

Chapter 2 Background

Introduction

Regional Population Trends and Characteristics

Local Economic Trends

Santa Ana College Data

Santiago Canyon College Data

Implications for Planning

DRAFT 2

REGIONAL POPULATION TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

- Data Set 1. Current and Projected Population by Cities within RSCCD Boundaries, 2010 and 2020
- Data Set 2. Orange County Population by Age, 2010 and 2020
- Data Set 3. Population by Age within RSCCD Boundaries, 2010
- Data Set 4. Population by Gender within RSCCD Boundaries, 2010
- Data Set 5. Orange County Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2010 and 2020
- Data Set 6. Population by Race/Ethnicity within RSCCD Boundaries, 2010
- Data Set 7. RSCCD Credit Students by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 - 2012
- Data Set 8. Population within RSCCD Boundaries by Race/Ethnicity Compared to RSCCD Credit Students, 2010
- Data Set 9. Language Spoken at Home by Residents Age 5 and Older, 2010
- Data Set 10. Median and Mean Household Income by Cities within RSCCD Boundaries, 2010
- Data Set 11. Level of Educational Attainment for Residents within RSCCD Boundaries Age 25+

LOCAL ECONOMIC TRENDS

- Data Set 12. Fastest Growing Occupations in Orange County, 2008 and 2018
- Data Set 13. Employment and Payroll Losses in Orange County, 2007 – 2012
- Data Set 14. Projected Job Growth by Sector, 2013

SANTA ANA COLLEGE DATA

- Data Set 15. Santa Ana College Headcount, 2008 and 2012
- Data Set 16. Santa Ana College Credit Full-time Equivalent Students, 2007 - 2012
- Data Set 17. Santa Ana College Credit Students by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 - 2012
- Data Set 18. Santa Ana College Credit Students by Age, 2008 - 2012
- Data Set 19. Santa Ana College Credit Students by Gender, 2008 – 2012
- Data Set 20. Santa Ana College Credit Students by Educational Goal, 2008 - 2012
- Data Set 21. Santa Ana College Credit Students by High School Attended, 2008 – 2012
- Data Set 22. High School Graduates in Santa Ana College Feeder High Schools, 2008 - 2012
- Data Set 23. Santa Ana College Credit Course Completion and Retention Rates, 2007 – 2011
- Data Set 24. Santa Ana College Distance Education Credit Course Completion and Retention Rates, 2007 – 2011
- Data Set 25. Santa Ana College Student Achievement
- Data Set 26. Santa Ana College Student Persistence Rate
- Data Set 27. Santa Ana College Course Completion Rates
- Data Set 28. Santa Ana College Improvement Rates
- Data Set 29. Santa Ana College Degrees and Certificates Awarded by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 – 2012
- Data Set 30. Santa Ana College Transfers to Universities, 2006 - 2007 to 2011 – 2012
- Data Set 31. Santa Ana College Credit Students, Transfer Velocity, 2002 - 2007
- Data Set 32. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Students by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 - 2012
- Data Set 33. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Students by Gender, 2008 - 2012
- Data Set 34. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Students by Age, 2008 - 2012
- Data Set 35. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Students by Citizenship Status, 2008 - 2012

Data Set 36. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Offerings and Full-time Equivalent Students, 2009 – 2012

Data Set 37. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Completion Rates and CASAS Learning Gains, 2009 – 2012

Data Set 38. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Awards, 2009 - 2012

Data Set 39. Santa Ana College Satisfaction Ratings by Credit Students

Data Set 40. Santa Ana College Satisfaction Ratings by Non-Credit Students

Data Set 41. Santa Ana College Satisfaction Ratings by Community Members, 2012

SANTIAGO CANYON COLLEGE DATA

Data Set 42. Santiago Canyon College Headcount, 2008 – 2012

Data Set 43. Santiago Canyon College Credit Full-time Equivalent Students, 2007 - 2012

Data Set 44. Santiago Canyon College Credit Students by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 - 2012

Data Set 45. Santiago Canyon College Credit Students by Age, 2008 - 2012

Data Set 46. Santiago Canyon College Credit Students by Gender, 2008 – 2012

Data Set 47. Santiago Canyon College Credit Students by Educational Goal, 2008 - 2012

Data Set 48. Santiago Canyon College Credit Students by High School Attended, 2008 – 2012

Data Set 49. High School Graduates in Santiago Canyon College Feeder High Schools, 2008 - 2012

Data Set 50. Santiago Canyon College Credit Course Completion and Retention Rates, 2007 – 2011

Data Set 51. Santiago Canyon College Distance Education Credit Course Completion and Retention Rates, 2007 - 2011

Data Set 52. Santiago Canyon College Student Achievement

Data Set 53. Santiago Canyon College Student Persistence Rate

Data Set 54. Santiago Canyon College Course Completion Rates

Data Set 55. Santiago Canyon College Improvement Rates

Data Set 56. Santiago Canyon College Degrees and Certificates Awarded by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 – 2012

Data Set 57. Santiago Canyon College Transfers to Universities, 2006 – 2007 to 2011 - 2012

Data Set 58. Santiago Canyon College Credit Students, Transfer Velocity, 2002- 2007

Data Set 59. Santiago Canyon College School of Continuing Education Students by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 - 2012

Data Set 60. Santiago Canyon College School of Continuing Education Students by Gender, 2008 - 2012

Data Set 61. Santiago Canyon College School of Continuing Education Students by Age, 2008 - 2012

Data Set 62. Santiago Canyon College School of Continuing Education Students by Citizenship Status, 2008 - 2012

Data Set 63. Santiago Canyon College School of Continuing Education Offerings and Full-time Equivalent Students, 2009 – 2012

Data Set 64. Santiago Canyon College School of Continuing Education Completion Rates and CASAS Learning Gains, 2009 – 2012

Data Set 65. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Awards, 2009 - 2012

Data Set 66. Santiago Canyon College Satisfaction Ratings by Credit Students, 2010 - 2012

Data Set 67. Santiago Canyon College Satisfaction Ratings by Non-Credit Students, 2012

Data Set 68. Santiago Canyon College Satisfaction Ratings by Community Members, 2012

IMPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING <under construction>

Introduction

This chapter provides background information about the demographic and economic characteristics of the Rancho Santiago Community College District service area and its students. This information is presented in these five sections:

1. **Regional Population Trends and Characteristics:** Current and projected demographic characteristics, such as age, race/ethnicity, and educational levels, and income for the population within the RSCCD geographic boundaries;
2. **Local Economic Trends:** Current and projected employment patterns by occupational category;
3. **Santa Ana College Data:** Current demographic characteristics for credit and noncredit students, such as age, race/ethnicity, educational goals, and academic success, and measures of student achievement;
4. **Santiago Canyon College Data:** Current demographic characteristics for credit and noncredit students, such as age, race/ethnicity, educational goals, and academic success, and measures of student achievement;
5. **Implications for Planning:** A summary of the key elements most relevant to planning.

The data in this report are based on an analysis of the seven cities within the RSCCD boundaries: Anaheim, Garden Grove, Irvine, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin and Villa Park. Data for Orange County and the state provide points of comparison as appropriate. The data profiles for the two colleges, Santa Ana College and Santiago Canyon College, include current data as well as comparisons across multiple years where available.

REGIONAL POPULATION TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

The RSCCD boundaries encompass 193 square miles, or 24% of Orange County. The portion of Orange County that includes RSCCD is densely populated. Over one million residents live within RSCCD boundaries in the communities of Anaheim, Garden Grove, Orange, Santa Ana, Tustin, and Villa Park.

Data Set 1. Current and Projected Population by Cities within RSCCD Boundaries, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020	% change
Anaheim	336,149	369,107	10%
Garden Grove	170,773	179,402	5%
Orange	136,256	141,472	4%
Santa Ana	324,483	337,568	4%
Tustin	75,488	81,310	8%
Villa Park	5,812	6,041	4%
RSCCD Total	1,048,961	1,114,900	6%
Orange County Total	3,010,232	3,266,190	9%
California Total	36,637,290	40,817,839	11%

Source: American Community Survey, Census 2010 and Center for Demographic Research, 2012

- The number of residents living within the RSCCD geographic boundaries is projected to increase 6% by 2020.
- A population increase is projected for all cities within RSCCD boundaries, with Anaheim and Tustin projected to have the greatest increase (10% and 8% respectively). Orange, Santa Ana, and Villa Park are projected to increase at a rate lower than the other communities (4%).

