STUDENT VIEWS 2014



RESULTS OF THE SPRING 2014 SURVEY OF CREDIT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION STUDENTS

Key Findings

The 2014 spring student survey had the following notable results.

Technology

- Student access to mobile devices increased between 2011 and 2014. Among credit students, 87% have laptop computers, 87% have phones with Internet access, and 48% have tablet computers such as iPads and Kindles. Among continuing education students, 69% have laptop computers, 61% have phones with Internet access, and 39% have tablet computers.
- Student Internet access appears to have stabilized: 95% of credit students and 81% of continuing education students report having Internet access at home.

Student Progress and Needs

- Students continue to have some trouble getting classes. About 30% of credit students indicate having problems due to full classes, down from 41% in 2013.
- A large majority of credit and continuing education students believe that GCC offers a sufficient number of instructional programs and student services.
- Most credit students report not using the printed Schedule: 58% say they do not use the printed Schedule, while 42% say they use it.

Student Satisfaction

• Credit students and continuing education students are positive about safety, the appearance

of the campus, and the education they are getting at GCC.

 Credit students are not satisfied with parking, availability of classes, and food services (though satisfaction with food services improved somewhat). Similarly, continuing education students have negative views of parking and food services.

Campus Climate

- Both credit students and continuing education students agree that GCC treats students of different ethnic and gender groups fairly.
- Students of different ages, genders, and ethnic backgrounds feel comfortable at GCC.

Student Learning

- Credit students and continuing education students are positive about their learning, agreeing that GCC focuses on student learning and that they learn a lot in their classes.
- Credit students are positive about improving in areas related to GCC's institutional learning outcomes (ILOs).

For more detailed information about the survey results, and trend analysis from previous surveys, go to the Research & Planning web page at the following address and click on "Reports & Publications."

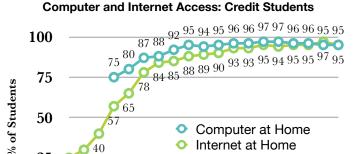
http://www.glendale.edu/research

Part 1. Technology

GCC has tracked computer and Internet access since 1996. The graph to the right shows changes in access over the years for credit students. Since about 2004, 95% or more of credit students have had a computer at home; since about 2009, 95% or more of credit students have had Internet access at home. Only 5% of credit students (about 850 credit students) indicate they do not have Internet access at home.

In 2013, the percentage of credit students with Internet access at home exceeded the percentage of credit students with computers at home, indicating that some students access the Internet with devices other than computers such as phones and tablets.

The graph to the right shows the percentage of continuing education students indicating they have computer and Internet access. The percentage of continuing education students with Internet access is smaller than the percentage of credit students with Internet access, but only by a small amount. Approximately 25% (or about 1,300) continuing education students do not have Internet access at home.



1998

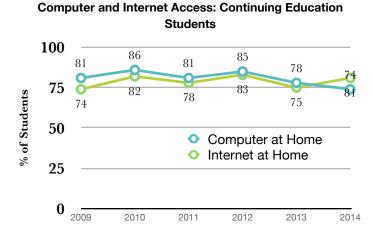
2000

2002

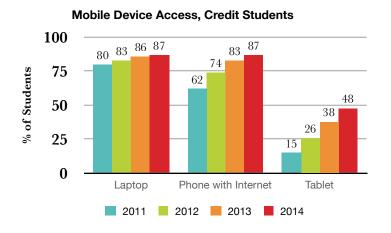
2004

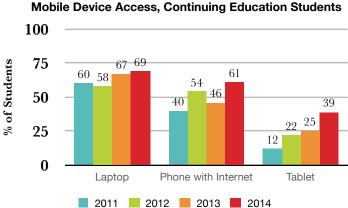
2006

2008



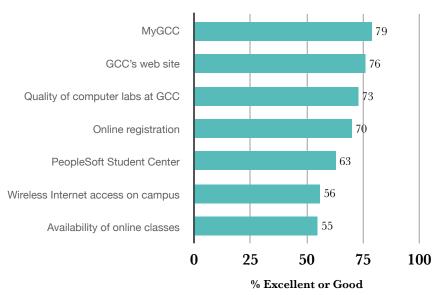
The graphs below show access to mobile devices for credit and continuing education students. This information has been collected since 2011. Access to Internet-enabled phones and tablet computers (such as the iPad or Kindle) has increased since 2011.



