## Foothill College Spring 2022 and Spring 2023 <br> Census Enrollment Comparisons Report

From Spring 2022 and Spring 2023:

- Enrollment
- Resident student enrollment is up 1\%, Non-Resident student enrollment is up $10 \%$.
- Resident FTES increased 1\%, and Non-Resident FTES increased 12\%.
- Overall, student enrollment increased by 351 , which is a $2 \%$ increase.
- Overall, estimated FTES increased by 48 , which is a $2 \%$ increase.

Table I. Census Enrollment Comparisons
Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  | $\%$ Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Groups | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES |
| Resident | 18,066 | 1,910 | 18,238 | 1,935 | 172 | 25 | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| Non-Resident | 1,828 | 199 | 2,007 | 222 | 179 | 23 | $10 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| Total | 19,894 | 2,109 | 20,245 | 2,157 | 351 | 48 | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ |

WSCH estimate based on positive attendance estimated at 60\% | Does not include Apprenticeship
Census dates are 04/25/2023 and 04/I9/2022
Source: FH IRP

- Resident Students
- Enrollment among Spring 2023 resident students is 172, a 1\% increase from Spring 2022.
- AB540 enrollment increased by $1 \%$ from 499 to 503 , reflecting a $1 \%$ increase in FTES.
- AB2364 enrollment increased by $1 \%$ from 59 to 118 , reflecting a $2 \%$ increase in FTES.
- F1 Ukrainian students were Non-Resident Exempt and their non-resident fees waived.

Table 2. Resident Student Enrollment and FTES
Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  | $\%$ Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Resident Type | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | HC | Est FTES | HC | Est FTES |
| Resident | 17,458 | 1,842 | 17,579 | 1,863 | 121 | 21 | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| AB540 | 499 | 56 | 503 | 57 | 4 | 1 | $1 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| AB2364 | 59 | 6 | 118 | 11 | 59 | 5 | $100 \%$ | $83 \%$ |
| VACA Veteran | 50 | 6 | 35 | 4 | -15 | -2 | $-30 \%$ | $-33 \%$ |
| Non-Resident Exempt | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | \#DIV/0! | \#DIV/0! |
| Total | 18,066 | 1,910 | 18,238 | 1,935 | 172 | 25 | $1 \%$ | $1 \%$ |

- Non-Resident Students
- Total Non-Resident enrollment increased by $10 \%$ from 1,828 to 2,007 .
- Non-Resident enrollment increased by $11 \%$ from 717 to 795.
- Out of Country enrollment increased by $22 \%$ from 116 to 142 .

Table 3. Non-Resident Enrollment and FTES
Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  | \% Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Resident Type | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES |
| Non-Resident | 717 | 76 | 795 | 87 | 78 | 11 | $11 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| International | 995 | 109 | 1,070 | 119 | 75 | 10 | $8 \%$ | $9 \%$ |
| Out of Country | 116 | 13 | 142 | 16 | 26 | 3 | $22 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
| Total | 1,828 | 198 | 2,007 | 222 | 179 | 24 | $10 \%$ | $12 \%$ |

Source: FH IRP

- International F1 Visa Students
- Headcount among Spring 2023 F1 visa students is 338 , an increase of $11 \%$.
- Female students continue represent less than half of all F1 visa students, but their percentage rate increased by 25\%-points from spring-to-spring (143 to 179).

Table 4. FI Visa Students by Gender
Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gender | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent |
| Female | 143 | $41 \%$ | 179 | $46 \%$ | 36 | $25 \%$ |
| Male | 207 | $59 \%$ | 209 | $54 \%$ | 2 | $1 \%$ |
| Total | 350 | $100 \%$ | 388 | $100 \%$ | 38 | $11 \%$ |

Source: FHDA IRP

- International F1 Visa Students by Top 10 Countries of Origin
- Students from the top 10 countries of origin declined in headcount by 1\%, from 257 in Spring 2022 to 254 in Spring 2023.
- Students from the top 10 countries of origin represent 65\% of all F1 visa students in Spring 2023 compared to 73\% in Spring 2022.

