

City College Fact Book 2009



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Office of Institutional Research and Planning
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City College Fact Book 2009: Overview

This Fact Book is a publication of the Office of Institutional Research and Planning for the San Diego Community College District. It is designed to serve the information needs of the college community with a primary focus on student enrollment, demographics, and outcomes.

The Fact Book is a rich source of collegewide trend information that may be used for planning and decision making. The book contains the following five sections:

- 1) **Headcount and Student Characteristics.** Provides information on student demographic characteristics (e.g., age, ethnicity, and educational objective) over five years.
- 2) **Term Persistence Rates.** Provides information about first-time to college students who complete a fall term and enroll in the subsequent spring term. The information is also reported by demographic characteristics of interest.
- 3) **Student Outcomes.** Provides information on students' successful course completion rates, retention rates, GPA, awards conferred, and transfer volume. All of the information is provided in summary form, as well as demographic characteristics of interest.
- 4) **Productivity and Efficiency.** Provides information on annual FTES, enrollment and fill rates, and Load (WSCH/FTEF).
- 5) **Human Resources.** Provides information on the number of employees by ethnicity, gender, and employee classification.

Each section contains the following benchmarks: 1) The percentage change over the five year period being reported, 2) The collegewide average and 3) The "All Colleges" in the district averages (excludes Continuing Education).

Section I.I

City College Headcount and Student Characteristics

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

This section of the Fact Book contains student headcount by various student characteristics. The headcount figures are single student counts (unduplicated headcount) based on official census counts at the end of the semester (all students who dropped or never attended prior to the class census date were not included). The headcount information is reported over a period of five years to analyze trends and establish benchmarks.

Headcount information is reported by the following segments:

- 1) Overall
- 2) Gender
- 3) Ethnicity
- 4) Age
- 5) Educational Objective
- 6) Enrollment Status
- 7) Primary Language
- 8) Prior Education Level
- 9) Service Area of Residence
- 10) Units Attempted by Units Earned
- 11) First Generation
- 12) Income Level
- 13) DSPS
- 14) EOPS

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Overall Headcount: The unduplicated student headcount for City College showed a 21% increase, from 14,919 in Fall 2004 to 18,078 in Fall 2008. The unduplicated student headcount for City College displayed a 68% increase, from 5,235 in Summer 2004 to 8,803 in Summer 2008. Finally, The unduplicated student headcount for City College showed a 16% increase, from 15,722 in Spring 2005 to 18,314 in Spring 2009.

Figure 1.1. City College Overall Headcount (Fall)

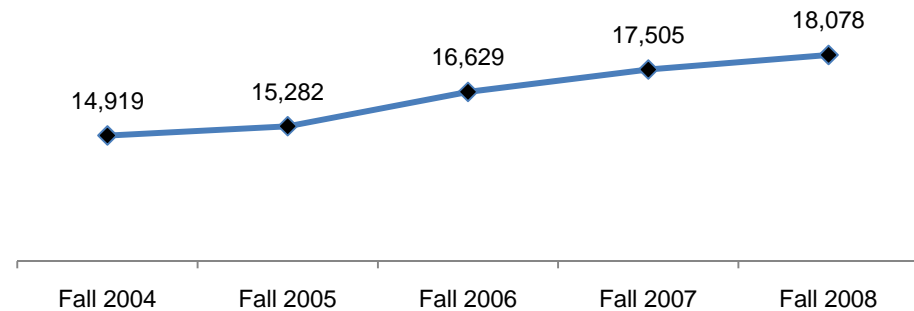


Table 1.1.1. City College Overall Headcount (Fall)

	Fall 2004	Fall 2005	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	% Change Fall 04-08
Total	14,919	15,282	16,629	17,505	18,078	21%

Source SDCCD Information System

Table 1.1.2. City College Overall Headcount (Summer)

	Summer 2004	Summer 2005	Summer 2006	Summer 2007	Summer 2008	% Change Summer 04-08
Total	5,235	6,109	6,995	7,750	8,803	68%

Source SDCCD Information System

Table 1.1.3. City College Overall Headcount (Spring)

	Spring 2005	Spring 2006	Spring 2007	Spring 2008	Spring 2009	% Change Spring 05-09
Total	15,722	15,991	17,152	18,386	18,314	16%

Source SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Gender: On average, the female student headcount (54%) was higher than their male counterpart (46%), which remained consistent for the most part between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. Both male and female student headcounts increased between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008 (20% and 23%, respectively), which paralleled the overall student population trend.

Figure 1.2. City College Headcount by Gender

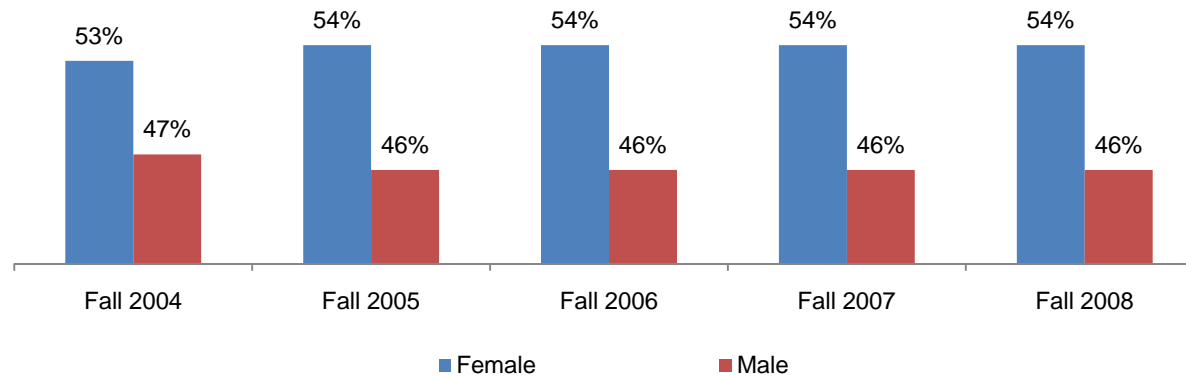


Table 1.2. City College Headcount by Gender

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	College Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
Female	7,941	53%	8,210	54%	9,013	54%	9,420	54%	9,733	54%	23%	54%	52%
Male	6,958	47%	7,034	46%	7,590	46%	8,066	46%	8,341	46%	20%	46%	48%
Unreported	20	0%	38	0%	26	0%	19	0%	4	0%	-80%	0%	0%
Total	14,919	100%	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,078	100%	21%	100%	100%

Source SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Ethnicity: The ethnic groups that constituted the largest headcounts between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008 were White students (32%), Latino students (30%), and African American students (13%). At City College, the Latino student population increased 37% in contrast to students who were categorized as 'Other' ethnicities, which declined 12% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. Both the Asian/Pacific Islander and White student population headcounts at City College (7% and 32%, respectively) were underrepresented compared to the Asian/Pacific Islander and White student population headcounts (13% and 38%, respectively) of all colleges in the district.

Figure 1.3. City College Headcount by Ethnicity

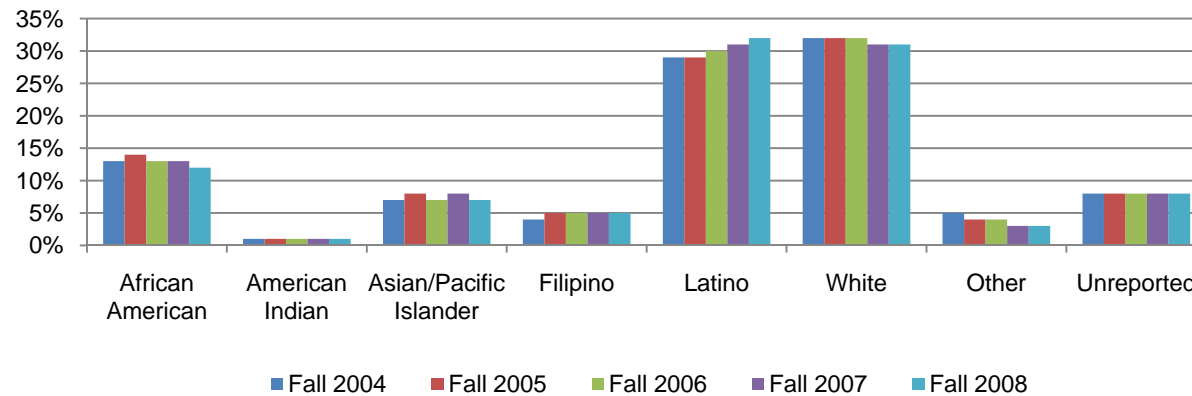


Table 1.3. City College Headcount by Ethnicity

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	College Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%			
African American	2,004	13%	2,103	14%	2,094	13%	2,194	13%	2,180	12%	9%	13%	8%
American Indian	174	1%	160	1%	179	1%	158	1%	169	1%	-3%	1%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,061	7%	1,183	8%	1,227	7%	1,351	8%	1,349	7%	27%	7%	13%
Filipino	671	4%	704	5%	784	5%	830	5%	839	5%	25%	5%	6%
Latino	4,287	29%	4,414	29%	5,006	30%	5,467	31%	5,869	32%	37%	30%	22%
White	4,827	32%	4,902	32%	5,314	32%	5,496	31%	5,539	31%	15%	32%	38%
Other	715	5%	614	4%	628	4%	588	3%	631	3%	-12%	4%	3%
Unreported	1,180	8%	1,202	8%	1,397	8%	1,421	8%	1,502	8%	27%	8%	9%
Total	14,919	100%	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,078	100%	21%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Age: Students who were between ages 18-24, on average, constituted exactly half of the City student population (50%). Of the total City student population, students under age 18 increased 232%, from 98 in Fall 2004 to 325 in Fall 2008. Students between ages 18-29 years old consistently displayed an upward trend in student headcount between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. Student headcount for those students' ages 18-24 (50%) were underrepresented when compared to the same age group for all colleges in the district (53%).

Figure 1.4. City College Headcount by Age

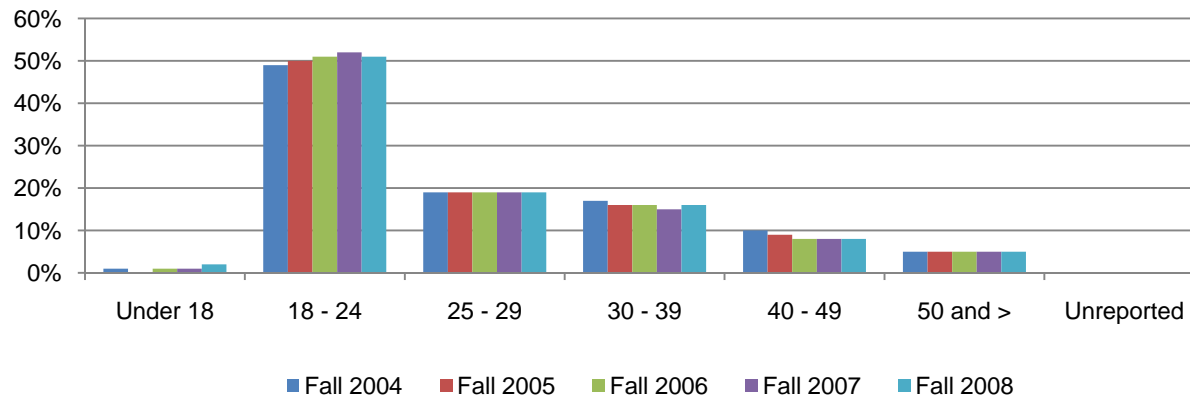


Table 1.4. City College Headcount by Age

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	College Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%			
Under 18	98	1%	164	0%	325	1%	189	1%	325	2%	232%	1%	3%
18 - 24	7,236	49%	7,585	50%	8,505	52%	9,063	52%	9,197	51%	27%	50%	53%
25 - 29	2,798	19%	2,938	19%	3,107	19%	3,253	19%	3,358	19%	20%	19%	17%
30 - 39	2,523	17%	2,459	16%	2,664	15%	2,705	15%	2,887	16%	14%	16%	15%
40 - 49	1,482	10%	1,408	9%	1,334	8%	1,379	8%	1,379	8%	-7%	8%	8%
50 and >	766	5%	784	5%	833	5%	896	5%	927	5%	21%	5%	5%
Unreported	16	0%	34	0%	22	0%	20	0%	5	0%	-69%	0%	0%
Total	14,919	100%	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,078	100%	21%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Enrollment Status: On average, sixty-two percent of the student population were continuing students. All enrollment status types showed an overall increase. In particular, the number of current high school students who were enrolled at City College increased 146%, from 169 students in Fall 2004 to 415 in Fall 2008. Furthermore, the number of returning transfer students also increased by 48% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008.

Figure 1.5. City College Headcount by Enrollment Status

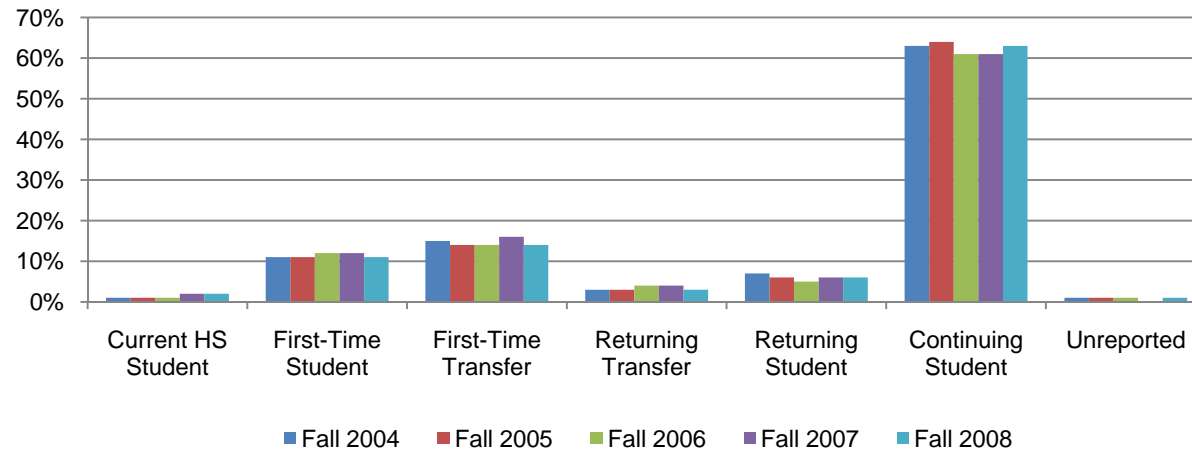


Table 1.5. City College Headcount by Enrollment Status

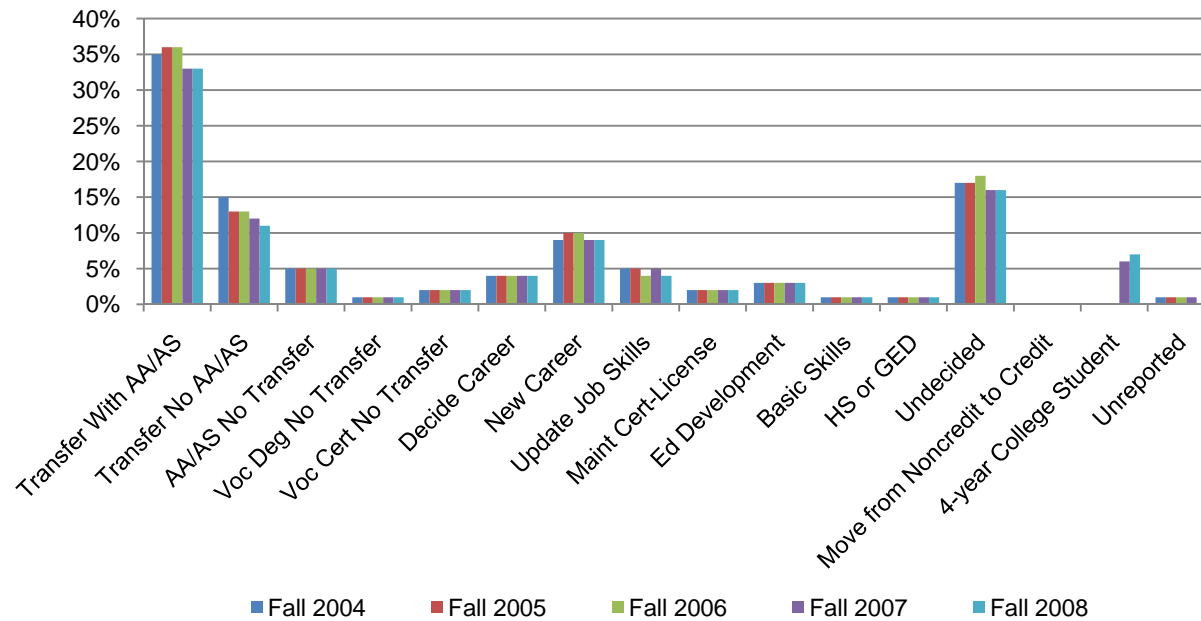
	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	College Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
Current HS Student	169	1%	158	1%	228	1%	312	2%	415	2%	146%	2%	4%
First-Time Student	1,624	11%	1,625	11%	2,017	12%	2,060	12%	1,967	11%	21%	11%	10%
First-Time Transfer	2,219	15%	2,210	14%	2,386	14%	2,754	16%	2,570	14%	16%	15%	14%
Returning Transfer	397	3%	483	3%	680	4%	624	4%	586	3%	48%	3%	4%
Returning Student	994	7%	899	6%	893	5%	1,045	6%	1,049	6%	6%	6%	6%
Continuing Student	9,426	63%	9,793	64%	10,217	61%	10,625	61%	11,400	63%	21%	62%	61%
Unreported	90	1%	114	1%	208	1%	85	0%	91	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total	14,919	100%	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,078	100%	21%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Educational Objective: Almost half of the City student population (48%) selected transfer with or without an AA/AS degree as their educational objective during the five fall terms being reported. Maintaining certificate and/or license, as an educational objective, increased 40% among students from Fall 2004 to Fall 2008.

Figure 1.6. City College Headcount by Educational Objective



City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Table 1.6. City College Headcount by Educational Objective

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	College Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
Transfer with AA/AS	5,213	35%	5,517	36%	5,908	36%	5,842	33%	5,965	33%	14%	35%	34%
Transfer with No AA/AS	2,207	15%	1,928	13%	2,152	13%	2,060	12%	2,010	11%	-9%	13%	13%
AA/AS No Transfer	727	5%	783	5%	849	5%	892	5%	972	5%	34%	5%	5%
Voc Deg No Transfer	155	1%	142	1%	140	1%	151	1%	156	1%	1%	1%	1%
Voc Cert No Transfer	318	2%	259	2%	288	2%	294	2%	325	2%	2%	2%	1%
Decide Career	572	4%	573	4%	608	4%	650	4%	685	4%	20%	4%	4%
New Career	1,325	9%	1,482	10%	1,583	10%	1,610	9%	1,616	9%	22%	9%	8%
Update Job Skills	687	5%	696	5%	747	4%	789	5%	731	4%	6%	4%	5%
Maint Cert-License	268	2%	322	2%	378	2%	348	2%	376	2%	40%	2%	2%
Ed Development	454	3%	475	3%	548	3%	555	3%	561	3%	24%	3%	4%
Basic Skills	184	1%	182	1%	204	1%	180	1%	177	1%	-4%	1%	1%
HS or GED	120	1%	110	1%	103	1%	113	1%	95	1%	-21%	1%	1%
Undecided	2,519	17%	2,655	17%	2,995	18%	2,835	16%	2,972	16%	18%	17%	18%
Move from Noncredit to Credit	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	23	0%	16	0%	--	0%	0%
4-year College Student	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1,060	6%	1,331	7%	--	3%	3%
Unreported	170	1%	158	1%	126	1%	103	1%	90	1%	-47%	1%	1%
Total	14,919	100%	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,078	100%	21%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Primary Language: On average, 93% of the City student population spoke English as their primary language, which was consistent with the all colleges in the district average (93%). There was an increase for those who reported speaking English and those who spoke a language other than English (23% and 11%, respectively) between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008.

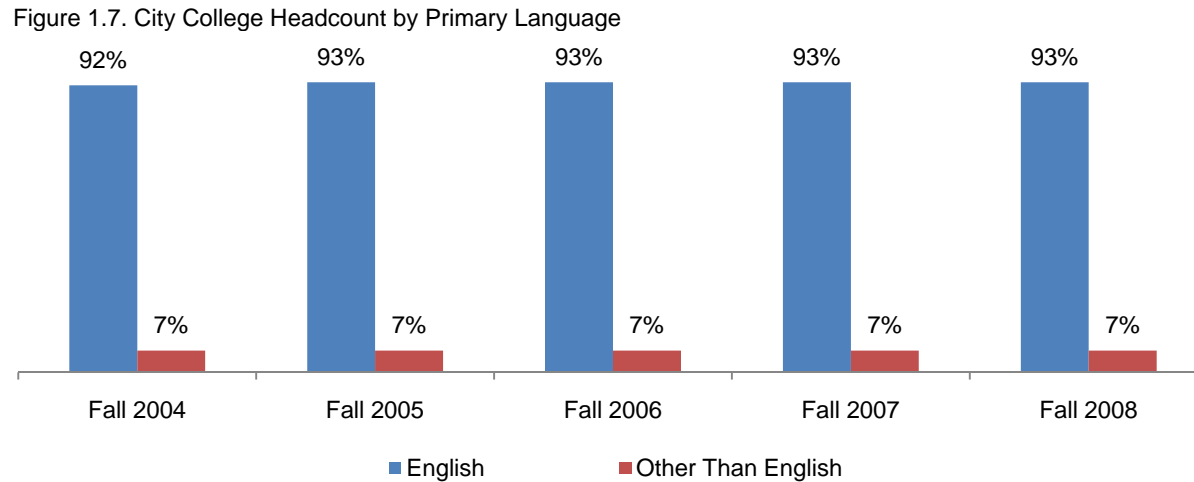


Table 1.7. City College Headcount by Primary Language

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	College Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
English	13,745	92%	14,136	93%	15,469	93%	16,248	93%	16,838	93%	23%	93%	93%
Other Than English	1,106	7%	1,079	7%	1,118	7%	1,221	7%	1,226	7%	11%	7%	6%
Unreported	68	0%	67	0%	42	0%	36	0%	14	0%	-79%	0%	0%
Total	14,919	100%	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,078	100%	21%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Prior Education Level: Between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008, 70% of the City College student population reported that they were high school graduates. City students who were current high school students increased 179%, from 148 in Fall 2004 to 413 in Fall 2008. Nine percent of the City student population had a bachelor's degree or higher and 7% passed the GED.

Figure 1.8. City College Headcount by Prior Education Level

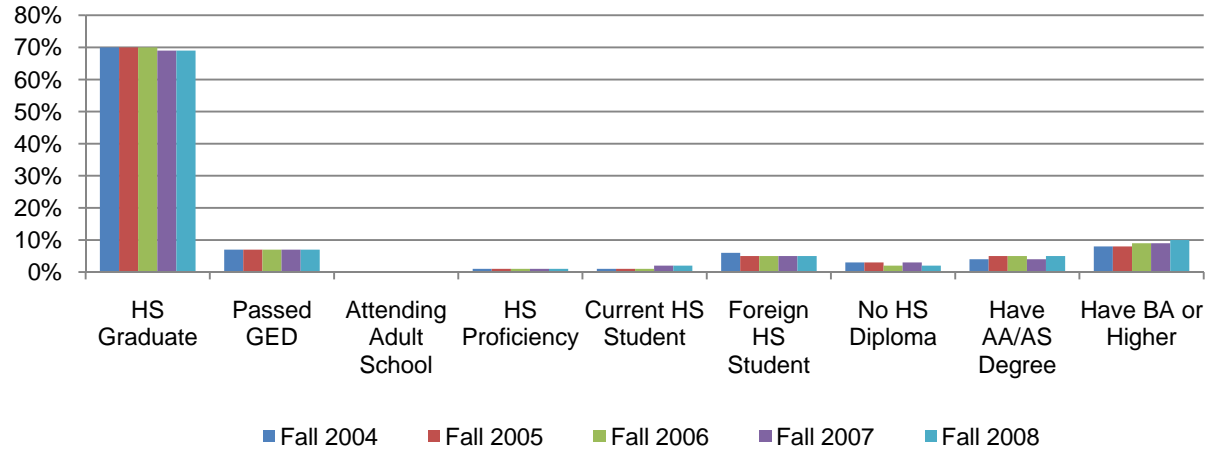


Table 1.8. City College Headcount by Prior Education Level

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	College Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
HS Graduate	10,412	70%	10,679	70%	11,619	70%	12,137	69%	12,460	69%	20%	70%	67%
Passed GED	1,069	7%	1,058	7%	1,088	7%	1,178	7%	1,183	7%	11%	7%	5%
Attending Adult School	29	0%	22	0%	28	0%	36	0%	46	0%	59%	0%	0%
HS Proficiency	118	1%	134	1%	136	1%	110	1%	139	1%	18%	1%	1%
Current HS Student	148	1%	161	1%	231	1%	307	2%	413	2%	179%	2%	4%
Foreign HS Student	843	6%	804	5%	886	5%	959	5%	849	5%	1%	5%	5%
No HS Diploma	402	3%	397	3%	401	2%	442	3%	430	2%	7%	3%	2%
Have AA/AS Degree	662	4%	716	5%	774	5%	782	4%	819	5%	24%	5%	5%
Have BA or Higher	1,220	8%	1,278	8%	1,444	9%	1,536	9%	1,735	10%	42%	9%	11%
Unreported	16	0%	33	0%	22	0%	18	0%	4	0%	-75%	0%	0%
Total	14,919	100%	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,078	100%	21%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Service Area of Residence: Between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008, on average, 50% of students who resided within the City service area attended City College. Among the three college service areas, the greatest proportion of City students resided within its service area. Thirty five percent of the students who resided outside of the District service area attended City College.

