



RESPONDING TO STUDENT FINANCIAL NEEDS

REPORT ON FINANCIAL AID, HOUSING, AND FOOD INSECURITY

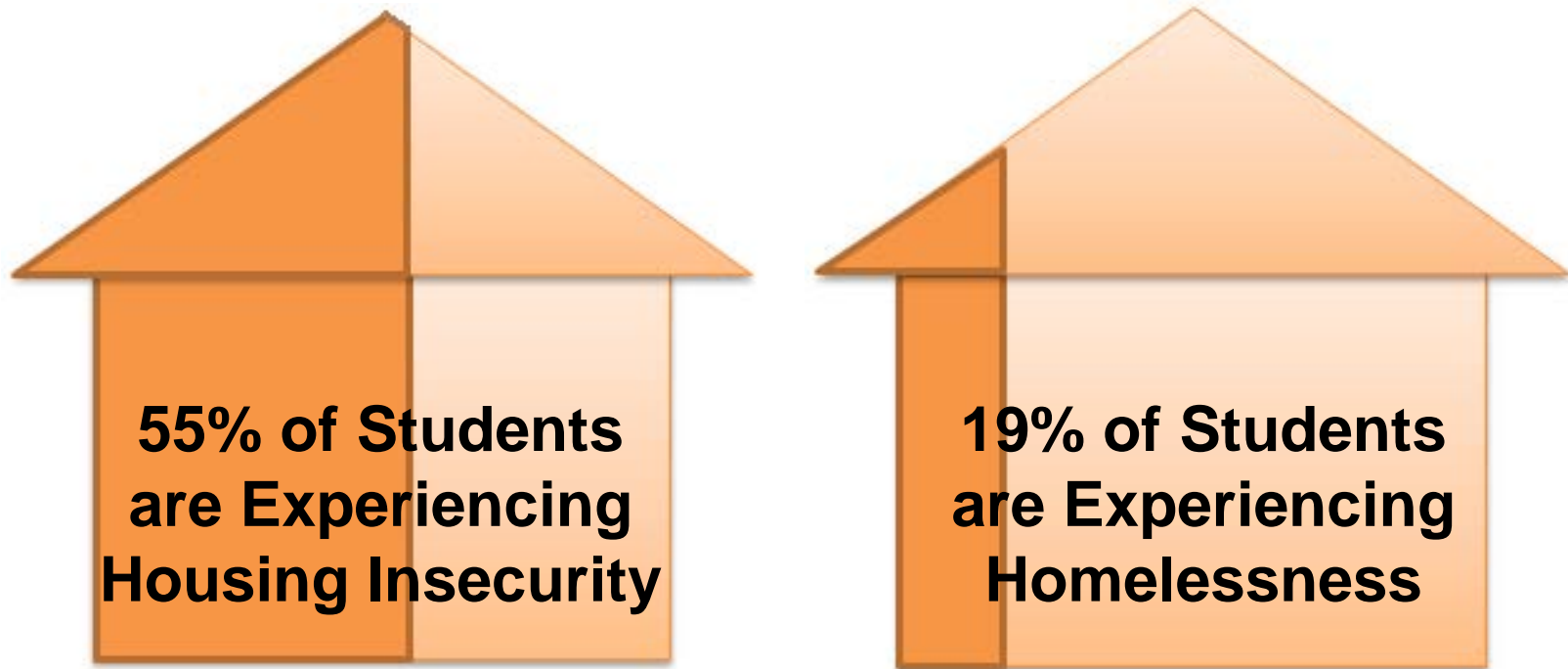
Institutional Effectiveness and Student Success Committee

December 13, 2017

Housing Insecurity

- LACCD College Students are disproportionately at risk for housing insecurity and homelessness
- District data indicates that **51% of students are below poverty and 68% are considered low-income**
- Many college students struggle to find adequate, affordable housing options near their campus
- Housing insecurity often occurs in tandem with related issues, such as food insecurity and an inability to afford necessary supplies for college, which act as barriers to student success

