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TITLE
INSIITOTION
SFONS AGENCY
pOB DATB
NOTE
BDRS PRICE
DESCRIPTORS
IDENTIFIERS
Survey of 1975-76 Graduates: Community Colleges. Student Flow Project, Report No. 22.
INSTITOTION
SFONS AGENCY
Hawaii Univ., Honolulu. Community Coll. System.
Office of Educatjon (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
Mar 77
90p.
BDRS PRICE
DESCRIPTORS
Mf-\$0. 83 HC-\$4. 67 Plus Postage.
*College Environment; Community Colleges; Educational
Experience; Educational objectives; *Rmployment
Patterns; Evaluation; Followup Studies; *Graduate
Surveys; *Junior Colleges; *participant Satisfaction;
Student Characteristics; Student Opinion; Transfer
Students
*Goal Attainment; *Hawaii
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ABSTRACT
All 2,346 graduates of Hawaii community colleges 1975-76 were surveyed in September 1976 using a two-part questionnaire intended to elicit from students both general information and a general evaluation of the students' college experience. The evaluation section requested a rating of importance of 11 educational goals and 12 expectations, and a rating of the degree to which goals and expectations were fulfilled. A response rate of 65\% was achieved. Analysis of the system-wide data showed: (1) $40 \%$ of the graduates were employed, $22 \%$ were enrolled in school and employed, and 9\% were enrolled in school; (2) of those attending schiol, 48\% were liberal arts majors, 65\% were part-time students, and 63\% were seeking bachelor's degrees; (3) of those employed, 71\% were working full-time, $41 \%$ felt their course work was very relevant to thsir jobs while $32 \%$ felt their course work was somewhat relevant, and 36. felt that their present jobs were the type in which they would probably make their career; and (4) in terms of evaluating their college experience, 90\% considered being educated for an occupation as very important, approximately 75\% felt that their very important goals had been attained, and 79\% considered, having been able to choose from a large curriculum as being very imporłant. Analyses of the survel data for each campus are included as are tabular data displaying survey responses. The survey instrument i:s afpended. (JDS)

## **********************************************************************

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## SURVEY OF 1975-76 GRADUATES

## COMMUNITY COLIFTGES

Report No. 22

## Student Flow Project

March 1977

## Office of the Chancellor for Community Colleges Educational Services Division University of Hawaii

The activity which is the subject of this report was supported in part by the U.S. Office of Education, Department of llealth, Education, and Welfare. However, the opinions expressed herein lo not necessurily reflect the position or policy of the U.S. Office of Education, and no official endorsement by the U.S. Office of Education should be inferred.

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# UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII 


March 30, 1977

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Recipients of Student Flow Project Report No. 22
SUBJECT: Report No. 22, Results of Graduate Survey

In this report, reference is made to the grade point average of graduates. The sub-group "below $2.0^{\prime \prime}$ should read "graduates in absentia," for they comprise the large majority in the "below 2.0" category. The records of this subgroup are not included in the current SPHF files. In general, students in this sub-group are over 29 years of age.

Please attach this memo to your copy of Report No. 22 of the Student Flow Project.


## A. Introduction

A survey of all 1975-76 graduates of the University of Hawaii (9 campuses including 7 commanity colleges) was conducted by the Suryey Research Office with the assistance of compus personnel and the educational support unit of the cormmity college system. The Alumni Survey had two purposes: "assist in the evaluation of our operations" and "provide certain information . . . required of the University by Federal, State and accrediting institutions."l

## 1. The Questionnaire

The questionnaire for the 1975-76 Alumi Survey was developed by a group of individuals from all compuses interested in the subject, personnel from the office of the chancellor for community colleges and from the office of the state director for vocational education.

The questionnaire is divided into two parts: general information and general evaluation of college experience. Under general information are found questions an: (a) graduate's degree and major; (b) current (Fall 1976) activities; (c) details for students enrolled in school; (d) details for students who are employed. The section on evaluation has several types of questions: (a) rating the importance of items (ll educational goals and 12 expectations related to the college enviromment); (b) rating the degree to which goals and expectations were fulfilled; (c) inquiry on the "best. feature" and "worst feature" of the college attended; (d) opportunity to make suggestions or additional comments. See Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire.

Questicnnaires were sent to 1975-76 graduates in September 1976. Graduates mailed their completed forms to their community colleges; these were then sent to the educational support unit of the commanity college system for editing and coding. All this was completed in Novenber 1976, and a copy of the computer tape of respanses fram commulty college graduates was made available to the Student Flow Project in late Januarl 1977 by the Survey Research Office.

## 2. Plan for Analysis

Surveys of community ofllege graduates administered soon after graduation have usually had high rates of return in Hawaii. We expect a return rate of at least (a) 60 percent for the commuity college total and (b) 50 percent for each campus.

We plan to analyze our data as follows:
a. Representativeness: We will compare respondents and non-respondents on the following six characteristics--sex, age at the en of 1976 , program, degree, cumulative grade point average and campus. (These characteristics were used in testing the representativeness of respondents to our 1971-72 survey of graduates.)

[^0]b. Responses to each item for the commuity college total will be analyzed in terms of program.
c. Responses to each item for each cormunity college will be analyzed in terms of program.

Statistical tests of significance will be applied by using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

## 3. Organization of This Renort

This report presents the responses of 1975-76 community college graduates to the University's Alumi Survey. Major findings for the comminity college total, by program, are discussed, and selected tables by campus, are included in Appendix B. Highlights for each campus are also presented, and detailed data, though not included, will be sent to the Dean of Students for each campus. A summary of findings and some conclusions are found in the final section of this report.

## B. The Returns

Data on the percentage of returns for each campus are shown in Table 1. Of the 2,346 comminity college graduates in 1975-76, there were 1,512 (65 percent) respandents. Campuses with higher rates of return were Hawaii (89 percent), Kauai ( 70 percent) and Windward ( 67 percent); Leeward had the lowest rate ( 58 percent). Compuses differed significantly in their rates of return.

TABLE 1
RATES OF RETURN, BY CAMPUS
1975-76 GRADUATES


Data on representativeness (characteristics of the respondents and of graduate population) are presented in Table 2. Of the 2,346 who graduated there were:
-equal proportions of females and males
-869 (37\%) who were 20-21 years old at the end of 1976
--concentrations in three programs: 649, liberal arts; 620, business;
540, technology
-preferences for Associate degrees not certificates: 1,161 A.S. and 653 A.A.
$-1,185$ with cumulative grade point averages of 3.0 and above -625 fram Kapiolani, 536 from Leeward and 487 from Honolulu.

TABIE 2
charncteristics of respondents nd or graduite population 1975-76 GRADUNTES

| Chructaristicas | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fespondentis } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Gradiate populationNo. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOMNL | 1,512 | 100.0 | 2,346 | 100.0 |
| $\operatorname{sex}^{* *}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frame | 787 | 52.1 | 1,172 | 50.0 |
| Mala | 725 | 47.8 | 1,173 | 50.0 |
| Aga*** |  |  |  | 1.9 |
| Below 20 | 34 | 8.8 | 45 869 | 1.9 37.0 |
| 20-21 | 610 | 40.3 | 869 | 37.0 |
| 22-24 | 331 | 21.9 | 557 | 23.7 |
| 25-29 | 204 | 13.5 | 373 501 | 15.9 31.4 |
| Over 29 | 333 | 22.0 | 501 | 21.4 |
| Procram |  |  |  |  |
| Luberal Arts | 407 | 28.9 | 649 | 27.7 |
| Business | 417 | 27.6 | 620 | 26.4 |
| Health Sorvices | 141 | 9.3 | 223 | 0.5 |
| Hotel/Food Services | 60 | 4.0 | 86 | 3.7 |
| Public Services | 94 | 8.8 | 144 | 6.1 |
| Technology | 348 | 23.0 | 540 | 23.0 |
| Other | 40 | 2.6 | 71 | 3.: |
| Degree** |  |  |  |  |
| Cert' 'lisate of Cmpletion | 44 | 2.8 | ${ }^{21}$ | .3. 5 |
| Oert:"icate of Achievement | 270 | 17.9 | 451 | 14.2 |
| Asso inte of Scimice | 788 | 52.1 | 1,161 | 49.5 |
| Assor:- ${ }^{\text {ce }}$ of Art. | 410 | 27.1 | 653 | 27.8 |
| Grade Point Mrrrage*** |  |  | 506 | 81.6 |
| 3.5 and above | 362 | 83.9 | 679 | 88.8 |
| 3.0-3.4 | 461 | 30.5 | 889 | 35.3 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 536 153 | 35.4 | 827 334 | 14.3 |
| Below 2.0 | 153 | 10.1 | 334 | 14.8 |
| Campus*** |  |  |  |  |
| Hawali $\propto$ | 290 | 19.2 | 325 | 13.8 |
| Honoluly $\propto$ | 293 | 19.4 | 487 | 20.8 |
| Kapiolani $\propto$ | 378 | 85.0 | 625 | 28.6 |
| Kauai $\propto$ | 73 | 4.8 | 105 | 4.5 |
| Leeward $\propto$ | 308 | 20.4 | 536 | 22.8 |
| Maul 0 | 119 | 7.9 | 192 | 8.2 |
| Mindward $\propto$ | 51 | 3.4 | 76 | 3.8 |

"Sum of the parts may not equal the total because "no data" is excluded: program (5) for respandents; sex (1), age (1), program (13) for graduate population.

We found higher proportions of the following groups among respondents to the survey than in the gracuate population:
--females
-students 20-21 years old at the end of 1976
--students who earned A.S. degrees
--students with cumulative grade point averages of 3.C and above
--students who graduated from Hawaii Community College.
On the above characteristics--sax, age, degree, cumulative grade point average and campus--there were statistically significant differences between respondents and non-respondents to the Alumni Survey.

## C. Findings: Cammity College Total

## 1. Additional Degrees

There were 6 graduates who obtained additional degrees during the short period following their community college graduation:
-3 hà been liberal arts majors; 2, busin ss; 1, public services
--2 had graduated from Honolulu; 1 each flan Hawaii, Kapiolani, Kauai and Maui.

The additional degrees were: 2, Associate of Science; l, Associate of Arts; 1, Bachelor's dec -ee; 2, certificates.

## 2. Current Activities

Graduates were requested to check all the activities in which they are currently engaged, and 624 ( 41 percent) checked more than one activity. The most common activities are:

| 609 | $40 \%$ | Employed |
| ---: | ---: | :--- |
| 337 | $22 \%$ | Enrolled in school and employed |
| 287 | $19 \%$ | Other multiple responses |
| 128 | $9 \%$ | Enrolled in school |

There are 87 ( 6 percent) respondents who are unemployed and looking for work; the remaining 61 are engaged in other activities.

The data in Table 3 indicate that:
a. Liberal arts graduates have the highest proportion (1) enrolled in school (16 percent) and (2) enrolled in school and employed (36 percent).
b. Graduates in health services ( 55 percent) and business ( 54 percent) have the highest proportion employed.
c. Among the 87 unamployed students looking for work are 31 business and 29 technology graduates.

TABLE 3
CURRFNI NAIIVITIES OF RESPCNJENIS, EY PROGRM 1975-76 (GRNVATES


## 3. Details: Attending School

Data in Table 3 indicate that 128 graduates are $7 t t e n d i n g$ school as their sole activity and that 337 are combining school and work for a total of 465. our tables on graduates attending school indicate varying totals of responses but there are as many as 602, so 137 graduates are attending school as well as being engaged in same other activity (other than working). Percentages are based on the number who responded to a particular item.

The following characteristics are dominant for the total group of graduates currentiy attending school:
--488 were liberal arts majors (286). (There were 108 technology and 104 business graduates, and the remaining were in other fields.)
-65\% are now part-time students
-33\% are now attending UH at Manoa (48\%, 288 graduates, are attending community colleges; 25, inilo college; 12, West Oahu. The remaining graduates are in Other Hawaii and Mainland institutions.)
$--63 \%$ are sceking Bachelor's degrees (19\%, Associate of Science)
-12\% are majoring in business; 11\% each, technology and humaniries; 10\%, social scienœs.

There were statistically significant differences, by program, on full-/part-time status and current educational objective. ${ }^{2}$

[^1]Table 4 includes details on the graduates from each program. To summarize:
a. At least a majority of graduates from all programs are now part-tine students with liberal arts graduates having the highest proportion (71 percent).
b. UH Manoa is the current school for a majurity of graduates from liberal arts and health services programs, while the community colleges attracted graduates from business, hotel/food services and technology programs. However, a third of public services graduates are attending independent colleges in Hawaii.
c. The Bachelor's degree is the educational objective for a plurality of the graduates from public services ( 86 percent), liberal arts ( 82 percent), health services ( 71 percent), business ( 40 percent), and technology ( 33 percent). Hotel/food services ( 50 percent) and technology ( 32 percent) graduates are interested in obtaining Associate of Science degrees.
d. As expected, there is a wide liversity in current majors. However, close to half of the graduates from hotel/food services and technology programs are retaining the same program area this semester.
table 4
DOMINANT CHARACTERISTICS OF PRSPCNDENS ATTENDNG SCHOOL, HY PROGRAM ${ }^{a}$
1975-76 GRNDUATES

${ }^{2}$ Does not consider "no data," (3) and "other," (13).
$h_{\text {These are majors in cormunity colleges. }}$
CThese are majors in four-year institutions.

