



**MONTEREY PENINSULA**  
College



# Fact Book

2022-2023

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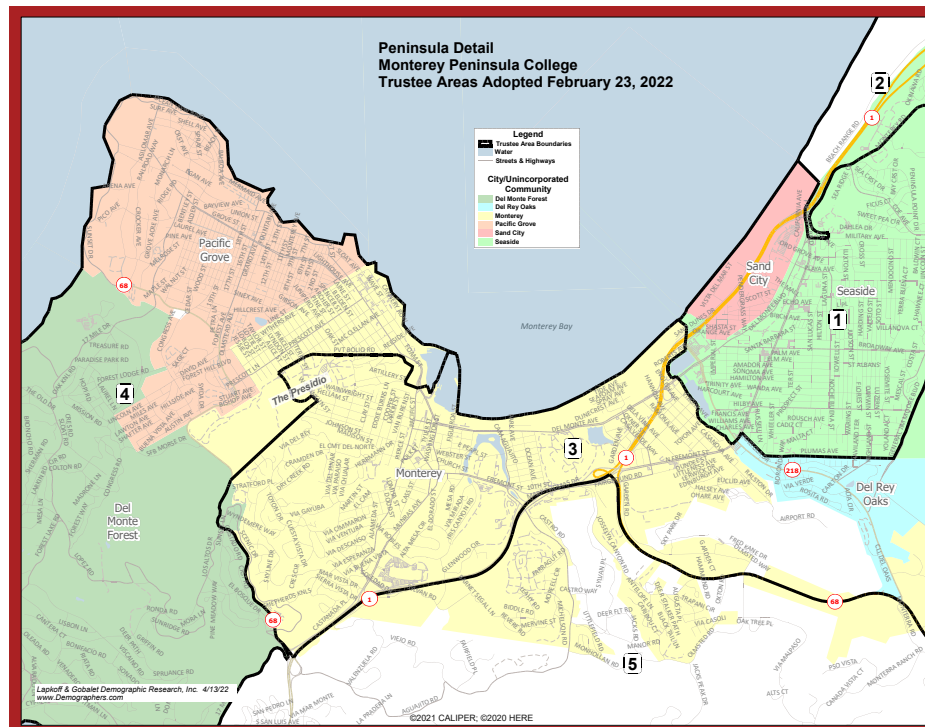
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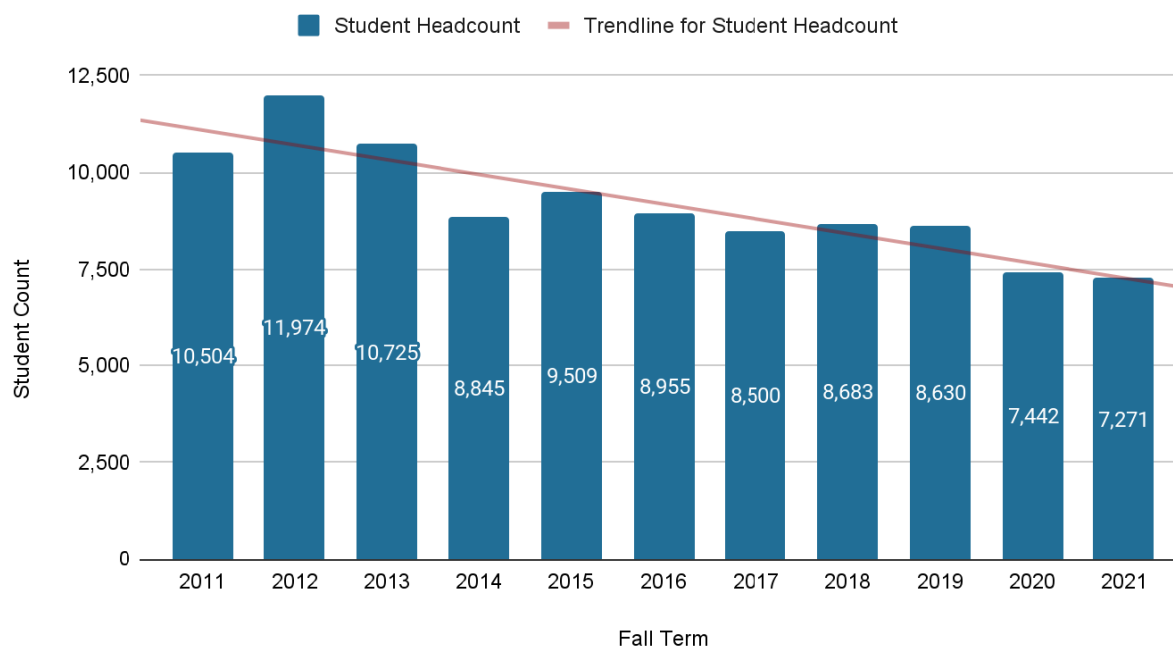
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# Student Headcount

