Research & Institutional Effectiveness

research@mtsac.edu

This environmental scan offers a comprehensive analysis of internal and external factors influencing Mt. SAC to support planning.

Environmental Scan

Research & Institutional Effectiveness

A logo for a college

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Contents

[**INTRODUCTION** 2](#_Toc196229497)

[**INTERNAL SCAN** 2](#_Toc196229498)

[Headcounts 2](#_Toc196229499)

[Enrollment Status 5](#_Toc196229500)

[Dual Enrollment Student Demographics 11](#_Toc196229501)

[Enrollments 12](#_Toc196229502)

[Student Outcomes 19](#_Toc196229503)

[Course Success 19](#_Toc196229504)

[Persistence 24](#_Toc196229505)

[Awards 26](#_Toc196229506)

[Units Earned 33](#_Toc196229507)

[Transfer 36](#_Toc196229508)

[Student Equity Metrics 39](#_Toc196229509)

[ACCJC Annual Report – Licensure Exam Pass Rates 41](#_Toc196229510)

[**SCHOOL OF CONTINUING EDUCATION** 42](#_Toc196229511)

[**EXTERNAL SCAN** 42](#_Toc196229512)

[State and County Population Projections 42](#_Toc196229513)

[Demographics 45](#_Toc196229514)

[Income & Employment 48](#_Toc196229515)

[Housing 53](#_Toc196229516)

[Education 57](#_Toc196229517)

[Access to Technology 60](#_Toc196229518)

[Labor Market Data 61](#_Toc196229519)

[**Appendix A** 66](#_Toc196229520)

[Noncredit to Credit Transition 66](#_Toc196229521)

[**Appendix B** 70](#_Toc196229522)

[FTES counts by Academic year, division, and modality 70](#_Toc196229523)

[Section counts by Academic year, division, and modality 71](#_Toc196229524)

[Average class size 72](#_Toc196229525)

[CSU Transfer Counts by Campus and Ethnicity 73](#_Toc196229526)

[**Appendix C** 76](#_Toc196229527)

[Household Income disaggregated by race 76](#_Toc196229528)

[Poverty rates by gender and age 83](#_Toc196229529)

[Educational attainment by ethnicity and gender 90](#_Toc196229530)

# **INTRODUCTION**

This environmental scan offers a comprehensive analysis of the internal and external factors influencing Mt. San Antonio College. By examining regional demographic shifts, labor market trends, educational attainment, wage data, and housing, the scan provides insights into the opportunities and challenges facing the community surrounding the college. The findings are intended to inform institutional planning and the development of Mt. SAC 2035 to ensure Mt. SAC remains responsive and aligned with its mission of supporting and empowering all students in achieving their educational goals.

# **INTERNAL SCAN**

## Headcounts

The following section provides unduplicated credit headcounts for the past six years. Credit headcounts are provided by ethnicity, gender, and age, as well as the number of students participating in student services programs.

Graph 1. Annual unduplicated credit headcounts

Data Source: CCCCO Data Mart

Graph 1. displays the total annual credit headcounts (the total number of unduplicated students enrolled in credit courses at Mt. SAC) over six academic years from 2018-19 to 2023-24. From 2018-19, there was an increase in headcount from 39,297 to a peak of 40,671 in 2019-20. From 2019-20 to 2021-22 there was a steady decline to a low of 36,658. From 2022-23 to 2023-24, there has been a significant rebound to 39,955, nearly returning to pre-pandemic levels.

Table 1. Annual unduplicated credit headcounts by ethnicity

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Annual 2018-2019 | | Annual 2019-2020 | | Annual 2020-2021 | | Annual 2021-2022 | | Annual 2022-2023 | | Annual 2023-2024 | |
|  | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % |
| **Mt. SAC Total** | **39,297** | **100%** | **40,671** | **100%** | **39,798** | **100%** | **36,658** | **100%** | **36,646** | **100%** | **39,955** | **100%** |
| African American | 1,513 | 4% | 1,591 | 4% | 1,581 | 4% | 1,443 | 4% | 1,438 | 4% | 1,588 | 4% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 47 | 0% | 54 | 0% | 51 | 0% | 53 | 0% | 47 | 0% | 49 | 0% |
| Asian | 6,298 | 16% | 6,631 | 16% | 6,490 | 16% | 5,849 | 16% | 5,984 | 16% | 6,395 | 16% |
| Filipino | 1,497 | 4% | 1,618 | 4% | 1,601 | 4% | 1,467 | 4% | 1,356 | 4% | 1,424 | 4% |
| Hispanic | 24,570 | 63% | 25,413 | 62% | 24,520 | 62% | 22,883 | 62% | 23,235 | 63% | 25,650 | 64% |
| Multi-Ethnicity | 1,231 | 3% | 1,270 | 3% | 1,287 | 3% | 1,217 | 3% | 1,185 | 3% | 1,310 | 3% |
| Pacific Islander | 98 | 0% | 100 | 0% | 90 | 0% | 87 | 0% | 87 | 0% | 90 | 0% |
| Unknown | 136 | 0% | 112 | 0% | 97 | 0% | 77 | 0% | 89 | 0% | 86 | 0% |
| White Non-Hispanic | 3,907 | 10% | 3,882 | 10% | 4,081 | 10% | 3,582 | 10% | 3,225 | 9% | 3,363 | 8% |

Data source: CCCCO Data Mart

Table 1. shows the ethnic breakdown of Mt. SAC’s annual credit student headcount from 2018-19 to 2023-24. It includes both the number of students and the percentage of total student population by ethnic group each year. Key insights include:

* Hispanic, Latino students grew from 63% in 2018-19 to 64% in 2023-24.
* Hispanic, Latino students remain the majority of the student population across all reporting years
* Asian students steadily account for approximately 16% of the credit student population.
* Filipino students remain relatively steady, accounting for 4% of the student population.
* Black or African American students also remain relatively steady, accounting for approximately 4% of the student population.

Table 2. Annual unduplicated credit headcounts by gender

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Annual 2018-2019 | | Annual 2019-2020 | | Annual 2020-2021 | | Annual 2021-2022 | | Annual 2022-2023 | | Annual 2023-2024 | |
|  | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | Percent |
| **Mt. SAC Total** | **39,297** | **100%** | **40,671** | **100%** | **39,798** | **100%** | **36,658** | **100%** | **36,646** | **100%** | **39,955** | **100%** |
| Female | 20,545 | 52% | 21,446 | 53% | 21,974 | 55% | 19,809 | 54% | 19,285 | 53% | 20,850 | 52% |
| Male | 18,127 | 46% | 18,611 | 46% | 17,233 | 43% | 16,202 | 44% | 16,522 | 45% | 18,050 | 45% |
| Non-Binary | 0 | 0% | 8 | 0% | 72 | 0% | 171 | 0% | 285 | 1% | 456 | 1% |
| Unknown | 625 | 2% | 606 | 1% | 519 | 1% | 476 | 1% | 554 | 2% | 599 | 1% |

Data source: CCCCO Data Mart

Table 2. shows the gender breakdown of Mt. SAC’s annual credit student headcount from 2018-19 to 2023-24. The table incudes both the number of students and the percentage of the total student population by gender for each year. Key insights include:

* Female students have been the majority each year, ranging from 52% to 55%.
* Male students declined slightly over time, from 46% in 201-19 to 45% in 2023-24.
* Male student headcount has rebounded post-pandemic in 2023-24.
* Non-binary is a newer reporting element that started in 2019-20. Non-binary students have gradually increased, from 72 students in 2020-21 to 456 in 2023-24.

Table 3. Annual unduplicated credit headcounts by age group

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Annual 2018-2019 | | Annual 2019-2020 | | Annual 2020-2021 | | Annual 2021-2022 | | Annual 2022-2023 | | Annual 2023-2024 | |
|  | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % |
| **Mt. SAC Total** | **39,297** | **100%** | **40,671** | **100%** | **39,798** | **100%** | **36,658** | **100%** | **36,646** | **100%** | **39,955** | **100%** |
| 19 or Less | 12,183 | 31% | 13,135 | 32% | 11,871 | 30% | 11,189 | 31% | 12,670 | 35% | 14,214 | 36% |
| 20 to 24 | 14,693 | 37% | 14,778 | 36% | 14,130 | 36% | 12,993 | 35% | 12,459 | 34% | 13,263 | 33% |
| 25 to 29 | 6,211 | 16% | 6,304 | 15% | 6,499 | 16% | 5,598 | 15% | 5,063 | 14% | 5,270 | 13% |
| 30 to 34 | 2,584 | 7% | 2,718 | 7% | 3,137 | 8% | 2,897 | 8% | 2,682 | 7% | 2,932 | 7% |
| 35 to 39 | 1,366 | 3% | 1,323 | 3% | 1,627 | 4% | 1,527 | 4% | 1,431 | 4% | 1,582 | 4% |
| 40 to 49 | 1,400 | 4% | 1,521 | 4% | 1,615 | 4% | 1,505 | 4% | 1,471 | 4% | 1,679 | 4% |
| 50 + | 860 | 2% | 892 | 2% | 918 | 2% | 949 | 3% | 868 | 2% | 1,014 | 3% |
| Unknown | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0% | 1 | 0% |

Data source: CCCCO Data Mart

Table 3. shows the age distribution of Mt. SAC’s annual credit student population from 2018-19 to 2023-24, including headcount and percentage of total population by age group. Key insights include:

* Students age 19 or less were the second-largest group from 2018-19 to 2021-22, however beginning in 2022-23, are now the largest group.
* Students age 20 to 24 are historically the largest group up until 2021-22. This group has slightly declined, from 37% in 2018-19 to 33% in 2023-24.
* There has also been a steady decline in students age 25 to 29 beginning in 2021-22.
* Student age 30 to 49 have remained stable with slight yearly fluctuations.
* Students age 50+ are the smallest student group but have remained steady at 2 – 3%.
* Mt. SAC continues to serve a predominately younger student population.

Table 4. Unduplicated student counts of special populations by fall terms

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Fall 2018 | Fall 2019 | Fall 2020 | Fall 2021 | Fall 2022 | Fall 2023 |
|  | Headcount | Headcount | Headcount | Headcount | Headcount | Headcount |
| **Total Mt. SAC Fall Headcount** | **29850** | **30246** | **28807** | **25975** | **26238** | **28729** |
| A2MEND - African American Male Education Network and Development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| CAFYES - Cooperating Agencies Foster Youth Educational Support | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 |
| CalWORKs - California Work Opportunity & Responsibility to Kids | 243 | 223 | 162 | 123 | 162 | 244 |
| CARE - Cooperative Agencies Resources for Education | 61 | 78 | 74 | 69 | 61 | 85 |
| CCAP - College and Career Access Pathways | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 1,068 | 38 |
| DSPS - Disabled Students Programs & Services | 1,164 | 1,698 | 1,352 | 1,365 | 1,598 | 1,920 |
| Economically Disadvantaged | 819 | 5 | 35 | 23 | 33 | 4 |
| EOPS - Extended Opportunity Programs & Services | 1,040 | 1,193 | 1,092 | 1,054 | 1,080 | 1,231 |
| First Generation | 12,112 | 12,570 | 11,515 | 10,401 | 10,685 | 11,682 |
| Formerly Incarcerated | 8 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 121 | 173 |
| Foster Youth | 550 | 572 | 509 | 458 | 479 | 601 |
| Having A Low Level of Literacy | 86 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Having Cultural Barriers To Employment | 1,313 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juvenile-justice Impacted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term Unemployed | 212 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Military (Active Duty, Active Reserve, National Guard) | 13 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| Received Services/Support through Basic Needs Center | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,801 | 2,044 |
| Seasonal Farm Worker | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Admit | 631 | 1,034 | 1,184 | 1,166 | 1,710 | 1,991 |
| Umoja | 0 | 0 | 0 | 159 | 180 | 150 |
| Veteran | 1,009 | 876 | 698 | 588 | 565 | 569 |
| Work-based Learning Participant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Data Source: CCCCO Data Mart

Table 4. outlines the Fall headcount of Mt. SAC students from 2018 – 2023 who are part of various support programs or have specific socioeconomic or educational challenges. It tracks participation in programs like CalWORKs, DSPS, EOPS, Veterans, Foster Youth, and more. Key trends include the following:

* Overall, Fall student headcount dropped from 30,246 in 2019 to a low of 25,975 in 2021 (due to the pandemic) but has rebounded to 28,729 in 2023.
* The highest participation in support programs was in Fall 2023.
* Special admit has increased to 1991 in Fall 2023, steadily increasing since Fall 2018
* DSPS participation has grown to 1920, steadily increasing from Fall 2020.
* EOPS participation has seen steady growth to a high of 1231.
* First generation and special admit students are the largest groups.
* DSPS and Basic Needs are rapidly expanding.
* There are a lot of categories that have missing data. Many of them are newer questions on the CCCApply (community college common application) and are optional, which leads to no or low response rates.

## Enrollment Status

The following section provides data on the number of units students enroll in by Fall terms. This data is disaggregated by ethnicity, gender, and age groups. Students enrolled in 12+ units are full-time status and students enrolled in 11.9 units and less are part-time status. Unit load is tracked on a term-by-term basis (not annually). Fall term data was selected because it has the highest enrollments, headcounts, and first-time students.

Table 5. Headcounts of units attempted for Fall terms

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Fall 2018 | | Fall 2019 | | Fall 2020 | | Fall 2021 | | Fall 2022 | | Fall 2023 | |
|  | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % |
| **Total Mt. SAC Fall Headcount** | **29,850** | **100%** | **30,246** | **100%** | **28,807** | **100%** | **25,975** | **100%** | **26,239** | **100%** | **28,730** | **100%** |
| 0.1 - 2.9 | 534 | 1% | 548 | 1% | 474 | 1% | 492 | 1% | 576 | 2% | 519 | 1% |
| 3.0 - 5.9 | 6,711 | 17% | 7,016 | 18% | 6,887 | 20% | 6,557 | 20% | 6,479 | 18% | 6,997 | 18% |
| 6.0 - 8.9 | 6,325 | 16% | 6,321 | 16% | 5,888 | 17% | 5,513 | 16% | 5,342 | 15% | 5,626 | 15% |
| 9.0 - 11.9 | 5,867 | 15% | 5,832 | 15% | 5,551 | 16% | 4,807 | 14% | 4,940 | 14% | 5,555 | 15% |
| 12.0 -14.9 | 7,744 | 20% | 7,823 | 20% | 6,661 | 19% | 5,947 | 18% | 6,183 | 17% | 6,929 | 18% |
| 15 + | 2,669 | 7% | 2,706 | 7% | 3,346 | 10% | 2,659 | 8% | 2,719 | 8% | 3,104 | 8% |

Data Source: CCCCO Data Mart

Table 5. shows the distribution of Mt. SAC students by unit load (i.e., the number of units enrolled) for Fall terms from 2018 to 2024. It reflects students’ part-time vs full-time enrollment status. Full-time status is 12+ units, and part-time status is 11.9 units or less. Key observations include:

* Students enrolled full-time (12 + units) fluctuated year to year, from 25% to 29%.
* Students taking 12 – 14.9 units peaked in Fall 2019.
* Students taking between 3.0 – 5.9 units is the second largest group. This indicates that students are enrolling in 2 – 3 courses (assuming courses are 3 units).
* Students taking 6 – 8.9 units held steady at 15-17%.
* Students taking 15+ units have been steady, from 7-10%.
* Students taking .1 – 2.9 units has consistently been the lowest category between 1-2%

Table 6. Headcounts of units attempted by gender for Fall terms

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Fall 2018 | | Fall 2019 | | Fall 2020 | | Fall 2021 | | Fall 2022 | | Fall 2023 | |
|  | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % |
| **Total Mt. SAC Fall Headcount** | **29,850** | **100%** | **30,246** | **100%** | **28,807** | **100%** | **25,975** | **100%** | **26,239** | **100%** | **28,730** | **100%** |
| **0.1 - 2.9 Total** | **534** | **1%** | **548** | **1%** | **474** | **1%** | **492** | **1%** | **576** | **2%** | **519** | **1%** |
| Female | 232 | 43% | 248 | 45% | 224 | 47% | 220 | 45% | 255 | 44% | 240 | 46% |
| Male | 284 | 53% | 285 | 52% | 241 | 51% | 259 | 53% | 305 | 53% | 259 | 50% |
| Non-Binary |  | 0% |  | 0% | 3 | 1% | 4 | 1% | 4 | 1% | 7 | 1% |
| Unknown | 18 | 3% | 15 | 3% | 6 | 1% | 9 | 2% | 12 | 2% | 13 | 3% |
| **3.0 - 5.9 Total** | **6,711** | **17%** | **7,016** | **18%** | **6,887** | **20%** | **6,557** | **20%** | **6,479** | **18%** | **6,997** | **18%** |
| Female | 3,655 | 54% | 3,914 | 56% | 3,884 | 56% | 3,741 | 57% | 3,689 | 57% | 3,874 | 55% |
| Male | 2,925 | 44% | 2,986 | 43% | 2,886 | 42% | 2,683 | 41% | 2,639 | 41% | 2,924 | 42% |
| Non-Binary |  | 0% |  | 0% | 14 | 0% | 27 | 0% | 36 | 1% | 70 | 1% |
| Unknown | 131 | 2% | 116 | 2% | 103 | 1% | 106 | 2% | 115 | 2% | 129 | 2% |
| **6.0 - 8.9 Total** | **6,325** | **16%** | **6,321** | **16%** | **5,888** | **17%** | **5,513** | **16%** | **5,342** | **15%** | **5,626** | **15%** |
| Female | 3,376 | 53% | 3,381 | 53% | 3,253 | 55% | 2,988 | 54% | 2,783 | 52% | 2,965 | 53% |
| Male | 2,842 | 45% | 2,830 | 45% | 2,538 | 43% | 2,425 | 44% | 2,436 | 46% | 2,526 | 45% |
| Non-Binary |  | 0% |  | 0% | 7 | 0% | 23 | 0% | 38 | 1% | 57 | 1% |
| Unknown | 107 | 2% | 110 | 2% | 90 | 2% | 77 | 1% | 85 | 2% | 78 | 1% |
| **9.0 - 11.9 Total** | **5,867** | **15%** | **5,832** | **15%** | **5,551** | **16%** | **4,807** | **14%** | **4,940** | **14%** | **5,555** | **15%** |
| Female | 3,051 | 52% | 3,008 | 52% | 3,048 | 55% | 2,550 | 53% | 2,626 | 53% | 2,923 | 53% |
| Male | 2,725 | 46% | 2,735 | 47% | 2,431 | 44% | 2,166 | 45% | 2,217 | 45% | 2,501 | 45% |
| Non-Binary |  | 0% |  | 0% | 3 | 0% | 26 | 1% | 42 | 1% | 62 | 1% |
| Unknown | 91 | 2% | 89 | 2% | 69 | 1% | 65 | 1% | 55 | 1% | 69 | 1% |
| **12.0 -14.9 Total** | **7,744** | **20%** | **7,823** | **20%** | **6,661** | **19%** | **5,947** | **18%** | **6,183** | **17%** | **6,929** | **18%** |
| Female | 3,861 | 50% | 3,941 | 50% | 3,580 | 54% | 3,048 | 51% | 3,043 | 49% | 3,352 | 48% |
| Male | 3,754 | 48% | 3,784 | 48% | 2,995 | 45% | 2,817 | 47% | 3,020 | 49% | 3,416 | 49% |
| Non-Binary |  | 0% |  | 0% | 6 | 0% | 23 | 0% | 49 | 1% | 79 | 1% |
| Unknown | 129 | 2% | 98 | 1% | 80 | 1% | 59 | 1% | 71 | 1% | 82 | 1% |
| **15 + Total** | **2,669** | **7%** | **2,706** | **7%** | **3,346** | **10%** | **2,659** | **8%** | **2,719** | **8%** | **3,104** | **8%** |
| Female | 1,235 | 46% | 1,257 | 46% | 1,753 | 52% | 1,328 | 50% | 1,269 | 47% | 1,493 | 48% |
| Male | 1,395 | 52% | 1,415 | 52% | 1,549 | 46% | 1,293 | 49% | 1,412 | 52% | 1,529 | 49% |
| Non-Binary |  | 0% |  | 0% | 2 | 0% | 10 | 0% | 13 | 0% | 44 | 1% |
| Unknown | 39 | 1% | 34 | 1% | 42 | 1% | 28 | 1% | 25 | 1% | 38 | 1% |

Data Source: CCCCO Data Mart

Table 6. provides a gender breakdown by unit load for Mt. SAC students from Fall 2018 to Fall 2023. It shows how students are distributed across five unit loads ranges by gender identity (female, male, non-binary, unknown). Key takeaways include:

* Students taking .1 – 2.9 units is the smallest group, approximately 1 – 1.6% of the students each year. Most students taking .1 – 2.9 units are male students, approximately 50-53%.
* The percentage of students taking 3.0 – 5.9 units is steady at approximately 17-20%. Most of these students are female, accounting for approximately 55-57%.
* Students taking 6.0-8.9 units has remained consistent, from 15-17%. Females and males are more evenly split in this unit range.
* Students taking 9-11.9 units had a slight decline, from 15% in 2018 to 14% in 2023. Female students have been the majority of students taking 9-11.9 units.
* Students taking full time units, 12-14.9 accounts for approximately 17-20%. Females were the slight majority, 51-54%, until Fall 2022.
* Students taking 15+ units are predominately male.

Table 7. Headcounts of units attempted by ethnicity for Fall terms

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Fall 2018 | | Fall 2019 | | Fall 2020 | | Fall 2021 | | Fall 2022 | | Fall 2023 | |
|  | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % |
| **Total Mt. SAC Fall Headcount** | **29,850** | **100%** | **30,246** | **100%** | **28,807** | **100%** | **25,975** | **100%** | **26,239** | **100%** | **28,730** | **100%** |
| **0.1 - 2.9 Total** | **534** | **1%** | **548** | **1%** | **474** | **1%** | **492** | **1%** | **576** | **2%** | **519** | **1%** |
| African-American | 17 | 3% | 22 | 4% | 19 | 4% | 17 | 3% | 16 | 3% | 18 | 3% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 3 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 2 | 0% | 3 | 1% |  | 0% |  | 0% |
| Asian | 81 | 15% | 64 | 12% | 49 | 10% | 67 | 14% | 81 | 14% | 88 | 17% |
| Filipino | 15 | 3% | 13 | 2% | 14 | 3% | 17 | 3% | 23 | 4% | 18 | 3% |
| Hispanic | 331 | 62% | 369 | 67% | 302 | 64% | 301 | 61% | 358 | 62% | 313 | 60% |
| Multi-Ethnicity | 13 | 2% | 10 | 2% | 24 | 5% | 20 | 4% | 16 | 3% | 16 | 3% |
| Pacific Islander | 1 | 0% |  | 0% |  | 0% | 1 | 0% | 1 | 0% |  | 0% |
| Unknown | 3 | 1% |  | 0% |  | 0% |  | 0% |  | 0% |  | 0% |
| White Non-Hispanic | 70 | 13% | 69 | 13% | 64 | 14% | 66 | 13% | 81 | 14% | 66 | 13% |
| **3.0 - 5.9 Total** | **6,711** | **17%** | **7,016** | **18%** | **6,887** | **20%** | **6,557** | **20%** | **6,479** | **18%** | **6,997** | **18%** |
| African-American | 259 | 4% | 245 | 3% | 278 | 4% | 242 | 4% | 198 | 3% | 227 | 3% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 8 | 0% | 15 | 0% | 8 | 0% | 13 | 0% | 11 | 0% | 7 | 0% |
| Asian | 888 | 13% | 950 | 14% | 1,042 | 15% | 913 | 14% | 1,026 | 16% | 1,058 | 15% |
| Filipino | 263 | 4% | 306 | 4% | 291 | 4% | 271 | 4% | 262 | 4% | 269 | 4% |
| Hispanic | 4,359 | 65% | 4,505 | 64% | 4,364 | 63% | 4,254 | 65% | 4,200 | 65% | 4,615 | 66% |
| Multi-Ethnicity | 217 | 3% | 241 | 3% | 225 | 3% | 207 | 3% | 203 | 3% | 190 | 3% |
| Pacific Islander | 17 | 0% | 13 | 0% | 7 | 0% | 12 | 0% | 14 | 0% | 6 | 0% |
| Unknown | 42 | 1% | 14 | 0% | 17 | 0% | 7 | 0% | 6 | 0% | 20 | 0% |
| White Non-Hispanic | 658 | 10% | 727 | 10% | 655 | 10% | 638 | 10% | 559 | 9% | 605 | 9% |
| **6.0 - 8.9 Total** | **6,325** | **16%** | **6,321** | **16%** | **5,888** | **17%** | **5,513** | **16%** | **5,342** | **15%** | **5,626** | **15%** |
| African-American | 230 | 4% | 210 | 3% | 227 | 4% | 204 | 4% | 217 | 4% | 223 | 4% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 10 | 0% | 10 | 0% | 9 | 0% | 8 | 0% | 4 | 0% | 9 | 0% |
| Asian | 738 | 12% | 701 | 11% | 696 | 12% | 657 | 12% | 606 | 11% | 617 | 11% |
| Filipino | 226 | 4% | 228 | 4% | 221 | 4% | 214 | 4% | 196 | 4% | 192 | 3% |
| Hispanic | 4,264 | 67% | 4,382 | 69% | 3,953 | 67% | 3,791 | 69% | 3,688 | 69% | 3,932 | 70% |
| Multi-Ethnicity | 195 | 3% | 207 | 3% | 180 | 3% | 134 | 2% | 171 | 3% | 192 | 3% |
| Pacific Islander | 18 | 0% | 14 | 0% | 16 | 0% | 11 | 0% | 9 | 0% | 6 | 0% |
| Unknown | 33 | 1% | 7 | 0% | 18 | 0% | 15 | 0% | 12 | 0% | 15 | 0% |
| White Non-Hispanic | 611 | 10% | 562 | 9% | 568 | 10% | 479 | 9% | 439 | 8% | 440 | 8% |
| **9.0 - 11.9 Total** | **5,867** | **15%** | **5,832** | **15%** | **5,551** | **16%** | **4,807** | **14%** | **4,940** | **14%** | **5,555** | **15%** |
| African-American | 213 | 4% | 223 | 4% | 228 | 4% | 145 | 3% | 174 | 4% | 194 | 3% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 8 | 0% | 5 | 0% | 3 | 0% | 9 | 0% | 2 | 0% | 5 | 0% |
| Asian | 690 | 12% | 730 | 13% | 712 | 13% | 628 | 13% | 635 | 13% | 663 | 12% |
| Filipino | 232 | 4% | 234 | 4% | 238 | 4% | 213 | 4% | 189 | 4% | 197 | 4% |
| Hispanic | 3,940 | 67% | 3,901 | 67% | 3,669 | 66% | 3,179 | 66% | 3,357 | 68% | 3,896 | 70% |
| Multi-Ethnicity | 175 | 3% | 186 | 3% | 179 | 3% | 164 | 3% | 134 | 3% | 168 | 3% |
| Pacific Islander | 9 | 0% | 14 | 0% | 17 | 0% | 9 | 0% | 8 | 0% | 15 | 0% |
| Unknown | 13 | 0% | 16 | 0% | 17 | 0% | 10 | 0% | 11 | 0% | 8 | 0% |
| White Non-Hispanic | 587 | 10% | 523 | 9% | 488 | 9% | 450 | 9% | 430 | 9% | 409 | 7% |
| **12.0 -14.9 Total** | **7,744** | **20%** | **7,823** | **20%** | **6,661** | **19%** | **5,947** | **18%** | **6,183** | **17%** | **6,929** | **18%** |
| African-American | 293 | 4% | 287 | 4% | 226 | 3% | 230 | 4% | 232 | 4% | 267 | 4% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 6 | 0% | 11 | 0% | 9 | 0% | 4 | 0% | 9 | 0% | 10 | 0% |
| Asian | 1,394 | 18% | 1,424 | 18% | 1,166 | 18% | 1,005 | 17% | 1,042 | 17% | 1,130 | 16% |
| Filipino | 293 | 4% | 339 | 4% | 279 | 4% | 243 | 4% | 216 | 3% | 237 | 3% |
| Hispanic | 4,727 | 61% | 4,793 | 61% | 4,128 | 62% | 3,708 | 62% | 3,961 | 64% | 4,488 | 65% |
| Multi-Ethnicity | 238 | 3% | 209 | 3% | 199 | 3% | 187 | 3% | 209 | 3% | 207 | 3% |
| Pacific Islander | 21 | 0% | 25 | 0% | 15 | 0% | 20 | 0% | 20 | 0% | 19 | 0% |
| Unknown | 26 | 0% | 25 | 0% | 18 | 0% | 16 | 0% | 16 | 0% | 15 | 0% |
| White Non-Hispanic | 746 | 10% | 710 | 9% | 621 | 9% | 534 | 9% | 478 | 8% | 556 | 8% |
| **15 + Total** | **2,669** | **7%** | **2,706** | **7%** | **3,346** | **10%** | **2,659** | **8%** | **2,719** | **8%** | **3,104** | **8%** |
| African-American | 84 | 3% | 97 | 4% | 115 | 3% | 100 | 4% | 120 | 4% | 131 | 4% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 3 | 0% | 2 | 0% | 4 | 0% | 3 | 0% | 4 | 0% | 4 | 0% |
| Asian | 706 | 26% | 749 | 28% | 836 | 25% | 677 | 25% | 658 | 24% | 742 | 24% |
| Filipino | 116 | 4% | 115 | 4% | 129 | 4% | 99 | 4% | 121 | 4% | 128 | 4% |
| Hispanic | 1,382 | 52% | 1,345 | 50% | 1,783 | 53% | 1,429 | 54% | 1,484 | 55% | 1,720 | 55% |
| Multi-Ethnicity | 86 | 3% | 101 | 4% | 119 | 4% | 107 | 4% | 97 | 4% | 119 | 4% |
| Pacific Islander | 9 | 0% | 9 | 0% | 10 | 0% | 8 | 0% | 11 | 0% | 9 | 0% |
| Unknown | 8 | 0% | 6 | 0% | 10 | 0% | 7 | 0% | 4 | 0% | 2 | 0% |
| White Non-Hispanic | 275 | 10% | 282 | 10% | 340 | 10% | 229 | 9% | 220 | 8% | 249 | 8% |

Data Source: CCCCO Data Mart

Table 7. presents a breakdown of Mt. SAC’s Fall headcount by ethnicity and unit load from Fall 2018 to Fall 2023. It reveals trends in racial/ethnic distribution across different until enrollment levels. Key takeaways by ethnicity across all until loads:

* Hispanic, Latino students are the majority group across all unit levels and years. Hispanic, Latino students comprise around 60-70% of each unit load group by 2023 and comprise 55% of the 15+ unit load group by 2023.
* Asian students are the second largest group across most unit ranges. Asian students’ strongest presence is in the 15+ unit category, accounting for approximately 24 – 27%.
* White students represent around 8-13% of each unit load group in 2018 but have declined over time. In 2023, 7% of white students enrolled in 9.0-11.9 units and 8% enrolled in 10-14.9 and 15+ units.
* Black or African American students have been consistent at 3-4% in all unit loads.
* Filipino students have been consistent at 3-4% across all unit loads.