If the 288 alumi currently attending coumunity colleges, many graduated fram these colleges in 1975-76:

| Current Campus | No. of Graduates | Its Own Alumi |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Leeward CC | 87 | 79 |
| Honolulu CC | 79 | 63 |
| Kapiolani CC | 39 | 32 |
| Hawaii CC | 33 | 32 |
| Maui © | 28 | 24 |
| Kauai 0 c | 16 | 16 |
| Windward CC | 6 | 4 |

An analysis of these graduates attending cammanity colleges was undertaken with the following results:
a. Relationship between earned degree and current educational ocjective: Data were available for 261 graduates. Over a third each are seeking Associate of Science and Bachelor's deyrees, and many of these students already have earned A.S. degrees.

| Earned Degree | Total | Crrent exucational Objective |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Certificate of Achievement | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Assoc. of } \\ & \text { Arts } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Assoc. of Science | Bachelor's | Master's | Other |
| TAL | 261 | 28 | 36 | 96 | 89 | 1 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Certificate of Completion | 5 | 1 |  | 24 |  |  | 4 |
| Certificate of Achievement | 52 129 | 13 |  | 24 49 | 46 | 1 | 4 |
| Associate of Science | 129 75 | 8 | 21 | 49 20 | 46 39 | 1 | 2 |

b. Relationship between previous and current major: There were 248 graduates for whom data were available. At least half of the students with the following previous majors are continuing in the same program area: business ( 32 out of 62 ), hotel/food services (9 out of 18) and technology (44 out of 77).

|  |  | Previcus Major |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current Major | TOTAL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inberal } \\ & \text { Arts } \end{aligned}$ | Business | Health Sucs. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hotel/Food } \\ & \text { Sves. } \end{aligned}$ | Public Sucs. | Technology | Uncl. |
| TOTAL | 248 | 68 | 62 | 4 | 18 | 14 | 77 | 5 |
| Four-Year | 64 | 27 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 10 |  |
|  | 28 | 14 | 7 | 1 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| Business | 12 | 3 | 4 |  | 2 | 1 | 2 |  |
| Other | 24 | 10 | 2 | 2 |  | 5 | 5 |  |
| Two-Year Programs | 184 | 41 | 49 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 67 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 9 |  |
| Business | 53 | 12 | 32 | 1 | 1 |  | 7 |  |
| Health Sves. | 8 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 4 |
| Hotel/Food Sucs. | 11 | 2 |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |
| Public Sucs. | 25 | 13 | 3 |  | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Technology | 55 | 5 | 2 |  | 3 |  |  | 1 |
| Other | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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## 4. Details: Employed

As many as 1,138 graduates are working: 609 are working as their sole activity, 337 are working and attending school and the remaining 192 are working and engaged in some other activity (other than schcoling). Graduates who are employed were asked to respond to eight questions dealing with various aspects of their employment. Totals vary from 1,013 to 1,38 , and percentages are based on the number responding to a particular item. Same details, by program, are presented in Tables 5, 6 and 7 which immediately follow.
tabie 5
DCOITMNT CHARACTERTSTICS OF RESPCNDENTS WHO ARE WOFRCNG, BY PROGRMM ${ }^{a}$
NATURE OF WORK
1975-76 GRRDJATES

"Does not consider "no data," (5) arid "other," (33).
${ }^{\text {b }}$ Service occupations include: (1) domestic service, (2) food and beverage preparation and service, (3) barbering, cosnetology and related services, (4) amusement and recreation services, (5) misceilaneous personal services (includes practical nurses), (6) apparel and furnishings services, (7) protective services and (8) building and related services. (Source: U. S. Department of Iabor, Dictionary of occupational Titles 1965, volume II, Third Edition.)
CThere were 642 graduates working full-time: 139, liberal arts; 202; business; 71, health services; 16, hotel/food services; 64, public services; 129, technology; 21, Other and no data (details not included).

## TABLE 6 <br> DCMINANT CHARACIERISTICS OF PRSPCNDENIS WHO ARE WORKING, BY PROGRAM ${ }^{2}$ <br> THE EMPLOYERS <br> 1975-76 GRADUATES

| Program |  | Ourre | ent Eruployer | Iocation of Euployment |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \% \\ 11 \% \\ 10 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (530) \\ & (122) \\ & (110) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | private industry state government tourist industry | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \% \\ & 18 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (752) \\ & (205) \end{aligned}$ | Oahu Hawaii |
| Inberal Arts | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \% \\ & 13 \% \end{aligned}$ | (105) each | private indistry <br> (33) tourist ind. <br> 6 federal govt. | 69\% | (180) | Oahu |
| Business | 55\% | (176) | private industry | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \% \\ & 21 x \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (222) \\ (70) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Oahu <br> Hawaii |
| Health Services | $\begin{array}{r} 42 \pi \\ -25 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (47) \\ -(28) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | private incustry ran-orofit org. | 70\% | (79) | Oahu |
| Hotel/Food Sucs. | $\begin{array}{r} 49 x \\ 32 x \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (20) \\ (13) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | private industry tourist industry | 79\% | (34) | Oahu |
| Public Sves. | 57\% | (46) | city government | 745 | (62) | Cahu |
| Technology | 68\% | $(1)$ | sivate industry | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \% \\ & 30 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} (144) \\ (76) \end{gathered}$ | Cahu Hawaii |

apoes not consider "no data," (5) and "other," (33).
dOMINANT CHARACIERTSTICS OF RRSPROMDENIS WFD ARE WORKONG, BY PROGRAM ${ }^{2}$ JOB RELATIONSHIPS 1975-76 GRADUATES

| $\frac{\text { Program }}{\text { TOTAL }}$ | Job/Career Relationship |  |  | Jób/Oourse Relevanoe |  |  | Career/Course Selection |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \% \\ & 28 \pi \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (377) \\ \\ \hline 2962 \end{array}$ | probably related definitely related | $\begin{array}{r} 418 \\ -328 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (427) \\ -(333) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | very relevant somewhat relevant | $\begin{aligned} & 46 x \\ & 34 x \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (485) \\ (359) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | almost all courses most courses |
| Liberal Axts | $\begin{aligned} & 27 x \\ & 27 \pi \\ & 26 \pi \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (70) } \\ & (69) \\ & (67) \end{aligned}$ | probably related probably not related definitely not related | $36 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (92) } \\ & \text { (70) } \end{aligned}$ | scmewhat relevant not at all relevant | $\begin{aligned} & 36 x \\ & 30 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (95) } \\ & \text { (79) } \end{aligned}$ | almost all courses most courses |
| Business | $\begin{aligned} & 458 \\ & 248 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (140) \\ -(75) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | probably related probably not related | $\begin{aligned} & 40 x \\ & 38 x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { (125) } \\ (118) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | somewhat relevant very relevant | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \pi \\ & 41 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (133) \\ -130) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | almost all courses most courses |
| Health Sves. | $\begin{array}{r} 45 \% \\ 38 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (47) \\ -40 L \\ \hline \end{array}$ | definitely related probably related | 82\% | (85) | very relevant | 74\% | (76) | almost all courses |
| Hotel/Pood sves. | $\begin{array}{r} 43 x \\ -2 \geq 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (16) \\ (10) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | probably related ymably not relatad | $\begin{array}{r} 56 \% \\ 31 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} (22) \\ \hdashline 12) \end{gathered}$ | very relevant scomewhat relevant | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \% \\ & 33 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (22) \\ \quad(13) \end{array}$ | most courses alnost all_ oourbos |
| Public Sorvicen | $\begin{array}{r} 178 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (45) \\ -(23) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | derinituly rolated probahly relnted | 6\% | (52) | vary melevant | $\begin{aligned} & 548 \\ & 398 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (43) \\ -(312 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | almust all courscs nkest cxurme: |
| Technology | $\begin{aligned} & 368 \\ & 268 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (78) \\ & (56) \end{aligned}$ | probably related definitely related | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \% \\ & 30 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (86) } \\ & \text { (66) } \end{aligned}$ | very relevant sonewhat relevant | $\begin{aligned} & 48 x \\ & 32 \pi \\ & \end{aligned}$ | (107) (71) | almcat all courses most courses |

[^2]The dominant characteristics of resporilents who are employed are:

- $30 \%$ were business majors (341). Two other majors were common: 23\%, liberal arts (262); 23\%, technology (257).
- ${ }^{-}$\& $\%$ are working full-time
- $36 \%$ are in clerical/sales occupations and $29 \%$ in service occupations. (There were 168 respondents in professional/technical/managerial work.)
--full-time oniy: 22\% have annual incomes of $\$ 6,000-\$ 7,499 ; 20 \%, \$ 3,000-$ \$5,999; 19\% each, $\$ 7,500-\$ 9,999$ and $\$ 10,000-\$ 14,999$.
$-48 \%$ are working for private industry; 11\%, state govemment; 10\%, tourist industry.
-66\% are working on Oahu; 18\%, Hawaii
-368 feel that their present jobs are the type in which they will probably make their career; $28 \%$ feel "definitely wil?" make their career
--41\% feel their course work is very relevant to their jobs; 32\%, "sonewhat relevant"
--46\% selected almost all their courses according to their importance to career plans; 34\%, selected most of their courses for this reason.

There were statistically significant differences, by program, on the following items: full-/part-time status, location of employment, job/career relationship, job/course relevance and career/course selection. ${ }^{3}$

The data, by program, in Tables 5, 6 and 7 also indicate that:
a. The proportions of respondents working full-time range from 89 percent (public services) to 47 percent (hotel/food services).
b. Clerical/sales occupations are dominant among liberal arts and business graduates; service occupations among graduates from health, hotel/food and public service programs; machine trade occupations among technology graduates.
c. A plurality of liberal arts and public service graduates employed full-time have annual incomes of $\$ 10,000-\$ 14,999$; business and technology graduates, $\$ 6,000-\$ 7,499$; health services, $\$ 7,500-\$ 9,999$; hotel/food services, $\$ 3,000-\$ 5,999$ and $\$ 7,500-\$ 9,999$.
d. At least a plurality of graduates from liberal arts, business, health services, hotel/food services and technology are employed in private industry. A majority of public service graduates are employed by city government.

[^3]e. At least a majority of graduates from each of the six programs are employed on Dahi?, ranging from 79 percent (hotel/food services) to 56 percent (technology).
f. A plurality of the graduates from liberal arts, business, hotel/ food services and technology feel that their present jobs are the type in which they will probably make their career. At least a plurality of graduates from health services and public services feel that their present job/career plans are definitely related. However, about a tourth of the graduates indicated "?robably" or "definitely" not related fran the following programs: liberal arts, business, hotel/food services.
g. Graduates fram the following programs feel that the content of their course work is very relevant to their jobs: health services ( 82 percent), hotel/food services ( 56 peroent), public services ( 67 percent) and rechnology ( 39 percent). A plurality of graduates from liberal arts and business say the courses are somewhat relevant.
h. At least a plurality of graduates fram liberal arts ( 36 percent), business ( 42 percent), health services ( 74 percent), puhlic services ( 54 percent) and technology ( 48 percent) indicated that they selected almost all their ccurses because they were important to career plans, and a pluraiity of graduates from hotel/food services ( 56 percent) selected most of their courses for this reason.

## 5. Evaluation of College Experience

Graduates were asked to evaluate their community college experience by reacting to two sets of items-one dealing with their educational goals or purposes and the other with expectations regarding various aspects of their campus enviromment. In each case, respondents used a five-point scale to indicate the importance of each item and also the degree of fulfillment. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the responses of students in terms of: (a) the number and percentage of respondents who considered the item very important and (b) of those students, the number and percentage who considered the item well fulfilled. 4

[^4]VERY IMPORTANT GOALS AND THEIR FULFIIIMENT COMMNITY COLLEGE TOIAL

Note: The total bar indicates the percentage and number of the respondents who considered the goal very importar (choices 4 and 5); the shaded portion shows the percentage and number of these sticnts who felt the goal was we. fulfilled (choices 4 and 5).

Be ectucated for an ocupation

Get a degree or certificate

Gain practical experience

Develop self-confidence

Prepare for further education
set a broad education

Learn fram a few good teachers

Graduate from a quality school

Meet people and make friends

Learn for its own pleasure


Meet family/friends expectations

ve: The total bar indicates the percentage and number of the respondents who considered the expectation very important roices 4 and 5); the shaded portion shows the percentage and number of these students who felt the expectation was well Lfilled (choices 4 and 5).


A few highlights are presented below:

## a. Goals

(1) There was quite a range in student opinions: 1,233 or 90 percent of the respondents considered "to be educiied for an occupation" as very important and only 44 peronnt felt the same way about "meet the expectations of my family and friends." Other goals considered important by at least a thousand stiderts were: "to get a degree or certificate," "to gain practical experienos in my field" and "to learn to know myself and to develop self-sonfidence."
(2) Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of the importance of 10 out of 11 goals. The one item on which there was no significant difference was "to learn to know myself and $t$ : develop self-confidence." Same details on goals on which programs differed significantly are givien below:

| Goal ${ }^{5}$ | Range: Percent of Who Considered the | Students, by Program, Item Very Important |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Get a degree or certificate* | $92 \%$ public svcs. $91 \%$ business | $81 \%$ technology |
| Be edưcated for an occupation*** | 98\% hotel/food svcs. | $82 \%$ liberal arts |
| Meet people and make friends** | 61\% business | 408 public svcs. |
| cet a broad education** | $67 \%$ liberal arts | 438 health svcs. |
| Learn from a few good teachers* | 668 hotel/food sucs. | 48\% public sves. |
| Meet family/friends expectations*** | 538 business | 37\% liberal arts, hlth. svcs., public sves. |
| Gain practical experience*** | 908 health svcs. | $68 \%$ liberal aris |
| Frepare for further education* | 778 liberal arts | 62\% technology |
| Learn for its own pleasure** | $62 \%$ liberal arts | $46 \%$ public sves., technology |
| Graduate from quality school* | 668 hotel/food svcs. | $52 \%$ public svcs. $51 \%$ technology |

[^5](3) Figure 1 also shows the proportion of students who felt that their very important goals were well fulfilled. On all items, there were about $3 / 4$ and more indicating that their goals had been well fulfilled. There was a range in the proportion expressing this sentiment: 74 percent (gain practical experience) to 92 percent (get degree or certificate). Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of fulfillment on the following five goals:

Range: Percentage of Respondents Who Founc
Goal Their Very Important, Goals Well Fulfilled

| Get a degree or certificate*** | $98 \%$ health svcs. | $89 \%$ liberal arts |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Be edicated for an occupation*** | $91 \%$ health svcs. | $55 \%$ liberai arts |
| Learn fram a few good teachers** | $88 \%$ hotel/food svcs. | $72 \%$ health svcs. |
| Meet family/friends expectations*** | $93 \%$ health svcs. | $76 \%$ liberal arts |
| Gain practical experience*** | $90 \%$ health svcs. | $58 \%$ liberal arts |

It is interesting to note that in four out of five of the above goals, (a) heaith services graduates led the others in feeling that their very important goais had been well fulfilled and (b) liberal arts graduates had the lowest proportion sharing these sentiments.
b. Expectations
(1) There was a range in student reactions to aspects of the campus environment they considered very important: 1,064 or 79 percent of the respondents indicated "to be able to choose from a large curriculum" and 329 or 25 percent, "to have access to sporting equipment and areas."
(2) Respondents, by program, differed sienificantly in their assessment of the importance of 10 out of 12 expectations. The two items on which there was no significant difference were "participate in decision-making" and "have personal contact with instructors." Data on program differences are given below:

Range: Percent of Students, by Program, Expectation Who Considered the Item Very Important

Choose from a large curriculum***

Have access to sports facilities**
Have access to medical services***
Encounter various political/social views***
$84 \%$ liberal arts $\quad 69 \%$ health svcs. $83 \%$ business
$32 \%$ hotel/food sves. $15 \%$ public svcs.
61\% health svcs. $\quad 25 \%$ public svcs.
57\% liberal arts $\quad 36 \%$ technology $56 \%$ hotel.'food svcs.

Have access to good eating facilities***

Have financial assistance*
Have access to job counseling/ placement***

Have adequate library facilities***

Have access to adequate, low-cost housing**

Have access to labs/studios***

72\% hotel/food svcs. $39 \%$ public svcs.

69\% hotel/food svcs. $47 \%$ technology
$71 \%$ business, hotel/food svcs.
$81 \%$ liberal arts

47\% hotel/food svcs. $15 \%$ public svcs.

