



San Diego Community College District

## Continuing Education Fact Book 2008



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Office of Institutional Research and Planning

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## **Continuing Education Fact Book 2008: Overview**

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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 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 students who complete a fall term and enroll in the subsequent spring term. The information is also broken down by demographic characteristics of interest.
- 3) **Student Outcomes.** Provides information about awards conferred. All of the information is provided in summary form as well as broken down by 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 and is broken down by ethnicity and gender by employee classification.

Each of the sections contain the following benchmarks: 1) The percentage change over the five year period being reported, 2) The collegewide average and 3) The districtwide (includes Continuing Education) or all colleges in the district averages (excludes Continuing Education).

# Continuing Education Fact Book 2008: Highlights

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## Headcount and Student Characteristics

- Unduplicated student headcount for Continuing Education showed a 3% increase between Fall 03 and Fall 07.
- On average, the female student headcount (60%) was higher than their male counterpart (39%), which has remained consistent from Fall 2003 to Fall 2007.
- The ethnic groups that comprised the highest headcounts between Fall 2003 and Fall 2007 were Latino students (36%), White students (34%) and Asian/Pacific Islander students (13%).
- From Fall 2003 to Fall 2007, the age cohorts with the highest headcounts within Continuing Education, on average, were students age 50 and older (35%), students ages 30-39 (20%) and students between ages 18 to 24 years old (17%).
- Between Fall 2003 and Fall 2007, on average, 80% of students who resided within the Continuing Education service area attended Continuing Education.

## Term Persistence Rates

- The average term persistence rate for first-time Continuing Education students was 45% between Fall 2003 and Fall 2007 cohorts.
- On average, persistence rates of female students (48%) were higher than their male student counterpart (41%) between Fall 2003 and Fall 2007 cohorts.
- The ethnic groups with the highest persistence rates, on average, were White students (50%), Asian/Pacific Islander students (47%) and students categorized as 'Other' ethnicities (45%).
- A general trend showed as term persistence rates increased, age increased from the Fall 2003 cohort to the Fall 2007 cohort.

## Annual Awards

- On average, three-quarters of the total awards conferred by Continuing Education were certificates (75%) and one-quarter of the awards conferred were GEDs (25%) between 2003/04 and 2007/08.
- Of the total certificates conferred by Continuing Education, male students (67%) received more certificates, on average, than their female student counterpart (33%) between 2003/04 and 2007/08.

## Continuing Education Fact Book 2008: Highlights

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- Between 2003/04 and 2007/08, Filipino students received the most certificates (27%), followed by Latino students (24%), and then White students (22%).
- On average, students ages 50 and older (32%) received the most certificates, followed by students between ages 40 and 49 years old (25%), and then students ages 30 to 39 years old (20%).

### Productivity and Efficiency

- Between 2003/04 and 2007/08, Continuing Education had a 6% decrease in FTES.
- The enrollment trend for the on campus mode of instruction increased for the fall (3%) and spring (4%) cohorts between 2003/04 and 2007/08.

### Human Resources

- There were a total of 873 total employees working at Continuing Education during Fall 2007.
- The ethnic breakdown showed that White employees comprised 58% of the total employee population, followed by Latino employees (18%) and African American employees comprised 9% of the Continuing Education workforce.

## **Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics**

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

- Overall
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Age
- Residence by Service Area

# Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

**Overall Headcount:** Unduplicated student headcount for Continuing Education showed a 3% increase between Fall 03 and Fall 07.

Figure 1.1: Continuing Education Overall Headcount

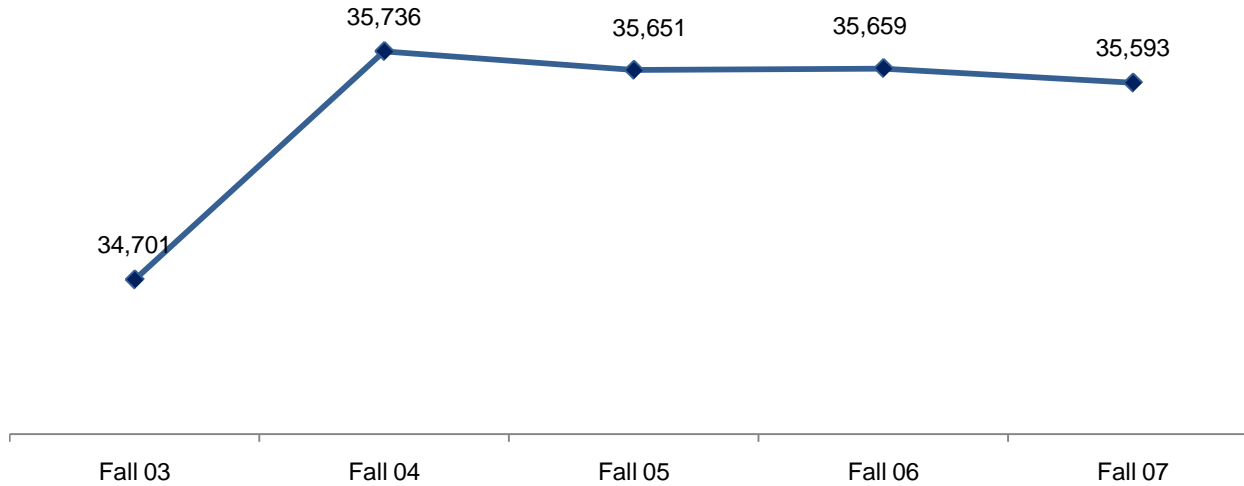


Table 1.1: Continuing Education Overall Headcount

	Fall 03	Fall 04	Fall 05	Fall 06	Fall 07	% Change Fall 03 and 07
	#	#	#	#	#	
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,701</b>	<b>35,736</b>	<b>35,651</b>	<b>35,659</b>	<b>35,593</b>	<b>3%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

# Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

**Headcount by Gender:** On average, the female student headcount (60%) was higher than their male counterpart (39%), which has remained consistent from Fall 2003 to Fall 2007. Headcount for female students increased 5%, while headcount for male students decreased 2% between Fall 2003 and Fall 2007.

Figure 1.2: Continuing Education Headcount by Gender

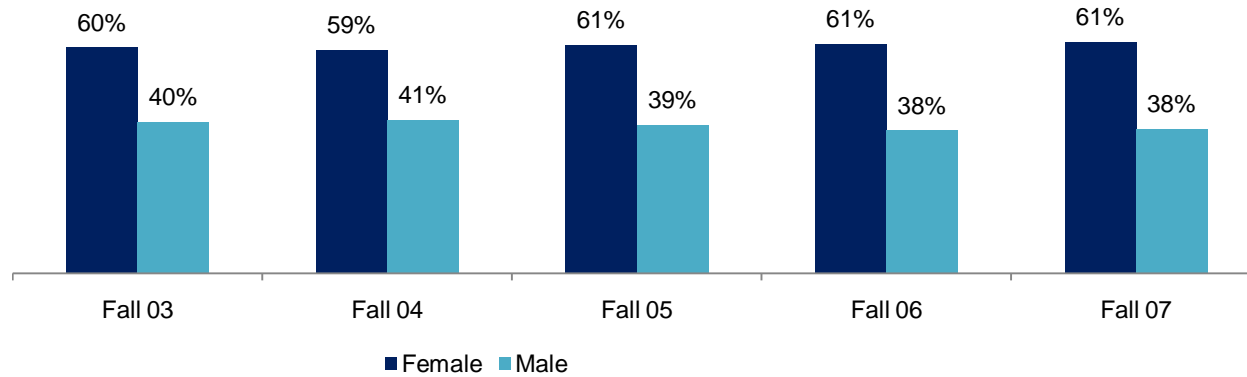


Table 1.2: Continuing Education Headcount by Gender

	Fall 03		Fall 04		Fall 05		Fall 06		Fall 07		% Change Fall 03 and 07	College Average Fall 03-07	Districtwide Average Fall 03-07
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%			
Female	20,791	60%	21,158	59%	21,610	61%	21,693	61%	21,822	61%	5%	60%	55%
Male	13,892	40%	14,550	41%	14,024	39%	13,463	38%	13,571	38%	-2%	39%	44%
Unreported	18	0%	28	0%	17	0%	503	1%	200	1%	1011%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,701</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,736</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,651</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,659</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,593</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 2003 and Fall 2007 were Latino students (36%), White students (34%) and Asian/Pacific Islander students (13%). Within Continuing Education, the American Indian student population increased 17% in contrast to Filipino students, which declined 20% between Fall 2003 and Fall 2007. The Latino student headcount within Continuing Education (36%) was overrepresented when compared to the districtwide Latino population headcount (28%).

