



Student Migration from Noncredit to Credit

A 4-Year Comparison of Prior Noncredit Students

Office of Institutional Research & Planning
August 2008

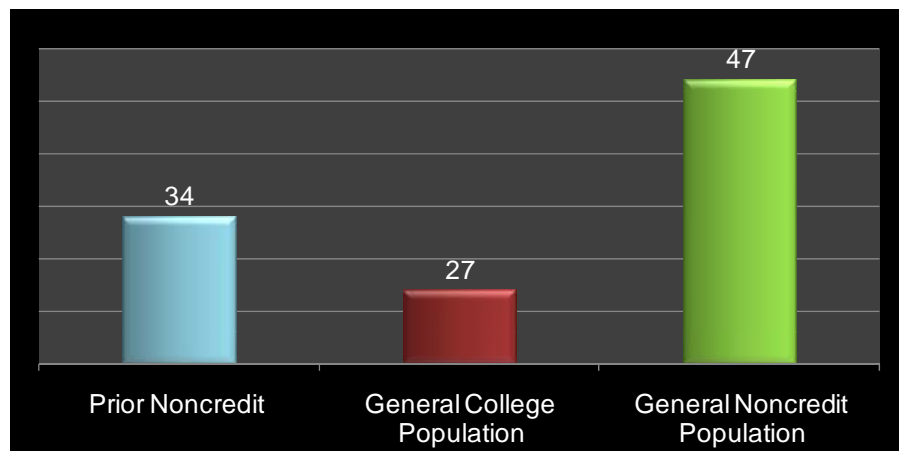
Migration from Noncredit to Credit

- The purpose of the study is to provide information for developing strategies for recruiting and matriculating noncredit students into college credit courses.
- Prior Noncredit students are students who first enrolled at Continuing Education and later enrolled at City, Mesa, or Miramar College.
- The Office of Institutional Research and Planning provides a Fall 2007 Prior Noncredit student profile and student outcomes. The course taking patterns of four cohorts of students are also tracked to determine the rate at which students in Continuing Ed. noncredit courses migrate into credit college courses.

Student Profile Fall 2007

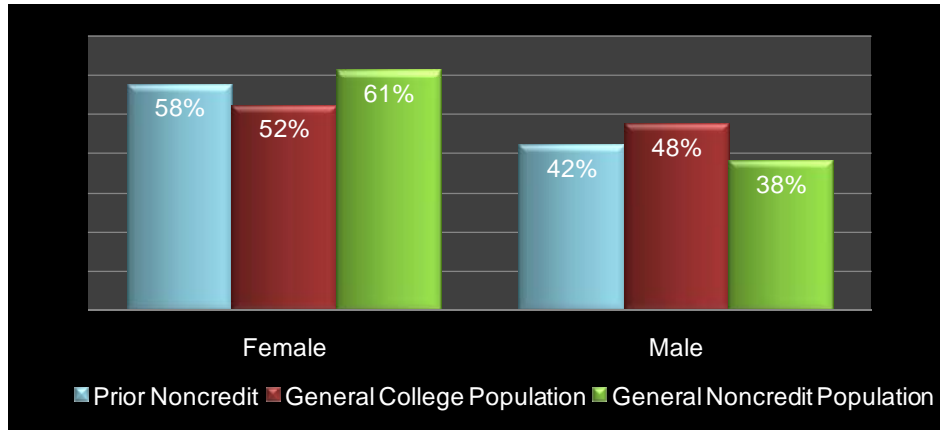
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Mean Age



