Cuyamaca College 2010-2016 Strategic Plan

APPENDIX II: Administrative Summary

A. External Environment

San Diego Region

- District Boundary includes 17.9% of the total population of San Diego County.
- Districtwide, approximately 40% of students dwell outside the District’s boundary.
- District’s boundary population is aging at a faster pace than the rest of San Diego County.
- By 2010, 11% of the District Service Area’s population between 18 to 24 years old.
- By 2020 population of the District boundary to increase by 23.3% over the 2000 census figures.
- By 2020, Hispanics and Asians will be the majority of District Service Area’s population.
- District Service Area English fluency rates are above 90%.
- District Service Area contains the largest percentage of with a median household income of $40,000 or less.
- District Service Area has large percentage of homes with 1 or more persons per room and renter occupied units.
- By 2020, District Service Area will have the largest percentage of multi-family units in San Diego County.
- San Diego scored 135.0 on the Cost of Living Index which has a mean of 100.

Local Feeder High Schools

- 3 top feeder schools districts: Grossmont Union, San Diego Unified, and the Mountain Empire.
- Two top feeder high schools: Granite Hills (API 7) and West Hills (API 8).
- Over time, approximately 70% of students from the two top feeder high schools persist from fall to spring
- and in general, earn GPAs slightly lower than those earned in high school.

Occupational Issues
• San Diego County accounts for approximately 9% of California’s labor force.
• The San Diego region has 16 major industry clusters employing over 320,000 workers.
• 3 largest industry clusters: Entertainment and Amusement, Financial Services, and Travel and Hospitality.
• San Diego County’s highest paying industries include Telecommunications, Utilities, Oil and Gas Extraction, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing, and Funds, Trusts, and other Financial Vehicles.
• Five forecasted occupations in the San Diego-Carlsbad- San Marcos Metropolitan area with the fastest growth from now until 2016 are Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts, Computer Software Engineers, Veterinary Technologists and Technicians, Veterinarians, and Home Health Aides.
• The five occupations in the San Diego-Carlsbad- San Marcos Metropolitan area with the most forecasted job openings from now until 2016 are Retail Salespersons, Waiters and Waitresses, Cashiers, Office Clerks, and Customer Service Representatives. The region’s unemployment rate decreases significantly and median weekly earnings increases significantly as a function of educational attainment.

Competitors and Enrollment after GCCCD
• GCCCD is the third largest (based on enrollment) community college district in the region
• 8 universities and ten private vocational schools are located within 20 miles of GCCCD.
• 32.9% of first-time students enrolling in 6 or more units, enrolled at another educational institution within 3 years.

B. Internal Environment

Student Demographics
• Over 26,000 students enrolled in spring 2008 semester.
• 90% of students enrolled in credit courses.
• 57% of students are female.
• 64% of students are 24 years old or less.
• 68% of students are either Hispanic or White.
• 85% of students’ primary language is English
• 96% of students are either U.S. citizens or permanent residents.
• 5 top feeder cities: El Cajon, La Mesa, Lakeside, Santee, and Spring Valley.
• 82% of students have a high school diploma/equivalent
• 52% of students have a high school GPA of 3.0 and above.
• Surprisingly, approximately two-thirds of all new students are assessed into at least one Basic Skills level course.

Course Enrollments
• Top 5 course enrollment subjects: English, Math, PE/ES, History, and Biology.
• 89% of all courses offered are non-occupational.
• 75% of all courses offered qualify for transfer.
• 55% of students enrolled in Distance Education courses live within the District’s boundary
• Evening courses account for approximately 21% of all course enrollments.
• A significantly higher percentage of male students enroll in evening courses.
• Saturday courses are attended by a significantly higher number of female students.

Student Success
• Though the majority of students earn a GPA of 3.0 or higher
• and almost 80% of all course enrollments end with a valid grade other than “withdraw,”
• only 50% of all students who attempt 12 or more units in a semester were able to successfully complete 12 or more units.
• The average student persistence rate is approximately 72%
• and does not differ significantly between first-time and continuing students.
• On average, distance education courses have 10% lower course retention rates, even when comparing like courses.
• The most common degrees awarded in the fall 2007 and spring 2008 semesters were the CSU Transfer and General A.A. degrees.

Transfer
• Almost twice as many GCCCD students have met the criteria for being Transfer Directed than students enrolled at all California Community Colleges.
- More than a third of students transfer to other post-secondary institutions or are *Transferred Prepared.*
- In general, students who transferred to California State Universities earned GPAs equal to, and
- have continuation rates higher than, student from other California Community Colleges.

**Faculty and Staff Characteristics**
- Across all staffing classifications, the majority of GCCCD staff (according to actual full-time staffing and EEOC expected figures) is White Non-Hispanic.
- Males are underrepresented in middle management, faculty, and classified staff categories.

**Emerging Trends**
- There are several emerging trends that are relevant to the future of GCCCD.
- Mainly, these trends lie in an increased basic needs budget for San Diego County,
- continued shrinking of a middle class,
- high performance of San Diego institutes for higher education,
- an over qualification of the workforce for the available jobs in the region, and
- an increase in green investments and jobs. Moreover,
- the demographics of the population within the district and county are expected to change significantly in the coming years.