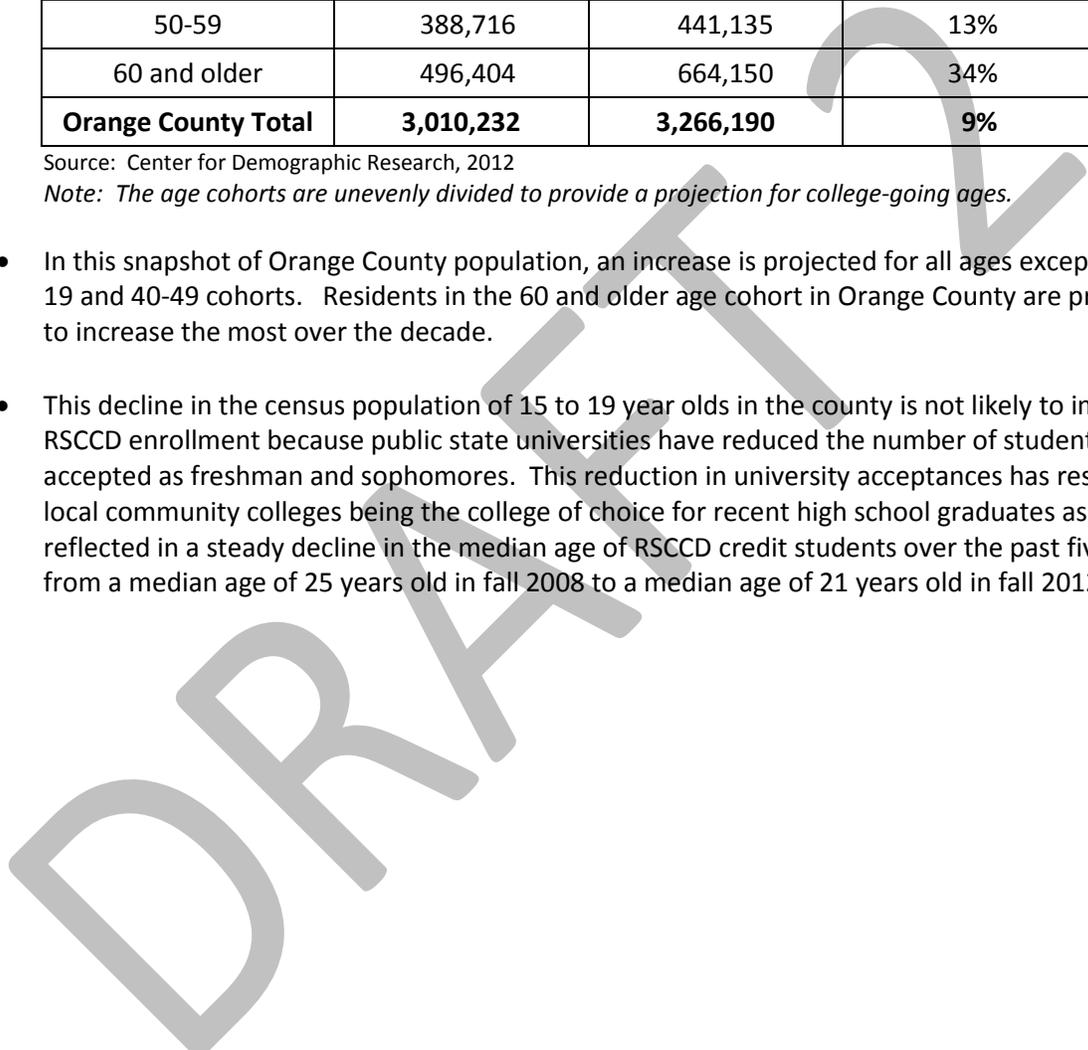
Data Set 2. Orange County Population by Age, 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020	% change
0-14	600,655	608,394	1%
15-19	227,689	203,132	-11%
20-29	428,963	474,441	11%
30-39	411,771	463,038	12%
40-49	456,034	411,900	-10%
50-59	388,716	441,135	13%
60 and older	496,404	664,150	34%
Orange County Total	3,010,232	3,266,190	9%

Source: Center for Demographic Research, 2012

Note: The age cohorts are unevenly divided to provide a projection for college-going ages.

- In this snapshot of Orange County population, an increase is projected for all ages except the 15-19 and 40-49 cohorts. Residents in the 60 and older age cohort in Orange County are projected to increase the most over the decade.
- This decline in the census population of 15 to 19 year olds in the county is not likely to impact RSCCD enrollment because public state universities have reduced the number of students accepted as freshman and sophomores. This reduction in university acceptances has resulted in local community colleges being the college of choice for recent high school graduates as reflected in a steady decline in the median age of RSCCD credit students over the past five years, from a median age of 25 years old in fall 2008 to a median age of 21 years old in fall 2012.



Data Set 3. Population by Age within RSCCD Boundaries, 2010

	Anaheim	Garden Grove	Orange	Santa Ana	Tustin	Villa Park	Orange County	California
0-14	24%	21%	21%	26%	23%	15%	21%	21%
15-19	8%	8%	8%	9%	6%	10%	8%	8%
20-29	15%	15%	14%	18%	14%	9%	14%	14%
30-39	15%	15%	15%	16%	18%	6%	14%	14%
40-49	14%	14%	15%	13%	16%	16%	15%	15%
50-59	11%	12%	13%	9%	11%	16%	13%	12%
60+	13%	15%	14%	9%	12%	28%	16%	16%
TOTAL	333,039	169,009	134,569	325,216	73,731	5,813	2,965,525	36,637,290

Source: American Community Survey (5-year), report S0101 (Age and Gender), Census 2010

Note: (1) The age cohorts are unevenly divided to provide a projection for college-going ages. (2) There is a slight discrepancy in the total Orange County population in Data Set 3 compared to Data Set 2 because the data were drawn from different sources.

- For those who live within RSCCD boundaries, the proportion of residents in each age cohort is approximately the same proportion as in the county and the state demographics.
- The proportion of residents in each age cohort is similar for five of the communities in RSCCD boundaries: about a quarter of the population is younger than 14 years old; the 15 to 19 age cohort represents the lowest proportion of the population; and the remainder of the population is distributed almost evenly across the other age cohorts. In Villa Park the highest proportion of residents is age 60 or older and lowest proportion is between the ages of 30 to 39.

Data Set 4. Population by Gender within RSCCD Boundaries, 2010

	Anaheim	Garden Grove	Orange	Santa Ana	Tustin	Villa Park	Orange County	California
Male	166,333	84,413	68,069	166,863	36,309	2,973	1,467,799	18,223,157
Female	166,706	84,596	66,500	158,353	37,422	2,840	1,497,726	18,414,133
% Male to Female	50%/50%	50%/50%	51%/49%	51%/49%	49%/51%	51%/49%	49%/51%	49%/51%
Total	333,039	169,009	134,569	325,216	73,731	5,813	2,965,525	36,637,290

Source: American Community Survey (5-year), report S0101 (Age and Gender), Census 2010

- In all communities in RSCCD, current residents are approximately evenly divided in a 50-50 balance between males and females.

Data Set 5. Orange County Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2010 and 2020

	2010	% of Total	2020	% of Total	% change
African-American	44,000	1%	43,864	1%	0%
Asian	532,477	18%	710,916	22%	34%
Hispanic	1,012,973	34%	1,136,811	35%	12%
White	1,328,499	44%	1,273,440	39%	-4%
Other	92,283	3%	101,159	3%	10%
Orange County Total	3,010,232	100%	3,266,190	100%	9%

Source: Center for Demographic Research, 2012

Note: There is a slight discrepancy in the total Orange County population in Data Set 5 compared to Data Set 3 because the data were drawn from different sources.

- There is not a majority race/ethnic cohort in Orange County in 2010. The proportion of White residents is the highest (44%) followed by Hispanic (34%) and Asian (18%). The county’s population is projected to be made up of the same three race/ethnicity cohorts in the same order, although the proportions will shift with White residents the highest at 39%, followed by Hispanic at 35% and Asian at 22%.
- Over the next decade, the greatest shifts in the race/ethnicity composition of Orange County population will be an increase in residents who self-identify as Asian, Hispanic, and “Other” at 34%, 12%, and 10% respectively and a decrease in White residents from 44% to 39%.

Data Set 6. Population by Race/Ethnicity within RSCCD Boundaries, 2010

	Anaheim	Garden Grove	Orange	Santa Ana	Tustin	Villa Park	RSCCD Total	Orange County Total
African-American	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Asian	15%	37%	11%	10%	20%	15%	17%	18%
Hispanic	53%	37%	38%	78%	40%	10%	55%	34%
White	27%	23%	47%	9%	35%	72%	24%	44%
Other	3%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Total	336,265	170,883	136,416	324,528	75,540	5,812	1,049,444	3,010,232

Source: Center for Demographic Research, 2012

Note: There is a slight discrepancy in the total Orange County population in Data Set 6 compared to Data Set 3 because the data were drawn from different sources.

- The race/ethnicity pattern of residents who live within RSCCD boundaries is comparable to the pattern in Orange County as a whole with two exceptions: there is a significantly higher proportion of Hispanic residents within RSCCD boundaries (55%) than in the total county (34%) and a significantly lower proportion of White residents within RSCCD boundaries (24%) than in the total county (44%).

Data Set 7. RSCCD Credit Students by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012
	34,699	27,980	25,024	24,900	26,500
African-American	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%
Asian	10%	11%	11%	11%	10%
Hispanic	43%	47%	50%	53%	56%
White	33%	26%	25%	24%	22%
Other	7%	5%	5%	4%	6%
Decline to State	5%	9%	7%	6%	6%

- In this five-year snapshot, the race/ethnicity cohorts of RSCCD credit students have remained relatively stable for African-American, Asian, and “Other” race/ethnicity categories. During the same time period, the proportion of RSCCD credit students who self-identify as Hispanic has increased from 43% to 56% and for those who self-identify as White has decreased from 33% to 22%.