Key takeaways by unit load

* For 0.1-1.9-unit load, Hispanic, Latino students have accounted for approximately 60%, Asian students have accounted for approximately 17%, and White students for approximately 13-14%
* For 3-5.9 unit load, Hispanic, Latino students accounted for approximately 66% and Asian students for approximately 15%.
* For 6-8.9 unit load, Hispanic, Latino students accounted for 67-70% with Asians having a steady presence at 11-12%.
* For unit load 9.0-11.9, Hispanic, Latino students accounted for the highest share, 67-70%
* For unit load 12-14.9, Hispanic, Latino students account for the largest share, 61-65%, followed by Asian students 16-18%, and White students 8-10%.
* For unit load 15+, Hispanic, Latino students account for the largest share, 50-55%, followed by Asian students 24-26%, and White students 8-10%.

Table 8. Headcounts of units attempted by age for Fall terms

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Fall 2018 | | Fall 2019 | | Fall 2020 | | Fall 2021 | | Fall 2022 | | Fall 2023 | |
|  | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % | Headcount | % |
| **Total Mt. SAC Fall Headcount** | **29,850** | **100%** | **30,246** | **100%** | **28,807** | **100%** | **25,975** | **100%** | **26,239** | **100%** | **28,730** | **100%** |
| **0.1 - 2.9 Total** | **534** | **1%** | **548** | **1%** | **474** | **1%** | **492** | **1%** | **576** | **2%** | **519** | **1%** |
| 19 or Less | 55 | 10% | 91 | 17% | 82 | 17% | 72 | 15% | 107 | 19% | 57 | 11% |
| 20 to 24 | 163 | 31% | 168 | 31% | 162 | 34% | 159 | 32% | 172 | 30% | 151 | 29% |
| 25 to 29 | 128 | 24% | 121 | 22% | 91 | 19% | 99 | 20% | 108 | 19% | 113 | 22% |
| 30 to 34 | 71 | 13% | 56 | 10% | 57 | 12% | 55 | 11% | 59 | 10% | 68 | 13% |
| 35 to 39 | 34 | 6% | 30 | 5% | 21 | 4% | 25 | 5% | 44 | 8% | 33 | 6% |
| 40 to 49 | 36 | 7% | 41 | 7% | 37 | 8% | 40 | 8% | 39 | 7% | 46 | 9% |
| 50 + | 47 | 9% | 41 | 7% | 24 | 5% | 42 | 9% | 47 | 8% | 51 | 10% |
| **3.0 - 5.9 Total** | **6,711** | **17%** | **7,016** | **18%** | **6,887** | **20%** | **6,557** | **20%** | **6,479** | **18%** | **6,997** | **18%** |
| 19 or Less | 1,196 | 18% | 1,518 | 22% | 1,532 | 22% | 1,413 | 22% | 1,823 | 28% | 2,166 | 31% |
| 20 to 24 | 2,409 | 36% | 2,310 | 33% | 2,289 | 33% | 2,069 | 32% | 1,936 | 30% | 2,032 | 29% |
| 25 to 29 | 1,372 | 20% | 1,450 | 21% | 1,369 | 20% | 1,258 | 19% | 1,079 | 17% | 1,059 | 15% |
| 30 to 34 | 662 | 10% | 667 | 10% | 688 | 10% | 688 | 10% | 628 | 10% | 633 | 9% |
| 35 to 39 | 389 | 6% | 337 | 5% | 336 | 5% | 413 | 6% | 341 | 5% | 366 | 5% |
| 40 to 49 | 398 | 6% | 426 | 6% | 404 | 6% | 432 | 7% | 386 | 6% | 422 | 6% |
| 50 + | 285 | 4% | 308 | 4% | 268 | 4% | 284 | 4% | 286 | 4% | 319 | 5% |
| Unknown |  | 0% |  | 0% | 1 | 0% |  | 0% |  | 0% |  | 0% |
| **6.0 - 8.9 Total** | **6,325** | **16%** | **6,321** | **16%** | **5,888** | **17%** | **5,513** | **16%** | **5,342** | **15%** | **5,626** | **15%** |
| 19 or Less | 1,250 | 20% | 1,246 | 20% | 1,161 | 20% | 1,059 | 19% | 1,284 | 24% | 1,345 | 24% |
| 20 to 24 | 2,719 | 43% | 2,761 | 44% | 2,354 | 40% | 2,268 | 41% | 2,160 | 40% | 2,180 | 39% |
| 25 to 29 | 1,197 | 19% | 1,146 | 18% | 1,101 | 19% | 1,009 | 18% | 843 | 16% | 912 | 16% |
| 30 to 34 | 492 | 8% | 507 | 8% | 551 | 9% | 494 | 9% | 455 | 9% | 482 | 9% |
| 35 to 39 | 268 | 4% | 249 | 4% | 282 | 5% | 260 | 5% | 235 | 4% | 261 | 5% |
| 40 to 49 | 251 | 4% | 265 | 4% | 275 | 5% | 268 | 5% | 242 | 5% | 280 | 5% |
| 50 + | 148 | 2% | 147 | 2% | 164 | 3% | 155 | 3% | 123 | 2% | 166 | 3% |
| **9.0 - 11.9 Total** | **5,867** | **15%** | **5,832** | **15%** | **5,551** | **16%** | **4,807** | **14%** | **4,940** | **14%** | **5,555** | **15%** |
| 19 or Less | 1,774 | 30% | 1,748 | 30% | 1,526 | 27% | 1,308 | 27% | 1,579 | 32% | 1,897 | 34% |
| 20 to 24 | 2,583 | 44% | 2,547 | 44% | 2,261 | 41% | 2,123 | 44% | 2,018 | 41% | 2,217 | 40% |
| 25 to 29 | 825 | 14% | 835 | 14% | 884 | 16% | 717 | 15% | 662 | 13% | 690 | 12% |
| 30 to 34 | 311 | 5% | 324 | 6% | 434 | 8% | 313 | 7% | 300 | 6% | 342 | 6% |
| 35 to 39 | 145 | 2% | 148 | 3% | 207 | 4% | 143 | 3% | 170 | 3% | 175 | 3% |
| 40 to 49 | 151 | 3% | 155 | 3% | 164 | 3% | 142 | 3% | 156 | 3% | 168 | 3% |
| 50 + | 78 | 1% | 75 | 1% | 75 | 1% | 61 | 1% | 55 | 1% | 66 | 1% |
| **12.0 -14.9 Total** | **7,744** | **20%** | **7,823** | **20%** | **6,661** | **19%** | **5,947** | **18%** | **6,183** | **17%** | **6,929** | **18%** |
| 19 or Less | 3,378 | 44% | 3,555 | 45% | 2,771 | 42% | 2,641 | 44% | 2,959 | 48% | 3,152 | 45% |
| 20 to 24 | 2,822 | 36% | 2,753 | 35% | 2,403 | 36% | 2,127 | 36% | 2,004 | 32% | 2,261 | 33% |
| 25 to 29 | 892 | 12% | 837 | 11% | 790 | 12% | 591 | 10% | 589 | 10% | 712 | 10% |
| 30 to 34 | 307 | 4% | 310 | 4% | 321 | 5% | 266 | 4% | 268 | 4% | 367 | 5% |
| 35 to 39 | 131 | 2% | 157 | 2% | 144 | 2% | 150 | 3% | 157 | 3% | 188 | 3% |
| 40 to 49 | 150 | 2% | 143 | 2% | 163 | 2% | 117 | 2% | 136 | 2% | 192 | 3% |
| 50 + | 64 | 1% | 68 | 1% | 69 | 1% | 55 | 1% | 70 | 1% | 57 | 1% |
| **15 + Total** | **2,669** | **7%** | **2,706** | **7%** | **3,346** | **10%** | **2,659** | **8%** | **2,719** | **8%** | **3,104** | **8%** |
| 19 or Less | 1,256 | 47% | 1,409 | 52% | 1,629 | 49% | 1,366 | 51% | 1,458 | 54% | 1,651 | 53% |
| 20 to 24 | 1,002 | 38% | 859 | 32% | 1,145 | 34% | 860 | 32% | 868 | 32% | 971 | 31% |
| 25 to 29 | 255 | 10% | 272 | 10% | 322 | 10% | 236 | 9% | 214 | 8% | 244 | 8% |
| 30 to 34 | 71 | 3% | 64 | 2% | 122 | 4% | 97 | 4% | 90 | 3% | 106 | 3% |
| 35 to 39 | 39 | 1% | 46 | 2% | 53 | 2% | 43 | 2% | 38 | 1% | 60 | 2% |
| 40 to 49 | 28 | 1% | 40 | 1% | 61 | 2% | 41 | 2% | 38 | 1% | 49 | 2% |
| 50 + | 18 | 1% | 16 | 1% | 14 | 0% | 16 | 1% | 13 | 0% | 23 | 1% |

Data Source: CCCCO Data Mart

Table 8. breaks down Mt. SAC’s Fall headcount by age group and number of units enrolled from Fall 2018 to Fal 2023. It gives insights into how different age cohorts engage with course loads. Key takeaways by age group and unit load include:

* Students 19 or less are heavily represented in full-time and high-load unit categories. They account for 44-53% of students taking 12 -14.9 units and 47-54% of students taking 15+.
* Students 20 to 24 account for approximately 29-36% in most unit load categories. 33% of the students taking 12-14.9 units in Fall 23 are 20 to 24. There has been a slight decline in full-time enrollment over the years.
* Students 25 to 29 representation decreases as unit load increases. They account for approximately 10-22% of students in most unit load categories, with more concentration in the 3 – 8.9-unit load category.
* Students 30 to 49 are more likely to take 3.0-8.9-unit loads.
* Students 50+ are the smallest group across all unit load categories.

Table 9. Percent of Mt. SAC students on Financial Aid

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Annual 2018-2019 | Annual 2019-2020 | Annual 2020-2021 | Annual 2021-2022 | Annual 2022-2023 | Annual 2023-2024 |
|  | Headcount | Headcount | Headcount | Headcount | Headcount | Headcount |
| Mt. SAC Total Headcount | 39297 | 40671 | 39798 | 36658 | 36646 | 39955 |
| Unduplicated Financial Aid Count | 24342 | 24878 | 22173 | 21983 | 22846 | 23968 |
| CA College Promise Grant | 23958 | 23349 | 20279 | 19640 | 20673 | 22762 |
| Grants | 10994 | 16964 | 17809 | 18520 | 14533 | 14331 |
| Percent of Students Receiving Aid | 62% | 61% | 56% | 60% | 62% | 60% |

Data source: CCCCO Data Mart

Table 9. presents financial aid trends for Mt. SAC students from 2018-19 to 2023-24, including total headcount, financial aid recipients, and types of aid. The unduplicated financial aid recipients are approximately 22,000 to 24,000 per year. The CA college promise grant (fee waiver) is the largest source of aid for students. Grants like Pell peaked in 2021-22 with 18,520 students receiving grants. The percentage of students receiving aid has ranged from 56% to 62% over six years. 2020-21 saw a dip to 56%, likely due to the pandemic.

## Dual Enrollment Student Demographics

Dual enrollment counts include CCAP and non-CCAP counts. CCAP dual enrollment are courses that are offered at a high school during the bell schedule and are restricted to only high school students. Non-CCAP dual enrollment courses are offered at the high school after the bell schedule and are open to all students.

Table 10. Dual enrollment headcounts by ethnicity

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2021-22** | | **2022-23** | | **2023-24** | |
| Dual Enrollment | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 2 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Asian | 341 | 20% | 413 | 22% | 442 | 19% |
| Black or African American | 40 | 2% | 35 | 2% | 47 | 2% |
| Hispanic, Latino | 1178 | 69% | 1298 | 69% | 1651 | 72% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 1 | 0% | 2 | 0% | 1 | 0% |
| Two or more races | 46 | 3% | 50 | 3% | 55 | 2% |
| Unknown | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| White | 95 | 6% | 80 | 4% | 101 | 4% |
| **Total DE Students** | **1703** | **100%** | **1878** | **100%** | **2297** | **100%** |

Data Source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 10. represents the number of dual enrollment students by ethnicity at Mt. SAC from 2021-22 to 2023-24. Dual enrollment headcounts have increased steadily from 2021-22 (1703) to 2023-24 (2297). Hispanic, Latino students account for the largest group of dual enrollment students, ranging from 69-72%, followed by Asian students, 19-22%, and White 4-6%.

Table 11. Dual Enrollment headcounts by gender

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2021-22** | | **2022-23** | | **2023-24** | |
| Dual Enrollment | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent | Headcount | Percent |
| Female | 1035 | 61% | 1119 | 60% | 1286 | 56% |
| Male | 629 | 37% | 713 | 38% | 955 | 42% |
| Unknown | 39 | 2% | 46 | 2% | 56 | 2% |
| **Total Dual Enrollment Students** | **1703** | **100%** | **1878** | **100%** | **2297** | **100%** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 11. shows the dual enrollment headcounts by gender at Mt. SAC from 2021-22 to 2023-24. Female students are most dual enrollment students, ranging from 56-61%.

## Enrollments

The following section provides enrollments, FTES, section counts, and average class size by academic year. For a disaggregation of these metrics by academic year and division, refer to appendix B.

Table 12. Annual enrollments by division

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| Arts | 15,349 | 13,357 | 12,852 | 13,607 | 14,409 |
| Business | 26,645 | 28,070 | 24,264 | 25,517 | 27,510 |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 72,741 | 76,104 | 63,494 | 65,299 | 70,501 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 16,258 | 12,296 | 12,003 | 13,586 | 14,834 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 1,901 | 1,997 | 1,783 | 1,899 | 1,896 |
| Natural Sciences | 50,795 | 50,169 | 41,810 | 41,508 | 43,909 |
| Student Services | 3,361 | 3,095 | 2,939 | 4,127 | 5,047 |
| Technology & Health | 15,627 | 14,524 | 13,950 | 14,291 | 15,492 |
| **Totals** | **202,677** | **199,612** | **173,095** | **179,834** | **193,598** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 12. shows annual enrollments at Mt. SAC by academic division from 2019-20 to 2023-24. Enrollments have ranged from as high as 202,677 in 2019-20 to as low as 173,095. Academic year 2021-22 was our lowest enrolled year, due to the pandemic. Since then, enrollments have steadily rebounded, reaching 193,598 in 2023-24.

The Humanities and Social Sciences is our largest division at Mt. SAC, followed by Natural Sciences, and Business. The business division has seen steady growth since the pandemic. The Arts division has fully recovered to pre-pandemic levels and the Library and Learning Resources is the smallest division and has had stable enrollments for the past five years.

Table 13. Annual enrollments by division for online courses

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| Arts | 2,275 | 13,228 | 5,719 | 5,478 | 5,712 |
| Business | 5,358 | 27,917 | 15,227 | 16,183 | 17,470 |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 15,628 | 76,104 | 41,009 | 39,187 | 43,121 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 1,280 | 10,922 | 2,631 | 2,088 | 2,101 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 638 | 1,955 | 1,327 | 1,381 | 1,512 |
| Natural Sciences | 1,932 | 49,791 | 15,115 | 10,362 | 11,638 |
| Student Services | 0 | 3,095 | 1,646 | 1,557 | 2,029 |
| Technology & Health | 2,180 | 11,468 | 4,294 | 3,417 | 3,906 |
| **Totals** | **29,291** | **194,480** | **86,968** | **79,653** | **87,489** |

Data Source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 13. provides enrollments by academic division for online courses only. The 2019-20 academic year was partially a pandemic year and has the lowest online enrollments at 29,291. By 2020-21, most courses were online. Some exceptions were our CTE programs that remained in-person. Online enrollments have held steady at around 87,000 – 87,500. Given that Humanities and Social Sciences is our largest division, it accounts for the largest share of online enrollments. Although the Business division is the 3rd largest division, it has the 2nd largest online enrollments.

Table 14. Annual enrollments by division for hybrid courses

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| Arts | 0 | 82 | 670 | 565 | 664 |
| Business | 2,813 | 121 | 1,527 | 1,401 | 1,246 |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 1,941 | 0 | 4,529 | 3,682 | 2,625 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 266 | 0 | 344 | 389 | 461 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 13 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Natural Sciences | 822 | 195 | 2,990 | 3,068 | 2,188 |
| Student Services | 160 | 0 | 91 | 365 | 317 |
| Technology & Health | 17 | 1,952 | 271 | 247 | 172 |
| **Totals** | **6,032** | **2,392** | **10,422** | **9,717** | **7,673** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 14. provides enrollments by academic division for hybrid courses only. The number of hybrid enrollments peaked during 2021-22, due to the pandemic. 2020-21 had the lowest number of hybrid enrollments, most likely due to most courses being fully online. Humanities and Social Sciences has the largest number of hybrid enrollments, followed by Natural Sciences and Business for all reporting years.

Table 15. Annual enrollments by division for face-to-face courses.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| Arts | 13,074 | 47 | 6,463 | 7,564 | 8,033 |
| Business | 18,474 | 32 | 7,510 | 7,933 | 8,794 |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 55,172 | 0 | 17,956 | 22,430 | 24,755 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 14,712 | 1,374 | 9,028 | 11,109 | 12,272 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 1,250 | 0 | 456 | 518 | 384 |
| Natural Sciences | 48,041 | 183 | 23,705 | 28,078 | 30,083 |
| Student Services | 3,201 | 0 | 1,202 | 2,205 | 2,701 |
| Technology & Health | 13,430 | 1,104 | 9,385 | 10,627 | 11,414 |
| **Totals** | **167,354** | **2,740** | **75,705** | **90,464** | **98,436** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 15. provides enrollments by academic division for face-to-face courses only. Except for 2020-21 and 2021-22, enrollments in face-to-face courses are higher compared to online and hybrid courses. The number of face-to-face enrollments in 2023-24 are significantly lower compared to 2019-20. Post-pandemic, Mt. SAC is offering significantly more online courses. Humanities and Social Sciences have the highest face-to-face enrollments for all years except for 2020-21. During the pandemic, Humanities and Social Sciences, Library and Learning Resources, and Student Services divisions did not offer any in-person courses.

Graph 2. Annual credit FTES by academic year

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Graph 2. provides annual credit FTES at Mt. SAC from 2019-20 to 2023-24. FTES declined sharply from 2019-20 to 2021-22, due to the pandemic’s impact on enrollment and attendance. A recovery trend began in 2022-23 and rebounded strongly in 2023-24. Mt. SAC is close to returning to pre-pandemic levels.

Table 16. Annual FTES by modality of instruction

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Face to face** | **Online** | **Hybrid** | **Total** |
| 2019-20 | 21,858.27 | 2,687.95 | 715.77 | 25,261.99 |
| 2020-21 | 646.33 | 23,100.07 | 538.31 | 24,284.69 |
| 2021-22 | 11,130.95 | 8,711.72 | 1,266.94 | 21,109.5 |
| 2022-23 | 12,975.37 | 7,985.32 | 1,180.92 | 22,141.61 |
| 2023-24 | 14,071.18 | 9,556.79 | 1,136.80 | 24,764.78 |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 16. provides annual credit FTES by instructional method at Mt. SAC from 2019-20 to 20223-24. FTES trends show:

* Face to face FTES were highest in 2019-20, experienced a sharp decline in 2020-21 due to the pandemic, and has been recovering since. It is not expected that face to face FTES will return to pre-pandemic levels due to one third of the course schedule moving online post-pandemic.
* There was a big surge in online FTES beginning in 2020-21, due to the pandemic, however, has declined in 2021-22 due to a majority courses returning to face-to-face instruction. However, FTES in online courses has held stead between 8,000 to 9,600.
* Hybrid FTES declined in 2020-21 due to the pandemic, however Hybrid FTES have rebounded beginning 2020-21 and have held steady since 2021-22.

Table 17. Section counts by instructional modality

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Face to Face** | **Hybrid** | **Online** | **Grand Total** |
| 2019-2020 | 6707 | 222 | 911 | 7840 |
| 2020-2021 | 210 | 224 | 7364 | 7798 |
| 2021-2022 | 4085 | 490 | 3230 | 7805 |
| 2022-2023 | 4378 | 425 | 2939 | 7742 |
| 2023-2024 | 4506 | 325 | 3148 | 7979 |
| **Grand Total** | **19886** | **1686** | **17592** | **39164** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 17. shows the number of course sections offered by modality of instruction at Mt. SAC from 2019-20 to 2023-24. Year by year key takeaways include:

* During 2019-20 most courses were face to face, however during the Spring 2020 term, most of those courses transitioned to online.
* During 2020-21, most of course courses were online due to the pandemic. There were some courses that remained face to face, mostly in the Technology & Health division.
* Post-pandemic (2021-2024), face to face courses increased as courses returned to on campus instruction. Online sections declined during this time, however, are significantly higher compared to 2019-20 section counts. This is not surprising as one third of the scheduled has moved online post-pandemic.

Graph 3. Average class size by academic year

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Graph 3. Displays the average class size at Mt. SAC by academic year from 2019-20 to 2023-24. The average class size was highest during 2019-20 and 2020-21. There was decline in 2021-22, most likely due to the pandemic. Since then, the average class size has rebounded, reaching 24 during the 2023-24 academic year. For further disaggregation of this data, by academic division, year, and modality, refer to the appendix B.

