	
	2020	April 2023	for adults 25+	
Fresno County	11.7%	7.4%	22.6%	
Kings County	11.9%	8.3%	14.3%	
<b>Madera County</b>	11.1%	7.4%	16.4%	
Tulare County	13.5%	9.7%	15.2%	
California	10.1%	4.3%	35.3%	

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

Although Central Valley unemployment rates have declined significantly since 2020, the unemployment rates are still about twice as high as the statewide rate.

**↓13-20%** 

The proportion of SCCCD regional adults with a BA or better is 13-20% *lower* than the statewide levels of educational attainment.





### SCCCD Regional Data

### SCCCD REGION GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY COUNTY

	Real Gro	ss Domestic Pr	Change from Prior Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Fresno	40.88	41.88	41.33	41.82	2.5%	-1.3%	1.2%
Kings	5.96	6.10	6.14	6.07	2.3%	0.6%	-1.0%
Madera	5.96	6.15	6.13	5.95	3.3%	-0.4%	-2.9%
Tulare	16.99	17.69	17.43	17.36	4.1%	-1.5%	-0.4%
California	2644.06	2729.23	2667.22	2874.73	3.2%	-2.3%	7.8%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

The SCCCD region is recovering from the pandemic's economic impact at a slower rate compared with the statewide recovery.





### **SCCCD** Regional Data

### **EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES BY SECTOR (PROJECTED DEMAND)**

Sector	2020 Jobs	2025 Jobs	5-Year Change	5-Year % Change	Annual Openings
Health	72,169	86,146	13,977	19%	10,709
Business & Entrepreneurship	74,726	77,555	2,829	4%	7,874
Education	32,366	33,130	764	2%	3,827
Agriculture, Water, & Environmental Technologies	28,379	28,061	(318)	(1%)	3,122
Energy, Construction, & Utilities	26,060	27,857	1,797	7%	2,864
ICT / Digital Media	26,290	26,666	376	1%	2,789
Logistics	18,665	20,524	1,859	10%	2,269
Mechanics & Welding	21,250	22,361	1,111	5%	2,090
Advanced Manufacturing	13,281	13,466	185	1%	1,367
TOTAL	313,186	335,766	22,580	7%	36,911

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

+7%

The percent increase in jobs projected for the region between 2020 and 2025.

The greatest job growth is projected in these sectors: Health, Logistics, Energy/Construction/Utilities, and Mechanics/Welding.





## TOP 50 OCCUPATIONS THAT REQUIRE COLLEGE BELOW BA + ARE OFFERED BY SCCCD COLLEGES (Annual openings by sector)

Some College, no degree		Firefighters	290
Teaching Assistants	2,136	Aircraft Mechanics and Technicians	165
Bookkeeping, Accounting, Auditing Clerk	1,782	Phlebotomists	161
Computer User Support Specialist	239	Emergency Medical Technicians	141
Order Clerks	129	Library Technicians	121
Postsecondary Non-degree Award	i	Associate Degrees	
Nursing Assistants	1,507	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Ed	577
Medical Assistants	1,495	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	197
Medical Assistants  Automotive Technicians and Mechanics	1,495 753	Paralegals and Legal Assistants  Radiologic Technologists/Technicians	197 166
	,		
Automotive Technicians and Mechanics	753	Radiologic Technologists/Technicians	166

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

Of the 28 occupations with entrylevel requirements for some college, certificates, or associate degrees, 21 are offered at one of the SCCCD Colleges.

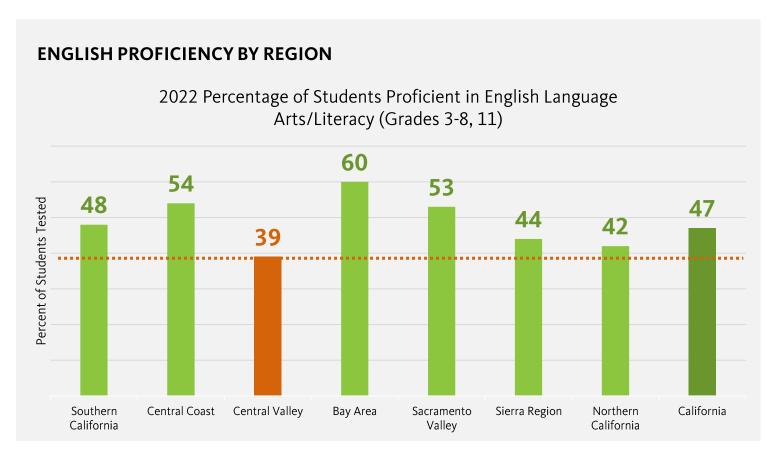
On average, the entry-level hourly rate of pay increases as the level of education rises.



