



CHABOT
LAS POSITAS
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Student-Centered Funding Formula (SCFF) Impacts Equity in the San Francisco Bay Area

(White Paper Analysis)

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Vision for White Paper/Advocacy

- Chancellor Ronald P. Gerhard
 - Vision/Rationale for White Paper/ Advocacy



Acknowledgments

- Presentation is based on a [SCFF White Paper and Technical Paper](#) collaboratively produced in the Chabot-Las Positas Community College District (CLPCCD).
 - Special thanks to Chancellor Ronald P. Gerhard for his leadership.
 - Special thanks to all members of the CLPCCD SCCF Advocacy Team (e.g., College Presidents, Director of Public Relations, Marketing and Government Relations; Faculty and Classified Senate Presidents, Faculty Union leadership, IR, etc.) for discussions, creating the [SCFF White Paper](#) (see pages 5-6), advocacy and more!
 - Special thanks to Rajinder Samra for the research on which the [SCFF White Paper and Technical Paper](#) are based.
 - Special thanks to Cynthia Gordon da Cruz for her leadership in drafting the [SCFF Technical Paper](#) (see pages 1-4).



Background

- Districts hurt by the SCFF are predominantly in high-cost areas
- Rajinder Samra conducted exploratory research to determine underlying reasons for low percentages of College Promise Grant Recipients in high cost areas
- Data Sources:
 - *National Center for Educational Statistics*
 - *United States Census Bureau*
 - *California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Management Information Systems Data Mart*



Student-Centered Funding Formula (SCFF)

SCFF Components (simplified)	Percent
Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES)	70%
Supplemental Allocation - Promise Grants (65.4% - CLPCCD) - Pell Grants (30.2% - CLPCCD) - AB 540 (4.4% - CLPCCD) Note: The percentages represent the % of points.	20%
Student Success Allocation (additional bonus for Promise and Pell Grant recipients)	10%
Total	100%



Outline Today's Presentation

- **Why does the Supplemental Allocation in the SCFF disadvantage districts serving low-income students in high cost of living areas?**
 - **Relationship of cost of living to student expense budgets**
- **Detrimental SCFF Impacts on Economically Vulnerable Students in high-cost regions**
- **Recommendation for Improving the SCFF**



Background

Region 3 Districts

- Peralta CCD
- San Mateo County CCD
- Contra Costa CCD
- Marin CCD
- San Francisco CCD
- Sonoma County CCD

Region 4 Districts

- Cabrillo CCD
- Chabot-Las Positas CCD
- Foothill-DeAnza CCD
- Gavilan CCD
- Hartnell CCD
- Monterey Peninsula CCD
- Ohlone CCD
- San Jose-Evergreen CCD
- West Valley-Mission CCD



Key Idea: Inequities in the Awarding of California Promise and Pell Grants by Region

- **Students attending a CCC in Regions 3 (Peninsula/North Bay) and 4 (East Bay/South Bay) are the least likely to be awarded California Community College Promise and Pell Grants.**
 - **Promise Grants (2017-18)**
 - **32% of Region 3 students receive Promise Grant**
 - **31% of Region 4 students receive Promise Grant**
 - **Statewide average: 44%**
 - **Pell grants (2017-18)**
 - **13% of students in Regions 3 and 4 receive a Pell**
 - **Statewide average: 19%**



But why does this happen?

- **The formula for determining eligibility for Promise and Pell grants does not adequately factor cost of living into the equation.**
- **Cost of living matters!**



Background on Awarding Promise Grants

- **CCC Financial Aid offices commonly use Student Expense Budgets developed by California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) to create the required “Cost of Attendance.”**
- **“Cost of Attendance” historically widely used by financial aid offices to determine student eligibility for Promise Grants.**
- **9-month expense budgets by California Community College regions for 2017-18 revealed that the average budget for in-state off-campus student ranged from \$18,868 to \$21,782, with an average 9-month expense budget of \$20,271.**
- **Take away: Despite HUGE ranges in cost of living throughout our state, very small range in the cost of attendance used to determine Promise Grant eligibility.**



