

Introduction

College History

City College of San Francisco (CCSF) was founded in 1935 in response to demand for a public institution to serve both academic and vocational needs of students as an integral part of San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD). The College was first housed in temporary facilities with an enrollment of 1,074 students and 74 faculty members. The College rapidly expanded and held classes in 22 locations. In 1937, the San Francisco Board of Education approved a building plan for the College which included a 56-acre site of what is now the Ocean Campus.

Beginning with the opening of Science Hall in 1940, and with federal and state grants, the College expanded and built many new buildings during the 1950s and 1960s. In 1970, the College separated from SFUSD, and formed a new entity, the San Francisco Community College District (SFCCD). This entity also included a number of neighborhood programs offered through the Adult and Occupational Education Division of SFUSD. The College maintained these neighborhood education programs, then composed primarily of noncredit courses. With rapid growth, the College District subsequently formed two separate divisions: one for credit courses on the Ocean Campus and another for noncredit courses offered throughout San Francisco. The two divisions merged in 1990 into a single City College of San Francisco.

With approved bond measures in 1997, 2001, and 2005, totaling \$491.3 million, the College renovated, expanded, and developed new buildings and facilities throughout San Francisco. The College provides through one main Campus (Ocean) and five active Centers.

Major Events or Developments Since the Last Comprehensive Review. Immediately following the last comprehensive review, the College, in partnership with the City and County of San Francisco, launched “FreeCity,” a program that provides San Francisco residents free tuition (or grants for financial aid recipients) to City College. FreeCity complements the College’s later implementation of the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office (CCCCO) “California Promise” (AB19) through “Full-Time Incentive Grants” for students who enroll in 12+ units.

The College has also responded to a number of other CCCCCO initiatives, including, for example, Guided Pathways, beginning in 2017-18. Highlights include clustering the College’s programs into Academic and Career Communities (essentially meta-majors), clearly mapping programs so that students can understand the optimal sequencing of the required courses, and the development of Success Networks for each of the Academic and Career Communities (currently in progress). The Office of Student Equity has been a key partner to ensure that equity is at the center of this work and alignment with other equity-focused work at the College.

On March 3, 2020, the voters approved an \$845 million bond for the College, which the College is currently deploying for new buildings, replacement buildings, and renovations in line with its Facilities Master Plan.

Later in March 2020, as was the case for all colleges, CCSF pivoted to remote instruction and operations in response to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. To minimize the disruption to students’ learning and access to services, the College took a variety of actions, such as providing the following for students: Chromebooks and Wi-Fi hot spots; emergency aid (private and federal sources); and access to student support services through virtual counters.

