## Colorado Community College System

Academic Year 2012-2013 REMEDIAL ENROLLMENT AND COURSE COMPLETION RATES

October 2013

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## Introduction

This report presents information on student enrollment and success in developmental education courses offered throughout the Colorado Community College System (CCCS). In both its performance contract with the Department of Higher Education and in its own strategic planning process, CCCS identifies success in remedial courses as one of the components of ensuring that students have the opportunity to succeed.

In academic year 2012-2013, 37,342 individual students enrolled in remedial courses throughout the CCCS. These 37,342 students took 67,636 remedial courses. Of these 67,636 courses, 59,481 courses qualify as course completions; that is, students enrolled in these courses received a final grade that was either a passing or failing grade (excludes withdraws and incompletes). The overall successful course completion rate for CCCS was $69.5 \%$. This report contains additional information on course completions by subject, institution, and student characteristics.

An issue of note relating to the data in this report involves the redesign of developmental education courses. CCCS institutions are embarking on a project to accelerate student completion of remedial coursework to positively impact retention and success. The new system will be fully implemented in Fall 2014. At the current time, CCCS institutions are at different stages of implementing the redesign. As institutions implement the new plan, the results show up in changes in enrollment in various courses and expansion in the number of courses offered. In some cases institutions are experimenting with how to meet the goals of the new system by adding new, transitional courses. The data on enrollment in remedial courses and course offerings will continue to fluctuate until the redesign is fully implemented at all institutions in academic year 2014-2015.

## Remedial Course Enrollment

In the academic year 2012-2013, there were 67,636 enrollments in remedial courses throughout the community college system (Table 1). This number is a $13.3 \%$ decrease from the 2011-2012 level, greater than both the 4.8\% decrease in overall course enrollments and the $3.1 \%$ decrease in student headcount.

Remedial course offerings include courses in reading, English, and math below the 100 level, with 39 total courses available in 2012-13, up from 16 available courses in the prior year. The increase in course offerings is attributable to the phase in of the developmental education redesign. Courses that will eventually be eliminated are still offered while new, experimental courses have been created as a transition to the redesign.

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Because of the small number of students in many courses and for space considerations, Table 1 consolidates enrollments for a number of courses.

Of total enrollments in remedial courses, $58.8 \%$ were in one of the 24 math courses offered, though English 090 was the course taken most frequently, accounting for 19.2\% of enrollments. Community College of Denver had the largest percentage of remedial course enrollments, with $24.9 \%$ of the CCCS remedial population (Table 2).

Table 1. CCCS Remedial Course Enrollments by Term and Subject, Academic Year 2012-2013

| Course | Term |  |  |  | Percent of <br> Total <br> Remedial <br> Enrollment |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Summer 2012 | Fall 2012 | Spring 2013 | Total | 年 |

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Table 2. Remedial Course Enrollments by Institution and Subject, Academic Year 2012-2013

| Institution |  | Subject |  |  | Total | \% of Total CCCS Remedial Enrollment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | English | Math | Reading |  |  |
| ACC | Remedial Enrollments | 1,541 | 3,089 | 816 | 5,446 | 8.1\% |
|  | \% of School Remedial Enrollment | 28.3\% | 56.7\% | 15.0\% |  |  |
| CCA | Remedial Enrollments | 1,618 | 3,204 | 635 | 5,457 | 8.1\% |
|  | \% of School Remedial Enrollment | 29.6\% | 58.7\% | 11.6\% |  |  |
| CCD | Remedial Enrollments | 4,754 | 8,780 | 3,307 | 16,841 | 24.9\% |
|  | \% of School Remedial Enrollment | 28.2\% | 52.1\% | 19.6\% |  |  |
| CNCC | Remedial Enrollments | 149 | 290 | 74 | 513 | 0.8\% |
|  | \% of School Remedial Enrollment | 29.0\% | 56.5\% | 14.4\% |  |  |
| FRCC | Remedial Enrollments | 3,041 | 8,145 | 987 | 12,173 | 18.0\% |
|  | \% of School Remedial Enrollment | 25.0\% | 66.9\% | 8.1\% |  |  |
| LCC | Remedial Enrollments | 101 | 217 | 11 | 329 | 0.5\% |
|  | \% of School Remedial Enrollment | 30.7\% | 66.0\% | 3.3\% |  |  |
| MCC | Remedial Enrollments | 134 | 306 | 69 | 509 | 0.8\% |
|  | \% of School Remedial Enrollment | 26.3\% | 60.1\% | 13.6\% |  |  |
| NJC | Remedial Enrollments | 286 | 627 | 174 | 1,087 | 1.6\% |
|  | \% of School Remedial Enrollment | 26.3\% | 57.7\% | 16.0\% |  |  |
| OJC | Remedial Enrollments | 286 | 538 | 130 | 954 | 1.4\% |
|  | \% of School Remedial Enrollment | 30.0\% | 56.4\% | 13.6\% |  |  |
| PCC | Remedial Enrollments | 1,554 | 2,923 | 900 | 5,377 | 7.9\% |
|  | \% of School Remedial Enrollment | 28.9\% | 54.4\% | 16.7\% |  |  |
| PPCC | Remedial Enrollments | 3,294 | 7,836 | 1,739 | 12,869 | 19.0\% |
|  | \% of School Remedial Enrollment | 25.6\% | 60.9\% | 13.5\% |  |  |
| RRCC | Remedial Enrollments | 1,269 | 3,192 | 607 | 5,068 | 7.5\% |
|  | \% of School Remedial Enrollment | 25.0\% | 63.0\% | 12.0\% |  |  |
| TSJC | Remedial Enrollments | 254 | 610 | 149 | 1,013 | 1.5\% |
|  | \% of School Remedial Enrollment | 25.1\% | 60.2\% | 14.7\% |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { cCcs } \end{aligned}$ | Remedial Enrollments | 18,281 | 39,757 | 9,598 | 67,636 | 100.0\% |
|  | \% of Total Remedial Enrollment | 27.0\% | 58.8\% | 14.2\% |  |  |

Totals by subject are based on the sum of all remedial levels in each subject.