Background Awarding Pell Grants

- Pell Grants have the same issue
- Pell Grant eligibility is determined by a student's expected family contribution from the Free Application for Student Aid (FAFSA)
- Formula to establish eligibility does not take into account the cost of attendance for a particular college
- Formula only gives minimal weight to the state from which the student applies
- We can't change how Pells are awarded, but important to know that students in our regions who experience housing & food insecurity often don't qualify



Participation and Cost of Living Analysis by Region

California Community College District Regions	Average 9-Month Student Expense Budget for In-State and Off Campus in 2017-18 ¹	Average 9-Month Median Gross Rent (2013-2017 5-Year Estimates) ²	% of Student Expense Budget for Rent in 2017-18	Unduplicated Count of California College Promise Grants Awarded in 2017-18 ³	Annual Student Headcount in 2017-18 ⁴	% of Students Receiving California College Promise Grants in 2017-18	Average Monthly Median Gross Rent	Region
1 (6 Districts)	\$ 18,868	\$ 8,010	42%	25,750	50,286	51%	\$ 890	Peninsula/ North Bay East Bay/ South Bay
2 (7 Districts)	\$ 20,548	\$ 10,848	53%	87,870	184,312	48%	\$ 1,205	
3 (6 Districts)	\$ 21,782	\$ 14,682	67%	72,298	228,231	32%	\$ 1,631	
4 (9 Districts)	\$ 20,856	\$ 17,755	85%	69,214	222,368	31%	\$ 1,973	
5 (7 Districts)	\$ 18,993	\$ 8,679	46%	116,079	206,571	56%	\$ 964	
6 (7 Districts)	\$ 20,066	\$ 12,610	63%	74,138	171,789	43%	\$ 1,401	
7 (6 Districts)	\$ 20,065	\$ 12,926	64%	171,963	388,371	44%	\$ 1,436	
8 (9 Districts)	\$ 20,313	\$ 14,357	71%	178,514	451,268	40%	\$ 1,595	
9 (9 Districts)	\$ 20,672	\$ 9,653	47%	109,872	186,644	59%	\$ 1,073	
10 (6 Districts)	\$ 20,240	\$ 12,584	62%	101,195	220,578	46%	\$ 1,398	
All Districts (72)	\$ 20,271	\$ 12,362	61%	1,006,893	2,310,418	44%	\$ 1,374	



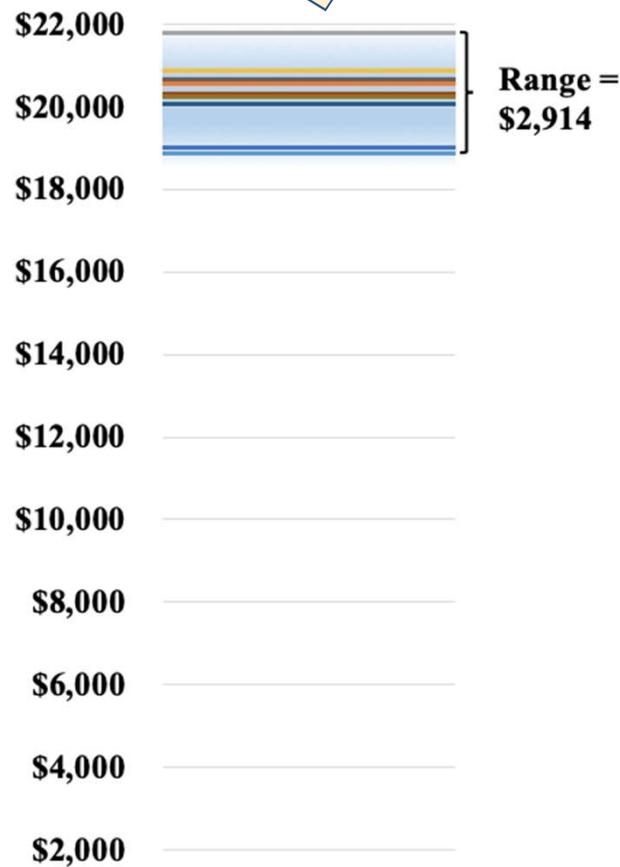
Cost of Attendance, Housing Costs, and Promise Grants