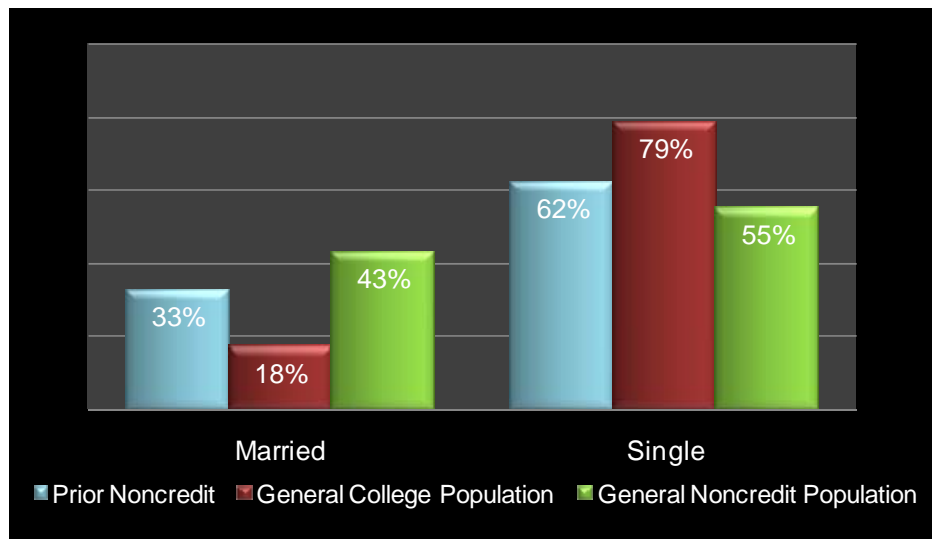
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Gender



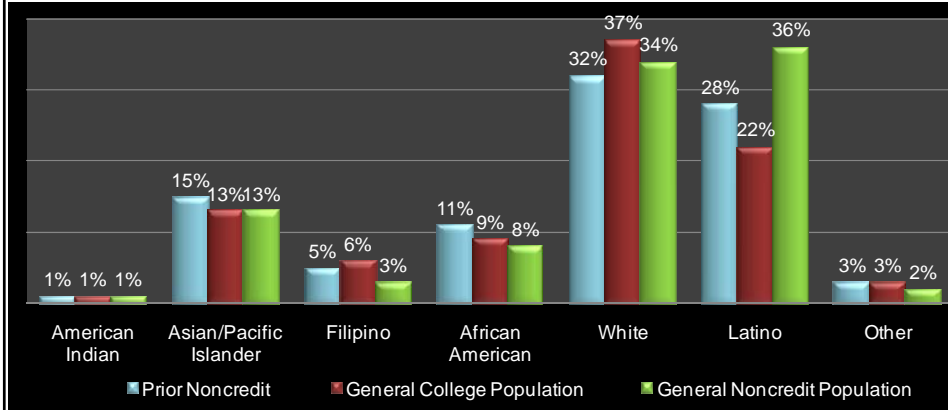
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Marital Status



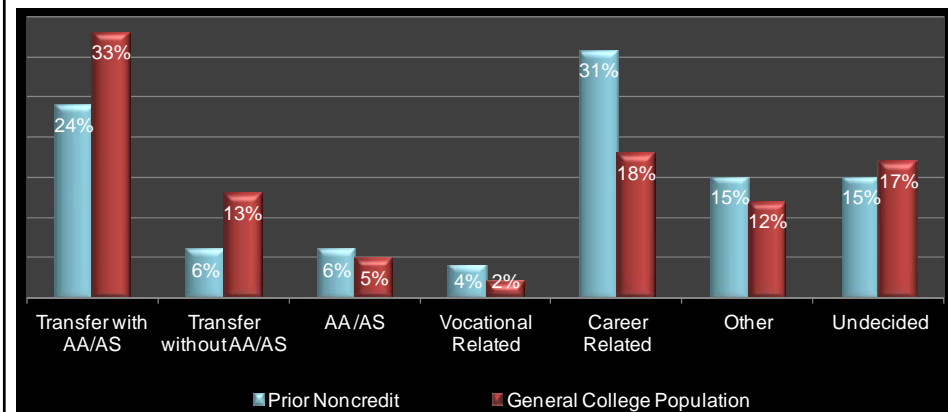
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Ethnicity



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Educational Goal

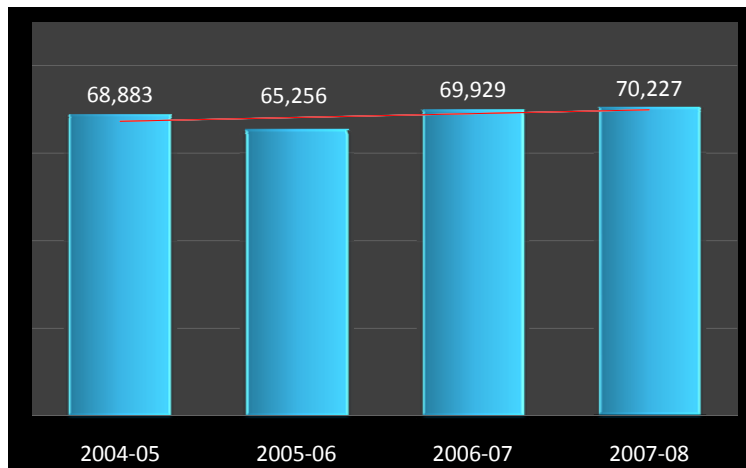


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Noncredit and Credit Enrollment