Data Set 8. Population within RSCCD Boundaries by Race/Ethnicity Compared to RSCCD Credit Student Population, 2010

	Anaheim	Garden Grove	Orange	Santa Ana	Tustin	Villa Park	RSCCD Total Population	RSCCD Credit Students
African-American	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Asian	15%	37%	11%	10%	20%	15%	17%	11%
Hispanic	53%	37%	38%	78%	40%	10%	55%	53%
White	27%	23%	47%	9%	35%	72%	24%	24%
Other	3%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%	2%	4%
Total	336,265	170,883	136,416	324,528	75,540	5,812	1,049,444	25,024

Source: Center for Demographic Research, 2012

Note: There is a slight discrepancy in the total Orange County population in Data Set 6 compared to Data Set 3 because the data were drawn from different sources.

- Overall, in fall 2010 the race/ethnicity of the RSCCD credit student population approximated the total population who live within RSCCD boundaries. The three slight differences are: a higher proportion of both Asian and Hispanic residents compared to the student population (Asian: 17% versus 11%; Hispanic: 55% versus 53%); and a slightly lower proportion of residents selecting the “Other” category of race/ethnicity compared to the student population (2% versus 4%).

Data Set 9. Language Spoken at Home by Residents Age Five and Older, 2010

	Anaheim	Garden Grove	Orange	Santa Ana	Tustin	Villa Park	Orange County	California
English only	40%	34%	58%	17%	49%	77%	56%	57%
Spanish	44%	31%	30%	72%	31%	7%	26%	29%
Other Indo-European languages	4%	2%	3%	1%	5%	8%	4%	4%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	11%	33%	9%	9%	15%	9%	13%	9%
Other languages	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Total Population (5 years and over)	306,499	157,826	125,444	295,265	67,971	5,590	2,769,832	34,092,225

Source: American Factfinder (American Community Survey 5-year DP02 Report), 2010 Census

- About half of the residents who are age five and older speak only English at home in four of the seven communities in RSCCD. This proportion declines to 40% in Anaheim, 34% in Garden Grove, and 17% in Santa Ana.
- For residents age five and older who speak a language other than only English at home, Spanish is the most common language in four of the six communities within RSCCD boundaries. In the remaining two communities, Asian and Pacific Islander Languages are more common than Spanish and English only.
- Four of the six communities within RSCCD boundaries have a lower proportion of residents who speak only English at home compared to the county and the state proportions. These four communities make up 87% of the total population within RSCCD boundaries (see Data Set 1.)

Data Set 10. Median and Mean Household Income by Cities within RSCCD Boundaries, 2010

	Anaheim	Garden Grove	Orange	Santa Ana	Tustin	Villa Park	Orange County	California
Median household income	\$57,807	\$61,026	\$76,742	\$54,877	\$73,170	\$146,776	\$74,344	\$60,883
Mean household income	\$73,807	\$73,069	\$97,672	\$67,887	\$95,506	\$211,065	\$99,719	\$83,483

Source: American Factfinder (American Community Survey 5-year DP03 Report), 2010 Census

- The median household income for Orange County is significantly higher than the median household income for the state.
- In 2010, Anaheim and Santa Ana had a median household income below the median household income in both Orange County and the state. The median household income in Garden Grove is comparable to the state median household income, but below the county. The median household income in Orange, Tustin, and Villa Park are comparable to or higher than both the county or state median household income.

Data Set 11. Level of Educational Attainment for Residents within RSCCD Boundaries Age 25+

	Anaheim	Garden Grove	Orange	Santa Ana	Tustin	Villa Park	Orange County	California
Less than 9 th grade	13%	15%	9%	29%	8%	1%	9%	10%
9 th to 12 th grade	13%	12%	8%	16%	7%	3%	7%	9%
High school graduate	23%	24%	19%	24%	17%	14%	18%	22%
Some college	21%	22%	22%	16%	20%	25%	21%	22%
Associate's degree	6%	8%	9%	6%	8%	7%	8%	8%
Bachelor's degree	17%	15%	22%	8%	25%	27%	24%	19%
Graduate or professional degree	7%	5%	12%	2%	13%	23%	13%	11%
Total Population	213,837	109,645	88,696	192,443	48,566	4,053	2,008,772	23,497,945

Source: American Factfinder (American Community Survey 5-year DP02 Report), 2010 census

- The proportion of adults who have not attended college at all is significantly higher in Anaheim, Garden Grove, and Santa Ana compared to the state and the county proportions (48%, 51%, and 69% respectively). The proportion of adults who have not attended college at all is 34% for Orange County and 41% for the state.
- Similar to the state and county proportions, the proportion of adults who have some college but have not completed a degree is slightly over 20% for Anaheim, Garden Grove, Orange, Tustin, and Villa Park. The rates of degree completion in Tustin and Villa Park (46% and 57% respectively) are the highest in RSCCD boundaries and exceed both county and state rates (45% and 38% respectively).

LOCAL ECONOMIC TRENDS

Data Set 12. Fastest Growing Occupations in Orange County, 2008 and 2018

Occupations with 700+ jobs	2008	Projected 2018	% Change
Home Health Aides	5,180	7,640	47.5
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	1,730	2,520	45.7
Personal and Home Care Aides	12,410	17,720	42.8
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	3,160	4,460	41.1
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	1,470	2,010	36.7
Surgical Technologists	770	1,000	29.9
Pharmacy Technicians	2,560	3,310	29.3
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	2,490	3,210	28.9
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	8,360	10,680	27.8
Physical Therapists	1,690	2,150	27.2
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	3,430	4,360	27.1
Respiratory Therapists	1,240	1,570	26.6
Mixing and Blending Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	1,740	2,190	25.9
Civil Engineers	4,860	6,080	25.1
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	1,380	1,720	24.6
Occupational Therapists	1,140	1,420	24.6
Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	2,610	3,250	24.5
Medical Assistants	7,530	9,370	24.4
Registered Nurses	20,880	25,880	23.9
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	2,410	2,970	23.2
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	5,430	6,670	22.8
Dental Assistants	4,910	6,030	22.8
Dental Hygienists	1,600	1,960	22.5
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	720	880	22.2
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	6,050	7,360	21.7
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	1,450	1,760	21.4
Legal Secretaries	3,190	3,870	21.3
Personal Financial Advisors	2,820	3,420	21.3
Market Research Analysts	4,800	5,820	21.2
Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers	1,280	1,550	21.1
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	1,310	1,580	20.6
Construction and Building Inspectors	1,230	1,480	20.3
Medical Secretaries	9,990	12,020	20.3
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	1,730	2,070	19.7

Source: Labor Market Information System

- Significant job growth is projected in a variety of occupations and many of them require training and education in the health sciences.

Data Set 13. Employment and Payroll Losses in Orange County, 2007 - 2012

	Change in Job October 2007 to June 2012	Average Annual Pay (\$)	Change in Payrolls (in Million \$)
Construction	-34,800	61,360	-2,135
Trade, Transportation & utilities	-33,167	51,220	-1,699
Manufacturing	-23,434	67,132	-1,573
Financial Activities	-15,133	97,656	-1,478
Professional & Business Services	-21,767	65,520	-1,426
State & Local Government*	-10,234	52,806	-540
Information	-6,767	78,208	-529
Other Services	-3,167	29,380	-93
Federal Government	-467	72,852	-34
Leisure & Hospitality	5,800	21,476	125
Education & Health Services	15,000	53,768	807
Total Nonfarm	-128,234	56,472	-8,577

Source: Economic & Business Review, Chapman University, November 2012

Note: Public education is included in the State & Local Government Sector

- The number of jobs and total nonfarm payroll is below the pre-recession rates with the exceptions of jobs and payroll in the fields of leisure & hospitality and education & health services.

Data Set 14. Projected Job Growth by Sector, 2013

	Orange County	California
Construction & Mining	↑	↑
Financial Activities	↑	↑
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	↑	↑
Manufacturing	↔	↓
Professional & Business Services	↑	↑
Education & Health Services	↑	↑
Leisure & Hospitality Services	↑	↑
Government*	↔	↓

Source: Economic & Business Review, Chapman University, November 2012

Note: Public education is included in the State & Local Government Sector

- Job growth in Orange County is projected to increase or remain stable in very sector.

SANTA ANA COLLEGE DATA

Data Set 15. Santa Ana College Headcount, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	% change from 2011 to 2012
All credit	26,464	21,063	18,089	17,681	18,764	6%
On-campus credit	22,145	18,975	16,131	15,985	16,766	5%
All non-credit	14,112	13,818	12,696	11,565	10,554	-9%

Note: The number of students in on-campus credit courses does not include the following non-traditional classes: Apprenticeship, Fire Academy, Contract Management, Criminal Justice Academy, Quality Assurance, Business Seminar, and Distance Education (online, television, and hybrid).

- Student headcount in credit and non-credit courses at Santa Ana College declined each of the three fall semesters from 2009-2011 due to state-imposed reductions in the number of students funded which resulted in fewer sections being offered compared to previous years.
- Student headcount in all types of credit courses was higher in fall 2012 compared to the prior two years. There has been a consistent decrease in non-credit student headcount due a parallel decrease in the number of non-credit offerings.