### MPC Student Headcount (Fall Terms 2011-2021)



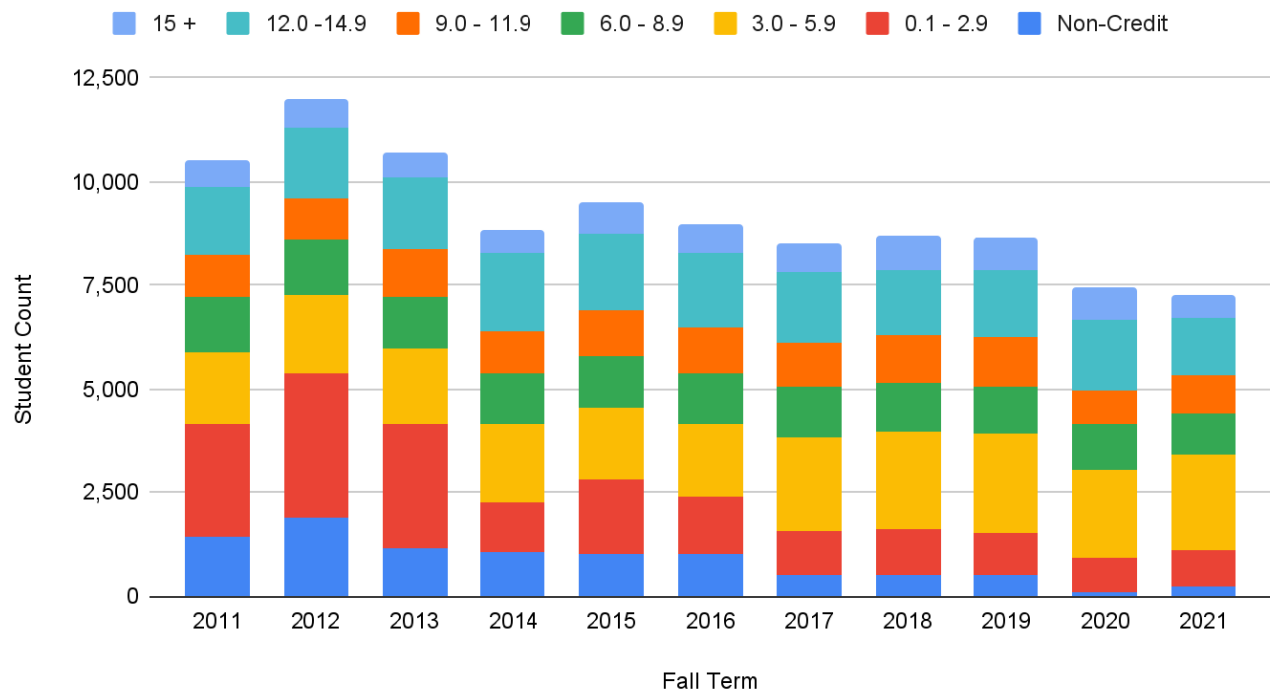
Data source: California Community College Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) Data Mart Annual/Term Student Count Report

Over the past ten years, student headcount at the College has generally been on a downward trend. The decreases that occurred in fall 2020 and 2021 were largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which impacted enrollment across the California Community College system.



# Student Demographics

**MPC Students by Unit Load (Fall Terms 2011-2021)**



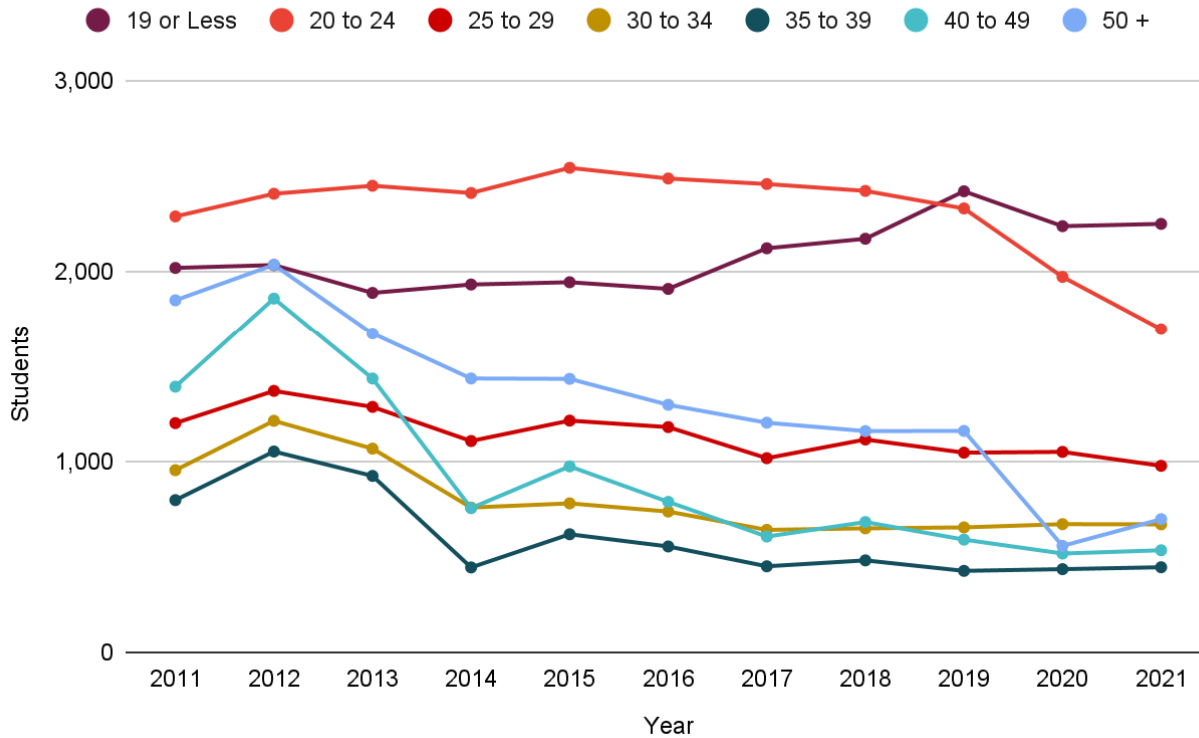
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Noncredit</b>	1,432	1,871	1,138	1,063	1,020	996	510	531	507	120	250
<b>0.1-2.9</b>	2,690	3,512	3,020	1,205	1,780	1,378	1,068	1,106	1,012	796	856
<b>3.0-5.9</b>	1,776	1,887	1,815	1,855	1,731	1,772	2,218	2,306	2,398	2,119	2,293
<b>6.0-8.9</b>	1,304	1,324	1,223	1,261	1,244	1,225	1,249	1,210	1,157	1,122	1,030
<b>9.0-11.9</b>	1,046	1,013	1,188	1,024	1,128	1,131	1,073	1,168	1,177	823	906
<b>12.0-14.9</b>	1,623	1,708	1,710	1,851	1,844	1,772	1,711	1,541	1,611	1,695	1,368
<b>15+</b>	633	659	631	586	762	681	671	821	768	767	569

