

Continuing Education Fact Book 2009



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Office of Institutional Research and Planning
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Continuing Education Fact Book 2009: Table of Contents

Fact Book Overview.....1

Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics.....2

- Section Overview.....3
- Overall.....4
- Gender.....5
- Ethnicity.....6
- Age.....7
- Service Area of Residence.....8
- Income Level.....9
- DSPS.....10

Section II. Fall to Spring Term Persistence Rates.....11

- Section Overview.....12
- Overall.....13
- By Gender.....14
- By Ethnicity.....15
- By Age.....17

Section III: Annual Awards Conferred.....19

- Section Overview.....20
- Overall.....21
- By Gender.....22
- By Ethnicity.....24
- By Age.....27

Section IV. Productivity.....30

- Section Overview.....31
- Annual FTES.....32
- Fall Enrollments.....33

Section V. Human Resources.....35

- Section Overview.....36
- Fall 2008 Employees by Gender and Ethnicity.....37

Section IV. Concluding Remarks.....39

Continuing Education Fact Book 2009: Overview

This Fact Book is a publication of the Office of Institutional Research and Planning for the San Diego Community College District. It is designed to serve the information needs of the 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) Term Persistence Rates. Provides information about 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 about annual awards conferred. 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 and enrollment.
- 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 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
- 7) DSPS

Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Overall Headcount: The unduplicated student headcount for Continuing Education showed a 2% increase between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. In particular, there was a decline in the Continuing Education student headcount population in Fall 2007 and a subsequent increase in Fall 2008. The unduplicated student headcount for Continuing Education showed an 18% increase, from 22,352 in Summer 2004 to 26,325 in Summer 2008. Finally, the unduplicated student headcount for Continuing Education showed a 1% decrease between Spring 2005 and Spring 2009.

Figure 1.1. Continuing Education Overall Headcount (Fall)

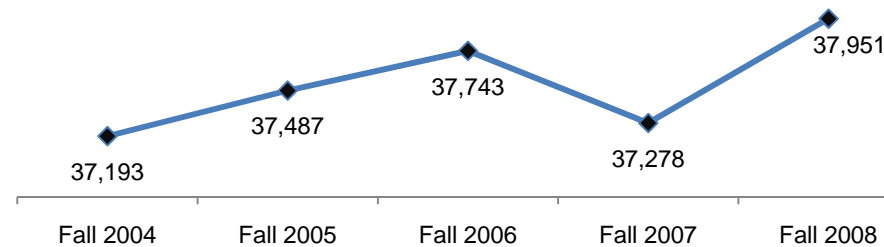


Table 1.1.1. Continuing Education Overall Headcount (Fall)

	Fall 2004	Fall 2005	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	% Change Fall 04-08
Total	37,193	37,487	37,743	37,278	37,951	2%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 1.1.2. Continuing Education Overall Headcount (Summer)

	Summer 2004	Summer 2005	Summer 2006	Summer 2007	Summer 2008	% Change Summer 04-08
Total	22,352	22,939	24,339	26,245	26,325	18%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 1.1.3. Continuing Education Overall Headcount (Spring)

	Spring 2005	Spring 2006	Spring 2007	Spring 2008	Spring 2009	% Change Spring 05-09
Total	37,637	38,221	38,239	38,081	37,103	-1%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Gender: On average, the female student headcount (57%) was higher than their male student counterpart (37%), which remained consistent for the most part between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. The female student headcount increased 6%, while the male student headcount decreased 4% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008.

Figure 1.2. Continuing Education Headcount by Gender

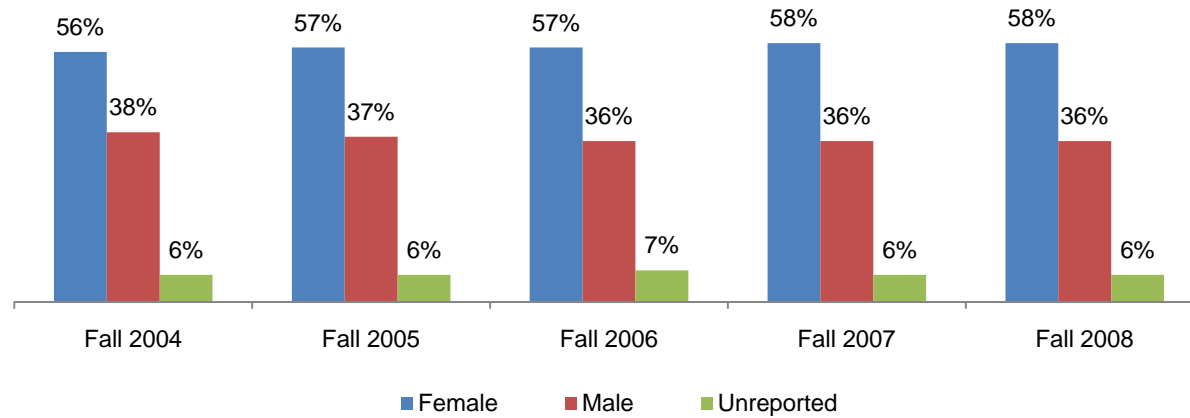


Table 1.2. Continuing Education Headcount by Gender

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	Continuing Education Average Fall 04-08	Districtwide Average Fall 04-08
Female	20,811	56%	21,374	57%	21,556	57%	21,527	58%	22,156	58%	6%	57%	54%
Male	14,193	38%	13,881	37%	13,592	36%	13,518	36%	13,673	36%	-4%	37%	43%
Unreported	2,189	6%	2,232	6%	2,595	7%	2,233	6%	2,122	6%	-3%	6%	3%
Total	37,193	100%	37,487	100%	37,743	100%	37,278	100%	37,951	100%	2%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Ethnicity: The ethnic groups that constituted the largest headcount between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008 were Latino students (34%), White students (32%), and Asian/Pacific Islander students (12%) on average. Within Continuing Education, the Asian/Pacific Islander student population increased 11% in contrast to Filipino students, which declined 16% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. The Latino student headcount within Continuing Education (34%) was overrepresented compared to the districtwide Latino student population headcount (27%). However, the White student headcount within Continuing Education (32%) was slightly underrepresented compared to the districtwide White student population headcount (35%).

Figure 1.3. Continuing Education Headcount by Ethnicity

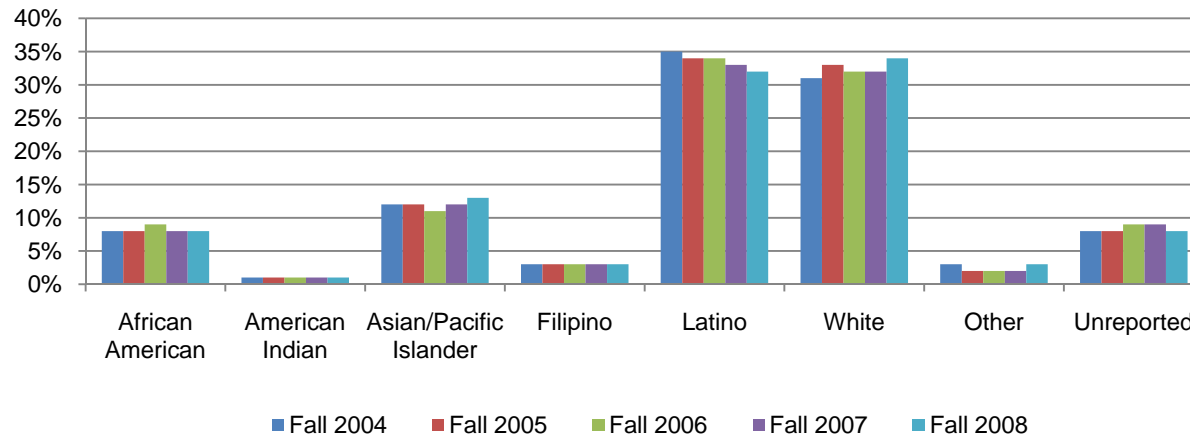


Table 1.3. Continuing Education Headcount by Ethnicity

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	Continuing Education Average Fall 04-08	Districtwide Average Fall 04-08
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%			
African American	2,809	8%	3,133	8%	3,294	9%	2,984	8%	3,011	8%	7%	8%	8%
American Indian	268	1%	258	1%	227	1%	291	1%	258	1%	-4%	1%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,282	12%	4,439	12%	4,293	11%	4,604	12%	4,771	13%	11%	12%	12%
Filipino	1,191	3%	1,130	3%	1,052	3%	1,011	3%	1,004	3%	-16%	3%	5%
Latino	12,953	35%	12,743	34%	12,822	34%	12,307	33%	12,088	32%	-7%	34%	27%
White	11,653	31%	12,268	33%	11,896	32%	12,055	32%	12,717	34%	9%	32%	35%
Other	1,061	3%	631	2%	649	2%	827	2%	962	3%	-9%	2%	3%
Unreported	2,976	8%	2,885	8%	3,510	9%	3,199	9%	3,140	8%	6%	8%	9%
Total	37,193	100%	37,487	100%	37,743	100%	37,278	100%	37,951	100%	2%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Age: From Fall 2004 to Fall 2008, the age groups with the largest headcount within Continuing Education were students age 50 and older (34%), students ages 30-39 (19%), and students between ages 18 to 24 years old (16%) on average. Students age 50 and older increased 22%, while students between ages 18 and 24 years old decreased 17% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. Student headcount for Continuing Education students between ages 18 to 24 years old displayed the greatest disparity when compared to the districtwide student headcount for the same age group (16% and 36%, respectively). However, the headcount for Continuing Education students age 50 and older (34%) were overrepresented when compared to the districtwide student headcount for the same age group (18%).

