



Montgomery County
Community College

FACT BOOK
2010-2011

Montgomery County Community College

Prepared by the Office of Institutional Research & Assessment

Fact Book 2010-2011 Highlights

College Enrollment Figures

Credit enrollment for FY 2011 was 21,502 a small decrease over last year (n=21,564) but a five year percentage increase of 29% from fiscal year 2006 (n=16,690).

Workforce Development and Continuing Education enrollment totaled 11,232 students. Headcount in this area decreased by 8% percent over last year's figure (n=12,240) and has also decreased by 17% since FY 2006 (n=13,604).

In addition, annualized credit FTEs (n=11,215) decreased slightly over last year's figure but have grown by nearly 35% since FY 2006. Furthermore, the total number of credits generated totaled 281,439, a decrease of less than one percent from the prior fiscal year.

Total College enrollment (both credit and WD & CE) totaled 32,734 for FY 2011 a decrease of three percent from FY 2010 but an increase of 8% from FY 2006.

Student Profiles

The profile of credit students during the fiscal year was as follows:

- Female (57%)
- White/Caucasian (65%)
- Total Students of Color/Non-majority (24%)
- Between the ages of 18-21 (39%)
- Enrolled only at the Central Campus (48%)
- Enrolled only at the West Campus (14%)
- Enrolled in E-Learning only (12%)
- Montgomery County residents (84%)

Top Five Enrolled Programs of Study:

1. Liberal Studies (22%)
2. Nursing-General Studies (11%)
3. General Studies (11%)
4. Business Administration (7%)
5. Criminal Justice (3%)

Country of Origin

The top five countries where foreign students originated were:

1. South Korea (n=222)
2. India (n=138)
3. China (n=41)
4. Vietnam (n=37)
5. Algeria (n=34)
5. Bangladesh (n=34)
5. Nigeria (n=34)

The profile of Workforce Development and Continuing Education students during the fiscal year were as follows:

- Male (56%)
- White/Caucasian (45%)¹
- Between the ages of 39-50 (21%)
- Enrolled at “off site” Central locations (47%)
- Enrolled primarily during Spring 2011 (38%)

Demographic/Background of Credit Students: Trend Data

The percentage of female enrollment (57%) and male (43%) enrollment has been relatively stable over five years at the College. These patterns hold true at the Central campus, however there are more female students, percentage-wise, enrolled at the West campus and via E-Learning than at the Central campus.

African American/Black student enrollment (12%) remained stable the last two years, yet this group of students continues to increase its presence on the Central campus. The Hispanic/Latino/a enrollment (5%), and Asian American/Pacific Islander (5%) enrollments have also remained relatively constant.² Those who identify as White/Caucasian continue to see their overall percentages continue to decline. While 65% of students indicated they were part of this group during fiscal year 2011, the percentage was 70% during fiscal year 2006.

Students between the ages of 18-21 (39%) are the largest age group at the College. This percentage was the lowest for this group in five years. Students aged 22-26 have slowly increased their presence at the College over the last five years. Overall, students aged 26 or younger constitute 68% of those enrolled during the last fiscal year.

¹ The race/ethnic codes were converted to conform to the new IPEDS codes. If students did not update their racial group, then they were placed into missing/unknown. Therefore for this group of students, 46.8% non-credit students' racial groupings were unknown.

The average age of a student at the College was 28 years old. The median age of those enrolled at the College was 24. This has been relatively consistent over the last few years.

The majority of students who enrolled at the College lived in Montgomery County (84%). Those who are enrolled at the West Campus mainly resided in Montgomery County (73%), while another 17% were residents of Chester County and eight percent commuted from Berks County. Eighty-three (83%) of E-Learning students also resided in Montgomery County.

While most students were enrolled exclusively at the Central Campus (48%), the percentage of those enrolling only at this campus site exclusively continues to decrease in proportional enrollment; down from 63% of total enrollment in FY 2006. In fact, this is the first year that those enrolled exclusively at the Central Campus was under the 50% marker for the first time. E-Learning increased by two points over last year and increased to 12% of overall student enrollment.

Continuation and Persistence

Continuation

Total continuation³ rates of all students who were enrolled at the College during Fall 2010 and re-enrolled at the College in Spring 2011 was 68%. Continuation rate at the Central was 70%, while the continuation rate at the West campuses was 66%.

Students enrolled in programs within the Health Sciences continued at a rate of 74% from Fall 2010 to Spring 2011, while those who were in Technical Studies had the lowest re-enrollment of 53% during the same timeframe.

Students who were enrolled during Fall 2010 as a full-time student re-enrolled for the Spring 2011 semester at a rate of 78%, while those who started the fall term as a part-time student had a 60% rate of return.

Persistence

The total persistence⁴ rate of new students from Fall 2010 to Spring 2011 was 67%⁵. There was a two point drop in the rate over last year (69% to 67%). Those who started as a full-time student were retained at a rate of 81%, while those who began as a part-time student, returned at a rate of 52% for the spring semester.

When persistence rates of first-time students were analyzed from fall to fall or one year out (i.e., Fall 2010 to Fall 2011), the rate of persistence was 46%. Like the semester to semester rates, the year to year rates also decreased two points over the previous year's rate.

³ Continuation rates include all students enrolled for the identified semester.

⁴ Persistence is defined as first-time students to the College.

