Introduction to the Institutional Self-Evaluation Report (SER)

Overview of the College

History of the College

Monterey Peninsula College (MPC) commenced its operation in September of 1947 on the campus of Monterey High School, holding classes from 4:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. daily. During this first year, 97 acres of land were purchased on Fremont Street; this parcel of land became the current main campus. In September 1948, classes opened in converted barracks buildings with 280 students and 20 faculty members.

MPC separated from the Monterey Union High School District in 1961 and became a separate junior college district. With this reorganization, the Carmel Unified School District and the Pacific Grove Unified School District became part of MPC's Peninsula-wide junior college district.

After the campus opened in 1948, facilities continued to expand to meet the needs of the growing student population. The engineering building was constructed in 1958, the original library in 1960, and the art and music center and swimming pool in 1962. Enrollment continued to grow, as did the need for additional classrooms. In 1965, the original buildings of 1948 were replaced with new buildings for business, humanities, life science, physical education, physical science, and social science. The lecture forum, theater, and College Center were also part of this 1965 campus renewal.

In 1973, the College recognized an educational need in the communities residing in the north side of its service area, primarily in the communities of Marina and Seaside, near the former Ford Ord Army Base. From 1973 to 1993, the College operated a satellite campus at Fort Ord in cooperation with the U.S. Army, primarily for the benefit of Armed Forces personnel and their family members, as well as for residents in the adjacent communities of Seaside, Marina, and Sand City.

In 1982-1983, Monterey Peninsula College was selected as the site for the Maurine Church Coburn School of Nursing, established with a grant from the Maurine Church Coburn Charitable Trust. The School of Nursing is operated, in part, with funds from the Community Hospital Foundation. During August 1988, the engineering building was remodeled with funds from the Community Hospital Foundation to house the School of Nursing. In 1999, further remodeling of the building was completed, and the second floor of the International Center was remodeled to meet office and classroom space needs.

Monterey Peninsula College has enjoyed tremendous support from its residents. In November 2002, local voters approved Proposition 39 Measure I, a $145 million bond for facilities infrastructure and equipment at Monterey Peninsula College. Funds from the bond continue to support the programmatic needs described in the College's Educational/Facilities Master Plan.

In addition, in 2003, construction of the new Library and Technology Center at the entrance to the campus was completed, and a new Plant Services building was erected near the Automotive Technology program site.

Monterey Peninsula College continues to grow and change. After the closing of the Fort Ord base in 1993, the Fort Ord Re-Use Authority (FORA) was formed to administer and oversee the distribution of the former Fort Ord property to various state, county, and local agencies, including Monterey Peninsula College. Several parcels were slated for conveyance to Monterey Peninsula College, including a parcel on 12th Street in Marina and another on Colonel Durham Street in Seaside. These properties have been conveyed to the college; however, the conveyance of other properties, including Parker Flats and the Military Operations on Urban Terrain (MOUT) has been delayed due to munitions cleanup requirements. These properties comprise the Fort Ord Education Center, whose mission is: (1) to meet the general education needs of the communities in the north end of MPC's service area, and (2) develop adequate facilities for the Public Safety Training Center, which includes a Fire and Police Academy. The Marina property is the location for basic skills and general education offerings, maintaining the original emphasis of the Center as an access point to higher education; the Marina site is known as the Education Center at Marina. The Seaside location is designated as the location for the District's public safety training programs. The California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) confirmed the grandfathered status of the Education Center on the basis that it was established prior to 1974, the College has run it continuously since its inception, and it generates over 800 Full Time Equivalent Students (FTES) in a full academic year.

The campus has continued to evolve to meet student needs. Recent campus facilities improvements include the completion of permanent academic facilities at the Education Center at Marina and Student Services building on the main campus (fall 2011), improvements to the Physical Education building (fall 2012), and renovations to the MPC Theater (spring 2013), Humanities Building (fall 2013), swimming pool (spring 2014), and Student Center (fall 2014).

Since the previous self-evaluation report, the College achieved status as a Hispanic-Serving Institution (HSI), as noted in the HSI Assurance submitted as part of a Title V grant submission in 2014. According to the HSI Assurance in fall 2013, Hispanic students comprised 37.3% of the total Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES) for the District.

Service Area Information
Monterey Peninsula College (MPC) is part of California's public community college system of 113 campuses in 72 districts across the state. As a comprehensive community college, MPC responds to the educational and cultural needs of the community, insofar as its resources permit.

Monterey Peninsula College is located on the Monterey Peninsula, which is on the central coast of California. The College serves residents on the Monterey Peninsula—which includes the communities of Carmel, Carmel Valley, Del Rey Oaks, Marina, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Pebble

Beach, Sand City, and Seaside,—as well as the portion of the central coast extending south just beyond the community of Big Sur.

The Monterey Peninsula College Community College District (MPCCCD) is 665 square miles. It represents 18% of the area of Monterey County. It is bordered on the north and east by the Hartnell Community College District and on the south by the county line, below which is San Luis Obispo county and the San Luis Obispo Community College District.

Population and Housing Estimates
The table below shows the number of housing units, occupied housing units, and persons per household for the incorporated cities and Census Designated Places (CDP) on the Monterey Peninsula. (The unincorporated areas of MPC's district—portions of Carmel and Carmel Valley—are not included).

