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Fact Book

Continuing Education



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Office of Institutional Research and Planning
September 2010

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Continuing Education 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 community with a primary focus on student enrollment, demographics, and outcomes.

The Fact Book is a rich source of Continuing Education 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 residence by service area) over five years.
- 2) **Awards Conferred.** Provides information about certificates of completion, high school diplomas, and GEDs awarded. All of the information is provided in summary form, as well as demographic characteristics of interest.
- 3) **Productivity and Efficiency.** Provides information on annual FTES and enrollment.
- 4) **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 Continuing Education campuswide average and 3) The “Districtwide” (includes Continuing Education) averages.

Section I
Headcount and Student Characteristics

Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

This section of the Fact Book contains student headcount by various student characteristics. The headcount figures are based on students who attended classes for one or more hours (all students who have less than one attendance hour or never attended are 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) Service Area of Residence
- 6) Income Level

Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Overall Headcount: Unduplicated student headcount for Continuing Education showed an 11% decrease between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. In particular, the student headcount between Fall 2005 and Fall 2008 remained relatively steady and subsequently decreased in Fall 2009. Unduplicated student headcount for Continuing Education showed a 6% decrease, from 22,946 in Summer 2005 to 21,677 in Summer 2009. Finally, unduplicated student headcount for Continuing Education showed a 13% decrease between Spring 2006 and Spring 2010.

Figure 1.1. Continuing Education Overall Headcount (Fall)

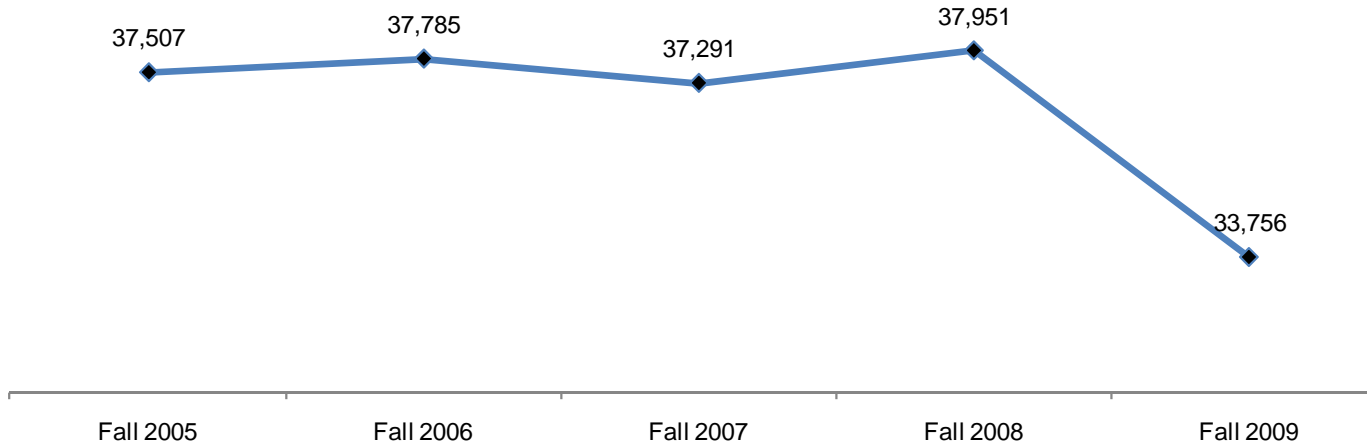


Table 1.1.1. Continuing Education Overall Headcount (Summer)

	Summer 2005	Summer 2006	Summer 2007	Summer 2008	Summer 2009	% Change Summer 05-09
Total	22,946	24,344	26,260	26,334	21,677	-6%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 1.1.2. Continuing Education Overall Headcount (Fall)

	Fall 2005	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	% Change Fall 05-09
Total	37,507	37,785	37,291	37,951	33,756	-11%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 1.1.3. Continuing Education Overall Headcount (Spring)

	Spring 2006	Spring 2007	Spring 2008	Spring 2009	Spring 2010	% Change Spring 06-10
Total	38,249	38,275	38,087	37,501	33,434	-13%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Gender: On average, the female student headcount (59%) was higher than their male student counterpart (36%). Both the female and male student headcounts remained consistent for the most part between Fall 2005 and Fall 2008. However, while male student headcount stayed steady at 37% in Fall 2009, female student headcount increased to 63% in Fall 2009. Both the female and male student headcounts decreased 1% and 11%, respectively, between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009.

Figure 1.2. Continuing Education Headcount by Gender

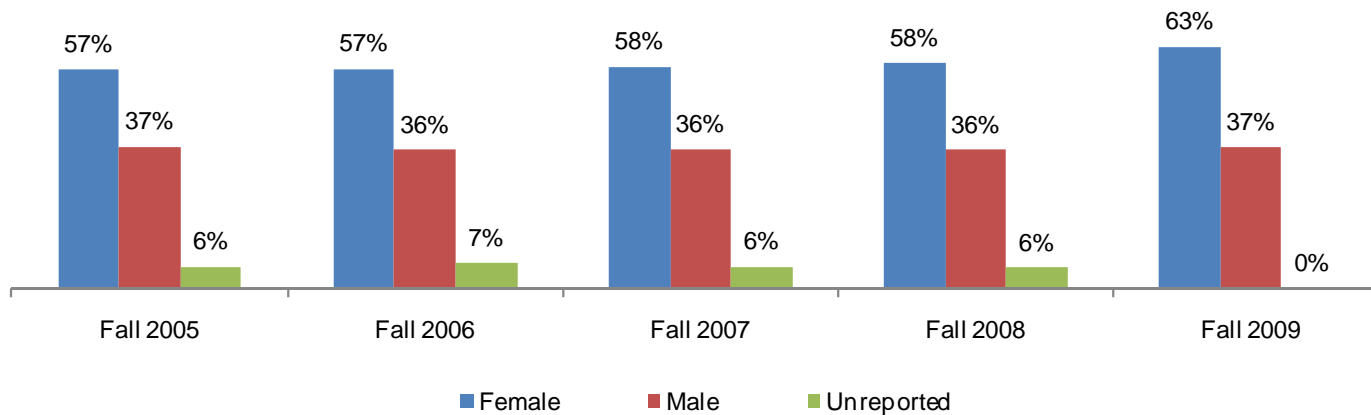


Table 1.2. Continuing Education Headcount by Gender

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	CE Average Fall 05-09	Districtwide Average Fall 05-09
Female	21,381	57%	21,579	57%	21,533	58%	22,156	58%	21,209	63%	-1%	59%	55%
Male	13,894	37%	13,611	36%	13,524	36%	13,673	36%	12,417	37%	-11%	36%	43%
Unreported	2,232	6%	2,595	7%	2,234	6%	2,122	6%	130	0%	-94%	5%	2%
Total	37,507	100%	37,785	100%	37,291	100%	37,951	100%	33,756	100%	-11%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section 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 (33%), White students (33%), and Asian/Pacific Islander students (12%) on average. Within Continuing Education, students that were categorized as 'Other' ethnicities increased 81%. In contrast, Filipino students declined 30% between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. The Latino student headcount within Continuing Education (33%) was overrepresented compared to the districtwide Latino student population headcount (28%).