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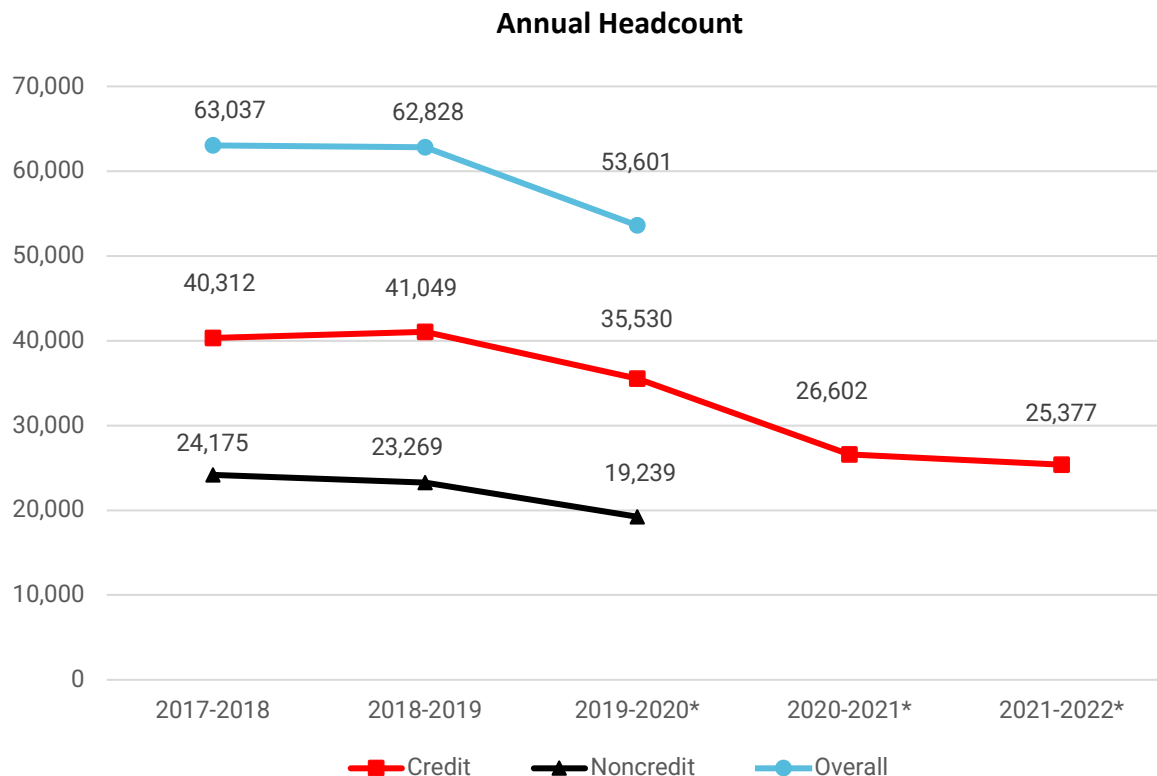
In addition, due to a variety of factors, the College closed its Fort Mason site after Fall 2019 and closed its Airport Center in December 2020.

In November 2021, the Board of Trustees appointed Dr. David Martin as the new permanent chancellor after appointing two interim chancellors following the departure of the previous permanent chancellor in Spring 2020. Chancellor Martin brings focused attention on stabilizing the College's finances grounded in historical knowledge of the College, having worked at CCSF from 2015 to 2017 as the Associate Vice Chancellor and Interim Vice Chancellor of Finance and Administration during that period.

A Note on College Data in the Following Sections. The Office of Research and Planning assembled the College data that follows using record-level data pulled from the Banner Student Information System (SIS), unless otherwise specified.

Student Enrollment Data

Annual headcount represents the number of individuals served in classrooms during an academic year. The College counts credit students in attendance on Census Day and noncredit students with at least eight hours of positive attendance.

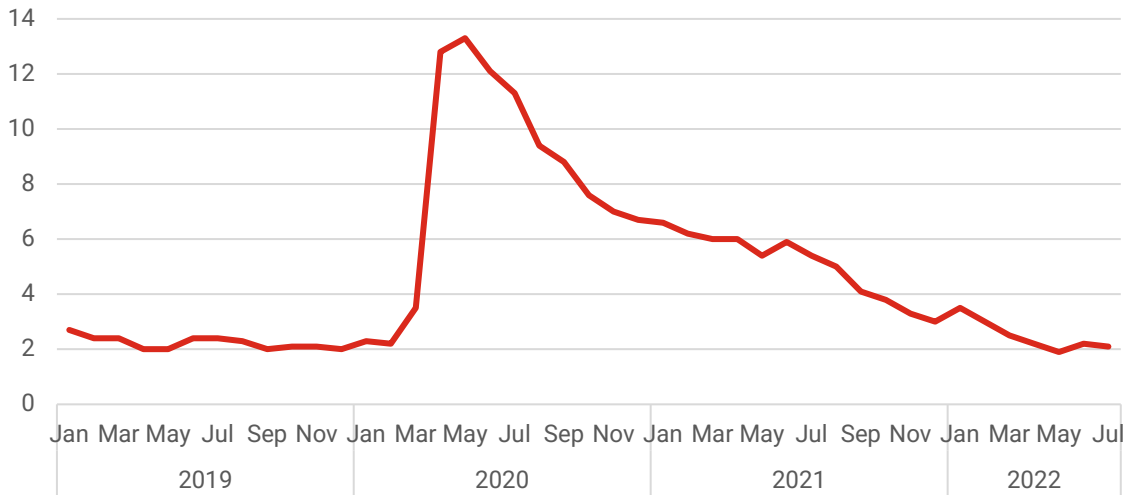


* Noncredit positive attendance data are collected differently during remote instruction and cannot be reported the same way as prior years.

