



College Promise Student Demographics

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This report is intended for internal review, it is not to be released to the public. Any information that will be made public, must not report instances of less than five students, as this becomes a privacy issue.

College Promise

AB 19 established the California College Promise¹. Approximately 68% of Mt. SAC students receive BOGW and therefore do not have to pay enrollment fees. This report was compiled to better understand the profile and numbers of students who might be included in a College Promise -- "free community college" effort. This report presents data for the following subset of students:

- Students who live within the Mt. SAC District
- Students who are enrolled for Fall 2017 in 12 or more units
- Students who are NOT BOGW eligible/receiving BOGW
- Students who are NOT receiving Pell
- Students who are NOT on academic or progress probation

These "College Promise" students are compared to all credit students enrolled in Fall 2017.

Summary of findings:

Compared to all credit students, the College Promise students represent:

- A higher percentage of males.
- A younger population.
- A higher percentage of Asians and lower percentage of Latinos/as.
- A higher income (with more listed as unknown income).
- A higher rank order for West Covina, Walnut and Diamond Bar.
- A higher rank order for Diamond Bar High School and lower rank order for West Covina and Nogales High Schools.

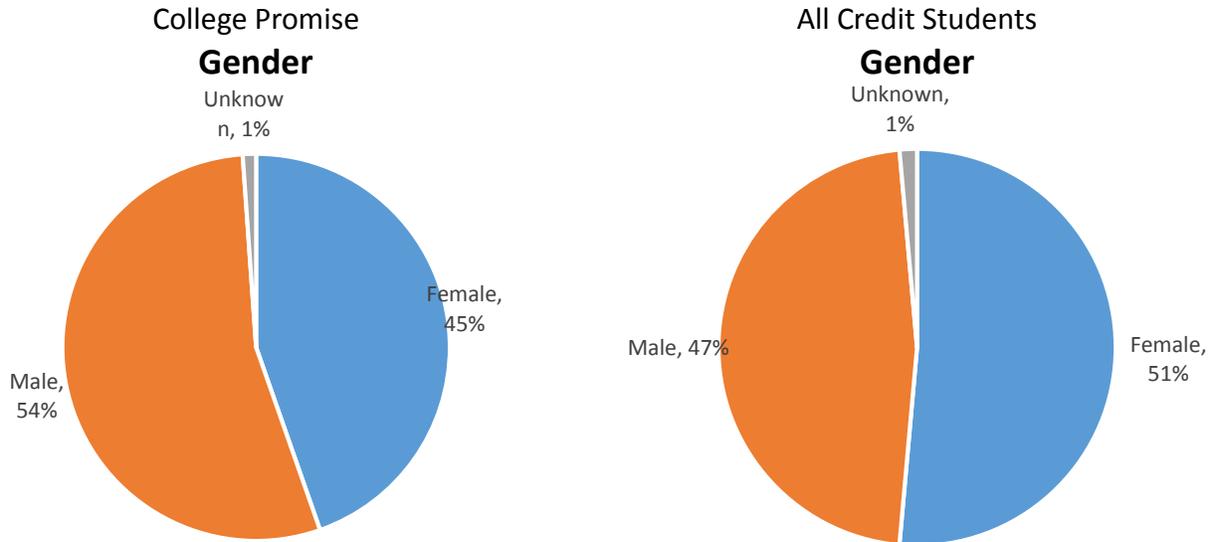
Notes:

For city of residence and high school the comparison is given between the rank order of the city or high school among College Promise students and its rank order among all credit students. Since College Promise is restricted to in-district students, the rank order for all credit students is given for in-district credit students as well as for all credit students.

¹ The purpose of AB 19 is to support California Community Colleges to: 1) increase college preparation and placement into transfer level courses, 2) increase the percentage of students who earn associate degrees or career technical education certificate, 3) increase percentage of successful transfers and completion of baccalaureate degrees, 4) reduce and eliminate regional achievement gaps and achievement gaps for students from historically underrepresented and underserved groups. For more information: <http://californiacommunitycolleges.cccco.edu/Portals/0/GovRelations/enacted-bills/ab-19-summary.pdf>

Results

Gender



**Table 1
Gender**

	College Promise		All Credit		Percentage Point Gap
	Students	Percentage	Students	Percentage	
Female	321	45%	14522	51%	-7%*
Male	390	54%	13319	47%	7%*
Unknown	8	1%	400	1%	0%
Total	719	100%	28241	100%	

** Statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level.*

Numbers do not always add up as expected due to rounding.