⁵ IPEDS requires that first-year students who started during the summer and returned during the Fall semester are to be counted as first-time students.

Again, those who began their studies as full-time students were retained at a rate of 56%, while 34% of those who started as a part-time student were still enrolled at the College one year later.

Student Academic Outcomes

College-wide student grade data, during the fall semesters, suggests that the percentage of withdrawals remained constant at ten percent for all grades conferred. Furthermore the percentage rates of those completing their courses and being successful with a grade of C or better is moderately high at a 68.6%

Students enrolled in E-Learning courses had withdrawal rates of 13%, relatively similar to last year. Students are also successful in their E-Learning courses with a success rate slightly lower than the College rate (63.1%).

Students who were enrolled in developmental courses had relatively high retention rates within the three subjects. The retention rate in developmental Math continues to increase.

The success rates of those completing developmental math continued to have the lowest rate of success (59.2%), which was relatively unchanged from last years' rate. Those students in developmental Reading experienced an increase in success from last year of, up three points to 73% success. Unfortunately, the success rate in English decreased by 11 points to five year low of 60.3%.

High School Yield Information

The high school yield rate of students from Montgomery County public high school graduates, who immediately enrolled at the College following graduation, during Fall 2010 was approximately 18.8%⁶. The largest rate thus far for students enrolling in the College after high school.

The top public feeder high schools to the College as defined by yield rate included:

1. Pottsgrove (33.1%)
2. North Penn (25.8%)
3. Pottstown (25.1%)
4. Upper Perkioman (23.6%)
5. Perkioman Valley (23.5%)

Lower Merion had the lowest rate of graduates enrolling at the College (2.3%)

⁶ Only public high school information is reported. The Pennsylvania Department of Education is no longer reporting private high school graduate information.

North Penn had the largest overall total number of students (n=255) who enrolled at the College during the Fall 2010 semester, while Jenkintown enrolled the smallest number (n=3).

Graduated Student Information

The total number of official graduates during the fiscal year numbered 1,326. In addition, 1,358 degrees were officially conferred to these graduates. The largest number of both in history of the College to date.

Transfer-related programs⁷ had the largest combined number of degrees awarded (n=717), however this was a 14% decrease over last year. Liberal Studies had the largest number of degrees conferred (n=441), Business Administration was second in the number of degrees conferred (n=98), with General Studies coming in third (n=69) in the Transfer-related program area.

The total number of Career-related degrees awarded was 392, a 4% increase over last year's figure. Nursing had the largest number of degrees conferred (n=140). Early Childhood Education (n=39) had the second most degrees awarded, and Criminal Justice (n=33) was third.

The total number of certificates awarded increased by 91% over last year for a total of 122 certificates being awarded.⁸ There were two drivers in this area which affected the increase in the number of these awards. First the number of Certificates given in Medical Assisting went from 6 to 37; a 6 fold increase in one year. The second area was the addition of Certificates of Completion. These awards added an additional 36 degrees to the category in areas such as Medical Coding and Phlebotomy.

Financial Aid Information

Total student financial aid dollars awarded (\$39,085,629) increased 5% over last year's dollar figure. The largest dollar sources of financial assistance were:

1. Unsubsidized Stafford Student Loans
2. Pell Grants
3. Subsidized Stafford Student Loans

While the total amount of money increased by 5% over one year, the number of students (unduplicated count) receiving financial aid awards increased by 5% from FY 2010. Furthermore, the number of financial aid awards received by students at the College increased by 9% (n=24,095).

⁷ For this report we are combining General Studies graduates with the Transfer-related degrees of AA, AFA, and AS.

⁸ This number includes both regular, specialty certificates, certificates of completion.

Our overall student loan default rate remains below the national average. The latest figure we have for comparison purposes is FY 2009 in which our default rate was 10.2 % compared to the national rate of 11.9%.

The number of FAFSA students complete to apply for financial aid continue to increase as well. For FY 2010, the College received 12,019 applications. That is a 10% increase over last fiscal year, and a 109% increase over five years.

College Foundation Information

The Foundation's Net Assets (\$6,069,010) increased by 26% over last year's dollar figure, while the Foundation's revenue (excluding investment income) decreased by 13% to a total of \$ 872,484.

The total number of scholarships awarded (n=167) by the Foundation experienced an increase of 27%, however the dollar figure of scholarships awarded remained relatively flat (\$177,739) compared to last year.

Employee Information

The number of individuals employed by the College during the Fall 2010 semester⁹ totaled 1,395¹⁰. There were 194 full-time faculty and 563 part-time faculty teaching courses during the fall semester.

Full time staff totals¹¹ were 314, while there was 324 part-time staff employed at the College.

Segmenting the data by race/ethnicity, the overwhelming majority of the College's full-time faculty were Caucasian/White (n=171) which represented 88% of the faculty totals. The percentage of full time faculty of color remained constant over the last few years. There were 16 faculty who identified with a specific non-Caucasian racial group, and two who listed their backgrounds as being from two or more races. Furthermore, full-time staff ethnic ratios have remained constant since 2007.

⁹ This total excludes student workers and casual/temporary employees. These figures align with the data submitted for the annual IPEDS-HR report.

¹⁰ For fall 2009, the definition of who was actively on the College's payroll and receive payment are only counted per IPEDS-HR Report. This was change so we are excluding those who may exclusively work in the spring or summer timeframes.

¹¹ Excludes teaching faculty.