Labor Market Data

Community college enrollment levels typically drop when job markets are strong, but recent years have not followed this pattern. Unemployment rates spiked abruptly with the onset of the pandemic, then declined steadily until resuming a low unemployment level of 2% as of May 2022. According to employment estimates, the top areas with the most openings for students with certificates or associate’s degrees are in medical areas (medical assistants, nursing assistants) and in web development.

Unemployment Rate: San Francisco



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, BLS Data Viewer. Extracted 8/31/22

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Labor Market Demand: San Francisco

Entry Level Education: Associate's degree

Rank (by # annual job openings)	Occupational Title	Estimated Annual Job Openings 2018 - 2028 (top 20)	Average Annual Earnings (2021)
1	Web Developers	473	120,690
2	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	438	48,789
3	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	382	79,057
4	Computer Network Support Specialists	183	89,334
5	Dental Hygienists	145	119,412
6	Architectural and Civil Drafters	123	72,237
7	Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	113	58,237
8	Electrical and Electronics Engineering Technicians	82	69,580
9	Radiologic Technologists	67	121,625
10	Respiratory Therapists	62	101,061
11	Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All Other	58	61,358
12	Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	52	82,783
13	Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	48	51,608
14	Chemical Technicians	46	52,765
15	Broadcast Technicians	45	60,242
16	Medical Equipment Repairers	33	69,136
17	Environmental Science and Protection Technicians, Including Health	32	70,572
18	Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	28	125,230
19	Physical Therapist Assistants	25	75,344
20	Mechanical Engineering Technicians	22	59,797

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Entry Level Education: Postsecondary non-degree award (i.e., certificates)

Rank (by # annual job openings)	Occupational Title	Estimated Annual Job Openings 2018 – 2028 (top 20)	Average Annual Earnings (2021)
1	Medical Assistants	704	54,755
2	Nursing Assistants	513	52,716
3	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	427	35,235
4	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	371	58,226
5	Manicurists and Pedicurists	346	31,235
6	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	290	67,771
7	Dental Assistants	286	58,119
8	Massage Therapists	271	50,204
9	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	189	74,640
10	Audio and Video Equipment Technicians	168	65,159
11	Barbers	147	56,266
12	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	123	76,062
13	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	122	83,101
14	Firefighters	119	100,215
15	Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other	107	66,307
16	Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	83	81,179
17	Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	81	66,307
18	Surgical Technologists	74	75,028
19	Library Technicians	72	63,590
20	Phlebotomists	47	54,269

Sources (citation required per Center for Excellence Data documentation):