803 health svcs.
$51 \%$ public sves.
$68 \%$ business, technology
$56 \%$ public svcs.
(3) Figure 2 also shows the proportion of students who felt that their very important expectations were well fulfilled. There was quite a range in the proportion expressing this sentiment: 801 or 82 percent, "to have personal contact with instructors" to 123 or 37 percent, "to have access to sporting equipment and areas." Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of fulfillment on the following 8 aspects of the compus environment:

| Expectation | Range: Percentage of Respondents Who Found Their Very Important Expectations Well Fulfilled |
| :---: | :---: |
| Choose from large curriculum** | $77 \%$ hotel/food svcs. $52 \%$ health svcs. |
| Encounter various political/social views*** | $79 \%$ public sves. $52 \%$ health svcs. |
| Have access to good eating facilities*** | $85 \%$ hotel/food svcs. $44 \%$ technology |
| Have financial assistance** | $85 \%$ public sves. $56 \%$ health svcs. |
| Have access to job counseling/ placement*** | 738 hotel/food svcs. $47 \%$ technology |
| Have adequate library facilities*** | $78 \%$ public svcs. $51 \%$ health svcs. |
| Have access to adequate, low-cost housing*** | $55 \%$ hotel/food svcs. 19\% health svcs. |
| Have access to labs/studios** | $80 \%$ hotel/food svcs. $46 \%$ health svcs. |
| It is obvious that graduates and public services--led the others expectations had been well fulfirled and technology had the lowest propor about the campus environment. | fram two programs--hotel/food services in feeling that their very important . Graduates from health services tions expressing these sentiments $23$ |

D. Findings: ‘mpus Highlights

## 1. Hawaii Commmity College

## a. Representativeness Data

Out of the 325 graduates, 290 ( 89 percent) completan the questionnaire. Respondents were representative of the graduate population on all five characteristics-sex, age as of the end of 1976, program, degree ard grade point average. The data in Table 8 indicare that the domirant characteristics of the respondents were:
-50\% male, 50\% female
-5:18 20-21 years old at the end of 1976
-36\% technology graduates; 338, business
-68\% A.S. recipients
--36\% yrade point averages of 2.0-2.9; 28\%, 3.0-3.4.

TARTE 8
CBARACIERTSIICS OF RESPCNDENIS AND CF GRADUATE POPUSAINICN 1975-76: EPFAII COMMNMY COKTDGE

Note: Based on chi-square analysis, levels of significance denoted theus:

| Characteristic | Pespandents <br> No. Vi |  | Grabuate PopulationNo. Vs |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOIAL | 290 | 100.0 | 325 | 100.0 |  |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | 144 | 48.7 | 164 | 50.6 | - |
| Male | 146 | 50.3 | 161 | 49.5 |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |
| Below 20 | 14 | 4.6 | 14 | 4.3 |  |
| 20-21 | 154 | 53.1 | 174 | 53.5 |  |
| 22-24 | 51 | 17.6 | 60 | 18.5 |  |
| 25-29 | 39 | 13.4 | 43 | 13.2 |  |
| Over 29 | 32 | 11.0 | 34 | 10.5 |  |
| Program |  |  |  |  |  |
| İiberal Ax.ts | 27 | 8.3 | 32 | 9.6 |  |
| Business | 96 | 33.1 | 106 | 32.8 |  |
| Health Services | 30 | 16.3 | 38 | 11.7 |  |
| Hotel/Food Services | 12 | 4.1 | 13 | 4.0 |  |
| Public Services | 16 | 5.5 | 17 | 5.2 |  |
| Tecimology | 105 | 38.2 | 115 | 35.4 |  |
| Other | 4 | 1.4 | 4 | 1.2 |  |
| Degree |  |  |  |  |  |
| Certificate of Completion | 4 | 1.4 | 4 | 1.2 |  |
| Certificate of Achievement | 60 | 20.7 | 67 | 20.6 |  |
| Associate of Science | 197 | 67.8 | 219 | 67.4 |  |
| Associate of Arts | 29 | 10.0 | 35 | 10.8 |  |
| Grade Point Average |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.5 and above | 58 | 20.0 | 62 | 19.1 |  |
| 3.0-3.4 | 81 | 87.8 | 90 | 27.7 |  |
| 2.0-2.9 | 105 | 36.2 | 117 | 36.0 |  |
| Below 2.0 | 46 | 15.8 | 56 | 17.2 |  |

b. Additional Degrees

One $19 \%-76$ graduate in public services earned an ảditional A.S. degree.
c. Gurrant Activities

Graduates were requested to check all the activities in which they are currently engager, and 74 ( $2 \epsilon$ percent) checked more than one activity. The most oramon activities are:

| 157 | $54 \%$ | Employed |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 38 | $13 \%$ | Multiple responses |
| 36 | $13 \%$ | Enrolled in school and employed |

There are 23 respondents who are unemployed and looking for work; 19 are enrolled in school; the remaining 16 are engaged in other activities.

The data in Tabie 9 further indicate that over half of the graduates from business ( 64 percent), health services ( 60 percent) and technology (55 percent) are employed.

TNBIE 9
ORRPENT ACITVITIES OF GRADUATES, BY PRCCRAM
1975-76 GRADUATES: HRWRII COYUNITY COIIECE

d. Details: Attending School

Graduates currently attending school were requested to answer four questions about their schooling. The number of responses ranged from 48 to 69, and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The dominant characteristics are:
--83\% (55) are now part-time students
-468 (32) are currently attending Hawaii Community College; $28 \%$ (19), Hilo College. (In addition, 2 are at the College of Agriculture
in Hilo. The total remaining at the University of Hawaii at Hilo is therefore 53 or 77 percent of the 1975-76 graduates.)
-52\% (25) are seeking Bachelor's degrees
-20\% (12) are majoring in business; 10, technology; 9, social sciences.
There was a statistically significant difference, by program, on full-/ part-time status. Very high proportions of the following graduates are now part-time students: liberal arts ( 100 percent) and technology (90 percent).
e. Details: Employed

Graduates currently employed were requested to answer eight questions regarding their employment. The number of responses ranged from 132 to 220 , and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The daminant characteristics are:
-76\% (144) are working full-time
-338 (67) are in clerical/sales occupations; 218 (43), service occupat: nns
--full-time only: 29\% (25) have annual incomes of $\$ 3,000-\$ 5,999 ; 258$ 1 .),
\$6,000-\$7,499. (Total full-time: 85)
-56\% (114) are working for privafe industry; $10 \%$ each (21), tourist industry and state goverrment
-91\% (201) are working on Hawaii
-48\% (64) feel that their present jobs are the type in which they will probably make their career; 268 (35) feel "definitely will" make their career
$-44 \%$ (59) feel their course work is very relevant to their jobs; $33 \%$ (44), "somewhat relevant"
-47\% (62) selected almost all their courses according to their importance to career plans; 35\% (46) selected most of their courses for this reason.

There was a statistically significant difference, by program, on job/ course relevance. Especially high proportions of graduates from the following programs felt that their courses were very relevant to their jobs: health services ( 86 percent), public services ( 78 percent) and hotel/food services ( 67 percent).

## f. Evaluation of College Experience

Graduates were asked to evaluate their cammanity college experience by reacting to two sets of items-one dealing with their educational goals or purposes and the other with expectations regarding various aspects of their campus environment. In each case, respondents used a fivepoint scale to indicate the importance of each item and also the degree of fulfillment. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the responses of students in tems of: (1) the number and percentage of respondents who

FIGURE 3
VERY IMPORTANT COALS AND THETR FULFILIMENI
hakAII COMLNITY COITDGE

Ite: The total bar indicates the percentage and number of the respondents who oonsidered the goal very important Holises 4 and 5); the shaded portion shows the percentage and number of these students who felt the goal was well ilfilled (choices 4 and 5).


27

Hote: The total bar indicates the percentage and number of the respondents who considered the expectation very important (choicess 4 and 5); the shaded portion ahowis the percentage and number of these students who felt the expectation was well fulfilled (choices 4 and 5).

Choose from a large curriculum

Have personal contact with instructors

Have adequate library facilities


Have access to job counseling/placement


68\% (111)

Have access to laboratories/studios


615 (98)


57\% (93)


Have financial assistance


[^6]Encounter various political/social views


39\%
(62)

Have access to good eating facilities

Have access to medical services

Have access to adequate, low-cost housing


38\% (60)


28\% (46)
Have access to sports facilities

considered the item very important and (2) of those students, the number and percentage who considered the item well fulfilled. ${ }^{6}$ A few highlights are presented below:
(1) Goals
(a) There was quite a range in student opinions: 162 respondents considered "to be edicated for an occupation" as very important and only 80 felt the same way about "to learn for the pleasure of learning." Other goals considered very important by at least 150 students were: "get a degree or certificate," "gain practical experience in my field."
(b) Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of the importance of 3 out of 11 goals:

## Goal ${ }^{7}$

Program With Highest Proportion Considering Goal Very Important

Be educated for an occupation***
Develop self-confidence*
Gain practical experience**
business and technology
business
business and technology
(c) Figure 3 also shows the proportion of students who felt that their very important goals were well fulfilled, ranging from 97 percent for "get degree or certificate" to 75 percent for "get a broad education" and "learn from a few good teachers." Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of fulfillment on the following four goals:

Program With Highest Proportion Indicating Very Important Goals
Goal Were Well Fulfilled

Learn from a few good teachers***
Gain practical experience**
Prepare for further education* technology
Graduate from a quality school** technology

[^7]
## (2) Expectations

(a) There was a range in student reactions to aspects of the campus environment they considered very important: 124, "to be able to choose from a large curriculum" to 46 , "have access to sporting equipment and areas."
(b) Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of the importance of 5 out of 12 expectations:

Program With Highest Proportion Considering
Expectation Expectation Very Important

Have access to sports facilities*
Encounter various political/social views**
Have access to good eating facilities**
Have access to job counseling/placement** Have access to laboratories/studios*
liberal arts
liberal arts technology technology and business
technology
(c) Figure 4 also shows the proportion of students who felt that their very important expectations were well fulfilled, ranging from 85 percent for "personal contact with instructors" to 28 percent for "access to sports facilities." Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of fulfillment on the following expectation: "have adequate library facilities." Business graduates had the highest proportion expressing "well fulfilled" sentiments.

## 2. Honolulu Camunity College

## a. Representativeness Data

Out of the 487 graduates, 293 ( 60 percent) completed the questionnaire. Respondents were representative of the graduate population on two characteristics--program and degree-out of five. We found higher proportions of the following groups among respondents than in the graduate population: females; graduates over 29 years and 20-21 years old by the end of 1976; graduates with grade point averages of. 3.5 and above.

The data in Table 10 indicate that the dominant characteristics of the respondents were:

- 828 male
- -30\% 22-24 years old at the end of 1976; 29\%, $20-21$ years
-63\% technology graduates
$-70 \%$ A.S. recipients
-36\% grade point average of 2.0-2.9; 29\%, 3.0-3.4.

TABLE 10
Characterisitcs of respondenis and or graduate populaitian 1975-76: HONOUNU COMMNITY OLLLEGE

Note: Based on chi-square analysis, levels of significance denoted thus:

| Characteristic ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fespancents } \\ & \text { No. V8 } \end{aligned}$ |  | Graduate PopulationNo. V8 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOIAL | 293 | 100.0 | 487 | 100.0 |
| Sex* |  |  |  |  |
| Ferale | 53 | 18.1 | 71 | 14.6 |
| Male | 240 | 81.9 | 415 | 85.2 |
| Age** |  |  |  |  |
| Below 20 | 3 | 1.0 | 3 | 0.6 |
| 20-21 | 85 | 29.0 | 132 | 27.1 |
| 22-24 | 88 | 30.0 | 145 | 29.8 |
| 25-29 | 45 | 15.4 | 100 | 20.5 |
| Over 29 | 72 | 24.6 | 107 | 22.0 |
| Program |  |  |  |  |
| Liberal Arts | 39 | 13.3 | 57 | 11.7 |
| Hotel/Food Services | 4 | 1.4 | 4 | 0.8 |
| public Services | 61 | 20.8 | 99 | 20.3 |
| Technology | 184 | 62.8 | 313 | 64.3 |
| Other | 4 | 1.4 | 13 | 2.7 |
| Degree |  |  |  |  |
| Certificate of Completion | 4 | 1.4 | 13 | 2.7 |
| Certificate of Achievenent | 45 | 15.4 | 81 | 16.6 |
| Associate of Science | 204 | 69.6 | 335 | 68.8 |
| Associate of Arts | 40 | 13.7 | 58 | 11.9 |
| Grade Point Average* |  |  |  |  |
| 3.5 and above | 65 | 22.2 | 93 | 19.1 |
| 3.0-3.4 | 86 | 29.4 | 141 | 29.0 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 104 | 35.5 | 172 | 35.3 |
| Below 2.0 | 38 | 13.0 | 81 | 16.6 |

${ }^{\text {sin }}$ of the parts may not equal the total because "no data" is excluded: program (1) for respondents; sex (1), program (1) for the graduate population.
b. Additional Degrees

Two 1975-76 graduates in liberal arts earned additional degrees: 1, Bachelor's; 1, Certificate of Comeletion.

## c. Current Activities

Graduates were asked to check all the activities in which they are currently engaged, and 123 ( 42 percent) checked more than one activity. The most cormon activities are:

| 120 | $41 \%$ | Employed |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 74 | $25 \%$ | Enrolled in school and employed |
| 49 | $17 \%$ | Multiple responses |

There are an additional 20 enrolled in school; 18 who are unemployed and looking for work; the remaining 12 are engaged in other activities.

The data in Table 11 further indicate that (1) half of the technology graduates are employed; (2) abcut $2 / 5$ of the graduates in liberal arts and public services are enrolled in school and working.

TABCE 11
ORRRENT ACITVITIES OF GRADUATES, BY PROGRAM
1975-76 GRADURTES: HONOUNU OCMINITY COLJDEE

d. Details: Attending School

Graduates currently attending school were requested to answer four questions about their schooling. The number of responses ranged from 112 to 127 , and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The dominant characteristics are:
-648 (81) are part-time students
-50\% (63) are currently attending Honolulu Community College; 23\% (29), UH Manoa
-59\% (69) are seeking Bachelor's degrees
-25\% (28) are majoring in technology; 17, hame econamics; 10, liberal arts.
e. Details: Employed

Graduates currently employed were requested to answer eight questions regarding their employment. The number of responses ranged from 215 to 231, and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The dominant characteristics are:
--73\% (157) are working full-time
--39\% (87) are in service occupations; 178 each (38), machine trades and structural work
--full-time only: $24 \%$ (36) have annual incomes of $\$ 10,000-\$ 14,999$;
18\% (27), \$15,000-\$19,999; 168 each (24), \$3,000-\$5,999 and \$7,500\$9,999. (Total full-time: 148)
-48\% (108) are working for private industry; 17\% (39), city govermment
--91\% (210) are working on Oahu
$-35 \%$ (79) feel that their present jobs are the type in which they will definitely make their career; 29\% (66), "probably will" make their career
-448 (100) feel their course work is very relevant to their jobs; $27 \%$ (62), "somewhat relevant"
--45\% (104) selected almost all their courses according to their importance to career plans; $36 \%$ (84), selected most of their courses for this reason.