Figure 1.3: Continuing Education Headcount by Ethnicity

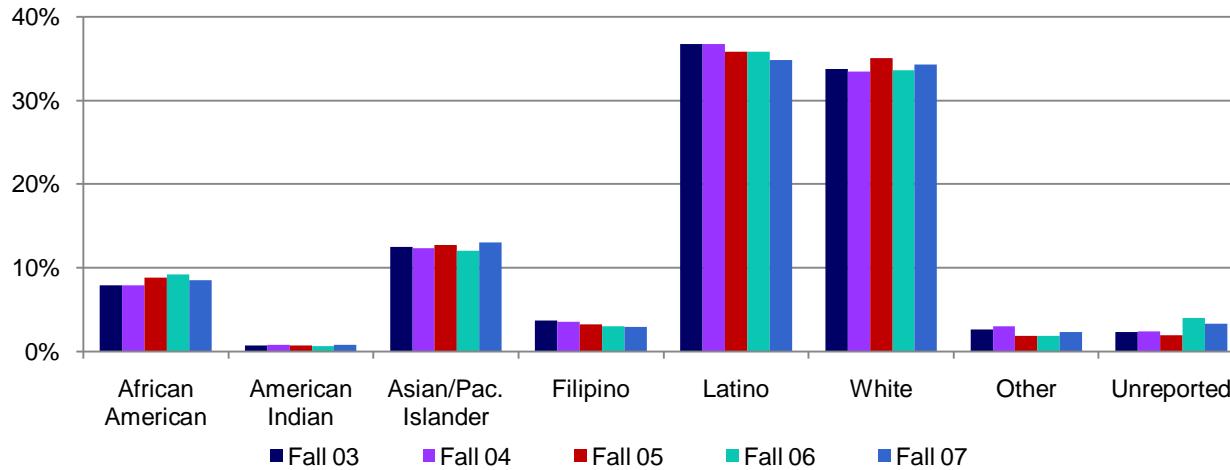


Table 1.3: Continuing Education Headcount by Ethnicity

	Fall 03		Fall 04		Fall 05		Fall 06		Fall 07		% Change Fall 03 and 07	College Average Fall 03-07	Districtwide Average Fall 03-07
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%			
African American	2,740	8%	2,828	8%	3,140	9%	3,266	9%	3,017	9%	10%	8%	8%
American Indian	254	1%	273	1%	261	1%	226	1%	298	1%	17%	1%	1%
Asian/Pac. Islander	4,332	13%	4,398	12%	4,518	13%	4,285	12%	4,636	13%	7%	13%	12%
Filipino	1,273	4%	1,248	4%	1,151	3%	1,054	3%	1,015	3%	-20%	3%	5%
Latino	12,718	37%	13,125	37%	12,773	36%	12,754	36%	12,389	35%	-3%	36%	28%
White	11,695	34%	11,949	33%	12,479	35%	11,991	34%	12,224	34%	5%	34%	37%
Other	895	3%	1,065	3%	636	2%	658	2%	835	2%	-7%	2%	3%
Unreported	794	2%	850	2%	693	2%	1,425	4%	1,179	3%	48%	3%	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,701</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,736</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,651</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,659</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,593</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

## Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

**Headcount by Age:** From Fall 2003 to Fall 2007, the age cohorts with the largest headcounts within Continuing Education, on average, were students age 50 and older (35%), students ages 30-39 (20%) and students between ages 18 to 24 years old (17%). Students age 50 and older increased 22%, while students between ages 18 and 24 years old decreased 16% from Fall 2003 to Fall 2007. Student headcount for those students between ages 18 to 24 years old displayed the greatest disparity within Continuing Education when compared to the districtwide student population (17% and 37%, respectively). However, student headcount for those students age 50 and older (35%) were overrepresented when compared to the districtwide student population (18%).

Figure 1.4: Continuing Education Headcount by Age

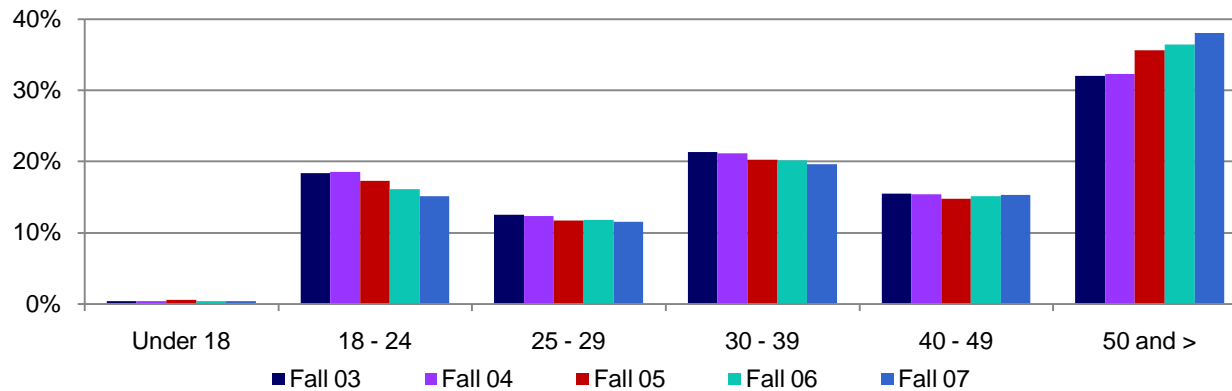


Table 1.4: Continuing Education Headcount by Age

	Fall 03		Fall 04		Fall 05		Fall 06		Fall 07		% Change Fall 03 and 07	College Average Fall 03-07	Districtwide Average Fall 03-07
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%			
Under 18	151	0%	155	0%	196	1%	158	0%	156	0%	3%	0%	2%
18 - 24	6,355	18%	6,605	19%	6,150	17%	5,740	16%	5,362	15%	-16%	17%	37%
25 - 29	4,321	13%	4,395	12%	4,166	12%	4,214	12%	4,094	12%	-5%	12%	15%
30 - 39	7,380	21%	7,530	21%	7,213	20%	7,168	20%	6,986	20%	-5%	20%	17%
40 - 49	5,387	16%	5,518	15%	5,226	15%	5,399	15%	5,452	15%	1%	15%	11%
50 and >	11,096	32%	11,530	32%	12,694	36%	12,967	36%	13,541	38%	22%	35%	18%
Unreported	11	0%	3	0%	6	0%	13	0%	2	0%	-82%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,701</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,736</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,651</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,659</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,593</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

# Continuing Education Section I: Headcount and Student Characteristics

**Headcount by Service Areas:** Between Fall 2003 and Fall 2007, on average, 80% of students who resided within the Continuing Education service area attended Continuing Education. However, 20% percent of students who resided outside the Continuing Education service area attended Continuing Education.