Table 5. Top 10 Countries of Origin among FI Visa Students Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Countries | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent |
| China | 95 | $37 \%$ | 90 | $35 \%$ | -5 | $-5 \%$ |
| India | 39 | $15 \%$ | 33 | $13 \%$ | -6 | $-15 \%$ |
| Japan | 24 | $9 \%$ | 21 | $8 \%$ | -3 | $-13 \%$ |
| South Korea | 23 | $9 \%$ | 23 | $9 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Indonesia | 18 | $7 \%$ | 17 | $7 \%$ | -1 | $-6 \%$ |
| Taiwan | 17 | $7 \%$ | 19 | $7 \%$ | 2 | $12 \%$ |
| Hong Kong | 11 | $4 \%$ | 15 | $6 \%$ | 4 | $36 \%$ |
| Brazil | 10 | $4 \%$ | 14 | $6 \%$ | 4 | $40 \%$ |
| Vietnam | 8 | $3 \%$ | 8 | $3 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Malaysia | 7 | $3 \%$ | 4 | $2 \%$ | -3 | $-43 \%$ |
| Burma | 5 | $2 \%$ | 10 | $4 \%$ | 5 | $100 \%$ |
| Total | 257 | $100 \%$ | 254 | $100 \%$ | -3 | $-1 \%$ |
| Sprin |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Spring 2022 FI Total=350 | Spring 2023 FI Total=388
Source: FHDA IRP

- Online Learning (Synchronous and Asynchronous)
- Online learning FTES is down $6 \%$ at 1,325.
- Online learning headcount decreased from 7,869 to 7,568.
- Online earning enrollment is down 7\% from 13,978 to 13,002.
- Online learning sections offered decreased from 539 to 467.

Table 6. Online Learning Census Enrollment Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 | 2023 | Change | \% Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Headcount | 7,869 | 7,568 | -301 | $-4 \%$ |
| Enrollment | 13,978 | 13,002 | -976 | $-7 \%$ |
| Est WSCH | 63,464 | 59,612 | $-3,852$ | $-6 \%$ |
| Est FTES | 1,411 | 1,325 | -86 | $-6 \%$ |
| Sections | 539 | 467 | -72 | $-13 \%$ |

WSCH estimate based on census enrollment
Online sections are identified by those ending in "W," "V," "Z."
Source: FH IRP

- Instructional Modality
- Face-to-Face enrollment increased by $30 \%$ from 4,204 to 5,448 .
- The majority of FTES was generated in the online asynchronous modality (S22: 58\%; S23:55\%).
- In Spring 2023, the top instructional modalities generating FTES are online asynchronous, face-to-face, and online asynchronous/on campus hybrid.

Table 7. Census Enrollment and FTES by Instructional Modality Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  | $\%$ Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Instructional Modality | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES |
| Face-to-Face | 4,204 | 465 | 5,448 | 613 | 1,244 | 148 | $30 \%$ | $32 \%$ |
| Hybrid: OL/On-Campus | 1,520 | 212 | 1,472 | 184 | -48 | -28 | $-3 \%$ | $-13 \%$ |
| Hybrid: Combined Virtual | 45 | 4 | 189 | 18 | 144 | 14 | $320 \%$ | $350 \%$ |
| Hybrid: All Modalities | 147 | 17 | 134 | 17 | -13 | 0 | $-9 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| Online (OL) Hybrid | 645 | 62 | 536 | 52 | -109 | -10 | $-17 \%$ | $-16 \%$ |
| OL Asynchronous | 11,745 | 1,238 | 11,378 | 1,199 | -367 | -39 | $-3 \%$ | $-3 \%$ |
| OL Synchronous | 1,588 | 110 | 1,088 | 74 | -500 | -36 | $-31 \%$ | $-33 \%$ |
| Total | 19,894 | 2,108 | 20,245 | 2,157 | 351 | 49 | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ |

Face-to-Face - meets synchronously on-campus | Hybrid OL/On-Campus (Y) - meets asynchronously online \& synchronously on-campus | Hybrid: All Modalities ( T ) - meets synchronously \& asynchronously online plus synchronously on-campus |
Hybrid: Combined Virtual (R) - meets synchronously virtually and synchronously on-campus |
Online (OL) Hybrid (Z) - meets asynchronously \& synchronously online \| OL Asynchronous (W) - meets asynchronously online |
OL Synchronous ( V ) - meets synchronously online
Source: FH IRP

- Enrollment Growth and Decline
- LINC, CHLD, KINS, and PHED increased their enrollment by over 100 between Spring 2022 and Spring 2023.
- ALBC and MATH decreased their enrollment by over 100 from spring-to-spring.


## Table 8. Enrollment Growth and Decline

Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

| Greatest Enrollment <br> Increase |  |  |  | Greatest Enrollment |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Decrease |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: FH IRP

- Student Ethnicity Headcount and Est FTES
- Headcount among Asian and Latinx students continue to increase at higher rates compared to other student population groups between Spring 2022 and Spring 2023.
- Black and Pacific Islander headcount decreased slightly from spring-to-spring (-12).
- Total FTES increased by 50 between Spring 2022 and Spring 2023.

Table 9. Student Ethnicity Headcount and FTES Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  | $\%$ Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethnicity | HC | Est FTES | HC | Est FTES | HC | Est FTES | HC | Est FTES |
| Asian | 2,712 | 608 | 2,835 | 613 | 123 | 5 | $5 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| Black | 420 | 105 | 416 | 108 | -4 | 3 | $-1 \%$ | $3 \%$ |
| Filipinx | 424 | 103 | 436 | 104 | 12 | 1 | $3 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| Latinx | 2,395 | 561 | 2,612 | 602 | 217 | 41 | $9 \%$ | $7 \%$ |
| Native American | 40 | 10 | 37 | 10 | -3 | 0 | $-8 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| Pacific Islander | 109 | 28 | 101 | 23 | -8 | -5 | $-7 \%$ | $-18 \%$ |
| White | 2,703 | 564 | 2,704 | 571 | 1 | 7 | $0 \%$ | $1 \%$ |
| Decline to State | 659 | 129 | 608 | 127 | -51 | -2 | $-8 \%$ | $-2 \%$ |
| Total | 9,462 | 2,108 | 9,749 | 2,158 | 287 | 50 | $3 \%$ | $2 \%$ |

Source: FH IRP

- Student Ethnicity Headcount as Percent of Total Population
- Latinx students continue to increase their representation as a percent of the total student body (+2\%).

Table 10. Student Ethnicity Headcount as a Percent of Total Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethnicity | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | HC | Percent |
| Asian | 2,712 | $29 \%$ | 2,835 | $29 \%$ | 123 | $0 \%$ |
| Black | 420 | $4 \%$ | 416 | $4 \%$ | -4 | $0 \%$ |
| Filipinx | 424 | $4 \%$ | 436 | $4 \%$ | 12 | $0 \%$ |
| Latinx | 2,395 | $25 \%$ | 2,612 | $27 \%$ | 217 | $1 \%$ |
| Native American | 40 | $0 \%$ | 37 | $0 \%$ | -3 | $0 \%$ |
| Pacific Islander | 109 | $1 \%$ | 101 | $1 \%$ | -8 | $0 \%$ |
| White | 2,703 | $29 \%$ | 2,704 | $28 \%$ | 1 | $-1 \%$ |
| Decline to State | 659 | $7 \%$ | 608 | $6 \%$ | -51 | $-1 \%$ |
| Total | 9,462 | $100 \%$ | 9,749 | $100 \%$ | 287 | $0 \%$ |

- Zip Code Grouping
- Headcount increased from the full service area (+135), despite a decrease from "Service Area: Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part)" (-67).
- The largest headcount increase from outside the service area came from "CA outside Bay Area Region" (+143).
- Students from "Outside CA" experienced the greatest headcount decrease (-52).


