

# El Camino College Career Technical Education Outcome Survey Results (2017): CTEOS Full Report

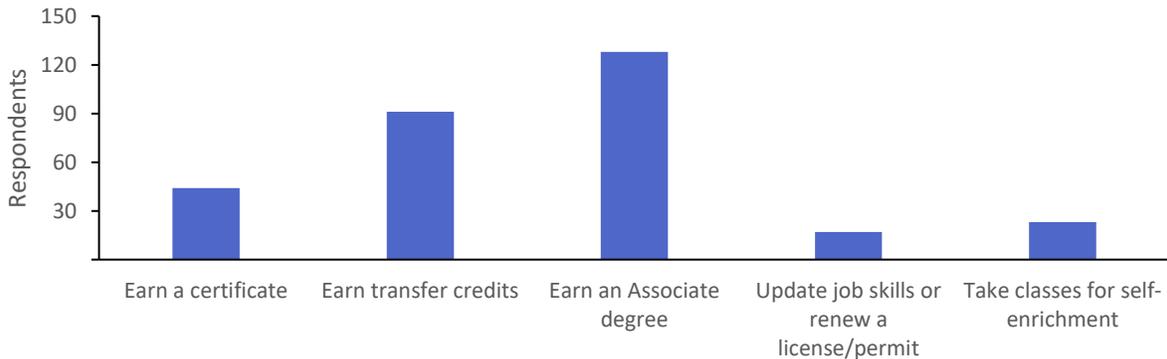


Fall 2016 – Spring 2017

## Executive Summary

The Career Technical Education Outcome Survey (CTEOS) was developed in order to gather information on employment outcomes for students who participated in career technical education (CTE) programs. Survey results provide insight into student satisfaction, education goals, prior employment, job searches, program outcomes, and wages trends.

Figure A. Education Goals



Highlights include the generalized educational goal of respondents and wage changes associated with program completion. As seen in Figure A, respondents typically had the goal of earning an associate degree.

Table 1. Wage Trend after Program Completion

	Before Program Enrollment	After Program Completion	Avg. Increase
<b>Wage Trend</b>	\$20.67	\$24.49	18%

As seen in Table 1, the average hourly wage for all respondents increased by 18% once they completed a CTE program at El Camino College. These are two examples of outcomes the CTEOS presents for students that complete a CTE program at El Camino College.

## Introduction

The Career Technical Education Outcome Survey (CTEOS) was developed in order to gather information on employment outcomes for students who participated in career technical education (CTE) programs. Survey results provide insight into student satisfaction, education goals, prior employment, job searches, program outcomes, and wage trends. The survey population for El Camino College (ECC) included students who either completed a vocational award or did not enroll in more than 5 units after earning 9 CTE units.

## Purpose

The Career Technical Education Outcome Survey (CTEOS) Full Report provides CTE academic administrators with insight into outcomes that extend beyond program completion. These outcomes provide academic administrators with a glimpse into how specific CTE programs at El Camino College supported the educational goals and employment of students.

## Methodology

The California Community College Chancellor's Office identified over 400 students who met at least one of the CTEOS sample criteria (Category 1 or Category 2). These students represented a sample of 29 programs at El Camino College.

- Category 1: Students that earned a vocational award (6+ units).
- Category 2: Earned 9+ CTE units and did not enroll in more than 5 units.

## Analysis

Analysis covers survey responses for the collection of all CTE programs. El Camino College had 157 survey respondents who represented a total of 29 programs (see Appendix A for a complete list of programs included in the present CTEOS report).

## Results

The CTEOS Full Report is separated into two main sections. The first section is called Population Overview and covers the following areas: Satisfaction and Attendance, Utilization of Services, and Program Outcomes. The second section is called Employment Overview and covers the following area: Employment Prior to Starting Program, and Current Employment Outcomes. Number counts and percentages are used to report CTEOS results.

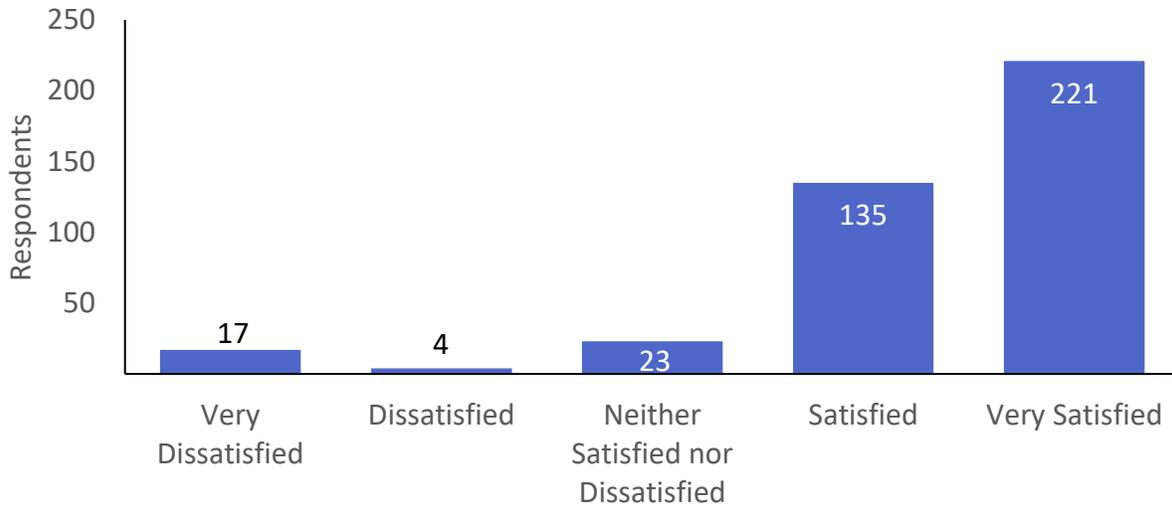
## CTEOS Population Overview

The Career Technical Education Outcome Survey (CTEOS) was sent to students who completed or were in the process of completing a Career Technical Education (CTE) program at El Camino College. The California Community College Chancellor's Office identified over 400 students who completed or were in the process of completing a CTE program by the end of the 2016-17 academic year.