Figure 1.9: Continuing Education Headcount by Service Area

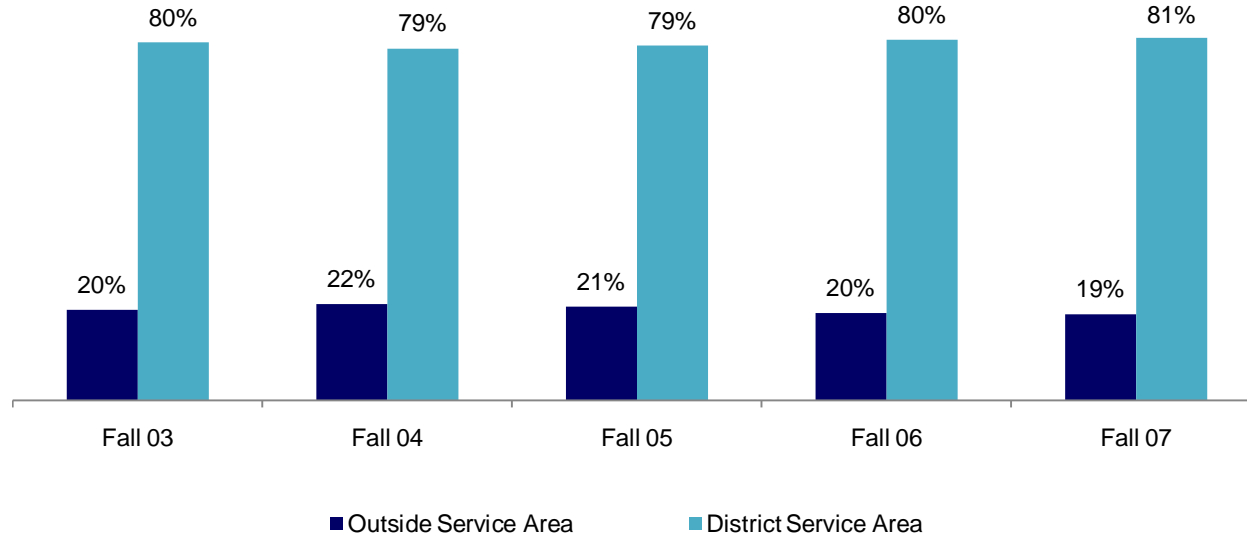


Table 1.5: Continuing Education Headcount by Service Area

	Fall 03		Fall 04		Fall 05		Fall 06		Fall 07		% Change Fall 03 and 07	College Average Fall 03-07	All Colleges Average Fall 03-07
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%			
Outside Service Area	7,005	20%	7,684	22%	7,467	21%	7,005	20%	6,846	19%	-2%	20%	35%
District Service Area	27,696	80%	28,052	79%	28,184	79%	28,654	80%	28,747	81%	4%	80%	65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,701</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,736</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,651</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,659</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35,593</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

## **Continuing Education Section II: Term Persistence Rates**

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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 were enrolled in a fall term (eliminating drops and never attends) and who completed the term, then were enrolled in the subsequent spring term. The information in this section includes five years of data and is broken down by gender, age and ethnicity.

## Continuing Education Section II: Term Persistence Rates

**Overall Term Persistence:** The average term persistence rate for Continuing Education students was 45% between Fall 2003 and Fall 2007 cohorts. Overall, term persistence rates decreased by 3%. Persistence rates peaked to a high of 48% in the Fall 2003 cohort and dipped to a low of 43% in the Fall 2005 cohort.

Figure 2.1: Continuing Education Student Term Persistence

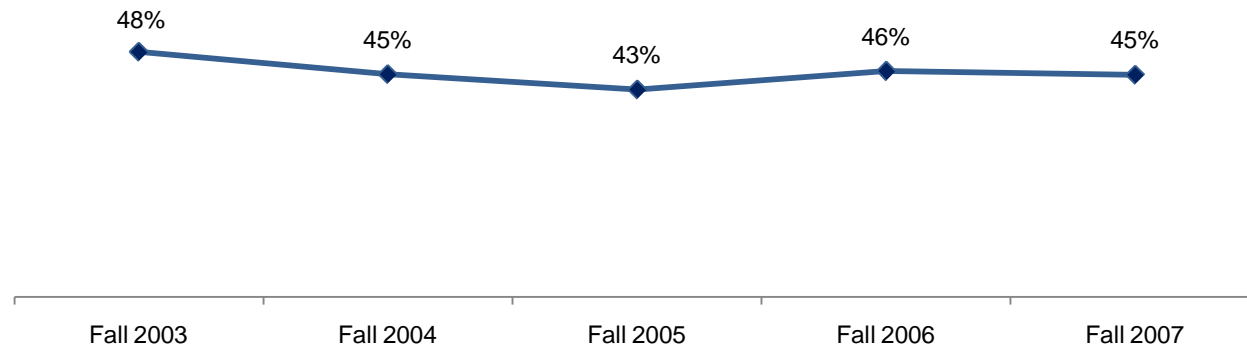


Table 2.1: Continuing Education Student Term Persistence

Cohort	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2003	34,701	16,583	48%
Fall 2004	35,736	16,177	45%
Fall 2005	35,652	15,508	43%
Fall 2006	35,659	16,256	46%
Fall 2007	35,593	16,089	45%
<b>Average</b>			<b>45%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

## Continuing Education Section II: Term Persistence Rates

**Term Persistence by Gender:** On average, term persistence rates of female students (48%) were higher than their male student counterpart (41%) between Fall 2003 and Fall 2007 cohorts. The trend for both males and females decreased by 3% each between the Fall 2003 and Fall 2007 cohorts.

