

2010

City

Fact Book

City College



Prepared by:
Office of Institutional Research and Planning
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City College Fact Book 2010: 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
City College Headcount & 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: Unduplicated student headcount for City College showed an 18% increase, from 15,282 in Fall 2005 to 18,090 in Fall 2009. Unduplicated student headcount for City College displayed a 54% increase, from 6,109 in Summer 2005 to 9,432 in Summer 2009. Finally, unduplicated student headcount for City College showed an 8% increase, from 15,990 in Spring 2006 to 17,305 in Spring 2010.

Figure 1.1. City College Overall Headcount (Fall)

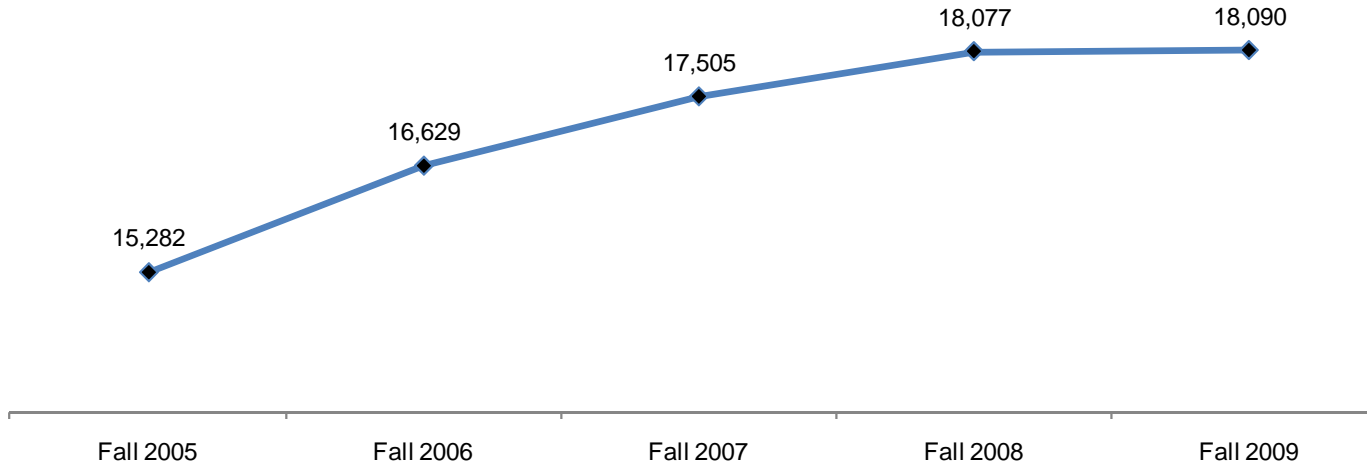


Table 1.1.1. City College Overall Headcount (Summer)

	Summer 2005	Summer 2006	Summer 2007	Summer 2008	Summer 2009	% Change Summer 05-09
Total	6,109	6,995	7,750	8,803	9,432	54%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 1.1.2. City College Overall Headcount (Fall)

	Fall 2005	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	% Change Fall 05-09
Total	15,282	16,629	17,505	18,077	18,090	18%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 1.1.3. City College Overall Headcount (Spring)

	Spring 2006	Spring 2007	Spring 2008	Spring 2009	Spring 2010	% Change Spring 06-10
Total	15,990	17,152	18,386	18,313	17,305	8%

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 has remained fairly consistent between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. Both male and female student headcounts increased between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009 (19% & 18%, respectively), which paralleled the overall student population trend.

Figure 1.2. City College Headcount by Gender

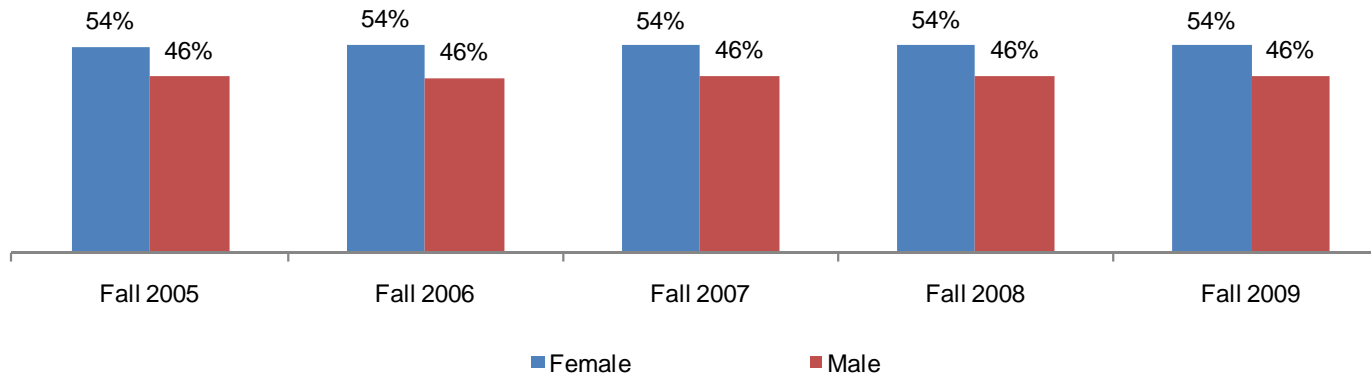


Table 1.2. City College Headcount by Gender

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	College Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
Female	8,210	54%	9,013	54%	9,420	54%	9,733	54%	9,723	54%	18%	54%	51%
Male	7,034	46%	7,590	46%	8,066	46%	8,340	46%	8,367	46%	19%	46%	48%
Unreported	38	0%	26	0%	19	0%	4	0%	0	0%	-100%	0%	0%
Total	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,077	100%	18,090	100%	18%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Ethnicity: The ethnic groups that comprised the largest headcounts between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009 were Latino students (32%), White students (31%), and African American students (13%). At City College, the Latino student population increased 41% between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. Both the Asian/Pacific Islander and White student headcounts at City College (7% & 31%, respectively) were underrepresented compared to the Asian/Pacific Islander and White student headcounts (12% & 37%, respectively) of all colleges in the district. However, both African American and Latino student headcounts at City College (13% & 32%, respectively) were overrepresented compared to the same ethnic groups for all colleges in the district (8% & 23%, respectively).

Figure 1.3. City College Headcount by Ethnicity

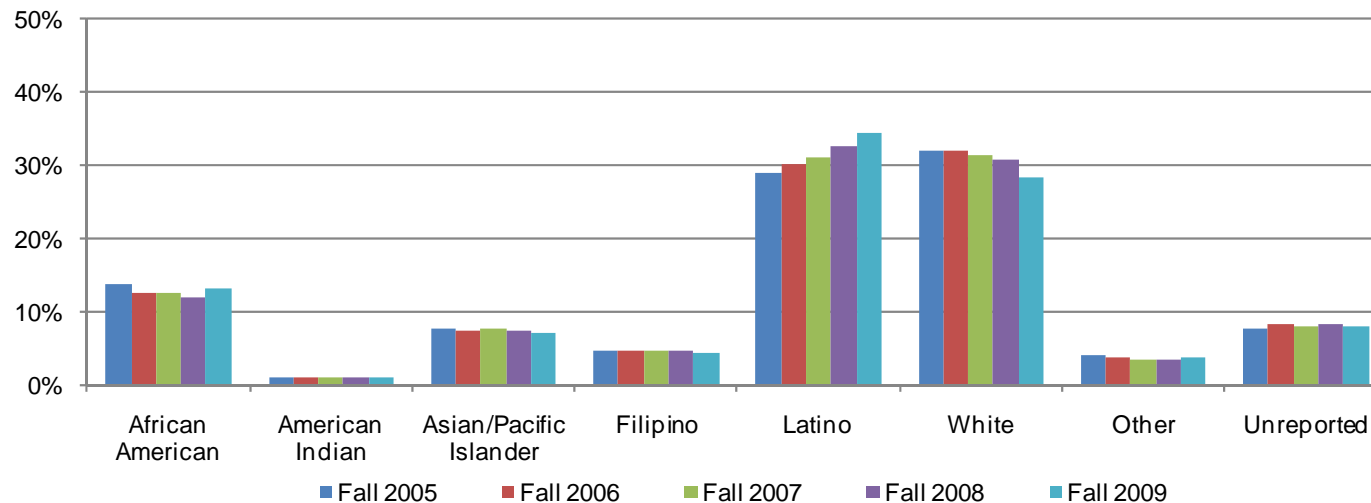


Table 1.3. City College Headcount by Ethnicity

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	College Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
African American	2,103	14%	2,094	13%	2,194	13%	2,180	12%	2,388	13%	14%	13%	8%
American Indian	160	1%	179	1%	158	1%	169	1%	174	1%	9%	1%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,183	8%	1,227	7%	1,351	8%	1,349	7%	1,261	7%	7%	7%	12%
Filipino	704	5%	784	5%	830	5%	839	5%	766	4%	9%	5%	6%
Latino	4,414	29%	5,006	30%	5,467	31%	5,869	32%	6,242	35%	41%	32%	23%
White	4,902	32%	5,314	32%	5,496	31%	5,538	31%	5,120	28%	4%	31%	37%
Other	614	4%	628	4%	588	3%	631	3%	676	4%	10%	4%	3%
Unreported	1,202	8%	1,397	8%	1,421	8%	1,502	8%	1,463	8%	22%	8%	9%
Total	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,077	100%	18,090	100%	18%	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 half of the City student population (51%). Of the total City student population, students under age 18 increased 222%, from 74 in Fall 2005 to 238 in Fall 2009. Overall, students between ages 25-39 years old consistently displayed an upward trend in student headcount between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009.

Figure 1.4. City College Headcount by Age

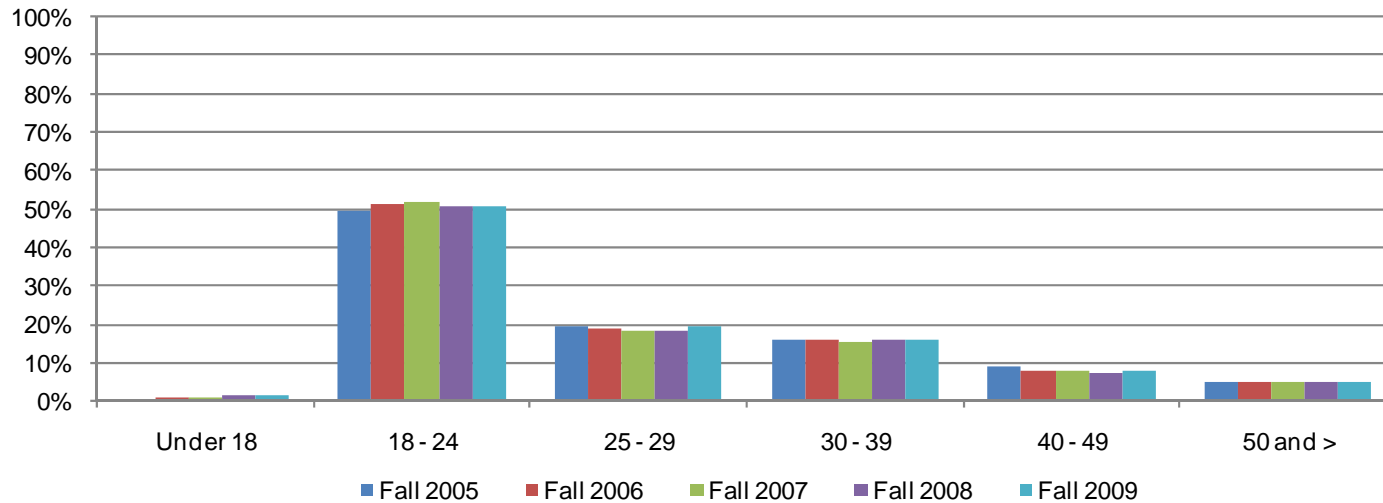


Table 1.4. City College Headcount by Age

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	College Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
Under 18	74	0%	164	1%	189	1%	325	2%	238	1%	222%	1%	3%
18 - 24	7,585	50%	8,505	51%	9,063	52%	9,196	51%	9,119	50%	20%	51%	53%
25 - 29	2,938	19%	3,107	19%	3,253	19%	3,358	19%	3,504	19%	19%	19%	17%
30 - 39	2,459	16%	2,664	16%	2,705	15%	2,887	16%	2,908	16%	18%	16%	14%
40 - 49	1,408	9%	1,334	8%	1,379	8%	1,379	8%	1,411	8%	0%	8%	8%
50 and >	784	5%	833	5%	896	5%	927	5%	910	5%	16%	5%	5%
Unreported	34	0%	22	0%	20	0%	5	0%	0	0%	-100%	0%	0%
Total	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,077	100%	18,090	100%	18%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Enrollment Status: On average, 63% of the student population comprised continuing students. The number of first-time transfer students declined 6%, from 2,210 in Fall 2005 to 2,087 in Fall 2009. However, the number of current high school students who were enrolled at City College increased 78%, from 158 students in Fall 2005 to 282 in Fall 2009.

Figure 1.5. City College Headcount by Enrollment Status

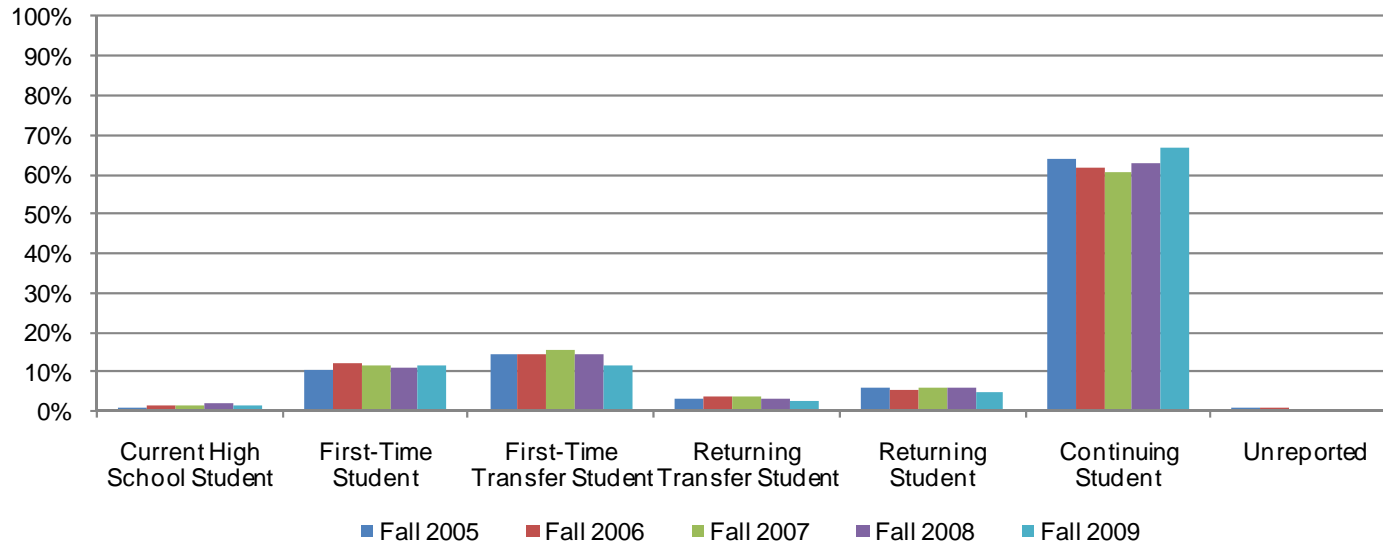


Table 1.5. City College Headcount by Enrollment Status

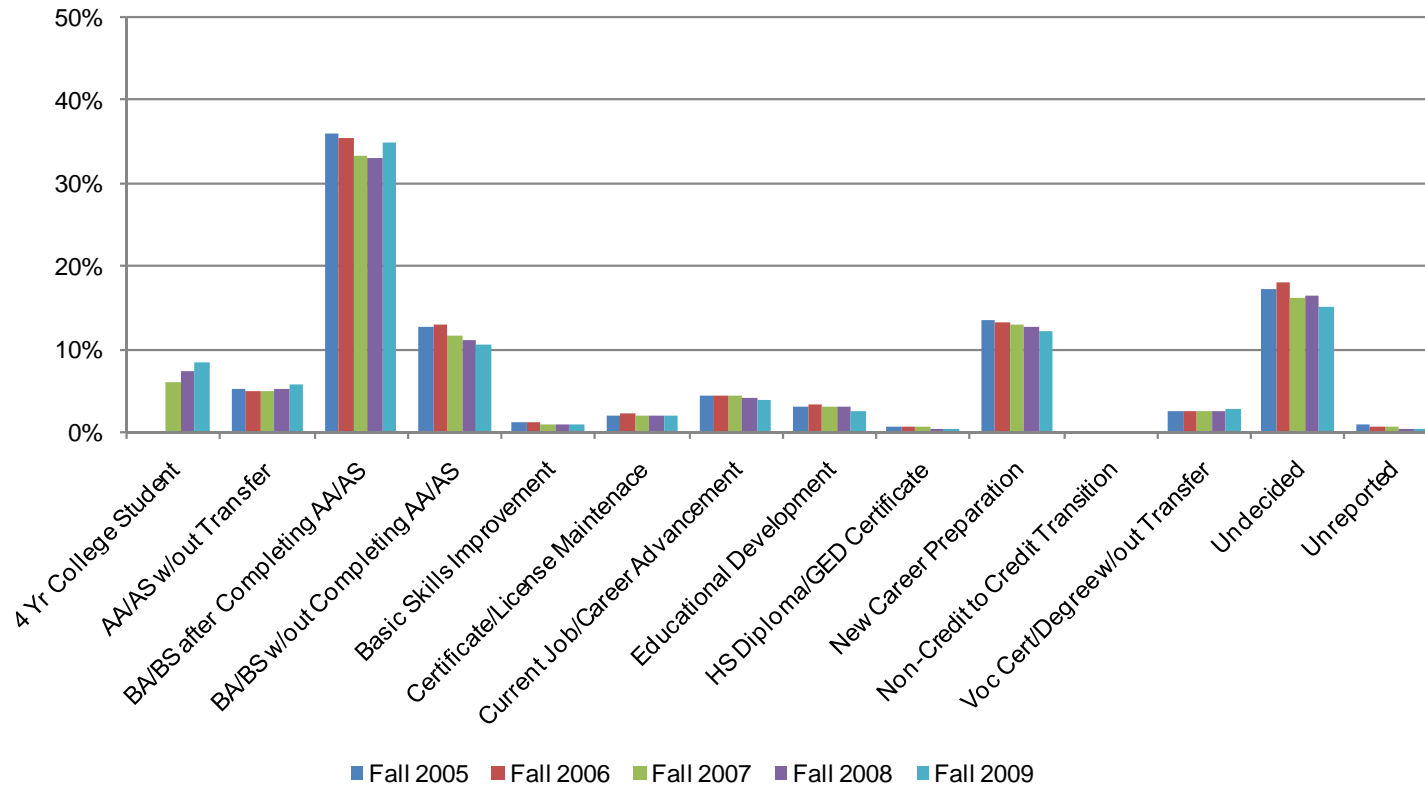
	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	College Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
Current High School Student	158	1%	228	1%	312	2%	414	2%	282	2%	78%	2%	4%
First-Time Student	1,625	11%	2,017	12%	2,060	12%	1,967	11%	2,103	12%	29%	11%	11%
First-Time Transfer Student	2,210	14%	2,386	14%	2,754	16%	2,570	14%	2,087	12%	-6%	14%	13%
Returning Transfer Student	483	3%	680	4%	624	4%	586	3%	493	3%	2%	3%	6%
Returning Student	899	6%	893	5%	1,045	6%	1,049	6%	939	5%	4%	6%	5%
Continuing Student	9,793	64%	10,217	61%	10,625	61%	11,400	63%	12,113	67%	24%	63%	61%
Unreported	114	1%	208	1%	85	0%	91	1%	73	0%	-36%	1%	1%
Total	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,077	100%	18,090	100%	18%	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 (47%) selected transfer to obtain a BA/BS with or without completing an AA/AS degree as their educational objective during the five terms being reported. Between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009, the educational objectives that made the most gains in popularity were to obtain an AA/AS degrees without transfer (increased by 33%) and Vocational certificate/degree without transfer (increased by 25%). In contrast, both Basic Skills Improvement and obtaining a high school diploma/GED as educational objectives decreased 17% and 29%, respectively.

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 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	College Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
4 Yr College Student	0	0%	0	0%	1,060	6%	1,331	7%	1,528	8%	---	---	5%
AA/AS w/out Transfer	783	5%	849	5%	892	5%	972	5%	1,045	6%	33%	5%	5%
BA/BS after Completing AA/AS	5,517	36%	5,908	36%	5,842	33%	5,965	33%	6,318	35%	15%	35%	34%
BA/BS w/out Completing AA/AS	1,928	13%	2,152	13%	2,060	12%	2,010	11%	1,919	11%	0%	12%	12%
Basic Skills Improvement	182	1%	204	1%	180	1%	177	1%	151	1%	-17%	1%	1%
Certificate/License Maintenance	322	2%	378	2%	348	2%	376	2%	367	2%	14%	2%	2%
Current Job/Career Advancement	696	5%	747	4%	789	5%	731	4%	685	4%	-2%	4%	5%
Educational Development	475	3%	548	3%	555	3%	561	3%	462	3%	-3%	3%	4%
HS Diploma/GED Certificate	110	1%	103	1%	113	1%	95	1%	78	0%	-29%	1%	1%
New Career Preparation	2,055	13%	2,191	13%	2,260	13%	2,301	13%	2,220	12%	8%	13%	11%
Non-Credit to Credit Transition	0	0%	0	0%	23	0%	16	0%	30	0%	---	---	0%
Voc Cert/Degree w/out Transfer	401	3%	428	3%	445	3%	481	3%	501	3%	25%	3%	2%
Undecided	2,655	17%	2,995	18%	2,835	16%	2,971	16%	2,715	15%	2%	17%	18%
Unreported	158	1%	126	1%	103	1%	90	0%	71	0%	-55%	1%	1%
Total	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,077	100%	18,090	100%	18%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: 4 Yr College Student and Non-Credit to Credit Transition was not an option prior to Fall 2007.

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 (19% & 13%, respectively) between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009.

Figure 1.7. City College Headcount by Primary Language

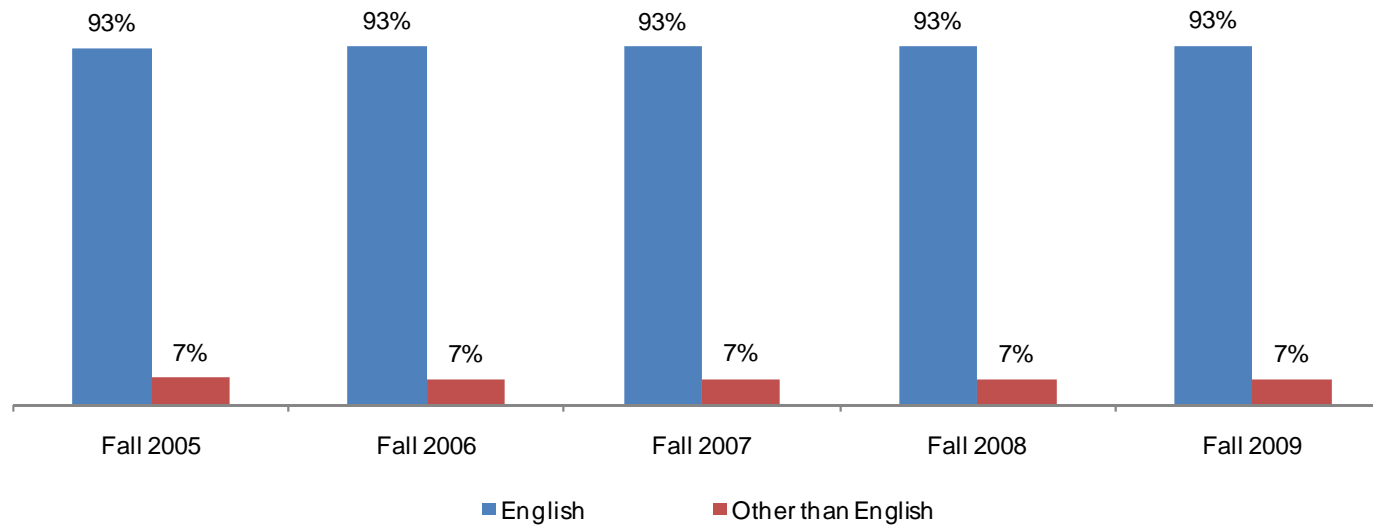


Table 1.7. City College Headcount by Primary Language

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	College Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
English	14,136	93%	15,469	93%	16,248	93%	16,837	93%	16,864	93%	19%	93%	93%
Other than English	1,079	7%	1,118	7%	1,221	7%	1,226	7%	1,220	7%	13%	7%	6%
Unreported	67	0%	42	0%	36	0%	14	0%	6	0%	-91%	0%	0%
Total	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,077	100%	18,090	100%	18%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Prior Education Level: Between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009, 70% of the City College student population reported that they were high school graduates on average. City students who attended adult school increased 191%, from 22 in Fall 2005 to 64 in Fall 2009. On average, 9% 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

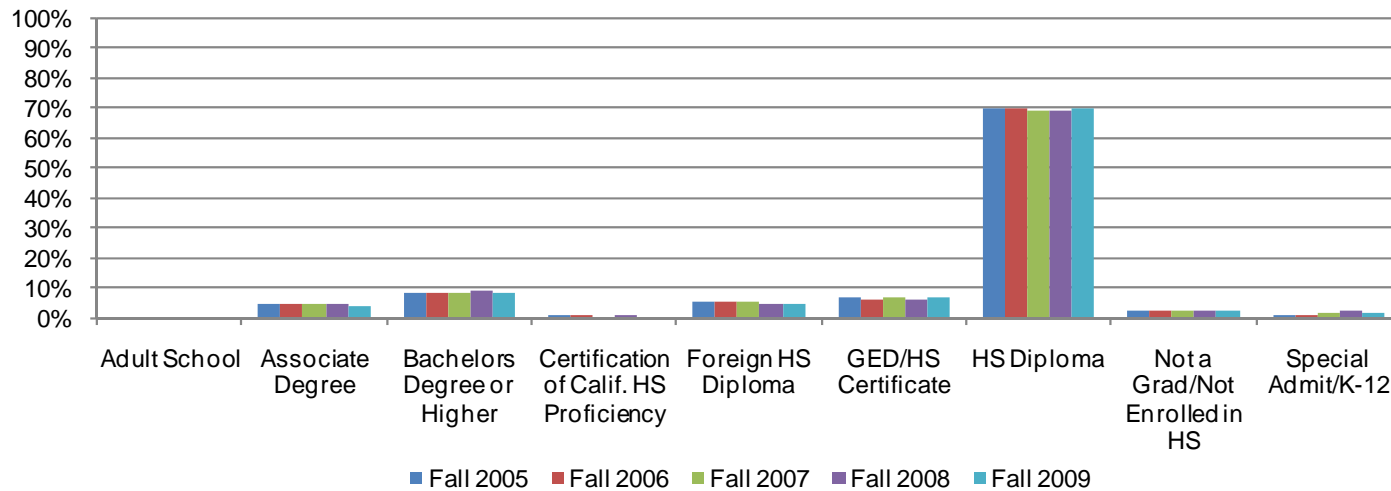


Table 1.8. City College Headcount by Prior Education Level

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	College Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
Adult School	22	0%	28	0%	36	0%	46	0%	64	0%	191%	0%	0%
Associate Degree	716	5%	774	5%	782	4%	819	5%	782	4%	9%	5%	5%
Bachelors Degree or Higher	1,278	8%	1,444	9%	1,536	9%	1,734	10%	1,493	8%	17%	9%	12%
Certification of Calif. HS Proficiency	134	1%	136	1%	110	1%	139	1%	136	1%	1%	1%	1%
Foreign HS Diploma	804	5%	886	5%	959	5%	849	5%	926	5%	15%	5%	5%
GED/HS Certificate	1,058	7%	1,088	7%	1,178	7%	1,183	7%	1,281	7%	21%	7%	5%
HS Diploma	10,679	70%	11,619	70%	12,137	69%	12,460	69%	12,684	70%	19%	70%	67%
Not a Grad/Not Enrolled in HS	397	3%	401	2%	442	3%	430	2%	447	2%	13%	2%	2%
Special Admit/K-12	161	1%	231	1%	307	2%	413	2%	277	2%	72%	2%	4%
Unreported	33	0%	22	0%	18	0%	4	0%	0	0%	-100%	0%	0%
Total	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,077	100%	18,090	100%	18%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Service Area of Residence: Between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009, on average, 49% of students who attended City College resided within the City service area. Among the three college service areas, the greatest proportion of City students resided within its service area. Thirty-six percent of the students who attended City College resided outside of the City service area.