Housing Insecurity

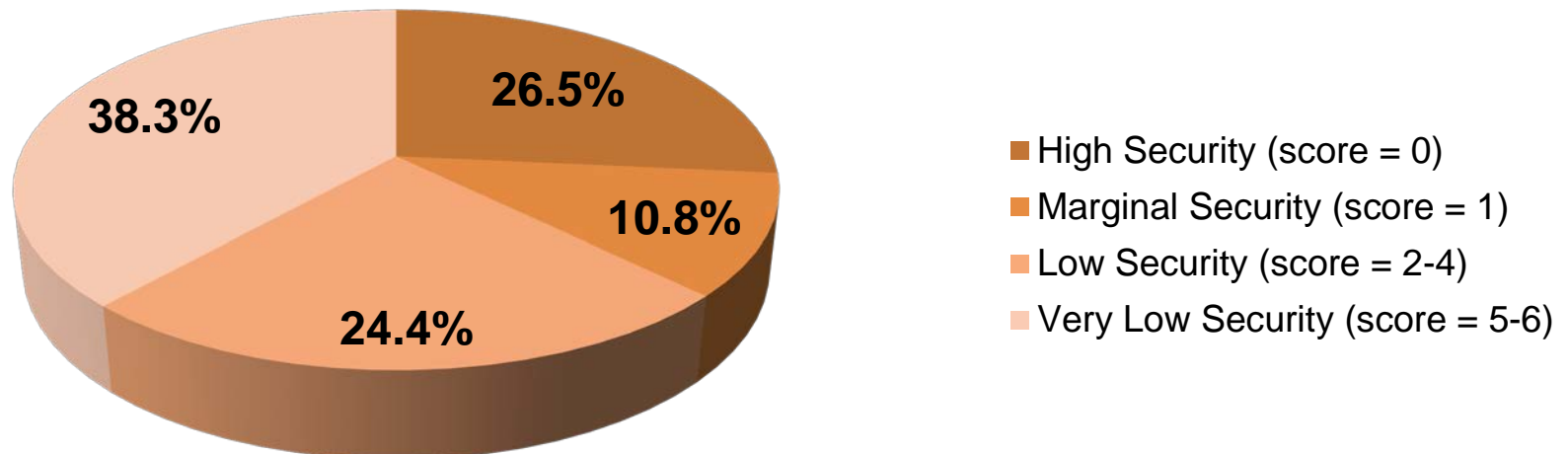


- LASC and LATTC had the highest proportion of housing insecure students and students experiencing homelessness in the District
- To put this into context, a recent study reported prevalence rates of **52%** for housing insecurity and **13%** for homelessness among community college students

Food Insecurity

- **63% of students surveyed are experiencing food insecurity**
 - Most of the students (38%) were in the Very Low Food Security category
 - Los Angeles Southwest (LASC) and Los Angeles Trade-Technical (LATTC) Colleges had the highest proportion of food insecure students in the District
- **A recent study reported prevalence rates of 39% for food insecurity among community college students and 13% in U.S. households**

Food Security Scores (USDA 6-item scale)



Annual Cost of Attendance

Category	Amount
Tuition and Fees	\$1,220
Books and Supplies	\$1,854
Room and Board	
Off-Campus	\$13,923
With family	None
Transportation	\$1,233
Personal	\$3,006
Total	\$20,606

Estimated Family Contribution (EFC)

- Survey data suggest that a “sizable fraction of the students who are expected to contribute to college costs do not in fact receive any assistance from parents”
- Many students have a negative EFC
 - Students are already making financial contributions to the family well-being
 - To truly account for family contributions, students would need to be paid to attend college

Stackable Grants

Full-Time (15 Units Per Semester)

Grant Type	Amount
Pell Grant	\$5,920
Fee Waiver	\$1,104
Cal Grant	\$1,672
Full-Time Student Success Grant (FTSSG)	\$1,000
Community College Completion Grant (CCCG)	\$1,500
Total Grant Aid	\$12,062
Cost of Attendance	\$20,606

Gap = \$8,544

Why would students that qualify for financial aid not use it?

