## Foothill College Census Enrollment Comparisons Report

## Summer 2022 to Summer 2023

From Summer 2022 and Summer 2023:

- Enrollment
- Resident student enrollment is up 5\%, Non-Resident student enrollment is up 8\%.
- Est Resident FTES increased with a 4\% change while Non-Resident FTES is also up 4\%.
- Overall, student enrollment increased by 542, which is a $5 \%$ decrease.
- Overall, estimated FTES increased by 43, which is a $4 \%$ increase.

Table I. Census Enrollment Comparisons
Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  | $\%$ Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Groups | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES |
| Resident | 10,144 | 1,045 | 10,618 | 1,084 | 474 | 39 | $5 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Non-Resident | 898 | 95 | 966 | 99 | 68 | 4 | $8 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Total | 11,042 | 1,140 | 11,584 | 1,183 | 542 | 43 | $5 \%$ | $4 \%$ |

WSCH estimate based on positive attendance estimated at 60\%. | Does not include Apprenticeship.
Census dates are 07/II/2023 and 07/05/2022.
Source: FH IRP

- Resident Students
- Enrollment among Summer 2023 resident students is 10,423, an increase of 6\% from Summer 2022 $(9,852)$.
- AB540 enrollment decreased by -34\% from 261 in Summer 2022 to 172 in Summer 2023, reflecting in an -36\% decrease in FTES est (Su22: 28; Su23: 18).

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

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  | $\%$ Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Resident Type | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES |
| Resident | 9,852 | 1,014 | 10,423 | 1,064 | 571 | 50 | $6 \%$ | $5 \%$ |
| AB540 | 261 | 28 | 172 | 18 | -89 | -10 | $-34 \%$ | $-36 \%$ |
| AB2364 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 1 | $67 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| VACA Veteran | 22 | 2 | 8 | 1 | -14 | -1 | $-64 \%$ | $-50 \%$ |
| Total | 10,144 | 1,045 | 10,618 | 1,085 | 474 | 40 | $5 \%$ | $4 \%$ |

Source: FH IRP

- Non-Resident Students
- Non-Resident enrollment increased by 1\% from 572 in Summer 2022 to 576 in Summer 2023.
- Out of Country enrollment increased by 84\% from 55 in Summer 2022 to 101 in Summer 2023.

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

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  | $\%$ Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Resident Type | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES |
| Non-Resident | 572 | 61 | 576 | 58 | 4 | -3 | $1 \%$ | $-5 \%$ |
| International | 271 | 28 | 289 | 30 | 18 | 2 | $7 \%$ | $7 \%$ |
| Out of Country | 55 | 6 | 101 | 10 | 46 | 4 | $84 \%$ | $67 \%$ |
| Total | 898 | 95 | 966 | 98 | 68 | 3 | $8 \%$ | $3 \%$ |

Source: FH IRP

- Online Learning (Synchronous and Asynchronous)
- Online learning estimated FTES is up 6\% at 1,018.
- Online learning headcount increased from 6,467 to 6,736.
- Online learning enrollment is up $7 \%$ from 9,331 to 9,942 .
- Online learning sections offered increased from 299 to 311.

Table 4. Online Learning Census Enrollment
Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 | 2023 | Change | \% Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Headcount | 6,467 | 6,736 | 269 | $4 \%$ |
| Enrollment | 9,331 | 9,942 | 611 | $7 \%$ |
| Est WSCH | 43,158 | 45,799 | 2,641 | $6 \%$ |
| Est FTES | 959 | 1,018 | 59 | $6 \%$ |
| Sections | 299 | 311 | 12 | $4 \%$ |

Notes: 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 (F2F) enrollment decreased from 1,711 to 1,642.
- The majority of total est FTES was generated from online sections (81\%) (Su22: 8,890; Su23: 9,390). F2F sections generated roughly $15 \%$ of total est FTES from year-to-year.