Figure 1.9. City College Headcount by Service Area of Residence

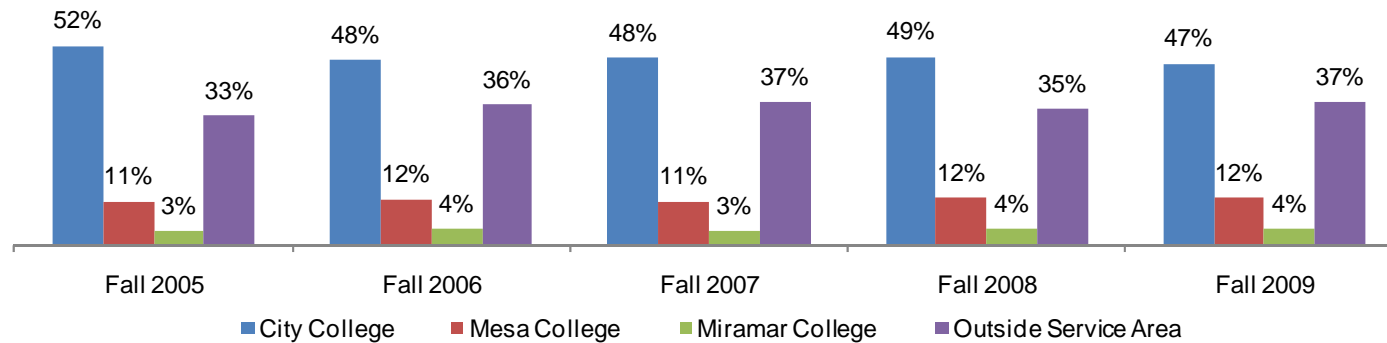


Table 1.9. City College Headcount by Service Area of Residence

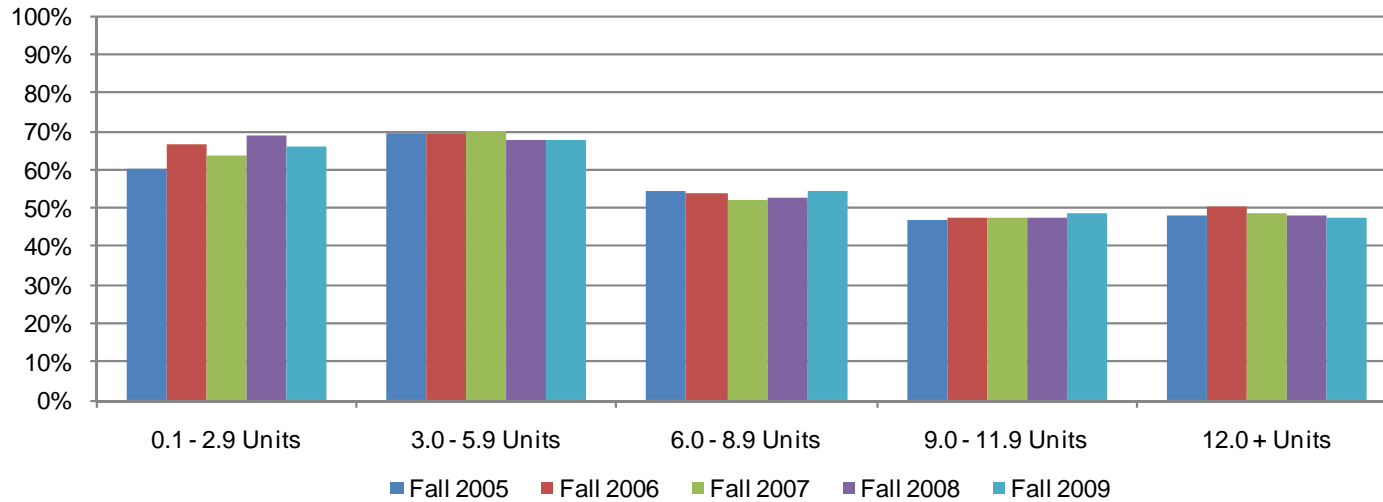
	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	College Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
City College	7,917	52%	7,980	48%	8,486	48%	8,840	49%	8,532	47%	8%	49%	30%
Mesa College	1,709	11%	1,944	12%	1,938	11%	2,152	12%	2,154	12%	26%	12%	22%
Miramar College	521	3%	655	4%	605	3%	733	4%	720	4%	38%	4%	12%
Outside Service Area	5,102	33%	6,028	36%	6,458	37%	6,348	35%	6,684	37%	31%	36%	36%
Unreported	33	0%	22	0%	18	0%	4	0%	0	0%	-100%	0%	0%
Total	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,077	100%	18,090	100%	18%	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 interplay between units attempted (in rows) and units earned (in columns). The greatest proportion of students who attempted and earned units were those in the 3.0-5.9 unit range on average (69%). The least proportion of students who attempted and earned units were those in the 9.0-11.9 unit range on average (48%). Students who attempted and earned between 0.1-2.9 units increased 37%.

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 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%
Fall 2009	0.1 - 2.9 Units	34%	66%					
	3.0 - 5.9 Units	31%	1%	68%				
	6.0 - 8.9 Units	19%	2%	24%	55%			
	9.0 - 11.9 Units	14%	1%	17%	20%	49%		
	12.0 + Units	8%	1%	10%	15%	19%	48%	
% Change Fall 05-09		--	37%	13%	18%	30%	16%	
College Average Fall 05-09		--	65%	69%	53%	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 2005 to Fall 2009, 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 2005 and Fall 2009 (29% & 18%, respectively).

Figure 1.11. City College Headcount by First Generation

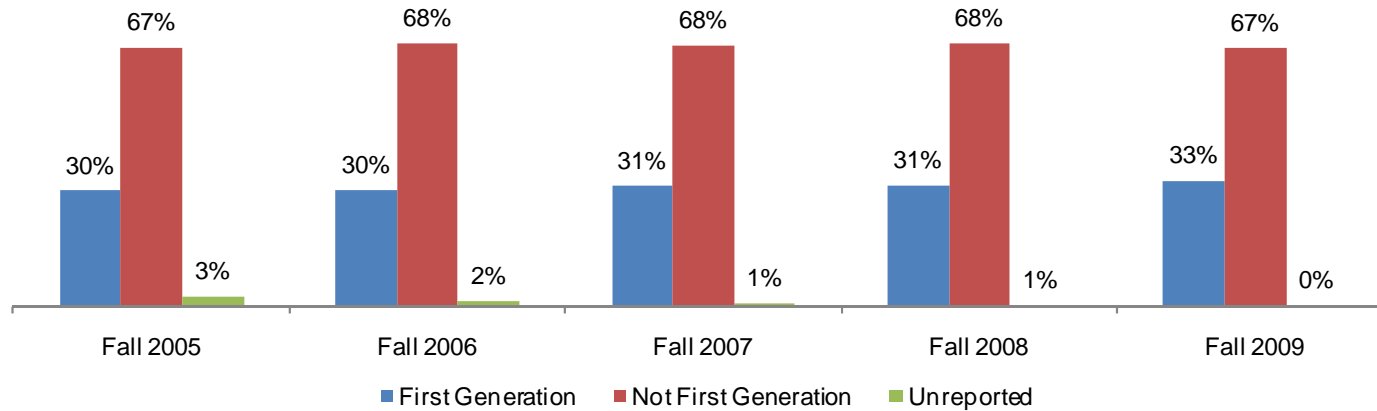


Table 1.11. City College Headcount by First Generation

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	College Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
First Generation	4,584	30%	5,036	30%	5,472	31%	5,670	31%	5,915	33%	29%	31%	25%
Not First Generation	10,262	67%	11,342	68%	11,871	68%	12,311	68%	12,100	67%	18%	68%	73%
Unreported	436	3%	251	2%	162	1%	96	1%	75	0%	-83%	1%	1%
Total	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,077	100%	18,090	100%	18%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Income Level: Between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009, 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 78% between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. It should be noted that nearly one-third of students (29%) did not report their income level. Consequently, the data may not be representative of the actual income level of students at City College.

Figure 1.12. City College Headcount by Income Level

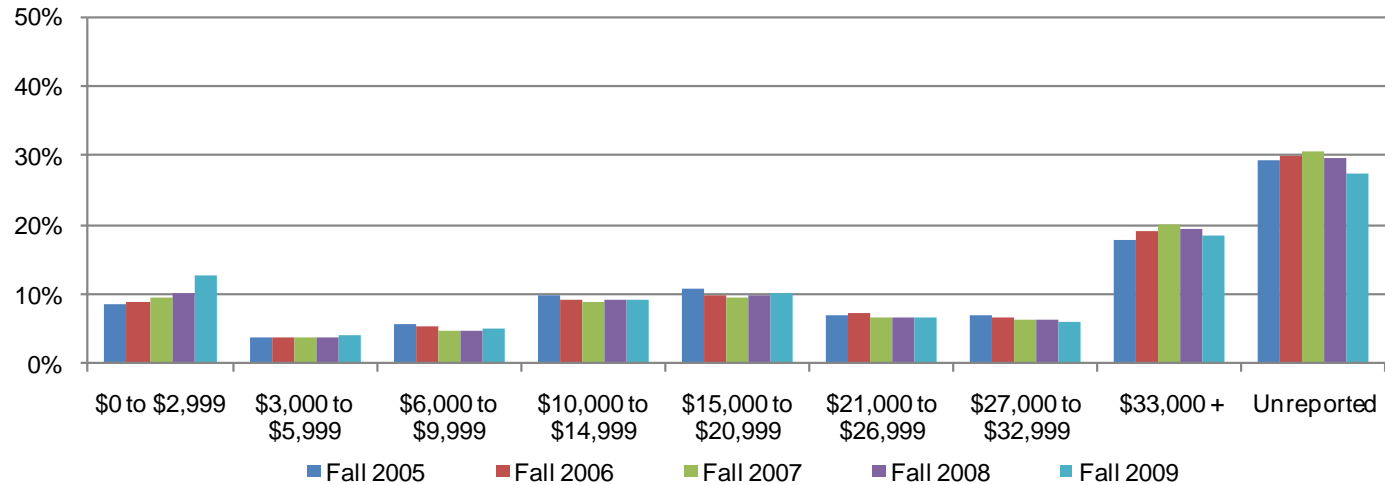


Table 1.12. City College Headcount by Income Level

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	College Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
\$0 to \$2,999	1,309	9%	1,459	9%	1,650	9%	1,851	10%	2,330	13%	78%	10%	9%
\$3,000 to \$5,999	572	4%	633	4%	645	4%	700	4%	742	4%	30%	4%	4%
\$6,000 to \$9,999	884	6%	902	5%	855	5%	873	5%	927	5%	5%	5%	4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,502	10%	1,553	9%	1,540	9%	1,639	9%	1,656	9%	10%	9%	7%
\$15,000 to \$20,999	1,651	11%	1,646	10%	1,656	9%	1,776	10%	1,850	10%	12%	10%	8%
\$21,000 to \$26,999	1,091	7%	1,195	7%	1,169	7%	1,219	7%	1,210	7%	11%	7%	6%
\$27,000 to \$32,999	1,062	7%	1,089	7%	1,087	6%	1,171	6%	1,062	6%	0%	6%	6%
\$33,000 +	2,727	18%	3,161	19%	3,524	20%	3,508	19%	3,335	18%	22%	19%	24%
Unreported	4,484	29%	4,991	30%	5,379	31%	5,340	30%	4,978	28%	11%	29%	31%
Total	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,077	100%	18,090	100%	18%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section I.I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by 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 2005 and Fall 2009. This was comparable to 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 14% and 19%, respectively, from Fall 2005 to Fall 2009.

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

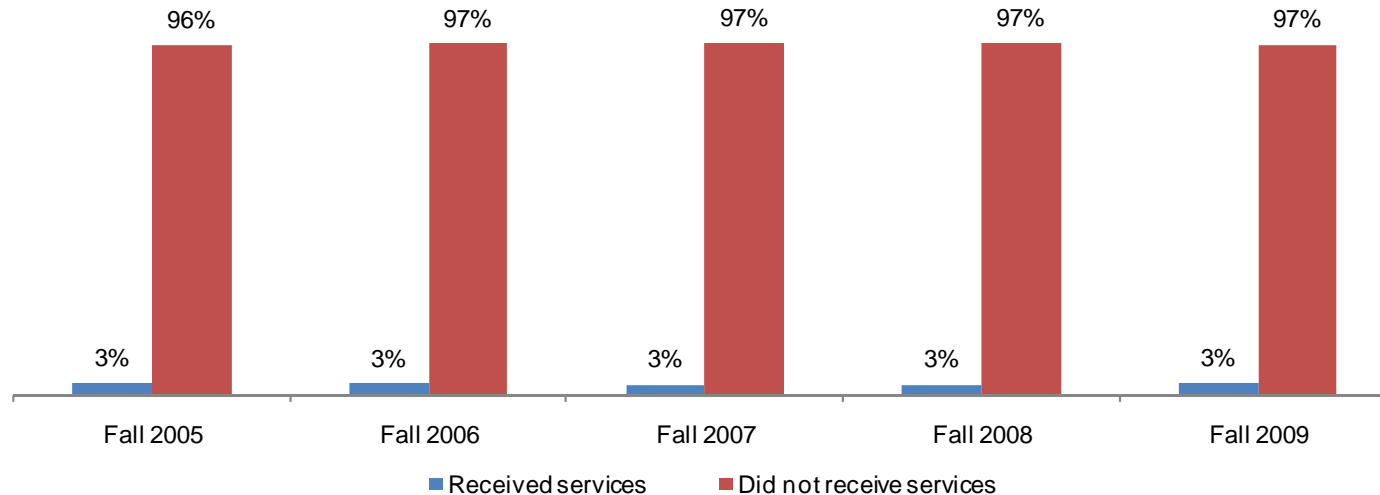


Table 1.13. City College Headcount by Disability Support Programs and Services (DSPS)

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	College Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
Received Services	506	3%	501	3%	505	3%	509	3%	577	3%	14%	3%	3%
Did Not Receive Services	14,743	96%	16,106	97%	16,982	97%	17,564	97%	17,513	97%	19%	97%	97%
Unreported	33	0%	22	0%	18	0%	4	0%	0	0%	-100%	0%	0%
Total	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,077	100%	18,090	100%	18%	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 2005 and Fall 2009. This was comparable to the overall student population for all colleges in the district (97%). While students at City who had received EOPS services decreased 21%, those who had not received EOPS services increased 20% between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009.

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

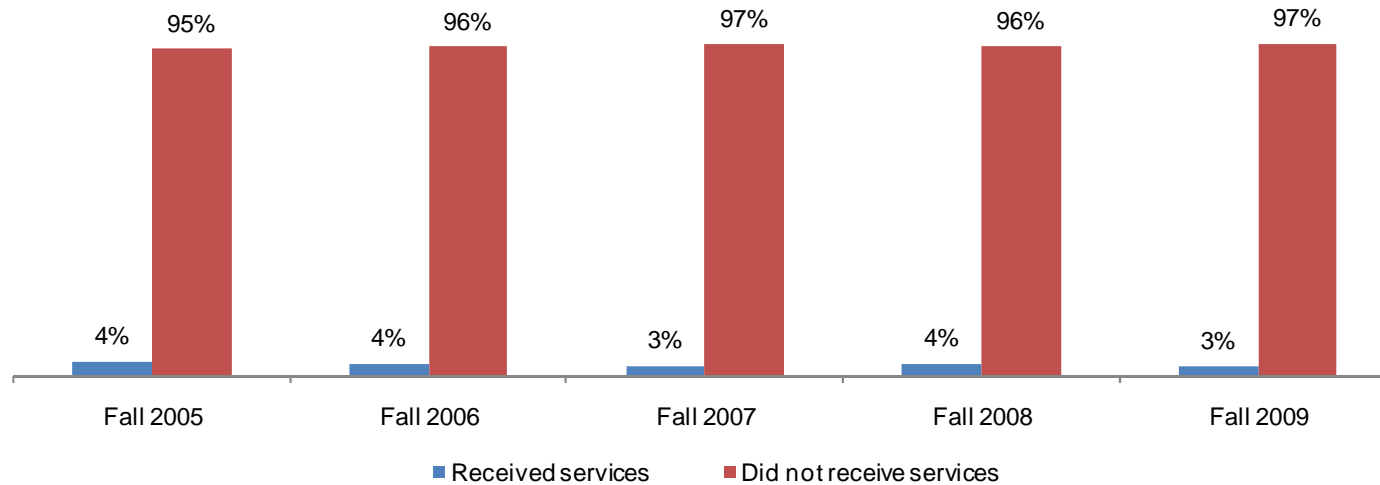


Table 1.14. City College Headcount by Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS)

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	College Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
Received Services	671	4%	653	4%	562	3%	711	4%	529	3%	-21%	4%	3%
Did Not Receive Services	14,578	95%	15,954	96%	16,925	97%	17,362	96%	17,561	97%	20%	96%	97%
Unreported	33	0%	22	0%	18	0%	4	0%	0	0%	-100%	0%	0%
Total	15,282	100%	16,629	100%	17,505	100%	18,077	100%	18,090	100%	18%	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: Unduplicated student headcount for ECC showed a 20% increase between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. In particular, there was a decline in the ECC student headcount population in Fall 2006 and then subsequently increased between Fall 2007 and Fall 2009. Unduplicated student headcount for ECC showed a 40% increase between Summer 2005 and Summer 2009. Finally, unduplicated student headcount for ECC showed a 27% increase, from 1,319 in Spring 2006 to 1,679 in Spring 2010.

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

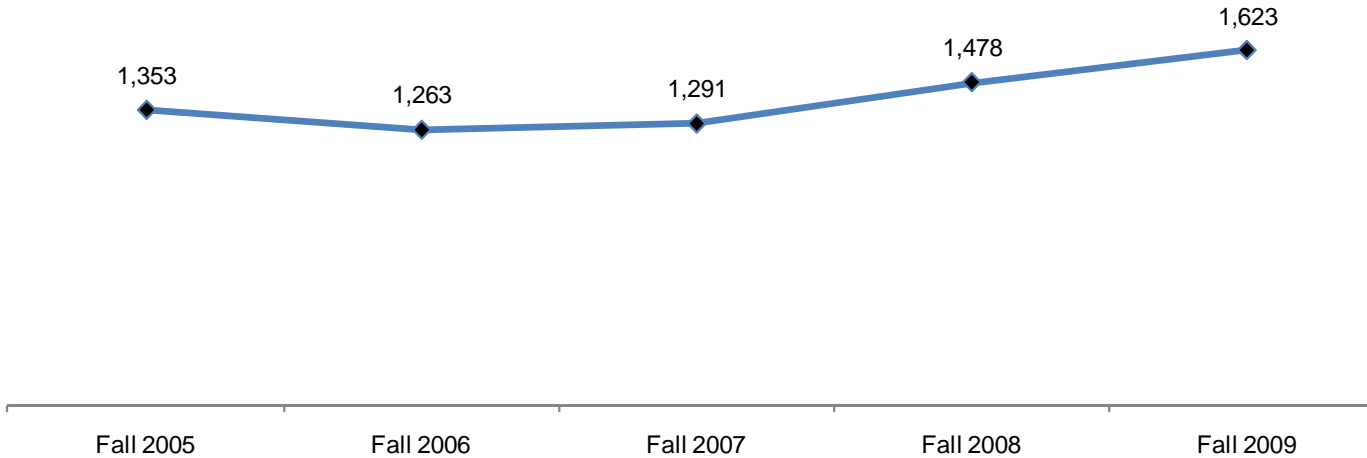


Table 1.15.1. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Overall Headcount (Summer)

	Summer 2005	Summer 2006	Summer 2007	Summer 2008	Summer 2009	% Change Summer 05-09
Total	391	446	392	466	548	40%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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

	Fall 2005	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	% Change Fall 05-09
Total	1,353	1,263	1,291	1,478	1,623	20%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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

	Spring 2006	Spring 2007	Spring 2008	Spring 2009	Spring 2010	% Change Spring 06-10
Total	1,319	1,299	1,481	1,773	1,679	27%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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

Headcount by Gender: On average, the female student headcount (70%) was higher than their male student counterpart (30%), which has remained fairly consistent between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. Both the male and female student headcounts increased 22% and 19%, respectively between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009, which paralleled the overall student population trend.

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

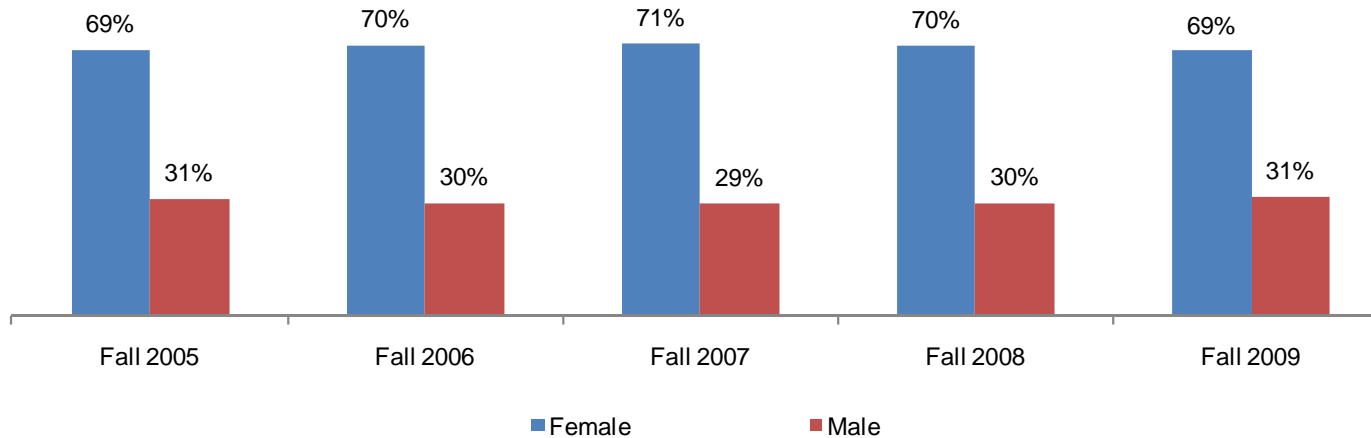


Table 1.16. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Gender

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	ECC Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
Female	937	69%	889	70%	912	71%	1,040	70%	1,117	69%	19%	70%	51%
Male	415	31%	373	30%	379	29%	437	30%	506	31%	22%	30%	48%
Unreported	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	-100%	0%	0%
Total	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	1,623	100%	20%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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

Headcount by Ethnicity: The ethnic groups that comprised the largest headcounts between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009 were Latino students (38%), African American students (26%), and White students (16%) on average. At ECC, the Latino student population increased 30% in contrast to students who were categorized as 'Other' ethnicities, which declined 7% between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. The White and Asian/Pacific Islander student headcounts at ECC (16% & 6%, respectively) were underrepresented when compared to the White and Asian/Pacific Islander student headcounts (37% & 12%, respectively) of all colleges in the district. However, both the Latino and the African American student headcounts at ECC (38% & 26%, respectively) were overrepresented when compared to the Latino and African American student headcounts (23% & 8%, respectively) of all colleges in the district.