## Table II. Student Headcount by Zip Code Grouping Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 | 2023 | Change | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zip Code Grouping | HC | HC | HC | HC |
| Service Area: Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford | 1,546 | 1,748 | 202 | 13\% |
| Service Area: Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part) | 1,225 | 1,158 | -67 | -5\% |
| S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/IOI) | 1,258 | 1,301 | 43 | 3\% |
| E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/IOI) <br> W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest of), Saratoga (rest of)) | 920 251 | 881 241 | -39 -10 | $-4 \%$ $-4 \%$ |
| Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy) | 91 | 115 | 24 | 26\% |
| S Peninsula (Atherton, Belmont, E PA, Foster City, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo) <br> W Peninsula (El Granada, Half Moon Bay, La Honda, Ladera, Montara, Moss Beach, Pacifica, Pescadero, Portola Valley, Woodside) | 1,239 79 | 1,220 88 | -19 9 | $-2 \%$ $11 \%$ |
| N Peninsula (Brisbane, Burlingame, Colma, Daly City, Hillsborough, Millbrae, San Bruno, S SF) | 114 | 117 | 3 | 3\% |
| S Alameda County (Fremont, Newark, Union City) | 287 | 289 | 2 | 1\% |
| Alameda County (rest of) | 291 | 277 | -14 | -5\% |
| San Francisco County | 139 | 175 | 36 | 26\% |
| N Santa Cruz County (Ben Lomond, Boulder Creek, Felton, Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley) | 65 | 59 | -6 | -9\% |
| Other CA Bay Area Region (Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, Solano, Sonoma Counties) | 288 | 320 | 32 | 11\% |
| CA outside Bay Area Region | 1,385 | 1,528 | 143 | 10\% |
| Outside CA | 284 | 232 | -52 | -18\% |
| Total | 9,462 | 9,749 | 287 | 3\% |

Source: FH IRP

- Zip Code Grouping as Percent of Total Headcount
- As a percentage of total headcount, students from the full service area increased from 29\% to 30\%.

Table I2. Zip Code Grouping as a Percent Change of Total Headcount Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zip Code Grouping | HC | \% Total | HC | \% Total |
| Service Area: Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford | 1,546 | 16\% | 1,748 | 18\% |
| Service Area: Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part) | 1,225 | 13\% | 1,158 | 12\% |
| S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/101) | 1,258 | 13\% | 1,301 | 13\% |
| E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/IOI) | 920 | 10\% | 881 | 9\% |
| W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest), Saratoga (rest)) | 251 | 3\% | 241 | 2\% |
| Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy) | 91 | 1\% | 115 | 1\% |
| S Peninsula (Atherton, Belmont, E PA, Foster City, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, SM) W Peninsula (El Granada, Half Moon Bay, La Honda, Ladera, Montara, Moss Beach, Pacifica, Pescadero, Portola Valley, Woodside) | 1,239 79 | $13 \%$ $1 \%$ | 1,220 88 | $13 \%$ $1 \%$ |
| N Peninsula (Brisbane, Burlingame, Colma, Daly City, Hillsborough, Millbrae, San Bruno, S SF) | 114 | 1\% | 117 | 1\% |
| S Alameda County (Fremont, Newark, Union City) | 287 | 3\% | 289 | 3\% |
| Alameda County (rest of) | 291 | 3\% | 277 | 3\% |
| San Francisco County | 139 | 1\% | 175 | 2\% |
| N Santa Cruz County (Ben Lomond, Boulder Creek, Felton, Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley) | 65 | 1\% | 59 | 1\% |
| Other CA Bay Area Region (Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, Solano, Sonoma Counties) | 288 | 3\% | 320 | 3\% |
| CA outside Bay Area Region | 1,385 | 15\% | 1,528 | 16\% |
| Outside CA | 284 | 3\% | 232 | 2\% |
| Total | 9,462 | 100\% | 9,749 | 100\% |