The most densely populated cities, as measured by the number of persons per household, are Marina and Seaside, both located in the northern portion of MPC's district. By contrast, the city of Carmel-By-The-Sea has a low number of persons per household. Carmel-By-The-Sea and the Del Monte Forest CDP (known locally as Pebble Beach) have high vacancy rates, due to the high percentage of vacation and second homes in these tourist destination cities.

Figure 1.1: Population and Housing Units, MPCCD

	2010 Census					2014 ACS	
	Population	Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	% Housing Units Vacant	Persons per Household	Population Estimate	Housing Units Est.
Carmel-By-The-Sea	3,722	3,417	2,095	38.7%	1.78	3,807	3,581
Carmel Valley Village CDP	4,407	2,156	1,895	12.1%	2.33	4,321	2,097
Del Monte Forest CDP	4,514	2,811	1,925	31.5%	2.17	6,439	2,860
Del Rey Oaks	1,624	741	701	5.4%	2.32	1,727	732
Marina	19,718	7,200	6,845	4.9%	2.75	20,198	7,352
Monterey	27,810	13,584	12,184	10.3%	2.08	28,053	14,177
Pacific Grove	15,041	8,169	7,020	14.1%	2.09	15,365	8,453
Sand City	334	145	128	11.7%	2.27	355	166
Seaside	33,025	10,872	10,093	7.2%	3.16	33,729	10,884

Data sources: 2010 Census: U.S. Census Bureau, Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010 Census Summary File 1; 2014 ACS: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05

Race/Ethnicity
The table below shows the race and ethnicity profile for the incorporated cities and Census Designated Places (CDP) in MPC's service area, based on 2010-2014 estimates from the American Community Survey. The table does not include the unincorporated areas of the District. The cities of Marina, Seaside, and Sand City, all located in the northern portion of the district, are more racially and ethnically diverse than the cities and CDPs in the southern portion of the District.

Figure 1.2: Race/Ethnicity Profile, MPCCD

	Not Hispanic or Latino							Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
	White	African Americ	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islanders	Other Race	Two or more races	
Carmel-By-The-Sea	80.7%	0.0%	0.2%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	9.5%
Carmel Valley Village CDP	86.7%	0.9%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	5.3%
Del Monte Forest CDP	76.1%	2.6%	0.4%	7.1%	0.1%	0.0%	3.3%	10.4%
Del Rey Oaks	72.3%	0.2%	0.0%	8.3%	0.2%	0.0%	4.4%	14.6%
Marina	37.6%	6.3%	0.3%	15.5%	4.9%	0.1%	6.2%	29.0%
Monterey	68.1%	2.6%	0.1%	8.1%	0.1%	0.2%	3.7%	17.0%
Pacific Grove	76.8%	1.8%	0.3%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	12.4%
Sand City	56.1%	2.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	38.0%
Seaside	31.2%	8.1%	0.6%	10.0%	1.6%	0.5%	4.9%	43.0%

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05

Educational Attainment

The table below shows the highest level of educational attainment for adults, age 25 and older, in the cities and Census Designated Places (CDP) in Monterey Peninsula College's service area. The cities in the northern part of the district—Marina, Seaside, and Sand City—have considerably higher percentages of adults without a high school diploma than do the cities and CDPs in the southern part of the district. By contrast, Marina, Seaside, and Sand City have considerably lower percentages of adults who already have a bachelor's degree or higher than the areas in the south.

Figure 1.3: Educational Attainment Profile, MPCCD

	Not a HS grad		HS grad or GED		Some college		Associate degree		Bachelor's degree or higher	
Carmel-By-The-Sea	128	4.3%	428	14.4%	547	18.4%	156	5.3%	1,709	57.6%
Carmel Valley Village CDP	107	3.3%	0	0.0%	803	25%	368	11.5%	1,518	47.2%
Del Monte Forest CDP	46	1.2%	0	0.0%	896	23.7%	236	6.3%	2,355	62.3%
Del Rey Oaks	72	5.4%	0	0.0%	323	24.4%	165	12.4%	602	45.4%
Marina	2,293	17.5%	0	0.0%	3,260	24.8%	1,328	10.1%	3,198	24.4%
Monterey	1,174	5.7%	0	0.0%	4,278	20.9%	2,186	10.7%	9,600	46.9%
Pacific Grove	554	4.6%	0	0.0%	2,476	20.7%	960	8.0%	5,993	50.0%
Sand City	44	18.9%	0	0.0%	59	25.3%	18	7.7%	45	19.3%
Seaside	5,639	27.4%	0	0.0%	4,322	21.0%	1,693	8.2%	4,698	22.9%

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15003

Labor Force Data

The table below shows the monthly labor force data for both the cities and Census Designated Places in MPC's service area. Labor force data is not available for the unincorporated areas in

MPC's service area. These data show that cities of Marina and Seaside have relatively higher unemployment rates than the other areas in MPC's service area.

