Making College Possible Grant and Scholarship Aid in California

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Grants and scholarships are essential to many Californians

- College remains the best path to economic gains
 - But it has become more expensive
- The majority of California's K-12 students are poor or "near" poor
- Aid allows many students to attend and complete college

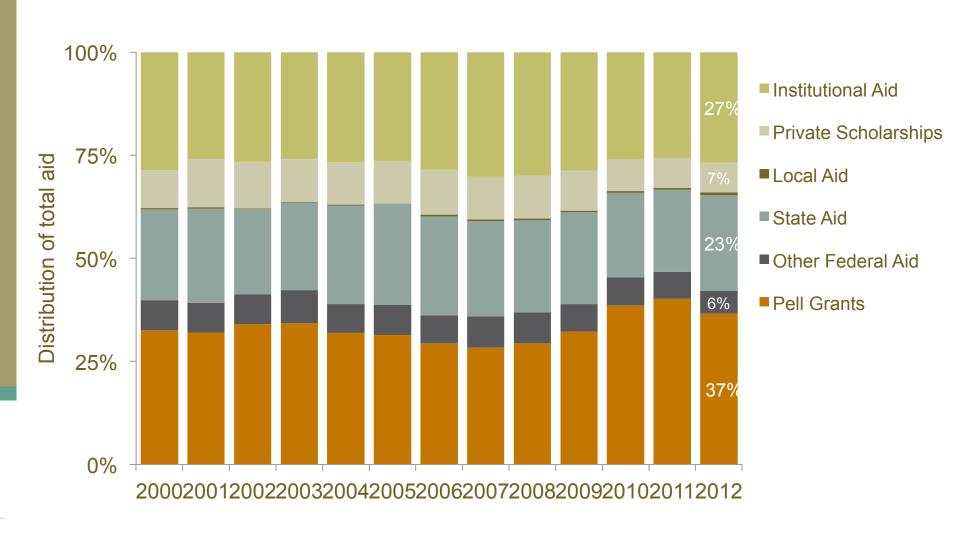
Outline

- Sources of grant aid
- How important is grant aid?
- Policy and program challenges

Aid comes from various sources

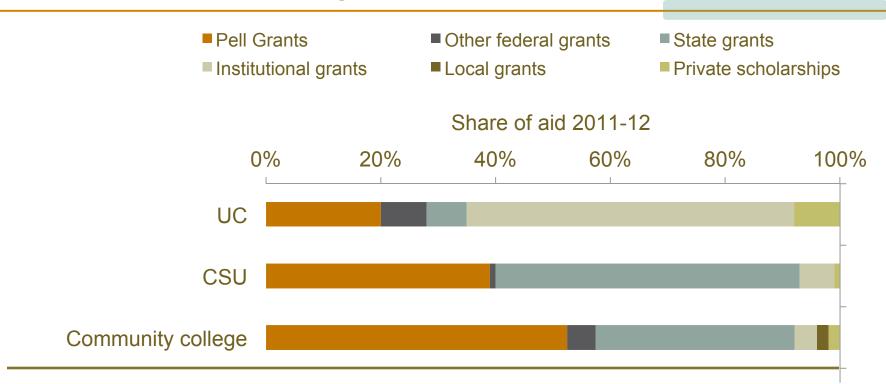
- Major sources include
 - Federal government
 - State government
 - Institutional grants offered by colleges
 - Private scholarships
- Merit scholarships vs. need-based aid