Data source: California Community College Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) Data Mart Full-time/Part-time (Unit Load) Status Summary Report

The number of full-time students (enrolled in at least 12 semester units) at the College has remained relatively consistent over the past ten years, with a notable drop occurring in Fall 2021, likely as a result of COVID-19's impact on overall enrollment. The "non-credit" and "0.1-2.9" unit categories have seen the steepest decline; this may be due to repeatability restrictions that were implemented due to the California Code of Regulations on course repeatability limits (Title 5 Section 55040), which went into effect in fall 2013. The greatest increase the College has observed within this time frame is in the "3.0 to 5.9" unit category.

# Students by Age Group

**MPC Students by Age Group (Fall Terms, 2011-2021)**



Age Groups	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
19 or Under	2,020	2,035	1,889	1,933	1,945	1,910	2,123	2,173	2,422	2,239	2,251
20 to 24	2,290	2,409	2,451	2,413	2,545	2,489	2,460	2,424	2,332	1,973	1,697
25 to 29	1,201	1,370	1,286	1,107	1,214	1,180	1,017	1,115	1,046	1,050	977
30 to 34	954	1,213	1,067	758	780	737	641	649	654	671	670
35 to 39	797	1,052	924	444	618	554	450	481	426	435	445
40 to 49	1,392	1,859	1,435	755	974	788	606	682	590	517	534
50 +	1,850	2,036	1,673	1,435	1,433	1,297	1,203	1,159	1,160	557	697
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,504</b>	<b>11,974</b>	<b>10,725</b>	<b>8,845</b>	<b>9,509</b>	<b>8,955</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,683</b>	<b>8,630</b>	<b>7,442</b>	<b>7,271</b>

Data source: California Community College Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) Data Mart  
[https://datamart.cccco.edu/Students/Student\\_Term\\_Annual\\_Count.aspx](https://datamart.cccco.edu/Students/Student_Term_Annual_Count.aspx)

As Monterey Peninsula College responded to the unexpected public health crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic starting in early 2020, the College has been analyzing pre and post-pandemic enrollment trends to help identify actionable insights as it has resumed more face-to-face instruction.

# Age Group Trends

## **Pre-Pandemic (2011-2019) Age Group Trends**

Until enrollment dropped in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the College had experienced a noticeable increase in enrollment of students age 19 or under since Fall 2017. This trend could be due, in part, to MPC's efforts to expand dual enrollment opportunities at high schools in the District through the College and Career Access Pathways (CCAP) partnerships.

Enrollment for the age groups between 20 and 29 has been relatively stable during the pre-pandemic period while there has been a downward trend for ages 30 and above, with a significant decline in enrollment for the ages 40 and above population between 2012 and 2014. The sharp decrease in enrollment during this period may have been related to a new California Code of Regulations on course repeatability limits (Title 5 Section 55040), which went into effect in Fall 2013. This legislation change would have affected older adults who repeated enrollments in areas such as the arts and physical fitness.

