Foothill College Spring 2021 and Spring 2022
Census Enrollment Comparisons Report

From Spring 2021 and Spring 2022:

- Enrollment
  - Resident student enrollment is down 17%, Non-Resident student enrollment is down 17%.
  - Resident FTES is down 18%, and Non-Resident FTES is down 19%.
  - Overall, student enrollment declined by 4,100, which is a 17% decrease.
  - Overall, estimated FTES decreased by 456, which is an 18% decrease.

Table 1. Census Enrollment Comparisons
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022		Change		% Change	
Groups	Enr	Est FTES	Enr	Est FTES	Enr	Est FTES	Enr	Est FTES
Resident	21,784	2,318	18,066	1,910	-3,718	-408	-17%	-18%
Non-Resident	2,210	247	1,828	199	-382	-48	-17%	-19%
Total	23,994	2,565	19,894	2,109	-4,100	-456	-17%	-18%

Notes: WSCH estimate based on positive attendance estimated at 100%. | Does not include Apprenticeship.
Census dates are 04/19/2022 and 04/20/2021.
Source: FHDA IRP

- Online Learning (Synchronous and Asynchronous)
  - Online learning estimated FTES is down 43% at 1,411.
  - Online learning headcount decreased from 11,273 to 7,869.
  - Online learning enrollment is down 40% from 23,367 to 13,978.
  - Online learning sections offered decreased from 897 to 539.

Table 2. Online Learning Census Enrollment
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021	2022	Change	% Change
HC	11,273	7,869	-3,404	-30%
Course Enr	23,367	13,978	-9,389	-40%
Est Wsch	111,108	63,464	-47,644	-43%
Est FTES	2,470	1,411	-1,059	-43%
Sections	897	539	-358	-40%

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

- Instructional Modality
  - Face-to-Face enrollment increased by >1000% from 212 to 4,204.
  - The majority of est FTES was generated in the online asynchronous modality in Spring 2021 and Spring 2022.
  - In Spring 2022, the top three instructional modalities for est FTES are online asynchronous, face-to-face, and hybrid asynchronous online/in person.

Table 3. Census Headcount and FTES by Instructional Modality
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022		Change		% Change	
Instructional Modality	Enr	Est FTES	Enr	Est FTES	Enr	Est FTES	Enr	Est FTES
Face-to-Face	212	50	4,204	465	3,992	415	1883%	830%
Hybrid: OL/On-Campus	50	3	1,520	212	1,470	209	2940%	6967%
Hybrid: Combined Virtual	355	41	45	4	-310	-37	-87%	-90%
Hybrid: All Modalities	10	2	147	17	137	15	1370%	750%
OL Asynchronous	15,020	1,577	11,745	1,238	-3,275	-339	-22%	-21%
OL Synchronous	4,791	473	1,588	110	-3,203	-363	-67%	-77%
Online (OL) Hybrid	3,556	419	645	62	-2,911	-357	-82%	-85%
Total	23,994	2,565	13,978	2,108	-10,016	-457	-42%	-18%

Notes: Face-to-Face - class meets sychronously on-campus | Hybrid (Y) - class meets asynchronously online & synchronously on-campus | Hybrid: All Modalities (T) - class meets synchronously & asychronously 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: FHDA IRP

- Resident Students
  - Enrollment among Spring 2022 resident students is 18,066, a decline of 16% from Spring 2021 (-3,391).
  - AB540 enrollment decreased by 38% from 808 in Spring 2021 to 499 in Spring 2022, reflecting in a 38% decrease in FTES est (S21: 91; S22: 56).

Table 4. Resident Enrollment and FTES
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022		Change		% Change	
Resident Type	Enr	Est FTES	Enr	Est FTES	Enr	Est FTES	Enr	Est FTES
Resident	20,849	2,213	17,458	1,842	-3,391	-371	-16%	-17%
AB540	808	91	499	56	-309	-35	-38%	-38%
AB2364	79	8	59	6	-20	-2	-25%	-25%
VACA Veteran	48	6	50	6	2	0	4%	0%
Total	21,784	2,318	18,066	1,910	-3,718	-408	-17%	-18%

Source: FHDA IRP

- Non-Resident Students
  - Enrollment among Spring 2022 non-resident students is 1,828, a decline of 17% from Spring 2021 (-382).
  - Est FTES among Spring 2022 non-resident students is 198, a decline of 20% from Spring 2021 (-49).