Figure 2.2: Continuing Education Student Term Persistence by Gender

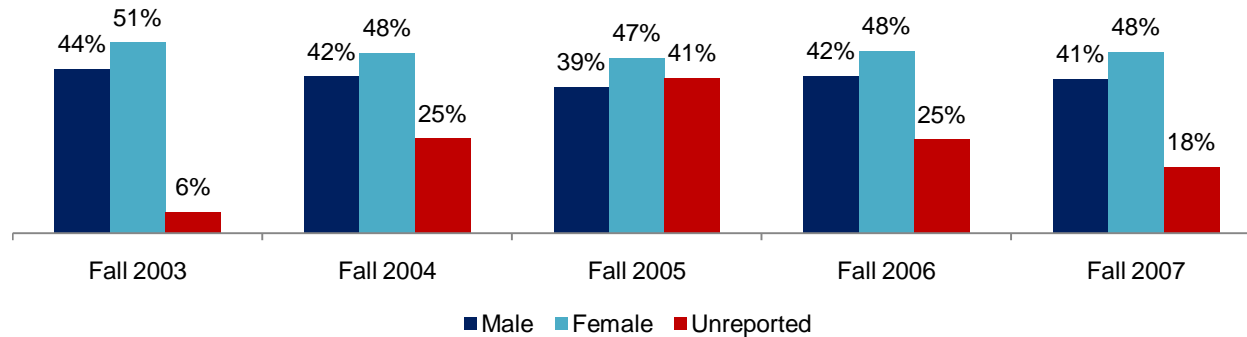


Table 2.2: Continuing Education Student Term Persistence by Gender

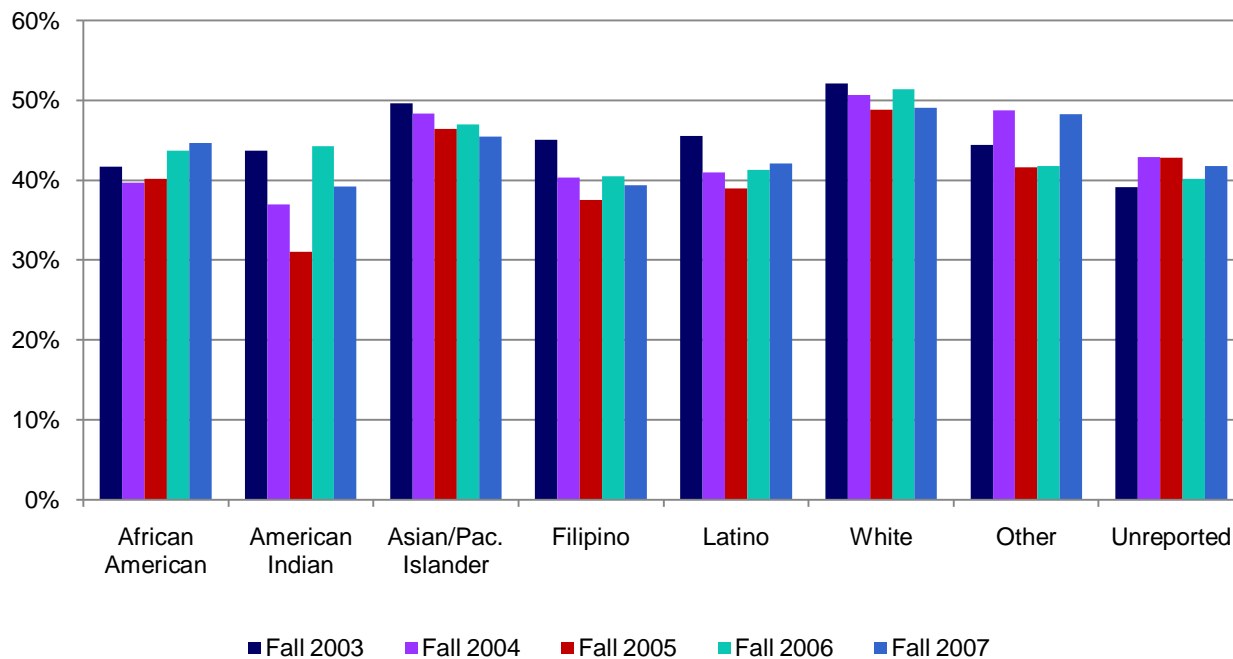
Cohort	Male			Female			Unreported		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2003	13,892	6,058	44%	20,791	10,524	51%	18	1	6%
Fall 2004	14,550	6,040	42%	21,158	10,130	48%	28	7	25%
Fall 2005	14,024	5,429	39%	21,611	10,072	47%	17	7	41%
Fall 2006	13,463	5,617	42%	21,693	10,514	48%	503	125	25%
Fall 2007	13,571	5,551	41%	21,822	10,503	48%	200	35	18%
<b>Average</b>			<b>41%</b>			<b>48%</b>			<b>23%</b>

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 (50%), Asian/Pacific Islander students (47%) and students categorized as 'Other' ethnicities (45%). Persistence rates peaked to a high of 52% for White students in the Fall 2003 cohort among all ethnic groups. Persistence rates for Latino and African American students peaked to a high of 46% and 45%, respectively, in the Fall 2003 and Fall 2007 cohorts. Persistence rates for Filipino students decreased by 6%, while persistence rates for students who were categorized as 'Other' ethnicities increased 4%, from 44% in the Fall 2003 cohort to 48% in the Fall 2007 cohort.

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/Pac. Islander			Filipino		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2003	2,740	1,142	42%	254	111	44%	4,332	2,151	50%	1,273	574	45%
Fall 2004	2,828	1,123	40%	273	101	37%	4,398	2,128	48%	1,248	504	40%
Fall 2005	3,140	1,262	40%	261	81	31%	4,519	2,098	46%	1,151	432	38%
Fall 2006	3,266	1,428	44%	226	100	44%	4,285	2,015	47%	1,054	427	41%
Fall 2007	3,017	1,348	45%	298	117	39%	4,636	2,108	45%	1,015	400	39%
<b>Average</b>			<b>42%</b>			<b>39%</b>			<b>47%</b>			<b>41%</b>

Cohort	Latino			White			Other			Unreported		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2003	12,718	5,796	46%	11,695	6,100	52%	895	398	44%	794	311	39%
Fall 2004	13,125	5,376	41%	11,949	6,061	51%	1,065	519	49%	850	365	43%
Fall 2005	12,773	4,976	39%	12,479	6,097	49%	636	265	42%	693	297	43%
Fall 2006	12,754	5,270	41%	11,991	6,168	51%	658	275	42%	1,425	573	40%
Fall 2007	12,389	5,218	42%	12,224	6,002	49%	835	403	48%	1,179	493	42%
<b>Average</b>			<b>42%</b>			<b>50%</b>			<b>45%</b>			<b>41%</b>

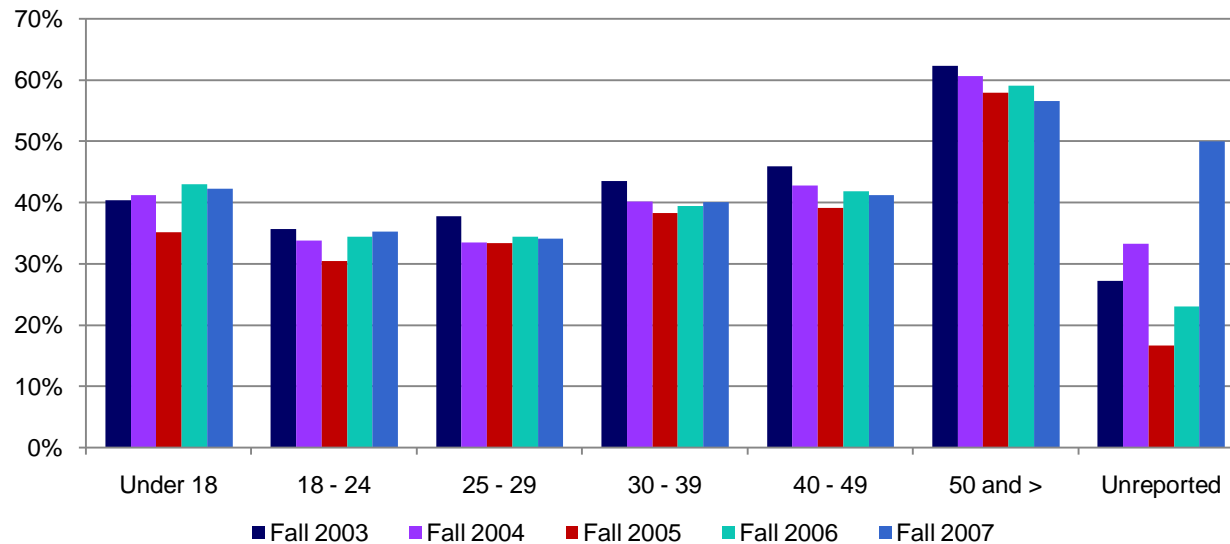
Source: SDCCD Information System



## Continuing Education Section II: Term Persistence Rates

**Term Persistence by Age:** A general trend showed as term persistence rates increased, age increased from the Fall 2003 cohort to the Fall 2007 cohort. For students age 50 and older, persistence rates peaked to a high of 62% in the Fall 2003 cohort. With the exception of students under age 18, the other age groups displayed a general decreasing trend in persistence rates.