College Promise students include a slightly higher proportion of males (54%) than females (45%). This represents a seven (7) percentage point increase compared to all credit students.

The percentages are compared using the percentage point gap, which is the difference when one subtracts the percentage for all credit students from the percentage for College Promise students. This is evaluated for being statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level, which is a criterion for saying the result is unlikely to be random variation.

Age

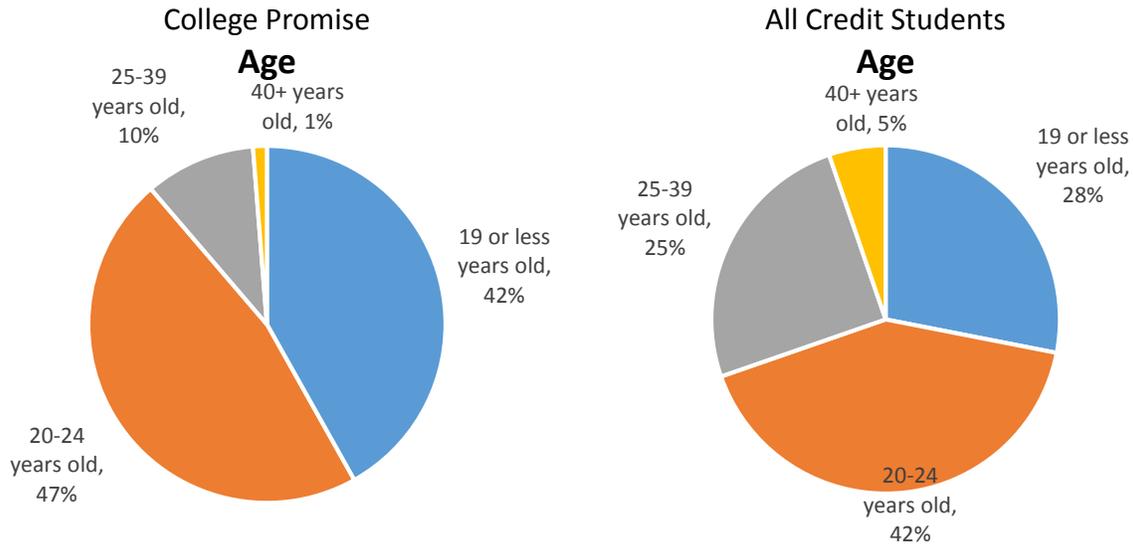


Table 2
Age

	College Promise		All Credit		Percentage Point Gap
	Students	Percentage	Students	Percentage	
19 or less years old	301	42%	7930	28%	14%*
20-24 years old	337	47%	11749	42%	5%*
25-39 years old	72	10%	7074	25%	-15%*
40+ years old	9	1%	1488	5%	-4%
Total	719	100%	28241	100%	

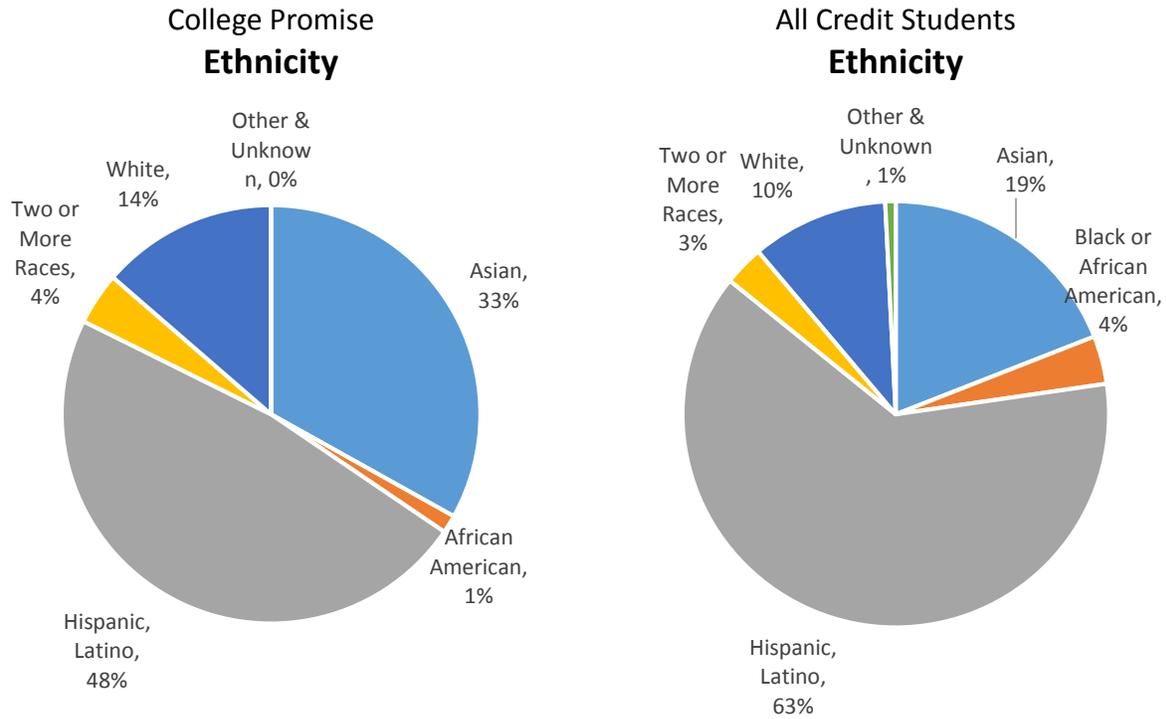
* Statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level.