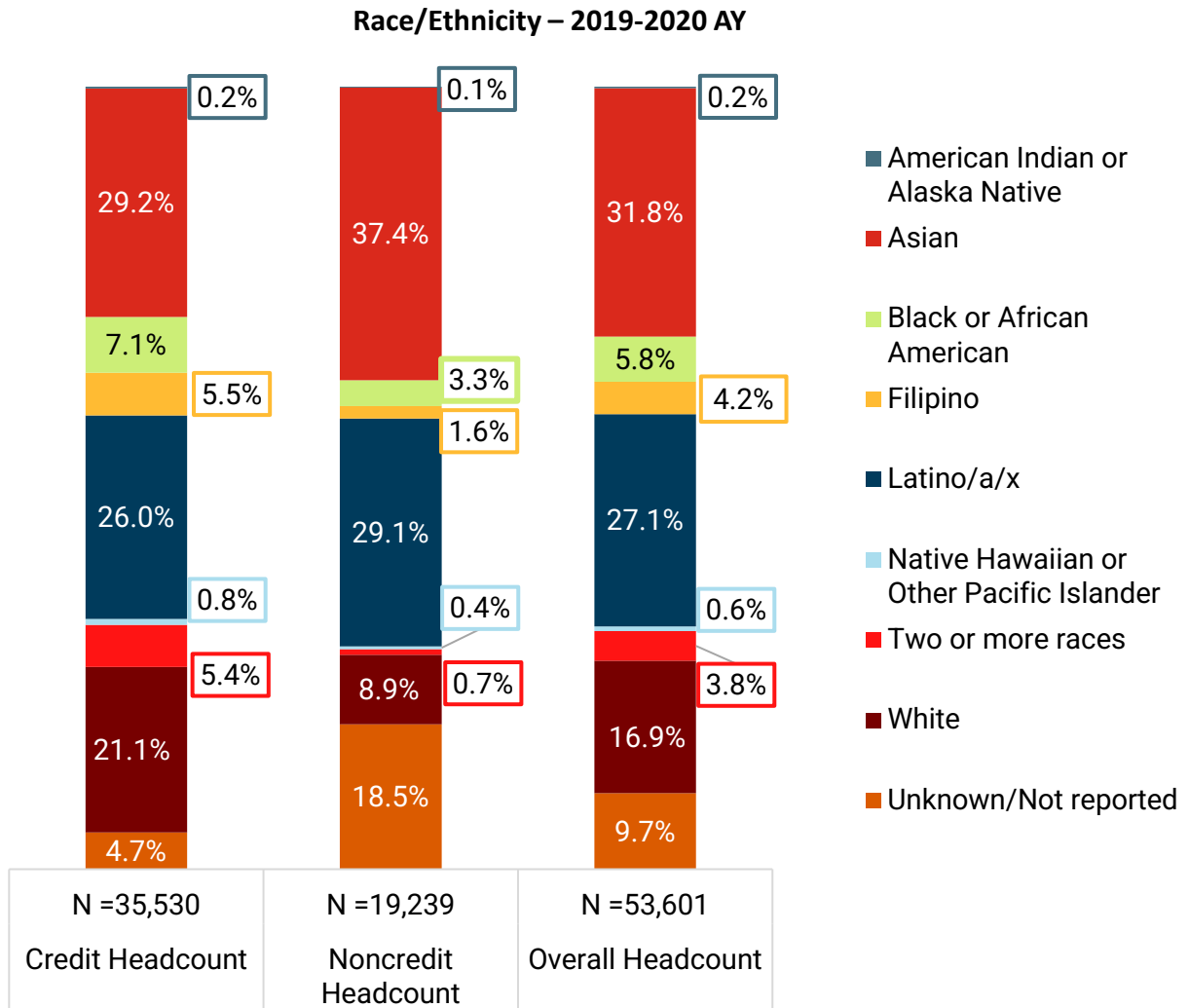
Employment estimates: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, Long-Term Occupational Projections for San Francisco, 2018-2028; Online at: www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov

Wage estimates: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, 2020 First Quarter Wages; Online at: www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov

For more information about education and training requirements by occupation, see:
<https://www.bls.gov/emp/documentation/education-training-system.htm>