Figure 1.4: Employment Data, MPCCD

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Carmel-By-The-Sea	1,700	1,700	100	4.0%
Carmel Valley Village CDP	2,700	2,500	200	7.6%
Del Monte Forest CDP	1,800	1,700	100	6.1%
Del Rey Oaks	1,100	1000	100	6.7%
Marina	11,700	10,900	800	6.8%
Monterey	15,700	14,700	1,000	6.5%
Pacific Grove	9,000	8,400	500	5.7%
Sand City	Not available			
Seaside	18,400	16,600	1,700	9.3%
Monterey County	**219,800**	**199,900**	**19,900**	**9.1%**
State of California	**18,811,400**	**17,397,100**	**1,414,300**	**7.5%**

Data source: California Employment Development Department (EDD), 2014 Annual Unemployment Rates

Enrollment Trends

Unit Load

The graph below shows the unit load trends for the past five years. These data reflect all students enrolled at MPC, including those enrolled in contract courses.

Figure 1.5: Unit Load Trends
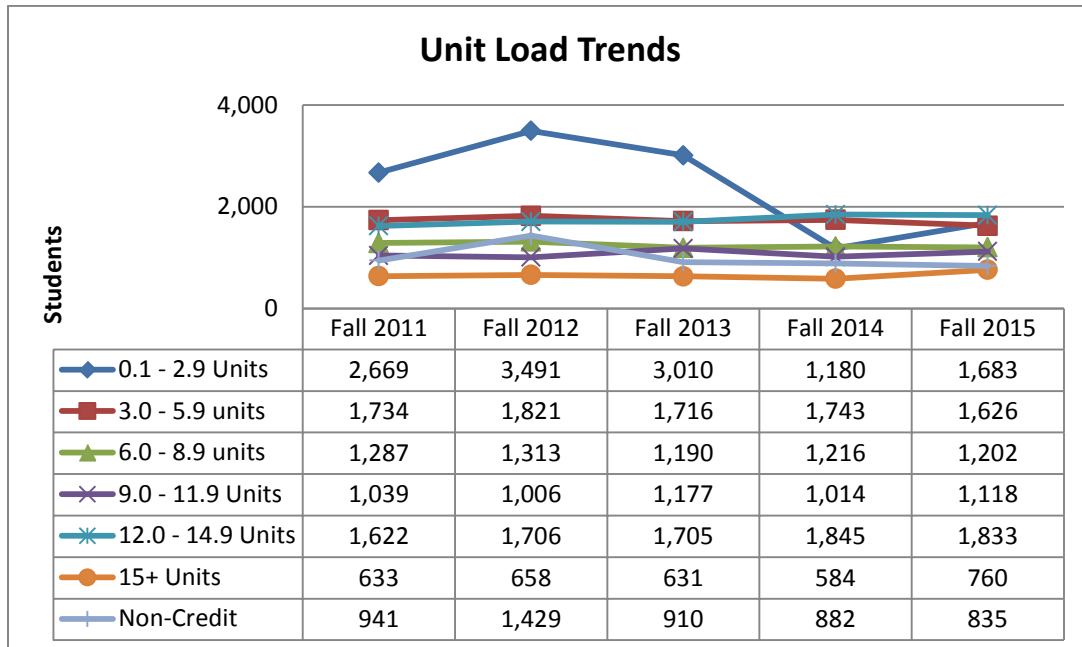
Unit Load Trends

	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015
0.1 - 2.9 Units	2,669	3,491	3,010	1,180	1,683
3.0 - 5.9 units	1,734	1,821	1,716	1,743	1,626
6.0 - 8.9 units	1,287	1,313	1,190	1,216	1,202
9.0 - 11.9 Units	1,039	1,006	1,177	1,014	1,118
12.0 - 14.9 Units	1,622	1,706	1,705	1,845	1,833
15+ Units	633	658	631	584	760
Non-Credit	941	1,429	910	882	835

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) Data Mart
http://datamart.cccco.edu/Students/Default.aspx

Enrollment by Location/Modality

The table below shows the enrollments for the main campus in Monterey, the Marina Education Center (MEC), the Public Safety Training Center (PSTC) in Seaside, and distance learning courses offered through MPC Online. Whereas the Figure 5 above reflects *unduplicated headcount*, the table below reflects every enrollment. Thus, a student who is enrolled in three courses would count as three enrollments. Similarly, students who are taking courses at more than one location would be counted at all locations where they are taking courses.

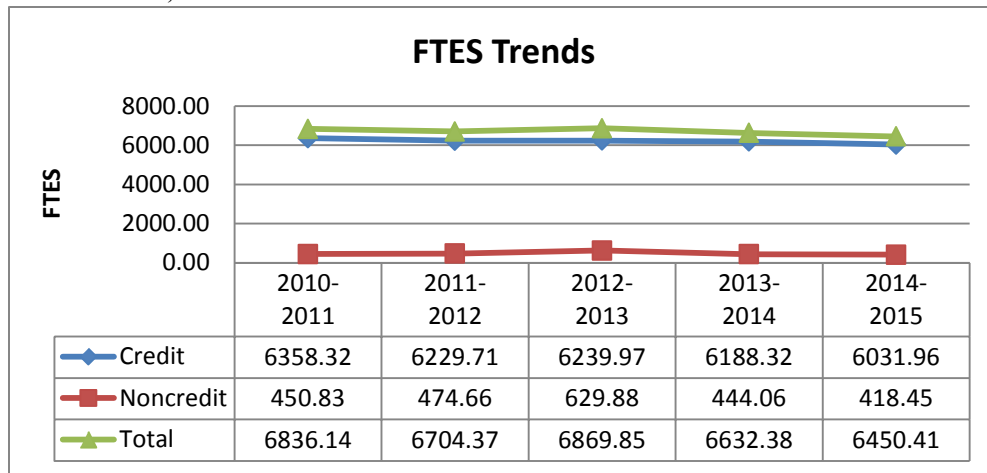**Figure 1.6: Enrollment Trends by Location/Modality**