There were statistically significant differences, by program, on full.-/ part-time employment, job/career relationship, job/course relevance and career/course selection. Especially high proportions of public services graduates: (1) are working full-time; (2) feel that their present jobs are the type in which they will definitely make their career; (3) feel that their course work is very relevant to their jobs; (4) selected almost all their courses according to their importance to career plans.
f. Evaluation of College Experience

Graduates were asked to evaluate their community college experience by reacting to two sets of items--one dealing with their educational goals or purposes and the other with expectations regarding various aspects $0^{-}$their campus enviromment. In each case, respondents used a fivepoint scale to indicate the imporiance of each item and also the degree of fulfillment. Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the responses of students in terms of: (1) the number and percentage of respondents who considered the item very important and (2) of those students, the number and percentage of students who considered the item well fulfilled. 8 A few highlights are presented below:
(1) Goals
(a) There was quite a range in student opinions: 260 respondents considered "to be educated for an occupation" very important
$8_{\text {The percentages an fulfillment }}$ in both figures are based on the number who considered the item very important. However, the percentages on fulfillment in the computer printout and in the details, by program, included in this report, are based on the number who considered the item very important and who also responded to the query on fulfillment.

FIGURE 5
VERY IMPORTMNT COALS AND THEIR FULFILIMENT HONOULL COMMNITY OLLDESE

Note: The total bar indicates the percentage and number of the respondents who considered the goal very important (chaices 4 and 5); the shaded portion shows the percentage and number of these students who felt the goal was well fulfilled (choices 4 and 5).

Be ecucated for an occupation

Get a degree or certificate

Gain practical experience

Develop self-canfidence

Prepare for further education

Learn from a few good teachers

Get a broad education

Graduate from quality school

Meet people and make friends

Leam for its own pleasure

Meet family/friends expectations


41\% (115)

Note: The total bar indicater the parcentage and number of the respondents who considered the expectation very important (Choices 4 and 5), the shaded portion shows the percentage and number of these students who folt the expectation was well fulfilled (choices 4 and 5).

Choown from a large curriculum

Have adequate library facillties

Hove access to laboratories/studios

Bave personal contact with instructors

Heve access to job counseling/placement

Have financial assistance

Bave access to good eating facilities

Encounter various political/social views

Participate in decision-making

Have access to medical services

Have access to adequate, low-cost housing

Have access to sports facilities



23\%
(65)
and only 115 felt the same way about "to meet the expectations of my family and friends." Other goals considered very important by at least 200 students were: "to get a degree or certificate," "to learn to know myself and to develop self-confidence," "to gain practical experience in my fleld."
(b) Respondents, by program, differed significantly (.05 level) in their assessment of the importance of one goal: "qain practical experience in my field." A high proportion of technology graduates considered this goal very important.
(c) Figure 5 also sinows the proportion of students who felt that their very important goals were well fulfilled, ranging from 91 pervent for "get degree or certificate" to 71 percent for "get a broad education." Respondents, by program, differed significantly (. 01 level) in their assessment of fulfillment on one goal: "to get a degree or certificate." A high proportion of public services graduates expressed "well fulfilled" sentiments.

## (2) Expectations

(a) There was a range in student reactions to aspects of the campus enviromment they considered very important: 223, "to be able to choose from a large curriculum" to 65, "to have access to sporting equipment and areas." Other expectations considered very important by at least 200 students were "to have adequate library facilities" and "to have access to well-equipped laboratories and/or studios."
(b) Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of the importance of 4 out of 12 expectations:

Program With Highest Proportion Considering Expectation ${ }^{9}$ Expectation Very Important

Choose from large curriculum*
Encounter various political/social views*
Have access to job counseling/placement*
Have access to laboratories/studios**
liberal arts; public sves.
public svcs.; liberal arts technology
liberal arts; technology

[^8](c) Figure 6 also shows the proportion of students who felt that their very important expectations were well fulfilled, ranging from 81 percent for "have personal contact with instructors" to 25 percent for "have access to sporting equipment and areas" and for "have access to adequate, low-cost housing." Respondents, by program, differed significantly (. 001 level) in their assessment of fulfillment on the following goal: "have access to adequate library facilities." Public services graduates had the highest proportion expressing "well fulfilled" sentiments.

## 3. Kapiolani Cormunity College

## a. Representativeness Data

Out of the 625 graduates, 378 ( 61 percent) completed the questionnaire. Respondents were representative of the graduate population on three characteristics-sex, program and grade point average--out of five. We found higher proportions of the following groups among respondents than in the graduate population: graduates $20-21$ years old at the end of 1976 and A.S. recipients.

The data in Table 12 indicate that che daminant characteristics of the respondents were:
-76\% female
$--46820-21$ years old at the end of 1976; 25\%, 22-24 years
--47\% business graduates; 26\%, health services
--548 A.S. recipients
--40\% grade point average of $2.0-2.9$; $25 \%$, $3.0-3.4$

TABLE 12
CHARACHERISTICS OF RESPCNDTATS AND OF GRADLATE POPUTATION 1975-76: KAPIOARII COMENITY COLJBGE

Note: Based on chi-square analysis, levels of significance cenoted thus:

| Characteristic ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pespandents } \\ & \text { No. Vt } \end{aligned}$ |  | Graduate No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Population } \\ & V_{8} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL | 378 | 100.0 | 625 | 100.0 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Fenale | 287 | 75.9 | 472 | 75.5 |
| Male | 91 | 24.1 | 153 | 24.5 |
| Age* |  |  |  |  |
| Below 20 | 12 | 3.2 | 18 | 2.9 |
| 20-21 | 174 | 46.0 | 262 | 41.9 |
| 22-24 | 94 | 24.9 | 164 | 26.2 |
| 25-29 | 45 | 11.9 | 92 | 14.7 |
| Over 29 | 53 | 14.0 | 89 | 14.2 |
| Program |  |  |  |  |
| Iiberal Arts | 34 | 9.0 | 59 | 9.4 |
| Business | 178 | 47.1 | 290 | 46.4 |
| Health Services | 97 | 25.7 | 163 | 26.1 |
| Hotel/Food Services | 36 | 9.5 | 55 | 8.8 |
| Public Services | 2 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Other | 30 | 7.9 | 52 | 8.3 |
| Degree* |  |  |  |  |
| Certificate of Completion | 34 | 9.0 | 62 | 9.9 |
| Certificate of Achievement | 105 | 27.8 | 195 | 31.2 |
| Associate of Science | 205 | 54.2 | 309 | 49.4 |
| Associate of Arts | 34 | 9.0 | 59 | 9.4 |
| Grade Point Average |  |  |  |  |
| 3.5 and at | 77 | 20.4 | 11.5 | 18.4 |
| 3.0-3.4 | 96 | 25.4 | 159 | 25.4 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 152 | 40.2 | 250 | 40.0 |
| Below 2.0 | 53 | 14.0 | 101 | 16.2 |

Ssum of the parts may not equal the total because "no data" is excluded: program (1) for respondents; program (3) for the graduate population.

Ahultan Poovinaive bec
b. Additional Degrees

One 1975-76 graduate in business earned an additional cortificate.
c. Current Activities

Graduates were requested to check all the activities in which they are currently engaged, and 120 ( 32 percent) checked more than one activity. The most common activities are:

| 197 | 528 | Employed |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 72 | $19 \%$ | Enrolled in school and employed |
| 48 | $13 \%$ | Multiple responses |

There are 31 respondents who are unemployed and looking for work; an additional 20 who are enrolled in school; the remaining 9 are engaged in other activities.

The data in Table 13 further indicate that over half of the following graduates are employed: business ( 61 percent) and health services ( 54 percent). Close to half of the liberal arts graduates ( 47 percent) are enrolled in school and working.

d. Details: Attending School

Graduates currently attending school were requested to answer four questions about their schooling. The number of responses ranged from 92 to 107, and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The dominant characteristics are:
-56\% (59) are now part-time students
-39\% (42) are currently attending UH Manoa; 30\%, (32), Kapiolani
--548 (54) are seeking Bachelor's degrees
--12\% (11) are majoring in business; 10 each, humanities and nursing.

## e. Details: Employed

Graduates currently employed were requested to answer eight questions regarding their employment. The number of responsos ranged fram 272 to 305 , and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The dominant characteristics are:
-74\% (201) are working full-time
-478 (140) are in clerical/sales occupations; 388 (115), service occupation
--full-time only: 338 (63) have annual incomes of $\$ 6,000-\$ 7,499$;
25\% (48), \$7,500-\$9,999. (Total full-time: 191)
-49\% (142) are working for private industry; 15\%. (43) state government
-95\% (290) are working on oahu
-42\% (127) feel that their present jobs are the type in which they will probably make their career; 288 (85) feel "definitely will" make their career
-52\% (158) feel their course work is very relevant to their jobs
-518 (151) selected almost all their courses according to their importance to career plans.

There were statistically significant differences, by program, on job/ career relationship, job/course relevance and career/course selection. Especially high proportions of health services graduates: (1) feel that their present jobs are the type in which they will definitely make their career; (2) feel their course work is very relevant to their jobs; (3) selected almost all their courses according to their importance to career plans.

## f. Evaluation of College Experience

Graduates were asked to evaluate their cammunity college experience by reacting to two sets of items--one dealing with their educational goals or purposes and the other with expectations regarding various aspects of their campus environment. In each case, respondents used a five-point scale to indicate the importance of each item and also the degree of fulfillment. Figures 7 and 8 illustrate the responses of students in terms of: (1) the number and percentage of respondents who considered the item very important and (2) of those students, the number and percentage of students who considered the item well fulfilled. 10 A few highlights are presented below:

## (1) Goals

(a) There was quite a range in student opinions: 356 respondents considered "to be educated for an occupation" very important
${ }^{10}$ The percentages on fulfillment in both figures are based on the number who considered the item very important. However, the percentages on fulfillment in the computer printout and in the details, by program, included in this report, are based on the number who considered the item very important and ino also responded to the query on fulfillment.

Note: The total bar indicates the percentage and number of the respondents who considered the goal very important (choices 4 and 5); the shaded portion shows the percentage and number of these gtudents who felt the goal was well fulfilled (choices 4 and 5).

Get a degree or certificate

Gain practical experience

Develop self-confidence

Prepare for further education

Learn fran a few good teachers

Graduate from a quality school

Meet peqple and make friends

Get a broad education

Learn for its own pleasure

Mset family/friends expectations

(356)

89\% (333)


86\%
(321)

77\% (284)


68\% (250)


00\% (221)


59\% (219)


56\% (207)


55\%. (202)

$48 \%$ (175)

Note: The total bar indicates the percentage and number of the respondents who considered the expectation very important (choices 4 and 5); the shaded portion shows the percentage and number of these students who felt the expectation was well fulfilled (choices 4 and 5).

Choose from a large curriculum


Have personal contact with instructors

Have access to job counseling/placement


72\%

Have adequate library facilities

Have access to laboratories/studios



708 (249)


56\% (201)
88 (242)

Have financial assistance


Participate in decision-making


Have access to medical services

lave access to adequate, low-cost housing

| 888 |
| :--- |
| $29 \%$ |
| 294 |
| $(2888$ |

and only 175 felt the same way about "to meet the expectations of my family and friends:" Other goals considered very important by at least 300 students were: "to get a degree or certificate," "to gain praccical experience in my field."
(b) Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of the importance of 6 out of 11 goals:

Goal ${ }^{11}$
Meet people and make friends*
Learn from a few good teachers*
Develop self-confidence** health svcs.
Meet family/friends expectations**
Gain practical experience***
Graduate from a quality school* business; other
business
other; health svcs.
other; health svcs.

Program With Highest Proportion Considering Goal Very Important hotel/food svcs.; health sucs.
(c) Figure 7 also shows the proportion of students who felt that their very important goals were well fulfilled, ranging from 94 percent for "get degree or certificate" to 73 percent for "get a broad education." Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of fulfillment on the following 3 goals:

Program With Highest Proportion Indicating Very Important Goals
Goal
Were Well Fulfilled
Be educated for an occupation***
Learn from a few good teachers*** hotel/food services
Gain practical experience***
health services; other

## (2) Expectations

(a) There was quite a range in student reactions to aspects of the campus enviroment they considered very important: 280, "to be able to choose from a large curriculum" to 82 , "have access to sporting equipment and areas." Other expectations considered

[^9]very important by at least 240 students were: "have personal contact with instructors," "have access to job counseling/ placement," "have adequate library facilities," "have access to well-equipped laboratories and/or studios."
(b) Respondents, by program, sdiffered significantly in their assessment of the importance of 6 out of 12 expectations:

Expectation
Program With Highest Proportion Considering Expectation Very Important

Choose from a large curriculum*
Have access to medical serviœes***
Have personal contact with instructors**
Have access to good eating facilities**
Have access to adequate, low-cost housing**
Have access to laboratories/studios
business
other; health svcs.
health sves.
hotel/food sucs.
hotel/food svcs.
health sJcs.; hotel/ food sves.
(c) Figure 8 also shows the proportion of students who felt that their very important expectations were well fulfilled, ranging fram 81 percent for "personal contact with instructors" to 29 percent for "access to sporting equipment and areas." Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of fulfillment on the following 6 expectations:

Program With Highest Proportion Indicating Very Important Expectations Were
Expectation Well Fulfilled

Choose fram a large curriculum*
hotel/food svcs.; other
Have access to good eating facilities*
Have financial assistance**
Have adequate library facilities*** hotel/food sves.; other
other; business

Have access to adequate low-cost housing* other; hotel/food svcs. Have access to laboratories/studios**

## 4. Kauai Cammunity College

a. Representativeness Data

Out of the 105 graduates, 73 (7. percent) campleted the questionnaire. Respondents were representative of the graduate population on all five characteristics-sex, age at the end of 1976; program, degree and grade point average. The data in Table 14 indicate that the daminant characteristics of the respondents were:
--628 male
-328 20-21 years old at the end of 1976; 30\%, over 29 years
-448 liberal arts graduates; 238, technology
$-47 \%$ A.S. recipients; 44\%, A.A.
-48\% grade point averages of 2.0-2.9; 29\%, 3.0-3.4.

TABLE 14
CHARACTERISTICS OF FESPONDENIS AND OF GRADUAIE POPUUATITCN 1975-76: KALAI COMMNITY CTIDEEE

Note: Based on chi-square analysis, levels of significance denoted thus:

| Characteristic | Respandents |  | Gracuate Population |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | V\% | No. | $\mathrm{V8}$ |
| TOTAL | 73 | 100.0 | 105 | 100.0 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Fenale | 28 | 38.4 | 41 | 39.0 |
| Male | 45 | 61.6 | 64 | 61.0 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |
| Below 20 |  |  | 3 | 2.9 |
| 20-21 | 23 | 31.5 | 34 | 32.4 |
| 22-24 | 13 | 17.8 | 17 | 16.2 |
| 25-29 | 15 | 20.6 | 22 | 21.0 |
| Over 29 | 22 | 30.1 | 29 | 27.6 |
| Program |  |  |  |  |
| Liberal Arts | 32 | 43.8 | 45 | 42.9 |
| Business | 12 | 16.4 | 15 | 14.3 |
| Health Services | 7 | 9.6 | 13 | 12.4 |
| Public Services | 5 | 6.9 | 6 | 5.7 |
| Tectmology | 17 | 23.3 | 26 | 24.8 |
| Degree |  |  |  |  |
| Certificate of Completion |  |  | 14 |  |
| Certificate of Achievement | 7 34 | 9.6 46.6 | 14 | 13.3 43.8 |
| Associate of Arts | 32 | 43.8 | 45 | 42.9 |
| Grade Point Average |  |  |  |  |
| 3.5 and above | 12 | 16.4 | 17 | 16.2 |
| 3.0-3.4 | 21 | 28.8 | 32 | 30.5 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 35 | 48.0 | 48 | 45.7 |
| Below 2.0 | 5 | 6.9 | 8 | 7.6 |

b. Additional Degree

One 1975-76 graduate in business earned an additional A.S. degree.
c. Current Activities

Graduates were requested to check all the activities in which they are currently engaged, and 29 ( 40 percent) checked more than one activity. The most cormon activities are:

| 32 | $44 \%$ | Employed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 | $21 \%$ | Multiple responses |
| 14 | $19 \%$ | Enrolled in school and employed |

There are 5 enrolled in school; 5, unemployed and looking for work; the remaining 2 are engaged in other activities.