Data Set 16. Santa Ana College Credit Full-time Equivalent Students, 2007 - 2012

	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Full-time Equivalent Students	15,516	15,888	15,780	16,239	14,501

Source: RSCCD Fiscal Services

Note: The measure of full-time equivalent students (FTES) is the method by which RSCCD reports student information to the state and consequently is the basis for allocations from the state to RSCCD.

- Santa Ana College reported higher FTES in 2008 – 2009 and in 2010- 2011 compared to other years in this five-year snapshot, with the lowest FTES reported for most recent year, 2011- 2012.

Data Set 17. Santa Ana College Credit Students by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012
	26,464	21,063	18,089	17,681	18,764
African-American	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Asian	12%	13%	13%	12%	12%
Hispanic	47%	53%	57%	60%	63%
White	29%	19%	17%	16%	15%
Other	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%
Decline to State	5%	8%	6%	6%	5%

- In recent years there has been a shift in the proportions of the students who identify themselves as White and Hispanic. The proportion of students who identify themselves as White has decreased steadily over the past five years, from 29% in fall 2008 to 15% in fall 2012 while the proportion of students who identify themselves as Hispanic has increased steadily, from 47% in fall 2008 to 63% in fall 2012.
- The proportion of Santa Ana College's student population in all other race/ethnicity categories has remained approximately the same.

Data Set 18. Santa Ana College Credit Students by Age, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012
	26,464	21,063	18,089	17,681	18,764
17 and under	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%
18	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%
19	9%	11%	11%	11%	12%
20-21	14%	17%	18%	19%	19%
22-25	17%	20%	21%	21%	21%
26-29	11%	11%	12%	11%	11%
30-39	17%	14%	13%	12%	12%
40-49	14%	9%	7%	7%	6%
50-64	8%	5%	4%	4%	4%
over 64	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%

- The proportion of students in traditional college-going ages (ages 18 – 25) has increased each year from 2008 to 2012. There has been a corresponding steady decrease in the proportion of students in each age cohort older than 30 years of age.

Data Set 19. Santa Ana College Credit Students by Gender, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012
	26,464	21,063	18,089	17,681	18,764
Male	54%	50%	48%	47%	48%
Female	46%	50%	52%	52%	52%

- The proportion of Santa Ana College students who are male has declined slightly each year since fall 2008, reaching the current ratio of slightly more female than male students (52% versus 48%).
- As a point of comparison, the gender of Orange County residents is about evenly divided between female and male residents.

Data Set 20. Santa Ana College Credit Students by Educational Goal, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012
	26,464	21,063	18,089	17,681	18,764
Vocational Certificate	6%	5%	4%	3%	3%
Employment Courses	24%	16%	13%	11%	11%
AA Degree	33%	41%	50%	54%	55%
Transfer, no AA	7%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Personal Develop.	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Improve Basic Skills	1%	5%	3%	2%	2%
Undecided	0%	0%	0%	13%	14%
Other	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
High School Diploma	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Teaching Career	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Educational Development	0%	4%	3%	2%	3%
Non-credit to Credit	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
4-yr college credits	0%	3%	3%	4%	3%
Not reported	14%	16%	15%	0%	0%

Note: These data reflect students' initial interests at the time of applying to Santa Ana College and do not reflect students' later educational goals following college experiences, such as attending orientation, meeting with a counselor, or completing courses.

- The proportion of students seeking an associate degree or transfer without a degree has increased each year from 40% in 2008 to 64% in 2012.
- The proportion of students seeking vocational certificates or taking courses for employment has decreased each year from 28% in 2008 to 14% in 2012.

Data Set 21. Santa Ana College Credit Students by High School Attended, 2008 - 2012

Top Feeder High Schools to SAC					
High Schools	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012
Anaheim Union USD					
Anaheim	48	56	49	43	49
Katella	59	57	27	31	48
Loara	51	34	20	31	26
Garden Grove USD					
Bolsa Grande	46	42	25	29	24
Garden Grove	60	58	38	47	56
Los Amigos High	76	48	32	41	38
Rancho Alamitos	14	14	13	14	21
Santiago	104	128	87	97	83
Orange USD					
Canyon	40	17	16	15	12
El Modena	49	26	14	16	23
Orange	76	57	55	69	73
Villa Park	46	21	22	21	15
Santa Ana USD					
Century	147	187	171	165	204
Cesar Chavez	21	28	19	28	24
Hector Godinez	0	0	81	169	235
Lorin Grisct	0	54	40	50	52
Saddleback	116	127	122	110	165
Santa Ana	291	257	295	303	295
Segerstrom	62	116	150	140	154
Valley	139	130	112	169	179
Tustin USD					
Arnold Beckman	30	22	17	14	19
Foothill	48	49	34	29	38
Tustin	51	34	41	46	30
Total from these feeder high schools	1,574	1,562	1,480	1,677	1,863
Total from all high schools	2,368	2,108	1,975	2,197	2,384
% from these feeder high schools	66%	74%	75%	76%	78%

Note: These data are a count of first-time college freshmen ages 17 to 19.

- The number of the first-time college freshmen between the ages of 17 and 19 has increased each fall from 2008, reaching a high of 2,384 students in fall 2012.
- The majority of the first-time college freshmen between the ages of 17 and 19 matriculate to Santa Ana College from one of the feeder higher schools within the RSCCD geographic boundaries.

Data Set 22. High School Graduates in Santa Ana College Feeder High Schools, 2008 - 2012

Service Area High Schools	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% of 2012 graduates who enrolled at SAC
Garden Grove USD						
Garden Grove	487	500	493	510	514	11%
Hare	110	240	138	148	160	0%
Santiago	387	399	410	487	494	17%
Santa Ana USD						
Century	314	394	447	425	466	44%
Cesar Chavez	88	130	125	130	196	12%
Hector Godinez	0	0	242	508	538	44%
Lorin Griset Academy	154	214	165	233	256	20%
Middle College	63	76	70	71	72	15%
O.C. School of the Arts	203	202	247	265	269	1%
Saddleback	310	354	425	389	380	23%
Santa Ana	572	535	525	529	641	46%
Segerstrom	307	594	562	524	521	30%
Valley	334	425	332	332	342	52%

- Overall, the graduation rates for the primary feeder high schools to Santa Ana College have steadily increased over the past five years.
- The Santa Ana Unified School District high schools are the primary feeder high schools for Santa Ana College.

Data Set 23. Santa Ana College Credit Course Completion and Retention Rates, 2007 - 2011

	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Statewide Average Fall 2011
Successful Course Completion	69%	71%	69%	70%	71%	69%
Course Retention	81%	82%	83%	85%	84%	85%

Notes: (1) Successful course completion compares the number of students enrolled at census with the number of students who earned a final grade of A, B, C, or Pass. (2) Course retention compares the number of students enrolled at census with the number of students who earned any final grade. This calculation excludes students who withdrew from the course after census.

- The proportion of students earning a passing final grade in credit courses has been relatively consistent over the past five years, with the current rate of 71% being slightly higher than the statewide age successful course completion rate.
- The retention rate steadily increased from fall 2007 to fall 2010, rising from 81% to 85%. The fall 2011 rate of 84% is slightly below the prior year's rate and the statewide average, both at 85%.

Data Set 24. Santa Ana College Distance Education Credit Course Completion and Retention Rates, 2007 - 2011

	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Statewide Average Fall 2011
Successful Course Completion	47%	50%	57%	58%	58%	58%
Course Retention	65%	66%	71%	76%	73%	78%

Notes: (1) This snapshot of distance education courses excludes television and hybrid courses. (2) Successful course completion compares the number of students enrolled at census with the number of students who earned a final grade of A, B, C, or Pass. (3) Course retention compares the number of students enrolled at census with the number of students who earned any final grade. This calculation excludes students who withdrew from the course after census.

- The successful course completion rate for distance education courses at Santa Ana College steadily increased between fall 2007 and fall 2011 and that rate now matches the statewide average.
- The course retention rate for distance education courses at Santa Ana College has increased, reaching the highest level (76%) in Fall 2010. The course retention rate is lower than the statewide average in fall 2011.
- For distance education courses in this five-year snapshot, the successful course completion rate and the course retention rates are significantly below the same measures for on-campus courses (58% versus 71% and 73% versus 84% respectively for fall 2011).

Accountability Reporting for Community Colleges: The following data are reported by RSCCD to the State Chancellor’s Office for a statewide report that provides the legislature with summary measures of student progress for each community college. The standardized operational definitions for the data elements in this report are available online at:

www.cccco.edu/ChancellorsOffice/Divisions/TechResearchInfo/ResearchandPlanning/ARCC

Data Set 25. Santa Ana College Student Achievement

Measures of Achievement	2003- 2004 to 2008-2009	2004- 2005 to 2009-2010	2005- 2006 to 2010-2011	Peer Group Average for 2005-2006 to 2010-2011
Student Progress and Achievement Rate	44.0%	47.3%	50.7%	43.3%
Percent of Students Who Earned at Least 30 Units	70.3%	71.4%	73.7%	76.0%

Note: Student Progress and Achievement Rate is the percentage of first-time students who showed intent to complete and who achieved any of the following outcomes within six years: Transferred to a four-year college; earned an associate degree; earned a certificated that required 18 units or more; achieved “transfer directed” or “transfer prepared” status.