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Over the past five academic years, remedial course enrollments increased nearly 44\%. In comparison, overall course enrollments - all students at all colleges in all subjects increased $23.6 \%$ during the same time period. A significant contributor to the increase in remedial enrollment was the reclassification of MAT 106 to MAT 099, which was fully implemented in 2009-2010. ${ }^{1}$ When MAT 106 enrollments are added to the baseline year, remedial enrollment increased 22.9\% from 2009 to 2013. Table 3 shows course enrollments over the last five years for courses currently identified as remedial, while Figure 1 includes MAT 106 in showing a five-year trend for remedial enrollment by subject. Figure 1 is the only table/figure in which data is included for MAT 106.

Table 3. Five-Year Comparison of CCCS Remedial Course Enrollments by Subject

| Course | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ENG 030 | 693 | 881 | 1,124 | 1,108 | 336 |
| ENG 045 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 82 |
| ENG 060 | 3,077 | 4,076 | 4,938 | 5,245 | 4,486 |
| ENG 075 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 43 | 239 |
| ENG 076-078 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 128 |
| ENG 090 | 9,781 | 12,266 | 14,035 | 13,847 | 13,010 |
| All English | 13,551 | 17,223 | 20,097 | 20,243 | 18,281 |
| MAT 030 | 7,636 | 10,215 | 8,838 | 8,223 | 2,763 |
| MAT 045 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 3,924 | 6,472 |
| MAT 060 | 9,039 | 11,761 | 11,098 | 10,439 | 6,930 |
| MAT 070-074 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 364 |
| MAT 075 | n/a | 22 | 4,170 | 493 | 21 |
| MAT 076-087 | n/a | n/a | 1,249 | 1,632 | 472 |
| MAT 090 | 8,849 | 10,919 | 12,929 | 12,959 | 11,788 |
| MAT 095 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 13 | 209 |
| MAT 096 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 57 | 251 |
| MAT 099 | 638 | 9,033 | 8,970 | 9,173 | 10,487 |
| All Math | 26,162 | 41,950 | 47,254 | 46,913 | 39,757 |
| REA 030 | 663 | 841 | 990 | 993 | 317 |
| REA 045 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 26 |
| REA 060 | 2,547 | 2,917 | 3,355 | 3,386 | 3,038 |
| REA 075-077 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 573 |
| REA 090 | 4,126 | 5,136 | 6,371 | 6,498 | 5,644 |
| All Reading | 7,336 | 8,894 | 10,716 | 10,877 | 9,598 |
| Total | 47,049 | 68,067 | 78,067 | 78,033 | 67,636 |

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Figure 1. CCCS Remedial Course Enrollments by Subject, Academic Years 2009 through 2013


Remedial enrollments make up $11.7 \%$ of all course enrollments, up from $10.1 \%$ five years ago but down from 12.9\% in 2011-2012 (Table 4). Over the last five years, growth in remedial enrollments averaged $9.5 \%$ per year.

Table 4. Percent of Total Course Enrollments in Remedial Courses

| Institution | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8} \mathbf{- 2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9 - 2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0} \mathbf{- 2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1 - 2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2 - 2 0 1 3}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACC | $7.2 \%$ | $8.6 \%$ | $9.3 \%$ | $9.8 \%$ | $8.8 \%$ |
| CCA | $10.8 \%$ | $11.2 \%$ | $11.4 \%$ | $11.8 \%$ | $12.0 \%$ |
| CCD | $19.1 \%$ | $22.8 \%$ | $24.7 \%$ | $27.9 \%$ | $25.4 \%$ |
| CNCC | $5.5 \%$ | $7.0 \%$ | $6.4 \%$ | $7.5 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ |
| FRCC | $8.2 \%$ | $10.3 \%$ | $10.3 \%$ | $10.4 \%$ | $9.6 \%$ |
| LCC | $4.8 \%$ | $7.1 \%$ | $5.7 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | $4.8 \%$ |
| MCC | $4.7 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ | $6.6 \%$ | $5.6 \%$ | $5.2 \%$ |
| NJC | $5.8 \%$ | $7.5 \%$ | $8.4 \%$ | $8.5 \%$ | $7.6 \%$ |
| OJC | $7.3 \%$ | $7.1 \%$ | $9.3 \%$ | $8.6 \%$ | $9.0 \%$ |
| PCC | $14.0 \%$ | $15.0 \%$ | $12.1 \%$ | $11.5 \%$ | $9.7 \%$ |
| PPCC | $11.8 \%$ | $13.5 \%$ | $13.7 \%$ | $13.7 \%$ | $13.0 \%$ |
| RRCC | $6.3 \%$ | $7.4 \%$ | $8.6 \%$ | $8.9 \%$ | $8.5 \%$ |
| TSJC | $6.3 \%$ | $7.7 \%$ | $7.4 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ | $7.3 \%$ |
| CCCS | $\mathbf{1 0 . 1} \%$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 5} \%$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 9} \%$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 7} \%$ |

Of the 67,636 remedial course enrollments, there were 37,342 individual students enrolled in one or more remedial courses over the academic year (Table 5). This equates to $26.4 \%$ of the overall headcount for academic year 2012-2013. Just over half of these students enrolled in only one remedial course, but $8 \%$ of remedial students were enrolled in four or more remedial courses during the academic year (which is down from $9.4 \%$ in 2011-12).

Table 5. Total Number of CCCS Students Enrolled in Remedial Courses and Number of Courses in which Students Are Enrolled, Academic Year 2012-2013

|  | course | $\mathbf{2}$ <br> courses | $\mathbf{3}$ <br> courses | 4+ <br> courses | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \# of Students | 18,963 | 11,075 | 4,322 | 2,982 | 37,342 |
| \% of Remedial Students | $50.8 \%$ | $29.7 \%$ | $11.6 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ |  |
| \% of Total Student Headcount | $13.4 \%$ | $7.8 \%$ | $3.1 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $26.4 \%$ |

The percent of total student headcount is based on the academic year 2012-13 headcount of 141,330

Over the last five years, total student headcount increased by $20.5 \%$, while the number of students taking a remedial course increased $50 \%$. Within this timeframe the proportion of students enrolled in remedial courses peaked in 2010-2011 and has declined in the two years since (Table 6).

