

Frequently Asked Questions about the Year 2 IEPI Indicator Portal

1. How are Year 2 indicators different from Year 1?

There were four *required* indicators for Year 1 and four have been added for Year 2 (for a total of 8). The indicators are as follows:

Course Completion Rate	Year 1 and 2
Accreditation Status	Year 1 and 2
Fund Balance	Year 1 and 2
Compliance	Year 1 only (separated into three indicators for Year 2)
Fiscal Audit	Year 2
State Compliance	Year 2
Federal Compliance	Year 2
Required College Choice (basic skills or unprepared students)	Year 2
Optional College Choice (any measure)	Year 2

2. How do the Required College Choice and Optional College Choice indicators vary?

For Required College Choice, colleges **MUST** choose and set goals on one student achievement measure related to (1) basic skills OR (2) unprepared students. They must choose a metric from the optional indicators already listed on the portal.

For Optional College Choice, colleges **MAY** set a goal on whatever measure they choose. They may use their own measure or something from CCCCCO data sources. If colleges choose not to provide such a measure, they will set goals only on the remaining 7 indicators.

3. How does goal setting vary for Year 2?

For Year 1, colleges were only required to set short-term goals for each indicator (1 year). In Year 2, they must set both short-term (1 year) and long-term (6 years) goals for each indicator.

4. How do colleges set a Short-term Accreditation goal if they have recently gone through an ACCJC Comprehensive Visit?

If your college received either the *Reaffirmed Accreditation* or *Reaffirmed Accreditation and Requires a Follow-up Report* actions from ACCJC, it would be appropriate to select Fully-Accredited No Action (FA-N) from the Short-term Accreditation goal choices. If ACCJC placed your college on Sanction, we understand that it may not be feasible to have this sanction removed within a year; however, your college is still welcome to set an aspirational goal.

5. When setting one-year and six-year goals, what is the exact timeline to look at?

One-year goals refer to the year immediately following the current year. So, for example, for the Spring 2016 goal setting process, the one-year course completion rate goal will be for Fall 2016 and the Scorecard metrics goals will be for the 2017 Scorecard. Six-year goals, then, refer to Fall 2021 (course completion) and the 2022 Scorecard, respectively.

6. When is the deadline for submitting goals to the CCCCCO?

Both long-term and short-term goals must be certified and sent to the Chancellor's Office by June 15, 2016.

7. How aggressive should colleges be in goal setting?

The goals should be aspirational. *Colleges will not be judged on whether they reach their goals. These indicators are to act as a tool for colleges to start a discussion about where they might have problems or be able to improve.*

Using the state compliance indicator as an example of an aspirational goal, the description on the portal is "A 'yes' indicates the district has achieved (historical) or has set a goal to achieve an 'unmodified' or 'unqualified' independent audit opinion (minimal or no material weaknesses or significant deficiencies)." Options are "yes" or "no." Because goals are aspirational, most colleges will probably answer "yes" for this goal. Of course, colleges will have to decide for themselves what is appropriate in each case.

8. The Scorecard data is not in the portal. How can colleges move forward with shared governance processes and approval of goals?

There are two ways that colleges can address this issue. First, as of January 29, 2016, institutional researchers at all colleges and districts have access to draft data for 2016 Scorecard. Those researchers can be contacted for the relevant data.

Second, while colleges will not have final Scorecard data until March 30, they can develop goals based on percentage increases instead of raw number increases. For example, if a college has a short-term goal of increasing course completion rate 2% in the short-term and 5% in the long-term, they can move those relative goals through the approval process. Once the Scorecard data is available, they simply calculate the approved goal based on the raw data. If, on March 30, they find their previous course

completion rate was 68%, they would enter a rate of 70% for their short-term goal and 73% for their long-term goal.

9. How should colleges choose the optional indicator?

The optional college choice indicator can relate to any topic but must be measurable. Colleges could choose a metric from the Scorecard or Data Mart or something else. Perhaps college researchers do a yearly campus climate survey of underrepresented students and the college would like to see an increase in the percentage of students who feel they are “strongly supported” at their institution. That question from the survey could be used. Goals must be set as counts, percentages, or rates.

10. How do colleges/districts save the data they enter?

In the year 2 portal, changes are automatically saved as they are entered. There is no “save” button this year.