## Satisfaction and Attendance

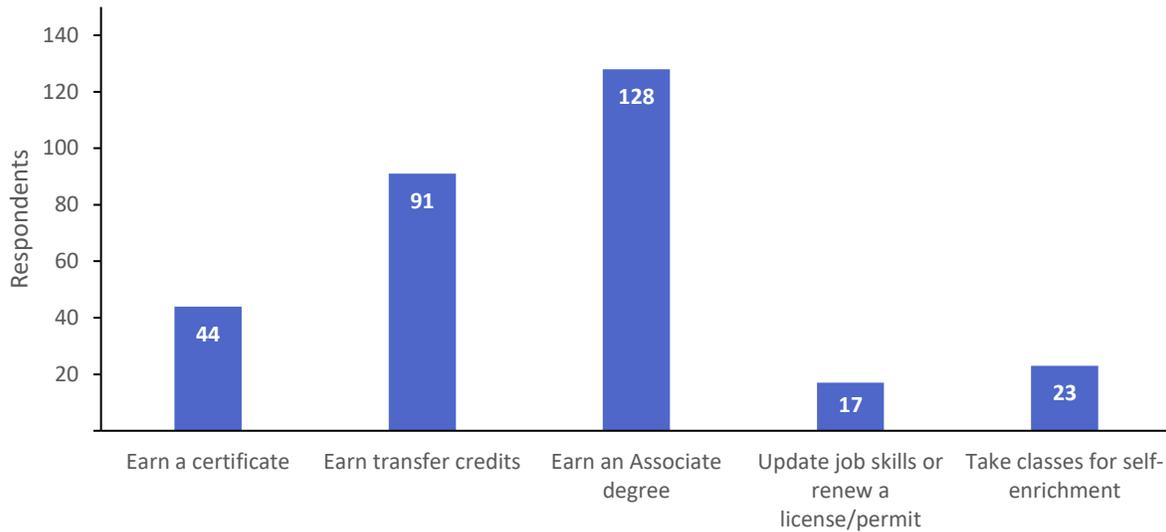
CTEOS asked respondents to answer questions on education satisfaction and reasons for attendance. Education satisfaction focused on the overall education and training received at El Camino College. Reasons for attendance focused on identifying reasons for program enrollment and why students enrolled in few courses.

*Figure 1. How satisfied are you with the education and training you received at El Camino College?*



CTEOS asked respondents if they were satisfied with the education and training received at El Camino College. Respondents were able to select one of the following choices: Very Dissatisfied, Dissatisfied, Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied, Satisfied, or Very Satisfied. Respondents were typically satisfied the education and training provided by ECC. There were 221 respondents (55%) who were very satisfied and 135 respondents (34%) who were satisfied. There were 21 respondents (5%) who were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. Furthermore, 23 respondents (6%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the education and training they received.

Figure 2. What was the one PRIMARY reason you studied at El Camino College



Survey respondents selected their primary reason for studying at El Camino College. Respondents selected one of the following options: Earn a Certificate, Earn Transfer Credits, Earn an Associate Degree, Update/Renew Job Skills, or Take Classes for Self-Enrichment. Figure 2 shows that the primary reason respondents attended El Camino College was to earn an Associate Degree (128 responses). The secondary reason was to earn transfer credits (91 responses). Earning a certificate was the third most popular reason for attending El Camino College (44 responses). Updating/renewing job skills (17 responses) and taking classes for self-enrichment (23 responses) were the least common reasons respondents attended El Camino College.

Table 2. Taking Less Courses

Reason	Number of Students	Percentage
<b>Met Goals</b>	113	23%
<b>Completed the Program</b>	92	19%
<b>Transferred</b>	77	16%
<b>Got a job</b>	39	8%
<b>Family/Personal Reasons</b>	30	6%
<b>Didn't Have Enough Time for Classes</b>	31	6%
<b>Classes I Needed Were Not Available</b>	25	5%
<b>Financial Reasons</b>	25	5%
<b>I Stopped Attending But will Return</b>	22	5%
<b>My Job Changed</b>	18	4%
<b>Relocation</b>	15	3%

Note: Total number of students exceeds 400 because students were allowed to select multiple reasons.

Survey respondents addressed why they took less courses toward the end of their program. Respondents selected any of the following reasons: Met Goals, Completed the Program, Get a Job, Relocation, Family/Personal Reasons, Transferred, I Stopped Attending But will Return, Didn't Have Enough Time for Classes, My Job Changed, Classes I Needed Were Not Available, and/or Financial Reasons. Table 2 shows that the primary reason why respondents took less units at El Camino College was because their goals were met (23% of responses). Completing their program (19% of responses) and transferring to another college (16% of responses) were the second and third most popular reasons respondents took less units. All other choices represented less than 10% of total responses.

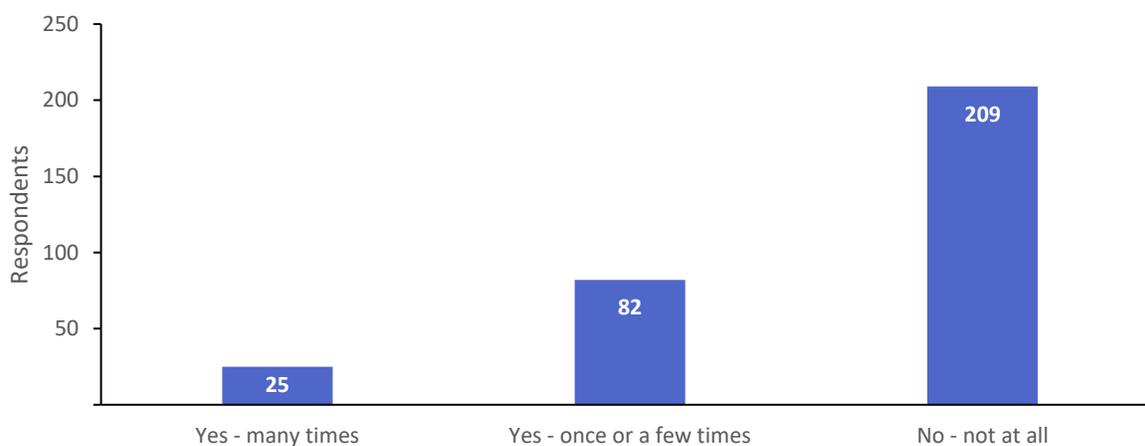
The population overview section of CTEOS yielded information on respondent satisfaction, reason for attendance, and reason respondents took less courses. The majority of respondents were satisfied with their education and training. Respondents mainly attended El Camino College in order to earn an associate degree or earn transfer credits. Respondents took less units because they either met goals, completed the program, or transferred. Overall, the population overview shows that respondents were satisfied with El Camino College and achieved outcomes related to the college mission.

## Utilization of Services and Program Outcomes

CTEOS asked respondents to answer questions on the utilization of services and program outcomes. Utilization of services focused on using career services and participating in work-based learning opportunities. The survey specifically focused on work-based learning opportunities that were associated with coursework or training.