Table 6. Student Remedial Headcount vs. CCCS Headcount, Academic Years 2009 through 2013

|  | $2008-$ <br> 2009 | $2009-$ <br> 2010 | $2010-$ <br> 2011 | $2011-$ <br> 2012 | $2012-$ <br> 2013 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Students in Remedial Courses | 24,893 | 35,948 | 41,242 | 41,098 | 37,342 |
| Overall Headcount | 117,245 | 134,753 | 144,783 | 145,910 | 141,330 |
| $\%$ in Remedial | $21.2 \%$ | $26.7 \%$ | $28.5 \%$ | $28.2 \%$ | $26.4 \%$ |

## Course Completion Rates

Of all remedial course enrollments, $69.5 \%$ were completed successfully in academic year 2012-2013 (Table 7). Course completion is defined as receiving a passing grade - an A,

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B, C or Satisfactory - at end of term. The cohort for calculating completion rates is the sum of passing and failing grades.

Remedial courses held in the summer term had higher completion rates at $71.3 \%$ than those in the fall and spring semesters, at $70.2 \%$ and $67.9 \%$, respectively. Overall, reading courses had the highest completion rates at 72.0\%, compared to 70.7\% for English and $68.3 \%$ for math.

Table 7. CCCS Remedial Course Completion Rates by Course and Term, Academic Year 2012-2013

| Course | Term |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Summer 2012 | Fall 2012 | Spring 2013 |  |
| ENG 030 | 57.8\% | 61.1\% | 46.7\% | 57.9\% |
| ENG 045 | n/a | n/a | 54.2\% | 54.2\% |
| ENG 060 | 67.8\% | 72.7\% | 71.5\% | 71.6\% |
| ENG 075 | 100.0\% | 73.0\% | 78.8\% | 75.0\% |
| ENG 076-078 | n/a | 46.2\% | 63.8\% | 61.7\% |
| ENG 090 | 73.2\% | 71.8\% | 68.6\% | 70.8\% |
| All English | 71.3\% | 71.8\% | 69.0\% | 70.7\% |
| MAT 030 | 65.0\% | 66.2\% | 64.0\% | 65.4\% |
| MAT 045 | 68.6\% | 66.0\% | 61.0\% | 63.9\% |
| MAT 060 | 74.3\% | 71.8\% | 71.8\% | 72.2\% |
| MAT 070-074 | 73.7\% | 80.7\% | 76.8\% | 78.0\% |
| MAT 075 | n/a | 84.2\% | 100.0\% | 85.7\% |
| MAT 077-087 | 88.9\% | 63.6\% | 44.4\% | 57.6\% |
| MAT 090 | 72.0\% | 70.7\% | 67.9\% | 69.7\% |
| MAT 095 | n/a | 87.2\% | 88.5\% | 88.2\% |
| MAT 096 | n/a | 75.0\% | 74.4\% | 74.7\% |
| MAT 099 | 72.0\% | 66.0\% | 66.7\% | 67.0\% |
| All Math | 71.0\% | 68.7\% | 66.8\% | 68.3\% |
| REA 030 | 61.2\% | 71.4\% | 63.8\% | 66.7\% |
| REA 045 | n/a | n/a | 59.1\% | 59.1\% |
| REA 060 | 73.7\% | 78.4\% | 73.4\% | 76.2\% |
| REA 075-077 | n/a | 72.7\% | 74.3\% | 73.4\% |
| REA 090 | 73.7\% | 69.9\% | 68.5\% | 69.9\% |
| All Reading | 72.7\% | 73.1\% | 70.2\% | 72.0\% |
| Total | 71.3\% | 70.2\% | 67.9\% | 69.5\% |

The cohort for determining the rate is the number of students who received a passing or failing grade.

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Course completion rates for each subject as well as the overall total are lower today than they were five years ago (Table 8 and Figure 2). On a systemwide basis, course completion rates decreased 1.4 percentage points over the five-year period. Reading had the largest drop, at 3.0 percentage points, followed by English and math at 2.2 and 0.3 percentage points, respectively.

Table 8. CCCS Remedial Completion Rates by Course, Academic Years 2009 through 2013

| Course | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ENG 030 | 72.7\% | 71.7\% | 63.6\% | 65.7\% | 57.9\% |
| ENG 045 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 54.2\% |
| ENG 060 | 75.2\% | 72.0\% | 70.4\% | 68.1\% | 71.6\% |
| ENG 075 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 71.4\% | 75.0\% |
| ENG 076-078 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 61.7\% |
| ENG 090 | 72.1\% | 71.8\% | 70.5\% | 68.9\% | 70.8\% |
| All English | 72.9\% | 71.9\% | 70.1\% | 68.5\% | 70.7\% |
| MAT 030 | 66.8\% | 68.1\% | 63.8\% | 61.8\% | 65.4\% |
| MAT 045 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 60.3\% | 63.9\% |
| MAT 060 | 71.9\% | 72.8\% | 72.1\% | 71.7\% | 72.2\% |
| MAT 070-074 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 78.0\% |
| MAT 075 | n/a | 100.0\% | 63.6\% | 65.6\% | 85.7\% |
| MAT 076-087 | n/a | n/a | 63.9\% | 61.6\% | 57.6\% |
| MAT 090 | 66.9\% | 69.3\% | 69.3\% | 68.2\% | 69.7\% |
| MAT 095 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 81.8\% | 88.2\% |
| MAT 096 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 76.4\% | 74.7\% |
| MAT 099 | 63.1\% | 67.3\% | 68.5\% | 64.9\% | 67.0\% |
| All Math | 68.5\% | 69.6\% | 68.1\% | 66.3\% | 68.3\% |
| REA 030 | 73.4\% | 73.0\% | 65.2\% | 67.8\% | 66.7\% |
| REA 045 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 59.1\% |
| REA 060 | 76.6\% | 76.6\% | 75.0\% | 73.5\% | 76.2\% |
| REA 075-077 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 73.4\% |
| REA 090 | 74.2\% | 74.3\% | 69.8\% | 70.1\% | 69.9\% |
| All Reading | 75.0\% | 74.9\% | 71.0\% | 71.0\% | 72.0\% |
| Total | 70.8\% | 70.9\% | 69.1\% | 67.6\% | 69.5\% |

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Figure 2. CCCS Remedial Course Completion Rates by Subject, Academic Years 2009 through 2013


Arapahoe Community College had the highest overall course completion rate, at 79\%, closely followed by Otero Junior College and Pueblo Community college at 78.8\% and $78.1 \%$, respectively (Table 9). The gap between the highest and lowest completion rates is 18.4 percentage points.