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

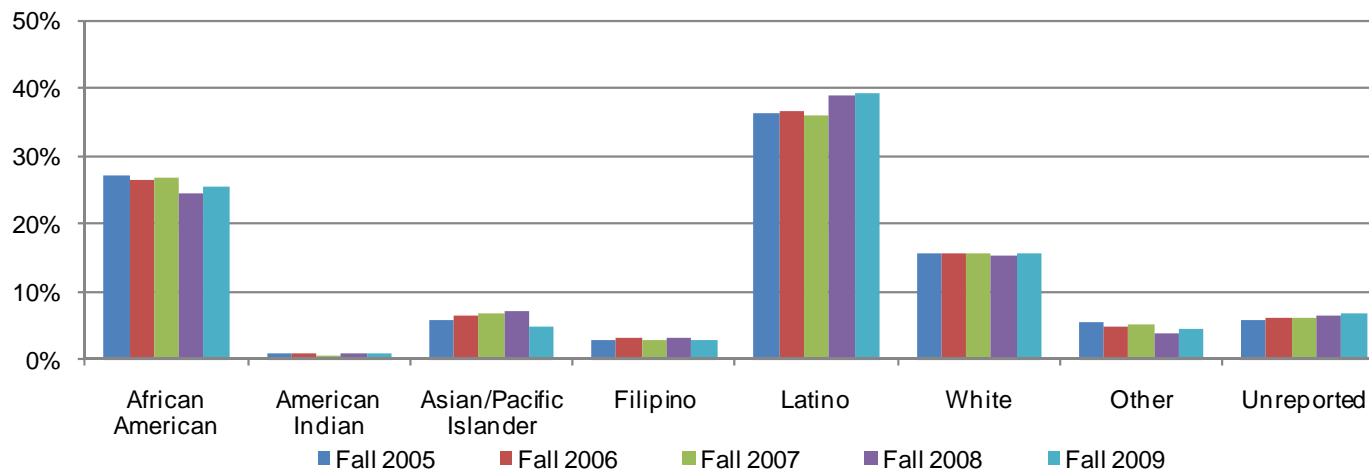


Table 1.17. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Ethnicity

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	ECC Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
African American	366	27%	333	26%	344	27%	362	24%	412	25%	13%	26%	8%
American Indian	12	1%	10	1%	9	1%	11	1%	12	1%	0%	1%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	79	6%	81	6%	89	7%	104	7%	81	5%	3%	6%	12%
Filipino	40	3%	40	3%	35	3%	46	3%	44	3%	10%	3%	6%
Latino	490	36%	463	37%	464	36%	577	39%	637	39%	30%	38%	23%
White	212	16%	199	16%	204	16%	226	15%	256	16%	21%	16%	37%
Other	76	6%	60	5%	65	5%	57	4%	71	4%	-7%	5%	3%
Unreported	78	6%	77	6%	81	6%	95	6%	110	7%	41%	6%	9%
Total	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	1,623	100%	20%	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 years old, on average, constituted 39% of the ECC student population. Students who were between ages 25-29 and 18-24 years old increased 53% and 38%, respectively, while students who were between ages 30-39 and 40-49 years old decreased 3% and 5%, respectively between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. Student headcount for those who were under 18 years old decreased 68%, from 19 in Fall 2005 to 6 in Fall 2009 at ECC. Students who were between ages 18-24 years old, on average, displayed the greatest disparity at ECC when compared to the same age group (39% & 53%, respectively) for all colleges in the district. However, student headcount for those students ages 30-39 and 40-49 (20% & 14%, respectively) were overrepresented when compared to the same age groups (14% & 8%, respectively) for all colleges in the district.

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

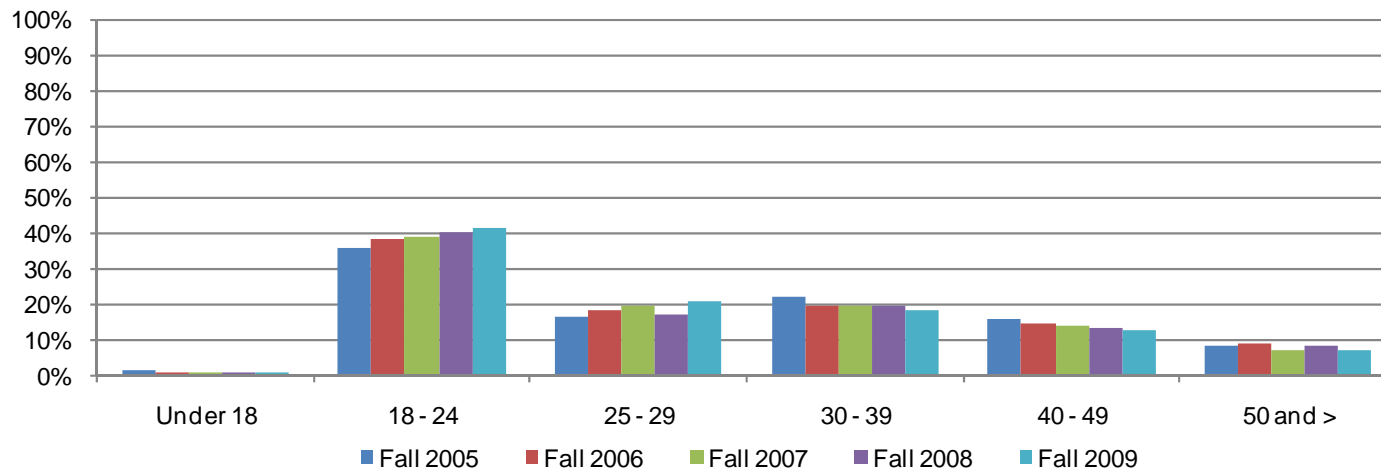


Table 1.18. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Age

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	ECC Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
Under 18	19	1%	11	1%	10	1%	14	1%	6	0%	-68%	1%	3%
18 - 24	487	36%	482	38%	505	39%	596	40%	674	42%	38%	39%	53%
25 - 29	219	16%	229	18%	252	20%	256	17%	334	21%	53%	18%	17%
30 - 39	302	22%	250	20%	251	19%	288	19%	293	18%	-3%	20%	14%
40 - 49	214	16%	181	14%	179	14%	201	14%	204	13%	-5%	14%	8%
50 and >	112	8%	110	9%	94	7%	122	8%	112	7%	0%	8%	5%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	---	0%	0%
Total	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	1,623	100%	20%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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

Headcount by Enrollment Status: On average, 65% of the student population comprised continuing students. The number of first-time and first-time transfer students increased 56% and 45%, respectively, between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. However, the number of concurrent high school students and returning transfer students decreased 21% and 14%, respectively, between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009.

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

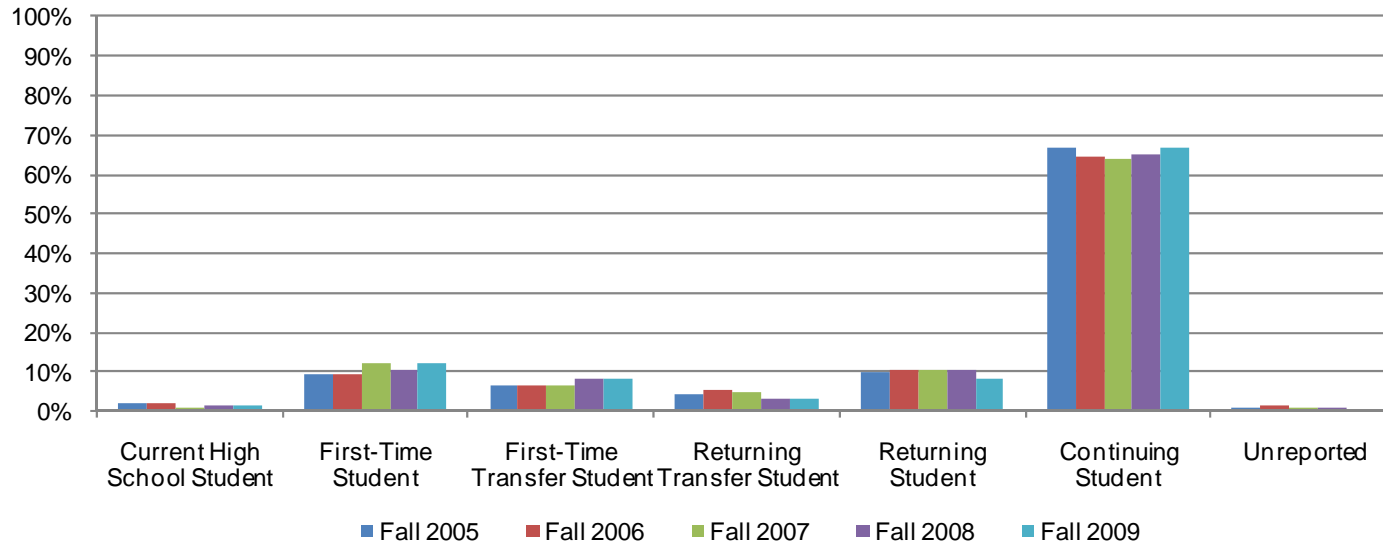


Table 1.19. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Enrollment Status

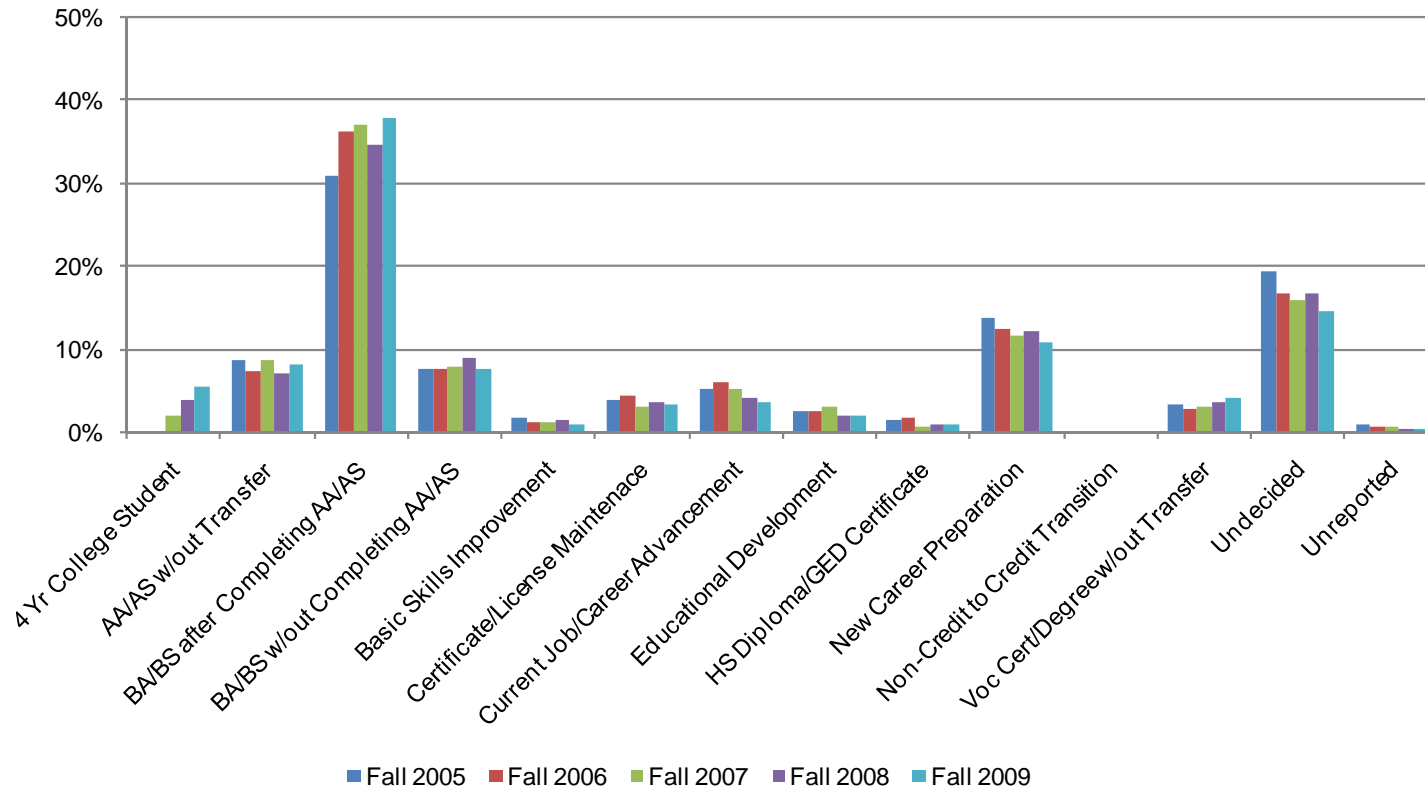
	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	ECC Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
Current High School Student	28	2%	26	2%	16	1%	25	2%	22	1%	-21%	2%	4%
First-Time Student	126	9%	117	9%	156	12%	153	10%	196	12%	56%	11%	11%
First-Time Transfer Student	91	7%	84	7%	86	7%	119	8%	132	8%	45%	7%	13%
Returning Transfer Student	58	4%	69	5%	62	5%	49	3%	50	3%	-14%	4%	6%
Returning Student	135	10%	133	11%	135	10%	158	11%	136	8%	1%	10%	5%
Continuing Student	900	67%	815	65%	826	64%	958	65%	1,083	67%	20%	65%	61%
Unreported	15	1%	19	2%	10	1%	16	1%	4	0%	-73%	1%	1%
Total	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	1,623	100%	20%	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 to obtain a BA/BS with or without completing an AA/AS degree as their educational objective during the five terms being reported. Between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009, the educational objectives that made the most gains in popularity were to obtain a BA/BS after completing an AA/AS (increased by 47%) and to obtain a Vocational degree without transfer (increased by 45%). In contrast, earning a high school diploma/GED and Basic Skills improvement as educational objectives, decreased 36% and 30%, respectively.

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 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	ECC Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
4 Yr College Student	0	0%	0	0%	26	2%	56	4%	88	5%	---	---	---
AA/AS w/out Transfer	118	9%	92	7%	112	9%	106	7%	131	8%	11%	8%	5%
BA/BS after Completing AA/AS	419	31%	459	36%	478	37%	511	35%	615	38%	47%	35%	34%
BA/BS w/out Completing AA/AS	102	8%	95	8%	101	8%	131	9%	125	8%	23%	8%	12%
Basic Skills Improvement	23	2%	17	1%	15	1%	21	1%	16	1%	-30%	1%	1%
Certificate/License Maintence	54	4%	55	4%	39	3%	54	4%	55	3%	2%	4%	2%
Current Job/Career Advancement	71	5%	76	6%	66	5%	61	4%	59	4%	-17%	5%	5%
Educational Development	36	3%	31	2%	40	3%	30	2%	32	2%	-11%	2%	4%
HS Diploma/GED Certificate	22	2%	22	2%	10	1%	16	1%	14	1%	-36%	1%	1%
New Career Preparation	188	14%	158	13%	150	12%	181	12%	178	11%	-5%	12%	11%
Non-Credit to Credit Transition	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	---	---	---
Voc Cert/Degree w/out Transfer	47	3%	37	3%	40	3%	55	4%	68	4%	45%	4%	2%
Undecided	261	19%	212	17%	205	16%	248	17%	235	14%	-10%	17%	18%
Unreported	12	1%	9	1%	9	1%	8	1%	7	0%	-42%	1%	1%
Total	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	1,623	100%	20%	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 as their primary language (24%), while those who spoke a language other than English decreased 8% between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009.

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

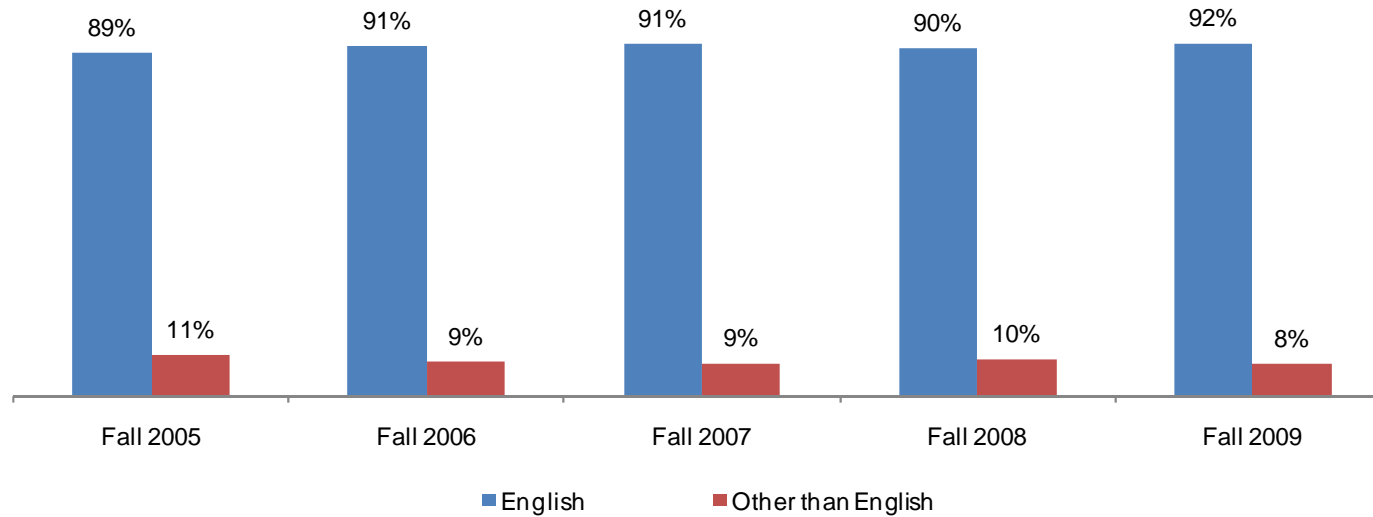


Table 1.21. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Primary Language

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	ECC Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
English	1,202	89%	1,146	91%	1,177	91%	1,331	90%	1,486	92%	24%	90%	93%
Other than English	146	11%	112	9%	110	9%	144	10%	135	8%	-8%	9%	6%
Unreported	5	0%	5	0%	4	0%	3	0%	2	0%	-60%	0%	0%
Total	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	1,623	100%	20%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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

Headcount by Prior Education Level: Between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009, 64% of the ECC student population reported that they were high school graduates on average. ECC students who passed the GED, earned a high school diploma, and earned a BA/BS or higher increased by one-quarter or more each (36%, 25%, & 25%, respectively) between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. On average, 8% of the ECC student population passed the GED and 9% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

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

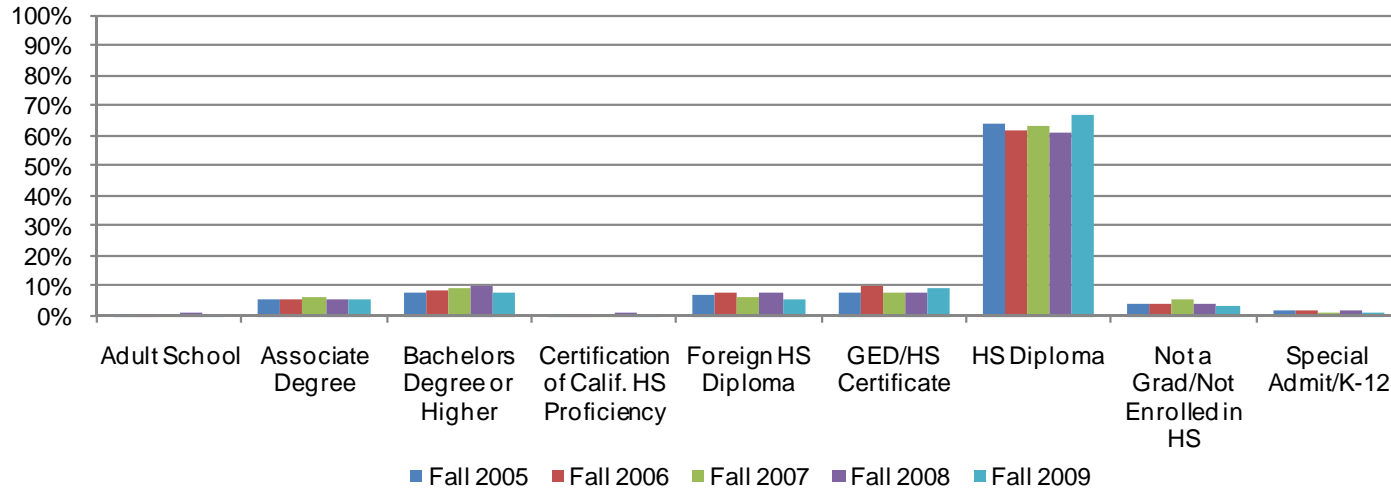


Table 1.22. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Prior Education Level

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	ECC Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
Adult School	7	1%	6	0%	4	0%	12	1%	8	0%	14%	1%	0%
Associate Degree	78	6%	70	6%	82	6%	79	5%	87	5%	12%	6%	5%
Bachelors Degree or Higher	106	8%	104	8%	119	9%	147	10%	132	8%	25%	9%	12%
Certification of Calif. HS Proficiency	7	1%	6	0%	6	0%	12	1%	7	0%	0%	1%	1%
Foreign HS Diploma	94	7%	94	7%	78	6%	114	8%	87	5%	-7%	7%	5%
GED/HS Certificate	107	8%	122	10%	96	7%	120	8%	146	9%	36%	8%	5%
HS Diploma	867	64%	783	62%	816	63%	906	61%	1,080	67%	25%	64%	67%
Not a Grad/Not Enrolled in HS	58	4%	52	4%	72	6%	62	4%	58	4%	0%	4%	2%
Special Admit/K-12	29	2%	26	2%	18	1%	25	2%	18	1%	-38%	2%	4%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	---	0%	0%
Total	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	1,623	100%	20%	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 2005 and Fall 2009, on average, 62% of the students who attended ECC resided within the City College service area. 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 Service Area of Residence

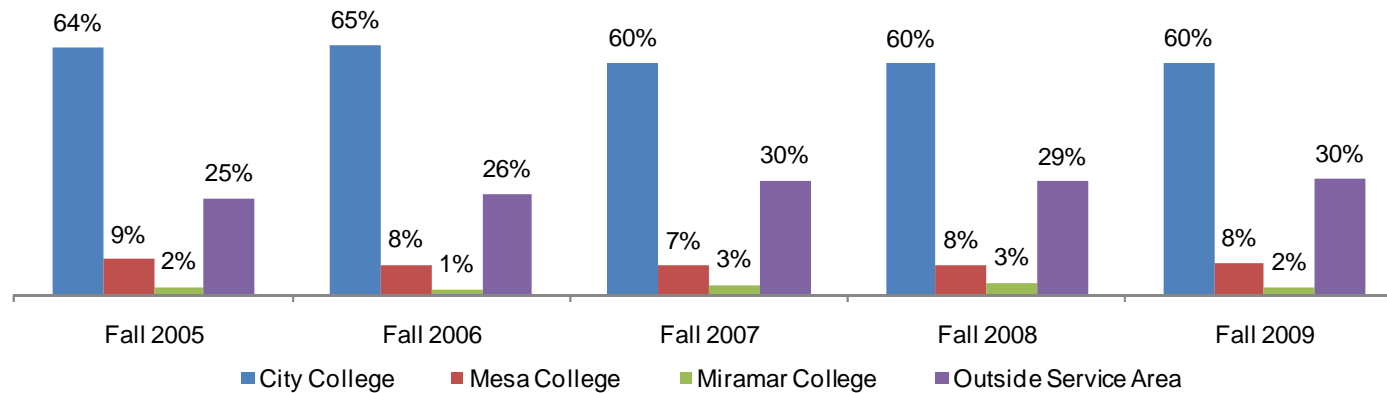


Table 1.23. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Service Area of Residence

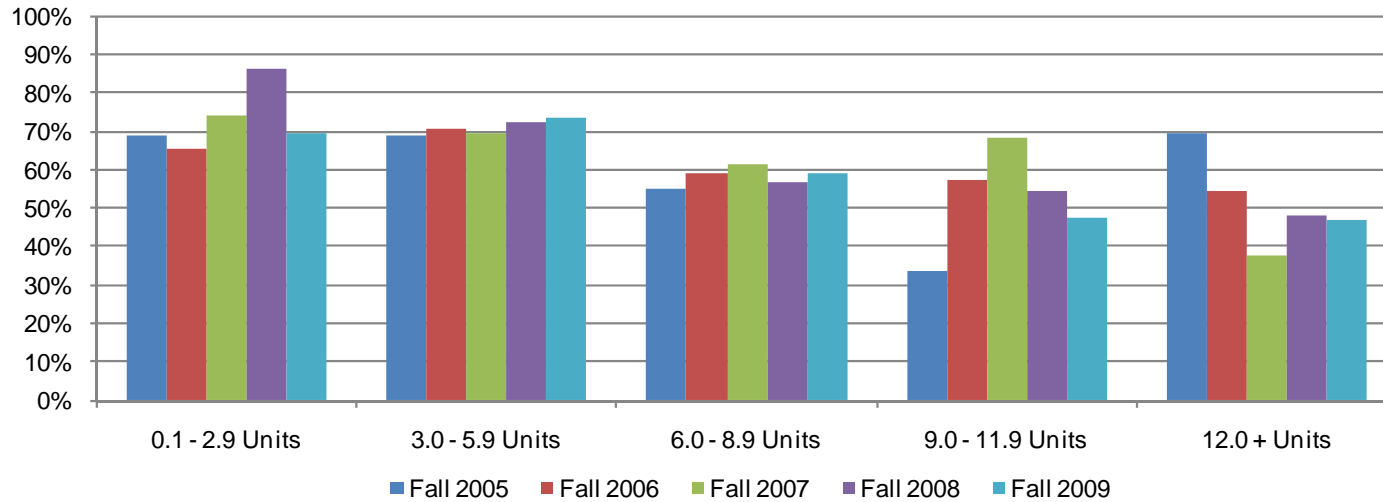
	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	ECC Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
City College	867	64%	818	65%	778	60%	886	60%	975	60%	12%	62%	30%
Mesa College	122	9%	99	8%	95	7%	113	8%	130	8%	7%	8%	22%
Miramar College	27	2%	18	1%	33	3%	45	3%	30	2%	11%	2%	12%
Outside Service Area	337	25%	328	26%	385	30%	433	29%	488	30%	45%	28%	36%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	---	0%	0%
Total	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	1,623	100%	20%	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 interplay between units attempted (in rows) and units earned (in columns). The greatest proportion of students who attempted and earned units were those in the 0.1-2.9 unit range on average (74%). The least proportion of students who attempted and earned units were those in the 12+ unit range on average (50%). Students who attempted and earned between 0.1-2.9 units more than doubled (145%), while students who attempted and earned 12+ units decreased 11% between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009.