Numbers do not always add up as expected due to rounding.

College Promise students are younger than all credit students. Specifically, the size of the 19 or younger group increases 14 percentage points to 35%, and 20-24 year olds increase by five (5) percentage points to 52%.

The percentages are compared using the percentage point gap, which is the difference when one subtracts the percentage for all credit students from the percentage for College Promise students. This is evaluated for being statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level, which is a criterion for saying the result is unlikely to be random variation.

Ethnicity



**Table 3
Ethnicity**

	College Promise		All Credit		Percentage Point Gap
	Students	Percentage	Students	Percentage	
Asian	238	33%	5380	19%	14%*
African American	10	1%	1031	4%	-2%
Hispanic, Latino	344	48%	17821	63%	-15%*
Two or More Races	29	4%	859	3%	1%
White	98	14%	2926	10%	3%
Other & Unknown	0	0%	224	1%	-1%
Total	719	100%	28241	100%	

** Statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level.*

Numbers do not always add up as expected due to rounding.

Nearly half of College Promise students are Asian. This compares to 19% of all credit students who are Asian. Conversely, the percentage of Latino/a students drops from 63% among all credit students to 37% among College Promise students.

The percentages are compared using the percentage point gap, which is the difference when one subtracts the percentage for all credit students from the percentage for College Promise students. This is evaluated for being statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level, which is a criterion for saying the result is unlikely to be random variation.

Income Level

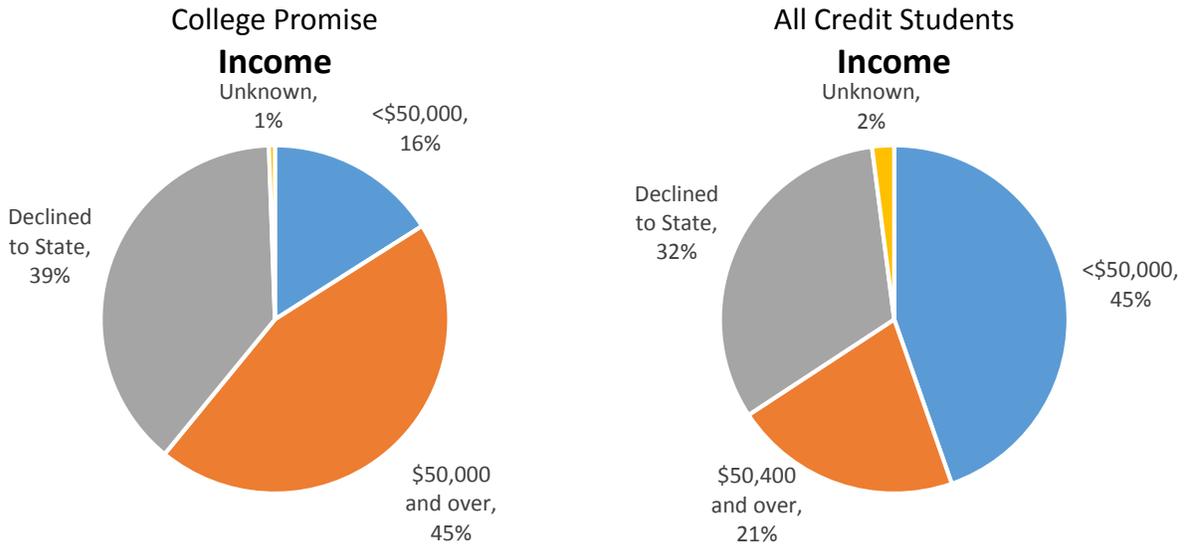


Table 4
Income

	College Promise		All Credit		Percentage Point Gap
	Students	Percentage	Students	Percentage	
<\$50,000	115	16%	12607	45%	-29%*
\$50,000 and over	323	45%	5962	21%	24%*
Declined to State	277	39%	9095	32%	6%*
Unknown	4	1%	577	2%	-1%
Total	719	100%	28241	100%	

* Statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level.