# **Local Conditions / Regional Economy**



### SCCCD Regional Data



#### **OBSERVATIONS**

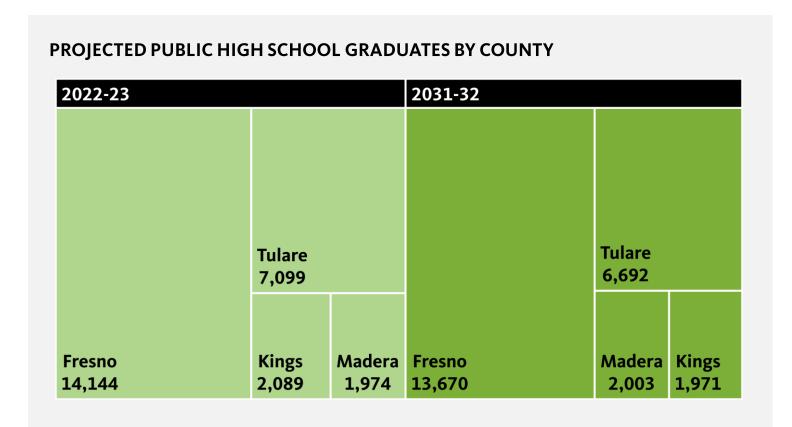
English proficiency is related to economic mobility, access to high-wage jobs, lower levels of unemployment and underemployment, and greater productivity.\*

Only 39% of Central Valley students in grades 3-8 and 11 are proficient in English, which is the lowest level in the state.





### SCCCD Regional Data



#### **OBSERVATIONS**

↓4%

The number of high school graduates is projected to decrease in the SCCCD Region, despite a slight *increase* in the number of young residents in the region.



### **Student Voices**



#### **BELONGINGNESS BY RACE/ETHNICITY**

Students strongly agree or agree, "I feel sense of belonging ..."

Hispanic	70%
White	62%
Asian	66%
Black/African American	65%
American Indian/Alaska Native	67%
Southeast Asian	58%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	71%
All Survey Respondents (n=2,113)	68%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

70-71%

of Hispanic and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students who completed the survey report a greater sense of belongingness compared to students in other race/ethnicity groups.



### **Student Voices**



#### **BELONGINGNESS BY GENDER AND AGE**

Students strongly agree or agree, "I feel a sense of belonging ..."

	Strongly agree or agree
Female	69%
Male	68%
Gender non-conforming/Non-Binary/Transgender	56%
26 or less	63%
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43-58	74%
59+	67%
All Survey Respondents (n=2,113)	68%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

Male and female students report similar levels of belongingness (68-69%) while gender non-conforming, non-binary, and transgender students report a lower level of belongingness.

Compared to all other age groups, 26 or younger students report a lower sense of belongingness even though 68% of SCCCD students are 24 or younger.



# **Student** and Community Voices



Lots of career opportunities and information

More careers, such as filmmaking



What we heard at the campus forums, April 2023



### **Enrollment Growth**



4

## ENROLLMENT GROWTH

- Given the projected changes in community demographics, how should SCCCD modify its programs and services to continue to serve the residents in its large and diverse region?
- What are student-centered ways to increase enrollment?



### SCCCD Regional Data

#### PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH

2023 Actual	2035 Projected	Projected Growth
1,036,949	1,135,837	10%
157,316	171,517	9%
164,472	187,842	14%
488,748	535,463	10%
1,847,485	2,030,659	10%
40,354,217	42,718,403	6%
	1,036,949 157,316 164,472 488,748 1,847,485	1,036,949       1,135,837         157,316       171,517         164,472       187,842         488,748       535,463         1,847,485       2,030,659

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

The population is projected to grow in all four counties in the SCCCD region over the next decade.