Figure 1.4. Continuing Education Headcount by Age

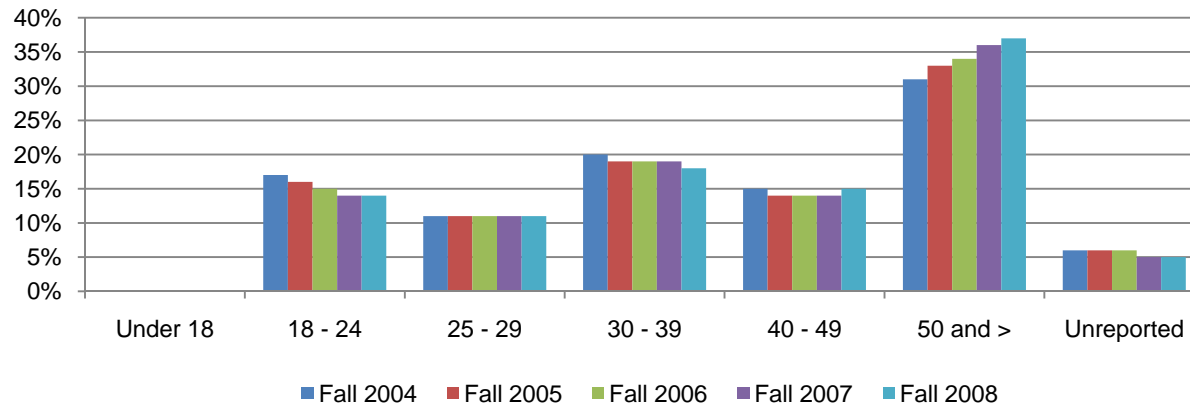


Table 1.4. Continuing Education Headcount by Age

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	Continuing Education Average Fall 04-08	Districtwide Average Fall 04-08
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%			
Under 18	145	0%	184	0%	147	0%	148	0%	140	0%	-3%	0%	2%
18 - 24	6,450	17%	6,181	16%	5,813	15%	5,319	14%	5,366	14%	-17%	16%	36%
25 - 29	4,276	11%	4,132	11%	4,230	11%	4,069	11%	4,081	11%	-5%	11%	14%
30 - 39	7,351	20%	7,106	19%	7,183	19%	6,942	19%	6,964	18%	-5%	19%	17%
40 - 49	5,418	15%	5,148	14%	5,392	14%	5,398	14%	5,524	15%	2%	14%	11%
50 and >	11,388	31%	12,513	33%	12,870	34%	13,358	36%	13,934	37%	22%	34%	18%
Unreported	2,165	6%	2,223	6%	2,108	6%	2,044	5%	1,942	5%	-10%	6%	3%
Total	37,193	100%	37,487	100%	37,743	100%	37,278	100%	37,951	100%	2%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Service Area of Residence: Between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008, on average, 20% of students within all Continuing Education sites resided within the West City service area, 19% of students resided within the Mid-City service area, 15% of students resided within the Centre City service area, 11% 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. However, 24% of students who resided outside the District service area attended a Continuing Education site. Those who resided within the North City service area constituted the largest percentage increase in student headcount (18%), while those residents outside the Continuing Education service area constituted the largest percentage decrease in student headcount (10%).

Figure 1.5. Continuing Education Headcount by Service Area of Residence

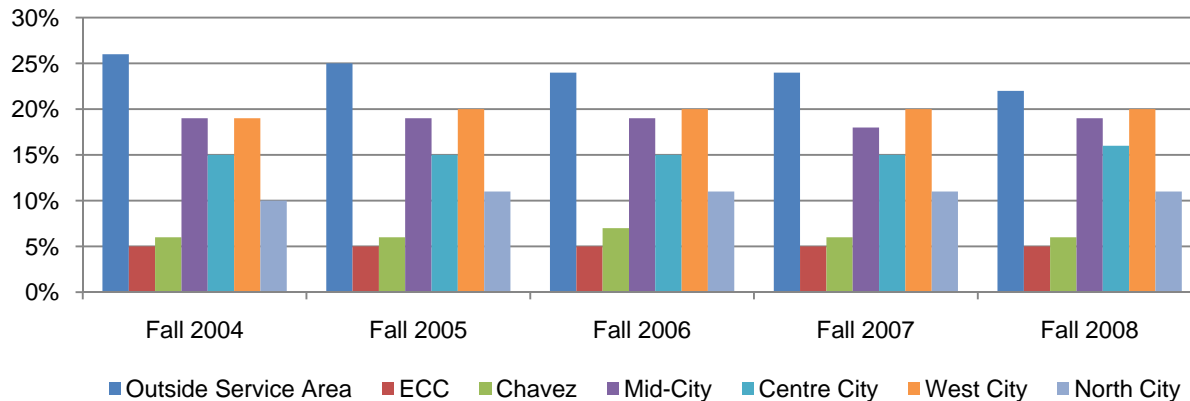


Table 1.5. Continuing Education Headcount by Service Area of Residence

	Fall 04		Fall 05		Fall 06		Fall 07		Fall 08		% Change Fall 04-08	Continuing Education Average Fall 04-08
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%		
Outside District Service Area	9,534	26%	9,495	25%	9,053	24%	8,832	24%	8,533	22%	-10%	24%
ECC	1,916	5%	1,867	5%	2,023	5%	2,027	5%	1,987	5%	4%	5%
Chavez	2,337	6%	2,328	6%	2,458	7%	2,361	6%	2,239	6%	-4%	6%
Mid-City	6,938	19%	6,954	19%	7,031	19%	6,780	18%	7,067	19%	2%	19%
Centre City	5,727	15%	5,510	15%	5,745	15%	5,678	15%	6,101	16%	7%	15%
West City	7,077	19%	7,313	20%	7,365	20%	7,389	20%	7,705	20%	9%	20%
North City	3,664	10%	4,020	11%	4,068	11%	4,211	11%	4,319	11%	18%	11%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	--	0%
Total	37,193	100%	37,487	100%	37,743	100%	37,278	100%	37,951	100%	2%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by Income Level: Between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008, 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 62% between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008.

Figure 1.6. Continuing Education Headcount by Income Level

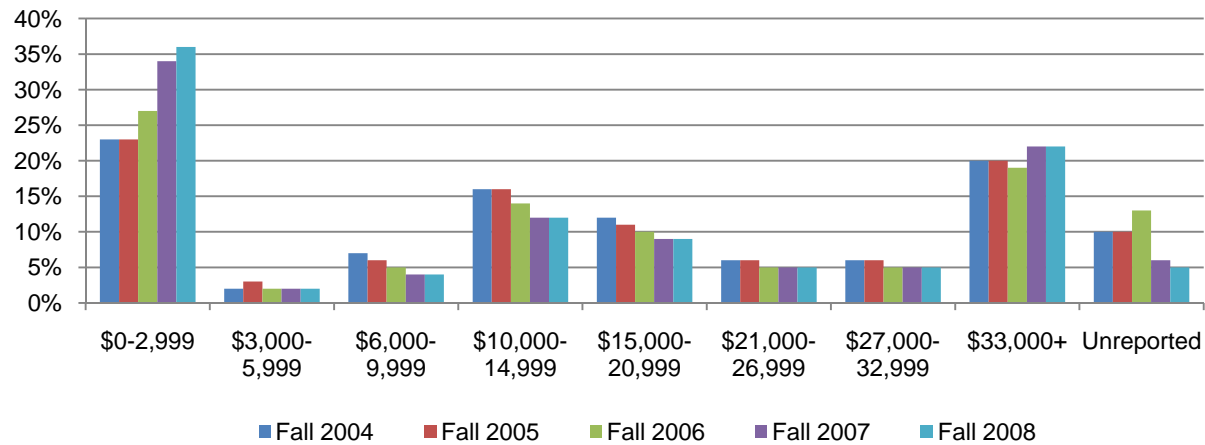


Table 1.6. Continuing Education Headcount by Income Level

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	Continuing Education Average Fall 04-08	Districtwide Average Fall 04-08
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%			
\$0-2,999	8,531	23%	8,587	23%	10,287	27%	12,548	34%	13,780	36%	62%	29%	17%
\$3,000-5,999	804	2%	1,003	3%	941	2%	716	2%	640	2%	-20%	2%	3%
\$6,000-9,999	2,424	7%	2,153	6%	1,971	5%	1,552	4%	1,337	4%	-45%	5%	5%
\$10,000-14,999	5,922	16%	5,953	16%	5,128	14%	4,503	12%	4,412	12%	-25%	14%	10%
\$15,000-20,999	4,279	12%	4,082	11%	3,712	10%	3,539	9%	3,532	9%	-17%	10%	9%
\$21,000-26,999	2,105	6%	2,241	6%	1,868	5%	1,848	5%	1,773	5%	-16%	5%	6%
\$27,000-32,999	2,211	6%	2,169	6%	1,966	5%	2,042	5%	2,025	5%	-8%	6%	6%
\$33,000+	7,315	20%	7,666	20%	7,087	19%	8,326	22%	8,448	22%	15%	21%	23%
Unreported	3,602	10%	3,633	10%	4,783	13%	2,204	6%	2,004	5%	-44%	9%	21%
Total	37,193	100%	37,487	100%	37,743	100%	37,278	100%	37,951	100%	2%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

Headcount by DSPS: On average, 99% of the Continuing Education student population had not received any type of disability support services between Fall 2004 and Fall 2008. This was comparable to the percentage of the districtwide general student population (98%). Both students who received and had not received disability services increased by 57% and 1%, respectively, from Fall 2004 to Fall 2008.

