Environmental Scan on Communities Served by San Diego Miramar College

Fall 2014-Spring 2017

By:

Research Subcommittee

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Introduction

This scan is meant to provide a comprehensive look at the external environment impacting Miramar College. In general, it summarizes the demographic, educational, and economic changes at the state and national levels, and at a more specific level provides data on San Diego County and the zip codes served by Miramar College that are shaping the future of the college.

The Miramar College Community Environmental Scan also serves as a companion piece to the Miramar College Fact Book, a comprehensive internal overview produced by District Office of Institutional Research and Planning that describes the college's internal structure across an array of sections (headcount, persistence, student completion, productivity and efficiency, and human resources). Together, these two documents provide important information about the changing forces affecting Miramar College as it moves forward in the 21st century. By monitoring these external and internal changes, Miramar College will be in a better position to inform its planning and decision making processes as a means to best serve its student population.

SECTION I. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

TOTAL POPULATION THROUGH 2013

San Diego County displayed a 2.8% change is population between 2009 and 2013. This is consistent with the change in population in both California (2.7%) and the United States (3%) within the same time period.

TOTAL POPULATION THROUGH 2013
Table 1. Population in San Diego County, California, and the U.S. from 2009-2013

Area	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2009 - 2013
San Diego County	3,064,436	3,095,313	3,115,810	3,128,734	3,150,178	2.80%
California	36,966,713	37,253,956	37,427,946	37,668,804	37,966,471	2.70%
United States	307,006,550	308,745,538	311,582,564	313,873,865	316,128,839	2.97%

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2001-2010, with 2000 & 2010 Census Counts. Sacramento, California, November 2012; State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2011-2013, with 2010 Census Benchmark. Sacramento, California, May 2013; U.S. Bureau of the Census.

COMMUNITY LEVEL POPULATION CENSUS 2000 AND 2010

At the community level, the District assigned zip-codes showed that the greatest increase in population between the 2000 and 2010 census was 92131 and 92122 (23% & 24%, respectively). The actual zip code service area within Miramar College showed a similar trend. Overall, there was a 4% population increase for actual Miramar College zip code service area and a 10% population increase for District assigned zip-codes between the 2000 and 2010 census.

Table 2.1. Population for Miramar College District Assigned Zip Codes -Census 2000 and 2010

Service Area Zipcode (Assigned)	2000	2010	% Change 2000 - 2010
92126	74,388	73,037	-1.82%
92131	28,010	34,326	22.55%
92122	34,891	43,382	24.34%
92121	3,828	4,253	11.10%
Total	141,117	154,998	9.84%

Source: SANDAG, Current Estimates, September 2012.

Note: Zip code 92145 (MCAS Miramar) is a district assigned zip-code that has been omitted from analyses due to unreliable population size

Table 2.2. Population for Miramar College Actual Zip Codes Served-Census 2000 and 2010

Service Area Zipcode (Actual)	2000	2010	% Change 2000 - 2010
92126	74,388	73,037	-1.82%
92129	49,620	51,208	3.20%
92064	48,104	47,904	-0.42%
92131	28,010	34,326	22.55%
92128	43,670	47,393	8.53%
Total	243,792	253,868	4.13%

Source: SANDAG, Current Estimates, September 2012.

TOTAL POPULATION: CHANGES TO THE YEAR 2050

San Diego County is expected to grow 28% between 2010 and 2050. This projected change for San Diego County is less than the projected changed for both California (35%) and the United States (42%) within the same time period.

Total Population: Changes to the Year 2050

Table 3. Population Projections for San Diego County, California and the U.S. through 2050

Area	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	Projected Change to 2050
San Diego County	3,102,745	3,333,995	3,530,896	3,749,240	3,969,663	27.94%
California	37,309,382	40,643,643	44,279,354	47,690,186	50,365,074	34.99%
United States	310,233,000	341,387,000	373,504,000	405,655,000	439,010,000	41.51%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, The Next Four Decarde The Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050; State of California, Department of Finance, P-1 State and County Population Projections, July 1 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, January 2013.

COMMUNITY LEVEL POPULATION: CHANGES TO THE YEAR 2050

At the community level, the District assigned zip-codes are all expected to grow (42% on average) between 2010 and 2050. The greatest projected growth is expected to occur in zip code 92126 (57% increase). The actual Miramar College zip code service area showed a similar trend. Overall, there is a 33% expected growth in population for the actual Miramar College zip code service area between the 2000 and 2010 census.