Table 9. Remedial Course Completion Rates by Institution and Subject, Academic Year 2012-2013

| Institution | English | Math | Reading | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACC | $77.0 \%$ | $78.9 \%$ | $83.0 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 0 \%}$ |
| CCA | $73.1 \%$ | $72.2 \%$ | $68.7 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 0 \%}$ |
| CCD | $64.2 \%$ | $61.4 \%$ | $68.5 \%$ | $\mathbf{6 3 . 6 \%}$ |
| CNCC | $79.1 \%$ | $71.7 \%$ | $85.3 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 8 \%}$ |
| FRCC | $72.1 \%$ | $73.1 \%$ | $75.3 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 1 \%}$ |
| LCC | $60.9 \%$ | $60.7 \%$ | $55.6 \%$ | $\mathbf{6 0 . 6 \%}$ |
| MCC | $62.0 \%$ | $77.6 \%$ | $69.2 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 3} \%$ |
| NJC | $81.5 \%$ | $72.3 \%$ | $74.2 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 3 \%}$ |
| OJC | $78.8 \%$ | $78.1 \%$ | $81.7 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 8 \%}$ |
| PCC | $81.4 \%$ | $75.7 \%$ | $80.6 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 1 \%}$ |
| PPCC | $66.5 \%$ | $60.5 \%$ | $65.7 \%$ | $\mathbf{6 2 . 8 \%}$ |
| RRCC | $75.6 \%$ | $69.3 \%$ | $73.8 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 5 \%}$ |
| TSJC | $74.6 \%$ | $72.2 \%$ | $81.7 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 3 \%}$ |
| CCCS | $\mathbf{7 0 . 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 8 . 3} \%$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 5 \%}$ |

*Rates are based on the number of students with a passing grade in all remedial levels within a subject area divided by the total number of such students who were assigned a passing or failing grade.

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Although the total remedial course completion rate for the community college system as a whole decreased over the last five years, this was not the case for all institutions. Seven of the thirteen community colleges increased their composite rate, and Arapahoe Community College, Pueblo Community College, and Northeastern Junior College each increased in excess of five percentage points from 2009 to 2013 (Table 10). Morgan Community College and Community College of Denver experienced the largest decrease in their rate over the five-year period. On a year-over-year basis, eight colleges increased their overall course completion rate. Figure 3 illustrates course completion rates for the thirteen institutions over the last five years.

Table 10. Remedial Course Completion Rates by Institution - All Subjects, Academic Years 2009 through 2013

| Colleges | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | Five-Year <br> Percentage <br> Point <br> Change | One-Year <br> Percentage <br> Point <br> Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACC | $71.0 \%$ | $75.4 \%$ | $76.5 \%$ | $77.9 \%$ | $79.0 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ | $1.1 \%$ |
| CCA | $68.3 \%$ | $70.4 \%$ | $68.6 \%$ | $69.0 \%$ | $72.0 \%$ | $3.7 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ |
| CCD | $73.4 \%$ | $68.9 \%$ | $65.0 \%$ | $60.4 \%$ | $63.6 \%$ | $-9.8 \%$ | $3.2 \%$ |
| CNCC | $74.8 \%$ | $82.2 \%$ | $78.6 \%$ | $75.6 \%$ | $75.8 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| FRCC | $73.5 \%$ | $74.3 \%$ | $73.4 \%$ | $74.1 \%$ | $73.1 \%$ | $-0.5 \%$ | $-1.0 \%$ |
| LCC | $64.1 \%$ | $63.6 \%$ | $62.7 \%$ | $62.1 \%$ | $60.6 \%$ | $-3.5 \%$ | $-1.5 \%$ |
| MCC | $85.9 \%$ | $87.9 \%$ | $85.4 \%$ | $78.2 \%$ | $72.3 \%$ | $-13.7 \%$ | $-5.9 \%$ |
| NJC | $69.6 \%$ | $69.4 \%$ | $73.5 \%$ | $68.4 \%$ | $75.3 \%$ | $5.6 \%$ | $6.8 \%$ |
| OJC | $77.2 \%$ | $68.5 \%$ | $69.8 \%$ | $73.5 \%$ | $78.8 \%$ | $1.6 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ |
| PCC | $71.4 \%$ | $74.4 \%$ | $71.1 \%$ | $70.2 \%$ | $78.1 \%$ | $6.8 \%$ | $7.9 \%$ |
| PPCC | $65.0 \%$ | $65.7 \%$ | $64.4 \%$ | $63.6 \%$ | $62.8 \%$ | $-2.1 \%$ | $-0.8 \%$ |
| RRCC | $70.3 \%$ | $70.2 \%$ | $70.3 \%$ | $68.4 \%$ | $71.5 \%$ | $1.2 \%$ | $3.1 \%$ |
| TSJC | $75.2 \%$ | $73.2 \%$ | $76.5 \%$ | $78.6 \%$ | $74.3 \%$ | $-0.9 \%$ | $-4.3 \%$ |
| CCCS | $\mathbf{7 0 . 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 9} \%$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 9} \%$ |

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Figure 3. Remedial Course Completion Rates by Institution - All Subjects, Academic Years 2009 through 2013


Overall, rural colleges have higher course completion rates than urban institutions (Table 11). This gap has widened in recent years, from 2.8 percentage points in 2009-2010 to 5.3 percentage points in 2012-2013 (Figure 4). Nonetheless the gap this year is less than the prior year as urban institutions have increased their course completions at a greater rate than rural institutions.

Table 11. Remedial Course Completion Rates by College Location and Subject, Academic Year 2012-2013 ${ }^{2}$

| Subject | Urban | Rural | Rural Minus <br> Urban |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| English | $70.3 \%$ | $75.3 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ |
| Math | $67.9 \%$ | $73.1 \%$ | $5.2 \%$ |
| Reading | $71.6 \%$ | $78.1 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 9 . 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 3} \%$ |

Course completion rates are measured by dividing the number of students with a passing grade by the number of students assigned a passing or failing grade.