The data in Table 15 further indicate that over half of the graduates fram technology are employed.

d. Details: Attending School

Graduates currently attending school were requested to answer
four questions about their schooling. The number of responses ranged from 19 to 22, and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The dominant characteristics are:
--59\% (13) are now full-time students
-738 (16) are currently attending Kauai Cormunity College
-46\% (10) are seeking Bachelor's degrees; 7, Associate of Science
$-26 \%$ (5) are majoring in business; 4, public services; 3, hame economics.

The results of chi-square analysis are not presented because the number of students is small.

## e. Details: Employed

Graduates currently employed were requested to answer eight questions regarding their employment. The number of responses ranged from 47 to 62, and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The daminant characteristics are:
-75\% (35) are working full-time
-29\% each (17) are in clerical/sales and service occupations
-full-time only: 39\% (13) have annual incomes of $\$ 10,000-\$ 14,999$; 18\% (6), \$7,500-\$9,999. (Total full-time: 33)
-31\% (18) are working for private industry; 13, tourist industry
-91\% (53) are now working on Kauai
-36\% (21) feel that their present jobs are the type in which they will definitely make their career; 19 feel probably will make their career
-338 each (19) feel their course work is very relevant and somewhat relevant to their jobs
-40\% (25) selected almost all their courses according to their importance to career plans; 18 selected most of their courses for this reason.

There was a statistically significant difference, by program, on job/ course relevance. Especially high proporcions of liberal arts graduates felt that their courses were somewhat relevant to their jobs.

## f. Evaiuation of College Experience

Graduates were asked to evaluate their commity college experience by reacting to two sets of items-one dealing with their educational goals or purposes and the other with expectations regarding various aspects of their campus enviroment. In each case, respondents used a fivepoint scale to indicate the importance of each item and also the degree of fulfillment. Figures 9 and 10 illustrate the responses of students in terms of: (1) the mumber and percentage of respondents who considered the item very important and (2) of those students, the number and percentage of students who considered the item well fulfilled. 12 A few highlights are presented below:
(1) Goals
(a) There was a range in student opinions: 58 respondents considered "to be educated for an occupation" and 57, "to get a degree or certificate" as very important, and only 25 felt the same way about "to meet the expectations of my family and friends."

12 The percentages on fulfillment in both figures are based on the number who considered the item very important. However, the percentages on fulfillment in the computer printout and in the details, by program, included in this report, are based on the number who considered the item very important and who also responded to the query on fulfillment.

Note: The total bar indicates the percentage and number of the respondents who considered tive goal very important (choices 4 and 5); the shaded portion shows the percentage and number of these students who felt the goal was well fulfilled (choices 4 and 5).

Be educated for an occupation

Get a degree or certificate


83* (58)


Gain practical experience

(46)


Get a broad education


57\% (39)


Leam from a few good teachers

Meet people and make friends


Learn for its own pleasure


Graduate from a quality school

Meet family/friends expectations


Note: The total bar indicates the percentage and number of the respondents who considered the expectation very important (choices 4 and 5); the shaded partion shows the percentage and number of these students who felt the cxpectation was well fulfilled (choices 4 and 5).

Choose from a large curriculum


77\% (54)

Have personal contact with instructors


64\% (44)


Eave adequate library facilities


Have financial assistance


Have access to job counseling/placement


Participate in decision-making


Encounter various political/social views


43\% (30)

Have access to good eating facilities


41\% (28)


31: (21)
Have access to sports facilities

Have access to adequate, low-cost housing


30\% (20)
49
udents responded to the first item; 70 did so on the second; 69 on the third. This explains the difference in
(b) Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of the importance of one goal: "to graduate from a quality school." A high proportion of liberal arts graduates considered this goal very important.
(c) Figure 9 also shows the proportion of students who felt that their very important goals were well fulfilled, ranging from 90 percent for "get a degree or certificate" to 66 percent for "be educated for an occupation." Respondents, by program, did not differ significantly in their assessment of the fulfillment of their very important goals.
2. Expectations
(a) There was a range in student reactions to aspects of the campus enviroment they considered very important: 54, "to be able to choose from a large curriculum" to 20 , "have access to adequate, low-cost housing" and 21, "have access to sporting equipment and areas."
(b) Respondents, by program, did not differ significantly in their assessment of the importance of the 12 expectations. m... ㄷ......
(c) Figure 10 also shows the proportion of students who felt that their very important expectations were well fulfilled, ranging from 80 percent for "have personal contact with instructors" to 14 percent for "have access to efficient, low-cost eating facilities" and 15 percent for "have access to adequate, low-cost housing." Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of fulfillment on one expectation: "encounter a variety of political and social viewpoints." A high proportion of liberal arts graduates expressed "well fulfilled" sentiments on this item.
5. Leeward Commmity College
a. Representativeness Data

Out of the 536 graduates, 308 ( 58 percent) completed the questionnaire. Respondents were representative of the graduate population on two characteristics--program and degree-out of five. We found higher proportions of the following groups among respondents than in the graduate population: females; graduates $20-21$ years old and over 29 years; graduates with grade point averages of 3.0 and above.

The data in Table 16 indicate that the daminant characteristics of the respondents were:
-58\% female

- 388 over 29 years old at the end of 1976; 338, 20-21 years
-568 liberal arts graduates
$--56 \%$ A. A. recipients
-368 grade point average of $3.0-3.4 ; 328$ each, 3.5 and above, 2.0-2.9.

TTABLE 16
CAARACIERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS AND OF GRADUATE POPULATION 1975-76: LEEMARD COMMNITY COLESE

Note: Based on chi-square analysis, levels of significance denoted thus:

| Characteristic | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Respondents } \\ & \text { No. V8. V8 } \end{aligned}$ |  | Graduate PopulationNo. V8 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL | 308 | 100.0 | 536 | 100.0 |
| Sex** |  |  |  |  |
| Female | 177 | 57.5 | 279 | 52.1 |
| Male | 131 | 42.5 | 257 | 47.9 |
| Age** |  |  |  |  |
| Below 20 | 2 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.6 |
| 20-21 | 100 | 32.5 | 150 | 28.0 |
| 22-24 | 55 | 17.8 | 120 | 22.4 |
| 25-29 | 35 | 11.4 | 74 | 13.8 |
| Over 29 | 116 | 37.7 | 189 | 35.3 |
| Program |  |  |  |  |
| Liberal Arts | 171 | 55.5 | 300 | 56.0 |
| Business | 95 | 30.8 | 151 | 28.2 |
| Hotel/Food Services | 8 | 2.6 | 14 | 2.6 |
| Public Services | 9 | 2.8 | 15 | 2.8 |
| Technology | 21 | 8.8 | 46 | 8.6 |
| Other | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Degree |  |  |  |  |
| Certificate of Campletion | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Certificate of Achievement | 31 | 10.1 | 56 | 10.4 |
| Associate of Science | 105 | 34.1 | 179 | 33.4 |
| Associate of Arts | 171 | 55.5 | 300 | 56.0 |
| Grade Point Average*** |  |  |  |  |
| 3.5 and above | 98 | 31.8 | 139 | 25.9 |
| 3.0-3.4 | 110 | 35.7 | 160 | 29.9 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 97 | 31.5 | 160 | 29.9 |
| Below 2.0 | 3 | 1.0 | 77 | 14.4 |

asum of the parts may not equal the total because "no data" is excluded: proyram (3) for respondents; program (9) for the graduate population.

## b. Additional Degrees: None

## c. Current Activities

Graduates were askec $\div$ neuik all the activities in which they are currently engaged, anc: i85 ( 60 percent) checked more than one activity. The most common activicies are:

| 97 | $32 \%$ | Enrolled in school and working |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 88 | $29 \%$ | Multiple responses |
| 60 | $20 \%$ | Employed |

There are an additional 39 enrolled in school; 7 who are unemployed and looking for work; the remaining 16 are engaged in other activities.

The data in Table 17 further indicate that the plurality of (1) liberal arts graduates are enrolled in school and working and (2) business graduates are employed.

## TABLE 17 <br> OURRENT ACITVITIES OF GRADURITES, BY PROGRAM

 1975-76 GRADUATES: LEJJAFD COMMNITY COILDCE
d. Details: Attending School

Graduates currently attending school were requested to answer four questions about their schooling. The number of responses ranged from 174 to 186, and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The dominant characteristics are:
-62\% (114) are part-time students
-43\% (79) are currently attending Leeward Community College; 38\% (70),
UH Manoa
-718 (131) are seeking Bachelor's degrees
--14\% (24) are majoring in business; 22, humanities; 21 , social sciences; 20, business administration.

Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their current educational objective. A very high proportion of (1) liberal arts graduates are seeking Bachelor's degrees and (2) technology graduates are seeking A.S. degrees.
e. Details: Employed

Graduates currently employed were requested to answer eight questions regarding their employment. The number of responses ranged from 203 to 215 , and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The dominant characteristics are:
-68\% (137) are working full-time
-468 (97) are in clerical/sales occupations; 248 (50), professional/ technical/managerial work
-full-time only: $22 \%$ (29) have annual incomes of $\$ 10,000-\$ 14,999$; 18\% (24), \$6,000-\$7,499; 17\% (23), \$7,500-\$9,999. (Total full-time: 132)
-448 (91) are working for private industry; $16 \%$ (32), federal govermment
-938 (196) are working on Oahu
-338 (69) feel that their present jobs are the type in which they will probably make their career; 248 (50), "definitely will" make their career
--39\% (81) feel their course work is somewhat relevant to their jobs; 28\% (59), very relevant
-448 (95) selected almost all their courses according to their importance to career plans; 33\% (71), selected most of their courses for this reason.

There were statistically significant differences, by program, on full-/ part-time employment and job/course relevance. Especially high proportions of business graduates are working full-time. High proportions of business graduates indicated that their courses were either very relevant or somewhat relevant to their jobs.

## f. Evaluation of College Experience

Graduates were asked to evaluate their community college experience by reacting to two sets of items--one dealing with their educational goals or purposes and the other with expectations regaraing various aspects of their campus envirament. In each case, respondents used a fivepoint scale to indicate the importance of each item and also the degree of fulfillment. Figures 11 and 12 illustrate the responses of students in terms of: (1) the number and percentage of respondents who considered the item very important and (2) of those students, the number and percentage of students who considered the item well fulfilled. 13 A few highlights are presented below:

The percentages on fulfillment in both figures are based on the number who considered the item very important. However, the percentages on fulfillment in the computer printout and in the details, by program, included in this report, are based on the number who considered the item very important and who also responded to the query on fulfillment.

Note: The total bar indicates the percentage and number of the respondents who considered the goal very important (cholces 4 and 5); the shaded partion shows the percentage and number of these students who felt the goal was well
fulfilled (choices 4 and 5).

Get a degree or certificate
Be educated for an occupation

Gain practical experience

Prepare for further education

Develop self-confidence

Get a broad education -

Learn from a few good teachers

Learn for its own pleasure

Graduate from a quality school

Meet people and make friends

Neet family/friends expectations


54

Note: The total bar indicates the percentage and unber of the respondents who considered the expectation very important (choices 4 and 5); the shaded portion shows the per antage and number of these students who felt the expectation was well fulfilled (choices 4 and 5).

Choose from a lange curriculum


Kave personal contact with instructors

Have adequate library facilities

Have access to laboratories/studios
Have acoess to job counseling/placement


75\% (222)

$74 \%$
(219)

Encounter various political/social views


47\% (141)

Have financial assistance


Participate in decision-making

Have access to good eating facilities


82\% (245)

(1) Goals
(a) There was quite a range in student opinions: 260 respondents considered two goals very important--"get a degree or certificate" and "be educated for an occupation"--and only 130 felt the same way about "meet the expectations of my family and friends." Other goals considered very important by at least 200 students were: "to learn to know myself and to develop self-confidence," "to gain practical experience in my field," and "to prepare myself for further education."
(b) Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of the importance of 3 goals: "meet expectations of family and friends," "prepare myself for further education," and "graduate from a quality school." The program with the highest proportion considering these goals very important was business.
(c) Figure 11 also shows the proportion of students who felt that their very important goals were well fulfilled, ranging fram 89 percent for "get a degree or certificate" to 66 percent for "be educated for an occupation" and "gain practical experience in my field." Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of fulfillment on five goals: "get a degree or certificate," "Be educated for an occupation," "meet expectations of my family and friends," "gain practical experience in my field," and "prepare myself for further education." The program with the highest proportion indicating the above goals were well fulfilled was business.
(2) Expectations
(a) There was a considerable range in student reactions to aspects of the campus environment they considered very important: 245, "to choose from a large curriculum" to 64 each, "have access to sporting equipment and areas" and "have access to adequate, low-cost housing." Other expectations considered very important to at least 200 students were: "have personal contact with instructors" and "have adequate library facilities."
(b) Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of the importance of two expectations: "have access to medical services" and "have access to job counseling/placement." The program with the highest proportion considering these expectations very important was business.
(c) Figure 12 also shows the proportion of students who felt that their very important expectations were well fulfilled, ranging from 81 percent for "have personal contact with instructors" and 80 percent for "have adequate library facilities" to 38 percent for "have access to adequate, lowcost housing." Respondents, by program, ciffered significantly in their assessment of fulfillment on two expectations: "participate in decision-making" and "have access to efficient, low-cost eating facilities." Business graduates had the highest proportion expressing "well fulfilled" sentiments.
6. Maui Cormunity College

## a. Representativeness Data

Out of the 192 graduates, 119 ( 62 percent) completed the questionnaire. Respondents were representative of the graduate population on all five characteristics-sex, age at the end of 1976, program, degree and grade point average. The data in Table 18 indicate that the dominant characteristics of the respondents were:

```
--56% female
-45% 20-21 years old at the end of 1976; 20%, 22-24 years old
-46% liberal arts graduates; 29%, business
-46% A.A. recipients; 36%, A.S.
-43% grade point average of 3.0-3.4; 29%, 3.5 and above.
```

TABLE 18
CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPCNDENTS AND OF GRADUATE POPULATIUN 1975-76: MAUI COMMNITY OOLLEGE

| Characteristic | Respandents |  | Graduate populationNo. Vy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOIAL | 119 | 100.0 | 192 | 100.0 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Female | 66 | 55.5 | 97 | 50.5 |
| Male | 53 | 44.5 | 95 | 49.5 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |
| Below 20 | 3 | 2.5 | 4 | 2.1 |
| 20-21 | 53 | 44.5 | 89 | 46.4 |
| 22-24 | 24 | 20.2 | 37 | 19.3 |
| 25-29 | 21 | 17.7 | 35 | 18.2 |
| Over 29 | 18 | 15.1 | 27 | 14.1 |
| Program |  |  |  |  |
| İberal Arts | 55 | 46.2 | 83 | 13.2 |
| Business | 34 | 28.6 | 55 | 28.6 |
| Health Services | 7 | 5.9 | 9 | 4.7 |
| Public Services | 1 | 0.8 | 4 | 2.1 |
| Technology | 21 | 17.7 | 40 | 20.8 |
| Other | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Degree |  |  |  |  |
| Certificate of Completion | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Certificate of Achievement | 20 | 16.8 | 35 | 18.2 |
| Associate of Science | 43 | 36.1 | 73 | 38.0 |
| Associate of Arts | 55 | 46.2 | 83 | 43.2 |
| Grade Point Average (7) |  |  |  |  |
| 3.5 and above | 34 | 28.6 | 56 | 29.2 |
| 3.0-3.4 | 51 | 42.9 | 73 | 38.0 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 31 | 26.1 | 59 | 30.7 |
| Below 2.0 | 3 | 2.5 | 4 | 2.1 |

b. Additional Degrees

One 1975-76 graduate in liberal arts earned an additional degree.