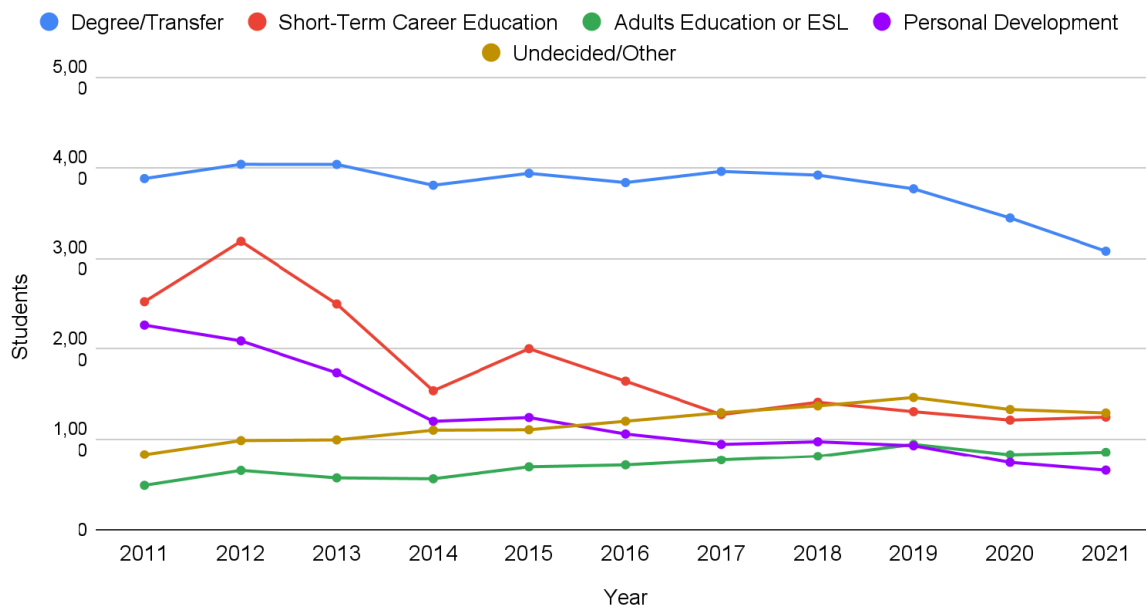
## **Post-pandemic (2020-present) Age Group Trends**

It is notable that the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a significant decrease in enrollment of two specific age groups (ages between 20 and 24 and ages 50+) compared to pre-pandemic levels. Historically, the majority of the College's student population who take courses for personal development have been older student populations, including those vulnerable groups being at a high risk of serious illness and death from COVID-19 and those less interested in online learning opportunities.

Notably, the pandemic had a relatively small impact on other age groups: the group age 19 or under saw a small decrease in enrollment, and enrollments of students between 30 and 49 years old remained consistent compared to pre-pandemic levels. While the College certainly cannot pinpoint the main cause for different changes in the enrollment trend by age group, it is reasonable to consider the possibility that inequitable access to stable internet, financial hardship, health-related issues, and the impact of Board Policy 5210 and Administrative Procedure 5210, which introduced a vaccination requirement for all students in spring 2022, are among many potential factors.

# Students By Educational Goal

MPC Students by Educational Goal (Fall Terms 2011-2021)



Data Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) MIS Referential Data Files.

The graph and the table, which show students' self-reported education goals when they applied for admission, indicate that the number of degree/transfer seeking students at the College remained stable at approximately 3,800~4,000 until the COVID-19 pandemic began in 2020. Since then, those numbers have decreased by 10% each year while the enrollment of students with other education goals had a relatively smaller decrease in 2020, but maintained a similar level in 2021.

While the degree/transfer seeking student population decreased, adult education/ESL students and students with undecided goals have been on a slightly upward trend for the past ten years. The students in these two categories might not have not defined their long-term education goals yet as the majority of classes they take are prerequisites or beginning-level classes, and thus, these students may not have fixed goals until they further advance their studies. This trend also reflects the impact of dual enrollment, which started in 2017, as younger students (middle and high school students under age 18) often do not have reported education goals yet.

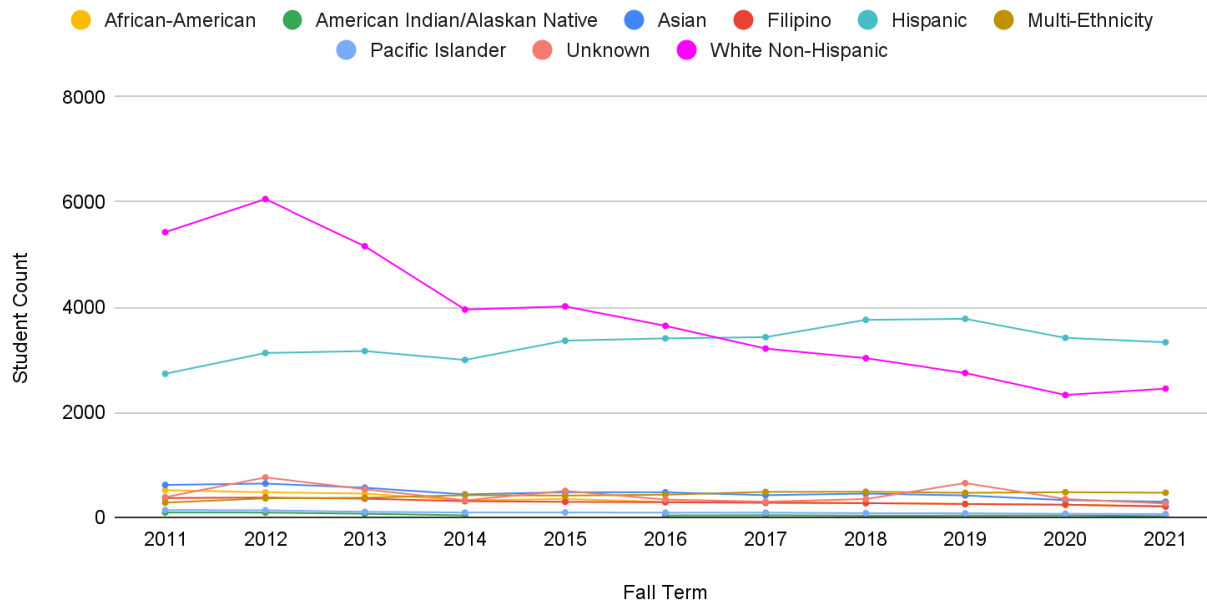
The short-term career education student population significantly decreased over the past ten years. The sudden, significant decline in enrollment occurred between 2012 and 2014 while the numbers stayed relatively steady after 2017. This significant decline in enrollment may have been related to a decrease in MPC's Instructional Service Agreement (ISA) contracts with public safety training agencies.

