

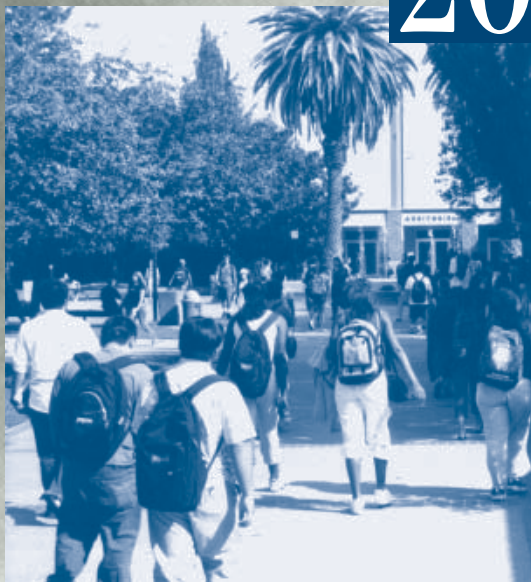


COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEAGUE
OF CALIFORNIA



California Community Colleges Pocket Profile

2004



Mission

THE COLLEGES AND DISTRICTS

California has 72 community college districts (52 are single college districts, 20 are multi-college districts), 109 colleges, 58 approved off-campus centers and 22 district offices. The colleges also hold classes at innumerable off-campus outreach centers at various facilities.

Average size of community colleges: 13,600 students

Largest community college: Los Angeles (128,749)

Smallest community college: Feather River College (1,558)



GOVERNANCE

At the local level, the California community college districts are governed by locally-elected boards of trustees, usually five or seven members. The boards are responsible for operating the local colleges according to law and in the best interests of students and the local community.

At the state level, the 17-member Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges (BOGCCC) provides leadership and policy direction for the 72-district system. Members of the Board are appointed by the Governor; both the Board and its staff in the Chancellor's Office (the system office) are located in Sacramento. They work closely with representatives of the districts and state government to promote effective education, planning, budgeting and student services.

MISSION: ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION

California's community colleges are the largest higher education system in the world and California's largest workforce education provider. They play an important role in ensuring that all California residents have access to quality higher education.

Community colleges offer low-cost, high quality collegiate courses to all adults who can benefit from the instruction offered. Community colleges are located throughout the state, within easy commuting distance of 95 percent of the state's population.

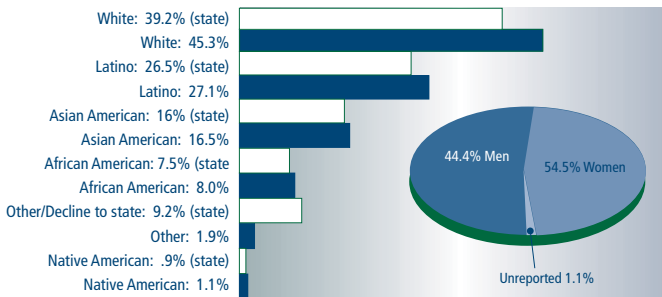
The colleges prepare students to transfer to four-year universities. Community colleges offer Associate in Arts or Sciences degrees and certificate programs in arts and sciences and in occupational and technical fields which prepare students to enter the workforce. And they offer remedial instruction and support services that help students succeed, adult non-credit education, and fee-based community services classes of interest to local residents. More than 1.7 million credit and non-credit students are enrolled (Fall 2003) in California's public community colleges, representing nine percent of all Americans enrolled in institutions of higher learning.

