## De Anza College Census Enrollment Comparisons Report Spring 2021 to Spring 2022

Table 1. Enrollment by Residency Status
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  | Change |  | \% Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residency | Enrollment | Est FTES | ollment | Est FTES | Enrollment | Est FTES | Iment | Est FTES |
| Resident | 35,957 | 3,863 | 32,011 | 3,441 | -3,946 | -422 | -II\% | -11\% |
| Non-Resident | 4,713 | 497 | 4,159 | 422 | -554 | -75 | -12\% | -15\% |
| Total | 40,670 | 4,360 | 36, 170 | 3,863 | -4,500 | -497 | -11\% | -11\% |

*reporting for 4.20.21 and 4.19.22 in all tables.

Resident and Non-Resident Enrollment

- Total enrollment and FTES is down 11\%.
- Total FTES decreased by 554 from 4,713 to 4,159 .
- Resident enrollment and FTES is down 11\%.
- FTES decreased by 422 from 3,863 to 3,441.
- Non-Resident enrollment is down $12 \%$ and FTES is down $15 \%$.
- FTES decreased by 75 from 497 to 422.

Table 2. Enrollment by Resident and Non-Resident Categories Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  |  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  | Change |  | \% Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residency | Subgroup | Enrollment | Est FTES Enrollment |  | Est FTES Enrollment |  | FTES Enrollment |  | Est FTES |
| Resident | Resident | 34,592 | 3,719 | 30,897 | 3,325 | -3,695 | -394 | -11\% | -II\% |
|  | AB 540 | 1,252 | 131 | 1,005 | 105 | -247 | -26 | -20\% | -20\% |
|  | AB 2364 Dual Enrollment | 67 | 7 | 84 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 25\% | 29\% |
|  | VACA Veteran | 43 | 5 | 12 | 1 | -31 | -4 | -72\% | -80\% |
|  | Non-Resident Fee Exempt | 3 | 0 | 13 | I | 10 | I | 333\% | - |
|  | Subtotal | 35,957 | 3,862 | 32,011 | 3,441 | -3,946 | -421 | -11\% | -11\% |
| Non-Resident | Non-Resident <br> Non-Resident, International Non-Resident, Out of <br> Country <br> Subtotal | 833 | 87 | 1,004 | 99 | 171 | 12 | 21\% | 14\% |
|  |  | 3,401 | 362 | 2,895 | 297 | -506 | -65 | -15\% | -18\% |
|  |  | 479 | 49 | 260 | 27 | -219 | -22 | -46\% | -45\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4,713 | 498 | 4,159 | 422 | -554 | -76 | -12\% | -15\% |
| Total |  | 40,670 | 4,360 | 36,170 | 3,863 | -4,500 | -497 | -11\% | -11\% |

Resident and Non-Resident Enrollment by Category

- Among the resident category, the FTES of all subgroups decreased. The only exception was AB 2364 Dual Enrollment, which increased by 2 FTES from 7 to 9 .
- Among the non-resident category, the decline in FTES was due to a drop in non-resident international students, which decreased by $18 \%$ for a loss of 65 FTES.

International Students with F1/FZ Visa

- Headcount of students with F1 or FZ visas decreased from 1,173 to 926, representing a $21 \%$ decrease in $\mathrm{F} 1 / \mathrm{FZ}$ visa students from last spring quarter.

Table 3A. Enrollment and Sections by Modality
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 2021 |  |  | 2022 |  | Change |  | \% Change |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | Enrollment | Sections Enrollment | Sections | Enrollment | Sections Enrollment | Sections |  |  |  |
| Face to Face | 1,394 | 96 | 4,443 | 313 | 3,049 | 217 | $219 \%$ | $226 \%$ |  |
| Hybrid | 13 | 1 | 1,643 | 84 | 1,630 | 83 | $12538 \%$ | $8300 \%$ |  |
| Online | 39,263 | 1,347 | 30,084 | 1,018 | $-9,179$ | -329 | $-23 \%$ | $-24 \%$ |  |
| Total | 40,670 | 1,444 | 36,170 | 1,415 | $-4,500$ | -29 | $-11 \%$ | $-2 \%$ |  |

Table 3B. Fill Rates by Modality
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  | Change |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Enrollment | Fill Rate Enrollment | Fill Rate | \% Pt Diff |  |
| Face to Face | 1,394 | $85 \%$ | 4,443 | $81 \%$ | -4 |
| Hybrid | 13 | $37 \%$ | 1,643 | $73 \%$ | 36 |
| Online | 39,263 | $89 \%$ | 30,084 | $92 \%$ | 3 |
| Total | 40,670 | $89 \%$ | 36,170 | $89 \%$ | 0 |

Enrollment and Fill Rates by Modality

- For spring 2022, online learning comprised the majority of sections and enrollments ( $83 \%$ of enrollments and $72 \%$ of sections).
- Compared to last year, the number of online sections decreased by 329. Face-to-face sections increased by 217 from 96 to 313 .
- Hybrid section counts increased by 1,630 enrollments and by 84 sections compared to last spring.
- Face to face and hybrid enrollment comprised $17 \%$ of total enrollment in spring 2022, up from $3 \%$ last spring.
- The fill rate for online is $92 \%$, up 3 percentage points from last spring. Face-to-face fill rate is $81 \%$, down 4 percentage points from $85 \%$ last spring.