Table 18. FTES/FTEF Efficiency ratios by divisions

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Divisions** | **Resident FTE** | **Non-Resident FTE** | **Total FTES** | **Total FTEF Assigned** | **FTES/FTEF** |
| **ARTS** | **4023.07** | **97.34** | **4120.42** | **405.21** | **10.17** |
| **2022-2023** | **1925.89** | **45.71** | **1971.60** | **199.64** | **9.88** |
| Summer 2022 | 122.47 | 2.29 | 124.76 | 15.71 | 7.94 |
| Fall 2022 | 780.90 | 21.17 | 802.07 | 81.01 | 9.90 |
| Winter 2023 | 185.03 | 3.99 | 189.01 | 19.75 | 9.57 |
| Spring 2023 | 837.49 | 18.27 | 855.75 | 83.17 | 10.29 |
| **2023-2024** | **2097.18** | **51.63** | **2148.82** | **205.58** | **10.45** |
| Summer 2023 | 136.85 | 4.60 | 141.45 | 14.96 | 9.46 |
| Fall 2023 | 933.86 | 22.83 | 956.68 | 86.18 | 11.10 |
| Winter 2024 | 195.77 | 5.15 | 200.92 | 20.61 | 9.75 |
| Spring 2024 | 830.71 | 19.06 | 849.77 | 83.83 | 10.14 |
| **ATHS** | **4896.76** | **60.01** | **4956.77** | **485.61** | **10.21** |
| **2022-2023** | **2353.87** | **30.13** | **2384.01** | **241.15** | **9.89** |
| Summer 2022 | 152.53 | 1.51 | 154.04 | 14.84 | 10.38 |
| Fall 2022 | 997.25 | 13.55 | 1010.79 | 105.94 | 9.54 |
| Winter 2023 | 184.20 | 2.85 | 187.05 | 16.58 | 11.28 |
| Spring 2023 | 1019.90 | 12.23 | 1032.13 | 103.79 | 9.94 |
| **2023-2024** | **2542.89** | **29.88** | **2572.77** | **244.46** | **10.52** |
| Summer 2023 | 155.72 | 2.69 | 158.40 | 14.72 | 10.76 |
| Fall 2023 | 1107.96 | 13.15 | 1121.11 | 106.88 | 10.49 |
| Winter 2024 | 226.35 | 2.67 | 229.01 | 18.75 | 12.21 |
| Spring 2024 | 1052.87 | 11.38 | 1064.25 | 104.11 | 10.22 |
| **BUS** | **5727.53** | **148.70** | **5876.22** | **427.95** | **13.73** |
| **2022-2023** | **2744.75** | **68.03** | **2812.78** | **209.92** | **13.40** |
| Summer 2022 | 258.55 | 4.46 | 263.01 | 22.27 | 11.81 |
| Fall 2022 | 1125.01 | 30.37 | 1155.38 | 83.16 | 13.89 |
| Winter 2023 | 262.77 | 3.90 | 266.67 | 20.65 | 12.91 |
| Spring 2023 | 1098.42 | 29.31 | 1127.73 | 83.84 | 13.45 |
| **2023-2024** | **2982.78** | **80.66** | **3063.44** | **218.03** | **14.05** |
| Summer 2023 | 299.17 | 5.29 | 304.46 | 23.38 | 13.02 |
| Fall 2023 | 1211.33 | 35.72 | 1247.05 | 84.90 | 14.69 |
| Winter 2024 | 315.17 | 4.54 | 319.71 | 24.83 | 12.88 |
| Spring 2024 | 1157.11 | 35.11 | 1192.23 | 84.93 | 14.04 |
| **HSS** | **15338.24** | **477.53** | **15815.76** | **1118.93** | **14.13** |
| **2022-2023** | **7372.96** | **211.28** | **7584.24** | **549.48** | **13.80** |
| Summer 2022 | 742.03 | 19.59 | 761.62 | 60.25 | 12.64 |
| Fall 2022 | 3074.14 | 93.08 | 3167.23 | 223.39 | 14.18 |
| Winter 2023 | 948.63 | 25.05 | 973.67 | 72.10 | 13.50 |
| Spring 2023 | 2608.17 | 73.56 | 2681.72 | 193.74 | 13.84 |
| **2023-2024** | **7965.28** | **266.25** | **8231.53** | **569.45** | **14.46** |
| Summer 2023 | 816.58 | 24.36 | 840.94 | 63.21 | 13.30 |
| Fall 2023 | 3370.35 | 100.53 | 3470.89 | 230.24 | 15.08 |
| Winter 2024 | 1031.35 | 35.23 | 1066.57 | 75.54 | 14.12 |
| Spring 2024 | 2747.00 | 106.13 | 2853.13 | 200.46 | 14.23 |
| **KIN** | **3128.14** | **111.22** | **3239.35** | **187.18** | **17.31** |
| **2022-2023** | **1499.52** | **58.33** | **1557.85** | **92.41** | **16.86** |
| Summer 2022 | 146.81 | 6.61 | 153.41 | 9.15 | 16.77 |
| Fall 2022 | 630.21 | 29.68 | 659.89 | 37.63 | 17.53 |
| Winter 2023 | 145.42 | 2.93 | 148.35 | 9.50 | 15.62 |
| Spring 2023 | 577.08 | 19.11 | 596.19 | 36.13 | 16.50 |
| **2023-2024** | **1628.62** | **52.89** | **1681.51** | **94.76** | **17.74** |
| Summer 2023 | 181.74 | 6.08 | 187.82 | 11.23 | 16.73 |
| Fall 2023 | 694.07 | 24.39 | 718.46 | 37.12 | 19.36 |
| Winter 2024 | 164.31 | 2.78 | 167.09 | 10.59 | 15.77 |
| Spring 2024 | 588.50 | 19.64 | 608.14 | 35.83 | 16.97 |
| **LR** | **307.29** | **8.05** | **315.34** | **28.01** | **11.26** |
| **2022-2023** | **153.45** | **4.67** | **158.11** | **14.41** | **10.97** |
| Summer 2022 | 20.64 | 0.23 | 20.87 | 1.80 | 11.58 |
| Fall 2022 | 69.85 | 2.80 | 72.65 | 6.74 | 10.79 |
| Winter 2023 | 18.28 | 0.73 | 19.00 | 1.87 | 10.18 |
| Spring 2023 | 44.69 | 0.91 | 45.59 | 4.00 | 11.39 |
| **2023-2024** | **153.84** | **3.39** | **157.23** | **13.61** | **11.56** |
| Summer 2023 | 24.98 | 0.20 | 25.18 | 2.34 | 10.78 |
| Fall 2023 | 69.36 | 1.88 | 71.24 | 5.87 | 12.14 |
| Winter 2024 | 15.58 | 0.40 | 15.98 | 1.47 | 10.90 |
| Spring 2024 | 43.91 | 0.91 | 44.82 | 3.94 | 11.39 |
| **NS** | **12247.97** | **330.82** | **12578.78** | **929.58** | **13.53** |
| **2022-2023** | **5906.46** | **149.98** | **6056.44** | **462.70** | **13.09** |
| Summer 2022 | 440.67 | 9.91 | 450.58 | 40.58 | 11.10 |
| Fall 2022 | 2488.01 | 64.69 | 2552.70 | 191.94 | 13.30 |
| Winter 2023 | 475.88 | 10.94 | 486.83 | 42.63 | 11.42 |
| Spring 2023 | 2501.90 | 64.44 | 2566.33 | 187.56 | 13.68 |
| **2023-2024** | **6341.51** | **180.83** | **6522.35** | **466.88** | **13.97** |
| Summer 2023 | 450.74 | 11.23 | 461.97 | 38.32 | 12.06 |
| Fall 2023 | 2760.89 | 75.19 | 2836.09 | 196.34 | 14.44 |
| Winter 2024 | 521.16 | 13.98 | 535.14 | 42.11 | 12.71 |
| Spring 2024 | 2608.71 | 80.44 | 2689.15 | 190.11 | 14.15 |
| **SS** | **693.71** | **14.22** | **707.93** | **56.77** | **12.47** |
| **2022-2023** | **312.07** | **6.19** | **318.27** | **26.21** | **12.14** |
| Summer 2022 | 58.41 | 1.34 | 59.75 | 5.24 | 11.39 |
| Fall 2022 | 122.55 | 2.49 | 125.04 | 9.97 | 12.54 |
| Winter 2023 | 42.02 | 0.74 | 42.76 | 3.57 | 11.99 |
| Spring 2023 | 89.10 | 1.63 | 90.72 | 7.43 | 12.20 |
| **2023-2024** | **381.63** | **8.03** | **389.66** | **30.55** | **12.75** |
| Summer 2023 | 70.70 | 1.37 | 72.06 | 5.98 | 12.05 |
| Fall 2023 | 163.49 | 3.04 | 166.53 | 12.45 | 13.37 |
| Winter 2024 | 43.15 | 1.43 | 44.57 | 3.85 | 11.57 |
| Spring 2024 | 104.30 | 2.20 | 106.50 | 8.27 | 12.88 |
| **Grand Total** | **46362.70** | **1247.89** | **47610.58** | **3639.24** | **13.08** |

Table 18. provides efficiency data by academic division and term for the past two years. Locally, we have not calculated WSCH/FTEF efficiency metrics due to 35 – 40% of our courses not falling under the weekly census accounting method. It is possible to calculate a weekly student contact hour (WSCH) equivalent for those courses that fall under Daily, Positive Attendance, or Alternative Accounting methods. For example, to convert a Daily student contact hour course into WSCH, it would require that we take the daily student contact hours and divide it by the college’s term length multiplier. An easier method for calculating efficiency measure is the FTES/FTEF. The calculation is straight forward and does not require conversions and no adjustments are needed based on an academic calendar.

FTES/FTEF target ratios are typically 17.5 per semester or annualized to 35 for the year. Things to note about the ratios above:

* Efficiency targets are based on historical standards. Mt. SAC efficiency targets will be impacted by class cap size and average class size.
* Efficiency targets are impacted by a compressed calendar; Mt. SAC uses a 16.2 TLM.
* Efficiency targets are impacted by a mix of classroom capacities
* Efficiency targets are also impacted by the number of full-time faculty on reassigning.
* Mt. SAC offers stacked courses in the Arts and Kinesiology divisions, and that can impact efficiency.
* One general trend is that the efficiency for intersessions (summer and winter) is lower than primary terms.

## Student Outcomes

The following section is comprised of student outcome data, including course success rates, retention rates, completion data, and transfer data. Where possible this data is disaggregated by ethnicity, gender, and age. Also included in this section are the metrics used for development of the Mt. SAC 2022-25 Student Equity Plan, and licensure exam pass rates reported to ACCJC annually. Licensure exam pass rates are provided directly from program staff and are not disaggregated by any student demographic. Most of the data provided in this section comes from Banner, which is the college’s student information system.

## Course Success

The following section provides course success rates disaggregated by ethnicity, gender, and age. Course success rates by modality are also provided. Data is provided for the three most recent academic years, 2021-22 to 2023-24. Also included is the academic year 2018-19 as a pre-pandemic comparison.

Graph 4. All Mt. SAC course success rates

Graph 4. shows all Mt. SAC course success rates for the three most recent academic years. Included is academic year 2018-19 as a pre-pandemic comparison. There has been approximately a 2% increase in course success every year from 2021-22 to 2023-24. Prior to the pandemic, all Mt. SAC course success rate was 72.3%. Course success rates have rebounded and are at pre-pandemic levels as of 2023-24.

Table 19. Course success rates by ethnicity

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **2018-19**  **Pre-Pandemic** | | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | | 68% | 73% | 70% | 73% |
| Asian | | 81% | 81% | 82% | 83% |
| Black or African American | | 65% | 59% | 61% | 62% |
| Hispanic, Latino | | 69% | 64% | 66% | 69% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | | 62% | 65% | 65% | 63% |
| Two or More Races | | 72% | 69% | 72% | 73% |
| Unreported | | 58% | 79% | 77% | 72% |
| White | | 78% | 72% | 77% | 79% |
| **All Mt. SAC Success Rate** | | **72%** | **68%** | **70%** | **72%** |

Table 19. presents course success rates disaggregated by ethnicity. For all four reporting years, Asian students have the highest course success rates, followed by White students, and students who do not report their ethnicity. Black or African American and Hispanic, Latino students have experienced the lowest course success rates. From 2021-22 to 2023-24, Black or African American and Hispanic, Latino have had slight increases in overall course success. When comparing 2023-24 course success rates to pre-pandemic course success rates (2018-19) most of the student ethnic groups are at the same or slightly higher success rates, except for Black or African American students. Prior to the pandemic, Black or African American students had a 65% course success rate compared to 62% success rates for 2023-24.

Graph 5. Course success rates by gender

Graph 5. provides course success rates by gender from pre-pandemic (2018-19) and from 2021-22 to 2023-24. For academic years 2021-22 to 2023-24, male students have higher course success rate compared to female students. Students who did not report their gender had the highest course success rates for same academic years. Although female students had lower course success rates, their success rates have increased every year, from 2021-22 to 2023-24. During the pre-pandemic 2018-19 academic year, female students have higher course success rate compared to males and students who did not report their gender. There is an opposite course success rate trend post-pandemic.

Table 20. Course success rates by age group

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2018-19  (Pre-Pandemic)** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| 19 and under | 71% | 70% | 71% | 73% |
| 20-24 | 71% | 67% | 69% | 72% |
| 25-29 | 72% | 67% | 69% | 72% |
| 30-34 | 75% | 70% | 71% | 72% |
| 35-39 | 75% | 72% | 76% | 73% |
| 40-49 | 77% | 71% | 75% | 75% |
| 50+ | 76% | 70% | 72% | 74% |
| **All Mt. SAC Success Rate** | **72%** | **68%** | **70%** | **72%** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 20. shows course success rates by age group from pre-pandemic (2018-19) and from 2021-22 to 2023-24. Course success rates for students age 19 and under increased to 73% in 2023-24 compared to 71% in 2018-19. Course success rates for students age 20-24 also slightly increased from 72% to 71%. For students age 30-50+, course success rates have not rebounded to pre-pandemic levels.

Graph 6. Course success by modality

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Graph 6. Displays course success rates by instructional modality from 2018-19 (pre-pandemic) and 2021-22 to 2023-24. Course success rates for the other category have the highest success rates. Courses that fall under the other category are work study and internship courses. Face-to-face courses have higher success rates compared to hybrid and online courses. Face to face courses have improved slightly and are higher than pre-pandemic success rates. Hybrid course success has rebounded after the pandemic. Online course success is 2% higher in 2023-24 compared to 2021-22 and 2022-23. For 2023-24, face to face courses have a 4% higher course success rate compared to online courses.

Table 21. Course success rates by ethnicity and modality

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2018-2019** | | **2021-2022** | | **2022-2023** | | **2023-2024** | |
| **Ethnicity by Modality** | **Enrollment** | **Success Rates** | **Enrollment** | **Success Rates** | **Enrollment** | **Success Rates** | **Enrollment** | **Success Rates** |
| **Face to Face** | 167,873 | 72.6% | 74680 | 70.1% | 89407 | 72.6% | 97256 | 74.3% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 222 | 70.3% | 105 | 82.9% | 139 | 71.2% | 125 | 75.2% |
| Asian | 34,151 | 81.2% | 14457 | 79.7% | 17462 | 81.6% | 18570 | 82.3% |
| Black or African American | 5,849 | 66.4% | 2657 | 66.3% | 3130 | 67.1% | 3182 | 68.8% |
| Hispanic, Latino | 105,597 | 69.3% | 47885 | 66.3% | 57716 | 68.9% | 63971 | 71.2% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 459 | 63.8% | 265 | 70.2% | 275 | 71.3% | 208 | 66.8% |
| Two or More Races | 5,211 | 72.4% | 2463 | 73.7% | 2778 | 77.9% | 3023 | 76.5% |
| Unreported | 162 | 51.9% | 10 | 80.0% | 9 | 66.7% | 1 | 100.0% |
| White | 16,222 | 78.6% | 6838 | 76.1% | 7898 | 80.2% | 8176 | 81.4% |
| **Hybrid** | 6,336 | 68.5% | 10423 | 61.6% | 9718 | 66.2% | 7678 | 72.6% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 10 | 70.0% | 23 | 69.6% | 12 | 50.0% | 5 | 60.0% |
| Asian | 1,684 | 79.9% | 2290 | 74.6% | 2051 | 76.4% | 1681 | 81.8% |
| Black or African American | 229 | 61.1% | 347 | 52.7% | 291 | 57.7% | 248 | 61.3% |
| Hispanic, Latino | 3,527 | 62.7% | 6522 | 57.2% | 6265 | 62.8% | 4993 | 69.4% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 14 | 35.7% | 18 | 50.0% | 23 | 60.9% | 17 | 76.5% |
| Two or More Races | 199 | 65.8% | 325 | 60.3% | 262 | 61.1% | 207 | 68.6% |
| Unreported | 9 | 88.9% | 2 | 100.0% | 1 | 0.0% |  |  |
| White | 664 | 74.4% | 896 | 64.3% | 813 | 72.7% | 527 | 80.5% |
| **Online** | 20,227 | 70.4% | 87250 | 67.7% | 79614 | 68.1% | 87499 | 70.2% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 27 | 44.4% | 129 | 65.9% | 96 | 71.9% | 124 | 70.2% |
| Asian | 4,870 | 82.9% | 19138 | 81.8% | 16476 | 82.3% | 18013 | 83.7% |
| Black or African American | 984 | 55.9% | 3527 | 54.0% | 3573 | 55.1% | 4019 | 56.9% |
| Hispanic, Latino | 11,328 | 65.6% | 53077 | 63.4% | 49343 | 63.5% | 54528 | 66.1% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 40 | 47.5% | 143 | 56.6% | 209 | 58.4% | 243 | 58.4% |
| Two or More Races | 676 | 66.9% | 2937 | 64.8% | 2667 | 66.4% | 2984 | 69.8% |
| Unreported | 38 | 76.3% | 21 | 76.2% | 33 | 81.8% | 28 | 71.4% |
| White | 2,264 | 75.4% | 8278 | 69.2% | 7217 | 74.1% | 7560 | 75.6% |
| **Other** | 761 | 88.3% | 629 | 84.9% | 673 | 88.7% | 735 | 92.5% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 2 | 100.0% | 1 | 0.0% |  |  | 1 | 100.0% |
| Asian | 103 | 92.2% | 130 | 92.3% | 135 | 96.3% | 130 | 95.4% |
| Black or African American | 28 | 82.1% | 12 | 83.3% | 26 | 84.6% | 23 | 65.2% |
| Hispanic, Latino | 462 | 87.0% | 361 | 85.9% | 375 | 85.6% | 461 | 93.5% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander |  |  |  |  | 1 | 0.0% |  |  |
| Two or More Races | 25 | 92.0% | 23 | 91.3% | 29 | 93.1% | 19 | 94.7% |
| White | 141 | 90.1% | 102 | 71.6% | 107 | 90.7% | 101 | 90.1% |
| **Total** | **195,197** | **72.3%** | **172,982** | **68.4%** | **179,412** | **70.3%** | **193,168** | **72.4%** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 21. shows course success rates by ethnicity and instructional modality from pre-pandemic (2018-19) and from 2021-22 to 2023-24. It breaks down how students from different ethnicities have succeeded across face-to-face, hybrid, online, and other modalities. Key insights by modality include:

* For face-to-face courses, Asian students (appx 82%) have the highest course success rates, followed by White students (appx 81%). Students experiencing equity gaps in face-to-face course success are Back or African American students (68.8%) and Hispanic, Latino students (71.2%).
* Hybrid course success rates show the same pattern as face-to-face courses. Asian (appx 82%) and White (appx 80%) students have the highest success rates. Black or African American students and Hispanic, Latino students have lower success rates. Hispanic, Latino students course success rates have improved from 57% in 2021-22 to 69% in 2023-24
* Asian students have the highest course success rates (appx 84%) in online courses. Students with the largest equity gaps in online course success are Black or African American students (appx 57% in 2023-24).

## Persistence

The following section provides fall to spring persistence rates for 2018-19 (pre-pandemic) and for 2021-22 to 2023-24. Persistence rates are disaggregated by ethnicity, gender, and age group. Persistence rates are calculated by taking the number of students enrolled in a Fall term and tracking how many of those students enrolled in the subsequent Spring term, in the same academic year.

Graph 7. Fall to Spring persistence rates for all Mt. SAC

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Graph 7. The chart shows Fall-to-Spring persistence rates for all Mt. SAC students across four academic years. Pre-pandemic persistence rate was 71%. Post-pandemic persistence rates have not rebounded. There was a slight increase in 2022-23 however decreased in 2023-24 to 66%

Table 22. Persistence rates by ethnicity

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **2018-19 (Pre-pandemic)** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 76% | 64% | 76% | 78% |
| Asian | 75% | 72% | 70% | 69% |
| Black or African American | 63% | 61% | 66% | 63% |
| Hispanic, Latino | 71% | 67% | 68% | 66% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 68% | 63% | 63% | 72% |
| Two or More Races | 69% | 66% | 68% | 66% |
| White | 70% | 64% | 69% | 67% |
| Unknown | 37% | 67% | 0% | 0% |
| **All Mt. SAC Persistence Rate** | **71%** | **67%** | **68%** | **66%** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 22. shows persistence rates by ethnicity for students at Mt. SAC across four academic years, 2018-19 (pre-pandemic), 2021-22 to 2023-24. As noted in the graph above, persistence in 2023-24 (66%) rates have dropped compared to 2022-23 (68%) and have not rebounded to pre-pandemic levels. Key takeaways include:

* Asian students had the highest persistence rates in 2018-19 and have steadily declined from 2021-22 to 2023-24.
* Black or African American students had an increase in persistence rates in 2022-23 (68%), however their persistence rates dropped to 63% in 2023-24.
* Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander are the only ethnic group that has rebounded and surpassed pre-pandemic levels.
* White students had the highest persistence rates in 2018-19 (70%). Their persistence rates dropped from 2022-23 (69%) to 67% in 2023-24.

Table 23. Persistence rates by gender

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **2018-19 (Pre-pandemic)** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| Female | 71% | 67% | 67% | 66% |
| Male | 72% | 68% | 69% | 67% |
| Unknown | 70% | 65% | 69% | 68% |
| All Mt. SAC Persistence Rate | **71%** | **67%** | **68%** | **66%** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 23. shows persistence rates by gender for students at Mt. SAC across four academic years: 2018-19 (pre-pandemic) and 2021-22 to 2023-24. For females, males, and students with unknown gender, their 2023-24 persistence rates have not rebounded to pre-pandemic levels. Each group had variations in persistence rates year to year.

Table 24. Persistence rates by age group

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2018-19 Pre-Pandemic** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| 19 and under | 82% | 73% | 68% | 67% |
| 20-24 | 64% | 69% | 71% | 70% |
| 25-29 | 66% | 60% | 65% | 62% |
| 30-34 | 69% | 59% | 62% | 65% |
| 35-39 | 60% | 60% | 64% | 63% |
| 40-49 | 72% | 62% | 63% | 62% |
| 50+ | 54% | 54% | 59% | 59% |
| **All Mt. SAC Persistence Rate** | **71%** | **67%** | **68%** | **66%** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 24. present fall to spring persistence by age group for students at Mt. SAC across four academic years: 2018-19 (pre-pandemic), and 2021-22 to 2023-24. Key takeaways by age group include:

* The persistence rates of students 19 and under have decreased every year. Pre-pandemic this group had an 82% persistence rate and that is down to 67% in 2023-24.
* Persistence rates for students 20-24 have remained stable, around 69-71%. These students have exceeded the pre-pandemic persistence rate every year since.
* For students age 25-29 their persistence rates have also dropped and have not rebounded to pre-pandemic levels.
* Students age 30-34 saw a sharp decline in 2021-22 but increased each year since.
* Persistence rates for students age 35-39 have steadily increased and are higher than pre-pandemic rates.
* Students age 40 – 49 saw a sharp decline from pre-pandemic 72% to 62% in 2023-24.
* Students age 50+ have had the lowest persistence rates of all age groups, hovering around 54-59%. Persistence rates for this group have increased however, from 54% in 2018-19 to 59% in 2023-24.

## Awards

The following section provides data for awards, including associate degrees (local and ADTs) and credit certificates. Awards data is disaggregated by ethnicity and gender.

Graph 8. Total awards – associates degrees and certificates combined

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Graph 8. Displays the total number of awards (associate degrees and credit certificates combined) at Mt. SAC for four academic years: 2018-19 (pre-pandemic), and 2021-22 to 2023-24. The number of awards steadily increased post-pandemic, with a dip in 2022-23. As of 2023-24, Mt. SAC has achieved its highest number of total awards in the four-year span, surpassing both pre-pandemic and recent years.

Graph 9. Total associate degrees awarded

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

The chart shows the total number of associate degrees awarded at Mt. SAC across four academic years: 2018-19 (pre-pandemic), and 2021-22 to 2023-24, broken down into: Associates for Transfer (ADT), Associates degree (local degree) and the total number of associate degrees (ADT and local combined). Key takeaways include:

* Associates for Transfer degrees increased from 1246 in 2018-19 to 1632 in 2023-24.
* Associate degrees (local degrees) has steadily declined from 2018-19 to 2022-23, however have rebounded in 2023-24.
* Total associate degrees awarded has been fairly steady, from 3710 to 3793, with a dip in total degrees in 2022-23.
* While associate for transfer degrees have steadily increased, local associate degrees have declined over time. Despite these shifts, the total number of associate degrees awarded has remained relatively stable, with a slight upward trend from pre-pandemic levels.

Graph 10. Credit certificates awarded

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

The chart displays the number of credit certificates awarded at Mt. SAC over four academic years: 2018-19 (pre-pandemic), and 2021-22 to 2023-24. The number of credit certificates awarded has shown an overall upward trend since the pre-pandemic year. Despite a slight dip in 2022-23, awards increased significantly in 2023-24 to 1758, the highest across all four years.

Table 28. Award counts by type and ethnicity

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2018-2019 (Pre-Pandemic)** | **2021-2022** | **2022-2023** | **2023-2024** |
| **Associate for Transfer** | **1246** | **1528** | **1526** | **1632** |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Asian | 288 | 274 | 293 | 302 |
| Black or African American | 24 | 37 | 34 | 66 |
| Hispanic, Latino | 788 | 1036 | 1010 | 1086 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Two or More Races | 26 | 40 | 44 | 48 |
| Unreported | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| White | 113 | 134 | 139 | 124 |
| **Associate Degree** | **2464** | **2265** | **1963** | **2113** |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| Asian | 496 | 450 | 369 | 362 |
| Black or African American | 96 | 72 | 63 | 72 |
| Hispanic, Latino | 1433 | 1423 | 1221 | 1359 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 9 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| Two or More Races | 83 | 73 | 76 | 68 |
| Unreported | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| White | 334 | 240 | 221 | 242 |
| **Certificate** | **1613** | **1686** | **1632** | **1758** |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 2 | 5 | 0 | 11 |
| Asian | 373 | 376 | 308 | 330 |
| Black or African American | 96 | 65 | 53 | 46 |
| Hispanic, Latino | 855 | 999 | 1019 | 1136 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 43 | 41 | 58 | 35 |
| Unreported | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| White | 234 | 196 | 193 | 198 |
| **Grand Total** | **5323** | **5479** | **5121** | **5503** |

Data Source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 25. shows award counts by type and ethnicity at Mt. SAC from 2018-19 (pre-pandemic) and 2021-22 to 2023-24, broken down into associate for transfer degrees, associate degrees (local) and certificates. Overall, 2023-24 had the highest number of awards totals, 5503. Key takeaways include:

* Hispanic, Latino students account for most ADTs earned and have increased from 1246 (2018-19) to 1632 (2023-24).
* Black or African American students have increased the number of ADTs earned from 24 to 66 over the same period.
* There has been a decline in associate degrees (local) from 2464 in 2018-19 to 2113 in 2023-24.
* Hispanic, Latino students account for the most associate degrees earned; however their numbers have dropped slightly from 1433 to 1359.
* Asian students earning associate degrees has decreased from 496 to 362.
* The number of certificates awarded has increased from 1613 (2018-19) to 1758 (2023-24), peaking in 2023-24.
* The largest increases in certificates earned are among Hispanic, Latino students from 855 to 1136.

Overall key takeaways:

* Hispanic, Latino students consistently earned the highest number of awards across all types. This is expected as the Hispanic, Latino student population accounts for 60+% of the total student population.
* Black or African American students saw a small but steady growth in transfer degrees and certificates.
* White students experienced declines in associate degrees but held steady in certificates.
* Although the number of associate degrees has declined, the number of associates for transfer degrees have increased.

Table 26. Award counts by type and gender

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2018-2019 (Pre-Pandemic)** | **2021-2022** | **2022-2023** | **2023-2024** |
| **Associate for Transfer** | **1246** | **1528** | **1526** | **1632** |
| Female | 722 | 930 | 886 | 941 |
| Male | 497 | 578 | 618 | 651 |
| Unreported | 27 | 20 | 22 | 40 |
| **Associate Degree** | **2464** | **2265** | **1963** | **2113** |
| Female | 1313 | 1232 | 1110 | 1178 |
| Male | 1113 | 992 | 820 | 893 |
| Unreported | 38 | 41 | 33 | 42 |
| **Certificate** | **1613** | **1686** | **1632** | **1758** |
| Female | 765 | 841 | 860 | 901 |
| Male | 814 | 811 | 740 | 822 |
| Unreported | 34 | 34 | 32 | 35 |
| **Grand Total** | **5323** | **5479** | **5121** | **5503** |

Data Source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 26. provides award counts by type and gender at Mt. SAC over four academic years: 2018-19 (pre-pandemic) and 2021-22 to 2023-24, covering three types of awards, associate for transfer degrees, associate degrees, and certificates. Key takeaways include:

* Female students consistently earned the majority of associate for transfer degrees, increasing from 722 (2018-19) to 941 (2023-24).
* Male students also increased from 497 to 651.
* Female students consistently earned most associate degrees (local); however female award counts decreased from 1313 to 1178.
* Degrees earned by male students also decreased from 1113 to 893.
* The number of certificates earned by female students increased from 765 to 901 over the reporting period.
* The number of certificates earned by male students fell slightly in 2022-23 but rebounded to 822 in 2023-24.

Overall, female students consistently earned the most awards across all categories and years, and their numbers have steadily increased. Male student awards have increased in transfer degrees and certificates but declined in associate degrees.

Table 27. Award counts by type and age group

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2018-2019 Pre-Pandemic** | **2021-2022** | **2022-2023** | **2023-2024** |
| **Associate for Transfer** | **1246** | **1528** | **1526** | **1632** |
| 19 and under | 72 | 159 | 194 | 216 |
| 20 to 24 | 838 | 874 | 881 | 869 |
| 25 to 29 | 219 | 268 | 241 | 304 |
| 30 to 49 | 104 | 206 | 196 | 221 |
| 50 and above | 13 | 21 | 14 | 22 |
| **Associate Degree** | **2464** | **2265** | **1963** | **2113** |
| 19 and under | 66 | 98 | 91 | 87 |
| 20 to 24 | 1176 | 984 | 819 | 964 |
| 25 to 29 | 676 | 555 | 485 | 465 |
| 30 to 49 | 501 | 562 | 520 | 532 |
| 50 and above | 45 | 66 | 46 | 63 |
| Unreported | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| **Certificate** | **1613** | **1686** | **1632** | **1758** |
| 19 and under | 41 | 38 | 94 | 87 |
| 20 to 24 | 478 | 429 | 513 | 602 |
| 25 to 29 | 442 | 460 | 372 | 351 |
| 30 to 49 | 521 | 628 | 563 | 617 |
| 50 and above | 131 | 131 | 89 | 100 |
| Unreported | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **Grand Total** | **5323** | **5479** | **5121** | **5503** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 27 provides award counts by type and age groups for four years: 2018-19 (pre-pandemic) to 2021-22 to 2023-24. covering three types of awards, associate for transfer degrees, associate degrees, and certificates. Key takeaways include:

* The largest age group recipients for Associate for Transfer degrees were 20 to 24, although 25 to 29 and 30 to 49 also increased over time.
* All age groups earned more Associate for Transfer degrees in 2023-24 compared to 2018-19 (pre-pandemic).
* The 20 to 24 and 30 to 49 age groups consistently earned the most associate degrees.
* Associate degrees before the pandemic were higher compared to 2023-24 for all age groups.
* The 30 to 49 age group had earned the most certificates each year.