- Based on these two measures of student achievement, an increasing percentage of Santa Ana College students demonstrate progress toward completion of an associate degree.
- Compared to other community colleges that share a similar demographic student profile, Santa Ana College is above the peer group average on the Student Progress and Achievement Rate and below the peer group average in the percent of students who earned at least 30 units.

Data Set 26. Santa Ana College Student Persistence Rate

Measure	Fall 2007 to Fall 2008	Fall 2008 to Fall 2009	Fall 2009 to Fall 2010	Peer Group Average for Fall 2009 to Fall 2010
Persistence Rate	74.8%	52.7%	70.7%	74.7%

Note: Persistence rate is the percentage of first-time students who earned a minimum of six units in fall and enrolled in any California community college in the subsequent fall.

- The persistence rate for Santa Ana College students was highest for fall 2007 to fall 2008.
- For the past two years in this snapshot, Santa Ana College’s persistence rate is below the peer group average.

Data Set 27. Santa Ana College Successful Course Completion Rates

Measures of Course Completion	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	Peer Group Average for 2010-2011
Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Credit Vocational Courses	89.7%	89.6%	88.8%	89.6%
Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Credit Basic Skills Courses	61.9%	59.7%	60.9%	63.5%

- In this three-year comparison there has been almost no change the successful course completion rates for Santa Ana College students taking credit vocational courses or credit basic skills courses.
- On these two indices of successful course completion, Santa Ana College students successfully complete credit courses at a lower rate than the students at peer colleges for both credit vocational courses (88.8% compared to 89.6%) and credit basic skills courses (60.9% compared to 63.5%).

Data Set 28. Santa Ana College Improvement Rates

Measures of Improvement	2006- 2007 to 2008- 2009	2007- 2008 to 2009- 2010	2008- 2009 to 2010- 2011	Peer Group Average for 2008- 2009 to 2010- 2011
Improvement Rate for Credit ESL Courses	41.4%	45.6%	45.3%	54.8%
Improvement Rate for Credit Basic Skills Courses	62.0%	60.4%	59.5%	55.0%

- On these measures, the improvement rate Santa Ana College in credit ESL courses has increased while the improvement rate for credit basic skills courses declined in this same period.
- This pattern is reversed when comparing these improvement rates to the average peer group improvement rates: Santa Ana College’s improvement rate for credit ESL courses is remains significantly below the peer group average while Santa Ana College’s improvement rate for credit basic skills courses is above the peer group average.

Data Set 29. Santa Ana College Degrees and Certificates Awarded by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 - 2012

Year Awarded	Awards	Race/Ethnic Distribution						
		African-American	Asian	White	Hispanic	Other	Decline to State	Count
2008-09	AA/AS	2%	24%	18%	51%	5%	4%	1,294
	Certificates	2%	25%	30%	37%	6%	6%	524
2009-10	AA/AS	2%	22%	19%	49%	7%	2%	1,322
	Certificates	1%	24%	18%	50%	5%	2%	1,094
2010-11	AA/AS	3%	18%	17%	54%	6%	3%	1,440
	Certificates	2%	18%	13%	57%	5%	3%	1,201
2011-12	AA/AS	2%	18%	17%	54%	5%	4%	1,503
	Certificates	1%	19%	15%	58%	3%	3%	1,298

- The number of associate degrees awarded by Santa Ana College was highest in 2011- 2012, reaching a high of 1,503 degrees awarded in 2011-2012.
- Similarly, the number of certificates awarded by Santa Ana College doubled between 2008 – 2009 and 2009 – 2010. The pattern over the past five years is one of steady increases, reaching a high of 1,298 certificates awarded in 2011- 2012.
- The proportion of associate degrees awarded to students in various race/ethnic categories has remained consistent over the past five years within these ranges:
 - African-American: 1% to 3%
 - Asian: 19% to 24%
 - White: 17% to 20%
 - Hispanic: 49% to 54%
 - Other: 5% to 8%
- The proportion of certificates awarded to students who identify themselves as African-American, Asian, and “Other” have been relatively consistent over the past five years. However, the proportion of certificates awarded to student who identify themselves as White has declined, from a high of 33% in 2007 – 2008 to 15% in 2011- 2012. During the same years, the proportion of certificates awarded to students who identify themselves as Hispanics has increased, from a high of 40% in 2007 – 2008 to 58% in 2011- 2012.

Data Set 30. Santa Ana College Transfers to Universities, 2006-2007 to 2011-2012

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
CSU	726	801	939	985	1,196	1,212
UC	218	204	234	198	240	196
Private/Out-of-State	450	575	359	578	660	821
Total	1,394	1,580	1,530	1,761	2,096	2,229

Note: The number of students who transfer in any year is contingent on both student readiness to transfer and the capacity of the universities to accept transfers.

- The number of students who transfer to CSU and private universities has increased dramatically over the past six years while the numbers of students who transfer to UC has remained relatively consistent.

Data Set 31. Santa Ana College Credit Students, Transfer Velocity, 2002 – 2017

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Santa Ana College	22%	21%	24%	23%	24%
California	25%	27%	28%	28%	26%

Source: Chancellor's Office, Datamart

Note: The Transfer Velocity Project tracked first-time college students who demonstrate that they intend to transfer by the courses they choose from their first academic year of enrollment to the point of transfer to a four-year institution. To be included in this transfer cohort, students must complete at least 12 units, including a transfer-level English or mathematics course within a 6-year period. The transfer rate was then based on the total number of students who transferred compared to the number of students in the cohort. The Research & Planning Group conducted the study between 2007 and 2009. More information on the Transfer Velocity Project is available at: <http://webprod.cccco.edu/datamarttrans/dmtrnsstucsel.aspx>

- Based on data in the Transfer Velocity Project, the proportion of students in each cohort who transfer to a university from Santa Ana College remained in the 21% to 24% range, which was consistently but slightly below the statewide average in the same study.

Santa Ana College's School of Continuing Education offers non-credit classes in various off-campus sites as well as at the Centennial Educational Center. The non-credit offerings include a full spectrum of adult education and continuing education courses for adult learners. These offerings include adult basic education, high school completion, parent education and vocational training, with the largest enrollment in English as a Second Language.

Data Set 32. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Students by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008		Fall 2009		Fall 2010		Fall 2011		Fall 2012	
	14,112		13,818		12,696		11,565		10,554	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
African-American	130	1%	88	1%	58	1%	46	1%	60	1%
Asian	710	7%	506	7%	607	8%	548	8%	698	9%
Hispanic	9,040	86%	5,787	85%	7,078	88%	5,681	87%	6,303	86%
White	438	4%	359	5%	191	2%	190	3%	212	3%
Other	164	1%	98	1%	102	1%	64	0%	77	0%
Not reported	3,630	26%	6,980	51%	4,660	37%	5,036	44%	3,204	30%

- The number of students attending the School of Continuing Education has declined each year for the past five years, parallel to the reductions in non-credit offerings...
- Since a significant proportion of the students did not provide race/ethnicity data in each of these years, conclusions must be tentative. Of the students who provided race/ethnicity data, the students attending the School of Continuing Education are predominantly Hispanic (86% to 88%).
- The proportion of students in each race/ethnic category has remained approximately the same over the past five years.

Data Set 33. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Students by Gender, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008		Fall 2009		Fall 2010		Fall 2011		Fall 2012	
	14,112		13,818		12,696		11,565		10,554	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	6,493	47%	6,177	46%	5,732	46%	5,226	46%	4,645	44%
Female	7,341	53%	7,197	54%	6,752	54%	6,252	54%	5,905	56%
Not reported	278	2%	444	3%	212	2%	87	1%	4	0%

- There is a slightly higher proportion of female to male students attending the School of Continuing Education.

Data Set 34. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Students by Age, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008		Fall 2009		Fall 2010		Fall 2011		Fall 2012	
	14,112		13,818		12,696		11,565		10,554	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
17 and under	1,066	8%	1,192	9%	963	8%	828	7%	545	5%
18	525	4%	531	4%	490	4%	367	3%	273	3%
19	466	3%	381	3%	380	3%	349	3%	288	3%
20-21	805	6%	671	5%	661	5%	608	5%	556	5%
22-25	1,638	12%	1,257	9%	1,266	10%	1,143	10%	1,226	12%
26-29	1,461	10%	1,363	10%	1,267	10%	1,166	10%	1,192	11%
30-39	3,195	23%	2,963	21%	2,965	23%	2,602	22%	2,451	23%
40-49	2,254	16%	2,481	18%	2,455	19%	2,399	21%	2,126	20%
50-64	1,519	11%	1,703	12%	1,710	13%	1,727	15%	1,495	14%
over 64	1,167	8%	1,276	9%	536	4%	376	3%	401	4%
Not reported	16	0%	0	0%	3	0%	0	0%	1	0%

- In the past five years, 60% to 70% of the students attending the School of Continuing Education have been 30 years old or older.
- The proportion of students in each age category has remained approximately the same over the past five years.