## c. Current Activities

Graduates were requested to check all the activities in which they are currently engaged, and 58 ( 49 percent) checked more than one activity. The most cormon activities are:

| 33 | $28 \%$ | Employed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 30 | $25 \%$ | Enrolled in school and employed |
| 28 | $24 \%$ | Multiple responses |

There are an additional 21 enrolled in school; 3 who are unemployed and looking for work; the remaining 4 are engaged in other activities.

The data in Table 19 further indicate that the plurality of business and technology graduates are employed.
tabie 19
OURRENT ACTIVITIES OF GRADUATES, BY PROGRAM 1975-76 GRADUATES: MAUI COMMNITY OOLLDGE

d. Details: Attending School

Graduates currently attending school were requested to answer four questions about their schooling. The number of responses ranged from 57 to 60, and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The dominant characteristics are:
--81\% (48) are now part-time students
$--40 \%$ each (24) are currently attending UH Manoa and Maui Community College
$--67 \%$ (40) are seeking Bachelor's degrees
$-12 \%$ each (7) are majoring in humanities, social sciences, business
There was a statistically significant difference, by program, on current educational objective. A high proportion of liberal arts graduates is seeking Bachelor's degrees.

## e. Details: Employed

Graduates currently employed were requested to answer eight questions regarding their employment. The number of responses ranged from 69 to 84, and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The dominant characteristics are:
-578 (39) are working full-time
--418 (34) are in clerical/sales occupations; 248 (20), service occupations
--full-time only: 318 (11) have annual incomes of $\$ 3,000-\$ 5,999 ; 28 \%$ (10), \$6,000-\$7,499. (Total full-time: 36)
-498 (40) are working for private industry; $21 \%$ (17), state government
-81\% (67) are working on Maui
--298 (24) feel that their present jobs are the type in which they will probably make their career; $25 \%$ (21) feel "definitely will" make their career
--35\% (29) feel their course work is very relevant to their jobs; 29\% (24), somewhat relevant
-45\% (38) selected almost all thiir courses according to their importance to career plans; 38\% (32) selected most of their courses for this meason.

There were statistically significant differences, by program, on occupation and industry. High proportions of business and liberal arts graduates are in clerical/sales occupations. A high proportion of technology graduates is working in private industry.
f. Evaluation of Coliege Experience

Graduates were asked to evaluate their commanity college experience by reacting to twe sets of items--one dealing wi.th their educational goils or purposes and the other witi expectations regarding various aspects of their campus erviroment. In each case, respondents used a five-point scale to indicate the importance of each item and also the degree sinlfillment. Figures 13 and 14 illustrate the respronses of stixdents in tems of: (i) the number and percentage of respondents who considerect the item very important and (2) of those students, the number and perontage of students who considered the item well fulfilled. 14 A few highlights are presented below:
(1) Goals
(a) There was quite a range in student opinions: 114 respondents onnsidered "get a degree or certificate" as very important" and only 45 felt the same way about "meet expectations of my family and friends." Other goals considered very important by at least 100 students were: "t: educated for an occupation" and "gain practical experience in my field."

14 The percentages on fulfillnent in both figures are based on the number who considered the item very important. However, the percentages on fulfillment in the computer: printout and in the details, by program, included in this report, are based on the number who considered the item very irmmetant and who also resporded to the query on fulfillment.

Note: The total bar indicates the percentage and number of the respondents who considered the goal very important (choices 4 and 5); the shaded portion shows the percentage and number of these students who felt the goal was well fulfilled (choices 4 and 5).

Get a degree or certificate

Be educated for an cocupation

Gain practical experience

Develop self-confidence

Prepare for further education

Learn fram a few good teachers

Get a broad education

Meet people and make frie: is

Learn for its own pleasure

Graduate from a quality school

Meet family/friends expectations



66\% (76)


62\% (71)



55\% (64)

$40 \%$ (45)
${ }^{\text {a }} 117$ students responded to the first ite: ; 118 did so on the second. This explains the difference in percentages.
61

Note: The total bar indicates the percentage and number of the respondents who considered the expectation very Inportant (choices 4 and 5); the shaded portion shows the percentage and number of these students who felt the expectation was well fulfilled (choices 4 and 5).

Have adequate library facilities


Choose fram a large curriculum


81\% (93)

78\% (91)
Have personal contact with instructors

Have access to job ocunseling/placement

Have access to laboratories/studios


72\% (83)

Have financial assistance


Encounter various political/social views


Participate in decision-making


Have access to good eating facilities


Have acce s to adequate, low-cost housing

(b) Respondents, by program, did not differ significantly in their assessment of the importance of these 11 goals.
(c) Figure 13 also shows the proportion of students who felt that their very important goals were well fulfilled, ranging fram 93 percent for "get a degree or certificate" to 70 percent for "gain practical experience in my field." Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of fulfilllment on one goal: "be educated for an occupation." High proportions of liberal arts and technology graduates felt this
goal was well fulfilled.

## (2) Expectations

(a) There was a range in student reactions to aspects of the campus environment they considered very important: 97, "have adequate library facilities" to 35, "have access to sporting equipment and areas." Other expectations considered very important by at least 90 students were: "choose fram a large curriculum" and "have personal contact with instructors."
(b) Respondents, by program, differed signifisantly in their
assessment of the importance of assessment of the importance of four expectations: "have access to sporting equipment and areas," "have access to medical services," "have adequate library facilities," and "have access to adequate, low-cost housing." The गrogram with the highest proportion considering these expectations very important was liberal arts.
(c) Figure 14 also shows the proportion of students who felt that their very important expectations were well fulfilled, ranging from 85 percent for "have personal contact with instructors" to 39 percent, "have access to adequate, low-cost housing." Respondents, by program, differed significantly in their assessment of fulfillment on one expectation: "have access to medical services." A low proportion of liberal arts graduates expressed "well fulfilled" sentiments on this item.
7. Windward Cormunity College
a. Representativeness Data

Out of the 76 graduates, 51 ( 67 percent) completed the questionnaire. Respondents were representative of the graduate population on all five characteristics-sex, age at the end of 1976, program, degree and grade point average. The data in Table 20 indicate that the daminant characteristics of the respondents were:
--638 female
--41\% 20-21 years old at the end of 1976; 39\%, over 29 years
--96\% liberal arts graduates
--96\% A.A. recipients

- $35 \%$ grade point average of 3.5 and above; 31\%, 3.0-3.4

In view of the predominance of liberal arts graduates, no analysis, by program, will be made.

TABLE 20
CHARACIERISTICS OF RESPONDENIS AND OF GRADUATE POPULATION 1975-76: WINLWARD COMMNNITY COLLEGE

Note: Based on chi-square analysis, levels of significance denoted thus: *. $05^{\text {** }} .01$ *** . 001

| Characteristic ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Respondents } \\ & \text { No. V8 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grachuatc: Population } \\ & \text { No. V\% } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL | 51 | 100.0 | 76 | 100.0 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Female | 32 | 62.9 | 48 | 63.2 |
| Male | 19 | 37.3 | 28 | 36.8 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |
| Beilow 20 |  |  |  |  |
| 20-21 | 21 | 41.2 | 28 | 36.8 |
| 22-24 | 6 | 11.8 | 14 | 18.4 |
| 25-29 | 4 | 7.8 | 7 | 9.2 |
| Over 29 | 20 | 39.2 | 26 | 34.2 |
| Program |  |  |  |  |
| Liberal Arts | 49 | 96.1 | 73 | 96.1 |
| Business | 2 | 3.9 | 3 | 3.9 |
| Degree |  |  |  |  |
| Certificate of Campletion |  |  |  |  |
| Certificate of Achievement | 2 | 3.9 | 3 | 3.9 |
| Associate of Science |  |  |  |  |
| Associate of Arts | 49 | 96.1 | 73 | 96.1 |
| Grade Point Average $\quad 18$ 35, 34 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.5 and above | 18 | 35.3 | 24 | 31.6 |
| 3.0-3.4 | 16 | 31.4 | 24 | 31.6 |
| 2.0-2.9 | 12 | 23.5 | 21 | 27.6 |
| Below 2.0 | 5 | 9.8 | 7 | 9.2 |

[^10]b. Additional Degrees: None
c. Current Activities

Gruduates were requested to check all the activities in which they are currently engaged, and 35 ( 69 percent) checked more than one activity. The most common activities are:

21 41\% Multiple responses
14 28\% Enrolled in school and employed
10 20\% Employed
There are an additional 4 graduates who are enrolled in school; the remaining 2 are engaged in other activities. (Table 2l)

TABLE 21
ORPRENT ACTIVITIES OF GRADUAIES, BY PROGRAM
1975-76 GRADUATES: WINDKNPD COMMNITY COLIDEE

d. Details: Attending School

Graduates currently attending school were requested to answer four questions about their schooling. The number of responses ranged from 29 to 31, and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The dominant characteristics are:
--71\% (22) are now part-time students
-748 (23) are currently attending UH Manoa
--97\% (28) are seeking Bachelor's degrees
-218 each (6) are in the pre-professional program and humanities
e. Details: Employed

Graduates currently employed were requested to answer eight questions regarding their employment. The total number of responses was either 29 or 30 , and percentages are based on the total for a particular item. The dominant characteristics are:
-628 (18) are working full-time

- 40\% (12) are in clerical/sales occupations; 13\% (4), service occupations
- full-time only: 4 graduates have annual incomes of $\$ 10,000-\$ 14,999$;

$$
3 \text { each, } \$ 3,000-\$ 5,999 \text { and } \$ 7,500-\$ 9,999 \text {. (Total full-time: 17). }
$$

- 598 (17) are working in private industry
-908 (27) are working on cahu
-47\% (14) feel that their present jobs are the type in which they will probably not make their career; 27\% (8) feel probably will make their career
$-40 \%$ (12) feel their course work is not very relevant to their jobs; 338 (10), samewhat relevant
--33\% (10) selected almost all their courses according to their importance to career plans; 27\% (8) selected few courses for this reason.


## f. Evaluation of College Experience

Graduates were asked to evaluate their commanity college experience by reacting to two sets of items--one dealing with their educational goals or purposes and the other with expectations regarding various aspects of their campus environment. In each case, respondents used a five-point scale to indicate the importance of each item and also the degree of fulfillment. Figures 15 and 16 illustrate the responses of. students in terms of: (1) the number and percc:tage of respondents who considered the item very important and (2) of those students, the number and percentage of students who considered the item well fulfilled. 15 A few highlights are presented below:
(1) Goals
(a) There was a range in $s$ it opinions: 46 respondents considered "to get a degree or cer : icate" as very important and 15 felt the same way about "to meet the expectations of my family and friends."
(b) Figur- 15 also shows the proportion of students who felt their very important goals were well fulfilled, ranging fram 28 percent for "learn for the pleasure of learning" to 48 perount for "be educated for an occupation."
(2) Expectations
(a) There was a range in student reactions to aspects of the campus environment they considered very important: 45 each, "choose from a large curriculum" and "have adequate library facilities" to 12, "have access to medical services" and 13, "have access to adequate, low-cost housing."
(b) Figure 16 also shows the proportion of students who felt their very important expectations were well fulfilled, ranging from 93 percent for "have personal contact with instructors" to 17 percent for "have access to medical services."

15 The percentages on fulfillment in both figures are based on the number who considered the item very important. However, the percentages on fulfillment in the computer printout and in the details, by program, included in this report, are based on the number who considered the item very important and who also responded to the query on fulfillment.

Note: The total bar Indicates the porontiage and number of the mespondents who considered the goal very important (choices 4 and 5); the shaded portion shows the parcencago and number of these etudents who felt the goal was wall fulfilled (choices 4 and 5).

Cet a dogree or certificate

Learn for its own pleasure


Get a hroad education

Prepare for further education

Develop self-confidence

Be educated for an occupation

Learn from a few good teachers

Graduate from a quality school

Gain practical experience

Heet poople and make friends


43\% (21)
(इ) (15)
Meet family/friends expectutions


Note: Tho total bar indicatos tho porcentago ard number of the respondents who considencd tive expoctation very important. (choicon 4 and 5), the ulunded portion ahown the porcentinge axd number of these atudenta wio folt tixe expectation was woll fulfillod (choicos 4 and 5).

Choose from a largo curriculum

Have adequate library facilities

Have personal contact with instructors



Have access to laboratories/studios


Have acoess to job counseling/placement



59\% (29)



Encounter various political/social views


Have access to good eating facilities
(23)


41\% (20)
Participate in decision-making

Have access to sports facilities

Have access to adequate, low-cost housing

(16)


27\% (13)

Have access to medical services


## E. Summary and Conclusion

Section C of this report summarizes the findings of the 1975-76 Graduate Survey, by program. This section summarizes these findings, by campus; compares them, when feasible, with data on 1971-72 graduates; and presents same concluding comments.