+10%

The projected population growth of the SCCCD regional population by 2035.

This is larger than the 6% projected population growth statewide.



### **Enrollment Trends**



#### SCCCD Data

#### STUDENT HEADCOUNT

	2018-19	2029-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Change 2018-23	Change 2021-23
SCCCD	59,468	60,733	54,278	52,768	56,895	-4.3%	7.8%

#### STUDENT HEADCOUNT: CREDIT AND NON-CREDIT

	Fall 2019		Fall 2	2022
Credit Total Students	45,202	99%	42,902	98%
Non-Credit Total Students	594	1 %	757	2 %
SCCCD Total Students	45,796		43,659	

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

Although the gap in SCCCD between pre-pandemic and post-pandemic enrollment persists, strong recovery is evident in a 7.8% increase between 2021-22 and 2022-23.

The proportion of total students enrolled in credit courses was consistent pre- and post-pandemic.





### SCCCD Regional Data

#### **PROJECTED AGES Projected Growth** 2023 Actual 2035 Projected Under 15 415,471 422,138 2% 15 to 24 302,969 305,752 1% 25 to 49 597,668 670,340 12% 50+ 531,377 632,429 19% PROJECTED MALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP 52% **51%** 52% **52%** 50% **51%** 51% 48% **48%** 2023 **2035** under 15 15-24 25-49 50+ SCCCD Region

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

25+

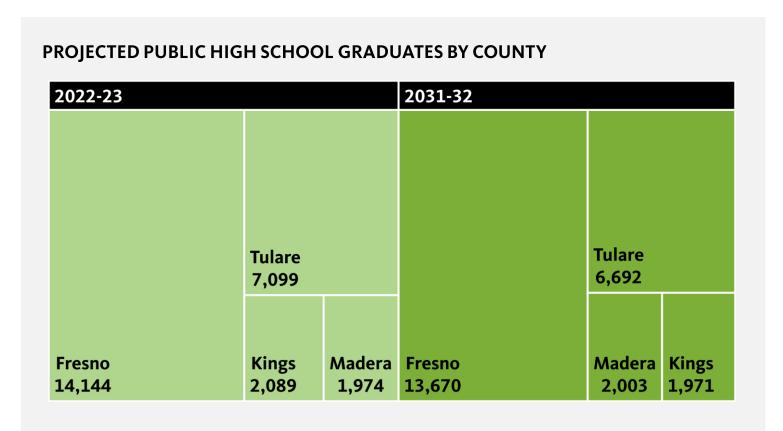
The age group of greatest projected growth. This number is projected to increase by 15%, while the number of residents aged 24 and younger is projected to increase by about 1%.

The current and projected proportion of males in the region is slightly above 50% in all age groups until age 50+ when the proportion declines to 48%.





### SCCCD Regional Data



#### **OBSERVATIONS**

↓4%

The number of high school graduates is projected to decrease in the SCCCD Region, despite a slight *increase* in the number of young residents in the region.



### **Enrollment Trends**



#### SCCCD + Statewide Student Data

#### SCCCD UNIT LOAD FOR CREDIT STUDENTS

	Fall	2019	Fall	2022
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
Fewer than 6 Units	16,085	35%	18,727	43%
12+ Units	14,008	31%	10,743	25%
Total Credit Students	45,796		43,659	

#### STATEWIDE UNIT LOAD FOR CREDIT STUDENTS

	Fall	2019	Fall	2022
	# % of Total		#	% of Total
Fewer than 6 Units	513,700	35%	472,835	38%
12+ Units	463,639	31%	362,526	29%
Total Credit Students	1,484,299		1,256,742	

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

The proportion of SCCCD credit students taking fewer than 6 units increased 8% and the proportion taking 12 or more units decreased 6% pre- and post-pandemic.

In the same period, the proportion of credit students statewide taking fewer than 6 units increased 3% and the proportion taking 12 or more units decreased 3%.



# STATE CENTER 2035

### **Student Voices**

So many resources are available to students and very warm and inviting

More outdoor games and seating

We love the trees / our campus grounds are beautiful

Free transit and parking

Great professors and friendly staff

No mandates / let students, faculty, staff, etc. choose / this helps enrollment More resources available at night

We need a gym!