Figure 1.3. Continuing Education Headcount by Ethnicity

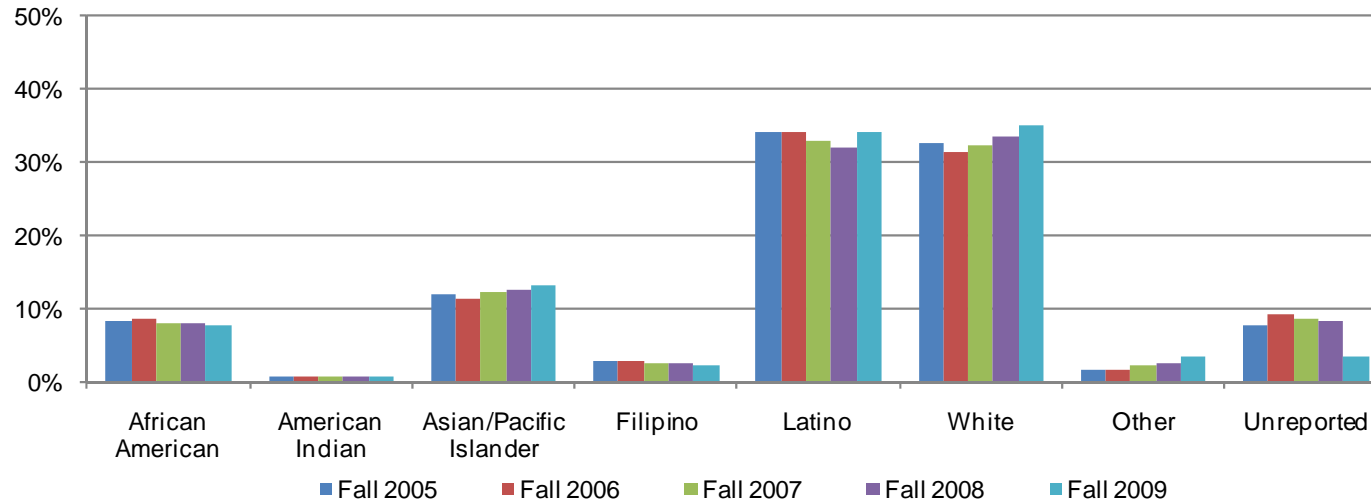


Table 1.3. Continuing Education Headcount by Ethnicity

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	CE Average Fall 05-09	Districtwide Average Fall 05-09
African American	3,135	8%	3,300	9%	2,985	8%	3,011	8%	2,583	8%	-18%	8%	8%
American Indian	258	1%	228	1%	291	1%	258	1%	213	1%	-19%	1%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,444	12%	4,301	11%	4,604	12%	4,771	13%	4,490	13%	0%	12%	12%
Filipino	1,131	3%	1,052	3%	1,011	3%	1,004	3%	805	2%	-30%	3%	5%
Latino	12,751	34%	12,838	34%	12,313	33%	12,088	32%	11,473	34%	-10%	33%	28%
White	12,270	33%	11,902	31%	12,060	32%	12,717	34%	11,819	35%	-5%	33%	35%
Other	632	2%	653	2%	827	2%	962	3%	1,146	3%	81%	2%	3%
Unreported	2,886	8%	3,511	9%	3,200	9%	3,140	8%	1,227	4%	-58%	8%	8%
Total	37,507	100%	37,785	100%	37,291	100%	37,951	100%	33,756	100%	-11%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Age: From Fall 2005 to Fall 2009, the age groups with the largest headcounts within Continuing Education were students age 50 and older (36%) and students between ages 30-39 (19%) on average. Students age 50 and older increased 7% and students between ages 40 to 49 years old had almost no change (0%). However, students under 18 and students between ages 18-24 decreased 28% and 27%, respectively, between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009. Student headcount for those between ages 18 to 24 years old displayed the greatest disparity within Continuing Education when compared to the districtwide student headcount for the same age group (15% & 36%, respectively). However, the headcount for those students age 50 and older (36%) was overrepresented when compared to the districtwide student headcount for the same age group (19%).

Figure 1.4. Continuing Education Headcount by Age

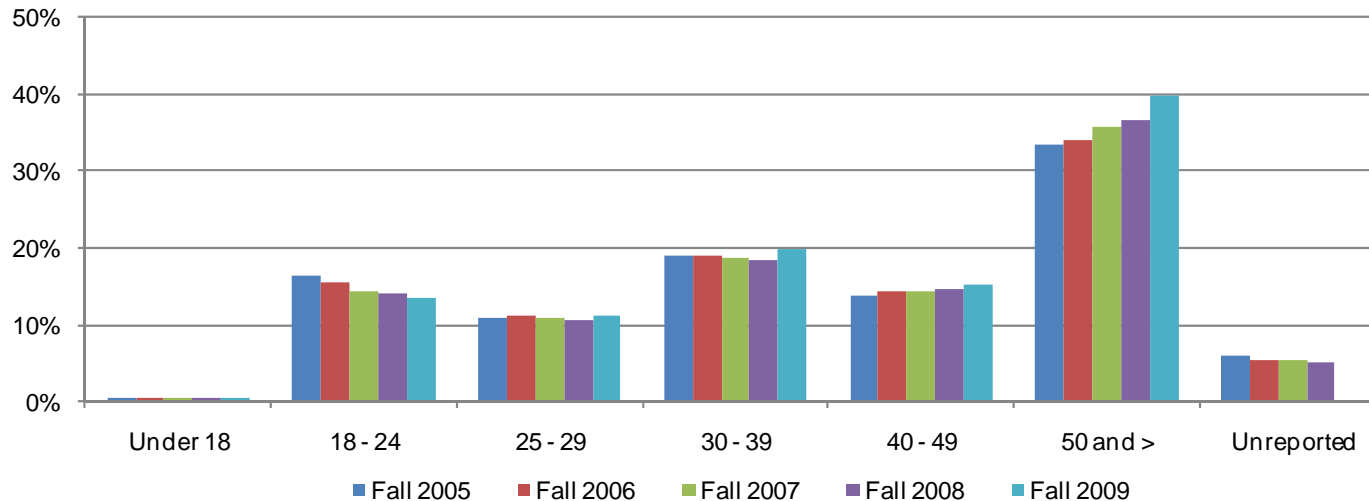


Table 1.4. Continuing Education Headcount by Age

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	CE Average Fall 05-09	Districtwide Average Fall 05-09
Under 18	184	0%	148	0%	148	0%	140	0%	133	0%	-28%	0%	2%
18 - 24	6,186	16%	5,817	15%	5,324	14%	5,366	14%	4,546	13%	-27%	15%	36%
25 - 29	4,137	11%	4,237	11%	4,069	11%	4,081	11%	3,778	11%	-9%	11%	15%
30 - 39	7,112	19%	7,196	19%	6,945	19%	6,964	18%	6,699	20%	-6%	19%	16%
40 - 49	5,150	14%	5,401	14%	5,400	14%	5,524	15%	5,175	15%	0%	14%	11%
50 and >	12,515	33%	12,886	34%	13,360	36%	13,935	37%	13,418	40%	7%	36%	19%
Unreported	2,223	6%	2,100	6%	2,045	5%	1,941	5%	7	0%	-100%	5%	2%
Total	37,507	100%	37,785	100%	37,291	100%	37,951	100%	33,756	100%	-11%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Service Area of Residence: Between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009, on average, 20% of students within the Continuing Education population resided within the West City service area, 19% of students resided within the Mid-City service area, 16% of students resided within the Centre City service area, 13% of students resided within the North City service area, 6% of students resided within the Cesar Chavez service area, and 5% of students resided within the ECC service area. Seventeen percent of students who attended a Continuing Education site resided outside the Continuing Education service area.