Most aid is provided by federal and state governments



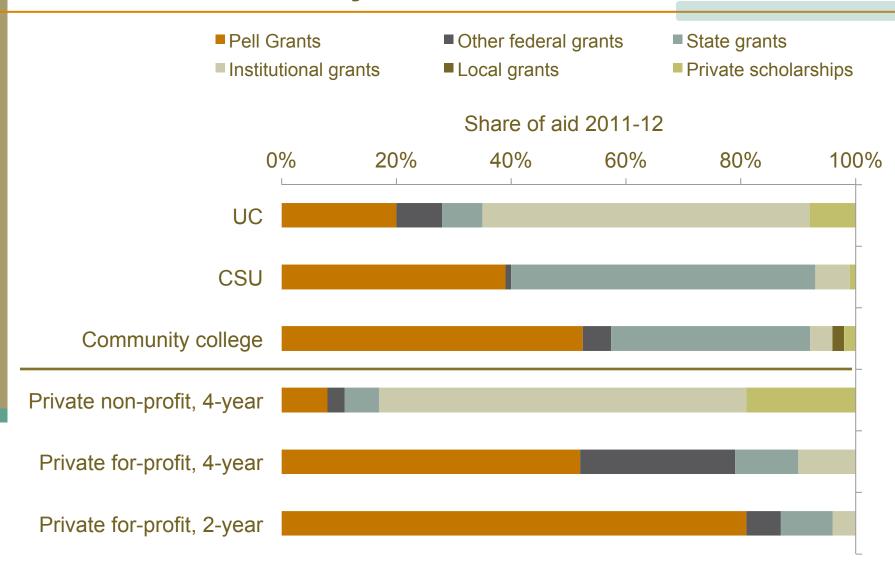


Aid sources vary across institutions









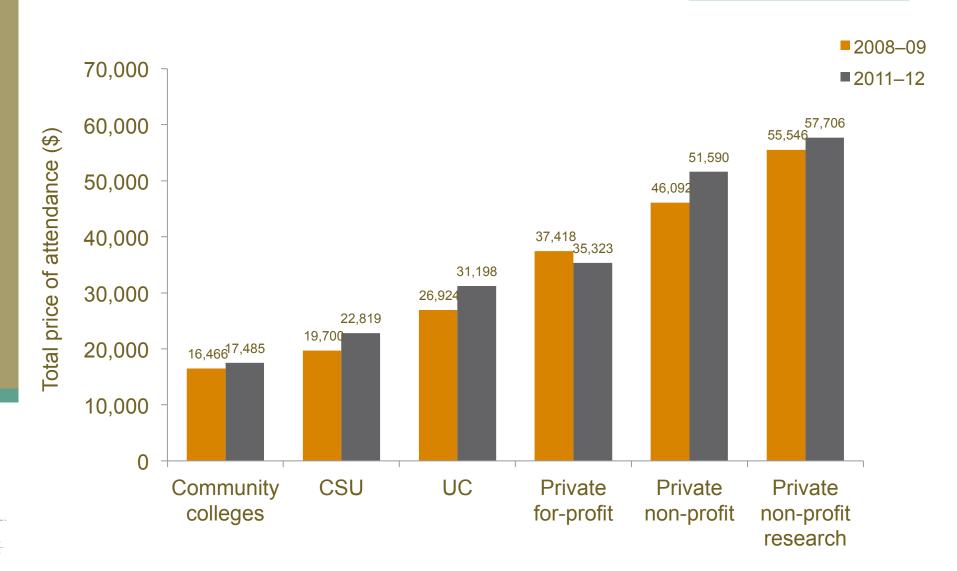




Outline

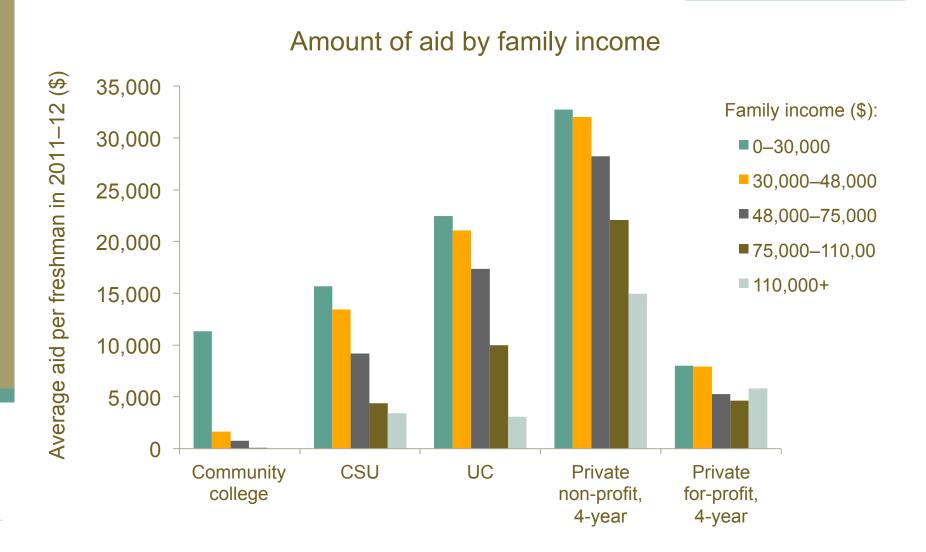
- Sources of grant aid
- How important is grant aid?
 - Affordability
 - Accessibility
 - Completion
- Policy and program challenges

Public colleges are more affordable than private colleges...