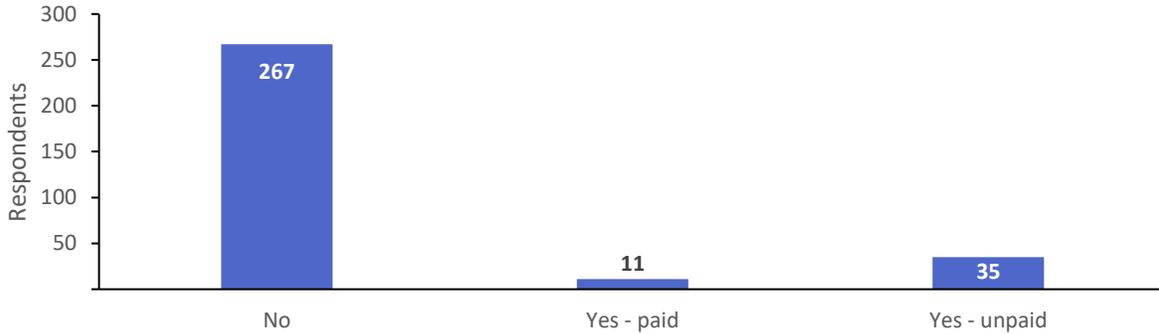
CTEOS questions on program outcomes focused on transfer behavior and program impact. Transfer behavior was addressed through questions about whether respondents transferred after completing coursework and where they transferred (e.g., two-year, four-year, etc.). Program impact included responses on obtaining a license or certificate in fields related to the program of study. Additionally, CTEOS gathered responses on the impact programs had on employment.

*Figure 3. Did you use Career Services offered at our College*



CTEOS asked students how often they utilized career services offered at El Camino College. Survey respondents selected one of the following options: Yes – Many Times, Yes – Once or a Few Times, or No – Not at All. Figure 3 shows that 209 of the 316 respondents (65%) for this question did not utilize career services. Additionally, 107 of the 316 respondents (34%) utilized career services. Only 25 of the 316 respondents (8%) frequently used career services.

Figure 4. As part of your coursework or training at our college, did you participate in an internship or other formal work-based learning opportunity?



Survey respondents identified if internships or formal work-based learning opportunities were embedded into their coursework. Respondents selected one of the following options: Yes – Unpaid, Yes – Paid, or No. Figure 4 shows that 267 of the 313 (85%) respondents that answered this question did not have an internship or formal work-based learning opportunities that were embedded into their coursework. There were 46 of 313 (15%) respondents that had an internship or work-based learning opportunity embedded into their curriculum. Figure 4 also shows that unpaid opportunities represented the majority of internships or work-based learning opportunities.

Figure 5. Apprenticeship Participation.

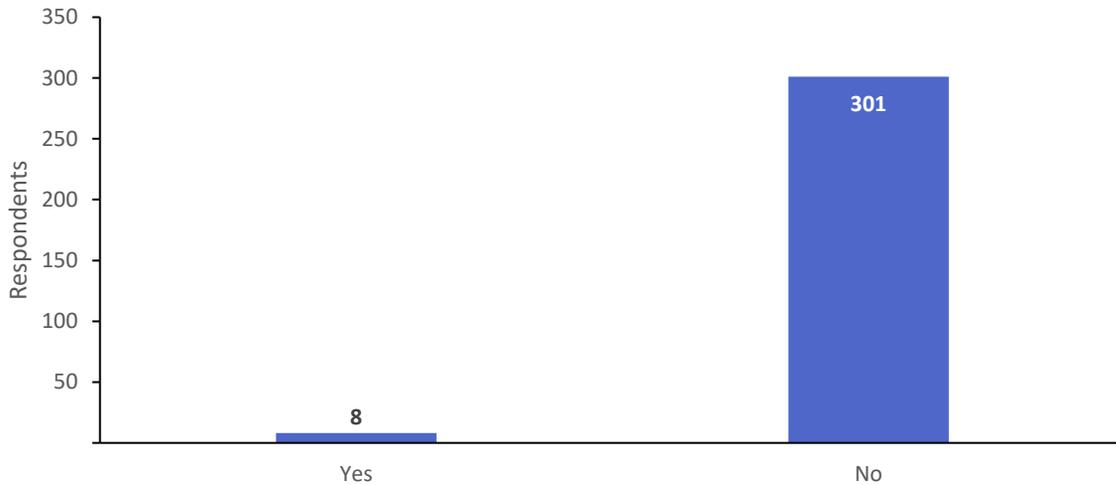
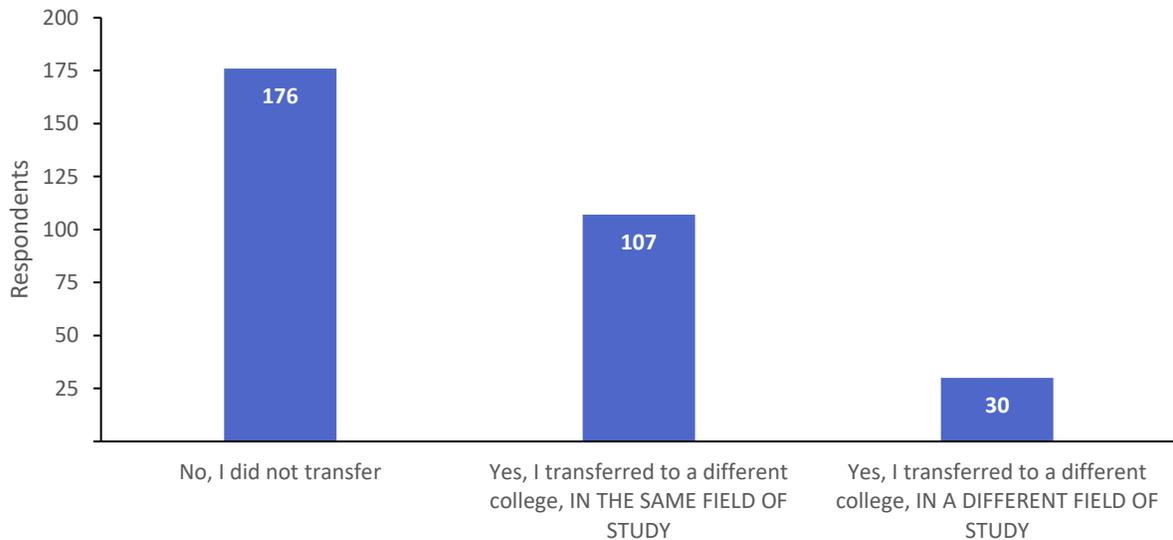