Table 5. Census Headcount and FTES by Instructional Modality
Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  | $\%$ Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Instructional Modality | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES | Enr | Est FTES |
| Face-to-Face | 1,711 | 181 | 1,642 | 165 | -69 | -16 | $-4 \%$ | $-9 \%$ |
| Hybrid: OL/On-Campus | 397 | 48 | 551 | 70 | 154 | 22 | $39 \%$ | $46 \%$ |
| Hybrid: All Modalities | 44 | 7 | 1 | 0 | -43 | -7 | $-98 \%$ | $-100 \%$ |
| Online (OL) Asynch/Synch | 251 | 22 | 246 | 20 | -5 | -2 | $-2 \%$ | $-9 \%$ |
| OL Asynchronous | 8,066 | 847 | 8,625 | 902 | 559 | 55 | $7 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| OL Synchronous | 573 | 35 | 519 | 27 | -54 | -8 | $-9 \%$ | $-23 \%$ |
| Total | 11,042 | 1,140 | 11,584 | 1,184 | 542 | 44 | $5 \%$ | $4 \%$ |

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

- Student Ethnicity Headcount and FTES
- Headcount among all ethnicities increased between Summer 2022 and Summer 2023, with Black and Decline to State students as exceptions (-37).
- FTES est increased among Latinx (+9\%), Asian (+4\%), and White (+2\%) students but decreased among Black students (-4\%) from summer-to-summer.

Table 6. Student Ethnicity Headcount and FTES
Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  | \% Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Headcount | Est | FTES | Headcount | Est |  | Est |  |
| Ethnicity | 2,701 | 424 | 2,828 | 443 | 127 | 19 | $5 \%$ |  |
| Asian | 298 | 52 | 296 | 50 | -2 | -2 | $-1 \%$ |  |
| Black | 295 | 53 | 298 | 50 | 3 | -3 | $1 \%$ |  |
| Filipinx | 1,522 | 238 | 1,619 | 260 | 97 | 22 | $6 \%$ |  |
| Latinx | 25 | 5 | 34 | 5 | 9 | 0 | $36 \%$ |  |
| Native American | 60 | 11 | 66 | 11 | 6 | 0 | $10 \%$ |  |
| Pacific Islander | 1,948 | 315 | 2,017 | 321 | 69 | 6 | $4 \%$ |  |
| White | 378 | 42 | 343 | 43 | -35 | 1 | $-9 \%$ |  |
| Decline to State | 7,227 | 1,140 | 7,501 | 1,183 | 274 | 43 | $4 \%$ |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: FH IRP

- Student Ethnicity Headcount as Percent of Total Population
- Asian student headcount continued to represent over one-third of the total student population.
- Latinx student headcount continued to represent around one-fifth of the total student population.

Table 7. Student Ethnicity Headcount as a Percent of Total Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethnicity | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent |
| Asian | 2,701 | $37 \%$ | 2,828 | $38 \%$ | 127 | $0 \%$ |
| Black | 298 | $4 \%$ | 296 | $4 \%$ | -2 | $0 \%$ |
| Filipinx | 295 | $4 \%$ | 298 | $4 \%$ | 3 | $0 \%$ |
| Latinx | 1,522 | $21 \%$ | 1,619 | $22 \%$ | 97 | $1 \%$ |
| Native American | 25 | $0 \%$ | 34 | $0 \%$ | 9 | $0 \%$ |
| Pacific Islander | 60 | $1 \%$ | 66 | $1 \%$ | 6 | $0 \%$ |
| White | 1,948 | $27 \%$ | 2,017 | $27 \%$ | 69 | $0 \%$ |
| Decline to State | 378 | $5 \%$ | 343 | $5 \%$ | -35 | $-1 \%$ |
| Total | 7,227 | $100 \%$ | 7,501 | $100 \%$ | 274 | $0 \%$ |

- Student Gender Headcount and FTES
- Both female and male students increased in headcount and est FTES, with females increasing at a lower rate compared to males (HC: $3 \%$ vs $8 \%$; FTES: $4 \%$ vs. $6 \%$ ).

Table 8. Student Gender Headcount and FTES
Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  | $\%$ Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Est |  | Est |  | Est |  | Est |
| Gender | Headcount | FTES | Headcount | FTES | Headcount | FTES | Headcount | FTES |
| Female | 3,816 | 594 | 3,949 | 617 | 133 | 23 | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Male | 3,073 | 503 | 3,334 | 535 | 261 | 32 | $8 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| Undeclared | 338 | 44 | 218 | 30 | -120 | -14 | $-36 \%$ | $-32 \%$ |
| Total | 7,227 | 1,141 | 7,501 | 1,182 | 274 | 41 | $4 \%$ | $4 \%$ |

Source: FH IRP

- Student Gender Headcount as a Percent of Total Population
- Female students in Summer 2023 continued to represent more than half of the student body (53\%).
- Male students increased in headcount (+261) but their proportional representation remains around 40\% (Su22: 43\%; Su23: 44\%).