	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015
Campus in Monterey	6,920	7,055	6,649	6,520	6,681
Marina Education Center	996	1,180	1,268	1,130	1,044
Public Safety Training Center in Seaside	147	175	241	226	249
Distance Learning	1,256	1,395	1,635	1,892	1,957

Source: MPC SIS740 Report

Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES)

The graph below shows the Full-Time Equivalent Student (FTES) trends for the past five years. The FTES in this graph are a reflection of instructional activity only and do not account for differences in accounting methods.

Figure 1.7: FTES Trends, 2010/2011 – 2014/2015

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Credit	6358.32	6229.71	6239.97	6188.32	6031.96
Noncredit	450.83	474.66	629.88	444.06	418.45
Total	6836.14	6704.37	6869.85	6632.38	6450.41

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) Data Mart
http://datamart.cccco.edu/Students/Default.aspx

Student Demographic Information

Gender

The graph below shows gender trends for the past five years. Statewide, there have been more female students than male students for each year in this five-year period. The higher number of male students at MPC in some years is a result of high enrollments in public safety programs; most of the students (85%) in MPC's public safety programs are male.

Figure 1.8: Gender Trends, 2010/2011 – 2014/2015
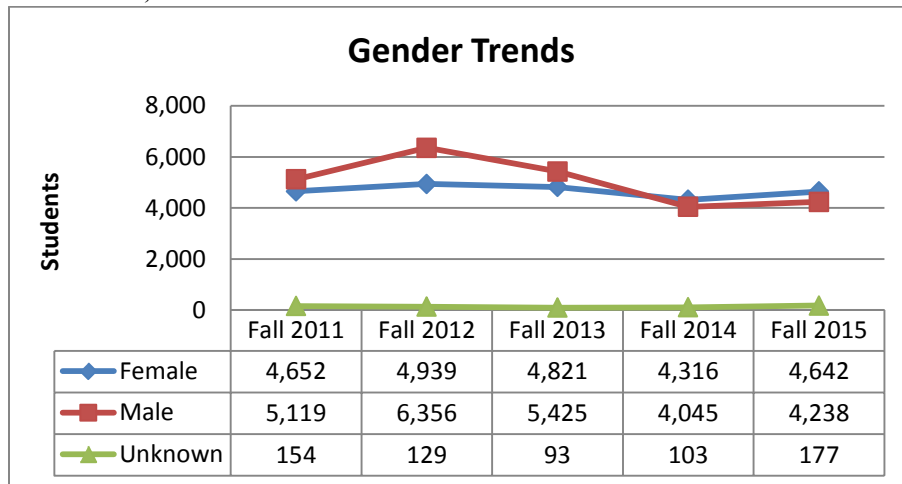
Gender Trends

	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015
Female	4,652	4,939	4,821	4,316	4,642
Male	5,119	6,356	5,425	4,045	4,238
Unknown	154	129	93	103	177

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) Data Mart
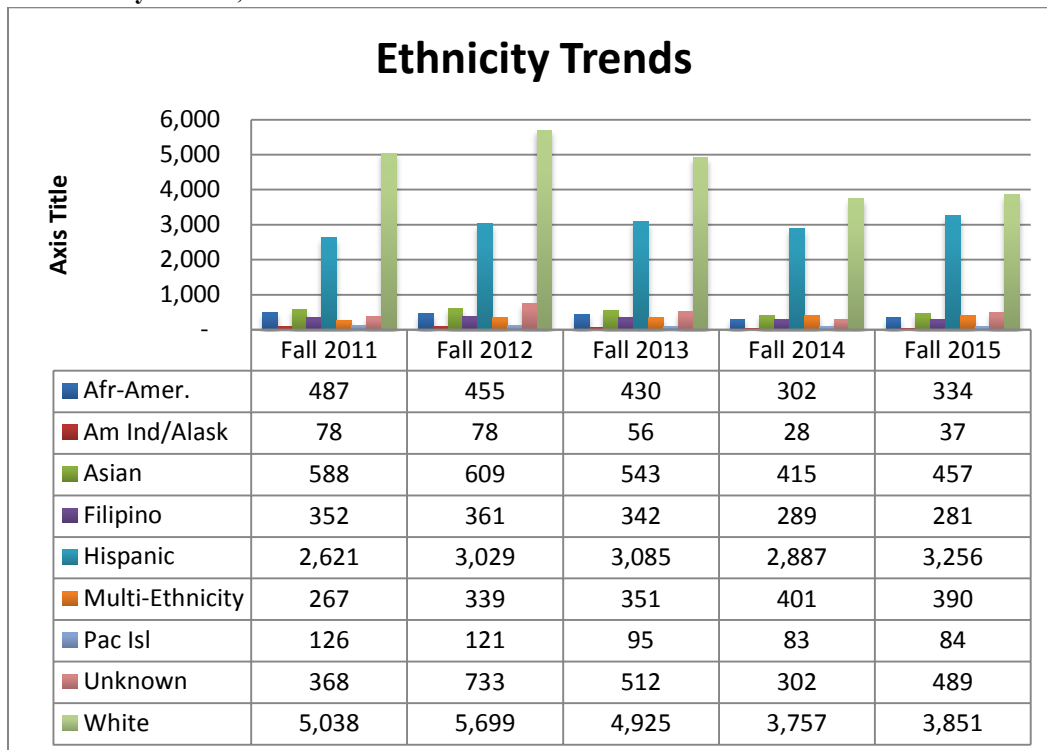*http://datamart.cccco.edu/Students/Default.aspx*