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 2003	151	61	40%	6,355	2,268	36%	4,321	1,635	38%
Fall 2004	155	64	41%	6,605	2,239	34%	4,395	1,472	33%
Fall 2005	196	69	35%	6,150	1,876	31%	4,166	1,391	33%
Fall 2006	158	68	43%	5,740	1,978	34%	4,214	1,452	34%
Fall 2007	156	66	42%	5,362	1,896	35%	4,094	1,400	34%
<b>Average</b>			<b>40%</b>			<b>34%</b>			<b>35%</b>

Cohort	30 - 39			40 - 49			50 and >			Unreported		
	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence	Fall	Spring	Persistence
Fall 2003	7,380	3,217	44%	5,387	2,474	46%	11,096	6,925	62%	11	3	27%
Fall 2004	7,530	3,032	40%	5,518	2,366	43%	11,530	7,003	61%	3	1	33%
Fall 2005	7,214	2,769	38%	5,226	2,045	39%	12,694	7,357	58%	6	1	17%
Fall 2006	7,168	2,828	39%	5,399	2,260	42%	12,967	7,667	59%	13	3	23%
Fall 2007	6,986	2,805	40%	5,452	2,251	41%	13,541	7,670	57%	2	1	50%
<b>Average</b>			<b>40%</b>			<b>42%</b>			<b>59%</b>			<b>26%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

## **Continuing Education Section III: Student Outcomes**

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This section of the Fact Book contains information on student annual awards which may be considered indirect assessments of student learning.

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).

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

**Annual Awards Conferred:** On average, three-quarters of the total awards conferred at Continuing Education were certificates (75%) and one-quarter of the awards conferred were GEDs (25%) between 2003/04 and 2007/08. The number of certificates and GED awards conferred decreased between 2003/04 and 2007/08 (36% and 11%, respectively).

Figure 3.1: Continuing Education Annual Awards Conferred

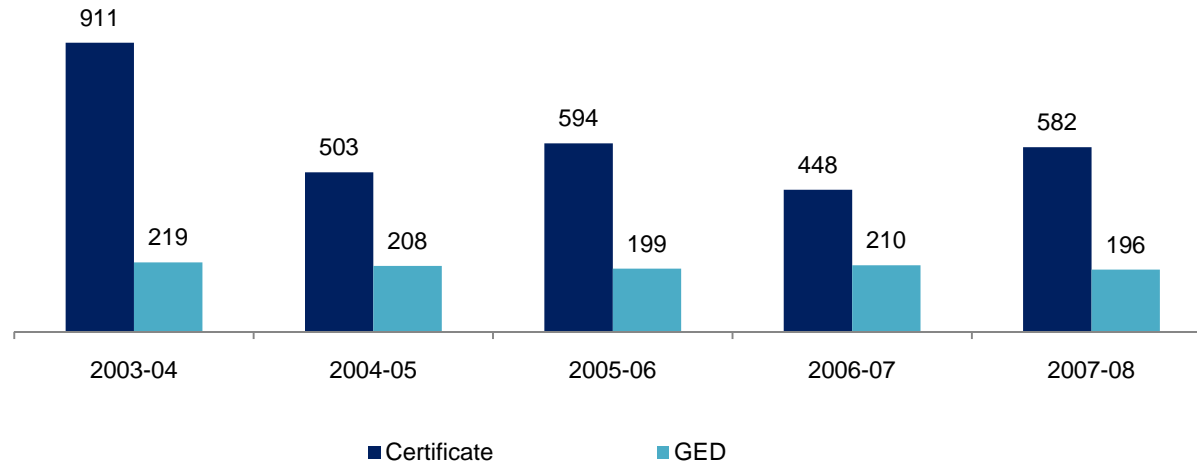


Table 3.1: Continuing Education Annual Conferred Awards

	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		% Change Fall 03 and 07	Average Fall 03-07
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Certificate	911	81%	503	71%	594	75%	448	68%	582	75%	-36%	75%
GED	219	19%	208	29%	199	25%	210	32%	196	25%	-11%	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-31%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

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

**Annual Awards Conferred by Gender:** Of the total certificates conferred at Continuing Education, male students (67%) received more certificates, on average, than their female student counterpart (33%) between 2003/04 and 2007/08. In regards to the number of GED awards conferred at Continuing Education, both male and female students received a comparable amount of GEDs (51% and 49%, respectively). Both male and female students displayed a decreasing trend of 12% and 8% respectively, for the number of GEDs awarded between 2003/04 and 2007/08. For certificates, female students showed a 52% increase, while male students displayed a 59% decrease between 2003/04 and 2007/08.

Figure 3.2.1: Continuing Education Annual Certificates by Gender

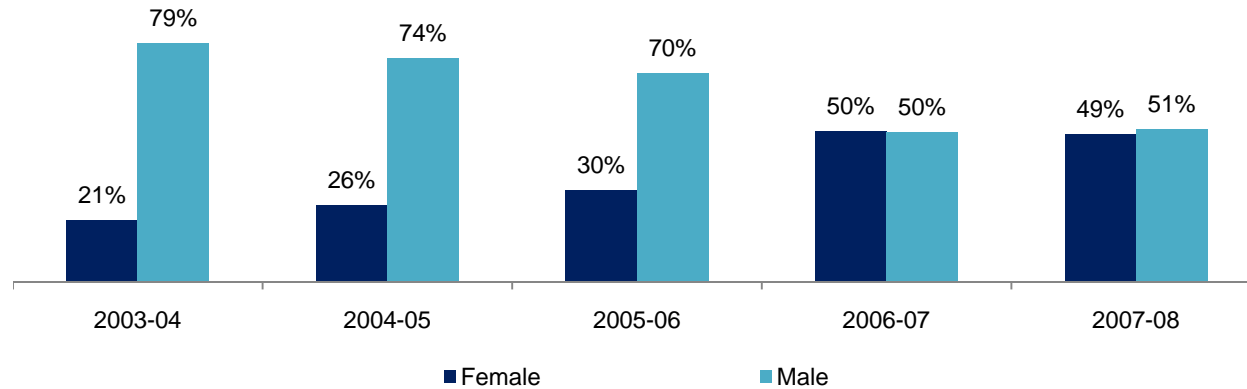
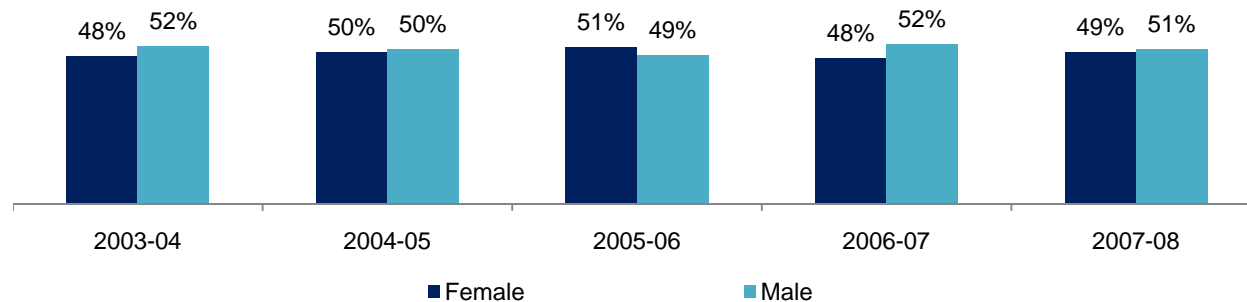


Figure 3.2.2: Continuing Education Annual General Education Diplomas by Gender



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

Table 3.2: Continuing Education Annual Awards Conferred by Gender

		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		% Change Fall 03 and 07	Average Fall 03-07
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Certificate	Female	188	21%	129	26%	181	30%	225	50%	286	49%	52%	33%
	Male	723	79%	374	74%	413	70%	223	50%	295	51%	-59%	67%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-36%</b>	<b>100%</b>
GED	Female	106	48%	103	50%	102	51%	100	48%	97	49%	-8%	49%
	Male	113	52%	105	50%	97	49%	110	52%	99	51%	-12%	51%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

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

**Annual Awards Conferred by Ethnicity:** Between 2003/04 and 2007/08, Filipino students received the most certificates (27%), followed by Latino students (24%), and then White students (22%). On average, Latino (35%) and White (34%) students received a comparable number of GED awards at Continuing Education. The number of certificates conferred by Continuing Education increased for African American students and students categorized as 'Other' ethnicities (42% and 29%, respectively) between 2003/04 and 2007/08. However, Filipino students showed the greatest decrease for the number of GEDs and certificates conferred by Continuing Education (60% and 68%, respectively).