Figure 1.9. City College Headcount by Service Area of Residence

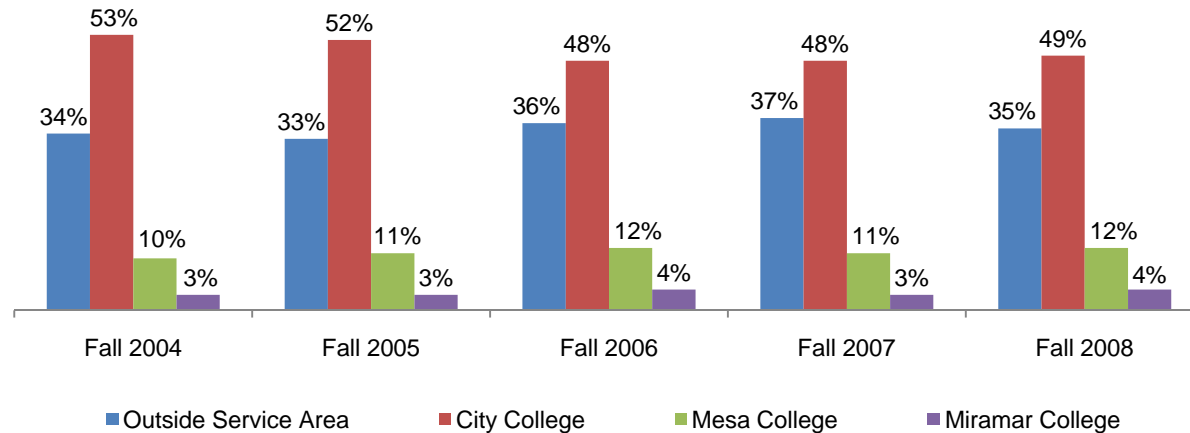


Table 1.9. City College Headcount by Service Area of Residence

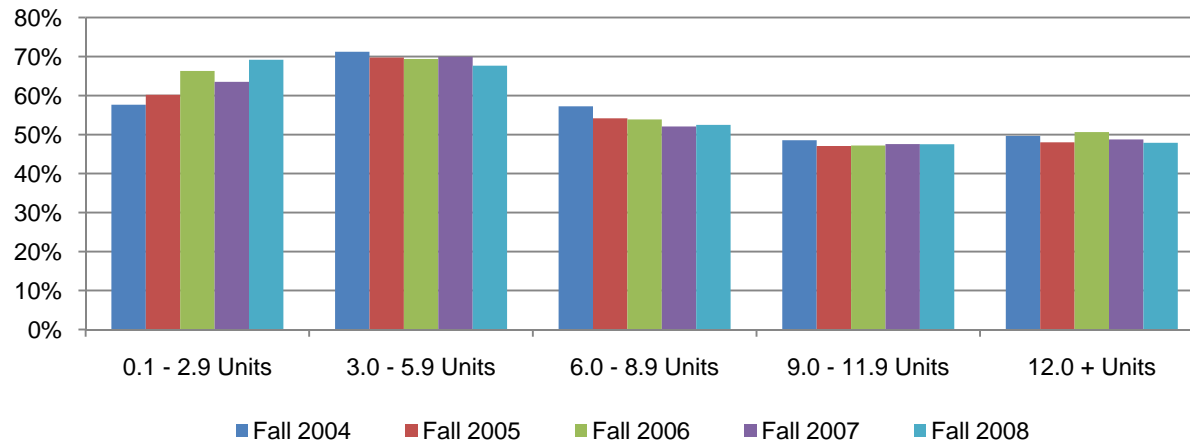
	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	College Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
Outside District Service Area	4,998	34%	5,102	33%	6,028	36%	6,458	37%	6,348	35%	27%	35%	36%
City College	7,923	53%	7,917	52%	7,980	48%	8,486	48%	8,840	49%	12%	50%	30%
Mesa College	1,514	10%	1,709	11%	1,944	12%	1,938	11%	2,153	12%	42%	11%	22%
Miramar College	468	3%	521	3%	655	4%	605	3%	733	4%	57%	4%	12%
Unreported	16	0%	33	0%	22	0%	18	0%	4	0%	-75%	0%	0%
Total	14,919	100%	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,078	100%	21%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Units Attempted by Units Earned: Table 1.10 shows the number of units earned (in columns) for each range of the number of units attempted (in rows). The greatest proportion of students who attempted and earned the maximum number of units attempted were those in the 3.0-5.9 unit range on average (70%). The least proportion of students who attempted and earned the maximum number of units attempted were those in the 9.0-11.9 unit range on average (48%). The number of students who attempted and earned between 0.1-2.9 units increased 66% over the five terms being reported, while the number of students who attempted and earned between 9.0-11.9 units decreased 44% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008.

Figure 1.10. City College Headcount by Units Attempted by Units Earned



City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Table 1.10. City College Headcount by Units Attempted by Units Earned

		Units Earned						
		0 Units	0.1 - 2.9 Units	3.0 - 5.9 Units	6.0 - 8.9 Units	9.0 - 11.9 Units	12.0 + Units	
Units Attempted	Fall 2004	0.1 - 2.9 Units	42%	58%				
		3.0 - 5.9 Units	28%	1%	71%			
		6.0 - 8.9 Units	19%	2%	22%	57%		
		9.0 - 11.9 Units	17%	1%	15%	19%	49%	
		12.0 + Units	10%	1%	8%	13%	18%	50%
Fall 2005	0.1 - 2.9 Units	40%	60%					
	3.0 - 5.9 Units	29%	1%	70%				
	6.0 - 8.9 Units	22%	1%	23%	54%			
	9.0 - 11.9 Units	17%	1%	15%	19%	47%		
	12.0 + Units	11%	1%	9%	14%	17%	48%	
Fall 2006	0.1 - 2.9 Units	34%	66%					
	3.0 - 5.9 Units	30%	1%	69%				
	6.0 - 8.9 Units	21%	2%	23%	54%			
	9.0 - 11.9 Units	18%	1%	14%	19%	47%		
	12.0 + Units	11%	1%	8%	12%	18%	51%	
Fall 2007	0.1 - 2.9 Units	36%	64%					
	3.0 - 5.9 Units	29%	1%	70%				
	6.0 - 8.9 Units	22%	2%	25%	52%			
	9.0 - 11.9 Units	17%	2%	14%	19%	48%		
	12.0 + Units	10%	1%	9%	14%	17%	49%	
Fall 2008	0.1 - 2.9 Units	31%	69%					
	3.0 - 5.9 Units	31%	1%	68%				
	6.0 - 8.9 Units	22%	2%	24%	53%			
	9.0 - 11.9 Units	16%	3%	15%	19%	48%		
	12.0 + Units	9%	2%	8%	14%	20%	48%	
% Change Fall 04-08		--	66%	20%	6%	-44%	10%	
College Average Fall 04-08		--	64%	70%	54%	48%	49%	

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Tutoring and non-graded courses were excluded. Percent change was based on counts.

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by First Generation: From Fall 2004 to Fall 2008, on average, nearly one-third of the City student population reported being first generation college students (31%). Both groups of students, those who were and those who were not first generation college students, displayed an increase in headcount between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008 (27% each), which paralleled the overall collegewide increase in headcount.

Figure 1.11. City College Headcount by First Generation

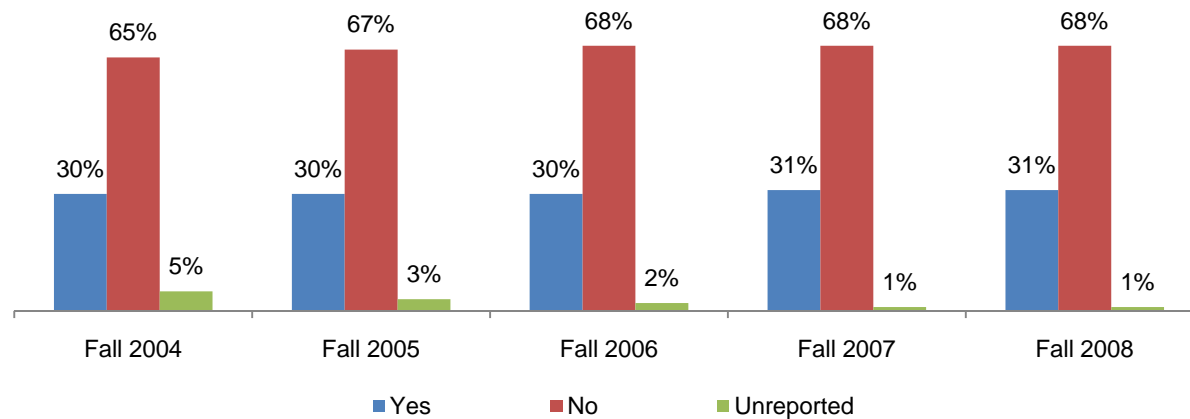


Table 1.11. City College Headcount by First Generation

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	College Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
Yes	4,461	30%	4,584	30%	5,036	30%	5,472	31%	5,670	31%	27%	31%	25%
No	9,707	65%	10,262	67%	11,342	68%	11,871	68%	12,312	68%	27%	67%	73%
Unreported	751	5%	436	3%	251	2%	162	1%	96	1%	-87%	2%	2%
Total	14,919	100%	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,078	100%	21%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Income Level: Between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008, almost one-fifth (19%) of the City student population reported making \$33,000 or more a year on average. The number of students who reported making between \$0-2,999 a year on average increased 83% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. It should be noted that nearly one-third of students did not report their income level. Consequently, the data may not be representative of the actual income levels of students at City College.

Figure 1.12. City College Headcount by Income Level

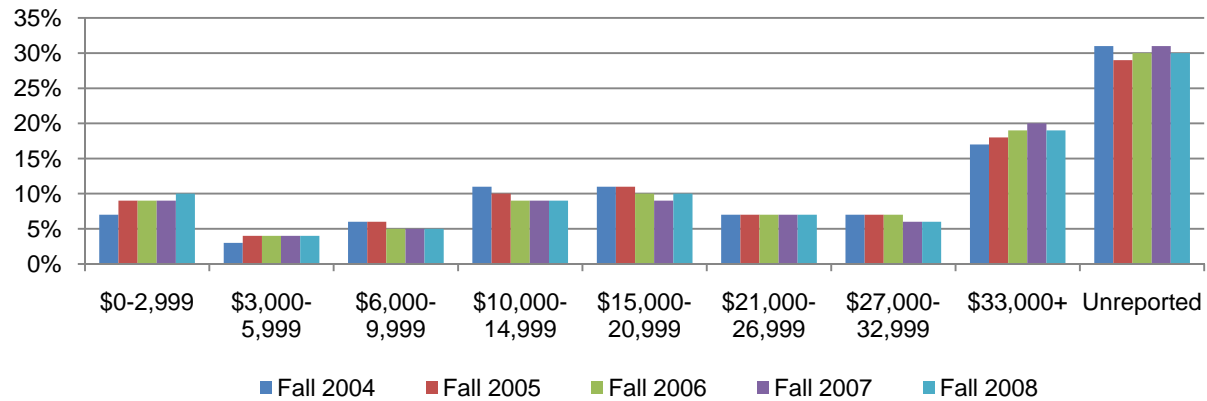


Table 1.12. City College Headcount by Income Level

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	College Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%			
\$0-2,999	1,010	7%	1,309	9%	1,459	9%	1,650	9%	1,852	10%	83%	9%	8%
\$3,000-5,999	508	3%	572	4%	633	4%	645	4%	700	4%	38%	4%	4%
\$6,000-9,999	873	6%	884	6%	902	5%	855	5%	873	5%	0%	5%	4%
\$10,000-14,999	1,584	11%	1,502	10%	1,553	9%	1,540	9%	1,639	9%	3%	9%	8%
\$15,000-20,999	1,644	11%	1,651	11%	1,646	10%	1,656	9%	1,776	10%	8%	10%	8%
\$21,000-26,999	1,116	7%	1,091	7%	1,195	7%	1,169	7%	1,219	7%	9%	7%	6%
\$27,000-32,999	1,036	7%	1,062	7%	1,089	7%	1,087	6%	1,171	6%	13%	7%	6%
\$33,000+	2,552	17%	2,727	18%	3,161	19%	3,524	20%	3,508	19%	37%	19%	24%
Unreported	4,596	31%	4,484	29%	4,991	30%	5,379	31%	5,340	30%	16%	30%	31%
Total	14,919	100%	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,078	100%	21%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Disability Support Programs and Services (DSPS): On average, 97% of the City student population had not received any type of disability support services between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. This was comparable to the percentage of the overall student population for all colleges in the district. Moreover, the number of students who had received disability services and those who had not received disability services increased 6% and 22%, respectively, from Fall 2004 to Fall 2008.

Figure 1.13. City College Headcount by Disability Support Programs and Services (DSPS)

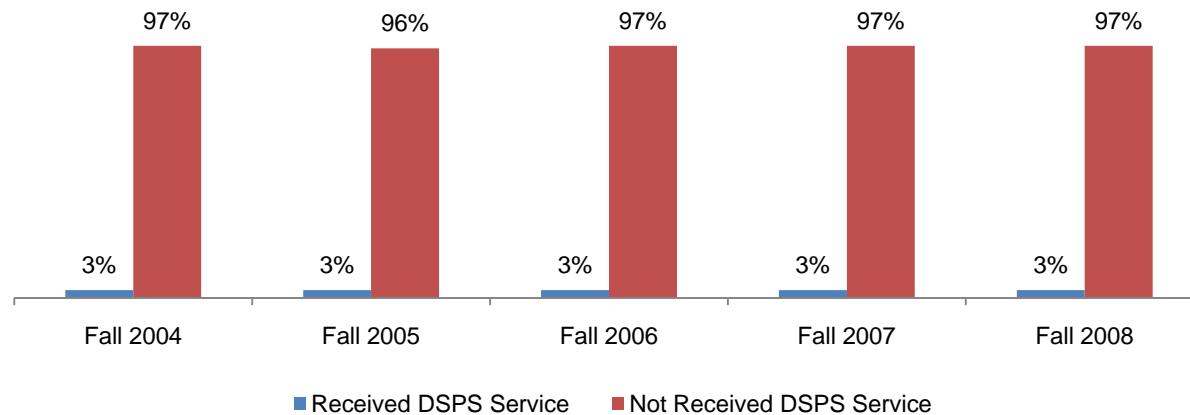


Table 1.13. City College Headcount by Disability Support Programs and Services (DSPS)

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	College Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%			
Received DSPS Services	479	3%	506	3%	501	3%	505	3%	510	3%	6%	3%	3%
Not Received DSPS Services	14,424	97%	14,743	96%	16,106	97%	16,982	97%	17,564	97%	22%	97%	97%
Unreported	16	0%	33	0%	22	0%	18	0%	4	0%	-75%	0%	0%
Total	14,919	100%	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,078	100%	21%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS): On average, 96% of the City student population had not received EOPS services between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. This was comparable to the percentage of the overall student population for all colleges in the district. Moreover, there was a 22% increase in the number of students who had not received EOPS services from Fall 2004 to Fall 2008.

Figure 1.14. City College Headcount by Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS)

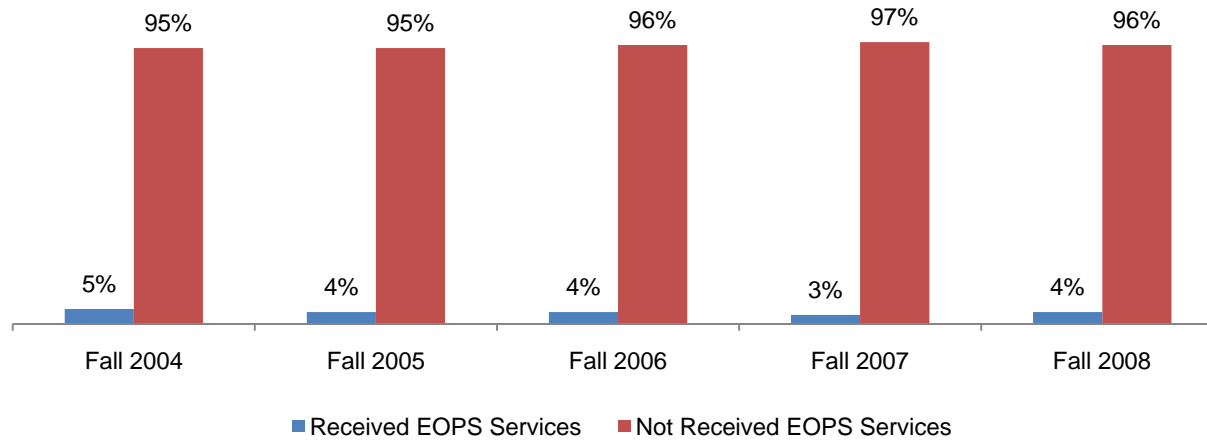


Table 1.14. City College Headcount by Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS)

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	College Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
Received EOPS Services	713	5%	671	4%	653	4%	562	3%	711	4%	0%	4%	3%
Not Received EOPS Services	14,190	95%	14,578	95%	15,954	96%	16,925	97%	17,363	96%	22%	96%	96%
Unreported	16	0%	33	0%	22	0%	18	0%	4	0%	-75%	0%	0%
Total	14,919	100%	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,078	100%	21%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Section I.II
ECC Headcount and Student Characteristics

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Overall Headcount: The unduplicated student headcount for ECC showed a 7% increase between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. In particular, there was a decline in the ECC student headcount population in Fall 2006 and then a subsequent increase between Fall 2007 and Fall 2008. The unduplicated student headcount for ECC showed a 6% increase between Summer 2004 and Summer 2008. Finally, the unduplicated student headcount for ECC showed a 28% increase, from 1,379 in Spring 2005 to 1,772 in Spring 2009.

Figure 1.15. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Overall Headcount (Fall)

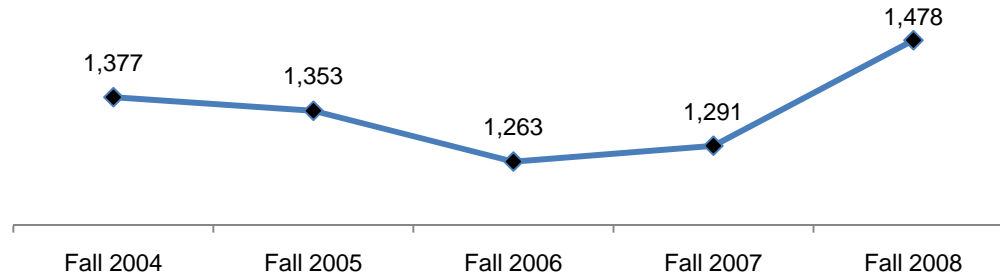


Table 1.15.1. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Overall Headcount (Fall)

	Fall 2004	Fall 2005	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	% Change Fall 04-08
Total	1,377	1,353	1,263	1,291	1,478	7%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 1.15.2. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Overall Headcount (Summer)

	Summer 2004	Summer 2005	Summer 2006	Summer 2007	Summer 2008	% Change Summer 04-08
Total	439	391	446	392	466	6%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 1.15.3. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Overall Headcount (Spring)

	Spring 2005	Spring 2006	Spring 2007	Spring 2008	Spring 2009	% Change Spring 05-09
Total	1,379	1,319	1,299	1,481	1,772	28%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note. Numbers in the tables were unduplicated headcount for ECC credit courses only.

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Gender: On average, the female student headcount (71%) was higher than their male student counterpart (29%), which remained consistent for the most part between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. The male student headcount increased 29% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008, which paralleled the overall student population trend.

Figure 1.16. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Gender

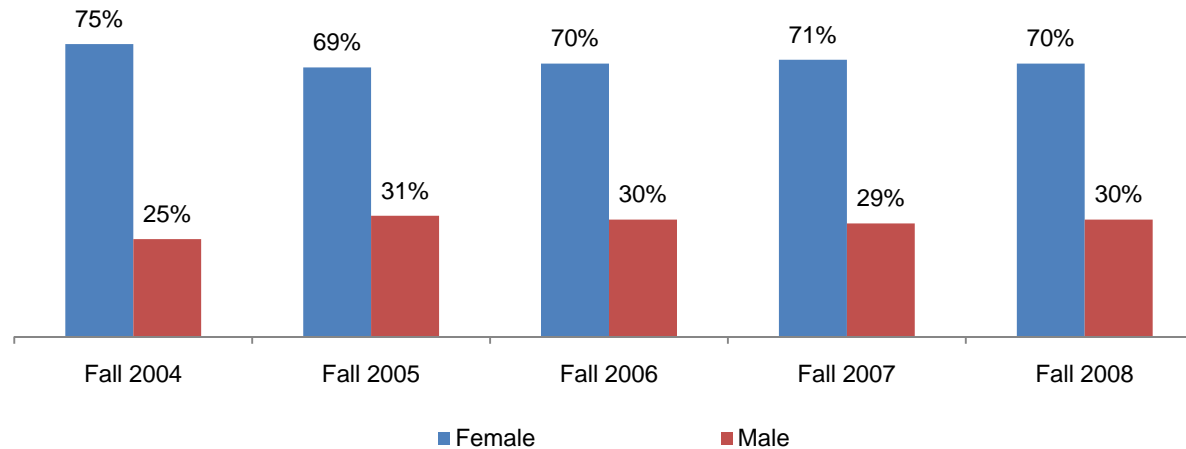


Table 1.16. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Gender

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	ECC Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
Female	1,037	75%	937	69%	889	70%	912	71%	1,040	70%	0%	71%	52%
Male	339	25%	415	31%	373	30%	379	29%	437	30%	29%	29%	48%
Unreported	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	1,377	100%	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	7%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Ethnicity: The ethnic groups that constituted the highest headcounts between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008 were Latino students (37%), African American students (27%), and White students (15%). At ECC, the White student population increased 53% in contrast to students who were categorized as 'Other' ethnicities, which declined 34% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. The White student headcount at ECC (15%) was underrepresented when compared to the White student headcount (38%) of all colleges in the district. However, both the Latino and the African American student headcounts at ECC (37% and 27%, respectively) were overrepresented when compared to the Latino and African American student headcounts (22% and 8%, respectively) of all colleges in the district.

Figure 1.17. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Ethnicity

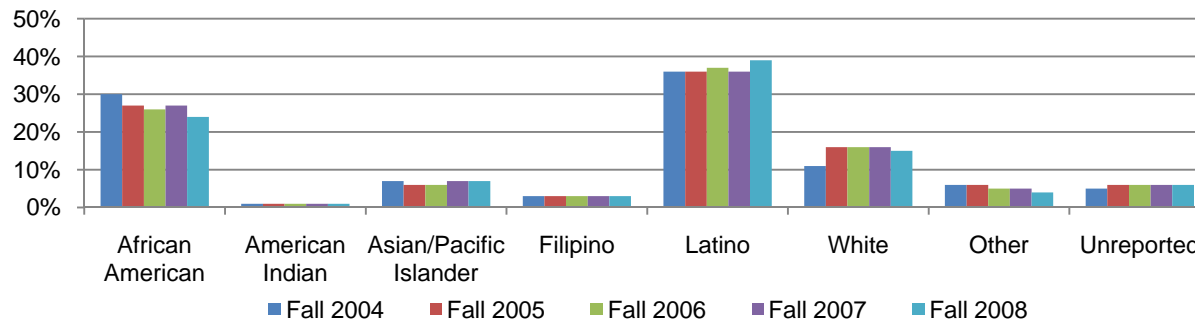


Table 1.17. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Ethnicity

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	ECC Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
African American	419	30%	366	27%	333	26%	344	27%	362	24%	-14%	27%	8%
American Indian	14	1%	12	1%	10	1%	9	1%	11	1%	-21%	1%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	99	7%	79	6%	81	6%	89	7%	104	7%	5%	7%	13%
Filipino	48	3%	40	3%	40	3%	35	3%	46	3%	-4%	3%	6%
Latino	497	36%	490	36%	463	37%	464	36%	577	39%	16%	37%	22%
White	148	11%	212	16%	199	16%	204	16%	226	15%	53%	15%	38%
Other	86	6%	76	6%	60	5%	65	5%	57	4%	-34%	5%	3%
Unreported	66	5%	78	6%	77	6%	81	6%	95	6%	44%	6%	9%
Total	1,377	100%	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	7%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Age: Students who were between ages 18-24, on average, constituted 37% of the ECC student population. Students who were 50 years and older increased 33%, while students who were between ages 30-49 years old decreased for a total of 29% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. Student headcount for those who were between ages 18-24 years old displayed the greatest disparity at ECC when compared to the same age group (37% and 53%, respectively) for all colleges in the district. However, student headcount for those students ages 30-39 (21%) were overrepresented when compared to the same age group (15%) for all colleges in the district.