Figure 1.7. Continuing Education Headcount by Disability Support Programs and Services (DSPS)

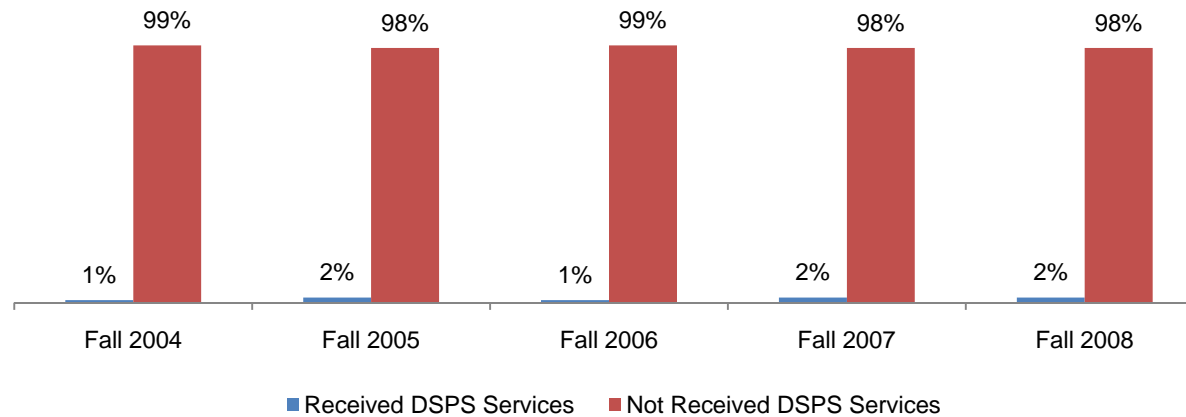


Table 1.7. Continuing Education Headcount by Disability Support Programs and Services (DSPS)

	Fall 2004		Fall 2005		Fall 2006		Fall 2007		Fall 2008		% Change Fall 04-08	Continuing Education Average Fall 04-08	Districtwide Average Fall 04-08
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%			
Received DSPS Services	380	1%	598	2%	537	1%	611	2%	598	2%	57%	1%	2%
Not Received DSPS Services	36,813	99%	36,889	98%	37,206	99%	36,667	98%	37,353	98%	1%	99%	98%
Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	--	0%	0%
Total	37,193	100%	37,487	100%	37,743	100%	37,278	100%	37,951	100%	2%	100%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Section II
Term Persistence Rates

Continuing Education Section II: Term Persistence Rates

This section of the Fact Book contains information on student term persistence rates. For purposes of this report, term persistence rate is the measure of students who attended class at least 1 or more hours in the fall term; and did not have a grade notation of never attend (NA); and enrolled in the subsequent spring term. The information in this section includes five years of data and is reported as follows:

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

Continuing Education Section II: Term Persistence Rates

Overall Term Persistence: The average term persistence rate of Continuing Education students was 46% between the Fall 2004 and the Fall 2008 cohorts. Persistence rates were relatively stable between the Fall 2004 and the Fall 2008 cohorts. Overall, term persistence rates decreased by 1%.

Figure 2.1. Continuing Education Overall Student Term Persistence

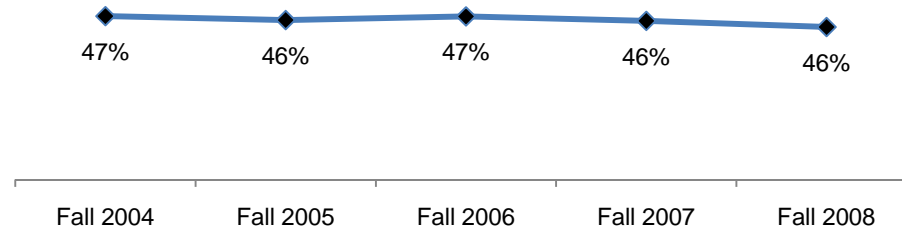


Table 2.1. Continuing Education Overall Student Term Persistence

Cohort	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2004	37,193	17,349	47%
Fall 2005	37,487	17,336	46%
Fall 2006	37,743	17,596	47%
Fall 2007	37,278	17,208	46%
Fall 2008	37,951	17,282	46%
Average			46%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section II: Term Persistence Rates

Term Persistence by Gender: On average, term persistence rates of female students (49%) were higher than their male student counterpart (42%) between the Fall 2004 and the Fall 2008 cohorts. Persistence rates for both male and female students remained relatively stable from the Fall 2004 cohort to the Fall 2008 cohort.

Figure 2.2. Continuing Education Student Term Persistence by Gender

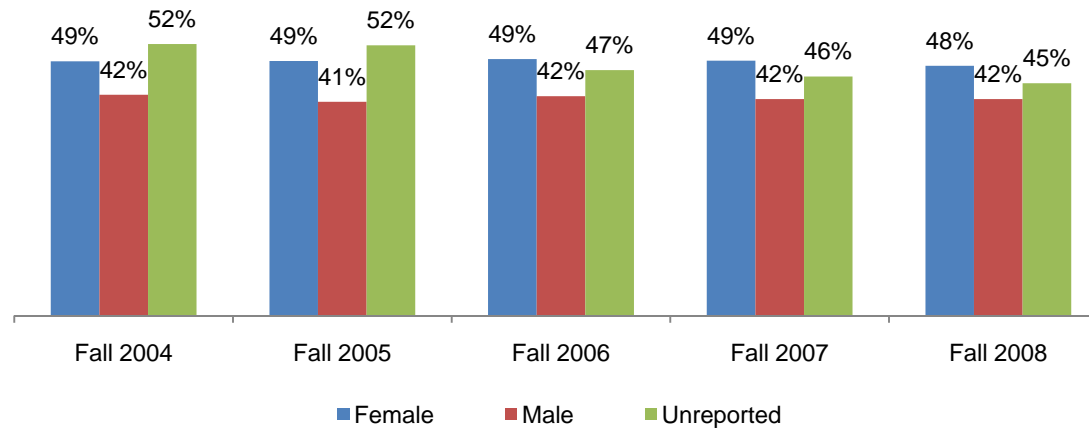


Table 2.2. Continuing Education Student Term Persistence by Gender

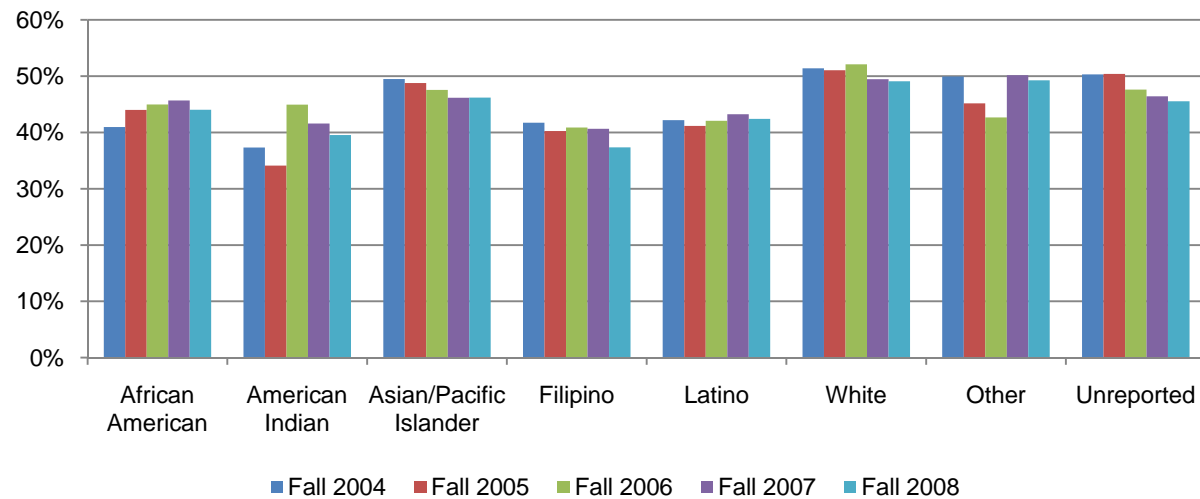
Cohort	Male			Female			Unreported		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2004	14,193	6,026	42%	20,811	10,180	49%	2,189	1,143	52%
Fall 2005	13,881	5,709	41%	21,374	10,467	49%	2,232	1,160	52%
Fall 2006	13,592	5,734	42%	21,556	10,637	49%	2,595	1,225	47%
Fall 2007	13,518	5,629	42%	21,527	10,552	49%	2,233	1,027	46%
Fall 2008	13,673	5,693	42%	22,156	10,641	48%	2,122	948	45%
Average			42%			49%			48%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section II: Term Persistence Rates

Term Persistence by Ethnicity: The ethnic groups with the highest term persistence rates, on average, were White students (51%) and both Asian/Pacific Islander students and students categorized as 'Other' ethnicities (48% each). Persistence rates peaked to a high of 52% for White students in the Fall 2006 cohort. Persistence rates of Latino and African American students peaked to a high of 43% and 46%, respectively, in the Fall 2007 cohort. Persistence rates of Filipino students decreased 5%, while persistence rates of both African American and American Indian students increased 3% each between the Fall 2004 and the Fall 2007 cohorts.