Table 9. Student Gender Headcount as a Percent of Total Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gender | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent |
| Female | 3,816 | $53 \%$ | 3,949 | $53 \%$ | 133 | $0 \%$ |
| Male | 3,073 | $43 \%$ | 3,334 | $44 \%$ | 261 | $2 \%$ |
| Unknown | 338 | $5 \%$ | 218 | $3 \%$ | -120 | $-2 \%$ |
| Total | 7,227 | $100 \%$ | 7,501 | $100 \%$ | 274 | $0 \%$ |

Source: FH IRP

- Student Age at Term Headcount and FTES
- Students ages 19 or younger saw the largest headcount increase (+148), followed by those between ages 25 to 39 (+114).
- Students ages 40 or older saw the largest FTES est decrease ( $-10 \%$ ) compared to other age groups.

Table 10. Student Age at Term Headcount and FTES
Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  | $\%$ Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Headcount | Est | FTES | Headcount | Est |  | ETES | Headcount |
| Age Group | FTES | Headcount | FTES |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 or younger | 2,775 | 405 | 2,923 | 421 | 148 | 16 | $5 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| 20 to 24 | 2,238 | 378 | 2,330 | 391 | 92 | 13 | $4 \%$ | $3 \%$ |
| 25 to 39 | 1,325 | 242 | 1,439 | 267 | 114 | 25 | $9 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| 40 or older | 889 | 116 | 809 | 104 | -80 | -12 | $-9 \%$ | $-10 \%$ |
| Total | 7,227 | 1,141 | 7,501 | 1,183 | 274 | 42 | $4 \%$ | $4 \%$ |

Source: FH IRP

- Student Age at Term Headcount as a Percent of Total Population
- Students aged 19 or younger represented the largest share of students at $39 \%$, up 1\%-point from year-to-year the prior fall with an increase in students aged 20-24 at 30\% (+2\%-points).
- Students aged 25 and older continue represent less than one-third of the student body (30\%).

Table II. Student Age at Term Headcount as a Percent of Total Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  | Change |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age Group | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent |
| 19 or younger | 2,775 | $38 \%$ | 2,923 | $39 \%$ | 148 | $1 \%$ |
| 20 to 24 | 2,238 | $31 \%$ | 2,330 | $31 \%$ | 92 | $0 \%$ |
| 25 to 39 | 1,325 | $18 \%$ | 1,439 | $19 \%$ | 114 | $1 \%$ |
| 40 or older | 889 | $12 \%$ | 809 | $11 \%$ | -80 | $-2 \%$ |
| Total | 7,227 | $100 \%$ | 7,501 | $100 \%$ | 274 | $0 \%$ |

Source: FH IRP

- First Generation Status
- First generation students increased from 1,315 to 1,349 between Summer 2022 to Summer 2023 (+34). This decrease represents an increase of $3 \%$ in headcount.
- The majority of students do not have first generation college-going status (81\%).

Table I2. First Generation Status
Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | \% Change |
| First Generation | 1,315 | $19 \%$ | 1,349 | $19 \%$ | 34 | $3 \%$ |
| Non First Generation | 5,584 | $81 \%$ | 5,904 | $81 \%$ | 320 | $6 \%$ |
| Total | 6,899 | $100 \%$ | 7,253 | $100 \%$ | 354 | $5 \%$ |

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: Summer 2022-328; Summer 2023-248
Source: FH IRP

- First Generation Status by Ethnicity
- Latinx and Asians represent the majority of first generation students (80\%).
- White students had the greatest headcount decrease in their first generation headcount (-14).
- Latinx students had the largest headcount increase in their first generation headcount (+29).

Table 13. First Generation by Ethnicity
Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

| 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethnicity | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | \% Change |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian | 376 | $29 \%$ | 383 | $28 \%$ | 7 | $2 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black | 70 | $5 \%$ | 72 | $5 \%$ | 2 | $3 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filipinx | 21 | $2 \%$ | 31 | $2 \%$ | 10 | $48 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latinx | 669 | $51 \%$ | 698 | $52 \%$ | 29 | $4 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 1 | $0 \%$ | 3 | $0 \%$ | 2 | $200 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pacific Islander | 12 | $1 \%$ | 21 | $2 \%$ | 9 | $75 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 149 | $11 \%$ | 135 | $10 \%$ | -14 | $-9 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Decline to State | 17 | $1 \%$ | 6 | $0 \%$ | -11 | $-65 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,315 | $100 \%$ | 1,349 | $100 \%$ | 34 | $3 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]- First Generation Headcount as a Percent of Black, Filipinx, Latinx Student Groups
- Latinx first generation headcount increased by 29 students, representing a 3\%-point increase.
- Black first generation students increased by 2 from Summer 2022 to Summer 2023.
- First generation students represent almost half among the Latinx population and almost one-fourth among Black students.