[^1]Figure 4. Five-Year Comparison of Rural and Urban Remedial Completion Rate


In academic year 2012-2013, schools with Hispanic Serving Institution (HSI) status - as a group - have lower course completion rates than the group of schools that do not. ${ }^{3}$ The gap is most apparent in math completion rates (Table 12). Completion rates for HSIs are driven primarily by the Community College of Denver, which has about 71\% of the course completers in the group. The remaining three institutions in the HSI group have subject and overall completion rates that exceed the system average. Compared to last year, three of four HSIs, including the Community College of Denver, increased their completion rates, resulting in a narrowing of the gap between HSIs and non HSIs of 3.7 percentage points. Figure 5 provides a five-year perspective of overall course completion rates for HSIs and non-HSIs.

Table 12. Remedial Course Completion Rates by Hispanic Serving Institution (HSI) Status and Subject, Academic Year 2012-2013

| Subject | HSI | Non HSI | Non HSI <br> Minus HSI |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| English | $68.8 \%$ | $71.8 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ |
| Math | $65.7 \%$ | $69.5 \%$ | $3.9 \%$ |
| Reading | $71.6 \%$ | $72.3 \%$ | $0.8 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 7 . 6} \%$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 5} \%$ | $\mathbf{2 . 8} \%$ |

Totals by subject are based on the sum of all remedial levels in each subject.

[^2]
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Figure 5. Five-Year Remedial Completion Rates for Hispanic Serving and Non-Hispanic Serving Institutions


Table 13 provides data on end-of-term status for remedial courses including withdrawals, incompletes, and missing grades. As a group, math courses have a higher rate of withdrawal than English and reading courses - 12.8\% compared to $10.2 \%$ and $10.1 \%$, respectively. Math courses in general have the lowest pass rates. These lower passing rates can be attributed to greater rates of failures, withdrawals and incompletes, all of which are higher than those for English and reading.

Table 13. End-of-Term Status by Course, Academic Year 2012-2013

| Course | End-of-Term Status |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | Fail | Withdraw | Incomplete | Missing |
| ENG 030 | $52.1 \%$ | $37.8 \%$ | $10.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| ENG 045 | $47.6 \%$ | $40.2 \%$ | $12.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| ENG 060 | $64.7 \%$ | $25.6 \%$ | $9.3 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| ENG 075 | $67.8 \%$ | $22.6 \%$ | $9.6 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| ENG 076 | $42.5 \%$ | $43.8 \%$ | $13.7 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| ENG 077 | $54.3 \%$ | $22.9 \%$ | $17.1 \%$ | $5.7 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| ENG 078 | $80.0 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | $15.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| ENG 090 | $63.2 \%$ | $26.1 \%$ | $10.5 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| All English | $\mathbf{6 3 . 3} \%$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 2} \%$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3} \%$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 \%}$ |
| MAT 030 | $59.6 \%$ | $31.5 \%$ | $8.6 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| MAT 045 | $55.8 \%$ | $31.5 \%$ | $12.5 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| MAT 060 | $64.6 \%$ | $24.9 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ | $0.4 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |

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Table 13. End-of-Term Status by Course, Academic Year 2012-2013

| Course | End-of-Term Status |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | Fail | Withdraw | Incomplete | Missing |
| MAT 070 | 73.9\% | 22.0\% | 4.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 071 | 74.4\% | 16.3\% | 9.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 072 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 100.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 073 | 50.0\% | 50.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 074 | 69.0\% | 10.3\% | 20.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 075 | 85.7\% | 14.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 077 | 79.2\% | 10.1\% | 10.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 078 | 42.9\% | 47.9\% | 9.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 079 | 26.7\% | 56.0\% | 17.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 080 | 21.3\% | 51.1\% | 27.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 081 | 18.5\% | 55.6\% | 25.9\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 082 | 43.8\% | 12.5\% | 43.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 083 | 25.0\% | 37.5\% | 37.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 084 | 14.3\% | 28.6\% | 57.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 085 | 25.0\% | 37.5\% | 37.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 086 | 0.0\% | 25.0\% | 75.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 087 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 100.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 090 | 59.9\% | 26.1\% | 13.4\% | 0.5\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 095 | 71.3\% | 9.6\% | 19.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 096 | 64.5\% | 21.9\% | 13.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAT 099 | 56.6\% | 27.9\% | 15.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% |
| All Math | 59.2\% | 27.6\% | 12.8\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% |
| REA 030 | 59.9\% | 30.0\% | 10.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| REA 045 | 50.0\% | 34.6\% | 15.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| REA 060 | 68.9\% | 21.5\% | 9.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% |
| REA 075 | 68.5\% | 22.9\% | 8.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| REA 076 | 61.9\% | 19.0\% | 19.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| REA 077 | 45.9\% | 45.9\% | 8.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| REA 090 | 62.3\% | 26.9\% | 10.7\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% |
| All Reading | 64.6\% | 25.1\% | 10.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% |
| Total | 61.1\% | 26.9\% | 11.7\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% |

## Remedial Student Success

In the following pages, remedial course completion rates for various characteristics of students are examined. These characteristics include where students live, for which school location in an urban or rural area is used as a proxy; gender; race/ethnicity; and age. Completion rates by instructional delivery method are also analyzed.

## Urban vs Rural

A greater percentage of students at urban institutions are enrolled in remedial courses than at rural (Figure 6). Students at rural institutions completed a higher proportion of their courses in academic year 2012-2013. Completion rates for five years for urban and rural institutions can be found on page 13.

Figure 6. Remedial vs. Non-Remedial Enrollment


Successful vs. Unsuccessful Remedial Course Completion


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## Gender

Similar proportions of male and female students are enrolled in remedial courses, although female students edged slightly higher this year (Figure 7 and Table 14). Female students completed a higher percentage of their remedial courses than male students. The gap between female and male completion rates has remained relatively consistent over the last five years, averaging 9.4 percentage points (Figure 8). As with the statewide completion rate, the course completion rates for both males and females increased over last year. In addition, the gap between the two decreased by 0.6 percentage point. When viewed by institution, Lamar Community College had the greatest disparity in male/female remedial success in 2012-2013, while Community College of Aurora and Colorado Northwestern Community College had the least (Table 15).