Figure 1.5. Continuing Education Headcount by Service Area of Residence

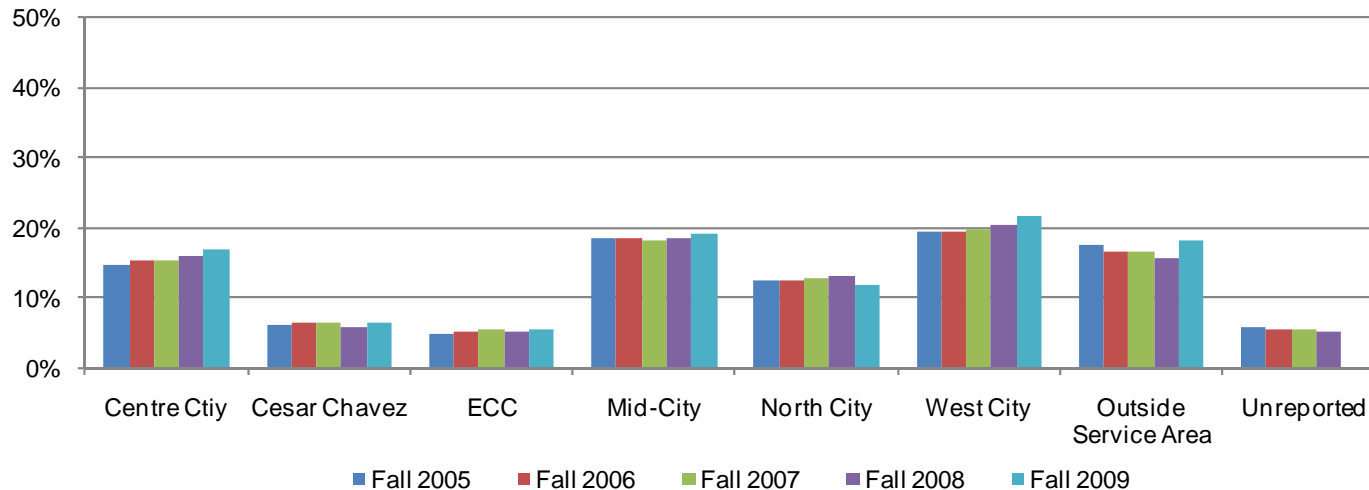


Table 1.5. Continuing Education Headcount by Service Area of Residence

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	CE Average Fall 05-09
Centre City	5,513	15%	5,754	15%	5,680	15%	6,101	16%	5,709	17%	4%	16%
Cesar Chavez	2,328	6%	2,460	7%	2,362	6%	2,239	6%	2,208	7%	-5%	6%
ECC	1,867	5%	2,023	5%	2,028	5%	1,987	5%	1,900	6%	2%	5%
Mid-City	6,964	19%	7,046	19%	6,783	18%	7,067	19%	6,464	19%	-7%	19%
North City	4,721	13%	4,706	12%	4,829	13%	4,946	13%	4,034	12%	-15%	13%
West City	7,314	20%	7,369	20%	7,389	20%	7,705	20%	7,282	22%	0%	20%
Outside Service Area	6,583	18%	6,332	17%	6,177	17%	5,970	16%	6,159	18%	-6%	17%
Unreported	2,217	6%	2,095	6%	2,043	5%	1,936	5%	0	0%	-100%	4%
Total	37,507	100%	37,785	100%	37,291	100%	37,951	100%	33,756	100%	-10%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Income Level: Between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009, one in every five students (21%) within the Continuing Education 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 53% between Fall 2005 and Fall 2009.

Figure 1.6. Continuing Education Headcount by Income Level

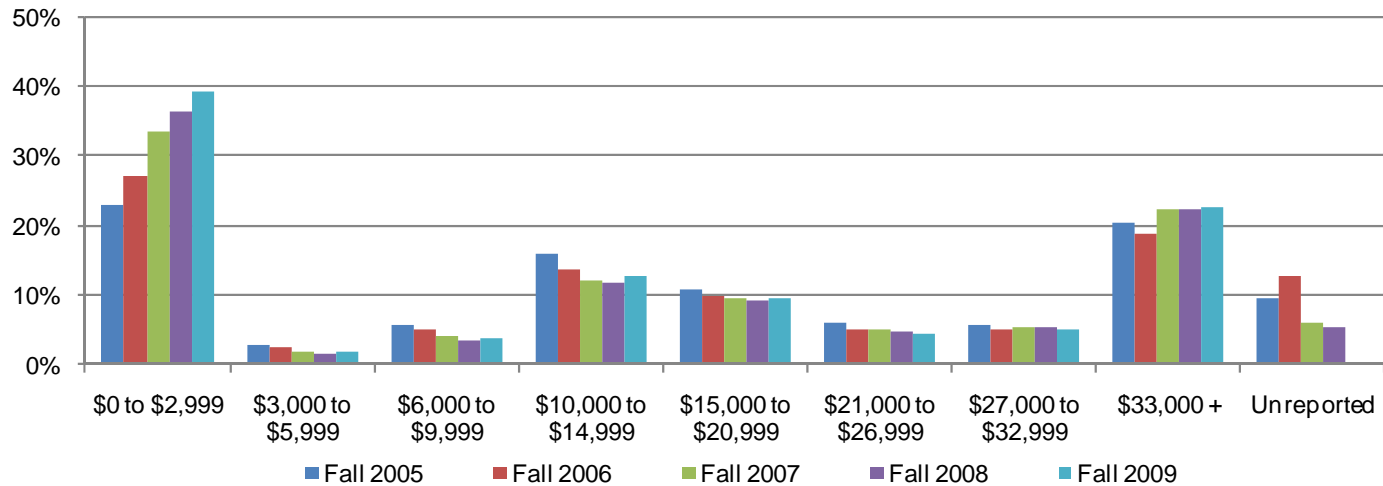


Table 1.6. Continuing Education Headcount by Income Level

	Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		Fall 2009		% Change Fall 05-09	CE Average Fall 05-09	Districtwide Average Fall 05-09
\$0 to \$2,999	8,595	23%	10,293	27%	12,552	34%	13,780	36%	13,230	39%	53%	32%	19%
\$3,000 to \$5,999	1,003	3%	942	2%	716	2%	640	2%	633	2%	-37%	2%	3%
\$6,000 to \$9,999	2,153	6%	1,973	5%	1,552	4%	1,337	4%	1,319	4%	-39%	5%	4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5,957	16%	5,138	14%	4,503	12%	4,412	12%	4,338	13%	-27%	13%	10%
\$15,000 to \$20,999	4,084	11%	3,717	10%	3,541	9%	3,532	9%	3,220	10%	-22%	10%	9%
\$21,000 to \$26,999	2,242	6%	1,870	5%	1,849	5%	1,773	5%	1,549	5%	-32%	5%	6%
\$27,000 to \$32,999	2,171	6%	1,969	5%	2,044	5%	2,025	5%	1,769	5%	-20%	5%	6%
\$33,000 +	7,668	20%	7,096	19%	8,329	22%	8,448	22%	7,637	23%	-1%	21%	23%
Unreported	3,634	10%	4,787	13%	2,205	6%	2,004	5%	61	0%	-98%	7%	20%
Total	37,507	100%	37,785	100%	37,291	100%	37,951	100%	33,756	100%	-11%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Section II
Annual Awards Conferred

Continuing Education Section II: Annual Awards Conferred

This section of the Fact Book contains information on student annual awards which may be considered an indirect assessment of student learning. For purposes of this report, the annual awards conferred are the total number of certificates of completion, high school diplomas, and GEDs awarded in a single academic year (summer, fall, & spring). Note that the 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. All of the information in this section is reported by the following segments:

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

Continuing Education Section II: Annual Awards Conferred

Annual Awards Conferred: On average, over half of the total awards conferred at Continuing Education were certificates of completion (52%), one-third of the awards conferred were high school diplomas (33%), and approximately one-fifth of the awards conferred were GED certificates (15%) between 2005/06 and 2009/10. The number of certificates of completion and high school diplomas awarded increased between 2005/06 and 2009/10 (56% & 26%, respectively).

Figure 2.1. Continuing Education Overall Annual Awards Conferred

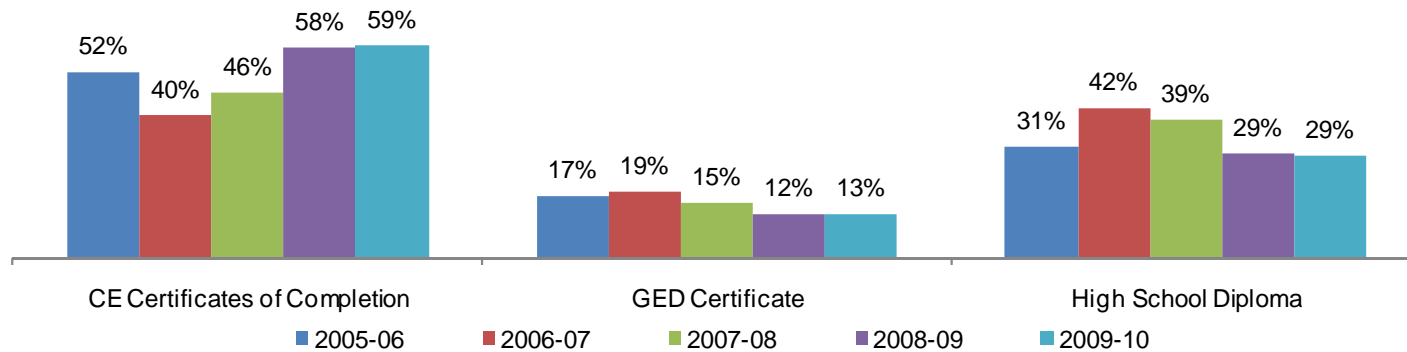


Table 2.1. Continuing Education Overall Annual Awards Conferred

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	CE Average 05/06-09/10
CE Certificates of Completion	594	52%	448	40%	581	46%	1,177	58%	924	59%	56%	52%
GED Certificate	199	17%	210	19%	196	15%	248	12%	196	13%	-2%	15%
High School Diploma	356	31%	472	42%	489	39%	588	29%	447	29%	26%	33%
Total	1,149	100%	1,130	100%	1,266	100%	2,013	100%	1,567	100%	36%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