Source: FH IRP

- Online Student Headcount by Zip Code Grouping
- Online student headcount from the full service area decreased (-87) from spring-to-spring.
- Online student headcount decreased from 50\% in Spring 2022 to $45 \%$ in Spring 2023 as a percentage of total headcount.

Table I3. Online Student Headcount by Top Zip Code Groupings Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  |  | 2022 | 2023 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Change \% Change |  |  |  |
| Rank Zip Code Grouping | HC | HC | HC |
| I | Service Area: Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford | 1,285 | 1,297 |
| 2 | S Peninsula (Atherton, Belmont, E PA, Foster City, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo) | 1,006 | 804 |
| 3 | S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/IOI) | -202 | $-20 \%$ |
| 4 | Service Area: Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part) | 976 | 945 |
| 5 | E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/IOI) | -31 | $-3 \%$ |
|  | Total | 926 | 827 |

Online definition: Online (OL) Hybrid (Z) - class meets asynchronously \& synchronously online | OL Asynchronous (W) - class meets asynchronously online | OL Synchronous (V) - class meets synchronously online | S22 Enr: 9,462 | S23 Enr: 9,749
Source: FH IRP

- Zip Code Grouping within Santa Clara County among Black, Filipinx, Latinx Students
- Black, Filipinx, and Latinx headcount increased by 174 students.
- Black students from the full service area decreased (-7) while Filipinx and Latinx student headcount increased (Filipinx: +18; Latinx: +82).
- Black, Filipinx, and Latinx students from Santa Clara County represent at least half of total headcount for these three combined population groups (S22: 53\%; S23: 54\%).

Table 14. Headcount among Disproportionately Impacted Groups within Santa Clara County Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  |  | 2022 | 2023 | Change | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethnicity | Zip Code Grouping | HC | HC | HC | HC |
| Black | Service Area I (Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part of), San Jose (part of), Saratoga (part of)) | 23 | 25 | 2 | 9\% |
|  | Service Area 2 (Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford) | 49 | 40 | -9 | -18\% |
|  | S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/I0I) | 63 | 56 | -7 | -11\% |
|  | E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/IOI) <br> W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest of), Saratoga (rest of)) | 30 9 | 28 7 | -2 -2 | $-7 \%$ $-22 \%$ |
|  | Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy) | 9 | 7 | -2 | -22\% |
| Filipinx | Service Area I (Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part of), San Jose (part of), Saratoga (part of)) | 30 | 40 | 10 | 33\% |
|  | Service Area 2 (Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford) | 37 | 45 | 8 | 22\% |
|  | S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/I0I) | 63 | 68 | 5 | 8\% |
|  | E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/IOI) <br> W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest of), Saratoga (rest of)) | 95 15 | 85 14 | -10 -1 | $-11 \%$ $-7 \%$ |
|  | Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy) | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0\% |
| Latinx | Service Area I (Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part of), San Jose (part of), Saratoga (part of)) | 211 | 233 | 22 | 10\% |
|  | Service Area 2 (Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford) | 295 | 355 | 60 | 20\% |
|  | S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/I0I) | 414 | 494 | 80 | 19\% |
|  | E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/IOI) <br> W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest of), Saratoga (rest of)) | 262 <br> 58 | 260 63 | -2 5 | $-1 \%$ <br> $9 \%$ |
|  | Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy) | 39 | 56 | 17 | 44\% |
| Total |  | 1,707 | 1,881 | 174 | 10\% |

[^0]Source: FH IRP

- Headcount by County
- Together Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties represent close to three-fourths of total headcount in Spring 2022 (71\%) and Spring 2023 (70\%).
- All the top 10 counties increased in headcount from spring-to-spring except Alameda (-12), San Joaquin (-9), San Mateo (-7), and Sacramento (-3).
- Orange and San Francisco Counties experienced the largest rate of increase from Spring 2022 to spring 2023 (Orange: 42\%; San Francisco: 26\%).