Table 4.1. Population Changes for Miramar College District Assigned Zip Codes through 2050

Service Area Zipcode (Assigned)	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	Projected Change to 2050
92126	73,037	86,502	108,718	113,128	114,737	57.09%
92131	34,326	36,123	36,688	37,673	38,984	13.57%
92122	43,382	51,636	52,251	57,475	60,319	39.04%
92121	4,253	4,938	5,012	5,676	6,314	48.46%
Total	154,998	179,199	202,669	213,952	220,354	42.17%

Source: Final Series 12-2050 Regional Growth Forecast, SANDAG, October 2011.

Note: Zip code 92145 (MCAS Miramar) is a district assigned zip-code that has been omitted from analyses due to unreliable population size

Table 4.2. Population Changes for Miramar College Actual Zip Codes Served through 2050

Service Area Zipcode (Actual)	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	Projected Change to 2050
92126	73,037	86,502	108,718	113,128	114,737	57.09%
92129	51,208	63,633	65,116	66,805	68,567	33.90%
92064	47,904	54,127	57,990	59,248	59,894	25.03%
92131	34,326	36,123	36,688	37,673	38,984	13.57%
92128	47,393	52,408	53,435	54,503	55,085	16.23%
Total	253,868	292,793	321,947	331,357	337,267	32.85%

Source: Final Series 12-2050 Regional Growth Forecast, SANDAG, October 2011.

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION CENSUS 2010

In 2010, both White (40%) and Asian/Pacific Islander (24%) ethnic groups comprised the largest proportions of the Miramar College student population. Both San Diego County and California displayed similar trends for Whites (48% & 40%, respectively). However, the Latino proportion of the population was second largest in the county and state (32% & 38%, respectively) relative to the Latino proportion of the Miramar College student population (18%).

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION CENSUS 2010

Table 5.1 Proportions of the Population by Ethnicity in San Diego County and California: Census 2010

Area	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	White	Other	Unreported	Total
Miramar College	734	2,994	2,292	93	4,988	587	802	12,490
San Diego County	148,728	347,334	999,392	14,121	1,501,675	N/A	91,494	3,102,745
California	2,188,296	4,958,854	14,057,596	163,040	15,024,945	N/A	916,651	37,309,382

Source: San Diego Community College District Office of Institutional Research and Planning Fact Book 2012; State of California, Department of Finance, P-1 State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethncity, July 1 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, January 2013.

Note. Miramar College Asian/Pacific Islander category includes Filipino headcount.

Table 5.2 Proportions of the Population in Percentage by Ethnicity in San Diego County and California: Census 2010

Area	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	White	Other	Unreported	Total
Miramar College	5.88%	23.97%	18.35%	0.74%	39.94%	4.70%	6.42%	100.00%
San Diego County	4.79%	11.19%	32.21%	0.46%	48.40%	N/A	2.95%	100.00%
California	5.87%	13.29%	37.68%	0.44%	40.27%	N/A	2.46%	100.00%

Source: San Diego Community College District Office of Institutional Research and Planning Fact Book 2012; State of California, Department of Finance, P-1 State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethncity, July 1 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, January 2013.

Across both District assigned and actual zip codes served, Asian/Pacific Islander and White populations account for the greatest proportion of ethnic groups within the Miramar College service area. In particular, the majority come from zip code 92126.

Table 6.1.1 Miramar College Community Population by Ethnicity for District Assigned Zip Codes: Census 2010

Service Area Zipcode (Assigned)	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	White	Other	Total
92126	3,153	32,110	10,157	197	23,761	3,659	73,037
92131	766	7,693	2,925	76	21,398	1,468	34,326
92122	635	13,393	4,083	56	23,612	1,603	43,382
92121	60	1,430	411	4	2,172	176	4,253
Total	4,614	54,626	17,576	333	70,945	6,906	155,000

Source: SANDAG, Current Estimates, September 2012.