Table 5. Non-Resident Enrollment and FTES
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022		Change		% Change	
Resident Type	Enr	Est FTES	Enr	Est FTES	Enr	Est FTES	Enr	Est FTES
Non-Resident	869	95	717	76	-152	-19	-17%	-20%
International	1,233	140	995	109	-238	-31	-19%	-22%
Out of Country	108	12	116	13	8	1	7%	8%
Total	2,210	247	1,828	198	-382	-49	-17%	-20%

Source: FHDA IRP

- International F1 Visa Students
  - Headcount among Spring 2022 F1 visa students is 350, a decline of 19% from 4341 (S21).
  - Female students continue represent less than half of all F1 visa students, declining by 4%-points from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022 (45% to 41%).

Table 6. F1 Visa Students by Gender
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022		Change	
Gender	Headcount	Percent	Headcount	Percent	Headcount	Percent
Female	192	45%	143	41%	-49	-26%
Male	239	55%	207	59%	-32	-13%
Total	431	100%	350	100%	-81	-19%

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 26%, from 343 in Spring 2021 to 254 in Spring 2022.
  - Students from the top 10 countries of origin represent 73% of all F1 visa students in Spring 2022 compared to 77% in Spring 2021.

Table 7. Top 10 Countries of Origin among F1 Visa Students
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022		Change	
Countries	Headcount	Percent	Headcount	Percent	Headcount	Percent
China	157	46%	95	37%	-62	-39%
Taiwan	32	9%	39	15%	7	22%
Japan	28	8%	24	9%	-4	-14%
South Korea	27	8%	23	9%	-4	-15%
Indonesia	26	8%	18	7%	-8	-31%
Vietnam	19	6%	17	7%	-2	-11%
India	17	5%	11	4%	-6	-35%
Brazil	16	5%	10	4%	-6	-38%
Hong Kong	15	4%	9	4%	-6	-40%
Malaysia	6	2%	8	3%	2	33%
Total	343	100%	254	100%	-89	-26%

Spring 2021 F1 Total=445 | Spring 2022 F1 Total=350

Source: FHDA IRP

- Student Ethnicity Headcount and Est FTES
  - Headcount among White (-627), Asian (-720), and Latinx (-426) students declined between Spring 2021 and Spring 2022. This decrease represents a loss between 15% to 22% of the students in each population group.
  - Total FTES est decreased by -18% between Spring 2021 and Spring 2022.

Table 8. Student Ethnicity Headcount and FTES
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022		Change		% Change	
Ethnicity	Headcount	Est FTES	Headcount	Est FTES	Headcount	Est FTES	Headcount	Est FTES
Asian	3,432	796	2,712	608	-720	-188	-21%	-24%
Black	487	118	420	105	-67	-13	-14%	-11%
Filipinx	590	139	424	103	-166	-36	-28%	-26%
Latinx	2,821	664	2,395	561	-426	-103	-15%	-16%
Native American	56	13	40	10	-16	-3	-29%	-23%
Pacific Islander	141	35	109	28	-32	-7	-23%	-20%
White	3,330	706	2,703	564	-627	-142	-19%	-20%
Decline to State	542	95	659	129	117	34	22%	36%
Total	11,399	2,566	9,162	2,108	-2,237	-458	-20%	-18%

Note: Filipinx and Latinx are gender neutral terms.

Source: FHDA IRP

- Student Ethnicity Headcount as Percent of Total Population
  - African American students decreased by 67, reflecting in <1%-point change among the total population.
  - No student population group increased in headcount between Spring 2021 and Spring 2022, with the exception of the Decline to State grouping (increase of 117 students).
  - White and Asian students experienced the greatest decline in headcount (-1,347).
  - Even though the student headcount declined within each population, each group's representative proportion remained relatively stable from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022.

Table 9. Student Ethnicity Enrollment as a Percent of Total Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022		Change	
Ethnicity	Enr	Percent	Enr	Percent	Enr	Percent
Asian	3,432	30%	2,712	29%	-720	-1%
Black	487	4%	420	4%	-67	0%
Filipinx	590	5%	424	4%	-166	-1%
Latinx	2,821	25%	2,395	25%	-426	1%
Native American	56	0%	40	0%	-16	0%
Pacific Islander	141	1%	109	1%	-32	0%
White	3,330	29%	2,703	29%	-627	-1%
Decline to State	542	5%	659	7%	117	2%
Total	11,399	100%	9,462	100%	-1,937	0%

Filipinx and Latinx are gender neutral terms.