Table 15. Top 10 Headcount by County Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  |  | 2022 | 2023 | Change | \% Change |
| ---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rank | Zip Code Grouping | HC | HC | HC | HC |
| I | Santa Clara | 5,291 | 5,444 | 153 | $3 \%$ |
| 2 | San Mateo | 1,432 | 1,425 | -7 | $0 \%$ |
| 3 | Alameda | 578 | 566 | -12 | $-2 \%$ |
| 4 | Los Angeles | 263 | 320 | 57 | $22 \%$ |
| 5 | Contra Costa | 168 | 180 | 12 | $7 \%$ |
| 6 | San Francisco | 139 | 175 | 36 | $26 \%$ |
| 7 | Orange | 124 | 176 | 52 | $42 \%$ |
| 8 | San Luis Obispo | 114 | 120 | 6 | $5 \%$ |
| 9 | Sacramento | 111 | 108 | -3 | $-3 \%$ |
| IO | San Joaquin | 91 | 82 | -9 | $-10 \%$ |
|  | Total | 8,311 | 8,596 | 285 | $3 \%$ |

Total Spring 2022 HC=9,462 | Top 10 Spring 2022 represents $88 \%$ of total headcount Total Spring 2023 HC=9,749 | Top 10 Spring 2023 represents $88 \%$ of total headcount Source: FH IRP

- First Generation Status
- First generation students increased from 2,163 to 2,234 between Spring 2022 and Spring 2023 (+151). This change represents a 4\%-point increase in headcount.

Table 16. First Generation Status
Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | Change |
| First Generation | 2,163 | $24 \%$ | 2,234 | $24 \%$ | 71 | $3 \%$ |
| Non First Generation | 6,856 | $76 \%$ | 7,102 | $76 \%$ | 246 | $4 \%$ |
| Total | 9,019 | $100 \%$ | 9,336 | $100 \%$ | 317 | $4 \%$ |

NCES defines first generation as a student whose parent(s) completed high school or less
Only reports those who responded to the questions
Unknown First Generation HC: Spring 2022-463; Spring 2023-443
Source: FH IRP

- First Generation by Ethnicity
- Latinx and Asians represent the majority of first generation students (S22: 77\%; S23: 80\%).
- Latinx students experienced the greatest increase in first generation headcount (+115).

Table 17. First Generation by Ethnicity
Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethnicity | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | \% Change |
| Asian | 524 | $24 \%$ | 529 | $24 \%$ | 5 | $1 \%$ |
| Black | 103 | $5 \%$ | 109 | $5 \%$ | 6 | $6 \%$ |
| Filipinx | 45 | $2 \%$ | 43 | $2 \%$ | -2 | $-4 \%$ |
| Latinx | 1,144 | $53 \%$ | 1,259 | $56 \%$ | 115 | $10 \%$ |
| Native American | 7 | $0 \%$ | 4 | $0 \%$ | -3 | $-43 \%$ |
| Pacific Islander | 29 | $1 \%$ | 24 | $1 \%$ | -5 | $-17 \%$ |
| White | 261 | $12 \%$ | 245 | $11 \%$ | -16 | $-6 \%$ |
| Decline to State | 50 | $2 \%$ | 21 | $1 \%$ | -29 | $-58 \%$ |
| Total | 2,163 | $100 \%$ | 2,234 | $100 \%$ | 71 | $3 \%$ |

NCES defines first generation as a student whose parent(s) completed high school or less
Only reports those who responded to the questions
Spring 2022 HC: 9,462 | Spring 2023 HC: 9,749
Source: FH IRP

- First Generation Headcount as a Percent of Disproportionately Impacted Student Groups
- First generation students represent almost half among the Latinx population (48\%) and onefourth among Black students (26\%).
- Black first generation students increased by 2\%-points while the rate of first generation students among Latinx students experienced no change from spring-to-spring.