Ethnicity

White students comprise the largest ethnicity group at MPC. Hispanic/Latino students are the largest non-white group, and this group of students has grown slightly over the past five-year period. This ethnicity profile for the overall student population reflects the profile of Monterey Peninsula College's service area, described above in Figure 1.2.

Figure 1.9: Ethnicity Trends, 2010/2011 – 2014/2015

Ethnicity Trends

	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015
Afr-Amer.	487	455	430	302	334
Am Ind/Alask	78	78	56	28	37
Asian	588	609	543	415	457
Filipino	352	361	342	289	281
Hispanic	2,621	3,029	3,085	2,887	3,256
Multi-Ethnicity	267	339	351	401	390
Pac Isl	126	121	95	83	84
Unknown	368	733	512	302	489
White	5,038	5,699	4,925	3,757	3,851

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) Data Mart
http://datamart.cccco.edu/Students/Default.aspx

Age

The graph below shows trends in student age at Monterey Peninsula College. MPC has a bimodal student population. The number of younger, "traditional age" college students (under age 25) is roughly similar to the number of "older" students (over age 25). However, students in the 20-24 age range have been growing steadily, while older populations have been shrinking overall.

Figure 1.9: Age Trends, 2010/2011 – 2014/2015
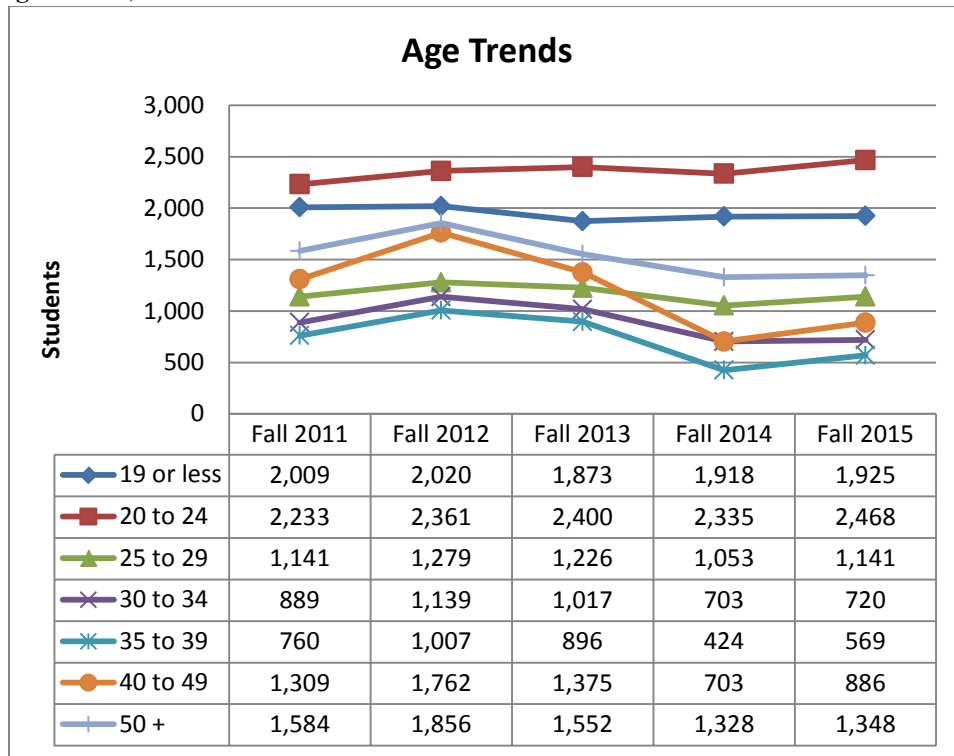
Age Trends

	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015
19 or less	2,009	2,020	1,873	1,918	1,925
20 to 24	2,233	2,361	2,400	2,335	2,468
25 to 29	1,141	1,279	1,226	1,053	1,141
30 to 34	889	1,139	1,017	703	720
35 to 39	760	1,007	896	424	569
40 to 49	1,309	1,762	1,375	703	886
50 +	1,584	1,856	1,552	1,328	1,348

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) Data Mart
http://datamart.cccco.edu/Students/Default.aspx

Academic Level

The graph below reflects the highest level of educational attainment of Monterey Peninsula College students. Students at the college freshman level are the largest group; by contrast, there are far fewer students at the sophomore level. In addition, there are a substantial number of students who already have a baccalaureate degree or higher.