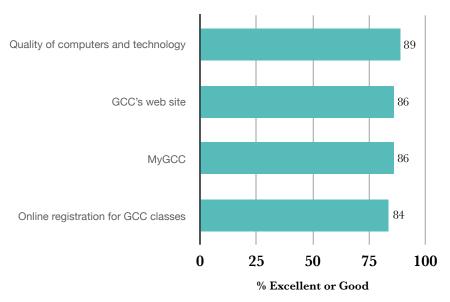


The graphs below shows a summary of student responses to technology items on the 2014 survey. Students were asked to rate various aspects of technology at GCC using a scale of "Excellent," "Good," "Fair," or "Poor." The graphs show the percentage of students who marked "Excellent" or "Good." The top graph shows responses of credit students and the bottom graph shows responses of continuing education students.

Satisfaction with Technology, Credit Students

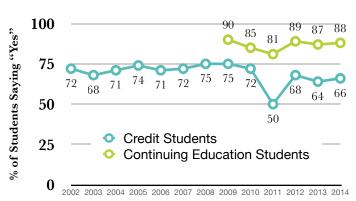


Satisfaction with Technology, Continuing Education Students



Part 2. Student Progress and Needs

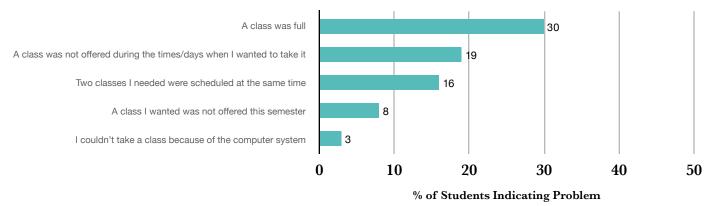
Moving as Quickly as Possible Toward Goal



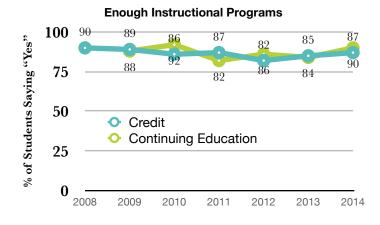
The student survey asks students if they are moving as quickly as possible toward their educational goal. As the graph to the left shows, the percentage of students indicating that they are moving as quickly as possible toward their goal dropped dramatically in 2011.

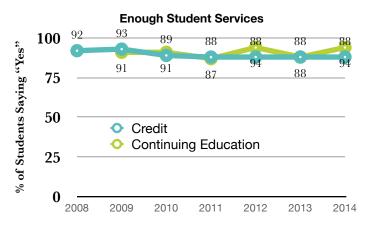
In 2014, 44% of credit students said they had problems enrolling in classes. This percentage decreased from 56% in 2013. The graph below shows the problems that students indicated. The most frequently indicated problem was that a class was full, experienced by nearly one-third of survey respondents.

Problems Getting Credit Classes, Spring 2014 (Credit Students)



Students were asked whether GCC has enough instructional programs (left graph below) and enough student services (right graph below). Large majorities of both credit students and noncredit students indicate that the number of programs is sufficient.

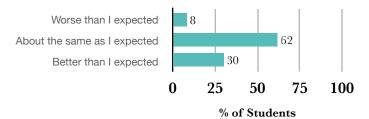




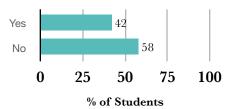
Credit students were asked whether their experience at GCC met their expectations. Most credit students (62%) said that their experience was about the same as they expected, while 30% said their experience was better than expected. Only 8% said their experience was worse than expected.

In 2014, students were asked "Do you use the printed Class Schedule?" Most students reported not using the printed Schedule, as shown in the graph to the right.

How has your experience at GCC met your expectations?

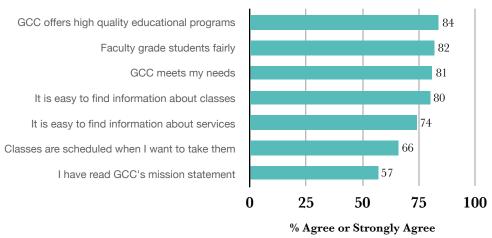


Do you use the printed Class Schedule?

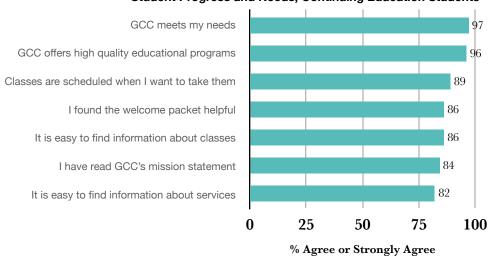


The graphs below show results for additional items about student progress and student needs. Students were asked whether they agreed with each statement. The graphs show the percentage of students marking either "Agree" or "Strongly Agree." The top graph shows results for credit students and the bottom graph shows results for continuing education students.