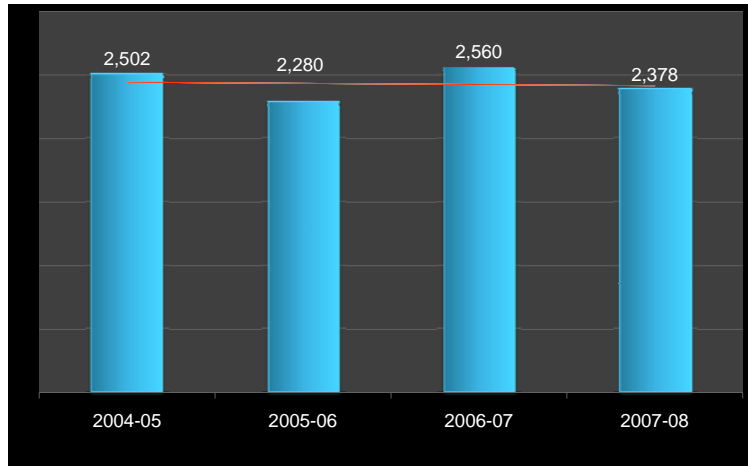
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General Noncredit Population Headcount



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Prior Noncredit Students Enrolled as First-Time Credit Students



*Academic Year includes summer, fall, and spring semesters.

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Top 5 Noncredit Courses Taken Between Summer 2004 and Fall 2007

First Time Prior Noncredit Students

1. English as a Second Language
2. Office Systems
3. High School Diploma Program
4. Adult Basic Education
5. Computer and Information Science

General Noncredit Students

1. English as a Second Language
2. Office Systems
3. Physical Education
4. High School Diploma Program
5. Human Development

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Top 5 Credit College Courses Taken Between Fall 2004 and Spring 2008

First Time Prior Noncredit Students

1. Mathematics
2. English
3. English as a Second Language
4. Physical Education
5. Computer Business Technology

General College Population

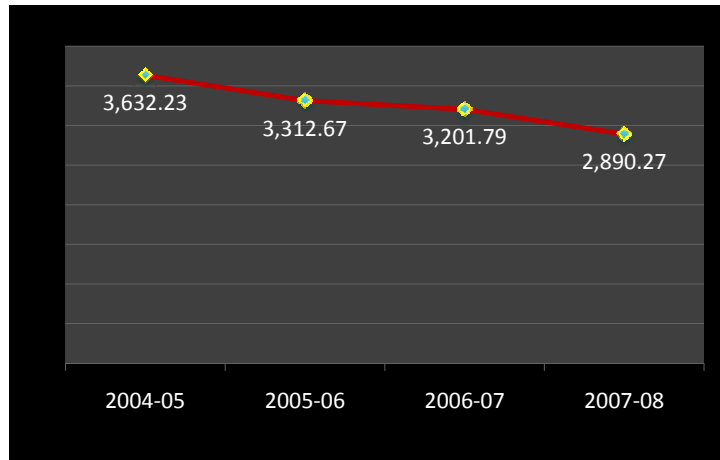
1. Mathematics
2. English
3. Physical Education
4. Chemistry
5. Biological Sciences