- Pell and Cal Grants
 - Student Dropped
 - Student could not complete verification
 - Students want to use aid after transferring to UC/CSU
 - Student lose eligibility

Lifetime Limitations

- Pell Grant
 - \$5,920 Academic Year Maximum
 - Year Round Pell
 - Lifetime Maximum of Six Years
- Cal Grant
 - Cal Grant B - \$1,672 Per Academic Year
 - Cal C - \$1,094 Per Academic Year
 - Lifetime Maximum of Four Years

Types of Financial Aid Received by LACCD Students

Type of Financial Aid in 2016-17	FA \$ Awarded	% of FA \$ Awarded
Board of Governors (BOG) Enrollment Fee Waiver	\$75,989,857	26.3%
Grants	\$182,608,241	63.1%
CAFYES Grant (Foster Youth)		
Cal Grant B		
Cal Grant C		
CARE Grant		
EOPS Grant		
Full-time Student Success Grant		
Other Grant: Non-Institutional		
Pell Grant	\$162,846,160	56.2%
SEOG (Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant)		
Loans	\$27,373,034	9.5%
Federal Direct Student Loan – Subsidized		
Federal Direct Student Loan – Unsubsidized		
Other: Private Loans		
Perkins Loan		
PLUS loan: (Parent Loan for Undergraduate Student)		
Stafford Loan, Unsubsidized		
Scholarship	\$465,120	0.2%
Scholarship: Osher Scholarship		
Scholarship: Other		
Work Study	\$3,097,514	1.1%
Federal Work Study (FWS) (Federal share)		
Total	\$289,533,766	100.0%

Number and Percentage of LACCD Students Receiving Financial Aid

PERCENT OF ALL STUDENTS RECEIVING FINANCIAL AID 2016-2017 ACADEMIC YEAR (MAJOR TERMS)

	City	East	Harbor	Mission	Pierce	South west	Trade- Tech	Valley	West	Total
Total Students	18,967	32,103	11,238	11,962	24,260	8,370	18,249	22,992	16,157	164,298
Students Receiving Financial Aid	11,085	21,128	5,890	6,643	13,656	5,739	11,175	14,278	9,282	98,876
% Receiving Financial Aid	58.4%	65.8%	52.4%	55.5%	56.3%	68.6%	61.2%	62.1%	57.4%	60.2%