Figure 7. Remedial vs. Non-Remedial Enrollment

| Female <br> - Non-Remedial Students <br> - Students Enrolled in Remedial Course | Male <br> ■ Non-Remedial Students <br> - Students Enrolled in Remedial Courses |
| :---: | :---: |
| 27.3\% | 26.0\% |

Successful vs. Unsuccessful Remedial Course Completion


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Table 14. Remedial Students vs. Overall Headcount by Gender by Institution, Academic Year 2012-2013*

|  | Remedial Students 2012-2013 |  |  | Overall 2012-2013 Headcount |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Institution | Female | Male | Female | Male |  |
| ACC | $56.9 \%$ | $43.1 \%$ | $49.6 \%$ | $50.4 \%$ |  |
| CCA | $61.1 \%$ | $38.9 \%$ | $57.3 \%$ | $42.7 \%$ |  |
| CCD | $53.0 \%$ | $47.0 \%$ | $55.9 \%$ | $44.1 \%$ |  |
| CNCC | $58.6 \%$ | $41.4 \%$ | $52.5 \%$ | $47.5 \%$ |  |
| FRCC | $57.4 \%$ | $42.6 \%$ | $57.5 \%$ | $42.5 \%$ |  |
| LCC | $49.8 \%$ | $50.2 \%$ | $55.0 \%$ | $45.0 \%$ |  |
| MCC | $74.6 \%$ | $25.4 \%$ | $67.4 \%$ | $32.6 \%$ |  |
| NJC | $55.9 \%$ | $44.1 \%$ | $61.0 \%$ | $39.0 \%$ |  |
| OJC | $53.0 \%$ | $47.0 \%$ | $60.4 \%$ | $39.6 \%$ |  |
| PCC | $57.1 \%$ | $42.9 \%$ | $48.6 \%$ | $51.4 \%$ |  |
| PPCC | $55.0 \%$ | $45.0 \%$ | $57.0 \%$ | $43.0 \%$ |  |
| RRCC | $55.4 \%$ | $44.6 \%$ | $50.8 \%$ | $49.2 \%$ |  |
| TSJC | $59.7 \%$ | $40.3 \%$ | $56.5 \%$ | $43.5 \%$ |  |
| CCCS | $56.0 \%$ | $44.0 \%$ | $54.9 \%$ | $45.1 \%$ |  |

*Excludes students with unreported gender. The significant change in the ACC male/female proportion of the overall headcount compared to 2011-2012 appears to be due to better reporting of gender, which increased the male headcount.

Table 15. Remedial Course Completion Rates by Gender by Institution, Academic Year 2012-2013

| Institution | Female | Male | Difference |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACC | $81.4 \%$ | $75.8 \%$ | $-5.6 \%$ |
| CCA | $73.2 \%$ | $70.2 \%$ | $-3.1 \%$ |
| CCD | $68.4 \%$ | $58.2 \%$ | $-10.2 \%$ |
| CNCC | $77.4 \%$ | $74.1 \%$ | $-3.2 \%$ |
| FRCC | $76.7 \%$ | $68.1 \%$ | $-8.6 \%$ |
| LCC | $69.0 \%$ | $52.0 \%$ | $-17.0 \%$ |
| MCC | $75.4 \%$ | $61.3 \%$ | $-14.1 \%$ |
| NJC | $77.9 \%$ | $71.2 \%$ | $-6.6 \%$ |
| OJC | $80.9 \%$ | $76.9 \%$ | $-4.0 \%$ |
| PCC | $80.6 \%$ | $74.6 \%$ | $-6.0 \%$ |
| PPCC | $68.0 \%$ | $56.6 \%$ | $-11.4 \%$ |
| RRCC | $74.3 \%$ | $68.0 \%$ | $-6.2 \%$ |
| TSJC | $78.5 \%$ | $68.0 \%$ | $-10.5 \%$ |
| CCCS | $73.4 \%$ | $64.5 \%$ | $-8.9 \%$ |

Figure 8. Five-Year Comparison of Female and Male Course Completion Rates


## Race/Ethnicity

Greater percentages of minority students are enrolled in remedial courses than white students (Figure 9). ${ }^{4}$ In academic year 2012-2013, 22.9\% of white students were enrolled in remedial courses compared to $35.2 \%$ of minority students. About $45 \%$ of students enrolled in remedial courses are minorities, while minorities make up just under 35\% of the CCCS student population (Table 16). White students complete their remedial courses at a higher rate than minority students (Table 17). In 2012-2013, the CCCS gap between completion rates for white and minority students was 7.5 percentage points, which is a drop of 1.2 percentage points from the prior year. The gap between white and minority completion rates of 7.5 percentage points is an increase of 3.3 percentage points since 2008-2009 (Figure 10).

[^3]Figure 9. Remedial vs. Non-Remedial Enrollment

| White Non-Remedial Students Students Enrolled in Remedial Courses | Minority <br> Non-Remedial Students Students Enrolled in Remedial Courses |
| :---: | :---: |
| $22.9 \%$ <br> 77.1\% | $35.2 \%$ 64.8\% |

Successful vs. Unsuccessful Remedial Course Completion

| White | Minority |
| :---: | :---: |
| Courses Completed <br> $\square$ Courses Not Completed | MCourses Completed <br> $26.7 \%$ |
| $73.3 \%$ | Courses Not Completed |