Table 14. First Generation as a Percent of Black, Filipinx, Latinx Students Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | \% Rate Change |
| Black First Gen | 70 | $23 \%$ | 72 | $24 \%$ | 2 | $1 \%$ |
| Black Total | 298 |  | 296 |  | -2 |  |
| Filipinx First Gen | 21 | $7 \%$ | 31 | $10 \%$ | 10 | $3 \%$ |
| Filipinx Total | 295 |  | 298 |  | 3 |  |
| Latinx First Gen | 669 | $44 \%$ | 698 | $43 \%$ | 29 | $-1 \%$ |
| Latinx Total | 1,522 |  | 1,619 |  | 97 |  |

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

- Student Income
- 115 more students reported a low family income (+5\%) between Summer 2022 and Summer 2023.
- Over two-thirds of students report a family income of \$50,001 and above (69\%).

Table 15. Self-Reported Family Income
Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | Change |
| $\$ 50,000$ and below (low income) | 2,230 | $31 \%$ | 2,345 | $31 \%$ | 115 | $5 \%$ |
| $\$ 50,001$ and above (not low income) | 4,890 | $69 \%$ | 5,154 | $69 \%$ | 264 | $5 \%$ |
| Total | 7,120 | $100 \%$ | 7,499 | $100 \%$ | 379 | $5 \%$ |

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: Summer 2022-107; Summer 2023-2
Source: FH IRP

- Low Income by Ethnicity
- Latinx and Asians represent the majority of low income students (65\%).
- White students represent one-fifth of low income students (21\%).
- Black students demonstrated no change in their low income headcount from year-to-year.
- Overall, there was a 5\%-point increase in the number of low income students from Summer 2022 to Summer 2023.

Table 16. Self-Reported Low Family Income by Ethnicity
Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethnicity | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | \% Change |
| Asian | 642 | $29 \%$ | 677 | $29 \%$ | 35 | $5 \%$ |
| Black | 160 | $7 \%$ | 163 | $7 \%$ | 3 | $2 \%$ |
| Filipinx | 101 | $5 \%$ | 103 | $4 \%$ | 2 | $2 \%$ |
| Latinx | 808 | $36 \%$ | 836 | $36 \%$ | 28 | $3 \%$ |
| Native American | 7 | $0 \%$ | 17 | $1 \%$ | 10 | $143 \%$ |
| Pacific Islander | 26 | $1 \%$ | 27 | $1 \%$ | 1 | $4 \%$ |
| White | 450 | $20 \%$ | 493 | $21 \%$ | 43 | $10 \%$ |
| Decline to State | 36 | $2 \%$ | 29 | $1 \%$ | -7 | $-19 \%$ |
| Total | 2,230 | $100 \%$ | 2,345 | $100 \%$ | 115 | $5 \%$ |

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.
Summer 2022 HC: 7,227 | Summer 2023 HC: 7,50।
Source: FH IRP

- Low Income Headcount as a Percent of Black, Filipinx, Latinx Student Groups
- Over half of the Black and Latinx student population reported their family income was less than $\$ 50,000$ in the past year.
- Over one-third of Filipinx students reported their family income was less than $\$ 50,000$ in the past year.
- Self-reported low income Latinx students increased by 28 students, and increased by 3 students among low income Black students from Summer 2022 to Summer 2023.

Table 17. Self-Reported Low Family Income
as a Percent of Black, Filipinx, Latinx Students
Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HC | Percent | HC | Percent | Change | \% Rate Change |
| Black Low Income | 160 | $54 \%$ | 163 | $55 \%$ | 3 |  |
| Black Total | 298 |  | 296 |  | -2 | $1 \%$ |
| Filipinx Low Income | 101 | $34 \%$ | 103 | $35 \%$ | 2 | $0 \%$ |
| Filipinx Total | 295 |  | 298 |  | 3 |  |
| Latinx Low Income | 808 | $53 \%$ | 836 | $52 \%$ | 28 | $-1 \%$ |
| Latinx Total | 1,522 |  | 1,619 |  | 97 |  |

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

- Zip Code Grouping
- Fewer students from the service area enrolled from Summer 2022 to Summer 2023 (-13).
- A greater number of students enrolled from "Service Area: Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Stanford" (+68) compared to more students enrolling from "Service Area: Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part)" (-81).
- E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/101)" and "W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest), Saratoga (rest)) increased in student headcount (+82).
- "S Peninsula (Atherton, Belmont, E PA, Foster City, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo)" had the largest increase in headcount outside of Santa Clara County (+59).
- "Outside CA" experienced a decrease in the number of students enrolled from year-to-year (-46).