Figure 1.18. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Age

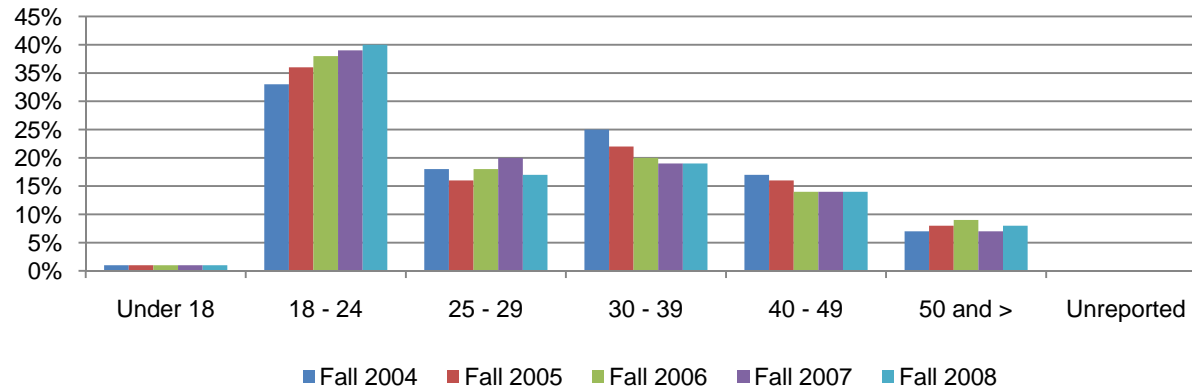


Table 1.18. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Age

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	ECC Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%			
Under 18	9	1%	19	1%	11	1%	10	1%	14	1%	56%	1%	3%
18 - 24	452	33%	487	36%	482	38%	505	39%	596	40%	32%	37%	53%
25 - 29	252	18%	219	16%	229	18%	252	20%	256	17%	2%	18%	17%
30 - 39	342	25%	302	22%	250	20%	251	19%	288	19%	-16%	21%	15%
40 - 49	230	17%	214	16%	181	14%	179	14%	201	14%	-13%	15%	8%
50 and >	92	7%	112	8%	110	9%	94	7%	122	8%	33%	8%	5%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	--	0%	0%
Total	1,377	100%	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	7%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Enrollment Status: On average, sixty-six percent of the student population were continuing students. The number of first-time transfer students increased 92%, from 62 in Fall 2004 to 119 in Fall 2008. However, the number of returning students decreased 2% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008.

Figure 1.19. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Enrollment Status

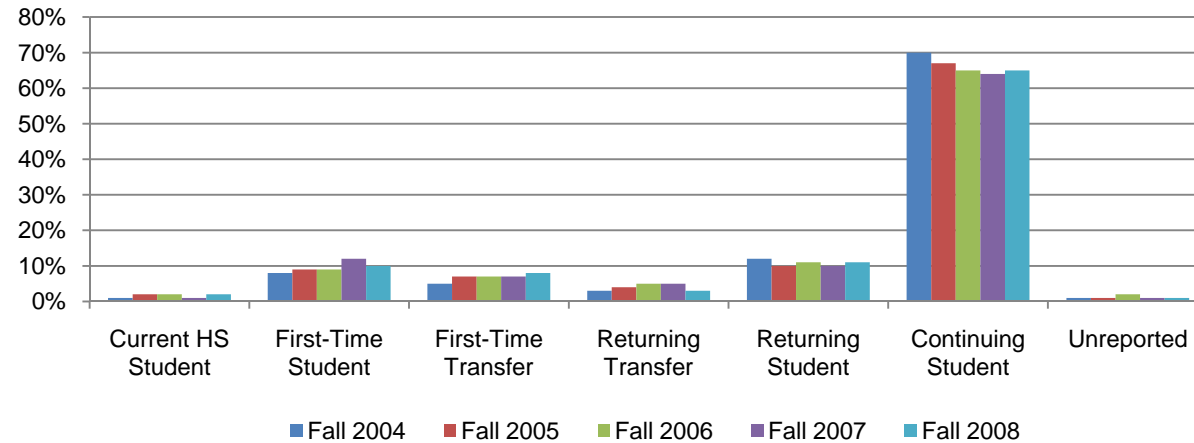


Table 1.19. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Enrollment Status

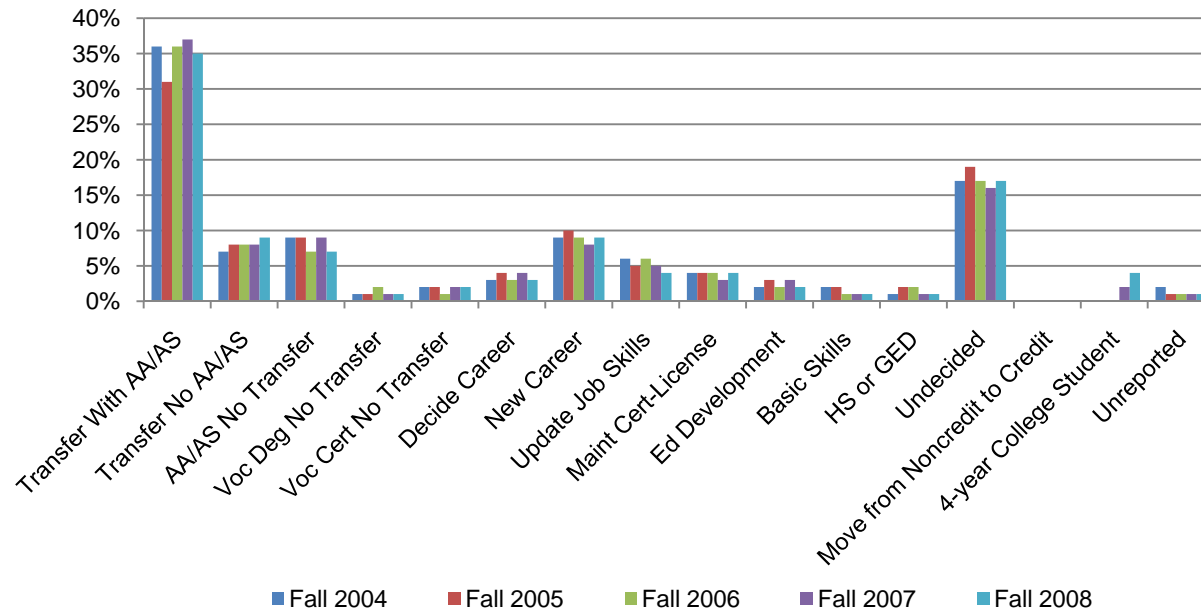
	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	ECC Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%			
Current HS Student	17	1%	28	2%	26	2%	16	1%	25	2%	47%	2%	4%
First-Time Student	114	8%	126	9%	117	9%	156	12%	153	10%	34%	10%	10%
First-Time Transfer	62	5%	91	7%	84	7%	86	7%	119	8%	92%	7%	14%
Returning Transfer	44	3%	58	4%	69	5%	62	5%	49	3%	11%	4%	4%
Returning Student	162	12%	135	10%	133	11%	135	10%	158	11%	-2%	11%	6%
Continuing Student	970	70%	900	67%	815	65%	826	64%	958	65%	-1%	66%	61%
Unreported	8	1%	15	1%	19	2%	10	1%	16	1%	100%	1%	1%
Total	1,377	100%	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	7%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Educational Objective: Almost half of the ECC student population (43%) selected transfer with or without an AA/AS degree as their educational objective during the five terms being reported. Vocational degree with no transfer, as an educational objective, increased 47% among ECC students from Fall 2004 to Fall 2008. In contrast, update job skills, as an educational objective, decreased 24% among ECC students.

Figure 1.20. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Educational Objective



Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Table 1.20. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Educational Objective

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	ECC Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
Transfer With AA/AS	498	36%	419	31%	459	36%	478	37%	511	35%	3%	35%	34%
Transfer No AA/AS	99	7%	102	8%	95	8%	101	8%	131	9%	32%	8%	13%
AA/AS No Transfer	119	9%	118	9%	92	7%	112	9%	106	7%	-11%	8%	5%
Voc Deg No Transfer	15	1%	16	1%	19	2%	15	1%	22	1%	47%	1%	1%
Voc Cert No Transfer	31	2%	31	2%	18	1%	25	2%	33	2%	6%	2%	1%
Decide Career	38	3%	49	4%	40	3%	47	4%	47	3%	24%	3%	4%
New Career	118	9%	139	10%	118	9%	103	8%	134	9%	14%	9%	8%
Update Job Skills	80	6%	71	5%	76	6%	66	5%	61	4%	-24%	5%	5%
Maint Cert-License	56	4%	54	4%	55	4%	39	3%	54	4%	-4%	4%	2%
Ed Development	33	2%	36	3%	31	2%	40	3%	30	2%	-9%	3%	4%
Basic Skills	21	2%	23	2%	17	1%	15	1%	21	1%	0%	1%	1%
HS or GED	12	1%	22	2%	22	2%	10	1%	16	1%	33%	1%	1%
Undecided	231	17%	261	19%	212	17%	205	16%	248	17%	7%	17%	18%
Move from Non-Credit to Credit	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	--	0%	0%
4-year College Student	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	26	2%	56	4%	--	1%	3%
Unreported	26	2%	12	1%	9	1%	9	1%	8	1%	-69%	1%	1%
Total	1,377	100%	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	7%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Primary Language: On average, 90% of the ECC student population spoke English as their primary language. There was an increase for those who reported speaking English (10%) as their primary language, while those who spoke a language other than English decreased 13% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008.

Figure 1.21. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Primary Language

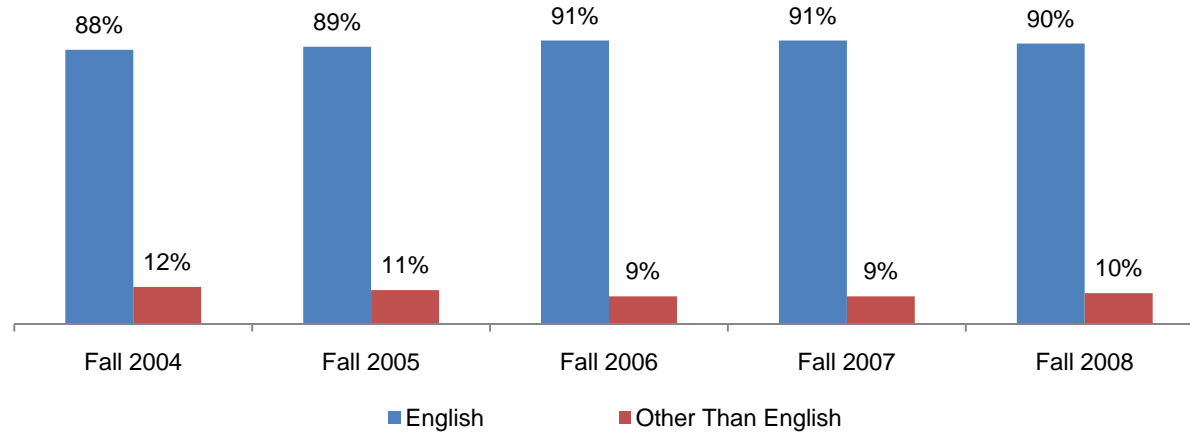


Table 1.21. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Primary Language

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2007		% Change Fall 04-08	ECC Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
English	1,205	88%	1,202	89%	1,146	91%	1,177	91%	1,331	90%	10%	90%	93%
Other Than English	165	12%	146	11%	112	9%	110	9%	144	10%	-13%	10%	6%
Unreported	7	1%	5	0%	5	0%	4	0%	3	0%	-57%	0%	0%
Total	1,377	100%	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	7%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Prior Education Level: Between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008, 63% of the ECC student population reported that they were high school graduates. ECC students who were current high school students nearly doubled (92%), from 13 in Fall 2004 to 25 in Fall 2008. Eight percent of the ECC student population had a bachelor's degree or higher and 8% passed the GED.

Figure 1.22. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Prior Education Level

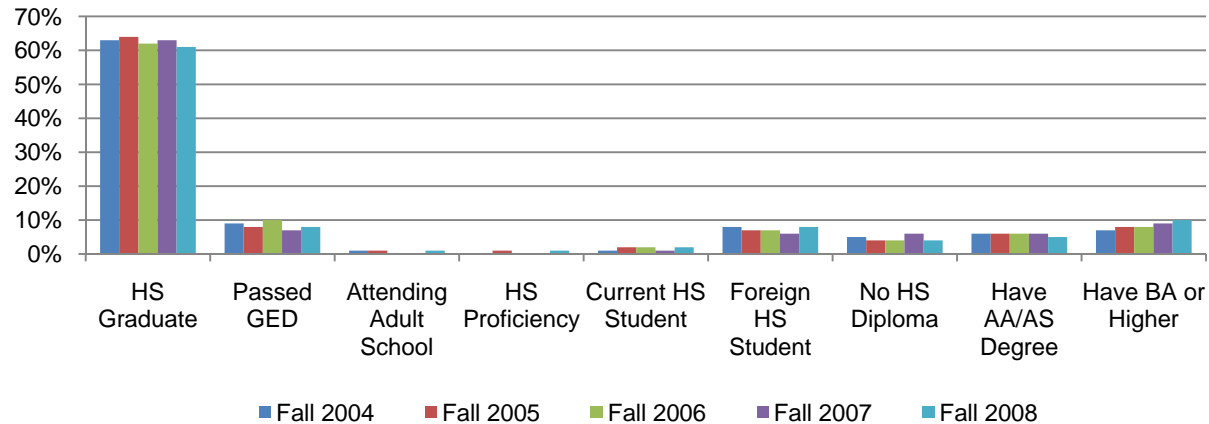


Table 1.22. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Prior Education Level

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	ECC Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%			
HS Graduate	869	63%	867	64%	783	62%	816	63%	906	61%	4%	63%	67%
Passed GED	121	9%	107	8%	122	10%	96	7%	120	8%	-1%	8%	5%
Attending Adult School	10	1%	7	1%	6	0%	4	0%	12	1%	20%	1%	0%
HS Proficiency	1	0%	7	1%	6	0%	6	0%	12	1%	1100%	0%	1%
Current HS Student	13	1%	29	2%	26	2%	18	1%	25	2%	92%	2%	4%
Foreign HS Student	117	8%	94	7%	94	7%	78	6%	114	8%	-3%	7%	5%
No HS Diploma	67	5%	58	4%	52	4%	72	6%	62	4%	-7%	5%	2%
Have AA/AS Degree	89	6%	78	6%	70	6%	82	6%	79	5%	-11%	6%	5%
Have BA or Higher	90	7%	106	8%	104	8%	119	9%	147	10%	63%	8%	11%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	--	0%	0%
Total	1,377	100%	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	7%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Service Area of Residence: Between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008, on average, 63% of the students who resided within the City College service area attended ECC. Among all three college service areas, City College had the greatest proportion of students who resided within its service area that attended ECC.

Figure 1.23. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Residential Service Area

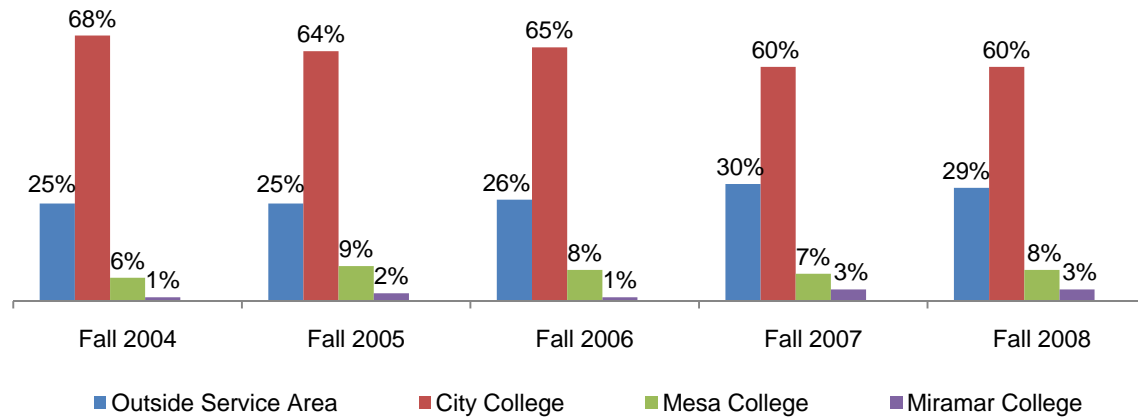


Table 1.23. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Service Area of Residence

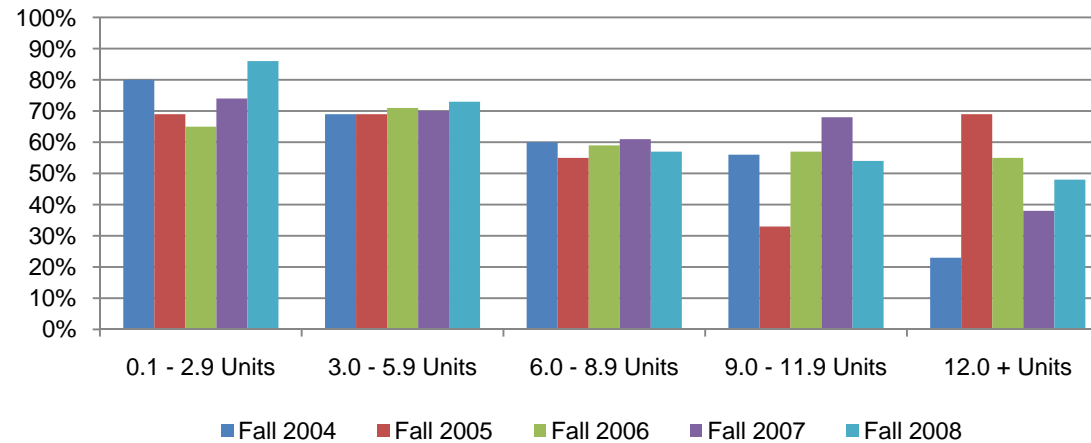
	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	ECC Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
Outside District Service Area	345	25%	337	25%	328	26%	385	30%	433	29%	26%	27%	36%
City College	935	68%	867	64%	818	65%	778	60%	886	60%	-5%	63%	30%
Mesa College	78	6%	122	9%	99	8%	95	7%	113	8%	45%	7%	22%
Miramar College	19	1%	27	2%	18	1%	33	3%	45	3%	137%	2%	12%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	--	0%	0%
Total	1,377	100%	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	7%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Units Attempted by Units Earned: Table 1.24 shows the number of units earned (in columns) for each range of the number of units attempted (in rows). The greatest proportion of students who attempted and earned the maximum number of units attempted were those in the 3.0-5.9 unit range on average (72%). The least proportion of students who attempted and earned the maximum number of units attempted were those in the 9.0-11.9 unit range on average (47%). The number of students who attempted and earned between 3.0-5.9 units increased 6% over the five terms being reported, while the number of students who attempted and earned between 6.0-8.9 units decreased 13% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008.

Figure 1.24. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Units Attempted



Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Table 1.24. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Units Attempted

Units Earned

		0 Units	0.1 - 2.9 Units	3.0 - 5.9 Units	6.0 - 8.9 Units	9.0 - 11.9 Units	12.0 + Units
Units Attempted	Fall 2004	0.1 - 2.9 Units	20%	80%			
		3.0 - 5.9 Units	30%	0%	69%		
		6.0 - 8.9 Units	19%	0%	21%	60%	
		9.0 - 11.9 Units	10%	0%	8%	25%	56%
		12.0 + Units	27%	0%	14%	9%	27%
Fall 2005	0.1 - 2.9 Units	31%	69%				
	3.0 - 5.9 Units	31%	0%	69%			
	6.0 - 8.9 Units	15%	0%	30%	55%		
	9.0 - 11.9 Units	16%	0%	18%	33%	33%	
	12.0 + Units	15%	0%	0%	0%	15%	69%
Fall 2006	0.1 - 2.9 Units	35%	65%				
	3.0 - 5.9 Units	29%	0%	71%			
	6.0 - 8.9 Units	21%	0%	20%	59%		
	9.0 - 11.9 Units	20%	0%	3%	20%	57%	
	12.0 + Units	27%	0%	0%	9%	9%	55%
Fall 2007	0.1 - 2.9 Units	26%	74%				
	3.0 - 5.9 Units	30%	0%	70%			
	6.0 - 8.9 Units	19%	0%	19%	61%		
	9.0 - 11.9 Units	12%	2%	3%	15%	68%	
	12.0 + Units	13%	0%	13%	6%	31%	38%
Fall 2008	0.1 - 2.9 Units	14%	86%				
	3.0 - 5.9 Units	27%	0%	73%			
	6.0 - 8.9 Units	15%	0%	28%	57%		
	9.0 - 11.9 Units	17%	0%	10%	19%	54%	
	12.0 + Units	4%	0%	9%	22%	17%	48%
% Change Fall 04-08		--	4%	6%	-13%	-5%	-10%
ECC Average Fall 04-08		--	66%	72%	55%	47%	53%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Tutoring and non-graded courses were excluded. Percent change was based on counts.

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by First Generation: Between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008, on average, 37% of the ECC student population had reported being first generation college students. Both groups of students, those who were and those who were not first generation college students, displayed an increase in headcount between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008 (11% and 18%, respectively), which paralleled the overall collegewide increase in headcount.

Figure 1.25. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by First Generation

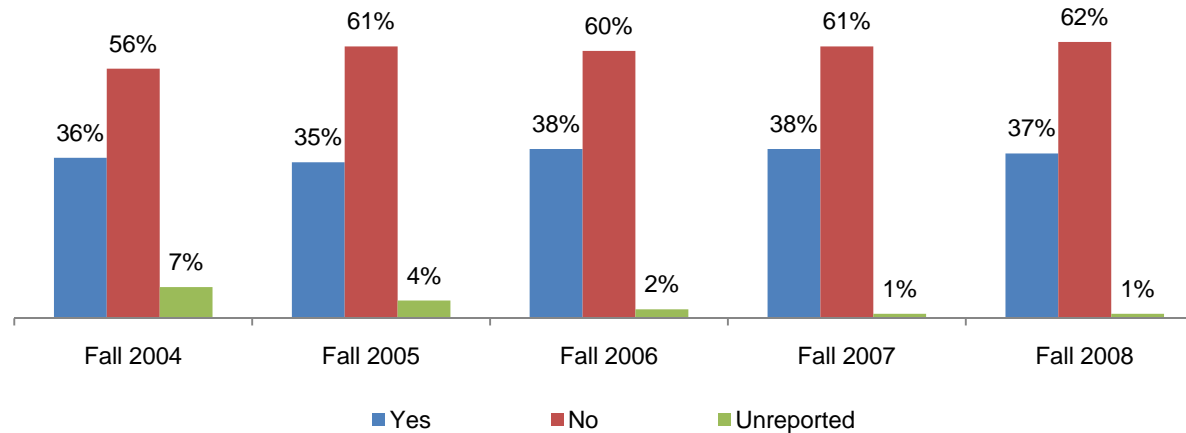


Table 1.25. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by First Generation

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	ECC Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
Yes	500	36%	473	35%	478	38%	485	38%	553	37%	11%	37%	25%
No	774	56%	829	61%	754	60%	787	61%	910	62%	18%	60%	73%
Unreported	103	7%	51	4%	31	2%	19	1%	15	1%	-85%	3%	2%
Total	1,377	100%	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	7%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Income Level: Between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008, 15% of the ECC student population reported making \$33,000 or more a year on average. The number of students who reported making between \$0-2,999 a year on average increased 74% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. It should be noted that nearly one-quarter of students did not report their income level. Consequently, the data may not be representative of the actual income levels of students at ECC.