Figure 2.3. Continuing Education Student Term Persistence by Ethnicity



Continuing Education Section II: Term Persistence Rates

Table 2.3. Continuing Education Student Term Persistence by Ethnicity

Cohort	African American			American Indian			Asian/Pacific Islander			Filipino		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2004	2,809	1,151	41%	268	100	37%	4,282	2,119	49%	1,191	497	42%
Fall 2005	3,133	1,379	44%	258	88	34%	4,439	2,166	49%	1,130	455	40%
Fall 2006	3,294	1,481	45%	227	102	45%	4,293	2,042	48%	1,052	430	41%
Fall 2007	2,984	1,363	46%	291	121	42%	4,604	2,126	46%	1,011	411	41%
Fall 2008	3,011	1,326	44%	258	102	40%	4,771	2,204	46%	1,004	375	37%
Average			44%			39%			48%			40%

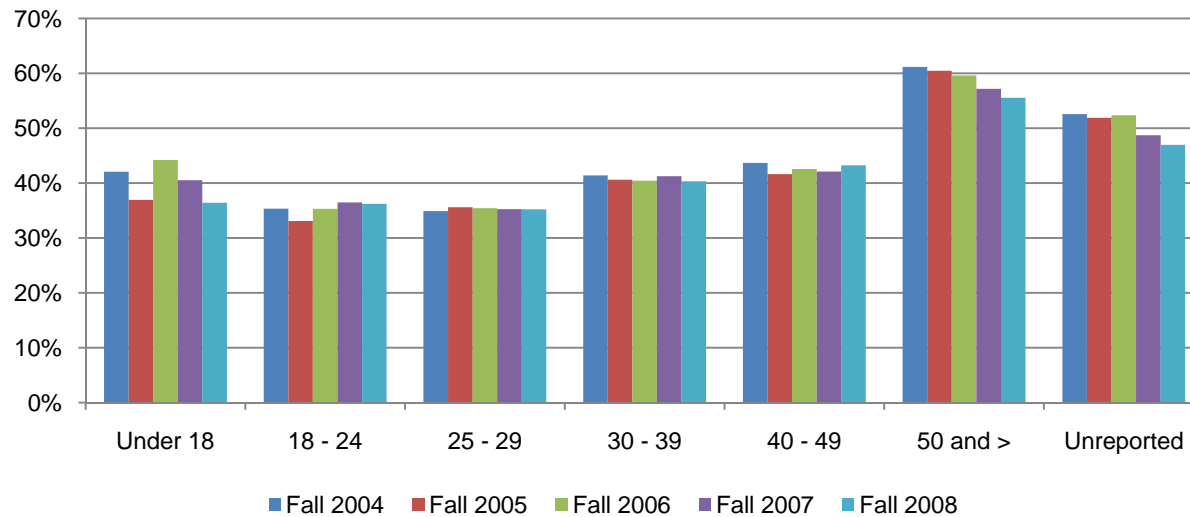
Cohort	Latino			White			Other			Unreported		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2004	12,953	5,465	42%	11,653	5,990	51%	1,061	530	50%	2,976	1,497	50%
Fall 2005	12,743	5,244	41%	12,268	6,265	51%	631	285	45%	2,885	1,454	50%
Fall 2006	12,822	5,393	42%	11,896	6,200	52%	649	277	43%	3,510	1,671	48%
Fall 2007	12,307	5,323	43%	12,055	5,964	49%	827	415	50%	3,199	1,485	46%
Fall 2008	12,088	5,127	42%	12,717	6,244	49%	962	474	49%	3,140	1,430	46%
Average			42%			51%			48%			48%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section II: Term Persistence Rates

Term Persistence by Age: With the exception of students under age 18 years old, a general trend among the Fall 2004 to Fall 2008 cohorts showed that as age increased, term persistence increased. For students age 50 and older, persistence rates peaked to a high of 61% in the Fall 2004 cohort. Persistence rates for students between ages 18-24 increased 1% from the Fall 2004 to the Fall 2008 cohort. However, students under age 18 displayed a 6% decline in persistence rates between the Fall 2004 and Fall 2008 cohorts.

Figure 2.4. Continuing Education Student Term Persistence by Age



Continuing Education Section II: Term Persistence Rates

Table 2.4. Continuing Education Student Term Persistence by Age

Cohort	Under 18			18 - 24			25 - 29		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2004	145	61	42%	6,450	2,280	35%	4,276	1,493	35%
Fall 2005	184	68	37%	6,181	2,046	33%	4,132	1,471	36%
Fall 2006	147	65	44%	5,813	2,053	35%	4,230	1,499	35%
Fall 2007	148	60	41%	5,319	1,941	36%	4,069	1,435	35%
Fall 2008	140	51	36%	5,366	1,944	36%	4,081	1,437	35%
Average			40%			35%			35%

Cohort	30 - 39			40 - 49			50 and >			Unreported		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2004	7,351	3,043	41%	5,418	2,367	44%	11,388	6,967	61%	2,165	1,138	53%
Fall 2005	7,106	2,886	41%	5,148	2,144	42%	12,513	7,567	60%	2,223	1,154	52%
Fall 2006	7,183	2,906	40%	5,392	2,295	43%	12,870	7,674	60%	2,108	1,104	52%
Fall 2007	6,942	2,864	41%	5,398	2,273	42%	13,358	7,639	57%	2,044	996	49%
Fall 2008	6,964	2,808	40%	5,524	2,389	43%	13,934	7,741	56%	1,942	912	47%
Average			41%			43%			59%			51%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Section III
Annual Awards Conferred

Continuing Education Section III: Student Outcomes (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. All of the information in this section is reported by gender, ethnicity, and age across five years of data. The following describes in detail the annual awards conferred measure:

- 1) Annual Awards Conferred. The outcome reported in this section is the annual awards conferred. For purposes of this report, the annual awards conferred are the total number of certificates and GEDs awarded in a single academic year (summer, fall, and spring).

Continuing Education Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Annual Awards Conferred: On average, half of the total awards conferred at Continuing Education were certificates of completion (51%), one-third of the awards conferred were high school diplomas (33%), and approximately one-fifth of the awards conferred were GEDs (16%) between 2004/05 and 2008/09. The number of certificates of completion, GED, and high school diplomas conferred increased between 2004/05 and 2008/09 (131%, 10%, and 89%, respectively). In particular, the number of high school diplomas conferred at Continuing Education steadily increased, from 273 in 2004/05 to 517 in 2008/09, while the other two award types fluctuated during the same time period.

Figure 3.13. Continuing Education Overall Awards Conferred

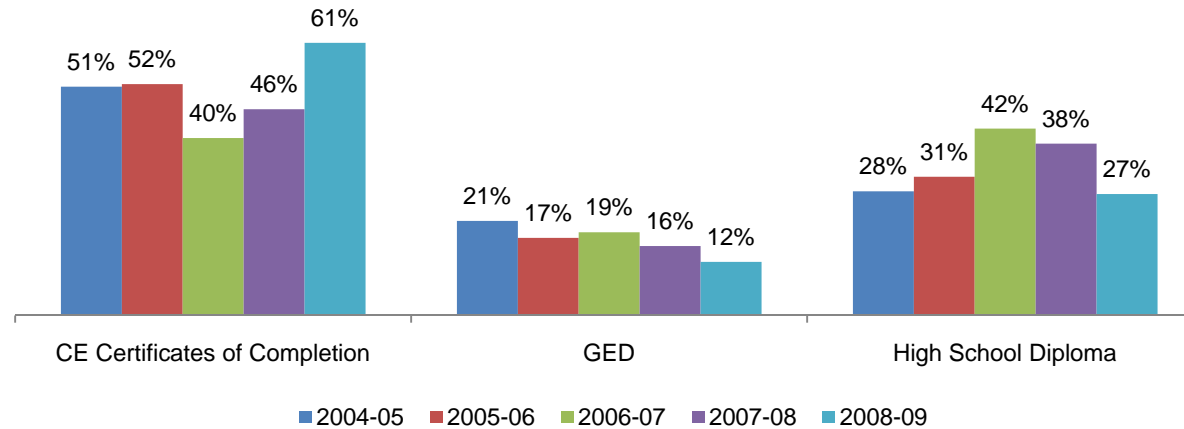


Table 3.13. Continuing Education Overall Awards Conferred

	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	Continuing Education Average 04/05-08/09
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
CE Certificates of Completion	503	51%	594	52%	448	40%	582	46%	1,161	61%	131%	51%
GED	208	21%	199	17%	210	19%	196	16%	228	12%	10%	16%
High School Diploma	273	28%	356	31%	472	42%	485	38%	517	27%	89%	33%
Total	984	100%	1,149	100%	1,130	100%	1,263	100%	1,906	100%	94%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Annual Awards Conferred by Gender: Of the total certificates of completion conferred at Continuing Education, male students received 58%, on average, compared to their female student counterpart (42%) between 2004/05 and 2008/09. In regards to the number of GED awards conferred at Continuing Education, both male and female students received a comparable amount of GEDs (50% each). Of the total high school diplomas conferred at Continuing Education, male students received 53%, on average, compared to their female student counterpart (47%). Both male and female students displayed an increasing trend in the number of certificates of completion, GED, and high school diplomas awarded between 2004/05 and 2008/09.