Note: Zip code 92145 (MCAS Miramar) is a district assigned zip-code that has been omitted from analyses due to unreliable population size

Table 6.1.2 Miramar College Community Population in Percentage by Ethnicity for District Assigned Zip Codes: Census 2010

Service Area Zipcode (Assigned)	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	White	Other	Total
92126	4.32%	43.96%	13.91%	0.27%	32.53%	5.01%	100.00%
92131	2.23%	22.41%	8.52%	0.22%	62.34%	4.28%	100.00%
92122	1.46%	30.87%	9.41%	0.13%	54.43%	3.70%	100.00%
92121	1.41%	33.62%	9.66%	0.09%	51.07%	4.14%	100.00%
Total	2.98%	35.24%	11.34%	0.21%	45.77%	4.46%	100.00%

Source: SANDAG, Current Estimates, September 2012.

Note: Zip code 92145 (MCAS Miramar) is a district assigned zip-code that has been omitted from analyses due to unreliable population size

Table 6.2.1 Miramar College Community Population by Ethnicity for Actual Area Zip Codes Served: Census 2010

Service Area Zipcode (Actual)	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	White	Other	Total
92126	3,153	32,110	10,157	197	23,761	3,659	73,037
92129	1,269	15,586	5,077	92	26,566	2,618	51,208
92064	725	4,867	7,513	149	33,101	1,549	47,904
92131	766	7,693	2,925	76	21,398	1,468	34,326
92128	1,047	10,172	4,007	90	30,300	1,777	47,393
Total	6,960	70,428	29,679	604	135,126	11,071	253,868

Source: SANDAG, Current Estimates, September 2012.

Table 6.2.2 Miramar College Community Population in Percentage by Ethnicity for Actual Area Zip Codes Served: Census 2010

Service Area Zipcode (Actual)	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	White	Other	Total
92126	4.32%	43.96%	13.91%	0.27%	32.53%	5.01%	100.00%
92129	2.48%	30.44%	9.91%	0.18%	51.88%	5.11%	100.00%
92064	1.51%	10.16%	15.68%	0.31%	69.10%	3.23%	100.00%
92131	2.23%	22.41%	8.52%	0.22%	62.34%	4.28%	100.00%
92128	2.21%	21.46%	8.45%	0.19%	63.93%	3.75%	100.00%
Total	2.74%	27.74%	11.69%	0.24%	53.23%	4.36%	100.00%

Source: SANDAG, Current Estimates, September 2012.

CHANGES IN THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION THROUGH 2050

The Latino population is projected to increase from 32% in 2010 to 43% in 2050 within San Diego County. In contrast, the White population is projected to decrease from 48% in 2010 to 37% in 2050 within San Diego County. California State shows a similar trend. In particular, the Latino population is expected to increase from 38% in 2010 to 47% in 2050. The White population is expected to decrease from 40% in 2010 to 31% on 2050.

CHANGES IN THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION THROUGH 2050

Tables 7.1 Projected Population by Ethnicity in San Diego County and California through 2050

		African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	White	Unreported	Total
San Diego County	2010	148,728	347,334	999,392	14,121	1,501,675	91,494	3,102,745
	2020	146,833	389,908	1,177,297	15,174	1,486,731	118,053	3,333,995
	2030	148,221	419,796	1,342,175	15,518	1,462,254	142,932	3,530,896
	2040	150,909	440,923	1,521,124	15,868	1,459,608	160,807	3,749,240
	2050	149,727	453,421	1,698,127	16,006	1,480,776	171,608	3,969,663
California	2010	2,188,296	4,958,854	14,057,596	163,040	15,024,945	916,651	37,309,382
	2020	2,258,934	5,584,041	16,573,840	175,465	14,877,111	1,174,252	40,643,643
	2030	2,341,428	6,196,025	19,020,889	182,307	15,107,321	1,431,384	44,279,354
	2040	2,386,806	6,679,413	21,446,262	186,492	15,328,584	1,662,630	47,690,186
	2050	2,350,153	7,011,109	23,512,393	186,818	15,460,624	1,843,977	50,365,074

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, P-1 State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethncity, July 1 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, January 2013.