2004 (4TH EDITION)

ALL DATA ARE FOR FALL 2002 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

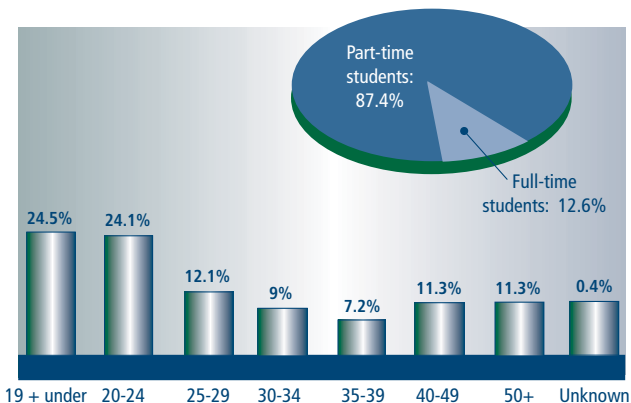
STUDENTS AT THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Total Number: 1.7 million



ETHNICITY BY STUDENT POPULATION

ETHNICITY BY STUDENT POPULATION



STUDENT AGE BY PERCENT, FALL 2002

OTHER FACTS ABOUT THE ETHNICITY OF CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS:

- ◆ One district, the Los Angeles Community College District, serves nearly four times as many African-American, and almost 3 times as many Latino, students as all University of California campuses combined.
- ◆ 32% of all Latinos enrolled in higher education in the United States attend a California community college. (Fall, 2002)
- ◆ In Fall 2002, 23,013 African-American students were enrolled in a UC or CSU campus, while 124,634 were enrolled in a California Community college. Even if private institutions are included, 79% of Latinos enrolled in a California college or university are enrolled in a community college.

3 Student Enrollment

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Community Colleges

Full-year unduplicated system

headcount,* 2002-2003 2,837,316

Full-time equivalent students (FTES)**

funded, 2002-03 1,095,030

FTES unfunded, 2002-03 33,924

Non-credit students, 2002-03 95,573

*Headcount: The number of individual students who attend a class at any time during a school year.

**FTES: a technical term determined by dividing the number of units taken by all students by a full-time course load of 15 units.

Funded FTES by Segment and as % of Total

	2002-03	%
UC	154,541	9.0%
CSU	318,401	18.6%
CCC	1,095,030	64.0%
WASC-accredited nonpublic	142,716	8.3%
Total	1,710,688	100%

Combined State Determined Funds (SDF) per student, 2002-03

(General Fund, Local Property Tax & Student Fee Revenues)

UC	\$20,037
CSU	\$10,708
Natl CC Average	\$8,041
K-12	\$6,788
CCC	\$4,470

CCC Funding in Perspective

Over the past 32 years (1970-2002), revenue per FTES grew, in real terms

UC	23%	
CSU	24%	
CCC	4%	

Since the legislature began suspending the minimum-share guarantees of Proposition 98 in 1992, it has shortchanged community colleges almost \$3 billion.

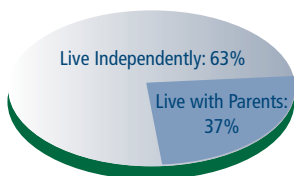
The gap between community colleges and K-12 continues to grow. In 1988-89, the K-12 system received 24% more revenue per FTES than ccs; by 2001-02, the differential had increased to 44%, despite the fact that both are funded through Proposition 98.

For 1999-2000, data from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) indicated the CCC system ranked 45th in per FTES revenue out of 49 states included in the analysis. The CCC system revenue levels were ahead of only Arkansas, Tennessee, Nevada and Virginia. Wisconsin, which led the list, provided almost twice the level of funds for its ccs as CA. The national average for public 2-yr institutions in 1999-2000 was 23% higher than the revenue in California; by 2002-03, the gap had increased to 80%.