Table 16. Remedial Students and Overall Headcount by Ethnicity by Institution, Academic Year 2012-2013*

| Institution | Remedial Students 2012-2013 |  | Overall 2012-13 Headcount |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | White | Minority | White | Minority |
|  | $67.4 \%$ | $32.6 \%$ | $70.8 \%$ | $29.2 \%$ |
| CCA | $33.5 \%$ | $66.5 \%$ | $43.7 \%$ | $56.3 \%$ |
| CCD | $34.2 \%$ | $65.8 \%$ | $40.3 \%$ | $59.7 \%$ |
| CNCC | $73.4 \%$ | $26.6 \%$ | $86.4 \%$ | $13.6 \%$ |
| FRCC | $70.1 \%$ | $29.9 \%$ | $76.7 \%$ | $23.3 \%$ |
| LCC | $49.0 \%$ | $51.0 \%$ | $66.4 \%$ | $33.6 \%$ |
| MCC | $60.5 \%$ | $39.5 \%$ | $80.6 \%$ | $19.4 \%$ |
| NJC | $67.5 \%$ | $32.5 \%$ | $83.5 \%$ | $16.5 \%$ |
| OJC | $47.5 \%$ | $52.5 \%$ | $61.9 \%$ | $38.1 \%$ |
| PCC | $56.8 \%$ | $43.2 \%$ | $57.7 \%$ | $42.3 \%$ |
| PPCC | $59.3 \%$ | $40.7 \%$ | $66.7 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ |
| RRCC | $70.4 \%$ | $29.6 \%$ | $77.3 \%$ | $22.7 \%$ |
| TSJC | $41.6 \%$ | $58.4 \%$ | $52.2 \%$ | $47.8 \%$ |
| CCCS | $54.9 \%$ | $45.1 \%$ | $65.1 \%$ | $34.9 \%$ |

*Excludes students with unreported ethnicity

Table 17. Remedial Course Completion Rates by Ethnicity, Academic Year 2012-2013

| College | White | Minority | Difference: <br> Minority minus White |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACC | $80.9 \%$ | $75.6 \%$ | $-5.3 \%$ |
| CCA | $79.7 \%$ | $68.7 \%$ | $-11.0 \%$ |
| CCD | $67.2 \%$ | $62.0 \%$ | $-5.1 \%$ |
| CNCC | $72.5 \%$ | $81.1 \%$ | $8.6 \%$ |
| FRCC | $74.9 \%$ | $70.1 \%$ | $-4.8 \%$ |
| LCC | $56.9 \%$ | $64.5 \%$ | $7.6 \%$ |
| MCC | $73.9 \%$ | $72.2 \%$ | $-1.7 \%$ |
| NJC | $75.2 \%$ | $77.0 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ |
| OJC | $78.5 \%$ | $78.2 \%$ | $-0.3 \%$ |
| PCC | $80.5 \%$ | $75.7 \%$ | $-4.8 \%$ |
| PPCC | $66.4 \%$ | $58.5 \%$ | $-7.9 \%$ |
| RRCC | $74.9 \%$ | $63.3 \%$ | $-11.6 \%$ |
| TSJC | $77.5 \%$ | $72.5 \%$ | $-5.0 \%$ |
| Total | $73.3 \%$ | $\mathbf{6 5 . 8} \%$ | $\mathbf{- 7 . 5 \%}$ |

*Excludes students with unreported ethnicity

Figure 10. Five-Year Comparison of White and Minority Course Completion Rates

|  | White |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | L___ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | , |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Minority |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 |
| -White | 72.5\% | 73.5\% | 72.5\% | 72.0\% | 73.3\% |
| $\longrightarrow$ Minority | 68.3\% | 67.6\% | 64.9\% | 63.3\% | 65.8\% |

## Age

The percentage of students in remedial courses by age closely reflects the overall student age populations. ${ }^{5}$ Approximately one-third of both all students and of remedial students are in the 20 and under age group (Table 18). Some outliers exist, however. For example, Colorado Northwestern Community College and Northeastern Junior College have significantly higher proportions of students in the 20 and under age group taking remedial courses than the overall student population, while Morgan Community College's situation is reversed. A slightly higher percentage of students in the 20 and under age category is enrolled in remedial courses - 27.7 percent compared to 26.0 percent of the 21 and over age group (Figure 11).

As age increases, students are more likely to successfully complete remedial courses, although the gap between the two groups continues to narrow (Figure 12). The completion rate for the 20 and under age group increased 3.6 percentage points this year, while the rate for the 21 and over category grew one percentage point.

[^4]Figure 11. Remedial vs. Non-Remedial Enrollment

| 20 and Under |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ Non-Remedial Students |  |
| $\square$ Students Enrolled in Remedial Courses | 21 and Over |
| $27.7 \%$ |  |$\quad$| Non-Remedial Students |
| :--- |
| $72.3 \%$ |

Successful vs. Unsuccessful Remedial Course Completion


Table 18. Remedial Students and Overall Headcount by Age Group by Institution, Academic Year 2012-2013

|  | Remedial Students 2012-2013 |  | Overall 2012-13 Headcount |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Institution | 20 \& under | 21 \& over | 20 \& under | 21 \& over |
| ACC | $33.4 \%$ | $66.6 \%$ | $29.4 \%$ | $70.6 \%$ |
| CCA | $36.1 \%$ | $63.9 \%$ | $39.8 \%$ | $60.2 \%$ |
| CCD | $33.6 \%$ | $66.4 \%$ | $31.0 \%$ | $69.0 \%$ |
| CNCC | $61.5 \%$ | $38.5 \%$ | $43.2 \%$ | $56.8 \%$ |
| FRCC | $33.0 \%$ | $67.0 \%$ | $31.2 \%$ | $68.8 \%$ |
| LCC | $62.3 \%$ | $37.7 \%$ | $64.9 \%$ | $35.1 \%$ |
| MCC | $32.0 \%$ | $68.0 \%$ | $44.8 \%$ | $55.2 \%$ |
| NJC | $74.3 \%$ | $25.7 \%$ | $45.2 \%$ | $54.8 \%$ |
| OJC | $59.5 \%$ | $40.5 \%$ | $51.3 \%$ | $48.7 \%$ |
| PCC | $28.8 \%$ | $71.2 \%$ | $24.2 \%$ | $75.8 \%$ |
| PPCC | $27.6 \%$ | $72.4 \%$ | $29.3 \%$ | $70.7 \%$ |
| RRCC | $29.9 \%$ | $70.1 \%$ | $27.9 \%$ | $72.1 \%$ |
| TSJC | $41.4 \%$ | $58.6 \%$ | $38.3 \%$ | $61.7 \%$ |
| CCCS | $\mathbf{3 3 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 6 . 8} \%$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 9} \%$ | $\mathbf{6 8 . 1 \%}$ |