Tables 7.2 Projected Population in Percentage by Ethnicity in San Diego County and California through 2050

		African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	White	Unreported	Total
San Diego County	2010	4.79%	11.19%	32.21%	0.46%	48.40%	2.95%	100.00%
	2020	4.40%	11.69%	35.31%	0.46%	44.59%	3.54%	100.00%
	2030	4.20%	11.89%	38.01%	0.44%	41.41%	4.05%	100.00%
	2040	4.03%	11.76%	40.57%	0.42%	38.93%	4.29%	100.00%
	2050	3.77%	11.42%	42.78%	0.40%	37.30%	4.32%	100.00%
California	2010	5.87%	13.29%	37.68%	0.44%	40.27%	2.46%	100.00%
	2020	5.56%	13.74%	40.78%	0.43%	36.60%	2.89%	100.00%
	2030	5.29%	13.99%	42.96%	0.41%	34.12%	3.23%	100.00%
	2040	5.00%	14.01%	44.97%	0.39%	32.14%	3.49%	100.00%
	2050	4.67%	13.92%	46.68%	0.37%	30.70%	3.66%	100.00%

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, P-1 State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethncity, July 1 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, January 2013.

SECTION II. EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

SCHOOL AGE POPULATION: CHANGES THROUGH 2012-13

Public school enrollments for San Diego County and California remained relatively stable between 2008/09 and 2012/13. The public school enrollment projections for San Diego County and California also look stable between 2013/14 and 2017/18.

Enrollments for Poway Unified School District displayed a 6% increase between 2008/09 and 2012/13. San Diego Unified School District showed a showed a 1.5% decrease during the same time period.

Table 8. Public School Enrollment in San Diego County and California, 2008-2009 to 2012-2013

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	% Change 2008 - 2013
San Diego County	496,702	496,918	497,916	498,003	499,850	0.63%
California	6,252,031	6,192,121	6,217,002	6,220,993	6,226,989	-0.40%

Source: State of California, Department of Education, Data Quest (http://dq.cde.gov/dataquest/).

Table 9. Public School Enrollment Projections for San Diego County and California to 2017-2018

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	% Change 2013-2018
San Diego County	501,924	501,927	503,525	503,821	504,575	0.53%
California	6,240,603	6,234,415	6,228,343	6,221,940	6,225,098	-0.25%

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, California Public K-12 Graded enrollment and High School Graduate Projections by County, 2012 Series, Sacramento, California, November 2012.

Table 10. Public School Enrollment in Miramar College Feeder High School Districts, 2008-2009 to 2012-2013

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	% Change 2008 - 2013
Poway	33,305	33,797	34,135	34,569	35,196	5.68%
San Diego Unified	132,256	131,417	131,784	131,016	130,270	-1.50%

Source: State of California, Department of Education, Data Quest (http://dq.cde.gov/dataquest/).

ACADEMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Table 11.1. Miramar College District Assigned Feeder High Schools by Ethnicity

School	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	American Indian/Alaskan Native	White	Other	Two or More Races	Total
Mira Mesa High	163	1,246	537	6	410	1	211	2,574
Scripps Ranch High	124	626	386	6	991	0	139	2,272
University City High	112	320	622	3	675	2	99	1,833
Serra High	193	253	831	7	535	2	106	1,927

Source: State of California, Department of Education, Data Quest (http://dq.cde.gov/dataquest/).

Table 11.2. Miramar College District Assigned Feeder High Schools in Percentage by Ethnicty

School	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Latino	American Indian/Alaskan Native	White	Other	Two or More Races	Total
Mira Mesa High	6.33%	48.41%	20.86%	0.23%	15.93%	0.04%	8.20%	100.00%
Scripps Ranch High	5.46%	27.55%	16.99%	0.26%	43.92%	0.00%	6.12%	100.00%
University City High	6.11%	17.16%	33.93%	0.16%	36.82%	0.11%	5.40%	100.00%
Serra High	10.02%	13.13%	43.12%	0.36%	27.76%	0.10%	5.50%	100.00%

Source: State of California, Department of Education, Data Quest (http://dq.cde.gov/dataquest/).

Mira Mesa high school had the greatest amount of graduates in 2011/12 academic year (593) relative to other district assigned feeder high schools. Scripps Ranch high school (70%) displayed the highest UC/CSU eligibility rate relative to the other district assigned feeder high schools.

Table 12. Miramar College District Assigned Feeder High Schools: Academic Indicators

School	2012 API Base	2013 API Growth	Graduates (2012-13)	UC/CSU Eligible (2012-13)	To UC/CSU Eligible (%)	Dropouts (2012-13)	1 Yr Drop Rate (2012-13)
Mira Mesa High	860	846	593	318	54%	6	0.2
Scripps Ranch High	900	914	531	373	70%	1	0.0
University City High	N/A	N/A	416	246	59%	5	0.3
Serra High	772	781	365	164	45%	3	0.1

Source: State of California, Department of Education, Data Quest (http://dq.cde.gov/dataquest/).