In addition, the data show that the number of students who took classes for personal development has seen a downward trend for the past decade. The numbers decreased notably between 2012 and 2014. As noted in the section above regarding the enrollment by age group, the significant drop in enrollment may have been caused by a newly implemented regulation limiting course repeatability, enacted in fall 2013, as the new policy may have affected older students who enjoyed repeating courses for personal development in areas such as the arts, dance, and music.



# Race and Ethnicity

**MPC Students by Race & Ethnicity (Fall Terms 2011-2021)**



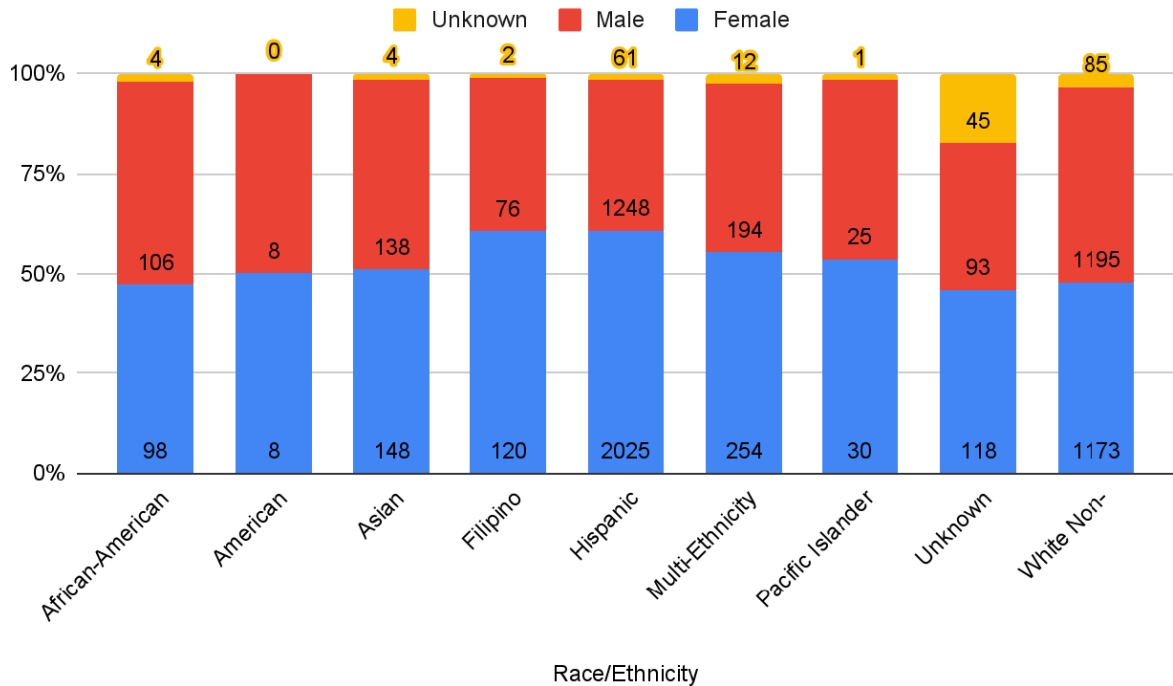
Data source: California Community College Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) Data Mart Annual/Term Student Count Report

Over the past decade, student racial and ethnic diversity at Monterey Peninsula College has shifted. Most notably, the data show a 20% increase in Hispanic students between 2011 (26%) and 2021 (46%). The composition of other racial and ethnic groups has remained relatively consistent with the exception of White students, whose population has decreased from 52% (2011) to 34% (2021) though still the second largest student group at MPC. Hispanic students became the largest population at MPC in 2017.

The gradual rise in Hispanic students over the past decade prompted MPC to take action in order to serve the needs of this growing population, in part, by becoming a Hispanic Serving Institution (HSI) in 2018. The College has received multiple federal HSI grants to support the development and implementation of programs and services, including the establishment of the Center for Excellence in Transfer, College Readiness, and Opportunities (El CENTRO), increased bilingual academic support, and offering courses in a bilingual (Spanish/English) format.

# Race, Ethnicity, and Gender

MPC Students by Race/Ethnicity and Gender (Fall 2021)