- **Key component of cost of attendance is housing costs.**
- **9-month median rent by California community college region ranged from \$8,010 to \$17,755.**
- **Take away: \$2,914 range in expense budgets used to calculate student need, but a \$9,745 range in the median 9-month average rent students are facing!**
- **The next two graphs illustrate this concept.**



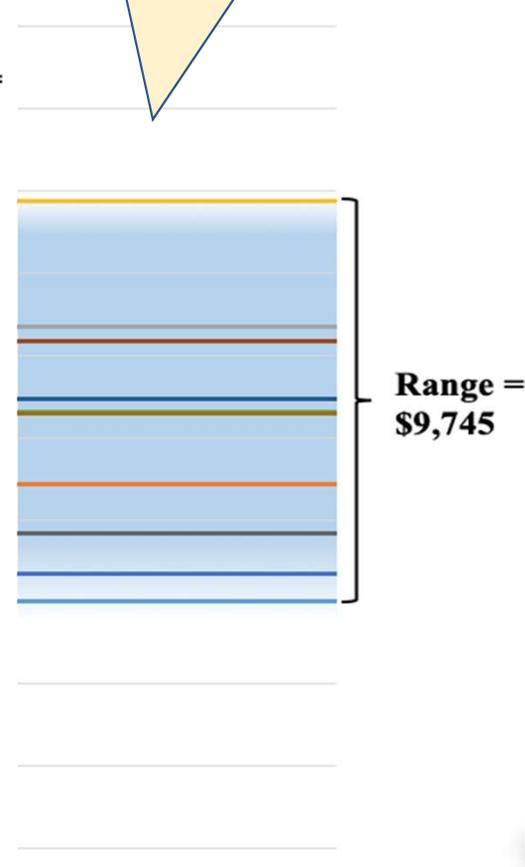
Range of 9-Month Student Expense Budget in 2017-2018 Average by Region

- Region 1, \$18,868
- Region 2, \$20,548
- Region 3, \$21,782
- Region 4, \$20,856
- Region 5, \$18,993
- Region 6, \$20,066
- Region 7, \$20,065
- Region 8, \$20,313
- Region 9, \$20,672
- Region 10, \$20,240