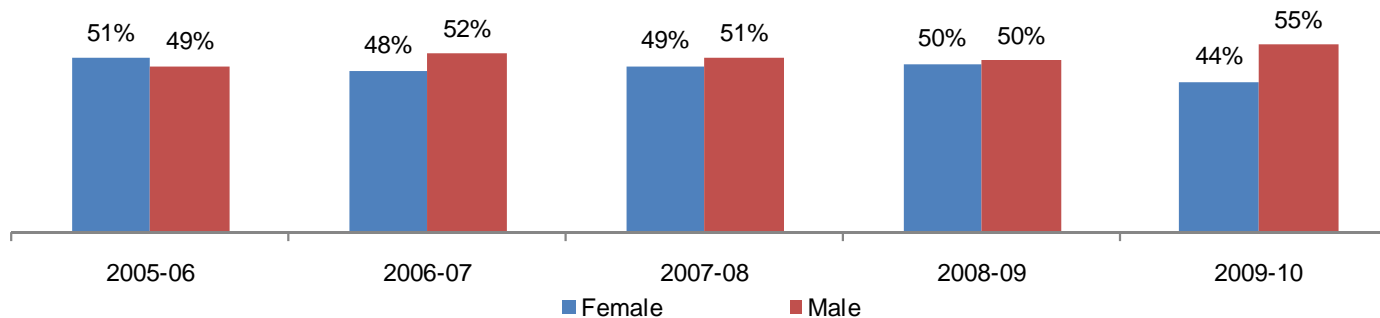
Continuing Education Section II: Annual Awards Conferred

Annual Awards Conferred by Gender: Of the total certificates of completion conferred at Continuing Education, male students (54%) received more certificates of completion, on average, than their female student counterpart (46%) between 2005/06 and 2009/10. In regards to the number of GED certificates conferred at Continuing Education, both male and female students received a comparable amount of GED certificates (51% & 48%, respectively). While male students displayed an increasing trend for the number of GED certificates awarded (11%) between 2005/06 and 2009/10, females displayed a decreasing trend of GED certificates awarded (15%) during the same time period. Both male and female students showed an increase in the number of certificates of completion awarded at Continuing Education (16% & 144%, respectively) between 2005/06 and 2009/10.

Figure 2.2.1. Continuing Education Annual Certificates of Completion by Gender

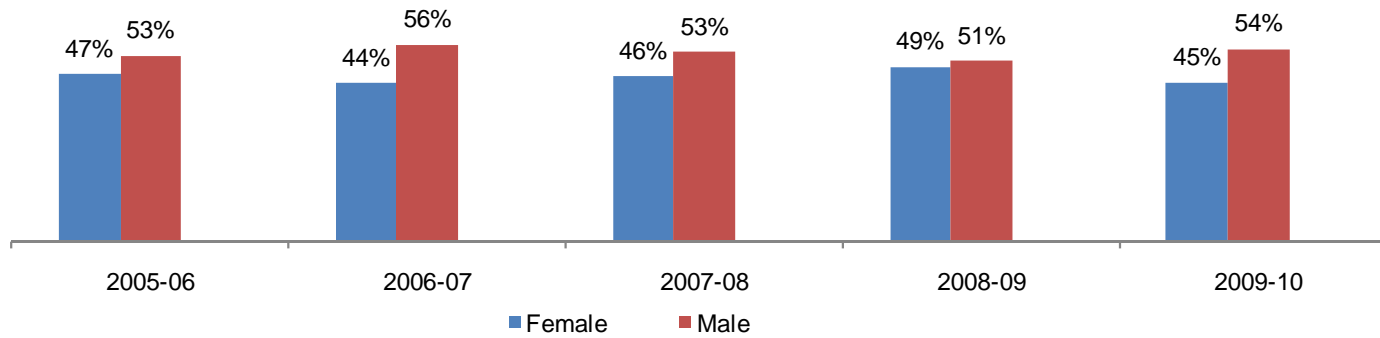


Figure 2.2.2. Continuing Education Annual GED Certificates by Gender



Continuing Education Section II: Annual Awards Conferred

Figure 2.2.3. Continuing Education Annual High School Diplomas by Gender



Continuing Education Section II: Annual Awards Conferred

Table 2.2. Continuing Education Annual Awards Conferred by Gender

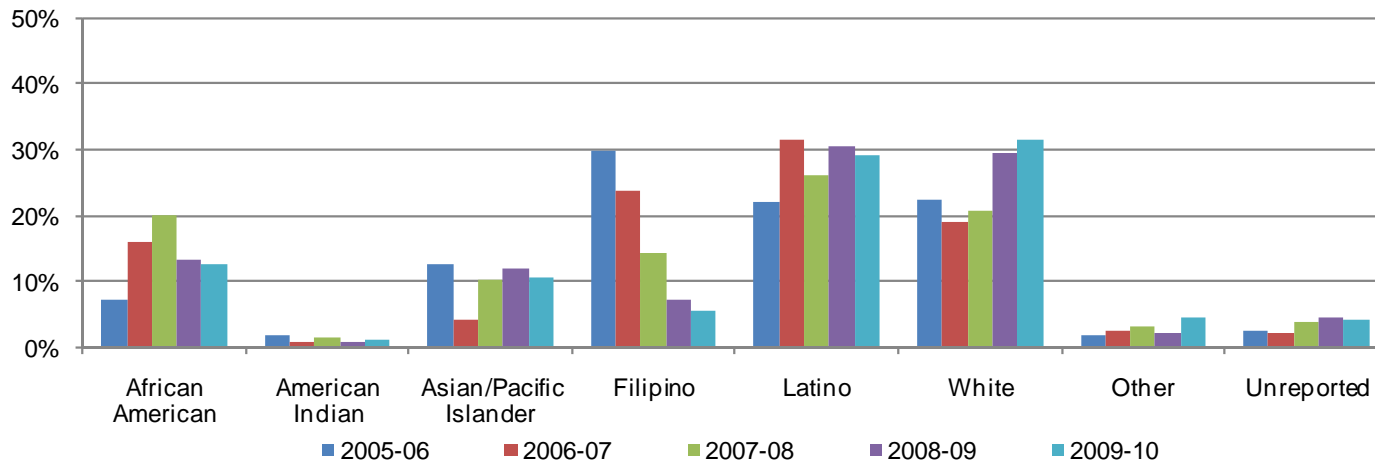
		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	CE Average 05/06-09/10
CE Certificates of Completion	Female	183	31%	225	50%	284	49%	572	49%	447	48%	144%	46%
	Male	411	69%	223	50%	296	51%	600	51%	475	51%	16%	54%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	5	0%	2	0%	--	0%
	Total	594	100%	448	100%	581	100%	1,177	100%	924	100%	56%	100%
GED Certificate	Female	102	51%	100	48%	96	49%	123	50%	87	44%	-15%	48%
	Male	97	49%	110	52%	100	51%	125	50%	108	55%	11%	51%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	--	0%
	Total	199	100%	210	100%	196	100%	248	100%	196	100%	-2%	100%
High School Diploma	Female	168	47%	210	44%	227	46%	290	49%	201	45%	20%	47%
	Male	187	53%	262	56%	261	53%	298	51%	243	54%	30%	53%
	Unreported	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	3	1%	200%	0%
	Total	356	100%	472	100%	489	100%	588	100%	447	100%	26%	100%
Grand Total		1,149	100%	1,130	100%	1,266	100%	2,013	100%	1,567	100%	36%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section II: Annual Awards Conferred

Annual Awards Conferred by Ethnicity: Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, Latino students received the most certificates of completion (28%), followed by White students (26%), and then African American and Filipino students (14% each). On average, Latino students also received the most GED certificates awarded at Continuing Education (37%), followed by White students (31%), and African American students (12%). The number of certificates of completion and GED certificates awarded at Continuing Education increased for African American students (179% & 14%, respectively) and Latino students (105% & 24%, respectively) between 2005/06 and 2009/10. However, Filipino students showed a decrease in both the number of certificates of completion and GED certificates awarded at Continuing Education (71% & 22%, respectively).