Demographic Data

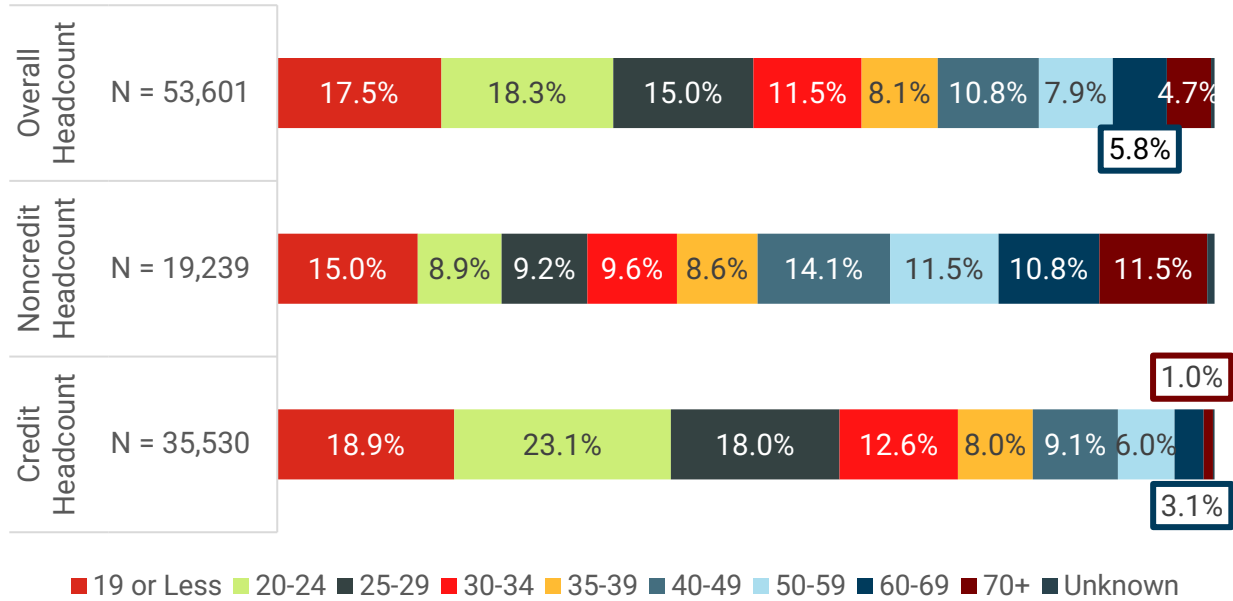
It is best to examine demographics of CCSF students by looking at credit and noncredit students separately, as their profiles are rather different. To best represent all students, incorporating noncredit, the 2019-2020 year is presented. Proportionately more Asian and Latinx students enroll in noncredit, largely related to the College’s sizeable noncredit English as a Second Language (ESL) program and its service to immigrant communities. In both credit and noncredit, the diverse nature of the CCSF student body is readily apparent.



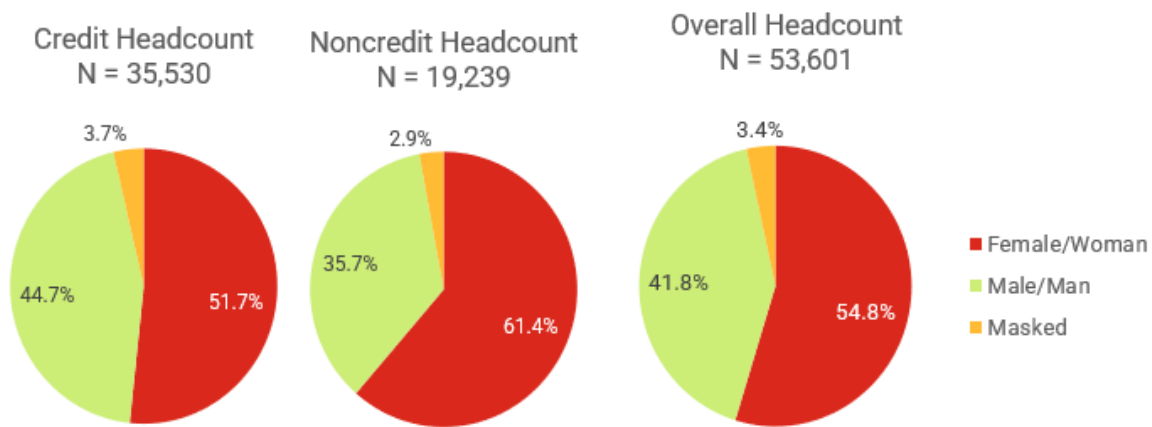
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In terms of age, a large percentage of credit students are in their 20s, in contrast to noncredit students, whose ages are more evenly distributed. Students aged 40 and above attend noncredit courses in large numbers. Females outnumber males in credit, with about 52 percent of total headcount, and even more so in noncredit, where females constitute over 61 percent of students.