## Units Earned

The following section provides data on the average number of units earned for degree completers. The data is disaggregated by ethnicity, gender, and age.

Table 28. Average units earned by associate degree completers by ethnicity

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **Avg units earned for 2021-2022 AA/AS completers** | **Avg units earned for 2022-2023 AA/AS completers** | **Avg units earned for 2023-2024 AA/AS completers** |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 82.3 | 91.8 | 77.2 |
| Asian | 89.0 | 87.9 | 89.1 |
| Black or African American | 77.0 | 84.0 | 76.0 |
| Hispanic, Latino | 88.3 | 90.9 | 87.3 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 75.8 | 60.3 | 76.8 |
| Two or More Races | 86.5 | 82.9 | 80.4 |
| White | 82.9 | 77.7 | 80.5 |
| Unknown | 112.5 | 91.5 | 0 |
| **Overall average** | **87.4** | **88.2** | **86.2** |

Data Source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 28. presents the average units earned by Mt. SAC students who completed associate degrees from 2021-22 to 2023-24 disaggregated by ethnicity. Overall, after a slight increase in 2022-23, the average units earned decreased in 2023-24, though still above the minimum 60 units typically required for an AA/AS. Certain associate degrees do have higher unit requirements. Overall, there is a downward trend in the average number of units earned by 2023-24.

Ethnicity takeaways include:

* Asian students consistently had one of the highest unit averages, peaking at 89.1 units in 2023-24.
* Hispanic, Latino students also had high unit averages, with 87.3 units in 2023-24.
* Black or African American students saw a gradual decrease in average units from 77 to 76 over three years.
* White students saw declining average units earned over the three years.
* For the unknown ethnicity category, the number dropped to zero because there were no students with unknown ethnicity.

Table 29. Average units earned by associate degree completers by age group

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | **Avg units earned for 2021-2022 AA/AS completers** | **Avg units earned for 2022-2023 AA/AS completers** | **Avg units earned for 2023-2024 AA/AS completers** |
| 19 or less | 67.8 | 70.6 | 67.2 |
| 20 to 24 | 82.6 | 80.9 | 81.6 |
| 25 to 29 | 94.2 | 91.8 | 89.7 |
| 30 to 34 | 91.4 | 99.4 | 93.6 |
| 35 to 39 | 92.8 | 93.6 | 95.5 |
| 40 to 49 | 91.6 | 103.6 | 92.4 |
| 50 + | 93.9 | 91.4 | 91.5 |
| Unknown | 0 | 92.3 | 0 |
| **Overall average** | **87.4** | **88.2** | **86.2** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 29. shows the average units earned by associate degree completers at Mt. SAC from 2021-22 to 2023-24 categorized by age group. Key takeaways include:

* Students age 19 or less have the lowest average units each year (from 67.8 to 67.2)
* Students 20-24 have been fairly stable, earning 81-82 units.
* Students 25-29 have seen a decline in the average number of units earned, from 94.2 to 89.7.
* Students 30-39 have the highest average units earned, reaching up to 99.4 in 2022-23 and 95.5 in the 35-39 age group.
* Students 40-49 peaked at an average of 103.6 in 2022-23 and dropped in 92.4 in 2023-24.
* Students age 50+ also have consistent high unit attainment.

Younger students’ complete degrees with fewer excess units. Older students, age 30+ consistently take more units to complete their degrees.

Table 30. Average units earned by associate degree completers by gender

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender** | **Avg units earned for 2021-2022 AA/AS completers** | **Avg units earned for 2022-2023 AA/AS completers** | **Avg units earned for 2023-2024 AA/AS completers** |
| Female | 86.0 | 89.1 | 87.3 |
| Male | 88.8 | 86.6 | 84.3 |
| Unknown | 97.0 | 98.2 | 93.2 |
| **Overall average** | **87.4** | **88.2** | **86.2** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 30 shows the average number of units earned by associate degree completers at Mt. SAC, disaggregated by gender from 2021-22 to 2023-24. Key takeaways by gender:

* Average number of units earned by female students dropped in 2023-24.
* Average number of units earned for male students has declined year after year, from 88.8 to 86.6 and 84.3.

Female student’ unit complete average is relatively stable and close to the overall average. Male students are trending downward in the average number of units earned.

Table 31. Average units earned for associate for transfer degrees by ethnicity

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **Avg units earned for 2021-2022 AA-T/AS-T completers** | **Avg units earned for 2022-2023 AA-T/AS-T completers** | **Avg units earned for 2023-2024 AA-T/AS-T completers** |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 78.3 | 67.8 | 99.7 |
| Asian | 83.8 | 81.3 | 83.3 |
| Black or African American | 74.4 | 80.1 | 81.3 |
| Hispanic, Latino | 81.4 | 80.0 | 80.1 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 73.5 | 60.3 | 47.8 |
| Two or More Races | 77.4 | 76.8 | 84.7 |
| White | 73.1 | 74.0 | 77.4 |
| Unknown | 71.5 | 0 | 0 |
| **Overall average** | **80.8** | **79.6** | **80.7** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 31. provides the average units earned by students completing associate degrees for transfer at Mt. SAC from 2021-22 to 2023-24, disaggregated by ethnicity. The average number of units earned has hovered around 80 units for the three reporting years. Ethnicity specific takeaways include:

* Asian students consistently earned the highest or near-highest unit averages, with 83.3 in 2023-24.
* American Indian or Alaska Native students had a sharp increase to 99.7 units in 2023-24.
* Black or African American and Hispanic, Latino students showed steady increases in units earned, both around 80-87 units in 2023-24.
* White students remained relatively consistent, earning around 73-77 units across all reporting years.

Overall, the average units earned remains steady, with significant variations by ethnicity.

Table 32. Average units earned for associate for transfer degrees by age group

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | **Avg units earned for 2021-2022 AA-T/AS-T completers** | **Avg units earned for 2022-2023 AA-T/AS-T completers** | **Avg units earned for 2023-2024 AA-T/AS-T completers** |
| 19 or less | 66.6 | 69.6 | 67.7 |
| 20 to 24 | 78.9 | 77.8 | 79.6 |
| 25 to 29 | 90.6 | 88.3 | 87.3 |
| 30 to 34 | 85.8 | 84.8 | 85.7 |
| 35 to 39 | 86.6 | 83.5 | 87.5 |
| 40 to 49 | 86.7 | 90.4 | 90.2 |
| 50 + | 89.8 | 93.2 | 89.8 |
| **Overall average** | **80.8** | **79.6** | **80.7** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 32. provides the average units earned by associate for transfer degree completers at Mt. SAC from 2021-22 to 2023-24, grouped by age. Key takeaways include:

* Students age 19 or less have the lowest unit averages each year, ranging from 66.6 to 69.6.
* Students age 20-24 have earned an average of 78-79 across all years.
* Students age 25-29 average units declined to 87.3 in 2023-24.
* Students between the ages of 30 – 34 & 35-39 have consistently highest unit averages.
* Students age 40-49 have experienced an increase unit averages in 2022-23 and 2023-24 compared to 2021-22.
* Students age 50+ have steady and high average unit accumulation.

Younger students complete their degrees with fewer excess units. Older students tend to accumulate more units.

Table 33. Average units earned for associate for transfer degrees by gender

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender** | **Avg units earned for 2021-2022 AA-T/AS-T completers** | **Avg units earned for 2022-2023 AA-T/AS-T completers** | **Avg units earned for 2023-2024 AA-T/AS-T completers** |
| Female | 80.3 | 79.1 | 80.4 |
| Male | 81.4 | 80.1 | 81.4 |
| Unknown | 88.3 | 86.0 | 74.5 |
| **Overall average** | **80.8** | **79.6** | **80.7** |

Data source: Banner – Student Information System

Table 33 shows the average units earned by associate for transfer degree completes at Mt. SAC from 2021-22 to 2023-24, disaggregated by gender. Key takeaways by gender include:

* The average number of units earned by female students has seen slight fluctuations but generally around the overall average.
* The average number of units earned by male students has been consistently slightly above the overall average.
* Male and female students are earning units close to the overall average.

## Transfer

This section contains transfer data from publicly available sources, including CSU and UC data dashboards that track community college students who transfer to both systems. UC data is limited, and no disaggregation is provided in their dashboards. CSU provides additional information including disaggregation by ethnicity and gender.

Table 34. Fall enrollment at UC campuses

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Fall 2021** | **Fall 2022** | **Fall 2023** |
| Berkeley | 55 | 64 | 50 |
| Davis | 23 | 24 | 21 |
| Irvine | 139 | 101 | 121 |
| Los Angeles | 113 | 111 | 148 |
| Merced | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Riverside | 93 | 71 | 41 |
| San Diego | 85 | 70 | 78 |
| Santa Barbara | 33 | 29 | 18 |
| Santa Cruz | 15 | 8 | 8 |
| **Totals** | **558** | **483** | **486** |

Data source: [UC CCC New Enrollments Dashboard](https://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/about-us/information-center/california-community-college-new-enrollments-uc)

Table 34. provides the number of students who originated from Mt. SAC that transferred to the UC system. These are students who enrolled during the fall terms. Mt. SAC students have the highest transfer to UCLA followed UC Irvine and UC Berkeley.

Table 35. Enrollment at CSU campuses

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CSU** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
| Bakersfield | <10 | 0 | <10 |
| Channel Islands | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Chico | <10 | <10 | 12 |
| Dominguez Hills | 33 | 24 | 29 |
| East Bay | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Fresno | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Fullerton | 217 | 221 | 323 |
| Humboldt | 11 | <10 | <10 |
| Long Beach | 77 | 73 | 78 |
| Los Angeles | 150 | 116 | 108 |
| Maritime Academy | 0 | 0 | <10 |
| Monterey Bay | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Northridge | 14 | 22 | 25 |
| Pomona | 753 | 674 | 591 |
| Sacramento | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| San Bernardino | 50 | 60 | 60 |
| San Diego | 12 | 16 | 19 |
| San Francisco | 16 | 10 | <10 |
| San Jose | 17 | <10 | <10 |
| San Luis Obispo | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| San Marcos | 10 | <10 | <10 |
| Sonoma | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Stanislaus | <10 | 0 | 0 |
| **Grand Total** | **1,395** | **1,263** | **1,283** |

Data source: [CSU Student Origins Dashboard](https://tableau.calstate.edu/views/FirstTimeFreshmanandCollegeTransfers/StudentOrigins?%3Aiid=2%3FiframeSizedToWindow&%3Aembed=y&%3Arender=true&%3AshowAppBanner=false&%3Adisplay_count=no&%3AshowVizHome=no)

Table 35. provides the number of Mt. SAC students who have transferred to the CSU system disaggregated by CSU campuses. Values less than 10 have been suppressed. The number of students transferring to the CSU system peaked in 2021-22, with 1395 total transfers. In 2022-23 that number declined to 1263, however rebounded in 2023-24. Most students transfer to Cal Poly Pomona, followed by Cal State Fullerton, and Cal State LA.

Table 36. Transfer to CSU by ethnicity

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | <10 | <10 | 0 |
| Asian | 171 | 136 | 153 |
| Black or African American | 16 | 19 | 11 |
| Hispanic, Latino | 298 | 305 | 357 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| White | 58 | 60 | 57 |

Data source: [CSU Student Origins Dashboard](https://tableau.calstate.edu/views/FirstTimeFreshmanandCollegeTransfers/StudentOrigins?%3Aiid=2%3FiframeSizedToWindow&%3Aembed=y&%3Arender=true&%3AshowAppBanner=false&%3Adisplay_count=no&%3AshowVizHome=no)

Table 36. provides the number of students who transfer to the CSU system disaggregated by ethnicity. The table provides overall counts not disaggregated by campus. Data tables that disaggregate between CSU campuses and ethnicity can be found in Appendix B. Most Mt. SAC students that transfer to CSU system are Hispanic, Latino, followed by Asian students, and White students. This distribution of transfers mirrors the Mt. SAC student population, where Hispanic, Latino students are the majority, followed by Asian students, and White students.

Table 37. CSU Transfer by Gender

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Female** | | | **Male** | | |
|  | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** |
| Bakersfield | 0 | 0 | 0 | <10 | 0 | <10 |
| Channel Islands | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | 0 | <10 |
| Chico | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Dominguez Hills | 19 | 14 | 21 | 14 | 10 | <10 |
| East Bay | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | 0 |
| Fresno | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | 0 | 0 |
| Fullerton | 133 | 148 | 171 | 84 | 73 | 152 |
| Humboldt | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Long Beach | 42 | 44 | 47 | 35 | 29 | 31 |
| Los Angeles | 89 | 64 | 56 | 61 | 52 | 52 |
| Maritime Academy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <10 |
| Monterey Bay | 0 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | 0 |
| Northridge | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | 14 | 16 |
| Pomona | 423 | 336 | 276 | 330 | 338 | 315 |
| Sacramento | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| San Bernardino | 24 | 38 | 41 | 26 | 22 | 19 |
| San Diego | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | 10 | 10 |
| San Francisco | <10 | <10 | <10 | 10 | <10 | <10 |
| San Jose | <10 | 0 | <10 | 11 | <10 | <10 |
| San Luis Obispo | <10 | <10 | 0 | <10 | 0 | <10 |
| San Marcos | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Sonoma | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | 0 | 0 |
| Stanislaus | <10 | 0 | 0 | <10 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **792** | **693** | **655** | **603** | **570** | **628** |

Data source: [CSU Student Origins Dashboard](https://tableau.calstate.edu/views/FirstTimeFreshmanandCollegeTransfers/StudentOrigins?%3Aiid=2%3FiframeSizedToWindow&%3Aembed=y&%3Arender=true&%3AshowAppBanner=false&%3Adisplay_count=no&%3AshowVizHome=no)

Table 37. provides the number of students who transferred to CSU campuses by gender. For every reporting year, female students are the majority of students transferring to CSU campuses compared to male students. However, there has been a decline in the number of female students transferring from 792 to 693 to 655. Male students saw an increase in transfer to CSU campuses in 2022-23 from 570 to 628 in 2023-24. The majority of female and male students are transferring to Cal Poly Pomona, followed by Cal State Fullerton and Cal State LA.

## Student Equity Metrics

The following section provides data on the metrics used to develop the 2022-2025 student equity plan (SEP). Colleges must develop strategies and goals for closing equity gaps across all the metrics presented below. The data summarized below is provided by the Chancellor’s Office. For each metric provided, only student groups that experienced disproportionate impact are included. The DI column indicates whether a particular student group experienced disproportionate impact, Y/N. Also provided in each table are the number of additional students needed to achieve that metric to close the equity gap. Definitions of the metrics are provided below:

**Successful Enrollment in the First Year:**

Among applicants who indicated an intent to enroll in the selected college in the selected year, who indicated a goal to place them in the selected student journey, the proportion who enrolled in at least one term as a non-special admit student in the same community college in the selected year.

**Completed Transfer-Level Math and English within the District in First Year:**

Among students in selected student journey, the proportion who completed both transfer-level math and English in their first academic year of credit enrollment within the district.

**Persisted First Primary Term to Subsequent Primary Term:**

Among students in selected student journey, the proportion who persisted from fall to spring at the same college in the selected year, excluding students who completed an award or transferred to a postsecondary institution

**Completion (Attained the Vision Goal Completion Definition) within 3 Years:**

Among students in selected student journey, the number of students who earned one or more of the following: Chancellor’s Office approved certificate, associate degree, and/or CCC baccalaureate degree, and had an enrollment in the selected year in the district

**Transferred within 3 Years:**

Among students in selected student journey who earned 12 or more units at any time and at any college up to and including the selected year and who exited the community college system, the number of students who enrolled in a CSU or UC in the subsequent year.

Table 38. Metric: Successful Enrollment in the First Year – 2021 Cohort

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DI Group | # that attained metric | Subgroup Size | DI | # needed to full equity |
| Overall Female | 2204 | 8156 | Yes | 623 |
| Overall Asian | 606 | 2318 | Yes | 118 |
| Asian Female | 279 | 1264 | Yes | 116 |
| Overall Black/African American | 145 | 685 | Yes | 67 |
| Black/African American Female | 70 | 366 | Yes | 43 |
| Hispanic Female | 922 | 3250 | Yes | 86 |
| Pacific Islander/Hawaiian Native Female | 2 | 21 | Yes | 5 |
| White Female | 258 | 951 | Yes | 34 |
| Unknown/Nonrespondent Overall | 44 | 197 | Yes | 17 |

Data source: CCCCO Data on Demand

Table 39. Metric: Completed both transfer-level math & ENGL within the District in 1st year – 2021 Cohort

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DI Group | # that attained metric | Subgroup Size | DI | # needed to full equity |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native Female | 0 | 4 | Yes | 1 |
| Overall Black/African American | 25 | 190 | Yes | 10 |
| Overall Hispanic | 506 | 3398 | Yes | 291 |
| Overall White | 91 | 686 | Yes | 39 |
| White Female | 34 | 309 | Yes | 25 |
| Received disability services Male | 10 | 98 | Yes | 8 |
| Overall, First generation | 308 | 2439 | Yes | 243 |
| Overall Unknown first-generation status | 33 | 288 | Yes | 21 |
| Unknown first-generation status Female | 9 | 140 | Yes | 17 |
| Overall, Foster Youth | 9 | 117 | Yes | 13 |
| Overall LGBT | 29 | 262 | Yes | 20 |
| Overall, Not Veteran | 983 | 5433 | Yes | 218 |

Data source: CCCCO Data on Demand

Table 40. Metric: Persisted first primary term to subsequent primary term – 2020 cohort

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DI Group | # that attained metric | Subgroup Size | DI | # needed to full equity |
| Overall Male | 2384 | 3161 | Yes | 89 |
| Overall Black/African American | 151 | 240 | Yes | 35 |
| Overall Hispanic | 3024 | 3983 | Yes | 97 |
| Hispanic Male | 1406 | 1895 | Yes | 79 |
| Overall White | 428 | 583 | Yes | 23 |
| White Male | 218 | 313 | Yes | 24 |
| Overall Unknown/Nonrespondent | 17 | 29 | Yes | 6 |
| Overall, did not receive disability services | 4668 | 6088 | Yes | 196 |
| Overall, First generation | 2102 | 2885 | Yes | 209 |
| First generation Male | 935 | 1313 | Yes | 117 |
| Unknown first-generation status Male | 159 | 224 | Yes | 14 |
| Overall, Foster Youth | 105 | 173 | Yes | 29 |
| Overall, Not homeless | 4949 | 6440 | Yes | 1494 |
| Not homeless Male | 2384 | 3161 | Yes | 89 |
| LGBT Female | 129 | 184 | Yes | 13 |
| Non-LGBT Male | 2320 | 3075 | Yes | 83 |
| Not Perkins economically disadvantaged Overall | 1383 | 1952 | Yes | 169 |
| Non-Veteran Male | 2329 | 3091 | Yes | 90 |

Data source: CCCCO Data on Demand

Table 41. Completion within 3 years – 2018 Cohort

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DI Group | # that attained metric | Subgroup Size | DI | # needed to full equity |
| Overall Male | 246 | 3340 | Yes | 167 |
| Overall American Indian/Alaska Native | 0 | 5 | Yes | 1 |
| Black/African American Male | 7 | 124 | Yes | 6 |
| Overall Hispanic | 364 | 4245 | Yes | 149 |
| Hispanic Male | 133 | 2097 | Yes | 121 |
| Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian Female | 0 | 5 | Yes | 1 |
| Overall Unknown/Nonrespondent | 1 | 31 | Yes | 3 |
| Unknown/Nonrespondent Male | 0 | 14 | Yes | 2 |
| Received disability services Male | 12 | 218 | Yes | 10 |
| Did not receive disability services Male | 234 | 3122 | Yes | 138 |
| Overall First generation | 250 | 3059 | Yes | 94 |
| First generation Male | 86 | 1419 | Yes | 74 |
| Unknown first generation status Overall | 28 | 408 | Yes | 13 |
| Unknown first generation status Male | 11 | 222 | Yes | 12 |
| Overall Foster Youth | 7 | 164 | Yes | 10 |
| Not Foster Youth Male | 244 | 3263 | Yes | 152 |
| Non-LGBT Male | 242 | 3277 | Yes | 159 |
| Perkins economically disadvantaged Male | 179 | 2374 | Yes | 85 |
| Not Perkins economically disadvantaged Male | 67 | 966 | Yes | 33 |
| Overall Not Veteran | 617 | 6369 | Yes | 255 |
| Not Veteran Male | 228 | 3192 | Yes | 209 |

Data source: CCCCO Data on Demand

Table 42. Metric Transferred within 3 years – 2017 Cohort

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DI Group | # that attained metric | Subgroup Size | DI | # needed to full equity |
| Overall Hispanic | 320 | 1715 | Yes | 277 |
| Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian Female | 0 | 2 | Yes | 1 |
| Overall Students who received disability services | 28 | 155 | Yes | 12 |
| Overall First generation | 221 | 1293 | Yes | 190 |
| Overall Unknown first generation status | 25 | 201 | Yes | 28 |
| Overall Foster Youth | 8 | 69 | Yes | 10 |
| Overall LGBT | 12 | 75 | Yes | 8 |
| Overall Perkins economically disadvantaged | 490 | 2052 | Yes | 89 |
| Overall not Veteran | 692 | 2790 | Yes | 350 |

## ACCJC Annual Report – Licensure Exam Pass Rates

The following data provides the licensure exam pass rates that are submitted to ACCJC every year. Some programs are newer than others and do not have pass rates for 2019-20. The institution is required to provide this information for any program that requires graduates to have a license to work in the field in which they completed their degree or certificate. Included are the Institution Set Standard (ISS) for each program, the floor standard, and the stretch goal is considered an aspiration goal.

Table 43. Licensure exam pass rates

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Program | Exam Type | ISS | Stretch Goal | 2019-20 pass rate | 2020-21 pass rate | 2021-22  pass rate | 2022-23 pass rate |
| Aviation Maintenance | National | 93% | 99% | 92.3 | 96% | 83% | 100% |
| CNA | State | 100% | 100% | N/A | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Emergency Medical Technician | National | 90% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 89% | 89% |
| Nursing | State | 75% | 100% | 96% | 98% | 99% | 98% |
| Paramedic | State | 90% | 100% | N/A | 92% | 100% | 93% |
| Psychiatric Technician | State | 90% | 100% | 89 | 94% | 89% | 93% |
| Radiologic Technician | National | 75% | 100% | 95% | 95% | 81% | 88% |
| Registered Vet Technician | National | 72% | 95% | 95% | 91% | 100% | 97% |
| Respiratory Therapist | National | 80% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 94% |
| Welding | Other | 75% | 85% | 55% | 55% | 50% | 54% |

# **SCHOOL OF CONTINUING EDUCATION**

The following section provides enrollment and outcomes data for Mt. SAC’s School of Continuing Education

# **EXTERNAL SCAN**

The following section provides various demographic data for the 14 in-district cities of the Mt. San Antonio College District. These cities include Azusa, Baldwin Park, Charter Oak, Covina, Diamond Bar, Glendora, Hacienda Heights, La Puente, La Verne, Pomona, Rowland Heights, San Dimas, Walnut, and West Covina. Some in-district cities have multiple zip codes that all fall within the Mt. SAC service area. For reporting purposes, they are all combined under one city. The data presented in this section for the in-district cities include demographic data, income and employment, housing, education, and access to technology. Most of the data provided below comes from the United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Selected Population Data Profiles.

## State and County Population Projections

Graph 11. CA State and LA County 10 year population projections

Data source: State of CA, Department of Finance

Graph 11. Provides 10-year population projections (2025-2035) for California and Los Angeles County. The state population projections show a steady upward trend. Projected population in 2025 is 39,155,160 and rises to 40,351,593 by 2035. There is an overall projected increase of 1.2 million people over the 10-year span. The most significant jumps occur between 2026 to 2027, an increase of approximately 190k and 2034 to 2035, an increase of approximately 122K.

Los Angeles County projections remain relatively stable with minor fluctuations during the 10-year span. LA County population starts at 9,748,926 in 2025 and ends at 9,720,809 in 2023. There is a slight decline of around 28,000 people across the 10 years. Overall, there is a projected grow in California’s population while LA County’s population is projected to slightly shrink or is plateauing. This suggest that population growth in the state is likely to occur outside of LA County.

Table 43. 10-year population projections for LA County by ethnicity

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | American Indian/Alaskan Native | Asian | Black | Hispanic | Multiracial | Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | White |
| 2025 | 22,546 | 1,636,641 | 846,834 | 3,982,533 | 340,375 | 24,826 | 2,895,171 |
| 2026 | 22,937 | 1,641,188 | 851,748 | 3,949,305 | 344,414 | 25,124 | 2,905,401 |
| 2027 | 23,280 | 1,644,989 | 856,755 | 3,922,656 | 347,996 | 25,370 | 2,912,599 |
| 2028 | 23,649 | 1,647,513 | 860,561 | 3,903,998 | 351,378 | 25,602 | 2,915,637 |
| 2029 | 23,916 | 1,649,206 | 863,685 | 3,894,497 | 354,055 | 25,781 | 2,913,689 |
| 2030 | 24,133 | 1,649,386 | 866,045 | 3,891,399 | 356,746 | 25,959 | 2,909,621 |
| 2031 | 24,343 | 1,649,211 | 867,414 | 3,892,187 | 359,108 | 26,073 | 2,905,034 |
| 2032 | 24,566 | 1,649,519 | 868,663 | 3,896,117 | 361,565 | 26,216 | 2,898,513 |
| 2033 | 24,729 | 1,649,049 | 869,219 | 3,900,540 | 364,135 | 26,353 | 2,890,740 |
| 2034 | 24,822 | 1,648,375 | 869,197 | 3,906,032 | 366,534 | 26,510 | 2,881,744 |
| 2035 | 24,946 | 1,647,455 | 868,956 | 3,911,410 | 369,001 | 26,645 | 2,872,396 |

Data source: State of CA, Department of Finance

Table 43. presents 10-year population projections (2025-2035) for LA County by ethnicity. The Hispanic population is projected to remain the largest in LA County, with a slight decline during the 10-year period, from 3,982,533 in 2025 to 3,911,410 in 2035. The White population is the second largest group and are also projected to experience a gradual decline beginning in 2029. There is a projected decrease of approximately 23,000 White people during the 10-year span. The Asian and Black populations are projected to remain fairly stable. The Multiracial, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander groups are the smallest groups but are projected to have growth during the 10-year span.

Table 44. 10-year population projections for LA County by ethnicity

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 19 and under | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-49 | 50+ |
| 2025 | 2,198,298 | 632,321 | 514,309 | 774,782 | 791,098 | 1,338,466 | 3,499,652 |
| 2026 | 2,159,033 | 673,623 | 480,330 | 728,764 | 805,839 | 1,352,078 | 3,540,450 |
| 2027 | 2,117,794 | 709,733 | 466,424 | 677,241 | 810,534 | 1,370,401 | 3,581,518 |
| 2028 | 2,077,316 | 724,278 | 483,200 | 622,923 | 802,866 | 1,396,209 | 3,621,546 |
| 2029 | 2,041,654 | 723,866 | 517,038 | 566,520 | 788,264 | 1,422,395 | 3,665,092 |
| 2030 | 2,008,857 | 714,291 | 561,440 | 517,576 | 758,175 | 1,448,565 | 3,714,385 |
| 2031 | 1,976,904 | 703,993 | 601,977 | 485,481 | 716,975 | 1,474,328 | 3,763,712 |
| 2032 | 1,946,286 | 690,552 | 636,600 | 474,230 | 668,944 | 1,492,453 | 3,816,094 |
| 2033 | 1,912,605 | 680,613 | 651,047 | 492,365 | 616,823 | 1,505,000 | 3,866,312 |
| 2034 | 1,878,738 | 675,347 | 651,317 | 526,515 | 561,936 | 1,510,117 | 3,919,244 |
| 2035 | 1,844,522 | 673,630 | 642,940 | 570,336 | 514,020 | 1,501,954 | 3,973,407 |

Table 44. presents 10-year population projections (2025-2035) for LA county by age group. The largest group (50+) is projected to grow the most, going from 3,499,652 in 2025 to 3,973,407 in 2035, reflecting an aging population trend in LA County. The 40-49 age group is projected to have a slight and steady increase going from 1,338,466 in 2025 to 1,501,954 in 2035, a growth of approximately 163,000 over the decade. The 35 – 39 and 30 – 34 age groups show significant projected population decline. The 25-29 age group is projected to ultimately grow, after an initial population dip. The 20 – 24 age group is projected to end slightly up from 2025, from 632,321 to 673,630. The 19 and younger age group is projected to consistently decline, from about 2.2 million in 2025 to 1.8 million in 2025. Projection data show that LA County is aging, with projected growth in the 40 – 49 and 50+ age groups. Younger populations are projected to decline.