Figure 2.3.1. Continuing Education Annual Certificates of Completion by Ethnicity



Continuing Education Section II: Annual Awards Conferred

Figure 2.3.2. Continuing Education Annual GED Certificates by Ethnicity

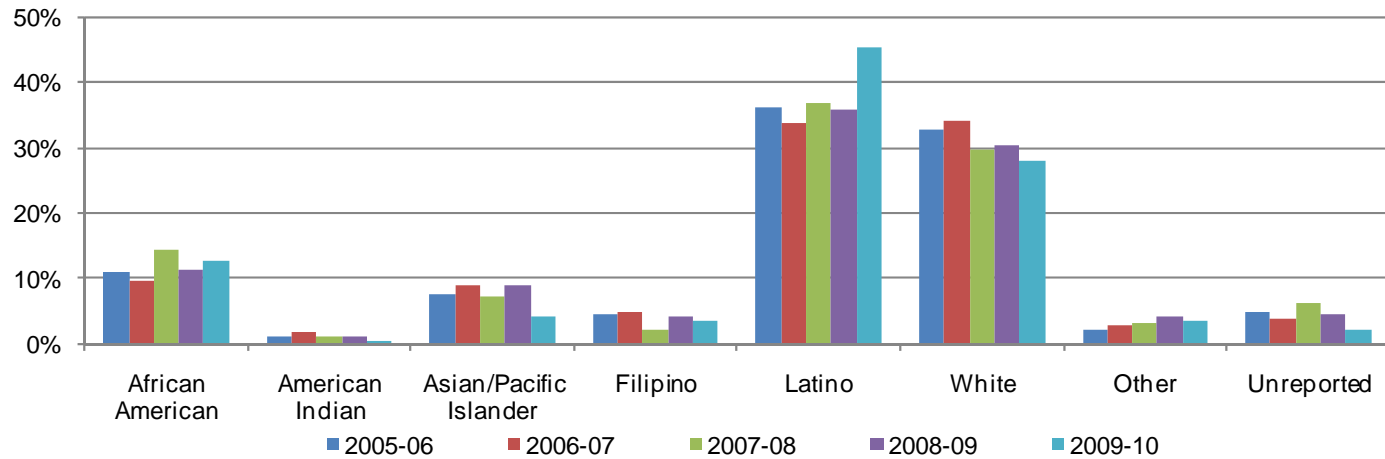
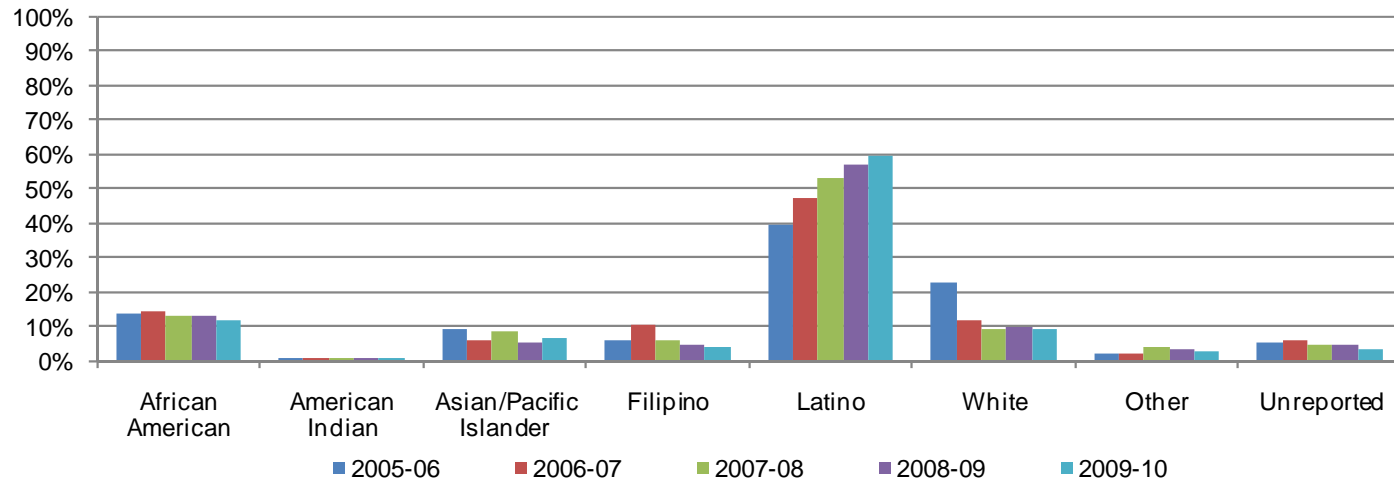


Figure 2.3.3. Continuing Education Annual High School Diplomas by Ethnicity



Continuing Education Section II: Annual Awards Conferred

Table 2.3. Continuing Education Annual Awards Conferred by Ethnicity

		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	CE Average 05/06-09/10
CE Certificates of Completion	African American	42	7%	72	16%	116	20%	156	13%	117	13%	179%	14%
	American Indian	11	2%	3	1%	9	2%	9	1%	12	1%	9%	1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	75	13%	19	4%	59	10%	142	12%	98	11%	31%	11%
	Filipino	177	30%	107	24%	83	14%	84	7%	52	6%	-71%	14%
	Latino	132	22%	142	32%	152	26%	360	31%	271	29%	105%	28%
	White	133	22%	85	19%	121	21%	348	30%	292	32%	120%	26%
	Other	10	2%	11	2%	18	3%	26	2%	43	5%	330%	3%
	Unreported	14	2%	9	2%	23	4%	52	4%	39	4%	179%	4%
	Total	594	100%	448	100%	581	100%	1,177	100%	924	100%	56%	100%
GED Certificate	African American	22	11%	20	10%	28	14%	28	11%	25	13%	14%	12%
	American Indian	2	1%	4	2%	2	1%	3	1%	1	1%	-50%	1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	15	8%	19	9%	14	7%	22	9%	8	4%	-47%	7%
	Filipino	9	5%	10	5%	4	2%	10	4%	7	4%	-22%	4%
	Latino	72	36%	71	34%	72	37%	89	36%	89	45%	24%	37%
	White	65	33%	72	34%	58	30%	75	30%	55	28%	-15%	31%
	Other	4	2%	6	3%	6	3%	10	4%	7	4%	75%	3%
	Unreported	10	5%	8	4%	12	6%	11	4%	4	2%	-60%	4%
	Total	199	100%	210	100%	196	100%	248	100%	196	100%	-2%	100%
High School Diploma	African American	49	14%	69	15%	66	13%	78	13%	54	12%	10%	13%
	American Indian	4	1%	3	1%	2	0%	5	1%	2	0%	-50%	1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	33	9%	28	6%	41	8%	34	6%	31	7%	-6%	7%
	Filipino	22	6%	49	10%	30	6%	30	5%	20	4%	-9%	6%
	Latino	141	40%	225	48%	259	53%	337	57%	266	60%	89%	52%
	White	81	23%	56	12%	47	10%	57	10%	43	10%	-47%	12%
	Other	7	2%	12	3%	19	4%	19	3%	14	3%	100%	3%
	Unreported	19	5%	30	6%	25	5%	28	5%	17	4%	-11%	5%
	Total	356	100%	472	100%	489	100%	588	100%	447	100%	26%	100%
Grand Total	1,149	100%	1,130	100%	1,266	100%	2,013	100%	1,567	100%	36%	100%	

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section II: Annual Awards Conferred

Annual Awards Conferred by Age: On average, students ages 30-39 years old, 40-49 years old, and 50 and older received a comparable number of certificates of completion (25%, 23%, & 23%, respectively). Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, students' ages 18-24 years old received the highest number of GED certificates (50%) on average. With the exception of students 50 and older, all age groups displayed an overall upward trend of receiving certificates of completion from 2005/06 to 2009/10. A downward trend was noted among all age groups who received GED certificates, with the exception of students 30-49 years old.