Table 18. Student Headcount by Zip Code Grouping Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  |  |  | \% |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zip Code Grouping | 2022 | 2023 | Change |
| Change |  |  |  |

[^1]- Zip Code Grouping as Percent of Total Headcount
- Students from the service area represent one-fourth of the total population (25\%), which is a $1 \%$ point decrease from Summer 2022 (26\%).
- As a percentage of total headcount, students enrolled from Santa Clara County represented slightly more than half of the student population (Su22: 48\%; Su23: 46\%).
- As a percentage of total headcount, students enrolled from San Mateo County represented around $10 \%$ of the student population.

Table 19. Zip Code Grouping as a Percent Change of Total Headcount Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \% |  | \% |
| Zip Code Grouping | HC | Total | HC | Total |
| Service Area: Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford | 1,013 | 14\% | 1,08। | 14\% |
| Service Area: Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part) | 889 | 12\% | 808 | 11\% |
| S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/IOI) | 782 | 11\% | 781 | 10\% |
| E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/IOI) | 562 | 8\% | 635 | 8\% |
| W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest), Saratoga (rest)) | 148 | 2\% | 157 | 2\% |
| Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy) | 82 | 1\% | 85 | 1\% |
| S Peninsula (Atherton, Belmont, E PA, Foster City, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo) W Peninsula (El Granada, Half Moon Bay, La Honda, Ladera, Montara, Moss Beach, Pacifica, Pescadero, Portola Valley, Woodside) | 722 51 | $10 \%$ $1 \%$ | 781 54 | $10 \%$ $1 \%$ |
| N Peninsula (Brisbane, Burlingame, Colma, Daly City, Hillsborough, Millbrae, San Bruno, S SF) | 76 | 1\% | 103 | 1\% |
| S Alameda County (Fremont, Newark, Union City) | 353 | 5\% | 368 | 5\% |
| Alameda County (rest of) | 263 | 4\% | 290 | 4\% |
| San Francisco County | 119 | 2\% | 154 | 2\% |
| N Santa Cruz County (Ben Lomond, Boulder Creek, Felton, Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley) | 51 | 1\% | 51 | 1\% |
| Other CA Bay Area Region (Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, Solano, Sonoma Counties) | 295 | 4\% | 346 | 5\% |
| CA outside Bay Area Region | 1,577 | 22\% | 1,609 | 21\% |
| Outside CA | 244 | 3\% | 198 | 3\% |
| Total | 7,227 | 100\% | 7,501 | 100\% |

[^2]- Zip Code Grouping by Online Student Headcount
- Online students from the service area increased slightly in headcount from Summer 2022 and Summer 2023 (+10).
- Online students decreased in headcount from "Service Area: Los Altos, LA Hills, Mtn View, Palo Alto, Stanford" (-26).
- Students residing in California but outside the Bay Area region continue to represent over half of the online population (Su23: 56\%).

Table 20. Online Student Headcount by Top Zip Code Groupings
Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  |  | 2022 | 2023 | Change | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Change } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rank | Zip Code Grouping | HC | HC | HC | HC |
| 1 | CA Outside Bay Area Region | 1,525 | 1,554 | 29 | 2\% |
| 2 | Service Area: Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford | 869 | 905 | 36 | 4\% |
| 3 | Service Area: Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part) | 706 | 680 | -26 | -4\% |
| 4 | S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/IOI) | 620 | 623 | 3 | 0\% |
| 5 | S Peninsula (Atherton, Belmont, E PA, Foster City, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo) | 539 | 546 | 7 | 1\% |
|  | Total | 2,734 | 2,754 | 20 | 1\% |

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 | Sum22 HC: 7,227 | Sum23 HC: 7,50|
Source: FH IRP

- Zip Code Grouping within Santa Clara County among Black, Filipinx, Latinx Students
- Black, Filipinx, and Latinx headcount increase from Summer 2022 and Summer 20223 (+60).
- Latinx students experienced the greatest headcount increase within Santa Clara County compared to Black and Filipinx students (+32 vs. +30).
- Within Santa Clara County, Latinx students experienced the greatest headcount increase from E Santa Clara County (+22 out of 756).
- Latinx students experienced the greatest headcount decrease from "Service Area: Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part)" (-13).
- Filipinx and Black students experienced the greatest headcount increase from "S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/101)" (+5 and +6).