Figure 1.26. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Income Level

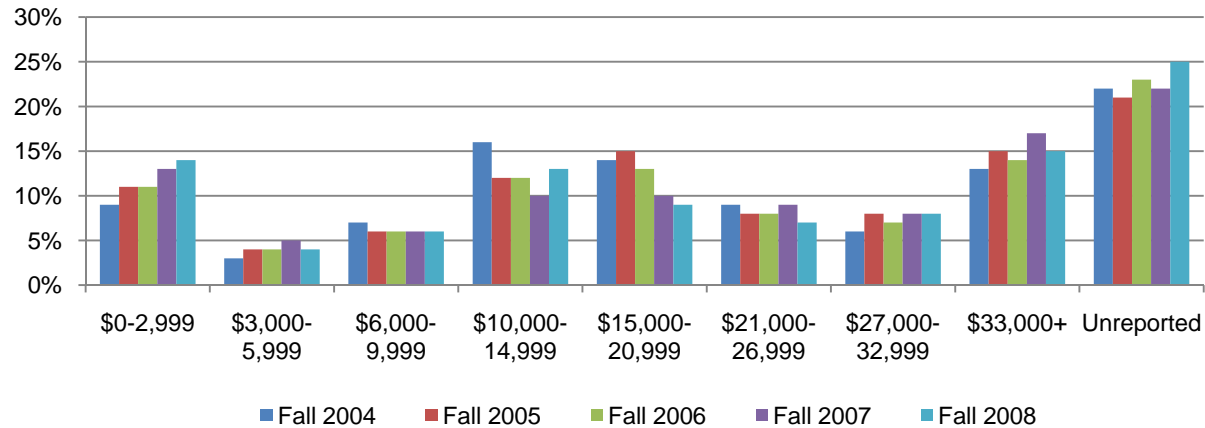


Table 1.26. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Income Level

Income Level	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	ECC Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%			
\$0-2,999	118	9%	148	11%	143	11%	169	13%	205	14%	74%	12%	8%
\$3,000-5,999	45	3%	57	4%	53	4%	62	5%	56	4%	24%	4%	4%
\$6,000-9,999	98	7%	87	6%	72	6%	74	6%	95	6%	-3%	6%	4%
\$10,000-14,999	215	16%	164	12%	153	12%	130	10%	185	13%	-14%	13%	8%
\$15,000-20,999	199	14%	199	15%	167	13%	132	10%	129	9%	-35%	12%	8%
\$21,000-26,999	124	9%	112	8%	107	8%	114	9%	101	7%	-19%	8%	6%
\$27,000-32,999	87	6%	103	8%	93	7%	103	8%	112	8%	29%	7%	6%
\$33,000+	185	13%	197	15%	183	14%	221	17%	229	15%	24%	15%	24%
Unreported	306	22%	286	21%	292	23%	286	22%	366	25%	20%	23%	31%
Total	1,377	100%	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	7%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Disability Support Programs and Services (DSPS): On average, 97% of the ECC student population had not received any type of disability support services between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. This was comparable to the percentage of the overall student population for all colleges in the district. Moreover, the number of students who received and had not received disability services increased between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008 (35% and 6%, respectively).

Figure 1.27. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Disability Support Programs and Services (DSPS)

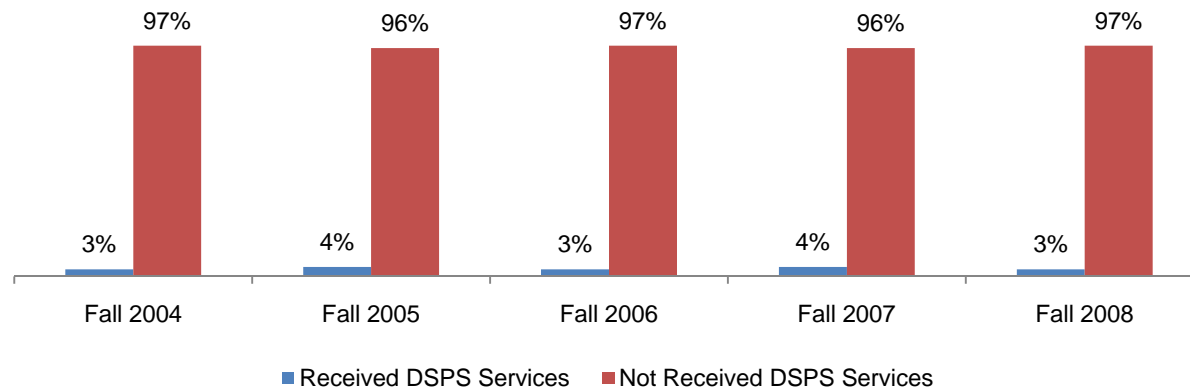


Table 1.27. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Disability Support Programs and Services (DSPS)

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	ECC Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
Received DSPS Services	37	3%	48	4%	37	3%	56	4%	50	3%	35%	3%	3%
Not Received DSPS Services	1,340	97%	1,305	96%	1,226	97%	1,235	96%	1,427	97%	6%	97%	97%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	--	0%	0%
Total	1,377	100%	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	7%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Section I.II: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS): On average, 94% of the ECC student population had not received EOPS services between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. This was comparable to the percentage of the overall student population for all colleges in the district. However, students at ECC who received EOPS services and those who had not received EOPS services increased 14% and 7%, respectively, from Fall 2004 to Fall 2008.

Figure 1.28. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS)

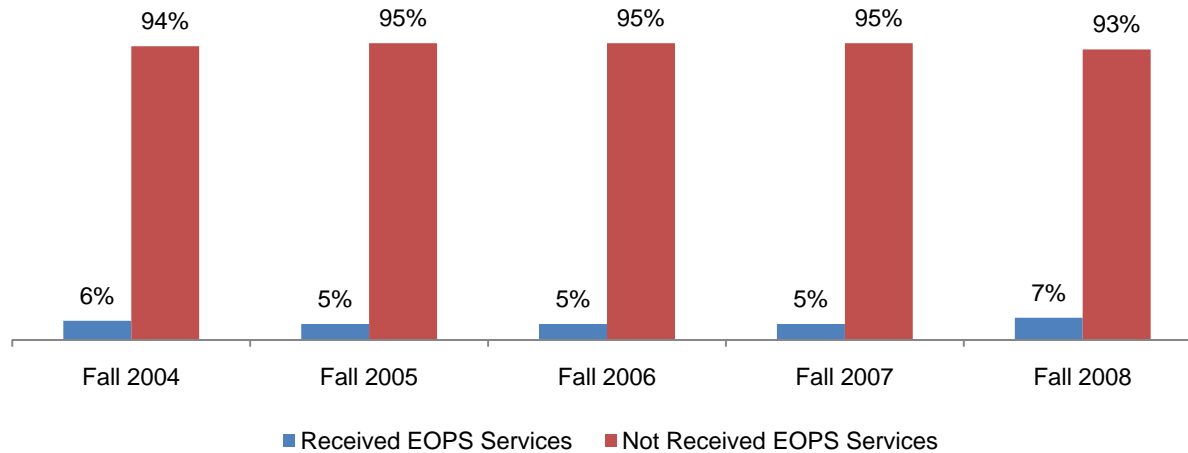


Table 1.28. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS)

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	ECC Average Fall 04-08	All Colleges Average Fall 04-08
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%			
Received EOPS Services	87	6%	73	5%	60	5%	62	5%	99	7%	14%	6%	3%
Not Received EOPS Services	1,290	94%	1,280	95%	1,203	95%	1,229	95%	1,378	93%	7%	94%	96%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	--	0%	0%
Total	1,377	100%	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	7%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Section II
Term Persistence Rates

City College Section II: Term Persistence Rates

This section of the Fact Book contains information on first-time to college student term persistence rates. For purposes of this report, term persistence rate is the measure of first-time to college students who were enrolled in a fall term as of census (eliminating drops and never attends prior to census) and who completed the term with a grade notation of A, B, C, CR (Credit), D, F, I, NC (Non-Credit), or RD (Report Delayed), then were enrolled as of census in the subsequent spring term and received a grade notation for that term. The information in this section includes five years of data and is reported as follows:

- 1) Overall
- 2) Gender
- 3) Age
- 4) Ethnicity

City College Section II: Term Persistence Rates

Overall Term Persistence: The average term persistence rates for first-time City College students was 59% between the Fall 2004 and the Fall 2008 cohorts. Persistence rates remained relatively stable between the Fall 2004 and Fall 2008 cohorts. Overall, persistence rates increased 2% between the Fall 2004 and Fall 2008 cohorts. The average term persistence rate for first-time City students (59%) was lower compared to the average term persistence rate for first-time students enrolled in all colleges in the district (66%).

Figure 2.1. City College Overall First-Time Student Term Persistence

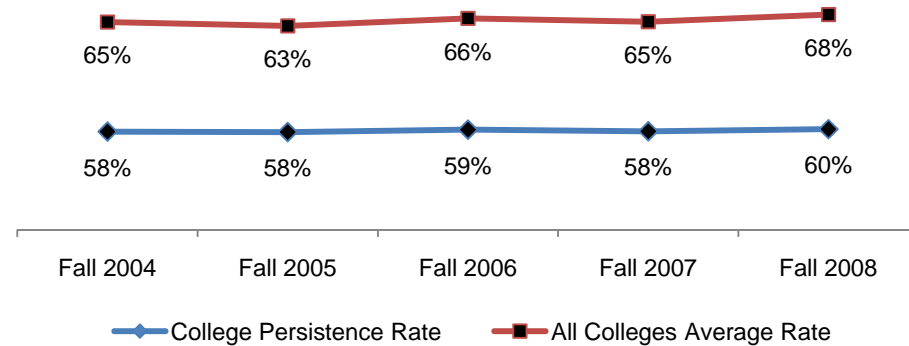


Table 2.1. City College Overall First-Time Student Term Persistence

Cohort	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall to Spring All Colleges Persistence
Fall 2004	1,274	741	58%	65%
Fall 2005	1,273	737	58%	63%
Fall 2006	1,375	816	59%	66%
Fall 2007	1,523	889	58%	65%
Fall 2008	1,544	921	60%	68%
Average			59%	66%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section II: Term Persistence Rates

Term Persistence by Gender: On average, term persistence rates of female students (62%) were higher than their male student counterpart (56%) between the Fall 2004 and the Fall 2008 cohorts. Persistence rates increased for both male and female students from the Fall 2004 cohort to the Fall 2008 cohort (1% and 2%, respectively).

Figure 2.2. City College First-Time Student Term Persistence by Gender

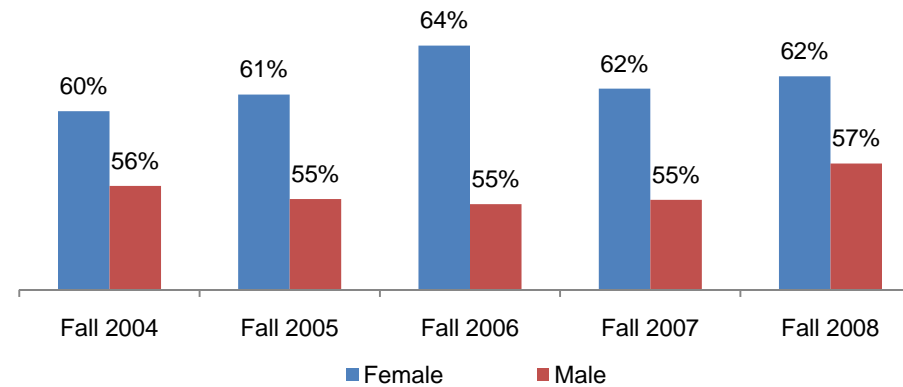


Table 2.2. City College First-Time Student Term Persistence by Gender

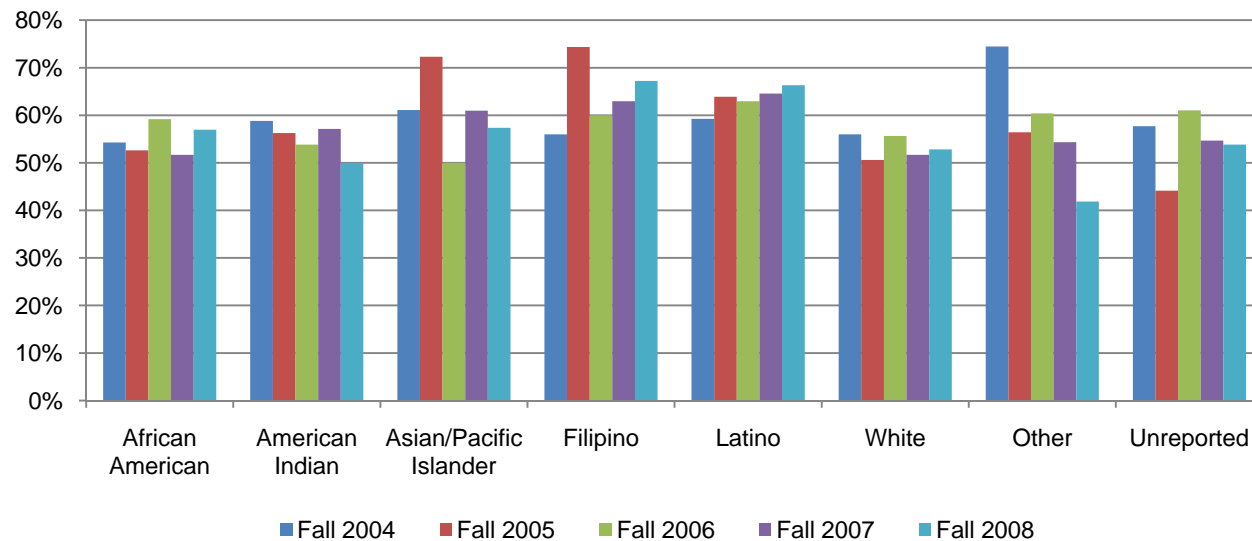
Cohort	Male			Female			Unreported		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2004	627	351	56%	647	390	60%	0	0	--
Fall 2005	708	391	55%	565	346	61%	0	0	--
Fall 2006	710	390	55%	665	426	64%	0	0	--
Fall 2007	763	421	55%	760	468	62%	0	0	--
Fall 2008	812	465	57%	732	456	62%	0	0	--
Average			56%			62%			--

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section II: Term Persistence Rates

Term Persistence by Ethnicity: The ethnic groups with the highest term persistence rates, on average, were Latino and Filipino students (64% each), Asian/Pacific Islander students (60%), and students categorized as 'Other' ethnicities (58%). Persistence rates peaked to a high of 74% for students who were categorized as 'Other' ethnicities in the Fall 2004 cohort and Filipino students in the Fall 2005 cohort. Persistence rates of Latino and African American students peaked to a high of 66% and 59%, respectively, in the Fall 2008 and the Fall 2006 cohorts. Persistence rates of students who were categorized as 'Other' ethnicities decreased 32%, while persistence rates of Filipino students increased 11% between the Fall 2004 and the Fall 2008 cohorts.

Figure 2.3. City College First-Time Student Term Persistence by Ethnicity



City College Section II: Term Persistence Rates

Table 2.3. City College First-Time Student Term Persistence by Ethnicity

Cohort	African American			American Indian			Asian/Pacific Islander			Filipino		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2004	164	89	54%	17	10	59%	72	44	61%	50	28	56%
Fall 2005	192	101	53%	16	9	56%	65	47	72%	39	29	74%
Fall 2006	169	100	59%	13	7	54%	82	41	50%	45	27	60%
Fall 2007	207	107	52%	14	8	57%	105	64	61%	54	34	63%
Fall 2008	237	135	57%	14	7	50%	68	39	57%	61	41	67%
Average			55%			55%			60%			64%

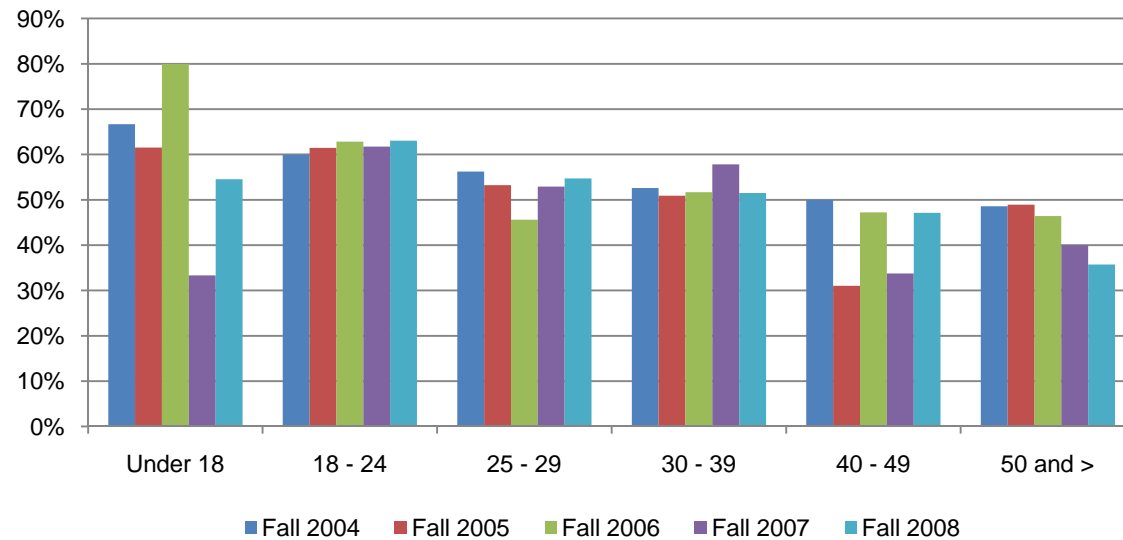
Cohort	Latino			White			Other			Unreported		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2004	503	298	59%	343	192	56%	47	35	74%	78	45	58%
Fall 2005	507	324	64%	338	171	51%	39	22	56%	77	34	44%
Fall 2006	564	355	63%	372	207	56%	53	32	60%	77	47	61%
Fall 2007	635	410	65%	387	200	52%	46	25	54%	75	41	55%
Fall 2008	653	433	66%	390	206	53%	43	18	42%	78	42	54%
Average			64%			53%			58%			54%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section II: Term Persistence Rates

Term Persistence by Age: With the exception of students who were 50 years and older, a general trend among the Fall 2004 to Fall 2008 cohorts showed that as age increased, term persistence decreased. With the exception of student between ages 18 and 24, all other age cohorts displayed a decreasing trend in persistence rates between the Fall 2004 and the Fall 2008 cohorts. In particular, students who were 50 years and older decreased 13%, from 49% in the Fall 2004 cohort to 36% in the Fall 2008 cohort. For students under age 18, persistence rates peaked to a high of 80% in the Fall 2008 cohort.

Figure 2.4. City College First-Time Student Term Persistence by Age



City College Section II: Term Persistence Rates

Table 2.4. City College First-Time Student Term Persistence by Age

	Under 18			18 - 24			25 - 29		
Cohort	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2004	12	8	67%	921	552	60%	128	72	56%
Fall 2005	13	8	62%	921	566	61%	124	66	53%
Fall 2006	15	12	80%	1,017	639	63%	125	57	46%
Fall 2007	6	2	33%	1,116	689	62%	155	82	53%
Fall 2008	11	6	55%	1,128	711	63%	159	87	55%
Average			63%			62%			53%

	30 - 39			40 - 49			50 and >		
Cohort	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2004	116	61	53%	62	31	50%	35	17	49%
Fall 2005	110	56	51%	58	18	31%	47	23	49%
Fall 2006	118	61	52%	72	34	47%	28	13	46%
Fall 2007	128	74	58%	83	28	34%	35	14	40%
Fall 2008	134	69	51%	70	33	47%	42	15	36%
Average			53%			42%			44%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Section III
Student Outcomes

City College Section III: Student Outcomes

This section of the Fact Book contains information on various student outcomes which may be considered indirect assessments of student learning. The outcomes included in this section are: 1) Annual Successful Course Completion Rates, 2) Annual Retention Rates, 3) Annual GPA, 4) Annual Awards Conferred, and 5) Annual Transfer Volume. All of the information in this section includes five years of data by gender, age, and ethnicity. The following describes in detail each of the outcomes listed.

- 1) Successful Course Completion Rates. The first outcome reported in this section is successful course completion, or student success rate. For purposes of this report, the success rate is the percentage of students who completed a course with a grade of A, B, C, or CR out of total enrollments as of census. *Note: Tutoring and non-credit classes are excluded.*
- 2) Retention Rates. The second outcome reported in this section is retention rate. For purposes of this report, the retention rate is the percentage of students who completed a course with a grade of A, B, C, D, F, CR, NC, I, or RD out of total enrollments as of census.
- 3) Annual GPA. The third outcome reported in this section is annual GPA. For purposes of this report, the annual GPA is the cumulative term grade point average of all courses taken for a grade in one academic year.
- 4) Annual Awards Conferred. The fourth outcome reported in this section is the annual awards conferred. For purposes of this report, the annual awards conferred are the total number of associate degrees and certificates awarded in a single academic year (summer, fall and, spring).
- 5) Annual Transfer Volume. The last outcome reported in this section is the number of students who transfer annually. For the purposes of this report, the annual transfer volume represents the total number of students who transferred to a 4-year institution either during the last semester they were enrolled at an SDCCD college or up to three semesters following the last semester they were enrolled at an SDCCD college. The last semester attended includes students who stopped out for one or more semesters and enrolled at a later date (reverse transfer). The student must also have completed 12 or more cumulative transferrable units earned within 12 consecutive semesters preceding and including the last semester enrolled at SDCCD.

Note: Transfer volume that was reported by the Office of Institutional Research and Planning prior to Summer 2009 included all students regardless of the number of transferrable units completed or the time span between last semester attended and actual transfer. Consequently, the counts were much higher than the volume being reported using the current methodology.

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Success Rates)

Overall Success Rates: City College annual success rates remained relatively stable between 2004/05 and 2008/09, with a five-year average of 63%. This five-year average success rate was below the five-year average success rate of all colleges the district (66%). The City College annual success rates were lower, on average, compared to the annual success rates of all colleges in the district between 2004/05 and 2008/09.

Figure 3.1. City College Overall Success Rates

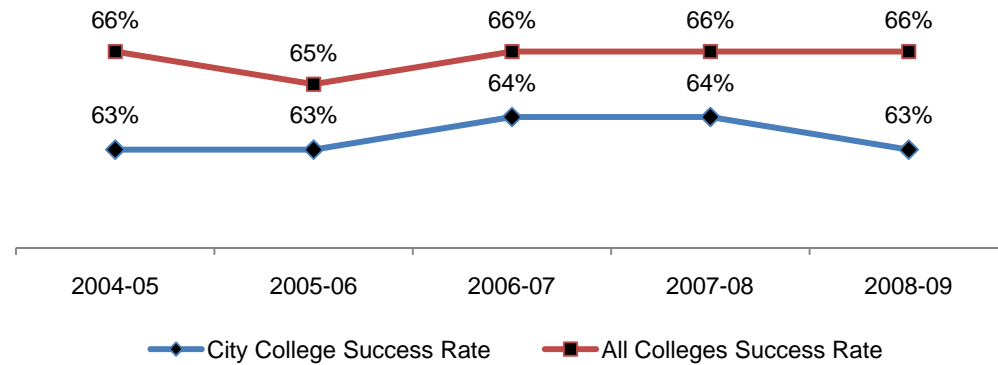


Table 3.1. City College Overall Success Rates

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 2004-09	All Colleges Average 2004-09
Average	63%	63%	64%	64%	63%	0%	63%	66%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Tutoring and non-credit classes were excluded.

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Success Rates)

Success Rates by Gender: On average, both male (64%) and female students (63%) had comparable success rates between 2004/05 and 2008/09. At City College, both male and female students had lower average success rates compared to the male and female student populations (65% and 66%, respectively) within all colleges in the district. Both the average success rates of male and female students at City College fell below the average success rate of the general student population of all colleges in the district (66%). Both male and female students at City College had average success rates higher than or comparable to the average success rate of the general student population at City (63%).

Figure 3.2. City College Success Rates by Gender

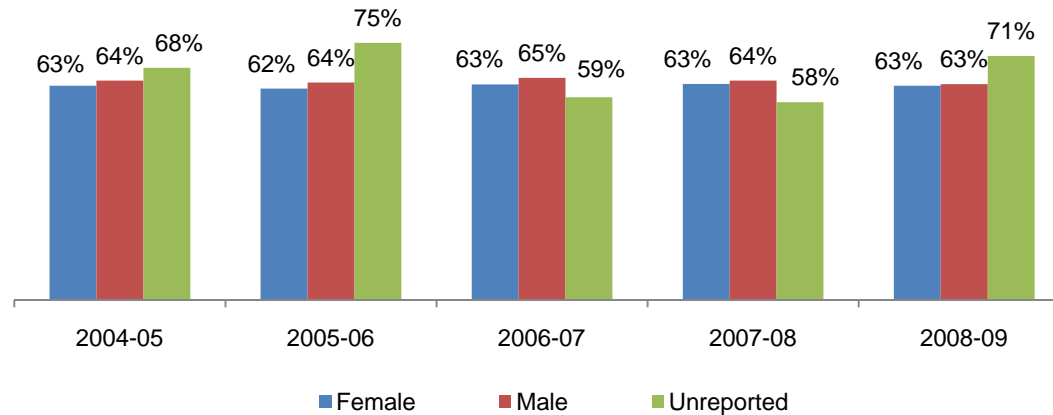


Table 3.2. City College Success Rates by Gender

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	College Average 2004-09	All Colleges Average 2004-09
Female	63%	62%	63%	63%	63%	63%	66%
Male	64%	64%	65%	64%	63%	64%	65%
Unreported	68%	75%	59%	58%	71%	66%	66%
Average	63%	63%	64%	64%	63%	63%	66%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Tutoring and non-credit classes were excluded.

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Success Rates)

Success Rates by Ethnicity: On average, the ethnic groups with the highest success rates were White students (70%), Asian/Pacific Islander students (69%), and Filipino students (66%) between 2004/05 and 2008/09. The average success rates of African American, American Indian, Latino, and students categorized as 'Other' ethnicities fell below the average success rates of both the general student populations at City College and all colleges in the district (63% and 66%, respectively). However, the average success rates of White, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Filipino students were comparable to or higher than the same averages.