Figure 3.3.1: Continuing Education Annual Certificates by Ethnicity

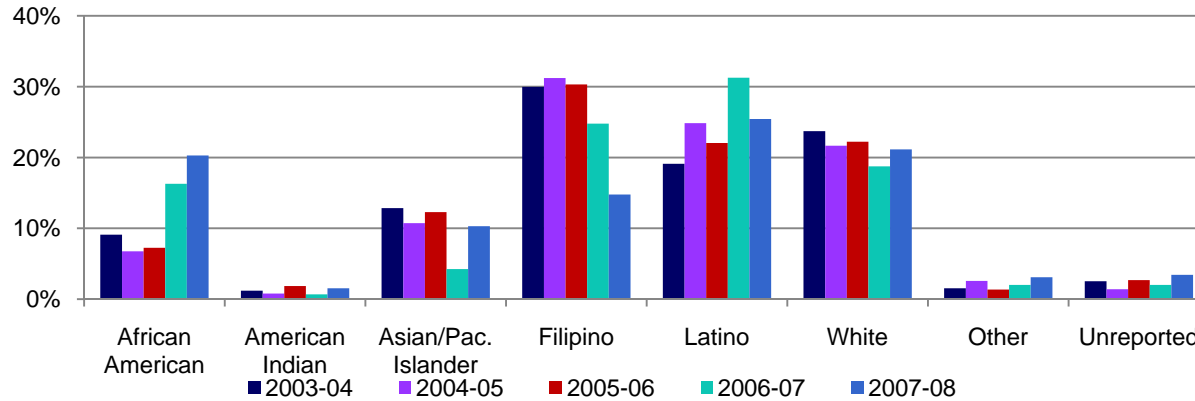
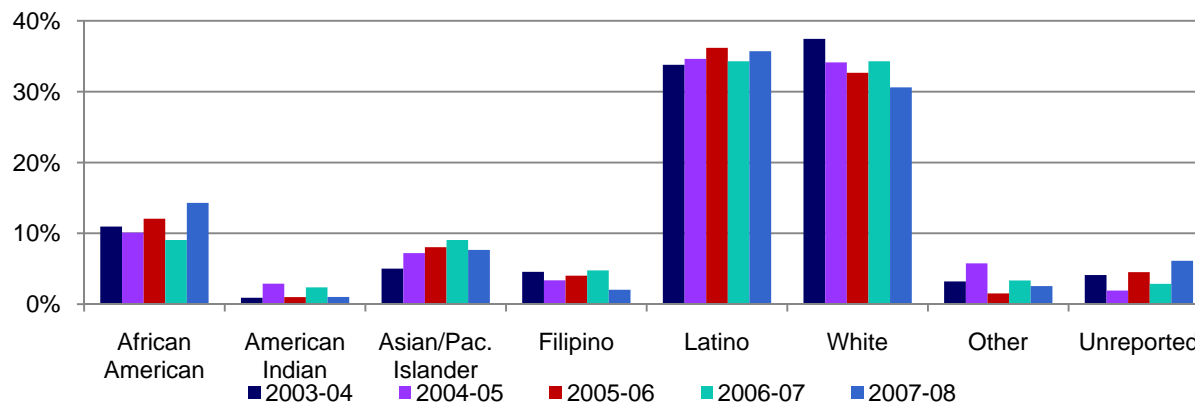


Figure 3.3.2: Continuing Education Annual General Education Diplomas by Ethnicity



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

Table 3.3: Continuing Education Annual Awards Conferred by Ethnicity

		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		% Change Fall 03 and 07	Average Fall 03-07
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Certificate	African Amer.	83	9%	34	7%	43	7%	73	16%	118	20%	42%	12%
	Amer. Indian	11	1%	4	1%	11	2%	3	1%	9	2%	-18%	1%
	Asian/Pac. Islander	117	13%	54	11%	73	12%	19	4%	60	10%	-49%	11%
	Filipino	273	30%	157	31%	180	30%	111	25%	86	15%	-68%	27%
	Latino	174	19%	125	25%	131	22%	140	31%	148	25%	-15%	24%
	White	216	24%	109	22%	132	22%	84	19%	123	21%	-43%	22%
	Other	14	2%	13	3%	8	1%	9	2%	18	3%	29%	2%
	Unreported	23	3%	7	1%	16	3%	9	2%	20	3%	-13%	2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-36%</b>	<b>100%</b>
GED	African Amer.	24	11%	21	10%	24	12%	19	9%	28	14%	17%	11%
	Amer. Indian	2	1%	6	3%	2	1%	5	2%	2	1%	0%	2%
	Asian/Pac. Islander	11	5%	15	7%	16	8%	19	9%	15	8%	36%	7%
	Filipino	10	5%	7	3%	8	4%	10	5%	4	2%	-60%	4%
	Latino	74	34%	72	35%	72	36%	72	34%	70	36%	-5%	35%
	White	82	37%	71	34%	65	33%	72	34%	60	31%	-27%	34%
	Other	7	3%	12	6%	3	2%	7	3%	5	3%	-29%	3%
	Unreported	9	4%	4	2%	9	5%	6	3%	12	6%	33%	4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 (32%) received the most certificates, followed by students between ages 40 and 49 years old (25%), and then students ages 30 to 39 years old (20%). Between 2003/04 and 2007/08, students between ages 18 and 24 years old received the highest number of GEDs (47%) on average. With the exception of students between ages 18 and 24 years old, all age groups displayed an overall downward trend of receiving certificates. A downward trend was also noted among all age groups who received GEDs, with the exception of students ages 50 and older.

Figure 3.4.1: Continuing Education Annual Certificates by Age

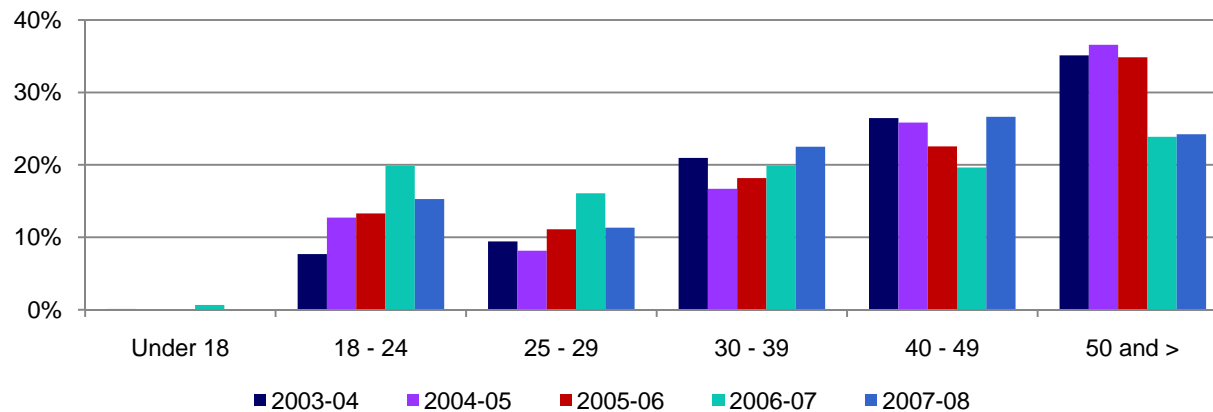
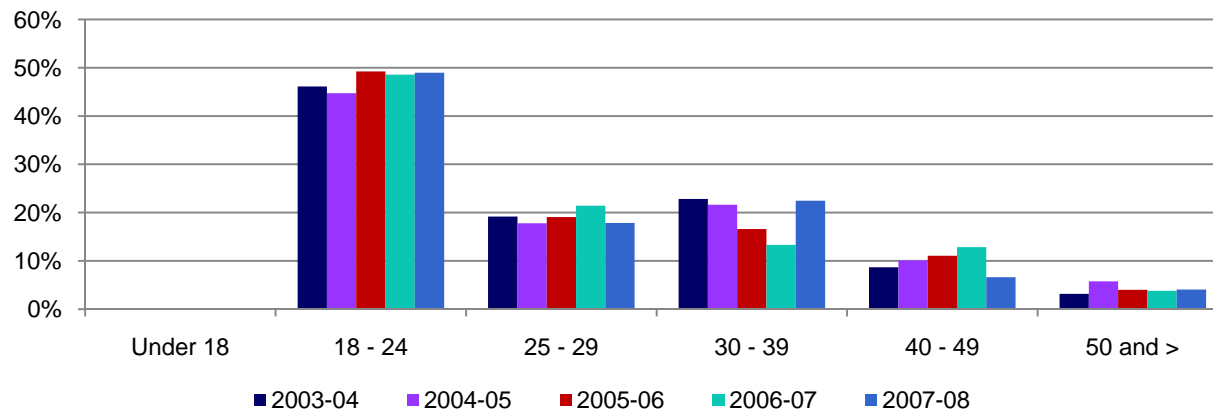