Figure 3.14.1. Continuing Education Overall Certificates of Completion Conferred by Gender

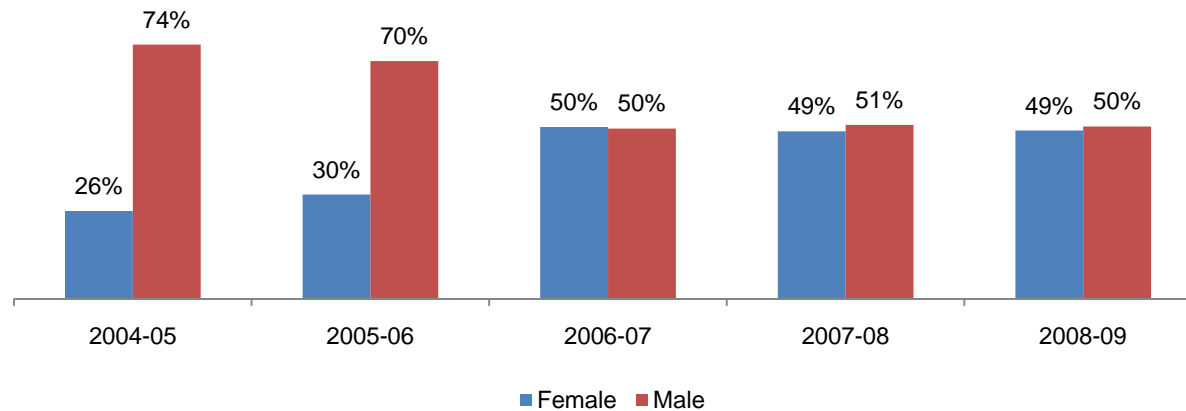
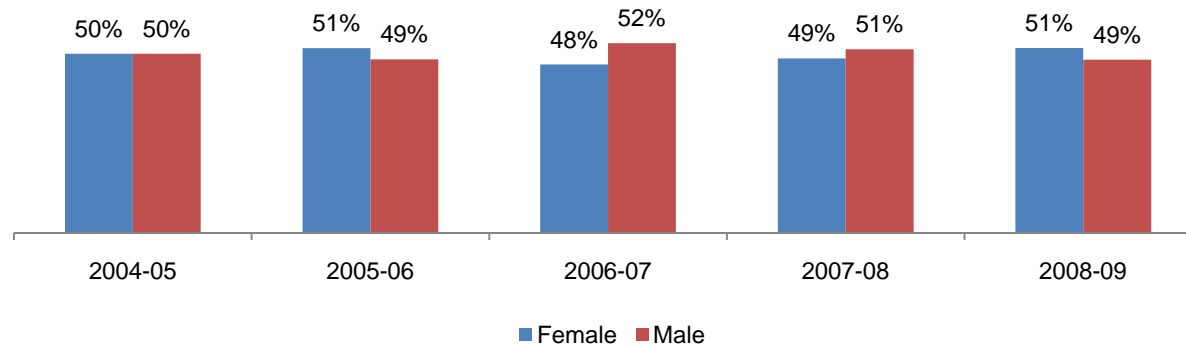


Figure 3.14.2. Continuing Education Overall GED Conferred by Gender



Continuing Education Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Figure 3.14.3. Continuing Education Overall High School Diploma Conferred by Gender

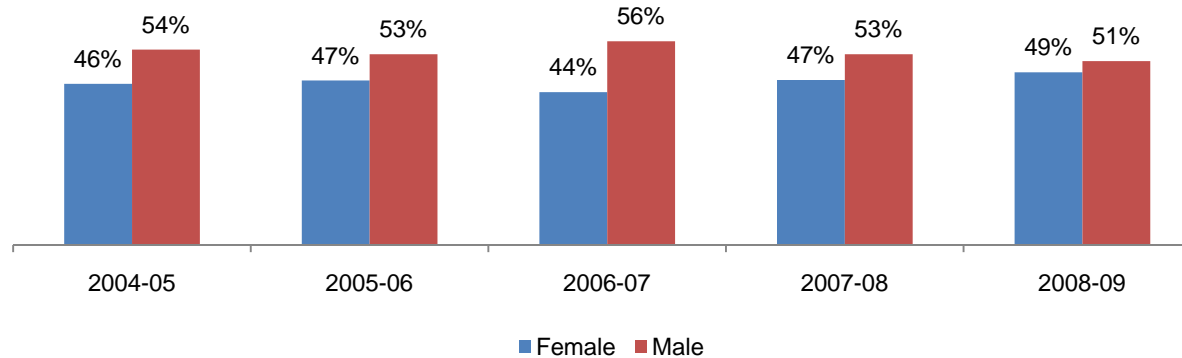


Table 3.14. Continuing Education Awards Conferred by Gender

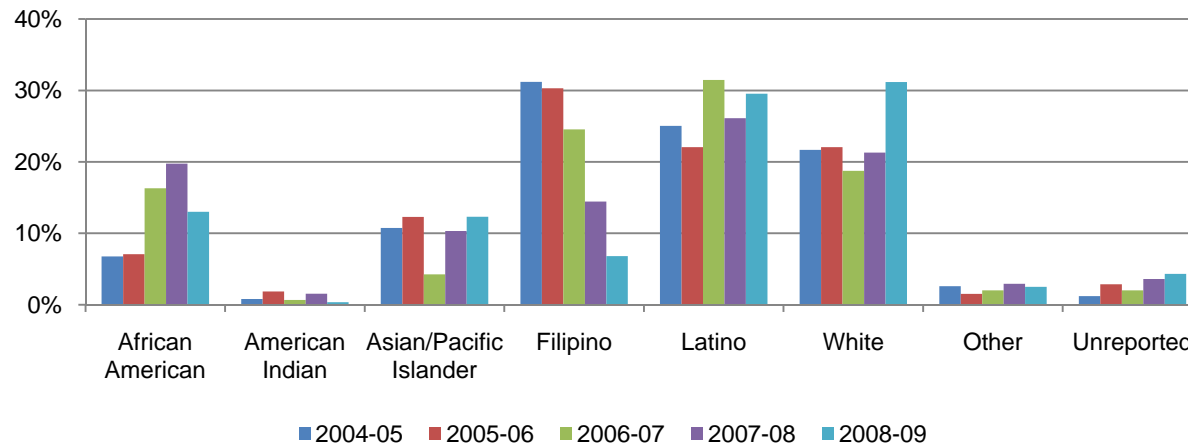
		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	Continuing Education Average 04/05-08/09
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
CE Certificates of Completion	Female	129	26%	181	30%	225	50%	285	49%	571	49%	343%	42%
	Male	374	74%	413	70%	223	50%	296	51%	585	50%	56%	58%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	5	0%	0%	0%
	Total	503	100%	594	100%	448	100%	582	100%	1,161	100%	131%	100%
GED	Female	104	50%	102	51%	100	48%	96	49%	117	51%	13%	50%
	Male	104	50%	97	49%	110	52%	100	51%	111	49%	7%	50%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%
	Total	208	100%	199	100%	210	100%	196	100%	228	100%	10%	100%
High School Diploma	Female	126	46%	167	47%	209	44%	228	47%	252	49%	100%	47%
	Male	147	54%	188	53%	263	56%	256	53%	265	51%	80%	53%
	Unreported	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0%	0%
	Total	273	100%	356	100%	472	100%	485	100%	517	100%	89%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Annual Awards Conferred by Ethnicity: On average, Latino students consistently received the highest amount of awards conferred at Continuing Education across all award categories [certificates of completion (27%), GED (36%), and high school diploma (49%)] between 2004/05 and 2008/09. Furthermore, White students received the second highest amount of awards conferred at Continuing Education across all award categories [certificates of completion (25%), GED (32%), and high school diploma (14%)]. These trends reflect the fact that these two ethnicities (Latino and White students) constitute the greatest proportions of the student headcount population at Continuing Education. The number of certificates of completion and high school diplomas conferred at Continuing Education increased for all ethnicities with the exception of Filipino and American Indian students between 2004/05 and 2008/09. Asian/Pacific students showed the greatest increase in the number of GEDs conferred at Continuing Education (47%), while American Indian students decreased 50% between 2004/05 and 2008/09.