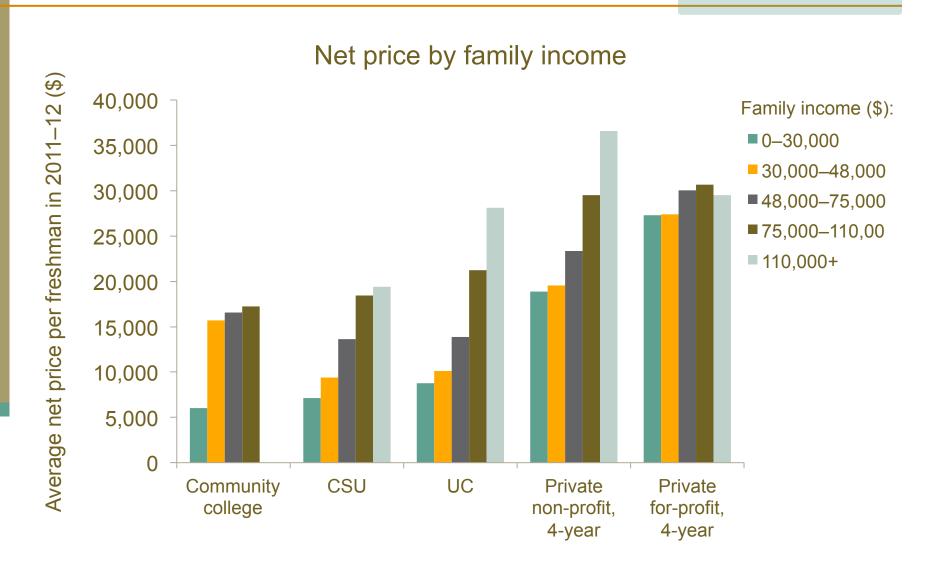




...but private colleges offer the most aid



Even so, net prices are lowest at public colleges...