Source: FHDA IRP

- Zip Code Grouping
  - Headcount continued to decline from the Service Area (-458), including "Service Area: Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part)" (-295) and "Service Area: Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Stanford" (-163).
  - Headcount decreased from the rest of Santa Clara County with greater declines from "South Santa Clara County: SJ west 800/101)" (-380), "E Santa Clara County: Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/101" (-224).
  - "South Alameda County: Fremont, Newark, Union City" had the largest decrease in headcount outside of the service area (-121), with the exception of students from outside the Bay Area ("All Other Areas").

Table 10. Student Headcount by Zip Code Grouping
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021	2022	Change	% Change
Zip Code Grouping	HC	HC	HC	HC
Service Area: Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford	1,709	1,546	-163	-10%
Service Area: Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part)	1,520	1,225	-295	-19%
S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/101)	1,638	1,258	-380	-23%
E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/101)	1,144	920	-224	-20%
W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest of), Saratoga (rest of))	338	251	-87	-26%
Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy)	98	91	-7	-7%
S Peninsula (Atherton, Belmont, E PA, Foster City, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo)	1,303	1,239	-64	-5%
W Peninsula (El Granada, HMB, La Honda, Ladera, Montara, Moss Beach, Pacifica, Pescadero, Portola Valley, Woodside)	80	79	-1	-1%
N Peninsula (Brisbane, Burlingame, Colma, Daly City, Hillsborough, Millbrae, San Bruno, S SF)	133	114	-19	-14%
S Alameda County (Fremont, Newark, Union City)	408	287	-121	-30%
Alameda County (rest of)	363	291	-72	-20%
San Francisco County	183	139	-44	-24%
N Santa Cruz County (Ben Lomand, Boulder Creek, Felton, Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley)	93	65	-28	-30%
Other CA Bay Area Region (Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, Solano, Sonoma Counties)	354	288	-66	-19%
All Other Areas	2,035	1,669	-366	-18%
Total	11,399	9,462	-1,937	-17%

Source: FHDA IRP

- Zip Code Grouping as Percent of Total Headcount
  - As a percentage of total headcount, students from the service area remained stable at 29%. Students from the service area continue to represent slightly more than one-fourth of the headcount in Spring 2022.
  - As a percentage of total headcount, students enrolled from "South Peninsula: Atherton, Belmont, E Palo Alto, Foster City, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo" increased by 2%-points from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022.

Table 11. Zip Code Grouping as a Percent Change of Total Headcount
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022	
Zip Code Grouping	HC	% Total	HC	% Total
Service Area: Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford	1,709	15%	1,546	16%
Service Area: Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part), San Jose (part), Saratoga (part)	1,520	13%	1,225	13%
S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/101)	1,638	14%	1,258	13%
E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/101)	1,144	10%	920	10%
W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest of), Saratoga (rest of))	338	3%	251	3%
Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy)	98	1%	91	1%
S Peninsula (Atherton, Belmont, E PA, Foster City, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo)	1,303	11%	1,239	13%
W Peninsula (El Granada, Half Moon Bay, La Honda, Ladera, Montara, Moss Beach, Pacifica, Pescadero, Portola Valley, Woodside)	80	1%	79	1%
N Peninsula (Brisbane, Burlingame, Colma, Daly City, Hillsborough, Millbrae, San Bruno, S SF)	133	1%	114	1%
S Alameda County (Fremont, Newark, Union City)	408	4%	287	3%
Alameda County (rest of)	363	3%	291	3%
San Francisco County	183	2%	139	1%
N Santa Cruz County (Ben Lomand, Boulder Creek, Felton, Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley)	93	1%	65	1%
Other CA Bay Area Region (Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, Solano, Sonoma Counties)	354	3%	288	3%
All Other Areas	2,035	18%	1,669	18%
Total	11,399	100%	9,462	100%

Source: FHDA IRP

- Zip Code Grouping within Santa Clara County among African Americans, Filipinx, Latinx Students
  - Black/African American, Filipinx, and Latinx headcount declined by 419 students.
  - African American and Latinx students experienced the greatest headcount decrease from "South Santa Clara County: San Jose west 880/101" (-157).
  - African American, Filipinx, and Latinx students residing in Santa Clara County represent a little over half of all African American, Filipinx, and Latinx students enrolled in Spring 2022 (53%).