Figure 3.15.1. Continuing Education Overall Certificates of Completion Conferred by Ethnicity



Continuing Education Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Figure 3.15.2. Continuing Education Overall GED Conferred by Ethnicity

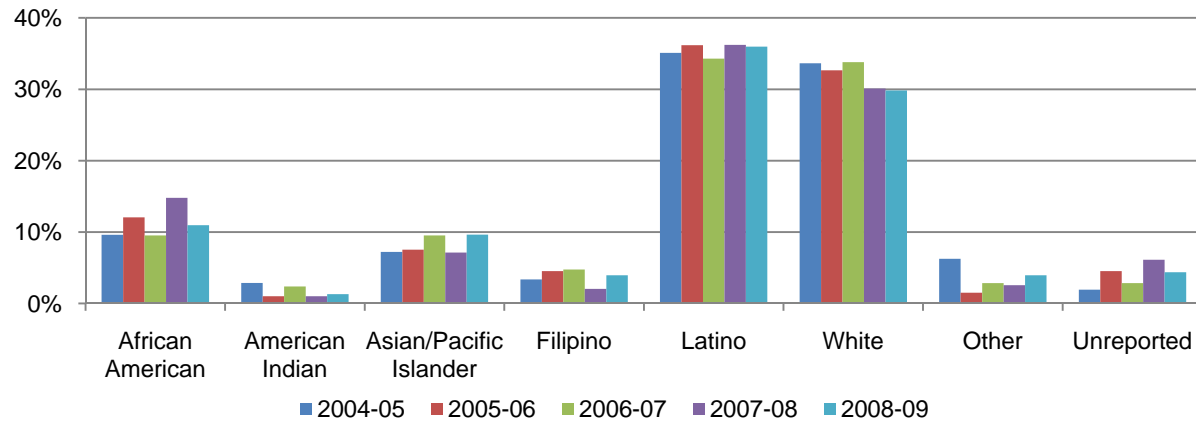
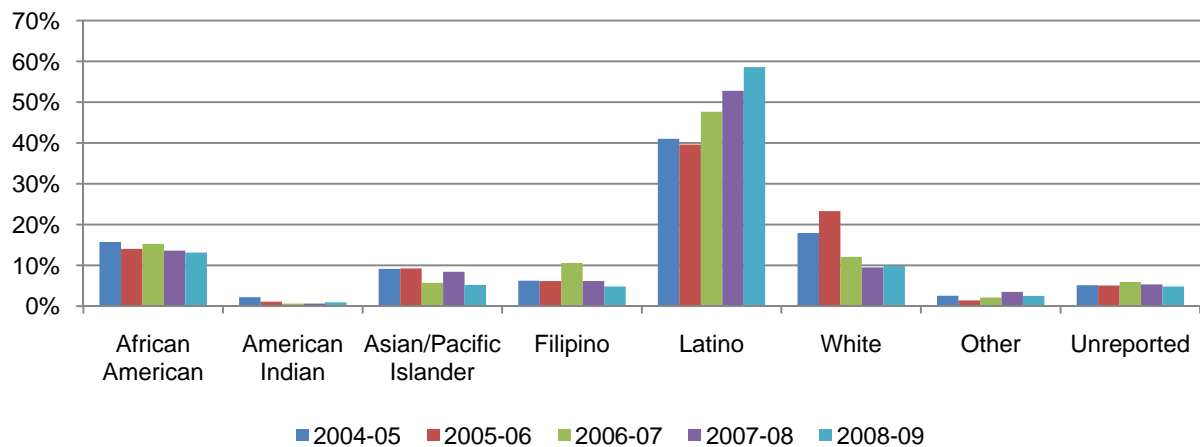


Figure 3.15.3. Continuing Education Overall High School Diploma Conferred by Ethnicity



Continuing Education Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Table 3.15. Continuing Education Awards Conferred by Ethnicity

		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	Continuing Education Average 04/05-08/09
CE Certificates of Completion	African American	34	7%	42	7%	73	16%	115	20%	151	13%	344%	13%
	American Indian	4	1%	11	2%	3	1%	9	2%	4	0%	0%	1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	54	11%	73	12%	19	4%	60	10%	143	12%	165%	11%
	Filipino	157	31%	180	30%	110	25%	84	14%	79	7%	-50%	19%
	Latino	126	25%	131	22%	141	31%	152	26%	343	30%	172%	27%
	White	109	22%	131	22%	84	19%	124	21%	362	31%	232%	25%
	Other	13	3%	9	2%	9	2%	17	3%	29	2%	123%	2%
	Unreported	6	1%	17	3%	9	2%	21	4%	50	4%	733%	3%
Total	503	100%	594	100%	448	100%	582	100%	1,161	100%	131%	100%	
GED	African American	20	10%	24	12%	20	10%	29	15%	25	11%	25%	11%
	American Indian	6	3%	2	1%	5	2%	2	1%	3	1%	-50%	2%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	15	7%	15	8%	20	10%	14	7%	22	10%	47%	8%
	Filipino	7	3%	9	5%	10	5%	4	2%	9	4%	29%	4%
	Latino	73	35%	72	36%	72	34%	71	36%	82	36%	12%	36%
	White	70	34%	65	33%	71	34%	59	30%	68	30%	-3%	32%
	Other	13	6%	3	2%	6	3%	5	3%	9	4%	-31%	3%
	Unreported	4	2%	9	5%	6	3%	12	6%	10	4%	150%	4%
Total	208	100%	199	100%	210	100%	196	100%	228	100%	10%	100%	
High School Diploma	African American	43	16%	50	14%	72	15%	66	14%	68	13%	58%	14%
	American Indian	6	2%	4	1%	3	1%	3	1%	5	1%	-17%	1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	25	9%	33	9%	27	6%	41	8%	27	5%	8%	7%
	Filipino	17	6%	22	6%	50	11%	30	6%	25	5%	47%	7%
	Latino	112	41%	141	40%	225	48%	256	53%	303	59%	171%	49%
	White	49	18%	83	23%	57	12%	46	9%	51	10%	4%	14%
	Other	7	3%	5	1%	10	2%	17	4%	13	3%	86%	2%
	Unreported	14	5%	18	5%	28	6%	26	5%	25	5%	79%	5%
Total	273	100%	356	100%	472	100%	485	100%	517	100%	89%	100%	

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Annual Awards Conferred by Age: On average, students ages 50 and older (27%) received the highest number of certificates of completion, followed by students between ages 40 and 49 years old (24%), and then students ages 30 to 39 years old (23%). Between 2004/05 and 2008/09, students between ages 18 and 24 years old received the highest number of both GEDs (48%) and high school diplomas (92%) conferred at Continuing Education on average. All age groups displayed an overall upward trend of receiving certificates of completion. An upward trend was also noted among all age groups who received GEDs, with the exception of students ages 50 and older. For the high school diploma award category, students between ages 30-39 increased 300%, while students under age 18 decreased 70% between 2004/05 and 2008/09.

Figure 3.16.1. Continuing Education Certificates of Completion Conferred by Age

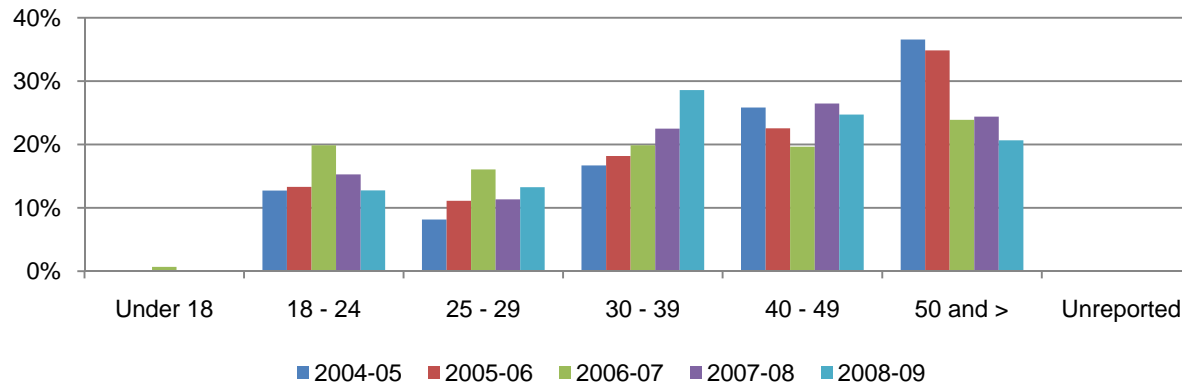
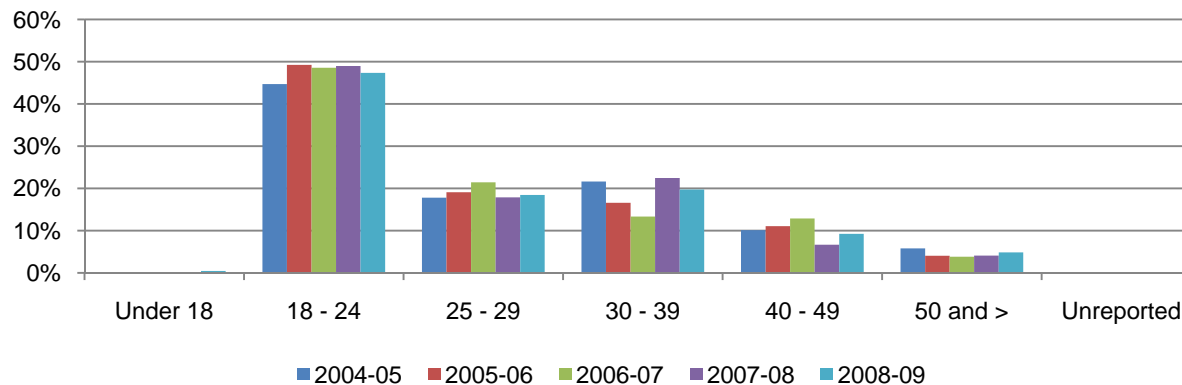
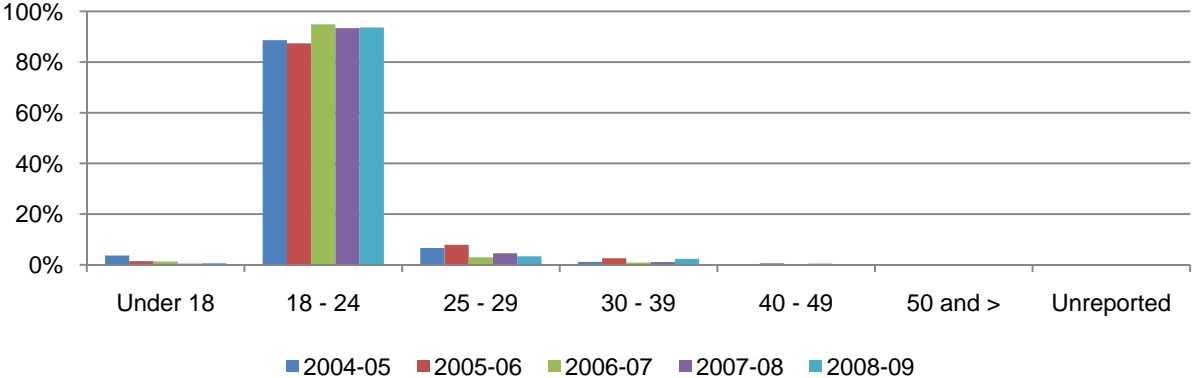