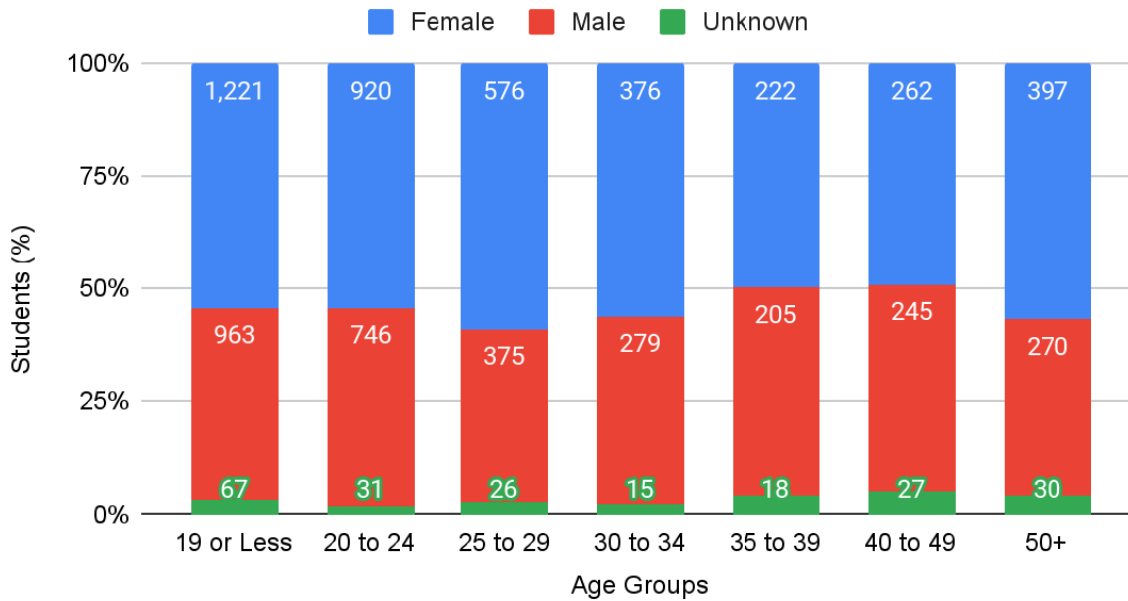


Data source: California Community College Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) Data Mart Annual/Term Student Count Report

For almost all race/ethnicity groups listed, there is roughly a 50/50 split between male- and female-identifying students with the split generally favoring female students. The exceptions to this general trend are within the African-American and White Non-Hispanic student populations, who have a higher male-to-female population. There is generally a small number of students in the unknown gender category, except among students of unknown race/ethnicity.

# Gender/Age/First Generation

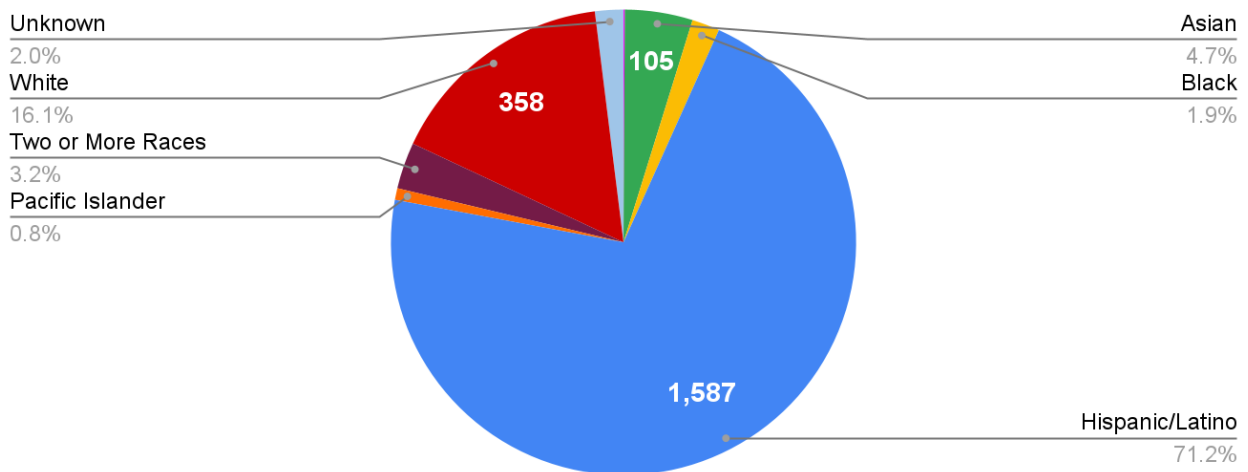
## MPC Students by Gender and Age Group (Fall 2021)



Data source: California Community College Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) Data Mart.

Overall, more female students (55%) than male students (42%) enrolled at the College in 2021. The portion of female students is higher than the percentage of male students in all age groups. Among them, the age group between ages 25 and 29 had the highest concentration of female students (59%) compared to male students (38%) while the ratio between females and males is relatively even, with the difference being 3-4% within the age group between 35 and 49.