## Demographics

Table 45. Total Population, Gender, and Age for in-district cities

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Azusa | Baldwin Park | Charter Oak | Covina | Diamond Bar | Glendora |
| Total Population | 49,457 | 72,813 | 9,825 | 51,061 | 55,339 | 52,458 |
|  |  | , |  |  |  |  |
| GENDER |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 49% | 50% | 49% | 49% | 48% | 48% |
| Female | 51% | 50% | 52% | 51% | 52% | 52% |
| AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 years | 6% | 6% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| 5 to 9 years | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 6% |
| 10 to 14 years | 6% | 7% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 7% |
| 15 to 19 years | 8% | 7% | 4% | 7% | 6% | 7% |
| 20 to 24 years | 13% | 8% | 7% | 7% | 5% | 6% |
| 25 to 34 years | 15% | 16% | 17% | 15% | 12% | 13% |
| 35 to 44 years | 13% | 13% | 15% | 15% | 12% | 14% |
| 45 to 54 years | 11% | 14% | 14% | 14% | 15% | 13% |
| 55 to 59 years | 5% | 6% | 9% | 7% | 8% | 8% |
| 60 to 64 years | 5% | 6% | 5% | 6% | 7% | 6% |
| 65 to 74 years | 7% | 8% | 7% | 8% | 13% | 9% |
| 75 to 84 years | 3% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 5% |
| 85 years and over | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |

Table 46. Total Population, Gender, and Age for in-district cities continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Hacienda Heights | La Puente | La Verne | Pomona | Rowland Heights | San Dimas | Walnut | West Covina |
| Total Population | 54,841 | 38,447 | 31,423 | 151,592 | 48,765 | 34,775 | 28,641 | 109,396 |
| GENDER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 49% | 51% | 48% | 49% | 49% | 47% | 49% | 49% |
| Female | 51% | 49% | 52% | 51% | 51% | 53% | 51% | 52% |
| AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 5 years | 5% | 5% | 4% | 7% | 6% | 5% | 4% | 5% |
| 5 to 9 years | 5% | 6% | 5% | 6% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 6% |
| 10 to 14 years | 6% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 5% | 6% | 6% | 6% |
| 15 to 19 years | 6% | 7% | 6% | 8% | 5% | 6% | 5% | 5% |
| 20 to 24 years | 6% | 8% | 7% | 9% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 7% |
| 25 to 34 years | 12% | 17% | 10% | 15% | 15% | 13% | 12% | 15% |
| 35 to 44 years | 13% | 11% | 10% | 13% | 12% | 11% | 11% | 12% |
| 45 to 54 years | 14% | 16% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 14% | 13% | 13% |
| 55 to 59 years | 7% | 6% | 8% | 5% | 7% | 7% | 9% | 7% |
| 60 to 64 years | 6% | 6% | 8% | 5% | 7% | 7% | 9% | 6% |
| 65 to 74 years | 11% | 7% | 13% | 7% | 12% | 12% | 14% | 9% |
| 75 to 84 years | 6% | 4% | 6% | 3% | 5% | 6% | 6% | 5% |
| 85 years and over | 3% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset.

Table 45 and 46. provides total population, gender, and age demographics for in-district cities. The largest population is in Pomona (151,592) and West Covina (109,396) and the smallest population is in Charter Oak (9,825). Most cities have a near-equal gender split, with La Puente has the highest male percentage (51%), and San Dimas has the highest female percentage (53%). Most cities have around 30-40% of their population under 24 years of age. The largest groups are typically 25-34 years and 35-44 years, making up about 25-30% in most cities. Cities like Diamond Bar, La Verne, and Walnut have higher elderly populations (65+ years making up 13-14%). The lowest elderly population is in La Puente and Pomona.

Table 47. Ethnicity percentages for in-district cities

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **American Indian or Alaskan Native** | **Asian** | **African American** | **Hispanic or Latino** | **Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander** | **Some other Race** | **White** |
| Azusa | 2% | 10% | 2% | 44% | 0% | 22% | 19% |
| Baldwin Park | 1% | 13% | 1% | 48% | 0% | 27% | 10% |
| Charter Oak | 2% | 9% | 3% | 42% | 0% | 19% | 25% |
| Covina | 1% | 11% | 3% | 43% | 0% | 19% | 23% |
| Diamond Bar | 1% | 55% | 3% | 18% | 0% | 7% | 17% |
| Glendora | 1% | 11% | 2% | 30% | 0% | 11% | 45% |
| Hacienda Heights | 1% | 32% | 1% | 35% | 0% | 17% | 14% |
| La Puente | 1% | 8% | 1% | 50% | 0% | 29% | 10% |
| La Verne | 1% | 9% | 3% | 30% | 0% | 10% | 47% |
| Pomona | 2% | 7% | 4% | 47% | 0% | 27% | 14% |
| Rowland Heights | 1% | 52% | 1% | 24% | 0% | 13% | 9% |
| San Dimas | 1% | 12% | 3% | 31% | 0% | 11% | 42% |
| Walnut | 0% | 62% | 2% | 17% | 0% | 7% | 11% |
| West Covina | 1% | 23% | 3% | 39% | 0% | 19% | 15% |

Data Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset.

Table 47 provides ethnicity percentages for in-district cities. Key takeaways include:

* Hispanic or Latino populations are the largest ethnic group in most of the cities, particularly La Puente (50%), Baldwin Park (48%), and Pomona (47%).
* Asian populations are especially prominent in Walnut (62%), Diamond Bar (55%) and Rowland Heights (52%).
* White populations are relatively low across the board, with Glendora (45%) and La Verne (47%) having the highest percentage.
* African American populations remain small in all cities, not exceeding 4% in any city.
* American Indian or Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander populations are consistently very low (mostly 0 – 2%).
* Some other race shows a notable presence in several cities, such as Baldwin Park (27%), Pomona (27%), and La Puente (29%)

Graph 12. Percent of foreign-born residents for in-district cities

Graph 12. provides the percent of foreign-born residents for in-district cities. Rowland Heights (55%) has the largest percentage of foreign-born residents. Walnut (49%) and Diamond Bar (46%) also have a high proportion. Whereas, La Verne (17%) has the smallest percentage of foreign-born residents. Glendora (19%) and San Dimas (21%) also have relatively low percentages. The overall foreign-born population in Los Angeles County is 34%. Cities like Pomona (34%) and West Covina (36%) are close to this average. Some cities, like Rowland Heights (55%), are significantly higher, while others, like La Verne (17%), are much lower.

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset.

Table 48. Language spoken in the home for residents 5 years of age and over for in-district cities

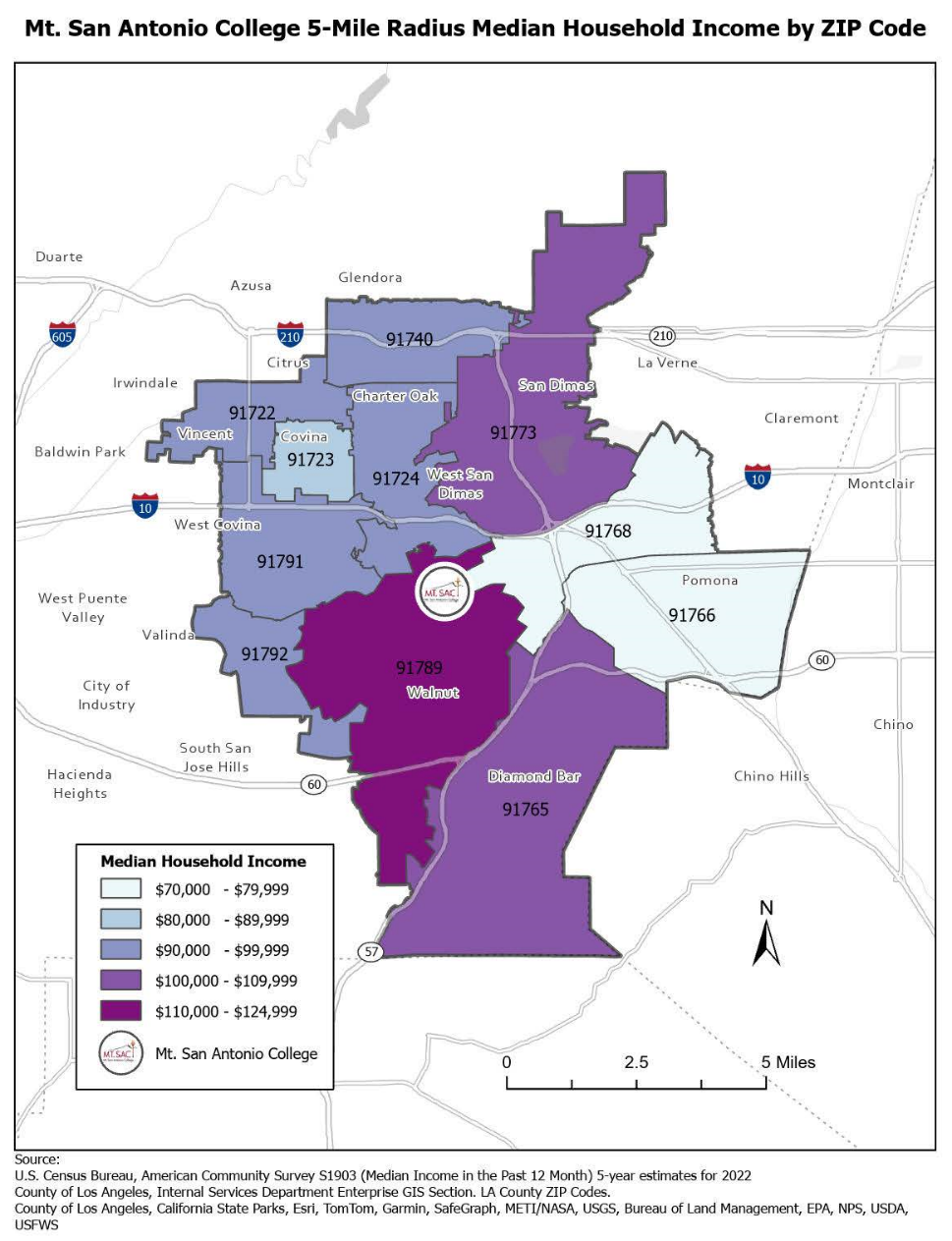
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Population 5 years and Over** | **English Only** | **Language other than English** | **Spanish** | **Other Indo-European Languages** | **Asian & Pacific Islander Languages** |
| Azusa | 46451 | 47% | 54% | 42% | 2% | 9% |
| Baldwin Park | 68585 | 19% | 81% | 61% | 0% | 20% |
| Charter Oak | 9347 | 60% | 40% | 30% | 2% | 7% |
| Covina | 48352 | 50% | 50% | 37% | 1% | 11% |
| Diamond Bar | 52396 | 40% | 60% | 9% | 4% | 47% |
| Glendora | 49655 | 70% | 30% | 17% | 3% | 8% |
| Hacienda Heights | 52246 | 36% | 64% | 29% | 2% | 33% |
| La Puente | 36428 | 24% | 76% | 65% | 0% | 11% |
| La Verne | 30161 | 77% | 24% | 13% | 2% | 6% |
| Pomona | 141135 | 35% | 65% | 54% | 2% | 9% |
| Rowland Heights | 45718 | 23% | 77% | 20% | 2% | 55% |
| San Dimas | 33035 | 68% | 32% | 16% | 3% | 12% |
| Walnut | 27452 | 36% | 64% | 9% | 3% | 51% |
| West Covina | 103612 | 42% | 58% | 33% | 1% | 23% |
| Los Angeles County | 9,449,268 | 44% | 56% | 39% | 5% | 11% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset.

**Table 48. provides language data for residents of in-district cities. La Verne (77%), Glendora (70%)**, and **San Dimas (68%)** have the most English-only speakers. **Baldwin Park (19%), Rowland Heights (23%),** and **La Puente (24%)** have the fewest English-onlyspeakers. These cities have **over 75%** of residents speaking a language other than English athome. **La Puente (65%), Baldwin Park (61%),** and **Pomona (54%)** have the highest percentage of Spanish speakers, while **Diamond Bar (9%)** and **Walnut (9%)** have the lowest percentage ofSpanish speakers**. Rowland Heights (55%), Walnut (51%),** and **Diamond Bar (47%)** have thehighest proportion of Asian language speakers. The percentage of **Indo-European language speakers** is generally low, with **Los Angeles County at 5%.** Most cities range from **0% to 4%,** with the highest being **5% for Los Angeles County.** LA County overall has 44% English-only speakers and 56% speaking another language. Cities like West Covina (42%) and Azusa (47%) are close to this county average.

## Income & Employment

Graph 13. Map of Median Household Income by ZIP Code



Graph 13. is a map that shows the median household Income by Zip Code for a 5-miles radius of the College. The city with the highest median household income is Walnut ($110,000 - $124,999), followed by Diamond Bar and San Dimas ($100,000 - $109,999). The zip codes in the city of Pomona have the lowest median household income ($70,000 - $79,999)

Graph 14. Median earnings for full-time, year-round employees by gender for in-district cities

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset.

Graph 14. provides median earnings for full-time, year-found employees disaggregated by gender for in-district cities. Men consistently earn more than women across all in-district cities, but the median wage gap varies significantly. The smallest wage gap is in Azusa, where the median wage for men is $44,644 and the median wage for women is $43,324, a difference of only $1,320. The largest wage gap is in San Dimas, where the median wage for men is $82,917 and the median wage for women is $64,27, a difference of $18,646. Higher-income cities like La Verne, San Dimas, and Glendora have the highest earnings for both men and women.

The cities with the highest median earnings for men are La Verne ($83,052), San Dimas ($82,917), and Glendora ($75,386). The cities with the lowest median earnings for men are La Puente ($41,591), Baldwin Park ($43,302), and Pomona ($43,443).

The cities with the highest median earnings for women are La Verne ($66,924), San Dimas ($64,271), and Walnut ($62, 681). These cities also surpass Los Angeles County’s female median earnings of $49,949. The cities with the lowest median earnings for women are Baldwin Park ($34,053), Pomona ($37,738) and La Puente ($41,591). These earnings fall well below the Los Angeles County median for both genders.

Table 49. Percent of household incomes across ten categories for in-district households (in 2021 inflation-adjusted dollars)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Less than 10k** | **$10,000 to $14,999** | **$15,000 to $24,999** | **$25,000 to $34,999** | **$35,000 to $49,999** | **$50,000 to $74,999** | **$75,000 to $99,999** | **$100,000 to $149,999** | **$150,000 to $199,999** | **$200,000 or more** |
| Azusa | 3% | 3% | 6% | 8% | 10% | 22% | 16% | 18% | 9% | 7% |
| Baldwin Park | 3% | 4% | 8% | 7% | 11% | 19% | 16% | 19% | 7% | 6% |
| Charter Oak | 1% | 4% | 8% | 6% | 7% | 23% | 16% | 15% | 10% | 9% |
| Covina | 3% | 3% | 5% | 6% | 11% | 17% | 14% | 19% | 13% | 8% |
| Diamond Bar | 5% | 2% | 5% | 6% | 8% | 13% | 11% | 20% | 13% | 17% |
| Glendora | 3% | 3% | 4% | 5% | 8% | 16% | 11% | 21% | 13% | 18% |
| Hacienda Heights | 4% | 3% | 5% | 5% | 9% | 13% | 14% | 20% | 13% | 15% |
| La Puente | 4% | 1% | 7% | 8% | 13% | 19% | 13% | 21% | 11% | 4% |
| La Verne | 4% | 4% | 7% | 5% | 7% | 12% | 12% | 19% | 13% | 16% |
| Pomona | 5% | 4% | 8% | 8% | 10% | 18% | 16% | 17% | 8% | 5% |
| Rowland Heights | 5% | 3% | 7% | 6% | 10% | 15% | 14% | 21% | 8% | 11% |
| San Dimas | 4% | 3% | 6% | 5% | 9% | 13% | 10% | 21% | 14% | 16% |
| Walnut | 5% | 1% | 4% | 4% | 5% | 13% | 11% | 21% | 13% | 24% |
| West Covina | 4% | 3% | 6% | 6% | 8% | 14% | 15% | 22% | 11% | 12% |
| LA County | 5% | 4% | 7% | 7% | 10% | 15% | 12% | 17% | 9% | 13% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset.

Table 49. provides the percent of household income across ten income categories for in-district cities. Pomona (17%), Baldwin Park (15%), and La Puente (12%) have the highest percentage of households earning less than $25,000 annually. Cities with the fewest households earning $25,000 are Walnut (10%), Glendora (10%), and Diamond Bar (12%). Cities with the highest households earning between $25,000 to $99,999 are Azusa (55%) La Puente (53%), and Baldwin Park (53%). Cites like Walnut, Diamond Bar, and Glendora have higher concentration of households earning $100,000 or more.

Cities with households earning more than $100,000 include Walnut (58%), Glendora (52%), and Diamond Bar (50%). This is higher than Los Angeles County’s 39% in this category. Cities with the lowest households earning $100,000 are Pomona (30%), Baldwin Park (32%), and La Puente (36%). In Los Angeles County, 16% of households earn less than $25,000, 44% of households earn between $25,000 to $99,999, and 39% of households earn mover $100,000. Refer to appendix C for household income disaggregated by ethnicity.

Table 50. Employment rates and commute data for residents of in-district cities – 16 years of age & over

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Population 16 years & over** | **Employed** | **Unemployed** | **Workers 16 years & Over** | **Drove Alone** | **Carpooled** | **Public transportation (no taxicab)** | **Worked from home** | **Avg travel to work (minutes)** |
| Azusa | 39,785 | 62% | 4% | 23,848 | 71% | 12% | 4% | 6% | 29.4 |
| Baldwin Park | 58,514 | 59% | 4% | 33,861 | 75% | 14% | 4% | 1% | 31.7 |
| Charter Oak | 8,129 | 63% | 5% | 4,951 | 78% | 8% | 2% | 3% | 34 |
| Covina | 41,283 | 63% | 5% | 25,614 | 74% | 11% | 4% | 1% | 33.7 |
| Diamond Bar | 45,470 | 59% | 3% | 26,361 | 75% | 9% | 2% | 1% | 35.8 |
| Glendora | 42,034 | 60% | 4% | 24,524 | 75% | 9% | 4% | 1% | 33.9 |
| Hacienda Heights | 45,924 | 57% | 3% | 25,453 | 76% | 10% | 3% | 1% | 35.6 |
| La Puente | 30,704 | 59% | 5% | 17,591 | 74% | 15% | 4% | 2% | 30.7 |
| La Verne | 26,085 | 56% | 4% | 14,160 | 72% | 10% | 2% | 1% | 30.9 |
| Pomona | 118,684 | 59% | 4% | 67,889 | 73% | 15% | 2% | 2% | 31.7 |
| Rowland Heights | 40,722 | 57% | 4% | 22,612 | 78% | 11% | 2% | 1% | 32.4 |
| San Dimas | 28,579 | 58% | 3% | 16,018 | 73% | 10% | 1% | 1% | 32.6 |
| Walnut | 23,827 | 57% | 3% | 13,239 | 74% | 8% | 2% | 0% | 35.9 |
| West Covina | 89,638 | 60% | 4% | 52,034 | 78% | 9% | 3% | 1% | 33.5 |
| LA County | 8,101,041 | 65% | 5% | 4,753,898 | 70% | 9% | 5% | 2% | --- |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Table 50. provides employment and commute data for residents 16 years of age and over. Employment rates range between 57% and 63%, with Charter Oak and Covina (63%) having the highest employment rate. Hacienda Heights, Rowland Heights, and Walnut (57%) have the lowest employment rates. Unemployment is relatively low, ranging between 3% and 5%, aligning with the Los Angeles County’s unemployment rate of 5%.

Driving alone is the most common mode of transportation, with rates ranging from 73% to 80% across all cities. Carpooling is the second most popular option, with La Puente and Pomona (15%) having the highest rate. Public transportation usage remains relatively low across all cities, with most cities at 2-5%, matching LA County’s 5%. Working from home is still minimal, with most cities reporting 1-3% of workers staying remote. Most commute times fall between 30-36 minutes.

Table 51. Percent of families and people whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **All Families** | **With related children of householder <18 years** | **With related children of householder <5 years only** | **Families w female household, no spouse present.** |
| Azusa | 11% | 21% | 14% | 21% |
| Baldwin Park | 11% | 17% | 12% | 15% |
| Charter Oak | 8% | 17% | 6% | 16% |
| Covina | 6% | 8% | 4% | 13% |
| Diamond Bar | 6% | 9% | 4% | 13% |
| Glendora | 5% | 7% | 9% | 13% |
| Hacienda Heights | 7% | 9% | 10% | 10% |
| La Puente | 9% | 10% | 2% | 14% |
| La Verne | 7% | 12% | 35% | 23% |
| Pomona | 13% | 19% | 26% | 25% |
| Rowland Heights | 10% | 11% | 9% | 15% |
| San Dimas | 5% | 6% | 0% | 14% |
| Walnut | 7% | 6% | 4% | 9% |
| West Covina | 7% | 8% | 8% | 12% |
| LA County | 10% | 15% | 11% | 21% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Table 51. provides the percentage of families and people whose income in the past 12 months fell below the poverty level for in-district cities. The percentage of families in poverty ranges from 5% (San Dimas) to 13% (Pomona). Pomona, Azusa, and Baldwin Park have the highest poverty rates at 13%, 11%, and 11%, respectively. Glendora and San Dimas have the lowest poverty rates (5% for both cities) followed by Covina and Diamond Bar (6% for both cities). Families with children under 18 have higher poverty rates, with Azusa (21%) and Pomona (19%) being the highest. Families with children under 5 see higher poverty rates in Pomona (26%) and La Verne (35%).

Families with female households and no spouse present have the highest poverty rates across all cities. Pomona (25%), La Verne (23%), and Azusa (21%) have the highest poverty rate. Walnut (9%) and Hacienda Heights (10%) have the lowest poverty rates for single-mother households. Overall, Pomona and Azusa face the highest overall poverty level, especially among families with children.

Graph 15. Percent of households with food stamp/SNAP benefits for in-district cities in the past 12 months

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Graph 14. provides the percentage of households who used food stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months for the in-district cities. The highest SNAP benefit usage is in Pomona (13%), followed by Azusa and Baldwin Park (both cities at 11%), exceeding the Los Angeles County average of 10%. The lowest SNAP benefit usage is in Glendora and San Dimas (5% for both cities) followed by Diamond Bar and Covina at 6%. Most other cities hover around 7-9%, near or below the county average.

## Housing

Table 52. Housing data for in-district cities

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Occupied Housing Units | Owner-Occupied | Renter-Occupied | Average household size of owner-occupied unit | Average household size of renter-occupied unit | Owner-Occupied Unit Value (Median) |
| Azusa | 13,384 | 53% | 47% | 3.13 | 3.56 | $ 477,300 |
| Baldwin Park | 17,555 | 59% | 41% | 4.14 | 4.1 | $ 464,800 |
| Charter Oak | 3,226 | 59% | 41% | 2.91 | 3.2 | $ 513,200 |
| Covina | 16,399 | 58% | 42% | 3.23 | 2.9 | $ 575,500 |
| Diamond Bar | 17,788 | 78% | 22% | 3.08 | 3.19 | $ 702,600 |
| Glendora | 16,861 | 69% | 31% | 3.06 | 3.04 | $ 662,400 |
| Hacienda Heights | 16,305 | 77% | 23% | 3.31 | 3.51 | $ 647,300 |
| La Puente | 9,409 | 58% | 42% | 4.1 | 4.05 | $ 467,200 |
| La Verne | 11,589 | 70% | 30% | 2.8 | 2.29 | $ 625,000 |
| Pomona | 41,457 | 53% | 47% | 3.58 | 3.53 | $ 446,300 |
| Rowland Heights | 14,903 | 68% | 32% | 3.21 | 3.38 | $ 675,300 |
| San Dimas | 11,812 | 70% | 30% | 2.97 | 2.68 | $ 626,000 |
| Walnut | 8,663 | 84% | 16% | 3.22 | 3.73 | $ 827,700 |
| West Covina | 31,753 | 63% | 37% | 3.53 | 3.22 | $ 602,400 |
| LA County | 3,342,811 | 42% | 54% | 3.15 | 2.76 | $ 647,000 |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Table 52. provides housing data for the in-district cities, including owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing percentages, average household sizes for both categories, and the median value of owner-occupied units.

The percentage of owner-occupied units varies across cities, with Walnut (84%) having the highest and Pomona (53%) and Azusa (53%) among the lowest. Los Angeles County has 54% renter-occupied units, while cities like Diamond Bar (22%) and Walnut (16%) have significantly lower renter occupancy. Owner-occupied units generally have larger household sizes compared to renter-occupied ones, with average household sizes ranging from 2.8 to 4.14. Median owner-occupied home values range from approximately $444,900 in Pomona to $827,700 in Walnut, with the LA County median at $647,000.

Table 53. Monthly owner costs – Housing Units with a Mortgage

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Less than $500 | $500 to $999 | $1,000 to $1,499 | $1,500 to $1,999 | $2,000 to $2,499 | $2,500 to $2,999 | $3,000 or more |
| Azusa | 1% | 2% | 10% | 24% | 21% | 18% | 24% |
| Baldwin Park | 1% | 5% | 15% | 29% | 28% | 14% | 8% |
| Charter Oak | 1% | 5% | 9% | 22% | 20% | 23% | 21% |
| Covina | 1% | 4% | 7% | 19% | 22% | 18% | 30% |
| Diamond Bar | 0% | 2% | 7% | 14% | 19% | 17% | 41% |
| Glendora | 0% | 2% | 7% | 10% | 16% | 21% | 44% |
| Hacienda Heights | 1% | 2% | 9% | 17% | 17% | 15% | 39% |
| La Puente | 1% | 8% | 16% | 28% | 27% | 11% | 10% |
| La Verne | 0% | 1% | 7% | 16% | 15% | 17% | 43% |
| Pomona | 1% | 4% | 14% | 26% | 27% | 14% | 15% |
| Rowland Heights | 0% | 2% | 9% | 17% | 19% | 17% | 36% |
| San Dimas | 0% | 2% | 8% | 13% | 20% | 16% | 41% |
| Walnut | 0% | 2% | 4% | 10% | 16% | 18% | 51% |
| West Covina | 0% | 3% | 7% | 17% | 26% | 19% | 29% |
| LA County | 0% | 2% | 8% | 15% | 17% | 16% | 41% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Table 53. provides data on monthly owner costs for housing units with a mortgage. Cities with the highest percentage of homeowners paying $3,000+ include Walnut (51%), Glendora (44%), La Verne (43%) and Diamond Bar and San Dimas at (41%). Around 48% to 60% of homeowners in most cities pay between $1,500 and $2,999 per month. Only a small portion (10% or less in most cases) of homeowners have monthly costs under $1,500. Walnut, Diamond Bar, and Glendora have the highest shares of homeowners paying $3,000+ per month. This is higher than the Los Angeles county homeowners paying $3,000 or more in monthly housing costs (41%).