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



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

Table 1.24. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) 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 2005	0.1 - 2.9 Units	31%	69%				
		3.0 - 5.9 Units	31%		69%			
		6.0 - 8.9 Units	15%		30%	55%		
		9.0 - 11.9 Units	16%		18%	33%	33%	
		12.0 + Units	15%				15%	69%
	Fall 2006	0.1 - 2.9 Units	35%	65%				
		3.0 - 5.9 Units	29%		71%			
		6.0 - 8.9 Units	21%		20%	59%		
		9.0 - 11.9 Units	20%		3%	20%	57%	
		12.0 + Units	27%			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%		19%	61%		
		9.0 - 11.9 Units	12%	2%	3%	15%	68%	
		12.0 + Units	13%		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%		10%	19%	54%	
		12.0 + Units	4%		9%	22%	17%	48%
Fall 2009	0.1 - 2.9 Units	31%	69%					
	3.0 - 5.9 Units	26%	0%	74%				
	6.0 - 8.9 Units	16%		24%	59%			
	9.0 - 11.9 Units	18%		18%	16%	47%		
	12.0 + Units	6%		6%	24%	18%	47%	
% Change Fall 05-09		--	145%	29%	23%	20%	-11%	
College Average Fall 05-09		--	74%	71%	53%	53%	50%	

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 2005 and Fall 2009, 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 2005 and Fall 2009 (30% & 21%, respectively).

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

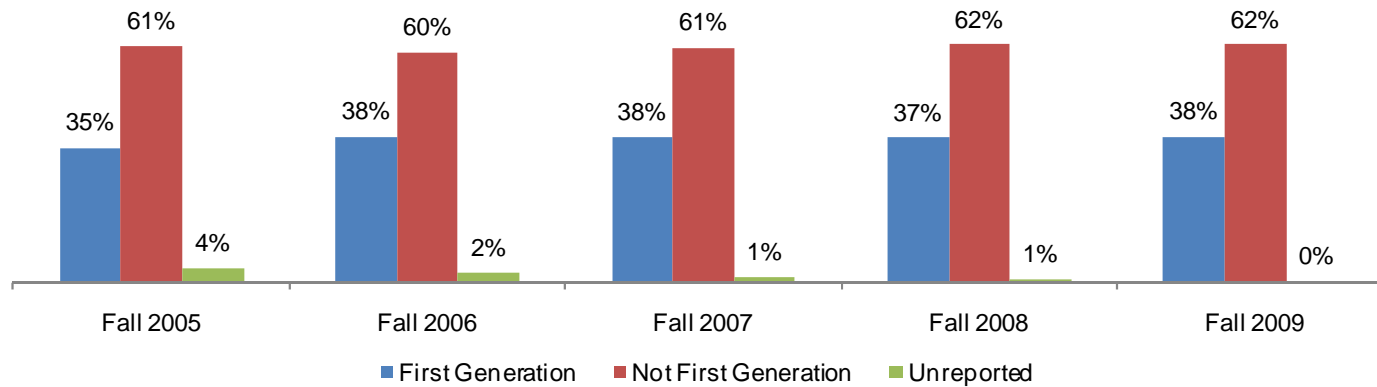


Table 1.25. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by First Generation

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	ECC Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
First Generation	473	35%	478	38%	485	38%	553	37%	616	38%	30%	37%	25%
Not First Generation	829	61%	754	60%	787	61%	910	62%	999	62%	21%	61%	73%
Unreported	51	4%	31	2%	19	1%	15	1%	8	0%	-84%	2%	1%
Total	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	1,623	100%	20%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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

Headcount by Income Level: Between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009, 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 76% between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. It should be noted that nearly one-quarter of students did not report their income level (23%). Consequently, the data may not be representative of the actual income level of students at ECC.

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

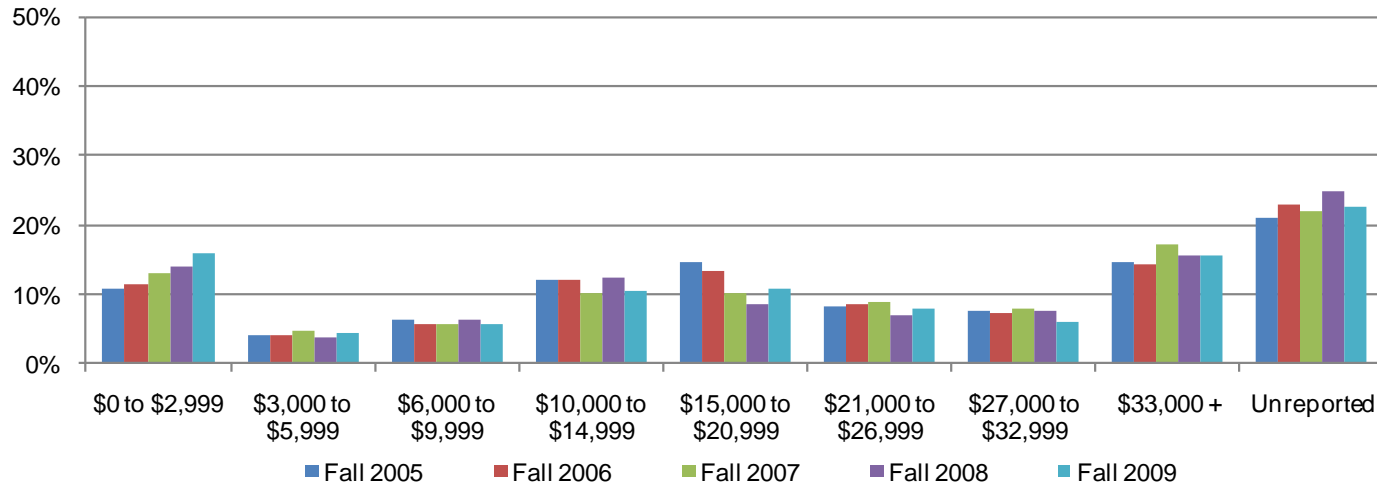


Table 1.26. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Income Level

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	ECC Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
\$0 to \$2,999	148	11%	143	11%	169	13%	205	14%	260	16%	76%	13%	9%
\$3,000 to \$5,999	57	4%	53	4%	62	5%	56	4%	70	4%	23%	4%	4%
\$6,000 to \$9,999	87	6%	72	6%	74	6%	95	6%	95	6%	9%	6%	4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	164	12%	153	12%	130	10%	185	13%	168	10%	2%	11%	7%
\$15,000 to \$20,999	199	15%	167	13%	132	10%	129	9%	178	11%	-11%	11%	8%
\$21,000 to \$26,999	112	8%	107	8%	114	9%	101	7%	130	8%	16%	8%	6%
\$27,000 to \$32,999	103	8%	93	7%	103	8%	112	8%	97	6%	-6%	7%	6%
\$33,000 +	197	15%	183	14%	221	17%	229	15%	255	16%	29%	15%	24%
Unreported	286	21%	292	23%	286	22%	366	25%	370	23%	29%	23%	31%
Total	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	1,623	100%	20%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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

Headcount by 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 2005 and Fall 2009. This was comparable to 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 2005 and Fall 2009 (10% & 20%, respectively).

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

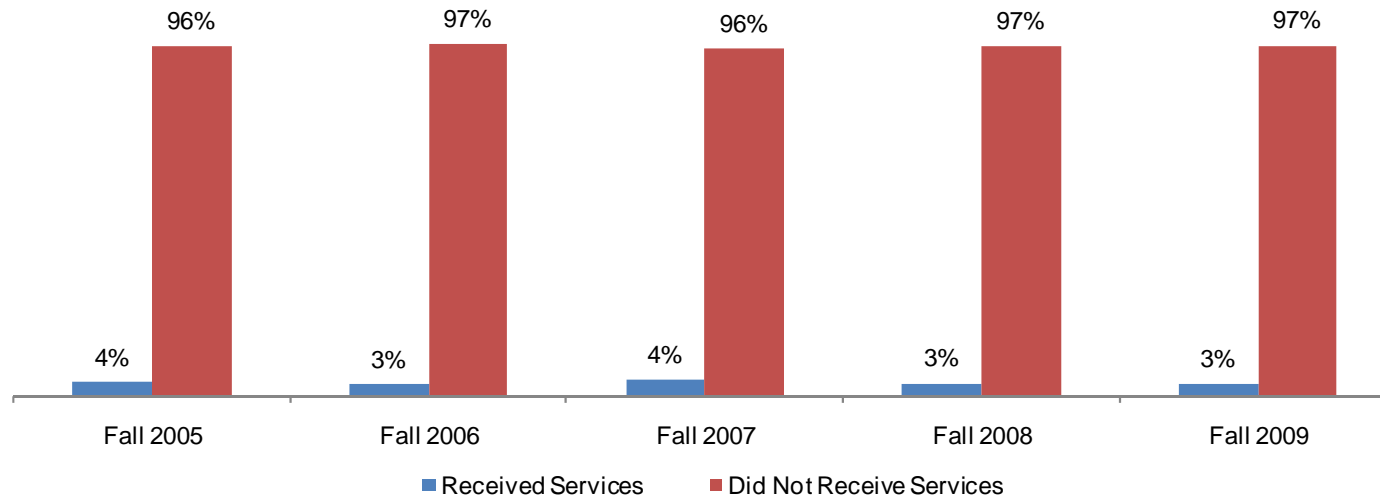


Table 1.27. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Disability Support Programs and Services (DSPS)

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	ECC Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
Received Services	48	4%	37	3%	56	4%	50	3%	53	3%	10%	3%	3%
Did Not Receive Services	1,305	96%	1,226	97%	1,235	96%	1,427	97%	1,570	97%	20%	97%	97%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	---	0%	0%
Total	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	1,623	100%	20%	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, 95% of the ECC student population had not received EOPS services between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. This was comparable to the overall student population for all colleges in the district (97%). While students at ECC who had received EOPS services decreased 4%, those who had not received EOPS services increased 21% between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009.

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

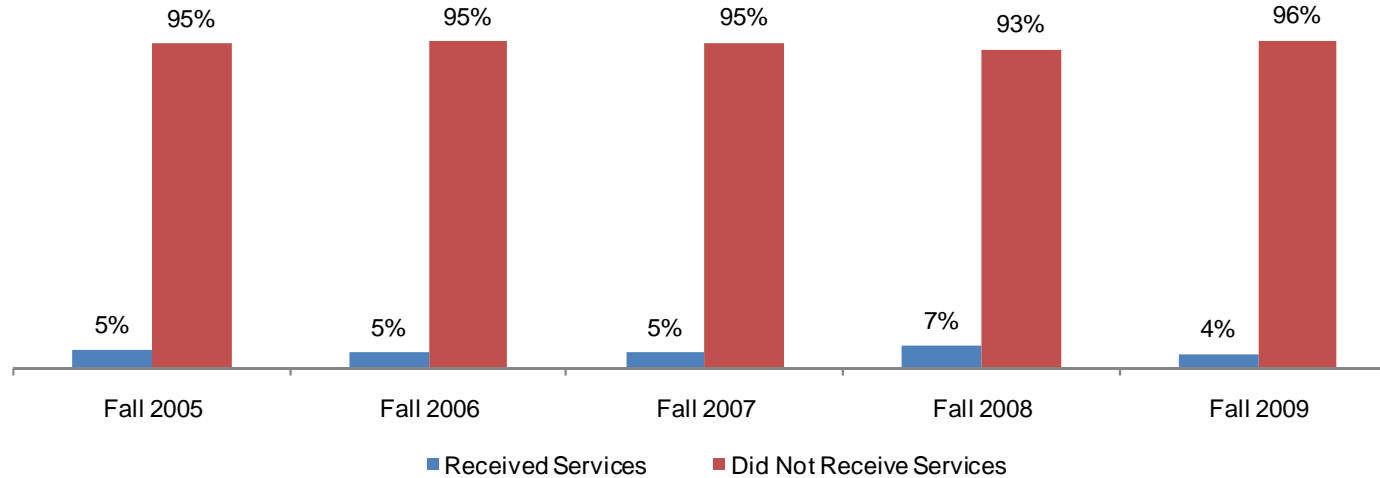


Table 1.28. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC) Headcount by Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS)

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	ECC Average Fall 05-09	All Colleges Average Fall 05-09
Received Services	73	5%	60	5%	62	5%	99	7%	70	4%	-4%	5%	3%
Did Not Receive Services	1,280	95%	1,203	95%	1,229	95%	1,378	93%	1,553	96%	21%	95%	97%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	---	0%	0%
Total	1,353	100%	1,263	100%	1,291	100%	1,478	100%	1,623	100%	20%	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, P (Pass), D, F, I, NP (Not-Pass), 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 of first-time City College students was 60% between the Fall 2005 and Fall 2009 cohorts. Persistence rates peaked to a high of 63% for the Fall 2009 cohort and dipped to a low of 58% in the Fall 2005 and 2007 cohorts. Overall, persistence rates increased 5% between the Fall 2005 and Fall 2009 cohorts. The average term persistence rate of first-time City students was lower compared to the average term persistence rate for first-time students enrolled in all colleges in the district (67%).

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

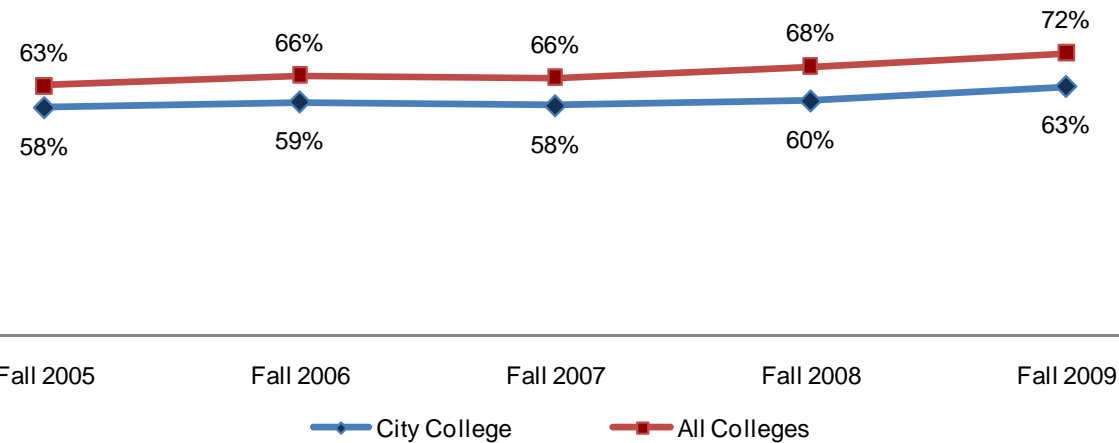


Table 2.1. City College First-Time Student Overall Term Persistence

Cohort	Fall	Spring	Persistence	All Colleges Persistence Fall to Spring
Fall 2005	1,273	737	58%	63%
Fall 2006	1,375	816	59%	66%
Fall 2007	1,523	889	58%	66%
Fall 2008	1,544	920	60%	68%
Fall 2009	1,633	1,033	63%	72%
Average			60%	67%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section II: Term Persistence Rates

Term Persistence by Gender: On average, term persistence rates of female students (63%) were higher than their male student counterpart (57%) between the Fall 2005 and Fall 2009 cohorts. Persistence rates increased for both female and male students from the Fall 2005 cohort to the Fall 2009 cohort (3% & 7%, respectively).

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

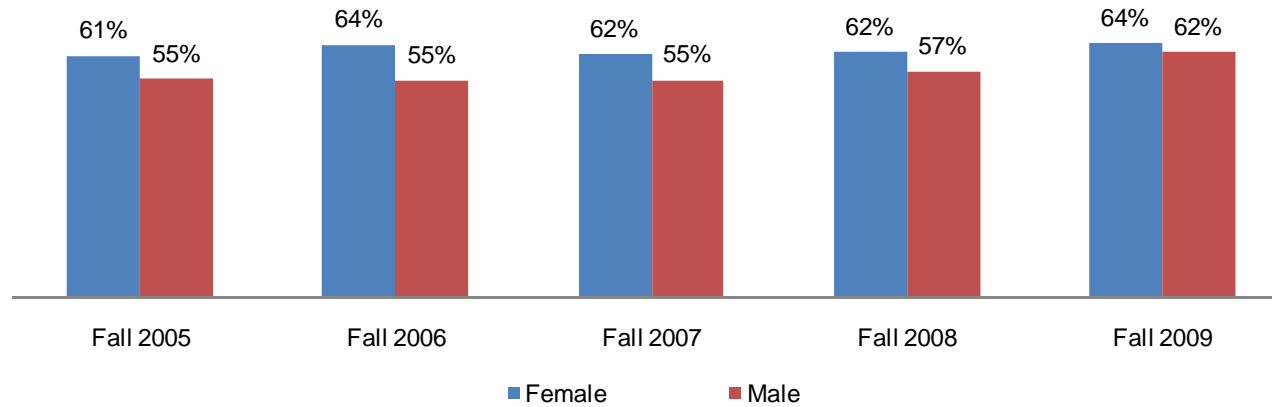


Table 2.2. City College First-Time Student Term Persistence by Gender

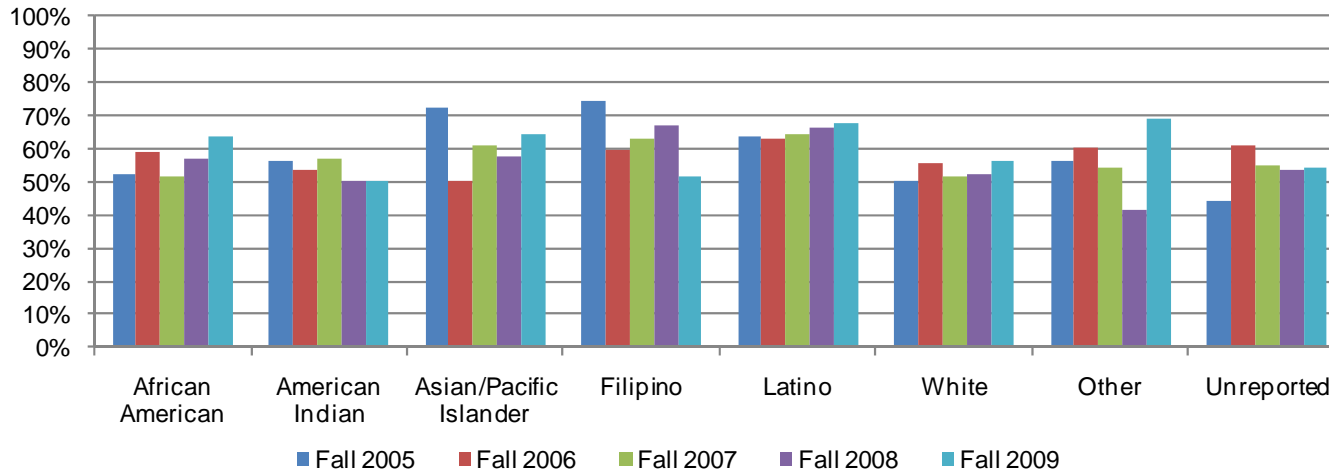
Cohort	Female			Male			Unreported		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2005	565	346	61%	708	391	55%	0	0	---
Fall 2006	665	426	64%	710	390	55%	0	0	---
Fall 2007	760	468	62%	763	421	55%	0	0	---
Fall 2008	732	455	62%	812	465	57%	0	0	---
Fall 2009	802	517	64%	831	516	62%	0	0	---
Average			63%			57%			---

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 students (65%), Filipino students (63%), and Asian/Pacific Islander students (61%). Persistence rates peaked to a high of 74% and 72%, respectively, for Filipino and Asian/Pacific Islander students in the Fall 2005 cohort. Persistence rates of students who were categorized as 'Other' ethnicities increased 13%, while persistence rates of Filipino students decreased 22% between the Fall 2005 and Fall 2009 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 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%
Fall 2009	253	161	64%	12	6	50%	102	66	65%	60	31	52%
Average			57%			54%			61%			63%

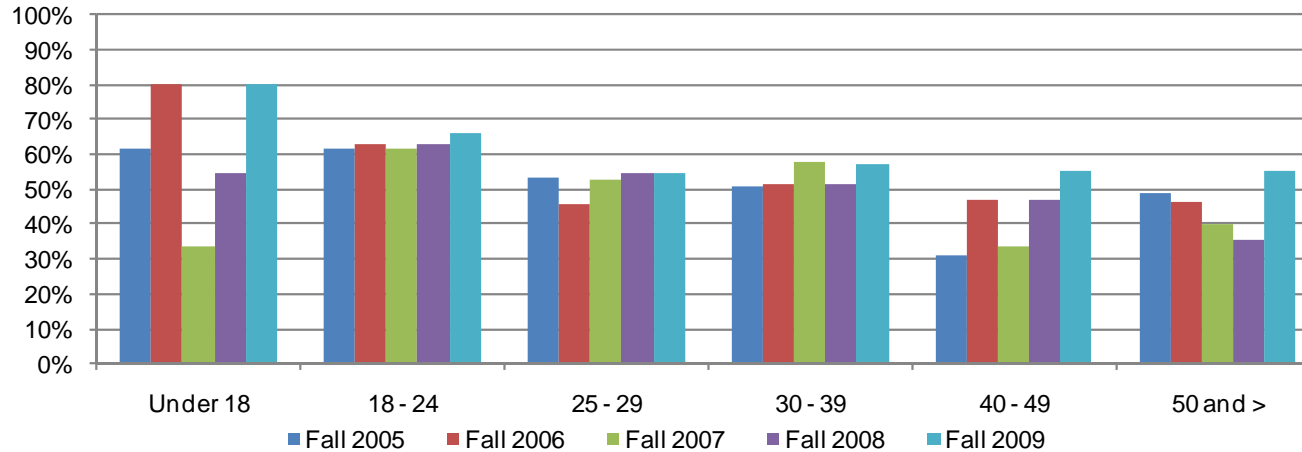
Cohort	Latino			White			Other			Unreported		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2005	507	324	64%	338	171	51%	39	22	56%	77	34	44%
Fall 2006	564	355	63%	372	207	56%	53	32	60%	77	47	61%
Fall 2007	635	410	65%	387	200	52%	46	25	54%	75	41	55%
Fall 2008	653	433	66%	390	205	53%	43	18	42%	78	42	54%
Fall 2009	745	504	68%	329	185	56%	55	38	69%	77	42	55%
Average			65%			53%			57%			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 2005 to Fall 2009 cohorts showed as age increased, term persistence decreased. All age cohorts displayed an increasing trend in persistence rates between the Fall 2005 and Fall 2009 cohorts. In particular, students who were between ages 40 to 49 years old increased 24%, from 31% in Fall 2005 to 55% in Fall 2009. For students under age 18, persistence rates peaked to a high of 80% in Fall 2006 and Fall 2009 cohorts.

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

Cohort	Under 18			18 - 24			25 - 29		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
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	710	63%	159	87	55%
Fall 2009	10	8	80%	1,191	784	66%	168	92	55%
Average			65%			63%			53%

Cohort	30 - 39			40 - 49			50 and >		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
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%
Fall 2009	143	82	57%	74	41	55%	47	26	55%
Average			54%			43%			46%

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 P 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, P, NP, 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). *Note: Annual awards conferred that are reported in this Fact Book are considered preliminary data. Please see the upcoming Awards Conferred Supplement report for final annual awards conferred numbers.*
- 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 is reported in this Fact Book is considered preliminary data. Please see the upcoming Spring 2011 SDCCD Transfer Report: A Longitudinal Perspective for final transfer volume numbers.

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Success Rates)

Overall Success Rates: City College annual success rates remained relatively stable between 2005/06 and 2009/10, with an average of 64%. This success rate five-year average was below the success rate five-year average of all colleges in the district (67%). The City College annual success rates were lower, on average, compared to the annual success rates of all colleges in the district between 2005/06 and 2009/10.