Figure 3.4.2: Continuing Education Annual General Education Diplomas by Age



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

Table 3.4.1: Continuing Education Annual Awards Conferred by Age

		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		% Change Fall 03 and 07	Average Fall 03-07
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Certificate	Under 18	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	--	0%
	18 - 24	70	8%	64	13%	79	13%	89	20%	89	15%	27%	13%
	25 - 29	86	9%	41	8%	66	11%	72	16%	66	11%	-23%	11%
	30 - 39	191	21%	84	17%	108	18%	89	20%	131	23%	-31%	20%
	40 - 49	241	26%	130	26%	134	23%	88	20%	155	27%	-36%	25%
	50 and >	320	35%	184	37%	207	35%	107	24%	141	24%	-56%	32%
	Unreported	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-100%	0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-36%</b>	<b>100%</b>
GED	Under 18	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-	0%
	18 - 24	101	46%	93	45%	98	49%	102	49%	96	49%	-5%	47%
	25 - 29	42	19%	37	18%	38	19%	45	21%	35	18%	-17%	19%
	30 - 39	50	23%	45	22%	33	17%	28	13%	44	22%	-12%	19%
	40 - 49	19	9%	21	10%	22	11%	27	13%	13	7%	-32%	10%
	50 and >	7	3%	12	6%	8	4%	8	4%	8	4%	14%	4%
	Unreported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-	0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

## **Continuing Education Section IV: Productivity and Efficiency**

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This section of the Fact Book contains information 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 and is based on the total number of student contact hours.
- 2) Enrollments. The second measure in this section of the report is also a measure of productivity. Enrollments are duplicated counts of students. The measure counts all of the classes a single student is enrolled in 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 non-credit FTES saw a 6% decrease from 10,622 in 2003/04 to 9,984 in 2007/08. There was no credit FTES for Continuing Education.

Figure 4.1: Continuing Education Annual FTES

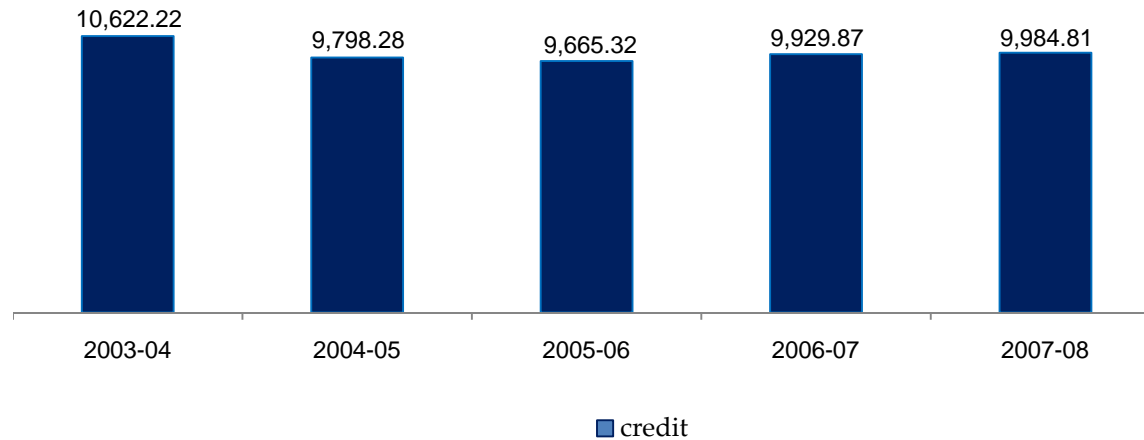


Table 4.1: Continuing Education Annual FTES

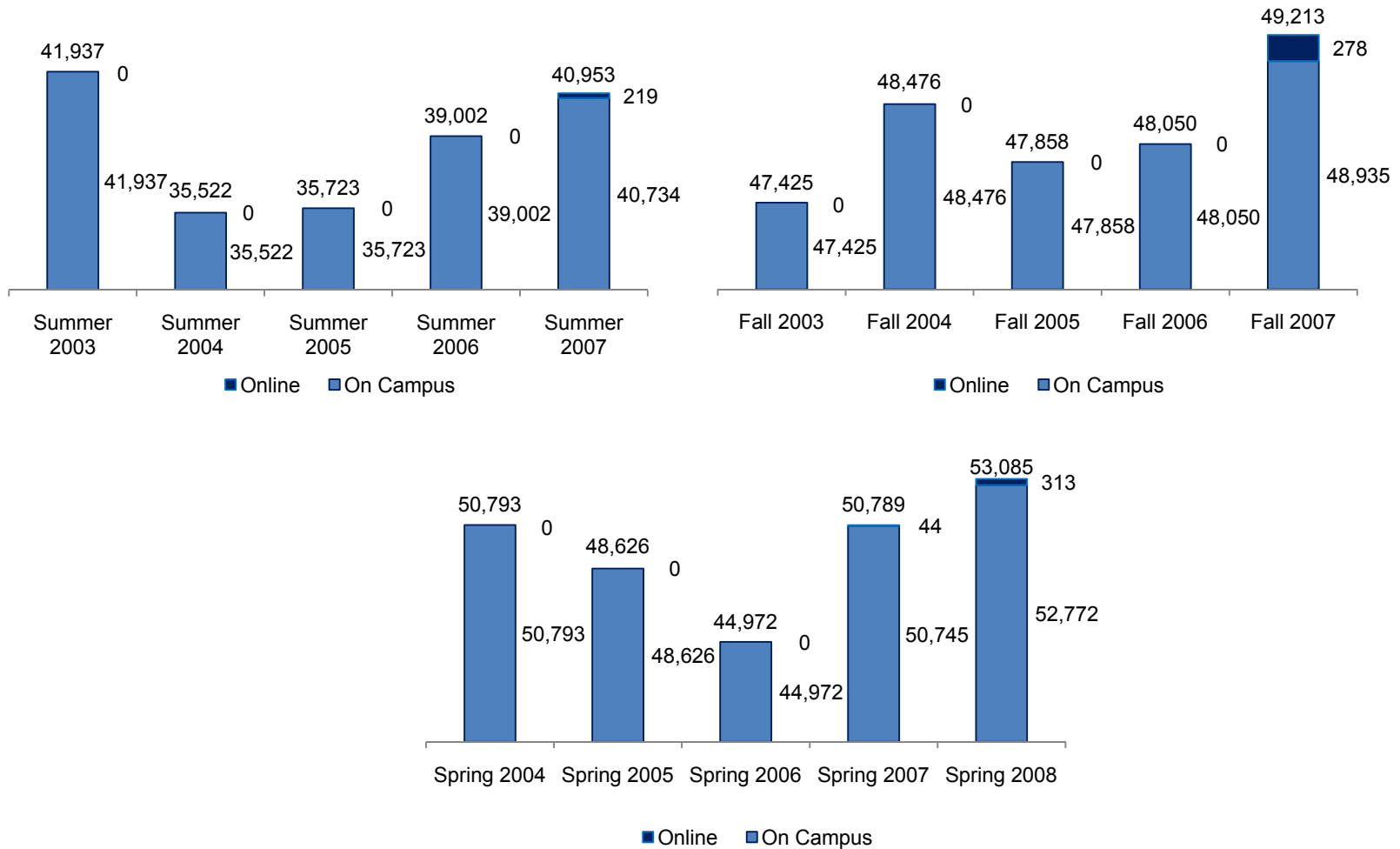
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Non-Credit	10,622.22	9,798.28	9,665.32	9,929.87	9,984.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,622.22</b>	<b>9,798.28</b>	<b>9,665.32</b>	<b>9,929.87</b>	<b>9,984.81</b>