1. Summary of Findings, by Campus ${ }^{16}$
a. Rate of Return: 1,512 respondents or 65 percent; ranging from Hawaii (89 percent) to Leeward (58 percent).
b. Representativeness: The respondents on 4 c mpuses--Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and Windward--were representative of teir graduate population on all characteristics (sex, age at the end of 1976, program, degree and grade point average).
c. Additional Degrees: Six graduates earned additional degrees; 2 were Honolulu graduates; I each, Hawaii, Kapiolani, Kauai, Maui.
d. Current Activity: The most common activities are: (l) employment for the total ( 40 percent) and for 5 campuses, ranging from 54 percent of Hawaii's graduates to 28 percent of Maui's; (2) cambination of school and work ( 32 percent) for Leeward's graduates; (3) multiple responses (4l percent) for Windward's graduates.
e. Details: Graduates Attending School in Fall 1976: Number of responses ranged from 543 to 602; percentages are based on the total for a particular item.
(1) Status: The majority are part-time students: 65 percent for the total, ranging from 83 percent of Hawaii's graduates to 41 percent of Kauai's.
(2) Current school: University of Hawaii at Manoa is the most popular for the total ( 33 percent) and for graduates from Windward ( 74 percent), Maui ( 40 percent) and Kapiolani ( 39 percent). A plurality of graduates from the other colleges are now re-enrolled at those same colleges: Hawaii ( 46 percent), Honolulis (50 percent), Kauai ( 73 percent), Leeward (43 percent) and Mau: "si" percent).
(3) Educational objective: The Bachelor's degree is the objective most cammonly selected: 63 percent for the total, ranging fram 97 percent of Windward's graduates to 46 percent of Kauai's.
(4) Current major: Business, a program in the cormunity colleges, is the choice a plurality of graduates for the total (12 percent)
${ }^{16}$ No statistical tests of significance are cited because there was a significant difference between respondents and the graduate population, by campus.
and for 5 campuses, ranging from 26 percent of Kauai's graduates to 12 percent of Kapiolani's and Maui's with Hawaii and Leeward in between.
f. Details: Graduates Employed in Fall 1976: Number of responses ranged fram 1,013 to 1,138; percentages are based on the total for a particular item.
(1) Status: A great majority are full-time employees; 71 percent for the total, ranging from 76 percent of Hawaii's graduates to 62 percent of Windward's.
(2) Occupation: A plurality of graduates are employed in clerical/ sales occupations for the total ( 36 percent) and 6 campuses, ranging from 47 percent of Kapiolani's graduates to 29 percent of Kauai's. A plurality of graduates from Honolulu ( 39 percent) and Kauai (29 percent) are in service occupations.
(3) Annual income of full-time employees only: Although there are 731 full-time employees, data on annual income are available for 642. A plurality of graduates have annual incomes of: (a) $\$ 6,000-$ $\$ 7,499$ for the total ( 22 percent or 143) and Kapiolani (33 percent); (b) $\$ 3,000-\$ 5,999$ for Hawaii ( 29 percent) and Maui ( 31 percent); (c) $\$ 10,000-\$ 14,999$ for Honolulu ( 24 percent), Kauai ( 39 percent), Leeward ( 22 percent) and Windward ( 24 percent or 4 graduates).
(4) Current employer: A plurality of employed graduates are working in private industry for the tớal ( 48 percent) and for all 7 campuses, ranging from 59 percent of Windward's graduates to 31 percent of Kauai's.
(5) Location: A great majority are working on Oahu for the total (66 percent) and for the 4 Oahu colleges, ranging from 95 percent of Kapiolani's graduates to 90 percent of Windward's. Employed graduates fram the Neighbor Island colleges are remaining on their islands to work: Hawaii (91 percent), Kauai (91 percent), Maui (81 percent).
(6) Job/career relationship: A plurality of employed graduates feel that their jobs are the type in which they will probably make their career. This is true for the total ( 36 percent) and for 4 campuses, ranging from 48 percent of Hawaii's graduates to 29 percent of Maui's. A plurality of graduates from Kauai ( 36 percent) and Honolulu ( 35 percent) feel that their jobs are the type in which they will definitely make their career. Winward graduates, however, feel differently: 47 percent feel turt their jobs are probably not the type in which they will make their career.
(7) Job/course relationship: A plurality of gramates feel that their course work is very relevant to their jobs: 11 percent for the total, ranging from 52 percent of Kapiolani's graduates to 33 percent of Kauai's,; with Hawaii, Honolulu and Maui in between. A plurality of Leeward's graduates ( 39 percent) feel their course work is samewhat relevant to their jobs, and Windward's ( 40 percent) feel the two are not very relevant to each other.
(8) Career/course selection: A plurality of graduates for the total and 7 campuses feel that they selected almost all their courses according to their importance to career plans: 46 percent for the total, ranging fram 51 percent of Kapiolani's graduates to 33 percent of Windward's.

## g. Evaluation of College Experience

(1) Very important goals: The data in Table 22, based on the percentage of graduates who considered the goals very important, show the rank of the 11 goals, by campus. The range in percentages from rank 1 to rank 11 is also provided. Among the major findings are:
(a) "To get a degree or certificate" and "to be educated for an occupation" are clearly the top goals for most of the community college graduates with the exception of Windward where the latter goal was rank 6 and "to learn for the pleasure of learning" earned rank 2.
(b) The next cluster of goals (generally ranks 3-5) included: "to gain practical experience in my field," "to learn to know myself and develop self-confidence" and "to prepare myself for further education."
(c) "To meet expectations of my family and friends" was as:signed rank 11 on six campuses, with the following range in percentages of graduates considering this a very important goal: 48 percent, Kapiolani to 31 percent, Windward. Although "to learn for the pleasure of learning" was rank 11 at Hawaii Community College, it is important to note that 80 percent of the graduates considered this goal very important.
(d) There was a great range in the percentage of graduates considering these goals very important, by campus. For example, Hawaii's range was 95 to 80 percent (a spread of 15 percent); Windward's was 92 to 31 percent (a difference of 61 percent). This means that many goals were considered very important by graduates of Hawaii Cormunity College, and relatively few goals were so rated by Windward's graduates.
(2) Fulfillment of very important goals: Table 23 presents the rank of each goal, by campus, in terms of the proportion of graduates who felt their very important goals were well fulfilled. The following findings are noteworthy:
(a) The goal that achieved rank 1 in terms of being well fulfilled was "to get a degree or certificate" for 6 campuses, ranging from 97 percent of Hawaii's graduates to 89 percent of leeward's. Windward's rank 1 was "to learn for the pleasure of learning." This goal achieved rank 2 or 3 at Honolulu, Kauai, Leeward and Maui. Another goal that had a similar rank was "meet people and make friends" at Hawaii, Honolulu, Kapiolani, Leeward and Maui.
table 22
RANK OF VEFYY IMPORTANT GOALS, BY CAMPUS

| Goal | Total | Haw | Hon | Kap | Kauai | Lee | Maui | Win |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Get degree or certificate | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1.5 | 1 | 1 |
| Be educated for an occupation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 6 |
| Meet pecple and make friends | 9 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 8.5 | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| Get a broad education | 6 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| Iearn fram a few good teachers | 7 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6.5 | 7 | 6 | 7.5 |
| Develop self-canfidence | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Meet family/friends expectations | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Gain practical experience | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Prepare for further education | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6.5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Learn for its own pleasure | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 8.5 | 8 | 9.5 | 2 |
| Graduate fram quality school | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 9.5 | 7.5 |
| Range in Percentage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ronk 1 | $90 \%$ | $95 \%$ | $91 \%$ | $96 \%$ | $83 \%$ | $87 \%$ | $96 \%$ | $92 \%$ |
| Rank 11 | $44 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $41 \%$ | $48 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $45 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $31 \%$ |

table 23
RANK OF WETI-FULFILIED GOALS, BY CAMPUS

| Goal | Total | Haw | Hon | Kap | Kauai | Iee | Maui | Win |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Get degree or certificate | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Be educated for an occupation | 9.5 | 3 | 9.5 | 3.5 | 11 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 11 |
| Meet people and make friends | 2 | 2 | 2.5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2.5 | 5 |
| Get a broad education | 9.5 | 10.5 | 11 | 11 | 8.5 | 5 | 7.5 | 4 |
| Leam fram a few good teachers | 8 | 10.5 | 7 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 7.5 | 7 |
| Develop self-confidence | 4 | 4.5 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| Meet family/friends expectations | 5 | 4.5 | 6 | 3.5 | 4 | 6 | 9.5 | 6 |
| Gain practical experience | 11 | 9 | 9.5 | 6.5 | 6 | 10.5 | 11 | 10 |
| Prepare for further education | 7 | 7.5 | 8 | 9 | 8.5 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| Learn for its own pleasure | 3 | 6 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 2 | 3 | 2.5 | 1 |
| Gracuate fram quality sihool | 6 | 7.5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 9 |
| Range in Percentage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rank 1 | 92\% | 97\% | 91\% | 94\% | 90\% | 89\% | 93\% | 88\% |
| Rank 11 | 74\% | 75\% | 71\% | 73\% | 66\% | 66\% | 70\% | 48\% |

(b) The goal that showed a great range in rank, by campus, was "to be educated for an occupation":

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text {--rank } 3 \text { or } 3.5 & \text { Hawaii, Kapiolani } \\
\text {--rank } 9.5-10.5 & \text {. Honolulu, Le vard, Maui } \\
\text {--rank ll } & \text { Kauai, Windwc.rd }
\end{array}
$$

(c) Another goal that showed a great range in rank was "to get a broad education": rank 4 at Windward to rank 11 at Honolulu and Kapiolani.
(d) The range in percentages for ranks 1 and 11 was 20-25 percent for 6 campuses, except for Windward which had a difference of 40 percent.
(3) Very important expectations: The data in Table 24, based on the percentage of graduates who considered various aspects of the campus environment (expectations) very important, show the rank of the 12 expectations, by campus. The chief findings are:
(a) The three top expectations were:
_-"to choose from a large curriculum" (5 campuses, rank 1) --"to have personal contact with instructors" (6 campuses, rank 2 or 3)
--"to have adequate library facilities" ( 6 campuses, rank 3 or above)
(b) The three bottom expectations were:
--"to have access to sporting equipment and areas" (6 campuses, rank 11 or 12)
_-"to have access to medical services" (6 campuses, ranks 10-12)
_-"to have access to adequate, low-cost housing" (7 campuses, ranks 10-12)
(c) The range in percentages for ranks 1 and 12 was considerable. Differences in percentages varied fram 47 percent at Hawaii and Kauai to 65 percent at Windward. This means that many students rated a few expectations as very important.
(4) Fulfillment of very important expectations: Table 25 presents the rank of each expectation, by campus, in terms of the proportion of graduates who felt their very important expectations were well fulfilled. Noteworthy are the following findings:
(a) The expectation receiving rank 1 for "well fulfilled" sentiments was "to have personal contact with :astructors." The range: 93 percent of Windward's graduates to 80 percent of Kauai's expressed this evaluation.

## fable 24 <br> RANK OF UFRY IMRORTPN: EXPECTPS:CAT, B: CAMPUS

| Expectation | Total | Haw | HK\% | Kap | Kauai | Lee | Maui | Win |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hoose frum large arrioicila | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1.5 |
| Have acoess to sports facilities | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11.5 | 12 | 10 |
| participate in decision-making | 7 | 6 | 8.5 | 8 | 7 | 7.5 | 8 | 9 |
| Have access to medical services | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10.5 | 12 |
| Have perscinal contact with instructars | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Encounter vaxious political/social views | 8 | 8 | 8.5 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Have access to good eating facilities | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Have financial assistance | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7.5 | 6 | 6 |
| Have access to job counseling/placement | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Have adequate library facilities | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1.5 |
| Have access to adequate, low-cost housing | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 11 |
| Have access to laboratories/studios | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Range in Percentage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rank 1 | 79\% | 75\% | 79\% | 78\% | 778 | 82\% | 84\% | 90\% |
| Rank 12 | 25\% | 28\% | 23\% | 23\% | 30\% | 22\% | 31\% | 25\% |

TABIE 25
RANK OF WEIL-FULFTLIED EXPECTATIONS, BY CAMPUS

| Sppectation | Total | Haw | Hon | Kap | Kauai | Lee | Maui | Win |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Choose fram large curriculum | 4 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 9.5 | 3 | 8.5 | 8 |
| Have access to sports facilities | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 9 |
| Participate in decision-making | 7 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 8.5 | 3 |
| Have access to medical services | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 12 |
| Have personal contact with instructors | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Encounter various political/social views | 3 | 3.5 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Have access to good eating facilities | 9 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 12 | 10.5 | 3 | 11 |
| Have financial assistance | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8.5 | 5 | 6 |
| Have access to job counseling/placement | 8 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 8.5 | 10 | 7 |
| Have adequate library facilities | 2 | 3.5 | 2 | 7.5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Have acoess to adequate, low-cost housing | 12 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 10 |
| Have access to laboratories/studios | 6 | 11 | 6 | 7.5 | 5 | 6 | 6.5 | 5 |
| Range in Percentage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(b) Although campuses varied considerably in the ranks assigned various expectations, the following generally received "well fulfilled" ratings:
--"to have adequate library facilities" (4 campuses, rank 2; 2 campuses, rank 4)
--"to encounter a variety of political and social viewpoints" (5 campuses, ranks 2-4)
(c) The poorest ratings on fulfillment were given to: (1) "to have access to sporting equipment and areas" ( 3 campuses, rank 12; 4, ranks $8-10$ ) and (2) "have access to adequate, low-cost housing" (7 campuses, ranks 10-12).
(d) The range in percentages for ranks 1 to 12 , by campus, was very great. The difference ranged from 43 percent at leeward to 76 percent at Windward. This indicates that students felt same expectations were well fulfilled while others were given ratings far below this.
2. Comparison with 1971-72 Graduates ${ }^{17}$

The relatively high return on the Graduate Survey enabled us to undertake analysis by campus as well as for the total. This 65 percent rate for alumi within the first year after graduation is in contrast to the 34 percent rate we experienced in our survey of 1971-72 community college graduates three years after graduation. Fortunately, both groups of alumni were found to be representative of their respective graduate populations, by program, so a comparison of results on similar questions is presented below:

## a. Current Activities

Unfortunately a direct camparison of current activities is not possible since the 1975-76 survey allowed multiple responses, but the following may be of interest nonetheless:

|  | 1971-72 | 1975-76 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number | (466) | $(1,512)$ |
| Employed | $78 \%$ | 40\% |
| School | 8\% | $9 \%$ |
| Employment and school | -- | 22\% |
| Unemployed, looking for work | 8\% | - 68 |
| Multiple responses | -- | $19 \%$ |
| Other | 68 | 48 |

If we rely on the highest number of graduates who replied to questions on attending school in the 1975-76 survey, there were 602 or 40 percent in school, full- and part-time. Using the same approach for questions on employment, there were 1,138 or 76 percent working, either full- or part-time.
b. Details: Attending School

Differences between both groups of graduates are apparent in the data below:

|  | 1971-72 | 1975-76 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number responding to items | (36) | (543 to 602) |
| Full-time students | 83\% | $35 \%$ |
| Campus: top two |  |  |
| UH Manoa | 61\% | $33 \%$ |
| UH Community Colleges | $28 \%$ | $48 \%$ |
| Major: top two |  |  |
| Humanities | 19\% |  |
| Social Science | 14\% |  |
| Business |  | 12\% |
| Technology |  | 11\% |

It is interesting to note that among 1975-76 alumi in school in Fall 1976, 288 ( 48 percent) are attending carmunity colleges. Of this number, 250 are attending the same colleges from which they graduated.
c. Details: Employed