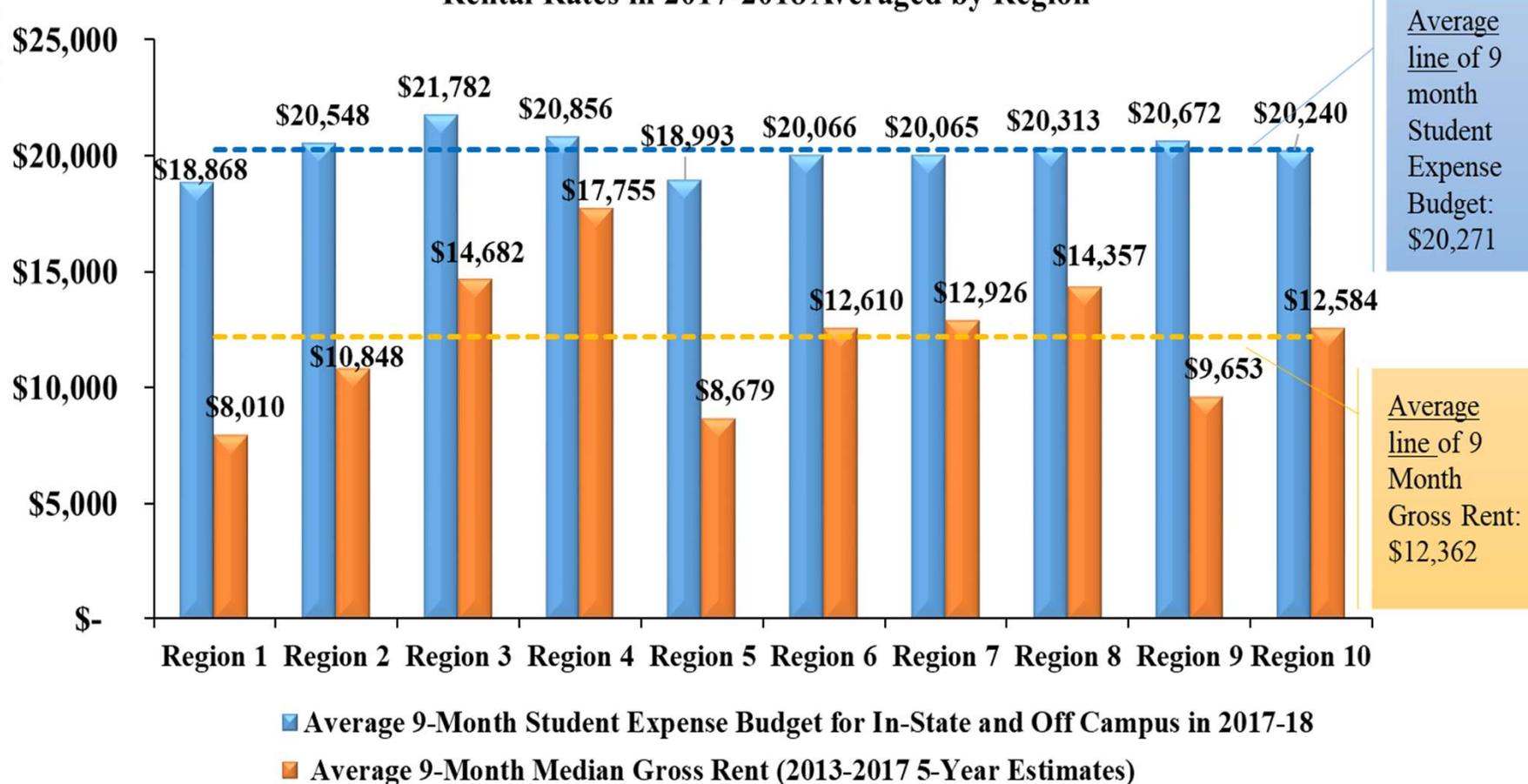
Range of 9-Month Median Rental Rates in 2017-2018 Average by Region

- Region 1, \$8,010
- Region 2, \$10,848
- Region 3, \$14,682
- Region 4, \$17,755
- Region 5, \$8,679
- Region 6, \$12,610
- Region 7, \$12,926
- Region 8, \$14,357
- Region 9, \$9,653
- Region 10, \$12,584





9-Month Student Expense Budgets in Comparison to 9-month Median Rental Rates in 2017-2018 Averaged by Region



(Sources: **1.** National Center for Educational Statistics <<https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/>>
2. United States Census Bureau <<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>>)



Summary of Key Ideas

- **Supplemental Allocation includes utilization of number of California Promise Grant and Pell Grant recipients to measure the number of socio-economically vulnerable students a district serves.**
- **Methods for awarding California Promise Grant and Pell Grant recipients systematically undercount the number of economically vulnerable students in high cost of living areas.**
- **Thus, SCFF deprives the 15 community college districts in Regions 3 and 4 from receiving the funding needed to support our students.**



Summary of Key Ideas

- **Economically vulnerable students in high cost regions are hit twice:**
 1. **By inadequate distribution and amounts of financial aid**
 - Even when students in high cost areas do receive financial aid, they often struggle to pay for their basic needs.
 - Students in Regions 3 and 4 would need to use 67% and 85% (respectively) of the CSAC estimate for their entire budgeted expenses, just to pay the median rent.
 - Leaves little money left to pay for other basic needs (e.g., food, health care, transportation, books, and dependent care).
 2. **Then again: when colleges are underfunded by the SCFF Supplemental Allocation**



Recommendation

- **We recommend adjusting the Supplemental Allocation with a cost of living index to better reflect the number of economically vulnerable students a college serves, particularly in regions with a high cost of living**