Affordability as a Barrier to Access and Success at California's Public Colleges and Universities

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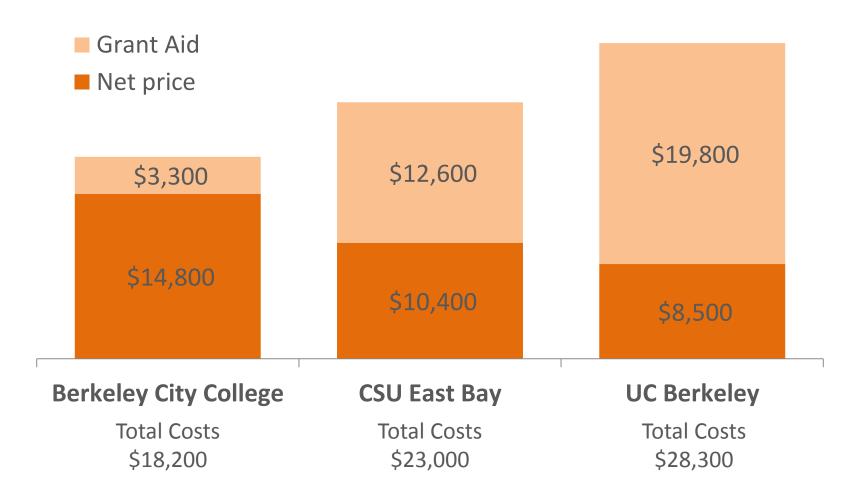
California Assembly Higher Education Committee Oversight Hearing

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Loma Pelona Center University of California, Santa Barbara

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Net Price vs. Sticker Price at Three Public California Institutions





Sources: Figures were produced by each school's Net Price Calculator and rounded separately to the nearest \$100. Berkeley City College and UC Berkeley are based on the 2011-12 award year; CSU East Bay is based on the 2012-13 award year.

Compared to Other State Grant Programs, Cal Grants Are:



- > #1 in total dollars provided
- > #5 in number of students served
- #16 in dollars provided per full-time equivalent student



The Maximum Cal Grant Covers 8% - 43% of Total College Costs, Depending on College Type

2012-13 Costs and Cal Grants	Berkeley City College	CSU East Bay	UC Berkeley
Tuition and Systemwide Fees	\$1,104	\$5,472	\$12,192
Total College Costs	\$17,889	\$24,771	\$28,492
Maximum 1st-Year Cal Grant	\$1,473	\$5,472	\$12,192
Share of Total Costs Covered by Maximum 1st-Year Cal Grant	8%	22%	43%



Very Few of the Lowest-Income Aid Applicants in California Receive a Cal Grant

23% In California, 23% of very low-income students who apply for aid receive a Cal Grant.

Of very low-income students:

77% UC students are the most likely to receive a Cal Grant.

16% CCC students are the least likely to receive a Cal Grant.



Recommendations to Strengthen Cal Grants

- 1. Increase the Cal Grant B Access Award, which helps low-income recipients limit their work hours and focus on their studies.
- 2. Serve more Cal Grant-eligible students.
- 3. Include tuition awards for firstyear Cal Grant B recipients, to enable low-income students to choose the college that is right for them.





Recommendations to Target Available Middle Class Scholarship (MCS) Resources

1. Prioritize applicants with the greatest need:

- Limit scholarship funds to covering students' unmet financial need, as defined under federal needs analysis.
- Adjust the sliding scale to provide larger subsidies to Californians at or below California median household income.

2. Level the playing field between middle- and low-income aid recipients:

Limit years of MCS eligibility to the same number as for Cal Grants.

3. Include community college students:

- Community college students face substantial affordability challenges and are most likely to be underserved by the Cal Grant program.
- MCS legislation considered in 2012 included support for community college students, but the MCS program created in 2013 did not.