A greater proportion of 1971-72 alumni was working full-time three years after graduation than 1975-76 alumni within their first year after graduation. The top three occupational cat:agories were the same for both groups although the proportions in each differed: clerical/sales, service, professional/technical/managerial. Far more 1971-72 alumni were working in private industry ( 70 percent) although government was the employer of approximately a fourth of both groups. A greater proportion of 1975-76 graduates is working on Oahu compared to the 1971-72 group. Although the data on annual income for graduates employed full-time are not directly comparable, the data are noteworthy nonetheless.

|  | $\frac{1971-72}{(359-361)}$ | $\frac{1975-76}{(1,013-1,138)}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number responding to items | $93 \%$ | $71 \%$ |
| Full-time employees |  |  |
| Occupational categories: top three <br> Clerical/sales | $41 \%$ | $36 \%$ |
| Professional/technical/managerial | $25 \%$ | $15 \%$ |
| Service | $18 \%$ | $29 \%$ |
| Employer: top two |  |  |
| Private industry | $70 \%$ | $48 \%$ |
| Government | $25 \%$ | $29 \%$ |


| Location |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oahu | 58\% | 66\% |
| Annual income of full-time employees: top two |  |  |
| \$6,000-\$8,388 (\$500-\$699 mo.) | 35\% |  |
| Under \$6,000 (below \$500 mo.) | 22\% |  |
| \$6,000-\$7,499 |  | 22\% |
| \$3,000-\$5,999 |  | 20\% |
| Below \$3,000 |  | 38 |

## d. Evaluation of College Experience

The 1975-76 Survey provided graduates with an opportunity to rate the importance of 11 goals and 12 aspects of campus environment, while the 1971-72 Survey presented a list of 16 goals. Only those items that were in both surveys are included below to indicate the proportion of graduates who considered the goal important:

|  | 1971-72 | 1975-76 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Train for an occupation | 848 | 90\% |
| Get degree or certificate | 798 | $88 \%$ |
| Gain practical experience | $78 \%$ | $81 \%$ |
| Get broad education | $76 \%$ | $60 \%$ |
| Choose variety of courses | $75 \%$ | $79 \%$ |
| Develop self-confidence | 74\% | 75\% |
| Contact with good teachers | $71 \%$ | 59\% |
| Graduate from quality program | 70\% | 55\% |
| Pleasure of leaming | 68\% | $52 \%$ |
| Meet people and make friends | 66\% | 53\% |
| Prepare for further education | 62\% | $70 \%$ |
| Meet family/friend expectations | 41\% | $44 \%$ |

The top three goals for 1971-72 and 1975-76 alumni were the same, although the proportions rating them important were not identical:
--train for an occupation
-get degree or certificate
--gain practical experience
A direct comparison of the degree to which these goals were fulfilled cannot be made since the analysis of the 1971-72 group was in terms of "average degree of fulfillment" while that of the 1975-76 group was in terms of the distribution of ratings. The top three goals receiving indications of being well fulfilled were:

1971-72 alumni: get degree or certificate meet people and make friends meet family/friend expectations

1975-76 alumni: get degree or certificate meet people and make friends<br>learn for its own pleasure and have personal contact with instructors

## 3. Concluding Comments

It is indeed fortunate that the returns for the 1975-76 Graduate Survey were sufficient to enable analysis by campus and that respondents on all campuses were representative of their respective graduate populations, by program. The volume of data is extensive, and campus personnel may find it desirable to add more details to the highlights we have included in this report.

We conclude with a number of observations:
a. The number of 1975-76 graduates (250) who re-enrolled at their colleges in Fall 1976 is noteworthy. While the tendency of remaining in the same college may be slightly greater for graduates from Neighbor Island colleges, Oahu alumni are not to different as shown below:
--Total graduates enrolled in school: 602 Re-enrolled at same college: 250
-Oahu graduates enrolled in school: 451
Re-enrolled at same college:
178 (39.5\%)
-Neighbor Island graduates enrolled in school: 151 Re-enrolled at same college 72 (47.7\%)
b. Employed graduates remain on the island of their college. For example, over 90 percent of graduates from colleges on Oahu, Hawaii and Kauai remained on their island for employment, and 81 percent of Maui's did so. Should this became a trend, the Neighbor Islands may be able to decrease, in a small but significant way, the migration of young people.
C. Many employed graduates feel that they are in jobs they definitely will or probably will make their career and that their course work is relevant to their jobs. A possible reason for this circumstance may be the finding that close to half of employed graduates selected almost all their courses according to their importance to career plans. (The statistics on health services graduates, for example, indicate that (1) 83 percent feel that their jobs and careers are definitely or probably related; (2) 82 percent feel their course work is very relevant to their jobs; (3) 74 percent selected almost all their courses according to their importance to career plans.)
d. The unemployment rate varies considerably among graduates from the different colleges. There are 87 graduates or 6 percent of respondents who are unemployed and looking for work. (Windward has none in this category.)
e. Most of the 1975-76 and 1971-72 alumni considered the job-oriented goals as very important to them. Compared to the 1971-72 alumni, (1) a greater proportion of the 1975-76 group expressed the importance of preparing for further education and (2) smaller proportions expressed the importance of: get a broad education, have contact with good teachers, graduate from a quality school, learn for its own pleasure, meet people and make friends. In general, fewer goals were rated as very important by the 1975-76 alumni.
f. About $4 / 5$ of the graduates who considered learning for its own pleasure and having personal contact with instructors as very important expressed well-fulfilled sentiments. Two other goals received better ratings of fulfillment: get a degree or certificate and meet people and make friends. On these two goals, 1971-72 graduates also concurred.
g. $3 / 4$ of the graduates who considered preparation for an occupation as very important felt this goal was well fulfilled. In view of the fact that 90 percent of the 1975-76 alumni considered this a very important goal, campuses are urged to explore this area. Furthemmore, there was a statistically significant difference, by program, on this item.

Three final comments must be made. Although the first is very obvious, it needs reiteration:
(a) Campuses are different. Campus personnel may find it interesting, if not informative, to compare their results with those of the other colleges and with the total. However, it is important to emphasize that these are baseline data and that their significance lies in describing a particular campus and in enabling trend analysis as data on graduates are gathered annually or perindically.
(b) The analysis of these results raises further questions, some of which can be explored by further camputer programing. To identify a few for illustrative purposes only:
--What's the distribution of annual income, by occupational categories?
--Are there differences in evaluation of college experiences, by current activities of graduates?
--What's the "fulfillment" score on very important goals for each graduate? Is the score related to programs? to grade point average?

Other questions may require interviews, surveys, or deliberation by canpus personnel:
--Why are so many graduates re-enrolling at our campuses?
--WhY are students unemploved? Given the current job situation, what can and should colleges do to aid these graduates to find employment? Are there implications for curriculum review?
--Are -here qoals that graduates should have considered important in greater proportions, qiven the purposes of the community colleges and the atmosphere of the different campuses?
(c) The analysis of these results has implications for campus self-assessment. The data fram the Graduate Survey may be useful in conducting program reviews and evaluating career counseling and placement procedures. The analysis of goals and expectations and their fulfillment should provide additional understanding of one group of clientele in the community colleges.
We hope that the summary and analysis of results provide campuses with useful information and challenging questions.

## APPENDIX A

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
1975-1976 ALUMNI SURVEY
Aloha:
The University of Hawaif congratulates you on your recent completion of degree or certificate requirements. Surely this has been an important step in your life and hopefully represents only the first in a long list of lifetime accomplishments for you. It was also an important event for the University, for our primary purpose is to help you and others like you to prepare for what you want to do. In order that we can better accomplish our purpose for future graduating classes, we need some information. We hope that you will have time to fill out this short survey. Regardless of where you are or what you may be doing, your answers are extremely important to us. These data will be reported in the public media as they are analyzed.

Sincerely,

## gENERAL INFORMATION

1. What type of degree or certificate did you receive from this campus in Summer 1975, Fall 7 or Spring 1976?
2. [ ] Certificate
3. [ ] Associate Arts
4. [ ] Associate Sciences
5. [ ] Bachelor's Degree
6. [ ] Master's Degree
7. [ Professional Certificate (Ed.)
8. [ Ph.D., Ed.D., J.D., M.D.
9. [ Other:
10. In what major field? $\qquad$

11. Please list below any academic degrees or certificates which you received after Spring 1976. (Do not include the one listed above.)

12. Please cneck each of the activities below in which you are currently engaged.
(Check as many as apply.)
13. [ ] Enrolled in school either part-time or full-time.
14. [ ] Employed, either part-time or full-time.
15. [ ] Raising a family, housewife, househusband.
16. [ In active military service.
17. [ Unemployed, looking for work.
18. [ Unemployed, not looking for work.
19. [ ] Other:

Information on your computer record:
PLEASE CORRECT BELOW IF INFORMATION HAS CHANGED

10 NUMBER


NAME
ADDRESS $\qquad$

ZIP CODE $\qquad$
TELEPHONE NUMBER $\qquad$

## ACADEMIC INFORMATION

please answer questions 5 through 9 only if you are enrolled in school.
5. Are you enrolled 1. [ ] part-time
2. [ f fart-time
6. Which of the follow g schools are you presently attending?

| . | UH Manoa |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2. | UH HILO - Hilo College |
| 3. | UH Hilo - Hawaii Community College |
| 4. | U UH Hilo - College of Agriculture |
| 5. | $]$ Honolulu Community College |
| 6. | $\}$ Kapiolani Community College |
| 7. | Kauai Community College |
| 8. | $]$ Leeward Community College |
| 9. | ] Maui Community College |


| 0. | 1 Windward Community College |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11. | 1 West Oahu College |
| 12. | ] Other Hawaii College |
| 13. | Hawaif business or trade school |
| 14. | Mainland business or trade school |
| 15. | Mainland college or university |
| 16. | Mainland two-year college |
| 17. | $]$ Foreign college or university |
| 18. | ] Other: |

7. Toward which degree or certificate are you currently working?

8. In what major field?
$\square$
please answer ouestions 10 through la only if you are currently employed.
9. Are you employed full-time or part-time?
10. [ ] Full-time
11. [ ] Part-time
12. [ ] fore than one job

NOTE: Please answer the frilowing questions concernang your PRIMARY job only.
10. What 's your occupation?
(What do you DO?
For example, truck driver, engineer, dental assistant, manager, accountant, waitress, salesperson, etc.)
11. In which industry are you employed?
(What does your employer do; for example, heavy construction, hospital, education, etc.) PLEASE WRITE IN THE NAME OF THE COMPANY.
$\qquad$
12. Who is your current employer?

6. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Federal government (not military) } \\ \text { 7. } \\ \text { 8. }[\text { Military } \\ \text { 9. }[\text { Self-employed }\end{array}\right]$ Other:
13. Where are you mployed?
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1. }[] \text { Oahu } & \text { 3. [ }] \text { Molokai } \\ \text { 2. }] \text { Maui } & \text { 4. [ Lanai }\end{array}$
4. [ ] Big Island (Hawaii)
5. [ ] Kauai
7. [ ] Mainland U.S.
8. [ ] Foreign Country
or U.S.Possession
14. Do you consider this job to be the type of job in which you will make your career?

1. [ ] Yes, definitely will
2. [ ] Probably will not
3. [ P Probably will
4. [ D Definitely will not
5. How relevant to this job was the content of your college courses?
6. [ $]$ Very relevant
7. $]$ Somewhat relevant
8. What are your current annual earnings from this job?

9. How many of your college courses did you select according to how important they were to your career plans?


## general evaluation of college experience

A. Students approach a college education with certain expectations.

PLEASE CIRCLE HON IMPORTANT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING wAS FOR YOU.


NOW GO OVER the list below and indicate whether you feel that your college education has fulfilled those expectations.

B. Student.: of ave other expactatic $\because$.

PLISASE IUDICAIE HOW IMP TTANT EACH OF THE ! JLLOWING WAS FOR YOU.


|  | To be able to choose from a large curriculum | FULFILLED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (a variety of coursen) | S |
|  | To have access to sporting equipment and areas | 5 |
| 14. | To participate in decision-making | 5 |
| 15. | To have access to medical services | 5 |
| 16. | To have personal contact with instructors | - 5 |
| 17. | To encounter a variety of political and social viewpoints | 5 |
| 18. | To have access to efficient, low-cost eating facilities | 5 |
| 19. | To have financial assistance (with part-time employment, loans, scholarships, etc.) | 5 |
|  | To have access to job counseling/placement |  |
|  | To have adequate library facilities . . . | 5 |
| 22. | To have access to adequate, low-cost housing | 5 |
| 23. | To have access to well-equipped laboratories and/or studios | 5 |

## esfectation <br> LARGELY UNFULFILLED

C. What was the best feature your school offered its students?

D. What was the worst feature?

E. Any other suggestions or comments?

APPENDIX B
TABIF:S: COMMNITY COLEGE TOTAL, BY CAMPUS
B-1. AMDITIONLL DEGPEES


B-2. CURPENT ACTIVITY



B-3A. ATTEDING SCHOOL: ENROUMENT STATUS


B-3B. ATTEDDING SCHOL: CUREENT SCHOOL




B-3n. ATTENDNG SCHOL: CURPETT MAOR



3].




B-4D. EPLOYED: CUPPET TPLOYER


B-4F. EPLONED; JOB/CPRER PEAATIOSHIIP


B-4C. EPLOKED: JOB/COIRSF RLATIOXSHIP


B-44. EPPLOTD: CI TR COPSE SEECTION



[^0]:    $l_{\text {Memorandum on }}$ 1975-76 Alumni Survey from UH Director of Financt to Chancellors and Provosts (June 16, 1976).

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Results of chi-square analysis on current school and current major are disregarded because many cells are 0 .

[^2]:    aboes not consider "no dats," (5) and "other," (33).

[^3]:    ${ }^{3}$ Results of chi-square analysis on occupation, employer classification and annual income are disregarded because many cells are 0 .

[^4]:    ${ }^{4}$ The percentages an fulfillment in both figures are based on the number who considered the item very important. However, the percentages onfulfillment in the-computer printout and in the details, by program, included in this report, are based on the number who considered the item very important and who also responded to the query on fulfillment.

[^5]:    ${ }^{5}$ Based on chi-square analysis, levels of significance denoted thus: * . 05 , ** . 01, *** . 001 .

[^6]:    41\%
    (66)

[^7]:    ${ }^{6}$ The percentages on fulfillment in both figures are based on the number who considered the item very important. However, the percentages on fulfillment in the computer printout and in the details, by program, included in this report, are based on the number who considered the item very important and who also responded to the query on fulfillment.
    ${ }^{7}$ Based on chi-square analysis, levels of significance denoted thus: *.05, **. 01 , *** . 001 . Only programs with 20 or more graduates responding to a particular item are considered.

[^8]:    ${ }^{9}$ Based on chi-square analysis, levels of significance denotcd thus: *.05, ** . 01, *** . 001. Only programs with 20 or more graduates responding to a particular item are considered.

[^9]:    ${ }^{11}$ Based on chi-square analysis, levels of significance denoted thus: *.05, ** . 01 , *** . 001. Only programs with 20 or more graduates responding to a particular item are considered.

[^10]:    asum of the parts may not equal the total because "no data" is excluded: age (1) for gracuate population.