Figure 3.3. City College Success Rates by Ethnicity

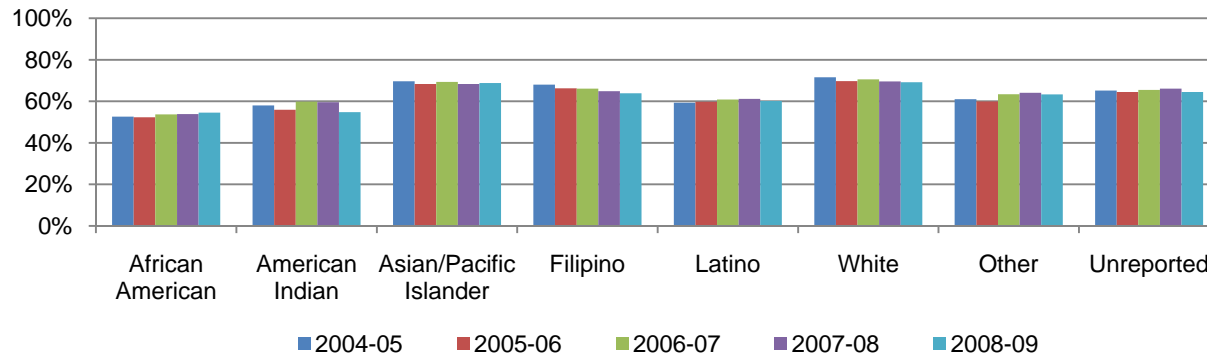


Table 3.3. City College Success Rates by Ethnicity

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	College Average 2004-09	All Colleges Average 2004-09
African American	53%	52%	54%	54%	55%	53%	54%
American Indian	58%	56%	60%	60%	55%	58%	61%
Asian/Pacific Islander	70%	68%	69%	68%	69%	69%	70%
Filipino	68%	66%	66%	65%	64%	66%	66%
Latino	59%	60%	61%	61%	60%	60%	61%
White	72%	70%	71%	70%	69%	70%	70%
Other	61%	60%	63%	64%	63%	62%	65%
Unreported	65%	65%	65%	66%	65%	65%	67%
Average	63%	63%	64%	64%	63%	63%	66%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Tutoring and non-credit classes were excluded.

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Success Rates)

Success Rates by Age: Between 2004/05 to 2008/09, the age group with the highest success rate, on average, was students under age 18 (70%). Most other age groups had comparable average success rates of 67%. Students under age 18 generally showed a mild upward trend in success rates, from 67% in 2004/05 to 77% in 2007/08. With the exception of students between ages 18-24, the average success rates of all other age groups were higher compared to the average success rates of both the general student populations at City College (63%) and all colleges in the district (66%).

Figure 3.4. City College Success Rates by Age

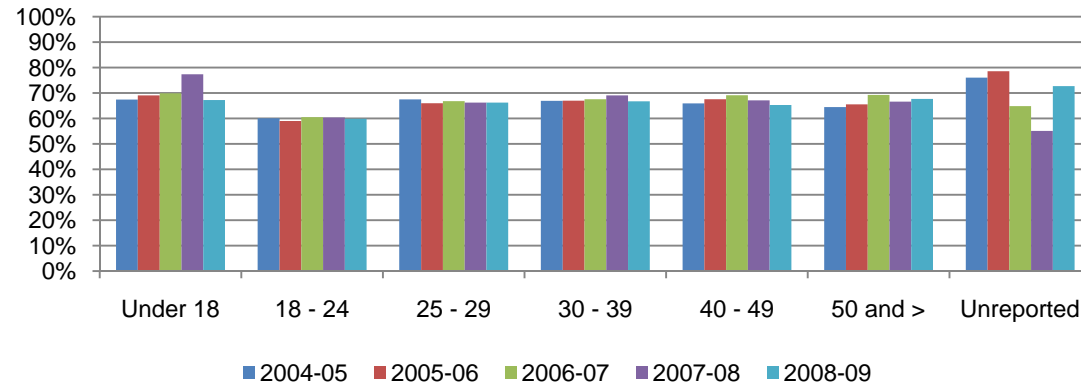


Table 3.4. City College Success Rates by Age

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	College Average 2004-09	All Colleges Average 2004-09
Under 18	67%	69%	70%	77%	67%	70%	81%
18 - 24	60%	59%	61%	60%	60%	60%	63%
25 - 29	67%	66%	67%	66%	66%	67%	68%
30 - 39	67%	67%	68%	69%	67%	67%	69%
40 - 49	66%	68%	69%	67%	65%	67%	71%
50 and >	64%	66%	69%	67%	68%	67%	70%
Unreported	76%	79%	65%	55%	73%	69%	68%
Average	63%	63%	64%	64%	63%	63%	66%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Tutoring and non-credit classes were excluded.

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Retention Rates)

Overall Retention Rates: The annual retention rates for City College students remained relatively stable from 2004/05 to 2008/09, with a five-year average of 82%. This five-year average retention rate was slightly higher than the five-year average retention rate of all colleges in the district (81%). The City College annual retention rates were higher, on average, compared to the annual retention rates of all colleges in the district between 2004/05 and 2008/09.

Figure 3.5. City College Overall Retention Rates

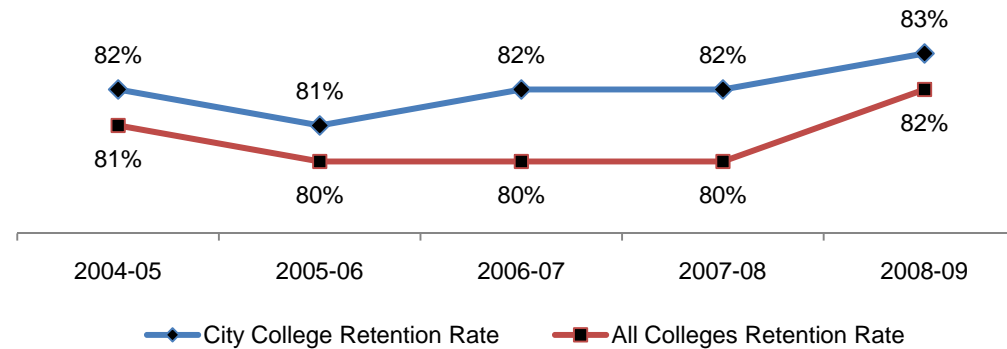


Table 3.5. City College Overall Retention Rates

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 2004-09	All Colleges Average 2004-09
Average	82%	81%	82%	82%	83%	1%	82%	81%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Retention Rates)

Retention Rates by Gender: On average, female student retention rates (82%) were comparable to their male student counterpart (83%) between 2004/05 and 2008/09. The average retention rates of both male and female students at City College were higher or comparable to the average retention rates of the male and female student populations within all colleges in the district (80% and 82%, respectively). The average retention rate of male students at City College was higher compared to the average retention rate of the general student population at City College (82%), while the average retention rate of female students at City College was comparable to the same average. Between 2004/05 and 2008/09, the average retention rates of both the male and female student populations at City College were higher than the average retention rate of the general student population of all colleges in the district (81%).

Figure 3.6. City College Retention Rates by Gender

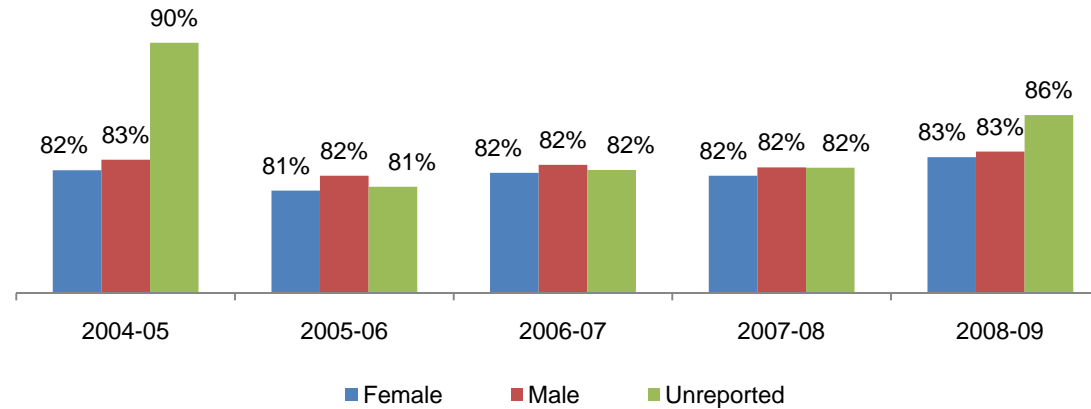


Table 3.6. City College Retention Rates by Gender

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	College Average 2004-09	All Colleges Average 2004-09
Female	82%	81%	82%	82%	83%	82%	82%
Male	83%	82%	82%	82%	83%	83%	80%
Unreported	90%	81%	82%	82%	86%	84%	80%
Average	82%	81%	82%	82%	83%	82%	81%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Retention Rates)

Retention Rates by Ethnicity: Between 2004/05 and 2008/09, the ethnic groups with the highest retention rates, on average, were Asian/Pacific Islander students (85%), and both White students and Filipino students (84% each). The average retention rate of Latino students was higher than the average retention rate of the general student population of all colleges in the district (81%) and comparable to the average retention rate of the general student population at City College (82%). The average retention rates of African Americans and American Indian students were lower compared to the same averages. The average retention rates of Asian/Pacific Islander, Filipino, and White students exceeded the same averages.

Figure 3.7. City College Retention Rates by Ethnicity

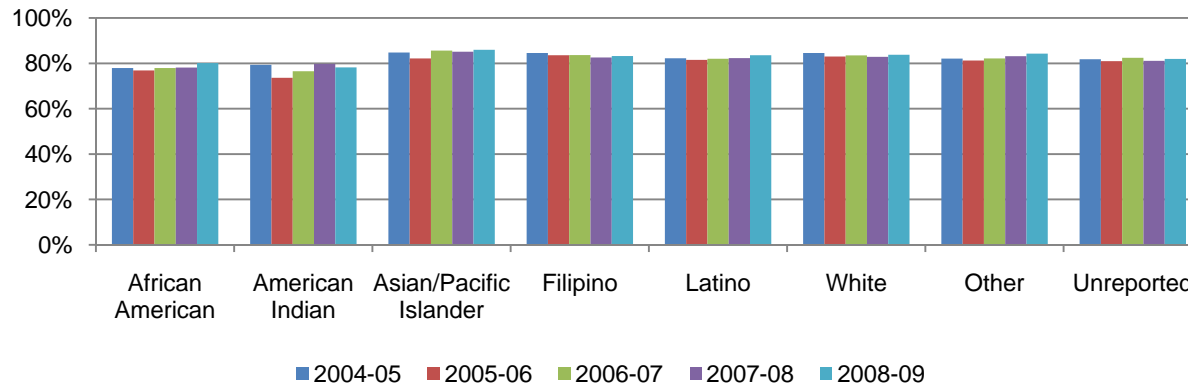


Table 3.7. City College Retention Rates by Ethnicity

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	College Average 2004-09	All Colleges Average 2004-09
African American	78%	77%	78%	78%	80%	78%	78%
American Indian	79%	74%	77%	80%	78%	78%	77%
Asian/Pacific Islander	85%	82%	86%	85%	86%	85%	84%
Filipino	85%	84%	84%	83%	83%	84%	82%
Latino	82%	82%	82%	82%	84%	82%	81%
White	85%	83%	84%	83%	84%	84%	81%
Other	82%	81%	82%	83%	84%	83%	82%
Unreported	82%	81%	82%	81%	82%	82%	80%
Average	82%	81%	82%	82%	83%	82%	81%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Retention Rates)

Retention Rates by Age: Between 2004/05 and 2008/09, students under age 18 had the highest retention rates (89%) on average. With the exception of students who were age 50 and older, all the other age groups had the same retention rate of 82% on average. Students who were under age 18 generally showed an upward trend in retention rates, from 85% in 2004/05 to 92% in 2008/2009. The average retention rates of all the age groups were comparable to or higher than both the average retention rates of the general student populations at City College and all colleges in the district (82% and 81%, respectively).

Figure 3.8. City College Retention Rates by Age

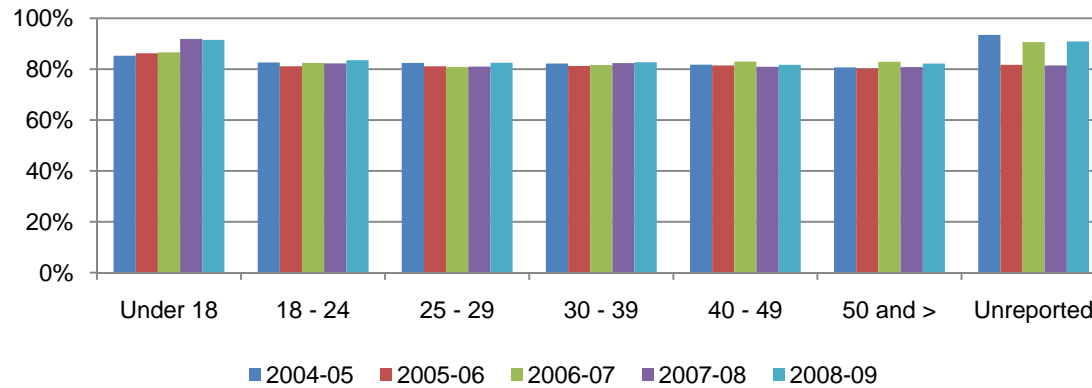


Table 3.8. City College Retention Rates by Age

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	College Average 2004-09	All Colleges Average 2004-09
Under 18	85%	86%	87%	92%	92%	89%	93%
18 - 24	83%	81%	82%	82%	84%	82%	82%
25 - 29	82%	81%	81%	81%	83%	82%	80%
30 - 39	82%	81%	82%	82%	83%	82%	78%
40 - 49	82%	81%	83%	81%	82%	82%	76%
50 and >	81%	80%	83%	81%	82%	81%	78%
Unreported	93%	82%	91%	81%	91%	87%	79%
Average	82%	81%	82%	82%	83%	82%	81%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual GPA)

Overall Annual GPA: The annual GPA for City College students remained relatively stable between 2004/05 and 2008/09, with a five-year average of 2.67. The five-year average annual GPA of City College was slightly lower than the five-year average annual GPA of all colleges in the district (2.73). The City College annual GPAs were lower, on average, compared to the annual GPAs of all colleges in the district between 2004/05 and 2008/09.

Figure 3.9. City College Overall Annual GPA

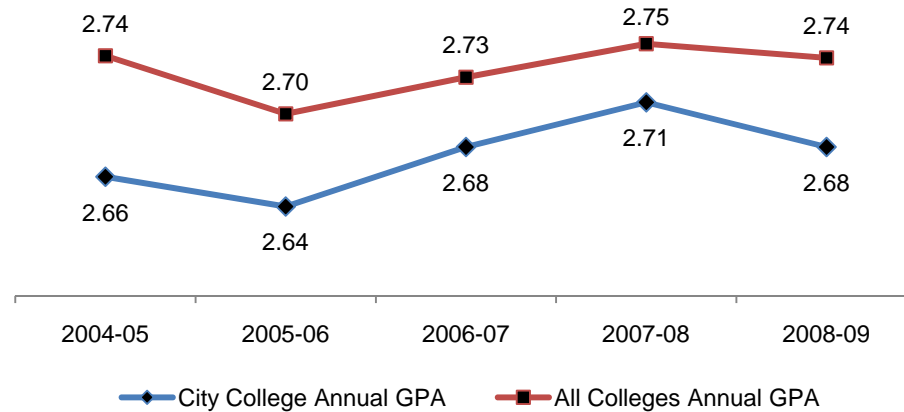


Table 3.9. City College Overall Annual GPA

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	College Average 2004-09	All Colleges Average 2004-09
Average	2.66	2.64	2.68	2.71	2.68	2.67	2.73

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual GPA)

Annual GPA by Gender: Between 2004/05 and 2008/09, male students, on average, had higher annual GPA than their female student counterpart (2.70 and 2.65, respectively). The average annual GPA of female students at City College was lower compared to the average annual GPA of the female student population of all colleges in the district (2.76), while the average annual GPA of male students at City College was comparable to the average annual GPA of the male student population of all colleges in the district (2.70). The average annual GPA of female students at City College fell below the average annual GPA of both the general student populations at City College and all colleges in the district (2.67 and 2.73, respectively). The average annual GPA of male students at City College exceeded the average annual GPA of the general student population at City College. However, it fell below the average annual GPA of the general student population of all colleges in the district.

Figure 3.10. City College Annual GPA by Gender

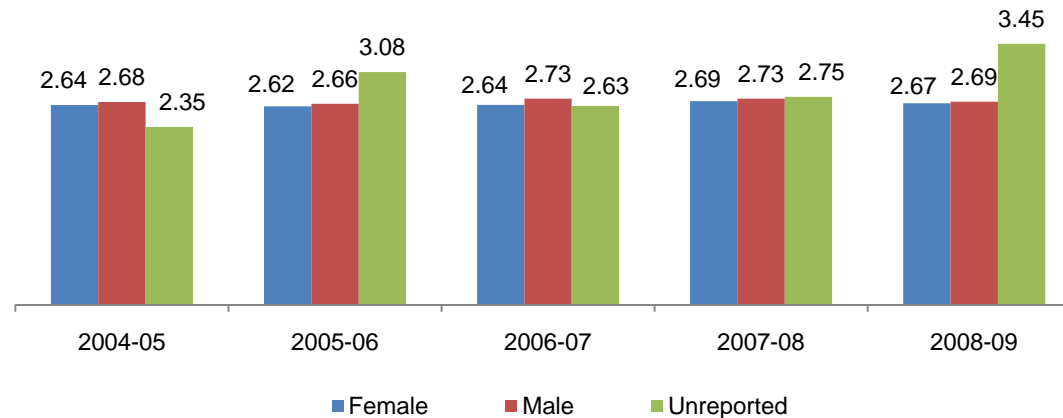


Table 3.10. City College Annual GPA by Gender

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	College Average 2004-09	All Colleges Average 2004-09
Female	2.64	2.62	2.64	2.69	2.67	2.65	2.76
Male	2.68	2.66	2.73	2.73	2.69	2.70	2.70
Unreported	2.35	3.08	2.63	2.75	3.45	2.76	2.80
Average	2.66	2.64	2.68	2.71	2.68	2.67	2.73

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual GPA)

Annual GPA by Ethnicity: Between 2004/05 and 2008/09, the ethnic groups with the highest GPA, on average, were White students (3.01), Asian/Pacific Islander students (2.86), and Filipino students (2.72). The average annual GPA of African American, American Indian, students categorized as 'Other' ethnicities, and Latino students fell below the average annual GPA of both the general student populations at City College and all colleges in the district (2.67 and 2.73, respectively), while the average annual GPA of Asian/Pacific Islander, Filipino, and White students exceeded the same averages.

Figure 3.11. City College Annual GPA by Ethnicity

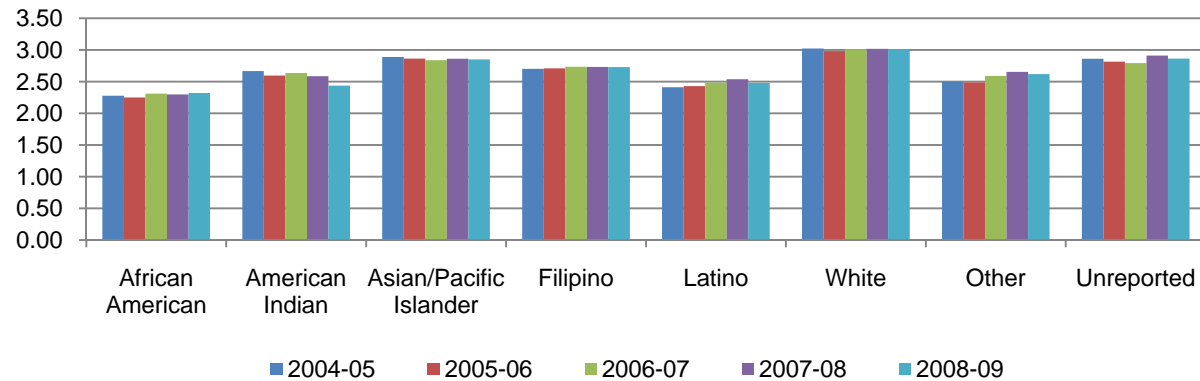


Table 3.11. City College Annual GPA by Ethnicity

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	College Average 2004-09	All Colleges Average 2004-09
African American	2.28	2.25	2.31	2.30	2.32	2.29	2.32
American Indian	2.67	2.60	2.64	2.59	2.44	2.58	2.64
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.89	2.86	2.84	2.86	2.85	2.86	2.82
Filipino	2.70	2.71	2.74	2.73	2.73	2.72	2.65
Latino	2.41	2.43	2.49	2.54	2.48	2.47	2.50
White	3.02	2.98	3.01	3.02	3.01	3.01	2.92
Other	2.50	2.49	2.59	2.65	2.62	2.57	2.62
Unreported	2.86	2.82	2.79	2.91	2.87	2.85	2.86
Average	2.66	2.64	2.68	2.71	2.68	2.67	2.73

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual GPA)

Annual GPA by Age: With the exception of students who were under age 18, a general trend between 2004/05 and 2008/09 showed that as age increased so did GPA. The average annual GPA of students who were between ages 18-24 (2.47) fell below the average annual GPA of the general student populations at City College and all colleges in the district (2.67 and 2.73, respectively). The average annual GPA of students who were under age 18 was higher than the average annual GPA of the general student population at City College, while the same average fell below the average annual GPA of the general student population of all colleges in the district. The average annual GPA of all other age groups exceeded the same averages. For students between ages 40 and 49, there was an upward trend in annual GPA, from 2.88 in 2004/05 to 2.97 in 2007/08.

Figure 3.12. City College Annual GPA by Age

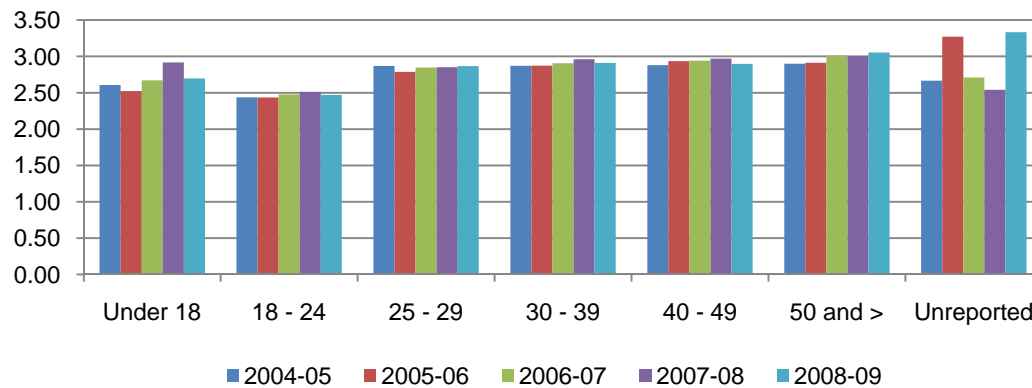


Table 3.12. City College Annual GPA by Age

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	College Average 2004-09	All Colleges Average 2004-09
Under 18	2.61	2.52	2.67	2.92	2.70	2.71	2.94
18 - 24	2.44	2.44	2.48	2.51	2.47	2.47	2.54
25 - 29	2.87	2.79	2.85	2.85	2.87	2.84	2.92
30 - 39	2.87	2.87	2.91	2.96	2.91	2.91	3.05
40 - 49	2.88	2.93	2.94	2.97	2.90	2.92	3.16
50 and >	2.90	2.91	3.01	3.00	3.05	2.98	3.17
Unreported	2.67	3.27	2.71	2.54	3.33	2.89	2.94
Average	2.66	2.64	2.68	2.71	2.68	2.67	2.73

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Annual Awards Conferred: Overall, the trends for the type of awards conferred showed large fluctuations between 2004/05 and 2008/09. Sixty-one percent of the City/ECC student population received associate degrees on average. The number of certificates requiring 29 or fewer units, showed the greatest increase of 37%, from 205 in 2004/05 to 280 in 2008/09. In contrast, the certificates that require 60 units or more decreased 100%, from 3 in 2004/05 to 0 in 2008/09. The number of associate degrees awarded at City/ECC College, on average, was 6% less than the number of associate degrees conferred within all colleges in the district.