Table 4. Applicants and Enrollees - Spring 2022

| Applicants | Registered | \% Registered |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6,390 | 3,269 | $51 \%$ |

Note: Includes students who applied and enrolled for the same quarter.

## Applicants who Enrolled

- Among the 6,390 applicants who applied to De Anza College for the spring 2022 quarter, $51 \%$ enrolled in courses in the same term. This rate is stable from last spring.

Table 5. Ethnicity Headcount and FTES
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 202 I |  | 2022 |  | Change |  | $\%$ Change |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Ethnicity | Headcount | Est FTES Headcount | Est FTES | Headcount | Est FTES Headcount | Est FTES |  |  |
| Asian | 6,666 | 1,840 | 5,826 | 1,551 | -840 | -289 | $-13 \%$ | $-16 \%$ |
| Black | 615 | 162 | 549 | 144 | -66 | -18 | $-11 \%$ | $-11 \%$ |
| Filipinx | 1,105 | 301 | 971 | 269 | -134 | -32 | $-12 \%$ | $-11 \%$ |
| Latinx | 4,136 | 1,081 | 3,673 | 956 | -463 | -125 | $-11 \%$ | $-12 \%$ |
| Native American | 67 | 17 | 54 | 14 | -13 | -3 | $-19 \%$ | $-18 \%$ |
| Pacific Islander | 118 | 28 | 105 | 25 | -13 | -3 | $-11 \%$ | $-11 \%$ |
| White | 2,922 | 740 | 2,524 | 628 | -398 | -112 | $-14 \%$ | $-15 \%$ |
| Decline to State | 615 | 191 | 850 | 276 | 235 | 85 | $38 \%$ | $45 \%$ |
| Total | 16,244 | 4,360 | 14,552 | 3,863 | $-1,692$ | -497 | $-10 \%$ | $-11 \%$ |

## Ethnicity

- All student ethnic groups saw a decrease in headcounts and FTES with the exception of Decline to State, which has been growing each quarter.
- The total number of FTES lost was the greatest for Asian students (289 FTES), followed by Latinx (125) and white (112).
- Decline to State students, who chose not to identify their race/ethnicity, their FTES increased by 85 from 191 to 276 due to more students choosing not to identify their ethnicity.

Table 6. Ethnicity Headcount as a Percent of Total Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  | Change |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Ethnicity | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | \% Point |
| Asian | 6,666 | $41.0 \%$ | 5,826 | $40.0 \%$ | -840 | -1.0 |
| Black | 615 | $3.8 \%$ | 549 | $3.8 \%$ | -66 | 0.0 |
| Filipinx | 1,105 | $6.8 \%$ | 971 | $6.7 \%$ | -134 | -0.1 |
| Latinx | 4,136 | $25.5 \%$ | 3,673 | $25.2 \%$ | -463 | -0.2 |
| Native American | 67 | $0.4 \%$ | 54 | $0.4 \%$ | -13 | 0.0 |
| Pacific Islander | 118 | $0.7 \%$ | 105 | $0.7 \%$ | -13 | 0.0 |
| White | 2,922 | $18.0 \%$ | 2,524 | $17.3 \%$ | -398 | -0.6 |
| Decline to State | 615 | $3.8 \%$ | 850 | $5.8 \%$ | 235 | 2.1 |
| Total | 16,244 | $100.0 \%$ | 14,552 | $100.0 \%$ | $-1,692$ | 0.0 |

Ethnicity as a Percent of Total

- The top three enrolled ethnic groups consisted of Asian, Latinx and white students. Combined, they accounted for $83 \%$ of all spring 2022 students.
- The share of Asian students decreased from $41 \%$ to $40 \%$. The proportion of white students also decreased from $18 \%$ to $17 \%$. The share of Latinx students is stable, currently accounting for $25 \%$ of all students.

Table 7. Headcount by Gender
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent |
| Female | 8,269 | $51 \%$ | 7,294 | $50 \%$ |
| Male | 7,737 | $48 \%$ | 6,982 | $48 \%$ |
| Non-Binary | 5 | $0 \%$ | 1 | $0 \%$ |
| Unknown | 233 | $1 \%$ | 275 | $2 \%$ |
| Total | 16,244 | $100 \%$ | 14,552 | $100 \%$ |

Gender

- Gender remained reasonably unchanged with female comprising the largest proportion of students at $50 \%$, followed by males at $48 \%$.