TRANSFER INFLUENCE

Being located within San Diego State University's service area often leads to out-of-area students either starting off their education at Miramar College or transferring from other colleges to finish their education at Miramar College. Specifically, the development of Associate Degrees for Transfer (ADT's) could impact how students are selecting their educational pathway. In addition, development of agreements such as Transfer Admission Guarantees (TAG), Memorandum of understanding (MOU), could also impact enrollment at Miramar College. There is also a need to watch for legislation that could impact "transfer" as well.

SECTION III. ECONOMIC TRENDS

THE EMPLOYMENT BASE

Civilian labor force increased 3.4% between 2009 and 2013. In particular, the employed labor force increased nearly 6%, while the unemployed labor force decreased 20% between the same time period. The unemployment rate displayed a decreasing trend from 2009 to 2013.

Table 13. Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment for San Diego County

Measures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 2009-2013
Civilian Labor Force	1,554,900	1,574,100	1,582,200	1,599,200	1,608,300	3.43%
Employed	1,405,600	1,408,200	1,423,500	1,456,300	1,488,700	5.91%
Unemployed	149,300	165,900	158,700	142,800	119,500	-19.96%
Unemployment Percent	9.60%	10.53%	10.03%	8.93%	7.40%	N/A

Source: California Employment Development Department

The industry that showed the greatest increase in employment between 2012 and 2013 was construction (4%). The industry that displayed the greatest decrease in employment between 2012 and 2013 was information (about 1%). Overall, there was a 1% increase in industrial employment within the same time period.

Table 14. Employment by Industry in San Diego County: 2012 and 2013

Industry	August 2012	August 2013	Difference	% Change
Mining and Logging	400	400	0	0.00%
Construction	57,600	60,100	2,500	4.34%
Manufacturing	94,300	91,600	-2,700	-2.86%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	206,800	209,700	2,900	1.40%
Information	24,700	24,500	-200	-0.81%
Financial Activities	70,700	71,200	500	0.71%
Professional & Business Services	217,800	221,300	3,500	1.61%
Educational & Health Services	152,900	157,500	4,600	3.01%
Leisure & Hospitality	169,500	170,900	1,400	0.83%
Other Services	49,800	49,900	100	0.20%
Government	218,500	217,800	-700	-0.32%
Total	1,263,000	1,274,900	11,900	0.94%

Source: California Employment Development Department

Registered nursing is the top San Diego County occupation which requires an associate degree or post-secondary vocational training and is projected to grow approximately 18%, from 20,940 in 2010 to 24,850 in 2020. The occupation with the greatest projected growth between 2010 and 2020 is manicurists and pedicurists (33%). The occupation with the least projected growth between 2010 and 2020 is first-line supervisors of production and operating workers (3.6%).

Table 15. Projected Growth in Top 10 San Diego County Occupations Requiring an Associate Degree or Post-Secondary Vocational Training

Occupation	2010	2020	Difference	% Change
Registered Nurses	20,940	24,850	3,910	18.67%
General and Operations Managers	20,580	22,620	2,040	9.91%
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	8,710	10,630	1,920	22.04%
Construction Managers	6,170	7,270	1,100	17.83%
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	5,350	6,490	1,140	21.31%
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	4,550	6,000	1,450	31.87%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	4,210	4,360	150	3.56%
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	4,130	4,600	470	11.38%
Dental Assistants	3,660	4,170	510	13.93%
Manicurists and Pedicurists	3,330	4,440	1,110	33.33%

Source: California Employment Development Department

Note. Top 10 occupations are based on 2010 data. Additional CA labor market information is available at http://www.coeccc.net

Teaching is the top San Diego County occupation which requires a four-year degree and is projected to grow approximately 12%, from 16,620 in 2010 to 18,600 in 2020. The occupation with the greatest projected growth between 2010 and 2020 is market research analysts and market specialists (50%). The occupation with the least projected growth between 2010 and 2020 is secondary school teacher (6.6%).