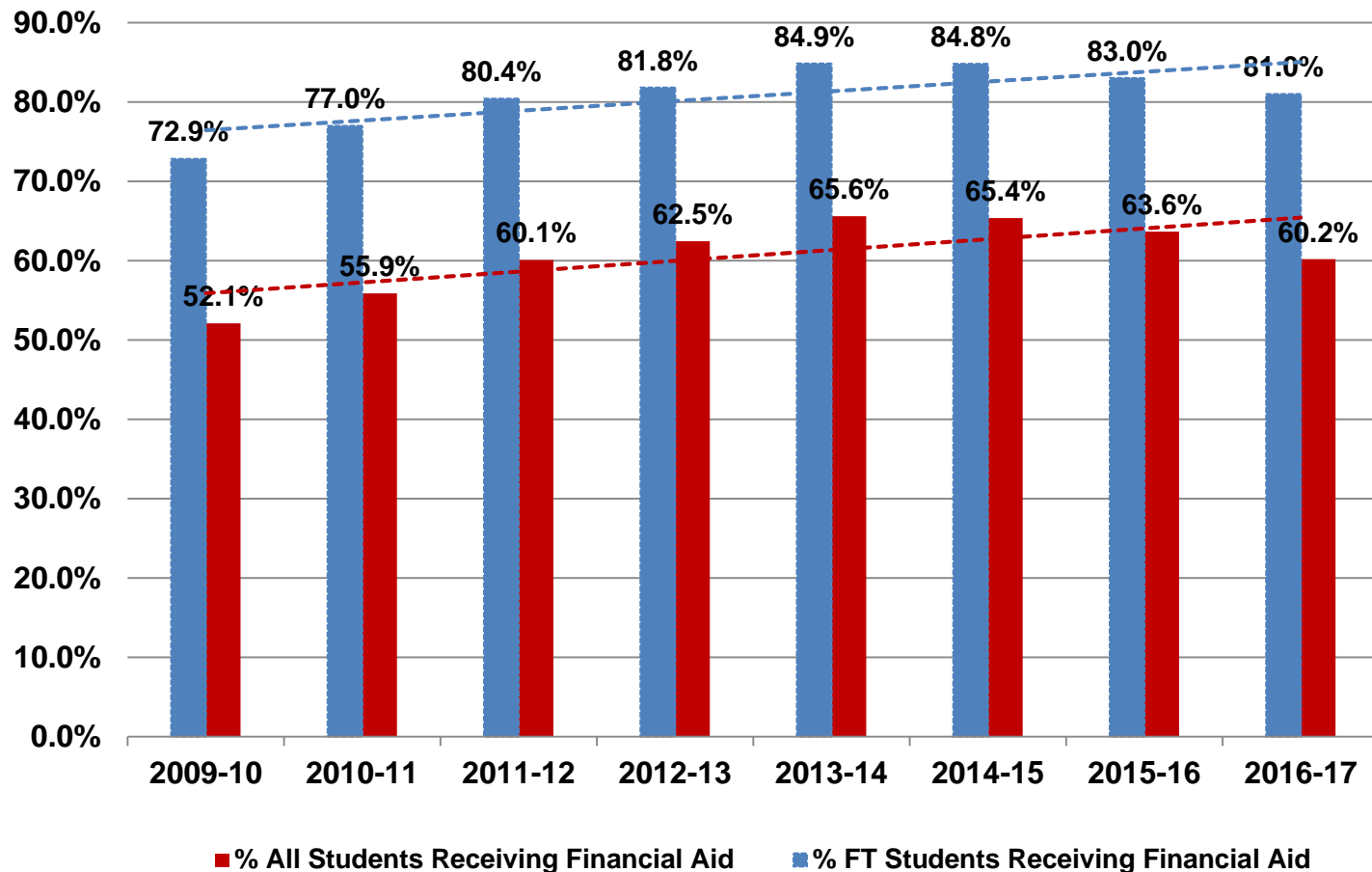
Number and Percentage of Full-Time LACCD Students Receiving Financial Aid

PERCENT OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS RECEIVING FINANCIAL AID 2016-2017 ACADEMIC YEAR (MAJOR TERMS)

	City	East	Harbor	Mission	Pierce	South west	Trade- Tech	Valley	West	Total
Total Students	5,824	9,636	3,524	3,197	7,372	2,339	5,019	6,274	4,087	47,272
Students Receiving Financial Aid	5,037	8,330	2,508	2,588	5,382	2,113	4,212	5,043	3,082	38,295
% Receiving Financial Aid	80.4%	75.4%	81.0%	80.4%	75.4%	81.0%	80.4%	75.4%	81.0%	80.4%