Table 8. Headcount by Age at Term
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 202 I |  | 2022 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent |
| I9 or less | 5,153 | $32 \%$ | 5,178 | $36 \%$ |
| $20-24$ | 5,834 | $36 \%$ | 4,876 | $34 \%$ |
| $25-39$ | 3,853 | $24 \%$ | 3,219 | $22 \%$ |
| $40+$ | 1,404 | $9 \%$ | 1,279 | $9 \%$ |
| Total | 16,244 | $100 \%$ | 14,552 | $100 \%$ |

## Age at Term

- There was a substantial loss of students between the ages of 20-24 in spring 2022, compared to last spring quarter, the proportion of students aged 19 or less increased from $32 \%$ to $36 \%$, whereas students age 20 to 24 decreased from $36 \%$ to $34 \%$. Students aged 40 or over remained stable at 9\%.

Table 9. First-Generation College Status
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent |
| First-Generation College | 4,468 | $28 \%$ | 3,944 | $27 \%$ |
| Non First-Generation College | 10,905 | $67 \%$ | 9,798 | $67 \%$ |
| Unknown | 871 | $5 \%$ | 810 | $6 \%$ |
| Total | 16,244 | $100 \%$ | 14,552 | $100 \%$ |

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

## First Generation Status

- Students who self-reported being the first in their family to attend college accounted for $27 \%$ of all spring 2022 students.

Table 10. Low Income Status
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Headcount | Percent Headcount | Percent |  |
| $\$ 0-\$ 25,000$ | 4,267 | $26 \%$ | 3,493 | $24 \%$ |
| $\$ 25,001$ and above | 11,908 | $73 \%$ | 10,986 | $75 \%$ |
| Unknown | 69 | $0 \%$ | 73 | $1 \%$ |
| Total | 16,244 | $100 \%$ | 14,552 | $100 \%$ |

Question: 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, pensions, or even interest from stocks, bonds, or savings.

## Low Income Status

- Nearly one-quarter ( $24 \%$ ) of spring 2022 students self-reported their annual household income is less than $\$ 25,000$, down 2 percentage points from the prior spring term.

Table 11. Educational Goal
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent |
| Transfer | 11,529 | $71 \%$ | 10,044 | $69 \%$ |
| Degree | 1,442 | $9 \%$ | 1,201 | $8 \%$ |
| Certificate | 512 | $3 \%$ | 470 | $3 \%$ |
| All Other | 2,761 | $17 \%$ | 2,837 | $19 \%$ |
| Total | 16,244 | $100 \%$ | 14,552 | $100 \%$ |

## Educational Goal

- Students with a goal of transfer comprised the majority of students in spring 2022 quarter; however, their proportion decreased from $71 \%$ to $69 \%$. Students who want to earn a degree decreased by one percentage point to $8 \%$ while certificate goal remained stable at 3 .
- Students with an educational goal other than transfer, degree, or certificate is $19 \%$, up 2percentage points from last spring quarter. The "all other" category includes vocational training and job recertification.

Table 12. Pell Recipients
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent |
| Pell Grant | 2,417 | $15 \%$ | 1,948 | $13 \%$ |
| Other Aid Awarded | 2,658 | $16 \%$ | 241 | $2 \%$ |
| No Aid Awarded | 11,169 | $69 \%$ | 12,363 | $85 \%$ |
| Total | 16,244 | $100 \%$ | 14,552 | $100 \%$ |

## Pell Recipients

- Students who received a Pell grant in spring 2022 was at $13 \%$ of all students, down from $15 \%$ last spring quarter.

Table 13. Top 15 Counties of Residence
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 2021 | 2022 | Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Headcount | Headcount | $\%$ Change |
| Santa Clara County | 13,463 | 11,940 | $-11 \%$ |
| Alameda County | 781 | 668 | $-14 \%$ |
| Outside CA | 345 | 384 | $11 \%$ |
| San Mateo County | 350 | 346 | $-1 \%$ |
| San Joaquin County | 165 | 147 | $-11 \%$ |
| Santa Cruz County | 148 | 136 | $-8 \%$ |
| Contra Costa County | 124 | 109 | $-12 \%$ |
| Los Angeles County | 108 | 118 | $9 \%$ |
| Sacramento County | 118 | 105 | $-11 \%$ |
| San Francisco County | 91 | 91 | $0 \%$ |
| San Benito County | 68 | 71 | $4 \%$ |
| Stanislaus County | 46 | 38 | $-17 \%$ |
| Monterey County | 39 | 30 | $-23 \%$ |
| Yolo County | 36 | 32 | $-11 \%$ |
| Orange County | 38 | 28 | $-26 \%$ |

Note: Includes counties by zip code.