Figure 3.1. City College Overall Success Rates

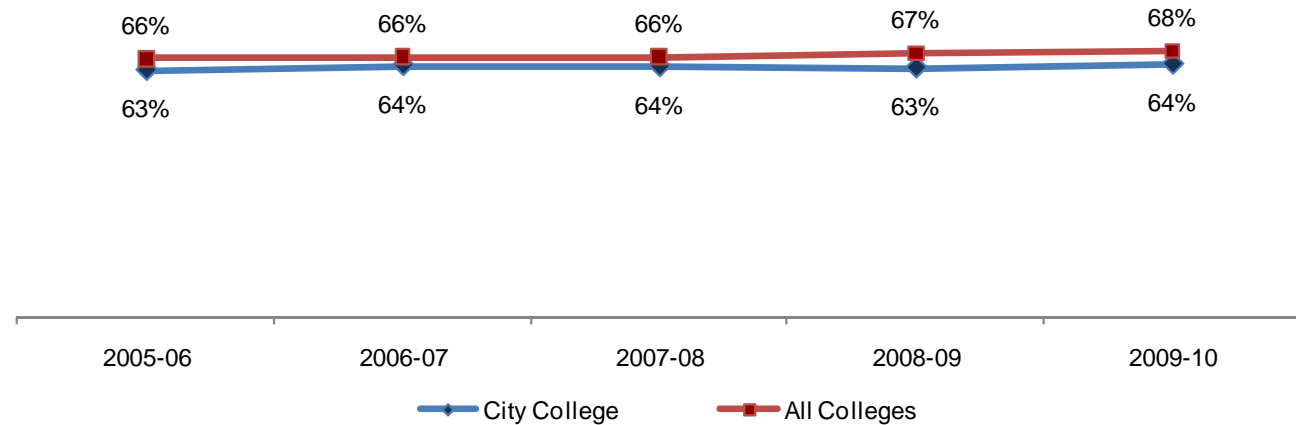


Table 3.1. City College Overall Success Rates

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 2005-10	All Colleges Average 2005-10
Average	63%	64%	64%	63%	64%	2%	64%	67%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Tutoring 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 2005/06 and 2009/10. At City College, both male and female students had lower average success rates compared to the male and female student populations (66% & 67%, respectively) of all colleges in the district. Both male and female average success rates at City College were lower than the average success rate of the general student population of all colleges in the district (67%). However, 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 (64%).

Figure 3.2. City College Success Rates by Gender

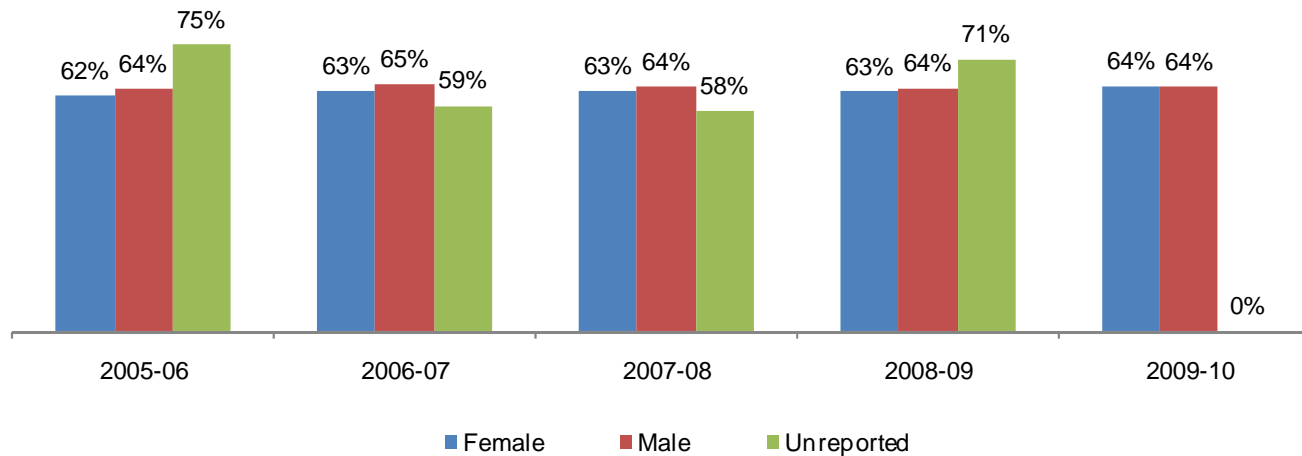


Table 3.2. City College Success Rates by Gender

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 2005-10	All Colleges Average 2005-10
Female	62%	63%	63%	63%	64%	3%	63%	67%
Male	64%	65%	64%	64%	64%	0%	64%	66%
Unreported	75%	59%	58%	71%	---	---	---	69%
Average	63%	64%	64%	63%	64%	2%	64%	67%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Tutoring 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 2005/06 and 2009/10. The average success rates of African American, American Indian, Latino, and students categorized as 'Other' ethnicities were lower than the average success rates of both the general student populations at City College and all colleges in the district (64% & 67%, 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

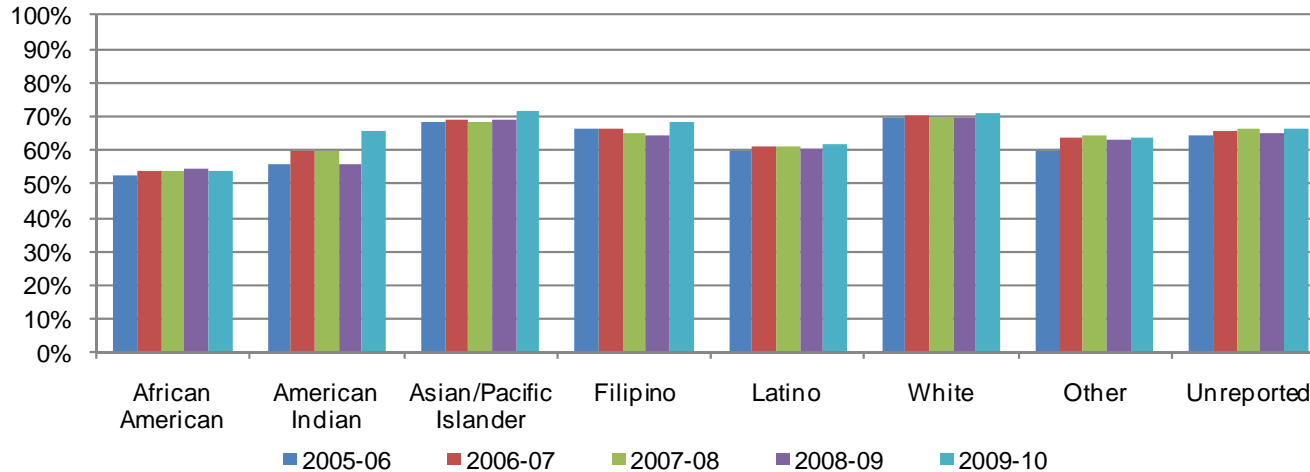


Table 3.3. City College Success Rates by Ethnicity

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 2005-10	All Colleges Average 2005-10
African American	52%	54%	54%	55%	54%	2%	54%	55%
American Indian	56%	60%	60%	56%	66%	10%	59%	63%
Asian/Pacific Islander	68%	69%	68%	69%	72%	3%	69%	71%
Filipino	66%	66%	65%	64%	68%	2%	66%	66%
Latino	60%	61%	61%	60%	62%	2%	61%	62%
White	70%	71%	70%	70%	71%	1%	70%	71%
Other	60%	63%	64%	63%	64%	4%	63%	65%
Unreported	65%	65%	66%	65%	67%	2%	66%	68%
Average	63%	64%	64%	63%	64%	2%	64%	67%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Tutoring classes were excluded.

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Success Rates)

Success Rates by Age: Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, the age group with the highest success rate, on average, was students under age 18 (74%). Most other age groups had comparable average success rates of 68%. Students under age 18 generally showed a mild upward trend in success rates, from 69% in 2005/06 to 82% in 2009/10. 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 (64%) and all colleges in the district (67%).

Figure 3.4. City College Success Rates by Age

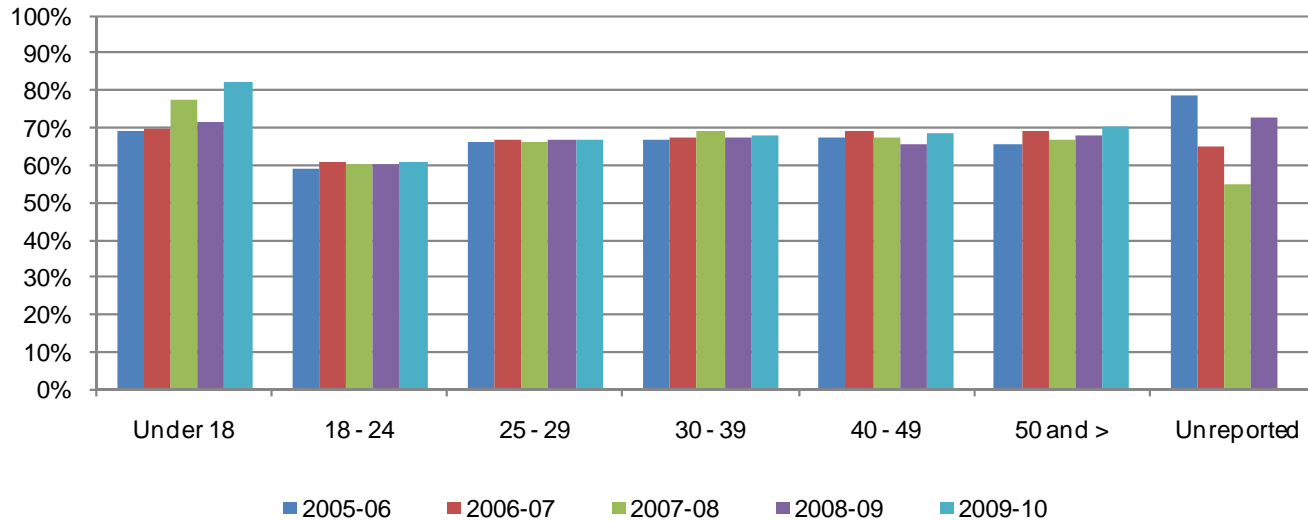


Table 3.4. City College Success Rates by Age

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 2005-10	All Colleges Average 2005-10
Under 18	69%	70%	77%	72%	82%	13%	74%	84%
18 - 24	59%	61%	60%	60%	61%	2%	60%	64%
25 - 29	66%	67%	66%	67%	67%	1%	67%	69%
30 - 39	67%	68%	69%	67%	68%	1%	68%	71%
40 - 49	68%	69%	67%	66%	68%	1%	68%	73%
50 and >	66%	69%	67%	68%	70%	5%	68%	73%
Unreported	79%	65%	55%	73%	---	---	---	72%
Average	63%	64%	64%	63%	64%	2%	64%	67%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Tutoring classes were excluded.

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Retention Rates)

Overall Retention Rates: The annual retention rates for City College increased between 2005/06 and 2009/10, with an average of 83%. This retention rate five-year average was comparable to the retention rate five-year average of all colleges in the district (83%). On average, the City College annual retention rates were comparable to the annual retention rates of all colleges in the district between 2005/06 and 2009/10.

Figure 3.5. City College Overall Retention Rates

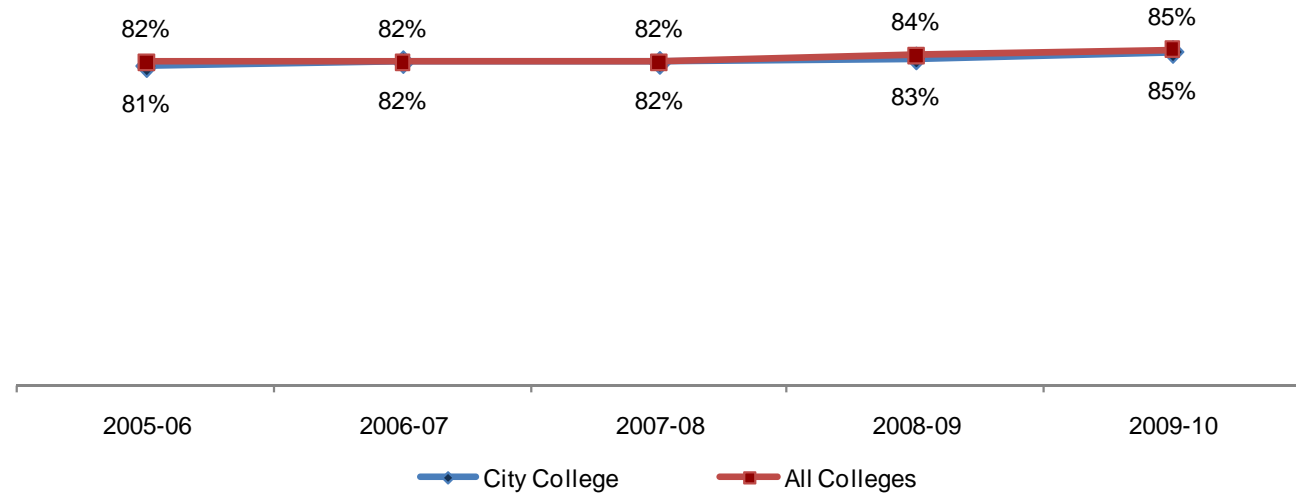


Table 3.5. City College Overall Retention Rates

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 2005-10	All Colleges Average 2005-10
Average	81%	82%	82%	83%	85%	3%	83%	83%

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 2005/06 and 2009/10. The average retention rates of both male and female students at City College were lower than or comparable to the average retention rates of the male and female student populations within all colleges in the district (83% each). The average retention rate of male students at City College was comparable to the average retention rate of both the general student populations at City College and all colleges in the district (83% each), while the average retention rate of female students at City College was slightly lower than the same averages.

Figure 3.6. City College Retention Rates by Gender

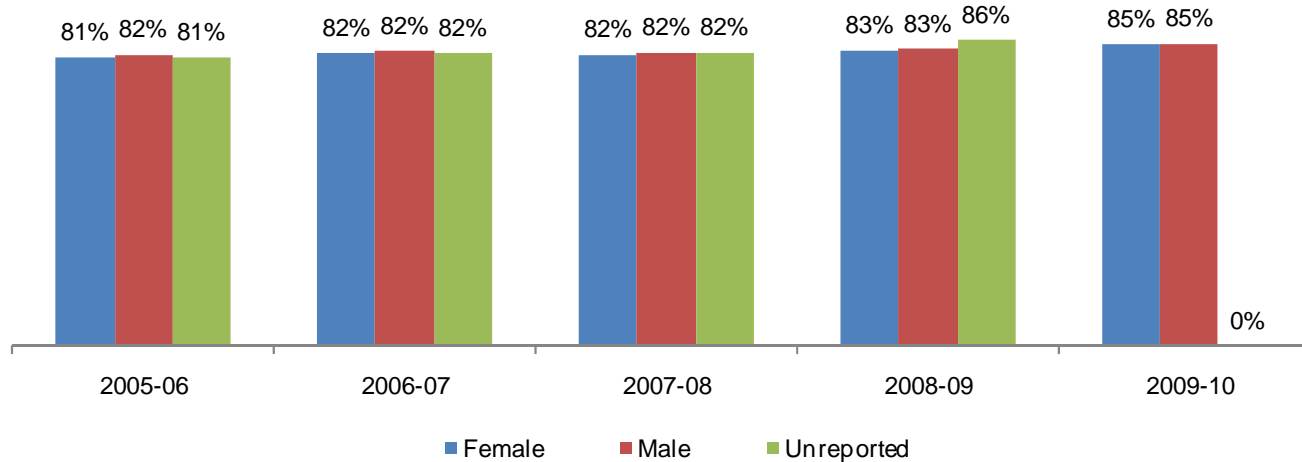


Table 3.6. City College Retention Rates by Gender

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 2005-10	All Colleges Average 2005-10
Female	81%	82%	82%	83%	85%	4%	82%	83%
Male	82%	82%	82%	83%	85%	3%	83%	83%
Unreported	81%	82%	82%	86%	---	---	---	88%
Average	81%	82%	82%	83%	85%	3%	83%	83%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Retention Rates)

Retention Rates by Ethnicity: Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, the ethnic groups with the highest retention rates, on average, were Asian/Pacific Islander students (85%), and both White and Filipino students (84% each). The average retention rate of Latino students was comparable to the average retention rates of both the general student populations of City College and all colleges in the district (83% each). The average retention rates of African American and American Indian students were lower compared to the same averages. However, 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

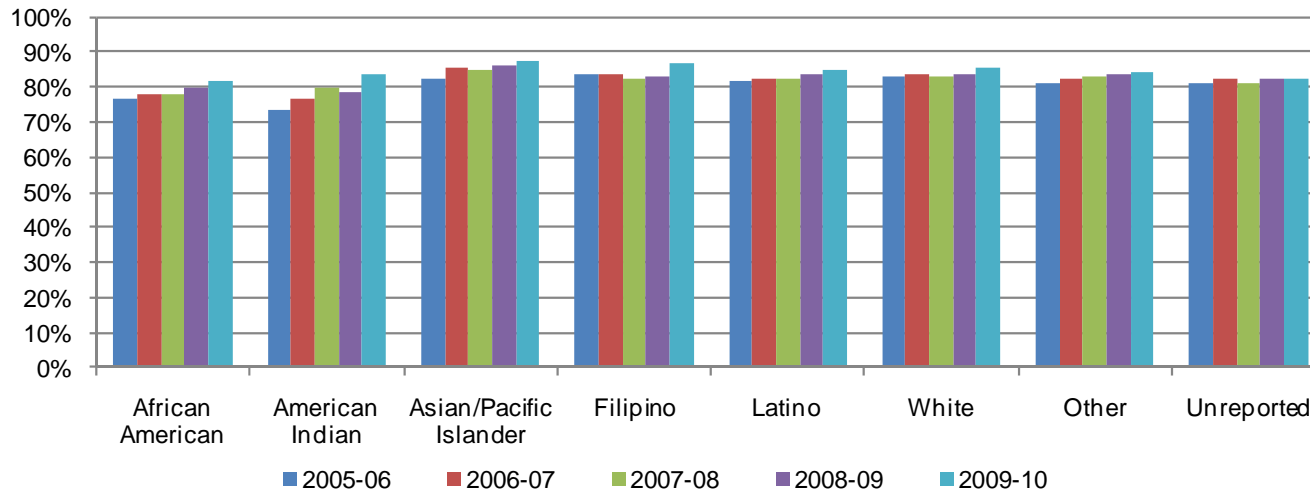


Table 3.7. City College Retention Rates by Ethnicity

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 2005-10	All Colleges Average 2005-10
African American	77%	78%	78%	80%	82%	5%	79%	79%
American Indian	74%	77%	80%	79%	84%	10%	79%	80%
Asian/Pacific Islander	82%	86%	85%	86%	88%	6%	85%	85%
Filipino	84%	84%	83%	83%	87%	3%	84%	83%
Latino	82%	82%	82%	84%	85%	3%	83%	83%
White	83%	84%	83%	84%	86%	3%	84%	84%
Other	81%	82%	83%	84%	84%	3%	83%	84%
Unreported	81%	82%	81%	82%	82%	1%	82%	83%
Average	81%	82%	82%	83%	85%	3%	83%	83%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Retention Rates)

Retention Rates by Age: Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, students under age 18 had the highest retention rates (90%) on average. Most of the age groups had the same retention rate of 82% on average. All the age groups generally showed an upward trend in retention rates between 2005/06 and 2009/10. The average retention rates of students between ages 25-49 years old (82% each) were lower than the average retention rates of both the general student populations at City College and all colleges in the district (83% each). However, the average retention rates of students under age 18 (90%), students between ages 18-24 years old (83%), and students 50 years and older (83%) were comparable to or exceeded the same averages.

Figure 3.8. City College Retention Rates by Age

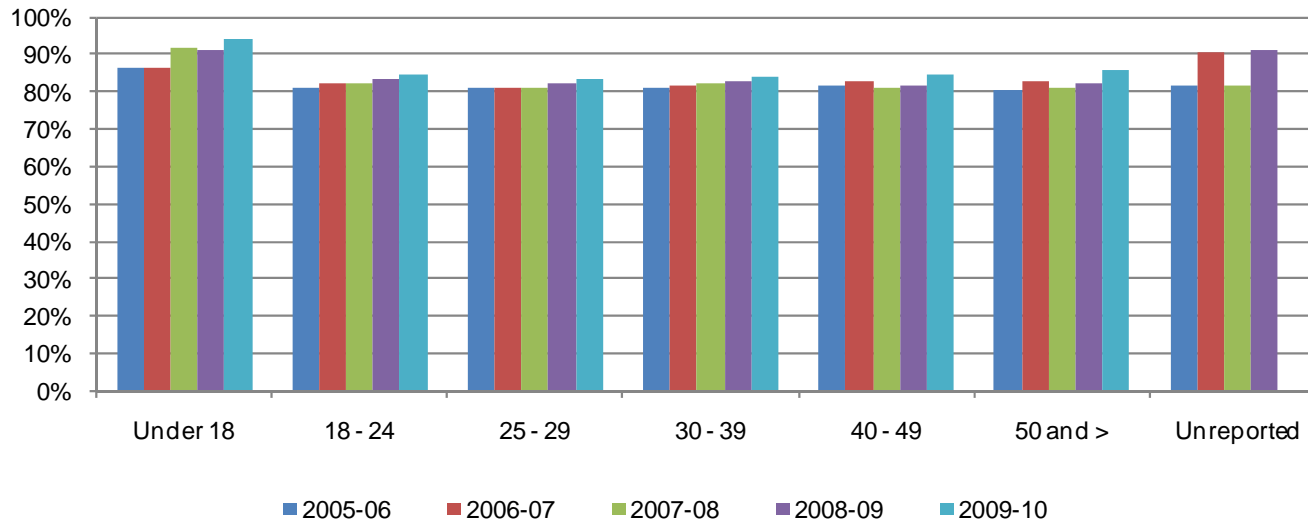


Table 3.8. City College Retention Rates by Age

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 2005-10	All Colleges Average 2005-10
Under 18	86%	87%	92%	91%	94%	8%	90%	94%
18 - 24	81%	82%	82%	83%	85%	4%	83%	83%
25 - 29	81%	81%	81%	82%	84%	3%	82%	83%
30 - 39	81%	82%	82%	83%	84%	3%	82%	83%
40 - 49	81%	83%	81%	82%	85%	3%	82%	84%
50 and >	80%	83%	81%	82%	86%	6%	83%	84%
Unreported	82%	91%	81%	91%	---	---	---	90%
Average	81%	82%	82%	83%	85%	3%	83%	83%

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual GPA)

Overall Annual GPA: The annual GPAs for City College remained relatively stable between 2005/06 and 2009/10, with an average of 2.62. The annual GPA five-year average of City College was slightly lower than the annual GPA five-year average of all colleges in the district (2.67). The City College annual GPAs were lower, on average, compared to the annual GPAs of all colleges in the district between 2005/06 and 2009/10.

Figure 3.9. City College Overall Annual GPA

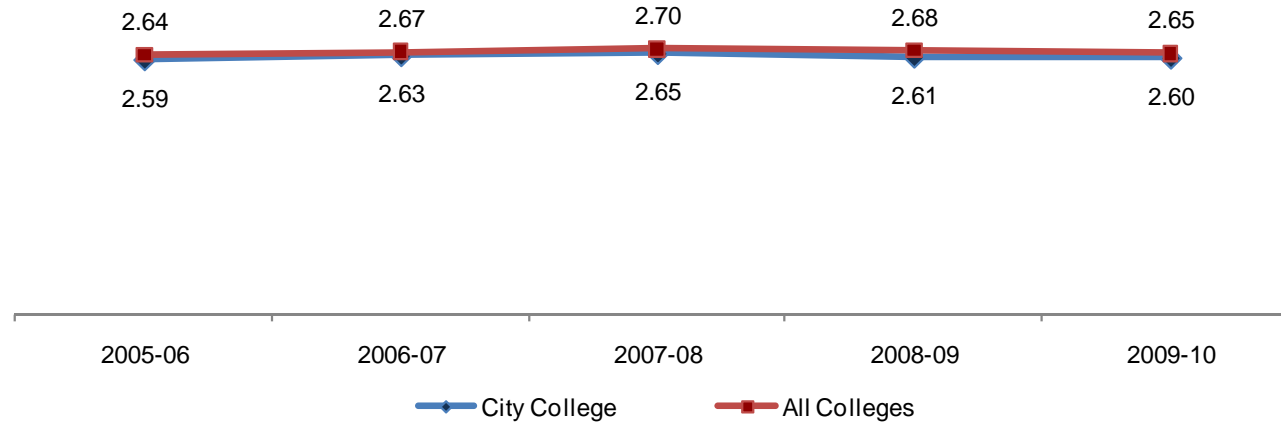


Table 3.9. City College Overall Annual GPA

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	College Average 2005-10	All Colleges Average 2005-10
Average	2.59	2.63	2.65	2.61	2.60	2.62	2.67

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual GPA)

Annual GPA by Gender: Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, male students, on average, had slightly higher GPA than their female student counterpart (2.63 & 2.61, 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 (2.71), 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 (2.62). The average annual GPA of female students at City College was lower than the average annual GPA of both the general student populations at City College and all colleges in the district (2.62 & 2.67, respectively). The average annual GPA of male students at City College slightly exceeded the average annual GPA of the general student population at City College. However, it was lower than the average annual GPA of the general student population of all colleges in the district.