Table 12. Headcount among Disproportionately Impacted Groups within Santa Clara County Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

		2021	2022	Change	% Change
Ethnicity	Zip Code Grouping	HC	HC	HC	HC
Black	Service Area 1 (Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part of), San Jose (part of), Saratoga (part of))	32	23	-9	-28%
	Service Area 2 (Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford)	54	49	-5	-9%
	S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/101)	79	63	-16	-20%
	E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/101)	35	30	-5	-14%
	W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest of), Saratoga (rest of))	13	9	-4	-31%
	Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy)	8	9	1	13%
Filipinx	Service Area 1 (Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part of), San Jose (part of), Saratoga (part of))	48	30	-18	-38%
	Service Area 2 (Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford)	41	37	-4	-10%
	S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/101)	94	63	-31	-33%
	E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/101)	138	95	-43	-31%
	W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest of), Saratoga (rest of))	24	15	-9	-38%
	Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy)	6	5	-1	-17%
Latinx	Service Area 1 (Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part of), San Jose (part of), Saratoga (part of))	252	211	-41	-16%
	Service Area 2 (Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford)	318	295	-23	-7%
	S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/101)	555	414	-141	-25%
	E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/101)	311	262	-49	-16%
	W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest of), Saratoga (rest of))	74	58	-16	-22%
	Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy)	44	39	-5	-11%
Total		2,126	1,707	-419	-20%

Filipinx and Latinx are gender neutral terms. | Total Spring 2021 African American, Filipinx, Latinx HC=3,898 | Total Spring 2022 African American, Filipinx, Latinx HC=3,239

Source: FHDA IRP

- Headcount by County
  - While Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties had the highest enrollment by headcount, these two counties also had the largest decrease in headcount (-1,240) from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022.
  - Together Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties represent close to three-fourths of total headcount in Spring 2021 (70%) and Spring 2022 (71%).
  - All the top 10 counties declined in headcount from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022.
  - Santa Cruz (-40%) and San Diego (-34%) Counties decreased at least one-third in headcount from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022 (HC: -103).

Table 13. Top 10 Enrollment by County
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

		2021	2022	Change	% Change
Rank	Zip Code Grouping	HC	HC	HC	HC
1	Santa Clara	6,447	5,291	-1,156	-18%
2	San Mateo	1,516	1,432	-84	-6%
3	Alameda	771	578	-193	-25%
4	Los Angeles	365	263	-102	-28%
5	Contra Costa	195	168	-27	-14%
6	San Francisco	183	139	-44	-24%
7	San Luis Obispo	144	114	-30	-21%
8	Santa Cruz	141	84	-57	-40%
9	Sacramento	139	111	-28	-20%
10	San Diego	135	89	-46	-34%
	Total	9,901	8,180	-1,721	-17%

Total Spring 2021 HC=11,399 | Top 10 Spring 2021 represents 88% of total headcount
Total Spring 2022 HC=9,462 | Top 10 Spring 2022 represents 87% of total headcount

Source: FH IRP

- African American Headcount by County
  - Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties represent over half of African American headcount (S21: 56%; S22: 59%).
  - Among the top 10 counties of origin among African Americans, there was an 18% decrease in headcount between Spring 2021 and Spring 2022 (-91 students).
  - Among the top 10 counties of origin among African Americans, Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa Counties experienced the largest headcount decrease (-63).
  - The largest percentage rate of decline in African American students came from Riverside (-57%), Sacramento (-46%), and Contra Costa (-40%) Counties. Together these three counties represent a decline of 18 students (40 to 22).