Student Progress and Needs, Credit Students



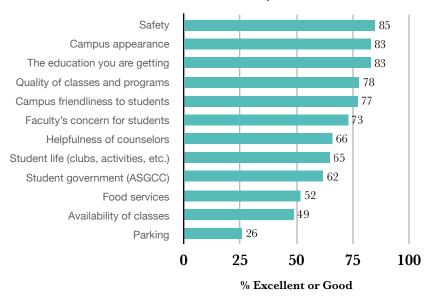
Student Progress and Needs, Continuing Education Students



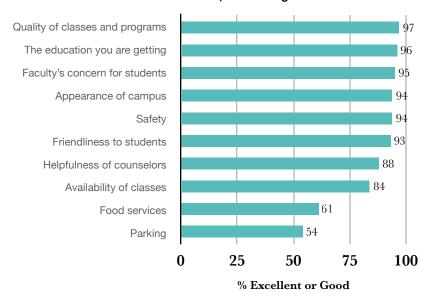
Part 3. Student Satisfaction

Students were asked to rate their satisfaction about many aspects of their education at GCC. For each item, students could mark one of four options: Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor. The graphs below show the percentages of students marking either Excellent or Good. The top graph below shows results for credit students and the bottom graph shows results for continuing education students.

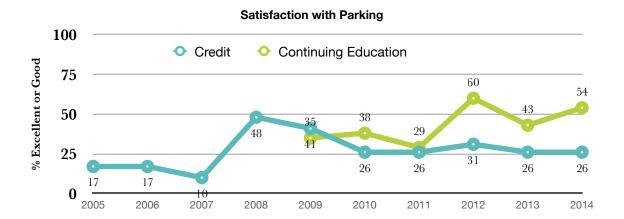
Student Satisfaction Items, Credit Students



Student Satisfaction Items, Continuing Education Students

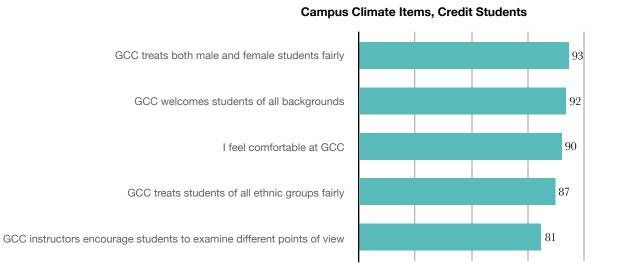


Parking is nearly always the item rated lowest in the student survey. The graph below shows trends in student satisfaction with parking for both credit and continuing education students. For credit students, the increase in 2008 represents the opening of the parking structure.



Part 4. Campus Climate

Items about campus climate are asked each year. For the following items, students were shown statements and asked whether they agreed or disagreed. The graphs show the percentages of students marking either Agree or Strongly Agree.



0

25

50

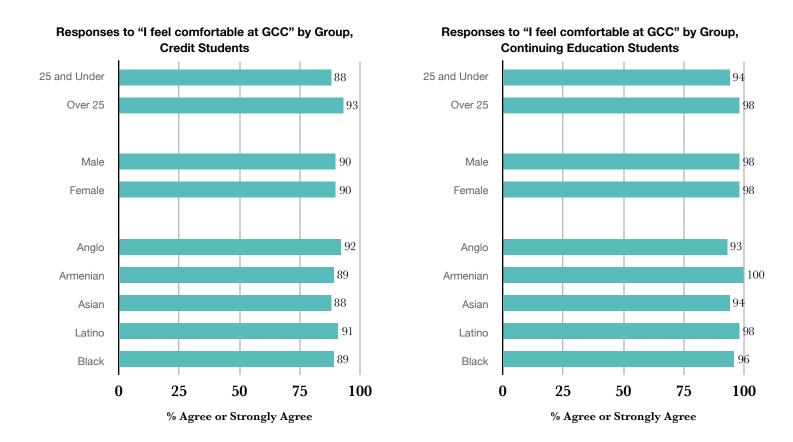
% Agree or Strongly Agree

75

100

GCC welcomes students of all backgrounds GCC treats both male and female students fairly GCC treats students of all ethnic groups fairly GCC instructors encourage students to examine different points of view 0 25 50 75 100 % Agree or Strongly Agree

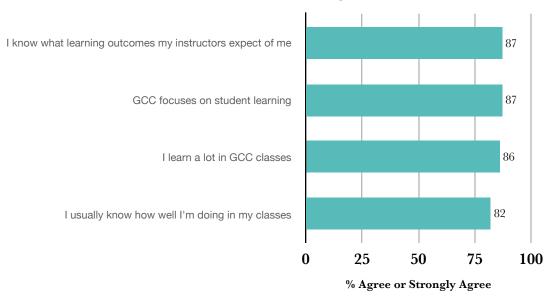
The graphs below show responses to the statement "I feel comfortable at GCC" by age, sex, and ethnic group. The left graph shows responses of credit students and the right graph shows responses of continuing education students. It is clear that a large majority of students of all groups feel comfortable at GCC.