Figure 3.10. City College Annual GPA by Gender

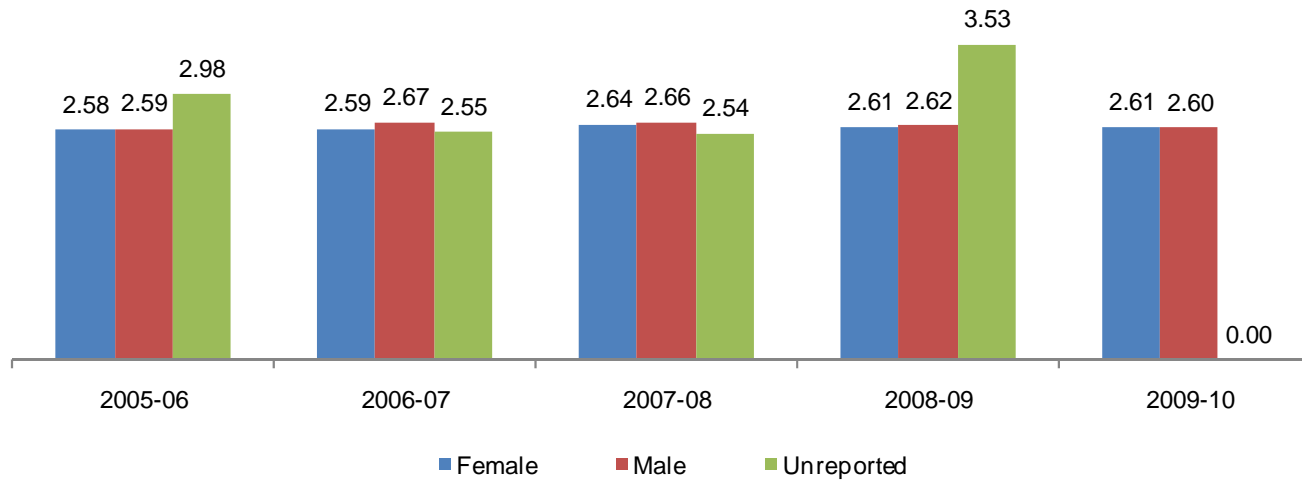


Table 3.10. City College Annual GPA by Gender

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	College Average 2005-10	All Colleges Average 2005-10
Female	2.58	2.59	2.64	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.71
Male	2.59	2.67	2.66	2.62	2.60	2.63	2.62
Unreported	2.98	2.55	2.54	3.53	---	---	2.66
Average	2.59	2.63	2.65	2.61	2.60	2.62	2.67

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual GPA)

Annual GPA by Ethnicity: Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, the ethnic groups with the highest GPAs, on average, were White students (2.97), Asian/Pacific Islander students (2.83), and Filipino students (2.68). The average annual GPAs of African American, American Indian, students categorized as 'Other' ethnicities, and Latino students were lower than the average annual GPA of both the general student populations at City College and all colleges in the district (2.62 & 2.67, 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

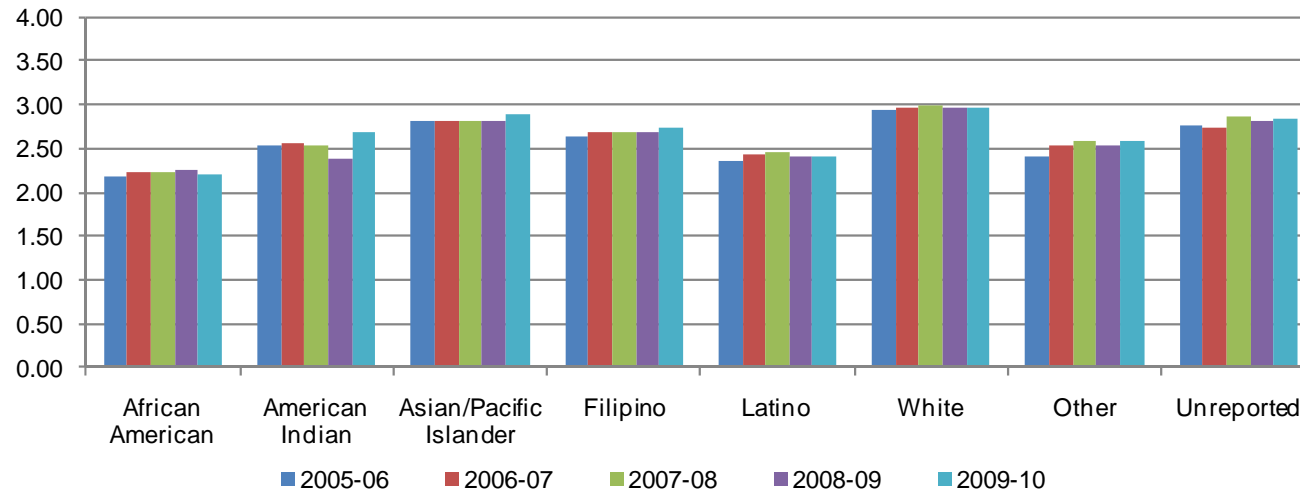


Table 3.11. City College Annual GPA by Ethnicity

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	College Average 2005-10	All Colleges Average 2005-10
African American	2.18	2.24	2.23	2.25	2.20	2.22	2.22
American Indian	2.53	2.55	2.53	2.39	2.68	2.54	2.57
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.82	2.81	2.81	2.80	2.90	2.83	2.79
Filipino	2.64	2.68	2.68	2.69	2.72	2.68	2.60
Latino	2.37	2.42	2.46	2.41	2.40	2.41	2.43
White	2.94	2.97	2.98	2.96	2.97	2.97	2.86
Other	2.42	2.53	2.59	2.53	2.59	2.53	2.57
Unreported	2.76	2.74	2.86	2.81	2.84	2.80	2.79
Average	2.59	2.63	2.65	2.61	2.60	2.62	2.67

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 2005/06 and 2009/10 showed, as age increased so did GPA. The average annual GPA of students who were between ages 18-24 (2.41) was lower than the average annual GPA of the general student populations at City College and all colleges in the district (2.62 & 2.67, 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 was lower than 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, with the exception of students who were ages 18-24 years old.

Figure 3.12. City College Annual GPA by Age

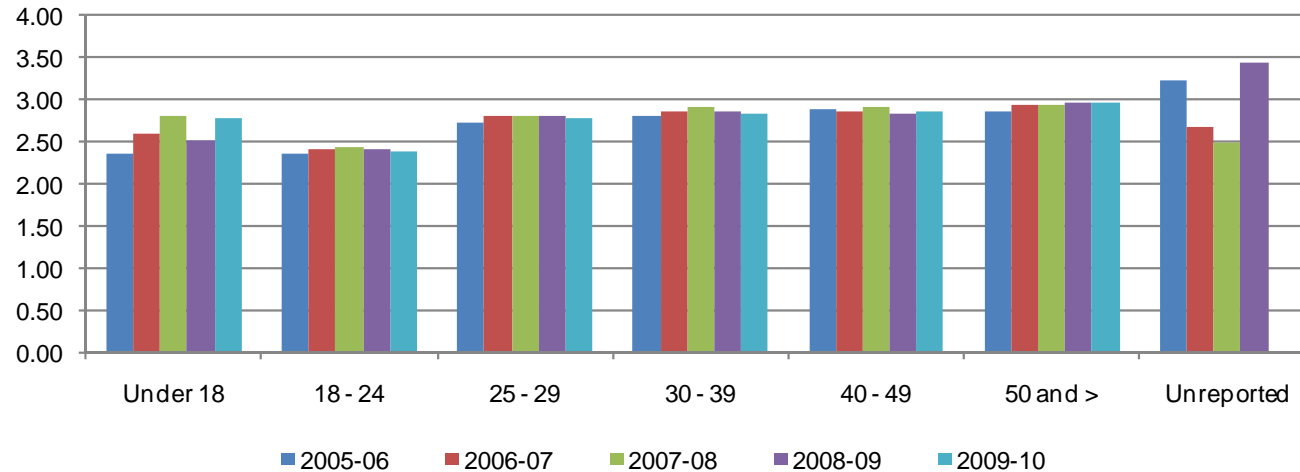


Table 3.12. City College Annual GPA by Age

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	College Average 2005-10	All Colleges Average 2005-10
Under 18	2.36	2.60	2.80	2.52	2.80	2.64	2.96
18 - 24	2.38	2.42	2.45	2.41	2.39	2.41	2.48
25 - 29	2.74	2.81	2.81	2.82	2.78	2.79	2.87
30 - 39	2.82	2.86	2.91	2.86	2.85	2.86	2.97
40 - 49	2.89	2.88	2.91	2.84	2.86	2.87	3.05
50 and >	2.87	2.95	2.93	2.97	2.98	2.94	3.09
Unreported	3.23	2.68	2.49	3.44	---	---	2.81
Average	2.59	2.63	2.65	2.61	2.60	2.62	2.67

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 2005/06 and 2009/10. On average, 62% of the total awards conferred at City/ECC were associate degrees. The number of certificates requiring 30 to 59 units showed the greatest increase of 51%, from 134 in 2005/06 to 203 in 2009/10. In contrast, the number of awarded associate degrees decreased 11%, from 703 in 2005/06 to 628 in 2009/10, and the number of awarded certificates that require 29 or fewer units decreased 12%, from 255 in 2005/06 to 225 in 2009/10. The number of associate degrees awarded at City/ECC, on average, was 4% less than the number of associate degrees conferred within all colleges in the district.

Figure 3.13. City College Overall Annual Awards Conferred

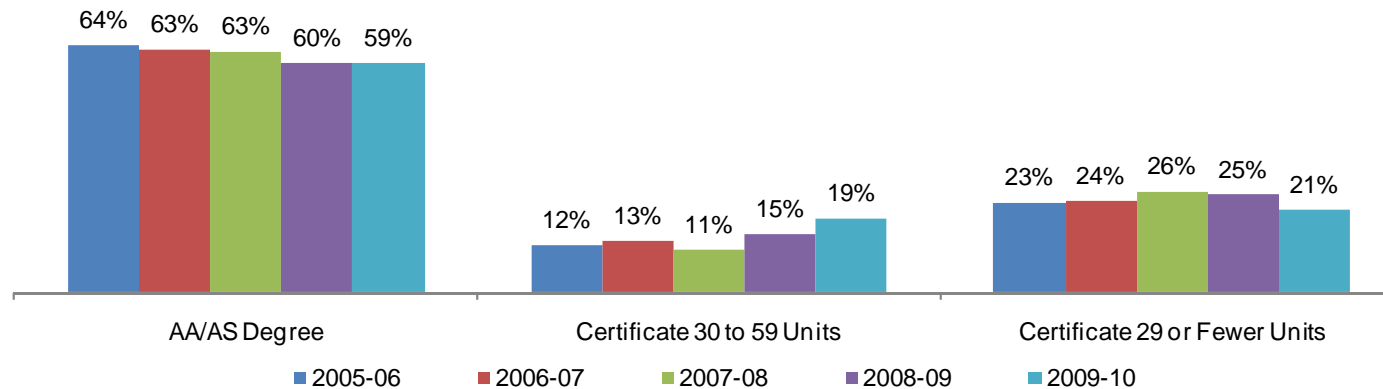


Table 3.13. City College Overall Annual Awards Conferred

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 05/06-09/10	All Colleges Average 05/06-09/10
AA/AS Degree	703	64%	678	63%	613	63%	661	60%	628	59%	-11%	62%	66%
Certificate 30 to 59 Units	134	12%	142	13%	107	11%	168	15%	203	19%	51%	14%	15%
Certificate 29 or Fewer Units	255	23%	253	24%	257	26%	280	25%	225	21%	-12%	24%	18%
Total	1,092	100%	1,073	100%	977	100%	1,109	100%	1,056	100%	-3%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: No Certificates of 60 or More Units were awarded.

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

Annual Awards Conferred by Gender: Of the total awards conferred at City/ECC, female students (61%) received more associate degrees, on average, than their male student counterpart (39%) between 2005/06 and 2009/10. For certificates requiring 30 to 59 units, both male and female students showed an increased trend of 11% and 126%, respectively, between 2005/06 and 2009/10. This was in contrast to all the other types of awards conferred, which displayed a decreasing trend between 2005/06 and 2009/10. From 2005/06 to 2009/10, male students (39%) earned a disproportionately low number of associate degrees at City/ECC compared to the male student population of all colleges in the district (43%). Females exhibited the opposite pattern.

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

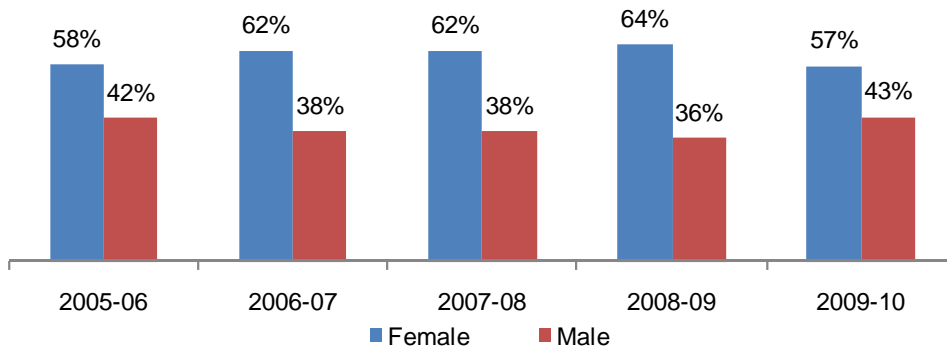


Figure 3.14.2. City College Annual Certificates 30 to 59 Units by Gender

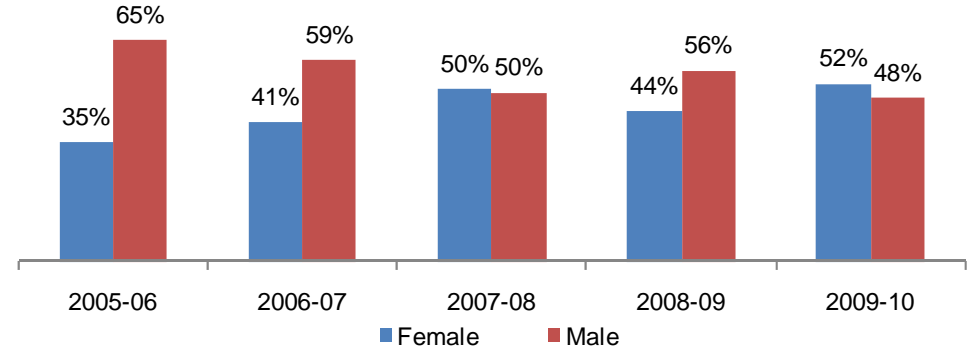
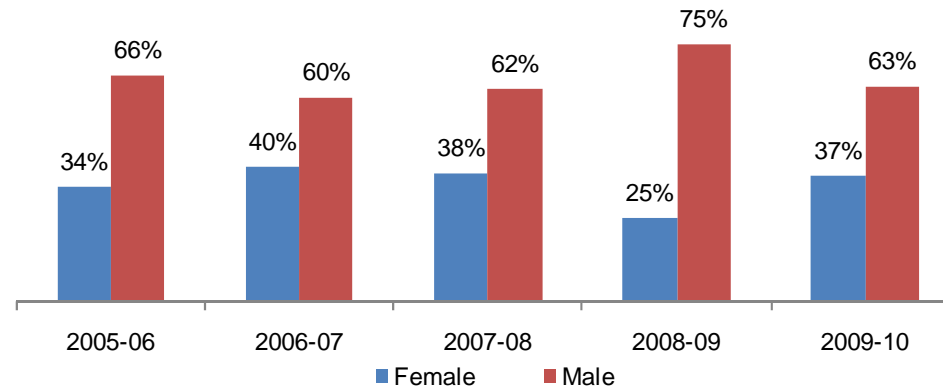


Figure 3.14.3. City College Annual Certificates 29 or Fewer Units by Gender



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

Table 3.14. City College Annual Awards Conferred by Gender

		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 05/06-09/10	All Colleges Average 05/06-09/10
AA/AS Degree	Female	407	58%	419	62%	379	62%	422	64%	361	57%	-11%	61%	57%
	Male	295	42%	259	38%	234	38%	239	36%	267	43%	-9%	39%	43%
	Unreported	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-100%	0%	0%
	Total	703	100%	678	100%	613	100%	661	100%	628	100%	-11%	100%	100%
Certificate 30 to 59 Units	Female	47	35%	58	41%	54	50%	74	44%	106	52%	126%	45%	52%
	Male	87	65%	84	59%	53	50%	94	56%	97	48%	11%	55%	48%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	--	0%	0%
	Total	134	100%	142	100%	107	100%	168	100%	203	100%	51%	100%	100%
Certificate 29 or Fewer Units	Female	86	34%	100	40%	97	38%	69	25%	83	37%	-3%	34%	41%
	Male	169	66%	152	60%	160	62%	211	75%	142	63%	-16%	66%	59%
	Unreported	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	--	0%	0%
	Total	255	100%	253	100%	257	100%	280	100%	225	100%	-12%	100%	100%
Grand Total		1,092	100%	1,073	100%	977	100%	1,109	100%	1,056	100%	-3%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: No Certificates of 60 or More Units were awarded.

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

Annual Awards Conferred by Ethnicity: The number of associate degrees conferred increased for Filipino and Latino students (9% & 15%, respectively) between 2005/06 and 2009/10. From 2005/06 to 2009/10, White students received the most awards, followed by Latino students, and African American students across all award categories. Both Asian/Pacific Islander and White students at City/ECC were consistently underrepresented across all types of awards conferred when compared to the same ethnic student populations of all colleges in the district, while Latino and African American students were consistently overrepresented when compared to the same ethnic student populations of all colleges in the district.

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

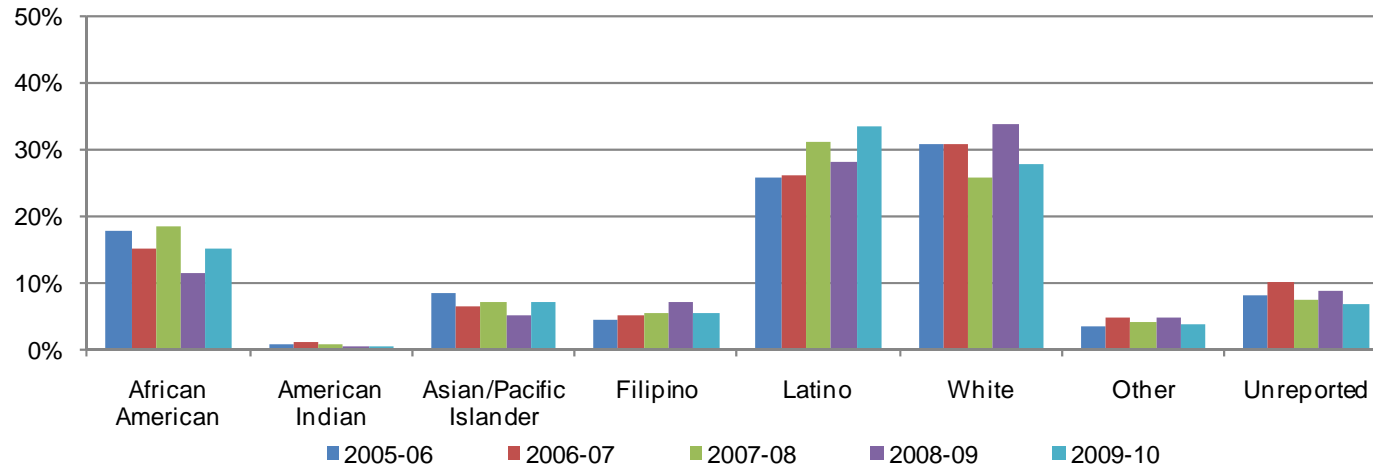
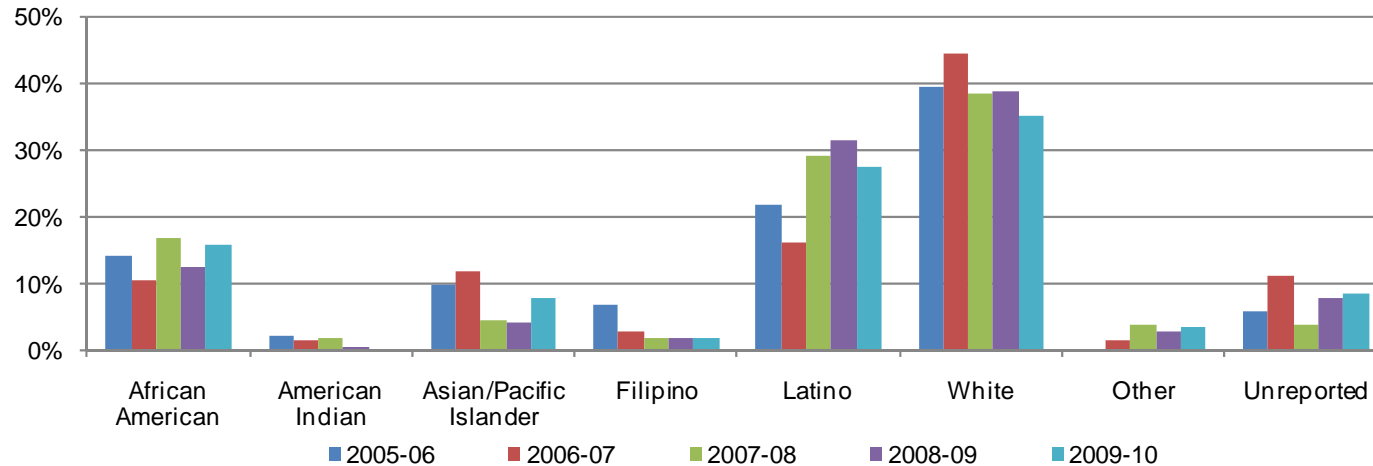
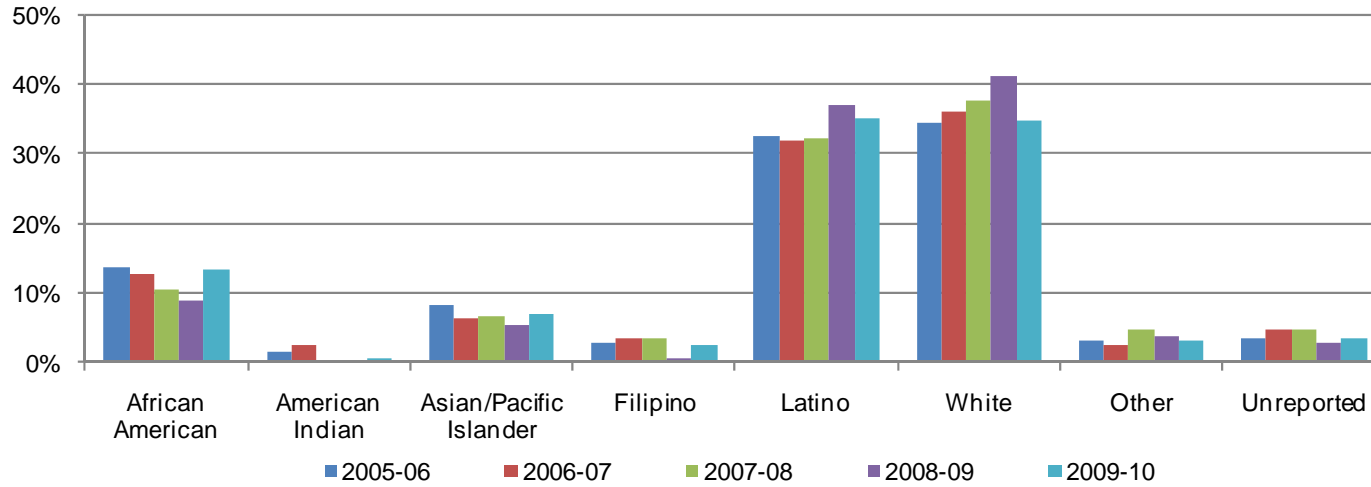


Figure 3.15.2. City College Annual Certificates 30 to 59 Units by Ethnicity



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

Figure 3.15.3. City College Annual Certificates 29 or Fewer Units by Ethnicity



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

Table 3.15. City College Annual Awards Conferred by Ethnicity

		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 05/06-09/10	All Colleges Average 05/06-09/10
AA/AS Degree	African American	125	18%	103	15%	113	18%	77	12%	95	15%	-24%	16%	8%
	American Indian	5	1%	9	1%	5	1%	4	1%	3	0%	-40%	1%	1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	59	8%	45	7%	43	7%	34	5%	45	7%	-24%	7%	13%
	Filipino	32	5%	35	5%	33	5%	47	7%	35	6%	9%	6%	7%
	Latino	182	26%	177	26%	190	31%	185	28%	209	33%	15%	29%	19%
	White	217	31%	208	31%	158	26%	224	34%	174	28%	-20%	30%	40%
	Other	25	4%	32	5%	25	4%	32	5%	24	4%	-4%	4%	4%
	Unreported	58	8%	69	10%	46	8%	58	9%	43	7%	-26%	8%	9%
	Total	703	100%	678	100%	613	100%	661	100%	628	100%	-11%	100%	100%
Certificate 30 to 59 Units	African American	19	14%	15	11%	18	17%	21	13%	32	16%	68%	14%	8%
	American Indian	3	2%	2	1%	2	2%	1	1%	0	0%	-100%	1%	1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	13	10%	17	12%	5	5%	7	4%	16	8%	23%	8%	12%
	Filipino	9	7%	4	3%	2	2%	3	2%	4	2%	-56%	3%	5%
	Latino	29	22%	23	16%	31	29%	53	32%	56	28%	93%	25%	18%
	White	53	40%	63	44%	41	38%	65	39%	71	35%	34%	39%	44%
	Other	0	0%	2	1%	4	4%	5	3%	7	3%	--	2%	3%
	Unreported	8	6%	16	11%	4	4%	13	8%	17	8%	113%	8%	9%
	Total	134	100%	142	100%	107	100%	168	100%	203	100%	51%	100%	100%
Certificate 29 or Fewer Units	African American	35	14%	32	13%	27	11%	25	9%	30	13%	-14%	12%	7%
	American Indian	4	2%	6	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	-75%	1%	1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	21	8%	16	6%	17	7%	15	5%	16	7%	-24%	7%	12%
	Filipino	7	3%	9	4%	9	4%	2	1%	6	3%	-14%	3%	4%
	Latino	83	33%	81	32%	83	32%	104	37%	79	35%	-5%	34%	24%
	White	88	35%	91	36%	97	38%	115	41%	78	35%	-11%	37%	41%
	Other	8	3%	6	2%	12	5%	11	4%	7	3%	-13%	3%	3%
	Unreported	9	4%	12	5%	12	5%	8	3%	8	4%	-11%	4%	7%
	Total	255	100%	253	100%	257	100%	280	100%	225	100%	-12%	100%	100%
Grand Total	1,092	100%	1,073	100%	977	100%	1,109	100%	1,056	100%	-3%	100%	100%	

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: No Certificates of 60 or More Units were awarded.