## MPC First Generation Students by Race/Ethnicity (Fall 2021)

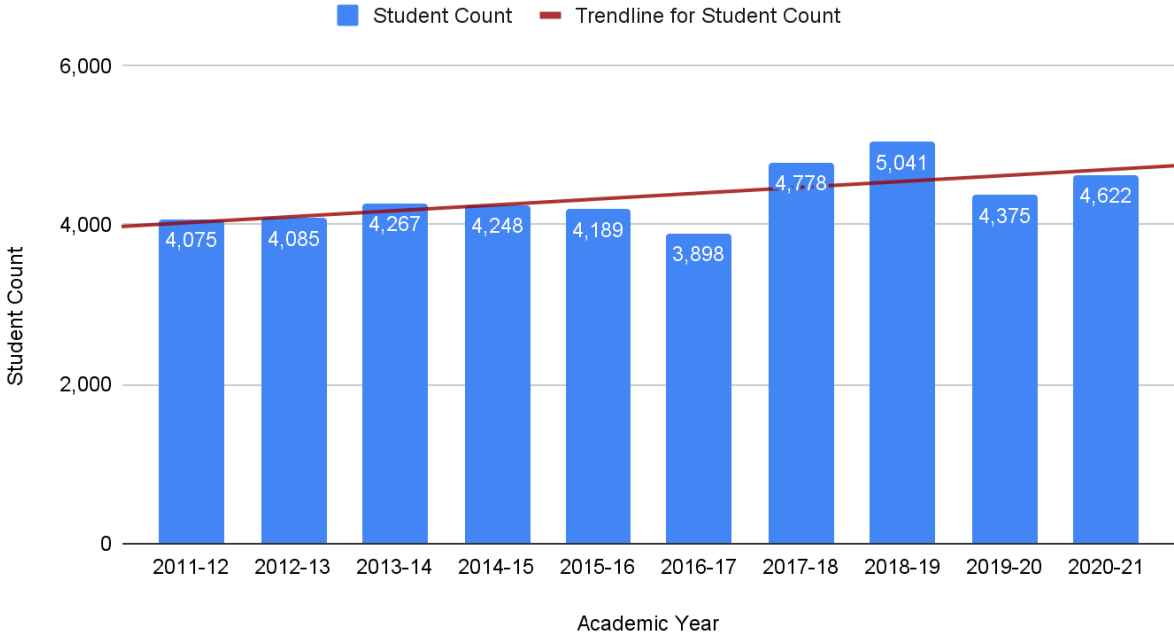


Data source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) MIS Referential Data Files.

First generation college students represented one-third of total students enrolled at the College in fall 2021. Among first generation students, Hispanic/Latino students accounted for more than two-thirds of the population (71%), followed by White (16%) and Asian students (5%). To have systematic support for first generation students, the College has focused on increasing financial assistance available to students and increased student support through counseling; academic support; and programs including the El CENTRO, Umoja, EOPS, the Access Resource Center, and TRIO Student Support Services (SSS).

### Financial Aid

**MPC Student Headcount (Unduplicated) of Financial Aid Recipients (2011-2021)**



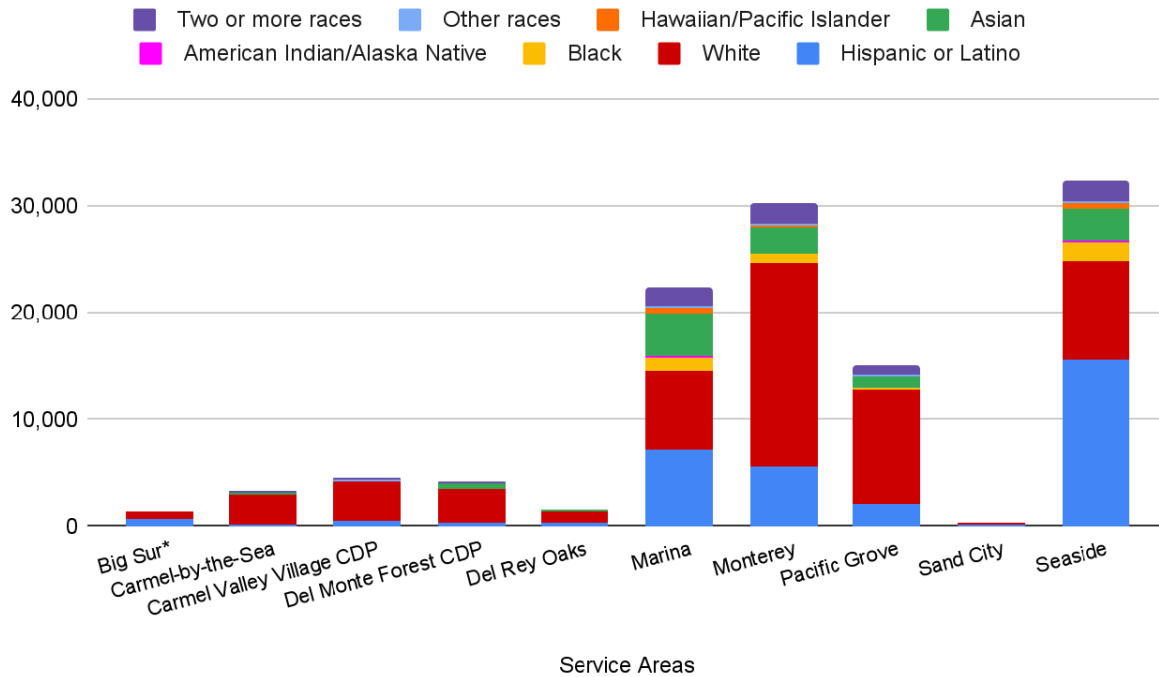
Data source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Financial Aid Summary Report

Over the past ten years, the number of students (unduplicated headcount) at the College who are receiving financial aid has moved in an upward trend. The decreases that occurred in Fall 2020 and 2021 were likely due to the decrease in enrollment ushered in by the COVID-19 pandemic.



# Service Area Data

## MPC Service Area Population by Race/Ethnicity



Data sources: 2020 Census, U.S. Census Bureau. Total Population - Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race. & 2020 ACS, U.S. Census Bureau. 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (DP), Table DP05. (Note: Big Sur was not included in the 2020 Census; therefore, the Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) for Big Sur (93920) in the American Community Survey (ACS) 2020 was used for the area)

The table above demonstrates the racial/ethnic breakdown of cities within the College’s service area. Marina and Seaside are the most racially and ethnically diverse cities in the District.