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 fall (3%) and spring (4%) cohorts between 2003/04 and 2007/08. However, the summer cohort displayed a 3% decrease between 2003/04 and 2007/08. Data for the online mode of instruction enrollment are premature to comment on at this time.

Figure 4.2: Continuing Education Enrollments



## Continuing Education Section IV: Productivity and Efficiency

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Table 4.2: Continuing Education Enrollments

<b>Term On</b>	<b>Campus</b>	<b>Online</b>	<b>Total</b>
Summer 2003	41,937	0	41,937
Summer 2004	35,522	0	35,522
Summer 2005	35,723	0	35,723
Summer 2006	39,002	0	39,002
Summer 2007	40,734	219	40,953
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,918</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>193,137</b>
Fall 2003	47,425	0	47,425
Fall 2004	48,476	0	48,476
Fall 2005	47,858	0	47,858
Fall 2006	48,050	0	48,050
Fall 2007	48,935	278	49,213
<b>Total</b>	<b>240,744</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>241,022</b>
Spring 2004	50,793	0	50,793
Spring 2005	48,626	0	48,626
Spring 2006	44,972	0	44,972
Spring 2007	50,745	44	50,789
Spring 2008	52,772	313	53,085
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,908</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>248,265</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

Note: Apprenticeship classes were excluded

# Continuing Education Section V: Human Resources

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This section of the Fact Book contains information on the number and classification of employees during the Fall 2007 semester. The information is broken down by gender and ethnicity.

## Continuing Education Section V: Human Resources

**Fall 2007 Employees by Ethnicity:** There were a total of 873 employees working at Continuing Education during Fall 2007. The ethnic breakdown showed that White employees comprised 58% of the total employee population, followed by Latino employees (18%) and African American employees comprised 9% of the Continuing Education workforce. Among classified staff, White employees comprised 31% of the employees and made up approximately two-thirds of the teaching faculty positions (68%) compared to other ethnic groups. White employees comprised almost one-third (31%) of management positions and 73% of the supervisory positions. Comparable to White employees, Latino employees constituted almost one-third (31%) of the management positions. However, Latino employees only comprised 9% of the supervisory positions. African American employees comprised 13% of the management positions and almost one-tenth (9%) of the supervisory positions.

Figure 5.1: Continuing Education Fall 2007 Employees by Ethnicity

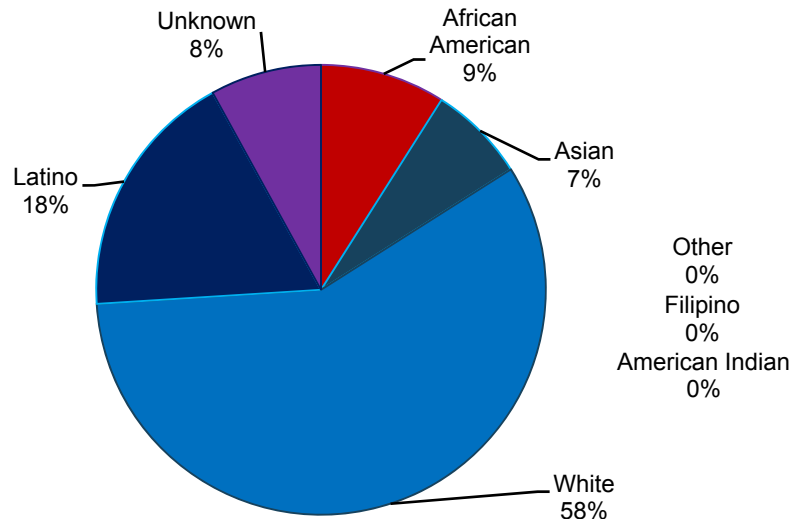
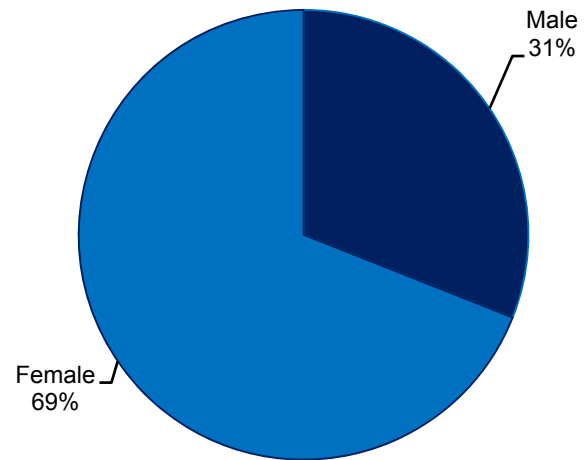


Figure 5.2: Continuing Education Fall 2007 Employees by Gender





# Continuing Education Section V: Human Resources

Table 5.1: Continuing Education Fall 2007 Employees by Ethnicity

	African American		American Indian		Asian		White		Latino		Filipino		Other		Unknown		Total
Total Employees	79	9%	3	<1%	60	7%	504	58%	156	18%	3	<1%	2	<1%	66	8%	873
Male	24	9%	-	-	19	7%	147	55%	49	18%	2	1%	1	<1%	25	9%	267
Female	55	9%	3	1%	41	7%	357	59%	107	18%	1	<1%	1	<1%	41	7%	606
Classified Staff	20	17%	-	-	13	11%	36	31%	34	29%	1	1%	-	-	13	11%	117
Non-Academic Hourly	9	15%	-	-	8	13%	16	26%	26	42%	-	-	-	-	3	5%	62
Teaching Faculty	37	6%	2	<1%	35	6%	407	68%	74	12%	1	<1%	1	<1%	39	7%	596
Contract	5	5%	-	-	2	2%	67	70%	12	13%	1	1%	-	-	9	9%	96
Adjunct	32	6%	2	<1%	33	7%	340	68%	62	12%	-	-	1	<1%	30	6%	500
Counseling Faculty	5	12%	1	2%	1	2%	17	42%	13	32%	-	-	-	-	4	10%	41
Contract	1	5%	1	5%	1	5%	9	47%	6	32%	-	-	-	-	1	5%	19
Adjunct	4	18%	-	-	-	-	8	36%	7	32%	-	-	-	-	3	14%	22
Library Faculty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjunct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	67%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33%	3
Community Service Officers	1	25%	-	-	-	-	1	25%	-	-	1	25%	1	25%	-	-	4
Management	2	13%	-	-	1	6%	5	31%	5	31%	-	-	-	-	3	19%	16
Supervisory Staff	1	9%	-	-	-	-	8	73%	1	9%	-	-	-	-	1	9%	11

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 5.2: Continuing Education Employee Overall Gender and Job Status

Gender		Job Status	
Male	31%	Full-Time/Contract	30%
Female	69%	Hourly/Adjunct	70%

Source: SDCCD Information System