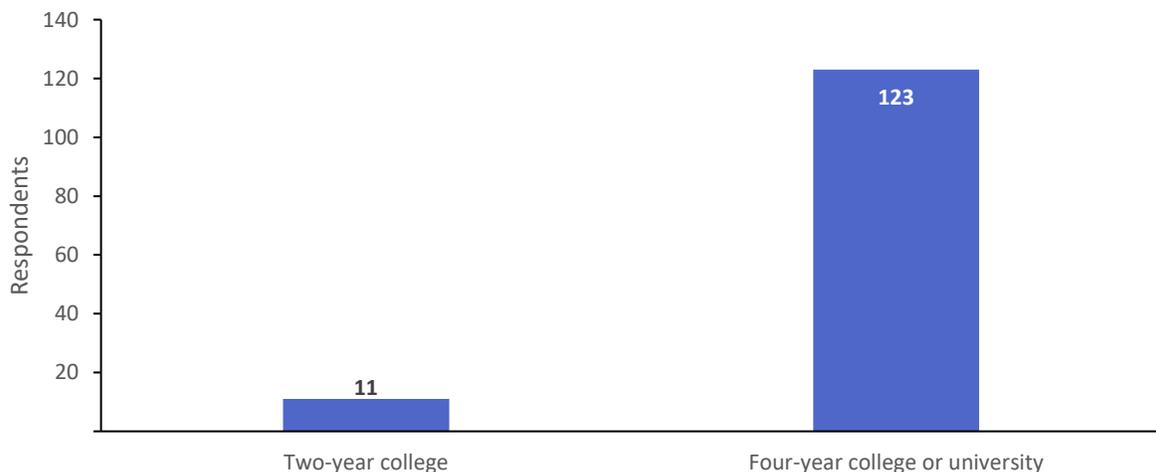
Figure 5 shows that 301 of the 309 respondents (97%) noted that an apprenticeship was not part of their coursework or training. There were only 8 survey respondents (3%) who noted apprenticeship participation that was associated with their program.

Figure 6. After completing your coursework, did you transfer to another college or university?



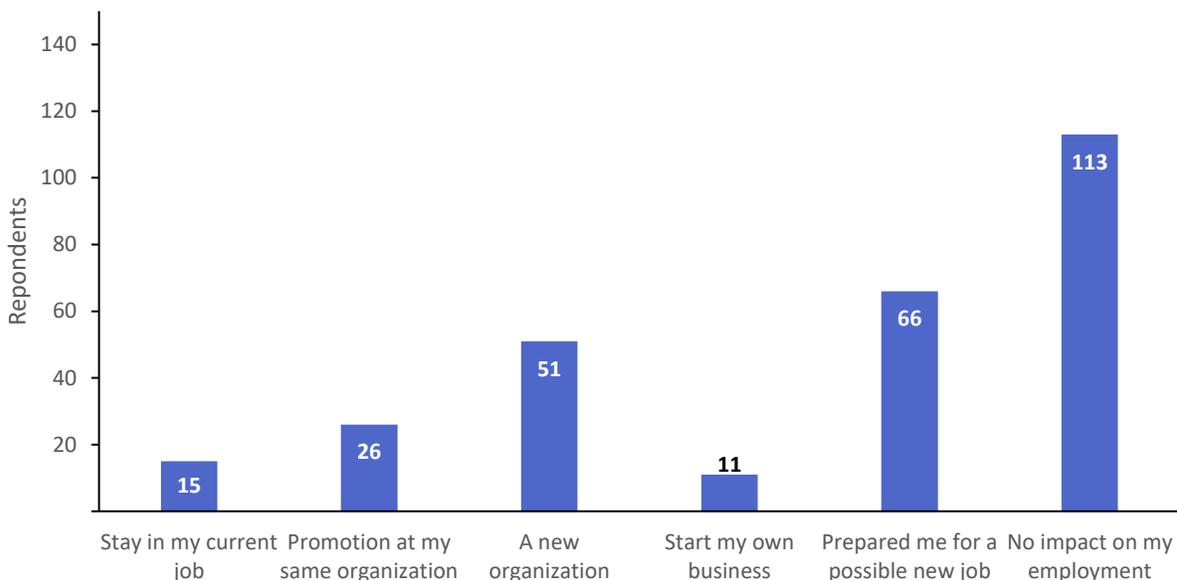
CTEOS asked respondents about their educational plans once they completed coursework at El Camino College. Survey respondents were able to select from one of the following options: (a) Yes, I transferred to a different college, in a different field of study, (b) Yes, I transferred to a different college, in the same field of study, or (c) No, I did not transfer. Figure 6 shows that 176 of the 313 respondents (56%) did not transfer after completing their coursework. Additionally, 137 of the 313 respondents (44%) transferred after completing their coursework. Of this population 107 of 137 respondents (78%) transferred to a different college in the same field of study.

Figure 7. Type of Transfer



CTEOS also asked respondents to identify what type transfer institution they would be attending. Respondents selected one of two options (Two-Year College; Four-Year College or University). Figure 7 shows that 123 of the 134 respondents (92%) transferred a four-year college or university.

Figure 8. Impact on Employment



CTEOS had respondents identify how their program impacted employment. Survey respondents selected one of the following options: Allowed me to stay in my current job, Allowed me to get a promotion at my same organization, Allowed me to start my own business, Allowed me to get a job at a new organization, Prepared me for a possible new job, or No impact on my employment. Figure 8 shows of 113 of 282 respondents (40%) believed that their program did not have an impact on employment. Additionally, only 15 of the 282 respondents (5%) stayed in their current job. Overall, 154 of 282 respondents (55%) noted that their program had some type of impact on employment (i.e., promotion, new organization, starting their own business, or preparing for a possible new job).

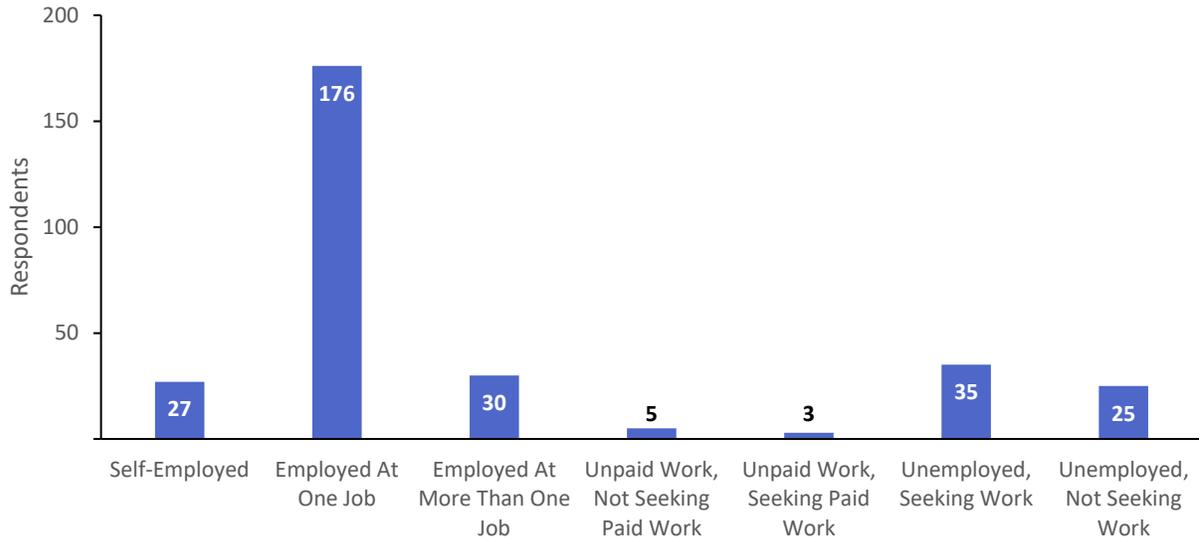
The utilization and program outcome section of CTEOS yielded information on career services, work-based learning, transfer behavior, and program impact on employment. CTEOS responses showed that the utilization of career services can be improved for those completing a CTE program. Additionally, survey respondents generally transferred to four-year colleges or universities within the same field of study. Program completion had an overall impact on preparing respondents for new job opportunities and promotions.