Age Group - 2019-2020 AY



Gender – 2019-2020 AY

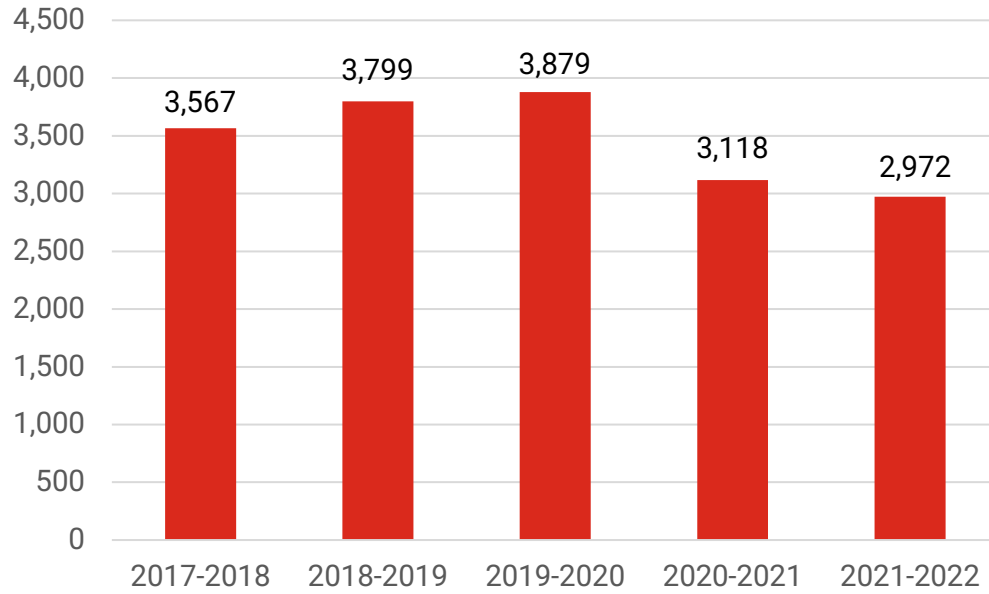


Note: The masked percentage combines nonbinary, not reported, and unknown.

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Roughly 3,000 to 4,000 students enrolled in credit classes have recently graduated from high school.

**Recent High School Graduates
Enrolled in CCSF Credit Courses**



Note: Recent high school graduates enrolled at CCSF are students who are 19 years old or less, graduated from high school within 2 years of enrolling at CCSF, and not enrolled in any dual enrollment programs.

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CCSF students mainly reside in the city/county of San Francisco. Over 70 percent of credit students, and over 80 percent of noncredit students, are residents of the city. In addition, the College attracts students from the nearby areas, particularly from the south (Peninsula) and the East Bay. Noncredit students are less likely to come from outside San Francisco.

Percentage of CCSF Students by Bay Area Region of Residence

Bay Area Residence	Credit Headcount by Academic Year				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
San Francisco	74.0%	74.5%	75.0%	72.3%	72.7%
East Bay	8.3%	8.1%	7.5%	8.2%	8.1%
Marin	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%
Peninsula	8.4%	7.8%	7.3%	7.2%	6.8%
South Bay	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%
Other - Non Bay Area	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	4.8%	5.7%
Unknown	3.5%	3.9%	4.7%	5.2%	4.1%
Total Credit Headcount	40,312	41,048	35,530	26,601	25,399

Bay Area Residence	Noncredit Headcount by Academic Year				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
San Francisco	83.9%	82.8%	81.9%	*	*
East Bay	4.4%	4.5%	3.9%	*	*
Marin	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	*	*
Peninsula	6.0%	6.1%	6.2%	*	*
South Bay	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	*	*
Other - Non Bay Area	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	*	*
Unknown	4.4%	5.1%	6.8%	*	*
Total Credit Headcount	21,174	23,268	19,239	*	*

* Noncredit positive attendance data are collected differently during remote instruction and cannot be reported the same way as prior years.

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CCSF students are more diverse by race/ethnicity than our service area of San Francisco City and County. The table below shows the credit student population for the purposes of comparing additional student groups; as shown previously, noncredit is even more diverse in terms of race/ethnicity. CCSF also serves a substantial portion of low-income residents.

