

Observations

- In 2000-01, more than 100,000 students attended the college. Summer terms show the greatest growth (from Summer 1994 to Summer 2000, Credit increased 75% and Noncredit increased 448%.)
- In Fall 1998, the number of new students entering Credit from Noncredit (1,838) exceeded the number of new, first time students enrolling immediately after high school (1,579 new, first time students age 19 or younger).
(http://www.ccsf.edu/Offices/Research_Planning/planning/credit.pdf)
- Less than 12% of Credit students are new, first time students. Of these new students, 68% are under 25 years old. In Noncredit, 25% of students are new, first time-- representing all age groups.
- An increasing number of Credit students enroll part time-- nearly 80% enroll in fewer than 12 units.
- Overall, 66% of Credit students (55% of part time Credit students) re-enroll in the subsequent term. Of Noncredit students, 44% re-enroll the subsequent term.
- The Credit student population remains diverse but is shifting. An increasing number of Credit students fall into the 35 years old or older age groups. The proportion of Latino enrollments is increasing while African American percentages decrease. Noncredit Latino enrollments are also growing, as are Noncredit Asian student enrollments.
- Most CCSF students reside in San Francisco—in fact, 8.4% of San Francisco residents are enrolled at CCSF. However, since Fall 1998, most Credit and Noncredit student enrollment growth has come from Bay Area cities outside San Francisco.
- Approximately 70% of student grades are within the C or higher range. Basic skills courses have lower completion rates and these rates have dropped in recent terms. Vocational course completion rates have also declined.
- Nearly three-quarters of degree recipients took at least one basic skills course while enrolled at CCSF.
- The number of students transferring to U.C. has increased; transfers to C.S.U. have decreased.
- Students are positive about CCSF—85% to 94% would recommend CCSF to a friend and most rate college services as “good.”

- **San Francisco's residential population is not expected to increase between now and 2010. Bay Area counties in general are not expected to keep pace with the expected growth in California overall.**
- **Among the most populous U.S. cities, San Francisco has the fewest residents under age 18; only 15% of San Franciscan are under 18 compared to a national average of 26%.**
- **San Francisco's population is expected to age, reaching an average age of 45 by 2010. California's average age is expected to be 34.**
- **SFUSD enrollments have declined and are projected to continue declining beyond 2010.**
- **SFUSD's Stanford 9 standardized test scores for reading are low overall. Scores vary considerably by ethnicity.**
- **Over half of SFUSD students are U.C. or C.S.U. eligible upon graduation. Eligibility rates vary considerably by ethnicity.**
- **Nearly one-third of SFUSD graduates attend community college after graduation.**
- **San Francisco's Asian and Latino populations continue to increase.**
- **San Francisco's poverty rate (12.6%) is below California's poverty rate.**
- **Most of San Francisco's employment is within the service sector—nearly 16% of employment is in retail alone.**
- **Residents of San Francisco show high levels of engagement in both protest and electoral politics.**