Table 21. Headcount among Black, Filipinx, Latinx Students within Santa Clara County Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  |  |  |  |  | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2022 | 2023 | Change | Change |
| Ethnicity | Zip Code Grouping | HC | HC | HC | HC |
| Black | Service Area I (Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part)) | 14 | 16 | 2 | 14\% |
|  | Service Area 2 (Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford) | 25 | 21 | -4 | -16\% |
|  | S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/101) | 39 | 45 | 6 | 15\% |
|  | E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/I0I) | 19 | 20 | I | 5\% |
|  | W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest), Saratoga (rest)) | 6 | 10 | 4 | 67\% |
|  | Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy) | 5 | 6 | I | 20\% |
| Filipinx | Service Area I (Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part)) | 15 | 17 | 2 | 13\% |
|  | Service Area 2 (Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford) | 19 | 22 | 3 | 16\% |
|  | S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/101) | 39 | 44 | 5 | 13\% |
|  | E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/I01) | 49 | 52 | 3 | 6\% |
|  | W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest), Saratoga (rest)) | 8 | 12 | 4 | 50\% |
|  | Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy) | 4 | 7 | 3 | 75\% |
| Latinx | Service Area I (Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part)) | 124 | 11. | -13 | -10\% |
|  | Service Area 2 (Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford) | 135 | 145 | 10 | 7\% |
|  | S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/101) | 268 | 263 | -5 | -2\% |
|  | E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/I0I) | 143 | 165 | 22 | 15\% |
|  | W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest), Saratoga (rest)) | 29 | 31 | 2 | 7\% |
|  | Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy) | 27 | 41 | 14 | 52\% |
| Total |  | 968 | 1,028 | 60 | 6\% |

Total Summer 2022 Black, Filipinx, Latinx HC=4,285 | Total Summer 2023 Black, Filipinx, Latinx HC=2,213
Source: FH IRP

- Headcount by County
- Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties had the highest enrollment by headcount, and both counties enrolled more students in Summer 2023 compared to Summer 2022. San Mateo County experienced a higher rate of increase in headcount compared to Santa Clara County ( $10 \%$ vs. $2 \%$ ).
- Together Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties represent $60 \%$ of summer headcount, which remained consistent from summer-to-summer.

Table 22. Top 10 Headcount by County
Summer 2022 and Summer 2023

|  |  | 2022 | 2023 | Change | \% Change |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rank | Zip Code Grouping | HC | HC | HC | HC |
| 1 | Santa Clara | 3,476 | 3,547 | 71 | $2 \%$ |
| 2 | San Mateo | 849 | 938 | 89 | $10 \%$ |
| 3 | Alameda | 616 | 658 | 42 | $7 \%$ |
| 4 | Los Angeles | 333 | 359 | 26 | $8 \%$ |
| 5 | Contra Costa | 196 | 233 | 37 | $19 \%$ |
| 6 | San Francisco | 119 | 154 | 35 | $29 \%$ |
| 7 | Orange | 187 | 197 | 10 | $5 \%$ |
| 8 | San Luis Obispo | 168 | 128 | -40 | $-24 \%$ |
| 9 | Santa Cruz | 63 | 74 | 11 | $17 \%$ |
| 10 | San Joaquin | 78 | 74 | -4 | $-5 \%$ |
|  | Total | 6,085 | 6,362 | 277 | $5 \%$ |

Total Summer $2022 \mathrm{HC}=7,227$ | Top 10 Summer 2022 represents 84\% of total headcount
Total Summer 2023 HC=7,50I | Top 10 Summer 2023 represents $85 \%$ of total headcount
Source: FH IRP

- Applicants
- Less than half of the applicants for Summer 2023 enrolled (41\%) in the same term.

Table 23. Applicants and Enrollees
Summer 2023

| Students | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Applicants | 10,894 |
| Registered | 4,472 |
| \% Registered | $41 \%$ |

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


[^0]:    NCES defines first generation as a student whose parent(s) completed high school or less.
    Only reports those who responded to the questions.
    Summer 2022 HC: 7,227 | Summer 2023 HC: 7,50I
    Source: FH IRP

[^1]:    Source: FH IRP

[^2]:    Source: FH IRP