Table 16. Projected Growth in Top 10 San Diego County Occupations Requiring a Four-Year Degree

Occupation	2010	2016	Difference	% Change
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	16,620	18,600	1,980	11.91%
Accountants and Auditors	11,120	13,360	2,240	20.14%
Management Analysts	9,160	11,520	2,360	25.76%
Software Developers, Applications	8,630	11,240	2,610	30.24%
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	8,470	9,030	560	6.61%
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	7,400	7,890	490	6.62%
Software Developers, Systems Software	5,950	8,230	2,280	38.32%
Financial Managers	5,450	6,400	950	17.43%
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	4,840	7,250	2,410	49.79%
Recreation Workers	4,760	5,610	850	17.86%

Source: California Employment Development Department

Note. Top 10 occupations are based on 2010 data. Additional CA labor market information is available at http://www.coeccc.net

Importance of Monitoring Political and Social Trends

National, state and local level initiatives and priorities in the political, fiscal, and social arenas greatly influence direction setting for Miramar College. There are several key issues which are likely to impact local policy. These include issues related to: accountability, accreditation, budget, enrollment management, general enrollment growth as it relates to facilities planning, and future trends such as granting 4-year degrees in community colleges and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).

Accountability

To date accountability remains a top priority for California, particularly at the system office and legislature. The Student Success Task force (SSTF) recommended the implementation of a new accountability framework, which would be built on the existing reporting system, the Accountability Reporting for Community Colleges (ARCC). As a result, the Student Success Scorecard was implemented in 2012/13 which serves as a performance measurement system intended for colleges, districts, and the public to track student progress and success, and to help inform quality improvement efforts (California Community College Chancellor's Office, 2013).

The Student Success Scorecard is a four-tiered accountability framework, where each level targets a different audience or user. The first level provides a high level overview for legislators and policy makers which summarize a number of system level aggregations of data and annual performance. The second level (scorecard itself) measures progress and completion at each college for various demographic groups of students which include those with different levels of college preparation. Level two is the core of the framework which takes into account many of the SSTF recommendations. The third level is the ability to drill down into the scorecard metrics through the existing State Chancellor's Office Datamart online query tool. The fourth level is the most detailed and allows researchers to download datasets (via Data-on-Demand) pertaining to each metric for their particular college (California Community College Chancellor's Office, 2013).

Accreditation

Currently, Accrediting Commission for the Community and Junior Colleges (ACCJC) is undergoing draft revisions to their Standards in efforts to move colleges toward increased emphasis on student learning and achievement, streamline the structure of the standards, emphasize institutional transparency in data driven decision-making, among other guiding questions (Accrediting Commission for the Community and Junior Colleges, WASC, 2013).

Proposed changes to the Standards include the following:
   A) Operational changes to Standard 1
       1) Now features three sections (Mission, Assuring Academic Quality and Institutional Effectiveness, and Institutional Integrity).
       2) Section on Mission has expanded which includes the foundation role mission plays in defining a college.

3) Academic Quality has been singled out as a subsection.
4) Institutional Integrity is now a separate section.

B) Operational changes to Standard 2
  1) Has two major subsections (Instructional Programs, and Student Support and Library and Learning Resources):
    a. Instructional Programs section delineates responsibilities and expectations for assuring academic quality and sets expectations for degree requirements.
    b. Student Support and Library and Learning Resources defines expectation affecting co-curricular programs and athletics, and defines expectations for academic advising and student pathways to completion.

C) Operational changes to Standard 3
  1) Maintains four sections (Human Resources, Physical Resources, Technology Resources, and Financial Resources).
  2) Human Resource section define expectations for qualifications for all personnel who have responsibility for academic quality.

D) Operational changes to Standard 4
  1) Standard now has four sections (Decision-Making Roles and Processes, Chief Executive Officer, Governing Board, Multi-College District and Systems).
  2) Defines specific expectations for delineation and distinction of roles and responsibilities in governance.
  3) Section on Multi-College Districts or Systems defines specific expectation for the functional relationship between a district or system and a college.

Budget

For the past five years California has faced a budget crisis that has negatively impacted higher education. In particular, the San Diego Community College District (SDCCD) has lost a total of 33 million which has resulted in cuts to both instruction and student services. As a response to this problem, California voters passed Proposition 30 in November 2012. With the implementation of this proposition, SDCCD has received funds to help offset its 33 million dollar loss. With the new revenue, SDCCD was able to add a significant amount of class sections. The new sections will serve 15,000 additional students in the 2013-14 academic year. Furthermore, new full-time faculty members will be added throughout the year to meet student need as well as plans to partially reinstate summer sessions beginning in 2014 (SDCCD Press Release, 2013). Projections for the next several years indicate that as the state budget begins to stabilize as a result of Proposition 30, SDCCD will be able to rebuild in the future as more funds become available over time.