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

Annual Awards Conferred by Age: Approximately half (52%) of the total number of associate degrees awarded between 2005/06 and 2009/10 were to students between ages 18-29 years old. 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 most award categories. Students ages 50 and older were overrepresented in the number of awards received at City/ECC when compared to the same age group of all colleges in the district. However, students ages 18-24 showed the greatest disparity in the number of awards received between 2005/06 and 2009/10.

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

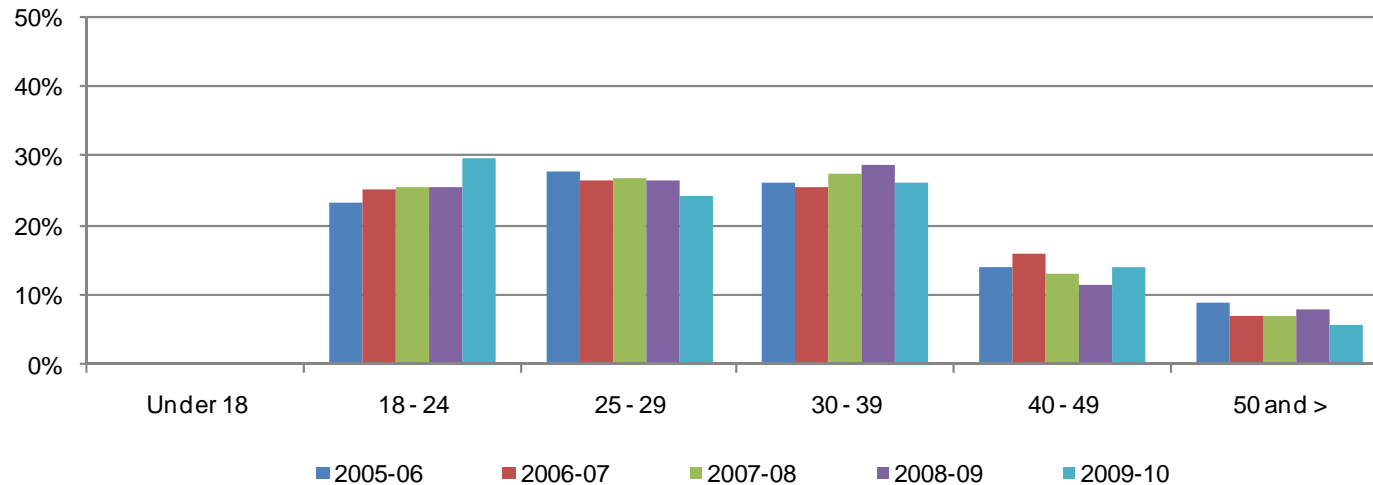
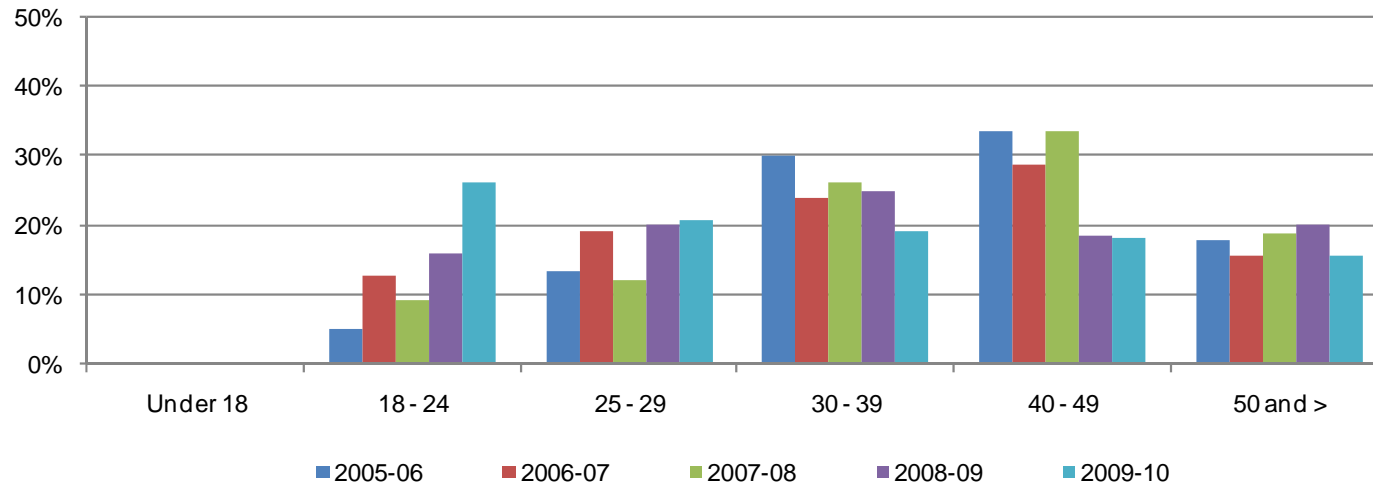
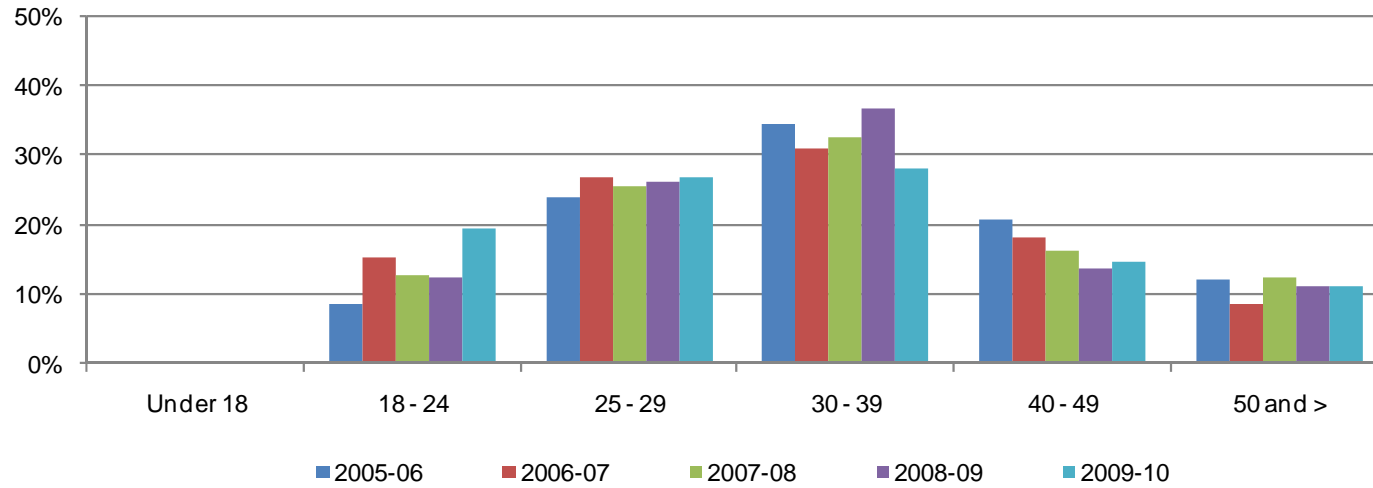


Figure 3.16.2. City College Annual Certificates 30 to 59 Units by Age



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

Figure 3.16.3. City College Annual Certificates 29 or Fewer Units by Age



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

Table 3.16. City College Annual Awards Conferred by Age

		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 05/06-09/10	All Colleges Average 05/06-09/10
AA/AS Degree	Under 18	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	--	0%	0%
	18 - 24	163	23%	170	25%	156	25%	168	25%	186	30%	14%	26%	39%
	25 - 29	196	28%	179	26%	164	27%	176	27%	153	24%	-22%	26%	26%
	30 - 39	183	26%	174	26%	169	28%	189	29%	164	26%	-10%	27%	21%
	40 - 49	98	14%	107	16%	81	13%	76	11%	89	14%	-9%	14%	10%
	50 and >	63	9%	48	7%	43	7%	52	8%	36	6%	-43%	7%	5%
	Total	703	100%	678	100%	613	100%	661	100%	628	100%	-11%	100%	100%
Certificate 30 to 59 Units	Under 18	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	--	0%	0%
	18 - 24	7	5%	18	13%	10	9%	27	16%	53	26%	657%	15%	22%
	25 - 29	18	13%	27	19%	13	12%	34	20%	42	21%	133%	18%	23%
	30 - 39	40	30%	34	24%	28	26%	42	25%	39	19%	-3%	24%	26%
	40 - 49	45	34%	41	29%	36	34%	31	18%	37	18%	-18%	25%	18%
	50 and >	24	18%	22	15%	20	19%	34	20%	32	16%	33%	18%	11%
	Total	134	100%	142	100%	107	100%	168	100%	203	100%	51%	100%	100%
Certificate 29 or Fewer Units	Under 18	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	--	0%	0%
	18 - 24	22	9%	39	15%	33	13%	35	13%	44	20%	100%	14%	22%
	25 - 29	61	24%	68	27%	66	26%	73	26%	60	27%	-2%	26%	25%
	30 - 39	88	35%	78	31%	84	33%	103	37%	63	28%	-28%	33%	28%
	40 - 49	53	21%	46	18%	42	16%	38	14%	33	15%	-38%	17%	16%
	50 and >	31	12%	22	9%	32	12%	31	11%	25	11%	-19%	11%	9%
	Total	255	100%	253	100%	257	100%	280	100%	225	100%	-12%	100%	100%
Grand Total	1,092	100%	1,073	100%	977	100%	1,109	100%	1,056	100%	-3%	100%	100%	

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: No Certificates of 60 or More Units were awarded.

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

Annual Transfer Volume: The annual transfer volume for City College increased 72%, from 399 in 2005/06 to 688 in 2009/10.

Figure 3.17. City College Overall Annual Transfers

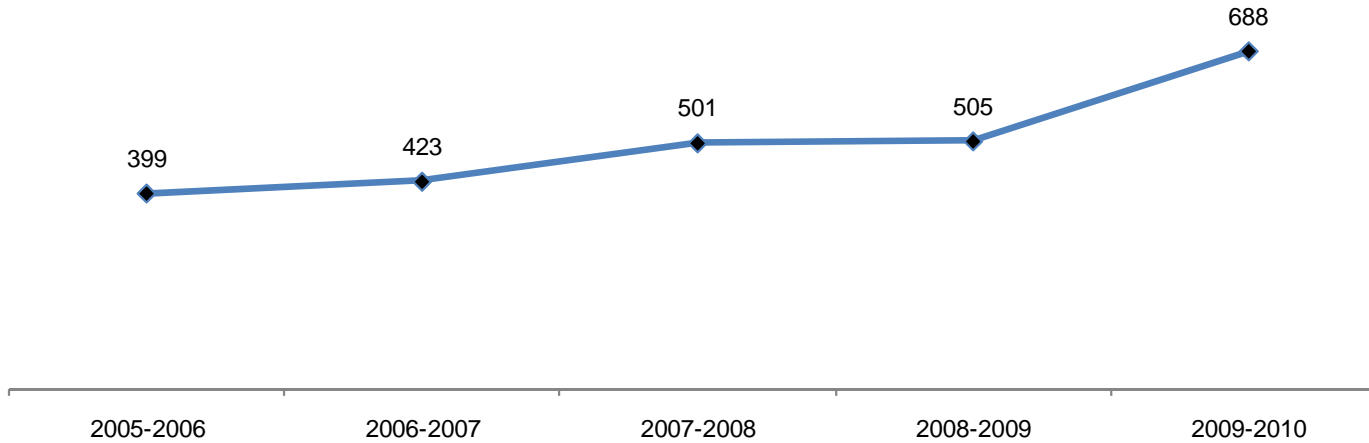


Table 3.17. City College Overall Annual Transfers

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	% Change 05/06-09/10
Total	399	423	501	505	688	72%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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

Annual Transfer Volume by Gender: Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, female students (55%) had a higher transfer volume, on average, compared to their male student (45%) counterpart. The transfer volumes for both male and female students increased between 2005/06 and 2009/10 (78% & 68%, respectively).

Figure 3.18. City College Annual Transfers by Gender



Table 3.18. City College Annual Transfers by Gender

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 05/06-09/10	All Colleges Average 05/06-09/10
Female	223	56%	223	53%	277	55%	283	56%	375	55%	68%	55%	52%
Male	176	44%	200	47%	224	45%	222	44%	313	45%	78%	45%	48%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	399	100%	423	100%	501	100%	505	100%	688	100%	72%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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

Annual Transfer Volume by Ethnicity: White students (43%) accounted for approximately half of those who transferred from City College, Latino students (23%) accounted for more than one-fifth of those who transferred from City College, and African American students (9%) accounted for approximately one-tenth of those who transferred from City College between 2005/06 and 2009/10. All the ethnic groups displayed an increased trend in transfer volume. Latino students nearly tripled in transfer volume (170%), from 63 in 2005/06 to 170 in 2009/10.

Figure 3.19. City College Annual Transfers by Ethnicity

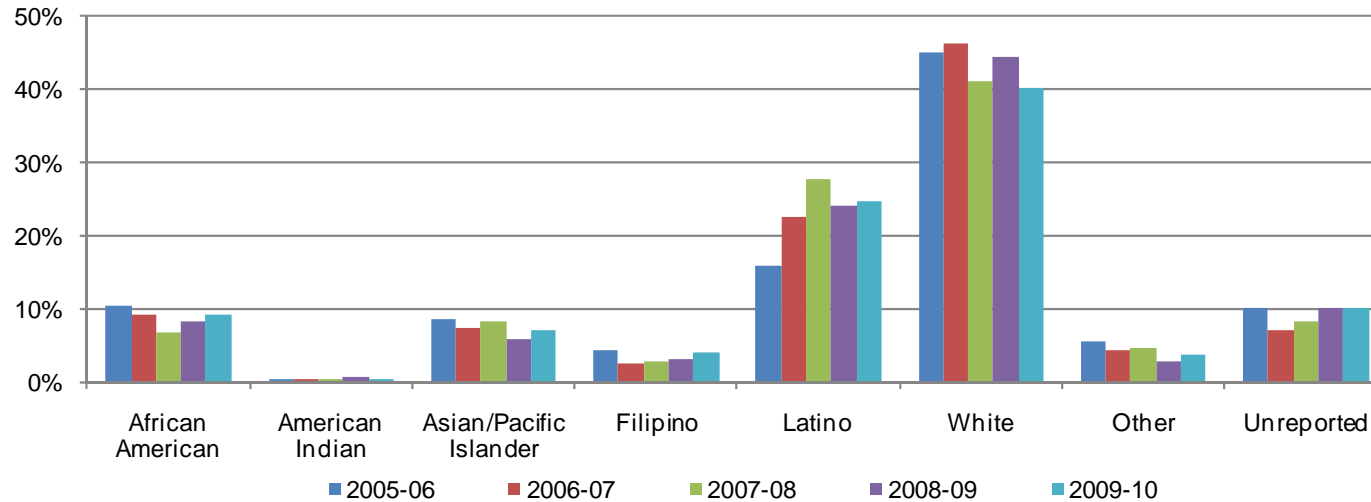


Table 3.19. City College Annual Transfers by Ethnicity

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 05/06-09/10	All Colleges Average 05/06-09/10
African American	42	11%	39	9%	34	7%	42	8%	64	9%	52%	9%	5%
American Indian	1	0%	2	0%	2	0%	4	1%	2	0%	100%	0%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	9%	31	7%	41	8%	30	6%	50	7%	47%	7%	13%
Filipino	17	4%	11	3%	14	3%	16	3%	29	4%	71%	3%	5%
Latino	63	16%	95	22%	139	28%	122	24%	170	25%	170%	23%	15%
White	180	45%	196	46%	206	41%	224	44%	276	40%	53%	43%	48%
Other	22	6%	19	4%	24	5%	15	3%	27	4%	23%	4%	4%
Unreported	40	10%	30	7%	41	8%	52	10%	70	10%	75%	9%	10%
Total	399	100%	423	100%	501	100%	505	100%	688	100%	72%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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

Annual Transfer Volume by Age: The age groups with the highest transfer volume, on average, were students ages 18-24 (47%), students between ages 25 and 29 years old (34%), and students ages 30 to 39 years old (14%) between 2005/06 and 2009/10. With the exception of students ages 50 and older, all other age groups displayed an increased trend in transfer volume, with students between ages 30-39 increasing 135%, from 51 in 2005/06 to 120 in 2009/10.

Figure 3.20. City College Annual Transfers by Age



Table 3.20. City College Annual Transfers by Age

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 05/06-09/10	All Colleges Average 05/06-09/10
Under 18	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
18 - 24	177	44%	216	51%	248	50%	241	48%	298	43%	68%	47%	64%
25 - 29	144	36%	142	34%	160	32%	167	33%	233	34%	62%	34%	24%
30 - 39	51	13%	43	10%	72	14%	67	13%	120	17%	135%	14%	9%
40 - 49	19	5%	15	4%	16	3%	24	5%	31	5%	63%	4%	2%
50 and >	8	2%	7	2%	5	1%	6	1%	6	1%	-25%	1%	1%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	399	100%	423	100%	501	100%	505	100%	688	100%	72%	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) (44%), followed by Out-Of State institutions (24%), the University of California system (UC) (17%), and then In-State private institutions (15%). Students who transferred from City College to an In-State private institution more than tripled in transfer volume (223%), from 40 in 2005/06 to 129 in 2009/10.

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

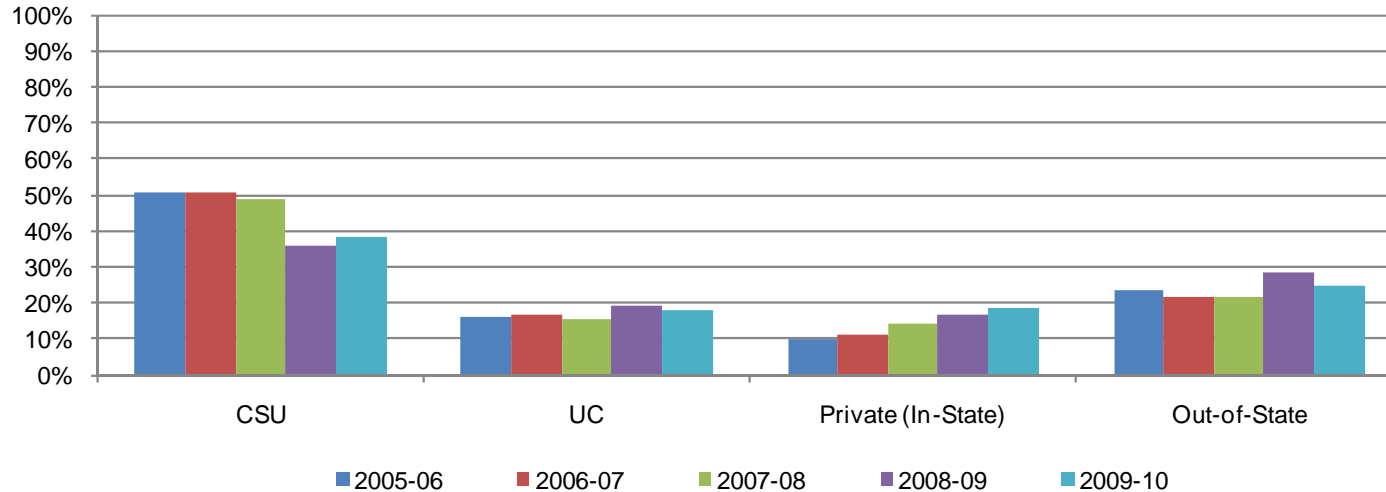


Table 3.21. City College Annual Transfers by CSU-UC/Private (In-State)/Out-of-State

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 05/06-09/10	All Colleges Average 05/06-09/10
CSU	201	50%	213	50%	243	49%	181	36%	264	38%	31%	44%	47%
UC	64	16%	70	17%	78	16%	98	19%	123	18%	92%	17%	21%
Private (In-State)	40	10%	48	11%	71	14%	83	16%	129	19%	223%	15%	13%
Out-of-State	94	24%	92	22%	109	22%	143	28%	172	25%	83%	24%	19%
Total	399	100%	423	100%	501	100%	505	100%	688	100%	72%	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), 61% transferred into either the California State University (CSU) or University of California (UC) systems on average (44% & 17%, 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 (31% & 92%, respectively) to their respective systems between 2005/06 and 2009/10.

Figure 3.22. City College Annual Transfers by CSU/UC

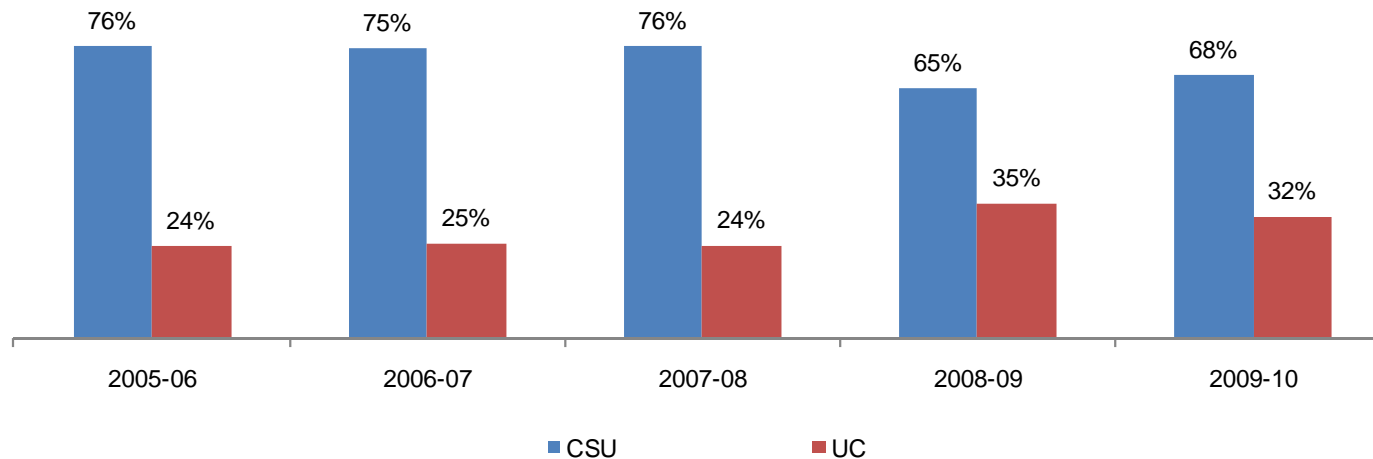


Table 3.22. City College Annual Transfers by CSU/UC

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 05/06-09/10	All Colleges Average 05/06-09/10
CSU	201	76%	213	75%	243	76%	181	65%	264	68%	31%	72%	69%
UC	64	24%	70	25%	78	24%	98	35%	123	32%	92%	28%	31%
Total	265	100%	283	100%	321	100%	279	100%	387	100%	46%	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, 26% transferred to a private institution and 74% 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 (42% & 207%, respectively) to their respective institutions between 2005/06 and 2009/10.

Figure 3.23. City College Annual Transfers by Institution Type

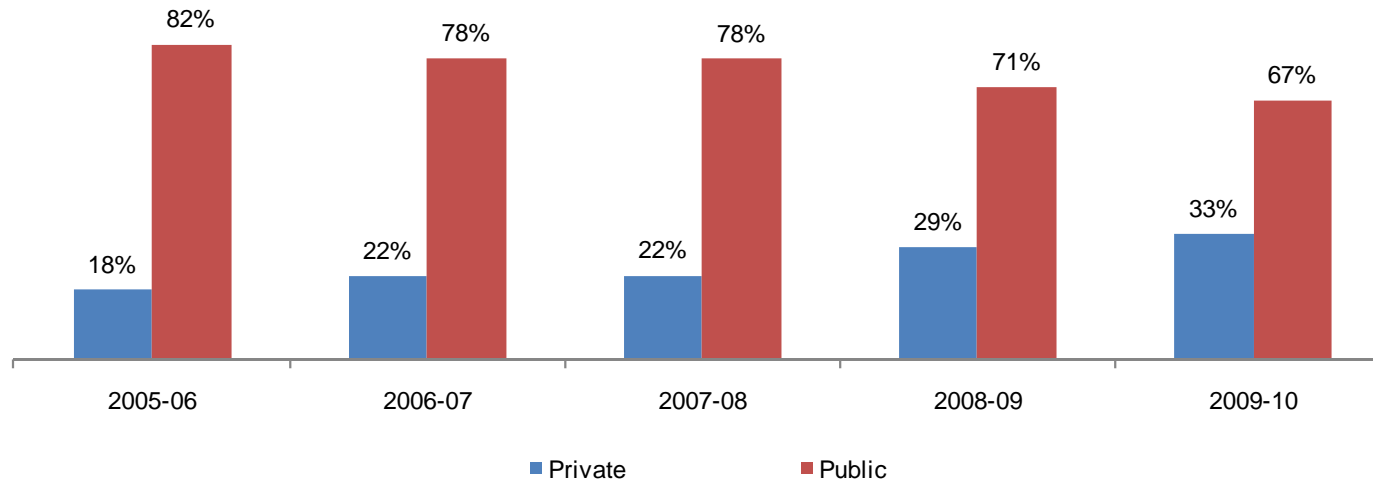


Table 3.23. City College Annual Transfers by Institution Type

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	College Average 05/06-09/10	All Colleges Average 05/06-09/10
Private	73	18%	92	22%	110	22%	148	29%	224	33%	207%	26%	22%
Public	326	82%	331	78%	391	78%	357	71%	464	67%	42%	74%	78%
Total	399	100%	423	100%	501	100%	505	100%	688	100%	72%	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. Starting in 2009-10 tutoring hours (course number 044) can only be claimed for Basic Skills classes at the credit colleges.
- 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: Overall, between 2005/06 and 2009/10, City College showed a 13% increase in FTES. However, while FTES increased steadily between 2005/06 and 2008/09, FTES between 2008/09 and 2009/10 had almost no gain. For credit FTES, there was a 13% increase, from approximately 10,107 in 2005/06 to 11,411 in 2009/10. College non-credit FTES showed a 46% decrease, from approximately 68 in 2005/06 to 37 in 2009/10.