County of Residence

- Students residing within Santa Clara County comprised the largest enrollment group and their headcount decreased by $11 \%$ from last spring quarter. Similarly, students from Alameda County accounted for the second largest group and student headcount decreased by $14 \%$.
- In spring 2022, headcount from students residing outside of California increased by $11 \%$.

Table 14. Headcount by Zip Code Grouping as a Percent of Total Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HC | \% of Total | HC | \% of Total |
| S Santa Clara County (SJ west 880/101) | 4,763 | 29\% | 4,136 | 28\% |
| Service Area I (Cupertino, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara (part of), San Jose (part of), Saratoga (part of) | 3,945 | 24\% | 3,462 | 24\% |
| E Santa Clara County (Alviso, Milpitas, SJ east 880/101) | 3,307 | 20\% | 2,947 | 20\% |
| CA Outside Bay Area Region | 915 | 6\% | 840 | 6\% |
| W Santa Clara County (Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Santa Clara (rest of), Saratoga (rest of) | 748 | 5\% | 726 | 5\% |
| S Alameda County (Fremont, Newark, Union City) | 535 | 3\% | 458 | 3\% |
| Service Area 2 (Los Altos, LA Hills, Mt. View, Palo Alto, Stanford) | 421 | 3\% | 405 | 3\% |
| Outside CA | 345 | 2\% | 384 | 3\% |
| S Pennisula (Atherton, Belmont, E PA, Foster City, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo) | 287 | 2\% | 280 | 2\% |
| Other Santa Clara County (Morgan Hill, Gilroy, San Martin) | 279 | 2\% | 264 | 2\% |
| Alameda County (rest of) | 246 | 2\% | 210 | 1\% |
| Other Bay Area Region | 195 | 1\% | 177 | 1\% |
| N Santa Cruz County (Ben Lomand, Boulder Creek, Felton, Santa Cruz, Scott: | 104 | 1\% | 106 | 1\% |
| San Francisco County | 91 | 1\% | 91 | 1\% |
| N Pennisula (Brisbane, Burlingame, Colma, Daly City, Hillsborough, Millbrae, San Bruno, S SF) | 41 | 0\% | 48 | 0\% |
| W Pennisula (El Granada, Half Moon Bay, La Honda, Ladera, Montara, Moss Veach, Pacifica, Pescadero, Portola Valley, Woodside) | 22 | 0\% | 18 | 0\% |
| Total | 16,244 | 100\% | 14,552 | 100\% |

## Zip Code Grouping

- Most students reside from within Santa Clara County, specifically west of highway 880, which accounted for $28 \%$ of all spring 2022 students.
- Students within the college's service area, including Cupertino and Sunnyvale, remained stable at $24 \%$, and makes up the second largest enrollment area.
- East Santa Clara County including Alviso, Milpitas and east of highway 880 remained stable as well at 20\% of total enrollment residing in this area.

Table 15. Top California Cities of Residence - Over 50 Headcount
Spring 2021 and Spring 2022

|  | 2021 | 2022 | $\%$ Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| San Jose | 8,295 | 7,201 | $-13 \%$ |
| Cupertino | 1,236 | 1,073 | $-13 \%$ |
| Sunnyvale | 1,163 | 1,134 | $-2 \%$ |
| Santa Clara | 919 | 799 | $-13 \%$ |
| Milpitas | 497 | 469 | $-6 \%$ |
| Outside CA | 345 | 384 | $11 \%$ |
| Fremont | 373 | 327 | $-12 \%$ |
| Campbell | 223 | 251 | $13 \%$ |
| Mountain View | 218 | 203 | $-7 \%$ |
| Saratoga | 240 | 178 | $-26 \%$ |
| Los Gatos | 207 | 171 | $-17 \%$ |
| Morgan Hill | 156 | 144 | $-8 \%$ |
| Los Altos | 110 | 114 | $4 \%$ |
| Gilroy | 107 | 106 | $-1 \%$ |
| East Palo Alto | 93 | 91 | $-2 \%$ |
| San Francisco | 91 | 90 | $-1 \%$ |
| Redwood City | 90 | 85 | $-6 \%$ |
| Palo Alto | 92 | 83 | $-10 \%$ |
| Newark | 84 | 77 | $-8 \%$ |
| Tracy | 74 | 65 | $-12 \%$ |

City of Residence

- The majority of students reside in San Jose, Sunnyvale, Cupertino and Santa Clara, all of which had a reduction in headcounts.
- Cities where headcounts increased include Campbell, Los Altos, and areas outside of California.

