NONCREDIT

THE

EDUCATIONAL GATEWAY

5/27/2009
Pressing State Issues

- 29% high school dropout rate (urban as high as 60%).
- 70% of all jobs require a college education.
- California’s workforce is increasingly diverse and aging.
State Totals
High School Graduation and 'Dropout' Rates

- 100% Graduates 02-03
- 71% 'Dropouts'
- 29% College Prep Completed
- 5% UC Enrollment
- 7% CSU Enrollment
- 20% CC Enrollment

Source: Strategic Education Services
California Public High School Dropout Rates Based on 9th Grade Enrollment

Relative to 2003-04 Graduating Class

Sources: CCSF Governmental Relations and CA Dept. Education
## Education attainment profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>California</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 9th grade</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th-12th, no diploma</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School diploma</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College, no degree</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Degree</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor Degree</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or Professional</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
CALIFORNIANS ARE UNDEREDUCATED AND UNDEREMPLOYED

40% of low-income working families in California are headed by an adult lacking a HS diploma.

Higher Education Is Associated With Lower Unemployment

2004
Unemployment Rate of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 25 Years and Over

Less Than a High Diploma | High School Graduates | Some College | Associate Degree | Bachelor's Degree and Higher
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
8.5 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 2.7

Educational Attainment

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics data
Higher Education Is Associated with Higher Earnings

2003 Income of Individuals 25 Years and Over

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less Than a High School Diploma</td>
<td>$21,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduates</td>
<td>$30,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College Associate Degree</td>
<td>$35,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Degree and Higher</td>
<td>$37,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Degree and Higher</td>
<td>$60,939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Created From U.S. Census Bureau Data

Higher Education Is Associated with Higher Earnings
GOING TO COLLEGE CHANGES FAMILIES FOR GENERATIONS

- A two wage-earner family with some college can earn on average an additional $1.3 million over the course of their working lives. This changes not only their family’s hopes and dreams, but that of future generations as well.
Barriers to becoming educated

- Lack of preparation
  - 29% have not finished high school
  - Only 24% fully college ready
- Lack of financial resources
  - Fees increasing dramatically
  - Financial aid not structured for older/returning students
- Lack of information
  - About programs and aid
- Rationing of educational opportunities
- Other
  - Personal – childcare, time, esteem, etc.
## California’s Changing Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Profile of California’s Prisoners

- 71% are nonwhite
- 68% have no high school diploma
  - Mean reading level is 7th grade
- Average annual cost of incarceration--$31,000
- 50% committed nonviolent crimes

Source: California Department of Corrections and Civil Rights Project, Harvard.
Education Lowers Incarceration Rate

- A student who drops out of high school is 2.3 times more likely to be incarcerated than a student who goes to college.

Source: *Return on Investment*, UC Survey Research Center, December 2005
California Faces Higher Youth Unemployment

- California: 17.7%
- National: 15.1%
  - White: 12.9%
  - Latinos: 17.0%
  - Asian: 14.0%
  - African-American: 32.5%
Noncredit Provides Pathways to Success for Expanding Populations

- 62% of noncredit students of known ethnicity are students of color—2 out of 5 are Latino.

- 58% of credit students are of color

Source: California Community Colleges, MIS Data, Spring 2005
Noncredit Important to California Community College Degree Earners Fall 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Prior Noncredit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISPANIC</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIAN</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFR AMER</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILIPINO</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAT AMER</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAC ISLDR</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE NON-HISP</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More than 1 in every 4 California community college students who receives an AA degree needed one or more noncredit classes.

More than 1 in 3 Latinos did.
For City College Degree Earners, Noncredit is Even More Important

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>CCC</th>
<th>CCSF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Groups</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hisp./Latino</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian PI</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Nonwhite</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amer. Ind./ Alas. Nat.</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Non-Hisp.</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In San Francisco one out of two students who earn a degree needed to take one or more noncredit courses. The ratio is even higher for:
- Asians – 56%
- Latinos – 55%
- African-Americans – 53%
Noncredit Increases Probability of Earning a Degree for California Community College Students

Source: California Community Colleges, MIS Data.
Noncredit is More Important to California Community College Degree Earners

- One out of every 6 California community college students took noncredit courses.
  - One out of 5 Latinos did.
- One out of 4 degree earners did.
  - As did one out of 3 Latino degree earners.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NONCREDIT EVEN MORE IMPORTANT FOR CREDIT STUDENTS, ESPECIALLY DEGREE EARNERS

5/27/2009

Source: California Community Colleges, MIS Data.
IMPORTANT TO PROVIDE NONCREDIT AND CREDIT IN ONE INSTITUTION

- Of all credit students that used noncredit, less than one-third moved completely out of noncredit before moving to credit.
  - Over two out of three of these credit students accessed noncredit at key moments throughout their educational career.
- One out of 2 degree earners needed noncredit to be successful in S.F.
- One out of 3 credit students used noncredit study opportunities.
Noncredit Provides Pathways for Undereducated to Access California Community College Credit Courses

Source: California Community Colleges, MIS Data.
Basic Skills is Increasingly Important

- About one-half of all the noncredit study by credit students was in noncredit basic skills.
- Over the last 7 years basic skills has nearly quadrupled in importance for California community college credit students.
But It Is More Than Just Basic Skills

- 16% of the noncredit study was in the vocational area, with Business and IT by far the most important feeder to credit programs.
- 14% was in ESL.
- 14% was in programs serving older adults.
- 6% was in programs serving disabled students.
ESL Most Important Feeder in S.F.

Source: California Community Colleges, MIS Data.
It’s More Than Basic Skills in SF

- About one-half of all the noncredit study by credit students in San Francisco was in noncredit English as a Second Language.
- 40% of the credit students’ noncredit study was in vocational programs, with business and IT being the biggest feeders.
CCSF Students Take More Than One Discipline in Noncredit

- 70% of the credit students who took noncredit took courses in more than one area of study.
  - Usually a combination of ESL and vocational courses.
- Previous studies show that students who don’t limit themselves to just ESL or basic skills are more successful.
PROBLEMS

- Insufficient funding has created a barrier for many community colleges to offer noncredit courses and serve this population.
- How are these adults going to access a college education if the gateway courses are not available?
Funding is Major Barrier to Offering Noncredit Education

- 525 hours of attendance equals one Full-Time Equivalent Student.

- That means that colleges receive about $3 per hour for noncredit instructional activities, including student and instructional support.
Increasing Funding for Noncredit Is the Solution

California Community Colleges must begin to address inequities in noncredit funding in order to

- Reach out to all of California’s diverse populations,
- Provide access to a college education through a diversity of educational pathways, and
- Give our most needy the ability to achieve lifelong economic sustainability.
"A consequence of our highly competitive, rapidly growing economy is that the average American will hold many different jobs in a lifetime. Accordingly, education is no longer the sole province of the young. Significant numbers of workers continue their education well beyond their twenties. Millions enroll in community colleges in later life, for example, to upgrade their skills or get new ones. It is a measure of the dynamism of the U.S. economy that community colleges are one of the fastest growing segments of our educational system."