Table 18. First Generation DI Groups as a Percent of DI Group Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

| 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | \% Rate Change |
| Black First Gen | 103 | 2023 | 109 | $26 \%$ | 6 | $2 \%$ |
| Black Total | 420 |  | 416 |  | -4 | $2 \%$ |
| Filipinx First Gen | 45 | $11 \%$ | 43 | $10 \%$ | -2 | $-1 \%$ |
| Filipinx Total | 424 |  | 436 |  | 12 |  |
| Latinx First Gen | 1,144 | $48 \%$ | 1,259 | $48 \%$ | 115 | $0 \%$ |
| Latinx Total | 2,395 |  | 2,612 |  | 217 |  |

NCES defines first generation as a student whose parent(s) completed high school or less
Total headcounts includes non-first generation and unknown generation students
Source: FH IRP

- Income
- An increased number of students reported a low family income (+1,554) from spring-to-spring.
- Almost two-thirds of students reported a family income of \$50,001 and above (S23: 62\%).

Table 19. Self-Reported Family Income
Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  |  | 2023 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | Change |
| $\$ 50,000$ and below (low income) | 2,182 | $23 \%$ | 3,736 | $38 \%$ | 1,554 | $71 \%$ |
| $\$ 50,001$ and above (not low income) | 7,228 | $77 \%$ | 6,013 | $62 \%$ | $-1,215$ | $-17 \%$ |
| Total | 9,410 | $100 \%$ | 9,749 | $100 \%$ | 339 | $4 \%$ |

Question is stated, "What is your family income from the past year? Family income would include the income of you and family members living with you from all sources including jobs as well as other sources such as rents, welfare payments, social security, or even interest from stocks, bonds, savings."
Low income=\$50,000 and below
Only reports those who responded to the question. Unknown Income HC: Spring 2022-46; Spring 2023-52
Source: FH IRP

- Low Income by Ethnicity
- Low income Latinx continue to represent the largest student group among low income students, making up over one-third of these students (S22: 37\%; S23: 41\%).
- Asian and White students together represent almost half of low income students (S22: 48\%; S23: 45\%), reflecting a decrease of 3\%-points from Spring 2022 to Spring 2023.

Table 20. Self-Reported Low Family Income by Ethnicity Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethnicity | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | \% Change |
| Asian | 579 | $27 \%$ | 918 | $25 \%$ | 339 | $59 \%$ |
| Black | 167 | $8 \%$ | 257 | $7 \%$ | 90 | $54 \%$ |
| Filipinx | 82 | $4 \%$ | 166 | $4 \%$ | 84 | $102 \%$ |
| Latinx | 797 | $37 \%$ | 1,539 | $41 \%$ | 742 | $93 \%$ |
| Native American | 17 | $1 \%$ | 17 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Pacific Islander | 21 | $1 \%$ | 49 | $1 \%$ | 28 | $133 \%$ |
| White | 466 | $21 \%$ | 753 | $20 \%$ | 287 | $62 \%$ |
| Decline to State | 53 | $2 \%$ | 33 | $1 \%$ | -20 | $-38 \%$ |
| Total | 2,182 | $100 \%$ | 3,732 | $100 \%$ | 1,550 | $71 \%$ |
| Q |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]- Low Income Headcount as a Percent of Disproportionately Impacted Student Groups
- In Spring 2023, low income students represented over half of Black and Latinx headcount and over one-third among Filipinx.
- More disproportionately impacted students reported being low income from spring-tospring (+916).