Figure 1.10: Academic Level Trends, 2010/2011 – 2014/2015
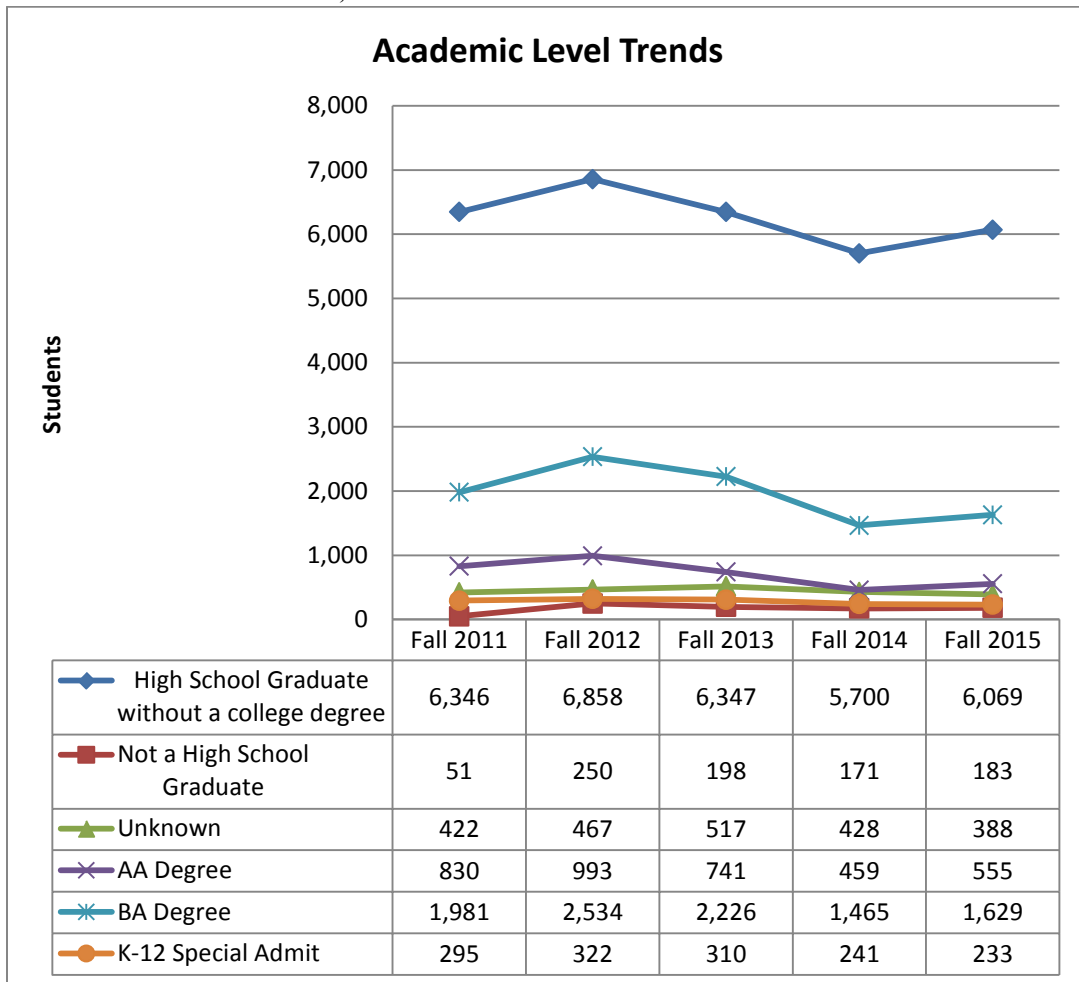
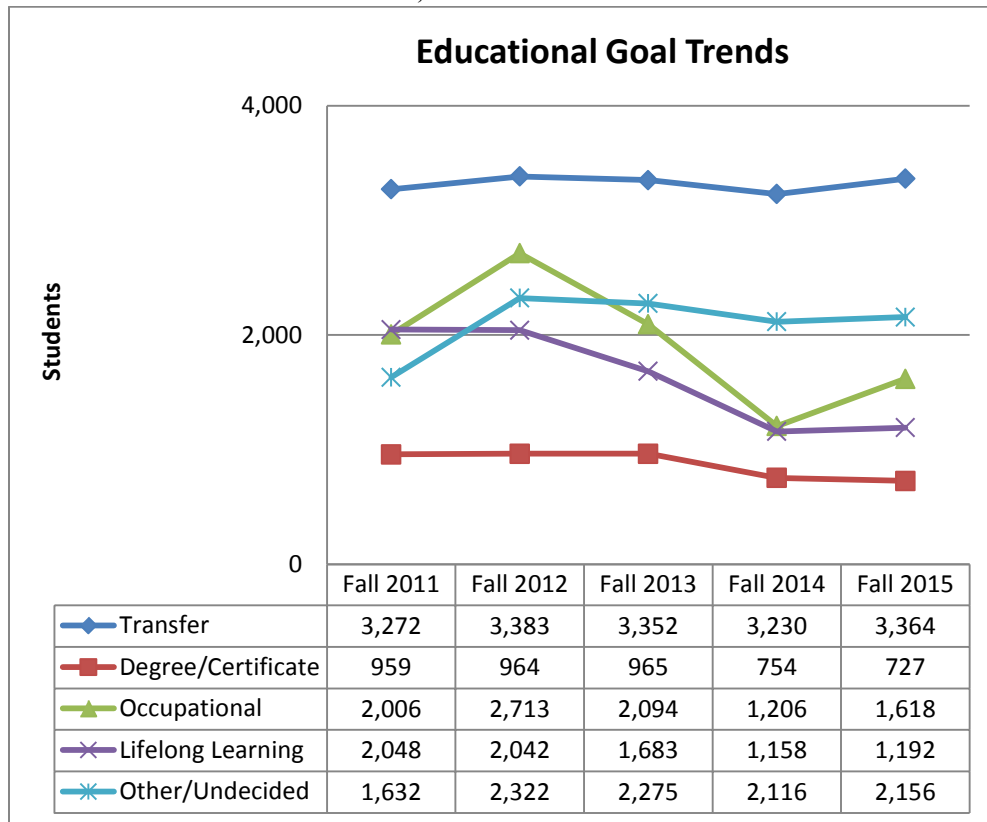### Academic Level Trends