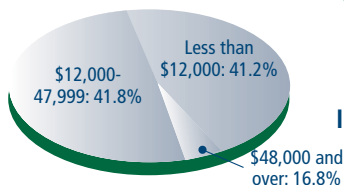
Student Costs 4

THE COST OF ATTENDING A COMMUNITY COLLEGE

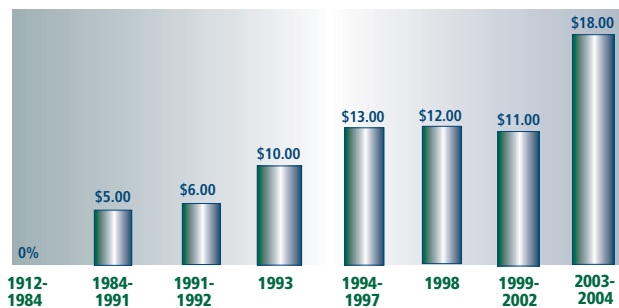
The cost of attending community colleges is \$6,243 for students who live with their parents and \$11,653 for independent students.



MOST STUDENTS LIVE INDEPENDENT OF PARENTS

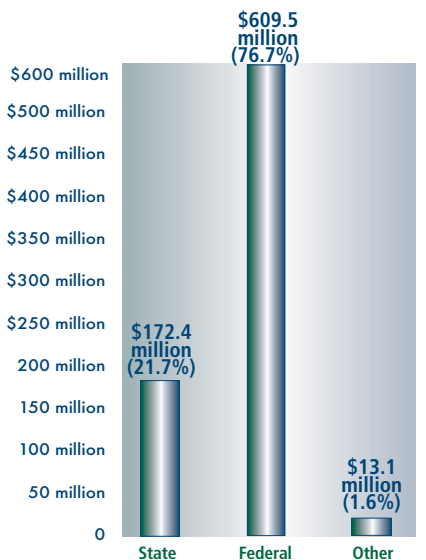


INCOME OF INDEPENDENT STUDENTS



COMMUNITY COLLEGE PER-UNIT ENROLLMENT FEE, BY YEAR

FINANCIAL AID (2001-02)



STUDENT FINANCIAL AID SOURCES

Due to the large numbers of community college students unable to attend without financial aid, the federal and state governments and local colleges provide support through grants, loans, scholarships and part-time employment. Students receiving federal and state aid must be enrolled in programs leading to a degree or a certificate.

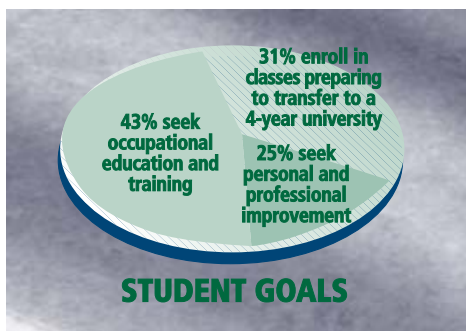
5 Programs

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS



California's community colleges are committed to teaching excellence and meeting the learning needs of a diverse student population. Most offer small classes, with an average of 29 students, allowing close professional attention.

More than 400 different education and training programs are taught at the 109 campuses in the system and at hundreds of education centers and classroom locations around the state. Programs are both of short duration — some certificate programs require only one semester — and up to two or more years, depending on the needs and goals of each student.



STUDENT GOALS

Transfer education and job training programs: The degree and certificate programs in the community colleges encompass the arts and sciences, humanities, social sciences, business, allied health, computer and information services, trade and technical skills, physical education, criminal justice, and intercollegiate athletics.

Non-credit adult education: These courses provide remedial, developmental, occupational and other general education opportunities and include English as a second language, citizenship, handicapped services, parenting, and remedial academic courses.

Community services classes: These are classes or workshops offered to residents for a fee. Neither grades nor credit are awarded. Courses include computer programming, small business development, personal financial planning, and job hunting skills.

CCCS ARE RESPONSIVE TO BUSINESS NEEDS

Community colleges operate 21 statewide Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) in partnership with the US Small Business Administration. Last year, the community college SBDCs helped small businesses obtain nearly \$100 million in loans, retain over 4,500 jobs and create over 3,500 jobs.

Community colleges are responsive to statewide labor needs. For example, to respond to the California's nursing shortage, 68 community colleges train 4,000 RNs each year (compared to 1500 at CSU), and last year, community colleges added 834 new nursing students to the above figure with enrollment growth funds provided by the legislature.