Table 19. Remedial Course Completion Rates by Age Group by Institution, Academic Year 2012-2013

| College | 20 \& under | 21 \& over | Difference <br> 2 under - <br> 21+ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACC | $75.4 \%$ | $81.1 \%$ | $-5.7 \%$ |
| CCA | $71.2 \%$ | $72.5 \%$ | $-1.3 \%$ |
| CCD | $66.8 \%$ | $61.8 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ |
| CNCC | $77.0 \%$ | $73.5 \%$ | $3.6 \%$ |
| FRCC | $69.2 \%$ | $75.2 \%$ | $-6.1 \%$ |
| LCC | $62.8 \%$ | $56.5 \%$ | $6.3 \%$ |
| MCC | $65.2 \%$ | $76.2 \%$ | $-10.9 \%$ |
| NJC | $75.3 \%$ | $75.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| OJC | $79.5 \%$ | $77.6 \%$ | $1.9 \%$ |
| PCC | $75.9 \%$ | $79.1 \%$ | $-3.2 \%$ |
| PPCC | $56.7 \%$ | $65.4 \%$ | $-8.6 \%$ |
| RRCC | $66.2 \%$ | $74.2 \%$ | $-8.0 \%$ |
| TSJC | $74.3 \%$ | $74.2 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 8 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{- 2 . 0 \%}$ |

[^5]College System
Figure 12. Five-Year Comparison of Course Completion Rates by Age Group


## Method of Delivery

Developmental coursework is offered via both online and traditional instructional methods. Some colleges also offer hybrid or other special sections. Systemwide, the majority (82.5\%) of remedial enrollments are in classes with traditional instruction methods; $14.4 \%$ of remedial enrollments are in online courses (Table 20).

Overall, the completion rate for courses utilizing a traditional instructional method is greater than for those offered online ( $70.8 \%$ vs. $61.4 \%$ ). The gap between completers by instructional method ranges from a high of 44 percentage points (Otero Junior College) to 4 percentage points (Pikes Peak Community College). In all cases, completion rates were higher for traditional instruction (Table 21). The gap in completion rates between online and traditional instruction methods has remained relatively consistent over the last five years although the gap is 1.3 percentage points less today than five years ago (Figure 13).

Table 20. Remedial Course Enrollments by Instruction Method by Institution, Academic Year 2012-13

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| College | Online | Traditional | Other |
| ACC | $22.8 \%$ | $72.9 \%$ | $4.3 \%$ |
| CCA | $17.0 \%$ | $83.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| CCD | $7.7 \%$ | $88.9 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ |
| CNCC | $11.1 \%$ | $86.9 \%$ | $1.9 \%$ |
| FRCC | $16.5 \%$ | $83.2 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ |
| LCC | $9.4 \%$ | $87.2 \%$ | $3.3 \%$ |
| MCC | $15.7 \%$ | $76.0 \%$ | $8.3 \%$ |
| NJC | $8.2 \%$ | $91.8 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| OJC | $2.8 \%$ | $77.9 \%$ | $19.3 \%$ |
| PCC | $13.7 \%$ | $76.9 \%$ | $9.4 \%$ |
| PPCC | $17.0 \%$ | $80.3 \%$ | $2.7 \%$ |
| RRCC | $19.9 \%$ | $78.3 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ |
| TSJC | $5.8 \%$ | $87.7 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 . 5} \%$ | $\mathbf{3 . 1 \%}$ |

Table 21. Remedial Course Completion Rates by Instruction Method by Institution, Academic Year 2012-13

| College | Online | Traditional | Difference: Online <br> minus Traditional |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACC | $72.2 \%$ | $81.5 \%$ | $-9.3 \%$ |
| CCA | $59.9 \%$ | $74.4 \%$ | $-14.5 \%$ |
| CCD | $47.0 \%$ | $64.8 \%$ | $-17.8 \%$ |
| CNCC | $56.9 \%$ | $78.3 \%$ | $-21.4 \%$ |
| FRCC | $66.1 \%$ | $74.3 \%$ | $-8.2 \%$ |
| LCC | $53.3 \%$ | $61.4 \%$ | $-8.1 \%$ |
| MCC | $59.7 \%$ | $74.0 \%$ | $-14.3 \%$ |
| NJC | $54.7 \%$ | $77.0 \%$ | $-22.4 \%$ |
| OJC | $38.1 \%$ | $82.2 \%$ | $-44.1 \%$ |
| PCC | $60.4 \%$ | $81.5 \%$ | $-21.1 \%$ |
| PPCC | $59.3 \%$ | $63.5 \%$ | $-4.2 \%$ |
| RRCC | $65.6 \%$ | $73.1 \%$ | $-7.5 \%$ |
| TSJC | $59.6 \%$ | $75.0 \%$ | $-15.4 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 1 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{- 9 . 4 \%}$ |

Figure 13. Five-Year Comparison of Course Completion Rates by Instructional Method

|  | Traditional |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Online |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 |
| Online | 61.5\% | 62.9\% | 59.6\% | 59.1\% | 61.4\% |
| —Traditional | 72.2\% | 72.2\% | 70.8\% | 69.2\% | 70.8\% |

## Sources:

All course completion rates were compiled from frozen end of term course files for academic years 2008-2009 through 2012-2013. All course enrollments with a final grade of AU, or audit, were excluded from the data.

Overall headcount is published in the annual Fact Book, and is based on SURDS enrollment files. Students enrolled in more than one institution within CCCS may be counted twice.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ In AY 2008-09, MAT106 had 7,985 course enrollments.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Urban colleges include ACC, CCA, CCD, FRCC, PCC, PPCC, and RRCC. Rural colleges include CNCC, LCC, MCC, NJC, OJC and TSJC.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ Hispanic Serving Institutions includes CCD, OJC, PCC and TSJC.

[^3]:    ${ }^{4}$ For purposes of remedial course completion rates, minority students include Black Non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian /Alaska Native. White students include only those who report as White. For overall headcount percentages, minority students include the additional category of Multiple. Please note that in both cases, unknowns, blanks, "other," or non-resident aliens are not included in the percentage calculation. For remedial rates, $8.6 \%$ of students were not included in the calculation for 2012-13; for the overall headcount, $10.8 \%$ of students were not included.

[^4]:    ${ }^{5}$ Age is calculated based on December 31, 2012. The 2011-2012 report used the SURDS age calculation.

[^5]:    Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