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FTES

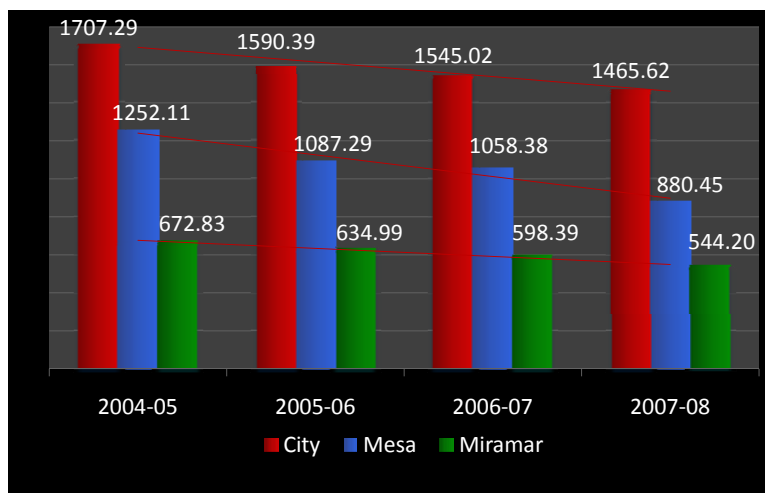
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FTES of Prior Noncredit Students in College Credit Courses



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FTES of Prior Noncredit Students in College Credit Courses

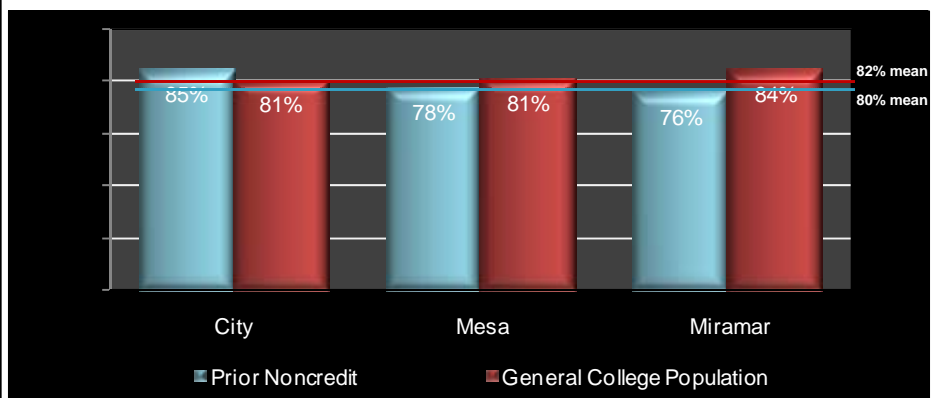


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Student Outcomes Fall 2007

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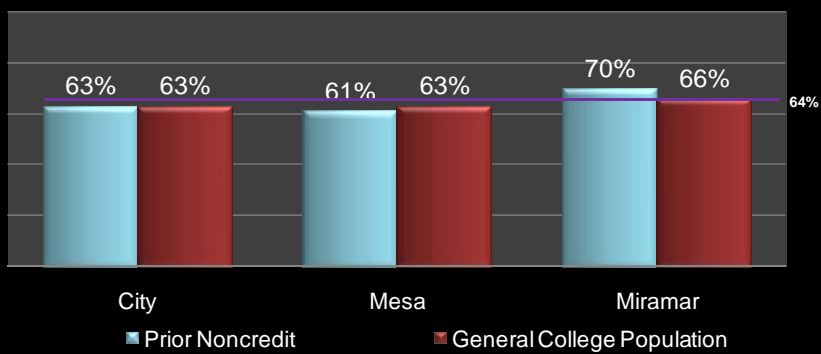
Mean Unit Completion Rate in Credit Courses



Unit completion rate is the # of units completed divided by the # of units attempted.

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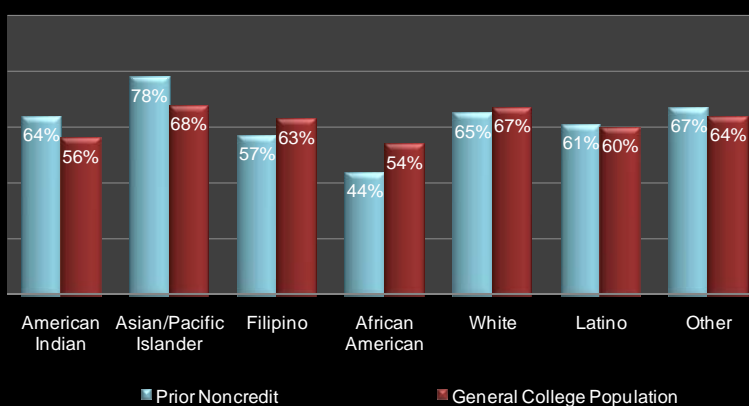
Successful Course Completion Rate



Note: Successful course completion rate is the percentage of students who complete a course with a grade of A, B, C, or CR out of total census enrollments.