Table 14. Top 10 Black Student Enrollment by County
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

		2021	2022	Change	% Change
Rank	Zip Code Grouping	HC	HC	HC	HC
1	Santa Clara	218	183	-35	-16%
2	San Mateo	64	66	2	3%
3	Alameda	62	37	-25	-40%
4	Los Angeles	31	17	-14	-45%
5	Contra Costa	16	12	-4	-25%
6	San Bernardino	14	13	-1	-7%
7	Sacramento	9	6	-3	-33%
8	San Francisco	7	11	4	57%
9	San Joaquin	7	7	0	0%
10	Riverside	7	4	-3	-43%
	Total	435	356	-79	-18%

Total Spring 2021 Black HC=487 | Top 10 Spring 2021 Black represents 89% of total headcount
Total Spring 2022 Black HC=420 | Top 10 Spring 2022 Black represents 85% of total headcount

Source: FH IRP

- Latinx Headcount by County
  - Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties represent over three-fourths of Latinx headcount (S21: 84%; S22: 84%).
  - Among the top 10 counties of origin among Latinx students, Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties experienced the largest headcount decrease (-316).
  - The largest percentage rate of decline in Latinx students came from Santa Cruz (-47%), Sacramento (-35%), and San Joaquin (-24%) Counties. Together these three counties represent a decline of 34 students (97 to 63).
  - Contra Costa and San Francisco Counties increased headcount by 10 students (44 to 54).

Table 15. Top 10 Latinx Enrollment by County
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

		2021	2022	Change	% Change
Rank	Zip Code Grouping	HC	HC	HC	HC
1	Santa Clara	1,554	1,279	-275	-18%
2	San Mateo	587	546	-41	-7%
3	Alameda	153	126	-27	-18%
4	Los Angeles	63	51	-12	-19%
5	San Joaquin	38	29	-9	-24%
6	Santa Cruz	36	19	-17	-47%
7	San Benito County	25	22	-3	-12%
8	San Diego	25	24	-1	-4%
9	Sacramento	23	15	-8	-35%
10	Contra Costa	22	26	4	18%
10	San Francisco	22	28	6	27%
	Total	2,548	2,165	-383	-15%

Total Spring 2021 Latinx HC=2,821 | Top 10 Spring 2021 Latinx represents 90% of total headcount
Total Spring 2022 Latinx HC=2,395 | Top 10 Spring 2022 Latinx represents 90% of total headcount

Source: FH IRP

- First Generation Status
  - First generation students decreased from 2,656 to 2,163 between Spring 2021 and Spring 2022 (-493). This decrease represents a -19% in headcount.

Table 16. First Generation Status
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022			
	HC	Percent	HC	Percent	Change	% Change
First Generation	2,656	30%	2,163	24%	-493	-19%
Non First Generation	6,280	70%	6,856	76%	576	9%
Total	8,936	100%	9,019	100%	83	1%

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 2021 - 463; Spring 2022 - 443

Source: FH IRP

- First Generation by Ethnicity
  - Latinx and Asians represent the majority of first generation students (S21: 76%; S22: 77%).
  - Latinx and Asian students experienced the greatest decrease in first generation headcount (-249).
  - Whites and Filipinx first generation students experienced the greatest rate of decline (Whites: -28%; Filipinx: -31%).

Table 17. First Generation by Ethnicity
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022			
Ethnicity	HC	Percent	HC	Percent	Change	% Change
Asian	669	25%	524	24%	-145	-22%
African American	120	5%	103	5%	-17	-14%
Filipinx	65	2%	45	2%	-20	-31%
Latinx	1,354	51%	1,144	53%	-210	-16%
Native American	9	0%	7	0%	-2	-22%
Pacific Islander	42	2%	29	1%	-13	-31%
White	365	14%	261	12%	-104	-28%
Decline to State	32	1%	50	2%	18	56%
Total	2,656	100%	2,163	100%	-493	-19%

NCES defines first generation as a student whose parent(s) completed high school or less.

Only reports those who responded to the questions.

Spring 2021 HC: 11,399 | Spring 2022 HC: 9,462

Source: FH IRP

- First Generation Headcount as a Percent of Disproportionately Impacted Student Groups
  - African American and Latinx first generation headcount decreased by 227, with Latinx students representing most of the decline (-210).
  - First generation students represent almost half of Latinx population (48%).

Table 18. First Generation DI Groups as a Percent of DI Group
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022			
	HC	Percent	HC	Percent	Change	% Rate Change
Black First Gen	120	25%	103	25%	-17	0%
Black Total	487		420		-67	
Filipinx First Gen	65	11%	45	11%	-20	0%
Filipinx Total	590		424		-166	
Latinx First Gen	1,354	48%	1,144	48%	-210	0%
Latinx Total	2,821		2,395		-426	

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
  - 575 fewer students reported a low family income (-21%) between Spring 2021 and 2022.
  - Over three-fourths of students reported a family income of $25,001 and above (S22: 77%).