Figure 3.13. City College Overall Awards Conferred

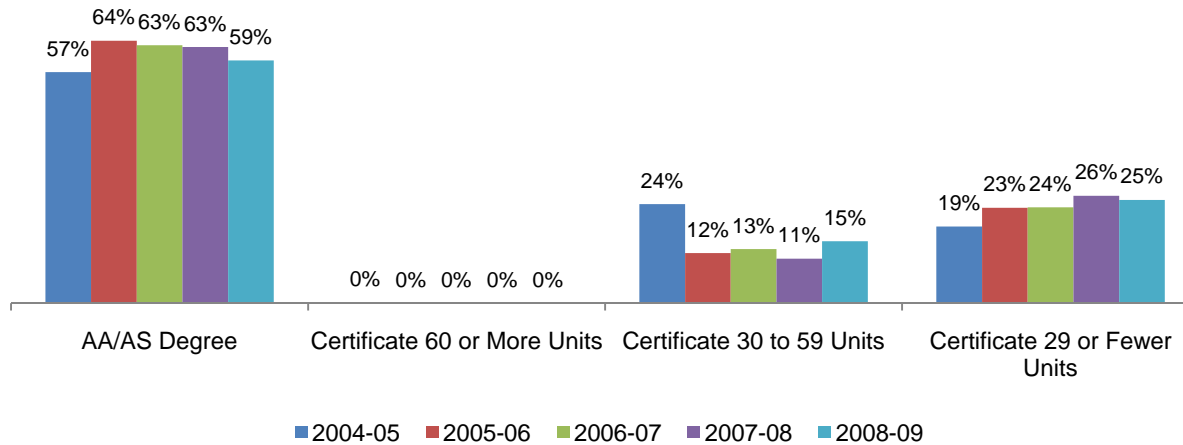


Table 3.13. City College Overall Awards Conferred

	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 04/05-08/09	All Colleges Average 04/05-08/09
AA/AS Degree	618	57%	702	64%	678	63%	611	63%	658	59%	6%	61%	67%
Certificate 60 or More Units	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-100%	0%	1%
Certificate 30 to 59 Units	265	24%	134	12%	142	13%	106	11%	168	15%	-37%	15%	14%
Certificate 29 or Fewer Units	205	19%	255	23%	252	24%	256	26%	280	25%	37%	23%	18%
Total	1,091	100%	1,091	100%	1,072	100%	973	100%	1,106	100%	1%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Annual Awards Conferred by Gender: Female students (61%) at City/ECC College received more associate degrees, on average, than their male student (39%) counterpart between 2004/05 and 2008/09. Furthermore, male students displayed a decreased trend of 6% for the number of associate degrees awarded between 2004/05 and 2008/09, while female students showed a 15% increase for the same time period being reported. From 2004/05 to 2008/09, male students (39%) earned a disproportionately low number of associate degrees at City/ECC College compared to the male student population of all colleges in the district (43%). Female students showed the opposite pattern. Moreover, male students (67%-64%) earned a disproportionately high number of all other awards at City/ECC compared to the male student population of all colleges in the district (37%-58%), while female students exhibited the opposite pattern.

Figure 3.14.1. City College Annual AA/AS Degrees by Gender

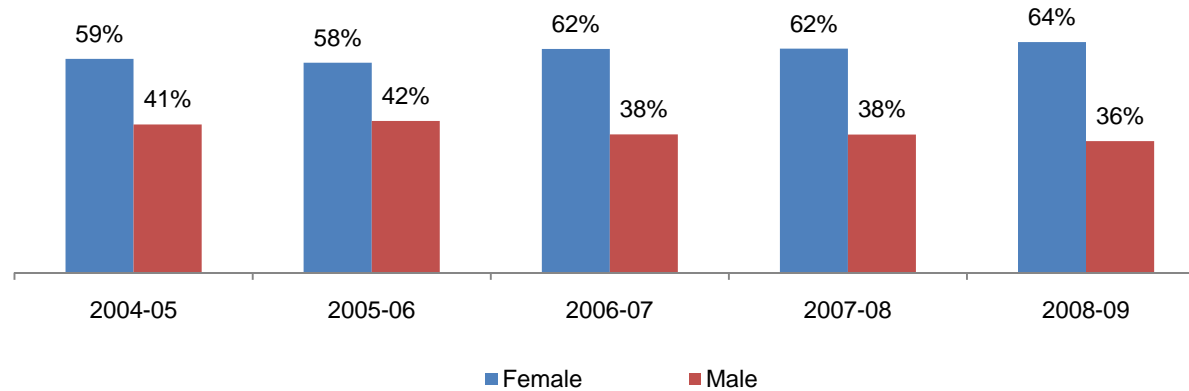
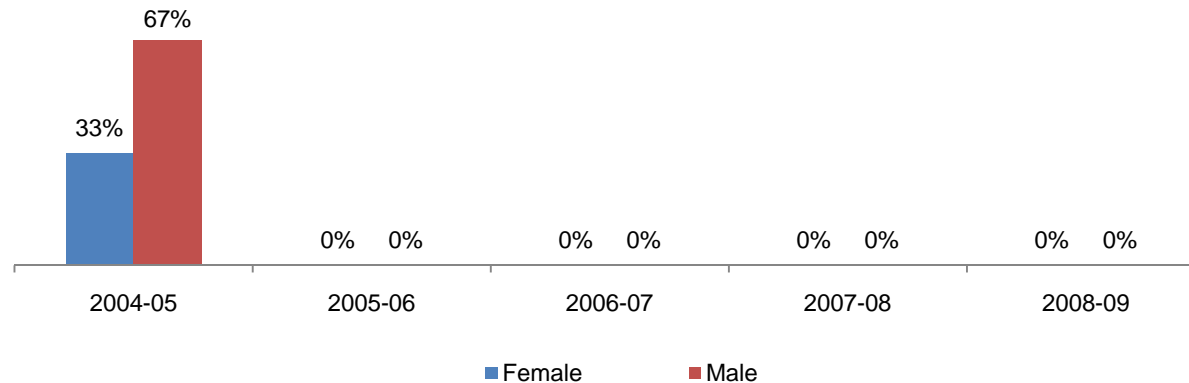


Figure 3.14.2. City College Annual Certificates 60 or More Units by Gender



City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Figure 3.14.3. City College Annual Certificates 30 to 59 Units by Gender

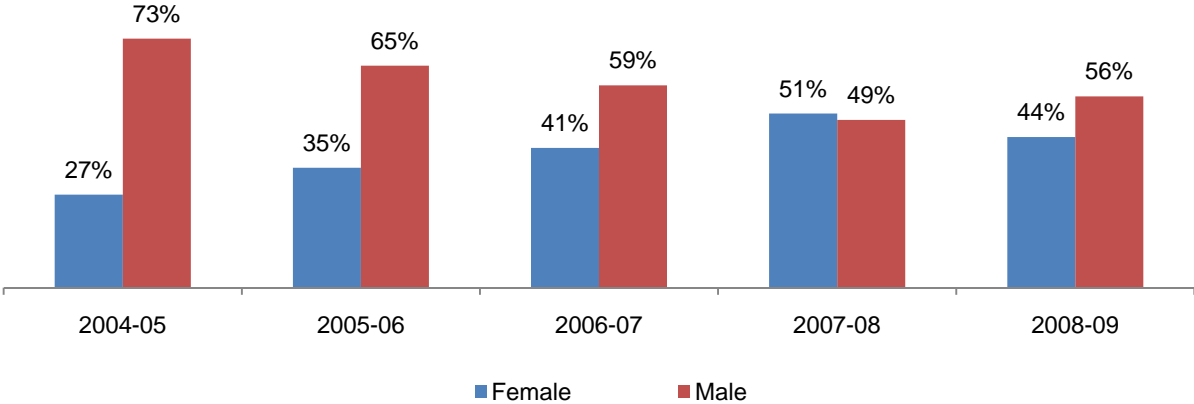
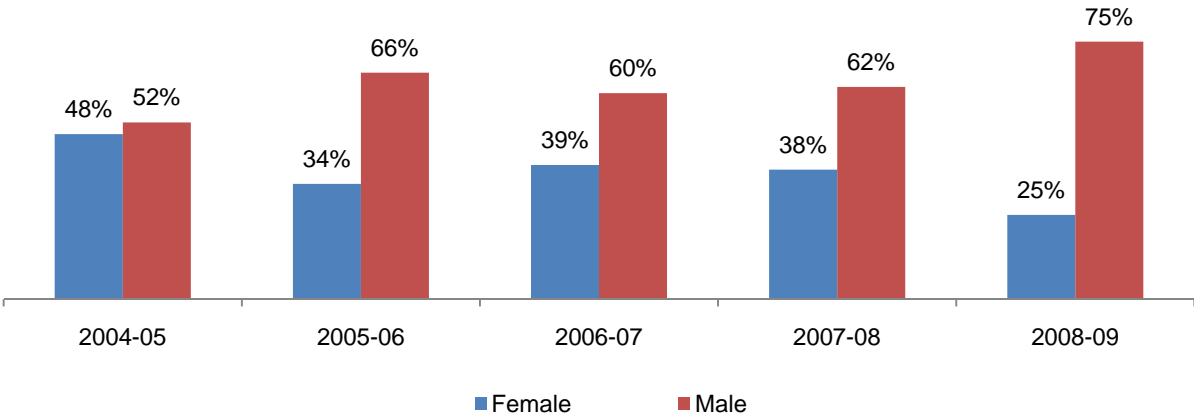


Figure 3.14.4. City College Annual Certificates 29 or Fewer Units by Gender



City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Table 3.14. City College Awards by Gender

		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 04/05-08/09	All Colleges Average 04/05-08/09
AA/AS Degree	Female	365	59%	407	58%	419	62%	378	62%	419	64%	15%	61%	57%
	Male	253	41%	294	42%	259	38%	233	38%	239	36%	-6%	39%	43%
	Unreported	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	618	100%	702	100%	678	100%	611	100%	658	100%	6%	100%	100%
Certificate 60 or More Units	Female	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-100%	33%	63%
	Male	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-100%	67%	37%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-100%	100%	100%
Certificate 30 to 59 Units	Female	72	27%	47	35%	58	41%	54	51%	74	44%	3%	37%	50%
	Male	193	73%	87	65%	84	59%	52	49%	94	56%	-51%	63%	50%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	265	100%	134	100%	142	100%	106	100%	168	100%	-37%	100%	100%
Certificate 29 or Fewer Units	Female	99	48%	86	34%	99	39%	97	38%	69	25%	-30%	36%	42%
	Male	106	52%	169	66%	152	60%	159	62%	211	75%	99%	64%	58%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	205	100%	255	100%	252	100%	256	100%	280	100%	37%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Annual Awards Conferred by Ethnicity: The number of associate degrees conferred increased for Filipino students, Latino students, White students, and students categorized as 'Other' ethnicities (12%, 27%, 18%, and 7%, respectively) between 2004/05 to 2008/09. From 2004/05 to 2008/09, White students received the most awards, followed by Latino students, and then African American students across all award categories. These trends reflect the fact that these three ethnicities (White, Latino, and African American students) constitute the greatest proportions of the student headcount population at City/ECC. Asian/Pacific Islander students at City/ECC College were consistently underrepresented across most types of awards conferred when compared to Asian/Pacific Islander student population of all colleges in the district, while Latino students were overrepresented at City/ECC when compared to the Latino student population of all colleges in the district.

Figure 3.15.1. City College Annual AA/AS Degrees by Ethnicity

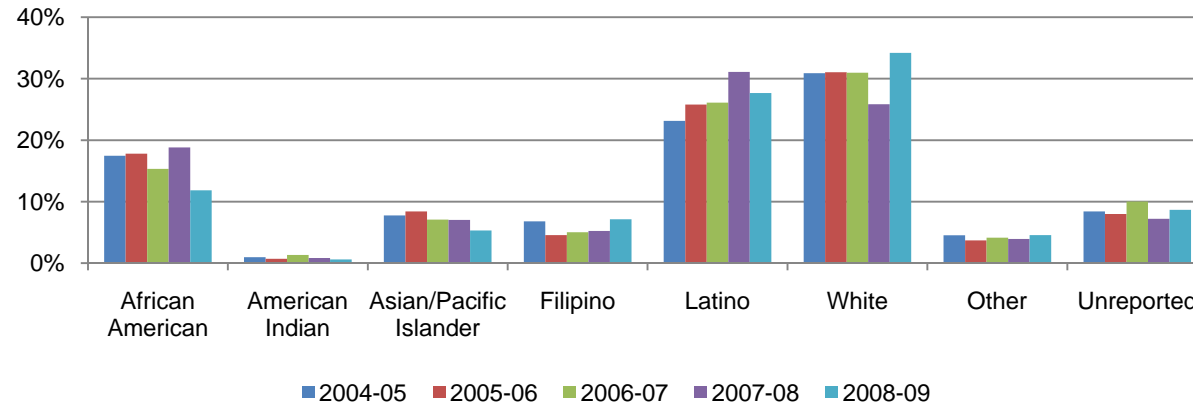
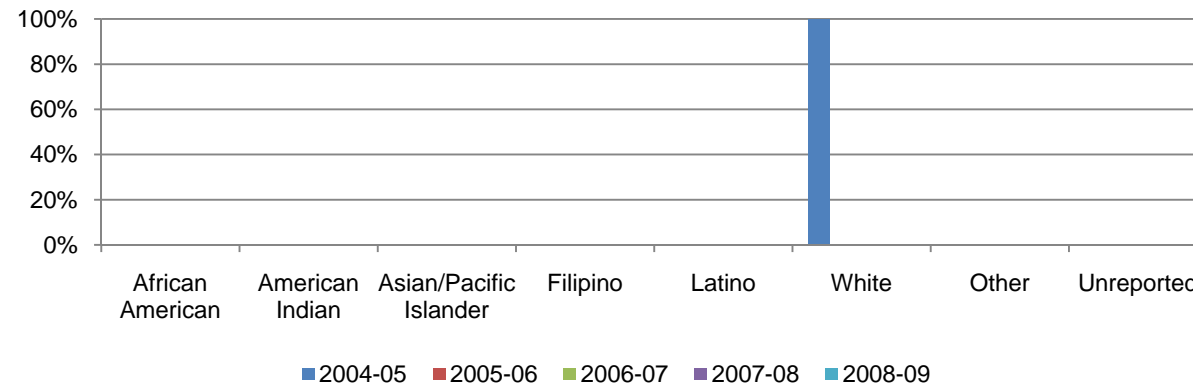


Figure 3.15.2. City College Annual 60 or More Units by Ethnicity



City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Figure 3.15.3. City College Annual 30 to Less than 59 Units by Ethnicity

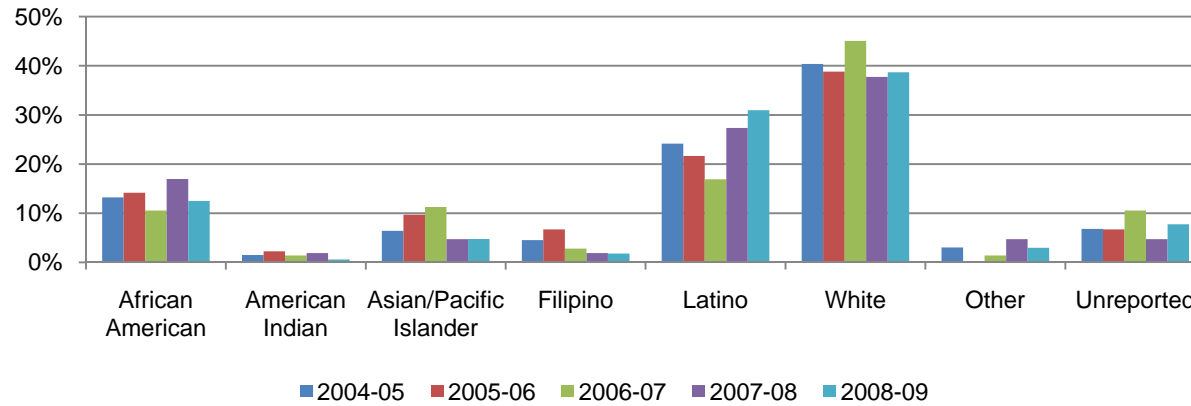
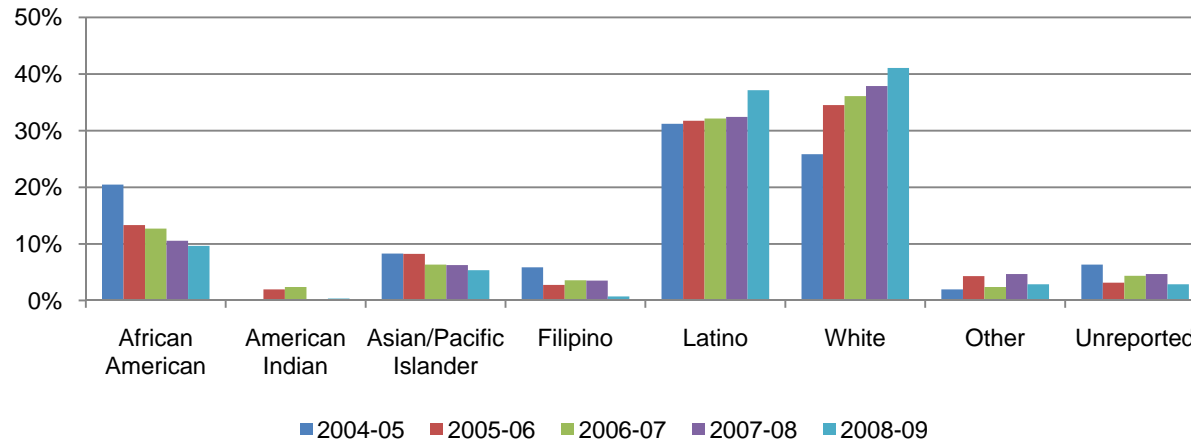


Figure 3.15.4. City College Annual 29 or Fewer Units by Ethnicity



City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Table 3.15. City College Awards by Ethnicity

		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 04/05-08/09	All Colleges Average 04/05-08/09
AA/AS Degree	African American	108	17%	125	18%	104	15%	115	19%	78	12%	-28%	16%	9%
	American Indian	6	1%	5	1%	9	1%	5	1%	4	1%	-33%	1%	1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	48	8%	59	8%	48	7%	43	7%	35	5%	-27%	7%	7%
	Filipino	42	7%	32	5%	34	5%	32	5%	47	7%	12%	6%	18%
	Latino	143	23%	181	26%	177	26%	190	31%	182	28%	27%	27%	40%
	White	191	31%	218	31%	210	31%	158	26%	225	34%	18%	31%	40%
	Other	28	5%	26	4%	28	4%	24	4%	30	5%	7%	4%	4%
	Unreported	52	8%	56	8%	68	10%	44	7%	57	9%	10%	8%	9%
	Total	618	100%	702	100%	678	100%	611	100%	658	100%	6%	100%	100%
Certificate 60 or More Units	African American	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	4%
	American Indian	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	14%
	Filipino	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	10%
	Latino	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	14%
	White	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-100%	100%	40%
	Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	18%
	Total	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-100%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Table 3.15. City College Awards by Ethnicity (Continued)

		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 04/05-08/09	All Colleges Average 04/05-08/09
Certificate 30 to 59 Units	African American	35	13%	19	14%	15	11%	18	17%	21	13%	-40%	13%	8%
	American Indian	4	2%	3	2%	2	1%	2	2%	1	1%	-75%	1%	1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	17	6%	13	10%	16	11%	5	5%	8	5%	-53%	7%	12%
	Filipino	12	5%	9	7%	4	3%	2	2%	3	2%	-75%	4%	5%
	Latino	64	24%	29	22%	24	17%	29	27%	52	31%	-19%	24%	18%
	White	107	40%	52	39%	64	45%	40	38%	65	39%	-39%	40%	45%
	Other	8	3%	0	0%	2	1%	5	5%	5	3%	-38%	2%	3%
	Unreported	18	7%	9	7%	15	11%	5	5%	13	8%	-28%	7%	8%
	Total	265	100%	134	100%	142	100%	106	100%	168	100%	-37%	100%	100%
Certificate 29 or Fewer Units	African American	42	20%	34	13%	32	13%	27	11%	27	10%	-36%	13%	8%
	American Indian	0	0%	5	2%	6	2%	0	0%	1	0%	0%	1%	1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	17	8%	21	8%	16	6%	16	6%	15	5%	-12%	7%	13%
	Filipino	12	6%	7	3%	9	4%	9	4%	2	1%	-83%	3%	4%
	Latino	64	31%	81	32%	81	32%	83	32%	104	37%	63%	33%	23%
	White	53	26%	88	35%	91	36%	97	38%	115	41%	117%	36%	41%
	Other	4	2%	11	4%	6	2%	12	5%	8	3%	100%	3%	4%
	Unreported	13	6%	8	3%	11	4%	12	5%	8	3%	-38%	4%	7%
	Total	205	100%	255	100%	252	100%	256	100%	280	100%	37%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Annual Awards Conferred by Age: On average, students between ages 30 and 39 years old consistently displayed a general trend of receiving the highest amount of awards within each category across all award categories between 2004/05 and 2008/09. Furthermore, the same age cohort of students was overrepresented in the number of awards received at City/ECC College when compared to the same age group of all colleges in the district. However, students ages 18-24 at City/ECC showed the greatest disparity in the number of awards received between 2004/05 and 2008/09 when compared to the same age group of all colleges in the district.

Figure 3.16.1. City College Annual AA/AS Degrees by Age

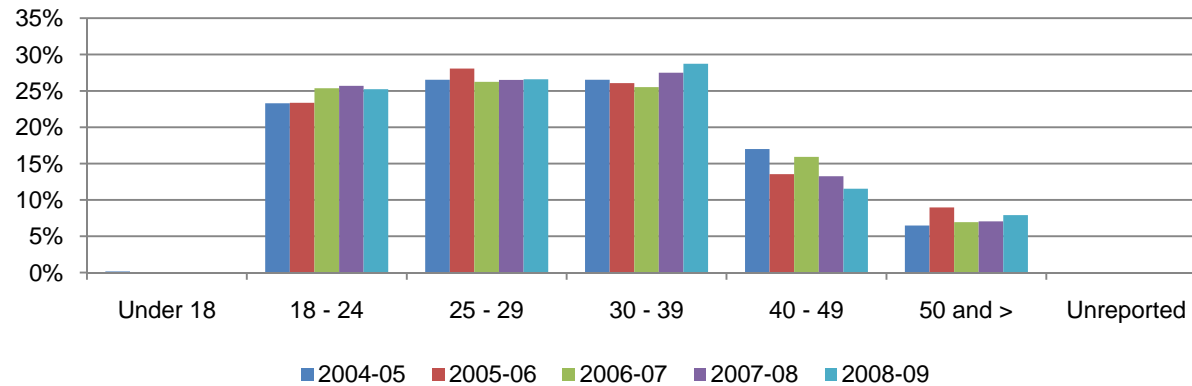
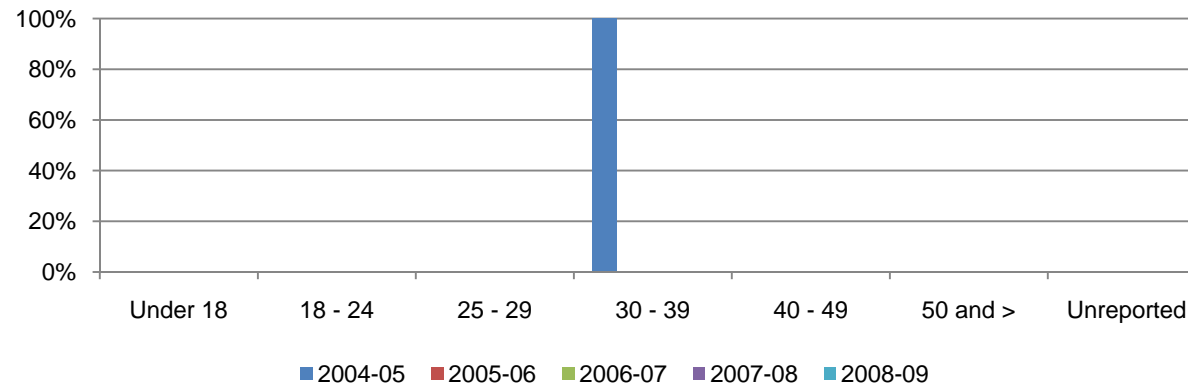


Figure 3.16.2. City College Annual Certificates 60 or More Units by Age



City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Figure 3.16.3. City College Annual Certificates 30 to 59 Units by Age

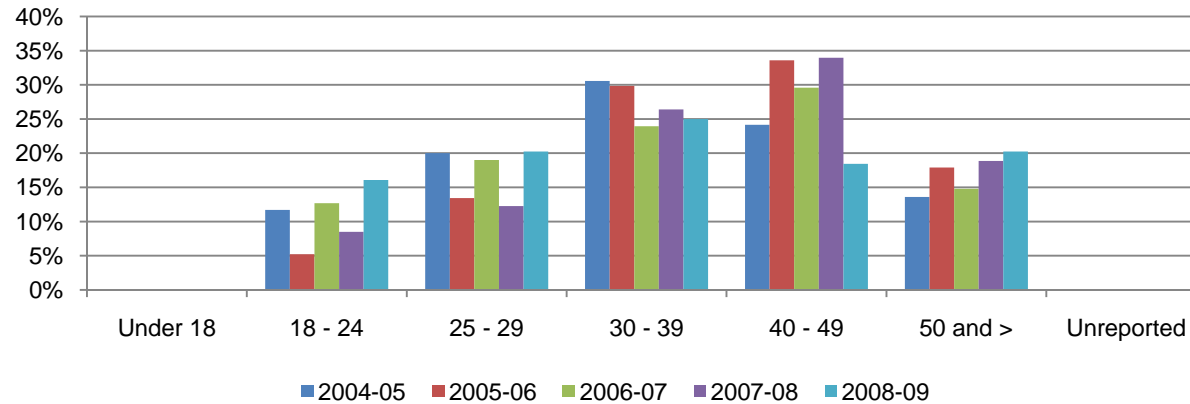
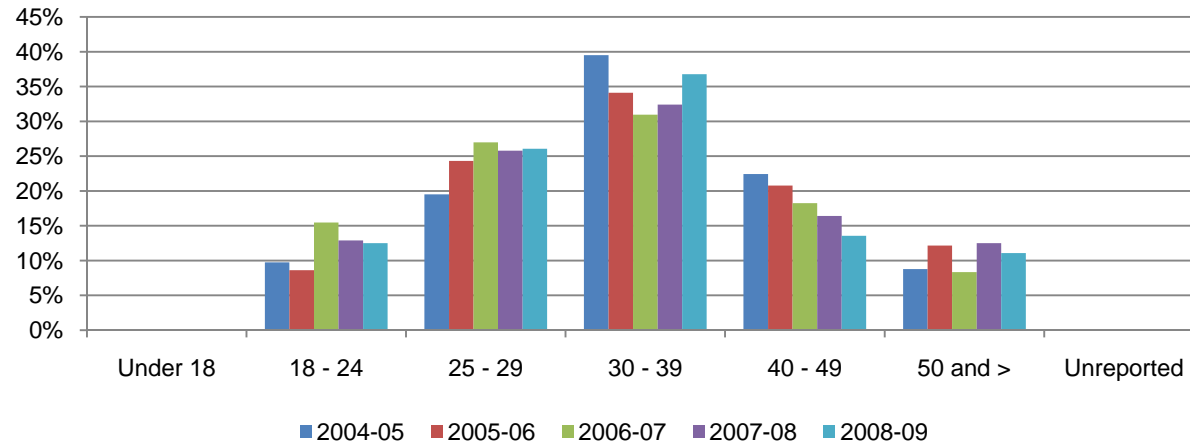