Figure 3.16.2. Continuing Education GED Conferred by Age



Continuing Education Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Figure 3.16.3. Continuing Education High School Diploma Conferred by Age



Continuing Education Section III: Student Outcomes (Annual Awards Conferred)

Table 3.16. Continuing Education Awards Conferred by Age

		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		% Change 04/05-08/09	Continuing Education Average 04/05-08/09
CE Certificates of Completion	Under 18	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%
	18 - 24	64	13%	79	13%	89	20%	89	15%	148	13%	131%	14%
	25 - 29	41	8%	66	11%	72	16%	66	11%	154	13%	276%	12%
	30 - 39	84	17%	108	18%	89	20%	131	23%	332	29%	295%	23%
	40 - 49	130	26%	134	23%	88	20%	154	26%	287	25%	121%	24%
	50 and >	184	37%	207	35%	107	24%	142	24%	240	21%	30%	27%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%
	Total	503	100%	594	100%	448	100%	582	100%	1,161	100%	131%	100%
GED	Under 18	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0%	0%
	18 - 24	93	45%	98	49%	102	49%	96	49%	108	47%	16%	48%
	25 - 29	37	18%	38	19%	45	21%	35	18%	42	18%	14%	19%
	30 - 39	45	22%	33	17%	28	13%	44	22%	45	20%	0%	19%
	40 - 49	21	10%	22	11%	27	13%	13	7%	21	9%	0%	10%
	50 and >	12	6%	8	4%	8	4%	8	4%	11	5%	-8%	5%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%
	Total	208	100%	199	100%	210	100%	196	100%	228	100%	10%	100%
High School Diploma	Under 18	10	4%	5	1%	6	1%	2	0%	3	1%	-70%	1%
	18 - 24	242	89%	311	87%	448	95%	453	93%	484	94%	100%	92%
	25 - 29	18	7%	28	8%	14	3%	22	5%	17	3%	-6%	5%
	30 - 39	3	1%	9	3%	4	1%	5	1%	12	2%	300%	2%
	40 - 49	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	2	0%	1	0%	0%	0%
	50 and >	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0%	0%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0%
	Total	273	100%	356	100%	472	100%	485	100%	517	100%	89%	100%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Section IV
Productivity

Continuing Education Section IV: 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 student contact 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. 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.

Continuing Education Section IV: Productivity and Efficiency

Annual FTES: Continuing Education showed declining FTES between 2004/05 and 2005/06 and then a steady increase between 2005/06 and 2008/09. Continuing Education non-credit FTES displayed an 8% increase, from 9,798 in 2004/05 to 10,576 in 2008/09. There was no credit FTES for Continuing Education.

Figure 4.1. Continuing Education Annual FTES

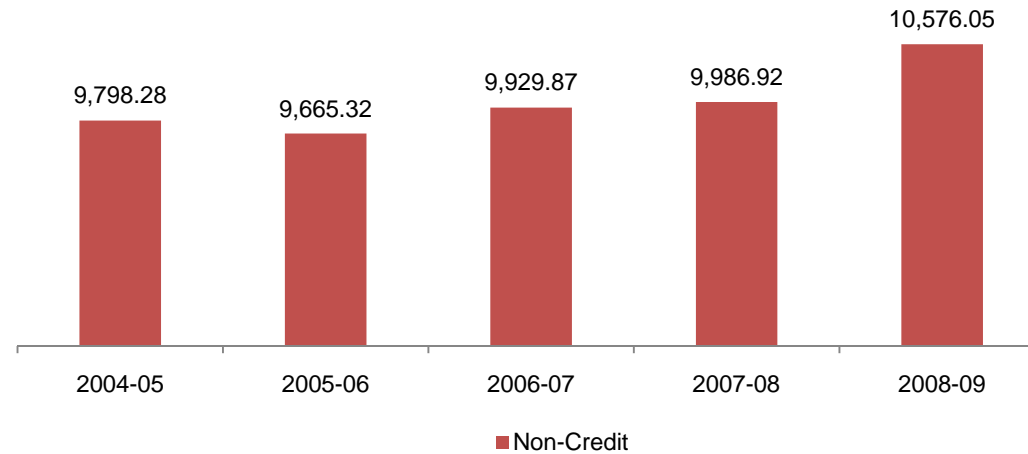


Table 4.1. Continuing Education Annual FTES

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Non-Credit	9,798.28	9,665.32	9,929.87	9,986.92	10,576.05

Source: SDCCD Information System

Continuing Education Section IV: Productivity and Efficiency

Enrollments: The enrollment trend for the on campus mode of instruction increased for the summer (2%), fall (7%), and spring (8%) terms between 2004/05 and 2008/09. Data for the online mode of instruction enrollment are premature to comment on at this time.

Figure 4.2.1. Continuing Education Enrollments (Summer)

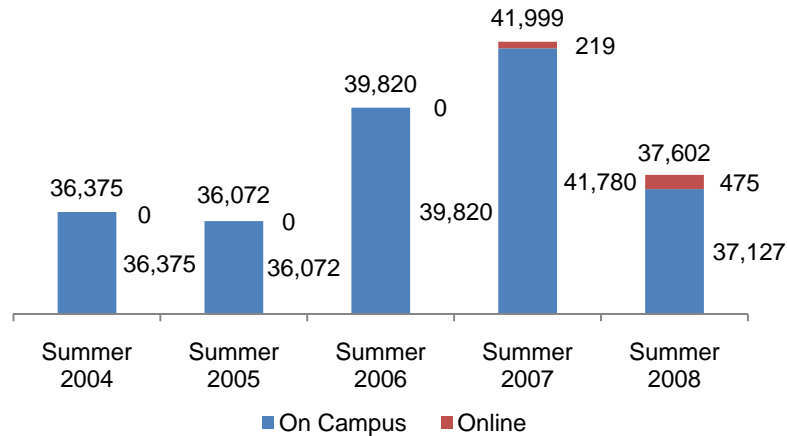


Figure 4.2.2. Continuing Education Enrollments (Fall)

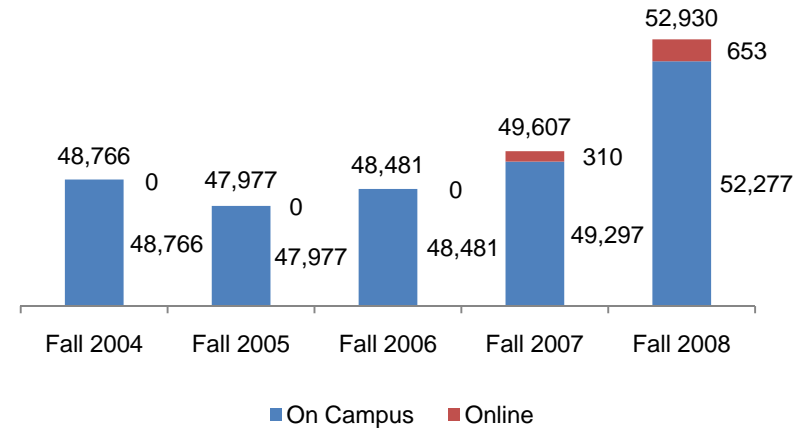
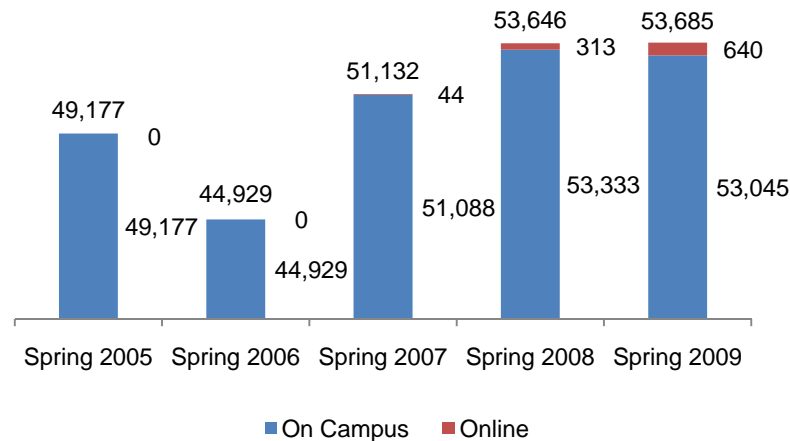