Figure 4.1. City College Resident & Non Resident Annual FTES

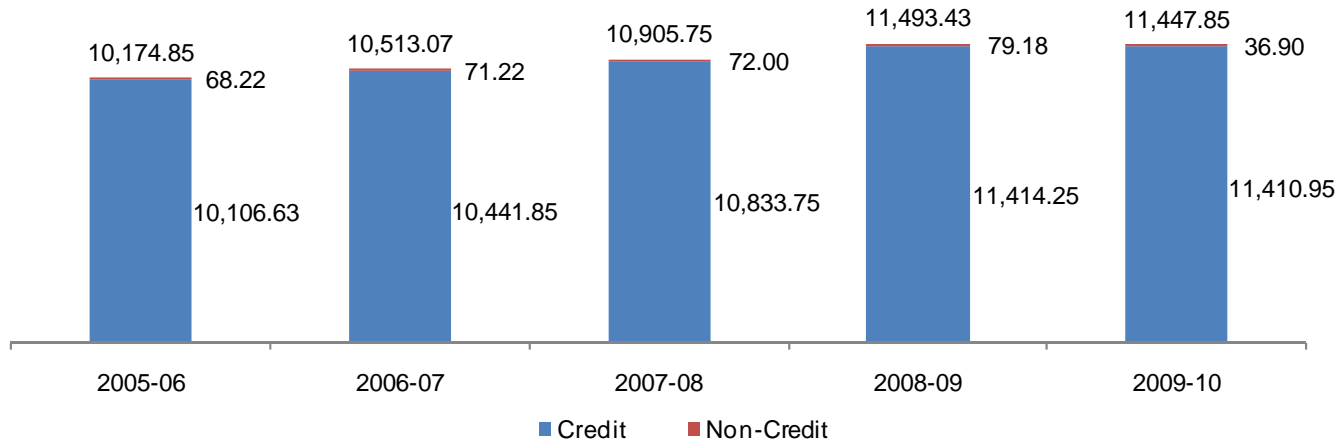


Table 4.1. City College Resident & Non Resident Annual FTES

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Credit	10,106.63	10,441.85	10,833.75	11,414.25	11,410.95
Non-Credit	68.22	71.22	72.00	79.18	36.90
Total	10,174.85	10,513.07	10,905.75	11,493.43	11,447.85

Source: SDCCD Information System

City College Section IV: Productivity and Efficiency (Enrollments)

Enrollments: The enrollment trend for the online mode of instruction increased for summer (276%), fall (160%) and spring (32%) terms between 2005/06 and 2009/10. The on campus mode of instruction enrollment trend also increased for the summer (33%) and spring (4%) terms between 2005/06 and 2009/10. The fall on campus mode of instruction enrollment remained about the same between 2005/06 and 2009/10 (0% increase). While enrollment generally increased overall from 2005/06 to 2009/10 for all modes of instruction, both fall and spring on campus and online enrollment decreased between 2008/09 and 2009/10. The total enrollment trends for City College were comparable to the total enrollment trends for all colleges in the district across the fall (10% & 8%, respectively) and spring terms (7% & 5%, respectively); however, City College showed a greater increase in summer enrollment (62%) than all colleges in the district (25%) between 2005/06 and 2009/10.

Figure 4.2.1. City College Enrollments (Summer)

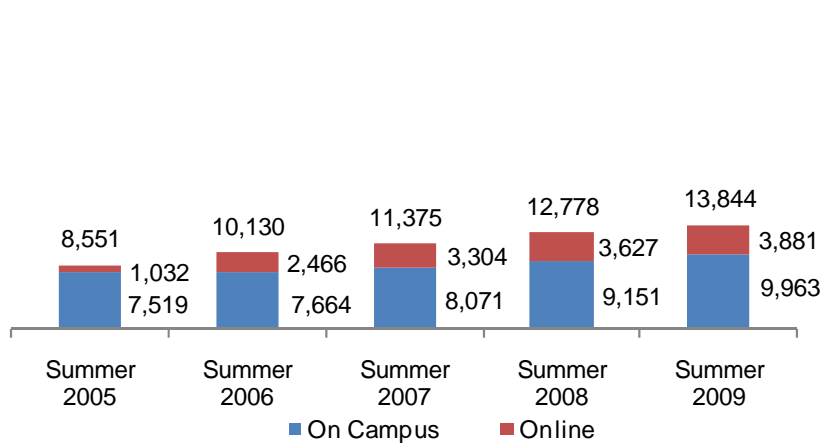


Figure 4.2.2. City College Enrollments (Fall)

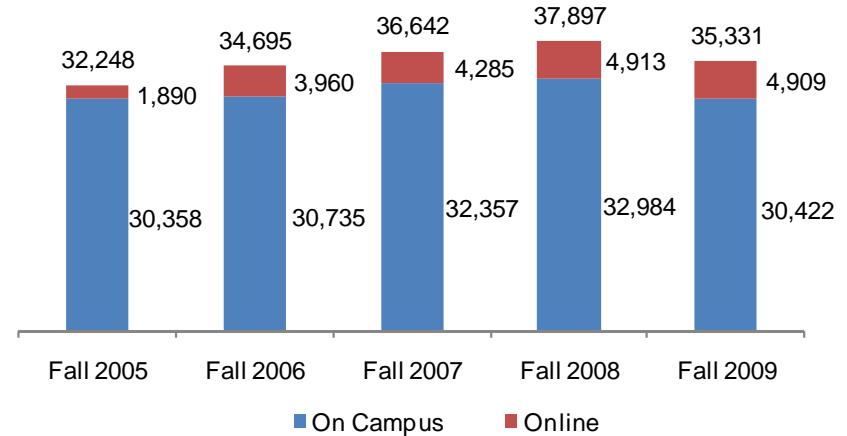
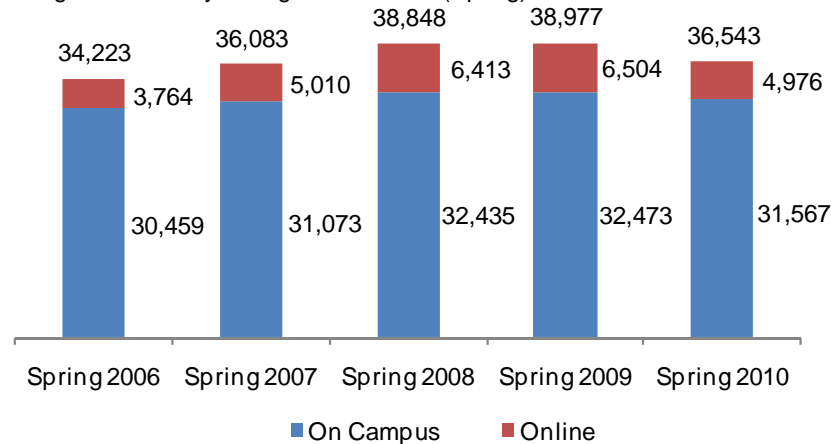


Figure 4.2.3. City College Enrollments (Spring)



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 spring terms, on average, when compared to summer term (77% & 78% vs. 69%, respectively) between 2005/06 and 2009/10. On average, fall and spring fill rates were comparable for the on campus mode of instruction (77% & 78%, respectively) compared to the online mode of instruction (75% & 76%, respectively). However, the average online fill rates (72%) were higher than the on campus fill rates (68%) for the summer term. 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 Fill Rates (Summer)

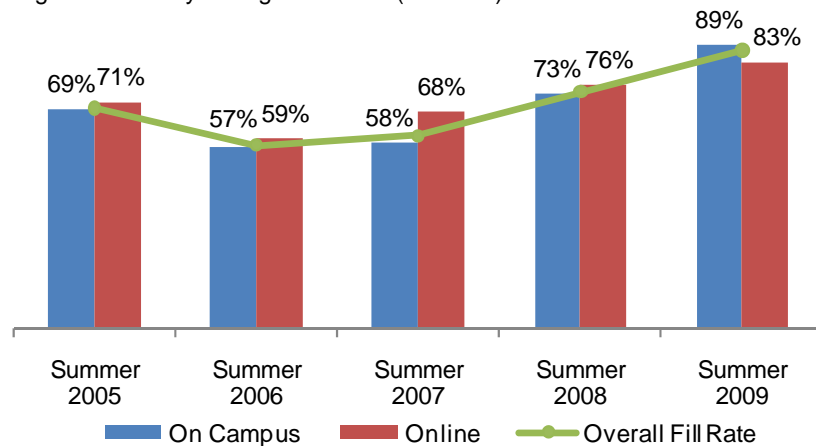


Figure 4.3.2. City College Fill Rates (Fall)

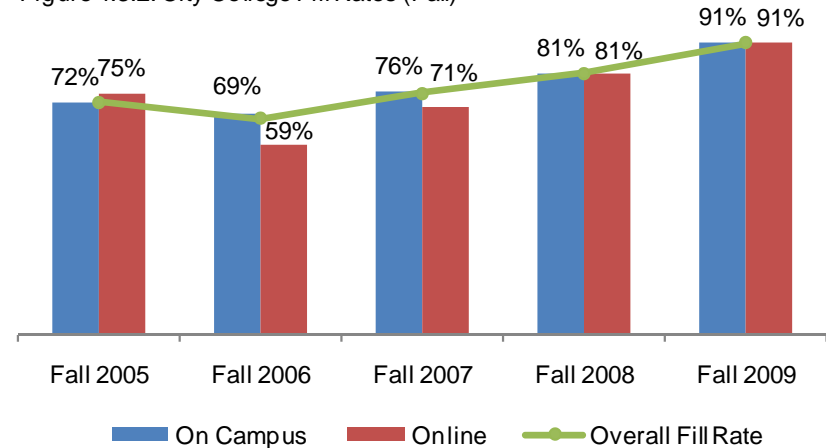
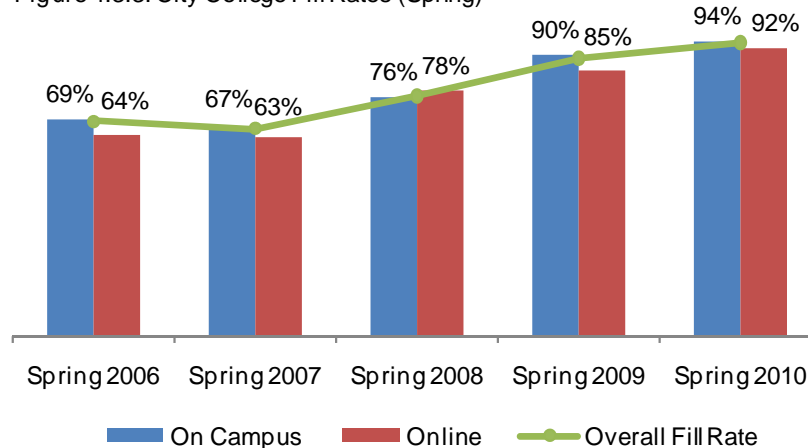


Figure 4.3.3. City College Fill Rates (Spring)



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

Table 4.2. City College Enrollments and Fill Rates

	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 2005	7,519	10,960	69%	1,032	1,455	71%	8,551	12,415	69%	29,691	41,844	71%
Summer 2006	7,664	13,509	57%	2,466	4,155	59%	10,130	17,664	57%	31,857	49,442	64%
Summer 2007	8,071	13,939	58%	3,304	4,877	68%	11,375	18,816	60%	34,839	52,410	66%
Summer 2008	9,151	12,474	73%	3,627	4,774	76%	12,778	17,248	74%	37,059	47,128	79%
Summer 2009	9,963	11,239	89%	3,881	4,667	83%	13,844	15,906	87%	37,124	41,903	89%
Total	42,368	62,121	68%	14,310	19,928	72%	56,678	82,049	69%	170,570	232,727	73%

	On Campus			Online			Campus Total			All Colleges Total		
	Enrollment	Capacity	Fill Rate	Enrollment	Capacity	Fill Rate	Enrollment	Capacity	Fill Rate	Enrollment	Capacity	Fill Rate
Fall 2005	30,358	42,015	72%	1,890	2,512	75%	32,248	44,527	72%	103,520	130,535	79%
Fall 2006	30,735	44,785	69%	3,960	6,740	59%	34,695	51,525	67%	106,600	139,984	76%
Fall 2007	32,357	42,756	76%	4,285	6,043	71%	36,642	48,799	75%	110,512	137,470	80%
Fall 2008	32,984	40,532	81%	4,913	6,039	81%	37,897	46,571	81%	112,978	130,309	87%
Fall 2009	30,422	33,426	91%	4,909	5,408	91%	35,331	38,834	91%	111,325	118,226	94%
Total	156,856	203,514	77%	19,957	26,742	75%	176,813	230,256	77%	544,935	656,524	83%

	On Campus			Online			Campus Total			All Colleges Total		
	Enrollment	Capacity	Fill Rate	Enrollment	Capacity	Fill Rate	Enrollment	Capacity	Fill Rate	Enrollment	Capacity	Fill Rate
Spring 2006	30,459	44,009	69%	3,764	5,836	64%	34,223	49,845	69%	108,155	146,751	74%
Spring 2007	31,073	46,636	67%	5,010	7,909	63%	36,083	54,545	66%	111,226	152,868	73%
Spring 2008	32,435	42,533	76%	6,413	8,200	78%	38,848	50,733	77%	112,436	139,660	81%
Spring 2009	32,473	36,205	90%	6,504	7,665	85%	38,977	43,870	89%	116,698	130,061	90%
Spring 2010	31,567	33,555	94%	4,976	5,420	92%	36,543	38,975	94%	113,607	119,491	95%
Total	158,007	202,938	78%	26,667	35,030	76%	184,674	237,968	78%	562,122	688,831	82%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Fill rates are enrollments over the enrollment cap and do not include Positive Attendance, Non-credit, Apprenticeship, In-services, or cancelled courses.

City College Section IV: Productivity and Efficiency (Load)

Load: The Load values for Fall 2009 and Spring 2010 terms were greater compared to the Load values for previous fall and spring terms. The City College Load values were lower 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

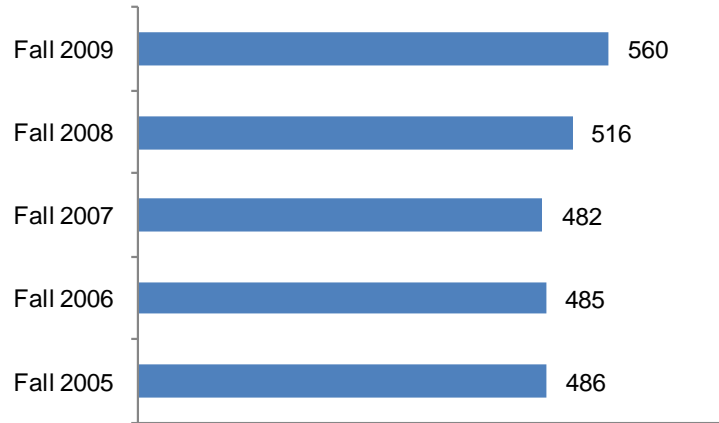


Figure 4.4.2. City College Spring Load

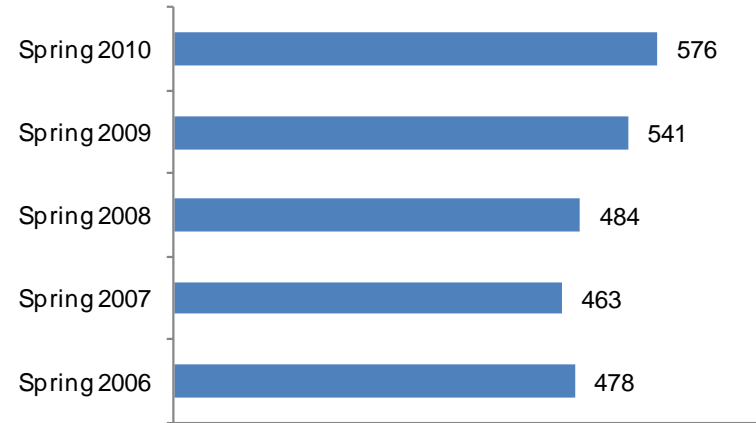


Table 4.4. City College Load

	City College Load	All Colleges Load
Fall 2005	486	500
Fall 2006	485	493
Fall 2007	482	503
Fall 2008	516	534
Fall 2009	560	571
Spring 2006	478	480
Spring 2007	463	470
Spring 2008	484	510
Spring 2009	541	547
Spring 2010	576	583

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 2009 semester. The information is reported as follows:

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

City College Section V: Human Resources

Fall 2009 Employees by Ethnicity: There were a total of 1,203 employees working at City College during Fall 2009. The ethnic breakdown showed that White employees constituted 50% of the total employee population, followed by Latino employees (19%), and African American employees comprised 12% of the City College workforce. Among classified staff, Latino employees constituted 28% of the employee demographic breakdown. White employees comprised 26% of the classified staff positions and made up almost two-thirds of the teaching faculty positions (62%) compared to all other ethnic groups. 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 (40%) of management positions. African American employees constituted one-fifth (20%) of the management positions followed by Latino employees (13%). Among supervisory staff positions, White employees constituted 42%, while African American employees comprised one-third (32%), and Latino employees constituted 5%.

Both Filipino and Latino employee populations (0% & 19%, respectively) at City College were underrepresented relative to the Filipino and Latino general student populations (4% & 35%, respectively) at City College. However, the White employee population (50%) at City College was overrepresented relative to the White general student population (28%) 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 2009 Employees by Ethnicity

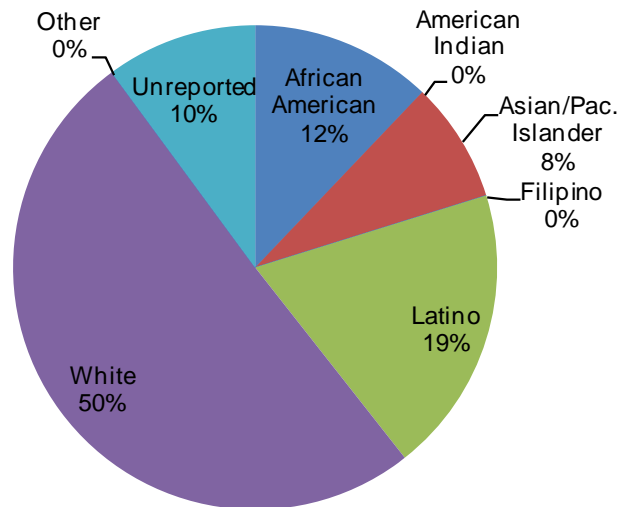
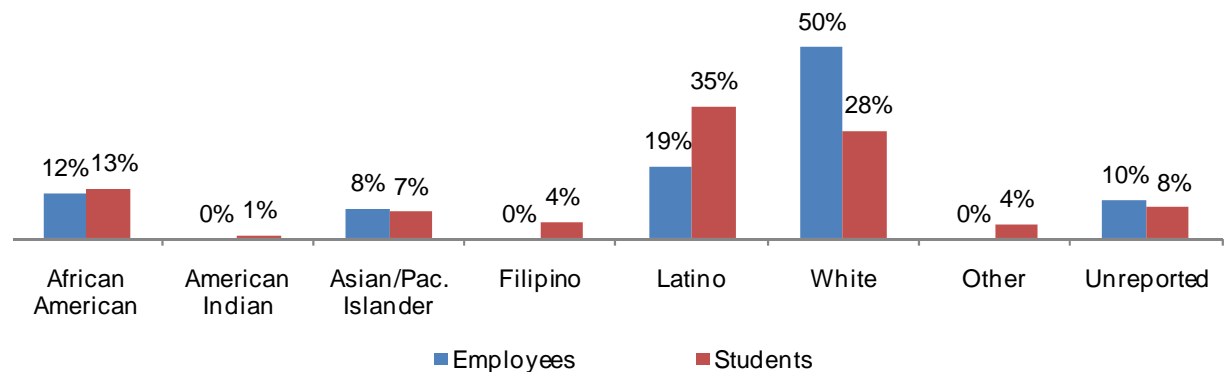


Figure 5.1.2. City College Fall 2009 Employees compared to Students by Ethnicity



City College Section V: Human Resources

Table 5.1. City College Fall 2009 Employees by Ethnicity

	African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Islander		Filipino		Latino		White		Other		Unreported		Total
Total Employees	143	12%	6	0%	93	8%	5	0%	230	19%	596	50%	6	0%	124	10%	1,203
Female	81	12%	5	1%	43	6%	3	0%	145	22%	311	47%	5	1%	73	11%	666
Male	62	12%	1	0%	50	9%	2	0%	85	16%	285	53%	1	0%	51	9%	537
Classified Staff	23	18%	2	2%	11	9%	4	3%	36	28%	34	26%	3	2%	16	12%	129
Non-Academic Hourly	43	16%	2	1%	29	11%	-	-	88	33%	85	32%	-	-	17	6%	264
Teaching Faculty	56	8%	2	0%	43	6%	-	-	79	12%	413	62%	1	0%	69	10%	663
Contract	18	12%	-	-	11	7%	-	-	19	13%	80	54%	-	-	19	13%	147
Adjunct	38	7%	2	0%	32	6%	-	-	60	12%	333	65%	1	0%	50	10%	516
Counseling Faculty	5	15%	-	-	2	6%	-	-	12	35%	6	18%	1	3%	8	24%	34
Contract	4	17%	-	-	1	4%	-	-	9	38%	3	13%	1	4%	6	25%	24
Adjunct	1	10%	-	-	1	10%	-	-	3	30%	3	30%	-	-	2	20%	10
Library Faculty	-	-	-	-	2	17%	-	-	1	8%	7	58%	-	-	2	17%	12
Contract	-	-	-	-	1	20%	-	-	1	20%	2	40%	-	-	1	20%	5
Adjunct	-	-	-	-	1	14%	-	-	-	-	5	71%	-	-	1	14%	7
Police Officers	1	10%	-	-	2	20%	1	10%	-	-	5	50%	1	10%	-	-	10
Community Service Officers	2	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	33%	1	17%	1	17%	-	-	6
Management	3	20%	-	-	1	7%	-	-	2	13%	6	40%	-	-	3	20%	15
Supervisory Staff	6	32%	-	-	2	11%	-	-	1	5%	8	42%	-	-	2	11%	19

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 5.2. City College Employees by Gender and Employment Status

Gender		Employment Status	
Female	55%	Full-Time/Contract	30%
Male	45%	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; 2005 to 2009. In particular, the summer headcount showed marked increase between Summer 2005 and Summer 2009 (54%). Furthermore, the fall headcount and spring headcount showed an increase (18% & 8%, 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 (32% Latino, 13% African American, & 31% White on average) and generally young (70% 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. The increase of the under 18 year old age group may be due to the increase of college classes offered at the high schools. 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. In contrast, approximately 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 an overall continual increase during the five year period reported; 2005 to 2009. In particular, the summer headcount showed marked increase between Summer 2005 and Summer 2009 (40%). Furthermore, the fall headcount and spring headcounts showed an increase (20% & 27% respectively) as well. The greatest increase was seen in the 2008/09 academic year.

Demographics. The student population remained majority female (70% on average), diverse (38% Latino, 26% African American, & 16% White on average), and generally young (57% on average were between 18-29 years old). The fastest growing segment appeared to be the 25-29 year old age group followed by the 18-24 year old age group.

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. In contrast, approximately half of those who attempted greater than 5.9 units completed the attempted units.

City College Section VI: Concluding Remarks

City/ECC

Persistence. A majority of the first-time credit college students who completed a fall term persisted and completed the subsequent spring term (60% on average) during the five years reported; 2005 to 2009. Female students persisted at a higher rate than their male student counterpart (63% compared to 57%), while the average persistence rates by ethnicity ranged from 53% to 65%. 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 (63% for 18-24 years old compared to 43% 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 64%, the average retention rate was 83%, and the average GPA was 2.62. 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 (83%, 60%, & 2.41, 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. On average, 62% of the total awards conferred at City/ECC were associate degrees. Female students (61%) at City/ECC received more associate degrees, on average, than their male student counterpart (39%). From 2005/06 to 2009/10, White students received the most awards, followed by Latino students, and African American students across all award categories. These trends reflect the fact that these three ethnicities (White, Latino, & 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 most of the award categories between 2005/06 and 2009/10.

Student Outcomes: Transfer Volume. The annual transfer volume for City College increased 72%, from 399 in 2005/06 to 688 in 2009/10. On average, nearly half of the transfers were to the CSU system (44%), followed by Out-of-State institutions (24%), UC system (17%), and finally In-State private institutions (15%). The number of students who transferred to a four-year university increased 72% between 2005/06 and 2009/10. Students between ages 30-39 year olds increased 135% between 2005/06 and 2009/10. The Latino student population increased the most in transfer volume (170%), from 63 in 2005/06 to 170 in 2009/10, 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 14% from 2005/06 to 2009/10. Similarly, FTES increased 13% during this same reporting period. Both showed steady increases each year with a slight drop in enrollment and FTES between 2008/09 and 2009/10. Fill rates increased between 2005/06 and 2009/10. Load (WSCH/FTEF) increased between 2005/06 and 2009/10 to an all time high in both Fall 2009 and Spring 2010 (560 & 576, respectively).

City College Section VI: Concluding Remarks

Human Resources. There were a total of 1,203 employees working at City College during Fall 2009. The Filipino and Latino employee populations (0% & 19%, respectively) were underrepresented relative to the Filipino and Latino student populations (4% & 35%, respectively) that City College serves. The White employee population (50%) at City College was overrepresented relative to the White general student population (28%) by approximately one and one half times.