Table 21. Self-Reported Low Family Income DI Groups as a Percent of DI Group Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

| 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | \% Rate Change |
| Black Low Income | 167 | $40 \%$ | 257 | $62 \%$ | 90 |  |
| Black Total | 420 |  | 416 |  | -4 | $22 \%$ |
| Filipinx Low Income | 82 | $19 \%$ | 166 | $38 \%$ | 84 | $19 \%$ |
| Filipinx Total | 424 |  | 436 |  | 12 |  |
| Latinx Low Income | 797 | $33 \%$ | 1,539 | $59 \%$ | 742 | $20 \%$ |
| Latinx Total | 2,395 |  | 2,612 |  | 217 |  |

Question is stated, "What is your family income from the past year? Family income would include the income of you and family members living with you from all sources including jobs as well as other sources such as rents, welfare payments, social security, or even interest from stocks, bonds, savings."
Low income $=\$ 50,000$ and below | Only reports those who responded to the question
Source: FH IRP

- Pell Grant
- A minority of students are awarded a Pell grant (8\%) although this rate increased slightly between Spring 2022 and Spring 2023 (+10\%).

Table 22. Pell Grant Status
Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | \% Change |
| Pell Grant Award | 680 | $7 \%$ | 745 | $8 \%$ | 65 | $10 \%$ |
| No Pell Grant Award | 8,782 | $93 \%$ | 9,004 | $92 \%$ | 222 | $3 \%$ |
| Total | 9,462 | $100 \%$ | 9,749 | $100 \%$ | 287 | $3 \%$ |

Source: FH IRP

- Pell Grant by Ethnicity
- Latinx student represent almost half of Pell grant recipients (49\%), while Asian and White Pell recipients represent another one-third (34\%).
- Decreases among Pell grant recipients occurred for all ethnicities except for Native American $(+1)$ and Pacific Islander (+3) students.

Table 23. Pell Grant Recipients by Ethnicity Spring 2022 and Spring 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethnicity | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | \% Change |
| Asian | 148 | $18 \%$ | 118 | $15 \%$ | -30 | $-20 \%$ |
| Black | 91 | $11 \%$ | 90 | $11 \%$ | -I | $-1 \%$ |
| Filipinx | 32 | $4 \%$ | 29 | $4 \%$ | -3 | $-9 \%$ |
| Latinx | 391 | $47 \%$ | 385 | $49 \%$ | -6 | $-2 \%$ |
| Native American | 2 | $0 \%$ | 3 | $0 \%$ | 1 | $50 \%$ |
| Pacific Islander | 9 | $1 \%$ | 12 | $2 \%$ | 3 | $33 \%$ |
| White | 151 | $18 \%$ | 147 | $19 \%$ | -4 | $-3 \%$ |
| Decline to State | 15 | $2 \%$ | 8 | $1 \%$ | -7 | $-47 \%$ |
| Total | 839 | $100 \%$ | 792 | $100 \%$ | -47 | $-6 \%$ |

Spring 2022 HC: 9,462 | Spring 2023 HC: 9,749
Source: FH IRP

- Applicants
- Less than half of applicants for Spring 2023 enrolled (49\%).

Table 24. Applicants and Enrollees
Spring 2023

| Students | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Applicants | 6,911 |
| Registered | 3,416 |
| \% Registered | $49 \%$ |

Note: Includes students who applied and enrolled for the same quarter.
Source: CCCApply and FHDA IRP


[^0]:    Total Spring 2022 Black, Filipinx, Latinx HC=3,239 | Total Spring 2023 Black, Filipinx, Latinx HC=3,464

[^1]:    Question is stated, "What is your family income from the past year? Family income would include the income of you and family members living with you from all sources including jobs as well as other sources such as rents, welfare payments, social security, or even interest from stocks, bonds, savings."
    Low income $=\$ 50,000$ and below | Only reports those who responded to the question
    Spring 2022 HC: 9,462 | Spring 2023 HC: 9,749
    Source: FH IRP