Data Set 35. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Students by Citizenship Status, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008		Fall 2009		Fall 2010		Fall 2011		Fall 2012	
	14,112		13,818		12,696		11,565		10,554	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
U.S. Citizen	2,354	27%			2,475	32%	2,165	34%	2,130	29%
Immigrant	1,773	20%			616	8%	420	7%	1,634	22%
Other	4,728	53%			4,532	59%	3,875	60%	3,516	48%
Not reported	5,257	37%			5,073	40%	5,105	44%	3,274	31%

- Since 30% to 40% of the students did not provide citizenship information in each of these years, conclusions must be tentative. The majority of the students attending the School of Continuing Education who provided citizenship information are not United States citizens.

Data Set 36. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Offerings and FTES, 2009 - 2012

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Number of Offerings	2,304	1,749	1,721
FTES	5,909	5,612	4,922

- In recent years the state reduced the number of students funded. As a result, there has been a decrease in the number of non-credit offerings and full-time equivalent students (FTES).

Data Set 37. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Completion Rates and CASAS Learning Gains, 2009 - 2012

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Successful Completions	3,244	11,726	13,767
CASAS Learning Gains	17,393	15,201	15,280

Note: (1) Prior to 2010 - 2011, only 2 programs reported grades. Since then, a policy change required all departments to issue and report final grades to better track students' successful completion of offerings required for certificates of completion. (2) CASAS Learning Gains are...?

- The number of successful completions of non-credit offerings has increased, despite the slight reduction in the number of offerings. (See Data Set 36.).

Data Set 38. Santa Ana College School of Continuing Education Awards, 2009 - 2012

Type of Award	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
High School Diploma	150	168	144
Certificates of Program Completion	450	434	2,306
General Education Development (GED)	39	35	20

- Awards of high school diplomas and general education development certificates have declined slightly over this three-year snapshot.
- Awards of program completion certificates have increased dramatically. *(We will double-check these data and add an explanation if this is correct.)*

Data Set 39. Santa Ana College Satisfaction Ratings by Credit Students

	Percent of "Good" and "Excellent" Ratings		
	2010 N=740	2011 N=478	2012 N=626
My overall experience at SAC	86%	87%	89%
The SAC campus environment (students, activities, etc.)	80%	81%	84%
Effectiveness of classroom learning experience	82%	83%	86%
My ability to register for classes I want or need	64%	67%	69%
Variety of classes offered	60%	62%	61%
Class size	65%	73%	57%
Campus safety/security	80%	81%	77%
Appearance and maintenance of grounds/facilities	68%	68%	75%

- On surveys in the past three years, most of the students taking credit courses at Santa Ana College (80% to 89%) have consistently reported satisfaction with their overall experience at the college, the campus environment, and the effectiveness of the classroom learning experience.
- Ratings of the availability and variety of classes have been consistent over the past three years with 60% to 69% of the students reporting satisfaction.
- Student satisfaction with class size has fluctuated, with the lowest rating in 2012 when 57% of the students reporting that class sizes were "good" or "excellent."
- Ratings on campus safety and security decreased slightly and ratings of the appearance and maintenance of the grounds and facilities increased.

Data Set 40. Santa Ana College Satisfaction Ratings by Non-Credit Students, 2012

	Percent of "Good" and "Excellent" Ratings
	N=869
Classroom experience	91%
Availability of classes	90%
Variety of classes offered	89%
Quality of instruction	88%
Books and learning materials	90%
Class size	85%
Appearance/maintenance of the facility	87%
Campus safety/security	80%
Overall experience	89%

- Eighty-five to 91% of the students taking non-credit offerings at Santa Ana College are satisfied with all aspects of their experience with one exception. Students reported lower levels of satisfaction (80% "good" and "excellent" ratings) with campus safety and security.

Data Set 41. Santa Ana College Satisfaction Ratings by Community Members, 2012

In general, how would you rate the quality of education provided at Santa Ana College? (N = 400)	
Excellent	20%
Good	35%
Fair	15%
Poor	3%
Very Poor	0%
Not sure	27%

Source: True North Research, Inc., 2012

- Fifty-five percent of the 400 community members who responded to a survey rated the quality of education provided at Santa Ana College as "excellent or "good." Twenty-seven percent of the community members did not rate the college on this question.

SANTIAGO CANYON COLLEGE

Data Set 42. Santiago Canyon College Headcount, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	% change from 2011
All credit	10,560	9,423	8,861	9,251	9,146	-1%
On-campus credit	9,964	9,058	7,783	8,001	8,102	1%
All non-credit	6,456	7,908	6,387	5,571	5,668	2%

Note: The number of students in on-campus credit courses does not include the following non-traditional classes: Apprenticeship, Fire Academy, Contract Management, Criminal Justice Academy, Quality Assurance, Business Seminar, and Distance Education (online, television, and hybrid).

- In this five-year snapshot, student headcount in credit courses at Santiago Canyon College reached a low of 8,861 students in fall 2010 due to state-imposed reductions in the number of students funded which resulted in fewer sections being offered compared to previous years. Although there was some recovery of the total student headcount in the past two years, the total headcount has not yet equaled the fall 2008 level.
- There has been a similar recent decrease non-credit offerings that created the trend of a decline in student headcount.

Data Set 43. Santiago Canyon College Credit Full-time Equivalent Students, 2007 - 2012

2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
6,410	6,720	6,409	6,648	6,255

Source: RSCCD Fiscal Services

Note: The measure of full-time equivalent students (FTES) is the method by which RSCCD reports student information to the state and consequently is the basis for allocations from the state to RSCCD.

Santiago Canyon College reported higher FTES in 2008 – 2009 and in 2010- 2011 compared to other years in this five-year snapshot, with the lowest FTES reported for most recent year, 2011- 2012.

Data Set 44. Santiago Canyon College Credit Students by Race/Ethnicity, 2008-2012

	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012
	10,560	9,423	8,861	9,251	9,146
African-American	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Asian	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Hispanic	33%	30%	33%	38%	41%
White	45%	43%	42%	39%	39%
Other	9%	8%	6%	6%	5%
Decline to State	4%	10%	9%	7%	6%

- In recent years there has been a shift in the proportions of the students who identify themselves as White and Hispanic. The proportion of students who identify themselves as White has decreased steadily over the past five years, from 45% in fall 2008 to 39% in fall 2012 while the proportion of students who identify themselves as Hispanic has increased, from 33% in fall 2008 to 41% in fall 2012.
- The proportion of Santa Ana’s student population in all other race/ethnicity categories has remained approximately the same, except for a decrease in the proportion of students who placed themselves in the “other” category.

Data Set 45. Santiago Canyon College Credit Students by Age, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012
	10,560	9,423	8,861	9,251	9,146
17 and under	2%	2%	4%	3%	4%
18	14%	14%	15%	15%	17%
19	14%	17%	16%	16%	18%
20-21	19%	23%	22%	22%	22%
22-25	17%	18%	17%	18%	18%
26-29	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%
30-39	11%	8%	9%	9%	8%
40-49	8%	6%	5%	5%	4%
50-64	5%	4%	4%	3%	2%
over 64	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%

- The proportion of students in traditional college-going ages (ages 18 – 25) has increased over the past five years, from 64% of the total student population in 2008 to 75% in 2012. There has been a corresponding steady decrease in the proportion of students in each age cohort beyond age 30.

Data Set 46. Santiago Canyon College Credit Students by Gender, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012
	10,560	9,423	8,861	9,251	9,146
Male	55%	51%	53%	54%	52%
Female	45%	49%	47%	46%	48%

- Compared to fall 2008, the male-female ratio at Santiago Canyon College has become more balanced in recent years, reaching the current balance of 52% male and 48% female. In comparison, in Orange County, current residents are approximately evenly divided in a 50-50 balance between female and male residents. (See Data Set 4.)

Data Set 47. Santiago Canyon College Credit Students by Educational Goal, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012
	10,560	9,423	8,861	9,251	9,146
Vocational Certificate	7%	4%	3%	4%	3%
Employment Courses	19%	12%	11%	11%	10%
AA Degree	36%	45%	50%	52%	53%
Transfer, no AA	12%	14%	13%	14%	13%
Personal Develop.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Improve Basic Skills	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Undecided	12%	0%	12%	10%	11%
Other	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%
High School Diploma	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Teaching Career	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Educational Development	0%	4%	3%	2%	2%
Non-credit to Credit	0%	<1%	0%	0%	0%
4-year college credits	0%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Not reported	0%	15%	1%	0%	0%

Note: These data reflect students' general interests at the time of applying to Santiago Canyon College and do not reflect students' more informed educational goals following college experiences, such as attending orientation, meeting with a counselor, or completing courses.

- The proportion of students seeking an associate degree or transfer without a degree has increased each year from 48% in 2008 to 66% in 2012.
- The proportion of students seeking vocational certificates or taking courses for employment has decreased, from 26% in 2008 to 13% in 2012.