Figure 2.4.1. Continuing Education Annual Certificates of Completion by Age

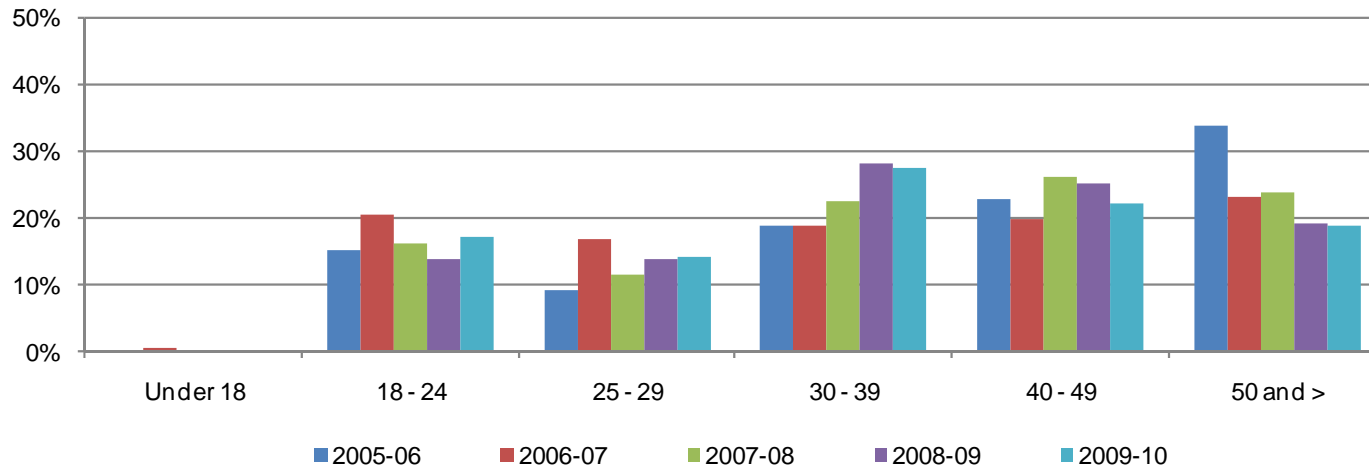
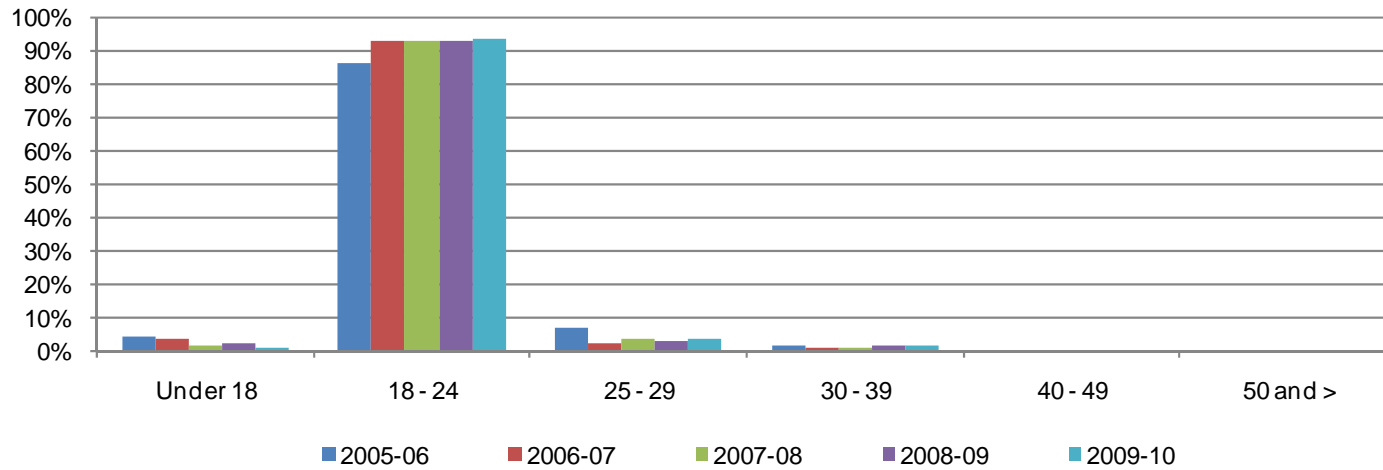


Figure 2.4.2. Continuing Education Annual GED Certificates by Age



Continuing Education Section II: Annual Awards Conferred

Figure 2.4.3. Continuing Education Annual High School Diplomas by Age



Continuing Education Section II: Annual Awards Conferred

Table 2.4. Continuing Education Annual Awards Conferred by Age

		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10	CE Average 05/06-09/10
CE Certificates of Completion	Under 18	0	0%	3	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	--	0%
	18 - 24	91	15%	92	21%	93	16%	162	14%	159	17%	75%	16%
	25 - 29	55	9%	76	17%	66	11%	161	14%	132	14%	140%	13%
	30 - 39	111	19%	85	19%	131	23%	332	28%	254	27%	129%	25%
	40 - 49	136	23%	88	20%	151	26%	295	25%	205	22%	51%	23%
	50 and >	201	34%	104	23%	139	24%	227	19%	174	19%	-13%	23%
	Total	594	100%	448	100%	581	100%	1,177	100%	924	100%	56%	100%
GED Certificate	Under 18	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	--	0%
	18 - 24	100	50%	111	53%	99	51%	123	50%	96	49%	-4%	50%
	25 - 29	37	19%	40	19%	37	19%	45	18%	28	14%	-24%	18%
	30 - 39	32	16%	28	13%	41	21%	47	19%	42	21%	31%	18%
	40 - 49	23	12%	23	11%	11	6%	21	8%	24	12%	4%	10%
	50 and >	7	4%	8	4%	8	4%	11	4%	6	3%	-14%	4%
	Total	199	100%	210	100%	196	100%	248	100%	196	100%	-2%	100%
High School Diploma	Under 18	15	4%	19	4%	9	2%	13	2%	5	1%	-67%	3%
	18 - 24	307	86%	437	93%	455	93%	547	93%	417	93%	36%	92%
	25 - 29	24	7%	12	3%	18	4%	17	3%	16	4%	-33%	4%
	30 - 39	7	2%	4	1%	5	1%	11	2%	8	2%	14%	1%
	40 - 49	2	1%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	-50%	0%
	50 and >	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-100%	0%
	Total	356	100%	472	100%	489	100%	588	100%	447	100%	26%	100%
Grand Total	1,149	100%	1,130	100%	1,266	100%	2,013	100%	1,567	100%	36%	100%	

Source: SDCCD Information System

Section III
Productivity

Continuing Education Section III: Productivity

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

- 1) Annual FTES. The first measure reported in this section is a measure of productivity. Annual FTES is a calculation of full-time equivalent students and is based on the total number of attendance hours during the fall, summer, and spring terms of a given academic year.
- 2) Enrollments. The second measure in this section of the report is also a measure of productivity. Enrollments are duplicated counts of students. Enrollments and headcount differ in that enrollments count all of the classes in which a single student is enrolled, while unduplicated headcount counts the student only once regardless of the number of classes he/she may be enrolled in.

Continuing Education Section III: Productivity (FTES)

Annual FTES: Continuing Education showed a steady increase in total FTES between 2005/06 and 2008/09 and then a decline in FTES in 2009/10. Continuing Education non-credit FTES displayed an 8% decrease, from 9,665 in 2005/06 to 8,920 in 2009/10. There was no credit FTES for Continuing Education.