CCCS PROVIDE EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR THE FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS IN CALIFORNIA AND CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Community colleges develop programs in the fastest growing occupational areas. The Monthly Labor Review lists the fastest growing occupational groups as: computer support specialists, database administrators, desktop publishing specialists, paralegals, personal care and home health aides, medical assistants, social and human services assistants, data processing equipment repairers, medical records technicians and several others. All of these areas are now taught at California community colleges.



7 Programs

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The state has defined in law the colleges' economic development mission: "...to advance California's economic growth and global competitiveness through quality education and services that contribute to continuous workforce improvement."



There are numerous economic development initiatives on every community college campus working with their local businesses and industry. In addition, the community colleges' Economic Development (ED>Net) program has developed many initiatives to assist employers and build capacity.

The mean annual wage differential between workers in Economic Development Program Assisted Companies & those not assisted by the ED>Net program is \$7,240.

CONTRACT EDUCATION

In 1999-2000, 72 colleges from 54 community college districts which provided data reported delivering contract education programs and services totaling \$46.2 million through contract education, job training grants, fee-based and FTES-funded programs. The businesses pay the cost of the specialized training in order to promote employee productivity and company profitability. Fifty-eight districts provide contract education.

The ten most popular contract education courses:

- ◆ Business management
- ◆ Public affairs and services
- ◆ Engineering and related technology
- ◆ Computer and information science
- ◆ Basic skills — writing, reading math
- ◆ Humanities
- ◆ Communications
- ◆ Health
- ◆ Total quality management
- ◆ English as a second language

ECONOMIC IMPACT

The benefit-to-cost ratio of the Economic Development Program is 12:1; i.e. each program dollar spent returns \$12 back in benefits.

The return on investment (i.e. the return in state taxes paid by both workers and businesses for each dollar invested by the program) ranges from \$2.64 to \$3.05.

The annual value of new jobs created is \$751.9 million including both direct and indirect wage and salary income.

STUDENT SERVICES PROGRAMS

In order to promote student success, community colleges offer students a number of special services to help them meet their education and training goals.

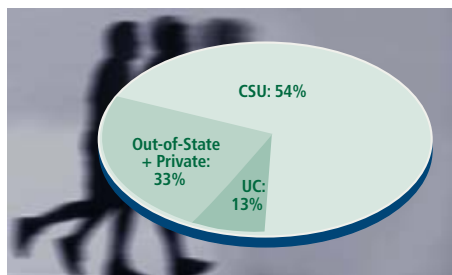
- ◆ Academic Counseling
- ◆ Tutoring
- ◆ Financial Aid
- ◆ Health Services
- ◆ Disabled Students Programs and Services
- ◆ Child Care
- ◆ Extended Opportunity Programs and Services
- ◆ Job Placement
- ◆ Orientation
- ◆ Transfer Assistance Education Planning
- ◆ International Student Services
- ◆ Women's Services
- ◆ Career Planning



SUCCESSFULLY TRANSFERRING STUDENTS

In 2001-02, more than 12,291 cc students transferred to UC; 50,473 transferred to CSU; and 117,739 cc students were transfer prepared (56+ units with 2.00 GPA within six years of entry in the system) by community colleges. More than 30,000 students transfer each year to California private four-year and out-of-state institutions. Community college students who transfer obtain grade point averages at the universities at a level comparable to or better than students who enroll as freshmen at CSU or UC.

In 2001-02 CSU awarded 61,463 undergraduate degrees; of these 58.2% were awarded to students who had transferred from community colleges. Of the 34,716 undergraduate degrees awarded at UC, 28.4% were awarded to students who had transferred from ccs.