Data Set 48. Santiago Canyon College Credit Students by High School Attended, 2008 - 2012

Top Feeder High Schools to SCC					
High Schools	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012
Anaheim Union USD					
Katella	19	19	6	13	34
Garden Grove USD					
Garden Grove High	60	58	38	47	56
Santiago High	19	13	23	48	66
Orange USD					
Canyon	119	134	110	135	137
El Modena	189	248	166	224	168
Lutheran High/OC	41	44	30	35	32
Orange	155	135	121	104	100
Richland	11	6	15	24	14
Villa Park	180	134	158	138	163
Placentia USD					
El Dorado	37	46	53	92	78
Esperanza	117	107	105	130	77
Valencia	60	34	36	49	83
Yorba Linda	0	0	0	0	80
Tustin USD					
Arnold Beckman	45	49	37	36	41
Foothill	105	106	72	81	86
Tustin	35	35	21	24	33
Other School Districts					
Brea Olinda	12	13	16	22	27
Corona	0	19	11	19	51
El Toro	9	14	8	15	21
Trabuco Hills	0	15	24	13	31
Total	1,213	1,229	1,050	1,249	1,378
Total all high schools	1,736	1,455	1,283	1,520	1,668
% from high schools in service area	70%	84%	82%	82%	83%

Note: These data are a count of first-time college freshmen ages 17 to 19.

- The number of the first-time college freshmen between the ages of 17 and 19 has fluctuated in recent years, reaching 1,668 in fall 2012.
- Eighty-three percent of the first-time college freshmen between the ages of 17 and 19 matriculate to Santiago Canyon College from one of the feeder higher schools within the RSCCD geographic boundaries.

Data Set 49. High School Graduates in Santiago Canyon College Feeder High Schools, 2008 - 2012

High Schools	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Esperanza	741	730	752	747	743
Canyon	571	575	530	495	609
El Modena	506	464	406	481	477
Lutheran	306	290	289	303	312
Orange	451	459	477	426	490
Richland	65	90	138	162	182
Villa Park	550	534	596	550	595
Foothill	412	509	489	495	499

- Overall, the number of graduates from the primary feeder high schools to Santiago Canyon College fluctuated slightly. Richland High School had the largest gain in graduates, from 65 in 2008 to 182 in 2012.

Data Set 50. Santiago Canyon College Credit Course Completion and Retention Rates, 2007 - 2011

	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Statewide Average Fall 2011
Successful Course Completion	67%	67%	63%	66%	70%	69%
Course Retention	82%	82%	81%	82%	84%	85%

Notes: (1) Successful course completion compares the number of students enrolled at census with the number of students who earned a final grade of A, B, C, or Pass. (2) Course retention compares the number of students enrolled at census with the number of students who earned any final grade. This calculation excludes students who withdrew from the course after census.

- The proportion of students earning a passing final grade in credit courses has fluctuated in recent years at Santiago Canyon College, reaching a high of 70% in fall 2011, which is slightly higher than the statewide average successful course completion rate of 69%.
- The retention rate increased from fall 2007 to fall 2011, rising from 82% to 84% which is slightly below the statewide average of 85%.

Data Set 51. Santa Ana College Distance Education Credit Course Completion and Retention Rates 2007 - 2011

	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Statewide Average Fall 2011
Successful Course Completion	50%	56%	51%	48%	55%	52%
Course Retention	70%	73%	71%	69%	83%	71%

Notes: (1) This snapshot of distance education courses excludes television and hybrid courses. (2) Successful course completion compares the number of students enrolled at census with the number of students who earned a final grade of A, B, C, or Pass. (3) Course retention compares the number of students enrolled at census with the number of students who earned any final grade. This calculation excludes students who withdrew from the course after census.

- The successful course completion rate for distance education courses at Santiago Canyon College has fluctuated during this five-year snapshot, reaching 55% in fall 2011, almost matching the high in fall 2008 of 56% and exceeding the fall 2011 statewide average of 52%.
- The course retention rate for distance education courses at Santiago Canyon College has fluctuated from a low of 69% in fall 2010 to 83% in fall 2011. The course retention rate for distance education courses is lower than the fall 2011 statewide average of 71%.

DRAFT

Accountability Reporting for Community Colleges: The following data are reported by RSCCD to the State Chancellor’s Office for a statewide report that provides the legislature with summary measures of student progress for each community college. The standardized operational definitions for the data elements in this report are available online at:

www.cccco.edu/ChancellorsOffice/Divisions/TechResearchInfo/ResearchandPlanning/ARCC

Data Set 52. Santiago Canyon College Student Achievement

Measures of Achievement	2003- 2004 to 2008-2009	2004- 2005 to 2009-2010	2005- 2006 to 2010-2011	Peer Group Average for 2005-2006 to 2010-2011
Student Progress and Achievement Rate	41.2%	46.2%	44.3%	49.9%
Percent of Students Who Earned at Least 30 Units	55.3%	58.2%	57.8%	69.7%

Notes: (1) Student Progress and Achievement Rate is the percentage of first-time students who showed intent to complete and who achieved any of the following outcomes within six years: Transferred to a four-year college; earned an associate degree; earned a certificated that required 18 units or more; achieved “transfer directed” or “transfer prepared” status. (2) The data for Santiago Canyon College includes students enrolled in apprenticeship courses, which deflates the rate on this measure.

- In this three-year snapshot of student performance on two measures of student achievement, Santiago Canyon College students performed fairly consistently. The highest year of the three was for student achievement performance in the 2004-2005 to 2009-2010 cohort.
- Compared to other community colleges that share a similar demographic student profile, Santiago Canyon College is below the peer group average on both of these measures of student achievement.

Data Set 53. Santiago Canyon College Student Persistence Rate

Measure	Fall 2007 to Fall 2008	Fall 2008 to Fall 2009	Fall 2009 to Fall 2010	Peer Group Average for Fall 2009 to Fall 2010
Persistence Rate	64.5%	65.3%	72.1%	69.1%

Note: Persistence rate is the percentage of first-time students who earned a minimum of six units in fall and enrolled in any California community college in the subsequent fall.

- The persistence rate for Santiago Canyon College students was highest in fall 2009 to fall 2010 at 72%. This rate exceeds prior years and the peer group average for fall 2009 to fall 2010.

Data Set 54. Santiago Canyon College Course Completion Rates

Measures of Course Completion	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	Peer Group Average for 2010-2011
Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Credit Vocational Courses	91.3%	91.3%	90.9%	89.6%
Annual Successful Course Completion Rate for Credit Basic Skills Courses	58.0%	59.9%	61.2%	63.8%

- In this three-year comparison the successful course completion rates for Santiago Canyon College students taking credit vocational courses or credit basic skills courses has been consistently high, exceeding the most recent peer group average.
- In 2010-2011 Santiago Canyon College students successfully completed credit basic skills courses at a lower rate compared to students at peer colleges (61.2% compared to 63.8%).

Data Set 55. Santiago Canyon College Improvement Rates

Measures of Improvement	2006- 2007 to 2008- 2009	2007- 2008 to 2009- 2010	2008- 2009 to 2010- 2011	Peer Group Average for 2008- 2009 to 2010- 2011
Improvement Rate for Credit ESL Courses	82.3%	59.2%	29.1%	51.4%
Improvement Rate for Credit Basic Skills Courses	64.4%	67.0%	62.7%	58.1%

- The improvement rate for Santiago Canyon College students in credit ESL courses has decreased dramatically over these three years and is currently significantly below the peer group average.
- The improvement rate for Santiago Canyon College students in credit basic skills courses is currently above the peer group average (62.7% compared to 58.1%).

Data Set 56. Santiago Canyon College Degrees and Certificates Awarded by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 - 2012

Year Awarded	Awards	Ethnic Distribution						Count
		African-American	Asian	White	Hispanic	Other	Decline to State	
2008-09	AA/AS	1%	12%	54%	24%	9%	4%	595
	Certificates	2%	6%	48%	33%	10%	4%	344
2009-10	AA/AS	1%	9%	51%	27%	9%	4%	603
	Certificates	1%	7%	53%	27%	7%	4%	815
2010-11	AA/AS	1%	9%	51%	28%	8%	3%	677
	Certificates	1%	8%	50%	30%	8%	3%	934
2011-12	AA/AS	1%	9%	47%	27%	6%	11%	858
	Certificates	3%	6%	47%	28%	5%	11%	1,083

- The number of associate degrees awarded by Santiago Canyon College was highest in 2011-2012, reaching 858 associate degrees awarded.
- The number of certificates awarded by Santiago Canyon College more than doubled between 2008 – 2009 and 2009 – 2010. The pattern over the past five years is one of steady increases, reaching a high of 1,083 in 2011- 2012.
- The proportion of associate degrees awarded to students in each race/ethnic category has remained consistent over the past five years within these ranges:
 - African-American: 1% to 2%
 - Asian: 8% to 12%
 - White: 47% to 54%
 - Hispanic: 24% to 28%
 - Other: 6% to 12%
- Similarly, the proportion of certificates awarded to students in each race/ethnicity category has remained consistent over the past five years within these ranges:
 - African-American: 1% to 3%
 - Asian: 6% to 8%
 - White: 47% to 53%
 - Hispanic: 27% to 33%
 - Other: 5% to 10%

Data Set 57. Santiago Canyon College Transfer to the Universities, 2006 - 2007 to 2011 - 2012

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
CSU	468	356	338	332	454	492
UC	152	103	105	94	78	93
Private/Out-of-State	270	202	223	239	291	330
Total	890	661	666	665	823	915

- In this snapshot, the numbers of students who transfer to CSU and private universities has increased over the past six years while the numbers of students who transfer to UC has significantly declined.