Figure 3.1. Continuing Education Resident & Non Resident Annual FTES

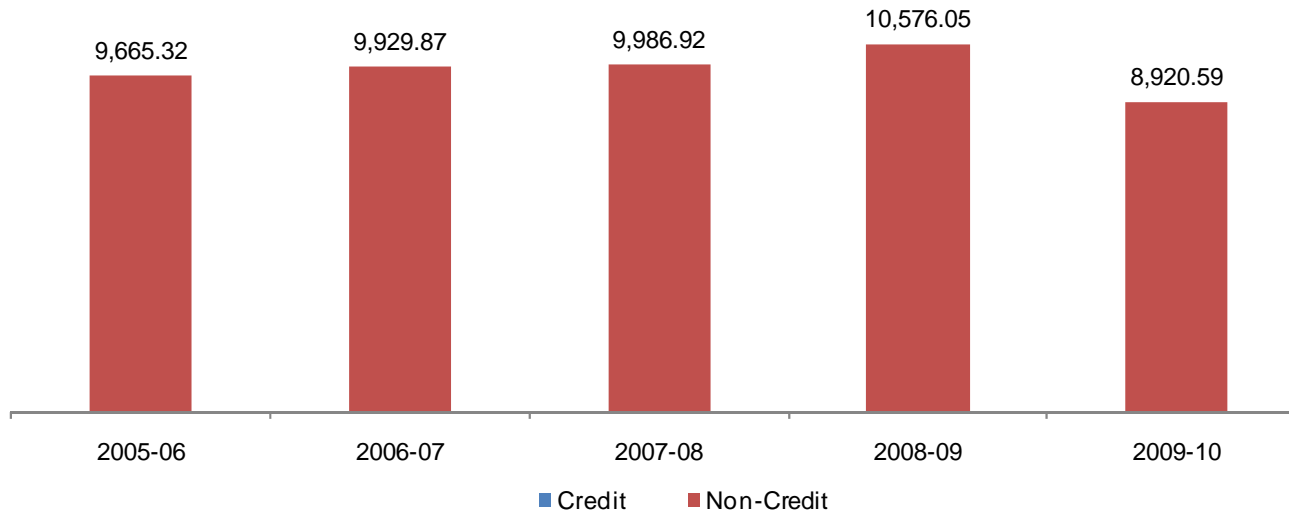


Table 3.1. Continuing Education Resident & Non Resident Annual FTES

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Credit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-Credit	9,665.32	9,929.87	9,986.92	10,576.05	8,920.59
Total	9,665.32	9,929.87	9,986.92	10,576.05	8,920.59

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section IV: Productivity (Enrollments)

Enrollments: The enrollment trend for the on campus mode of instruction decreased for the summer (24%), fall (15%), and spring (17%) terms between 2005/06 and 2009/10. Data for online enrollments are premature to comment on at this time.

Figure 3.2.1. Continuing Education Enrollments (Summer)

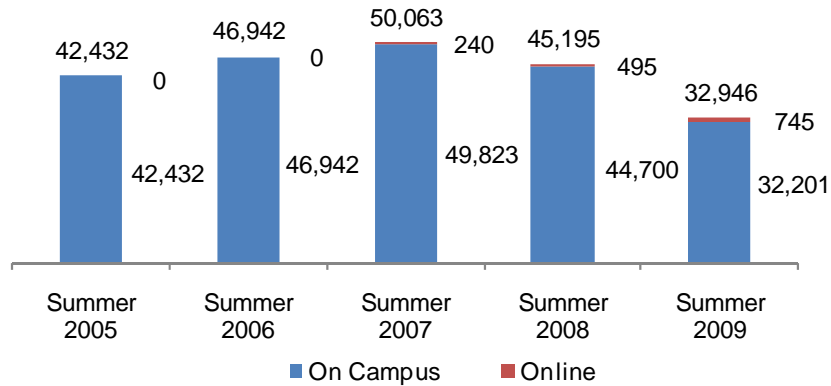


Figure 3.2.2. Continuing Education Enrollments (Fall)

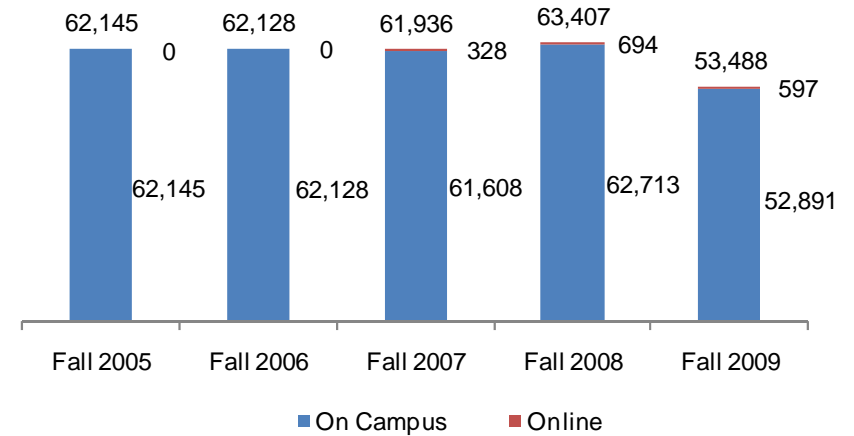
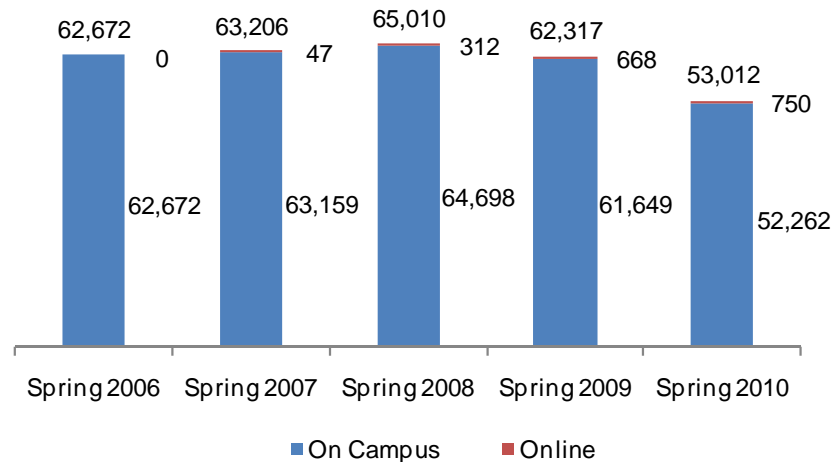


Figure 3.2.3. Continuing Education Enrollments (Spring)



Continuing Education Section IV: Productivity (Enrollments)

Table 3.2. Continuing Education Enrollments

	On Campus	Online	Total
Summer 2005	42,432	0	42,432
Summer 2006	46,942	0	46,942
Summer 2007	49,823	240	50,063
Summer 2008	44,700	495	45,195
Summer 2009	32,201	745	32,946
Total	216,098	1,480	217,578

	On Campus	Online	Total
Fall 2005	62,145	0	62,145
Fall 2006	62,128	0	62,128
Fall 2007	61,608	328	61,936
Fall 2008	62,713	694	63,407
Fall 2009	52,891	597	53,488
Total	301,485	1,619	303,104

	On Campus	Online	Total
Spring 2006	62,672	0	62,672
Spring 2007	63,159	47	63,206
Spring 2008	64,698	312	65,010
Spring 2009	61,649	668	62,317
Spring 2010	52,262	750	53,012
Total	304,440	1,777	306,217

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Includes all enrolled students as of official census day.