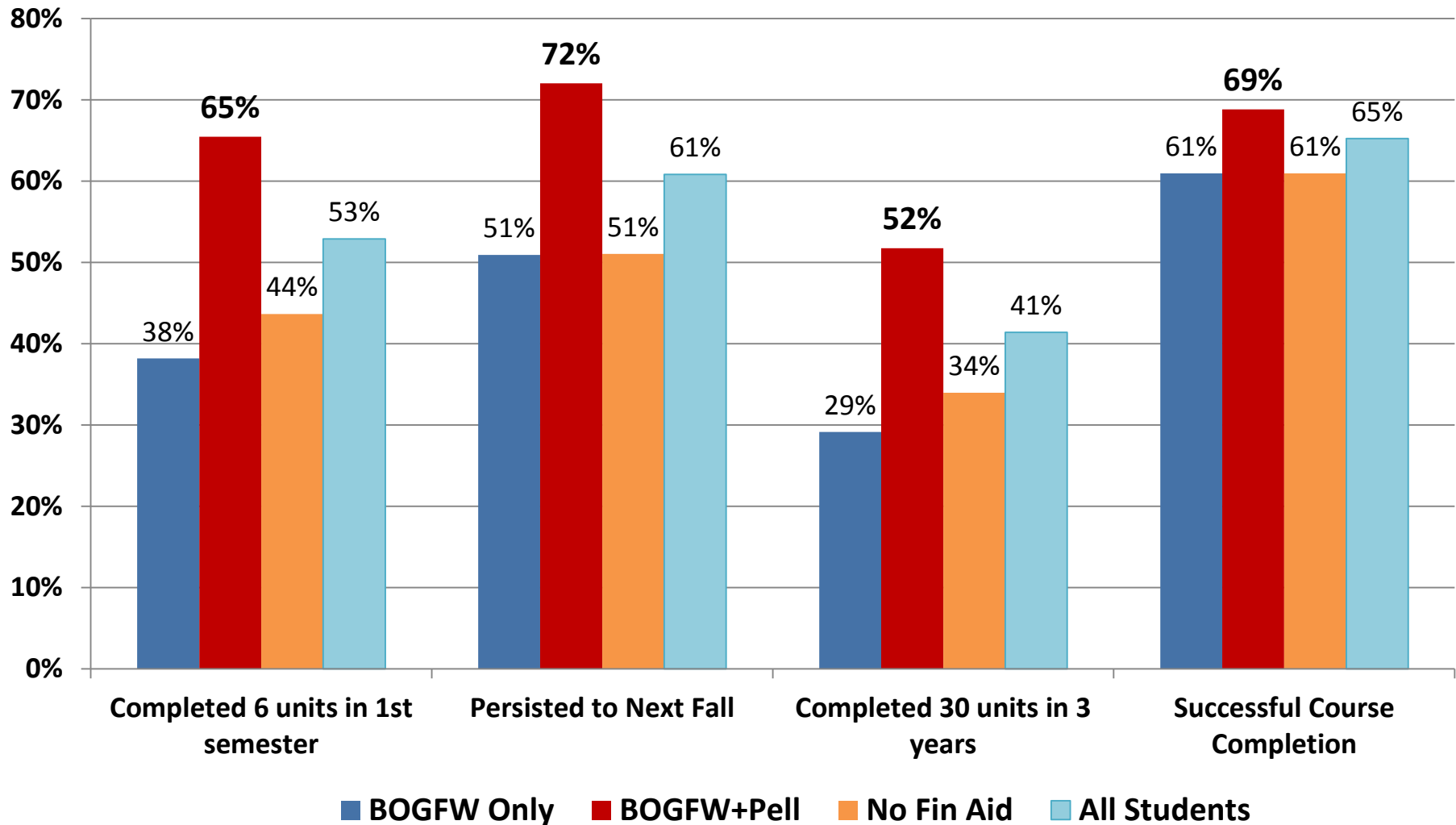
Recent Trends in the Percentage of LACCD Students Receiving Financial Aid