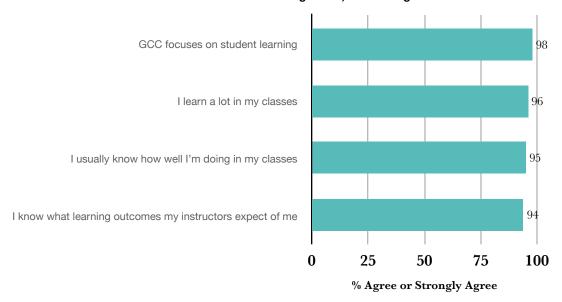
Part 5. Student Learning

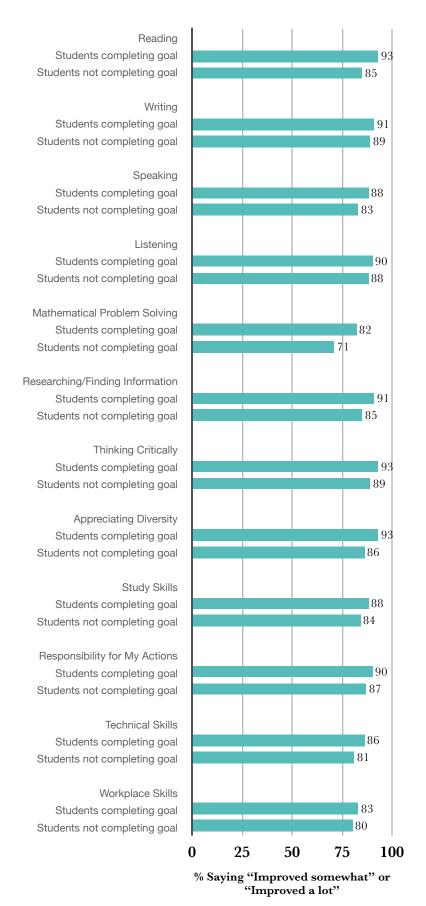
The 2014 survey included several agreement items about student learning. Students were shown statements and asked whether they agreed or disagreed. The graphs below show the percentages of students marking either Agree or Strongly Agree.





Student Learning Items, Continuing Education Students





The student survey for credit students asks a series of questions assessing students' perceptions of learning in the areas defined by GCC's institutional learning outcomes, or ILOs (previously called core competencies). Students were asked how much GCC has improved their skills in each area. They could respond with one of three choices: "Improved a lot," "Improved somewhat," or "Not improved." The graph to the left show the percentages of students responding with either "Improved a lot" or "Improved somewhat." The graphs show the results for two groups of students: those indicating they will complete a degree or certificate or transfer requirements this semester, and those students indicating they will not complete one of these goals this semester.

As the graph shows, students indicating that they will complete a degree or transfer goal in Spring 2014 perceive more learning in each area than students not completing a degree or transfer goal in Spring 2014. The effect is strongest for mathematical problem solving, reading, and appreciating diversity.

For more information about institutional learning outcomes and other student learning outcomes at GCC, please go to http://www.glendale.edu/slo.

Appendix. Method

The survey was conducted as a paper-and-pencil survey in class sections. Responses were received from 1,826 credit students and 390 continuing education students. Surveys were distributed to 124 credit sections and returned from 90 sections, for a section return rate of 73%. Surveys were distributed to 35 continuing education sections and returned from 23 sections, for a section return rate of 66%.

The survey was conducted between Monday, April 28, 2014 and Saturday, May 17, 2014. Survey forms were printed two-sided on letter-sized paper. The survey was designed to take less than 20 minutes to complete. Scanning and data analysis were conducted by Research & Planning staff.

Beginning in Spring 2003, survey responses from credit students have been weighted to account for the oversampling of full-time students. Weighting response percentages results in a more accurate estimate of the responses of the entire student population. Classroom surveys oversample full-time students because these students are more likely to be included in the survey sample simply because they are enrolled in more classes than part-time students.