Section IV
Human Resources

Continuing Education Section IV: 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:

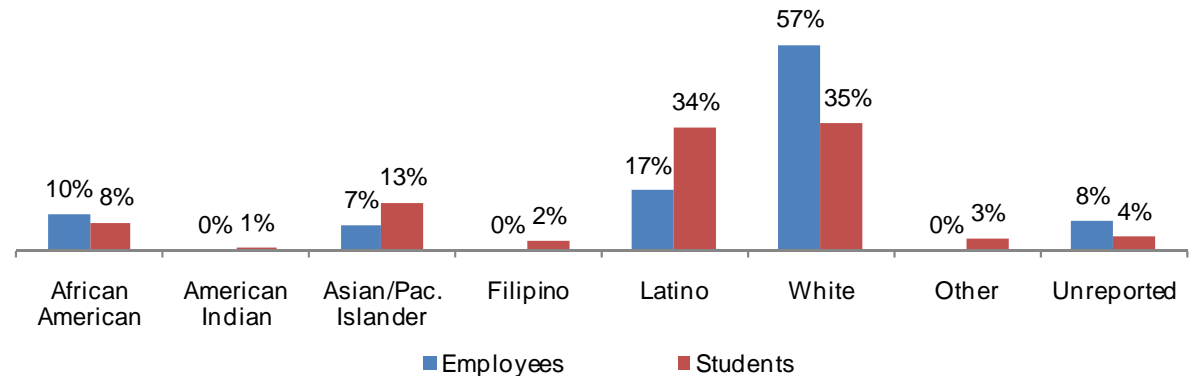
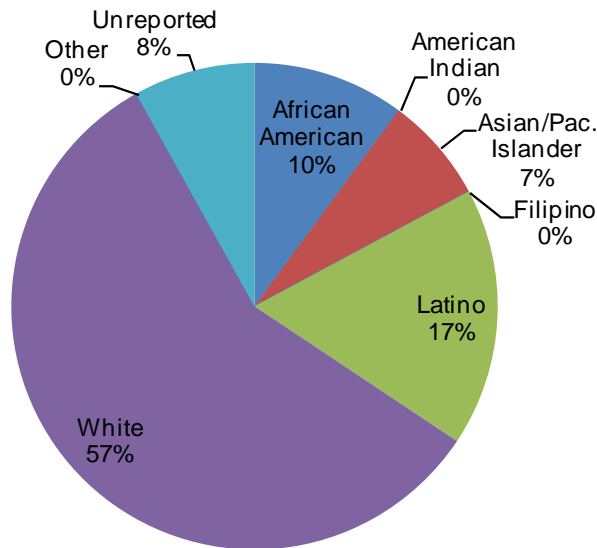
- 1) Gender
- 2) Ethnicity
- 3) Employee Classification

Continuing Education Section IV: Human Resources

Fall 2009 Employees by Ethnicity: There were a total of 691 employees working at Continuing Education during Fall 2009. The ethnic breakdown showed that White employees comprised 57% of the total employee population, followed by Latino employees (17%), and African American employees constituted 10% of the Continuing Education workforce. Among classified staff, Latino employees comprised 30% of the employee demographic breakdown. White employees constituted 27% of the classified staff positions and made up more than two-thirds of the teaching faculty positions (68%) compared to all other ethnic groups. White employees comprised more than one-third (38%) of management positions and 73% of the supervisory positions. Latino employees constituted 15% of the management positions and 9% of the supervisory positions. African American employees comprised 15% of the management positions and almost one-tenth (9%) of the supervisory positions.

Asian/Pacific Islander, Filipino, and Latino employee populations (7%, 0%, & 17%, respectively) at Continuing Education were underrepresented relative to the Asian/Pacific Islander, Filipino, and Latino general student populations (13%, 2%, & 34%, respectively) at Continuing Education. However, the White employee population (57%) at Continuing Education was overrepresented relative to the White general student population (35%) at Continuing Education. The employee populations of all other ethnic groups at Continuing Education were comparable to the general student populations of all other ethnic groups at Continuing Education.

Figure 4.1.1. Continuing Education Fall 2009 Employees by Ethnicity Figure 4.1.2. Continuing Education Fall 2009 Employees compared to Students by Ethnicity



Continuing Education Section IV: Human Resources

Table 4.1. Continuing Education Fall 2009 Employees by Ethnicity

	African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Islander		Filipino		Latino		White		Other		Unreported		Total
Total Employees	68	10%	2	0%	49	7%	1	0%	120	17%	395	57%	1	0%	55	8%	691
Female	46	9%	2	0%	33	7%	1	0%	85	17%	287	59%	1	0%	34	7%	489
Male	22	11%	-	-	16	8%	-	-	35	17%	108	53%	-	-	21	10%	202
Classified Staff	18	18%	1	1%	11	11%	-	-	29	30%	26	27%	-	-	13	13%	98
Non-Academic Hourly	11	19%	-	-	6	11%	-	-	24	42%	13	23%	-	-	3	5%	57
Teaching Faculty	29	7%	-	-	28	6%	1	0%	54	12%	304	68%	-	-	30	7%	446
Contract	4	5%	-	-	2	2%	1	1%	11	13%	58	67%	-	-	11	13%	87
Adjunct	25	7%	-	-	26	7%	-	-	43	12%	246	69%	-	-	19	5%	359
Counseling Faculty	2	8%	1	4%	-	-	-	-	8	32%	12	48%	-	-	2	8%	25
Contract	1	5%	1	5%	-	-	-	-	7	37%	9	47%	-	-	1	5%	19
Adjunct	1	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17%	3	50%	-	-	1	17%	6
Library Faculty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjunct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Officers	-	-	-	-	1	50%	-	-	-	-	1	50%	-	-	-	-	2
Community Service Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	1
Management	2	15%	-	-	1	8%	-	-	2	15%	5	38%	-	-	3	23%	13
Supervisory Staff	1	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9%	8	73%	-	-	1	9%	11

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 4.2. Continuing Education Employees by Gender and Employment Status

Gender		Employment Status	
Female	71%	Full-Time/Contract	34%
Male	29%	Hourly/Adjunct	66%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Section VI
Concluding Remarks

Continuing Education Section V: Concluding Remarks

Headcount. The number of unduplicated students or headcount at Continuing Education showed an overall increase from 2005 to 2008, and then a decline in 2009. The reduction in student headcount in 2009 was due to a planned reduction in course offerings. In particular, the summer headcount between 2005 and 2009 showed a smaller decrease (6%) compared to the fall and spring terms (11% & 13% decreases, respectively). The 2009 decrease is dissimilar to the continued increase seen in the credit colleges.

Demographics. Overall, the student population remained majority female (59% on average) and largely diverse (33% Latino, 12% Asian/Pacific Islander, & 33% White on average). The population in general was older than the credit college-going student population (36% on average were 50 or older compared to 19% districtwide), and this segment of the population continued to grow over the five years reported. This may very well be a result of the type of courses offered but is also likely a reflection of the community that Continuing Education serves. Also note that there were fewer unreported students in Fall 2009 than in previous years, which in some cases altered the distribution of students within groups. This is due in part to a change in registration procedures that resulted in fewer students who selected 'Unreported'. The majority of students enrolled in Continuing Education classes lived within the San Diego Community College District service area (79%).

Awards Conferred. On average, over half of the total awards conferred at Continuing Education were certificates of completion (52%), one-third of the awards conferred were high school diplomas (33%), and approximately one-fifth of the awards conferred were GED certificates (15%) between 2005/06 and 2009/10. Of the total certificates of completion conferred at Continuing Education, male students (54%) received more certificates, on average, than their female student counterpart (46%) between 2005/06 and 2009/10. On average, Latino students consistently received the highest amount of awards conferred at Continuing Education across all award categories [certificates of completion (28%), GED certificates (37%), and high school diplomas (52%)] between 2005/06 and 2009/10. Furthermore, White students received the second highest amount of certificates of completion (26%) and GED certificates (31%) that were conferred at Continuing Education. African American students (13%) and White students (12%) received a comparable number of high school diplomas between 2005/06 and 2009/10. These trends generally reflect the fact that these two ethnicities (Latino & White students) constitute the greatest proportions of the student headcount population at Continuing Education. On average, students ages 30-39 years old, 40-49 years old, and 50 and older received a comparable number of certificates of completion (25%, 23%, & 23%, respectively).

Productivity and Efficiency. Enrollments decreased by approximately 17% between 2005/06 and 2009/10, while FTES decreased by 8% during this same reporting period. Both showed fluctuations each year with a particular surge in FTES between 2007/08 and 2008/09, and a sharp decline in both FTES and enrollments in 2009/10 due to a planned reduction in course offerings.

Continuing Education Section V: Concluding Remarks

Human Resources. When compared to the student population that Continuing Education serves, the Asian/Pacific Islander, Filipino, and Latino employee populations were underrepresented by nearly half in each case. The White employee population at Continuing Education was overrepresented relative to the White general student population by approximately one and half times. While this disproportion of ethnicity between employee and student groups is not uncommon, it is more pronounced at Continuing Education because of the extremely diverse student population and community it serves.