Numbers do not always add up as expected due to rounding.

Given that the College Promise criteria exclude students receiving financial aid, it is not surprising that College Promise students report higher income. Since receiving financial aid usually requires disclosing income, the College Promise students who do not receive such aid also have higher percentages whose income is not known.

The percentages are compared using the percentage point gap, which is the difference when one subtracts the percentage for all credit students from the percentage for College Promise students. This is evaluated for being statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level, which is a criterion for saying the result is unlikely to be random variation.

City of Residence

City	College Promise			All Credit	
	Students	Percentage	Rank Order	Rank Order in in-district cities	Rank Order in all cities
West Covina	124	17%	1	3	3
Walnut	92	13%	2	6	9
Diamond Bar	81	11%	3	7	10
Pomona	67	9%	4	1	1
Covina	61	8%	5	4	5
Rowland Heights	55	8%	6	8	11
La Puente	54	8%	7	2	2
Hacienda Heights	54	8%	7	9	12
San Dimas	45	6%	9	10	17
Glendora	30	4%	10	12	18
La Verne	28	4%	11	11	21
Baldwin Park	20	3%	12	5	8
Phillips Ranch	4	1%	13	13	66
City of Industry	3	0%	14	15	81
Irwindale	1	0%	15	14	78
Total	719	100%			

Numbers may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

The rank order of cities that College Promise students live in is somewhat different than the rank order of cities of residence of all credit students. The greatest number of College Promise students come from West Covina, which ranks third among all credit students. Walnut and Diamond Bar move up to second and third among College Promise students from sixth and seventh for in-district cities for all credit students. Pomona, which is first among all credit students drops to fourth among College Promise students.

For city of residence and high school, the comparison is given between the rank order of the city or high school among College Promise students and its rank order among all credit students. Since College Promise is restricted to in-district students, the rank order for all credit students is given for in-district credit students as well as for all credit students.

High School

High School (Top 20)	College Promise		All Credit	
	Students	Rank Order	Rank Order in In-district Students	Rank Order in All Students
Walnut High	84	1	1	1
Diamond Bar High	76	2	5	5
Rowland (John A.) High	41	3	3	3
West Covina High	37	4	2	2
South Hills High	27	5	6	8
Diamond Ranch High	25	6	7	7
Bonita High	24	7	18	24
Wilson (Glen A.) High	23	8	12	13
San Dimas High	22	9	21	31
Charter Oak High	22	9	15	18
Los Altos High	21	11	8	9
Glendora High	21	11	25	29
Bishop Amat Memorial High	18	13	23	32
Nogales High	17	14	4	4
Covina High	16	15	17	23
Northview High	12	16	19	27
Edgewood High School	11	17	24	34
International Polytechnic High	11	17	26	37
La Puente High	10	19	11	14
Baldwin Park High	9	20	10	12

The most common high school on record is Walnut High. This holds for both College Promise students as well as for all credit students. Notable changes in high school rank order among College Promise students occur for Diamond Bar High, up from fifth to second, West Covina High, down from second to fourth, Nogales High, down from fourth to fourteenth, and Los Altos High, down from eighth to eleventh.

Technical Notes

Numbers do not always add up to 100% due to rounding errors.

Income level is taken from the student's self-reported income from CCCApply. This is used instead of the income from the FAFSA because College Promise students are those who do not receive financial aid, and are thus much less likely to have filled out the FAFSA.

In district residence is derived from the student's address. This is considered more current than the determination of residence on the original application from CCCApply.

F1 visa international students are not included in any of the counts reported.

City of Residence and High School: In-district residence is required for College Promise students, so the rank order of cities by number of students only includes in-district cities. For the comparison group of all credit students, the rank order is given both within the list of in-district cities only, and also within the full list of cities where students reside. Similarly, for high school, the rank order is given both for credit in-district students only, and for all credit students.