## Employment Overview

CTEOS asked respondents to answer questions on their employment before and after completing an El Camino College program. Employment metrics included: employment status,

details about searching for jobs, the length of job search, and hours worked per week. Responses to the survey question about current employment status are provided before addressing responses to the survey questions regarding Job Search, Employment Prior to Starting Program, and Current Employment Outcomes.

Figure 9. Current Employment Status

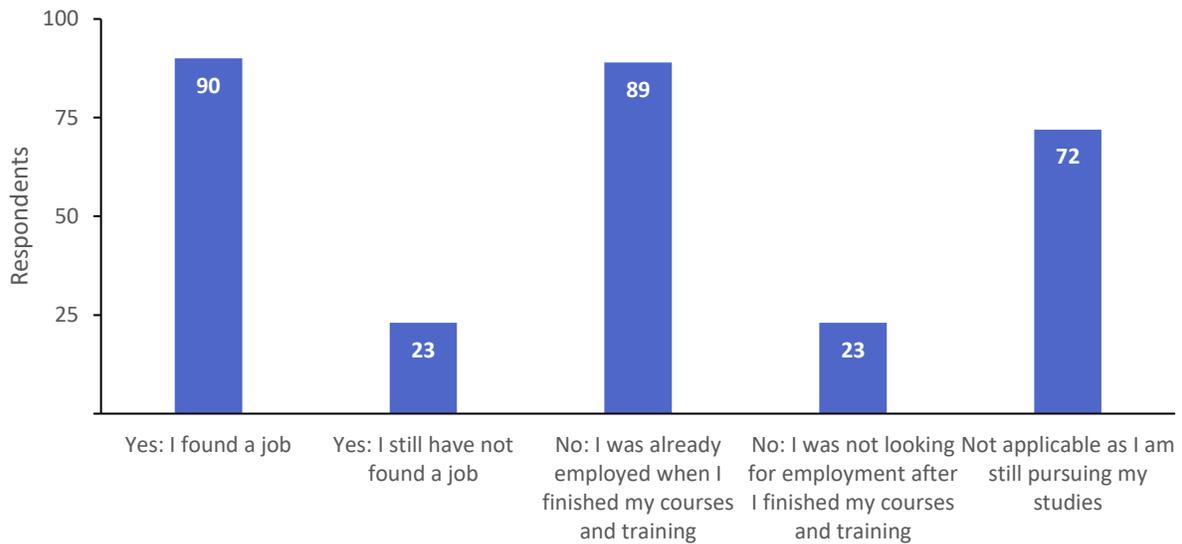


CTEOS prompted respondents to disclose their current employment status. Survey respondents selected one of the following options: Self-Employed, Employed at One Job, Employed at More Than One Job, Unpaid Work and not Seeking Paid Work, Unpaid Work and Seeking Paid Work, Unemployed and Seeking Work, or Unemployed and Not Seeking Work. Figure 9 shows that 206 of the 301 respondents (68%) were employed in at least one paying job (this does not include self-employed respondents). There were 27 of the 301 respondents (9%) who were self-employed. A total of 60 out of the 301 respondents (20%) were unemployed.

### Job Search Outcomes

CTEOS questions related to conducting job searches focused on the outcomes from being engaged in a search. CTEOS job search questions specifically focused on whether or not respondents were engaged in a search and how long they had spent on the search for jobs.

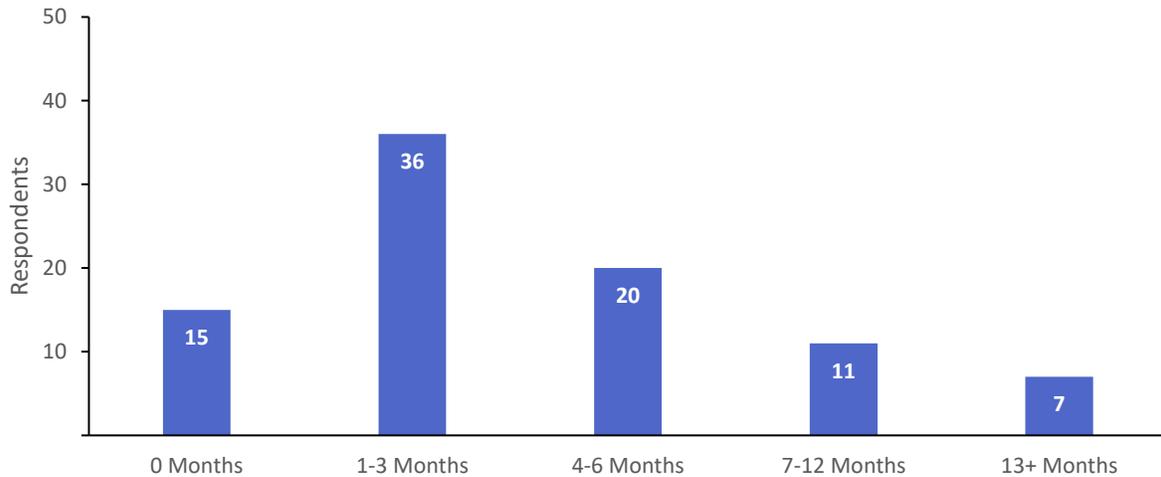
Figure 10. Job Search



Responses about being engaged in a job search are provided in Figure 10. Survey respondents selected from one of the following options: (a) Yes, and found a job, (b) Yes, and still have not found a job, (c) No, I was already employed when I finished my courses and training, (d) No, I was not looking for employment after I finished my courses and training, and (e) Not applicable as I am still pursuing my studies. There were 297 respondents who replied to this topic. Figure 10 shows that 113 of the 297 respondents (38%) were engaged in a job search. Of those engaged in a job search, 90 of the 113 respondents (79%) found a job, and 23 of the 113 respondents (20%) engaged in a job search had yet to find a job.

There were 112 of the 297 respondents (38%) that were not actively engaged in a job search. The majority of these respondents (89 of 112, or 79%) were already employed when they completed courses and training. Few respondents (23 of 112, or 21%) were not looking for employment after completing courses and training. Additionally, 72 of the 297 respondents (24%) were still pursuing additional studies.