	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015
High School Graduate without a college degree	6,346	6,858	6,347	5,700	6,069
Not a High School Graduate	51	250	198	171	183
Unknown	422	467	517	428	388
AA Degree	830	993	741	459	555
BA Degree	1,981	2,534	2,226	1,465	1,629
K-12 Special Admit	295	322	310	241	233

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) Data Mart
http://datamart.cccco.edu/Students/Default.aspx

Educational Goal

The graph below shows students' self-reported educational goals for five years. Students initially indicate their educational goal when they submit an application for admission. Students' educational goals may change later, but the graph below reflects initial educational goal. Students who indicated that they are seeking both transfer as well as a degree are included in the "Transfer" category only.

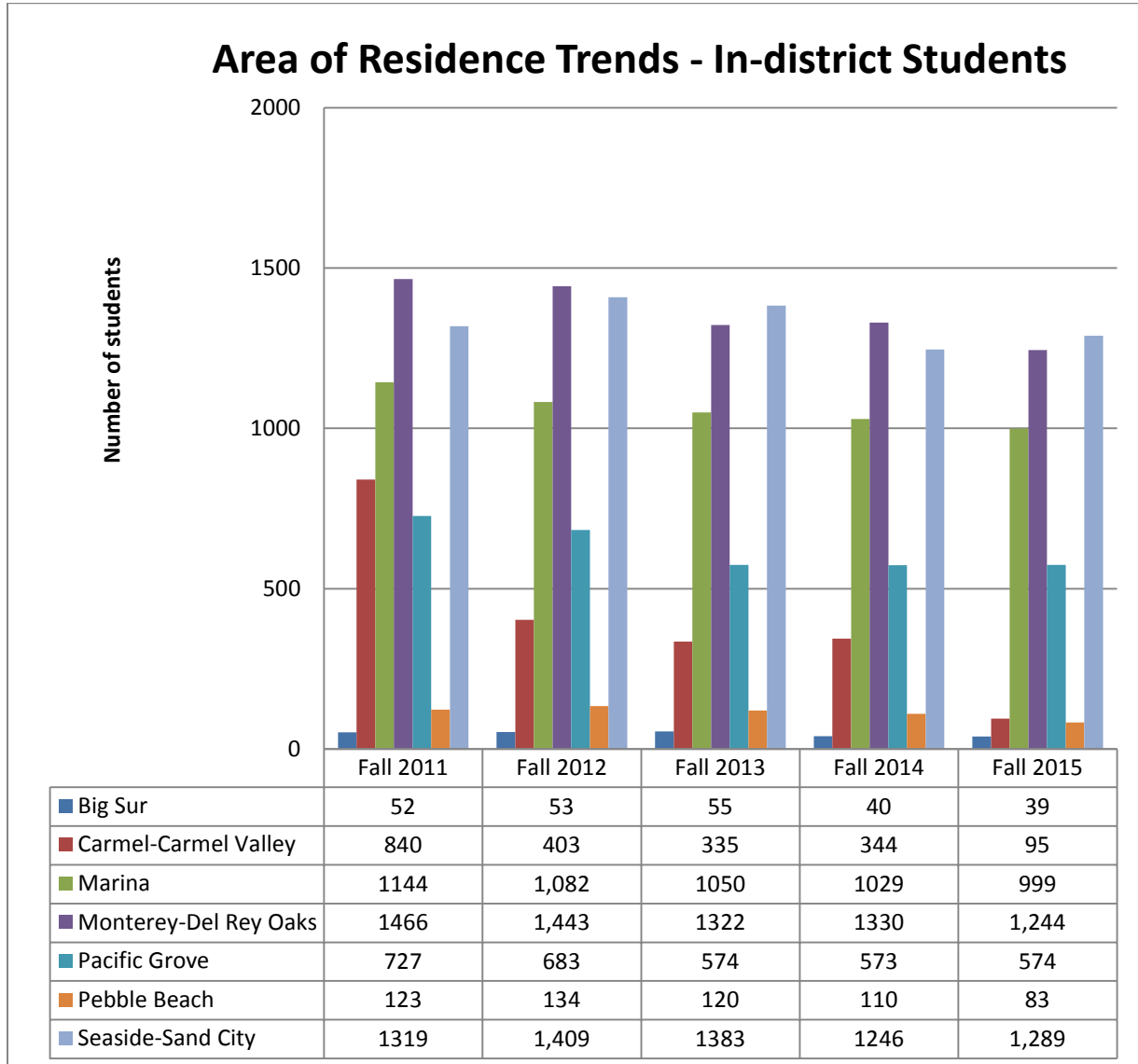**Figure 1.11: Students Initial Educational Goals, 2010/2011 – 2014/2015**

Educational Goal Trends

	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015
Transfer	3,272	3,383	3,352	3,230	3,364
Degree/Certificate	959	964	965	754	727
Occupational	2,006	2,713	2,094	1,206	1,618
Lifelong Learning	2,048	2,042	1,683	1,158	1,192
Other/Undecided	1,632	2,322	2,275	2,116	2,156

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) MIS Referential Data Files

Area of Residence: In-District Students

The graph below shows five-year trends for students' area of residence for those students who reside in the MPCCD. The number of students from each area within the district is proportionate with the total adult population in those areas.