SF County Adult Population (2019) and CCSF Headcount (2019-20 AY)

Demographics	SF County Counts	SF County %	CCSF Counts	CCSF %
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,401	0.2%	79	0.2%
Asian	261,004	34.3%	10,376	29.2%
Black or African American	39,125	5.1%	2,531	7.1%
Filipino	--		1,945	5.5%
Latino/a/x	111,051	14.6%	9,237	26.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2,673	0.4%	271	0.8%
Two or more races	31,667	4.2%	1,904	5.4%
Unknown/Not reported	5,194	0.7%	1,677	4.7%
White	308,623	40.6%	7,509	21.1%
Female/Woman	374,535	49.2%	18,361	51.7%
Male/Man	388,768	51.1%	15,867	44.7%
Foster Youth	--		506	1.4%
DSPS	43,362	5.7%	2,321	6.5%
Low Income (CCPG/Pell recipients)	72,270	9.5%	15,495	43.6%
Veterans	23,619	3.1%	1,660	4.7%
Total	760,738		35,529	

Source: SF County data drawn from U.S. Census; Filipino is included in Asian for SF County.

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A substantial number of CCSF students enroll in Career Technical Education (CTE) courses. In addition to CTE concentrators, many students enroll in a CTE class during their time at CCSF. Nearly all CTE courses are transferable (to the University of California [UC] or California State University [CSU] systems), and many transfer-bound students use introductory-level CTE courses to fulfill general education requirements.

Students Enrolled in Career Technical Education (CTE)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	*All
Number of Students Enrolled in CTE*	24,040	25,059	23,308	
Students Completing 9+ CTE Units**	4,298	4,450	3,720	

students who took at least 0.5 units in any single credit course or who had at least 12 positive attendance hours in any noncredit course(s) in the selected year or who enrolled in noncredit course(s) in Spring 2020 and who enrolled on a TOP code that is assigned to a vocational industry sector in the selected year.

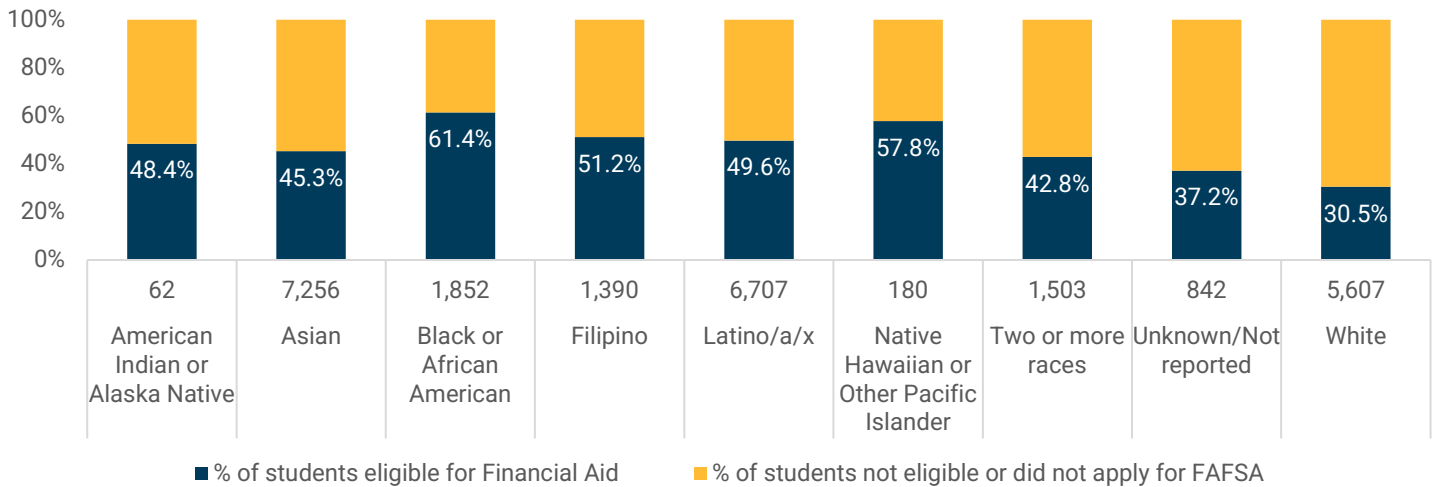
** Among all Strong Workforce Program students, the proportion who successfully completed nine or more career education semester units in the selected year within a single district.