Enrollment Management

    Student Success Act (SB 1456)

    The Student Success Act of 2012 was established to implement the recommendations of the Student Success Task force (SSTF) along 8 focus areas: 1) Increase college and career readiness, 2) Strengthen support for entering students, 3) Incentivize successful student behaviors, 4) Align course offerings to meet student needs, 5) Improve education of basic skills students, 6) Revitalize and re-envision professional development, 7) Enable efficient statewide leadership and increase coordination among colleges, and 8) Align resources with student success recommendations (Academic Senate Presentation, 2013).

    To date, the Student Success and Support Program (SSSP) has been implemented across the state. SSSP is meant to re-purpose and re-focus matriculation on core services such as orientation, assessment, and counseling/advising to assist students in developing education plans. In particular, of the $ 2,978,736 SSSP funds coming to the SDCCD, Miramar College will receive $ 723,290 in 2013-14 to implement these services in efforts to improve student success (SDCCD Press Release, 2013).

    Associate Degree for Transfer (SB 1440)

    In 2011, a joint initiative by the California Community Colleges (CCC) and California State University (CSU) was implemented with the goal of simplifying and streamlining the transfer process between the two systems. This new initiative allows for community college students who complete an associate degree designated for transfer to receive guaranteed admission to the CSU system with junior status and are given priority consideration when applying to their local CSU campus.

    Both systems have worked collaboratively to approve a framework for associate degrees for transfer open to community college students willing to participate in the program. In particular, Miramar College has approved the following associate degrees for transfer: Administration of Justice, Anthropology, Communication Studies, History, Kinesiology, Mathematics, Physics, and Sociology (California Community College Chancellor's Office, 2013) Furthermore, the following programs are currently going through the approval process: Art History, Business Administration, English, Philosophy, Political Science, Spanish, and Studio Arts.

Enrollment Growth and Facilities Planning

Projections indicate that Miramar College will face a growing student population over the next decade. To help accommodate this growth, voter-approved bond measures (Propositions S and N) are providing new construction and renovation projects throughout the district. In particular, Miramar College has 24 constructions projects that are either currently completed, in construction, or in design. This includes eight new instructional and career training facilities, five major renovations, parking facilities, public safety enhancements, numerous infrastructure projects and new campus support and operational facilities. Most recently Miramar College

completed the Heavy Duty Advanced Transportation Technology (Diesel) project and the Student Services Center which houses student support services such as admissions, counseling, transfer center, EOPS, and financial aid. Future projects include the new Fire Science and EMT Training Facility, Science Building Renovation/Addition, and new Facilities for CE in the renovated A-100 Building.

Future Trends

Granting 4-year degrees in community colleges (SB 850)

Currently there is a push in California for the California Community College system to offer baccalaureate degrees in specialized fields of studies due to the impacted enrollments at local universities. This concept has been endorsed by the chief executive officers of the San Diego and Imperial Counties Community Colleges Associates (SDICCCA). Furthermore, there are plans to author state legislation which would require the amendment of California's Master Plan of Higher Education (SDCCD Press Release, 2013).

Twenty-two other states already offer baccalaureate degrees as their community colleges which serve as a basis for the proposal in California. In fact, the California Community Colleges State Chancellor's Office has convened a study group of representatives from higher education to study the matter and is expected to issue a final report in early 2014.

CTE areas will most likely be potentially impacted (e.g., automotive, nursing, and Administrative of Justice).

Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)

In recent years there has been a trend in delivering education by using a new platform called Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs). Given this new platform there was a need within our district to examine this phenomenon. Therefore, the Chancellor, in consultation with District Governance Council, convened a task force to examine the merits and applicability of MOOCs within our district (SDCCD MOOC's Taskforce Report Update, 2014). In all, the task force affirms the faculty-driven local curriculum development and approval process is well established at each respective SDCCD institution and at the district.

Importance of These Political and Social Trends

These social and political trends are likely to have an important influence on setting the policy agenda for Miramar College for the upcoming year and beyond. All have important implications for budget planning, program planning, research, evaluation and communication across the college and with the large community of which it is an integral part.