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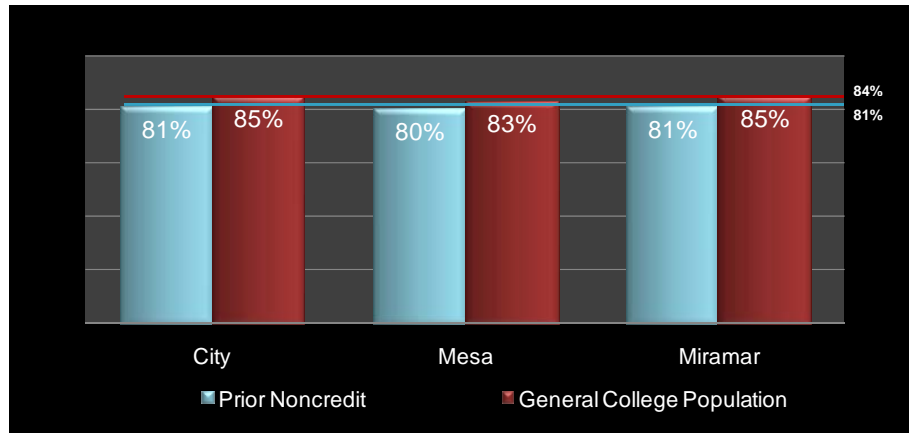
Successful Course Completion Rate by Ethnicity



Note: Ethnicity is not presented by college due to very low cell size.

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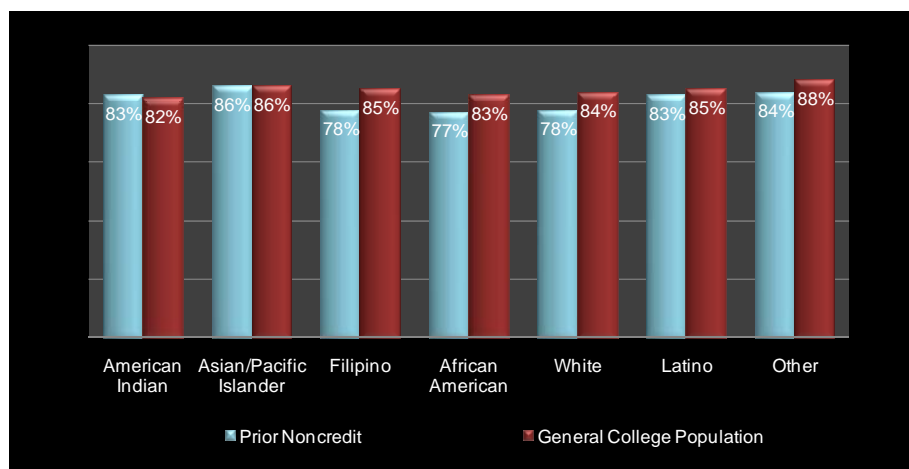
Retention Rate



Note: Retention Rate is the percentage of students who complete a course with a grade of A, B, C, D, F, CR, NC, or I out of total census enrollments.

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Retention Rate by Ethnicity



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Conclusions

1. Prior Noncredit students have a slightly differing demographic make up from the General College population:
 - ✓ On average older (34 years old Vs. 27 years old)
 - ✓ Larger female base (58% Vs. 52%)
 - ✓ Larger Latino base (28% Vs. 22%) and a smaller Caucasian base (32% Vs. 37%).
2. Fewer students are taking fewer courses in 2007-08 compared to 2006-07.
 - ✓ On average the potential yield rate from noncredit student migration appears to have remained about 3% per year; however, in 2007-08 there was an 8% decline in enrollment of Prior Noncredit students entering the college credit system for the first time.
 - ✓ There was an 11% decrease in the resident FTES generated by first time and continuing Prior Noncredit Students.

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Conclusions

3. Prior Noncredit students differ from the General College population in their outcomes.
 - ✓ Prior Noncredit student retention and completion rates are high, but slightly lower than the general college population (retention rates 81% Vs. 84% and unit completion rates 80% Vs. 82%).
 - ✓ Prior Noncredit students and the General College population are succeeding in their courses at the same rate (64% each).

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