Figure 11. Job Search in Months



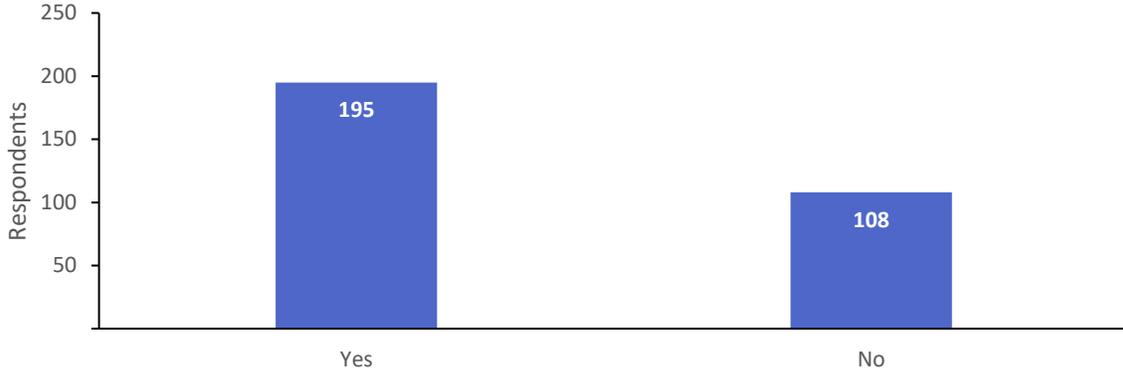
CTEOS asked for additional information about how long it took respondents to complete their job search. Respondents selected one of the following options: 0 months, 1-3 months, 4-6 months, 7-12 months, or over 13 months. Figure 11 provides the responses for how many months it took respondents to complete their job search. There were 89 total responses for this topic. Figure 11 shows that 15 respondents (17%) completed their job search in less than a month, 36 respondents (40%) completed their job search within 1 to 3 months, 20 respondents (22%) completed their search within 4 to 6 months, 11 respondents (12%) completed their search within 7 to 12 months, and it took over 13 months for 7 respondents (8%) to complete their job search.

The job outcome section provided information regarding whether respondents were engaged in a job search and how long it took to complete their job search. Responses to CTEOS showed that the majority of respondents were not actively engaged in a job search since they were already employed or not looking for employment. Additionally, those engaged in a job search generally took between 0 and 6 months to find a job.

### Employment Prior to Starting Program

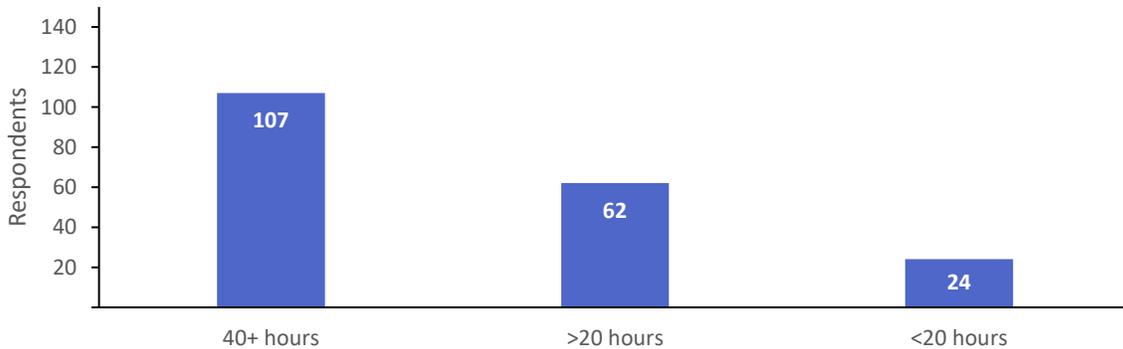
CTEOS gathered responses on the employment status prior to enrolling in a program at El Camino College. Respondents answered general questions on prior employment, hours worked per week, and the type of employment (permanent or temporary).

Figure 12. Employed Before Attending El Camino College



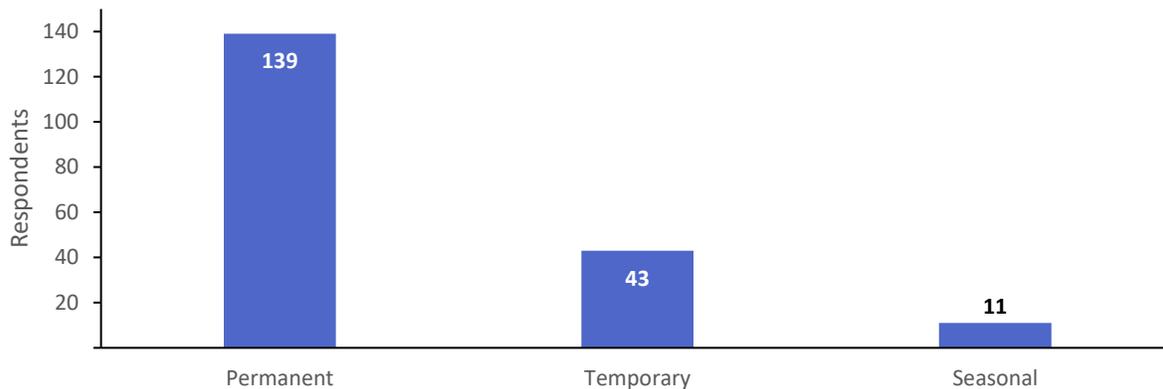
Survey respondents provided information regarding their work status prior to attending El Camino College. CTEOS allowed respondents to choose Yes (they were employed before attending El Camino College) or No (they were not employed before attending El Camino College). There were 303 respondents who replied to this topic. Figure 12 shows that 195 respondents (64%) were employed prior to attending El Camino College, and 108 respondents (36%) were not employed prior to attending El Camino College.

Figure 13. Working Hours Prior To Attending El Camino College



Survey respondents also provided the number of weekly hours worked prior to attending El Camino College. Respondents selected from one of the following options: Worked 40+ hours, Worked more than 20 hours, or Worked less than 20 hours. Figure 13 provides the total number of responses for each option. There were 193 responses for this subject. There were 24 respondents (12%) worked less than 20 hours prior to attending El Camino College. Figure 13 also shows that 62 respondents (32%) worked more than 20 hours prior to attending El Camino College. Additionally, 107 respondents (55%) of respondents worked more than 40 hours.