## MPC Service Area Population by Age Group

Service Area:	Population by Age Group:									
	14 or under	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 or over	Total
Big Sur*	304	34	158	275	245	113	61	132	223	1,545
Carmel-by-the-Sea	424	52	0	309	405	437	309	237	1,657	3,830
Carmel Valley Village CDP	694	216	110	191	546	323	410	364	1,298	4,152
Del Monte Forest CDP	409	299	241	178	334	347	277	369	1,651	4,105
Del Rey Oaks	214	54	34	192	190	199	157	131	354	1,525
Marina	4,312	1,663	2,175	3,055	2,617	2,218	1,360	1,316	3,265	21,981
Monterey	3,695	1,588	2,503	5,173	3,461	3,098	1,913	1,771	5,150	28,352
Pacific Grove	2,428	706	620	1,546	1,612	2,067	1,161	1,121	4,261	15,522
Sand City	49	7	33	58	41	41	16	32	33	310
Seaside	7,169	2,636	2,362	5,980	4,304	3,874	2,185	1,696	3,750	33,956

Data source: 2019 ACS, U.S. Census Bureau. 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (DP), Table DP05. (Note: Big Sur was not included in the CDPs or the cities in 2019 ACS, therefore the Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) for Big Sur (93920) was used for the area)

## MPC Service Area Population by Education Level

Service Area:	Population by Education Level:				
	Not a HS Graduate	HS Graduate or GED	Some College	Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Big Sur*	171	233	150	148	347
Carmel-by-the-Sea	51	378	530	181	2,214
Carmel Valley Village CDP	195	308	821	275	1,533
Del Monte Forest CDP	77	351	563	170	1,995
Del Rey Oaks	32	205	287	164	535
Marina	2,004	2,857	3,356	1,620	3,994
Monterey	1,523	2,210	4,027	1,937	10,869
Pacific Grove	397	1,517	2,315	1,146	6,393
Sand City	42	26	48	17	88
Seaside	4,213	5,365	4,886	2,257	5,068

Data source: 2019 ACS, U.S. Census Bureau. 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (DP), Table DP02. (Note: Big Sur was not included in the CDPs or the cities in 2019 ACS, therefore the Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) for Big Sur (93920) was used for the area)

The table above demonstrates educational attainment within the College's service area. The majority of residents fall into the "Bachelor's Degree or Higher" category. Every city has the majority of its residents within the "Bachelor's Degree or Higher" category with the exception of Seaside, where the majority of people are within the "HS Graduate or GED" category.

## MPC Service Area Population by Income Status

Service Area:	Percent of Population Designated as Low Income Status <sup>(1)</sup>			
	All Families	Families with Single Female Parent <sup>(2)</sup>	All People	18 to 64 Years
Big Sur <sup>(3)</sup>	4.0%	0.0%	16.3%	23.0%
Carmel-by-the-Sea	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	2.0%
Carmel Valley Village CDP	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	5.5%
Del Monte Forest CDP	1.2%	0.0%	5.3%	10.2%
Del Rey Oaks	2.2%	0.0%	5.1%	4.9%
Marina	7.2%	19.4%	12.8%	13.7%
Monterey	4.6%	6.2%	10.9%	11.5%
Pacific Grove	2.9%	5.0%	6.5%	7.3%
Sand City	9.5%	50.0%	16.5%	17.6%
Seaside	9.4%	14.3%	13.4%	12.3%

**Data source:** 2019 ACS, U.S. Census Bureau. 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles (DP), Table DP03. (Notes: (1) Percentage of families and people whose income in the past 12 months below the poverty level; (2) Big Sur was not included in the CDPs or the cities in 2019 ACS; therefore, the Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) for Big Sur (93920) was used for the area; (3) Families with female householder, no spouse present)

The table above demonstrates the low-income status within the College’s service area. Sand City and Seaside are the cities with the highest numbers of low-income status students within the “All Families” category. Half of the “Families with Single Female Parent” within the low income status category live in Seaside.



# Regional Labor Market Data

The Monterey Peninsula College service area includes the cities of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Del Rey Oaks, Marina, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Sand City, and Seaside; the Census Designated Places (CDP) of Carmel Village and Del Monte Forest; and the Big Sur region.

## Labor Force and Unemployment Rates, 2021

Service Area:	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
Monterey County	211,900	8.3%
Carmel by the Sea city	2,000	0.1%
Carmel Valley Village CDP	2,400	3.9%
Del Monte Forest CDP	1,300	7.2%
Del Rey Oaks city	1,000	15.3%
Marina city	12,000	5.7%
Monterey city	15,000	4.7%
Pacific Grove city	8,100	9.1%
Sand City city	200	3.5%
Seaside city	17,000	5.1%

Data source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division (Monthly Annual Average 2021 - Revised. Data Not Seasonally Adjusted. Released on 3/25/2022). (\*Note: The data for Big Sur is not available as the area is not included in the CDPs or the cities)

The table shows the monthly labor force and unemployment rate data for the cities and the CDPs in MPC's service area. The city of Del Rey Oaks has the highest unemployment rate, but its population is among the smallest. Considering the size of their populations, the cities of Seaside, Pacific Grove, Monterey, and Marina show higher numbers of unemployed residents.