Data Set 58. Santiago Canyon College Credit Students, Transfer Velocity, 2002 – 2017

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Santiago Canyon College	32%	37%	34%	36%	32%
California	25%	27%	28%	28%	26%

Source: Chancellor's Office, Datamart

Note: The Transfer Velocity Project tracked first-time college students who demonstrate that they intend to transfer by the courses they choose from their first academic year of enrollment to the point of transfer to a four-year institution. To be included in this transfer cohort, students must complete at least 12 units, including a transfer-level English or mathematics course within a 6-year period. The transfer rate was then based on the total number of students who transferred compared to the number of students in the cohort. The Research & Planning Group conducted the study between 2007 and 2009. More information on the Transfer Velocity Project is available at: <http://webprod.cccco.edu/datamarttrans/dmtrnsstucsel.aspx>

- Based on data in the Transfer Velocity Project, the proportion of students in each cohort who transfer to a university from Santiago Canyon College ranged from 37% to 32%, which was consistently above the statewide average in the same study.

Santiago Canyon College’s School of Continuing Education offers non-credit classes in various off-campus sites as well as at the Orange Education Center. The non-credit offerings include a full spectrum of adult education and continuing education courses for adult learners. These offerings include adult basic education, high school completion, parent education and vocational training, with the significant enrollments in English as a Second Language (39%) and non-credit career technical education (29%).

Data Set 59. Santiago Canyon College School of Continuing Education Students by Race/Ethnicity

	Fall 2008		Fall 2009		Fall 2010		Fall 2011		Fall 2012	
	6,456		7,908		6,387		5,571		5,668	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
African-American	79	2%	76	2%	64	2%	43	2%	68	2%
Asian	501	10%	339	8%	284	8%	241	9%	252	7%
Hispanic	2,815	57%	2,571	61%	2,474	67%	1,849	66%	2,432	70%
White	1,288	26%	1,033	25%	777	21%	576	21%	630	18%
Other	245	5%	166	4%	99	3%	75	3%	85	1%
Not reported	1,528	24%	3,723	47%	2,689	42%	2,787	50%	2,201	39%

- In this five-year snapshot, the number of students attending the School of Continuing Education was at a peak in 2009 with 7,908 and was at its lowest in fall 2011 with 5,571 students. This decline is due to state-imposed reductions in the number of students funded and subsequent reductions in the number of sections being offered in recent years.
- Since a significant proportion of the students did not provide race/ethnicity data in each of these years, conclusions must be tentative. Of the students who provided race/ethnicity data, the proportion of students who identify themselves as Hispanic has increased, from 57% in 2008 to 70% in 2012. In a reverse of this pattern, the proportion of students who identify themselves as White has steadily decreased, from 26% in 2008 to 18% in 2012.
- The proportion of students in each race/ethnic category has remained approximately the same over the past five years.

Data Set 60. Santiago Canyon College School of Continuing Education Students by Gender, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008		Fall 2009		Fall 2010		Fall 2011		Fall 2012	
	6,456		7,908		6,387		5,571		5,668	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	2,880	45%	3,734	48%	3,033	48%	2,560	47%	2,647	47%
Female	3,494	55%	3,993	52%	3,232	52%	2,944	53%	3015	53%
Not reported	82	1%	181	2%	122	2%	67	1%	6	0%

- Consistently over the past five years, there is a slightly higher proportion of female to male students attending the School of Continuing Education.

Data Set 61. Santiago Canyon College School of Continuing Education Students by Age, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008		Fall 2009		Fall 2010		Fall 2011		Fall 2012	
	6,456		7,908		6,387		5,571		5,668	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
17 and under	483	8%	385	5%	380	6%	400	7%	379	7%
18	227	4%	259	3%	183	3%	191	3%	155	3%
19	242	4%	326	4%	229	4%	192	3%	203	4%
20-21	381	6%	533	7%	440	7%	353	6%	328	6%
22-25	618	10%	954	12%	775	12%	518	9%	643	11%
26-29	533	8%	785	10%	686	11%	537	10%	565	10%
30-39	1,138	18%	1,567	20%	1,315	21%	1,151	21%	1,157	20%
40-49	883	14%	1,111	14%	1,085	17%	951	17%	1,001	18%
50-64	843	13%	932	12%	776	12%	755	14%	777	14%
over 64	1,078	17%	1,056	13%	517	8%	523	9%	459	8%
Not reported	30	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%

- In each of the past five years, approximately 60% of the students attending the Santiago Canyon School of Continuing Education have been 30 years old or older.
- The number of students aged 64 and over has declined dramatically, from 17% or 1,078 students in 2008 to 8% or 459 students in 2012. The proportion of students in the other age categories has remained approximately the same over the past five years.

Data Set 62. Santiago Canyon College School of Continuing Education Students by Citizenship Status, 2008 - 2012

	Fall 2008		Fall 2009		Fall 2010		Fall 2011		Fall 2012	
	6,456		7,908		6,387		5,571		5,668	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
U.S. Citizen	2,269	58%			1,887	53%	1,487	55%	1,786	52%
Immigrant	676	17%			233	7%	143	5%	558	16%
Other	971	25%			1,428	40%	1,075	40%	1,111	32%
Not reported	2,540	39%			2,839	44%	2,866	51%	2,213	39%

- Since 39% to 51% of the students did not provide citizenship information in each of these years, conclusions must be tentative. About half of the students attending the School of Continuing Education who provided citizenship information are United States citizens.

Data Set 63. Santiago Canyon College School of Continuing Education Offerings and FTES, 2009 - 2012

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Classes Offered	843	680	809
FTES	2,466	2,246	2,030

- The number of offerings was reduced in 2010 - 2011 due to state-imposed reductions in the number of students funded. The number of offerings was restored in 2011 - 2012.
- Despite the restoration in the number of offerings in the most recent year, the number of full-time equivalent students (FTES) in the School of Continuing Education's non-credit offerings has declined each year since fall 2009.

Data Set 64. Santiago Canyon College School of Continuing Education Completion Rates and CASAS Learning Gains, 2009 - 2012

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Rate of Successful Completion	5,761	8,278	13,817
CASAS Learning Gains	6,403	6,883	5,777

Note: (1) Prior to 2010 - 2011, only 2 programs reported grades. Since then, a policy change required all departments to issue and report final grades to better track students' successful completion of offerings required for certificates of completion. (2) CASAS Learning Gains are...?

- The number of successful completions of non-credit offerings has increased over the past three years, despite the fluctuations in the number of offerings. (See Data Set 63.).

Data Set 65. Santiago Canyon College School of Continuing Education Awards, 2009 - 2012

Type of Award	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
High School Diploma	85	100	60
Certificates of Program Completion	127	213	3,609
General Education Development (GED)	212	175	140

- Awards of high school diplomas and general education development certificates were lower in 2011-2012 compared to the prior two years.
- Awards of program completion certificates have increased dramatically. *(We are double-checking these data and will add an explanation if these data are correct.)*

Data Set 66. Santiago Canyon College Satisfaction Ratings by Credit Students, 2010 - 2012

	Percent of "Good" and "Excellent" Ratings		
	2010 N=206	2011 N=211	2012 N=258
My overall experience at SCC	82%	87%	90%
The SCC campus environment (students, activities, etc.)	74%	77%	84%
Effectiveness of classroom learning experience	78%	80%	83%
My ability to register for classes I want or need	65%	70%	67%
Variety of classes offered	40%	50%	52%
Class size	64%	72%	68%
Campus safety/security	76%	79%	81%
Appearance and maintenance of grounds/facilities	80%	81%	87%

- On surveys in the past three years, most of the students taking credit courses at Santiago Canyon College (75% to 90%) have consistently reported satisfaction with their overall experience at the college, the campus environment, the effectiveness of the classroom learning experience, campus safety and security, and the appearance and maintenance of the grounds and facilities.
- Ratings of the availability and variety of classes and class size have been consistent over the past three years with 64% to 72% of the students reporting satisfaction.
- Student satisfaction with variety of classes offered is low, but has increased, from 40% reporting satisfaction and 52% reporting satisfaction in 2012.

Data Set 67. Santiago Canyon College Satisfaction Ratings by Non-Credit Students, 2012

	Percent of "Good" and "Excellent" Ratings
	N=1,224
Classroom experience	94%
Availability of classes	92%
Variety of classes offered	88%
Quality of instruction	94%
Books and learning materials	87%
Class size	87%
Appearance/maintenance of the facility	96%
Campus safety/security	96%
Overall experience	94%

- Eighty-seven percent to 96% of the students taking non-credit offerings are satisfied with all aspects of their experience at Santiago Canyon College.

Data Set 68. Santiago Canyon College Satisfaction Ratings by Community Members, 2012

How would you best describe the educational experience at SCC?	N=400
Mostly Positive	75%
Mostly Disappointing	1%
Somewhere in Between	19%
Don't Know/Unsure	5%

Source: The Lewis Group, 2012

- Seventy-five percent of the 400 number of community members who responded to a survey report satisfaction with their educational experiences at Santiago Canyon College.