Figure 4.2.3. Continuing Education Enrollments (Spring)



Continuing Education Section IV: Productivity and Efficiency

Table 4.2. Continuing Education Enrollments

Term On	On Campus	Online	Total
Summer 2004	36,375	0	36,375
Summer 2005	36,072	0	36,072
Summer 2006	39,820	0	39,820
Summer 2007	41,780	219	41,999
Summer 2008	37,127	475	37,602
Total	191,174	694	191,868
Fall 2004	48,766	0	48,766
Fall 2005	47,977	0	47,977
Fall 2006	48,481	0	48,481
Fall 2007	49,297	310	49,607
Fall 2008	52,277	653	52,930
Total	246,798	963	247,761
Spring 2005	49,177	0	49,177
Spring 2006	44,929	0	44,929
Spring 2007	51,088	44	51,132
Spring 2008	53,333	313	53,646
Spring 2009	53,045	640	53,685
Total	251,572	997	252,569

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Apprenticeship classes were excluded

Section V
Human Resources

Continuing Education Section V: Human Resources

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

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

Continuing Education Section V: Human Resources

Fall 2008 Employees by Ethnicity: There were a total of 813 employees working at Continuing Education during Fall 2008. The ethnic breakdown showed that White employees comprised 58% of the total employee population, followed by Latino employees (17%), and African American employees comprised 10% of the Continuing Education workforce (see Figure 5.1.1). Among classified staff, Latino employees comprised 27% of the employee demographic breakdown. White employees comprised 29% of the classified staff positions and made up more than two-thirds of the teaching faculty positions (70%) compared to other ethnic groups (see Table 5.1). 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%, and 17%, respectively) at Continuing Education were underrepresented relative to the Asian/Pacific Islander, Filipino, and Latino general student populations (13%, 3%, and 32%, respectively) at Continuing Education (see Figure 5.1.2). However, the White employee population (58%) at Continuing Education was overrepresented relative to the White general student population (34%) 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 5.1.1. Continuing Education Fall 2008 Employees by Ethnicity

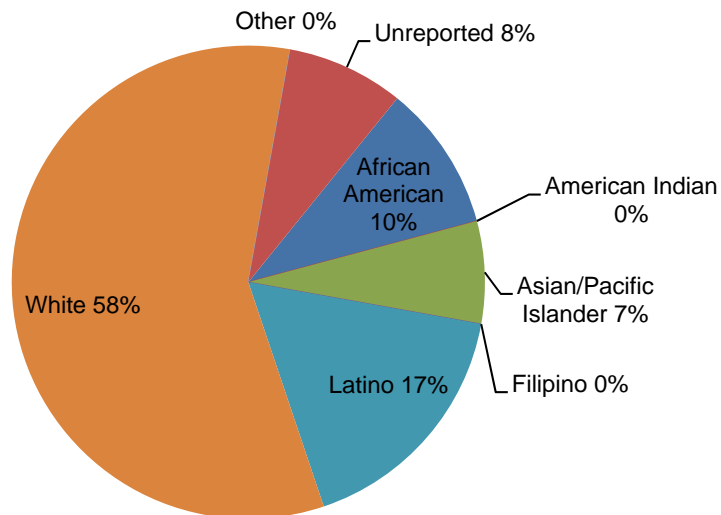
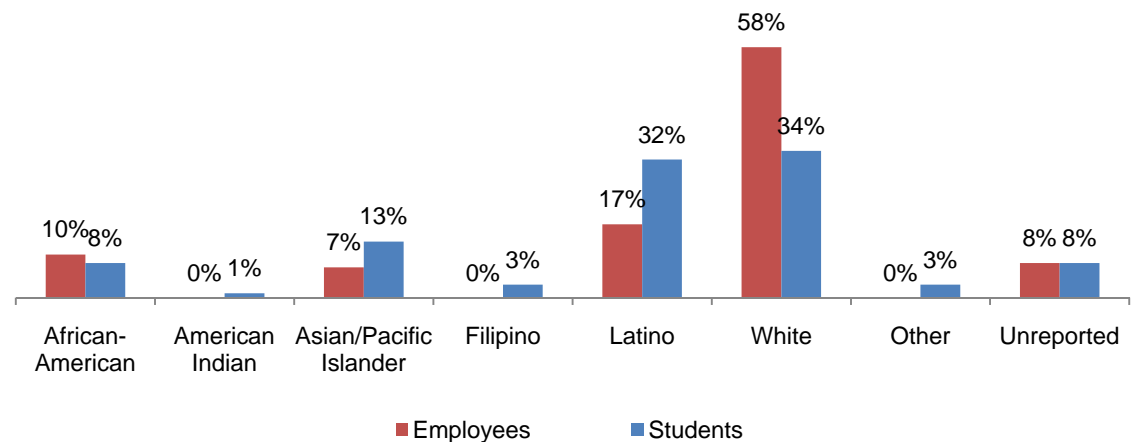


Figure 5.1.2. Continuing Education Fall 2008 Employees compared to students by Ethnicity



Continuing Education Section V: Human Resources

Table 5.1. Continuing Education Fall 2008 Employees by Ethnicity

	African American		American Indian		Asian		Filipino		Latino		White		Other		Unreported		Total
Total Employees	78	10%	2	<1%	58	7%	3	<1%	137	17%	471	58%	2	<1%	62	8%	813
Male	22	9%	-	-	18	7%	2	1%	43	18%	133	55%	1	<1%	22	9%	241
Female	56	10%	2	<1%	40	7%	1	<1%	94	16%	338	59%	1	<1%	40	7%	572
Classified Staff	21	19%	1	1%	14	13%	1	1%	30	27%	32	29%	-	-	13	12%	112
Non-Academic Hourly	10	15%	-	-	9	14%	-	-	28	42%	17	26%	-	-	2	3%	66
Teaching Faculty	37	7%	-	-	30	6%	1	<1%	59	11%	374	70%	1	<1%	36	7%	538
Contract	5	5%	-	-	2	2%	1	1	12	13%	63	67%	-	-	11	12%	94
Adjunct	32	7%	-	-	28	6%	-	-	47	11%	311	70%	1	<1%	25	6%	444
Counseling Faculty	2	6%	1	3%	1	3%	-	-	12	36%	13	39%	-	-	4	12%	33
Contract	1	5%	1	5%	1	5%	-	-	8	36%	10	45%	-	-	1	5%	22
Adjunct	1	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	36%	3	27%	-	-	3	27%	11
Library Faculty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjunct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Officers	-	-	-	-	1	33%	1	33%	-	-	-	-	1	33%	-	-	3
Community Service Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 5.2. Continuing Education Employee by Gender and Job Status

Gender		Job Status	
Male	30%	Full-Time/Contract	32%
Female	70%	Hourly/Adjunct	68%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Section VI
Concluding Remarks

Continuing Education Section VI: Concluding Remarks

Headcount. The number of unduplicated students or headcount at CE showed continual increase overall during the five year period reported; 2004 to 2008. In particular, the summer headcount showed marked increase between 2004 and 2008 (18%). The overall increase is not as dramatic as the increase seen in the credit colleges. However, this increase is 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 (57% on average) and largely diverse (34% Latino, 12% Asian/Pacific Islander and 32% White on average). The population in general was older than the credit college-going student population (34% on average were 50 or older compared to 18% 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 CE serves. The majority of students enrolled in CE classes lived within the San Diego Community College District service area, and a declining number of CE students lived outside of the service area.

Persistence. Less than half of the students persisted from term to term (46% on average) during the five years reported; 2004 to 2008. Female students persisted at a slightly higher rate than their male student counterpart (49% compared to 42%), while the average persistence rates by ethnicity ranged from 39% to 51%. Older students (ages 50 and older) had the highest persistence rates (59%), while the younger students (18-29) had the lowest rates. Recent studies done by the SDCCD Office of Institutional Research and Planning showed that the average age of the student who migrates from CE non-credit to college credit classes is 33 years old. This would not explain the lower persistence rates among the 18-29 year old population but may help to explain the lower than average persistence rates within the 30-39 year old population.

Awards Conferred. On average, half of the total awards conferred at Continuing Education were certificates of completion (51%), one-third of the awards conferred were high school diplomas (33%), and approximately one-fifth of the awards conferred were GEDs (16%) between 2004/05 and 2008/09. Of the total certificates of completion conferred at Continuing Education, male students received 58%, on average, compared to their female student counterpart (42%) between 2004/05 and 2008/09. On average, Latino students consistently received the highest amount of awards conferred at Continuing Education across all award categories [certificates of completion (27%), GED (36%), and high school diploma (49%)] between 2004/05 and 2008/09. Furthermore, White students received the second highest amount of awards conferred at Continuing Education across all award categories [certificates of completion (25%), GED (32%), and high school diploma (14%)]. These trends reflect the fact that these two ethnicities (Latino and White students) constitute the greatest proportions of the student headcount population at Continuing Education. On average, students ages 50 and older (27%) received the highest number of certificates of completion, followed by students between ages 40 and 49 years old (24%), and then students ages 30 to 39 years old (23%).

Continuing Education Section VI: Concluding Remarks

Productivity and Efficiency. Enrollments increased by approximately 7% between 2004 and 2008. Similarly, FTES increased by 8% during this same reporting period. Both showed fluctuations each year with a particular surge in FTES between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

Human Resources. When compared to the student population that CE 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 CE because of the extremely diverse student population and community it serves.