Figure 14. Employment Prior To Coursework



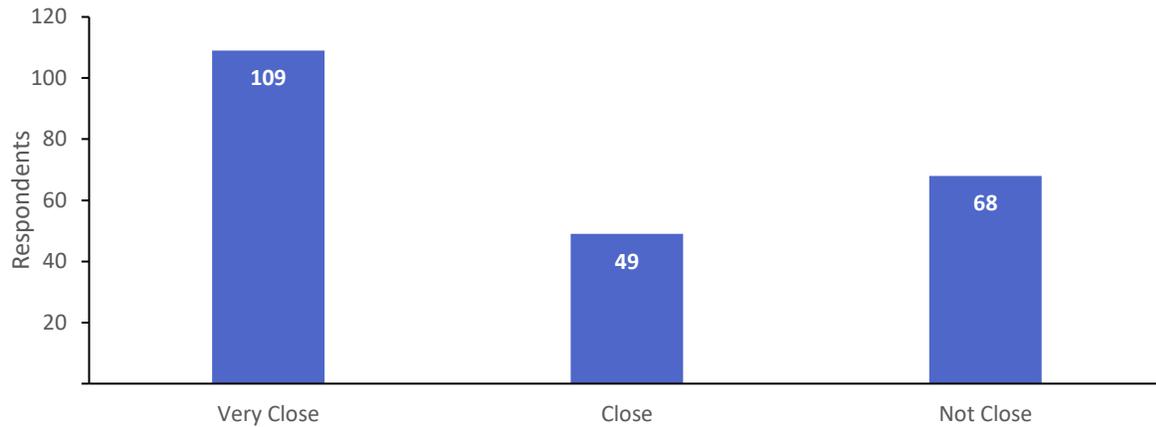
The CTEOS question on employment prior to attending El Camino College also prompted responses regarding employment status. CTEOS asked students if they held permanent or temporary employment prior to taking college coursework. Figure 14 provides response totals for this topic. Survey respondents who were permanently employed represented 139 of the 193 responses (72%). Temporarily employed respondents represented 43 of 193 responses (22%). Lastly, seasonally employed respondents represented 11 of 193 of responses (7%).

The prior employment section of CTEOS provided information on employment, hours of work per week, and type of employment (permanent, temporary, or seasonal). The majority of respondents were employed prior to attending El Camino College. Survey respondents mainly worked at least 20 hours or more per week. Additionally, those who were employed prior to attending El Camino College primarily had permanent employment.

### Current Employment Outcomes

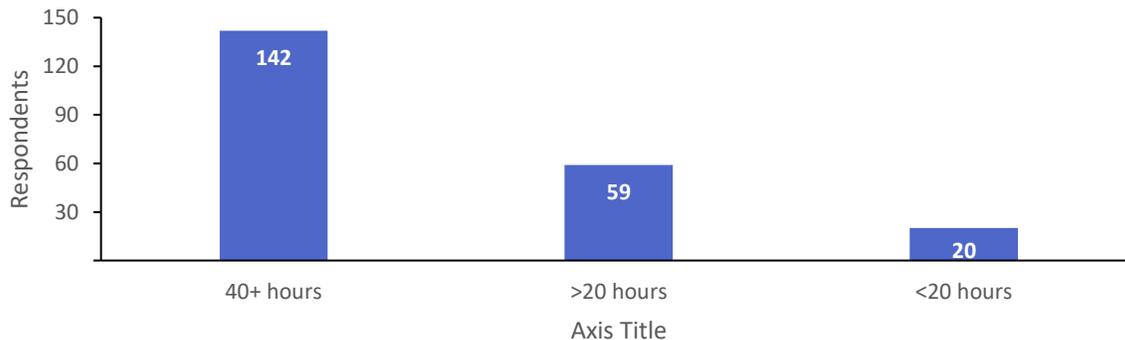
CTEOS gathered responses on the current employment status for students who completed their educational goals for a given program. Respondents answered general questions about whether their job and field of study were related, hours worked per week, the type of employment (permanent, temporary, or seasonal), and length of employment. CTEOS also gathered responses if respondents were actively seeking new positions and experiencing wage increases.

Figure 15. Current Job Relates to Field of Study



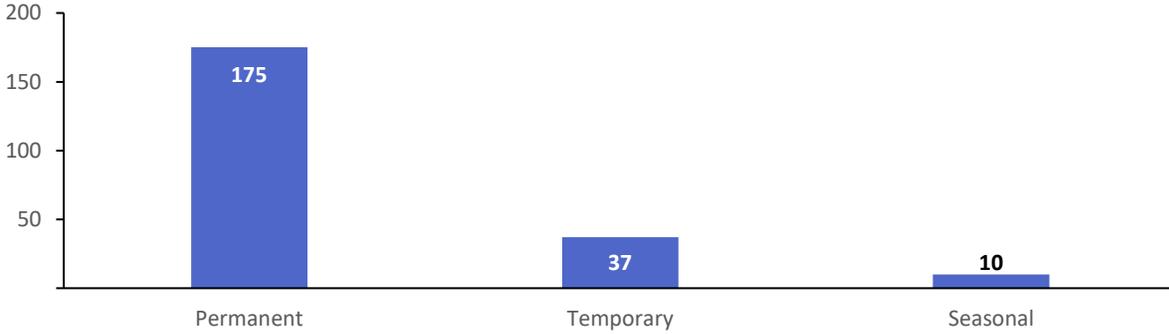
CTEOS gathered data on students' employment status after completing their program at El Camino College. Figure 15 provides data on whether the current job of respondents relates to their field of study. Respondents were able to select one of the following options: Very Close, Close, or Not Close. Figure 15 provides the response total for each option. There were 109 of 226 respondents (48%) who had a job which was very closely related to their field of study. There were 49 of 226 respondents (22%) who had a job which is closely related to their field of study. Lastly, there were 68 of 226 respondents (30%) who had a job that was not closely related to their field of study.

Figure 16. Current Employment Hours



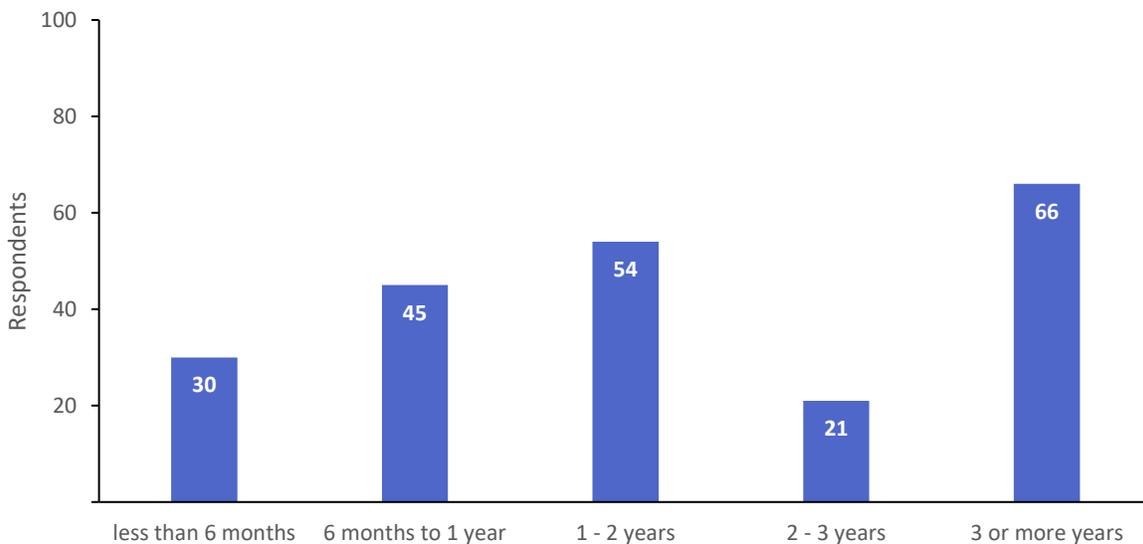
Survey respondents provided information on how many hours per week they work at their current occupation. Respondents selected from the following responses: More than 40 hours per week, more than 20 hours per week, or less than 20 hours per week. Figure 16 provides the response total for each option. The majority of respondents either work more than 20 hours per week (59 of 221 responses) or more than 40 hours per week (142 of 221 responses). Very few respondents selected that they worked less than 20 hours per week (20 of 221 responses).