Table 54. Monthly owner costs – Housing units without a mortgage

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Less than $250 | $250 to $399 | $400 to $599 | $600 to $799 | $800 to $999 | $1,000 or more |
| Azusa | 1% | 2% | 10% | 24% | 21% | 18% |
| Baldwin Park | 1% | 5% | 15% | 29% | 28% | 14% |
| Charter Oak | 1% | 5% | 9% | 22% | 20% | 23% |
| Covina | 1% | 4% | 7% | 19% | 22% | 18% |
| Diamond Bar | 0% | 2% | 7% | 14% | 19% | 17% |
| Glendora | 0% | 2% | 7% | 10% | 16% | 21% |
| Hacienda Heights | 1% | 2% | 9% | 17% | 17% | 15% |
| La Puente | 1% | 8% | 16% | 28% | 27% | 11% |
| La Verne | 0% | 1% | 7% | 16% | 15% | 17% |
| Pomona | 1% | 4% | 14% | 26% | 27% | 14% |
| Rowland Heights | 0% | 2% | 9% | 17% | 19% | 17% |
| San Dimas | 0% | 2% | 8% | 13% | 20% | 16% |
| Walnut | 0% | 2% | 4% | 10% | 16% | 18% |
| West Covina | 0% | 3% | 7% | 17% | 26% | 19% |
| Los Angeles County | 6% | 13% | 23% | 20% | 14% | 25% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Table 54. provides monthly owner costs for housing units without a mortgage for in-district cities. The cities with the highest percentage of residents paying $1,000+ per month include Charter Oak (23%), Glendora (21%), and West Covina (19%). The most common range across cities is $400 - $999, encompassing about 50% - 60% of residents in most cities. A small percentage (1-2%) of residents in most cities pay less than $250 per month in housing costs. Los Angeles County has 6% of residents in this lowest category.

Table 55. Monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income – Units w/a mortgage

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Less than 20% | 20% to 24.9% | 25% to 29.9% | 30% to 34.9% | 35% or More |
| Azusa | 27% | 15% | 14% | 11% | 33% |
| Baldwin Park | 30% | 13% | 15% | 11% | 32% |
| Charter Oak | 33% | 14% | 17% | 12% | 25% |
| Covina | 34% | 16% | 12% | 7% | 31% |
| Diamond Bar | 31% | 15% | 14% | 7% | 33% |
| Glendora | 31% | 17% | 13% | 9% | 30% |
| Hacienda Heights | 36% | 13% | 10% | 8% | 33% |
| La Puente | 39% | 10% | 16% | 5% | 30% |
| La Verne | 38% | 15% | 10% | 10% | 27% |
| Pomona | 29% | 17% | 15% | 9% | 30% |
| Rowland Heights | 26% | 14% | 11% | 9% | 40% |
| San Dimas | 38% | 19% | 13% | 3% | 28% |
| Walnut | 33% | 10% | 11% | 14% | 33% |
| West Covina | 35% | 16% | 11% | 8% | 31% |
| LA County | 31% | 14% | 12% | 9% | 34% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Table 55. represents monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income for units with a mortgage across five categories for in-district cities. La Puente (39%), La Verne (38%), and San Dimas (38%) have the highest proportion of monthly owner cost as a percent of household income less than 20%. Monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income of 35% or more are highest in Rowland Heights (40%), Azusa, Diamond Bar, Hacienda Heights, and Walnut, all at 33%. Most cities have a significant proportion (around 30%) in the ‘less than 20%’ category. Los Angeles County follows a similar trend, with 31% in the ‘less than 20%’ range and 35% in the ‘35% or more’ category.

Table 56. Monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income – Units without a mortgage

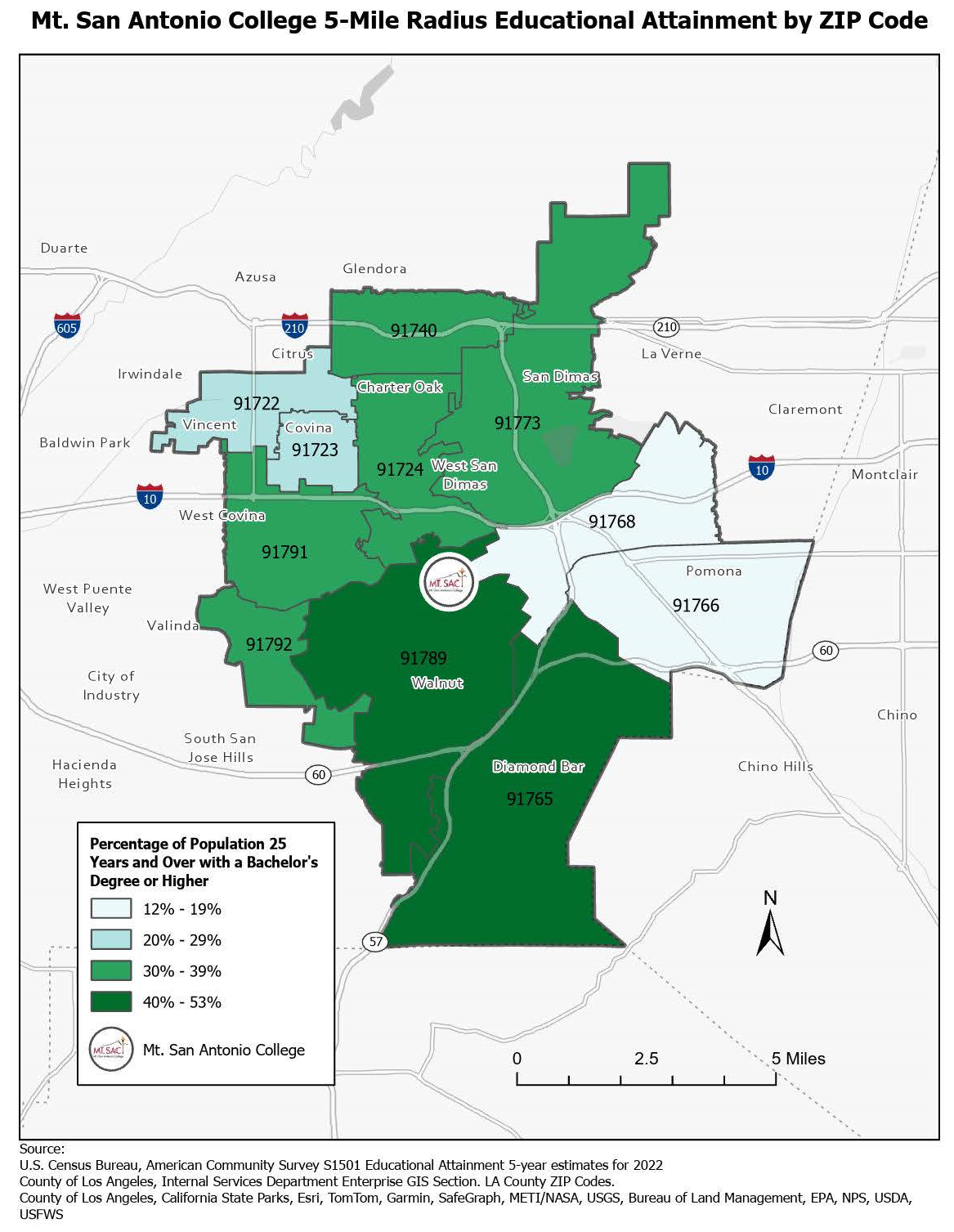
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Less than 10% | 10% to 14.9% | 15% to 19.9% | 20% to 24.9% | 25% to 29.9% | 30% to 34.9% | 35% or more |
| Azusa | 46% | 21% | 15% | 4% | 2% | 5% | 8% |
| Baldwin Park | 52% | 20% | 9% | 4% | 5% | 1% | 9% |
| Charter Oak | 45% | 26% | 6% | 7% | 0% | 3% | 14% |
| Covina | 49% | 21% | 10% | 6% | 3% | 1% | 10% |
| Diamond Bar | 39% | 18% | 13% | 3% | 6% | 4% | 18% |
| Glendora | 52% | 18% | 9% | 4% | 2% | 4% | 11% |
| Hacienda Heights | 52% | 17% | 8% | 8% | 4% | 3% | 9% |
| La Puente | 52% | 19% | 7% | 6% | 4% | 2% | 11% |
| La Verne | 46% | 15% | 10% | 5% | 5% | 3% | 17% |
| Pomona | 57% | 14% | 9% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 10% |
| Rowland Heights | 37% | 23% | 8% | 6% | 6% | 4% | 17% |
| San Dimas | 42% | 16% | 10% | 3% | 4% | 7% | 20% |
| Walnut | 46% | 20% | 9% | 6% | 3% | 1% | 15% |
| West Covina | 54% | 15% | 8% | 9% | 5% | 2% | 7% |
| LA County | 46% | 17% | 10% | 6% | 4% | 3% | 14% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Table 56. represents monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income for units without a mortgage across seven categories for in-district cities. Most homeowners without a mortgage in most cities spend less than 10% of their household income on housing costs. The cities with the highest proportion spending less than 10% are Pomona (57%) and West Covina (54%). Cities with the highest proportion spending 35% or more are La Verne (17%), Rowland Heights (18%), Diamond Bar (18%) and San Dimas (20%). For Los Angeles County, 46% of homeowners spend less than 10% and 17% spend 10 – 14.9%. The percentage gradually decreases in higher income brackets, with 14% spending 35% or more.

## Education

Graph 16. Educational Attainment by ZIP code



Graph 16. is a map that shows the percentage of adults age 25 and over with a bachelor’s degree or higher in zip codes surrounding the college. Cities that have the highest percentages of adults age 25 and over with a bachelor’s degree or higher are Walnut and Diamond Bar (40% - 53%). Areas with 30%-39% of adults age 25 and over with a bachelor’s degree or higher are West San Dimas, San Dimas, Charter Oak, and West Covina. Zip codes that have between 12-19% adults age 25 and over with bachelor’s degree or higher are in the city of Pomona. Educational attainment varies around Mt. SAC, where nearby cities like Diamond and Walnut have the highest levels of bachelor’s degree or higher holders, whereas cities like Pomona have lower attainment levels.

Table 57. Level of education for populations age 25 years and over for in-district cities.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Population 25 years and over** | **Less than 9th Grade** | **9th to 12th, no diploma** | **HS Graduate & Equivalency** | **Some college, no degree** | **Associate degree** | **Bachelor's Degree** | **Grad or Professional Degree** |
| Azusa | 29811 | 12% | 8% | 26% | 19% | 9% | 18% | 10% |
| Baldwin Park | 48713 | 21% | 12% | 29% | 19% | 5% | 11% | 3% |
| Charter Oak | 7074 | 4% | 7% | 22% | 24% | 10% | 25% | 8% |
| Covina | 35186 | 6% | 6% | 26% | 28% | 9% | 18% | 8% |
| Diamond Bar | 40290 | 4% | 3% | 14% | 17% | 9% | 35% | 19% |
| Glendora | 36367 | 3% | 4% | 21% | 23% | 11% | 25% | 14% |
| Hacienda Heights | 39888 | 6% | 7% | 23% | 20% | 9% | 24% | 10% |
| La Puente | 25752 | 22% | 14% | 30% | 18% | 5% | 8% | 2% |
| La Verne | 22360 | 3% | 3% | 19% | 24% | 10% | 25% | 15% |
| Pomona | 95837 | 16% | 12% | 24% | 22% | 7% | 12% | 6% |
| Rowland Heights | 36104 | 8% | 6% | 24% | 15% | 9% | 29% | 9% |
| San Dimas | 24934 | 2% | 4% | 20% | 25% | 12% | 23% | 15% |
| Walnut | 21212 | 5% | 2% | 13% | 16% | 9% | 39% | 17% |
| West Covina | 77249 | 8% | 6% | 27% | 20% | 9% | 21% | 9% |
| LA County | 6,922,061 | 12% | 8% | 20% | 19% | 7% | 22% | 12% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Table 57. shows educational attainment for populations age 25 and over for in-district cities. Cities with the highest bachelor’s degrees or higher are Walnut (56%), Diamond Bar (54%), and La Verne (40%). Cities with the lowest bachelor’s degrees or higher are Pomona (18%), Baldwin Park (14%), and La Puente (10%). Cities with the highest high school and less educational attainment are La Puente (36%), Baldwin Park (33%), and Pomona (28%). These cities have higher proportions of residents who did not complete high school compared to Los Angeles County (20%). For proportion of residents with some college, no degree and associate degree earners generally ranges from 25% to 34%.

Table 58. Estimated population of 3 years and over enrolled in school.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Population 3 years and over enrolled in school** | **Kindergarten** | **Elementary School (grades 1 - 8)** |
| Azusa | 16,674 | 4% | 28% |
| Baldwin Park | 19,377 | 4% | 36% |
| Charter Oak | 2,238 | 6% | 40% |
| Covina | 13,299 | 5% | 37% |
| Diamond Bar | 13,968 | 5% | 36% |
| Glendora | 14,202 | 5% | 35% |
| Hacienda Heights | 12,544 | 6% | 35% |
| La Puente | 9,661 | 5% | 40% |
| La Verne | 8,364 | 33% | 20% |
| Pomona | 44,311 | 35% | 22% |
| Rowland Heights | 10,757 | 34% | 20% |
| San Dimas | 9,103 | 36% | 20% |
| Walnut | 6,882 | 36% | 18% |
| West Covina | 26,506 | 38% | 18% |
| LA County | 2,554,467 | 5% | 37% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Table 58. presents data on the estimated population (age 3 and over) enrolled in school, with a focus on Kindergarten and Elementary School (Grades1-8) and compared to Los Angeles county. Pomona has the largest school-enrolled population at 44,311students. West Covina (26,506) and Baldwin Park (19,377) also have high enrollment numbers. Cities with the highest kindergarten enrollment percentages are West Covina (38%), Walnut and San Dimas (36%), and Pomona (35%). This is significantly higher than the Los Angeles County rate of 5%. Cities with the highest percentages of Elementary (1-8) enrollment are Covina (47%), Charter Oak & La Puente (40%) and Baldwin Park (36%)

Table 59. Percent of students eligible for free or Free or Reduced Priced Meals (FRPM) for feeder school districts

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **School District** | **Number of High Schools** | **Total Enrollment  (K-12)** | **Avg Percent (%)  Eligible Free (K-12)** | **Avg Percent (%)  Eligible FRPM (K-12)** |
| Baldwin Park Unified | 3 | 3348 | 79% | 93% |
| Bassett Unified | 2 | 840 | 86% | 92% |
| Bonita Unified | 3 | 3190 | 36% | 37% |
| Charter Oak Unified | 2 | 1376 | 64% | 77% |
| Chino Valley Unified | 6 | 8929 | 58% | 65% |
| Covina-Valley Unified | 4 | 4127 | 61% | 76% |
| Hacienda La Puente Unified | 5 | 4739 | 68% | 82% |
| LA County Office of Education | 1 | 498 | 29% | 29% |
| Pomona Unified | 9 | 17548 | 80% | 90% |
| Rowland Unified | 3 | 3665 | 75% | 83% |
| Walnut Valley Unified | 3 | 4714 | 28% | 29% |
| West Covina Unified | 4 | 2989 | 57% | 66% |

Data Source: California Department of Education, 2023-24 CA Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS)

Table 59. presents data on school meal eligibility across feeder school districts serving Mt. SAC. It includes the number of high schools, total k-12 enrollment, and percentages of students eligible for free meals or Free or Reduced – Priced Meals (FRPM). Districts with the highest FRPM eligibility are Baldwin Park Unified (93%), Basset Unified (92%) and Pomona Unified (90%). Districts with the lowest FRPM are Walnut Valley Unified (29%), Bonita Unified (37%), and LA County Office of Education (29%). The largest feeder school district is Pomona with 9 schools and a total of 17,548 students.

Table 60. Five-year Graduation rates and counts for feeder school districts.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cohort Students** | **Regular HS Diploma Graduates** | **Cohort Graduation Rate** | **Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Requirements** |
| Baldwin Park Unified | 1720 | 1205 | 70% | 39% |
| Bassett Unified | 226 | 211 | 93% | 34% |
| Bonita Unified | 759 | 730 | 96% | 63% |
| Charter Oak Unified | 372 | 363 | 98% | 52% |
| Chino Valley Unified | 2302 | 2171 | 94% | 58% |
| Covina-Valley Unified | 1103 | 1059 | 96% | 65% |
| Hacienda La Puente Unified | 1352 | 1299 | 96% | 48% |
| Pomona Unified | 1813 | 1644 | 91% | 34% |
| Rowland Unified | 1087 | 1014 | 93% | 43% |
| Walnut Valley Unified | 1172 | 1145 | 98% | 67% |
| West Covina Unified | 1197 | 1107 | 96% | 46% |
| LA County Total | 115,494 | 101,670 | 88% | 60% |

Data Source: California Department of Education

Table 60. shows graduation rates and college readiness (UC/CSU eligibility) for feeder school districts compared to the Los Angeles County average. Charter Oak and Walnut Valley Unified School Districts have the highest five-year graduation rates at 98%, followed by Bonita, Covina-Valley, Hacienda La Puente, and West Covina Unified at 96%. Baldwin Park Unified had the lowest five-year graduation rate at 70%, significantly lower the Los Angeles County rate of 88%. The Los Angeles County college readiness (UC/CSU eligible) rate is at 60%. School Districts with higher rates are Walnut (67%), Covina-Valley (65%), and Bonita (63%) Unified Districts. Schools with the lowest UC/CSU eligibility are Basset (34%), Pomona (34%), and Baldwin Park (39%) Unified Districts.

## Access to Technology

Table 61. Percentage of in-district households with access to a computer and wi-fi

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Total Households | With a Computer | With a broadband Internet Subscription |
| Azusa | 13384 | 95% | 83% |
| Baldwin Park | 17555 | 95% | 91% |
| Charter Oak | 3226 | 96% | 88% |
| Covina | 16399 | 95% | 88% |
| Diamond Bar | 17788 | 98% | 95% |
| Glendora | 16861 | 96% | 90% |
| Hacienda Heights | 16305 | 97% | 93% |
| La Puente | 9409 | 95% | 90% |
| La Verne | 11589 | 95% | 91% |
| Pomona | 41457 | 95% | 89% |
| Rowland Heights | 14903 | 97% | 93% |
| San Dimas | 11812 | 94% | 88% |
| Walnut | 8663 | 98% | 96% |
| West Covina | 31753 | 96% | 91% |
| LA County | 3,342,811 | 95% | 89% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Table 61. shows technology access – specifically computer and broadband internet availability – for in-districts households compared to Los Angeles County. Overall, there is high computer access for all in-district cities, with computer access ranging from 94% to 98%. Cities with the highest access to a computer are Diamond Bar (98%), Walnut (98%), and Rowland Heights & Hacienda Heights at 97%. Households in In-district cities have similar access to a computer compared the households across Los Angeles County (95%). Walnut (96%) and Diamond Bar (95%) have the highest access to broadband internet. Azusa (83%) and San Dimas and Covina (88% respectively) have the lowest access to broadband internet.

# Labor Market Data

The following data is provided the Los Angeles Center of Excellence. They conducted a Los Angeles Subregional Profile summary report during the Fall 2024 term. The report contains key labor market and community college findings. The following data tables and explanations come directly from the report. The following labor market data is presented for the San Gabriel Valley, where Mt. SAC is located.

Exhibit 1. Number of jobs and projected percentage change, 2022-23

A screenshot of a graph

Description automatically generated

Between 2022 and 2032, the number of jobs in the San Gabriel Valley subregion is projected to increase from 866,267 to 939,814, which is an increase of 73,547 jobs or 8.5%. Comparatively, Los Angeles County and California are projected to grown by 508,612 jobs (9.8%) and 2,653,601 jobs (13%) respectively.

Exhibit 2. Industry sector projected to add the greatest number of jobs in the subregion, 2022-23

A close-up of a calendar

Description automatically generated

In 2022 there were over 5.2 million jobs in Los Angeles county, and just over 866,000 or approximately 17% of those were within the San Gabriel subregion. Industries projected to add the most jobs over the next 10 years are show in exhibit 2.

The following analysis identifies promising occupations for students that are in demand and well paid in the San Gabriel subregion (exhibit 3 and 4)

Exhibit 3. Top 10 occupations in terms of projected annual openings in the subregion

A table with numbers and text

Description automatically generated

Exhibit 4. Top 10 occupations in terms of highest median wages in the subregion (>20 openings)

A table with numbers and text

Description automatically generated

Exhibit 4. Top occupational titles in job postings for the subregion, 2023

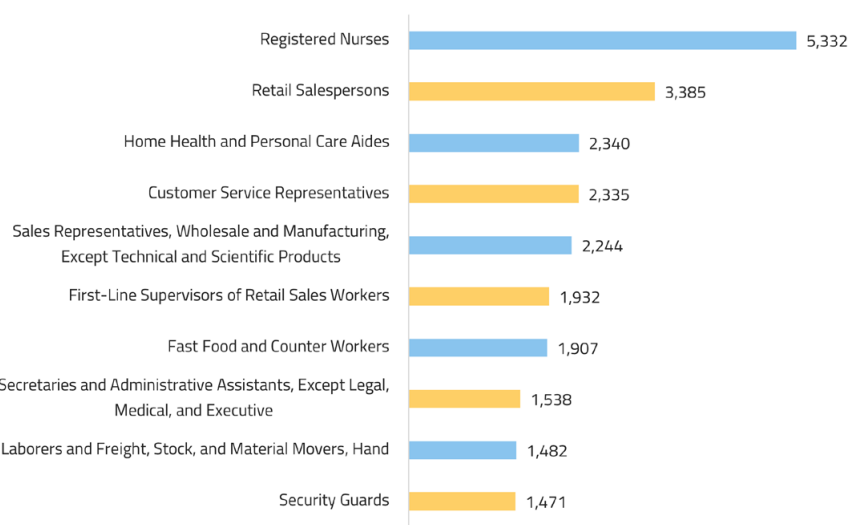


Exhibit 5. Top employers in job postings, subregion, and Los Angeles County, 2023

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Exhibit 6. Top skills in job postings for subregion, 2023

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screen shot of a document

Description automatically generated

# **Appendix A**

## Noncredit to Credit Transition

During Spring 2024, the Office of Research and Institutional Effectiveness partnered with the School of Continuing Education to examine the transition of students from noncredit to credit coursework. The analysis focused on students who made this transition between Summer 2018 and Spring 2023.

An analysis of the data showed that students had different patterns of noncredit to credit enrollments. A majority of students took noncredit courses before transition to credit courses. They accounted for 69.6% of the students in the analysis. Another 8% of students took both noncredit and credit courses at the same time. Another 16.5% of students started in credit, transitioned to noncredit, and then transitioned back to credit. Another 5.3% of students started in noncredit but did not attempt a credit course. A much smaller percent of students .8% had different enrollment patterns.

Table 1. Student groupings

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| NC to CR | 12222 | 69.6% |
| NC + CR | 1383 | 7.9% |
| CR to NC to CR | 2890 | 16.5% |
| NC to CR Not Attempted | 925 | 5.3% |
| CR to NC | 98 | 0.6% |
| Other | 36 | 0.2% |
| **Grand Total** | **17554** | **100%** |

Table 2. Noncredit program of origin for noncredit to credit students only

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Noncredit to Credit** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| ABE | 356 | 2.9% |
| Adult Diploma | 104 | 0.9% |
| Adults with Disabilities | 23 | 0.2% |
| Education for Older Adults | 21 | 0.2% |
| ESL | 604 | 4.9% |
| HS Equivalency/GED | 39 | 0.3% |
| HS Referral | 717 | 5.9% |
| Off-Campus HS | 9931 | 81.3% |
| STV | 105 | 0.9% |
| STV Health | 177 | 1.4% |
| STV Mirrored | 31 | 0.3% |
| Vocational ESL | 86 | 0.7% |
| Vocational Re-Entry | 28 | 0.2% |
| **Total** | **12222** | **100%** |

Table 2. shows that 81.3% of students who transitioned from noncredit to credit came from the Off-Campus HS program, followed by HS referral, and ESL.

Table 3. Student categories disaggregated by gender

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Female** | | **Male** | | **Not reported** | | **Totals** | |
|  | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** |
| NC to CR | 6636 | 54% | 5337 | 43% | 249 | 2% | **12222** | **100%** |
| NC + CR | 812 | 59% | 548 | 39% | 23 | 2% | **1383** | **100%** |
| CR to NC to CR | 1694 | 59% | 1129 | 39% | 67 | 2% | **2890** | **100%** |
| NC to CR Not Attempted | 531 | 57% | 371 | 40% | 23 | 3% | **925** | **100%** |
| CR to NC | 57 | 58% | 39 | 40% | 2 | 2% | **98** | **100%** |

Table 3. provides data on the number of students in each category by gender. For all five categories, female students are the majority.

Table 4. Student categories disaggregated by ethnicity

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **NC to CR** | | **NC + CR** | | **CR to NC to CR** | | **NC to CR No Attempt** | | **CR to NC** | |
|  | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 6 | 0% | 2 | 0% | 4 | 0% | 3 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Asian | 2587 | 21% | 367 | 27% | 693 | 24% | 180 | 19% | 23 | 23% |
| Black or African American | 224 | 2% | 85 | 6% | 110 | 4% | 21 | 2% | 2 | 2% |
| Hispanic, Latina/o/x | 8541 | 70% | 769 | 56% | 1765 | 61% | 631 | 68% | 59 | 60% |
| Middle Eastern | 20 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander | 14 | 0% | 4 | 0% | 5 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Two or more Races | 276 | 2% | 45 | 3% | 99 | 3% | 23 | 2% | 1 | 1% |
| White | 426 | 4% | 110 | 8% | 208 | 7% | 53 | 6% | 13 | 13% |
| Unknown | 128 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 2 | 0% | 14 | 2% | 0 | 0% |
| **Totals** | **12222** | **100%** | **1383** | **100%** | **2890** | **100%** | **925** | **100%** | **98** | **100%** |

Table 4. provides data on the number of students in each category by ethnicity. For all five categories, Hispanic, Latino students are the majority, followed by Asian students, and White students.

Tables 5 – 7 provide the average number of units attempted, the average units earned, and average GPA for three student categories: students who started in noncredit and then transitioned to credit (NC to CR), students who enrolled in noncredit and credit courses at the same time (NC+CR), and students who started in credit courses, transitioned to noncredit, and then transitioned back to credit courses (CR to NC to CR). Students were grouped into cohorts based on when they first attempted a credit course. Students in the 2018-19 cohort first attempted a credit course during that academic year.

Students in the CR to NC to CR category have on average attempted more units, have earned more units, and have higher GPAs for all cohort years compared to students in the other categories.

Table 5. Units attempted, earned, and GPA for NC to CR category

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Avg. Units Attempted** | **Avg. Units Earned** | **Avg. GPA** | **N** |
| 2018-19 | 38.985 | 29.767 | 2.7356 | 309 |
| 2019-20 | 45.652 | 32.118 | 2.56479 | 1654 |
| 2020-21 | 39.83 | 28.678 | 2.65109 | 1894 |
| 2021-22 | 34.377 | 24.873 | 2.5871 | 2360 |
| 2022-23 | 24.184 | 17.417 | 2.4168 | 3110 |

Table 6. Units attempted, earned, and GPA for NC + CR category

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Avg. Units Attempted** | **Avg. Units Earned** | **Avg. GPA** | **N** |
| 2018-19 | 52.068 | 42.126 | 2.93489 | 278 |
| 2019-20 | 52.133 | 40.748 | 3.01262 | 305 |
| 2020-21 | 53.506 | 42.688 | 3.04091 | 178 |
| 2021-22 | 57.487 | 45.704 | 3.09644 | 270 |
| 2022-23 | 40.423 | 31.706 | 2.88192 | 352 |

Table 7. Units attempted, earned, and GPA for CR to NC to CR category

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Avg. Units Attempted** | **Avg. Units Earned** | **Avg. GPA** | **N** |
| 2018-19 | 98.528 | 75.918 | 3.01734 | 849 |
| 2019-20 | 97.63 | 74.972 | 3.10935 | 688 |
| 2020-21 | 85.315 | 65.269 | 3.13384 | 404 |
| 2021-22 | 76.51 | 57.627 | 3.15903 | 361 |
| 2022-23 | 67.395 | 49.83 | 3.04269 | 410 |

Tables 8 – 10 provide the number and percent of associate degrees, certificates, and Chancellor’s Office approved certificates earned by students in each of the three categories: NC to CR, NC + CR, and CR to NC to CR. For students in the NC to CR category, 12% of the 2018-19 cohort earned an associate degree, 4% earned a certificate, and 3% earned a CO approved certificate. Overall, students in the CR to NC to CR category earned more associate degrees, where students in the NC + CR category earned more certificates and CO approved certificates.