Evening experience- have staffed spaces / safe for students until 10pm / have bathrooms + doors unlocked / have healthy food

darder Gensler

What we heard at the campus forums, April 2023

### **Trust + Collaboration**



# 5

TRUST + COLLABORATION

- How can SCCCD achieve its mission to create internal unity in advancing equitable student access and achievement?
- What can SCCCD do in service of its values of Community and Kindness?
- In what ways can SCCCD improve its partnerships with external agencies and organizations to benefit students?

# **Employees**



#### SENSE OF WELLBEING, SUCCESS, AND ENGAGEMENT

% Strongly Agree or Agree	Instructional Faculty (193)	Non-Instructional Faculty (119) + Admin (54) + Classified Prof (276)
"In general, I feel challenged to do my best work"	73%	73%
"I feel a sense of purpose"	83%	75%
"I feel if something is not right, I have someone to ask for help."	67%	68%
"I feel a sense of belonging"	59%	57%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

Although SCCCD employees feel challenged in their work and feel a sense of purpose (73%-83%), the proportion of employees who feel that they have someone to ask for help (66%-68%) and a sense of belonging (56%-59%) is lower.



# **Employees**



#### **SENSE OF GROWTH AND MASTERY**

% Strongly Agree or Agree	Instructional Faculty (193)	Non- Instructional Faculty (119)	Administrators + Managers (54)	Classified Professionals (276)
"I feel like I am growing professionally."	74%	78%	76%	56%
"I feel like I can master something I focus on."	94%	94%	89%	87%
"I feel a sense of autonomy."	80%	80%	68%	65%
"I feel motivated to complete my work."	81%	87%	85%	77%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

SCCCD employees at all levels have confidence in their sense of mastery (87% - 94%) and motivation to complete their work (77% - 87%).

However, classified professionals have the lowest sense of professional growth (56%), and along with administrators/managers, have the lowest sense of autonomy (65% - 68%).



# STATE CENTER 2035 VISION PLAN

# **Teaching Effectiveness**

#### **CURRENT TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS**

Instructional faculty strongly agree or agree, "I am able to do the following activities effectively ..."

	Virtual	On Campus
Instruct Students	<mark>90%</mark>	99%
Provide academic counseling	<mark>72%</mark>	77%
Do individual work	96%	78%
Collaborate with colleagues	<mark>76%</mark>	82%
Learn/professional development	84%	70%
Socialize with colleagues	<mark>45%</mark>	79%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

Instructional faculty rate their effectiveness as lower when engaging in these tasks online rather than in person:

- instructing students,
- providing academic counseling,
- collaborating with colleagues, and
- socializing with colleagues.



# **Student Learning Effectiveness by Age**



#### **CURRENT LEARNING EFFECTIVENESS BY MODE FOR STUDENTS 24 AND YOUNGER**

Students strongly agree or agree, "I am able to do the following activities effectively ..."

	Virtual	On Campus
Do individual work	95%	93%
Work with a group	<mark>48%</mark>	87%
Work with a tutor	60%	76%
Learn from instructors	83%	96%
Receive academic counseling	75%	86%
Present my work	79%	89%
Learn by doing hands-on activities	<mark>48%</mark>	93%
Socialize with classmates	<mark>42%</mark>	88%

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

Fewer than half of the youngest SCCCD students agree or strongly agree that they are effective online when:

- working with a group,
- learning by doing hands-on activities, and
- socializing with classmates.



# **Employee Voices**

Excellent peoplecollegial & so

More Black faculty



I enjoy what I do and who I work with

More events to get connected with other classifieds & faculty

supportive!

Healthy competitions between faculty and staff

Sense of cooperation and collegiality

Understaffed and overworked

> Lacking direction, frustrating

Independent thinkers that accept and work together to meet goals

We need more accountability

"Can Don't" mentality

Better social media presence & communication methods for varying age groups

What we heard at the campus forums, April 2023



### **Student Voices**





Mean/rude teachers, checked out staff

Better communication /
more information
about student
government, clubs, and
activities

A bigger student study area as opposed to the computer lab and library. An area that's available for students to study and hangout 'til late

I love how intimate the campus is and how easy it is to engage with students and faculty