Percentage of Students Receiving Financial Aid



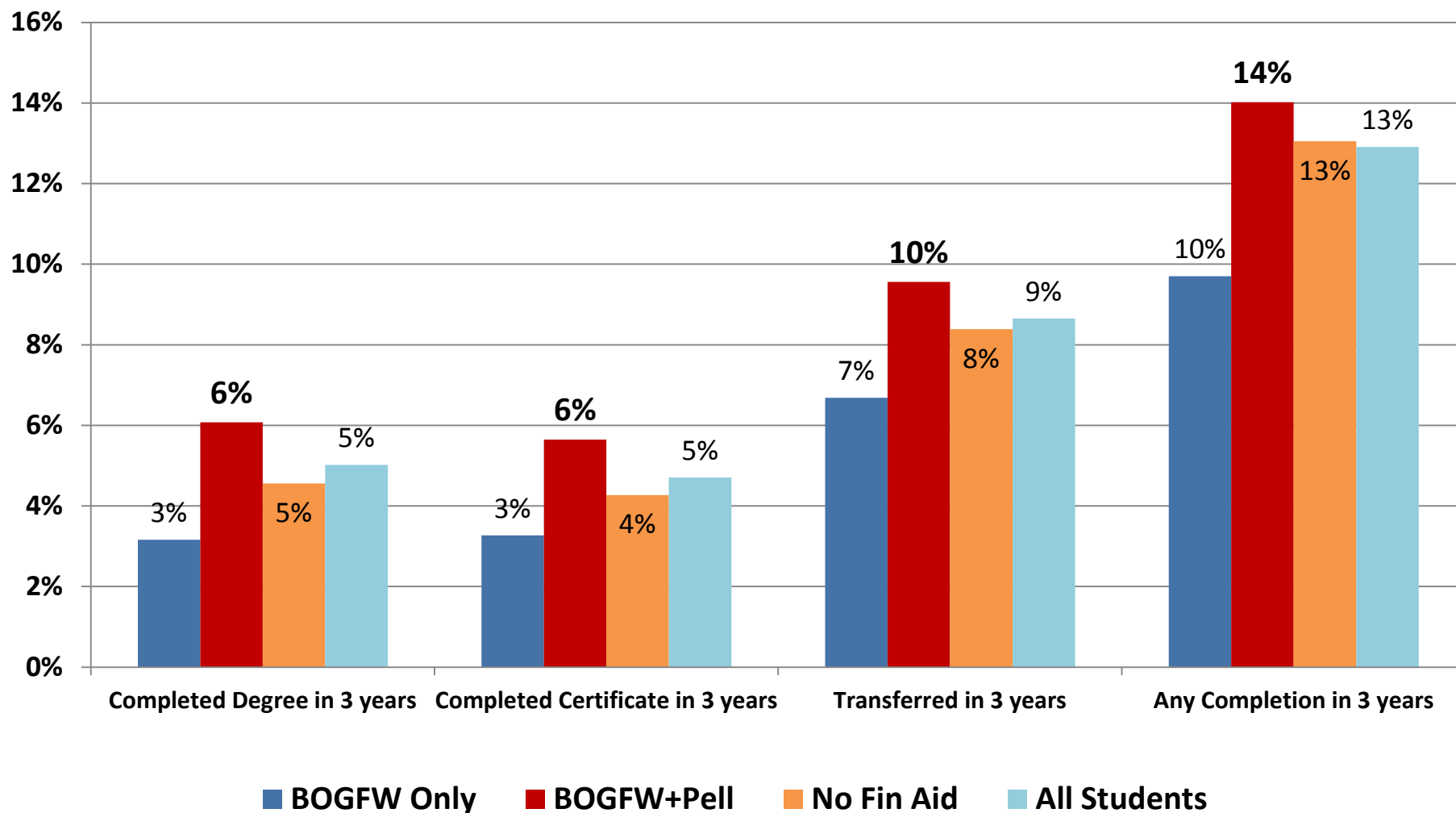
Academic Outcomes Achieved by Financial Aid Students

Impact of Financial Aid on Academic Momentum Points



Academic Outcomes Achieved by Financial Aid Students

Impact of Financial Aid on Completion



Academic Outcomes Achieved by Financial Aid Students

Summary of Findings

- Students receiving financial aid (BOGFW+Pell) achieve **higher** success across all momentum points compared to students not receiving financial aid
- Students receiving only BOGFW achieve **lower** success across all momentum points compared to students not receiving financial aid
- The impact of financial aid (BOGFW+Pell) is higher for early and intermediate momentum points
- The lower impact of financial aid (BOGFW+Pell) for later momentum points is likely due to the limited time period over which these outcomes is being measured

Research Findings: Food and Housing Insecurity

- Evidence suggests improving students' access to resources, such as housing and food, will improve their ability to succeed in school
 - The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) suggests that “Connecting students with available benefits and community resources could build more integrated, effective support systems at a relatively low cost.”

Research Findings: Impact of Student Housing on Student Outcomes

- Limited research available, most data comes from students attending 4-year institutions
- Some research suggests that students who live on campus are more likely to graduate, but mainly when housing is purposefully structured toward student learning and engagement
- HUD states that “the evidence to date has not yet conclusively demonstrated that on-campus housing is a cost effective intervention compared with alternatives”

Research Findings: Impact of Student Housing on Student Outcomes

- For students at two-year colleges, the amount of financial aid received is the single strongest predictor of graduation
 - A number of federal and institutional policies may systematically underestimate students' living expenses, which means that many students may be receiving insufficient aid
 - Research shows that students who lack sufficient financial aid are more likely to work more hours and/or forego key resources like textbooks, which affect their success in school

Questions?