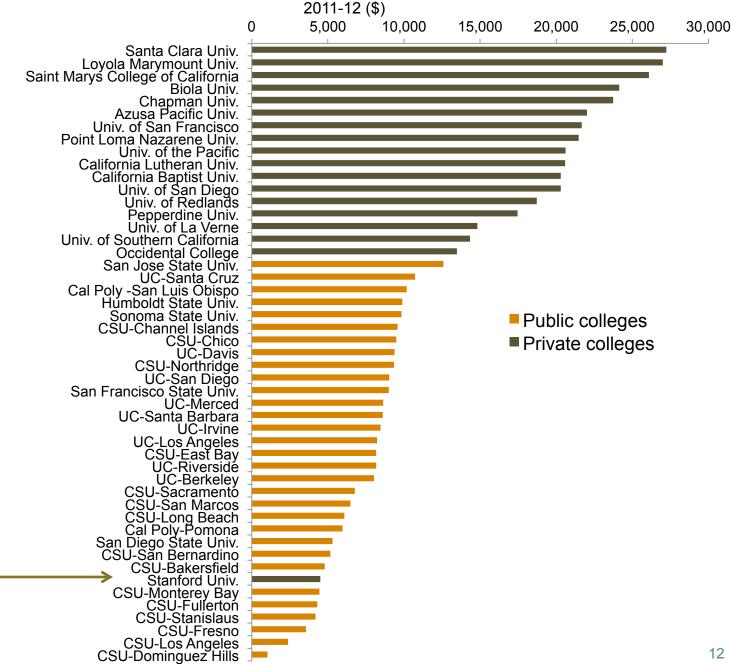






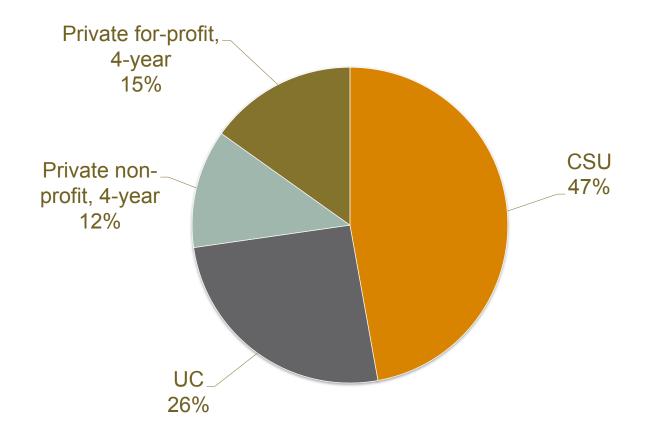
...with one exception

Net Price for Low-income Freshmen at California Colleges



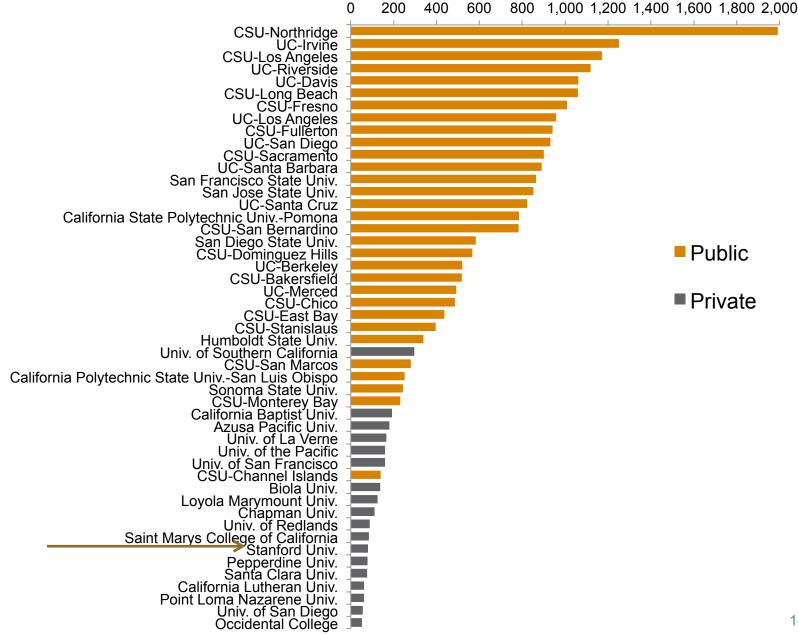
Public universities enroll three of every four low-income students

Share of low-income freshmen



Just three public universities enroll more low-income freshmen than all the private universities combined

Number of Low-income Freshmen at California Colleges, 2011-12



Grant aid improves completion

- Students who receive aid are more likely to graduate
- Aid enables some to attend four-year colleges
 - These colleges have much higher completion rates
- Performance-based grants do not lead to large increases in completion

Outline

- Sources of grant aid
- How important is grant aid?
- Policy and program challenges



Summary

- For many, college would probably not be possible without grant aid
- Aid is linked to higher rates of college completion
- Aid can encourage attendance at four-year colleges
- Performance-based grants do not appear to be more effective

Grant aid has not kept pace with rising costs

Net price for low-income students receiving Title IV funds

	In January 2012 \$	
	2008–09	2011–12
Community colleges	\$ 5,759	\$ 6,091
CSU	7,047	7,473
UC	8,795	8,746
Private for-profit	29,676	24,190
Private non-profit	20,190	19,216
Private non-profit research	10,874	11,191



Recommendations

- Help more students complete financial aid forms
- Direct additional funding to low-income students
- Make more institutions ineligible for state and federal grants
- Ensure aid does not exacerbate higher education cost inflation
- Avoid attaching more performance requirements to grant eligibility



SB 15 (Block) – Senate Democrats **Higher Education Funding Plan**

- Eliminate 5% tuition increase at UC
- Repeal the 11% planned cut to Cal Grants A Maximum Award for **Private Non-Profits**
- Fund 7,500 additional Cal Grant A Competitive Awards and increase enrollment in 2015-16 by 5,000 for UC and 10,500 for CSU
- Establish Completion Incentive Grants to incentivize completion for low-income CSU students
 - \$1,000 grant for 30 units
 - \$1,500 grant for 60 units
 - \$2,000 grant for 90 units
- Plan paid for by raising tuition for out of state students, eliminating Middle Class Scholarship Fund, and tapping the new College Access Tax Credit Fund



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Notes on the use of these slides

These slides were created to accompany a presentation. They do not include full documentation of sources, data samples, methods, and interpretations. To avoid misinterpretations, please contact:

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Thank you for your interest in this work.