Table 8. Award counts for NC to CR category

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NC to CR | **Associates** | | **Certificate** | | **CO App Cert** | |
|  | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** |
| 2018-19 | 36 | 12% | 13 | 4% | 9 | 3% |
| 2019-20 | 225 | 14% | 34 | 2% | 24 | 2% |
| 2020-21 | 202 | 11% | 28 | 2% | 19 | 1% |
| 2021-22 | 143 | 6% | 36 | 2% | 28 | 1% |

Table 9. Award counts for NC+CR category

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NC + CR | **Associates** | | **Certificate** | | **CO App Cert** | |
|  | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** |
| 2018-19 | 45 | 16% | 55 | 20% | 52 | 19% |
| 2019-20 | 61 | 20% | 31 | 10% | 30 | 10% |
| 2020-21 | 43 | 24% | 11 | 6% | 6 | 3% |
| 2021-22 | 72 | 27% | 16 | 6% | 15 | 6% |

Table 10. Award counts for CR to NC to CR

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CR to NC to CR | **Associates** | | **Certificate** | | **CO App Cert** | |
|  | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** | **Count** | **Percent** |
| 2018-19 | 341 | 40% | 83 | 10% | 77 | 9% |
| 2019-20 | 288 | 42% | 49 | 7% | 47 | 7% |
| 2020-21 | 130 | 32% | 23 | 6% | 15 | 4% |
| 2021-22 | 102 | 28% | 32 | 6% | 20 | 6% |

# **Appendix B**

## FTES counts by Academic year, division, and modality

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Online** | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| Arts | 202.94 | 1,890.98 | 551.63 | 575.12 | 681.99 |
| Business | 538.74 | 2,909.65 | 1,511.35 | 1,611.34 | 1,888.64 |
| Humanities | 1,418.50 | 8,309.19 | 4,213.11 | 4,065.49 | 4,844.85 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 115.89 | 1,112.42 | 230.01 | 193.37 | 210.10 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 43.99 | 157.66 | 90.50 | 98.10 | 116.72 |
| Natural Sciences | 172.29 | 7,103.20 | 1,603.49 | 1,000.45 | 1,227.10 |
| Student Services | 0.00 | 245.01 | 108.72 | 110.27 | 162.26 |
| Technology & Health Division | 195.60 | 1,371.96 | 402.91 | 331.18 | 425.13 |
| **Totals** | **2,687.95** | **23,100.07** | **8,711.72** | **7,985.32** | **9,556.79** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Hybrid** | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| Arts | 0.00 | 13.61 | 56.97 | 70.20 | 115.85 |
| Business | 308.89 | 20.00 | 157.40 | 137.67 | 133.91 |
| Humanities | 235.88 | 0.00 | 549.67 | 453.65 | 358.33 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 24.62 | 0.00 | 31.94 | 36.01 | 45.89 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 0.00 | 3.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Natural Sciences | 130.83 | 43.70 | 432.82 | 426.91 | 436.38 |
| Student Services | 13.98 | 0.00 | 8.23 | 25.86 | 23.07 |
| Technology & Health Division | 1.57 | 457.11 | 29.91 | 30.62 | 23.37 |
| **Totals** | **715.77** | **538.31** | **1,266.94** | **1,180.92** | **1,136.80** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Face to Face** | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| Arts | 2,034.85 | 5.59 | 1,067.09 | 1,278.62 | 1,350.97 |
| Business | 2,054.89 | 1.46 | 851.41 | 926.72 | 1,040.88 |
| Humanities | 6,454.25 | 0.00 | 2,187.67 | 2,705.45 | 3,028.37 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 1,536.75 | 290.49 | 1,122.49 | 1,309.91 | 1,425.52 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 111.62 | 0.00 | 47.94 | 52.73 | 40.51 |
| Natural Sciences | 7,264.11 | 6.67 | 3,972.88 | 4,538.58 | 4,858.87 |
| Student Services | 231.65 | 0.00 | 115.89 | 172.00 | 208.20 |
| Technology & Health Division | 2,170.15 | 342.12 | 1,765.58 | 1,991.36 | 2,117.86 |
| **Totals** | **21,858.27** | **646.33** | **11,130.95** | **12,975.37** | **14,071.18** |

## Section counts by Academic year, division, and modality

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2019-20** | **Face to Face** | **Hybrid** | **Online** | **Grand Total** |
| Arts Division | 802 |  | 61 | 863 |
| Business Division | 758 | 97 | 176 | 1031 |
| Humanities & Social Sciences | 1901 | 76 | 469 | 2446 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 679 | 9 | 39 | 727 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 58 | 1 | 26 | 85 |
| Natural Sciences Division | 1694 | 32 | 64 | 1790 |
| Student Services | 117 | 6 |  | 123 |
| Technology & Health Division | 698 | 1 | 76 | 775 |
| **Grand Total** | **6707** | **222** | **911** | **7840** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2020-21** | **Face to Face** | **Hybrid** | **Online** | **Grand Total** |
| Arts Division | 9 | 11 | 699 | 719 |
| Business Division | 20 | 10 | 984 | 1014 |
| Humanities & Social Sciences |  |  | 2633 | 2633 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 66 |  | 566 | 632 |
| Library & Learning Resources |  | 2 | 89 | 91 |
| Natural Sciences Division | 26 | 19 | 1816 | 1861 |
| Student Services |  |  | 126 | 126 |
| Technology & Health Division | 89 | 182 | 451 | 722 |
| **Grand Total** | **210** | **224** | **7364** | **7798** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2021-22** | **Face to Face** | **Hybrid** | **Online** | **Grand Total** |
| Arts Division | 528 | 38 | 243 | 809 |
| Business Division | 436 | 82 | 554 | 1072 |
| Humanities & Social Sciences | 781 | 199 | 1463 | 2443 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 550 | 14 | 113 | 677 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 25 |  | 61 | 86 |
| Natural Sciences Division | 1108 | 136 | 559 | 1803 |
| Student Services | 56 | 5 | 66 | 127 |
| Technology & Health Division | 601 | 16 | 171 | 788 |
| **Grand Total** | **4085** | **490** | **3230** | **7805** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2022-23** | **Face to Face** | **Hybrid** | **Online** | **Grand Total** |
| Arts Division | 576 | 35 | 239 | 850 |
| Business Division | 422 | 73 | 579 | 1074 |
| Humanities & Social Sciences | 842 | 147 | 1400 | 2389 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 644 | 16 | 72 | 732 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 25 |  | 61 | 86 |
| Natural Sciences Division | 1157 | 129 | 390 | 1676 |
| Student Services | 89 | 14 | 60 | 163 |
| Technology & Health Division | 623 | 11 | 138 | 772 |
| **Grand Total** | **4378** | **425** | **2939** | **7742** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2023-24** | **Face to Face** | **Hybrid** | **Online** | **Grand Total** |
| Arts Division | 615 | 38 | 241 | 894 |
| Business Division | 435 | 57 | 609 | 1101 |
| Humanities & Social Sciences | 871 | 102 | 1513 | 2486 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 664 | 19 | 69 | 752 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 17 | 0 | 65 | 82 |
| Natural Sciences Division | 1151 | 90 | 424 | 1665 |
| Student Services | 107 | 12 | 78 | 197 |
| Technology & Health Division | 646 | 7 | 149 | 802 |
| **Grand Total** | **4506** | **325** | **3148** | **7979** |

## Average class size

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2019-2020** | **Face to Face** | **Hybrid** | **Online** | **Grand Total** |
| Arts Division | 16 |  | 37 | 18 |
| Business Division | 24 | 29 | 30 | 26 |
| Humanities & Social Sciences | 29 | 26 | 33 | 30 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 22 | 30 | 33 | 22 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 22 | 13 | 25 | 22 |
| Natural Sciences Division | 28 | 26 | 30 | 28 |
| Student Services | 27 | 27 |  | 27 |
| Technology & Health Division | 19 | 17 | 29 | 20 |
| **Grand Total** | **25** | **27** | **32** | **26** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2020-2021** | **Face to Face** | **Hybrid** | **Online** | **Grand Total** |
| Arts Division | 5 | 7 | 19 | 19 |
| Business Division | 2 | 12 | 28 | 28 |
| Humanities & Social Sciences |  |  | 29 | 29 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 21 |  | 19 | 19 |
| Library & Learning Resources |  | 21 | 22 | 22 |
| Natural Sciences Division | 7 | 10 | 27 | 27 |
| Student Services |  |  | 25 | 25 |
| Technology & Health Division | 12 | 11 | 25 | 20 |
| **Grand Total** | **13** | **11** | **26** | **26** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2021-2022** | **Face to Face** | **Hybrid** | **Online** | **Grand Total** |
| Arts Division | 12 | 18 | 24 | 16 |
| Business Division | 17 | 19 | 27 | 23 |
| Humanities & Social Sciences | 23 | 23 | 28 | 26 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 16 | 25 | 23 | 18 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 18 | 0 | 22 | 21 |
| Natural Sciences Division | 21 | 22 | 27 | 23 |
| Student Services | 21 | 18 | 25 | 23 |
| Technology & Health Division | 16 | 17 | 25 | 18 |
| **Grand Total** | **19** | **21** | **27** | **22** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2022-2023** | **Face to Face** | **Hybrid** | **Online** | **Grand Total** |
| Arts Division | 13 | 16 | 23 | 16 |
| Business Division | 19 | 19 | 28 | 24 |
| Humanities & Social Sciences | 27 | 25 | 28 | 27 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 17 | 24 | 29 | 19 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 21 | 0 | 23 | 22 |
| Natural Sciences Division | 24 | 24 | 27 | 25 |
| Student Services | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 |
| Technology & Health Division | 17 | 22 | 25 | 19 |
| **Grand Total** | **21** | **23** | **27** | **23** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2023-2024** | **Face to Face** | **Hybrid** | **Online** | **Grand Total** |
| Arts Division | 13 | 17 | 24 | 16 |
| Business Division | 20 | 22 | 29 | 25 |
| Humanities & Social Sciences | 28 | 26 | 29 | 28 |
| Kinesiology & Athletics | 18 | 24 | 30 | 20 |
| Library & Learning Resources | 23 | 0 | 23 | 23 |
| Natural Sciences Division | 26 | 24 | 27 | 26 |
| Student Services | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| Technology & Health Division | 18 | 25 | 26 | 19 |
| **Grand Total** | **22** | **24** | **28** | **24** |

## CSU Transfer Counts by Campus and Ethnicity

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **American Indian or Alaskan Native** | **2021** | **2022** | **2024** |
| Fullerton | <10 |  | <10 |
| Humboldt |  | <10 |  |
| Pomona |  | <10 | <10 |
| **Grand Total** | **<10** | **<10** | **<10** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Asian Students** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** |
| Channel Islands |  | <10 |  |  |  |
| Chico | <10 |  |  | <10 | <10 |
| Dominguez Hills | <10 | <10 |  | <10 | <10 |
| East Bay |  |  | <10 |  |  |
| Fullerton | 25 | 29 | 20 | 40 | 50 |
| Humboldt | <10 |  |  |  |  |
| Long Beach | 13 | 12 |  | <10 | <10 |
| Los Angeles | 10 | 11 | <10 | 10 | 10 |
| Monterey Bay |  | <10 |  |  |  |
| Northridge | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Pomona | 121 | 98 | 93 | 85 | 62 |
| Sacramento |  |  | <10 |  |  |
| San Bernardino | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| San Diego | <10 |  | <10 | <10 |  |
| San Francisco | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| San Jose | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |  |
| San Luis Obispo | <10 |  |  |  |  |
| Stanislaus |  | <10 |  |  |  |
| **Grand Total** | **194** | **171** | **136** | **153** | **136** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Black Students** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** |
| Dominguez Hills | <10 | <10 | <10 |  |  |
| Fresno |  |  |  |  | <10 |
| Fullerton | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Long Beach |  |  | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Los Angeles | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Northridge |  |  | <10 |  | <10 |
| Pomona | 11 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| San Bernardino | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| San Diego |  |  | <10 |  |  |
| San Francisco | <10 | <10 | <10 |  |  |
| **Grand Total** | **18** | **16** | **19** | **11** | **14** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Hispanic, Latino** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** |
| Bakersfield |  | <10 |  | <10 | <10 |
| Channel Islands | <10 |  |  | <10 |  |
| Chico | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Dominguez Hills | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| East Bay |  | <10 |  |  | <10 |
| Fresno | <10 | <10 |  |  |  |
| Fullerton | 30 | 30 | 38 | 81 | 88 |
| Humboldt |  | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Long Beach | 17 | 15 | 22 | 16 | 19 |
| Los Angeles | 36 | 38 | 31 | 35 | 34 |
| Maritime Academy | <10 |  |  | <10 |  |
| Monterey Bay |  | <10 |  |  | <10 |
| Northridge | <10 | <10 | <10 | 12 | <10 |
| Pomona | 213 | 166 | 176 | 175 | 157 |
| Sacramento | <10 |  |  | <10 |  |
| San Bernardino | 13 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 16 |
| San Diego | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| San Francisco | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| San Jose | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| San Luis Obispo |  | <10 |  |  |  |
| San Marcos | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Sonoma |  | <10 |  |  |  |
| Grand Total | 347 | 298 | 305 | 357 | 345 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **White** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** |
| Channel Islands |  | <10 |  |  |  |
| Chico |  |  |  | <10 |  |
| Dominguez Hills |  | <10 | <10 |  |  |
| East Bay | <10 |  |  |  |  |
| Fullerton | 11 | 13 | <10 | 17 | <10 |
| Humboldt | <10 | <10 | <10 |  | <10 |
| Long Beach | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| Los Angeles | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |  |
| Monterey Bay |  |  | <10 |  | <10 |
| Northridge | <10 | <10 | <10 |  | <10 |
| Pomona | 52 | 26 | 35 | 27 | 31 |
| Sacramento |  | <10 | <10 |  | <10 |
| San Bernardino | <10 | <10 | <10 |  | <10 |
| San Diego |  | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 |
| San Francisco | <10 |  |  |  |  |
| San Jose |  | <10 |  |  | <10 |
| San Luis Obispo | <10 |  |  | <10 |  |
| San Marcos |  |  |  | <10 |  |
| Sonoma | <10 | <10 |  |  |  |
| Grand Total | 77 | 58 | 60 | 57 | 57 |

# **Appendix C**

## Household Income disaggregated by race

Household income data for American Indian and Alaska Native in-district residents (2023 inflation-adjusted dollars)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Less than $10,000 | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 3% |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | 20% | 1% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 32% | 0% | 1% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | 6% | 5% | 62% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% |
| $25,000 to $29,999 | 12% | 3% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 21% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| $30,000 to $34,999 | 4% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% |
| $35,000 to $39,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 22% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| $40,000 to $44,999 | 0% | 3% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| $45,000 to $49,999 | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% |
| $50,000 to $59,999 | 0% | 3% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 2% | 27% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% |
| $60,000 to $74,999 | 34% | 13% | 0% | 17% | 5% | 11% | 3% | 9% | 13% | 12% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 20% |
| $75,000 to $99,999 | 0% | 27% | 4% | 26% | 26% | 13% | 25% | 14% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 17% |
| $100,000 to $124,999 | 8% | 12% | 23% | 0% | 31% | 40% | 21% | 1% | 0% | 8% | 17% | 0% | 23% | 15% |
| $125,000 to $149,999 | 0% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 2% | 0% | 4% | 6% | 17% | 5% | 61% | 0% | 0% |
| $150,000 to $199,999 | 0% | 2% | 0% | 7% | 17% | 11% | 17% | 21% | 0% | 13% | 5% | 0% | 27% | 7% |
| $200,000 or more | 8% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 8% | 19% | 9% | 23% | 39% | 33% | 1% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

This table presents 2023 inflation-adjusted household income data for American Indian and Alaskan Native in-district households. San Dimas and Walnut have the highest proportion of American Indian and Alaskan Native households earning $200,000 or more (39% and 33% respectively). Rowland Heights has a significant portion of American Indian and Alaskan Native households (24%) earning less than $10,000, and La Puente has a significant proportion (32%) of household incomes in the $15K to $19K bracket.

Household income data for Asian in-district residents (2023 inflation-adjusted dollars)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Less than $10,000 | 6% | 4% | 4% | 2% | 6% | 4% | 6% | 7% | 3% | 8% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 6% |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | 1% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 4% | 5% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 3% |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | 0% | 4% | 13% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 3% | 7% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | 2% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 3% | 2% |
| $25,000 to $29,999 | 4% | 6% | 3% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 5% | 1% | 2% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 1% |
| $30,000 to $34,999 | 3% | 2% | 5% | 2% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 4% | 2% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 2% |
| $35,000 to $39,999 | 2% | 5% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 6% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 3% |
| $40,000 to $44,999 | 2% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 2% | 1% | 2% |
| $45,000 to $49,999 | 1% | 4% | 0% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 1% | 2% |
| $50,000 to $59,999 | 7% | 5% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 6% | 5% | 8% | 4% | 6% | 4% | 6% | 4% |
| $60,000 to $74,999 | 8% | 8% | 6% | 11% | 7% | 4% | 7% | 11% | 9% | 7% | 7% | 8% | 6% | 6% |
| $75,000 to $99,999 | 7% | 13% | 20% | 19% | 10% | 10% | 13% | 11% | 11% | 14% | 12% | 11% | 10% | 13% |
| $100,000 to $124,999 | 17% | 9% | 3% | 14% | 10% | 8% | 11% | 8% | 8% | 9% | 9% | 10% | 9% | 14% |
| $125,000 to $149,999 | 13% | 8% | 16% | 8% | 7% | 12% | 9% | 11% | 7% | 8% | 9% | 9% | 10% | 9% |
| $150,000 to $199,999 | 11% | 9% | 12% | 16% | 12% | 16% | 12% | 9% | 12% | 12% | 9% | 11% | 15% | 13% |
| $200,000 or more | 15% | 11% | 12% | 15% | 22% | 29% | 16% | 14% | 18% | 10% | 17% | 28% | 28% | 18% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

The table provides 2023 inflation-adjusted household income data for Asian in-district households. Glendora (29%) San Dimas (28%) and Walnut (28%) have the highest percent of Asian households earning $200,000 or more. Pomona has the highest concentration of Asian households earning less than $10K at 8%. Pomona stands out as the city with the most residents in lower-income categories, yet still maintains a strong middle-income presence.

Household income data for Black or African American in-district residents (2023 inflation-adjusted dollars)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Less than $10,000 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 24% | 11% | 12% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 7% |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | 8% | 10% | 9% | 4% | 1% | 14% | 0% | 18% | 12% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 11% | 4% | 2% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% |
| $25,000 to $29,999 | 6% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 5% | 7% | 6% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 1% |
| $30,000 to $34,999 | 4% | 0% | 3% | 5% | 6% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| $35,000 to $39,999 | 0% | 24% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% |
| $40,000 to $44,999 | 0% | 4% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 2% |
| $45,000 to $49,999 | 6% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 3% |
| $50,000 to $59,999 | 3% | 13% | 0% | 6% | 7% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 7% | 38% | 5% | 0% | 6% |
| $60,000 to $74,999 | 16% | 0% | 67% | 14% | 17% | 6% | 0% | 8% | 30% | 4% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| $75,000 to $99,999 | 5% | 19% | 2% | 1% | 7% | 3% | 14% | 0% | 4% | 9% | 6% | 16% | 4% | 18% |
| $100,000 to $124,999 | 26% | 7% | 11% | 18% | 5% | 19% | 0% | 5% | 17% | 13% | 8% | 19% | 13% | 9% |
| $125,000 to $149,999 | 16% | 9% | 0% | 11% | 7% | 3% | 6% | 9% | 3% | 4% | 6% | 12% | 21% | 8% |
| $150,000 to $199,999 | 8% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 31% | 19% | 5% | 29% | 0% | 7% | 20% | 6% | 38% | 12% |
| $200,000 or more | 4% | 4% | 0% | 13% | 5% | 11% | 35% | 4% | 13% | 9% | 12% | 10% | 24% | 14% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

This table provides 2023-24 inflation-adjusted household income data for Black or African American in-district households. Hacienda Heights has the highest share of Black or African American household incomes earning $200,000 or more. Walnut (24%) also has the highest concentration of Black or African American households earning $200,000 or more and households earning between$150,000 - $199,999 at 38%. La Puente has the highest concentration of Black or African American household income in the lowest brackets, 24% earning less than $10K and 18% earning between $10K to $14,999. Pomona also has elevated numbers in the income brackets below $25K. Charter Oak has 67% of Black or African American households in the $60,000 to $74,999 bracket.

Household income data for Hispanic in-district residents (2023 inflation-adjusted dollars)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Less than $10,000 | 2% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 1% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 11% | 2% |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | 3% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 3% | 5% | 2% | 4% | 2% | 0% | 4% |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | 1% | 2% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 5% | 1% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 3% |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | 4% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 0% | 3% |
| $25,000 to $29,999 | 3% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 4% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| $30,000 to $34,999 | 3% | 4% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 5% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 2% |
| $35,000 to $39,999 | 4% | 2% | 2% | 6% | 4% | 2% | 1% | 5% | 2% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 3% |
| $40,000 to $44,999 | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 4% | 2% | 4% | 3% | 6% | 0% | 3% |
| $45,000 to $49,999 | 4% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 2% |
| $50,000 to $59,999 | 6% | 7% | 11% | 5% | 2% | 6% | 6% | 9% | 5% | 9% | 7% | 5% | 1% | 5% |
| $60,000 to $74,999 | 13% | 12% | 12% | 8% | 14% | 9% | 5% | 7% | 10% | 12% | 15% | 6% | 7% | 8% |
| $75,000 to $99,999 | 17% | 18% | 13% | 13% | 15% | 13% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 14% | 13% | 10% | 16% | 16% |
| $100,000 to $124,999 | 12% | 12% | 7% | 13% | 14% | 11% | 14% | 9% | 9% | 13% | 9% | 15% | 16% | 10% |
| $125,000 to $149,999 | 8% | 8% | 12% | 6% | 8% | 9% | 8% | 11% | 11% | 7% | 9% | 8% | 6% | 11% |
| $150,000 to $199,999 | 7% | 10% | 10% | 13% | 12% | 16% | 13% | 17% | 10% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 12% |
| $200,000 or more | 10% | 6% | 13% | 16% | 17% | 17% | 24% | 9% | 21% | 8% | 10% | 20% | 27% | 15% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

This table provides 2023 inflation-adjusted household income data for Hispanic in-district households. Walnut has the highest concentration of $200,000 or more, whereas La Puente has the highest concentration of Hispanic households earning $150,000 to $199,999 at 17%. Walnut also has the highest concentration of Hispanic households earning less than $10,000 at 11%. Walnut, San Dimas, Hacienda Heights, and La Verne are hubs of higher-income Hispanic households.

Household income data for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander in-district residents (2023 inflation-adjusted dollars)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Less than $10,000 | 21% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| $25,000 to $29,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| $30,000 to $34,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| $35,000 to $39,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| $40,000 to $44,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| $45,000 to $49,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| $50,000 to $59,999 | 26% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 28% |
| $60,000 to $74,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 48% | 28% |
| $75,000 to $99,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| $100,000 to $124,999 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 33% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 32% |
| $125,000 to $149,999 | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 22% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 56% | 0% | 14% | 13% |
| $150,000 to $199,999 | 53% | 0% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 35% | 8% | 0% | 38% | 0% |
| $200,000 or more | 0% | 0% | 0% | 65% | 35% | 85% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

This table presents 2023 inflation-adjusted household income data for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders in-district households. The number of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander households are small and account for some of extreme percentages. Glendora, Hacienda Heights, and Covina have the highest concentration of households earning $200,000 or more. There are cities with extreme concentrations, San Dimas has 100% household income in $40K - $49,999, La Puente has 100% household income in $15K – $19,999, Charter Oak has 100% household income in $10k – $14,999, and Baldwin Park has 100% household income in less than 10K bracket. These extreme concentrations are due to small household samples.

Household income data for Some other race in-district residents (2023 inflation-adjusted dollars)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Less than $10,000 | 2% | 3% | 0% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 7% | 18% | 1% |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | 1% | 1% | 8% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 6% | 3% | 0% | 4% |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | 1% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | 5% | 2% | 0% | 4% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 3% |
| $25,000 to $29,999 | 3% | 4% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 4% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 3% |
| $30,000 to $34,999 | 5% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 3% | 1% |
| $35,000 to $39,999 | 4% | 2% | 1% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 5% | 0% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 2% |
| $40,000 to $44,999 | 3% | 4% | 6% | 3% | 1% | 6% | 3% | 5% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 15% | 0% | 3% |
| $45,000 to $49,999 | 3% | 4% | 5% | 3% | 1% | 3% | 6% | 3% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 6% | 1% | 2% |
| $50,000 to $59,999 | 7% | 6% | 9% | 4% | 3% | 7% | 5% | 7% | 0% | 9% | 7% | 9% | 2% | 6% |
| $60,000 to $74,999 | 12% | 12% | 15% | 6% | 15% | 11% | 6% | 7% | 0% | 9% | 19% | 2% | 0% | 7% |
| $75,000 to $99,999 | 18% | 19% | 16% | 13% | 24% | 16% | 12% | 11% | 0% | 14% | 11% | 6% | 18% | 15% |
| $100,000 to $124,999 | 12% | 12% | 0% | 12% | 15% | 13% | 17% | 8% | 0% | 13% | 11% | 17% | 14% | 12% |
| $125,000 to $149,999 | 5% | 7% | 8% | 3% | 12% | 8% | 6% | 11% | 0% | 8% | 8% | 9% | 6% | 13% |
| $150,000 to $199,999 | 8% | 13% | 10% | 11% | 7% | 12% | 10% | 15% | 0% | 13% | 12% | 9% | 6% | 11% |
| $200,000 or more | 9% | 8% | 18% | 18% | 15% | 11% | 26% | 9% | 0% | 7% | 7% | 13% | 31% | 15% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

The table shows 2023 inflation-adjusted household income data for ‘Some other race’ in-district households. Walnut and Hacienda Heights have the highest concentration of households earning $200,000 or more. Walnut also has the highest concentration of households earning less than $10K. All other in-district cities have under 10% of households earning less than $10K.

Household income data White in-district residents (2023 inflation-adjusted dollars)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Less than $10,000 | 3% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 7% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 0% | 5% | 4% | 2% | 1% | 4% |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | 1% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 4% |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | 2% | 2% | 1% | 4% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 5% | 1% | 4% |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | 4% | 4% | 4% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 5% | 6% | 4% | 3% | 2% |
| $25,000 to $29,999 | 3% | 5% | 7% | 4% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 5% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| $30,000 to $34,999 | 2% | 3% | 7% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 3% | 2% |
| $35,000 to $39,999 | 5% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 3% | 2% |
| $40,000 to $44,999 | 3% | 2% | 4% | 4% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 2% | 1% | 4% |
| $45,000 to $49,999 | 3% | 4% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 4% |
| $50,000 to $59,999 | 4% | 6% | 3% | 7% | 3% | 5% | 6% | 7% | 0% | 7% | 7% | 4% | 1% | 5% |
| $60,000 to $74,999 | 11% | 12% | 8% | 7% | 8% | 10% | 8% | 12% | 0% | 9% | 6% | 6% | 9% | 10% |
| $75,000 to $99,999 | 16% | 17% | 10% | 15% | 11% | 11% | 14% | 13% | 0% | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | 13% |
| $100,000 to $124,999 | 10% | 13% | 12% | 9% | 14% | 11% | 11% | 10% | 0% | 13% | 9% | 10% | 12% | 12% |
| $125,000 to $149,999 | 12% | 7% | 14% | 9% | 9% | 7% | 11% | 9% | 0% | 7% | 11% | 8% | 7% | 9% |
| $150,000 to $199,999 | 10% | 9% | 6% | 15% | 12% | 15% | 13% | 24% | 0% | 8% | 16% | 13% | 15% | 10% |
| $200,000 or more | 10% | 6% | 18% | 11% | 24% | 22% | 19% | 5% | 0% | 11% | 11% | 20% | 25% | 14% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

The table shows 2023 inflation-adjusted household income data for White in-district households. Walnut, Diamond Bar, and Glendora have the highest concentration of households earning $200,000 or more (25%, 24%, and 22% respectively). Diamond Bar also has the highest concentration of households earning less than $10K at 7%.