Figure 3.16.4. Mesa College Annual Certificates 29 or Fewer Units by Age



City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Table 3.16. City College Awards by Age

		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 04/05-08/09	All Colleges Average 04/05- 08/09
AA/AS Degree	Under 18	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-100%	0%	0%
	18 - 24	144	23%	164	23%	172	25%	157	26%	166	25%	15%	25%	40%
	25 - 29	164	27%	197	28%	178	26%	162	27%	175	27%	7%	27%	26%
	30 - 39	164	27%	183	26%	173	26%	168	27%	189	29%	15%	27%	20%
	40 - 49	105	17%	95	14%	108	16%	81	13%	76	12%	-28%	14%	10%
	50 and >	40	6%	63	9%	47	7%	43	7%	52	8%	30%	7%	5%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	618	100%	702	100%	678	100%	611	100%	658	100%	6%	100%	100%
Certificate 60 or More Units	Under 18	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	18 - 24	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	18%
	25 - 29	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	26%
	30 - 39	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-100%	100%	33%
	40 - 49	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	19%
	50 and >	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	4%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-100%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Table 3.16. City College Awards by Age (Continued)

		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 04/05-08/09	All Colleges Average 04/05- 08/09
Certificate 30 to 59 Units	Under 18	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	18 - 24	31	12%	7	5%	18	13%	9	8%	27	16%	-13%	11%	19%
	25 - 29	53	20%	18	13%	27	19%	13	12%	34	20%	-36%	18%	22%
	30 - 39	81	31%	40	30%	34	24%	28	26%	42	25%	-48%	28%	29%
	40 - 49	64	24%	45	34%	42	30%	36	34%	31	18%	-52%	27%	20%
	50 and >	36	14%	24	18%	21	15%	20	19%	34	20%	-6%	17%	10%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	265	100%	134	100%	142	100%	106	100%	168	100%	-37%	100%	100%
Certificate 29 or Fewer Units	Under 18	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	18 - 24	20	10%	22	9%	39	15%	33	13%	35	13%	75%	12%	22%
	25 - 29	40	20%	62	24%	68	27%	66	26%	73	26%	83%	25%	25%
	30 - 39	81	40%	87	34%	78	31%	83	32%	103	37%	27%	35%	28%
	40 - 49	46	22%	53	21%	46	18%	42	16%	38	14%	-17%	18%	17%
	50 and >	18	9%	31	12%	21	8%	32	13%	31	11%	72%	11%	8%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	205	100%	255	100%	252	100%	256	100%	280	100%	37%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Transfer Volume)

Annual Transfer Volume: The annual transfer volume for City College increased 38%, from 361 in 2004/05 to 497 in 2008/09.

Figure 3.17. City College Overall Annual Transfers

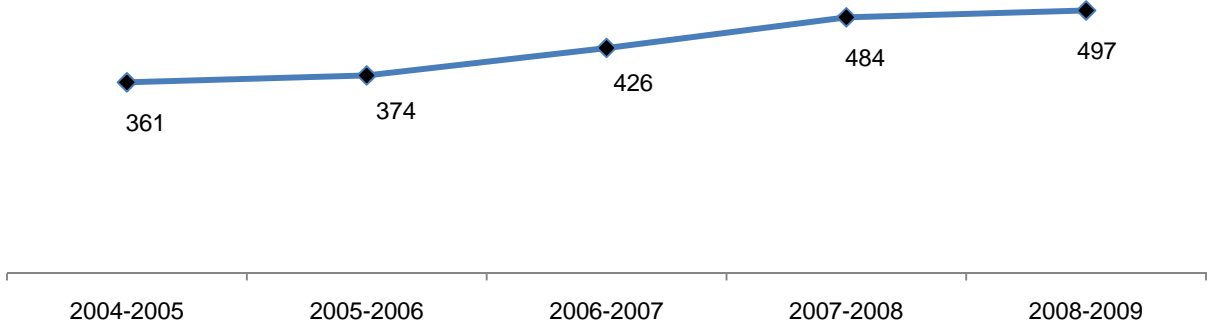


Table 3.17. City College Overall Annual Transfers

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	% Change 04/05-08/09
Total	361	374	426	484	497	38%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Transfer Volume)

Annual Transfer Volume by Gender: Between 2004/05 and 2008/09, on average, of those who transferred from City College, 55% were female students and 45% were male students. The transfer volumes for both male and female students increased between 2004/05 and 2008/09 (47% and 33%, respectively).

Figure 3.18. City College Annual Transfers by Gender

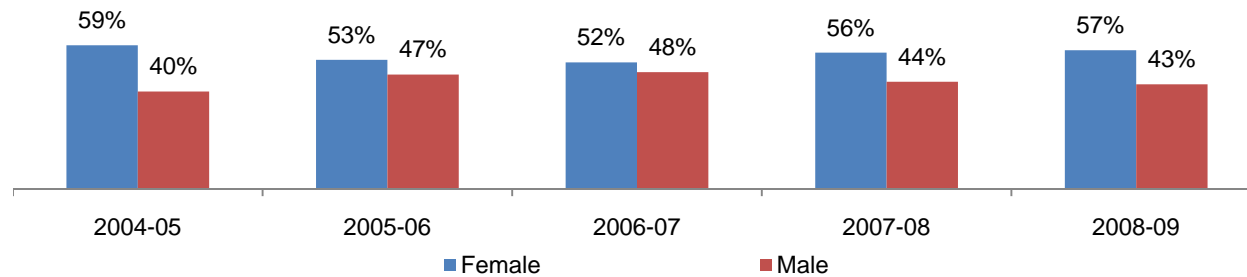


Figure 3.18. City College Annual Transfers by Gender

	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 04/05- 08/09	All Colleges Average 04/05-08/09
Female	213	59%	198	53%	221	52%	270	56%	283	57%	33%	55%	52%
Male	146	40%	176	47%	205	48%	214	44%	214	43%	47%	45%	48%
Unreported	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-100%	0%	0%
Total	361	100%	374	100%	426	100%	484	100%	497	100%	38%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Transfer Volume)

Annual Transfer Volume by Ethnicity: White students accounted for approximately half of those who transferred from City College (46%), Latino students accounted for more than one-fifth of those who transferred from City College (22%), and African American students (8%) accounted for approximately one-tenth of those who transferred from City College between 2004/05 and 2008/09. All the ethnic groups displayed an increased trend in transfer volume. Latino students increased 91% in transfer volume, from 66 in 2004/05 to 126 in 2008/09.

Figure 3.19. City College Annual Transfers by Ethnicity

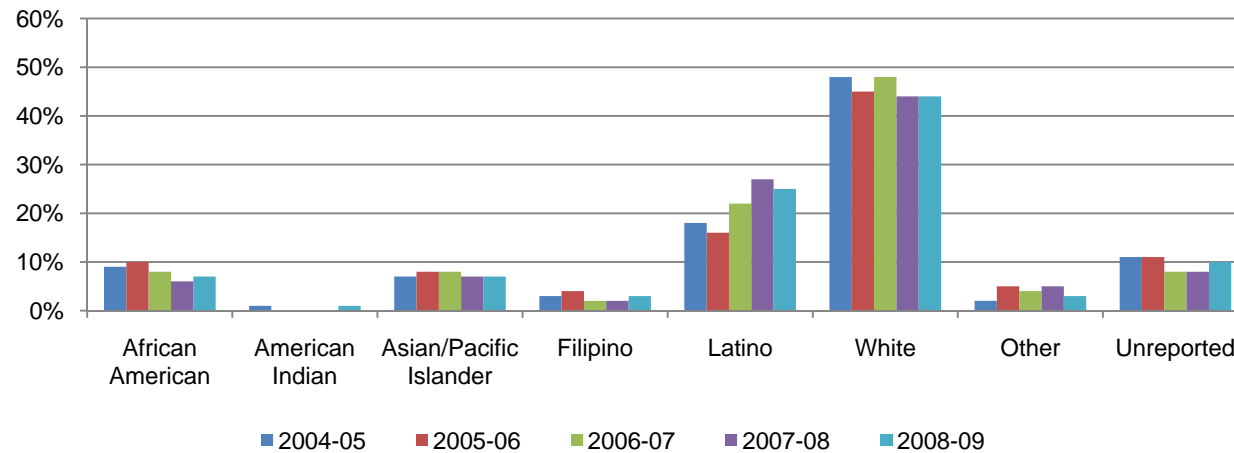


Table 3.19. City College Annual Transfers by Ethnicity

	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 04/05-08/09	All Colleges Average 04/05-08/09
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%			
African American	31	9%	38	10%	36	8%	30	6%	37	7%	19%	8%	4%
American Indian	3	1%	1	0%	2	0%	2	0%	4	1%	33%	1%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	27	7%	29	8%	32	8%	36	7%	35	7%	30%	7%	13%
Filipino	11	3%	16	4%	10	2%	12	2%	14	3%	27%	3%	5%
Latino	66	18%	60	16%	95	22%	129	27%	126	25%	91%	22%	14%
White	174	48%	169	45%	203	48%	213	44%	220	44%	26%	46%	50%
Other	9	2%	20	5%	16	4%	25	5%	13	3%	44%	4%	3%
Unreported	40	11%	41	11%	32	8%	37	8%	48	10%	20%	9%	10%
Total	361	100%	374	100%	426	100%	484	100%	497	100%	38%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Transfer Volume)

Annual Transfer Volume by Age: Of those who transferred from City College, on average, the greatest proportions comprised students ages 18-24 (50%), students between ages 25 and 29 years old (32%), and students ages 30 to 39 years old (13%) between 2004/05 and 2008/09. All the age groups displayed an increased trend in transfer volume, with students between ages 25-29 increasing 74%, from 89 in 2004/05 to 155 in 2008/09.

Figure 3.20. City College Annual Transfers by Age

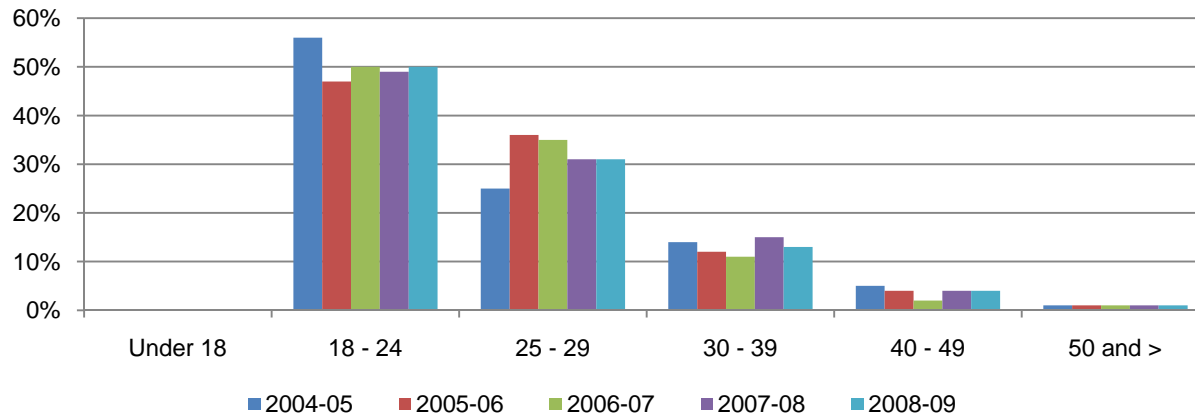


Table 3.20. City College Annual Transfers by Age

	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 04/05-08/09	All Colleges Average 04/05-08/09
Under 18	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
18 - 24	203	56%	174	47%	213	50%	238	49%	250	50%	23%	50%	66%
25 - 29	89	25%	134	36%	151	35%	151	31%	155	31%	74%	32%	23%
30 - 39	49	14%	46	12%	48	11%	71	15%	67	13%	37%	13%	8%
40 - 49	17	5%	16	4%	10	2%	21	4%	19	4%	12%	4%	2%
50 and >	3	1%	4	1%	4	1%	3	1%	6	1%	100%	1%	0%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	361	100%	374	100%	426	100%	484	100%	497	100%	38%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Transfer Volume)

Annual Transfer Volume by CSU-UC/Private (In-State)/Out-of-State: On average, nearly half of the City College transfer volume were students who transferred into the California State University system (CSU) (46%), followed by Out-of State institutions (25%), the University of California system (UC) (18%), and In-State private institutions (11%). Students who transferred from City College to an In-State private institution increased 118% in transfer volume, from 28 in 2004/05 to 61 in 2008/09.

Figure 3.21. City College Annual Transfers by CSU-UC/Private (In-State)/Out-of-State

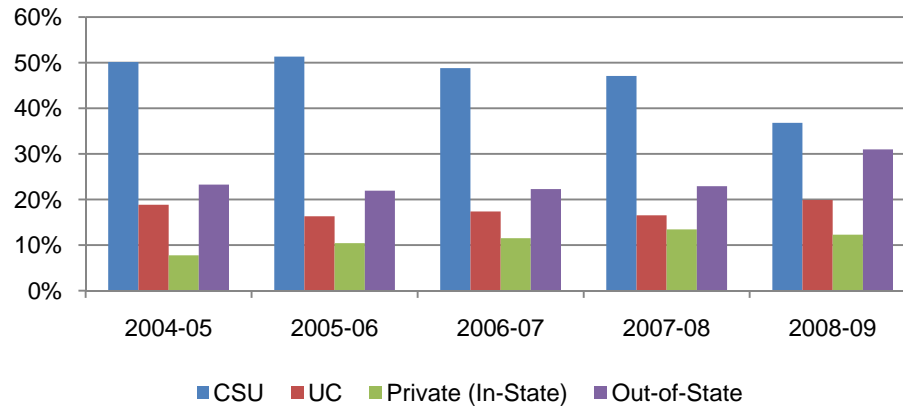


Table 3.21. City College Annual Transfers by CSU-UC/Private (In-State)/Out-of-State

	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 04/05-08/09	All Colleges Average 04/05-08/09
CSU	181	50%	192	51%	208	49%	228	47%	183	37%	1%	46%	48%
UC	68	19%	61	16%	74	17%	80	17%	99	20%	46%	18%	22%
Private (In-State)	28	8%	39	10%	49	12%	65	13%	61	12%	118%	11%	10%
Out-of-State	84	23%	82	22%	95	22%	111	23%	154	31%	83%	25%	20%
Total	361	100%	374	100%	426	100%	484	100%	497	100%	38%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Out-of-State included both public and private 4-year institutions.

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Transfer Volume)

Annual Transfer Volume by CSU/UC: Of the total City College transfer volume (see Table 3.17), 64% transferred into either the California State University (CSU) or University of California (UC) systems on average (46% and 18%, respectively). Of the total number of students who transferred to CSU or UC systems, the majority of students went to CSU (72%) and more than one-quarter went to UC (28%) on average. Both the CSU and UC systems showed an increased trend in the number of students who transferred from City College (1% and 46%, respectively) to their respective systems between 2004/05 and 2008/09.

Figure 3.21. City College Annual Transfers by CSU/UC

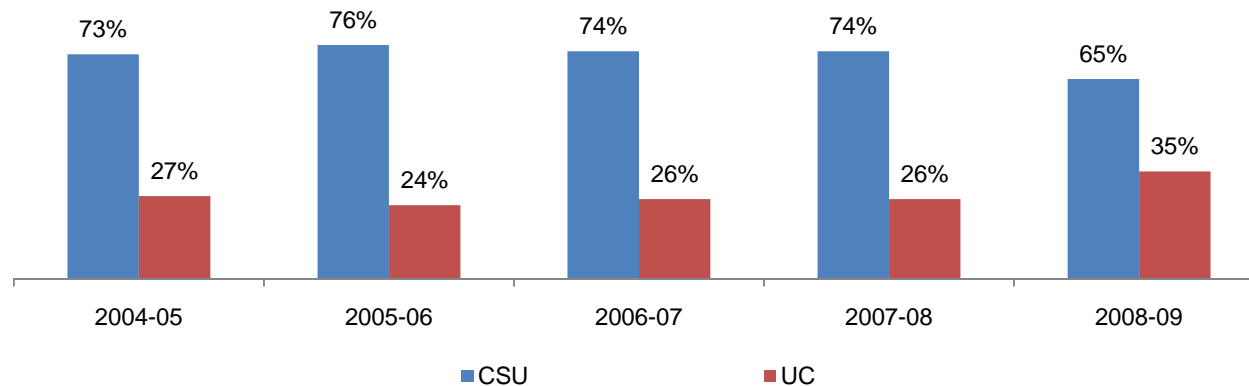


Table 3.21. City College Annual Transfers by CSU/UC

	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 04/05-08/09	All Colleges Average 04/05-08/09
CSU	181	73%	192	76%	208	74%	228	74%	183	65%	1%	72%	68%
UC	68	27%	61	24%	74	26%	80	26%	99	35%	46%	28%	32%
Total	249	100%	253	100%	282	100%	308	100%	282	100%	13%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Transfer Volume)

Annual Transfer Volume by Institution Type: Of those who transferred from City College, 22% transferred to a private institution and 78% transferred to a public institution on average. Both public and private institutions displayed an increased trend in the number of students who transferred from City College (23% and 103%, respectively) to their respective institutions between 2004/05 and 2008/09.

Figure 3.22. City College Annual Transfers by Institution Type

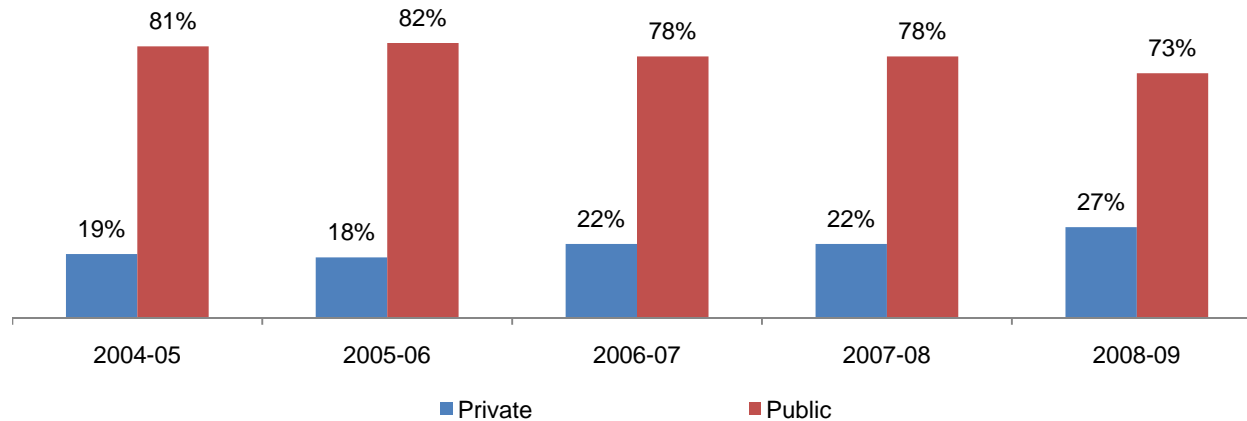


Table 3.22. City College Annual Transfers by Institution Type

	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	College Average 04/05-08/09	All Colleges Average 04/05-08/09
Private	67	19%	69	18%	95	22%	106	22%	136	27%	103%	22%	19%
Public	294	81%	305	82%	331	78%	378	78%	361	73%	23%	78%	81%
Total	361	100%	374	100%	426	100%	484	100%	497	100%	38%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Public and private included both Out-of-State and In-State 4-year institutions.

Section IV
Productivity and Efficiency

City College Section IV: Productivity and Efficiency

This section of the Fact Book contains information on productivity and efficiency measures. The following describes in detail each of the measures:

- 1) FTES. The first measure reported in this section is a measure of productivity. FTES is a calculation of full-time equivalent students enrolled as of official census and is based on the total number of student contact hours.
- 2) Enrollments. The second measure in this section of the report is also a measure of productivity. Enrollments are duplicated counts of students. The measure counts all of the classes in which a single student is enrolled compared to unduplicated headcount which counts the student only once regardless of the number of classes he/she may be enrolled in.
- 3) Fill Rates. The third measure reported in this section is a measure of efficiency. Fill rates are a calculation of the total enrollment capacity of a class over the total enrollments in the class.
- 4) Load. The fourth measure reported in this section is a measure of efficiency. Load is a calculation of the ratio of Weekly Student Contact Hours (WSCH) to Full-time Equivalent Faculty (WSCH/FTEF).

City College Section IV: Productivity and Efficiency (FTES)

Annual FTES: Between 2004/05 and 2008/09, City College showed a 14% increase in FTES. For credit FTES, there was a 14% increase, from 10,025 in 2004/05 to 11,414 in 2008/09. College non-credit FTES showed a 66%, from 48 in 2004/05 to 79 in 2008/09.

Figure 4.1. City College Annual FTES

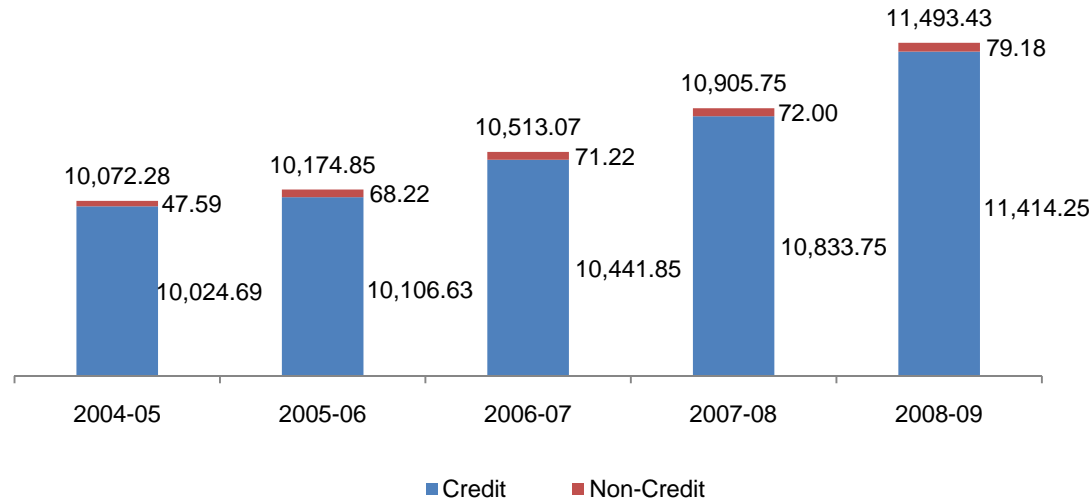


Table 4.1. City College Annual FTES

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Credit	10,024.69	10,106.63	10,441.85	10,833.75	11,414.25
Non-Credit	47.59	68.22	71.22	72.00	79.18
Total	10,072.28	10,174.85	10,513.07	10,905.75	11,493.43

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section IV: Productivity and Efficiency (Enrollments)

Enrollments: The enrollment trend for the online mode of instruction increased tremendously for summer (184%), fall (505%) and spring (271%) terms between 2004/05 and 2008/09. The on campus mode of instruction enrollment trend also increased for the summer (25%), fall (8%) and spring (4%) terms between 2004/05 and 2008/09. The rate of change in enrollment trends for the general student population of all colleges in the district was lower compared to the rate of change in enrollment trends for the general student population of City College across the summer, fall, and spring terms.