WHERE COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS TRANSFER

9 Degrees

ASSOCIATE DEGREES AWARDED

Total 2002-03: 73,326

CERTIFICATES OF COMPLETION AWARDED

Community colleges offer a variety of programs specifically designed to develop or enhance vocational training and proficiency. While most programs are two to three semesters in length, others are now offered on weekends or in short-term segments to meet the needs of working students who seek a certificate while continuing to work. Unlike Associate of Arts/Science degrees, certificates do not require enrollment in general education courses.

Total 2002-03: 34,390

TOP PROGRAMS (2002-03)

118,028 students earned California Community College Student Program Awards statewide. The awards include associate degrees and vocational certificates for credit and noncredit enrollment. The top awards are:

PROGRAM	# OF AWARDS
Interdisciplinary studies*	47,285
Health**	11,577
Public affairs and services***	11,476
Business and management	10,494
Consumer education and home economics	8,947
Engineering and related industrial technology ..	8,201
Computer and information science	4,929
Social sciences	3,306
Fine and applied arts	2,397
Agricultural and natural resources	1,803
Commercial services	1,668
Communications	876

*Including transfer

**Including nursing, RN, LVN, surgical/O.R., radiological technology, cardiovascular technician, respiratory care/therapy, physical/occupational therapy, pharmacy technician, speech pathology and audiology, psychiatric technician, emergency medical technology, health information technology, dental technician, etc. 6,532 were for nursing and 2,122 for emergency medical technicians

***Including police and firefighters

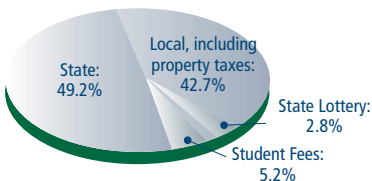
GRADUATES EARN MORE

Holders of an associate degree earn, on average, about \$500,000 more in their lifetimes than those with only a high school diploma. The federal government reports that the holder of a two-year degree will earn an average of \$8,328 per year more than the high school graduate. The figure for the holder of a one-year certificate of completion is \$3,780 annually. If it is assumed that those dollars will circulate in the local economy seven times, the impact of each graduate or certificate holder will be \$58,296 or \$26,460, respectively.

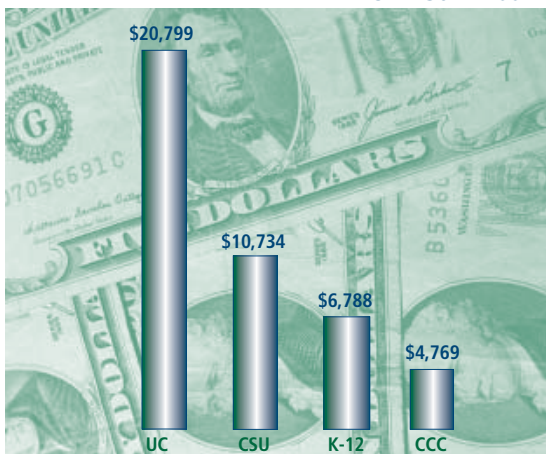
Budget 10

REVENUE

Community college districts are funded through a combination of state revenue, federal funds, local property taxes, student fees and state lottery proceeds. Districts receive funding based on a number of factors, including number of students served.



SOURCES OF REVENUE RECEIVED BY COLLEGES, BY CATEGORY 2002-03



INSTRUCTION-RELATED REVENUES PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT (2003-04)



STATE GENERAL FUND & LOCAL REVENUES FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES (in billions and constant dollars)

STAFFING, FALL 2002

There are over 56,800 faculty members, 3,446 administrators, and an additional 24,800 classified professional and support personnel working in the California community colleges.

TO OBTAIN COPIES OF THIS BOOKLET
CALL THE
COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEAGUE OF
CALIFORNIA
AT (916) 444-8641



**COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEAGUE
OF CALIFORNIA**

Main Office: 916-444-8641

2017 O Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

Fax: 916-444-2954

E-mail: cclc@ccleague.org

Legislative office: 916-441-0353

Fax: 916-441-0378

E-mail: legoffice@ccleague.org