Table 19. Self-Reported Family Income
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022			
	HC	Percent	HC	Percent	Change	% Change
$25,000 and below (low income)	2,757	24%	2,182	23%	-575	-21%
$25,001 and above (not low income)	8,596	76%	7,228	77%	-1,368	-16%
Total	11,353	100%	9,410	100%	-1,943	-17%

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."

Only reports those who responded to the question. Unknown Income HC: Spring 2021 - 46; Spring 2022 - 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 (S21: 33%; S22: 37%).
  - Asian and White students represent almost half of low income students (S21: 48%; S22: 48%), but 343 fewer students from these two population groups enrolled from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022.

Table 20. Self-Reported Low Family Income by Ethnicity
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022			
Ethnicity	HC	Percent	HC	Percent	Change	% Change
Asian	718	25%	579	27%	-139	-19%
Black	188	6%	167	8%	-21	-11%
Filipinx	114	4%	82	4%	-32	-28%
Latinx	971	33%	797	37%	-174	-18%
Native American	20	1%	17	1%	-3	-15%
Pacific Islander	32	1%	21	1%	-11	-34%
White	670	23%	466	21%	-204	-30%
Decline to State	44	2%	53	2%	9	20%
Total	2,915	100%	2,182	100%	-733	-25%

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=$25,000 and below | Only reports those who responded to the question.

Spring 2021 HC: 11,399 | spring 2022 HC: 9,462

Source: FH IRP

- Low Income Headcount as a Percent of Disproportionately Impacted Student Groups
  - Overall, low income students represent at least one-third among all Black/African American and Latinx respectively (40% and 33%).
  - Fewer disproportionately impacted students reported being low income from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022, reflecting an 18%-point decline (HC: -227).

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

Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022			
	HC	Percent	HC	Percent	Change	% Rate Change
Black Low Income	188	39%	167	40%	-21	1%
Black Total	487		420		-67	
Filipinx Low Income	114	19%	82	19%	-32	0%
Filipinx Total	590		424		-166	
Latinx Low Income	971	34%	797	33%	-174	-1%
Latinx Total	2,821		2,395		-426	

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=$25,000 and below | Only reports those who responded to the question.

Source: FH IRP

- Pell Grant
  - A minority of students are awarded a Pell grant and this rate has remained consistent from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022 (7%).
  - The decline in the number of Pell grant recipients represents a loss of 107 students or a change by -14%.

Table 22. Pell Grant Status

Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022			
	HC	Percent	HC	Percent	Change	% Change
Pell Grant Award	787	7%	680	7%	-107	-14%
No Pell Grant Award	10,612	93%	8,782	93%	-1,830	-17%
Total	11,399	100%	9,462	100%	-1,937	-17%

Source: FH IRP

- Pell Grant by Ethnicity
  - Latinx student represent the largest percentage of Pell grant recipients (46%), which demonstrates an increase from Spring 2021 (40%).
  - White students represent the second largest group of students receiving the Pell grant (19%); however, this percentage rate has declined by 2-percentage points since last spring.

Table 23. Pell Grant Recipients by Ethnicity
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

	2021		2022			
Ethnicity	HC	Percent	HC	Percent	Change	% Change
Asian	164	21%	112	16%	-52	-32%
Black	77	10%	68	10%	-9	-12%
Filipinx	35	4%	22	3%	-13	-37%
Latinx	313	40%	315	46%	2	1%
Native American	3	0%	5	1%	2	67%
Pacific Islander	14	2%	5	1%	-9	-64%
White	167	21%	132	19%	-35	-21%
Decline to State	14	2%	21	3%	7	50%
Total	787	100%	680	100%	-107	-14%

Pell Award recipients represent 7% of Spring 2021 and 7% of Spring 2022.
Spring 2021 HC: 11,399 | Spring 2022 HC: 9,462
Source: FH IRP

- Applicants
  - Slightly more than half of applicants for Spring 2022 enrolled (54%).

Table 24. Applicants and Enrollees
Spring 2022

Students	2022
Applicants	6,145
Registered	3,304
% Registered	54%

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