Figure 17. Current Employment



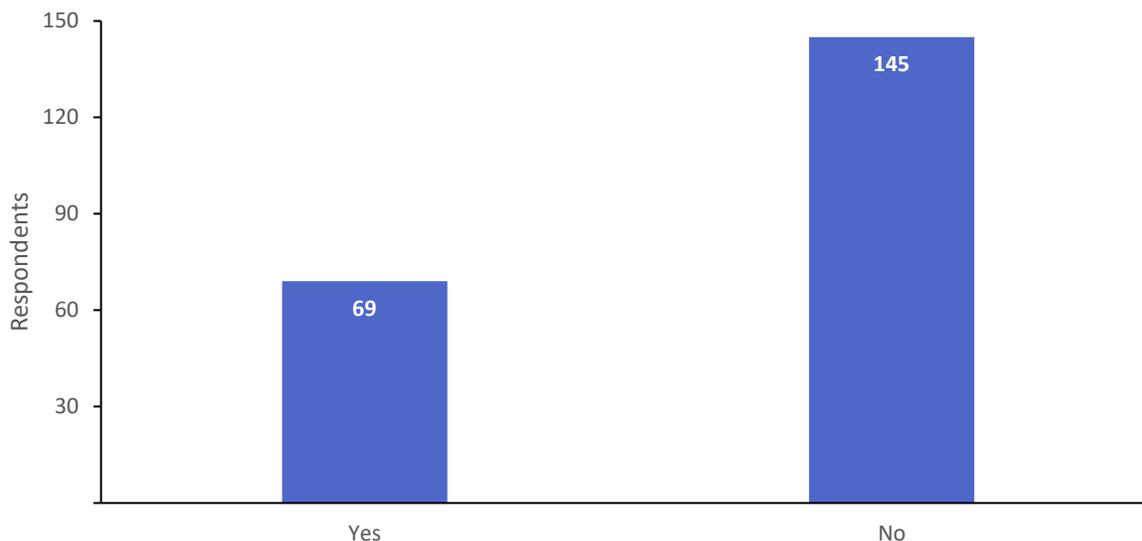
In terms of current employment, 175 of 222 survey respondents (79%) were permanently employed. Temporarily employed respondents represented 37 of the 222 total responses (17%). Seasonal employment represented 10 of the 222 total responses (5%).

Figure 18. Length of Current Employment



Survey respondents also provided data on the length of their current employment. Response counts for current length of employment are provided in Figure 18. Respondents who were employed for 3 or more years at their current job represented 66 of the 216 responses (31%). Respondents that were currently employed for the last 2 or 3 years represented 21 of the 216 responses (10%). Current employment that ranged from 1 to 2 years represented 54 of the 216 responses (25%). Current employment that ranged from 6 months to a year represented 45 of the 216 responses (21%). Employment that was less than 6 months represented 30 of the 216 responses (14%).

Figure 19. Actively Seeking New Employment



CTEOS questions on current employment extended to asking if respondents were currently seeking new employment. Survey respondents selected one of two options: Yes (they are actively seeking new employment) or No (they are not actively seeking new employment). Response counts are provided in Figure 19. This topic received 214 total responses. The majority of respondents were not actively seeking new employment (145 responses or 68%). Survey respondents who were actively seeking new employment represented 32% of responses (69 responses).

Table 3. Hourly Wage Trends

	Before Enrolling*	Number of Responses	After Completing*	Number of Responses	Avg. Hourly Increase
<b>Wage Trend</b>	\$20.67	139	\$24.49	169	18%

\* Average of all responses.

CTEOS also gauged wage trends for students completing a program at El Camino College. Table 3 provides the responses for hourly wages before and after completion of a CTE program at El Camino College. Survey respondents from all programs earned an average of \$20.67 per hour before completing their program. The hourly wages increased by an average of 18% to \$24.49 after they completed their program.

The current employment outcomes section provided information on the following areas: how programs were connected to related fields of study, weekly hours worked, current employment status (permanent or temporary), length of current employment, active job searches, and hourly wages. CTEOS respondents obtained employment that was either close or very close to their field of study. The majority of respondents worked at least 20 hours or more per week. Furthermore, the majority of respondents in each program obtained permanent employment.

CTEOS also shows that respondents maintained their current employment and received wage increases. Respondents were typically with their current employer for 3 or more years. Additionally, CTEOS responses showed that the average wage increase for CTE program completers was \$3.82 per hour.

## Conclusions

CTEOS gathered response data from over 400 students that represented 29 programs. Based on survey responses, El Camino College supported the educational goals of students in various CTE programs. Respondents were satisfied with the education and training received from El Camino College. Respondents achieved their goals of either completing a program, earning transfer units, or transferring (mainly to a four-year university).

El Camino College also supported various aspects of employment. El Camino College had CTE students who were employed prior to starting their program. These students maintained either permanent or temporary employment. In most cases, respondents worked more than 20 hours per week. Additionally, jobs obtained after completing a program were closely related to their field of study. Lastly, average hourly wages increased once respondents completed their program.

Appendix A

*Table A. CTEOS Respondents by Program*

<b>Program</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>
<b>Business Administration</b>	33
<b>Nursing</b>	23
<b>Early Childhood Education</b>	11
<b>Administration of Justice</b>	11
<b>Sign Language Interpreter Training</b>	9
<b>Air Conditioning and Refrigeration</b>	8
<b>Paralegal Studies</b>	6
<b>Accounting</b>	6
<b>Respiratory Care</b>	6
<b>Radiologic Technology</b>	5
<b>Business Management</b>	5
<b>Architecture</b>	4
<b>Cosmetology</b>	4
<b>Automotive Technology</b>	3
<b>Welding</b>	3
<b>Fire &amp; Emergency Technology</b>	3
<b>School Age Child Care</b>	2
<b>Machine Tool Technology: Numerical Control Programmer</b>	2
<b>Computer Information Systems</b>	2
<b>Photography</b>	2

Program (cont.)	Number of Respondents
Real Estate	1
Marketing	1
Entertainment Lighting Technology	1
Visual Communications	1
Construction Technology	1
Automotive Collision Repair/Painting	1
Journalism	1
Pre-Nursing	1
Electronics & Computer Hardware Tech: Computer Technology	1