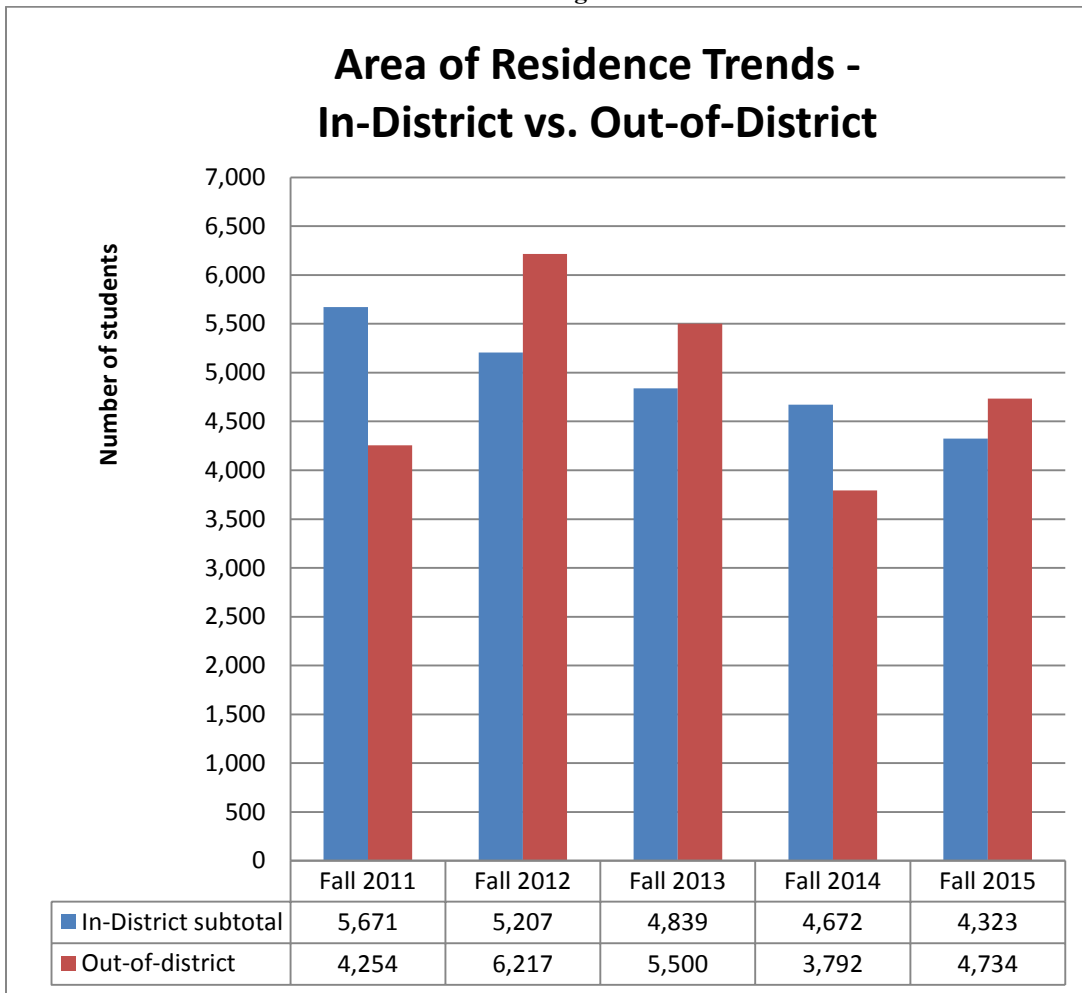**Figure 1.12: Area of Residence Trends: Students Residing in the District**

Area of Residence Trends - In-district Students

	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015
■ Big Sur	52	53	55	40	39
■ Carmel-Carmel Valley	840	403	335	344	95
■ Marina	1144	1,082	1050	1029	999
■ Monterey-Del Rey Oaks	1466	1,443	1322	1330	1,244
■ Pacific Grove	727	683	574	573	574
■ Pebble Beach	123	134	120	110	83
■ Seaside-Sand City	1319	1,409	1383	1246	1,289

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) MIS Referential Data Files

Area of Residence

The graph below compares in-district versus out-of-district residence for five years. MPC has a large number of students who reside outside of the District, due in part to public safety contract courses with agencies outside MPC's service area.

Figure 1.13: Area of Residence Trends: Students Residing Outside the District

Area of Residence Trends - In-District vs. Out-of-District

	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015
In-District subtotal	5,671	5,207	4,839	4,672	4,323
Out-of-district	4,254	6,217	5,500	3,792	4,734

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) MIS Referential Data Files

MPC Institutional Self Evaluation Report