## Poverty rates by gender and age

Poverty rates by gender and age for Native American/Alaskan Native in-district residents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Income in the past 12 months below poverty level: | **23%** | 6% | **68%** | 12% | 0% | 15% | 6% | **24%** | 3% | 14% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 9% |
| **Male:** | 47% | 48% | 0% | **50%** | 0% | 36% | **71%** | 49% | **100%** | **50%** | 23% | 0% | 0% | 49% |
| Under 5 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% |
| 5 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 6 to 11 years | 0% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% |
| 12 to 14 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 15 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 16 and 17 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 18 to 24 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 16% |
| 25 to 34 years | 0% | 5% | 0% | 29% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| 35 to 44 years | 39% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| 45 to 54 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 21% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 9% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 12% |
| 55 to 64 years | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 54% | 4% | 100% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 65 to 74 years | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| 75 years and over | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 17% | 35% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Female:** | 53% | 52% | **100%** | 50% | 0% | **64%** | 29% | 51% | 0% | 50% | **77%** | 0% | 0% | 51% |
| Under 5 years | 0% | 12% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 5 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 6 to 11 years | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 12% |
| 12 to 14 years | 22% | 0% | 31% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% |
| 15 years | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 16 and 17 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 12% |
| 18 to 24 years | 0% | 0% | 31% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 25 to 34 years | 0% | 29% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% |
| 35 to 44 years | 21% | 1% | 27% | 0% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 57% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 45 to 54 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% |
| 55 to 64 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 27% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 65 to 74 years | 10% | 4% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 40% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 75 years and over | 0% | 0% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: Highest poverty rates are highlighted in red. Dark red = highest, medium red = 2nd highest, and pink = 3rd highest

Poverty rates by gender and age for Asian in-district residents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Income in the past 12 months below poverty level: | **13%** | **13%** | **12%** | 5% | 11% | 8% | **12%** | 8% | 7% | **15%** | 11% | 7% | 9% | 9% |
| **Male:** | **59%** | **59%** | 52% | 38% | 49% | 38% | 44% | 47% | **53%** | 47% | 49% | **62%** | 47% | 49% |
| Under 5 years | 2% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 3% |
| 5 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| 6 to 11 years | 3% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 5% | 4% | 0% | 6% | 3% | 11% | 8% | 9% |
| 12 to 14 years | 3% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 5% | 3% |
| 15 years | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| 16 and 17 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 1% |
| 18 to 24 years | 11% | 5% | 0% | 3% | 5% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 11% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 4% | 7% |
| 25 to 34 years | 5% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 4% | 5% | 4% | 2% | 4% | 6% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| 35 to 44 years | 4% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 5% | 10% | 4% | 0% | 2% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 5% |
| 45 to 54 years | 8% | 7% | 0% | 5% | 7% | 4% | 5% | 8% | 3% | 4% | 7% | 16% | 10% | 5% |
| 55 to 64 years | 9% | 7% | 0% | 7% | 4% | 9% | 6% | 13% | 16% | 9% | 7% | 12% | 3% | 5% |
| 65 to 74 years | 14% | 7% | 52% | 9% | 9% | 5% | 3% | 8% | 14% | 8% | 11% | 3% | 3% | 5% |
| 75 years and over | 1% | 3% | 0% | 8% | 5% | 3% | 5% | 3% | 4% | 5% | 3% | 13% | 4% | 2% |
| **Female:** | 41% | 41% | 48% | **62%** | 51% | **62%** | **56%** | **53%** | 47% | **53%** | 51% | 38% | **53%** | 51% |
| Under 5 years | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 3% |
| 5 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 6 to 11 years | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 11% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 2% | 3% | 0% | 4% | 3% |
| 12 to 14 years | 1% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 4% | 0% | 1% | 1% |
| 15 years | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% |
| 16 and 17 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% |
| 18 to 24 years | 5% | 2% | 0% | 16% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 14% | 6% | 3% | 0% | 4% | 5% |
| 25 to 34 years | 7% | 2% | 8% | 11% | 3% | 2% | 7% | 7% | 2% | 6% | 4% | 0% | 1% | 3% |
| 35 to 44 years | 5% | 8% | 0% | 3% | 4% | 18% | 5% | 9% | 0% | 5% | 3% | 0% | 7% | 6% |
| 45 to 54 years | 12% | 8% | 0% | 5% | 9% | 8% | 7% | 2% | 5% | 2% | 10% | 13% | 7% | 5% |
| 55 to 64 years | 5% | 6% | 18% | 4% | 6% | 11% | 7% | 2% | 7% | 9% | 11% | 0% | 6% | 7% |
| 65 to 74 years | 2% | 7% | 16% | 8% | 9% | 5% | 6% | 17% | 7% | 8% | 6% | 19% | 8% | 8% |
| 75 years and over | 1% | 3% | 0% | 15% | 3% | 0% | 12% | 11% | 12% | 10% | 5% | 6% | 6% | 9% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: Highest poverty rates are highlighted in red. Dark red = highest, medium red = 2nd highest, and pink = 3rd highest

Poverty rates by gender and age Black or African American in-district residents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Income in the past 12 months below poverty level: | 10% | 15% | 7% | 14% | 9% | 13% | 12% | **21%** | 20% | **23%** | **20%** | 12% | 14% | 10% |
| **Male:** | 30% | 47% | **100%** | 19% | 67% | 32% | 75% | 24% | 54% | 37% | **100%** | **94%** | **81%** | 35% |
| Under 5 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 5 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 6 to 11 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 12 to 14 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 15 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 16 and 17 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| 18 to 24 years | 0% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 0% |
| 25 to 34 years | 22% | 27% | 32% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 22% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 77% | 0% | 73% | 23% |
| 35 to 44 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 23% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 45 to 54 years | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 5% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 13% | 33% | 0% | 5% |
| 55 to 64 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 16% | 21% | 8% | 22% | 44% | 5% | 9% | 59% | 0% | 3% |
| 65 to 74 years | 0% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 22% | 0% | 5% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 75 years and over | 8% | 0% | 56% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 3% |
| **Female:** | **70%** | 53% | 0% | **81%** | 33% | 68% | 25% | **76%** | 46% | 63% | 0% | 6% | 19% | 65% |
| Under 5 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% |
| 5 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 6 to 11 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 12 to 14 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% |
| 15 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 16 and 17 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 18 to 24 years | 16% | 34% | 0% | 26% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 21% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 6% | 1% | 10% |
| 25 to 34 years | 10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 21% |
| 35 to 44 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 0% |
| 45 to 54 years | 10% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 18% | 22% | 0% | 4% | 28% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% |
| 55 to 64 years | 20% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 8% | 18% | 25% | 22% | 8% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 12% |
| 65 to 74 years | 14% | 19% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 29% | 10% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| 75 years and over | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: Highest poverty rates are highlighted in red. Dark red = highest, medium red = 2nd highest, and pink = 3rd highest

Poverty rates by gender and age for Hispanic or Latino in-district residents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Income in the past 12 months below poverty level: | **13%** | **13%** | **10%** | **10%** | 7% | 6% | 9% | 9% | 8% | **13%** | **12%** | 9% | **10%** | 9% |
| **Male:** | **49%** | **47%** | 41% | **53%** | 44% | **47%** | 45% | 41% | 28% | 42% | 41% | 30% | **47%** | 36% |
| Under 5 years | 9% | 4% | 4% | 6% | 10% | 6% | 4% | 1% | 0% | 6% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| 5 years | 2% | 1% | 4% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 6 to 11 years | 9% | 4% | 10% | 5% | 7% | 4% | 6% | 5% | 2% | 6% | 7% | 3% | 0% | 2% |
| 12 to 14 years | 4% | 5% | 0% | 6% | 4% | 1% | 2% | 5% | 5% | 2% | 4% | 1% | 0% | 2% |
| 15 years | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 1% |
| 16 and 17 years | 3% | 4% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 4% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| 18 to 24 years | 4% | 5% | 11% | 6% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 5% | 1% | 4% | 0% | 5% | 18% | 5% |
| 25 to 34 years | 3% | 3% | 0% | 7% | 3% | 11% | 3% | 5% | 3% | 5% | 1% | 6% | 0% | 3% |
| 35 to 44 years | 6% | 7% | 0% | 9% | 5% | 3% | 7% | 5% | 1% | 5% | 6% | 6% | 4% | 5% |
| 45 to 54 years | 3% | 4% | 11% | 3% | 2% | 6% | 0% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 0% | 5% |
| 55 to 64 years | 2% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 7% | 3% | 2% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 4% |
| 65 to 74 years | 1% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 6% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 10% | 0% | 18% | 3% |
| 75 years and over | 1% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 6% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 2% |
| **Female:** | 51% | 53% | **59%** | 47% | 56% | 53% | 55% | **59%** | **72%** | 58% | **59%** | **70%** | 53% | 64% |
| Under 5 years | 8% | 6% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 4% | 3% | 5% | 10% | 5% | 8% | 0% | 4% | 3% |
| 5 years | 0% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 11% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 1% |
| 6 to 11 years | 4% | 6% | 0% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 9% | 6% | 3% | 5% | 9% | 12% | 4% | 4% |
| 12 to 14 years | 2% | 2% | 9% | 1% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 7% | 3% | 2% | 7% | 0% | 4% |
| 15 years | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 1% |
| 16 and 17 years | 2% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| 18 to 24 years | 1% | 3% | 9% | 3% | 11% | 2% | 3% | 10% | 2% | 7% | 5% | 4% | 0% | 6% |
| 25 to 34 years | 10% | 6% | 4% | 7% | 7% | 8% | 8% | 5% | 19% | 11% | 10% | 18% | 0% | 13% |
| 35 to 44 years | 8% | 10% | 17% | 11% | 3% | 10% | 9% | 6% | 3% | 9% | 1% | 2% | 4% | 6% |
| 45 to 54 years | 3% | 6% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 5% | 6% | 9% | 10% | 4% | 5% | 4% | 13% | 7% |
| 55 to 64 years | 5% | 2% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 2% | 4% | 6% | 0% | 4% | 6% | 3% | 2% | 7% |
| 65 to 74 years | 5% | 5% | 14% | 1% | 6% | 11% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 2% | 10% | 26% | 5% |
| 75 years and over | 2% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 9% | 2% | 5% | 2% | 13% | 2% | 10% | 5% | 0% | 6% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: Highest poverty rates are highlighted in red. Dark red = highest, medium red = 2nd highest, and pink = 3rd highest

Poverty rates by gender and age for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander in-district residents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Income in the past 12 months below poverty level: | **17%** | **70%** | 0% | 0% | **65%** | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% |
| **Male:** | 0% | **58%** | 0% | 0% | 48% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | **100%** |
| Under 5 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 5 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 6 to 11 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 12 to 14 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 15 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 16 and 17 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 18 to 24 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 25 to 34 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 35 to 44 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 34% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 45 to 54 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 55 to 64 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 65 to 74 years | 0% | 58% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 75 years and over | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **Female:** | **100%** | **42%** | 0% | 0% | **52%** | 0% | **100%** | 0% | 0% | **100%** | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Under 5 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 5 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 6 to 11 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 12 to 14 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 15 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 16 and 17 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 18 to 24 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 38% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 25 to 34 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 32% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 35 to 44 years | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 45 to 54 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 43% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 55 to 64 years | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 65 to 74 years | 0% | 42% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 75 years and over | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 24% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: sample of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders is small and likely causing extreme percentages.

Note: Highest poverty rates are highlighted in red. Dark red = highest, medium red = 2nd highest, and pink = 3rd highest

Poverty rates by gender and age for Some other Race in-district residents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Income in the past 12 months below poverty level: | 11% | 11% | 3% | 10% | 4% | 10% | 10% | 10% | **16%** | 14% | **16%** | **15%** | **20%** | 9% |
| **Male:** | **47%** | 46% | 14% | 44% | 29% | **55%** | 46% | 41% | 44% | 40% | 40% | 40% | **48%** | 42% |
| Under 5 years | 5% | 2% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 3% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 4% |
| 5 years | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 6 to 11 years | 2% | 3% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 6% | 1% | 4% | 4% | 7% | 7% | 6% | 0% | 1% |
| 12 to 14 years | 7% | 2% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 6% | 9% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 0% | 3% |
| 15 years | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% |
| 16 and 17 years | 4% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 7% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 1% |
| 18 to 24 years | 4% | 4% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 6% | 2% | 5% | 3% | 4% | 0% | 8% | 20% | 8% |
| 25 to 34 years | 4% | 5% | 0% | 7% | 1% | 8% | 5% | 4% | 3% | 5% | 1% | 8% | 0% | 3% |
| 35 to 44 years | 7% | 8% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 4% | 6% | 3% | 2% | 5% | 7% | 8% | 5% | 6% |
| 45 to 54 years | 6% | 6% | 14% | 5% | 2% | 9% | 0% | 7% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 0% | 3% |
| 55 to 64 years | 2% | 3% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 11% | 3% | 5% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 6% |
| 65 to 74 years | 1% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 23% | 5% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 3% | 8% | 0% | 18% | 3% |
| 75 years and over | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 5% | 4% | 10% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 3% |
| **Female:** | 53% | 54% | **86%** | 56% | **71%** | 45% | 54% | 59% | 56% | **60%** | **60%** | **60%** | 52% | 58% |
| Under 5 years | 5% | 13% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 6% | 3% | 7% | 6% | 5% | 7% | 0% | 5% | 3% |
| 5 years | 1% | 2% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 3% |
| 6 to 11 years | 3% | 6% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 8% | 6% | 6% | 11% | 9% | 4% | 5% |
| 12 to 14 years | 1% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 6% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| 15 years | 3% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 4% | 2% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 2% |
| 16 and 17 years | 2% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| 18 to 24 years | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 1% | 14% | 0% | 8% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 4% |
| 25 to 34 years | 5% | 4% | 0% | 15% | 24% | 5% | 7% | 2% | 9% | 12% | 10% | 14% | 0% | 7% |
| 35 to 44 years | 12% | 9% | 0% | 11% | 13% | 12% | 11% | 5% | 5% | 9% | 1% | 2% | 4% | 6% |
| 45 to 54 years | 3% | 4% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 4% | 5% | 8% | 8% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13% | 7% |
| 55 to 64 years | 7% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 5% | 0% | 3% | 6% | 3% | 2% | 6% |
| 65 to 74 years | 10% | 7% | 74% | 0% | 5% | 10% | 5% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 16% | 24% | 4% |
| 75 years and over | 1% | 1% | 12% | 2% | 22% | 0% | 4% | 1% | 19% | 1% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 7% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: Highest poverty rates are highlighted in red. Dark red = highest, medium red = 2nd highest, and pink = 3rd highest

Poverty rates by gender and age for White in-district residents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Azusa** | **Baldwin Park** | **Charter Oak** | **Covina** | **Diamond Bar** | **Glendora** | **Hacienda Heights** | **La Puente** | **La Verne** | **Pomona** | **Rowland Heights** | **San Dimas** | **Walnut** | **West Covina** |
| Income in the past 12 months below poverty level: | **17%** | **14%** | **13%** | 10% | 6% | 7% | 9% | 7% | 8% | **14%** | 8% | 9% | 2% | 12% |
| Male: | **54%** | 41% | **65%** | 52% | 46% | 45% | 46% | 39% | 37% | 46% | 37% | 47% | **78%** | 34% |
| Under 5 years | 10% | 4% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 4% | 2% | 4% | 2% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| 5 years | 3% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 6 to 11 years | 11% | 4% | 14% | 1% | 4% | 2% | 5% | 7% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 1% |
| 12 to 14 years | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 4% | 3% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| 15 years | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 2% |
| 16 and 17 years | 2% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 2% |
| 18 to 24 years | 6% | 4% | 15% | 9% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 5% | 1% | 6% | 0% | 3% |
| 25 to 34 years | 4% | 3% | 4% | 6% | 0% | 5% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 6% | 19% | 5% |
| 35 to 44 years | 5% | 4% | 6% | 7% | 8% | 9% | 7% | 12% | 7% | 3% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 2% |
| 45 to 54 years | 2% | 6% | 12% | 4% | 5% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 5% | 5% | 1% | 8% | 0% | 5% |
| 55 to 64 years | 7% | 3% | 5% | 4% | 18% | 5% | 10% | 2% | 11% | 6% | 17% | 4% | 31% | 8% |
| 65 to 74 years | 2% | 5% | 0% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 5% | 1% | 3% | 5% | 11% | 8% | 28% | 3% |
| 75 years and over | 2% | 2% | 6% | 4% | 2% | 5% | 3% | 3% | 6% | 2% | 6% | 1% | 0% | 2% |
| Female: | 46% | 59% | 35% | 48% | 54% | 55% | 54% | **61%** | **63%** | 54% | **63%** | 53% | 22% | **66%** |
| Under 5 years | 10% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 6% | 3% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| 5 years | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% |
| 6 to 11 years | 3% | 5% | 1% | 0% | 4% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 8% | 3% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 4% |
| 12 to 14 years | 2% | 4% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 6% |
| 15 years | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| 16 and 17 years | 2% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| 18 to 24 years | 6% | 8% | 0% | 5% | 10% | 2% | 6% | 2% | 1% | 5% | 2% | 7% | 0% | 5% |
| 25 to 34 years | 10% | 8% | 0% | 3% | 11% | 7% | 6% | 13% | 8% | 11% | 7% | 6% | 2% | 12% |
| 35 to 44 years | 4% | 11% | 12% | 6% | 1% | 6% | 11% | 8% | 9% | 7% | 7% | 8% | 3% | 5% |
| 45 to 54 years | 1% | 6% | 7% | 6% | 8% | 5% | 6% | 11% | 10% | 4% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 5% |
| 55 to 64 years | 3% | 3% | 2% | 9% | 0% | 9% | 7% | 9% | 4% | 7% | 21% | 7% | 0% | 16% |
| 65 to 74 years | 3% | 2% | 7% | 9% | 11% | 9% | 6% | 3% | 10% | 5% | 2% | 5% | 16% | 3% |
| 75 years and over | 2% | 5% | 5% | 7% | 10% | 10% | 4% | 3% | 8% | 4% | 23% | 10% | 2% | 6% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: Highest poverty rates are highlighted in red. Dark red = highest, medium red = 2nd highest, and pink = 3rd highest

## Educational attainment by ethnicity and gender

Educational attainment for American Indian and Alaskan Native in-district residents – 25 years and older

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Azusa | Baldwin Park | Charter Oak | Covina | Diamond Bar | Glendora | Hacienda Heights | La Puente | La Verne | Pomona | Rowland Heights | San Dimas | Walnut | West Covina |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | 10% | 23% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 11% | 11% | 25% | 11% | 19% | **36%** | 0% | 6% | 7% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 23% | 23% | 15% | 6% | 14% | 12% | 17% | 9% | 0% | 16% | **34%** | 0% | 9% | 7% |
| Some college or associate degree | 18% | 10% | 0% | **30%** | 25% | 28% | 6% | 9% | 28% | 13% | 0% | 16% | 15% | 12% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 0% | 5% | 0% | 3% | 12% | 8% | 2% | 7% | 6% | 1% | 0% | 21% | **22%** | 4% |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | 24% | 11% | 26% | 5% | 6% | 14% | 16% | 25% | 15% | 17% | 4% | 0% | **37%** | 18% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 8% | 21% | **32%** | 27% | 23% | 11% | 18% | 17% | 2% | 14% | 0% | 25% | 0% | 11% |
| Some college or associate degree | 12% | 5% | 16% | 5% | 5% | 9% | 24% | 7% | **37%** | 9% | 19% | 18% | 0% | 28% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 5% | 1% | 11% | 8% | 15% | 8% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 7% | **22%** | 11% | 13% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: Cities with the highest percentage for each education attainment level are highlighted in orange.

Educational attainment for American Indian and Alaskan Native in-district residents – 25 years and older

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Azusa | Baldwin Park | Charter Oak | Covina | Diamond Bar | Glendora | Hacienda Heights | La Puente | La Verne | Pomona | Rowland Heights | San Dimas | Walnut | West Covina |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | 3% | 10% | 1% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 4% | **11%** | 0% | 6% | 4% | 1% | 3% | 4% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 7% | **12%** | 2% | 4% | 5% | 3% | 8% | 9% | 3% | 8% | 10% | 1% | 4% | 8% |
| Some college or associate degree | **14%** | 12% | 16% | 14% | 8% | 9% | 10% | 13% | 11% | 11% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 11% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 26% | 13% | 33% | 24% | 30% | 29% | 26% | 16% | **36%** | 22% | 25% | 32% | 30% | 24% |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | 4% | **13%** | 5% | 8% | 3% | 2% | 6% | 9% | 4% | 7% | 8% | 1% | 5% | 6% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 7% | **12%** | 5% | 6% | 7% | 6% | 10% | 11% | 4% | 10% | 10% | 3% | 5% | 10% |
| Some college or associate degree | 11% | 13% | 9% | 12% | 9% | 12% | 12% | **16%** | 9% | 11% | 10% | 15% | 10% | 12% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 29% | 15% | 27% | 28% | 34% | 36% | 24% | 15% | 33% | 25% | 24% | **40%** | 34% | 25% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: Cities with the highest percentage for each education attainment level are highlighted in orange.

Educational attainment for Black or African American in-district residents – 25 years and older

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Azusa | Baldwin Park | Charter Oak | Covina | Diamond Bar | Glendora | Hacienda Heights | La Puente | La Verne | Pomona | Rowland Heights | San Dimas | Walnut | West Covina |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | 1% | **9%** | 0% | 2% | 8% | **9%** | 0% | 0% | 8% | 7% | 3% | 4% | 1% | 3% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 5% | 10% | 0% | 13% | 7% | 10% | **25%** | 12% | 8% | 10% | 15% | 10% | 12% | 13% |
| Some college or associate degree | 9% | **30%** | 23% | 15% | 14% | 18% | 23% | 28% | 12% | 15% | 25% | 24% | 22% | 20% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | **26%** | 5% | 17% | 25% | 16% | 15% | 14% | 4% | 22% | 12% | 19% | 12% | 20% | 9% |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | 2% | 9% | 2% | 1% | 2% | **11%** | 8% | 3% | 1% | 8% | 2% | 7% | 2% | 3% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 13% | 5% | 0% | 11% | 4% | 9% | 10% | **21%** | 13% | 13% | 11% | 13% | 1% | 11% |
| Some college or associate degree | 21% | 20% | 15% | 18% | **27%** | 12% | 13% | 26% | 20% | 25% | 16% | 8% | 13% | 22% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 24% | 12% | **44%** | 14% | 21% | 15% | 6% | 6% | 16% | 9% | 9% | 21% | 31% | 19% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: Cities with the highest percentage for each education attainment level are highlighted in orange.

Educational attainment for Hispanic or Latino in-district residents – 25 years and older

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Azusa | Baldwin Park | Charter Oak | Covina | Diamond Bar | Glendora | Hacienda Heights | La Puente | La Verne | Pomona | Rowland Heights | San Dimas | Walnut | West Covina |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | 14% | 18% | 6% | 10% | 5% | 5% | 9% | **19%** | 5% | 17% | 13% | 3% | 5% | 9% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 16% | 17% | 13% | **18%** | 11% | 12% | 15% | 17% | 11% | 15% | 16% | 13% | 10% | 17% |
| Some college or associate degree | 13% | 11% | 15% | 15% | 18% | 17% | 16% | 12% | 16% | 13% | 13% | **20%** | 18% | 15% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 7% | 3% | 12% | 8% | 11% | 14% | 9% | 2% | 14% | 5% | 5% | 12% | **17%** | 7% |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | 14% | **19%** | 10% | 8% | 6% | 6% | 8% | 18% | 5% | 17% | 11% | 6% | 7% | 11% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 13% | 16% | 15% | 14% | 13% | 10% | 15% | 15% | 13% | 13% | **19%** | 13% | 12% | 16% |
| Some college or associate degree | 14% | 11% | 14% | 17% | **22%** | 21% | 17% | 9% | **22%** | 14% | 14% | 15% | 17% | 16% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 9% | 4% | 14% | 11% | 15% | 14% | 12% | 6% | 16% | 6% | 9% | **17%** | 14% | 9% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: Cities with the highest percentage for each education attainment level are highlighted in orange.

Educational attainment for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander in-district residents – 25 years and old

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Azusa | Baldwin Park | Charter Oak | Covina | Diamond Bar | Glendora | Hacienda Heights | La Puente | La Verne | Pomona | Rowland Heights | San Dimas | Walnut | West Covina |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | 0% | **24%** | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 13% | 20% | 0% | 16% | 27% | 8% | 36% | **60%** | 0% | 8% | 12% | 0% | 0% | 20% |
| Some college or associate degree | 0% | 0% | 0% | 28% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 0% | **36%** | 14% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | **57%** | 3% | 0% | 23% | 22% | 18% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 43% | 12% |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | 0% | **14%** | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 0% | 18% | **67%** | 0% | 51% | 0% | 40% | 0% | 0% | 34% | 41% | 0% | 21% | 6% |
| Some college or associate degree | 16% | 22% | 33% | 33% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 21% | **100%** | 23% | 15% | 84% | 0% | 24% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 14% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | **59%** | 4% | 0% | 0% | 26% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 10% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: sample of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders is small and likely causing extreme percentages.

Note: Cities with the highest percentage for each education attainment level are highlighted in orange.

Educational attainment for Some other Race in-district residents – 25 years and older

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Azusa | Baldwin Park | Charter Oak | Covina | Diamond Bar | Glendora | Hacienda Heights | La Puente | La Verne | Pomona | Rowland Heights | San Dimas | Walnut | West Covina |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | 9% | **19%** | 6% | 6% | 2% | 3% | 7% | **19%** | 3% | 14% | 7% | 3% | 4% | 6% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 13% | **18%** | 13% | 13% | 10% | 10% | 11% | 13% | 9% | 12% | 13% | 10% | 9% | 14% |
| Some college or associate degree | 15% | 11% | 18% | **19%** | 18% | 17% | 18% | 11% | 17% | 14% | **19%** | **19%** | **19%** | 17% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 11% | 4% | 9% | 11% | 20% | 17% | 12% | 5% | 17% | 7% | 12% | 15% | **18%** | 10% |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | 10% | **17%** | 9% | 5% | 3% | 3% | 6% | **17%** | 3% | 14% | 5% | 3% | 3% | 7% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 14% | 15% | 10% | 15% | 10% | 12% | 15% | **16%** | 10% | 12% | 14% | 12% | 14% | 14% |
| Some college or associate degree | 15% | 12% | **23%** | 21% | 16% | 20% | 18% | 14% | 20% | 17% | 17% | 21% | 16% | 19% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 12% | 5% | 12% | 12% | 20% | 18% | 13% | 5% | **21%** | 8% | 12% | 17% | 17% | 13% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: Cities with the highest percentage for each education attainment level are highlighted in orange.

Educational attainment White in-district residents – 25 years and older

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Azusa | Baldwin Park | Charter Oak | Covina | Diamond Bar | Glendora | Hacienda Heights | La Puente | La Verne | Pomona | Rowland Heights | San Dimas | Walnut | West Covina |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | **20%** | 19% | 8% | 12% | 8% | 10% | 11% | **20%** | 6% | **20%** | 16% | 7% | 5% | 9% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 16% | 14% | 10% | 15% | 10% | 14% | 19% | 19% | 14% | 14% | 15% | 8% | 12% | **20%** |
| Some college or associate degree | 13% | 13% | 15% | 14% | 16% | 13% | 15% | 10% | **19%** | 12% | 11% | 18% | 16% | 12% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2% | 3% | **15%** | 6% | 14% | 10% | 8% | 3% | 7% | 4% | 6% | 8% | 10% | 8% |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school diploma | 15% | **20%** | 5% | 11% | 5% | 8% | 11% | 19% | 9% | **20%** | 10% | 16% | 8% | 10% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 14% | 16% | 17% | 15% | 12% | 11% | 15% | 16% | 10% | 13% | 19% | 15% | 9% | **20%** |
| Some college or associate degree | 13% | 10% | 11% | 18% | **24%** | 23% | 15% | 8% | 18% | 13% | 12% | 19% | 29% | 13% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 6% | 4% | **18%** | 10% | 10% | 12% | 6% | 3% | 17% | 4% | 11% | 9% | 12% | 9% |

Data source: ACS 5-Year Estimates, ACSDP5YSPT2021 dataset

Note: Cities with the highest percentage for each education attainment level are highlighted in orange.