Figure 4.2.1. City College Enrollments (Summer)

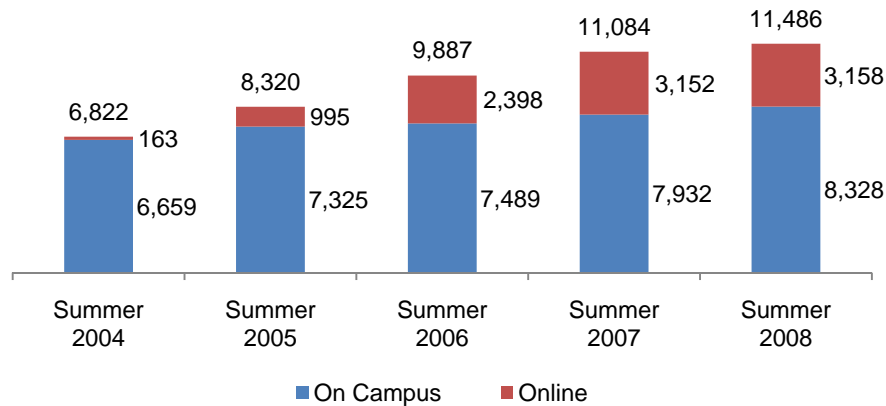


Figure 4.2.2. City College Enrollments (Fall)

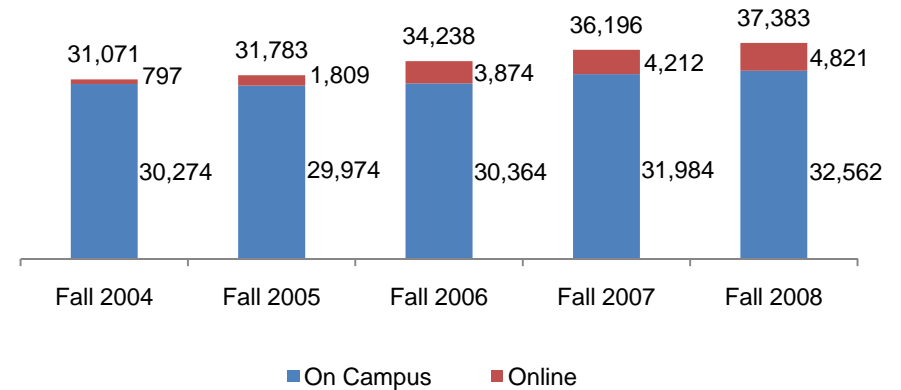
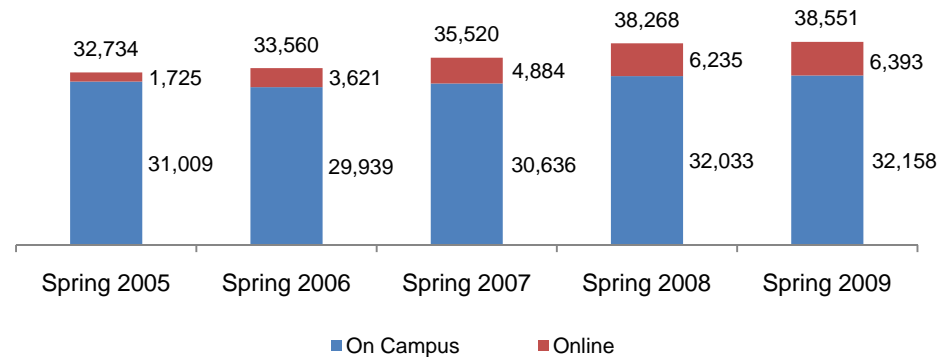


Figure 4.2.3. City College Enrollments (Spring)



City College Section IV: Productivity and Efficiency (Fill Rates)

Fill Rates: The overall fill rates for City College were the highest in the fall and summer terms, on average, when compared to spring term (73 % each vs. 65%, respectively) between 2004/05 and 2008/09. On average, most fill rates were the highest for the on campus mode of instruction across summer, fall and spring terms (65%, 74%, and 73%) compared to the online mode of instruction (summer 66%, fall 69%, and spring 72% terms). City College had lower overall fill rates, on average, compared to the fill rates of all colleges in the district across all modes of instruction.

Figure 4.3.1. City College Enrollments Fill Rates (Summer)

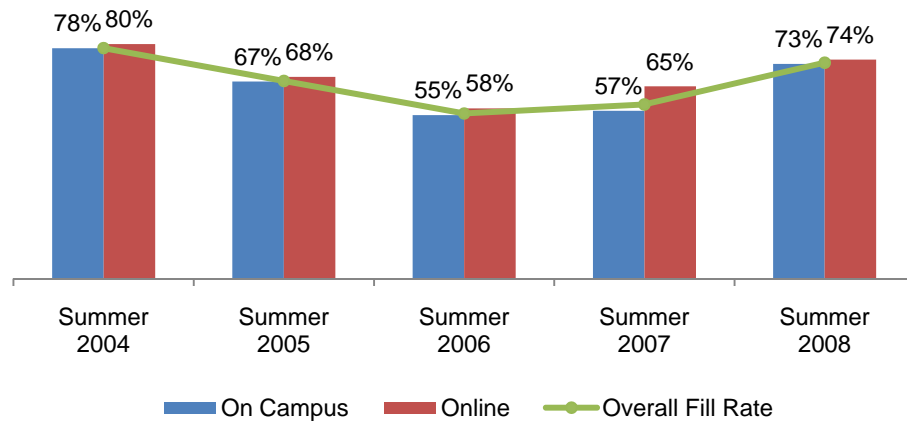


Figure 4.3.2. City College Fill Rates (Fall)

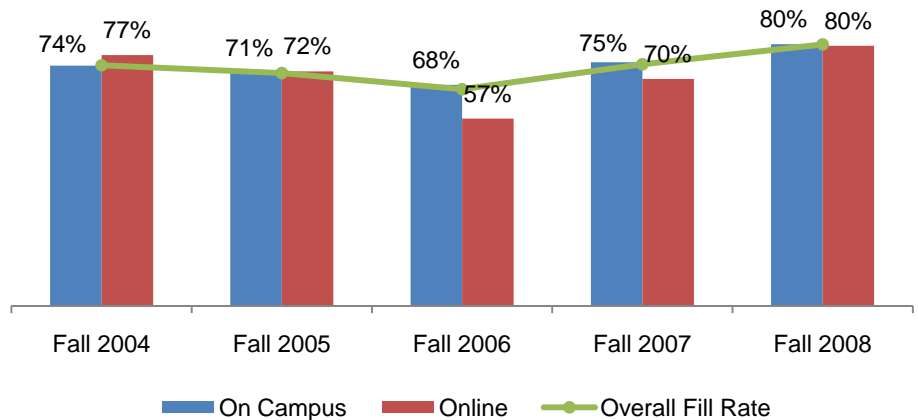
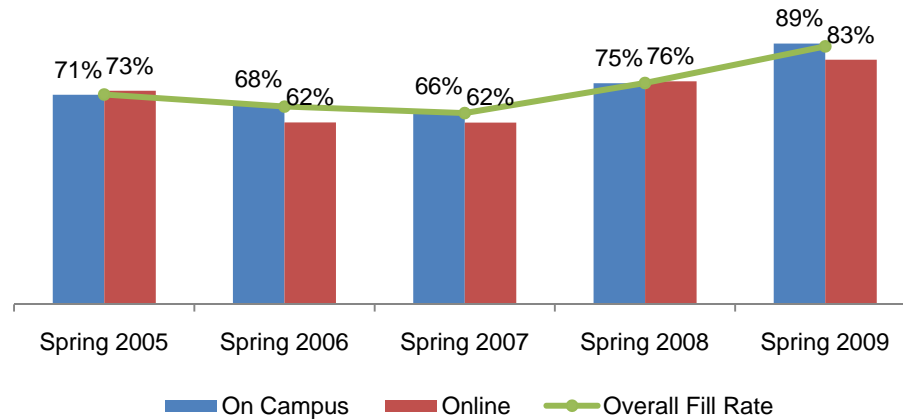


Figure 4.3.3. City College Fill Rates (Spring)



City College Section IV: Productivity and Efficiency (Enrollment and Fill Rates)

Table 4.2. City College Enrollments and Fill Rates

Term	On Campus			Online			Campus Total			All Colleges Total		
	Enrollment	Capacity	Fill Rate	Enrollment	Capacity	Fill Rate	Enrollment	Capacity	Fill Rate	Enrollment	Capacity	Fill Rate
Summer 2004	6,659	8,526	78%	163	205	80%	6,822	8,731	78%	28,127	35,394	79%
Summer 2005	7,325	10,960	67%	995	1,455	68%	8,320	12,415	67%	29,046	41,844	69%
Summer 2006	7,489	13,509	55%	2,398	4,155	58%	9,887	17,664	56%	31,197	49,442	63%
Summer 2007	7,932	13,939	57%	3,152	4,837	65%	11,084	18,776	59%	34,065	52,335	65%
Summer 2008	8,328	11,442	73%	3,158	4,254	74%	11,486	15,696	73%	31,375	40,401	78%
Total & Average	37,733	58,376	65%	9,866	14,906	66%	47,599	73,282	65%	153,810	219,416	70%
Fall 2004	30,274	41,032	74%	797	1,035	77%	31,071	42,067	74%	104,531	127,010	82%
Fall 2005	29,974	41,960	71%	1,809	2,512	72%	31,783	44,472	71%	102,297	130,560	78%
Fall 2006	30,364	44,733	68%	3,874	6,740	57%	34,238	51,473	67%	105,509	139,987	75%
Fall 2007	31,984	42,756	75%	4,212	6,043	70%	36,196	48,799	74%	109,290	137,470	80%
Fall 2008	32,562	40,532	80%	4,821	6,039	80%	37,383	46,571	80%	111,704	130,364	86%
Total & Average	155,158	211,013	74%	15,513	22,369	69%	170,671	233,382	73%	533,331	665,391	80%
Spring 2005	31,009	43,383	71%	1,725	2,368	73%	32,734	45,751	72%	106,671	138,884	77%
Spring 2006	29,939	43,926	68%	3,621	5,836	62%	33,560	49,762	67%	106,516	146,708	73%
Spring 2007	30,636	46,563	66%	4,884	7,879	62%	35,520	54,442	65%	109,724	152,720	72%
Spring 2008	32,033	42,493	75%	6,235	8,200	76%	38,268	50,693	75%	111,009	139,620	80%
Spring 2009	32,158	36,150	89%	6,393	7,665	83%	38,551	43,815	88%	115,593	130,006	89%
Total & Average	155,775	212,515	73%	22,858	31,948	72%	178,633	244,463	73%	549,513	707,938	78%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section IV: Productivity and Efficiency (Load)

Load: The Load values for Fall 2004 and Fall 2008 terms were greater compared to the Load values of the other three fall terms. Furthermore, the Load value for Spring 2009 was greater than the Load values of the previous four spring terms. The City College Load values were higher compared to the all colleges in the district Load values across the fall and spring terms. The statewide benchmark for Load is 525 for a 17.5 week semester. SDCCD has set an internal benchmark of 557, which is commensurate to its 16.5 week semester.

Figure 4.4.1. City College Fall Load

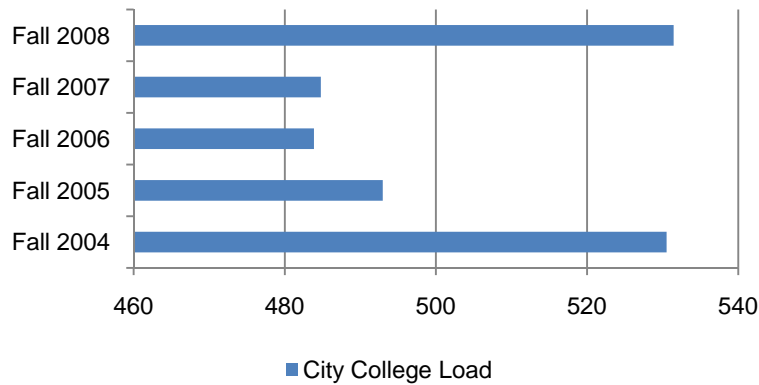


Figure 4.4.2. City College Spring Load

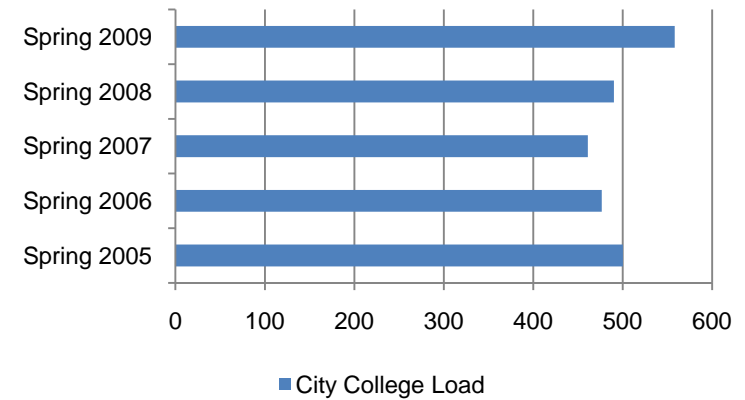


Table 4.4. City College Load

Term	College Load	All Colleges Load
Fall 2004	531	527
Fall 2005	493	492
Fall 2006	484	481
Fall 2007	485	491
Fall 2008	531	527
Spring 2005	500	491
Spring 2006	477	461
Spring 2007	461	452
Spring 2008	490	490
Spring 2009	558	538

Source: SDCCD Information System

Section V
Human Resources

City College Section V: Human Resources

This section of the Fact Book contains information on the number and classification of employees during the Fall 2008 semester. The information is reported as follows:

- 1) Gender
- 2) Ethnicity
- 3) Employee Classification

City College Section V: Human Resources

Fall 2008 Employees by Ethnicity: There were a total of 1,278 employees working at City College during Fall 2008. The ethnic breakdown showed that White employees comprised 48% of the total employee population, followed by Latino employees (20%), and African American employees comprised 12% of the City College workforce (see Figure 5.1.1). Among classified staff, Latino employees comprised 29% of the employee demographic breakdown. White employees comprised 25% of the classified staff positions and made up almost two-thirds of the teaching faculty positions (63%) compared to other ethnic groups (see Table 5.1). Although White employees generally constituted a higher percentage of the workforce at City College, the trend decreased with management and supervisory positions. White employees comprised more than one-third (38%) of management positions. Both Latino and African American employees comprised approximately one-fifth (19% each) of the management positions. Among supervisory staff positions, White employees comprised 44%, while African American employees comprised one-third (33%), and Latino employees constituted 6%.

Both Filipino and Latino employee populations (1% and 20%, respectively) at City College were underrepresented relative to the general Filipino and Latino student populations (5% and 32%, respectively) at City College. (see Table 5.1.2) However, the White employee population (48%) at City College was overrepresented relative to the general White student population (31%) at City College. The employee populations of all other ethnic groups at City College were comparable to the general student populations of all other ethnic groups at City College.

Figure 5.1.1. City College Fall 2008 Employees by Ethnicity

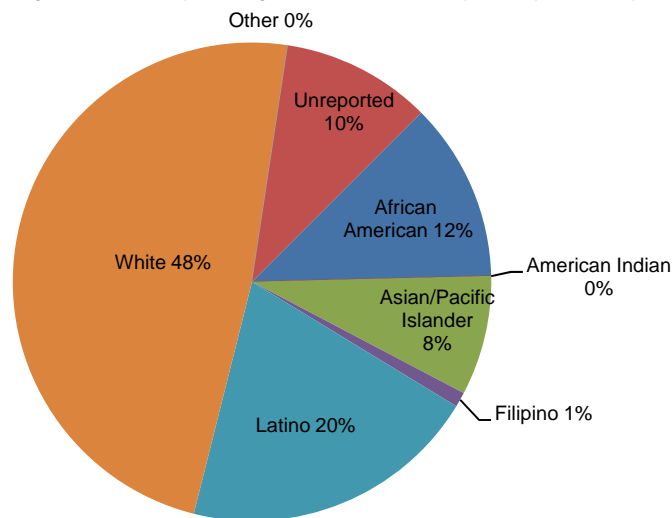
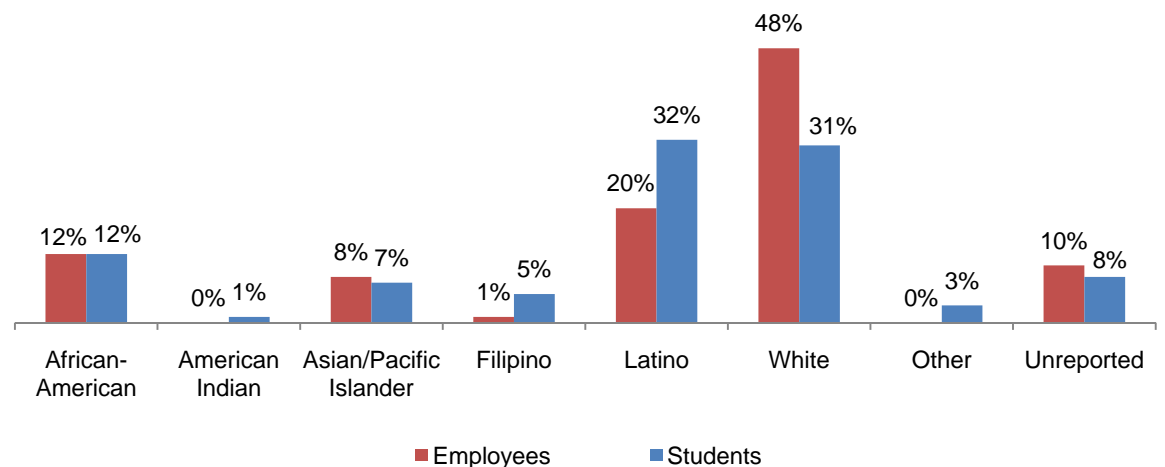


Figure 5.1.2. City College Fall 2008 Employees compared to Students by Ethnicity



City College Section V: Human Resources

Table 5.1. City College Fall 2008 Employees by Ethnicity

	African American		American Indian		Asian		Filipino		Latino		White		Other		Unreported		Total
Total Employees	156	12%	5	<1%	101	8%	9	1%	254	20%	619	48%	5	<1%	129	10%	1,278
Male	64	11%	1	<1%	49	9%	4	1%	99	18%	292	52%	-	-	51	9%	560
Female	92	13%	4	1%	52	7%	5	1%	155	22%	327	46%	5	1%	78	11%	718
Classified Staff	24	17%	2	1%	12	9%	5	4%	40	29%	35	25%	3	2%	17	12%	138
Non-Academic Hourly	45	15%	1	<1%	30	10%	1	<1%	110	36%	97	32%	-	-	20	7%	304
Teaching Faculty	61	9%	2	<1%	43	6%	1	<1%	70	10%	420	63%	1	<1%	69	10%	667
Contract	18	12%	-	-	12	8%	-	-	19	13%	82	54%	-	-	20	13%	151
Adjunct	43	8%	2	<1%	31	6%	1	<1%	51	10%	338	66%	1	<1%	49	9%	516
Counseling Faculty	9	19%	-	-	6	13%	1	2%	14	30%	6	13%	1	2%	10	21%	47
Contract	5	20%	-	-	1	4%	-	-	9	36%	3	12%	1	4%	6	24%	25
Adjunct	4	18%	-	-	5	23%	1	5%	5	23%	3	14%	-	-	4	18%	22
Library Faculty	1	8%	-	-	2	17%	-	-	1	8%	7	58%	-	-	1	8%	12
Contract	-	-	-	-	1	20%	-	-	1	20%	2	40%	-	-	1	20%	5
Adjunct	1	14%	-	-	1	14%	-	-	-	-	5	71%	-	-	-	-	7
Police Officers	2	14%	-	-	2	14%	1	7%	2	14%	5	36%	-	-	2	14%	14
Community Service Officers	2	40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20%	1	20%	-	-	1	20%	5
Management	3	19%	-	-	1	6%	-	-	3	19%	6	38%	-	-	3	19%	16
Supervisory Staff	6	33%	-	-	2	11%	-	-	1	6%	8	44%	-	-	1	6%	18

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 5.2. City College Employee by Gender and Job Status

Gender		Job Status	
Male	44%	Full-Time/Contract	30%
Female	56%	Hourly/Adjunct	70%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Section VI
Concluding Remarks

City College Section VI: Concluding Remarks

City

Headcount. The number of unduplicated students or headcount at City College showed continual increase overall during the five year period reported; 2004 to 2008. In particular, the summer headcount showed marked increase between Summer 2004 and Summer 2008 (68%). Furthermore, the fall headcount and spring headcount showed an increase (21% and 16% respectively) as well. These increases are likely due in part to the downturned economy which frequently spawns renewed interest in retraining or retooling of skills or the learning of a new skill set.

Demographics. The student population remained majority female (54% on average), diverse (30% Latino, 13% African American, and 32% White on average) and generally young (69% on average were between 18-29 years old). The fastest growing segment appeared to be the under 18 year old age group followed by the 18-24 year old age group, and 50 years and older age group. The increase of the under 18 year old age group may be due to the increase of college classes offered at the high schools, while the increase in the 50 years and older age group may be due to the increase of this segmentation within the Continuing Education classes. More than one-third of the City College student population lived outside the San Diego Community College District service area, which remained consistent over the five year reporting period.

Units Attempted by Units Earned. Students who enrolled in fewer units are more likely to complete the entire number of units attempted. On average, approximately two-thirds of those students who attempted between 0.1-5.9 units completed the attempted units, while one-third of the students completed zero of 0.1-5.9 units attempted. In contrast, less than half of those who attempted greater than 8.9 units completed the attempted units.

ECC

Headcount. The number of unduplicated students or headcount at ECC showed continual increase overall during the five year period reported; 2004 to 2008. In particular, the spring headcount showed marked increase between Spring 2005 and Spring 2009 (28%). Furthermore, the fall headcount and summer headcount showed an increase (7% and 6% respectively) as well. The greatest increase was seen in the 2007/08 and 2008/09 academic years.

Demographics. The student population remained majority female (71% on average) and diverse (37% Latino, 27% African American, and 15% White on average) and generally young (55% on average were between 18-29 years old). The fastest growing segment appeared to be the under 18 year old age group followed by the 50 years and older age group. The increase of the under 18 year old age group may be due to the increase of college classes offered at the high schools, while the increase in the 50 years and older age group may be due to the increase of this segmentation within the Continuing Education classes.

City College Section VI: Concluding Remarks

Units Attempted by Units Earned. Students who enrolled in fewer units are more likely to complete the entire number of units attempted. On average, approximately two-thirds of those students who attempted between 0.1-5.9 units completed the attempted units, while one-third of the students completed zero of 0.1-5.9 units attempted. In contrast, approximately half of those who attempted greater than 8.9 units completed the attempted units.

City/ECC

Persistence. A majority of the first-time credit college students who completed a fall term persisted and completed the subsequent spring term (59% on average) during the five years reported; 2004 to 2008. Female students persisted at a higher rate than their male student counterpart (62% compared to 56%), while the average persistence rates by ethnicity ranged from 53% to 64%. A general trend showed that as age increased, term persistence decreased. In particular, younger first-time college credit students persisted at a higher rate than older students (62% for 18-24 years old compared to 42% for 40-49 years old), which is likely due to the fact that the younger students are generally degree or transfer seeking with a longer range education plan than the older students.

Student Outcomes: Success, Retention, and GPA. The average successful course completion rate for the City College student population was 63%, the average retention rate was 82%, and the average GPA was 2.67. On average, male students had higher success and retention rates and GPA than their female student counterpart. Student ages 18-24 years old, on average, had moderately high retention rates but the lowest success rates and GPA (82%, 60%, and 2.47, respectively). Since this segment makes up more than half of the student population, further investigation into this disparity seems warranted so that clarification as to why this segment of the population underperforms in comparison to other age groups. Overall, White students had the highest success rate and GPA, while African American students had the lowest success and retention rates and GPA.

Student Outcomes: Awards Conferred. Sixty-one percent of the City/ECC student population received associate degrees on average. Female students (61%) at City/ECC received more associate degrees, on average, than their male student (39%) counterpart. From 2004/05 to 2008/09, White students received the most awards, followed by Latino students, and then African American students across all award categories. These trends reflect the fact that these three ethnicities (White, Latino, and African American students) constitute the greatest proportions of the student headcount population at City/ECC. On average, students between ages 30 and 39 years old consistently displayed a general trend of receiving the highest amount of awards within each category across all award categories between 2004/05 and 2008/09.

City College Section VI: Concluding Remarks

Student Outcomes: Transfer Volume. On average, nearly half of the transfers were to the CSU system (46%) followed by Out-of-State institutions (25%), UC system (18%), and finally In-State private institutions (11%). The number of students who transferred to a four-year university increased 38% between 2004/05 and 2008/09. The greatest increase was found among the 25-29 year old age group (74%). The Latino student population increased the most in transfer volume (91%), from 66 in 2004/05 to 126 in 2008/09, which may be a direct result of the cluster of classes or Learning Communities at the colleges that focus on student transfer goal.

Productivity and Efficiency. Duplicated headcounts/enrollments at City College increased by approximately 24% from 2004 to 2008. Similarly, FTES increased 14% during this same reporting period. Both showed steady increases each year with a particular surge in enrollment and FTES between 2007/08 and 2008/09. Fill rates also showed marked increases during this period (82% in 2008/09) and Load (WSCH/FTEF) was at an all time high in both Fall 2008 and Spring 2009 (531 and 558, respectively).

Human Resources. There were a total of 1,278 employees working at City College during Fall 2008. The Filipino and Latino employee populations (1% and 20%, respectively) were underrepresented relative to the Filipino and Latino student populations (5% and 32%, respectively) that City College serves. The White employee population (48%) at City College was overrepresented relative to the White general student population (31%) by approximately one and one half times.