Source: <https://www.calpassplus.org/Launchboard/SWP.aspx> ; Filter: San Francisco District

Socio-economic Data

Low-income students are credit students who qualify for California College Promise Grant (CCPG) or Pell at any point in their enrollment at CCSF. These students are eligible for financial aid. As shown below, the percentage of each race/ethnic group identified as eligible ranges from a high of 61.4% to as low as 30.5%. Approximately 29% of credit students overall complete the FAFSA.

Low-income Students by Race/Ethnicity (2021-22 AY)



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As previously noted, San Francisco’s diversity is reflected in the race/ethnicity percentages. Other socio-economic data shows additional aspects of the San Francisco population, including relatively high income, high proportion of B.A. attainment, and high proportion of technology availability as indicated by households with a computer. Of note, more than 34 percent of San Francisco residents are foreign born persons, and an even higher percentage speak a language other than English at home.

Additional Socio-Economic Data for San Francisco

Indicator	Value
Households	362,141
Persons per household	2.36
Owner-occupied housing unit rate	38.0%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units	\$1,152,300
Median gross rent	\$ 2,010
Median household income (2020 dollars)	\$ 119,136
Persons in poverty, percent	10.1%
Language other than English spoke at home, % of persons age 5 years+	42.6%
Foreign born persons	34.2%
High School graduate or higher, % of persons age 25+	88.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher, % persons age 25+	58.8%
Households with a computer	94.3%

Source: United States Census Quick Facts for San Francisco (published July 2021)

Sites

Students may complete 50 percent or more of a program, certificate, or degree at the following sites:

- Ocean Campus, 50 Frida Kahlo Way
- Chinatown/North Beach Center, 808 Kearny Street
- Downtown Center, 88 Fourth Street
- Evans Center, 1400 Evans Avenue
- John Adams Center, 1860 Hayes Street
- Mission Center, 1125 Valencia Street
- CityOnline allows students to take classes via distance education in San Francisco and from anywhere in California.

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Specialized or Programmatic Accreditation

The following programs are subject to additional accreditation and certification standards:

- **Addiction and Recovery Counseling Certificate**
Accredited by the California Consortium of Addiction Programs and Professionals
- **Administration of Justice Department**
Accredited by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training
- **Aircraft Maintenance Technology Program**
Certified by The Federal Aviation Administration
- **Culinary Arts Program**
Accredited by The American Culinary Federation American Culinary Federation Education Foundation
- **Dental Assisting Program**
Accredited by The Commission on Dental Accreditation
Approved by the Dental Board of California
- **Diagnostic Medical Imaging Program**
Accredited by The Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology
Accredited by the Radiologic Health Branch of the California State Department of Public Health
Approved by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists
- **Emergency Medical Technician Program**
Approved by the State of California Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Authority and local approving EMS agency
- **Fire Science Technology Program**
Accredited by The California State Fire Marshal's Office of State Fire Training
- **Health Information Management Program (Associate Degree)**
Accredited by The Commission on Accreditation for Health Informatics and Information Management
- **Licensed Vocational Nursing Program**
Accredited by The Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians
- **Medical Assisting Program**
Accredited by The Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs on recommendation of the Medical Assisting Education Review Board
- **Nursing Assistant and Home Health Aide Program**
Accredited by the California Department of Public Health Licensing and Certification Program Aide and Technician Certification Section Training Program Review Unit
- **Paramedic Program**
Accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs under the recommendation of the Committee on Accreditation of Educational Programs for the EMS Profession

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- Pharmacy Technician
Accredited by the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists
- Radiation Therapy Technology Program
Accredited by The Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology
- Registered Nursing Program
Approved by The California State Board of Registered Nursing